

ECOLE D'INGENIEURS DE GENEVE
(EIHES-GE)

PompEnTu

V.1.0.2

User's Manual

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1. INTRODUCTION

This program predicts the turbine performance of a pump operating as turbine. It is based in the modeling of hydraulic losses in pump operating with the help of pump geometry. The model has been experimentally verified with the pump characteristics given by the manufacturer. Then, the model of losses has been applied to calculate losses in turbine mode. A turbine characteristic can be drawn and the head at the best operating point can be predicted.

Because incidence losses off-design point in turbine operating can't be predicted by this method, so the flow rate at best operating point, the program uses the Chapallaz's curves to asses the optimum flow rate in turbine mode.

The program has been tested on four double volute pumps with different specific speed and dimensions. The results have been compared to experimental tests performed by manufacturers in test rig. The comparison of prediction and experiments shows a spread of results up to $\pm 5\%$.

This program is mainly addressed to pump manufacturers who would like to propose to their customers the turbine prediction of their pumps for energy production applications and also for users who would want to verify the performances promised by the manufacturer.

The code source is open and can be modified in order to adapt to a particular machine.

2. STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAM

The EXCEL program is divided in two parts:

- Sheets for input data (physics constants and pump geometry)
- Sheets for the output results

Sheets for input data have black tabs and the sheets of the output data have grey tabs. All formulas in the Worksheets have been locked to prevent modifications inadvertently.

2.1 Sheets of inputs data

2.1.2 Sheet: GeneralData

Write the main data in turbine operation.

- The turbine speed in RPM
- A range of flow rate around the BEP expected
- A first value of the leakage efficiency (to correct afterwards)
- An approximation of the mechanical efficiency
- The physics constants of water
- Roughness of the impeller and of the casing
- The pump data at the BEP: specific speed, flow rate and efficiency
- For the users: write the turbine performances promised by the manufacturer

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1														
2	Operating input													
3	n (1/min)	3020		ω (rad/s)	316.2544									
4														
5	Flow rate range													
6	Q min (m³/s)	0.084												
7	Q max (m³/s)	0.088												
8	Q step	0.0001												
9	Efficiency													
10	Volumetric Eff. (-)	0.9												
11	Mechanical Eff. (-)	0.985												
12														
13	Physic constants													
14	ν (m²/s)	1.16E-06												
15	g (m/s²)	9.81												
16	ρ_{H_2O} (kg/m³)	998.23												
17														
18	Wall Roughness													
19	Δ runner (m)	6.30E-06												
20	Δ casing (m)	6.30E-06												
21														
22	Pump Data													
23	n_q (-)	28.7												
24	Q_bep (m³/s)	0.06405												
25	Efficiency_bep (-)	0.81												
26														
27	Turbine performances by manufacturer													
28	H (m)	120.5												
29	Q (m³/s)	0.08639												
30	Efficiency (-)	0.769												
31														
32														
33														
34														

Figure 1: GeneralData sheet

2.1.3 Sheet: RunnerGeometry

Write the impeller geometry and some data of the interface between the casing and the runner (section 3).

- Number of vanes, dimensions of the low pressure side of the turbine (section 1), dimensions of the high pressure side (section 2) and dimensions of the section 3 related to the casing.

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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1																		
2																		
3	Number of vanes zLa		6															
4																		
5	Section 1			Section 2			Section 3			Section 1			Section 2			Section 3		
6	d1 (m)	0.100		d2b (m)	0.3		d3 (m)	0.2		t1 (m)	0.05236							
7							b3 (m)	0.068		A1 (m²)	0.009892		A2 (m²)	0.032044		A3q_tot (m²)	5.60E-03	
8										A1q (m²)	0.000374		A2q (m²)	0.00252				
9	a1 (m)	0.0108		a2 (m)	0.074125		a3_1 (m)	0.0349		βA1 (°)	11.90355					α3B_1 (°)	6.378162	
10	b1 (m)	0.0346		b2 (m)	0.034		a3_2 (m)	0.0514		β1 (°)	13.0423					α3B_2 (°)	9.41657	
11	d1i (m)	0.082					A3q_1 (m²)	1.04E-03		Dh1(m)	0.016462		Dh2(m)	0.046617		α3B_m (°)	7.897366	
12				β2B (°)	32		A3q_2 (m²)	4.56E-03		d1m (m)	0.091444							
13							θ1 (°)	180		d1b (m)	0.091					t3_1(m)	0.314159	
14							θ2 (°)	180		u1 (m/s)	7.90636		u2(m/s)	23.71908		t3_2(m)	0.314159	
15																		
16	Vanes thickness																	
17	e1' (m)	0.00805		e2' (m)	0.00595													
18	e1 (m)	0.0025		e2 (m)	0.00475													
19																		
20	Vane thickness at midpoint																	
21	em (m)	0.0085																
22																		
23	Bending																	
24	Curve radio (m)	0.1237																
25	Curve angle (°)	115																
26																		
27																		
28																		
29																		
30																		
31																		
32																		
33																		
34																		
35																		
36																		

GeneralData RunnerGeometry CasingGeometry GapData AffinityLaws RUN Hth-Q VolumetricLosses CasingLosses RunnerLosses SuddenLosses TotalLosses Results

Figure 2: Impeller geometry and casing geometry

2.1.4 Sheet: CasingGeometry

Writing the data of the volute is the more tedious work and need careful treatment. Figure 3 shows the case of a double volute.

