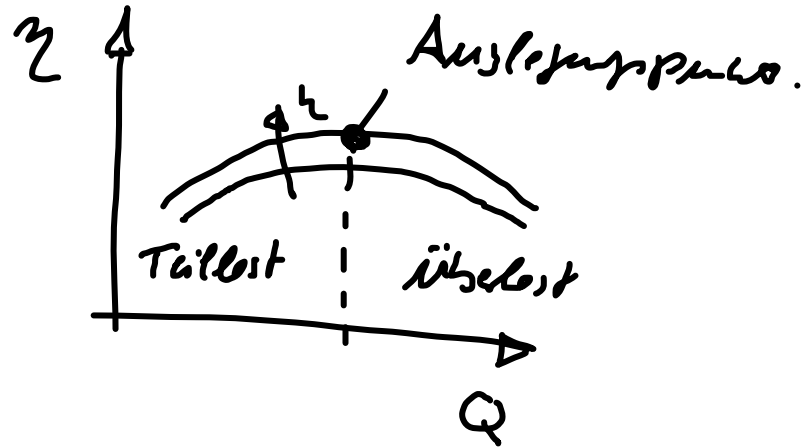
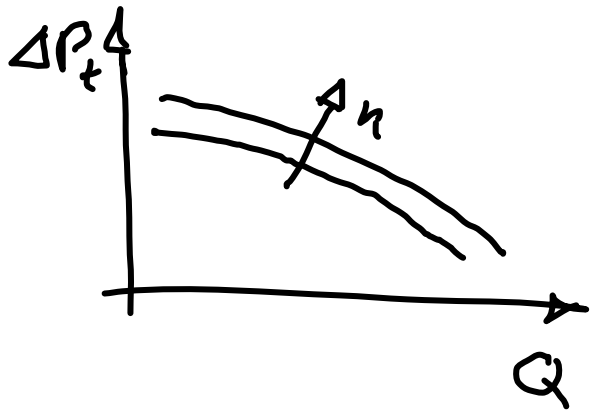


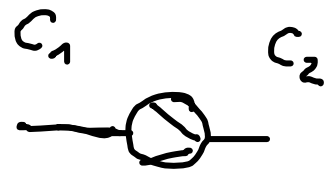
Dimensionslose Kennlinien von Maschinen



$$gH = f_{\eta}(Q, d, \eta, \rho, \nu, \mu, \alpha, \dots)$$

$$gH := C_2 - C_1$$

$$\eta = f_{\eta}(\dots)$$



$$C = \frac{\rho v^2}{2} + \int \frac{dP}{\rho}$$

$$P = C S : \quad C = \frac{\rho v^2}{2} + \frac{\eta}{n+1} \frac{\rho}{\rho} \\ = \frac{\rho v^2}{2} + \frac{\eta}{n+1} \rho T$$

$\rho = \text{const.}$

Bernoulli'sche Konstante.

