

CFD Simulation of a Two-Stage Twin Screw Compressor including Leakage Flows and Comparison with Experimental Data

Dr. Andreas Spille-Kohoff, Rainer Andres, Jan Hesse

CFX Berlin Software GmbH, Berlin, Germany

Donald Low - Sullair A Hitachi Group Company, Michigan City, US

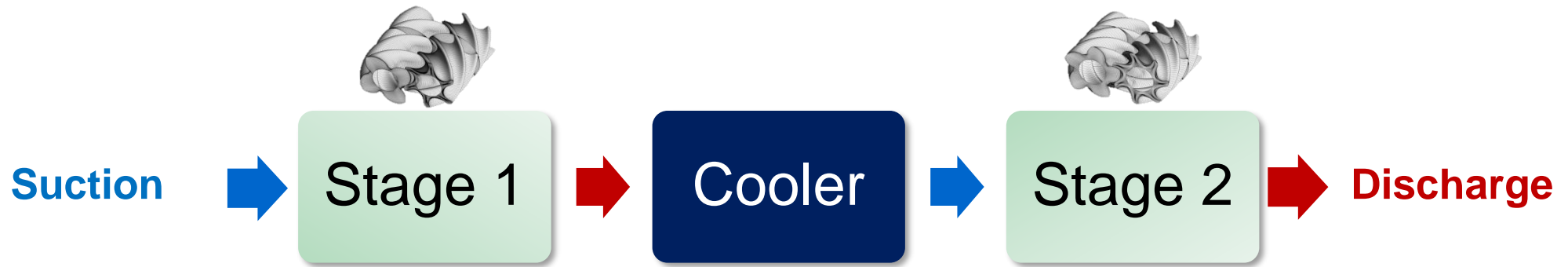
9th International Conference on Compressor and Refrigeration

