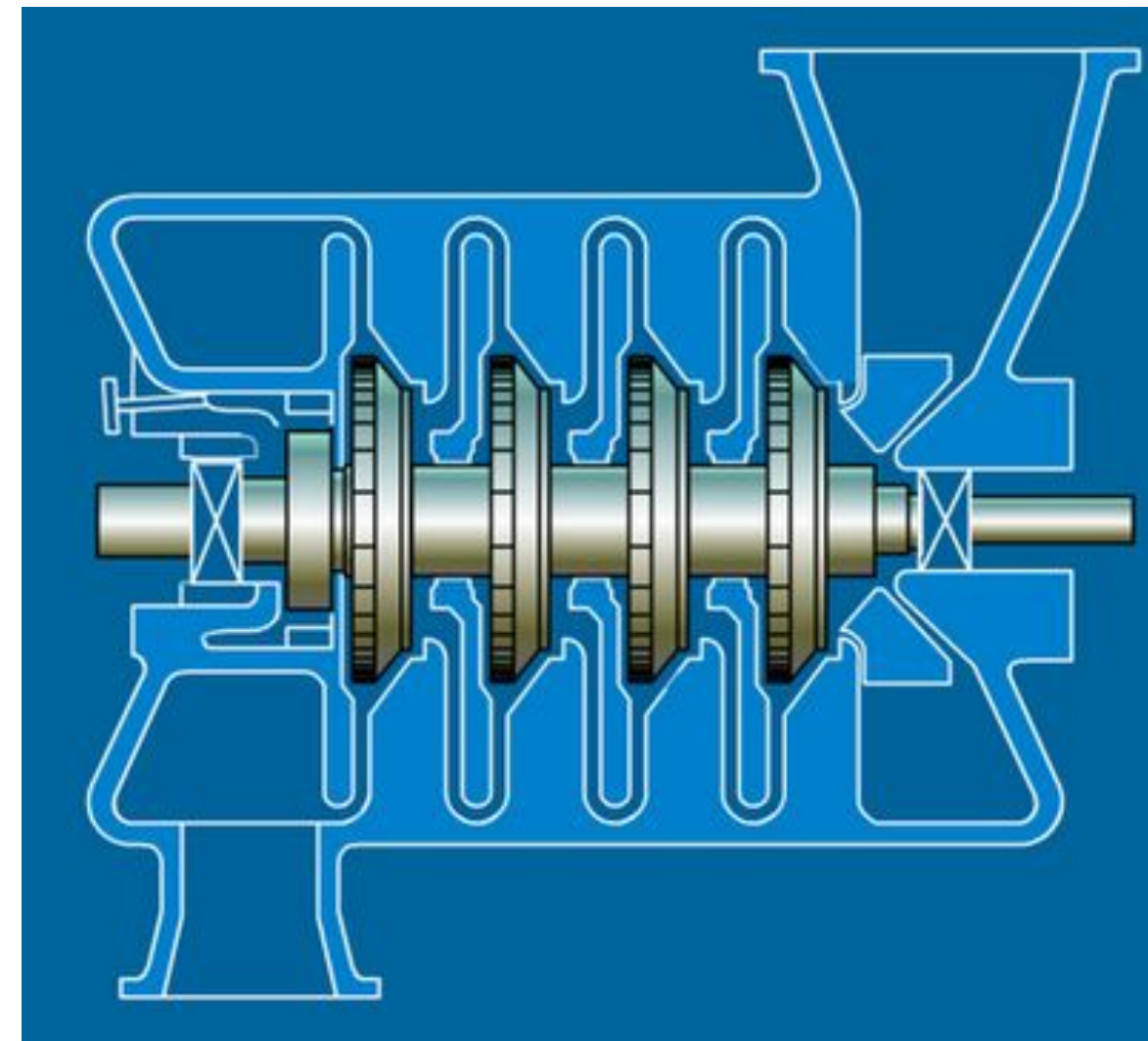
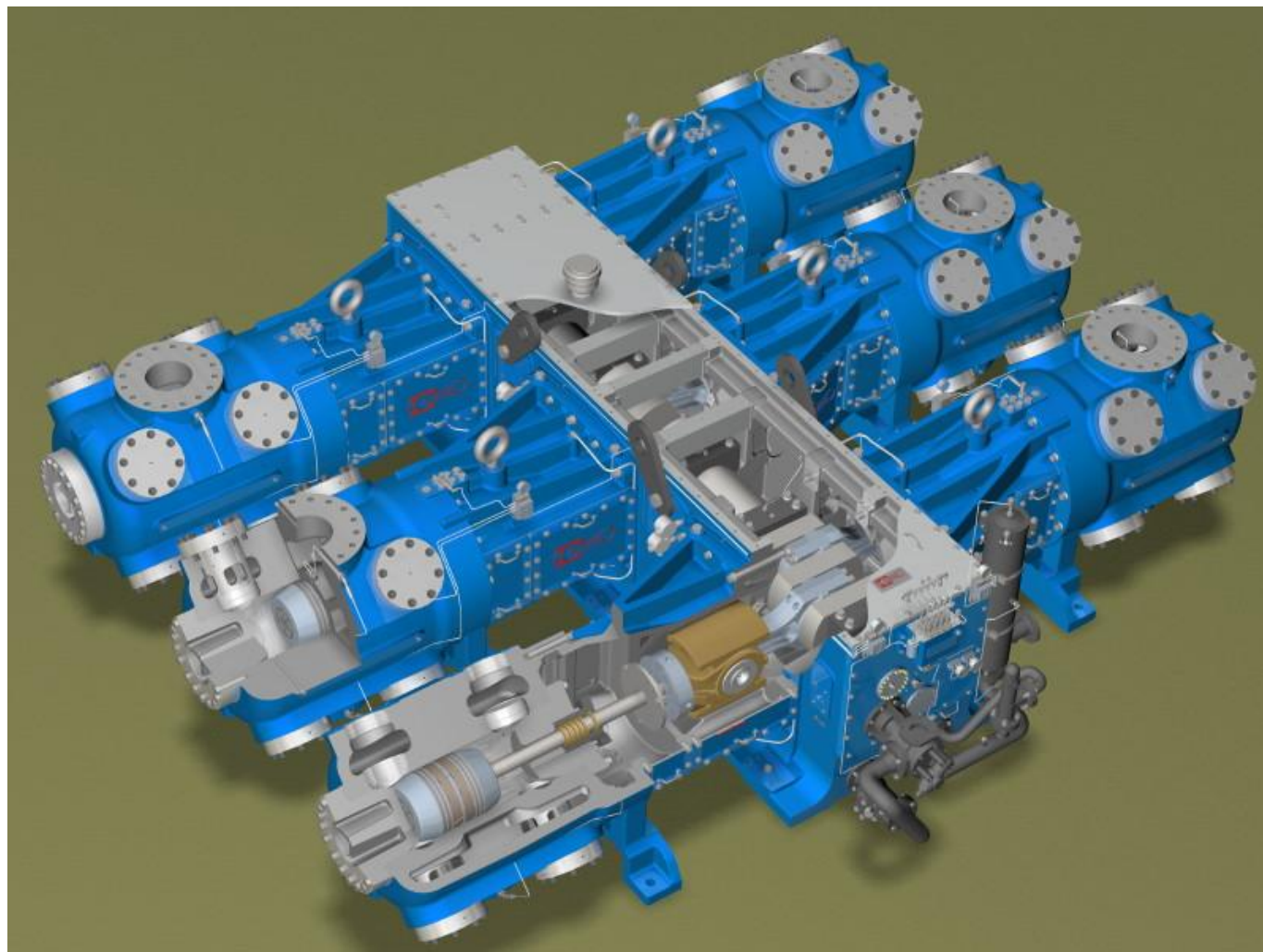


# Compressor Selection

By: Jay Zaffino  
Rotating Equipment S.M.E.





