# Órgãos de Máquinas Tribologia – Formulário

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### Equação de Reynolds

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\rho h^3}{12\eta} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\rho h^3}{12\eta} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right)}_{\text{Poiseuille}} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \rho h \frac{U_1 + U_2}{2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \rho h$$

As equações seguintes foram obtidas após derivar os termos de Couette e agrupar os denominadores comuns.

#### Equação de Reynolds em coordenadas cartesianas:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\rho h^3}{\eta} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\rho h^3}{\eta} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) = 6\rho (U_1 - U_2) \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} + 6\rho (W_1 - W_2) \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} + 6\rho h \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (U_1 + U_2) + 6\rho h \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (W_1 + W_2) + 12\rho (V_2 - V_1) + 12h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} (W_1 + W_2) + 12\rho (V_2 - V_1) + 12h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} (W_1 + W_2) + 12\rho (W_2 - W_1) + 12h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} (W_1 + W_2) + 12\rho (W_2 - W_1) + 12h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} (W_1 + W_2) + 12\rho (W_2 - W_1) + 12h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} (W_1 + W_2) + 12\rho (W_2 - W_1) + 12h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} (W_1 + W_2) + 12\rho (W_2 - W_1) + 12h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} (W_1 + W_2) + 12\rho (W_2 - W_1) + 12h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} (W_1 + W_2) + 12\rho (W_2 - W_1) + 12h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} (W_1 + W_2) + 12\rho (W_2 - W_1) + 12h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} (W_1 + W_2) + 12\rho (W_2 - W_1) + 12h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} (W_1 + W_2) + 12\rho (W_2 - W_1) + 12h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} (W_1 + W_2) + 12\rho (W_2 - W_1) + 12h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} (W_1 + W_2) + 12\rho (W_2 - W_1) + 12h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} (W_1 + W_2) + 12\rho (W_2 - W_1) + 12h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} (W_1 + W_2) + 12\rho (W_2 - W_1) + 12h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} (W_1 + W_2) + 12\rho (W_2 - W_1) + 12h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} (W_1 + W_2) + 12\rho (W_2 - W_1) + 12h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} (W_1 + W_2) + 12\rho (W_2 - W_1) + 12h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} (W_1 + W_2) + 12\rho (W_2 - W_1) + 12h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} (W_1 + W_2) + 12\rho (W_2 - W_1) + 12\rho (W_1 - W_2) + 12\rho (W_2 - W_1) + 12\rho (W_1 - W_2) + 12$$

#### Equação de Reynolds em coordenadas cilíndricas:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{\rho r h^3}{\eta} \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \frac{\rho h^3}{\eta r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} \right) &= 6 r \rho (U_1 - U_2) \frac{\partial h}{\partial r} + 6 \rho (V_2 - V_1) \frac{\partial h}{\partial \theta} + \\ 6 r h \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho (U_1 + U_2)) + 6 h \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\rho (V_2 + V_1)) + 12 \rho r (W_1 - W_2) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + V_1)) + 12 \rho r (W_1 - W_2) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + V_1)) + 12 \rho r (W_1 - W_2) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + V_1)) + 12 \rho r (W_1 - W_2) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + V_1)) + 12 \rho r (W_1 - W_2) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + V_1)) + 12 \rho r (W_1 - W_2) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + V_1)) + 12 \rho r (W_1 - W_2) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + V_1)) + 12 \rho r (W_1 - W_2) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + V_1)) + 12 \rho r (W_1 - W_2) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + V_1)) + 12 \rho r (W_1 - W_2) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + V_1)) + 12 \rho r (W_1 - W_2) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + V_1)) + 12 \rho r (W_1 - W_2) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + V_1)) + 12 \rho r (W_1 - W_2) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + V_1)) + 12 \rho r (W_1 - W_2) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + V_1)) + 12 \rho r (W_1 - W_2) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + V_1)) + 12 \rho r (W_1 - W_2) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + V_1)) + 12 \rho r (W_1 - W_2) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + V_1)) + 12 \rho r (W_1 - W_2) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + V_1)) + 12 \rho r (W_1 - W_2) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + V_1)) + 12 \rho r (W_1 - W_2) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + V_1)) + 12 \rho r (W_1 - W_2) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + W_2)) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + W_2)) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + W_2)) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + W_2)) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + W_2)) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + W_2)) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + W_2)) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + W_2)) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + W_2)) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + W_2)) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + W_2)) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + W_2)) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + W_2)) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + W_2)) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + W_2)) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + W_2)) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + W_2)) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + W_2)) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} (\rho (V_2 + W_2)) + 12 h \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$$

