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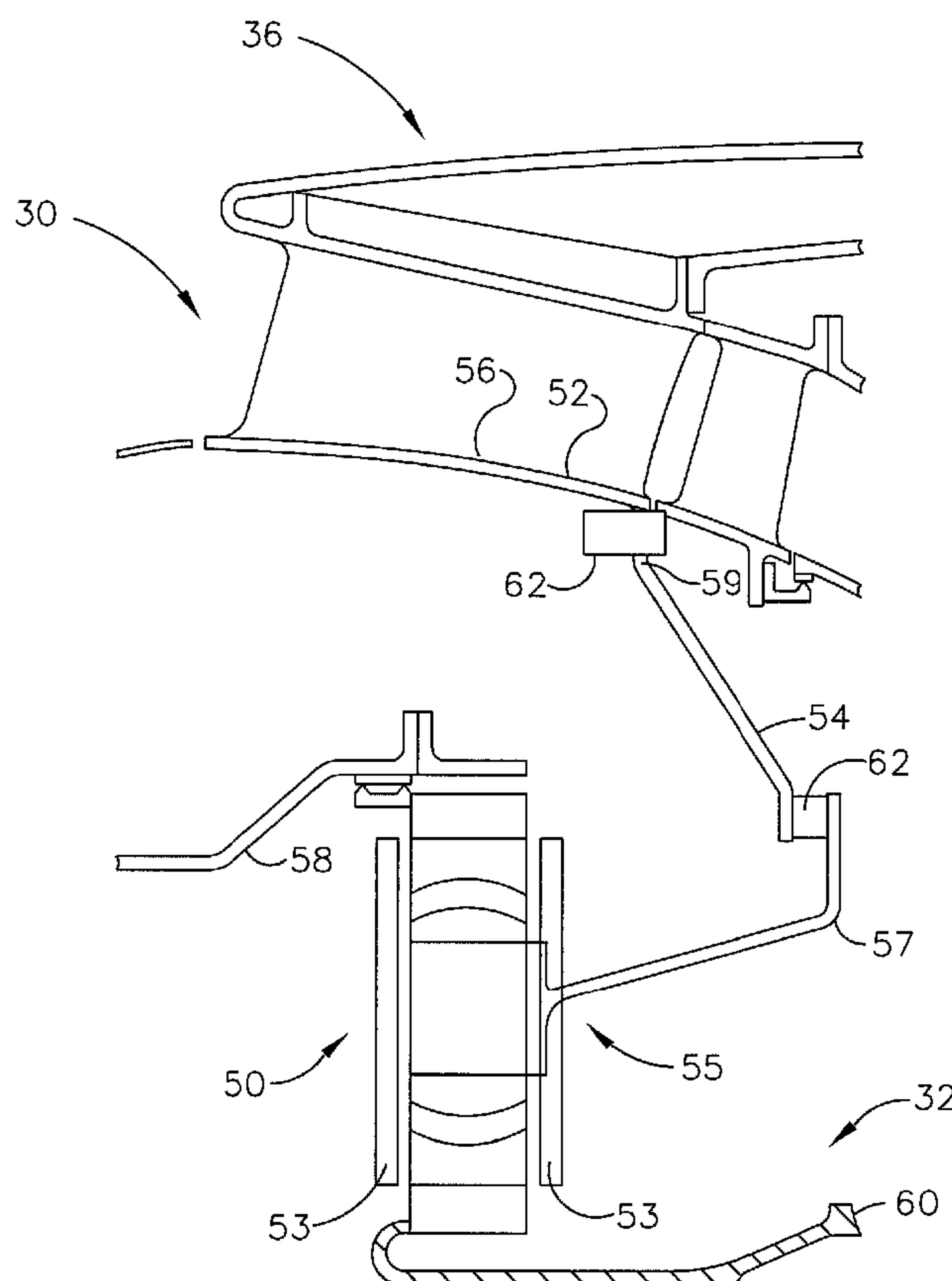
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(54) Title: TURBINE ENGINE ASSEMBLY AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THEREOF



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A turbine engine assembly (16) is provided. The assembly includes a stationary component (52), a drive shaft (32), and a gearbox (50) coupled along the drive shaft (32), and coupled to the stationary component (52). The assembly also includes a vibration-reducing mechanism (62) coupled between the stationary component (52) and the gearbox (50). The vibration-reducing mechanism (62) is configured to isolate a vibratory response of the gearbox (50) from the stationary component (52).

