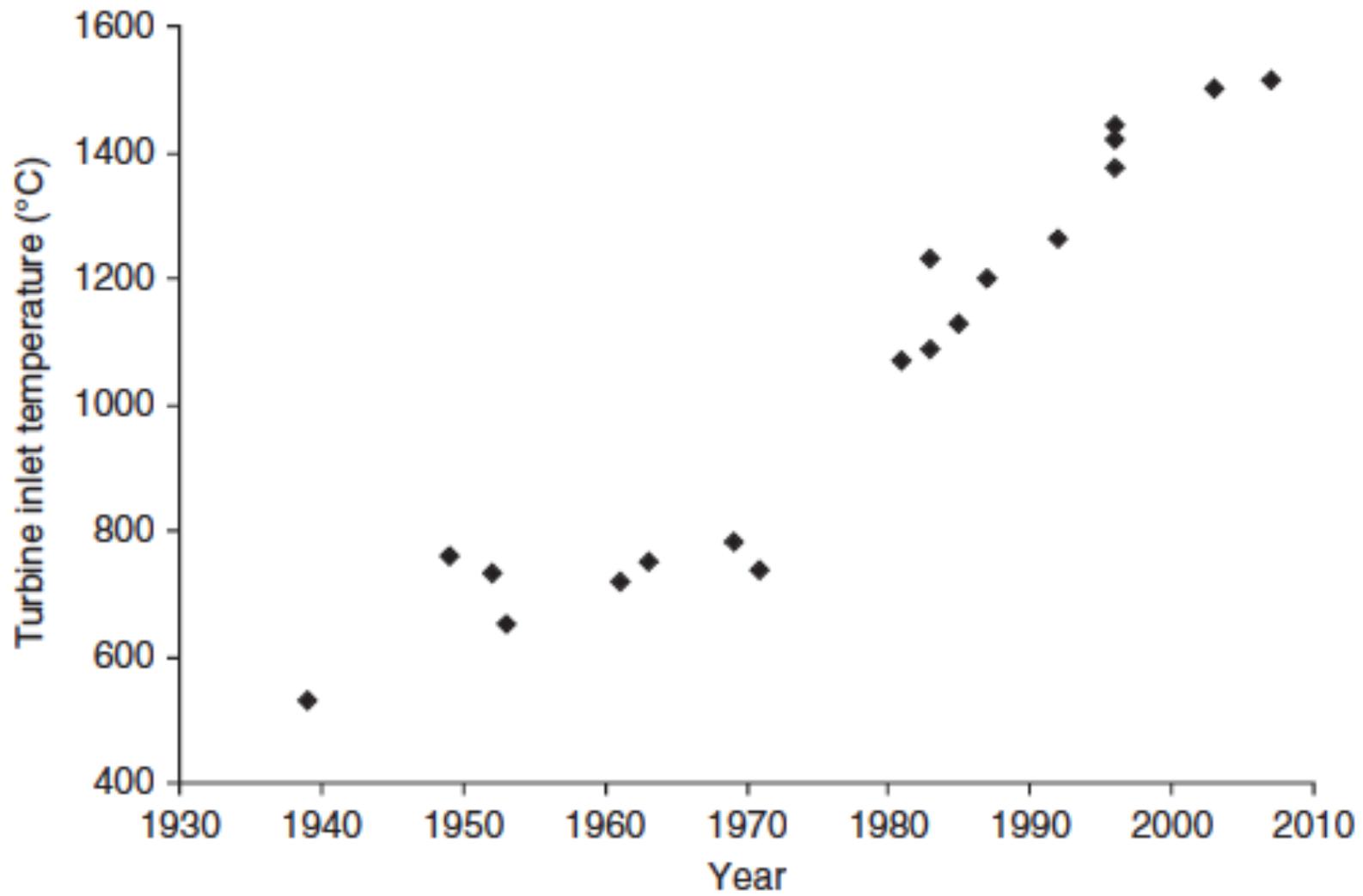
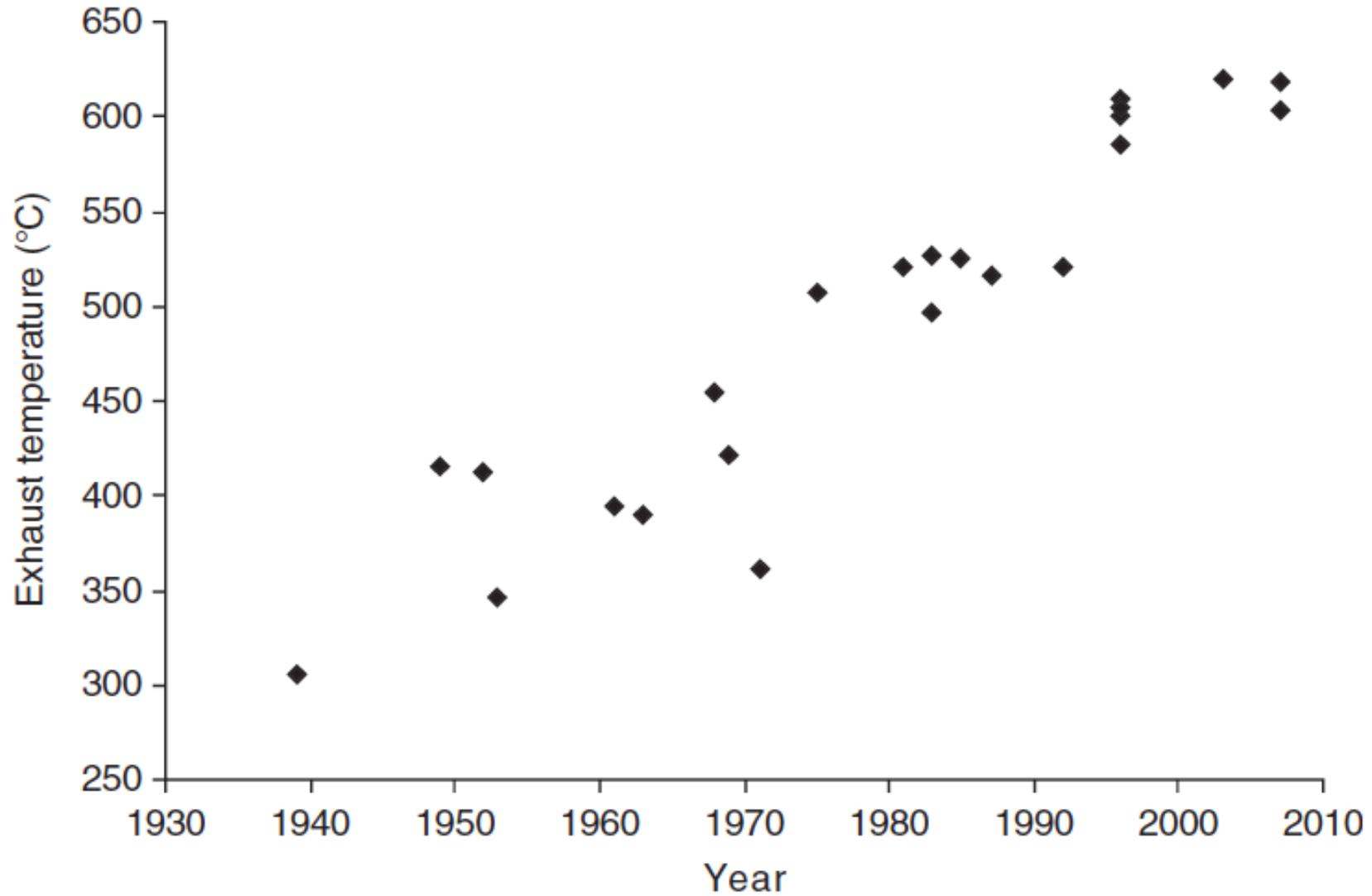