# Jay Zaffino, P.E.

- ▶ Rotating Equipment Engineer
- ▶ Penn State University
- ▶ 29 years in Rotating Equipment
- ▶ OEMs & Refinery
- ▶ P.E. in TX, OK, PA, LA, CA, WI and IL
- ▶ Vibration Analyst II
- ▶ Lubrication Analyst II
- ▶ One Lucky Guy



# Compressor Selection

- ▶ PIP REEC001
- ▶ Compressor Selection Guidelines

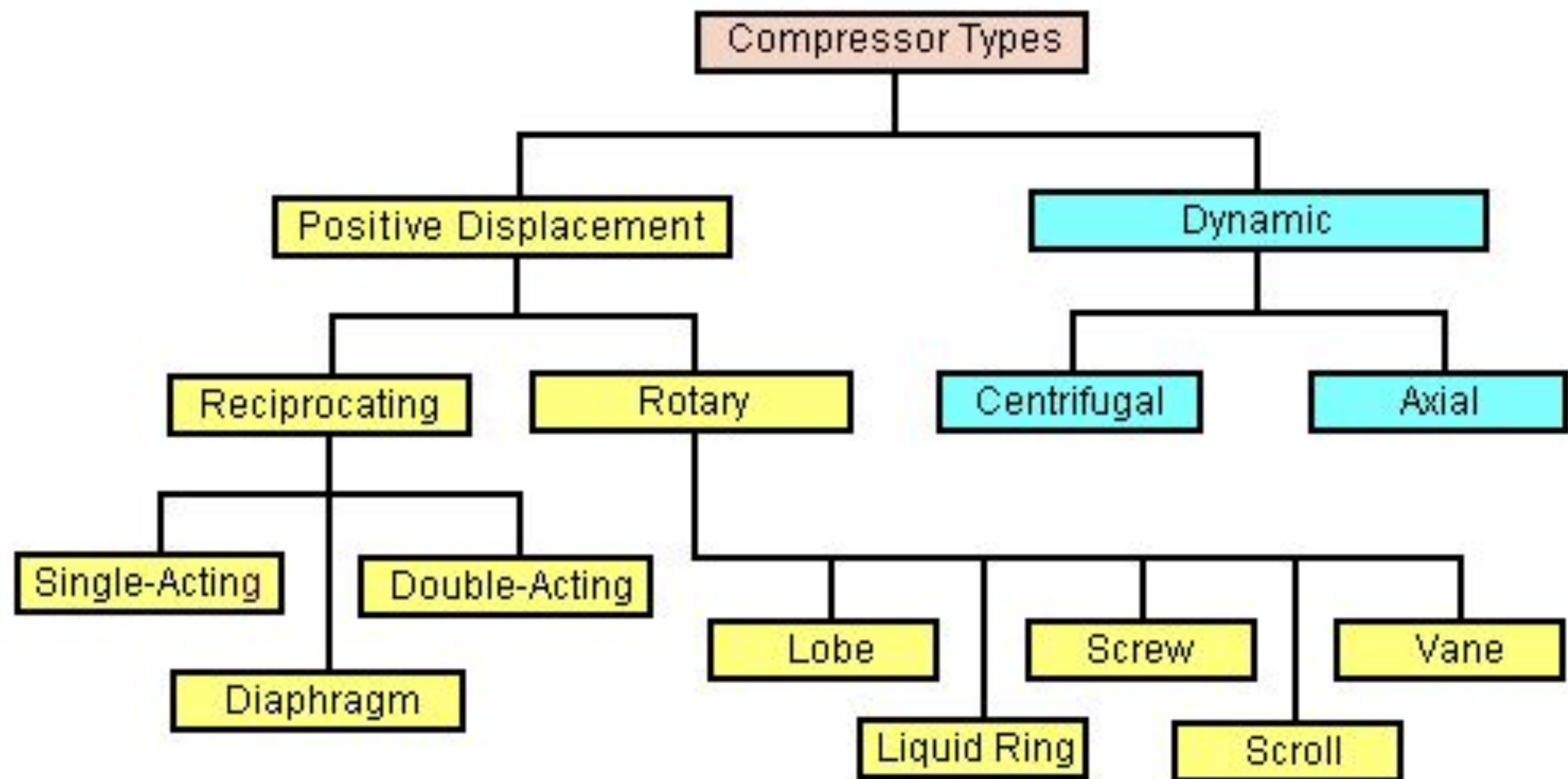


# What is a Compressor?

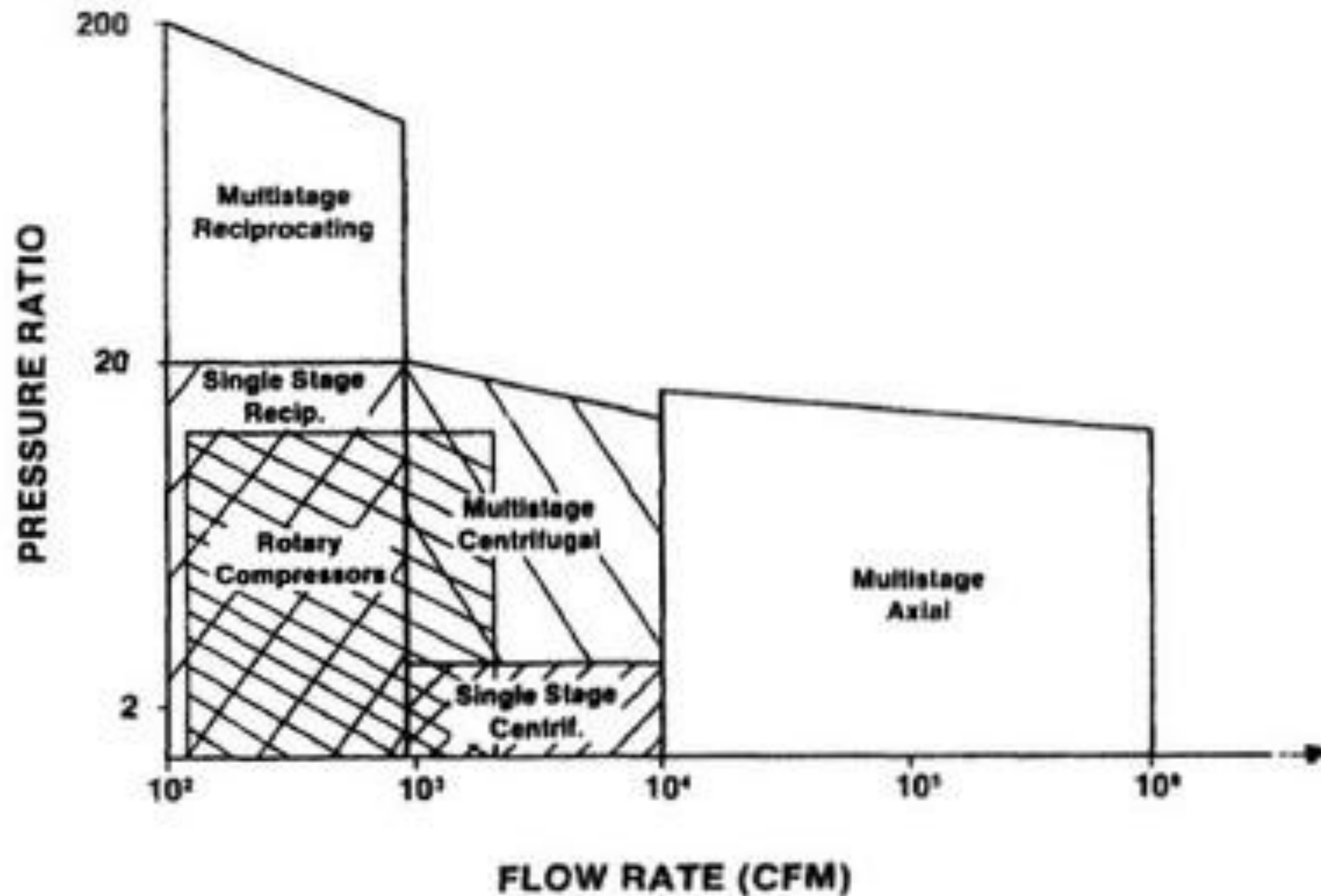
- ▶ Compresses gas from low pressure to a higher pressure
- ▶ Reduces a volume of gas keeping the mass constant
- ▶ Increases the temperature of the gas volume



