

# Chapter 3

# Hydrodynamic lubrication (HL)

*Lubrification hydrodynamique*

T. Lubrecht

(with some contributions by D. Dureisseix)

GM INSA-Lyon

# Hydrostatic bearings

*Paliers hydrostatiques*

Application: high loads and/or low speeds

Poiseuille velocity >> Couette velocity



1D case:  $u(y) = \frac{1}{2\eta} \frac{dp}{dx} y(y-h) + u_1 \left(1 - \frac{y}{h}\right)$

$$\frac{h^2}{4\eta} \frac{dp}{dx} \gg u_1$$

# Hydrostatic bearings

*Paliers hydrostatiques*

Application: high loads and/or low speeds

Poiseuille velocity >> Couette velocity

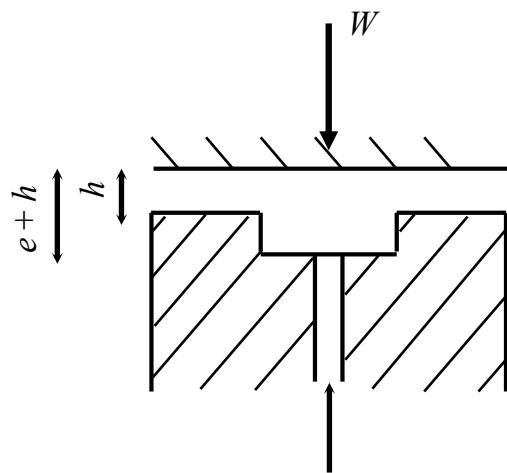


Simplification in 1D Reynolds equation:

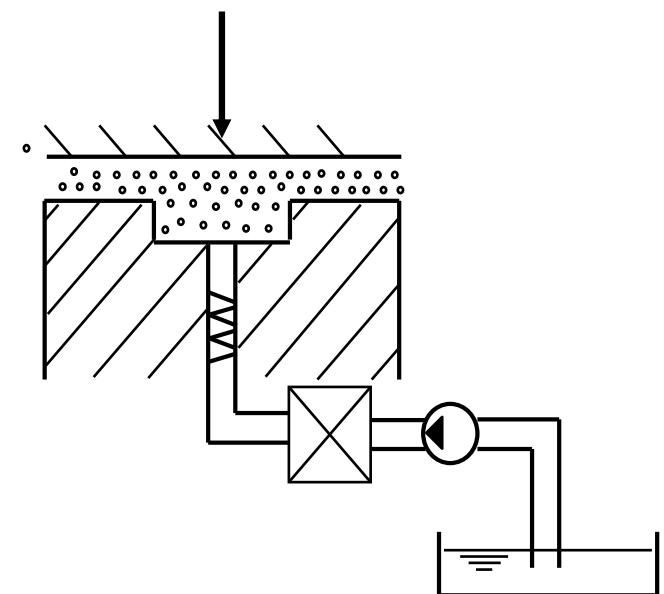
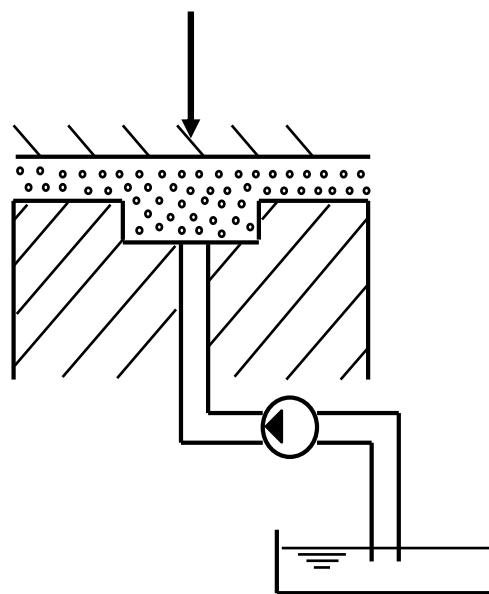
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\rho h^3}{12\eta} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \cancel{\rho h \frac{u_1 + u_2}{2}} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho h)$$

