

# Facility Dynamics

## *ENGINEERING*

## Introduction to the Controlled Systems

### Pumps and Fans (Supplemental)

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# What We Will Cover in This Module

- Basic operating principles for centrifugal machines
- How pumps and fans can be optimized
- How pumps and fans interact when they are in parallel





# How Centrifugal Machines Work



If You Understand One,  
You Probably  
Understand them All



# Pump Power; a Direct Function of Flow and Head

$$bhp = \left( \frac{gpm \times head}{3,960 \times \eta_{pump}} \right)$$

Where:

*bhp* = Brake horse power into the pump drive shaft

*gpm* = Flow rate in gallons per minute

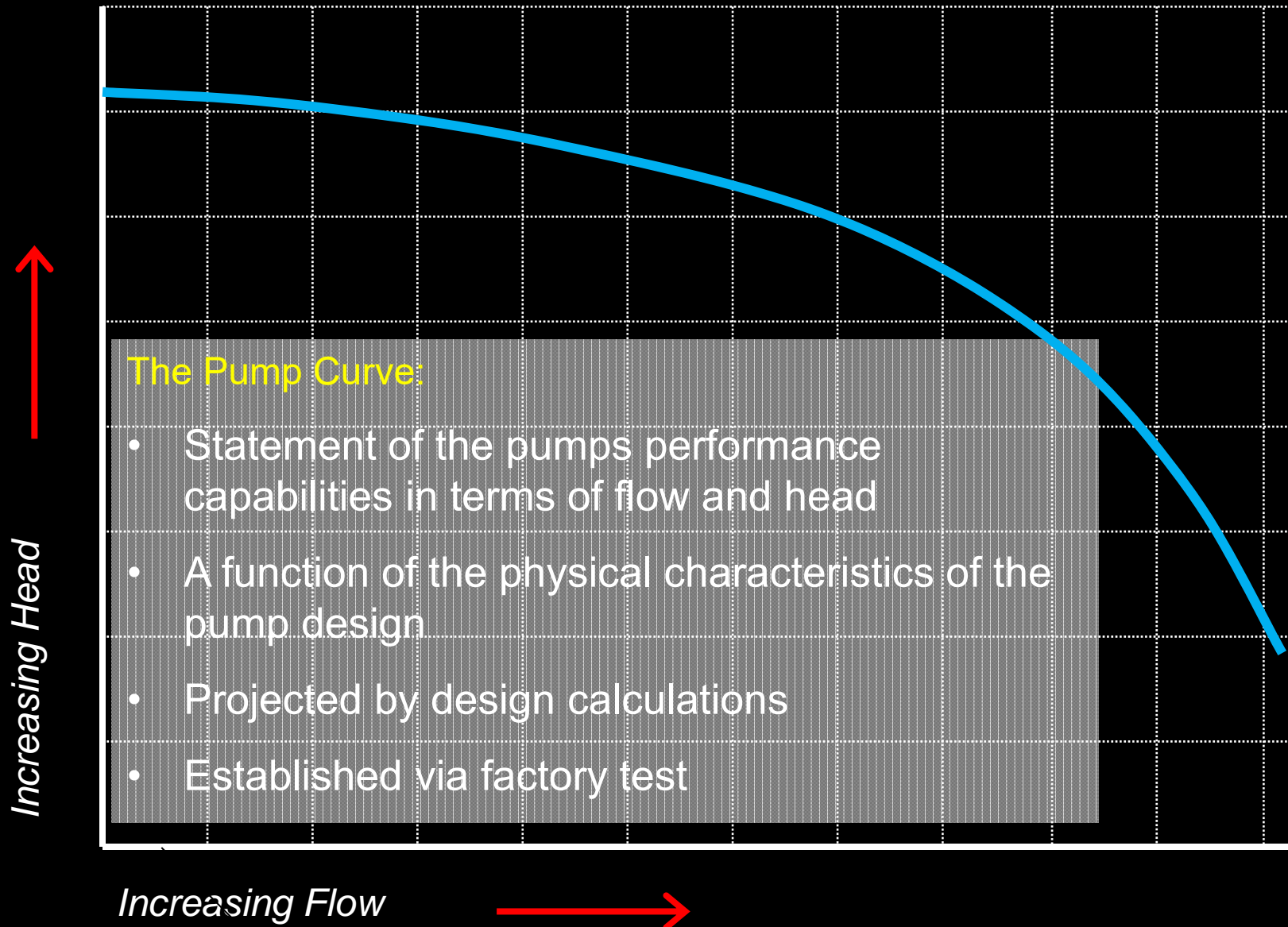
*head* = Pump head in feet water column

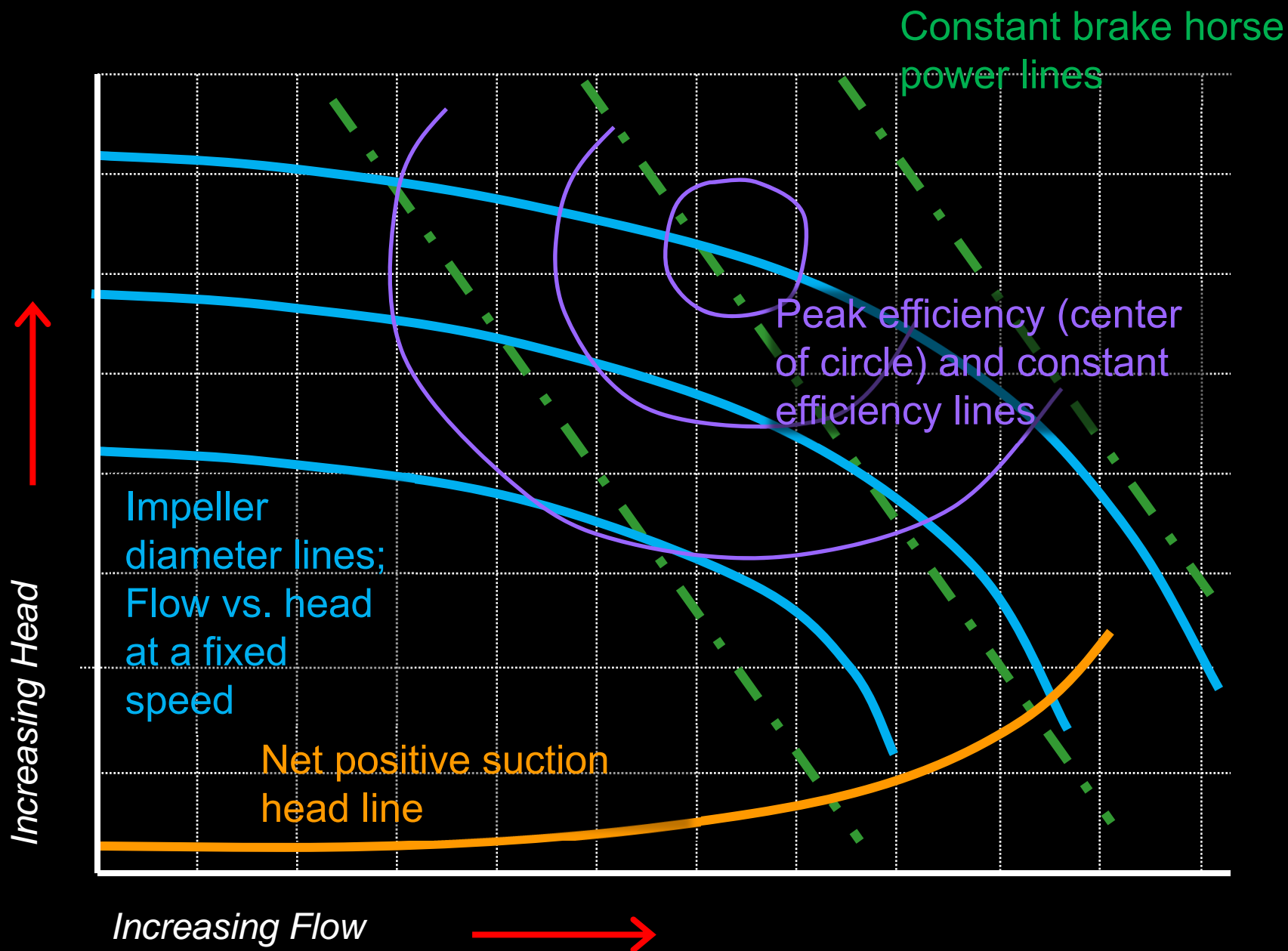
3,960 = A units conversion constant

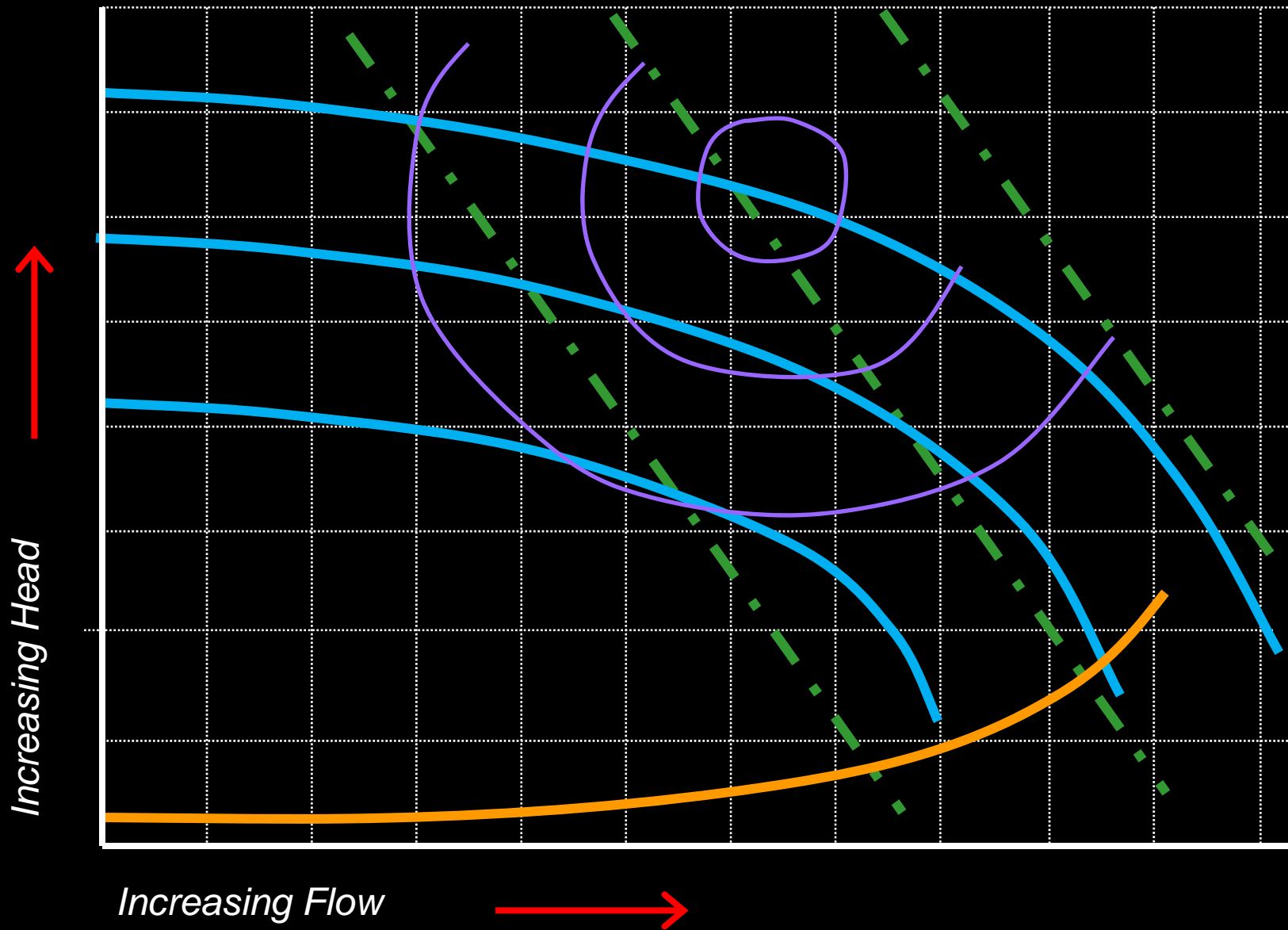
$\eta_{pump}$  = Pump efficiency; .4 - .65 for small pumps,

