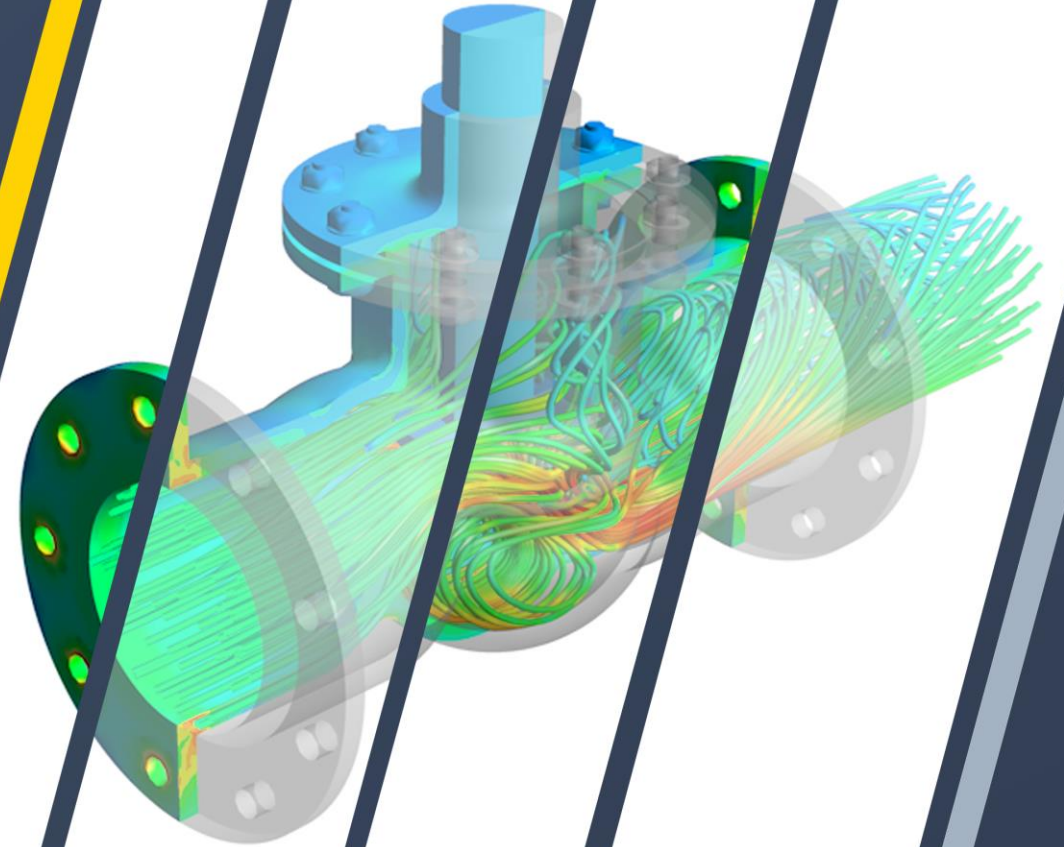




Lecture 01: Introduction

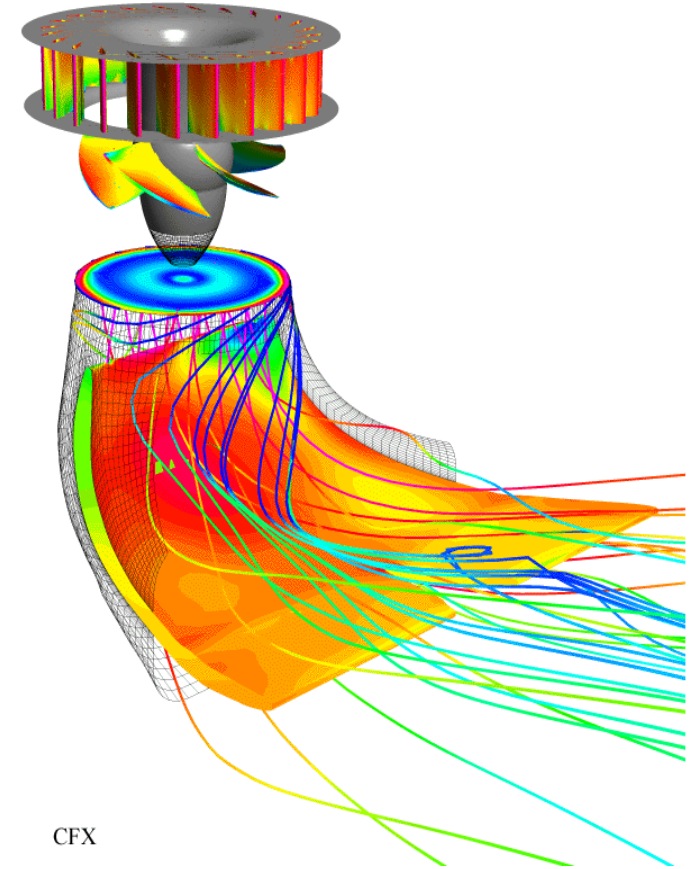
ANSYS CFX Rotating Machinery
Modeling

Release 2019 R3



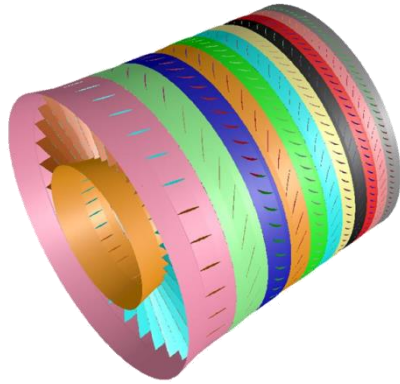
Motivation

- Flows within rotating systems occur frequently in science and engineering applications...
- Examples
 - compressors and turbines
 - fans and pumps
 - rotating cavities, seals, and bearings
 - mixing equipment
 - fluid coupling devices and torque converters
 - air motors
 - marine and aircraft propellers
 - and many more...
- Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) now plays a central role in the design and analysis of these systems

