

Probabilistic LCF Investigation of a Steam Turbine Rotor under Transient Thermal Loads

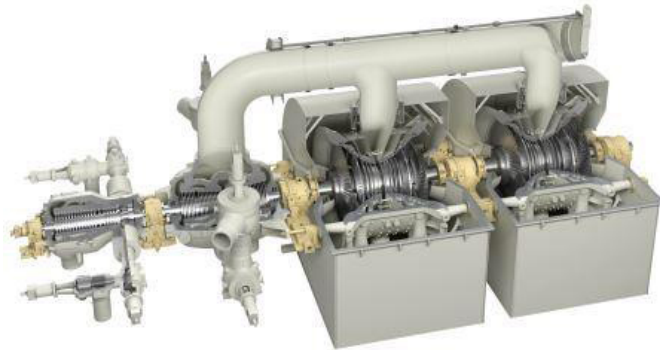
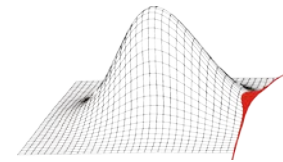
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Dresden, 09.10.2015

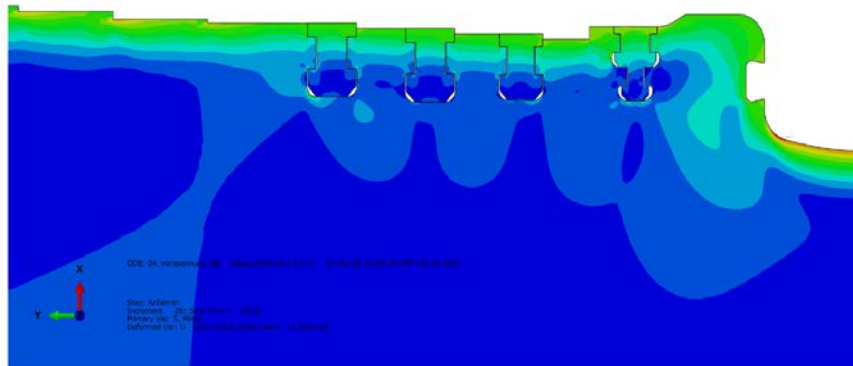


DRESDEN
concept
Exzellenz aus
Wissenschaft
und Kultur



- thermo – mechanic low cycle fatigue in steam turbine rotors during transient operation

Simulation of LCF damage for lifetime prediction



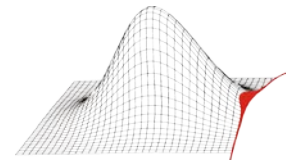
- Measurement data required to define material properties and boundary conditions



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- Young's Modulus
- Poisson's Ratio
- Heat Capacity
- Conductivity
- Yield Strength
- Heat Transfer Coefficient
- ...

→ Measurement uncertainties affect the accuracy of lifetime prediction

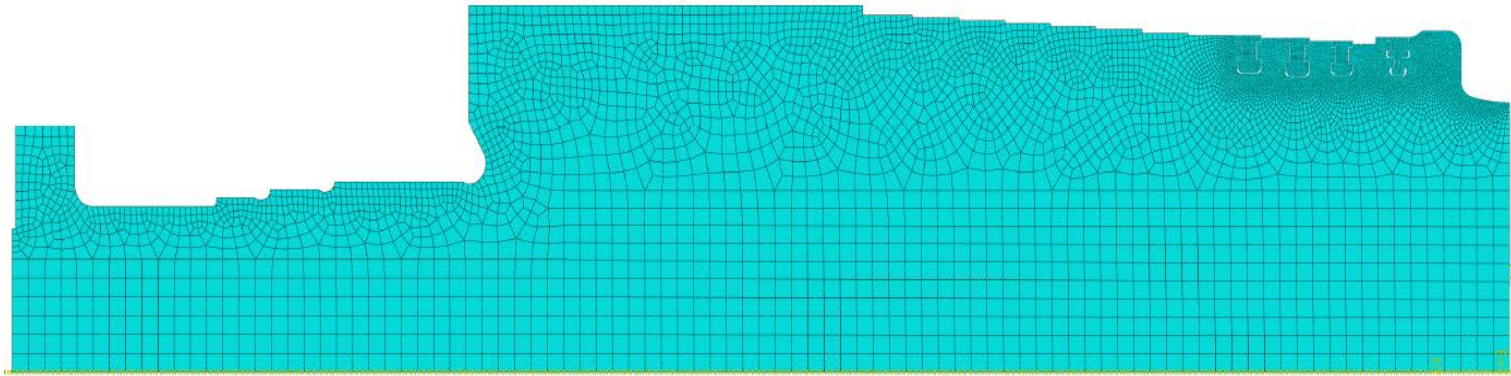
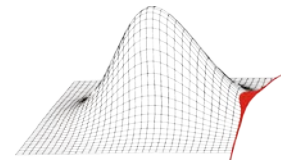


Motivation

LCF Prediction Model

Investigation of Model Uncertainties

Results



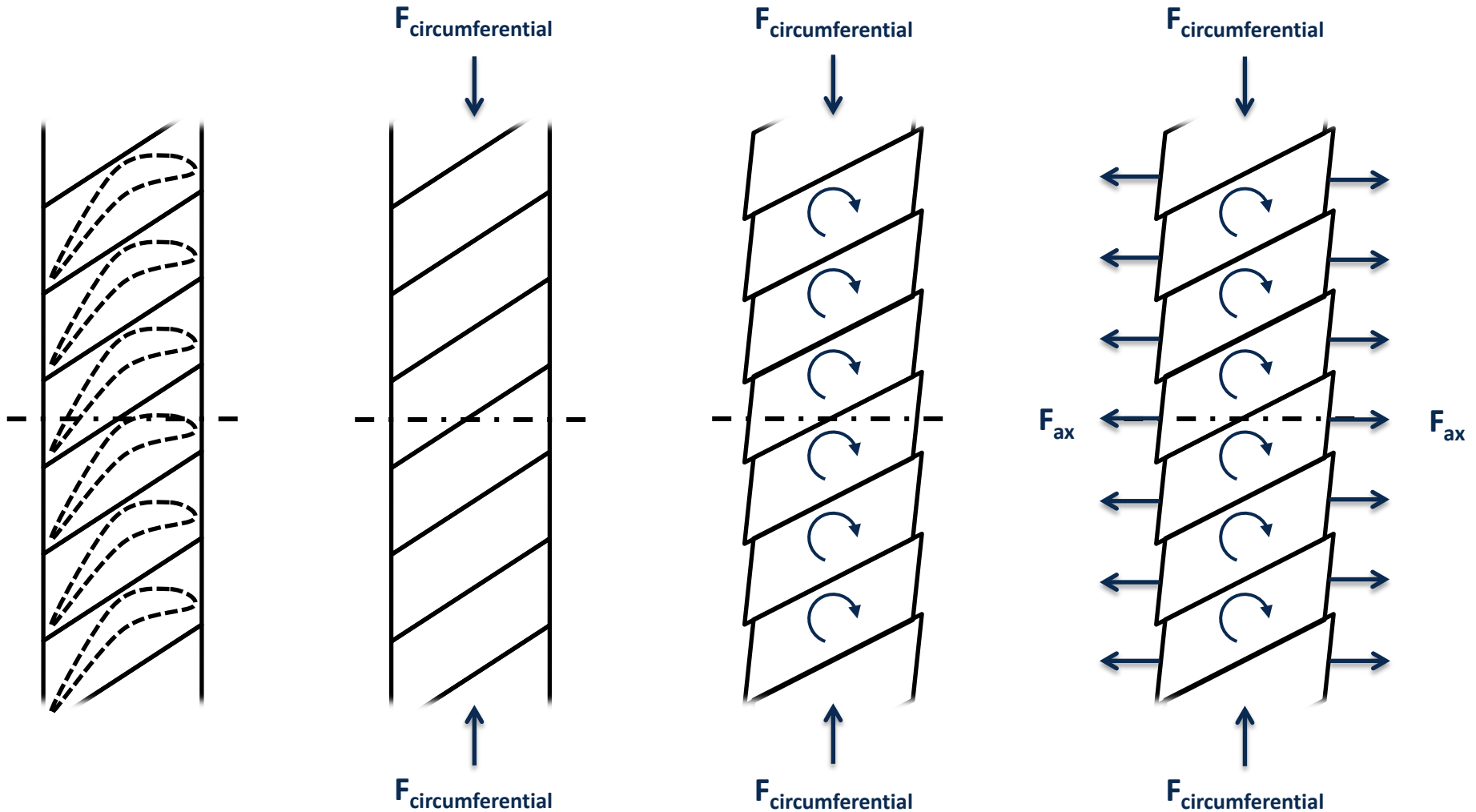
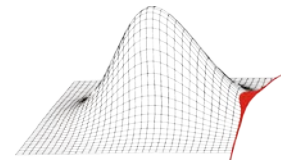
- axisymmetric model of a IP steam turbine shaft
- thermal boundary conditions are calculated based on real operation data
- linear - elastic material

