

The Microgeometry of Pressure Seals

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Mathematical Model → Simulation

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Simulation → Mathematical Model

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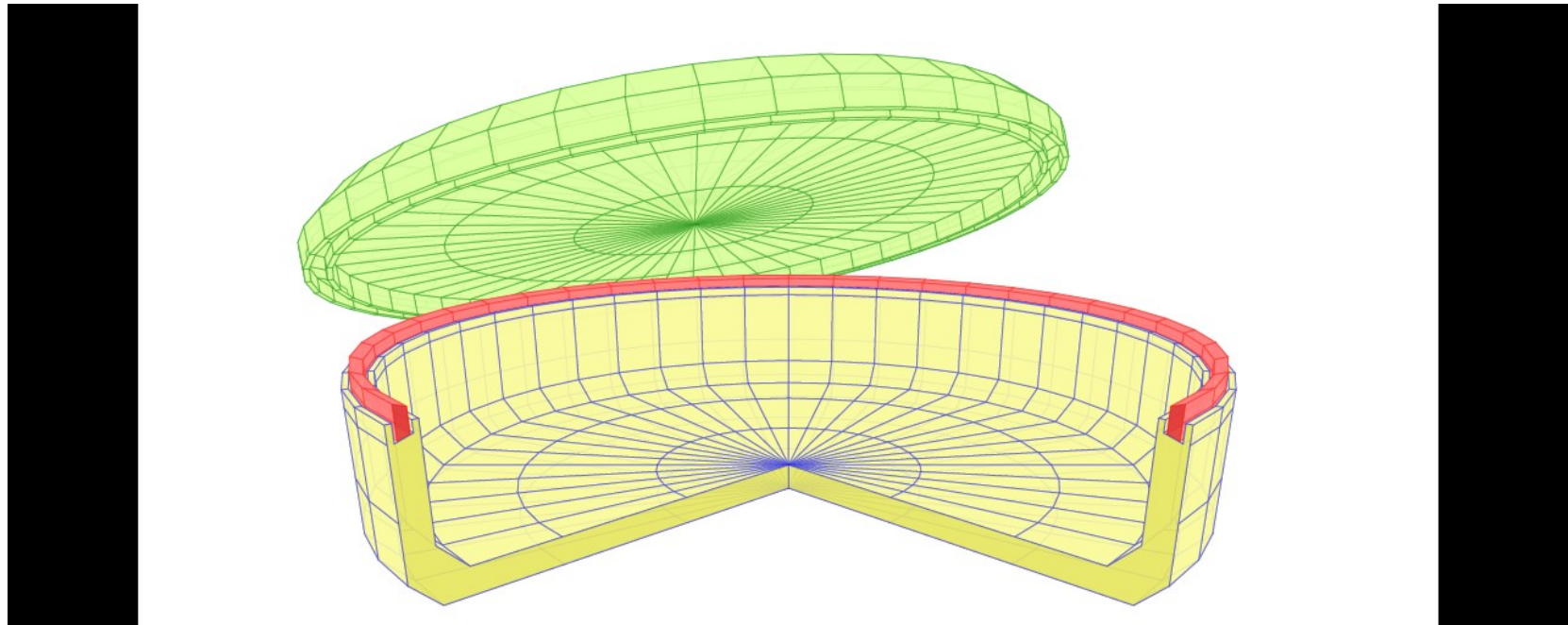
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Multi-Scale Modeling (Homogenization)

- Mathematical theory of coordination between phenomena happening at different scales

Gasket Seals

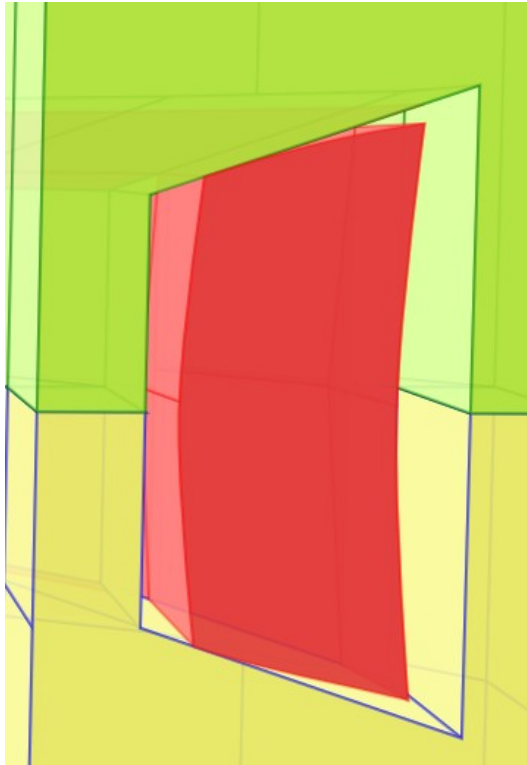


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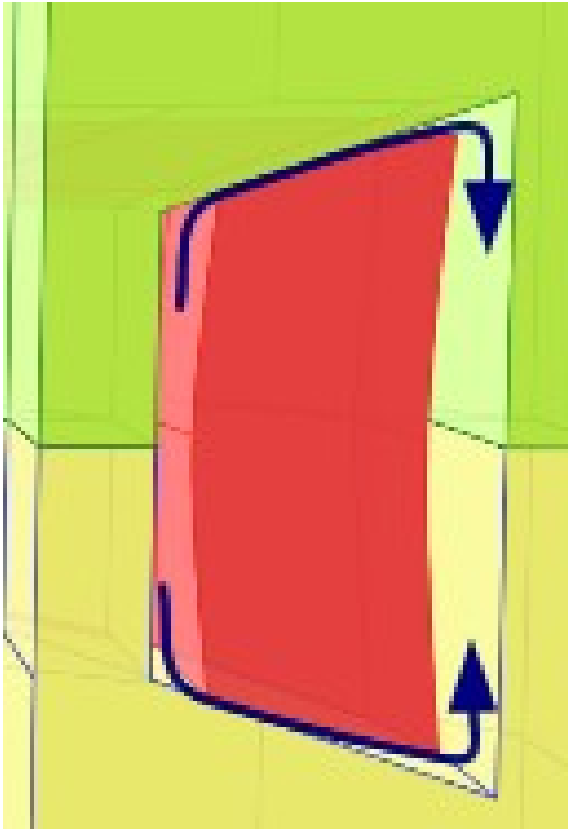
Gasket Seals



Leakage rate depends on:

- Geometries
- Materials
- Surface characteristics
- Clamping forces
- Fluid pressure

