

# **THEORY OF SPINNING DISK**

**SPINNING DISK THEORY AND PROJECT  
FLYING MACHINES (RESULTANT OF FORCE)  
INTRODUCTION TO QUANTUM MECHANICS  
FUSION OF HYDROGEN**

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## THEORY OF SPINNING DISK

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As equações descobertas neste livro tentam explicar os heavy disk e spinning disk, quando falo sobre  $F_{cp}$ (centrípeta) e  $F_{cf}$ (centrifuga) podemos entender  $F_{cp}=F_{cf}$ , embora não esteja totalmente correta esta igualdade para todos os casos como citarei adiante(adição centrípeta-centrifuga à mecânica clássica),

Quando falo sobre massa virtual ou massa aparente tento explicar alterações inerciais usando a mecânica clássica, embora a teoria da precessão obtenha mesmos resultados numéricos, com o conceito de massa virtual e aparente, a facilidade de aplicação tornou-se grande e os resultados são rápidos.

Para as resultantes de força ascencionais darei o nome spinning effect one, para as alterações inerciais spinning effect two.

Seguindo adiante vamos desvendar um universo incrível de pensamentos como a fusão nuclear de hidrogenio, a  $E=K.m^2.\infty$  os infinitos relativos e às potencias.

Segue uma palhinha:

$$F_z = m.\omega^2.R.\cotg(\theta), \quad m'' = m.g/(g + \omega^2 R)$$

$$E = K.m^2.\infty$$

$$E = m.c^2$$

$$E = m.c^8$$

$$\infty^4 = \frac{c^n}{G.m^3}$$

$$E = m.c^{3,2}$$

$$E = 2.K'.m^2.\infty$$

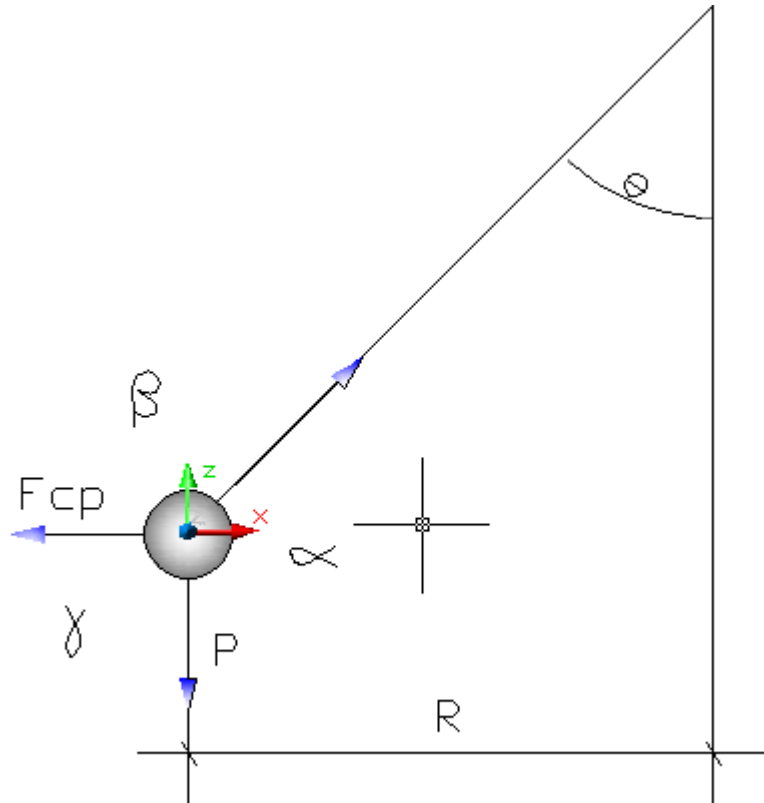
$$\infty^4 = \frac{c^n}{2.G.m^3}$$

$$E = m.c^7$$

## SPINNING EFFECT ONE

Resultantes de força ascencionais ou spinning effect one.

Analogia da bola em transação:



$$\frac{F_{cp}}{\sin(\alpha)} = \frac{P}{\sin(\beta)} = \frac{F_y}{\sin(\gamma)}$$