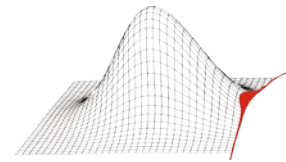


- transformation into elastic-plastic behavior using *Neuber's rule*
- number of cycles to failure from *Wöhler curve*

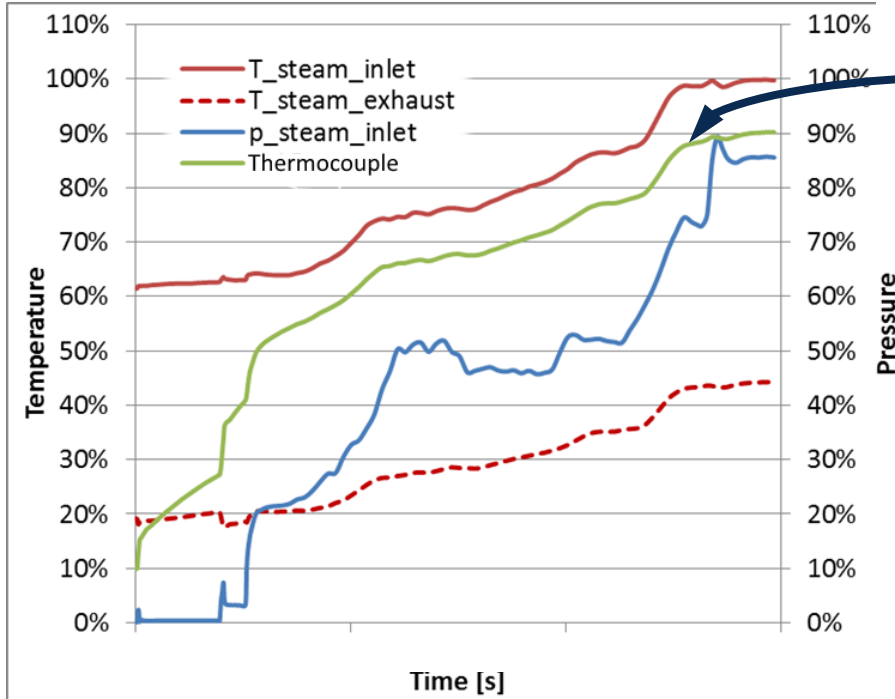
Boundary Conditions:

1. thermal:
 - heat transfer at all wetted surfaces
 - contact conductance between blade root and shaft
2. mechanic:
 - rotation
 - compressive forces
 - axial pretension of blade roots (initial overclosure)

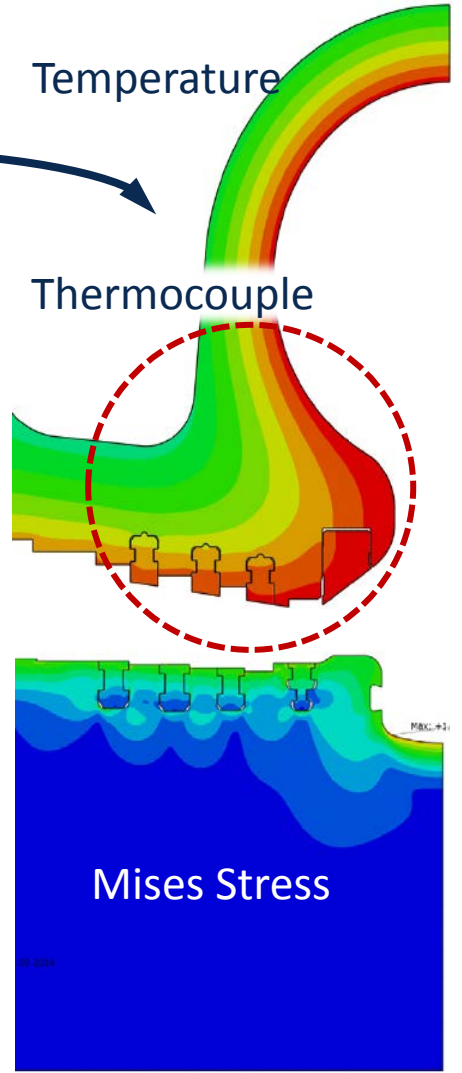




Operating Data



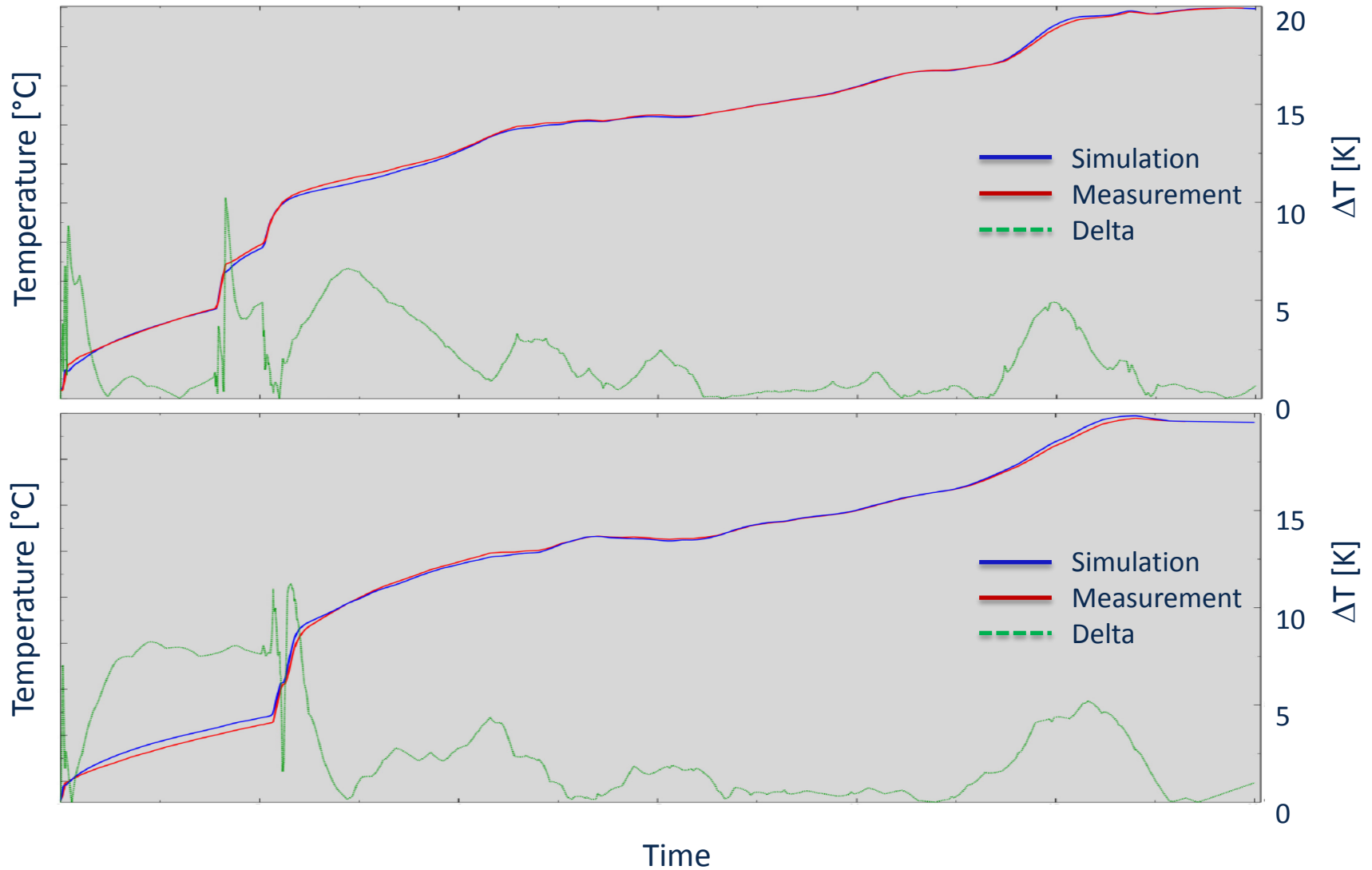
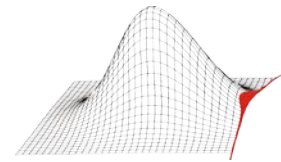
Validation

