

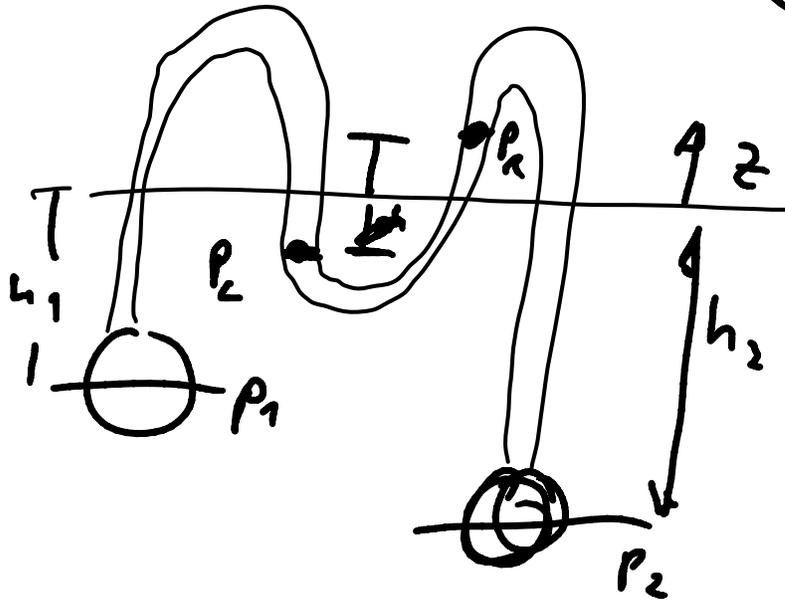
$$(P_1 - P_2) = \Delta h$$

$$P + \rho g z = \text{const}$$



$$P_1 + \frac{\rho}{2} v_1^2 + \rho g z_1 = \text{const}$$

$$P + \rho g z = \text{const}$$



$$P_1 + \rho g (-h_1) = P_2 + \rho g (-\frac{\Delta h}{2})$$

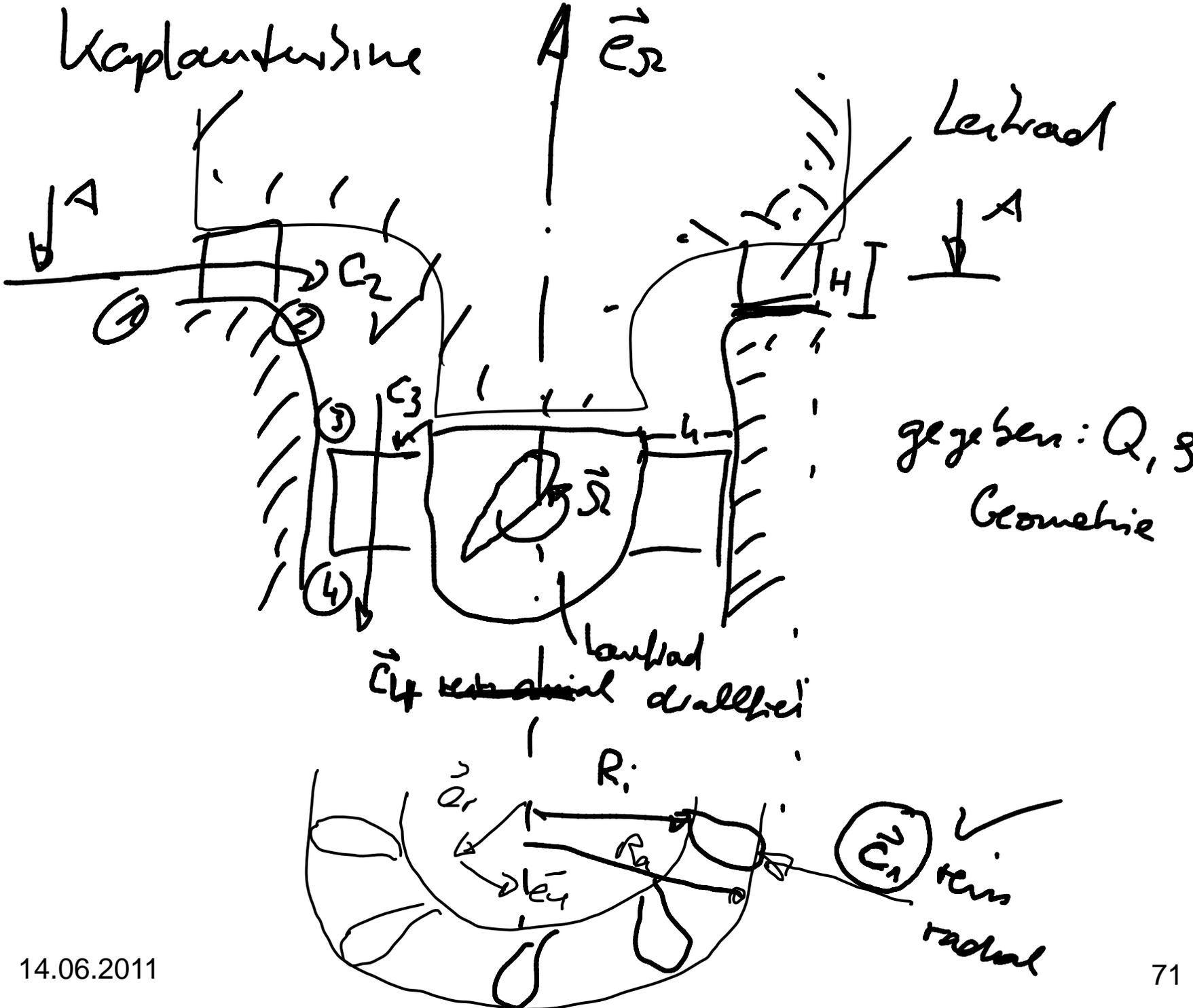
$$P_R + \rho g (\frac{\Delta h}{2}) = P_2 + \rho g (-h_2)$$

