

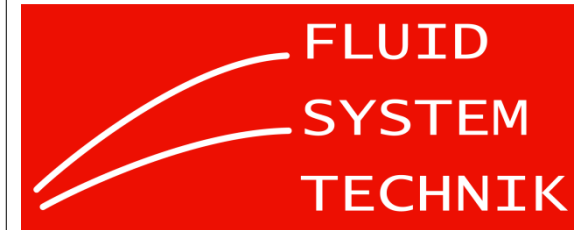
VRü 19.04.2011

Organisatorisches

Es geht los!
sobald alle sitzen
und ruhig sind.



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Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Sommersemester 2011
Strömungslehre für
Mechatroniker
0 Vorrechenübung 1

Sprechstunden

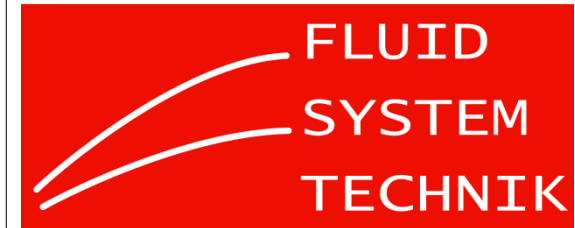
thomas.bedarff@fst.tu...

Klausur : 26.07.2011 8⁰⁰
10⁰⁰

Einsicht : 08.08.