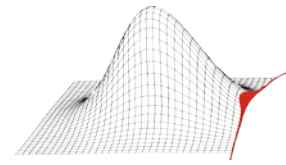


$HTC(x,t)$
 $T_{steam}(x,t)$



Mises Stress



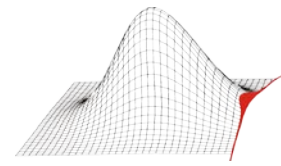


Motivation

LCF Prediction Model

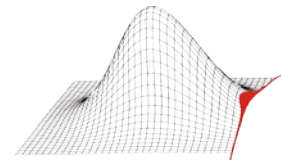
Investigation of Model Uncertainties

Results

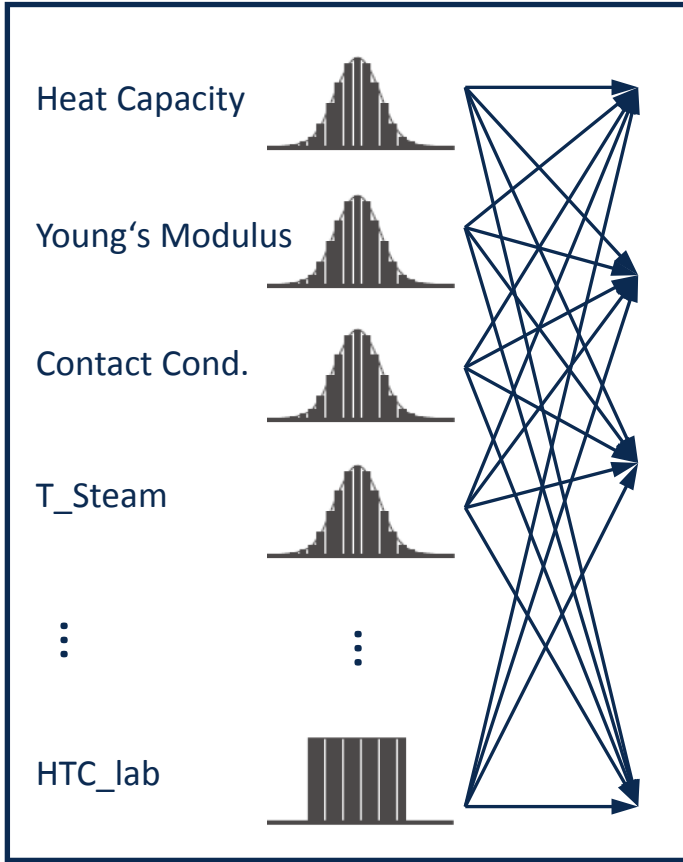


Nr.	Parameter	Distribution	Range	μ , resp. lower bound	σ , resp. upper bound	Bemerkung
1	Density	Gaussian	+ - 0.1%	nominal	0.03%	measuring inaccuracy acc. to Richter
2	Heat Capacity	Gaussian	+ - 3%	nominal	1.0%	measuring inaccuracy acc. to Richter
3	Thermal Conductivity	Gaussian	+ - 7%	nominal	2.33%	measuring inaccuracy acc. to Richter
4	Young's Modulus	Gaussian	+ - 3%	nominal	1.0%	measuring inaccuracy acc. to Richter
5	Poisson's Ratio	Gaussian	+ - 3%	nominal	1.0%	measuring inaccuracy acc. to Richter
6	Lin. Therm. Expans. Coeff.	Gaussian	+ - 2%	nominal	0.667%	measuring inaccuracy acc. to Richter
7	Yield Strength	Gaussian	+ - 3%	nominal	1.0%	based on Young's Modulus
8	n (Ramberg-Osgood)	Gaussian	+ - 3%	nominal	1.0%	based on Young's Modulus
9	p_Steam	Gaussian	+ - 0.5%	nominal	0.1667%	measuring inaccuracy acc. to datasheet
10	T_Steam	Gaussian	+ - 0.75%	nominal	0.25%	measuring inaccuracy acc. to datasheet
11	Contact conductance	Uniform		1500 W/m ² K	4500 W/m ² K	estimation
12	HTC_Blade	Uniform	+ - 20%	0.8 · nominal	1.2 · nominal	estimation (nusselt correlations)
13	HTC_Labyrinth	Uniform	+ - 20%	0.8 · nominal	1.2 · nominal	estimation (nusselt correlations)
14	HTC_vortexcooling	Uniform	+ - 10%	0.9 · nominal	1.1 · nominal	estimation (nusselt correlations)
15	HTC_miscellaneous	Uniform	+ - 20%	0.8 · nominal	1.2 · nominal	estimation (nusselt correlations)
16 - 19	Initial overclosure	Uniform		0 mm	0.05 mm	estimation

F. Richter, *Die physikalischen Eigenschaften der Stähle "Das 100-Stähle-Programm" Teil I: Tafeln und Bilder.* Mülheim an der Ruhr.

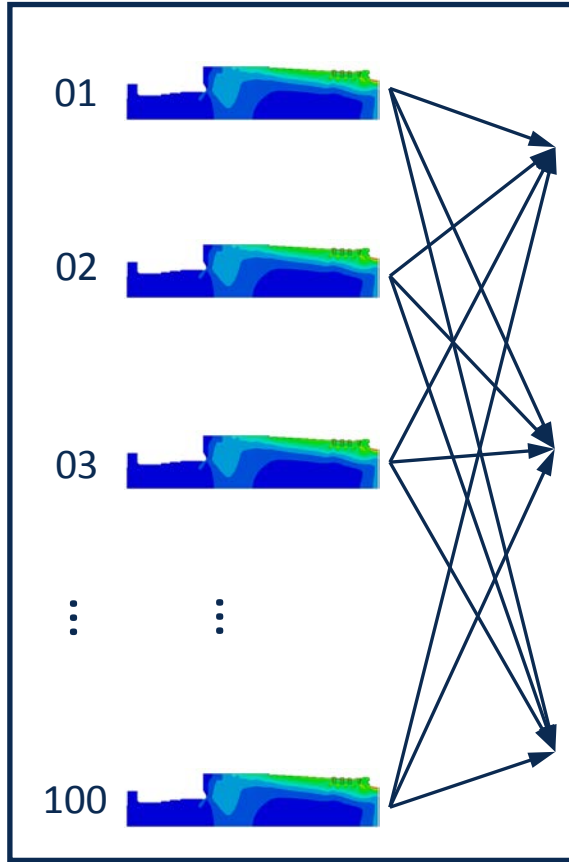


Sampling of Input Parameters



ProSi Pre

Independent deterministic Calculations



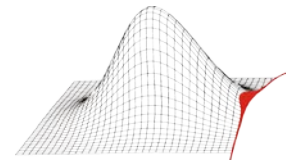
ProSi Exe

Statistical Evaluation of Target Values

(temperature, stress, ...)
e.g.:

- Mean
- Standarddeviation
- Correlations
- Metamodells
- COI
- ...

ProSi Post

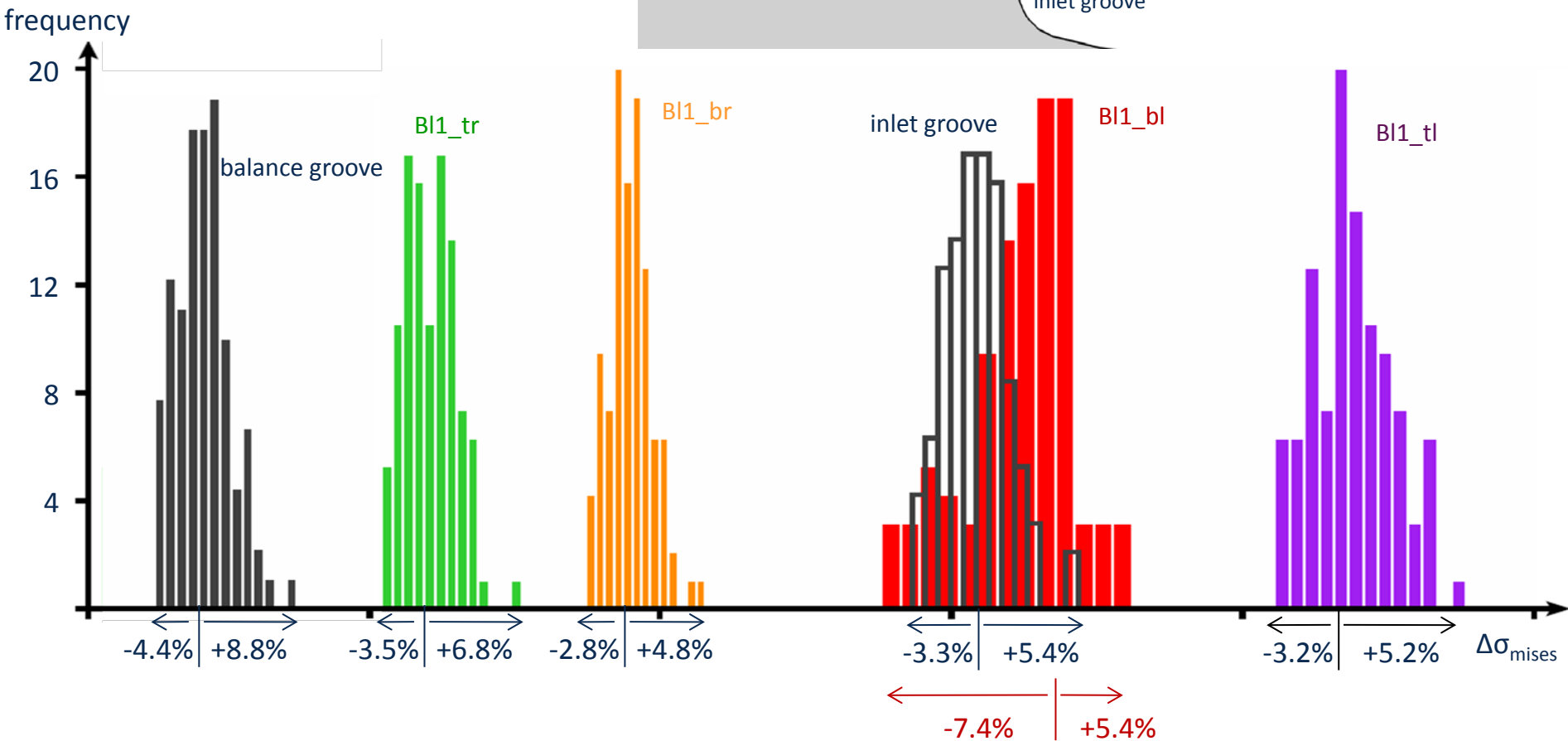
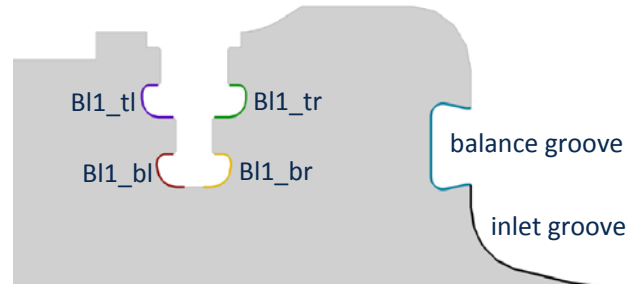
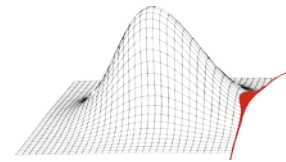