The volute is divided in several elements from the inlet (discharge section) to the exit (spiral part of the volute).

For each element, dimensions must be introduced in the Sheet, as for instance:

- The angle of the each bent element
- Top and bottom radius at the inlet and outlet section of each element.
- Surfaces and wet perimeters of the inlet and outlet sections of each element

The nomenclature of the elements of the volute shown in the Figure 3 must not be changed because those terms are used in the program. More elements can be added if needed but respecting the nomenclature proposed.

For a double volute:

Outer volute:

OuterDisch : discharge section (it is the inlet in turbine mode)

OSK : volute channel

OuterSpiral : spiral part of the volute

Inner Volute:

InnerDisch : discharge section (it is the inlet in turbine mode)

InnSpiral : spiral part of the volute

For a single volute:

Disch : sections discharge section (inlet in turbine mode)

Spiral : spiral part of the volute

Microsoft Excel - PompEnTu_DoubleVolute_V1.0.2

</

Figure 3: Complete casing geometry

2.1.5 Sheet: GapData

The leakage efficiency computation of the turbine needs to know the geometry of the wear ring, as for instance the diameter, the clearance and the length.

Leave empty the columns 2 and 3 if there is a single gap.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1														
2	Constants													
3	$C_{EA} (-)$	1.1					$Re_{u2} = u_2^2 \cdot r_2 / \nu$	4572125.30						
4	$C_K (-)$	1.1					γ_{sp}	0.03031744299						
5	A	0.005					k	0.663971996						
6														
7	Gap Data						$u_{sp} = \omega \cdot d_{sp} / 2$	24.6678432						
8	No gap	1	2	3			$Re_u = 2 \cdot s \cdot u_{sp} / \nu$	29771.53						
9	dsp (m)	0.156												
10	s (m)	0.0007												
11	Lsp (m)	0.02												
12														
13	Number of gap	1												
14														
15														
16														
17														
18														
19														
20														
21														
22														
23														
24														
25														
26														
27														
28														
29														
30														
31														
32														
33														
34														

Figure 4: sheet of the clearance data

Figure 5: sheet to predict performances at other speed and/or other runner diameter

2.1.6 Sheet: RUN

In that Sheet there is a button called RUN to launch and execute the VBA Excel macro. It is possible to add the command “Run Macro” in the toolbars of the Excel worksheet (blue arrow) as shown in Figure 5.

2.2 Sheets of outputs data

These sheets are used as monitors of the program and as controls and are useful for the code developers.

2.2.1 Sheet: Hth-Q

In this sheet (Figure 6) the theoretical curve Hth-Q is plotted and the assessment of the flow angle at the impeller entry (at section 2) is done.