# Compressor Types



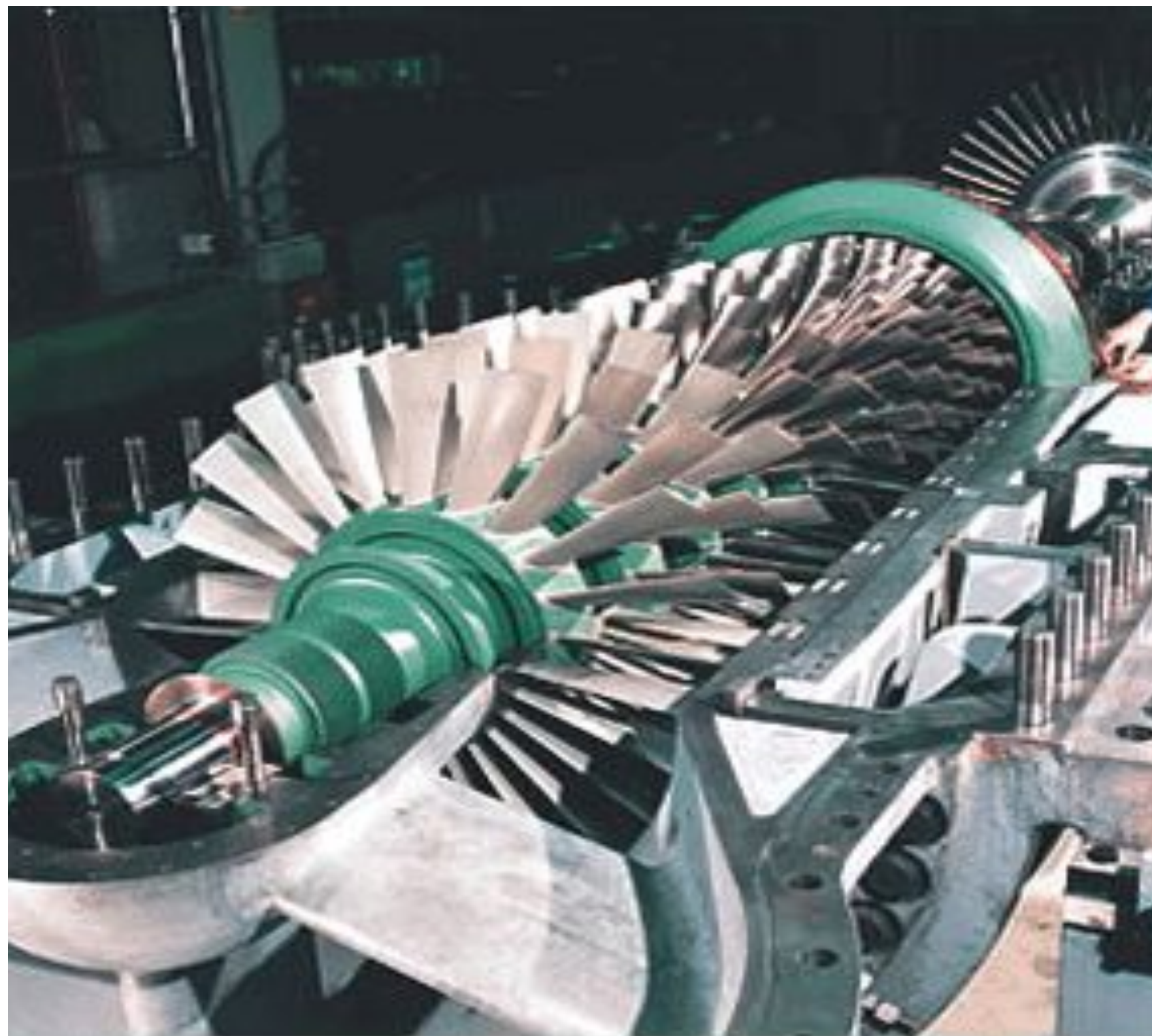
# Compressor Map





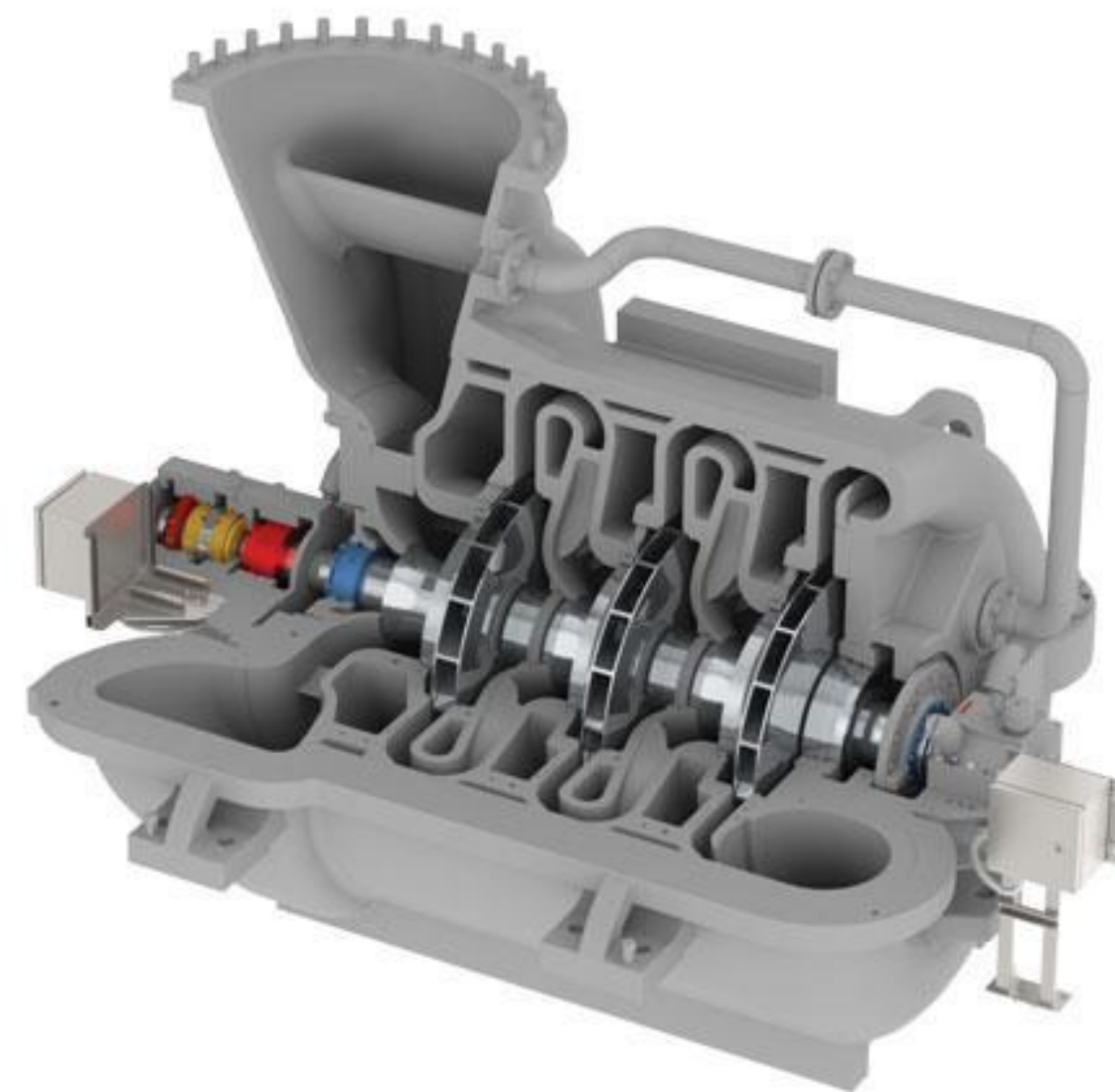
# Axial Compressors

- ▶ Very high flow
- ▶ Low pressure ratio





# Centrifugal Compressors



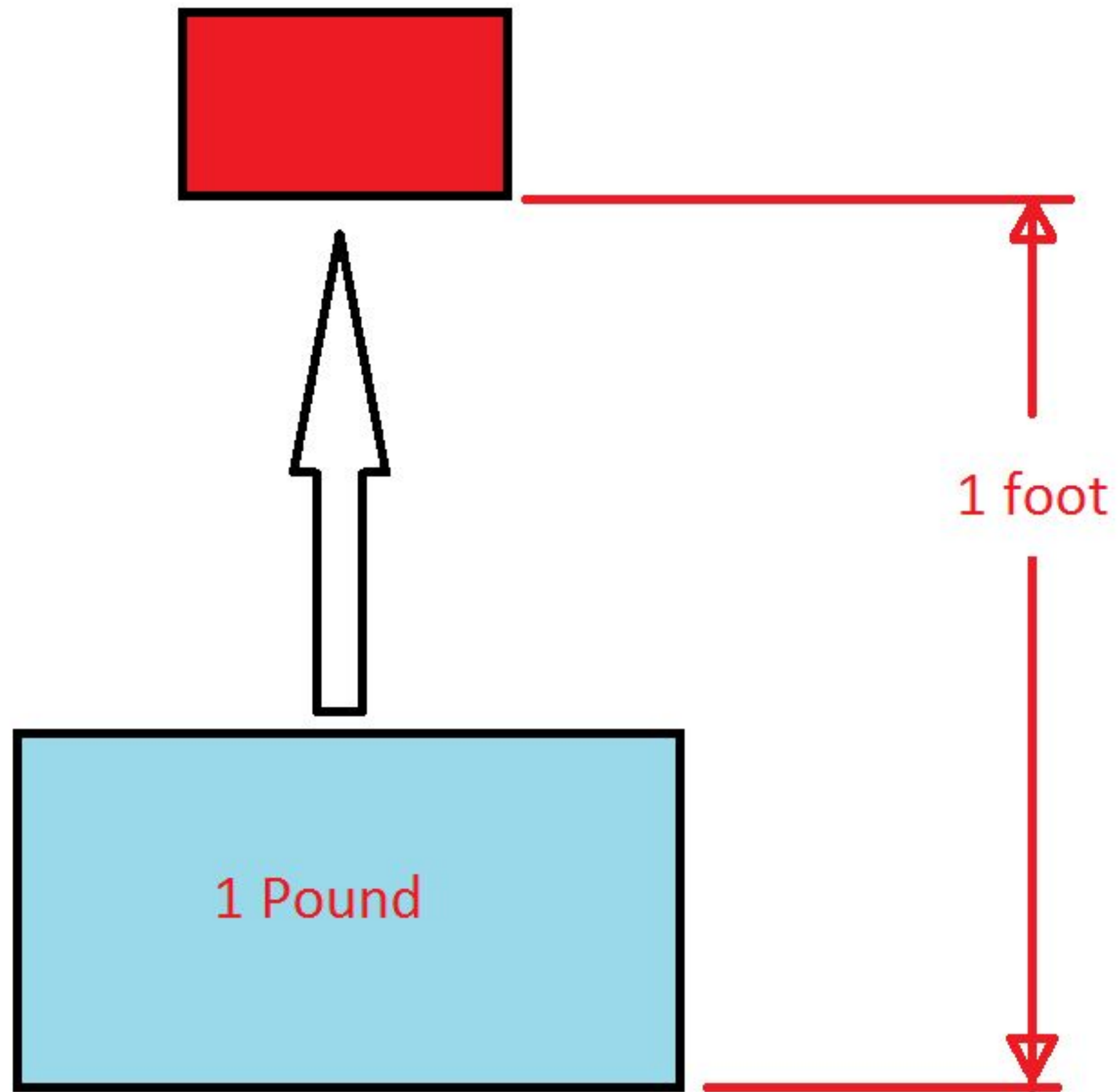


