

BEHIND PUMP VIBRATIONS

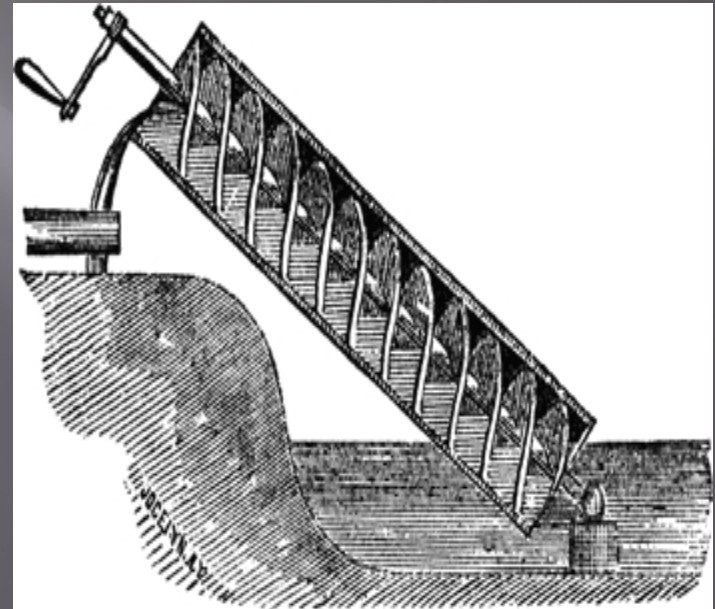
The reasons pumps shake

The First Pumps

SWIPE PUMP

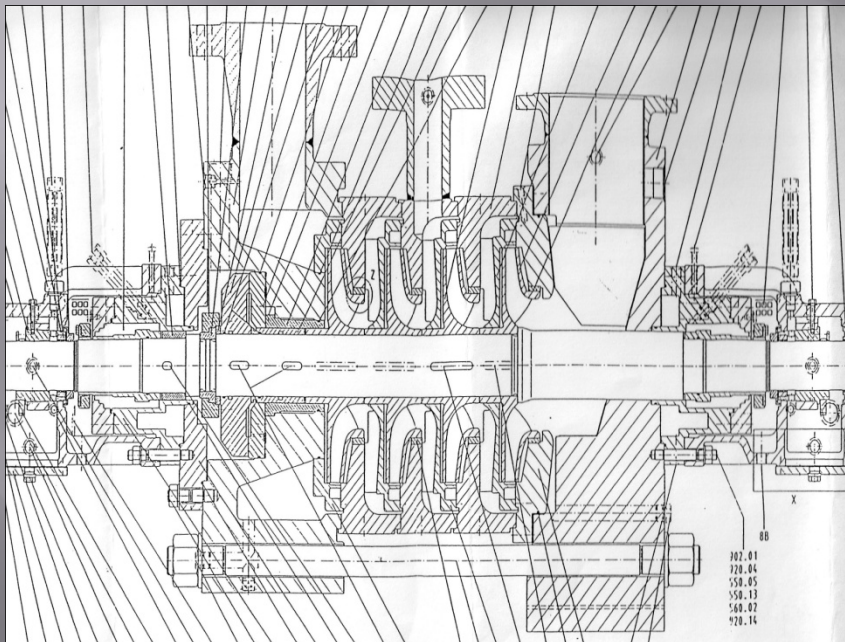


ARCHIMEDES SCREW

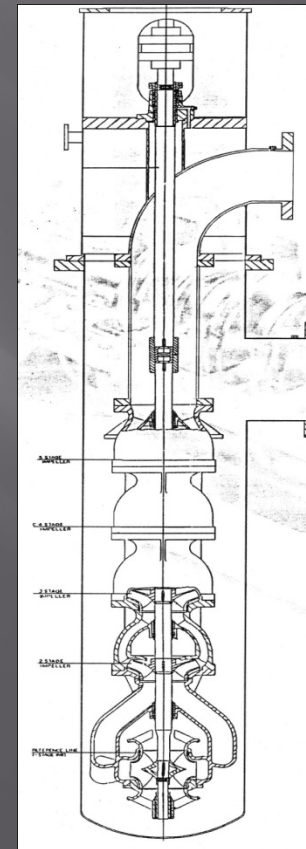


Today's Pumps

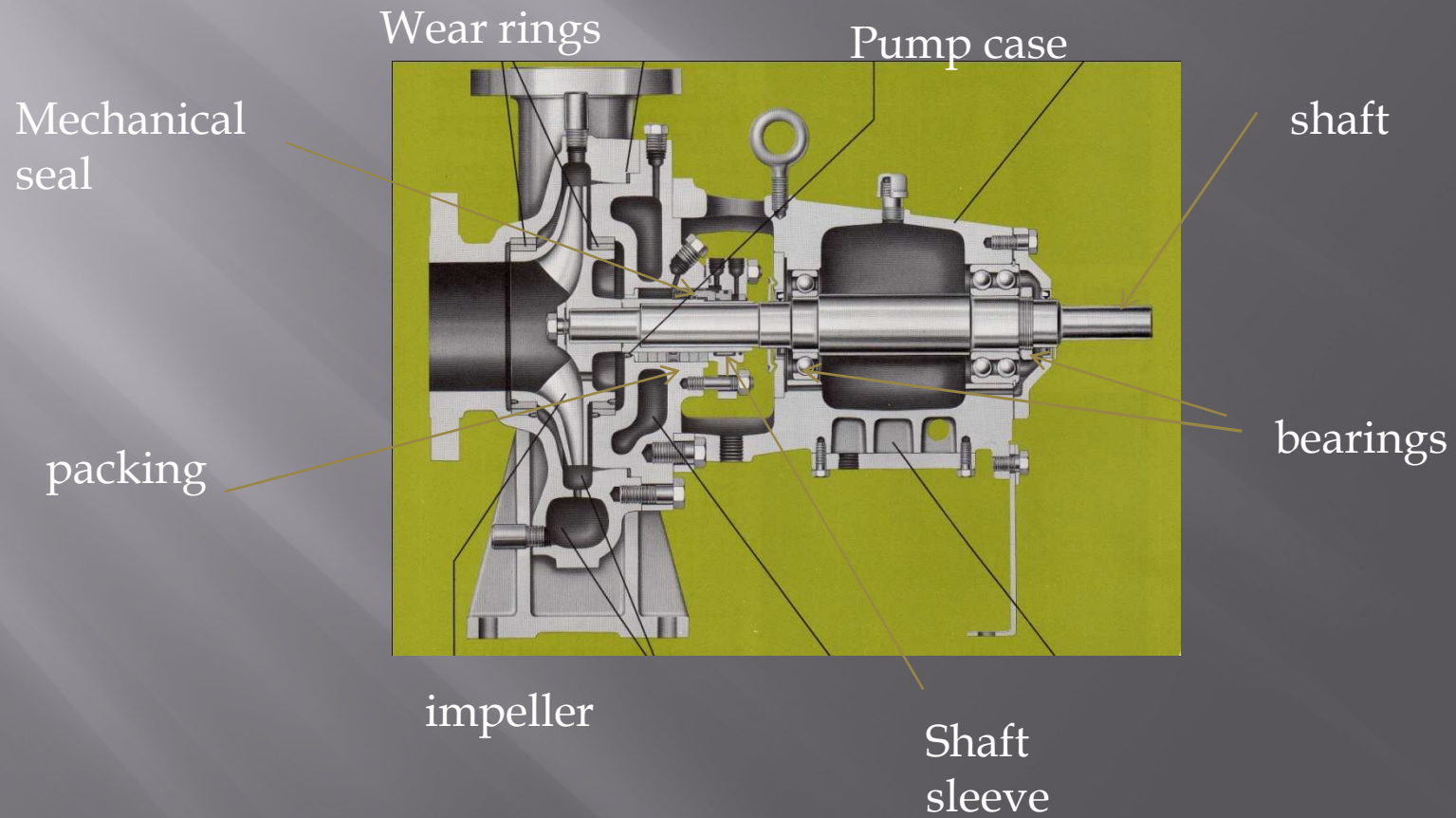
MULTISTAGE HORIZONTALS



