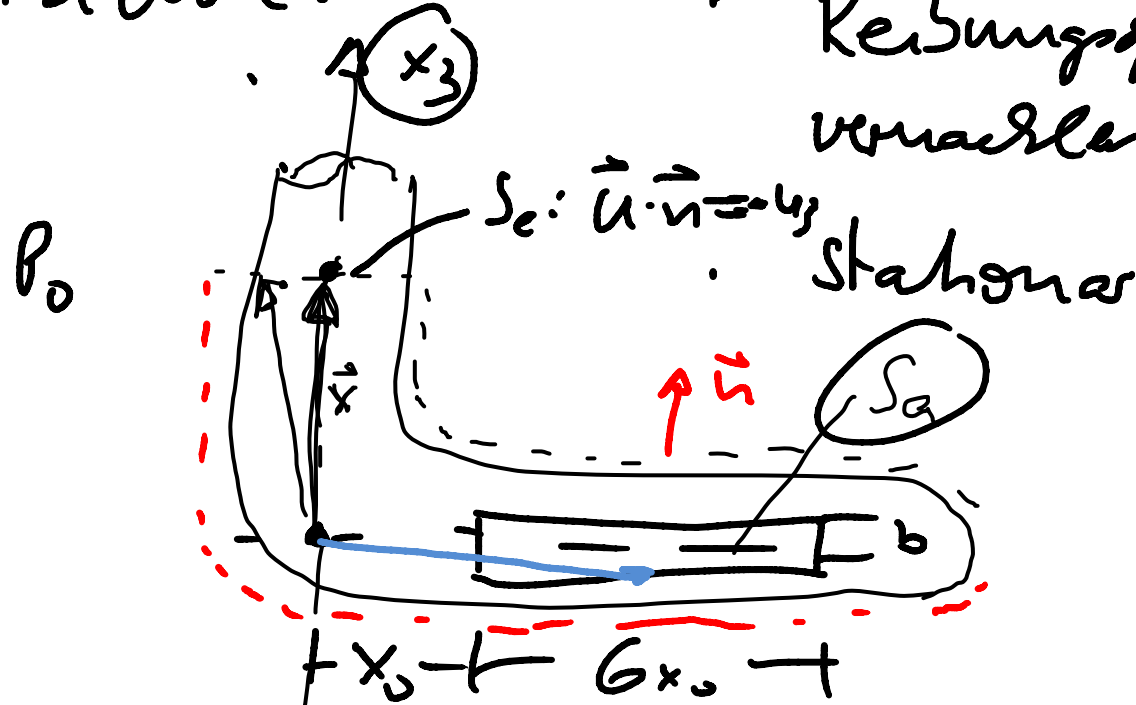
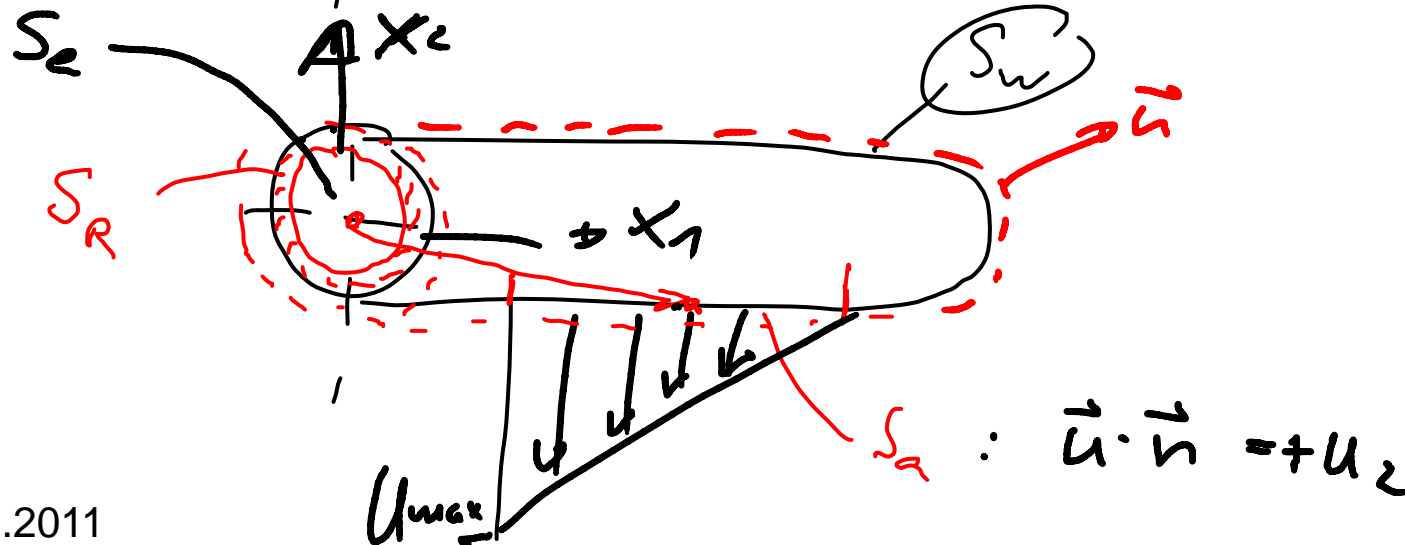