Gas turbine blade cooling

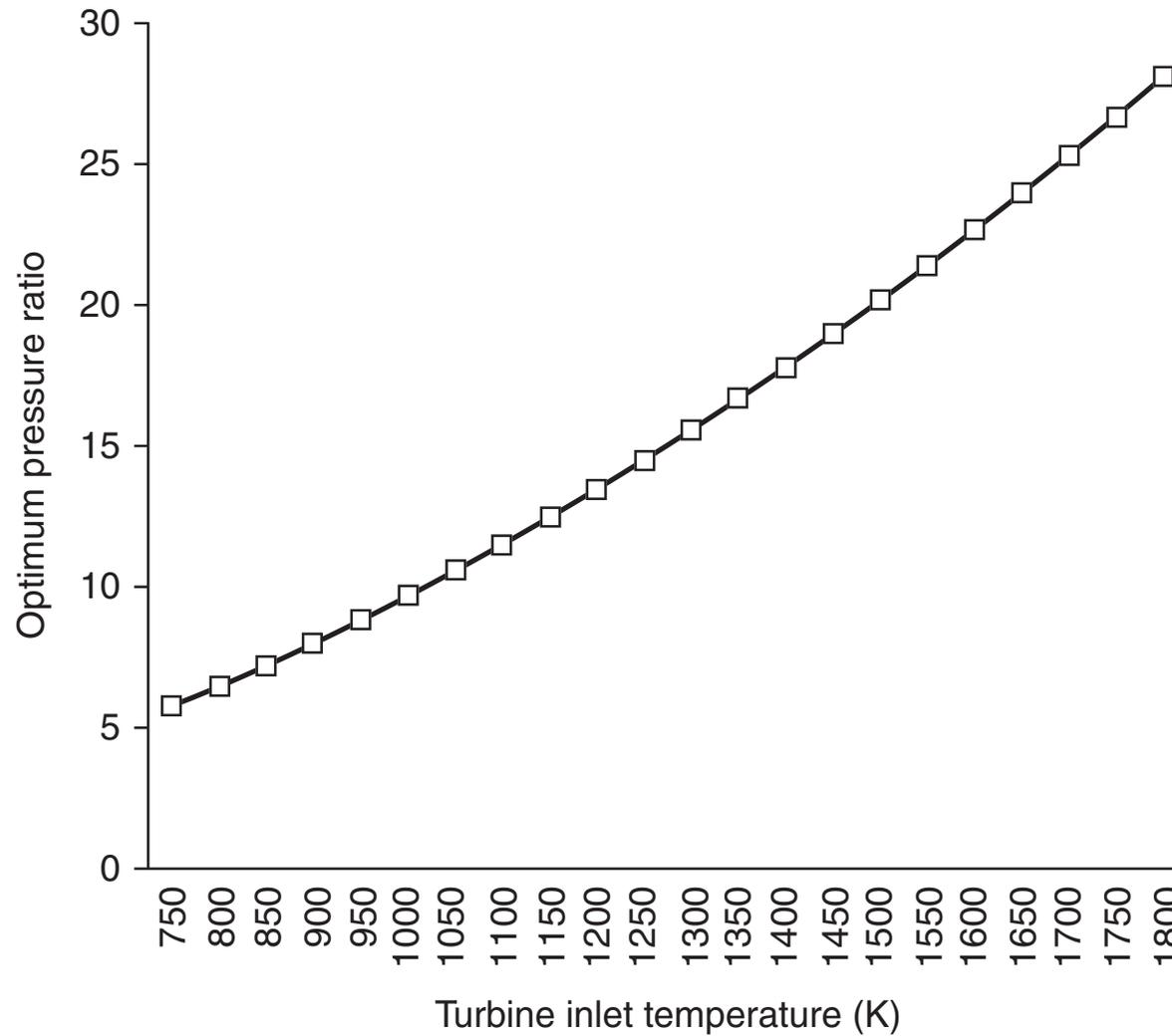
Trend of TIT



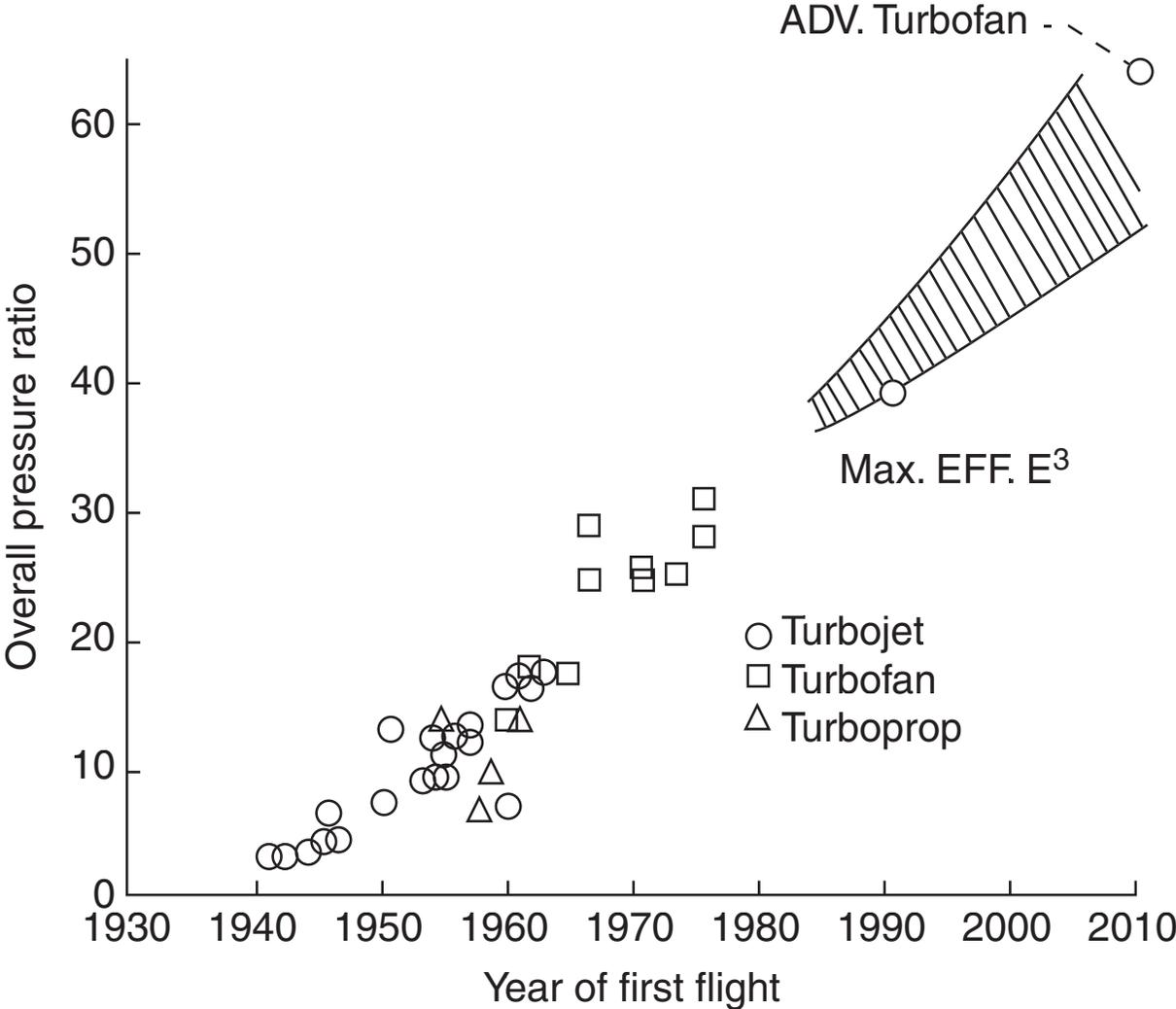
Trend of exhaust temperature



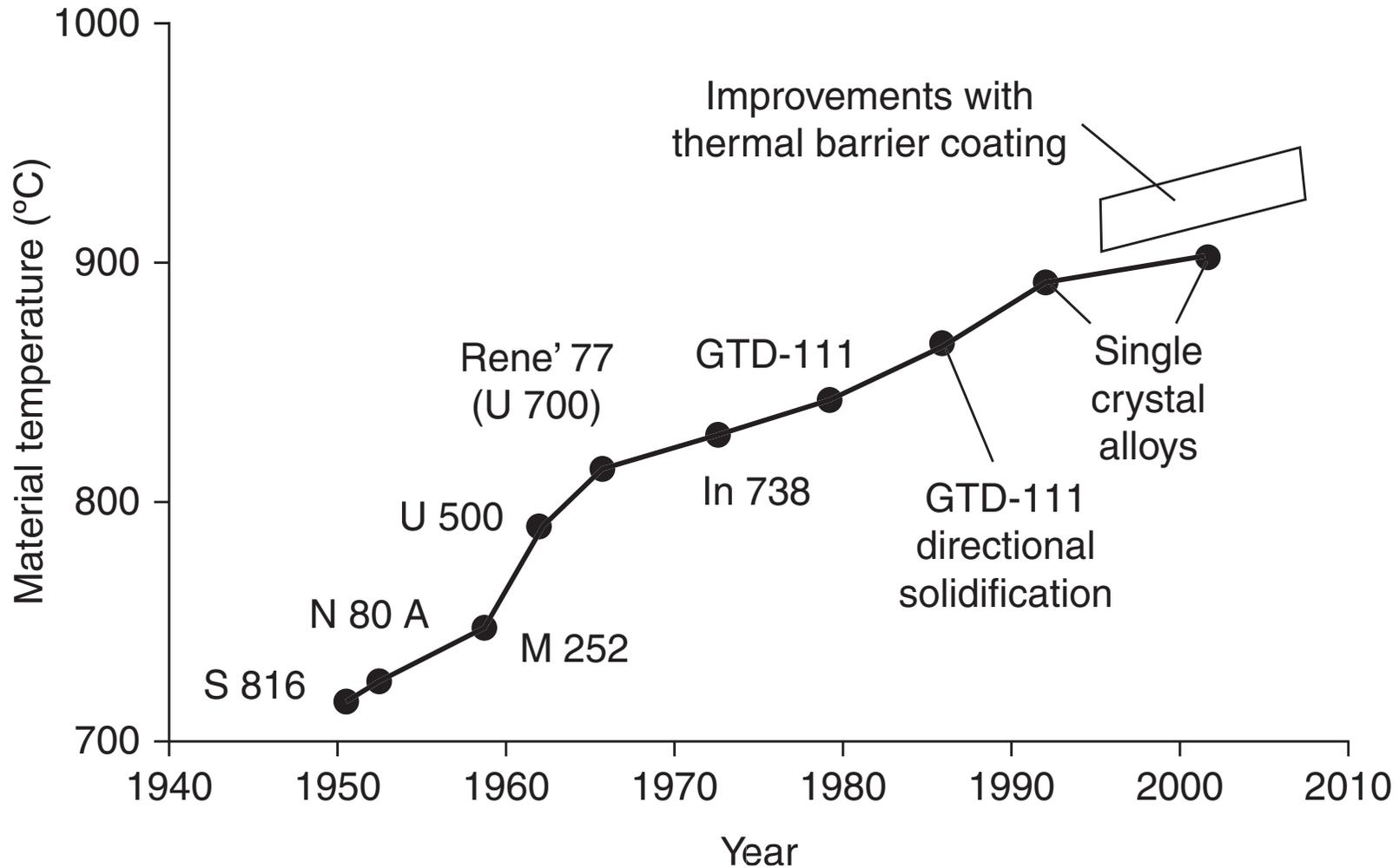
Pressure ratio at maximum power



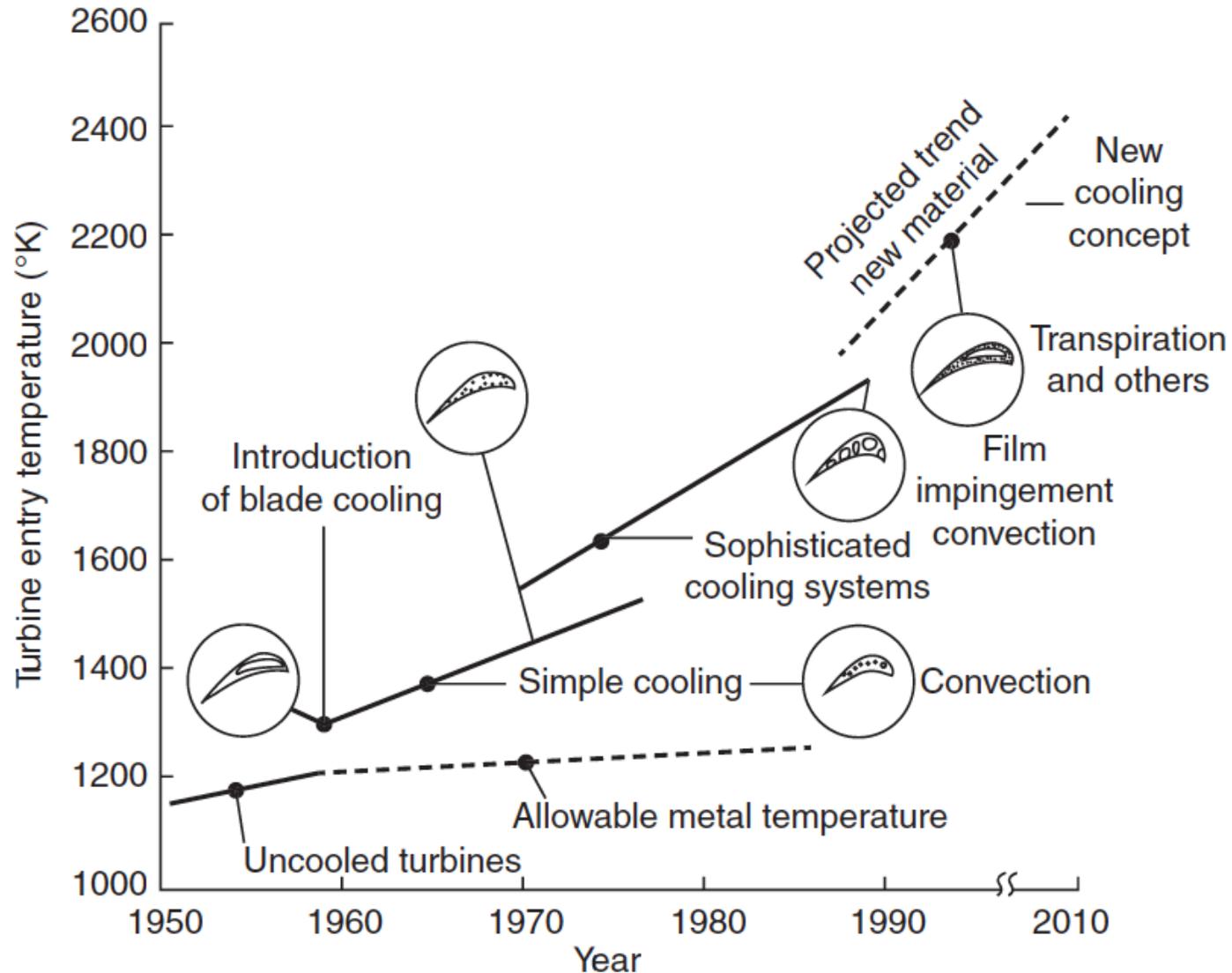
Trend of pressure ratio

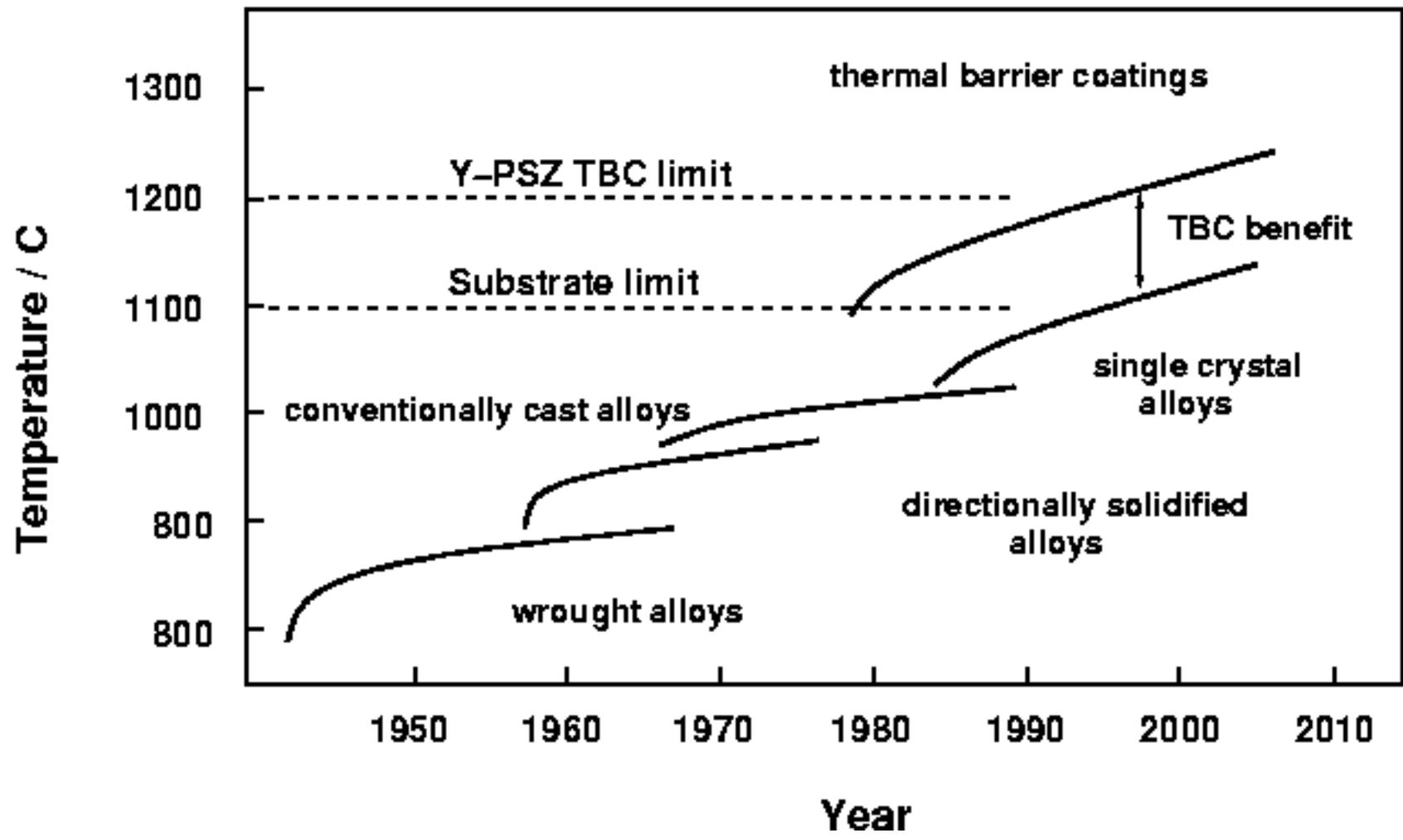


