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UTSR 2017 Conference

“Ceramic Matrix Composite Advanced Transition for 65% Combined Cycle Efficiency” DE-FE0023955

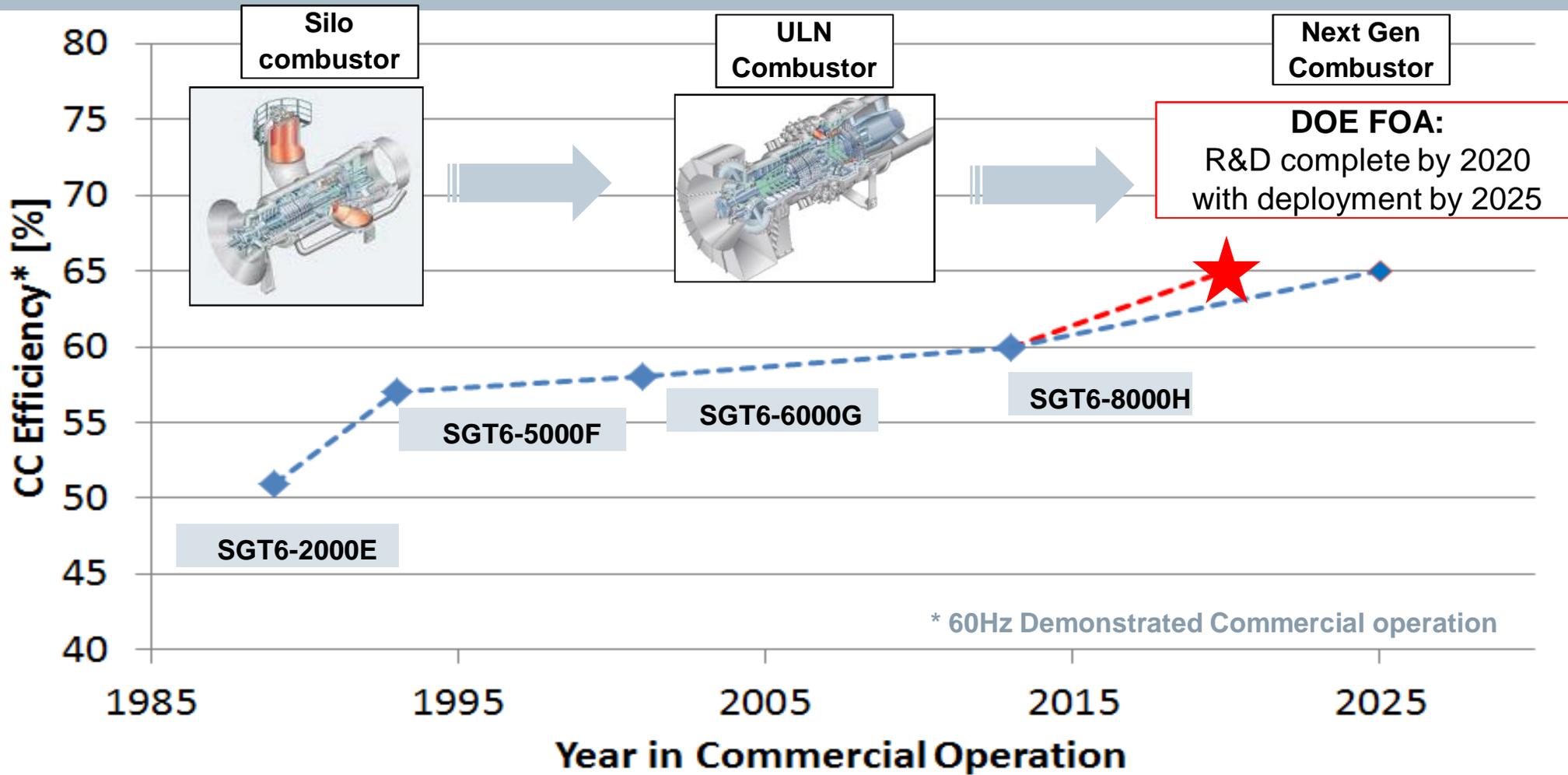
DPREF-60987040

CMC Advanced Transition for $\eta > 65\%$ CC Program Overview

Content of Today's Presentation

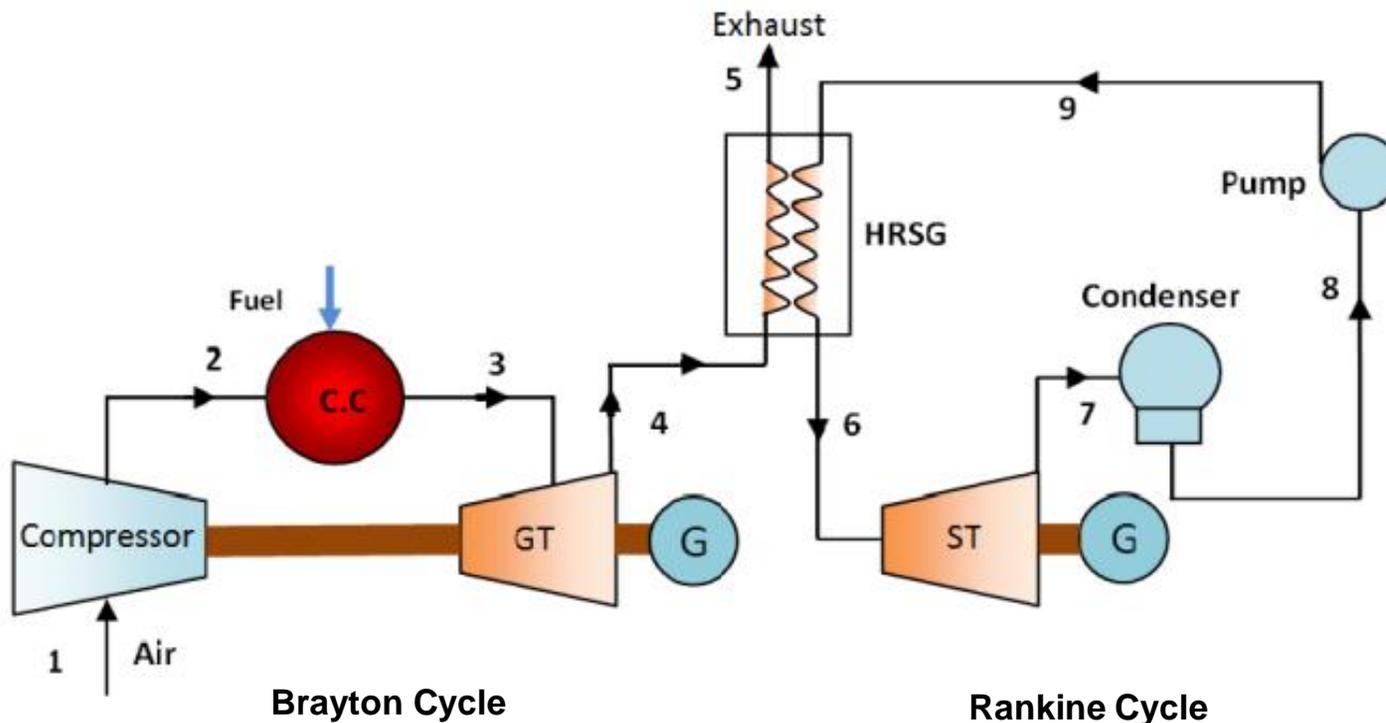
- 1 Program Overview & Rationale
- 2 Design Evolution & Status
- 3 Supporting CMC Technology Development
- 4 Conclusions & Next Steps

Towards a 65% CC system



DOE targets are driving a step change in GT combustion technology

Towards a 65% CC system



Brayton Cycle

- Plant output and efficiency improved by raising the top of the cycle
- i.e. **Higher firing temperature and pressure.**

Rankine Cycle

- Plant output and efficiency improved with better utilization of GT Exhaust energy.
- i.e. Higher bottoming steam temperature and pressure.

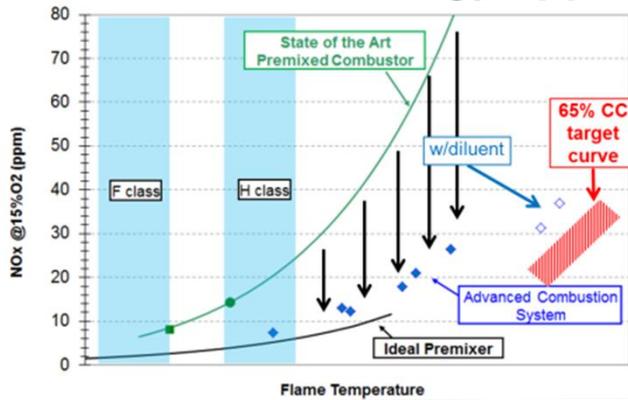
Source: Ibrahim et. al (2012)

65% CC efficiency targets Firing Temperature > 1700°C
NOx emissions become limiting

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NOx Reduction Approaches

Combustion technology approach

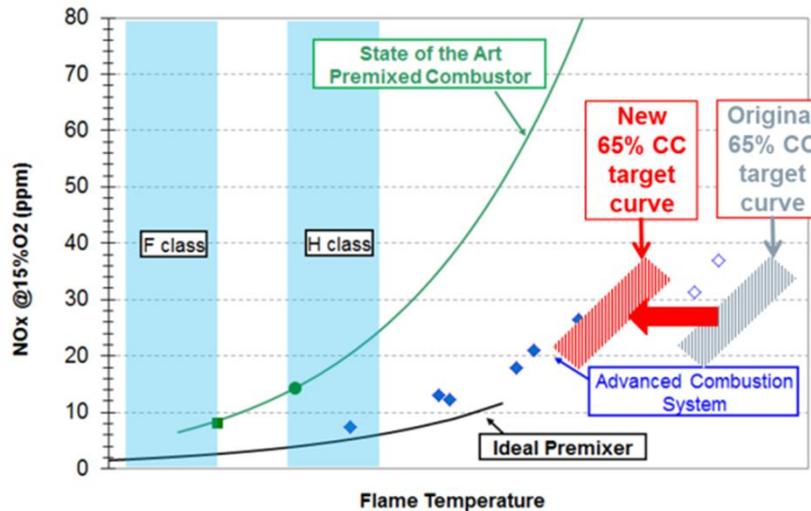


Enablers:

- Increase premixing quality
- Decrease residence time
- Diluents

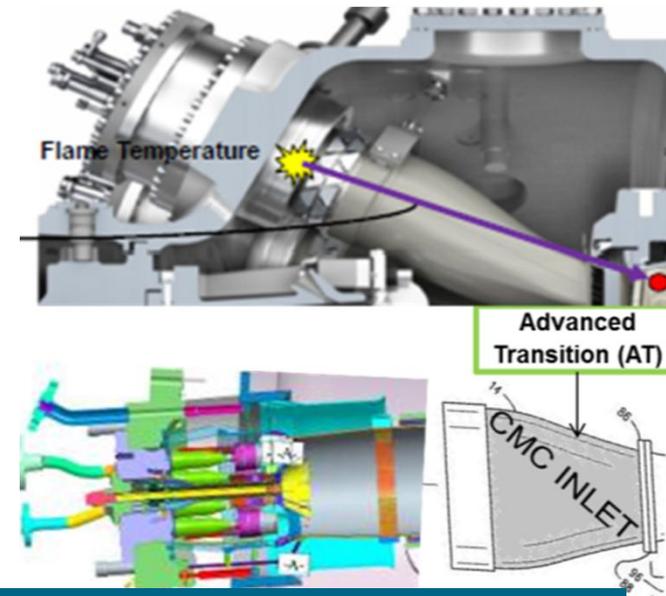
CMC technology approach

Focus of this program



Enablers:

- Reduced Cooling & Leakage Air (between flame and rotor inlet)



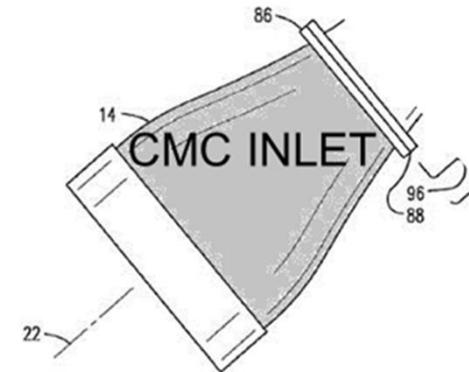
CMC Technology approach to NOx reduction is additive to conventional approaches

Ceramic Matrix Composite Advanced Transition for 65% Combined Cycle Efficiency

Introduction

- **Objectives (Phase 2):**
 - Manufacture & test CMC inlet for Siemens Advanced Transition (TRL5)
 - Design CMC exit for AT (TRL3)
- **Benefits:**
 - Reduction in Cooling Air → NOx reduction or RIT increase
 - CO reduction (eliminate wall quenching)
 - Reduced aero losses
 - Due to cooling air mixing
 - Due to cooling air ducting
- **Premise:**
 - Existing Siemens' CMC material
 - No through-wall cooling (backside only)
 - Shape conducive to CMC manufacture
 - Durability demonstrated in 25K hr test
 - Readily tested in combustor rigs

Concept schematic



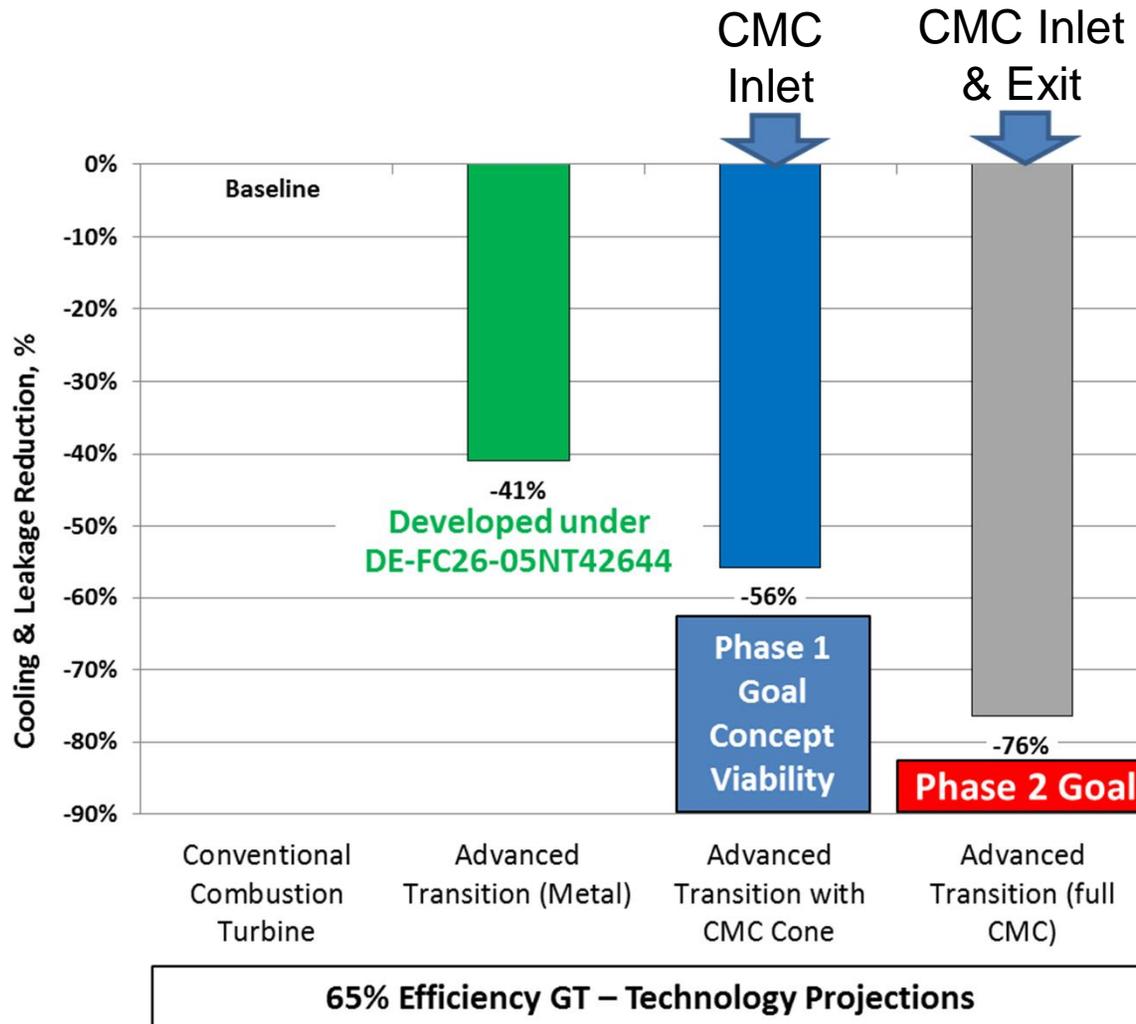
Experience base



- Siemens Hybrid Oxide CMC system (FGI thermal barrier)
- Filament wound combustor outer liner (made by COIC)
- Operated in Solar Centaur 50™ engine.
 - 25,404 hours / 109 cycles;
 - Bakersfield, CA
 - Still serviceable
- Surface & CMC temperatures representative of AT inlet

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Benefits: Cooling Air Reduction



Phase 2 objectives:

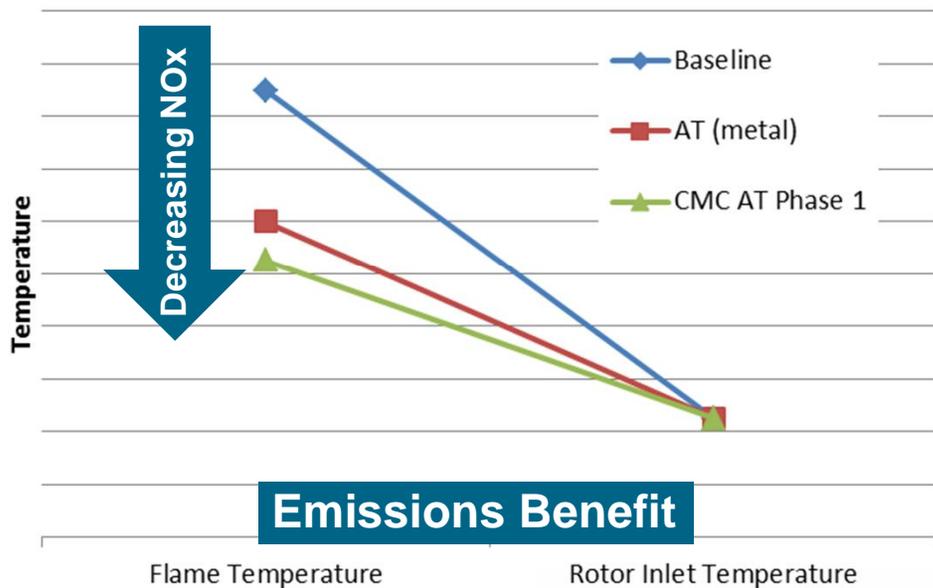
- Validate CMC Cone concepts developed in Phase 1 via rig testing.
- Develop design concepts for full CMC Advanced Transition (Cone + IEP).

→ NOx emissions reduction at High Firing Temperatures

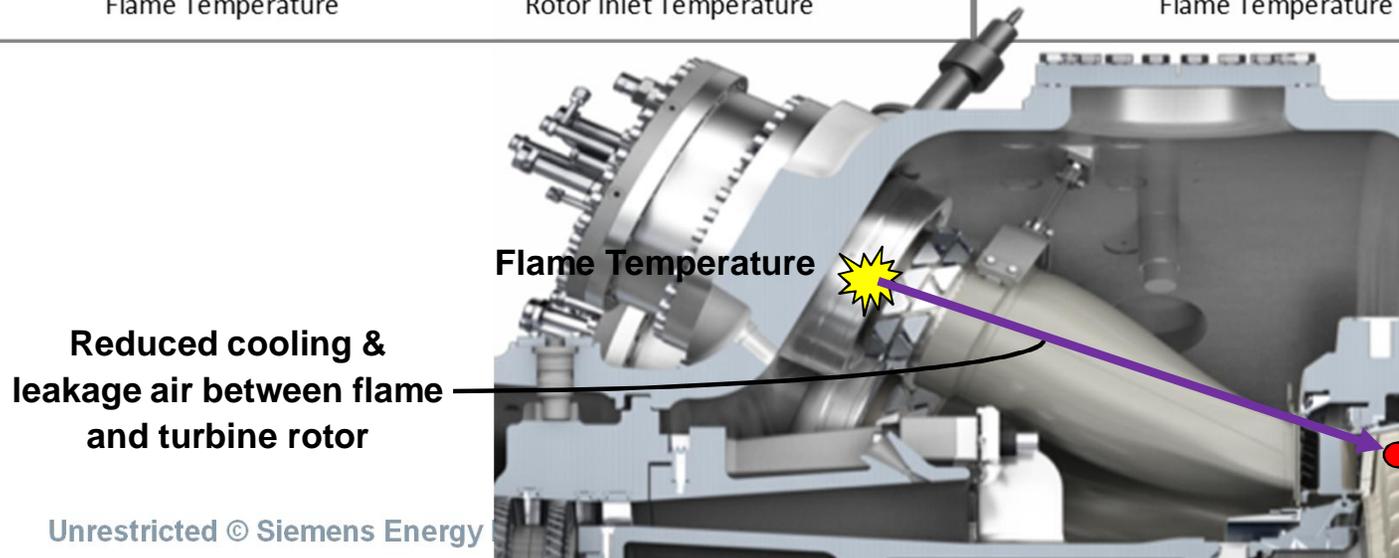
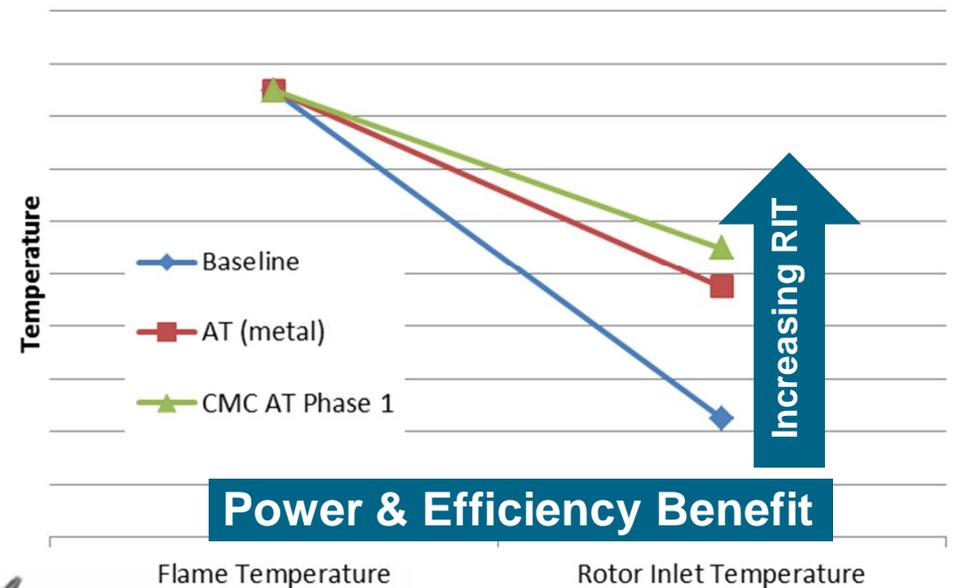
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Benefits: NOx Decrease vs. RIT Increase