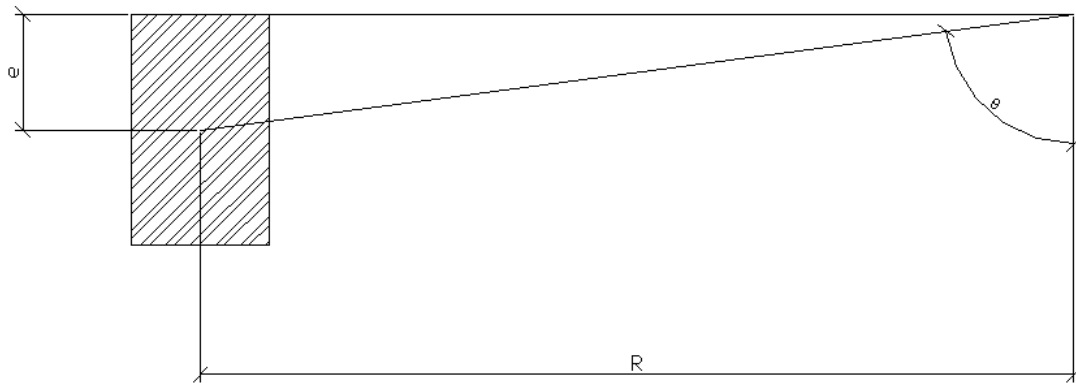
$$\frac{m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R}{\sin(\alpha)} = \frac{m \cdot g}{\sin(\beta)} = \frac{F_y}{\cos(\theta)}$$

$$F_z = \frac{m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R \cdot \cos(\theta)}{\sin(\alpha)} = \frac{m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R \cdot \cos(\theta)}{\sin(180 - \theta)} = m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R \cdot \cotg(\theta)$$

$$F_z = \frac{m \cdot g \cdot \cos(\theta)}{\sin(\beta)} = \frac{m \cdot g \cdot \cos(\theta)}{\sin(90 + \theta)} = m \cdot g \cdot \cotg(\theta)$$

$$F_z = \frac{m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R}{\text{tg}(\theta)}$$

Analogia de disco em corte:



$$\text{cotg}(\theta) = e/R$$

$$F_{cp} = m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R$$

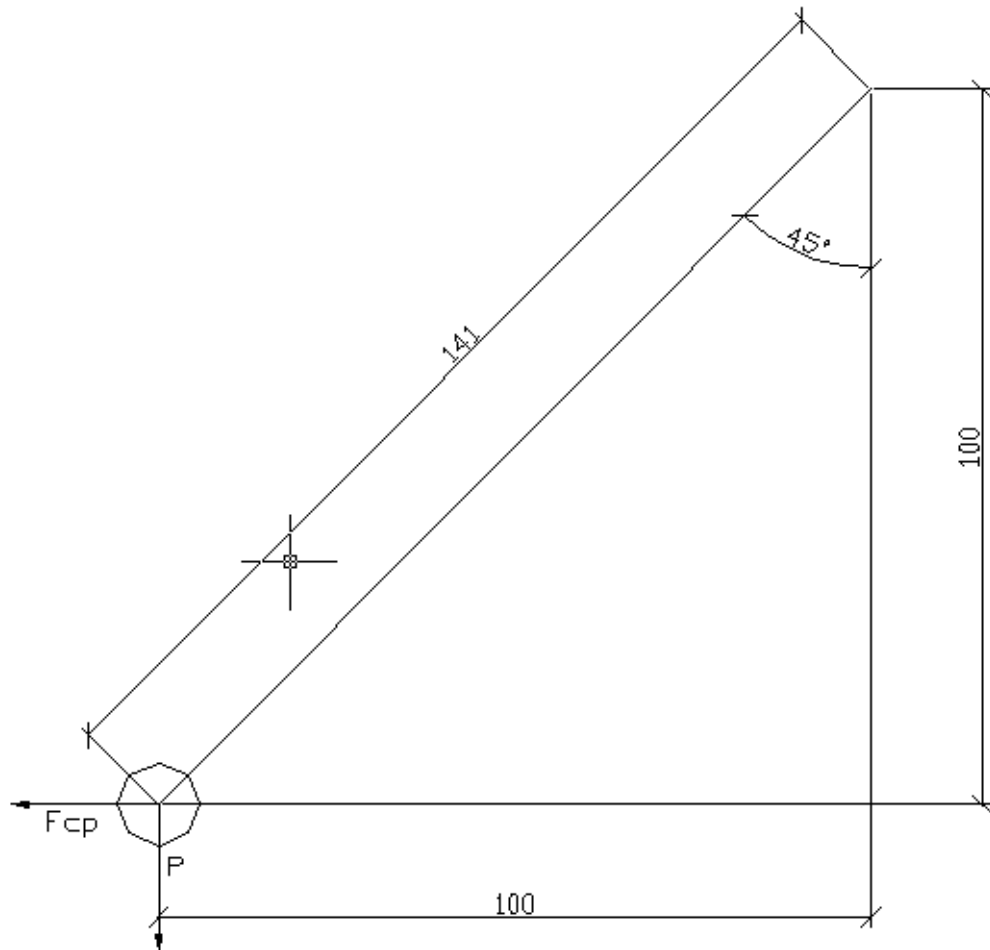
$$M_{fcp} = F_{cp} \cdot R \cdot \text{cotg}(\theta)$$

$$F_y = M_{fcp}/R$$

$$F_y = \frac{m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R \cdot R \cdot \text{cotg}(\theta)}{R}$$

$$F_y = \frac{m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R}{\text{tg}(\theta)}$$

