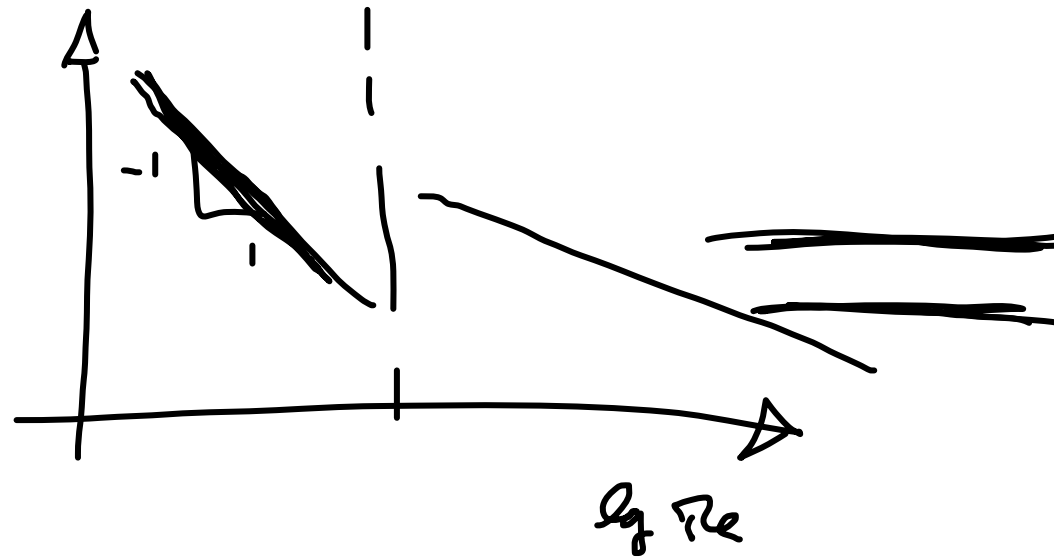


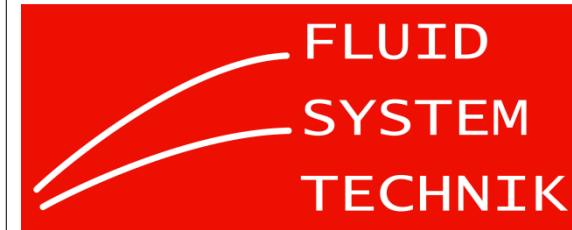
Drehverluste  
 $\lg c$



Turbulente Strömungen und Dimensionalanalyse.



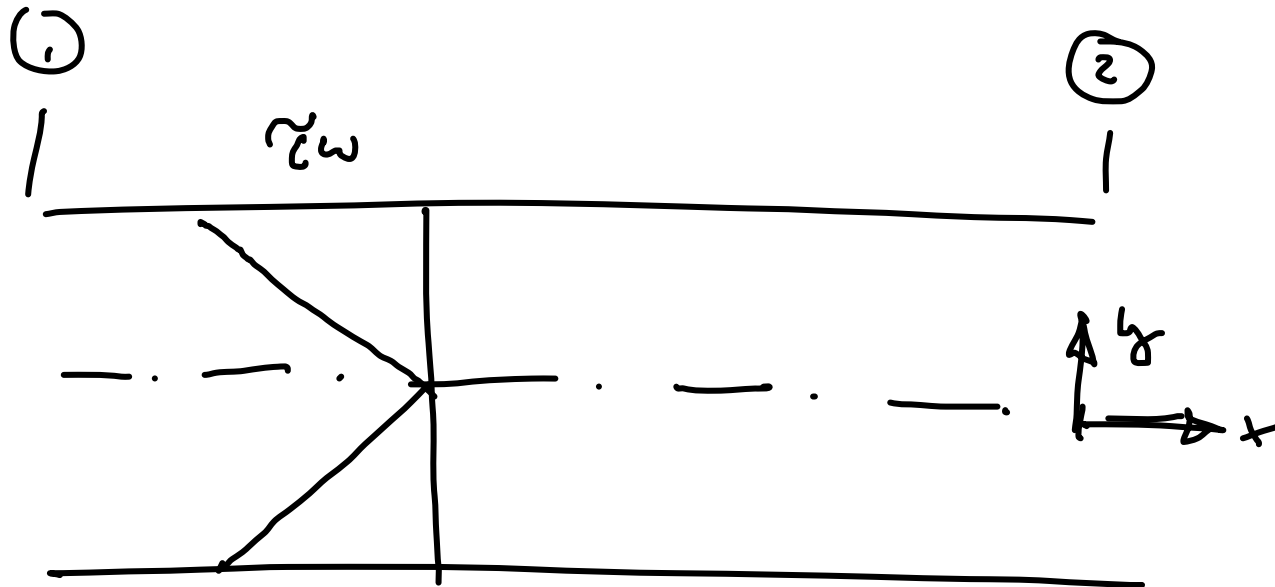
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Im zeitliche Mittel stationärer Strömung  $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = 0$ .

