



US010385701B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Kareff et al.

(10) **Patent No.: US 10,385,701 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: Aug. 20, 2019**

(54) **DAMPER PIN FOR A TURBINE BLADE**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 977 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **14/844,317**

(22) Filed: **Sep. 3, 2015**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2017/0067348 A1 Mar. 9, 2017

(51) **Int. Cl.**
F01D 5/22 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **F01D 5/22** (2013.01); **F05D 2220/32**
(2013.01); **F05D 2250/25** (2013.01); **Y02T**
50/671 (2013.01); **Y02T 50/673** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC F01D 5/22; F01D 5/24; F05D 2220/32;
F05D 2250/25; Y02T 50/671; Y02T
50/673

USPC 416/145, 190
See application file for complete search history.

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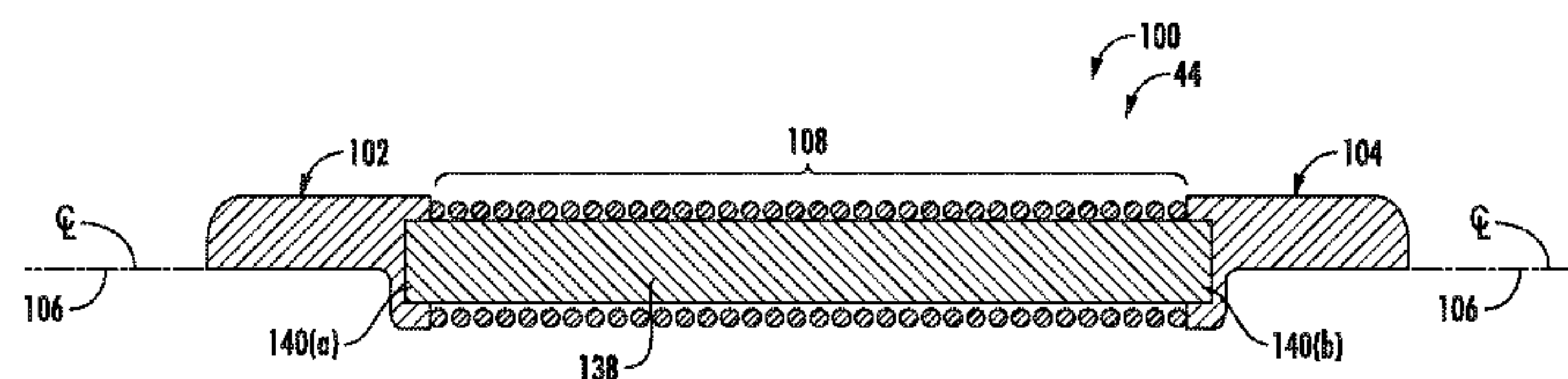
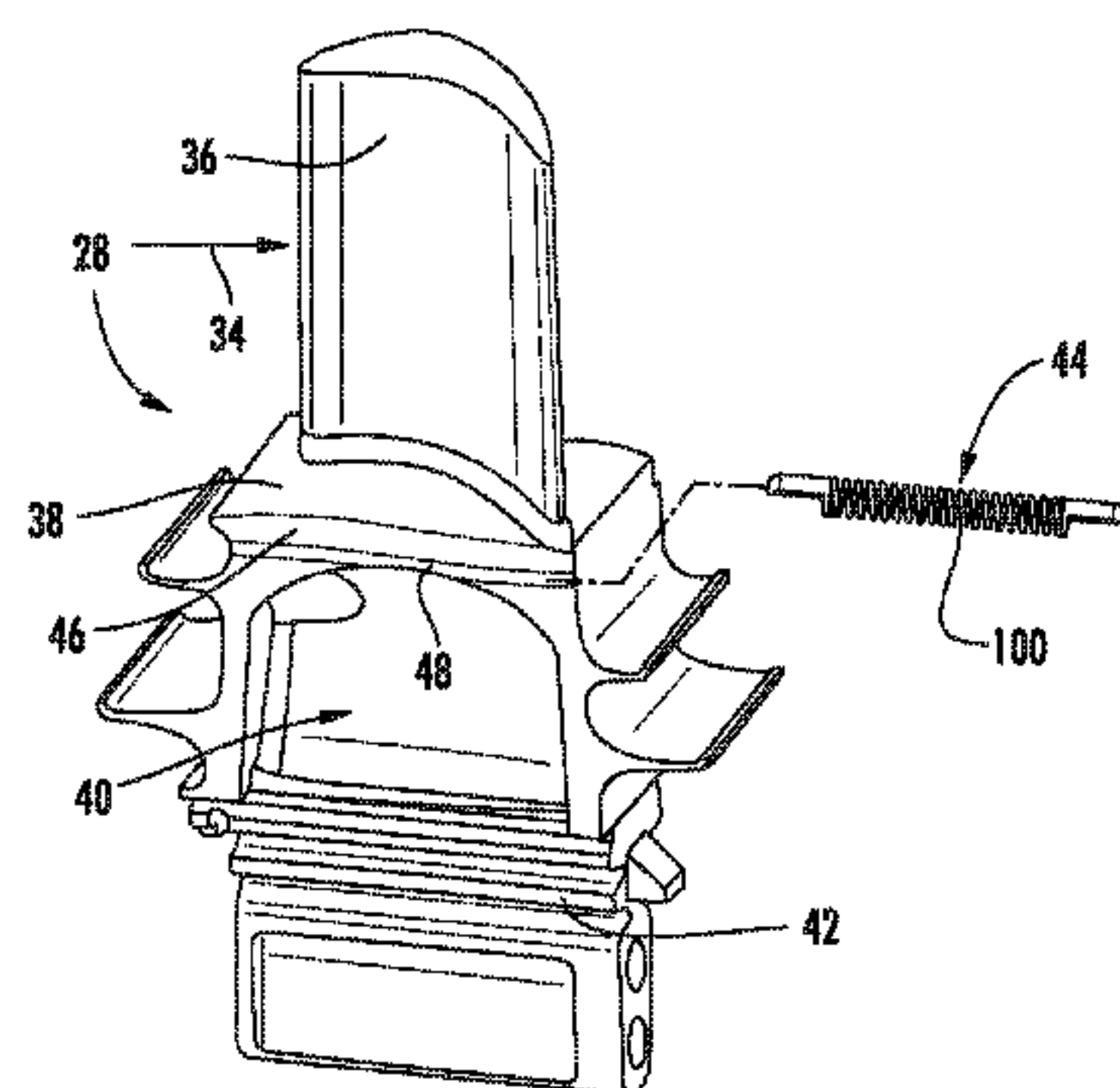
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A damper pin for damping adjacent turbine blades coupled to a rotor shaft includes a first end portion that is axially spaced from a second end portion and a spring member that extends axially from an inner surface of the first end portion to an inner surface of the second end portion. The first end portion, the spring member and the second end portion define a generally arcuate top portion of the damper pin. The top portion is configured to contact with a groove defined between the adjacent turbine blades.

