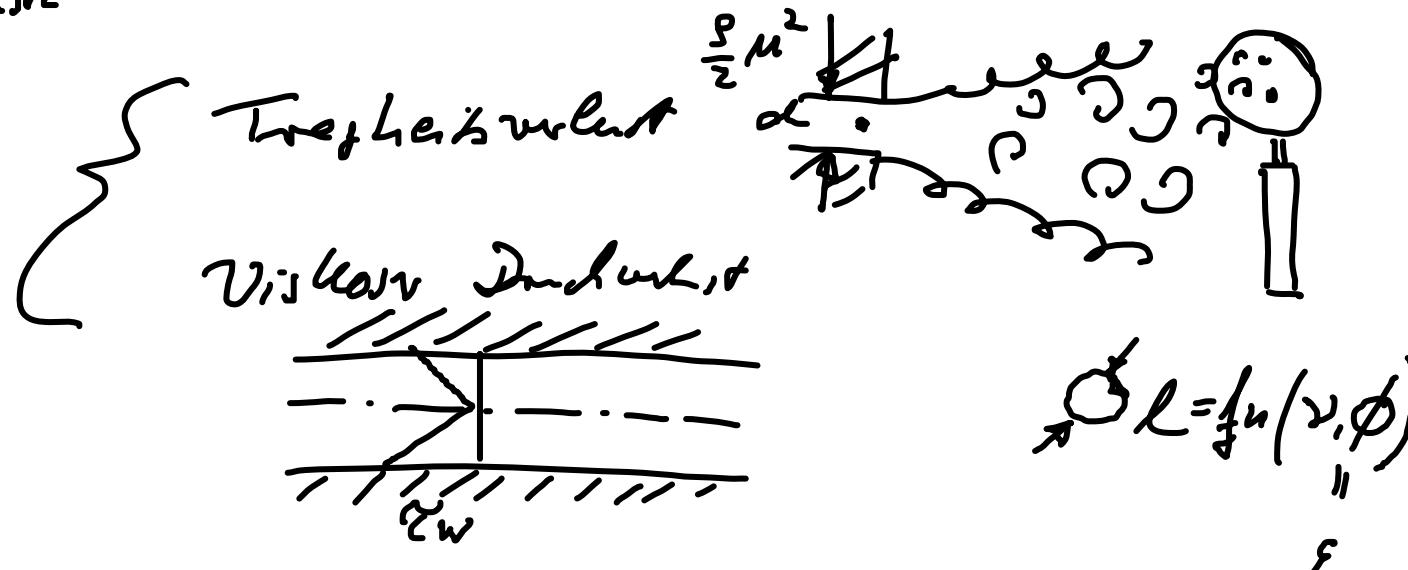


Durchfluss

ΔP_r



kleine Viskosität hin

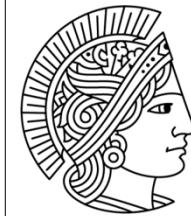
eine Turbulenz föhrt
zu der die Viskosität $[\bar{\nu}] = \zeta^2 / \tau$
und die Dissipationsrate $[\varepsilon] = \frac{\zeta^2}{\tau^2} \frac{1}{\tau}$
festgelegt

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} & l & \nu & \varepsilon \\ \hline \zeta & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ T & 0 & -1 & -3 \end{array}$$

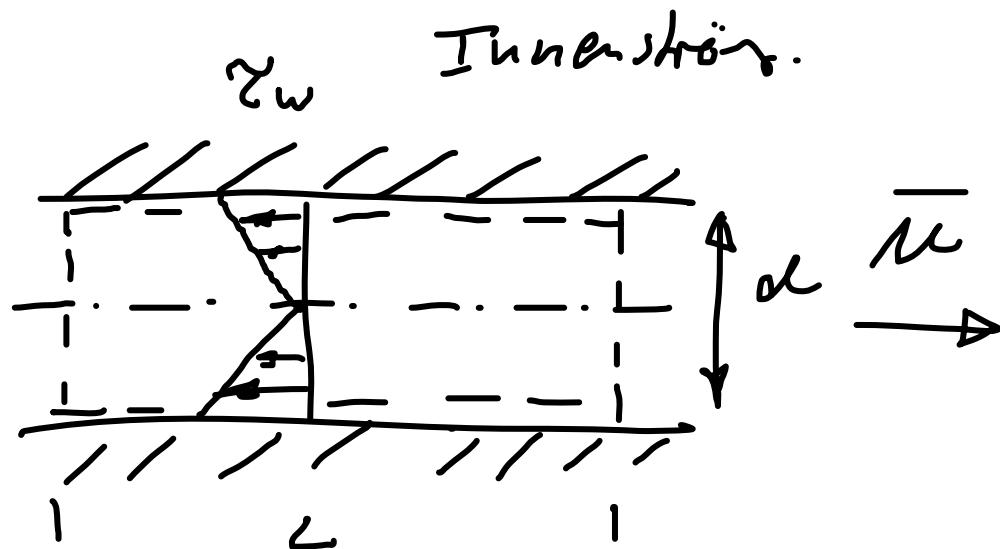
$$l \sim \frac{\nu^{3/4}}{\varepsilon^{1/4}}$$

kolmogorow'sche Länge

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} & l & \left(\frac{\nu}{\varepsilon^{1/3}}\right)^{3/4} & t \\ \hline \zeta & 1 & 4/3 & 2 \\ T & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{array}$$



Zum viskosen Drosselvolumen.



