

Hull Form Design Utilizing CFD for Improvement of EEDI

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International Workshop on Ship Technologies Related to Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI)

Outline

1. EEDI places restriction on CO₂ emissions
 - Required EEDI reviewed every other 5-years
2. Refine ship form and brush up energy saving devices
3. Utilizing CFD is essential for them
 - 3.1 Resistance computation
 - 3.2 Self-propulsion computation
 - 3.3 Energy saving devices computation
4. Apply the grid-blending method to hull form design
5. Conclusion

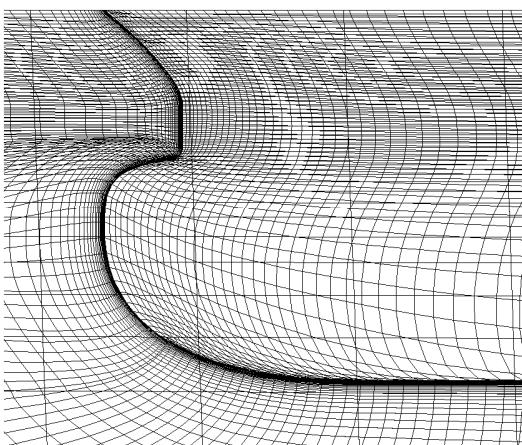
Principal Dimensions

| | 82DWT BC | 33DWT Chemical Tanker |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Lwl [m] | 225.0 | 173.0 |
| Lpp [m] | 222.0 | 170.5 |
| B [m] | 32.26 | 27.7 |
| d [m] | 12.2 | 10.0 |
| Cb [-] | 0.871 | 0.795 |
| Dp [m] | 6.40 | 6.60 |
| Vs [knot] | 14.2 | 14.5 |
| Design Fr (Lwl) | 0.15 | 0.18 |

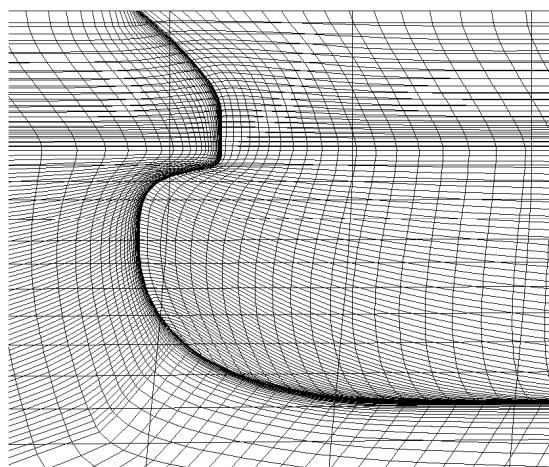
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Comparison of Grid Fore-Part HullDes & GRIDGEN ®

