

University of Tuzla,  
 Faculty for Mechanical Engineering, Postgraduate study  
Modelling, Simulation, Optimisation

# Design Integration for Screw Compressors

Part 4:  
 Application

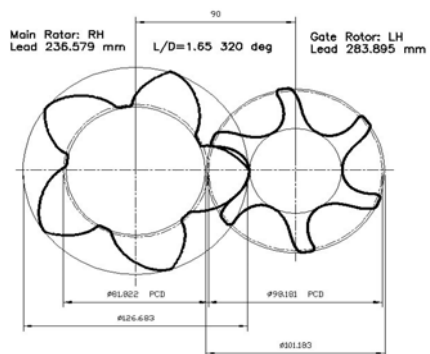
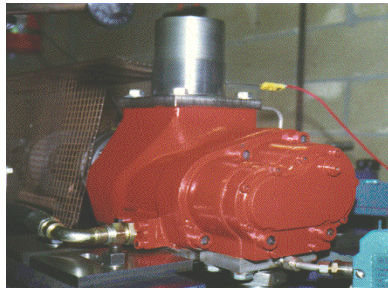
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[www.city-compressors.co.uk](http://www.city-compressors.co.uk)

## Oil injected compressor



Configuration 5/6

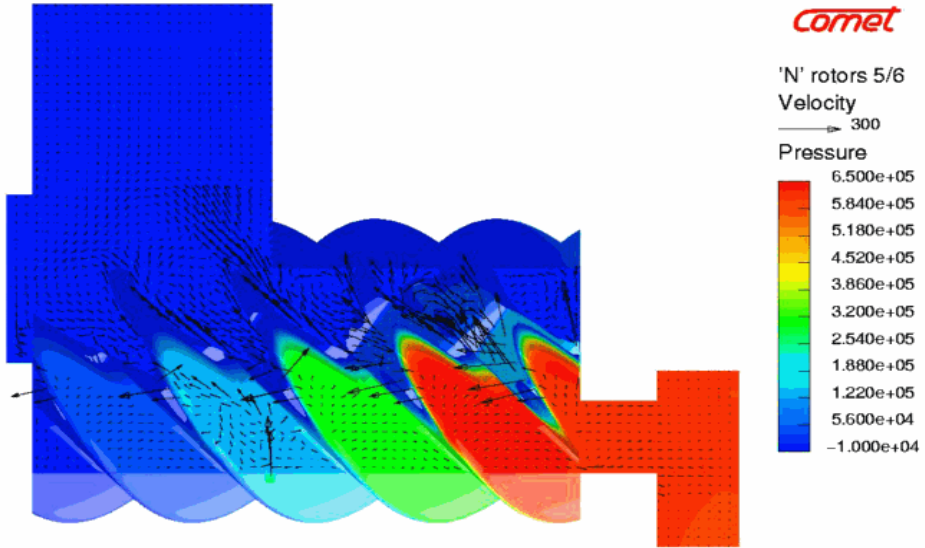
$d_1 = 126.7$  mm,  $d_2 = 101.4$  mm,  $a = 90$  mm  
 $l = 212$  mm,  $l/d = 1.66$ , wrap angle = 320 deg

