

THE INFLUENCE OF THE RELATIVE NUMBER OF IMPINGEMENT AND EFFUSION COOLING HOLES ON GAS TURBINE COMBUSTOR WALL HEAT TRANSFER

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ABSTRACT

The optimization of cooling hole geometry for combined impingement and effusion cooling of gas turbine combustors was investigated. The most common design is for there to be equal number of impingement and effusion holes. However, the number of holes is usually set by the requirement of the effusion wall to have good film cooling and large numbers of holes are used with small diameter and a low pressure loss or small pitch to diameter ratio, X/D . The impingement wall does not need a large number of holes. This work compared impingement/effusion wall designs with equal number of holes for three hole numbers: $4306/m^2$, $9688/m^2$ and $26910/m^2$. Each of these effusion designs was investigated with a $1076/m^2$ impingement wall. The internal wall heat transfer for impingement/effusion cooling was measured and predicted using conjugate heat transfer (CHT) computational fluid dynamics (CFD). The work was only concerned with the internal wall heat transfer and not with the effusion film cooling and there was no hot gas crossflow. The CHT/CFD predictions showed good agreement with measured data and the highest number of effusion holes with $1/25$ hole ratio gave the highest h_x . However, comparison with the predicted and experimental results for equal number of impingement and effusion holes for the same Z , showed that there was little advantage of decreasing the number of impingement holes, apart from that of decreasing the Z/D significantly for the $1/25$ hole ratio, which increased the heat transfer. The largest number of effusion holes had the highest heat transfer due to the greater internal surface area of the holes and their closer spacing.

INTRODUCTION

The combination of impingement and effusion cooling offers both the best adiabatic film cooling effectiveness and the best overall wall cooling effectiveness, which is close to that for transpiration cooling [1, 2]. The present work predicts the internal wall heat transfer and does not have any hot gas crossflow. The effusion jets contribute to the overall internal wall heat transfer through their internal surface area and the heat transfer around the hole inlet. The combination of effusion cooling with backside impingement cooling avoids the main problem area of impingement only cooling, that of the impact of the crossflow in the gap which normally deteriorates the impingement heat transfer [3]. In most investigations of for the impingement and effusion holes, which gives one

impingement hole for every effusion hole [4-6]. However, the design choice for the number of holes and hole design is governed by the optimization of the effusion surface to achieve the best adiabatic film cooling effectiveness and this is normally for the largest number of holes, n , [7-9] or hole density [10].

A large n is not required for impingement cooling and the number of holes used for the same impingement wall porosity has a relatively low effect on impingement heat transfer [11, 12]. The effect of the number of impingement holes is mainly due to the impact of the cross flow, as for a fixed wall cooling length the number of rows of holes in the crossflow direction increases with the number of upstream rows of holes and hence increases as the total number of holes increases. The other effect is that the hole size reduces as the number increases and this changes Z/D for a fixed Z . This is shown to be the main action of the reduced number of impingement holes in this work.

In the present work the influence of crossflow is eliminated by the discharge of the impingement jet air through the effusion holes. The effect on Z/D is present in this work, as the work was carried out at constant Z . As impingement heat transfer increases at low Z/D there could be an advantage of using a small number of impingement

NOMENCLATURE

A	Hole porosity = $\{(\pi/4) D^2\}/X^2$
C_d	Hole discharge coefficient as in: $G = m/PX^2 = C_d A [(2/RT) \Delta P/P]^{0.5}$
D	Hole diameter, m
G	Coolant Mass flux, kg/sm^2bar ,
h_x	Surface ave. (X^2) heat transfer coefficient, HTC, W/m^2K
L	Length of hole, m
m	Mass flow rate per hole, kg/s
n	Number hole/surface area (or hole density), m^{-2}
ρ	Density of air, kg/m^3
ΔP	Impingement or effusion wall pressure loss, Pa
P	Coolant supply static pressure (approx. 1bar in Expts.)
R	Gas Constant for air, 287 J/kg/K
Re	Reynolds number
T	Local wall temperature, K
T_c	Coolant temperature, 288K
T_w	Target wall hot side temperature (360K)
V_j	Impingement jet mean velocity, m/s
V_h	Effusion hole mean velocity, m/s
ν	Kinematic viscosity, m^2/s
X	Hole to hole pitch, m
y^+	Inner variable wall normal coordinate ($\xi U\tau/\nu$)
Z	Impingement to effusion wall gap, m