HullDes

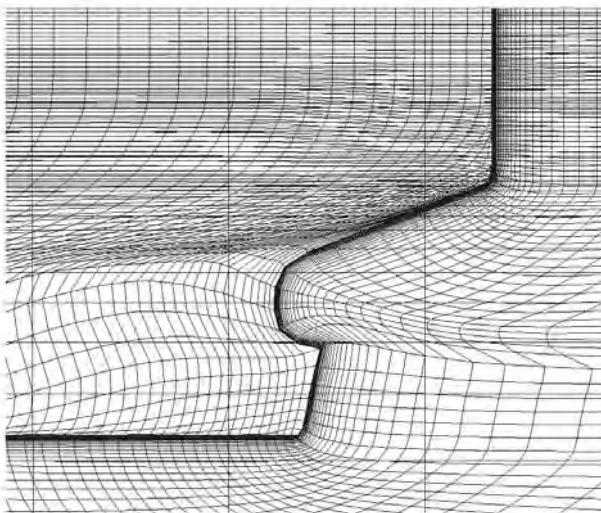


GRIDGEN ®

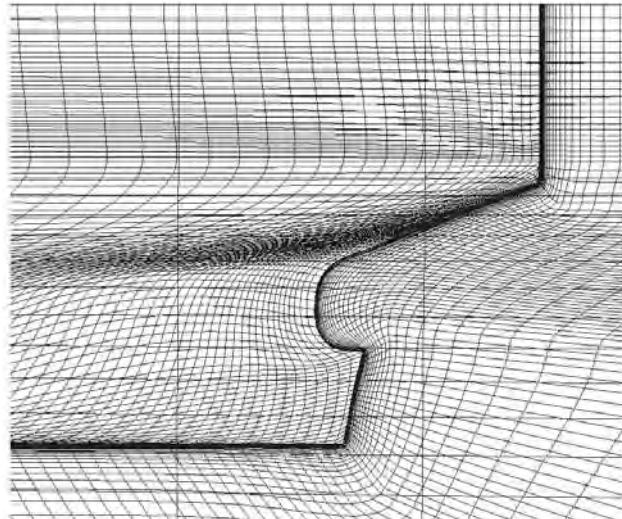


Comparison of Grid Aft-Part HullDes & GRIDGEN ®

HullDes

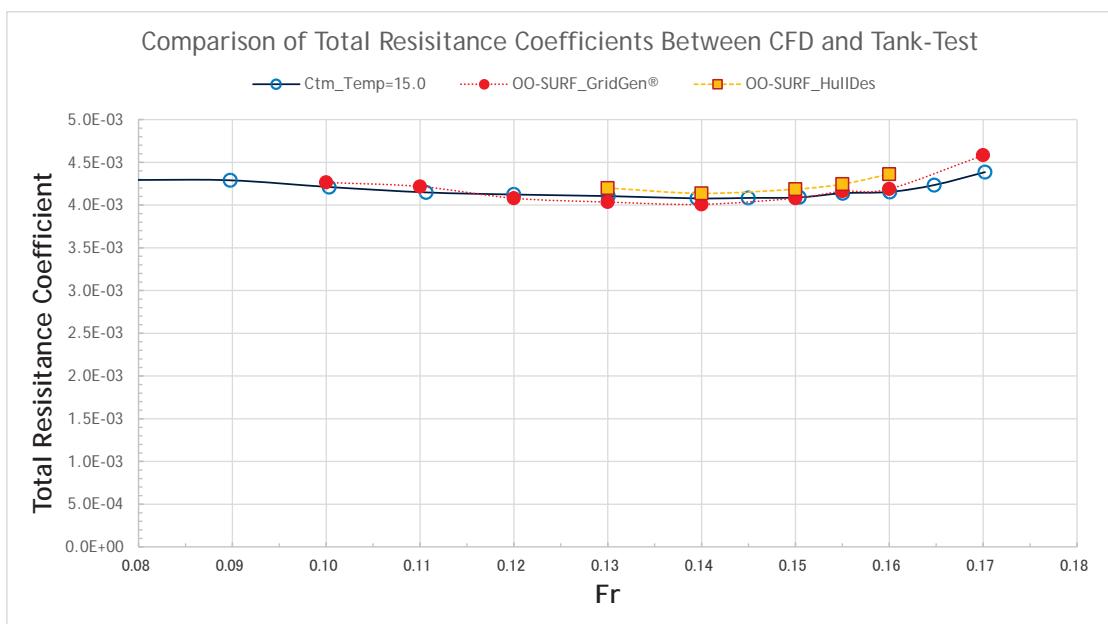


GRIDGEN ®



5

3.1 Total Resistance Computing (1) 82DWT BC



6

Computation Conditions

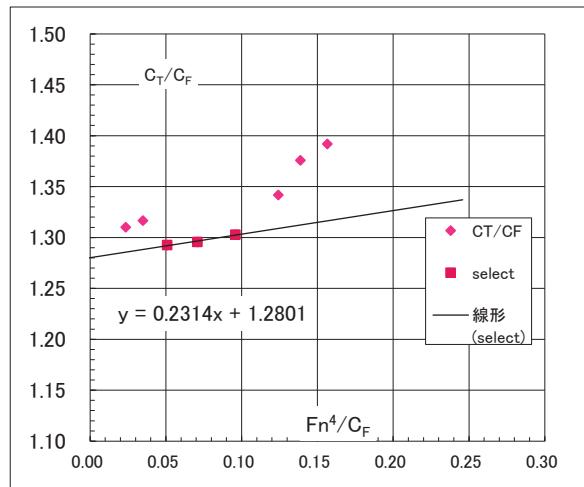
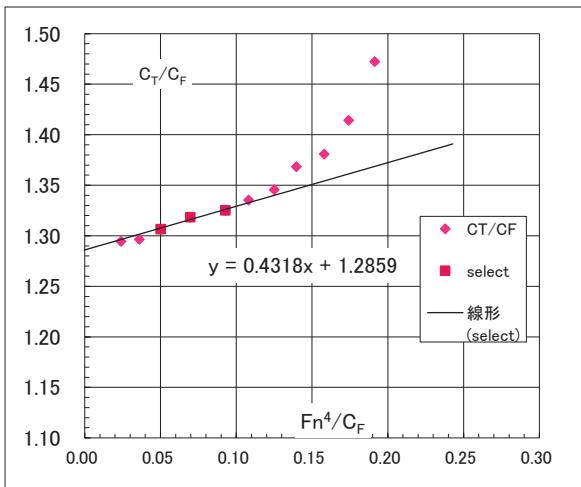
| | TankTest | CFD_2 | CFD_1 | CFD_7 | CFD_3 | CFD_4 | CFD_5 | CFD_6 |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Fr | 0.155 | 0.154 | 0.154 | 0.155 | 0.155 | 0.155 | 0.155 | 0.155 |
| Rn $\times 10^6$ | 8.35 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 8.35 | 8.35 | 8.35 | 8.35 | 8.35 |
| Topology | | H-O | O-O | O-O | O-O | O-O | O-O | O-O |
| Total_cell | | 931,840 | 609,280 | 609,280 | 847,000 | 847,000 | 847,000 | 609,280 |
| grid | | HullDes | HullDes | HullDes | Gridgen | Gridgen | Gridgen | HullDes |
| Min. Grid Space $\times 10^{-6}$ | | 1.69 | 2.36 | 0.301 | 0.301 | 0.301 | 0.301 | 0.301 |
| Solver | | Neptune | Neptune | Neptune | Neptune | Neptune | SURF | SURF |
| Free Surface Model | | Tracking | Tracking | Tracking | Level Set | Level Set | Level Set | Level Set |
| Turbulence Model | | Mod_SA | Mod_SA | SA | SA | Mod_SA | SA | SA |
| cvor | | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Resistance Coeff. $\times 10^{-3}$ | 4.138 | 3.7617 | 3.8579 | 3.8932 | 4.2714 | 4.2506 | 4.1608 | 4.1859 |
| CTM/TankTest | 1.000 | 0.909 | 0.932 | 0.941 | 1.032 | 1.027 | 1.006 | 1.012 |

