سم الله الرص الرص مراد لا ما ما ما ما مى لغز شى حلے ۲۲ Dry Bearing عنانای لغزی العانان کانانای کو کر العانان کانانان کانانان کانانان کو کر العانان کانانان کانانان کو Hydrodynamic Bearing کرنانانانان در ایتا تا با ن خطان شد کمل روبو ، متن نامن شردع بر دوران می کند ، مقداری بالا می آری تا مقادل نیردنی برترار تود. هرم ا معنا حرب دولج بشير مايد، شاف بالاركاير درایاتان تر درغنی له بنت المحمد محمد المحمد المحم

و روغنی او با یا تال میسد وال در حال سکون اس . با مرحدی شاف مقدار ، روغن و مخواهر م هرای وران کند ارا براز سرائ در زیرت من عورکند. ما برای شام بالا مرک کرد، و خلم نازی زردین در زیر آن تکل مرثور برای مدیر رو ما می اور رو ما می مرد رو ما Jack ) مرکور. علل املی موجود اس ملم روعی جسید تی سی مولکولل روعی است که با لرحت روی بىكى مى تود. لزمب رومن (٨) بالزالي دما اهن مرابد ولى درمورد مازها بالزالي دما بدير ازب بالاترى رود. لذا بن هود تكام منه براسيد درج دماى وموالي كارى كند ازروعى مموص آن استادی مرود. ترين لزجت ومتى حبى بردن فلى از روی (مایع) مرکس ککند

۵. مقدار نیرد، مقاوم رد برد مور (ماند ما ثن عل)

مر : لزج دناملی الرم را ، میال تتم لیم مر : لزج دناملی الرم را ، میال تتم لیم برای لزم میا تلی مکونی) لزم تابع دما وموا دامزودنی راخل روغی اس . بران انداز ، کری لزم دستامها د باسکی السا تی ومور دارند. مکی از دستگامه س اس تیکی معروف روش سی بول محمل خا من معاري بول انداز مري لزج مي ابد.  $M = P(0.22t - \frac{180}{t}) \times 10^{-6} Pa.s$ 

حر: حبالى ردينى

t : زى تخلير دوغى

المستنا دور را مفرق ات مداردر مران روعی ها بوجود آمده اس SAE Societ Automobile Engineers). من استارار SAE هرد عرد استارار SAE المرد بزركتر نو درم لزج ترم محولا. در حودرد معولی درتا متای ردی محطم و درزستای JA SAE40 SAE30 / سقادس کود. SAEIO برار بهول استقاده از رومن ، رومن های ترسیم شری ای منه مرده ارز که برا بها رومن های جگر M 20W40 نزلته محور. 10w50 مثلاً روغی ۲۵۱۷۹۵ درصعدده ی

د، می که رون AE20 تا AE40 کارمی کند می تواند مورداستان ده حرار ملیرد. سرے خامیے ای رونی حالی لی که میزان تغیر ان لزم برای می تغیرات دیا در آ بنا کرا . (Pettoff's Bearing Model) int July دراس مدل از مزوم ار، مورزه برار مدل كرد مع با تا مال لغر شي استاد، شريا. مالاً مرضى فود درائر باركذار مكان شاف بيون تغير درد الم إتامان باقى ماند. A Ste  $T = \mu \frac{du}{dy}$ ( IJ

 $C << i \longrightarrow \frac{du}{dy} = \frac{u-o}{C-0} = \frac{u}{C} = \frac{rw}{C} = \frac{2\pi n r}{C}$ ر2) T= F.r = (A. T) . r= 271. L Z.r رد ) (4)  $\frac{(3)(1)}{C} T = 2\pi r l \left( \frac{M}{2} \times \frac{2\pi r n}{C} \right) r = \frac{4\pi^2 r^3 l \mu n}{C}$ تعريب ملام : تقريب مالنم : (5) P = W indel  $f = \frac{T}{W.r} = 2\pi^2 \frac{Mn}{P} \times \frac{r}{C}$ د6)  $\frac{(6)}{P} = g(\frac{r}{C}, \frac{mn}{P})$ ی مد بارا سر هندسی می معدو <u>۲۸۸</u> بارار واسترم دنامک سال (ب معد) هستند.