**Estudo numérico:**



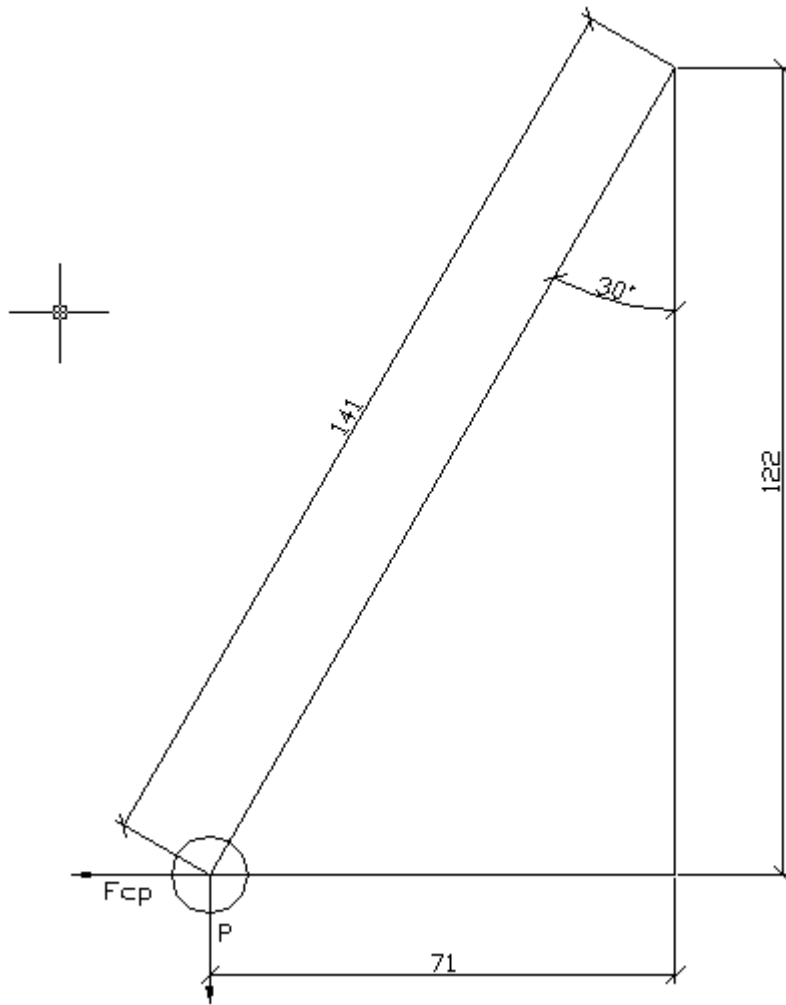
$$P = m \cdot g = 1 \cdot 10 = 10 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{cp} = 10 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{cp} = m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R \rightarrow 10 = 1 \cdot \omega^2 \cdot 1 \rightarrow \omega^2 = 10 \rightarrow \omega = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \text{RPS}$$

$$F_y = \frac{m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R}{\text{tg}(\theta)} = \frac{1 \cdot 10 \cdot 1}{1} = 10 \text{ N}$$

