

EFRC Training Workshop

Design and operation of reciprocating compressors

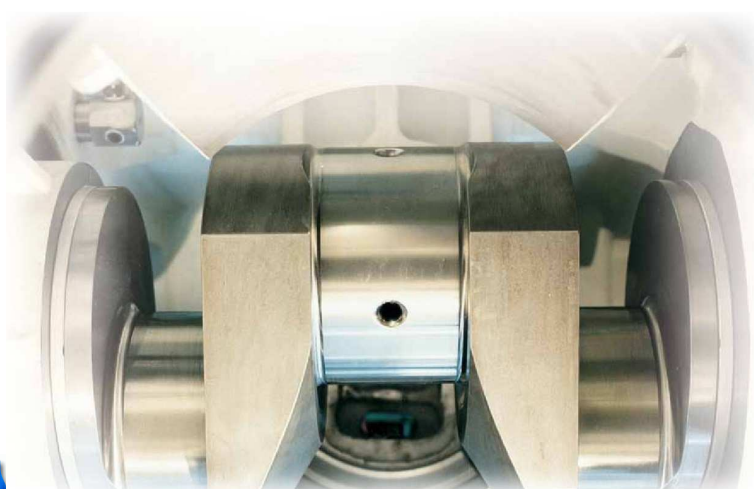
Compressor types and typical applications
Ron van den Handel – MACH10



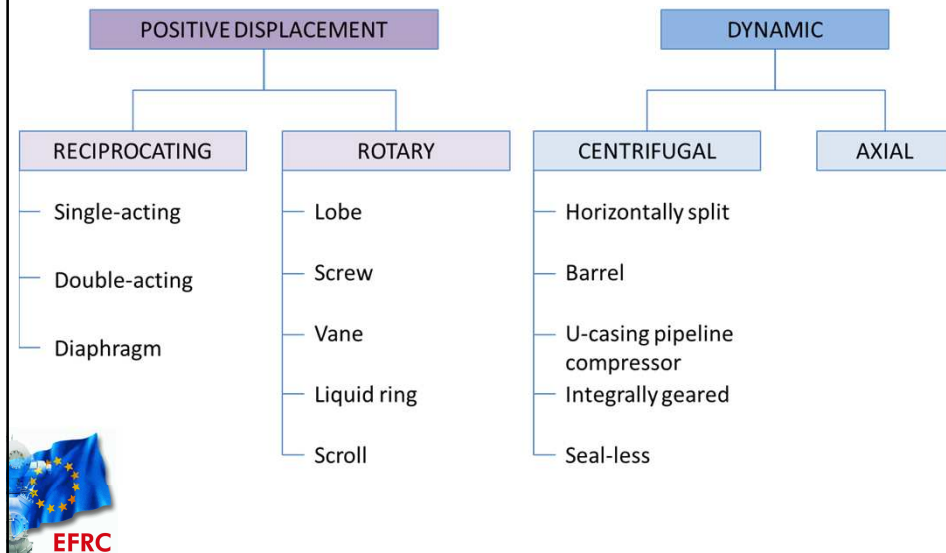
Training Workshop

October 24/25 2013

Reciprocating Compressors



Compressor types

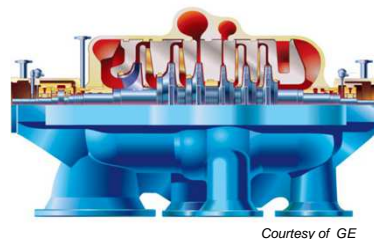
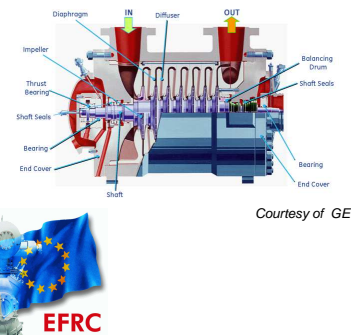


Centrifugal compressors

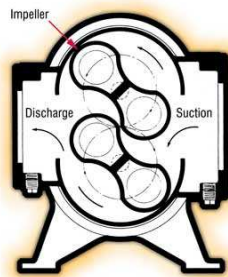


Centrifugal compressor types

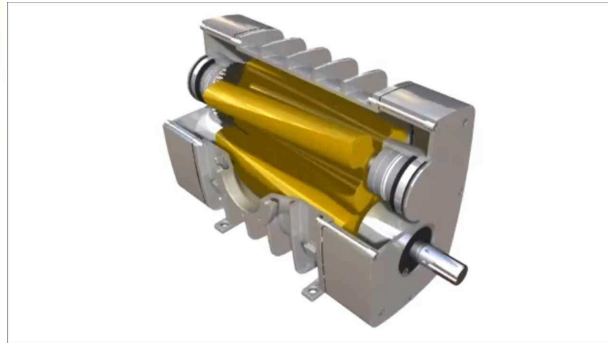
- **SINGLE / MULTISTAGE**
- **BETWEEN BEARINGS / OVERHUNG**
- **INTERCOOLED**
- **SIDE LOADED**
- **HORIZONTAL / VERTICALLY SPLIT / BARREL**



