

Cavitation Testing of a Specifically Designed Marine Hydrokinetic Turbine Hydrofoil



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Objective and Motivation

Marine Hydrokinetic Turbine hydrofoils present unique challenges when compared to wind turbine airfoils. Some challenges include:

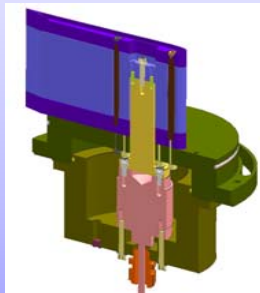
- Marine bio-fouling
- Cavitation
- Trailing edge singing

Objective: Cavitation performance from water tunnel tests on a hydrofoil designed by UC-Davis specifically for use in MHK turbines at full scale Reynolds number.

Experimental Setup

The 2-D evaluation was conducted in the Penn State Applied Research Lab 12" water tunnel facility.

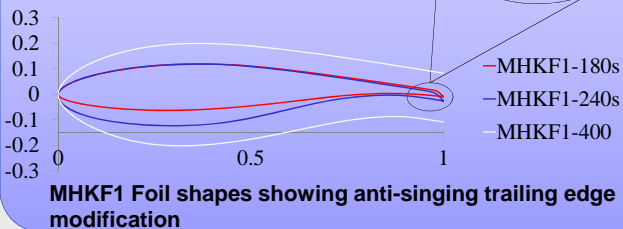
The model design was a unique 3-piece design. The middle section was the only section attached to the load cell thus eliminating end wall and gap effects.



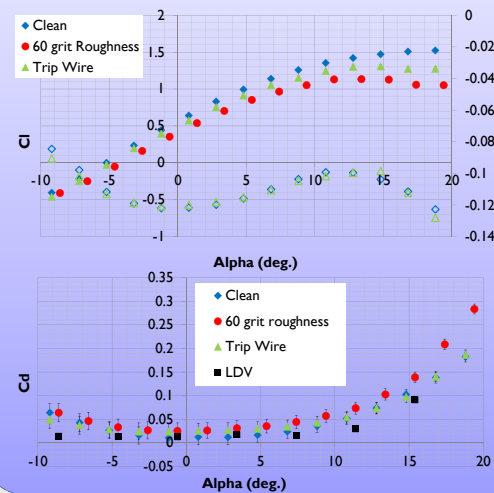
CAD drawing of the 3-part model

Hydrofoil Design

The blade is broken down into three sections which include a tip, mid and root section. The names designated are MHKF1-180, MHKF1-240 and MHKF1-400 (flat back). An "s" designation is given to the anti-singing TE.



Force Results



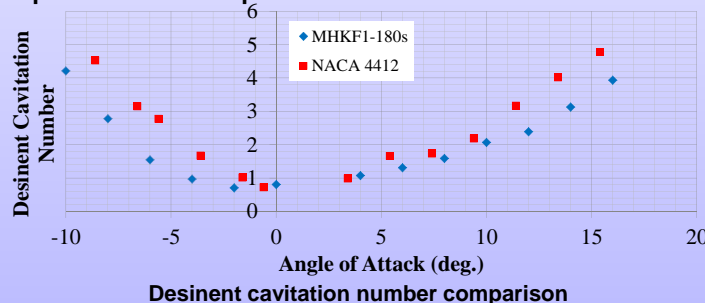
- Clean: hydrodynamically smooth
- Distributed Roughness: 60 grit carborundum distributed to cover appx. 50% are up to 7% chord
- Trip Wire: diameter of .016" glued to the 7% chord location



Distributed Roughness

Cavitation Results (Clean)

Baseline tests were conducted on a NACA 4412 foil to compare with historical data. The MHKF1 foils showed improved cavitation performance over the NACA 4412 foil.



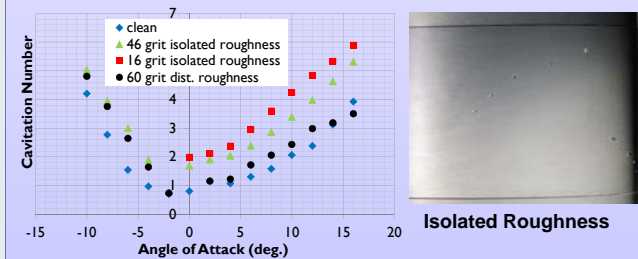
NACA 4412 sigma= 1.1
alpha = 8 deg.



MHKF1-180s sigma = 1.1
alpha = 8 deg.

Cavitation Results (Soiled)

The effect roughness has on cavitation is very important in a marine environment due to the likelihood of bio-fouling. Both distributed and isolated roughness were tested.



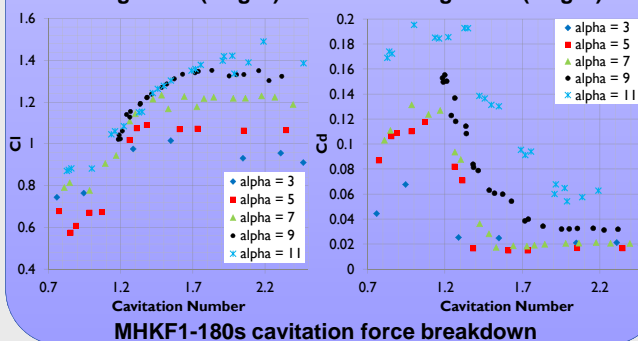
MHKF1-180s distributed and isolated roughness cavitation comparison



MHKF1-180s Sigma = 1.0
dist. roughness (60 grit)



MHKF1-180s sigma = 1.2
iso. roughness (46 grit)



Acknowledgments

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