Form Factor

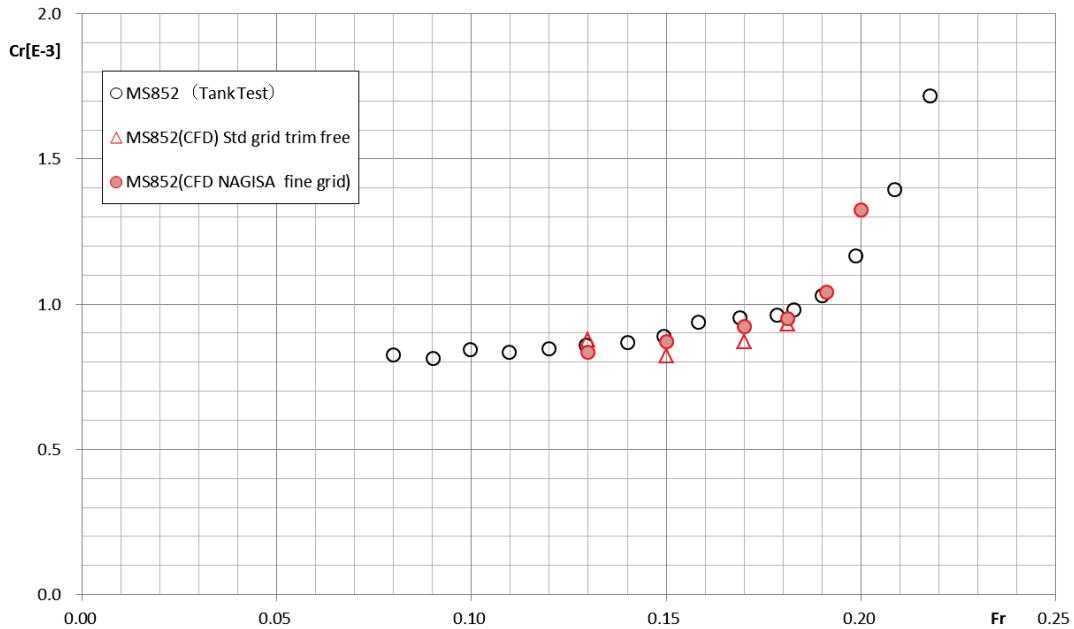
Prohaska's Method

Tank Result $1+k= 1.286$

CFD Result $1+k= 1.280$



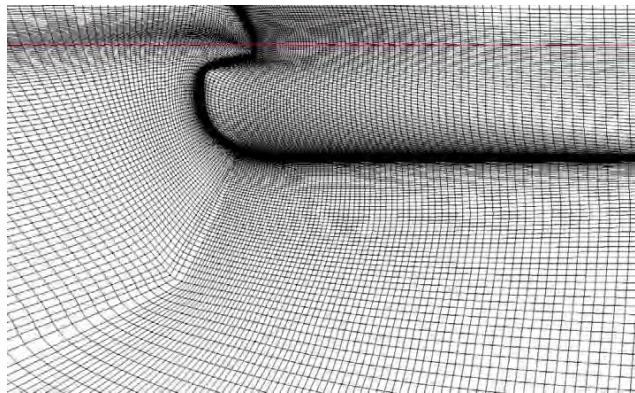
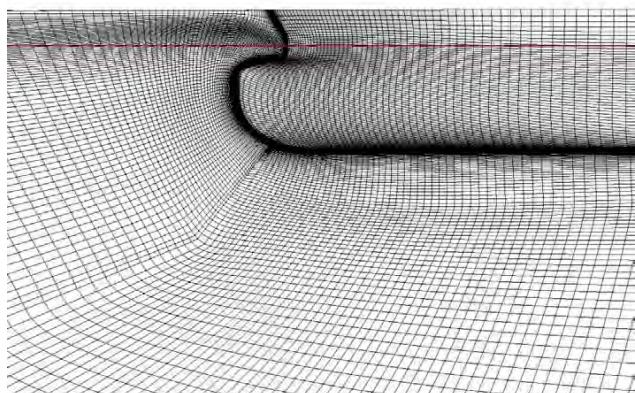
Comparison of Residual Resistance between Fine-grid CFD and Tank Test Results