.75 - .85 for large pumps

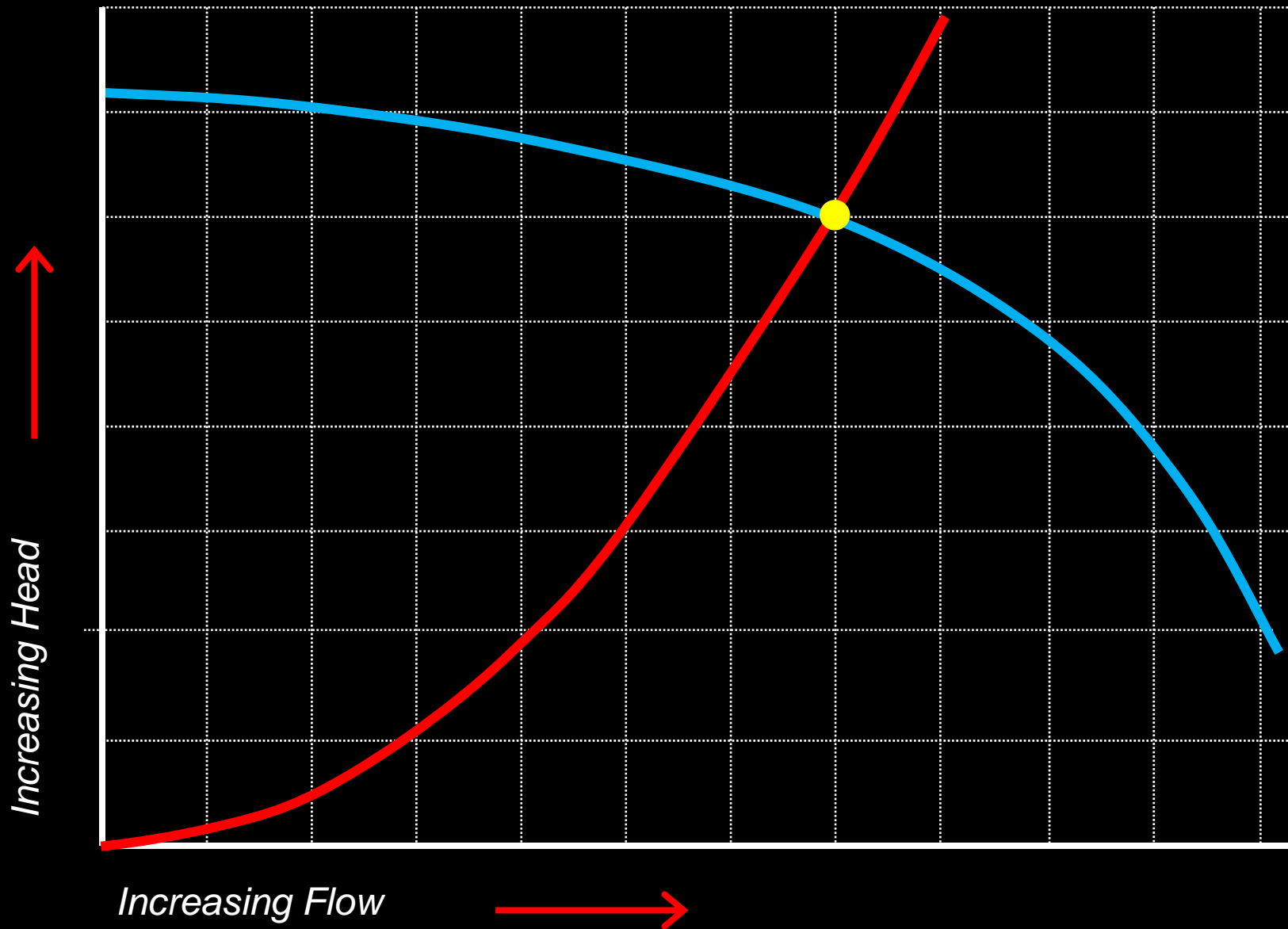
Divide by motor efficiency and multiply by .746 kW  
per horse power to get killoWatts

