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## DESIGN AND OPTIMIZATION OF VIBRATION CHARACTERISTICS OF ROTOR COMPRESSOR

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### Abstract:

In this research, dynamics of rotor systems are studied in a large centrifugal compressor. The rolling piston and the contacted rotor-journal bearing system are basically moving components. Because of the inertia forces and the periodically changing gas force acting on the rolling piston and the rotor, the journal bearing suffers very large loads. It always leads to serious vibration of the rotor-journal bearing system, and the wear of the rotor. In a rotor flow compressor, air passes from one stage to the next, each stage rising the slightly. The energy level of air or gas flowing through it is increased by the action of the rotor blades which exert a torque on the fluid which is supplied by an electric motor or a steam or a gas turbine. In this thesis, rotor flow compressor is designed and modeled in 3D modeling software CATIA and Ansys 15.0. The present design has 30 blades, in this thesis it is replaced with 29 blades and to find the shear stresses, deformation of a compressor and a failure analysis through single blade. A single blade analysis is done for failure conditions. The present used material is Aluminum and magnesium alloy. Static Structural analysis is done on the compressor models to verify the strength of the compressor.

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

#### ROTARY COMPRESSOR:

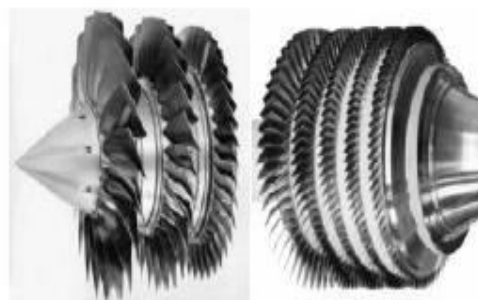
A rotary stream compressor is one of the mechanical gadgets which proceed by the pressurized gases. The compressor takes a shot at the standard of the fluid in directional stream and parallel to the pivot of revolution. The distinction of pivoting compressors, for example, divergent compressors, and hub diffusive compressors are blended for a stream where the liquid stream will incorporate a "spiral segment" through the compressor.

#### TRANSONIC

#### ROTARY COMPRESSOR:

Compressors are today comprehensively used as a piece of flying machine engines to get most prominent weight extents per single-compose. High stage weight extents are basic in light of the way that they High

stage weight extents are basic in light of the way that they make it conceivable to diminish the motor weight and measure and, hence, speculation and operational expenses.



**Fig: Transonic lpc (left) and hpc (right) Eurofighter tropical storm motor EJ200 3d shapblades**

The development in transonic compressors has come to at some seeing conditions where as to characterize the virtual powers affected by the air oil air outline however the stream field in a compressor must shifted because of some lingering stream and the three-dimensional cutting edge shape must be of some of some coveted shape. Many conditions and a few investigates are done on the reason for plan and hypothetical examination of hub stream compressor

### **SCOPE OF THE PRESENT WORK:**

Various test and logical programming techniques are delivered to plan and upgrade the vital stream compressor sort out. Nevertheless, the perfect arrangement of center stream compressor orchestrate still remains a push area of research for a few organizers. This is a direct result of the proximity of incalculable parameters which require the execution of capable figuring's. Remembering the ultimate objective to propel the various conflicting target works, the standard streamlining procedures are not precisely fitting. These systems are capable in choosing non-decided course of action fronts that are best with respect to all the objective limits.

### **2.0 LITERATURE SURVEY**

The plan and examination of pivotal stream compressor has progressed toward becoming center range important to numerous analysts because of its wide materialness in zones like aviation, marine, control era and so on. Numerous investigative and exploratory procedures are created to outline and break down the hub stream compressors. Various scientific advancement systems are produced to enhance the outline parameters of hub stream compressor organize. In this section an audit of writing identified with plan and investigation of pivotal stream compressors are examined. Further, writing identified with different single and multi-target streamlining procedures and affectability examination methods

appropriate for enhancing the pivotal stream compressor organize are exhibited.

### **A STUDY ON DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF ROTARY COMPRESSOR**

J H Horlock (1958), presented the two dimensional or pitch line design examination of compressor falls. Thermodynamic stage design relations and fluid stream relations including free and obliged vortex streams, extended xxvii adjust conditions et cetera were displayed in light of a couple of trial test frameworks. These associations are extraordinarily useful in choosing the basic stage execution measuring parameters like stage viability. S Lieblen (1958), drove incident and back off condition examination in urgent stream compressor tumbles to choose diverse hardship coefficients, for instance, profile mishap, skin crushing adversity, end divider disaster et cetera. Quantitative estimations to choose the span of disasters were finished.