Rotary displacement compressors

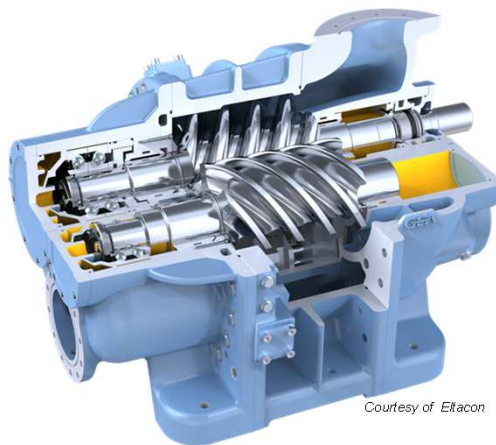


LOBE COMPRESSOR (ROOTS BLOWER)



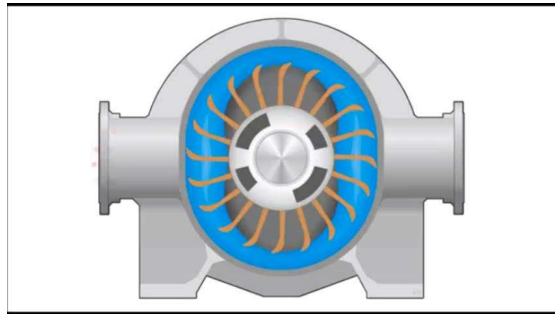
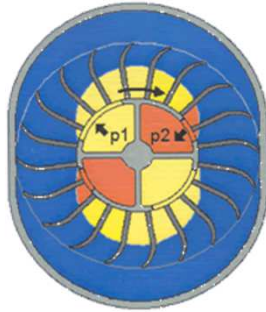
Rotary displacement compressors

ROTARY DISPLACEMENT SCREW COMPRESSOR



Rotary displacement compressors

LIQUID RING COMPRESSOR / PUMP

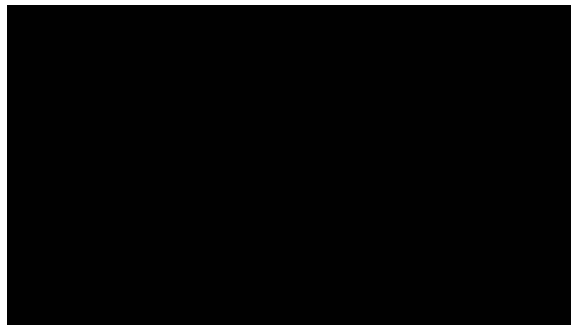
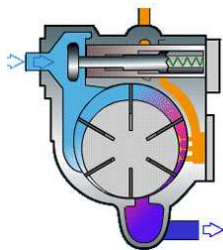


Courtesy of Nash



Rotary displacement compressors

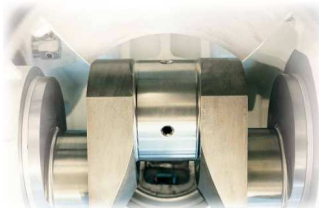
ROTARY VANE COMPRESSOR



Courtesy of Air Link Compressors



Classification



RECIPROCATING COMPRESSOR TYPES

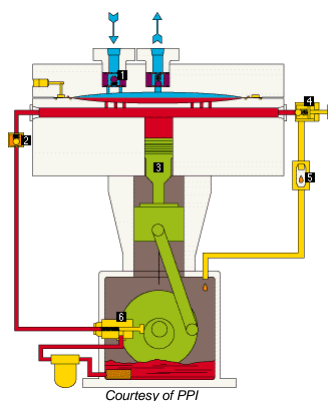
- **HORIZONTAL**
Traditional^(*) / Free floating
- **VERTICAL**
Traditional^(*) / Labyrinth Ring
- **HIGH SPEED**
Traditional^(*)
- **INTEGRAL** with Gas Engine
- **V-TYPE**
Utilities, Nitrogen, Air