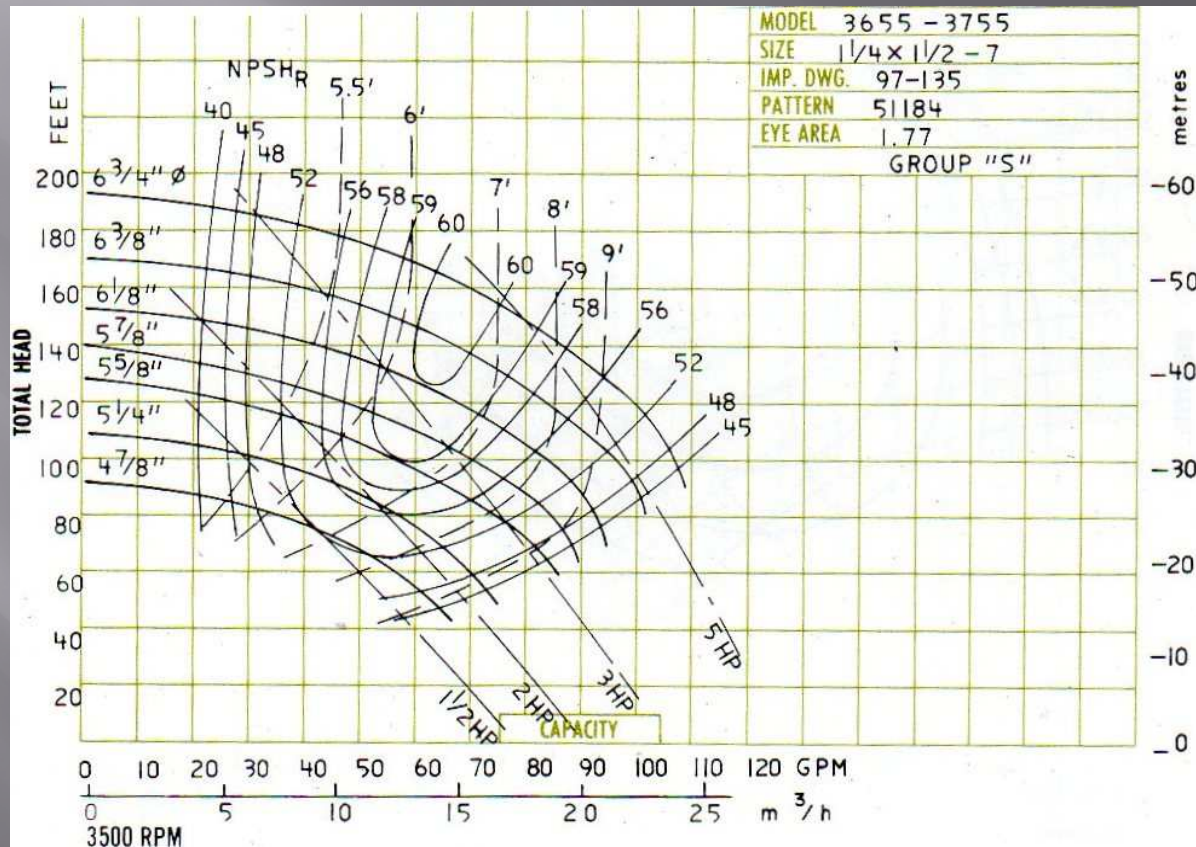
MULTISTAGE VERTICALS



Pump Components



Pump Curve



Vibration

- ▣ Inbalance, Bent shaft (1x RPM)
- ▣ Misalignment (2xRPM)
- ▣ Vane Pass (# of impeller vanes x RPM)
- ▣ Cavitation (Raised Floor)
- ▣ Rubbing (.5x RPM)
- ▣ Looseness (multiples of RPM)
