

Using manufacturing variability of turbine disc firtrrees in analysis – ‘uncertainty propagation’

UTC for Computational Engineering

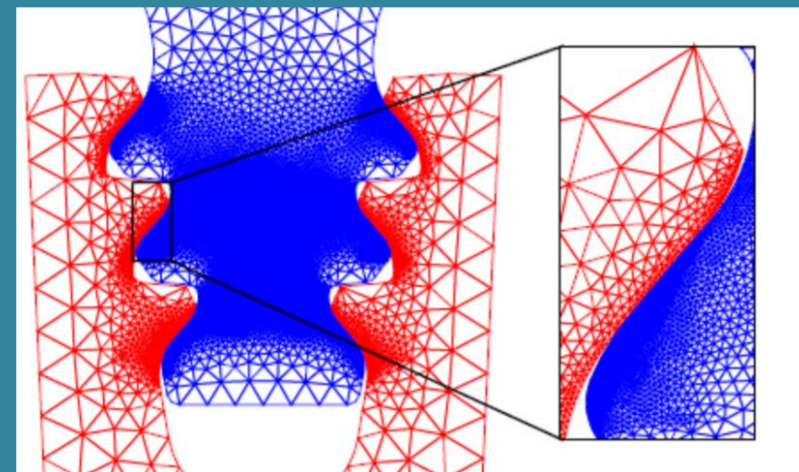
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XWB high pressure turbine (HP) disc life

The problem:

- Precipitation hardened Nickel alloy in contact under centrifugal loading at cruise
- Assume $\text{life} \propto \text{peak notch principal stress}$ \Rightarrow performance = peak stress

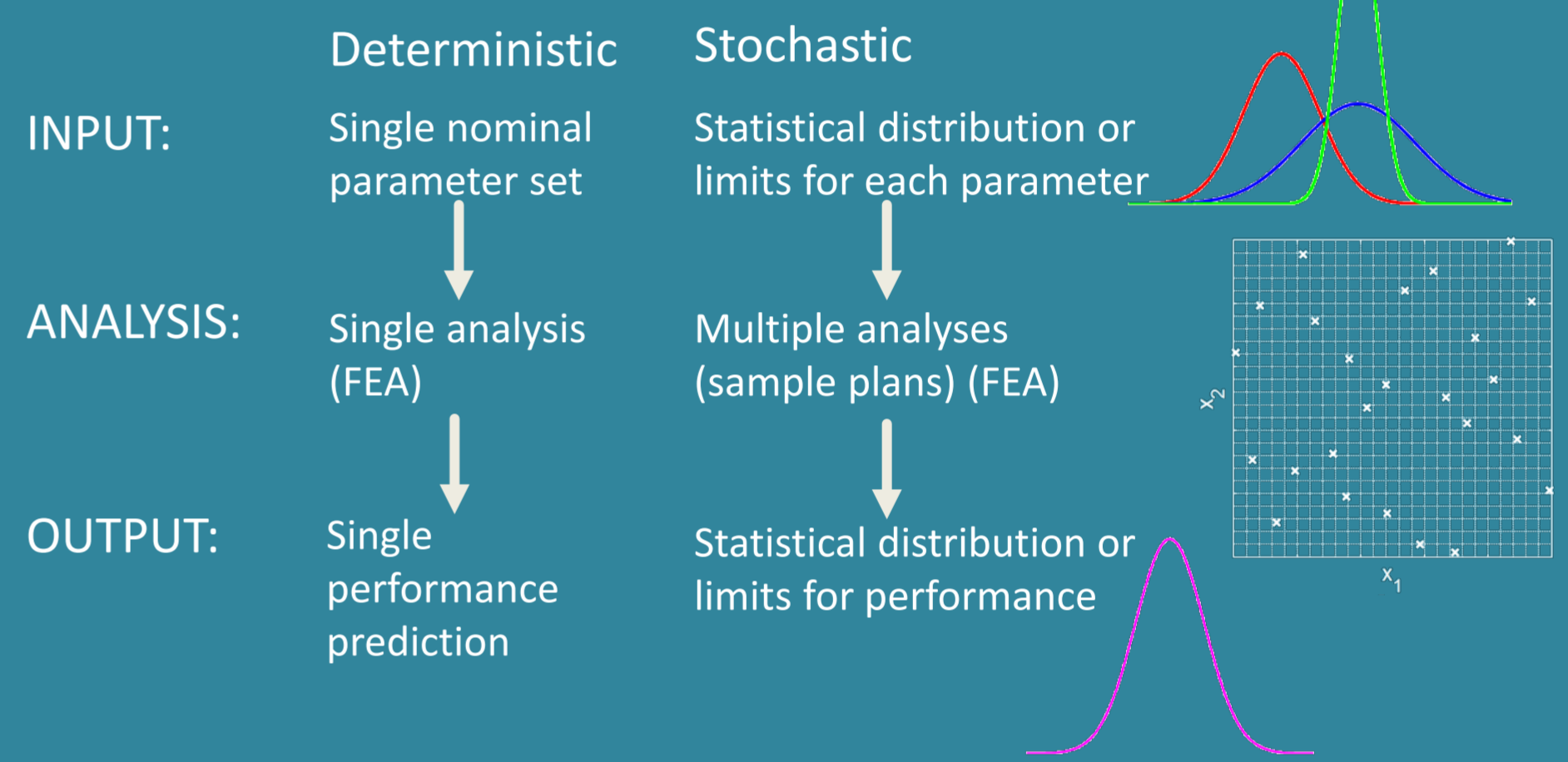
Property	Value
Rotational velocity, ω	1250 rpm
Density, ρ	8000 kg/m ³
Poisson's ratio, ν	0.4
Young's modulus, E	175 GPa