$$\therefore F_{res} = F_y - P = 10 - 10 = 0 \text{ equilíbrio}$$

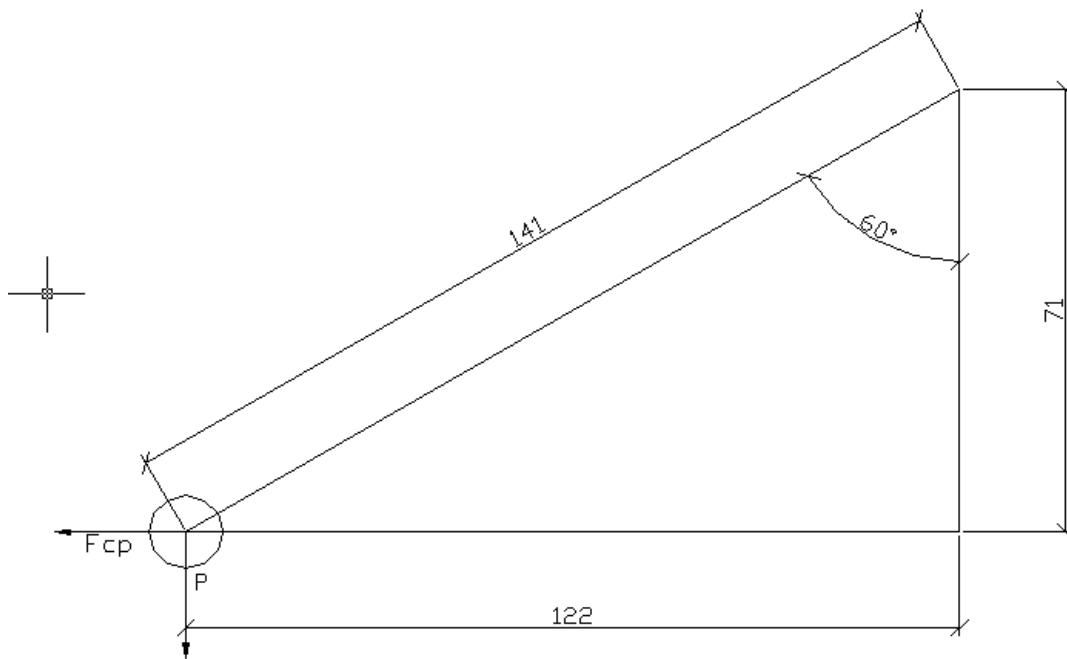


$$P = m \cdot g = 1 \cdot 10 = 10 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{cp} = m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R \rightarrow F_{cp} = 1 \cdot \omega^2 \cdot 0,71 = 7,10 \text{ N}$$

$$F_y = \frac{m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R}{\text{tg}(\theta)} = \frac{1 \cdot 10 \cdot 0,71}{0,57} = 12,21 \text{ N}$$

$$\therefore F_{res} = F_y - P = 12,46 - 10,00 = 2,21 \text{ N} \rightarrow \text{ascensão.}$$



$$P = m \cdot g = 1 \cdot 10 = 10 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{cp} = m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R \rightarrow F_{cp} = 1 \cdot \omega^2 \cdot 1,22 = 12,2 \text{ N}$$

$$F_y = \frac{m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R}{\text{tg}(\theta)} = \frac{1 \cdot 10 \cdot 1,22}{1,73} = 7,05 \text{ N}$$

$$\therefore F_{res} = F_y - P = 7,05 - 10,00 = -2,95 \text{ N} \rightarrow \text{queda.}$$

Calculo do ( $\omega$ ) de equilíbrio:

$$\omega = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \text{RPS}$$

$$F_y = P$$

$$F_y = \frac{m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R}{\text{tg}(\theta)} = \frac{1 \cdot \omega^2 \cdot 1}{1} = 10 \text{ N}$$

$$\omega^2 = 10$$

$$\omega = 3,16 \text{ rad/s}$$

Calculo do ( $\theta$ ) de equilíbrio:



$$F_y - P = 0$$

$$F_y = m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R$$

$$\text{tg}(\theta)$$

$$\text{tg}(\theta) = \frac{m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R}{F_y}$$

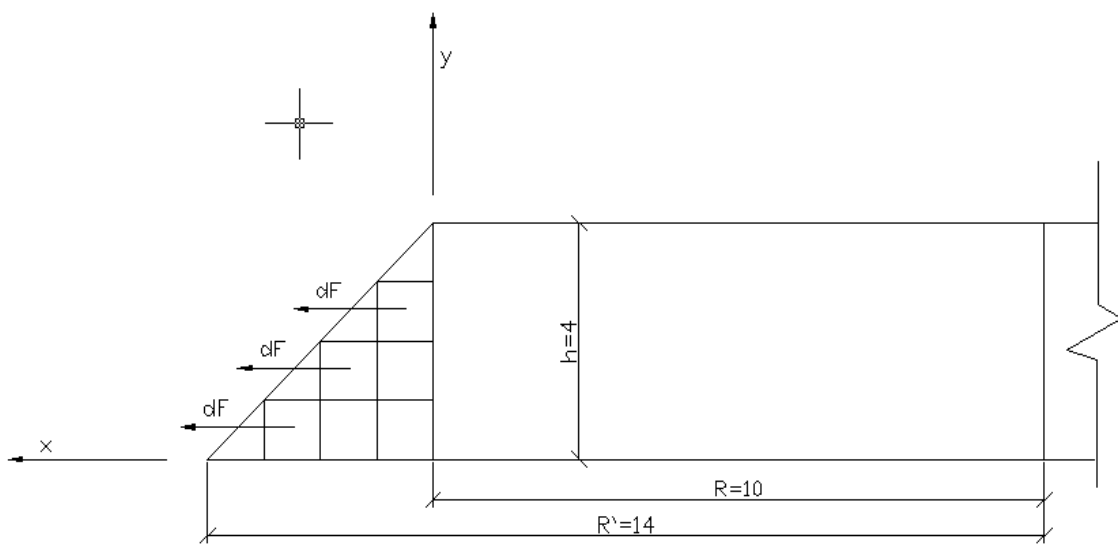
$$F_y$$

$$\text{Arctg} \frac{m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R}{F_y} = \theta$$

$$F_y$$

$$\theta = 45^\circ$$

Calculo da  $F_{cp}$ :