S Lieblen (1960), finished the examination of low speed air compressor with standard front lines to choose the fluid stream qualities to the extent rate and deviation plots for minimum hardship. Course speculation of compressors and bleeding edge streamlined relations were accustomed to bring understanding into the lead of fluid at different rate and deviation edges. Lakshmi narayana and J H Horlock (1963), developed the verbalization for stream model to choose the flexibility between the tip of the bleeding edges and compressor bundling divider in the midst of a blocked stream condition. The model predicts the lessening in orchestrate capability due to tip flexibility affect.

B.Lakshminarayana (1970) showed an overview on discretionary streams and diverse setback sources that reason profile mishap, skin disintegration hardship, end xxviii compressor annulus range. These disasters were evaluated by coordinating

breeze tunnel tests on compressors with different geometrical outlines. C Koch and L H Smith (Jr) (1976), chose diverse incident sources causing skin grinding mishap, end divider setback, profile hardship et cetera., and their effect on the execution of center stream compressor arrange. Tesch W.A, Moszee R.H et al (1976), associated quality and repeat response examination frameworks to give a more pragmatic approach to manage surge line and repeat response confirmation in sharp edge sections of turbo device. The model was connected for compressors with bury sort out cross streams. Steinke R J (1976), displayed a streamlined arrangement of five stage focus compressor with 9.271:1 weight extent and 29.17 kg/sec of mass stream rate. The underlying three stages in the arrangement of focus compressor were made and attempted probably. A perfect inlet control vane set was set out to upgrade the adiabatic adequacy.

### 3.0 METHODOLOGY

#### DESIGN OPTIMIZATION OF ROTARY COMPRESSOR:

Essential strides associated with the venture

1. Design of hub stream compressor is finished by utilizing CATIA V5 R20
2. The plan process goes ahead with regarded measurements.
3. The investigation gets completed by utilizing an ANSYS variant 15.0
- 4 The Ansys is finished by using materials
- 5 .Analysis of the section static, assistant and shear strain ,shear extend

The geometry gave for the compressor a stream in center point bearing and the compressor design at a geometric balanced for the most outrageous efficiency at a layout point.By applying the examination

having a measurement for a solitary stage and making the suppositions, for example,

1. Steady hub speed  $C_x$
2. Steady mean sweep  $r_m = 1/2(r_h + r_t)$ .
3. Indistinguishable speed vectors  $C_1$  and  $C_3$  at passage to and exit from the phase at the mean sweep  $r_m$ . The proficiency  $\eta$  of this stage is needy upon the accompanying factors,

The factors having a thermodynamic stagnation with an enthalpy ascend to locate the more prominent stage models of implies arrange stacking to indicate the enthalpy of  $h_1, h_2, h_3$  which are displayed to exchange the vitality through the stages.

- Speed measure
- Velocity triangles
- Speed and size both are autonomous factors.
- Properties of working substances

#### Attractive Response of Stainless Steel:

Attractive reaction is the fascination of steel to a magnet. Austenitic evaluations are by and large not attractive in spite of the fact that an attractive reaction can be instigated in the low austenitic evaluations by icy working. High nickel grades like 316 and 310 will remain non-attractive even with chilly working.

#### TITANIUM:

Titanium mixes are metals that contain a mix of titanium and other manufactured parts. Such mixes have high flexibility and strength (even at phenomenal temperatures). They are light in weight, have phenomenal disintegration protection and the ability to withstand ridiculous temperatures. In any case, the high cost of both unrefined materials and getting ready point of confinement their usage to military applications, carrier, rocket, helpful contraptions, exceedingly centered around parts, for instance, interfacing bars on expensive amusements cars and some superb diversions equipment and client equipment.

Yet "modernly unadulterated" titanium has commendable mechanical properties and

has been used for orthopedic and dental additions, for most applications titanium is alloyed with little measures of aluminum and vanadium, typically 6% and 4% independently, by weight. This mix has a solid dissolvability which contrasts radically with temperature, empowering it to encounter precipitation strengthening. This glow treatment process is done after the mix has been worked into its last shape however before it is put to use, allowing extensively less requesting assembling of an amazing thing.