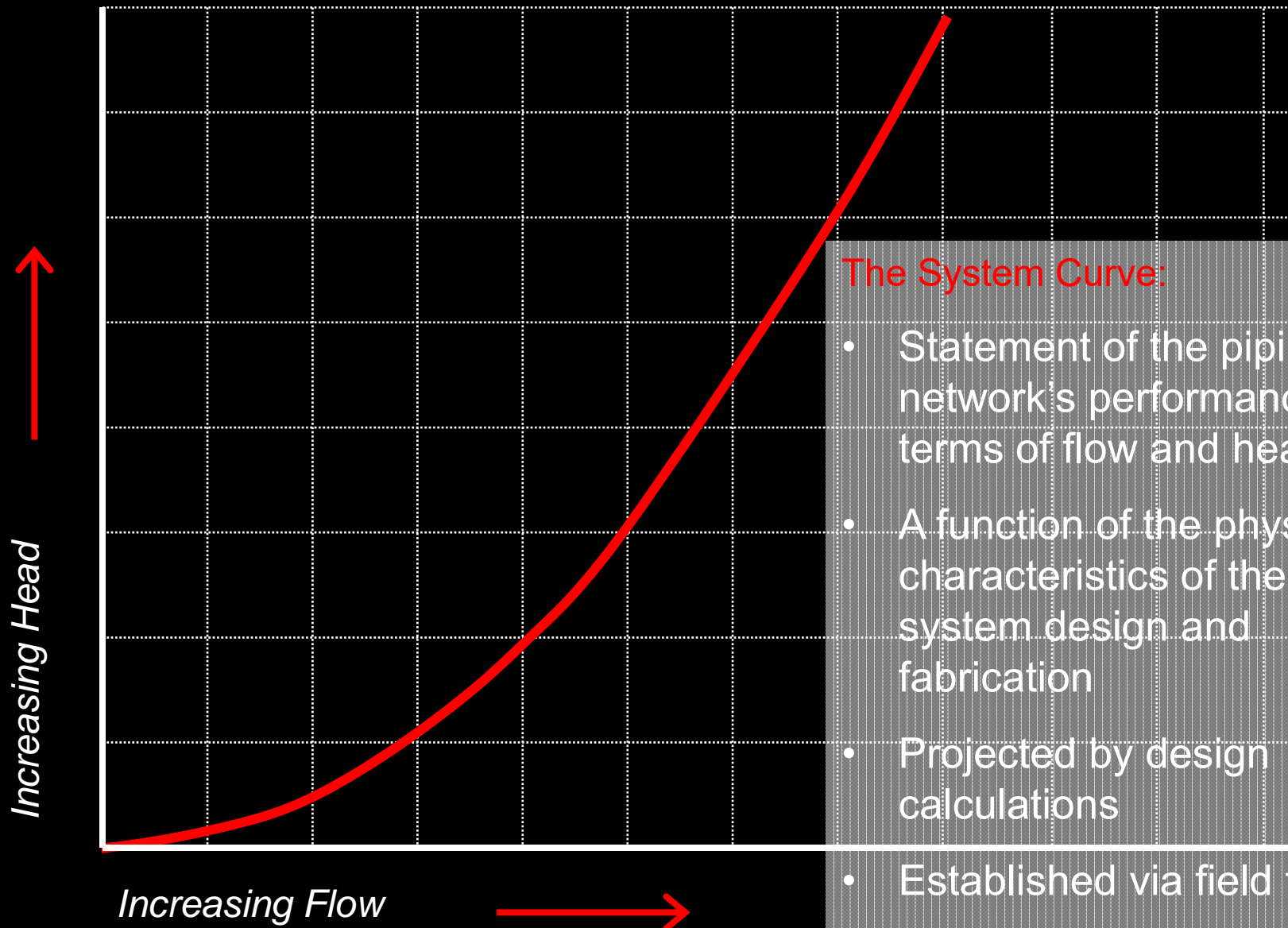






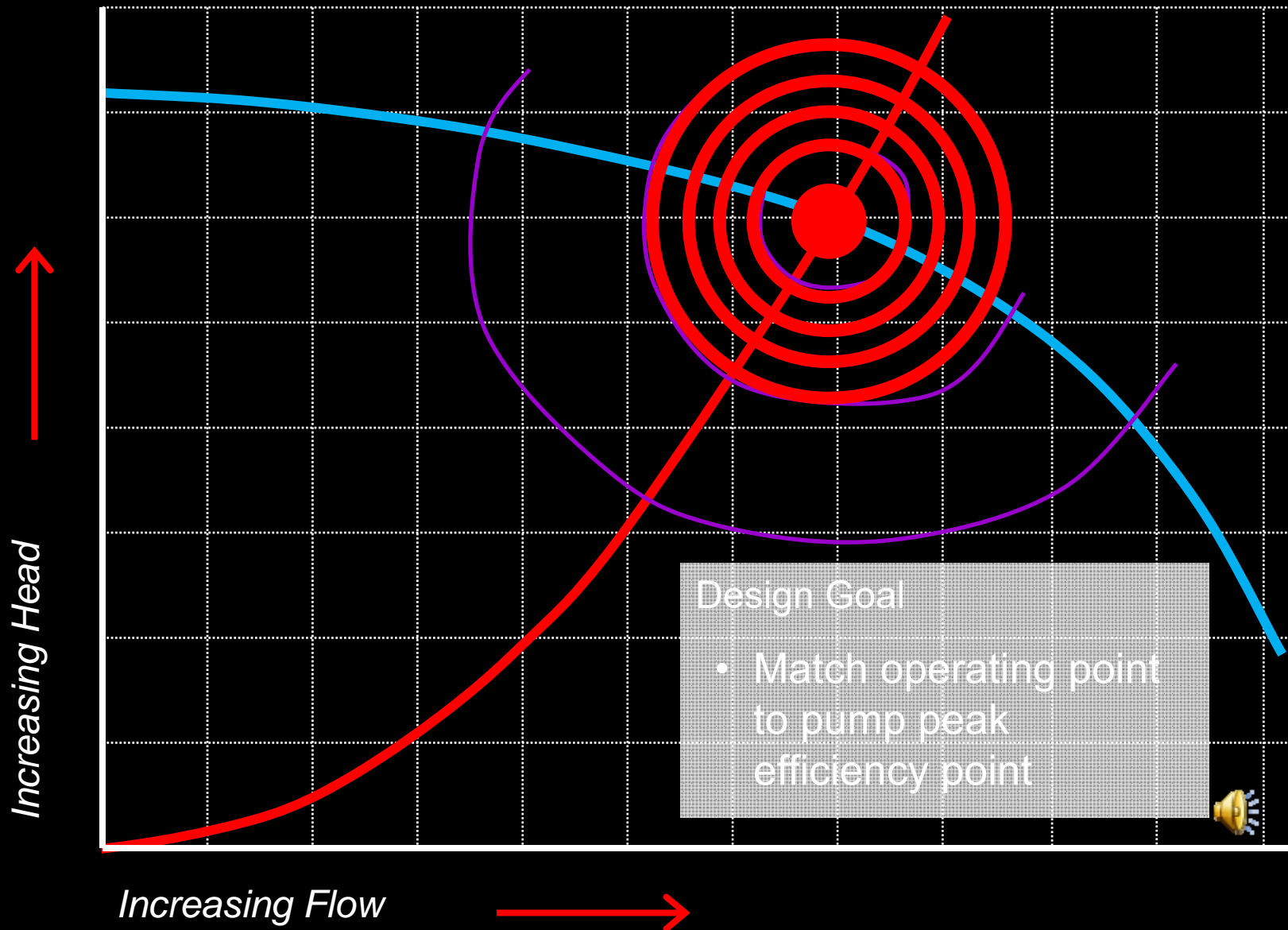






### The System Curve:

- Statement of the piping network's performance in terms of flow and head
- A function of the physical characteristics of the system design and fabrication
- Projected by design calculations
- Established via field test



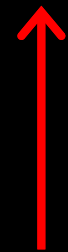
# Pump Performance Optimization Options as the Demand for Flow Varies