Subscripts

avg	Average	h	Hole	w	effusion wall
I	Impingement	j	Jet	c	Coolant
L	Local	m	Mean	s	Surface

holes, which makes their diameter larger and the Z/D smaller for a fixed Z. This then increases the combined impingement/effusion wall heat transfer. Another effect of the combined effusion and impingement wall with more effusion holes than impingement holes is postulated to be the effect of the effusion hole 'suction' on the wall impingement flow. This was investigated in the present work both experimentally and using CHT/CFD.

IMPINGEMENT/EFFUSION GEOMETRIES

The impingement/effusion geometries investigated are summarized in Tables 1 and 2, with the equal number of impingement and effusion holes [6] in Table 1 and the small number of impingement holes in Table 2. Three ratios of effusion/impingement hole number were investigated: 4/1, 9/1 and 25/1. The advantage of a large number of effusion holes is mainly in the improved effusion film cooling, that is not studied in the present work, which concentrates on the internal heat transfer in the wall. Table 2 shows that the larger number of effusion holes had the internal wall cooling advantage of increased internal hole surface area per m^2 ($n\pi DL$), which was a factor of 2.5 increase between the 4306 and 26,910 m^2 effusion walls. This will give increased internal effusion wall heat transfer as n increases. Table 2 also shows a disadvantage of the reduced number of impingement holes, which is the reduced internal wall area, so that less internal cooling of that surface will occur.

One of the most significant factors for impingement heat transfer using a practical constant impingement gap, Z , is the reduction in the Z/D ratio when a low number of impingement holes are used with larger diameter, as shown in Table 2. With 1075 m^2 impingement holes and an 8mm gap the Z/D was 2.78 and this is close to the optimum Z/D for the highest heat transfer [13]. If a larger number of effusion jets was used so that there was a 1/1 ratio with the effusion holes, then at constant Z , the Z/D would increase and this decreases the impingement heat transfer. It is shown that this is likely to be the main cause of the predicted small increase in internal wall heat transfer predicted in the present work using a reduced number of impingement holes at constant Z .

One of the reasons for undertaking the present work was that it was postulated that the larger number of effusion holes per impingement hole would potentially give an additional benefit to the impingement heat transfer. This was that the effusion hole inlet jet flow could act as a

Table 1: Geometries for Equal Number of Holes

Variable	Impingement			Effusion		
n (m^{-2})	4306	9688	26910	4306	9688	26910
Array	10×10	15×15	25×25	10×10	15×15	25×25
Dmm	1.41	0.93	0.63	3.27	2.23	1.30
Xmm	15.24	10.10	6.10	15.24	10.1	6.10
L/D	4.50	6.83	10.08	1.94	2.85	4.89
X/D	10.80	10.83	9.54	4.7	4.7	4.7
Z/D	5.67	8.53	12.51	2.40	3.57	6.12
A (%)	0.67	0.66	0.83	3.61	3.80	3.60
C_d	0.85	0.89	0.78			
Imp/Eff						

Table 2: Geometries for Unequal Number of Holes

Variables	Impingement	Effusion			
n (m^{-2})	1076	4306	9688	26910	
Array	5 × 5	10×10	15×15	25×25	
D (mm)	2.88	3.27	2.23	1.30	
X (mm)	30.48	15.24	10.10	6.10	
Z (mm)	8	8	8	8	
L (mm)	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	
L/D	2.21	1.94	2.85	4.89	
X/D	10.58	4.7	4.5	4.7	
Z/D	2.78	2.45	3.59	6.15	
A (%)	0.70	3.61	3.80	3.60	
Hole surface area/ m^2	0.061	0.279	0.428	0.692	

suction surface on the impingement jet wall flow. This could act to keep the impingement wall jet flow closer to the effusion wall and thus increase the heat transfer. However, the results show that the changes in the predicted wall heat transfer compared with equal number of impingement and effusion holes was small and probably due to the above Z/D effect combined with the larger internal effusion wall hole internal surface area.