- How does manufacturing variability affect peak notch principal stress?

Propagation of geometric uncertainty

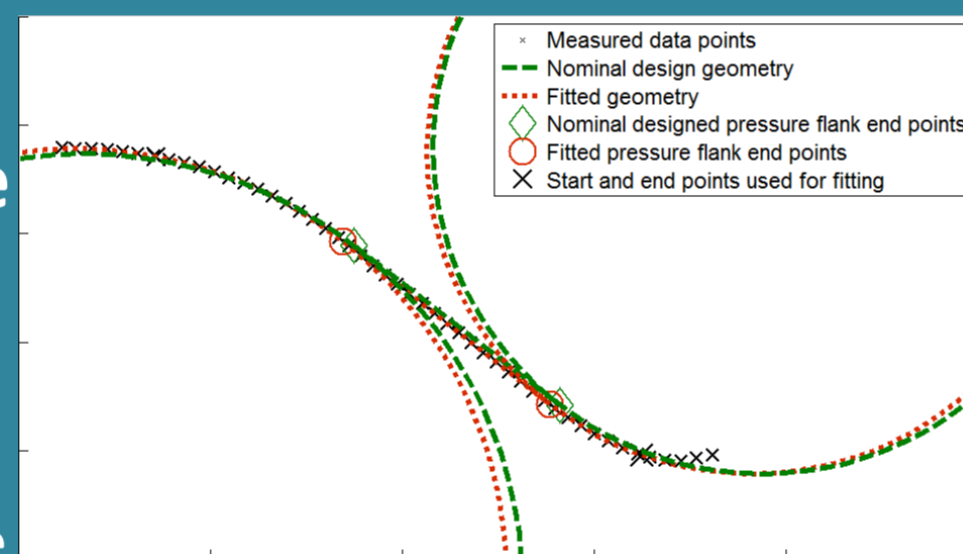
Assessment of the effect of variations in the disc slot flank angles (note that blade geometry is nominal) requires a stochastic approach:



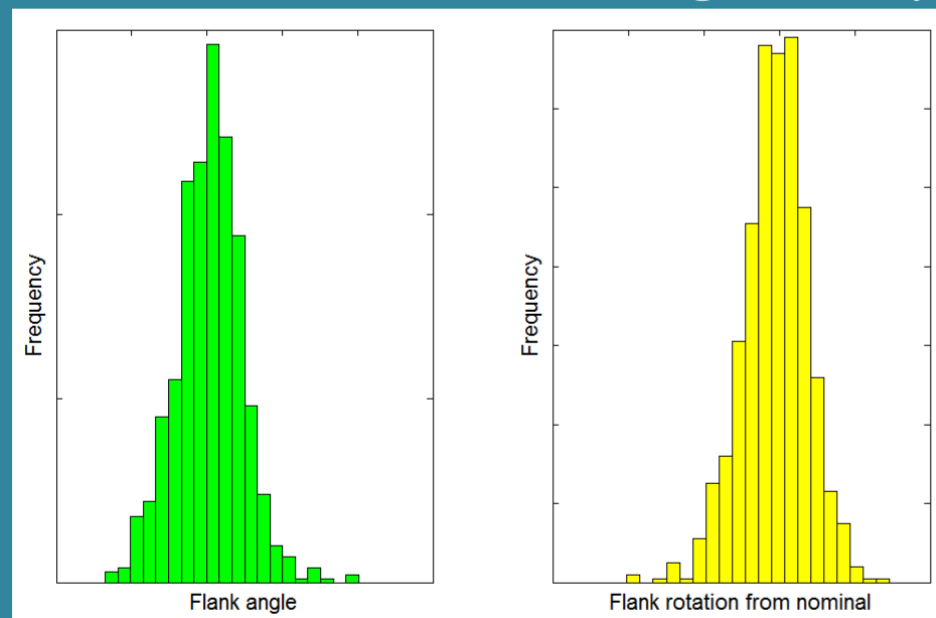
Characterization of pressure flank from coordinate measuring machine (CMM) data

Calculate flank angle:

- Extract approximate flank data set
- Use a least squares based approach to find the best fit line and curves
 - 8 variables (arc centres and radii, and start and end points of cloud data)
 - search using single objective global optimisation (particle swarm based)

