



# **Extension and Validation of the CFX Cavitation Model for Sheet and Tip Vortex Cavitation on Hydrofoils**

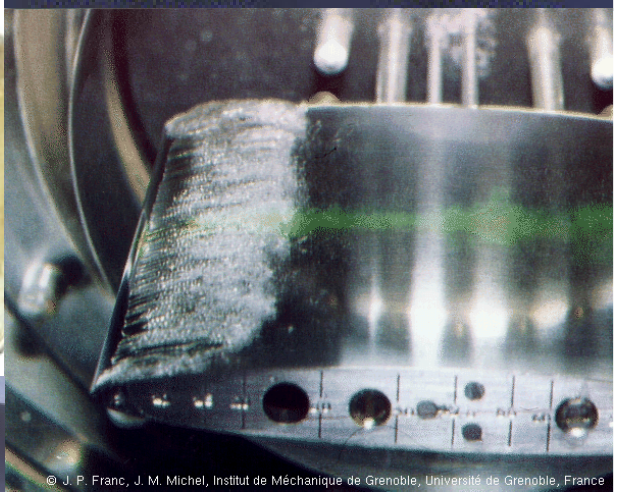
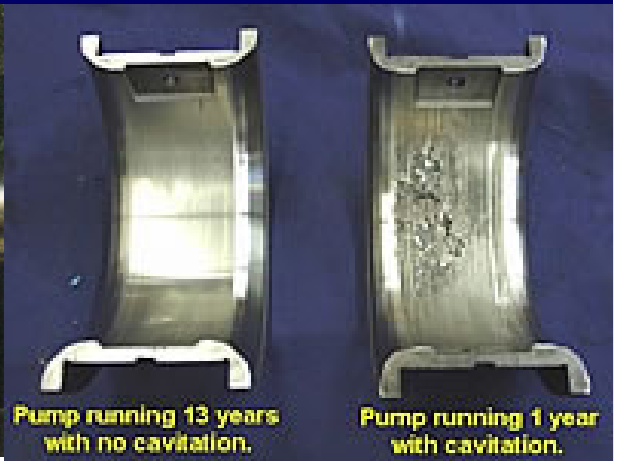
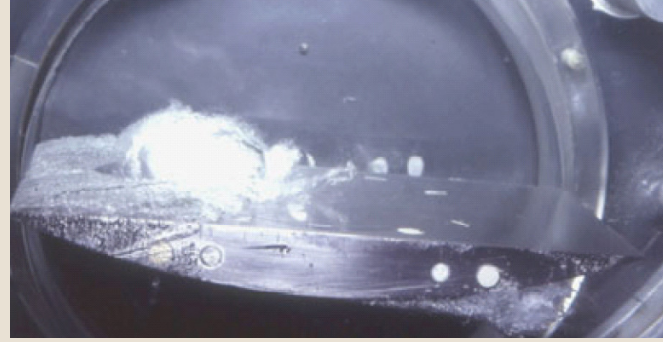
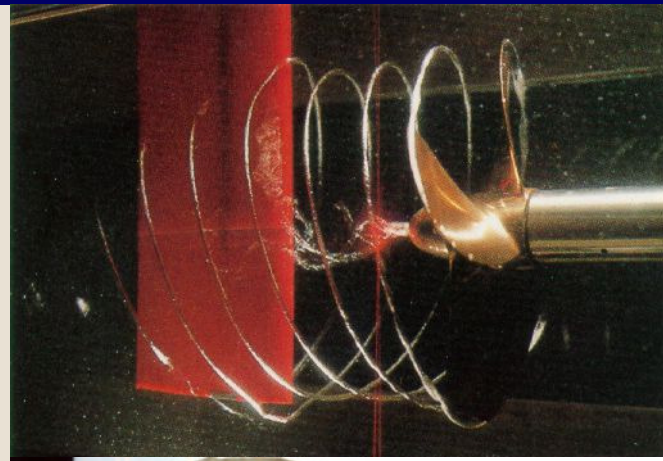
**C. Lifante, T. Frank, M. Kuntz  
ANSYS Germany, 83624 Otterfing  
Conxita.Lifante@ansys.com**

- **Introduction**
- **Cavitation project**
  - **Goals**
  - **Cavitation model**
  - **Testcases**
- **Results**
  - **Testcase set-up**
  - **Validation studies**
- **Summary**

# Cavitation on Pumps, Propellers & Hydrofoils



- Cavitation phenomena
- Propeller
  - Tip vortex cavitation
- Hydrofoil
  - Sheet & cloud cavitation



© J. P. Franc, J. M. Michel, Institut de Mécanique de Grenoble, Université de Grenoble, France

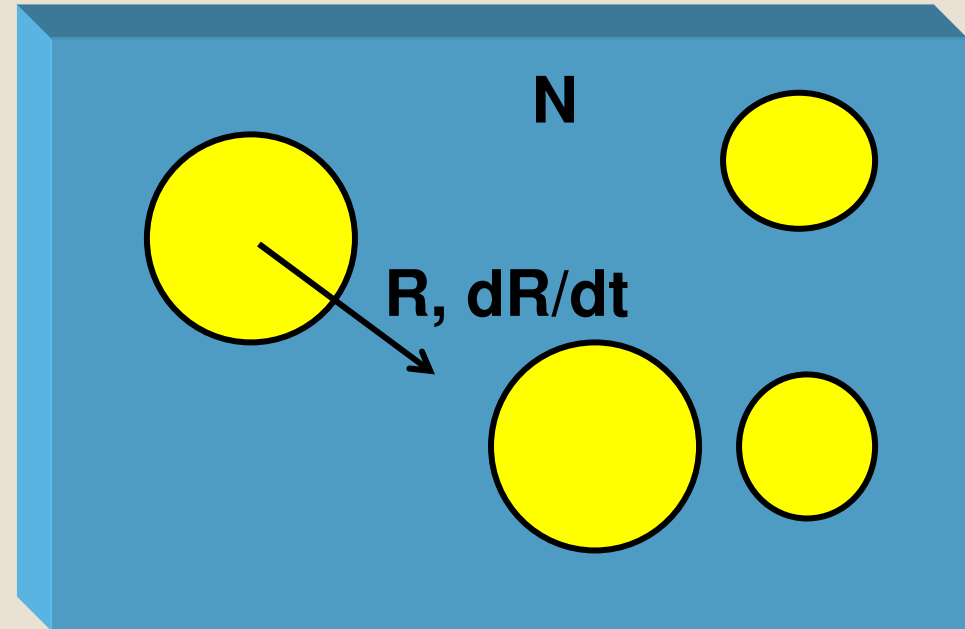
- **Title**
  - Investigation of higher order pressure fluctuations and its influence on ship stern, taking into account cavitation at propeller blades
- **Project partners**
  - SVA Potsdam, ANSYS Germany
- **Duration**
  - July 2005 to June 2008
- **Funded by German Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)**
- **Main issues**
  - CFD & experiments for ship propeller cavitation
  - Cavitation including transient effects
  - Cavitation induced pressure fluctuations and interaction with ship stern

# Cavitation Model-Rayleigh-Plesset Equation



- Interfacial mass transfer

$$\Gamma_{lv} = \dot{m}_{lv} A_{lv}$$



$$\dot{m}_{lv} = \frac{dm_v}{dt} = \rho_v \frac{dR}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{2 P_v - P}{3 \rho_l}}$$

# Cavitation Model-Rayleigh-Plesset Equation



$$\Gamma_{lv} = F_{vap} \frac{3\alpha_{nuc} (1 - \alpha_v)}{R} \rho_v \sqrt{\frac{2}{3} \frac{P_v - P}{\rho_l}} \quad \text{if } P < P_v$$
$$\Gamma_{vl} = -F_{con} \frac{3\alpha_v}{R} \rho_v \sqrt{\frac{2}{3} \frac{P - P_v}{\rho_l}} \quad \text{if } P > P_v$$

- **Modified interfacial area density for vapourisation**
- **$F_{vap} = 50$ ,  $F_{con} = 0.01$**
- **$\alpha_{nuc} = 5 \times 10^{-4}$**

# Turbulent Pressure Fluctuations



Pressure fluctuations in the (U)RANS equations:

$$P = \bar{P} + p'$$

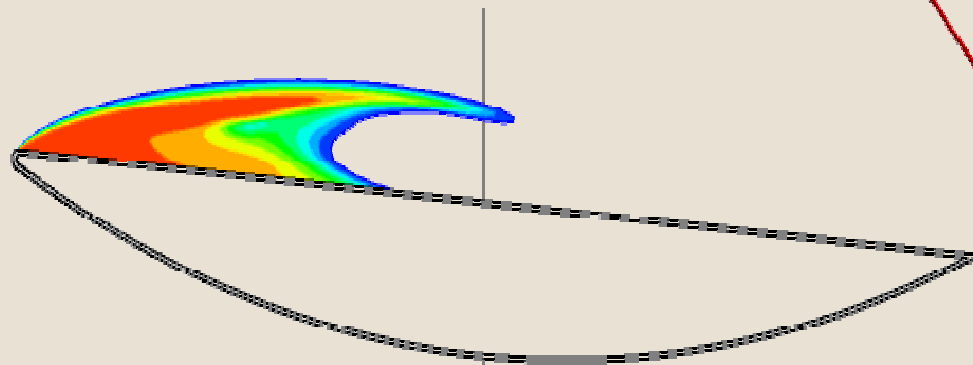
Where

$$\tilde{p} = \sqrt{\overline{p'^2}} \sim CAV_{coef} \rho (1 - \alpha_v) k = \frac{1}{2} CAV_{coef} \rho (1 - \alpha_v) (\overline{u'^2} + \overline{v'^2} + \overline{w'^2})$$