Comparison of Computation Grid between Standard and Fine Grid

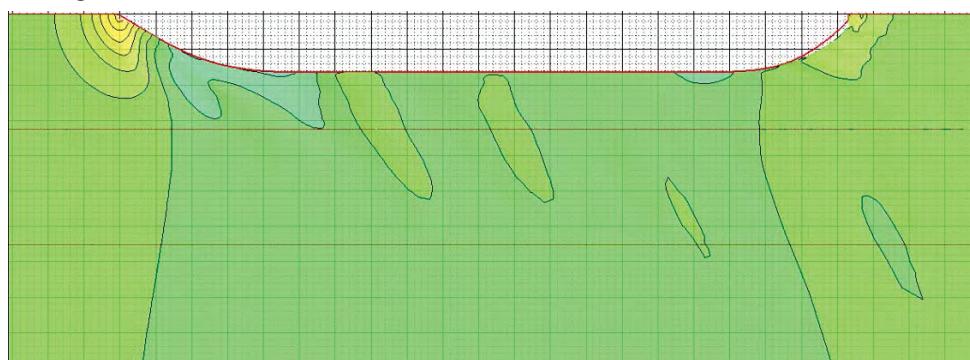
Standard grid
131*77*81=817,047 cells

Fine grid
225*89*145=2,903,625 cells

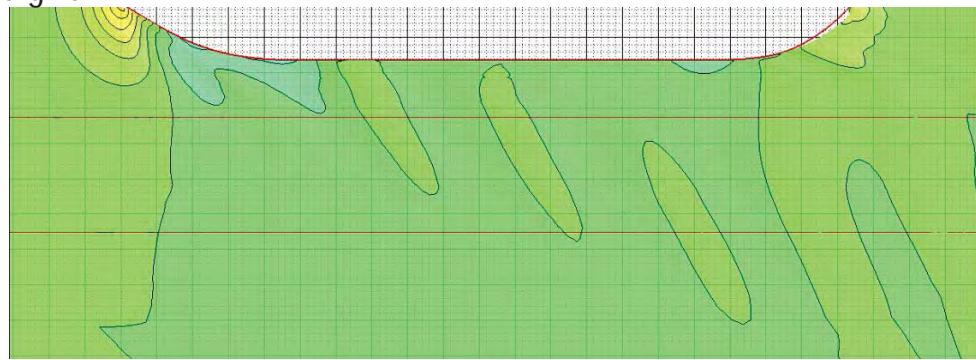


Comparison of Wave Pattern between CFD Standard Grid and CFD Fine Grid

standard grid

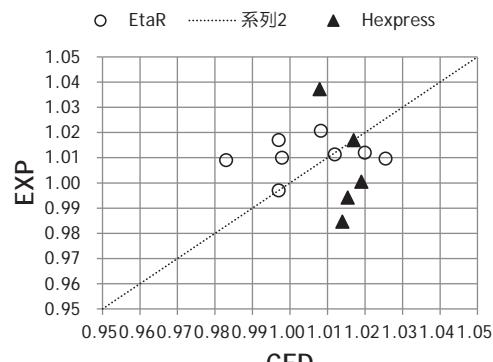
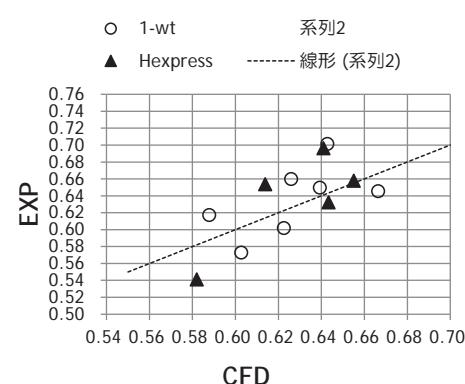
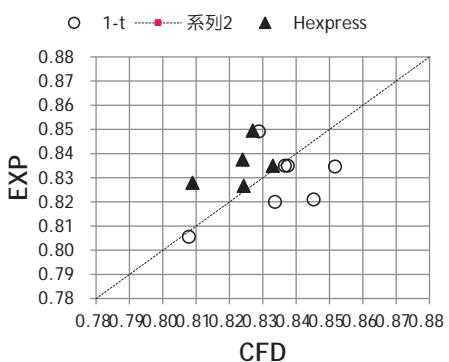


fine grid



11

3.2 Self-Propulsion Computing



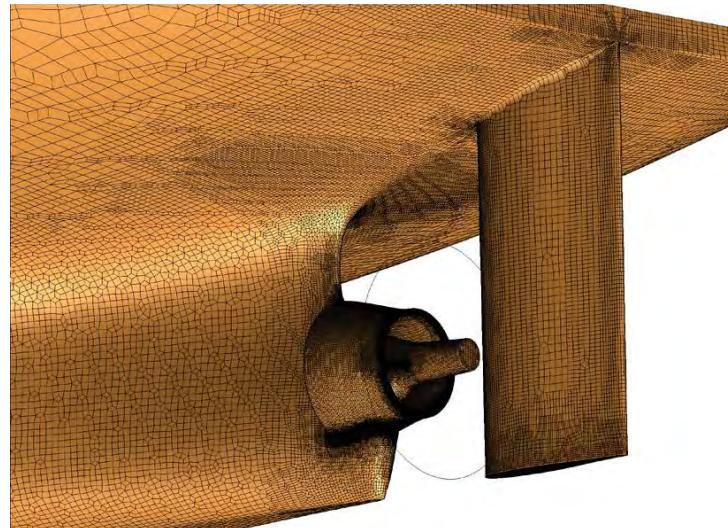
○ : Solver : Neptune
Grid : HULDES, 931,840 cells
▲ : Solver : Surf
Grid : HEXPRESS@, 3,930,000 cells

12

3.3 Energy Saving Devices Computation

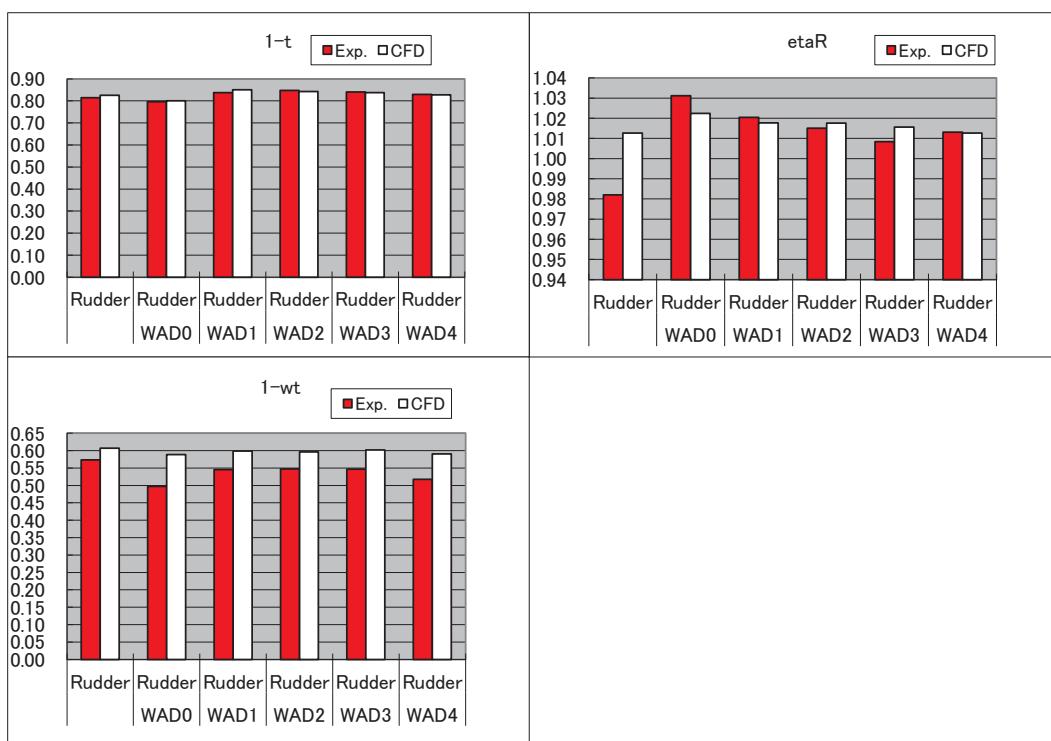
Grid (Hull + Rudder + Energy Saving Device)