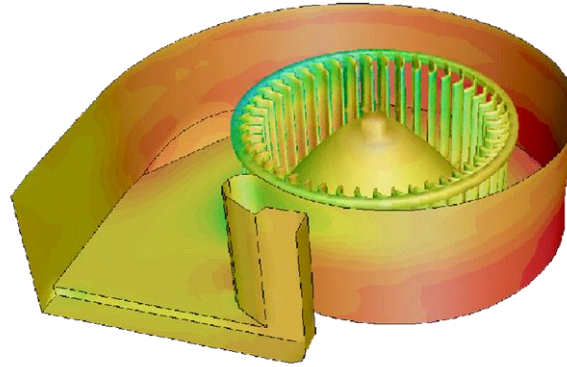


Examples of Rotating Machinery

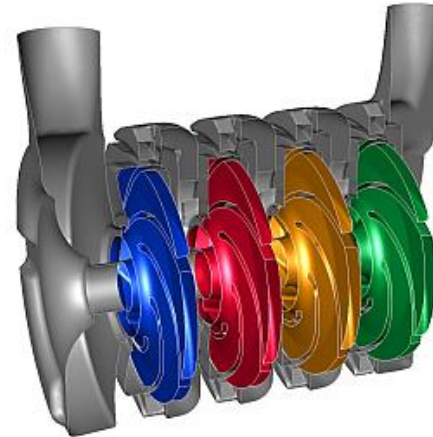
Multistage compressor



HVAC blower unit



Tube axial fan



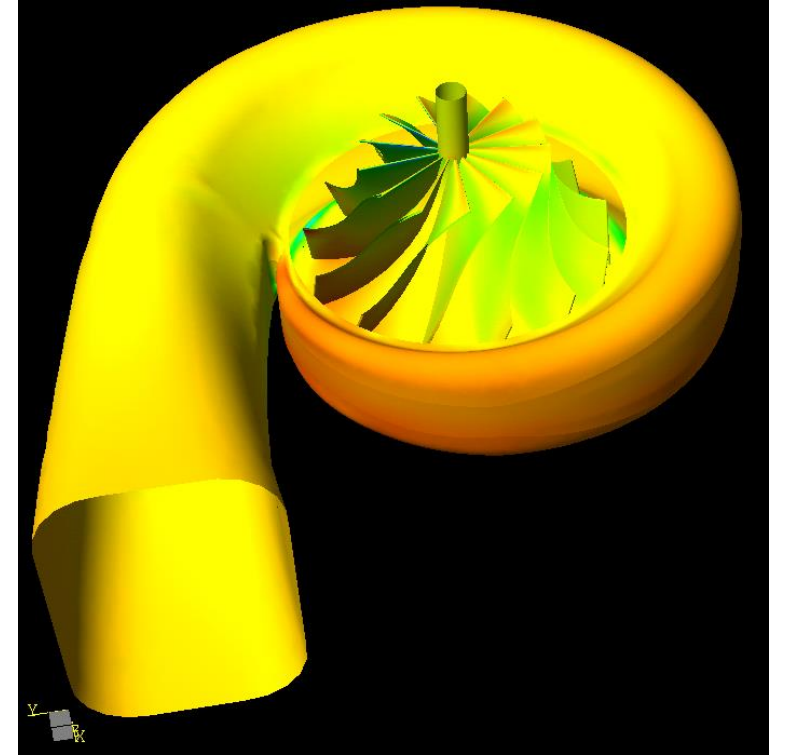
Multistage pump



Wind turbines

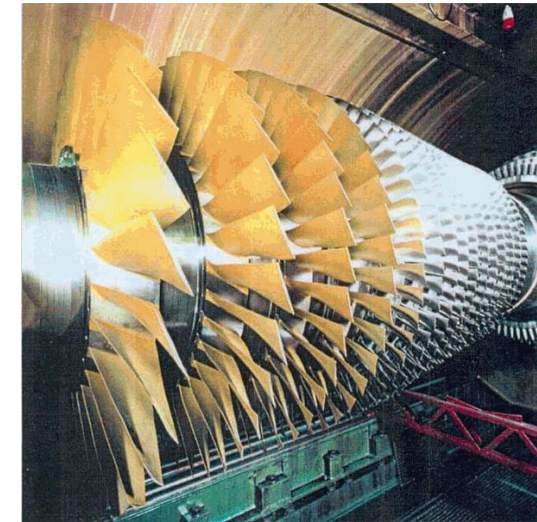
Goals of the Training

- Examine the major classes of rotating machinery problems
 - Single Rotating Component Analysis
 - Multiple Rotating Component Analysis
 - Transient TBR methods
- Present the workflow for modeling rotating machinery problems with ANSYS CFX
 - Problem definition
 - Model setup
 - Solution process
 - Post-processing (special turbomachinery mode in CFD-Post)

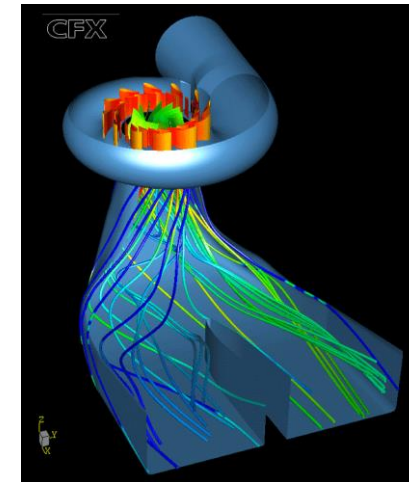


Types of Rotating Machines