0 for stationary case

# Examples

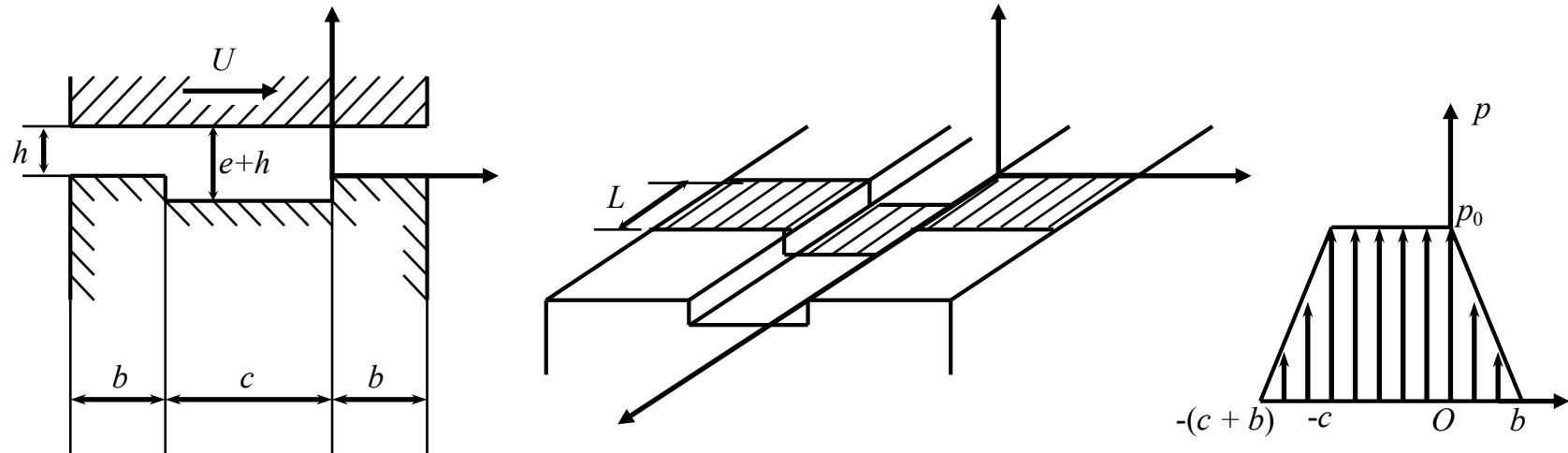


Usually  $e \gg h$



# Example: Hydrostatic thrust bearing

*Exemple : butée hydrostatique*



$$e \gg h$$

$$\frac{d^2 p}{d x^2} = 0$$

$$W = ?$$

# Flow calculation

*Calcul du débit*

