

[54] **TURBINE BLADE DAMPING**

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[58] Field of Search... **415/119, 172, DIG. 1, 219 R; 416/190, 500**

[56] **References Cited**

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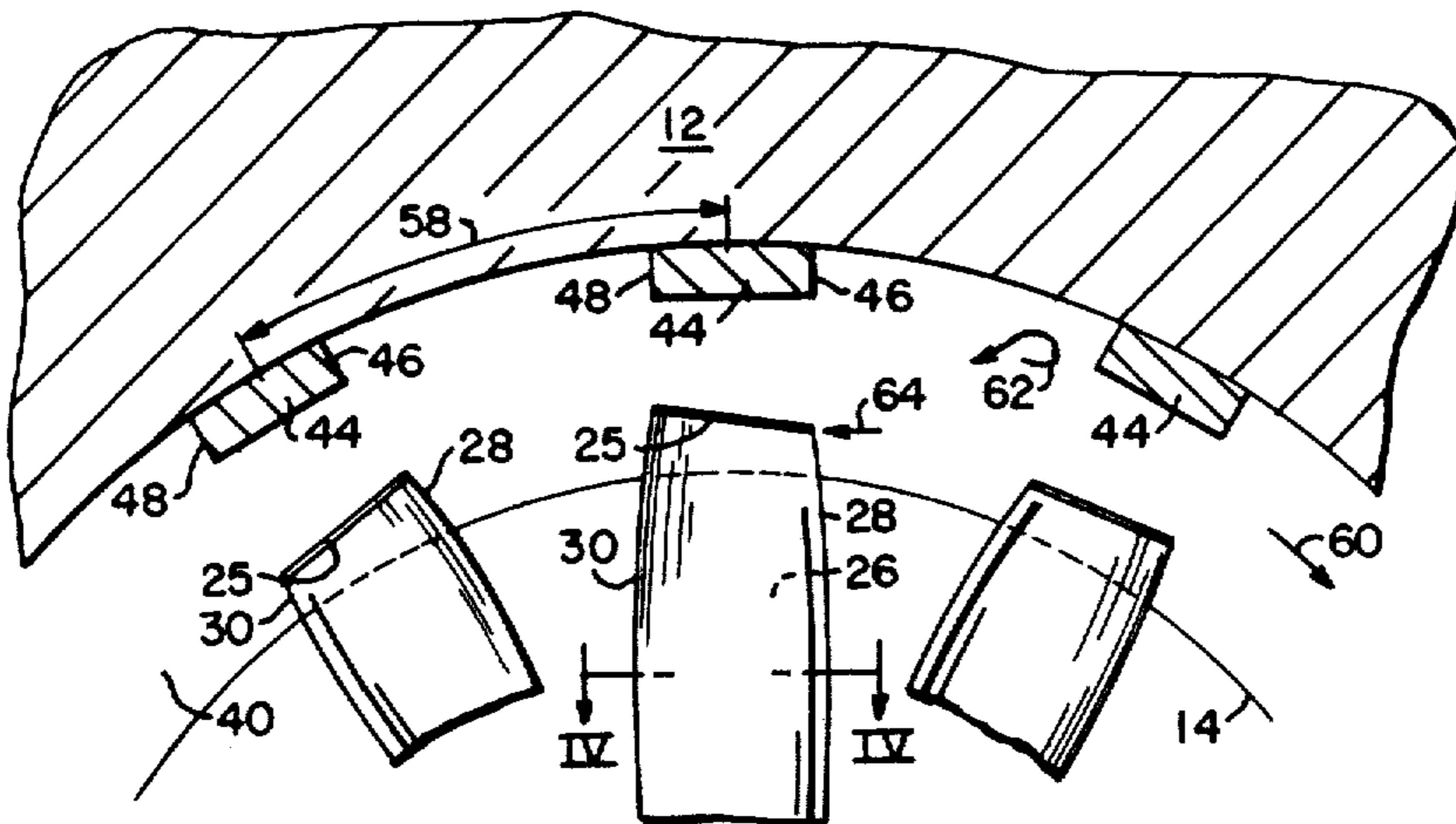
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[57] **ABSTRACT**

