



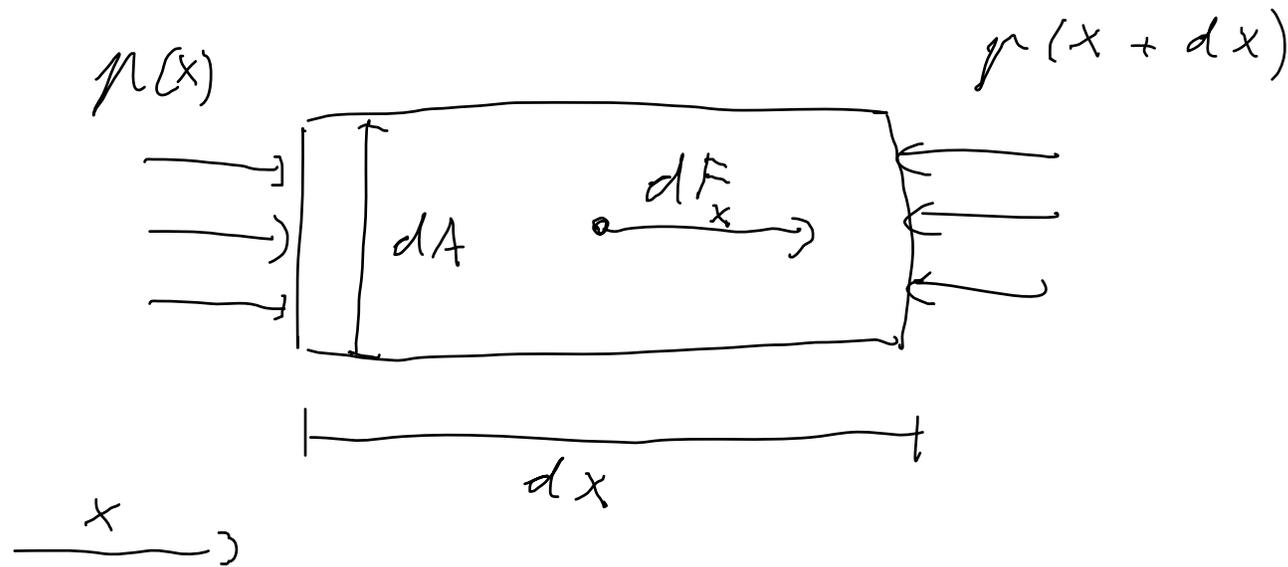
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Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Sommersemester 2010
Strömungslehre für
Mechatronik
0 Vorrechenübung 1

Klausurtermin

27.07.2010



$$dF_x = \rho_x dV$$

$$\rightarrow : p(x) dA + dF_x - p(x + dx) dA = 0$$

$$p(x + dx) = p(x) + \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \cdot dx$$



$$p(x) dA + F_x dV - p(x) dA$$

$$- \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} dx dA = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} &= F_x \\ \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} &= F_y \\ \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} &= F_z \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\nabla p = \vec{F}$$

Hydrostatische
Grundgleichung

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{f} = 0$$

Notwend. Bedingung für Potential
der Volumenkräfte

Potential der Volumenkräfte:

$\Omega(x, y, z)$ so daß

$$f_x = \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial x} ; f_y = \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial y} ; f_z = \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial z}$$



Bsp:

$$\Omega = -\rho g z \quad \text{dann} \quad \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial x} = f_x = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial y} = f_y = 0 \quad \text{u.} \quad \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial z} = f_z = -\rho g$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial x} ; \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial y} ; \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial z}$$

$$\nabla p = \nabla \Omega$$

$$\rightarrow p = \Omega + \Psi(y, z)$$





$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi = \varphi(z)$$

γ_m (3)

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dz} = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi = C = \text{konst}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{p = p_0 + \Omega}$$