Nominal clearance 65  $\mu$ m

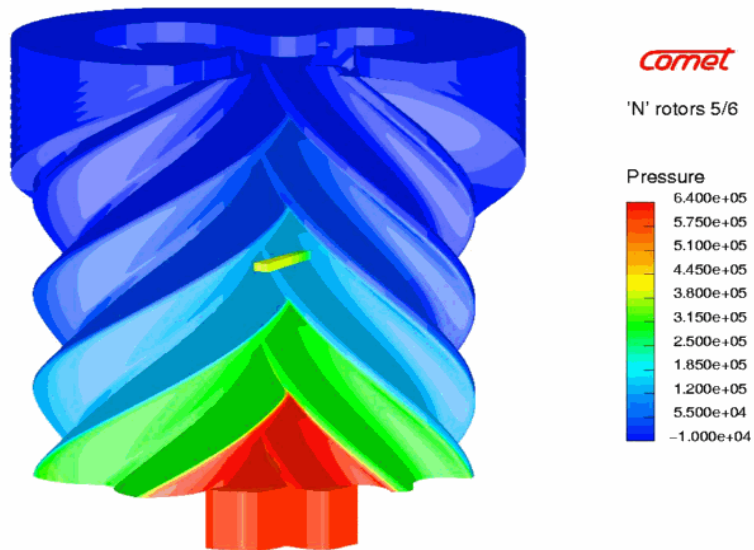
$n = 5000$  rpm

442 130 cells, 25 time steps/cycle

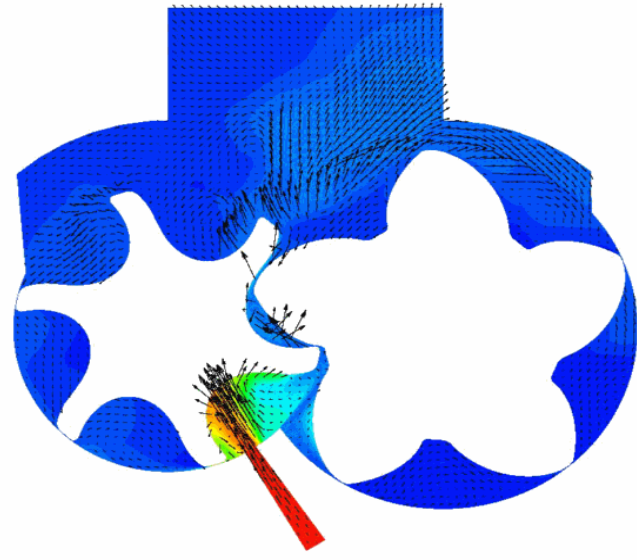
### Oil injected – Pressure/Velocity



### Oil injected - Pressure 3D view



### Oil injected - Oil concentration



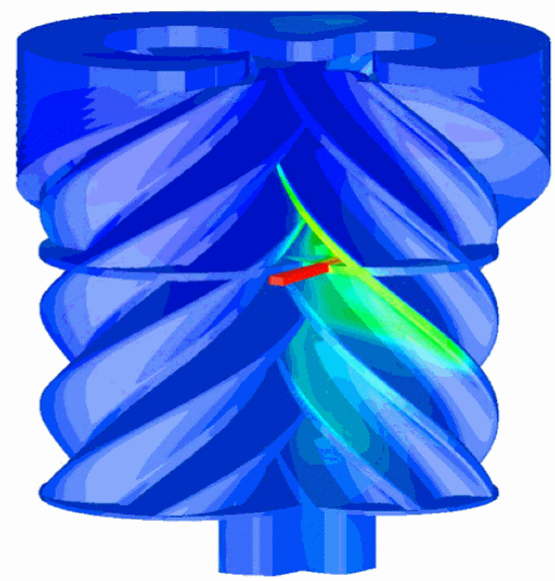
comet  
Date 23/05/2001

56  
Velocity  
→ 300

Species  
9.500e-01  
8.572e-01  
7.645e-01  
6.717e-01  
5.789e-01  
4.862e-01  
3.934e-01  
3.006e-01  
2.079e-01  
1.151e-01  
2.233e-02



### Oil injected - Oil distribution 3D view

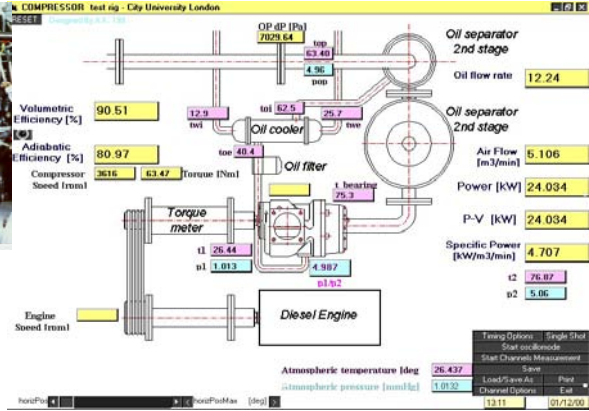
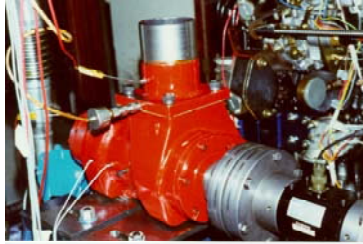


comet

'N' rotors 5/6

Species  
9.700e-01  
8.730e-01  
7.760e-01  
6.790e-01  
5.820e-01  
4.850e-01  
3.880e-01  
2.910e-01  
1.940e-01  
9.700e-02  
0.000e+00