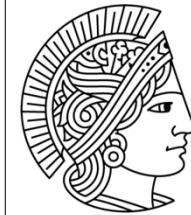
$$\Delta P_V \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 = \gamma_w L \pi d$$

$$\text{und } \Delta P_V = \gamma_w 4 \frac{l}{d} \quad \left| \left(\frac{\rho \bar{\mu}^2}{2} \right)^{-1} \right.$$

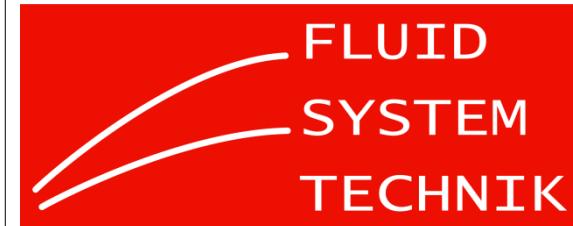
Verlustfkt. $J := \frac{\Delta P_V}{\frac{\rho \bar{\mu}^2}{2}} = \frac{\gamma_w 4}{\frac{\rho \bar{\mu}^2}{2}} \frac{l}{d}$ $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{friction factor} \\ C_f \circ f \end{array} \right)$

$=: \lambda$ Widerstandszgl.

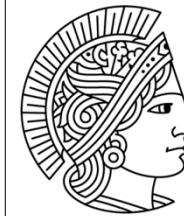
23.06.2010



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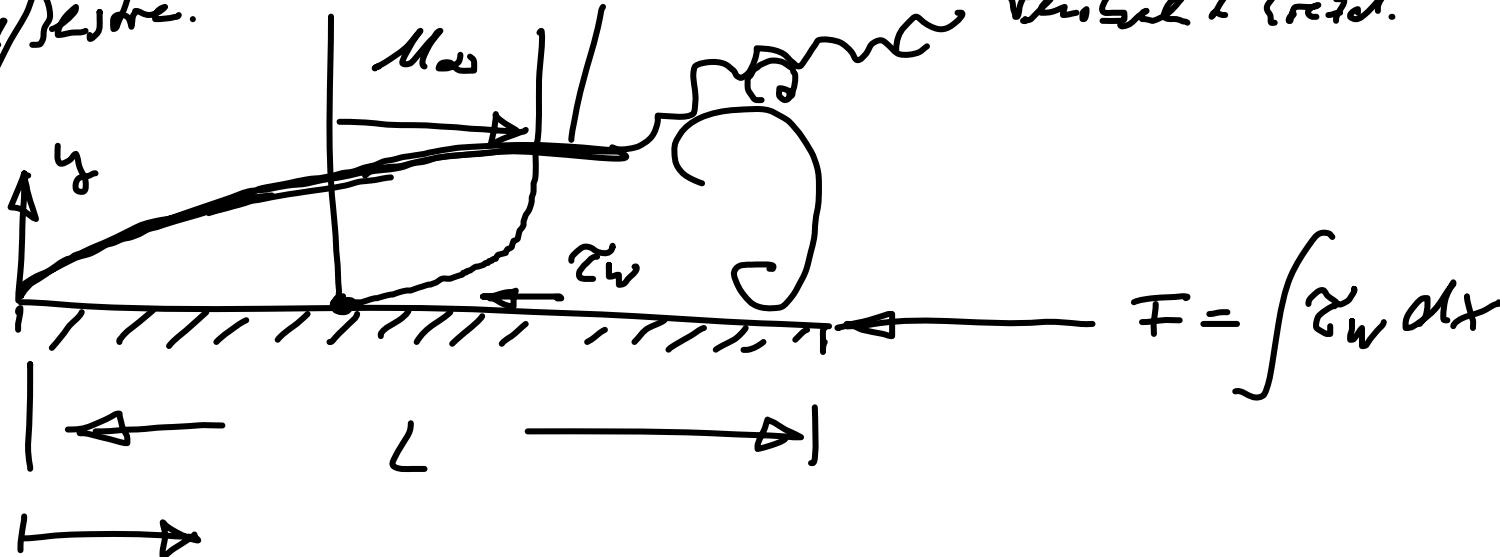


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M_∞

Außenstr.



Innенström.

ΔP_V

$\bar{\mu}$

$$\mathcal{J} := \frac{\Delta P_V}{\frac{\rho}{2} \bar{\mu}^2}$$

$$\lambda := \frac{c_w}{\frac{\rho}{2} \bar{\mu}^2}$$

Außenstr.

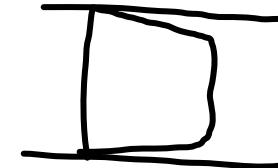
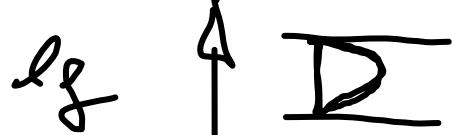
F

M_∞

$$C_w := \frac{F}{\frac{\rho}{2} M_\infty^2 L}$$

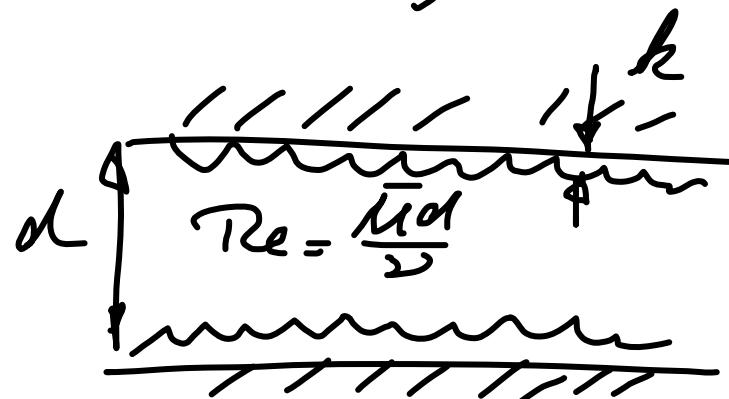
$$C_f := \frac{c_w}{\frac{\rho}{2} M_\infty^2}$$

