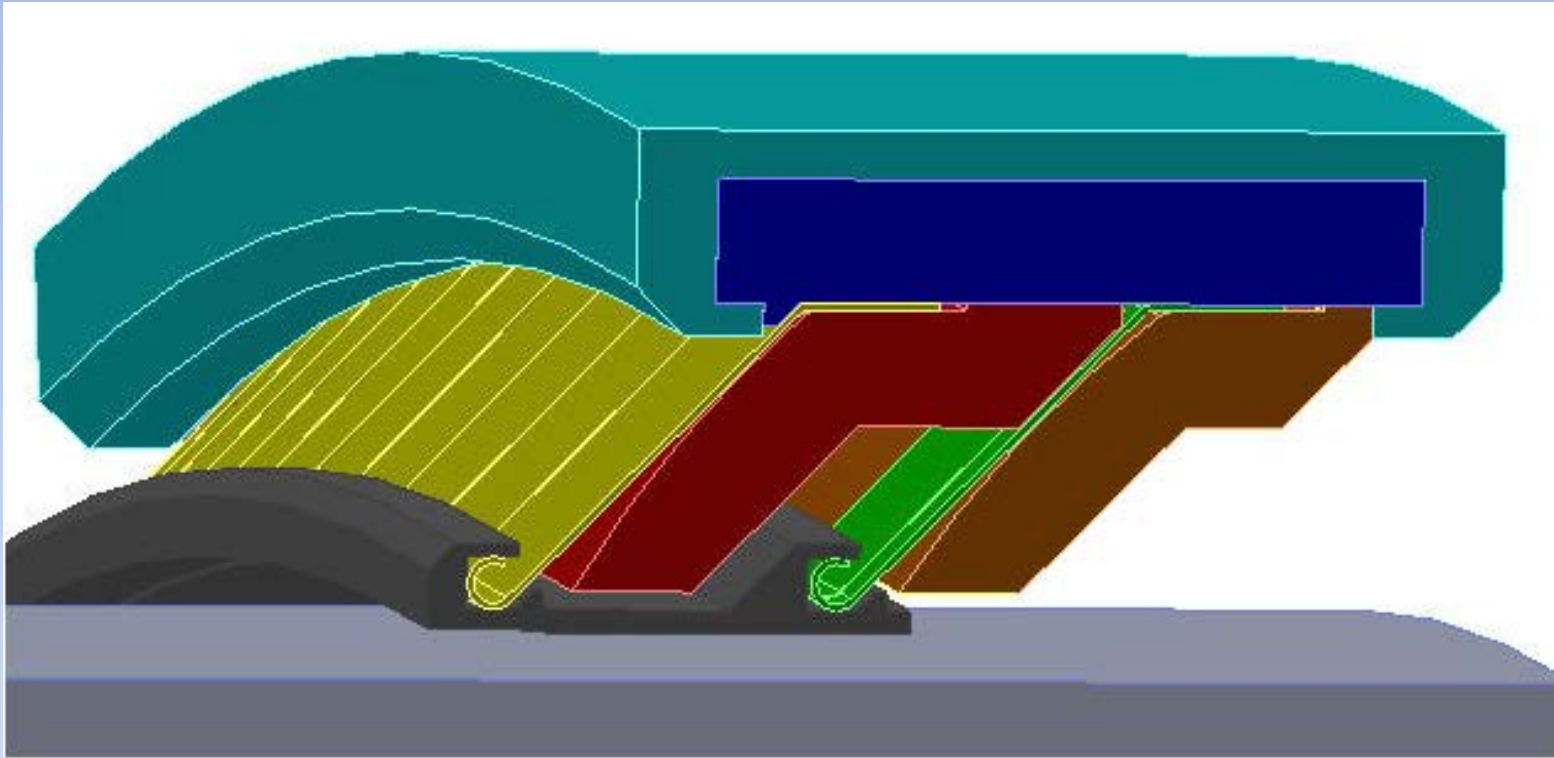


FILM RIDING LEAF SEALS

FOR IMPROVED SHAFT SEALING



Authors - Clayton M. Grondahl and James C. Dudley.

Presented at ASME Turbo Expo 2010

Power for Land, Sea and Air

June 14-18, 2010, Glasgow, UK.