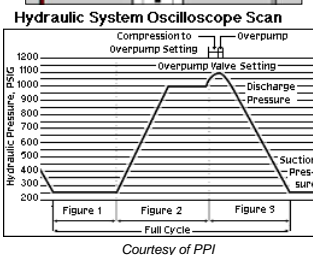
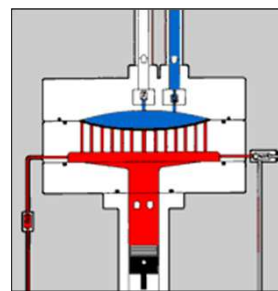
^(*) Traditional means with rider and piston ring

Classification

DIAFRAGM COMPRESSOR

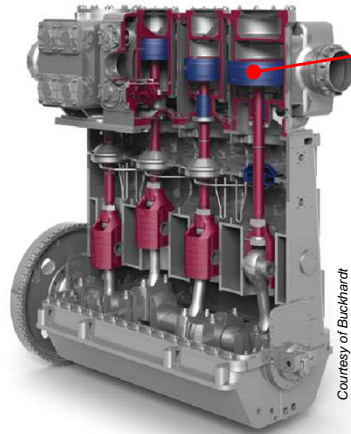


- 1) Check valves
- 2) Hydraulic inlet check valve
- 3) Hydraulic pistons
- 4) Hydraulic overpump valves
- 5) Overpump sight glass
- 6) Hydraulic injection pump



Classification

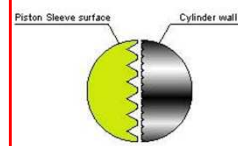
VERTICAL LABYRINTH COMPRESSOR



Courtesy of Buckhardt



Courtesy of JSW

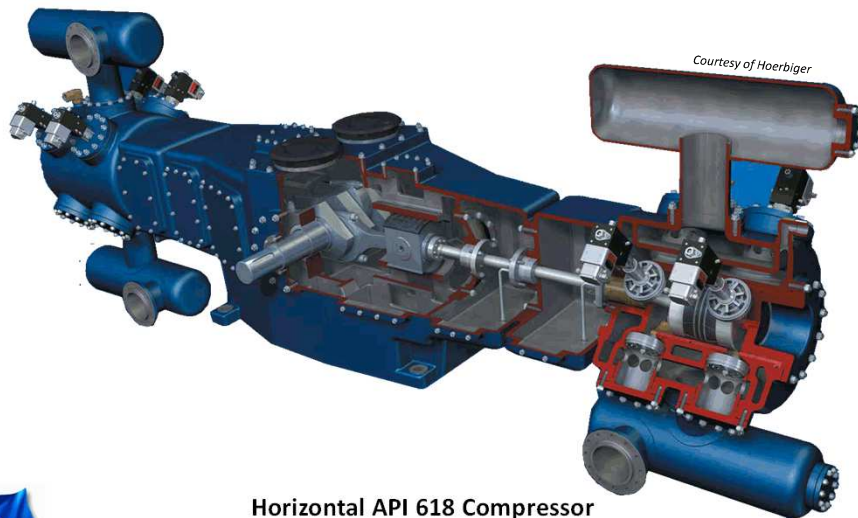


Oil-free sealing, suitable in non-lube applications (i.e. boil-off gas, air, nitrogen compression).