$\zeta, \lambda, c_w, c_f = c$

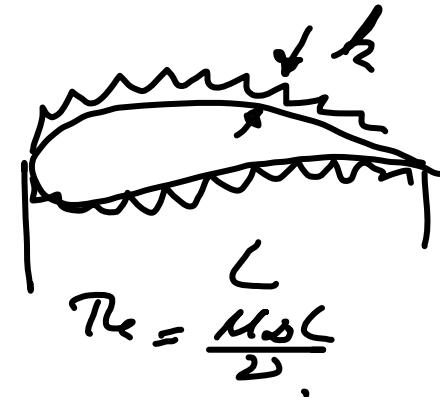


$lf \ Re$

$$c = c (Re, k/d)$$



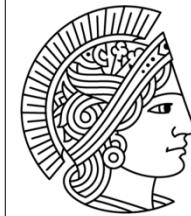
$$Re = \frac{\bar{U}d}{\nu}$$



$$Re = \frac{\bar{U}l}{\nu}$$



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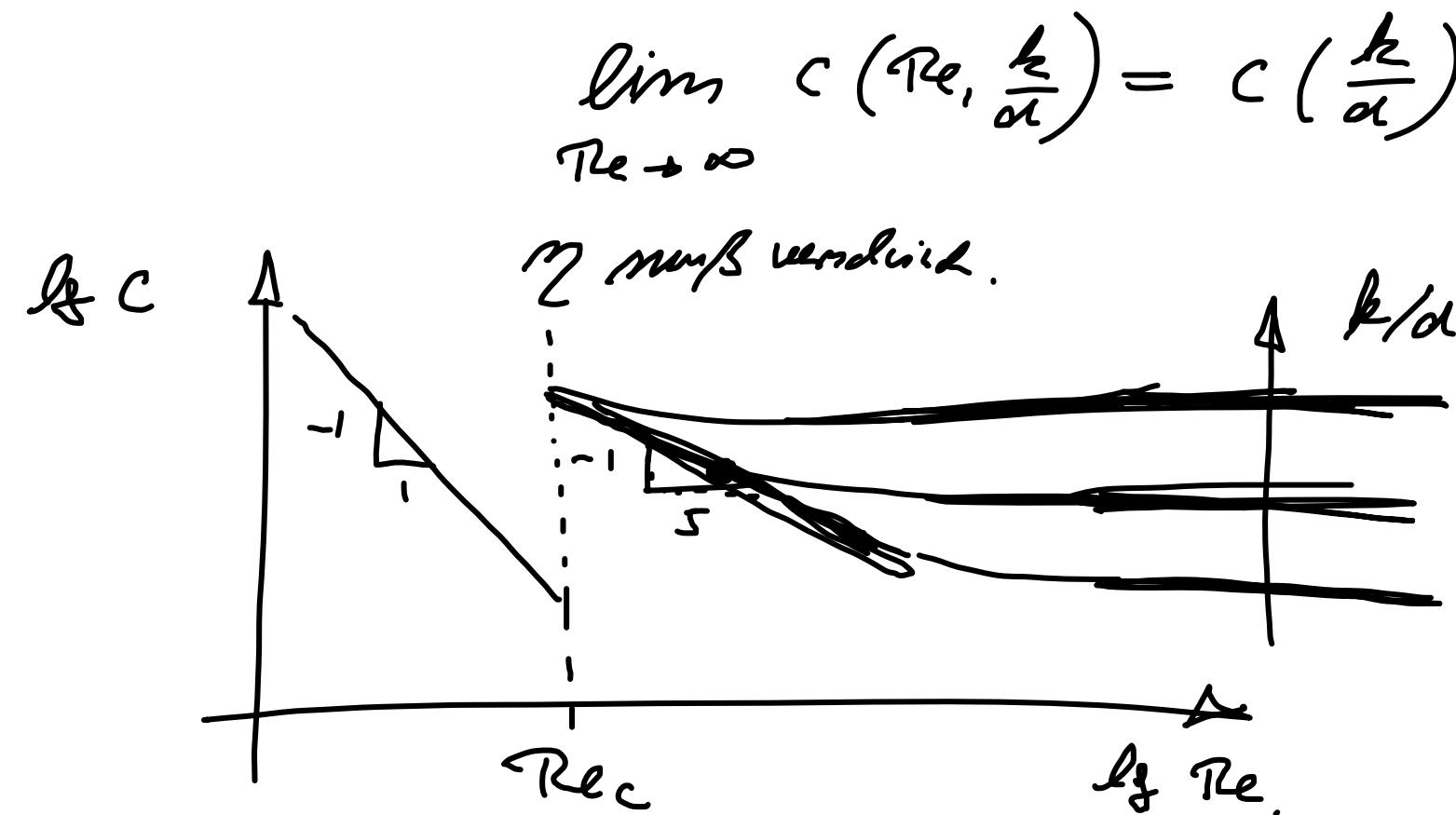


Grenzschichttheorie

$$\lim_{Re \rightarrow 0} C(Re, \frac{k}{\alpha}) = \frac{\text{const}}{Re}$$
$$Re = \frac{\rho L S}{\eta}$$

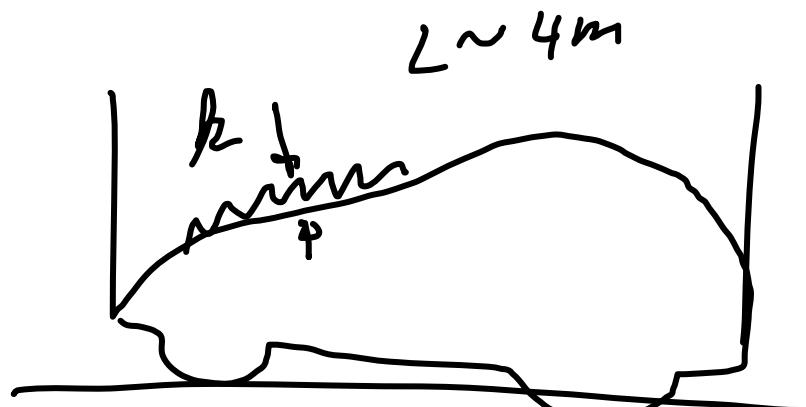
γ muss verschwinden.