# Centrifugal Compressors

- ▶ Non-wearing Parts
- ▶ Low Vibration
- ▶ Wide Operating Range
- ▶ Sensitive to Liquids
- ▶ Sensitive to changes in MW
- ▶ They don't make pressure, they make HEAT

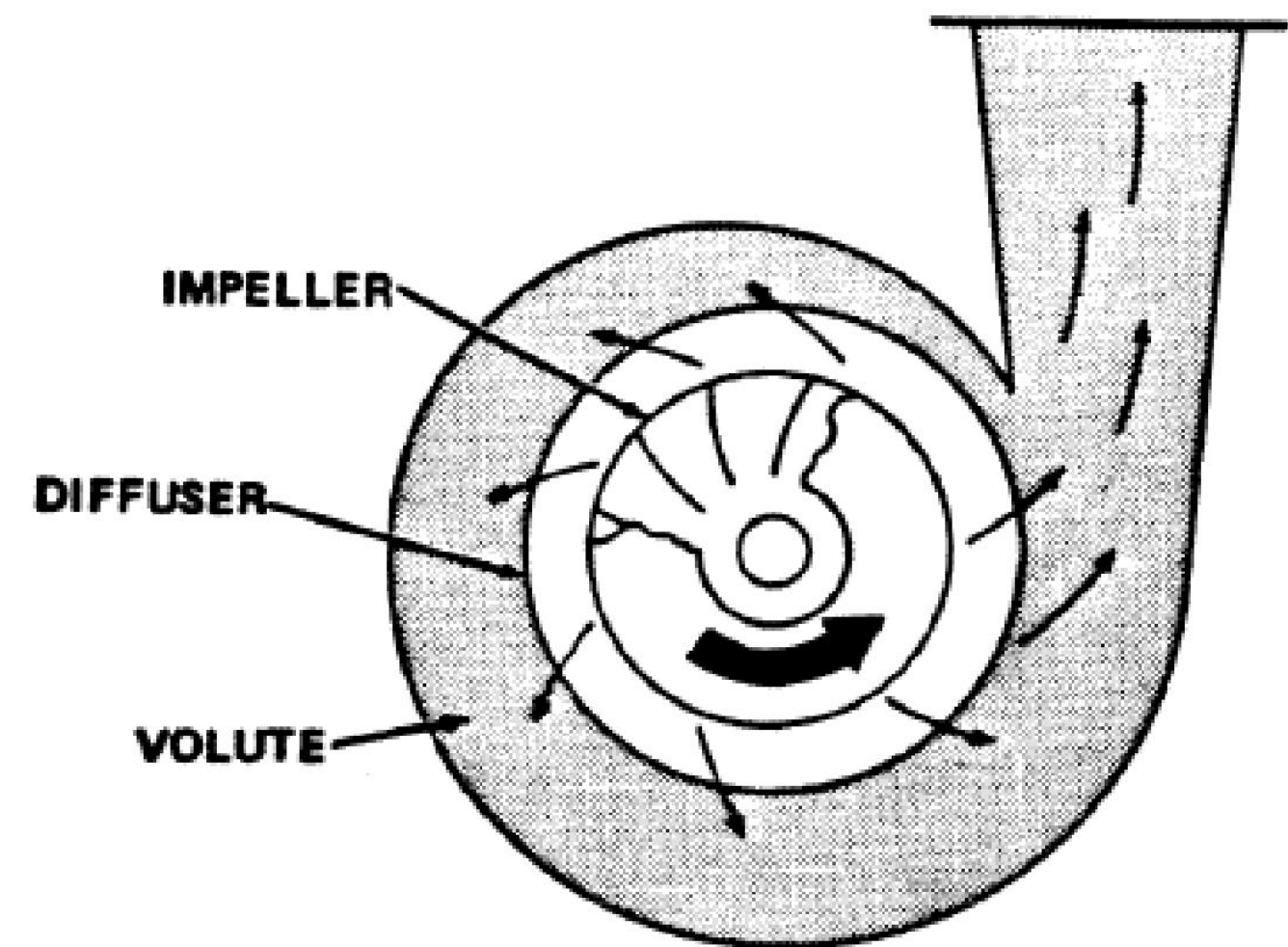
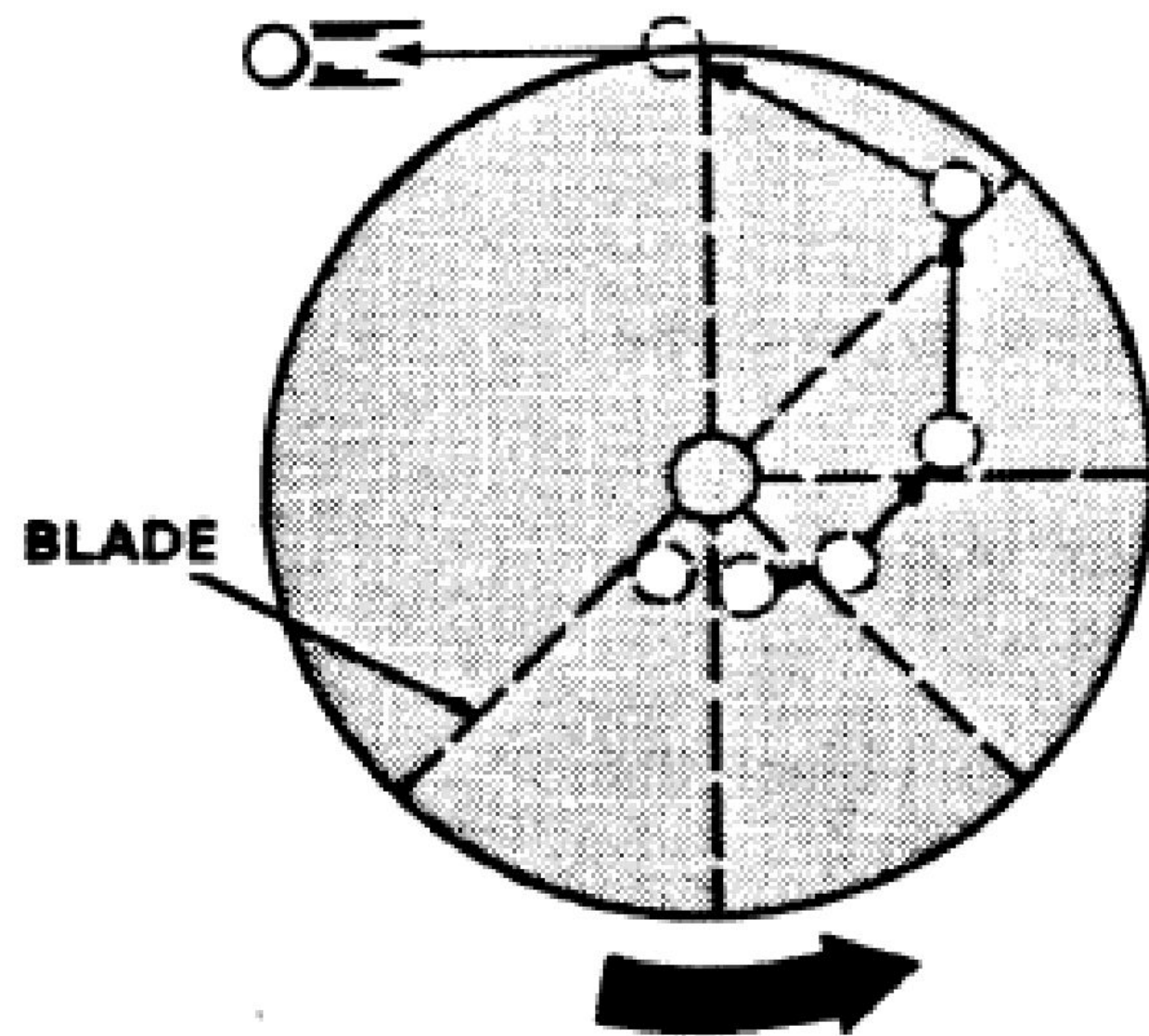