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Classification



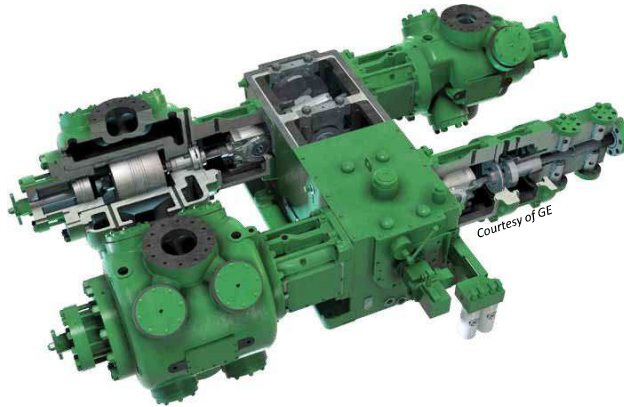
Courtesy of Hoerbiger

Horizontal API 618 Compressor



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Classification



High-speed API 11P compressor



Compressors

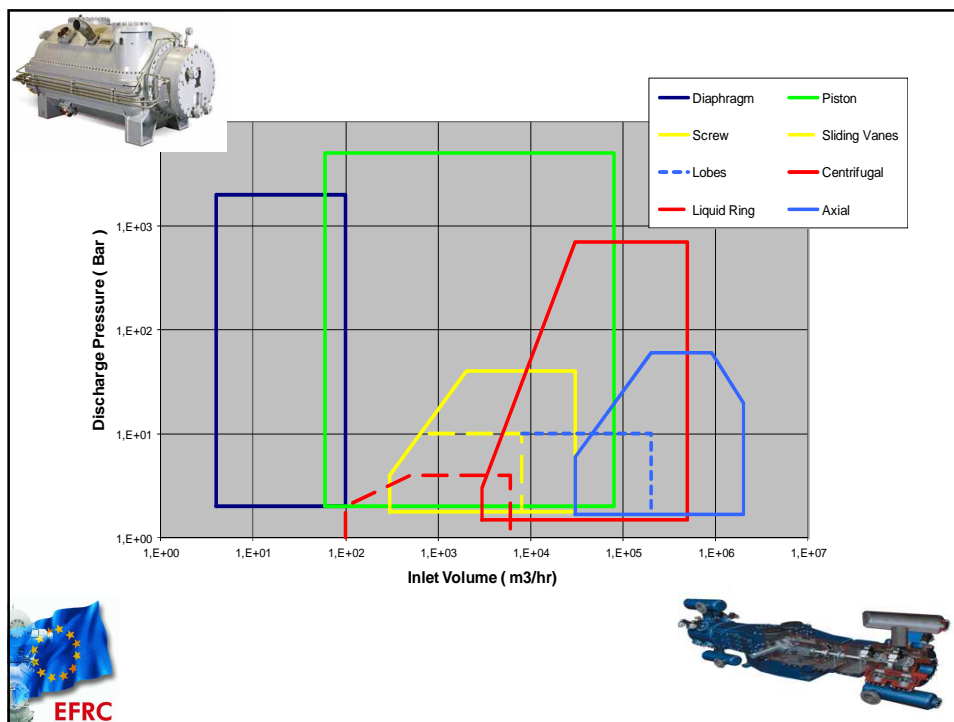


COMPRESSOR TYPES

Factors influencing selection:

- Capacity
- Compression ratio
- Pressure, Temperature
- type of gas (M , k)
- Presence of solids
- Presence of liquids
- Corrosiveness of gas components
- Cost