COMPUTATIONAL METHODS

For each n in Table 1, six values of surface averaged coolant mass flow rate, G kg/sm^2bar , were modelled as given in Table 3. G is proportional to the mean velocity, V , over the surface area to be cooled, X^2 , at a constant air coolant temperature. G also defines the mean coolant hole velocity, V_h , as shown in Eq. 1 [6]. Constant G gives constant V_h irrespective of the pressure for the same X/D.

$$V_h 10^5/RT = 1.27 G (X/D)^2 \quad (1)$$

The total number of grid cells are given in Table 4 together with the proportion of cells in each part of the geometry. The higher the G , the higher the total number of cells in the model. Also, with increased number of holes, n , the total number of grid cells was increased. Table 4 shows that the number ratio 1076/26910 had the highest number of cells.

The computations were carried out with an imposed hot side wall temperature, T_w , of 360 K, which was similar to that used in the experiments. The CHT/CFD computations were carried out using the standard wall function and $k - \epsilon$ turbulence model, for which the first cell size near the target wall was kept at $y^+ \sim 35$ [6] for all the G values.

Table 3 shows that at the lowest G the Reynolds number Re in the impingement holes were laminar. The Re in the effusion holes were laminar for most G and for all three effusion walls. However, the sharp edged inlet to the holes would create flow separation and turbulence. This might mean that conventional fully developed pipe flow laminar to turbulent flow transition might not be appropriate. The flow was treated as turbulent in the CFD and there was no laminar flow sub model.

Table 3: Flow conditions that were modelled

G kg/sm ² bar	ΔP/P	<i>n</i> (m ⁻²)							
		Impingement			Effusion				
	%	V _i m/s	Re × 10 ³	V _h m/s	Re × 10 ³	1076	4306	9688	26910
0.94	10.3	109.9	21.53	21.7	4.83	3.29	1.92		
0.77	6.9	89.7	17.56	17.7	3.94	2.69	1.57		
0.63	4.6	73.3	14.35	14.5	3.22	2.19	1.28		
0.50	2.9	58.2	11.39	11.5	2.55	1.75	1.02		
0.30	1.05	34.9	6.84	6.9	1.53	1.05	0.61		
0.10	0.12	11.7	2.29	2.3	0.52	0.35	0.21		

Table 4: Grid size for G of 0.94 kg/sm²bar, y+ of 35

Imp./Eff.	1076/4306	1076/9687	1076/26910
Total cells	0.50 × 10 ⁶	0.73 × 10 ⁶	0.84 × 10 ⁶
Plenum %	29.8	32.4	37.3
Gap %	27.3	24.7	19.8
Jet hole %	07.6	07.6	07.6
Eff. hole%	10.2	13.8	18.2
Plates %	25.1	21.5	17.1

EXPERIMENTAL TECHNIQUES

The experimental equipment has been used previously [14-16] and consisted of an air supply to a thermally insulated plenum chamber feed to the impingement holes. The 152.4mm square Nimonic-75 impingement hole test plate was bolted to the plenum chamber. There was an 8mm impingement gap formed using a 8mm thick Teflon spacer flange between the impingement wall and the effusion wall. The target effusion wall was also Nimonic-75, which is a common combustor metal wall material. Both walls were instrumented with six grounded junction mineral insulated thermocouples, spaced at 25.4mm intervals, brazed to the Nimonic-75 effusion wall with the thermocouple junction flush with the impingement jet target surface. The transient response of these thermocouples was used to determine the locally surface averaged heat transfer coefficient using the lumped capacity method.

The thermocouples were located on the centreline between the impingement and effusion jets and thus were at the most remote location relative to the high local convective cooling of the effusion jets. Conduction heat transfer within the wall smoothed out the strong gradients in the surface convective heat transfer, as the Biot numbers Bi for all conditions were < 0.2 . The thermocouples thus measured the surface averaged temperature for the effusion wall and were located at the lowest local convective heat transfer position and thus the result were expected to be slightly low as the thermocouples were placed in the metal on the centreline between the effusion jets. The experimental surface average heat transfer coefficients, h_x , are the average for all six effusion wall thermocouples.

