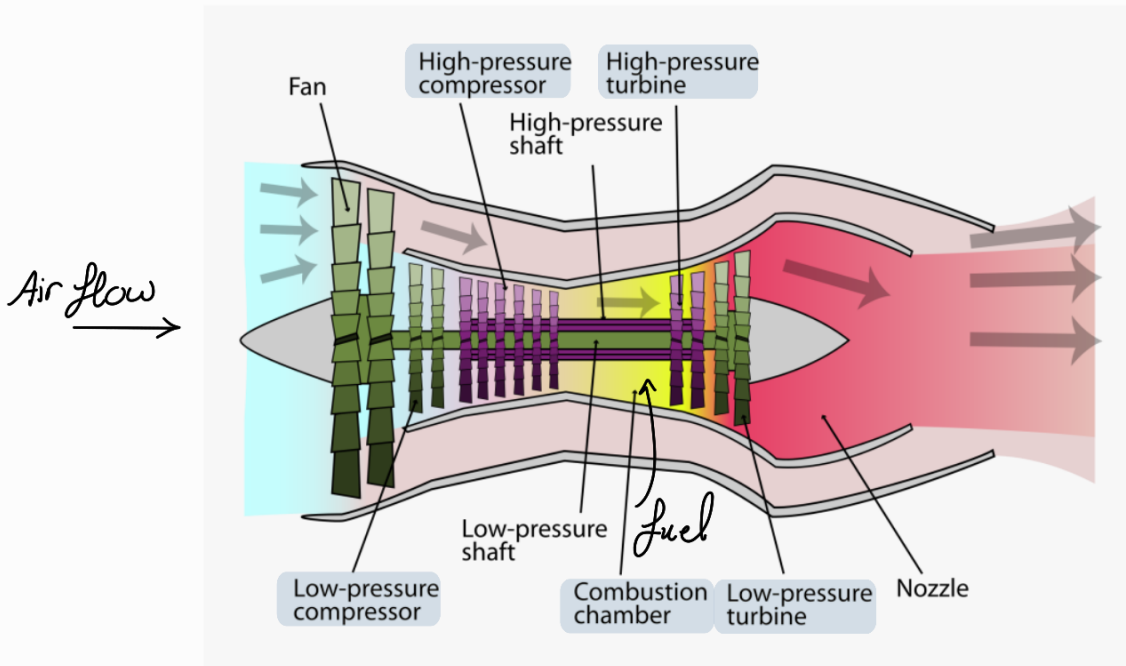


Compressors

Applications:

- 1) pneumatic control
- 2) Refrigeration cycles
- 3) Air planes

Gas Turbine in Air planes



- Air expansion is easier than Air compression, so less stages are needed for the turbine

Compressors type

- 1) Reciprocating compressors: Cylinder + Piston / Used for high P and low flow rate Q / Applications: Refrigeration + HVAC
- 2) Rotary compressors: Used for high flow rate Q and low P

Reciprocating Compressors

Displacement volume V_D
(Swept volume)

$$V_D = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 L$$

Clearance ratio C

$$C = \frac{V_c}{V_D}$$

Network per cycle

$$W_{net} = \frac{n}{n-1} P_1 (V_1 - V_4) \left(r^{\frac{n}{n-1}} - 1 \right)$$

↳ Single acting

Pressure ratio

$$r^{\frac{n-1}{n}} = \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}}$$

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)^n$$

Net Power

$$W_{net} (\text{Power}) = W_{net} \times \frac{\text{RPM}}{60}$$

Free Air Delivery

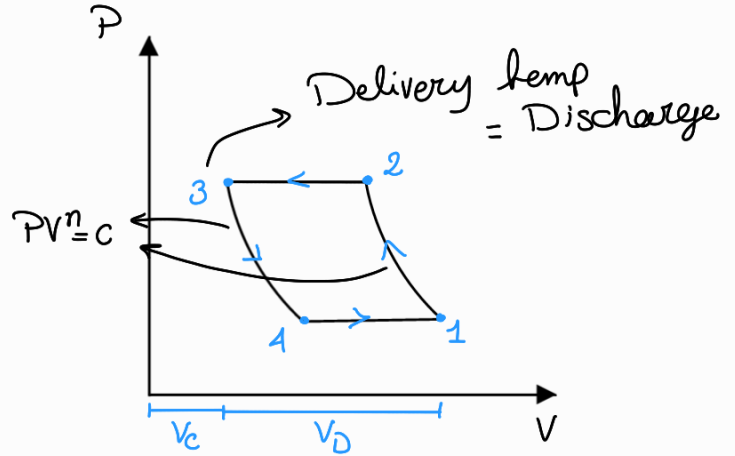
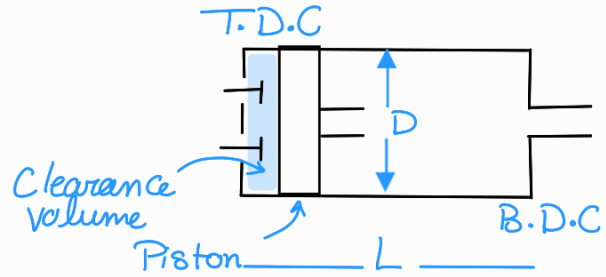
$$(F.A.D) = (V_1 - V_4) \frac{\text{RPM}}{60}$$

