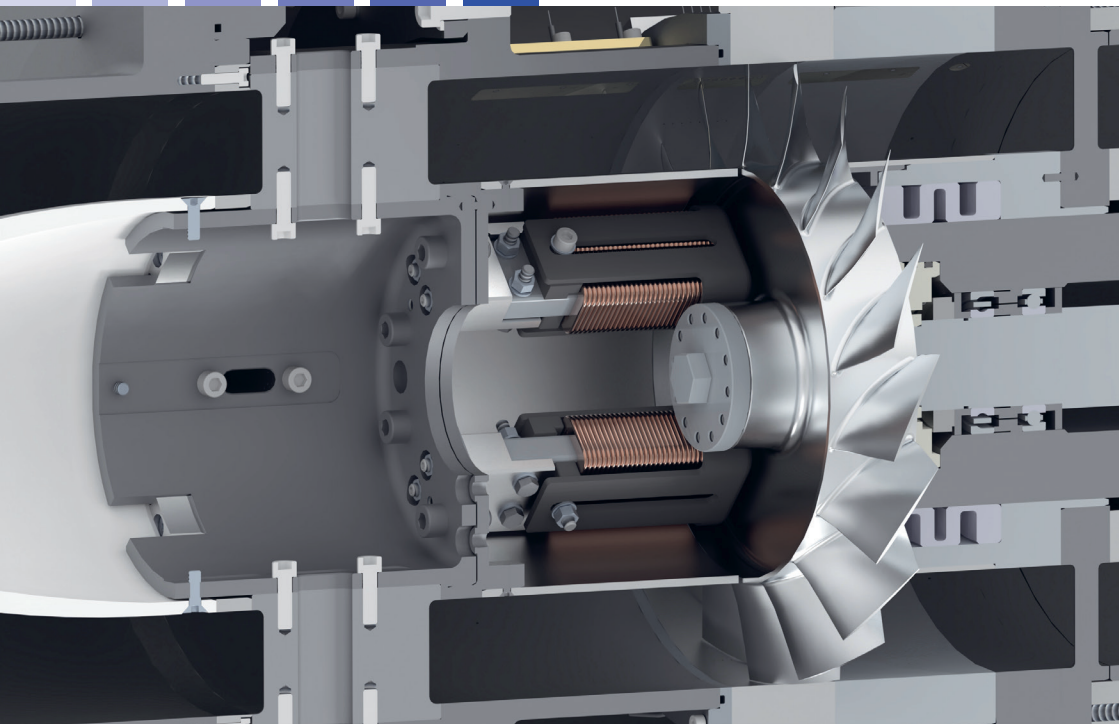


Experimental and Numerical Investigation of Aerodynamic Damping

Patrick Buchwald



Experimental and Numerical Investigation of Aerodynamic Damping

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Patrick Buchwald

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Abstract

Despite the progress made in numerical prediction of aerodynamic damping of turbomachinery, large uncertainties in comparison to experiments are still no exception. Furthermore, there is only a limited amount of available test data on aerodynamic damping in open literature to further improve numerical models and to extend the physical understanding of blade vibration. On this basis, the present thesis introduces a new aeromechanical test facility for axial compressor rotors called **ACTIVE** (**A**xial **C**ompressor **T**est rig for the **I**nvestigation of blisk **V**ibrations with an active **E**xcitation system), which is located at the Institute of Thermal Turbomachinery and Machinery Laboratory (ITSM) of the University of Stuttgart. Thanks to the closed loop design, the test facility can be operated at variable pressure levels as well as at vacuum without changing the test setup. An electromagnetic excitation system is developed, which allows for the excitation of normal modes independent of the rotational speed and operating point and without disturbing the flow field due to its location below the hub line. The test facility is equipped with a blade tip-timing system (BTT) to measure blade vibration contactless. A unique validation experiment is presented, where the BTT system is validated by means of a scanning laser Doppler vibrometer in combination with an optical derotator to enable vibration measurements on the rotating blisk.