1) Constant Rotor Inlet Temperature



2) Constant NOx



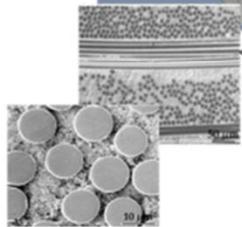
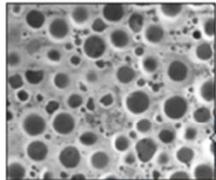
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CMC Technology Status

Benefits:

- Ultra-low cooling requirements
- Oxidatively stable constituents

TRL5-6 Reached on Key Engine Components



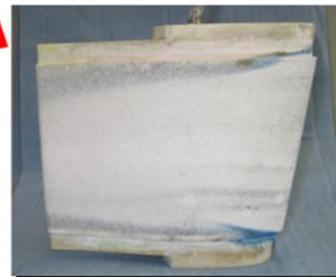
- Low cost
- Millions of engine operating hours (tiles)
- >25,000 hours proven in combustors



Solar Turbines combustor liner. 25,000+ hrs (completed 2006)



Blade Tip Seals engine tested



Airfoils demonstrated in rig testing

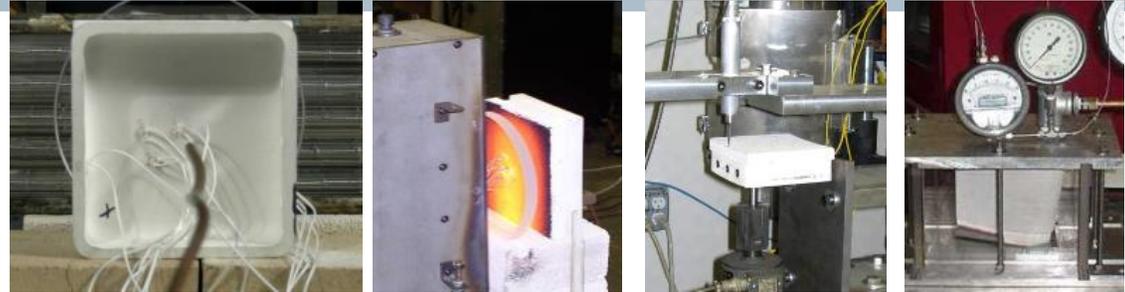
+ Siemens' Advanced Transition

Combining two high pay-off technologies individually developed & tested

Ceramic Matrix Composite Advanced Transition for 65% Combined Cycle Efficiency

CMC Component Testing Summary

- Bench testing
 - Mechanical, thermal, fatigue, impact, etc.



Ring segments (4 types), airfoils, subelements

- Rig testing
 - Simulated engine conditions
 - Durability under combined loadings
 - Subscale & Full Scale components



Combustors, Airfoils, Ring segments (4 types)

- Engine testing
 - Customer site / durability
 - BTF engine



Combustor



Ring Segment

Ceramic Matrix Composite Advanced Transition for 65% Combined Cycle Efficiency

Program Overview

Content of Today's Presentation

1

Program Overview & Rationale

2

Design Evolution & Status

3

Supporting CMC Technology Development

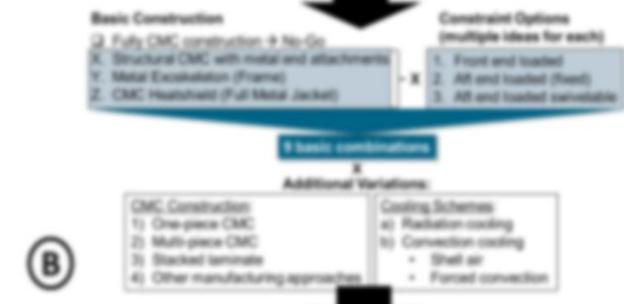
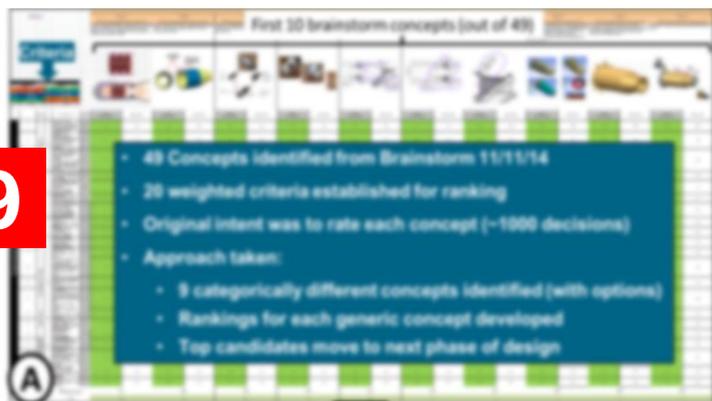
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Conclusions & Next Steps

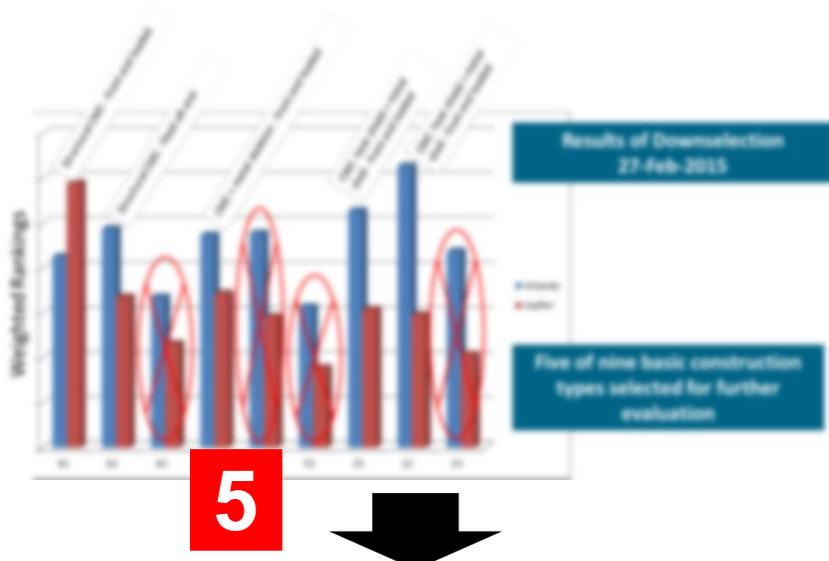
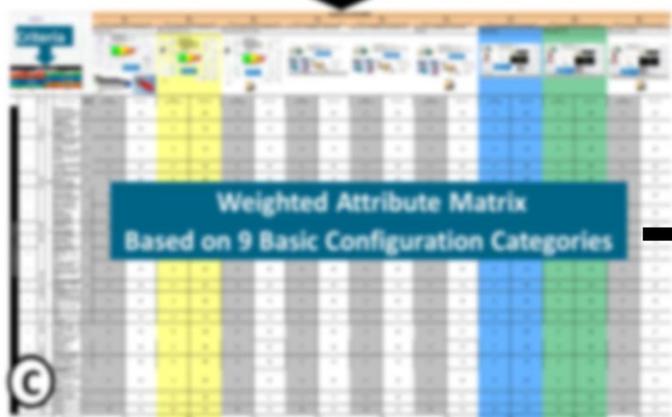
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CMC AT Concept Down-selection Process

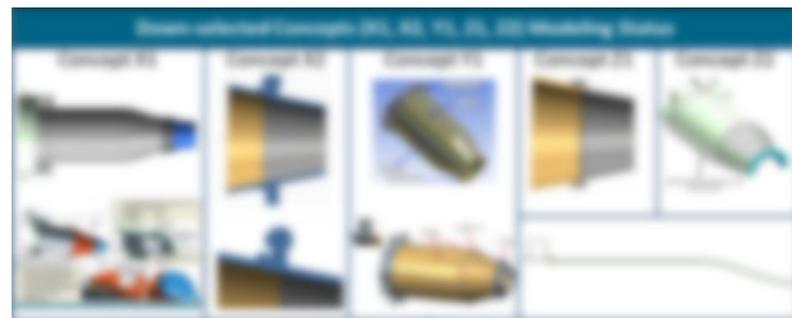
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Structural CMC's → Heat Shields