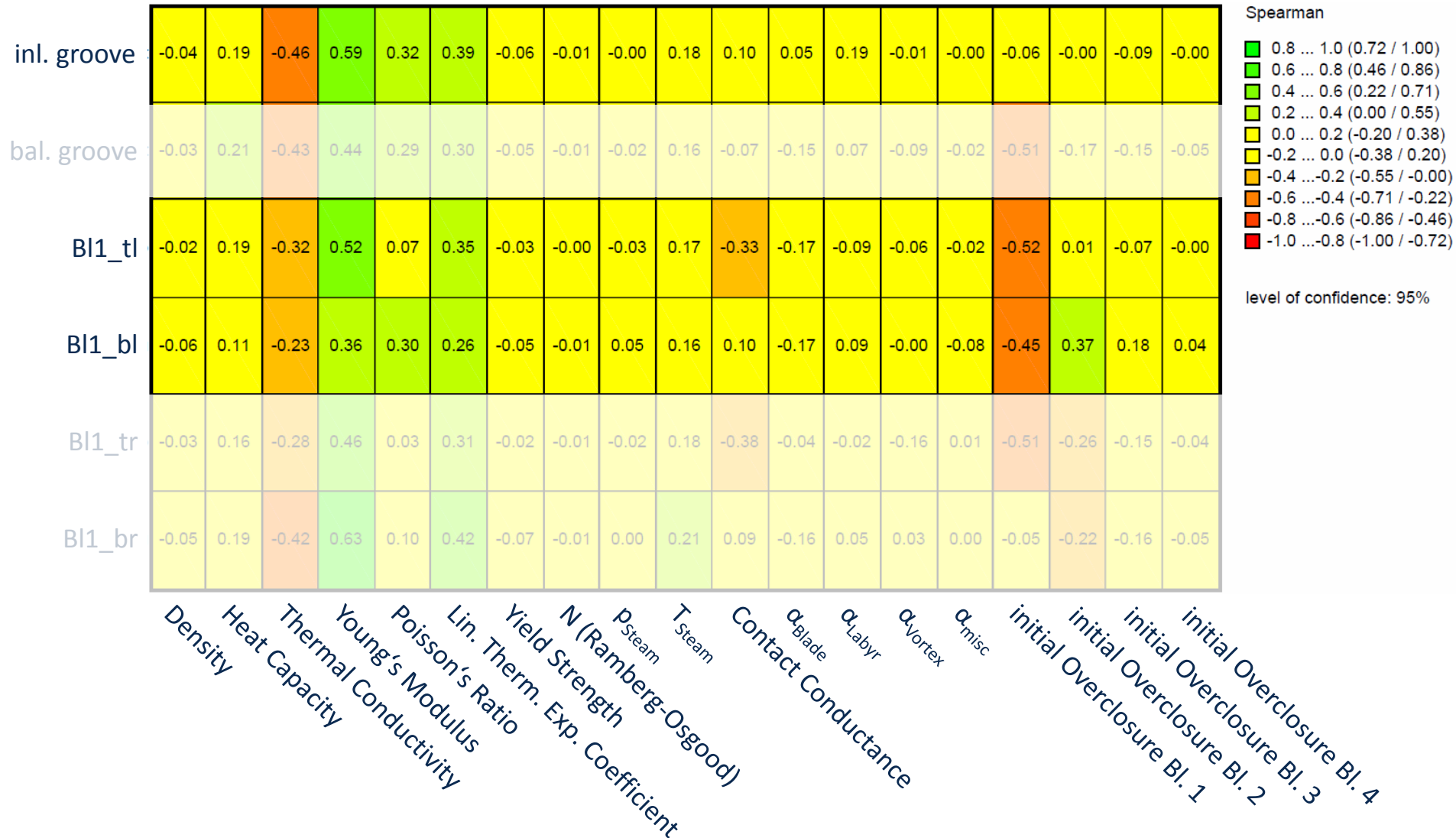
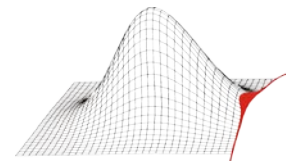
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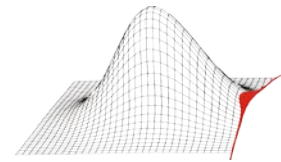
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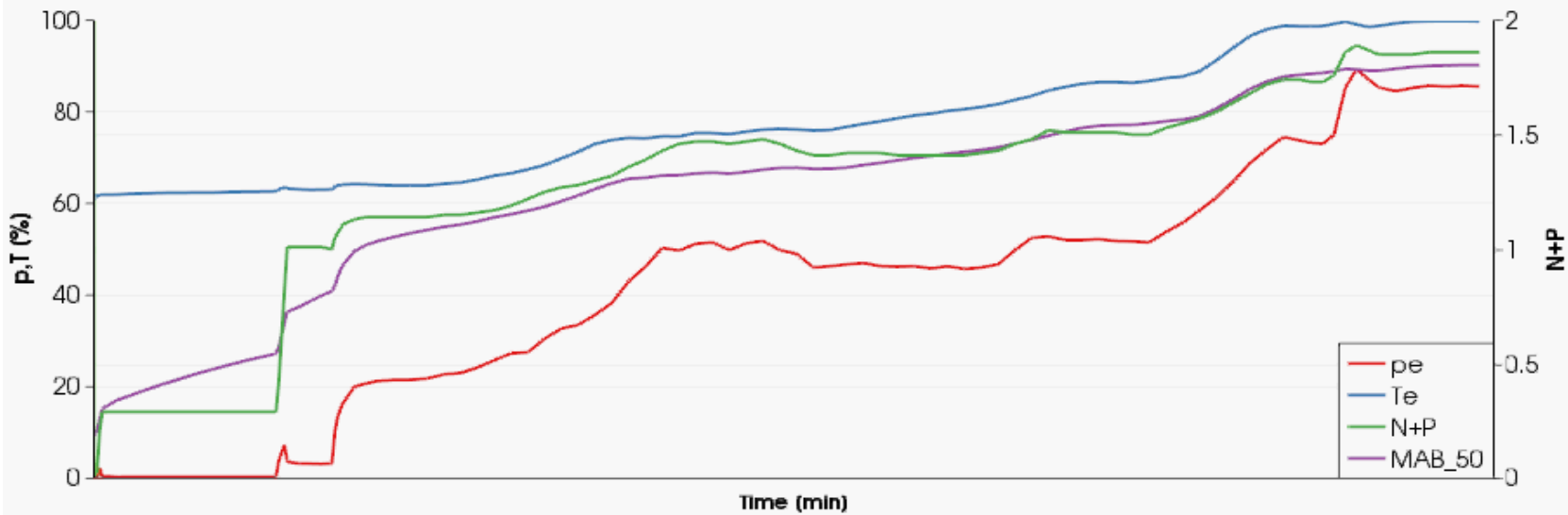
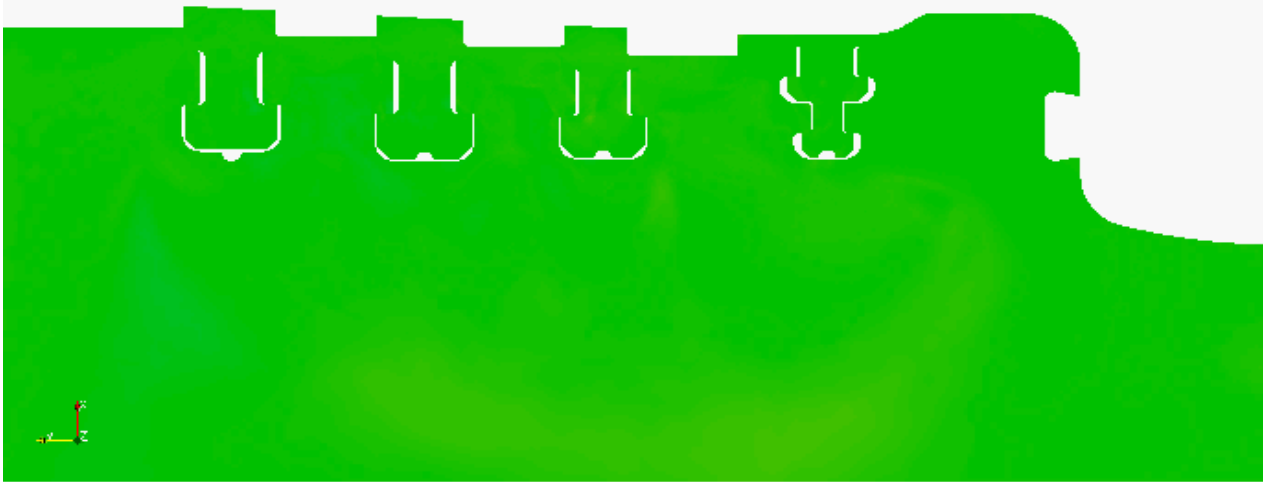
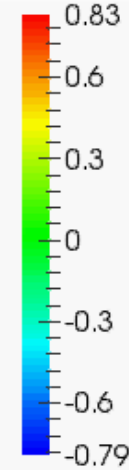
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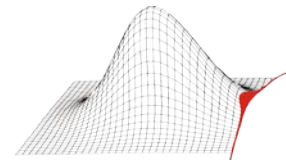