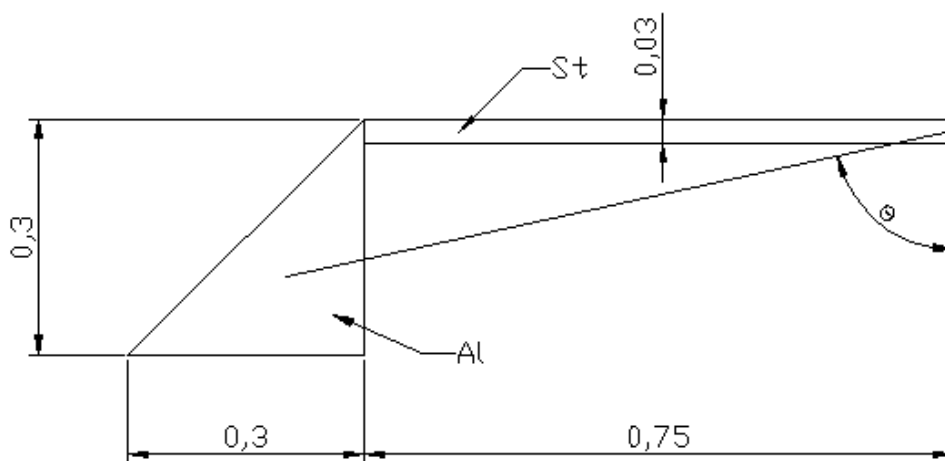
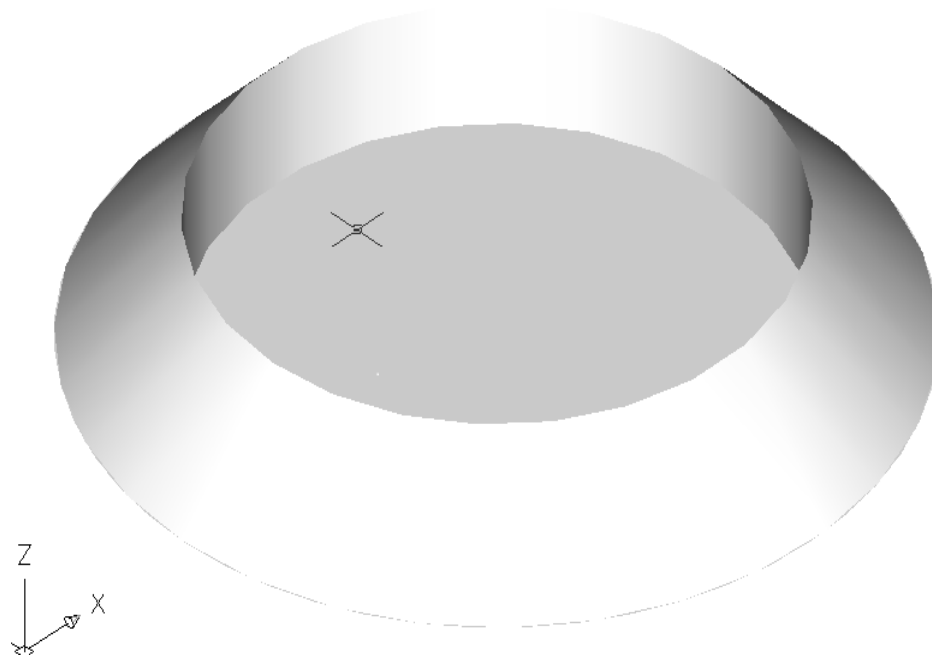
$$F_{cp} = \int_R^{R'} m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R \cdot f(x) dR$$

$$f(x) = R' - R$$

$$F_{cp} = \int_R^{R'} m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R \cdot (R' - R) dR$$

$$F_{cp} = \left[ \frac{m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R^2 \cdot R'}{2} - \frac{m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R^3}{3} \right]$$

$$F_{cp} = 90 \cdot m \cdot \omega^2 \quad F_{cp} = 180 \cdot \pi \cdot \gamma \cdot \omega^2$$



### Estudo numérico, Heavy Disk:

$$F_{cp} = m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R$$

$$m = \frac{0,3 \cdot 0,3 \cdot 2}{2} \cdot \pi \cdot (0,75 + 0,3) \cdot \gamma_{al}$$

