

Ex. 2 (40 pt)

A centrifugal compressor has an impeller with blades which are 25° backward-swept and no inlet guide vane. At inlet the stagnation pressure is 100 kPa and stagnation temperature is 300K. The mass flow rate is 2.3 kg/s, the impeller speed at exit is 400 m/s and the radial velocity component at the impeller exit is 160 m/s.

The slip factor is given as: $\sigma = \frac{C_{2\theta}}{C'_{2\theta}} = 0.884$

- Clearly draw the velocity triangles at the impeller exit for theoretical and actual flow.
- Determine the driving power on the shaft given a mechanical efficiency of 96%.
- Estimate the maximum permissible diameter ratio ($d_{sh,1}/d_2$) to avoid separation. Use the figure in the next page. You will need to calculate the actual flow angles, first.

Take the following fluid properties for air:

$$R=287 \text{ J/(kg}\cdot\text{K)}$$

$$C_p=1005 \text{ J/(kg}\cdot\text{K)}$$

$$\gamma=1.4$$

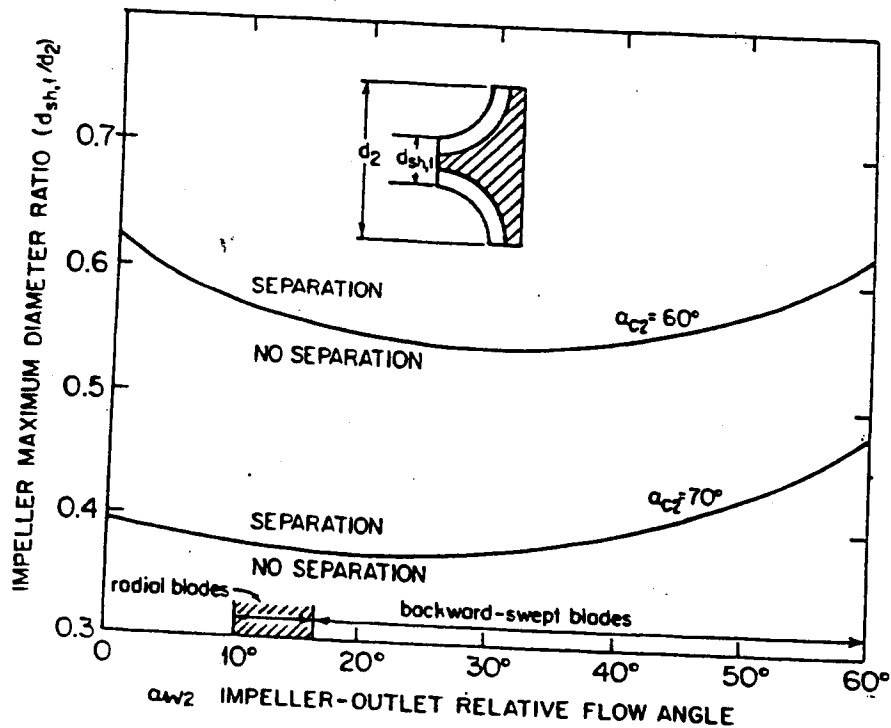


Figure 5.26. Rotor design to avoid separation

EX. 2

centrifugal compressor

blade angle: $\beta'_2 = 25^\circ$ backward

no IGV $\Rightarrow c_1 = c_{1x}$

$P_{01} = 100 \text{ kPa}$

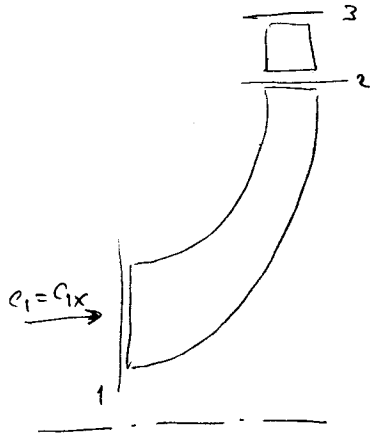
$T_{01} = 300 \text{ K}$

$\dot{m} = 2.3 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}}$

$u_2 = 400 \text{ m/s}$

$c_{2r} = 160 \text{ m/s}$

$$\sigma = \frac{c_{2\theta}}{c_{2\theta}'} = 0.884$$

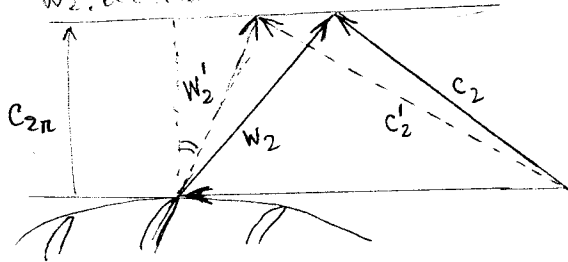


at impeller exit

W_2' : theoretical

W_2 : actual

a)



$$b) \text{ work} = u_2 c_{\theta 2} - u_1 c_{\theta 1}$$

$c_{\theta 1} = 0$ (axial inlet flow)
... absolute frame

$$c_{\theta 2} = \sigma c_{\theta 2}'$$

$$c_{\theta 2}' = u_2 - c_{2r} \tan \beta'_2 = 400 - 160 \tan 25^\circ = 325.4 \text{ m/s}$$

$$c_{\theta 2} = \sigma c_{\theta 2}' = 0.884 \times 325.4 = 287.6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{work} = u_2 c_{\theta 2} = 400 \times 287.6 = 115.1 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

driving
power on
the shaft

$$P = \frac{\dot{m} \times \text{work}}{\eta_{\text{mech}}} = \frac{2.3 \times 115.1}{0.96} = 275.7 \text{ kW}$$

$$\eta_{\text{mech}} = 0.96$$

c) find α_2, β_2 :

$$\frac{c_{\theta 2}}{c_{r2}} = \tan \alpha_2 = \frac{287.6}{160} \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = 61^\circ$$

$$c_{\theta 2} = u_2 - c_{r2} \tan \beta_2 \Rightarrow \tan \beta_2 = \frac{u_2 - c_{\theta 2}}{c_{r2}} = \frac{400 - 287.6}{160}$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_2 = 35^\circ$$

from figure for $\alpha_2 \approx 60^\circ$ & $\beta_2 = 35^\circ$

$$\frac{ds_{h1}}{ds_2} \leq 0.54 \quad \text{to avoid separation}$$