# Drallrate

Reibungsspannungen vernachlässigt



$M_z (U_{max}) = ?$



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$$\int_S (\vec{x} \times \vec{u}) \varrho (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{n}) dS = \int_S \vec{x} \times \vec{t} dS$$

gegeben:  $M = \vec{M} \cdot \vec{e}_3$

$$\Rightarrow \int_S \underbrace{\vec{e}_3 \varrho (\vec{x} \times \vec{u}) (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{n})}_{L_S} dS = \int_S \underbrace{\vec{e}_3 \cdot (\vec{x} \times \vec{t})}_{L_S} dS$$

$$\underline{S} = S_R + S_e + S_a + S_w$$

$$\underline{S}_w: \quad \vec{u} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$$

$$\underline{S}_R: \quad \vec{u} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$$

Auswerten der Integrale auf der linken Seite ( $S_e$  und  $S_a$ )

$$\iint_{S_e} \underbrace{3 \vec{e}_3 \cdot (\vec{x} \times \vec{u})}_{\text{}} (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{n}) dS$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{u} = u_3 \vec{e}_3 \\ \vec{x} = x \vec{e}_3 \end{array} \right\} \vec{x} \times \vec{u} = \underbrace{x \vec{e}_3 \times u_3 \vec{e}_3}_{=0}$$

$$S_a: \left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{x} = x_1 \vec{e}_1 + x_2 \vec{e}_2 + x_3 \vec{e}_3 \\ \vec{u} = -u_2 \vec{e}_2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \vec{x} \times \vec{u} = x_3 u_2 \vec{e}_1 + x_1 u_2 \vec{e}_3$$