14 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets



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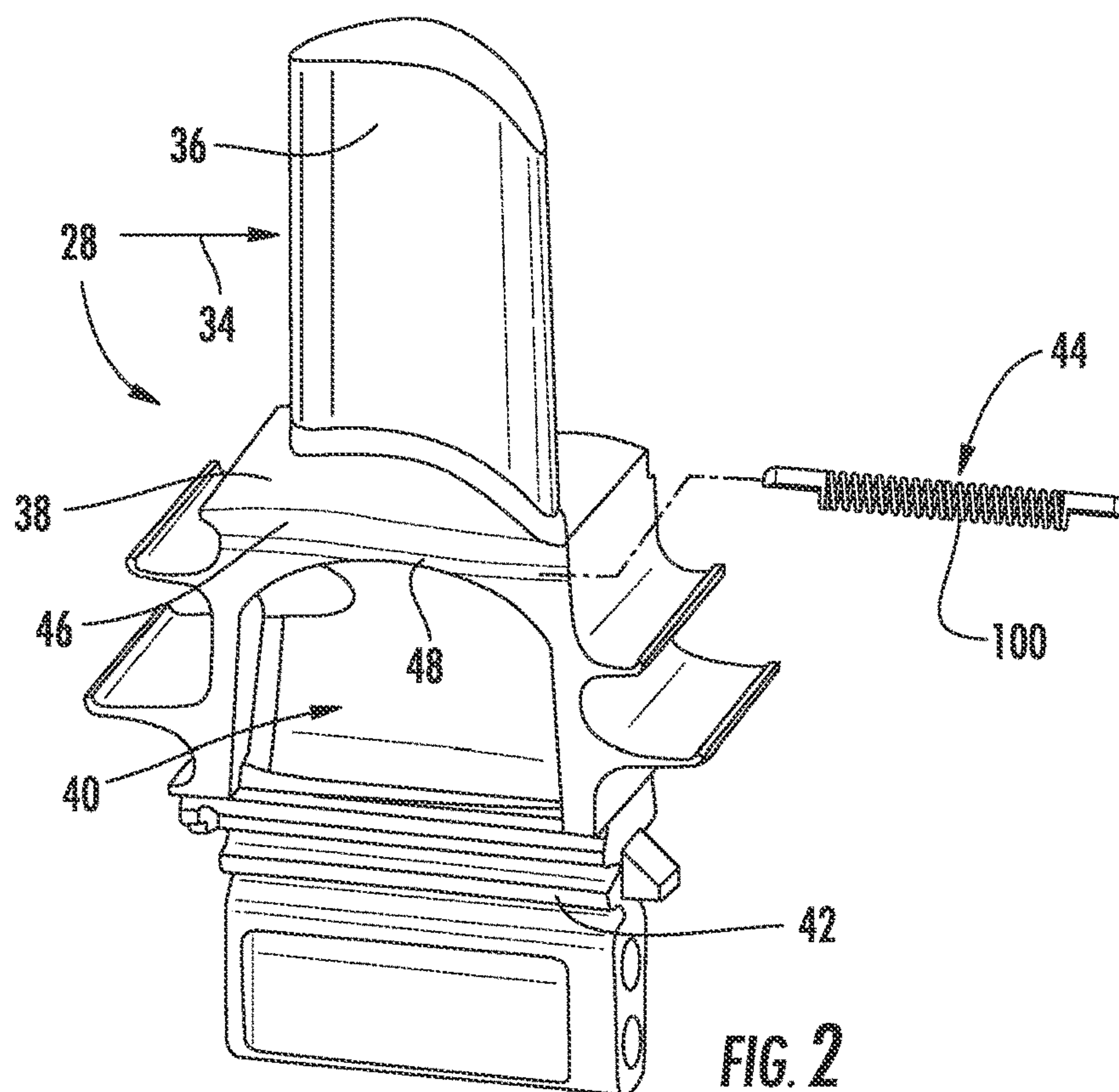