$$\frac{\dots}{\cancel{x}} = \frac{\dots}{x}$$





$$\dot{m} = 360 \frac{10^3}{3600} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{scc}} = 100 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{scc}}$$



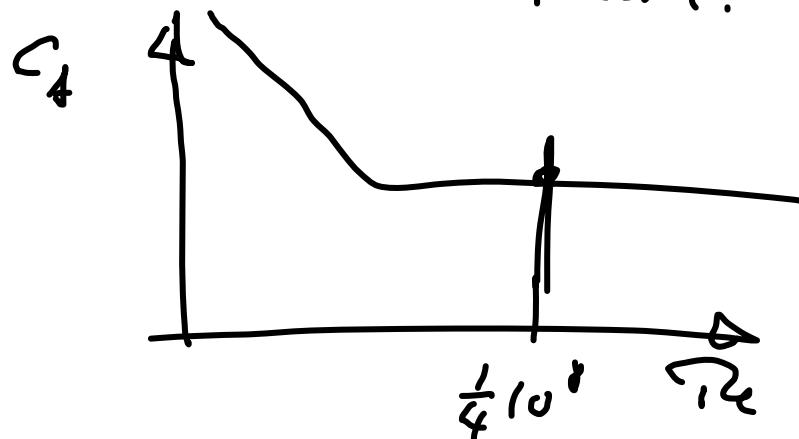
$\hat{=}$



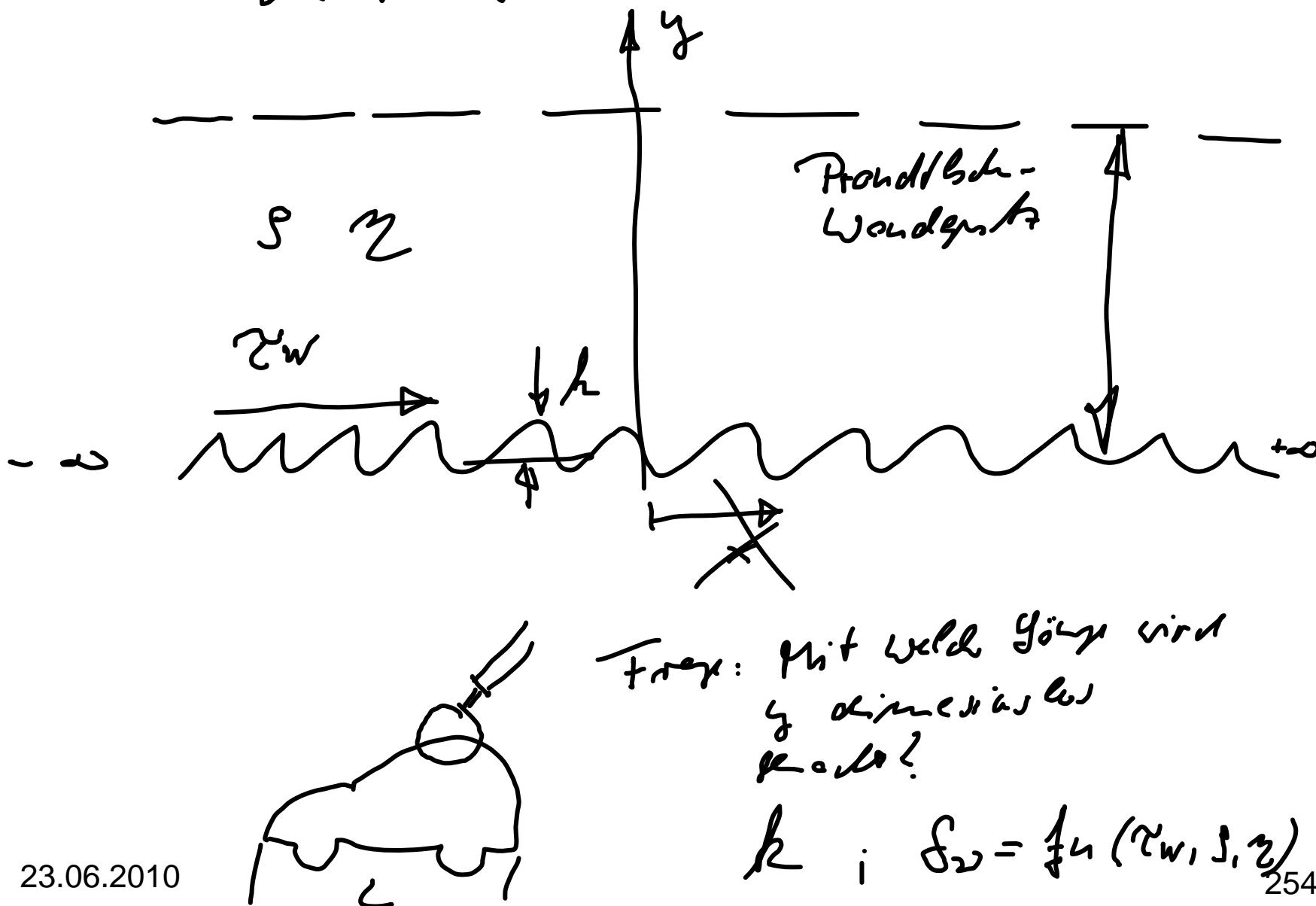
$$Re = \frac{100 \cdot 4}{18 \cdot 10^{-6}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 10^8.$$

Schlichting: Grenzschicht-
theorie.

$$\frac{k}{L}$$



Frage: Ab welcher Reynolds-Zahl wird die Rech.-fkt. wichtig?



