

## Investigation of the capability of RANSE-CFD for propeller calculation in practical use

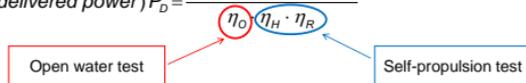
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Nantes, 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2015

### Propeller calculation - Why and How ?

- ❖ To estimate power demand of a ship

$$(\text{delivered power}) P_D = \frac{P_E \text{ (effective power)}}{\eta_O \cdot \eta_H \cdot \eta_R}$$



- ❖ RANSE solver: ISIS code in Fine Marine software

## Selection of propeller test case

- ❖ Potsdam propeller test case
  - 5 blades
  - Right hand rotation
  - Diameter  $D = 0.25\text{m}$

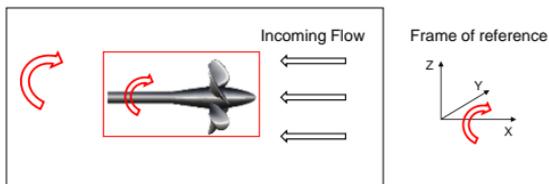


- ❖ Validate CFD calculation by experiment results

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## Method for open water simulation

- ❖ Open water test

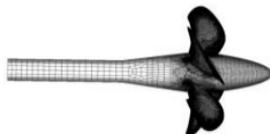


- ❖ Rotating Domain
  - ❖ Rotating Reference Frame
  - ❖ Sliding Grid
- } Comparison of 3 methods

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## Mesh generation and simulation setup

- ❖ Same mesh size for 3 methods
  - 3.9 million cells
  - Refinement at leading edge and trailing edge

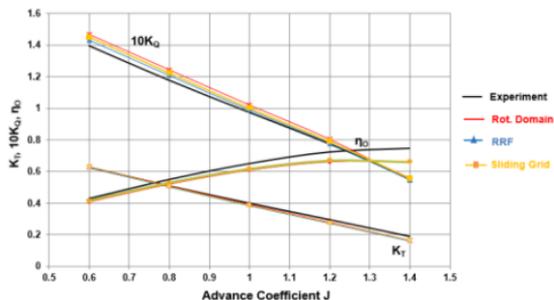


- ❖ Simulation setup
  - Turbulence model:  $k-\omega$  SST
  - Wall function approach
  - Advance coefficient  $J = 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, 1.2$  and  $1.4$

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## Accuracy level of Open water simulation

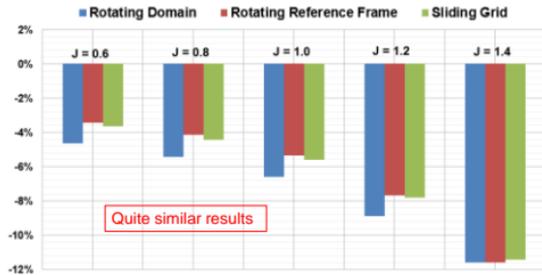
- ❖ Open water Curve



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## Accuracy level of Open water simulation

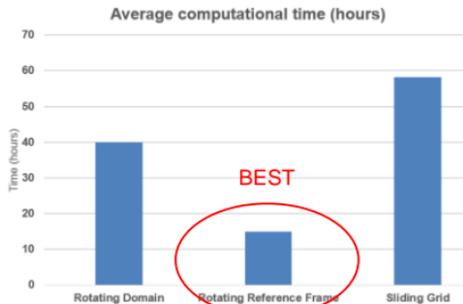
- ❖ Difference of open water efficiency to experiment ( $\Delta\eta_O$ ) for 3 methods



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## Time consumption of Open water simulation

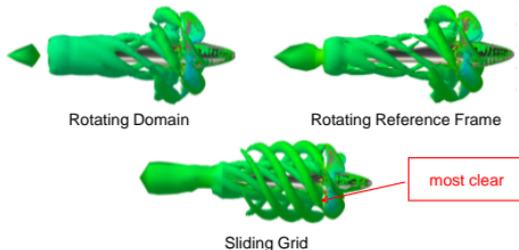
- ❖ The computations are performed in parallel over 16 cores



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## Post processing of Open water simulation

- ❖ Comparison in terms of vortex identification
- ❖ Using  $\lambda_2$  criterion for vortex identification ( $\lambda_2 = -50$ )
- ❖ Advance coefficient  $J = 1.4$



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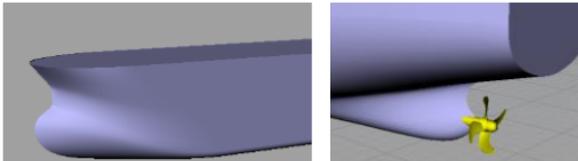
## Conclusion of Open water simulation