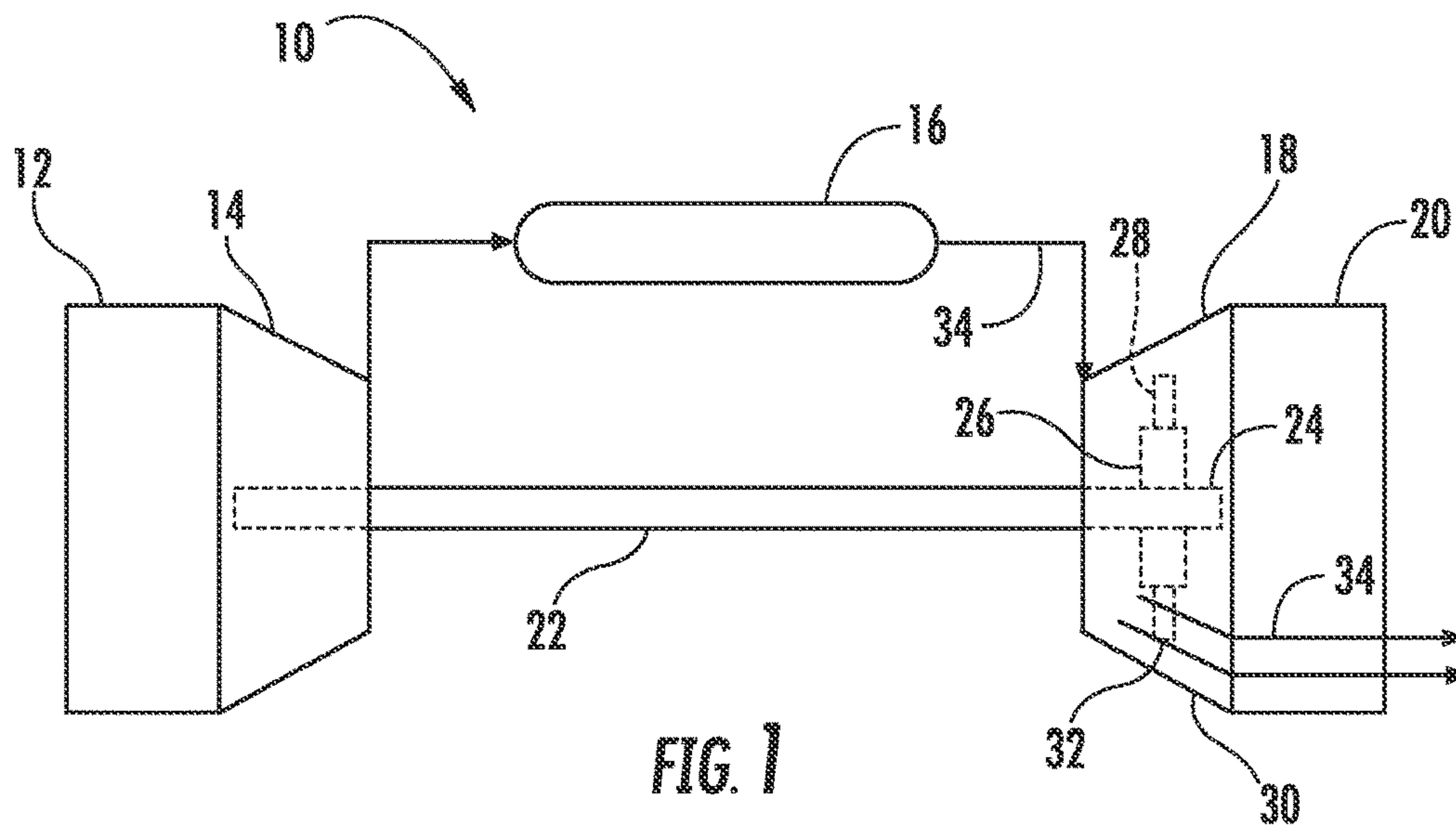
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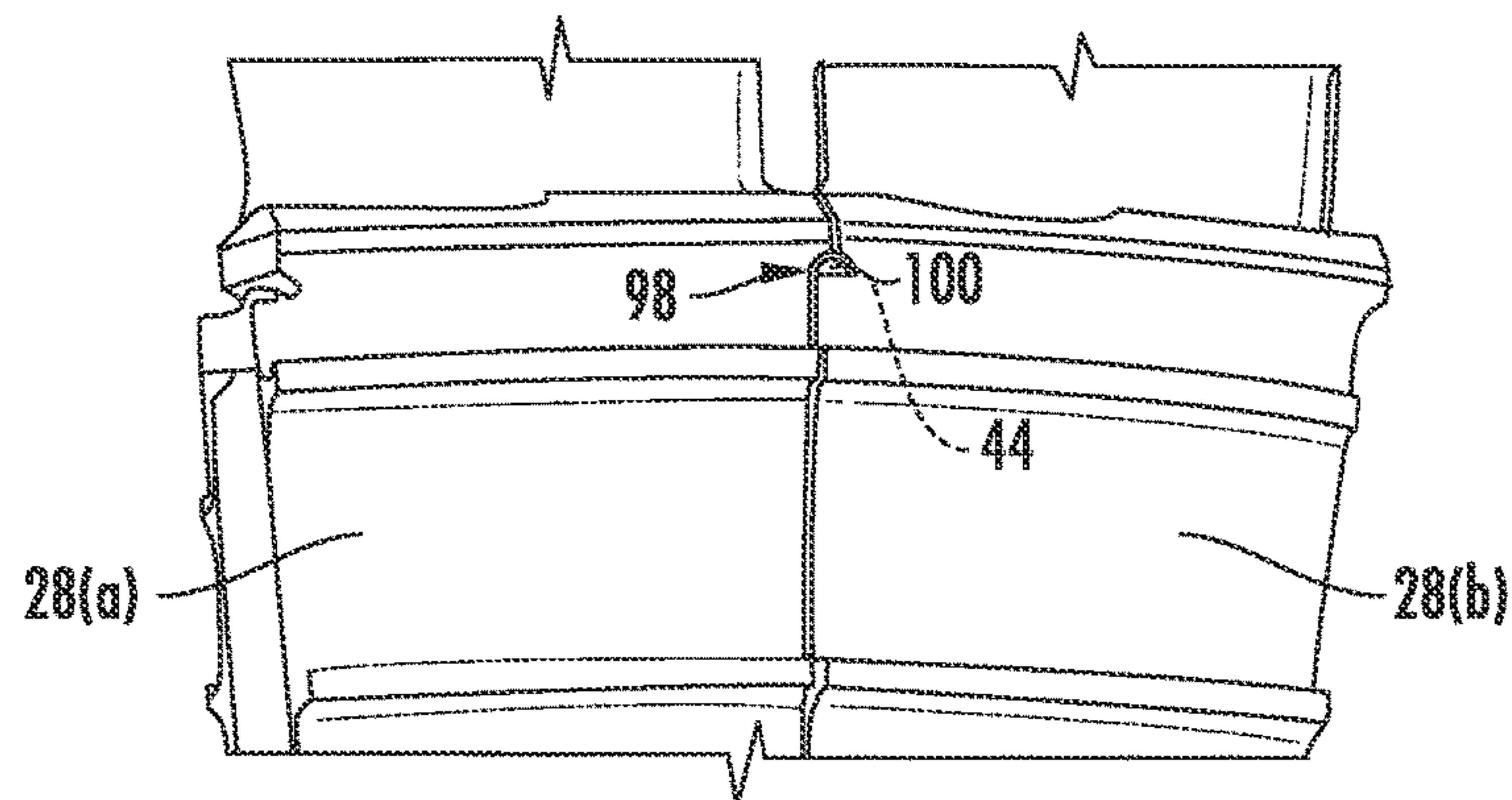


