

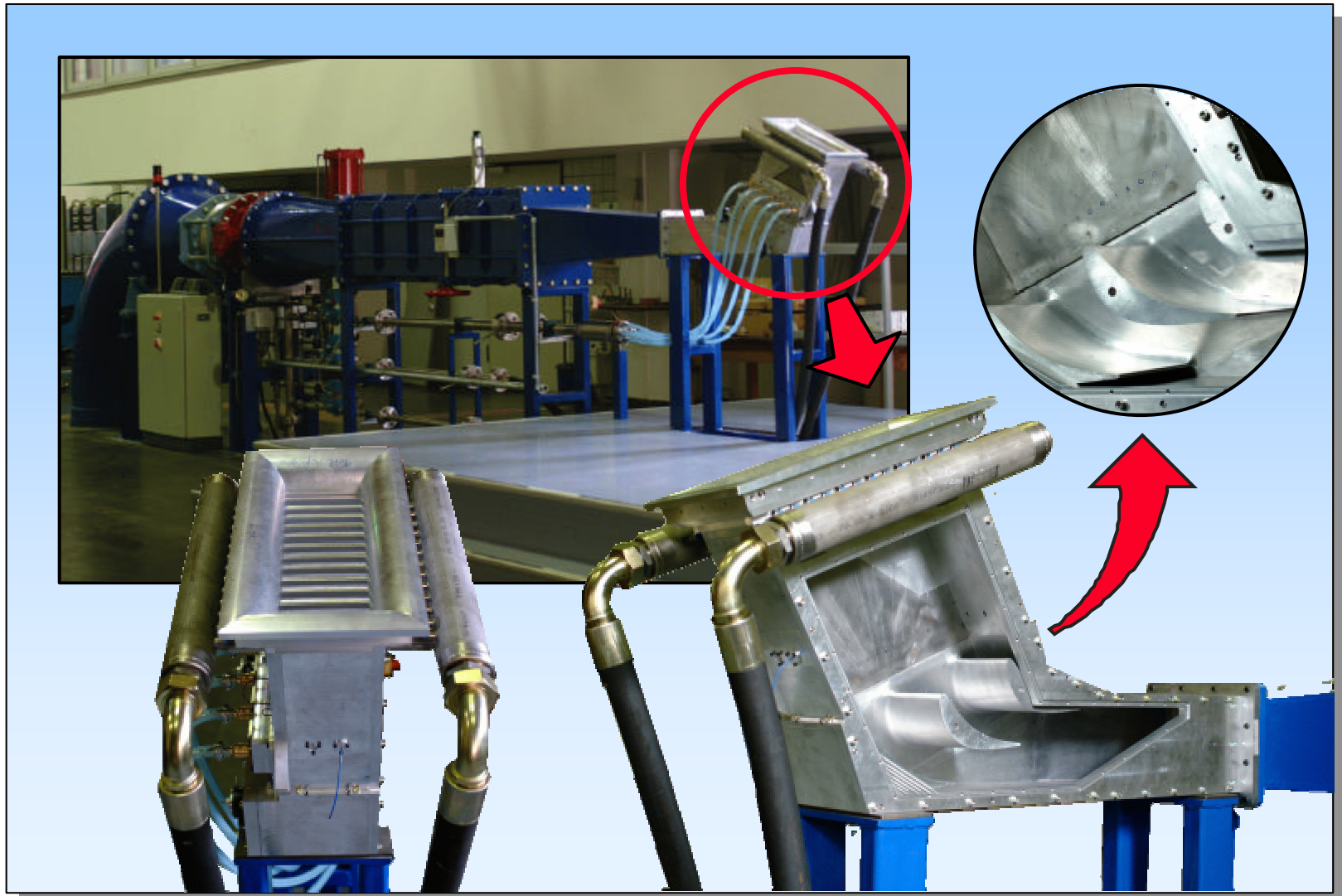
**Heat transfer measurements on a sidewall and
blade surface of a large scale NGV
with leakage flow**