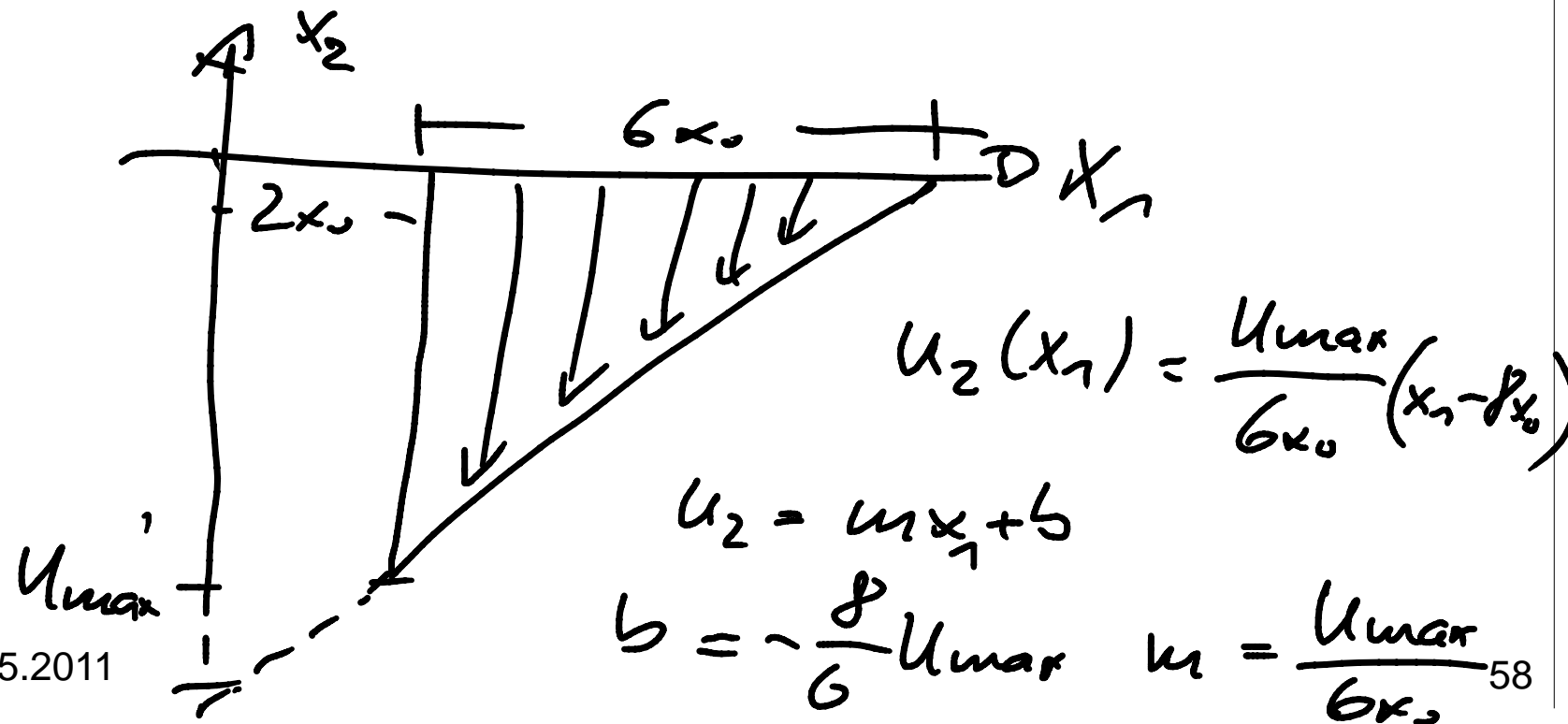


$$\vec{e}_3 \cdot (\vec{x} \times \vec{u}) = \begin{pmatrix} x_3 u_2 \\ 0 \\ -x_1 u_2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \vec{e}_3 = x_3 u_2 \vec{e}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_3$$

$$\vec{e}_3 \cdot (\vec{x} \times \vec{u}) = -x_1 u_2$$

Sa:

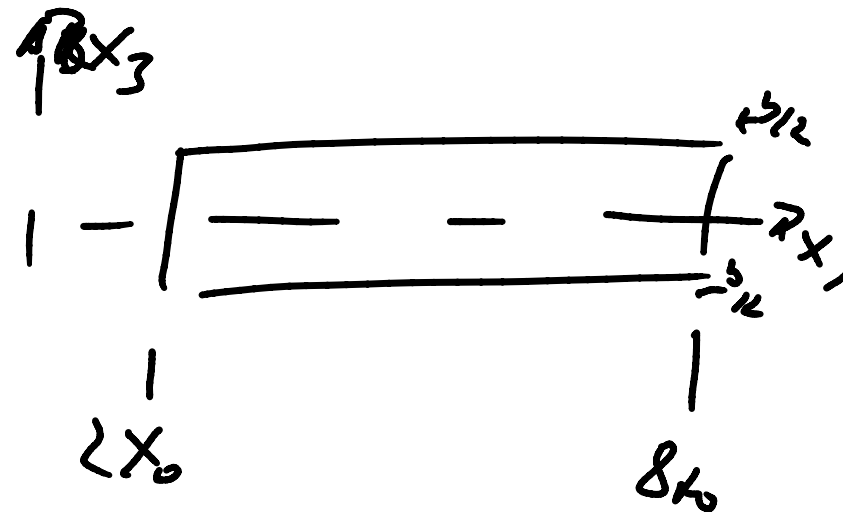
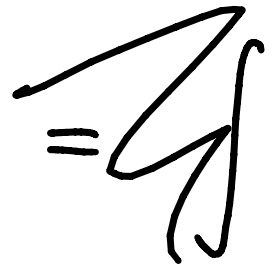
$$\Rightarrow \vec{e}_3 \cdot (\vec{x} \times \vec{u}) = -x_1 u_2$$





