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(54) **DURABLE TURBINE NOZZLE**
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F01D 9/04 (2006.01)
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **415/115**; 415/191; 415/209.2;
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(58) **Field of Classification Search** 415/115,
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415/116; 416/96 A, 96 R, 95, 97 R
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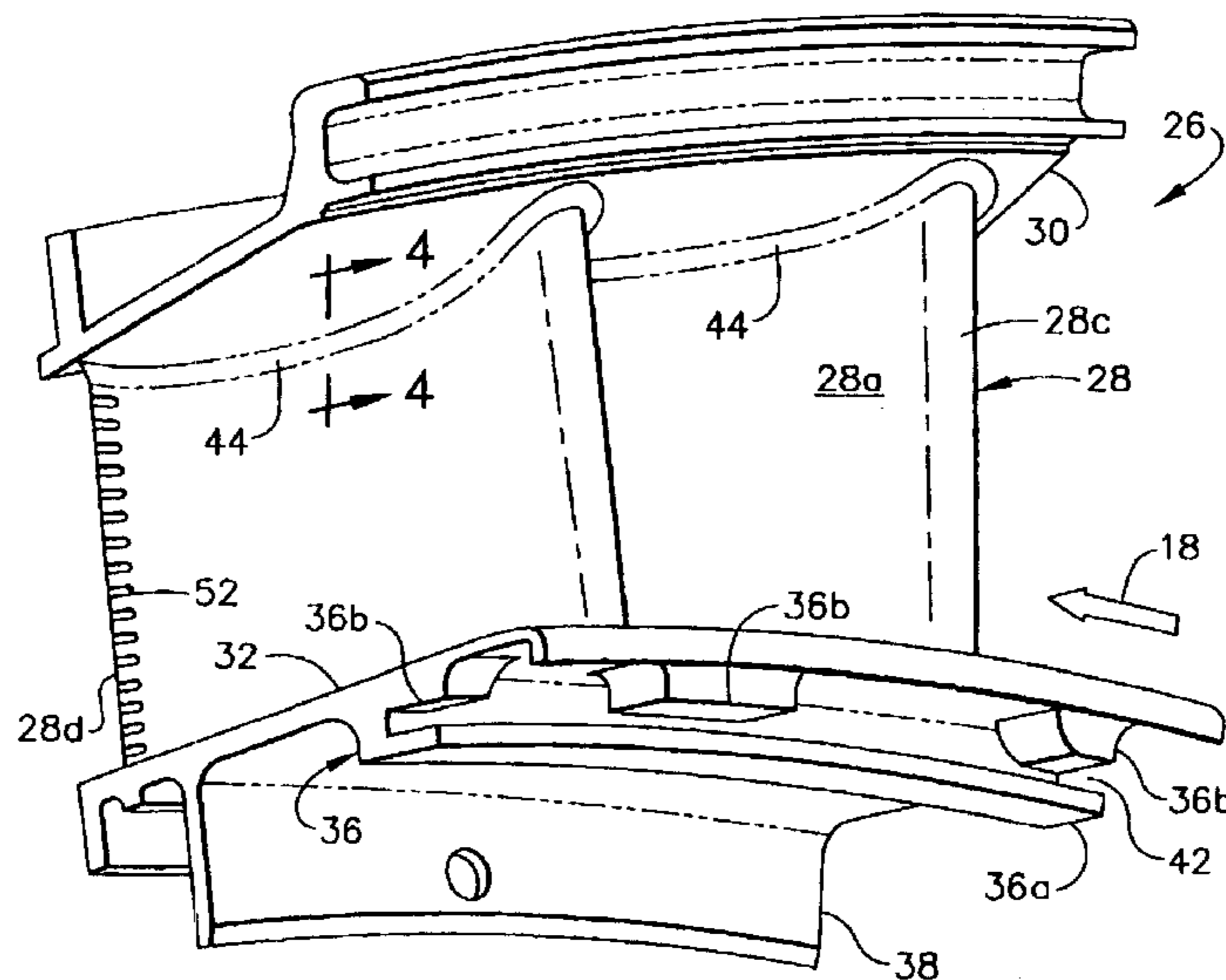
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A turbine nozzle includes a plurality of vanes joined at opposite ends to outer and inner bands. The inner band has a forward hook which is segmented to reduce thermal mismatch. And, in additional embodiments the vane includes an impingement baffle having preferential cooling.

