

Cavitation Analysis of Kaplan-Series Propeller: Effect of Pitch Ratio and nProp using CFD

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Abstract— cavitation is defined as a phenomenon or action of the traveling bubbles that pass through the hydrofoil in which the reduction of pressure below the liquid's vapor pressure leads to the formation of small vapor bubbles (or cavities) caused by the dynamic pressure of the propeller blades. It caused some effects on the propeller of the ship i.e. it can greatly reduce a ship's propelling efficiency, damaged propeller material or blade erosion, vibration, and disturbance noises. Cavitation can be minimized by proper attention regarding the design of the propellers and variation of propeller variables parameters. For that reason, this research conducts a cavitation analysis on the Kaplan-Series of the CPP by varying $P/D_b=0.4$, $P/D_b=0.6$, and $P/D_b=0.8$; also the rotational speed of the propeller (nProp) i.e. 125 rpm, 175 rpm and, 225 rpm. The numerical analysis was made based on the Computational Fluid Dynamic Method (CFD) to calculate the pressure ratio (ΔP) and percentages of the cavitation area (R_s) due to a configuration of the propellers parameter. The simulation consists of the 3 steps; pre-processor, solver manager, and post-processor. The result shows that the value of the pressure ratio increased significantly at the higher P/D_b and nProp. Also, the variation of P/D_b and nProp has a significant effect on the development of R_s (%) at the higher P/D_b and nProp.

Keywords—cavitation, computational fluid dynamic, CPP, kaplan-series propeller, nProp, pitch ratio.

I. INTRODUCTION

Cavitation in the majority of cases is known as the formation of the vapor phase of a liquid when it is subjected to decreased pressures (p) at constant ambient temperature, or as the process of rupturing a liquid indicated by a pressure decrease at a roughly constant liquid temperature [1]. The formation of cavities (vapor bubbles) in the fluid flow caused by a pressure drop below the saturated vapor pressure is known as this phenomenon (pv) [2] see figure 1.

Cavitation also can be described as a process of breaking fluid in the medium under excessive tensile stress based on the continuum mechanics view angle [3]. There is a big difference in the driving mechanism between boiling and cavitation as shown in Figure.1. Boiling is described as a formation of bubbles in the liquid as an influence of the fluid temperature to specific values at constant pressure, whereas cavitation is described as a resultant of the fluid pressure that decreases under the saturated vapor pressure at an approximately.

The cavitation occurrence situations typically occur in the fluid as follows: (a) The wall geometry at the fluid flow zone imposes high velocities and a resulting pressure drop due to the influence of a gradual decrease in flow area; (b) In the case of jets and wakes, the shearing between two adjacent flows with a velocities difference involves significant turbulent pressure

fluctuations [3]; (c) The character of high unsteadiness of certain flows caused the pressure drop in the fluid flow; (d) The formation of wakes and subsequently attached cavities influenced by the roughness at the fluid flow wall boundary; (e) Owing to the incorrect joining of two or more parts in the mechanical system, there is a high risk of cavitation forming in the interstices; (f) A pressure drop which is produced by the acquired acceleration at the sharp edges immersed in the liquid, inducing the high chances of cavitation occurrence.

Cavitation mostly occurs in nearly all ship propellers, and it might be lead to a serious problem especially for the ship propelling performance [4]. The cavitation that occurred on the propeller blades may have some impact or lead to some severe effects i.e. disturbance noises, vibration on the propulsion system or in the ship hull, and damaged the material of the propeller blades and rudder [5][6][7]. As a result, cavitation becomes an important factor to consider in any ship propulsion design, including its interaction with the environment (see Figure 2).

The main propulsion on various types of ships generally uses a propeller. The type of propeller used varies based on the needs and types of ships operated while sailing. Like tugboats, these ships usually use a type of Kaplan-Series propeller accompanied by a ducted nozzle to increase power. Various modifications have been made to increase the propeller's performance (thrust, torque, and efficiency). Also, the examination results of the cavitation and vibration tests are needed [9].

Parts that are often engineered on a propeller are the propeller blade, hub, and add components. The propeller's geometry applies Bernoulli's law. There are differences in the face area and the back area to provide lift. A difference also can be seen between the trailing and leading edges. The shape of the root in direct contact with the hub is also different from the propeller's tip. The use of variable pitch propellers is currently more

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generally used because of its main advantage in increasing efficiency [10].

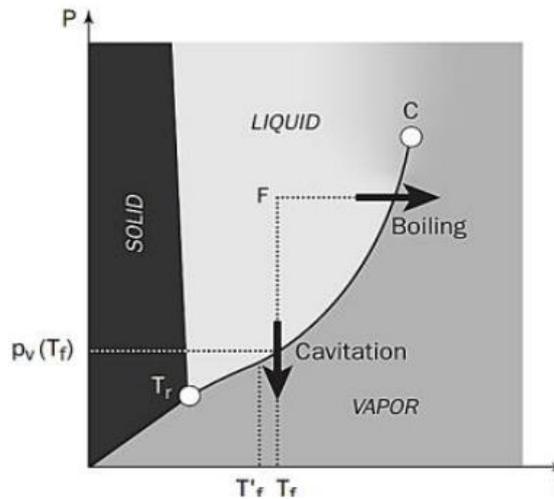


Figure 1. Thermodynamic diagram of phase change.