بران مم هاى بزرد رت ر 7 برم م حفى ات (رابط، ٤) كم شيران  $\rightarrow \underline{Mn}$ خط دابته بر یک می ایم ( ۲۲ م ۲۷) ا، ) بم ثمن <u>مم ازمان خلی خارج</u> (بار) علی کارے) مرود و بعاری آرامه دم) دیر بر تراری ( معن با مردن لزم مل یا کم ش دور ٢٠ يا اخزاي ، المراس ٧٠ ) . معنى دراي مرابط ديرمدل بروف مال متول شيه، بر مارت دير دراي شراط شاف بر التامان نزدك م محدد ودير مرض ومطبودن مادق مشيع .

مدل ولعقى تر u<sup>(0)</sup> a 2 > (T+ ) dy)dydz > Pd Zdy Tdydz مرمنيات زيردا درتطري كرم: ر و جواره درا سراد سای) ا۔ سال نیویتی اس ٢ - صول ما تامان من با ا ا م ا م ا دومعدي ا ) ۲۔ ویکوزیت رون کیواف کیا ی ۲۔ درراستای عمود بر منہ تغیرات فنار ندار ٥ - دررا تاى مى نير تغيرات خار ندارى.  $\Sigma F_{\chi} = 0$ (7) =>  $\left(P + \frac{\partial P}{\partial \pi} d\pi\right) dz dy - P dz dy + \tau dz dI - \left(\tau + \frac{d\tau}{d\gamma} dy\right) dz d\pi = 9$ 

 $=) \frac{d\rho}{d\pi} = \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial J} = \frac{d\rho}{d\pi} = \frac{d^{2}u}{dy^{2}} \qquad (8)$   $(8) \frac{d^{2}u}{dy^{2}} = \frac{d^{2}u}{dy^{2}} \qquad (1)$   $= \frac{d^{2}u}{dy^{2}} = \frac{d^{2}u}{dy^{2}} \qquad (1)$   $= \frac{d^{2}u}{dy^{2}} = \frac{d^{2}u}{dy^{2}}$ B.C.: { y== =, u=v (y=h =, u=v (10)که ۱ ماملوس شاخ و با تامان م ابند،



حون سيتم م حال با مدار (S.S.) رسوه اس سي ميزان دمي عور رازس شام  $\int_{a}^{h} u \, dy = \frac{vh}{2} - \frac{h^{3}}{12\mu} \frac{d\rho}{dx} \qquad (12)$ ( 13)  $\frac{dQ}{dn} = - \frac{U}{2} \cdot \frac{dh}{dx} - \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{h^3}{12\mu} \cdot \frac{dP}{dx} \right) = 0$ الم در حالت سر معدى معادله فوى مرصور رزير درم آسر  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{h^{s}}{\mu},\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}\right)+\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\left(\frac{h^{s}}{\mu},\frac{\partial P}{\partial z}\right)=GU\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}$ (14) معادکہ (۱۷) در کال 1886 توسط رسولدز بردے آمری اے

(Sommerfeld) ما دله (۲۱) را بصورت زیول کرد. در ک ۱۹۰۴ ب سرفلد  $\frac{r}{c}f = \phi\left[\left(\frac{r}{c}\right)^2 \frac{Mn}{p}\right]$ (19) تعريف عرر مامرفلد  $S = \left(\frac{r}{c}\right)^2 \frac{\mu n}{P}$ که درای روابط ۲ مامد کینواحت بیت شف و اِتا مان متل از سخرف شرن مایند وبال د المحمد المحم المحمد المحم المحمد المحم المحمد المحم المحمد المحم المحمد المحم المحمد المحمد المحمد المحمد المحمد المحمد المحمد ال ارائه دادند.

