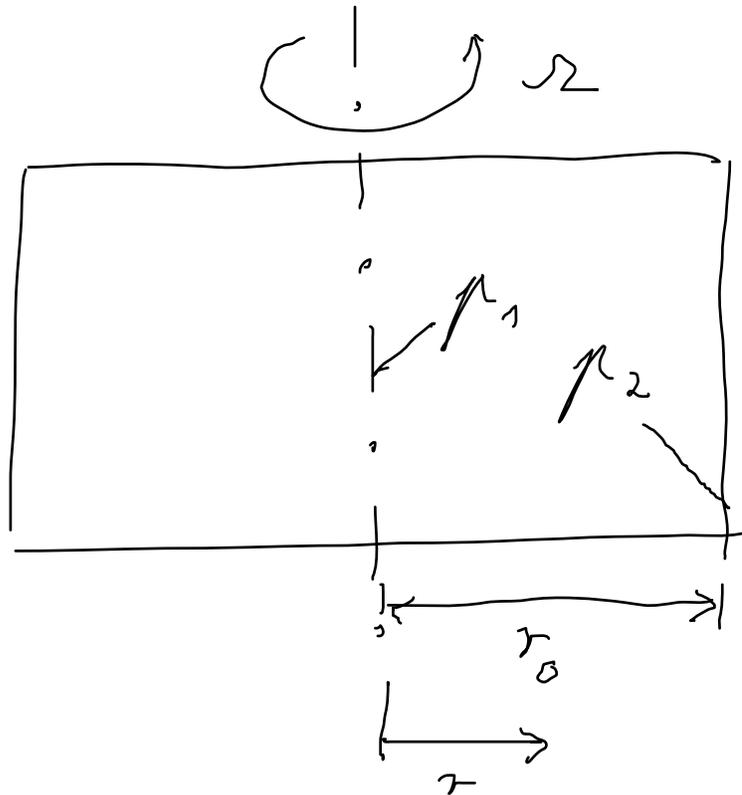


1.4 Geosentriertung



Hinweis: $\nabla p = -\nabla \varphi$



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a)

$$\nabla p = \vec{f} \quad \text{Hydrostat. Grundgl.}$$

$$\vec{f} = -\nabla \psi$$

$$\nabla p = -\nabla \psi$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \vec{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi + \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \vec{e}_z \right) \cdot \vec{e}_r$$

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



$$\frac{dp}{dr} = - \frac{d\psi}{dr}$$

$$\psi = - \frac{\rho}{2} (\Omega^2 r^2) \quad \underbrace{(+ \rho g z)}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\frac{dp}{dr} = \underbrace{\rho \Omega^2 r}$$

vernachlässigt



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$$\rho = \rho R T \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \rho = \frac{\rho}{R T}$$

$$\frac{d\rho}{dr} = \frac{\rho}{R T} \omega^2 r$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\rho}{\rho} = \frac{\omega^2}{R T} r dr$$

$$\int \frac{d\rho}{\rho} = \int \frac{\omega^2}{R T} r dr$$

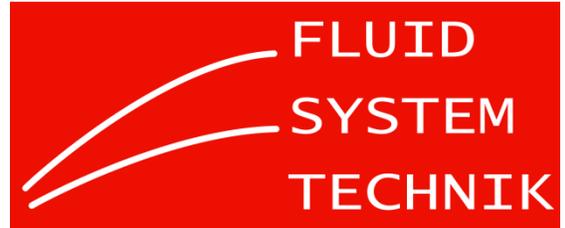
$$\Rightarrow \rho(r=0) = \rho_1$$



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



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b)

Zustand A : still stehend

Zustand B : rotierend

$$A : \Omega = 0 \quad p_1 = p_0$$

$$B : \Omega \neq 0 \quad p_1 \neq p_0$$





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$$m = m_a = m_b$$

$$m = \int_V \rho_a dV = \int_V \rho_b dV$$

$$\hookrightarrow dV = r dr d\varphi dz$$

$$\rho = \rho R T$$

$$\rho_a = \rho_0$$

$$\rho_b = \rho(r)$$



$$\int_0^h \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{r_0} \frac{p_0}{RT} r dr d\varphi dz =$$

$$\int_0^h \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{r_0} \frac{p(r)}{RT} r dr d\varphi dz$$

$$p(r) = p_1 \cdot \exp\left(\frac{r^2 r^2}{2RT r_0}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p_0}{RT} \int_0^h \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{r_0} r dr d\varphi dz = p_1 \int_0^h \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{r_0} r \exp(\dots) dr d\varphi dz$$