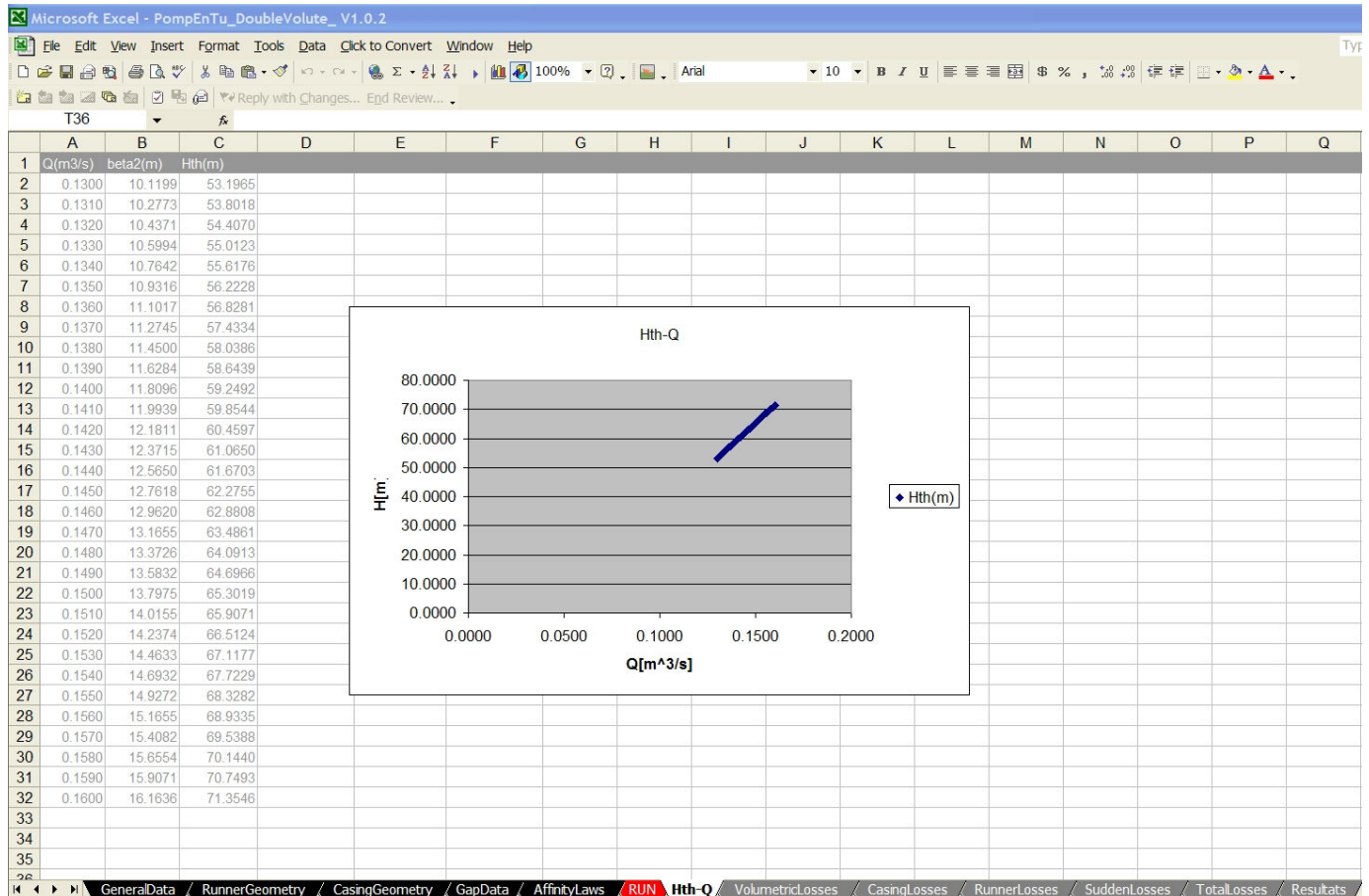


Figure 6: sheet showing the curve Hth-Q

2.2.2 Sheet: VolumetricLosses

In this sheet (Figure 7), the graphic of the volumetric efficiency related to the flow rate Q can be observed, as well as the axial flow velocity at the clearance (Cax) and so the flow rate (Qsp).

If the volumetric efficiency value entered in the *GeneralData* sheet does not fit the results shown in the graphic of Figure 7, correct it until obtained similar values.