ho : كرترى فاملم برم شاف دانكاتان به برادوی نظم فارماکز م نے بخط مام م : زادر م تعلم كترس مخام فيلم ردعى · تغیر کمان شامن از کراز با تا کان م : زاری تعلم شروع منی مثار Q ، دبی عبور از سی شاف دا تامان ی : دبی تی ردغی برار الميد معادل حاكم برحوك إتامال نوشته مود احتياج بإدارهاى ی بعبرزیراے  $\frac{Q_{s}}{Q}, \frac{P}{P_{max}}, \frac{r}{c}f, \in \frac{e}{c}, \frac{h_{o}}{c}, S=(\frac{r}{c})^{2}\frac{Mn}{P}$  (16)  $\frac{Q}{rcn\ell}$ 

 $h_{o+}e=c = j + \frac{h_{o}}{c} + \frac{e}{c} = l = j + \frac{h_{o}}{c} = l - e$  (17) حال، تحلل حرارت ما تا مان مردارم: د مرد دفتی در منی از بی شاف و با تاکان عبوری کند ب ملت وجود رئتی بررشی کرم می شود. اب حرارت به صورت های زیر خارم ی فود: ا\_ باعت آرم شدن ردعی ورد نه با تان مود فرومتی محال بارد. در رمیدم د آرای روش بوار اتلاف حرارت رحور ندارد) ۲ یا نش روعن ، معدار از دار خارج م کود ٢ - مرار از عربق مدنه إتامان مرمر ون ستعل ي شود. 4- T.W = Wfr × 2/11 ر18) اتركر معرف ورمنى ٢٦ منامع ، دارى :

 $H = fc_{\mu} (Q - Q) \Delta T + fc_{\mu} Q_{5} \Delta T$ 

حرار عظارم لمره حرار حارج فتر ماز رد از طریق رضی

 $H = fC_{\mu} \Delta T \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q_{s}}{Q} \right) Q$ ر20) حال معى من أبي رابط را بعور م كسي هاى ب عبر بازنوسى كم:

( 19)

<u>18,19</u> wfr. 2771 =  $PC_{H} \Delta T(1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q_{S}}{Q})Q$ 

=)  $\Delta T = \frac{2\pi n \, \text{fr} W}{gc_{\mu} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{R_s}{\Omega}\right)Q}$ =)  $\Delta T = \frac{P}{PC_{H}} \frac{(\frac{t}{c}f) \times 4\pi}{(1-\frac{1}{2}\frac{Q_{s}}{Q}) \times \frac{Q}{rcnl}}$ (21)

درام بالا متدار افزاحى دما ( ٢٥) رابر مب مورا بترى بعد عر عر عد و <u>2</u> نو نته مدمات. بران بامت هرید از ای باراسترهای به تعبرا بر به میرد سربط بر ۲ مارا معبر کنم و معترار آن هارا بر حسب کا بیا بیم ، بران کوتاه کردن يريوط بالمهلى جررا -اب ميريك بارايتر حديد معرف ى كنم - ۲۰ × (f ج) (22) تقريب  $T = \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q_s}{Q}\right) \times \frac{Q}{rcnl}}$  $C_{H} = 1760 \ J_{K_{g}}^{\circ} c \ c_{\chi}^{\circ} \ c_{\chi}^{$ وحيالي في اعلاج ا درنفري كرم . درني دارم:  $\Delta T = \frac{P}{PC_{H}} \times T_{var} \longrightarrow \Delta T = \frac{P \times T_{var}}{0.12}$ (23)  $C = \frac{P}{PC_{H}} \times T_{var} \longrightarrow \Delta T = \frac{P}{0.12}$ 

Viscosity–temperature chart in SI units. (*Adapted from Fig. 12–12.*)



This corresponds to point A on Fig. 12–12, which is above the SAE 30 line and indicates that the viscosity used in the analysis was too high.