Target Flow Rate

Option 1 – Throttling

- Power reduced
- Efficiency reduced

*Control systems can throttle pumps*



Increasing Head

Increasing Flow





# Pump Performance Optimization Options as the Demand for Flow Varies

Target Flow Rate

Smaller Impeller

Even Smaller Impeller

Option 2 – Trim Impeller

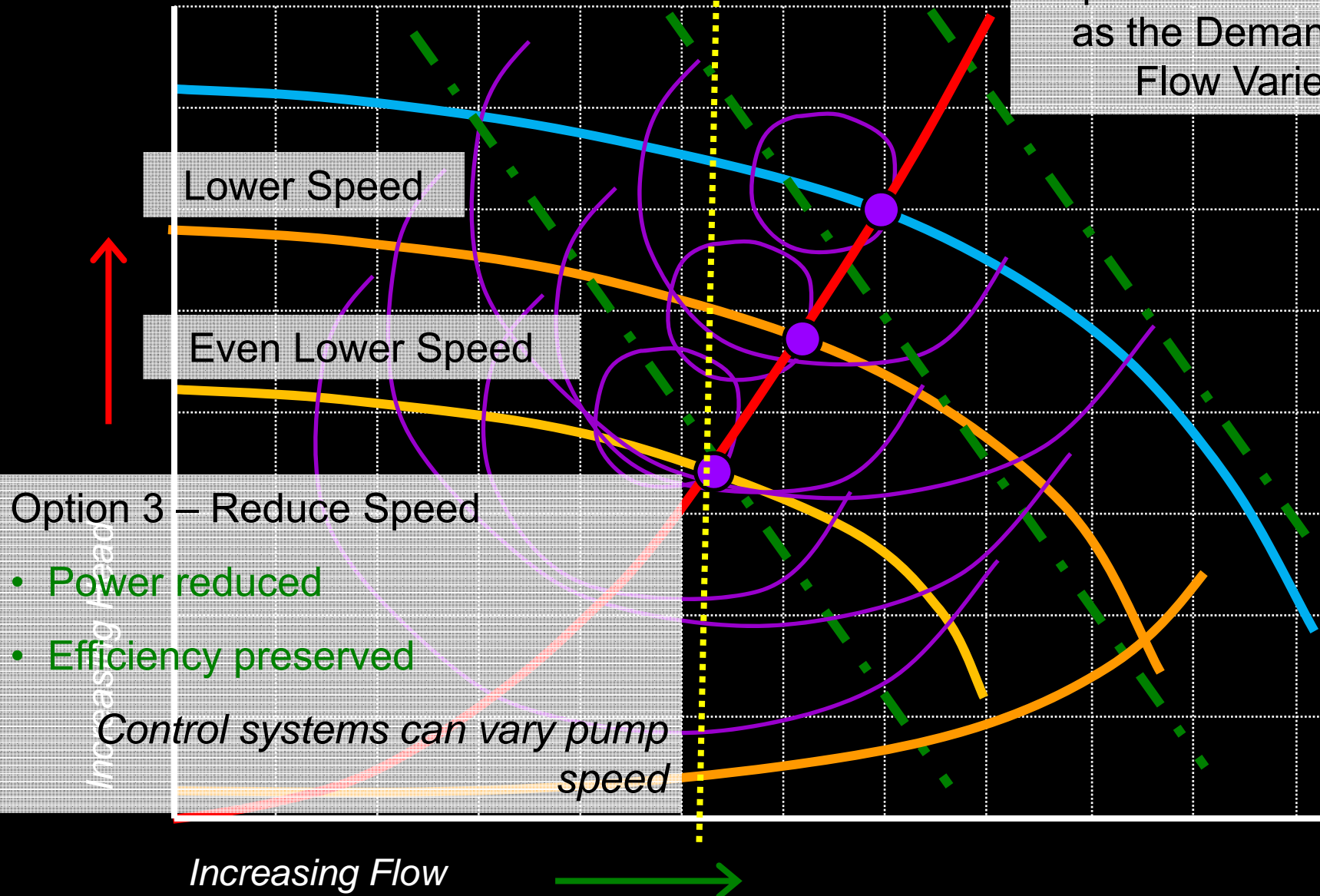
- Power reduced
- Efficiency reduced

Control systems can't trim impellers  
(unless they are CNC control  
systems)

Increasing Flow

Target Flow Rate

Pump Performance  
Optimization Options  
as the Demand for  
Flow Varies



# Pump Performance Optimization Bottom Lines

1. The control system is a key player with regard to reducing pump energy to match it to the current load condition
2. If the cooling design condition is the ASHRAE 0.4% design condition, then the current load condition will be different from design 99.6% of the time



# Parallel Pumps; a Common HVAC Application

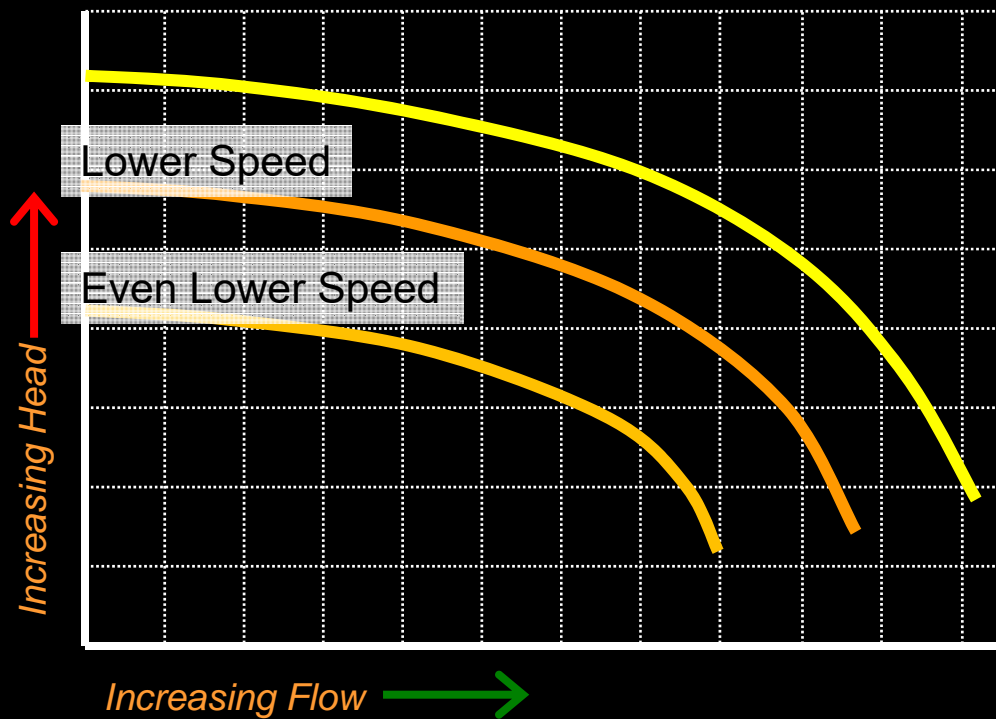
Reliability and redundancy  
Incremental capacity steps