HEXPRESS ® [Total cells 5.76~7.84 Million]



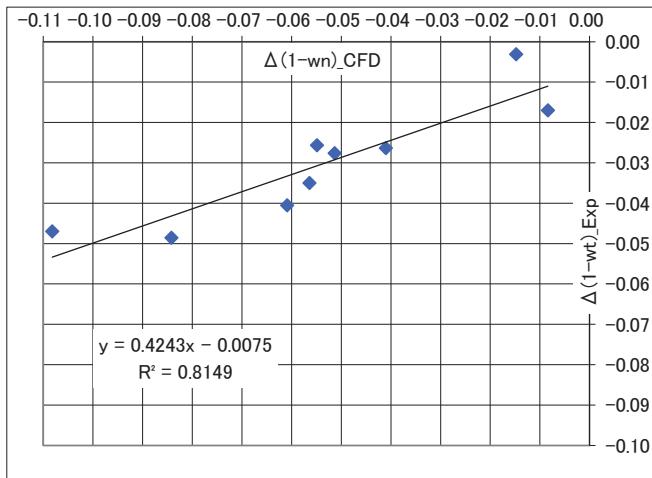
13

Self-Propulsion Computing with ESD



14

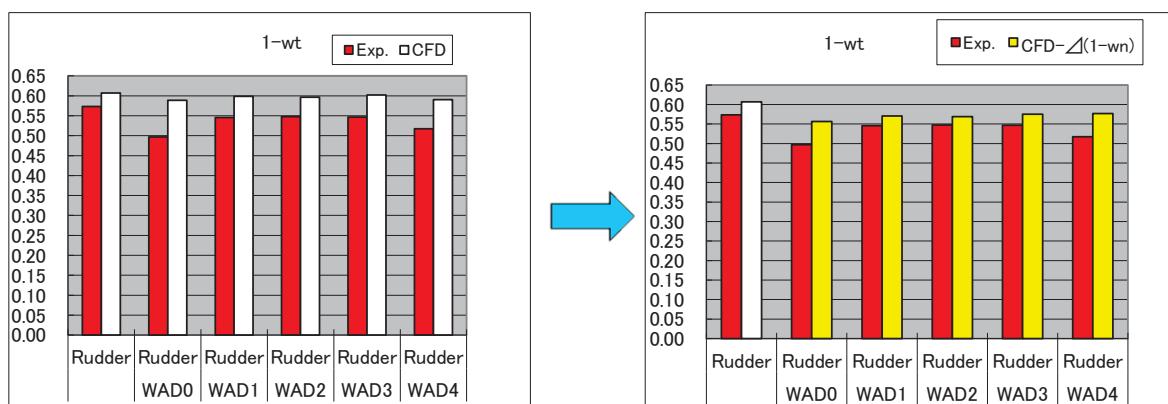
Estimation of Wake-gain by ESD



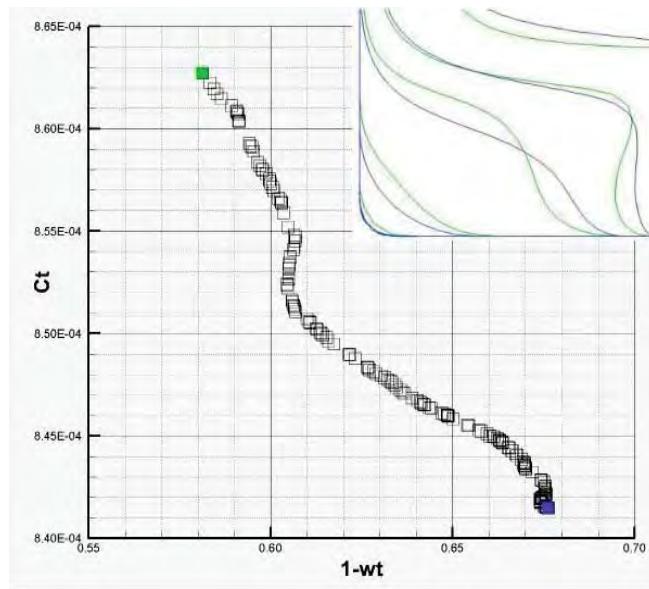
$$(1 - w_T)_{ESD} = (1 - w_T)_{without} + \Delta(1 - w_T)_{ESD}$$

$$\Delta(1 - w_T)_{ESD} = 0.4243 \times \{(1 - w_n)_{without_CFD} - (1 - w_n)_{ESD_CFD}\} - 0.0075$$