FIG. 3

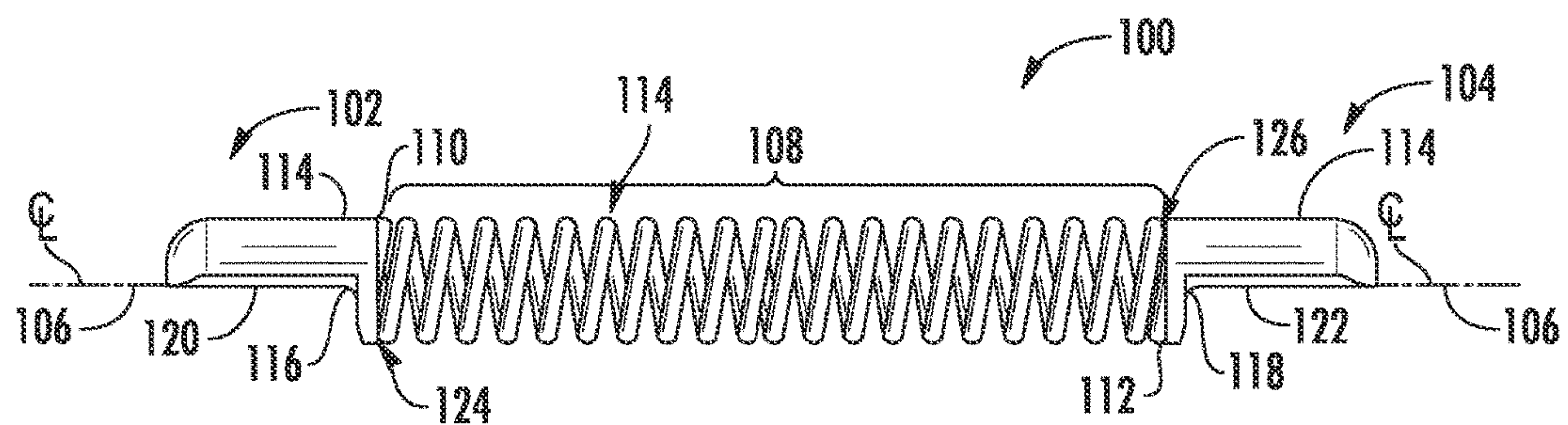


FIG. 4

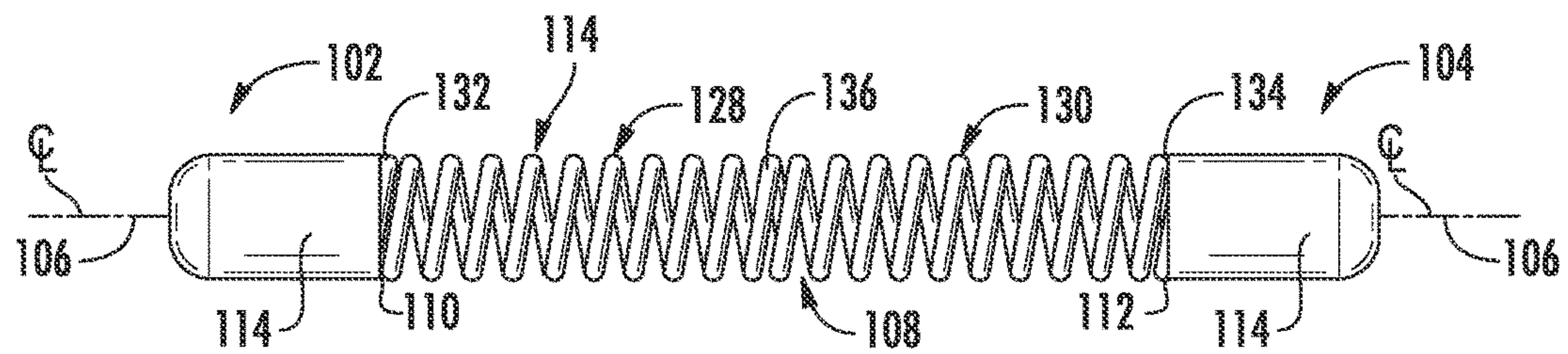
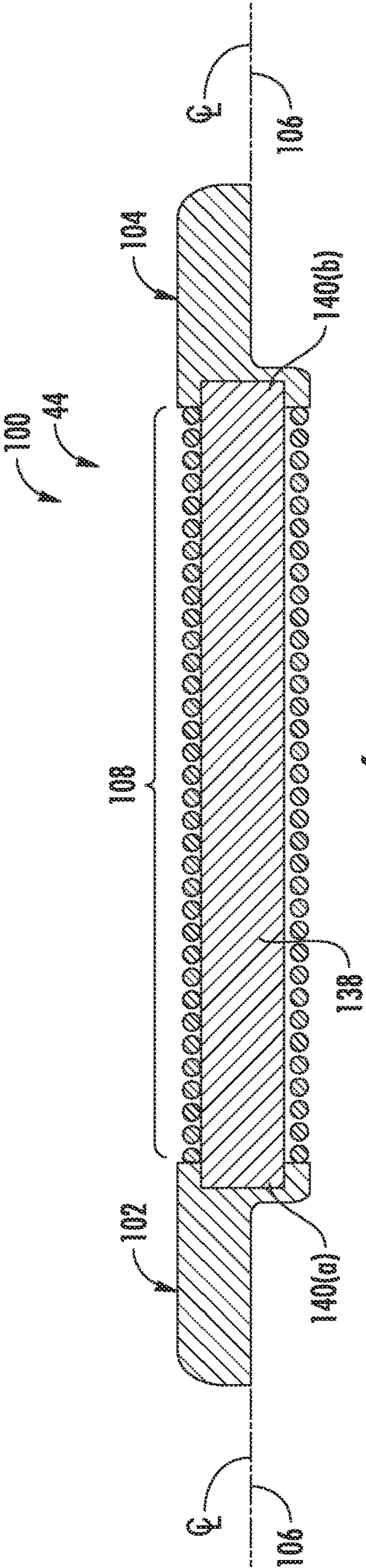


FIG. 5



DAMPER PIN FOR A TURBINE BLADE**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention generally relates to a turbomachine having multiple circumferentially aligned turbine blades. More particularly, this invention involves a damper pin having a spring member for providing vibration damping between adjacent turbine blades.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A turbine blade, also known as a turbine bucket or turbine rotor blade, converts energy from a flowing fluid such as hot combustion gas or steam into mechanical energy by causing a rotor shaft of a turbomachine to rotate. As the turbomachine transitions through various operating modes, the turbine blades are subjected to both mechanical and thermal stresses.

