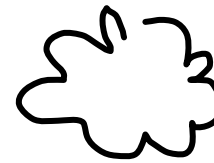
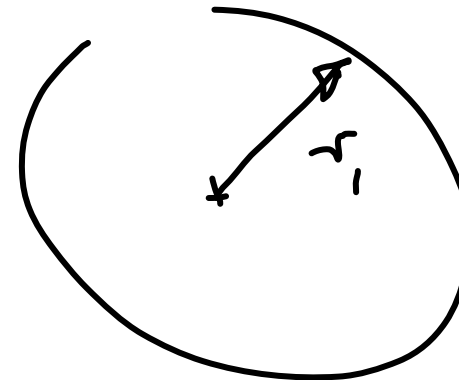


# Starke Explosion

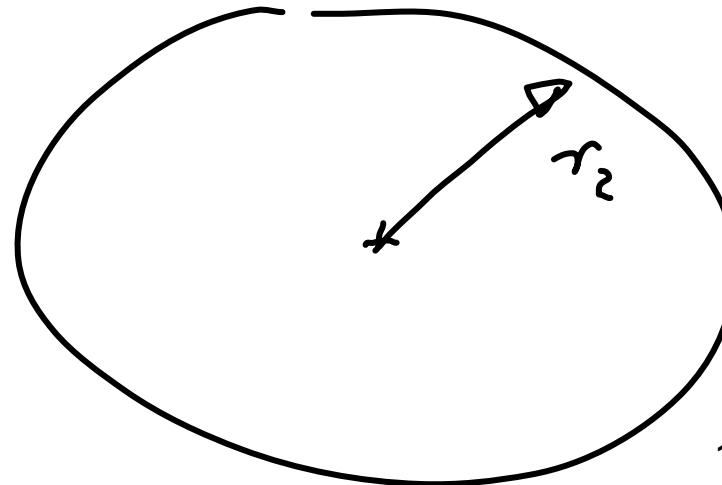
$$\tau = f_L(t, E, \rho) \quad t=0$$
$$\tau \sim t^{2/5}$$



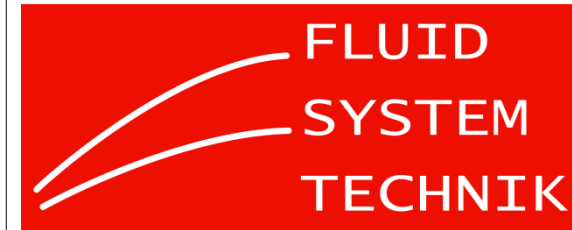
$t = t_1$



$t = t_2$



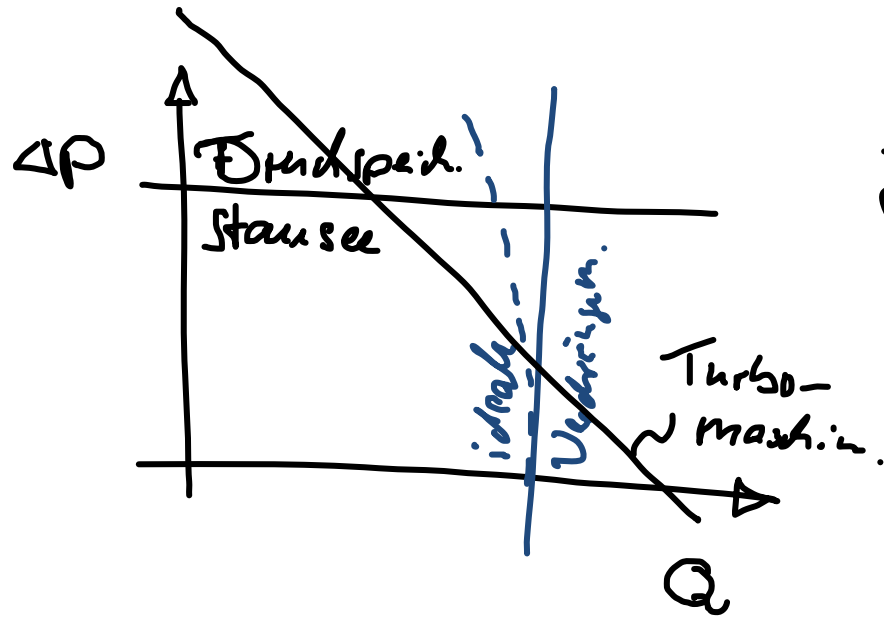
TECHNISCHE  
UNIVERSITÄT  
DARMSTADT



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz  
Wintersemester 2010/11  
Technische Fluidsysteme  
Vorlesung 9



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz  
Wintersemester 2010/11  
Technische Fluidsysteme  
Vorlesung 9



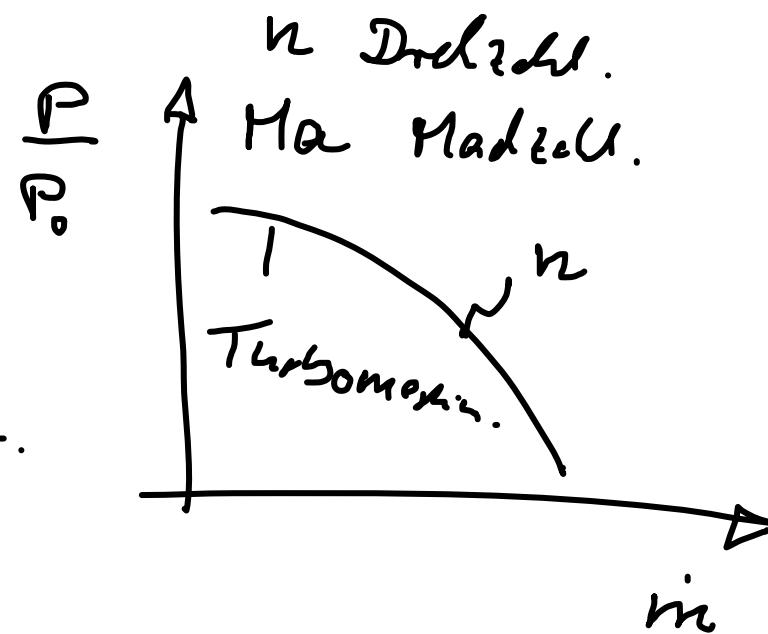
Inkompressible Ström.