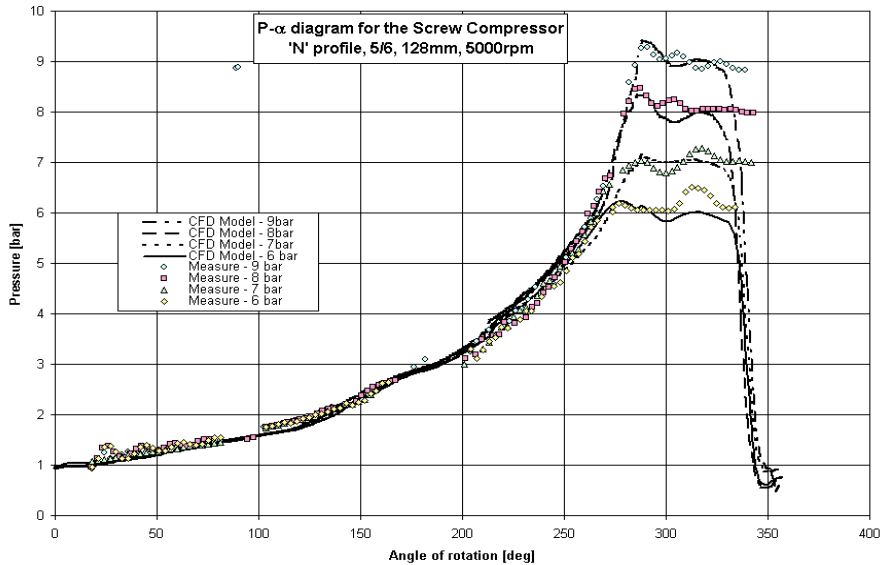
## Experimental verification



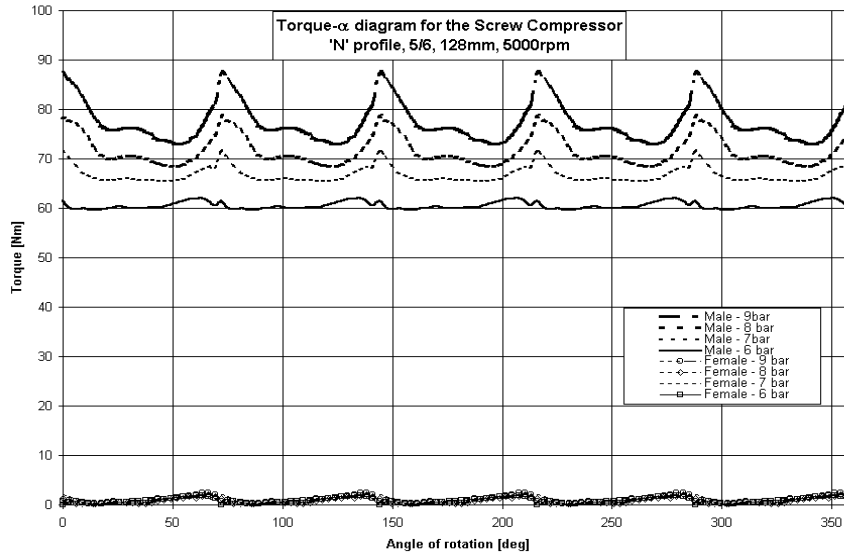
- Test rig enables oil flooded and dry air compressors to be measured. Limits:
  - Power  $\leq 100$  kW
  - Delivery  $\leq 16$  m<sup>3</sup>/min
- High accuracy test equipment
- p- $\alpha$  diagram – piezoelectric transducers
- Computerized data logger
- Real time calculation and presentation

- Meets Pneurop/Cagi standards
- Compressor tested to ISO 1706
- Flow measurements BS 5600
- Certified by Lloyd's of London

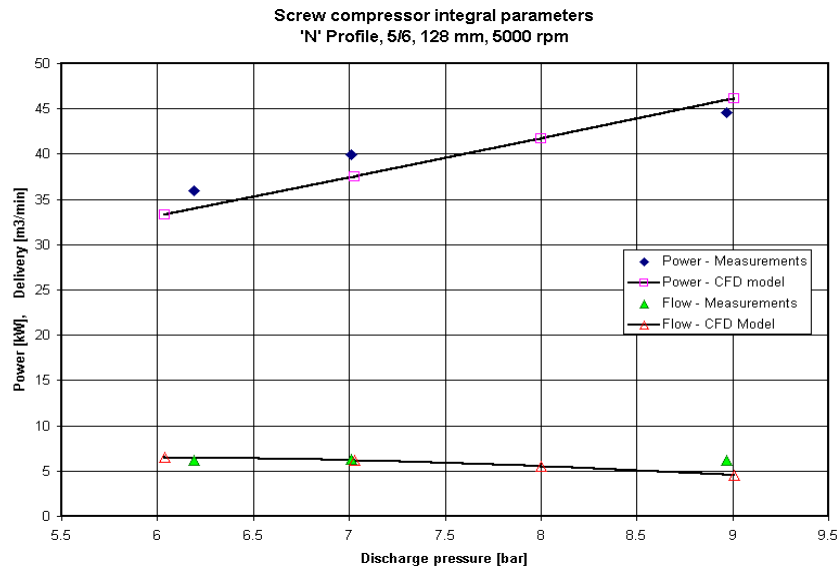
## P- $\alpha$ diagram



## Integral parameters – Torque



## Integral parameters – Power, Delivery



## FSI for screw compressor

### Examples:

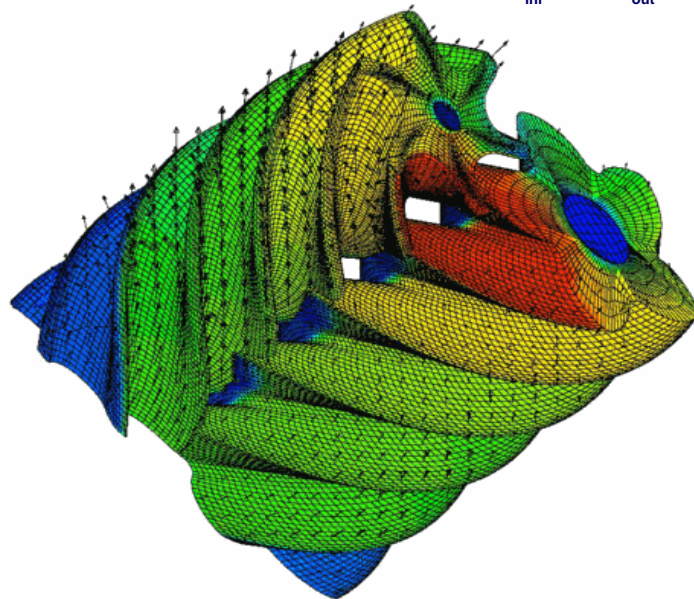
Case 1: Oil injected air screw compressor  
 $P_{inl} = 1 \text{ bar}$ ,  $P_{out} = 6, 7, 8, 9 \text{ bar}$   
 $t_{inl} = 20 \text{ degC}$ ,  $t_{out} = 40 \text{ degC}$

Case 2: Dry air screw compressor  
 $P_{inl} = 1 \text{ bar}$ ,  $P_{out} = 3 \text{ bar}$   
 $t_{inl} = 20 \text{ degC}$ ,  $t_{out} = 150 \text{ degC}$

Case 3: High pressure CO<sub>2</sub> oil injected screw compressor  
 $P_{inl} = 30 \text{ bar}$ ,  $P_{out} = 90 \text{ bar}$   
 $t_{inl} = 0 \text{ degC}$ ,  $t_{out} = 40 \text{ degC}$

### Oil injected

$P_{inl} = 1 \text{ b}$     $P_{out} = 7 \text{ b}$     $n = 5000 \text{ rpm}$   
 $t_{inl} = 20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$     $t_{out} = 40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$



**Comet**  
 Date 18/04/2002

CaseX

Displacement (m)

→ 2.7e-06

Pressure (Pa)

6.200e+05  
 5.580e+05  
 4.960e+05  
 4.340e+05  
 3.720e+05  
 3.100e+05  
 2.480e+05  
 1.860e+05  
 1.240e+05  
 6.200e+04  
 0.000e+00