Impulsbilanz im Hauptströmungsrichtung

$$\underbrace{\int \frac{D\bar{u}}{Dt}}_{=0} = \underbrace{\rho k_x}_{=0} + \underbrace{\frac{d}{dy}(\tau_{xy})}_{\text{Diffuzion der Spannungsw.}} - \frac{dP}{dx}$$

$$u'(x,y,t) + \bar{u}(x,y) = u(x,y,t)$$



$\bar{u}$  ist die zeitlich gemittelte Geschw. in x-Richt.

$\bar{v}$  " " " " " y-Richtung.

$u'$  ist die turbulente Schwachgeschw. in x-Richt.

$v'$  " " " " " in y-Richt.

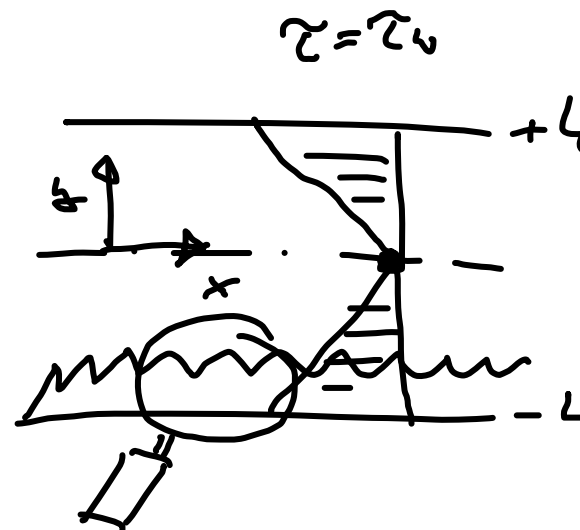
$$\frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{d}{dy}(\tau)$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{\tau_w}{h}$$

$$\frac{\tau_w}{h} = \frac{d\tau}{dy}$$

$$\tau = \frac{\tau_w}{h} y + C$$

$$\tau(y=h) = \tau_w \Rightarrow C = -\tau_w \Rightarrow \frac{\tau}{\tau_w} = \frac{y}{h}$$

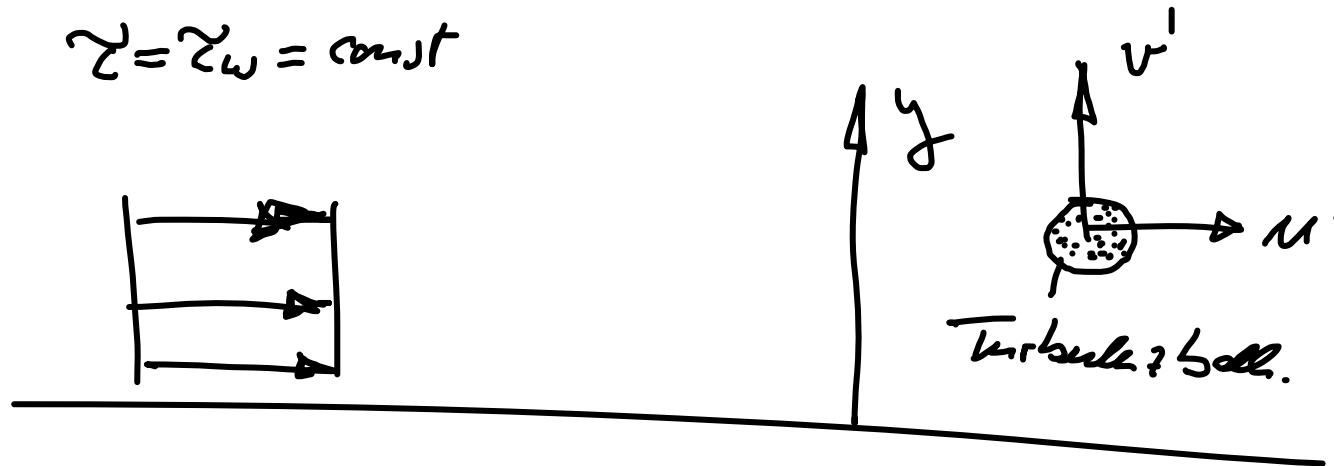


Zoom des Wandbereichs.

→ Die Wandhöhe  $h$  verdrängt

→  $\tau = \tau_w \approx \text{const.}$

$$\tau = \tau_w = \text{const}$$



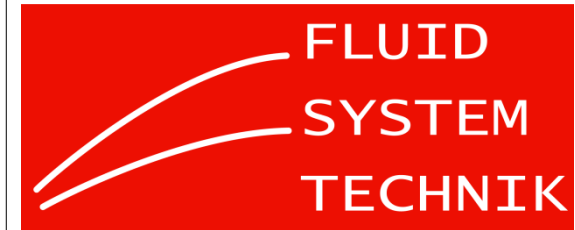
$$\tau = \tau_v + \tau_{\text{turbulenz}}$$

$$= \tau \frac{d\bar{u}}{dy} - \overline{\rho u'v'}$$

Handl, Reynolds.