- Equipment requirement
- Project phasing

Dimensional constraints  
Future provisions

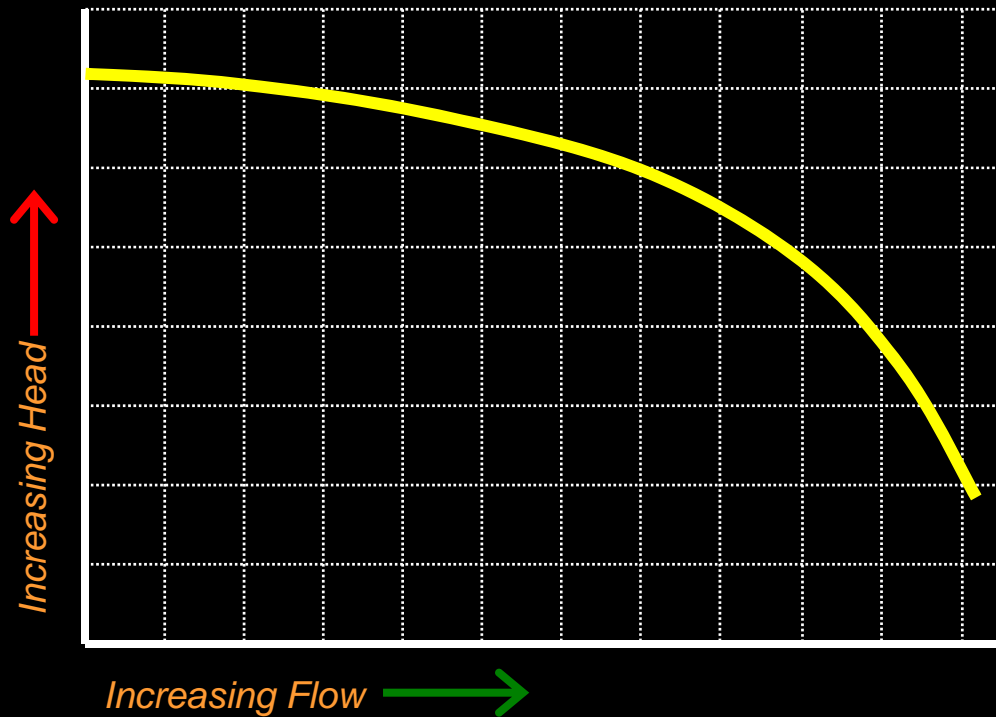


# Parallel Pumps



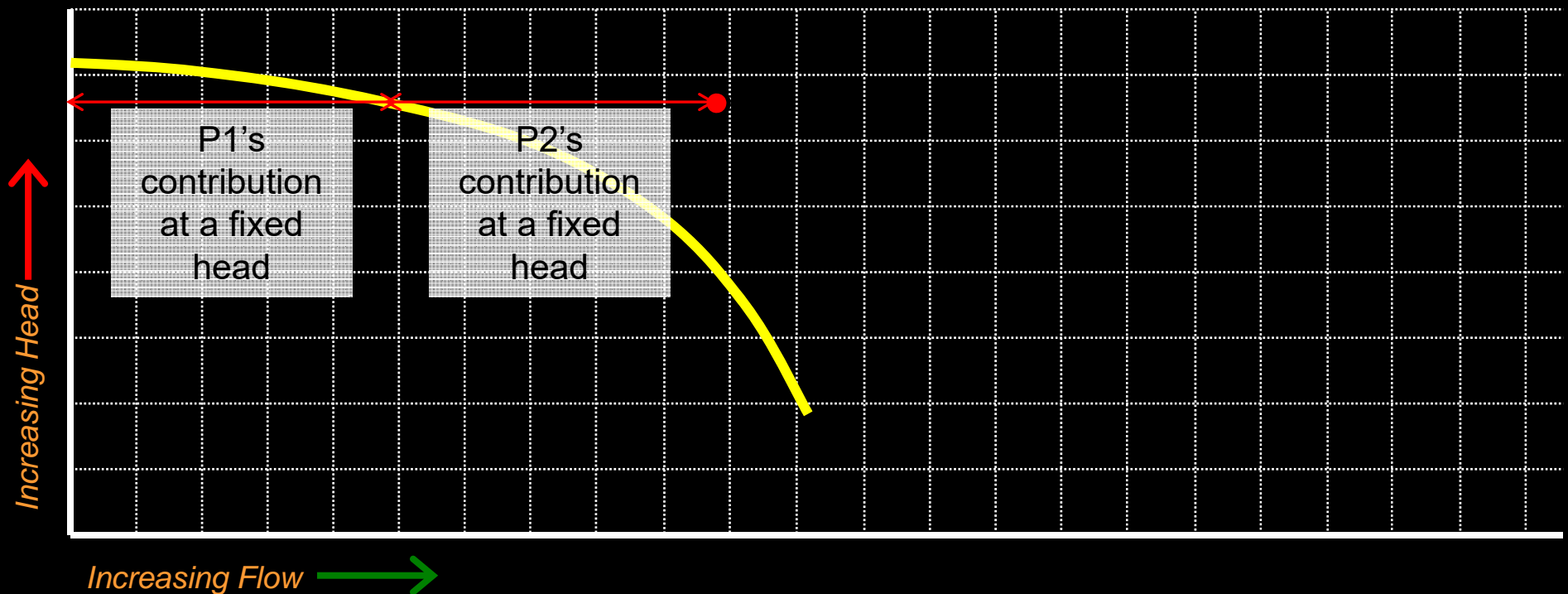
*Start with the curve for a single pump at a number of speeds*