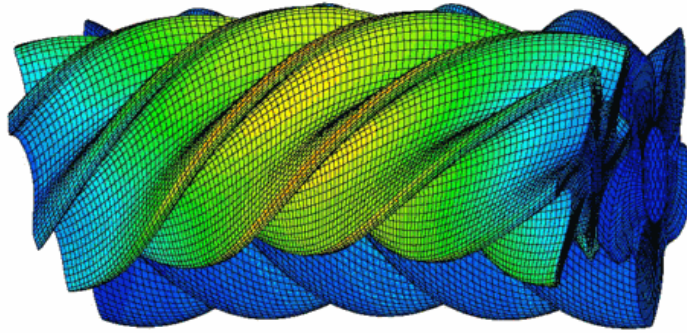


### Oil injected

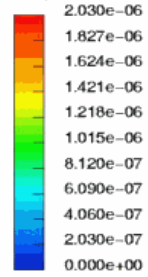
$P_{in}=1 \text{ b}$     $P_{out}=7 \text{ b}$     $n=5000 \text{ rpm}$   
 $t_{in}=20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$     $t_{out}=40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$     $\text{mag}=20,000x$

*comet*  
Date 23/04/2002

CaseX



Displacement (m)

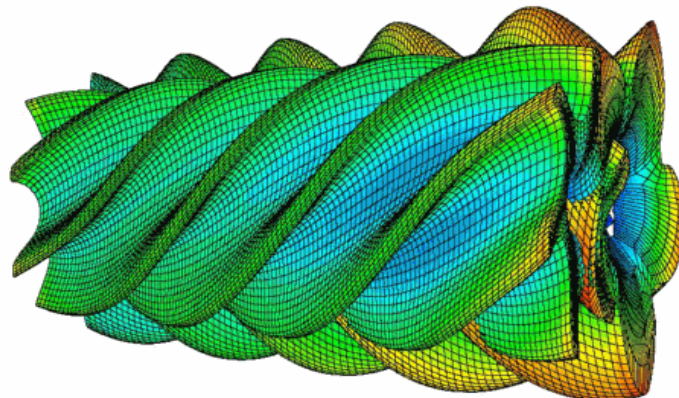


### Oil free

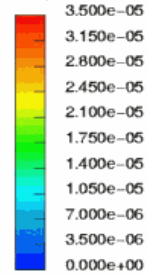
$P_{in}=1 \text{ b}$     $P_{out}=3 \text{ b}$     $n=5000 \text{ rpm}$   
 $t_{in}=20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$     $t_{out}=150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$     $\text{mag}=1,000x$

*comet*  
Date 23/04/2002

CaseX



Displacement (m)



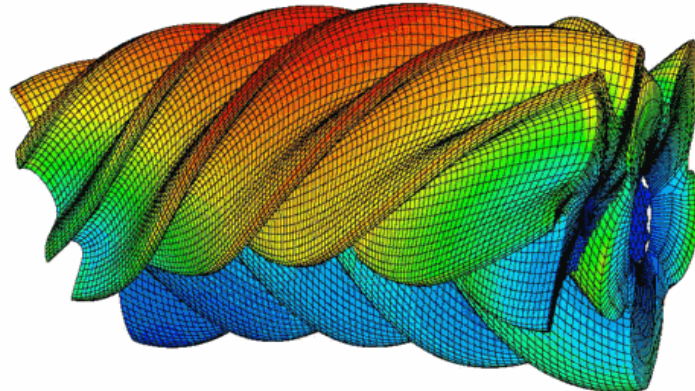
### High pressure oil injected

$P_{in}=30 \text{ b}$     $P_{out}=90 \text{ b}$     $n=5000 \text{ rpm}$   
 $t_{in}=0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$     $t_{out}=40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$     $\text{mag}=2,000x$

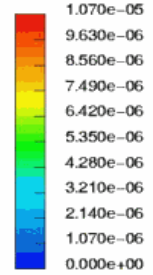


Date 23/04/2002

CaseX



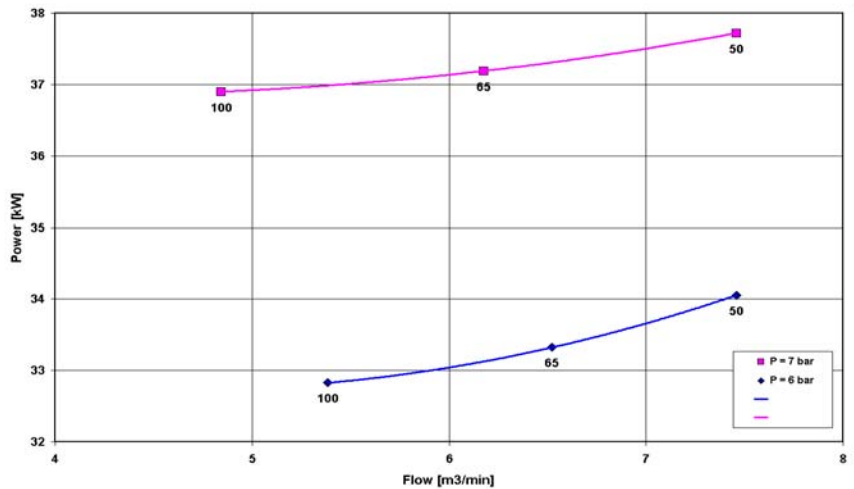
Displacement (m)