Bsp: $\Omega = -\rho g z$

$$\Rightarrow p = p_0 - \rho g z$$



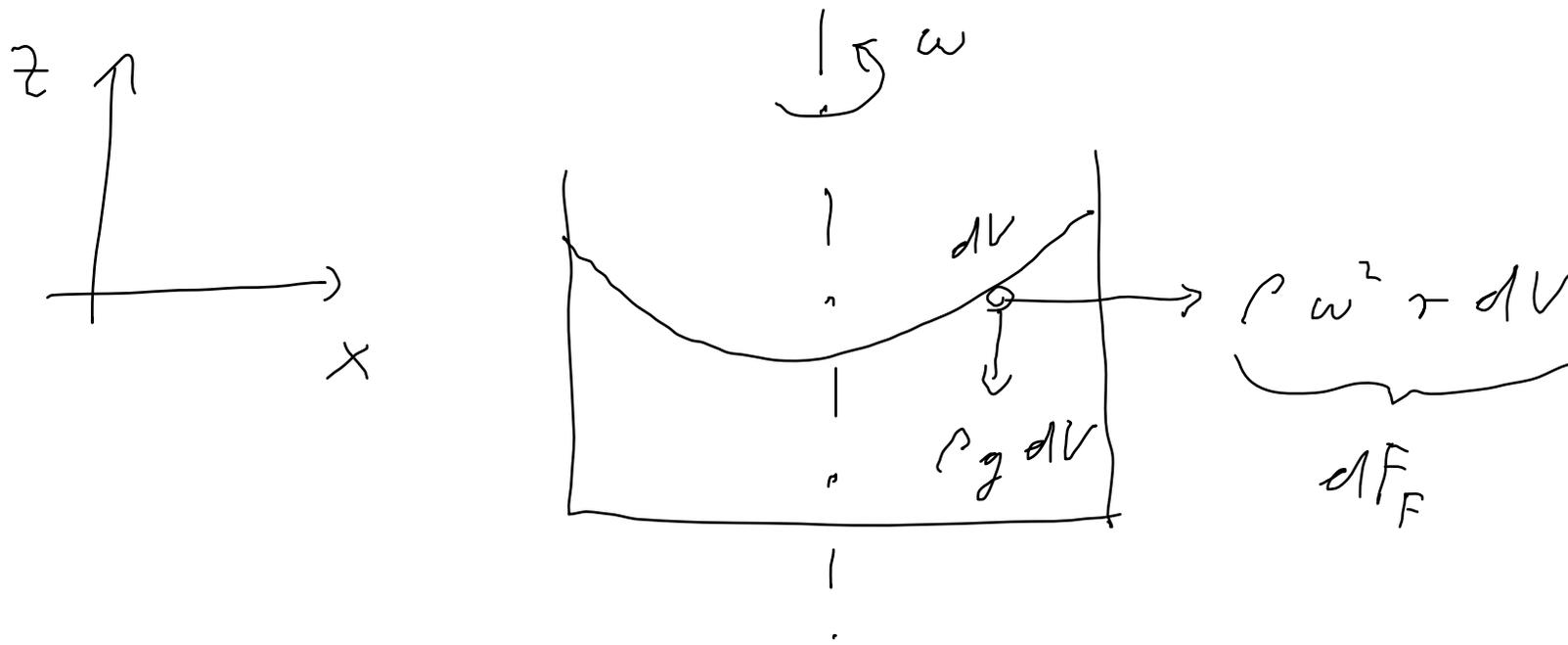
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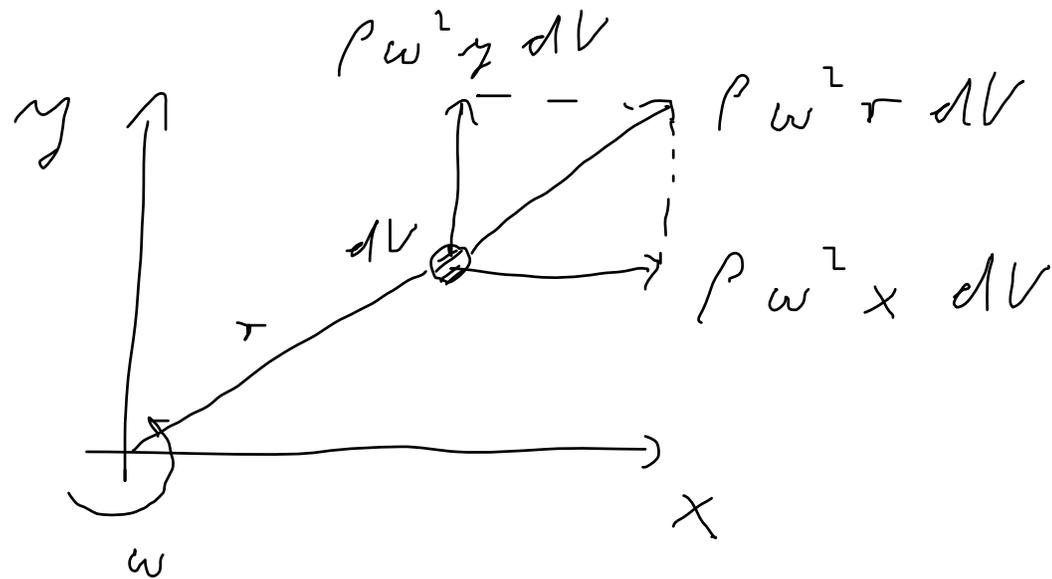