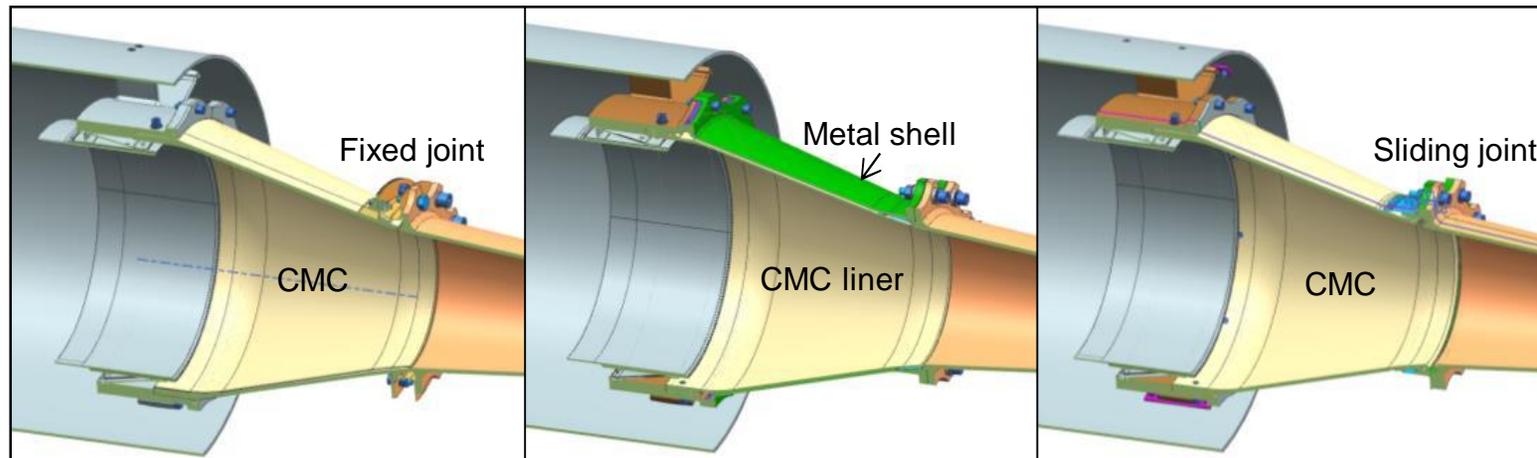
Milestone Sept 2015 → Two Concepts

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Advance Transition Concepts

Feature	Concept 1	Concept 2	Concept 3
CMC duty	Thermal + Structural	Thermal-only	Thermal + Structural
Flow sleeve attachment	Sliding	Sliding	Fixed (axially)
Inlet ring attachment	Pinned	Pinned	Pinned
Aft Attachment (Exit Piece)	Fixed	Fixed	Sliding
Cooling scheme	Shell air (regenerative)	Radiation + convection	Shell air (regenerative)
Sealing difficulty	Moderate	Easy	Difficult

Three uniquely different concepts were selected to offer complementary design challenges, learning experiences, and engine benefits. (performance / first cost / life-cycle-cost).



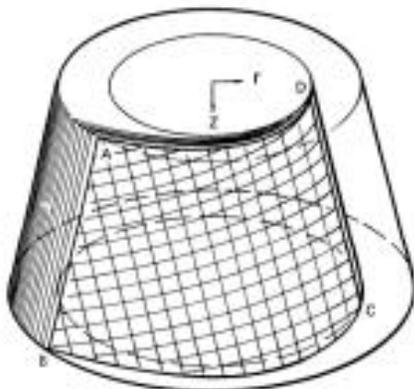
Set-based-design approach increases chances of success

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Advance Transition Manufacturing Status (COIC)

Concept 1

As-Fabricated Condition



All parts made via involute wrap



Concept 2

Thinner (heatshield) version

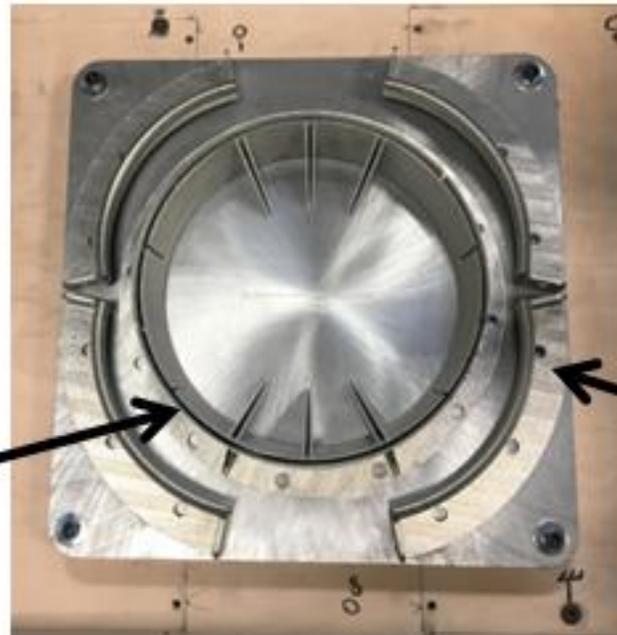
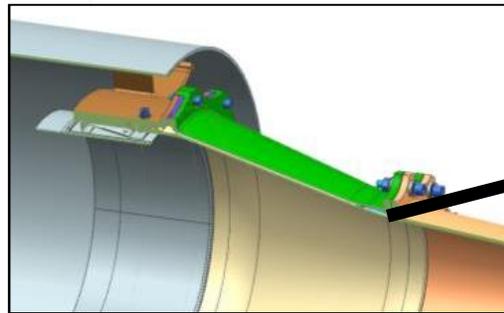


Cones being manufactured by COIC

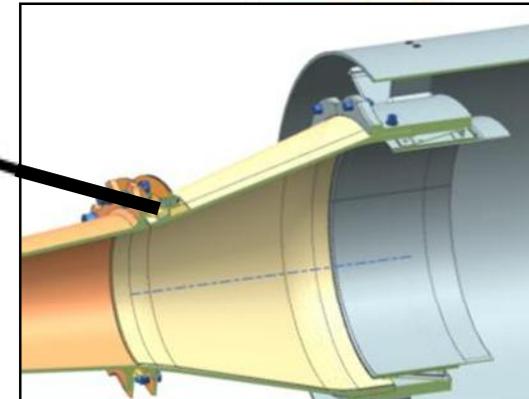
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Additive Manufacturing

Concepts 2 & 3
3D printed
centering rings



Concept 1
3D printed aft
attachment



Additive Manufacturing plays key role in AT components

CMC Advanced Transition for $\eta > 65\%$ CC Program Overview

Content of Today's Presentation

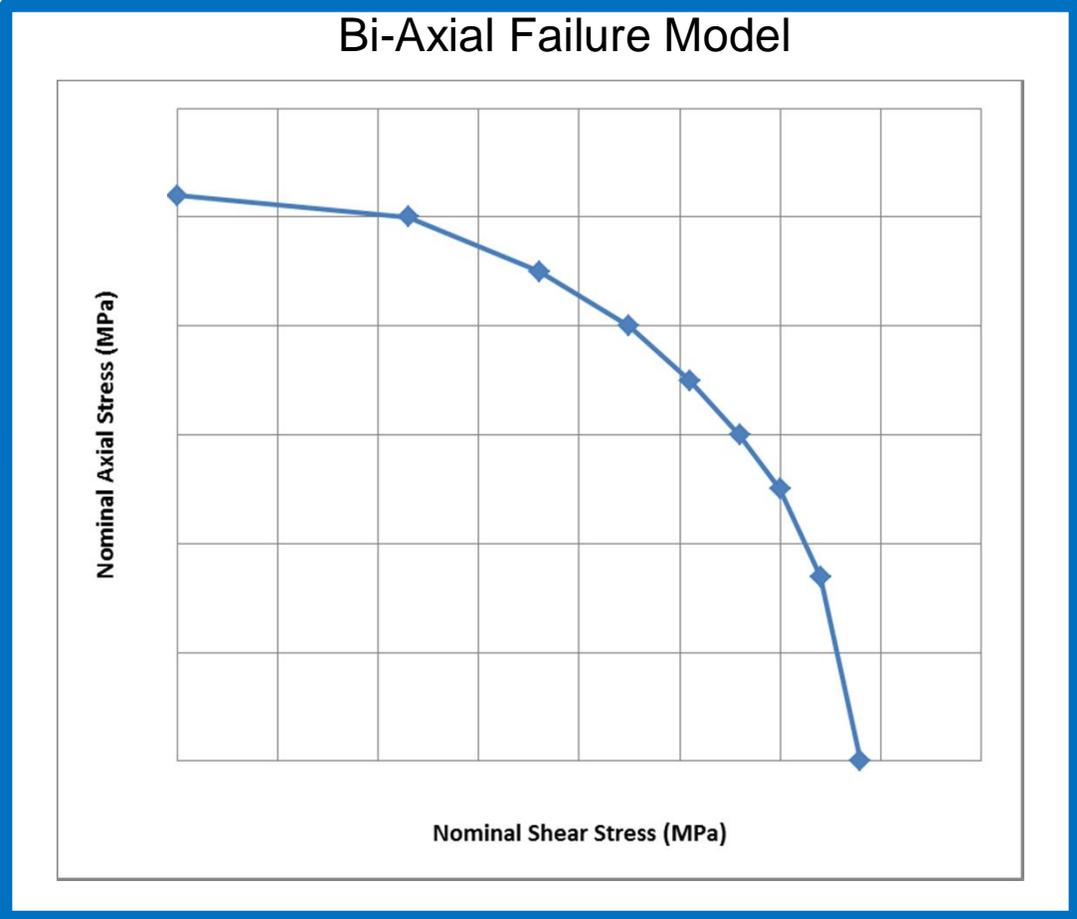
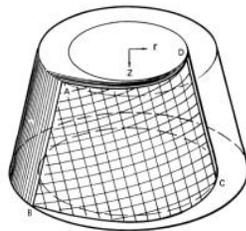
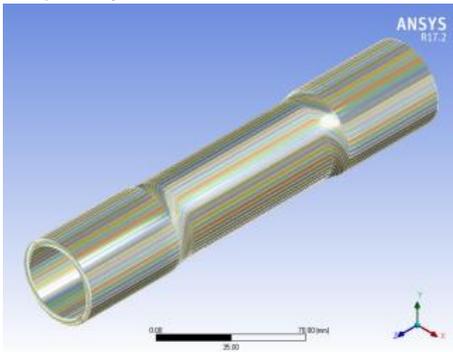
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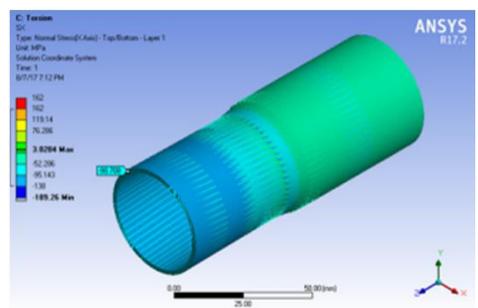
CMC Mechanics – Current Status

- Core Topics:**
- Deformation & Strength
 - Dynamics
 - CMC/TBC Modeling

Involute Layup modeled explicitly in FEM



Predicted Stress & Failure



- Bi-axial failure model allows the interaction of different stress states to interact with one another, debiting or augmenting the design allowables.

