

Gas Turbine Components

SGT400

Handout Version 2.9

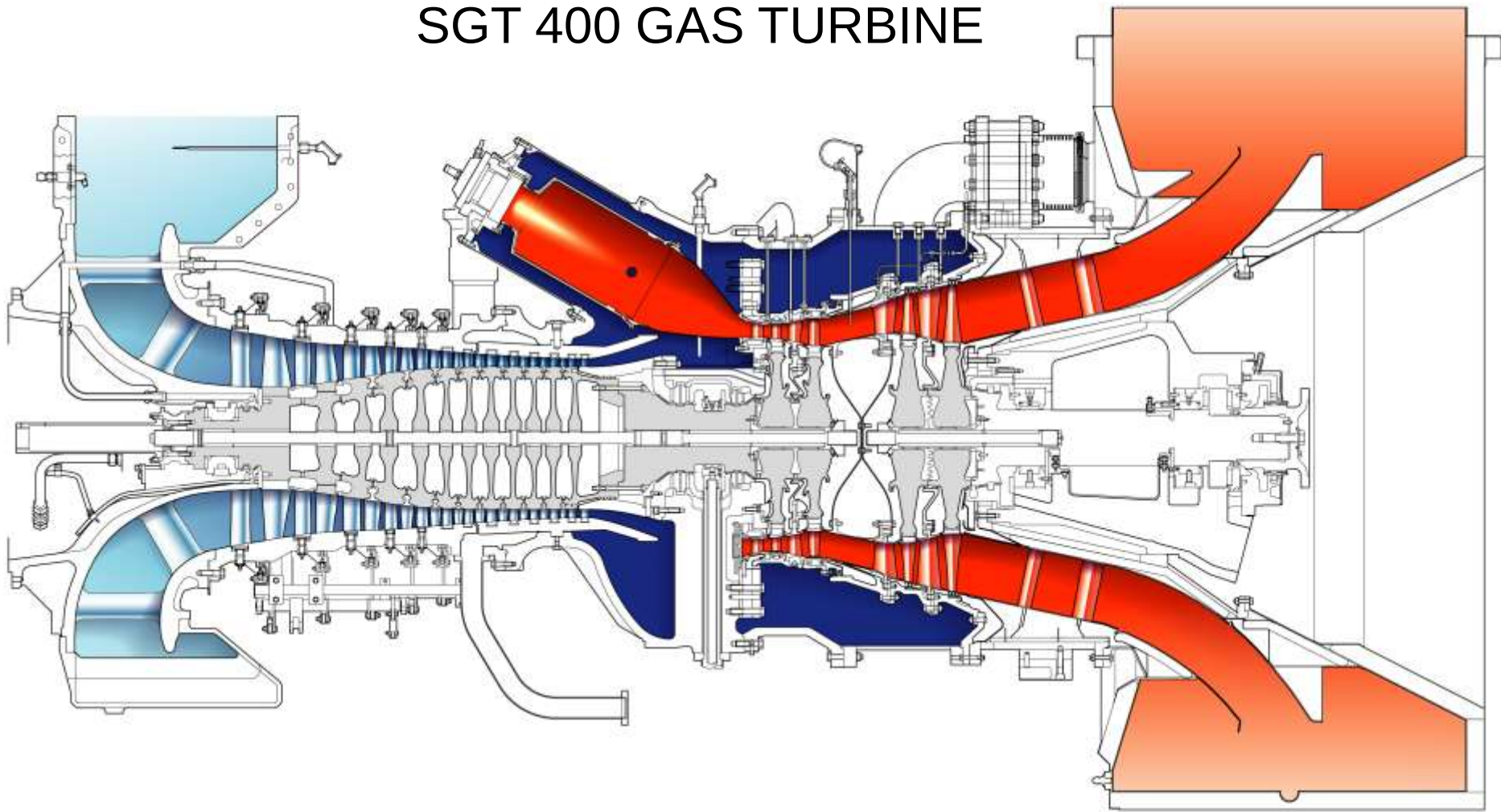
Product Training
Firth Road
Lincoln
LN6 7AA
England

This module of Basic Gas Turbines will introduce the delegate to the various major components of the gas turbine.

The delegate will understand the need of the following components and will be familiar with their use:-

- The Air Inlet.
- The Compressor, VGV's & Interstage Bleed Valves (BOV).
- The Combustion System & Fuel Burners.
- The Compressor Turbine section.
- The Power Turbine.
- The Exhaust System.

SGT 400 GAS TURBINE



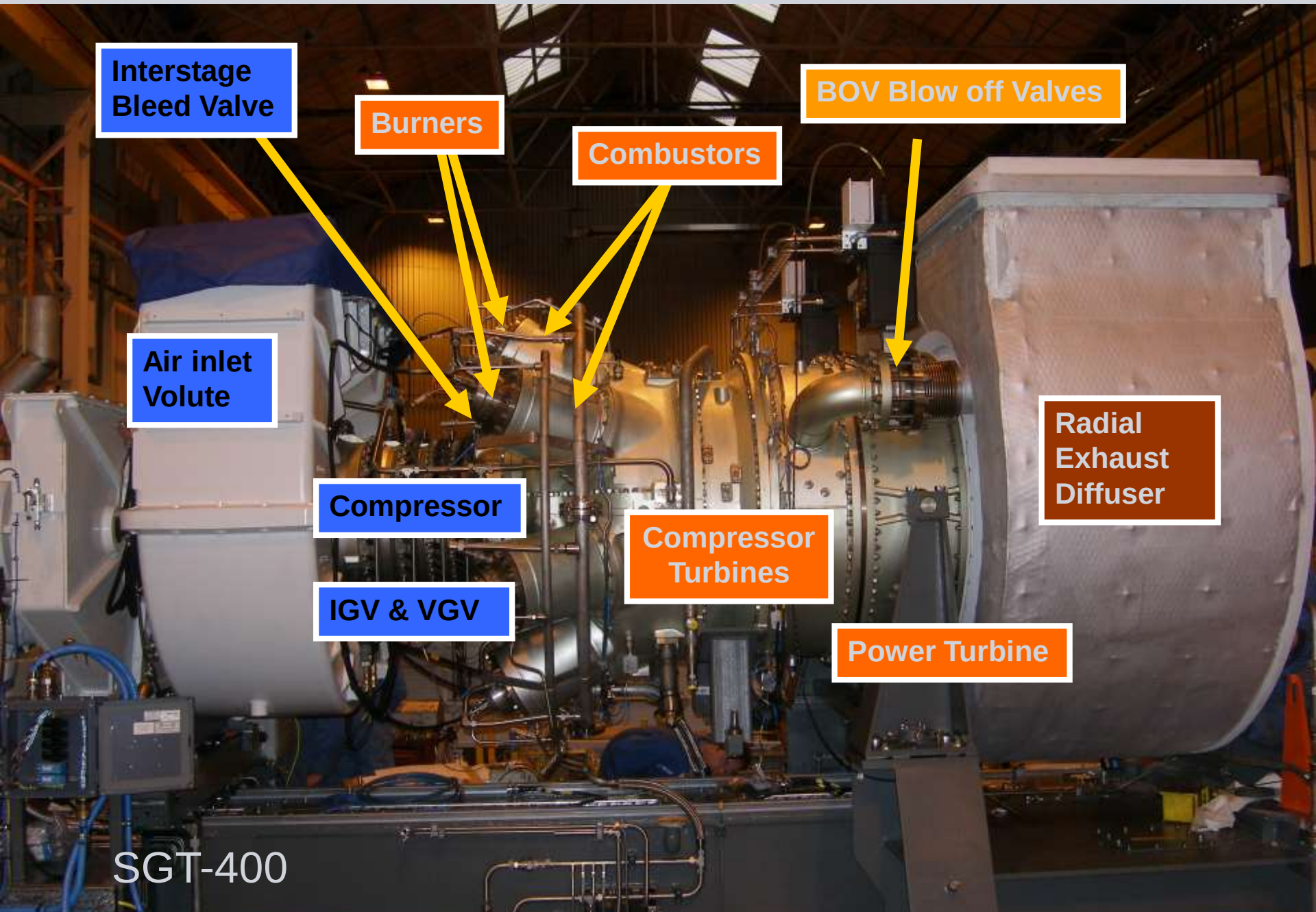
SECTIONAL ARRANGEMENT - SGT-400 - TWIN SHAFT (CYCLONE)

Gas Turbine components



SGT-400

Radial Exhaust Diffuser



Interstage
Bleed Valve

Burners

Combustors

BOV Blow off Valves

Air inlet
Volute

Compressor

IGV & VGV

Compressor
Turbines

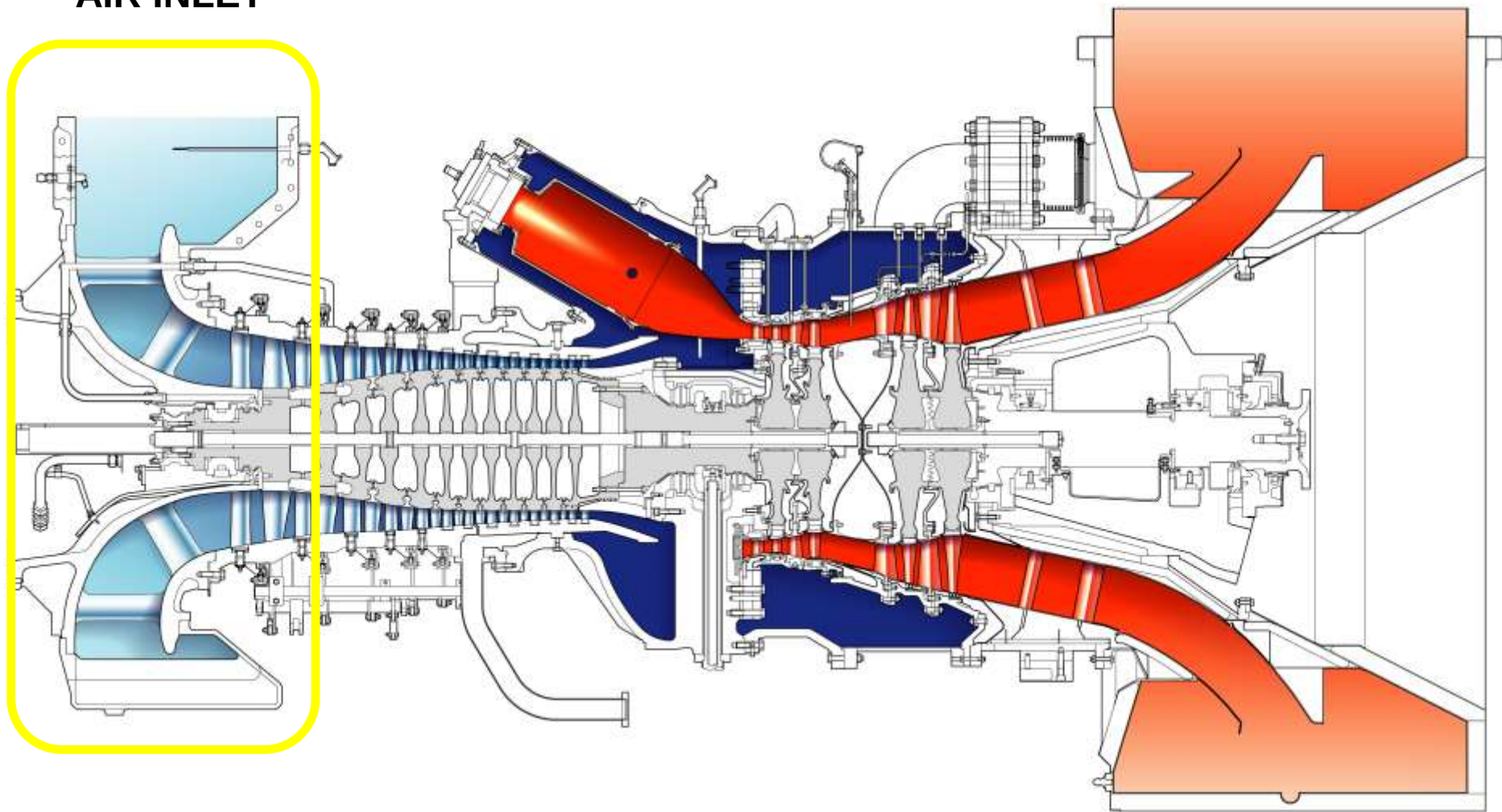
Power Turbine

Radial
Exhaust
Diffuser

SGT-400

The Air Inlet & Filtration system

AIR INLET



SECTIONAL ARRANGEMENT - SGT-400 - TWIN SHAFT (CYCLONE)

Combustion air inlet Filter system.

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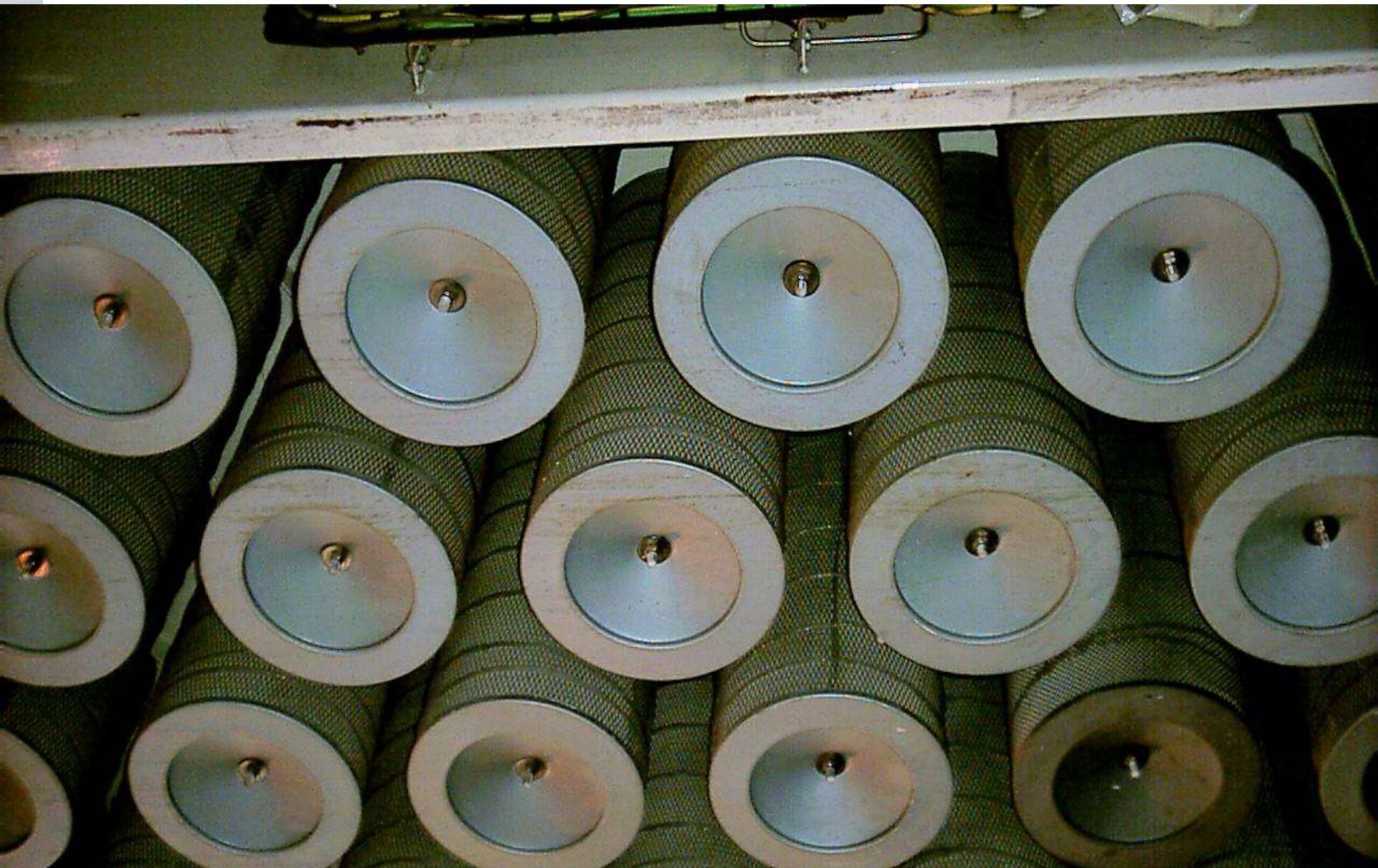
Combustion air inlet Filter system.

SIEMENS



Pulse Filter Pack (vertical type)

SIEMENS



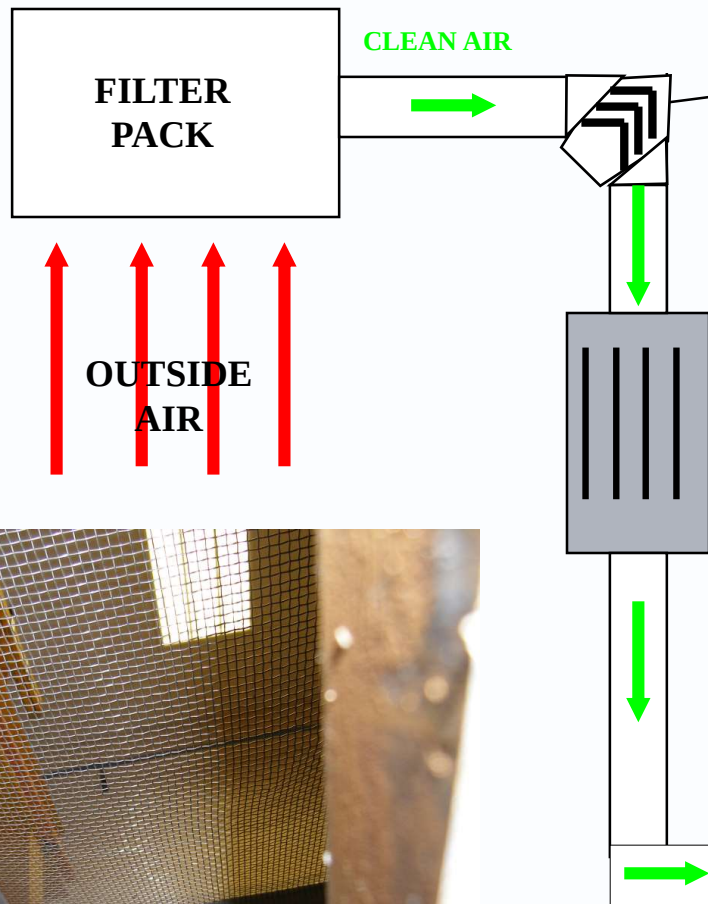
Pulse Inlet Filter Cartridge.

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Air flow to Turbine (Typical Example)

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TRASH OR FOD SCREEN
(Fitted above Air Inlet Casing)



ENGINE

Air Inlet Trash Screen



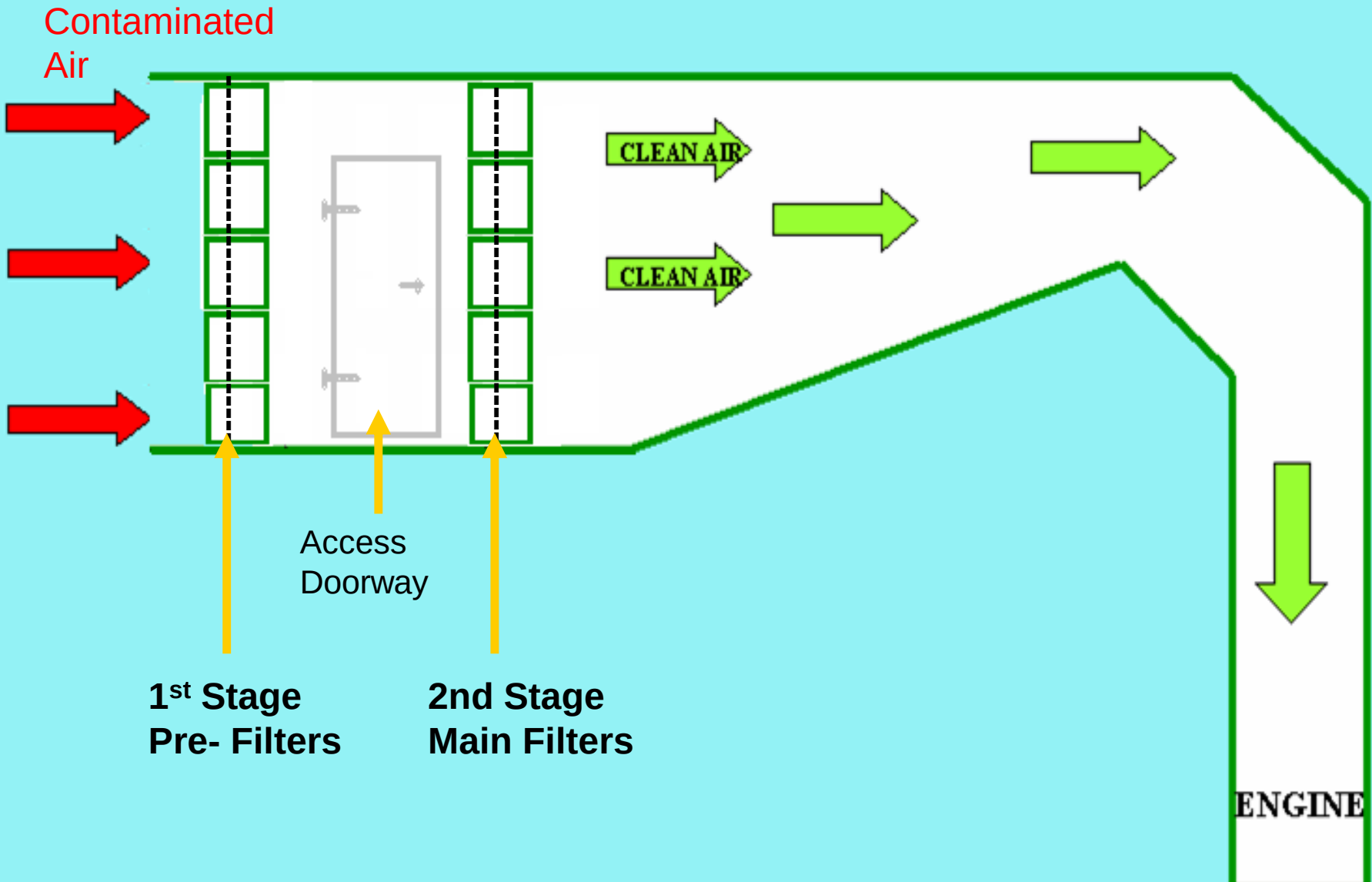
Typical Combustion Air Inlet Silencer

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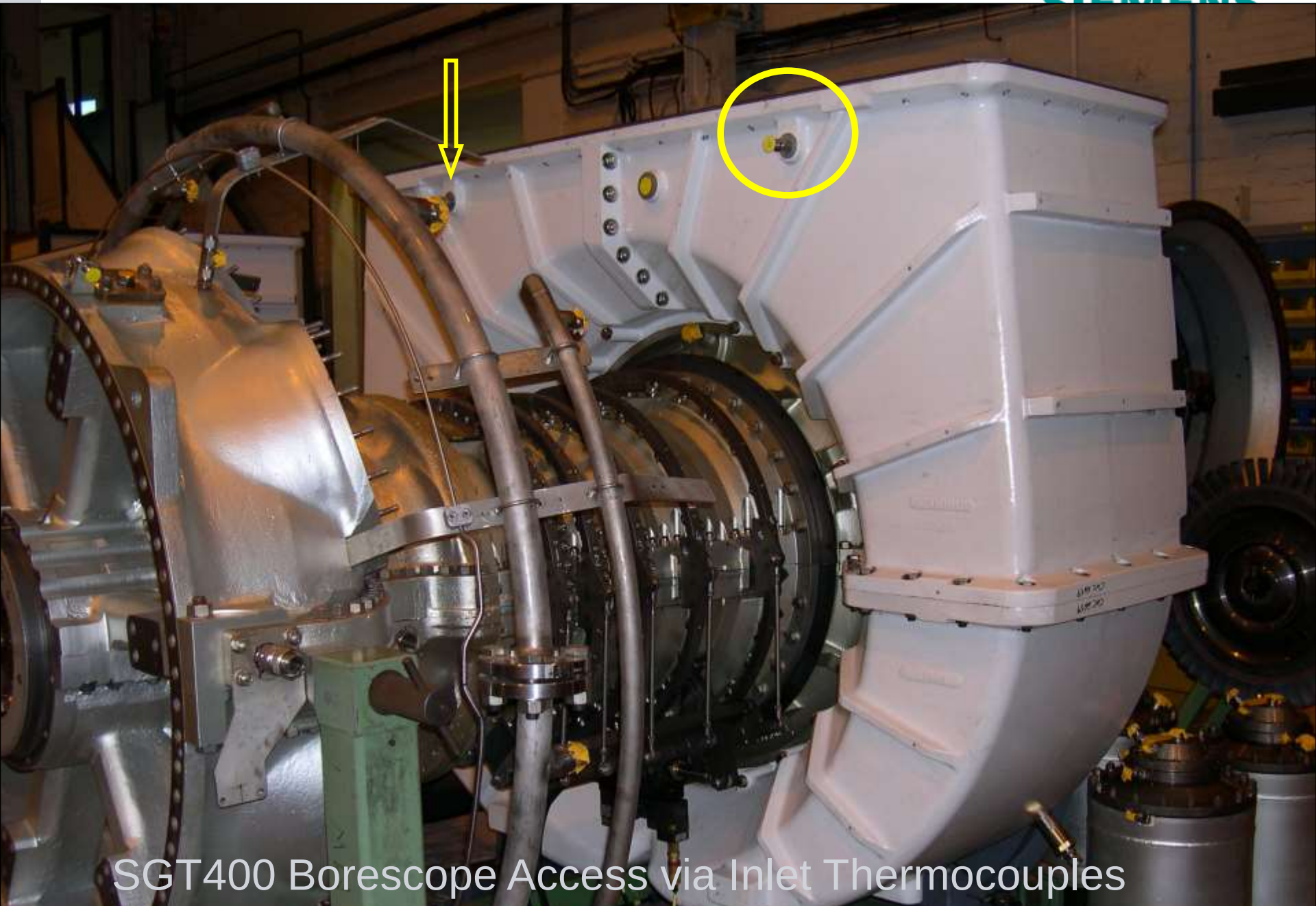
Multi stage filters.

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Access for Borescope inspection

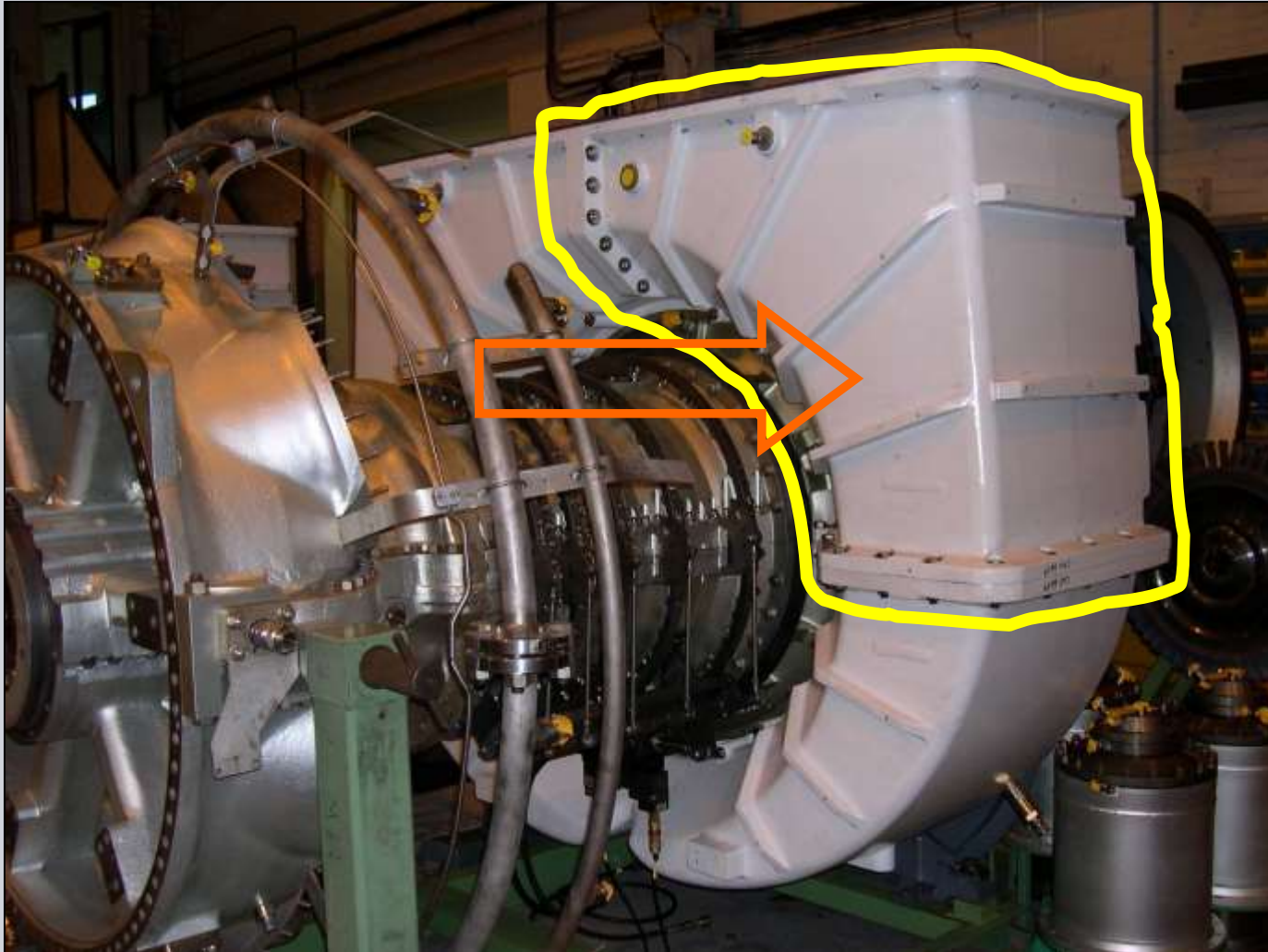
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SGT400 Borescope Access via Inlet Thermocouples

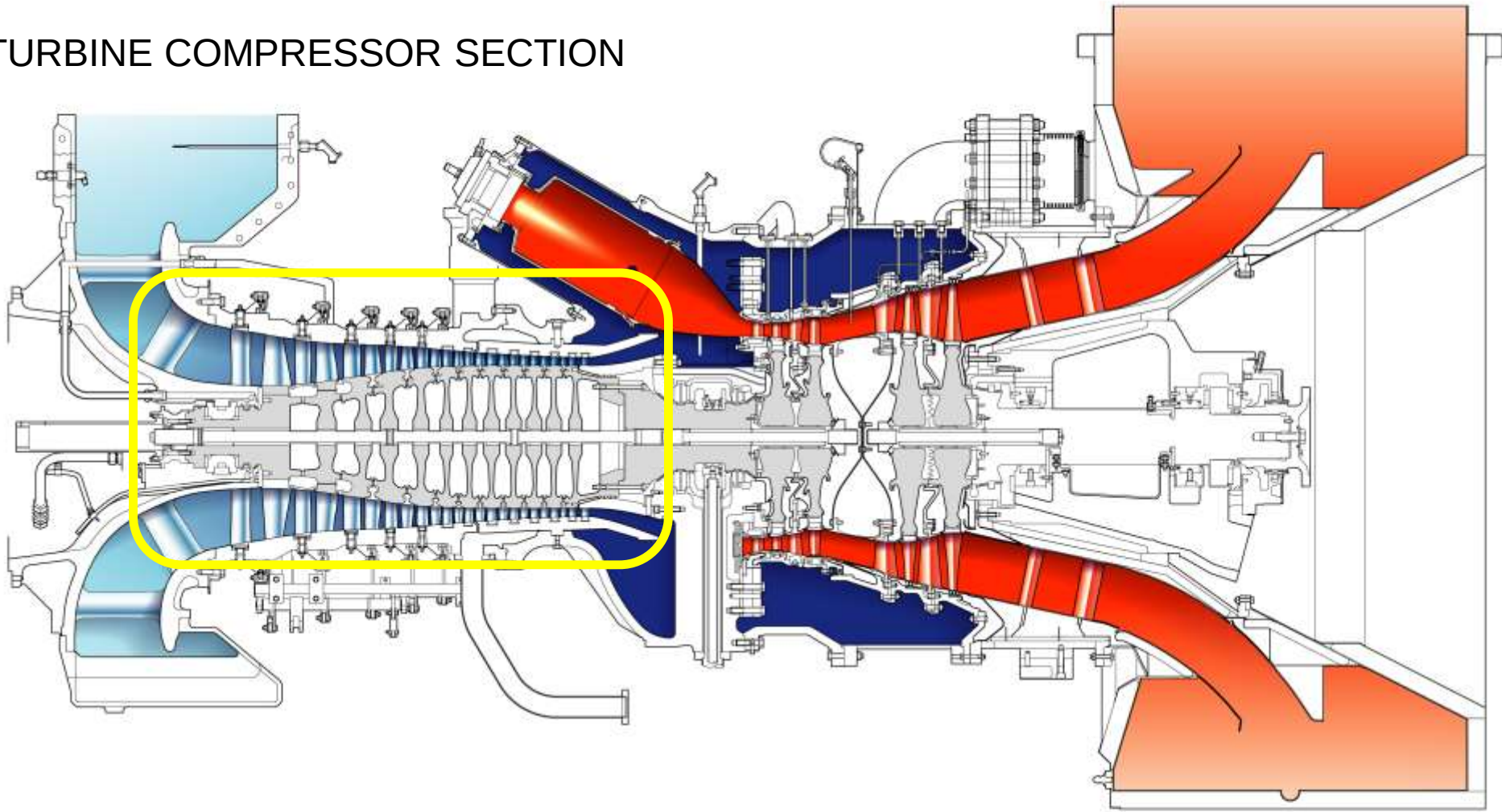
Slide showing how Inlet Casings can be removed.