- ▣ Roller Bearing Damage (high frequencies)
- ▣ High Axial (Off design operations)

Inbalance, Bent shaft (1x RPM)

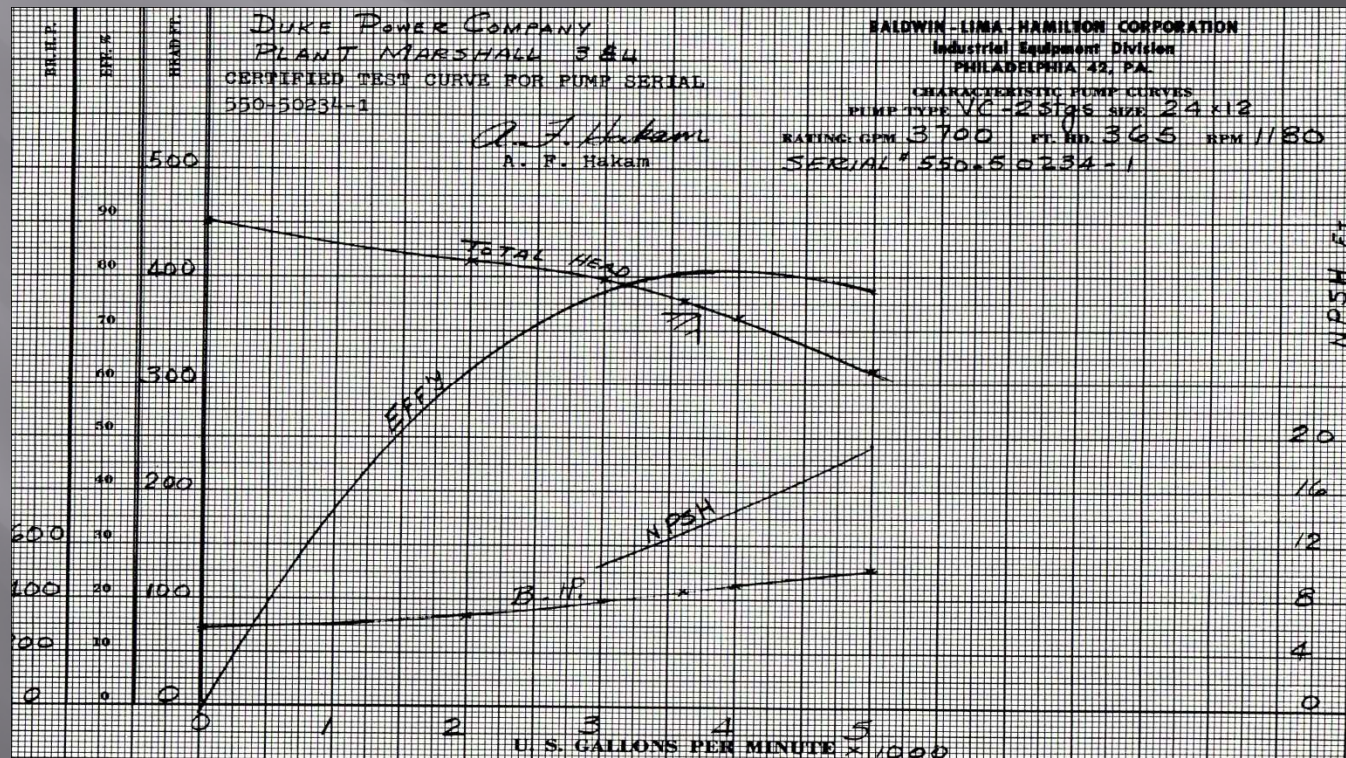
Common Causes

- ▣ Wear
- ▣ Inadequate balance criteria
- ▣ Inadequate shaft TIR criteria
- ▣ Improper shaft materials
- ▣ Rotor grab

Inbalance, Bent shaft (1x RPM)