The present thesis shows the capability of the test facility to experimentally determine the aerodynamic damping of an axial compressor rotor with high accuracy. The rotor is manufactured as a blisk (blade integrated disk) and was designed as part of the present work. Furthermore, the experimental results are compared to accompanying numerical simulations. In a first step, the natural modes of the blisk are determined by means of experimental modal analyses to validate the finite element (FE) simulations. Campbell diagram measurements reveal a strong influence of the Coriolis force for some modes causing a significant split of the backward and forward traveling wave modes. Subsequently, detailed flow field measurements are applied to validate the steady-state computational fluid dynamics (CFD) simulations. Hundreds of excitation experiments are conducted to measure aerodynamic damping of

multiple modes of the first bending mode family (B1) at various operating points and different rotational speeds. Aerodynamic damping is determined by subtracting the structural and material damping, which is measured with the blisk operating in vacuum, from the overall damping. The results indicate a clear dependency of aerodynamic damping on the fluid density. Furthermore, aerodynamic damping correlates with the mass flow rate for all investigated modes. The aerodynamic damping CFD simulations agree well with the experimental results. However, limitations of the simplified CFD model are observed for one mode, where an acoustic resonance is detected in the experiment. An analysis of the casing pressure reveals a linear correlation of the pressure amplitudes with the blade displacement amplitudes and it is shown, that blisk damping can be determined solely with time-resolved pressure information on the rotor casing. The comparison of measurements and simulations for modes of the first torsional mode family (T1) with high reduced frequencies confirm the good agreement in terms of aerodynamic damping.

Kurzfassung

Trotz des Fortschritts bei der numerischen Vorhersage der aerodynamischen Dämpfung von Turbomaschinen sind große Unsicherheiten im Abgleich mit Messungen keine Seltenheit. Zusätzlich ist die Verfügbarkeit von experimentellen Daten in der Literatur zur Validierung und Weiterentwicklung der numerischen Modelle sehr begrenzt. Um diesen Zustand zu verbessern präsentiert die vorliegende Arbeit einen neuen aeromechanischen Prüfstand für Rotoren von Axialverdichtern, genannt **ACTIVE (Axial Compressor Test rig for the Investigation of blisk Vibrations with an active Excitation system)**, welcher am Institut für Thermische Strömungsmaschinen und Maschinenlaboratorium (ITSM) der Universität Stuttgart aufgebaut wurde. Dank des Aufbaus als geschlossener Kreislauf (closed loop) kann das Druckniveau im Prüfstand frei gewählt werden. Es besteht auch die Möglichkeit den Prüfstand im Betrieb zu evakuieren ohne den Aufbau zu ändern. Um Eigenmoden des Verdichterrisors unabhängig von der Drehzahl und ohne eine negative Beeinflussung der Strömung anzuregen, wurde ein elektromagnetisches Anregungssystem entwickelt, welches in der Nabe stromauf des Rotors positioniert wird. Der Prüfstand ist mit einem optischen Messsystem zur berührungslosen Schaufelschwingungsmessung ausgestattet (blade tip-tipping system (BTT)), welches im Rahmen der Arbeiten validiert wird. Hierzu wird ein Laservibrometer in Kombination mit einem optischen Derotator verwendet, um Schaufelschwingungen simultan zum BTT System im rotierenden Bezugssystem zu messen.

In der vorliegenden Arbeit werden die Möglichkeiten des Prüfstandes gezeigt, die aerodynamische Dämpfung eines Axialverdichterrisors mit einer hohen Genauigkeit zu messen. Der Rotor ist als blisk (blade integrated disk) gefertigt und wurde im Rahmen der vorliegenden Arbeit strömungstechnisch und strukturdynamisch ausgelegt. Zusätzlich werden die experimentellen Ergebnisse mit begleitenden numerischen Simulationen verglichen. Im ersten Schritt werden die Eigenmoden der blisk durch experimentelle Modalanalysen bestimmt und mit den Ergebnissen der Finite Elemente (FE) Simulationen verglichen. Ein durch Messungen erzeugtes Campbell Diagramm zeigt

einen deutlichen Einfluss der Coriolis Kraft für einige Moden, wodurch ein signifikantes Aufsplitten der Eigenfrequenzen für vorwärts und rückwärts laufende Moden verursacht wird.