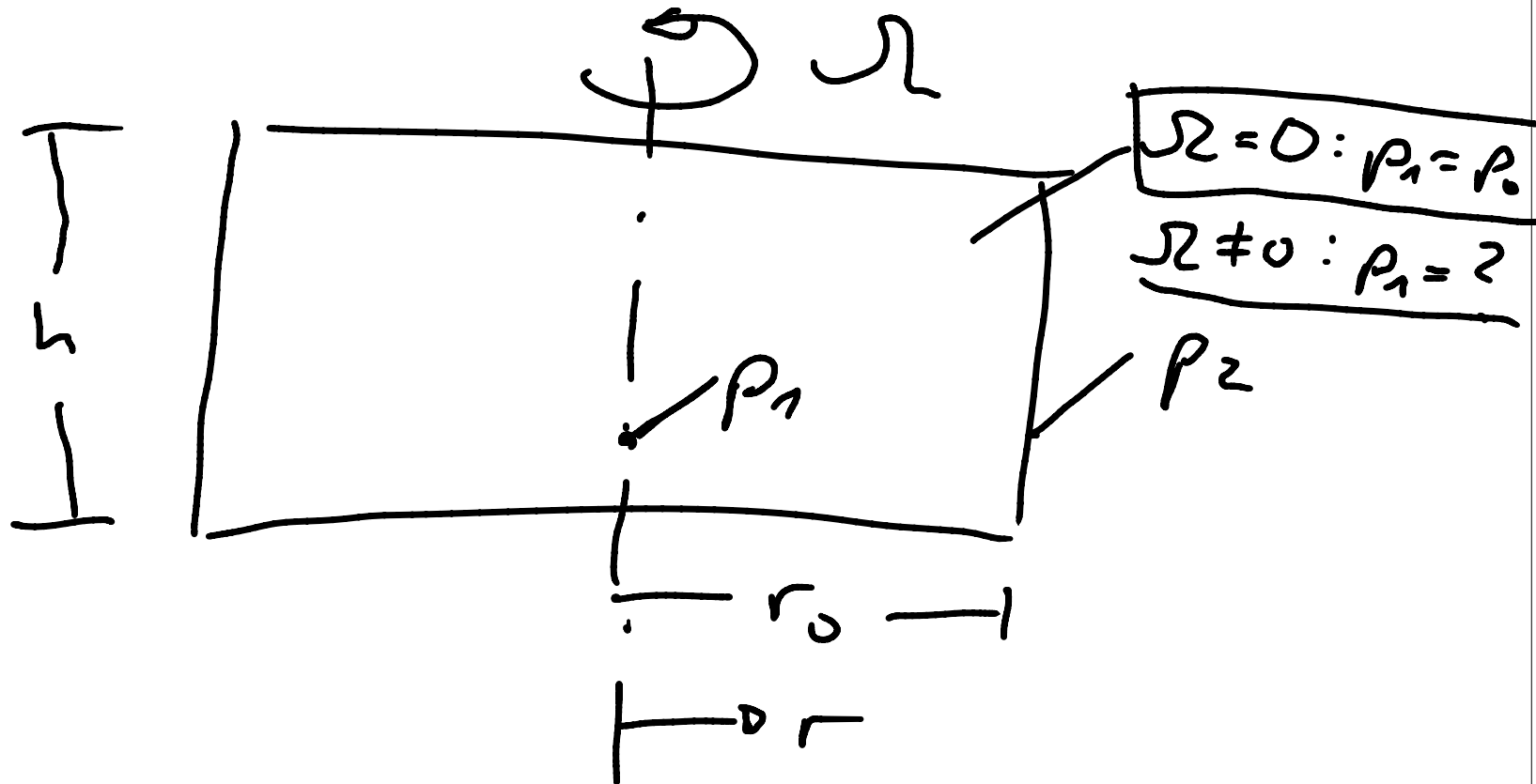


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Gaszentrifuge



1) $p(r) = ?$

$w_{gas} = const$



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$$\nabla p = \vec{f} \quad (1) \quad \vec{f} = -\nabla \psi \quad (2)$$

Zylinderkoordinaten

$$\nabla \Phi = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} \vec{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} \vec{e}_z \quad (3)$$

$$1.3 \Rightarrow \nabla p = -\nabla \psi$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \vec{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi + \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \vec{e}_z}_{\nabla p} = - \left(\underbrace{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \vec{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \vec{e}_z}_{-\nabla \psi} \right)$$



$$\vec{F} \cdot \vec{e}_x = F_x$$

$$\nabla p \cdot \vec{e}_r$$

Skalare Multiplikation mit \vec{e}_r :

$$\vec{e}_r \cdot \vec{e}_r = 1 \quad \vec{e}_\varphi \cdot \vec{e}_r = 0$$

$$\vec{e}_z \cdot \vec{e}_r = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dp}{dr} = - \frac{d\psi}{dr} \quad \psi = - \frac{\rho}{2} (\Omega^2 r^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dp}{dr} = \underline{\underline{\rho(\rho) \Omega^2 r}}$$



ideale Gasgleichung:

$$\rho(p) = \frac{p}{RT}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dp}{dr} = \frac{\rho \Omega^2 r}{RT} \quad T \text{ kon}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dp}{p} = \int \frac{\Omega^2 r}{RT} dr$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(p) = \frac{\Omega^2}{RT} \frac{1}{2} r^2 + C_1 \quad | e^{(\cdot)}$$

$$p(r) = e^{\frac{\Omega^2 r^2}{2RT}} + C_1$$

$$= C e^{\frac{\Omega^2 r^2}{2RT}}$$

RB: $p(r=0) = p_1$

\rightarrow $p(r) = p_1 e^{\frac{\Omega^2 r^2}{2RT}}$





$$a) \quad \Omega = 0 : \quad \rho_1 = \rho_0$$

$$b) \quad \Omega \neq 0 : \quad \rho_1 = ? \quad \rho_1 \neq \rho_0$$

$$z_a) \rightarrow z_b)$$

$$M = \omega r t = m_a = m_b$$

$$\int_V \rho_a dV = \int_V \rho_b dV \quad dV = r dr d\varphi dz$$

Gasgl

$$\rho_a = \frac{p_0}{RT} \quad \rho_b = \frac{p(r)}{RT}$$

mit $dV = r dr d\varphi dz$ und

$$\underline{S_a} = \frac{P_0}{RT} ; S_b = \frac{p(r)}{RT}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\int_0^L \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^r \frac{P_0}{RT} r dr d\varphi dz}_{L 2\pi r} =$$

$$= \underbrace{\int_0^L \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^r \frac{p(r)}{RT} r dr d\varphi dz}_{m_b} \quad \text{ma} \rightarrow p(r) = p_a \dots$$



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$$\begin{aligned} &= p_0 \frac{4\pi r_0^2}{RT} = p_1 \frac{42\pi}{RT} \int_0^{r_0} r e^{\frac{\Omega^2 r^2}{2RT}} dr \\ &= p_1 \frac{42\pi}{RT} \left(e^{\frac{\Omega^2 r_0^2}{2RT}} - 1 \right) \frac{RT}{\Omega^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{p_1 = p_0 \frac{\Omega^2 r_0^2}{2RT} \left(e^{\frac{\Omega^2 r_0^2}{2RT}} - 1 \right)^{-1}}$$