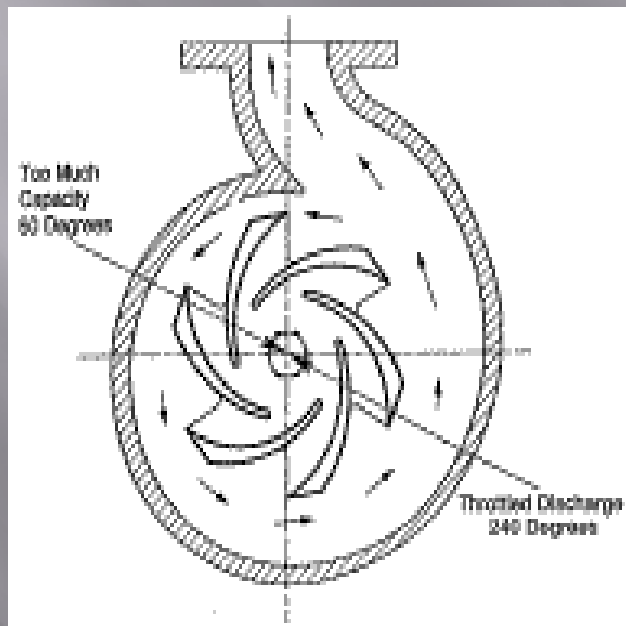
Operational Cause

- Off flow operation

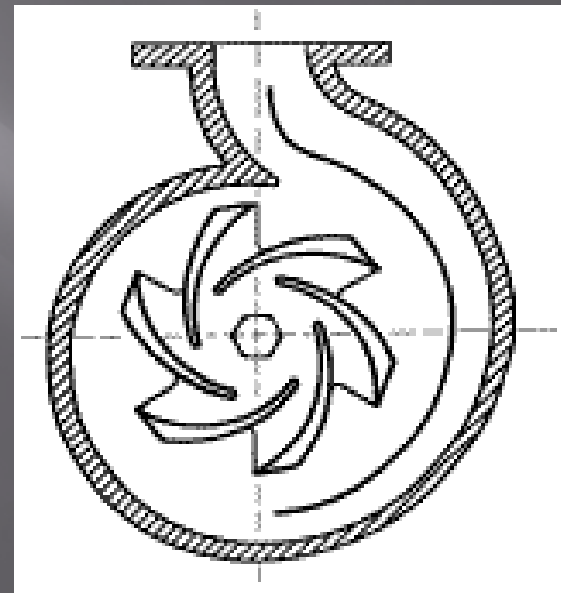


Volute Designs

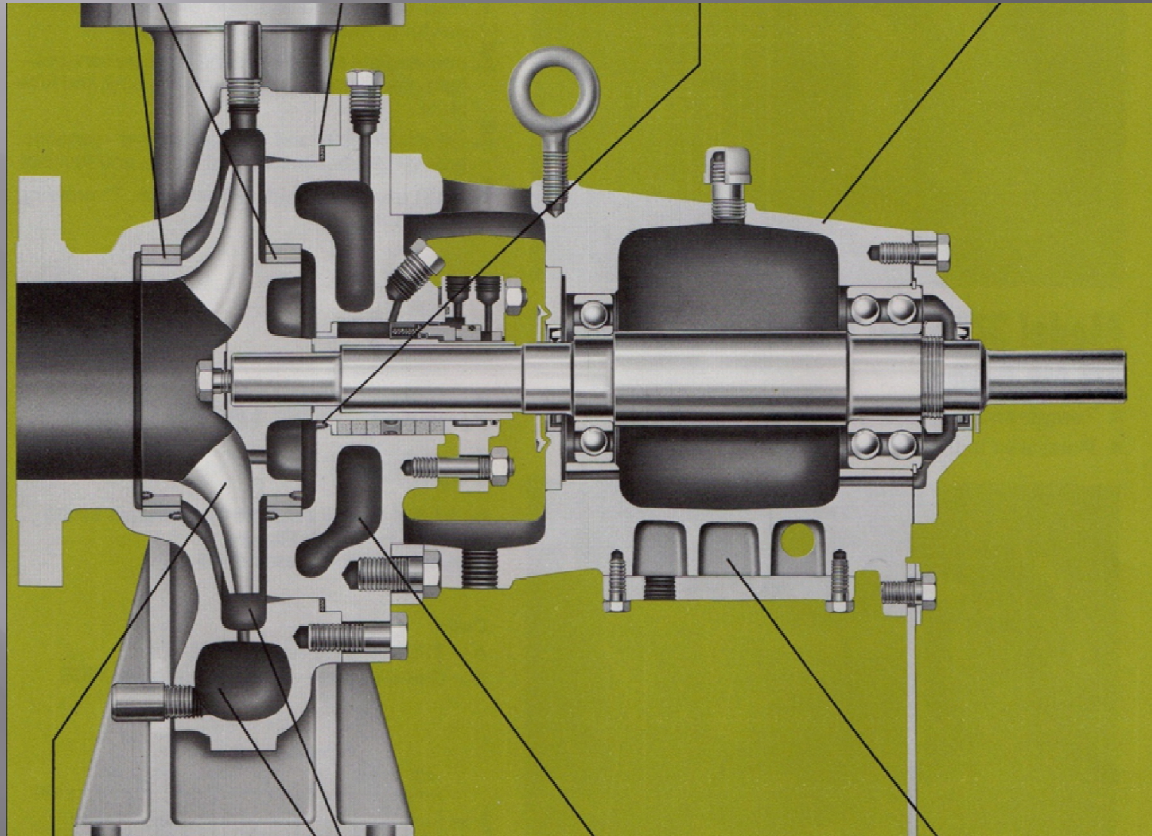
SINGLE VOLUTE



TWIN VOLUTE



Radial Forces