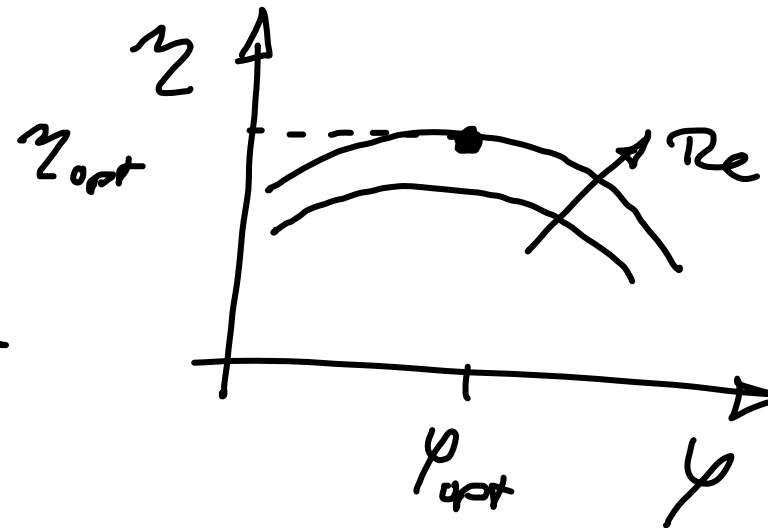
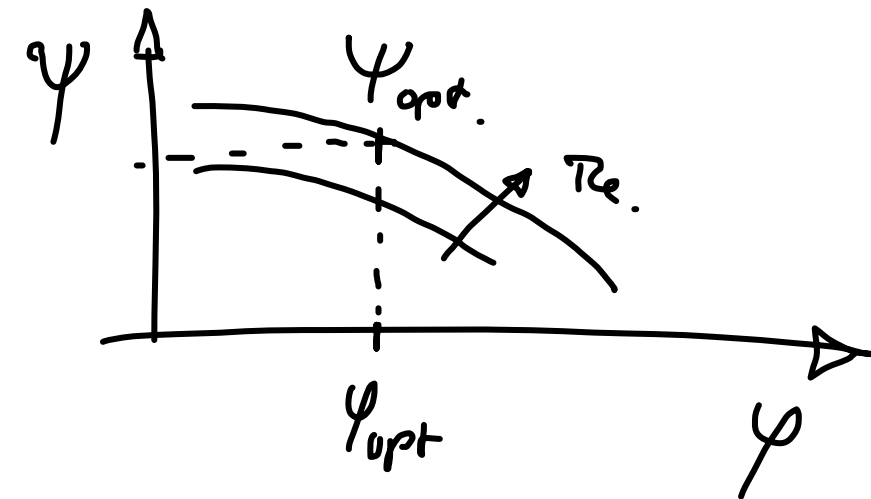
$$C = \frac{\rho v^2}{2} + \frac{P}{\rho}$$



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$$\psi = \frac{2}{\pi^2} \frac{gH}{n^2 d^2} \sim gH \quad \text{Druckzahl}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \frac{Q}{n d^3} \sim Q \quad \text{Durchflusszahl}$$

$$Re = \frac{n d^2}{\omega} \quad \text{Reynoldszahl}$$

$$Ma = \frac{n d}{a}$$



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$$\Psi = \Psi(\psi, Re)$$

$$g_H = g_H(d, n, v, Q)$$

$$\zeta = \zeta(\psi, Re)$$

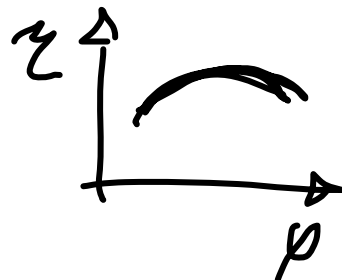
$$\zeta = \zeta(d, n, v, Q)$$

⊕ Reduktion der Zahl der Veränderl. l. a.

⊕ Hauptl. ist Re so groß, dass

$$\Psi = \Psi(\psi), \quad \zeta = \zeta(\psi)$$

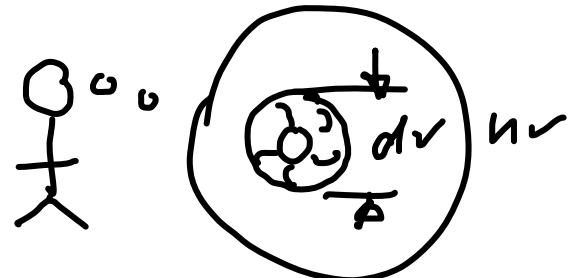
Mer zwei
Kennlinie!



⊕ skalen ist einfach möglich.