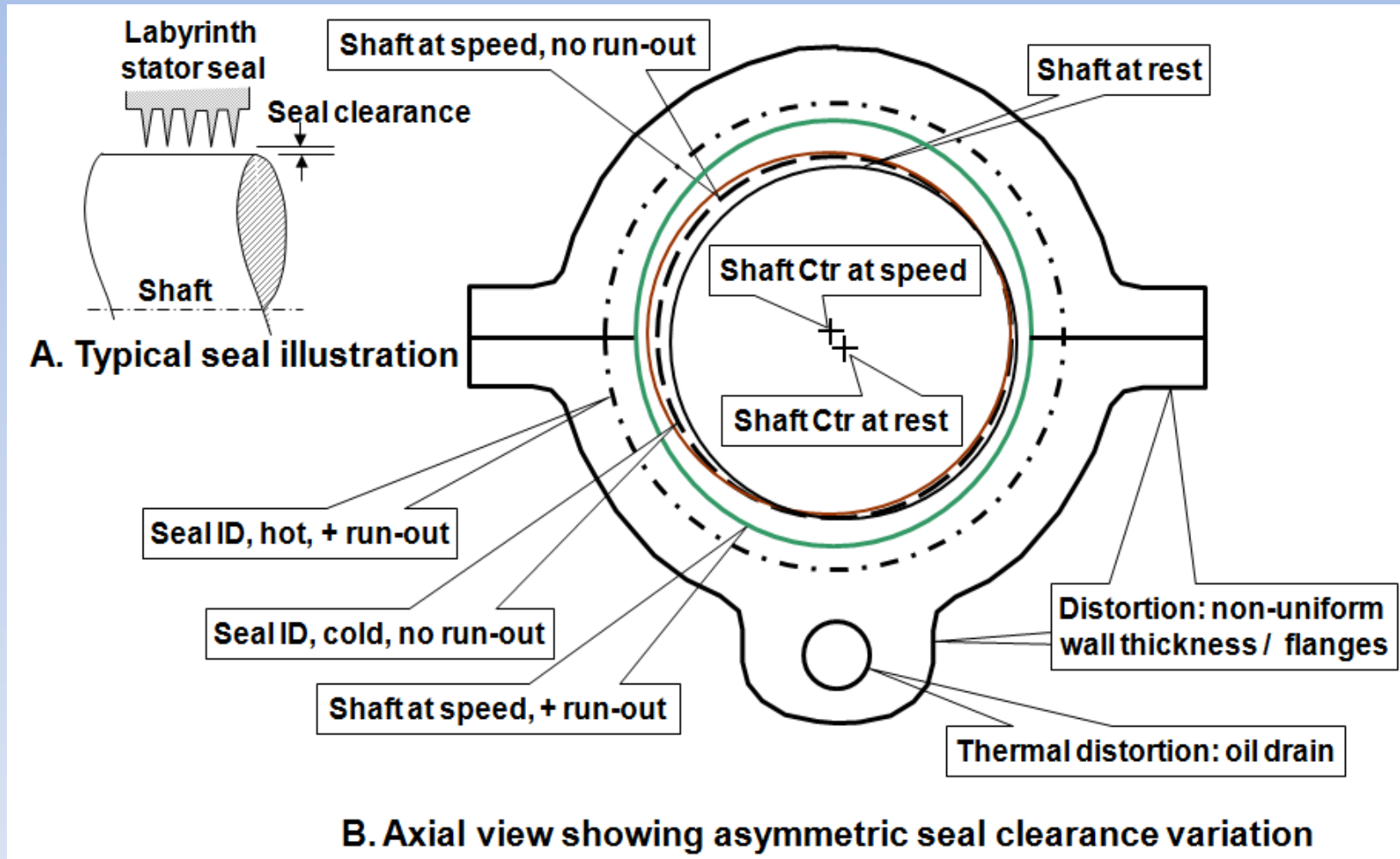
ASME GT2010-23629

CMG Tech, LLC

29 Stony Brook Drive
Rexford, NY 12148

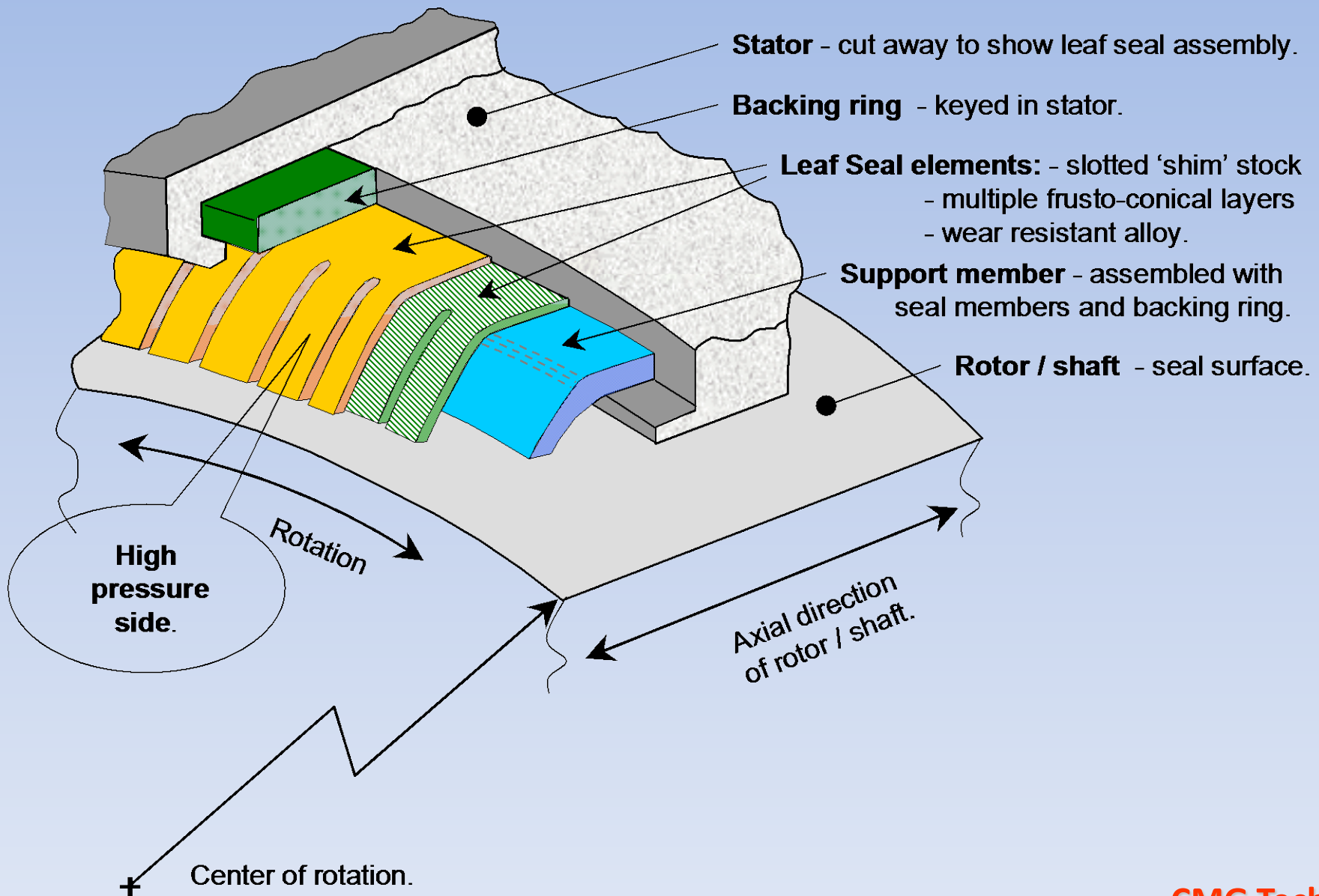
FILM RIDING PRESSURE ACTUATED LEAF SEALS

Seal operating environment and need for a film riding seal:



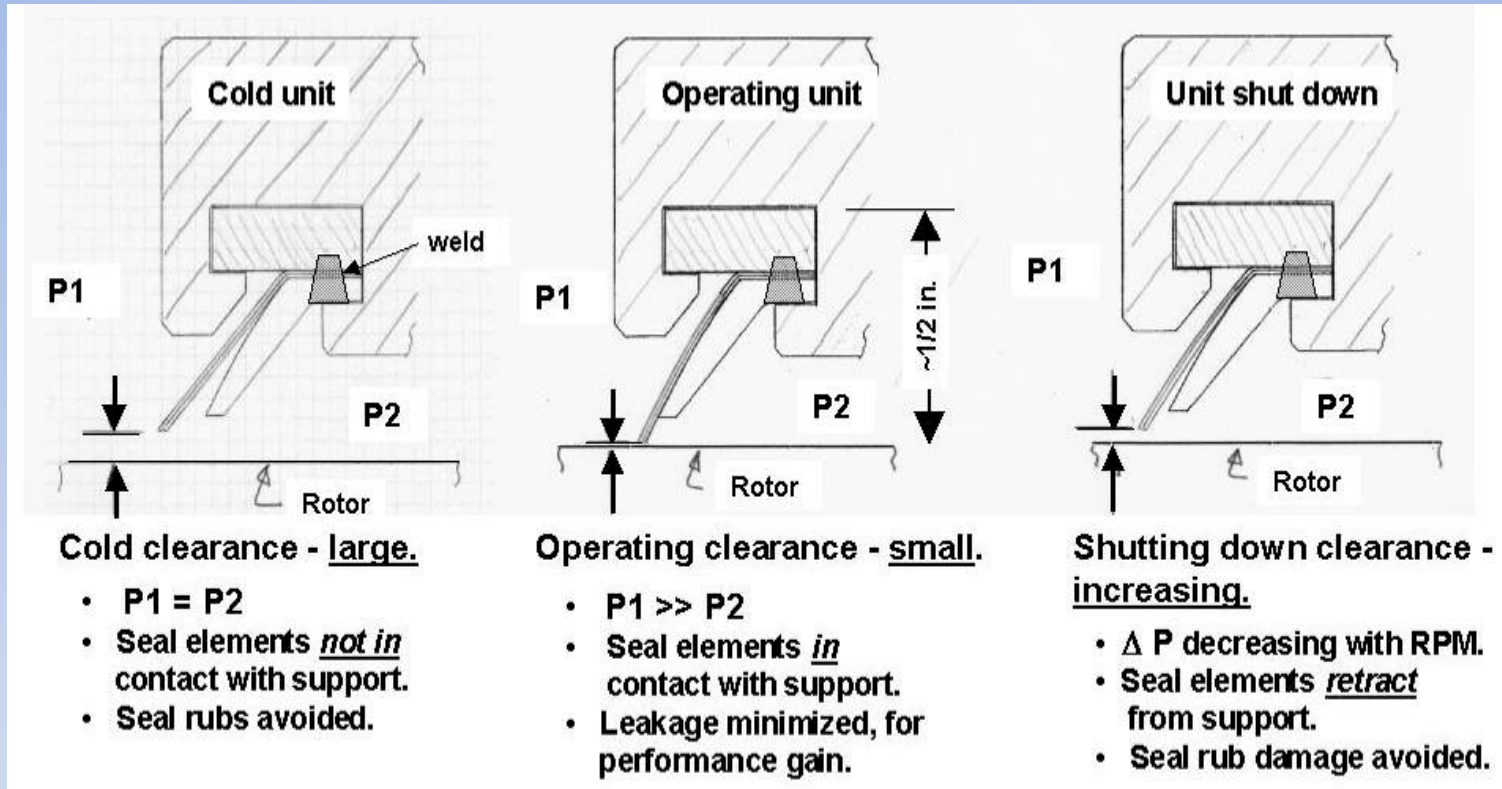
FILM RIDING PRESSURE ACTUATED LEAF SEALS

Pressure Actuated Leaf Seal structure incorporated in FRPALS.



FILM RIDING PRESSURE ACTUATED LEAF SEALS

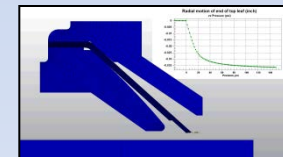
Basic PALS passive closure.



Large startup & shut down clearance:  Rub avoidance.

Minimum operating clearance:  Performance gain.