→ Druckdifferenzen  $\Delta P$

→ Volumenstrom  $Q$

z.B. Hydrost.  
Kolbenmot.  
Kolbenpump.

Kraft-  
maschin.  
Arbeitsmaschin.



Kompressible Ström.

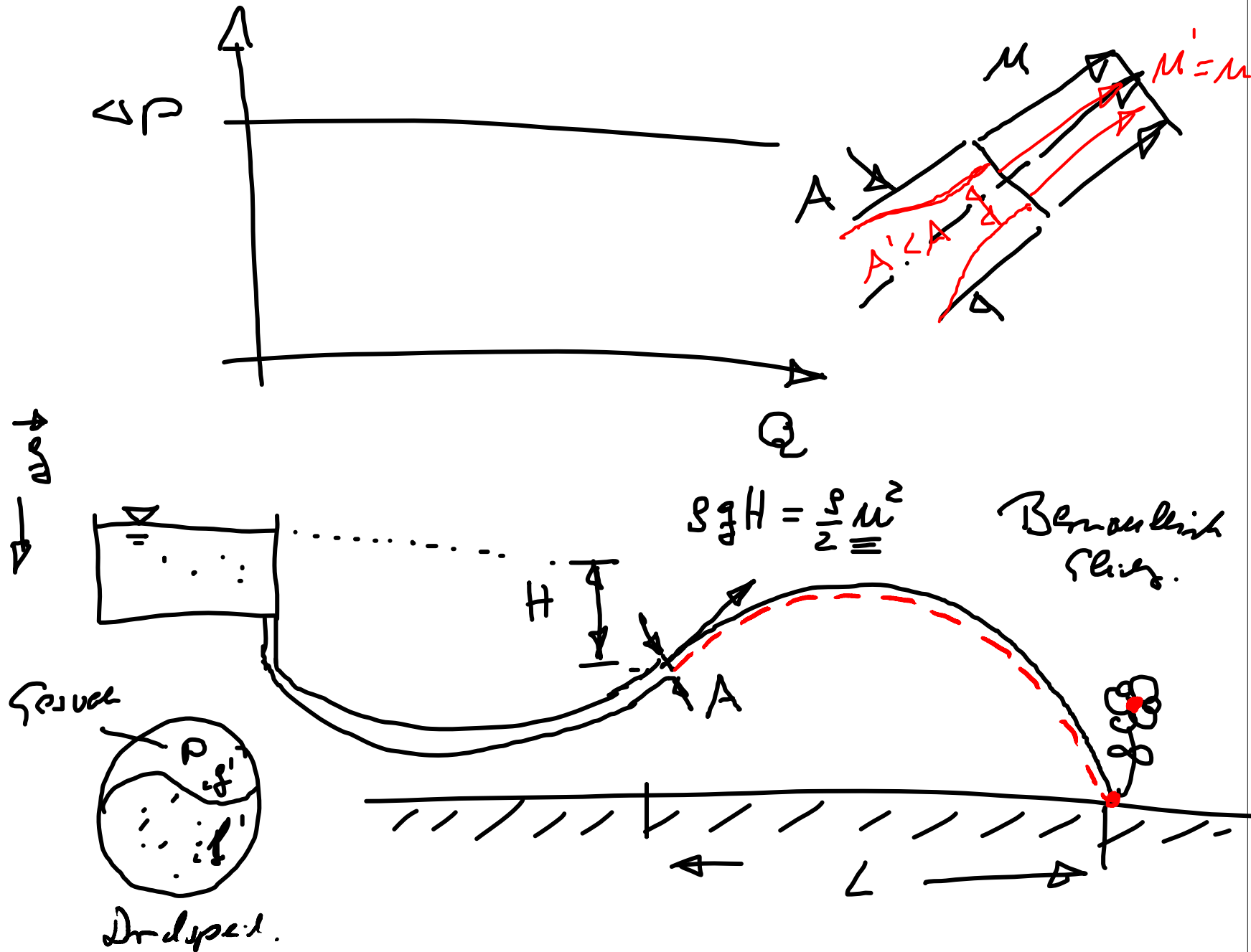
→ Druckverhältnisse  $\frac{P}{\rho}$

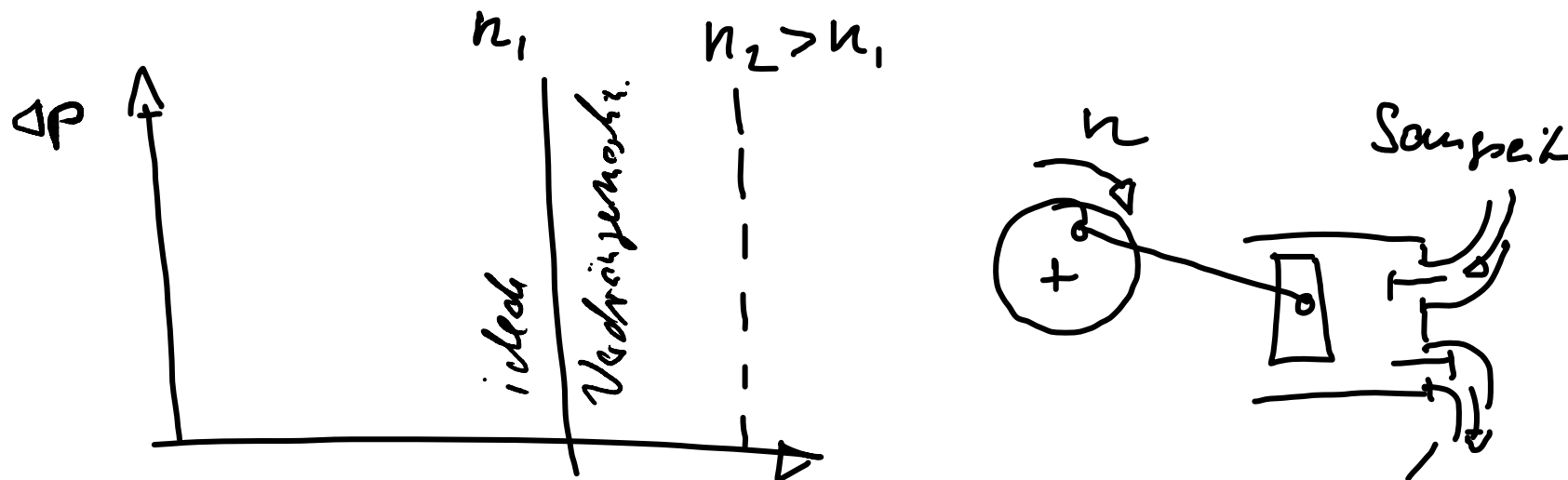
→ Massenstrom  $m$

z.B. Gasturbine } Turbo-  
Verdichter } maschin.



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz  
Wintersemester 2010/11  
Technische Fluidsysteme  