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TURBINE ENGINE ASSEMBLY AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THEREOF

ABSTRACT

A turbine engine assembly (16) is provided. The assembly includes a stationary component (52), a drive shaft (32), and a gearbox (50) coupled along the drive shaft (32), and coupled to the stationary component (52). The assembly also includes a vibration-reducing mechanism (62) coupled between the stationary component (52) and the gearbox (50). The vibration-reducing mechanism (62) is configured to isolate a vibratory response of the gearbox (50) from the stationary component (52).

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TURBINE ENGINE ASSEMBLY AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THEREOF

BACKGROUND

[0001] The present disclosure relates generally to speed-reducing gearbox assemblies for use with turbine engines and, more specifically, to systems and methods of reducing vibratory responses induced into at least one of an engine and an airframe from a gearbox assembly.

[0002] At least some known gas turbine engines, such as turbofans, include a fan, a core engine, and a power turbine. The core engine includes at least one compressor, a combustor, and a high-pressure turbine coupled together in a serial flow relationship. More specifically, the compressor and high-pressure turbine are coupled through a shaft to form a high-pressure rotor assembly. Air entering the core engine is mixed with fuel and ignited to form a high energy gas stream. The high energy gas stream flows through the high-pressure turbine to rotatably drive the high-pressure turbine such that the shaft rotatably drives the compressor. The gas stream expands as it flows through a power or low-pressure turbine positioned aft of the high-pressure turbine. The low-pressure turbine includes a rotor assembly having a fan coupled to a drive shaft. The low-pressure turbine rotatably drives the fan through the drive shaft, and turbine engine performance is enhanced when the low-pressure turbine operates at a relatively high rotational speed and when the fan operates at a relatively low rotational speed and with a low pressure ratio.

[0003] Many modern commercial turbofans are manufactured with increasingly large bypass ratios to facilitate improving engine efficiency. However, increasing the bypass ratio of the turbofan results in an increased fan size and fan tip speed, which must be controlled to maintain the efficiency of the turbofan. As such, at least some known turbofans include a speed-reducing gearbox coupled along the drive shaft between the low-pressure turbine and the fan, such that the fan rotates at a different speed than the low-pressure turbine. However, speed-reducing gearboxes generally increase the weight

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and the complexity of the turbofan, induce vibrations to the propulsion system or the airframe of an associated aircraft, and increase noise in a passenger cabin of the aircraft. Therefore, it is desired to have a turbofan that induces less vibration and noise to the associated aircraft.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

[0004] In one aspect, a turbine engine assembly is provided. The assembly includes a stationary component, a drive shaft, and a gearbox coupled along the drive shaft, and coupled to the stationary component. The assembly also includes a vibration-reducing mechanism coupled between the stationary component and the gearbox. The vibration-reducing mechanism is configured to isolate a vibratory response of the gearbox from the stationary component.

[0005] In another aspect, an aircraft assembly is provided. The assembly includes a pylon and a turbine engine assembly coupled to the pylon. The turbine engine assembly includes a housing, a stationary component positioned within the housing, and a gearbox coupled to said stationary component. The gearbox is configured to oscillate at a frequency. A vibration-reducing mechanism is coupled between the turbine engine assembly and the pylon, and the vibration-reducing mechanism is configured to oscillate at an anti-resonance frequency of the frequency.

[0006] In yet another aspect, a method of manufacturing a turbine engine assembly that includes a stationary component and a drive shaft is provided. The method includes coupling a gearbox along the drive shaft, coupling the gearbox to the stationary component, and coupling a vibration-reducing mechanism between the stationary component and the gearbox. The vibration-reducing mechanism is configured to isolate a vibratory response of the gearbox from the stationary component.