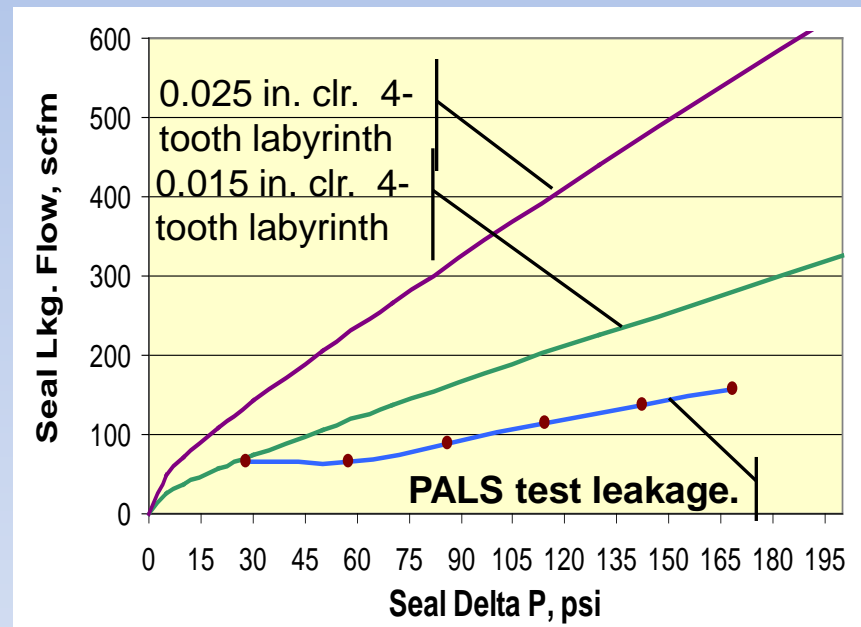
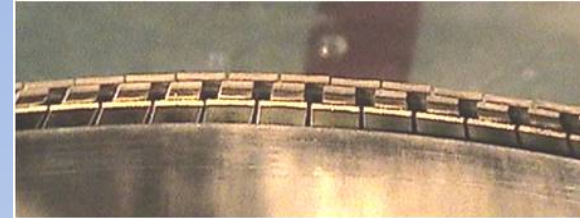
Non-contacting operation:  Long seal life.



[CLICK IMAGE](#)

FILM RIDING PRESSURE ACTUATED LEAF SEALS

Pressure Actuated Leaf Seal (PALS) test seal and leakage:



Large startup & shut down clearance → rub avoidance.

Minimum operating clearance → performance gain.

Non-contacting operation & rub tolerance → long seal life.

FILM RIDING PRESSURE ACTUATED LEAF SEALS : Isometric view.

Leaf Seal elements
- multiple layers.

Stator - cut away to show seal assembly.

Backing ring - keyed in stator
- weld assembled with seal members & leaf support members.

Leaf Support Members.

Runner positioning leaves
- runner retention,
- parallel displacement.

Rotor / shaft
- seal surface.

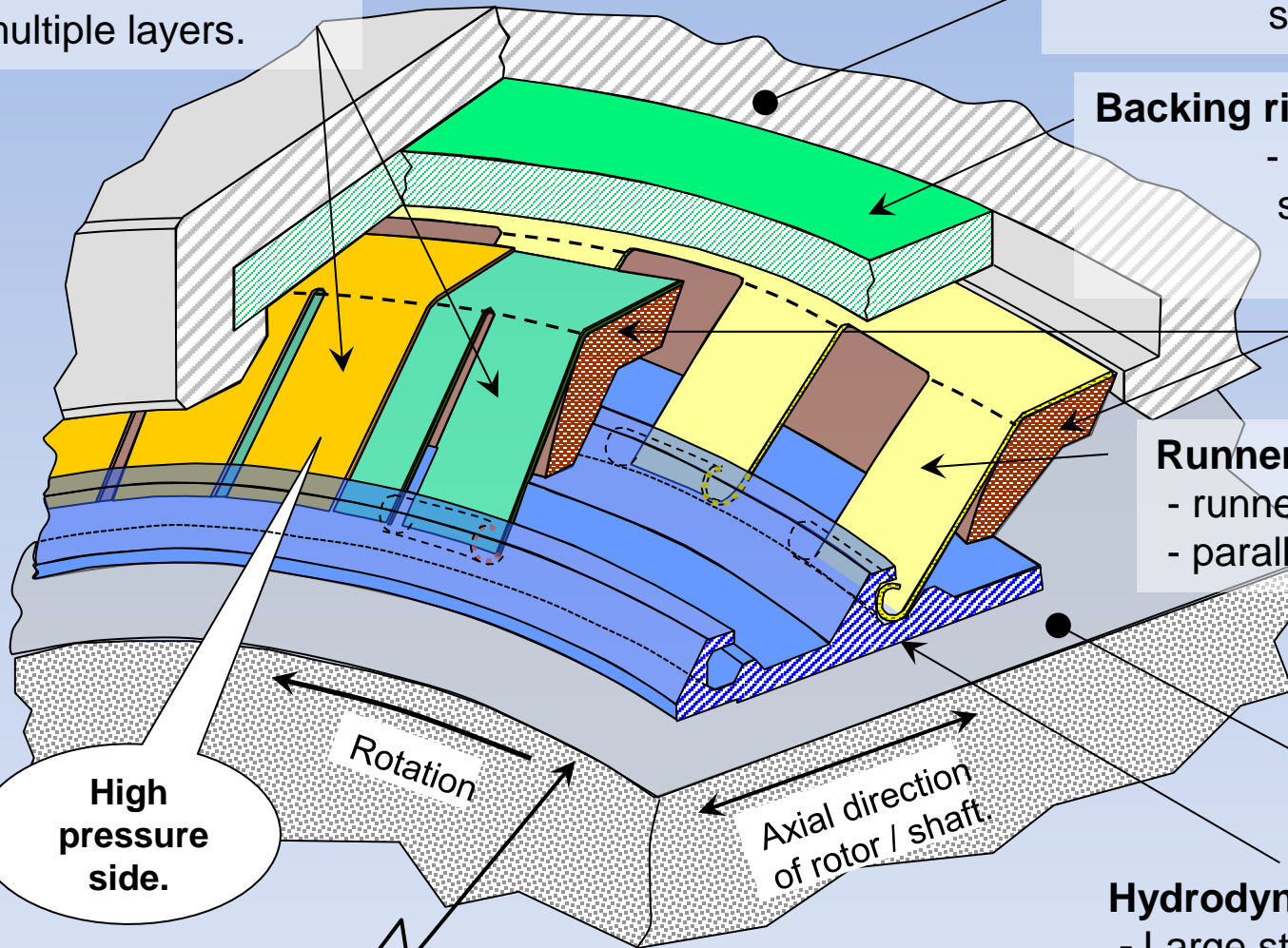
Hydrodynamic runners
- Large startup clearance.

High pressure side.