$$P_2 + \rho g (-\frac{\Delta h}{2}) = P_R + \rho g \frac{\Delta h}{2}$$

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3 Uebelante

$P_L, P_R, P_1 - P_2$



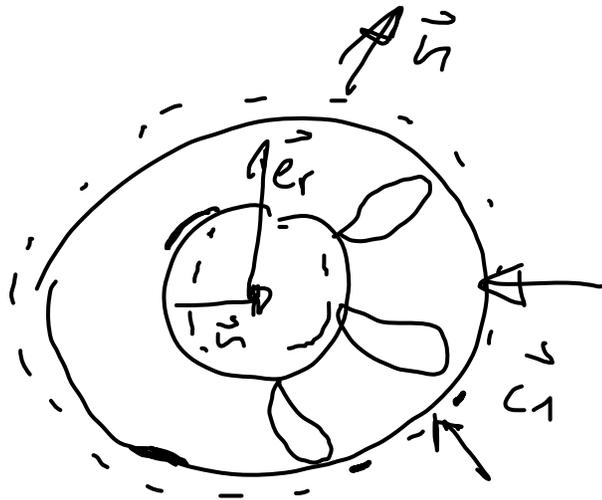
Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Sommersemester 2011
Einführung in die
Hydrodynamik
Vorrechenübung 7



1) $\vec{c}_1 = ?$

$$Q = \ominus \int_{S_e} \vec{c} \cdot \vec{n} \, dS$$

$\vec{c} = c_{r1} \vec{e}_r$



$$\vec{n} = \vec{e}_r$$
$$\vec{c}_1 = c_{r1} \vec{e}_r$$
$$dS = R \, d\varphi \, dR$$

$$Q = - \int_{S_e} c_{r1} \vec{e}_r \cdot \vec{e}_r \, dS = - \int_0^H \int_0^{2\pi} c_{r1} R \, d\varphi \, dR$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = -2\pi R_a H c_{r1}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_{r1} = \ominus \frac{Q}{2\pi R_a H}$$

$$\vec{c}_1 = c_{r1} \vec{e}_r$$
$$= \frac{Q}{2\pi R_a H} \vec{e}_r$$

$$b) \quad \vec{c}_2 = ? \quad \underbrace{c_{2u} \rho_u \cdot \vec{n}}_0$$

$$\vec{c}_2 = c_{2r} \vec{e}_r + \underline{c_{2u} \vec{e}_u} \quad u \hat{=} \varphi$$