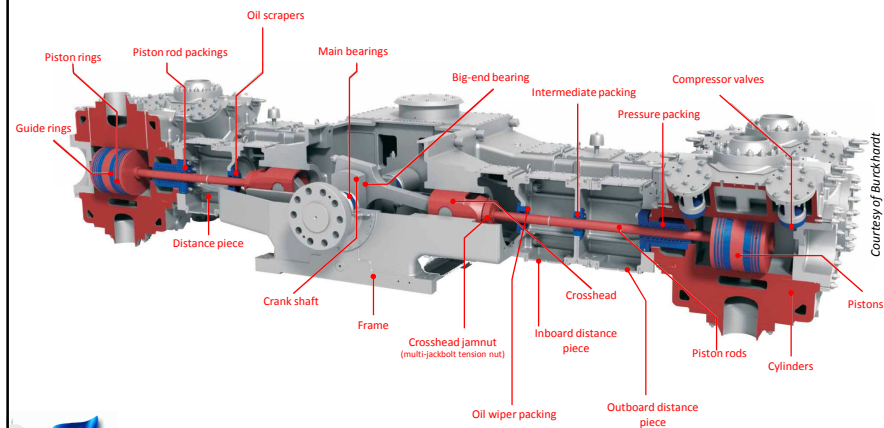


Applications

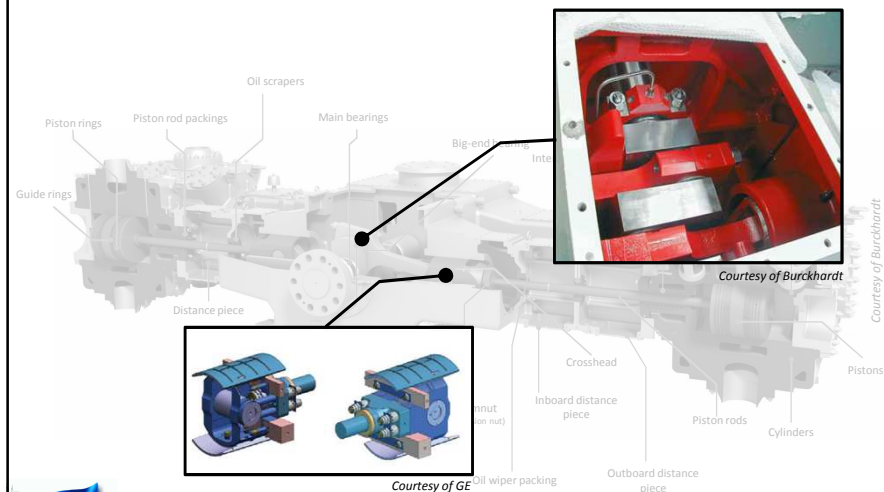
Plant	Application	Processed Gas
Refinery	Reforming	H ₂ + HC
	LDP – Ultra high pressure	propylene
	Lubricants production	Propane
	Olefines	Natural gas, ethylene, propylene
	GTL	H ₂
Petrochemical plants	Ammonia	CH ₄ , air, H ₂ +N ₂ , NH ₃
	Methanol	CO, CO ₂ , H ₂ , CH ₄
	Urea	CO ₂
	Ethylene	Charge gas
	Re-injection	Natural gas
Natural gas compression	Pipeline boosting	Natural gas
	LNG	Natural gas
	LPG	Propane
	Boil off compression	LNG
Shipping/ storage	Boil off compression	LNG
Steel mill	Oxygen compression	O ₂ , N ₂

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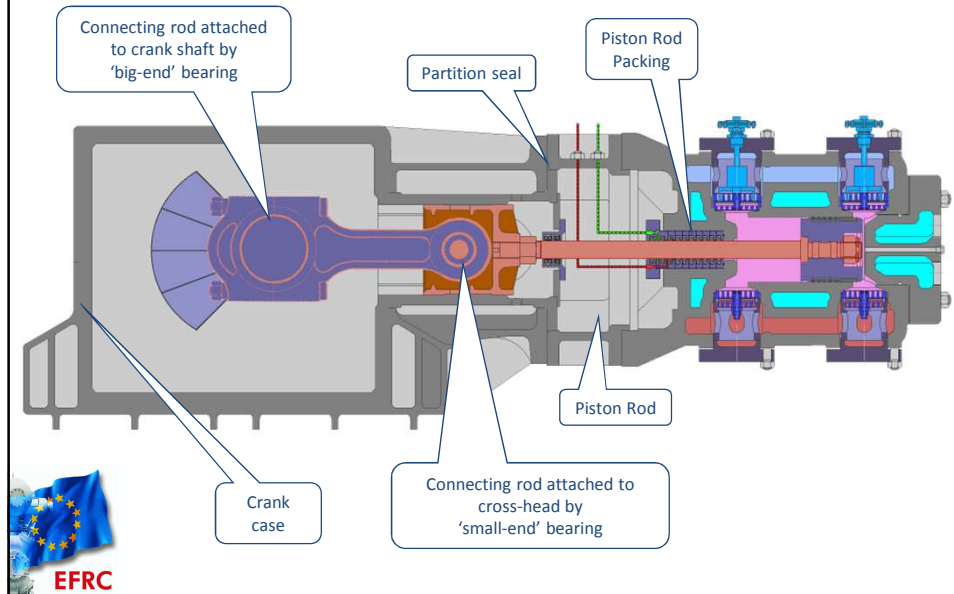
Compressor anatomy