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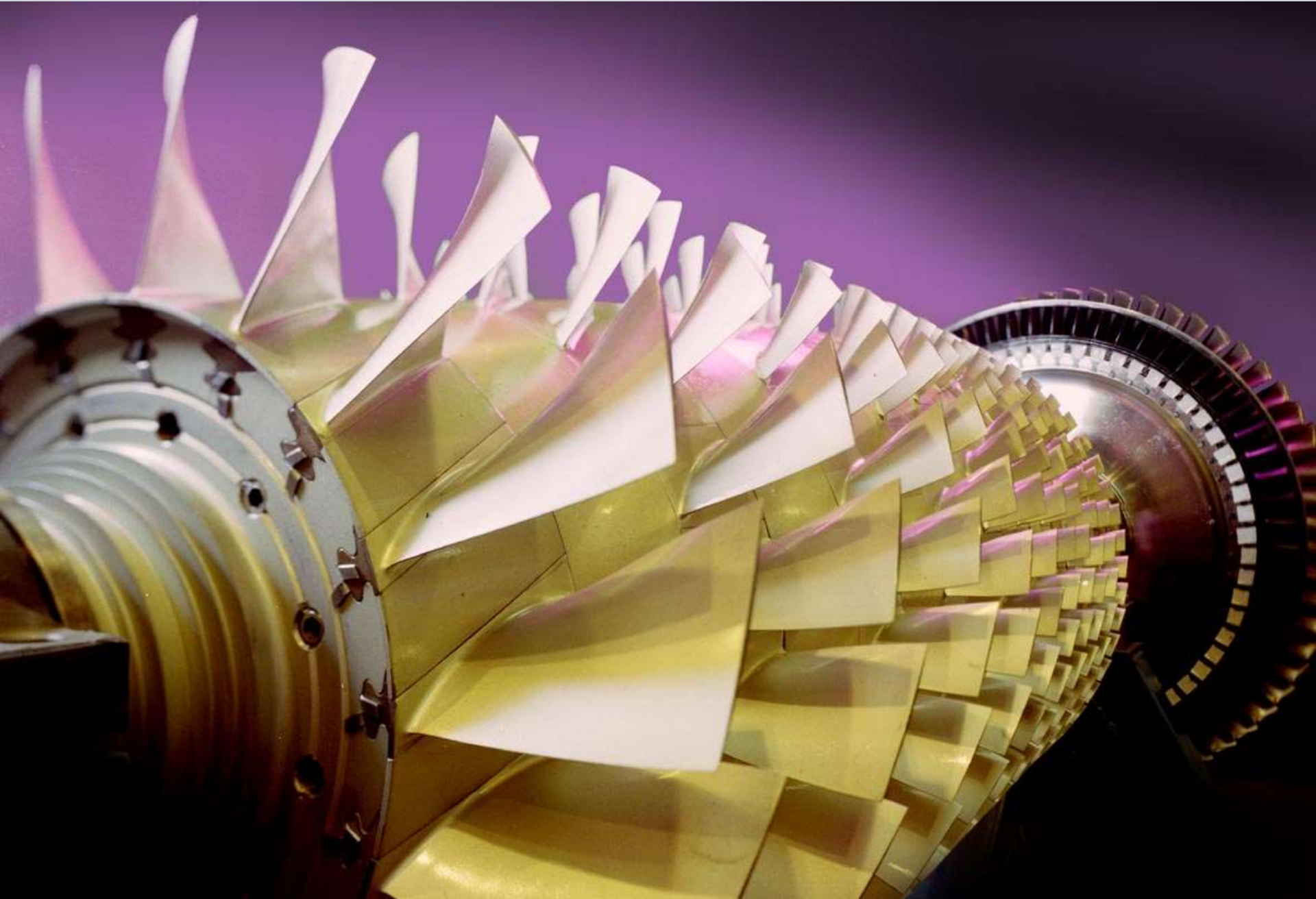
The Compressor, vgv & Interstage bleed valve.

TURBINE COMPRESSOR SECTION



SECTIONAL ARRANGEMENT - SGT-400 - TWIN SHAFT (CYCLONE)

Compressor Rotor assembly

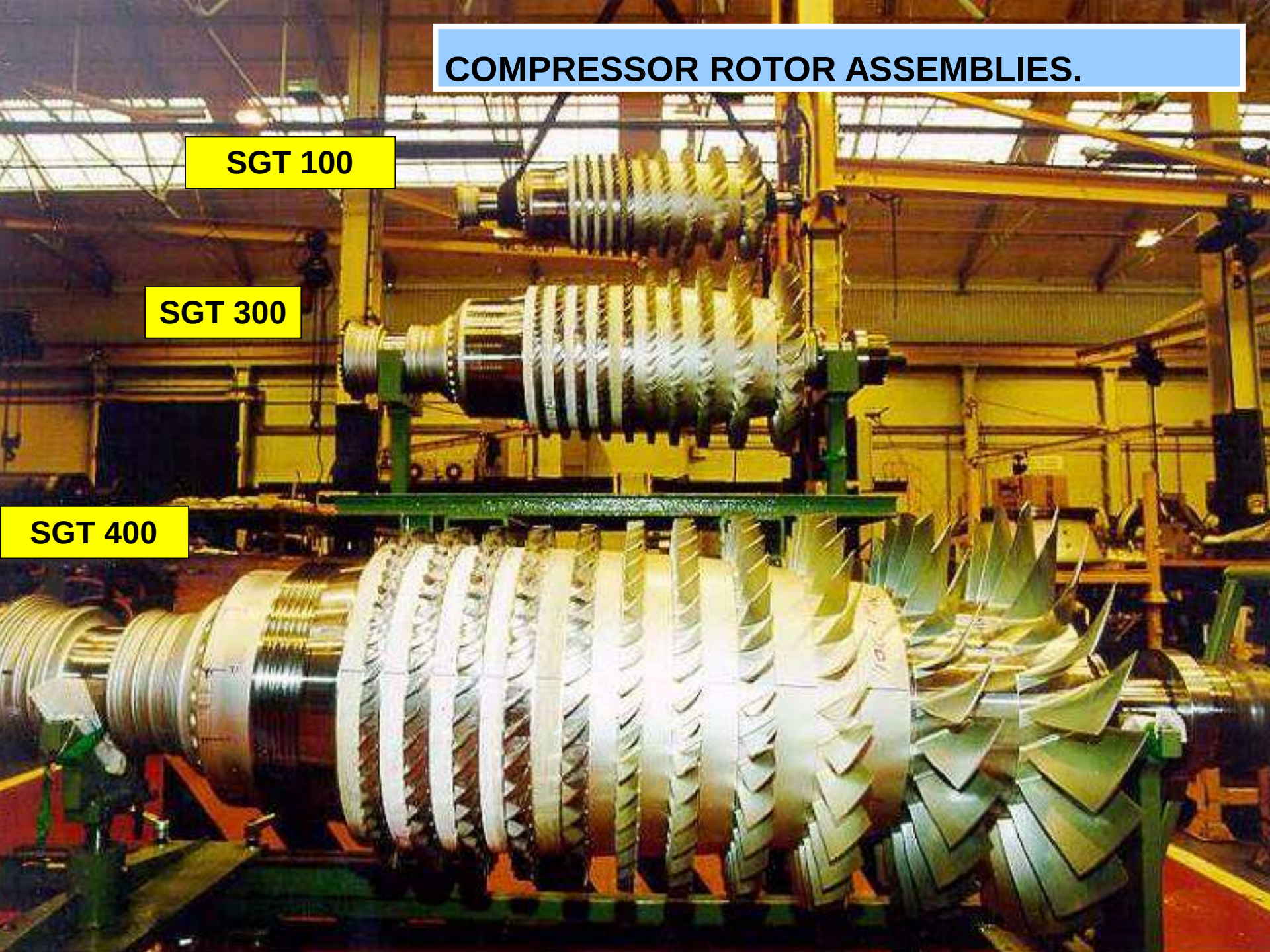


COMPRESSOR ROTOR ASSEMBLIES.

SGT 100

SGT 300

SGT 400



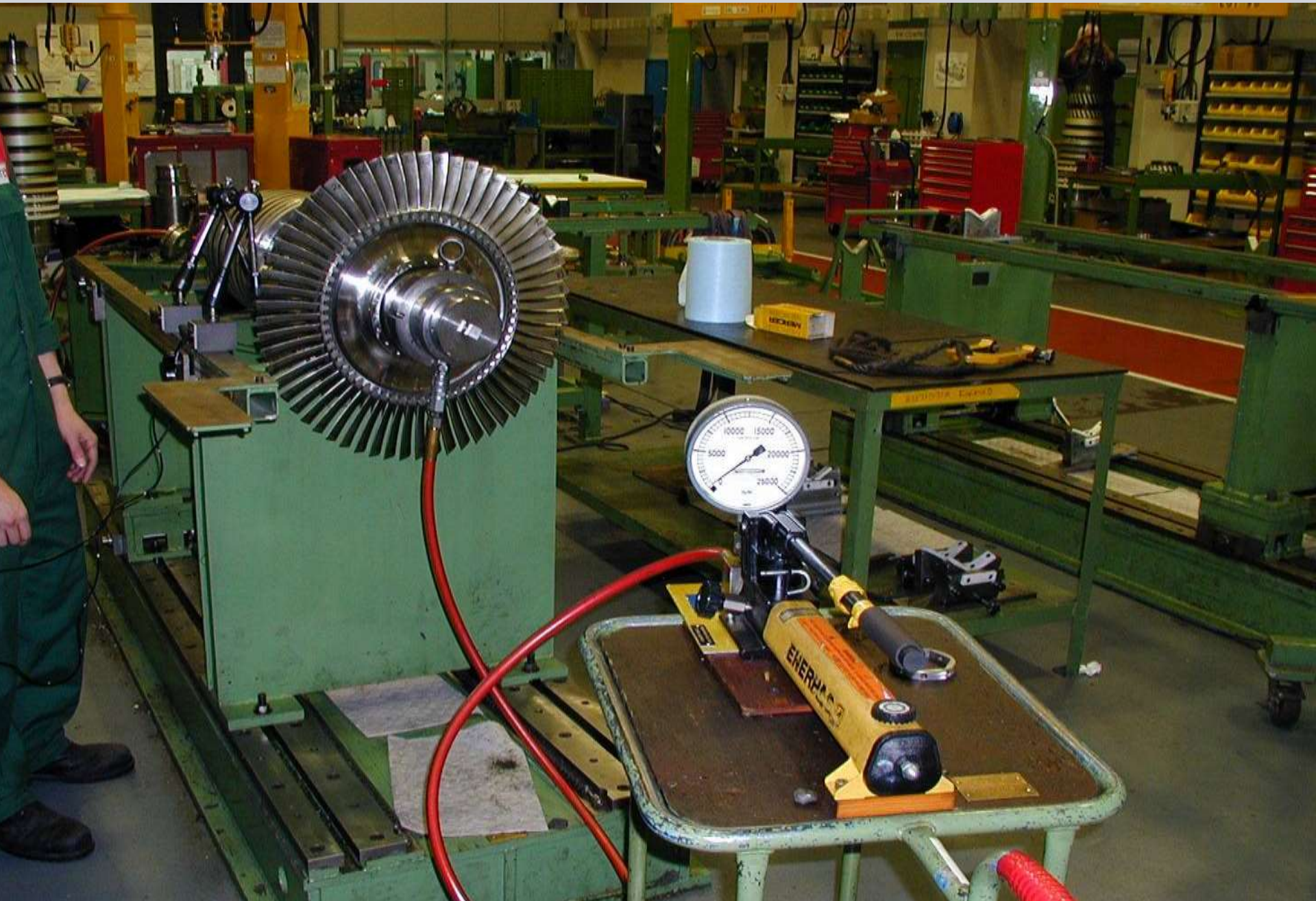
**Compressor
Rotor initial
build.**



Disc & Rotor concentricity check



Rotor bolt stretch CT rotor assembly



Rotor balance facility



Power Turbine assembly balance

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Rotor over-speed test facility (Main Works)



Compressor Blades and Coatings.

Serme Tel Coating.

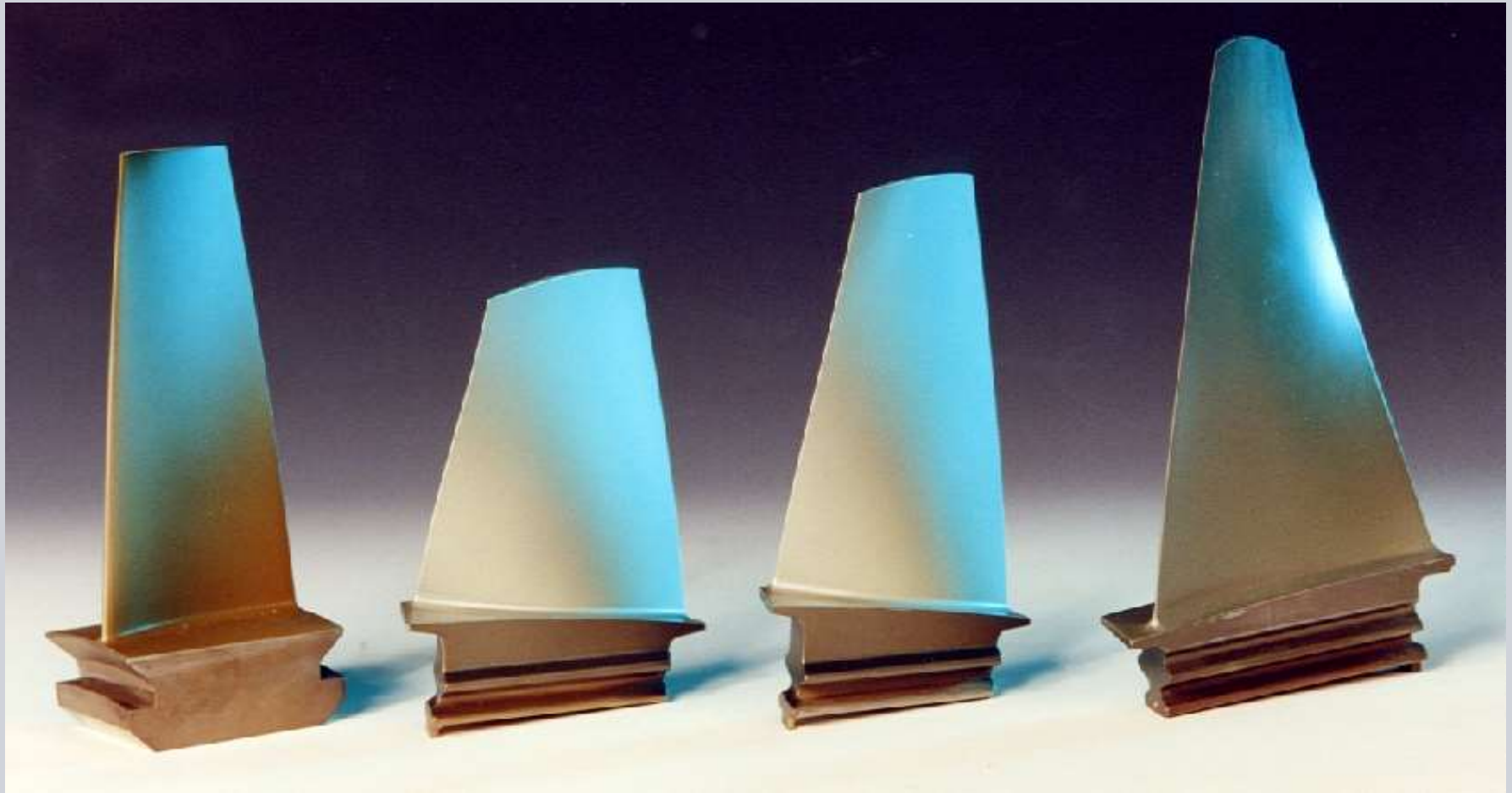
- What is Serme Tel coating ?

A complicated process of treating blades with an Aluminium and ceramic coating

- Why is it used?
 - To protect the blades from corrosion
 - To help prevent the adhesion of dust particles
 - To assist in the action of water wash

Coated Compressor Rotor Blades (Various)

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SGT 200.

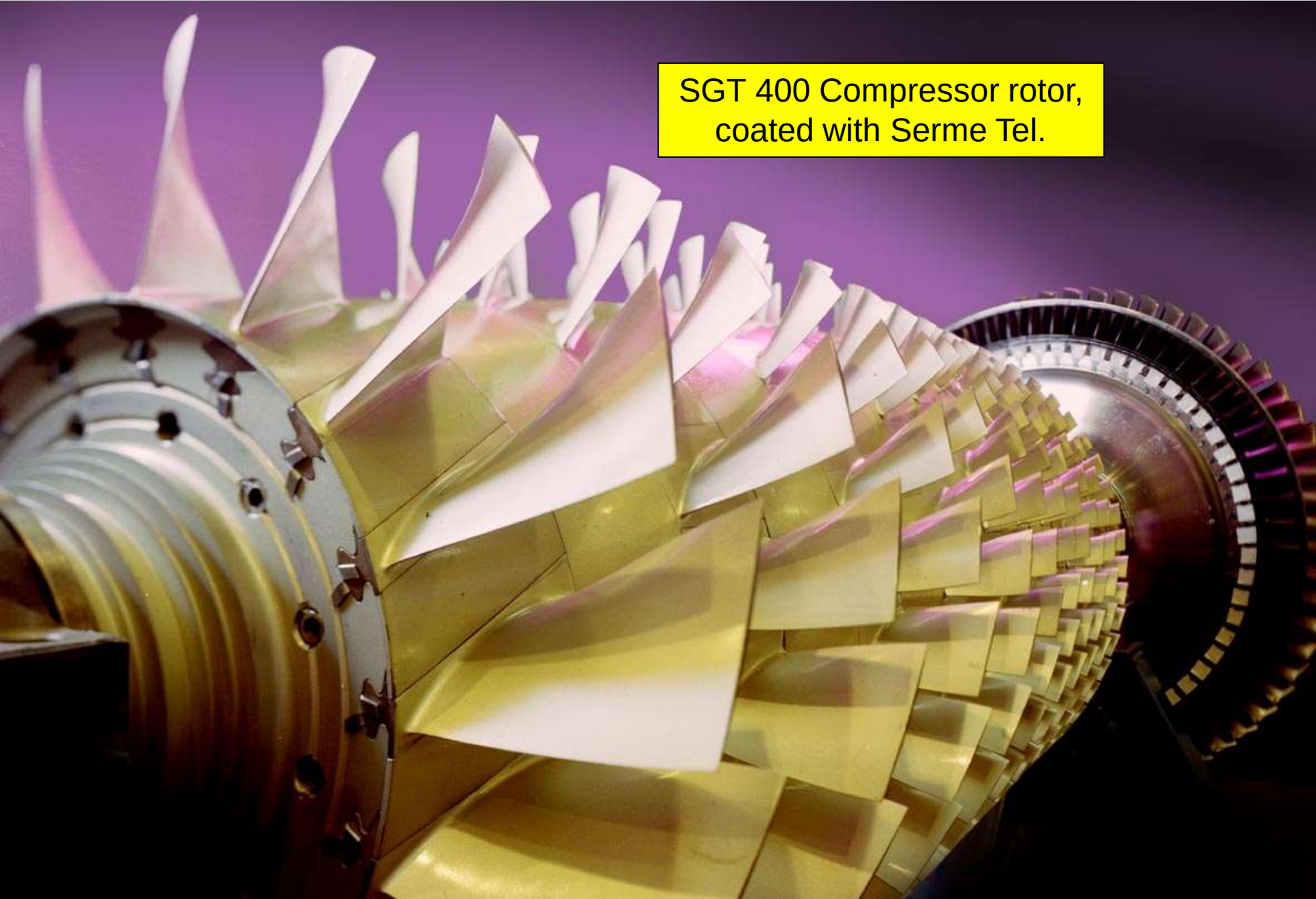
SGT 100

SGT 300

SGT 400

Serme Tel Coating

SGT 400 Compressor rotor,
coated with Serme Tel.

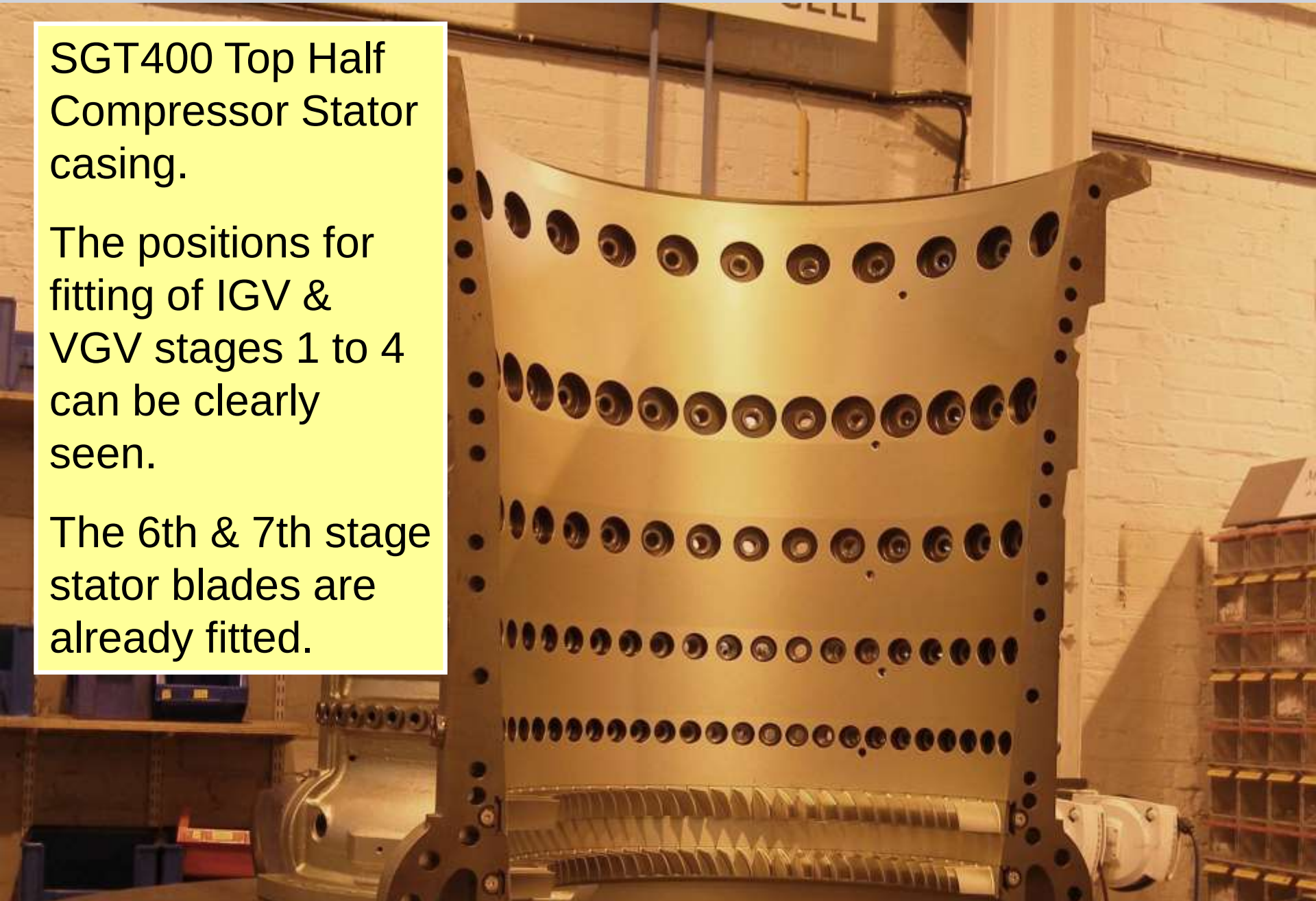


IGV & VGV pre assembly

SGT400 Top Half
Compressor Stator
casing.

The positions for
fitting of IGV &
VGV stages 1 to 4
can be clearly
seen.

The 6th & 7th stage
stator blades are
already fitted.



Variable guide vanes.

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IGV



VGV

Typical IGV & VGV blades

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IGV & VGV assembly



SGT400 lower half Compressor Stator casing during assembly.

The IGV & VGV stages 1 to 4 are now fitted.

The fifth & sixth stage stator blades have been packed with plasticine prior to finishing, by Tip Grinding the completed assembly.

Inlet Guide Vanes and Compressor Rotor



IGV Inlet guide vanes & Compressor Rotor

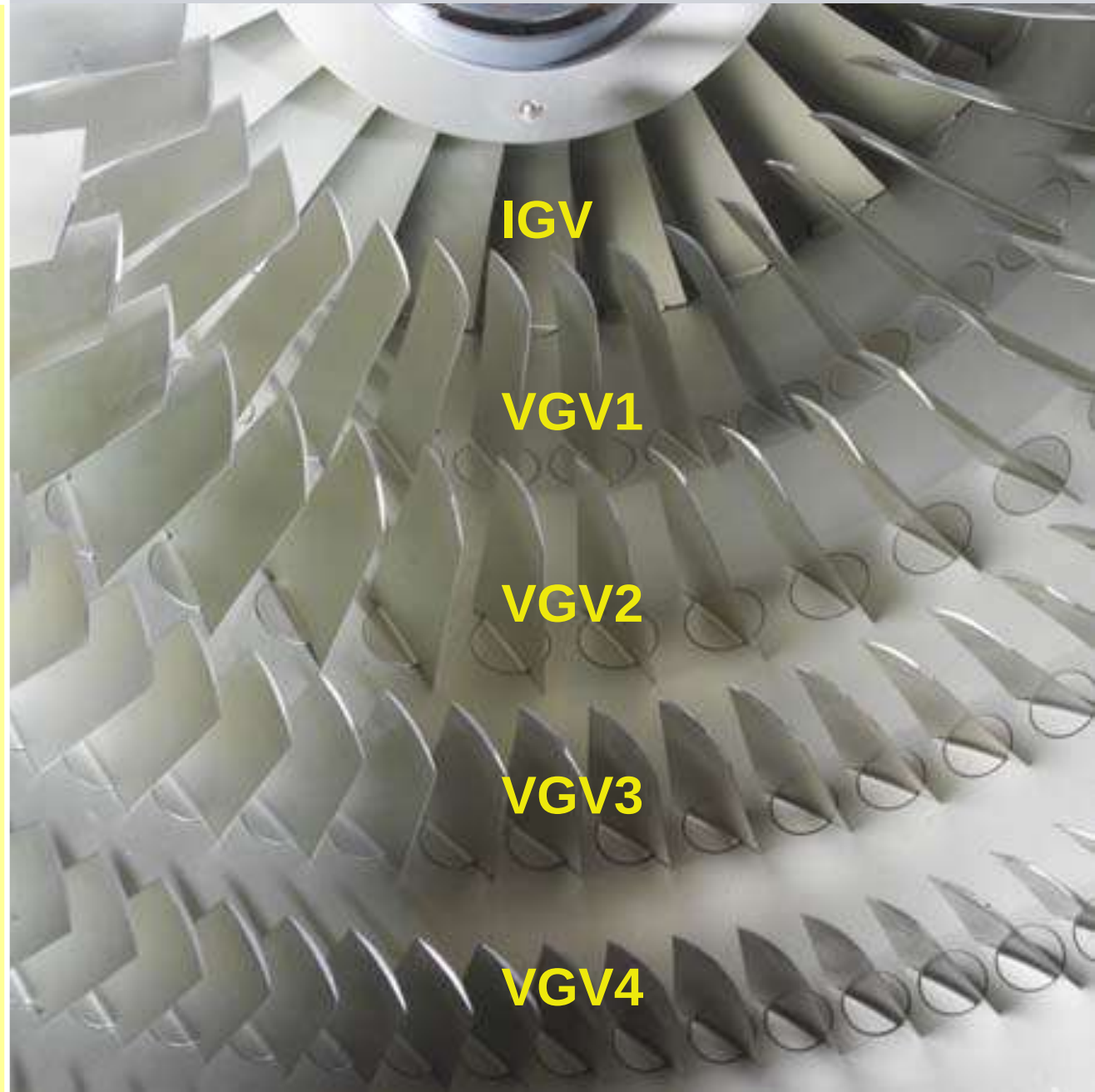
IGV & VGV compressor stator blades

Completed SGT400
Bottom Half
Compressor Stator
casing.