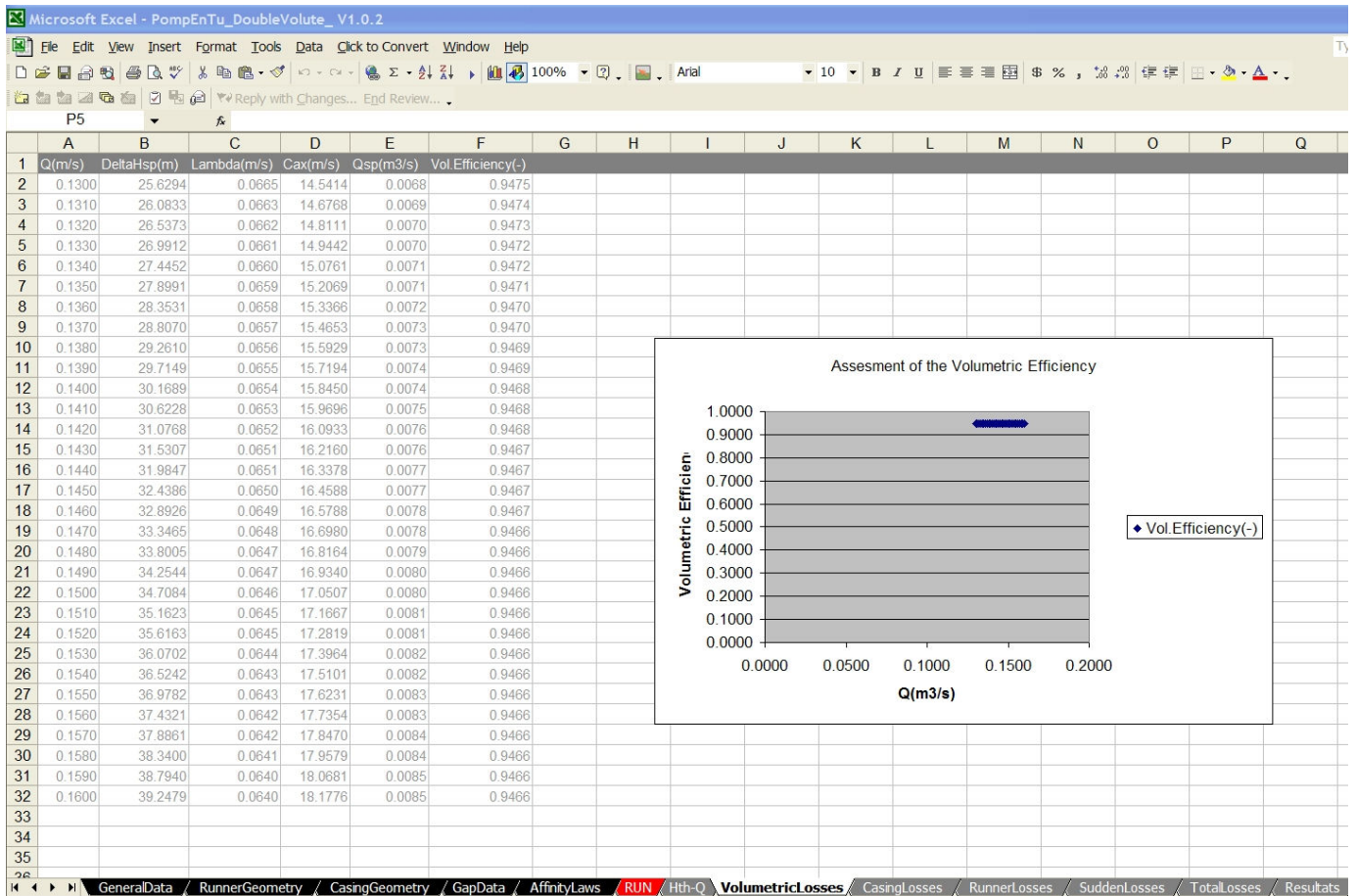


Figure 7: Sheet showing the Volumetric losses related to the flow rate

2.2.3 Sheet: CasingLosses

That sheet allows monitoring the losses according to the flow rate, through each part of the casing and in each leg of the volute (if double volute).

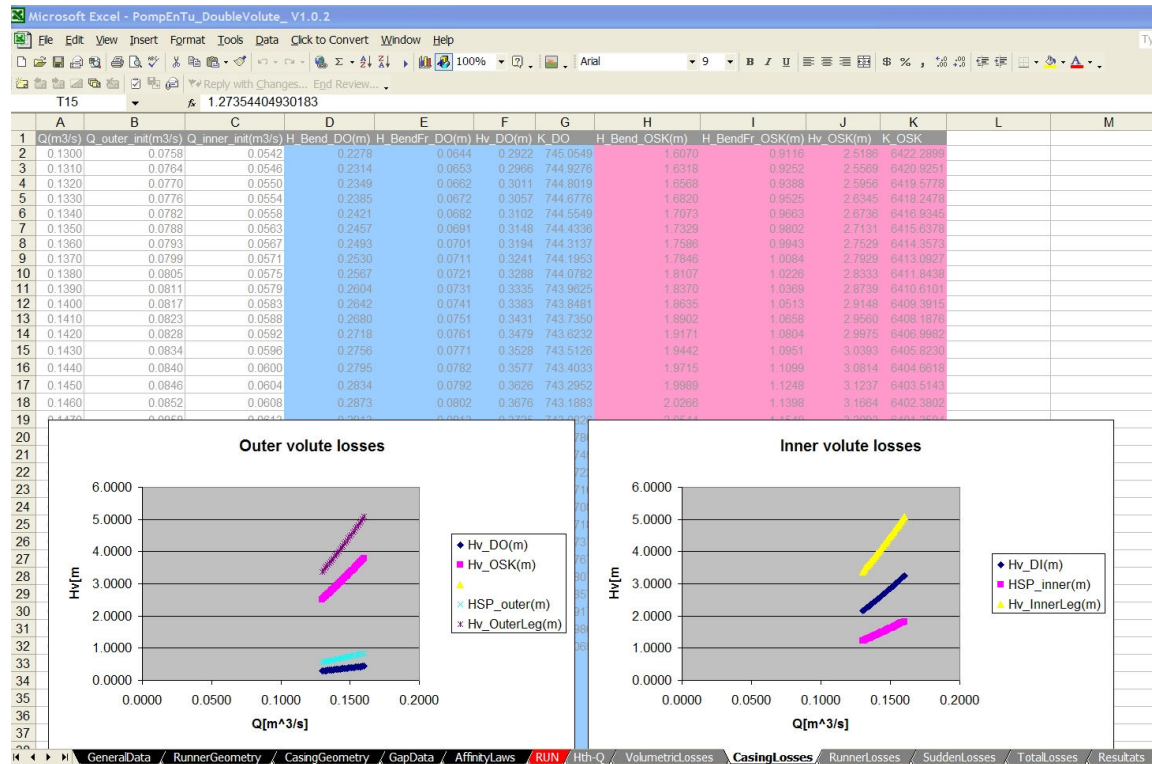


Figure 8: sheet showing the results of losses in the casing

2.2.4 Sheet: RunnerLosses

The graphic showing the total losses in the impeller related to the flow rate is shown in this sheet (Figure 9). The part of the local losses and the friction losses can also be observed.

