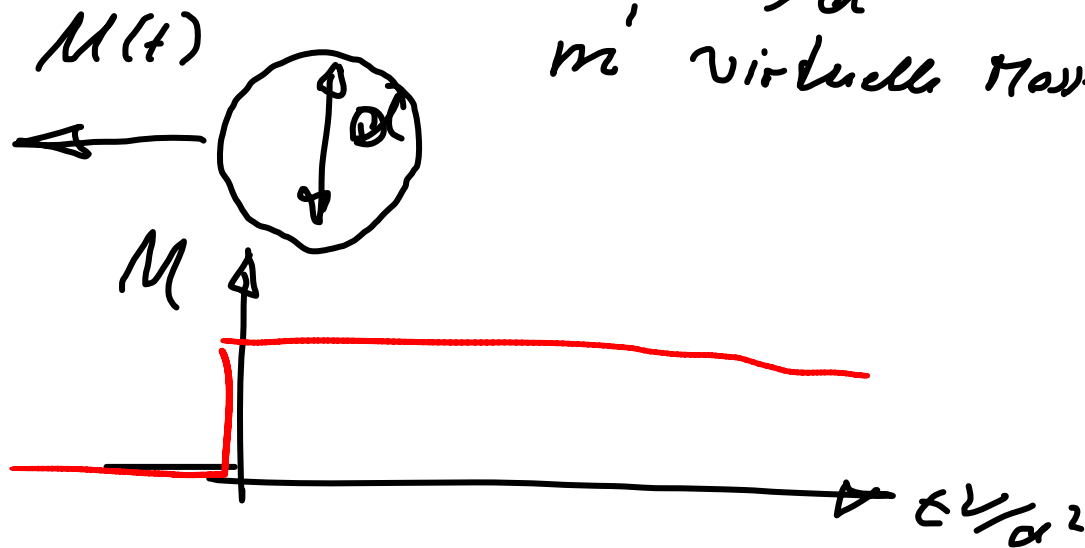
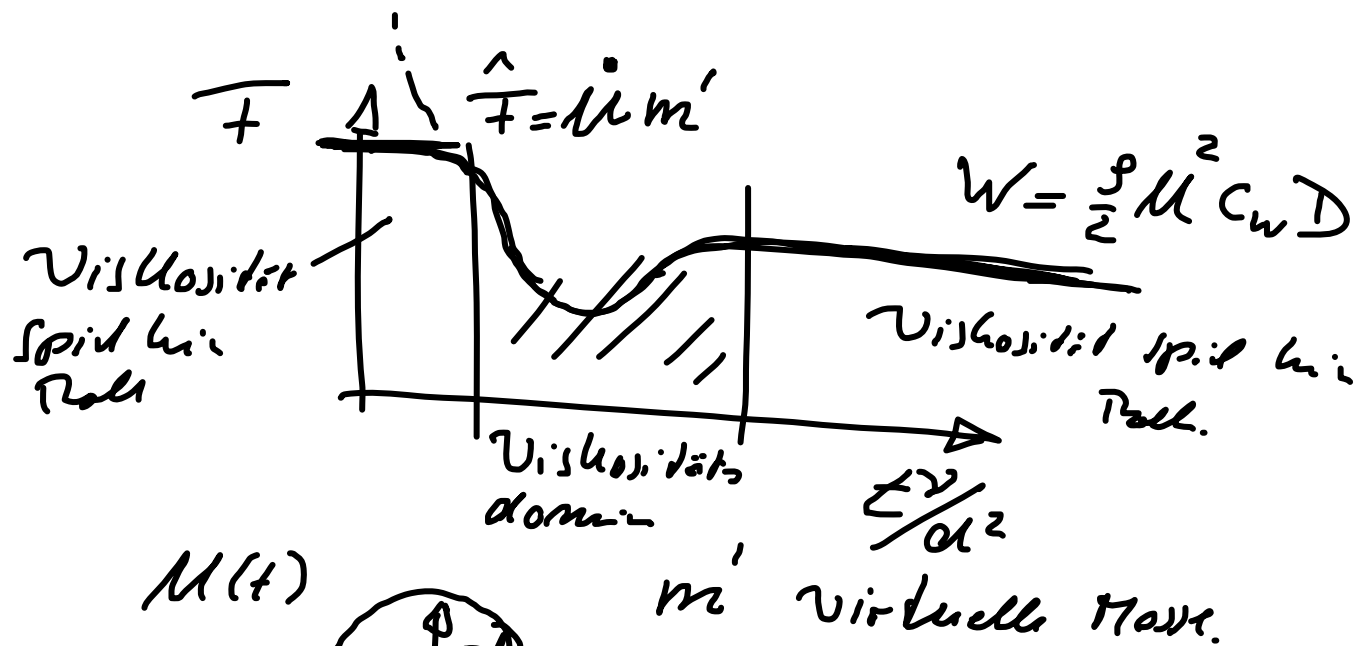
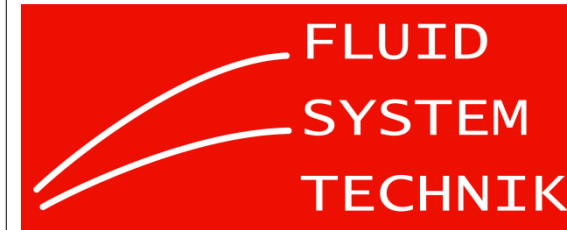