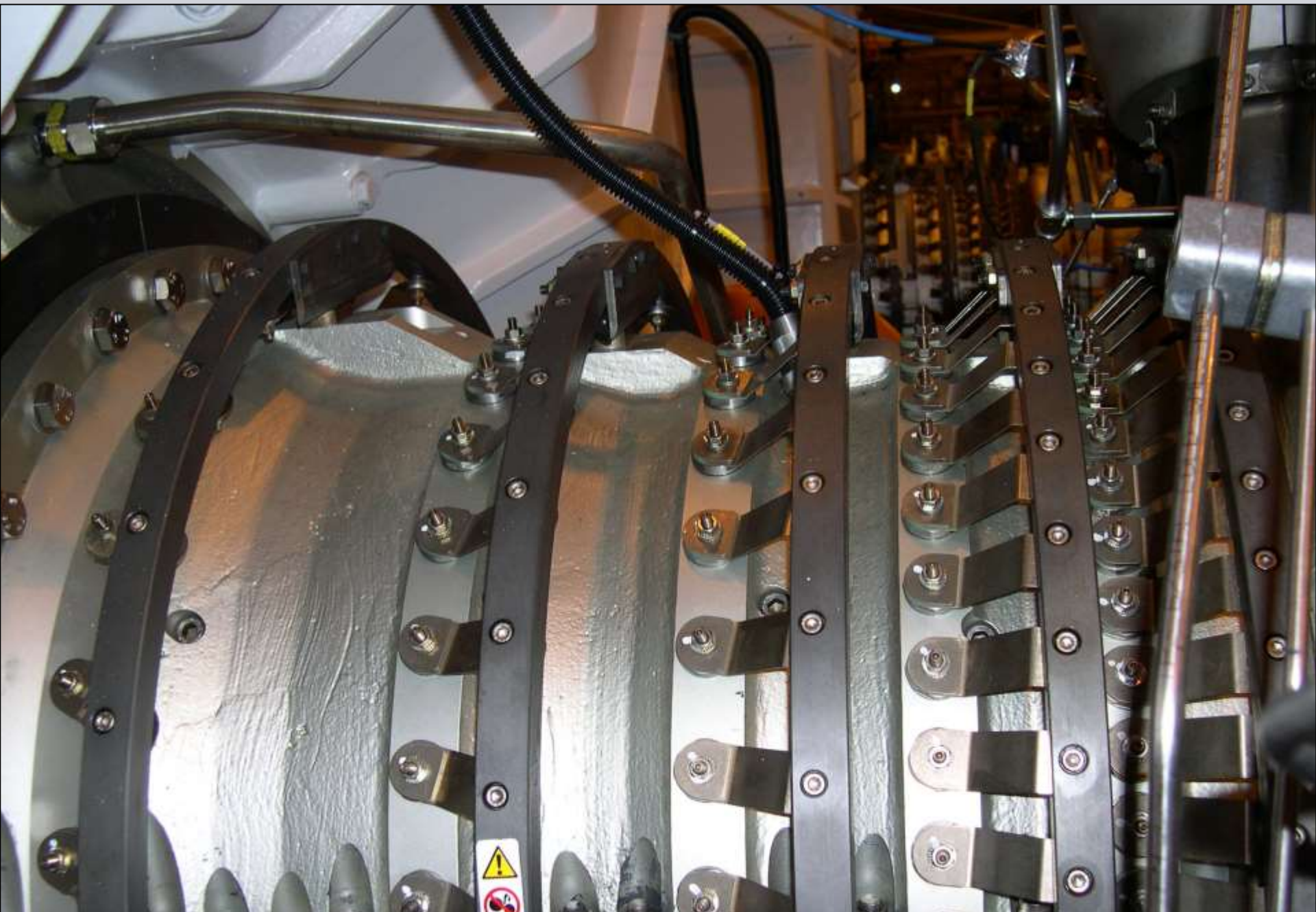
Inlet Guide Vanes

**Variable Guide
Vanes**

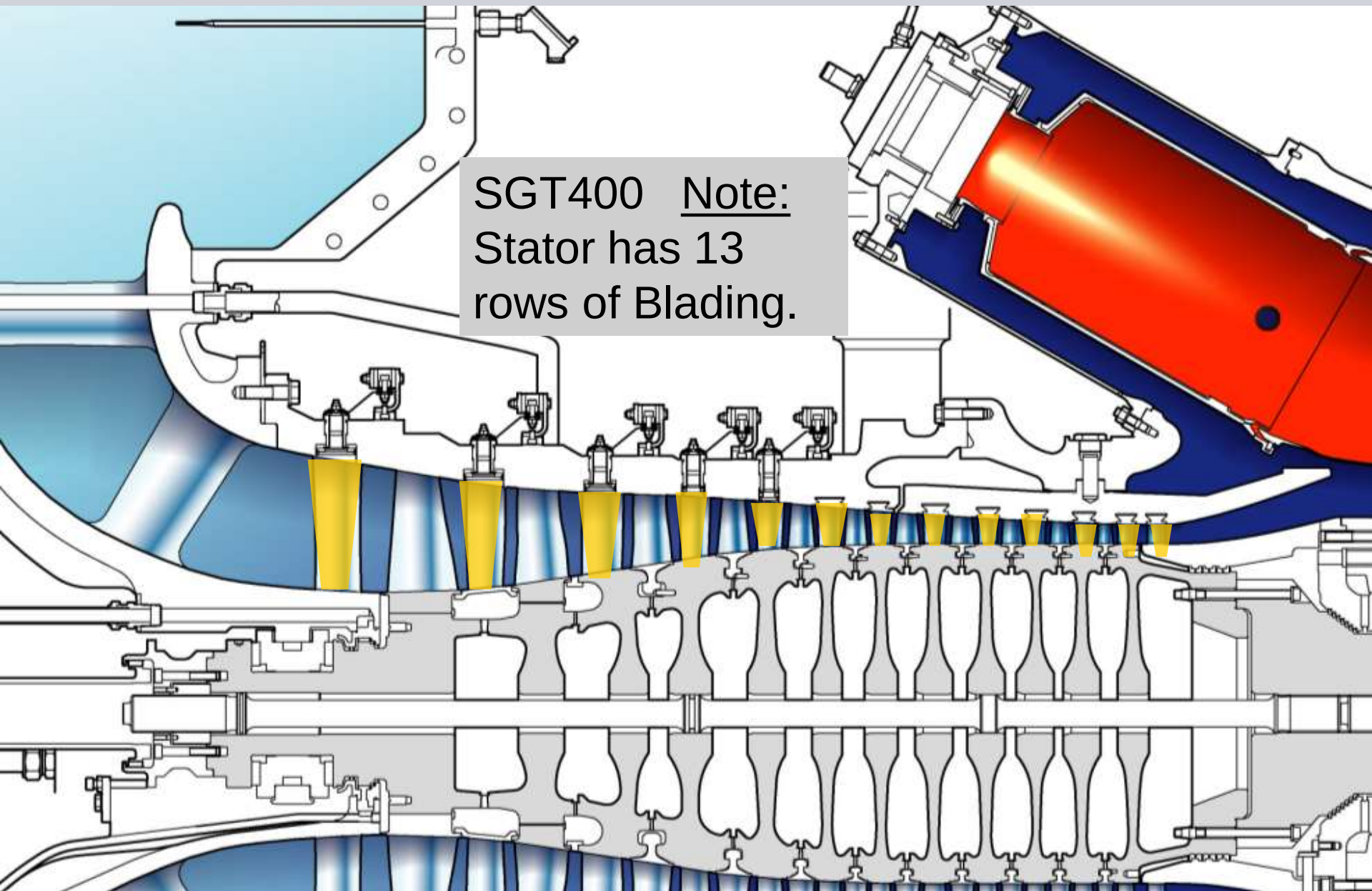
The IGV &
VGV stages 1 to 4
can be clearly seen.



Compressor unision rings and VGV levers

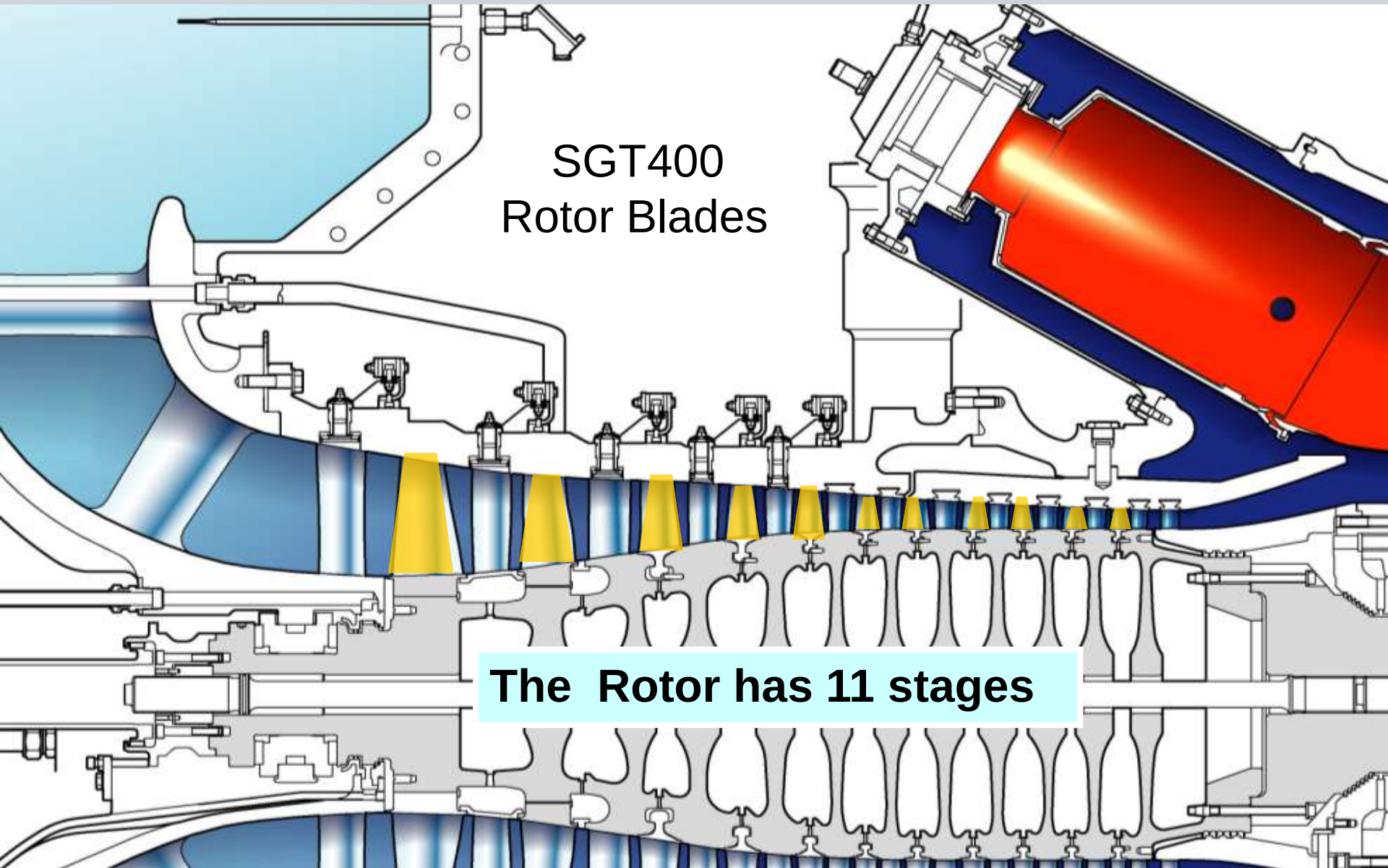


Sectional view of SGT400 compressor area.



SGT 400 Compressor Section

Sectional view of SGT400 compressor area.



SGT 400 Compressor Section

Assembly of
SGT100 Top Half
LP Compressor
Stator casing.

IGV

VGW 1, 2 & 3

Stator Blades
stages 4 & 5.

**On the SGT100
rows 7 to 12 are
attached to a
separate casing
segment.**



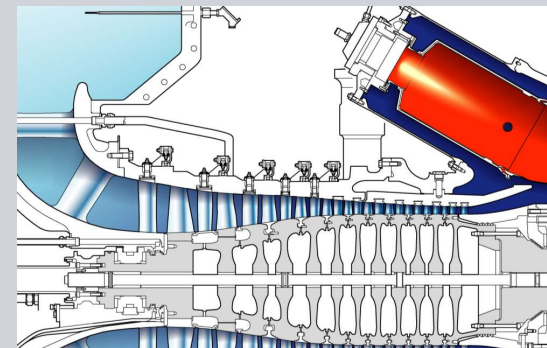
Exit end of SGT400 H P compressor stator.



Compressor Rotor & Stator



Assembly clearance is extremely tight therefore great care must be taken when installing the Compressor Rotor assembly into the Stator.



What is stall?

A Stall is the aero dynamic breakdown of the airflow within the Compressor section of the Gas Turbine.

Forward air flow is disrupted and becomes unstable. The volume of air entering the inlet stages of the Compressor far exceeds the amount leaving the Compressor exit.

The result of this may be a violent reversal of air flow within the Compressor itself.

This reversal of air flow is called a **Surge**.

Stall and Surge conditions.

What is a Surge.

A surge is the result of an extreme Stall condition.

As the Airflow breaks down over the diminishing stages of the Compressor the airflow to the Combustors is reduced.

The fuel to air ratio rapidly increases as does the combustor pressure.

The combustor pressure overcomes the failing P2 pressure and rapid air oscillation develops within the compressor. This condition is known as a surge.

Compressor Surge continued

What is Surging.

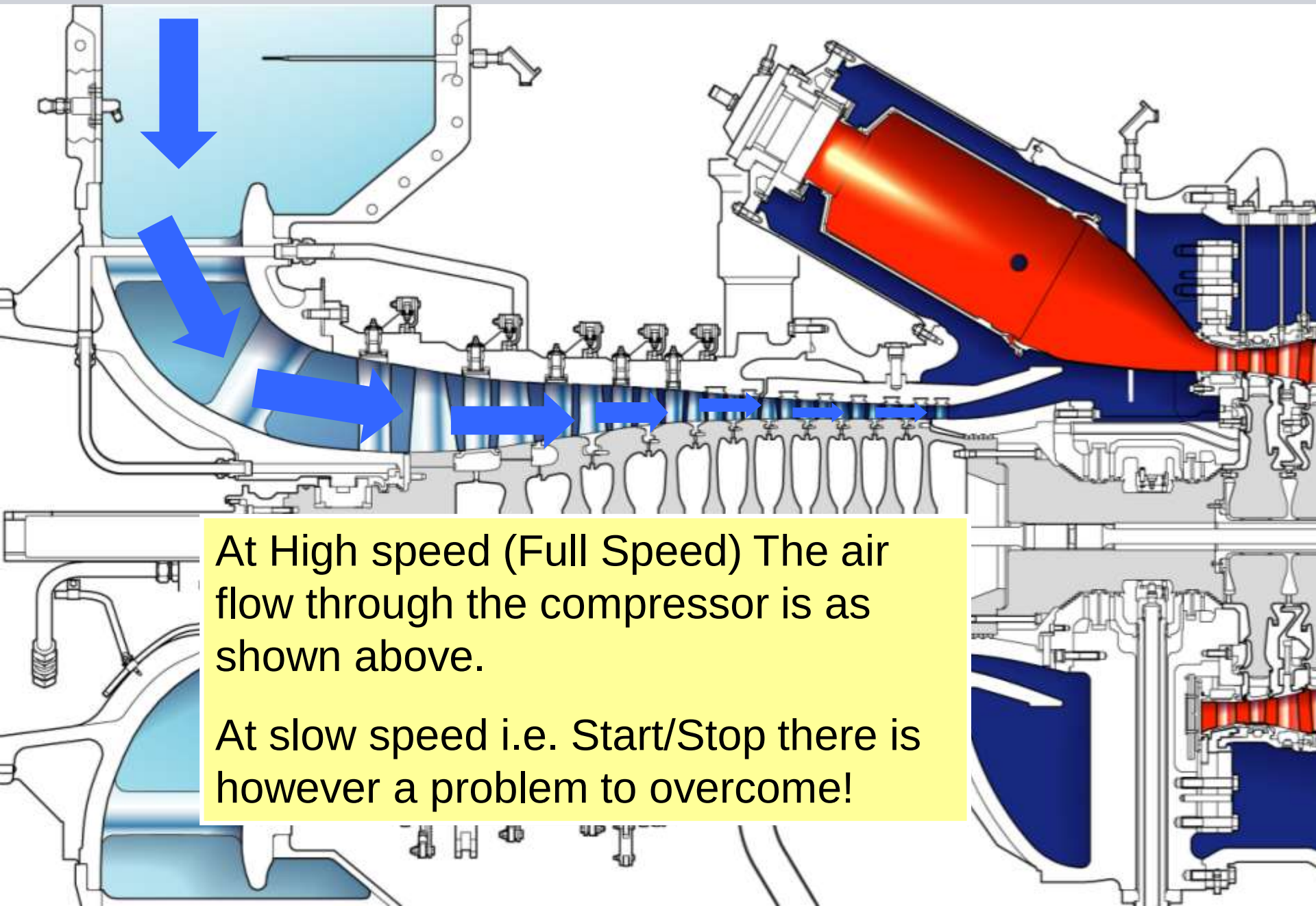
The air oscillation changes very rapidly between forward and reverse air flow.

As the forward air pressure depletes this is overcome by the higher combustion pressure.

As the higher combustion pressure diminishes this again is overcome by the forward compressor pressure and so rapid oscillation commences

This oscillation is also accompanied by loud repetitive bangs emanating from within the inlet ductwork

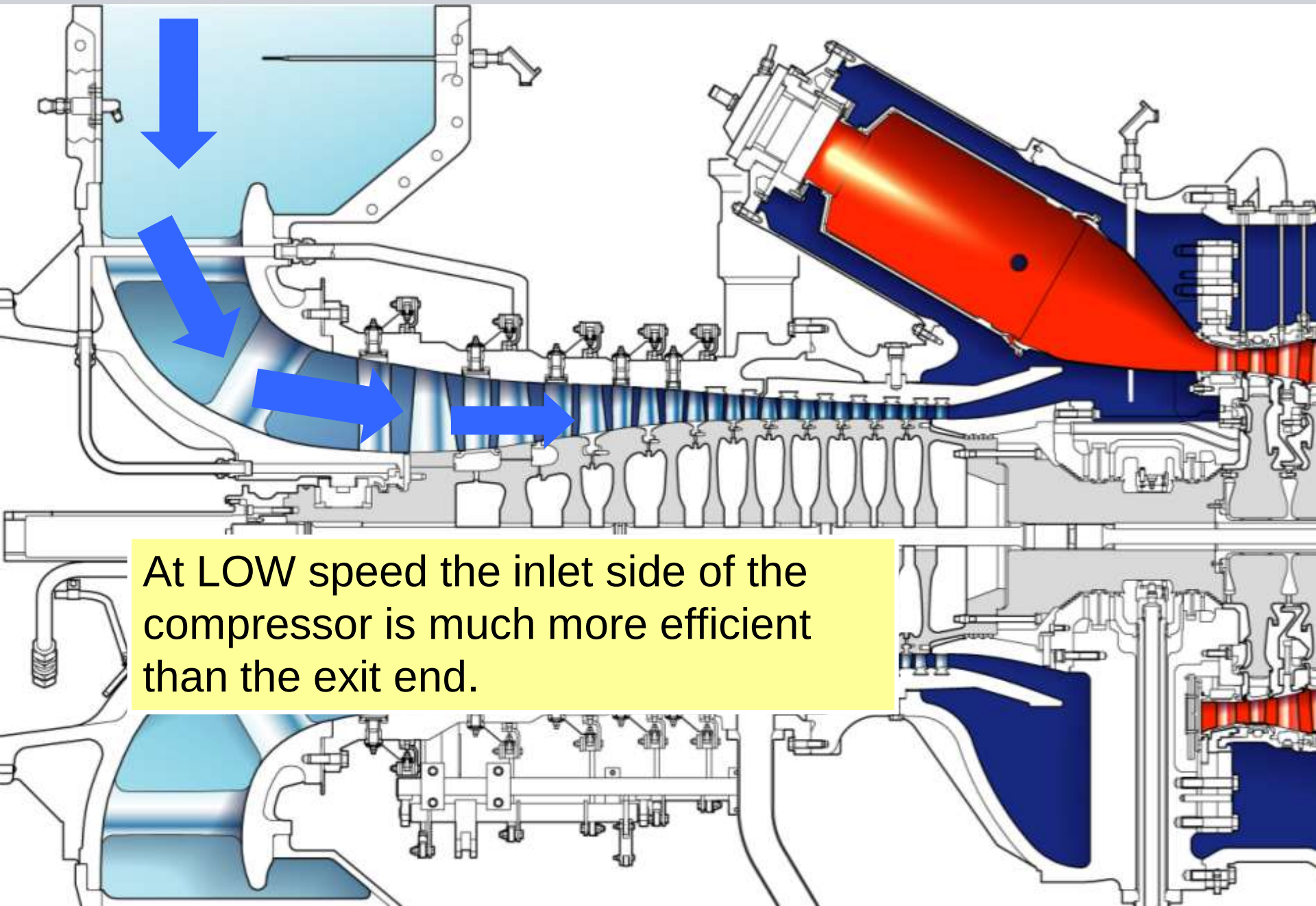
The need for IGV, VGV & Inter-stage Bleed Valve.



At High speed (Full Speed) The air flow through the compressor is as shown above.

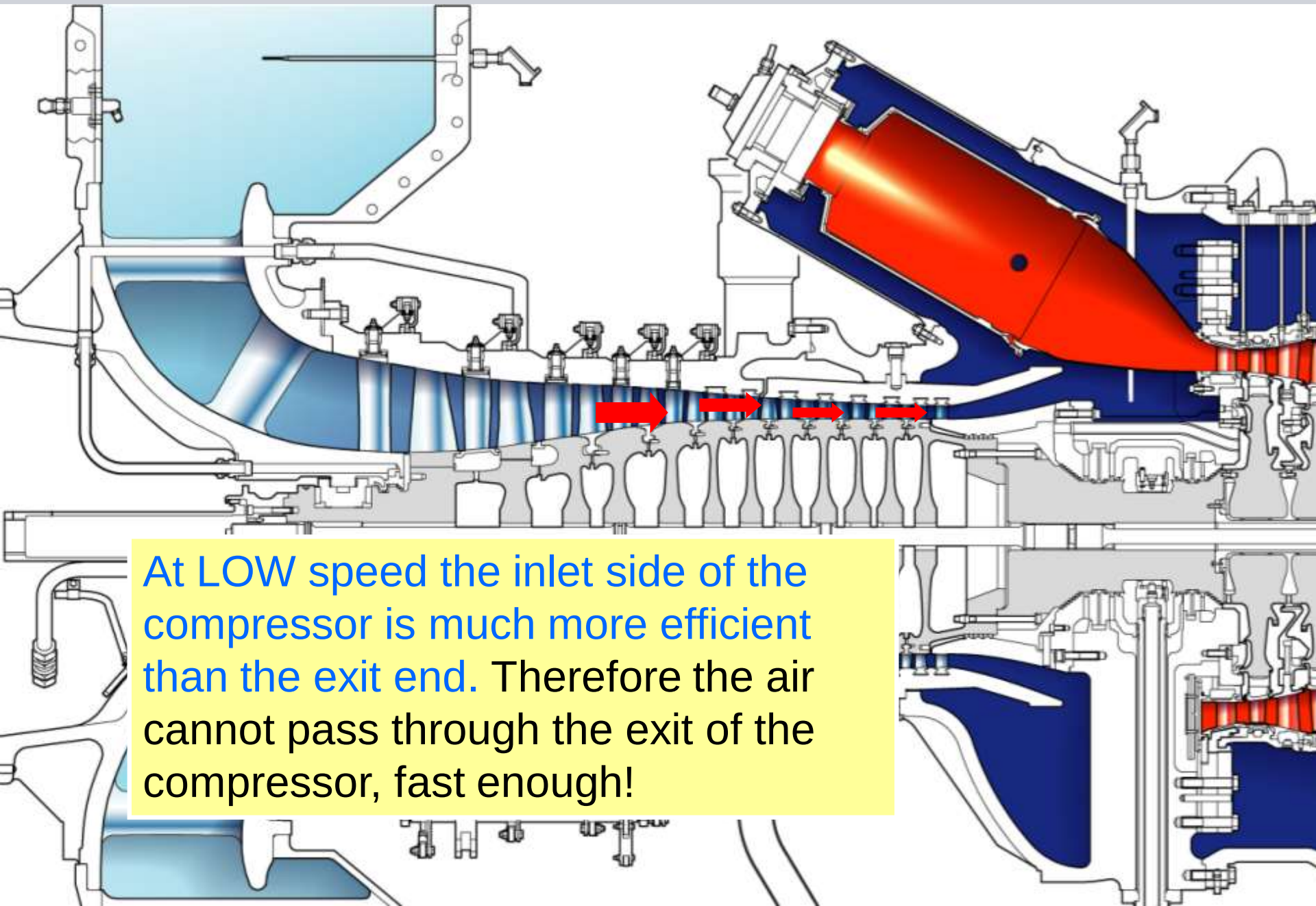
At slow speed i.e. Start/Stop there is however a problem to overcome!

The need for IGV, VGV & Inter-stage Bleed Valve.



At LOW speed the inlet side of the compressor is much more efficient than the exit end.

The need for IGV, VGV & Inter-stage Bleed Valve.

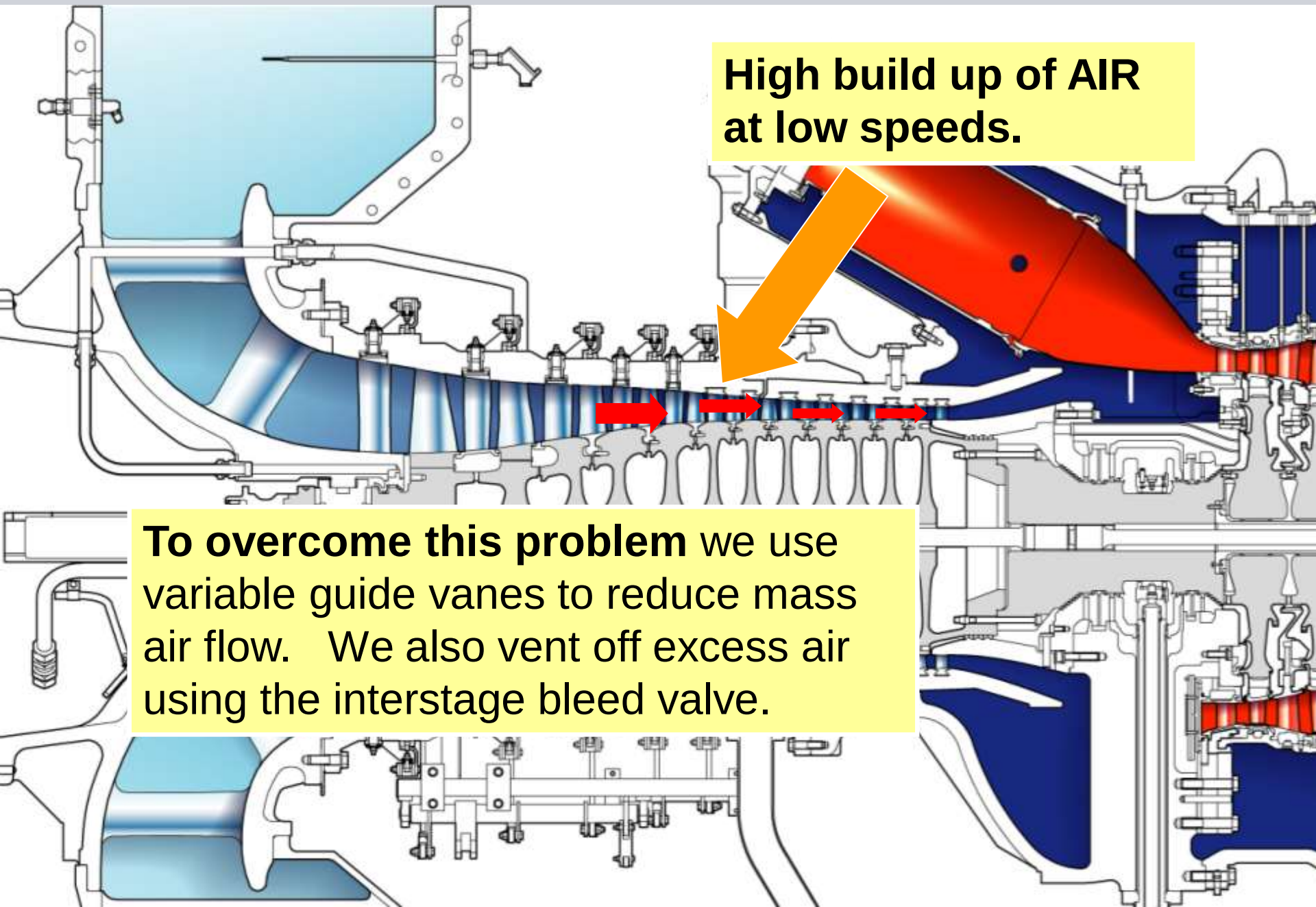


At LOW speed the inlet side of the compressor is much more efficient than the exit end. Therefore the air cannot pass through the exit of the compressor, fast enough!

The need for IGV, VGV & Inter-stage Bleed Valve.

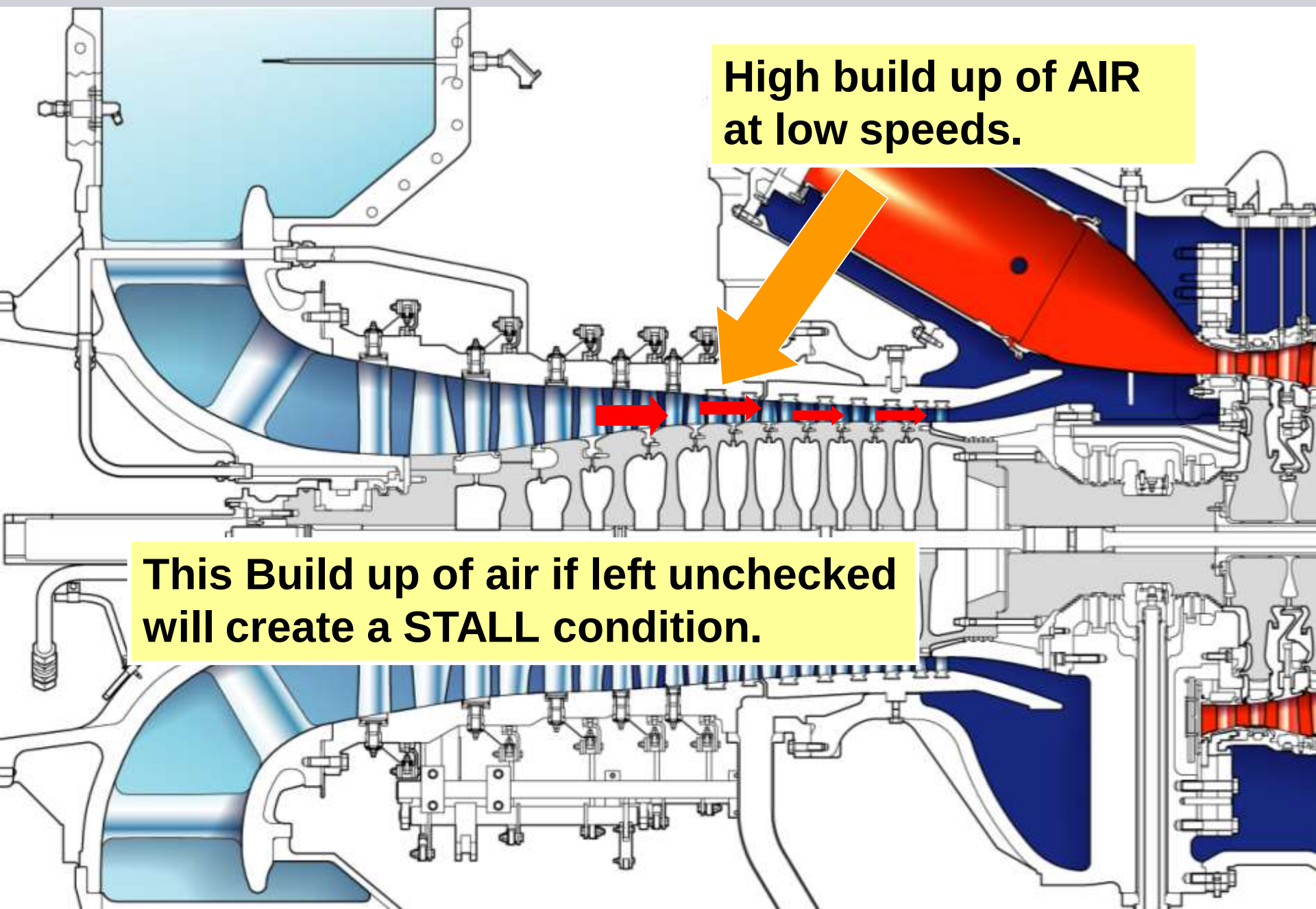
**High build up of AIR
at low speeds.**

**To overcome this problem we use
variable guide vanes to reduce mass
air flow. We also vent off excess air
using the interstage bleed valve.**



The need for IGV, VGV & Inter-stage Bleed Valve.

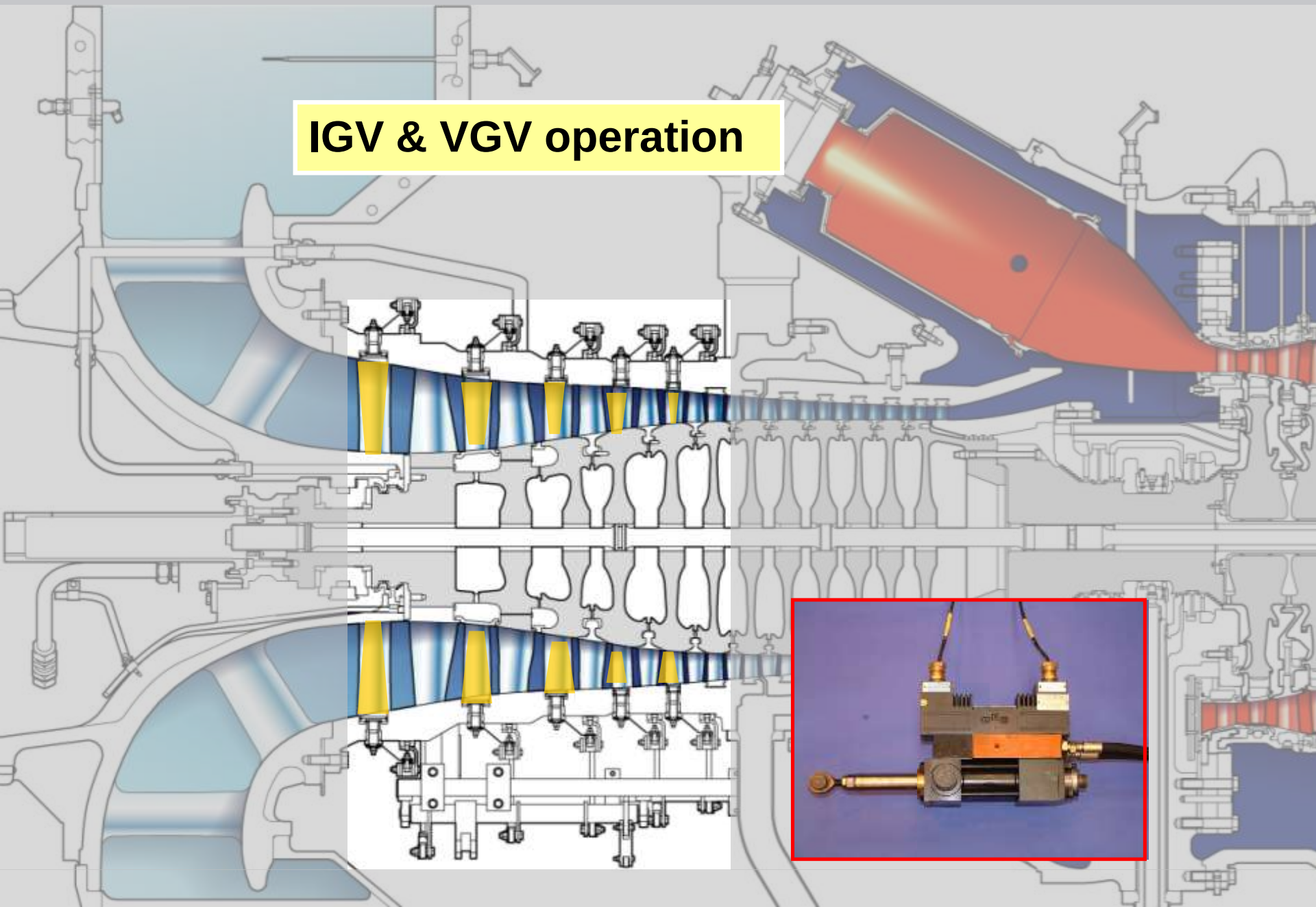
**High build up of AIR
at low speeds.**

A detailed cross-sectional diagram of a gas turbine engine. The diagram shows the compressor section on the left with multiple stages of compressor blades. The air flow is depicted with blue lines and arrows, showing it entering from the left and moving through the compressor stages. A large orange arrow points from the text 'High build up of AIR at low speeds.' to the air flow between the compressor stages. Below the main compressor section, there are several bleed valves, represented by small vertical structures. Red arrows point from these bleed valves towards the right, indicating the direction of air bleed. The engine casing is shown in white, and the internal components are in various shades of blue and grey. The overall layout shows the engine's internal structure and the path of the compressed air.

