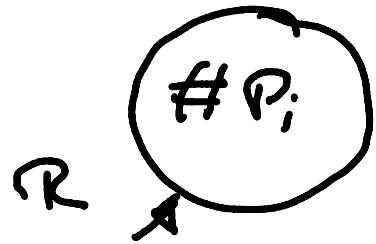
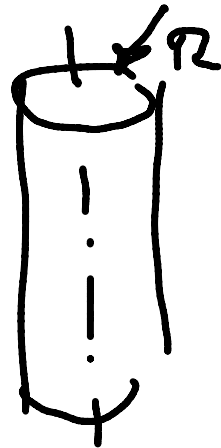


Trennfäden im Hohlkapillardruck



P_a

$$P_i = P_a + \frac{2\sigma}{R}$$

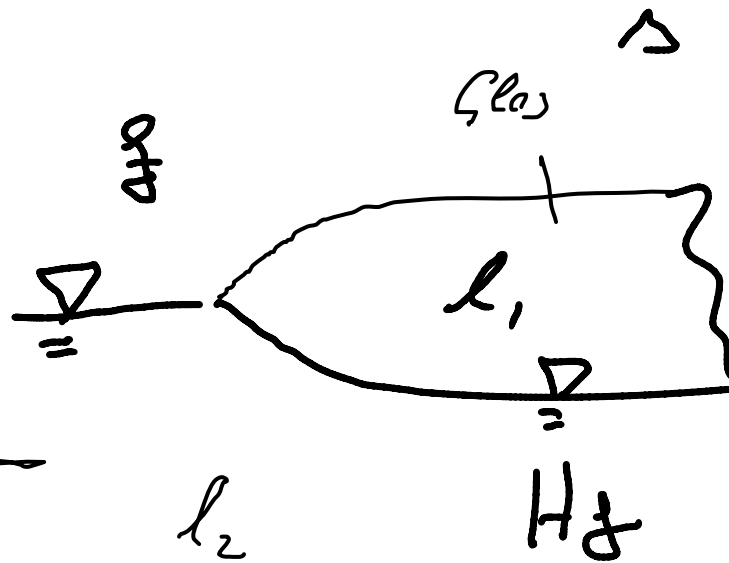
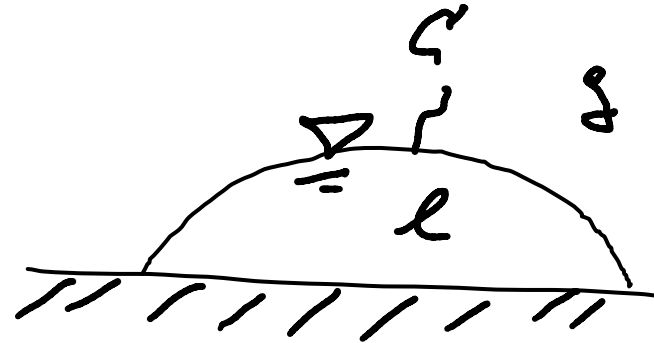
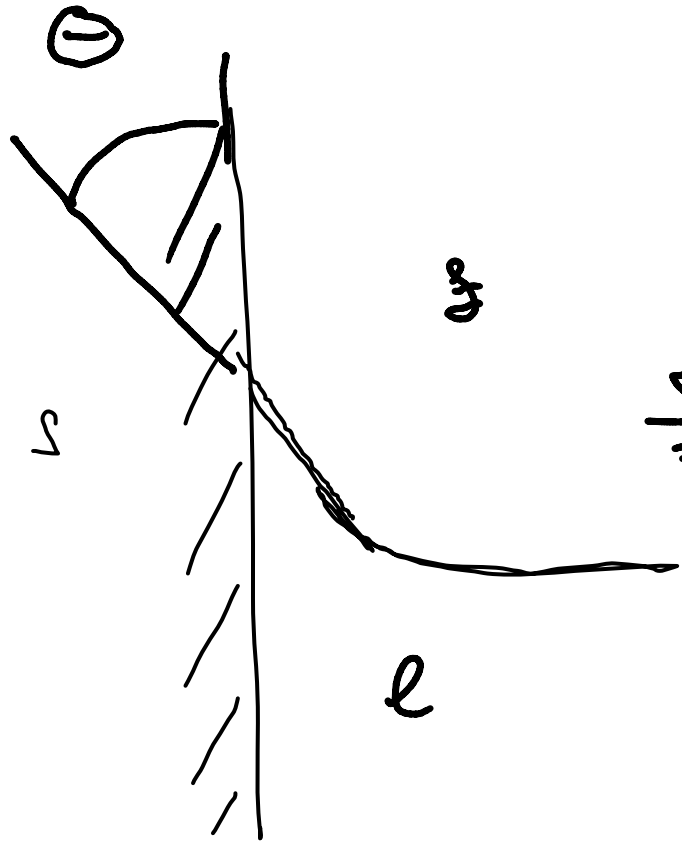


$$P_i = P_a + \frac{\sigma}{R}$$



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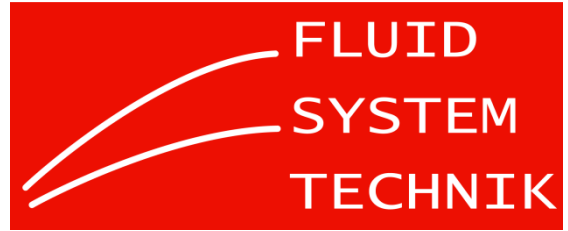
Driphasengrenze



z.B. Schiben glas herke



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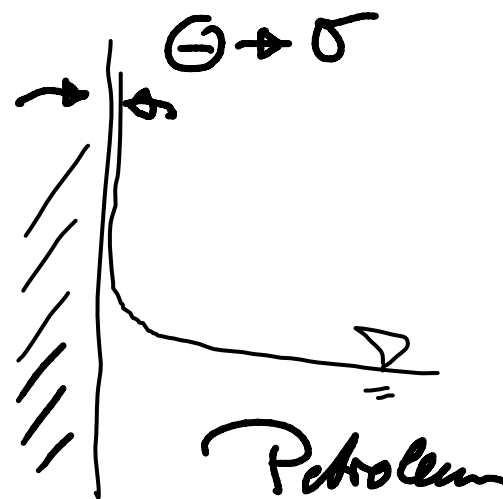
⊖ Kontaktwinkel an der
Dreiphasengrenzfläche