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DRAWINGS

[0007] These and other features, aspects, and advantages of the present disclosure will become better understood when the following detailed description is read with reference to the accompanying drawings in which like characters represent like parts throughout the drawings, wherein:

[0008] FIG. 1 is a schematic illustration of an exemplary aircraft assembly.

[0009] FIG. 2 is an enlarged schematic illustration of a portion of the turbine engine assembly shown in FIG. 1.

[0010] FIG. 3 is a schematic illustration of an alternative aircraft assembly.

[0011] Unless otherwise indicated, the drawings provided herein are meant to illustrate features of embodiments of the disclosure. These features are believed to be applicable in a wide variety of systems comprising one or more embodiments of the disclosure. As such, the drawings are not meant to include all conventional features known by those of ordinary skill in the art to be required for the practice of the embodiments disclosed herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0012] Embodiments of the present disclosure relate to turbine engine assemblies including a gearbox and vibration-reducing mechanisms for use in isolating vibrations generated by the gearbox. More specifically, the vibration-reducing mechanisms are positioned in one or more locations such that the vibrations are restricted from being transmitted to structural components of an aircraft, for example. In one embodiment, a vibration-reducing mechanism is coupled between the gearbox and an internal stationary component of the turbine engine, such as a fan hub frame. In another embodiment, vibration-reducing mechanisms are coupled at mounting locations between the turbine engine and structural components of an aircraft, such as a wing or a fuselage. As such, the turbine assemblies described herein facilitate reducing vibrations induced into the

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aircraft frame from a turbine engine including a gearbox, and facilitate reducing passenger cabin noise.

[0013] As used herein, the terms “axial” and “axially” refer to directions and orientations that extend substantially parallel to a centerline of the turbine engine. Moreover, the terms “radial” and “radially” refer to directions and orientations that extend substantially perpendicular to the centerline of the turbine engine. In addition, as used herein, the terms “circumferential” and “circumferentially” refer to directions and orientations that extend arcuately about the centerline of the turbine engine. It should also be appreciated that the term “fluid” as used herein includes any medium or material that flows, including, but not limited to, air, gas, liquid and steam.

[0014] FIG. 1 is a schematic illustration of an exemplary aircraft assembly 10. In the exemplary embodiment, aircraft assembly 10 includes a structural component such as a wing 12, a pylon 14 extending from wing 12, and a turbine engine assembly 16 coupled to pylon 14. Turbine engine assembly 16 includes a core gas turbine engine 18 that includes a high-pressure compressor 20, a combustor 22, and a high-pressure turbine 24. Turbine engine assembly 16 also includes a low-pressure turbine 26 coupled downstream from core gas turbine engine 18, a fan assembly 28 coupled upstream from core gas turbine engine 18, and a booster compressor 30 coupled between fan assembly 28 and core gas turbine engine 18. Low-pressure turbine 26 is coupled to fan assembly 28 and booster compressor 30 via a first drive shaft 32, and high-pressure turbine 24 is coupled to high-pressure compressor 20 via a second drive shaft 34. Core gas turbine engine 18 is enclosed in an annular core cowl 36. A housing 38 is positioned radially outward from and extends circumferentially about fan assembly 28 and a portion of the core cowl 36. An annular bypass duct 40 is defined between core cowl 36 and an inner surface 42 of housing 38. In an alternative embodiment, the structural component is an aircraft fuselage (not shown), and pylon 14 and turbine engine assembly 16 are coupled directly to the fuselage.

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[0015] In operation, ambient air 44 entering turbine engine assembly 16 through an inlet 46 is channeled through fan assembly 28 towards booster compressor 30. Compressed air is discharged from booster compressor 30 towards high-pressure compressor 20. Highly compressed air is channeled from high-pressure compressor 20 towards combustor 22, mixed with fuel, and the mixture is combusted within combustor 22. High temperature combustion gas generated by combustor 22 is channeled towards turbines 24 and 26. Combustion gas is subsequently discharged from turbine engine assembly 16 via an exhaust 48.