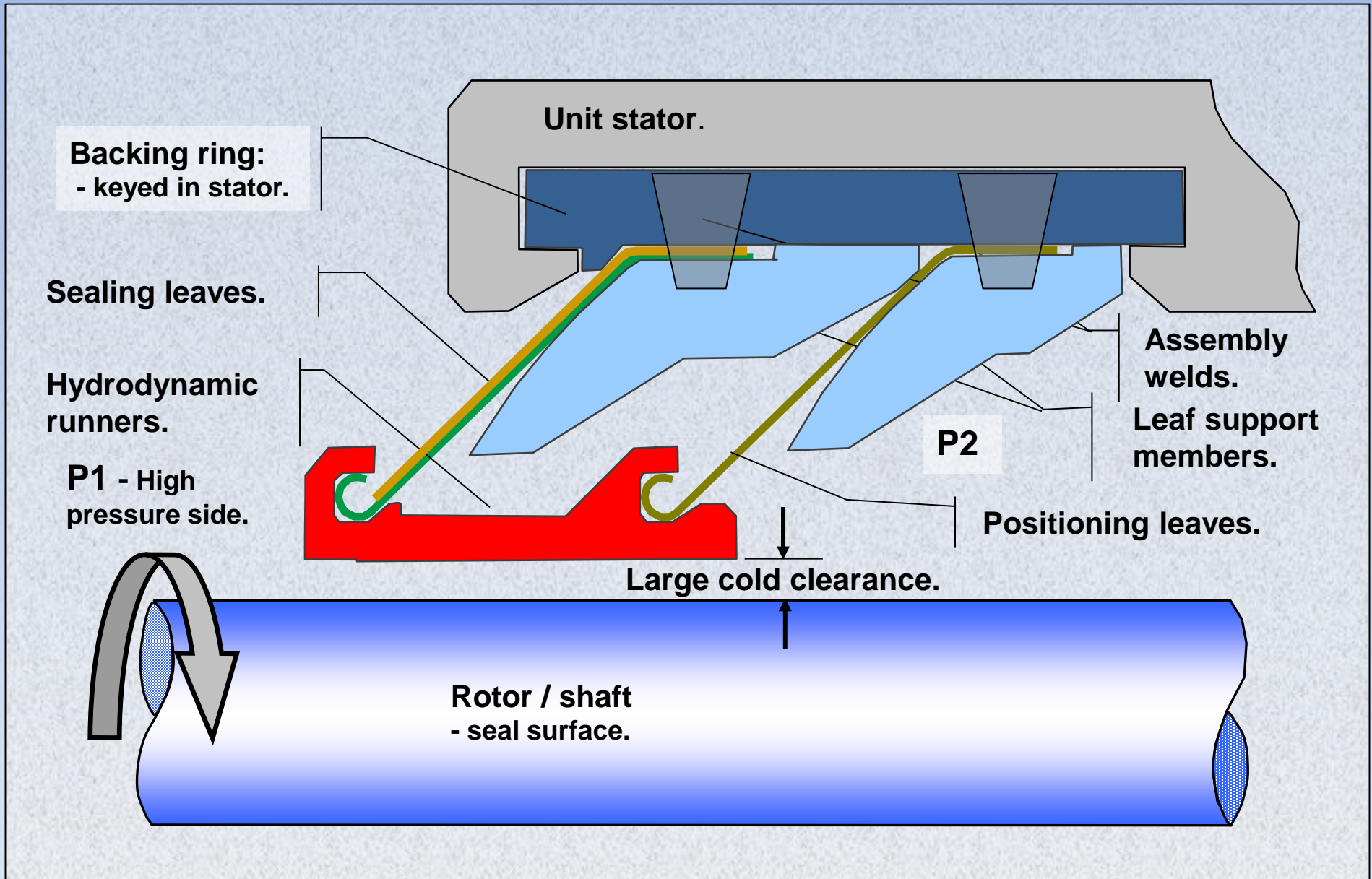
Rotation

Axial direction of rotor / shaft.

Center of rotation:



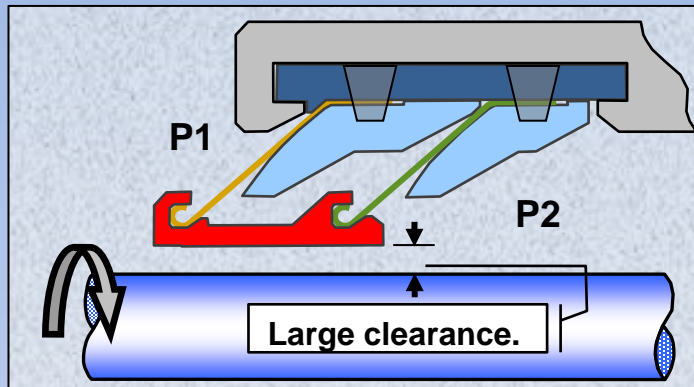
FILM RIDING PRESSURE ACTUATED LEAF SEALS : Section view.



FILM RIDING PRESSURE ACTUATED LEAF SEALS : Function.

Startup:

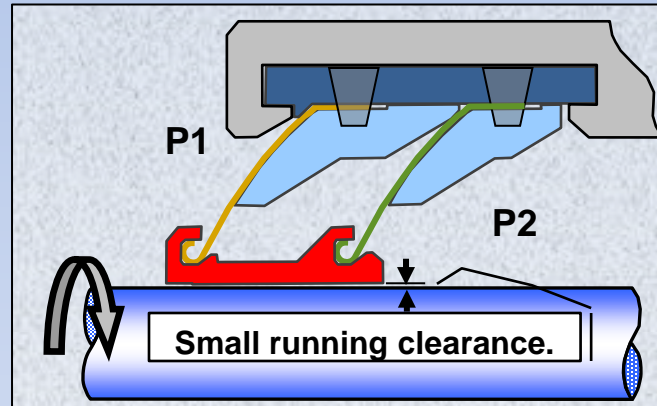
- $P1 \sim P2$
- Straight leaves.
- Large clearance.



Startup rub avoidance.

Normal operation:

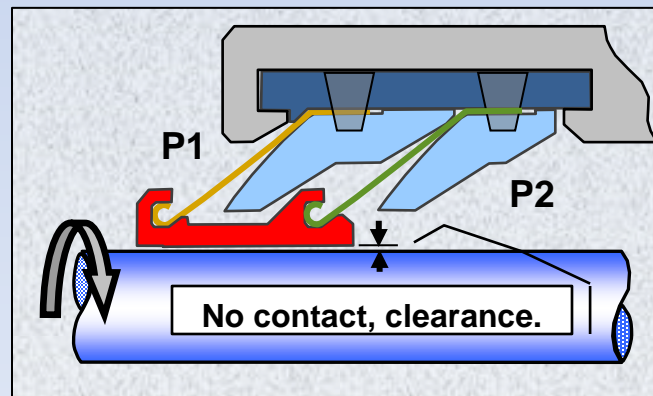
- $P1 > P2$
- Leaves deflect.
- Compliant, forces balanced.
- Small clearance, low leakage.



Operating Performance gain.

Eccentric rotor:

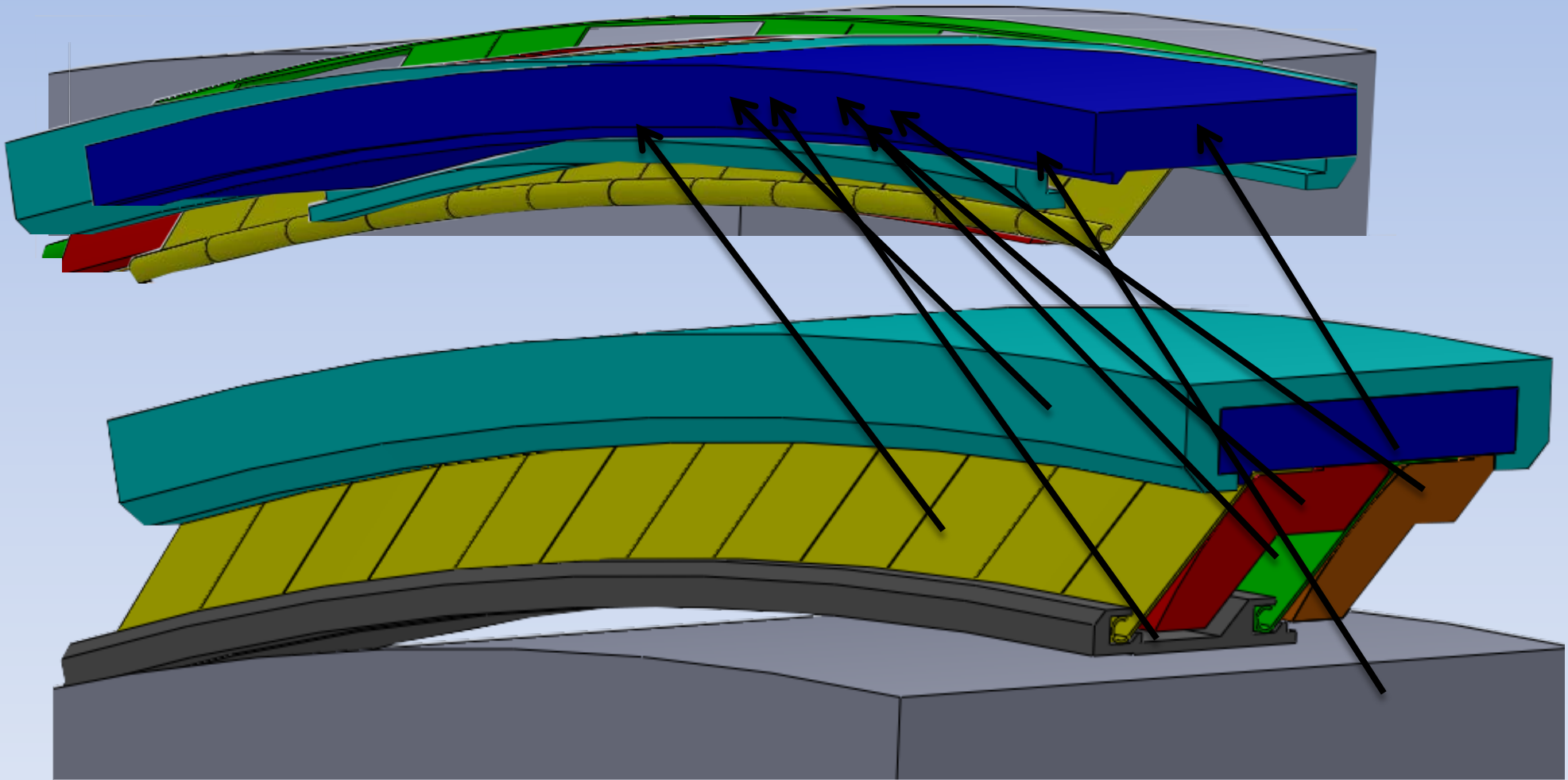
- $P1 > P2$
- Leaves deflected from support.
- Runners ride on hydrostatic / hydrodynamic film.