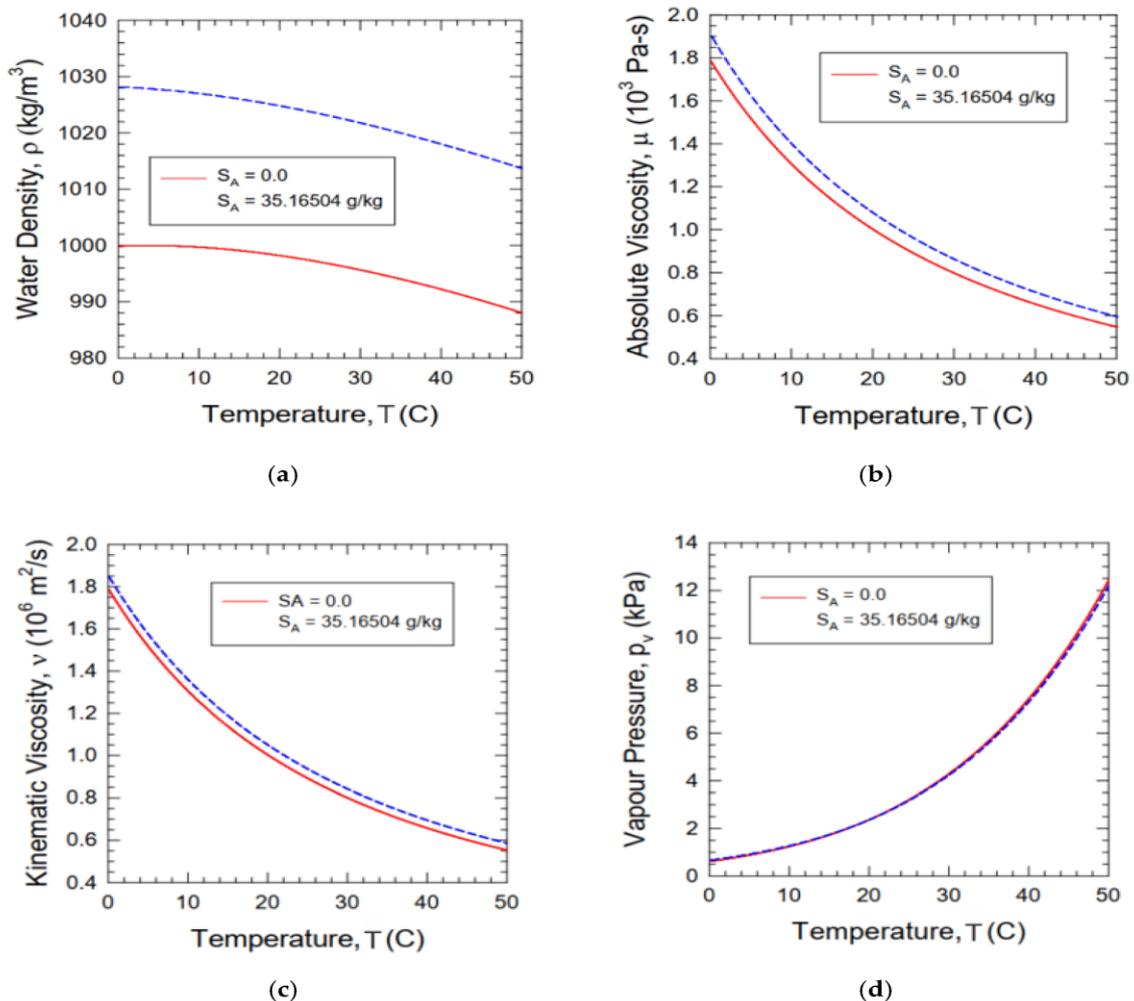


Figure 2. (a) Density, (b) dynamic viscosity, (c) kinematic viscosity, and (d) vapor pressure of freshwater and seawater [8].

During recent decades, CFD (Computational Fluid Dynamics) methods had some great advancement for solving the Reynolds Averages Navier Stokes (RANS) equation which applied to various types of marine propeller geometries [11]. Several types of propeller blades have been tested to determine the performance caused by the cavitation on the propeller blades.

Recently, energy-saving devices were developed to improve the performance of propulsion system and fuel consumption of ships, including the reaction of fins for low and high-speed slender ships by developing CFD to examine the type of cavitation occurrence characteristics of the propeller which equipped with the energy-saving devices as a unit [12].

Arifin et al, have researched the cavitation on the propeller based on the Computational Fluid-Dynamic (CFD) simulation in order to get the best configuration for the effectiveness of the propeller geometry [13]. Yusvika et al have been analyzed a cavitation prediction on ship propellers based on the temperature and fluid properties of water. It was conducted by doing the cavitation prediction in open water and uniform inflow by the CFD approach, where the simulation was generated by using ANSYS.

In this paper, the numerical prediction of Kaplan – Series propeller cavitation is defined based on the computational fluid dynamics (CFD). The aim of this research is to analyze the cavitation of propellers due to a change of variations of $P/D_b=0.4$, $P/D_b=0.6$, and $P/D_b=0.8$, and variation of $n_{Prop}=125$ rpm, $n_{Prop}=175$ rpm, and $n_{Prop}=225$ rpm. As a result, the calculation of

the pressure ratio and the cavitation area for each configuration were examined.

II. METHOD

This study used a Kaplan-Series of the CPP propeller type to be simulated. Kaplan propeller is described as a propeller that using axial flow reaction. This type of Kaplan-Series is generally used for a propeller on vessels which usually has 3-7 blades. In this research, the numerical studies of the cavitation analysis are conducted based on the CFD simulation method in several variations of pitch ratio i.e. $P/D_b=0.4$, $P/D_b=0.6$, and $P/D_b=0.8$, and variation of $n_{Prop}=125$ rpm, $n_{Prop}=175$ rpm, and $n_{Prop}=225$ rpm.