Fluid Leakage

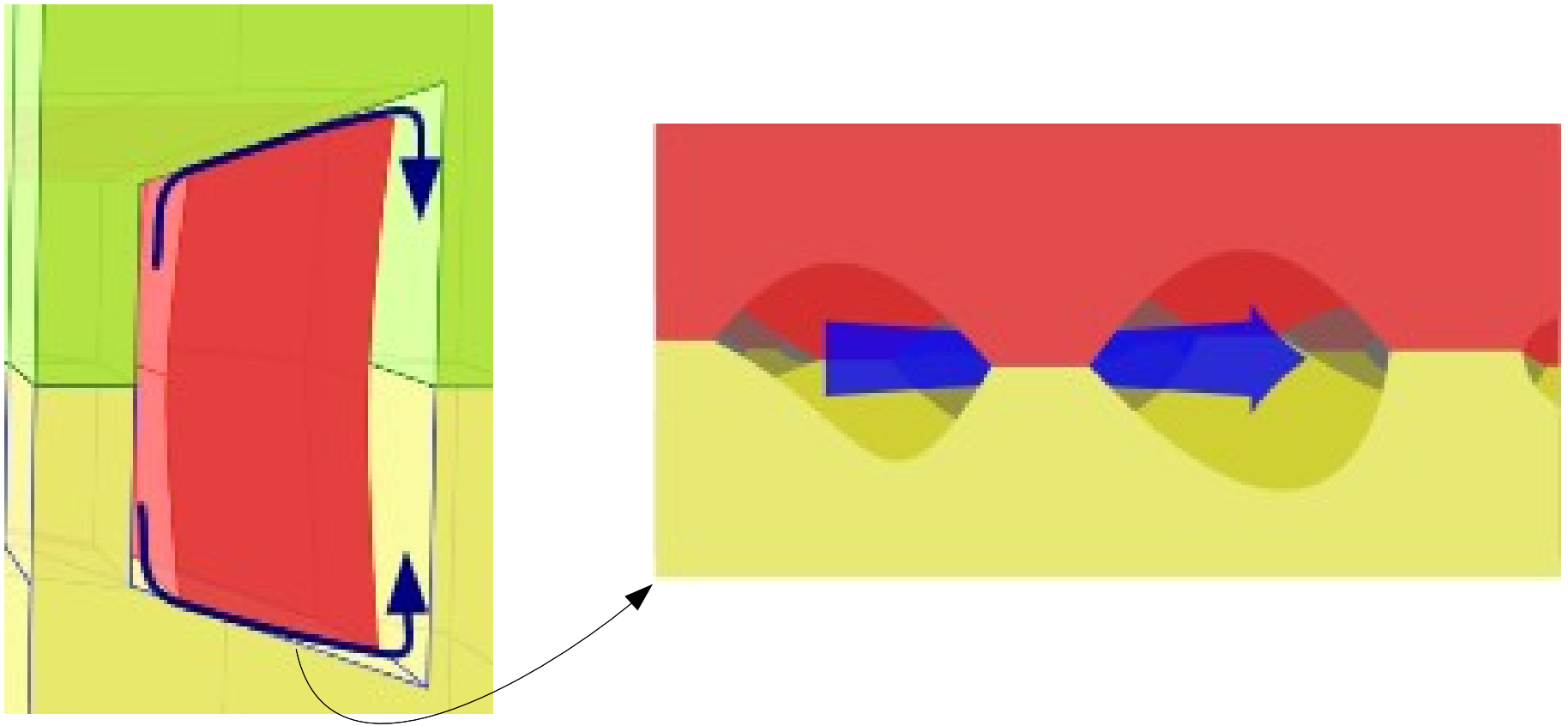


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Fluid Leakage

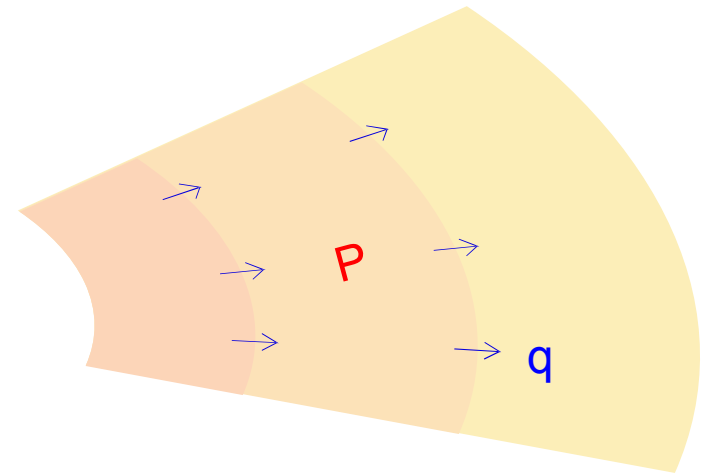
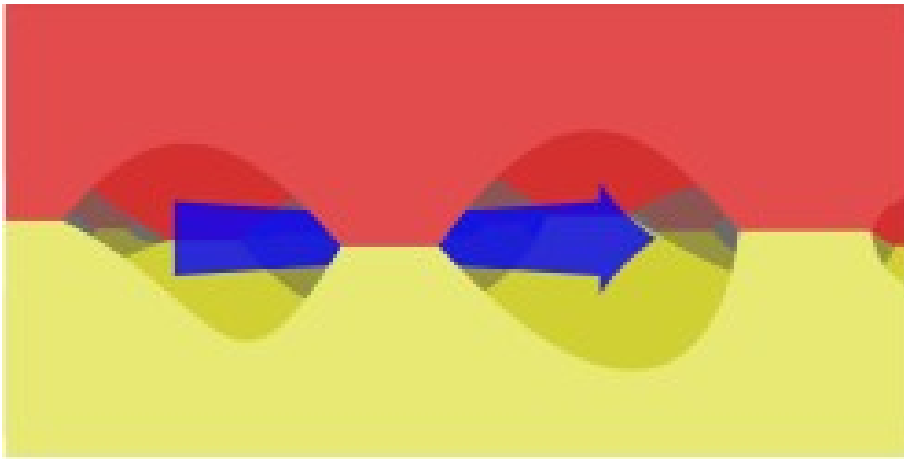


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Homogenization



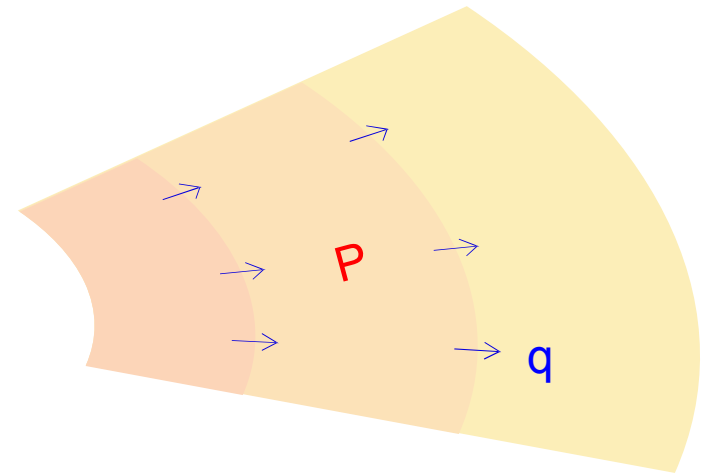
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Homogenization