## Chumaceiras radiais em regime laminar

Hipóteses: escoamento laminar, isotérmico e permanente. Ranhura axial de alimentação situada no ponto de espessura máxima do filme lubrificante.

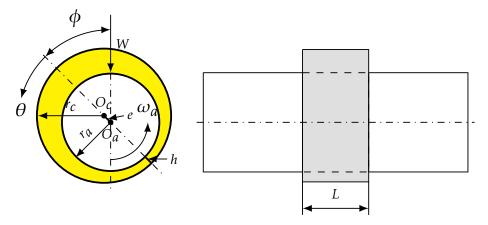


Figura 1: Chumaceira radial.

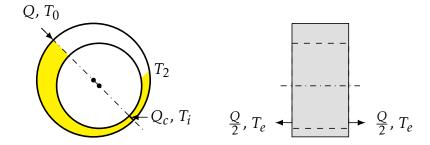


Figura 2: Problema térmico da chumaceira radial.

### Equações:

$C_a = R \cdot W \cdot f_a$	$T_i = \frac{T_e + T_2}{2}$
$\overline{C_a} = \frac{1}{S} \frac{R}{c} \cdot f_a$	$V = \omega_a \cdot R$
$P_a = C_a \cdot \omega_a$	$c = r_c - r_a$
$\overline{Q} = \frac{Q}{LcV}$	$e = \overline{O_a O_c}$
$Q_c = h_{min} \cdot L \cdot \frac{V}{2}$	$\overline{f} = \frac{R}{c} \cdot f_a = \frac{C_a}{cW}$
$S = \left(\frac{R}{c}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{\eta \cdot L \cdot V}{\pi \cdot W}\right)$	$f_a = \frac{c}{R} \cdot \overline{f} = \frac{C_a}{RW}$
$T_2 = T_0 + \frac{\alpha \cdot P_a \cdot (Q + Q_c)}{\rho \cdot c_p \cdot Q \cdot \left(\frac{Q}{2} + Q_c\right)}$	$h = c \cdot (1 + \epsilon \cdot \cos \theta)$
$T_e = \frac{T_0 \cdot Q + T_2 \cdot Q_c}{Q + Q_c}$	$\epsilon = \frac{e}{c}$

Tabela 1: Notação e unidades para as chumaceiras radiais.

$C_a$	momento das forças de atrito sobre o veio	Nm
$\overline{C_a}$	momento adimensional das forças de atrito sobre o veio	-
D	diâmetro da chumaceira	m
L	comprimento da chumaceira	m
$\overline{P_a}$	perda de potência devido ao atrito	W
Q	débito axial	$m^3 s^{-1}$
$\overline{Q_c}$	débito da chumaceira	$m^3 s^{-1}$
$\overline{\overline{Q}}$	débito axial adimensional	-
$\overline{R}$	raio da chumaceira	m
S	número de Sommerfeld	-
$\overline{T_0}$	temperatura de alimentação do lubrificante	°C
$\overline{T_2}$	temperatura de saída do lubrificante	°C
$T_e$	temperatura de saída do lubrificante pelos bordos	°C
$T_i$	temperatura média do filme lubrificante	°C
$\overline{V}$	velocidade linear	${\rm ms^{-1}}$
W	carga aplicada	N
С	folga radial	m
$\overline{c_p}$	calor específico do lubrificante	J/(kgK)
e	excentricidade	m
$\overline{\overline{f}}$	número de atrito sobre o veio	-
$f_a$	coeficiente de atrito sobre o veio	-
h	espessura de filme	m
$h_{min}$	espessura de filme mínima	m
α	coeficiente de dissipação térmica das superfícies	-
$\epsilon$	excentricidade relativa	-
η	viscosidade dinâmica (Figura 3)	Pas
φ	ângulo de posicionamento	0
$\omega_a$	velocidade angular do veio	$\rm rads^{-1}$
$\overline{\rho}$	densidade do lubrificante	$kg m^{-3}$