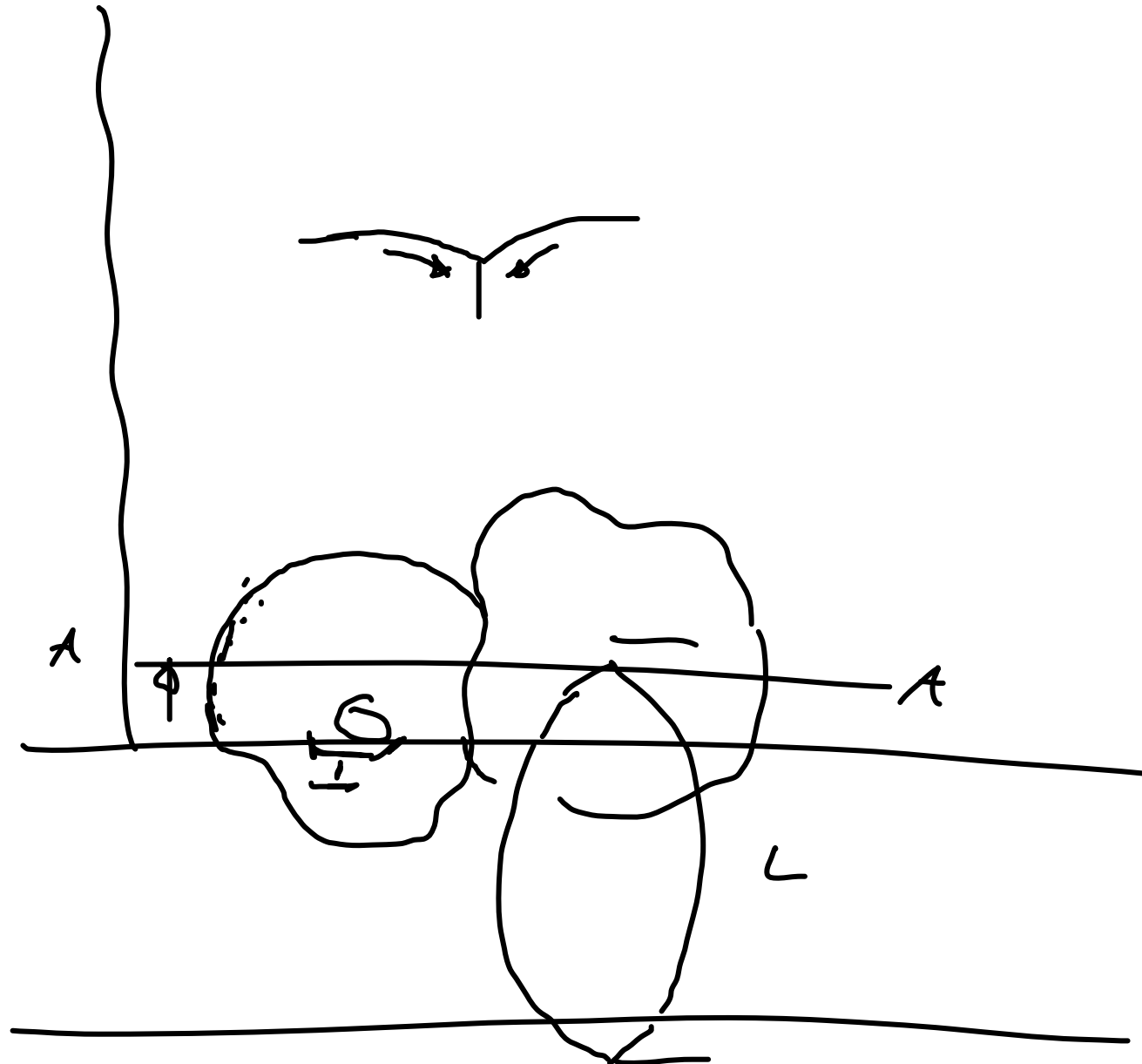
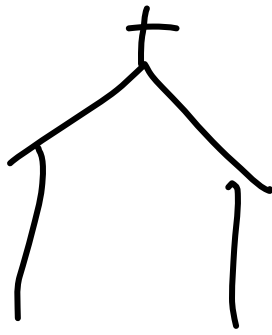
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