$$m = 0,24033 \cdot \gamma_{al} = 0,24033 \cdot 2710$$

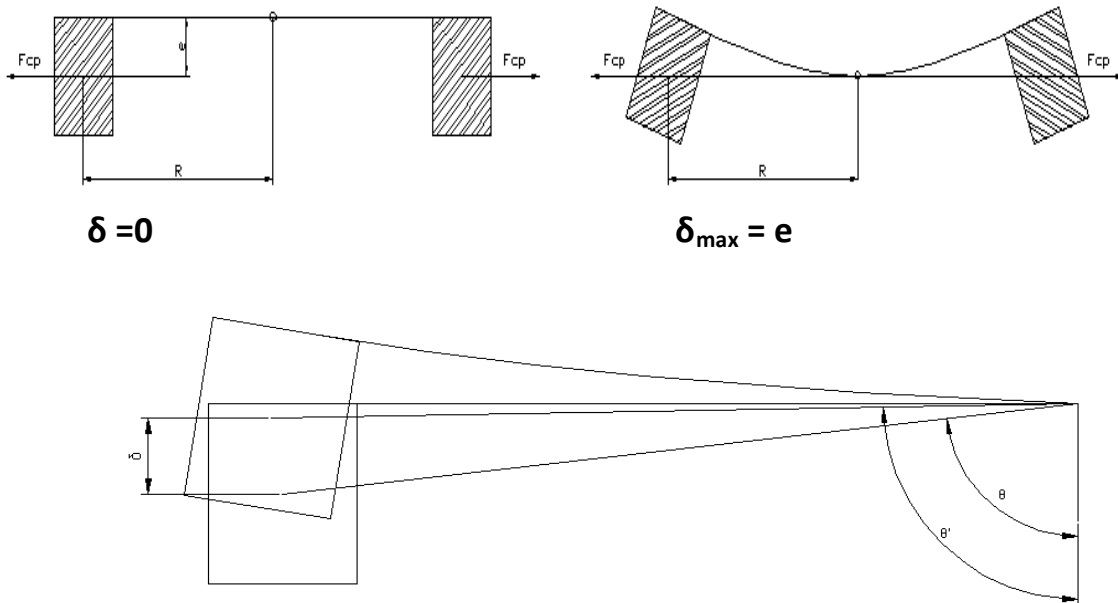
$$f / \text{aluminium } m = 651,3 \text{ kg}$$

$$F_{cp} = m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R = 651,3 \cdot 361,3^2 \cdot 0,85 \quad \omega = 361,3 \text{ rad/s} \quad 57,5 \text{ rps ou } 3450 \text{ rpm}$$

$$F_{cp} = 72,26 \text{ MN}$$

$$\sigma_s = F_{cp} / A_s = 72,26 / (0,03 \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot 0,85) = 451 \text{ MPa.}$$

### Modelo Deformado:



$$F_{cp} = m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R$$

$$M_{F_{cp}} = F_{cp} \cdot e = m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R \cdot e$$

$$F_y = M_{F_{cp}} / R = m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R \cdot e / R \quad e = R \cdot \cotg(\theta)$$

$$F_y = m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R \cdot \cotg(\theta)$$

$$\delta = \frac{M \cdot L^2}{2 \cdot E \cdot I}$$

$$\delta = \frac{M_{F_{cp}} \cdot R^2}{2 \cdot E \cdot I}$$

$$\delta = \frac{F_{cp} \cdot e \cdot R^2}{2 \cdot E \cdot I}$$

$$\delta = \frac{m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R \cdot e \cdot R^2}{2 \cdot E \cdot I}$$

$$\delta = \frac{m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R^3 \cdot e}{2 \cdot E \cdot I}$$

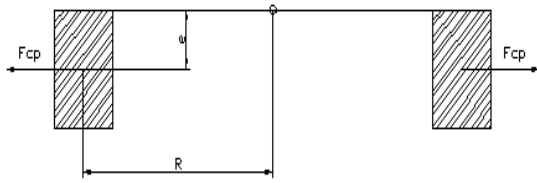
$$\delta = \frac{m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R^4}{2 \cdot E \cdot I \cdot \tg(\theta)}$$

$$F_y' = M_{F_{cp}} / R = \delta \cdot 2 \cdot E \cdot I / R^3$$

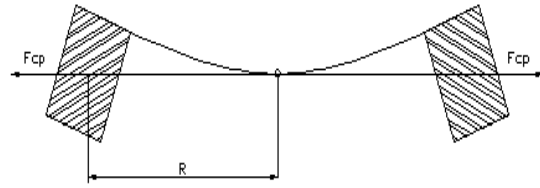
$$F_y' = \frac{\delta \cdot 2 \cdot E \cdot I}{R^3}$$

$$F_{y_{res}} = F_y + F_y'$$

$$F_{y_{res}} = \frac{m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R}{\tg(\theta')} + \frac{\delta \cdot 2 \cdot E \cdot I}{R^3}$$