Rub avoidance:
Non-contacting clearance

FILM RIDING PRESSURE ACTUATED LEAF SEALS : Components.

BRUSHING RING



FILM RIDING PRESSURE ACTUATED LEAF SEALS

Seal application for hydrodynamic-hydrostatic analysis:

Rotor seal diameter	60.0 in.	1.52 m
Runner segment angle	18.0 deg.	0.314 rad
Temperature	1000 F	538 K
Speed	3600 RPM	3600 RPM
Ambient pressure	50.0 psig	345 kPa
Pressure differential	40.0 psi	276 kPa

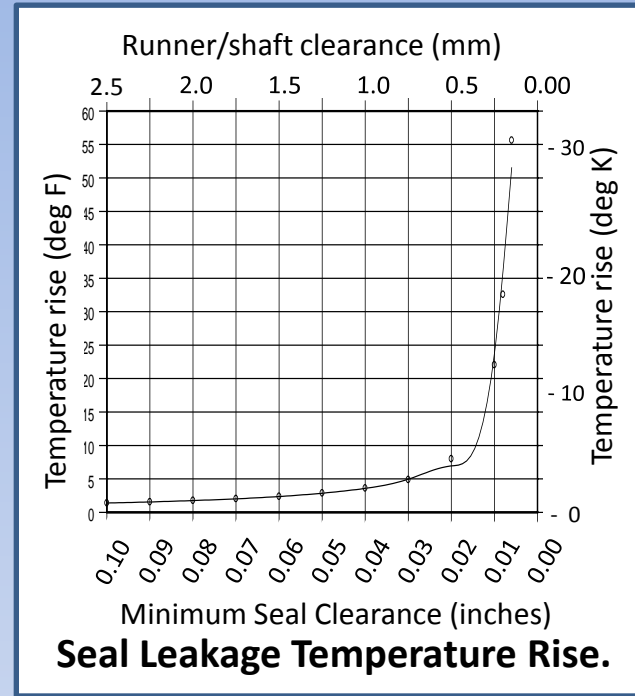
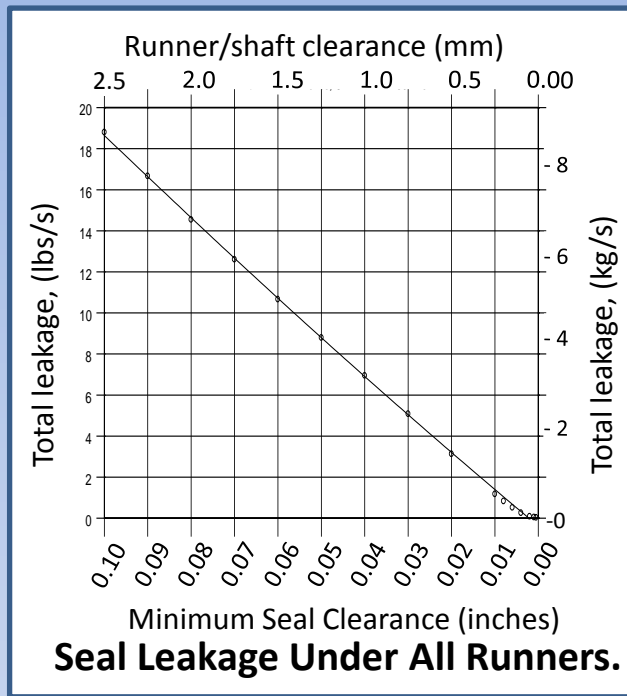
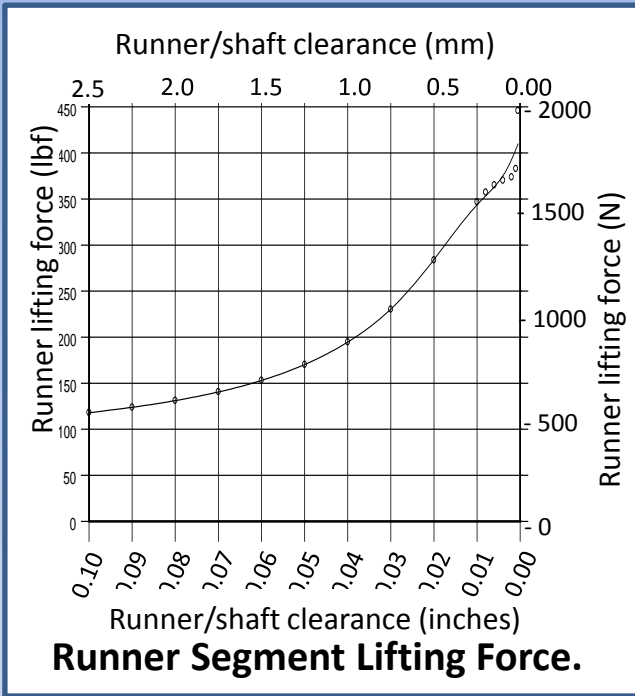
Seal analysis goals: < 2 lbs/sec (0.91 kg/s) seal leakage, rotor centered.
+ / - 0.100 inches rotor eccentricity.
< 50°F (28°C) temperature rise.

Film analysis by Wilbur Shapiro using NASA Industrial code GCYLT.

Seal film geometry selected to meet performance goals:

Runner axial length	1.500 inch	38.1 mm
Inlet Rayleigh step height	0.010 inch .	0.254 mm
Inlet Rayleigh step length	0.300 inch	7.62 mm
Runner inside radius	30.100 inch	0.76454 m

FILM RIDING PRESSURE ACTUATED LEAF SEALS : Film analysis.