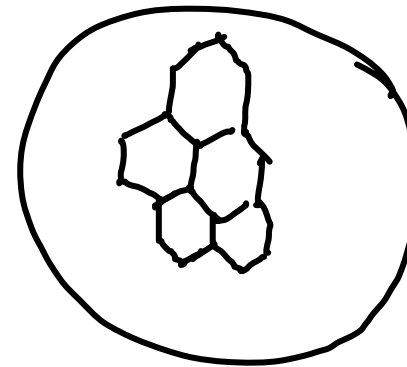
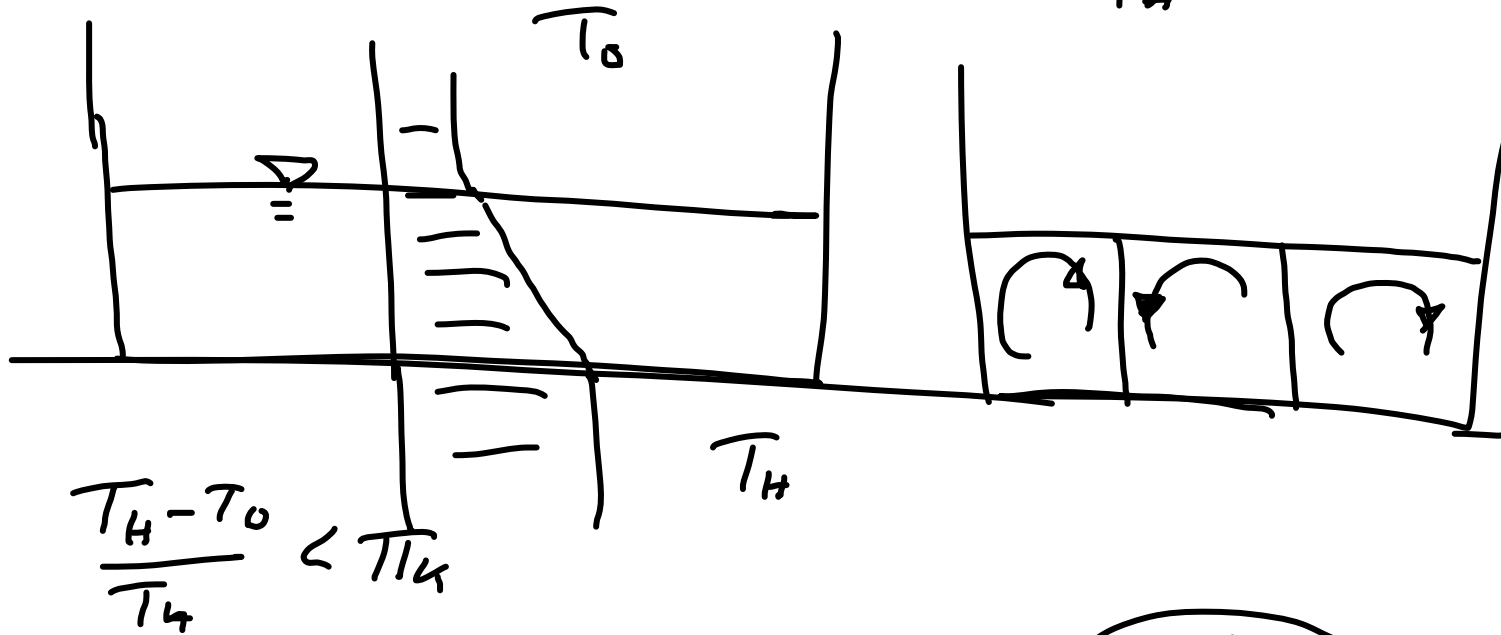