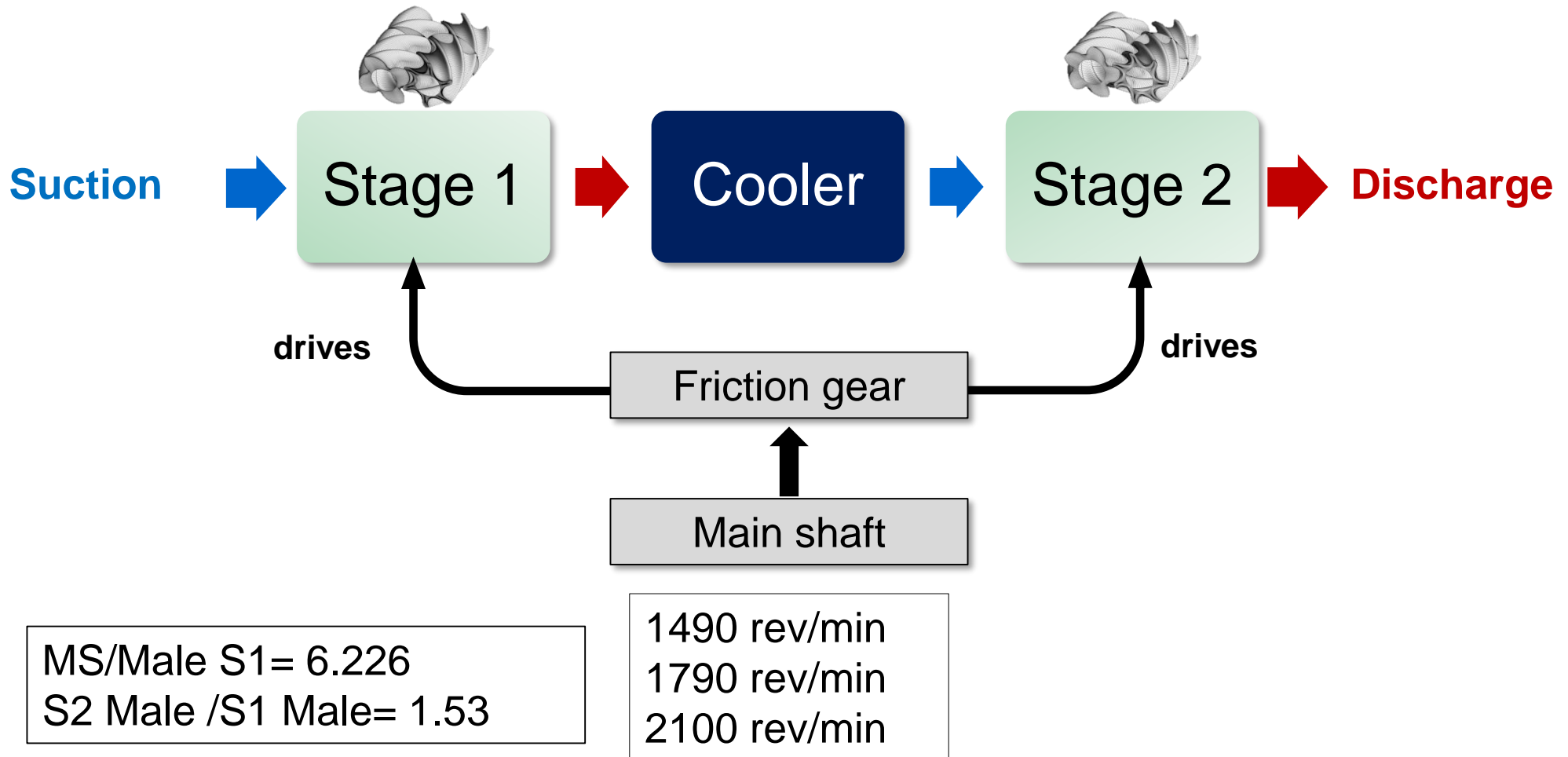
July 10th-12th, 2019

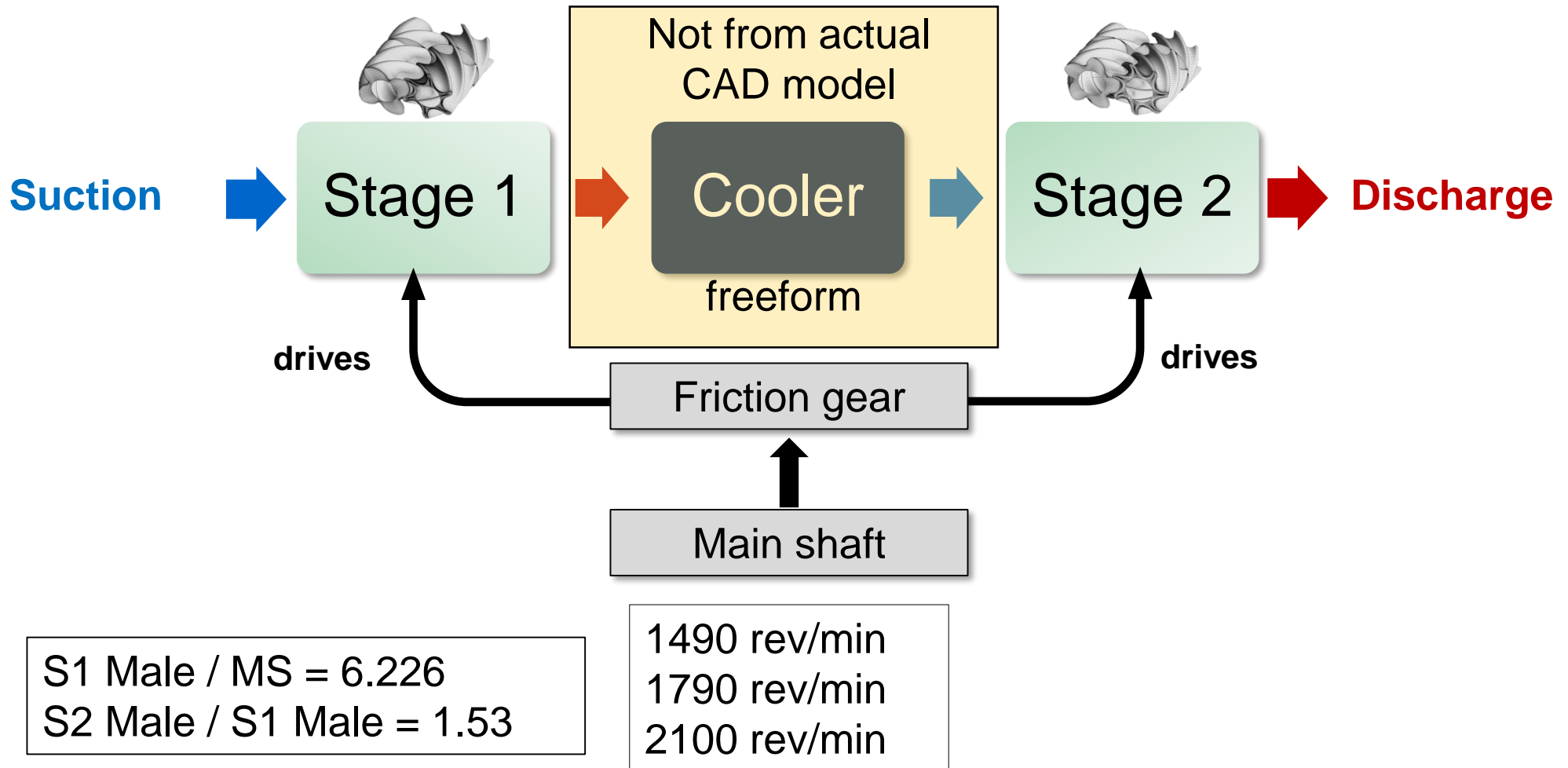


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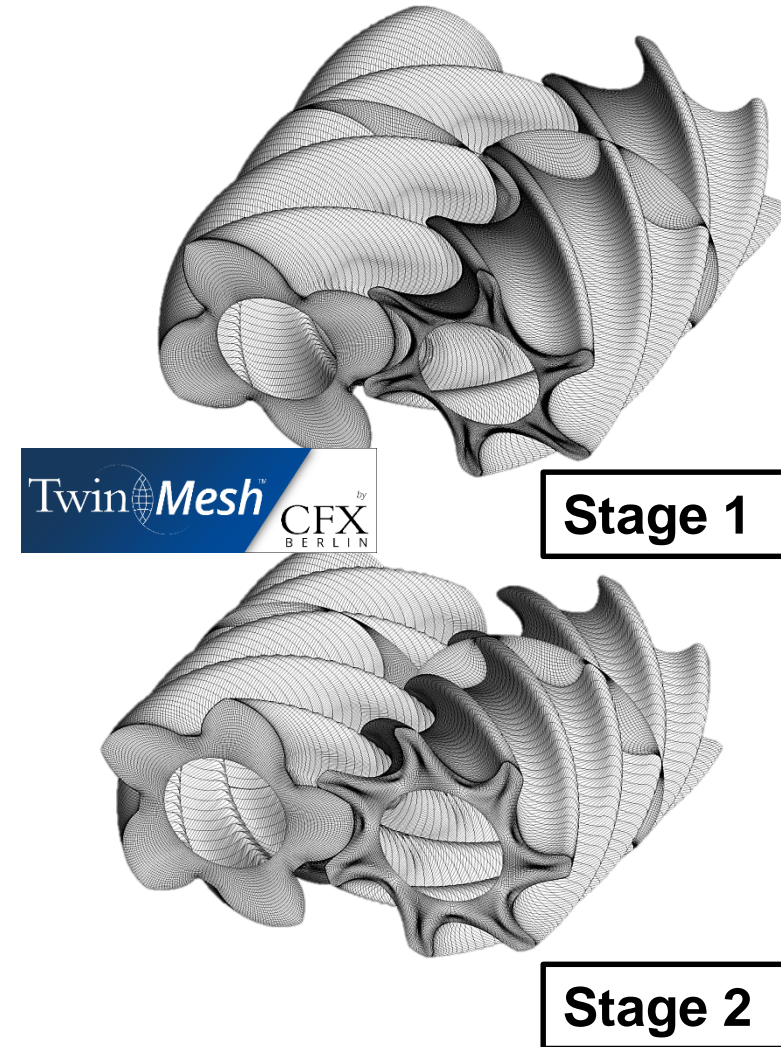
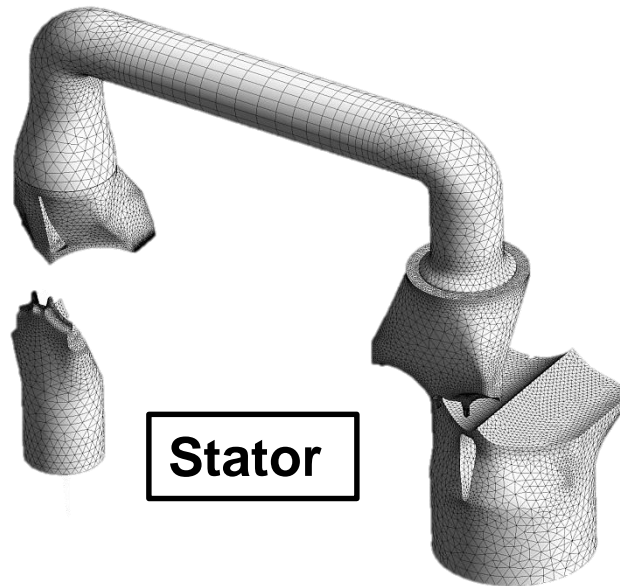
- CFD Simulation of a two stage twin screw compressor (oil free)
- Sample screw compressor from Sullair A Hitachi Group Company
- Feasibility study:
 - Direct coupling of the stages regarding flow field instead of separate simulations with adequate boundary conditions at discharge port (1st stage) and suction port (2nd stage)
- Comparison with experimental data
 - Characteristic curve for volumetric flow rate and power
- Challenges:
 - Time dependent change of complex rotor chambers
 - Coupling of two compressor stages in one simulation setup
 - Different rotational speeds and pitch angles for each stage whereas time step size is the same for the entire model
 - Modeling of cooler between stages