Tabela 2:  $\frac{L}{D} < \frac{1}{6}$ 

$\epsilon$	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.95
$S\left(\frac{L}{D}\right)^2$	0.99	0.461	0.272	0.17	0.106	0.0625	0.033	0.0139	0.00331	0.000812
•										15
										0.038
$\overline{C_a}$	18.94	18.47	18.31	18.50	19.02	20.02	21.89	25.55	34.58	47.79

Tabela 3:  $\frac{L}{D} = \frac{1}{4}$ 

$\epsilon$	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.95
S	16.2	7.57	4.49	2.83	1.78	1.07	0.58	0.263	0.0728	0.0221
$\phi$	82.5	75.5	68.5	61.5	54	47	39.5	31.5	21.5	15.5
$\frac{R}{c} \cdot f_a$	307	140	82.5	52.67	34.26	21.85	13.19	6.97	2.70	1.20
$\frac{Q}{L \cdot c \cdot V}$	0.0983	0.196	0.295	0.393	0.491	0.590	0.688	0.787	0.885	0.933
$\overline{C_a}$	18.95	18.49	18.37	18.61	19.24	20.42	22.74	26.50	37.09	54.30

Tabela 4:  $\frac{L}{D} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

$\epsilon$	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.95
S	4.32	2.03	1.21	0.784	0.508	0.318	0.184	0.0912	0.0309	0.0116
$\phi$	82	75	68.5	61.53	55	48	41	33	23.5	17
$\frac{R}{c} \cdot f_a$	82.10	37.71	22.55	14.75	9.94	6.67	4.33	2.59	1.27	0.70
$\frac{Q}{L \cdot c \cdot V}$	0.0938	0.187	0.281	0.374	0.468	0.562	0.657	0.751	0.845	0.890
$\overline{C_a}$	19	18.57	18.64	18.81	19.57	20.97	23.53	28.40	41.10	60.34

Tabela 5:  $\frac{L}{D} = 1$ 

$\epsilon$	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.95
S	1.33	0.631	0.388	0.260	0.178	0.120	0.0776	0.0443	0.0185	0.00831
$\phi$	79.5	74	68	62.5	56.5	50.5	44	36	26	19
$\frac{R}{c} \cdot f_a$	25.36	11.87	7.35	5.07	3.67	2.70	1.99	1.40	0.859	0.563
$\frac{Q}{L \cdot c \cdot V}$	0.0801	0.159	0.237	0.314	0.390	0.466	0.542	0.616	0.688	0.721
$\overline{C_a}$	19.06	18.81	18.94	19.50	20.62	22.50	25.64	31.60	46.43	67.75

Tabela 6:  $\frac{L}{D} = 2$ 

$\epsilon$	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.95
S	0.559	0.271	0.173	0.122	0.0893	0.0654	0.0463	0.0297	0.0143	0.00707
$\phi$	75	71	67	62.5	58	52.5	46.5	39	29	21
$\frac{R}{c} \cdot f_a$	10.76	5.21	3.40	2.50	1.96	1.60	1.31	1.04	0.730	0.517
$\frac{Q}{L \cdot c \cdot V}$	0.0537	0.104	0.153	0.199	0.243	0.285	0.329	0.369	0.406	0.422
$\overline{C_a}$	19.25	19.22	19.65	20.49	21.95	24.46	28.29	35.01	51.05	73.12