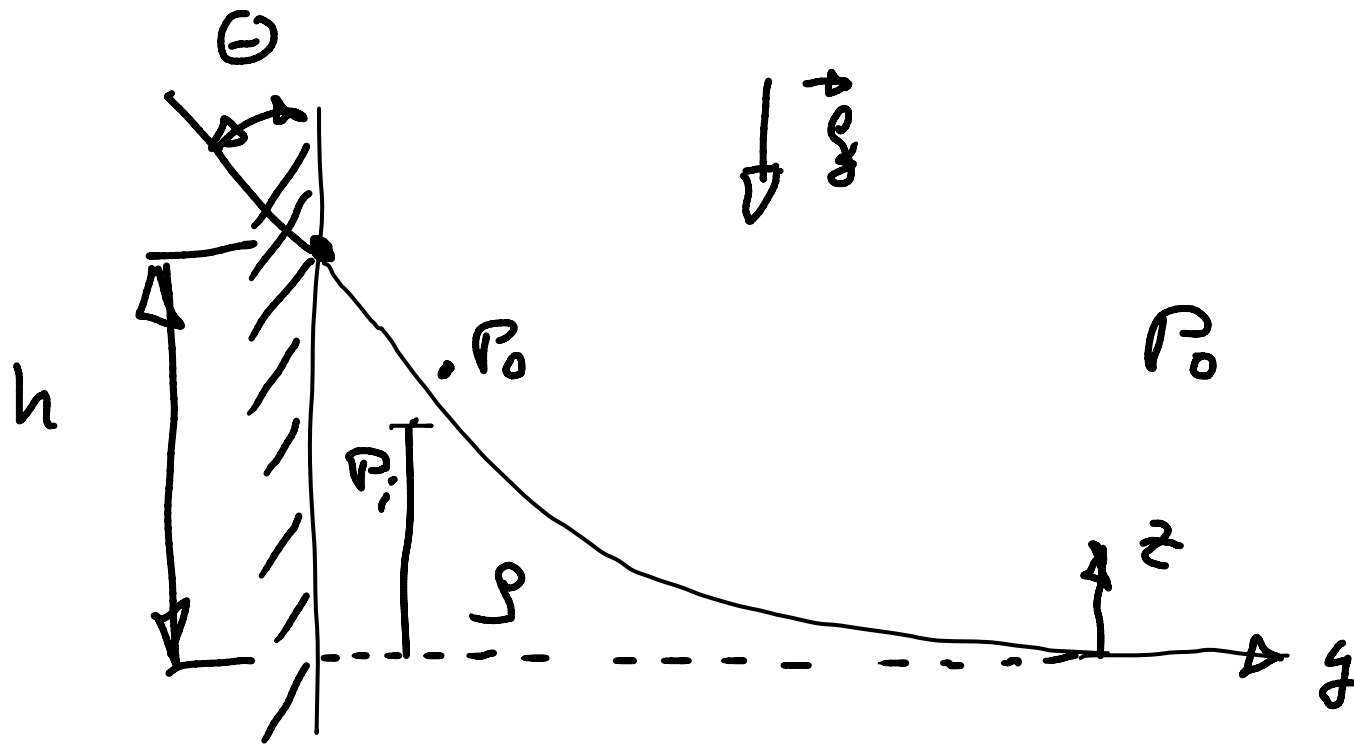
⊖ ist eine Systemeigenschaft.

z.B. Petroleum / Luft / Stahl

⊖ → 0

vollständige
Benetzung der
Wand.





$$p_i < p_0$$

$$\rho g z = p_0 - p_i = \frac{C}{R_1} = C \frac{z''}{(1+z')^{3/2}}$$

$$z' = \frac{dz}{dy}$$

$$z'' = \frac{d^2z}{dy^2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow h = a \sqrt{z(1 - \sin \theta)}$$



$$a = \sqrt{\frac{c}{\rho g}} \quad \text{Kapillare Höhe}$$

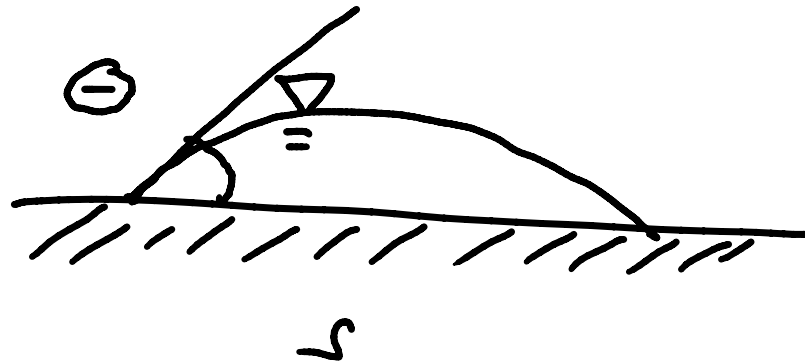
$$C_{H_2O/Gl} = 72 \frac{\text{mN}}{\text{m}} \quad \text{bei } \pi \text{ l.}$$

$$\rho = 10^3 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \quad ; \quad g = 9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{sec}^2}$$