$$\iint_{S_a} \rho \vec{e}_3 (\vec{x} \times \vec{u})(\vec{u} \cdot \vec{n}) dS$$

$$= \int_{S_a} \rho \underbrace{(-x_1 u_2)}_{\vec{x} \times \vec{u}} \underbrace{u_2}_{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{n}} dS \quad dS = dx_1 dx_3$$



$$= \int_{-x_1}^{x_1} \int_{-x_0}^{x_0} \rho (-x_1 u_2) u_2 dS = -7 \rho U_{max}^2 x_0^2 L$$

LS.



$$\int_S \vec{x} \times \vec{t} \, dS$$

$$S_a : \vec{t} = -p\vec{n}$$

$$S_e : \vec{t} = -p\vec{n} \quad \vec{x} = x\vec{e}_3$$

$$\begin{matrix} S_w \\ S_r \end{matrix}$$

$$S_w + S_a : \int_{S_w + S_a} \vec{x} \times \vec{t} \, dS = 0$$

Argumentation:

$$\Rightarrow S_e ; S_r$$

Kreuzprodukt Se:  $\vec{x} \times \vec{t}$

$$\vec{x} \times \vec{t} = \vec{x} \times (-p\vec{h}) \quad \vec{n} = \vec{e}_3$$

$$\vec{x} = x\vec{e}_3$$

$$= \underbrace{x\vec{e}_3 \times (-p\vec{e}_3)}_{= 0}$$

$$S_R \cdot \iint (\vec{x} \times \vec{t}) \cdot \vec{e}_3 \, dS = M_{\rightarrow Fl}$$