Injektionsverhalt.

NEUMANN Theorie Hydrodynamik
MIT Press



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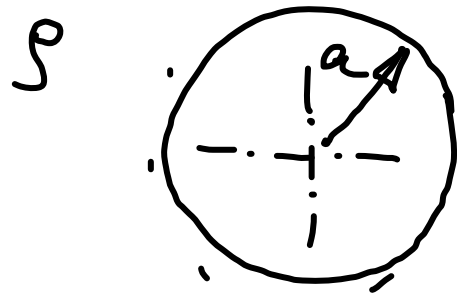
Zur virtuellen Masse

$\Sigma = 0$ In Gedeck. $\leadsto \text{rot } \vec{u} = 0$

$$\text{div } \vec{u} = 0$$

$$\vec{u} = \nabla \Phi$$

$$\leadsto \Delta \Phi = 0$$



$$F = m' \ddot{u}$$

$$\Delta \Phi = 0$$

$$m' = \rho \pi a^2$$

Virtuelle Masse
links & rechts

\leadsto kinetische Energie
 K im Stängelsystem

$$K = \frac{1}{2} m' \dot{u}^2 \leadsto m'$$

vgl.

Spurk

vgl.

Newmann

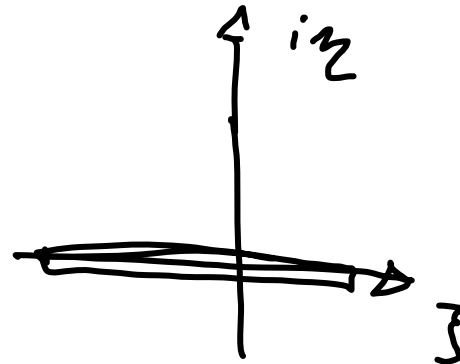
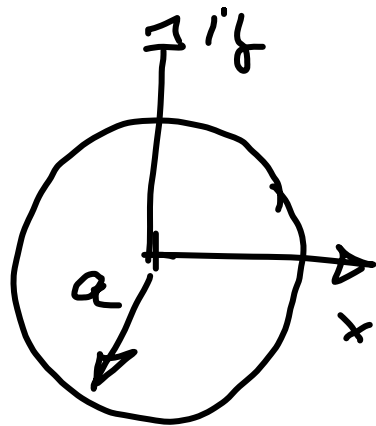
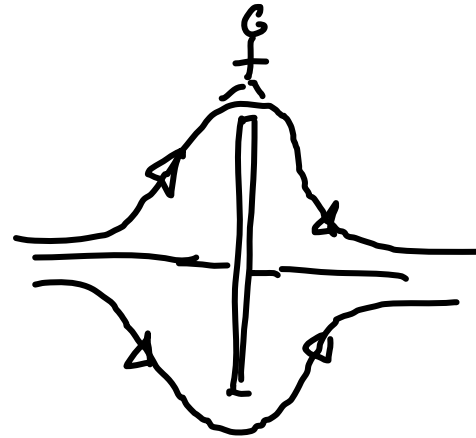
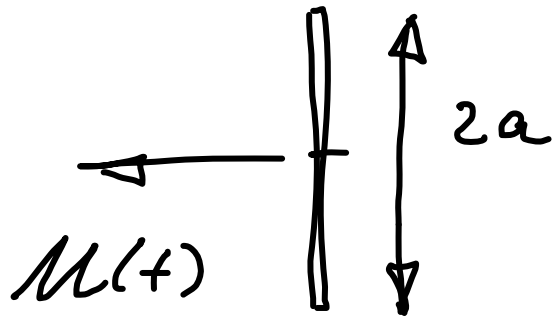