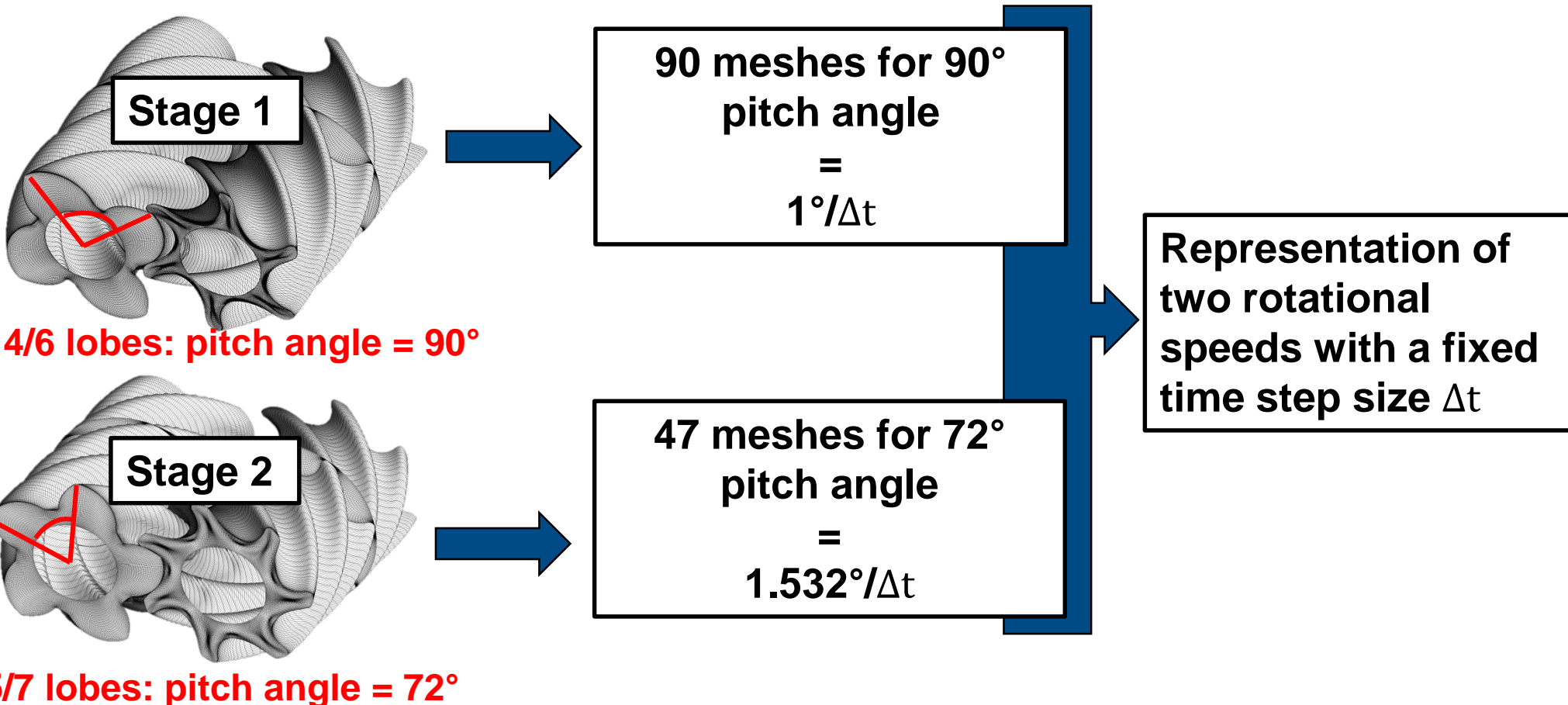




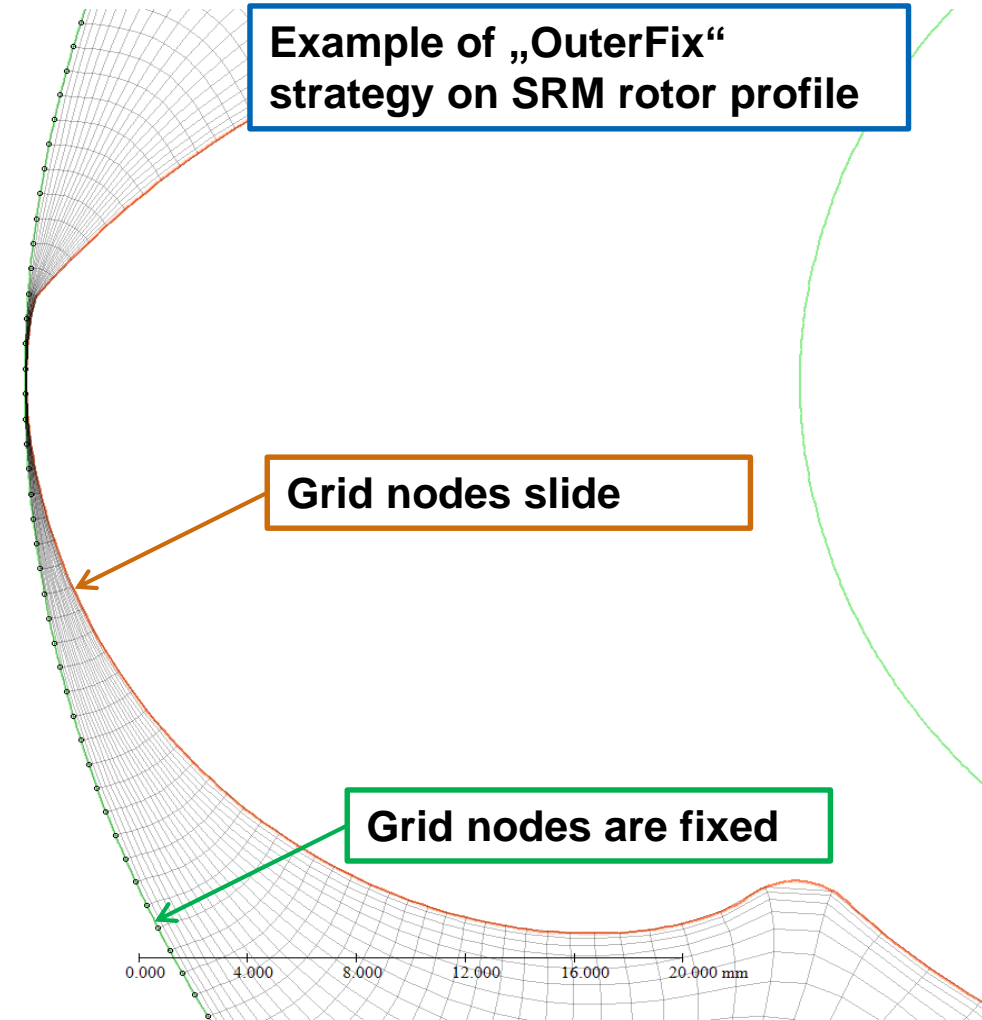
- Stator volumes meshed with ANSYS Meshing
 - 591 625 elements in total
- Rotor volumes meshed with TwinMesh
 - 3 266 560 hexahedrons in total