55 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets



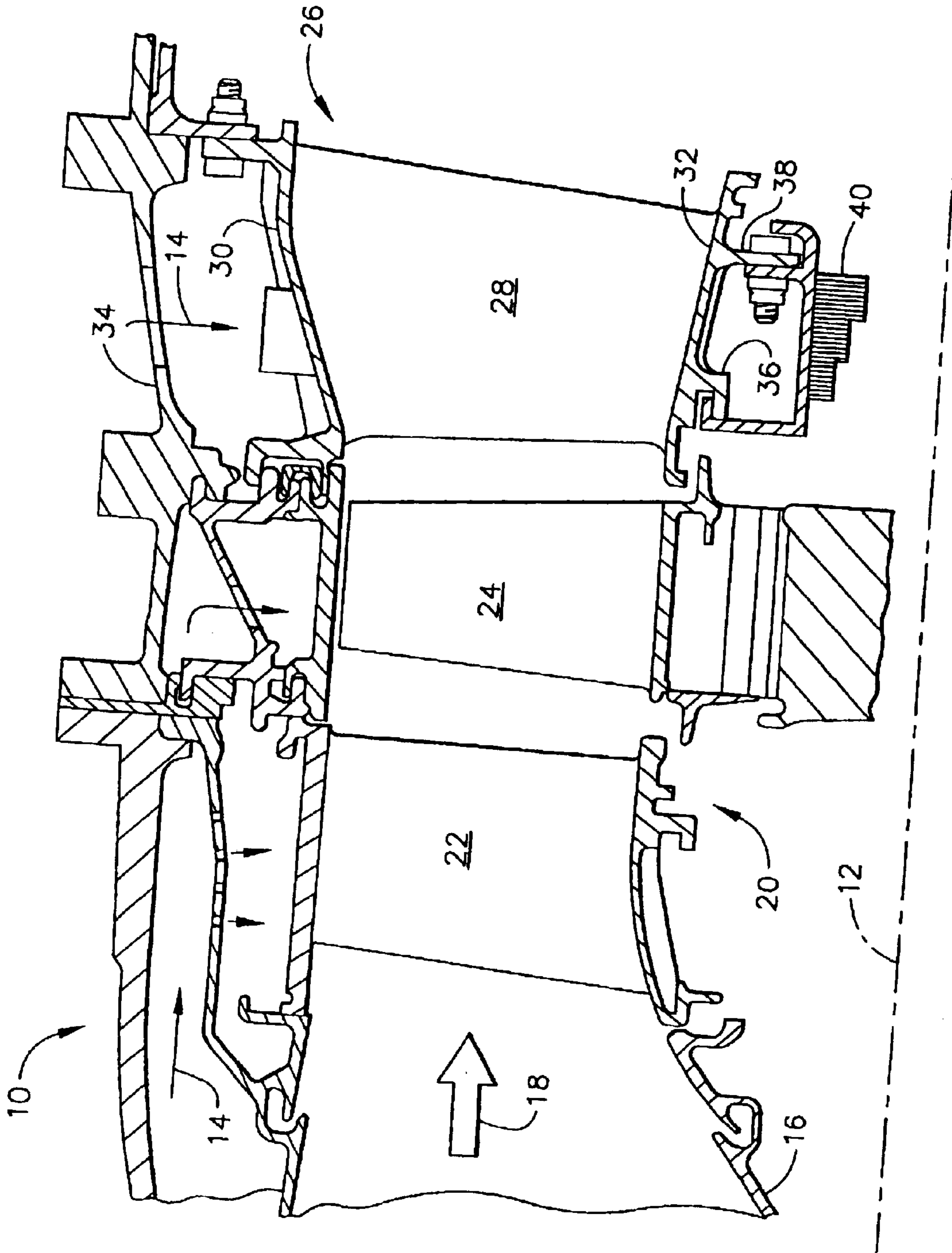


FIG. 1

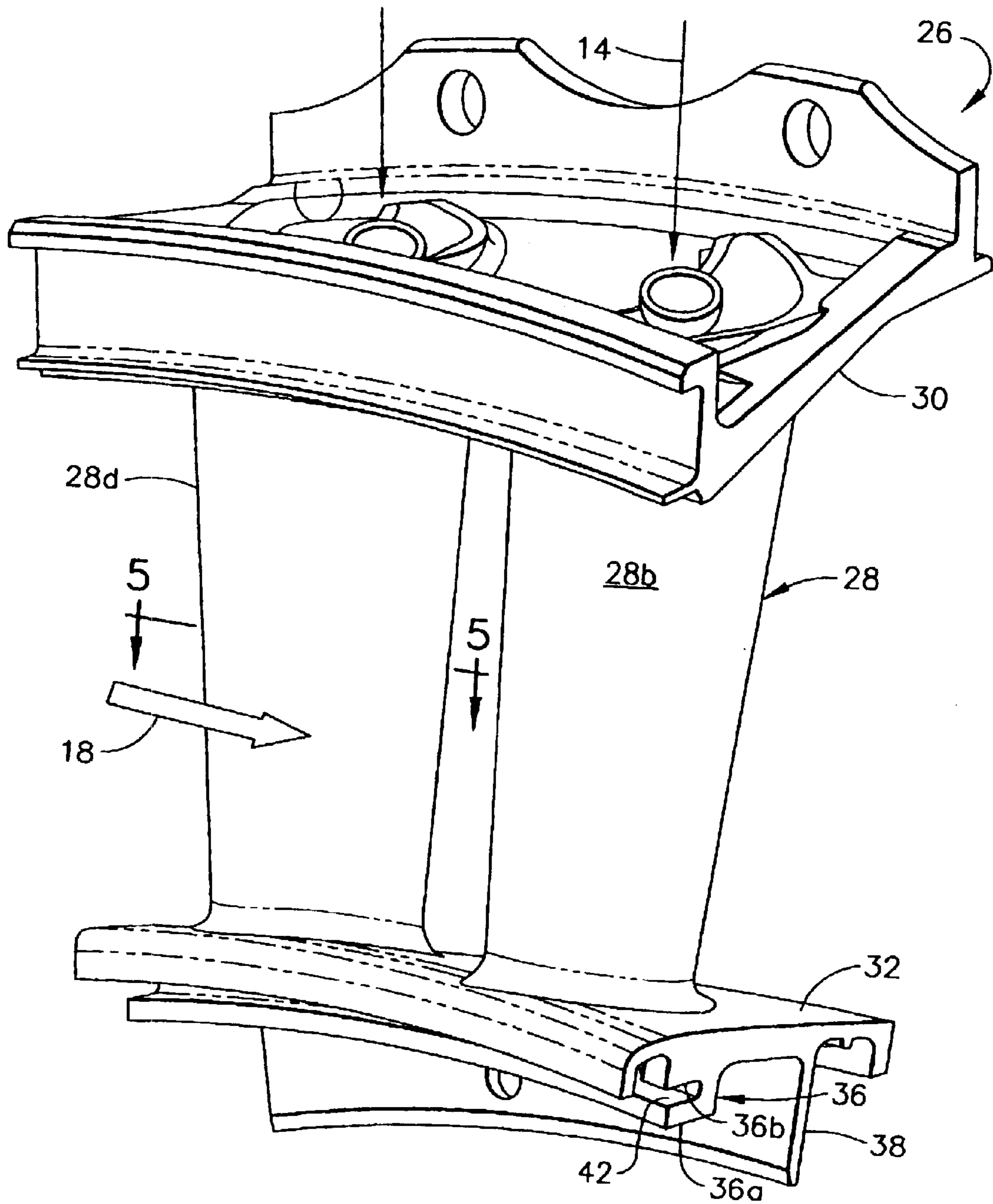


FIG. 2

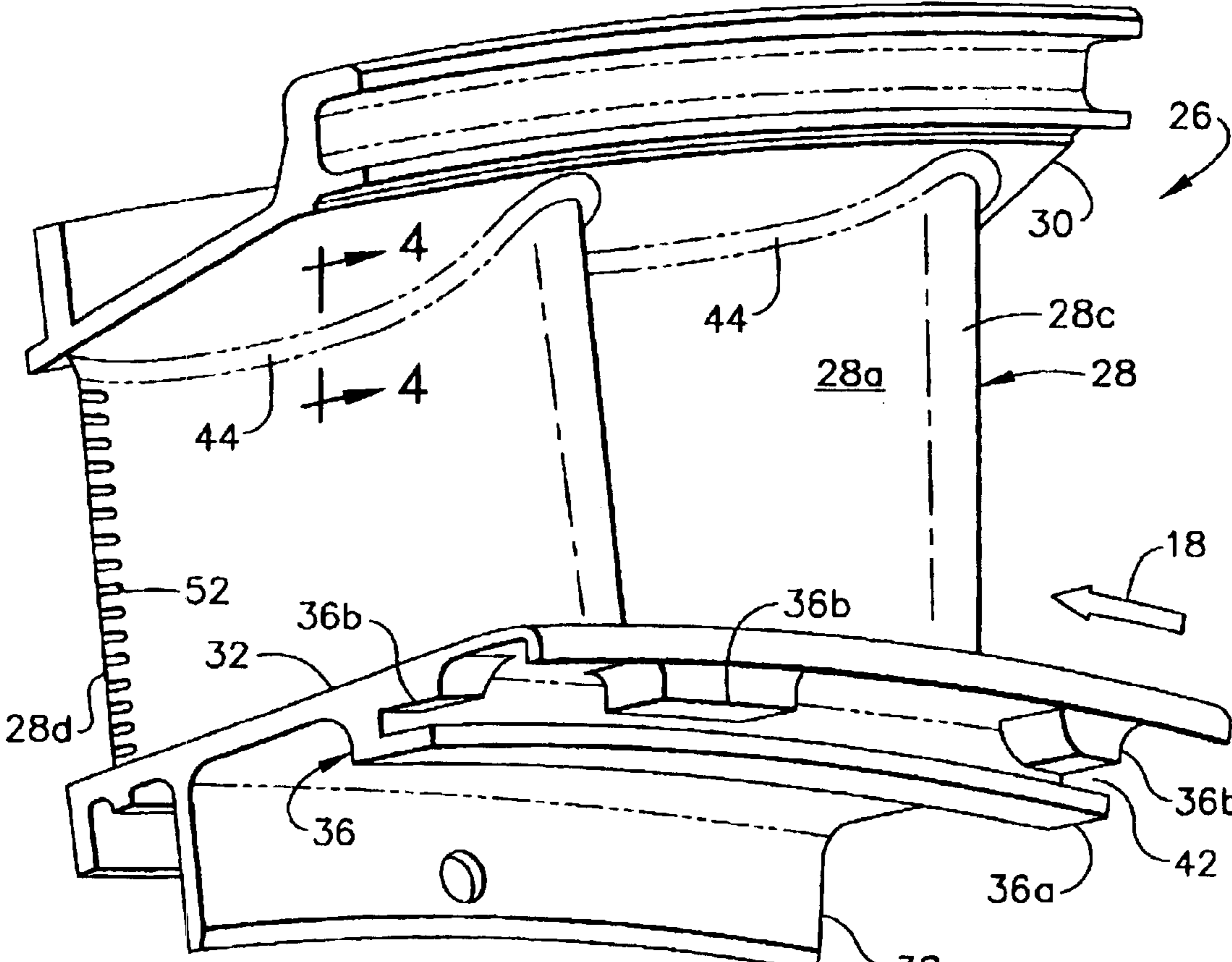


FIG. 3

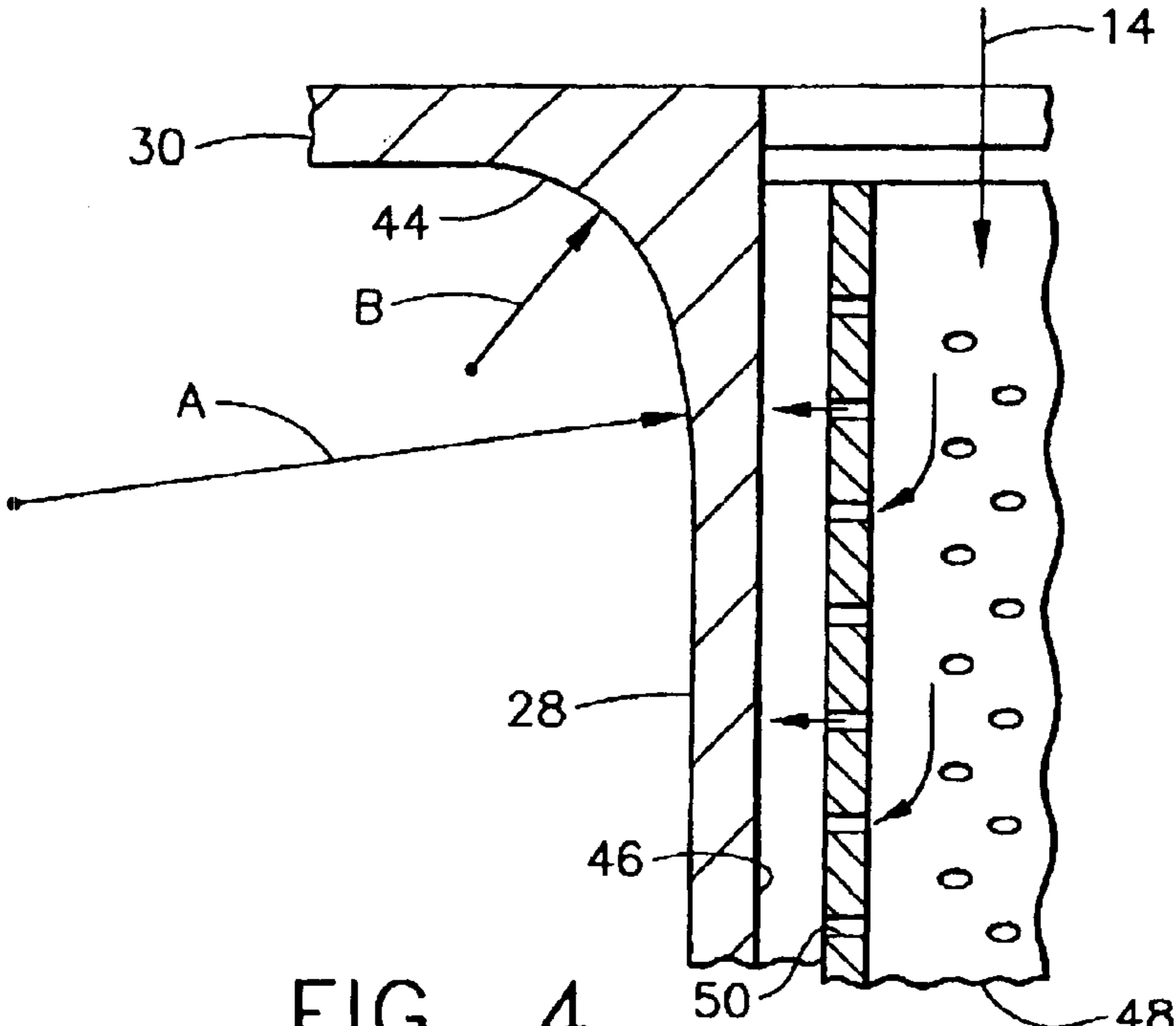


FIG. 4

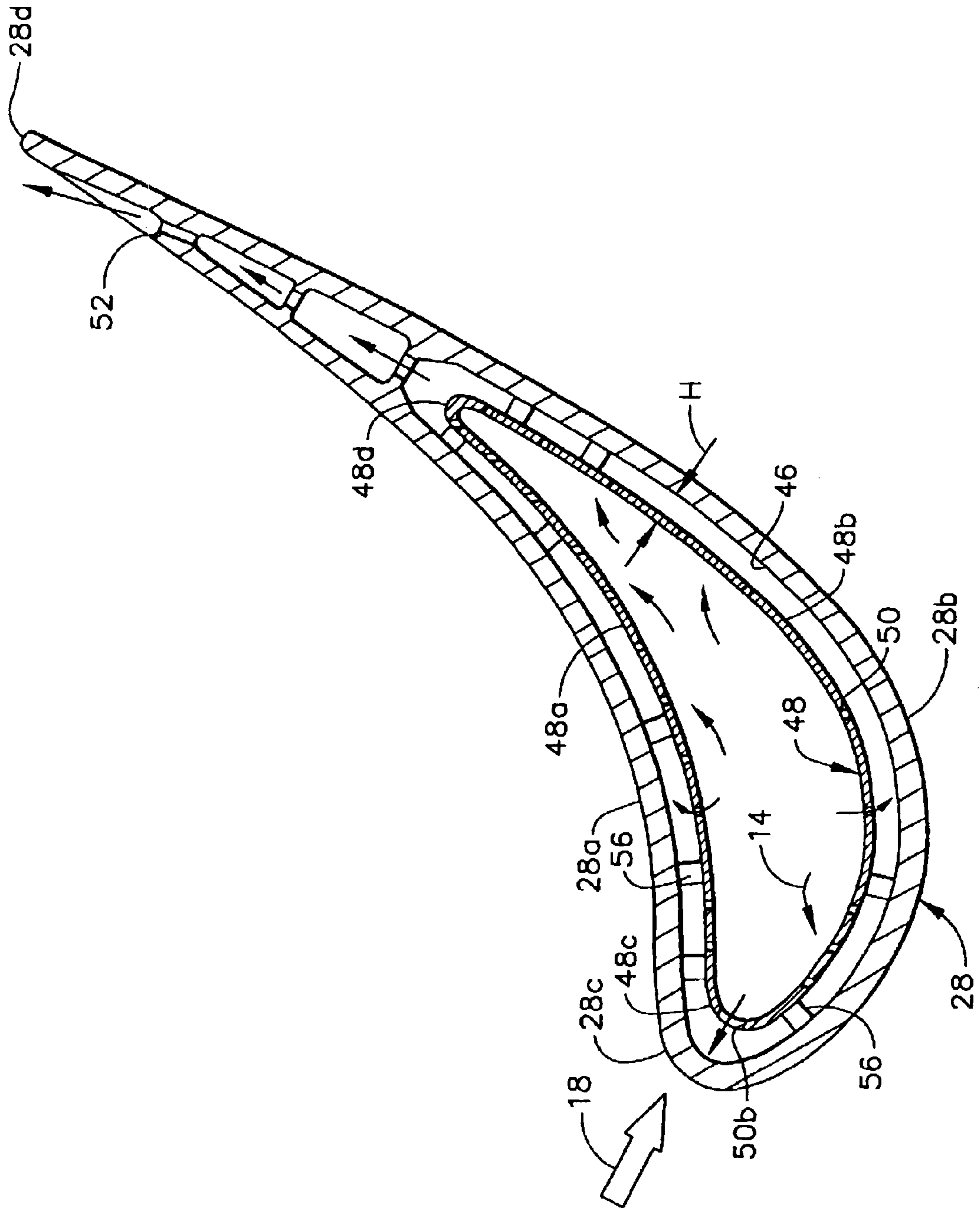


FIG. 5

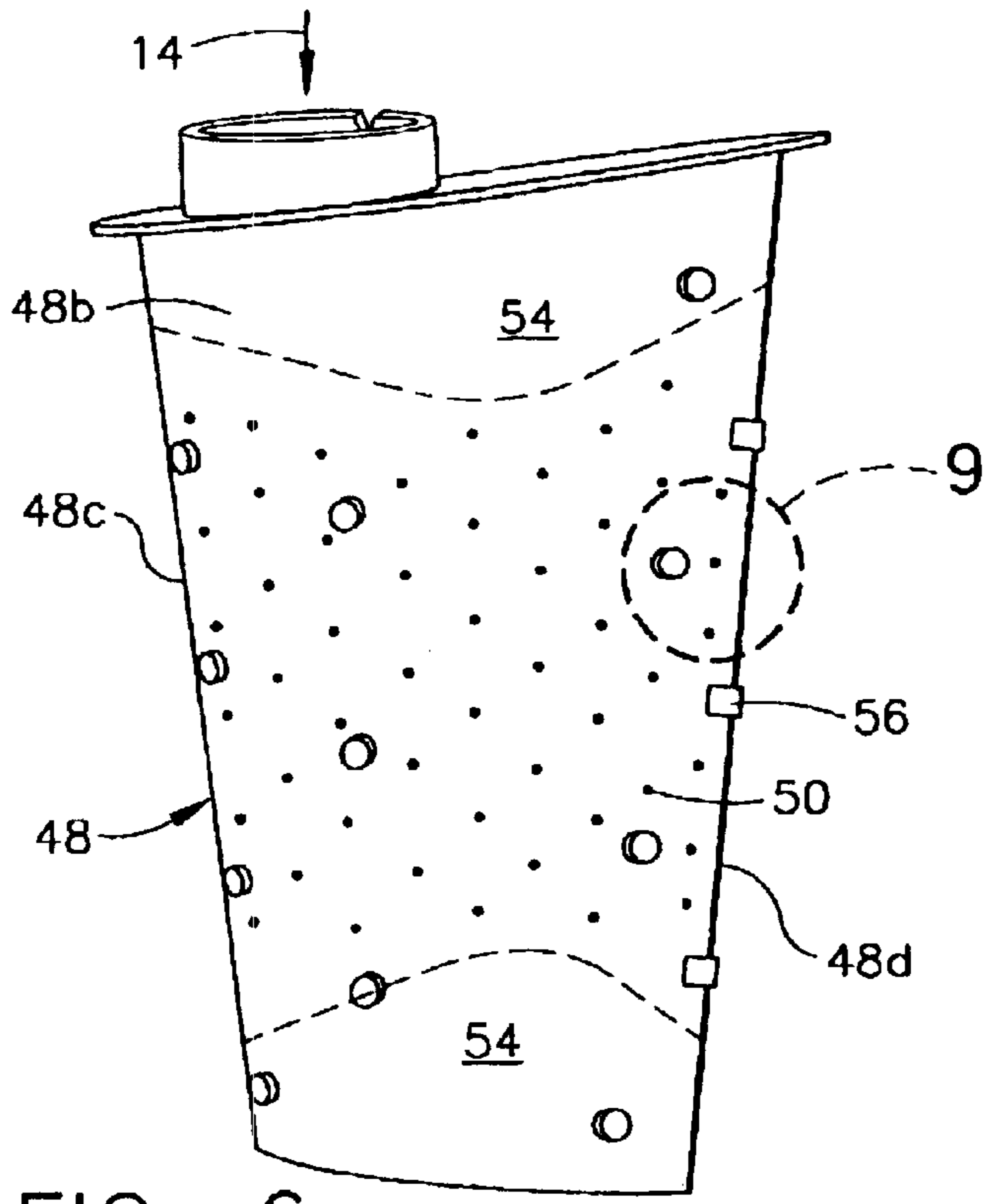


FIG. 6

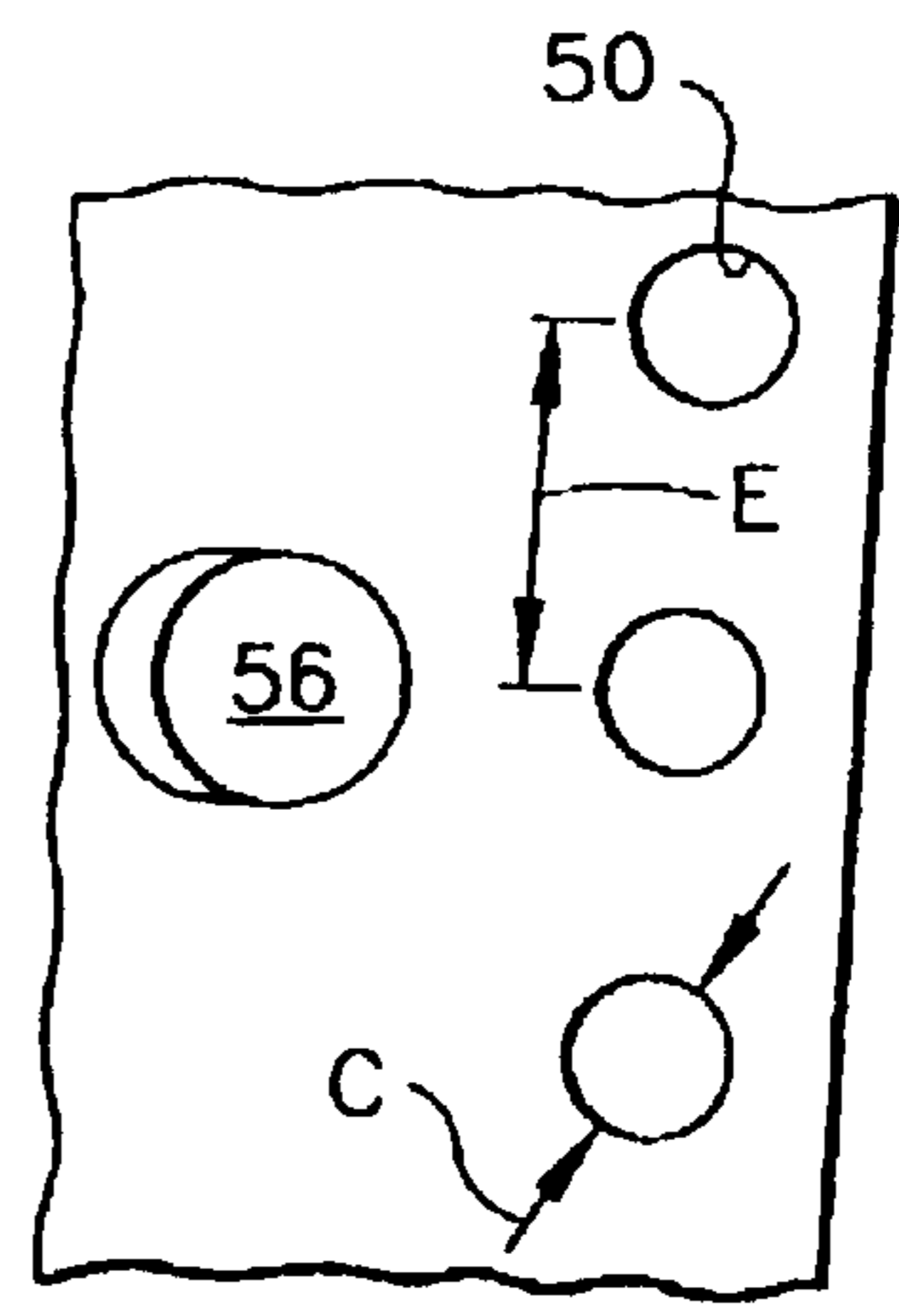


FIG. 9

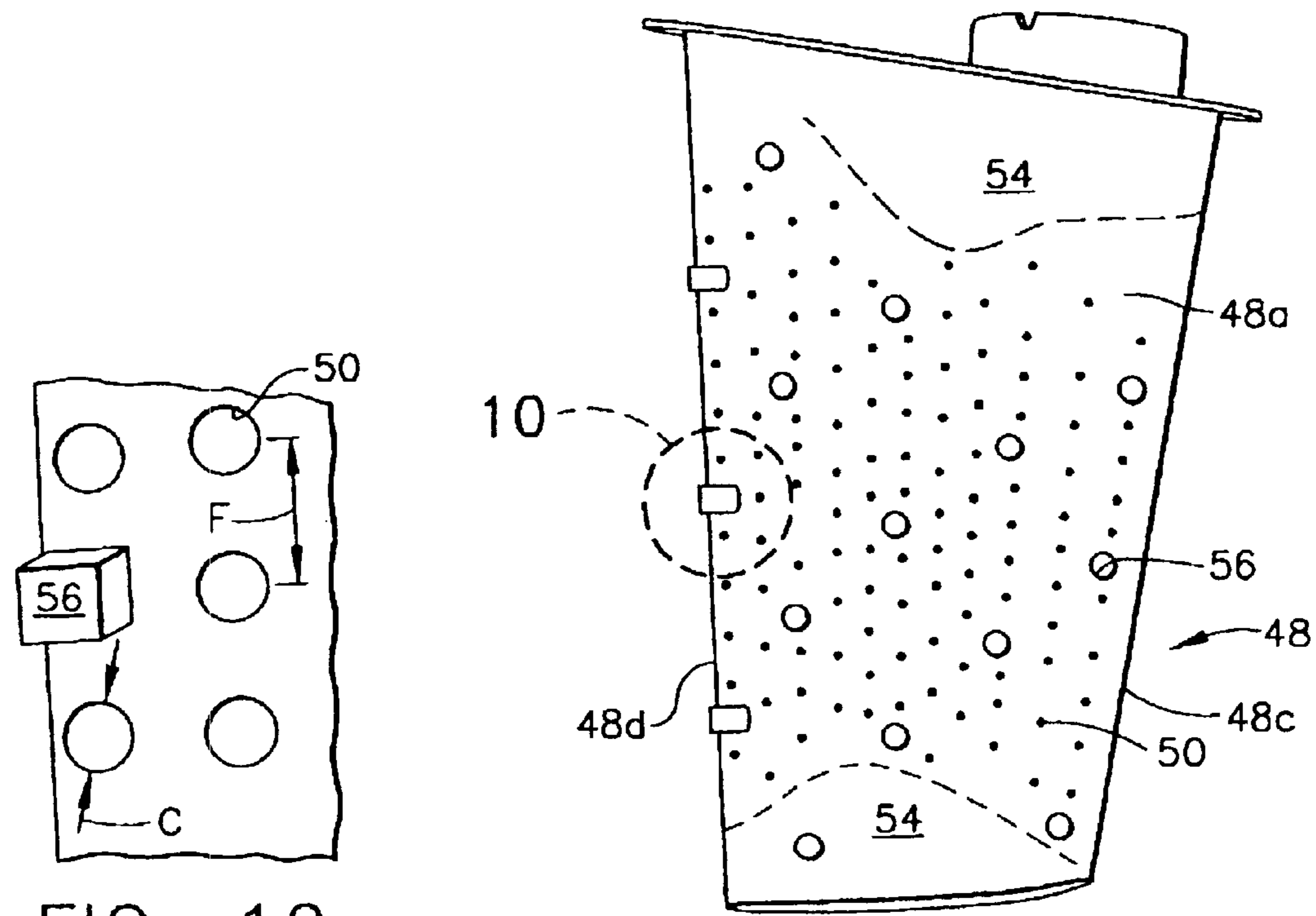


FIG. 7

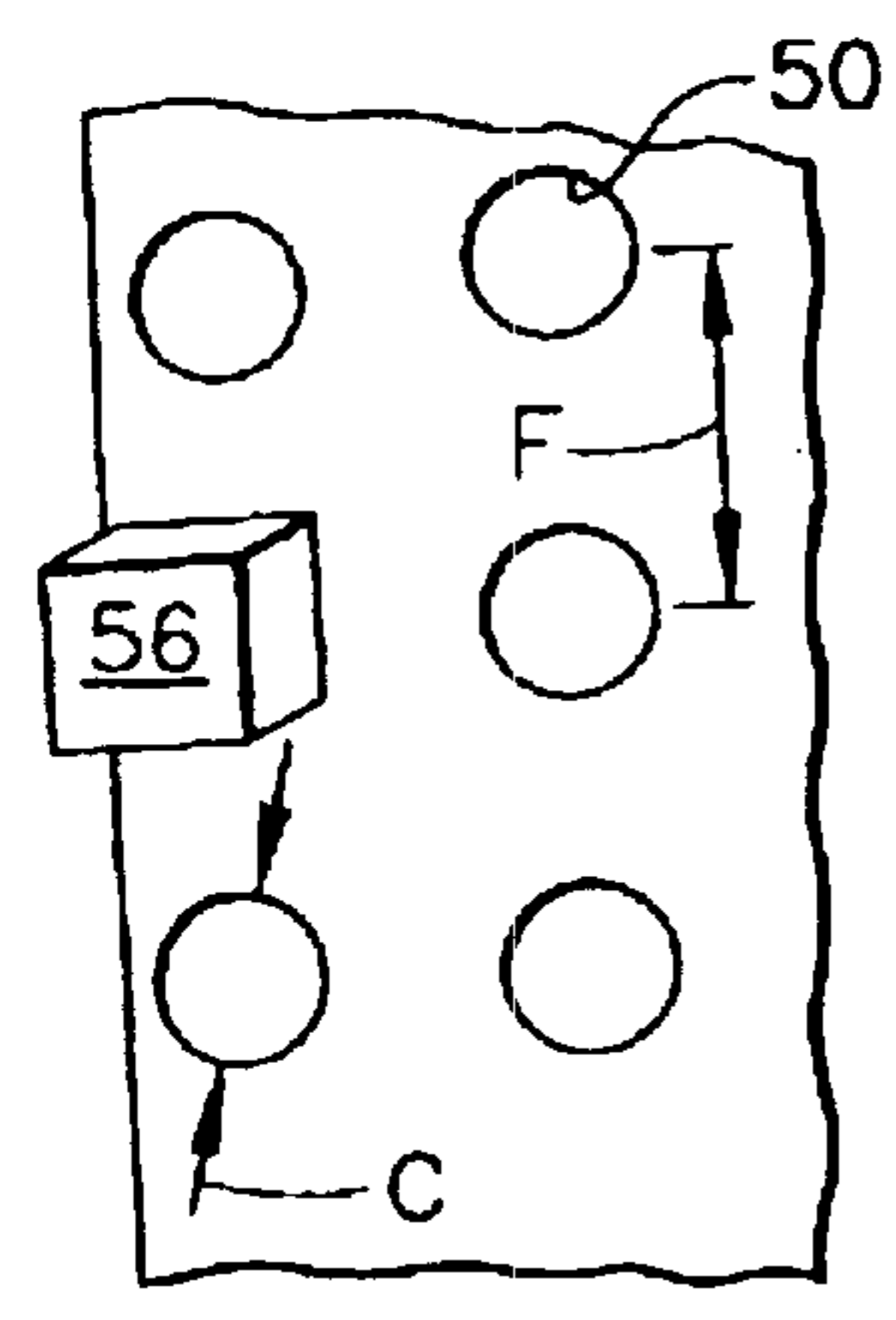


FIG. 10

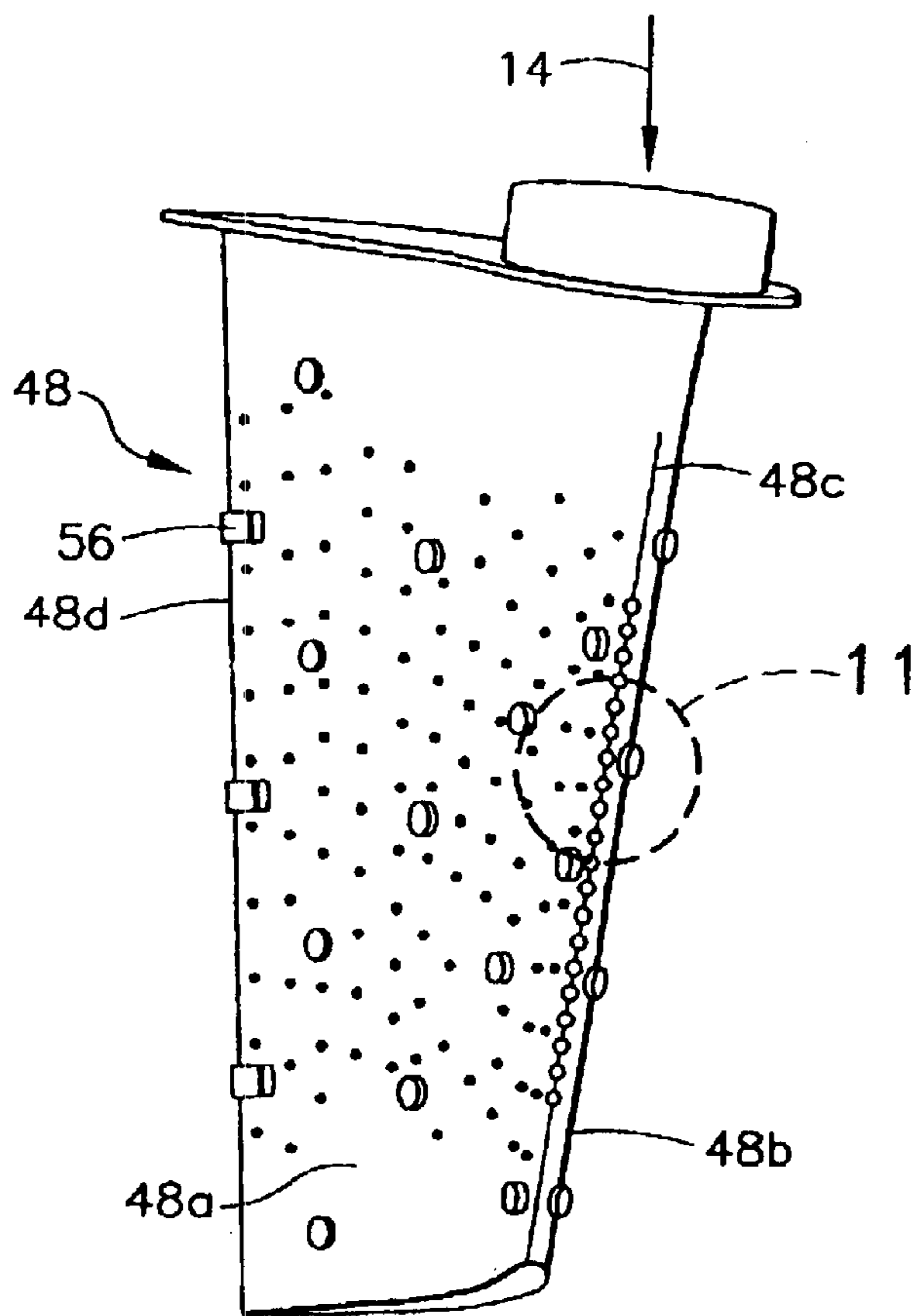