A baffle arrangement to limit vibration in rotating blades of a elastic fluid turbine apparatus. The turbine comprises a casing enclosing a rotating shaft having a plurality of blades thereon. The casing has a circumferential groove disposed on the interior surface thereof. A predetermined number of radial baffles traverse the groove. The baffles are disposed in the circumferential groove at a predetermined circumferential distance from one another. The elastic fluid is directed by the rotating blades into the groove. Fluid in the groove is deflected by the baffles against the back-side of the rotating blades. The impingement of the deflected elastic fluid on the rotating blades exerts a force on the blade in a direction opposite the direction of rotation of the blade and thereby limits vibration in the blade to provide an effective blade damper. In addition, each blade is contour fitted with a metallic coating of a predetermined thickness to provide added rigidity to the blade and limit vibration in the blade.

6 Claims, 4 Drawing Figures



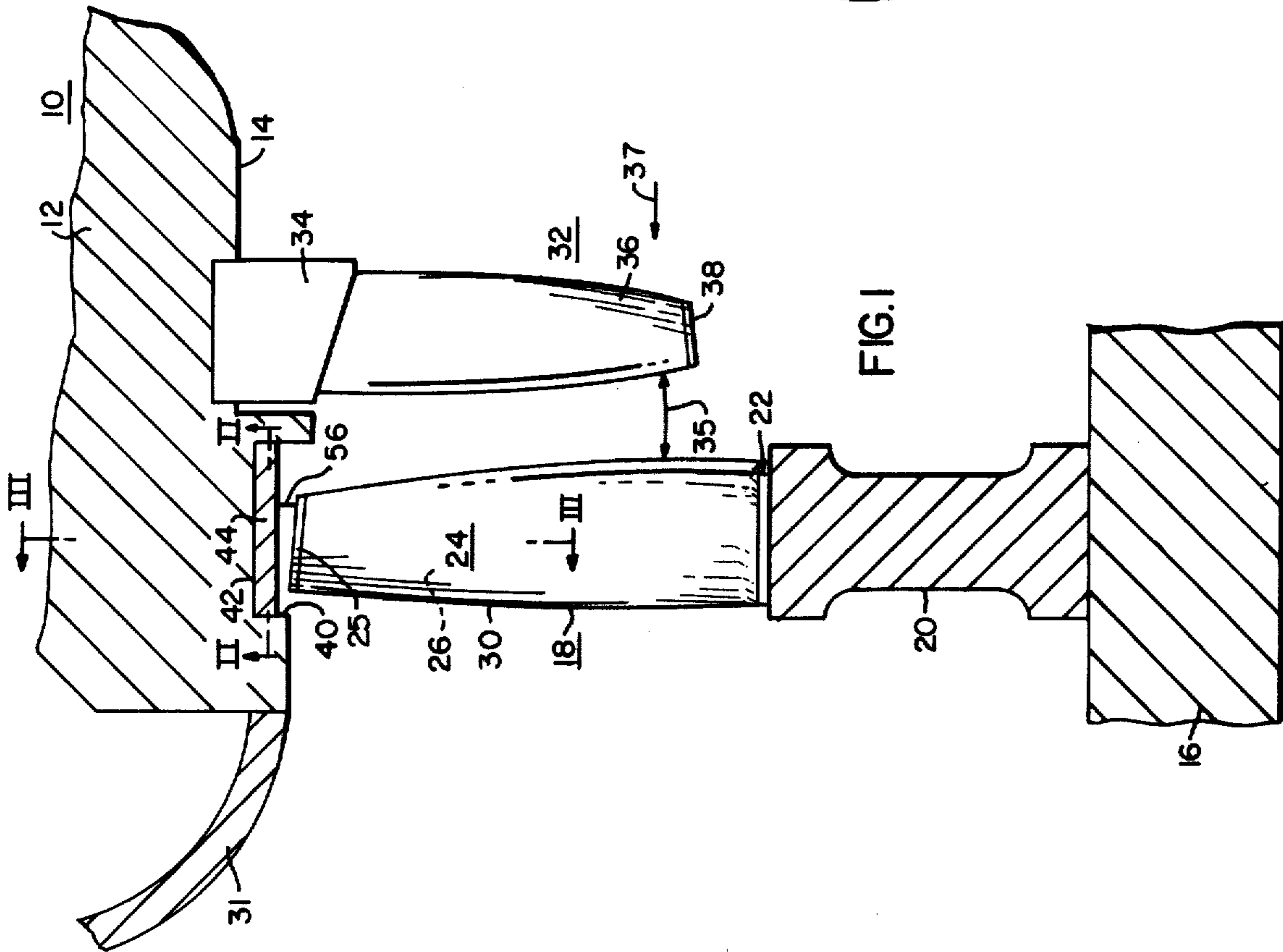


FIG. 1

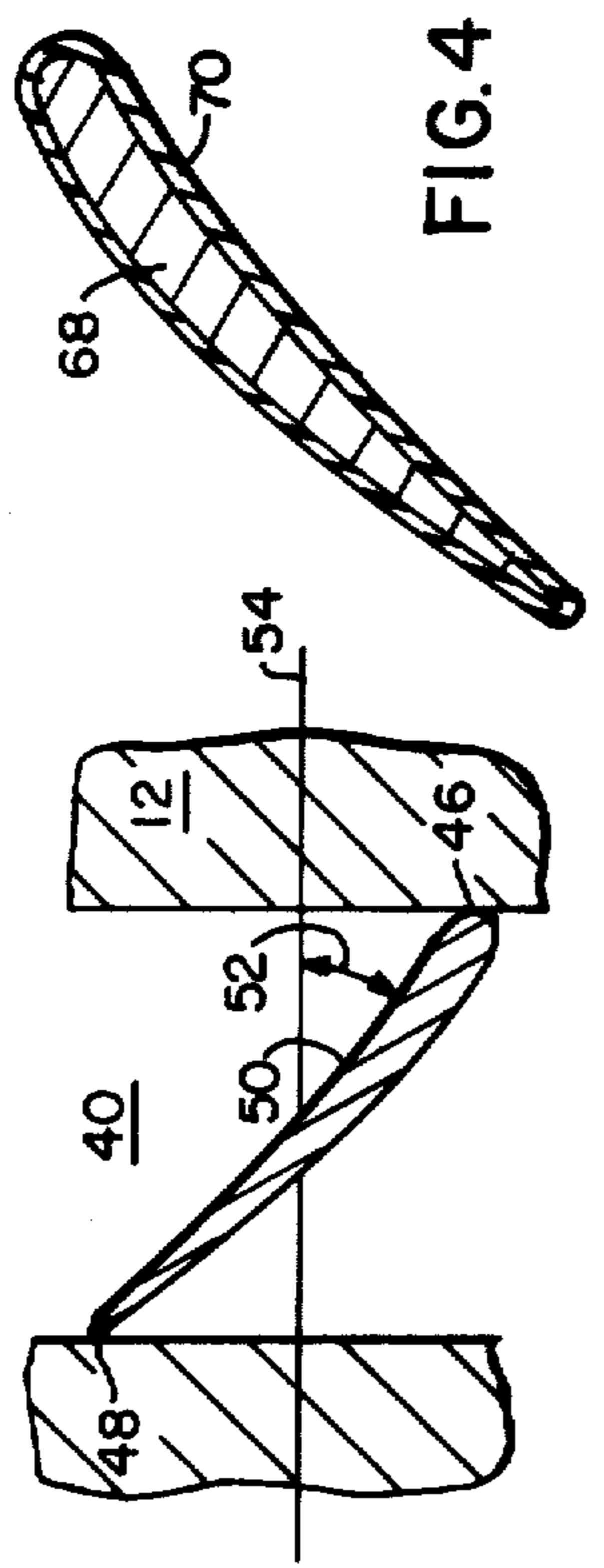


FIG. 2

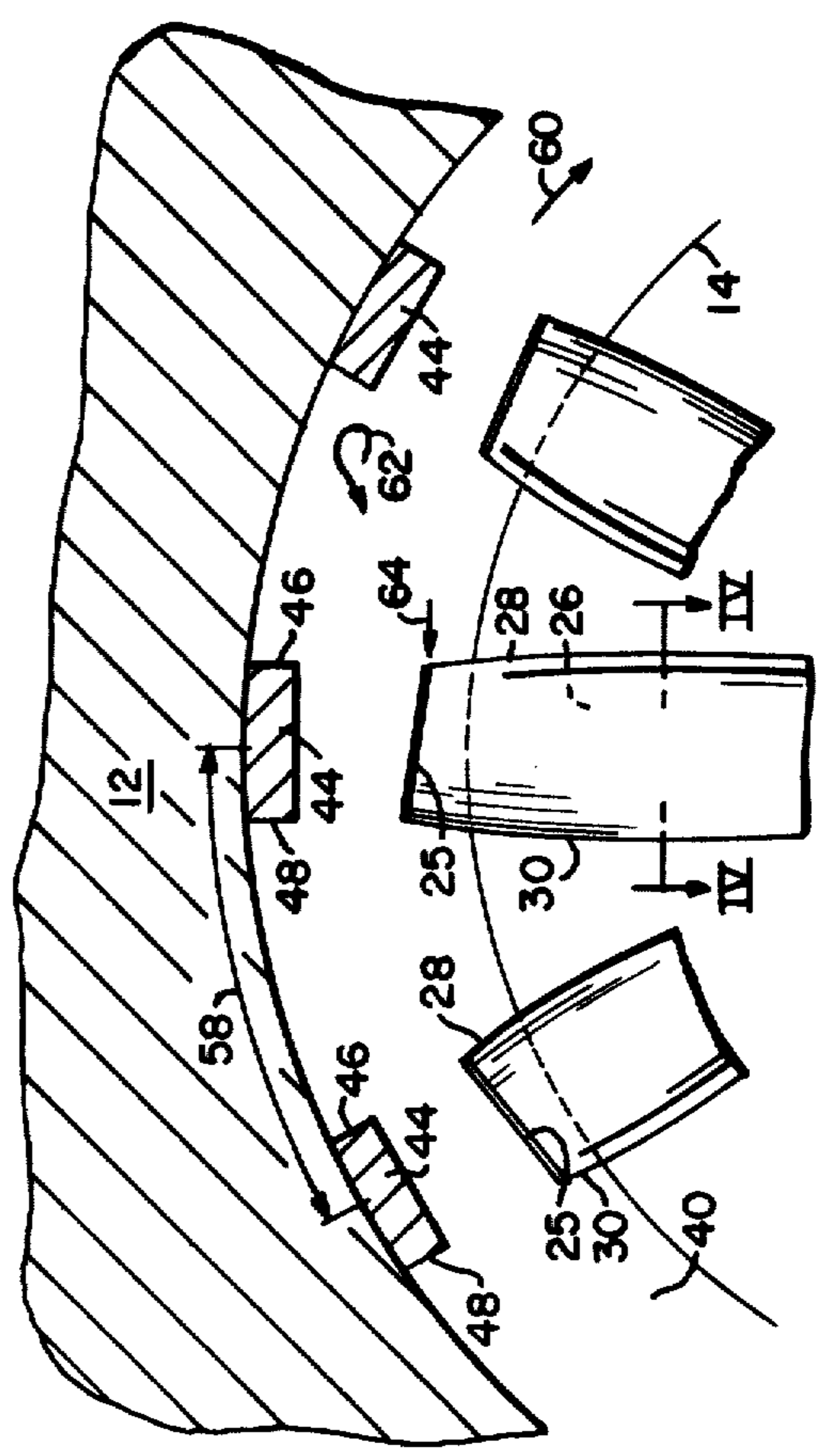


FIG. 3

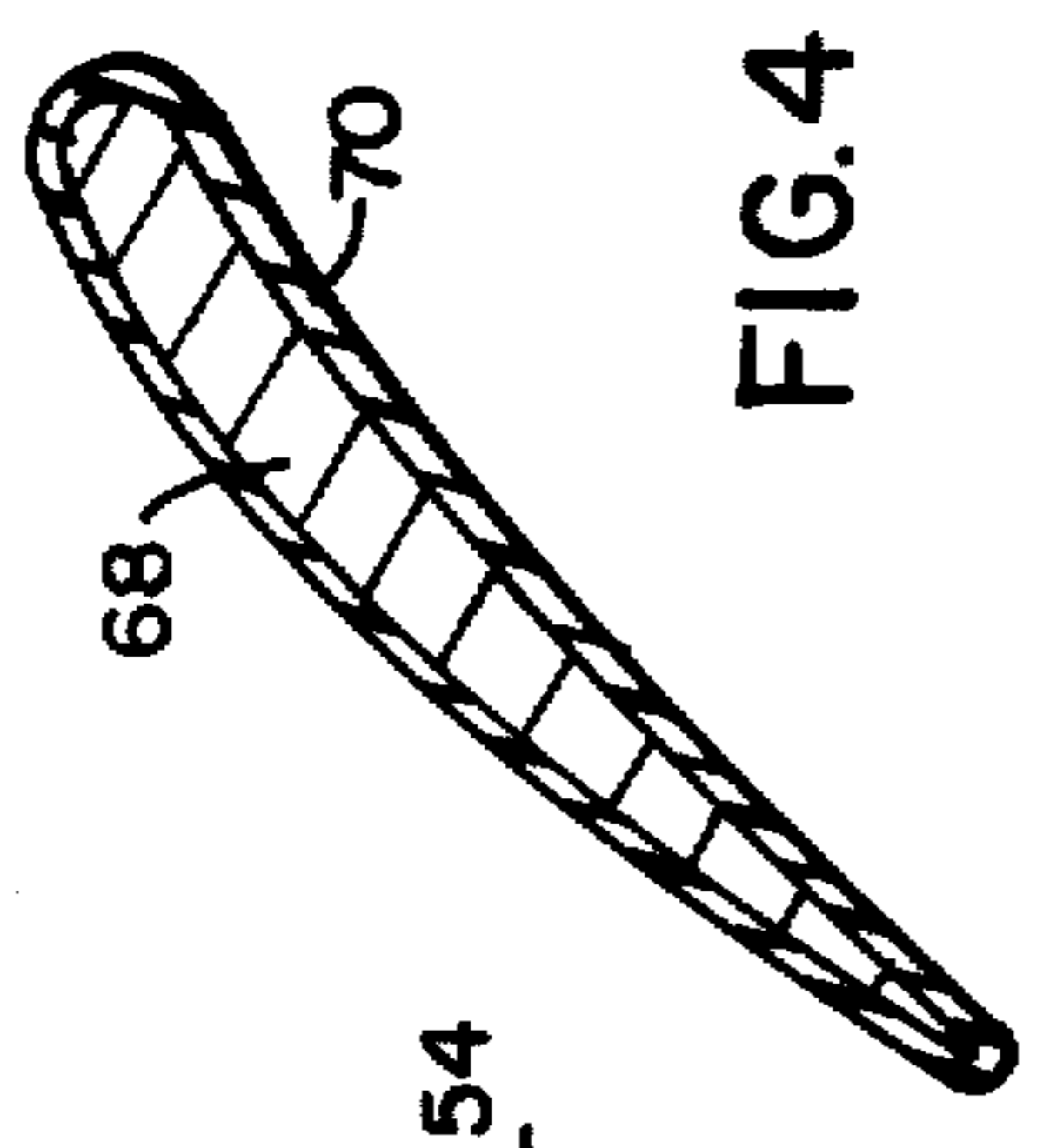


FIG. 4

TURBINE BLADE DAMPING

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to steam turbines, and in particular, to an improved damping arrangement for limiting vibration in the rotating blades of an axial flow steam turbine apparatus.

2. Description of the Prior Art

In an axial flow elastic fluid turbine apparatus having a rotating shaft with a plurality of blades thereon, uncontrolled vibration in the rotating blades is an undesirable element of turbine operation. Vibration in the blades can limit the efficiency of the turbine apparatus in many ways. Vibration can, for example, damage the bearings on which the shaft member rotates or can cause undue stress and fatigue of blades, leading to the possibility of early failure in the rotating blades.