$$\vec{e}_u \hat{=} \vec{e}_\varphi$$

c_{r2} : über Volumenstrom

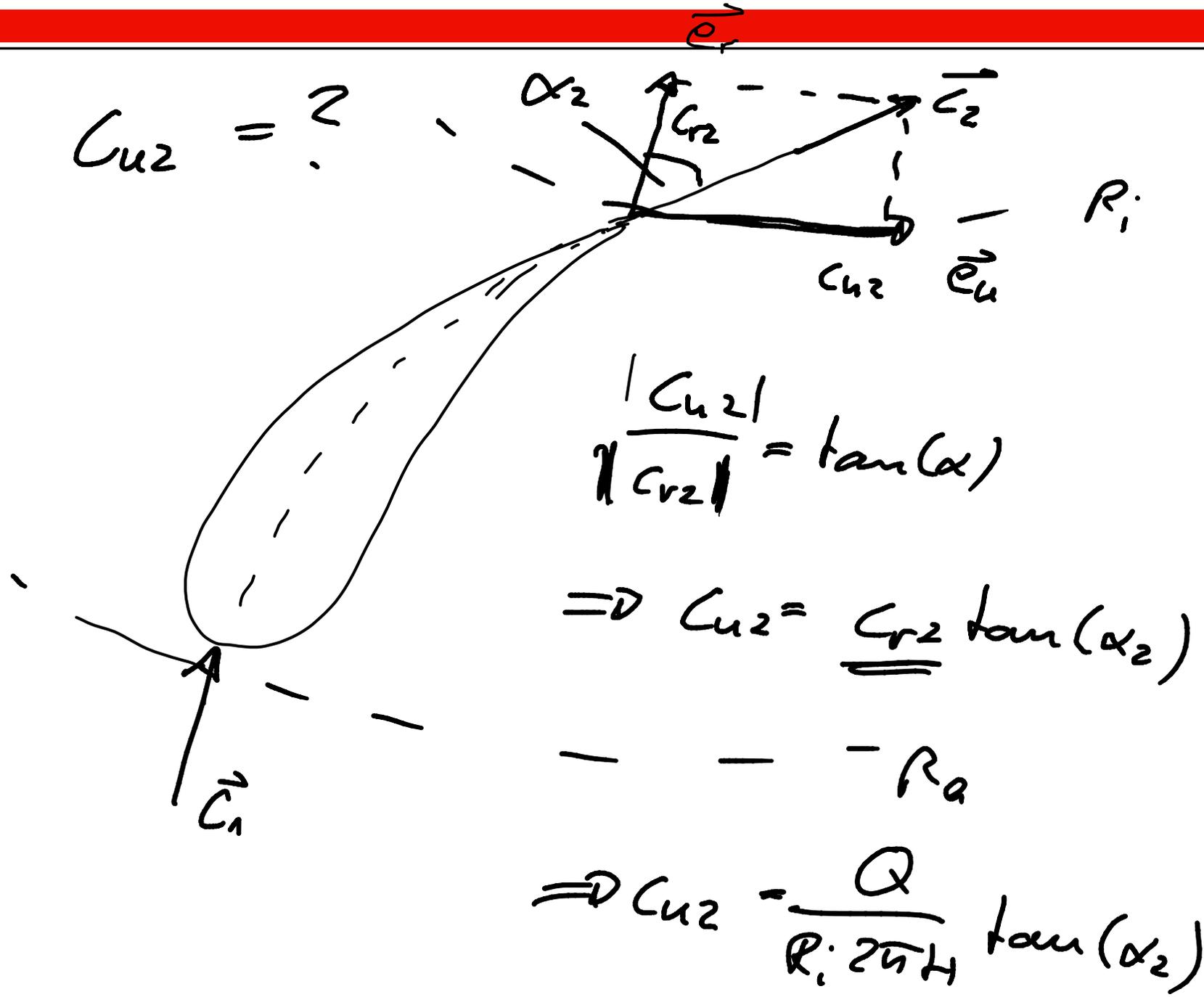
$$Q = \oplus \int \vec{c} \cdot \vec{n} dS \quad \vec{n} = \ominus \vec{e}_r$$

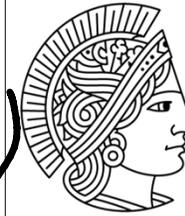
$$dS = R_i d\varphi dR$$

$$\text{Einsetzen: } Q = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^H -c_{r2} R_i dR d\varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow c_{r2} = -\frac{Q}{R_i 2\pi H}$$