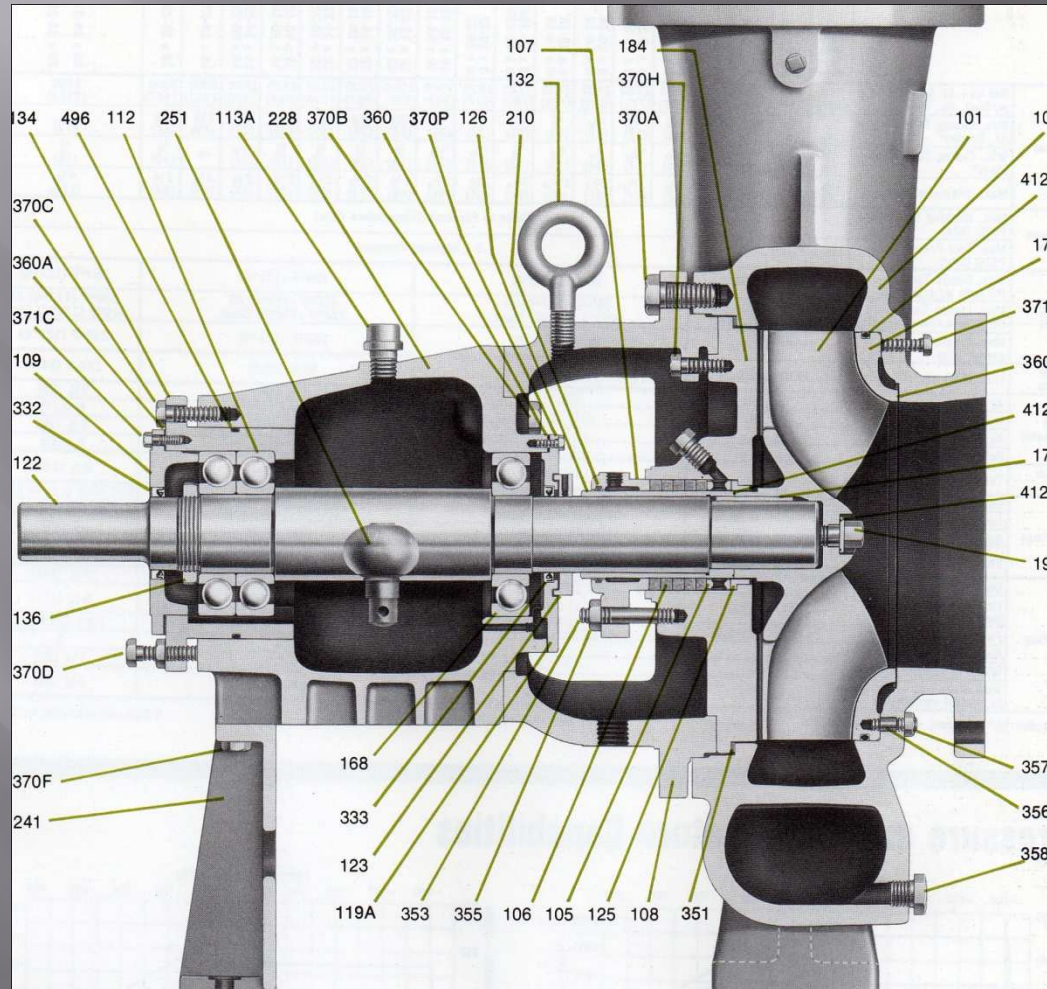


Misalignment (2xRPM)

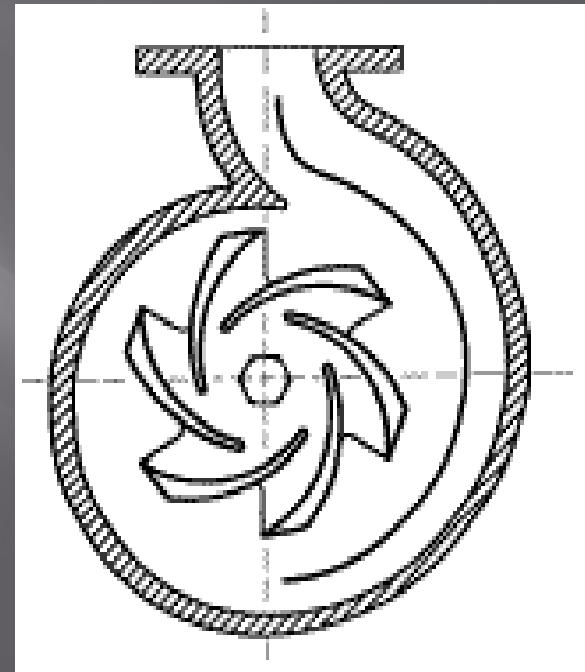
Common Causes

- ▣ Inadequate alignment procedures
- ▣ Thermal growth
- ▣ Pipe loading
- ▣ Inadequate base-plates and grouting