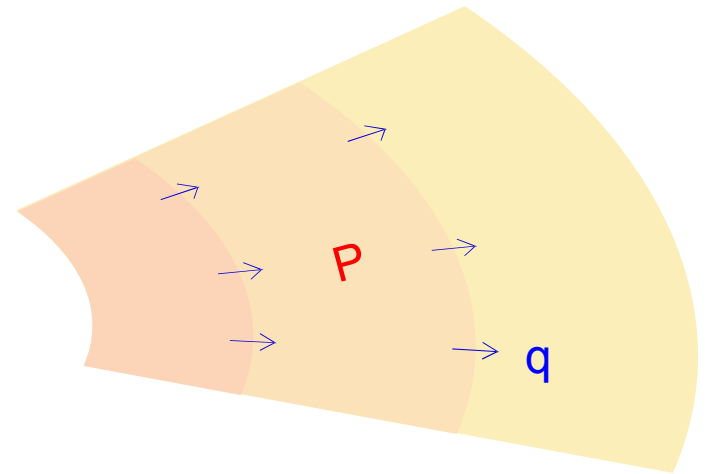
$$q = a \nabla P$$



Homogenization

$$q = a \nabla P$$

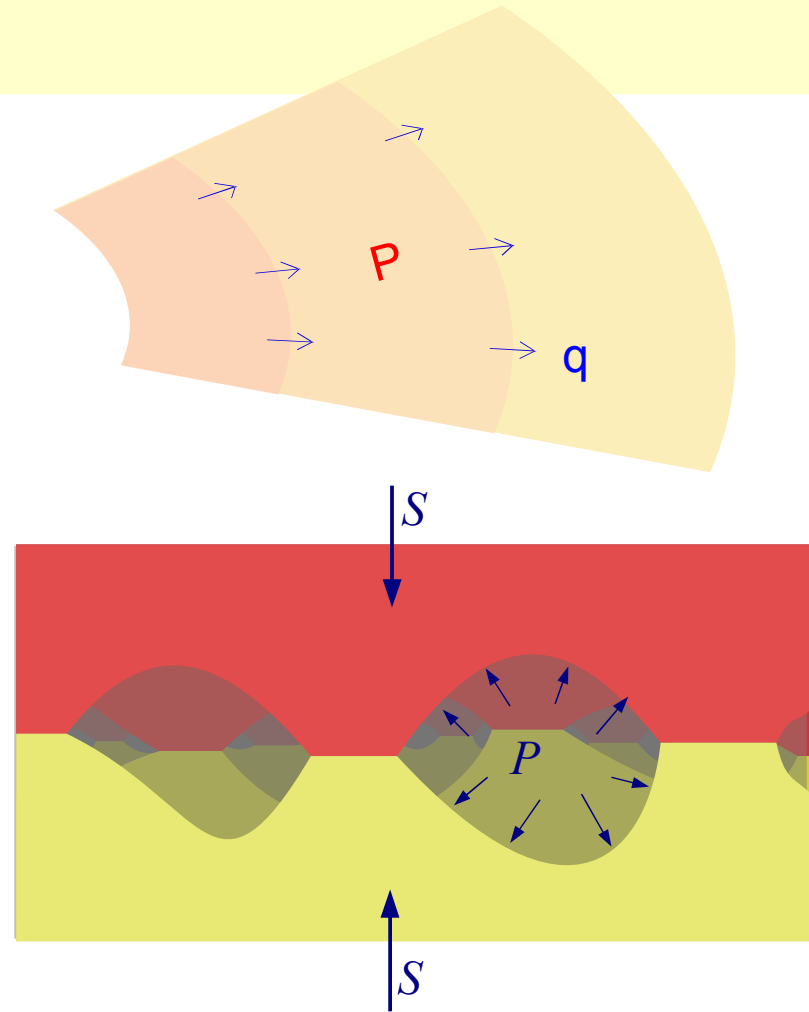
$$a = a(S, P, |\nabla P|)$$



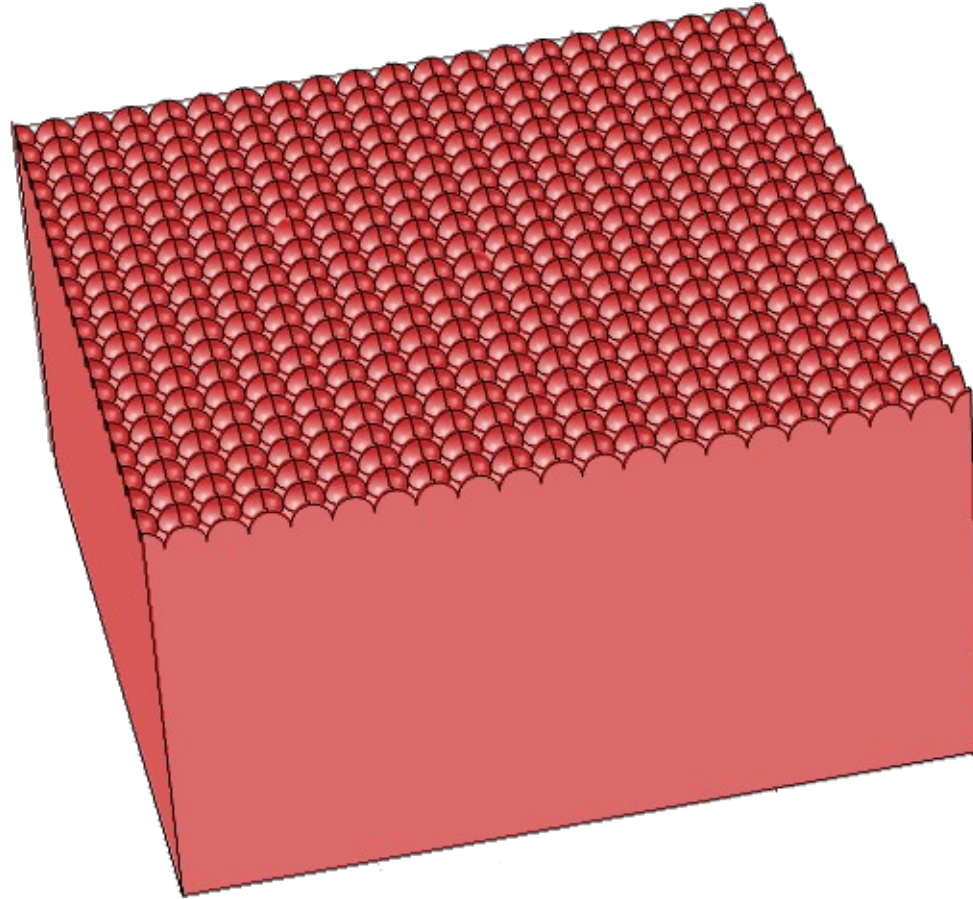
Homogenization

$$q = a \nabla P$$

$$a = a(S, P, |\nabla P|)$$