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$$\Delta\phi = 0$$



$$z = x + iy$$

$$\zeta = \zeta + i\eta$$

$$\zeta = z + \frac{a^2}{z}$$

Jonkowi: Abb. 6.19

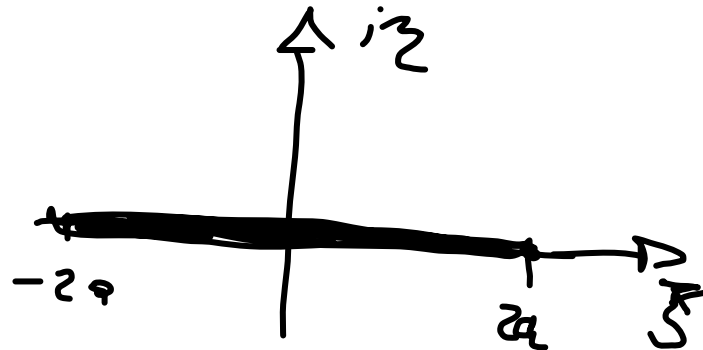
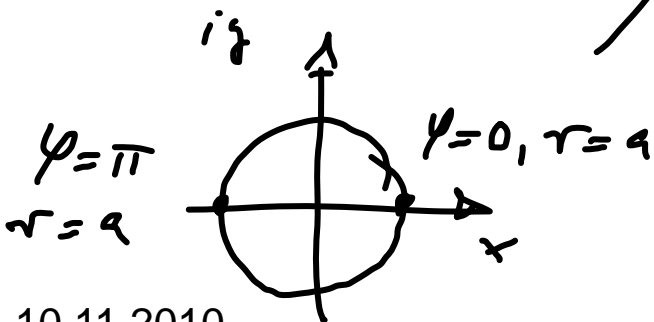
Test: Kreisbogen $z = a e^{iy}$
 in der komplexen Ebene.

$$J = z + \frac{a^2}{z}$$

$$= a e^{iy} + a e^{-iy}$$

$$= a (\cancel{\cos y + i \sin y} + \cancel{\cos y - i \sin y})$$

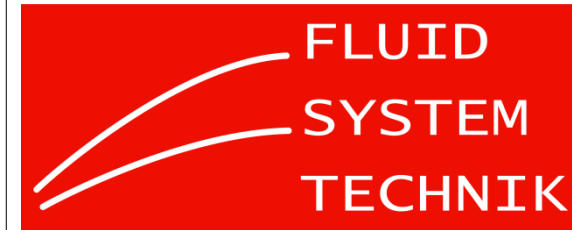
$$= 2a \cos y$$



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$F(z)$ ist
das komplexe
Potential.