- Turbomachinery
 - Machines which add work to or extract work from a fluid
 - Examples
 - *compressors, fans, pumps* - add work to achieve a pressure or velocity rise in the fluid
 - *turbines, windmills* - extract work from fluid to produce power or drive other machines
- Mixing equipment
 - Machines which are designed to mix fluid (and possibly solid) materials for use in a chemical processing applications
 - Example: industrial mixing tanks
- Other Devices
 - Disk cavities and labyrinth seals in gas turbine engines
 - Electric motors and generators



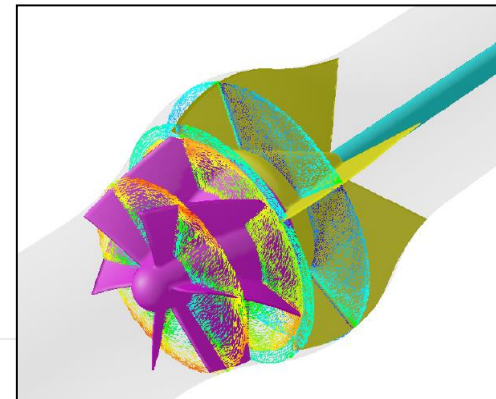
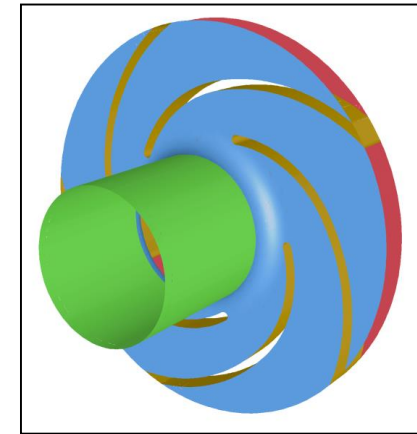
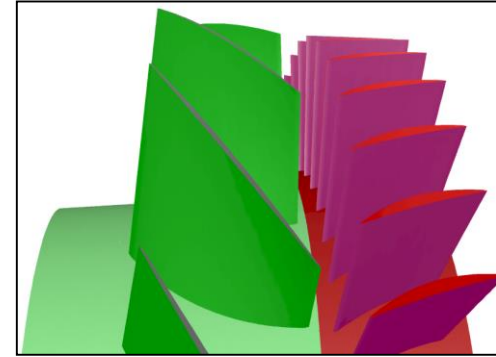
Compressor section of a large land-based gas turbine
Courtesy Siemens AG