$$M_{\rightarrow Fl} = -M_{\rightarrow Rst} \quad RS$$





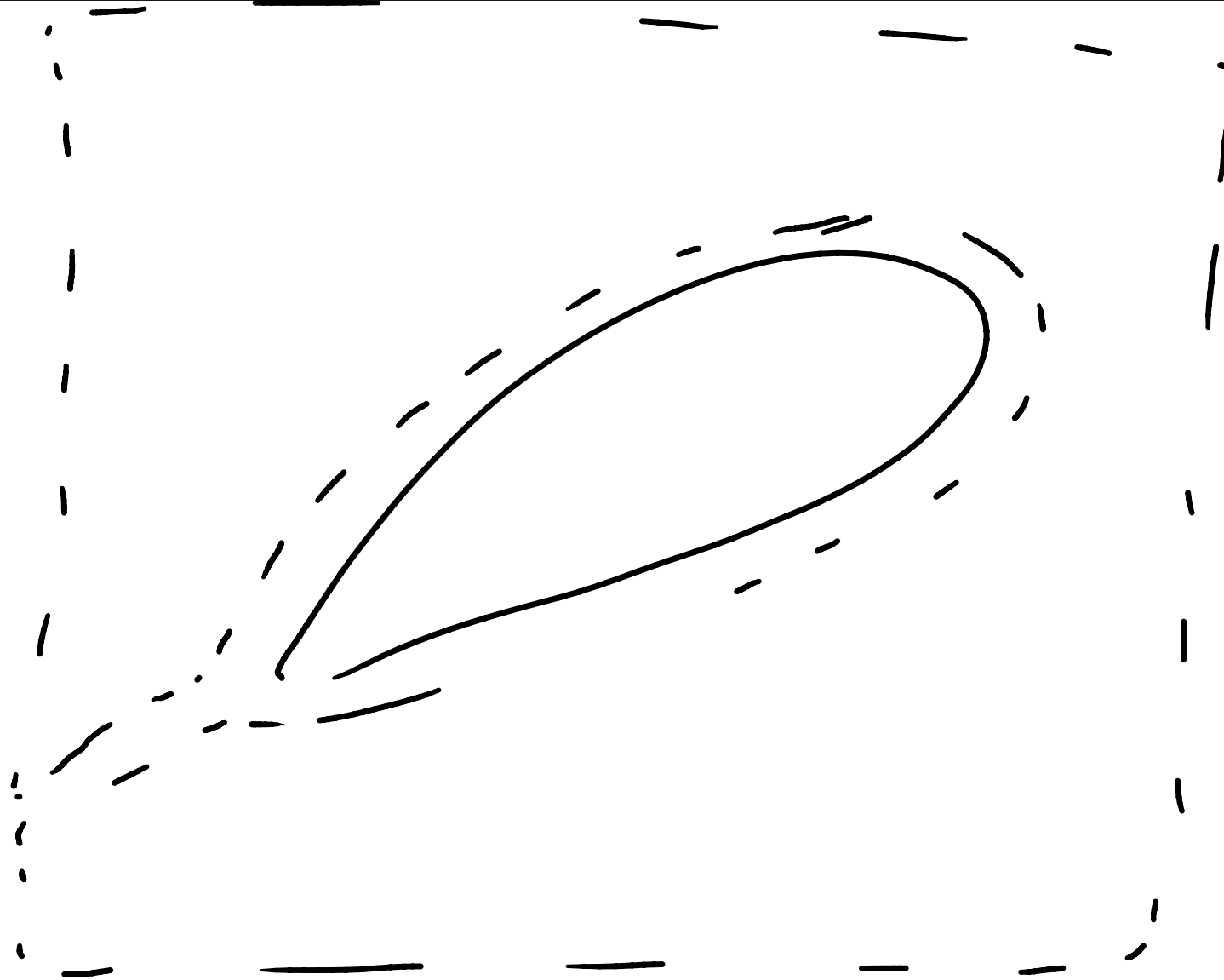
$$\begin{array}{l} + 735 U_{\max}^2 x_0^2 = + M_{\rightarrow R} \\ \text{LS} \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{RS} \end{array}$$

gegeben  $Q$ , gesucht ist  $U_{\max} = f(Q)$

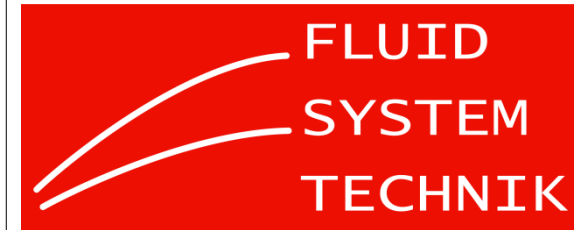
$$Q = \int_{S_a} \vec{u} \cdot \vec{n} \, dS \qquad \vec{u} \cdot \vec{n} = u_z$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = b \frac{U_{\max}}{6x_0} \int_{-x_0}^{x_0} x_0 - x_1 \, dx_1$$
$$\Rightarrow U_{\max} = \frac{Q}{3bx_0}$$