The predicted results were averaged over the effusion

X^2 surface area cooled by each hole and the experimental results were surface average by conduction in the metal wall. The thermocouple position in the lowest heat transfer region will slightly underestimate the true local surface averaged h due to the residual temperature gradients in the wall, as the Biot number was low but not 0. The maximum to minimum temperature difference as a proportion of the maximum temperature was predicted at about 15% for all geometries investigated.

The thermally insulated wall was electrically heated in the absence of any impingement coolant flow, to about 80°C and then the air plenum and test wall was hoisted off the heater and the impingement/effusion air flow established. The transient cooling of the target wall by the impingement flow enabled the surface averaged heat transfer coefficient to be determined from the rate of fall of the effusion wall mean temperature. In the CHT/CFD predictions the wall temperature on the heated side of the wall was held at a constant 80°C, as it would be on a steady state heat transfer test rig.

The coolant flow rate was measured using calibrated variable area flow meters with corrections for the air temperature and pressure, the accuracy relative to a calibrated orifice plate flow meter was 2%. The accuracy of the heat transfer coefficient h measurements relied on the calibration of the thermocouples, which was minimized in the transient method as temperature differences were the key measurement not the absolute temperature. The test wall had other thermocouples 25.4mm away from the centreline. This enabled the variability of the heat transfer in the transverse direction to be determined. This variability could occur due to non-uniform flow distribution between the impingement holes that was due to hole manufacturing tolerances. These thermocouples showed a transverse variation of h of $< 4\%$. The error in the least squared fit of the transient cooling data for temperature difference was $< 1\%$ and so the total error for h was $< 5\%$ and for coolant mass flux G , the error was 2%.

RESULTS

Impingement/Effusion Overall Heat Transfer for Equal n

Validation of the present work was carried out from the measured surface averaged h of AIDabagh et al. [14] and Andrews et al. [2, 15, 17]. The heat transfer area per hole was taken as for impingement only heat transfer, X^2 , with no account taken of the extra area inside the hole or the reduction of the approach area by the hole removing flow area. The aim was to cool the flat surface of area X^2 per impingement hole. If the cooling was enhanced by the addition of the effusion holes then the effect of the increased hole surface area was part of that enhancement. The predicted total surface h is compared as a function of G with the measurements in Fig. 1. This shows that the predictions for all three n are reasonably within the measured uncertainty for h of $\pm 5\%$ of the mean h_x . The agreement was not as good at low G , where the predictions were lower than the measurements, but only

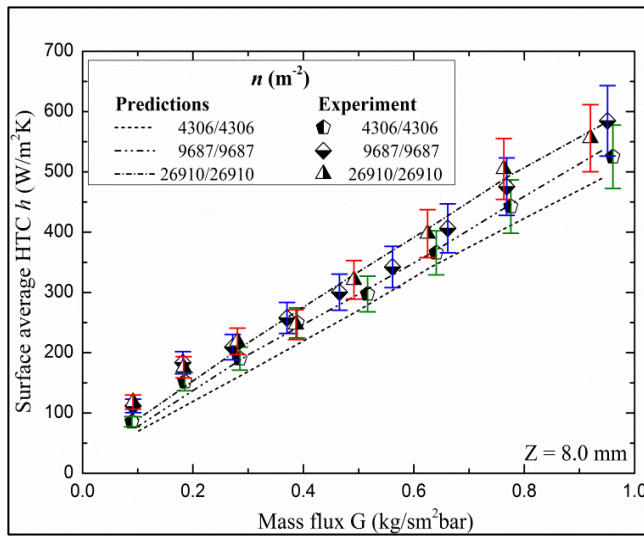


Figure 1: Comparison of predicted and experimental surface heat transfer coefficient, h_x , on the effusion approach and hole surfaces for the range of G in Table 1.

just outside the measurement uncertainty.