Axel Dannhauer

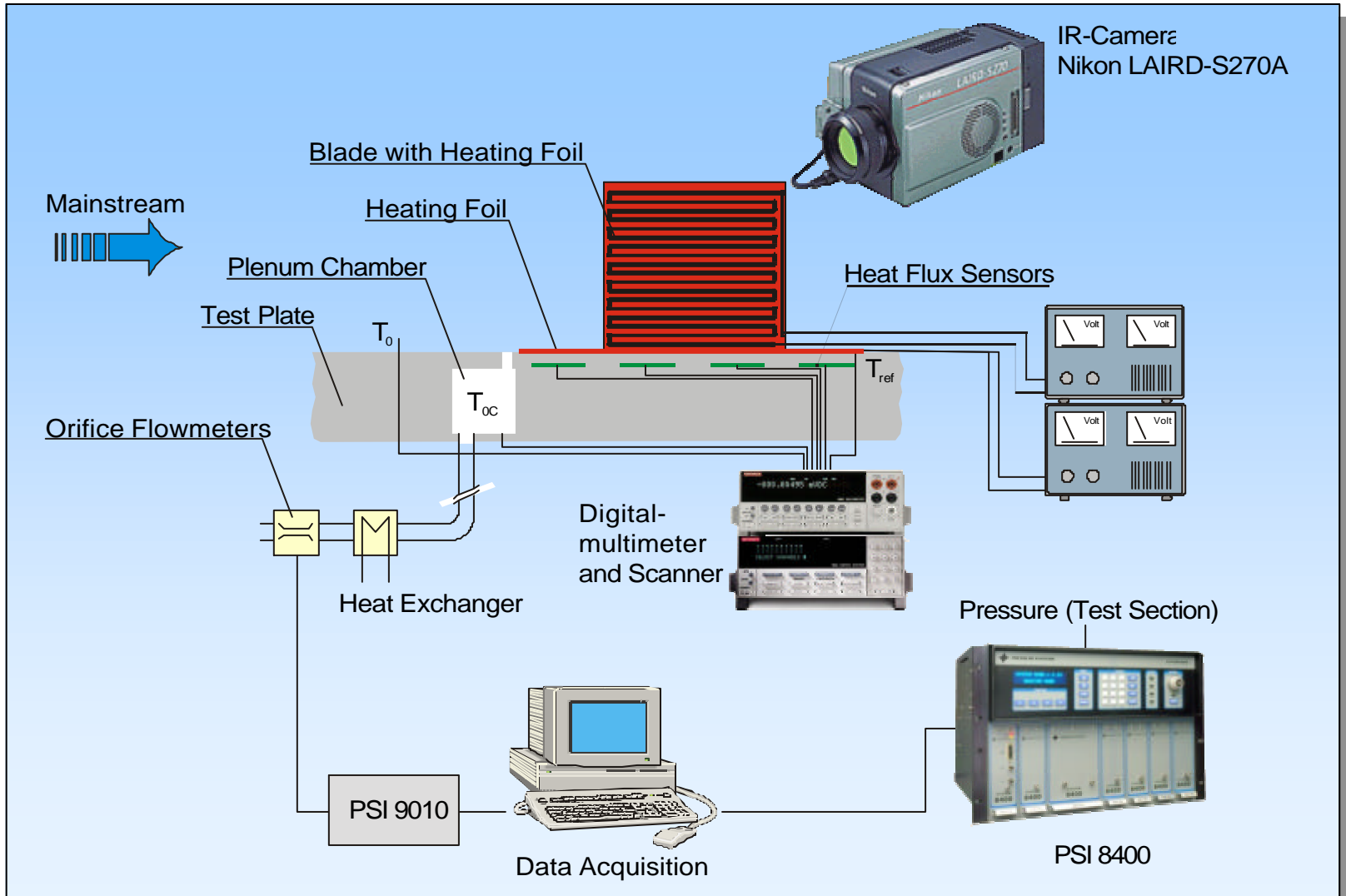
Institute of Propulsion Technology
Turbine Technology