For a second guess, try  $\mu = 1.00 \mu$  reyn. Again we run through an analysis and this time find that  $\Delta T = 30^{\circ}$ F. This gives an average temperature of

$$T_{\rm av} = 180 + \frac{30}{2} = 195^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$$

and locates point *B* on Fig. 12–12.

If points *A* and *B* are fairly close to each other and on opposite sides of the SAE 30 line, a straight line can be drawn between them with the intersection locating the correct values of viscosity and average temperature to be used in the analysis. For this illustration, we see from the viscosity chart that they are  $T_{av} = 203^{\circ}$ F and  $\mu = 1.20 \mu$  reyn.

Chart for multiviscosity lubricants. This chart was derived from known viscosities at two points, 100 and 210°F, and the results are believed to be correct for other temperatures.



# Table 12-1

Curve Fits\* to Approximate the Viscosity versus Temperature Functions for SAE Grades 10 to 60

*Source:* A. S. Seireg and S. Dandage, "Empirical Design

Procedure for the Thermodynamic Behavior of Journal Bearings," *J. Lubrication Technology*, vol. 104, April 1982, pp. 135–148.

Viscosity Constant Oil Grade, SAE b, °F  $\mu_0$ , reyn 10  $0.0158(10^{-6})$ 1157.5  $0.0136(10^{-6})$ 20 1271.6 30  $0.0141(10^{-6})$ 1360.0 40  $0.0121(10^{-6})$ 1474.4 50  $0.0170(10^{-6})$ 1509.6  $0.0187(10^{-6})$ 60 1564.0

 $*\mu = \mu_0 \exp [b/(T + 95)], T \text{ in }^\circ\text{F.}$ 

# Figure 12-15

Polar diagram of the film–pressure distribution showing the notation used. (*Raimondi and Boyd.*)





# Figure 12-16

Chart for minimum film thickness variable and eccentricity ratio. The left boundary of the zone defines the optimal  $h_0$  for minimum friction; the right boundary is optimum  $h_0$  for load. (*Raimondi and Boyd.*)

Chart for determining the position of the minimum film thickness ho. (Raimondi and Boyd.)



The remaining charts from Raimondi and Boyd relate several variables to the Sommerfeld number. These variables are

Minimum film thickness (Figs. 12-16 and 12-17) Coefficient of friction (Fig. 12–18) Lubricant flow (Figs. 12-19 and 12-20) Film pressure (Figs. 12-21 and 12-22)

Figure 12–15 shows the notation used for the variables. We will describe the use of these curves in a series of four examples using the same set of given parameters.

#### Minimum Film Thickness

In Fig. 12–16, the minimum film thickness variable  $h_0/c$  and eccentricity ratio  $\epsilon = e/c$ are plotted against the Sommerfeld number S with contours for various values of l/d. The corresponding angular position of the minimum film thickness is found in Fig. 12–17.

EXAMPLE 12-1 Determine  $h_0$  and e using the following given parameters:  $\mu = 4 \mu \text{reyn}$ , N = 30 rev/s, W = 500 lbf (bearing load), r = 0.75 in, c = 0.0015 in, and l = 1.5 in.

Solution The nominal bearing pressure (in projected area of the journal) is

$$P = \frac{W}{2rl} = \frac{500}{2(0.75)1.5} = 222 \text{ psi}$$

The Sommerfeld number is, from Eq. (12–7), where  $N = N_j = 30$  rev/s,

$$S = \left(\frac{r}{c}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\mu N}{P}\right) = \left(\frac{0.75}{0.0015}\right)^2 \left[\frac{4(10^{-6})30}{222}\right] = 0.135$$

Also, l/d = 1.50/[2(0.75)] = 1. Entering Fig. 12–16 with S = 0.135 and l/d = 1gives  $h_0/c = 0.42$  and  $\epsilon = 0.58$ . The quantity  $h_0/c$  is called the *minimum film thickness* 

