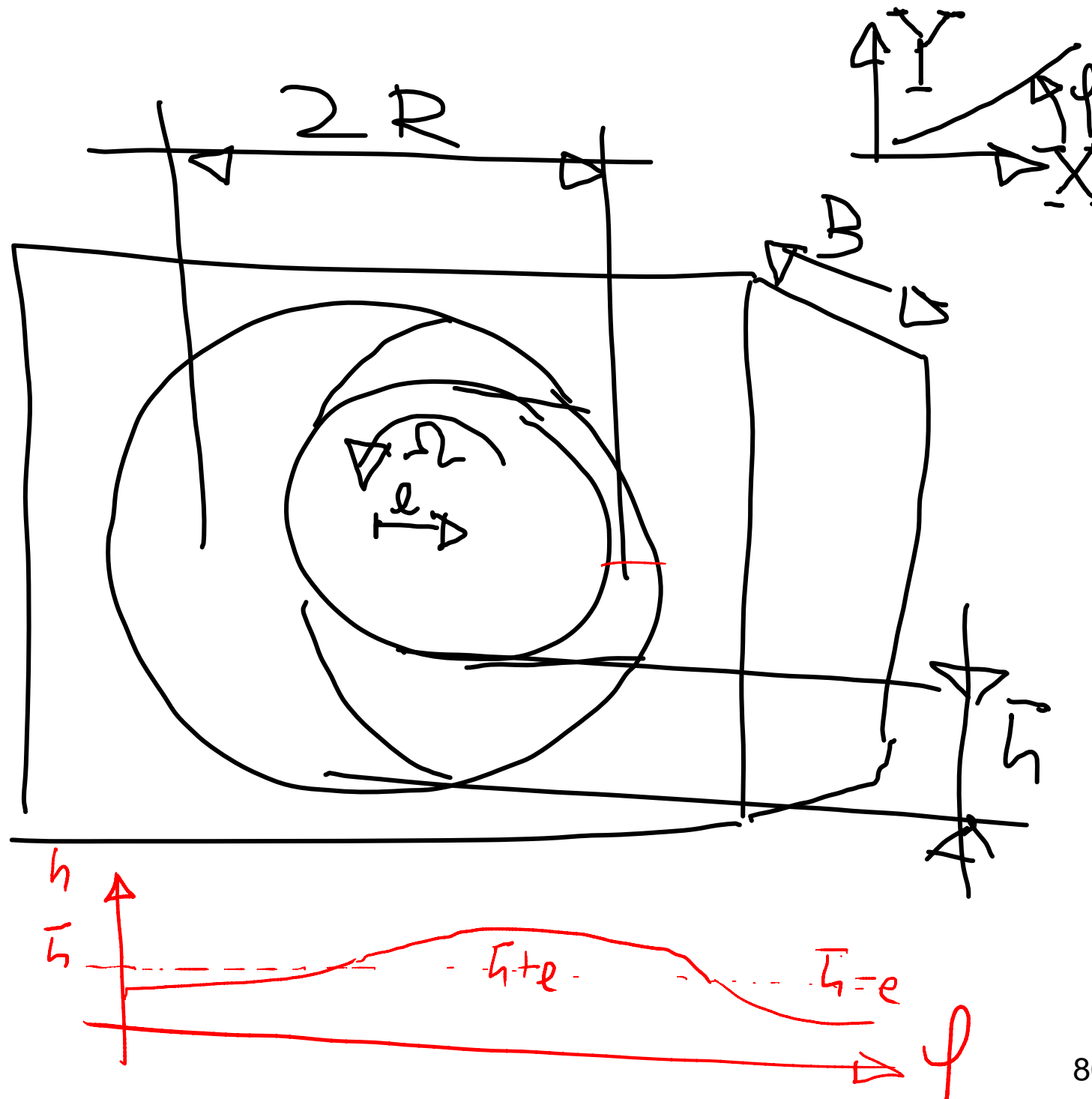


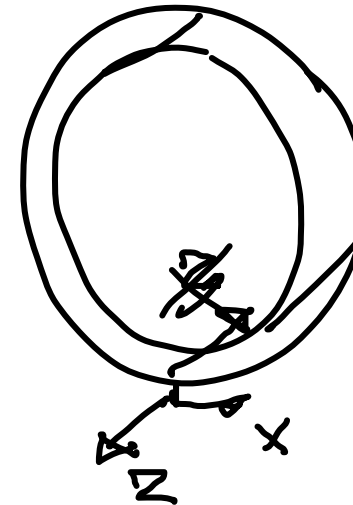
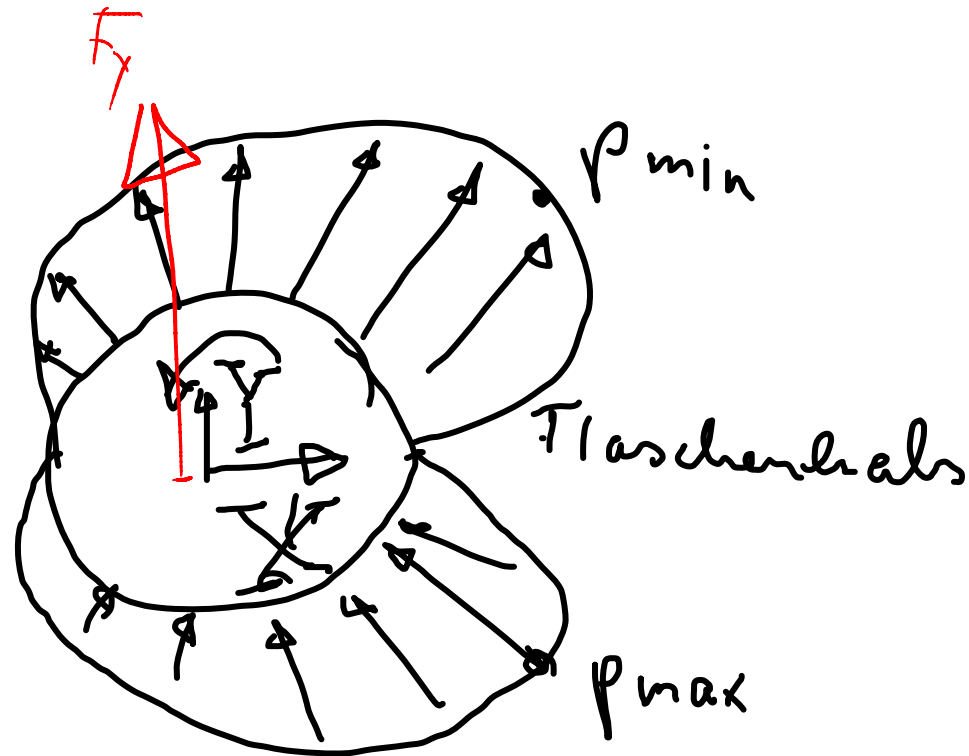


Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Wintersemester 2010/11
Technische Fluidsysteme
Vorlesung 6





Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Wintersemester 2010/11
Technische Fluidsysteme
Vorlesung 6



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{F} &= \int -p \cdot \vec{n} \, dS = \int_0^B \int_0^{2\pi} -p \vec{n} \, dx \, dz \\ &= BR \int_0^{2\pi} \underbrace{-p \vec{e}_x \cos \varphi}_{0} - p \vec{e}_y \sin \varphi \, d\varphi \end{aligned}$$