Vorlesung 9





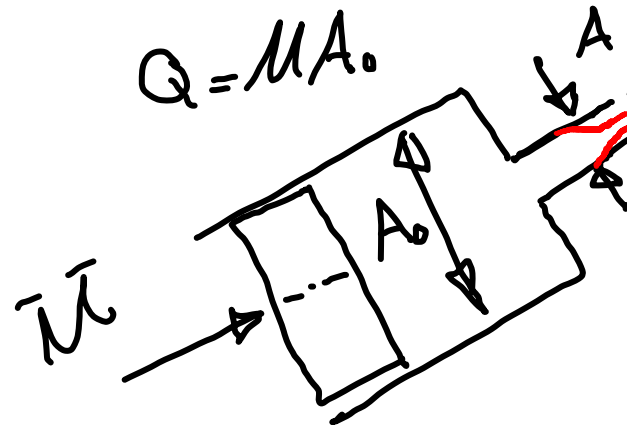
$z$  Zahl der Abstrahlung

$V_0$  Schallvorschw.  
in Druckst.

$$Q = z V_0 n$$

Dm. d. S.

$\rho = \text{const}$  (inkompressible Ström.)



$$Q = M A_0$$

$$u = \bar{M} \frac{A_0}{A}$$

$$u' = M \frac{A_0}{A'} > u$$

$$\bar{M} = \text{const}$$



TECHNISCHE  
UNIVERSITÄT  
DARMSTADT

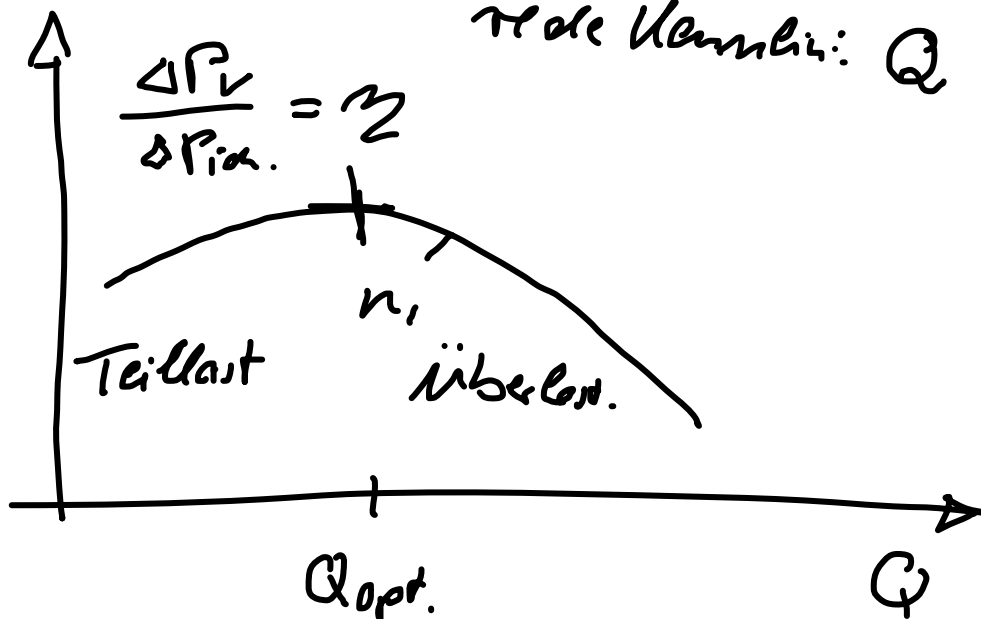
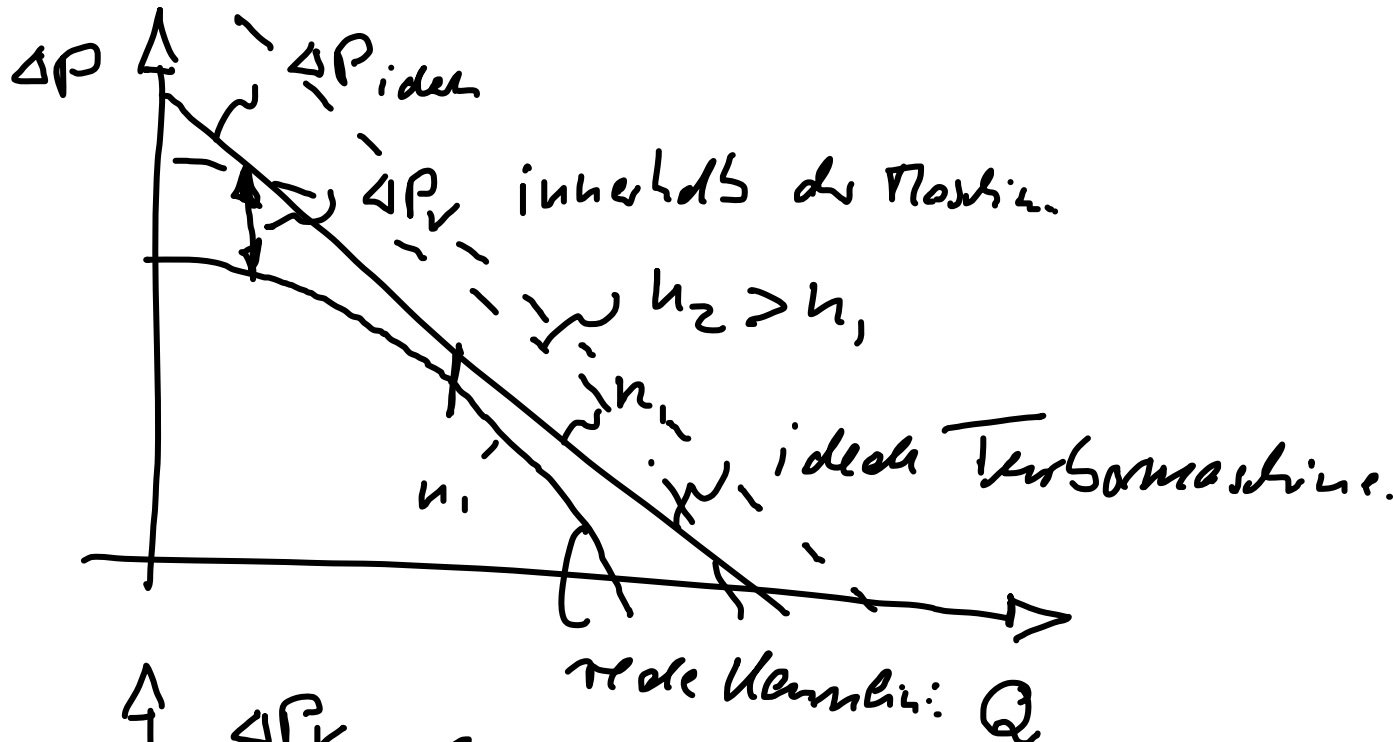
FLUID  
SYSTEM  
TECHNIK