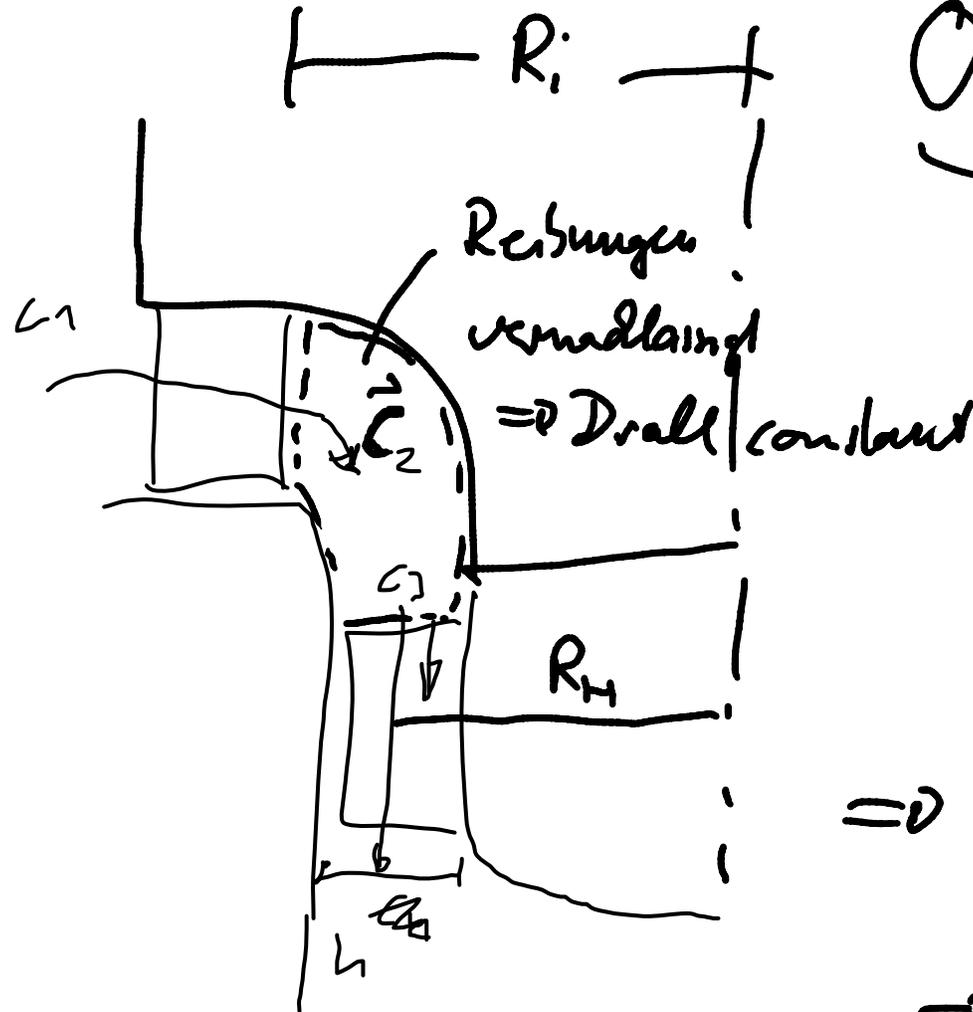






$$0 = \cancel{\rho} (r_2 c_{u2} - r_1 c_{u1})$$

Euler'sche Turbinengleichung



$$c_{u1} \hat{=} c_{2u}$$

$$c_{u2} \hat{=} \underline{\underline{c_{3u}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_2 c_{u3} - R_i c_{u2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c_{u3} = \frac{R_i}{R_2} \underline{\underline{c_{u2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_{u3} = \frac{Q}{2\pi R_i h} \tan(\alpha_2)$$

$$h \ll R_u$$

$$c_3 = c_{u3} \vec{e}_u + \underline{\underline{c_{r3}}} \vec{e}_r$$

$$C_{\Omega 3}: \quad Q = \int_{S_3} \vec{c} \cdot \vec{n} \, dS$$

$$\vec{n} = -\vec{e}_r \quad dS = R_L \, dr \, d\varphi$$

$$\vec{c} = \vec{c}_3 = c_{\Omega 3} \vec{e}_\varphi + c_{\Omega 2} \vec{e}_r$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = -2\pi R_L h c_{\Omega 3}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_{\Omega 3} = -\frac{Q}{2\pi R_L h}$$