Dann ist Wandmöhre verschieden < aus
der Problemen ☺.

Im Problem verbleibt die Reibungskoeffizient
und die zirkuläre Gänge

$$\delta_v = f_n(\bar{x}_w, \delta, \nu)$$

$$\delta_v \sim \sqrt{\bar{x}_w/\delta} = \frac{\nu}{\sqrt{\bar{x}_v/\delta}} = \frac{\nu}{\mu_*}$$

$$\mu_* := \sqrt{\bar{x}_v/\delta} \quad \text{Schwimmerszahl.}$$

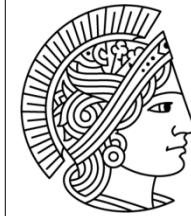
μ_* ist ja der Größenordnung der
Fluktuationssgradzähligkeit von Turbulenzschalen.



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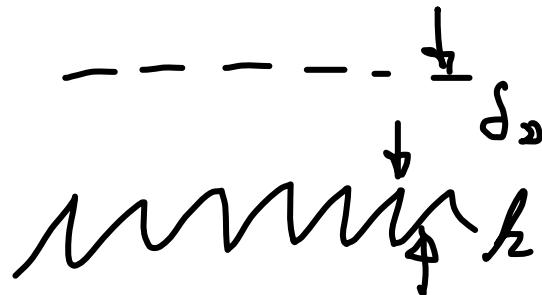


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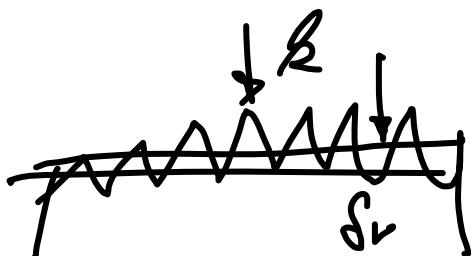
$k \ll f_s$, dann ist die Wandschwingerung wird die Visko-Lit. bestimt.

$$\chi_w = \sum \frac{d\bar{\mu}}{ds}$$



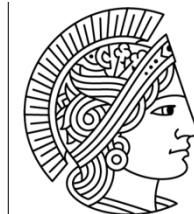
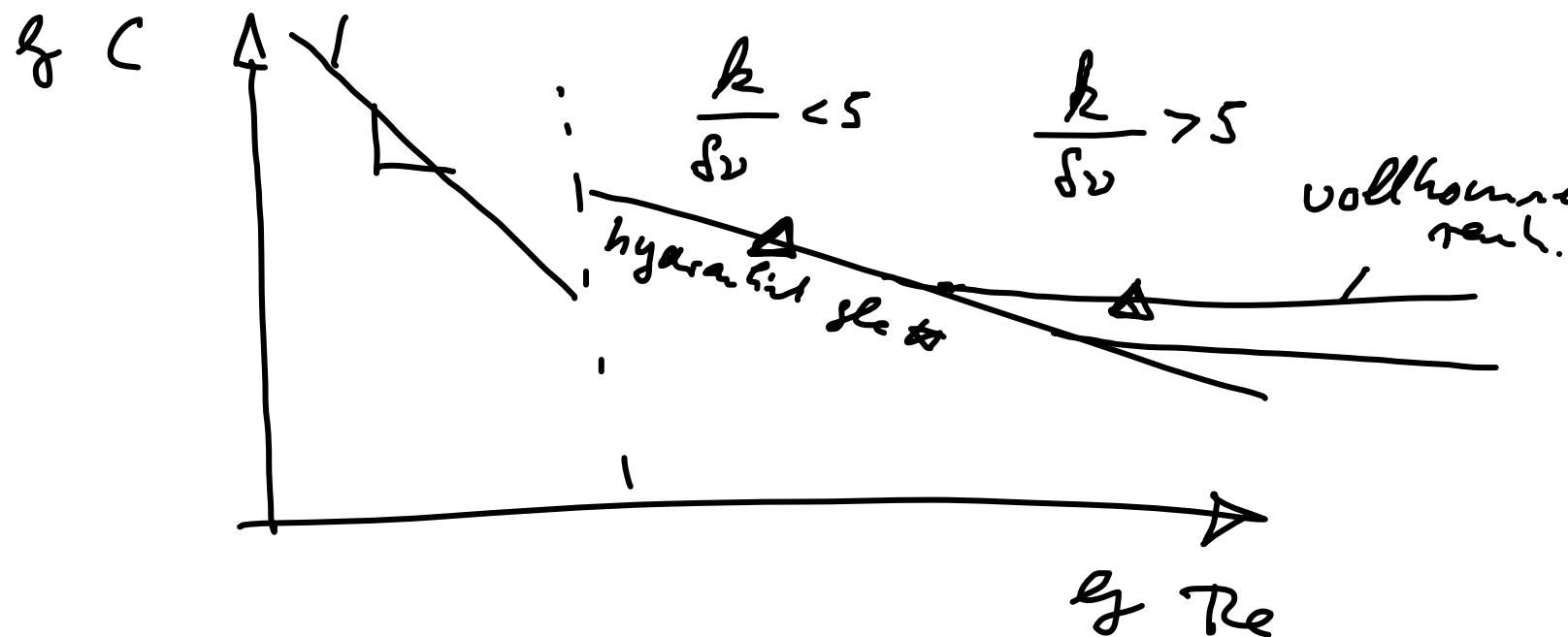
$k \gg f_s$, dann ist die Wandschwingerung wird die Trägk. bestimmt.

$$\chi_w = \overline{\rho u' v'}$$



u' ist die Fließgesch. in x -Richt.
 v' ist " " " in y -Richt.

Dominante Sch.



