Gas Turbine Engine Performance | 8530c13db1f8db550d3af9061678b599


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Aircraft Propulsion and Gas Turbine Engines, Second Edition builds
upon the success of the book’s first edition, with the addition of three major topic areas: Piston Engines with integrated propeller coverage; Pump Technologies; and Rocket Propulsion. The rocket propulsion section extends the text’s coverage so that both Aerospace and Aeronautical topics can be studied and compared. Numerous updates have been made to reflect the latest advances in turbine engines, fuels, and combustion. The text is now divided into three parts, the first two devoted to air breathing engines, and the third covering non-air breathing or rocket engines.

Widely used for power generation, gas turbine engines are susceptible to faults due to the harsh working environment. Most engine problems are preceded by a sharp change in measurement deviations compared to a baseline engine, but the trend data of these deviations over time are contaminated with noise and non-Gaussian outliers. Gas Turbine Diagnostics: Signal Processing and Fault Isolation presents signal processing algorithms to improve fault diagnosis in gas turbine engines, particularly jet engines. The algorithms focus on removing noise and outliers while keeping the key signal features that may indicate a fault. The book brings together recent methods in data filtering, trend shift detection, and fault isolation, including several novel approaches proposed by the author. Each method is demonstrated through numerical simulations that can be easily performed by the reader. Coverage includes: Filters for gas turbines with slow data availability Hybrid filters for engines equipped with faster data monitoring systems Nonlinear myriad filters for cases where monitoring of transient data can lead to better fault detection Innovative nonlinear filters for data cleaning developed using optimization methods An edge detector based on gradient and Laplacian calculations A process of automating fault isolation using a bank of Kalman filters, fuzzy logic systems, neural networks, and genetic fuzzy systems when an engine model is available An example of vibration-based diagnostics for turbine blades to complement the performance-based methods Using simple examples, the book describes new research tools to more effectively isolate faults in gas turbine engines. These algorithms may also be useful for condition and health monitoring in other systems where sharp changes in measurement data indicate the onset of a fault.

The development of clean, sustainable energy systems is one of the preeminent issues of our time. Most projections indicate that combustion-based energy conversion systems will continue to be the predominant approach for the majority of our energy usage, and gas turbines will continue to be important combustion-based energy conversion devices for many decades to come, used for aircraft propulsion, ground-based power generation, and mechanical-drive applications. This book compiles the key scientific and technological
knowledge associated with gas turbine emissions into a single authoritative source. The book has three sections: the first section reviews major issues with gas turbine combustion, including design approaches and constraints, within the context of emissions. The second section addresses fundamental issues associated with pollutant formation, modeling, and prediction. The third section features case studies from manufacturers and technology developers, emphasizing the system-level and practical issues that must be addressed in developing different types of gas turbines that emit pollutants at acceptable levels.

Presents the fundamentals of the gas turbine engine, including cycles, components, component matching, and environmental considerations.

Summarizes the analysis and design of today’s gas heat engine cycles. This book offers readers comprehensive coverage of heat engine cycles. From ideal (theoretical) cycles to practical cycles and real cycles, it gradually increases in degree of complexity so that newcomers can learn and advance at a logical pace, and so instructors can tailor their courses toward each class level. To facilitate the transition from one type of cycle to another, it offers readers additional material covering fundamental engineering science principles in mechanics, fluid mechanics, thermodynamics, and thermochemistry. Fundamentals of Heat Engines: Reciprocating and Gas Turbine Internal-Combustion Engines begins with a review of some fundamental principles of engineering science, before covering a wide range of topics on thermochemistry. It next discusses theoretical aspects of the reciprocating piston engine, starting with simple air-standard cycles, followed by theoretical cycles of forced induction engines, and ending with more realistic cycles that can be used to predict engine performance as a first approximation. Lastly, the book looks at gas turbines and covers cycles with gradually increasing complexity to end with realistic engine design-point and off-design calculations methods. Covers two main heat engines in one single reference Teaches heat engine fundamentals as well as advanced topics Includes customizable content to suit beginner or advanced undergraduate courses and entry-level postgraduate studies in automotive, mechanical, and aerospace degrees Provides representative problems at the end of most chapters, along with a detailed example of piston-engine design-point calculations Features case studies of design-point calculations of gas turbine engines in two chapters Fundamentals of Heat Engines can be adopted for mechanical, aerospace, and automotive engineering courses at different levels and will also benefit engineering professionals in those fields and beyond.
The book is written for engineers and students who wish to address the preliminary design of gas turbine engines, as well as the associated performance calculations, in a practical manner. A basic knowledge of thermodynamics and turbomachinery is a prerequisite for understanding the concepts and ideas described. The book is also intended for teachers as a source of information for lecture materials and exercises for their students. It is extensively illustrated with examples and data from real engine cycles, all of which can be reproduced with GasTurb (TM). It discusses the practical application of thermodynamic, aerodynamic and mechanical principles. The authors describe the theoretical background of the simulation elements and the relevant correlations through which they are applied, however they refrain from detailed scientific derivations.