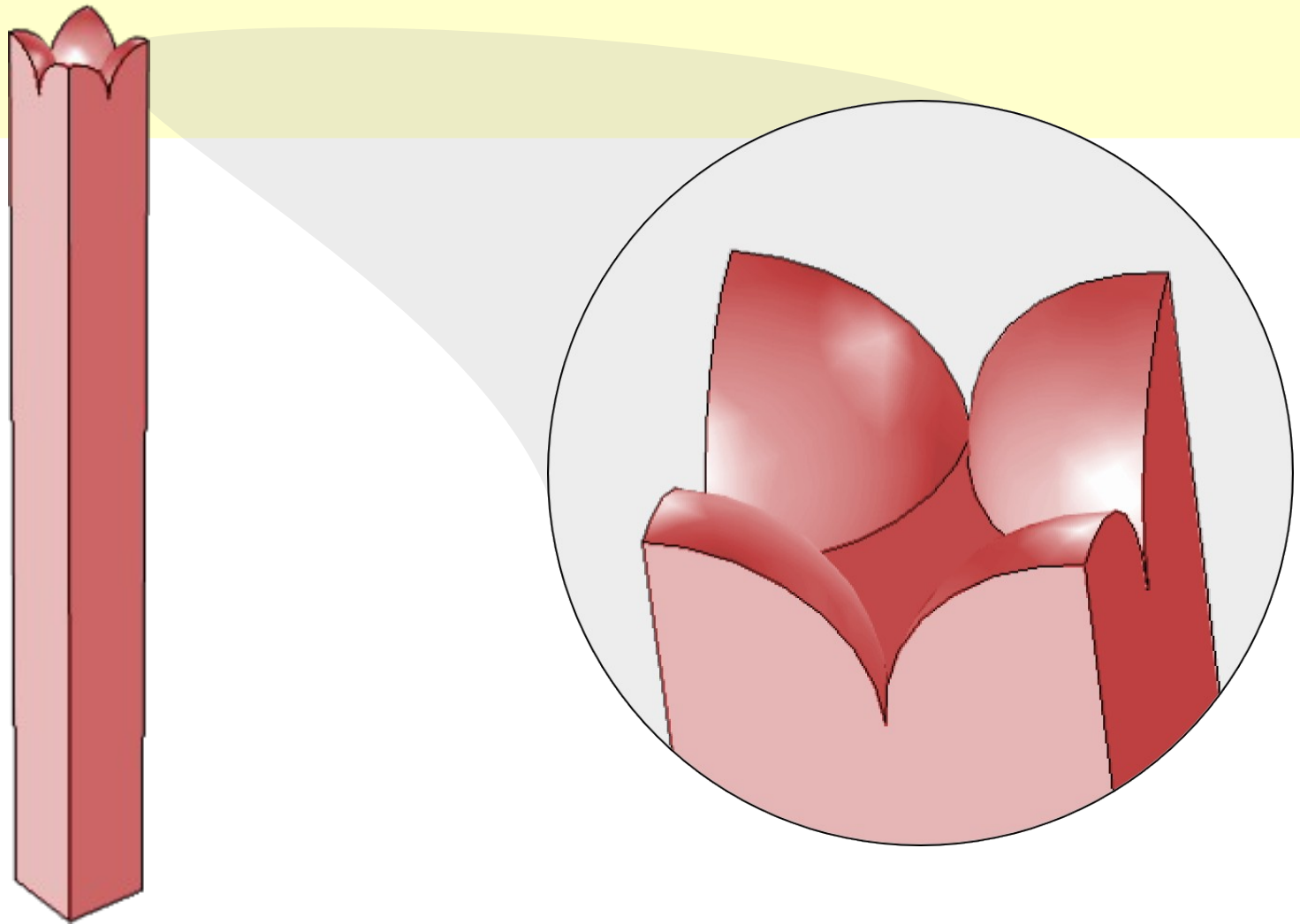
Idealization



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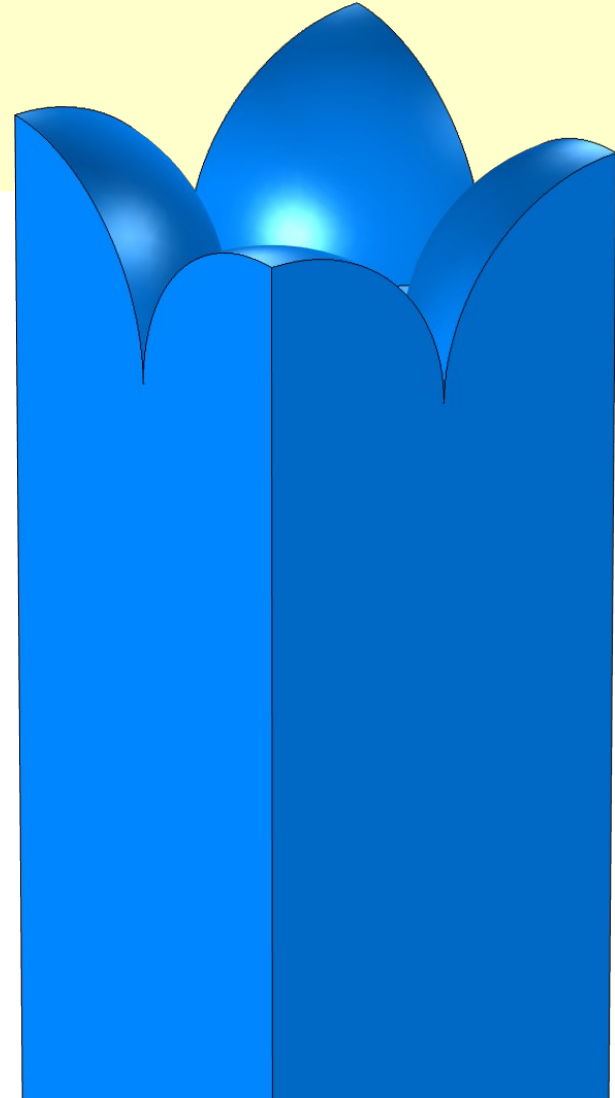
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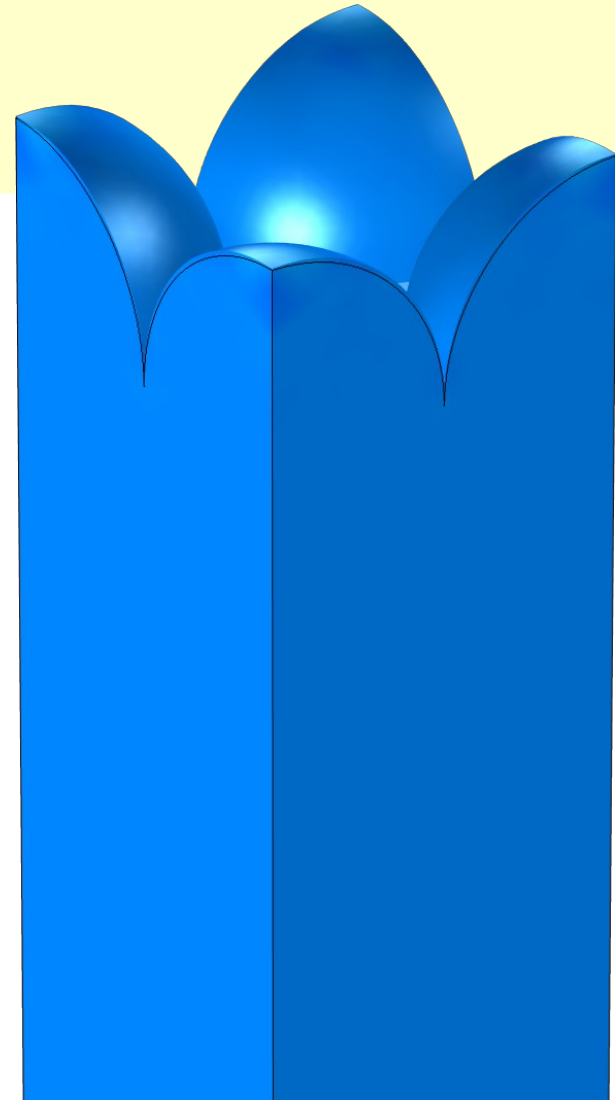
Results