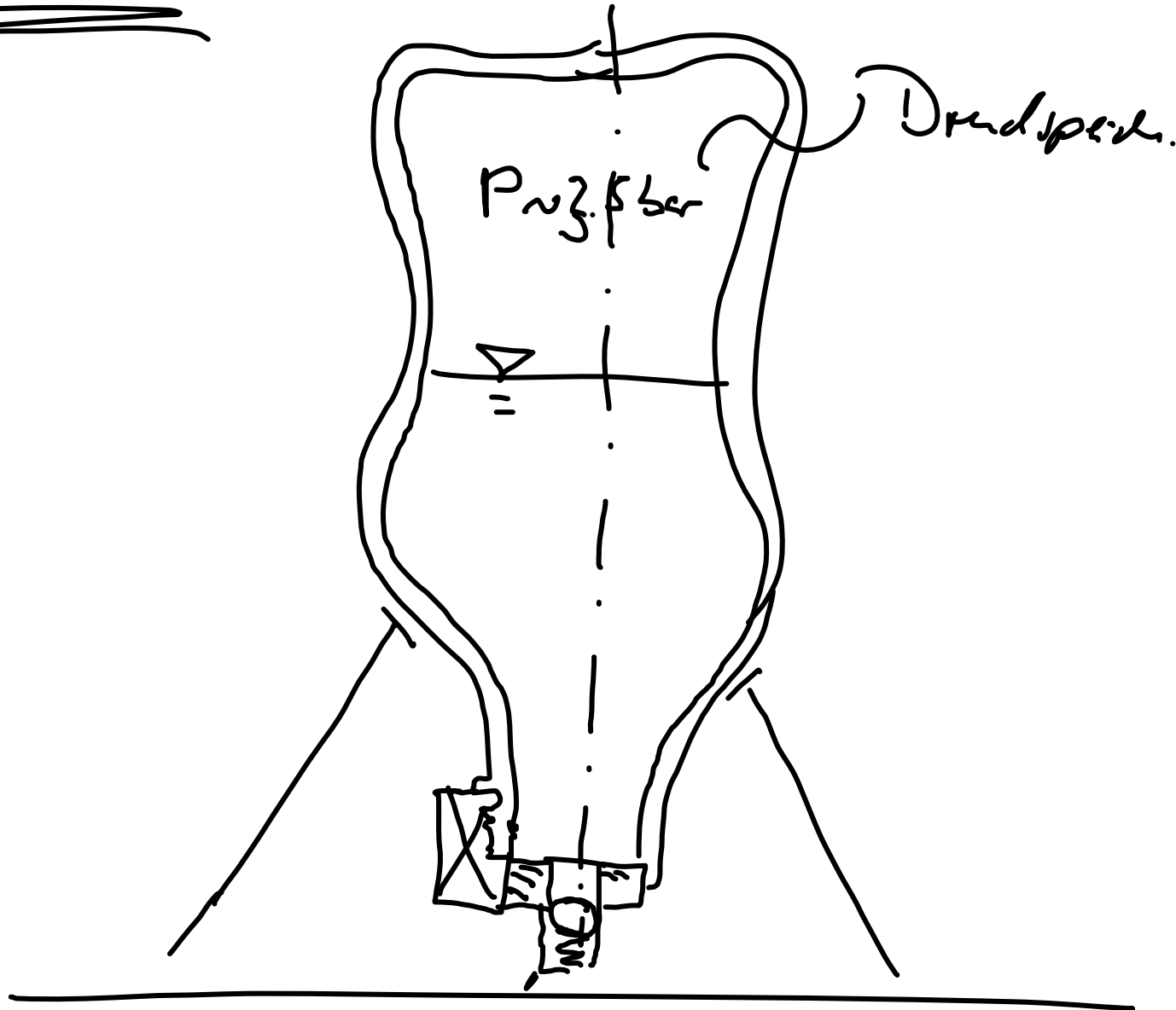
Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz  
Wintersemester 2010/11  
Technische Fluidsysteme  
Vorlesung 9