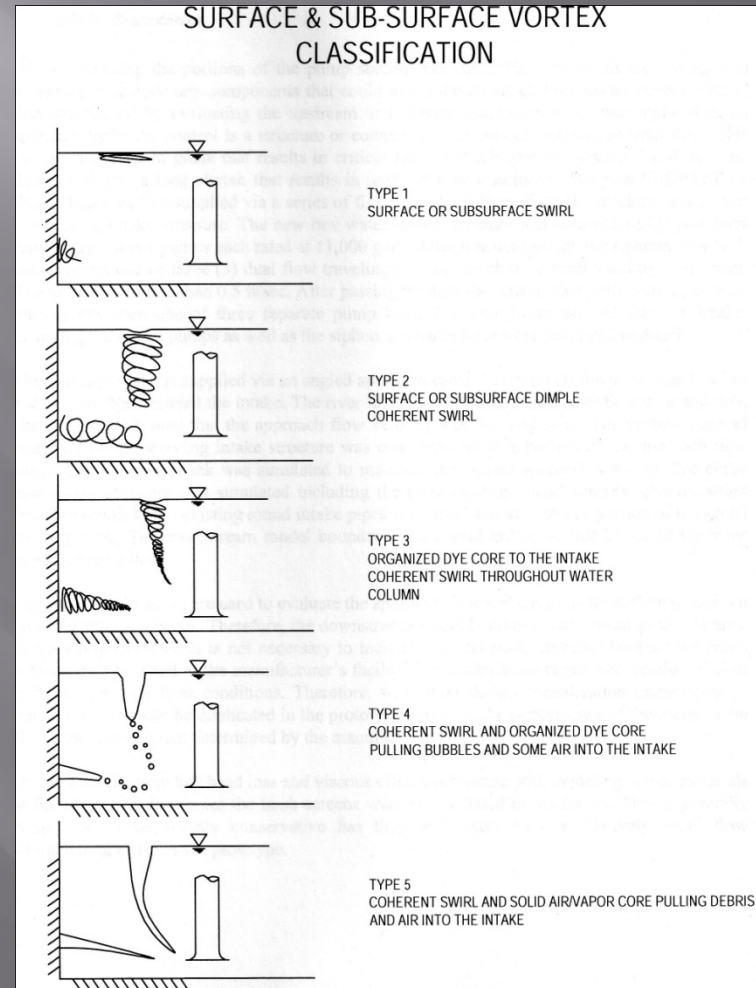
Misalignment



Vane Pass (# of impeller vanes x RPM)



Vertical Vane Pass



Bernoulli's Equation

- ▣ $P_1/\rho g + v_1^2/2g + z_1 = P_2/\rho g + v_2^2/2g + z_2 + h + w - q$
- ▣ Bernoulli's equation equates the energy at two points in time
- ▣ It's important's in this class is how it relates pressure and velocity

BE Example

- ▣ Assuming a particle of water entering an impeller. Time one will be in the suction line and time two will be as it enters the impeller.
- ▣ $P_1/rg + v_1^2/2g + z_1 = P_2/rg + v_2^2/2g + z_2 + h + w - q$
- ▣ Leaving $P_1/V_1^2 = P_2/V_2^2$ or $P_1/P_2 = (V_1/V_2)^2$
- ▣ Therefore as velocity increases pressure drops by the square

Cavitation (Raised Floor)

- ▣ There are two primary types of cavitation and they are caused by very different conditions and in different areas of the impeller. They are both accompanied by a sound similar to the pump trying to pump marbles

Low NPSH Cavitation

- ▣ This is the cavitation most of think about when they hear the term. It is caused by too low suction pressure to at the suction of the impeller such that when the impeller inlet vane hits the liquid it momentarily drops below the vapor pressure . This damage is found on the visible side of the inlet vane usually in the root or spread across the inlet vane. This type of cavitation is usually more severe in high flow condition, as the inlet velocity of the fluid increases.

Low NPSH Cavitation



Recirculation Cavitation

- ▣ Recirculation Cavitation is found at low flow conditions. This type of cavitation is due to turbulents in the impeller caused by liquid trapped in the impeller with no place to go due to the reduced flow. The damage for this cavitation is found on the back side of the impeller inlet vane and is sometimes missed until holes are found in the vanes.