$$\rightarrow a = 2.7 \text{ mm.}$$

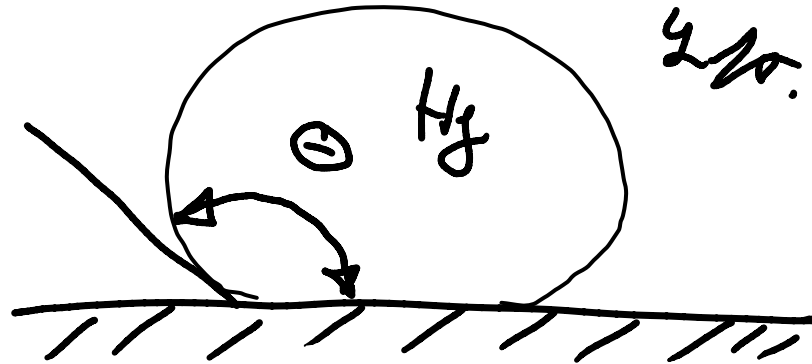
Hydrophil

$$0 \leq \Theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

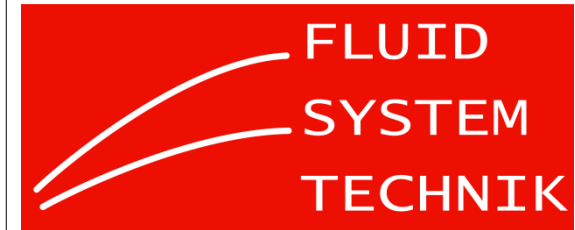


Hydrophob

$$\Theta \geq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

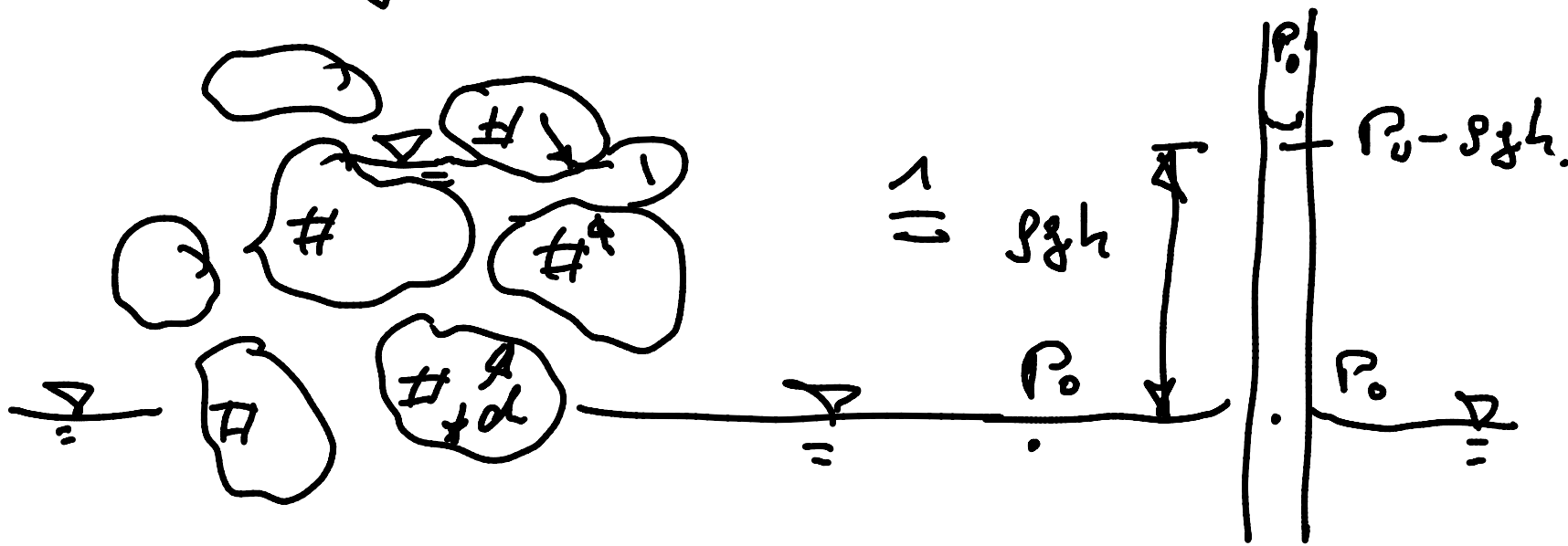


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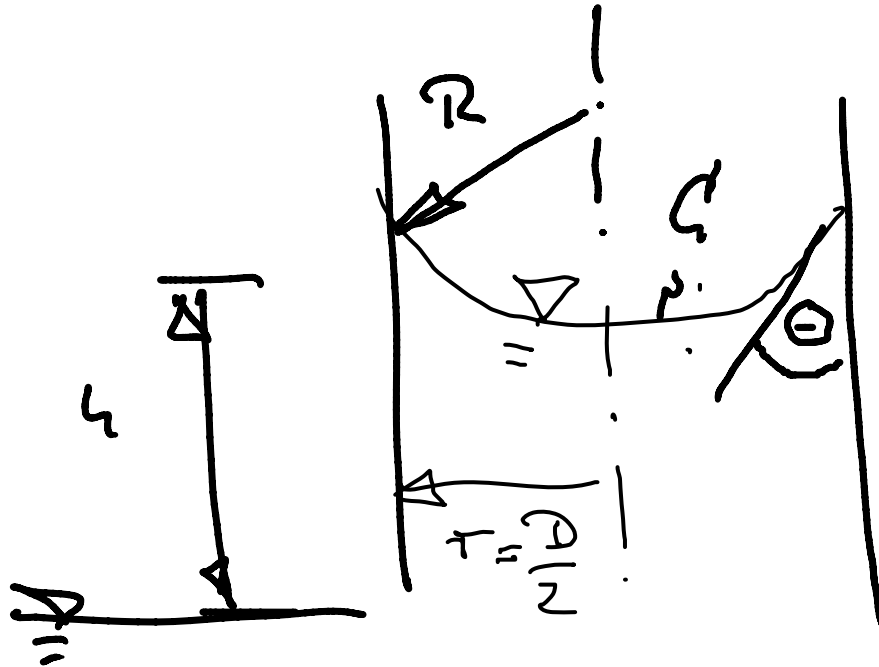
Beziehung von Porösen Medien.



$$\frac{\text{Hohlraumvolumen } V_H}{\text{Gesamtvolumen } V} = \epsilon \text{ Porosität.}$$

$$D = d f_4(\epsilon)$$





$$R = \frac{r}{\cos \Theta}$$

$$\Delta p = \frac{2\sigma}{r} \cos \Theta$$

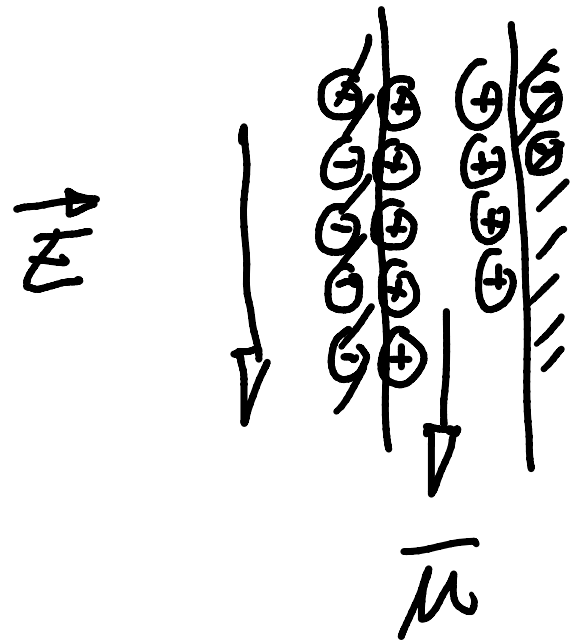
$$\rho g h = \frac{2\sigma}{r} \cos \Theta$$