- ❖ Rotating Reference Frame method is the best method for practical use
- ❖ The results are quite good (5%) for low advance coefficient ( $J$ ), but under estimation (10%) for high  $J$
- ❖ Vortexes are well captured by Sliding Grid method

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## Self-propulsion Test Case

- ❖ Bulk carrier with 4-blade, right hand propeller
- ❖ Propeller Diameter = 0.23m
- ❖ Service speed  $V_s = 14.5$  knots
- ❖ Froude number:  $Fr = 0.159$



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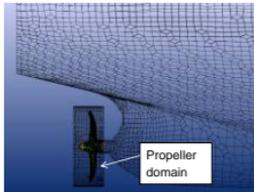
## Two simulations in Self-propulsion Test

- ❖ Simulation WITHOUT rudder
  - Calculation with 2 numbers of revolution ( $n$ )
  - Interpolate the results to find self-propulsion point
- ❖ Simulation WITH rudder
  - To see the influence of rudder to self-propulsion test

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## Mesh for propulsion simulation without rudder

- ❖ Sliding Grid method
- ❖ Mesh size: 5.0 million cells
  - 2.9 million cells for propeller domain
  - 2.1 million cells for ship domain
  - Free surface is also meshed



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## Setup of propulsion simulation without rudder

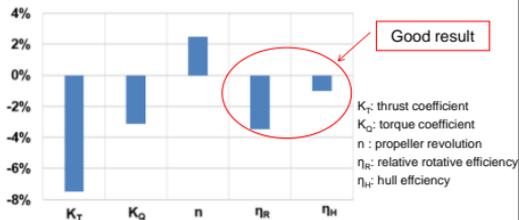
- ❖ Calculation with revolution  $n = 7.62\text{rps}$  and  $n = 8.2\text{rps}$
- ❖ Turbulence model:  $k-\omega$  SST
- ❖ Wall function approach
- ❖ Computations are performed on 96 cores
- ❖ Computational time is about 48 hours

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## Result of propulsion simulation without rudder

- ❖ Self-propulsion point is found by interpolation
- ❖ Validate by experiment result: the experiment is carried out WITH rudder

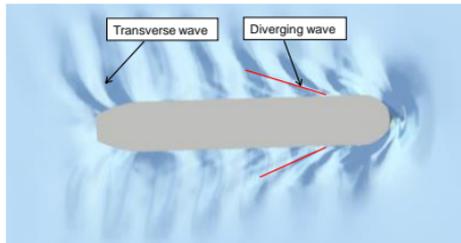
Result at self-propulsion point  
(compared to experiment)



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## Free surface wave pattern

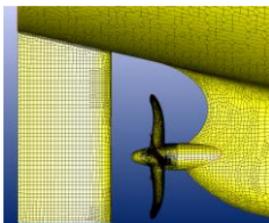
- ❖ The free surface is meshed and solved
- ❖ Transverse and diverging wave can be captured by doing post-processing



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## Propulsion simulation with rudder

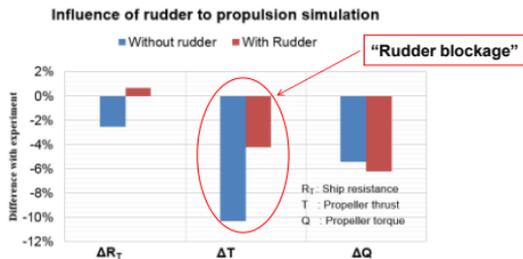
- ❖ A rudder is added to ship domain
- ❖ Perform simulation at only  $n = 7.62\text{rps}$  (same with experiment)



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## Result of simulation with rudder

- ❖ Comparison only: ship resistance, propeller thrust and torque (at same revolution  $n = 7.62\text{rps}$ )
- ❖ The experiment is performed WITH rudder



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## Conclusion of self-propulsion simulation

- ❖ Self-propulsion point is found for simulation without rudder
  - Good result of hull efficiency ( $\eta_H$ ), and relative rotative efficiency ( $\eta_R$ ) : less than 5%
- ❖ High time consumption and computational resources
- ❖ Increase of propeller thrust due to adding rudder – **“rudder blockage”** phenomenon

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## Key remarks

- ❖ Rotating Reference Frame method for open water simulation
- ❖ Accuracy of  $\eta_D$ ,  $\eta_H$ ,  $\eta_R$  are quite good (3-10% difference with experiment)
- ❖ Influence of rudder to propulsion simulation – **“rudder blockage”** phenomenon

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