[0016] FIG. 2 is an enlarged schematic illustration of a portion of turbine engine assembly 16 (shown in FIG. 1). In the exemplary embodiment, turbine engine assembly 16 includes a gearbox 50 coupled along first drive shaft 32. In various embodiments, gearbox 50 includes, but is not limited to, a planetary, star-type gearbox assembly. Gearbox 50 is coupled to a stationary component 52 of turbine engine assembly 16. More specifically, gearbox 50 includes a carrier 53, a torque frame 55 is coupled to carrier 53, and a flex support 57 coupled to torque frame 55. A support member 54 is coupled to flex support 57, and extends towards stationary component 52. For example, in one embodiment, stationary component 52 is embodied in a frame 56 of turbine engine assembly 16. Moreover, gearbox 50 is coupled along first drive shaft 32, thereby defining a first portion 58 extending towards fan assembly 28 (shown in FIG. 1), and defining a second portion 60 extending towards low-pressure turbine 26 (shown in FIG. 1). As such, gearbox 50 facilitates decoupling a rotational speed of fan assembly 28 from a rotational speed of low-pressure turbine 26.

[0017] Turbine engine assembly 16 also includes a vibration-reducing mechanism 62 coupled between frame 56 and gearbox 50. More specifically, in one embodiment, vibration-reducing mechanism 62 is coupled between frame 56 and a distal end 59 of support member 54, and facilitates isolating a vibratory response of gearbox 50 from frame 56 as gearbox 50 operates. Alternatively, vibration-reducing mechanism 62 is coupled between support member 54 and flex support 57. Frame 56 is typically coupled, either directly or indirectly, to pylon 14 (shown in FIG. 1). As such, vibration-reducing

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mechanism 62 facilitates reducing vibrations induced to pylon 14 and aircraft assembly 10 from gearbox 50.

[0018] Vibration-reducing mechanism 62 may be any isolator or damping mechanism that enables aircraft assembly 10 to function as described herein. Exemplary vibration-reducing mechanisms include, but are not limited to, a friction damping device (i.e., Coulomb damping), and a biasing device, such as a spring, a metal mesh isolator device, or a device fabricated from an elastomeric material.

[0019] Moreover, in operation, gearbox 50 oscillates at a frequency, or range of frequencies, defined by gear mesh oscillations (i.e., the gear mesh frequency) of interconnecting gear teeth (not shown) within gearbox 50. Vibration-reducing mechanism 62 is tuned to reduce the gear mesh frequency, and to ensure frame 56 and the remainder of aircraft assembly 10 is isolated from the vibratory response of gearbox 50. In some embodiments, vibration-reducing mechanism 62 is tuned to oscillate at an anti-resonance frequency of the gear mesh frequency.

[0020] FIG. 3 is a schematic illustration of an alternative aircraft assembly 100. In the exemplary embodiment, aircraft assembly 100 includes a structural component such as wing 12, pylon 14 extending from wing 12, and turbine engine assembly 16 coupled to pylon 14. More specifically, turbine engine assembly 16 is mounted to pylon 14 and pylon 14 is mounted to wing 12 at one or more mounting locations 102. For example, a first mounting location 104 is defined between housing 38 and pylon 14, a second mounting location 106 is defined between core cowl 36 and pylon 14, and a third mounting location 108 is defined between wing 12 and pylon 14. Vibration-reducing mechanisms 62 are positioned at one or more mounting locations 102 to facilitate isolating a vibratory response of turbine engine assembly 16, including gearbox 50 (shown in FIG. 2), from wing 12 as gearbox 50 operates. Alternatively, when pylon 14 and turbine engine assembly 16 are coupled directly to a fuselage (not shown) of aircraft assembly 100, one or more mounting locations 102 are located between pylon 14 and the fuselage.