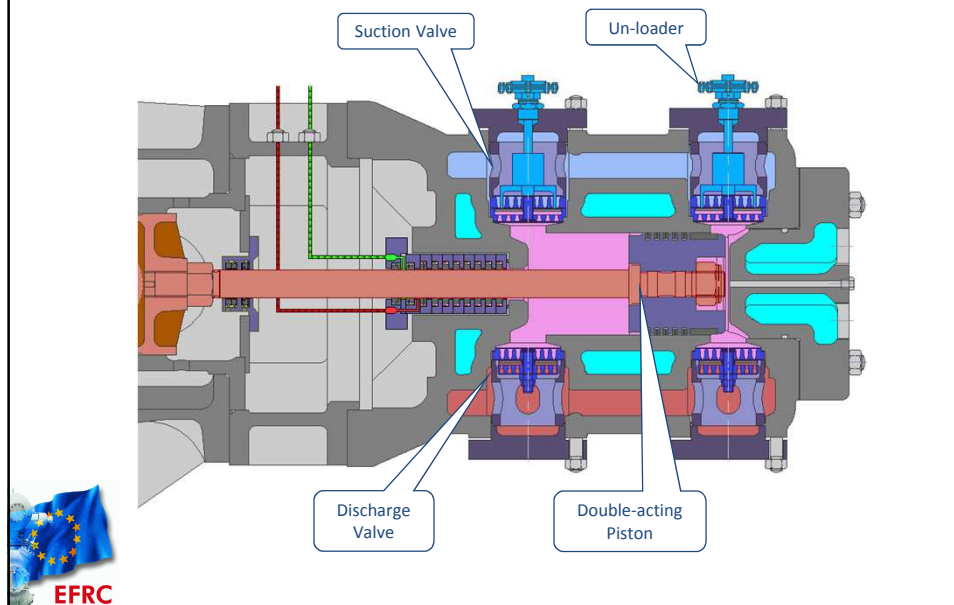
Compressor anatomy



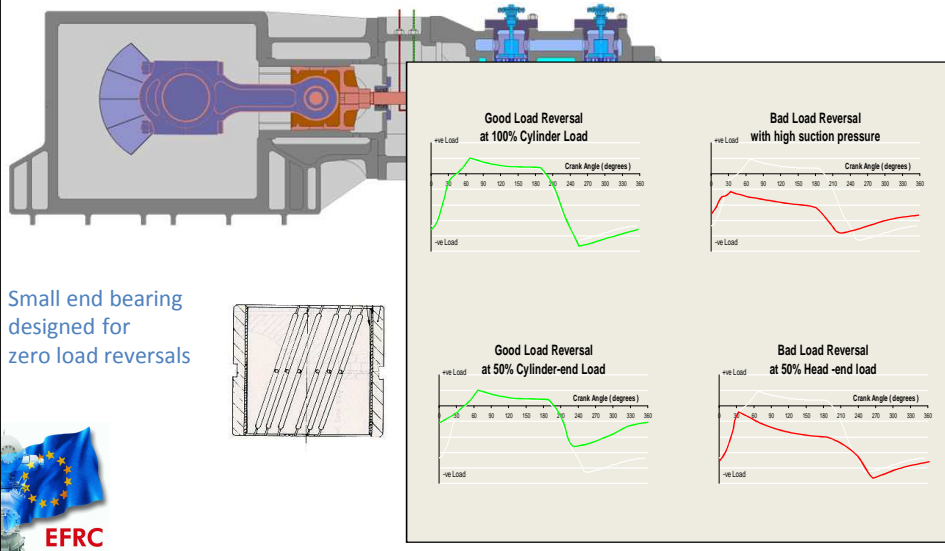
Principles of operation



Principles of operation



Small-end bearing load reversals



Piston and rings

PISTONS

MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION

- Aluminum (Air Service)
- Cast Iron
- Steel

TYPES

- Single Piece  for piston rings only
- Segmented  for Ryder band Applications (high weights)
- Hollow  used to reduce weights

EFRC

Piston and rings



PISTON RINGS

Piston rings are designed to seal the gas between the stroke translation.

- Leakage does occur depending on the piston ring design

- Single piece – tangential cut
- Segmented (2,3,4) – tangential cut or “S” cut

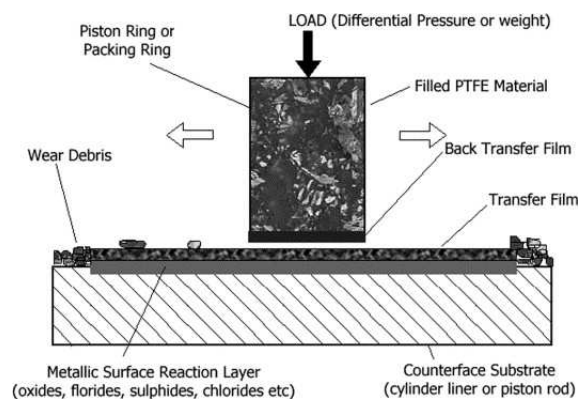
- Materials depend on process gas and lube requirements

- PEEK
- Carbon filled Teflon
- Glass filled Teflon
- Bronze

- Piston Ring Design (many references (Kaydon ring Design Handbook)



Piston and rings



RUNNING-IN WEAR MECHANISM

Transfer process of non-metallic rings
Cylinder / rod roughness critical



Piston rods



PISTON RODS DESIGN

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS (2)

- Surface Finish
- Tolerance of rod (within 0.001 TIR full length)
- Rolled thread

MATERIALS

- 13% Cr.
- AISI 4140
- Surface hardness at least 50 Rc
- Repair



Piston rods

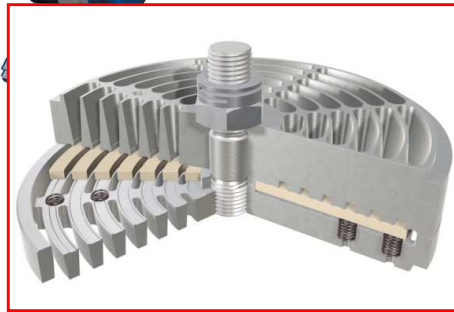
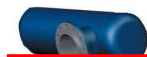