Formelsammlung 30

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

$$p_2 = \underbrace{p(r=r_0)} = p_1 \cdot \exp\left(\frac{\rho^2 r_0^2}{2RT}\right)$$

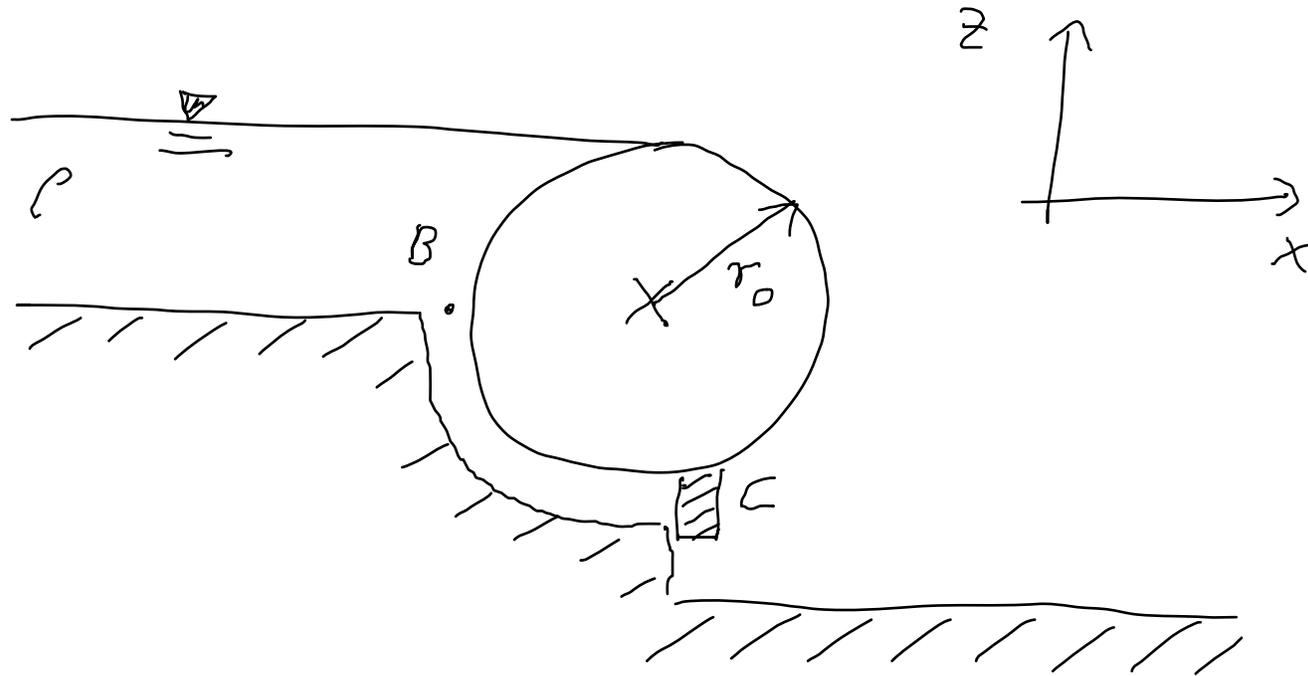
a)