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Stationen Wärmehd

$$\frac{T_H - T_0}{T_H} > \Pi_{\eta}$$



Bernard Zell.



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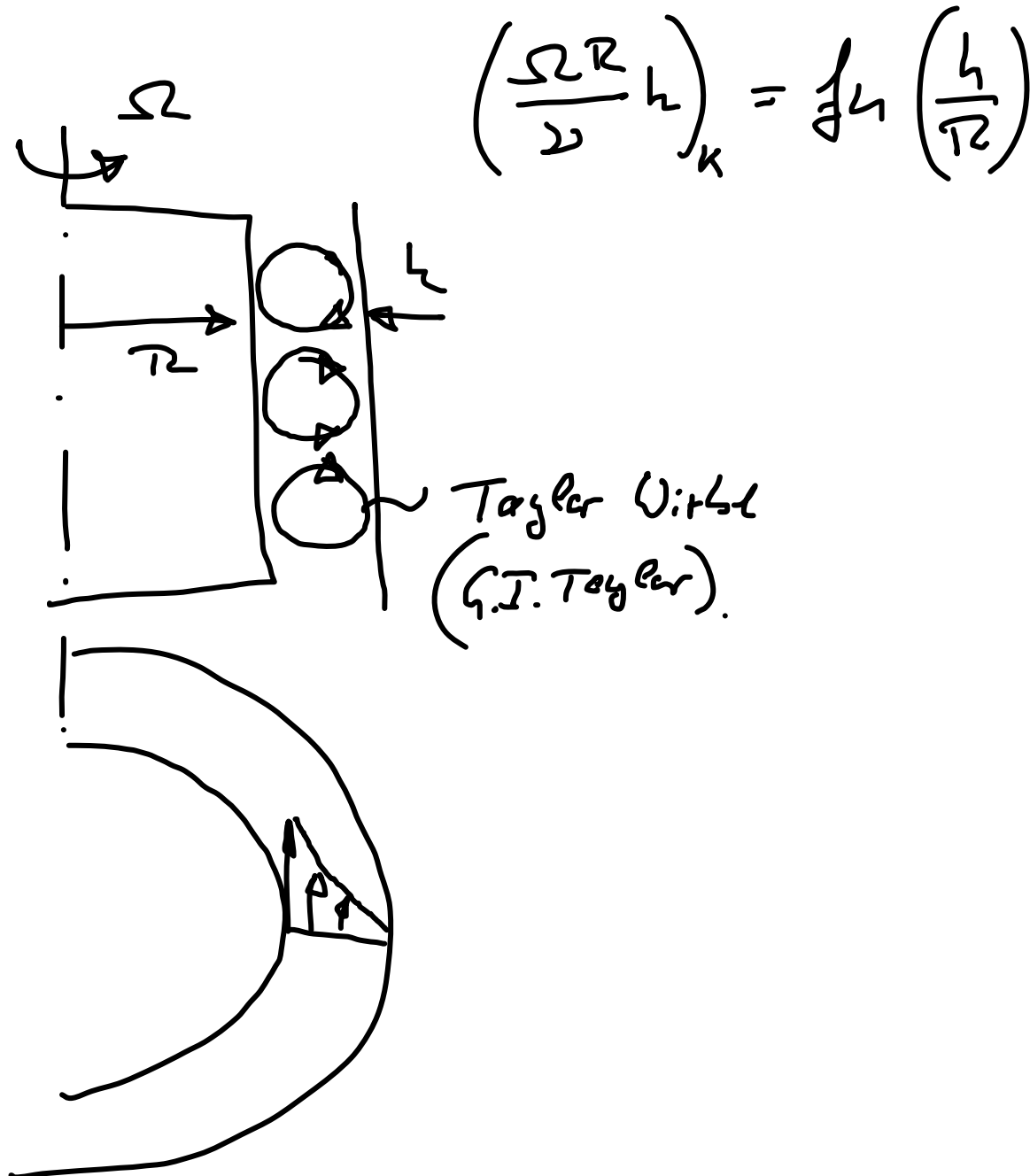
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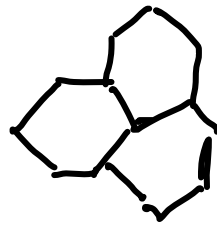
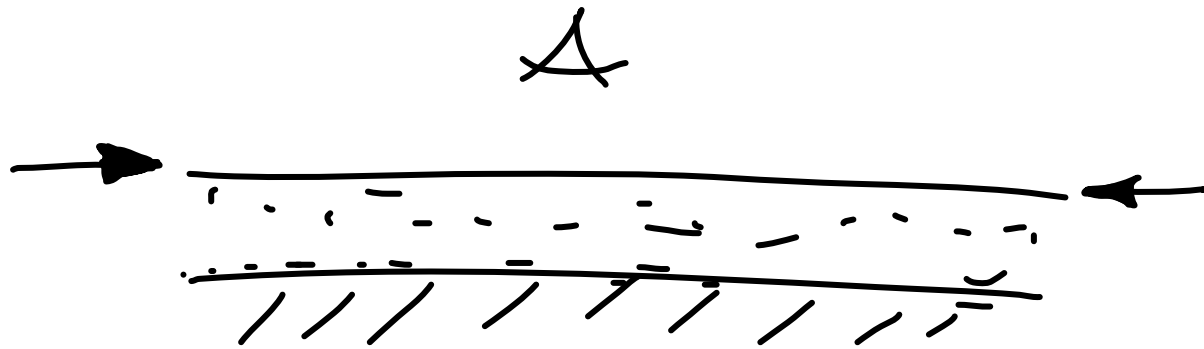


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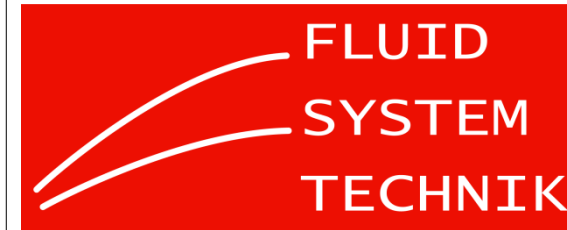