**This Build up of air if left unchecked
will create a STALL condition.**

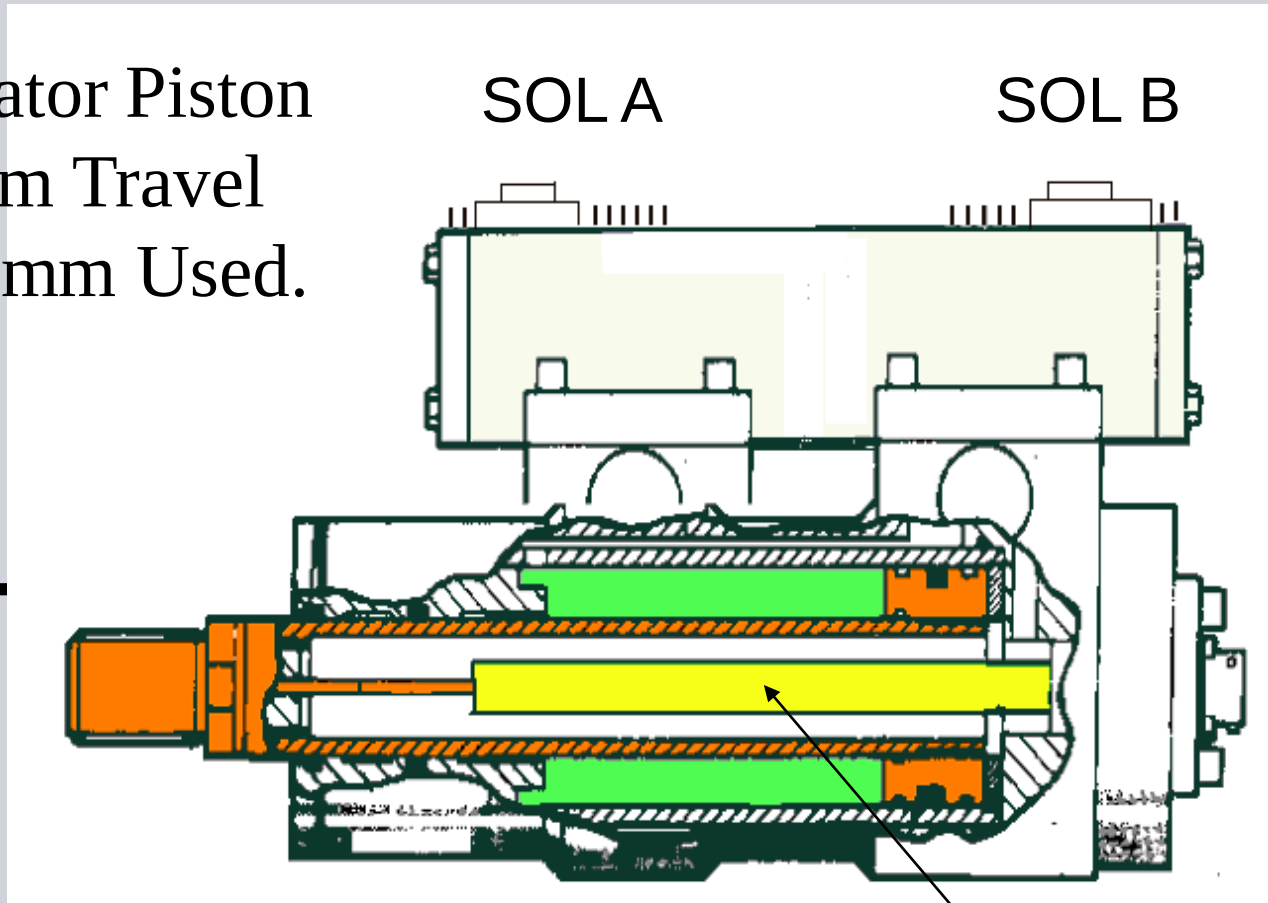
The need for IGV, VGV & Inter-stage Bleed Valve.

IGV & VGV operation



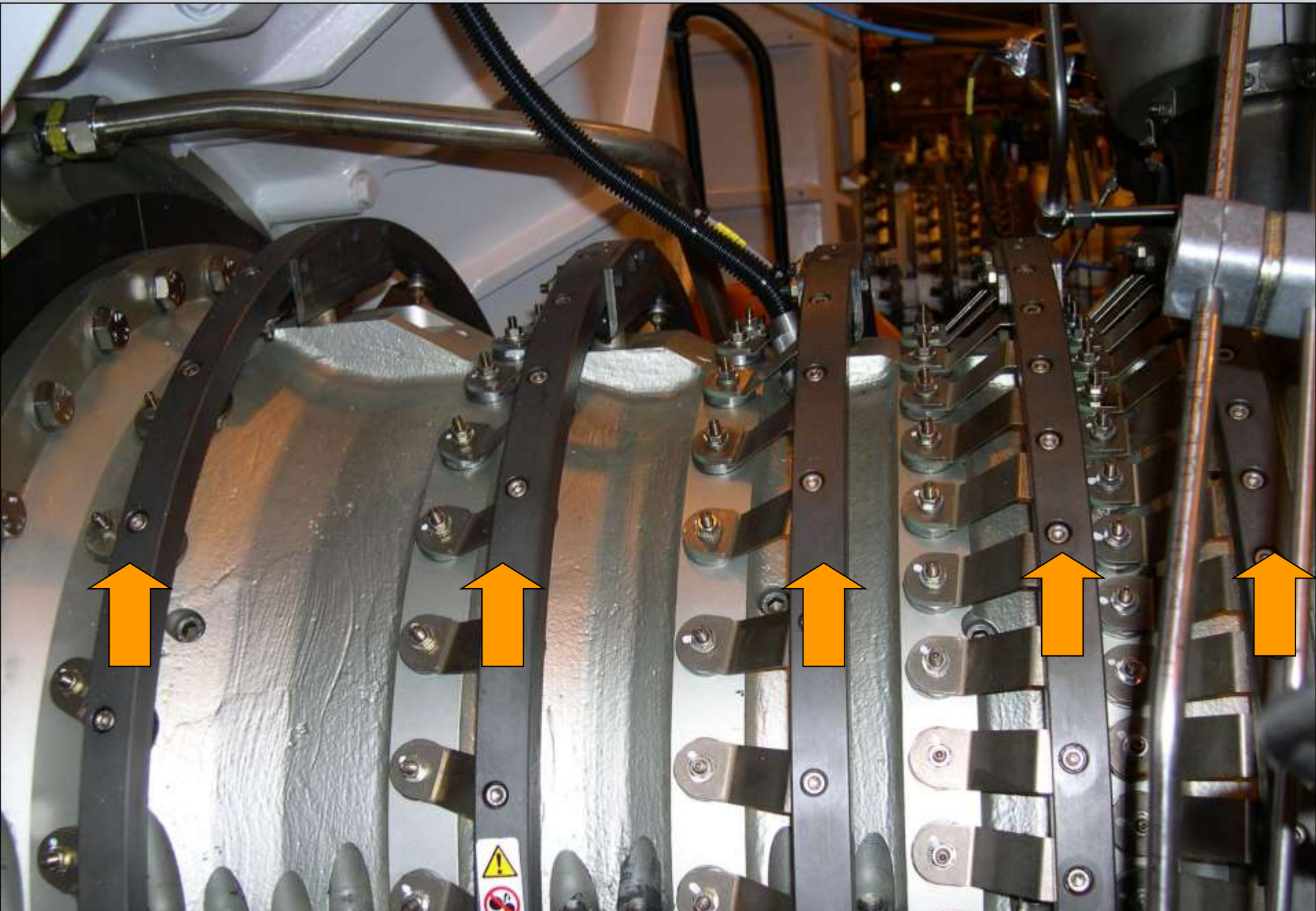
VGW Hydraulic actuator

Actuator Piston
52 mm Travel
0-48 mm Used.



4-20ma Feedback
Device

Top casing showing Unision rings for VGV operation



SGT 400 VGV'S ready for start.

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*** Also Engine shut down position.**

Variable
Inlet
Guide
Vane

1st Stage

2nd Stage

3rd Stage

4th Stage

+49

+26

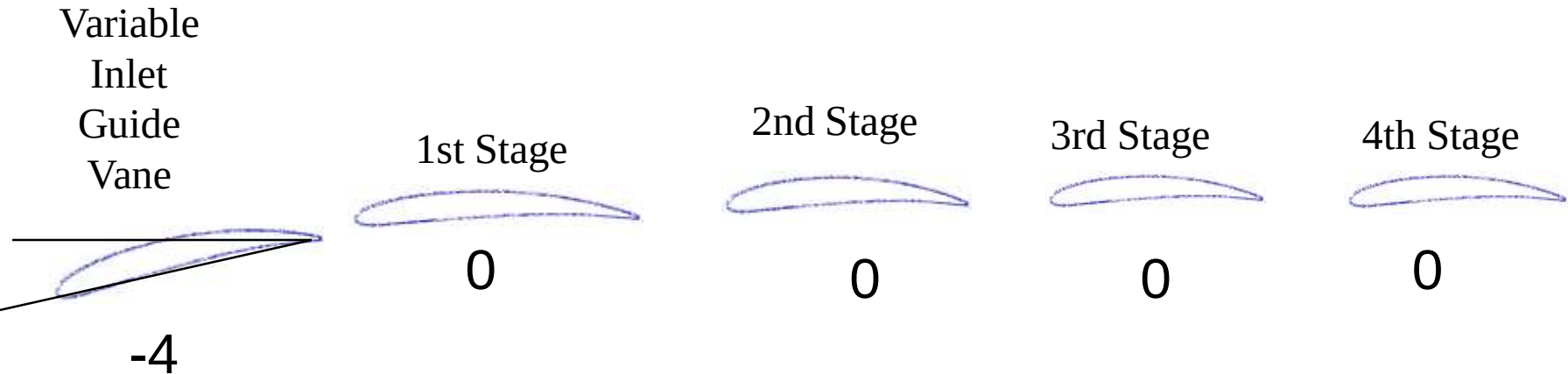
+19

+12

+5

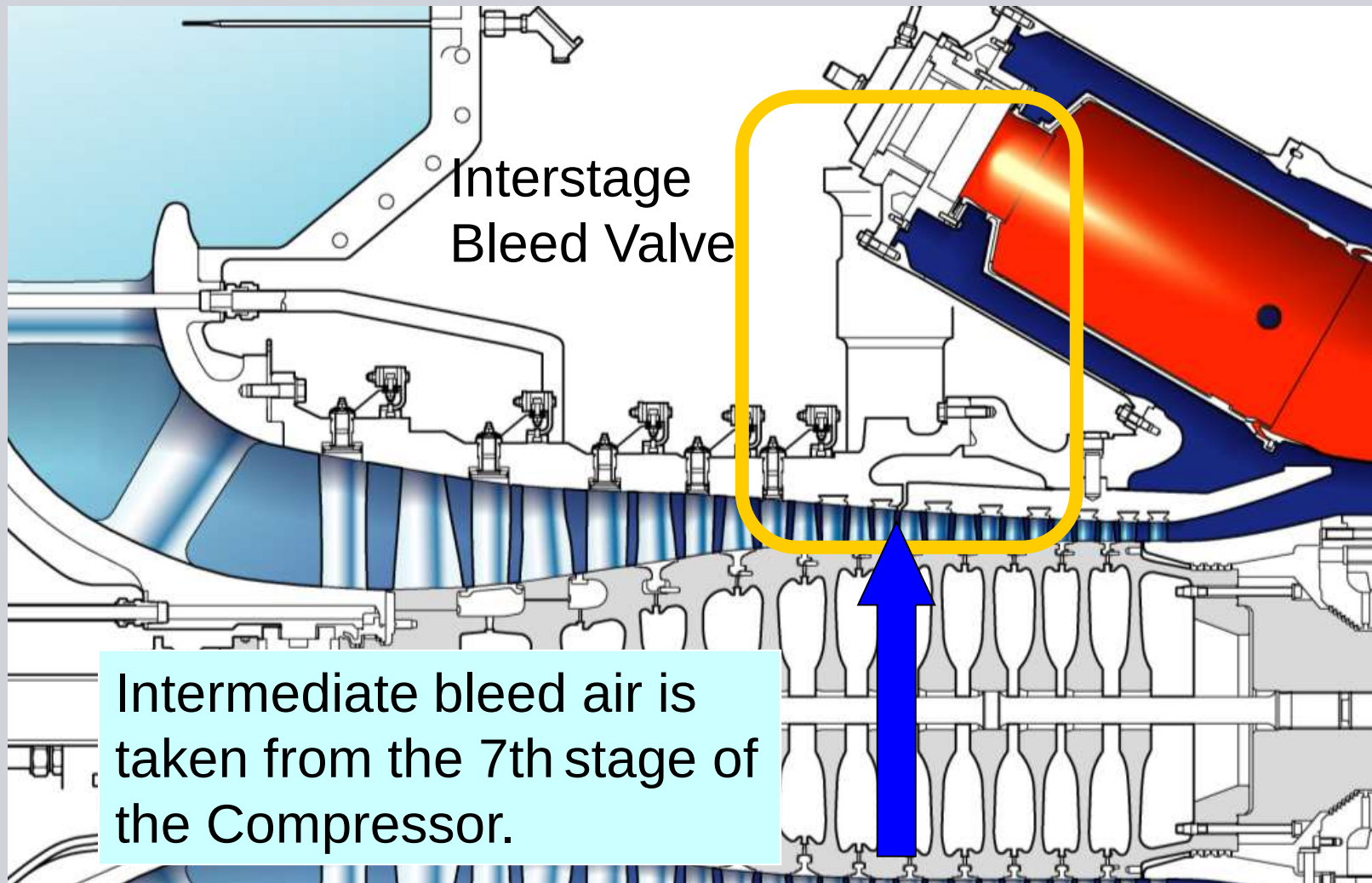
**ACTUATOR AT 0mm or 0%
START = EXTENDED**

RUNNING ABOVE 1.5 Mw OR ABOVE 10444 rpm



**ACTUATOR AT 48mm or 100%
RUN = RETRACTED**

SGT 400 Interstage Bleed Valve Arrangement



Gas Turbine components.

Interstage
Bleed Valve



SGT-400

SGT 300 and 400 Bleed Valve arrangement.

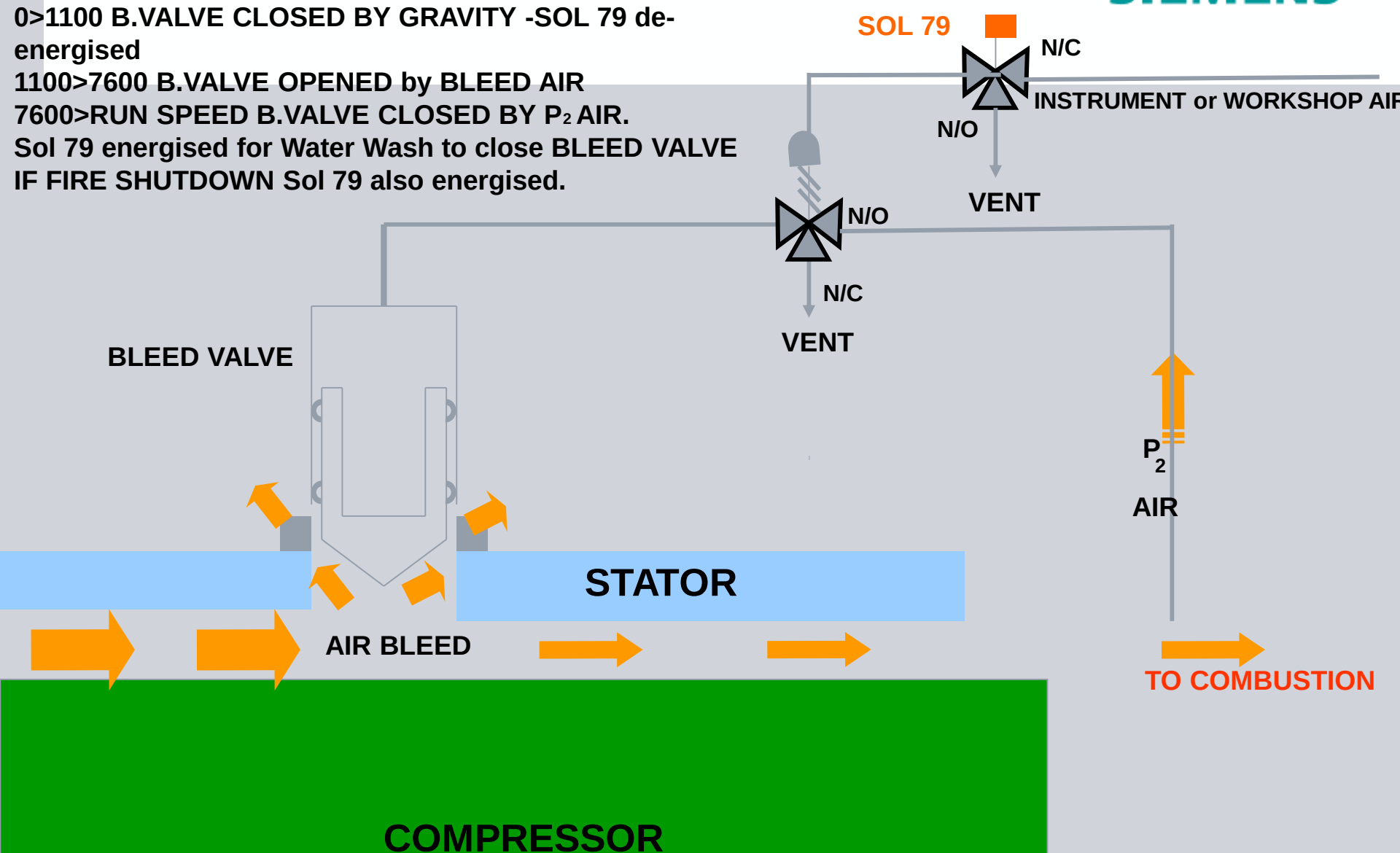
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0>1100 B.VALVE CLOSED BY GRAVITY -SOL 79 de-energised

1100>7600 B.VALVE OPENED by BLEED AIR

7600>RUN SPEED B.VALVE CLOSED BY P₂ AIR.

Sol 79 energised for Water Wash to close BLEED VALVE
IF FIRE SHUTDOWN Sol 79 also energised.

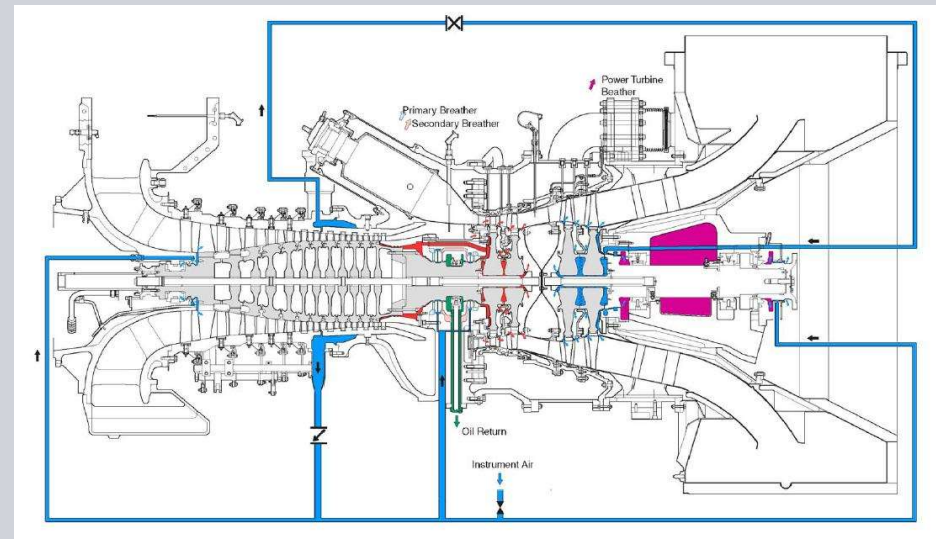


Cooling & Sealing Air.

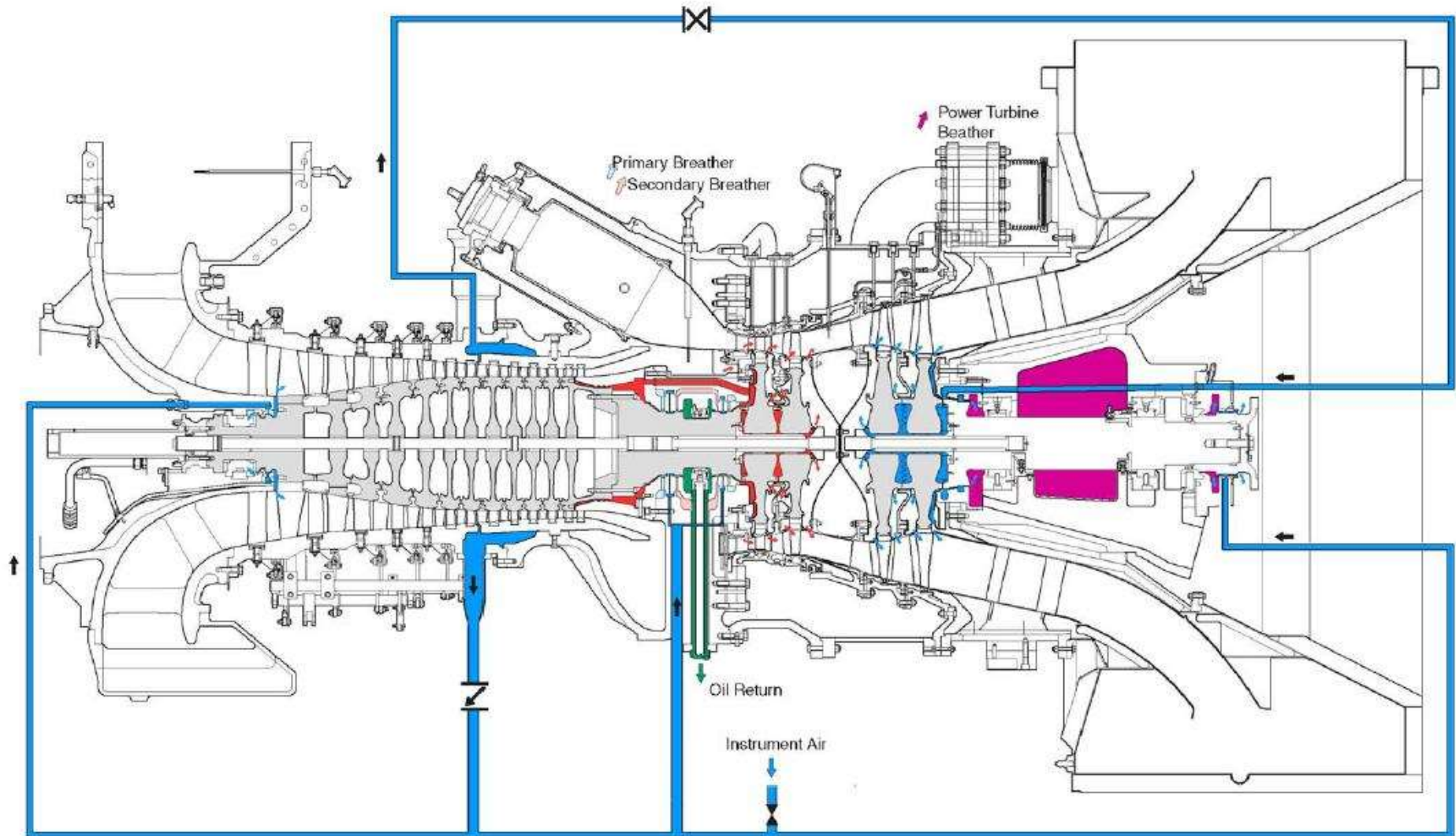
Cooling & Sealing Air.

Please take a look at the **Cooling & Sealing Air system** diagrams in your course folder.

These should be located at the front of the Drawings section.



Cooling & Sealing Air.



Cooling and Sealing Air.

Air is used contain the Lub Oil within the bearing areas and also to cool the hot components whilst the Turbine is in operation.

Medium Pressure Buffer Air:- This comes from the seventh stage of the compressor and is distributed to the Bearings via configured pipework.

It is used to seal the oil within the No1 Bearing.

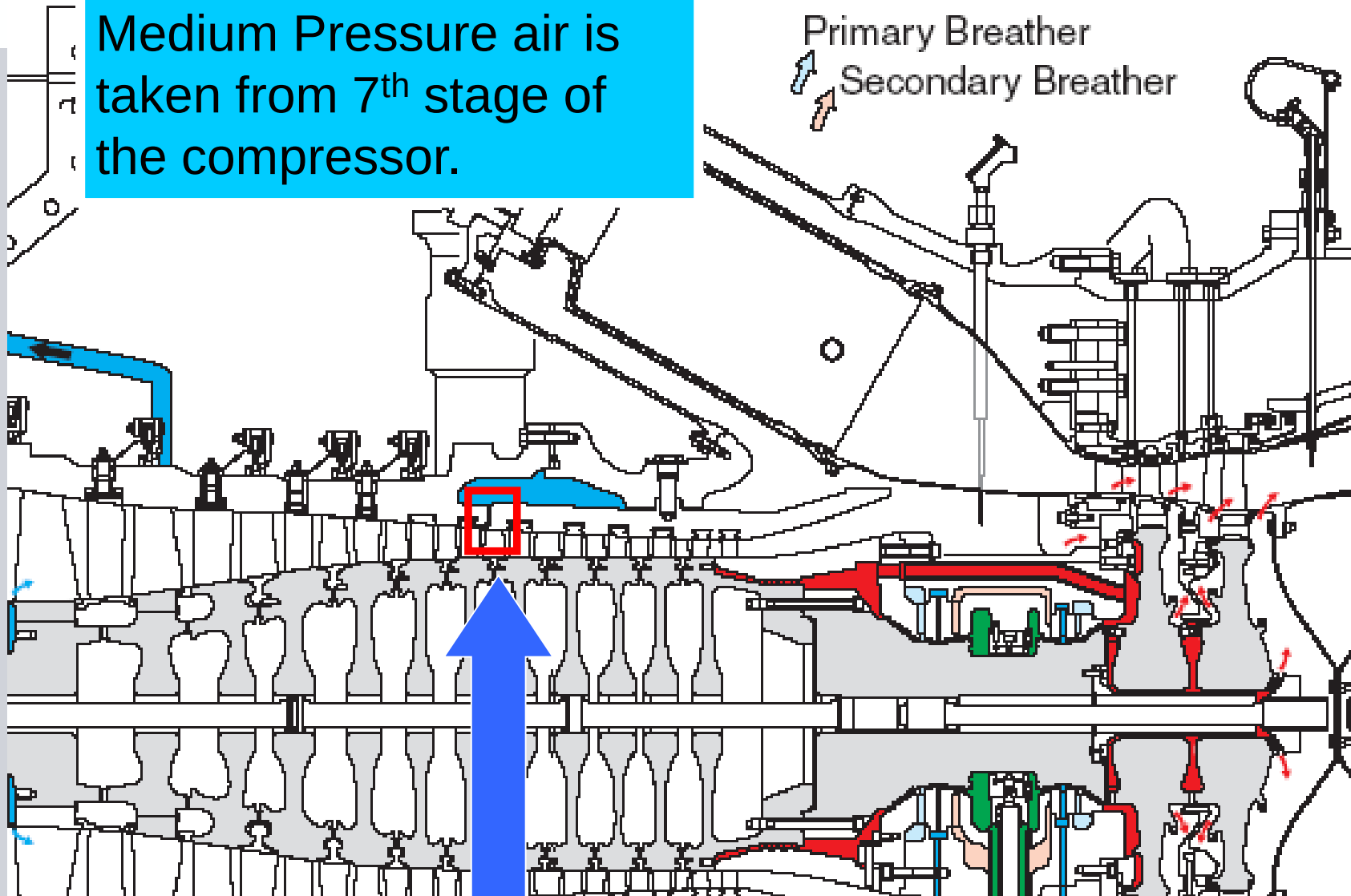
It also serves as a buffer to maintain the lubricant inside the No2 CT Hot end Bearing.

This air also seals the PT Bearings and cools the PT Discs.

Cooling & Sealing Air.

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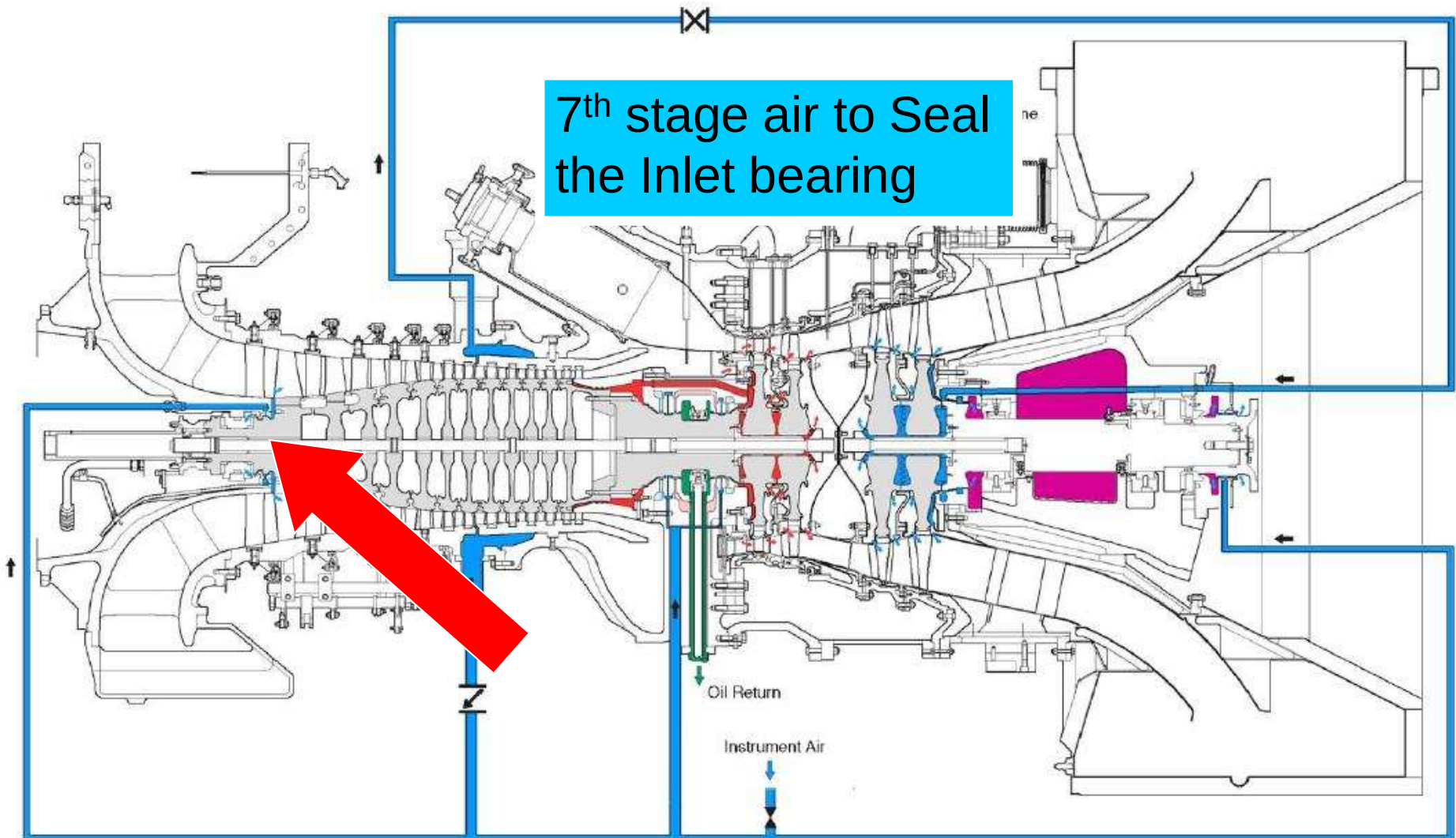
Medium Pressure air is taken from 7th stage of the compressor.