This book is intended for advanced undergraduate and graduate students in mechanical and aerospace engineering taking a course commonly called Principles of Turbomachinery or Aerospace Propulsion. The book begins with a review of basic thermodynamics and fluid mechanics principles to motivate their application to aerothermodynamics and real-life design issues. This approach is ideal for the reader who will face practical situations and design decisions in the gas turbine industry. The text is fully supported by over 200 figures, numerous examples, and homework problems.

Industrial Gas Turbines: Performance and Operability explains important aspects of gas turbine performance such as performance deterioration, service life and engine emissions. Traditionally, gas turbine performance has been taught from a design perspective with insufficient attention paid to the operational issues of a specific site. Operators are not always sufficiently familiar with engine performance issues to resolve operational problems and optimise performance. Industrial Gas Turbines: Performance and Operability discusses the key factors determining the performance of compressors, turbines, combustion and engine controls. An accompanying engine simulator CD illustrates gas turbine performance from the perspective of the operator, building on the concepts discussed in the text. The simulator is effectively a virtual engine and can be subjected to operating conditions that would be dangerous and damaging to an engine in real-life conditions. It also deals with issues of engine deterioration, emissions and turbine life. The combined use of text and simulators is designed to allow the reader to better understand and optimise gas turbine operation. Discusses the key factors in determining the performance of compressors, turbines, combustion and engine controls Explains important aspects of gas and turbine performance such as service life and engine emissions Accompanied by CD illustrating gas turbine performance, building on the concepts discussed in the text
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Learn everything you need for the FAA private pilot exam, biennial flight reviews, and updating and refreshing your knowledge.

The primary human activities that release carbon dioxide (CO2) into the atmosphere are the combustion of fossil fuels (coal, natural gas, and oil) to generate electricity, the provision of energy for transportation, and as a consequence of some industrial processes. Although aviation CO2 emissions only make up approximately 2.0 to 2.5 percent of total global annual CO2 emissions, research to reduce CO2 emissions is urgent because (1) such reductions may be legislated even as commercial air travel grows, (2) because it takes new technology a long time to propagate into and through the aviation fleet, and (3) because of the ongoing impact of global CO2 emissions. Commercial Aircraft Propulsion and Energy Systems Research develops a national research agenda for reducing CO2 emissions from commercial aviation. This report focuses on propulsion and energy technologies for reducing carbon emissions from large, commercial aircraft—single-aisle and twin-aisle aircraft that carry 100 or more passengers—because such aircraft account for more than 90 percent of global emissions from commercial aircraft. Moreover, while smaller aircraft also emit CO2, they make only a minor contribution to global emissions, and many technologies that reduce CO2 emissions for large aircraft also apply to smaller aircraft. As commercial aviation continues to grow in terms of revenue-passenger miles and cargo ton miles, CO2 emissions are expected to increase. To reduce the contribution of aviation to climate change, it is essential to improve the effectiveness of ongoing efforts to reduce emissions and initiate research into new approaches.

There has been a remarkable difference in the research and development regarding gas turbine technology for transportation and power generation. The former remains substantially florid and unaltered with respect to the past as the superiority of air-breathing engines compared to other technologies is by far immense. On the other hand, the world of gas turbines (GTs) for power generation is indeed characterized by completely different scenarios in so far as new challenges are coming up in the latest energy trends, where both a reduction in the use of carbon-based fuels and the raising up of renewables are becoming more and more important factors. While being
considered a key technology for base-load operations for many years, modern stationary gas turbines are in fact facing the challenge to balance electricity from variable renewables with that from flexible conventional power plants. The book intends in fact to provide an updated picture as well as a perspective view of some of the abovementioned issues that characterize GT technology in the two different applications: aircraft propulsion and stationary power generation. Therefore, the target audience for it involves design, analyst, materials and maintenance engineers. Also manufacturers, researchers and scientists will benefit from the timely and accurate information provided in this volume. The book is organized into three main sections including 10 chapters overall: (i) Gas Turbine and Component Performance, (ii) Gas Turbine Combustion and (iii) Fault Detection in Systems and Materials.

