

# Tutorial of basics - Blade/casing contacts in turbomachinery: state of the art and recent developments

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This tutorial of basics was initially planned to be part of the [ASME Turbo Expo 2020 conference](#).

## Objective

This tutorial aims at providing an overview of past and on-going research related to the field of rotor/stator interactions within turbomachines, with a focus on the blade tip/casing contact interface.

The growing significance of this interface in the design of modern aircraft engines and gas turbines has indeed motivated a vast amount of both applied and theoretical research work—in a variety of engineering domains—over the past decade. This tutorial also intends to detail practical outcomes of these works for manufacturers.

## Abstract

The notion of rotor/stator interactions covers a wide variety of physical phenomena that are detrimental to aircraft engines operation. This tutorial focuses on rotor/stator interactions specifically related to the blade-tip/casing contact interface with an emphasis on structural dynamics considerations. The lack of a comprehensive theoretical framework for the analysis of mechanical systems featuring contact interfaces is a major issue for engineers and designers. They must prevent these interactions while ensuring a maximal efficiency of the engine with ad-hoc methodologies and often rely on empirical linear criteria. For this reason, the understanding and simulation of rotor/stator interactions subsequent to contact events have generated a large amount of research work over the past decade, both from a numerical and an experimental point of view. The extremely high cost for full scale experimental observations has motivated the design of simplified experimental setups as well as the development of predictive numerical tools. This tutorial will provide a brief overview of the main strategies employed by a variety of research teams worldwide to tackle this issue. In particular, a highly competitive context combined with the analysis of proprietary bladed components has led to very distinct numerical strategies that are extremely difficult to compare. Various solution techniques, featuring distinct contact treatment

## Disclaimer

The diagram is a complex network graph with nodes representing concepts and edges representing relationships. The nodes are color-coded into five main groups:

- Red Nodes (Dynamics/Stability):** rotor dynamic, review, stator, dynamic response, stability, rub, bearing, shag, friction coefficient, bladed disk, harmonic balance method, periodic vibration, unilateral contact.
- Blue Nodes (Simulation/Experimental Data):** validation, test case, numerical simulation, experimental data, aircraft engine, numerical investigation, abrasion coating removal.
- Green Nodes (Wear):** wear, blade tip, compressor, wear mechanism, wear pattern, high erosion rate, abrasion lining.
- Yellow Nodes (Performance/Materials):** performance, abrasability, gas turbine, coating, temperature, abrasible seal, abrasible coating, supercritical investigation, abrasible material, rotor seal rate.
- Orange Nodes (Contact/Force):** contact force.

The network shows a high density of connections, particularly between the red and blue nodes on the left, and between the green and yellow nodes on the right. The central area contains many overlapping edges, indicating a highly interconnected research space. The layout is roughly circular, with nodes arranged around the perimeter and in the center, connected by a web of lines.

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