Tabela 7:  $\frac{L}{D} > 4 \ \overline{Q} = 0$ 

$\epsilon$	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.95
S	0.247	0.123	0.0823	0.0628	0.0483	0.0389	0.0297	0.0211	0.0114	0.00605
$\phi$	69	67	64	62	58	54	49	42	32	23
$\frac{R}{c} \cdot f_a$	5.02	2.61	1.84	1.47	1.25	1.10	0.98	0.852	0.658	0.494
$\overline{C_a}$	19.54	19.85	20.68	22.03	24.03	26.89	31.39	38.80	55.42	78.42

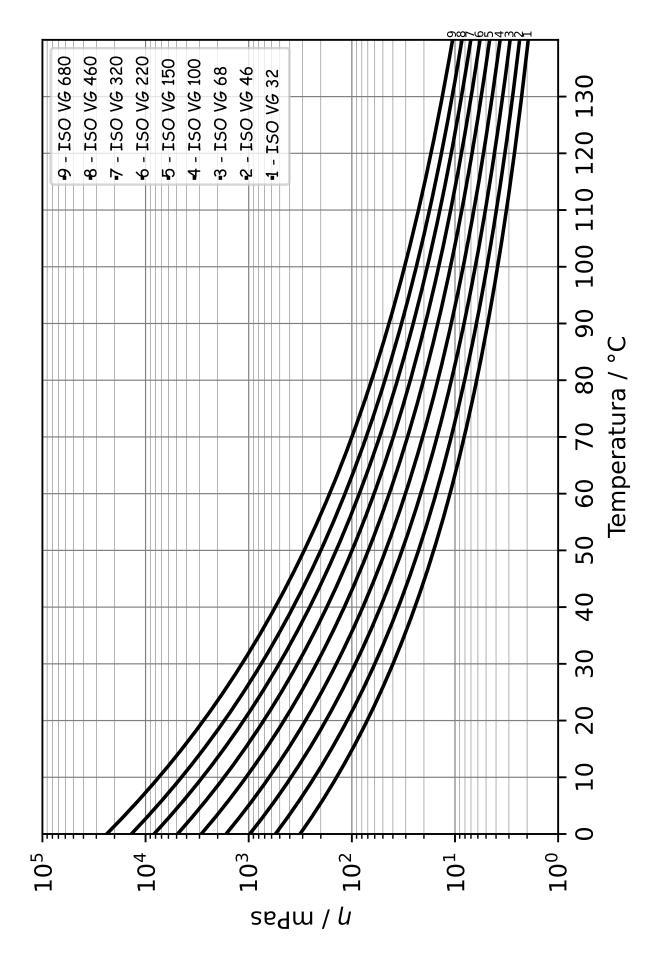


Figura 3: Viscosidade dinâmica de lubrificantes ISO VG.