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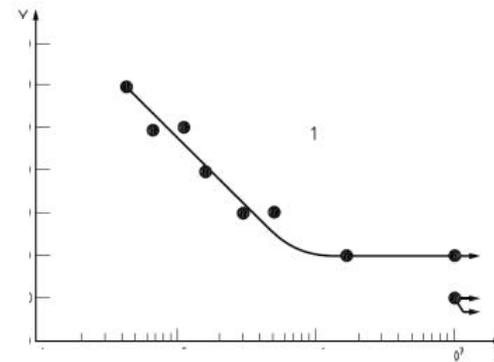
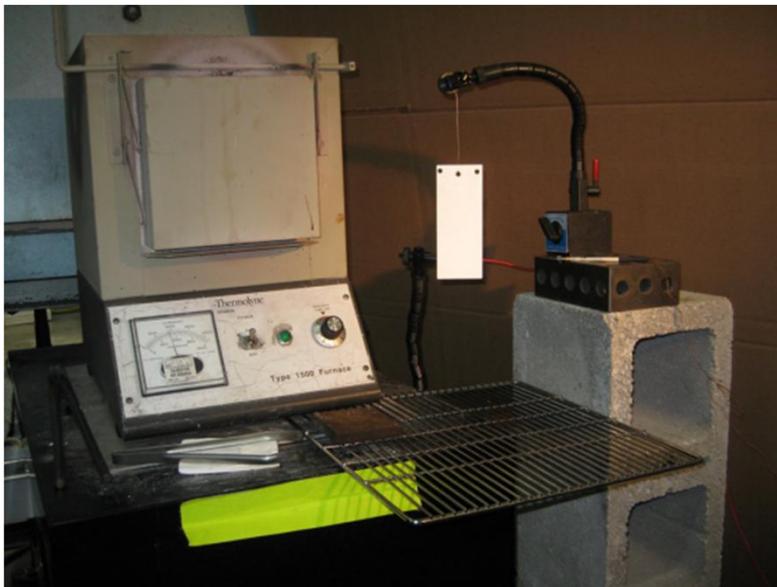
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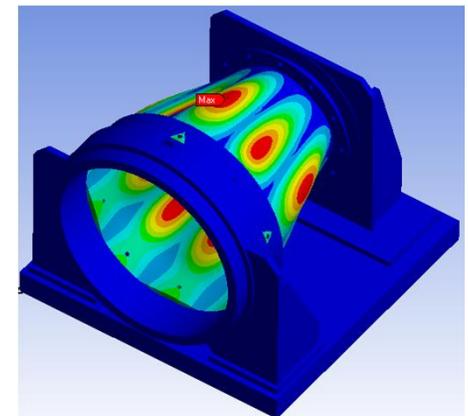
- Deformation & Strength
- Dynamics
- CMC/TBC Modeling

- Test Matrix Finalized - Specimens ordered (currently in machining)
- Goal is to fill out Woehler curve (Life defined by vibratory stress) for lifing components for HCF

Standardized Method Developed in this program for damping measurement



Applied to initial cone dynamics analyses



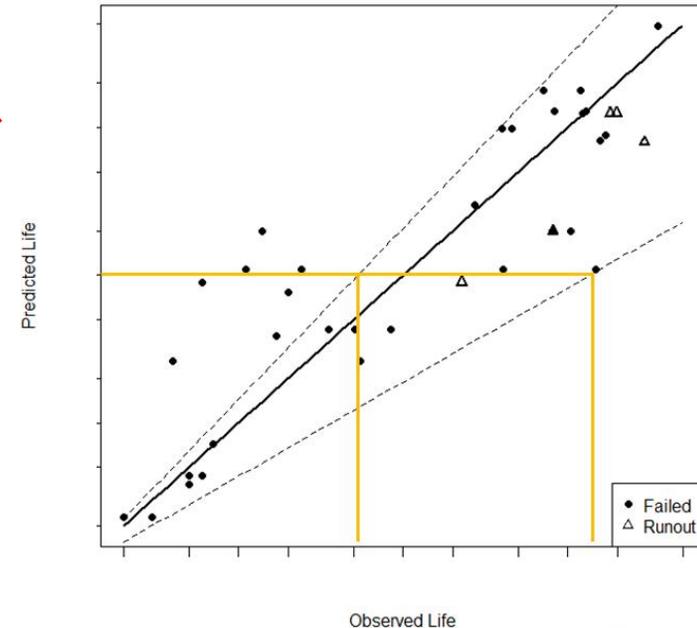
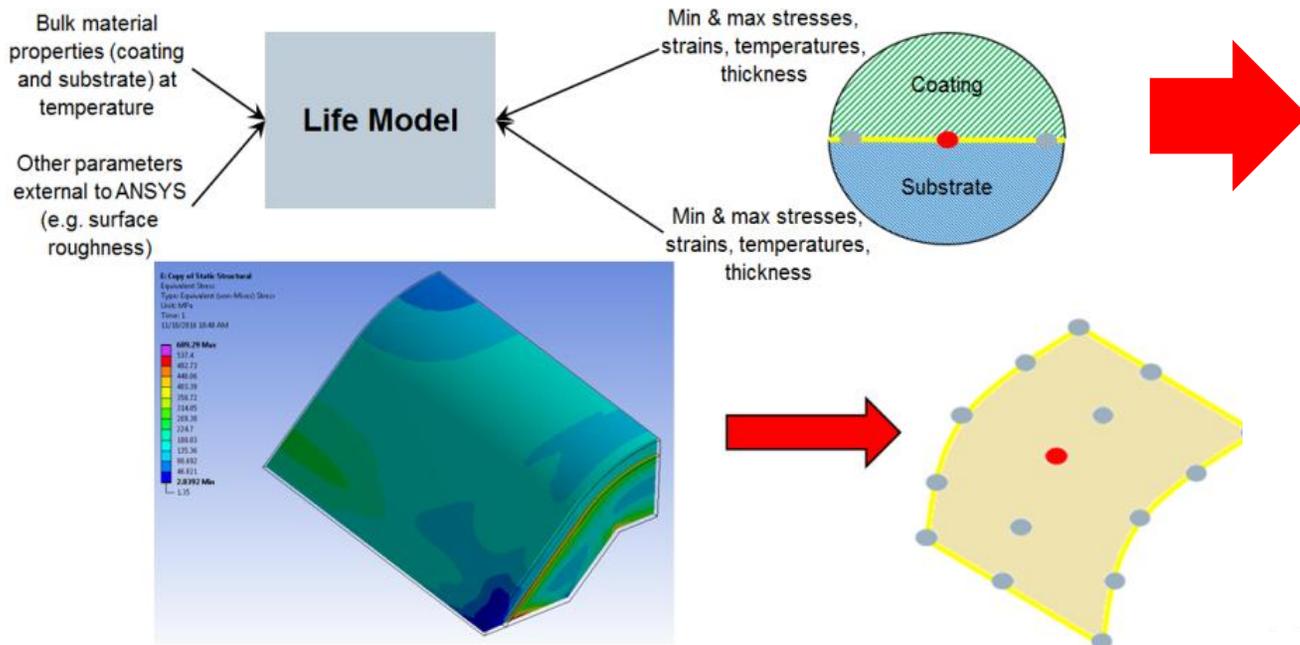
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CMC Mechanics – Current Status

Core Topics:

- Deformation & Strength Dynamics
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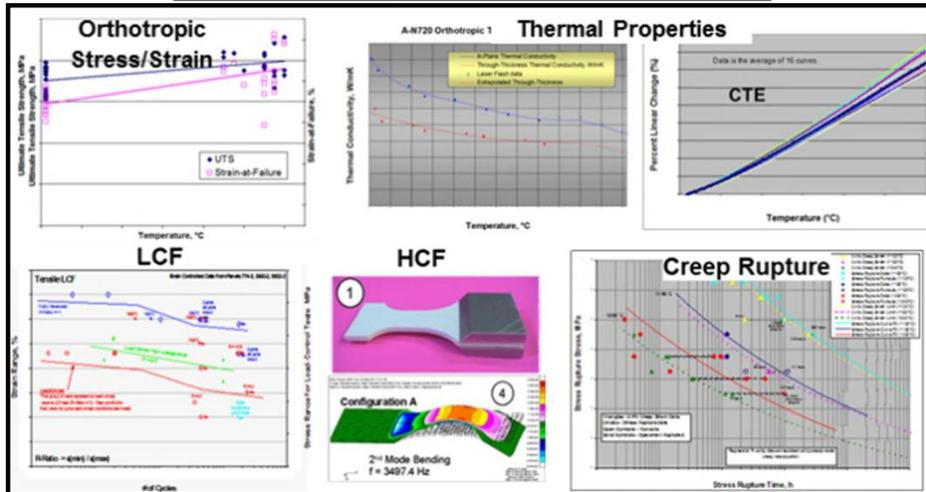
- Similar approach as in fluid dynamics
- Output many outputs from FEM model, determine which are significant
- Construct life prediction based on a function of significant non-dimensionalized parameters.
- Ideas is “leave the black box” not “understand everything.”



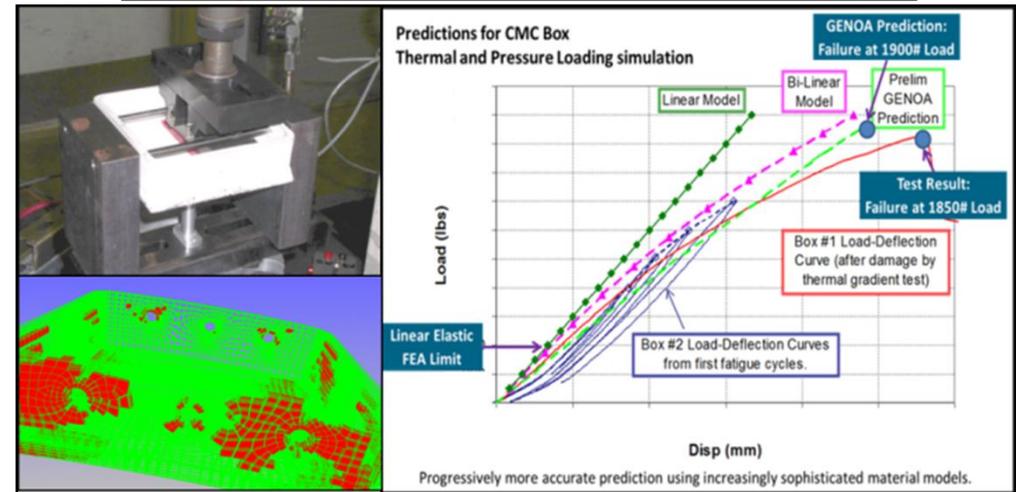
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Supporting CMC Data & Remaining Challenges

Coupon Test Data



Damage Accumulation & Life Prediction Tools



Subelement & Component test data

Sub-Element Testing → System and Attachment Behavior

- Attachment features
- Geometric features
- Coating adhesion
- Wear
- Thermal stress
- Abradability
- Impact
- Sealing
- Etc.