Trend of material temperature

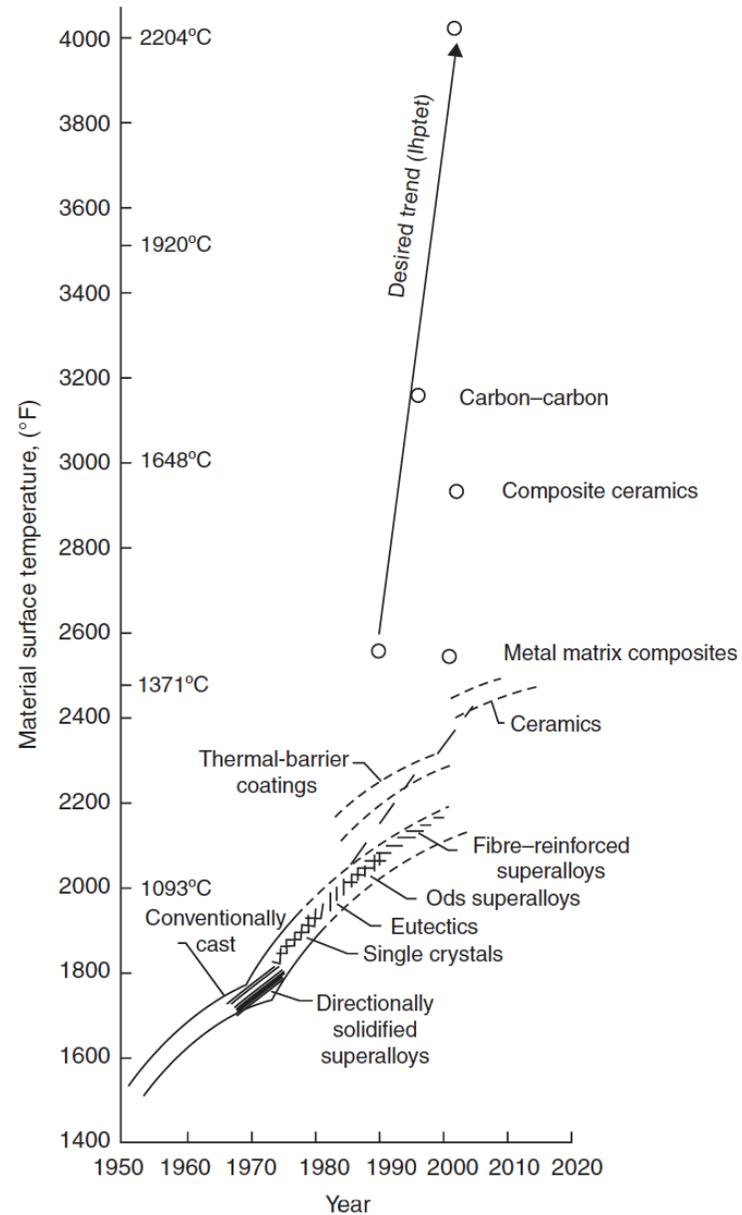


Trend of material temperature





Desired trend of material temperature





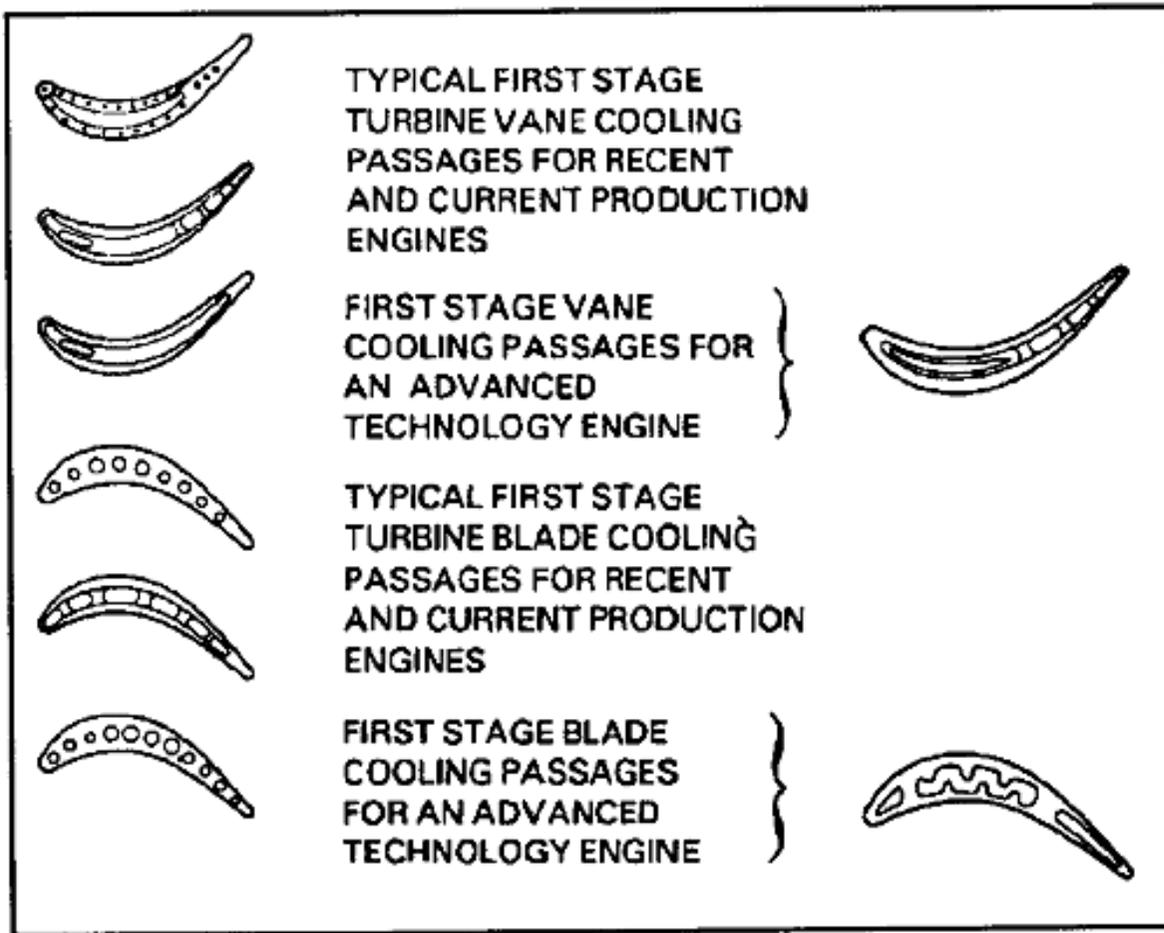


Figure 3-19. Examples of Typical Transpiration-Cooling Blades

Cooling effectiveness and efficiency

- Cooling effectiveness is defined as:

$$\Phi = \frac{(T_m - T_{hg})}{(T_c - T_{hg})}$$

- Cooling efficiency is defined as:

$$\eta_{cool} = \frac{(T_{c,out} - T_{c,in})}{(T_m - T_{c,in})}$$

- The heat load parameter or mass flow function is defined as:

$$m^* = \frac{C_{p,c} \cdot m_c}{A_{hg} \cdot h_{hg}}$$

Film cooling effectiveness

- The film cooling effectiveness is defined as:

$$\eta_{film} = \frac{(T_{film} - T_{hg})}{(T_c - T_{hg})}$$

- If the film temperature is at the cooling air temperature the effectiveness is 1. When the film temperature is the same as the hot gas temperature the effectiveness is 0.
- This parameter defines how much the film is mixed with hot gas and changes along the blade