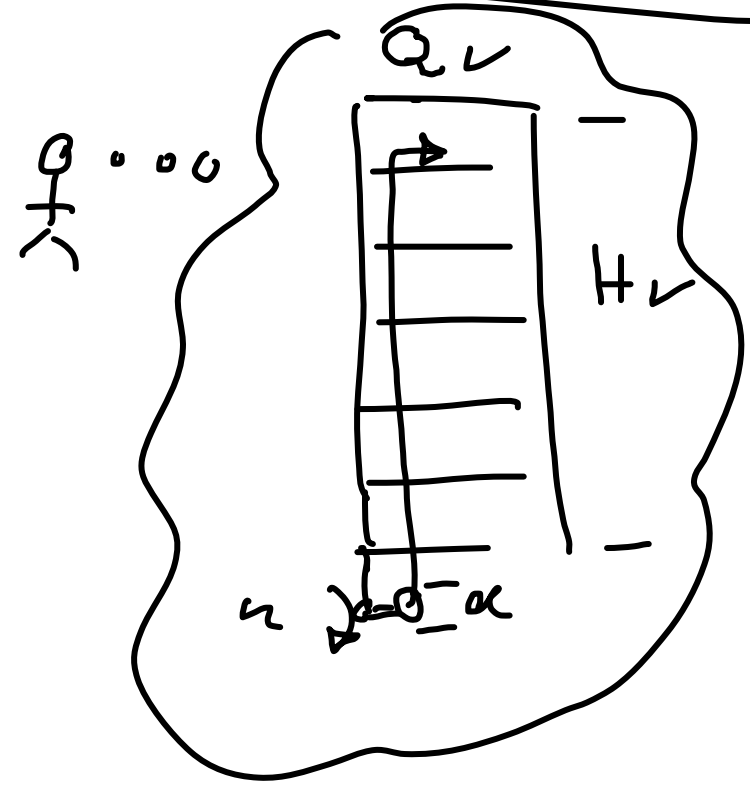
Ökonomie

Gej: d, η Gej: gH, Q



$$\psi = \psi(\varphi, \pi_2)$$

$$\eta = \eta(\varphi, \pi_2)$$



$$\pi_1 \sim d \sim \delta$$

$$\pi_2 \sim \eta \sim \sigma$$

$$\pi_1 \sim Q \sim \varphi$$

$$\pi_2 \sim gH \sim \psi$$



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Dimensionsanalyse für die
Anzahlparameter.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Ges: } Q, gH \\ \text{Ges: } d, n \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} d = d(Q, gH) \\ n = n(Q, gH) \end{array}$$

	d	Q	\sqrt{gH}
L	1	3	1
T		-1	-1

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

	d	Q	$(gH)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	gH
L	1	2		
T	0	0		-2

$$\Pi_1 = \frac{d}{\sqrt{Q}} (gH)^{\frac{1}{4}} \sim d$$



	h	Q^2	$(gH)^3$
L		6	6
T	-1	-2	-6

 \Leftrightarrow

	h	$\frac{Q^2}{(gH)^3}$	gH
L		0	2
T	-1	4	-2

$$\Pi_2 = h \frac{Q^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(gH)^{\frac{3}{4}}} \sim h$$

Durchmesser $d \sim d$

$$f := \left(\frac{\pi^2}{\rho} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \Pi_1 = \frac{1}{2} (2gH)^{\frac{1}{4}} Q^{-\frac{1}{2}} \pi^{\frac{1}{2}} d$$

Schmelanzahl $\sim \nu$

$$\delta = (2\pi^2)^{\frac{1}{4}} \Pi_2 = 2\nu (2gH)^{-\frac{3}{4}} Q^{\frac{1}{2}} \pi^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Anm: Die Vorkonstante (z.B. $(2\pi^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}$) sind reine Definitionen.

In diesem Zusammenhang sollte die Definition ν als dimensionslose Produkt angegeben sein.