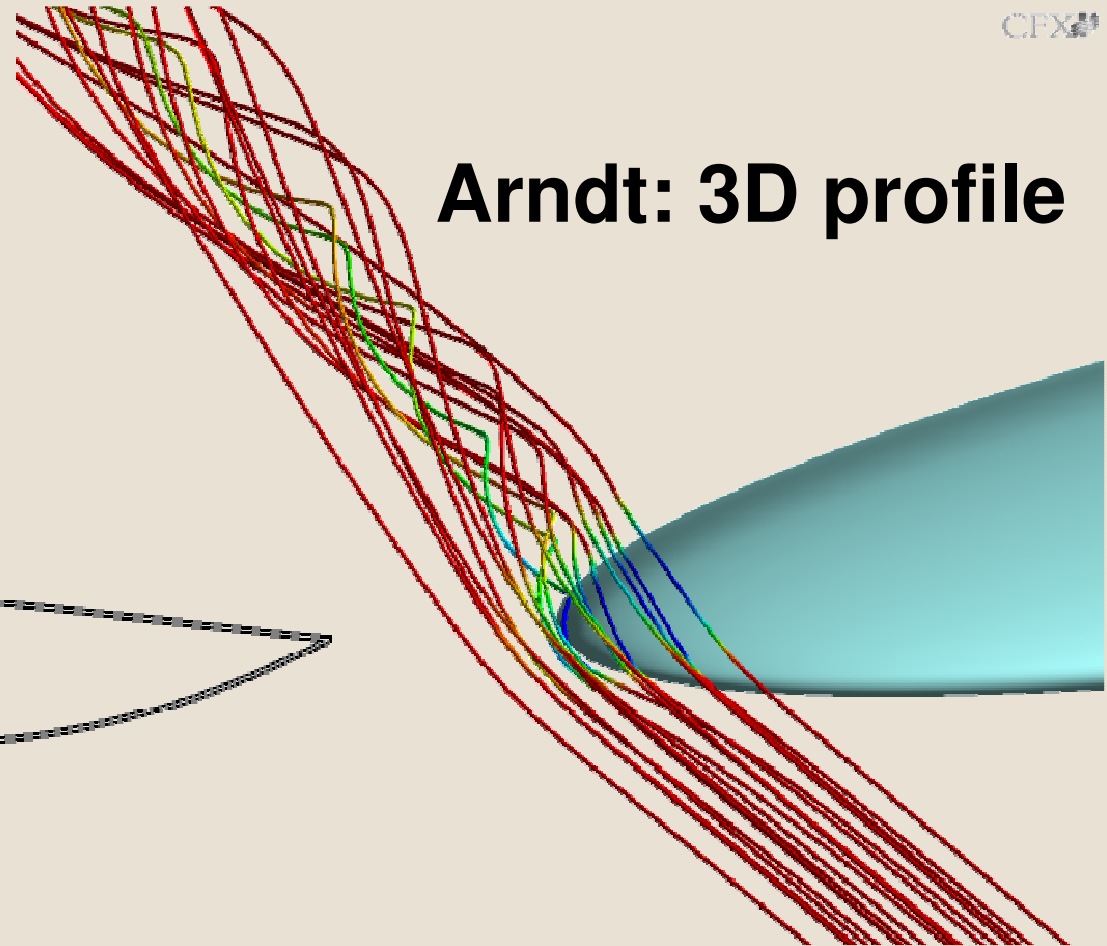
Therefore:

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{2(P_v - \bar{P} - \tilde{p})}{3\rho_l}}$$

$$CAV_{coef} = 0.39$$



**Le: 2D profile**



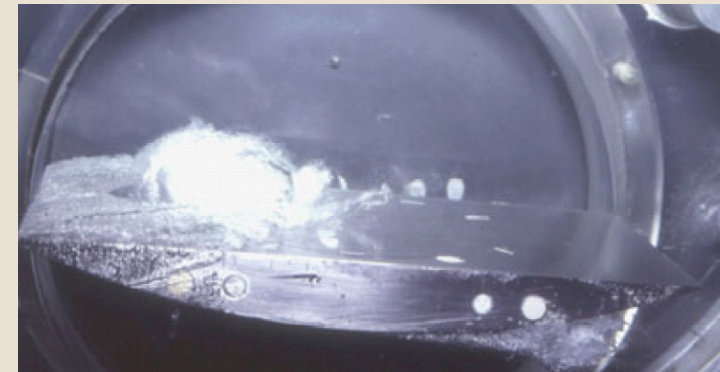
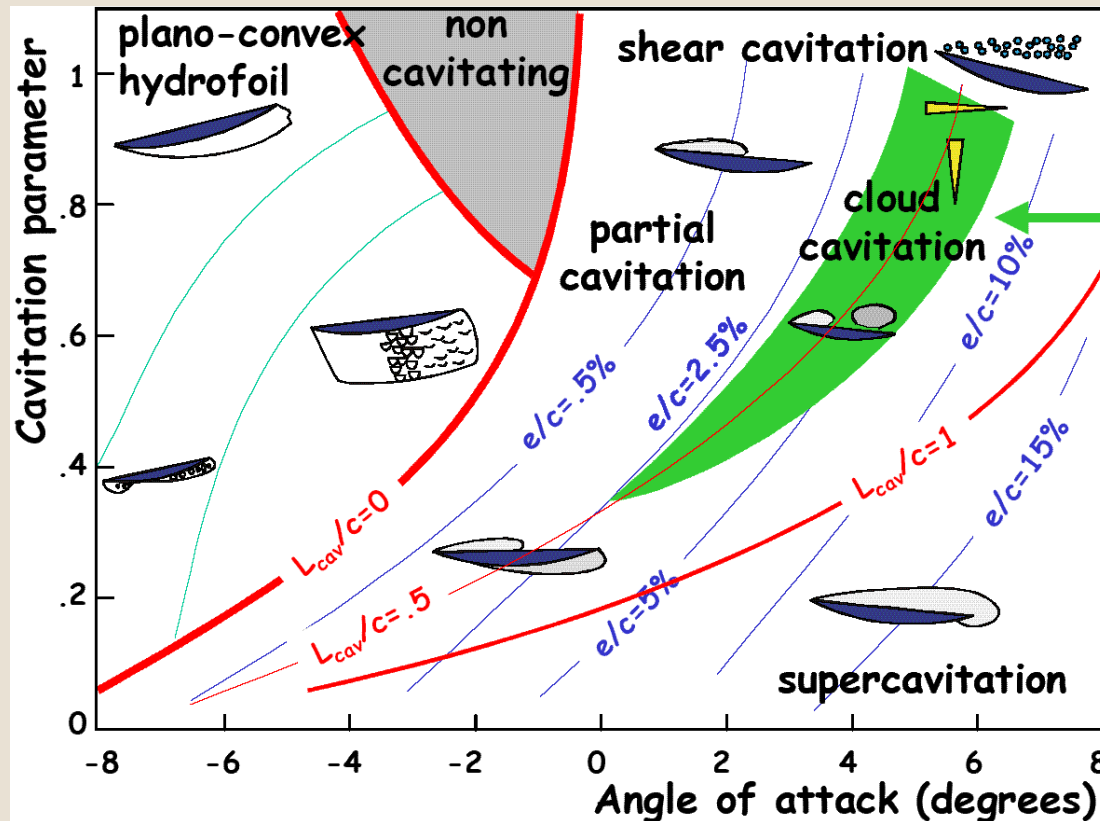
**Arndt: 3D profile**



# Le Profile

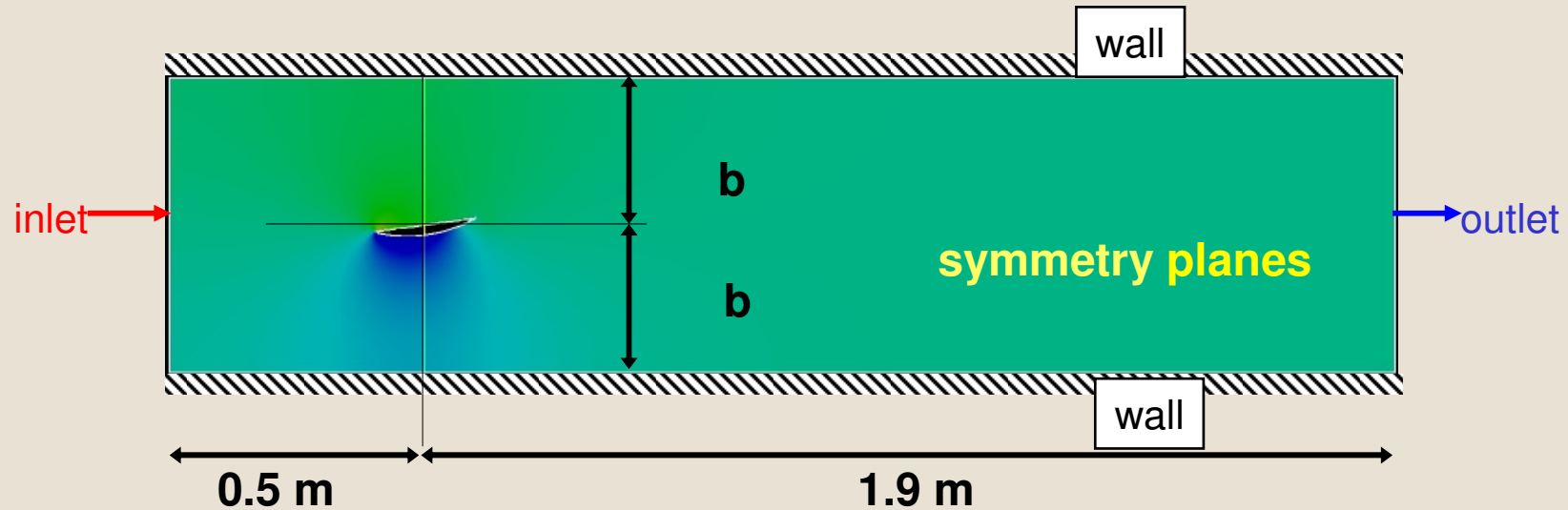


- Measurements of Le et al. (1993) & Franc (2001)
  - Two-dimensional profile
  - Different cavitation phenomena



$$\sigma = \frac{P_{\infty} - P_v}{0.5 \rho v_{\infty}^2}$$

# Set-up: Boundary Conditions



- **Inlet: Specified velocity (from Reynolds number)**
- **Walls: Free slip**
- **Outlet: Static pressure for entrainment**