The vibration has a variety of sources, including operational vibration of the rotating shaft, or the periodic impingement of the elastic fluid on the blades at the nozzles of the turbine. In addition, turbulence caused by leakage of the elastic fluid through a narrow clearance that exists between the tip of the rotating blade and the interior surface of the casing a reverse flow striking the backside of the blades in the last rotating blade row, thus adding to the vibration of those blades.

In the prior art, the rotating blades are braced by the disposition of a shroud member on the blade. The shroud serves to brace the turbine blades against one another so as to minimize or limit vibration of the blades. Various methods of disposing the shroud are utilized by the prior art, including rim shrouding, which places the shroud between the tip portions of the blades to brace the blades against each other. Another method utilized in the prior art is lashing, or tying the blades together at a point intermediate between the root and the tip of each blade, to brace each blade against the other. However, disposition of the shroud or blade lashing is an expensive and time-consuming process, and does not completely eliminate blade vibration.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention limits vibration of the rotating turbine blades by use of an improved damping arrangement disposed in the casing of the turbine. A groove is disposed circumferentially about the interior surface of the casing of the turbine apparatus. The groove is disposed so that the tips of the corresponding rotating blade row lie adjacent the groove. A predetermined number of baffles are disposed at predetermined circumferential positions in the groove. The baffles are disposed so as to substantially traverse the width of the groove. As the shaft rotates, the elastic fluid in the turbine is directed by the rotating blades into the groove disposed on the interior surface of the casing. The elastic fluid in the groove is carried circumferentially about the interior of the casing groove, and impinges upon the baffles disposed in the groove. The elastic fluid flow in the groove is deflected and disrupted by the radial baffles disposed in the groove. The deflected elastic fluid strikes against the blades and imparts a force on the blades directed in a direction opposite the direction of rotation of the blades. The force exerted by the deflected elastic fluid on the back surface of the rotating blades acts in the direction opposite the direction of rotation of the blades to limit vibration in the blades.

In addition, a contoured application of a metallic material to the rotating blades provides a further mechanical damper to prevent vibration in the blades.

An object of the invention is to provide a damping arrangement to limit vibration in the rotating blades of an axial flow elastic fluid turbine apparatus.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be more fully understood from the following detailed description of an illustrative embodiment taken in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is an elevation view, partially in section, of the last row of turbine blades in an axial flow, elastic fluid turbine;

FIG. 2 is a view, partially in section, taken along section lines II—II of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a section view taken along section line III—III in FIG. 1; and,

FIG. 4 is a section view taken along section line IV—IV in FIG. 3.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Throughout the following description similar reference characters refer to similar elements in all figures of the drawings.

Referring first to FIG. 1, an elevation view of the last row of rotating blades and nozzles in an elastic fluid turbine 10 is shown.

The turbine 10 comprises a steel casing 12 having a central axial bore 14 extending therethrough, with a rotating shaft 16 disposed centrally and axially in the bore 14. The shaft 16 has a plurality of radially outward extending rotating blades 18 thereon. Each of the rotating blades 18 has a root portion (not shown) which is attached to a disc 20 which is securely affixed to the shaft 16 by suitable means of attachment, such as a shrink fit. A platform portion 22 of the blade 18 supports a curved airfoil portion 24 which ends in a tip 25. The blade 18 has a correspondingly curved back portion 26. The airfoil portion 24 is a curved surface of predetermined curvature having a rounded leading edge 28 and a trailing edge 30. The last rotating blade row 18 is disposed immediately before a diffuser 31 leading to a condenser element (not shown).

A nozzle diaphragm 32 has a nozzle ring 34 attached to the casing 12. A plurality of nozzle blades 36 are attached to the nozzle ring 34 and are spaced a predetermined axial distance 35 from the rotating blades 18. The nozzle blades 36 direct an axial flow 37 of elastic fluid, usually high temperature and high pressure steam, onto the rotating blades 18. The steam is directed onto the curved airfoil portion 24 of the blade 18 at a predetermined angle so as to provide the maximum possible conversion of energy carried by the steam to rotating mechanical energy of the shaft 16. The nozzle blades 36 are braced against each other by a shroud 38 to limit vibration therein.