$$p_2 = \dots$$

c) ρ_1, ρ_2 aus p_1, p_2 über die ideale Gasgleichung $p = \rho RT$



1.5 Walzenweber



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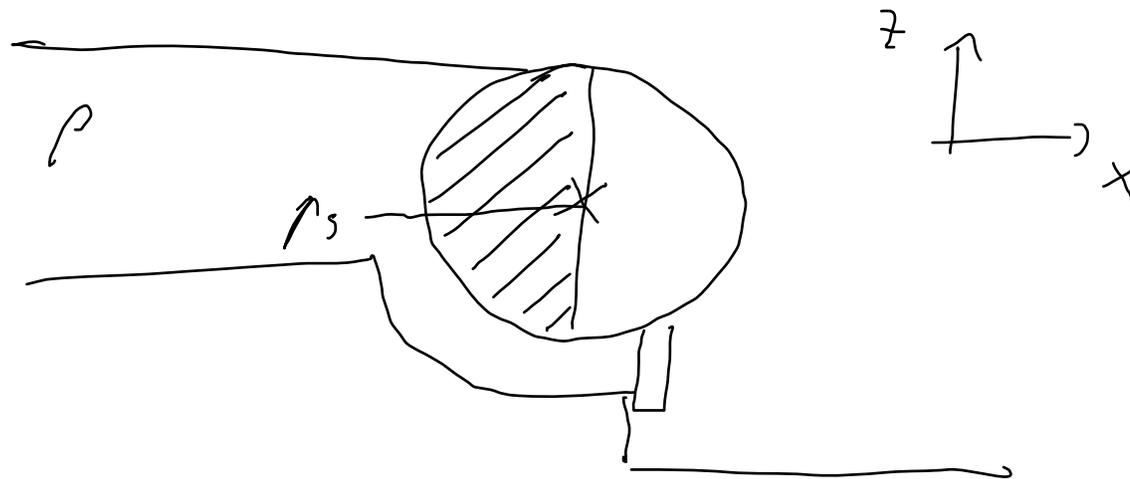
FLUID
SYSTEM
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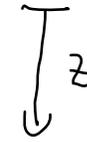
a) $F_x = ?$; $F_z = ?$



$$F_z = \rho g V = \rho g \frac{\pi r_0^2 h}{2}$$

$$F_x = \rho_s A_{\text{proj}} = \rho g r_0 \cdot 2 r_0 h$$

$$p + \rho g z = C$$

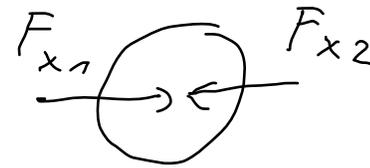


$$p_0 + \cancel{\rho g \cdot 0} = p_B + \rho g r_0$$

$$p_B = p_0 - \rho g r_0$$

$$F_{x1} = (p_0 - \rho g r_0) \cdot 2 r_0 b$$

$$F_{x2} = p_0 \cdot 2 r_0 b$$



$$\rightarrow : F + F_{x1} - F_{x2} = 0$$





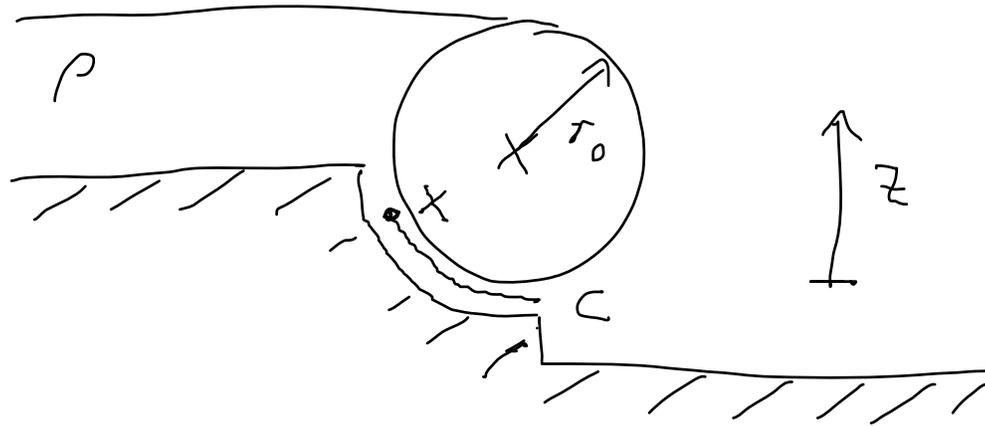
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$$F = \underbrace{p_0 2 r_0 b} - \underbrace{p_0 2 r_0 b} + \rho g r_0 2 r_0 b$$

$$F = \rho g r_0 2 r_0 b = 2 \rho g r_0^2 b$$

$$F_x \quad F_z$$

b)