$$F(z) = \phi + i\psi$$

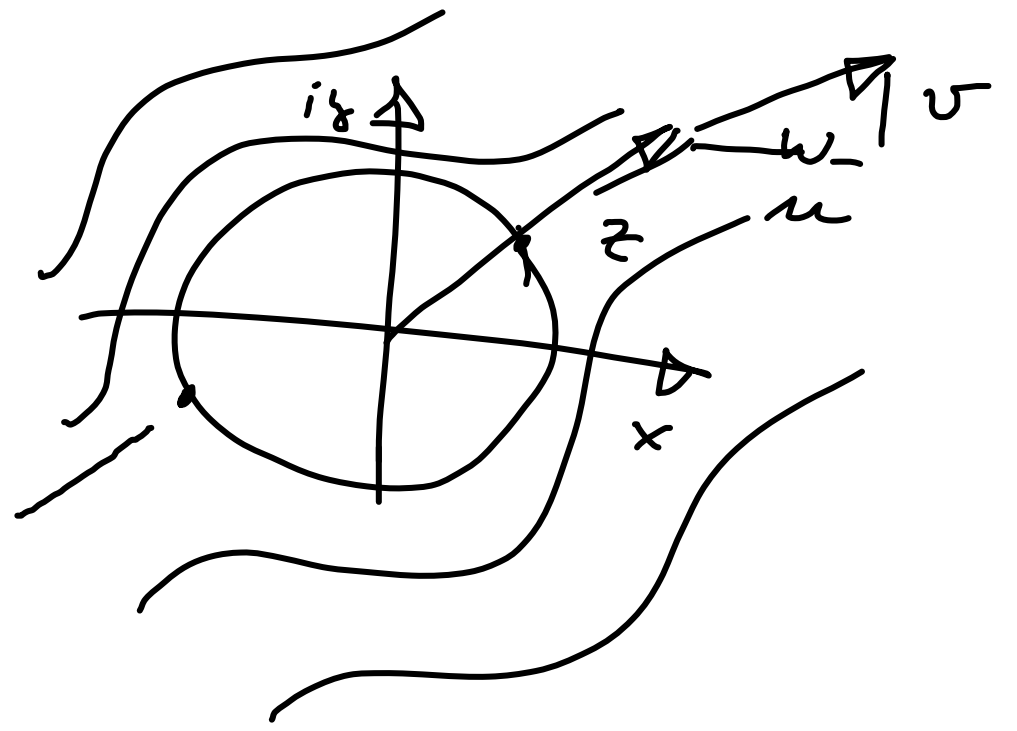
Strahlw:

$$\overline{W} = u - iv = \frac{dF}{dz}$$

ϕ ist das reelle Pot.d.c.

$$\overline{W}_z = u_z - iv_z = \frac{dF}{dz} \frac{dz}{dz}$$

Abbildung



$$z = x + iy$$

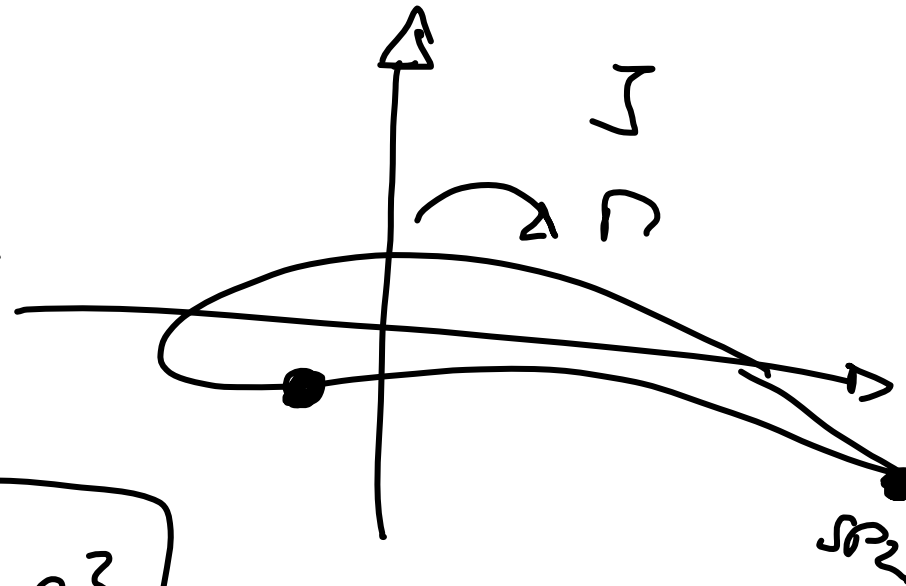
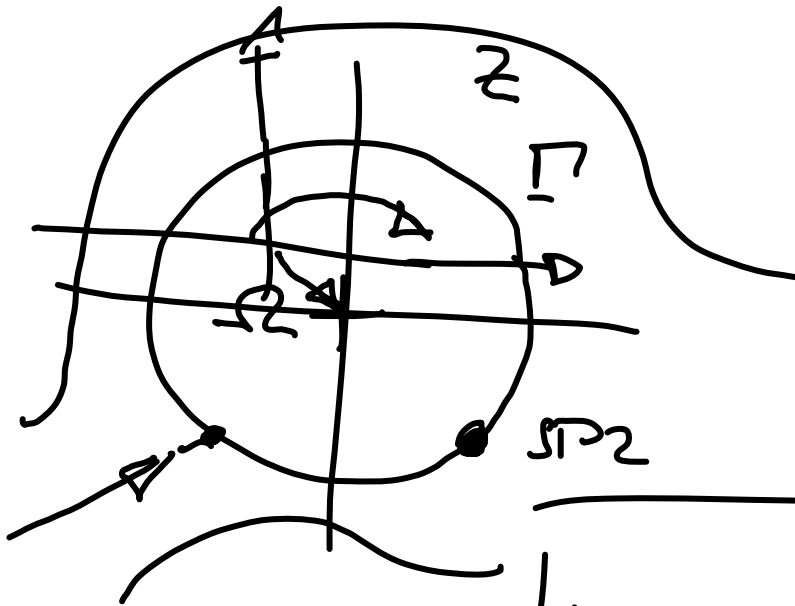
$$W = u + iv$$