TABLE 1.
 PRINCIPAL DIMENSION OF THE PROPELLER

No	Propeller Parameter	Dimension
1	Type of Propeller	Ka-4
2	Diameter of Propeller	0,3 m
3	Number of Blades	4
4	Blades Section	Kaplan-Series
5	n_{Prop} (Propeller Rotational Speed) Variations	125, 175, 225 rpm
6	P/D_b (Pitch Ratio Variations)	0.4, 0.6, 0.8

The angle of attack of the Kaplan-Series of the controllable pitch propeller (CPP) is calculated based on the following equation:

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{P/D_{0.7}}{2\pi R_{0.7}/D} \quad (1)$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{P/D_{0.7}}{0.7\pi} \quad (2)$$

Based on the equation (1) and (2) the angle of attack of $P/D_b=0.4$, $P/D_b=0.6$, and $P/D_b=0.8$ as follows:

TABLE 2.
 VARIATION OF ANGLE OF ATTACK

$P/D_{0.7}$	$(P/D_{0.7})/(0.7R)$	$\theta(\text{rad})$	$\theta(\text{degree})$
0.4	0.18189	0.1799	10.3
0.6	0.27284	0.2664	15.3
0.8	0.36378	0.3486	20.0

A. Cavitation Mechanism

In marine hydrodynamic cavitation is generally caused by fluid flow. That flowing is two-phase flowing consisting of liquid and its liquid steam. Phase transition is created due to changes in hydrodynamic pressure. Depending on the cavitation number, a particular cavitation flow was denoted as σ_n . The cavitation number σ_n and pressure coefficient c_p can be defined as following equations [14]:

$$\sigma_n = \frac{P_{Ref} - P_v}{\frac{1}{2}\rho(nD)^2} \quad (3)$$

$$c_p = \frac{P - P_{Ref}}{\frac{1}{2}\rho(nD)^2} \quad (4)$$

Where the pressure used for a reference is denoted as P_{Ref} , and the absolute vapor pressure is denoted as P_v , and the local pressure is denoted as P . The cavitation inception is basically classified based on σ_n and σ_p . If $\sigma_n \leq \sigma_p$, cavitation will occur.

B. Propeller Modeling

The propeller model is constructed based on the principal dimensions of the propeller. In this study, propeller modeling was conducted by using the propeller modeling software PropCad. The result of the propeller model using propeller coordinate processing software is shown in Figure. 3. The configuration of the propeller model is shown as follows:

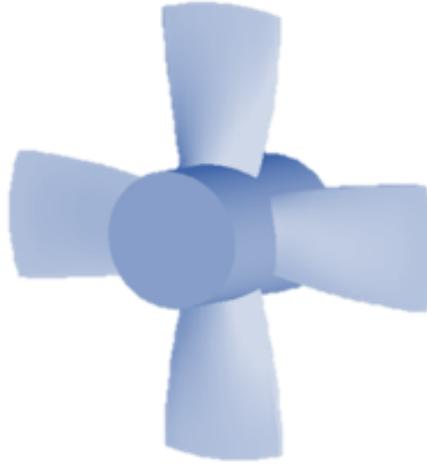


Figure. 3. Propeller modeling by using PropCad.

TABLE 3.
 PROPELLER DESIGN SPECIFICATION AND VARIATIONS

Type	D_b (cm)	P/D_b	θ (degree)	n (rpm)
Kaplan-Series Ka-4	30	0.4	10.3	125
	30	0.4	10.3	175
	30	0.4	10.3	225
Kaplan-Series Ka-4	30	0.6	15.3	125
	30	0.6	15.3	175
	30	0.6	15.3	225
Kaplan-Series Ka-4	30	0.8	20.0	125
	30	0.8	20.0	175
	30	0.8	20.0	225

The next step of the propeller modeling process is to make a 3D model using ANSYS by checking the geometry and make sure that the model is perfectly formed into a solid object before entering the simulation stage based on the CFD approach.

C. Computational Fluid Dynamic (CFD)

Computational Fluid Dynamics is the emerging fields of fluid mechanics in which simulates fluid flows and analyze the characteristic of flow uses numerical and algorithms methods to solve problem-related to fluid flow.

The aim of the CFD methods is to make a prediction accurately i.e. the heat transfer, the flow of fluid, and chemical reaction in the complex systems, including all of the above phenomena. Such a kind of technique is very useful and can be applied in every industrial and non-industrial field.

There are several benefits of the CFD application based on the experimental approach to fluid dynamic system design as follows: (a) For an experimental test with high accuracy, it can minimize the cost and time for designing a product; (b) It has an ability as a study system that can control experiments which is impossible

to be conducted by experimental, etc.

In this study, the existing problem is described into CFD software by describing the model and determine the boundary conditions. Moreover, in the solver manager, the problem is calculated by the Navier Stroke equation approach. Then, based on the calculation result to obtain the output of the running program CFD. These three elements can be described as follows:

1) Pre-Processor

The pre-processor includes input from the flow problem to a CFD program and transforms the input to a form that suitable for use by the solver. The simulations were run in 3D with the assumption of a steady state. There are two parts to describe in this case: an object and a fluid boundary that is divided into two pieces: a moving component and a fixed part.

The computational domain for the simulation was a cylinder, as seen in Figures 4 and 5. The boundary on the x-axis z plane is established at this point, and the boundary sections such as inlet, outlet, and wall set are defined.

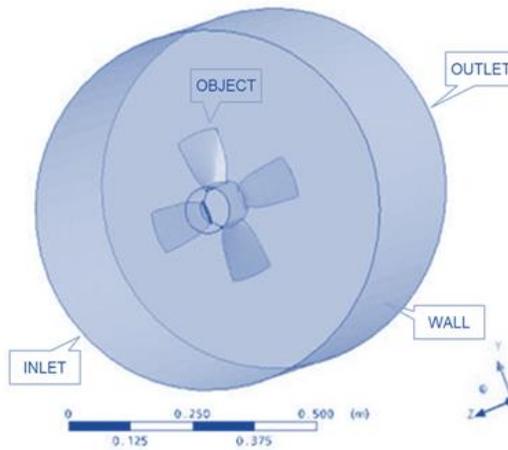


Figure 4. Geometry stage of propeller simulation.