# Meshing: Grid Hierarchy



- ICEM CFD HEXA
  - Geometry rotation for different angle of attack
- 2d refinement between grids by scale factor 2x2

Grid	Coarse(2)	Medium(3)	Fine(4)
Number of nodes	56,452	224,264	893,986
Number of elements	27,840	111,360	445,440
Minimum grid angle	41°	38°	43°
First layer distance y [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]	10	5	2.5
Average $y^+$	4	2	1

# Validation: Cavitation Length

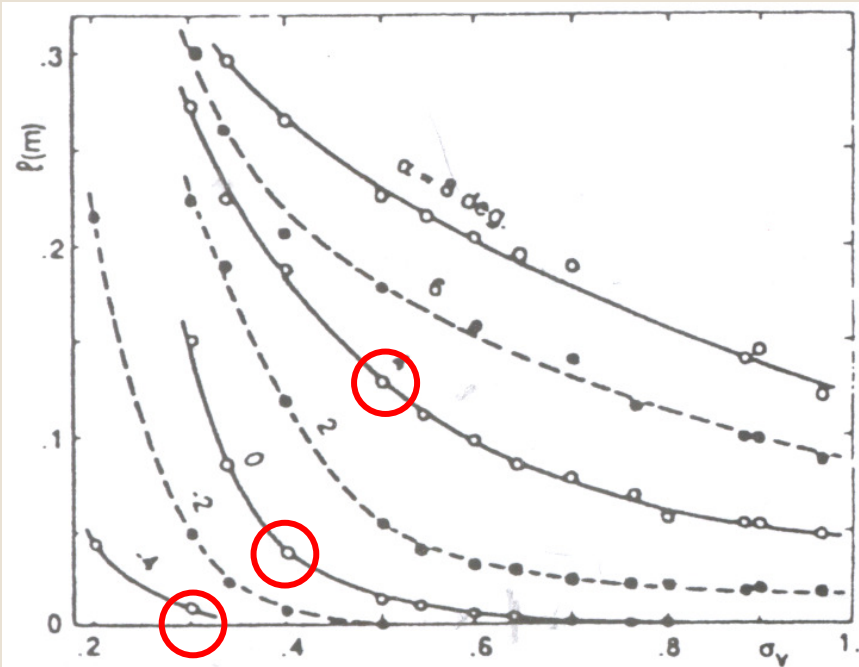
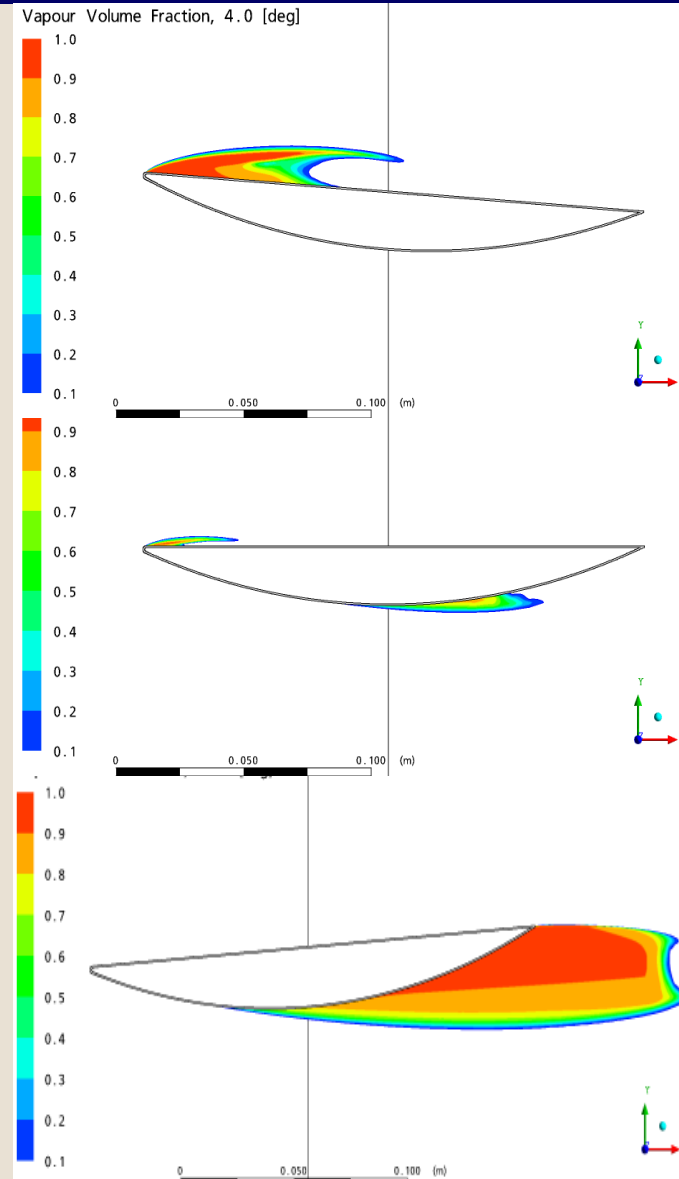