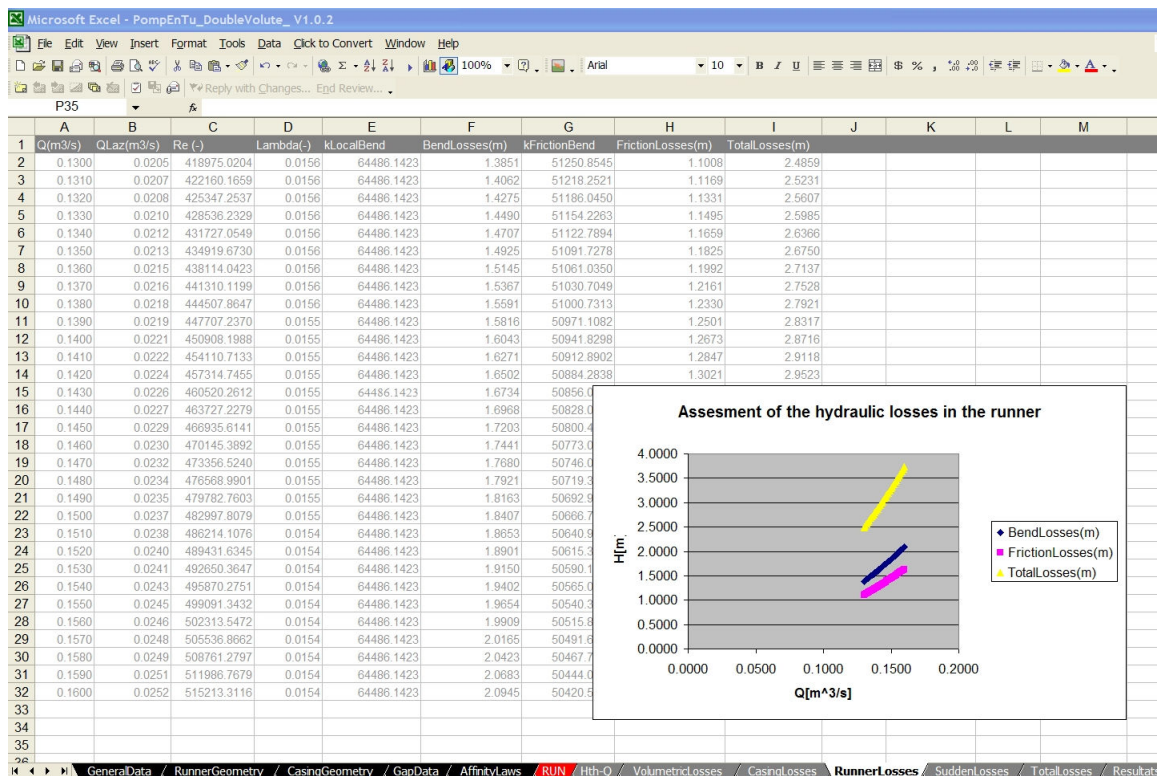


Figure 9: Sheet showing the losses in the runner

2.2.5 Sheet: SuddenLosses

The losses caused by the abrupt changes of section at the entry and exit of the impeller are shown in this sheet (Figure 10).