Estimation of $(1-w_T)$ with ESD



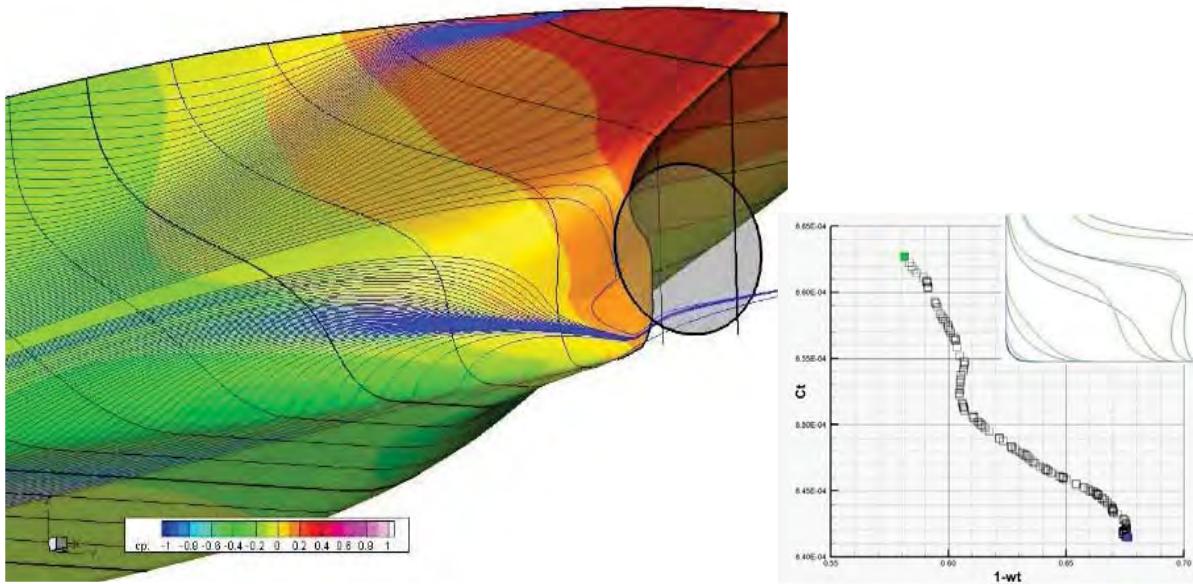
4. Apply the grid-blending method to hull form design



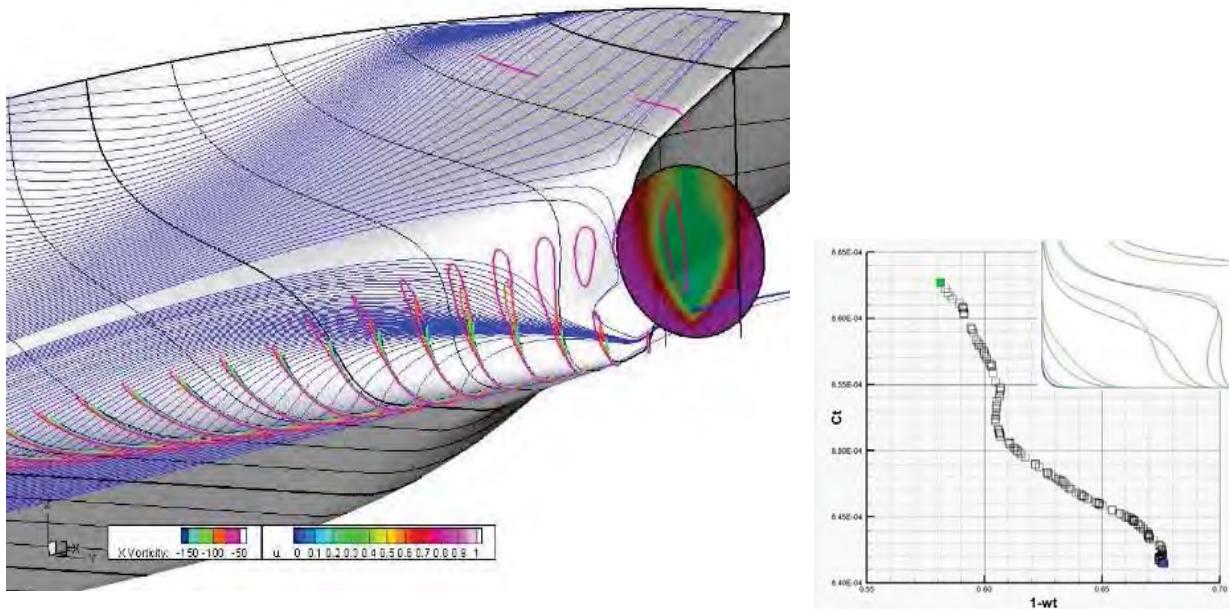
- adopt the grid-blending(morphing) method for CFD-grid
- fore-body are same.
- apply this method to variation from V-type aft-body to U-type aft-body
- 200 ships

Variations in Flow Field (Limiting Streamlines and Pressure Distribution)

- As Aft Body become from V-type to U-type, negative pressure area moves aft and expands to upper-side.

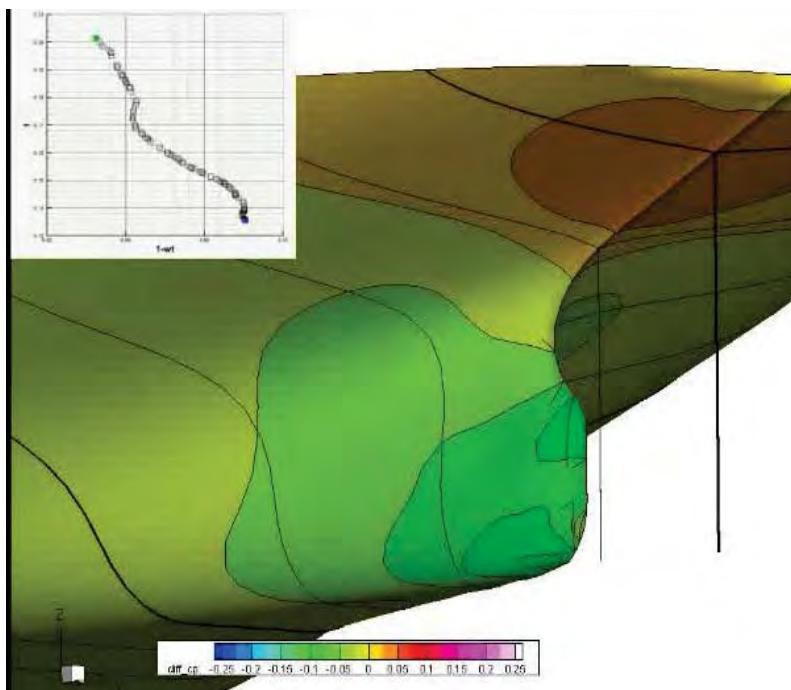


Variations in Flow Field (Limiting Streamlines and Vortices Contours)