### FSI integral parameters

### Power-Flow diagram

Screw compressor integral parameters  
 "N" Profile, 5/6, 128 mm, 5000 rpm

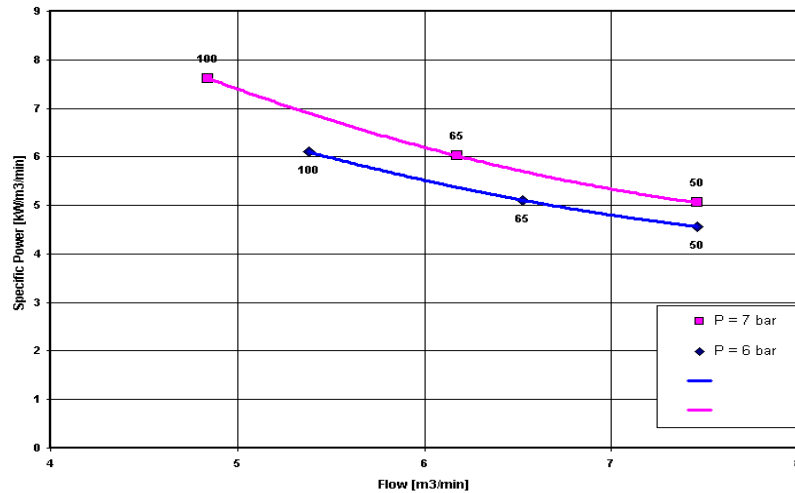




## FSI integral parameters

## $P_{sp}$ -Flow diagram

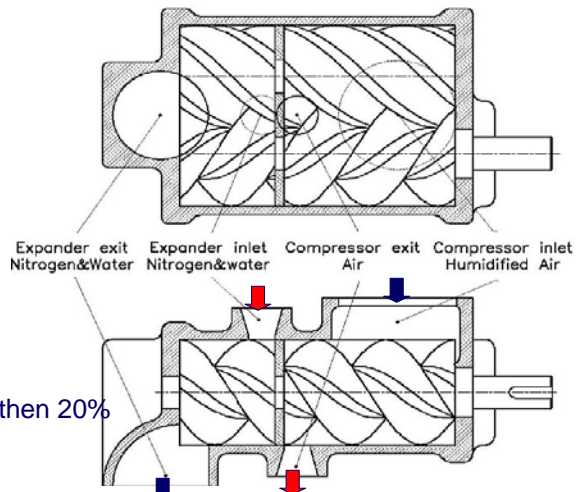
Screw compressor integral parameters  
"N" Profile, 5/6, 128 mm, 500 rpm



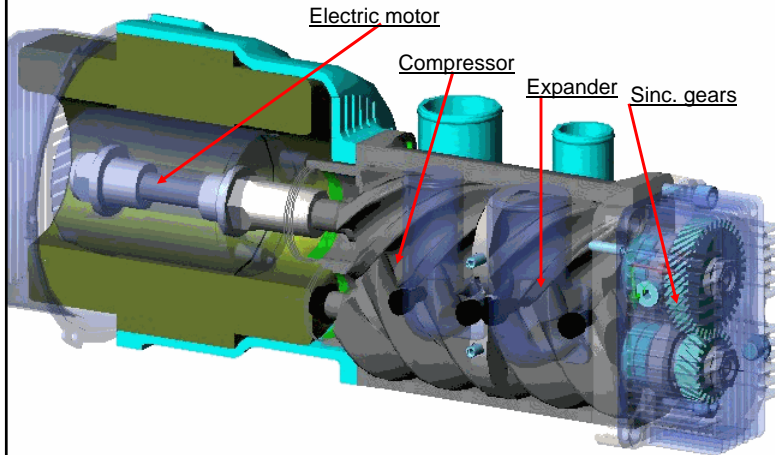
## Fuel cell for automotive industry

$$E \sim \sqrt{P_{Air}}$$

- Air
  - flow 20-150 kg/hr
  - pressure 3 bar
  - temperature <100 °C
- Nitrogen & water
  - pressure 2.8 bar
  - temperature 100-120 °C
- Compressor power is more than 20% of the fuel cell production
- Power recovered from the expansion of reaction products increases available driving time of a vehicle with fuel cell.

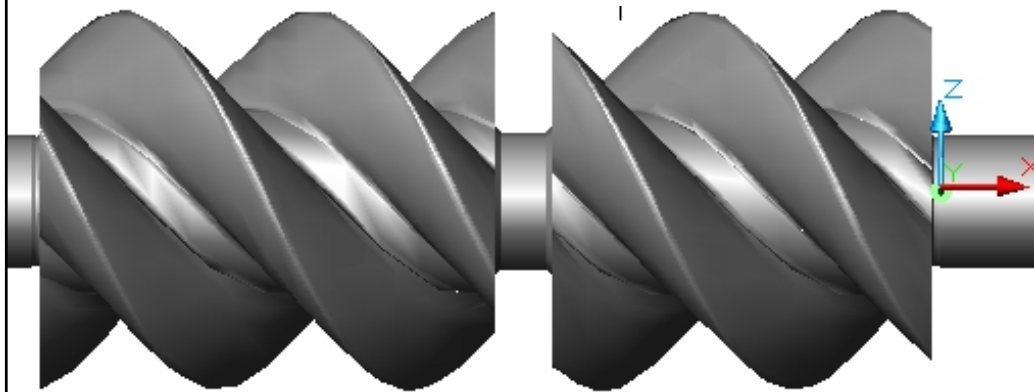


## Compressor-expander for automotive FC



- Configuration 3/5
  - Rotors dia:
    - Male  $d_{e1}=69$  mm
    - Female  $d_{e2}=48$  mm
  - Compressor  $l/d=1.2$
  - Expander  $l/d=1$
  - Speed  $n=9500$  rpm
  - Size 450x180x180mm
  - Weight 20 kg
  - Motor power 3.5 kW
- Manufacturing costs as for the single machine
  - Two pair of bearings – reduction in mechanical losses
  - Balancing of forces – further reduction in losses

