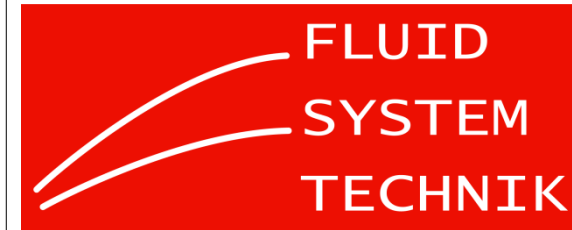




TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT

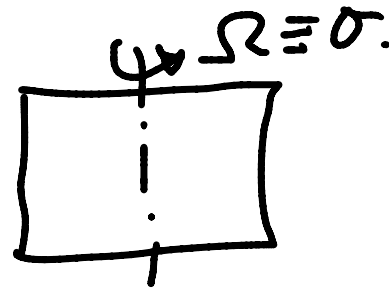
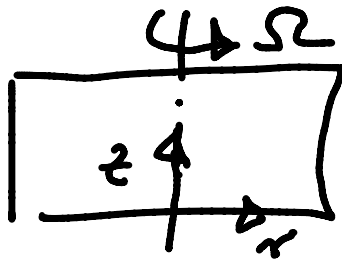


Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Sommersemester 2011
Einführung in die
Hydrodynamik
Vorlesung 3

Heute findet
keine VRÜ statt.

Hydrostatik

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



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

$$\rho \vec{g} \vec{e}_z$$

$$\gg \rho \vec{g} \vec{e}_z$$



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Sommersemester 2011
Einführung in die
Hydrodynamik
Vorlesung 3

Sommerfeld-Zahl

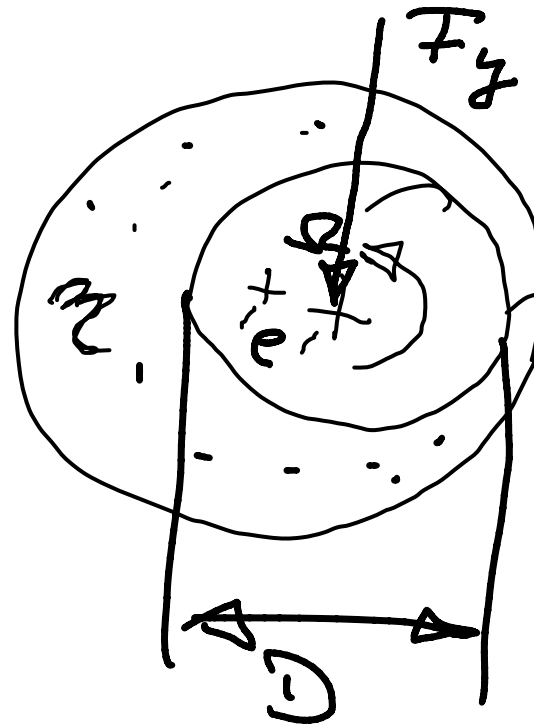
$$So = So(\epsilon)$$

$$So = \frac{F_y}{\rho \omega^2 D} \left(\frac{h}{D} \right)^2 = f(\epsilon)$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{v}{\omega D}$$

Gleitkennwert

↳ Schichtverströmung

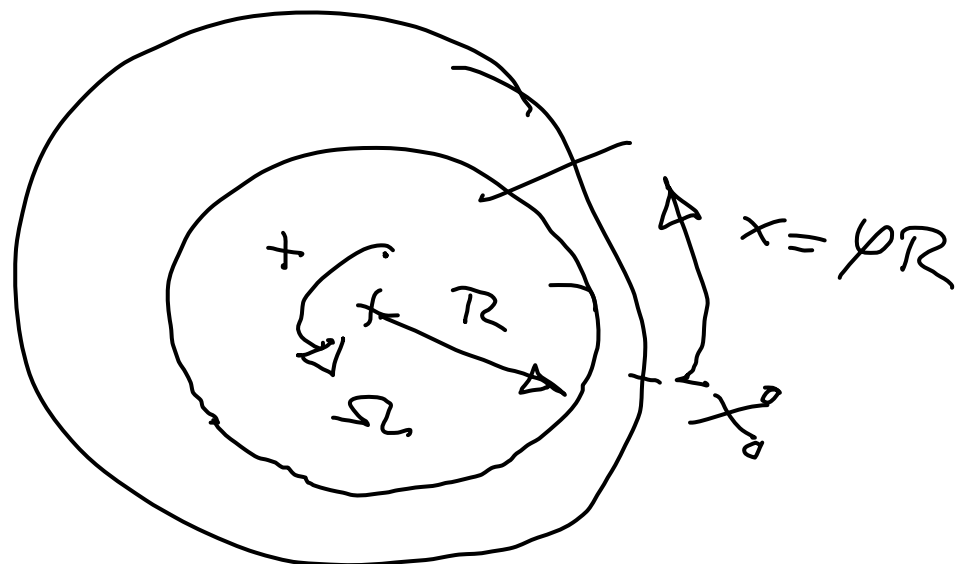
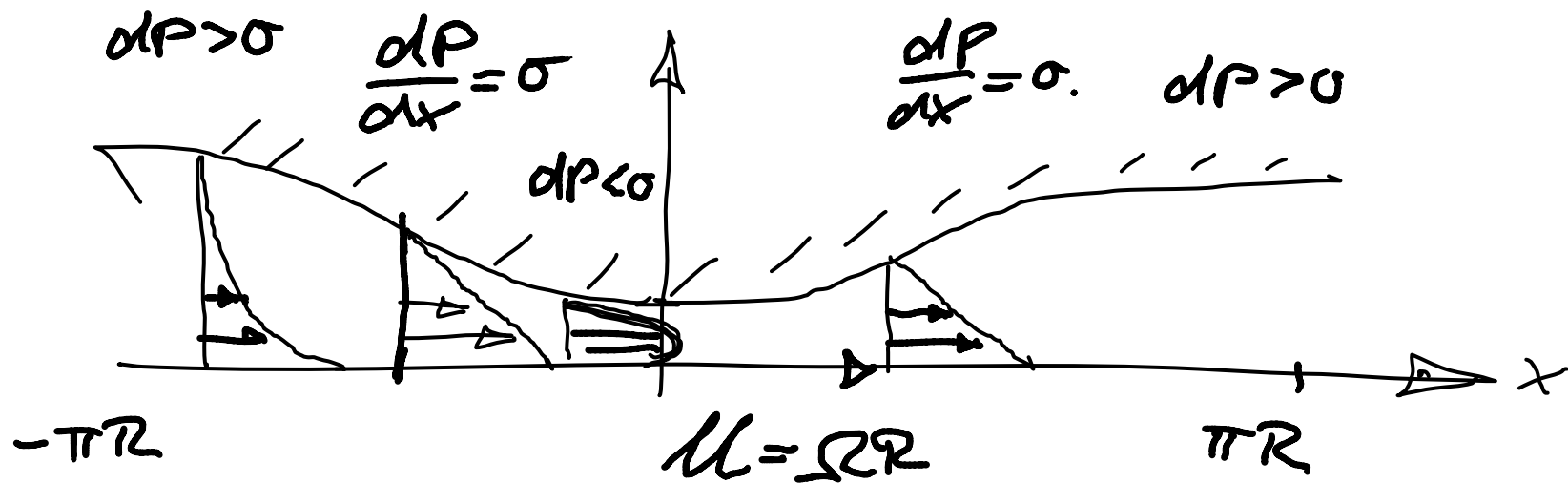


TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT

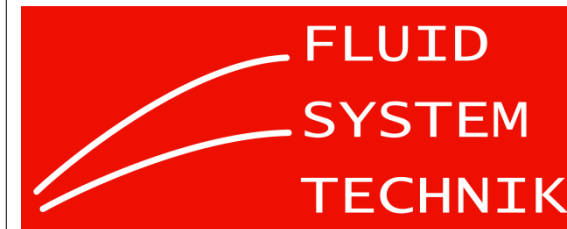
FLUID
SYSTEM
TECHNIK



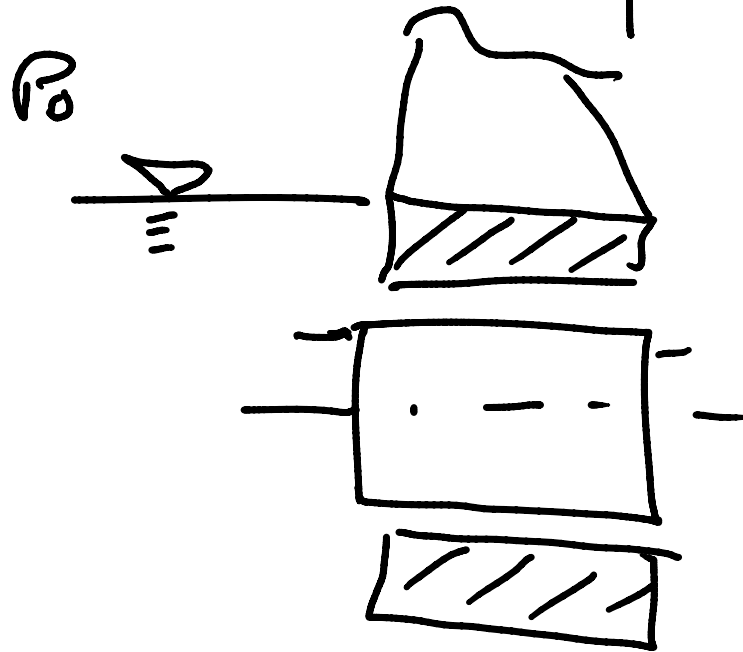
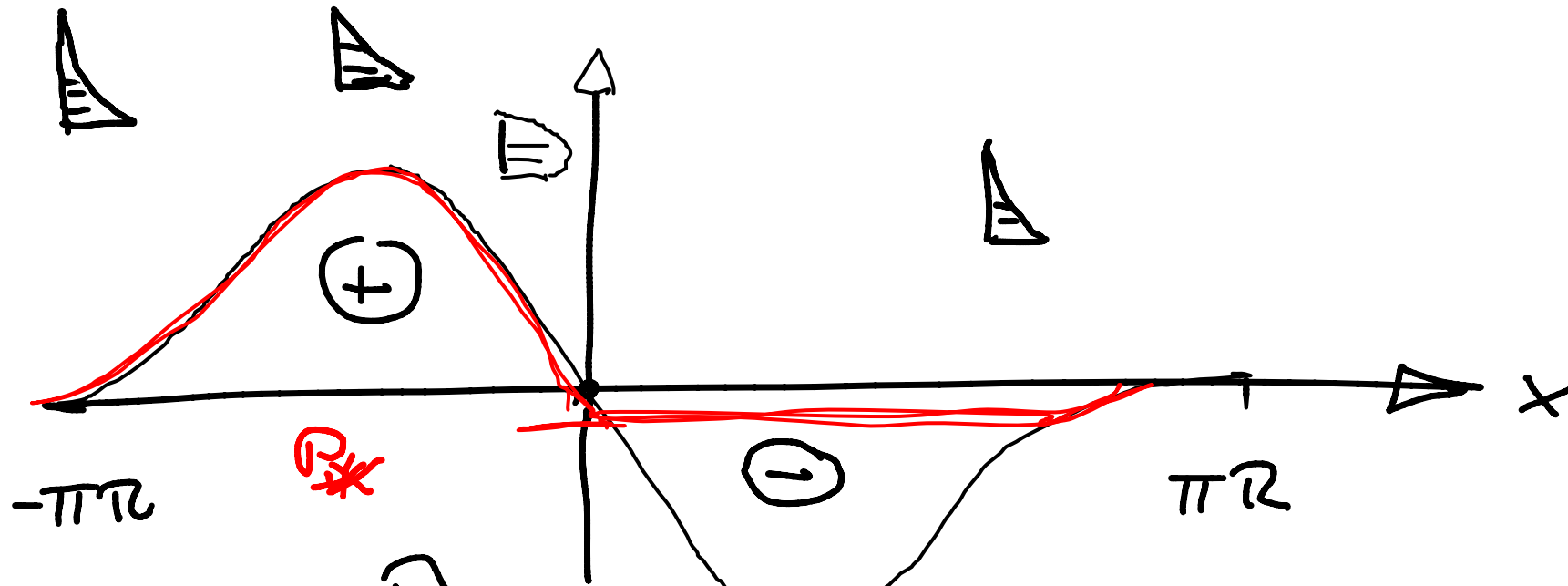
Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Sommersemester 2011
Einführung in die
Hydrodynamik
Vorlesung 3



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Sommersemester 2011
Einführung in die
Hydrodynamik
Vorlesung 3