Potential einer rot. Flüssigkeit



Komponenten der spez. Volumenkraft:

$$f_z = -\rho g$$



Komponenten der spez. Volumenkraft:

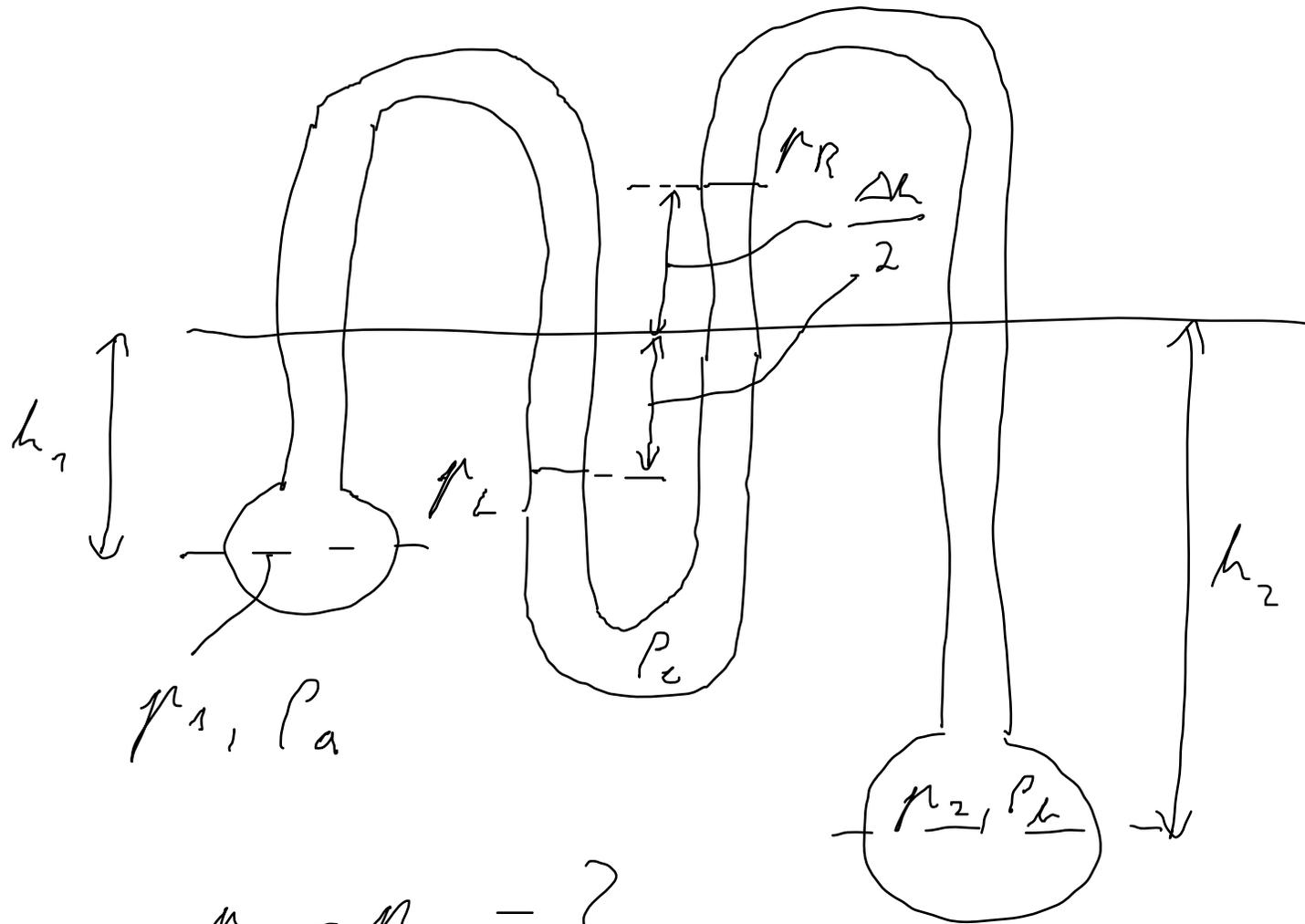
$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_z &= -\rho g \\ f_x &= \rho \omega^2 x \\ f_y &= \rho \omega^2 y \end{aligned} \right\} \Omega = \frac{1}{2} \rho \omega^2 \underbrace{(x^2 + y^2)}_{r^2} - \rho g z$$
$$\Omega = \frac{1}{2} \rho \omega^2 r^2 - \rho g z$$