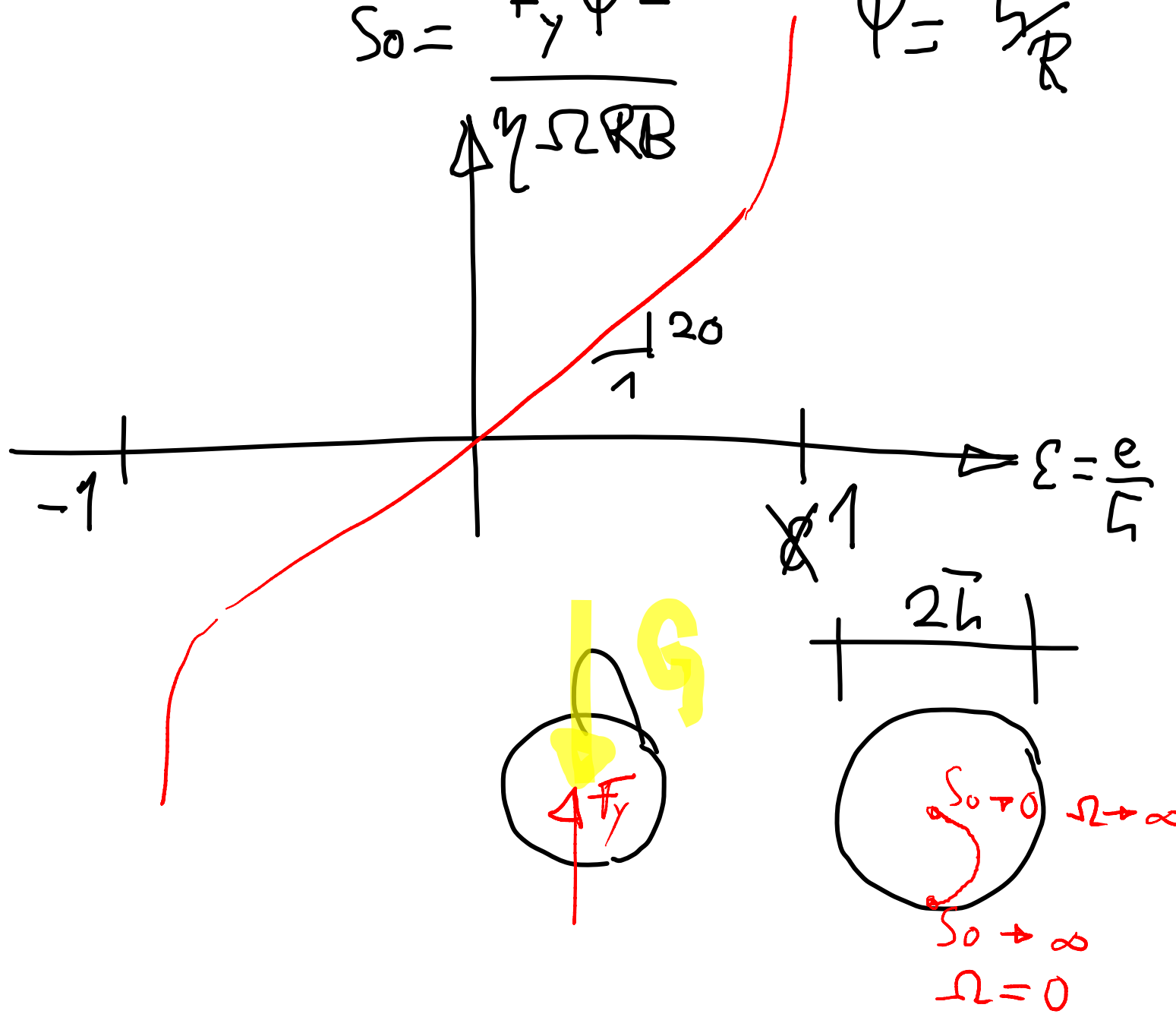
\vec{F}_x



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Wintersemester 2010/11
Technische Fluidsysteme
Vorlesung 6