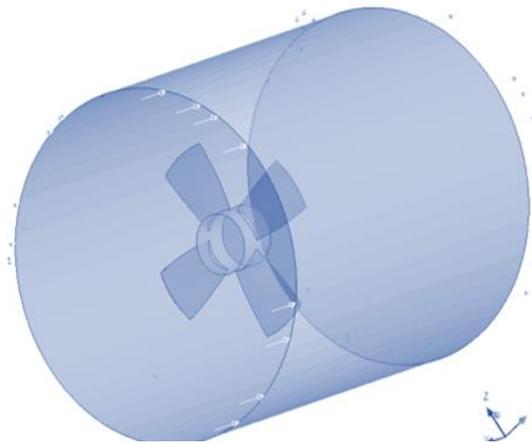


Figure 5. Boundary layer and subdomain.

2) Solver-Manager

There are three types of methods in the solver-manager: finite element, finite difference, and spectral form. The next move is to perform a meshing operation. As shown in Figure 6, the mesh was generated using the CFX solver mesh. Meshing with an unstructured grid and a hybrid mesh is the preferred method for simulation

because it provides high precision. The numerical mesh is created in order to capture the flow field's related behaviors. The cavitation simulation on the Ka-4 propeller blades in this analysis was done under steady-state conditions.

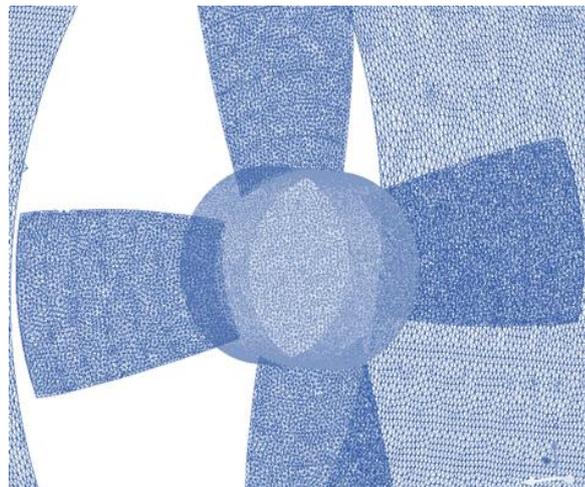


Figure 6. Mesh of the rotary and fixed domain.

3) Post-Processor

After a simulation, we can examine and analyze the results of the model simulation through CFD-Post. Post-processor is defined as a stage of visualization of the previous stage (Pre-processor and Solver Manager) which growing with the advancement of engineering workstations that are equipped with great graphics and visualization capabilities.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Pressure Analysis of the Ka-4 Propeller

The influence of the flow in which past the blades is caused by positive pressure on the face part and reduced pressure or suction on the back part due to increased velocities of flow. The increased velocity itself is influenced by the shape of the propeller blades. In order to examine the ΔP between the P on the face and back sides of the blades, the CFD simulation was conducted by varying the P/D_b and n_{Prop} . The result of ΔP of face and back sides is shown in Table 4. However, simulation results as a pressure contour are shown in Figure 7 as follows:

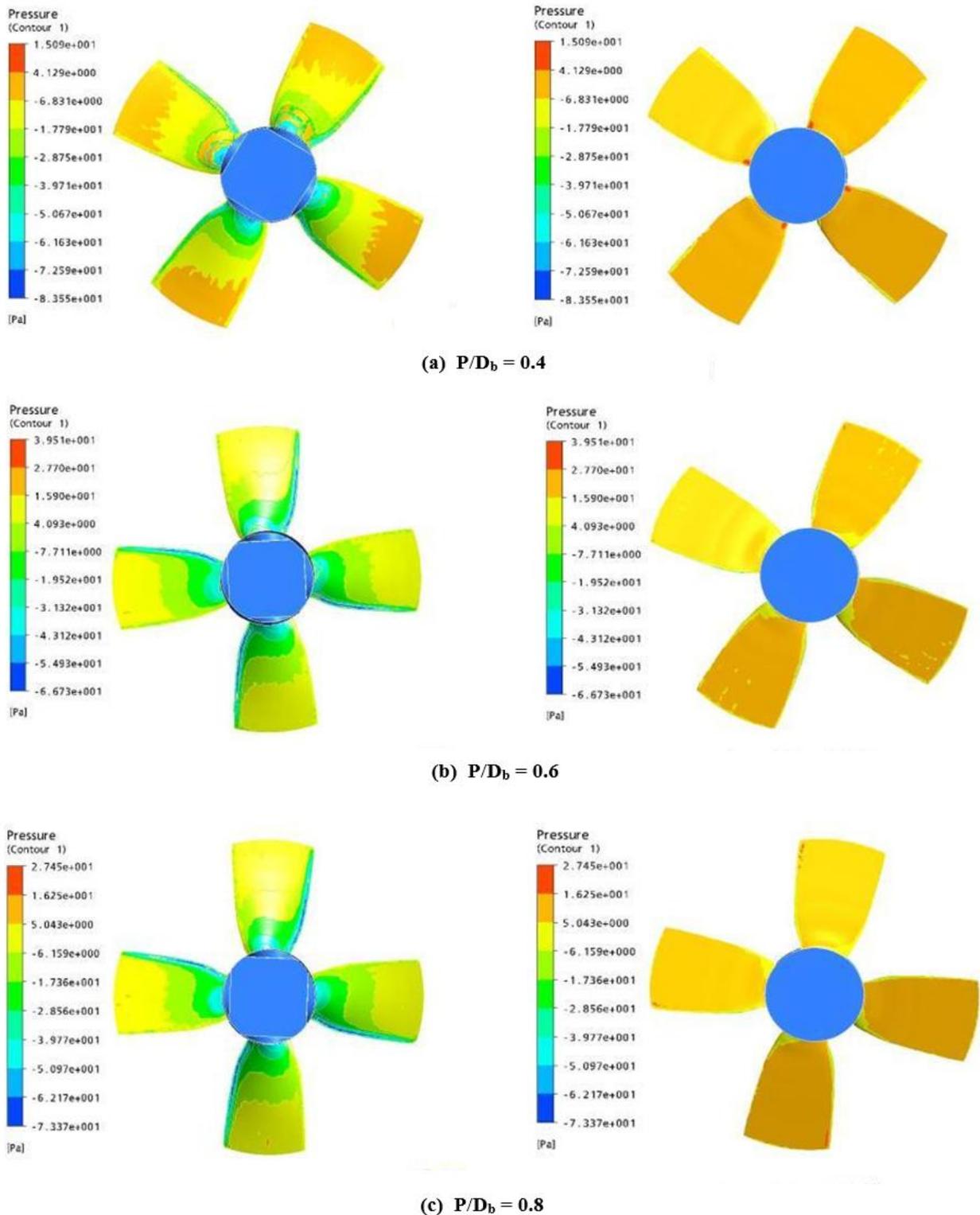


Figure. 7. Pressure contour of Ka-4, $D = 0.3$ m, $n_{Prop} = 175$ rpm.

TABLE 4.
 PROPELLER DESIGN SPECIFICATION AND VARIATIONS

Diameter (m)	P/D _b	nProp	P Face	P Back	ΔP
		(rpm)	(N/m ²)	(N/m ²)	(N/m ²)
0.3	0.4	125	312839	300855	11984
	0.6	125	348508	334572	13936
	0.8	125	316844	297462	19382
0.3	0.4	175	528349	512349	16000
	0.6	175	639036	614639	24397
	0.8	175	581393	550106	31287
0.3	0.4	225	959863	937404	22459
	0.6	225	998361	961033	37328
	0.8	225	904723	852328	52395

It can be seen that there is a difference between the *P* at the face and back sides of the propeller in all conditions due to a variation on P/D_b and nProp. The correlation

between the parameter of P/D_b and nProp to simulation results of pressure, the ratio is shown in Figures 8 to 9.

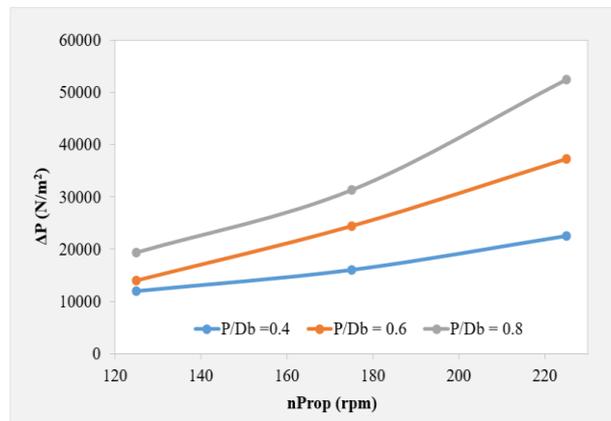


Figure 8. The pressure ratio of Ka-4 with a variation of nProp.

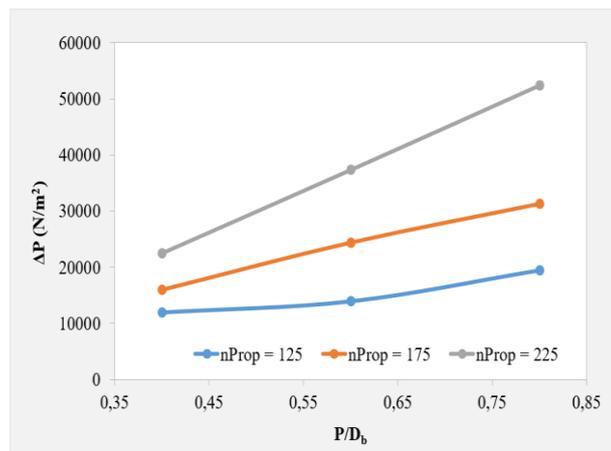


Figure 9. The pressure ratio of Ka-4 with a variation of P/D_b.

As shown by the pressure contours results in Figure 7, as the pitch ratio increases from 0.4 to 0.8, there is an increase in pressure on the blade surfaces. It is slightly seen in the distribution on the blades. The increase in pressure on the pressure side; face and back sides creates an increase in the generated pressure ratio as well. It is confirmed by the results shows in Table 4 and Figures 8 to 9. It is found that the pressure ratio of the face and back propeller of Ka-4 gradually increases follows by the

change of both nProp (rpm) and P/D_b.

When the propeller model was simulated at nProp = 125 rpm, the pressure ratio increases from 11984 N/m² to 13936, and reach to the maximum value i.e. 19382 N/m² follows by the change of P/D_b = 0.4, P/D_b = 0.6, and P/D_b = 0.8. When the nProp = 175 rpm, the pressure ratio also increases from 16000 N/m², to 24397 N/m², and reaching into 31287 N/m².

The higher value of pressure ratio is shown by the

model simulation results while the propeller was operated on $n_{Prop} = 225$ rpm where the pressure ratio increases from 22459 N/m^2 , to 37328 N/m^2 , and ends up with 52395 N/m^2 . These results indicate that there is a significant relationship between the increases of P/D_b and n_{Prop} to an increase of pressure ratio produced during the simulation process.

B. Cavitation

In order to examine the influence of the pitch ratio and the propeller rotational speed on the cavitation area on the blade surface, the CFD model simulation was conducted. Three pitch ratio were used i.e. $P/D_b=0.4$, $P/D_b=0.6$, and $P/D_b=0.8$; and three of propeller rotational speed were set in several speed i.e. $n_{Prop}=125$ rpm, $n_{Prop}=175$ rpm, and $n_{Prop}=225$ rpm.