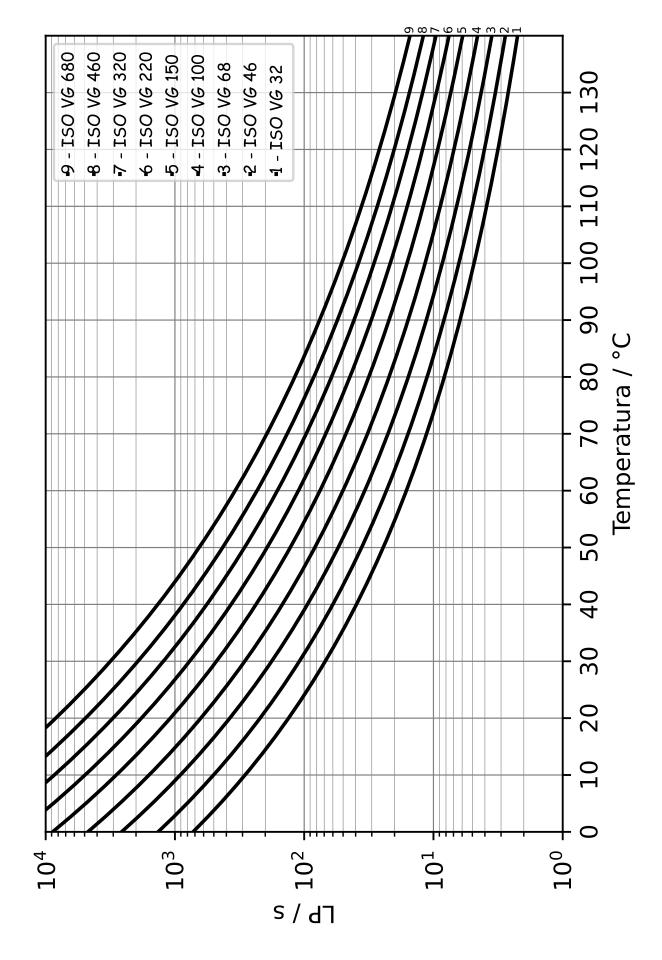


Figura 4: Parâmetro do lubrificante de lubrificantes ISO VG.

### Teoria de Cheng

### Rolamentos

$$h = C \cdot D \cdot [LP \cdot N]^{0.74}$$

$$\Lambda = \frac{h}{\sigma}$$

Tabela 8: Notação e unidades para rolamentos.

С	constante geométrica (Tabela 9)	-
D	diâmetro exterior do rolamento	m
N	diferença de velocidades dos anéis interior e exterior	rpm
LP	parâmetro do lubrificante (Figura 4)	S
h	espessura de filme	μm
α	coeficiente de piezoviscosidade	Pa <sup>-1</sup>
$\overline{\eta}$	viscosidade dinâmica (Figura 3)	Pas
Λ	espessura especifica de filme	-
σ	rugosidade composta (Tabela 10)	μm

Tabela 9: Constante geométrica C para anéis de rolamentos.

Tipo de rolamento	Anel interior	Anel exterior
Esferas	$8.65 \times 10^{-4}$	$9.43 \times 10^{-4}$
Rolos cilíndricos ou rolos esféricos	$8.37 \times 10^{-4}$	$8.99 \times 10^{-4}$
Cónicos ou agulhas	$8.01 \times 10^{-4}$	$8.48 \times 10^{-4}$

Tabela 10: Valores típicos de rugosidade composta  $\sigma$  para rolamentos.

Tipo de rolamento	$\sigma$ / $\mu$ m
Esferas	0.178
Rolos ou esféricos	0.356
Rolos cónicos ou agulhas	0.229

Um valor razoável para  $\Lambda$  de modo a proteger as superfícies dos rolamentos de avarias precoces é de  $\Lambda \geq 1.5$ .

## Came-impulsor

$$h = 4.35 \times 10^{-3} \left[ f_N \cdot LP \cdot N \right]^{0.74} \cdot R^{0.26}$$

$$\Lambda = \frac{h}{\sigma}$$

$$f_N = \begin{cases} |2 \cdot r_n - l| & \text{com escorregamento} \\ 2l & \text{sem escorregamento} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{r_n} + \frac{1}{r_f}$$

Tabela 11: Notação e unidades para sistemas came-impulsor.

N	velocidade angular da came	rpm
LP	parâmetro do lubrificante (Figura 4)	S
R	raio de curvatura equivalente	m
h	espessura de filme	μm
$f_N$	fator de distância	m
1	distância máxima do ponto de contacto ao eixo da came	m
$r_f$	raio do impulsor	m
$r_n$	menor raio de curvatura da came	m
α	coeficiente de piezoviscosidade	Pa <sup>-1</sup>
η	viscosidade dinâmica (Figura 3)	Pas
Λ	espessura especifica de filme	-
σ	rugosidade composta	μm

Os sistemas came-impulsor operam geralmente em regime de lubrificação mista ou limite ( $\Lambda$  < 1).