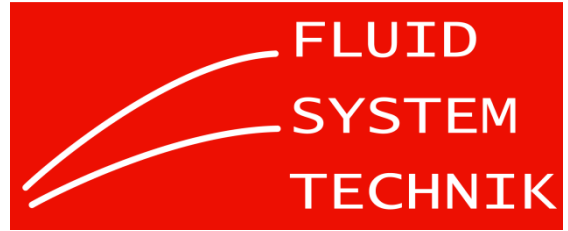
Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz  
Wintersemester 2010/11  
Technische Fluidsysteme  
Vorlesung 9



Wasserrohr.



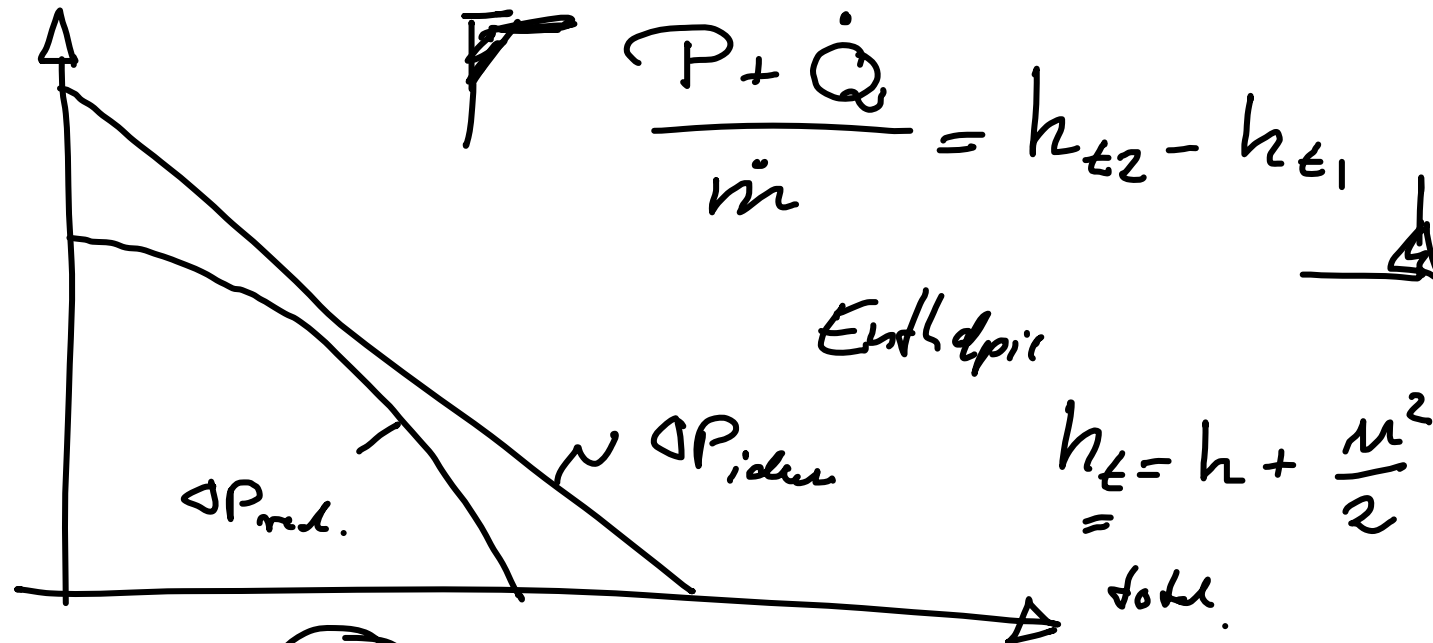
TECHNISCHE  
UNIVERSITÄT  
DARMSTADT



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz  
Wintersemester 2010/11  
Technische Fluidsysteme  
Vorlesung 9



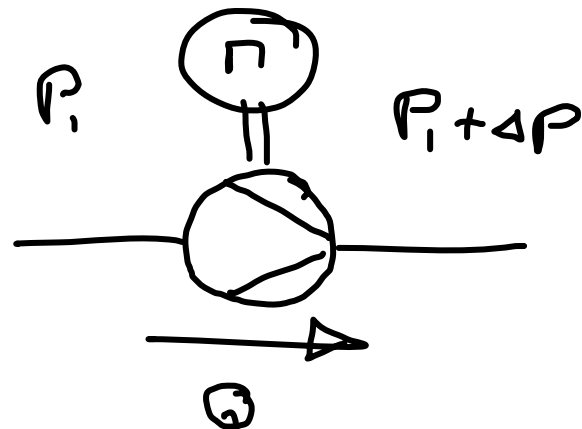
Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz  
Wintersemester 2010/11  
Technische Fluidsysteme  
Vorlesung 9



$$h_t = h + \frac{u^2}{2}$$

totale

$$h = \frac{P}{\rho} + e$$



1. H.S.

Zugeführte Leistung  $P = \dot{m} \Omega = \rho \Delta P Q$

# Erste Hauptsatz für stationären Zustände

$$\frac{P + \dot{Q}}{\dot{m}} = h_{t2} - h_{t1}$$

P zugeführt Leistung  $P > 0$  Arbeitsmaschine  
 $P < 0$  Kraftmaschine

Q zugeführt Wärmestrom

$\dot{m} = \rho u A$  Massendotter

$h_t$  total Enthalpie  $h_t = \underbrace{\frac{p}{\rho}}_h + c + \frac{u^2}{2}$



