

ISME2007

()

ISME2007-1359

msherv@tabrizu.ac.ir

djavaresh@tabrizu.ac.ir

Vahid_farhangmehr@yahoo.com

sahand_m1000@yahoo.com

[] Pan & Vohr

[] Anvar

& Launder

[] Leschziner

[] Qu Qingwen .

[] Wang.Mei.

(Absorption theory)

(hl/h0)

(((

()

$Re = \rho UL / \mu$

$$p^* = \frac{p - p_\infty}{\frac{\mu UL}{h_0^2}} = \frac{6\left(\frac{x}{L}\right)\left(1 - \frac{x}{L}\right)\left(1 - \frac{h_l}{h_0}\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{h_l}{h_0}\right)\left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{h_l}{h_0}\right)\frac{x}{L}\right]^2} \quad (1)$$

$$u(x, y) = m\left[\frac{1 - \frac{2x}{L}}{\left(1 - \frac{nx}{L}\right)^2} + \frac{\frac{2nx}{L}\left(1 - \frac{x}{L}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{nx}{L}\right)^3}\right]y(y - h(x)) + U\left(1 - \frac{y}{h(x)}\right) \quad (2)$$

$$h(x) = a \exp(bx) \quad (3)$$

(0, h₀) (L, h_L)

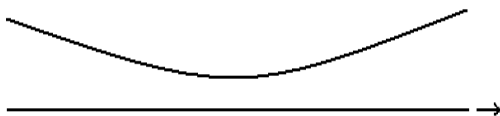
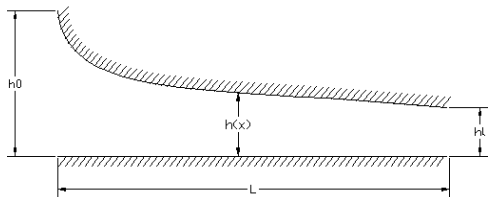
$$a = h_0, \quad b = \frac{1}{L} \ln\left(\frac{h_L}{h_0}\right) \quad (4)$$

$$h(x) = h_0 \exp\left[\frac{1}{L} \ln\left(\frac{h_L}{h_0}\right)x\right] \quad (5)$$

$$P = C_1 + C_2 \exp(-3bx) - \frac{3\mu U}{bh_0^2} \exp(-2bx) \quad (6)$$

$$C_1 = P_\infty + \frac{3\mu U}{bh_0^2} \left[1 - \frac{1 - \exp(-2bL)}{1 - \exp(-3bL)}\right] \quad (7)$$

$$C_2 = \frac{3\mu U}{bh_0^2} \frac{1 - \exp(-2bL)}{1 - \exp(-3bL)} \quad (8)$$



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(h^3 \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(h^3 \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) = 6\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [h\{U(0) + U(h)\}] + 12\mu[V(h) - V(0)] \quad (9)$$

(h(x) << L)

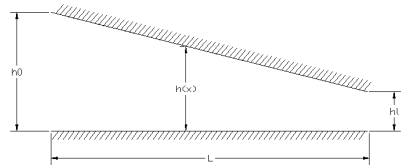
$$u(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\mu} \frac{dp}{dx} y(y - h) + U\left(1 - \frac{y}{h}\right) \quad (10)$$

p(x)

$$\int_0^h \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy = -\int_0^h \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy = -v(h) + v(0) \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(h^3 \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right) = 6\mu U \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \quad (12)$$

h



$$h(x) = h_0 + (h_L - h_0) \frac{x}{L} \quad (13)$$

(())

(9-c)

$x=17.5, 35.5\text{mm}$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{\text{Re}} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{\text{Re}} \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) \quad (3)$$

(1)

SIMPLEC

%

10^{-5}

()

$$L = 40\text{mm} \quad h_0 = 0.1\text{mm}$$

h_l

$10 \times 100 \quad 10 \times 80$

10×160

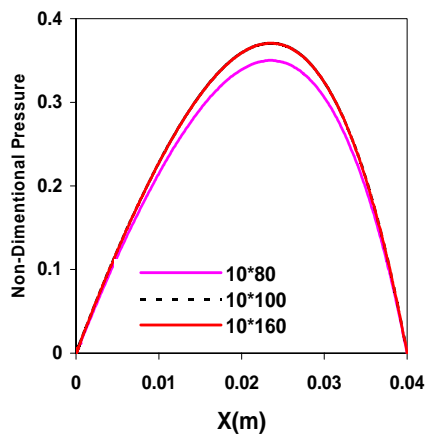
()

10×100

()