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$$p = p_0 + \frac{1}{2} \rho \omega^2 r^2 - \rho g z$$

1) U-Rohr - Manometer



$$p_1 - p_2 = ?$$



$$p + \rho g z = C \quad \checkmark$$

$$p_1 + \rho_a g (-h_1) = p_L + \rho_a g \left(-\frac{\Delta h}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow p_L = p_1 + \rho_a g \left(\frac{\Delta h}{2} - h_1\right)$$

$$p_R = p_2 - \rho_b g \left(\frac{\Delta h}{2} + h_2\right)$$



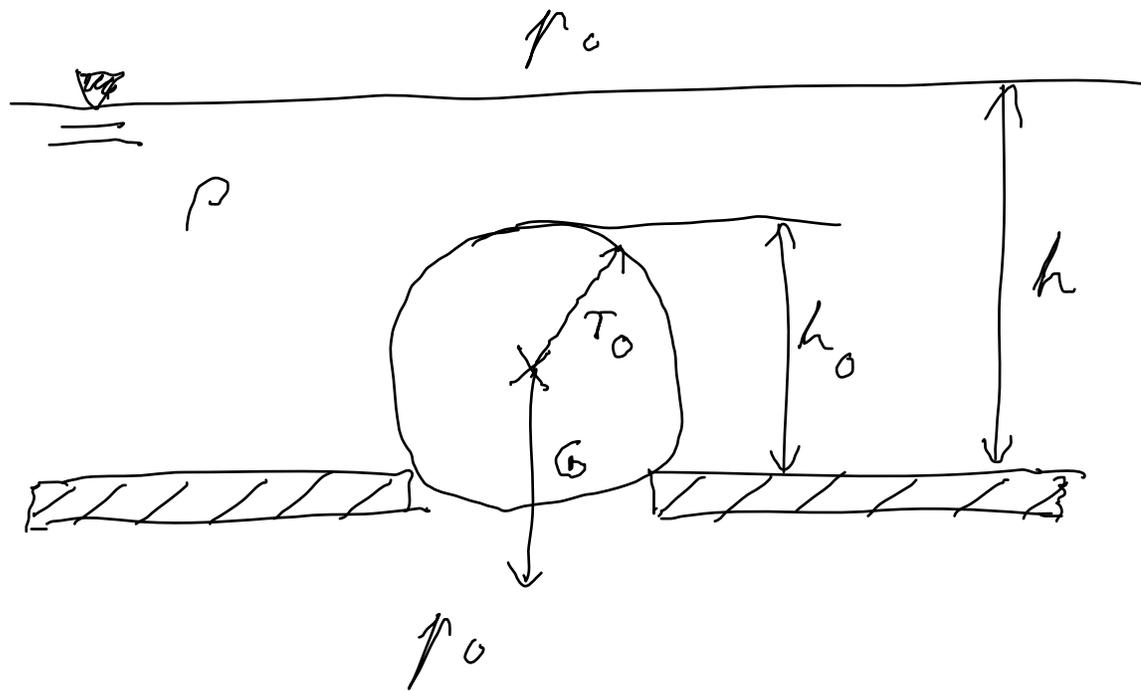


$$p_L - p_R = p_1 - p_2 + \frac{\Delta h}{2} g (\rho_a + \rho_b) - g (\rho_a h_1 - \rho_b h_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow p_L - p_R = \rho_c g \Delta h$$

$$\Rightarrow p_1 - p_2 = \rho_c g \Delta h \left(1 - \frac{\rho_a + \rho_b}{2 \rho_c} \right) + g (\rho_a h_1 - \rho_b h_2)$$