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz  
Wintersemester 2010/11  
Technische Fluidsysteme  
Vorlesung 9



$$\dot{Q} \equiv \sigma_i \quad \rho = \text{const.} \quad \dot{m}_i = \rho Q \quad \nabla \equiv \text{Identität.}$$

$$\underline{P} = Q \left[ \underbrace{\left( \underbrace{P_2}_{\substack{\text{st.} \\ \text{Dr.}}} + \rho \frac{u_2^2}{2} \right)}_{\substack{\text{dynamisch} \\ \text{Dr.}}} - \left( P_1 + \rho \frac{u_1^2}{2} \right) \right] + \Delta$$

$$+ Q \rho (e_2 - e_1)$$

$$\left[ = Q \Delta P_2 + Q \rho c \underbrace{(T_2 - T_1)}_{\Delta P} := \eta Q \Delta P_2 \right]$$

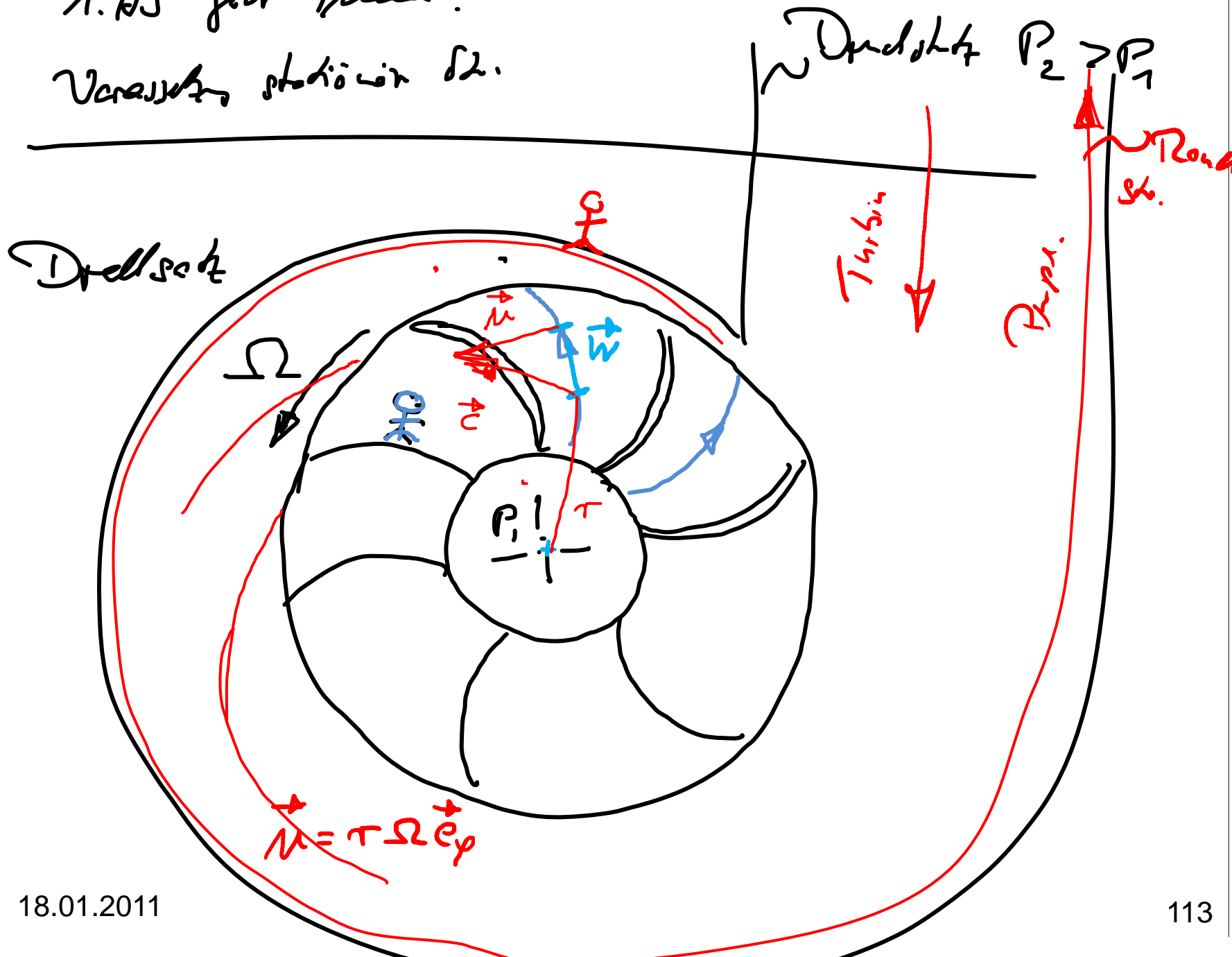
Kalorisch ideales Stoff  $\Delta e = c \Delta T$   
 $c$  Wärmekapazität

$\Delta e = c_v \Delta T$   
 Kompressibel.



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz  
 Wintersemester 2010/11  
 Technische Fluidsysteme  
 Vorlesung 9

1. HS fällt immer!  
 Voraussetzung stationärer Str.



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz  
 Wintersemester 2010/11  
 Technische Fluidsysteme  
 Vorlesung 9

1. Relativsystem für das Gesamtsystem.

⊕ einfach zu beschreiben, (Leuchte + Strömung)

⊕ stationäres Zust.

Relativgeschwindigkeit  $\vec{w}$ .

2. Absolutsystem (Inertialsystem) für das Gehäuse, Leitapparat.  
(Spirale).

Absolutgeschwindigkeit  $\vec{c}$ .