$p_* = p_v$ Dampfdruck

$p_* = p_0 + \rho g h$

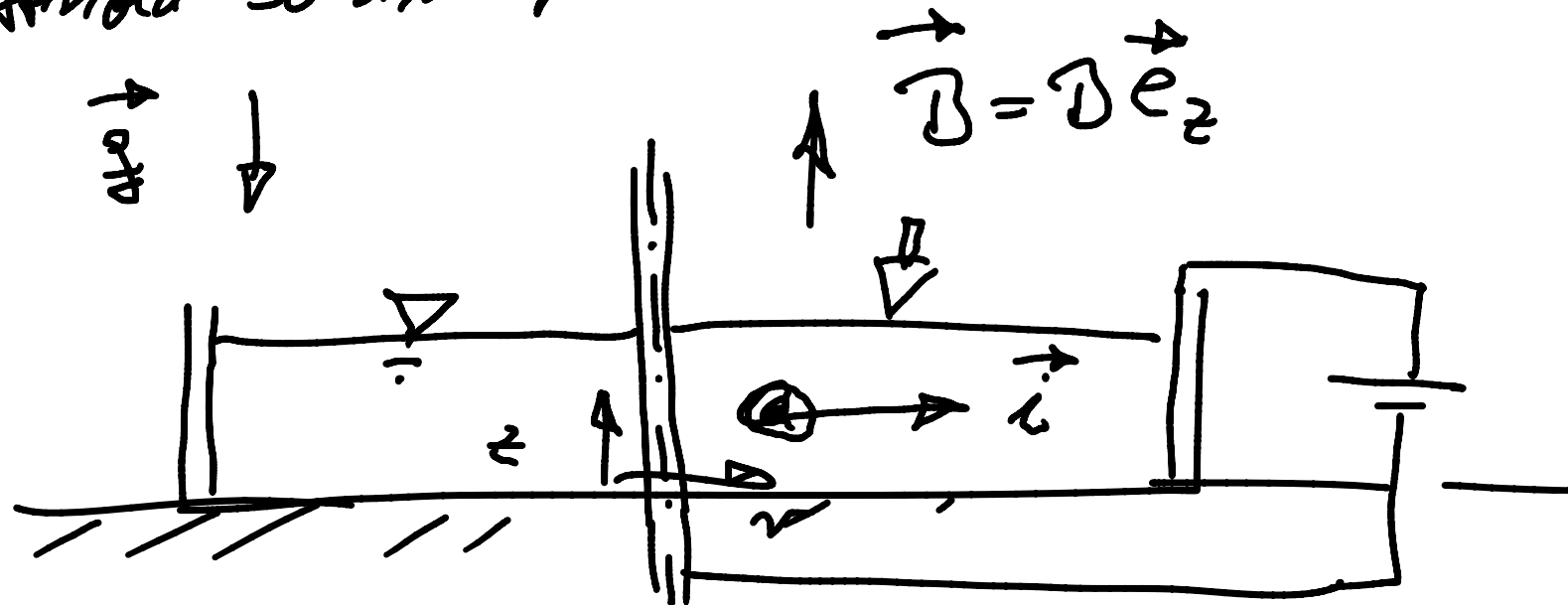
beliebige
Höhe.



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Sommersemester 2011
Einführung in die
Hydrodynamik
Vorlesung 3



Arnold Sommerfeld.



Volumenwert

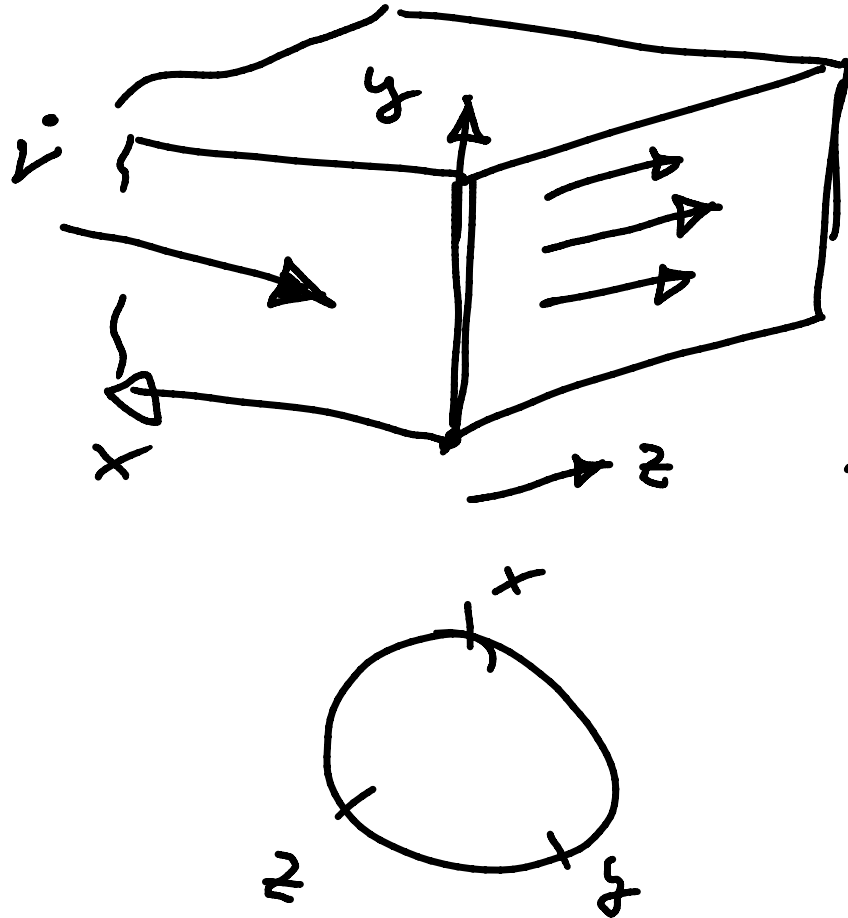
$$\vec{A} = \vec{i} \times \vec{B} - \rho_j \vec{e}_z$$

Coratwert.

\vec{B} Magnetfeld

\vec{E} elektrodynam. Feld.

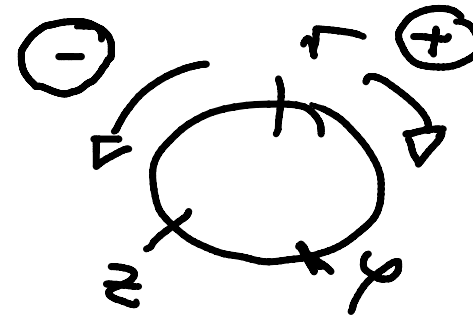
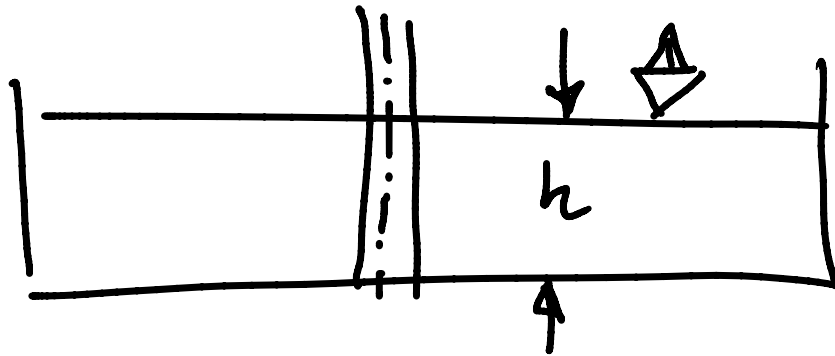
Technische Mechanik - MHD Pumpe