2) Kugel als Dichtelement



a)

Archimedisches Prinzip:

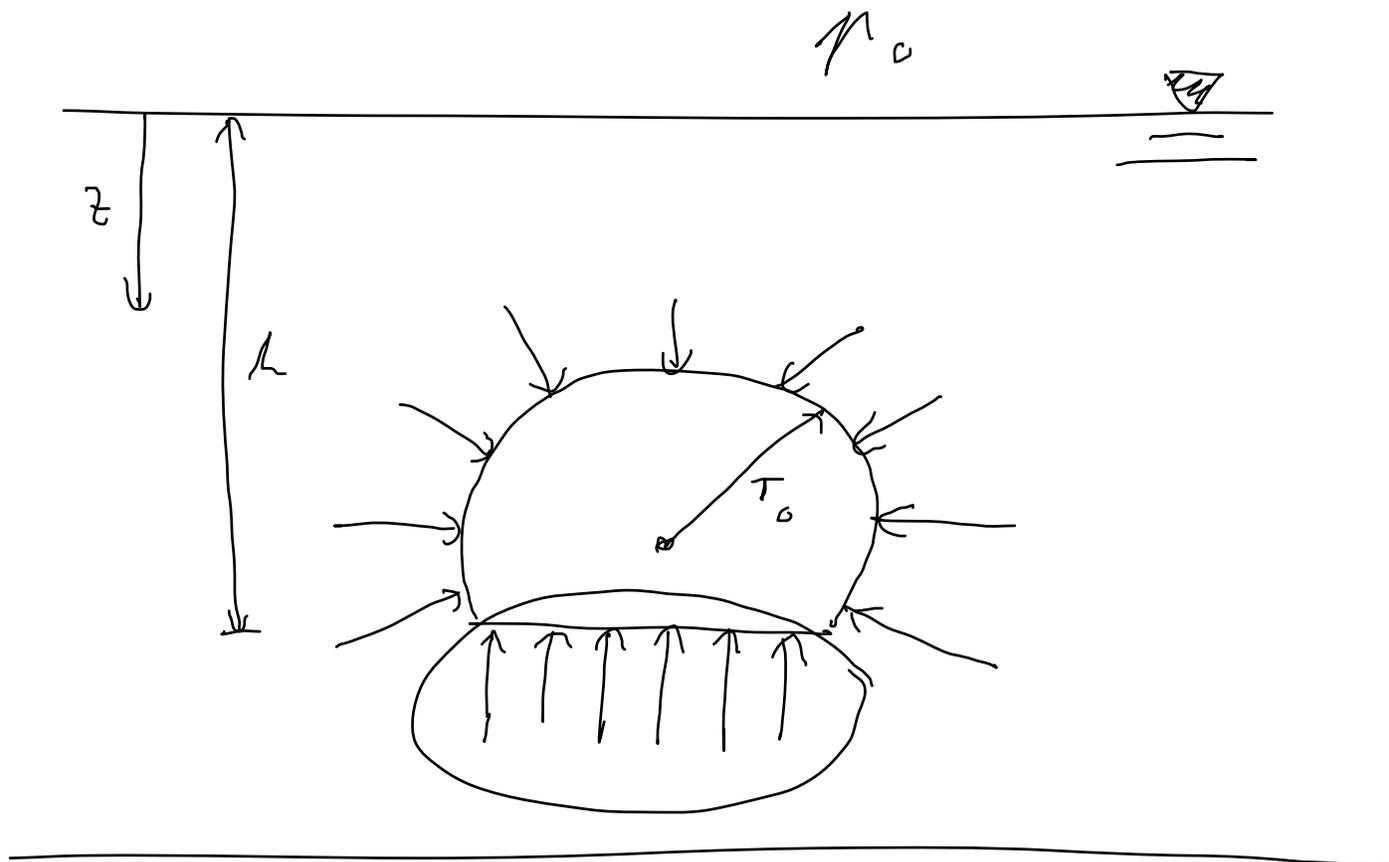
$$F_A = \rho g V$$



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$$F_A = \rho g V_{\text{Kor}} = \rho g \frac{\pi}{3} h_0^2 (3r_0 - h_0)$$