Steighöh

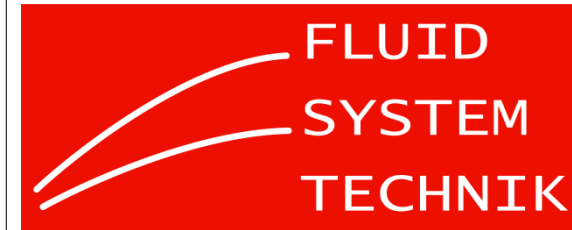
$$h = \frac{2\sigma}{\rho g} \frac{1}{r} \cos \Theta$$

$$= 2 \frac{\sigma^2}{\rho g r} \cos \Theta.$$

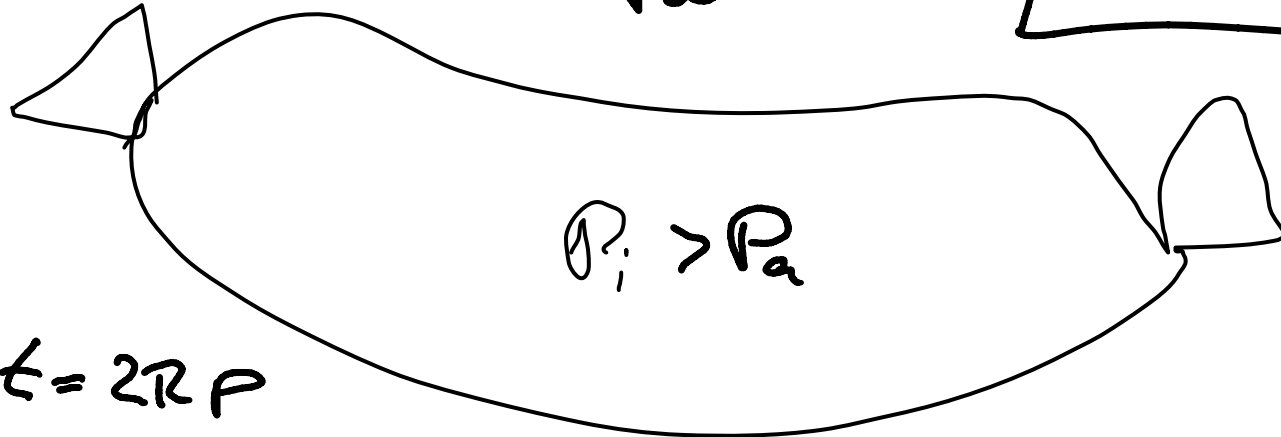
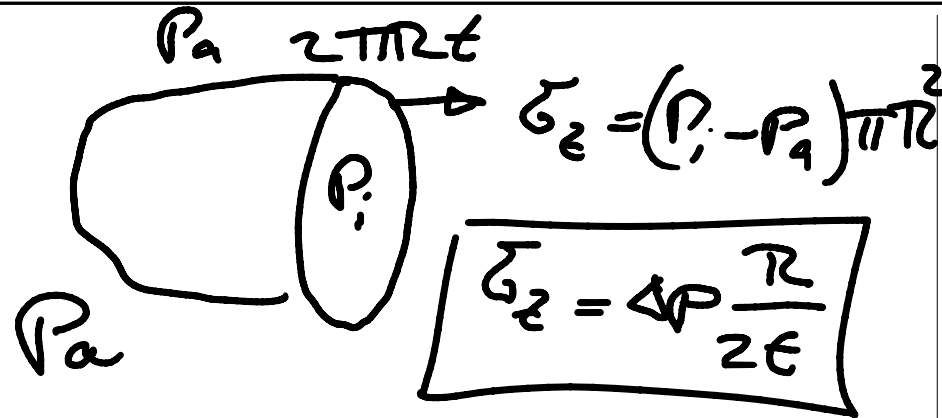
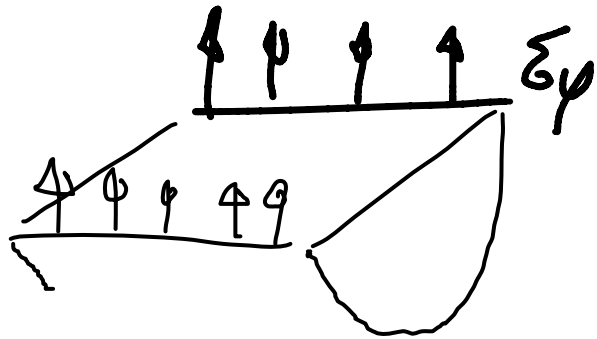
Elektromotiv Pumpe.



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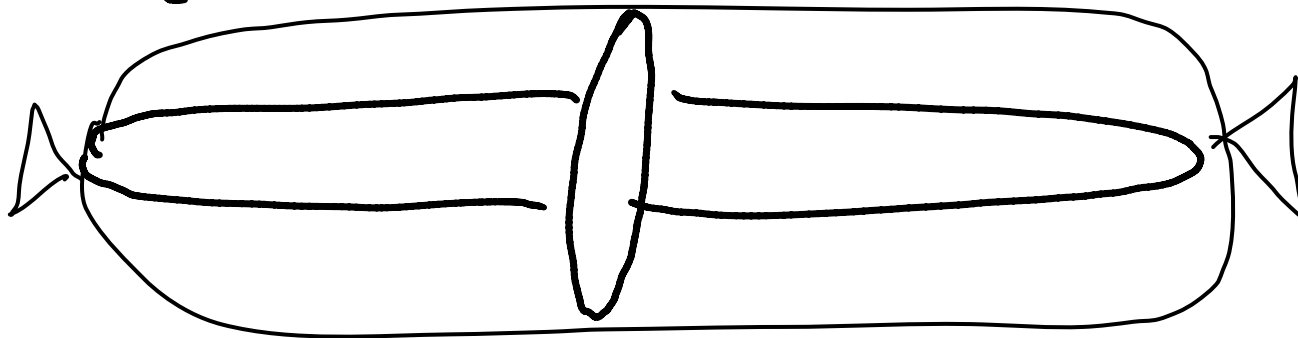