A turbine blade generally includes an airfoil that extends radially outwardly from a platform, a shank that extends radially inwardly from the platform and a dovetail or mounting portion that extends radially inwardly from the shank. The dovetail of each turbine blade is secured within a complementary slot defined in a rotor wheel or disk. The rotor wheel is coupled to the rotor shaft.

During engine operation, vibrations may be introduced into the turbine blades. For example, fluctuations in flow of the hot combustion gases or steam may cause them to vibrate. One basic design consideration for turbomachine designers is to avoid or to minimize resonance with natural frequencies of the turbine blades and the dynamic stresses produced by forced response and/or aero-elastic instabilities, thus controlling high cycle fatigue of the turbine blades. In order to improve the high cycle fatigue life of a turbine blade, vibration dampers are typically provided below and/or between the platforms to frictionally dissipate vibratory energy and reduce the corresponding amplitude of vibration during operation. The amount of vibrational energy that is removed by the vibration damper is a function of the dynamic weight of the vibration damper and the reaction loads.

Although known dampers may be largely adequate during typical operations, there is a desire to improve overall damper effectiveness. Prior attempts to accomplish damping of vibrations have included round damper pins, sheet metal flat dampers, or complex wedge shaped dampers. Often true damper performance of these types of dampers is not known until the first engine test. However, at that time, the damper pocket geometry in the turbine blades is locked in by hard tooling. Thus, if the damper does not perform as expected, then a potentially expensive tooling rework may be required. Accordingly, there is desire for a damping pin that provides a natural frequency tuning tool for resonant mode excitation avoidance and that enables independent mode tuning options without necessitating changes to the design of an existing turbine blade.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Aspects and advantages of the invention are set forth below in the following description, or may be obvious from the description, or may be learned through practice of the invention.

One embodiment of the present invention is a damper pin for damping adjacent turbine blades coupled to a rotor shaft. The damper pin includes a first end portion that is axially

spaced from a second end portion and a spring member that extends axially from an inner surface of the first end portion to an inner surface of the second end portion. The first end portion, the spring member and the second end portion define a generally arcuate top portion of the damper pin. The top portion is configured to contact with a groove defined between the adjacent turbine blades.

Another embodiment of the present invention is a turbine engine. The turbine engine includes a rotor shaft that extends axially within the turbine engine and an adjacent pair of turbine blades that are coupled to the rotor shaft. Each turbine blade at least partially defines a groove that extends along a slash face of the corresponding turbine blade. The turbine engine further includes a damper pin that is disposed within the groove between the adjacent turbine blades. The damper pin comprises a first end portion that is axially spaced from a second end portion and a spring member that extends axially from an inner surface of the first end portion to an inner surface of the second end portion. The first end portion, the spring member and the second end portion define a generally arcuate top portion of the damper pin. The top portion is configured to contact with the groove defined between the adjacent turbine blades.

Those of ordinary skill in the art will better appreciate the features and aspects of such embodiments, and others, upon review of the specification.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A full and enabling disclosure of the present invention, including the best mode thereof to one skilled in the art, is set forth more particularly in the remainder of the specification, including reference to the accompanying figures, in which:

FIG. 1 illustrates a functional diagram of an exemplary gas turbine as may incorporate at least one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of an exemplary turbine blade according to at least one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a schematic illustration of a damper pin disposed between circumferentially adjacent turbine blades according to at least one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a side view of an exemplary damper pin according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a top view of the exemplary damper pin as shown in FIG. 4; and

FIG. 6 is a cross sectioned side view of an exemplary damper pin according to one embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Reference will now be made in detail to present embodiments of the invention, one or more examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. The detailed description uses numerical and letter designations to refer to features in the drawings. Like or similar designations in the drawings and description have been used to refer to like or similar parts of the invention. As used herein, the terms “first”, “second”, and “third” may be used interchangeably to distinguish one component from another and are not intended to signify location or importance of the individual components.

The terms “upstream” and “downstream” refer to the relative direction with respect to fluid flow in a fluid path-

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way. For example, “upstream” refers to the direction from which the fluid flows, and “downstream” refers to the direction to which the fluid flows. The term “radially” refers to the relative direction that is substantially perpendicular to an axial centerline of a particular component, and the term “axially” refers to the relative direction that is substantially parallel and/or coaxially aligned to an axial centerline of a particular component.

Each example is provided by way of explanation of the invention, not limitation of the invention. In fact, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that modifications and variations can be made in the present invention without departing from the scope or spirit thereof. For instance, features illustrated or described as part of one embodiment may be used on another embodiment to yield a still further embodiment. Thus, it is intended that the present invention covers such modifications and variations as come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents. Although an industrial or land based gas turbine is shown and described herein, the present invention as shown and described herein is not limited to a land based and/or industrial gas turbine unless otherwise specified in the claims. For example, the invention as described herein may be used in any type of turbomachine including but not limited to a steam turbine, an aircraft gas turbine or marine gas turbine.