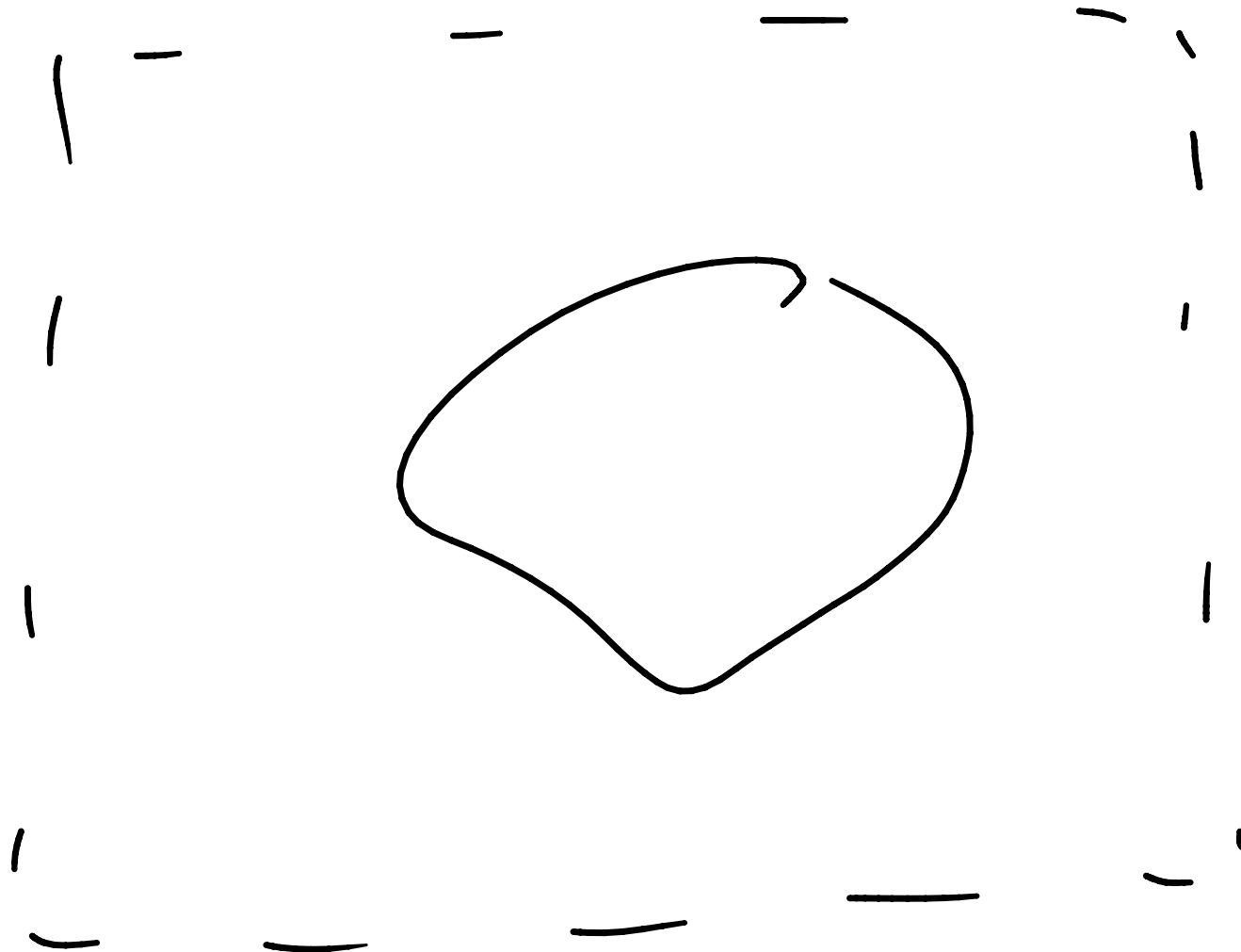
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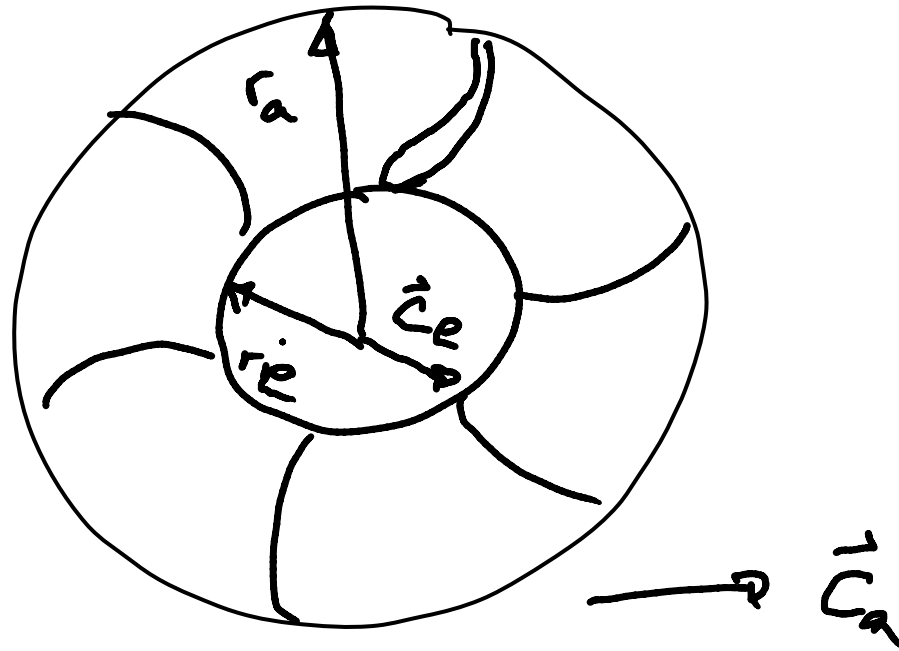
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# Zirkulation um einen Flügel