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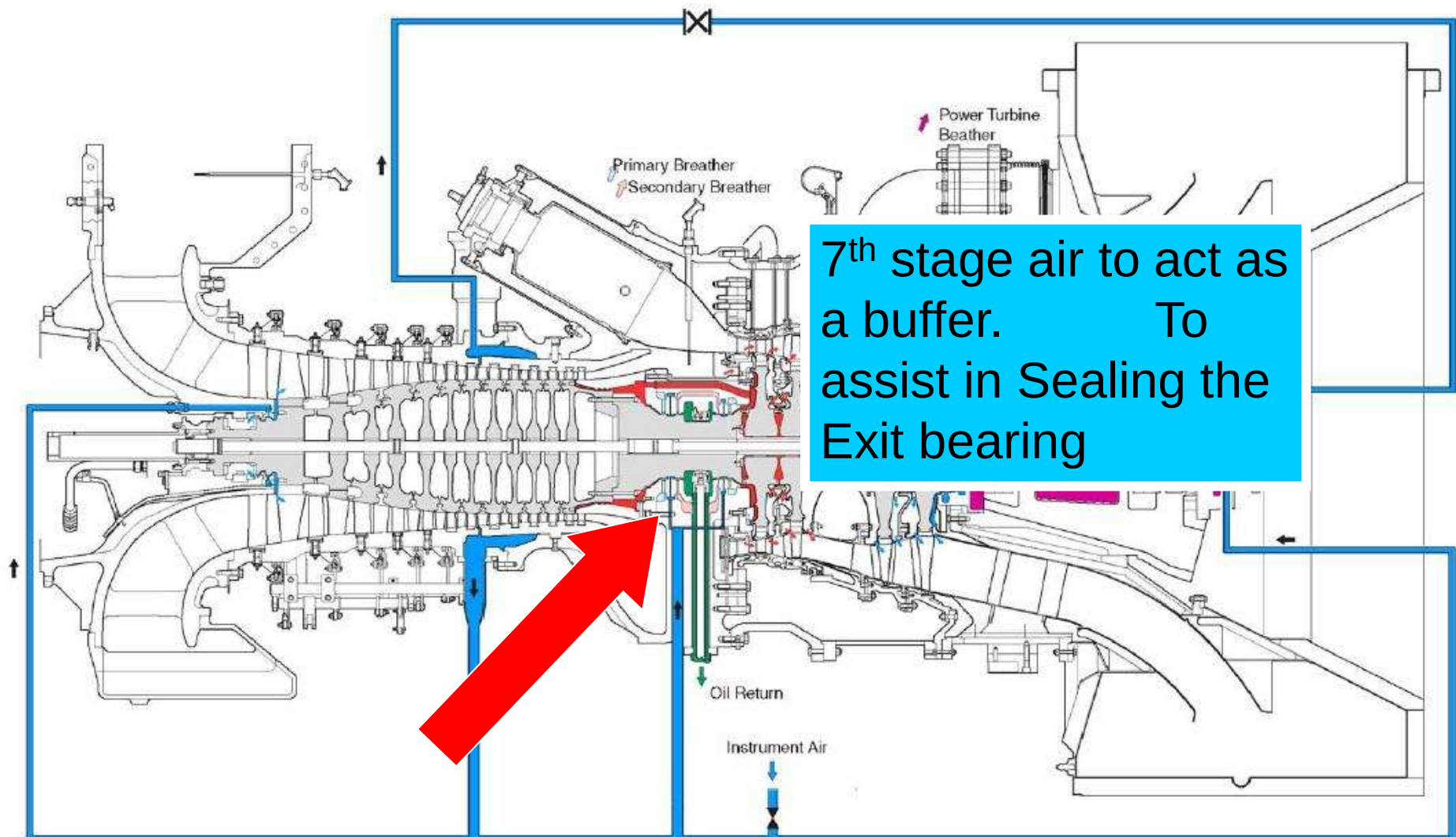
Cooling & Sealing Air.

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Cooling & Sealing Air.

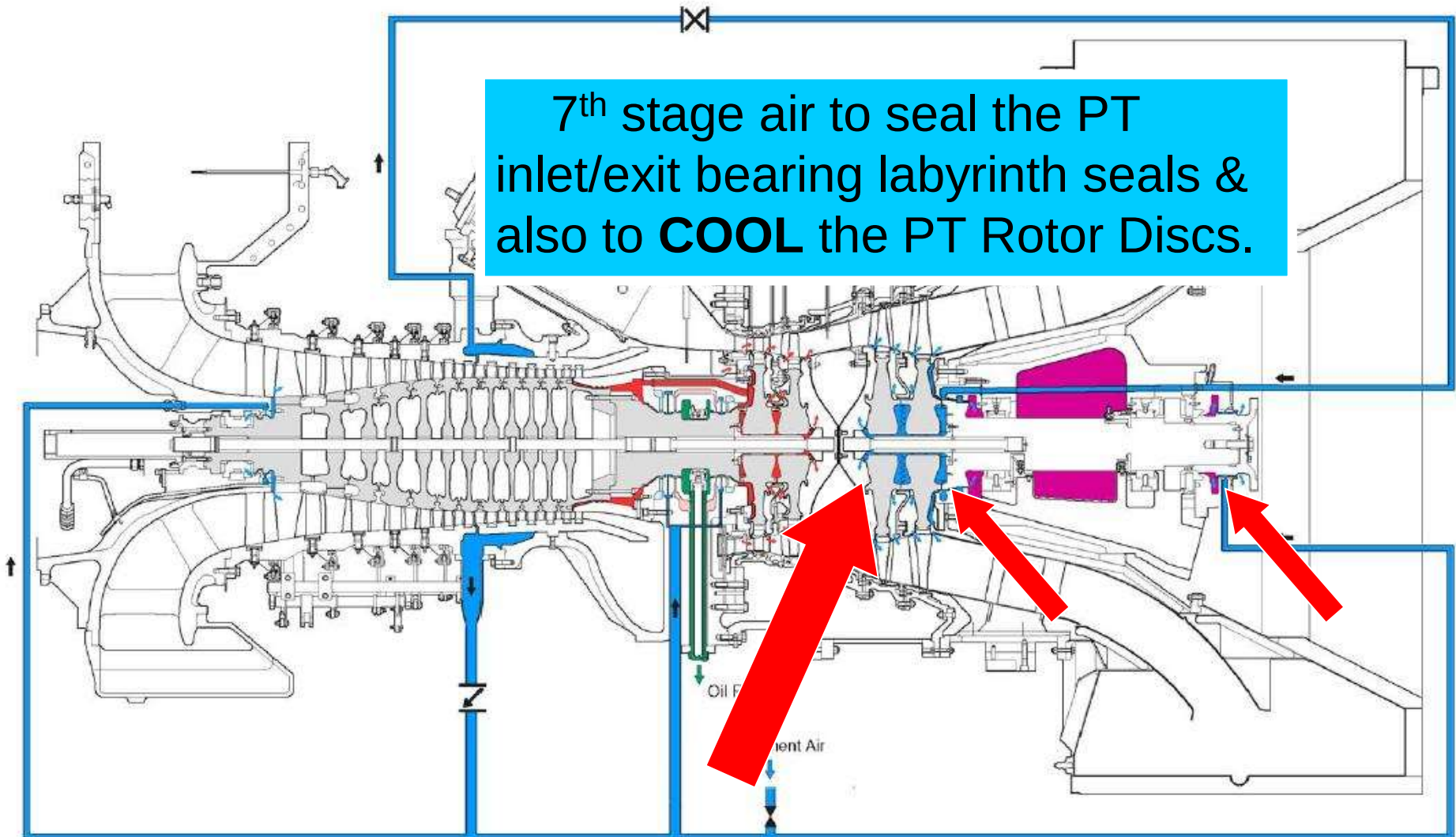
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Cooling & Sealing Air.

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7th stage air to seal the PT inlet/exit bearing labyrinth seals & also to **COOL** the PT Rotor Discs.



Cooling and Sealing Air.

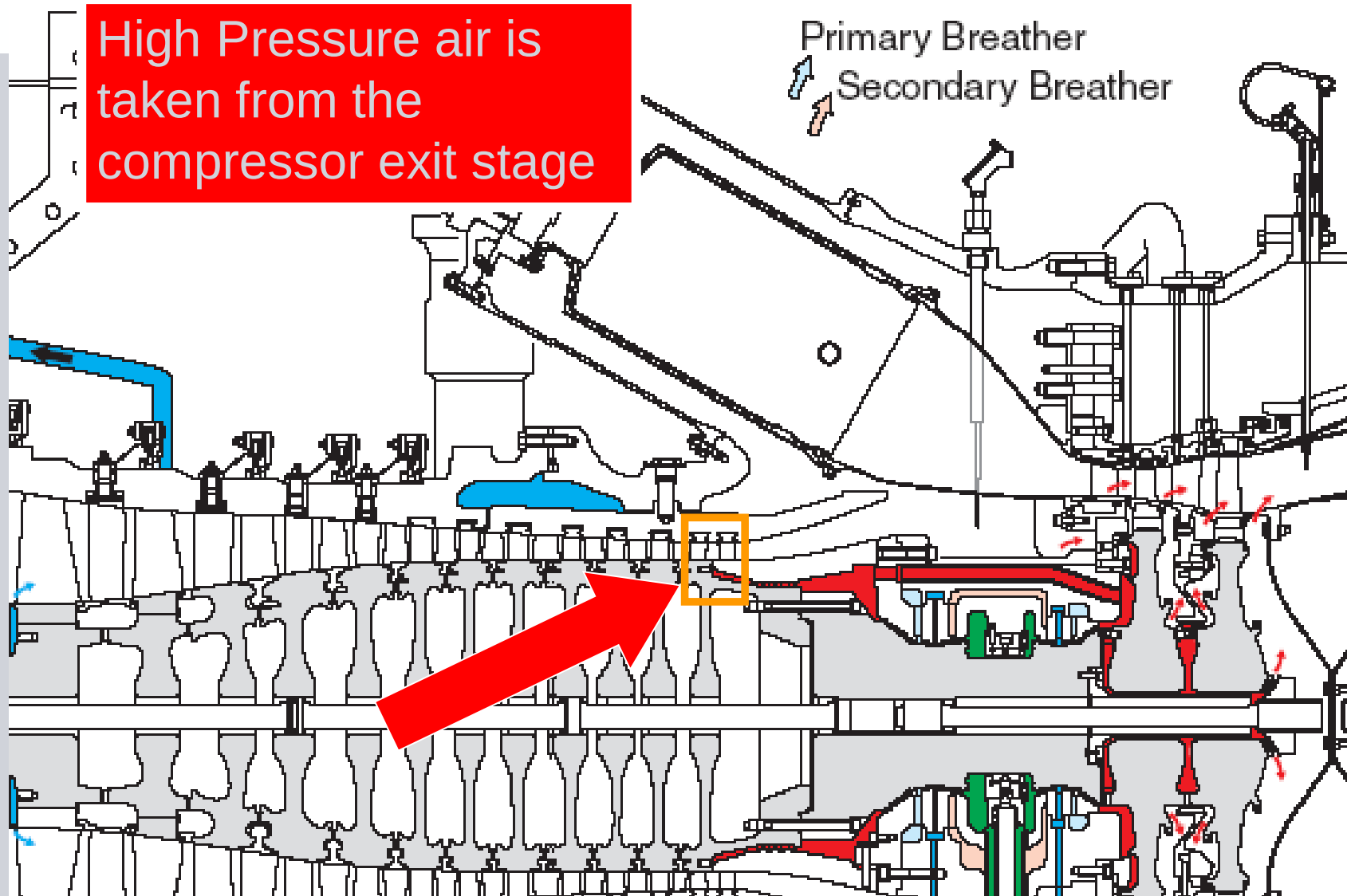
Air is used contain the Lub Oil within the bearing areas and also to cool the hot components whilst the Turbine is in operation.

Medium Pressure Buffer Air:- This comes from the seventh stage of the compressor and is distributed to the Bearings via configured pipework. It is used to seal the oil within the No1 Bearing. It also serves as a buffer to maintain the lubricant inside the No2 CT Hot end Bearing. This air also seals the PT Bearings and cools the PT Discs.

High Pressure Air:- Comes from the eleventh stage of the compressor and is used for sealing the CT Rotor and is also used for cooling the Turbine Discs.

Cooling & Sealing Air.

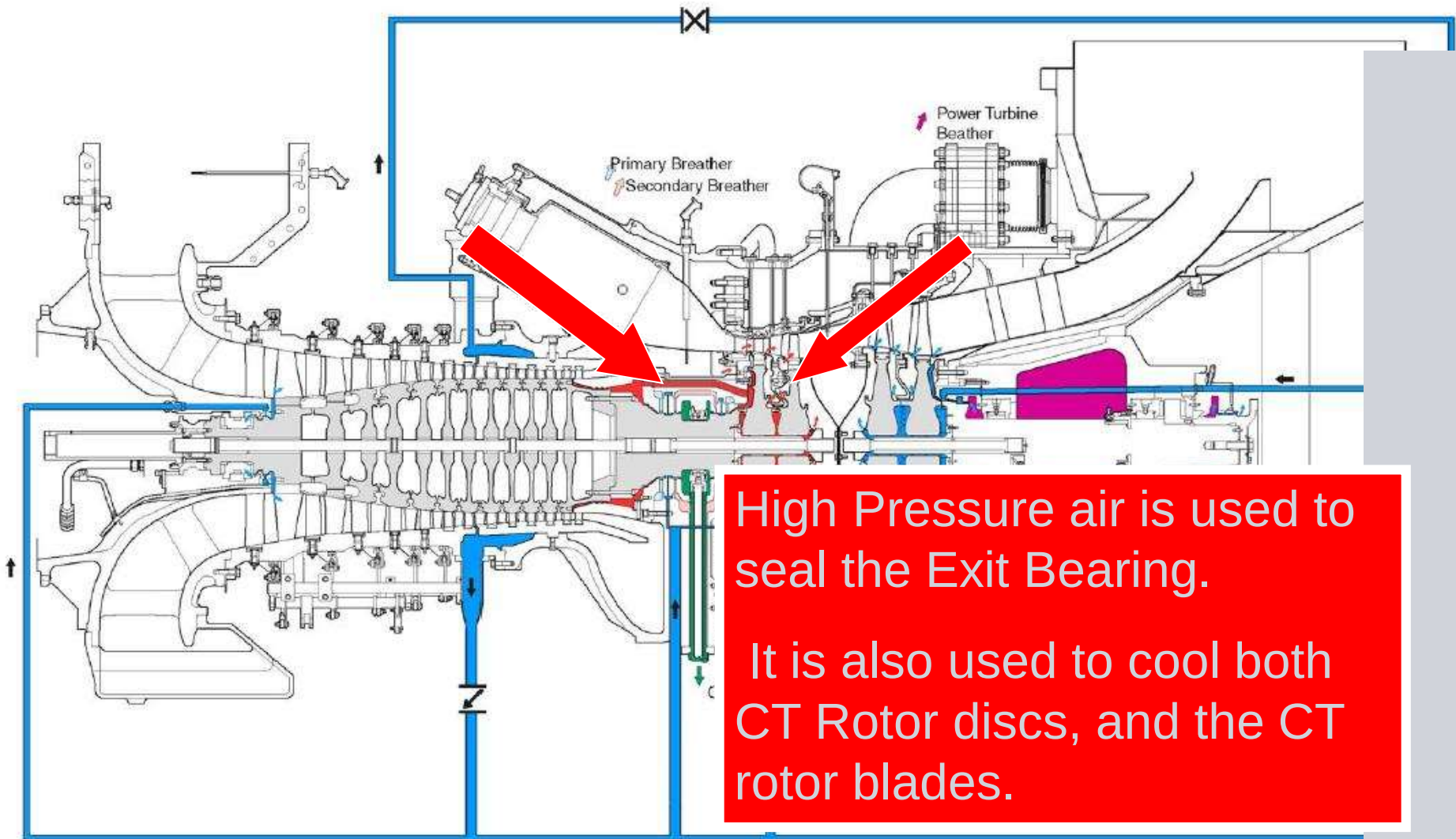
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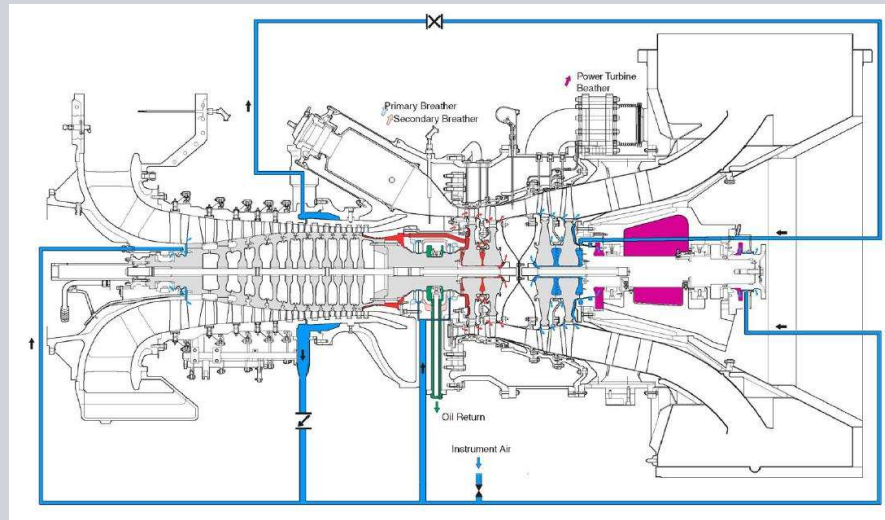
Cooling & Sealing Air.

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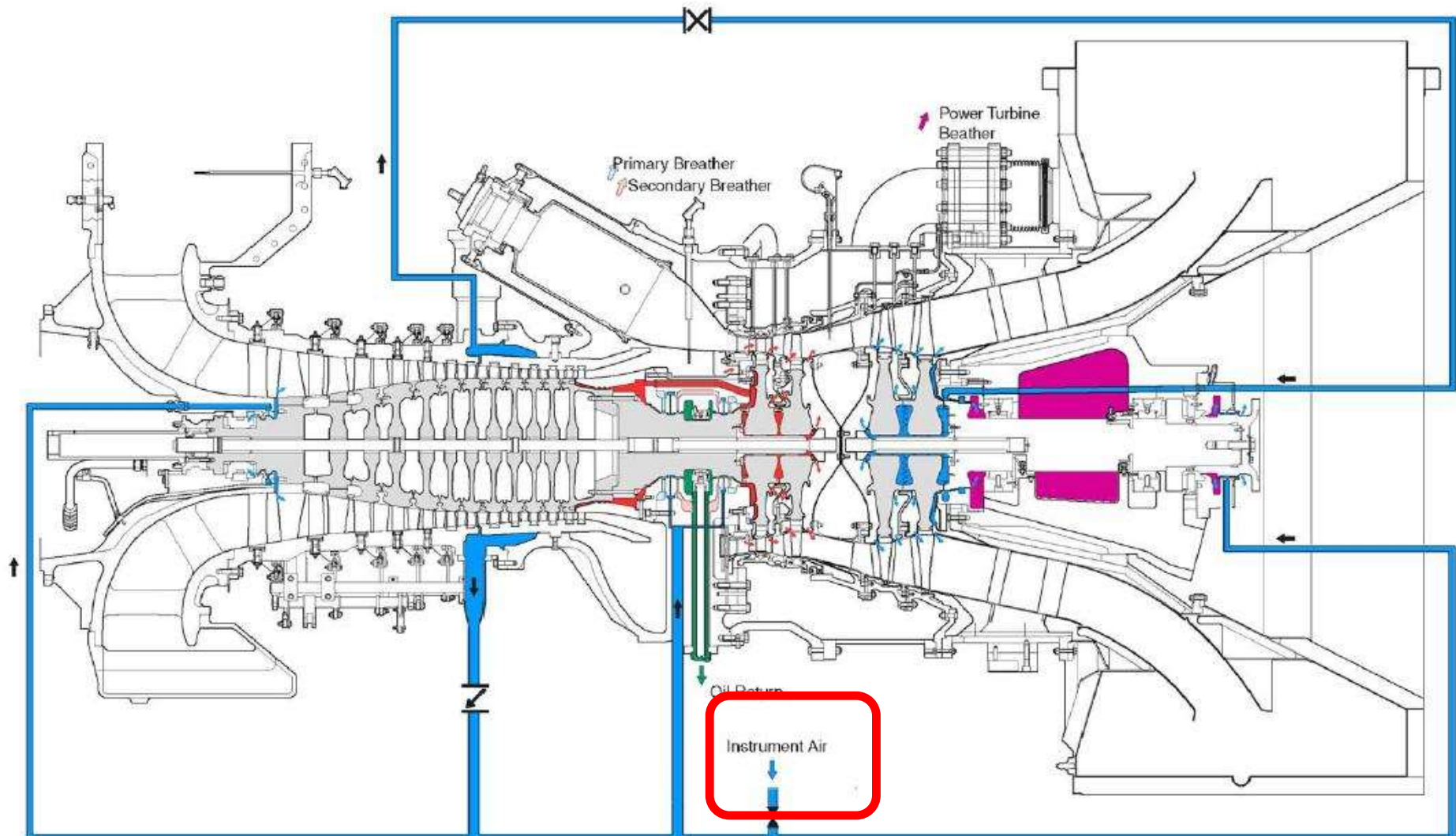
Cooling and Sealing Air.

Instrument/Workshop Air :- This is also provided through filters to an on-skid manifold. This serves as the medium pressure Buffer Air when the Turbine is stationary and during the Start and Stop sequences. i.e. When medium pressure Compressor Air is unavailable. (*highlighted next slide*)



Cooling & Sealing Air.

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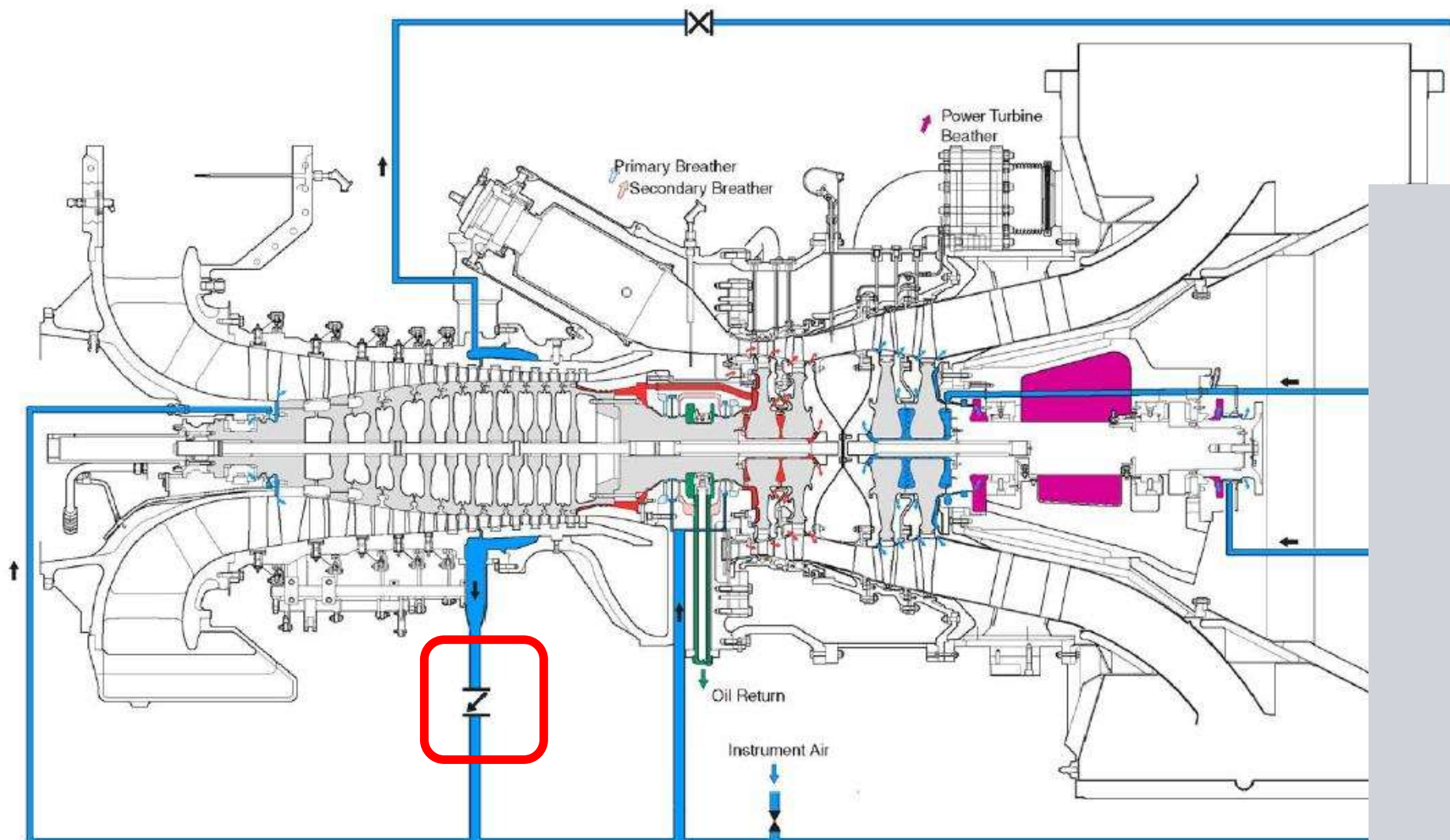


Cooling and Sealing Air.

Instrument/Workshop Air :- This is also provided through filters to an on-skid manifold. This serves as the medium pressure Buffer Air when the Turbine is stationary and during the Start and Stop sequences. i.e. When medium pressure Compressor Air is unavailable. Instrument Air is also used when the AC Pump is required and the Turbine is not running. A **non return valve** is fitted in the 7th stage discharge line to prevent air escaping into the Compressor when instrument air is being supplied.

Cooling & Sealing Air.

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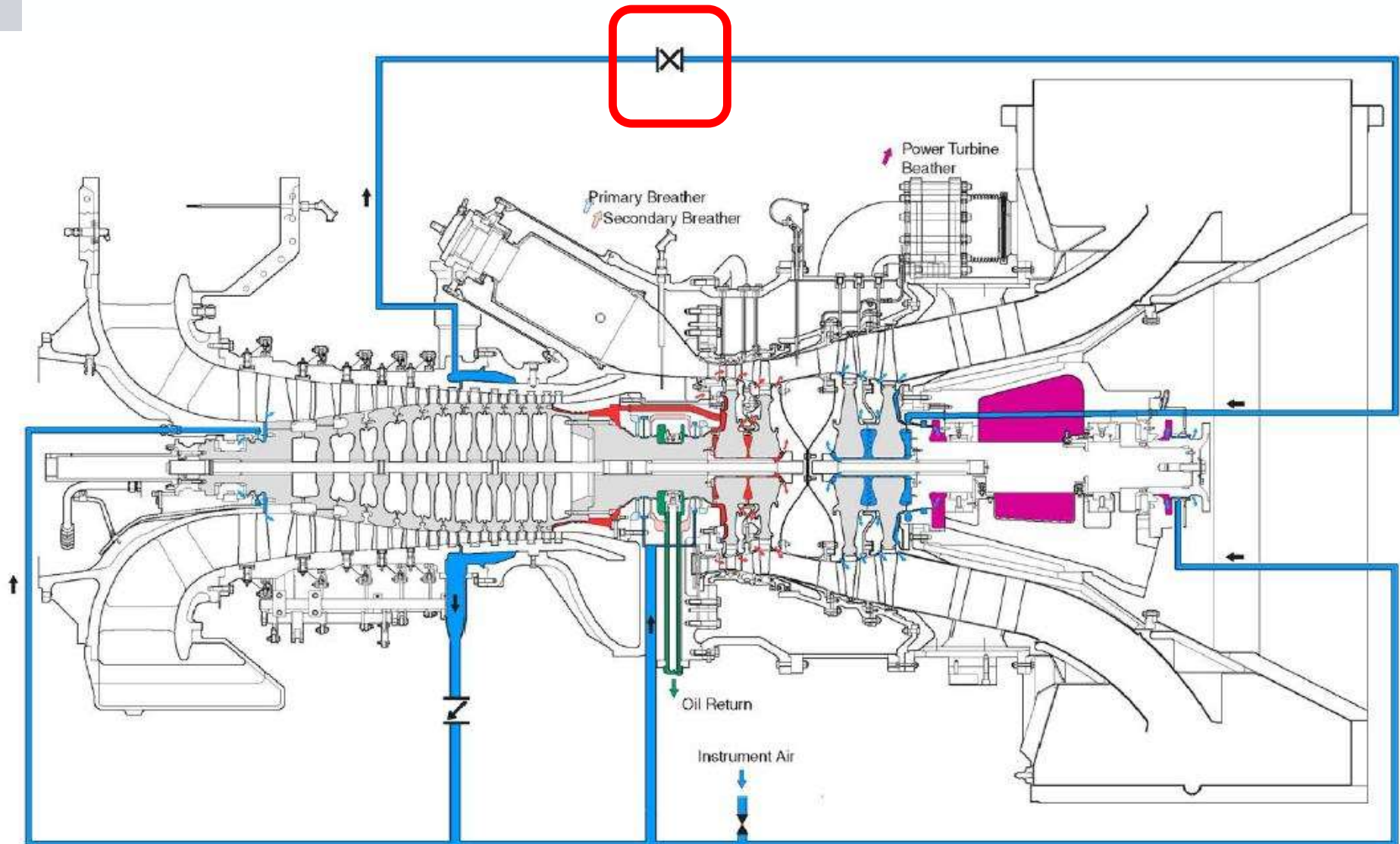
Cooling and Sealing Air.

Instrument/Workshop Air :-

**Water Wash – This will be covered later,
however the manual valve for water wash is
highlighted as follows:-**

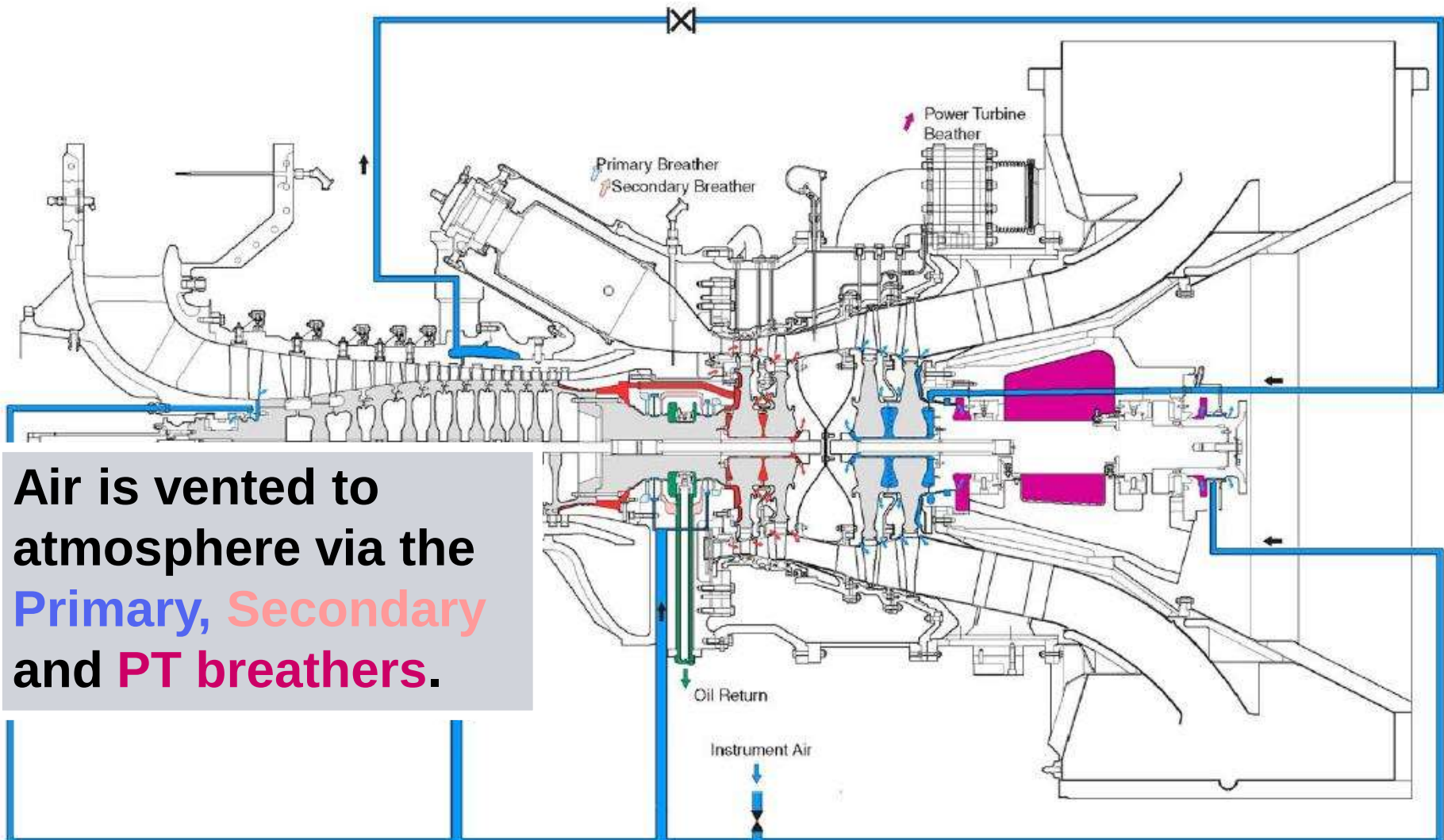
Cooling & Sealing Air.