$c_3 \checkmark$

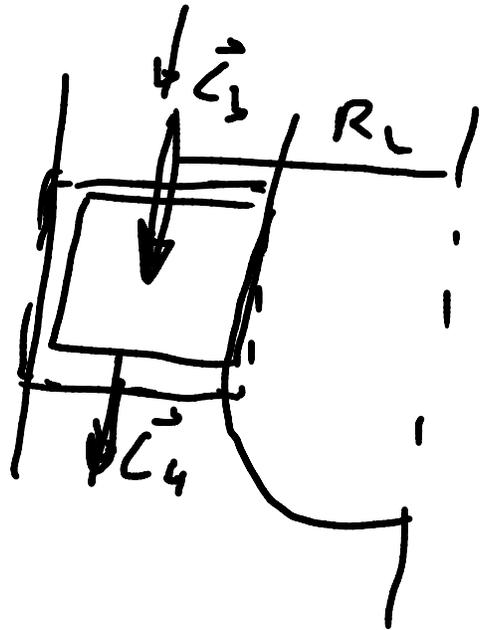


Abgenommene Turbinenleistung \vec{P}_T

$$\vec{P} = \vec{\Omega} \cdot \vec{M} = -\vec{P}_T$$

$$\vec{\Omega} = \Omega \vec{e}_\Omega$$

$$\vec{M} = m (r_1 c_{u1} - r_2 c_{u2}) \vec{e}_\Omega$$

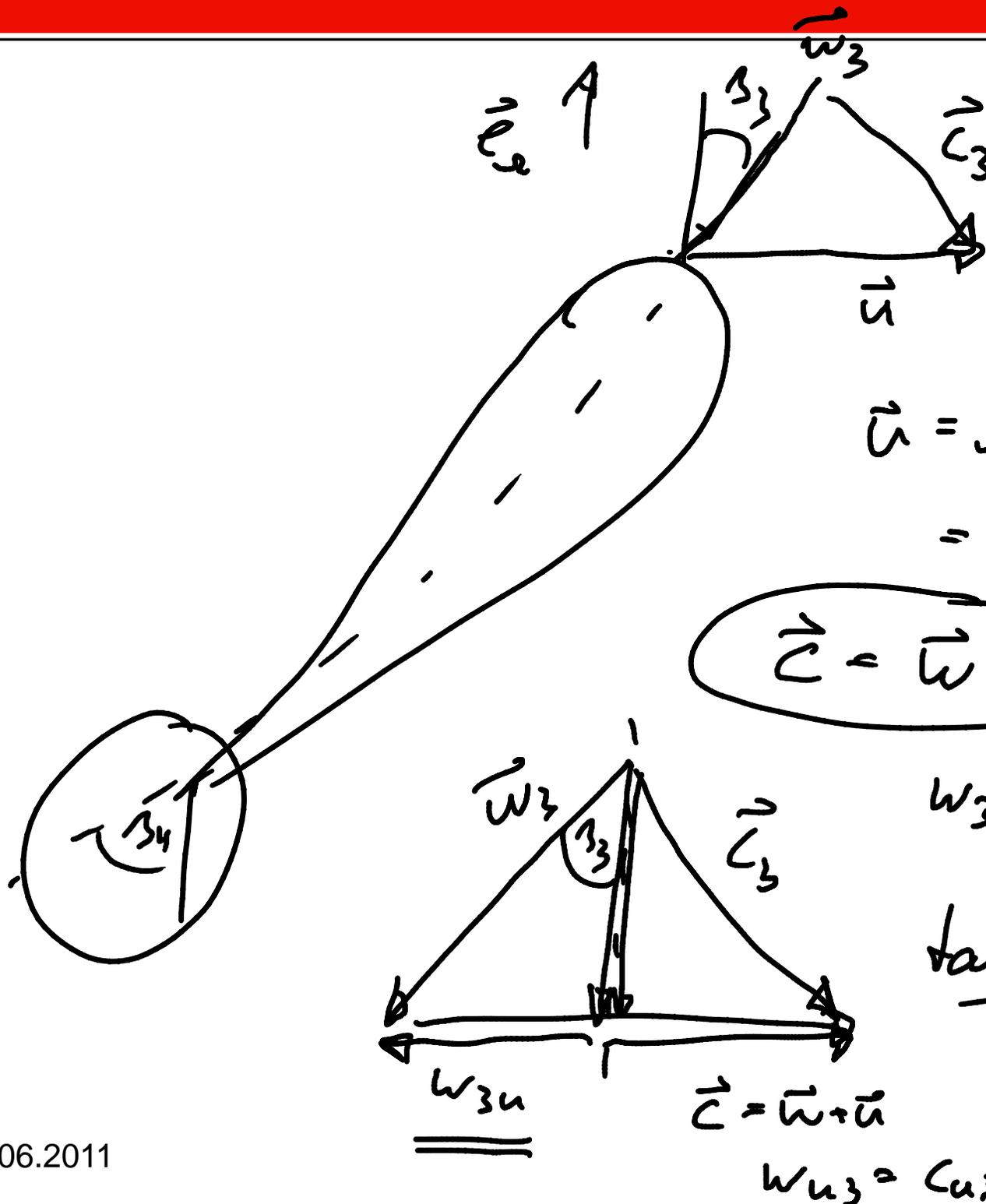


$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ (R_L c_{u3} - R_L c_{u4}) \end{matrix}$$

$c_{u4} = 0$, da drallfreie Abströmung

$$\Rightarrow \vec{P}_T = \vec{P}_T \vec{e}_\Omega = \rho m R_L c_{u3}$$





$$\vec{u} = \Omega \vec{e}_\Omega \times R_L \vec{e}_r$$

$$= \Omega R_L \vec{e}_\varphi$$