Referring now to the drawings, FIG. 1 illustrates a schematic diagram of one embodiment of a gas turbine 10. The gas turbine 10 generally includes an inlet section 12, a compressor section 14 disposed downstream of the inlet section 12, a plurality of combustors (not shown) within a combustor section 16 disposed downstream of the compressor section 14, a turbine section 18 disposed downstream of the combustor section 16 and an exhaust section 20 disposed downstream of the turbine section 18. Additionally, the gas turbine 10 may include one or more shafts 22 coupled between the compressor section 14 and the turbine section 18.

The turbine section 18 may generally include a rotor shaft 24 having a plurality of rotor disks 26 (one of which is shown) and a plurality of rotor blades 28 extending radially outwardly from and being interconnected to the rotor disk 26. Each rotor disk 26 in turn, may be coupled to a portion of the rotor shaft 24 that extends through the turbine section 18. The turbine section 18 further includes an outer casing 30 that circumferentially surrounds the rotor shaft 24 and the rotor blades 28, thereby at least partially defining a hot gas path 32 through the turbine section 18.

During operation, a working fluid such as air flows through the inlet section 12 and into the compressor section 14 where the air is progressively compressed, thus providing pressurized air to the combustors of the combustion section 16. The pressurized air is mixed with fuel and burned within each combustor to produce combustion gases 34. The combustion gases 34 flow through the hot gas path 32 from the combustor section 16 into the turbine section 18, wherein energy (kinetic and/or thermal) is transferred from the combustion gases 34 to the rotor blades 28, thus causing the rotor shaft 24 to rotate. The mechanical rotational energy may then be used to power the compressor section 14 and/or to generate electricity. The combustion gases 34 exiting the turbine section 18 may then be exhausted from the gas turbine 10 via the exhaust section 20.

FIG. 2 illustrates a conventional turbine blade or bucket 28 including an airfoil 36, a platform 38, a shank 40 and a dovetail or mounting portion 42. FIG. 3 provides a downstream view of a pair of circumferentially adjacent turbine

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blades 28(a), 28(b). As shown in FIG. 2, the dovetail 42 is utilized to secure the turbine blade 28 to a periphery of the rotor disk 26 (FIG. 1), as is well understood in the art. The platform 38 defines an inward flow boundary for the combustion gases 34 flowing through the hot gas path 32 of the turbine section 18 (FIG. 1). In various embodiments of the present invention, a damper pin 44 is located along one axial edge (or slash face) 46 adjacent to (i.e., radially inward of) the turbine blade platform 38. It will be appreciated that a similar damper pin 44 is located between each adjacent pair of turbine blades 28(a), 28(b) (FIG. 3) on the rotor disk 26 (FIG. 1) as apparent from FIG. 3. In particular embodiments, as shown in FIG. 2, the damper pin 44 is located in an elongated groove 48 (FIG. 1) that extends along the entire slash face 46 of the turbine blade 28.

The damper pin 44 serves as a vibration damper. When installed, as shown in FIG. 3, the damper pin 44 is positioned between the adjacent turbine blades 28(a), 28(b). In operation, the damper pin 44 frictionally dissipates vibratory energy and reduces corresponding amplitude of vibration. The amount of vibrational energy that is removed by the damper pin 44 is a function several factors including but not limited to the dynamic weight of the damper pin 44, the geometry of the damper pin 44 and the reaction loads between the adjacent turbine blades 28(a), 28(b).

FIG. 4 provides a side view of an exemplary damper pin 100 according to one embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 5 provides a top view of the damper pin 100 as shown in FIG. 4. It is to be understood that damper pin 100 shown in FIG. 4 may be substituted for damper pin 44 as shown in FIGS. 2 and 3.

In one embodiment, as shown collectively in FIGS. 4 and 5, the damper pin 100 includes a first end portion 102 axially spaced from a second end portion 104 with respect to an axial centerline 106 of the damper pin 100. In particular embodiments, the first end portion 102 and the second end portion 104 may be coaxially aligned with respect to centerline 106.

As shown in FIGS. 4 and 5, the damper pin 100 further includes a spring member 108 that extends axially from an inner surface 110 of the first end portion 102 to an inner surface 112 of the second end portion 104. The first end portion 102, the spring member 108 and the second end portion 104 define a generally arcuate top portion or surface 114 of the damper pin 100. The top portion 114 is generally configured (shaped and/or sized) to contact with a portion of the groove 48 defined between the adjacent turbine blades 28(a), 28(b).

In particular embodiments, as shown collectively in FIGS. 4 and 5, the first end portion 102 and/or the second end portion 104 of the damper pin 100 are substantially semi-cylindrical. As shown in FIG. 4, the first end portion 102 and/or the second end portion 104 may include shoulders 116, 118 respectfully. This configuration creates flat support surfaces 120, 122 that are adapted to rest on machined turbine blade platform surfaces or shoulders at opposite ends of the groove 48 formed in the turbine blade slash face 46, thereby providing support for the damper pin 100 while preventing undesirable excessive rotation during machine operation.