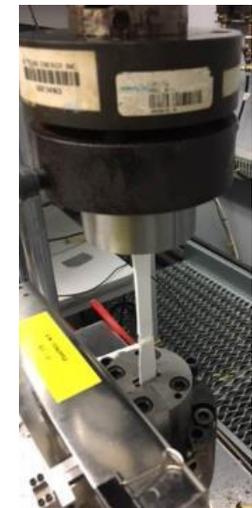
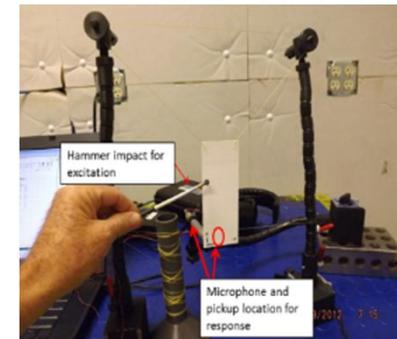
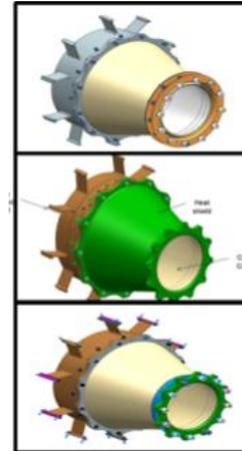
Remaining Design / Materials Challenges

- Load-sharing mechanisms for hybrid metal-CMC constructions
- Sealing methods for high temperature
- Metal-to-CMC Interfaces:
 - Wear resistance (anti-wear coatings)
 - Contact stresses / inserts / compliant layers

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Test Activity Summary

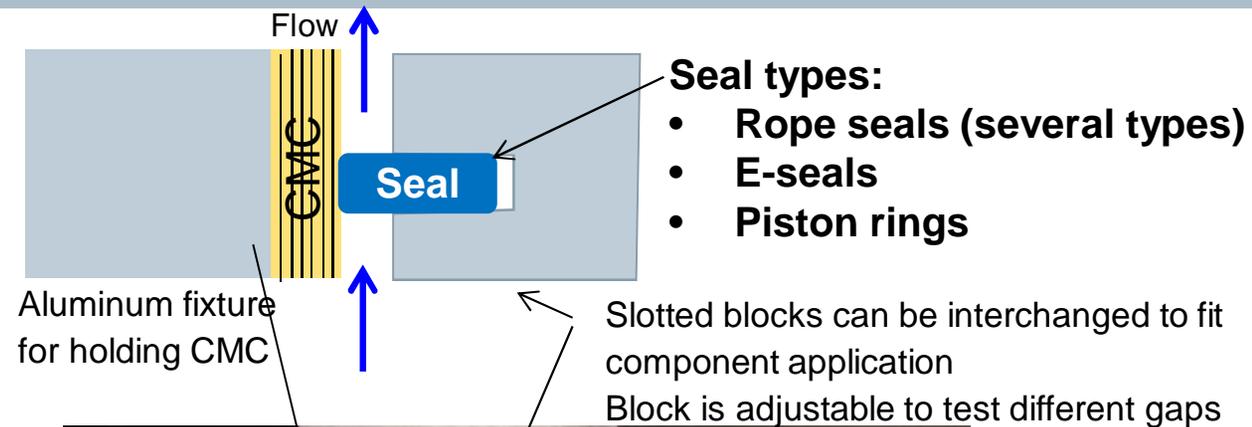
- **Casselberry Labs (CLAB)**
 - Flow & Leakages (test samples + full cone)
 - Material Strength & attachment
 - TBC
 - HHFT
 - wear
- **Cincinnati Test Labs (CTL)**
 - Material (involute wrap)
- **Florida Turbine Tech. (FTT)**
 - Ping Testing (coupons & full cones)
 - Shaker Table (full cone, concept #1)
- **Clean Energy Center (CEC)**
 - Cone (full, pressure, combustion tests, 4 concepts)



Manufacturing peer review held as workshop in April 2017

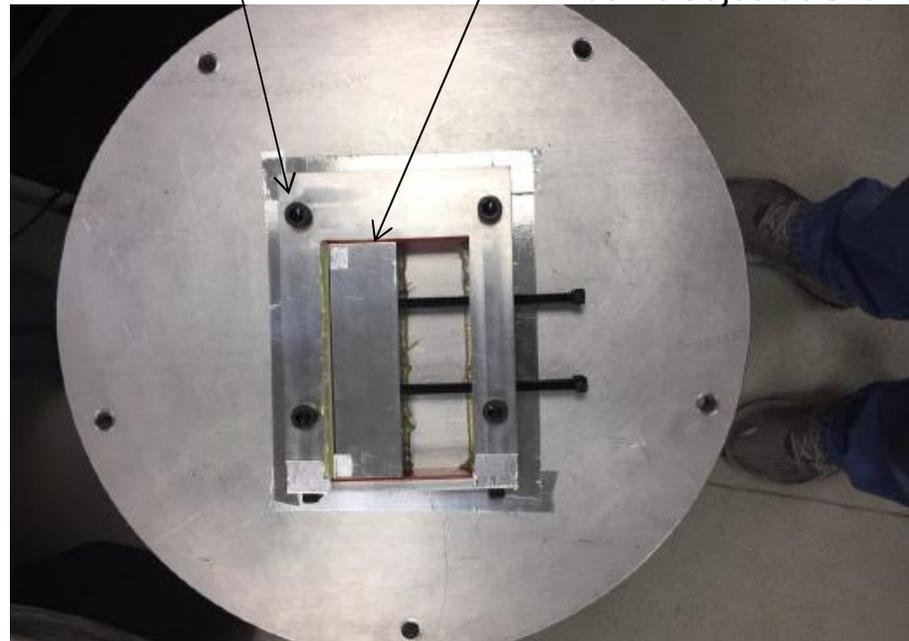
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Seal Testing for CMC Cone: On-going Seal Tests



Test plan:

- Pressure ratios: 1.2, 1.4, 1.6, 1.8, 2.0
- Seal gaps: 0mm, 0.13mm, 0.64mm, 1.016mm and 1.27mm
- Pre-compression

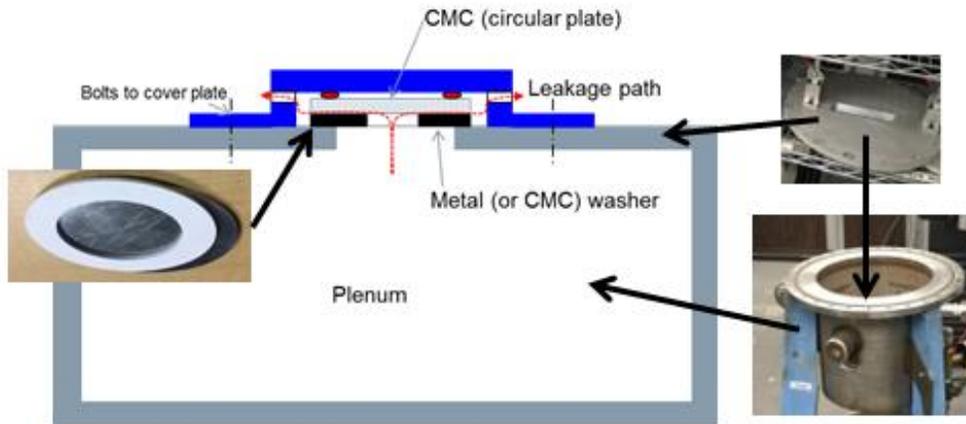


Seal flow testing has identified several options to reduce leakage and improve cooling & leakage air usage further

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Seal Testing for CMC Cone: Subelements for Test

Setup for CLAB flow testing

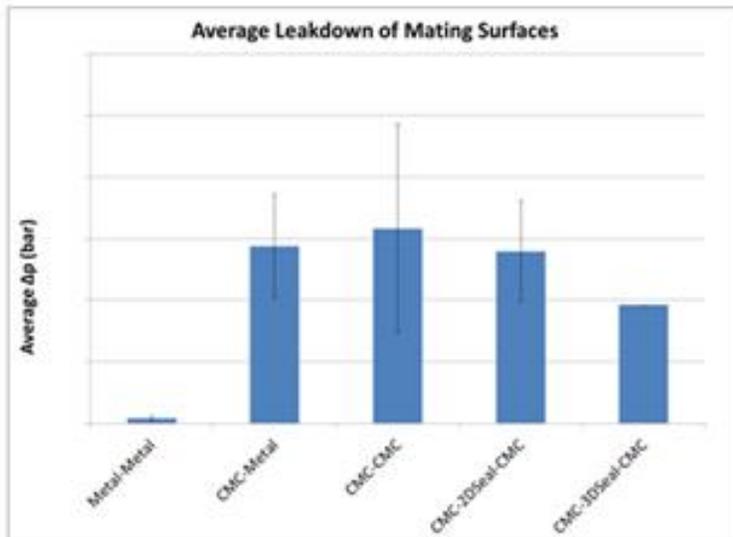


Results

- CMC-CMC joint was as fabricated, and showed the highest leakage, but still well within targeted values.

Next steps:

- Testing various seal configurations
- E-seal testing
- Full assembly cone leakage tests



**CMC-Metal leakage is less than predicted.
Anticipated benefits exceeding targets.**

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Full scale leakage testing

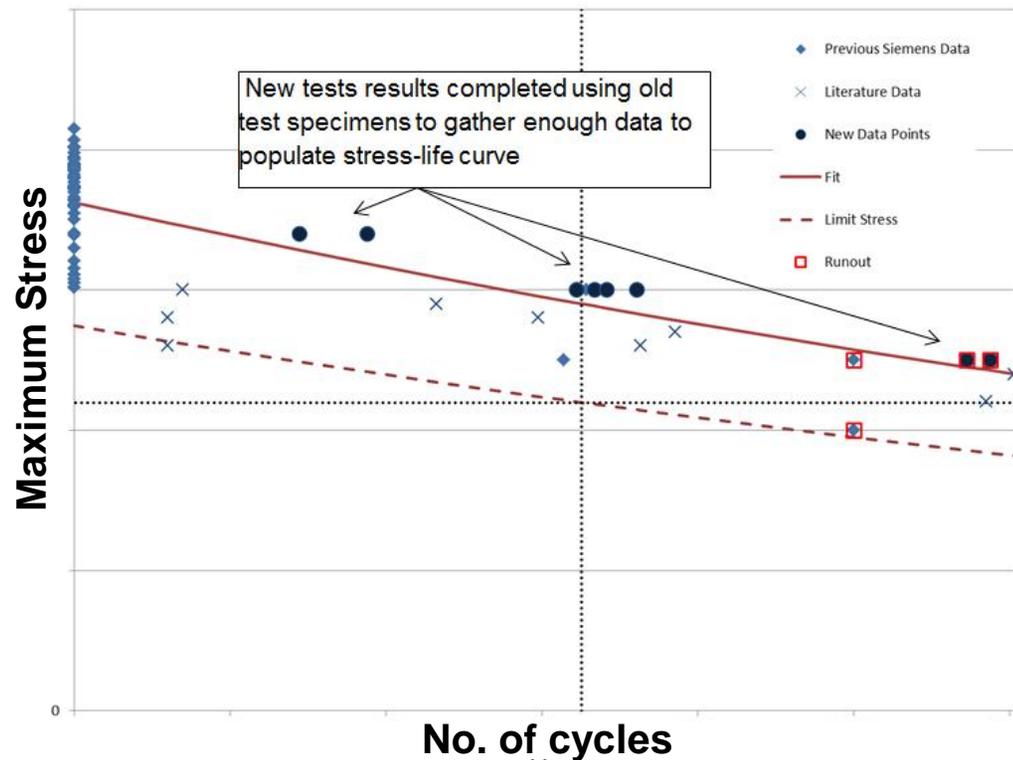
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Full scale component assembly (attachments & seals) leakage testing conducted. Performance as expected based on coupon testing.