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Cooling & Sealing Air.

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The Combustion System.

The Combustion system

There are two types of combustion system in use.

DLE

Non DLE

The DLE system will be looked at in detail later in this course, however in brief it has been designed to reduce emissions without the need for water injection.

Hence **Dry Low Emissions – DLE**.

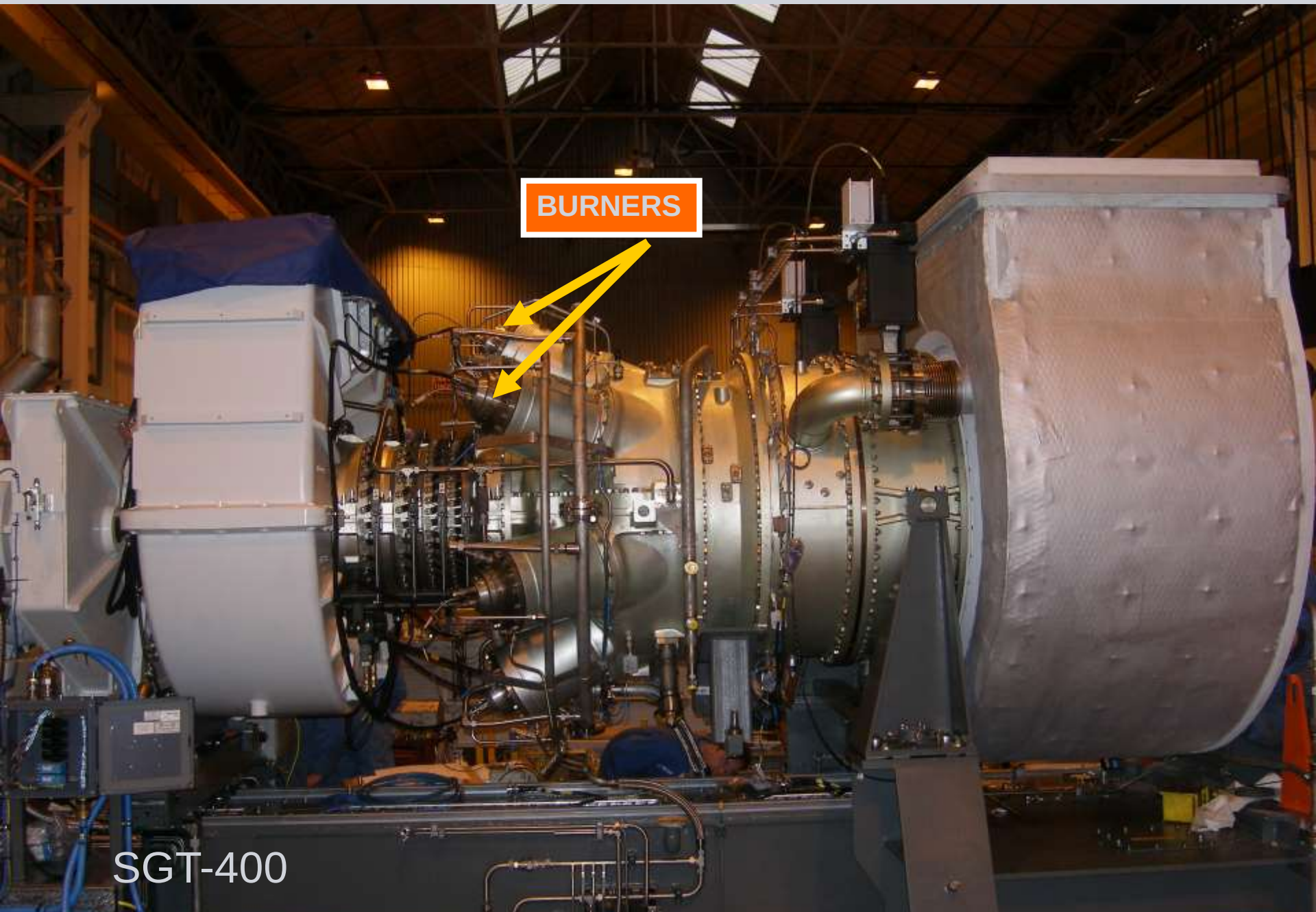


The older system, Non DLE is sometimes referred to as standard combustion. This can be somewhat misleading as we now fit DLE as standard!

NOTE: SGT400 is DLE ONLY



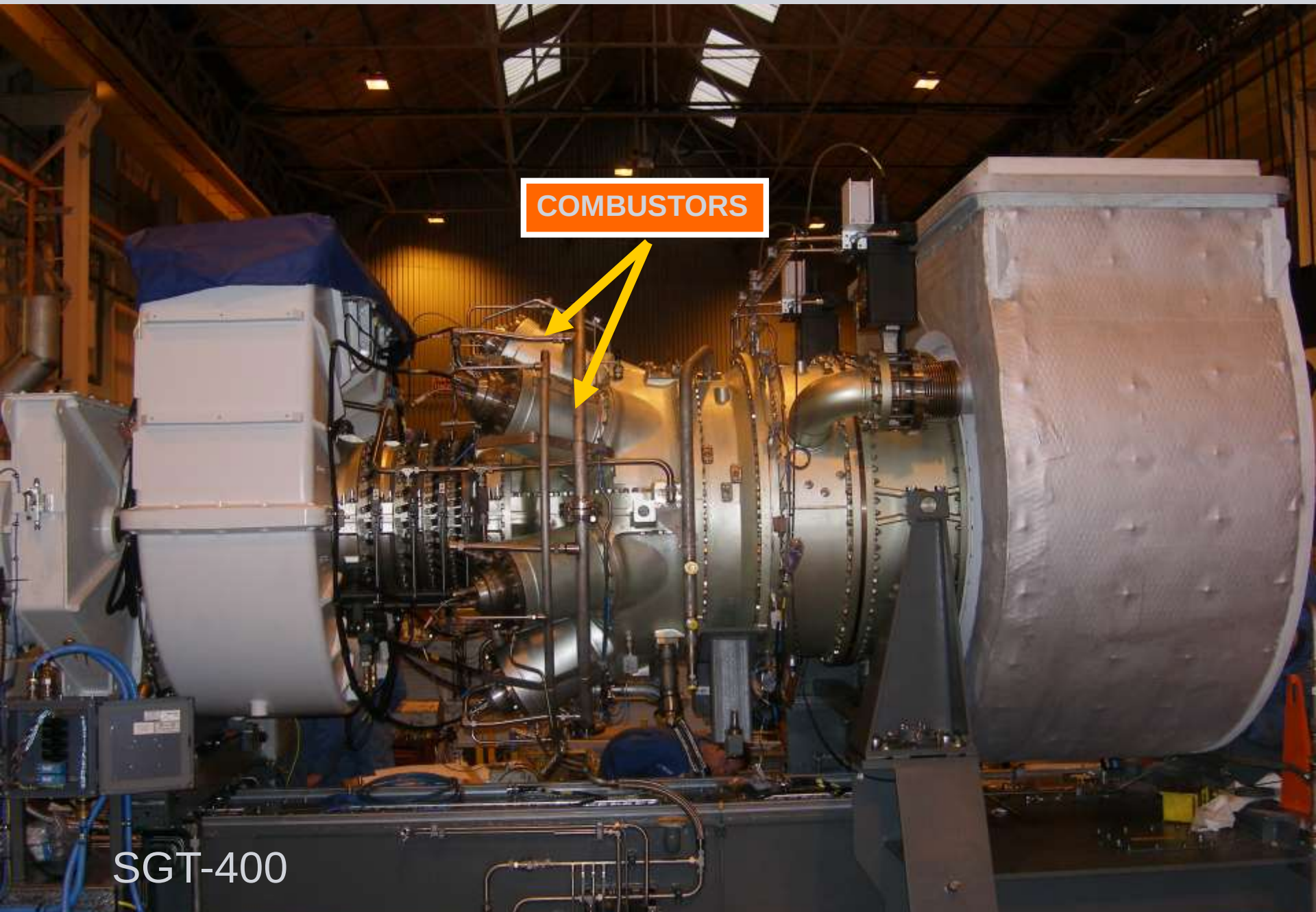
DLE Combustion system



BURNERS

SGT-400

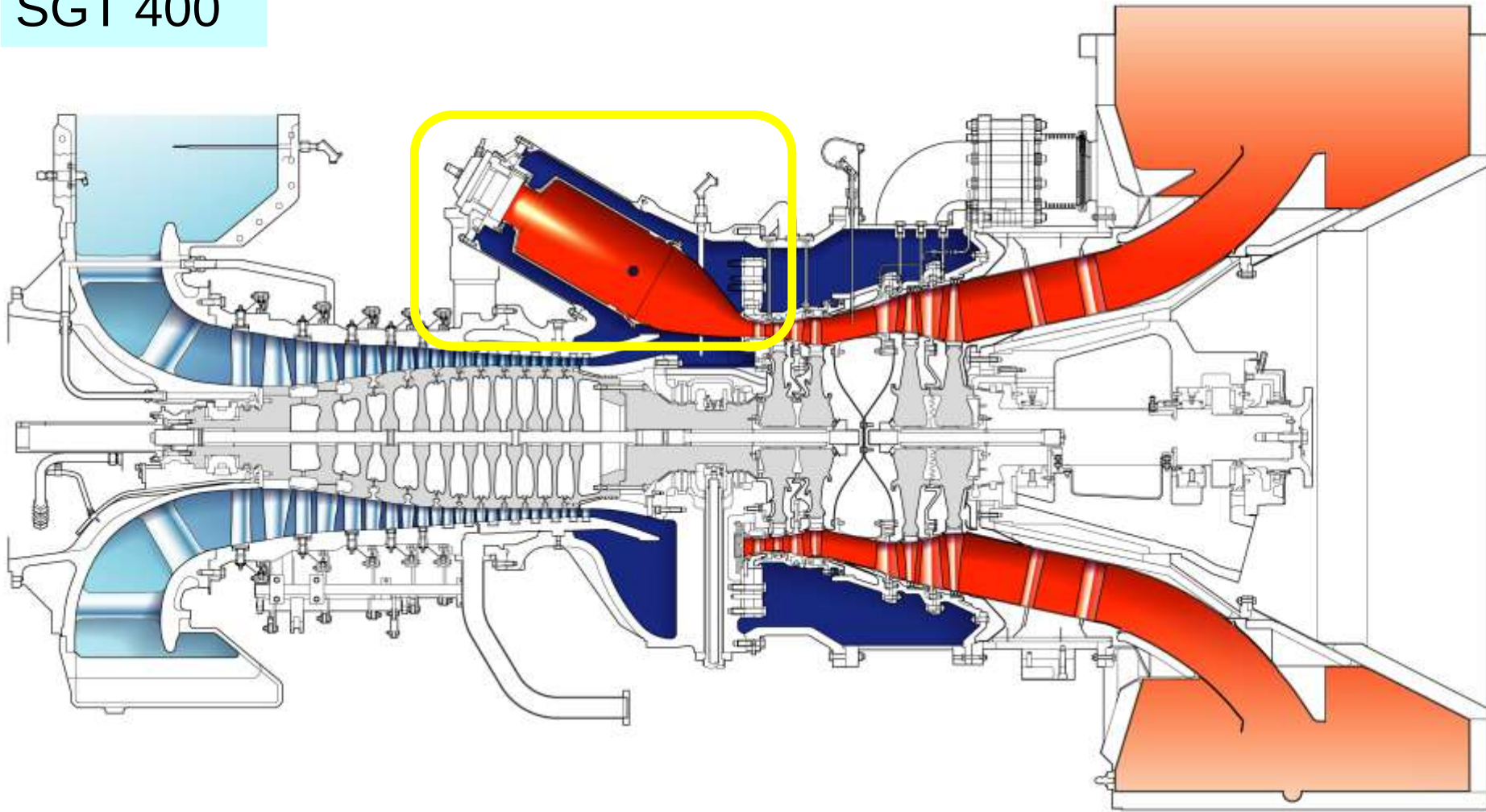
DLE Combustion system



COMBUSTORS

SGT-400

SGT 400



The combustion system on the SGT400 is DLE only.

SECTIONAL ARRANGEMENT - SGT-400 - TWIN SHAFT (CYCLONE)

Can annular combustion system.



Dual Fuel DLE Combustion System



Can Annular Combustion System

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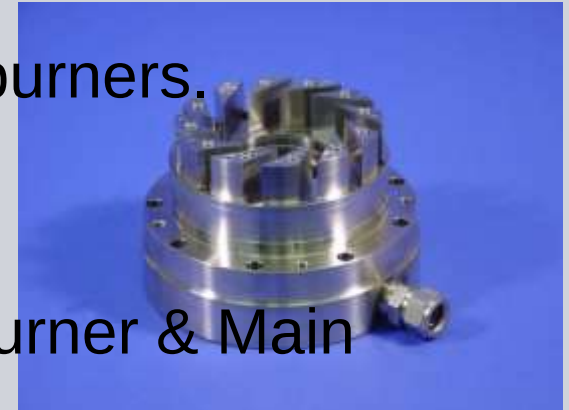
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Product Training, Lincoln. Power Generation Oil & Gas and Industrial Applications

Fuel Burners

The fuel is injected into the engine via the burners.
This maybe Gas or Liquid fuel.

DLE Burners

Made up of two main components – Pilot burner & Main burner



Non DLE

Made up of One burner unit only. (MPI)
These come in various configurations & types.
They inject Standard Gas fuel, Liquid fuel
Dual fuel, water and steam etc.



We will cover this in more detail later within the course

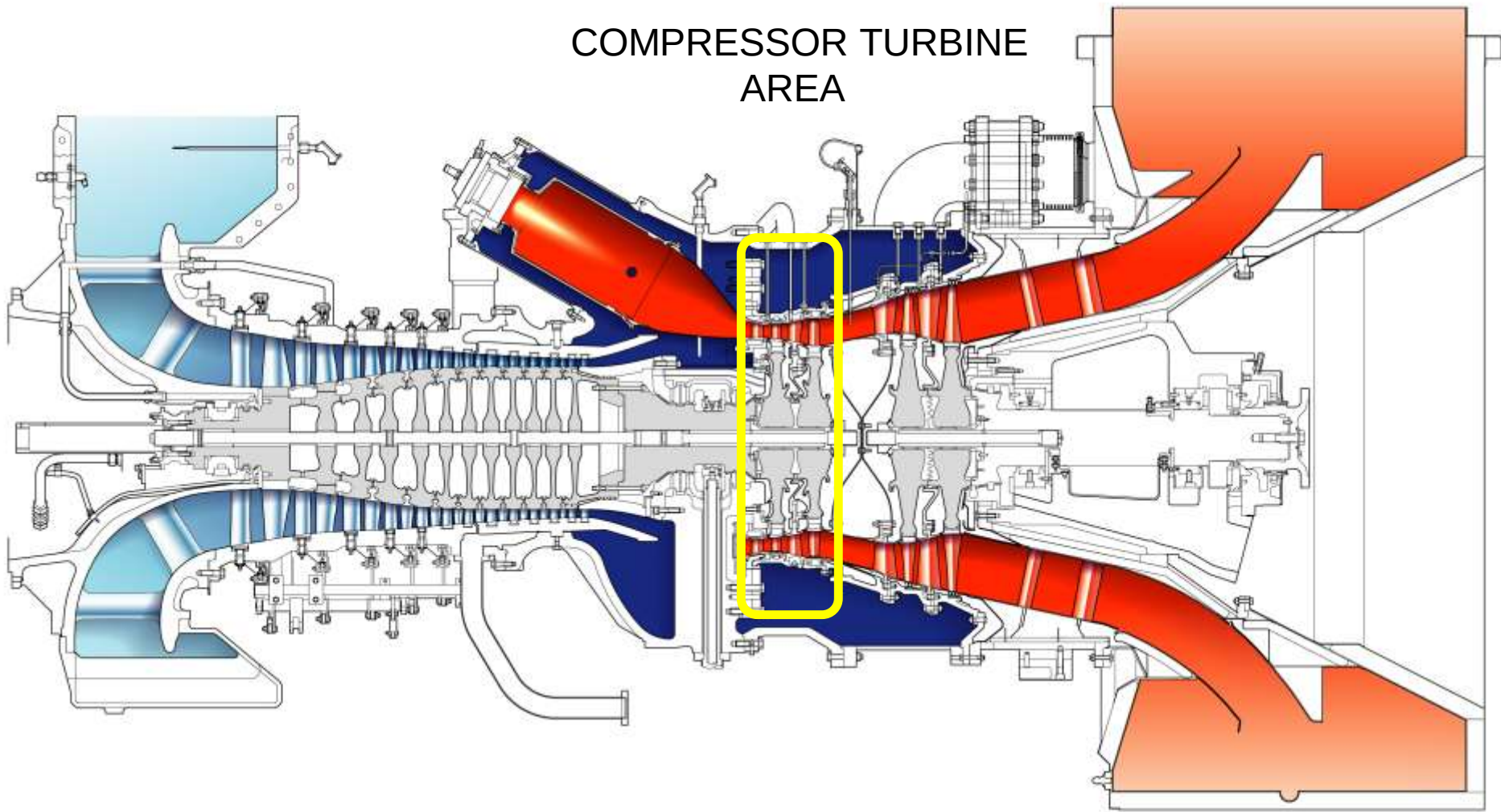
Typical DLE Combustion system

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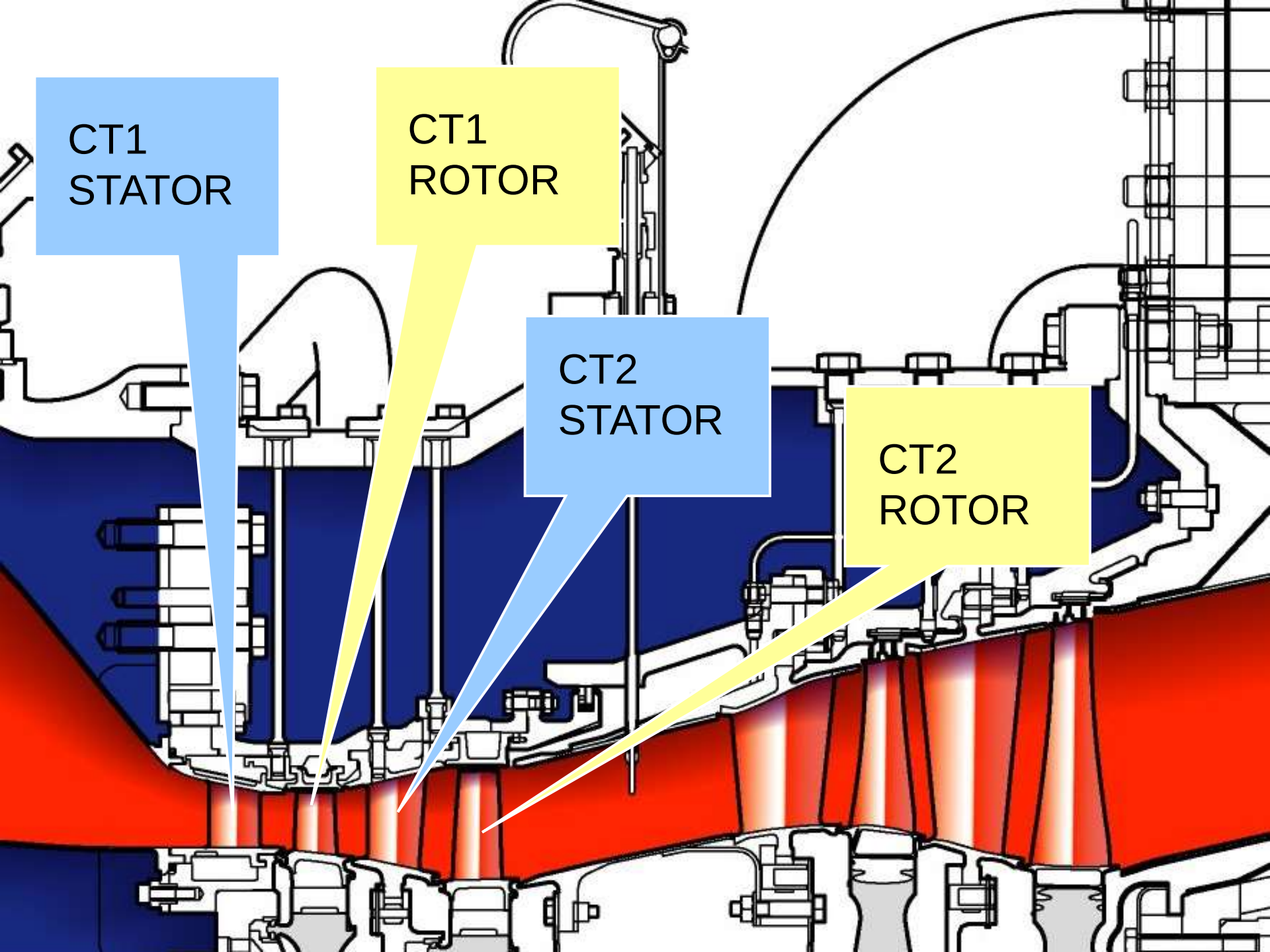


The Compressor Turbine section or ‘Hot End’!

COMPRESSOR TURBINE AREA



SECTIONAL ARRANGEMENT - SGT-400 - TWIN SHAFT (CYCLONE)



CT1
STATOR

This diagram shows a cross-section of a turbine engine. The CT1 section is on the left, and the CT2 section is on the right. The CT1 stator is a blue component, and the CT1 rotor is a yellow component. The CT2 stator is a blue component, and the CT2 rotor is a yellow component. The CT2 rotor is shown with a red and white striped pattern. The diagram also shows the compressor casing and various mechanical components.

CT1
ROTOR

CT2
STATOR

CT2
ROTOR

Compressor Turbine section

TERMINOLOGY

There can be a little confusion over terminology & description of the component blades.

Compressor Rotor..... Compressor Turbine.....

Stator Blades..... Rotor Blades.....

On SGT100 & 300 we refer to the “Hot end” section as HP & LP blades. Not CT1 & CT2 !

High Pressure & Low Pressure

On SGT200 & 400 we refer to the above section as CT1 & CT2
Compressor Turbine 1 & Compressor Turbine 2

Therefore CT1 = HP & CT2 = LP !

Compressor Turbine section



SGT400

CT1 Rotor blade

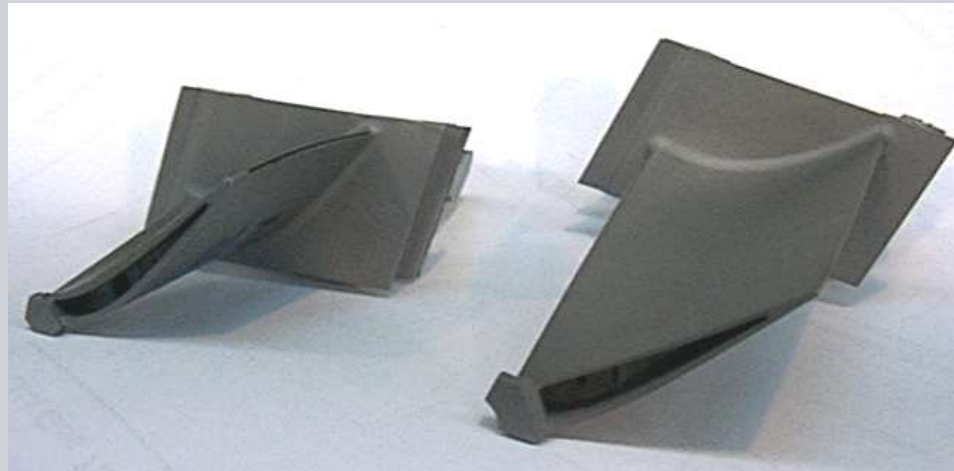
Both CT1 & CT2
rotor blades are
internally cooled.

Compressor Turbine section



Compressor Turbine
Stage 1 Nozzle

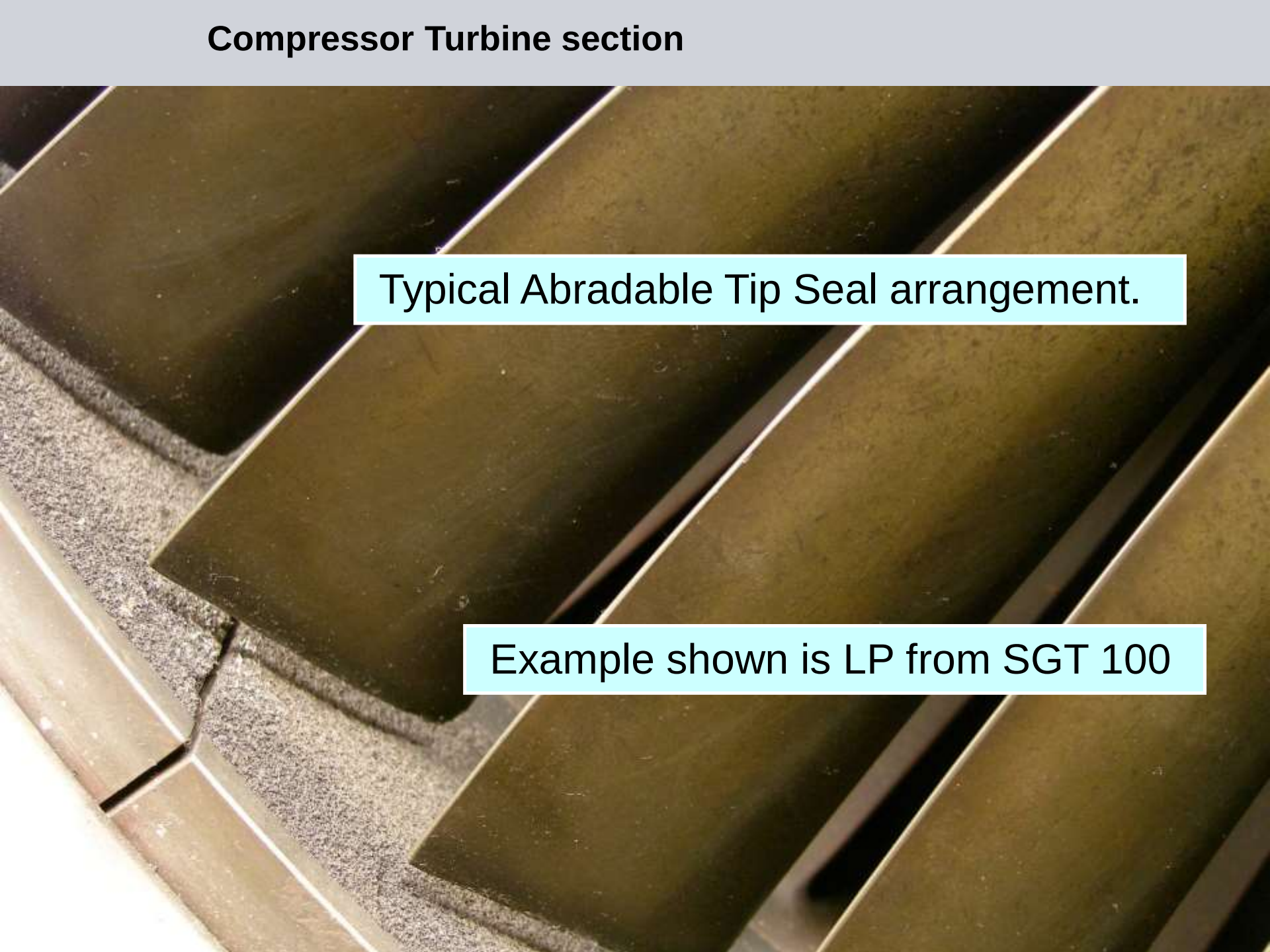
Compressor Turbine
Stage 1
and
Stage 2 Blades



Compressor Turbine CT2 Rotor



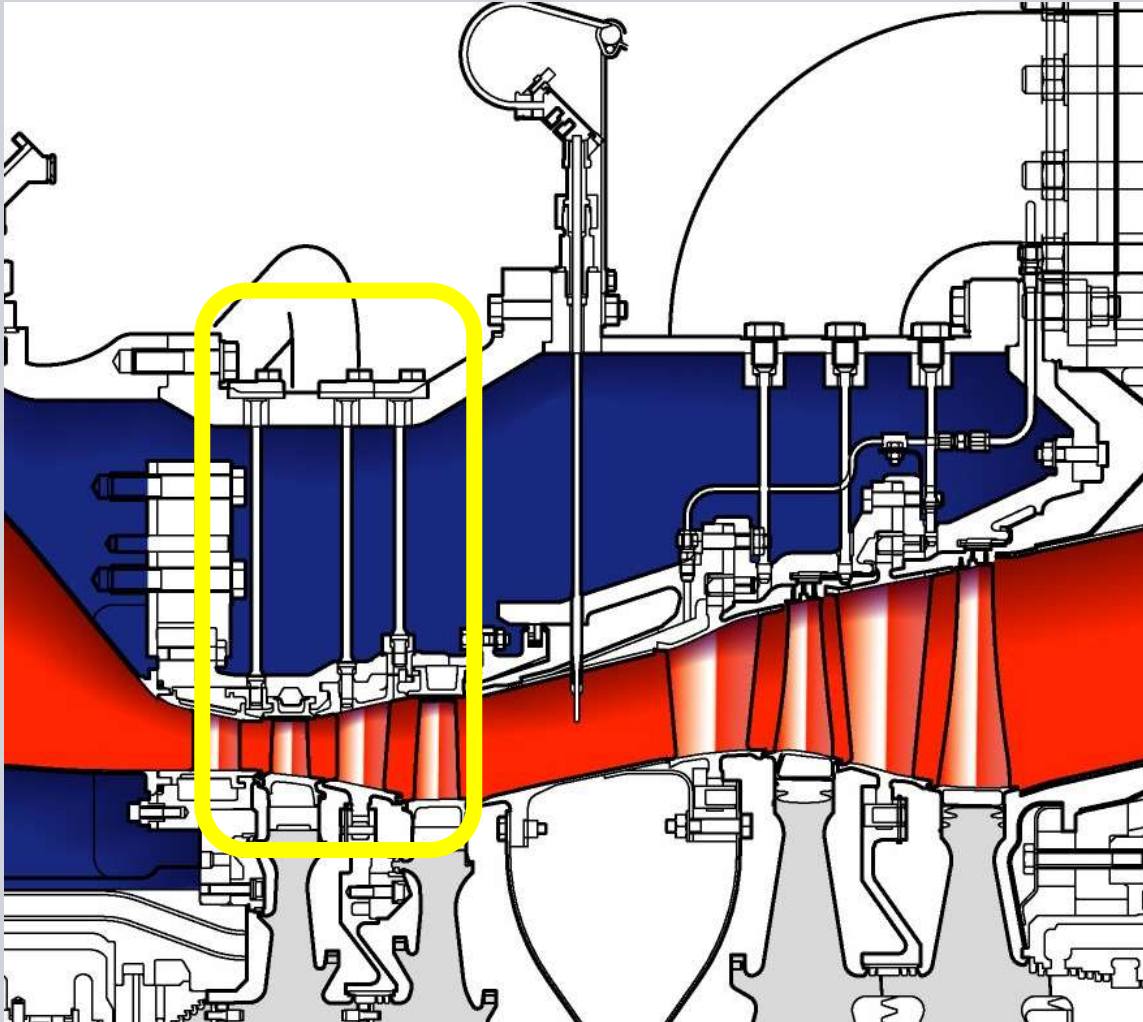
Compressor Turbine section

A close-up photograph of a compressor turbine section. The image shows several dark, metallic, curved blades or vanes arranged in a row. The surface of the blades appears smooth but with some fine texture. Between the blades, there is a lighter, more granular material, likely the tip seal or a coating. The lighting is focused on the blades, creating highlights and shadows that emphasize their curved shape.

Typical Abradable Tip Seal arrangement.