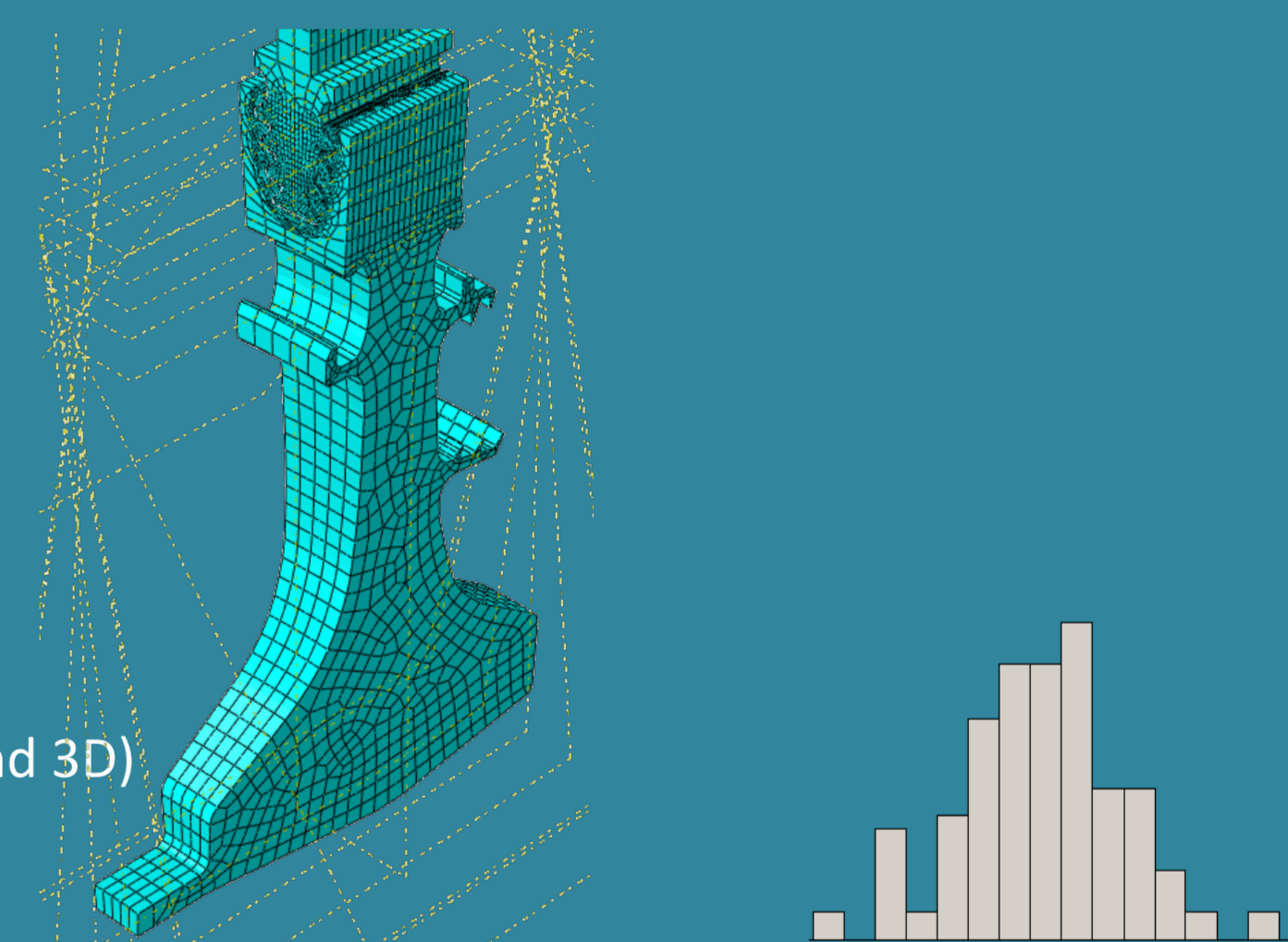
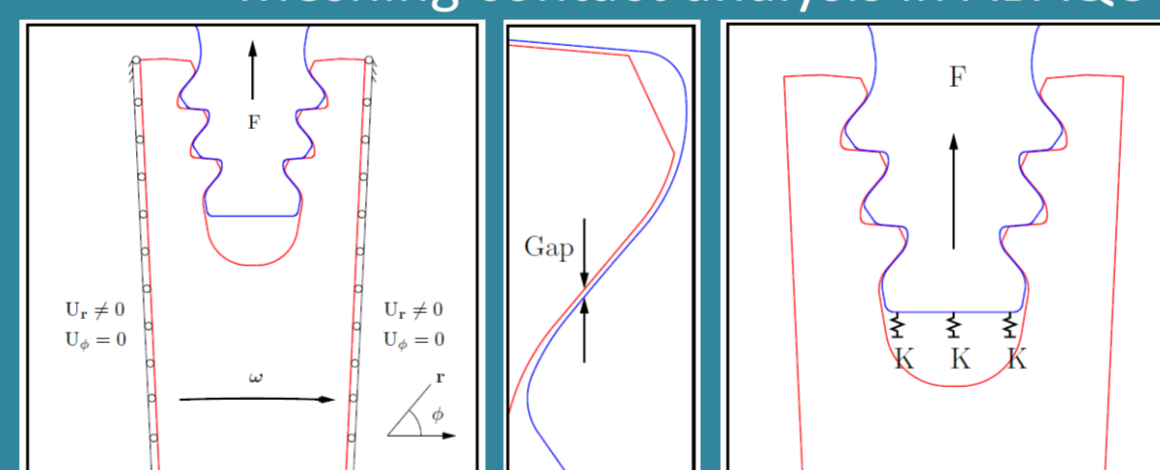


Fitting algorithm is accurate to ± 0.04 degrees. Input set of angles:



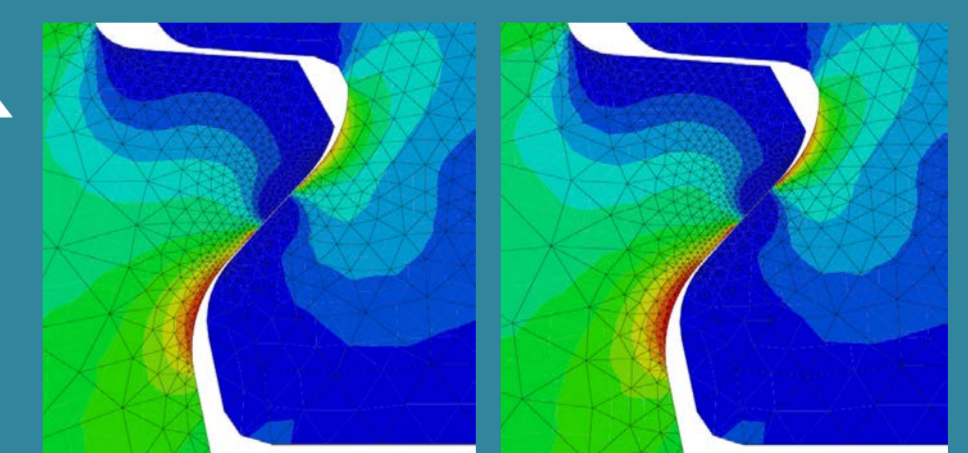
Finite element analysis

Parametric NX part generation
Model generation using Python script
Meshing contact analysis in ABAQUS™ (2D and 3D)



Output performance variation

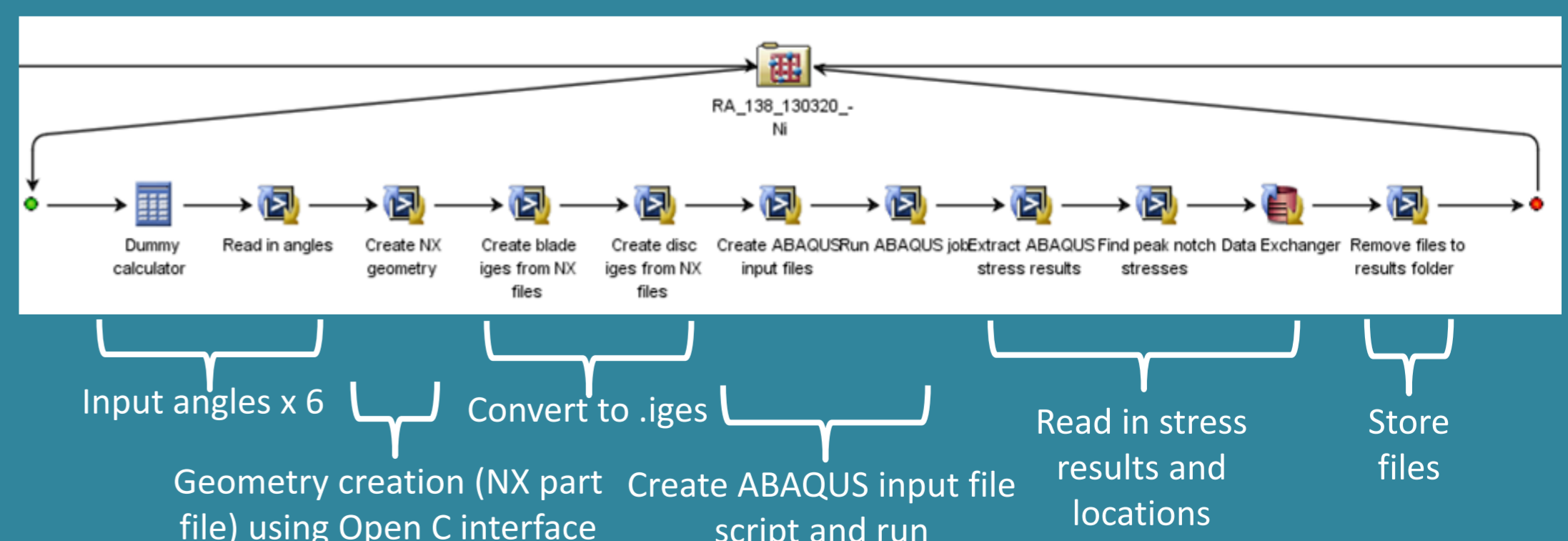
Distribution of worst principal stress in notch



(a) Nominal (b) 'Worst' notch
Principal stress in bottom left flank, worst slot (4.125% increase) ((a) to (b))

Automated firtree flank angle uncertainty propagation using Isight™

Workflow allows alteration or addition of new measurement data to a database and multiple sampling of uncertain geometries or probability distributions of geometries for performance uncertainty prediction.



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