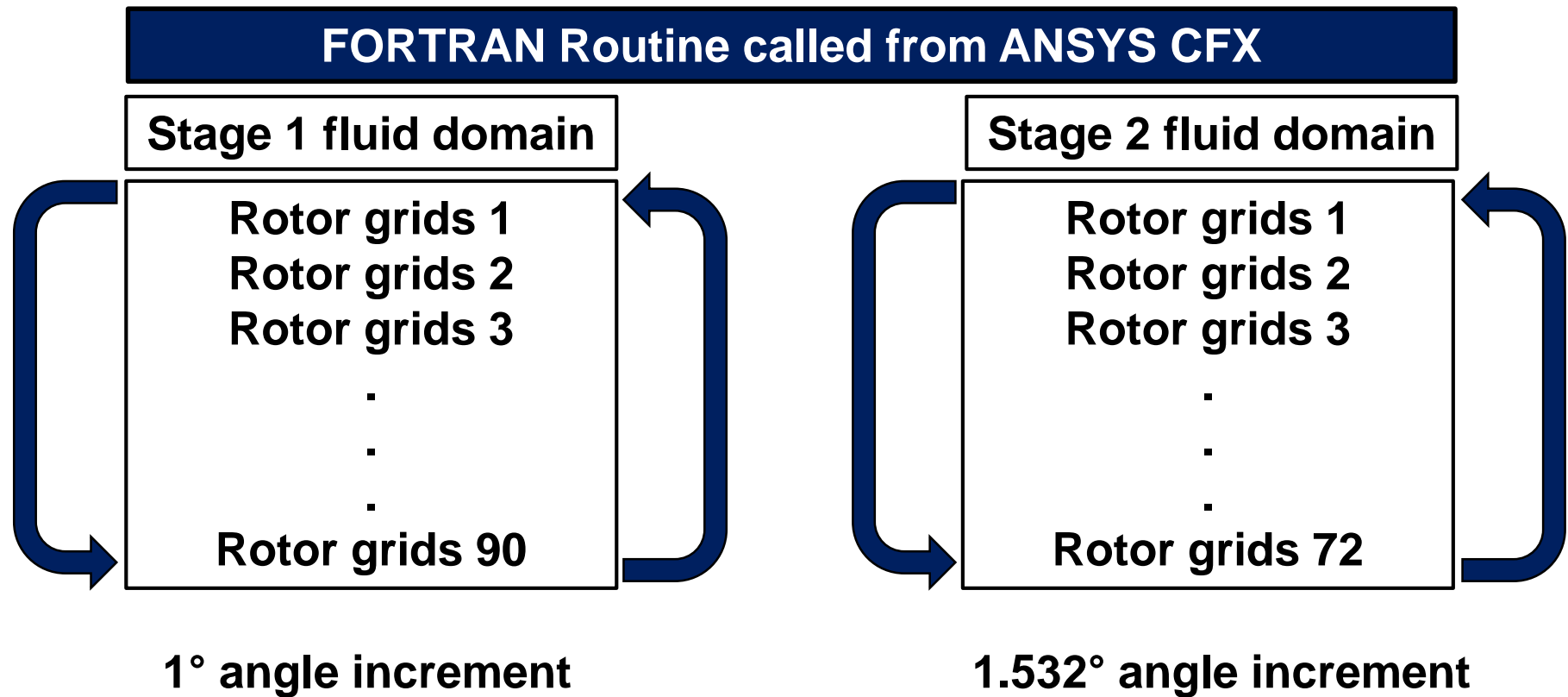
- Coupling of both stages for speed ratio 1.530:



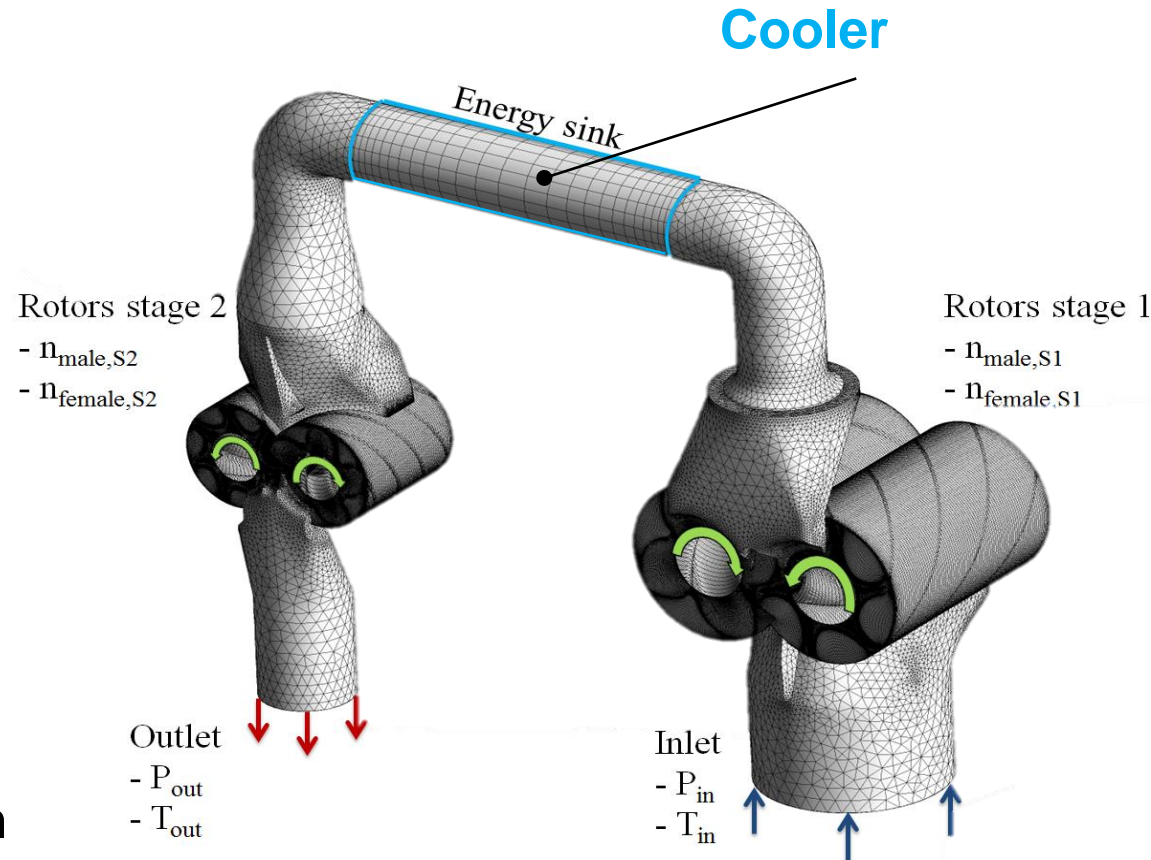
- **Meshing strategy (Rotors)**
 - Meshes for all rotor positions are pre-generated with TwinMesh
 - 90 meshes with 1° for stage 1
 - 47 meshes with 1.532° for stage 2
 - Nodes are fixed on stator curves and can slide along rotor curves („OuterFix“)
 - After a completed pitch angle ($90^\circ/72^\circ$), grid nodes have the same position as in the initial position
 - CFD solver needs no interpolation



- Pre-generated rotor meshes from TwinMesh:



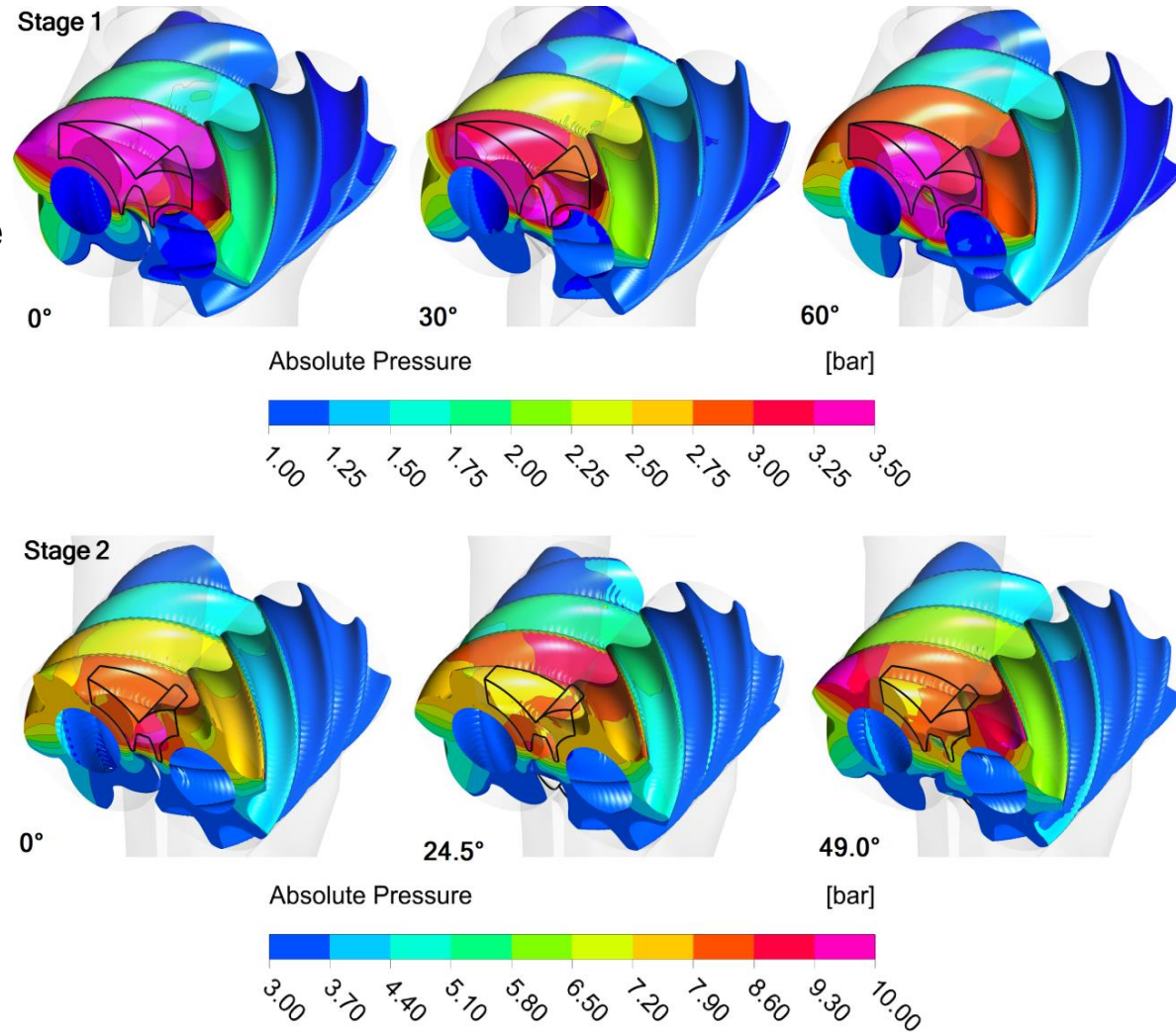
- Rotational speeds
 - For each rotor based on gear ratios
- Inlet
 - Absolute Pressure
 - Temperature
- Outlet
 - Absolute Pressure
 - Temperature
- Cooler
 - Energy sink controller with target temperature