$$u = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$$

$$v = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}$$



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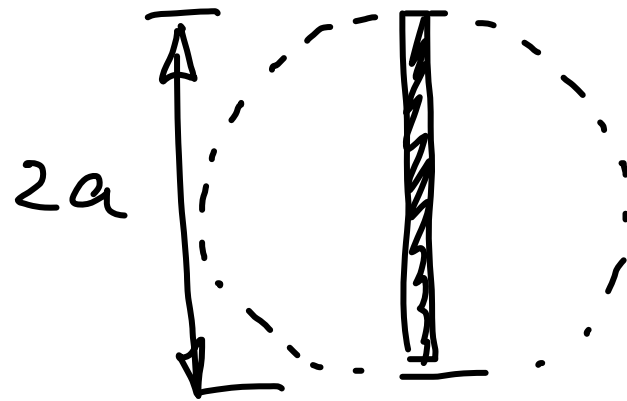
$$\zeta = z + \frac{a^2}{z}$$

Joukowski Profile.
Joukowski
Abflussbedingung.

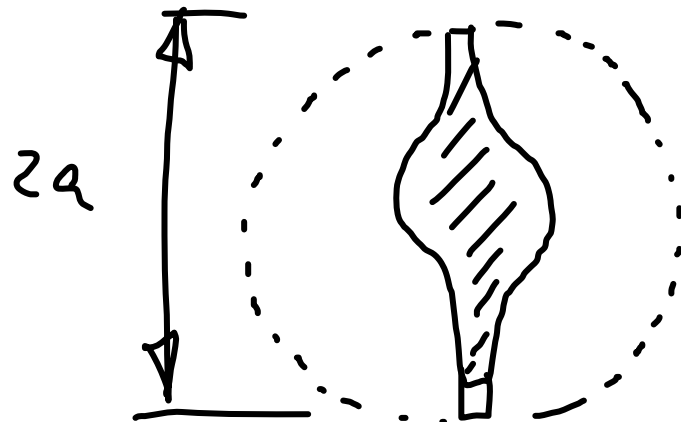
$$\bar{\Phi} = U_{\infty} x + \bar{\Phi}_{\text{Dipol}} + \bar{\Phi}_{\text{Potentialwirbel}}$$

- (+) Sehr vereinfacht
- (+) Mit Papier und Distich.

- (-) Nur eine Profilkonstruktion.
- (-) Keine Reibung.