Titanium combinations are for the most part arranged into four primary classes:

- Alpha combinations which contain unbiased alloying components, (for example, tin) as well as alpha stabilizers, (for example, aluminum or oxygen) as it were. These are not warm treatable. Cases include:[2] Ti-5AL-2SN-ELI, Ti-8AL-1MO-1V.
- Close alpha mixes contain little measure of bendable beta-organize. Other than alpha-arrange stabilizers, close alpha mixes are alloyed with 1– 2% of beta stage stabilizers, for instance, molybdenum, silicon or vanadium. Cases include:[2] Ti-6Al-2Sn-4Zr-2Mo, Ti-5Al-5Sn-2Zr-2Mo, IMI 685, Ti 1100.

- Alpha and beta amalgams, which are metastable and all things considered fuse some blend of both alpha and beta stabilizers, and which can be warm treated.
- Examples include:Ti-6Al-4V, Ti-6Al-4V-ELI, Ti-6Al-6V-2Sn.

### TITANIUM PROPERTIES:

Generally, beta-organize titanium is the more flexible stage and alpha-arrange is more grounded yet less bendable, in view of the greater number of slip planes in the bcc structure of the beta-arrange conversely with the hcp alpha-arrange. Alpha-beta-organize titanium has a mechanical property which is amidst both. Titanium dioxide separates in the metal at high temperatures, and its advancement is

particularly energetic. These two segments suggest that all titanium except for the most absolutely purified has a ton of split up oxygen, in this way may be seen as a Ti– O composite. Oxide quickens offer some quality (as inspected above), yet are not greatly responsive to warm treatment and can altogether lessen the composite's strength.

Many mixes moreover contain titanium as a minor included substance, however since blends are by and large arranged by which part shapes the greater part of the material, these are not ordinarily thought to be "titanium amalgams" in like manner. See the sub-article on titanium applications.

Titanium alone is a strong, light metal. It is more grounded than ordinary, low-carbon steels, yet 45% lighter. It is furthermore twice as strong as weak aluminum mixes however only 60% heavier. Titanium has astounding utilization impenetrability to sea water, and along these lines is used as a piece of propeller shafts, settling and diverse parts of vessels that are exhibited to sea water. Titanium and its amalgams are used as a

piece of planes, rockets and rockets where quality, low weight and impenetrability to high temperatures are basic. Further, since titanium does not react inside the human body, it and its amalgams are used to make fake hips, pins for setting bones, and for other regular supplements.

### 19-BLADE ANALYSIS:

The 19 sharp edge examination is primarily concentrated to analyze the anxiety and shear conditions of the pivotal stream of the compressor. Amid the working procedure of the compressor when an aggravation happens amid pivotal stream that is because of some expansion in stream rate or increment in weight now and again the replenish may gets separate with the goal that the working wonder of the cutting edge changes as the anxiety and shear conditions might be fluctuated. To know the state of how it will carries on

amid the breakdown the 19-sharp edge investigation process is executed.

The plan of 19 cutting edge is finished by utilizing CATIA and the investigation by utilizing ANSYS. We are utilizing various types of materials for that operation like materials, for example, Stainless Steel, Titanium, Aluminum and Magnesium to discover its quality aggregate misshapening, shear stretch, proportional anxiety conditions with specific estimates and parameters. The diverse to the normal stream and a stream having 19-edge is differed and is spoken to in investigation

## 4.0 RESULTS

### STATIC STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS WITH ALUMINIUM:

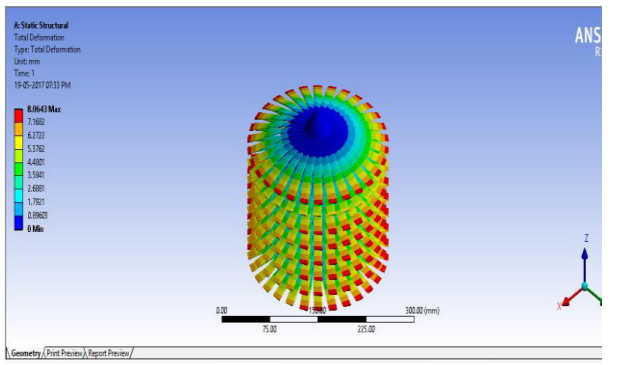


Figure static structural total deformation

Details of "Total Deformation"	
<b>Scope</b>	
Scoping Method	Geometry Selection
Geometry	All Bodies
<b>Definition</b>	
Type	Total Deformation
By	Time
<input type="checkbox"/> Display Time	Last
Calculate Time History	Yes
Identifier	
Suppressed	No
<b>Results</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Minimum	0. mm
<input type="checkbox"/> Maximum	8.0643 mm
<b>Minimum Value Over Time</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Minimum	0. mm
<input type="checkbox"/> Maximum	0. mm