$$u(z) = \frac{1}{2\eta} \frac{dp}{dx} z(z - h) + \frac{uz}{h}$$

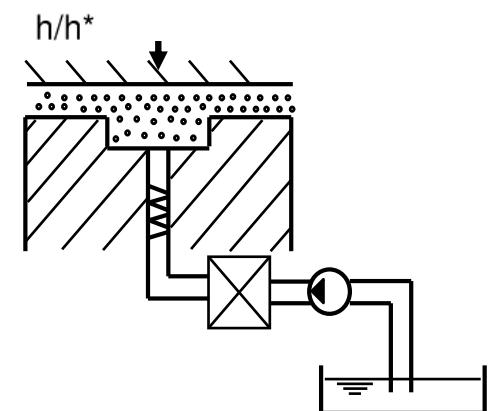
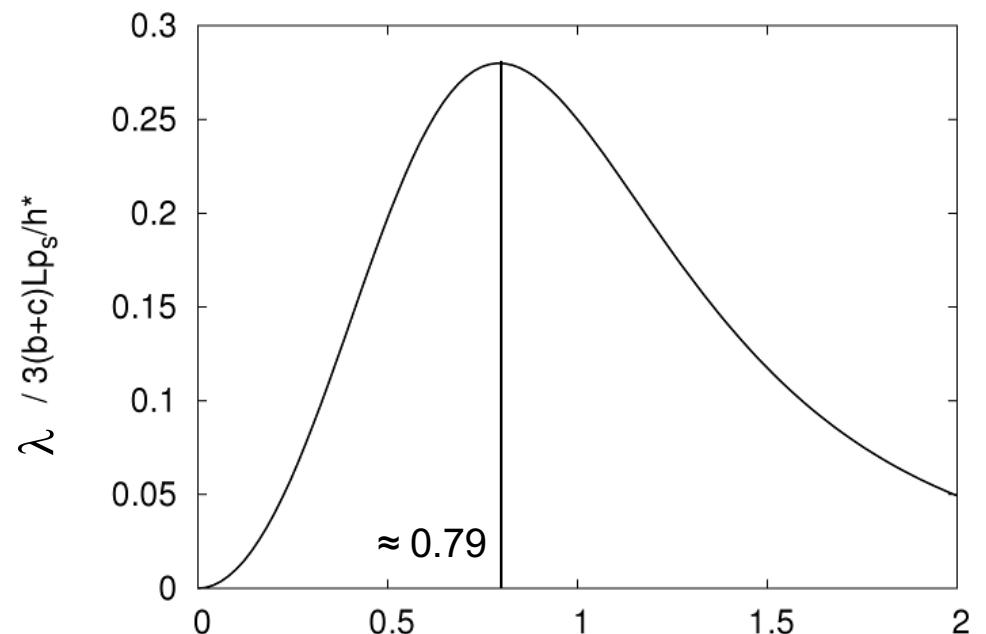
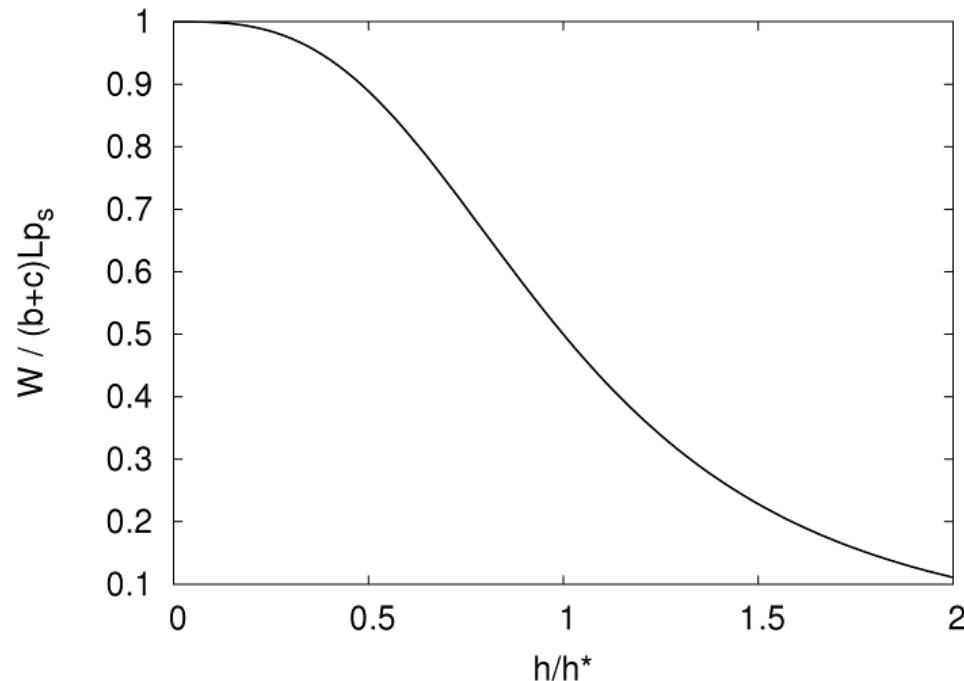
$$\frac{Q}{L} = \int_0^h u(x = b) dz - \int_0^h u(x = -b - c) dz = \frac{h^3 p_0}{6\eta b}$$

Why is  $Q \propto p_0$  and  $Q \propto 1/b$ ?