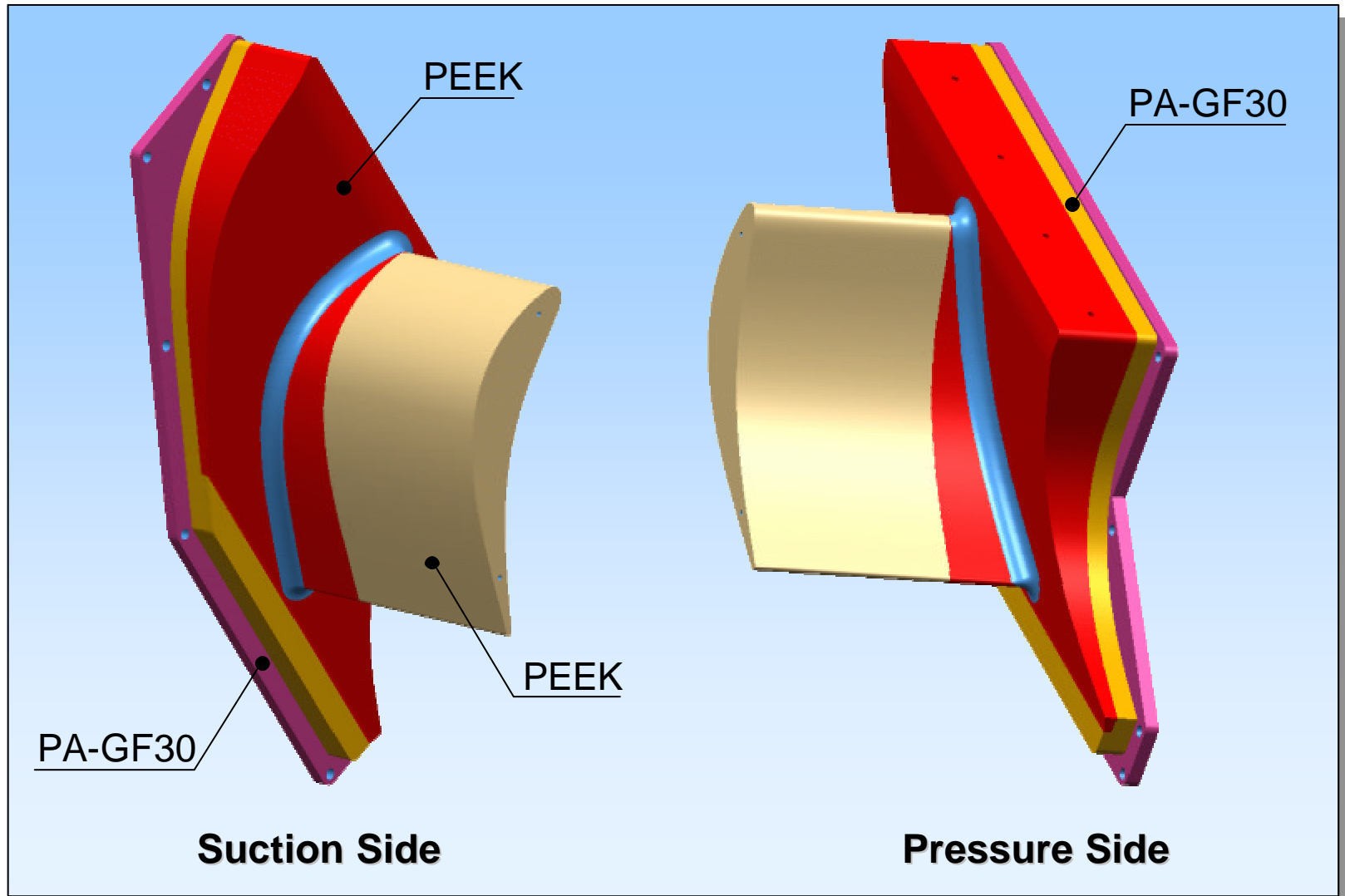
Wind tunnel



Measurement set-up



Blade construction



Material properties

Material: Polyetheretherketon (PEEK)

Mechanical properties:

- ⇒ Modulus of elasticity (tensile): 3600 MPa
- ⇒ Modulus of elasticity (flexural): 4100 MPa
- ⇒ Bending strength: 170 Mpa

Thermal Properties:

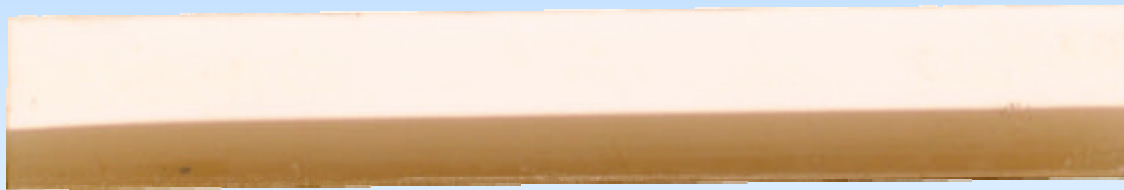
- ⇒ Thermal conductivity: 0,25 W/Km
- ⇒ max. temperature: 250 °C



Material Trials



With thixotrope Agent

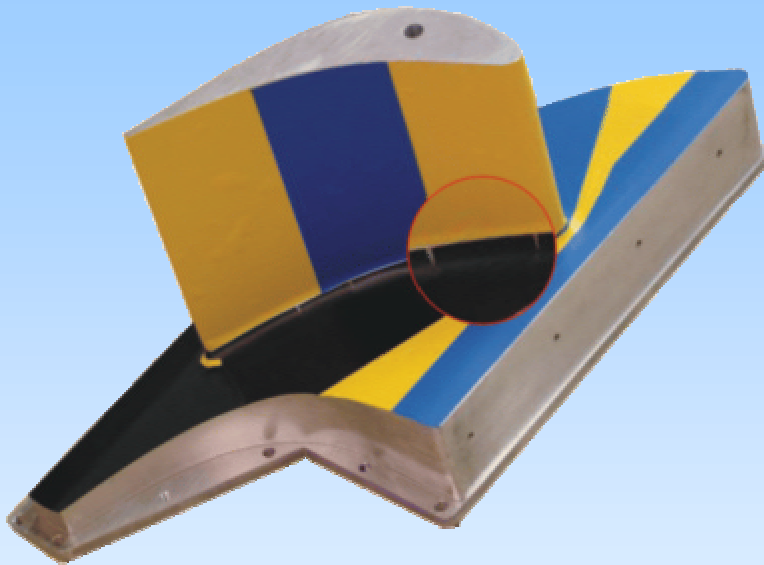


Without thixotrope Agent

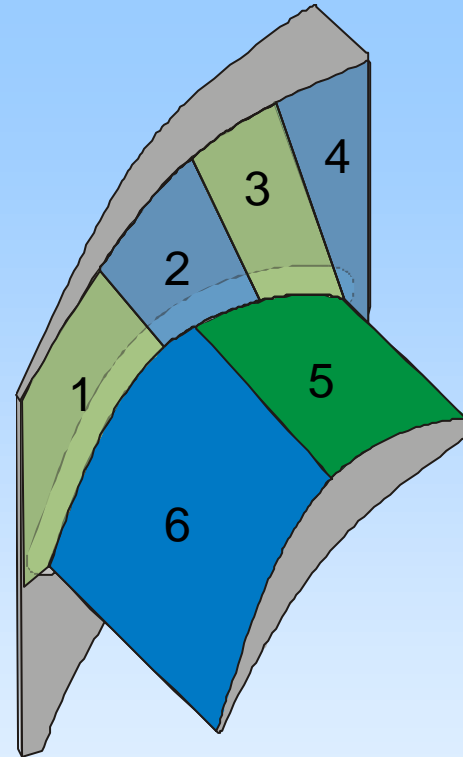
Micro Glass-Bubbles reinforced Epoxy Resin



Heating set-up



First Trials with adhesive films



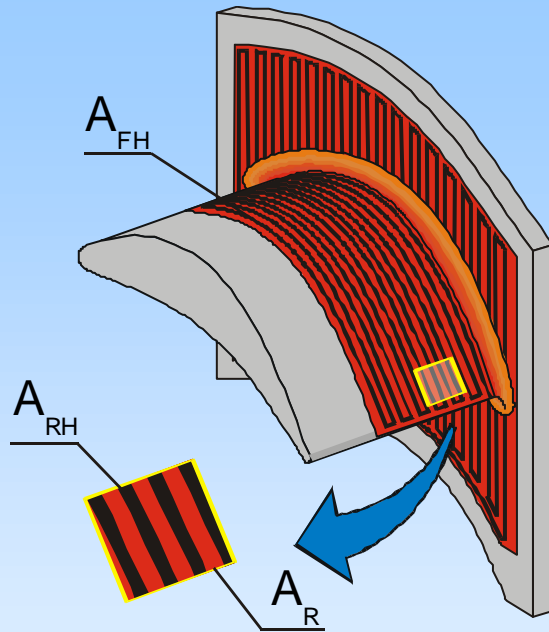
Possible Layout

Heat foils are covering the entire range of the test vane



Evaluation of the heat foils

Determination of the specific heat flux:



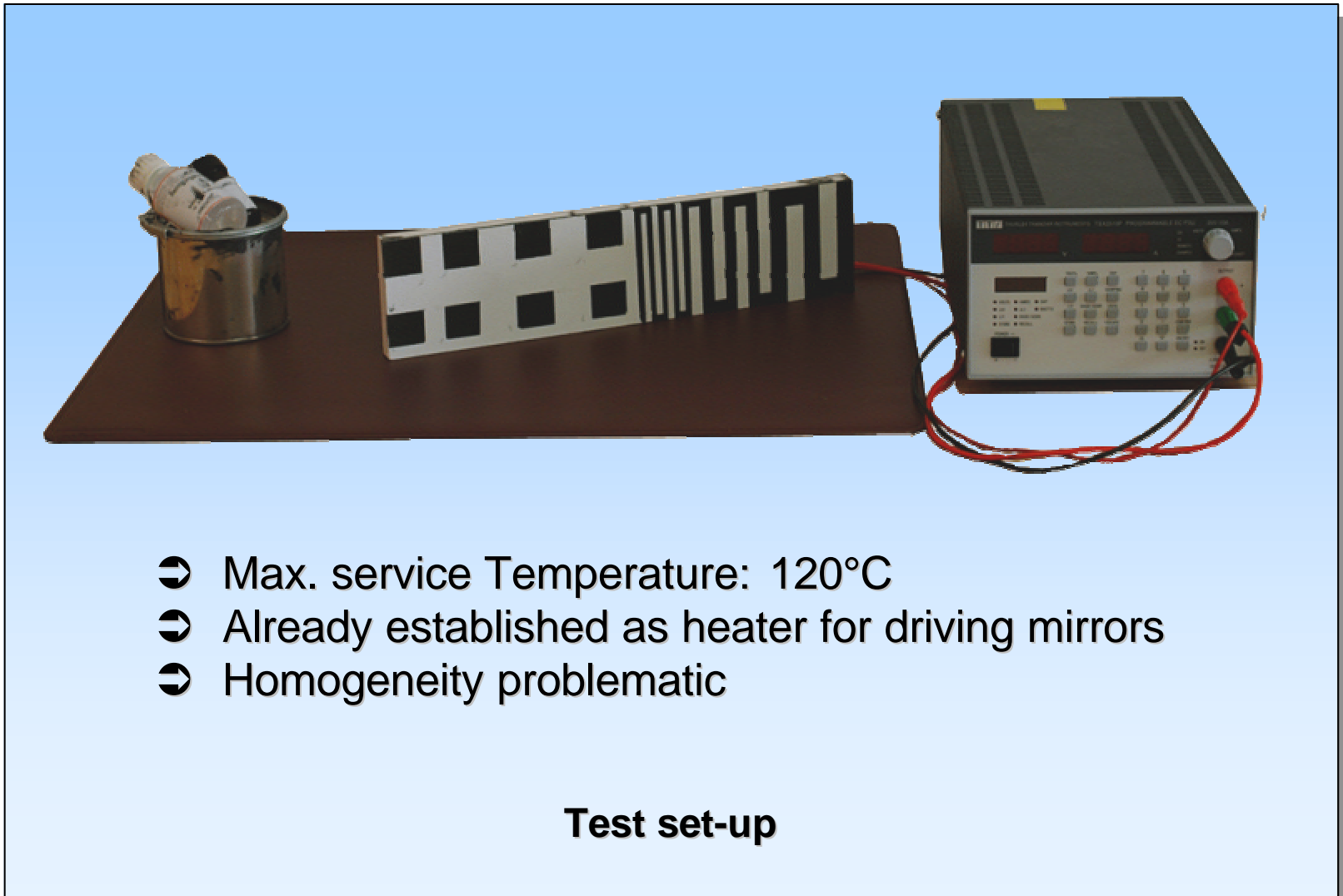
$$\Phi = \frac{A_{RH}}{A_{FH}}$$

$$\text{P} \quad L_R = L_H \cdot \Phi$$