Based on the computational fluid dynamic model simulation result, it can be found the characteristic propensity of each cavitation occurrence of each pitch ratio and propeller rotational speed variations. The cavitation that is occurred in each Ka-4 propeller model simulation can be identified by using the isosurface

which is available at ANSYS CFX-Post. The area of the isosurface is defined as S_{iso} , the area of the blade is defined as S_i , and the area ratio is defined as $R_s = S_{iso} / S_i$ [15]. The cavitation is identified by measuring or calculating the area ratio R_s . The model simulation results as the pitch ratio (P/D_b) and propeller rotational speed (n_{Prop}) increase is represented by Figure 10.

Figure 10 (a) shows the propeller cavitation model simulation of Ka-4 propeller with variation of pitch ratio $P/D_b=0.4$, $P/D_b=0.6$, and $P/D_b=0.8$, with $n_{Prop} = 125$ rpm. Figure 10 (b) shows the propeller cavitation model simulation of Ka-4 propeller with variation of pitch ratio $P/D_b=0.4$, $P/D_b=0.6$, and $P/D_b=0.8$, with $n_{Prop} = 175$ rpm. However, Figure 10 (c) shows the propeller cavitation model simulation of Ka-4 propeller with variation of pitch ratio $P/D_b=0.4$, $P/D_b=0.6$, and $P/D_b=0.8$, with $n_{Prop} = 225$ rpm.

The calculation results of the cavitation area for each configuration model propeller are represented by the percentages (%) area of the produced cavitation that occurred during the simulation. The result is shown in Table 5 on the next pages.

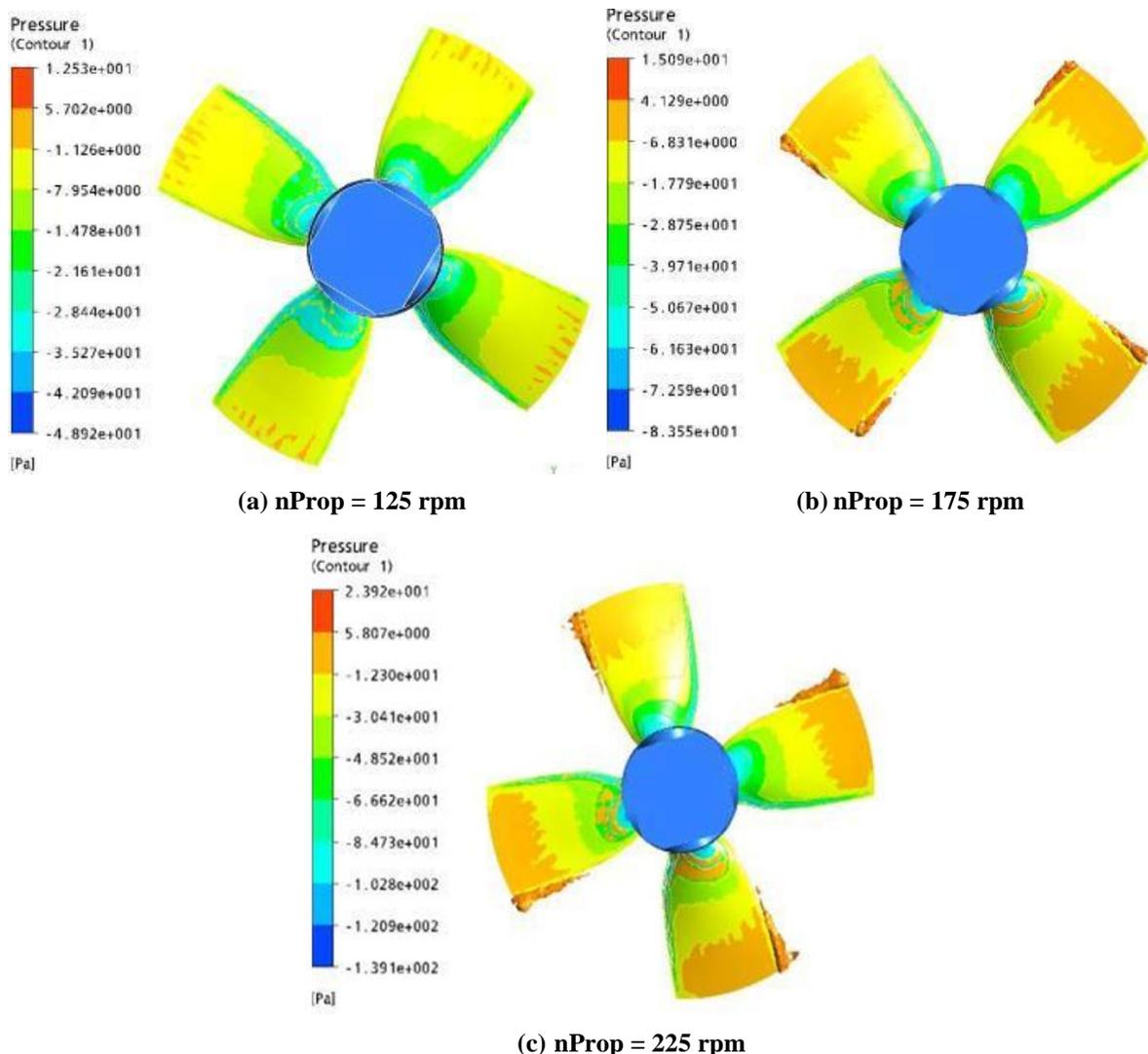
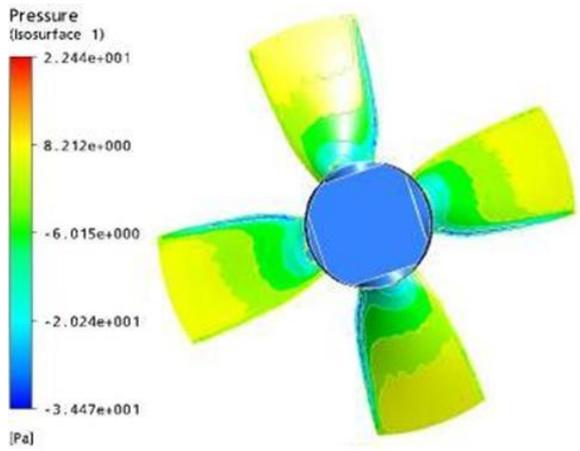
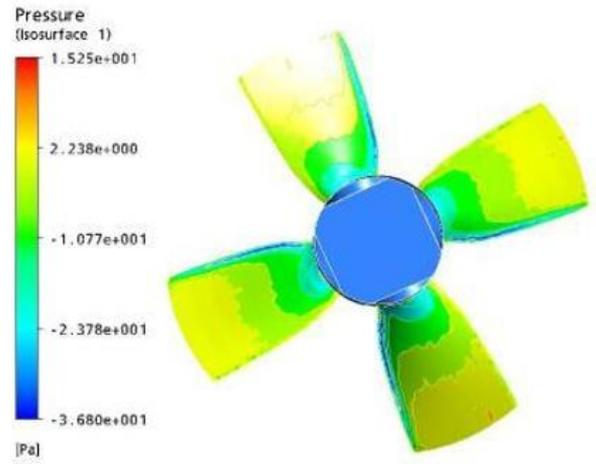