For the lowest G of $0.1 \text{ kg/sm}^2\text{bar}$ for n of $4306/4306 \text{ m}^{-2}$ the predicted h was outside the experimental error bars. The predictions in Figs. 1 and 2 show that for the same value of h the coolant mass flow can be reduced by increasing the number of impingement and effusion holes. For example if the desired h was $400 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ then for an increase in n from 4306 to $26910/\text{m}^2$ for the same X/D and Z would enable the coolant mass flow to be reduced from 0.73 to $0.6 \text{ kg/sm}^2\text{bar}$ or by 18% . If at the same time Z was reduced the cooling air savings would be greater.

The problem at low G is connected with the low hole Re numbers in Table 3. With flow separation at the sharp edged hole inlet, the Re at the vena contraction after the inlet would be 40% higher than that based on the mean hole area velocity. Transition to turbulent flow is also different with separated flow at the hole inlet. Thus, the present treatment of the low Re flow in the holes as turbulent flow is justified. Another factor is that the large surface roughness to hole diameter ratio for small drilled and spark eroded ($n=26910/\text{m}^2$) holes is that at low Re the roughness is more important. This is shown in classic pipe flow friction pressure loss as a function of surface roughness, where the effect of hole Re on the hole friction factor is independent of Re at a lower critical Re for increasing pipe roughness. However, overall the disagreements between the experiments and predictions are relatively small, even at low G . The worst error at $G = 0.1 \text{ kg/sm}^2\text{bar}$ was about -20% for the highest and lowest n , with -5% difference attributable to experimental errors.

A further factor that influences the results is that Z/D is higher for high impingement n than for low n , due to the use of a constant gap, Z , of 8mm . This would be expected to produce a lower h due to the higher Z/D [13]. The greater L/D ratio of the high n effusion and impingement holes, shown in Table 2, will also increase the total heat transfer through the greater surface area of the

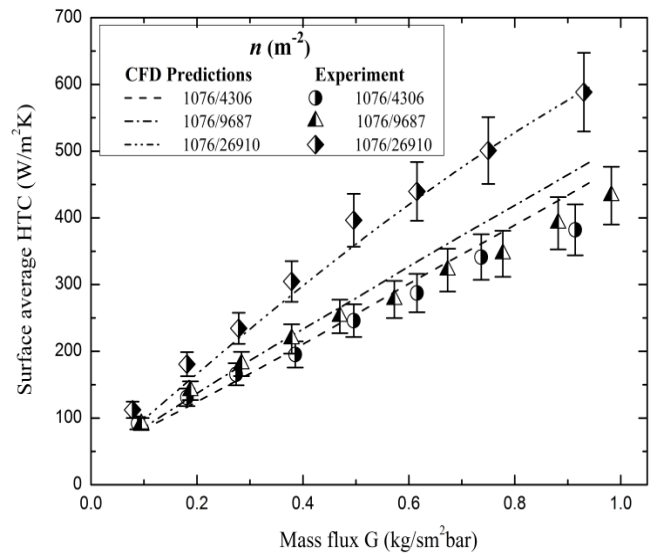


Figure 2: Comparison of predicted and experimental h_x for unequal n on the effusion target surface as a function of G .

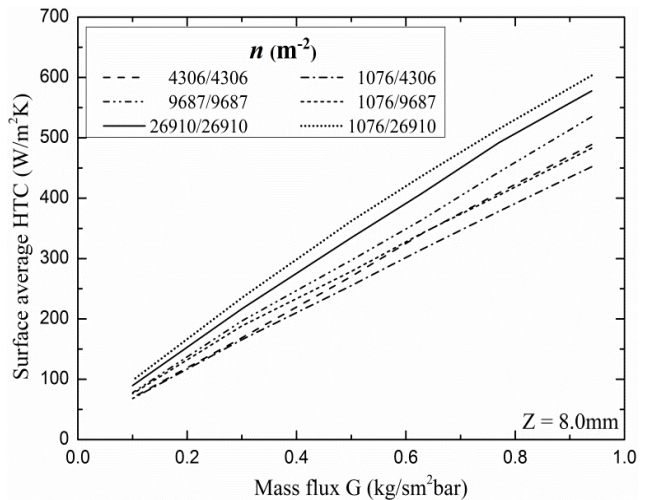


Figure 3: Comparison of equal and unequal n predicted h_x for the effusion surface for a range of G .

impingement and effusion walls. This will be the dominant effect in the predictions for the higher overall heat transfer for larger n in Fig. 1, where Z/D increases as n increases for the same Z .