Francis turbine
Courtesy Turboinstitut
Republic of Slovenia

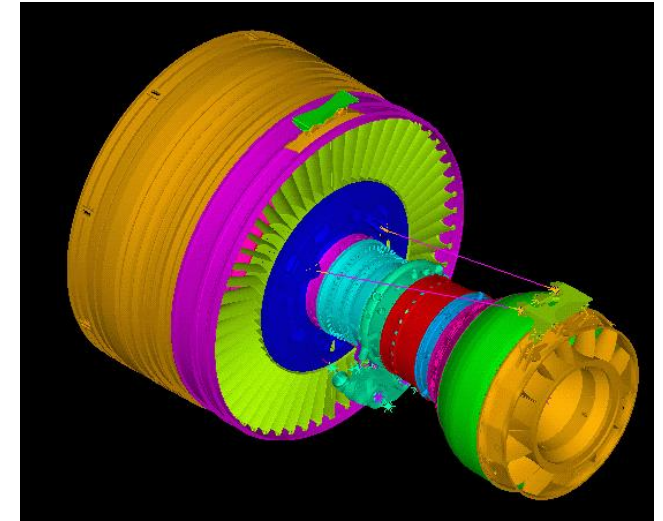
Classification of Turbomachinery

- Axial machines
 - Flow through the machine is aligned with the axis of rotation
 - Examples: propellers, axial fans/compressors/turbines
- Centrifugal/Radial machines
 - Flow through the machine is (in general) perpendicular to the axis of rotation
 - Examples: liquid pumps, centrifugal fans/compressors, radial turbines
- Mixed flow machines
 - Flow through the machine is somewhere between axial and centrifugal
 - Example: mixed flow compressor, oil well pump, water propulsion system