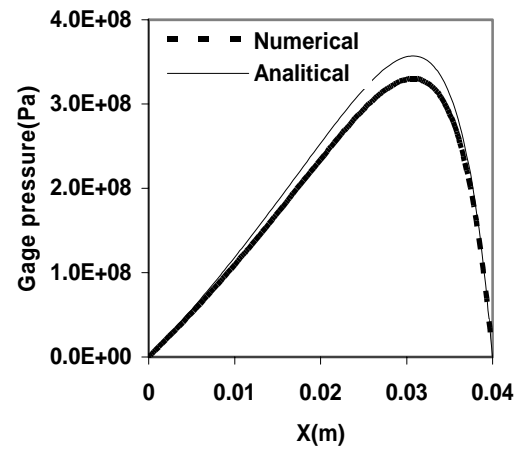
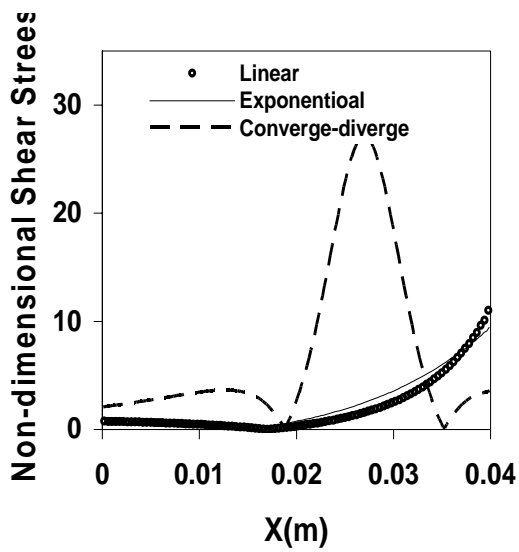
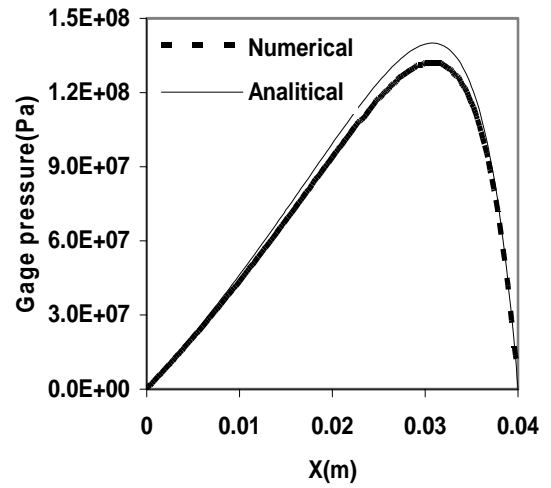
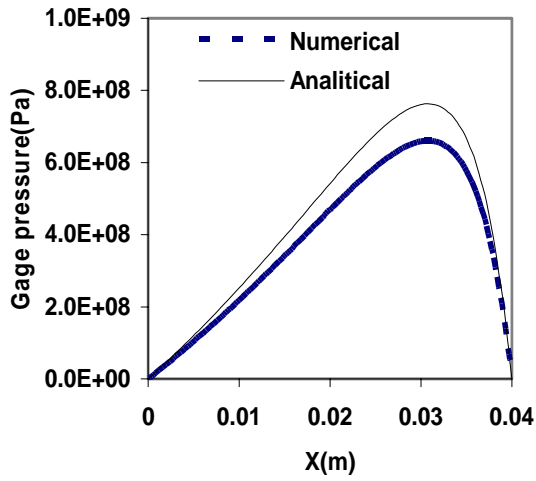
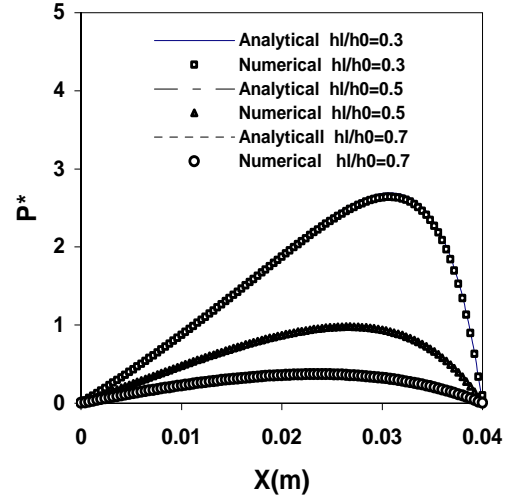
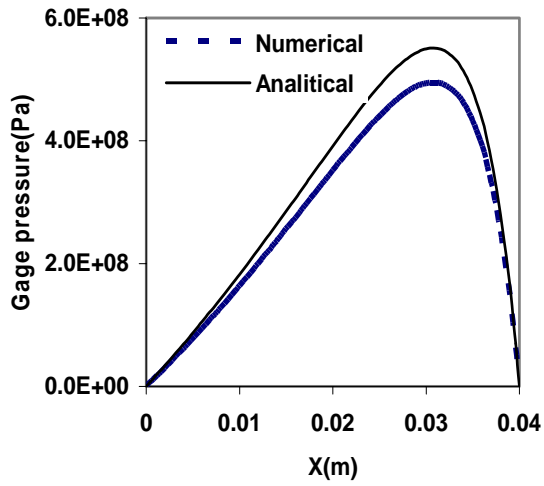
h_l