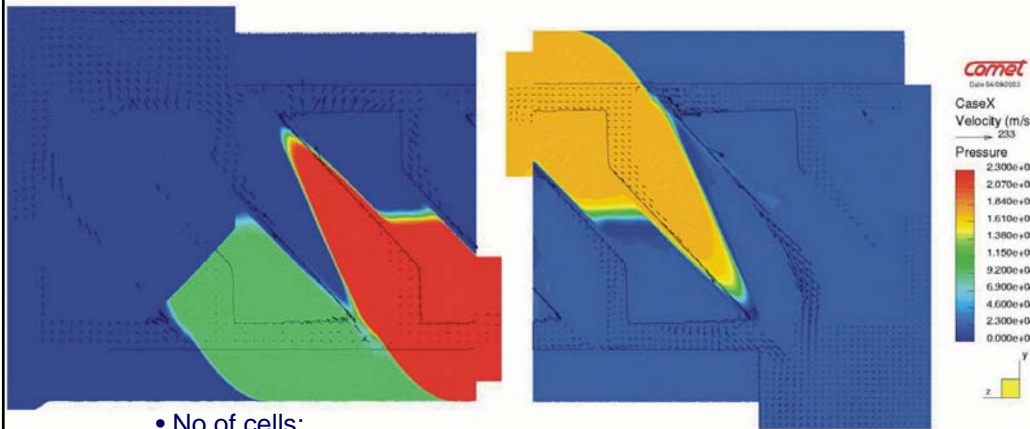
## Rotors from CAD model



- No of cells:
 

Solid – rotors	393,752	PC – Athlon 2000+
Fluid – rotors	538,050	1.5 GB RAM
Entire mesh	1.378,960	

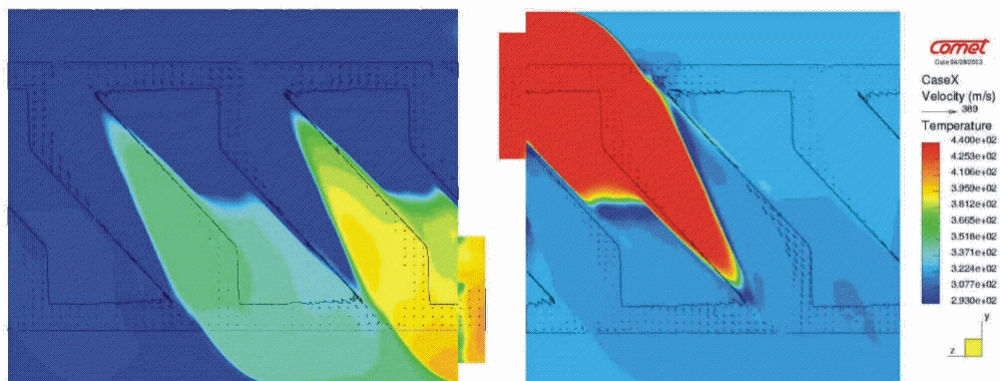
## Pressure and velocity distribution



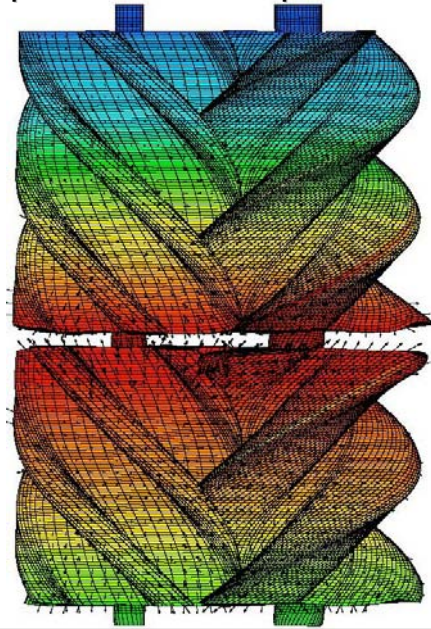
- No of cells:
  - Solid – rotors 393,752
  - Fluid – rotors 538,050
  - Entire mesh 1.378,960

PC – Athlon 2000+  
1.5 GB RAM

## Temperature and velocity in the fluid domain



### Temperature and displacement of solid parts



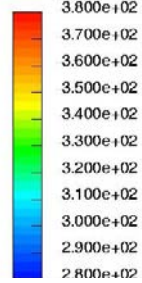
*Comet*

CaseX

Displacement (m)

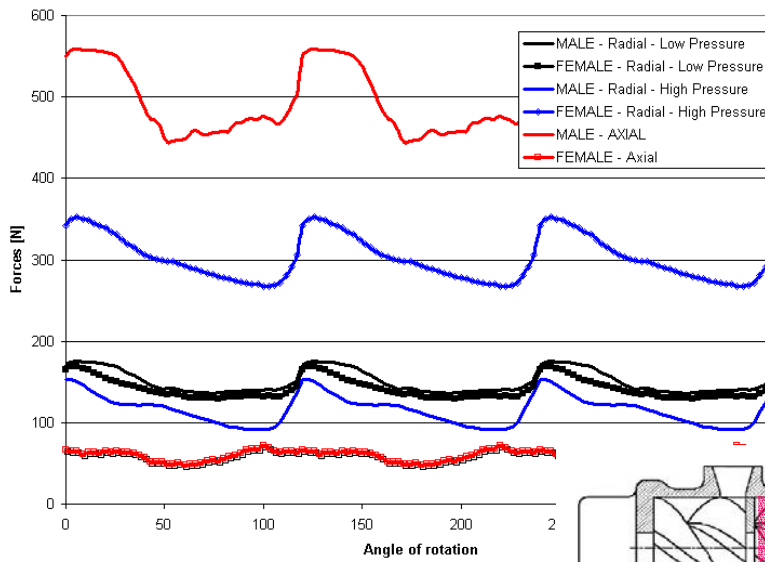
→ 8.07e-05

Temperature (K)