Bernoullische Gleichung:

$$\underbrace{p + \rho g z} + \underbrace{\frac{\rho}{2} v^2} = C$$



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$$p_x + \rho g z_x + \frac{\rho}{2} u_x^2 =$$

$$p_c + \rho g \cdot 0 + \frac{\rho}{2} u_c^2$$

$$p_c = p_0$$

$$\dot{m}_x = \dot{m}_c \quad \text{Kontinuitätsgleichung}$$

$$\rho_x \cdot u_x \cdot A_x = \rho_c \cdot u_c \cdot A_c$$

$$\Rightarrow u_x = u_c$$



$$p_x = p_0 - \rho g z_x$$

$$p_B = p_x (z_x = r_0) = p_0 - \rho g r_0$$

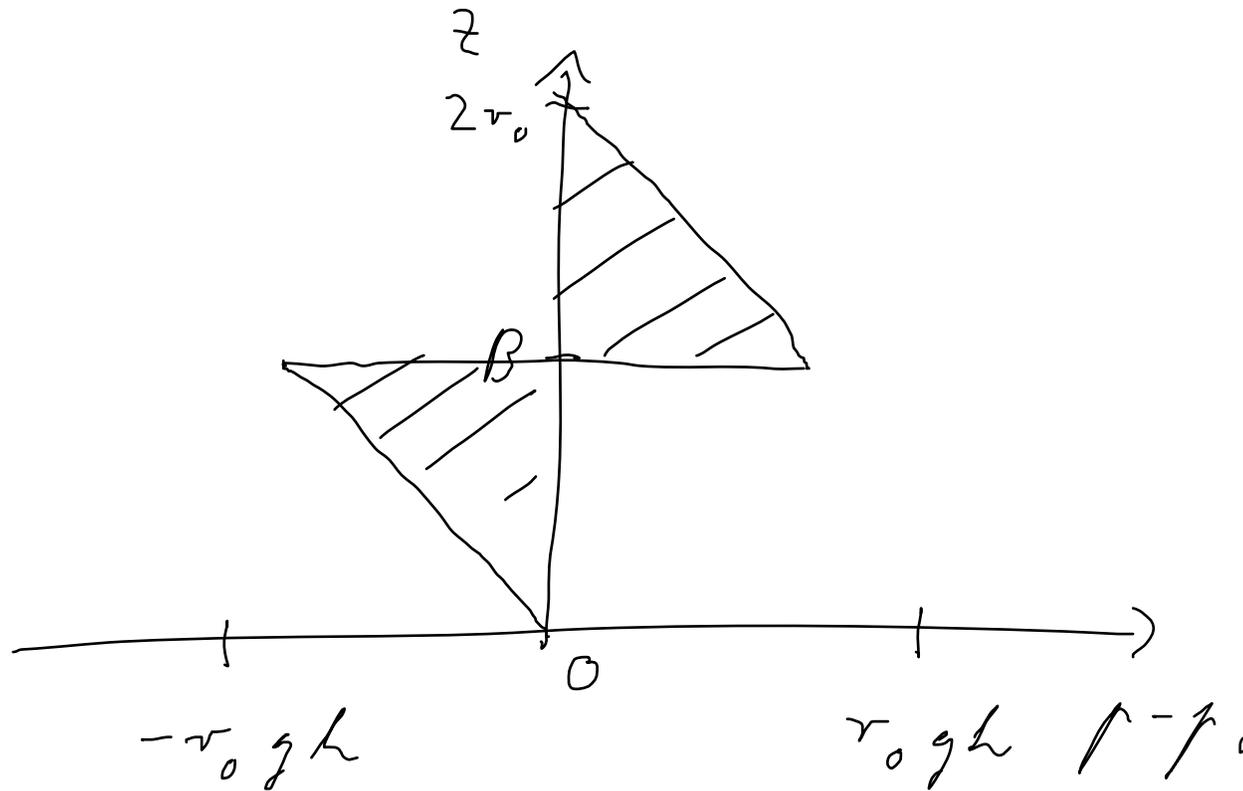
$$p(z) = p_0 + \rho g (2r_0 - z_x)$$

$$p_B = p(z = r_0) = p_0 + \rho g r_0$$





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$$F_x = 0$$