637

*variable*. Since c = 0.0015 in, the minimum film thickness  $h_0$  is

$$h_0 = 0.42(0.0015) = 0.00063$$
 in

We can find the angular location  $\phi$  of the minimum film thickness from the chart of Fig. 12–17. Entering with S = 0.135 and l/d = 1 gives  $\phi = 53^{\circ}$ . The eccentricity ratio is  $\epsilon = e/c = 0.58$ . This means the eccentricity *e* is

$$e = 0.58(0.0015) = 0.00087$$
 in

Note that if the journal is centered in the bushing, e = 0 and  $h_0 = c$ , corresponding to a very light (zero) load. Since e = 0,  $\epsilon = 0$ . As the load is increased the journal displaces downward; the limiting position is reached when  $h_0 = 0$  and e = c, that is, when the journal touches the bushing. For this condition the eccentricity ratio is unity. Since  $h_0 = c - e$ , dividing both sides by c, we have

$$\frac{h_0}{c} = 1 - \epsilon$$

Design optima are sometimes *maximum load*, which is a load-carrying characteristic of the bearing, and sometimes *minimum parasitic power loss* or *minimum coefficient of friction*. Dashed lines appear on Fig. 12–16 for maximum load and minimum coefficient of friction, so you can easily favor one of maximum load or minimum coefficient of friction, but not both. The zone between the two dashed-line contours might be considered a desirable location for a design point.

#### **Coefficient of Friction**

The friction chart, Fig. 12–18, has the *friction variable* (r/c)f plotted against Sommerfeld number *S* with contours for various values of the l/d ratio.

Using the parameters given in Ex. 12–1, determine the coefficient of friction, the torque to overcome friction, and the power loss to friction.
We enter Fig. 12–18 with $S = 0.135$ and $l/d = 1$ and find $(r/c)f = 3.50$ . The coefficient of friction <i>f</i> is
f = 3.50 c/r = 3.50(0.0015/0.75) = 0.0070
The friction torque on the journal is
$T = f W r = 0.007(500)0.75 = 2.62 \text{ lbf} \cdot \text{in}$
The power loss in horsepower is
$(hp)_{\text{loss}} = \frac{TN}{1050} = \frac{2.62(30)}{1050} = 0.075 \text{ hp}$
or, expressed in Btu/s,
$H = \frac{2\pi TN}{778(12)} = \frac{2\pi (2.62)30}{778(12)} = 0.0529 \text{ Btu/s}$



Chart for coefficient-of-friction variable; note that Petroff's equation is the asymptote. (Raimondi and Boyd.)

## **Lubricant Flow**

Figures 12–19 and 12–20 are used to determine the lubricant flow and side flow.

EXAMPLE 12-3	Continuing with the parameters of Ex. 12–1, determine the total volumetric flow rate $Q$ and the side flow rate $Q_s$ .
Solution	To estimate the lubricant flow, enter Fig. 12–19 with $S = 0.135$ and $l/d = 1$ to obtain $Q/(rcNl) = 4.28$ . The total volumetric flow rate is
	$Q = 4.28rcNl = 4.28(0.75)0.0015(30)1.5 = 0.217 \text{ in}^3/\text{s}$
	From Fig. 12–20 we find the <i>flow ratio</i> $Q_s/Q = 0.655$ and $Q_s$ is
	$Q_s = 0.655Q = 0.655(0.217) = 0.142 \text{ in}^3/\text{s}$

# Figure 12-19

Chart for flow variable. *Note:* Not for pressure-fed bearings. (*Raimondi and Boyd.*)



l/d =

0.2

Bearing characteristic number,  $S = \left(\frac{r}{c}\right)^2 \frac{\mu N}{P}$ 

0.4 0.6

1.0

2

4

8 10

6

Chart for determining the ratio of side flow to total flow. (*Raimondi and Boyd.*)