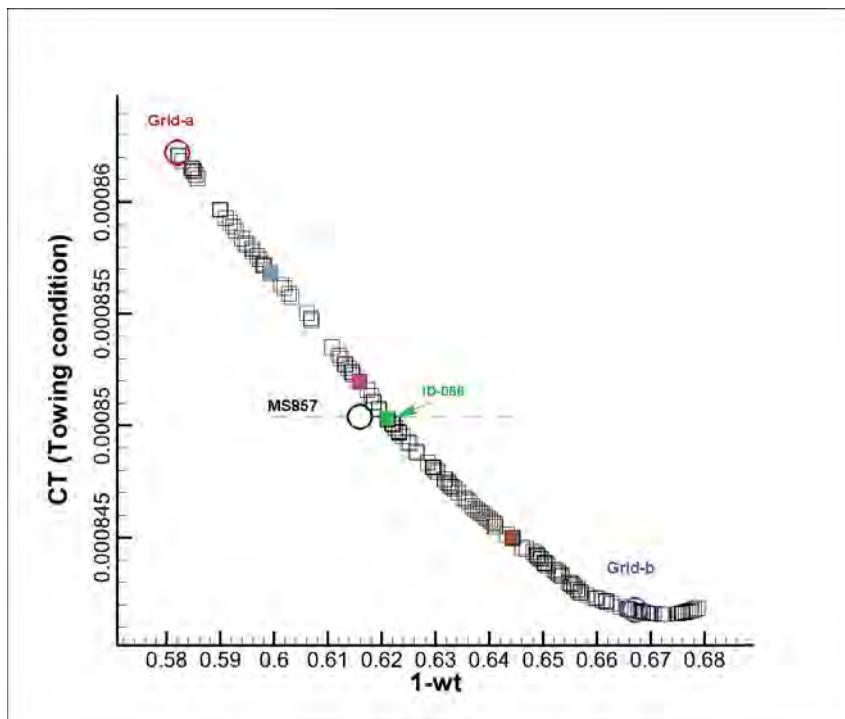
19

Pressure Difference Contour between Resistance and Self-Propulsion Condition



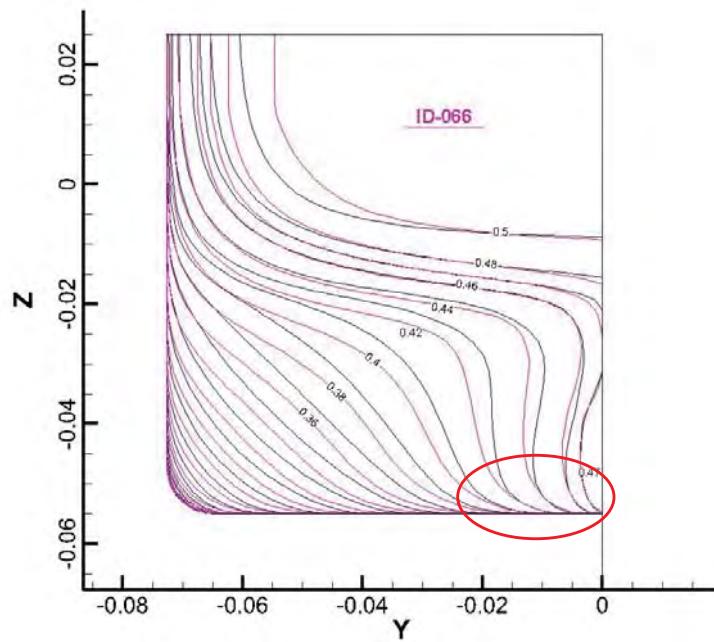
20

- ID-066: aft-body from grid-blending method
- MS857: tank test model
- same resistance value : MS857 and ID-066