Detaillierte Strömungsfeldmessungen werden für die Validierung der stationären numerischen Strömungssimulationen verwendet. Für die experimentelle Messung der aerodynamischen Dämpfung werden anschließend eine Vielzahl an Anregungsexperimenten bei verschiedenen Drehzahlen und Betriebspunkten durchgeführt. Der Fokus liegt hierbei auf den Moden der ersten Biegemode-Famile (B1). Die aerodynamische Dämpfung wird hierbei bestimmt indem die Material- und Strukturdämpfung, welche bei Vakuum gemessen wird, von der Gesamtdämpfung abgezogen wird. Die Messergebnisse zeigen eine deutliche Abhängigkeit der aerodynamischen Dämpfung von der Fluidichte. Es kann zusätzlich eine Korrelation der aerodynamischen Dämpfung mit dem Massenstrom des Verdichters festgestellt werden. Ein Vergleich mit den Ergebnissen der numerischen Bestimmung der aerodynamischen Dämpfung zeigt eine gute Übereinstimmung mit den experimentellen Ergebnissen. Ein signifikant größerer Fehler der numerischen Simulationen tritt nur für eine Eigenmode auf, bei welcher eine akustische Resonanz im Experiment vorliegt. Die Auswertung von Wanddrücken ergibt einen linearen Zusammenhang zwischen den Druck- und Schaufelamplituden und es wird gezeigt, dass eine Bestimmung der Dämpfung auch auf Basis der zeitaufgelösten Druckdaten im Bereich der blisk möglich ist. Auch ein Vergleich der aerodynamischen Dämpfung für Moden der ersten Torsionsmode-Familie (T1) bestätigt eine sehr gute Übereinstimmung von Messung und Simulation.

Acknowledgments

The experimental and numerical work for this dissertation was conducted during my time as a research assistant at the Institute of Thermal Turbomachinery and Machinery Laboratory (ITSM) of the University of Stuttgart and I would like to thank many people who supported me during this time.

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Öhringen, April 2023

Patrick Buchwald

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Nomenclature

Latin Symbols

A	m^2	area
C	N s m^{-1}	damping
$\underline{\underline{C}}$	N s m^{-1}	damping matrix
c	m s^{-1}	fluid velocity
c_{ax}	m	axial chord length
c_s	m s^{-1}	speed of sound
d	m	displacement
$\underline{e_h}$	–	unit vector of blade displacement
E	GPa	Young's modulus
f	Hz	frequency
$\dot{f}$	Hz s^{-1}	frequency sweep rate
f_0	Hz	natural frequency
f_d	Hz	damped frequency
F	N	force magnitude
$\underline{F}$	N	force vector
g	m s^{-2}	gravitational acceleration
$\underline{h}$	m	complex blade displacement vector
i	–	imaginary unit, $i = \sqrt{-1}$
I	A	electric current
$\underline{\underline{I}}$	–	identity matrix
j	–	integer value
k	–	reduced frequency
k	N m^{-1}	stiffness
k_m	m^{-1}	wave number
$\underline{\underline{K}}$	N m^{-1}	stiffness matrix
l	m	length

L	H	inductance
$\underline{m}$	kg	modal mass matrix
$\underline{\underline{m}}$	kg	mass
$\dot{m}$	kg s^{-1}	mass flow rate
$\underline{\underline{M}}$	kg	mass matrix
Ma	–	Mach number
N	–	number of blades
N_w	–	number of windings
n_{nd}	–	number of nodal diameter
n	rpm	rotational speed
$\underline{n}$	–	surface normal vector
p	mbar or Pa	(static) pressure
Q	–	quality factor
r	–	normal mode index
r	m	radial coordinate
R	Ω	electric resistance
Re	–	Reynolds number
t	s	time
T	$^{\circ}\text{C}$ or K	temperature
U	V	voltage
$\underline{v}$	ms^{-1}	blade vibration velocity vector
W	J	work or energy
w	ms^{-1}	relative velocity
x	m	displacement
$\dot{x}$	ms^{-1}	first time derivative of x (velocity)
$\ddot{x}$	ms^{-2}	second time derivative of x (acceleration)
z	m	axial coordinate