- $S = 300 \text{ kPa}$
- $P = 300 \text{ kPa}$
- $S - P = 0 \text{ kPa}$



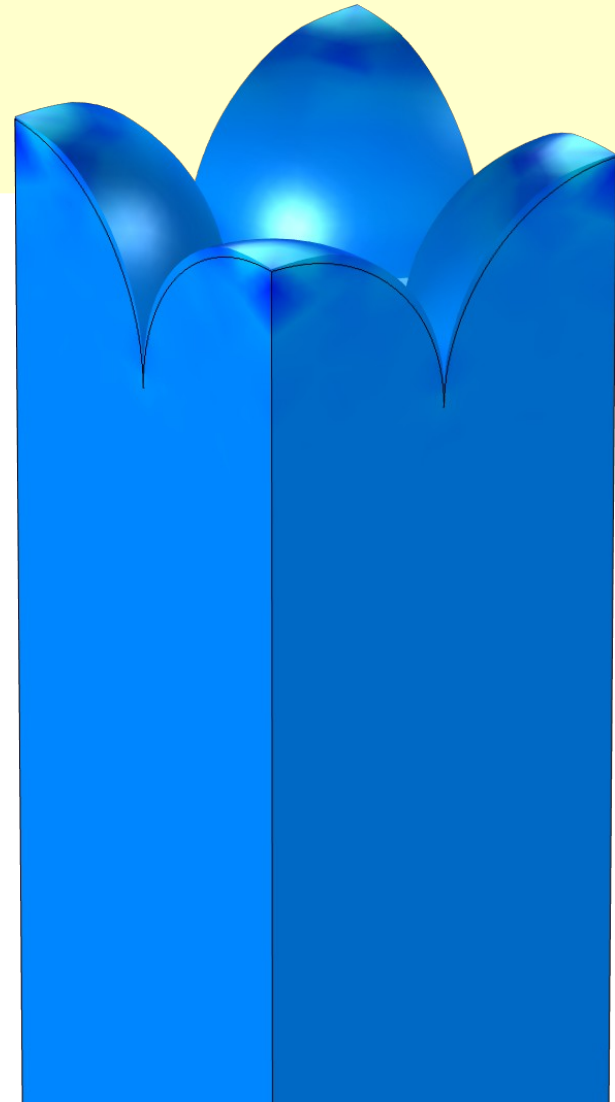
Results

- $S = 304 \text{ kPa}$
- $P = 300 \text{ kPa}$
- $S - P = 4 \text{ kPa}$



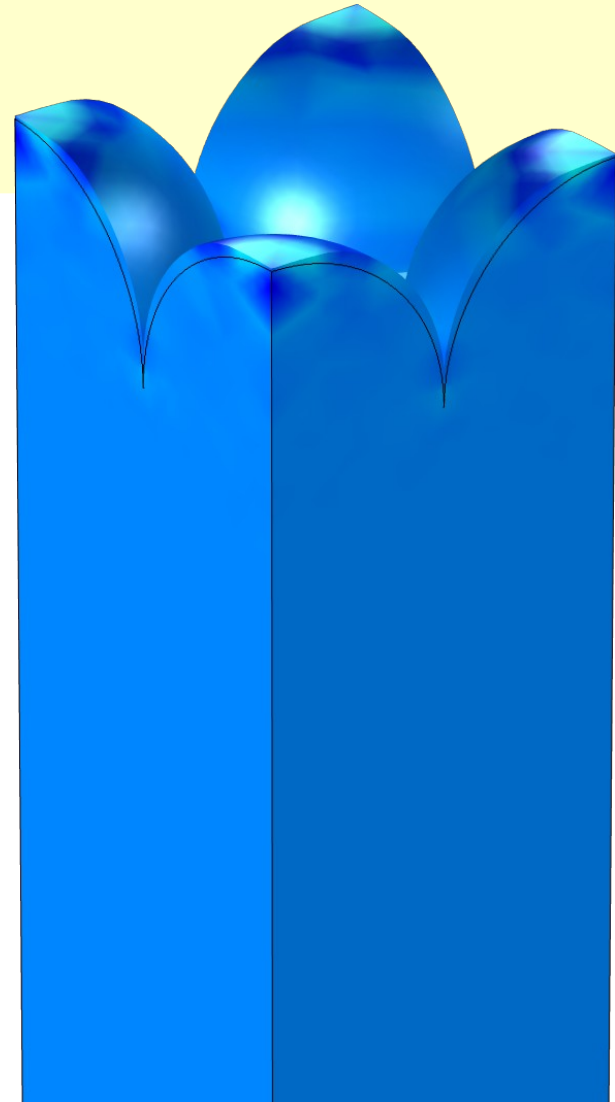
Results

- $S = 313 \text{ kPa}$
- $P = 300 \text{ kPa}$
- $S - P = 13 \text{ kPa}$



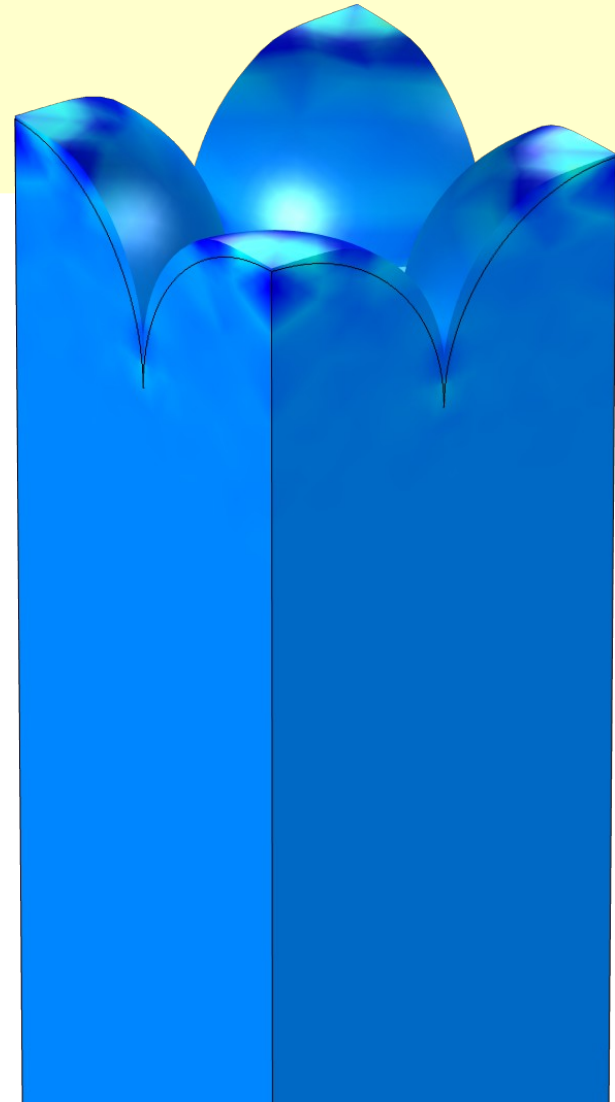
Results

- $S = 327 \text{ kPa}$
- $P = 300 \text{ kPa}$
- $S - P = 27 \text{ kPa}$



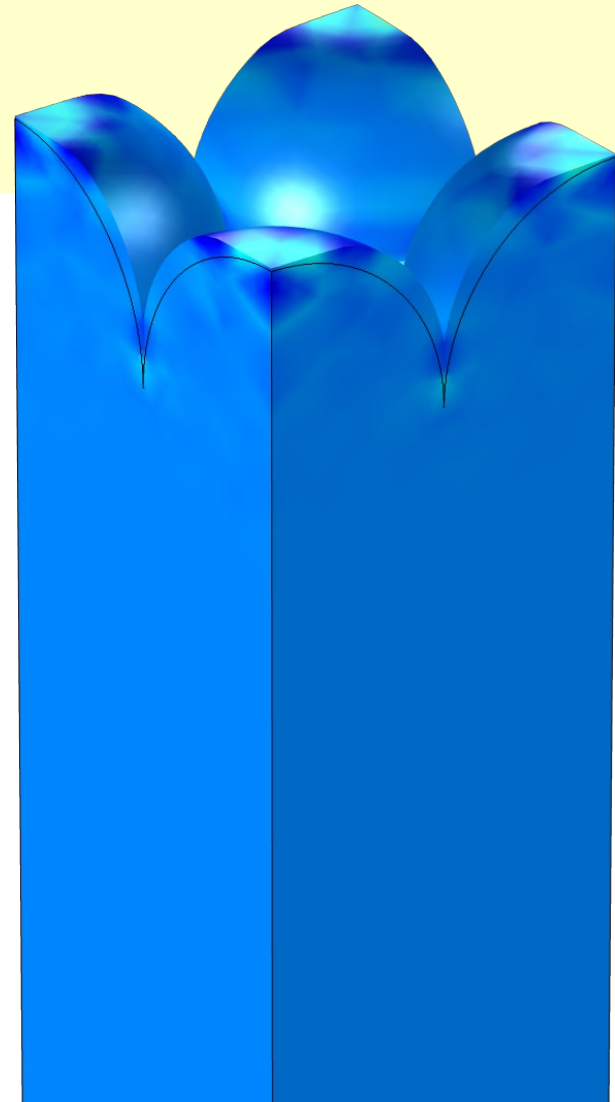
Results

- $S = 345 \text{ kPa}$
- $P = 300 \text{ kPa}$
- $S - P = 45 \text{ kPa}$