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[0021] In the exemplary embodiment, support member 54 of gearbox 50 (each shown in FIG. 2) is coupled directly to frame 56 without vibration-reducing mechanism 62 positioned therebetween. As such, in operation, gearbox 50 oscillates at a gear mesh frequency, and the oscillations are transmitted into turbine engine assembly 16 via frame 56. To isolate the vibratory response of turbine engine assembly 16 from wing 12, vibration-reducing mechanisms 62 at mounting locations 102 are tuned to reduce the gear mesh frequency. In some embodiments, vibration-reducing mechanisms 62 are tuned to oscillate at an anti-resonance frequency of the gear mesh frequency. As such, locating vibration-reducing mechanisms 62 at mounting locations 102 facilitates restricting vibrations from being transmitted into wing 12.

[0022] The turbine engine assembly and methods described herein relate to turbine engines that include vibration-reducing mechanisms in predetermined locations that facilitate isolating an airframe from a source of vibration. In the exemplary embodiment, the source of vibration is the turbine engine and, more specifically, is a speed-reducing gearbox positioned within the turbine engine. The vibration-reducing mechanisms are located either within the turbine engine, or between the turbine engine and structural components of an aircraft. As such, the turbine engine assemblies described herein facilitate restricting vibrations from being transmitted to an airframe, which reduces passenger cabin noise, tactile vibration, and the likelihood of fatigue damage from being induced to structural components of the airframe.

[0023] Although specific features of various embodiments of the present disclosure may be shown in some drawings and not in others, this is for convenience only. In accordance with the principles of embodiments of the present disclosure, any feature of a drawing may be referenced and/or claimed in combination with any feature of any other drawing.

[0024] While there have been described herein what are considered to be preferred and exemplary embodiments of the present invention, other modifications of these

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embodiments falling within the scope of the invention described herein shall be apparent to those skilled in the art.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A turbine engine assembly comprising:
 - a stationary component;
 - a drive shaft;
 - a gearbox coupled along said drive shaft, and coupled to said stationary component, said gear box configured to oscillate at a frequency; and
 - a vibration-reducing mechanism coupled between said stationary component and said gearbox, said vibration-reducing mechanism configured to isolate a vibratory response of said gearbox from said stationary component, said vibration-reducing mechanism configured to oscillate at an anti-resonance frequency of the frequency.
2. The turbine engine assembly in accordance with claim 1, further comprising a support member extending towards said stationary component, said vibration-reducing mechanism coupled between said stationary component and said support member.
3. The turbine engine assembly in accordance with claim 1 or 2, wherein said stationary component comprises a frame.
4. The turbine engine assembly in accordance with claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein said drive shaft comprises a first portion extending towards a fan assembly and a second portion extending towards a low-pressure turbine.
5. The turbine engine assembly in accordance with any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the frequency is defined by gear mesh oscillations.
6. An aircraft assembly comprising:
 - a pylon;
 - a turbine engine assembly coupled to said pylon, said turbine engine assembly comprising:
 - a housing;
 - a stationary component positioned within said housing; and

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a gearbox coupled to said stationary component, said gearbox configured to oscillate at a frequency; and

a vibration-reducing mechanism coupled between said turbine engine assembly and said pylon;

said vibration-reducing mechanism is configured to oscillate at an anti-resonance frequency of the frequency.

7. The aircraft assembly in accordance with claim 6, wherein said gearbox is coupled directly to said stationary component.

8. The aircraft assembly in accordance with claim 6 or 7, wherein said turbine engine assembly is coupled to said pylon at a mounting location, said vibration-reducing mechanism positioned at said mounting location.

9. The aircraft assembly in accordance with claim 6, 7 or 8, further comprising a core cowl positioned within said housing, wherein said mounting location is defined between said pylon and at least one of said housing and said core cowl.

10. The aircraft assembly in accordance with any of claims 6 to 9 further comprising a structural component, said pylon coupled to said structural component at a mounting location, wherein said vibration-reducing mechanism is positioned at said mounting location.