Impingement/Effusion Overall Heat Transfer for Reduced Impingement n .

The predicted and measured total surface averaged h_x are shown as a function of G in Fig. 2 for the $1076/\text{m}^2$ impingement holes with the number of effusion holes varied, as in Table 2. Good agreement with the measurements is shown for all the geometries, the best agreement was for the highest effusion n . However, at low G for the highest n there was an under prediction of the measured data by about 10% for $<0.2 \text{ kg/sm}^2\text{bar}$. This could have been due to low Reynolds number hole flow effects, as shown in Table 3. For the other two n , about 10% higher predictions than the measured data were

observed for G between $0.63\text{-}0.94\text{ kg/sm}^2\text{bar}$ values, with good agreement at lower G . However, the main area of interest is for low G where in low NOx combustors impingement/effusion cooling would operate and in this region $<0.63\text{ kg/sm}^2\text{bar}$ the predictions and measurements are in very good agreement, apart from at the two lowest G for the highest effusion n .

The predictions for h_x are compared in Fig. 3 with the predictions for equal numbers of impingement and effusion holes from Fig. 1. This shows that for 4306 and 9686/m^2 effusion holes the reduced number of impingement holes were predicted to reduce the surface averaged h_x by about 10%. However, for the largest number of effusion holes the reduced number of impingement holes produced an increased surface averaged h_x of about 5% for all G . It is well known in impingement heat transfer that the surface average heat transfer increases with reduction in Z/D and the maximum h_x occurs at about a Z/D of 1-2 [13].

The reduction in the number of impingement holes from 26910/m^2 to 1076/m^2 at constant impingement gap Z of 8mm reduced Z/D was from 6.16 to 2.78 . This was the main reason for the increased h_x for the $1076/26910$ impingement/effusion hole number combination compared with equal number of holes. For the 4306/m^2 effusion wall design the Z/D change was small and was only 3.59 to 2.78 for 9688/m^2 effusion holes. The reduction in Z/D , that a low number of impingement holes enables, is worth the design change for the highest number of effusion holes and there is also a reduced manufacturing cost of the impingement wall.

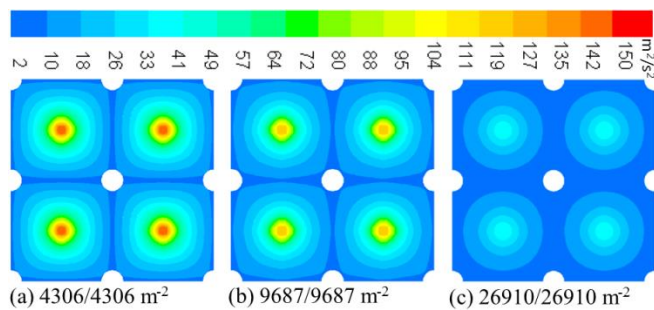


Figure 4: Surface distribution of TKE on the effusion approach walls for G of $0.5\text{ kg/sm}^2\text{bar}$ at fixed X/D and Z/D

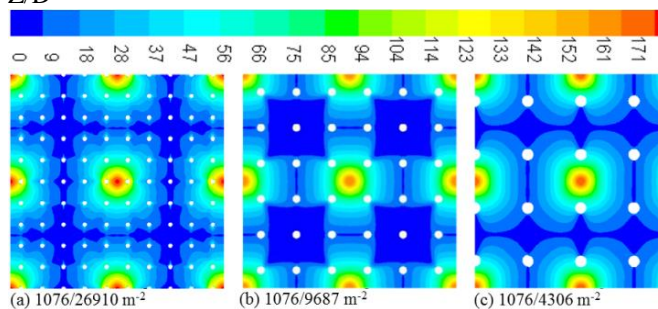


Figure 5: Contour of TKE (m^2/s^2) on the effusion approach surfaces for G of $0.5\text{ kg/sm}^2\text{bar}$.

Impingement/Effusion Surface Distribution of Turbulence Kinetic Energy for Equal and Unequal n .