In particular embodiments, as shown in FIG. 4, opposing ends 124, 126 of the spring member 108 may be fixedly connected to the first end portion 102 and the second end portion 104 respectfully. In particular embodiments, the opposing ends 124, 126 of the spring member 108 may be

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engaged with or compressed against the inner surface **110** of the first end portion **102** and/or the inner surface **112** of the second end portion **104**.

In particular embodiments, as shown in FIGS. **4** and **5**, the spring member **108** is generally helical shaped. Although the spring member is illustrated in the figures as a helical or coil type spring, it is to be understood by one skilled in the art that the spring member **108** may be any suitable type spring such as but not limited to a wave spring or the like and that the invention is not limited to a helical or coil type spring member unless otherwise provided in the claims.

In particular embodiments, the spring member **108** may comprise of multiple springs coaxially aligned and extending between the first end portion **102** and the second end portion **104**. For example, in one embodiment, as shown in FIG. **5**, the spring member **108** comprises a first spring **128** coaxially aligned with a second spring **130**. The first spring **128** may be connected at one end **132** to the first end portion **102** and the second spring **130** may be connected at one end **134** to the second end portion **104**. The first and second springs **128**, **130** may be engaged at contact point **136** that is defined between the inner surface **110** of the first end portion **102** and the inner surface **112** of the second end portion **104**.

FIG. **6** is a cross sectional side view of an exemplary embodiment of the damper pin **100** according to one embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. **6**, the damper pin **100** may include a retention pin **138**. The retention pin **138** may be coaxially aligned with and disposed between the first end portion **102** and the second end portion **104**. The spring member **108** extends circumferentially around the retention pin **138**. The retention pin **138** may be seated within openings **140(a)**, **140(b)** defined by the first end portion **102** and the second end portion **104** respectively.

This written description uses examples to disclose the invention, including the best mode, and also to enable any person skilled in the art to practice the invention, including making and using any devices or systems and performing any incorporated methods. The patentable scope of the invention is defined by the claims, and may include other examples that occur to those skilled in the art. Such other examples are intended to be within the scope of the claims if they include structural elements that do not differ from the literal language of the claims, or if they include equivalent structural elements with insubstantial differences from the literal language of the claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A damper pin for damping adjacent turbine blades coupled to a rotor shaft, the damper pin comprising:

a first end portion axially aligned with and axially spaced from a second end portion;

a spring member that extends axially from an inner surface of the first end portion to an inner surface of the second end portion, wherein the first end portion, the spring member and the second end portion define a generally arcuate top portion of the damper pin configured to contact with a groove defined between the adjacent turbine blades,

a retention pin coaxially aligned with and disposed between the first end portion and the second end portion, wherein the spring member extends circum-

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ferentially around the retention pin, and wherein the retention pin is seated within an opening defined by the first end portion or the second end portion.

2. The damper pin as in claim 1, wherein the spring member is helical shaped.

3. The damper pin as in claim 1, wherein the spring member is connected to at least one of the inner surface of the first end portion or the inner surface of the second end portion.

4. The damper pin as in claim 1, wherein the spring member comprises a first spring coaxially aligned with a second spring.

5. The damper pin as in claim 4, wherein the first spring is connected at one end to the first end portion and the second spring is connected at one to the second end portion.

6. The damper pin as in claim 1, wherein a portion of the first end portion is semi-cylindrical.

7. The damper pin as in claim 1, wherein a portion of the second end portion is semi-cylindrical.

8. A turbine engine, comprising:

a rotor shaft that extends axially within the turbine engine; an adjacent pair of turbine blades coupled to the rotor shaft, each turbine blade at least partially defining a groove that extends along a slash face of the corresponding turbine blade; and

a damper pin disposed within the groove, the damper pin comprising:

a first end portion axially aligned with and axially spaced from a second end portion;

a spring member that extends axially from an inner surface of the first end portion to an inner surface of the second end portion, wherein the first end portion, the spring member and the second end portion define a generally arcuate top portion of the damper pin configured to contact with the groove defined between the adjacent turbine blades,

a retention pin coaxially aligned with and disposed between the first end portion and the second end portion, wherein the spring member extends circumferentially around the retention pin, and wherein the retention pin is seated within an opening defined by the first end portion or the second end portion.

9. The turbine engine as in claim 8, wherein the spring member is helical shaped.

10. The turbine engine as in claim 8, wherein the spring member is connected to at least one of the inner surface of the first end portion or the inner surface of the second end portion.

11. The turbine engine as in claim 8, wherein the spring member comprises a first spring coaxially aligned with a second spring.

12. The turbine engine as in claim 11, wherein the first spring is connected at one end to the first end portion and the second spring is connected at one to the second end portion.

13. The turbine engine as in claim 8, wherein a portion of the first end portion is semi-cylindrical.

14. The turbine engine as in claim 8, wherein a portion of the second end portion is semi-cylindrical.

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