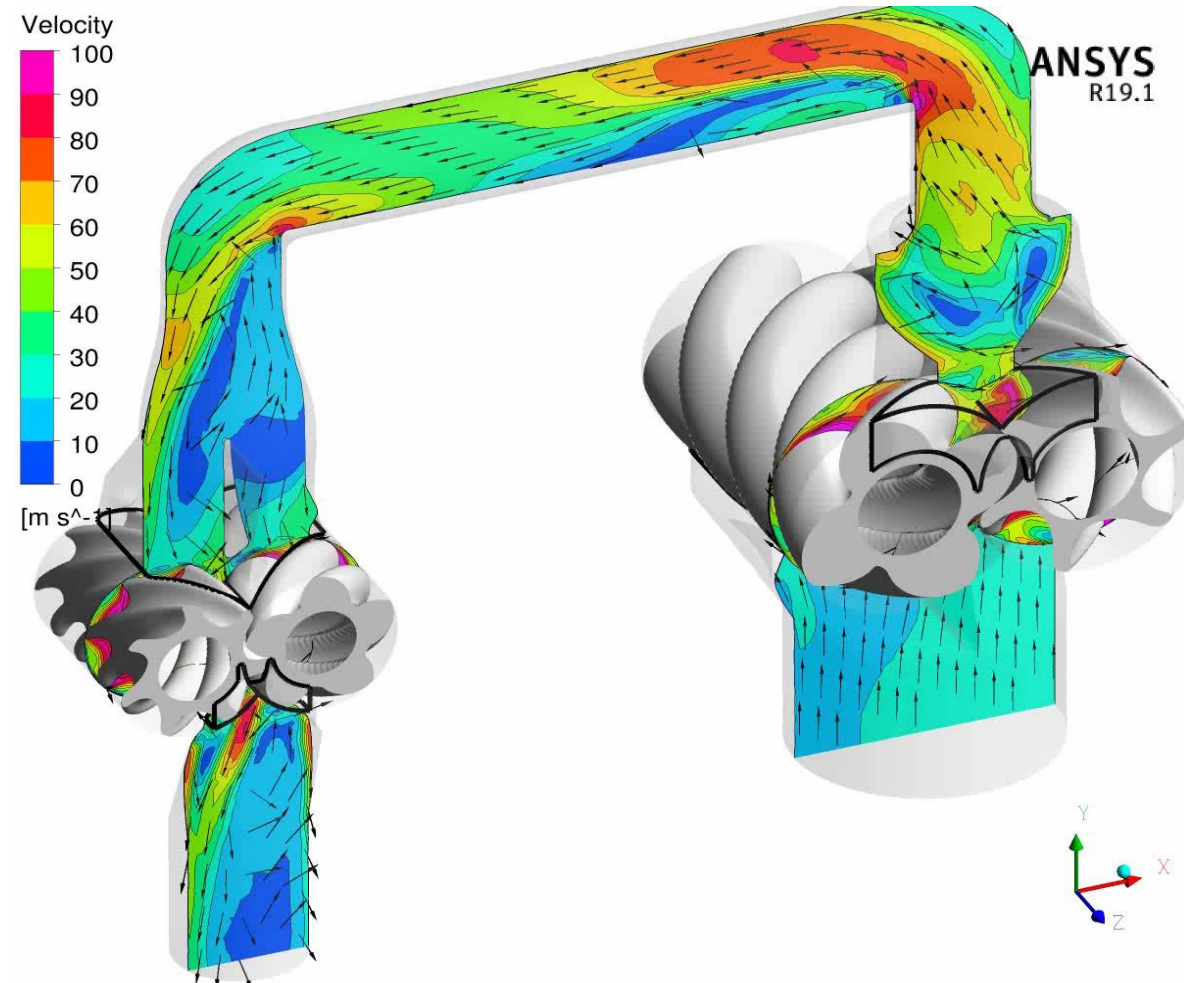
- Simulated operating points (OP)
 - Fluid: Air ideal gas
 - No additional pressure loss modeled for cooler
 - Adiabatic walls
 - SST turbulence model
 - Angle increment of 2° (rotor grids generated with 1° steps)
 - ANSYS CFX on 16 cores: 19 hours/revolution of 1st stage (total 30 revolutions)

Case	Main shaft speed [rev/min]	Inlet Pressure [bar(a)]	Outlet pressure [bar(a)]	Inlet temp. 1 st stage [C]	Inlet temp. 2 nd stage [C]	Outlet temp. 2 nd stage [C]
OP1	1480	1.0	7.98	30.8	31.9	136.1
OP2	1780	1.0	7.98	28.6	34.1	143.0
OP3	2100	1.0	7.98	27.0	37.9	150.8
OP4	1780	1.0	7.89	28.6	34.1	143.0
(Decreased radial clearances) Housing clearances uniformly by 20%, intermesh closest point by 50%						

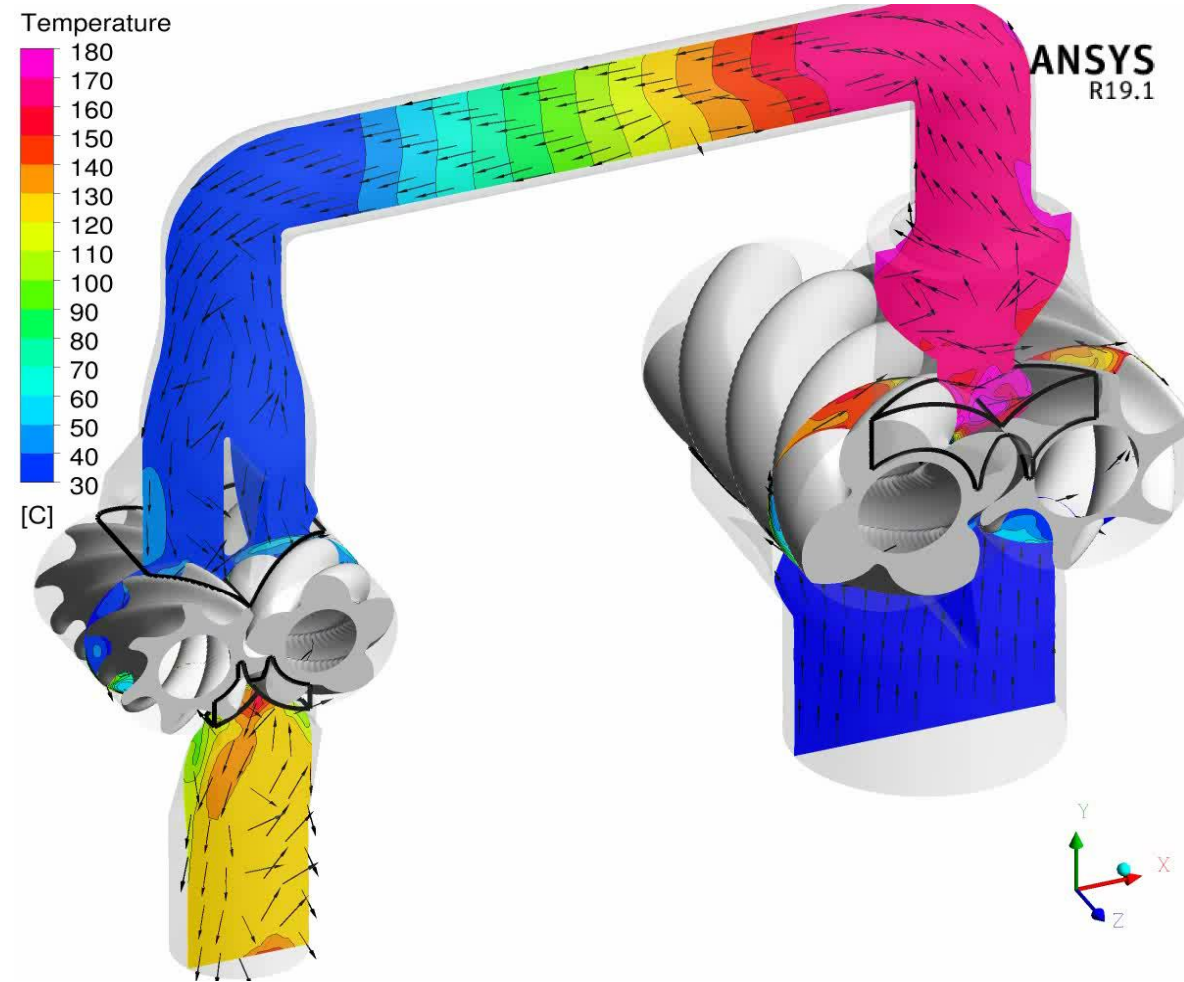
- Static pressure (OP2)
 - Instantaneous pressure on rotors
 - Cycle over one pitch angle for each stage (repetitive scheme)



