

## Webinar Description

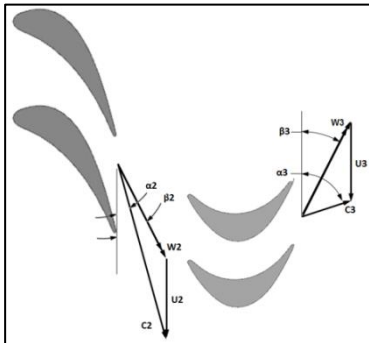
The turbine design webinar begins with a basic review of aero/thermo fundamentals then advances through more in-depth technical material that is essential for both beginners and advanced attendees. Course material has been collected from 40 years of turbine design practice and over 50 technical references. Worked problems and Q & A problems are used to reinforce key material. This training can provide attendees with answers to their basic aero/thermo design questions as well as advanced topics. It can also provide an opportunity to discuss any specific technical issues.

### Days 1 & 2 – details on page 2

The first two days of training provide a solid introduction into turbine aero/thermo design and analysis methods for relatively new engineers to the field. The presentation material also serves as a good technical refresher for the more experienced turbine engineer.

This part of the program will enable you to:

- Evaluate and prioritize the key factors affecting a turbine's performance level
- Work through the basic relations involved in properly sizing a flow path for good efficiency
- Decide important blade manufacturing tolerances
- Consider basic stress & vibration failure criteria
- Step through the complete process of stage sizing, performance analysis & detailed blade design
- Scale designs for other operating conditions or for different frame sizes.
- Examine blade profile design methods and follow a step-by-step software demo of airfoil construction



### Days 3, 4 & 5 – details on pages 2 & 3

Days 3, 4 & 5 (1/2 day) offer more in-depth material on special topics important to turbine aero/thermo design:

- Multi-stage turbine considerations, wetness and erosion, axial thrust calculations
- The application of sizing strategies and performance analyses are further illustrated using software demos
- Comparison of design techniques for three different stage types: Curtis, High-Pressure & Low-Pressure
- Analysis of supersonic nozzles and blades
- Exhaust diffusers, hood losses and design methods
- Testing and instrumentation considerations
- Hand Calculation Method for Stage Sizing
- Transfer of axial turbine skills to radial turbines and methods for designing radial components
- Wrapup session to summarize key takeaways

### Presenter

John Perera is a specialist in turbine design and analysis and has been consulting as PerAero Turbine Designs since 2007. His experience began at Ebara Elliott Energy where he advanced through engineering R&D responsibilities to become the technical lead for aero development of steam turbines, turbochargers and hot gas expanders. John continued broadening his experience as the Associate Director of Turbine Aerodynamics at Concepts NREC where he added design expertise for turbopumps, waste heat recovery expanders and microturbines. He also conducted turbine design seminars and software training worldwide for university students and turbomachinery engineers.



Since 2007, PerAero Turbine Designs has consulted for more than twenty turbomachinery companies on:

- Turbine aero/thermo design and analysis for new power generation products and aftermarket repairs
- Rerates and redesigns of existing equipment
- Software development, training webinars/seminars

## Day 1

### 1) Turbine Applications & Construction Features

- Turbine Applications & Cycles
- Steam Turbine Constructions
- Aero & Mechanical Components

### 2) Fundamentals of the Expansion Process

- Fluid Properties / Mollier Chart
- Available Energy versus Used Energy
- Velocity Triangles & Energy Conversion
- Choked Flow

### 3) Basic Considerations in Stage Design

- Stage Loading & Velocity Ratio
- Impulse versus Reaction
- Nozzle and Blade Losses
- Stage Parasitic Losses

### 4) Steam Path Sizing & Scaling Methods

- Specific Speed / Specific Diameter
- Flow Factor / Loading Coefficient
- Radius Ratio / Aspect Ratio
- Scaling Methods

## Day 3

### 9) Multi-Stage Turbines

- Special Considerations
- Stage Carryover Energy
- Part Load Operation, Wetness & Erosion
- Axial Thrust Calculations

### 10) Multi-Stage Sizing Demo\*\*

- **Aeolus** Steam Path Sizing with Demo
- **Aeolus** Performance Analysis with Demo

### 11) Specific Stage Designs: Curtis, HP & LP

- Curtis Stage Characteristics & Components
- HP Stage Advanced Designs
- LP Stage Considerations & Advanced Designs

### 12) Supersonic Stages

- Expanding Nozzles
- Supersonic Blades
- Supercritical Turbines

## Day 2

### 5) Blade Mechanical Design & Manufacturing

- Blade Stress & Vibration Basics
- Failure Criteria & Evaluation Diagrams
- Manufacturing Considerations & Tolerances

### 6) Nozzle & Blade Loss Analysis

- Profile Loss Component
- Secondary & Leakage Loss Components
- Deviation Angle

### 7) Turbine Design Cycle Steps

- Important Considerations
- Overview of Design Cycle Steps
- Preliminary Design – Meanline (1D) Analysis
- Detailed Design – Throughflow (2D) Analysis
- Blade Profile Geometry
- Application Curves