$\vec{i} = i \vec{e}_y$ Stromdichtevektor
 $\vec{B} = B \vec{e}_y$
 $\vec{f} = \vec{i} \times \vec{B} =$
 $= i B \vec{e}_y \times \vec{e}_y$
 $= -i B \vec{e}_x$



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Sommersemester 2011
Einführung in die
Hydrodynamik
Vorlesung 3



$$\vec{v} = \frac{I}{2\pi r h} \vec{e}_r$$

$$\vec{D} = D \vec{e}_z$$

$$\vec{f} = -\frac{\beta I}{2\pi r h} \vec{e}_\varphi + \rho g \vec{e}_z$$

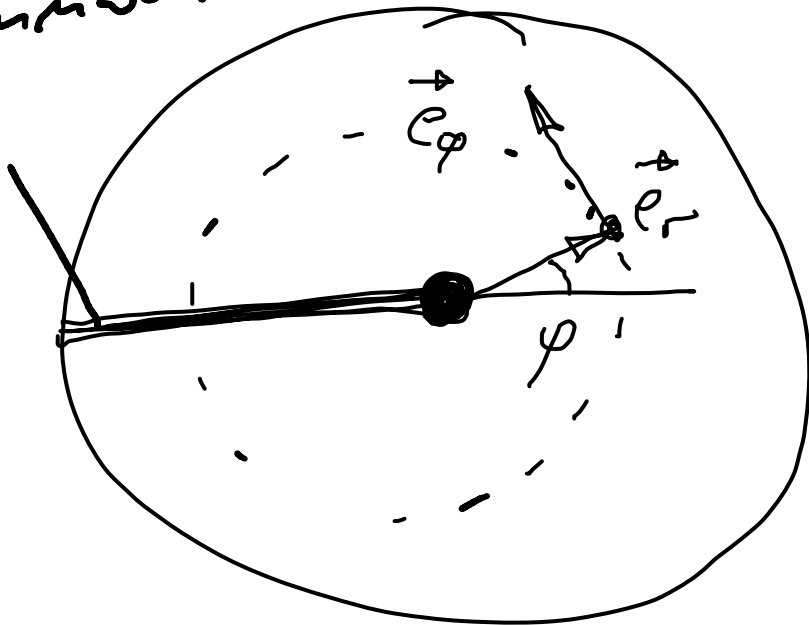
$$\psi = \frac{I\beta}{2\pi h} \varphi + \rho g z$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{1}{h} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \vec{e}_z$$

~~Handwritten scribble~~



Trennung \leadsto Potential wird eindeutig.



$$\psi = \psi_0 + \frac{I \Omega}{2\pi h} N 2\pi \quad N = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT

FLUID
SYSTEM
TECHNIK



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Sommersemester 2011
Einführung in die
Hydrodynamik
Vorlesung 3

Für den Uerd mit Toren wird
berechnen der Oberfläche höher.

$$P + \psi = P_0$$

$\rho \psi$

\sim

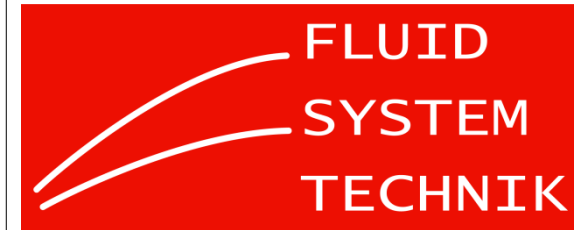
$$P(\psi, z) = P_0 - \frac{\Gamma B}{2\pi h} \psi - \rho g z$$

$$P(z=h) = P_u$$

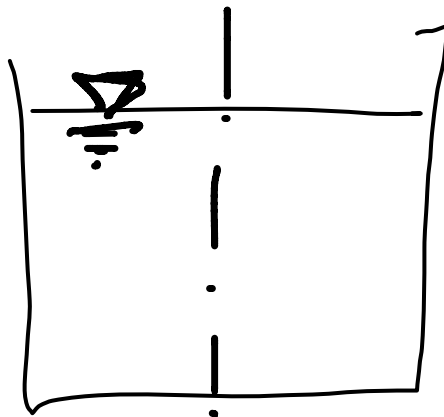
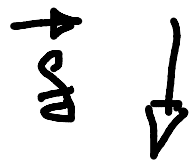
$h(\psi)$



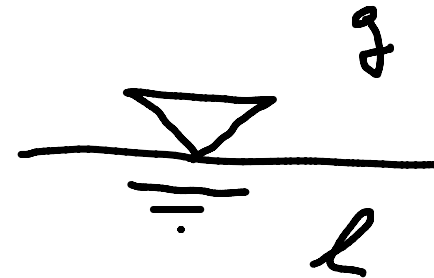
TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Sommersemester 2011
Einführung in die
Hydrodynamik
Vorlesung 3