#### Engrenagens

$$h = \left[G \cdot LP \cdot N \cdot \left(\frac{W_t}{l}\right)^{-0.148}\right]^{0.74}$$

$$\Lambda = \frac{h}{\sigma}$$

$$E = 2\left[\frac{1 - v_1^2}{E_1} + \frac{1 - v_2^2}{E_2}\right]^{-1}$$

Tabela 12: Equações de Cheng para engrenagens

Tipo de engrenagem		N	G	$\frac{W_t}{l}$	V
Eixos fixos	Paralelos externos <sup>1</sup>	$n_2$	$\frac{3.4 \times 10^{-4} \cdot (u \cdot a \cdot \sin \alpha)^{1.5} \cdot E^{0.148}}{(u+1)^2}$	$\frac{T_2 \cdot (u+1)}{u \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot \cos^2 \beta}$	$\frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot u \cdot a \cdot n_2}{60 \cdot (u+1)}$
	Paralelos internos <sup>1</sup>	$n_a$	$\frac{3.4 \times 10^{-4} \cdot (u \cdot a \cdot sin\alpha)^{1.5} \cdot E^{0.148}}{(u-1)^2}$	$\frac{T_a \cdot (u-1)}{u \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot \cos^2 \beta}$	$\frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot u \cdot a \cdot n_a}{60 \cdot (u-1)}$
	Cónicas $^2 \Sigma = 90^\circ$	$n_2$	$\frac{3.4 \times 10^{-4} \cdot (r_{m2} \cdot sin\alpha)^{1.5} \cdot E^{0.148}}{\left(u^2 + 1\right)^{0.25}}$	$\frac{T_2}{r_{m2} \cdot b \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot \cos^2 \beta_m}$	$\frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r_{m2} \cdot n_2}{60}$
	Cónicas² Σ ≠ 90°	$n_2$	$\frac{3.4 \times 10^{-4} \cdot (r_{m2} \cdot sin\alpha)^{1.5} \cdot E^{0.148}}{\left(\cos \gamma_2 + u \cdot \cos \gamma_1\right)^{0.5}}$	$\frac{T_2}{r_{m2} \cdot b \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot \cos^2 \beta_m}$	$\frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r_{m2} \cdot n_2}{60}$
Planetários	Sol-Planeta <sup>1</sup>	$ n_s - n_c $	$\frac{(r_s \cdot sin\alpha)^{1.5} \cdot E^{0.148}}{3.4 \times 10^4} \cdot \left(\frac{r_a - r_s}{r_a + r_s}\right)^{0.5}$	$\frac{T_s}{n_p \cdot r_s \cdot b \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot \cos^2 \beta}$	$\frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r_s \cdot  n_s - n_c }{60}$
	Anel-Planeta <sup>1</sup>	$ n_a - n_c $	$\frac{(r_a \cdot sin\alpha)^{1.5} \cdot E^{0.148}}{3.4 \times 10^4} \cdot \left(\frac{r_a - r_s}{r_a + r_s}\right)^{0.5}$	$\frac{T_a}{n_p \cdot r_a \cdot b \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot \cos^2 \beta}$	$\frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r_a \cdot  n_a - n_c }{60}$

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Dentado reto β = 0<sup>2</sup> Direitas "zerol"  $β_m = 0$ 

Tabela 13: Valores típicos de rugosidade composta  $\sigma$  / para engrenagens.

Acabamento	Valor inicial / μm	Após rodagem / μm
Fresadas	1.78	1.02
"Shaved"	1.27	1.02
Retificadas (suave)	0.89	-
Retificadas (forte)	0.51	-
Polidas	0.18	-

O valor crítico de  $\Lambda$  varia com a velocidade tangencial da engrenagem V. O seu valor crítico para o qual existem 5% de probabilidades de avaria é dado, de forma experimental, pelo gráfico na Figura 5.