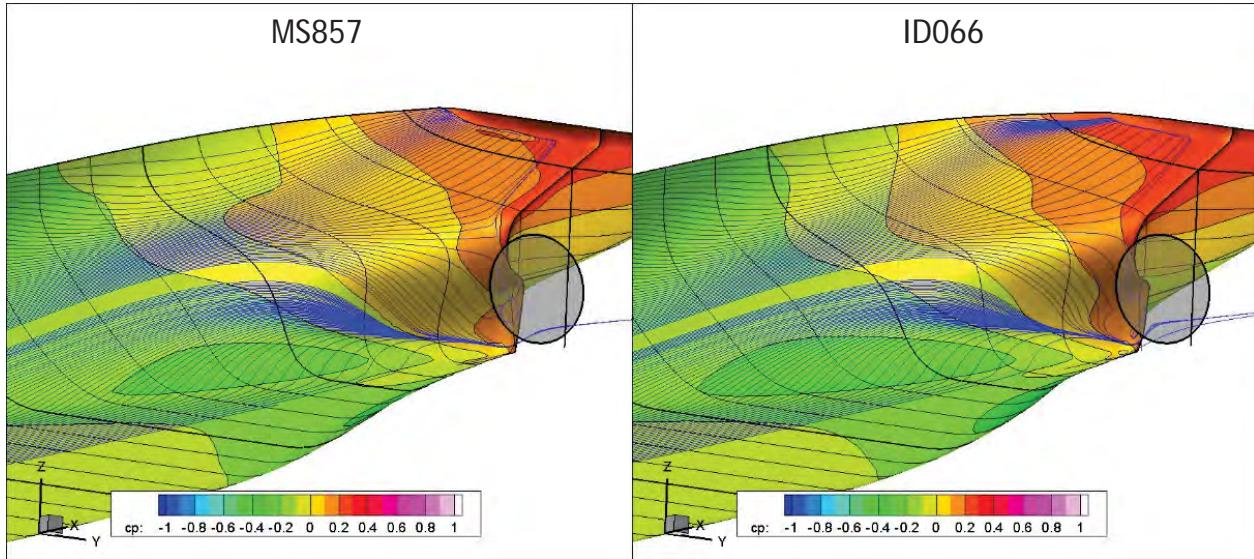
21

Comparison of Aft-Bodyplan between MS857 and ID066



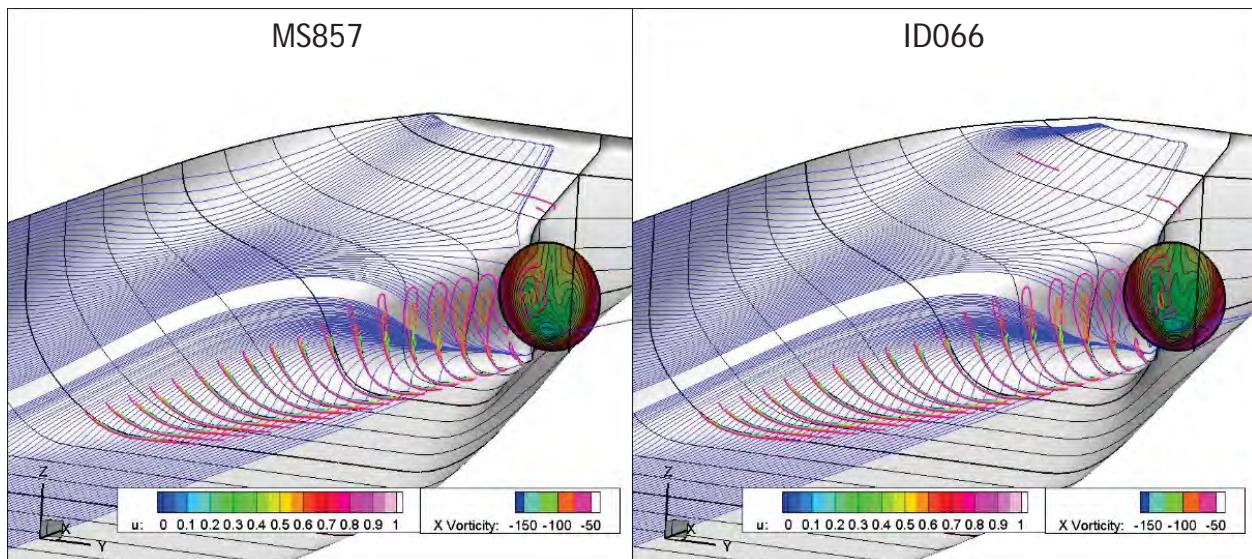
22

Comparison of Limiting Streamlines and Pressure Contours between MS857 and ID066



23

Comparison of Limiting Streamlines and Vortices Contours between MS857 and ID066



24

5. Conclusion

3.1

- Resistance computational results by using CFD almost attains Numerical Towing Tank.
- The quality of computational results depend on grid generation and CFD-parameter setup.

3.2

- Self-propulsion computational results by using CFD is close to be a tool for estimating propulsion performance.
- Estimation by using CFD is carried out in comparison with tank test results carefully.

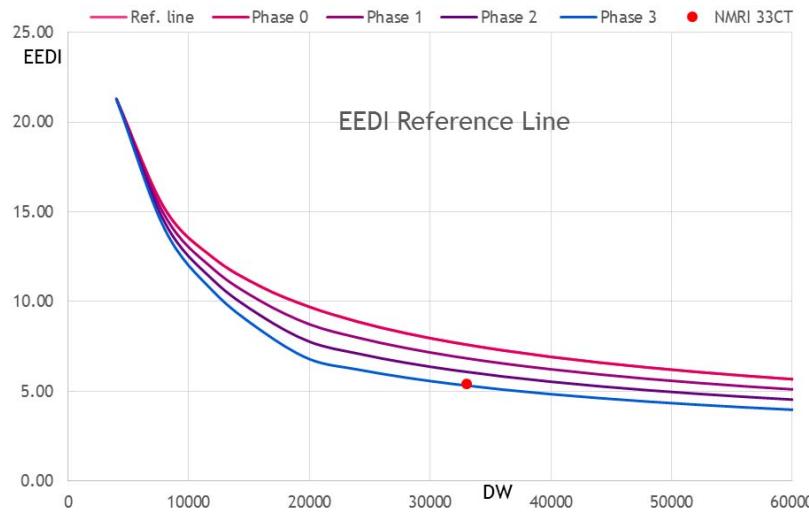
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- The grid-blending(morphing) method is favorable tool for the hull design.

25

33DWT Chemical Tanker

| Item | Value | Unit | Remarks |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|---|
| EEDI | 5.43 | g/(tonNM) | Attained Energy Efficiency Design Index |
| EEDI _{ref} | 7.60 | g/(tonNM) | Reference value of Energy Efficiency Design Index |
| R _{EEDI} | 28.6 | % | Reduction rate of EEDI |



26

Thank you for your attention