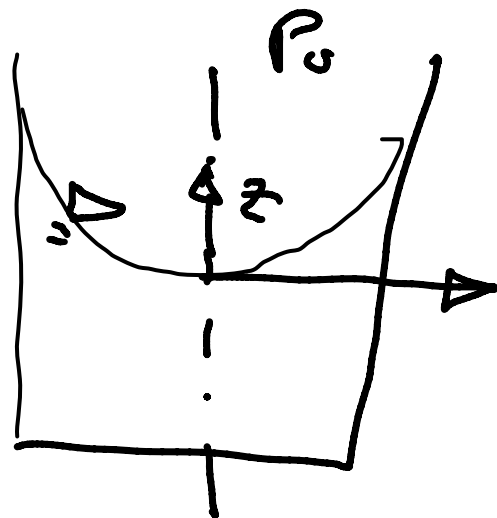


$$\Omega = \sigma$$



$$\nabla P = \frac{\rho}{g} = -\nabla \psi$$

$$P = P_0 - \psi$$

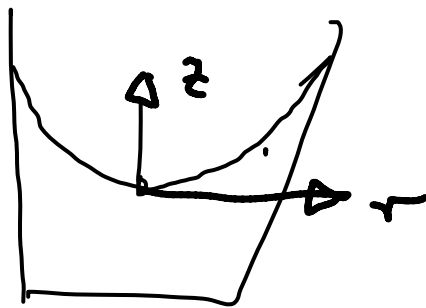
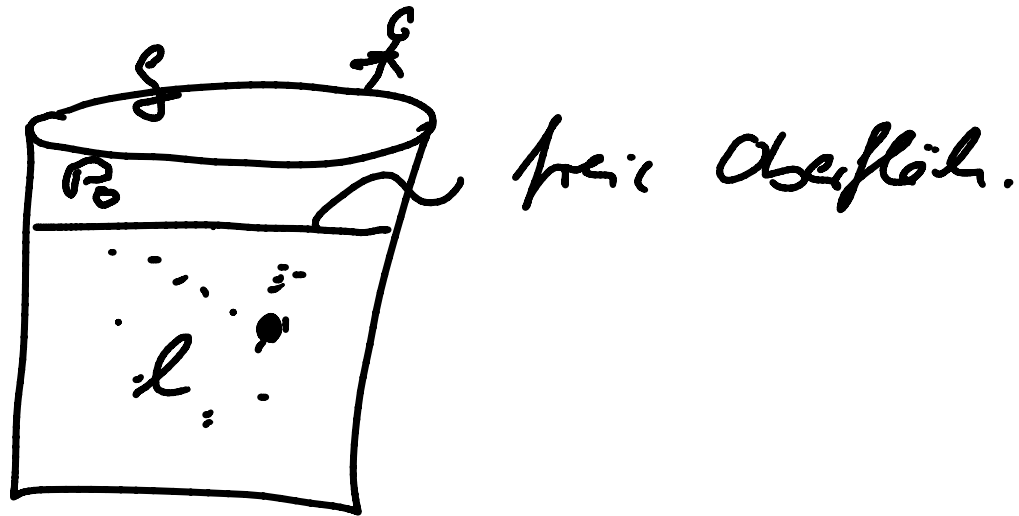


$$\psi = \rho g z - \frac{1}{2} \rho (\Omega r)^2$$

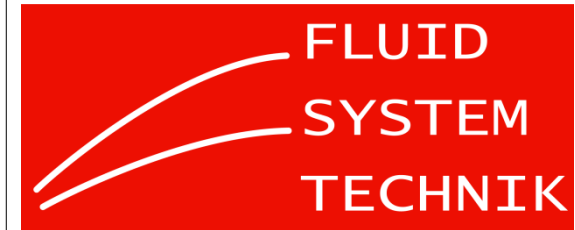
$$P = P_0 - \rho g z + \frac{1}{2} \rho (\Omega r)^2$$

An der freien Oberfläche gilt $P = P_0$

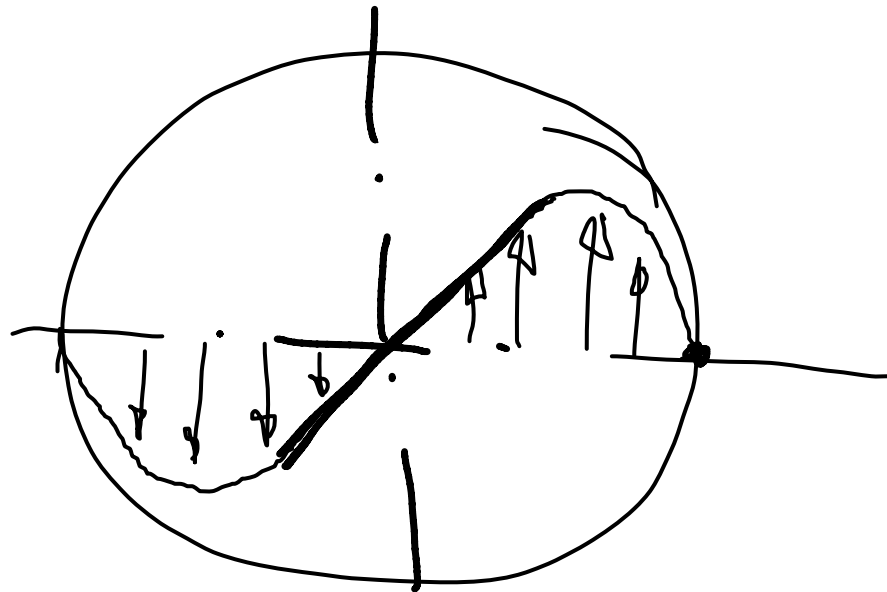
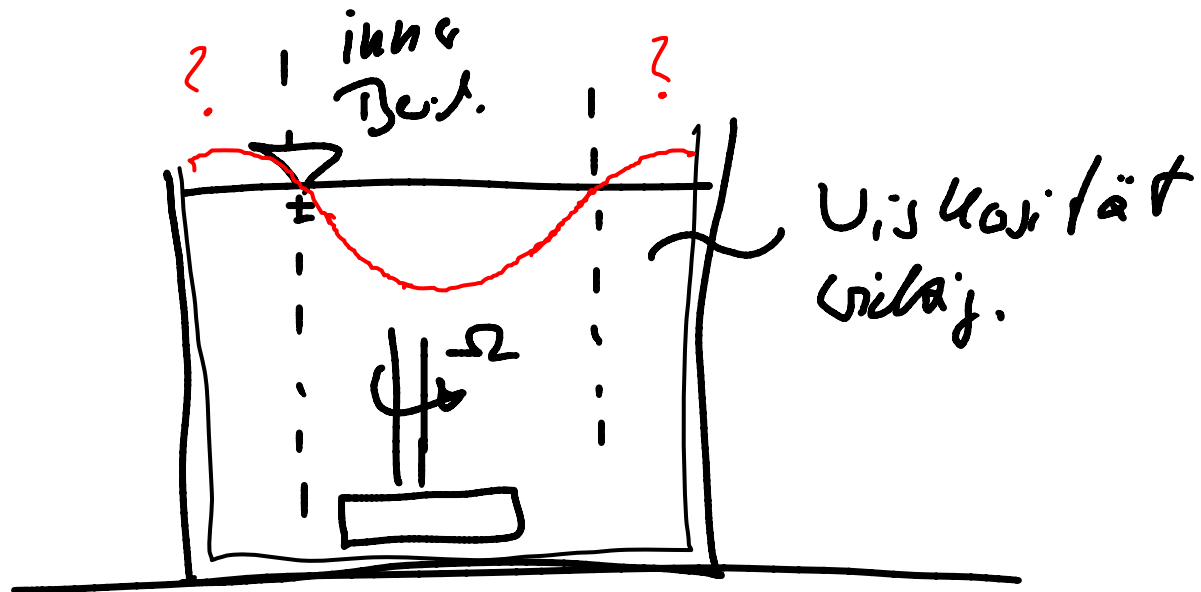
$$\leadsto z = \frac{(\Omega r)^2}{2g} \sim r^2$$



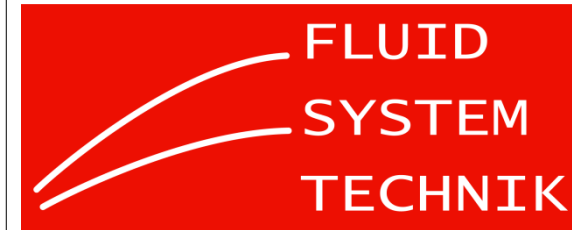
TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Sommersemester 2011
Einführung in die
Hydrodynamik
Vorlesung 3



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT

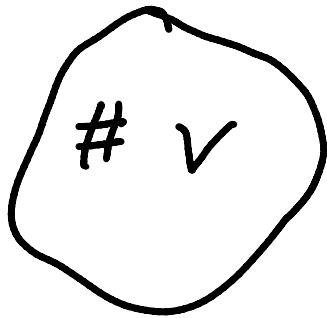


Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Sommersemester 2011
Einführung in die
Hydrodynamik
Vorlesung 3

Archimedisches Auftrieb.