# Head





# Head



# Head

$$\text{Head} = zRT(r^m - 1)/m$$

- ▶  $z$  = compressibility
- ▶  $R$  = 1545/Mole Weight
- ▶  $T$  = Temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{R}$ )
- ▶  $r$  = pressure ratio (absolute pressure)
- ▶  $m = (k-1)/k\eta$
- ▶  $k$  = specific heat ratio ( $C_p/C_v$ )
- ▶  $\eta$  = hydraulic efficiency



# Head

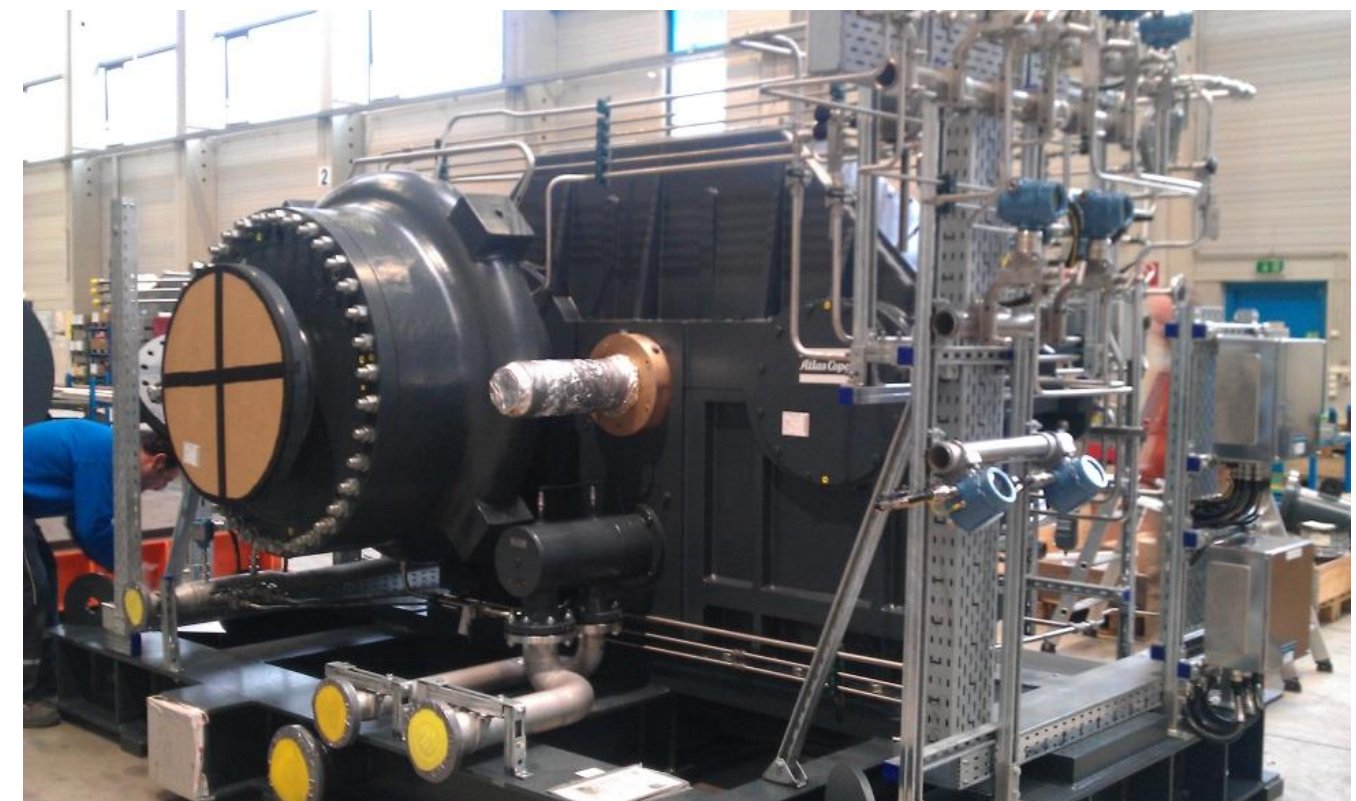
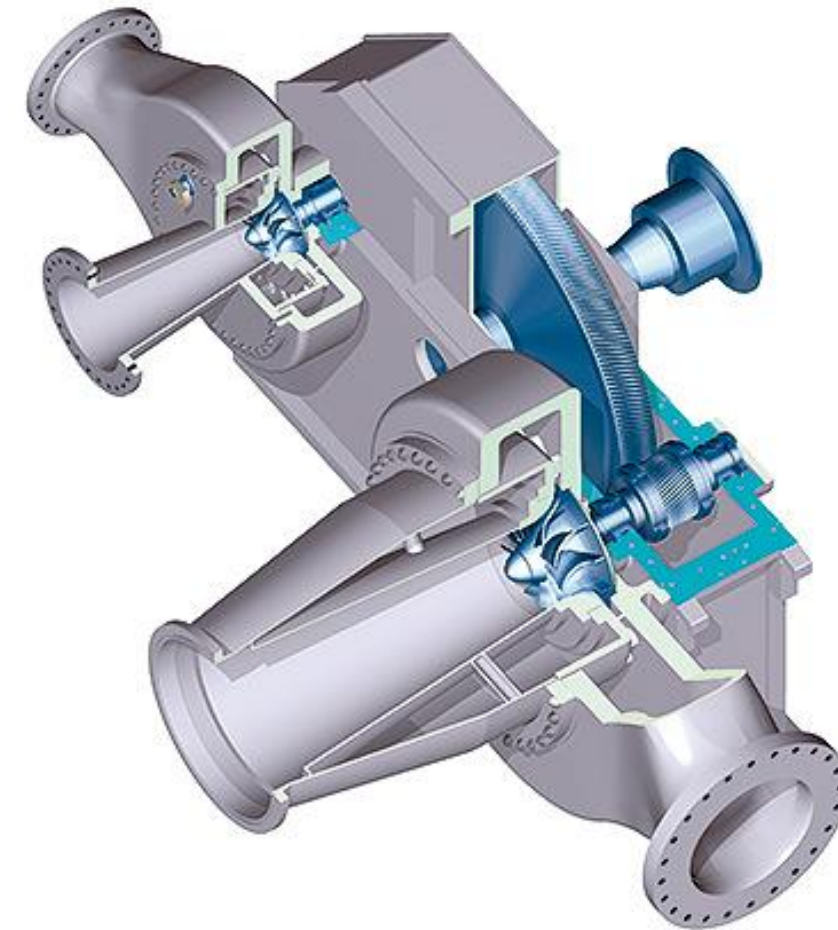
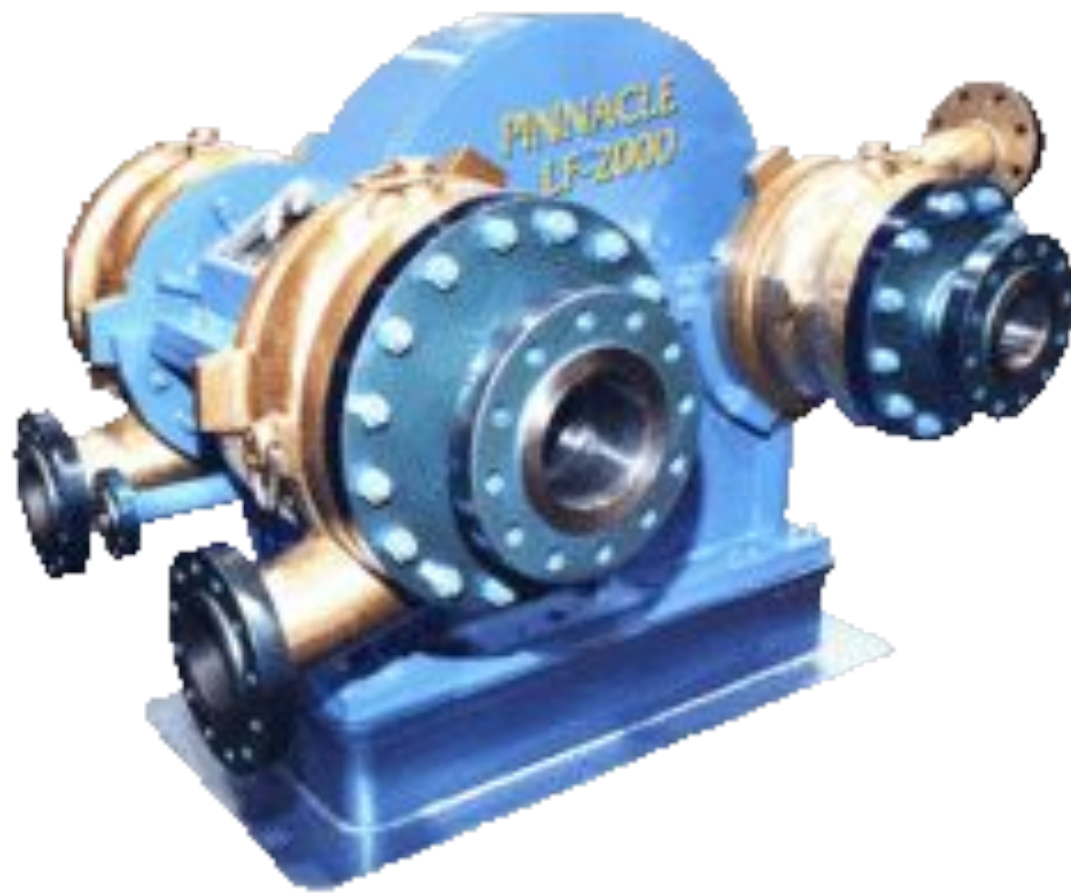
Head  $\propto$  Pressure Ratio / Mole Weight