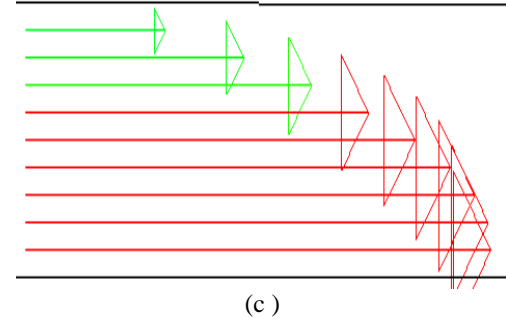
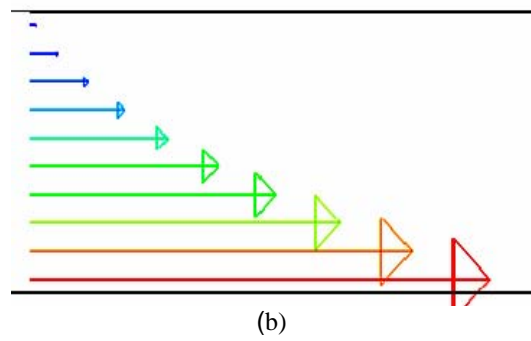
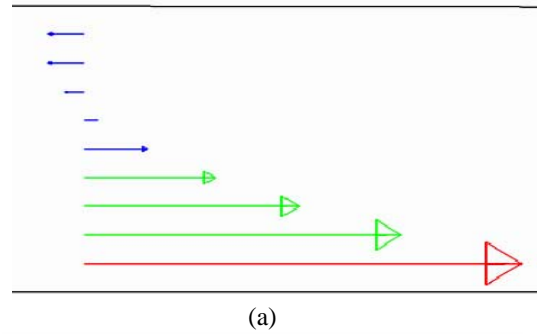
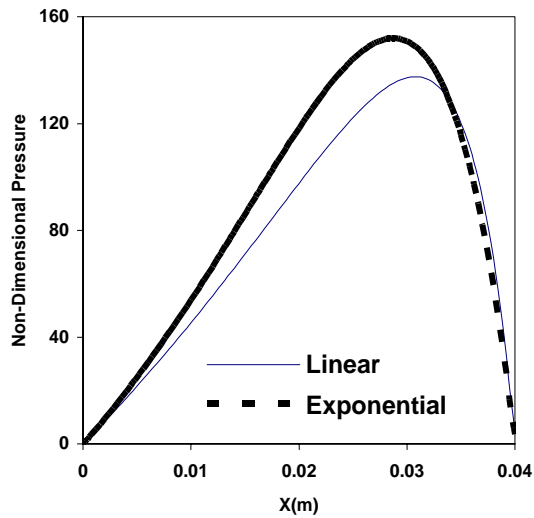
h_L / h_0



()

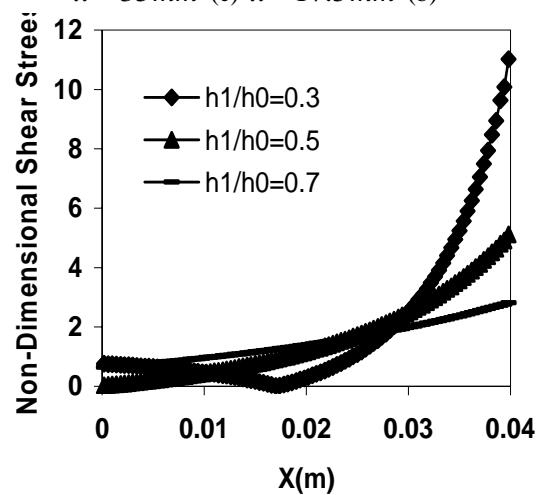
$x=17.5\text{mm}$





$x = 5\text{ mm}$ (a)

$x = 35\text{ mm}$ (c) $x = 17.5\text{ mm}$ (b)



- 1- Pan, T., Vohr, H. "Super-Laminar Flow in Bearings and Seals." The symposium on lubrication in nuclear application. pp.216-245
- 2- Anvar, M.I. (1971) "Inertia and Convective Effects in Hydrodynamic Lubrication of a Slider Bearing". Journal of Lubrication Technology pp.313-315
- 3- B.E.Lauder, M.Leschziner. "Flow in Finite-Width, Thrust Bearing Including Inertia Effects." Transaction of the ASME pp 330-338(1978)
- 4- Qu Qingwen. "Velocity Analysis for Layered Viscosity model under Thin Film Lubrication" Tribology International pp 517-521(2001)
- 5- Wang, Mei. "A Continuous Viscosity Model for Thin Film Lubrication" pp 459-465(2002)
- 6- Frank M. White, Jack B. Evett, Fredrick S. Sherman, "Viscous fluid Flow, Second edition (1991)