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$$\varphi = \frac{1}{\delta^3 \sigma}$$

Transformation von einem
Satz dimensionloser
Produkte π_1, \dots, π_{n-r}

$$\psi = \frac{1}{\delta^2 \sigma^2}$$

auf einen neuen Satz
dimensionloser Produkte

$$\pi'_1, \dots, \pi'_{n-r}$$

$$\pi_1 = \varphi, \quad \pi_2 = \psi$$

$$\pi'_1 = \delta, \quad \pi'_2 = \sigma \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

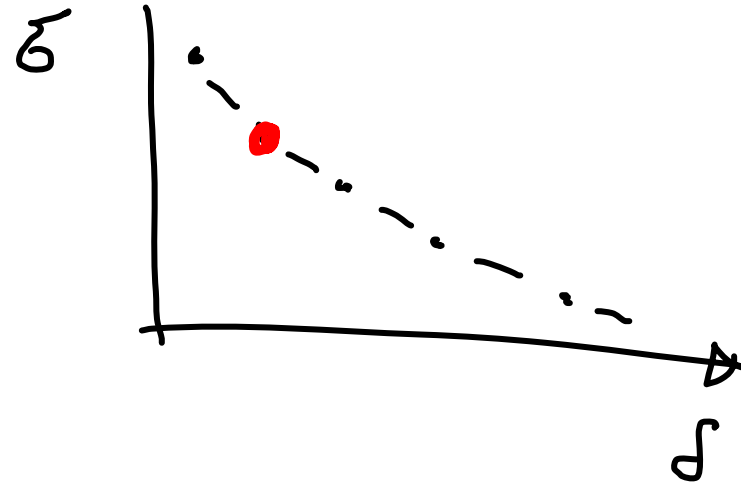
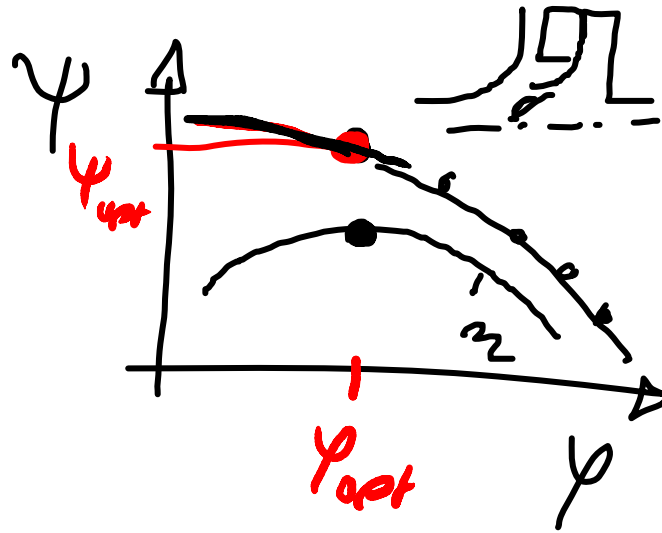


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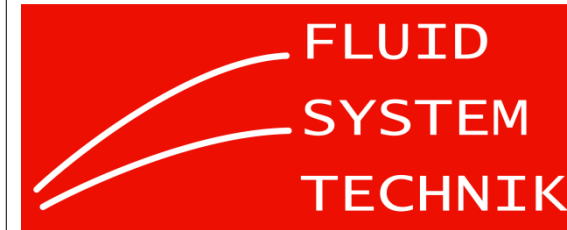
$$\psi = \psi(\varphi)$$



$$\delta = \delta(\delta)$$



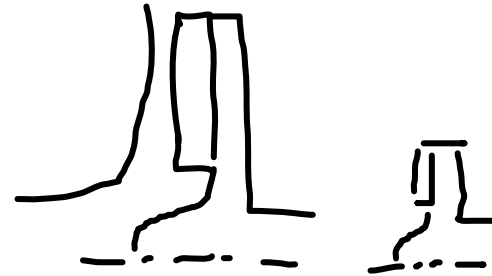
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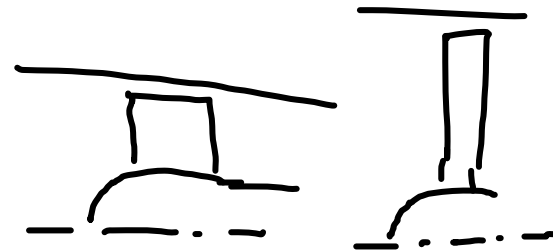
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Cordier 1953