The escalating use of aircraft in the 21st century demands a thorough understanding of engine propulsion concepts, including the performance of aero engines. Among other critical activities, gas turbines play an extensive role in electric power generation, and marine propulsion for naval vessels and cargo ships. In the most exhaustive volume to date, this text examines the foundation of aircraft propulsion: aerodynamics interwoven with thermodynamics, heat transfer, and mechanical design. With a finely focused approach, the author devotes each chapter to a particular engine type, such as ramjet and pulsejet, turbojet, and turbofan. Supported by actual case studies, he illustrates engine performance under various operating conditions. Part I discusses the history, classifications, and performance of air breathing engines. Beginning with Leonardo and continuing on to the emergence of the jet age and beyond, this section chronicles inventions up through the 20th century. It then moves into a detailed discussion of different engine types, including pulsejet, ramjet, single- and multi-spool turbojet, and turbofan in both subsonic and supersonic applications. The author discusses Vertical Take Off and Landing aircraft, and provides a comprehensive examination of hypersonic scramjet and turbo ramjet engines. He also analyzes the different types of industrial gas turbines having single-and multi-spool with intercoolers, regenerators, and reheaters. Part II investigates the design of rotating compressors and turbines, and non-rotating components, intakes, combustion chambers, and nozzles for all modern jet propulsion and gas turbine engine systems, along with their performance. Every chapter concludes with illustrative examples followed by a problems section; for greater clarity, some provide a listing of important mathematical relations.

A wide range of issues related to analysis of gas turbines and their engineering applications are considered in the book. Analytical and experimental methods are employed to identify failures and quantify operating conditions and efficiency of gas turbines. Gas turbine
engine defect diagnostic and condition monitoring systems, operating conditions of open gas turbines, reduction of jet mixing noise, recovery of exhaust heat from gas turbines, appropriate materials and coatings, ultra micro gas turbines and applications of gas turbines are discussed. The open exchange of scientific results and ideas will hopefully lead to improved reliability of gas turbines.

This book written by a world-renowned expert with more than forty years of active gas turbine R&D experience comprehensively treats the design of gas turbine components and their integration into a complete system. Unlike many currently available gas turbine handbooks that provide the reader with an overview without in-depth treatment of the subject, the current book is concentrated on a detailed aerothermodynamics, design and off-design performance aspects of individual components as well as the system integration and its dynamic operation. This new book provides practicing gas turbine designers and young engineers working in the industry with design material that the manufacturers would keep proprietary. The book is also intended to provide instructors of turbomachinery courses around the world with a powerful tool to assign gas turbine components as project and individual modules that are integrated into a complete system. Quoting many statements by the gas turbine industry professionals, the young engineers graduated from the turbomachinery courses offered by the author, had the competency of engineers equivalent to three to four years of industrial experience.

Although gas turbine engines are designed to use dry air as the working fluid, the great demand over the last decades for air travel at several altitudes and speeds has increased aircraft’s exposure to inclement weather conditions. Although, they are required to perform safely under the effect of various meteorological phenomena, in which air entering the engine contains water, several incidents have been reported to the aviation authorities about power loss during flight at inclement weather. It was understood that the rain ingestion into a gas turbine engine influences the performance of the engine and particularly the compressor and the combustor. The effects of water ingestion on gas turbine engines are aerodynamic, thermodynamic and mechanical. These effects occur simultaneously and affect each other. Considering the above effects and the fact that they are time-dependent, there are few gas turbine performance simulation tools, which take into account the water ingestion phenomenon. This study is a new research of investigating theoretically the water ingestion effects on a gas turbine performance. It focuses on the aerodynamic and mechanical effects of the phenomenon on the compressor and the combustor. The application of Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) is the basic methodology to examine the details of the flow in a axial
compressor and how it is affected by the presence of water. The calculations of water film thickness, which is formed on the rotor blade, its motion (direction and speed) and the extra torque demand, are provided by a code created by the author using FORTRAN programming language. Considering the change in blade’s profile and the wavy characteristics of the liquid film, the compressor’s performance deterioration is calculated. The compressor and combustor’s deterioration data are imported to a gas turbine simulation code, which is upgraded to calculate overall engine’s performance deterioration. The results show a considerable alteration in engine’s performance parameters and arrive at the same conclusions with the relevant experimental observations.

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