# Head

	1	2	3
Gas Handled	Nat Gas	Propane	Hydrogen
Flow MMSCFD	85	85	85
<b>Inlet Conditions</b>			
Pressure (PSIA)	100	100	100
Temperature (Deg F)	80	80	80
Molecular Weight	18	44	2
Specific Heat K	1.27	1.21	1.40
Compressability z	0.90	0.87	1.01
Inlet Volume (ACFM)	8076	7807	9063
<b>Discharge Conditions</b>			
Pressure (PSIA)	300	300	300
Temperature (Deg F)	272	233	352
Head (ft # / #)	<b>53586</b>	<b>20583</b>	<b>571561</b>
GHP	5911	5557	6972

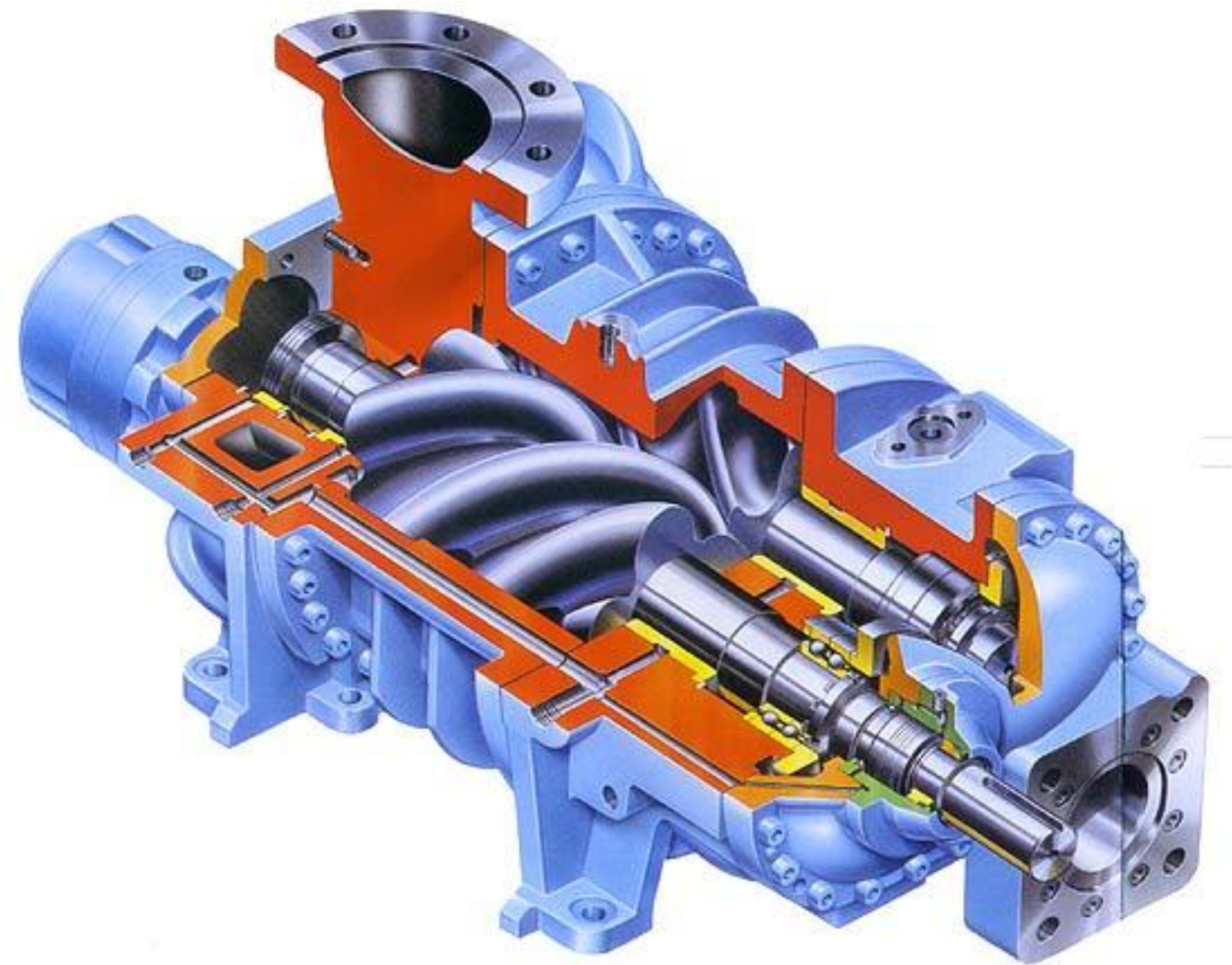


# Integrally Geared Centrifugal





# Screw Compress

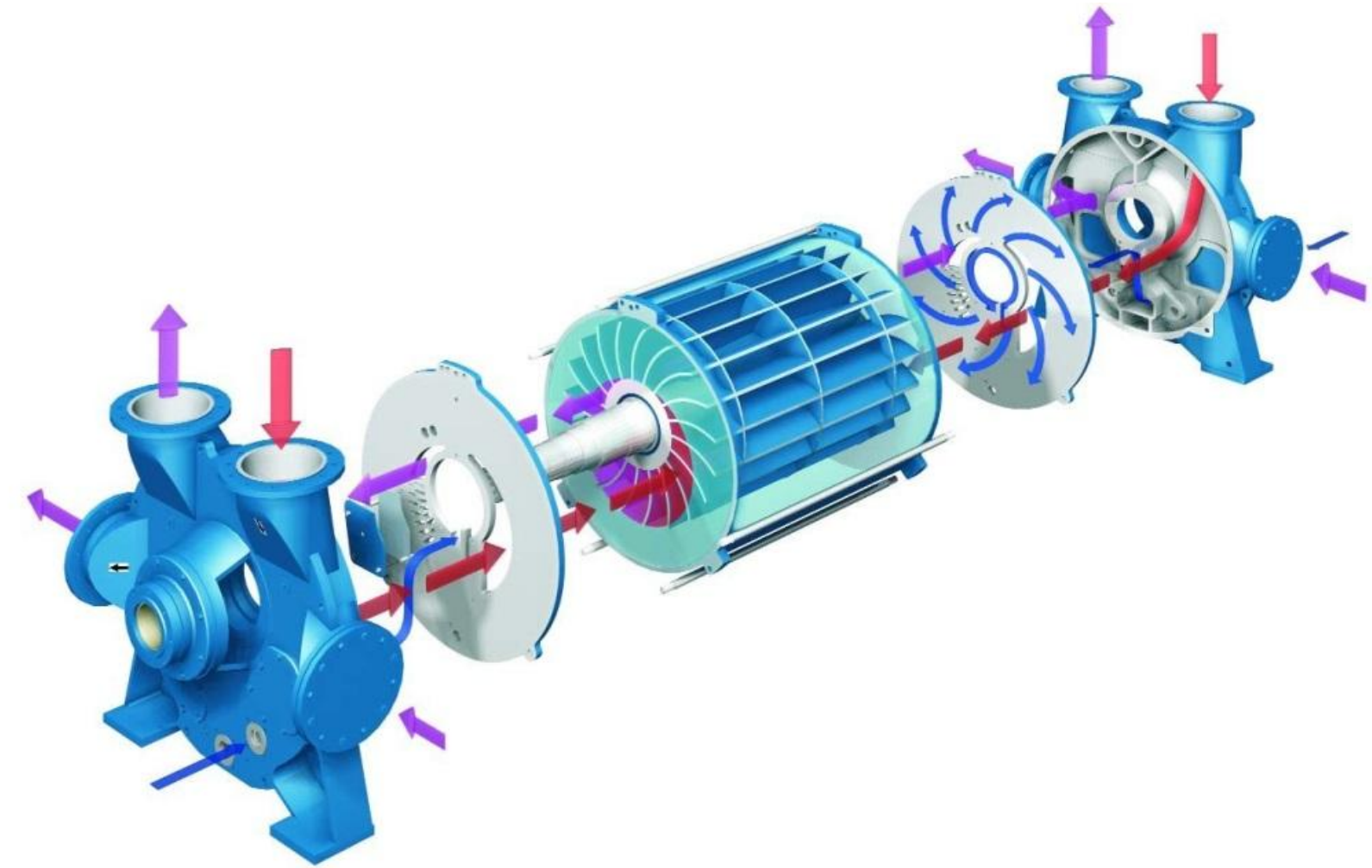


- ▶ Limited on Pressure
  - 200 to 600 psi
- ▶ Typically lubricated
- ▶ Noisy
- ▶ Can handle MW changes
- ▶ Some liquids OK
- ▶ Good turn down rate