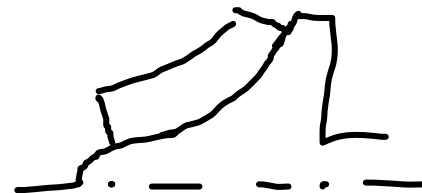
$$\Psi_{opt} = \Psi_{opt}(\varphi_{opt}) \text{ Maschine 1.}$$



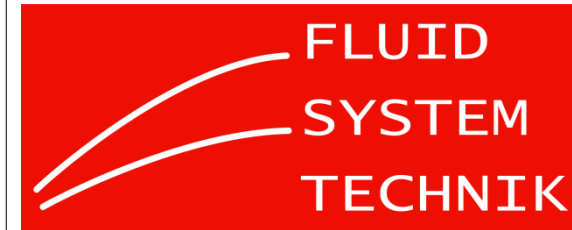
$$\Psi_{opt} = \Psi_{opt}(\varphi_{opt}) \text{ Maschine 2.}$$



$$\Psi_{opt} = \Psi_{opt}(\varphi_{opt}).$$



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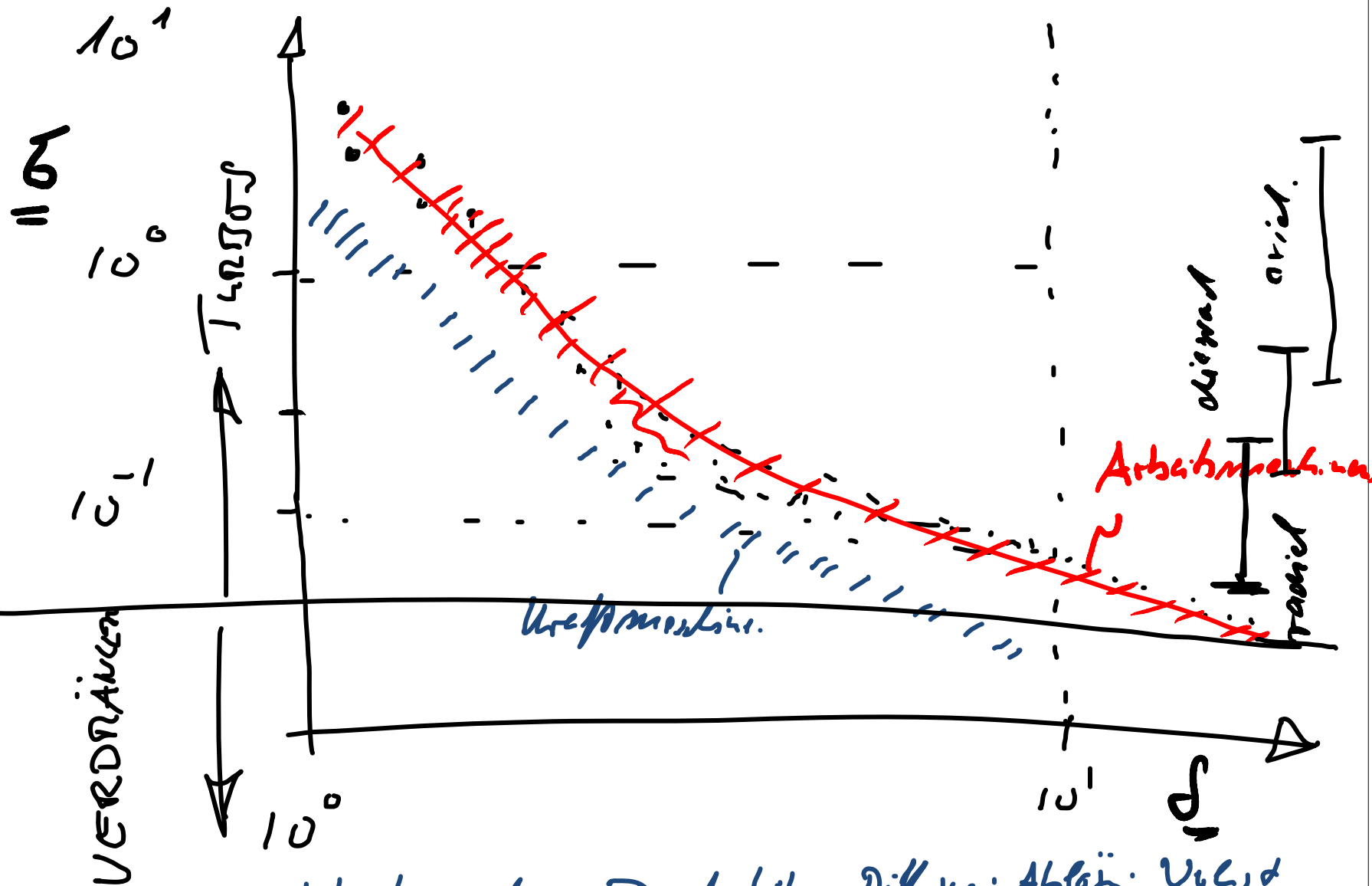