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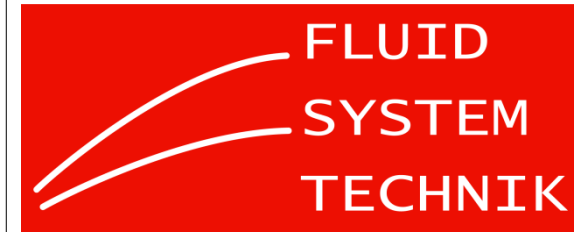


$$2 \Delta y l = 2 R p$$

$$\Delta y = \Delta p \frac{R}{\epsilon}$$

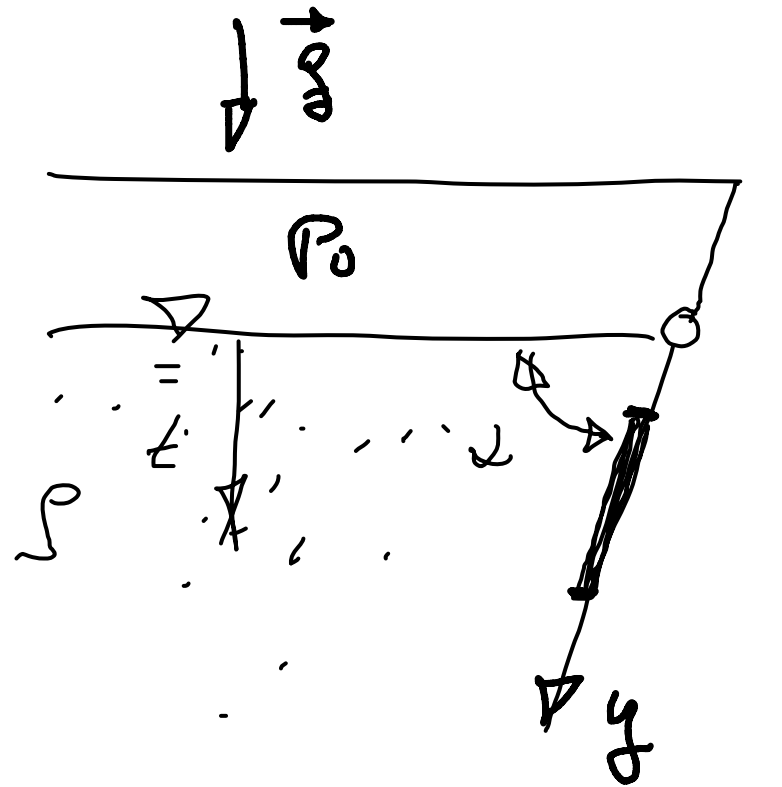


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Kraft auf Wände



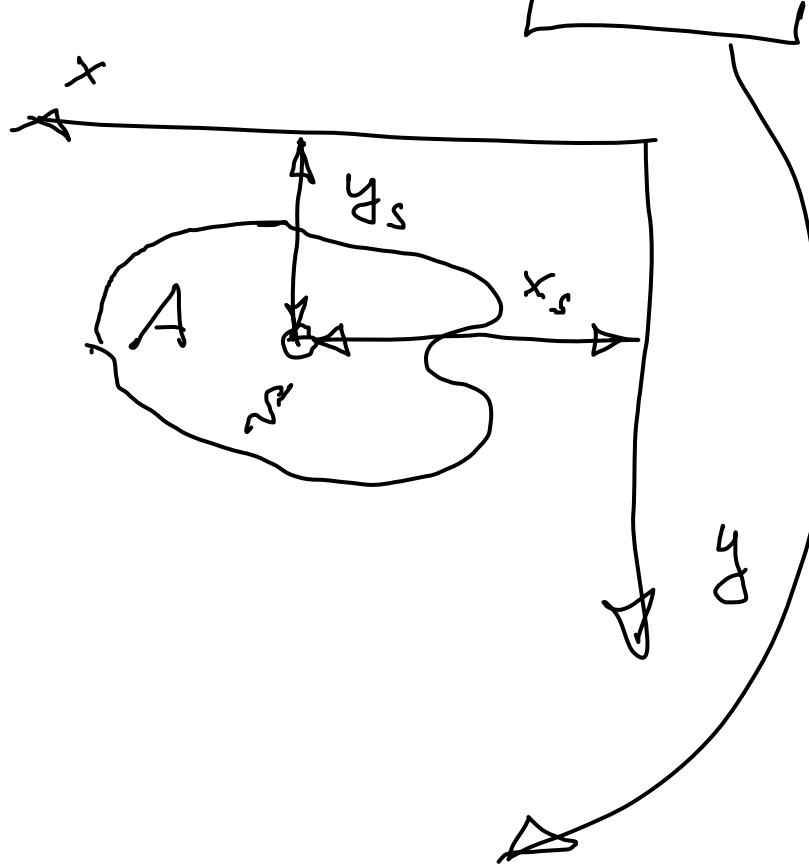
$$\vec{F} = \int -p \vec{n} dA$$

$$F = \int p dA = \int p_0 + \rho g y \sin \alpha dA$$

$$= p_0 A + \rho g y_0 \sin \alpha A = p_{sv} A$$

$$\vec{x}_{sA} = \int_A \vec{x} dA$$

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{A} \int x dA; \quad y_0 = \frac{1}{A} \int y dA$$



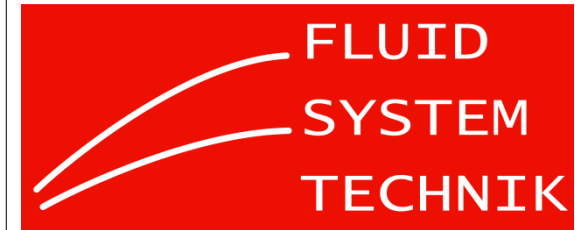
p_D Druck im Fließschwerpunkt.

$$F = \left(p_0 + \rho g \frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha \right) A.$$

$W_{rA} = \text{Fläch} * \text{Druck im Fließschwerpunkt}.$



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Flächenschwerpunkt ist vom
Körperanzugspunkt zu unterscheiden

$$F_{FE} y_D = \int (\rho - \rho_0) y dA$$

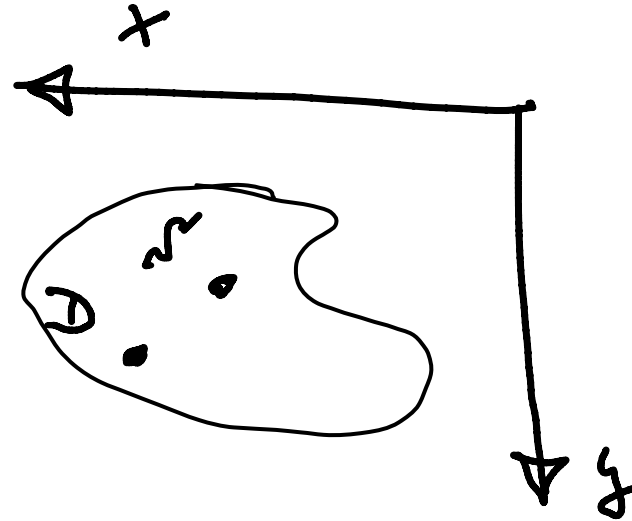
$$= \int \rho_0 y^2 \sin \alpha dA$$

$$= \rho_0 I_x \sin \alpha$$

\int Flächenschwerpunkt
 \int Körperanzugspunkt.

mit der Flächenträgheitsmoment

$$I_x = \int y^2 dA$$



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mit $\overline{F_{TE}} = \rho g y_s \sin \alpha A$

$$y_D A g_s = \overline{I_x}$$

$$y_D = \frac{\overline{I_x}}{A g_s}$$

Kraftauswirkungspunkt.