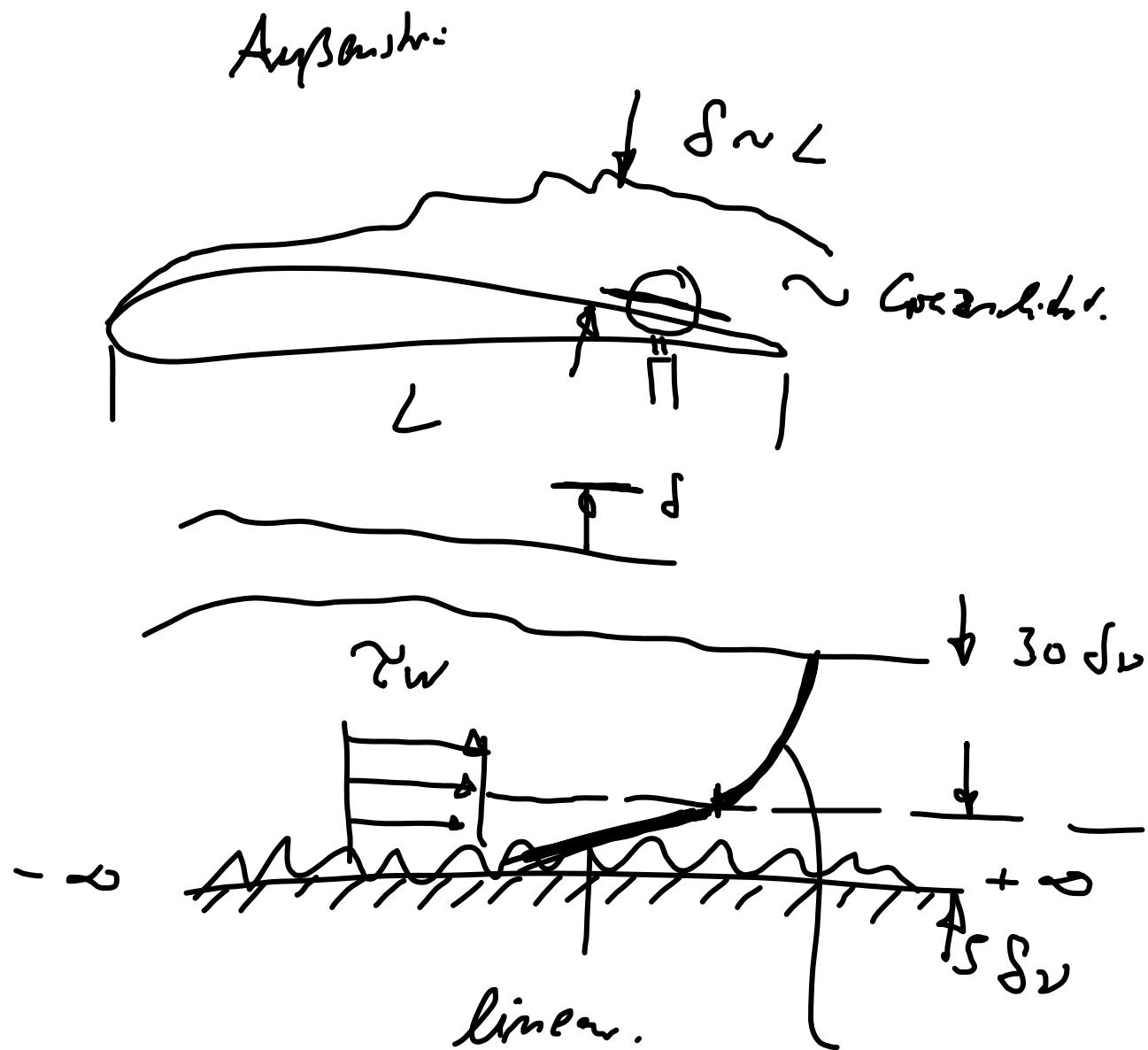
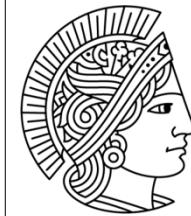
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FLUID
SYSTEM
TECHNIK



$$\frac{k}{\delta_2} = \frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{\Sigma w}{g} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{k M}{2} \sqrt{\frac{C_f}{2}} = Re_h \sqrt{\frac{C_f}{2}}$$

$$C_f := \frac{\Sigma w}{\frac{g}{2} M^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\Sigma w}{g} = C_f M^2 \frac{1}{2}$$

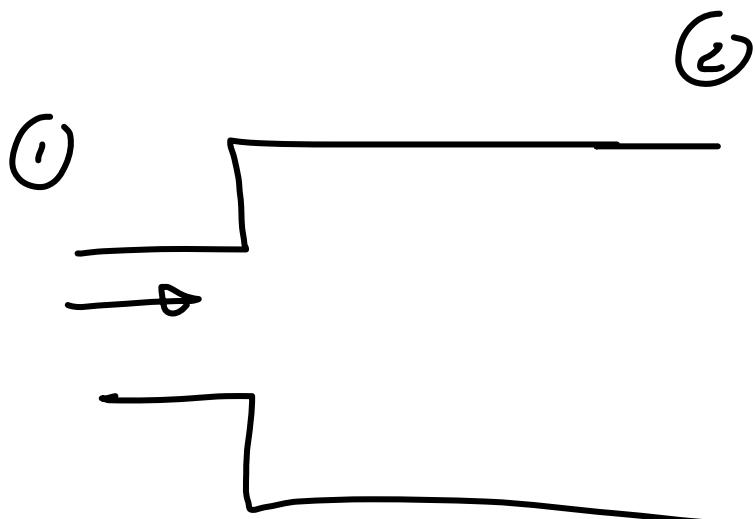


$$\bar{m} = M_x \gamma$$

Viskos sch.

$$\frac{\bar{m}}{M_x} = \lg \left(\frac{\gamma}{\delta_2} \right) \frac{1}{J_e} + B$$

logarithmisch u..



$$\Delta P_V = \sum (\mu_1 - \mu_{2v})^2$$

Cavitation Step loss.