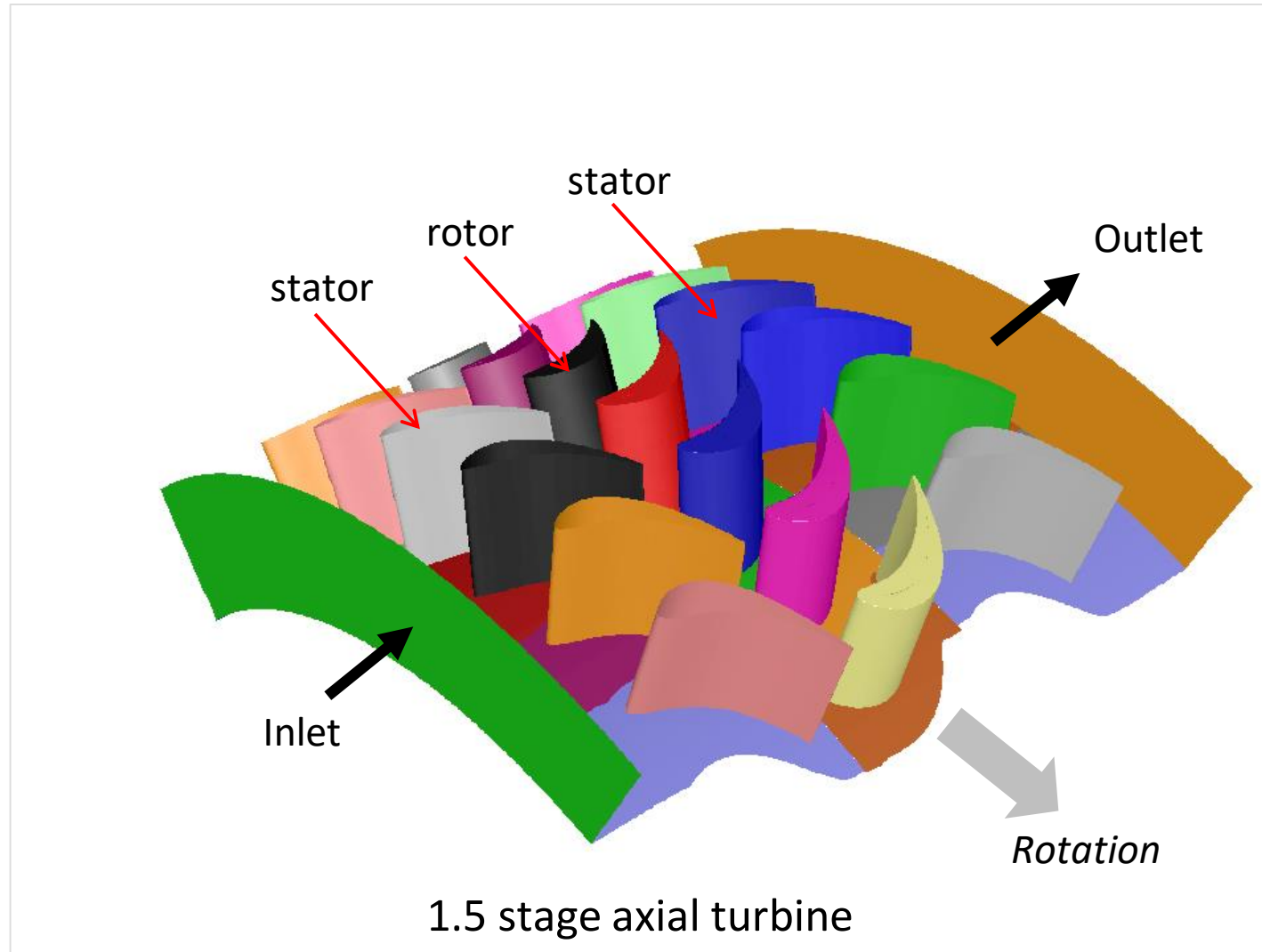
Rotating Machinery Systems

- Rotating machines usually consist of multiple components to facilitate the flow process in the system
- Example: Liquid pump components
 - Inlet duct – directs flow to the eye of the impeller
 - Impeller – increases the pressure of the fluid
 - Volute – collects and diffuses the flow
- Example: Axial gas turbine compressor components
 - Stator blade passage followed by a rotor blade passage
 - Stator directs the flow into the rotor at an optimal flow angle to facilitate maximum pressure rise in the rotor
 - Full compressor will consist of several stages to achieve a desired pressure rise → multistage compressor



High bypass ratio aero-engine

Multistage Turbomachine Example

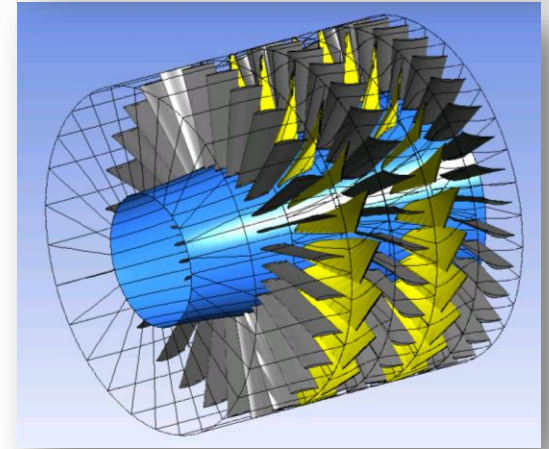
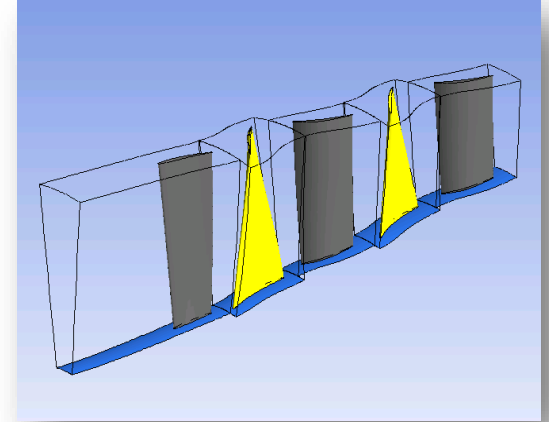


Various Modelling Approaches

- Single Rotating Component Analysis (Steady-State)
 - Entire domain in a single moving reference frame
 - Steady-state solution
- Multiple Component Analysis (Steady-State)
 - Multiple components are required (e.g. additional blade rows, volutes, baffles, struts, etc.),
 - Frozen Rotor Model, Mixing Plane Model
- Multiple Component Analysis (Unsteady)
 - Transient full-annulus
 - Transient pitch change



Increasing complexity



Summary

- Various rotating machine types
 - Turbomachinery, mixing, other...
 - Axial, centrifugal, mixed
- Various Modelling Approaches
 - Single Rotating Component Analysis (Steady-State)
 - Multiple Component Analysis (Steady-State)
 - Multiple Component Analysis (Unsteady)