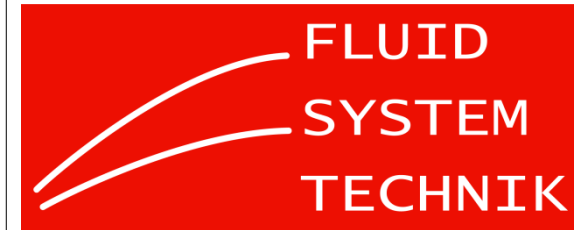


alles bekannt

gefragt  $M = M(\Gamma)$



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Zirkulation  $\Gamma = \oint_C \underline{\vec{c}} \cdot \underline{d\vec{x}}$

$u \hat{=} \varphi$

Moment :  $M_z = \rho \int (r_a c_{ua} - r_e c_{ue})$

$\Gamma = \Gamma_e + \Gamma_a$

$\vec{c}_e = c_{re} \vec{e}_r + c_{ue} \vec{e}_\varphi$

~~$d\vec{x}_e = r d\varphi \vec{e}_\varphi$~~   
 $d\vec{x}_e = r d\varphi \vec{e}_\varphi$

$\Gamma : \oint_C \underline{\vec{c}}_e \cdot \underline{d\vec{x}}_e = \int_0^{2\pi} (c_{re} \vec{e}_r + c_{ue} \vec{e}_\varphi) \cdot (r d\varphi \vec{e}_\varphi)$





$$\Rightarrow 2\pi r_e c_{ue} = \Gamma_e \Rightarrow r_e c_{ue} = \frac{\Gamma_e}{2\pi}$$