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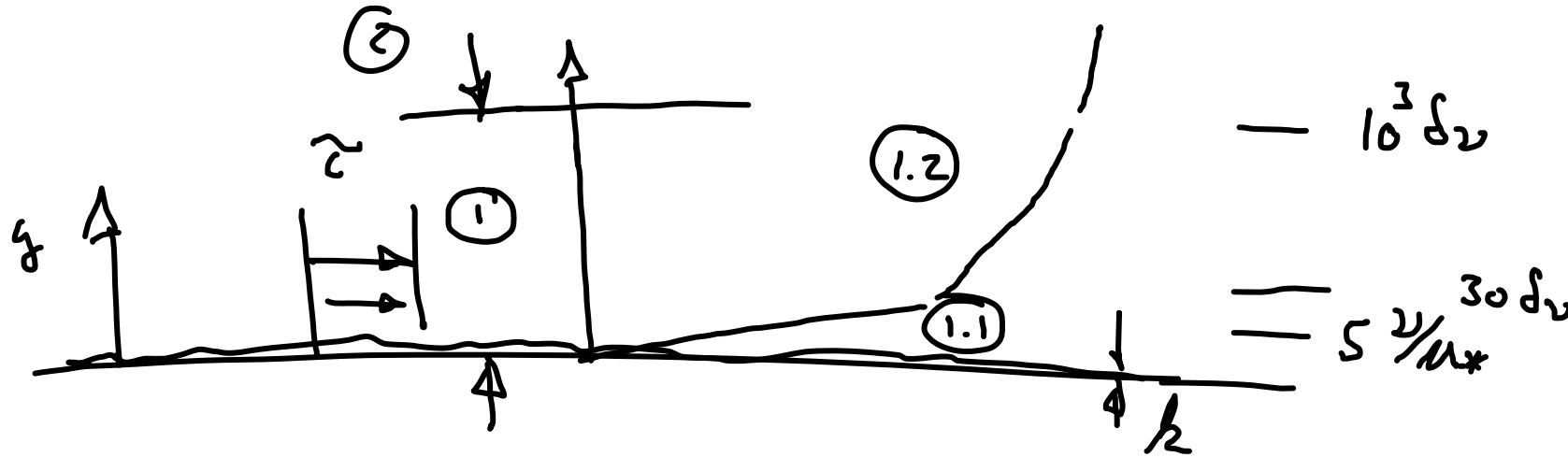


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①  $0 < y \leq 10^3 \delta_v$

Prandtl'sche Ubelgesetz  
typisch  $y \approx \delta_v$   $\tau = \tau_0 = \text{const.}$

②  $y \geq 10^3 \delta_v$

Außen- od. Mikkengutz

typische  $y$  in  
Kanalhöhe  $h$   
Pulrradius  $R$   
Profillänge  $L$

$\tau = \tau(y)$



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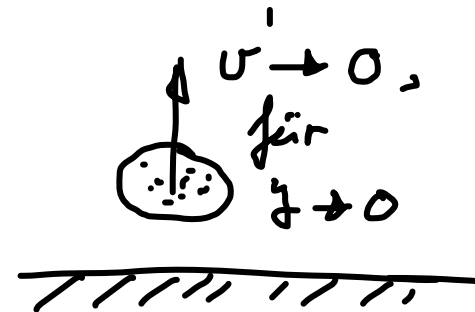


1.1

$0 < \gamma \lesssim 5 \cdot 10^{-2}$  viskose Strömung

$$\tau = \tau_w = \eta \frac{d\bar{u}}{dy} = \tau_v$$

$$\tau_t \ll \tau_v$$



1.2

$10^{-2} \lesssim \gamma \leq 10^3$  laminar, wandgeb. Strömung

$$\tau = \tau_w = -\overline{\rho u'v'} = \tau_t$$

$$\tau_t \gg \tau_v$$

# Dimensionsanalyse



$$\bar{\mu} = f_4(\gamma_w, \rho, z, y, k) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\bar{\mu}}{\mu_*} = M_* = f_3\left(y^+, \frac{k}{\delta_w}\right)$$

	$\bar{\mu}$	$\gamma_w$	$\rho$	$z$	$y$	$k$
L	1	-1	-3	-1	1	1
M		1	1	1		
T	-1	-2		-1		
	$\frac{\bar{\mu}}{\mu_*}$	$M_* = \sqrt{\gamma_w/\rho}$	$\rho$	$\delta_w = \frac{z}{M_*}$	$y^+ = \frac{y}{\delta_w}$	$\frac{k}{\delta_w}$
L	0	1	-3	1	0	0
M	0	0	1	0	0	0
T	0	-1	0	0	0	0



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mu_+ &= f\left(y_+, \frac{k}{\delta_2}\right) \\ \frac{k}{\delta_2} &\ll 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \mu_+ = f(y_+)$$

$$\overline{u'v'} = f(u, y, z, \rho, \nu_w, k)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \overline{\frac{u'v'}{\mu_x^2}} &= f\left(y_+, \frac{k}{\delta_2}\right) \\ \frac{k}{\delta_2} &\ll 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \overline{\frac{u'v'}{\mu_x^2}} = f(y_+)$$