Figure total deformation of all bodies

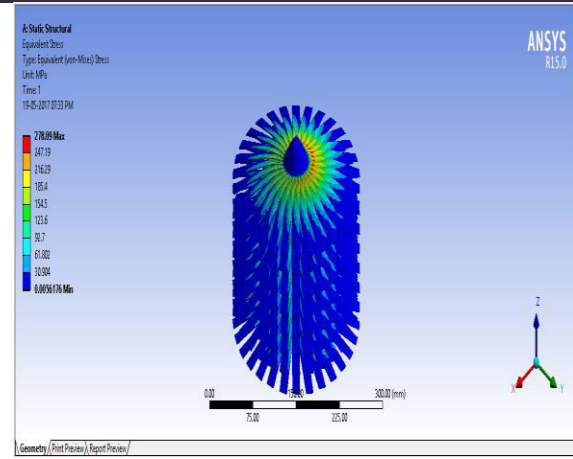


Figure Static structural equivalent stress

Details of "Equivalent Stress"	
<b>Scope</b>	
Scoping Method	Geometry Selection
Geometry	All Bodies
<b>Definition</b>	
Type	Equivalent (von-Mises) Stress
By	Time
<input type="checkbox"/> Display Time	Last
Calculate Time History	Yes
Identifier	
Suppressed	No
<b>Integration Point Results</b>	
Display Option	Averaged
Average Across Bodies	No
<b>Results</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Minimum	5.6176e-003 MPa
<input type="checkbox"/> Maximum	278.09 MPa

Figure Equivalent stress

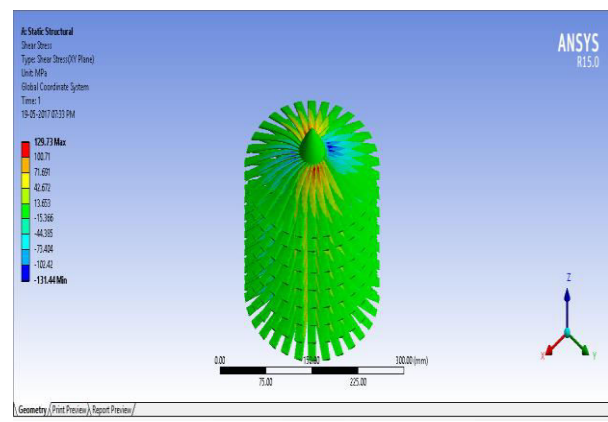


Figure Static structural shear stress

Details of "Shear Stress"	
<b>Scope</b>	
Scoping Method	Geometry Selection
Geometry	All Bodies
<b>Definition</b>	
Type	Shear Stress
Orientation	XY Plane
By	Time
<input type="checkbox"/> Display Time	Last
Coordinate System	Global Coordinate System
Calculate Time History	Yes
Identifier	
Suppressed	No
<b>Integration Point Results</b>	
Display Option	Averaged
Average Across Bodies	No
<b>Results</b>	