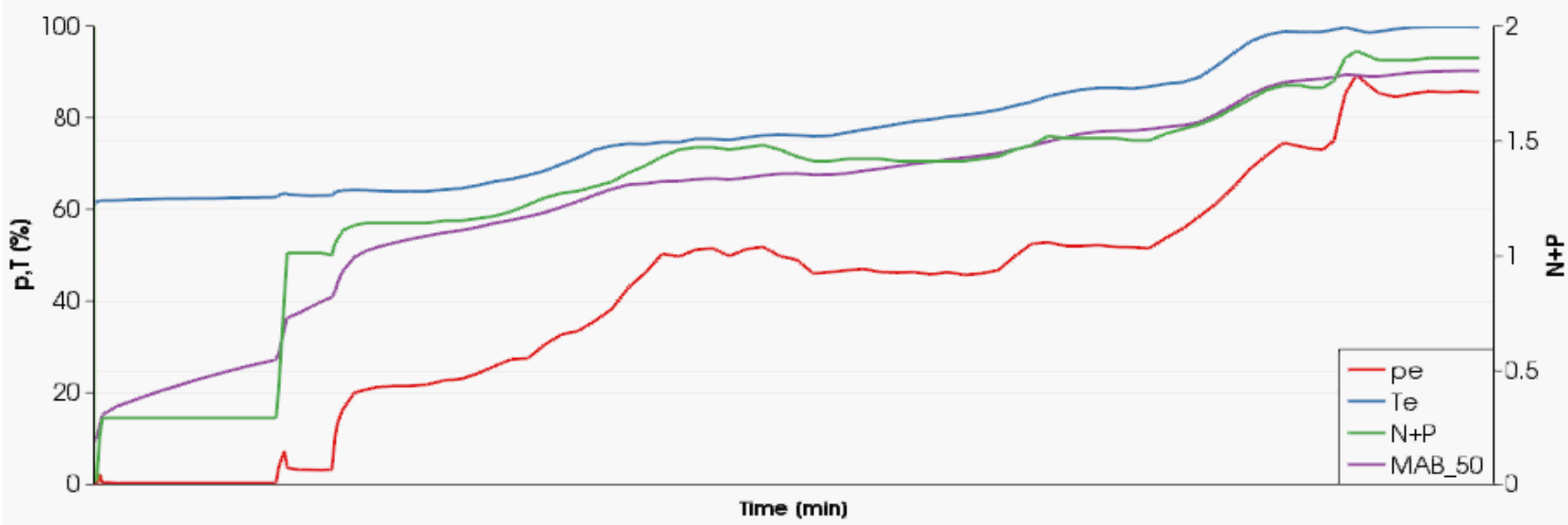
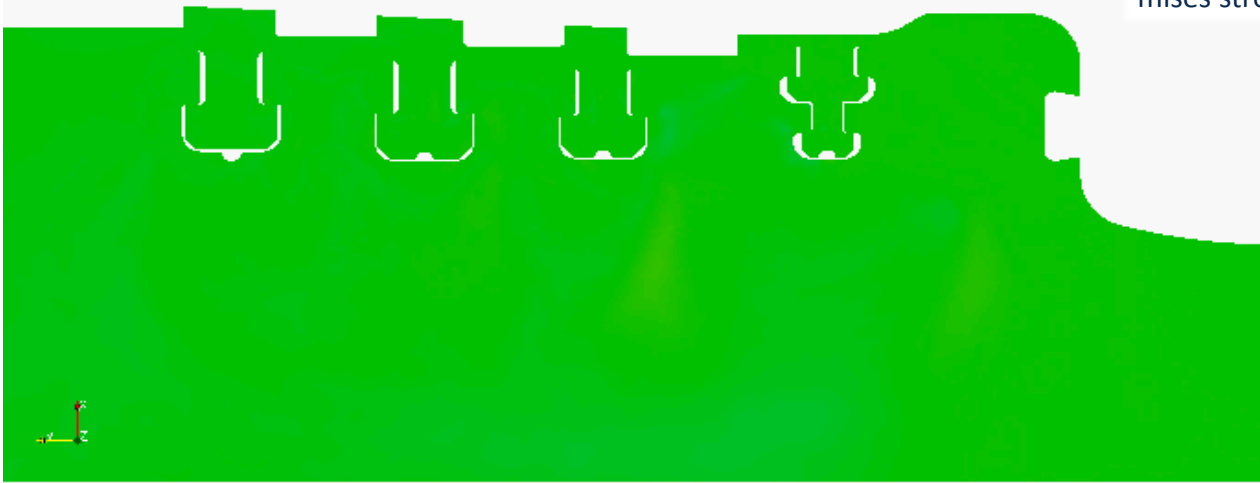
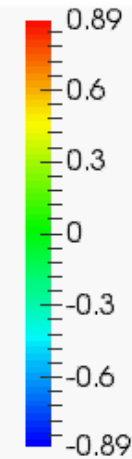


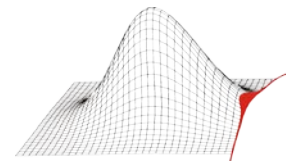
Spearman Correlation Coefficient
mises stress – Young's Modulus