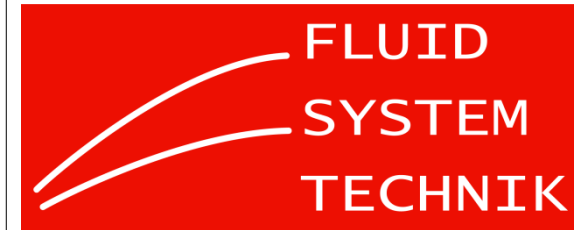
$$m' = \pi a^2 \rho$$



$$m' \approx \pi a^2 \rho$$



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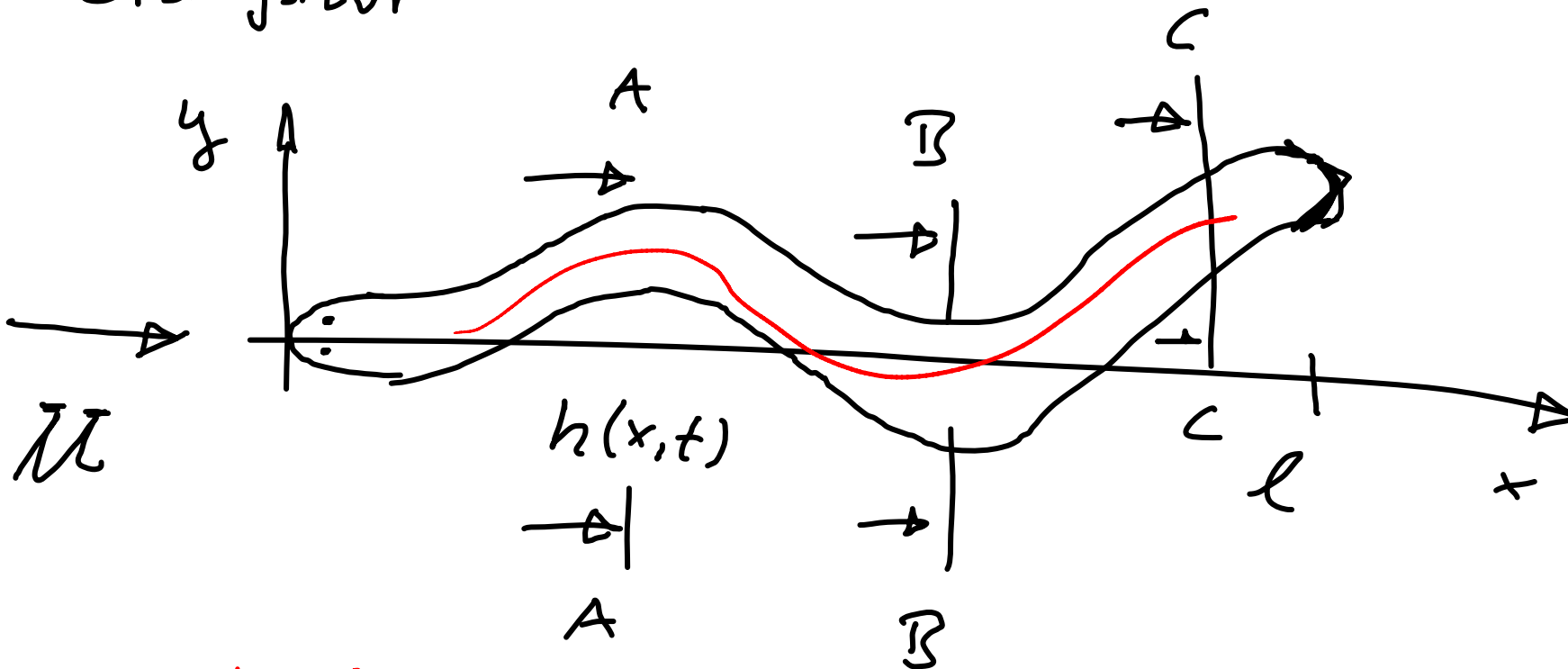


