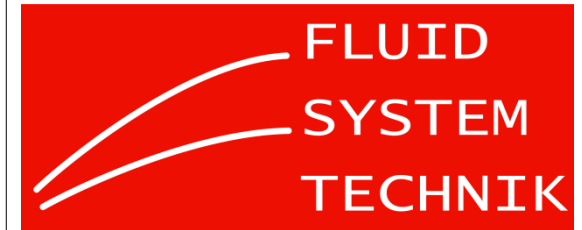


Sprechstunde

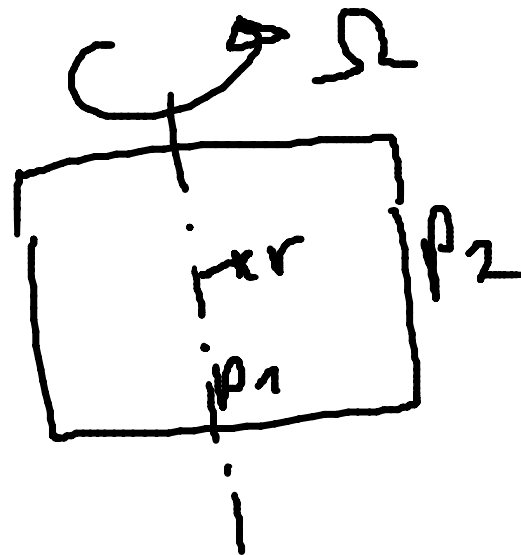
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TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Sommersemester 2012
*Einführung in die
Hydrodynamik*
Hörsaalübung 1

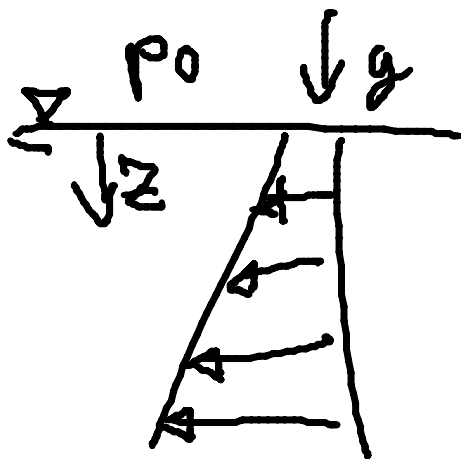




hydrostatische Grundgleichung

$$\nabla p = \rho \vec{k} \quad (\text{Spunkt 5.4})$$

$$\nabla p = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} p \vec{e}_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} p \vec{e}_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} p \vec{e}_z$$



$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = \rho g \quad | \quad \vec{k} = g \vec{e}_z$$

$$\int_{p_0}^p dp = \int_0^z \rho g dz$$

$$p - p_0 = \rho g z \quad | \quad p = p_0 + \rho g z$$



$$\nabla p = \rho \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{k} = \Omega^2 r \vec{e}_r$$

$$\vec{e}_r: \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} = \rho \Omega^2 r$$

$$\vec{e}_\varphi: \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \varphi} = 0$$

$$\vec{e}_z: \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = 0$$

ideales Gasgesetz

$$\rho = \rho R T \rightarrow \rho = \frac{p}{R T}$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} = \frac{p}{R T} \Omega^2 r$$



$$\frac{dp}{dr} = \frac{\rho}{RT} \Omega^2 r$$
$$\int_{p_1}^p \frac{dp}{p} = \frac{\Omega^2}{RT} \int_0^r \bar{r} d\bar{r}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{p}{p_1}\right) = \frac{\Omega^2}{RT} \frac{r^2}{2} \quad \left| p_1 \cdot \exp(\dots) \right.$$

$$\underline{\underline{p = p_1 \exp\left(\frac{\Omega^2}{2RT} r^2\right)}}$$



$$m_A = m_B$$

$$\iiint \rho_A dV = \iiint \rho_B dV$$

$$\int_0^H \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{r_0} \frac{\rho_0}{RT} r dr d\varphi dz = \int_0^H \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{r_0} \frac{\rho_1 \exp\left(\frac{\Omega^2 r^2}{2RT}\right)}{RT} r dr d\varphi dz$$

$$\frac{\rho_0}{RT} \frac{r_0^2}{2} = \rho_1 \left[\exp\left(\frac{\Omega^2 r^2}{2RT}\right) - 1 \right] \frac{RT}{\Omega^2}$$



$$p_1 = \frac{p_0 r_0^2 \Omega^2}{2RT} \left[\exp\left(\frac{\Omega^2 r_0^2}{2RT}\right) - 1 \right]$$