11. A method of manufacturing a turbine engine assembly that includes a stationary component and a drive shaft, said method comprising:

coupling a gearbox along the drive shaft; coupling the gearbox to the stationary component, said gearbox is configured to oscillate at a frequency; and

coupling a vibration-reducing mechanism between the stationary component and the gearbox, the vibration-reducing mechanism configured to isolate a vibratory response of the gearbox from the stationary component, wherein

said vibration-reducing mechanism is configured to oscillate at an anti-resonance frequency of the frequency.

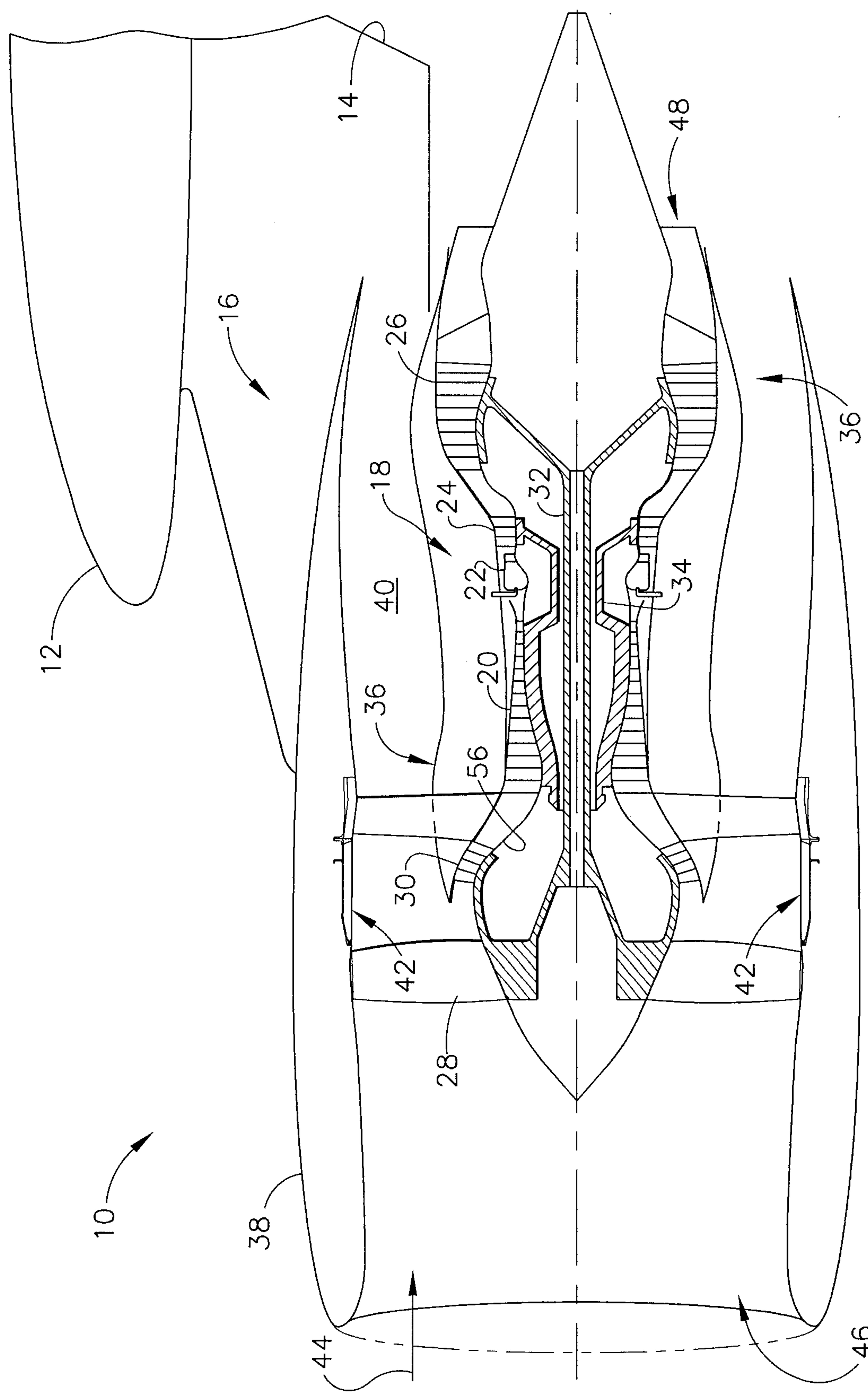


FIG. 1

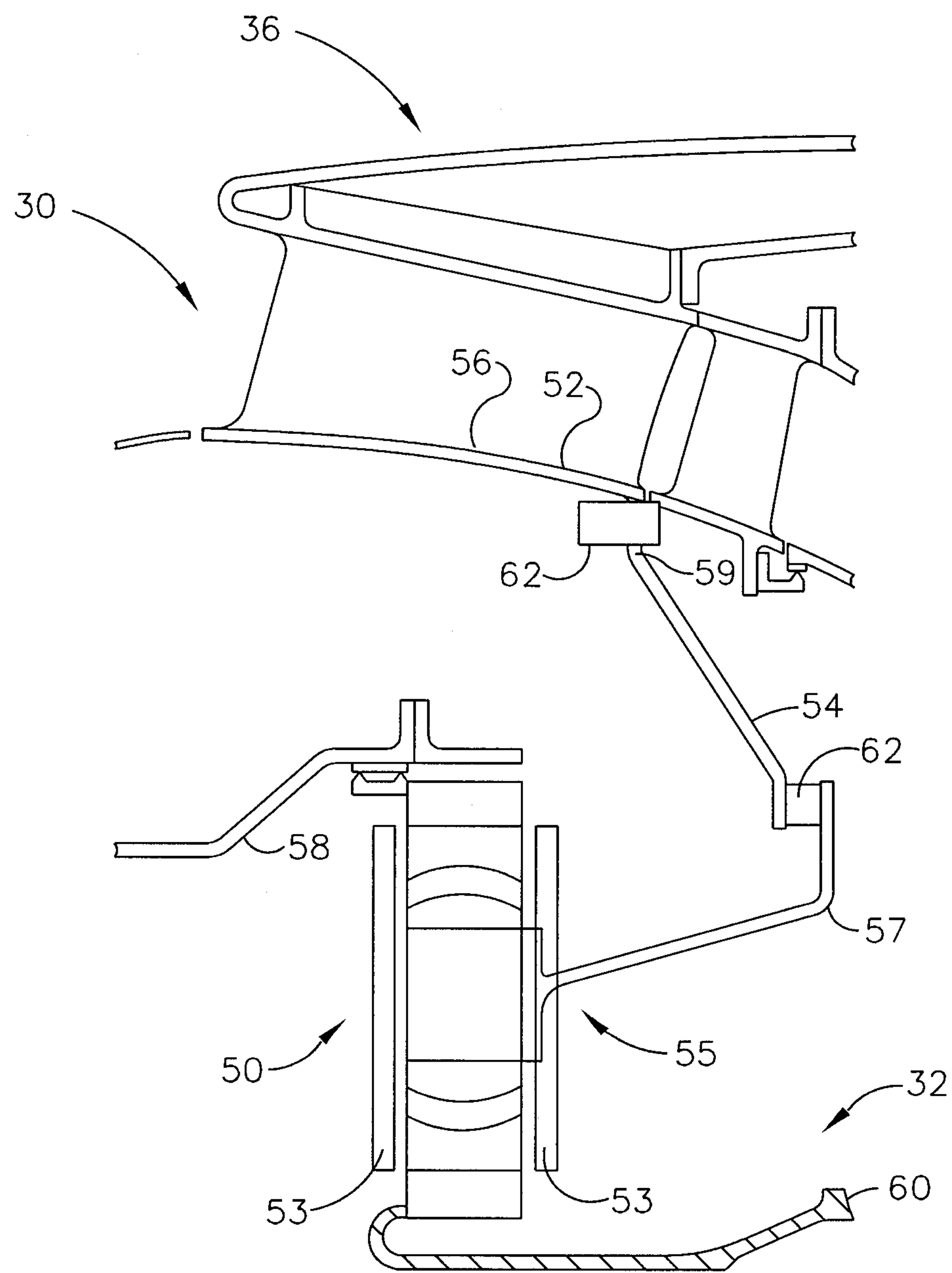


FIG. 2

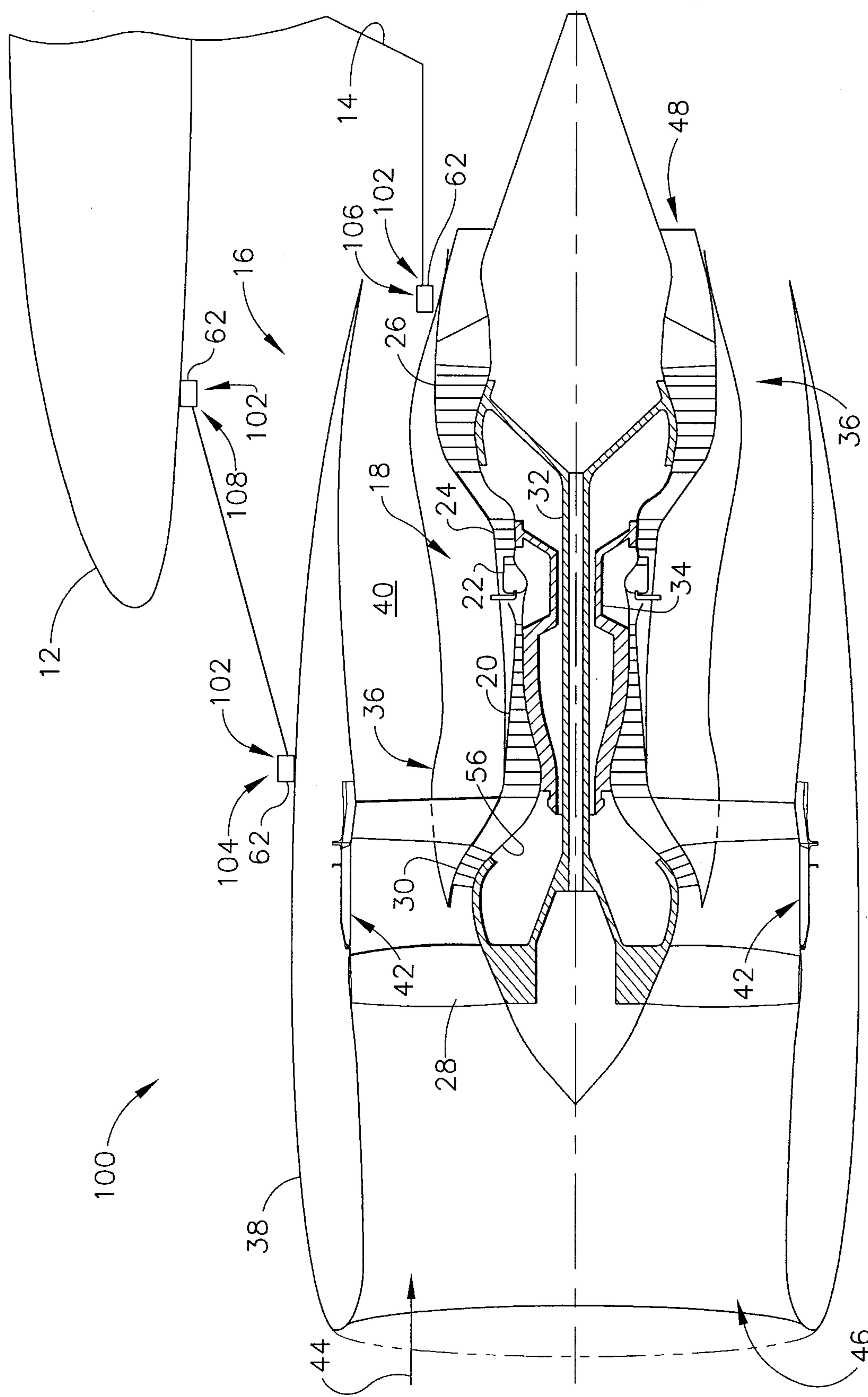


FIG. 3