Figures 4 and 5 shows the predicted effusion hole approach surface distribution of the turbulent kinetic energy, TKE, which controls the surface convective heat transfer. Comparison of the equal number of impingement and effusion holes in Fig. 4 with the reduced number of impingement holes in Fig. 5 shows for the highest number of effusion holes the TKE is low, due to the high Z/D for equal number of holes. Thus, as concluded above this is the main reason for the increase in surface averaged heat transfer. However, for the 9688/m^2 and 4306/m^2 number of holes the reduction in the heat transfer with the reduced number of holes for the same impingement Z/D is difficult to understand, but comparison of Figs. 4 and 5 shows that with unequal number of holes there was a reduction in the surface covered by high turbulence, whereas there was an increase for the 26901/m^2 number of effusion holes.

The reason for the reduction in h_x for 9688/m^2 and 4306/m^2 effusion holes when the number of impingement holes was reduced to 1076/m^2 , as shown in Fig. 3, is considered to be due to the reduced surface coverage of high TKE shown in Fig. 5. This was due to the flow of impingement air into the larger number of effusion holes, which reduced the surface velocity and turbulence for flows to the second and subsequent holes. The larger number of impingement jet holes simply gives a better surface coverage of high impingement heat transfer and impingement flow along the backside of the effusion hole surface.

The increase in surface distribution of TKE with the largest number of effusion holes was due to the five effusion holes on the centerline between two impingement holes, compared with 3 and 2 for the lower number of effusion holes. As there is no impingement jet surface flow after the last effusion hole, there is no surface flow generated turbulence. For the largest number of effusion holes the last effusion hole leaves the shortest distance between two effusion holes and hence the shortest distance with low turbulence. This is part of the reason for the highest heat transfer for the largest effusion n in Fig. 2. The Z/D effect is the reason for the higher heat transfer with the reduced number of impingement holes, as shown in Fig. 3.

It is clear from these results that the anticipated enhancement in effusion surface heat transfer, due to a boundary layer 'suction' effect, with a larger number of effusion holes than impingement holes does not occur. The slightly higher overall surface average heat transfer with the largest effusion n and the low impingement n was due to the reduction in impingement hole Z/D .

CONCLUSION

The predicted surface average heat transfer coefficient h_x were shown to agree with the experimental measurements for impingement/effusion internal wall heat transfer, for both equal and unequal number of impingement and effusion jets. This shows that the

present CHT/CFD procedures are adequate for the design of impingement/effusion cooling systems.

The n ratio of 1076/26910 with the largest number of effusion holes and with the smallest effusion pitch, X , was predicted to have the best cooling. This geometry was the only one with an enhanced (~10%) surface average h relative the design with equal numbers of holes. The other two geometries were predicted to have little benefit of reducing the number of impingement holes.

The postulation at the start of this research, that having more effusion holes than impingement holes would increase the effusion hole surface heat transfer coefficient, due to the 'suction' effect of the effusion holes, was shown not to be valid. The effect of the greater number of effusion holes than impingement holes was to reduce the impingement heat transfer. The effusion holes took coolant mass flow from the impingement surface flow along the effusion hole surface. This reduced the surface velocity after the first effusion hole and reduced the TKE on the surface. This also reduced the internal recirculation in the impingement gap which reduced the heat transfer at the impingement wall.

The main reason for the enhanced heat transfer with the reduced number of impingement holes for the 1076/26910 combination was that the comparison was carried out at constant Z of 8mm and the Z/D ratio with 1076 impingement holes was 2.78 compared with 6.15 for 26910 impingement holes. As impingement heat transfer increases with reduction in Z/D to a maximum in the region of a Z/D of 2, this was the main cause of the enhanced heat transfer and not the relative number of impingement to effusion jets. For the other number of effusion holes the change in the Z/D with larger impingement holes for the smaller number was too small to have counteracted the negative effects on the effusion wall.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Abubakar M. El-jumma wishes to acknowledge the financial support from University of Maiduguri and the Government of Nigeria. We would like to thank Siemens Turbomachinery (Lincoln) for the manufacture of some of the experimental test walls.

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