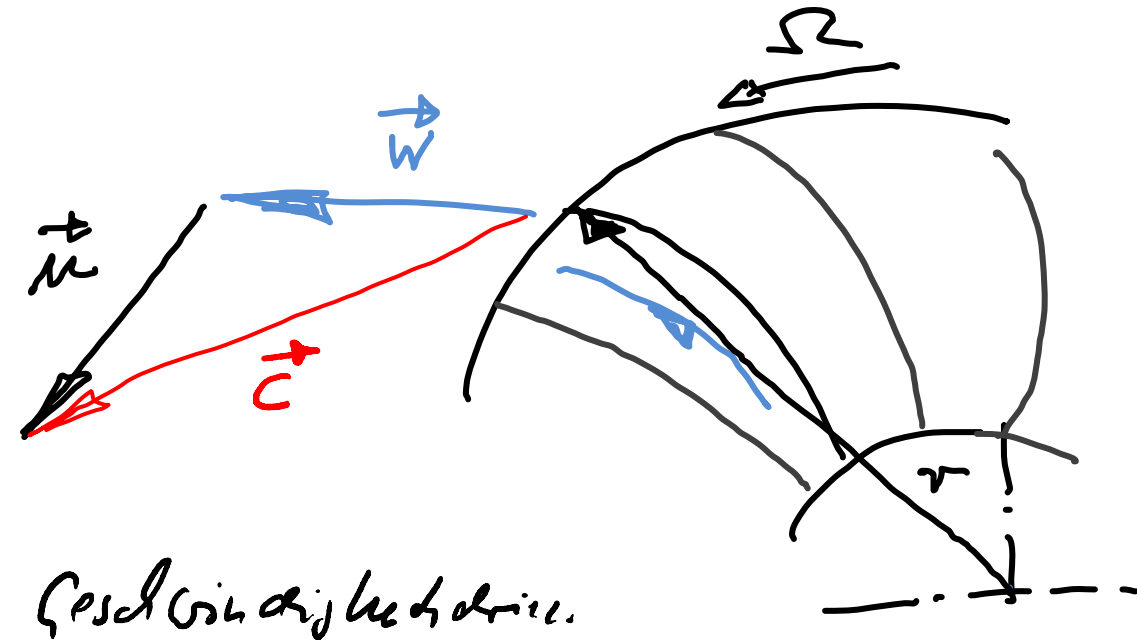
3. Winkel  $\alpha$  über die Drehgeschwindigkeit:

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



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz  
Wintersemester 2010/11  
Technische Fluidsysteme  
Vorlesung 9

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



Dreh  
eines star-  
körpers.  
18.01.2011

~~$$\Theta \Omega = \int \tau^2 dm$$~~



TECHNISCHE  
UNIVERSITÄT  
DARMSTADT

FLUID  
SYSTEM  
TECHNIK



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz  
Wintersemester 2010/11  
Technische Fluidsysteme  
Vorlesung 9

Allgemeine Drehachse  $\mathbb{R}^3$   $\int_V \rho \, dV$  Euler.

$$\frac{d}{dt} \vec{D} = \vec{M} \mid \cdot \vec{e}_2$$

$$\vec{D} = \int_V \rho \vec{x} \times \vec{c} \, dV \mid \cdot \vec{e}_2 \quad \vec{e}_2 = \vec{e}_z$$

$$\vec{D}_2 = \int_V \rho (\vec{x} \times \vec{c}) \cdot \vec{e}_2 \, dV$$

Für die starren Körper.

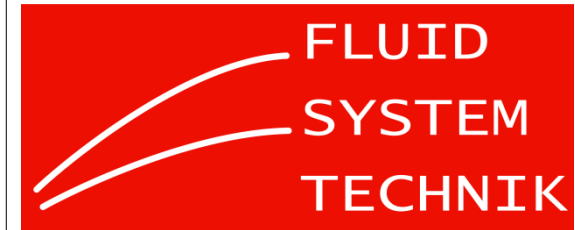
$$\vec{c} = \Omega r \vec{e}_\varphi$$

$$\vec{x} = r \vec{e}_r + z \vec{e}_z$$

$$\vec{D}_2 = \Theta \Omega; \quad \Theta = \int_V \rho r^2 \, dV$$



TECHNISCHE  
UNIVERSITÄT  
DARMSTADT



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz  
Wintersemester 2010/11  
Technische Fluidsysteme  
Vorlesung 9



$$\frac{D}{Dt} \int_V \rho (\vec{x} \times \vec{c}) \cdot \vec{e}_2 dV = M_z.$$

▽

$$\frac{D}{Dt} \int_V \phi dV = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_V \phi dV + \int_{\mathcal{N}} \phi \vec{c} \cdot \vec{n} d\mathcal{N}$$

Reynoldsche Transporttheor.

~~Bei~~ starre Körper.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_V \rho (\vec{x} \times \vec{c}) \cdot \vec{e}_2 dV = \Theta \dot{\Omega} = M_z$$