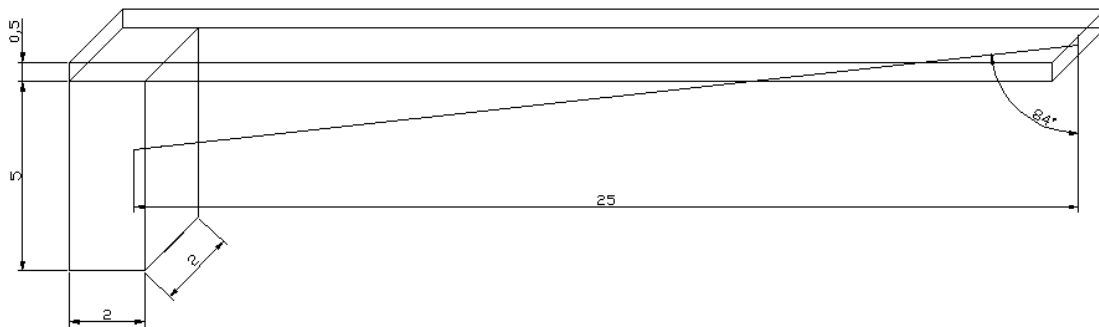


$$F_{y_{res}} = \frac{m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R}{\text{tg}(\theta')} + 0$$



$$F_{y_{res}} = 0 + \frac{\delta \cdot 2 \cdot E \cdot I}{R^3}$$

### Estudo numérico:



$$\delta = \frac{m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R^4}{2 \cdot E \cdot I \cdot \text{tg}(\theta)}$$

$$m = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7,85 = 0,157 \text{ kg}$$

$$\delta = \frac{0,157 \cdot 361,3^2 \cdot 0,25^4}{2 \cdot 2,08 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot 210 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \text{tg}(83,7)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta &= 0,101\text{m} & \omega &= 361,3 \\ \delta &= 0,006\text{m} & \omega &= 361,3/4 \end{aligned}$$

$$F_{y_{res}} = \frac{m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R}{\text{tg}(\theta')} + \frac{\delta \cdot 2 \cdot E \cdot I}{R^3}$$

$$F_{y_{res}} = \frac{0,157 \cdot 90,33^2 \cdot 0,25}{\text{tg}(84,4)} + \frac{0,006 \cdot 2 \cdot 210 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 2,08 \cdot 10^{-10}}{0,25^3}$$

**Resultante na situação deformada:**

$$F_{y_{res}} = 31,40 + 33,54$$

$$F_{y_{res}} = 64,94$$

**Limitação de  $F_y$  devido a deformação:**

$$F_{y_{defmax}} = \frac{0,0275 \cdot 2 \cdot 210 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 2,08 \cdot 10^{-10}}{0,25^3}$$

$$F_{y_{defmax}} = 153,75$$

**Calculo do ( $\omega_c$ ) de colapso:**

## SPINNING EFFECT TWO

Alterações inerciais ou spinning effect two.

$$P = m \cdot g$$

$$P' = m \cdot g + m \cdot \omega^2 \cdot R$$

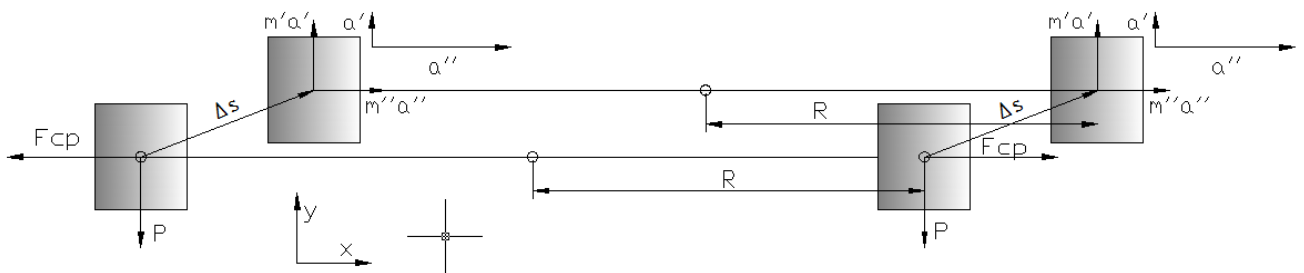
$$P' = m(g + \omega^2 \cdot R)$$

$$F = m \cdot a$$

$$m' = \frac{m \cdot (g + \omega^2 \cdot R)}{g} \quad [\text{kg}^{1/2}] \quad \text{Massa aparente ou virtual em y.}$$

$$m'' = \frac{m \cdot g}{(g + \omega^2 \cdot R)} \quad [\text{kg}^{1/2}] \quad \text{Massa aparente ou virtual em x.}$$

$$m = m' \cdot m'' \quad [\text{kg}^{1/2} \cdot \text{kg}^{1/2}] = \text{kg} \quad \text{massa real.}$$