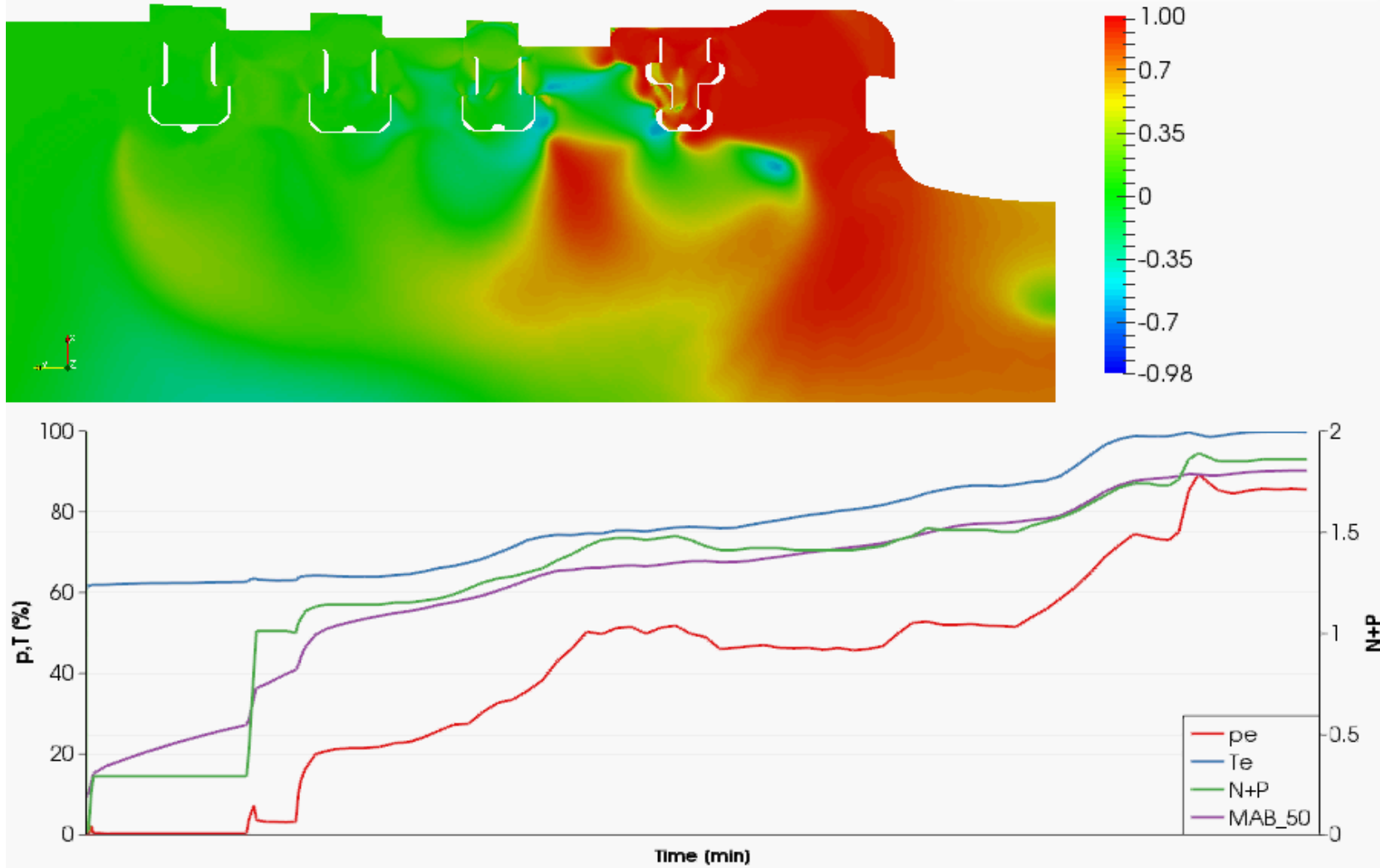


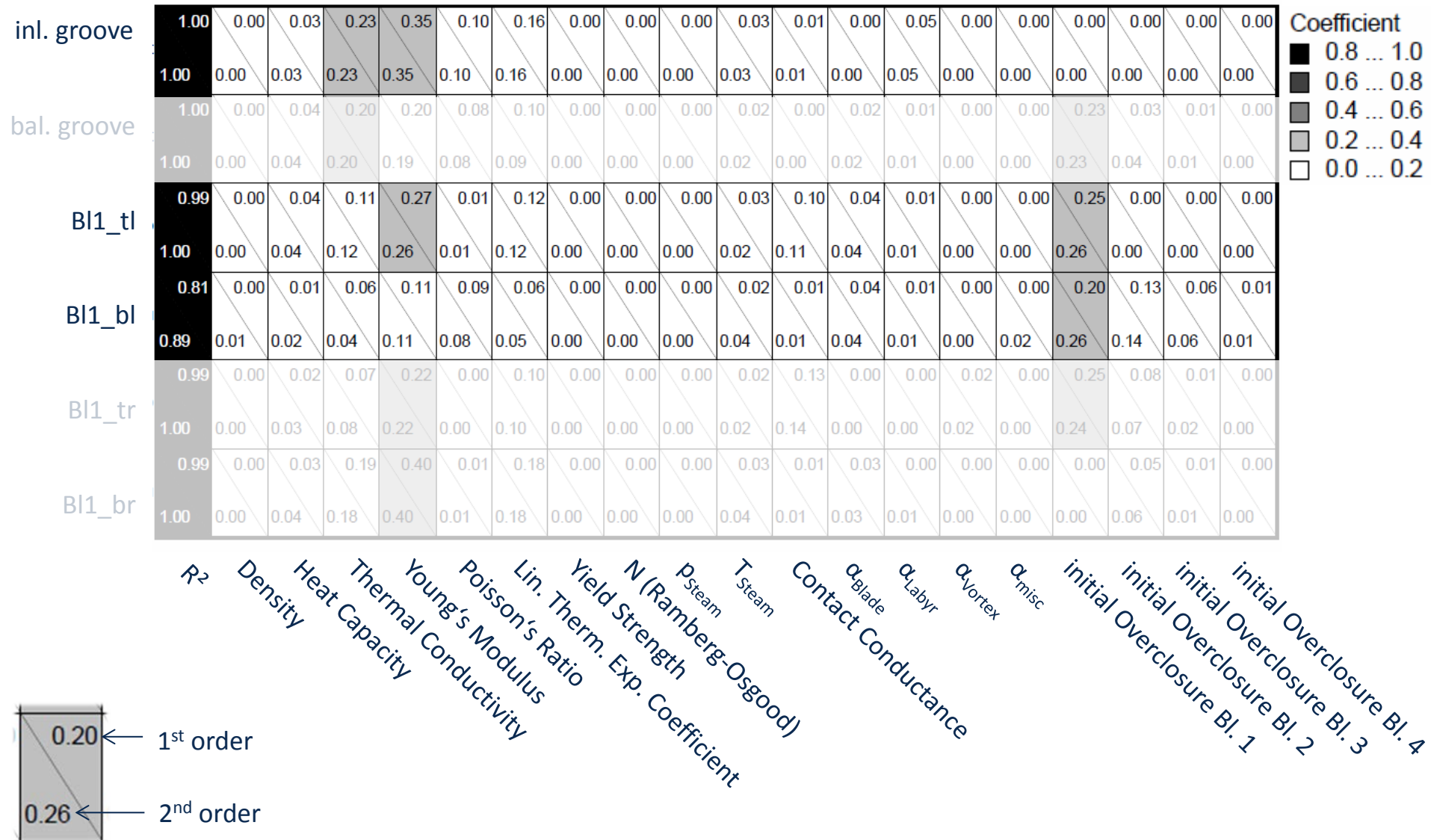
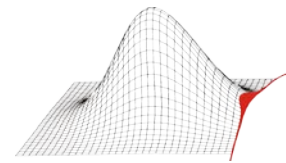
Spearman Correlation Coefficient
mises stress -- conductivity

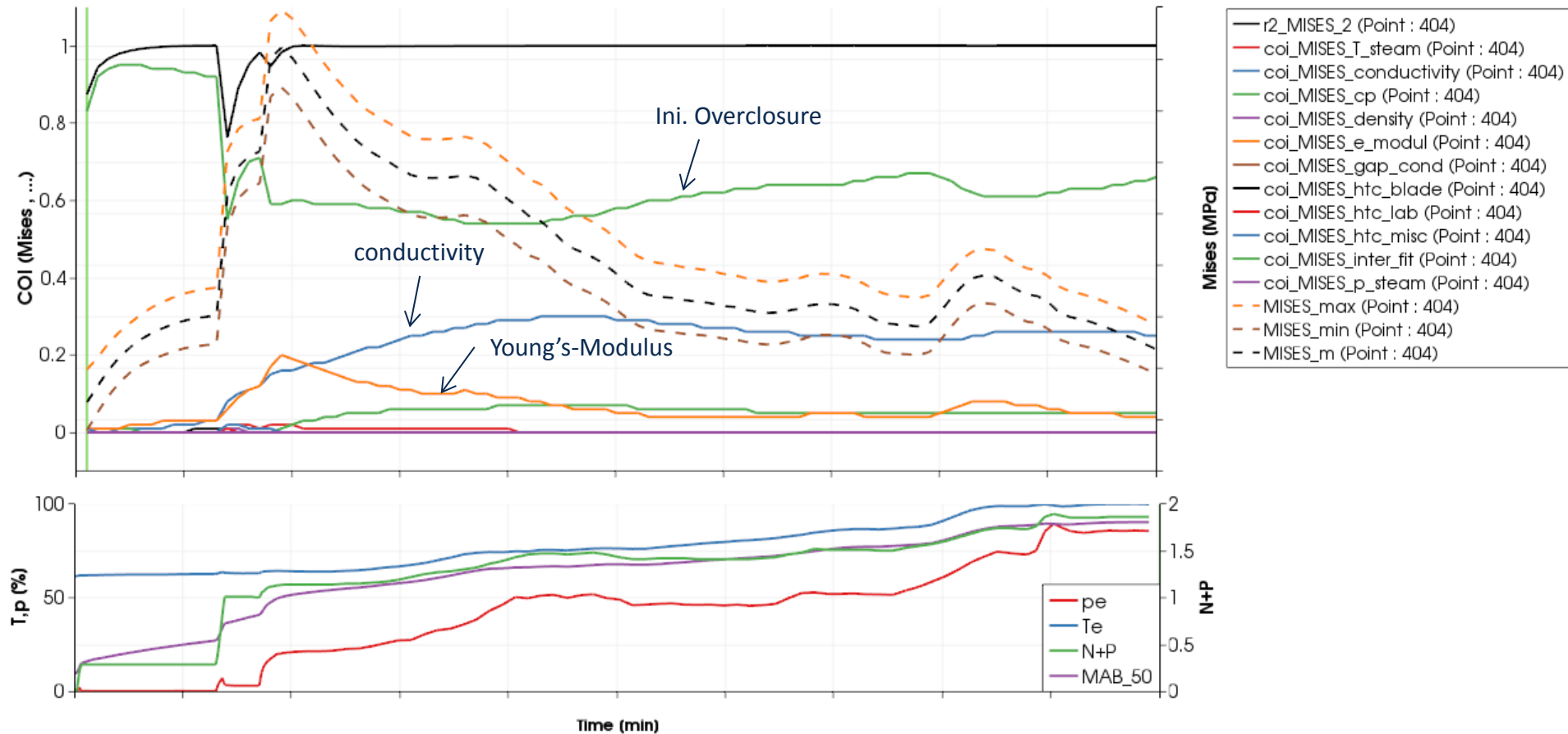
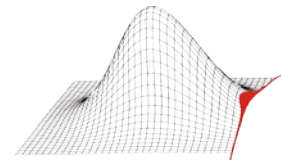


