Case Study # 2: OpenFOAMLid-Driven Cavity Flow

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1 Problem Description

The flow of an incompressible fluid induced in a square cavity by a moving upper boundary, or "lid-driven" cavity flow, is a classic validation case for Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) solvers. The top wall moves in the *x*-direction at a speed of 1 m/s while the other 3 are stationary. This case study involves performing numerical simulations of this flow problem for various flow regimes using an Open Source PDE solver: OpenFOAM [1]. Initially, the flow will be assumed laminar and will be solved on a uniform mesh using the icoFoam solver for laminar, isothermal, incompressible flow. This problem is solved for a 129x129 uniform grid with Reynolds numbers of 100, 400, 1000, and 3200, and a 257x257 grid with Reynolds numbers of 5000, 7500, and 10000 and are analytically compared to previous results [2].

2 Solver Setup

The installation of OpenFOAM is a nontrivial process. While official online documentation lists installation instructions for choice Linux distributions, there is no official documentation for installing OpenFOAM on OS X. Fortunately, some users have documentated their installations and made the steps available online [3].

OpenFOAM 2.3.0 can be built on OS X 10.9 fairly simply by making use of Homebrew (Homebrew is a free/open source software package management system that simplifies the installation of software on the OS X). Homebrew, when used alongside additional command lines tools such as curl and git, greatly simplifies the installation of OpenFOAM. Installation instructions are available in Appendix A. Before running these instructions, however, one must first install Paraview. Paraview has readibly avaiable precombiled binaries which can be installed in a normal fashion.

To confirm that OpenFOAM has been installed correctly, the guide ([3]) recommends running the lid-driven cavity flow example which comes installed with OpenFOAM. After the example files are copied into a local di-

rectory, the example can be run via the following terminal commands:

- \$ blockMesh
- \$ icoFoam

which should result in a large amount of text being outputted to the screen. The user can then run the paraFoam command to view the resulting simulation data.

- 3 Numerical Solution
- 4 Discussion and Conclusions

References

- [1] Jasak, H., Jemcov, A., and Tukovic, Z., 2007. "Openfoam: A c++ library for complex physics simulations". In International workshop on coupled methods in numerical dynamics, Vol. 1000, pp. 1–20.
- [2] Ghia, U., Ghia, K. N., and Shin, C., 1982. "High-re solutions for incompressible flow using the navier-stokes equations and a multigrid method". *Journal of computational physics*, **48**(3), pp. 387–411.
- [3] Matveichev, A., 2014. Hopscotch: Building openfoam on os x. http://matveichev.blogspot.com/2014/04/building-openfoam-on-os-x.html.
- [4] Bruneau, C.-H., and Saad, M., 2006. "The 2d lid-driven cavity problem revisited". *Computers & Fluids*, **35**(3), pp. 326–348.

Appendix A: OpenFOAM 2.3.0 installation