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{F_{TE}} x_D &= \int_A (p - p_0) x \, dA = \int \rho g y \sin \alpha x \, dA \\ &= \rho g \sin \alpha \overline{I_{xy}} \end{aligned}$$

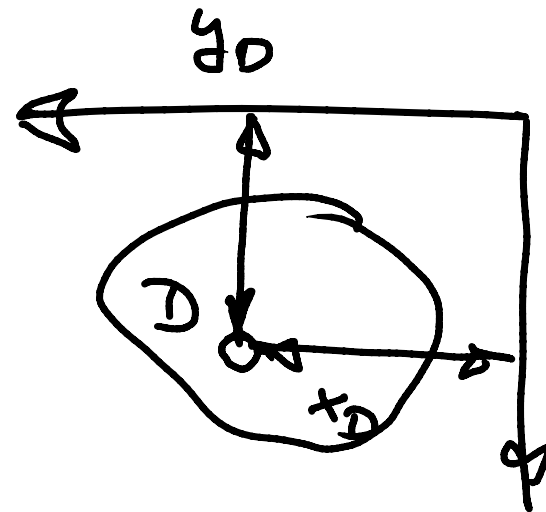


$$I_{xy} = \int xy \, dA \quad \text{Deviationmoment.}$$

$$\text{mit } F_{\text{Fl}} = \rho g y \, dA.$$

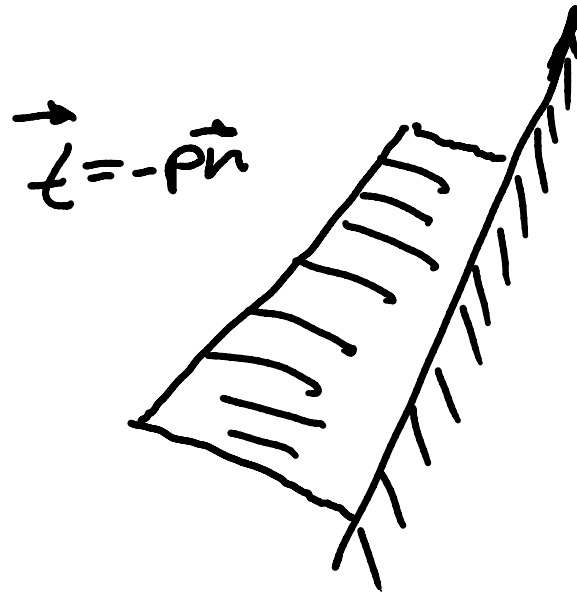
$$x_D = \frac{I_{xy}}{S_x}$$

$$S_x = x_D A = \int x \, dA$$



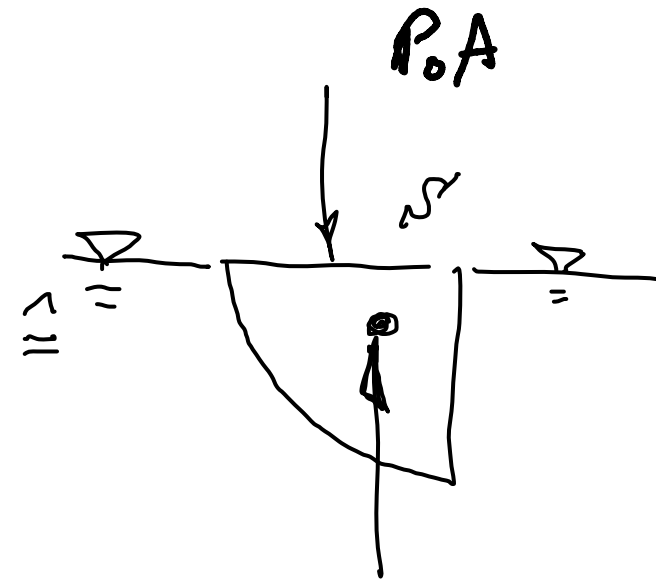
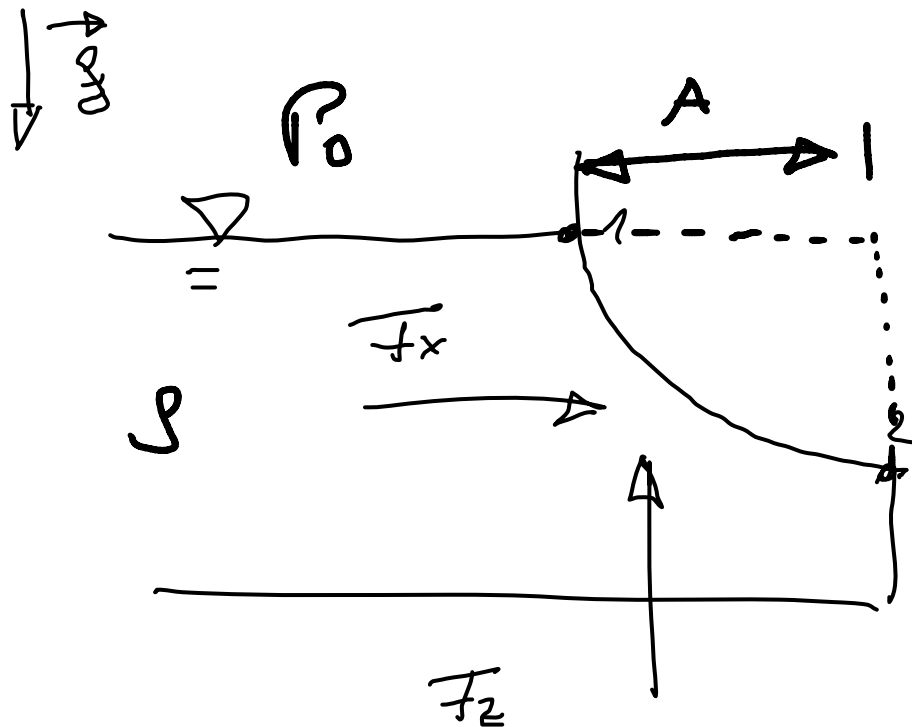