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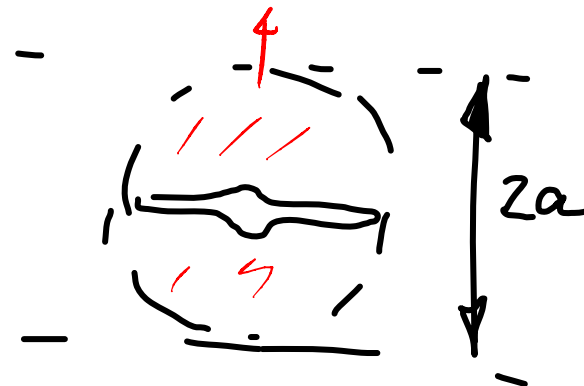
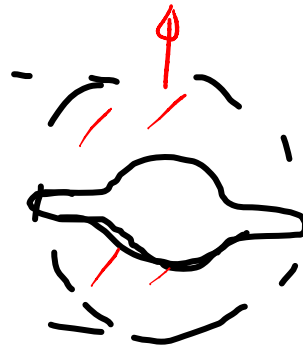


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Draufsicht

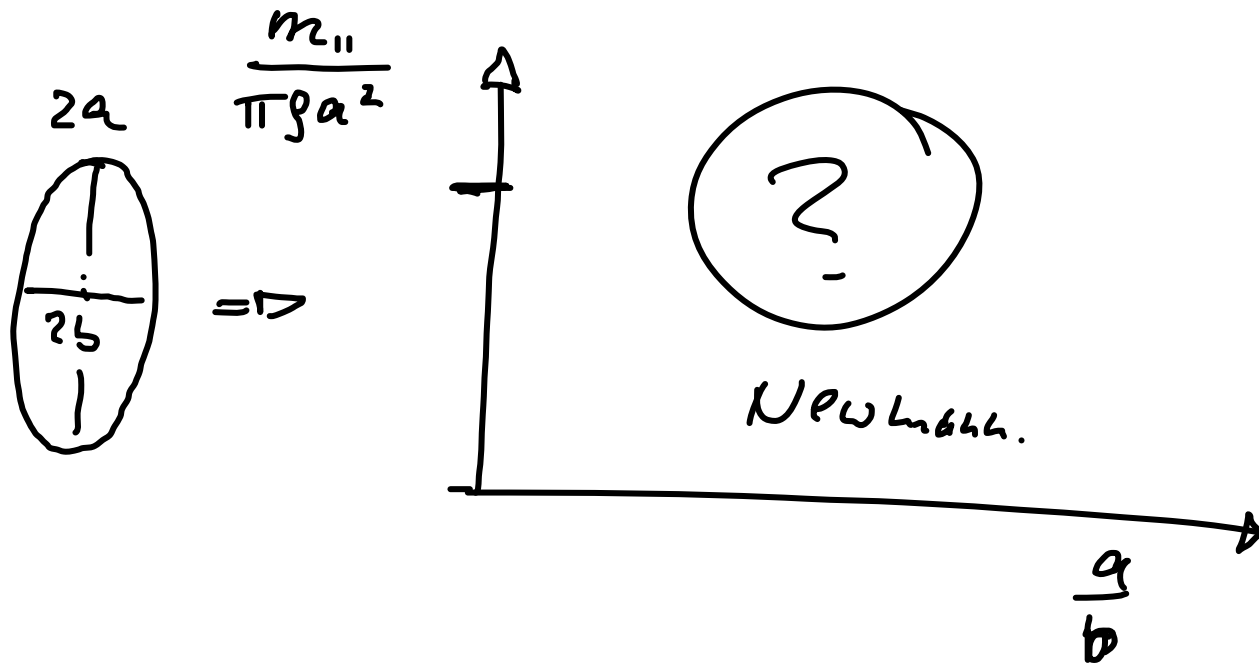


$$m' = \rho a^2 \pi$$

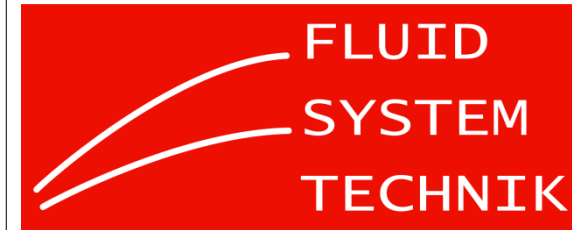


Fazit: Die virtuelle Masse pro Geschwindigkeit ist hauptsächlich abhängig von Fluidkörpern

$$m' = \rho a^2 \pi$$



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$$\zeta_F := \frac{\overline{F} \overline{M}}{\overline{\dot{W}}}$$