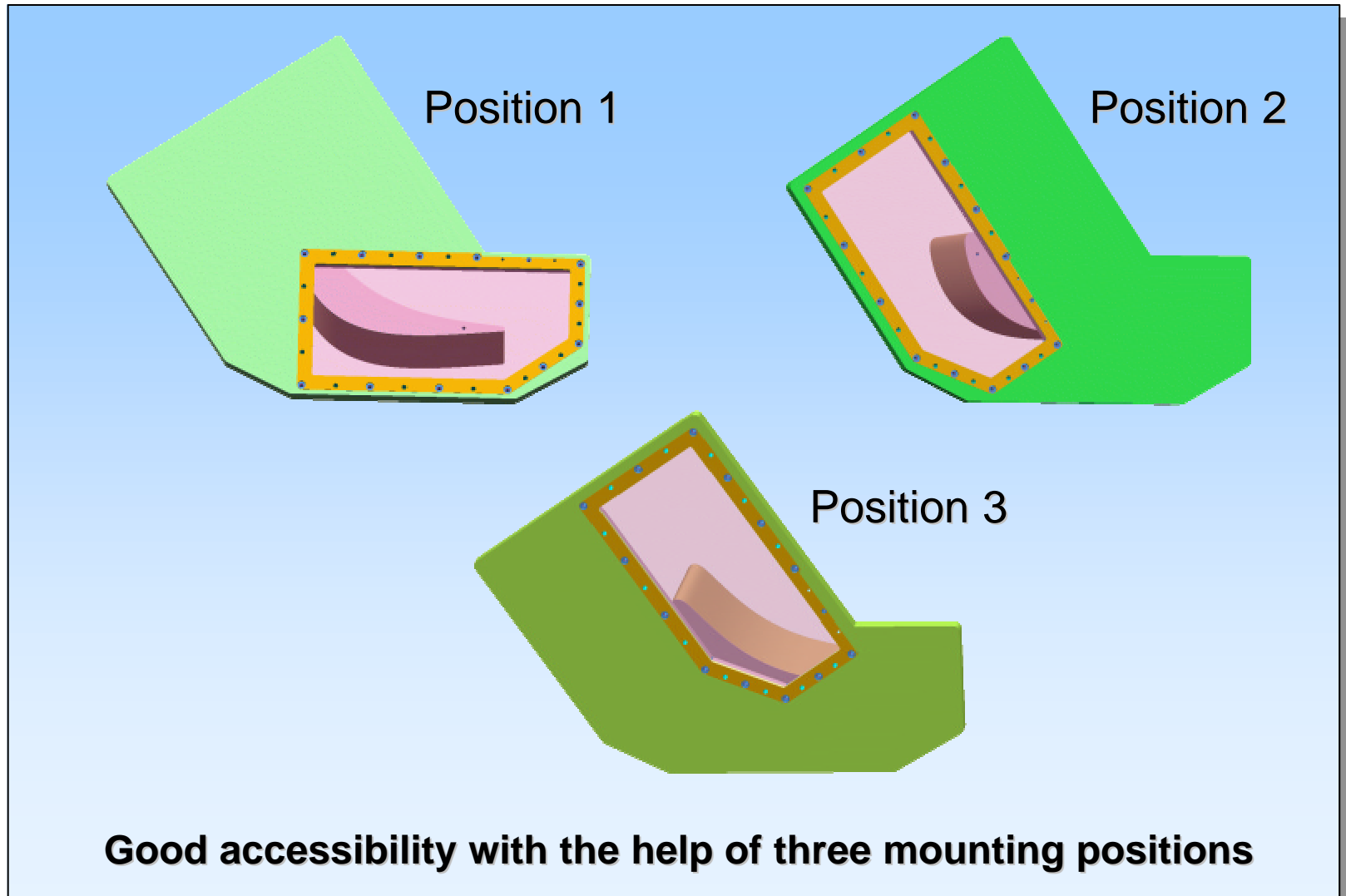
$$\text{P} \quad \dot{Q}_R = \frac{L_R}{A_R}$$