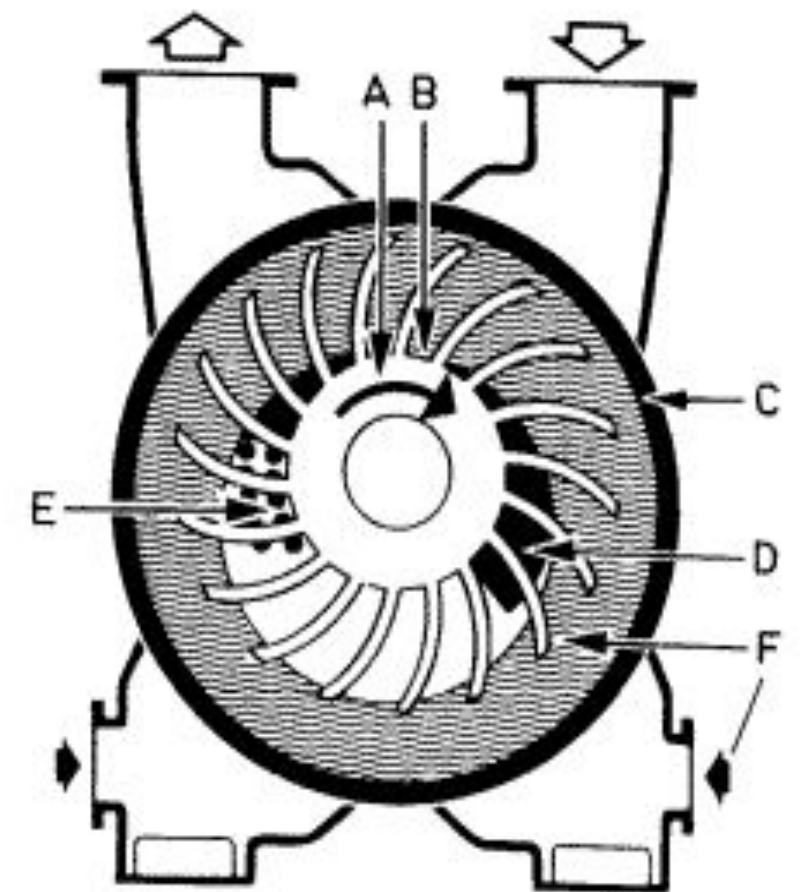


# Liquid Ring Comp



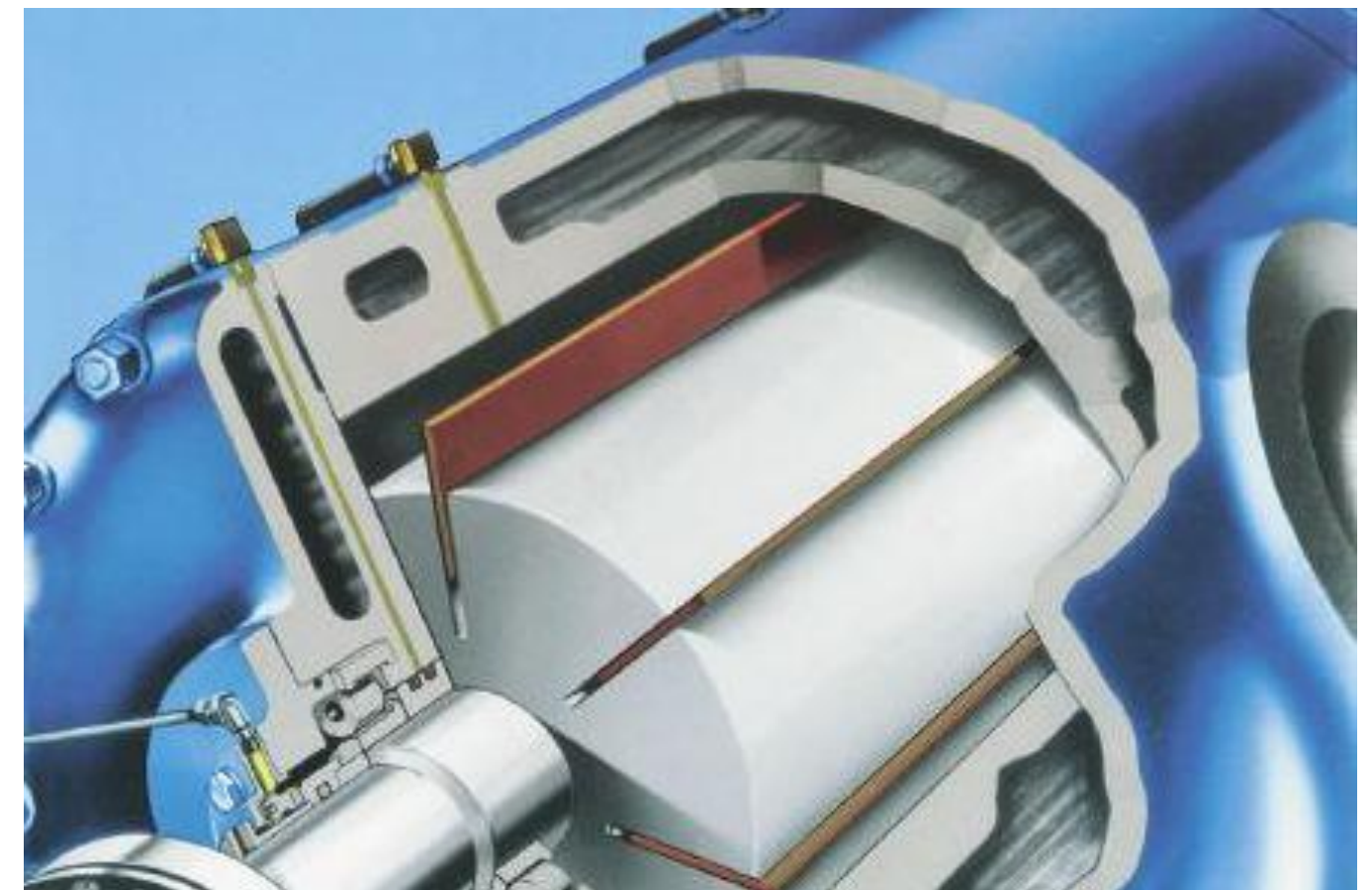
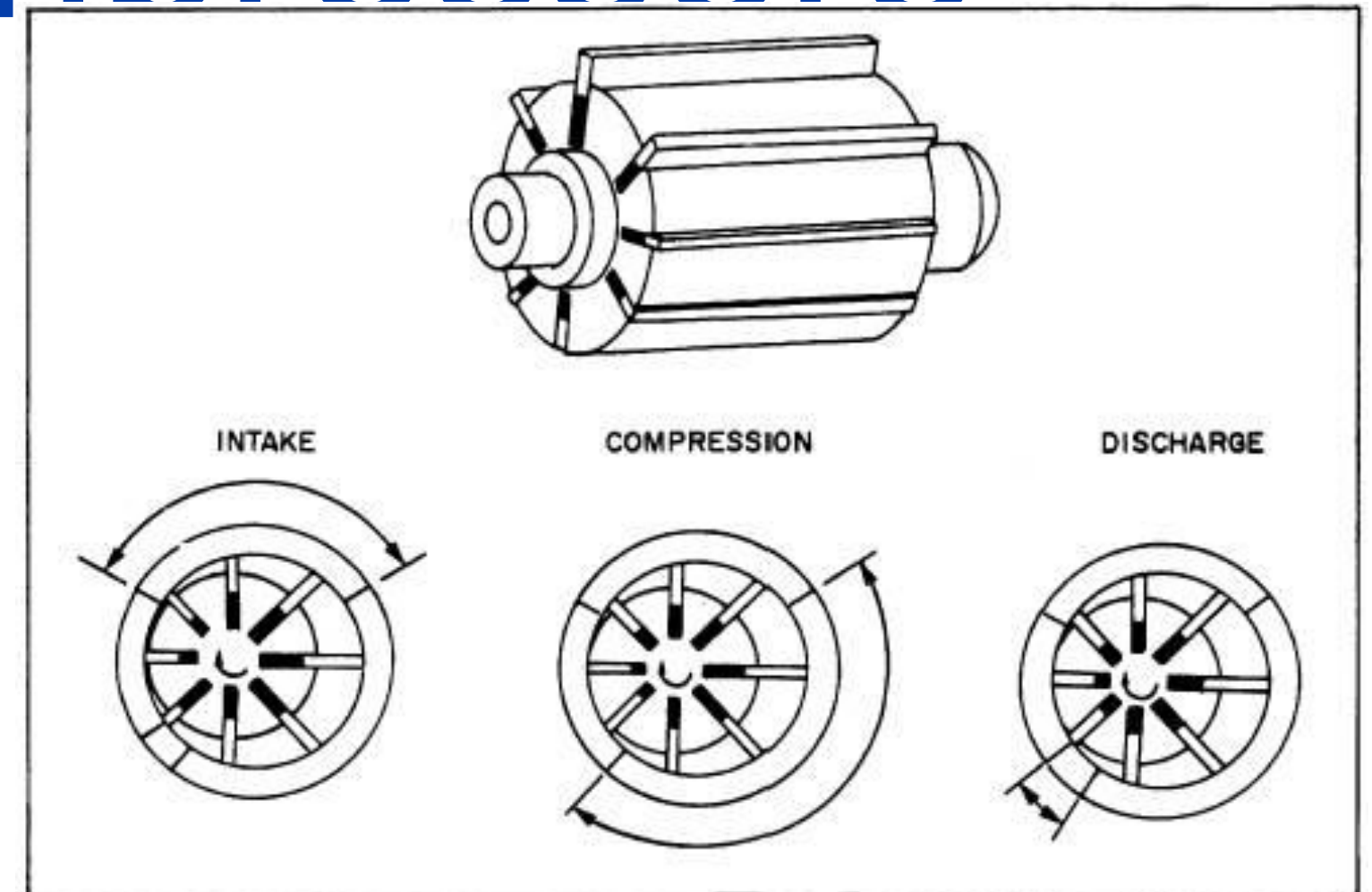
- ▶ Limited Pressure
- ▶ Need system to remove large amounts of liquid
- ▶ Can Handle MW changes
- ▶ Can Handle more liquids than Screws or Recips
- ▶ [Liquid Ring Animation](#)

A Impeller  
B Impeller hub  
C Casing  
D Intake port  
E Discharge port  
F Working liquid



# Sliding Vane Compressors

- ▶ Limited Pressure
  - ▶ Need to remove lubrication
  - ▶ Wearing parts
- 
- ▶ Can Handle MW change