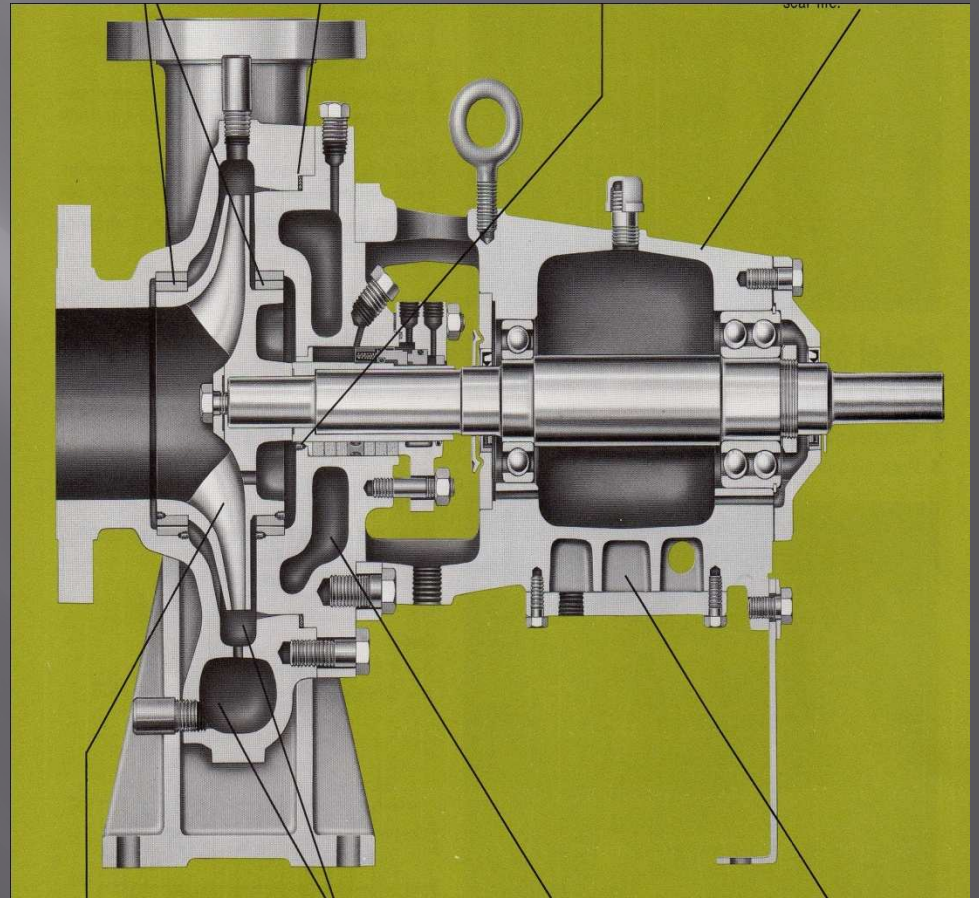
Recirculation Cavitation



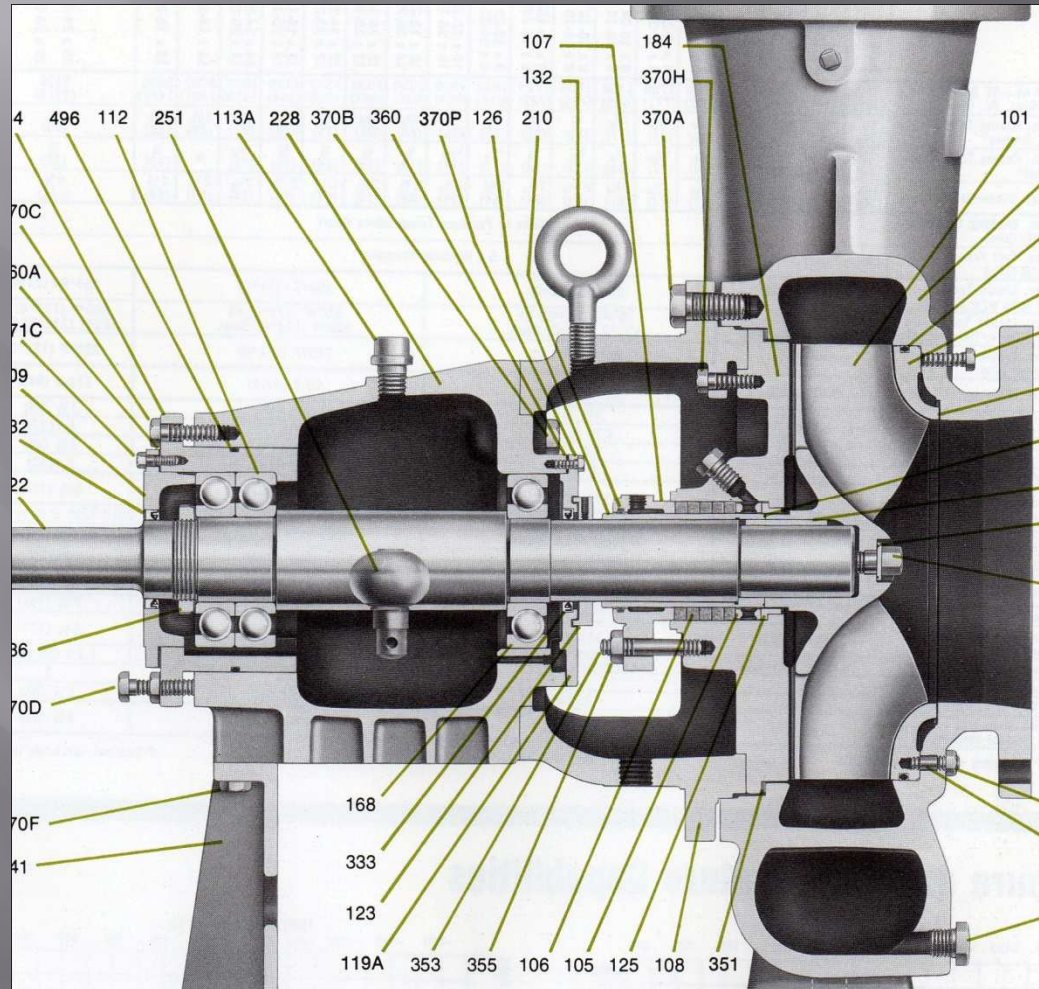
Rubbing (.5x RPM)