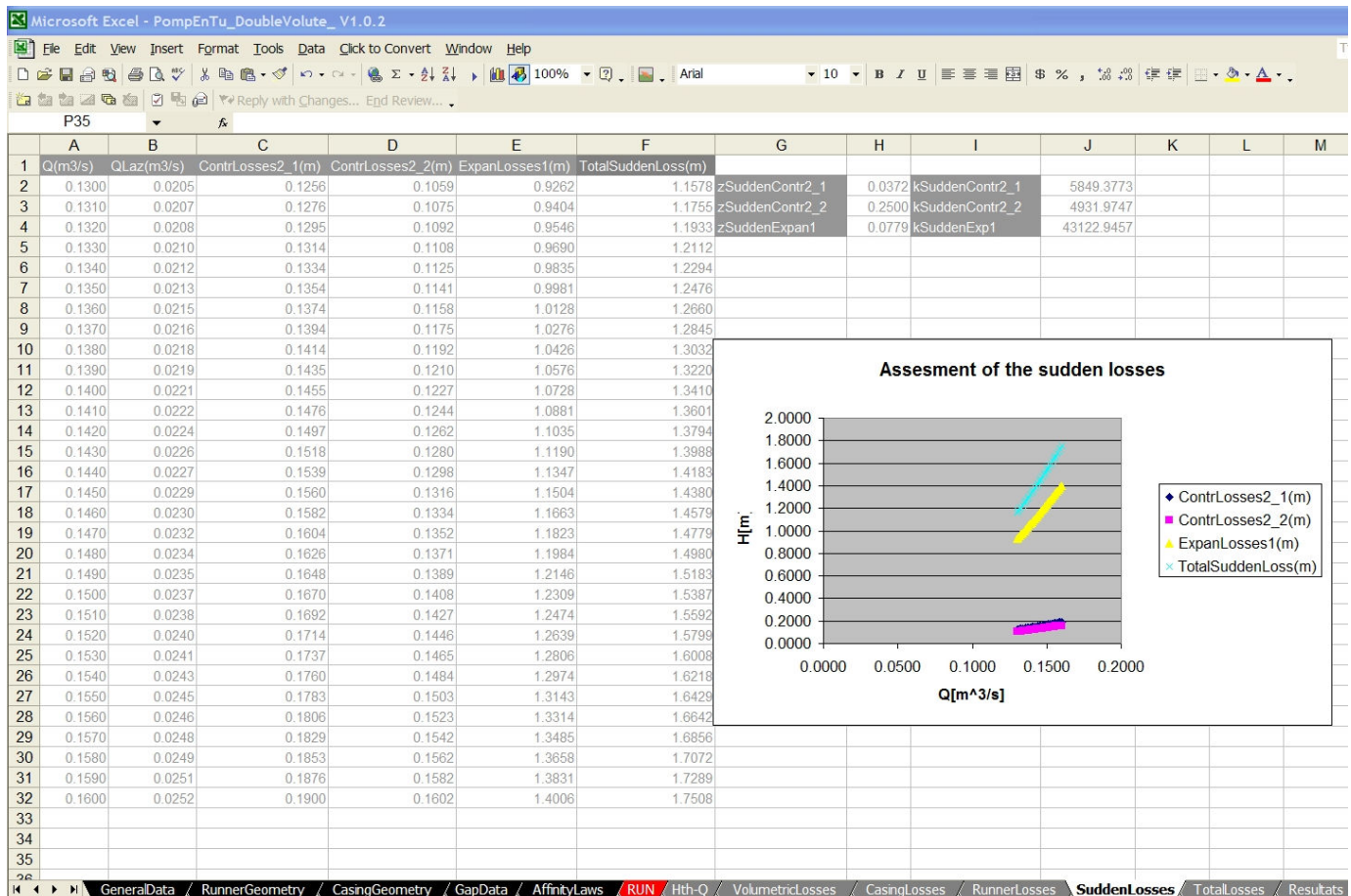


Figure 10: sheet showing the sudden losses at the inlet and runner outlet.

2.2.6 Sheet: TotalLosses

That sheet (Figure 11) shows a summary of all results observed in the output data sheets, as for instance, the part of the impeller losses, the part of the volute losses and the part of the abrupt losses. The total losses in the turbine are then obtained by the sum of all these losses.

There is also a graphic showing the determination of the predicted curve around the BEP which is obtained by the sum of the theoretical curve Hth-Q and the predicted losses curve.

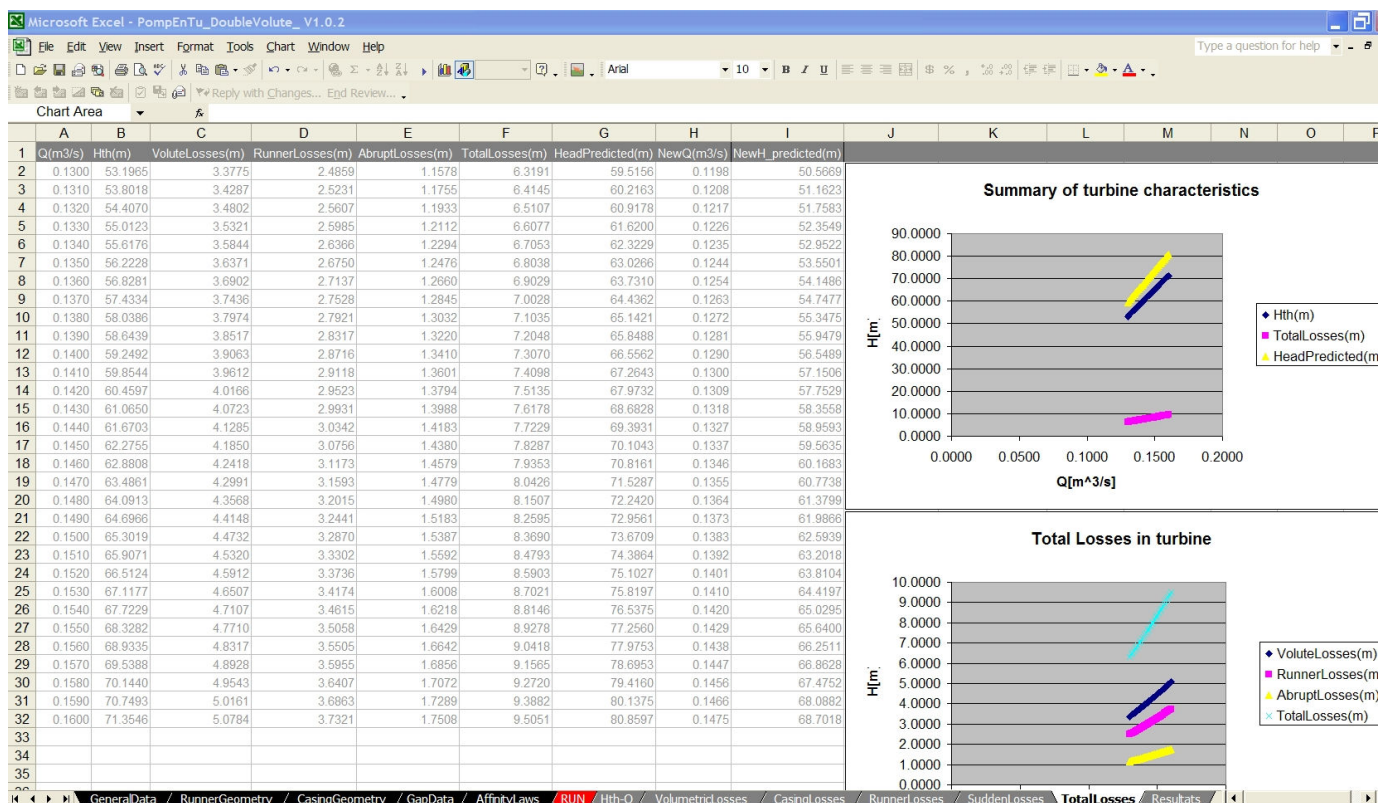


Figure 11: sheet summarizing all results and showing a small table comparing the prediction and the manufacturer data

2.2.7 Sheet: Results

In this sheet (Figure 12) comparisons are done between the prediction and the performances given by the manufacturer.