  - ▶ Some liquids OK
  - ▶ Less Expensive





# Reciprocating Compressors



# Reciprocating Compressors

## Advantages

- Can handle high pressure
- Low pressure can be non-lubricated
- Can easily compress low Mole Weight
- Can handle some change in MW
- Hydrogen compressor

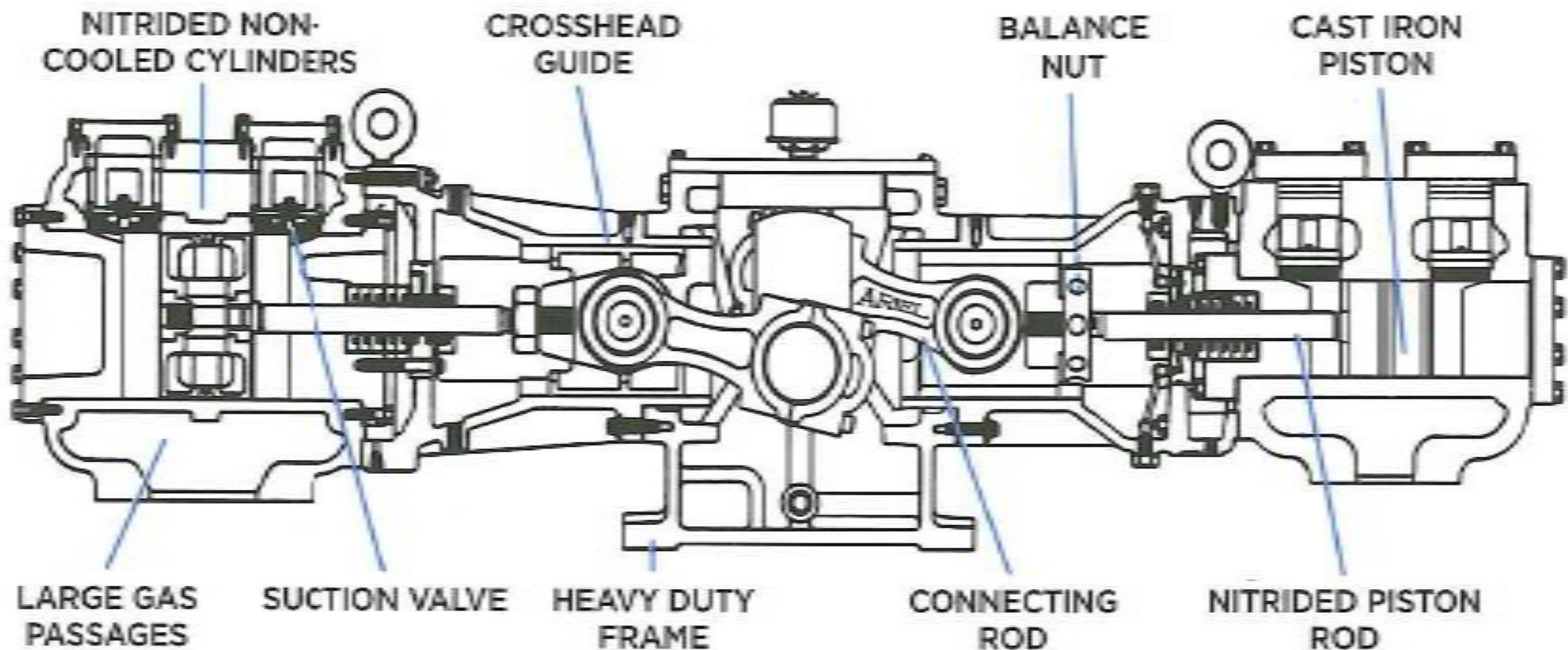
## Disadvantages

- High vibration
- Pulsations in flow
- Lots of parts
- Wearing parts
- Typically purchase 2 or 3
- Requires a lot of concrete to install
- Big footprint



# Reciprocating Compressors

## Recip Animation



# Any Questions?