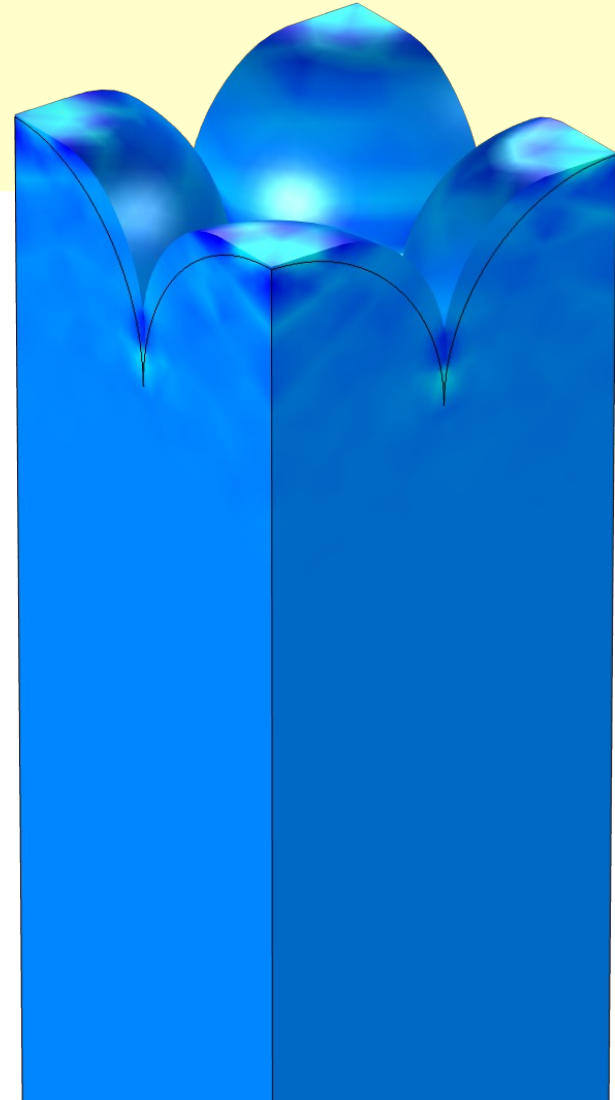
Results

- $S = 367 \text{ kPa}$
- $P = 300 \text{ kPa}$
- $S - P = 67 \text{ kPa}$



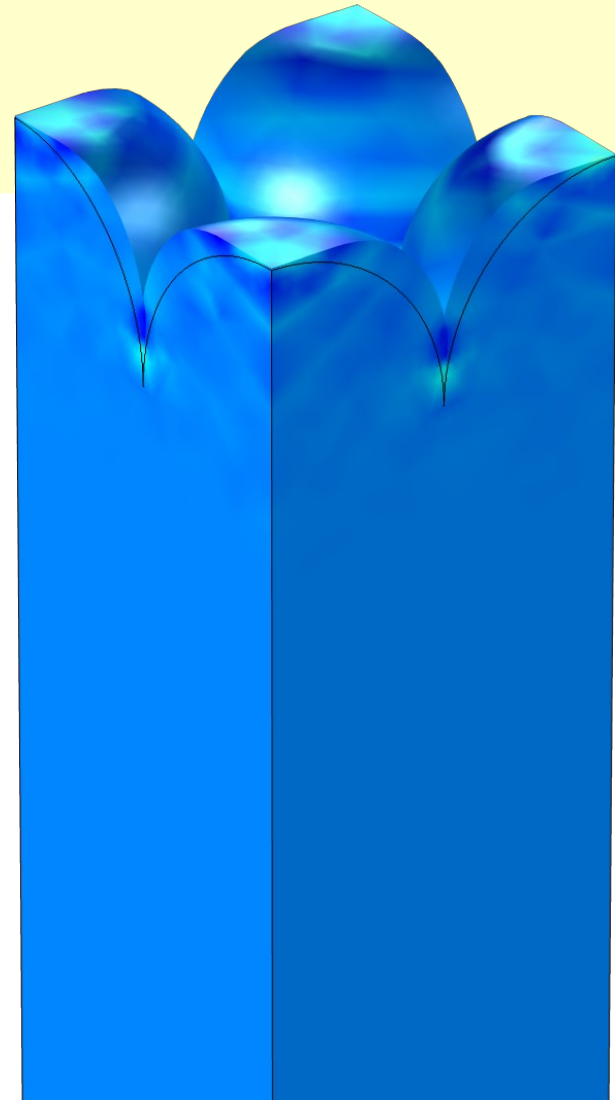
Results

- $S = 391 \text{ kPa}$
- $P = 300 \text{ kPa}$
- $S - P = 91 \text{ kPa}$



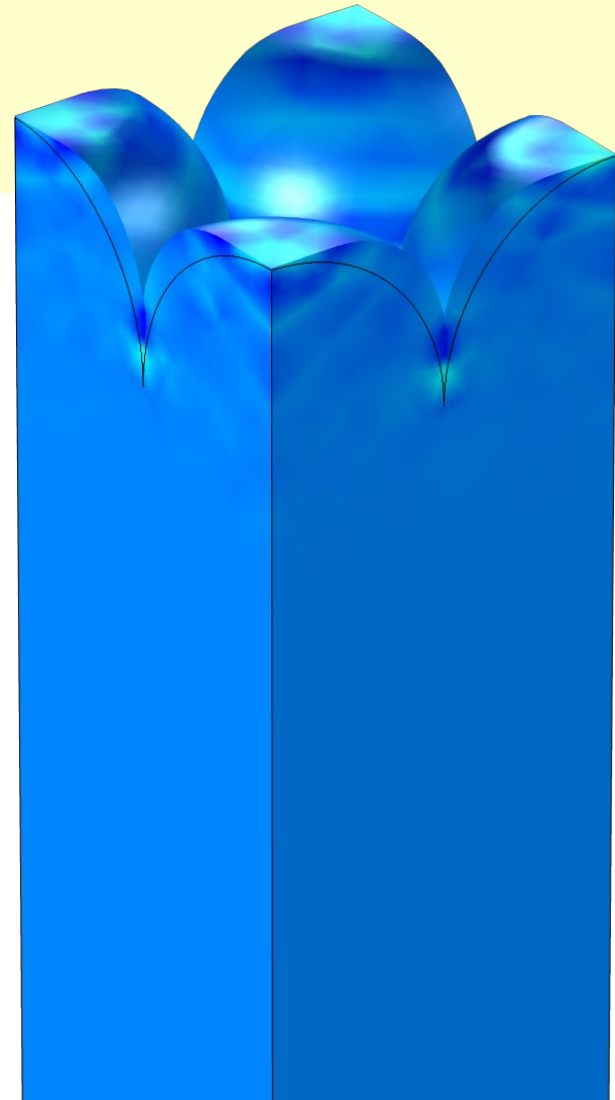
Results

- $S = 419 \text{ kPa}$
- $P = 300 \text{ kPa}$
- $S - P = 119 \text{ kPa}$



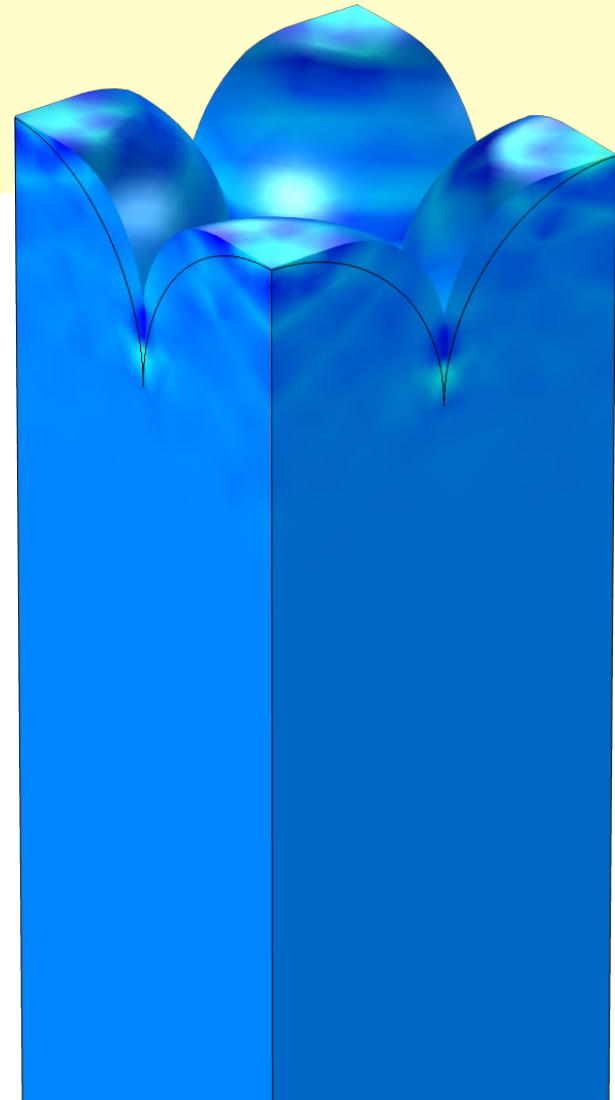
Results

- $S = 519 \text{ kPa}$
- $P = 400 \text{ kPa}$
- $S - P = 119 \text{ kPa}$



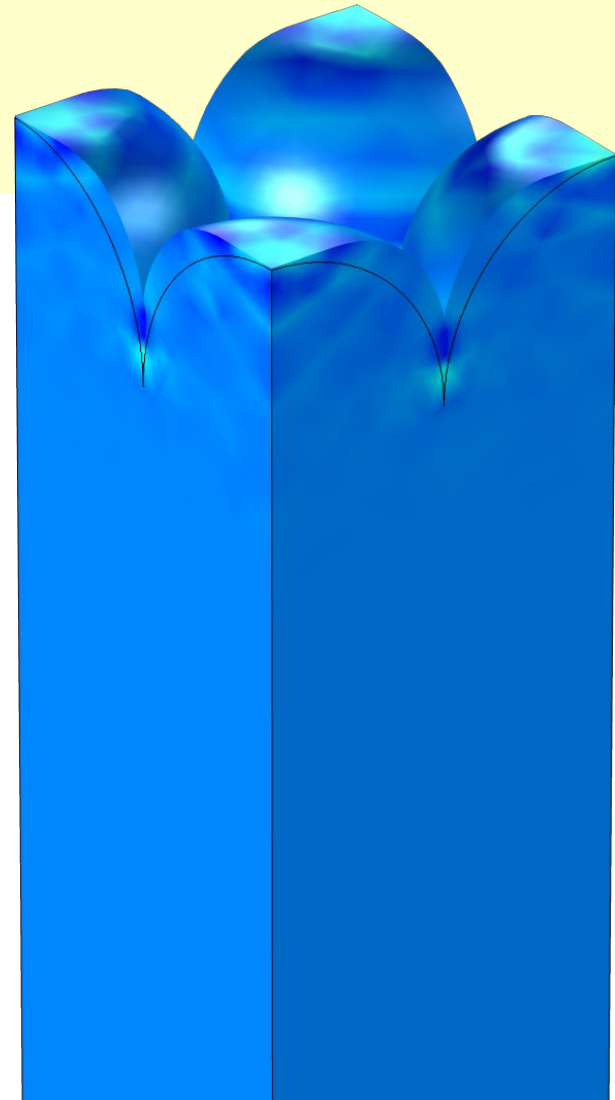
Results

- $S = 619 \text{ kPa}$