FACTORS AFFECTING WEAR MECHANISM

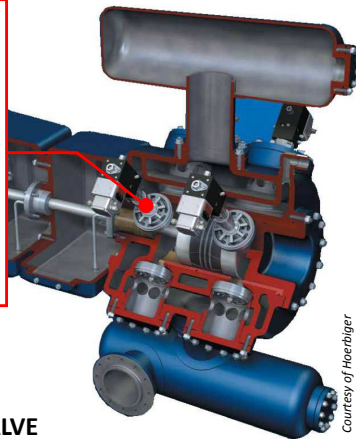
- Working pressures and temperatures
- Counter-surface materials (chemistry)
- Counter-surface finish (e.g. too rough or too polished)
- Gas type, dryness and oxygen content
- Gas cleanliness : solids / liquids
- Speed and stroke
- Cooling efficiency



Valves



Courtesy of Hoerbiger

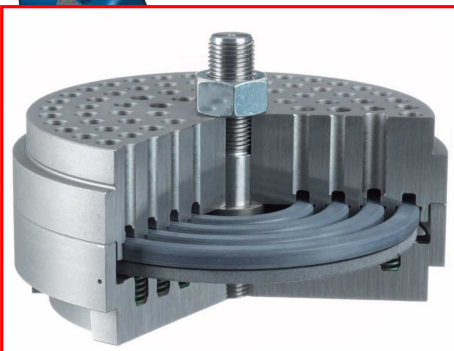


Courtesy of Hoerbiger

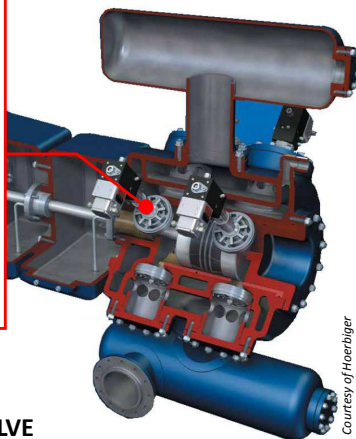
PLATE-TYPE VALVE



Valves



Courtesy of Hoerbiger

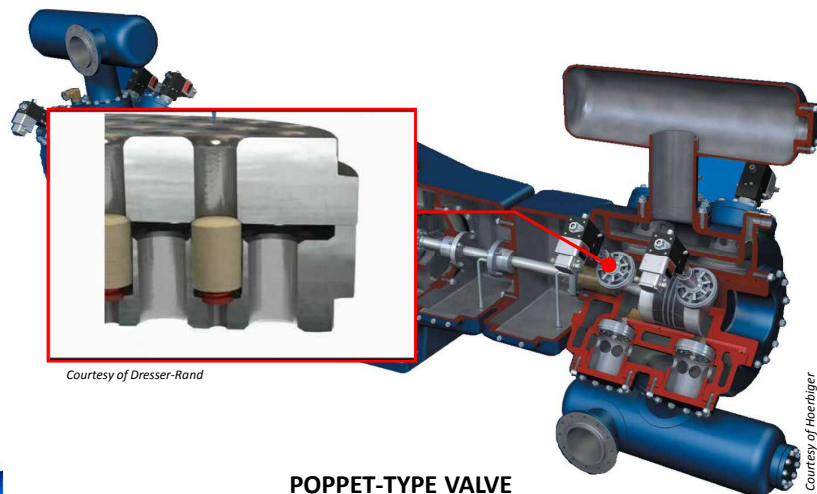


Courtesy of Hoerbiger

RING-TYPE VALVE



Valves



POPPET-TYPE VALVE



Valves

VALVE TYPE	CLEAN SERVICE	LUBRICATED / DIRTY SERVICE
Plate	Metal	Nylon / PEEK / EP
Ring	Nylon / PEEK	Nylon / PEEK / EP
Poppet	Nylon / PEEK	Nylon / PEEK / EP

VALVE MATERIAL SELECTION

Springs : Hastelloy X750 or Nimonic 90
 PEEK = Poly Ether Ethyl Ketone
 EP = Engineered Plastic / composite materials



Valves



FAILURE MECHANISMS

- Plate sticking
 - Due to condensable liquids (Lube Oil)
- Plate fracture
 - Due to bending caused by dirt under plate or sticking
- Spring fracture
 - Due to fatigue / corrosion