Fig. 5 Cavity length versus cavitation number

$C_0=0.198m$

- Transient simulations, time averaged data



$\alpha=4^\circ$   
 $\sigma=0.5$

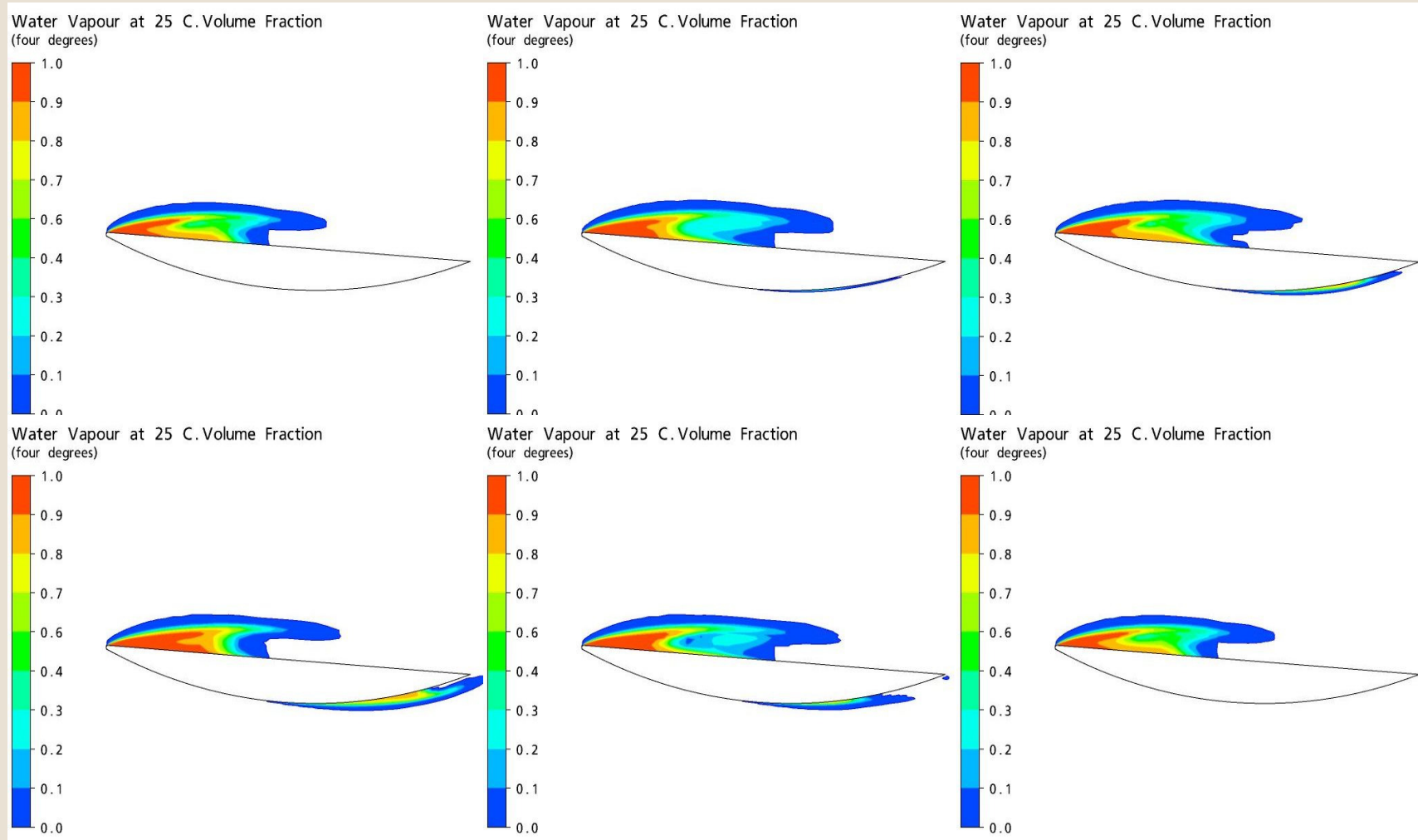
$\alpha=0^\circ$   
 $\sigma=0.4$

$\alpha=-4^\circ$   
 $\sigma=0.3$

# Validation: Cavitation Length



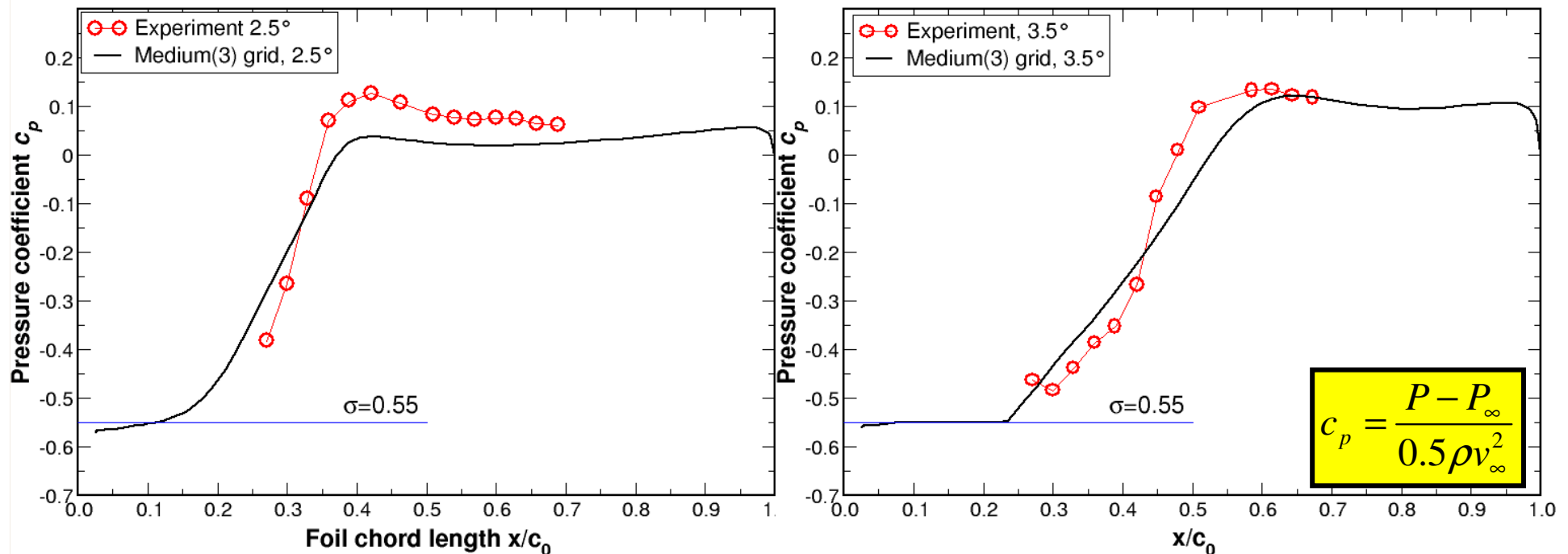
- Transient simulation ,  $\alpha=4^\circ$  ,  $\sigma=0.5$



# Validation: Pressure Distribution



- Pressure coefficient distribution on foil upper side
- Angle of attack:  $\alpha=2.5^\circ$  and  $\alpha=3.5^\circ$