- Velocity (OP2)
 - Velocity field on a cross section plane through both stages and cooler
 - Animation over 1 revolution of 1st stage male rotor

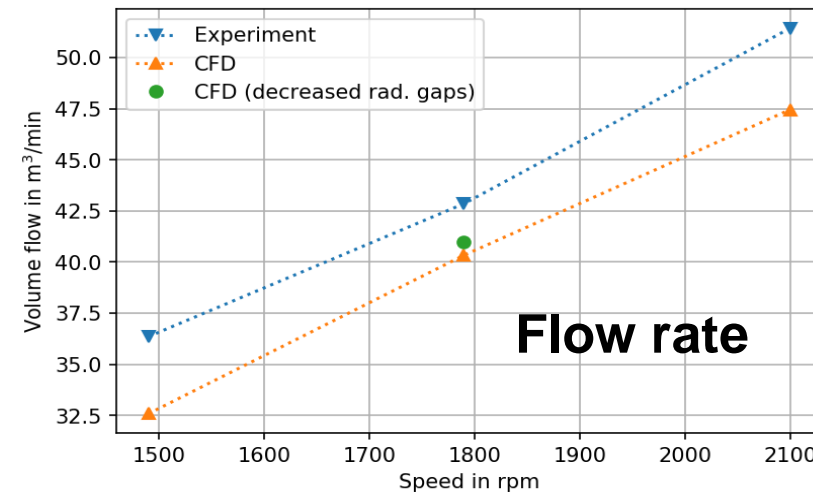
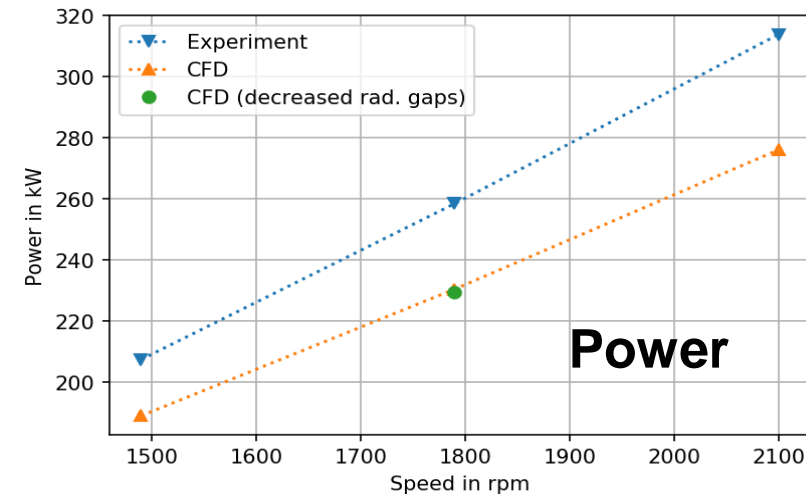


- Temperature (OP2)
 - Temperature field on a cross section plane through both stages and cooler
 - Animation over 1 revolution of 1st stage male rotor



- Comparison with measurements
 - Volumetric flow rate, power and specific power (power/flow rate)
 - 10 to 12% less power necessary
 - 10 to 8% less volume flow rate

	Relative Deviation (CFD from experiment)		
	Flow Rate [%]	Power [%]	Specific Power [%]
OP1	-10.4%	-9.4%	1.1%
OP2	-5.9%	-10.8%	-5.3%
OP3	-7.7%	-12%	-4.7%
OP4	-4.4%	-11.2%	-7.1%



- Successful coupling of both compressor stages within one simulation setup
 - Different rotational speeds modeled with fixed time step size
 - Reasonable results and good match with experimental data
 - Deviation from experiments of 10% in power and 10 to 8% in volume flow rate
 - Little influence of performed clearance change (20% decrease)
- Uncertainties
 - Clearance sizes while compressor is running (cold clearances modelled)
 - Simplified cooler and interstage geometry (no pressure loss)
 - Power losses due to gears and bearings not included
- Outlook
 - Analysis with non-reflective boundary conditions
 - Effect of solid heating / CHT with thermal expansion and forces on gap sizes
 - (Spline) interpolation between pre-generated meshes allows independent meshing

More information...

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www.twinmesh.com → machine types, features, blog,
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