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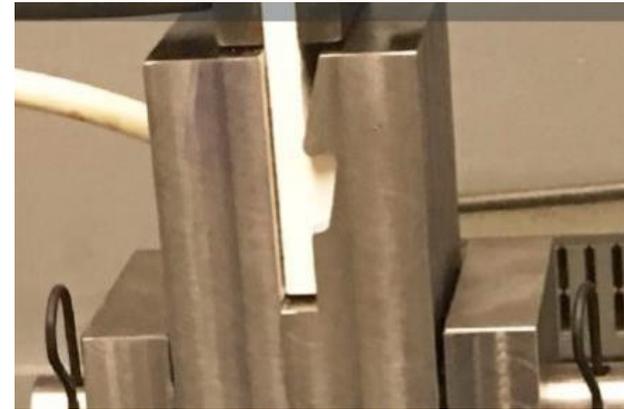
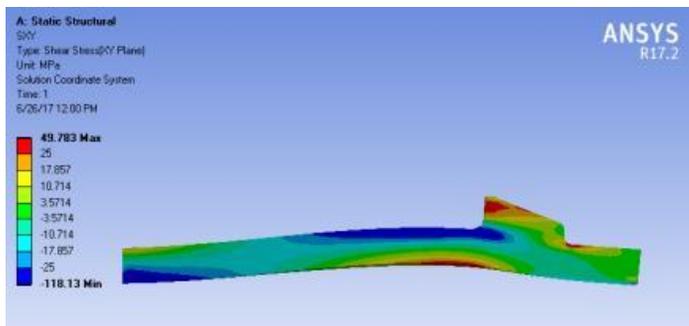
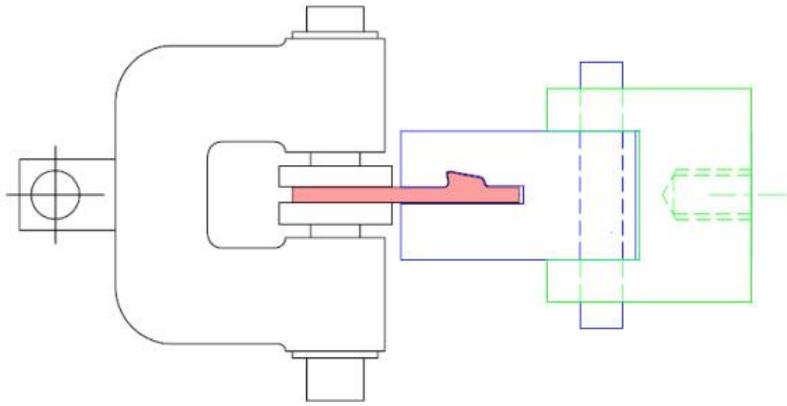
Material Strength Testing



**Comparison of current CMC to ca 2005 database shows good agreement
(Lower cost 3000 denier fabric used in current design)
Testing of involute layup specimens in progress**

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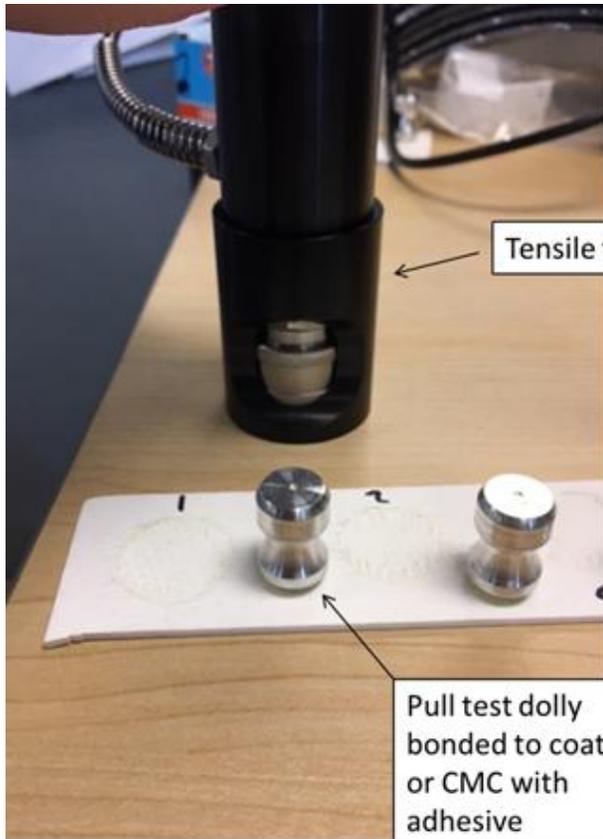
Attachment testing for Concept 1



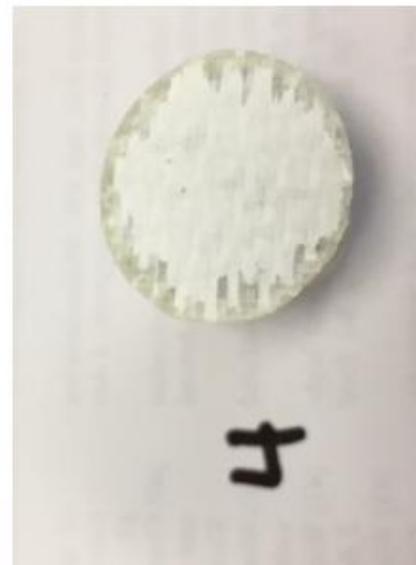
3X Static design load capability – Fatigue testing in progress

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CMC Material & TBC Testing



Sample testing



CMC-TBC bond test : 1-day procedure established at CLAB

Steps:

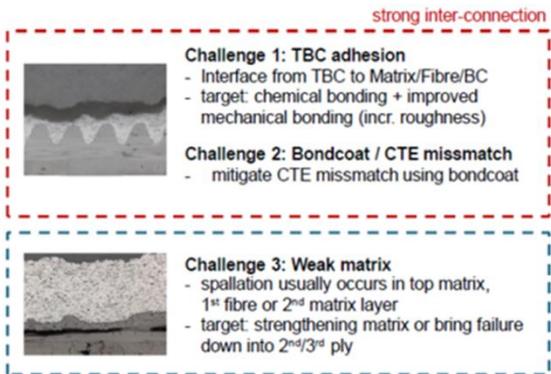
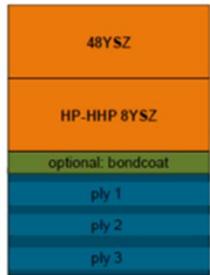
- Coating,
- Adhesive Preparation,
- Curation,
- Testing

Method used for rapid screening & semi-quantitative ranking of CMC-TBC bonding concepts

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CMC + TBC Testing

The Challenge:

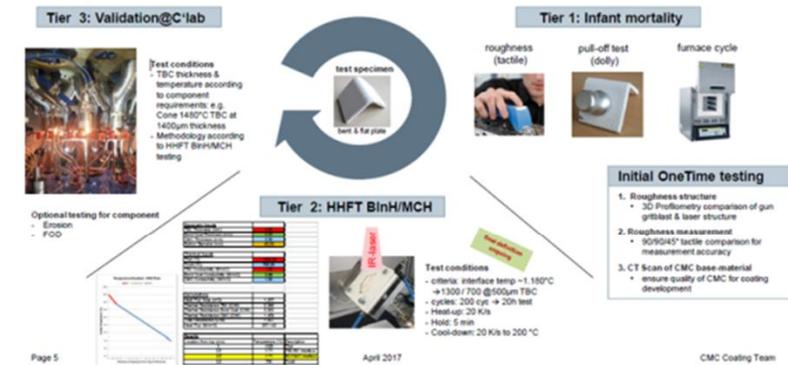


- # of options target each challenge
- Challenge 1: TBC adhesion
 - 4+4 Chemical approaches
 - 4 options + 4 feasibility
 - 4+7 Mechanical approaches
 - 4 options + 7 feasibility
 - Challenge 2: Bondcoat / CTE mismatch
 - 4 approaches
 - Challenge 3: Weak matrix
 - 4 approaches

The Approach:

Option	Baseline		Surface texturing (µm rms)		Top ply engineering						Bonding layers (µm rms)		Topcoat
	Baseline 1 gun gritblast	Baseline 2 laser structure	Glas Ceramic w gun gritblast	Glas Ceramic w laser structure	Hard tool texturing (mesh)	Ply cut-out	Top ply chemistry Zirconia	Top ply chemistry Silica	Wiping + Stick matrix	Wiping laser structure	Silicon seal	Aluminum (thin)	Topcoat variations
Roughening	gun gritblast	laser	gun gritblast	laser	no	gun gritblast	gun gritblast	gun gritblast	Std	laser	no	no	laser
Bondcoat	no	no	(yes)	(yes)	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no
TBC	800µm 8YSZ	800µm 8YSZ	800µm 8YSZ	800µm 8YSZ	800µm 8YSZ	800µm 8YSZ	800µm 8YSZ	800µm 8YSZ	800µm 8YSZ	800µm 8YSZ	800µm 8YSZ	800µm 8YSZ	various
Laser engr.	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	various
Target / hypothesis statement	baseline required for comparison		chemical adhesion to CMC matrix and TBC expected		improved adhesion and mechanical ply-strengthening		matrix strengthening by using a stronger matrix composition for prepreg		improved bonding by increased surface & wiping approach		chemical adhesion using an additional bondcoat		comparison of different TBCs
Est. bonding / strengthening mechanism	mech	mech	mech + chem	mech + chem	mech + top ply strength	mech	CMC strength	CMC strength	mech	mech	chem	chem	+ 8YSZ LE + 8YSZ Segm. + 8YSZ Std
Feasibility trials to identify further options			#20 Surface stitching #21 Laser surface remelt		#44 Dry Chloride Infiltration #28 Laser texture at isleque state #28 + after top ply chemistry #29 Large Particle Infiltration		#43 Release layer structure #30/31 3,000 + 10,000 denser #33 Hard tool macro #40 TBC at isleque state + coarser				#51 Silicon Metal in Al gran. #52 SPS gran.		