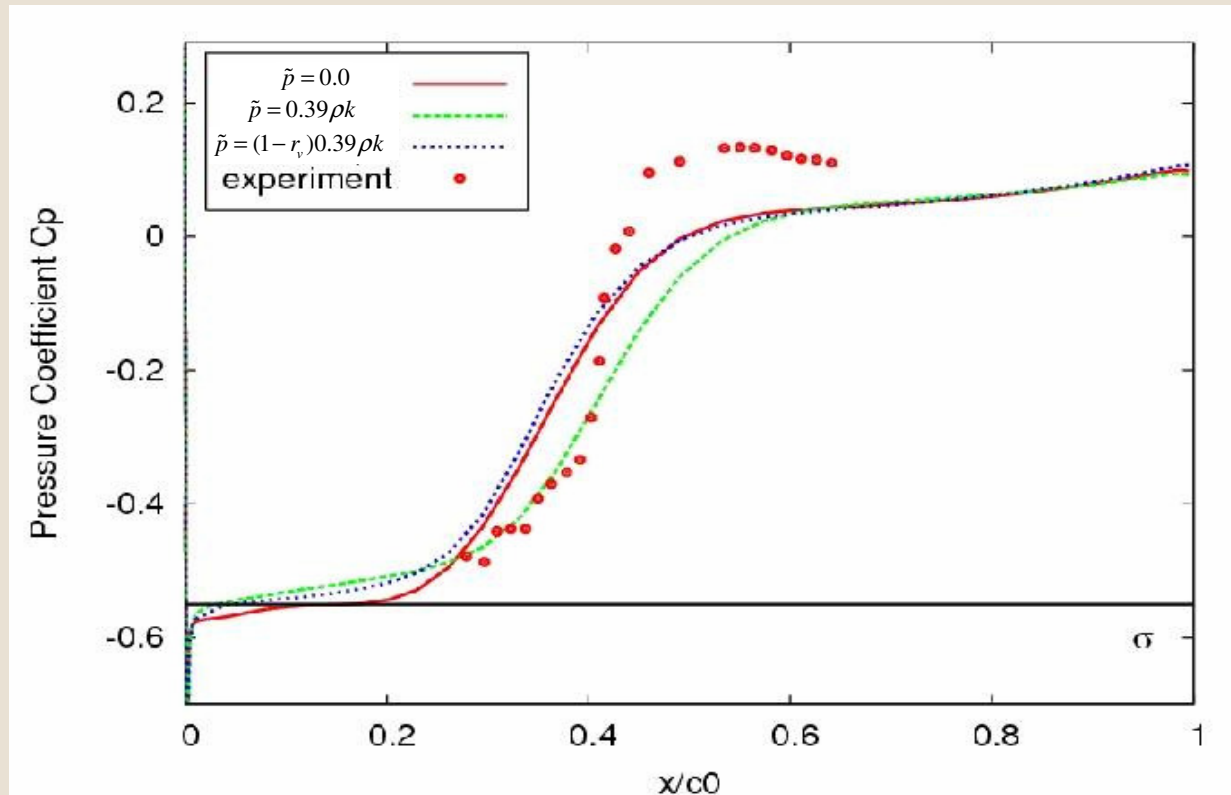


- Transient simulations, time averaged data

# Validation: Pressure Distribution

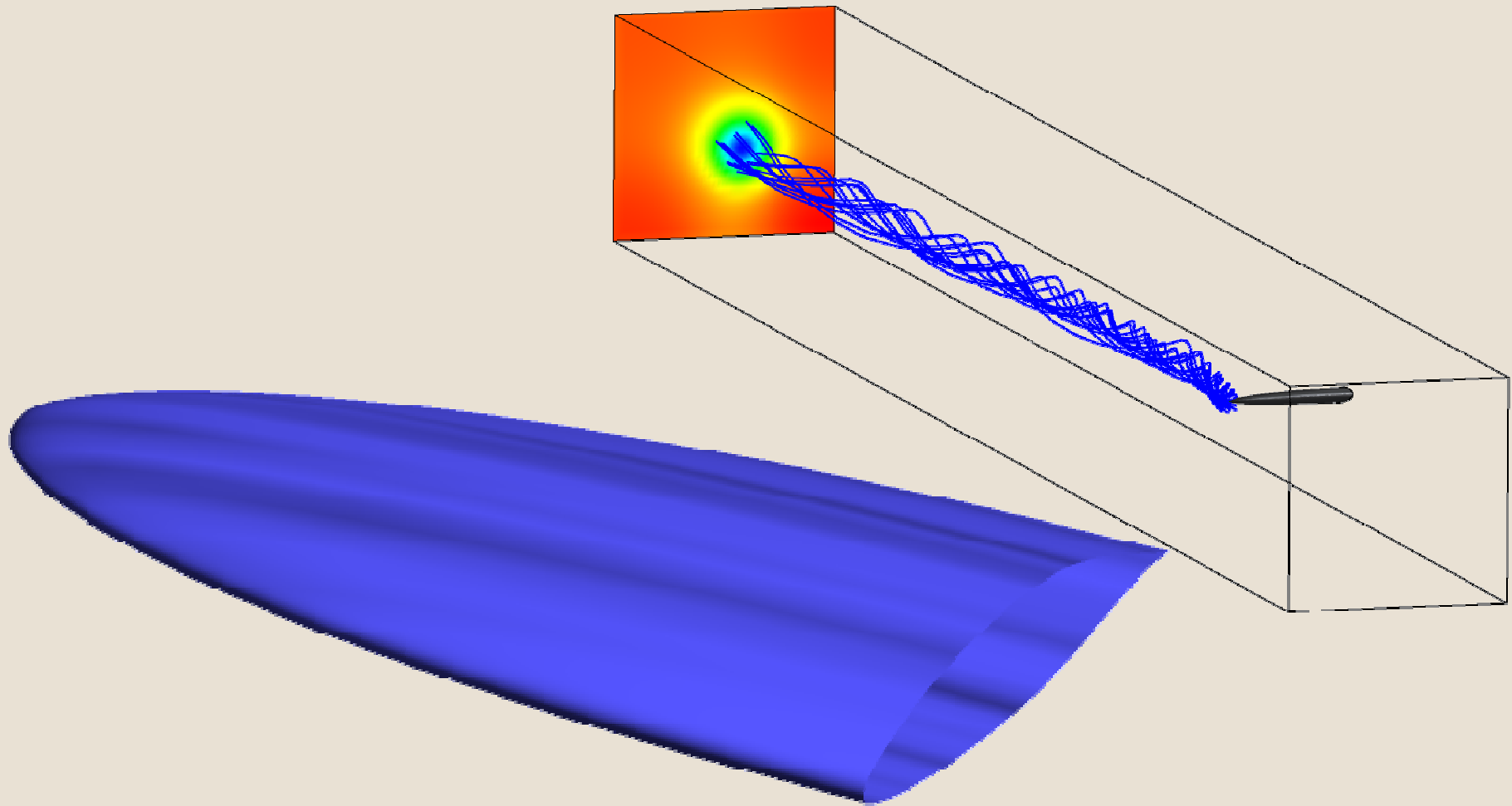


- Pressure coefficient distribution on foil upper side
- Angle of attack:  $\alpha=3.5^\circ$ ,  $\sigma=0.55$



- Transient simulations, time averaged data

- Measurements by Arndt, R.E.A. and Dugue (1992)

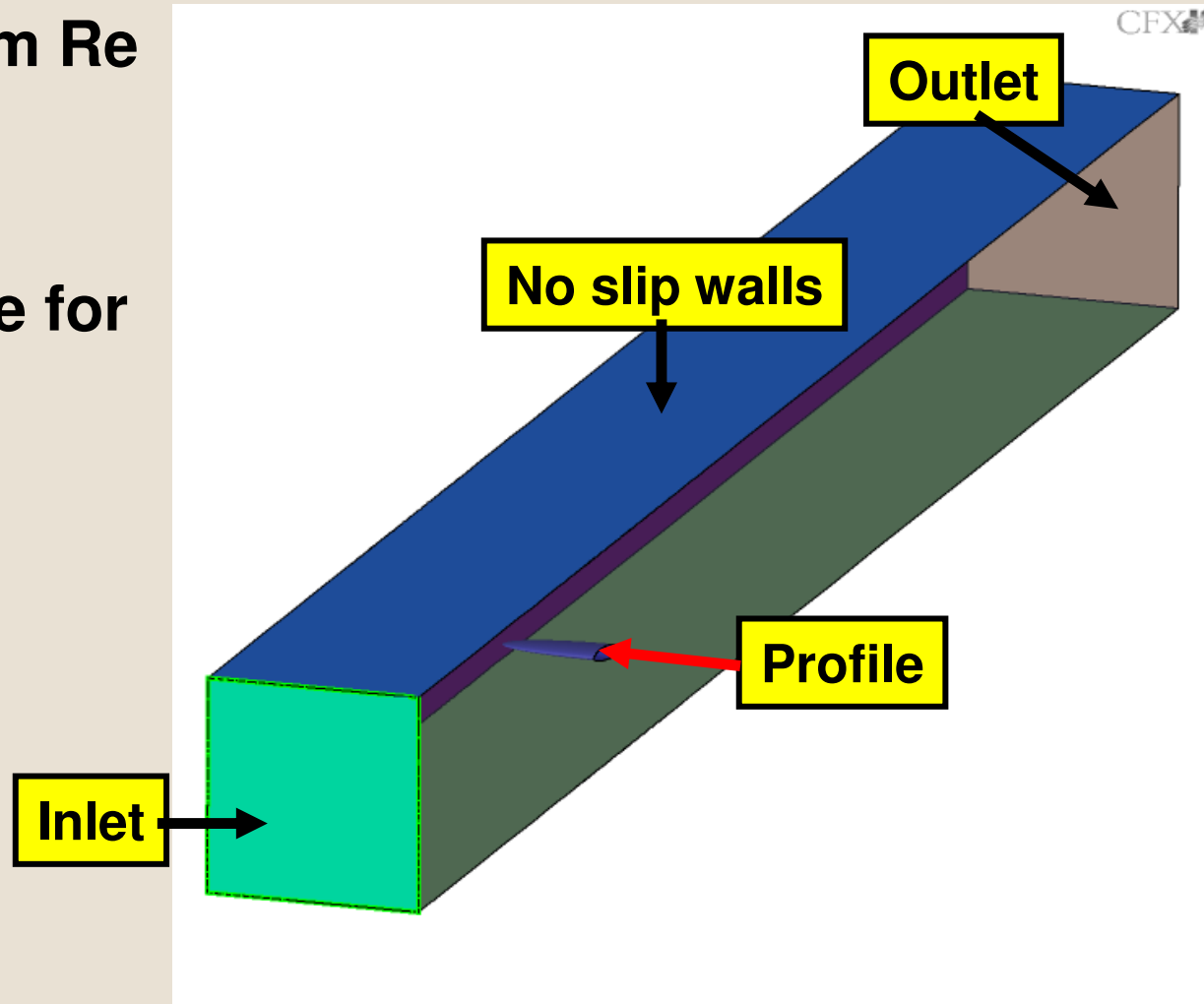




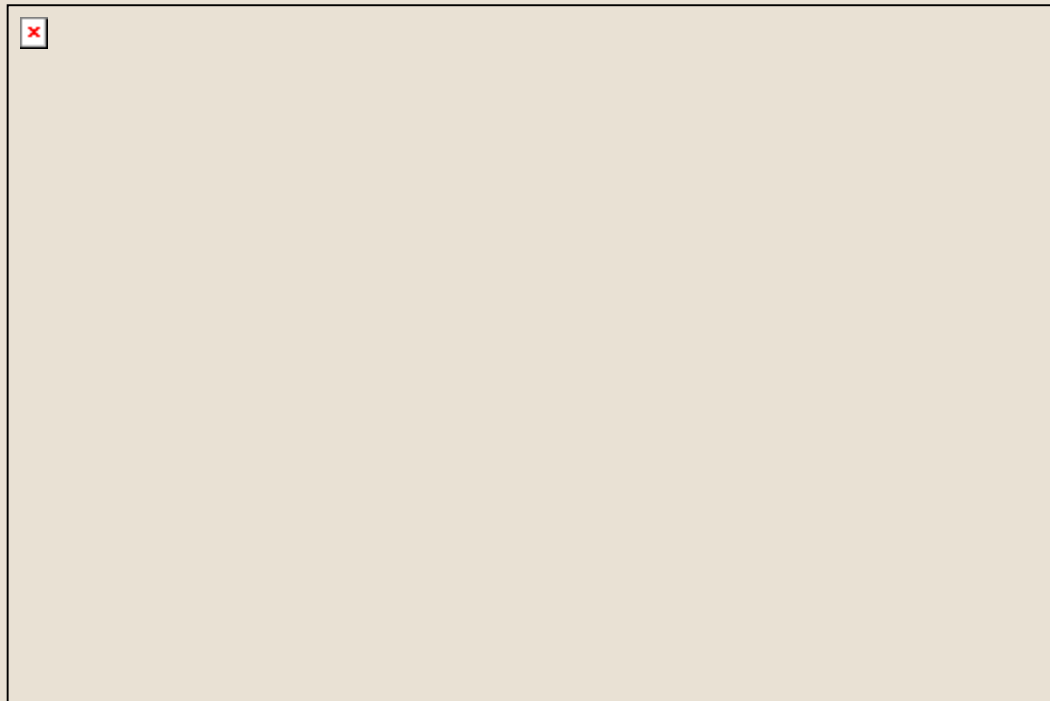
# Set-up: Boundary Conditions



- **Inlet**
  - Computed from Re number
- **Outlet**
  - Static pressure for entrainment
- **Walls**
  - No slip



- **ICEM CFD structured meshes**
  - **C-Grid type grid around foil surface**
  - **Quarter O-Grid between C and O-Block connection at blade tip**



# Meshing: Grid Hierarchy



- **Boundary layer resolution**
  - Relation of first cell spacing to  $y^+$  value