0.2

0 L 0

0.01

0.02

0.04 0.06

0.1

Figure 12-20

Chart for determining the maximum film pressure. *Note:* Not for pressure-fed bearings. *(Raimondi and Boyd.)* 



The side leakage  $Q_s$  is from the lower part of the bearing, where the internal pressure is above atmospheric pressure. The leakage forms a fillet at the journal-bushing external junction, and it is carried by journal motion to the top of the bushing, where the internal pressure is below atmospheric pressure and the gap is much larger, to be "sucked in" and returned to the lubricant sump. That portion of side leakage that leaks away from the bearing has to be made up by adding oil to the bearing sump periodically by maintenance personnel.

### Film Pressure

The maximum pressure developed in the film can be estimated by finding the pressure ratio  $P/p_{\text{max}}$  from the chart in Fig. 12–21. The locations where the terminating and maximum pressures occur, as defined in Fig 12–15, are determined from Fig. 12–22.

### EXAMPLE 12-4

Using the parameters given in Ex. 12–1, determine the maximum film pressure and the locations of the maximum and terminating pressures.

Solution Entering Fig. 12–21 with S = 0.135 and l/d = 1, we find  $P/p_{\text{max}} = 0.42$ . The maximum pressure  $p_{\text{max}}$  is therefore

$$p_{\max} = \frac{P}{0.42} = \frac{222}{0.42} = 529 \text{ psi}$$

With S = 0.135 and l/d = 1, from Fig. 12–22,  $\theta_{p_{\text{max}}} = 18.5^{\circ}$  and the terminating position  $\theta_{p_0}$  is 75°.





Chart for finding the terminating position of the lubricant film and the position of maximum film pressure. (Raimondi and Boyd.)

Examples 12–1 to 12–4 demonstrate how the Raimondi and Boyd charts are used. It should be clear that we do not have journal-bearing parametric relations as equations, but in the form of charts. Moreover, the examples were simple because the steady-state equivalent viscosity was given. We will now show how the average film temperature (and the corresponding viscosity) is found from energy considerations.

### Lubricant Temperature Rise

The temperature of the lubricant rises until the rate at which work is done by the journal on the film through fluid shear is the same as the rate at which heat is transferred to the greater surroundings. The specific arrangement of the bearing plumbing affects the quantitative relationships. See Fig. 12–23. A lubricant sump (internal or external to the bearing housing) supplies lubricant at sump temperature  $T_s$  to the bearing annulus at temperature  $T_s = T_1$ . The lubricant passes once around the bushing and is delivered at a higher lubricant temperature  $T_1 + \Delta T$  to the sump. Some of the lubricant leaks out of the bearing at a mixing-cup temperature of  $T_1 + \Delta T/2$  and is returned to the sump. The sump may be a keyway-like groove in the bearing cap or a larger chamber up to half the bearing circumference. It can occupy "all" of the bearing cap of a split bearing. In such a bearing the side leakage occurs from the lower portion and is sucked back in, into the ruptured film arc. The sump could be well removed from the journal-bushing interface.

Schematic of a journal bearing with an external sump with cooling; lubricant makes one pass before returning to the sump.



#### Let

Q = volumetric oil-flow rate into the bearing, in<sup>3</sup>/s

 $Q_s$  = volumetric side-flow leakage rate out of the bearing and to the sump, in<sup>3</sup>/s

 $Q - Q_s$  = volumetric oil-flow discharge from annulus to sump, in<sup>3</sup>/s

 $T_1$  = oil inlet temperature (equal to sump temperature  $T_s$ ), °F

 $\Delta T$  = temperature rise in oil between inlet and outlet, °F

- $\rho =$ lubricant density, lbm/in<sup>3</sup>
- $C_p$  = specific heat capacity of lubricant, Btu/(lbm · °F)
- J = Joulean heat equivalent, in  $\cdot$  lbf/Btu
- H = heat rate, Btu/s