Test Plan:



Example Results (surface roughness):

Surface state	swirpled			wiped			other
	as is (40)	laser structured	gun gritblast	as is (80)	laser structured on other mesh (200µm grit)	gun gritblast	
Photo							
Perfometer -90° / 45°	6.48 Ra 3.62 Ra 0.8 N/S Ra 21.42 Ra 3.94 40° Ra 14.86 Ra 3.36	6.48 N/S 40°	6.48 N/S 40°	6.48 Ra 23.48 Ra 4.30 N/S out of range 40° Ra 14.45 Ra 3.75	6.48 out of range N/S out of range 40° out of range	6.48 N/S 40°	6.48 Ra 18.16 Ra 2.78 N/S Ra 24.46 Ra 4.9 40° Ra 21.88 Ra 3.75
Profilometry							
	6.48 Ra 37.1 Ra 5.45 N/S Ra 22.8 Ra 3.59 40° Ra 24.2 Ra 3.1	Update needed	Update needed	6.48 Ra 31.8 Ra 12.1 N/S Ra 38.8 Ra 16.2 40° Ra 35.9 Ra 12.1	6.48 Ra 85.8 Ra 16.7 N/S Ra 85.8 Ra 16.2 40° Ra 113 Ra 28.1	Update needed	6.48 Ra 27.2 Ra 3.18 N/S Ra 23.2 Ra 2.13 40° Ra 21.7 Ra 2.37

Method used for rapid screening & semi-quantitative ranking of CMC-TBC bonding concepts

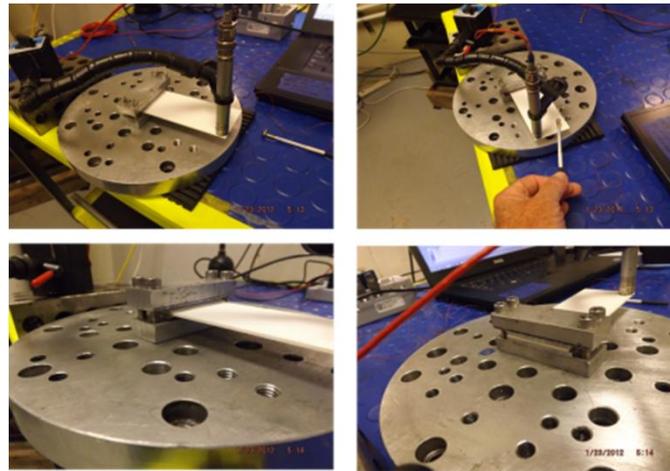
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Ping Testing

Free – Free setup



Fixed – Free setup



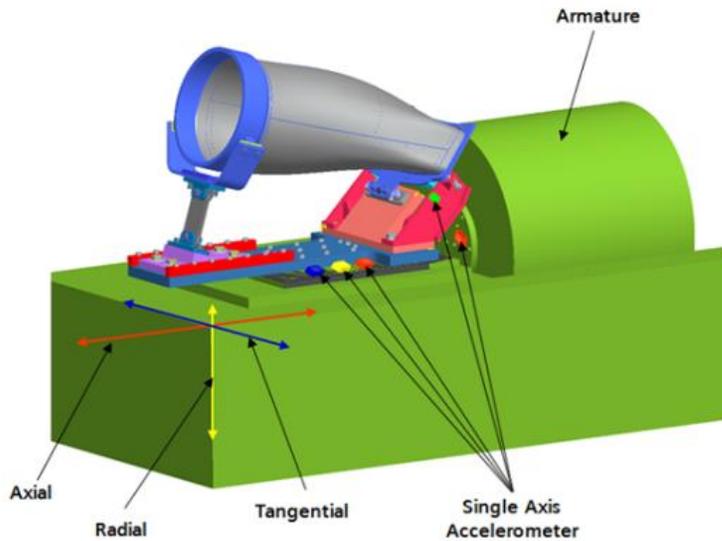
Cone setup



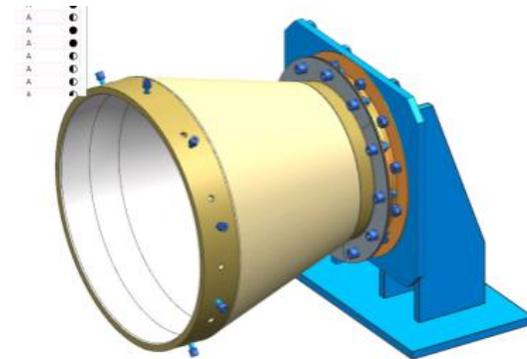
Validation data being gathered for calibration of CMC modal analysis

Ceramic Matrix Composite Advanced Transition for 65% Combined Cycle Efficiency

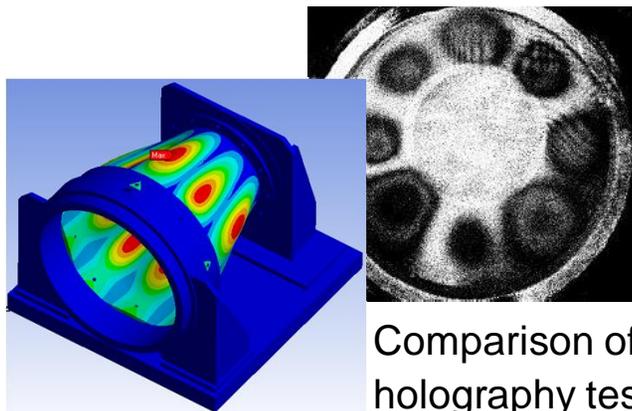
Shaker table test (FTT)



Fixed - Free



Fixed – Free(axial) / Fixed (radial)



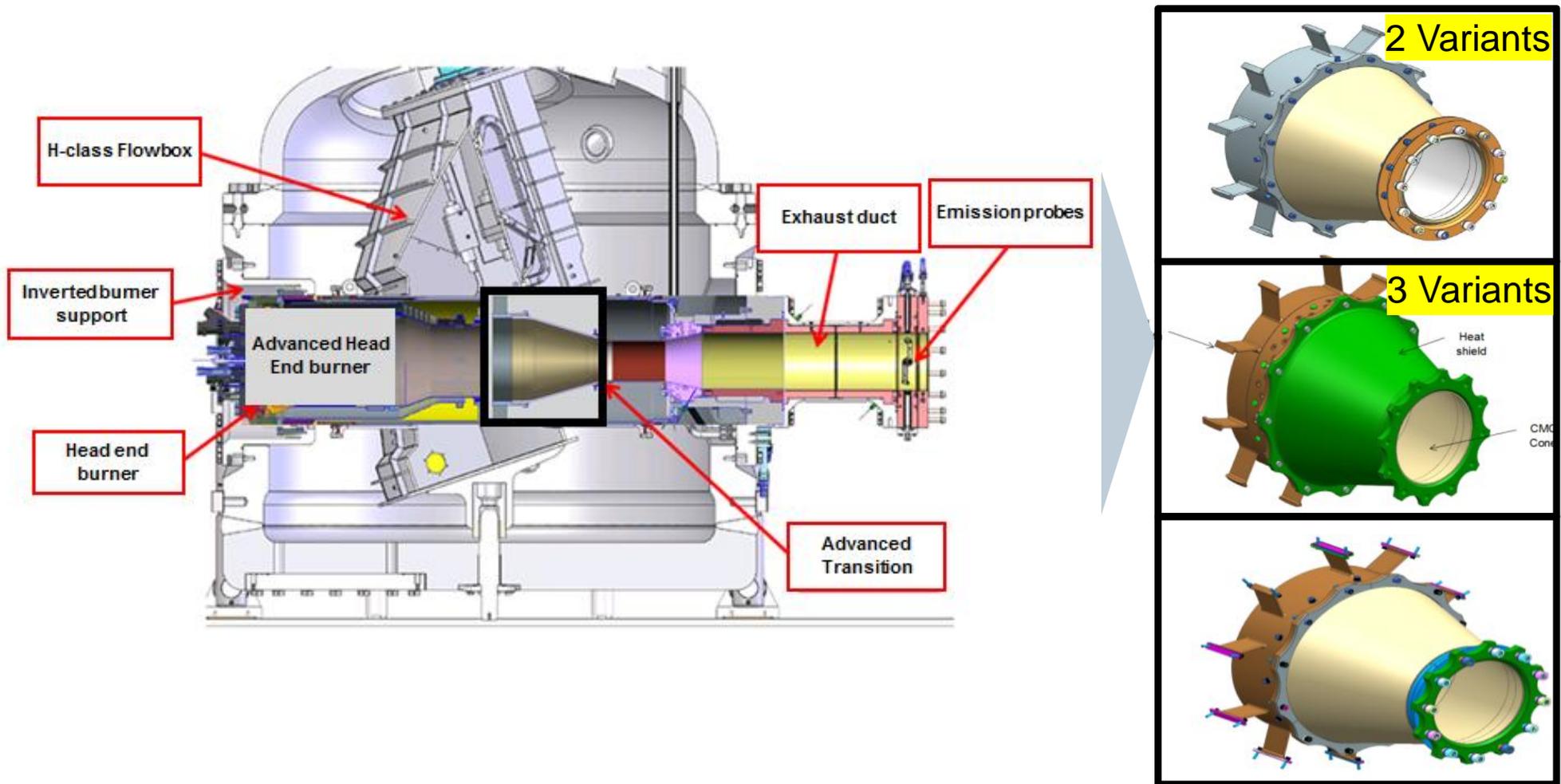
Comparison of predicted and holography testing is ongoing



**FTT shaker table used to validate modal analysis method.
Apply validated method for CEC testing of cones.**

Ceramic Matrix Composite Advanced Transition for 65% Combined Cycle Efficiency

Combustor Rig Testing

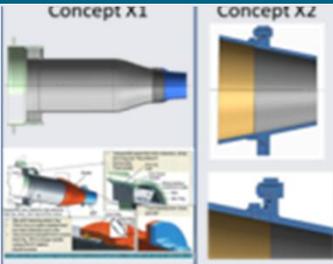


6 cone tests planned at Siemens' Clean Energy Centre in Q1/Q2 FY18

Ceramic Matrix Composite Advanced Transition for 65% Combined Cycle Efficiency

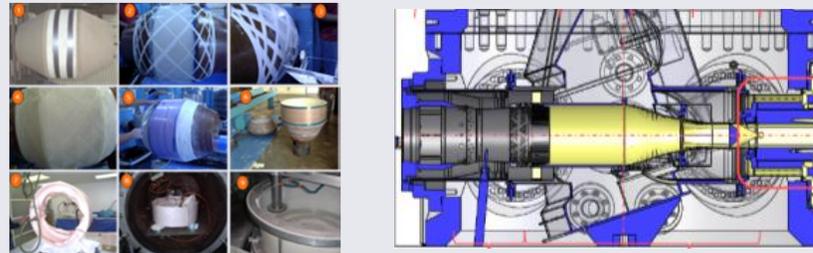
Next Steps

PHASE 1 Concept Feasibility



Conceptual Design

PHASE 2 Technology Development & Testing



Manufacture & Combustor Rig Testing

PHASE 2/3 Technology Demonstration



Engine Testing

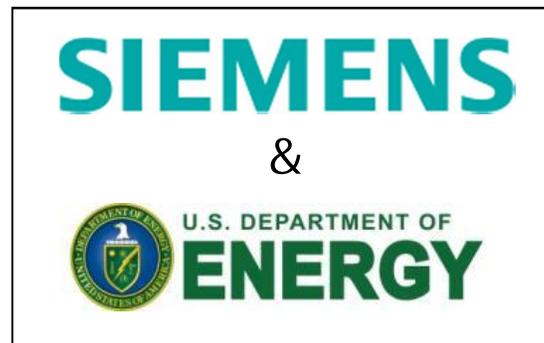
Next Steps:

- Complete hardware manufacture
- Assemble & Instrument
- Combustor rig test
- (Possible) engine test

Next Step: Technology Demonstration

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Answers for Energy.

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Thank You. Questions?