# Stiffness

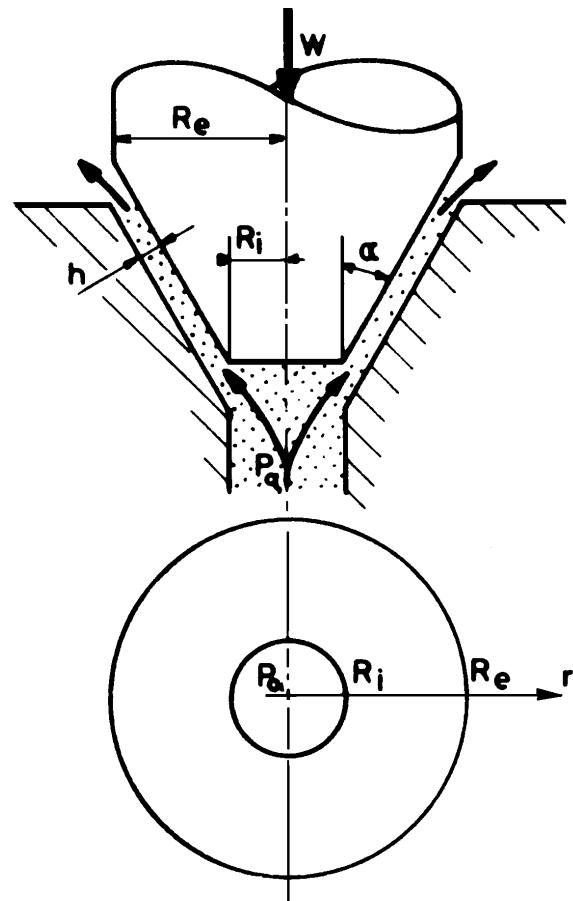
*Rigidité*

Using an additional device, e.g. a capillary



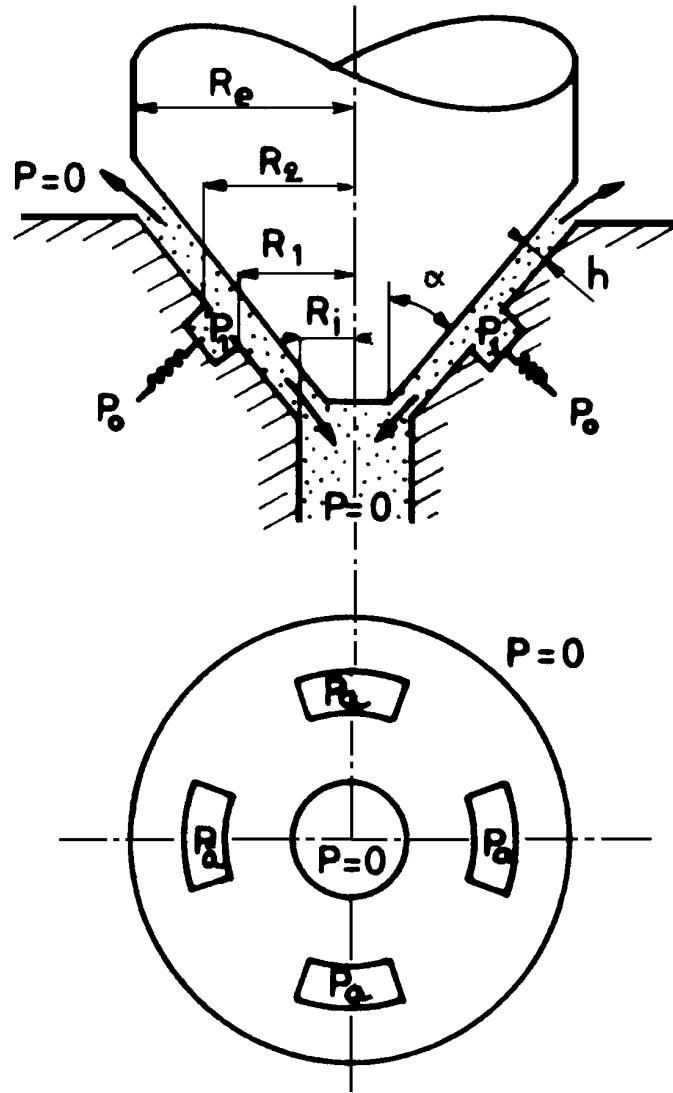