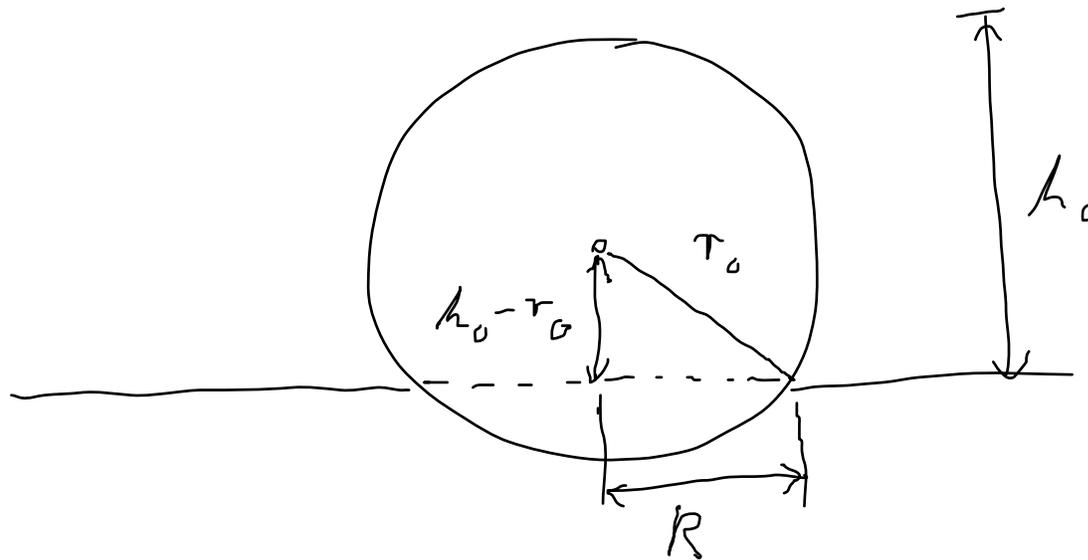
$$F_{\text{thor}} = p(z=h) \cdot A$$



$$F_{\text{thor}} = \rho g h A$$

$$\uparrow: F = G - (F_A - F_{\text{thor}})$$

$$F = G - \rho g \frac{\pi}{3} h_0^2 (3 r_0 - h_0) \\ + \rho g h A$$



$$R^2 = r_0^2 - (h_0 - r_0)^2$$

$$A = \pi R^2 = \pi h_0 (2r_0 - h_0)$$

$$F =$$



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$$F = G - \rho g h_0^2 (3 r_0 - h_0) + \rho g h h_0 \pi (2 r_0 - h_0)$$



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$$F_{\text{thor}} = (\rho_0 + \rho g h) \cdot A \quad \checkmark$$

$$F_{\rho_0} = \rho_0 \cdot A$$

$$F = G - (F_A - F_{\text{thor}}) + F_{\rho_0}$$

g)

$$F = G$$

$$\rho g h_0^2 \frac{\pi}{3} (3r_0 - h_0)$$

$$= \rho g h h_0 \pi (2r_0 - h_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{h_0}{r_0} = \frac{3}{2}}$$



a) $\underline{\Omega = ?}$

$$p = p_0 - \rho g z + \frac{\rho}{2} \Omega^2 r^2$$

$$p_k = p_0 + \frac{\rho}{2} \Omega^2 R^2 + \rho g H$$

Unterhalb des Kolbens:

$$\uparrow : F_S + p_0 A = p_k \cdot A$$





$$\frac{F_S}{2\pi R \cdot s} + \underbrace{p_0} = \underbrace{p_0} + \frac{\rho}{2} \omega^2 R^2 + \rho g H$$

A

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \left(\frac{F_S}{\rho \pi R^3 s} - \frac{2gH}{R^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \checkmark$$

b)

$$H' \text{ bei } \omega' = 2\omega$$

$$\left(\frac{F_s}{\rho \pi R^3 s} - \frac{2 g H'}{R^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{F_s}{\rho \pi R^3 s} - \frac{2 g H}{R^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow H' = 4 H - \frac{3}{2} \frac{F_s}{\rho g \pi R s}$$