### 8) Blade Profile Design & 3D Stacking

- Profile Design Goals
- Radial Equilibrium & Advanced Stacking Methods
- Profile Construction Demo/Evaluating Loadings

## Day 4

### 13) Diffusers & Exhaust Hoods

- Pressure Recovery with Diffusers
- Exhaust Losses & Hood Design

### 14) Testing & Instrumentation

- Flow & Power Measurement
- Instrumentation & Uncertainties
- Performance Mapping & Correction Curves

### 15) Hand Calculation Method for Stage Sizing

- Hand Calculation Steps
- Example Worked Problem

### 16) Summary of Key Material Presented

- Energy Transfer, Power & Efficiency
- Stage Reaction
- Blade Losses & Leakages
- Blade Profile Design
- Blade Stress & Vibration

\*\* the Aeolus design & analysis system is used to demonstrate basic design considerations and strategies

## Day 5 (1/2 day)

### 17) Introduction to Radial Turbine Design

- Component Descriptions
- Comparisons with Mixed Flow & Axial Turbines
- Sizing & Design Goals
- Preliminary Design Software Demo

### 18) Detail Design of Radial Turbine Components

- Loss Calculations, Volute Design
- Nozzle Design + Demo
- Impeller & Diffuser Design + Demo

## Webinar Costs

Any number of webinar days can be selected from 1 to 4½. Total cost is \$2,400 per day for up to 15 attendees.

Cost for additional attendees can be quoted.

Agenda can be customized by selecting specific sessions.

Four copies of all presented material are included (about 700 slides). Additional copies are available for purchase.

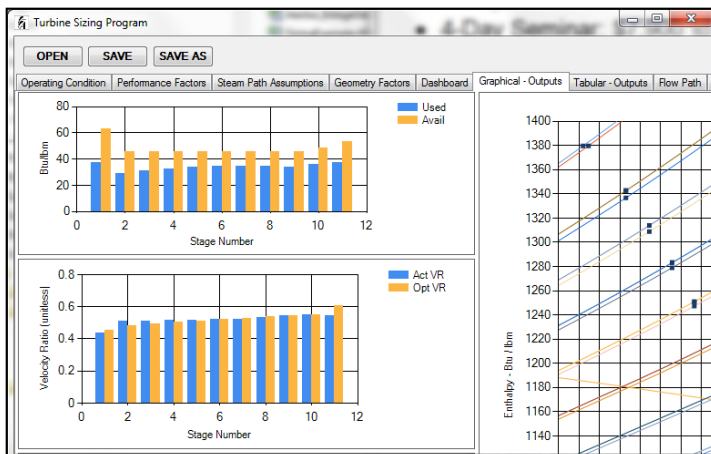
One copy of the reference textbook is also provided:

*Turbine Aerodynamics: Axial-Flow and Radial-Inflow Turbine Design and Analysis* by R. H. Aungier

Each webinar day typically runs from 9:00am to 4:30pm and is divided into 4 sessions with time allocated for Q&A and worked problems.

A 25% pre-payment is billed prior to the scheduled webinar start date with the remaining balance due after completion. The pre-payment is non-refundable for cancellations that are not rescheduled.

Contact John Perera at [jperera@peraero.com](mailto:jperera@peraero.com) for details.



## Flow Path Sizing Considerations

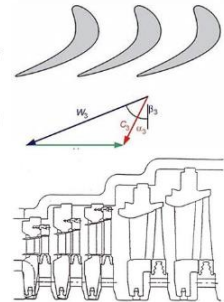
### Radius Ratio, $R_{hub} / R_{tip}$

- Usually predetermined from velocity ratio and power required
- $0.40 < R_{hub}/R_{tip} < 1.00$  typically
- High radius ratio ( $R_{hub}/R_{tip} > 0.85$ ) are short, constant-section blades
- Lower radius ratios ( $< 0.85$ ) typically have variable section, twisted blades
- Very low radius ratio blades ( $R_{hub}/R_{tip} < 0.70$ ) have highly twisted blades and are more challenging to design both mechanically and aerodynamically
- Longest blades produced today for steam turbines have  $R_{hub}/R_{tip} \approx 0.40$



## Leaving Loss

- Recovery of stage exit energy  $\frac{C_3^2}{2gcJ}$  (also called carry-over energy) for use by the next stage depends on the radial alignment or overlap between stages
- Nearly 100% recovery occurs for smooth steam paths
- No carry-over occurs if poor alignment exists between two stages



## Typical Exhaust Loss Curve

$V_{an}$  = annulus velocity, m/sec

$$V_{an} = \frac{Q_g v(1-0.01Y)}{3600 A_{an}}$$

$Q_g$  = Condenser flow rate, kg/hr

$v$  = specific volume, m<sup>3</sup>/kg

$Y$  = % moisture at E.L.E.P

$A_{an}$  = annulus area, m<sup>2</sup>

Typical exhaust loss curve :