Although the drawing illustrates the last row of rotating blades 18 and nozzles 32, it is to be understood that the invention can be utilized with any predetermined array of rotating blades within the turbine 10.

A circumferential groove 40 is disposed about the interior of the casing 12. The groove lies adjacent the tips 25 of blades 18. The groove 40 has a predetermined number of radial baffles 44 disposed along the inner

surface 42 of the groove 40. The baffles 44 are disposed so as to completely traverse the width of the groove 40. There have been instances in the prior art where circumferential grooves have been cut within the casing of the turbine, for example, U.S. Pat. No. 1,999,711 and U.S. Pat. No. 3,011,763, which deal primarily with preventing leakages of fluid between the close clearances between the rotating and stationary members of the turbine.

Referring now to FIG. 2, section view of the radial baffle 44, taken along section line II—II of FIG. 1 is shown. The baffle 44 is a thin, metallic member, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, and extends completely across the groove 40 in the casing 12. The baffle 44 is a curved member having a first end 46 and a second end 48, with a curved surface 50 between the ends 46 and 48. The baffle 44 is disposed in the groove 40 so that the first end 46 and the second end 48 of the baffle 44 occupy the same relative positions on the baffle 44 as the leading edge 28 and the trailing edge 30 occupy on the blade 18. The curved surface 50 of the baffle 44 occupies the same relative position on the baffle 44 as the curved surface 24 occupies on the blade 18. It is to be understood, however, that the baffle 44 can be of any desired shape or configuration.

The baffle 44 defines a predetermined angle 52 with a predetermined axis 54, the axis 54 lying parallel to the axis of the turbine 10. Although the ends 46 and 48 of the baffle 44 occupy corresponding positions with the ends 28 and 30 respectively of the blade 18, it is to be understood that the correspondence between the baffles 44 and the blades 18 describes only the orientation of the baffle 44 in the groove 40. It is also to be understood that the number of baffles 44 disposed in the groove 40 is not necessarily equal to the number of blades 18 disposed in the particular blade row of the turbine 10.

As shown in FIG. 1, the tips 25 of the last row 18 of rotating blades are adjacent the groove 40 disposed about the interior of the casing 12. The tips 25 of the last row of blades 18 is of a dimension sufficient to just fill the central bore 14 of the casing. However, as the blades 18 rotate, thermal expansion of the blades 18 and centrifugal force effects on the blades 18 tend to cause the blade tips 25 to extend into the groove 40 for a predetermined distance. A predetermined radial clearance 56 lies between the tips 25 of the blades 18 and the radial baffle 44.

Referring now to FIG. 3, a section view of the turbine taken along section line III—III of FIG. 1 is shown. In FIG. 3, each of the plurality of radial baffles 44 is shown disposed a predetermined circumferential distance 58 from the other. The tip 25 of the blade 18 is shown as extending into the groove 40 disposed in the casing 12. The portion of the blade 18 adjacent the tip 25 which extends into the groove 40 is not subjected to the axial flow 37 (FIG. 1) of elastic fluid and is not loaded as compared to that section of the blade upon which the axial flow 37 (FIG. 1) of elastic fluid impinges.

As the blades 18 rotate on the shaft 16 in a direction indicated by the arrow 60, the elastic fluid is directed by the rotating blades 18, and by centrifugal force, into the groove 40 disposed on the interior surface of the casing 12. The elastic fluid so directed then begins to circumferentially flow in the direction 60, the flow direction being the same as the direction of rotation of

the blade 18. The elastic fluid flow in the groove 40 impinges upon the plurality of radially disposed baffles 44 disposed transversely across the groove 40. The baffles 44 deflect the circumferentially rotating elastic fluid in the groove 40 and disrupt the flow of fluid from the circumferential flow path in the groove 40.

A portion of the deflected fluid is deflected in a direction indicated by an arrow 62 and impinges the backside 26 of the rotating blades 18. The deflected elastic fluid imposes a force on the backside 26 of the blades 18 in a direction 64 that is opposite to the direction of motion 60. The force in direction 64 tends to limit vibration in the rotating blades 18. By judicious spacing a predetermined number of the radial baffles 44 in the groove 40, selected harmonics of the frequency of vibration imposed on the blades 18, such as particular vibratory modes at the blade tip 25, can be eliminated.