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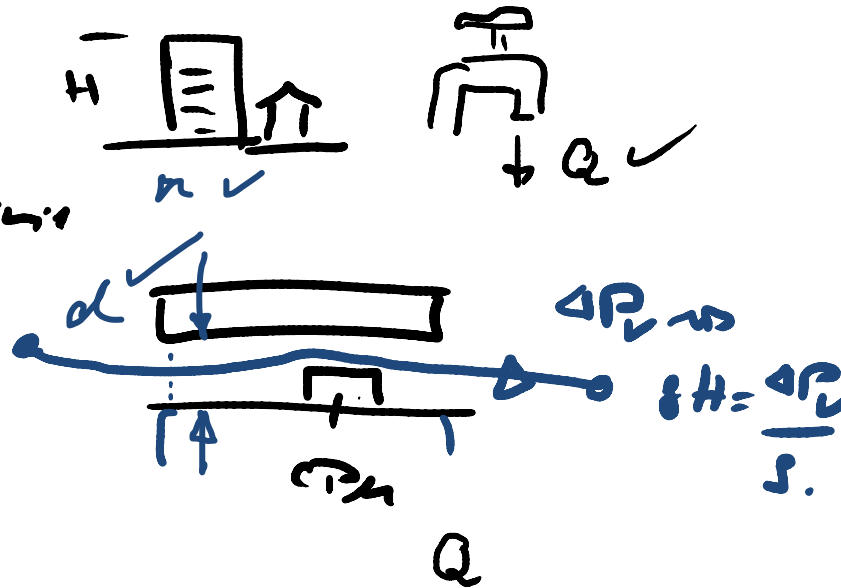
Carlier - Diagramm 1953



▽ Arbeitsmaschinen: Durchströmte: Diffuser: Abfließen: Verlust
 Ureppmaschinerie: Durchströmte: Düse: kein Abfließen: Verlust

Arbeiten mit der Cardan'schen.

Geg: f ✓ Druckerlösch
Anlagekennlinie



Q ✓

d ✓, sofern der Bauzustand relevant ist.

⇒ f ist bekannt.