Tabela 14: Notação e unidades para engrenagens.

a	entre eixo	m
b	largura do dente	m
	módulo de Young equivalente	Pa
$E_1$	módulo de Young do material do pinhão	Pa
$E_2$	módulo de Young do material da roda	Pa
G	parâmetro geométrico (Tabela 12)	-
h	espessura de filme	μm
LP	parâmetro do lubrificante (Figura 4)	S
$n_2$	velocidade angular da roda	rpm
$n_a$	velocidade angular do anel	rpm
$n_c$	velocidade angular do porta satélites	rpm
$n_p$	número de satélites (planetas)	-
$n_s$	velocidade angular do sol	rpm
$r_{m2}$	raio primitivo da roda na meia face	m
$r_a$	raio primitivo do anel	m
$r_s$	raio primitivo do sol	m
$T_2$	binário da roda	Nm
$T_s$	binário do sol	Nm
$T_a$	binário do anel	Nm
и	razão de multiplicação da engrenagem	-
$\overline{V}$	velocidade tangencial (Tabela 12)	$m s^{-1}$
$W_t/l$	carga por unidade de comprimento (Tabela 12)	$N  m^{-1}$
α	ângulo de pressão	0
β	ângulo de hélice	0
$\beta_m$	ângulo espiral na meia face	0
$\gamma_1$	ângulo do cone do pinhão	0
$\gamma_2$	ângulo do cone da roda	0
$\overline{\nu_1}$	coeficiente de Poisson do material do pinhão	-
$\overline{\nu_2}$	coeficiente de Poisson do material da roda	-
Λ	espessura especifica de filme	-
σ	rugosidade composta (Tabela 13)	μm
	<u> </u>	•

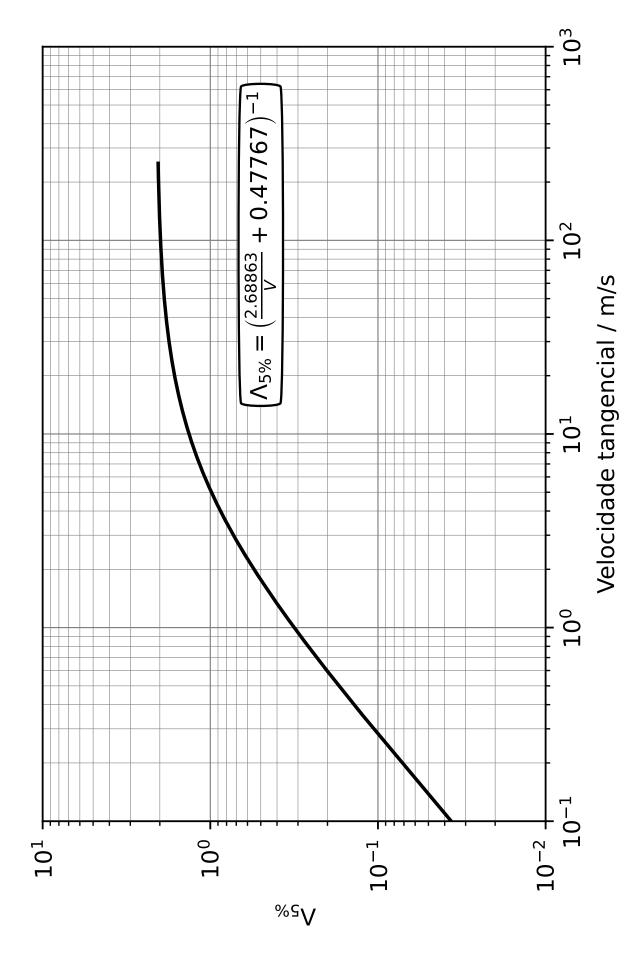


Figura 5: Valor crítico de  $\Lambda$  em função da velocidade tangencial para uma probabilidade de avaria de 5%