FIG. 8

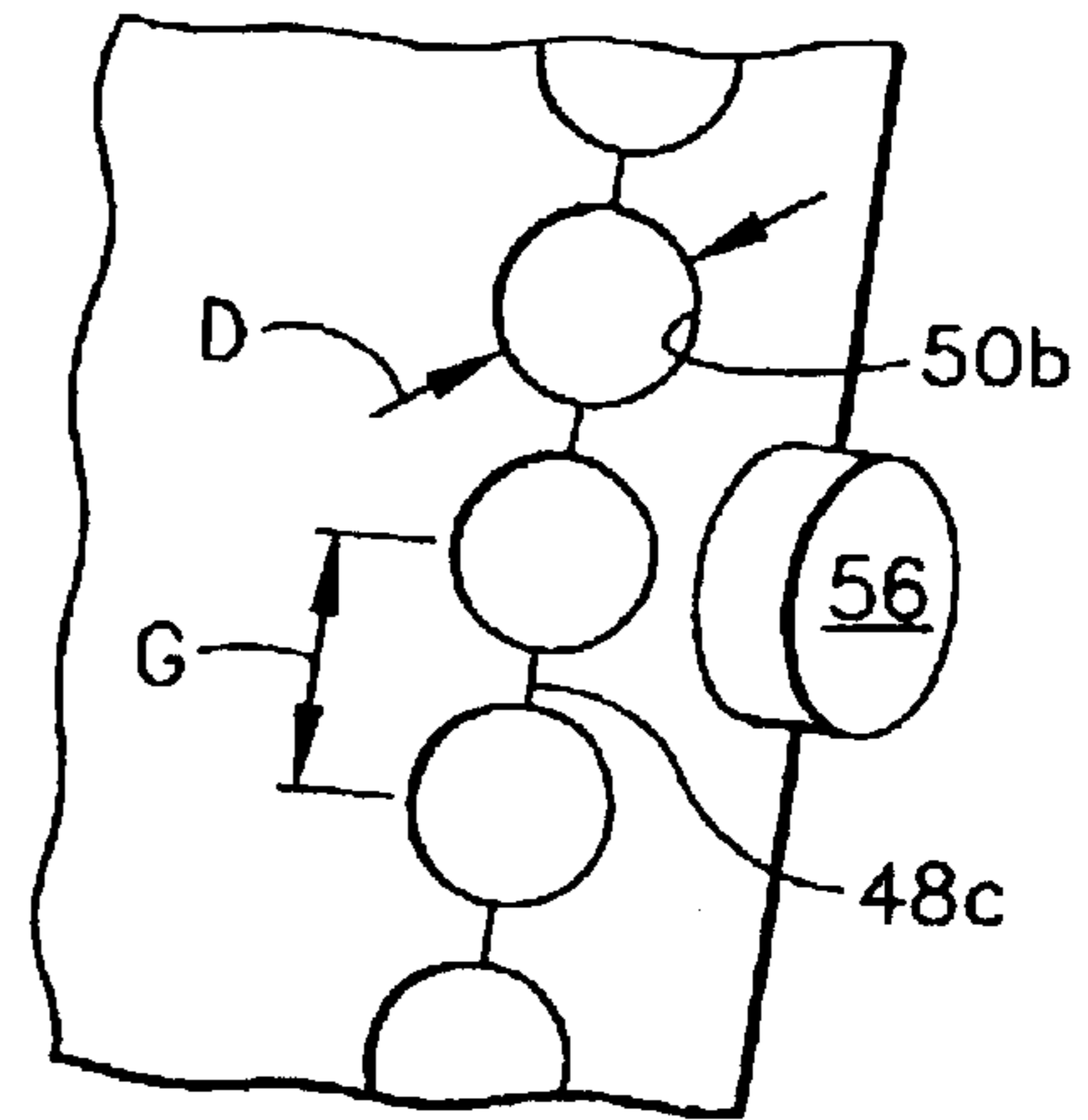


FIG. 11

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DURABLE TURBINE NOZZLE

Matter enclosed in heavy brackets [] appears in the original patent but forms no part of this reissue specification; matter printed in italics indicates the additions made by reissue.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to gas turbine engines, and, more specifically, to turbine nozzles therein.

In a gas turbine engine, air is pressurized in a compressor and mixed with fuel and ignited in a combustor for generating hot combustion gases. Energy is extracted from the gases in corresponding turbine stages which power the compressor and produce useful work, such as powering a fan in a turbofan engine for propelling an aircraft in flight, for example.

Since the turbines are bathed in the hot combustion gases during operation, they must be suitably cooled which is typically accomplished by bleeding a portion of the pressurized air from the compressor and channeling it through the turbine components.

A high pressure turbine directly receives gases from the combustor and includes a stator nozzle and a corresponding first stage rotor having a plurality of rotor blades extending radially outwardly from a supporting disk. A second stage nozzle then directs the combustion gases through a corresponding row of rotor blades extending from another rotor disk. The second stage nozzle receives lower temperature combustion gases than the first stage nozzle and therefore has different cooling requirements, which are typically effected in a different manner than that for the first stage nozzle.