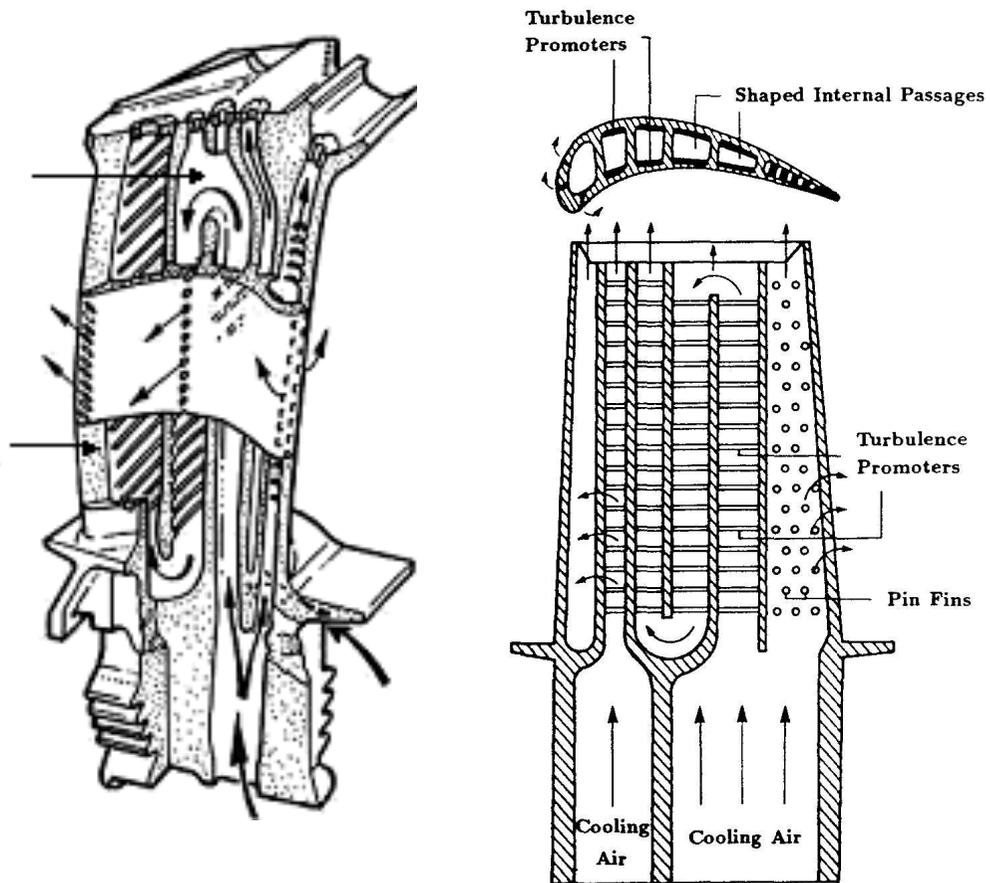


Fig. 1 Cooling concepts of a modern multipass turbine blade

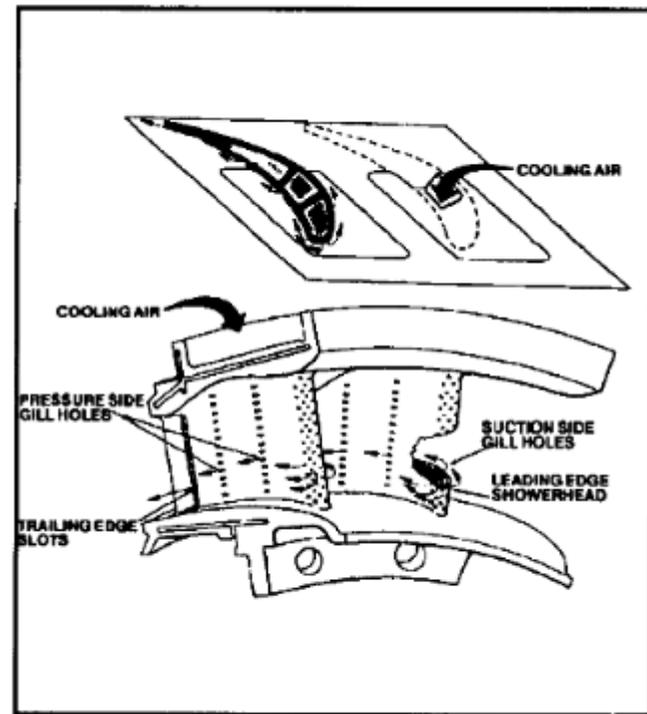
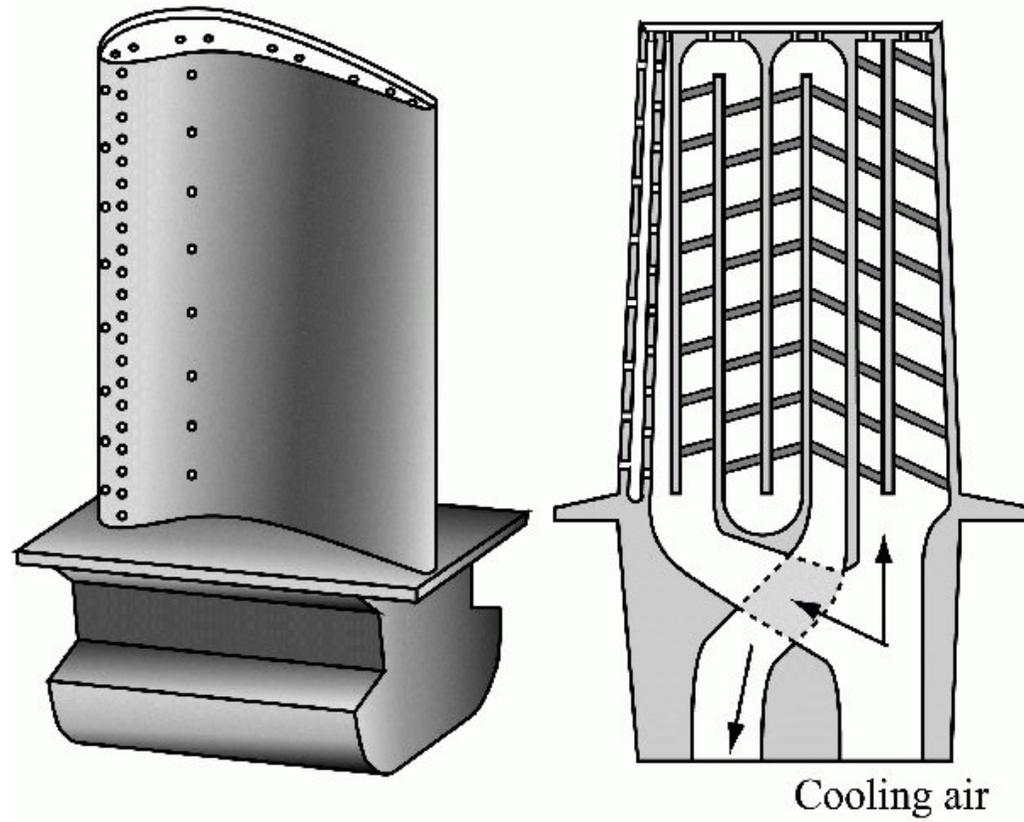
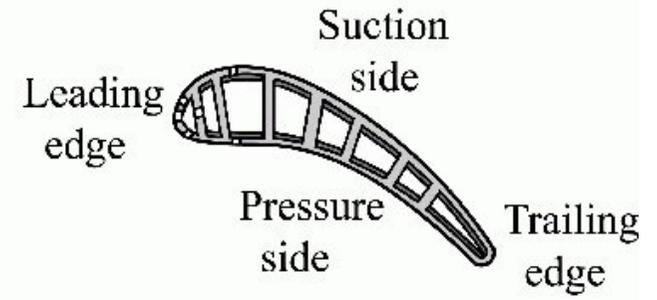
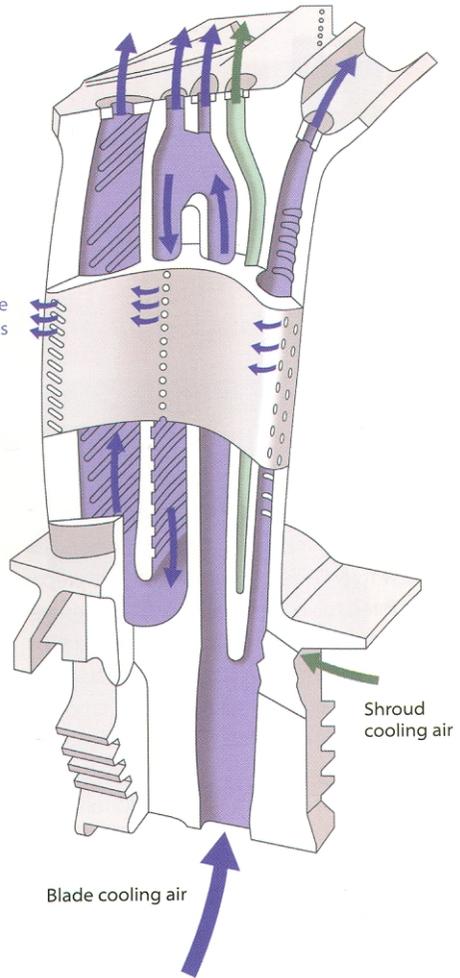