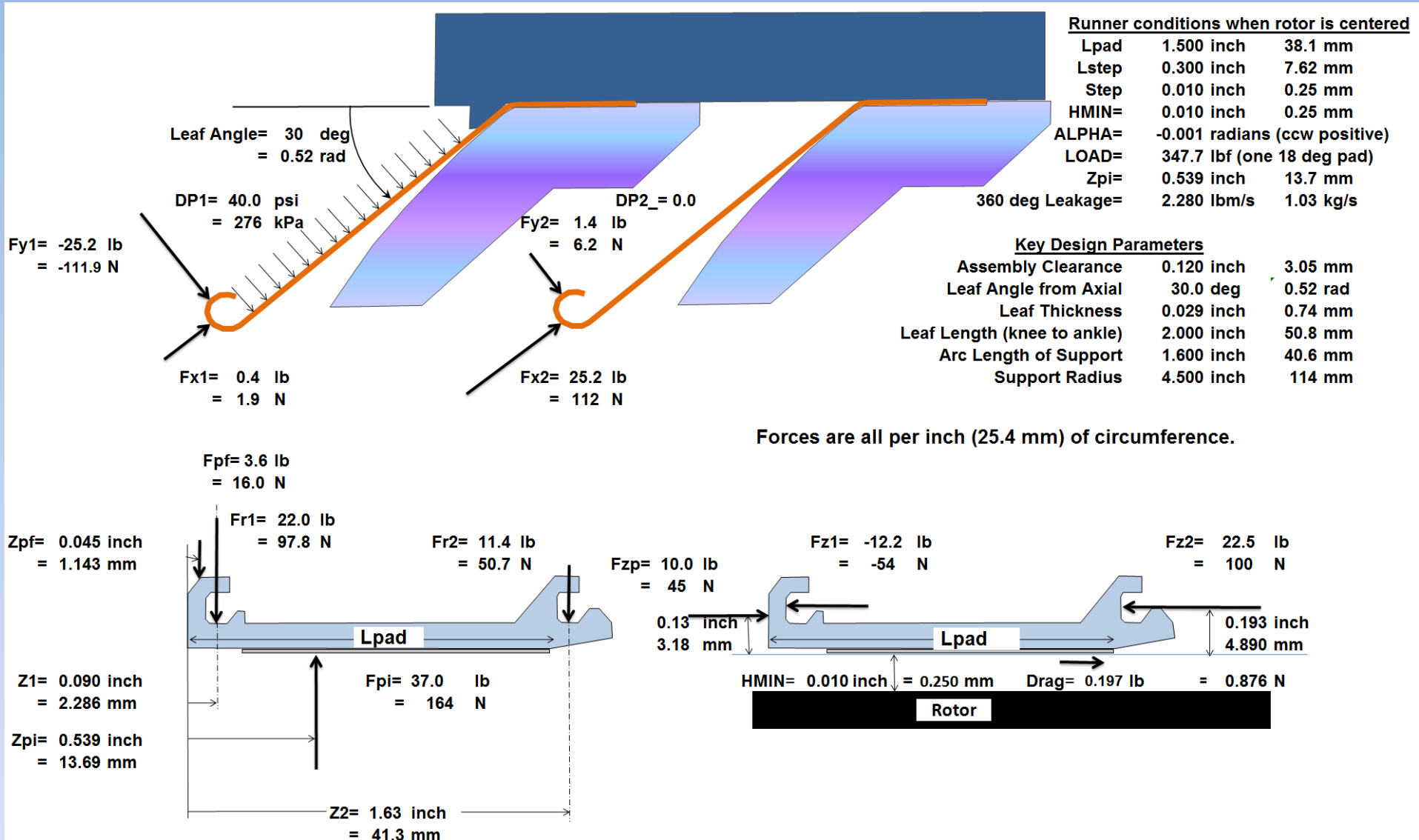
Evaluation studies:	Hydrodynamic contribution at 3600 RPM vs 0 RPM	Operating temperature of 1000F vs RT
Lifting force	No significant change	No significant change
Leakage	~10% less at 0 RPM.	~ 200% increase at RT



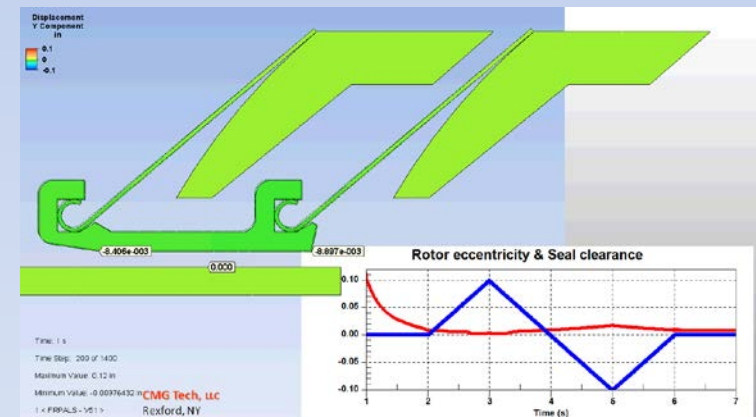
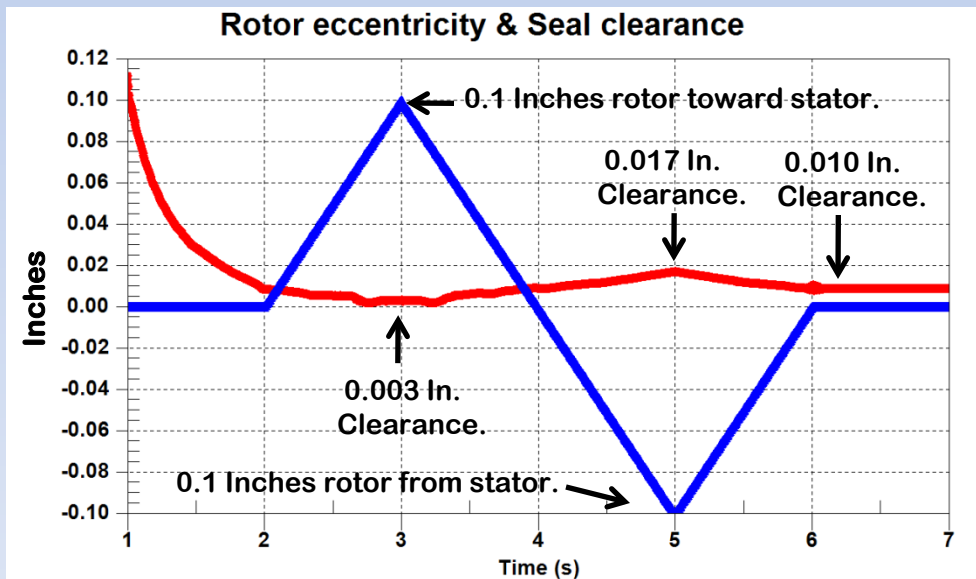
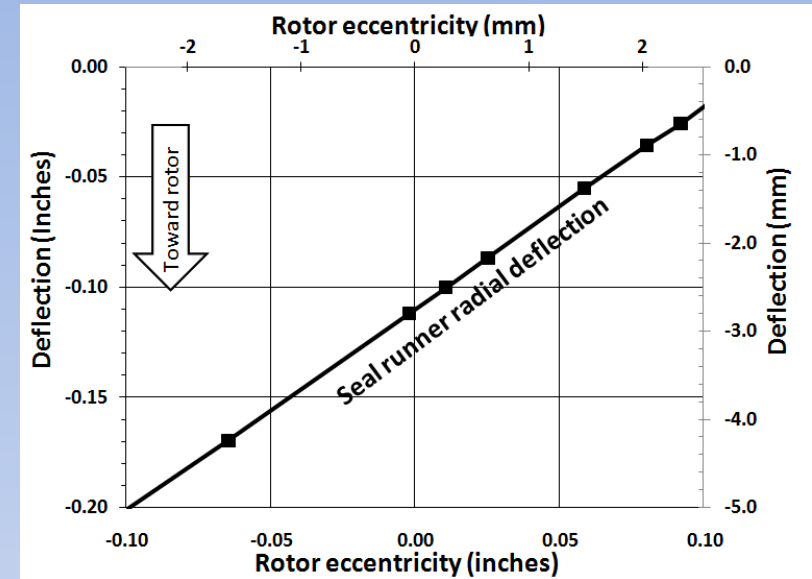
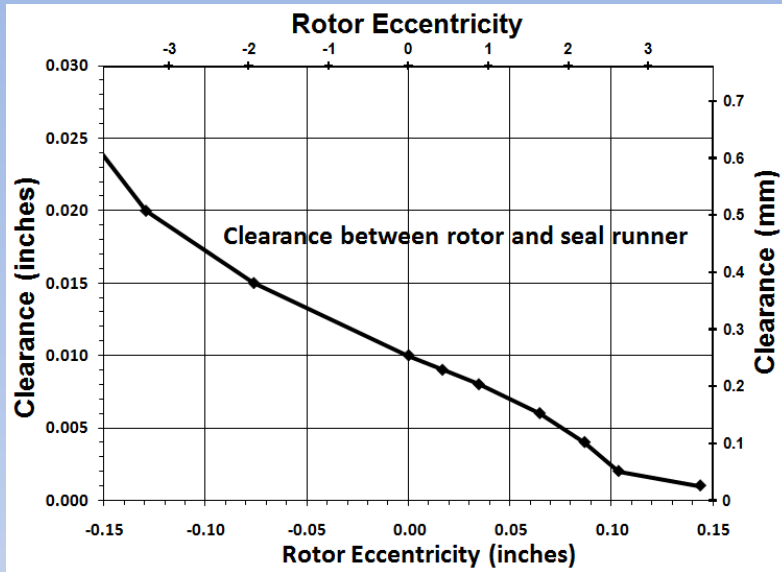
Expect meaningful static test results at room temperature.