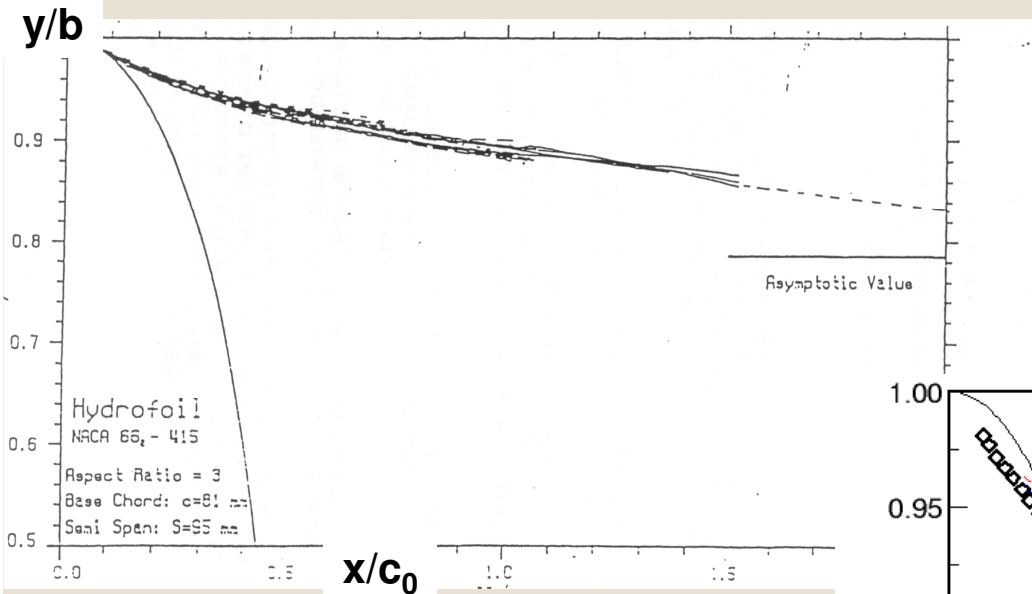
$$\Delta y = L \sqrt{80} \text{Re}_L^{-13/14} \Delta y^+$$

- **Scaling factor between grids**  $\sim \sqrt[3]{4} \times \sqrt[3]{4} \times \sqrt[3]{4}$

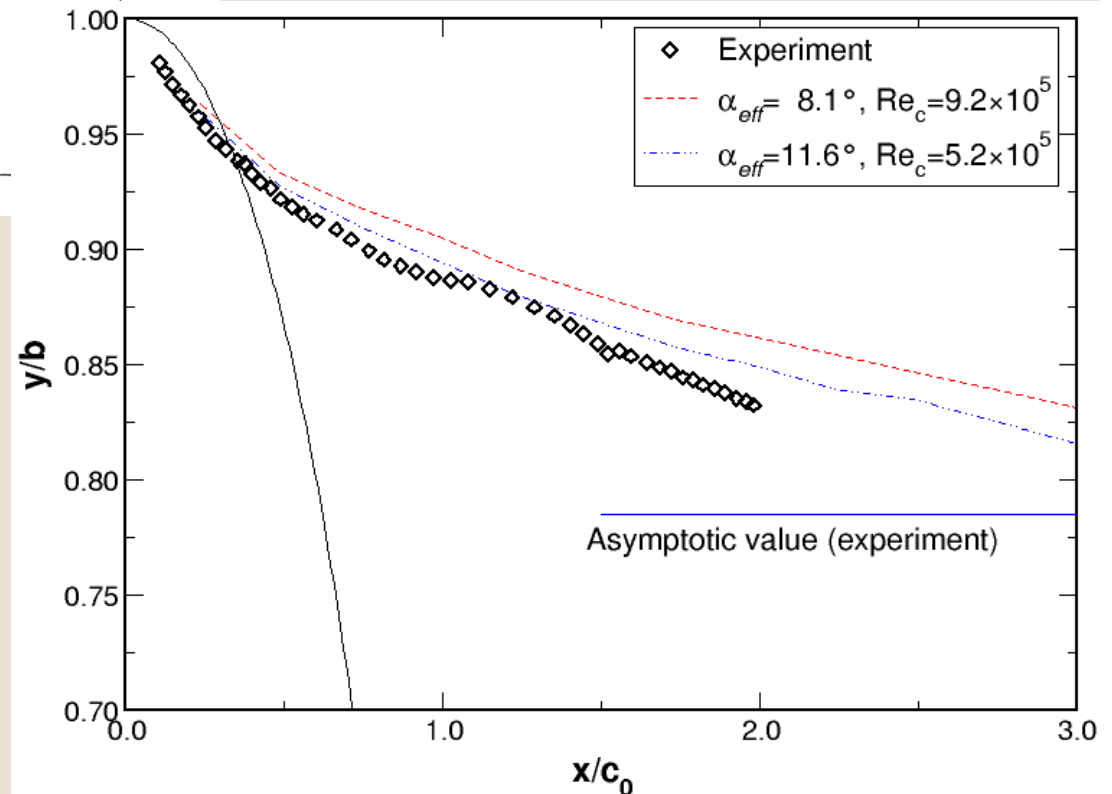
Grid	Coarse (1)	Medium (2)	Fine (3)
Number of nodes	358,519	1,394,862	5,442,459
Number of elements	341,596	1,352,603	5,337,217
Minimum grid angle	21°	21°	21°
First layer distance $y$ [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]	30	15	7.5
Average $y^+$	14.3	7.1	3.6

- **Spatial discretization**
  - High Resolution for hydrodynamic system
  - Upwind / High Resolution for  $k$ - $\omega$  equations
- **Time integration**
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> order Backward Euler
- **Two-phase flow**
  - Water, water vapour
- **Mass transfer**
  - Rayleigh-Plesset cavitation model
- **Turbulence**
  - SST, SST with Curvature Correction, BSL-RSM

# Validation: Tip Vortex Trajectory



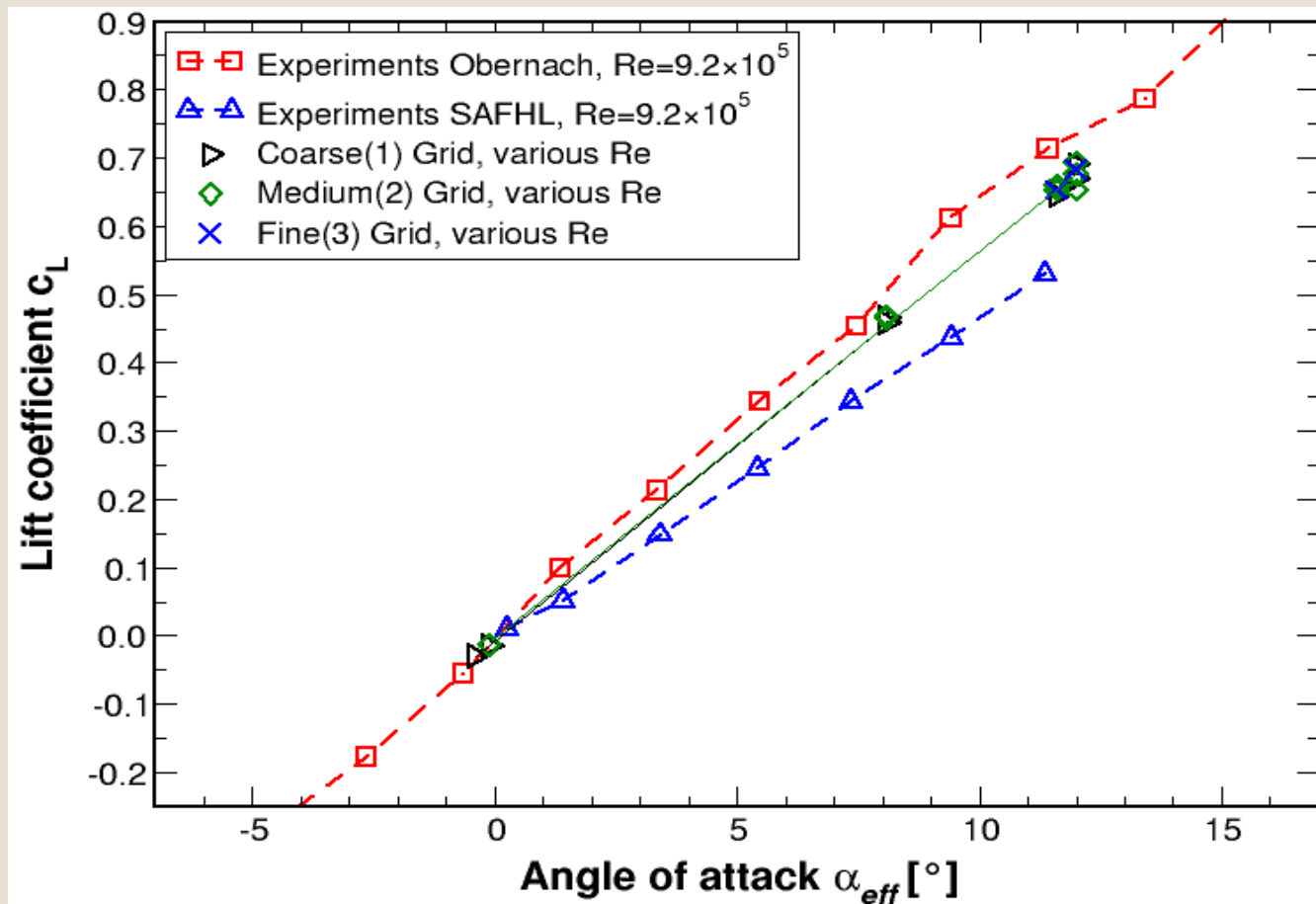
- Multiple measurements:  
Various Re numbers  
Various angle of attack