Using the sump as a control region, we can write an enthalpy balance. Using  $T_1$  as the datum temperature gives

$$H_{\text{loss}} = \rho C_p Q_s \Delta T / 2 + \rho C_p (Q - Q_s) \Delta T = \rho C_p Q \Delta T \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q_s}{Q} \right)$$
(a)

The thermal energy loss at steady state  $H_{\text{loss}}$  is equal to the rate the journal does work on the film is  $H_{\text{loss}} = \dot{W} = 2\pi T N/J$ . The torque T = f W r, the load in terms of pressure is W = 2Prl, and multiplying numerator and denominator by the clearance c gives

$$H_{\rm loss} = \frac{4\pi PrlNc}{J} \frac{rf}{c} \tag{b}$$

Equating Eqs. (a) and (b) and rearranging results in

•

Ì

$$\frac{I\rho C_p \,\Delta T}{4\pi \,P} = \frac{rf/c}{(1 - 0.5 Q_s/Q) \left[Q/(rcNl)\right]} \tag{c}$$

For common petroleum lubricants  $\rho = 0.0311$  lbm/in<sup>3</sup>,  $C_p = 0.42$  Btu/(lbm · °F), and J = 778(12) = 9336 in · lbf/Btu; therefore the left term of Eq. (c) is

$$\frac{J\rho C_p \,\Delta T}{4\pi \,P} = \frac{9336(0.0311)0.42\Delta T_F}{4\pi \,P_{\rm psi}} = 9.70 \frac{\Delta T_F}{P_{\rm psi}}$$

thus

$$\frac{9.70\Delta T_F}{P_{\rm psi}} = \frac{rf/c}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}Q_s/Q\right)\left[Q/(rcN_jl)\right]}$$
(12-15)



## Figure 12-24

Figures 12–18, 12–19, and 12–20 combined to reduce iterative table look-up. (Source: Chart based on work of Raimondi and Boyd boundary condition (2), i.e., no negative lubricant pressure developed. Chart is for full journal bearing using single lubricant pass, side flow emerges with temperature rise  $\Delta T/2$ , thru flow emerges with temperature rise  $\Delta T/2$ , and entire flow is supplied at datum sump temperature.)

where  $\Delta T_F$  is the temperature rise in °F and  $P_{psi}$  is the bearing pressure in psi. The right side of Eq. (12–15) can be evaluated from Figs. 12–18, 12–19, and 12–20 for various Sommerfeld numbers and l/d ratios to give Fig. 12–24. It is easy to show that the left side of Eq. (12–15) can be expressed as  $0.120\Delta T_C/P_{MPa}$  where  $\Delta T_C$  is expressed in °C and the pressure  $P_{MPa}$  is expressed in MPa. The ordinate in Fig. 12–24 is either  $9.70 \Delta T_F/P_{psi}$  or  $0.120\Delta T_C/P_{MPa}$ , which is not surprising since both are dimensionless in proper units and *identical in magnitude*. Since solutions to bearing problems involve iteration and reading many graphs can introduce errors, Fig. 12–24 reduces three graphs to one, a step in the proper direction.

#### Interpolation

For l/d ratios other than the ones given in the charts, Raimondi and Boyd have provided the following interpolation equation

$$y = \frac{1}{(l/d)^3} \left[ -\frac{1}{8} \left( 1 - \frac{l}{d} \right) \left( 1 - 2\frac{l}{d} \right) \left( 1 - 4\frac{l}{d} \right) y_{\infty} + \frac{1}{3} \left( 1 - 2\frac{l}{d} \right) \left( 1 - 4\frac{l}{d} \right) y_1 - \frac{1}{4} \left( 1 - \frac{l}{d} \right) \left( 1 - 4\frac{l}{d} \right) y_{1/2} + \frac{1}{24} \left( 1 - \frac{l}{d} \right) \left( 1 - 2\frac{l}{d} \right) y_{1/4} \right]$$
(12-16)