\overline{F} Widerstandskraft = Antriebskraft

\overline{M} Geschwindigkeit

$\overline{\dot{W}}$ Arbeitsleistung / Zeiteinheit

(—) zeitlich Mittelwert

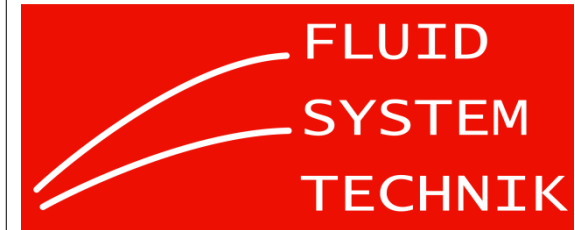
$$\overline{\dot{W}} = \overline{F} \overline{M} + \overline{\dot{K}} \quad (+ \text{Reib.})$$

$\overline{\dot{K}}$ ist die kinetische Energie pro Zeiteinheit, die im Nachlauf der Fühler auftritt.

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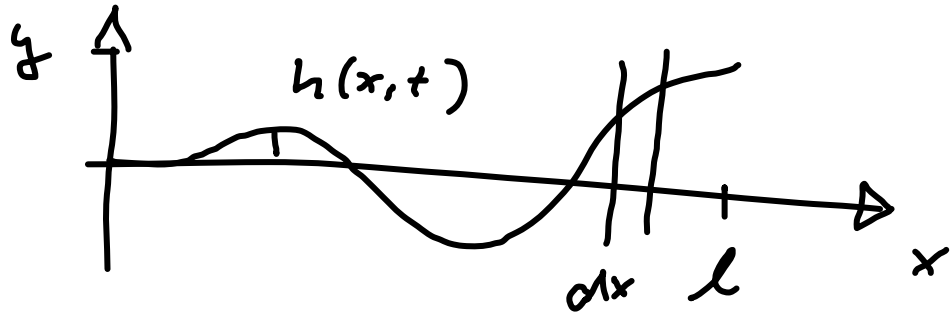
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$$\eta_F = 1 - \frac{\overline{\dot{V}_i}}{\overline{\dot{W}}}$$

Arbeit pro Zeiteinheit $\overline{\dot{W}}$



$$d\dot{W} = F_z \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} dx \quad \text{Arbeit pro Segment } dx$$

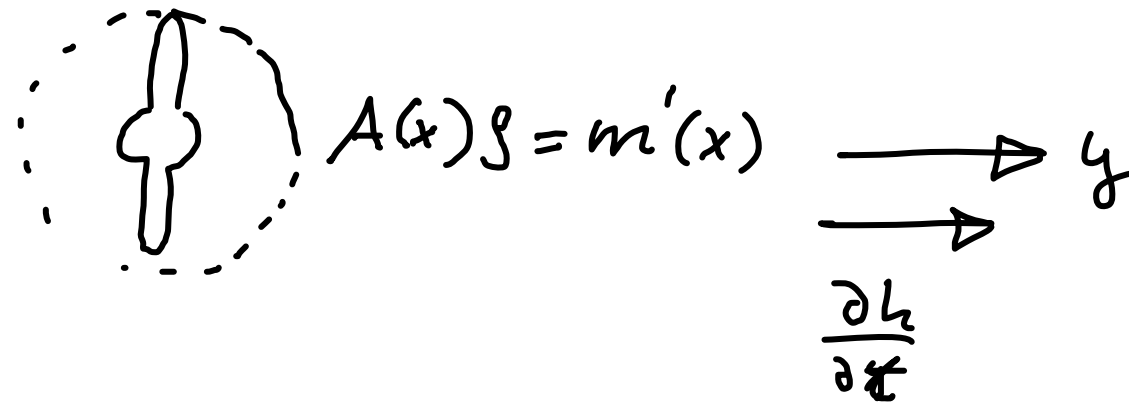
$$\dot{W} = \int_0^l F_z \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} dx$$



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$$\overline{F}_\xi = \frac{D}{Dt} (m'w)$$

w ist die Strömungsgeschwindigkeit in x -Richtung.