# Validation: Lift Curve



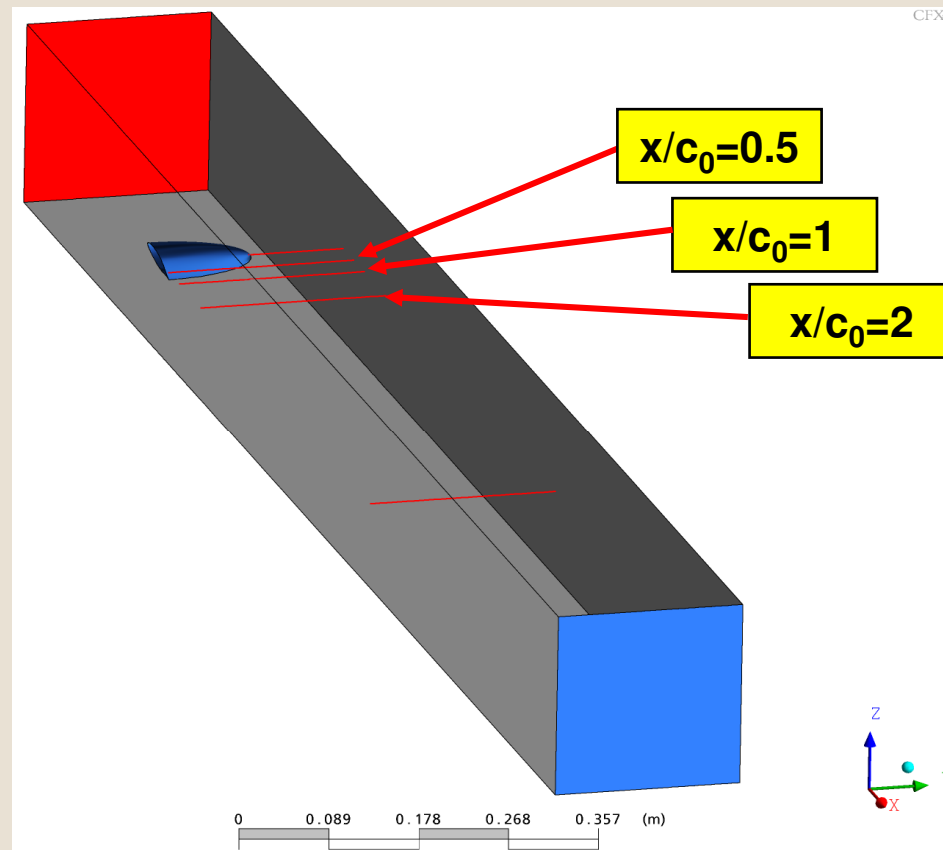
- Lift coefficients vs. Effective angle of attack ( $\alpha - \alpha_0$ )
- Experiments:  $Re_c = 9.2 \times 10^5$ , Simulation: various  $Re_c$



# Validation: Tip Vortex Velocity



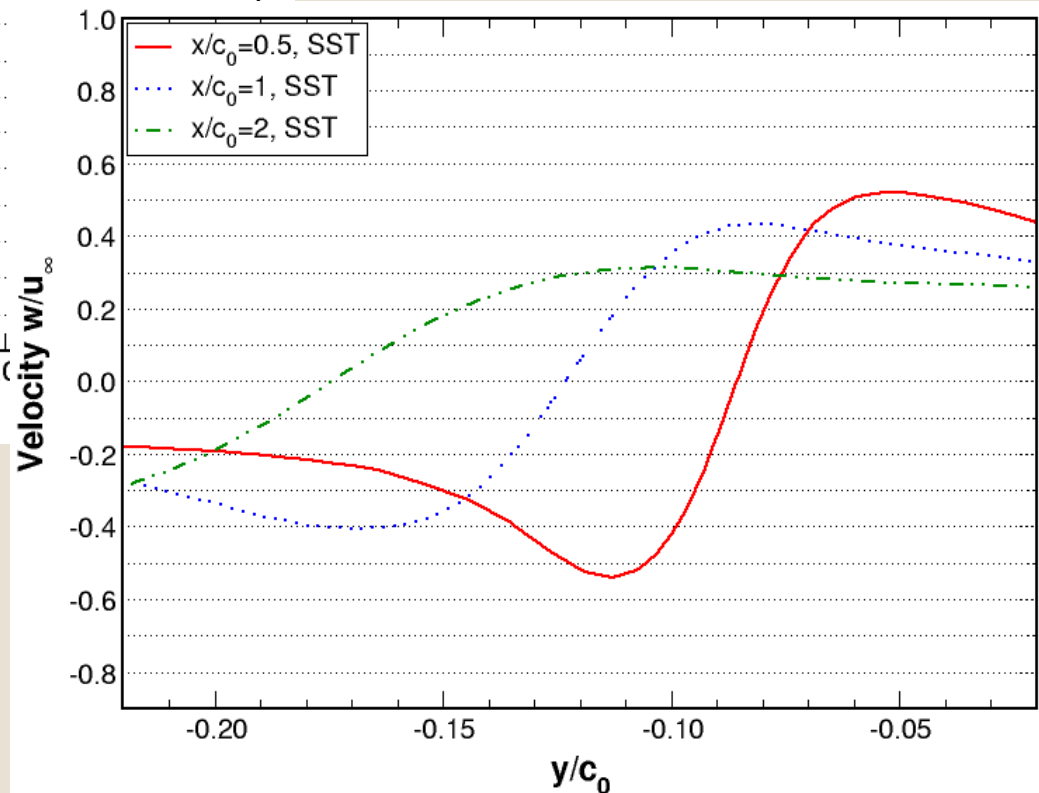
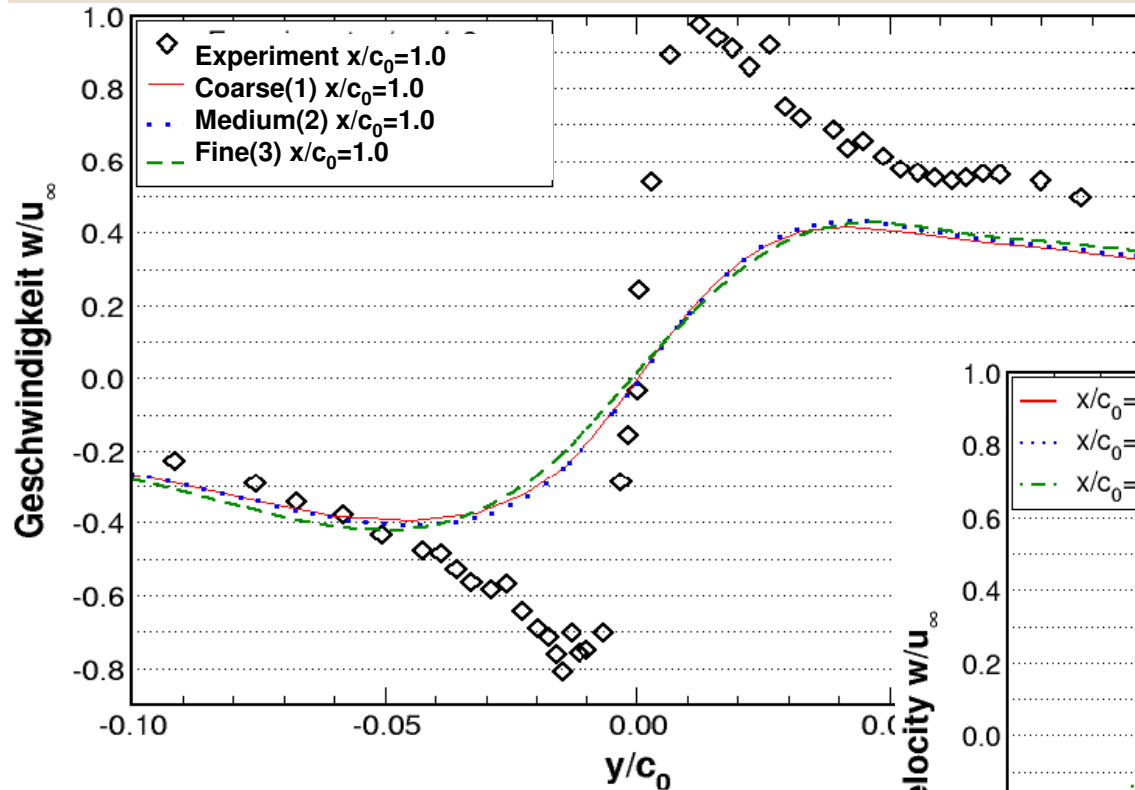
- Measurement planes
  - Evaluation of vortex velocity at plane perpendicular to flow at  $x/c=0.5$ ,  $1.0$ ,  $2.0$  behind hydrofoil