Carbon conductive ink



Construction of the ZnS-Window

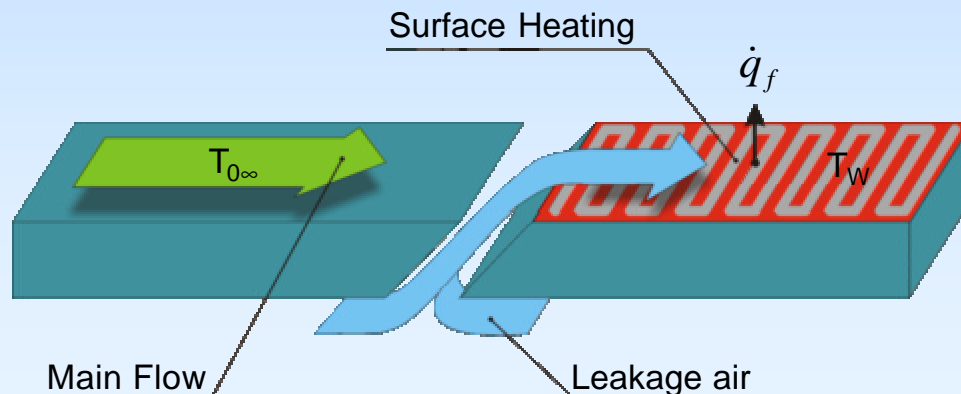


Boundary Conditions

The definition of h and \dot{q}_f require different boundary conditions:

$$h = \frac{T_{aw} - T_{0\infty}}{T_{0C} - T_{0\infty}} : \quad \dot{q}_f = 0 \quad \wedge \quad T_{0C} \neq T_{0\infty}$$

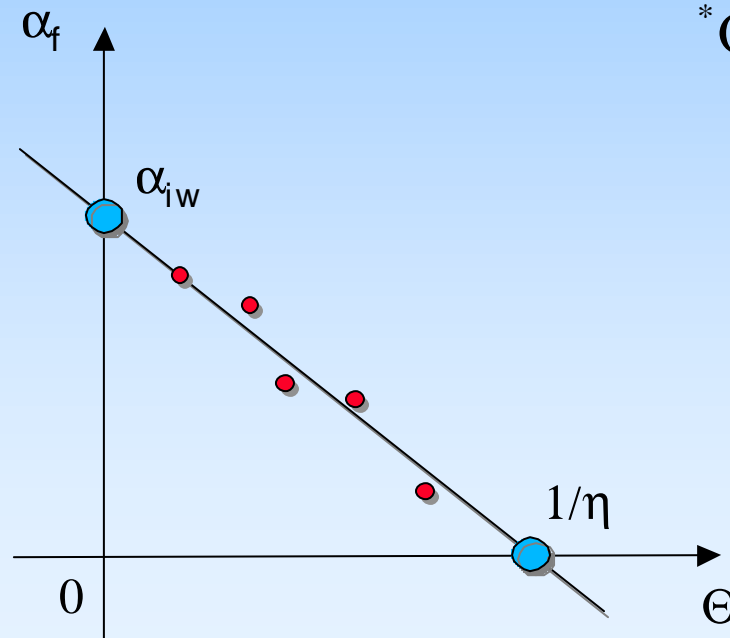
$$\dot{q}_f = \mathbf{a}_{iw} \cdot (T_w - T_{0W}) : \quad \dot{q}_f \neq 0 \quad \wedge \quad T_{0C} = T_{0\infty}$$



The Superposition Method

$$a_f = a_{iw} (1 - h \cdot \Theta^*)$$

$$^* \Theta = \frac{T_{0C} - T_{0\infty}}{T_W - T_{0\infty}}$$



Advantages of the Superposition Method

- **Easy generated Boundary Conditions**
 - **No need for a heat exchanger to control the temperature of the leakage air.**
 - **No change of properties of the leakage air**

- **To adapt the operating point of the engine it is obviously necessary to interpolate the received values.**