As stated previously, one source of vibration to the rotating blades 18 is the leakage of the elastic fluid through clearance spaces which lie between the tip of the blade and interior portion of the casing. Utilization of the teachings of the invention eliminates this leakage flow. Without the groove 40 disposed on the interior surface of the casing, the flow of the elastic fluid would continue, as in the prior art, through a clearance space between the tip of the blade and the interior surface of the casing and cause reverse flow in certain portions of the last blade row. However, since the groove 40 is disposed substantially perpendicular to the axial flow path 37 of the elastic fluid, to leak past the blade tip 25 the steam flow 37 must take a right angle turn into the groove 40, therefore the leakage flow as just described in the prior art is eliminated. The vibrations in the blade 18 are also limited by the shearing action of the baffle 44 in shearing a portion of the volume of steam that is moving circumferentially in the groove 40.

Referring now to FIG. 4, a section view of a rotating blade 18 taken along section line IV—IV of FIG. 1 is illustrated. It is common practice to place on the backside of each of the rotating blades 18 a strip of metallic material, commonly a Stellite, to protect the blades, especially the last blade row, from corrosion or erosion caused by impingement of condensed steam on the blade. In this invention, the stellite strip is eliminated and a contour fitting of Stellite is disposed on each of the rotating blades 18. The Stellite possesses a modulus of elasticity which differs from the modulus of elasticity of the steel utilized to fabricate the rotating blades 18. Juxtapositioning of two materials having dissimilar moduli of elasticity provides a further mechanical damper to limit vibration of the rotating blades 18. The Stellite is plasma applied in a manner well-known to those skilled in the art so as to form a uniformly contoured coating 70, approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick around each rotating blade 18.

It is thus seen that disposing a predetermined number of baffles at predetermined spacing in a groove cut circumferentially into the interior surface of the casing of an axial flow elastic fluid turbine provides an effective damper arrangement to limit vibration in the rotating blades of the turbine. The baffles deflect the elastic fluid onto the rotating blades so that a force is exerted in a direction that opposes limiting vibration in the blades. In addition, disposing a coating of metallic material uniformly about the blade also limits vibration in the rotating blades of an elastic fluid turbine apparatus.

What we claim is:

1. An axial flow elastic fluid turbine apparatus comprising:

a casing having a central axial bore extending there-
 through, said casing having a circumferential
 groove disposed on the interior surface thereof, 5
 a predetermined plurality of baffle members disposed
 in said groove, said baffle members being disposed
 at a predetermined circumferential distance from
 one another, each of said baffle members travers- 10
 ing said groove and extending radially inward from
 said groove relative to an axis extending through
 said bore,
 a predetermined number of nozzles directing the flow
 of elastic fluid in said turbine, and,
 a rotating member extending centrally and axially 15
 through said bore, said rotating member having a
 predetermined number of rotating blades thereon,
 each of said blades having a root portion attached
 to said rotating member and a tip portion thereon, 20
 said tip portion of each of said blades being adja-
 cent to said groove in said casing, said rotating

member being operable to direct said elastic fluid from said nozzles into said groove, said elastic fluid directed into said groove being deflected by said baffle members against said rotating blades to re-
duce vibration in said blades.

2. The turbine of claim 1, wherein said tip of said blades are disposed so as to extend a radial distance into said circumferential groove.

3. The turbine of claim 1, wherein said baffle mem-
bers are disposed so as to define a predetermined ob-
lique angle with said axis extending through said bore.

4. The turbine of claim 3 wherein said baffles are dis-
posed so as to align with said tip portion of one of said
predetermined number of rotating blades.

5. The turbine of claim 1, wherein said predeter-
mined number of baffles is different from said predeter-
mined number of rotating blades disposed on said ro-
tating member.

6. The turbine of claim 5, wherein said predeter-
mined number of baffles is different from said predeter-
mined number of nozzles.

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