- $P = 500 \text{ kPa}$
- $S - P = 119 \text{ kPa}$



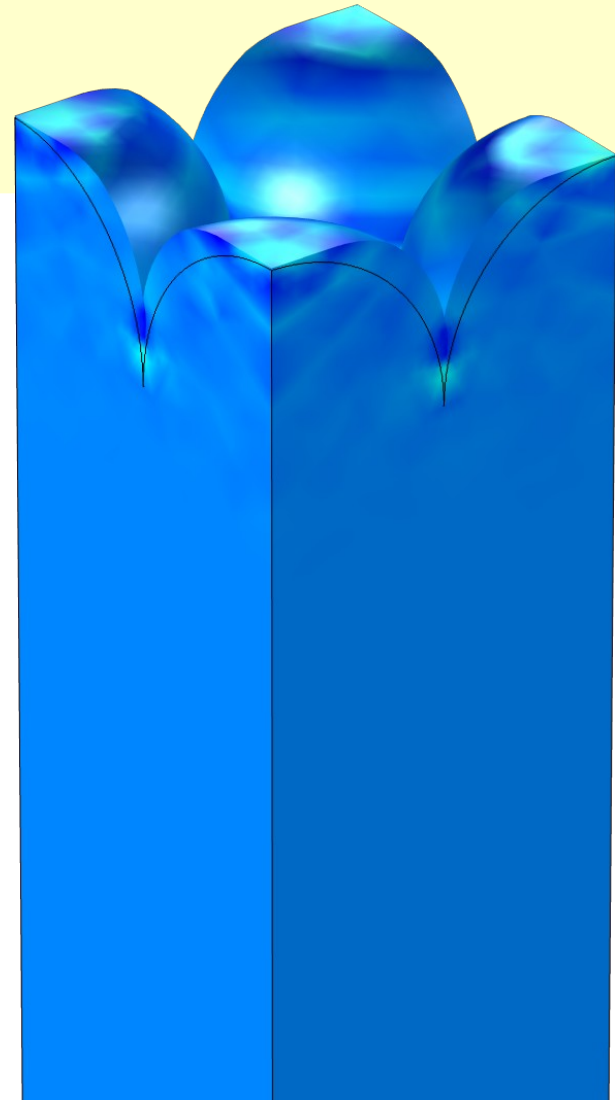
Results

- $S = 719 \text{ kPa}$
- $P = 600 \text{ kPa}$
- $S - P = 119 \text{ kPa}$



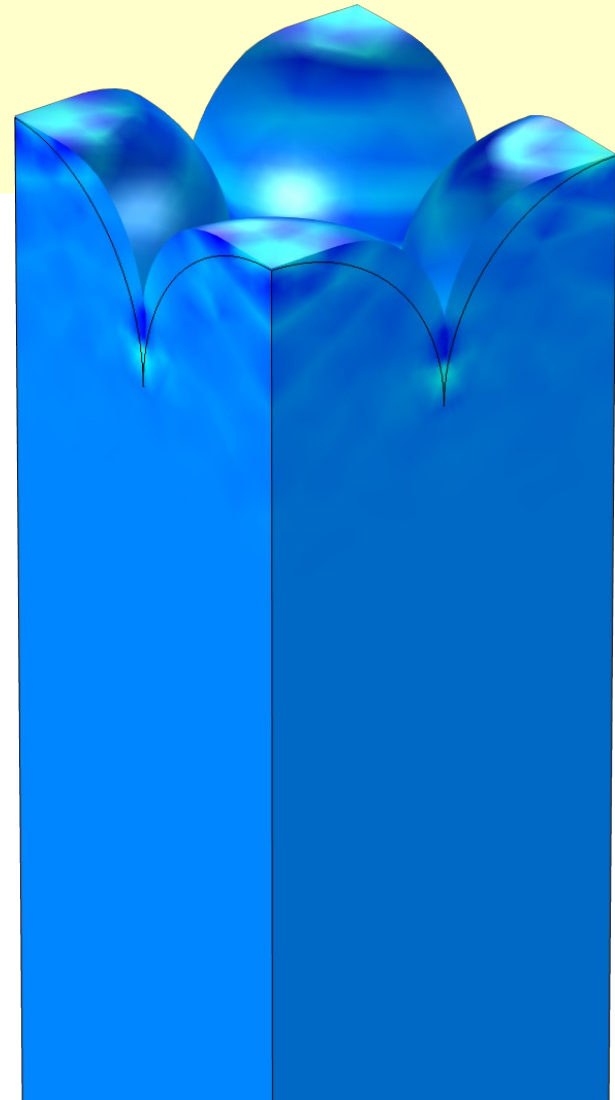
Results

- $S = 819 \text{ kPa}$
- $P = 700 \text{ kPa}$
- $S - P = 119 \text{ kPa}$



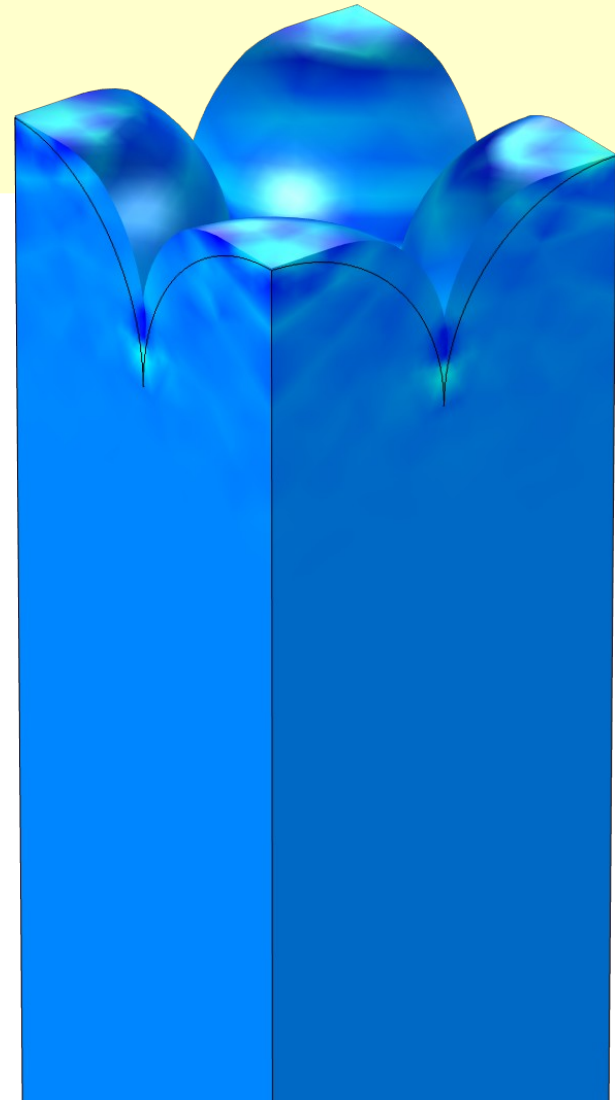
Results

- $S = 919 \text{ kPa}$
- $P = 800 \text{ kPa}$
- $S - P = 119 \text{ kPa}$



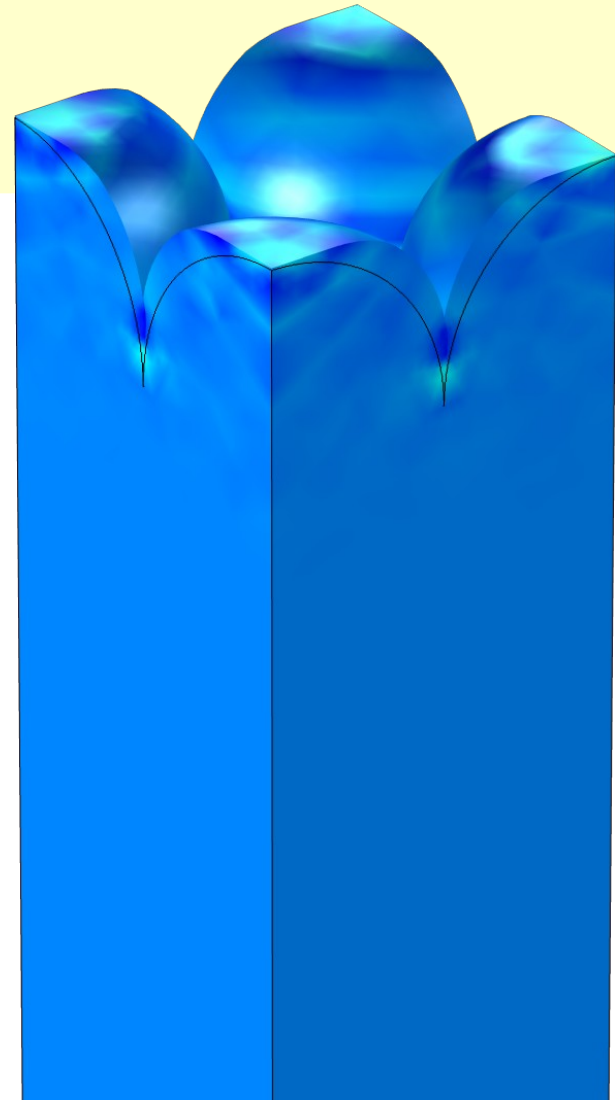
Results

- $S = 1019 \text{ kPa}$
- $P = 900 \text{ kPa}$
- $S - P = 119 \text{ kPa}$



Results