Turbine nozzles are designed for durability with extensive lives measured in thousands of hours or thousands of cycles of operation. Such extended life is difficult to achieve since the nozzles are subject to various differential temperatures during operation which create thermal loads and stress therefrom. And, temperature distributions and heat transfer coefficients of the combustion gases channeled through the nozzle vary significantly and increase the complexity of providing corresponding cooling. Suitable nozzle cooling is required to limit thermal stresses and ensure a useful life.

A typical turbine nozzle includes a row of stator vanes joined at radially opposite ends to corresponding outer and inner bands. The bands are typically segmented in the circumferential direction, and include two or more vanes in corresponding sectors. The vane sectors permit differential movement during combustion gas temperature changes for reducing undesirable thermal stress during operation.

The individual vanes are hollow and typically include an impingement baffle therein which is a perforated sheet metal sleeve spaced from the inner surface of the vane cavity for channeling cooling air in impingement jets there against.

This type of turbine nozzle specifically configured for a second stage turbine has enjoyed many years of commercial service in this country. However, these nozzles are beginning to experience distress at high cycle operation which may require their replacement prior to their expected useful life. Nozzle distress is caused by locally high heat transfer coefficients in different regions of the nozzle at which corresponding cooling is limited. Thermal gradients lead to thermal stress, which adversely affect the useful life of the nozzle.

Accordingly, it is desired to uncover the source of high cycle turbine nozzle distress, and improve the nozzle design for increasing nozzle durability and corresponding life.

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BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A turbine nozzle includes a plurality of vanes joined at opposite ends to outer and inner bands. The inner band has a forward hook which is segmented to reduce thermal mismatch. And, in additional embodiments the vane includes an impingement baffle having preferential cooling.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention, in accordance with preferred and exemplary embodiments, together with further objects and advantages thereof, is more particularly described in the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is an axial, partly sectional view of a turbine region of a gas turbine engine in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is an isometric view of a portion of the second stage turbine nozzle illustrated in FIG. 1 in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is an isometric view of the nozzle sector illustrated in FIG. 2 having a segmented forward hook in its inner band in accordance with an exemplary embodiment.

FIG. 4 is a radial sectional view through one of the nozzle vanes and attached outer band having a compound fillet in accordance with another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 5 is a radial sectional view through the midspan of one of the vanes illustrated in FIG. 2 and taken along line 5—5.

FIG. 6 is an isometric view of the convex side of an impingement baffle contained in the second stage nozzle vanes illustrated in FIGS. 1—5.

FIG. 7 is an isometric view of the concave side of the impingement baffle illustrated in FIG. 6.

FIG. 8 is an isometric view facing the leading edge of the impingement baffle illustrated in FIGS. 6 and 7.

FIG. 9 is an enlarged view of a portion of the baffle illustrated in FIG. 6 within the circle labeled 9.

FIG. 10 is an enlarged view of a portion of the baffle illustrated in FIG. 7 within the circle labeled 10.

FIG. 11 is an enlarged view of a portion of the baffle illustrated in FIG. 8 within the circle labeled 11.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Illustrated in FIG. 1 is a portion of an exemplary aircraft gas turbine engine 10 which is axisymmetrical about a longitudinal or axial centerline axis 12. The engine includes a fan and a multistage compressor (not shown) through which air 14 is pressurized in turn, with the fan air being used for propelling an aircraft in flight, and the air pressurized in the compressor being mixed with fuel and ignited in a combustor 16, only the aft portion thereof being illustrated, for generating hot combustion gases 18 which flow downstream therefrom.

The engine includes a high pressure turbine 20 having a first stage stator nozzle 22 followed in turn by a row of first stage turbine rotor blades 24 extending radially outwardly from a supporting disk. The combustion gases 18 are channeled through the nozzle vanes 22 and blades 24 for powering the compressor in a conventional manner.

Disposed immediately downstream from the first stage blades 24 is a second stage turbine stator or nozzle 26 which in turn channels the combustion gases to a downstream row

of second stage turbine rotor blades (not shown) which power the fan in a conventional manner.

But for the improved second stage turbine nozzle **26** illustrated in FIG. **1**, the engine **10** is otherwise conventional and is representative of the engine addressed above which has enjoyed many years of commercial use in this country. However, the originally provided second stage nozzle therein has shown signs of distress after a substantial number of hours and cycles of operation short of its expected life. In accordance with the present invention, various sources of that distress have been discovered, and the nozzle being improved for further increasing the useful life thereof.

More specifically, the second stage turbine nozzle **26** illustrated in FIG. **1** includes a plurality of hollow vanes **28** circumferentially spaced apart from each other and integrally joined at opposite radial ends to corresponding outer and inner bands **30,32**. The outer band **30** has forward and aft hooks which support the nozzle from a surrounding annular casing **34** in a conventional manner.

The inner band **32** is relatively thin and is locally enlarged at its forward and aft ends for integrally including a forward hook **36** and an aft flange **38** which extend radially inwardly for supporting a honeycomb rotor seal **40** in a conventional manner.

As illustrated in more particularly in FIG. **2**, the nozzle **26** is preferably formed in a plurality of arcuate sectors in which the outer and inner bands **30,32** are arcuate segments integrally formed with two or more vanes **28** in a common casting. The forward hook **36** of the inner band **32** is disposed radially inboard of the leading edge of the inner band and slightly aft therefrom.

The forward hook **36** includes an arcuate inner lip **36a** which is circumferentially continuous between its opposite ends, and is spaced radially inwardly from a plurality of circumferentially spaced apart outer lips **36b** spaced radially outwardly from the inner lip to define a corresponding retention slot **42** therein. The outer lips **36b** are better illustrated in FIG. **3** without the seal **40** illustrated in FIG. **1** supported in the forward hook **36**.

The seal **40** illustrated in FIG. **1** includes a sheet metal backing plate from which the honeycomb seal is supported, with the sheet metal being bent in the form of a hook which engages the retention slot **42** in the forward hook **36**. The sheet metal hook acts as a fairing to isolate the seal from purge air in this region in a conventional manner.

Instead of being circumferentially continuous like the lower lip **36a**, the outer lip **36b** is segmented for removing substantial thermal mass from the inner band to reduce or eliminate thermal mismatch between the forward hook and the inner band during transient operation. During such operation, the combustion gases **18** flow over the inner band **32** causing heating thereof. Since the forward hook **36** is hidden below the inner band it is isolated from the combustion gases and therefore has a delayed thermal response. By segmenting only the forward hook outer lip **36b**, a significant reduction in thermal mass may be obtained without compromising the performance of the forward hook for supporting the rotor seal **40** in a sealed fit therewith.

As shown in FIG. **3**, three outer lips **36b** are provided, with two being disposed at the circumferentially opposite ends of the forward hook, and a single outer lip being disposed intermediate therebetween, preferably midway. In this way, the fairing portion of the rotor seal illustrated in FIG. **1** is continuously supported at its lower surface by the inner lip **36a** illustrated in FIG. **3**, and is retained at three points defined by the three outer lips **36b** on its outer surface.

Any thermal distortion in the seal fairing itself during operation is restrained by the three-point retention on its upper surface and the continuous support at its lower surface for maintaining effective performance of the fairing. The reduced thermal mass, however, of the outer lips **36b** significantly reduces thermal mismatch in the inner band with a corresponding reduction in thermal stress.

Since the individual vanes **28** are integrally joined to both the outer and inner bands **30,32** as illustrated in FIG. **3**, thermal mismatch therebetween during operation causes locally high thermal stresses. In accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, the vanes **28** preferably join the outer band **30** at a compound radii fillet **44** which extends around the outer perimeter of the individual vanes.

As shown in more detail in FIG. **4**, the fillet **44** preferably has a larger radius **A** directly adjacent the radially outer end of the vane **28** than adjacent the inner surface of the outer band **30**. The large radius **A** transitions to a smaller radius **B** in a smooth fillet blending into the inner surface of the outer band. In an exemplary embodiment, the compound fillet is effective for significantly reducing local thermal stress between the vanes and outer band by about 20%. The radially inner ends of the vanes **28** may join the outer surfaces of the inner band **32** with conventional single-radius fillets for acceptable operation, although compound radius fillets may also be used thereat if desired.

As shown in FIGS. **2** and **3**, each of the vanes **28** has an aerodynamic airfoil configuration including a generally concave, pressure side **28a** and a circumferentially opposite, generally convex, suction side **28b** extending axially between leading and trailing edges **28c,d**, and radially between the outer and inner bands **30,32** along the radial span thereof.

As shown in FIGS. **4** and **5**, the individual vanes **28** are hollow and defined by thin walls, and include a radially extending cavity **46** therein. Each vane includes a hollow impingement sleeve or baffle **48** having a plurality of spaced apart impingement holes **50** extending through the thin sheet metal wall thereof. The impingement holes **50** are preferably arranged in different patterns facing the inner surface of the vane cavity **46** for preferentially channeling cooling air **14** in impingement jets toward the midspan of the vane.

As shown in FIG. **1**, the cooling air **14** is bled from the compressor and suitably channeled through the casing **34** to corresponding inlet apertures in the top of each vane at the outer band **30** in a conventional manner. The cooling air **14** initially flows radially through the inner cavity of the baffle **48** itself, as illustrated in FIGS. **4** and **5**, and then turns for discharge through the impingement holes **50** against the inner surface of the vane for impingement cooling thereof.

As shown in FIG. **5**, the vane **28** is preferably imperforate over its entire surface except for a row of trailing edge discharge holes **52** which discharge the spent impingement air along the trailing edge **28d** of the vane. The vanes are therefore totally internally cooled without otherwise providing film cooling holes therethrough or thermal barrier coating on the external surface of the vane for avoiding the complexity thereof.