$$\vec{c} = \vec{w} + \vec{u}$$

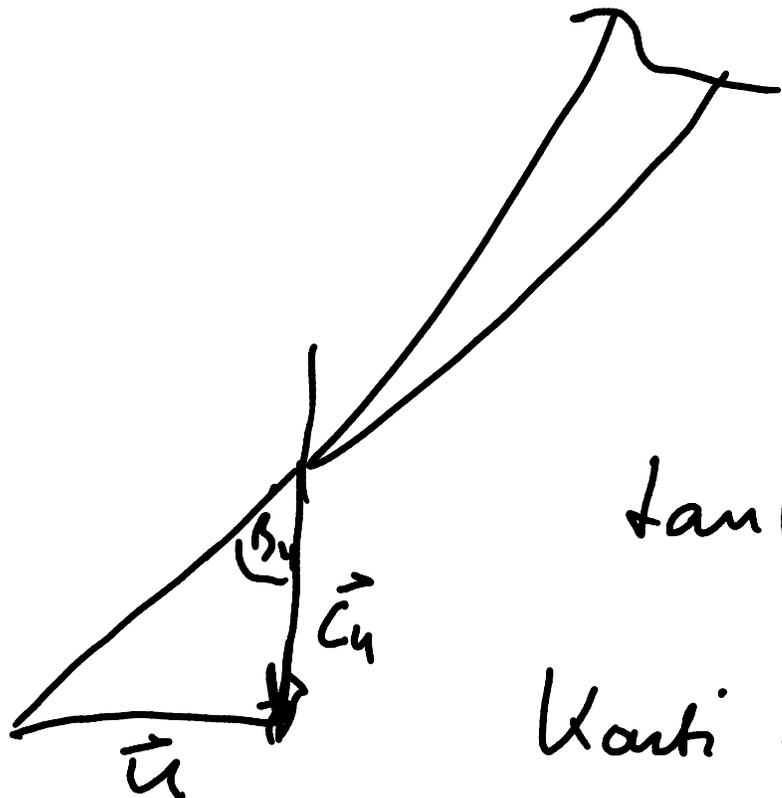
$$w_{3\Omega} = c_{3\Omega}$$

$$\tan(\beta_3) = \frac{w_{3u}}{c_{3\Omega}}$$

$$w_{u3} = c_{u3} \sim \Omega R_L$$

$$\tan(\beta_3) = \frac{|(c_{u3} - \Omega R_L)|}{|c_{\Omega 3}|}$$

...



$$\tan(\beta_4) = \frac{|\vec{u}|}{|\vec{c}_4|}$$

$$\vec{u} = \Omega R_L \vec{e}_\varphi$$

$$\vec{c}_4 = c_{\Omega 4} \vec{e}_\Omega$$

Kontin.: $c_{\Omega 4} = c_{\Omega 3}$

$$\Rightarrow \tan(\beta_4) = \frac{\Omega R}{c_{u3}}$$

$$\frac{2\pi R_L^2 \Omega 4}{\Omega} \quad 79$$

14.06.2011



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