Zusammahang Bernoulli / Energiesatz



$$\Delta P_V = \rho \Delta e$$

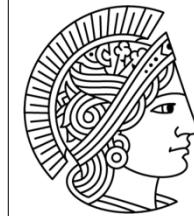
$$\Delta P_V = \rho c \Delta T$$

$$\Delta P_V (\bar{\mu}, \alpha, \nu, \beta, h) = \rho c \Delta T$$

Wiederholung

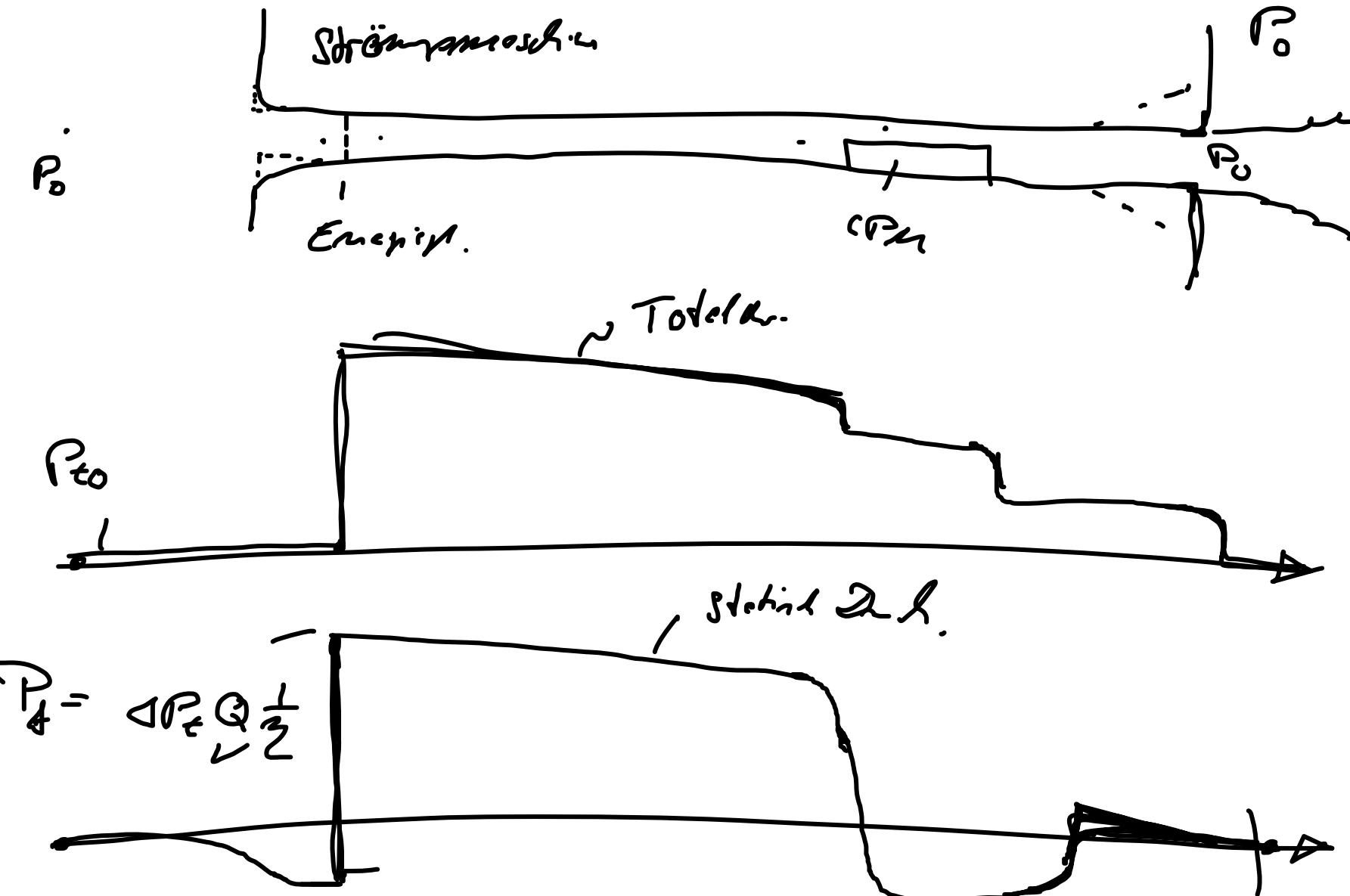
Wiederholung

mit
Masse des
Volumens
im
Tropfen

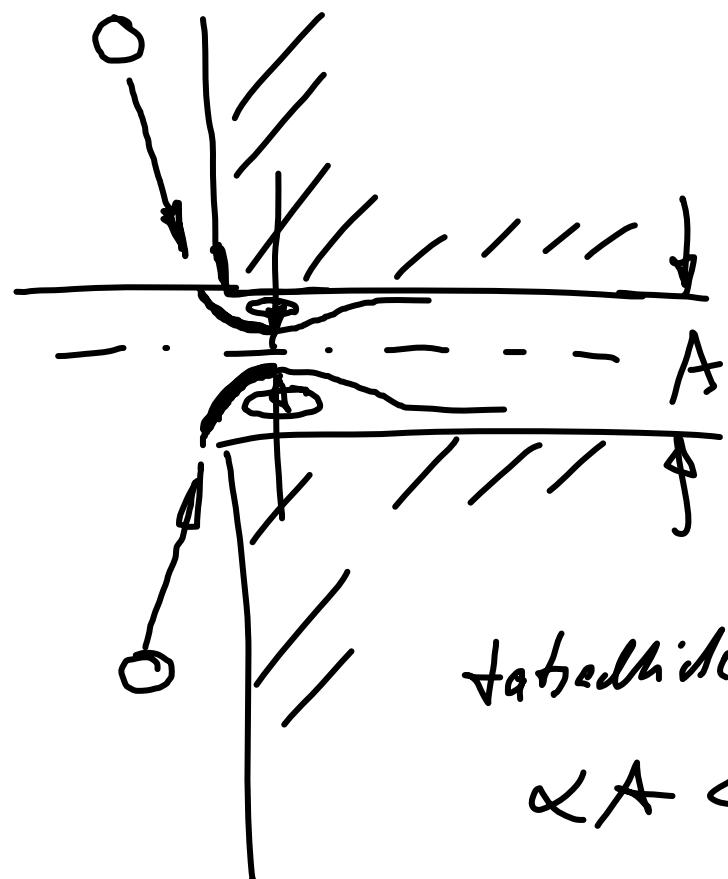




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Ideal scharfer Düse