ρ



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

Kraft der Flüssigkeit auf den Körper

$$\vec{F} = \oint_{\partial V} -p \vec{n} dS = \int_V -\nabla p dV = \int_V -\rho \vec{g} dV$$



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT

FLUID
SYSTEM
TECHNIK



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Sommersemester 2011
Einführung in die
Hydrodynamik
Vorlesung 3

Für den Spezialfall $\vec{f} = \text{const}$, kann die Volumenkraft ρ das Integral $\rho \vec{f} dV$ werden.

$$\vec{F} = - \int_V \rho \vec{f} dV$$

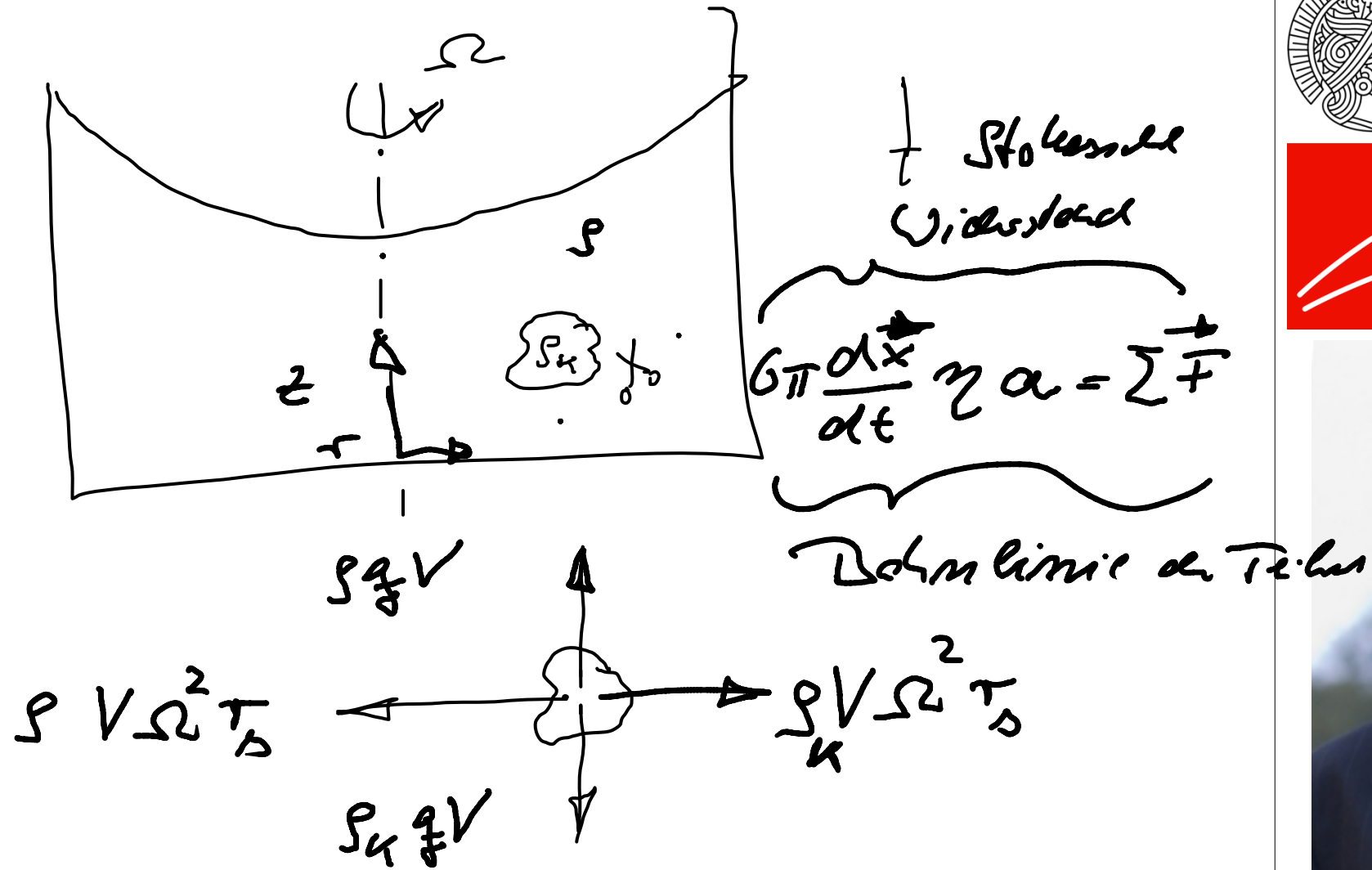
$$\vec{f} = -g \vec{e}_z \quad \text{für das Schwerkraft}$$

$$\approx \vec{F} = \rho g V \vec{e}_z$$

Archimedisches Auftrieb = Gewichtskraft der verdrängten Flüssigkeit.



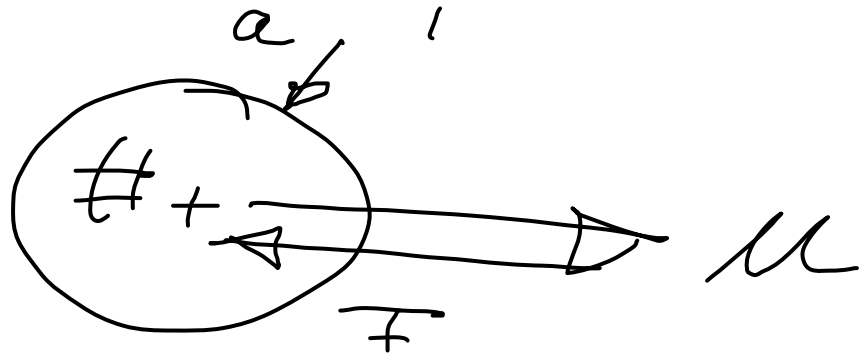
Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Sommersemester 2011
Einführung in die
Hydrodynamik
Vorlesung 3



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Sommersemester 2011
Einführung in die
Hydrodynamik
Vorlesung 3

r_D Schwerpunkt-Koordinat.