Figure Details of shear stress

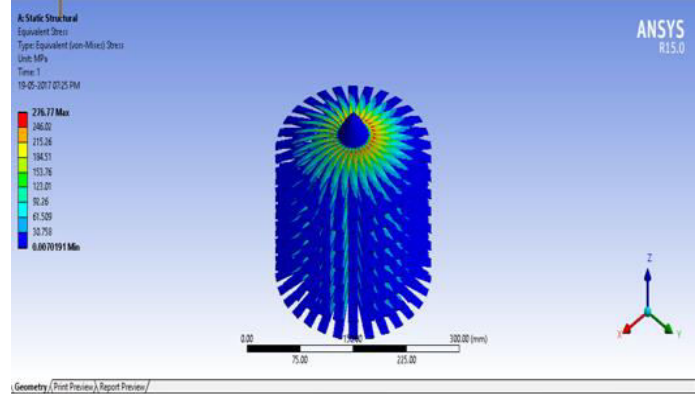
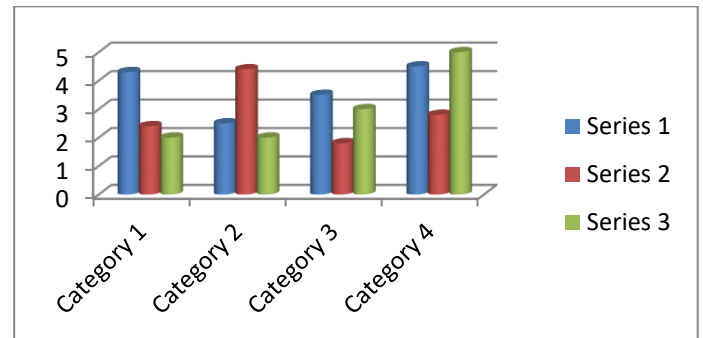


Figure Static structural equivalent stress

Graph aluminum maximum and minimum deformation values



Magnesium maximum and minimum deformation values

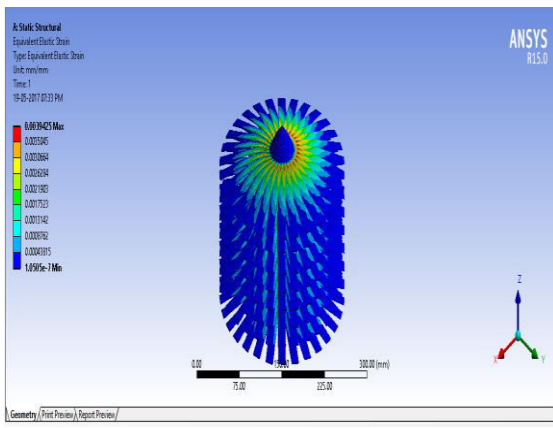


Figure Static structural equivalent elastic strain

Details of "Equivalent Elastic Strain"	
<b>Scope</b>	
Scoping Method	Geometry Selection
Geometry	All Bodies
<b>Definition</b>	
Type	Equivalent Elastic Strain
By	Time
<input type="checkbox"/> Display Time	Last
Calculate Time History	Yes
Identifier	
Suppressed	No
<b>Integration Point Results</b>	
Display Option	Averaged
Average Across Bodies	No
<b>Results</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Minimum	1.0505e-007 mm/mm
<input type="checkbox"/> Maximum	3.9425e-003 mm/mm

Figure Shows that equivalent elastic strain

	Maximum	Minimum
Static structural	2.9831	0
Equivalent stress	279.28	6.004454
Shear stress	131.01	-132.55
Shear elastic strain	0.0014563 mm/mm	3.67e-8min

### CONCLUSION

The investigation of the venture is planned and demonstrated in 3D displaying programming the present outline has 30 cutting edges, the examination design of the question it is supplanted with 20 sharp edges and 19 edges ( assuming that there is a bird hit or any other reason where there is a failure of one blade). The present utilized material is Chromium Steel, it is supplanted with Aluminum Titanium

compound are high quality materials than recolor less Steel.

So utilizing Titanium compound for compressor cutting edge diminishes the quality of the compressor Structural investigation is done on the compressor models to check quality of the compressor to confirm the quality of the compressor. The anxiety esteems for not as much as the particular yield push esteems for Titanium combination magnesium The anxiety esteem is less for titanium composite than Nickel amalgam, so utilizing titanium better.

By utilization of 19 cutting edges push utilizing 19 sharp edges the burdens are expanding, yet are inside the cutoff points. Static basic investigation is done to confirm the stream of air. The outlet speed is expanding for 19 sharp edges, weight is more for 30 cutting edges and mass stream rate is more for 19 edges. So it inferred that utilizing Titanium compound and 19 cutting edges is better for compressor sharp edge. With accessible information Mass stream rate, Pressure proportion and Pressure at given Altitude. The Blade profile has been produced two rotors and stator logically. The other plausibility of stream partition is likewise checked with

Machnumber and Pressure co productive. The computation spread sheet is made so by input the valuesone can get the expected parameters to create the edge arranges.

While looking at hypothetical outline comes about with analytical comes about, it is watched that the static auxiliary examination result shares in understanding inside satisfactory scope of hypothetical outcomes.

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