Viskose Grenzschicht:

$$\frac{\bar{u}}{u_x} = f\left(\frac{y}{\delta_2}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_w &= z \frac{d\bar{u}}{dy} \\ &= z \int \frac{d}{dy} \left( \frac{u_x}{\delta_2} \right) dy = \frac{u_x^2}{\delta_2} \int f' dy \\ &= \frac{z_w}{\delta_2} \int f' dy \end{aligned}$$

$$f' = 1$$

$$f = g + c$$

$$f(0) = 0 \quad \text{Nothbedingung}$$

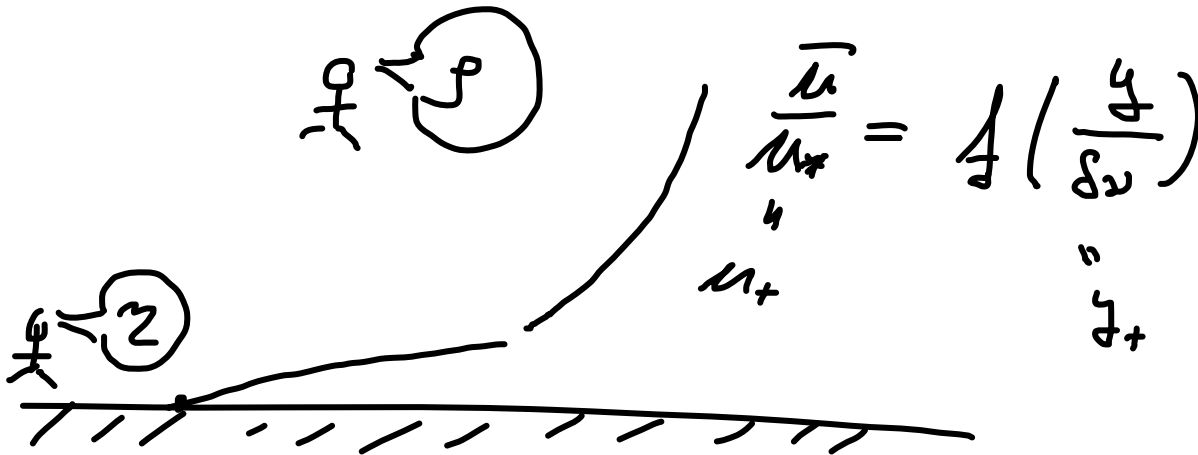
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f = g + c \\ f(0) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} f = g \\ \boxed{\frac{u}{u_x} = \frac{y}{\delta_2}} \end{array}$$



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# Bereich der logarithmischen Verteilung.

$$z = z_w = z_t \quad z_v \ll z_t$$



Trick: Wähl die Funktion  $f'$  dort, wo die Abhängigkeit von der Viskosität verschwindet.

$$\frac{d\bar{u}}{dy} = \frac{u_*}{\delta_v} f' = \frac{u_*^2}{\nu} f' \left( \frac{y u_*}{\nu} \right) \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \frac{u_*^2}{\nu} \frac{\nu}{y u_*} \frac{1}{\kappa}$$



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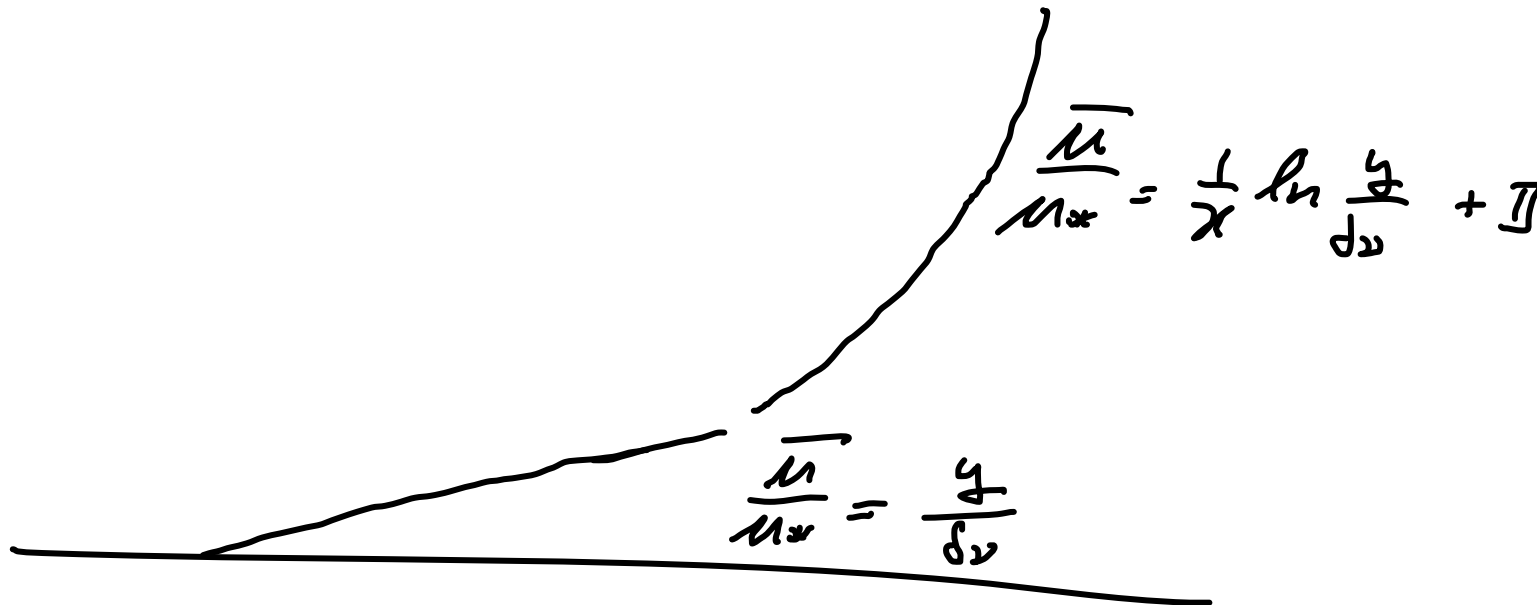
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$$\frac{d\bar{u}}{dy} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{u_*}{y} \quad \leadsto \quad \frac{\bar{u}}{u_*} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln y + C.$$

$$\frac{\bar{u}}{u_*} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \frac{y u_*}{\nu} + B$$