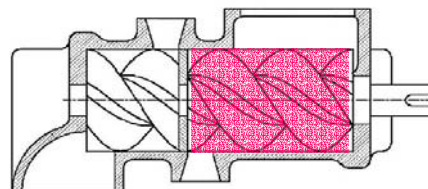


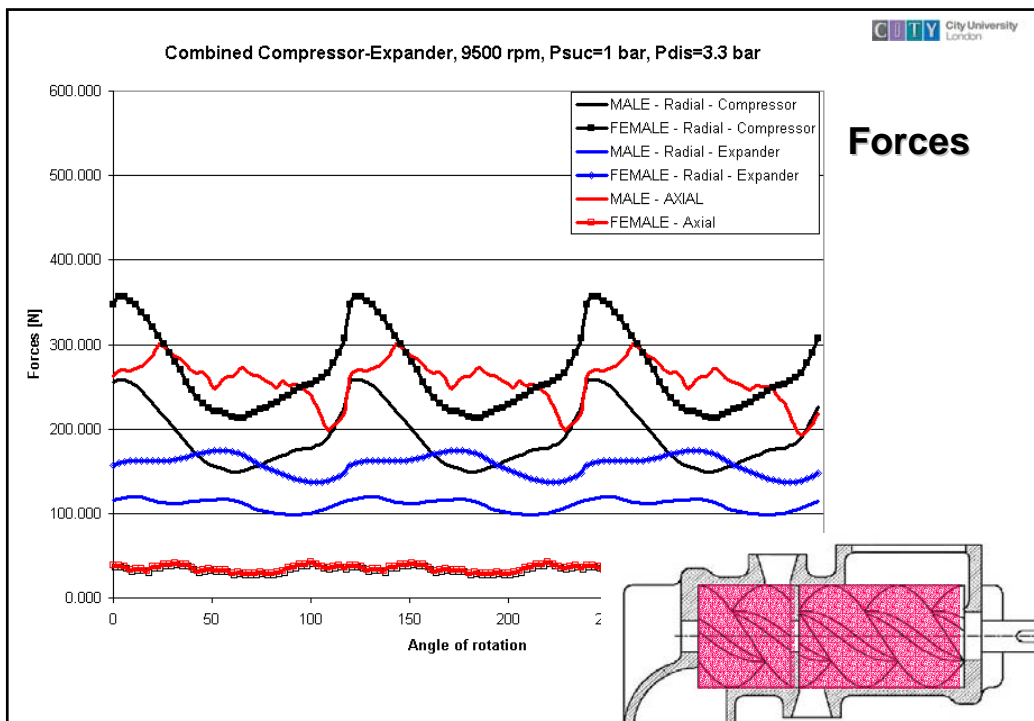
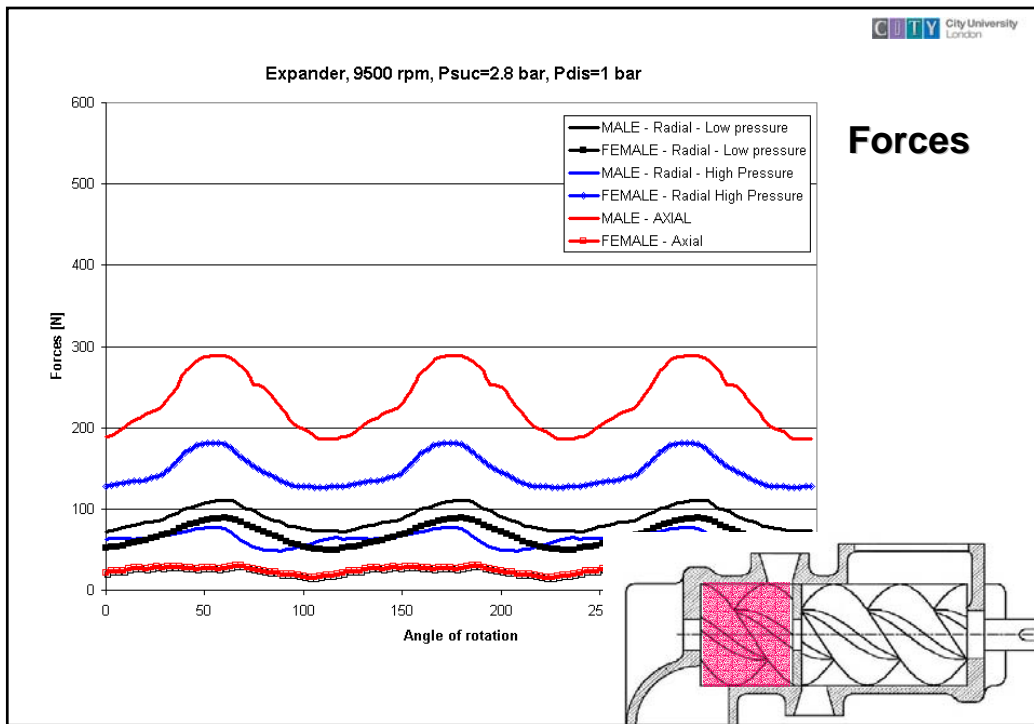
$P_{in1}=1 \text{ bar}$     $P_{out}=3 \text{ bar}$     $n=9500 \text{ rpm}$   
 $t_{in1}=20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$     $t_{out}=100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$     $\text{mag}=750\text{x}$