- Additional film analysis calculations:**
- cross coupled stiffness and damping coefficients,
 - power loss and
 - center of film force.

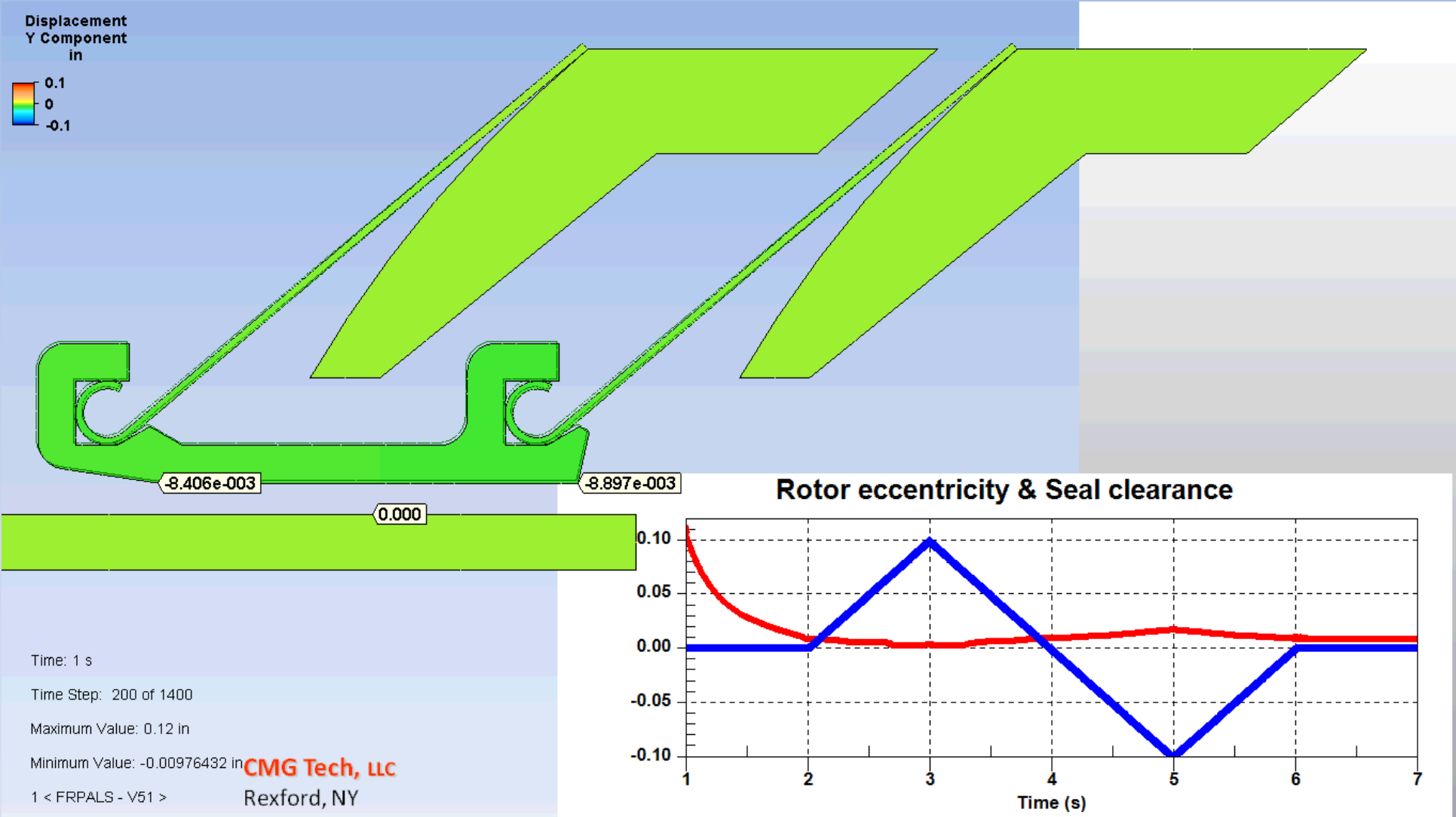
FILM RIDING PRESSURE ACTUATED LEAF SEALS : Force analysis.



FILM RIDING PRESSURE ACTUATED LEAF SEALS : Clearance vs Eccentricity.



FILM RIDING PRESSURE ACTUATED LEAF SEALS : Clearance vs Eccentricity.



Design analysis results:

1. Practical seal runner geometry: adequate hydrostatic load capacity.
2. Static seal leaf and hydrostatic film force analysis:
 - Reduced seal leakage at 0.010 inch nominal clearance.
 - Non-contacting at rotor eccentricity of 0.100 inches.
 - Compliant seal clearance vs. rotor eccentricity:

Eccentricity, inches	- 0.100	0.000	+0.100
Seal clearance, inches	0.017	0.010	0.003

Seal Development Plans:

1. Full-scale 2-D static test:

- Confirm 2-D seal leaf actuation and runner translation with pressure.
- Measure clearance over range of 'eccentricities'.
- Measure runner film pressure vs. axial position.
- Measure seal leakage.
- Acoustic monitoring for dynamic activity.
- **Validate predictive seal design tools & methodology.**

2. Full-scale 3-D segment static test:

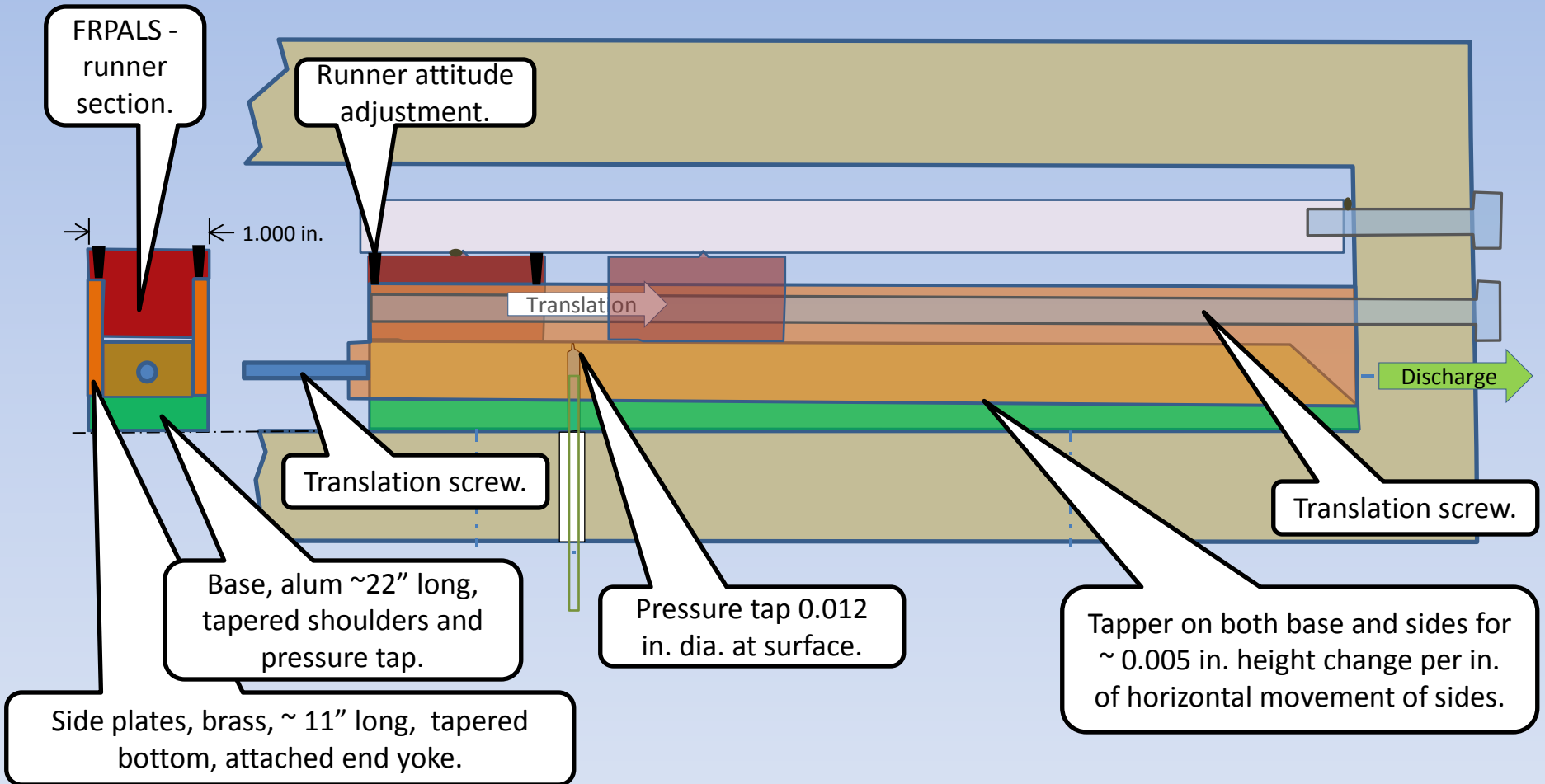
- Confirm 3-D seal actuation and runner translation with pressure.
- Measure clearance over range of 'eccentricities'.
- Measure seal leakage.
- Measure dynamic activity
- **Demonstrate 3-D seal operability and reduced leakage.**