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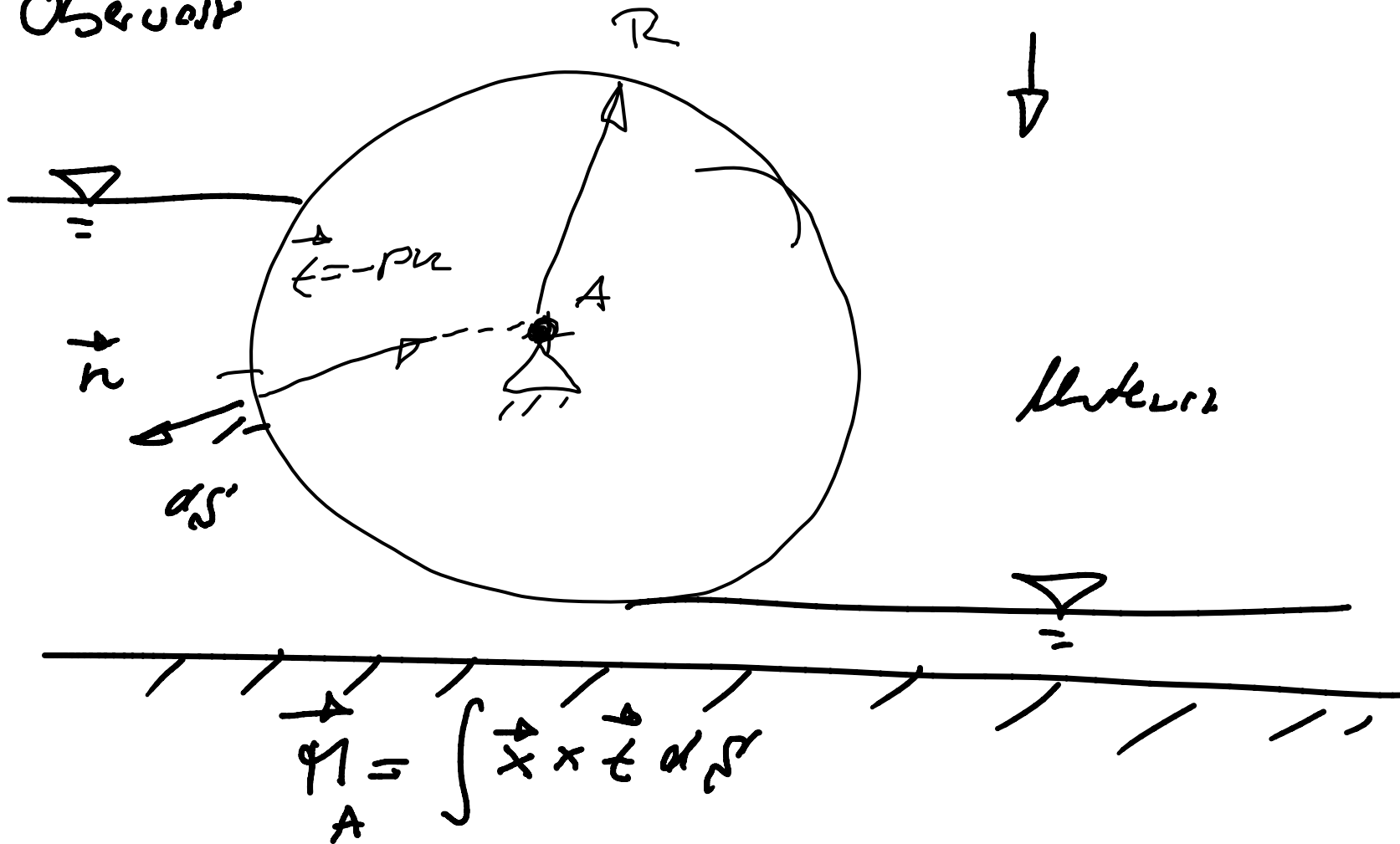
Kraft auf gekrümmte Fluide



$$F_z = F_A - P_0 A$$

Antriebskraft F_A folgt über Archimedes.

Oberhalb



$$\vec{\varphi}_A = \int_S \vec{r} \times \vec{t} dS$$

$$\int R \vec{e}_r \times (-p \vec{e}_r) dS \equiv 0.$$



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Spannungszustand

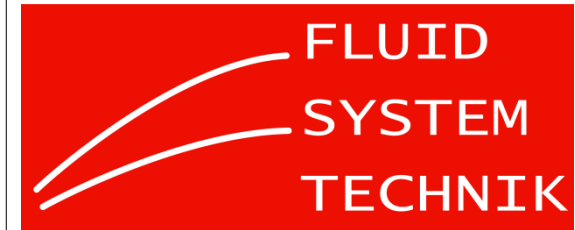
$$\vec{\epsilon} = -\rho \vec{h}$$

in der Hydrostatik.

$$\vec{t} := \lim_{\Delta \vec{r} \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{F}}{\Delta \vec{r}}$$



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3. Bernoulli Gleichung und
Impulsnotz.

Kinematische Grundbegriffe

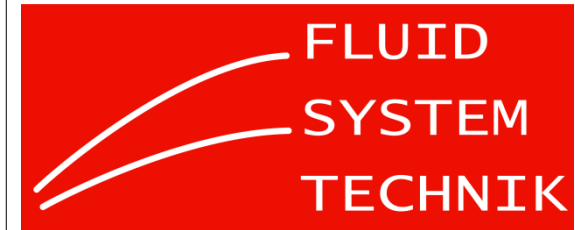
Stahlinie

$$\frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} = \vec{u}(\vec{x}, t) \quad \text{DSC der
Stahlinie}$$