# Parallel Pumps



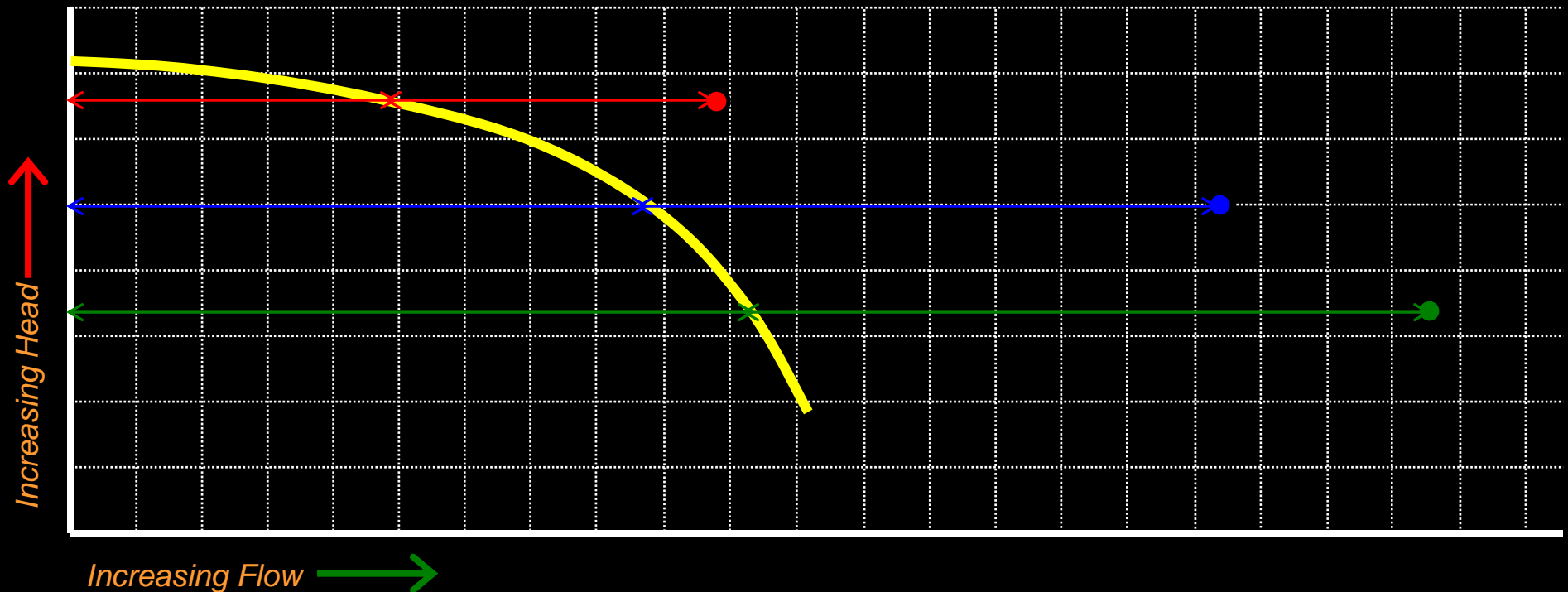
*Focusing on the full speed curve ...*

# Parallel Pumps



*Construct the curve for the same pump at the same speed operating in parallel by doubling the flow at different heads*

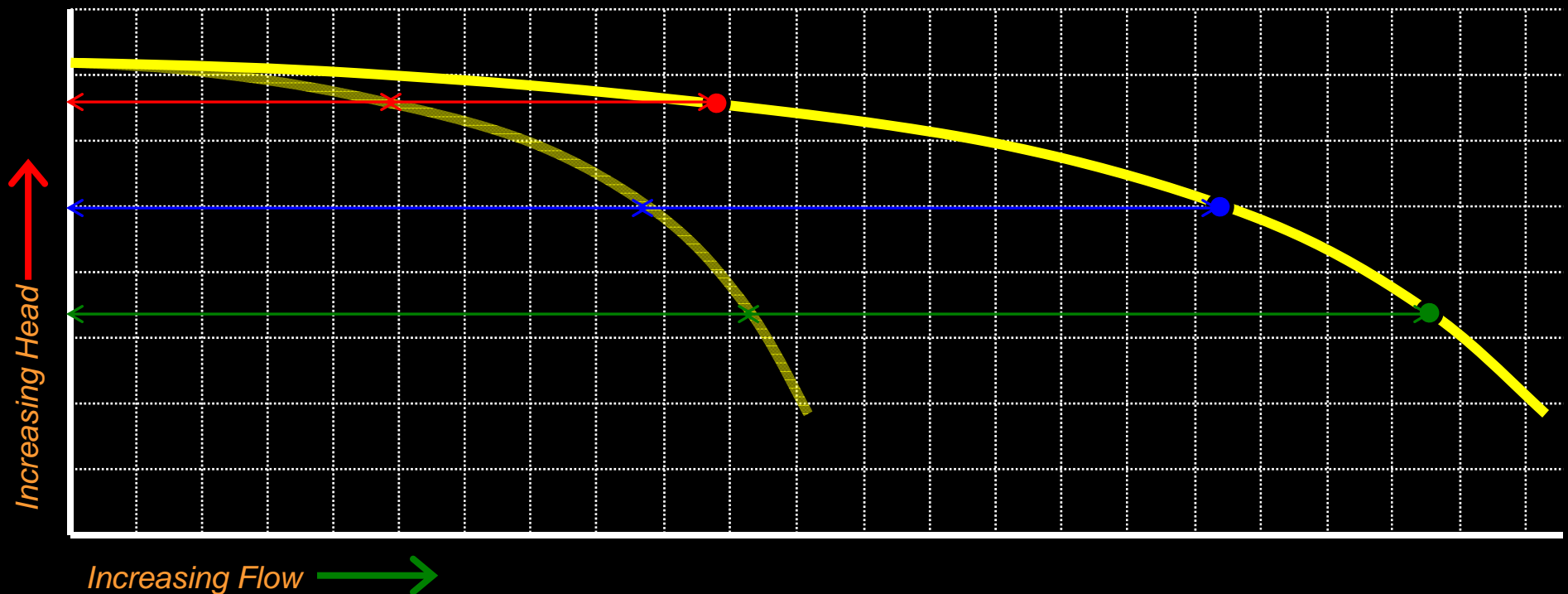
# Parallel Pumps



*Construct the curve for the same pump at the same speed operating in parallel by doubling the flow at different heads*