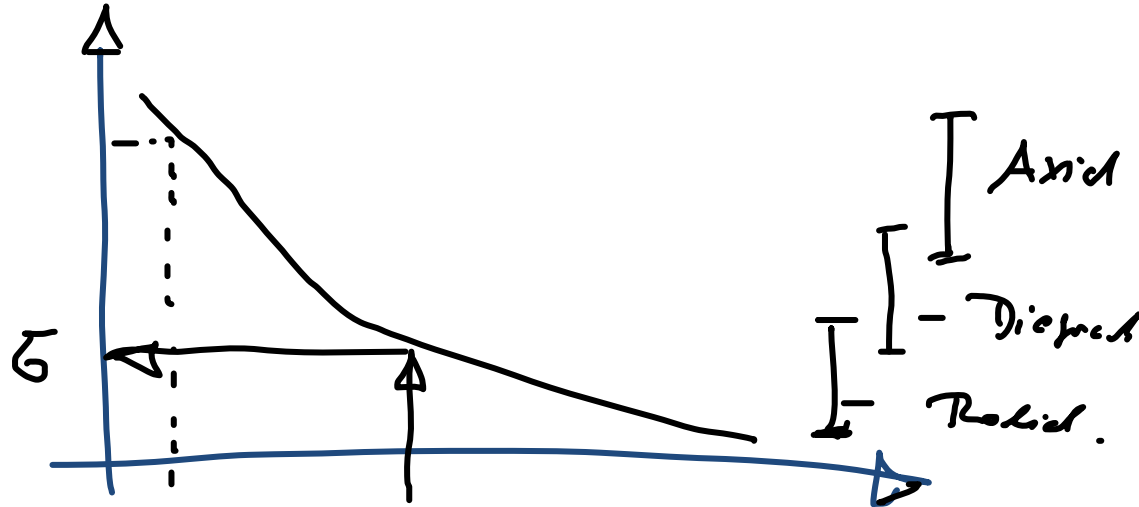
$f(f)$ ist durch das Cardan'sche Pr.



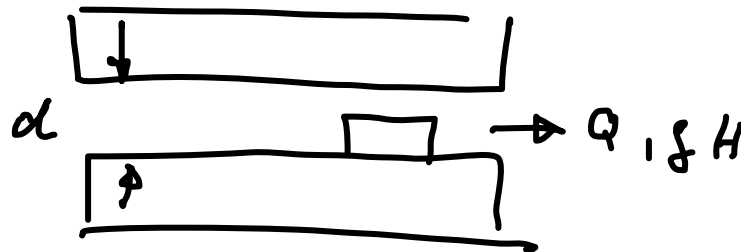
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ρ, g



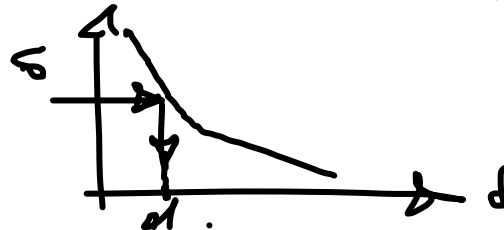
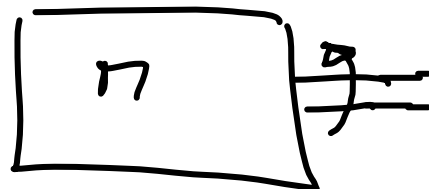
$$s = s(\alpha, Q, gH)$$



Zwei-Analyse

$$n = 3000 \text{ rpm}, Q, gH$$

$$\rightarrow s = s(n, Q, gH)$$





$$\delta \sim n \frac{Q^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(gH)^{\frac{3}{4}}}$$

dimensionless Cox Zahl.

$$\delta \lesssim 0.01$$

Verdrängungsmaschine

translational

rotational

$$0.02 \lesssim \delta \lesssim 0.3$$

Radialmaschine

$$0.25 \leq \delta \leq 1.0$$

Diagonalmaschine

$$0.6 \leq \delta$$

Axialmaschine

$$n_D = n \frac{Q_{opt}^{\frac{1}{2}}}{H_{opt}^{\frac{3}{4}}}$$

$$[n_D] = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$\{n_D\} = \text{min}^{-1} = \text{rpm}$$

$n_D 26^h$ ☺