Compressor, 9500 rpm,  $P_{suc}=1 \text{ bar}$ ,  $P_{dis}=3.3 \text{ bar}$

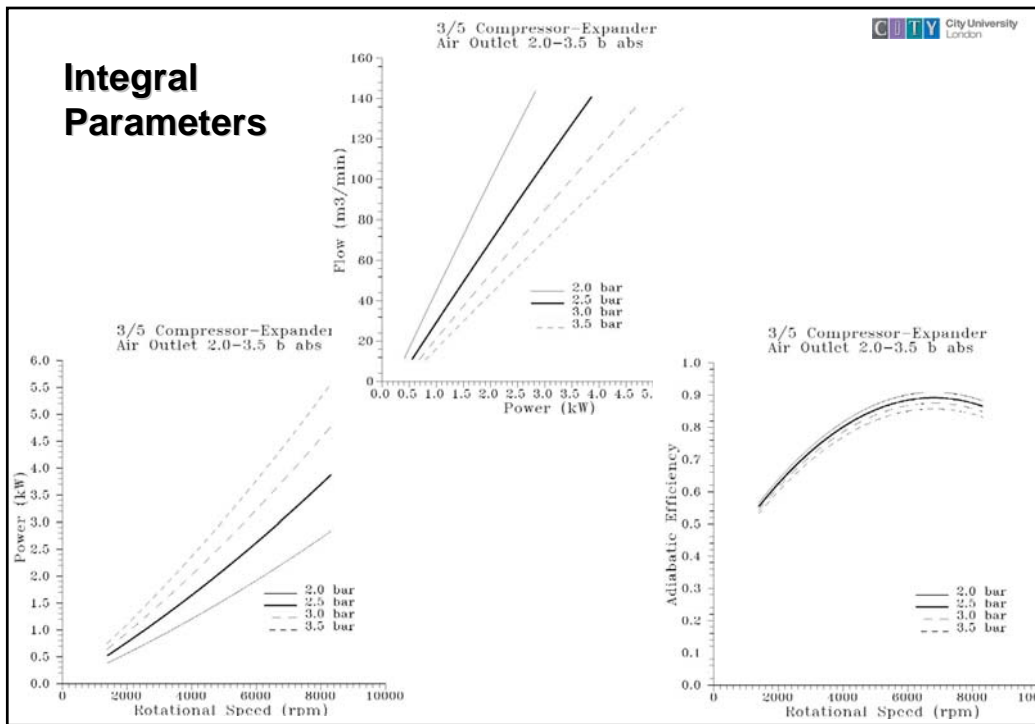


### Forces

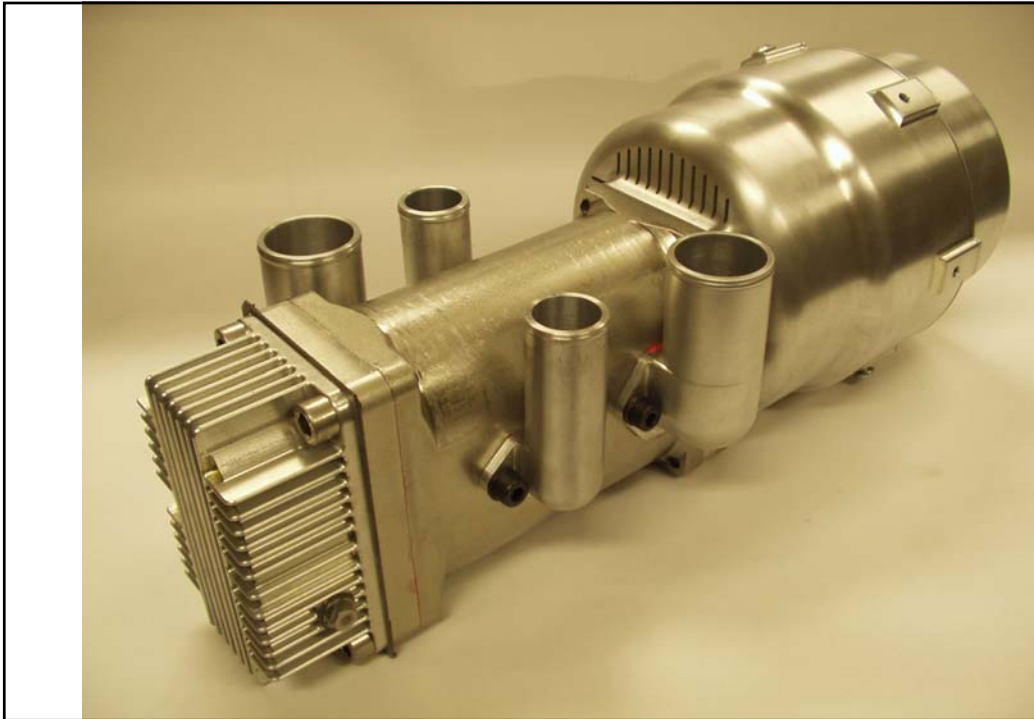












## Conclusion

- **DISCO Connects** design software to allow and support concurrent and sustainable design process.
- **Integrates software groups parametrically**
- **Enables entire design cycle, from a conceptual to detailed design, to be conducted in the unique environment**
- **Automatically manages data files through parameters**
- **Enables data sharing**
- **Enables for selection of different CAD & CFD to be used**
- **Makes CFD (CCM) more automatic**
- **Generates CAD models & drawings**
- **Prepares data for manufacturing**
- **Generates reports**
- **Enables and encourages further developments**