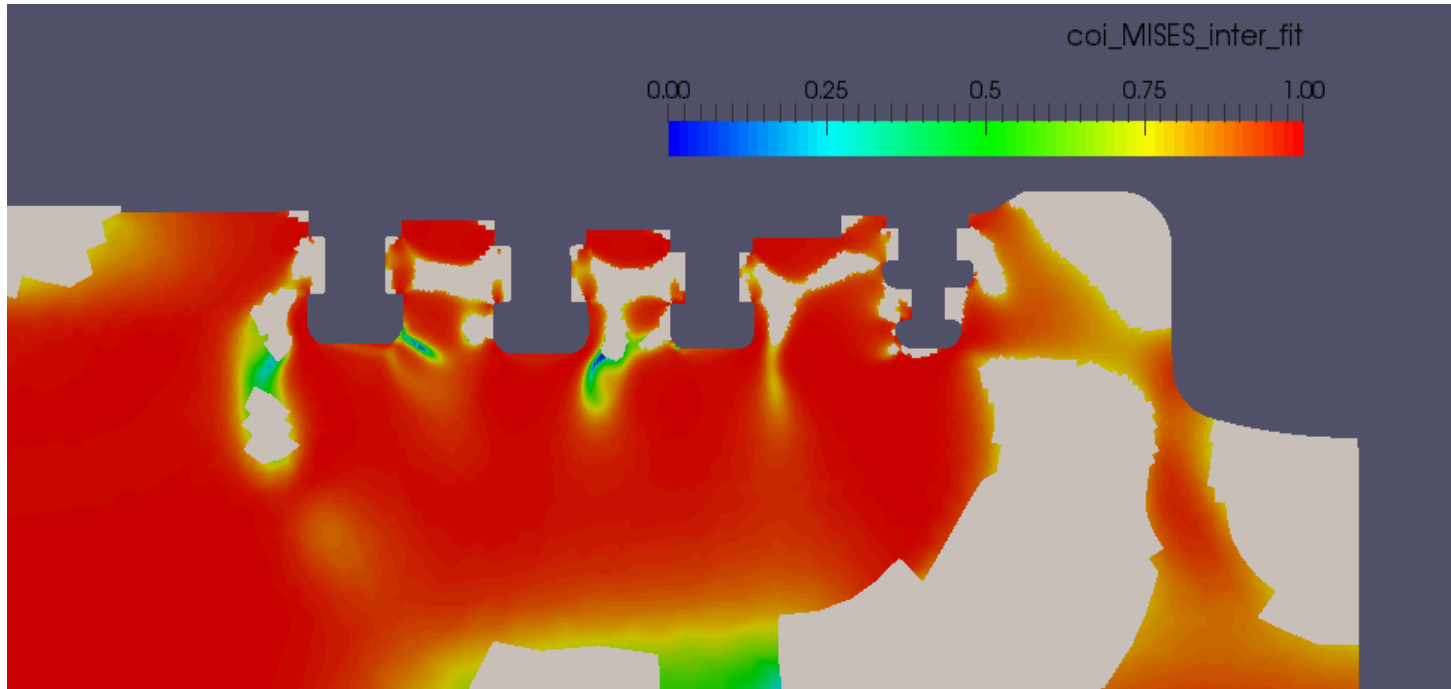
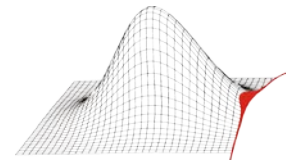


Spearman Correlation Coefficient
mises stress – ini. overclosure BI1

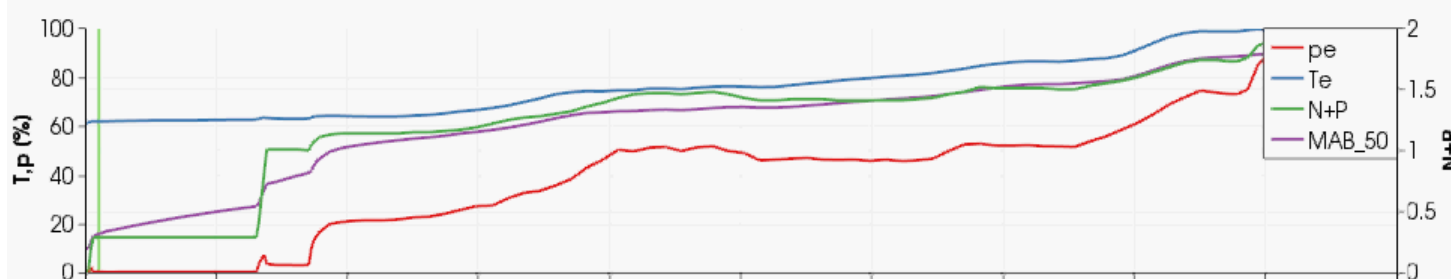


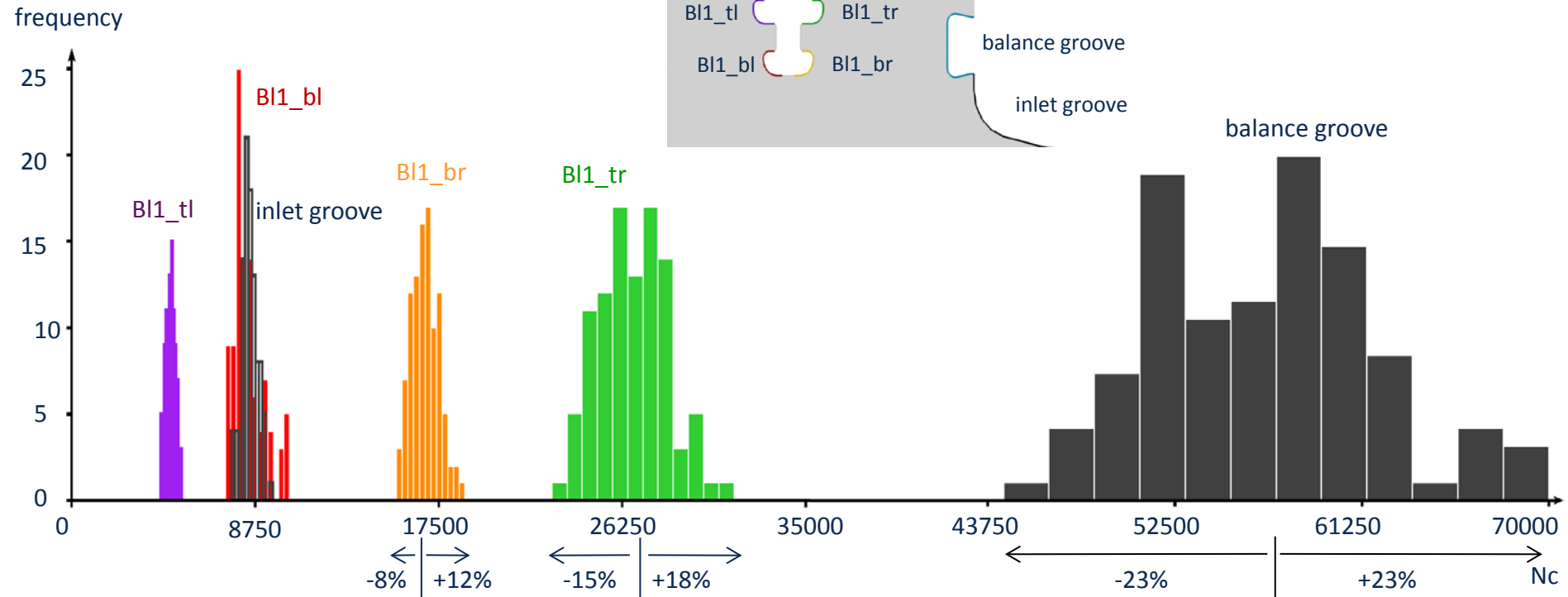
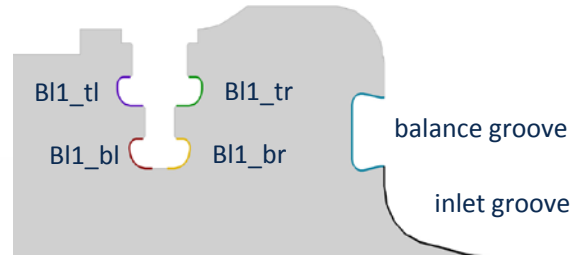
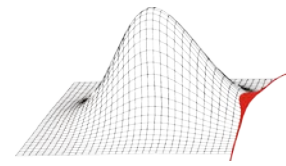