Analog am Anlauf

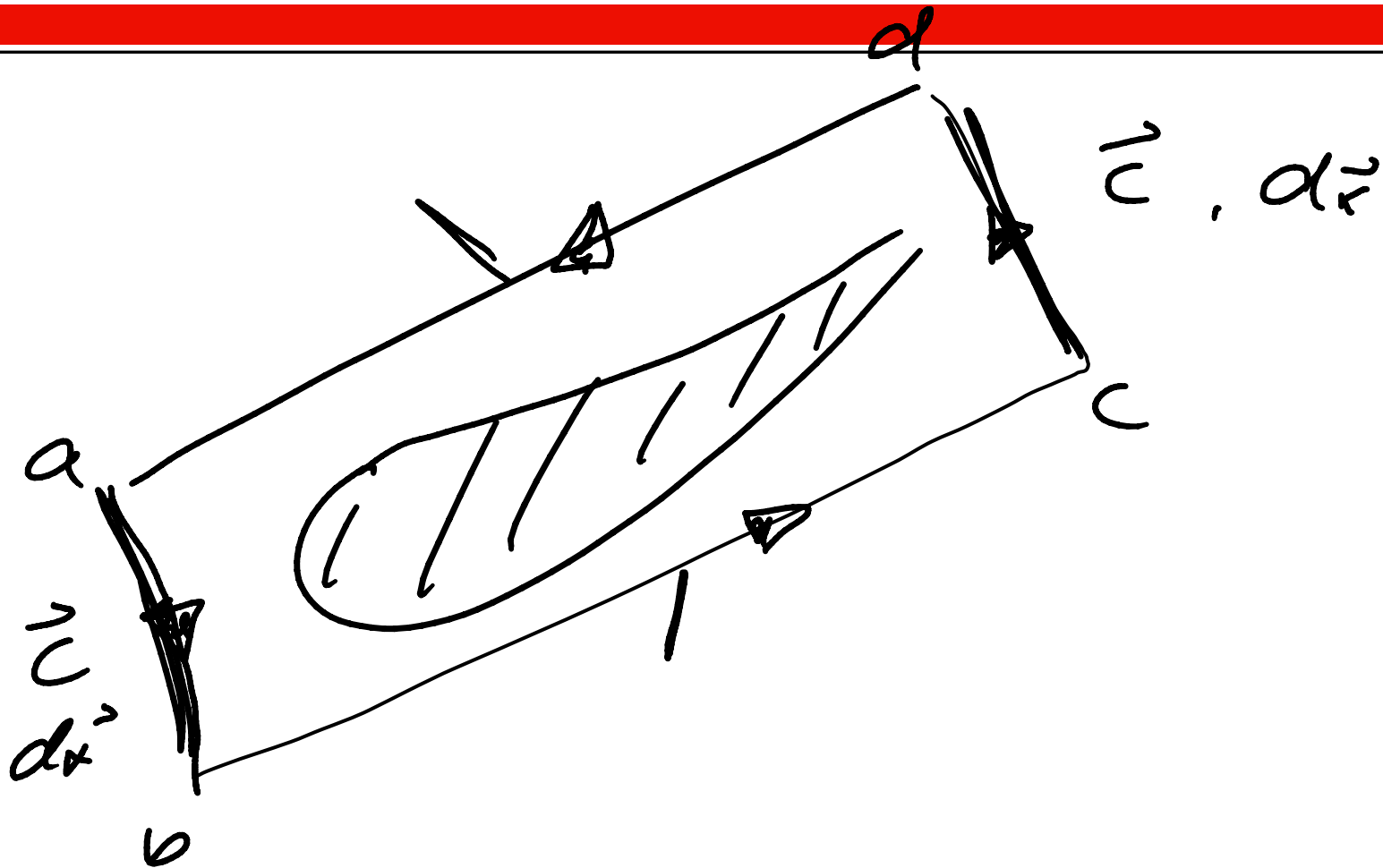
$$\vec{c}_a = c_{ra} \vec{e}_r + c_{ua} \vec{e}_\varphi$$

$$d\vec{x} = r d\varphi \vec{e}_\varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\pi r_a c_{ua} = \Gamma_a \Rightarrow r_a c_{ua} = \frac{\Gamma_a}{2\pi}$$

$$M_z = \dot{m} (r_a c_{ua} - r_e c_{ue})$$

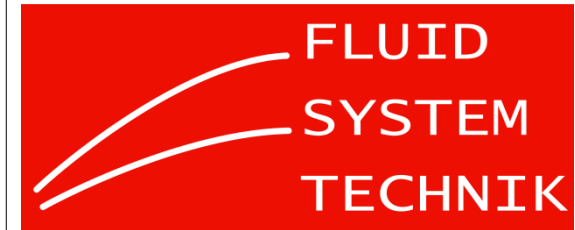
$$\Rightarrow M_z = \frac{\dot{m}}{2\pi} (\Gamma_a - \Gamma_e)$$



$$P_{bc} = -P_{ca}$$



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