# Validation: Tip Vortex Velocity



$\alpha_{\text{eff}} = 12^\circ$ ,  $\text{Re} = 5.2 \times 10^5$



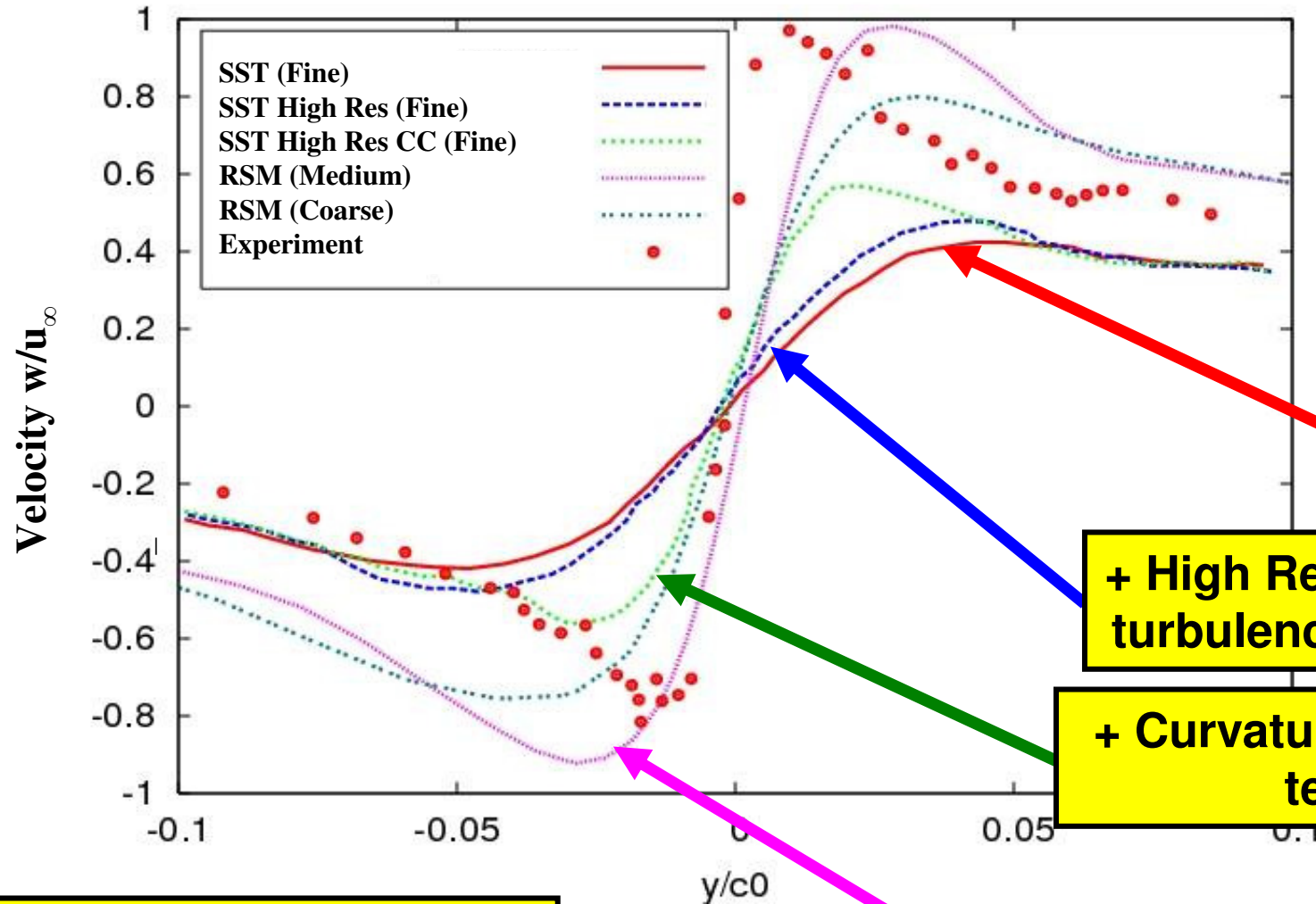
**Vortex velocity distributions**  
**Cavitation inception in core of tip vortex**



## Turbulence model variation:

- **Standard SST model**
- **Spatial discretization**
  - High Resolution for all equations except turbulence
  - High Resolution for all equations
- **Curvature correction**
  - Turbulence strongly affected by swirl and streamline curvature
  - Effects are not accounted for in standard 2-equation model
  - Additional terms in SST turbulence equations
- **BSL-RSM model**
  - One equation for each stress tensor component

# Validation: Tip Vortex Velocity



SST

+ High Resolution for turbulence equations

+ Curvature correction terms

$\alpha_{\text{eff}} = 12^\circ, \text{Re} = 5.2 \times 10^5$

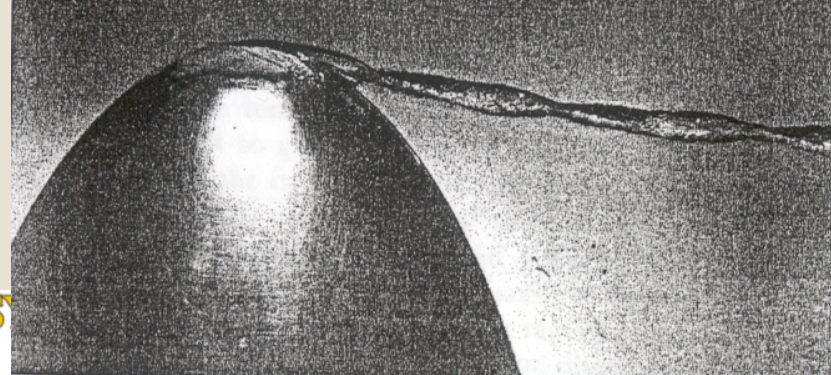
BSL-RSM

# Tip Vortex Vapour volume fraction

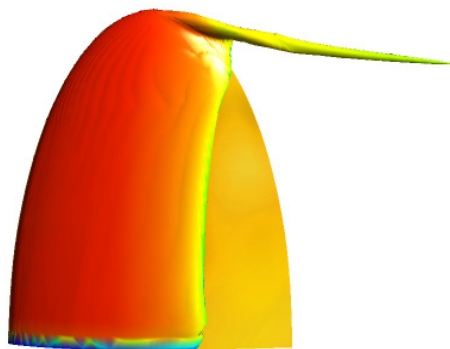
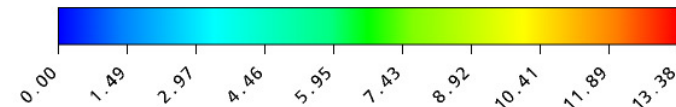
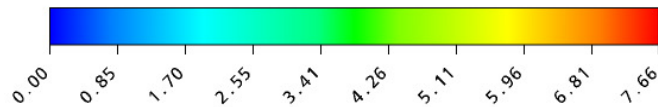


- Medium grid
- $Re=5.2 \times 10^5$
- $\alpha_{eff}=12^\circ, \sigma=0.58$

$$\alpha_{eff}=9.5^\circ, \sigma=0.58, Re=5.2 \times 10^5$$



Water at 25 C. Velocity (alpha 12 deg)  
[m s<sup>-1</sup>]



SST

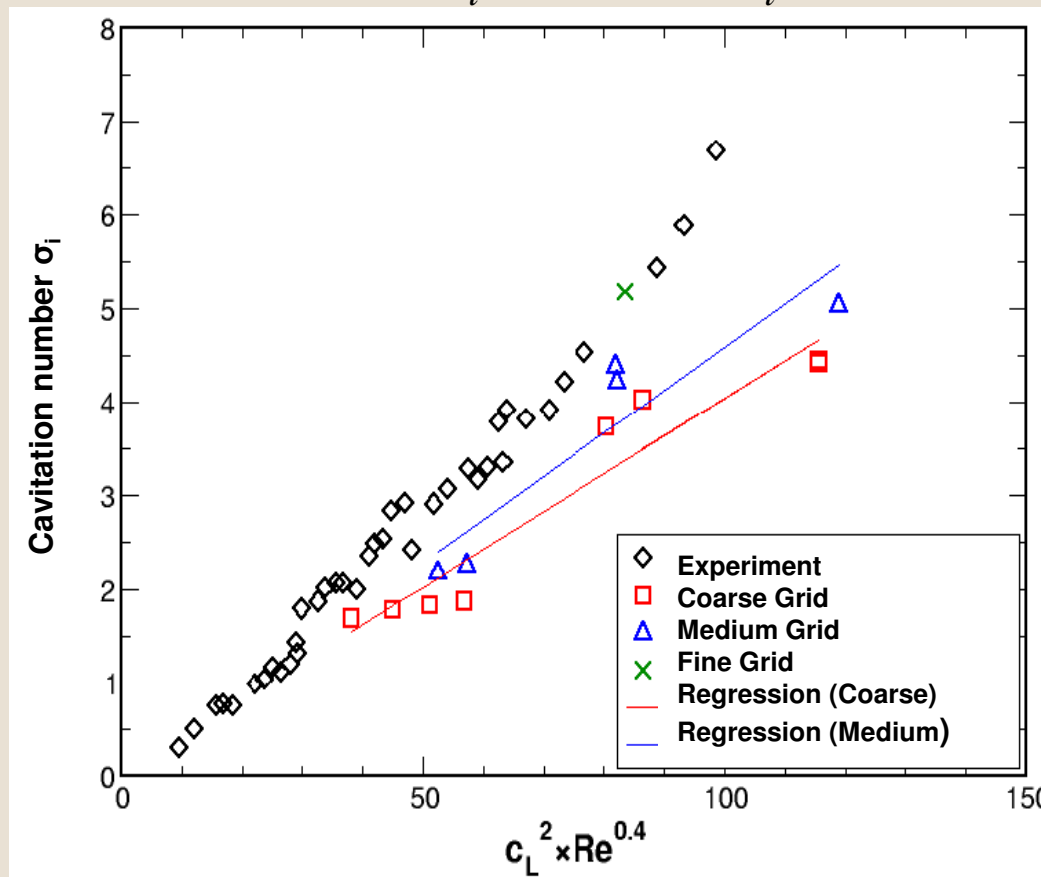


RSM

# Validation: Cavitation Inception



- Arndt & Dugue (1992), Arndt et al. (1991) ⇒
  - Cavitation inception vs. lift, correlation for model scaling:  
$$\sigma_i \propto 0.063 c_l^2 Re^{0.4}$$



- **SVA Potsdam & ANSYS Germany cavitation project (BMBF)**
- **ANSYS CFX cavitation model**
- **Validation test cases for hydrofoil cavitation:**
  - Le et al. → 2d hydrofoil cavitation
  - Arndt et al. → tip vortex cavitation
- **Work in progress**
  - Isolated propeller P1356
  - Non condensible gas cavitation
  - Ship propeller with ship stern.
    - Rotor-Stator interface
    - Influence of the turbulence model



**Thank You!**