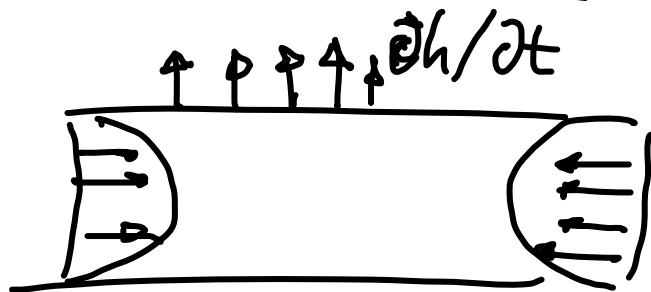
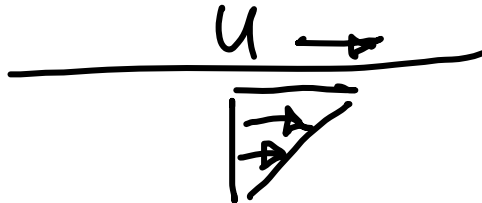
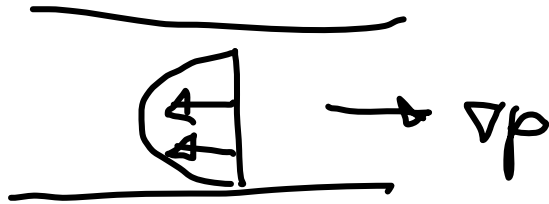
$$S_0 = \frac{F_y \psi^2}{\Delta \gamma \Omega R B}$$

$$\psi = \frac{r}{R}$$

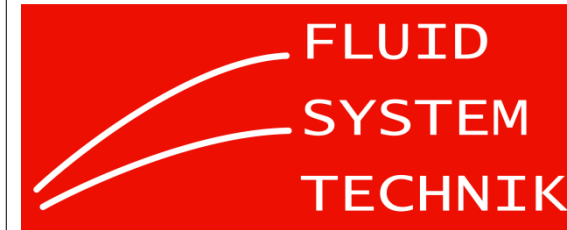


Reynoldsgleichung

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{h^3}{\eta} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{h^3}{\eta} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) = 6 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (uh) + 6 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (wh) + 12 \frac{\partial h}{\partial t}$$



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Wintersemester 2010/11
Technische Fluidsysteme
Vorlesung 6



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Wintersemester 2010/11
Technische Fluidsysteme
Vorlesung 6

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{h^3}{\eta} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right) = 6 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (h R \Omega)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= R x^+ \\ h &= h^+ \\ p &= \frac{F_y}{R B} p^+ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{h^3}{\eta} \frac{F_y}{R B} \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^+} \left(h^+ \frac{\partial p^+}{\partial x^+} \right) &= \frac{h^+}{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^+} (h^+) \\ \frac{h^2 F_y}{\eta R^3 B} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^+} \left(h^+ \frac{\partial p^+}{\partial x^+} \right) &= 6 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^+} (h^+) \end{aligned}$$

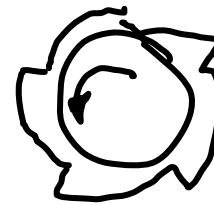
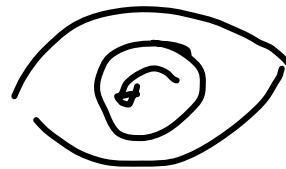
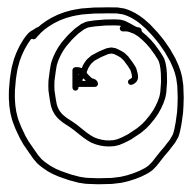
So $\frac{h^2 F_y}{\eta R^3 B} = \frac{F_y \psi^2}{\eta R B \Omega}$

$$\psi = \frac{h^+}{R}$$



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Wintersemester 2010/11
Technische Fluidsysteme
Vorlesung 6