3. Sub-scale rotating rig seal testing:

- Measure multi-segment leakage.
- **Evaluate dynamic performance.**

FILM RIDING PRESSURE ACTUATED LEAF SEALS

2-D Test Rig Sketch to Measure FRPALS Runner Pressure Distribution.

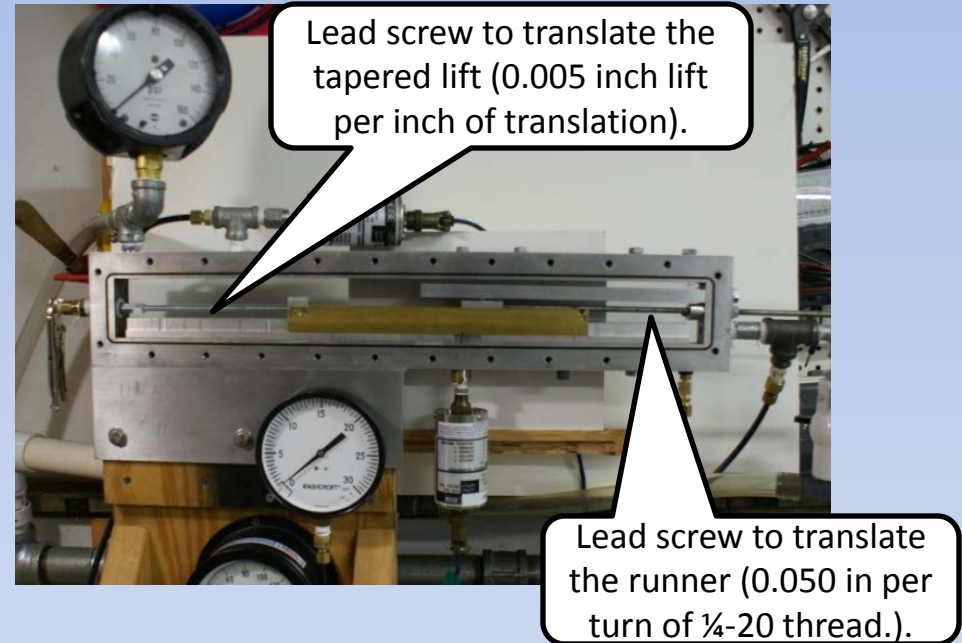


FILM RIDING PRESSURE ACTUATED LEAF SEALS

2-D Test Rig For Film Riding PALS Runner Pressure Distribution Measurement.



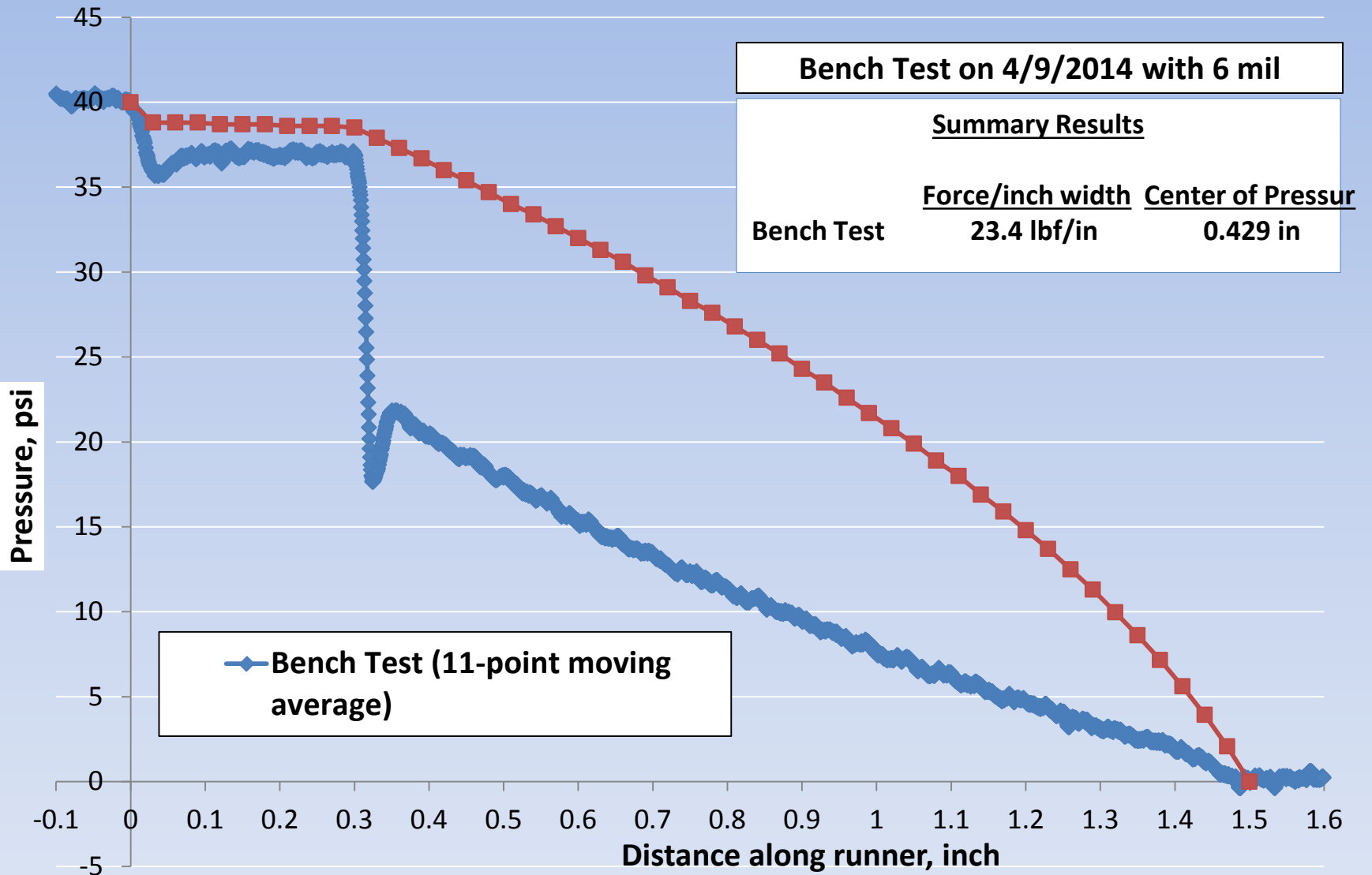
Bench test – arrangement of 2-D FRPALS modification, pressure transducers, flow meter (background) and NI USB data acquisition with NI Signal Express software.



A closer look at 2-D FRPALS tapered slide to lift the runner, translation screws and pressure transducers.

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Bench Test Comparison with GCYL T



FILM RIDING PRESSURE ACTUATED LEAF SEALS

Design evaluation conclusions:

- Feasibility established.
- Continue development.