Example shown is LP from SGT 100

Removable plugs are fitted for inspection

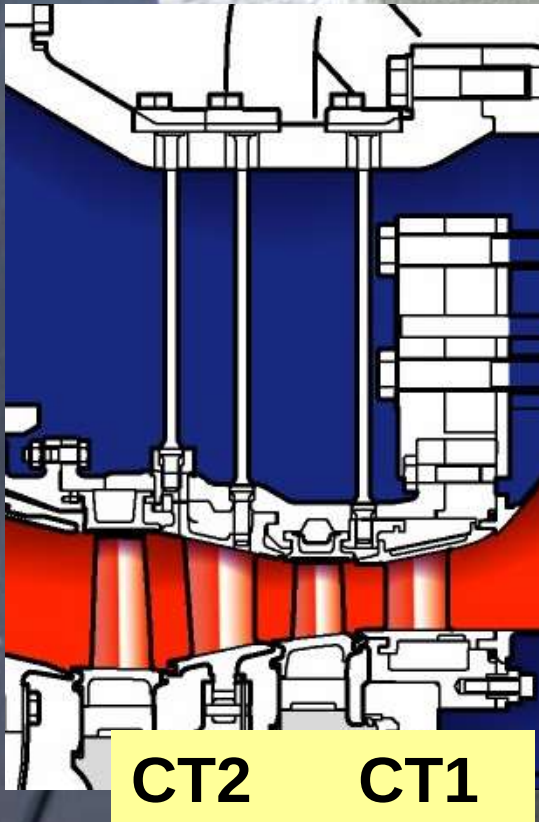


Borescope plugs on CT casing SGT400

Borescope access, right side, looking upstream.

3 off

Gas Flow

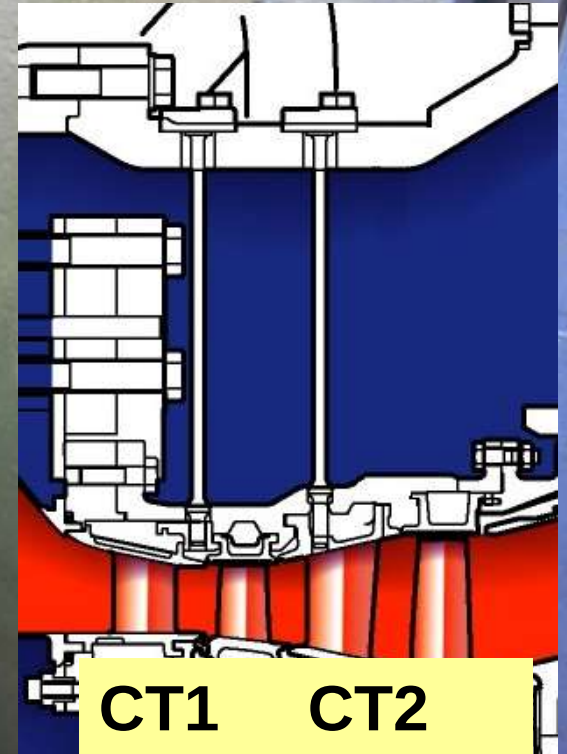


Borescope plugs on CT casing SGT400

Borescope access, left side, looking upstream.

2 off !

Gas Flow



CT1

CT2

Example Borescope plugs

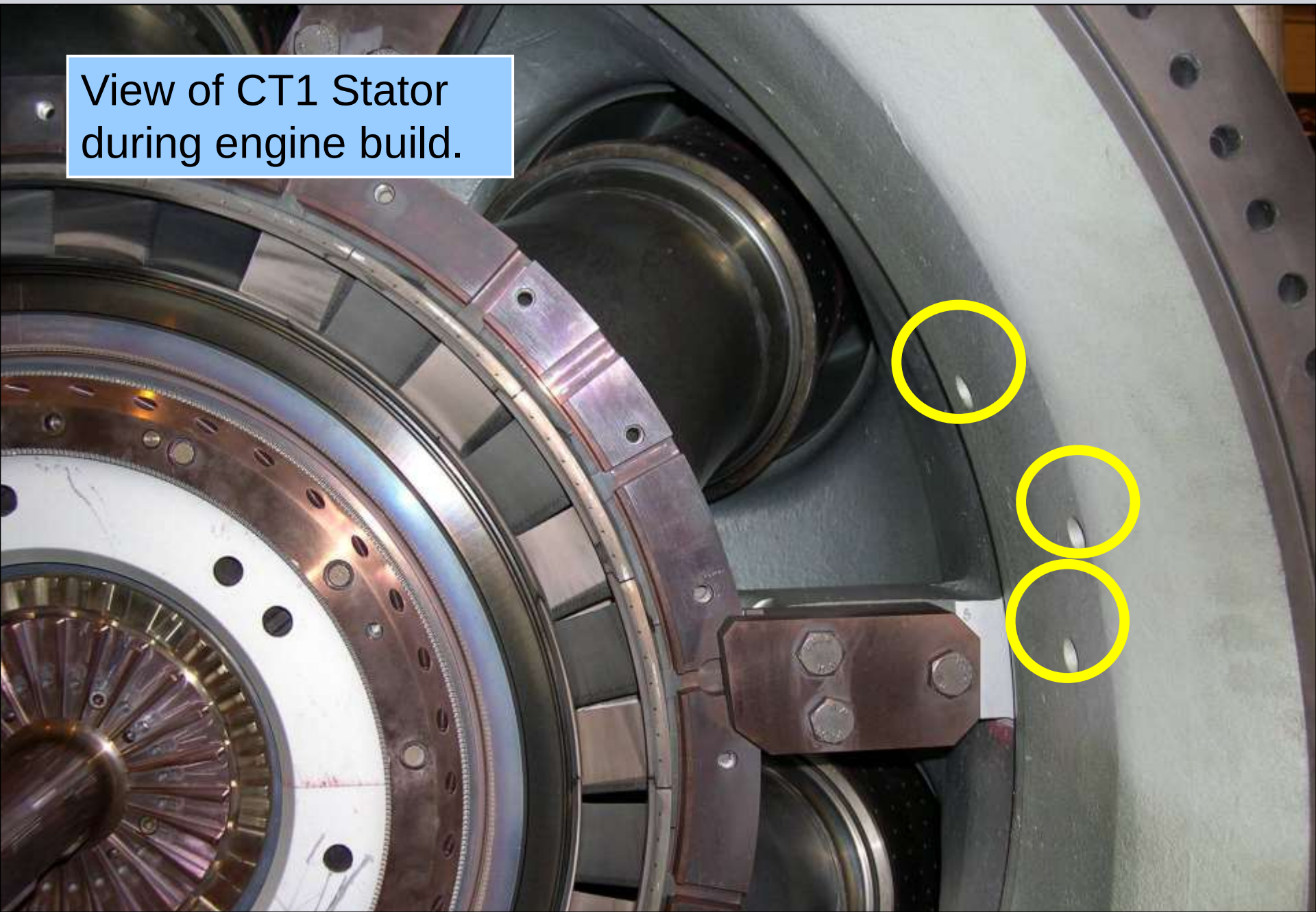
SGT-400 Typical
CT Borescope
access plugs



SGT-400
PT access.

Borescope plug access highlighted

View of CT1 Stator during engine build.



Compressor Turbine CT2 Rotor

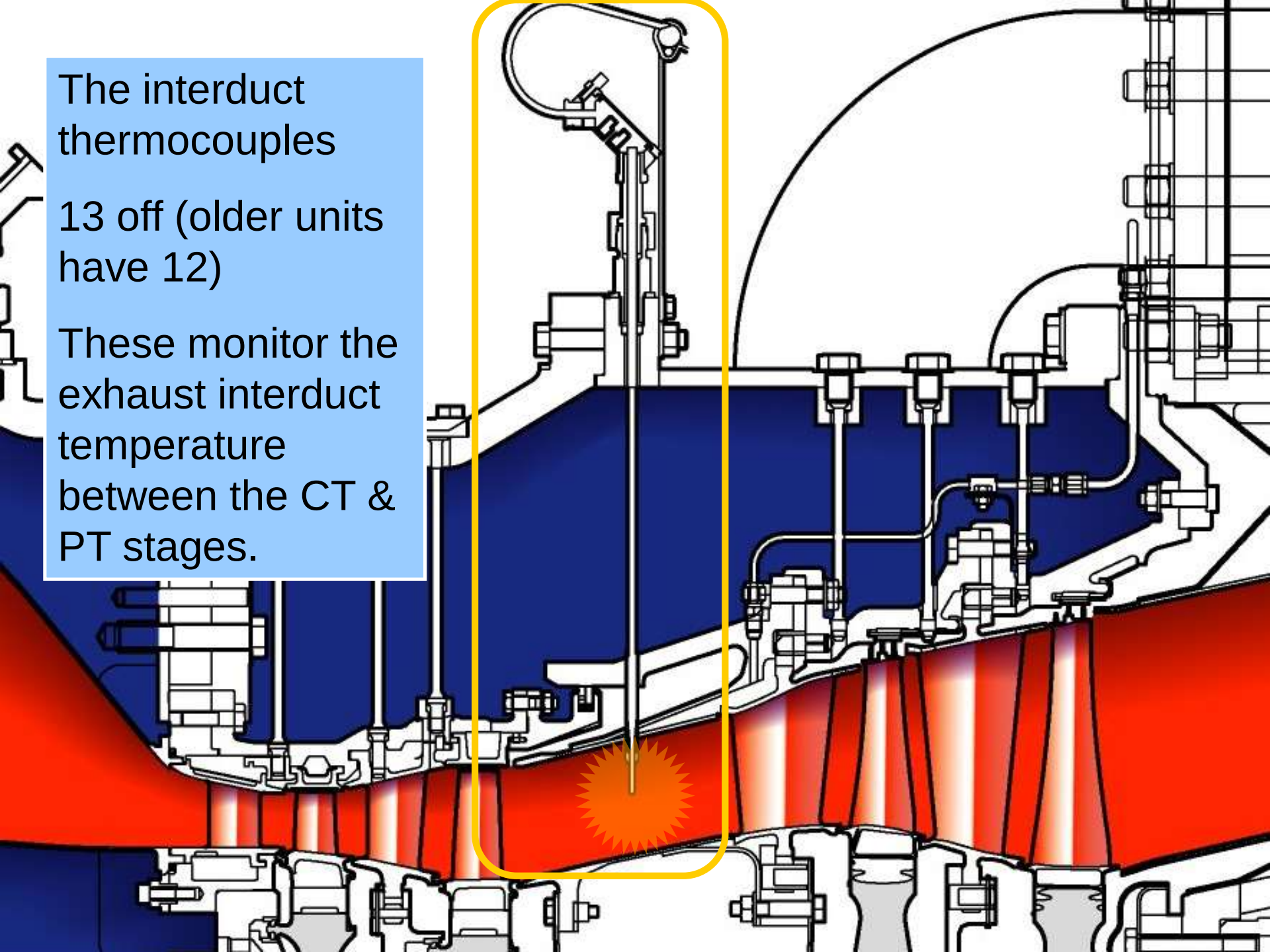


SGT400 With Borescope access plugs in view

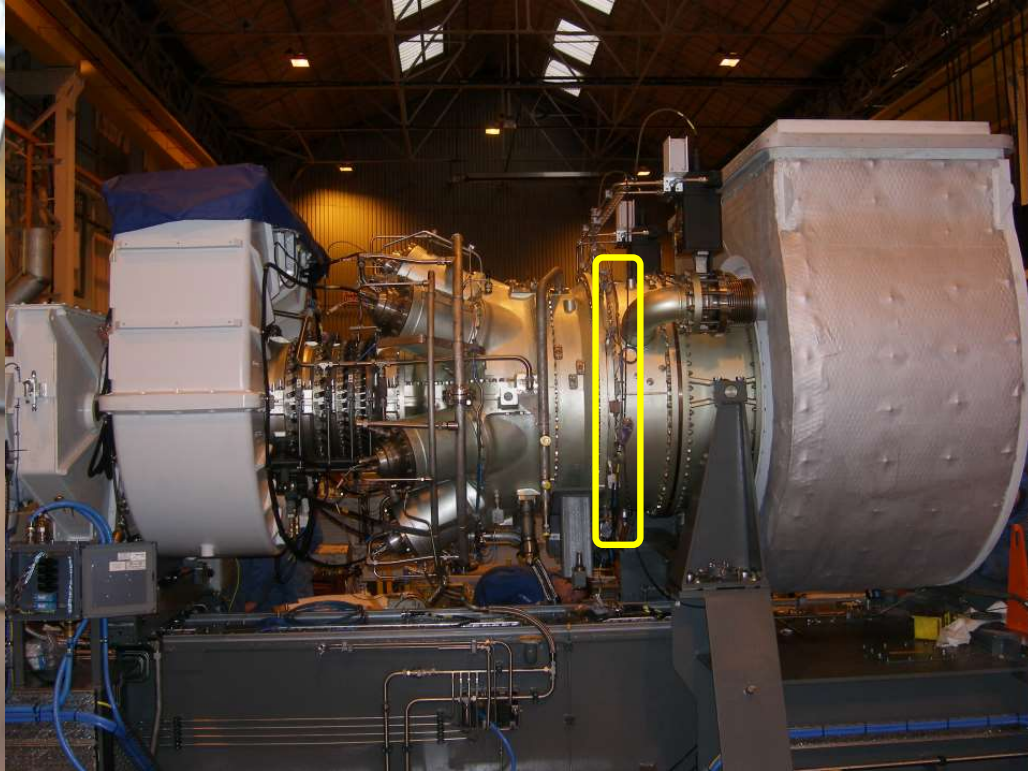
The interduct
thermocouples

13 off (older units
have 12)

These monitor the
exhaust interduct
temperature
between the CT &
PT stages.



PT & location of Thermocouples



T/Cs can be removed for inspection.



Removing T/C and Adaptor.

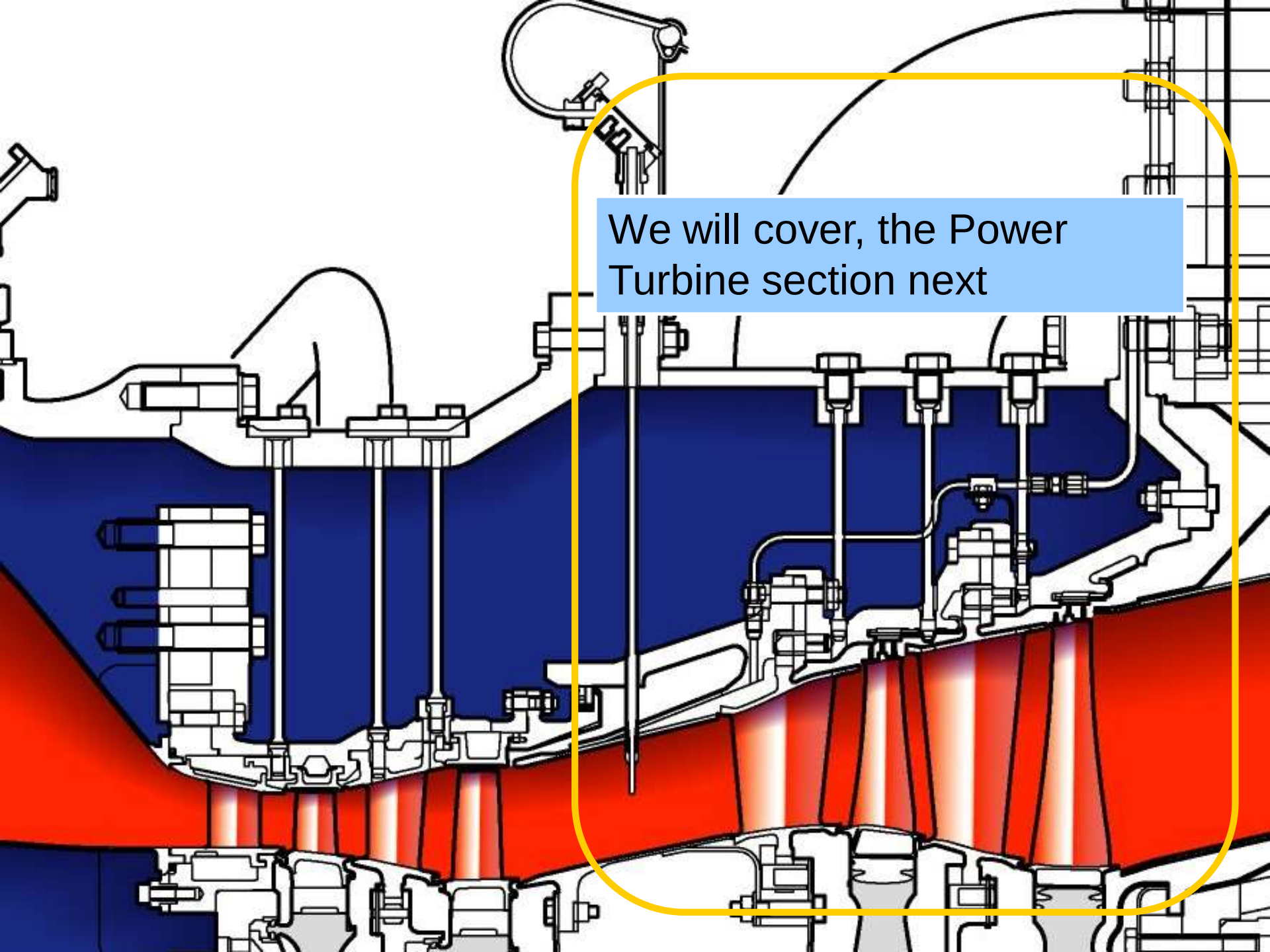


Adaptor removed for access



Thermocouple and Adaptor



A technical cross-section diagram of a turbine engine. The diagram shows various components including the compressor section (top left), the combustion chamber (center), and the turbine section (bottom right). The turbine section is highlighted in red, while the combustion chamber and other internal components are in blue. A yellow rounded rectangle highlights a specific area of the turbine section. Inside this rectangle, there is a blue text box with white text.

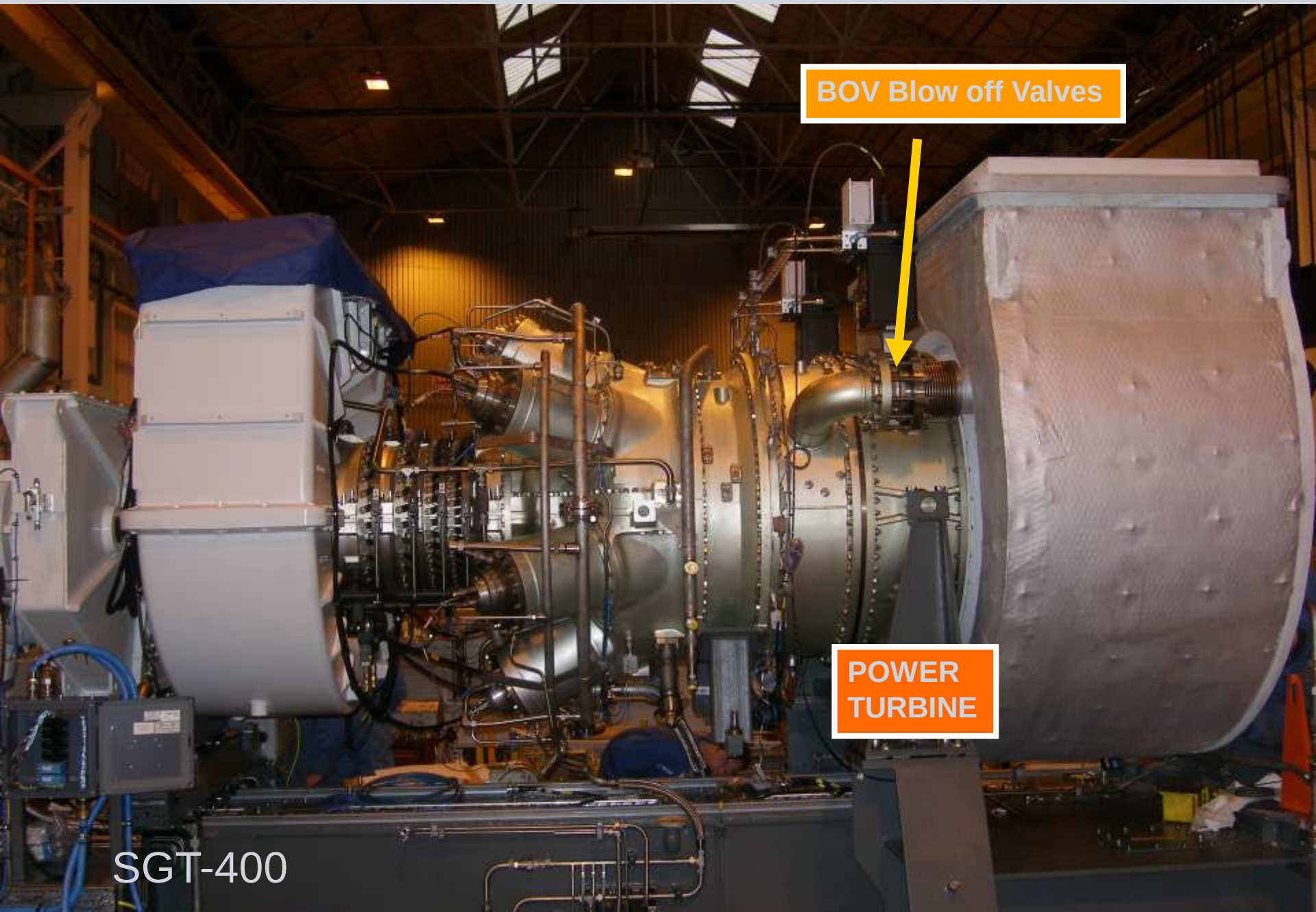
We will cover, the Power
Turbine section next

The Power Turbine & BOV's.

SGT 400 POWER TURBINE Unit (Less Exhaust diffuser & BOV units)



Power Turbine & Blow Off Valves

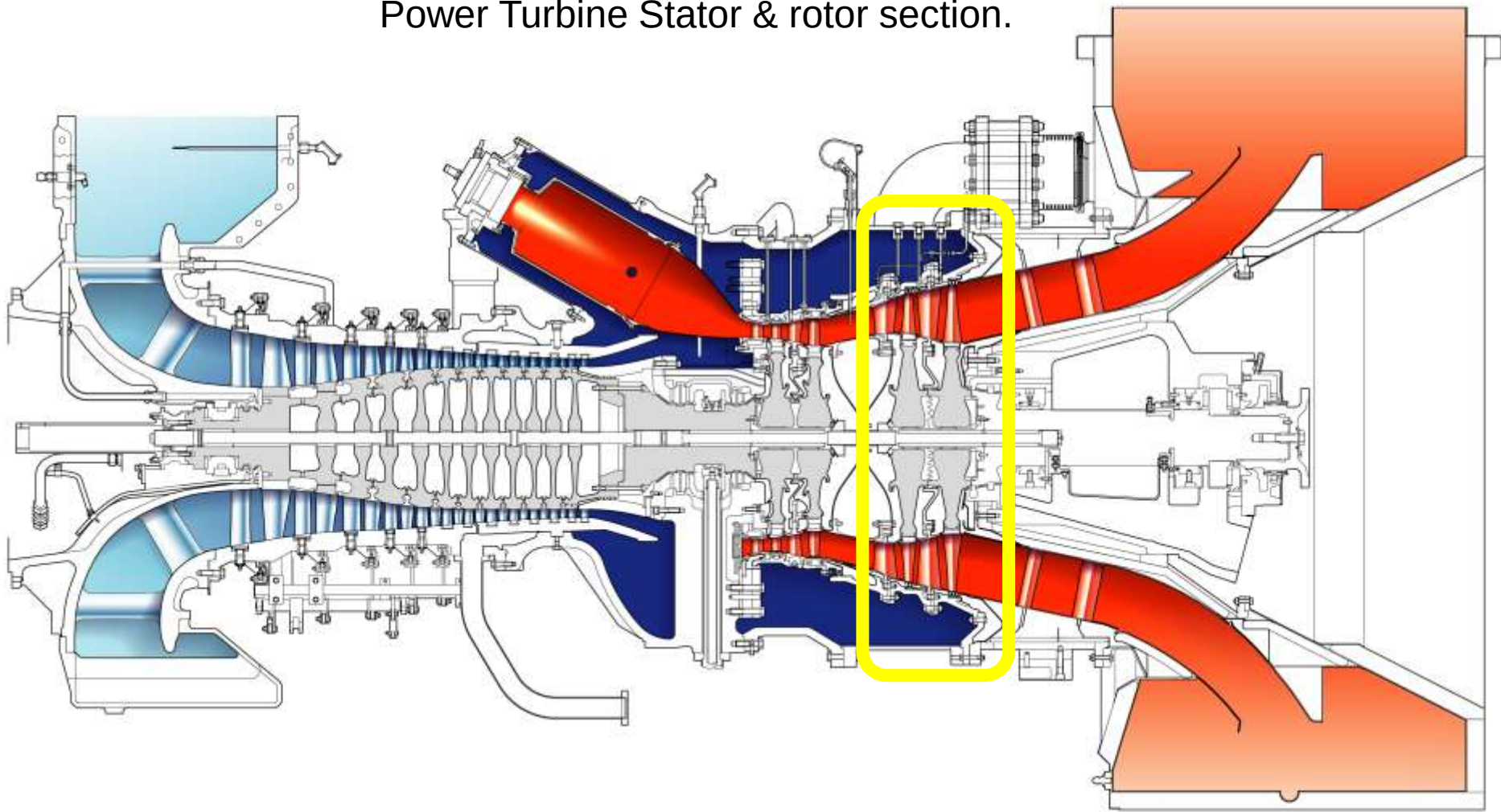


BOV Blow off Valves

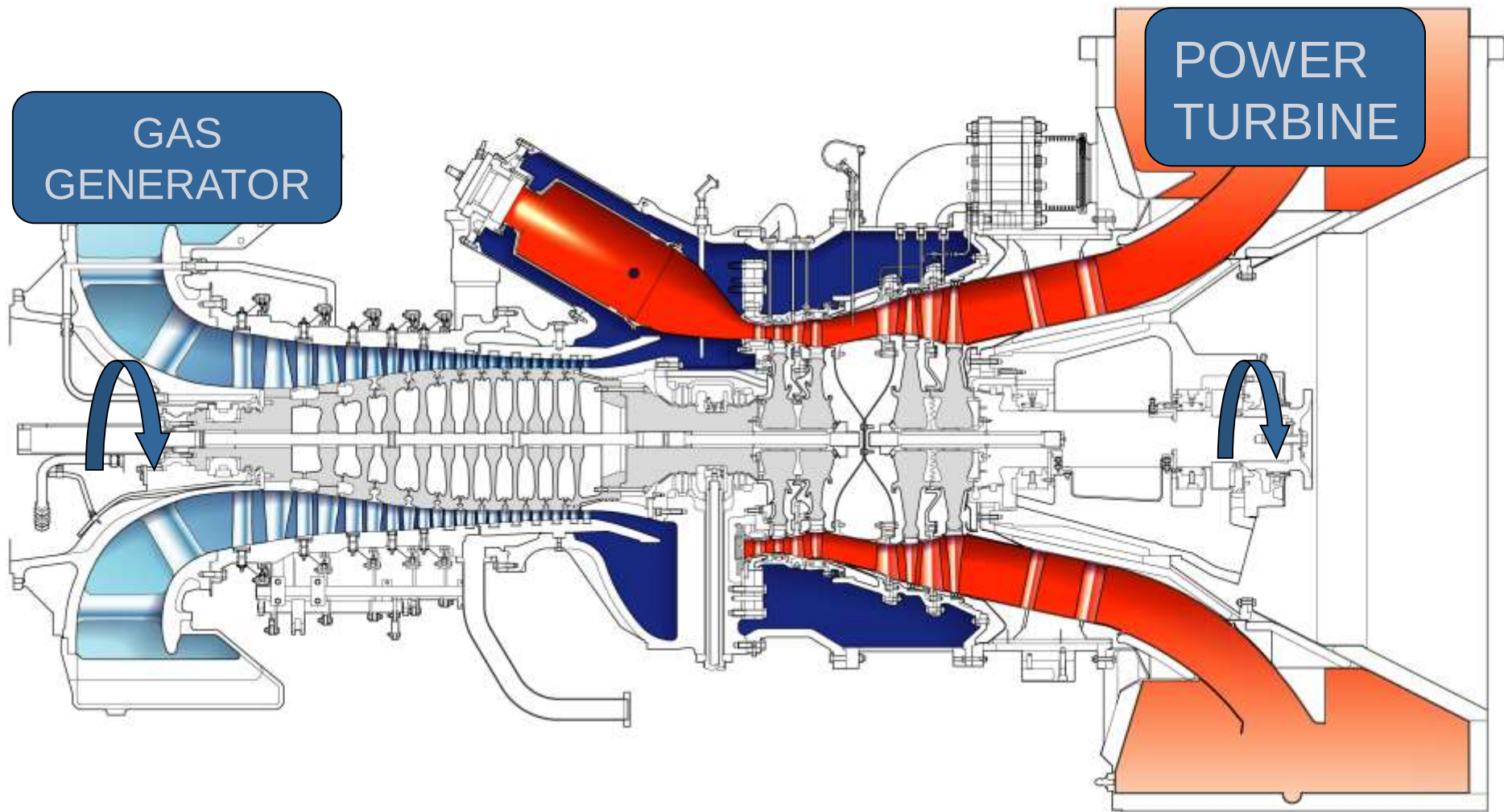
POWER
TURBINE

SGT-400

Power Turbine Stator & rotor section.



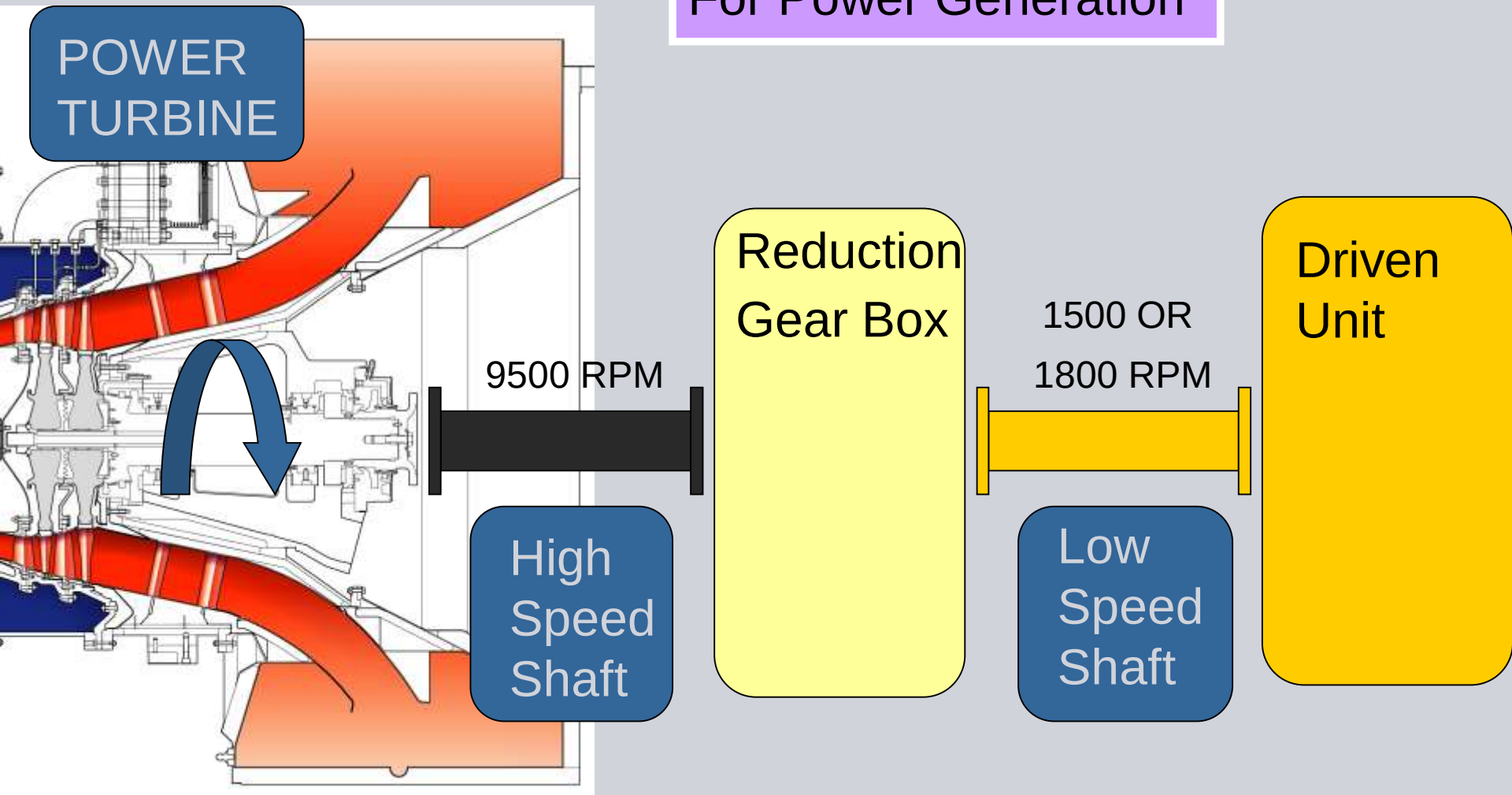
SECTIONAL ARRANGEMENT - SGT-400 - TWIN SHAFT (CYCLONE)



SECTIONAL ARRANGEMENT - SGT-400 - TWIN SHAFT (CYCLONE)

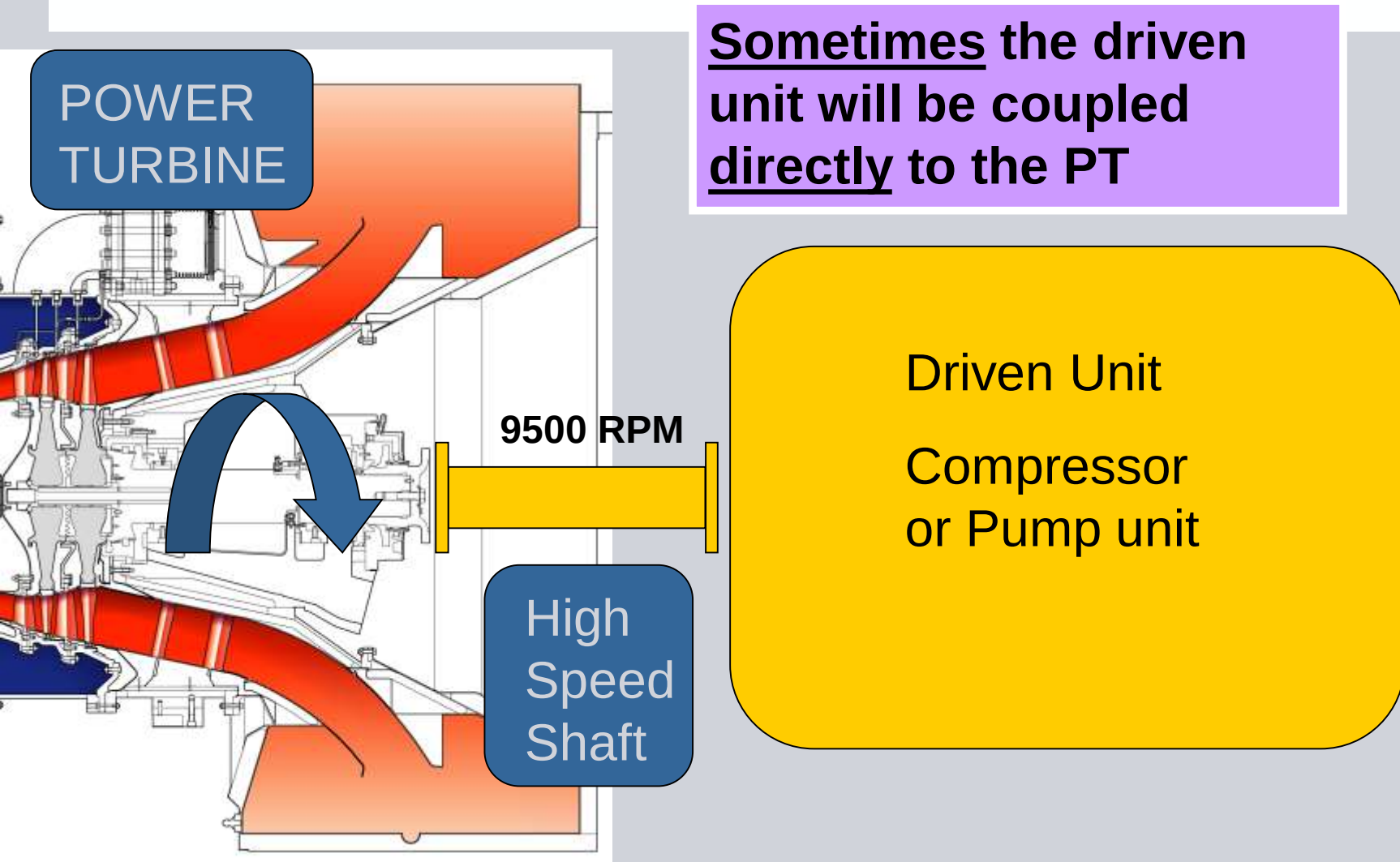
PT output to driven unit.