$$\vec{x}(0) = \vec{x}_0 \quad \text{materielle
Koordinat.$$



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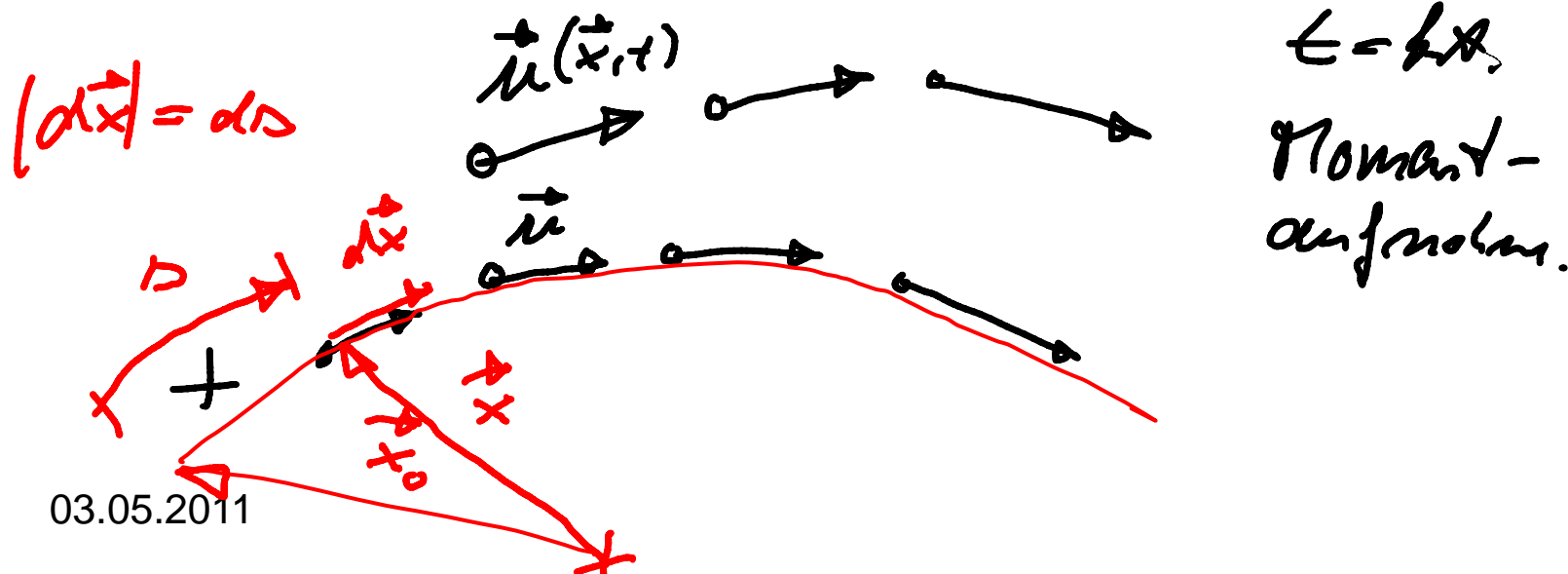
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Stromlinie

Tangentenlinie an das momentane
bestehende Geschwindigkeitsfeld

$$\frac{d\vec{x}}{ds} = \frac{\vec{u}}{|\vec{u}|} \quad \vec{x}(s=0) = \vec{x}_0$$



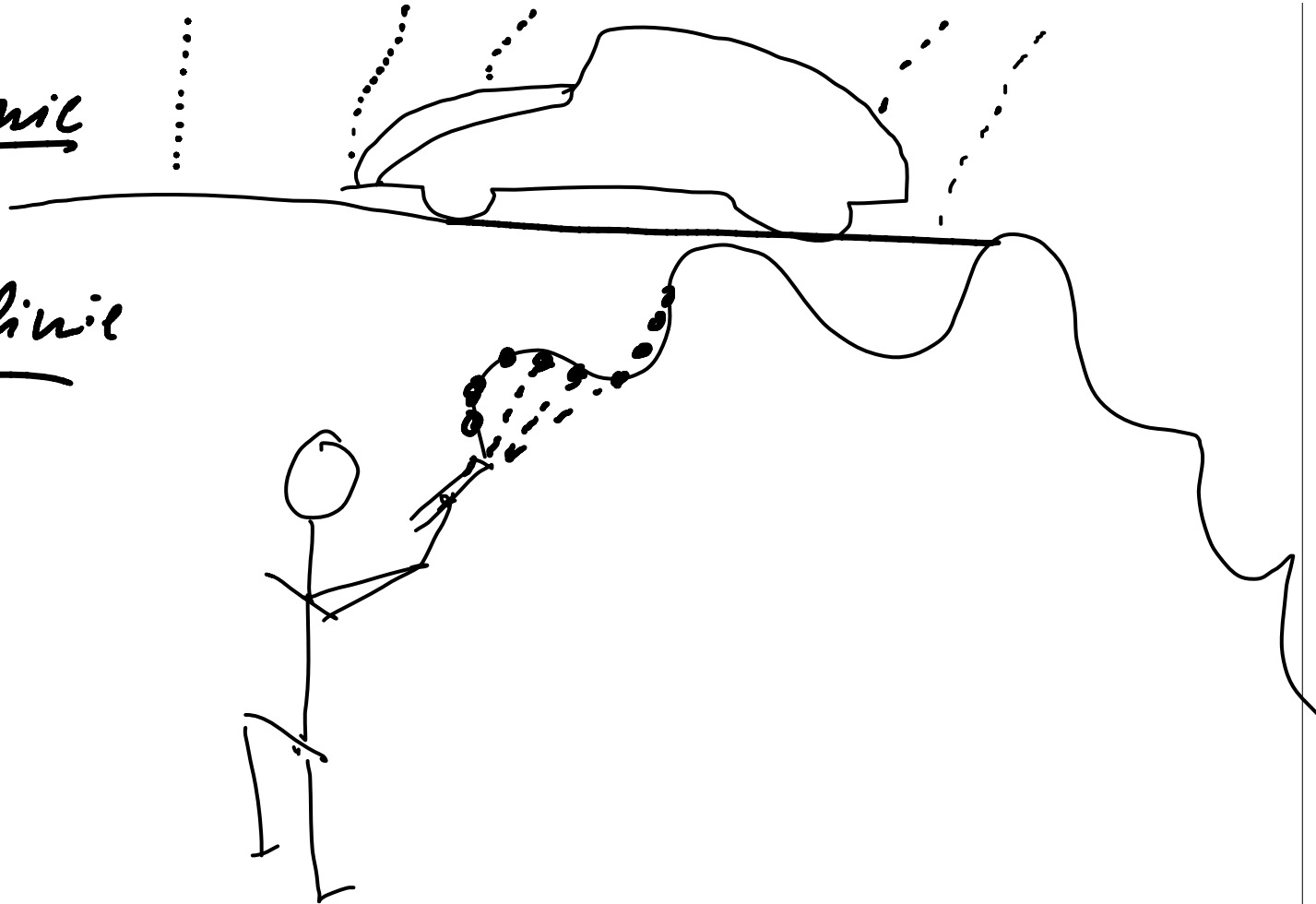
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Zeitlinie

Strecklinie

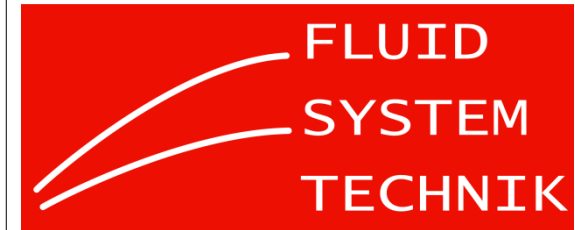


- Be. stationäre Strömungen
alle Bahnlinie, Stromlinie und
Strecklinie zusammen.

- Die kinematische Linien sind
von Bezugssysteme abhängig.



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