# Example: Conical thrust bearing

*Exemple : butée conique*



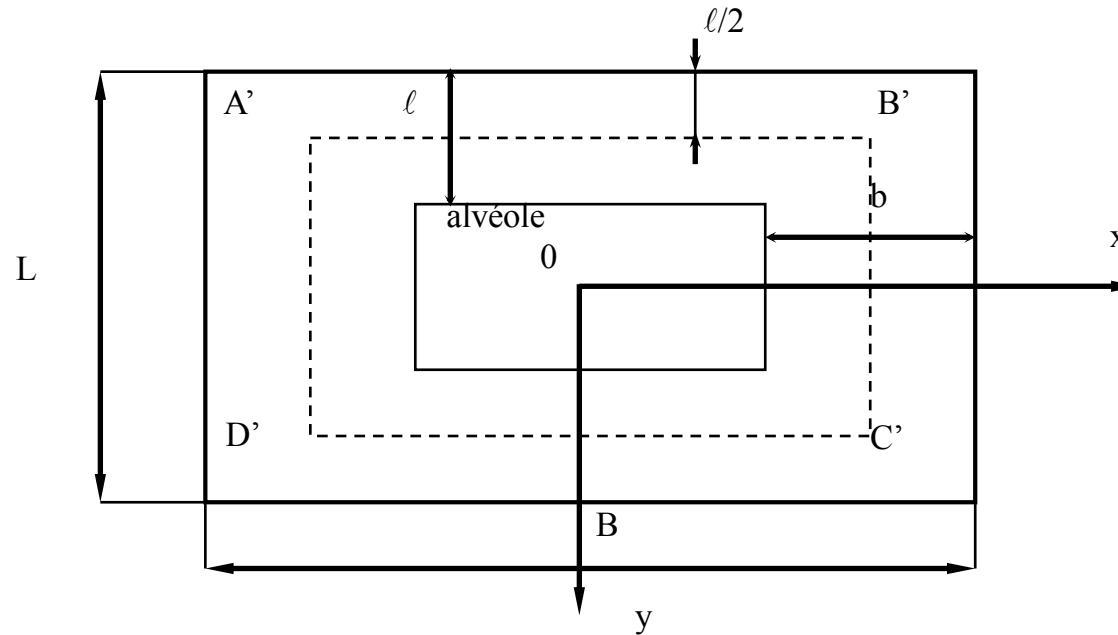
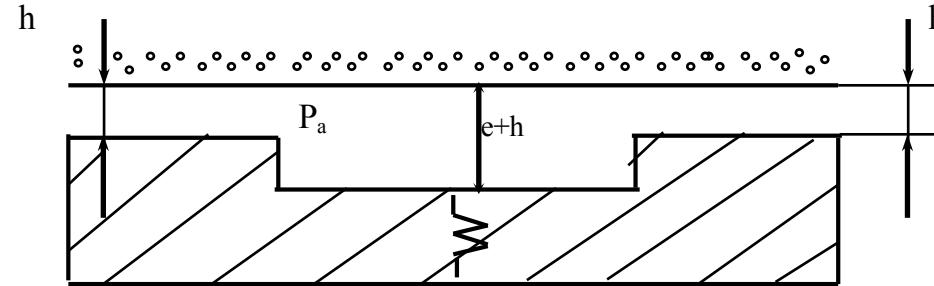
# Example: Conical thrust bearing