Impingement baffles in turbine nozzles are well known in commercial use and typically include impingement holes in uniform patterns on the concave and convex sides thereof. However, in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, the pattern of the impingement holes **50** on the concave side **48a** of the baffle as shown in FIG. **7**, corresponding with the pressure side of the vane, is denser

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than the pattern on the convex side **48b** of the baffle as shown in FIG. 6, corresponding with the suction side of the vane, for preferentially cooling the vane midspan.

In the preferred embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 6 and 7, the impingement holes **50** on both the concave and convex sides **48a,b** of the baffles **48** corresponding with the pressure and suction sides of the vane preferably have an equal size or common diameter *C*, which may be about twenty mils (0.5 mm) for example.

The baffles **48** preferably include imperforate zones or regions **54** at the radially outer and inner opposite span ends thereof that generally converge toward the baffle midspan between the corresponding leading and trailing edges **48c,d** thereof. In this way, the improved baffle **48** may use the same amount of cooling air found in the previous baffle used in commerce, but preferentially distributes the cooling air to the thermally distressed areas near the midspan of the vanes.

As shown in FIGS. 5,8 and 11, the baffles **48** preferably also include a row of larger impingement holes **50b** extending along the leading edges **48c** thereof to preferentially cool each vane behind its leading edge. The large impingement holes **50b** illustrated in FIG. 11 have a diameter *D* which may be about forty mils (1.0 mm) for example which is twice the size of the remaining small impingement holes **50** of diameter *C*.

The impingement holes **50,50b** are preferably arranged in patterns having different flow density or flow per unit area for preferentially impingement cooling the different regions of the vanes. As shown in FIGS. 6 and 9, the impingement holes **50** on the convex side **48b** of the baffle are spaced apart from each other with a pitch spacing *E*. Similarly, the impingement holes **50** on the concave side **48a** of the baffle illustrated in FIGS. 7 and 10 have a pitch spacing *F* which is preferably smaller than the convex pitch spacing *E* for providing increased impingement cooling along the inner surface of the vane pressure side as opposed to the inner surface of the vane suction side.

And, in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, the large impingement holes **50b** along the baffle leading edge have a greater flow density for preferentially cooling the inside of the vane leading edge, as shown in FIG. 5, than on the vane pressure and suction sides. As shown in FIG. 11, the large holes **50b** have a corresponding pitch spacing *G* which permits the use of fewer larger holes **50b** than smaller holes along the leading edge for achieving a greater flow density.

It is noted that a given amount of cooling air **14** is provided for each vane and corresponding baffle which must be suitably distributed inside the different regions of the vane. The high density holes on the baffle concave side **48a** provide more cooling of the vane pressure side than the lower density impingement holes in the baffle convex side **48b** on the vane suction side.

Correspondingly, the high density impingement holes **50b** along the baffle leading edge **48c** concentrate cooling along the back of the vane leading edge. The increased amount of impingement cooling air provided along the vane leading edge and pressure side is at the expense of a reduced amount on the suction side.

However, by introducing the imperforate regions **54** along both sides of the baffle near the outer and inner ends thereof, additional cooling air is provided for the remaining impingement holes by eliminating impingement cooling in the imperforate regions **54**.

As illustrated in FIG. 5, the baffle leading edge **48c** has a relatively large radius of curvature sufficient for forming the

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large impingement holes **50b** substantially planar therein, and the vane leading edge **28c** has a correspondingly larger radius to complement the baffle leading edge. In a preferred embodiment, the radius of the vane leading edge **28c** is about 50% greater than in the previous commercial design for significantly improving the impingement cooling thereof.

Since the combustion gases **18** stagnate at the vane leading edge during operation, they effect a correspondingly high external heat transfer coefficient along the vane leading edge. By increasing the radius of the leading edge, and correspondingly increasing the radius of the baffle leading edge **48c** and introducing the large impingement holes **50b** therein, a significant increase in the ratio of the cooling area behind the vane leading edge to the heated area outside the vane leading edge is provided, with a corresponding reduction in temperature of the vane leading edge.

FIG. 5 illustrates another embodiment of the present invention wherein the baffle **48** complements the corresponding vane cavity **46** provided therefor for maintaining a substantially uniform spacing or gap *H* with the inner surface of the vane cavity between the vane leading and trailing edges **28c,d**. In this regard, the improved impingement baffle **48** is longer along its chord or camber axis than was previously used in the shallow baffle terminating shorter from both the vane leading and trailing edges.

As shown in FIG. 5, the baffle **48** includes integral standoff pads **56** on its outer surface for spacing the baffle from the opposing inner surface of the vane cavity **46**, with the pads being preferably arranged on opposite sides of the baffle at both the leading and trailing edges **48c,d** thereof. In this way, both the leading and trailing edges of the baffle may be maintained in precise alignment with the corresponding inner surfaces of the vane for maintaining a substantially uniform gap around the baffle, and in particular at the vane leading edge which requires enhanced cooling thereof.

As shown in FIGS. 6 and 7, the corresponding pads **56** are more uniformly spaced on the baffle concave side **48a**, corresponding with the vane pressure side, than on the baffle convex side **48b**, corresponding with the vane suction side. In this way, the vane pressure side which experiences a relatively high heat transfer thermal coefficient will enjoy substantially uniform impingement cooling from the inside by the impingement baffle retained in place during operation without significant distortion or movement. Since the vane suction side experiences less heat transfer coefficient on its external surface, fewer pads **56** may be used on the baffle convex side with a wider spacing.

These various improvements described above provide tailored and preferential cooling of the different portions of the nozzle vanes **28** themselves for reducing thermal distress and improving nozzle durability and life. Furthermore, the improved forward hook **36** of the inner band **32** and the compound fillet **44** at the outer band **30** provide significant reductions in local thermal stress and mismatch which further improves the durability and life of the nozzle. The nozzle therefore enjoys decreased metal temperature during operation, a more balanced thermal design, and reduced peak stresses which all directly contribute to increased durability of the nozzle and enhanced life.

While there have been described herein what are considered to be preferred and exemplary embodiments of the present invention, other modifications of the invention shall be apparent to those skilled in the art from the teachings herein, and it is, therefore, desired to be secured in the

appended claims all such modifications as fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention.

Accordingly, what is desired to be secured by Letters Patent of the United States is the invention as defined and differentiated in the following claims in which we claim:

1. A turbine nozzle for a gas turbine engine, comprising: a plurality of vanes integrally joined at opposite ends to outer and inner bands; and

said inner band having a forward hook inboard of a leading edge thereof, said hook including an inner lip and a plurality of circumferentially spaced apart outer lips spaced radially from said inner lip to define a retention slot therein.

2. A nozzle according to claim 1 wherein said inner band is an arcuate segment, and said outer lips are disposed at opposite circumferential ends thereof and intermediate therebetween.

3. A nozzle according to claim 1 wherein said vanes join said outer band at a compound radii fillet.

4. A nozzle according to claim 3 wherein said fillet has a larger radius adjacent said vane than adjacent said outer bands.

5. A nozzle according to claim 1 wherein:

said vanes have a generally concave, pressure side and an opposite, generally convex, suction side extending between leading and trailing edges and between said outer and inner bands along respective spans of said vanes; and

said vanes include cavities having an impingement baffle, and said baffles have a plurality of spaced apart impingement holes extending therethrough and arranged in different patterns facing an inner surface of said cavities for preferentially channeling cooling air in impingement jets toward midspan of said vanes.

6. A nozzle according to claim 5 wherein said impingement hole pattern on said vane pressure side is denser than said pattern on said vane suction side for preferentially cooling said vane midspan.

7. A nozzle according to claim 6 wherein said baffles include imperforate regions at opposite span ends thereof that converge toward said midspan between said leading and trailing edges thereof.

8. A nozzle according to claim 7 wherein:

said impingement holes on said pressure and suction sides have equal size; and

said baffles include a row of larger impingement holes extending along leading edges thereof.

9. A nozzle according to claim 5 wherein said baffles include a row of larger impingement holes extending along leading edges thereof.

10. A nozzle according to claim 9 wherein said impingement holes have a greater flow density inside said vane leading edge than on said vane pressure and suction sides.

11. A nozzle according to claim 9 wherein said baffle leading edge has a radius sufficient for forming said large impingement holes planar therein, and said vane leading edge has a correspondingly larger radius to complement said baffle leading edge.

12. A nozzle according to claim 5 wherein said baffles complement said vane cavities for maintaining a uniform gap with said inner surfaces thereof between said vane leading and trailing edges.

13. A nozzle according to claim 5 wherein said baffles include integral standoff pads for spacing said baffles from said vane inner surfaces, and said pads are arranged on opposite sides of said baffles at both leading and trailing edges thereof.

14. A nozzle according to claim 13 wherein said pads are more uniformly spaced on said vane pressure side said than said suction side.

15. A turbine nozzle for a gas turbine engine, comprising: a plurality of vanes integrally joined at opposite ends to outer and inner bands;

said inner band having a forward hook inboard of a leading edge thereof, said hook including an inner lip and a plurality of circumferentially spaced apart outer lips spaced radially from said inner lip to define a retention slot therein;

said vanes have generally concave, pressure sides and opposite, generally convex, suction sides extending between leading and trailing edges thereof and between said outer and inner bands along respective spans of said vanes; and

said vanes include cavities each having an impingement baffle, and said baffles have a plurality of spaced apart impingement holes extending therethrough and arranged in different patterns facing an inner surface of said cavities for preferentially channeling cooling air in impingement jets toward midspan of said vane.