▷ Teilchen ~~durchmesser~~ radius



$$F = 6\pi \eta a \mu \quad \text{für} \quad \frac{\mu a v}{\eta} \ll 1$$

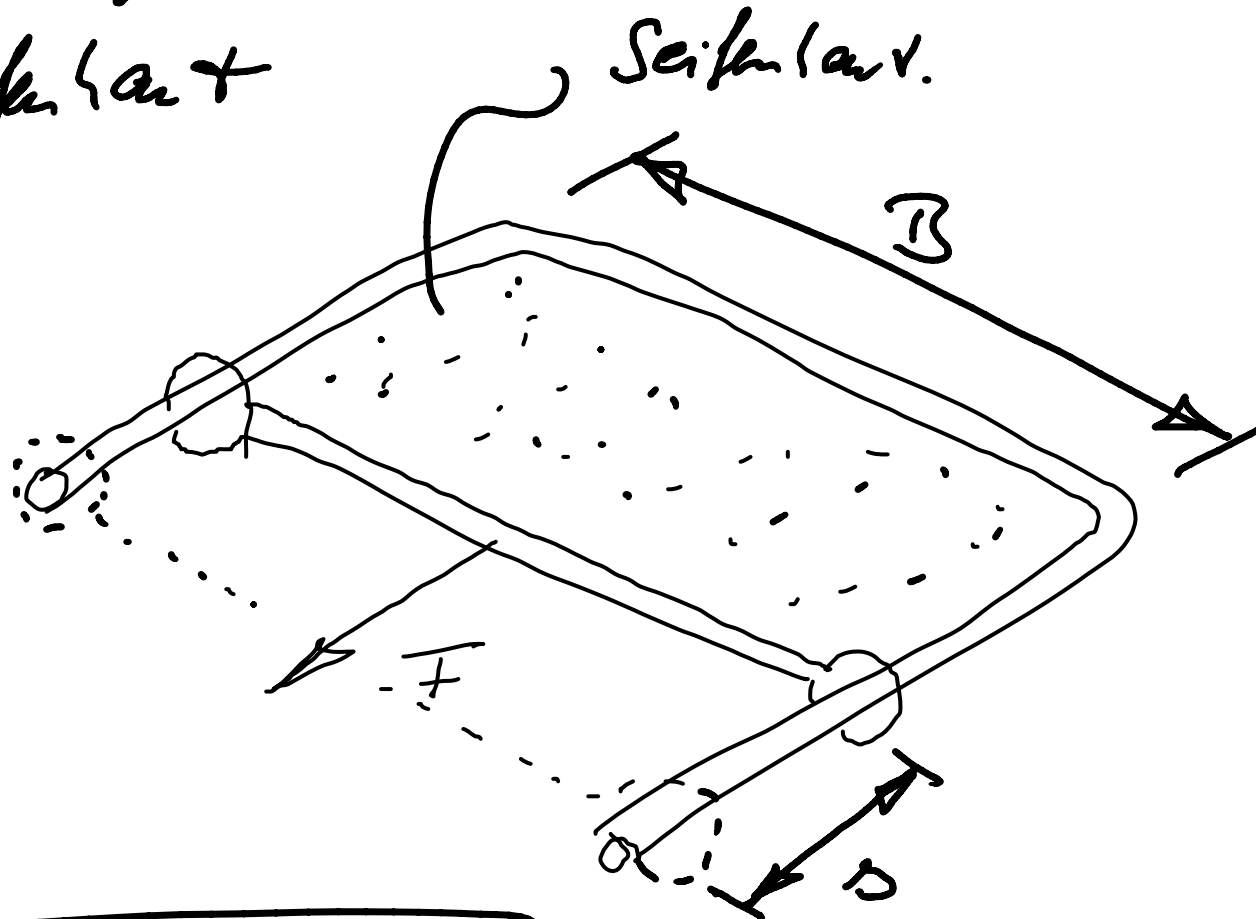
Stokes'sche Widerste.

$$F = c_w A \frac{\rho}{2} \mu^2 \quad \text{für} \quad \frac{\mu \sqrt{A} v}{\eta} \gg 1$$



Oberflächenspannung

Freie Oberfläche z.B. eine
Seifenhaut



$$F \sim B$$

$$F \neq F(d)$$



Materialgesetz

$$F = \sigma \cdot 2B$$

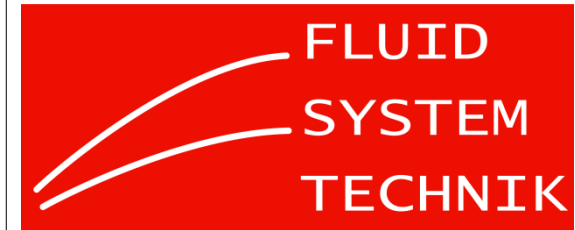
σ Kapillar konstante

$$\{C\} = \frac{N}{m}$$

$$[C] = \frac{kg \cdot m \cdot s^{-2}}{kg \cdot m \cdot s^{-2}}$$



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Sommersemester 2011
Einführung in die
Hydrodynamik
Vorlesung 3

Mit steigender Temp. nimmt ζ ab. Am kritischen Punkt verschwindet ζ .

Energie für Oberflächenvergrößerung

$$W = \int F ds = \int 2\sigma \zeta' ds = C A$$

A ist die neu erzeugte Oberfläche

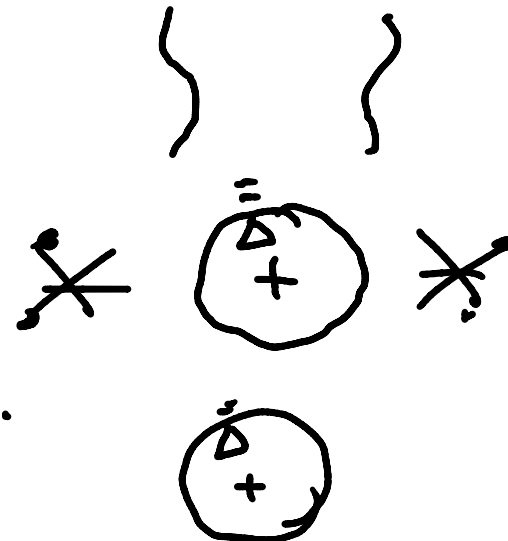
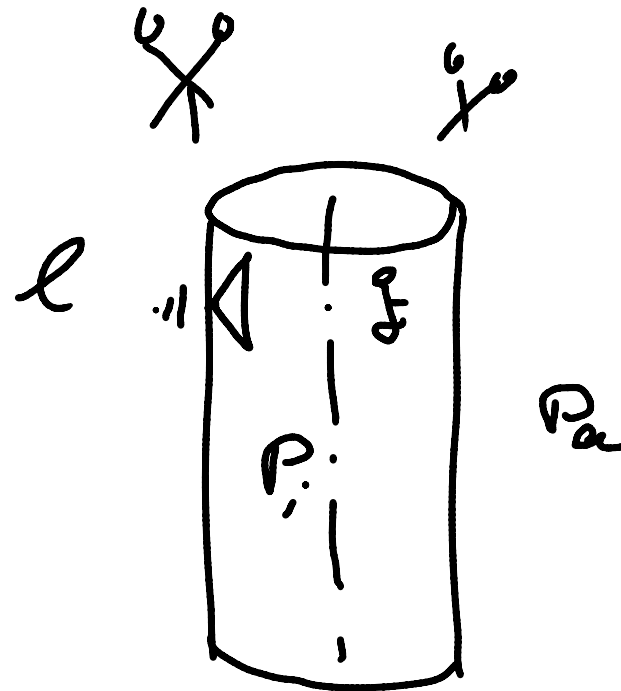
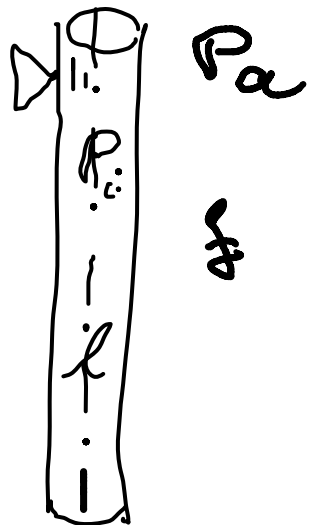
$$\zeta' = \frac{W}{A} \quad \text{Oberflächenspez. Arbeit.}$$