$$\begin{aligned}\Delta P_r &= \frac{\rho}{2} (\mu_{mor} - \mu)^2 \\ &= \frac{\rho}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} - 1 \right) \mu^2 \\ &= \frac{\rho}{2} \mu^2 \left(\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2.\end{aligned}$$

faktorielle Strömungsverluste

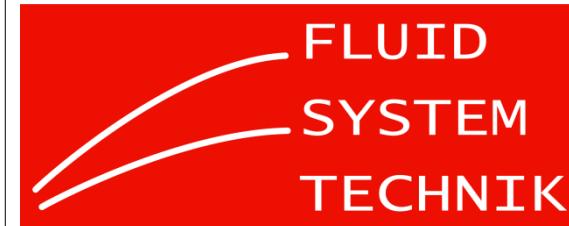
$$\alpha A < A$$

$$\alpha \leq 1$$

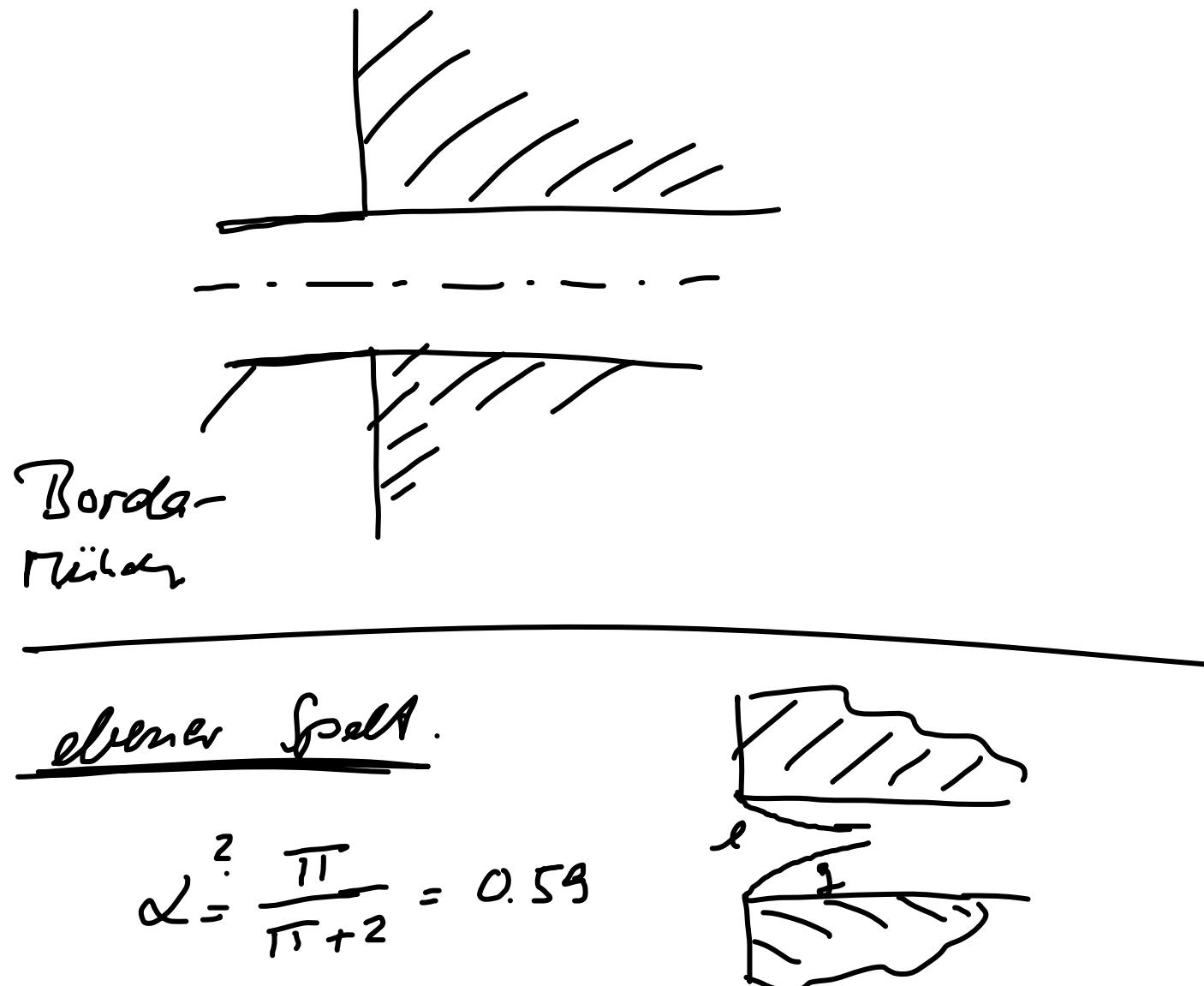
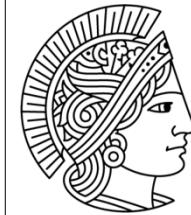
\propto Kontraktionszahl.



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Hodographenmodell.