*Exemple : butée conique*



# Pressure distribution 2d example

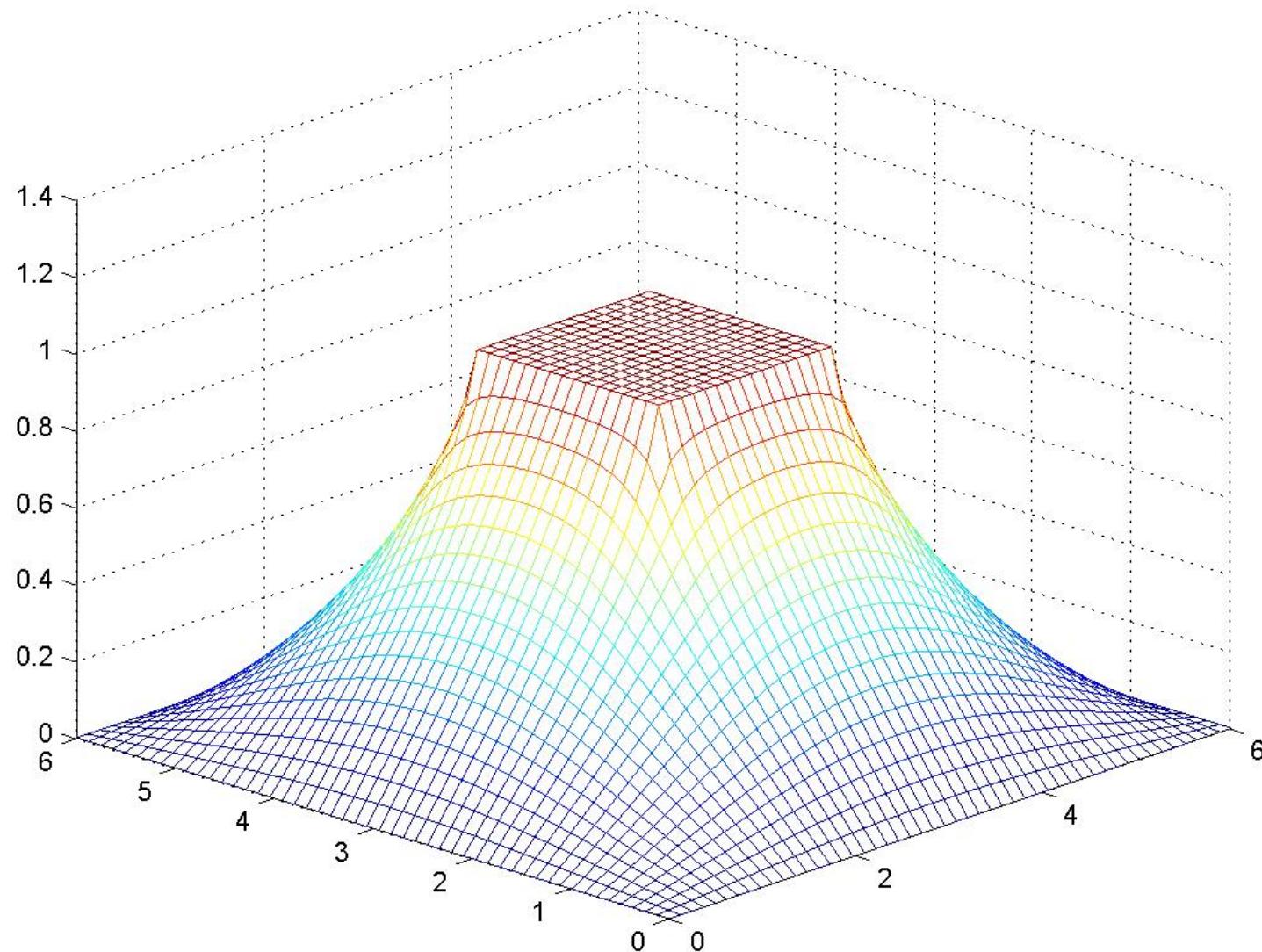
2e exemple de distribution de pression



Numerical calculations of the pressure distribution are required

# Pressure distribution 2d example

*2e exemple de distribution de pression*



# Hydrostatic thrust bearings: Conclusion

*Conclusion pour les butées hydrostatiques*

- ☺ separation even at low (zero) velocity
- ☺ distributed (low) pressure ⇒ no fatigue
- ☺ tolerates rather poor surface finish
- ☹ size, weight and cost (initial and functional)