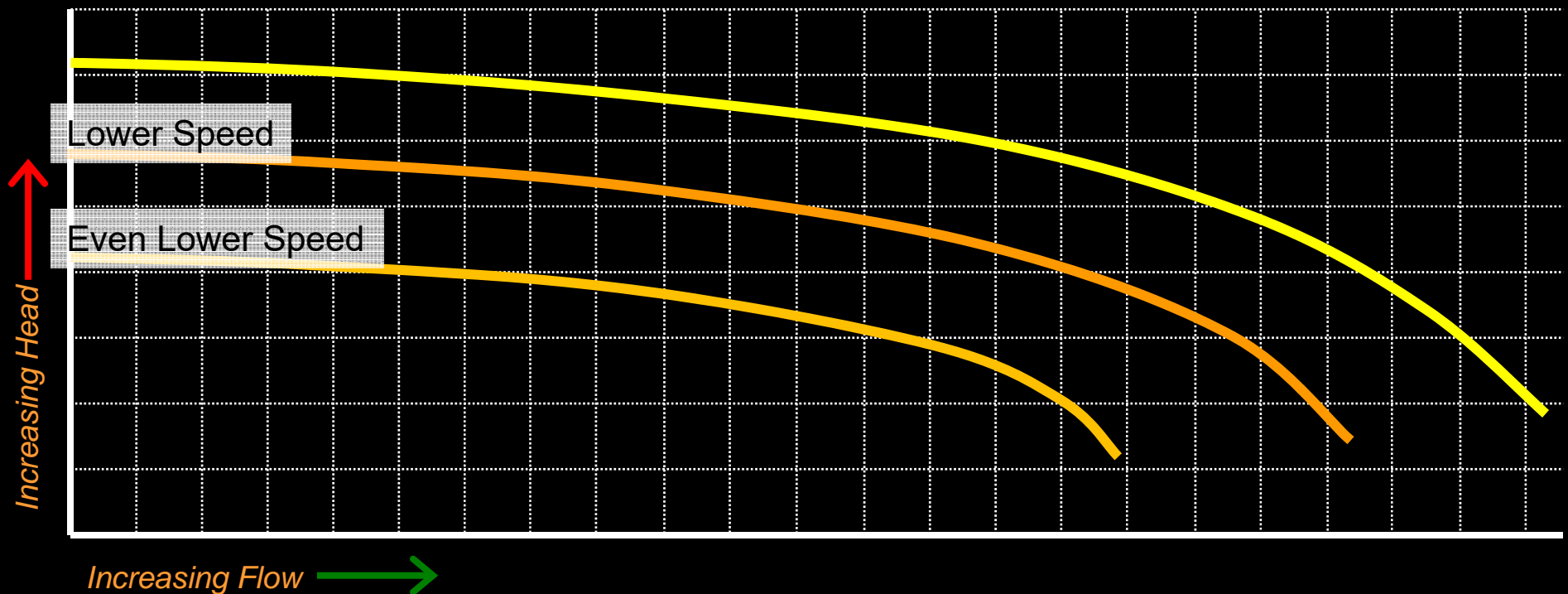


# Parallel Pumps



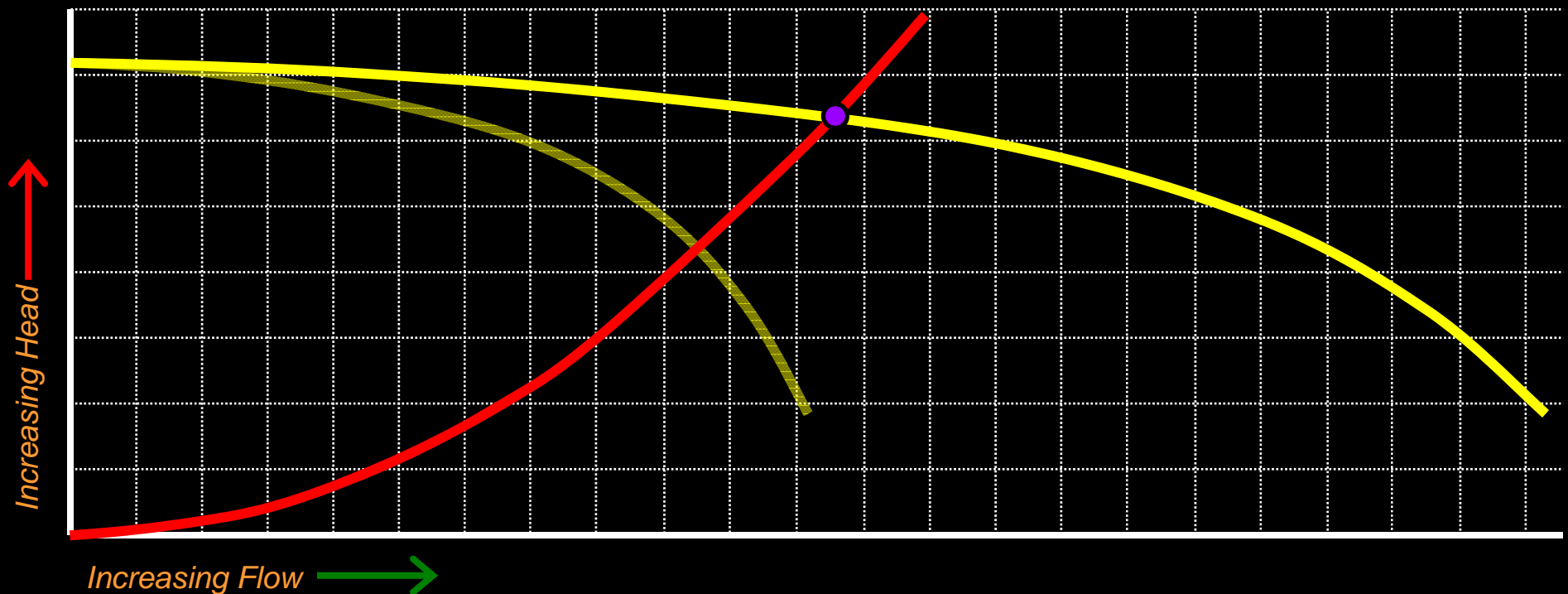
*Construct the curve for the same pump at the same speed operating in parallel by doubling the flow at different heads*

# Parallel Pumps



*Varying the speed of both pumps together so they operate at the same speed is similar to the effect for either pump operating on its own; a family of similarly shaped curves*

# Parallel Pumps



*If both pumps are operating at the same speed and one fails, the operating point shifts down the system curve to the point where the single pump curve crosses it; typically more than 50% of the original flow but at less head*

# Bottom Lines

1. Centrifugal machines are very common in our systems
  - a. They operate on a fairly basic principle
  - b. If you understand the physics of one particular type, then you probably have a pretty good basic understanding of the others
2. There is more than one way to optimize a centrifugal machine
  - a. Not a one size fits all thing
  - b. Control systems have an important role to play in many of the optimization strategies
3. Parallel pumps and fans have some interesting interactions that we can leverage if we understand them