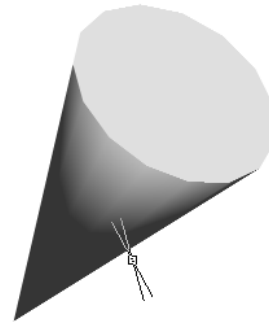
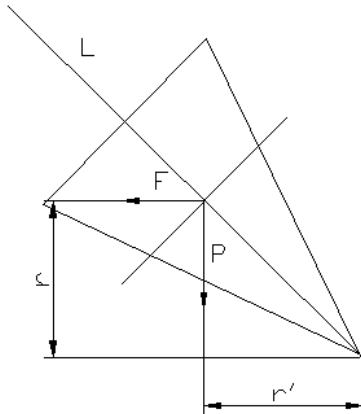
$$a = F/m$$

$$a' = F/m' \quad \text{aceleração em y}$$

$$a'' = F/m'' \quad \text{aceleração em x}$$

$$F = m' \cdot a' = m'' \cdot a''$$

### Analogia do pião:



$$m_0 = m \cdot g \cdot r'$$

$$m_0 = m \cdot a \cdot r$$

$$m \cdot g \cdot r' = m \cdot a \cdot r$$

$$F = \frac{m \cdot g \cdot r'}{r}$$

$$F = \frac{m \cdot 10 \cdot 2}{1} = 20 \text{ N}$$

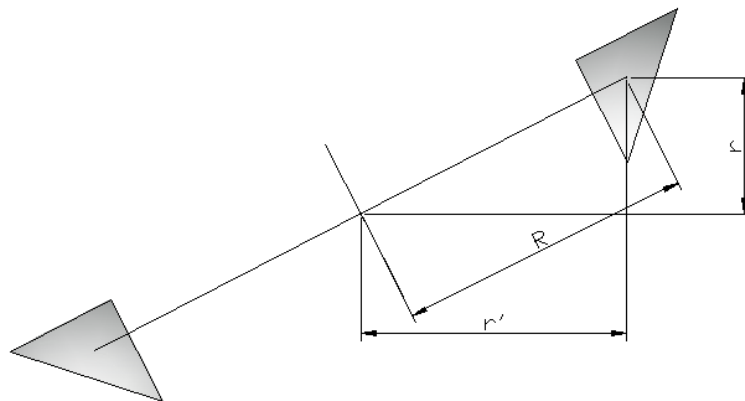
$$m' = 2 \cdot m$$

$$m \cdot a = \frac{m \cdot g \cdot r'}{r}$$

$$m' = \frac{m \cdot g \cdot r'}{a \cdot r}$$

$$m' = \frac{m \cdot 10 \cdot 2}{10 \cdot 1} = 2 \cdot m$$

$$m'' = \frac{m \cdot 10 \cdot 1}{10 \cdot 2} = 0,5 \cdot m$$



Da precessão vem:

$$\omega_p = \frac{m \cdot g \cdot r}{L}$$

$$F = \frac{\omega^2 \cdot I \cdot r'}{r^2}$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{m \cdot g \cdot r}{I}$$

$$F = \frac{m \cdot g \cdot r \cdot I \cdot r'}{r^2}$$

$$F = \frac{m \cdot g \cdot r'}{r}$$

$$F = 20 \cdot m \text{ N}$$

$$m' = 2 \cdot m$$

$$F = \frac{m \cdot g \cdot r}{r'}$$

$$F = 5 \cdot m \text{ N}$$

$$m'' = 0,5 \cdot m$$

Pelo spinning effect two:

$$m' = \frac{m \cdot (g + \omega^2 \cdot R)}{g} \quad [\text{kg}^{1/2}] \quad \text{Massa aparente ou virtual em y.}$$

$$m' = \frac{m \cdot (10 + 10)}{10} = 2 \cdot m$$

$$m'' = \frac{m \cdot g}{(g + \omega^2 \cdot R)} \quad [\text{kg}^{1/2}] \quad \text{Massa aparente ou virtual em x.}$$

$$m'' = \frac{m \cdot 10}{(10 + 10)} = 0,5 \cdot m$$



## FUSION OF HIDROGEN

$$E = k \cdot m^2 \cdot \infty$$

$$E = 2 \cdot k' \cdot m^2 \cdot \infty$$

A  $E = K \cdot m^2 \cdot \infty$  como equação geral da fusão, fissão de núcleos atômicos.

$$E = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{k \cdot m^2}{x} = k \cdot m^2 \cdot \infty$$

$$E = \int \frac{k \cdot m^2}{x} \cdot dx = k \cdot m^2 \int \frac{1 \cdot dx}{x} = k \cdot m^2 \cdot x^{-1} \cdot dx = k \cdot m^2 \cdot \infty$$

Estudo dos limites tendendo ao infinito:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{0^2} = \infty^2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{0^3} = \infty^3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^4} = \frac{1}{0^4} = \infty^4$$

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} G \cdot m_1 \cdot m_2 \cdot \frac{1}{x^3} = G \cdot m_1 \cdot m_2 \cdot \infty^3$$

## Estudo dos infinitos relativos:

### Infinitos mínimos:

Pássaros  $\infty=5$

Mamíferos  $\infty=20$

Humanos  $\infty=10^{16}$

Que satisfazem a  $k.m^2$ .  $\infty$   $\infty=10^{27}$  a  $\infty=10^{441}$

Calculadora científica  $\infty=10^{500}$

Computador  $\infty=10^{300}$