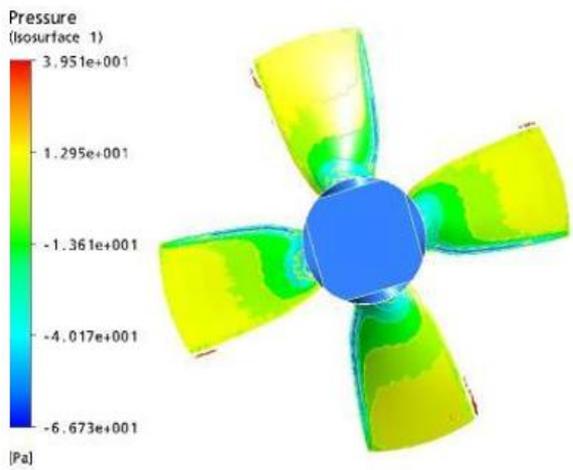
Figure. 10. Cavitation area of Ka-4 Series Propeller with $P/D_b = 0.4$.



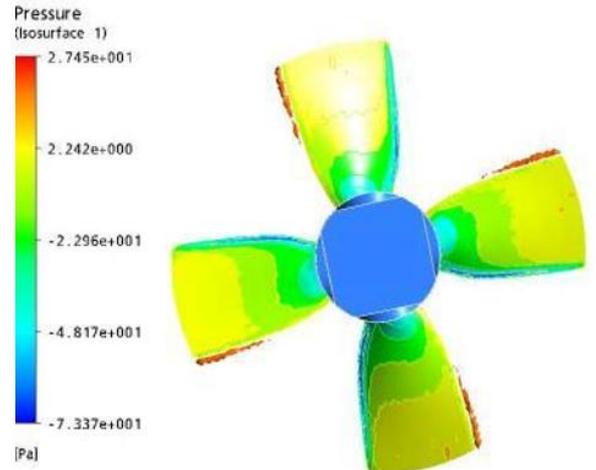
(a) nProp = 125 rpm



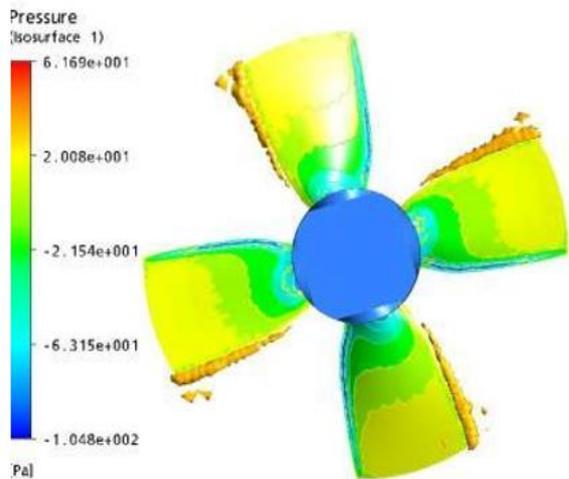
(a) nProp = 125 rpm



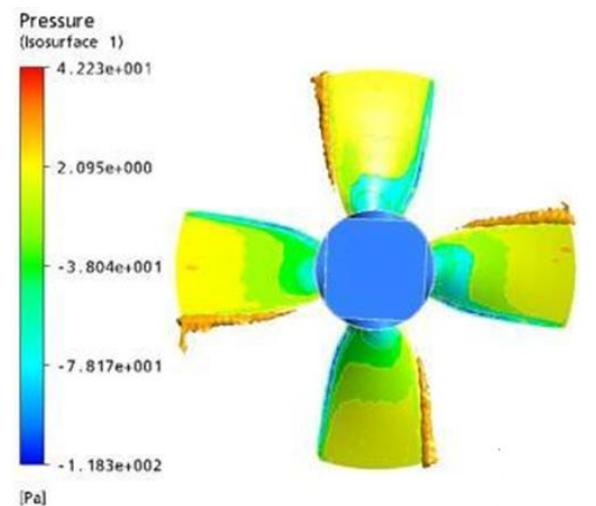
(b) nProp = 175 rpm



(b) nProp = 175 rpm



(c) nProp = 225 rpm



(c) nProp = 225 rpm

Figure 11. Cavitation area of Ka-4 Series Propeller with $P/D_b = 0.6$.

Figure 12. Cavitation area of Ka-4 Series Propeller with $P/D_b = 0.8$.