- $S = 1119 \text{ kPa}$
- $P = 1000 \text{ kPa}$
- $S - P = 119 \text{ kPa}$



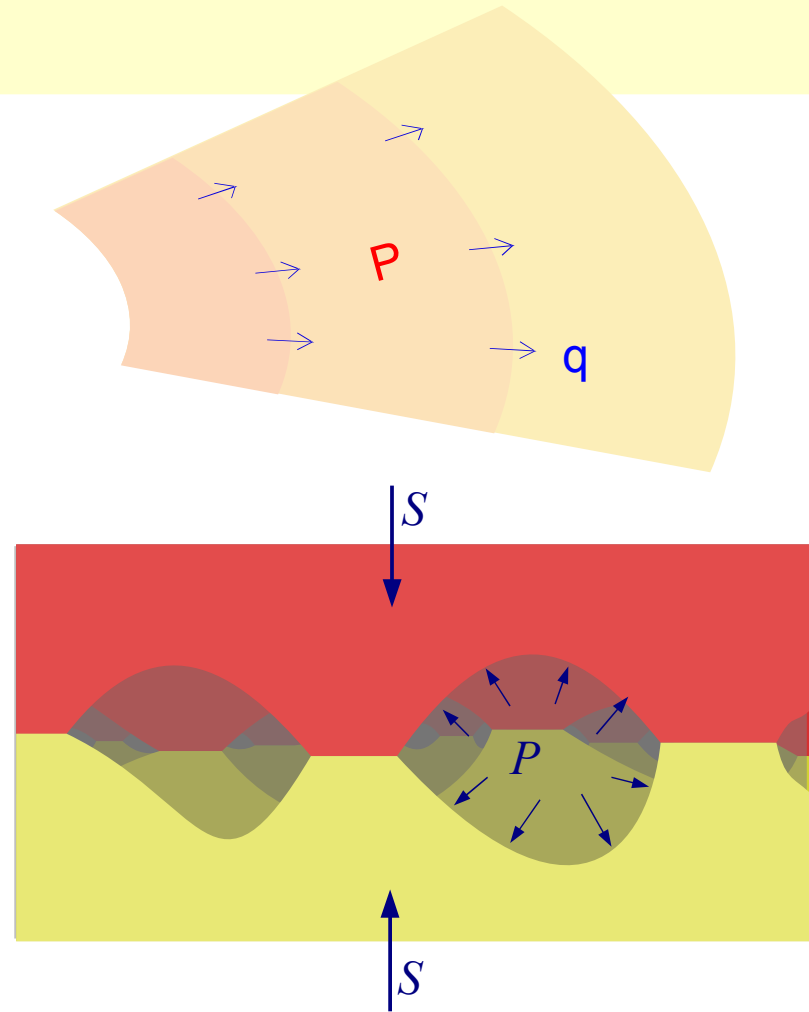
Results

- Microgeometry depends only on $S - P$

What we have Achieved

$$q = a \nabla P$$

$$a = a(S, P, |\nabla P|)$$



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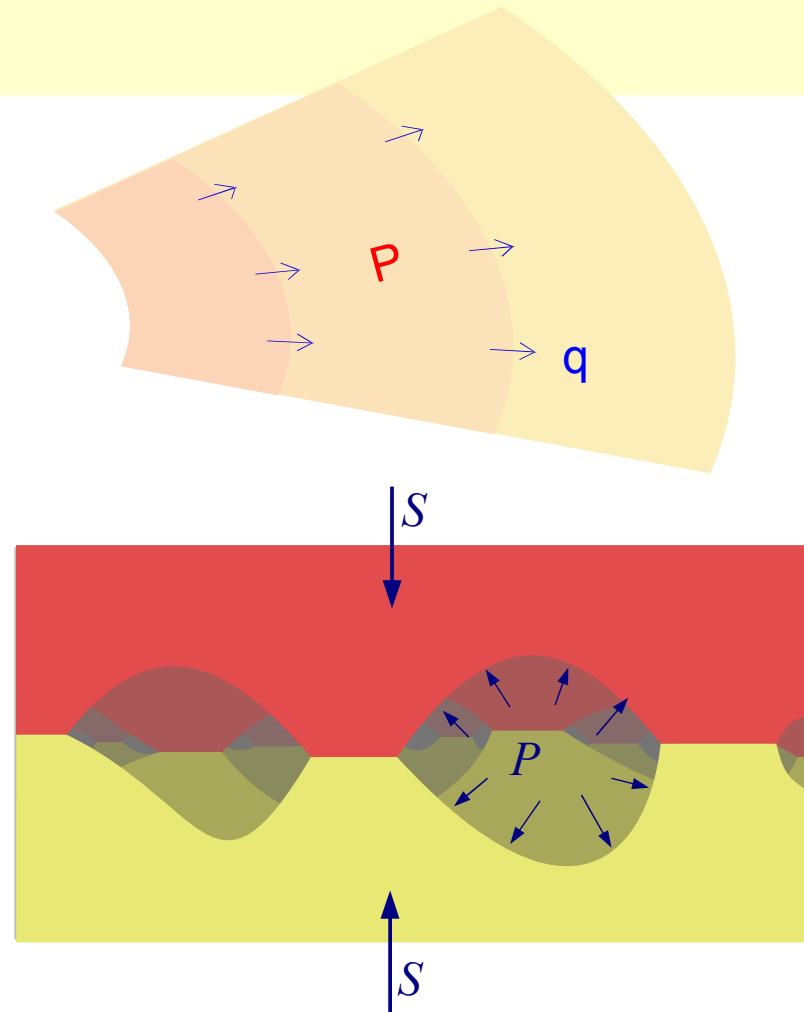
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What we have Achieved

$$q = a \nabla P$$

$$a = a(S, P, |\nabla P|)$$

- $q = \sigma(S - P) P \nabla P$



Thank You!

$$q = a \nabla P$$

$$a = a(S, P, |\nabla P|)$$

- $q = \sigma(S - P) P \nabla P$