16. A nozzle according to claim 15 wherein said baffles include imperforate regions at opposite span ends thereof that converge toward said midspan between said leading and trailing edges thereof.

17. A nozzle according to claim 16 wherein said baffles include a row of larger impingement holes extending along leading edges thereof.

18. A nozzle according to claim 17 wherein said inner band is an arcuate segment, and said outer lips are disposed at opposite circumferential ends thereof and intermediate therebetween.

19. A nozzle according to claim 18 wherein said vanes join said outer band at a compound radii fillet.

20. A turbine nozzle for a gas turbine engine, said nozzle comprising:

a radially inner band;

a radially outer band; and

at least one vane extending between said inner and outer bands, said vane comprising a first sidewall and a second sidewall connected together at a leading edge and a trailing edge to define a cavity therebetween; and

an impingement baffle positioned within the vane cavity, said impingement baffle comprising a plurality of first impingement baffle holes extending therethrough and a plurality of second impingement baffle holes extending therethrough, at least some of said first impingement baffle holes extending along said vane leading edge and having a first diameter, said second impingement baffle holes having a second diameter, said first diameter is larger than said second diameter, said impingement baffle leading edge having a radius sufficient for forming said first impingement baffle holes substantially planar therein, said at least one vane leading edge having a corresponding larger radius that substantially complements said impingement baffle leading edge.

21. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 20 wherein said plurality of first impingement baffle holes for channeling cooling fluid therethrough in impingement jets towards an inner surface of said at least one vane leading edge.

22. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 20 wherein said first sidewall defines a pressure side of said at least one vane, said second sidewall defines a suction side of said at least one vane, said plurality of second impingement baffle holes arranged in a denser pattern along said pressure side than said suction side.

23. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 20 wherein said plurality of second impingement baffle holes are each sized identically.

24. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 20 wherein said plurality of first impingement baffle holes comprises a row of said first impingement holes each having said first diameter larger than said second diameter of each of said plurality of second impingement baffle holes.

25. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 24 wherein said row of first impingement holes extends at least partially between said radially inner and outer bands.

26. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 20 wherein at least one of said inner band and said outer band comprises a forward hook inboard of a leading edge thereof, said hook comprising an inner lip and a plurality of circumferentially-spaced apart outer lips spaced radially from said inner lip such that a slot is defined therein.

27. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 20 further comprising a compound radii fillet extending between said at least one vane and at least one of said inner band and said outer band.

28. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 27 wherein said compound radii fillet comprises a first radius and a second radius, said second radius larger than said first radius, said first radius between said second radius and at least one of said inner band and said outer band.

29. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 20 wherein said at least one vane further comprises a plurality of projections extending outwardly from said impingement baffle, said projections configured to maintain a relative position of said impingement baffle with respect to said at least one vane such that a substantially uniform gap is defined between said impingement baffle and said at least one vane.

30. A turbine nozzle for a gas turbine engine, said nozzle comprising:

a radially inner band;

a radially outer band; and

at least one vane extending between said inner and outer bands, said vane comprising a first sidewall and a second sidewall connected together at a leading edge and a trailing edge to define a cavity therebetween, said at least one vane formed integrally with said radially outer band such that a compound fillet extends between said radially outer band and said at least one vane, said compound fillet circumscribes said at least one vane, and comprises a first radius and a second radius that is larger than said first radius, said first radius extending between said second radius and at least one of said radially outer and inner bands.

31. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 30 wherein said first sidewall defines a pressure side of said at least one vane, said second sidewall defines a suction side of said at least one vane, each said sidewall comprises a plurality of impingement baffle holes extending therethrough, said plurality of impingement baffle holes are arranged in a denser pattern along said vane pressure side than along said vane suction side.

32. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 30 wherein at least one of said first and said second sidewall comprises a plurality of impingement baffle holes extending therethrough, said plurality of impingement baffle holes comprise a first row of impingement holes and a pattern of remaining impingement holes, at least some of said first row of impingement holes having a first diameter, said pattern of remaining impingement holes each having a second diameter that is smaller than said first diameter, said first row of impingement baffle holes extending along said vane leading edge.

33. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 30 wherein said inner band comprises a forward hook inboard of a leading edge thereof, said hook comprising an inner lip and a plurality of circumferentially-spaced apart outer lips spaced radially from said inner lip such that a slot is defined therein.

34. A turbine nozzle for a gas turbine engine, said nozzle comprising at least one vane comprising a first sidewall and a second sidewall connected together at a leading edge and a trailing edge to define a cavity therebetween, the cavity sized to receive an impingement baffle therein, said impingement baffle comprising a plurality of impingement holes extending therethrough, said plurality of impingement holes comprising at least a row of first impingement holes for directing cooling airflow along an inner surface of said at least one vane leading edge, and a pattern of remaining impingement holes, at least some of said impingement holes have a first diameter, said remaining impingement holes have a second diameter, said first diameter is different than said second diameter, said impingement baffle leading edge has a radius sufficient for forming said first impingement holes substantially planar therein.

35. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 34 wherein said at least one vane leading edge has a first radius that is larger than a second radius of said impingement baffle leading edge, said at least one vane first radius substantially compliments said impingement baffle leading edge second radius.

36. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 34 wherein said inner band comprises a forward hook inboard of a leading edge thereof, said hook comprising an inner lip and a plurality of circumferentially-spaced apart outer lips spaced radially from said inner lip such that a slot is defined therein.

37. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 34 further comprising a compound radii fillet extending between said outer band and each of said plurality of vanes.

38. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 37 wherein each of said compound radii fillets comprises a first radius and a second radius, said first radius smaller than said second radius and extending between said second radius and said outer band.

39. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 34 wherein said first diameter is larger than said second diameter.

40. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 34 wherein said first sidewall defines a pressure side of said at least one vane, said second sidewall defines a suction side of said at least one vane, said plurality of impingement baffle holes arranged in a denser pattern along said pressure side than said suction side.

41. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 34 wherein a gap is defined between said row of said impingement baffle leading edge and said at least one vane leading edge, said first row of impingement holes facilitates increasing a ratio of the cooling area behind said at least one vane within said gap to the cooling area external to said at least one vane leading edge.

42. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 41 wherein said gap is substantially uniform between said at least one vane leading edge and said impingement baffle leading edge.

43. An impingement baffle for a turbine nozzle for use in a gas turbine engine, said impingement baffle comprising a first sidewall and a second sidewall connected together at a leading edge and a trailing edge, said impingement baffle further comprising a plurality of rows of impingement holes extending therethrough, said plurality of rows of impinge-

ment holes comprising at least a first row of first impingement holes extending along said baffle leading edge and a pattern of remaining impingement holes, at least some of said impingement holes have a first diameter and said remaining impingement holes have a second diameter, said first diameter is different than said second diameter, said impingement baffle leading edge has a radius sufficient for forming said first diameter first impingement holes substantially planar therein.

44. An impingement baffle in accordance with claim 43 wherein said first diameter is larger than said second diameter.

45. An impingement baffle in accordance with claim 43 wherein said first sidewall defines a pressure side of said impingement baffle, said second sidewall defines a suction side of said impingement baffle, said plurality of impingement baffle holes arranged in a denser pattern along said pressure side than said suction side.

46. An impingement baffle in accordance with claim 43 further comprising a plurality of standoff pads extending outwardly, from at least one of said first sidewall and said second sidewall.

47. An impingement baffle in accordance with claim 43 wherein the turbine nozzle includes at least one vane, said first row of first impingement holes facilitates impingement cooling of a leading edge of the turbine nozzle vane.

48. A turbine nozzle for a gas turbine engine, said nozzle comprising:

a radially inner band;

a radially outer band; and

at least one vane extending between said radially inner and outer bands, said inner band comprising a leading edge and a forward hook radially inward of said leading edge, said forward hook comprising a radially inner lip and a plurality of circumferentially-spaced apart radially outer lips such that a retention slot is defined therebetween.

49. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 48 wherein said at least one vane is formed integrally with at least one of said radially outer band and said radially inner band such that a compound fillet extends between said at least one vane and at least one of said radially outer and inner bands.

50. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 49 wherein said compound fillet circumscribes said at least one vane and comprises a first radius and a second radius that is larger than said first radius, said first radius extending between said second radius and at least one of said radially inner and outer bands.

51. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 48 further comprising an impingement baffle, said at least one vane comprises a first sidewall and a second sidewall connected together at a leading edge and a trailing edge to define a cavity therebetween, the cavity sized to receive said impingement baffle therein, said impingement baffle comprising a plurality of impingement holes extending therethrough.

52. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 51 wherein said impingement baffle plurality of impingement holes comprise at least a row of first impingement holes for directing cooling airflow along an inner surface of said at least one vane leading edge, and a pattern of remaining impingement holes, at least some of said first impingement holes have a first diameter, said pattern of remaining impingement holes have a second diameter, said first diameter is different than said second diameter.

53. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 51 wherein said impingement baffle leading edge has a radius sufficient for forming said first impingement holes substantially planar therein.

54. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 51 wherein said at least one vane first sidewall defines a suction side of said at least one vane, said second sidewall defines a pressure side of said at least one vane, said impingement baffle plurality of impingement baffle holes arranged in a denser pattern along said vane pressure side than along said vane suction side.

55. A turbine nozzle in accordance with claim 51 wherein said at least one vane leading edge has a first radius that is larger than a second radius of said impingement baffle leading edge, said at least one vane leading edge first radius substantially compliments said impingement baffle leading edge second radius.

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