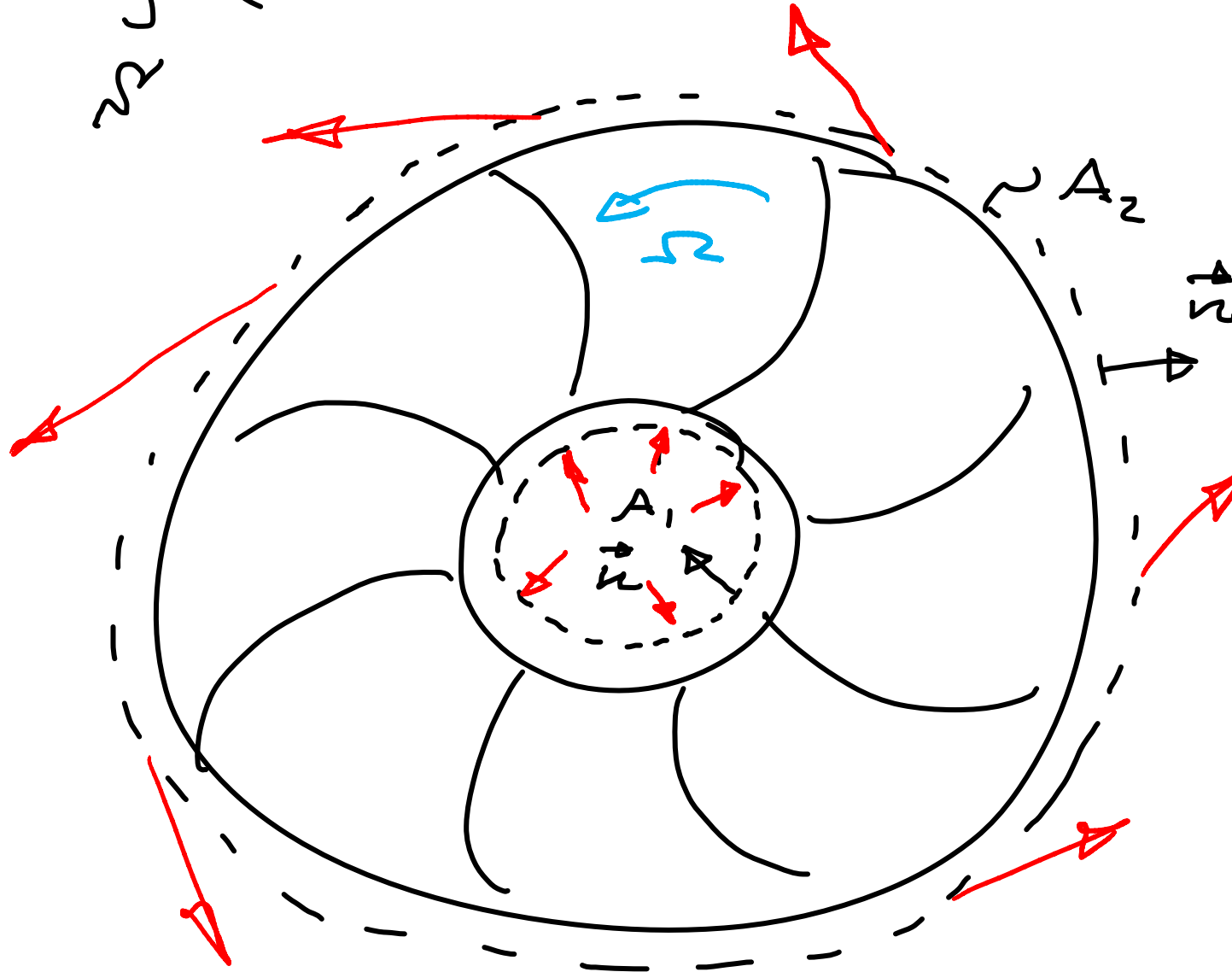


Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz  
Wintersemester 2010/11  
Technische Fluidsysteme  
Vorlesung 9



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz  
Wintersemester 2010/11  
Technische Fluidsysteme  
Vorlesung 9

$$\oint_{\Sigma} \rho (\vec{x} \times \vec{c}) \cdot \vec{e}_z \vec{c} \cdot \vec{n} d\Sigma = \Gamma_z.$$



Häufig Drehfrei Zuströ  $c_{1\psi} \equiv 0$ .

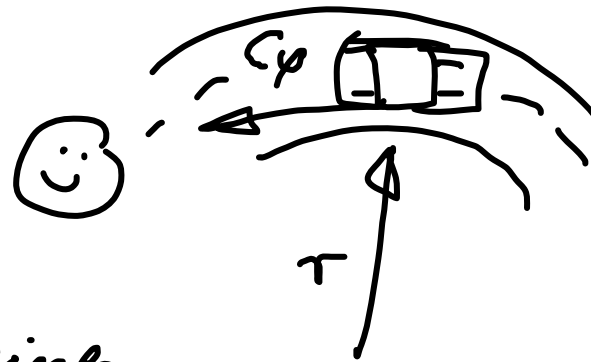
$$\vec{c}_1 = c_{1r} \vec{e}_r + c_{1z} \vec{e}_z$$

$$\left( \vec{x} \times \vec{c} \right) \cdot \vec{e}_z = \tau c_\psi$$

$$\vec{x} = r \vec{e}_r + z \vec{e}_z$$

$$\vec{c} = c_r \vec{e}_r + c_z \vec{e}_z + c_\psi \vec{e}_\psi$$

$$\left( \vec{x} \times \vec{c} \right) \cdot \vec{e}_z = \tau c_\psi$$



Dreh eines  
Flüssigkeitsköl.



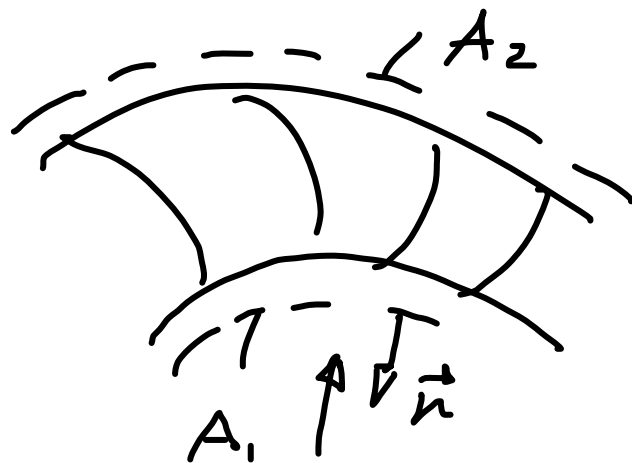
Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz  
Wintersemester 2010/11  
Technische Fluidsysteme  
Vorlesung 9





Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz  
Wintersemester 2010/11  
Technische Fluidsysteme  
Vorlesung 9

$$\rho \int_{A_1} \tau_{c\varphi} \vec{c} \cdot \vec{n} dA + \rho \int_{A_2} \tau_{c\varphi} \vec{c} \cdot \vec{n} dA = M_z$$



$$\rho Q (\tau_2 c_{\varphi 2} - \tau_1 c_{\varphi 1}) = M_z$$

Eulersche Turbinenformel.



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz  
Wintersemester 2010/11  
Technische Fluidsysteme  
Vorlesung 9

$$\rho \cancel{\left( \mu_2 (\psi_2 - \mu_1 (\psi_1)) \right)} = \eta \Delta p_t \cancel{\quad}$$