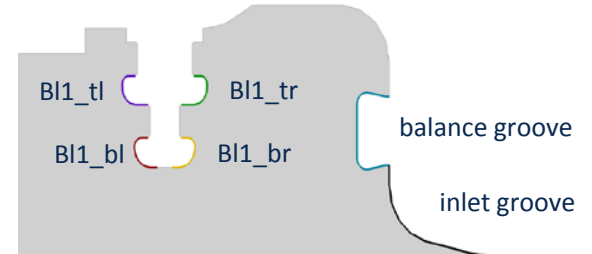
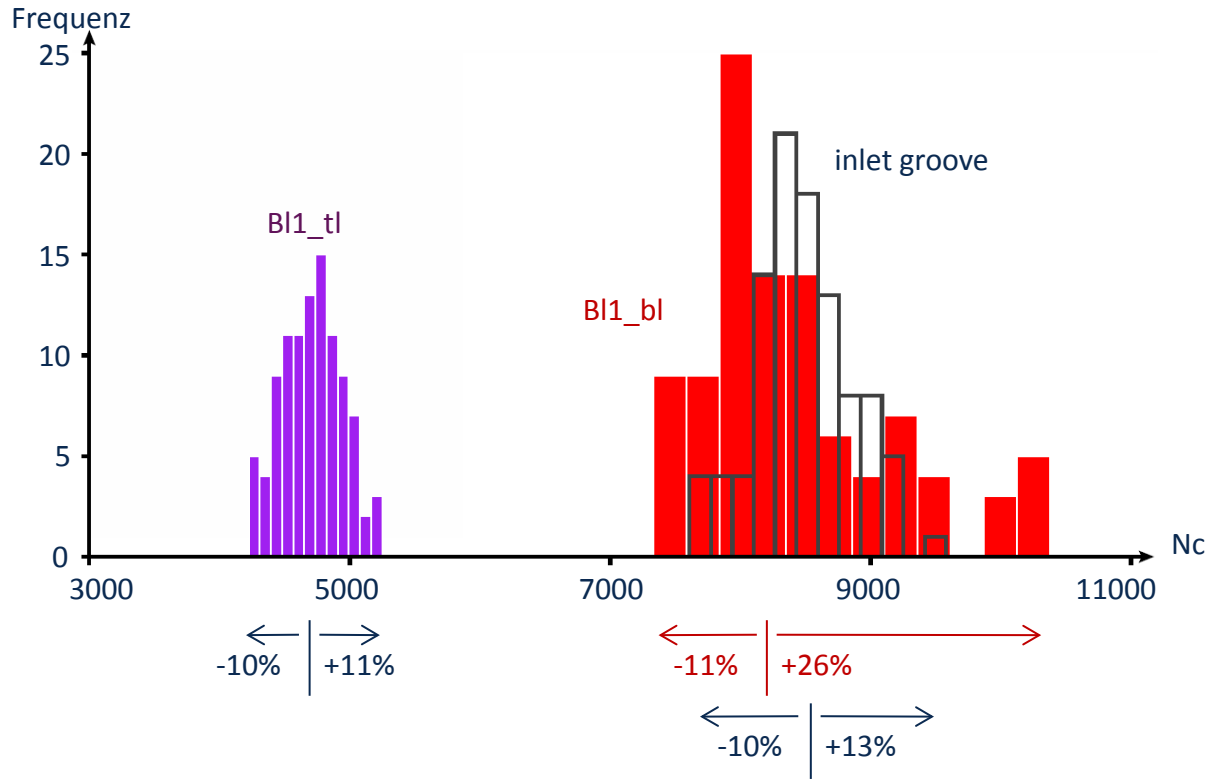
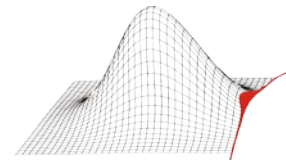


Areas with $R^2 < 0.8$ are masked light grey

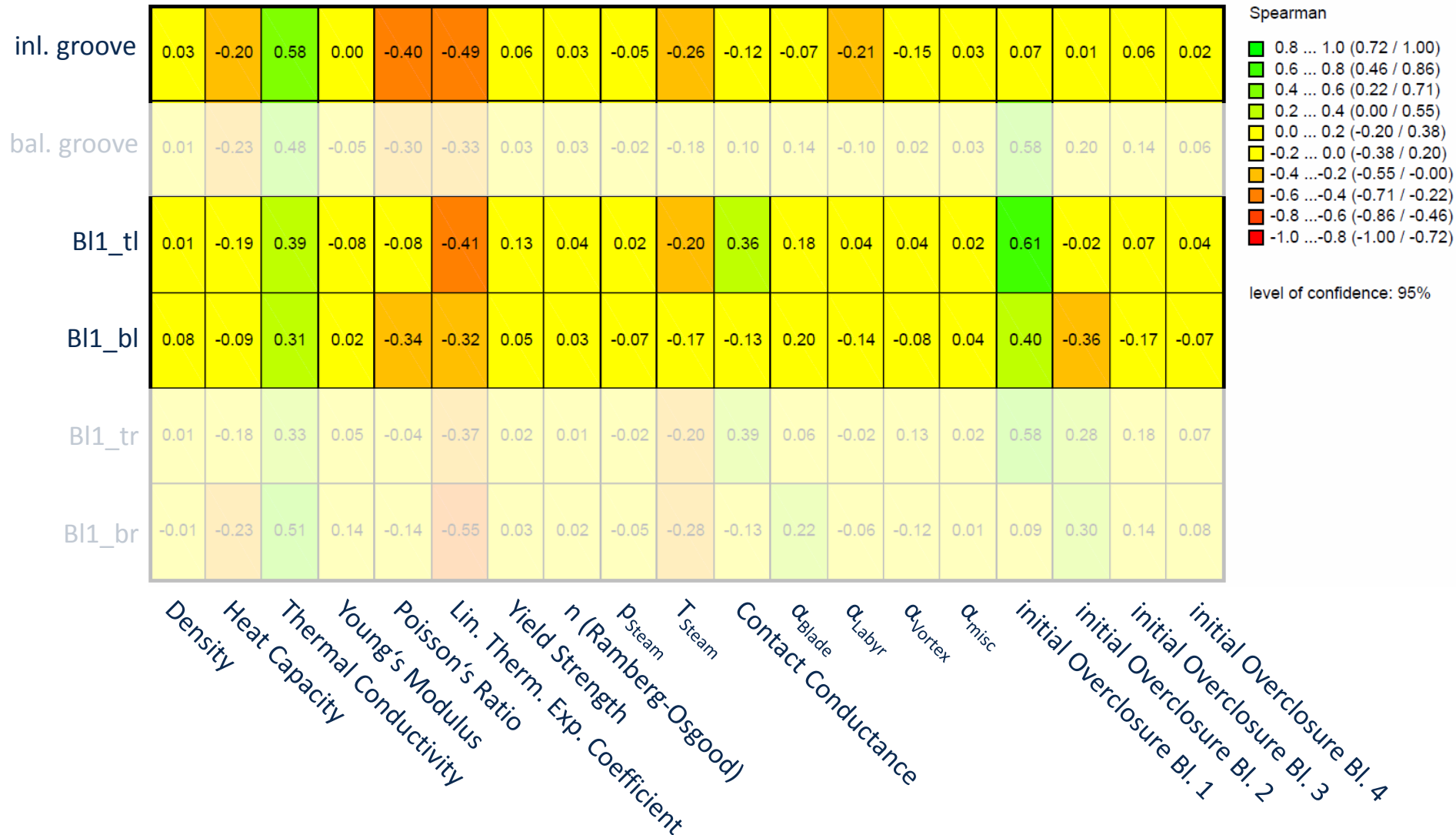
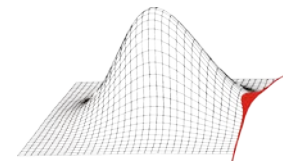


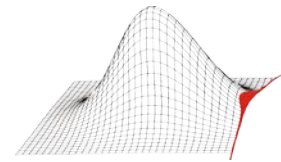


	BL1_tl	BL1_bl	inlet groove	BL1_br	BL1_tr	balance groove
Median	4715	8237	8472	16814	26795	58345
Min	4224	7334	7610	15481	22891	44974
Max	5249	10376	9580	18757	31576	71840

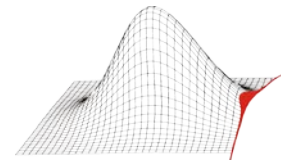


	BL1_tl	BL1_bl	inlet groove
Median	4715	8237	8472
Min	4224	7334	7610
Max	5249	10376	9580





- Input data of simulations (material parameters, boundary conditions, ...) are often measured values
→ include measurement uncertainty
- some input data can not be measured and needs to be estimated
- the uncertainties in input data affect the accuracy of the simulation results
- Example of steam turbine shaft during cold start:
 - Uncertainty of mises stress in highly loaded areas up to -7.4% / $+5.4\%$
 - Mainly caused by uncertainties of:
 - Thermal Conductivity
 - Young's Modulus
 - Linear Thermal Expansion Coefficient
 - Initial Overclosure Blade 1
 - Uncertainty of number of cycles to failure -10% / $+11\%$
 - Mainly caused by uncertainties of:
 - Thermal Conductivity
 - Linear Thermal Expansion Coefficient
 - Initial Overclosure Blade 1



Thank you for your attention!

Gefördert durch:



aufgrund eines Beschlusses
des Deutschen Bundestages