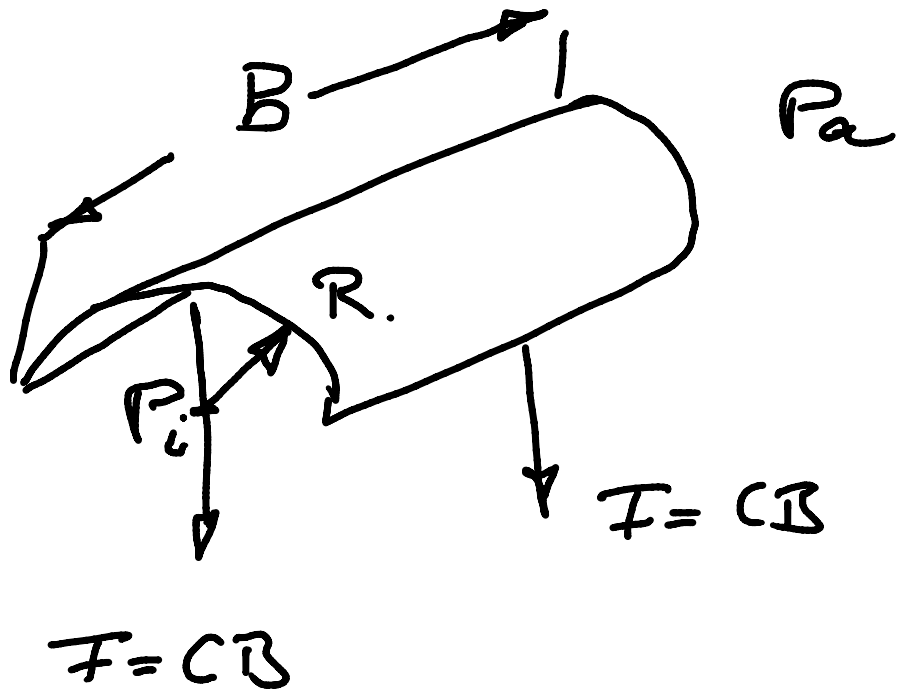
Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Sommersemester 2011
Einführung in die
Hydrodynamik
Vorlesung 3

Kapillarrohr od. Zylinder D.G.K.



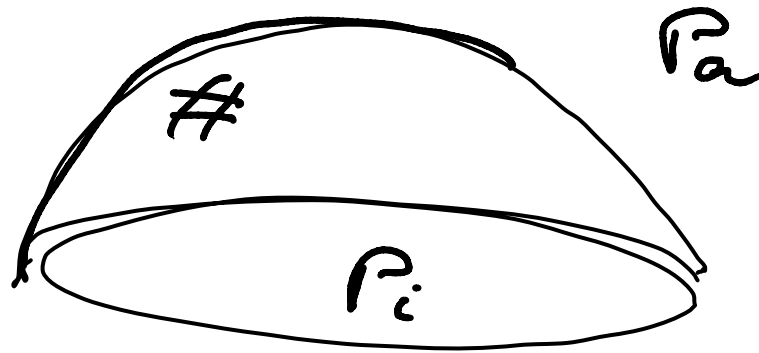
D.G.K.

Tropfen



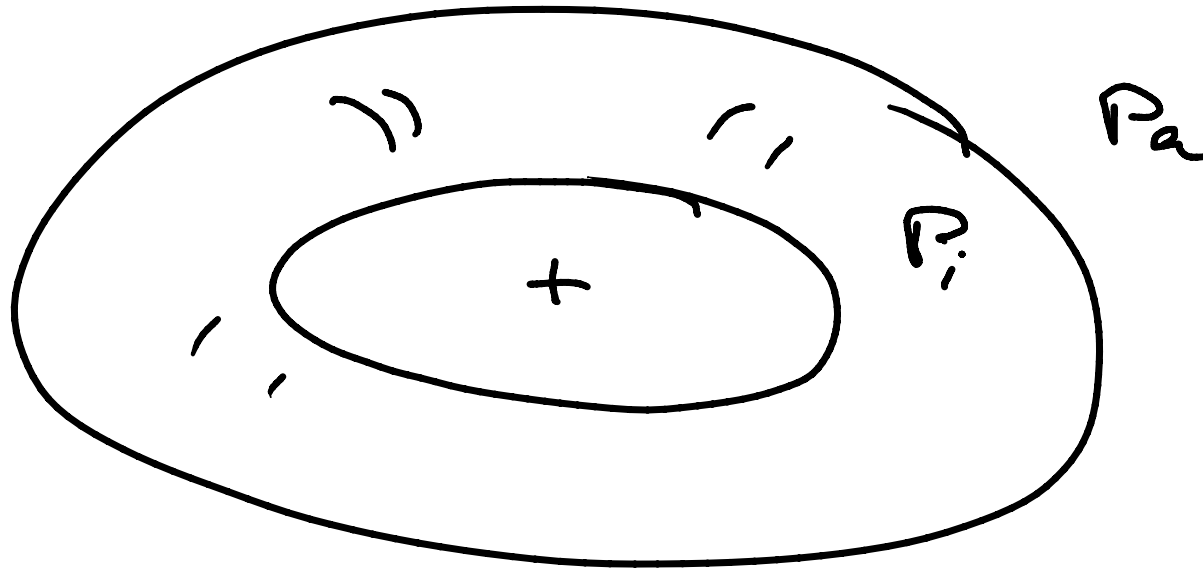
$$\Delta P = P_i - P_a = \frac{c}{R}$$





$$\Delta P = P_i - P_a = \frac{2\sigma'}{R}$$

$$P_i \pi R^2 - P_a \pi R^2 = 2\pi R \sigma'$$



$$\Delta P = c \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

R_1, R_2 Hauptkrümmungsradii der FlöÙ.