Figure 3-18. Turbine Nozzle Cooling

through an IP
lade showing
er angle

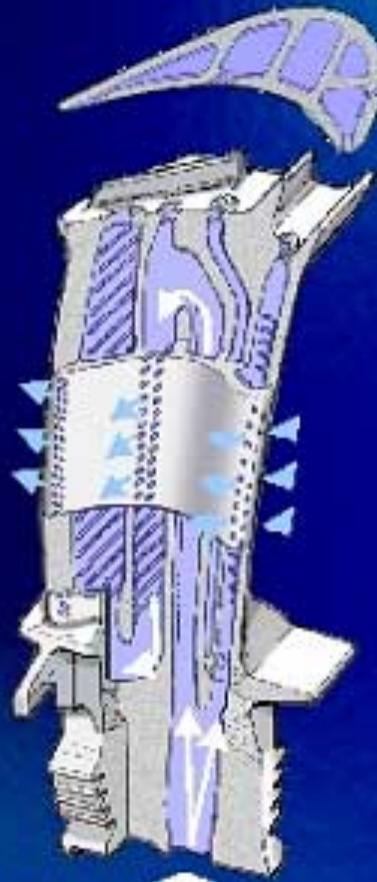
HP turbine blade
cooling flows



Turbine Cooling



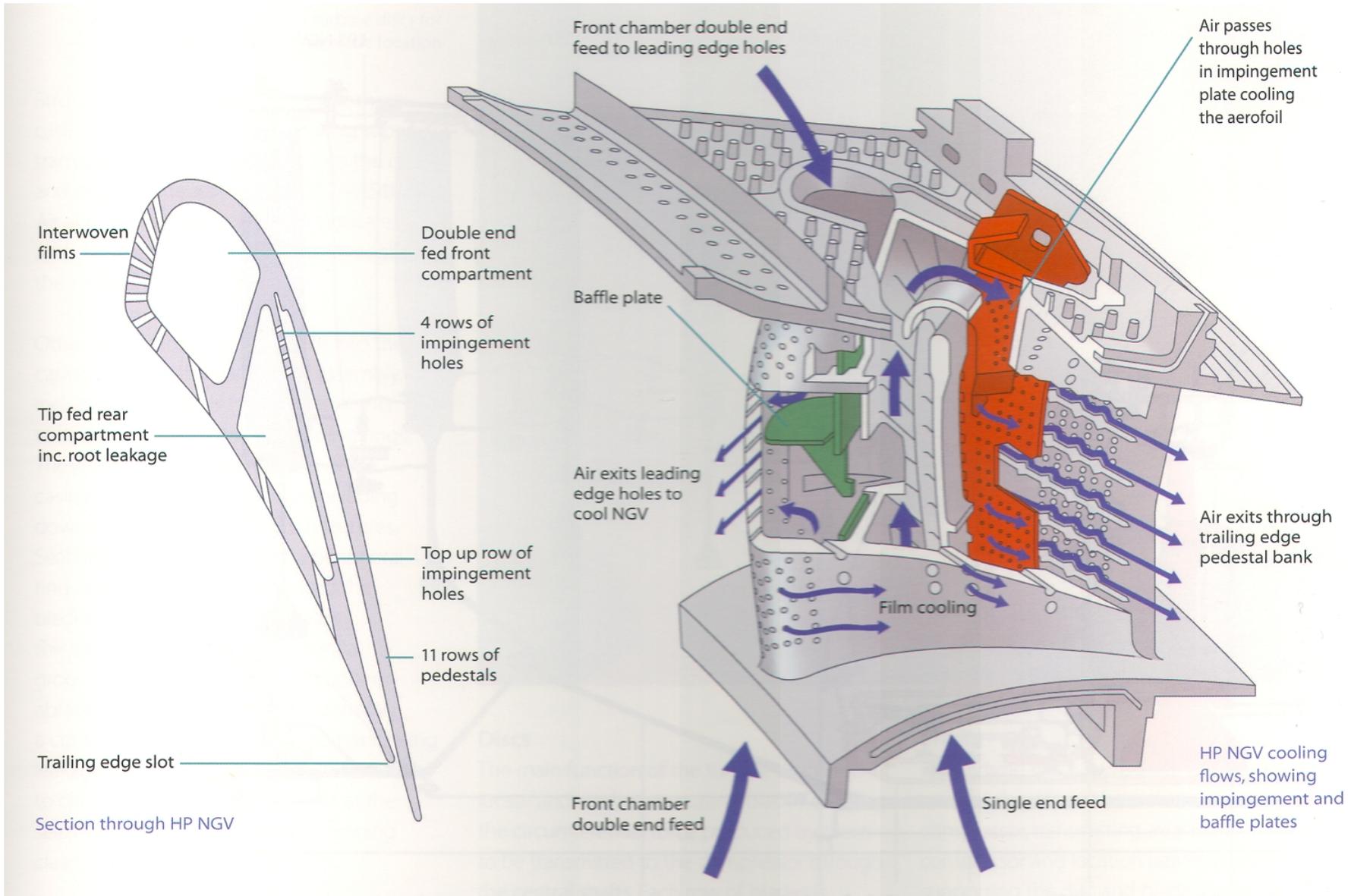
Single pass

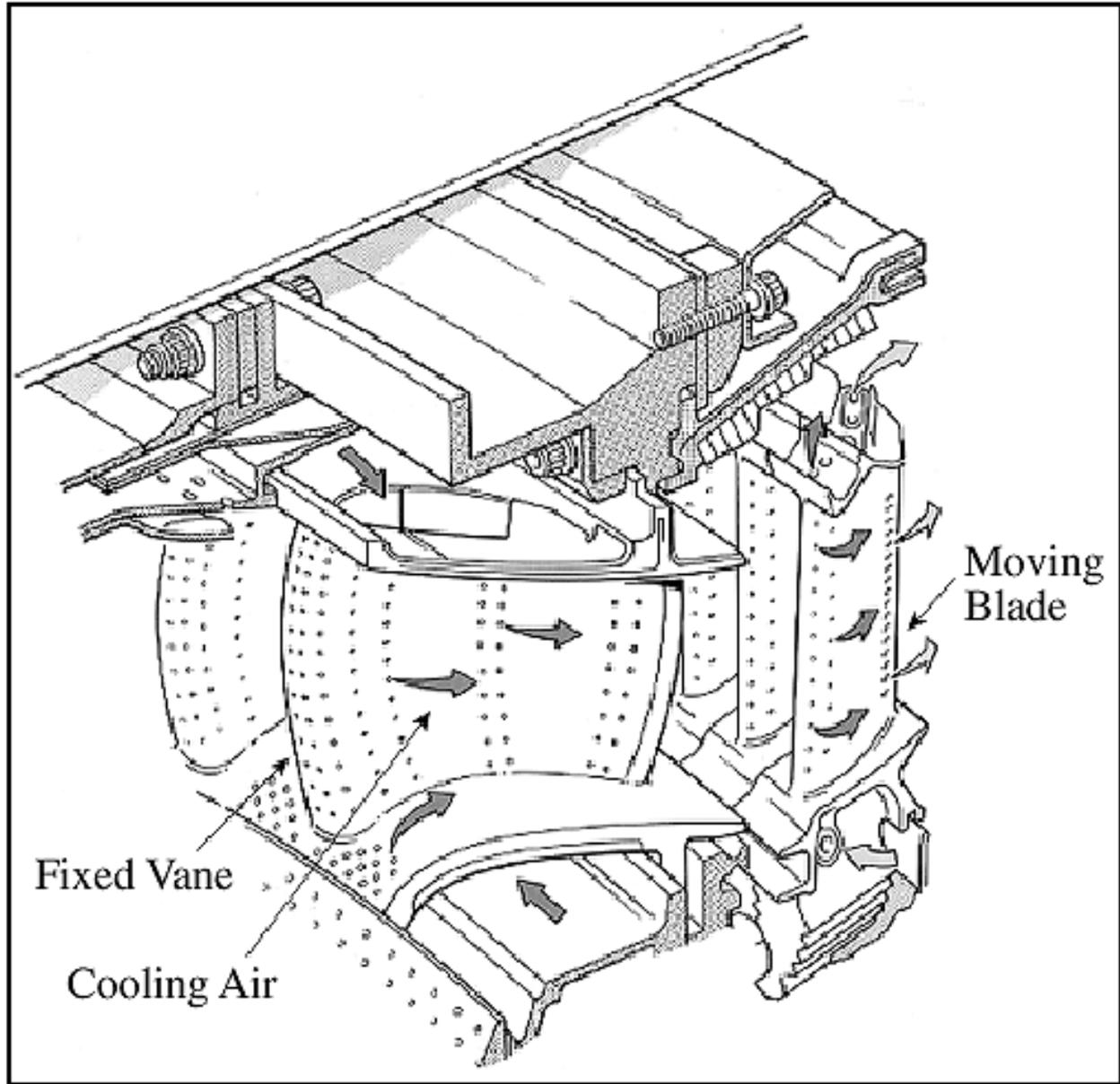


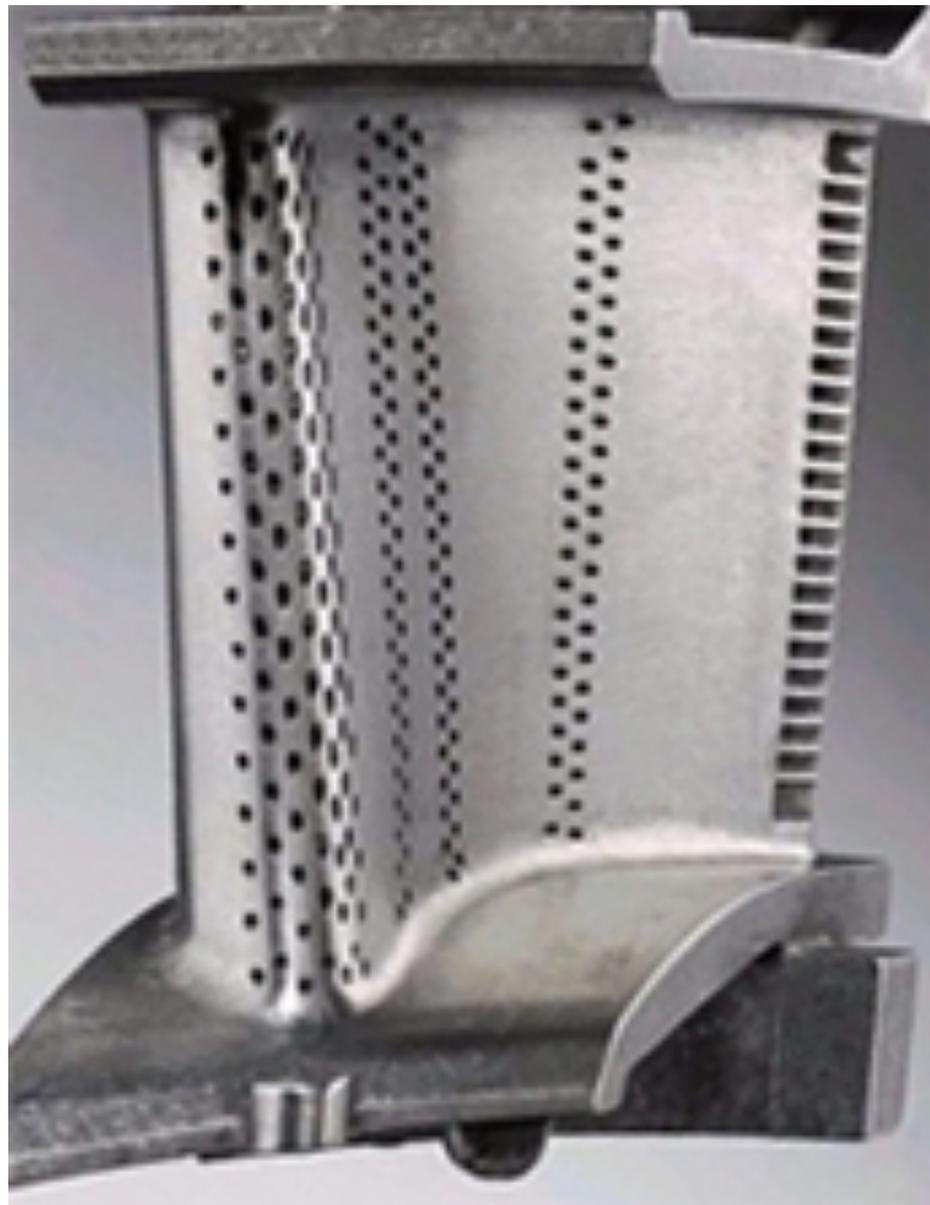
Cooling air
Multi-pass



**Thermal Barrier
Coating**









Shroud cooling holes

Tip fins

The suction surface is smooth for greater efficiency

Cooling air exit holes are only on the pressure surface

Blade platform

Fir-tree roots

Major features of an HP turbine blade