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S34				
	A	B	C	D
1		Predicted	Manufacturer	Shift(%)
2	H(m)	69.7429	68.0000	-2.3000
3	Q(m)	0.1491	0.1445	-3.2102
4	Efficiency(-)	0.8231	0.7819	-5.2644
5	Power out (kW)	60.0000	62.3664	1.9000
6				
7				
8				

Figure 12: sheet with the final results of the prediction

3. TAKING THE PUMP GEOMETRY

Figure 13 and 14 show the dimensions to take from a pump drawing (impeller and casing) to use in the program PompEntu.

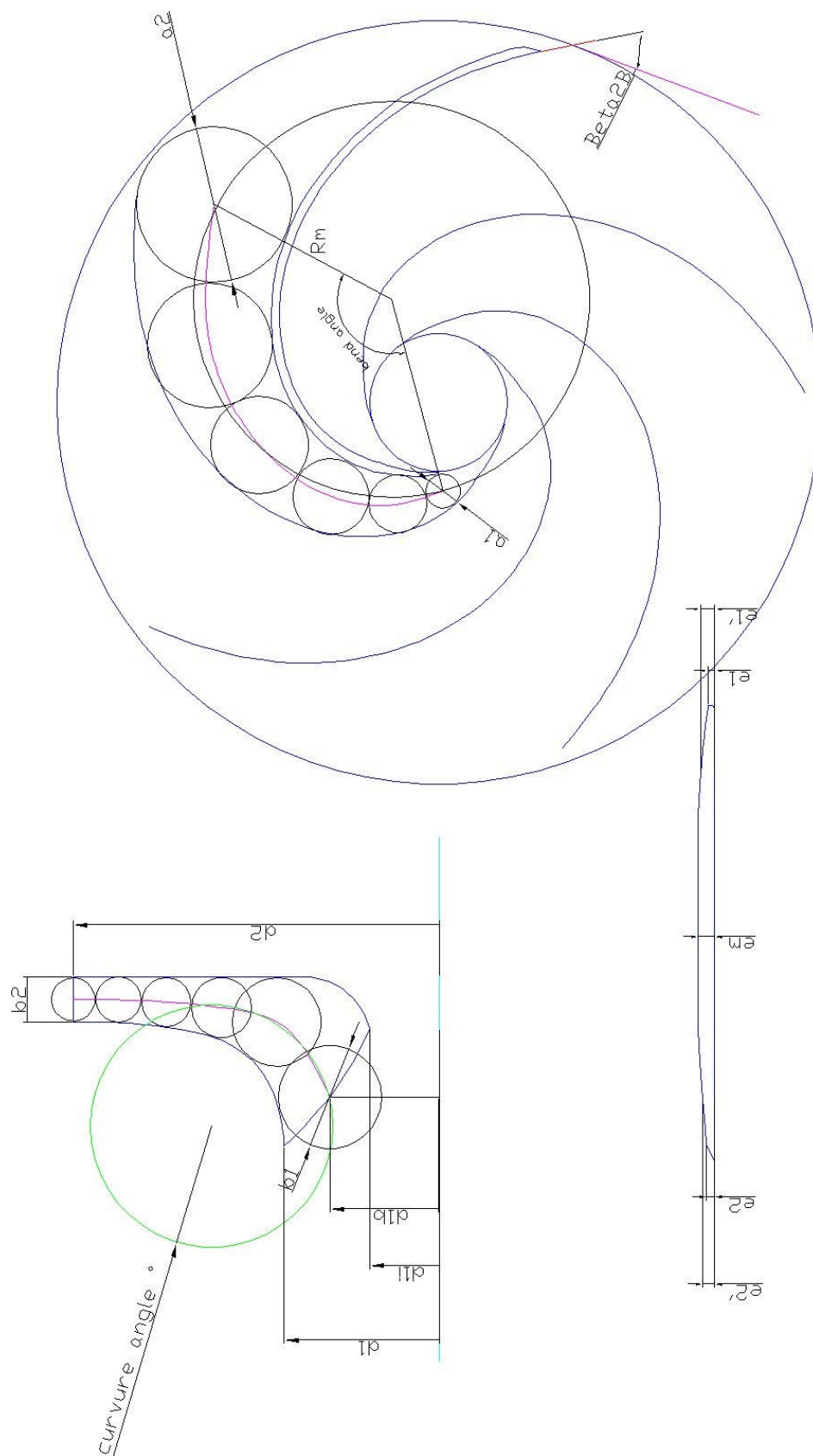


Figure 13: symbols of the impeller dimensions needed for the VBA Excel macro PumpsAsTurbines