Common Causes

- ▣ Improper installation
- ▣ Misalignment
- ▣ Pipe strain



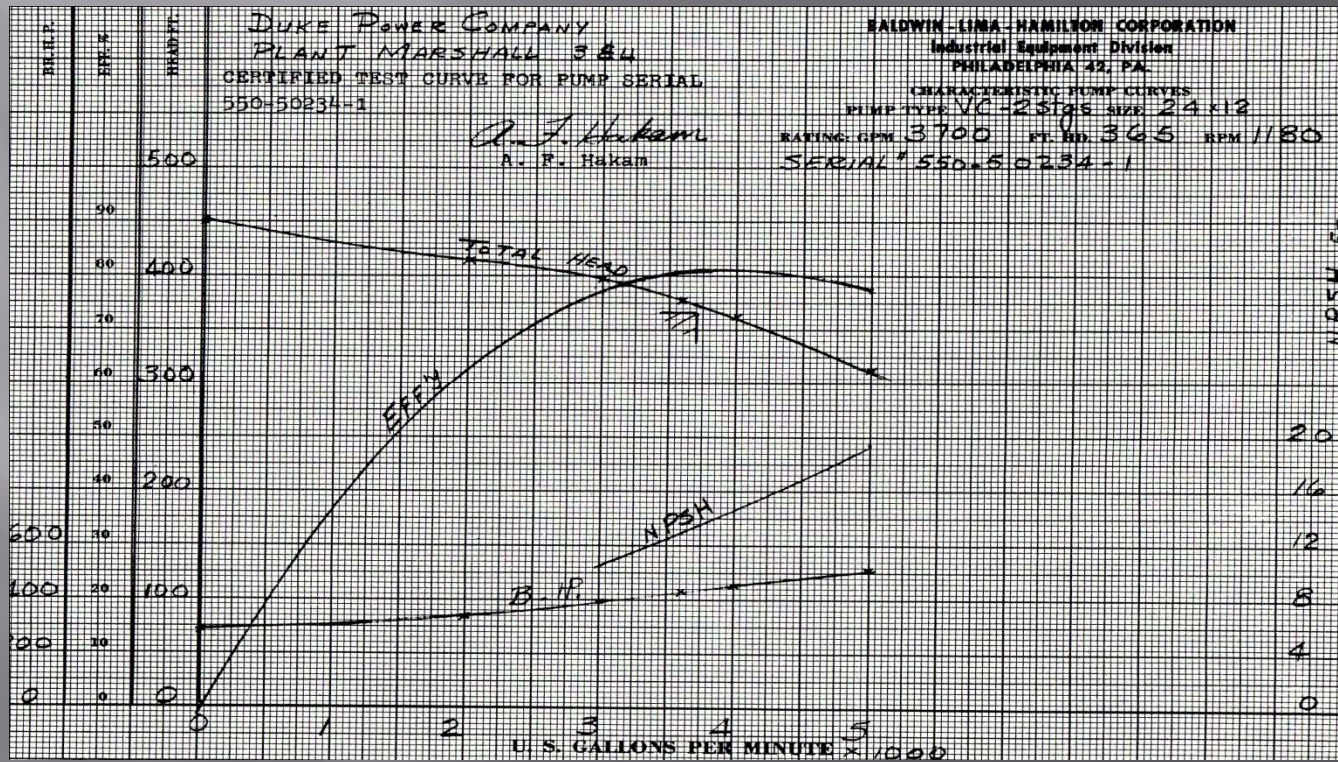
Looseness



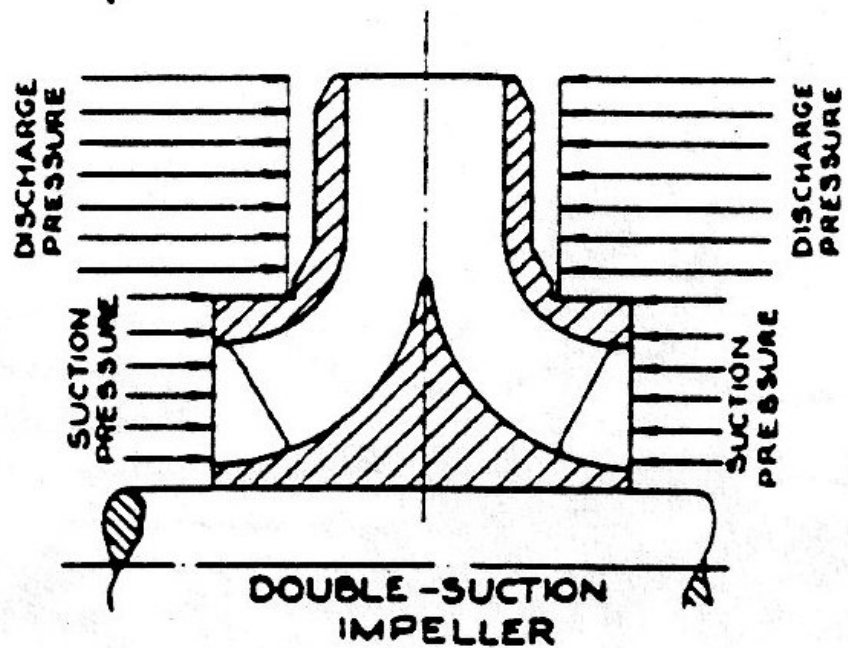
Roller Bearing Damage (high frequencies)

- ❑ Improper installation
- ❑ Reusing bearings
- ❑ Improper lubrication
- ❑ Defective new bearings

High Axial



Hydraulic Balance



High Axial



Understanding Why?

- ▣ Knowing why certain types of vibration are present can help you know how serious the problem is and how it can be resolved.

Any Questions?

Pumps