TABLE 5.
 PERCENTAGE OF THE CAVITATION AREA-RS (%)

P/D _b	nProp	ΔP	S _i	S _{iso}	R _s
	(rpm)	(N/m ²)	(m ²)	(m ²)	%
0.4	125	11984	0.0329831	0	0
0.6	125	13936	0.0329831	0	0
0.8	125	19382	0.0329831	0	0
0.4	175	16000	0.0329831	0.000476	1.44
0.6	175	24397	0.0329831	0.000632	1.92
0.8	175	31287	0.0329831	0.000464	1.41
0.4	225	22459	0.0329831	0.000111	3.38
0.6	225	37328	0.0329831	0.001271	3.85
0.8	225	52395	0.0329831	0.001391	4.22

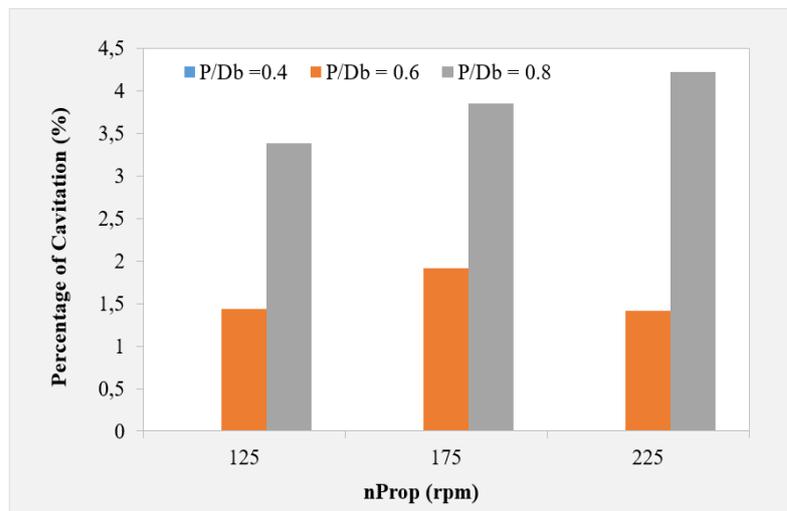


Figure. 13. Percentage of R_s with a variation of nProp.

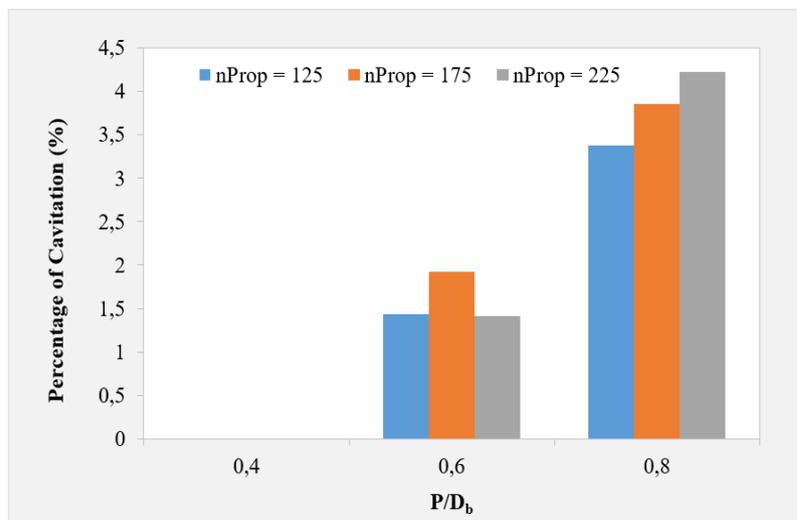


Figure. 14. Percentage of R_s with a variation of P/D_b.

As mentioned in the previous section, the percentages of cavitation area are shown in Table 5. The relationship between P/D_b – nProp with cavitation area denoted by R_s is represented by Figure 13-14. Based on the simulation results, it can be found that the cavitation area R_s is influenced by the nProp and P/D_b. The R_s tend to

increase on a higher the nProp and P/D_b. In the case of P/D_b = 0.4, the R_s in an increase from 0, to 1.44%, and reach into 3.38% follows by the increases of nProp from 125 rpm, to 175 rpm, and the highest is 225 rpm. Moreover, in the case P/D_b = 0.6, the R_s in increase from 0 at 125 rpm, to 1.92% at 175 rpm, and reach 3.85% at

225 rpm. Furthermore, in the case of $P/D_b = 0.8$, the R_s in the increase from 0 at 125 rpm, 1.41% at 175 rpm, and 4.22% at 225 rpm.

IV. CONCLUSION

This research analyzes the effect of pitch ratio (P/D_b) and rotational speed propeller (n_{Prop}) on cavitation on the Ka-4 (Kaplan-Series) propeller. A computational fluid of dynamic approach is used to identify the pressure ratio affected by the configuration of P/D_b and n_{Prop} . Moreover, it was used to analyze the cavitation area by using isosurface pressure on CFX-Post. There are several conclusions from the model simulation:

- a. The P/D_b and n_{Prop} significantly impact the pressure ratio between the face and back propeller. The pressure ratio tends to increase follows by the increases of the several variations of P/D_b and n_{Prop} . The higher value of pressure ratio shows while the propeller model simulated at 225 rpm and $P/D_b = 0.8$, where the pressure ratio increases from 22459 N/m^2 , to 37328 N/m^2 , and end up with 52395 N/m^2 .
- b. The P/D_b and n_{Prop} significantly impact the percentage of cavitation area, denote by R_s . It tends to increase follows by the increases in pressure ratio, P/D_b , and n_{Prop} . Whereas at $n_{Prop} = 125$ rpm and $P/D_b = 0.4$, the R_s is zero; and then slightly increase from 1.44% to 3.38%. The highest R_s has occurred while the propeller was simulated at $n_{Prop} = 225$ rpm and $P/D_b = 0.8$. It is significantly increased from zero to 1.41% and reaching a higher value of around 4.22%.

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