Valves



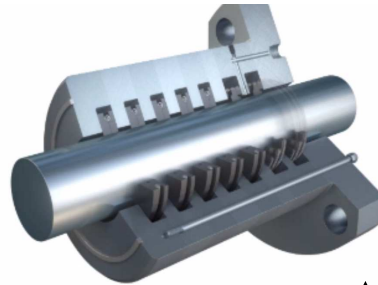
FAILURE MECHANISMS



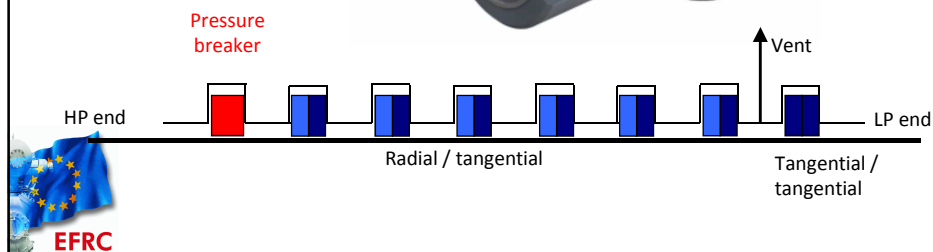
Piston Rod Packing



PRESSURE RING PACKING



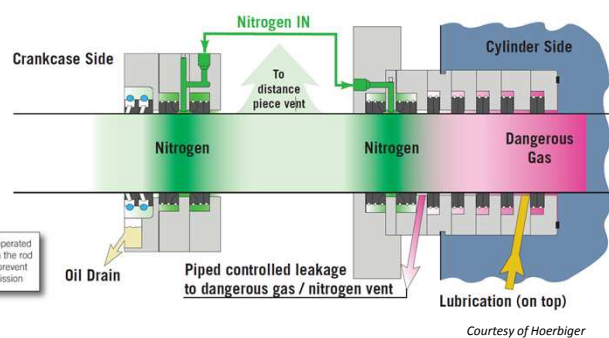
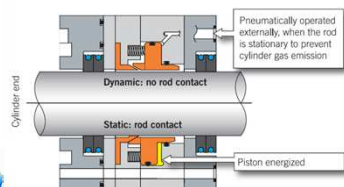
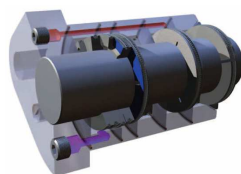
Courtesy of Hoerbiger



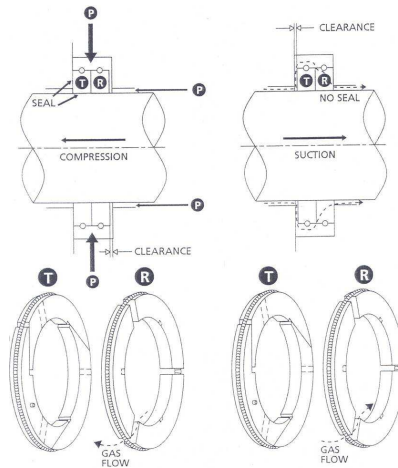
Piston Rod Packing

PURGED PACKING BOX

TOXIC SERVICES



Piston Rod Packing



Courtesy of Kranz

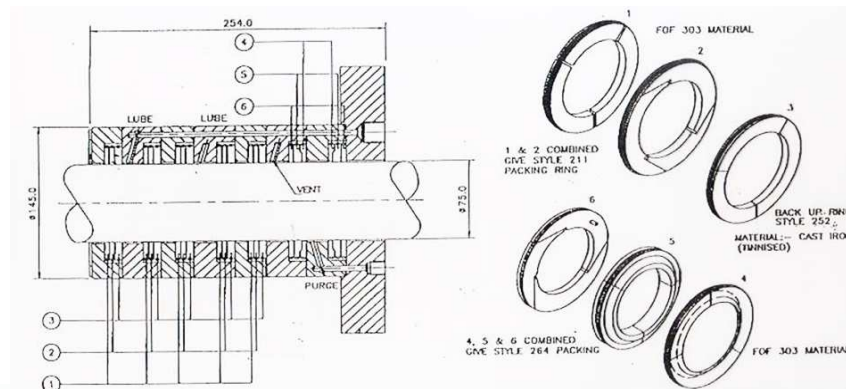
FUNCTIONING OF SEGMENTAL PACKING RINGS



Piston Rod Packing

PURGED PACKING BOX

TOXIC SERVICES



Field Failure



In case of poor design ...

Reliable piece of equipment



In case of adequate design and construction ...