Greek Symbols

α	$^{\circ}$	absolute flow angle
α	$^{\circ}$	mode vector angle

α	–	damping coefficient for Rayleigh damping
β	°	blade angle
β	–	damping coefficient for Rayleigh damping
γ	–	heat capacity ratio
δ	–	logarithmic decrement
ζ	–	critical damping ratio
θ	rad	circumferential coordinate
κ	–	reduced sweep velocity
ν	–	Poisson's ratio
ν	$\text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$	kinematic viscosity
π	–	pressure ratio
ρ	kg m^{-3}	density
σ	MS m^{-1}	electric conductivity
σ	rad	interblade phase angle
σ_{vM}	N mm^{-2}	von Mises stress
$\underline{\phi}$	$\text{m kg}^{-0.5}$	mass-normalized eigenvector
$\underline{\underline{\Phi}}$	$\text{m kg}^{-0.5}$	mass-normalized eigenvector matrix
φ	rad	phase
ψ	–	specific damping capacity
$\underline{\psi}$	m	eigenvector
$\underline{\underline{\Psi}}$	m	eigenvector matrix
ω	rad s^{-1}	frequency
ω_0	rad s^{-1}	natural frequency
ω_d	rad s^{-1}	damped frequency
Ω	rad s^{-1}	angular velocity

Subscripts

–	vector
$\underline{\quad}$	matrix
$\underline{\underline{\quad}}$	
a	alternating
ave	average

aero	aerodynamic
aero.damp.	aerodynamic damping
aero.excit.	aerodynamic excitation
calib	calibrated
corr	corrected
crit	critical
est	estimated
ext	external
in	inlet
m	mean
mag	magnetic
mat	material
max	maximum value
min	minimum value
norm	normalized
out	outlet
ref	reference
struc	structural
s	static
t	total

Abbreviations

1D-SLDV	1-dimensional scanning laser Doppler vibrometer
3D-SLDV	3-dimensional scanning laser Doppler vibrometer
AC	alternating current
ACARE	Advisory Council for Aviation Research and Innovation in Europe
AGARD	Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development
B1	first bending mode family
blisk	blade integrated disk
BPF	blade passing frequency
BTT	blade tip timing

BTW	backward traveling wave
CFD	computational fluid dynamics
CI	confidence interval
DAQ	data acquisition
DC	direct current
DFT	discrete Fourier transformation
DP	design point
EMA	experimental modal analysis
EO	excitation order
EXP	experimental / experiment
FE	finite element
FFT	fast Fourier transformation
FRF	frequency response function
FTW	forward traveling wave
HCF	high cycle fatigue
IC	influence coefficients
ITSM	Institute of Thermal Turbomachinery and Machinery Laboratory, University of Stuttgart, Germany
IQR	interquartile range
KTH	Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden
LCF	low cycle fatigue
LE	leading edge
MAC	modal assurance criterion
MDOF	multi-degree-of-freedom (system)
MIT	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, USA
NC	nodal circle
NC	near choke
ND	nodal diameter
NS	near stall
OP	operating point
PLC	programmable logic controller
RANS	Reynolds-averaged Navier-Stokes (equations)
RSD	relative standard deviation

SD	standard deviation
SDOF	single-degree-of-freedom (system)
T1	first torsional mode family
TE	trailing edge
TWM	traveling wave mode
TUD	Technical University of Darmstadt, Germany

Pressure Units

Millibar (mbar) as well as Pascal (Pa) are used in the present work as pressure units:

$$1 \text{ mbar} = 0.1 \text{ kPa} = 1 \text{ hPa} = 100 \text{ Pa}$$

$$1 \text{ bar} = 1000 \text{ mbar} = 1 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$