For Power Generation

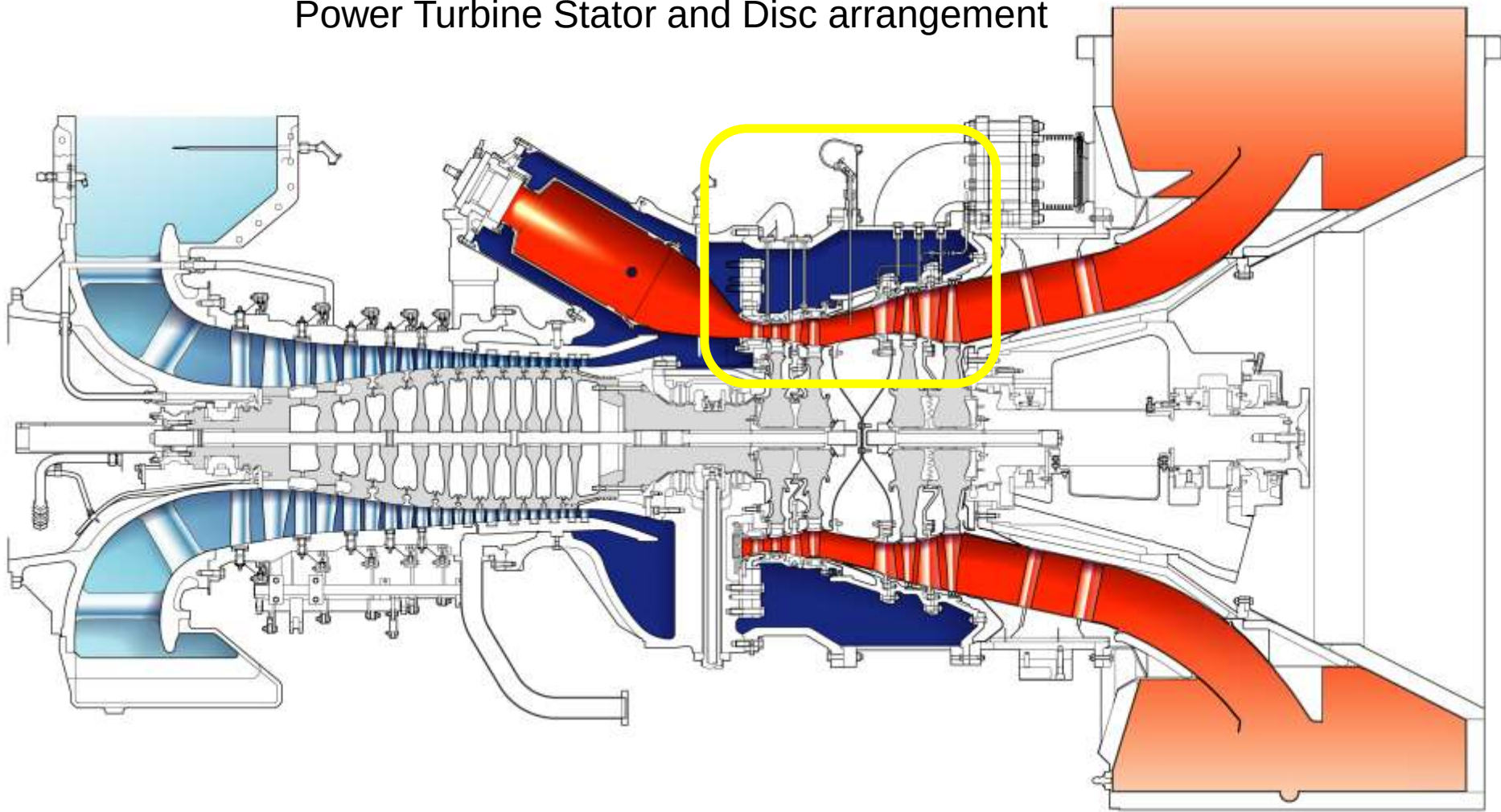


PT output to driven unit.

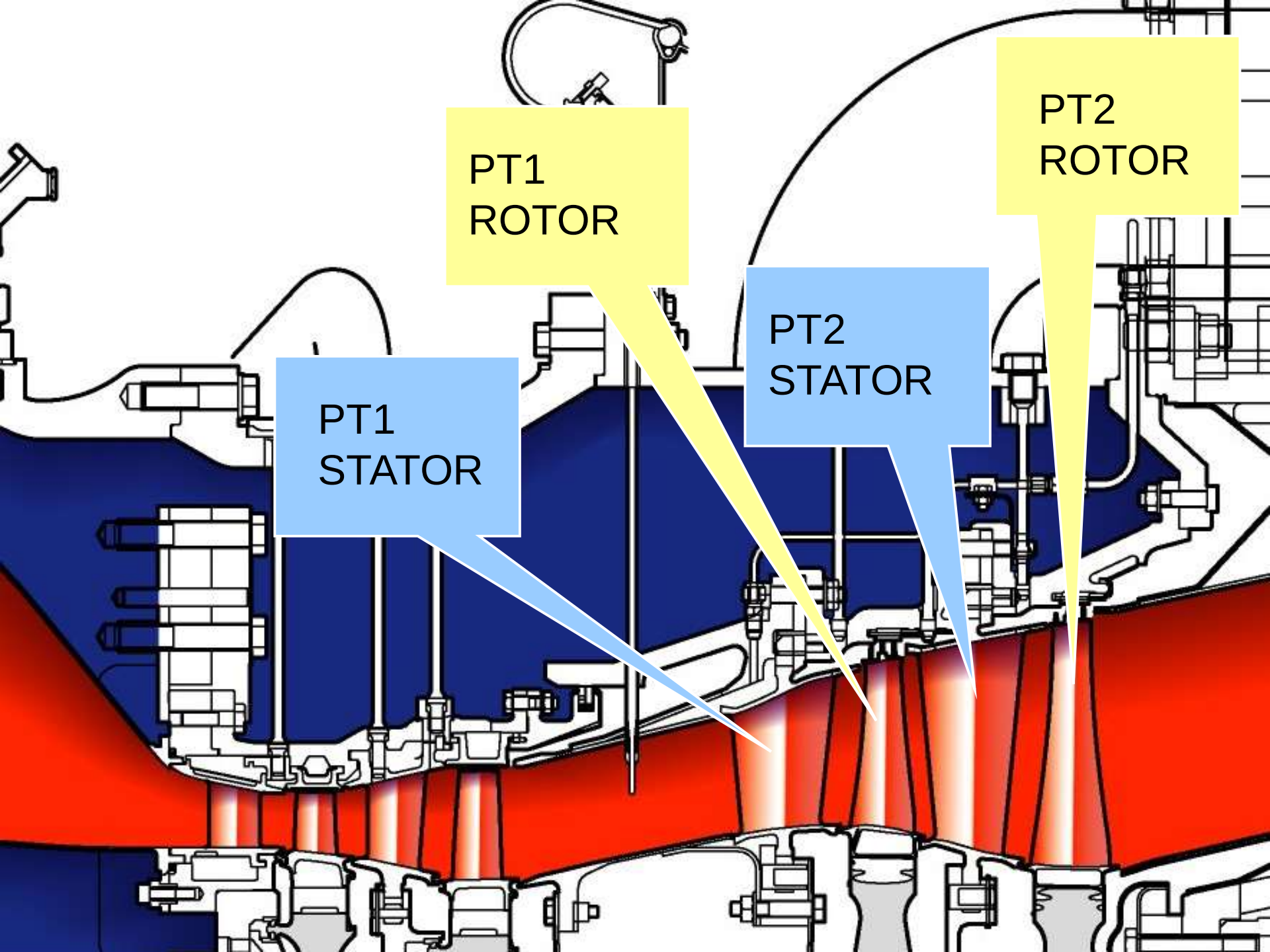
SIEMENS



Power Turbine Stator and Disc arrangement



SECTIONAL ARRANGEMENT - SGT-400 - TWIN SHAFT (CYCLONE)



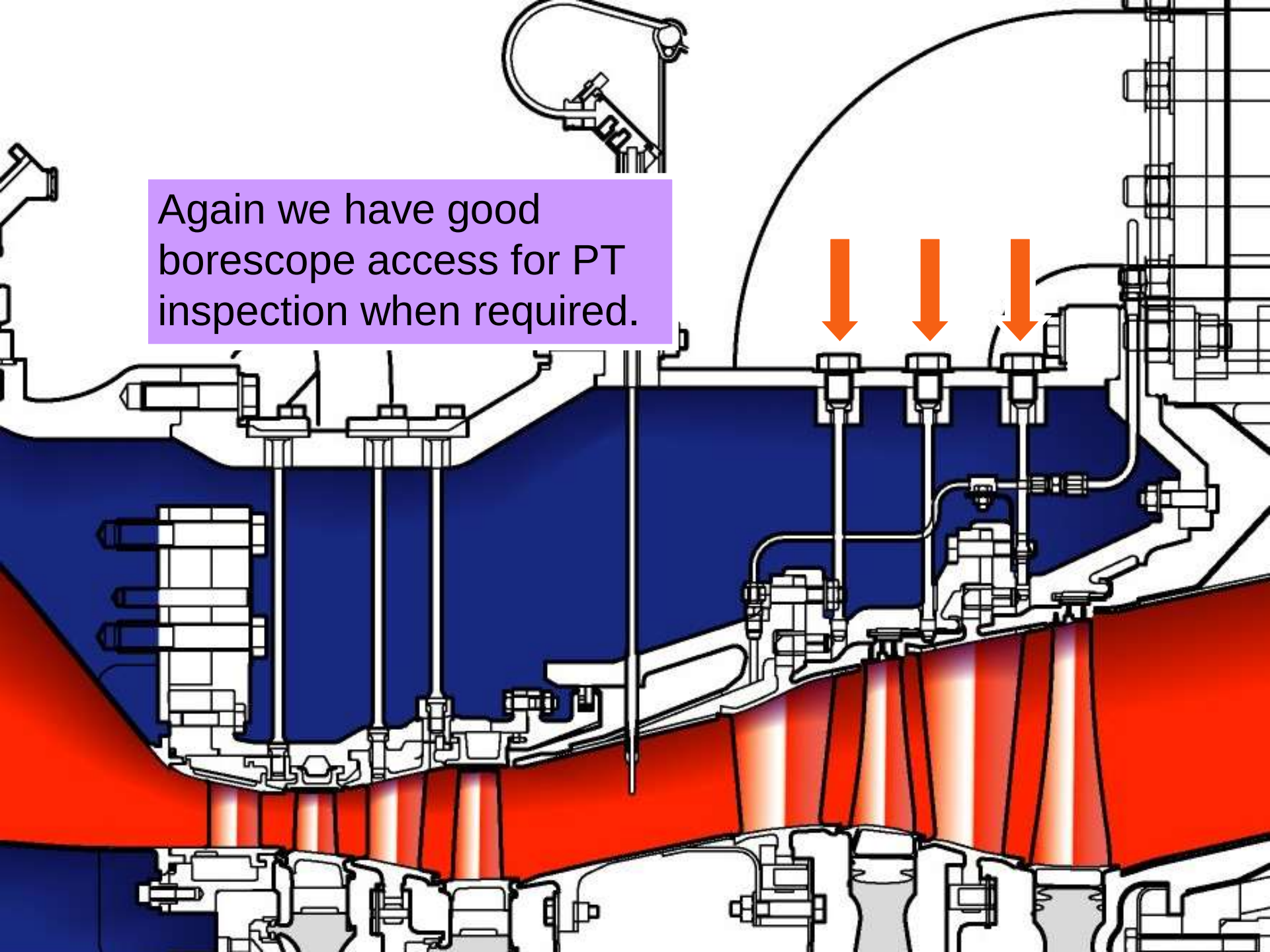
PT1
ROTOR

PT2
ROTOR

PT1
STATOR

PT2
STATOR

Again we have good borescope access for PT inspection when required.



Power Turbine

SIEMENS

Single piece Power Turbine Nozzle Ring
(Both stages are single piece)



Power Turbine Blade

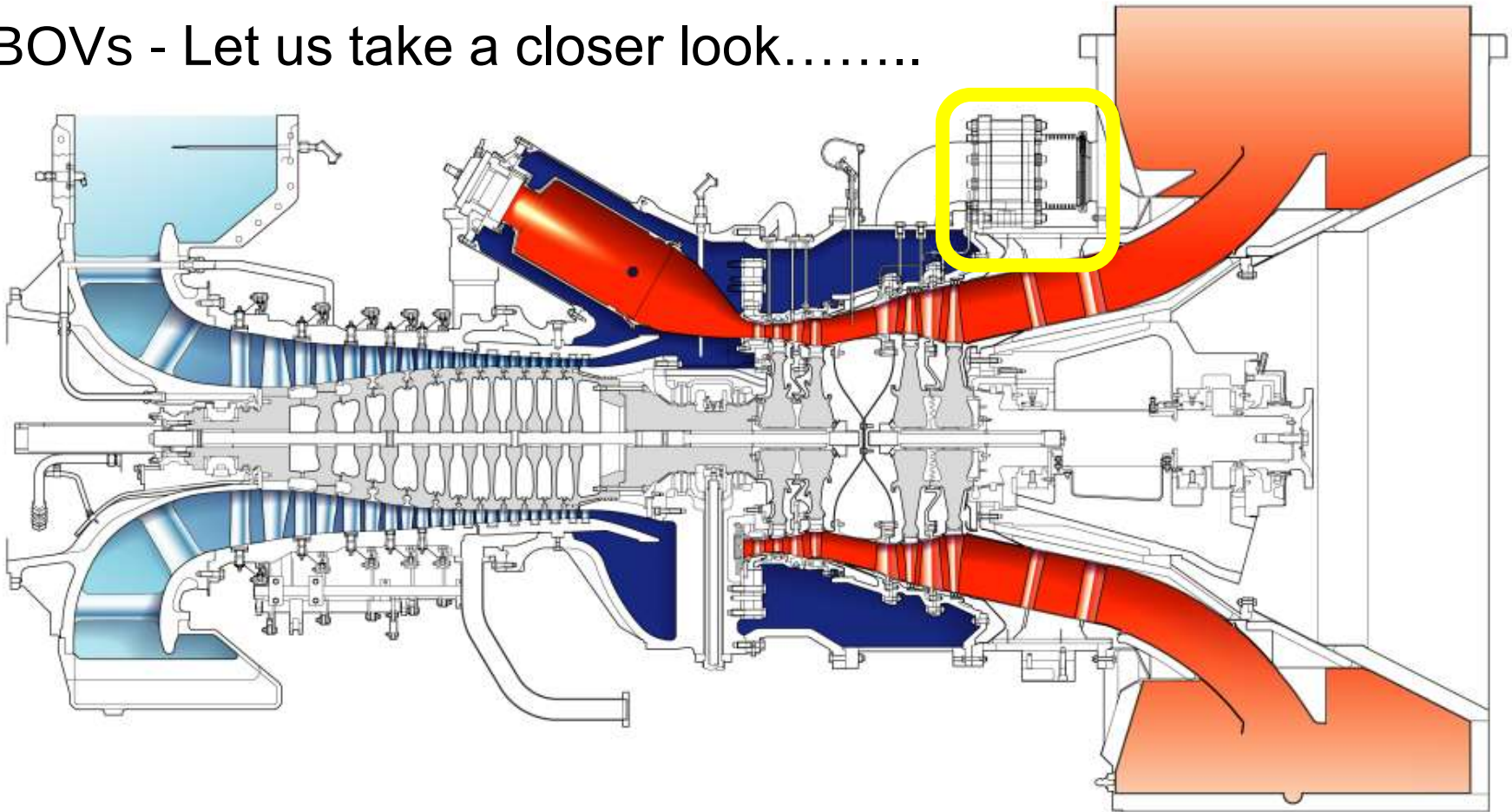
SGT 400 POWER TURBINE Borescope Access Points



SGT-400 Power Turbine.

The P2 Air Blow – Off Valves

BOVs - Let us take a closer look.....



SECTIONAL ARRANGEMENT - SGT-400 - TWIN SHAFT (CYCLONE)

The P2 Air Blow – Off Valves

Generally used on Generator sets only.

There are two BOV's mounted externally.

One each side of the P T.

The BOV's are made by MOOG and are **hydraulically operated**.

The Hydraulic system operates at a pressure of **180 BarG** (2646 psi)



P2 Air Blow – Off Valves.

The Blow – Off Valves have three main functions.

They are used to **prevent Power Turbine overspeed** should the electrical load be lost.

They are also used on some but not all applications to **control Exhaust Emissions** at part load. In this case the BOV's are modulated and the position is controlled by engine temperature.

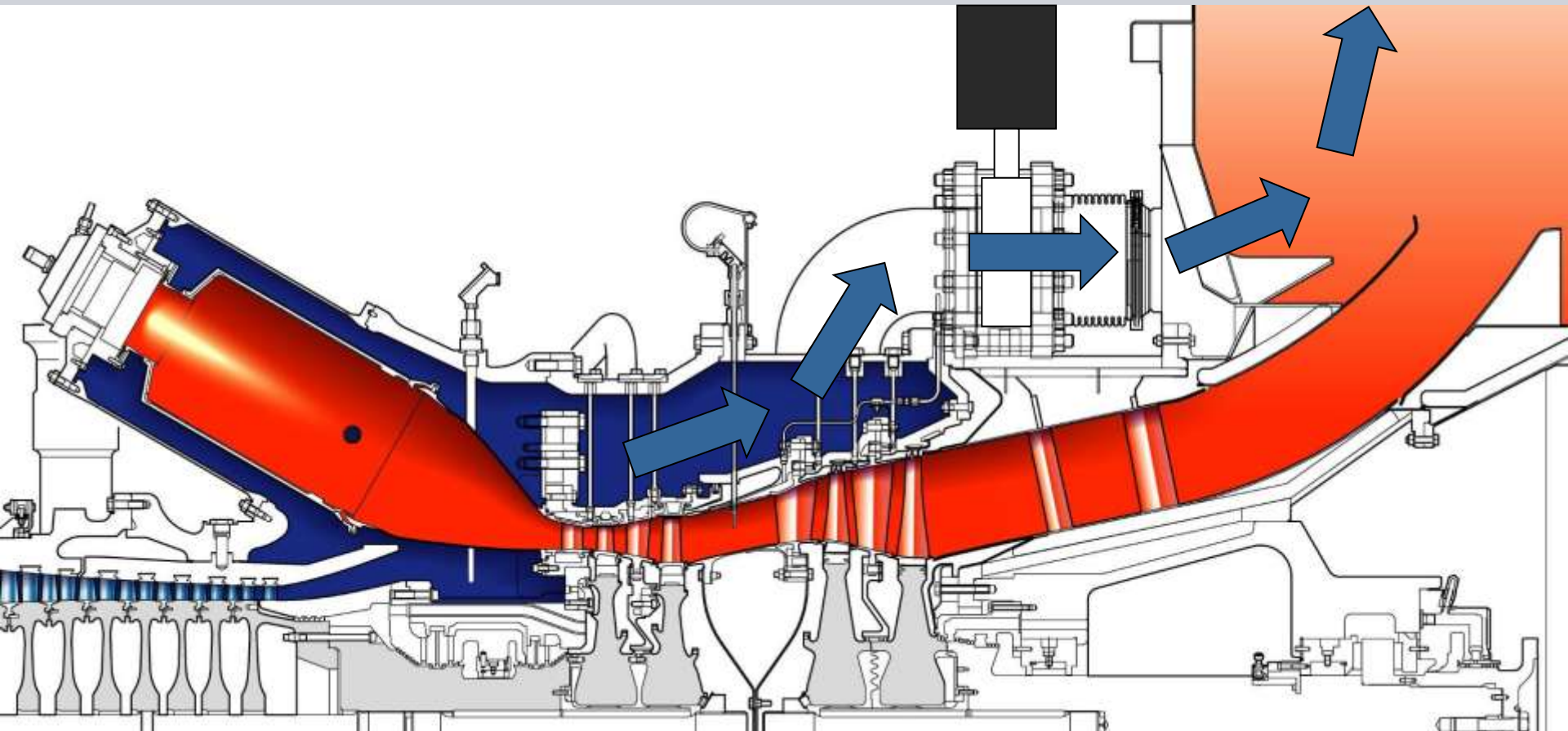
On Liquid fuel starting they can be used to **control smoke emissions** by remaining open at low loads.



The P2 Air Blow – Off Valves

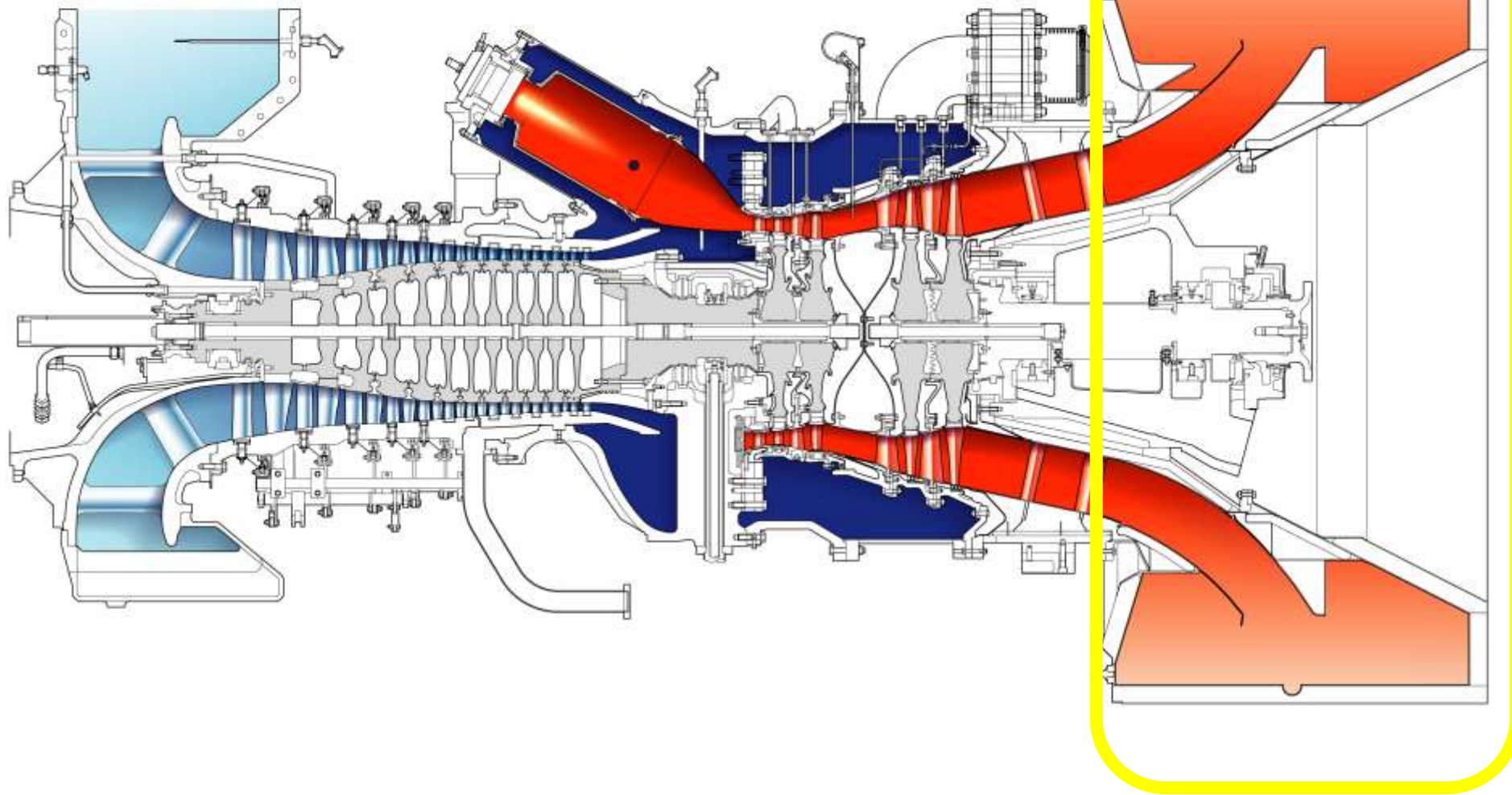
SIEMENS

Both of the BOV's, vent some of the compressor exit (P2) air, directly into the exhaust diffuser.



The Exhaust System.

Exhaust Diffuser Assembly



SECTIONAL ARRANGEMENT - SGT-400 - TWIN SHAFT (CYCLONE)

Radial Exhaust Diffuser



**RADIAL
EXHAUST
DIFFUSER**

SGT-400

Exhaust System

Radial Exhaust Diffuser – The Outlet can be orientated to the left, vertical or to the right. (90° or 60°)

Generally Siemens maintenance responsibility ends at the diffuser flange. The customer “or others” would normally maintain the remaining exhaust ductwork.

CHP Applications – Where Combined Heat and power is used, the exhaust will pass through a Heat Exchanger/Boiler unit.

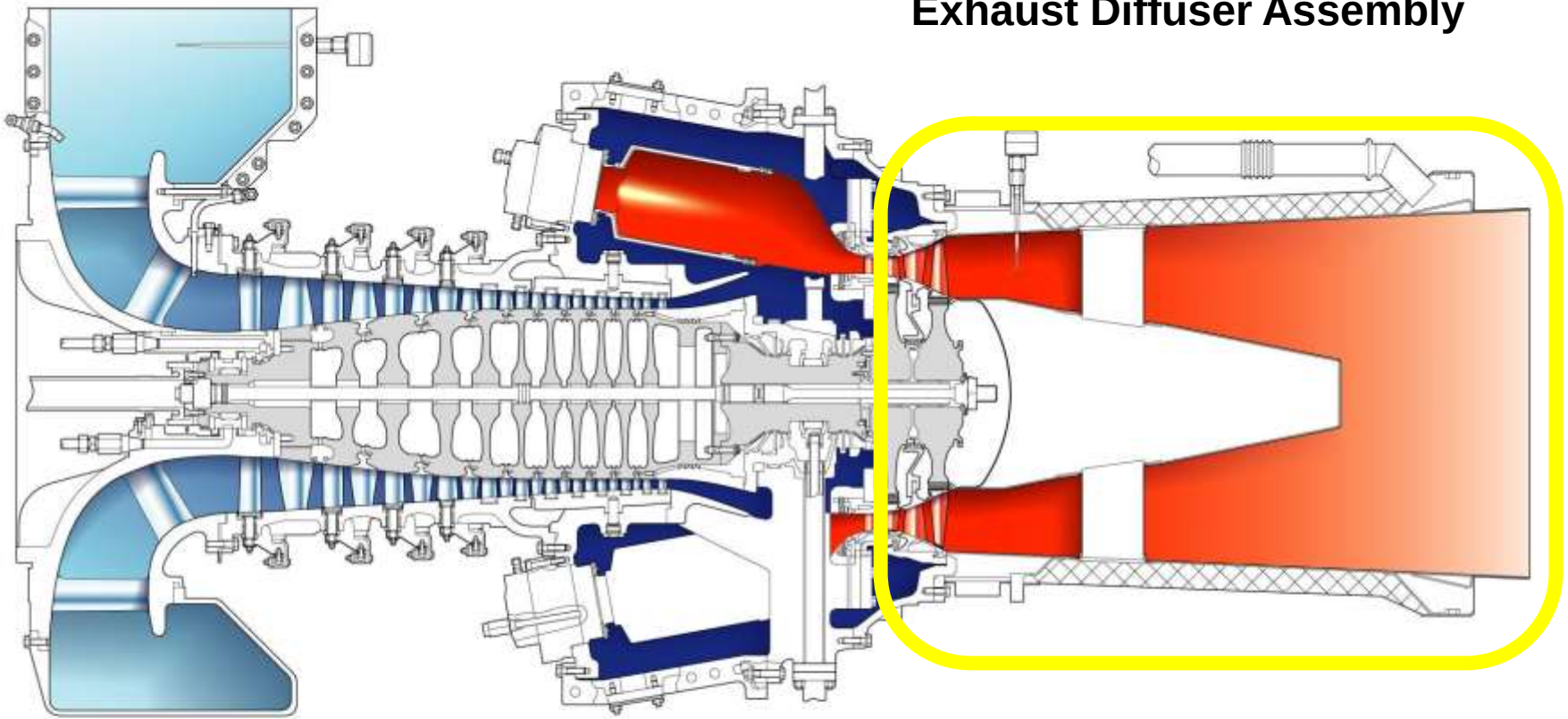
Often Dampers are fitted with a bypass exhaust stack. This enables exhaust gas to be directed either through the Boiler or direct to atmosphere.

Because of Heat Expansion there are flexible joints fitted to the Diffuser & parts of the Exhaust stack. Often referred to as “Exhaust Bags”.

“Baggy” is Field Staff term for a work colleague or acquaintance!

Axial Exhaust Diffuser

Exhaust Diffuser Assembly



SECTIONAL ARRANGEMENT - SGT-100-1S - SINGLE SHAFT DLE (TYPHOON)

Exhaust System

Axial Exhaust Diffuser



This type of diffuser is only used on the SGT100 single shaft & SGT300 units .

Radial types can also be used on the above.

The Older TA type units have a slightly different axial type exhaust diffuser.

Gas Turbine Components end

SIEMENS

**ANY
QUESTIONS?**



End ...

Created & presented by:

Product Training

Firth Road
Lincoln
LN6 7AA
England

Tel: +44 (0) 1522 583337
Fax: +44 (0) 1522 583337



Please address all correspondence to:

Siemens Industrial Turbomachinery Ltd
Ruston House
P O Box 1
Waterside South
Lincoln LN5 7FD
England

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