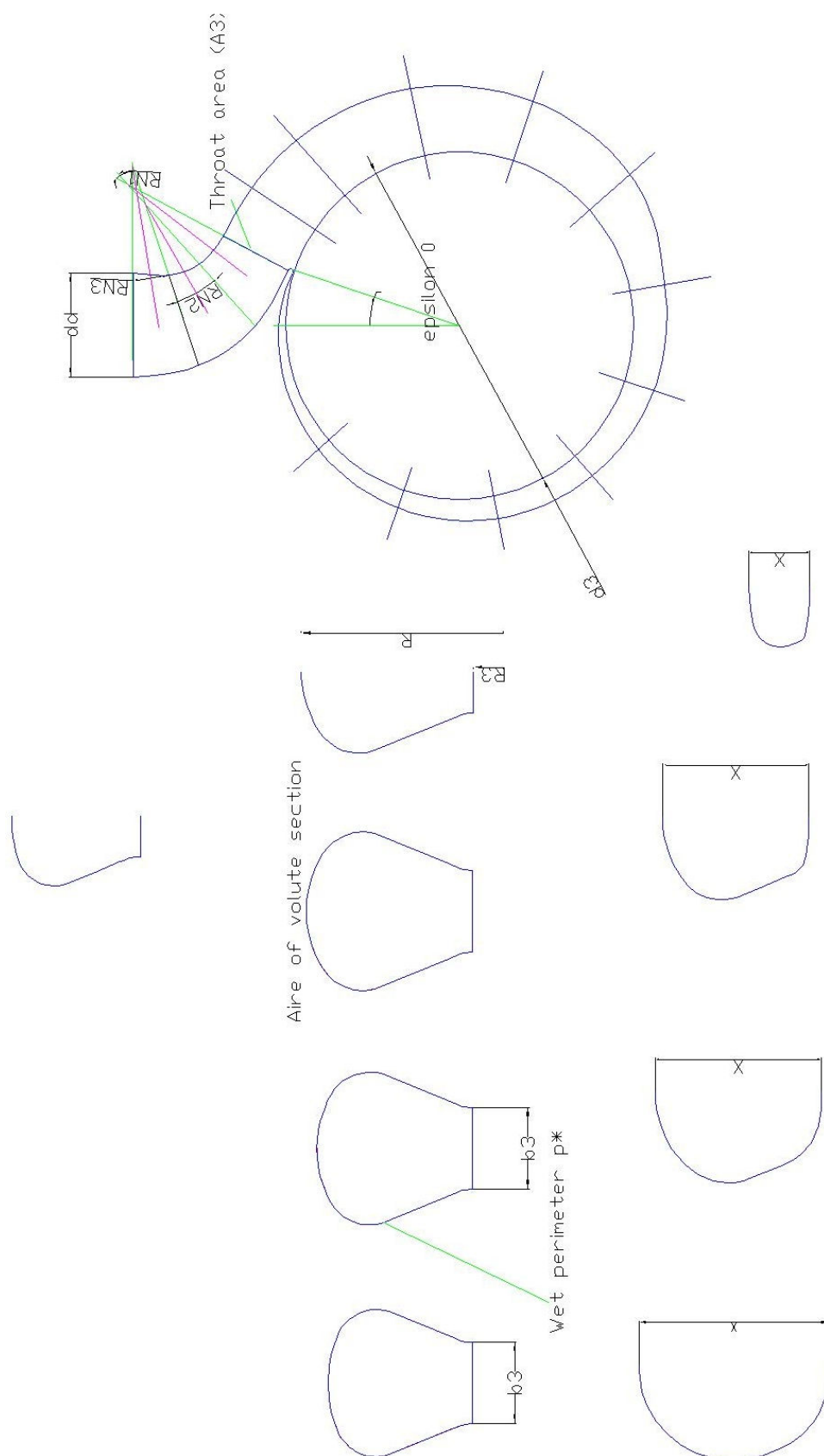


Figure 14: symbols of the volute elements needed for the VBA Excel macro PumpsAsTurbines

3.1 Symbols used

A	area, cross section
A3	throat area
a	distance between vanes
b	width of vane
b2	impeller outlet width
D, d	diameter
d_{sp}	gap diameter
d_d	discharge nozzle diameter
d_b	arithmetic average of diameters at impeller or diffuser e.g. $d_{lb} = 0.5 (d_1 + d_{li})$; defined such that: $A1 = \pi d_{lb} b_1$
d_m	geometric average of diameters at impeller or diffuser, e.g. $d_{lm} = \sqrt{0.5(d_{la}^2 + d_{li}^2)}$
e	vane thickness
H	head
L	length
L_{sp}	gap length
n	rotational speed (revolutions per minute)
n_q	specific speed
p^*	wet perimeter
Q	flow rate, volumetric flow
R_N	bend radius
r	radius
s	gap width
Z_{La}	number of impeller blades
Z_{Le}	number of diffuser vanes (volute: number of cutwaters)
θ	angle used for the law section of the spiral casing
λ_{La}	angle between vanes and side disks (impeller or diffuser)
β_{2B}	blade angle at the pump outlet
ε_o	angular position of the cutwater
$\Delta_{runner,volute}$	roughness of the runner and volute

Subscripts

1	impeller blade leading edge (low pressure)
2	impeller blade trailing edge (high pressure)
3	diffuser vane leading edge or volute cutwater
La	impeller
Le	diffuser
opt	operation at maximum efficiency (BEP)
sp	gap, leakage flow