Kreislager Zitronenlager

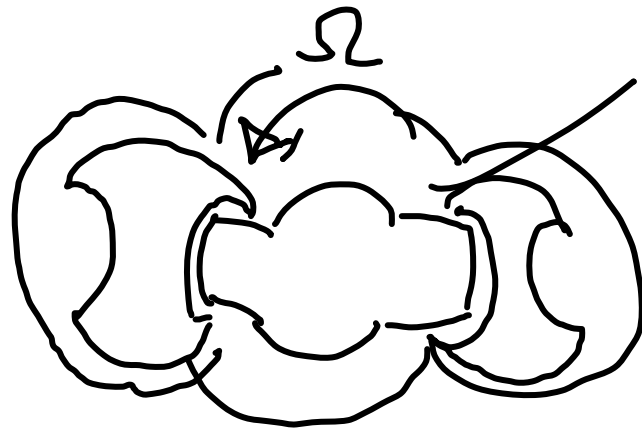


$$\frac{F_y \psi^2}{\gamma \Omega R} = f_{en} \left(\frac{e_x}{h}, \frac{e_y}{h} \right)$$

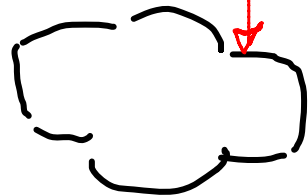
$$\left(\frac{e_x}{h}, \frac{e_y}{h} \right) = f_{en} \left(\frac{F_y \psi^2}{\gamma \Omega R} \right)$$

so	so ϵ_x	ϵ_y	$ \epsilon $	φ

Schraubenspindelpumpe

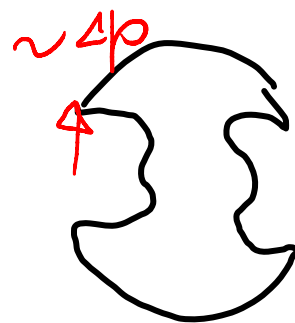


Antriebsspindel ASP



$$Q \approx V_s n$$

LSP Laufspindel



$$P = M \cdot \underbrace{\omega}_{\approx n \cdot 2\pi}$$

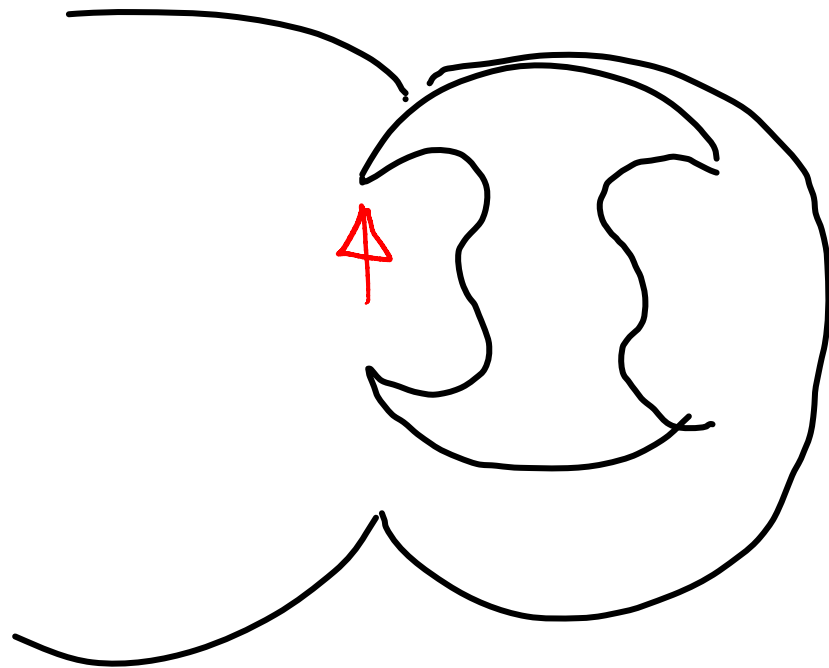
$$P = \Delta p \cdot Q$$



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Wintersemester 2010/11
Technische Fluidsysteme
Vorlesung 6



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Wintersemester 2010/11
Technische Fluidsysteme
Vorlesung 6



Anlaufen der Laufspindel:
Gleitlager effekt ist nicht mehr in der
Lage die Druckkräfte auszugleichen.



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Wintersemester 2010/11
Technische Fluidsysteme
Vorlesung 6