Volumetric efficiency

$$\eta_v = \frac{\text{Induced volume}}{\text{Displacement volume}}$$

$$= \frac{V_1 - V_4}{V_1 - V_3} = 1 - C - C \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2} \right)$$

← Actual volume
→ check if clearance ratio



1-2: Polytropic compression

2-3: Discharge at constant P

3-4: Polytropic expansion

4-1: Induction at constant P

$$W_{double} = 2 W_{single} \text{ acting}$$

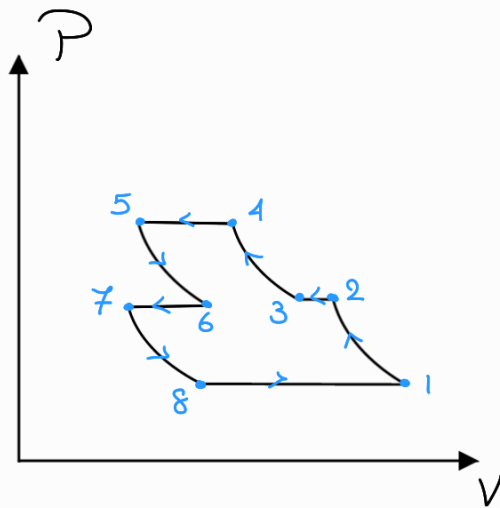
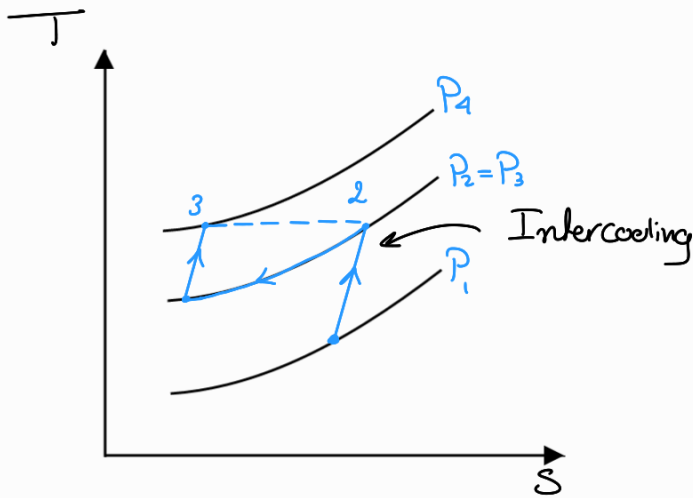
$$\left(\dot{V}_{discharging} = V_2 - V_3 \right) \text{ Single}$$

$$\dot{V}_{double} = 2(V_2 - V_3)$$

$$Q = W + C_v (T_2 - T_1)$$

Multi stage Compressors

If isentropic process
 $n = 1.4$



Work of the 1st stage

$$W_1 = \frac{n}{n-1} P_1 (V_1 - V_2) \left[\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} - 1 \right]$$

Work of the 2nd stage

$$W_2 = \frac{n}{n-1} P_2 (V_3 - V_4) \left[\left(\frac{P_4}{P_3} \right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} - 1 \right]$$

Total work

$$W_{\text{Total}} = W_1 + W_2$$

Isothermal efficiency

$$\eta_{\text{Iso}} = \frac{\dot{W}_{\text{Isoth}}}{\dot{W}_{\text{Indicated}}}$$

Mechanical efficiency

$$\eta_{\text{Mech}} = \frac{\dot{W}_{\text{Incl}}}{\dot{W}_{\text{Shaft}}}$$

Overall efficiency

$$\eta_{\text{Overall}} = \eta_{\text{Isoth}} \cdot \eta_{\text{Mech}} = \frac{\dot{W}_{\text{Iso}}}{\dot{W}_{\text{Shaft}}}$$

Electrical efficiency

$$\eta_{\text{Electrical}} = \frac{\dot{W}_{\text{Shaft (input)}}}{\text{Electrical Power}}$$

Shaft work

$$\dot{W}_{\text{Shaft}} = F \cdot L \times \frac{2\pi N}{60}$$

(T) \uparrow \rightarrow

Isothermal work

$$W_{\text{Iso}} = P_1 V_1 \ln \frac{V_1}{V_2} = P_1 V_1 \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

Indicated work

$$W_{\text{Incl}} = \frac{n}{n-1} P_1 (V_1 - V_2) \left(r_p^{\frac{n-1}{n}} - 1 \right)$$