Wärmeleitfähigkeit  $\kappa \approx 0.4$

Konstant für das flache Rohr  $\beta = 5$ .

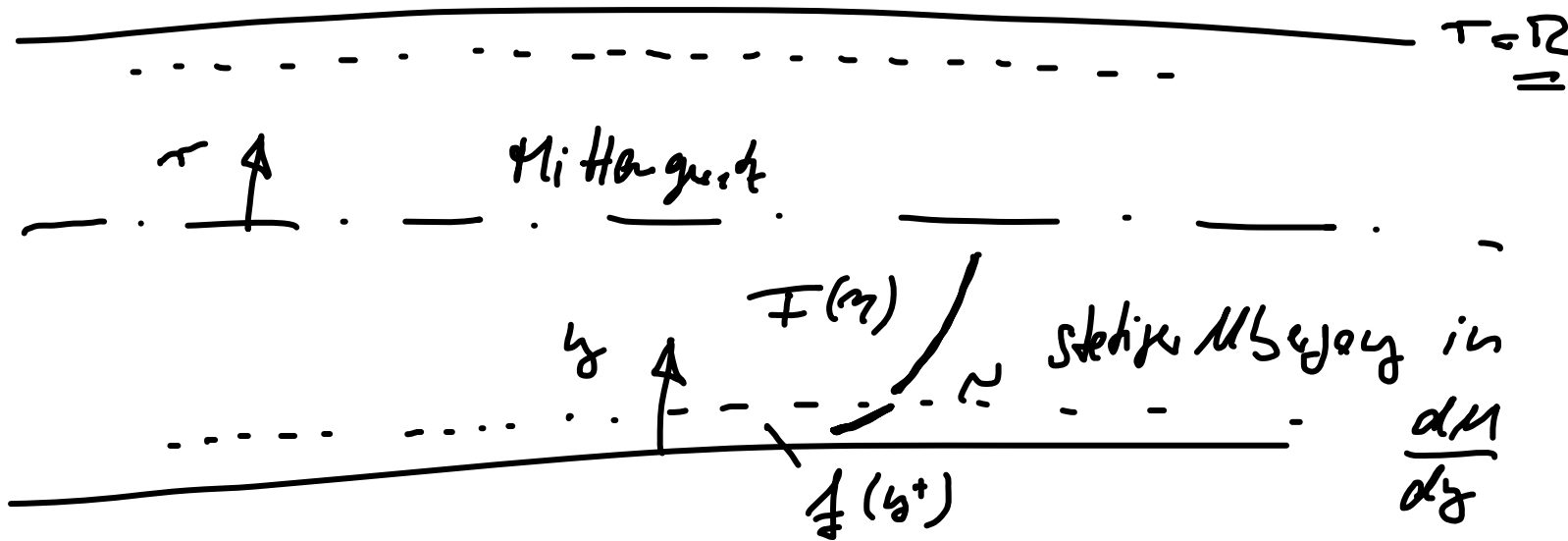
Prandtl'sche Vorgangs für die turb. Verd.

$$k \gg \delta_{22}$$

$$\frac{k}{\delta_{22}} = \frac{k \mu_x}{\nu} \geq 70 \quad \beta \left( \frac{k}{\delta_{22}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\overline{u}}{\mu_x} = \frac{1}{\kappa} \ln \left( \frac{y}{k} \right) + \beta' \quad \beta' = 8.5$$





Mikrogerät: Typische Größe ist ca. Radius  $R$

$$\frac{\bar{u}}{u_*} = f\left(\frac{r}{R}, y^+\right) = F(z)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{u}}{dy} = \frac{u_*}{R} \frac{dF}{dz} = \frac{u_*^2}{\nu} \frac{df}{dy_*} \Leftrightarrow$$



$$\sum \frac{dF}{dr} = \gamma + \frac{d\gamma}{d\gamma} = \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\bar{u}}{u_*} = \frac{1}{K} \ln \gamma + B$$

$$F = \frac{\bar{u}}{u_*} = \frac{1}{K} \ln \frac{\gamma}{R} + \frac{u_{max}}{u_*}$$

$$\frac{u_{max}}{u_*} = \frac{1}{K} \ln \left( \frac{\gamma}{R} \right) + B$$

Widerstandsgrad für die Rohrstr.  $\gamma = R - r$