

Alternativer Beweis Archimedes

$$\vec{f} = -\rho g \vec{e}_2$$

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Hydrostatischer
Grundgleichung

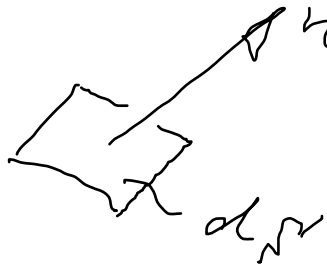
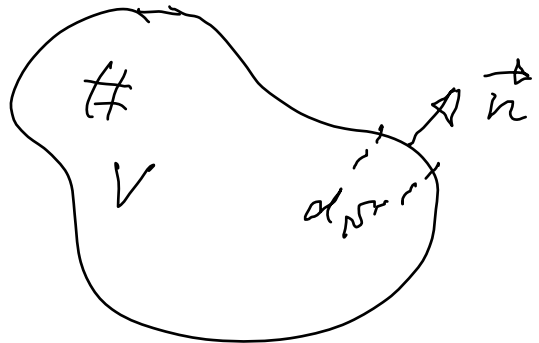
$$\nabla p = \vec{f}$$

$$\vec{u} = 0$$

ρ

$$d\vec{F} = -p \vec{n} dS$$

$$\vec{e}_2$$



Gauß.

$$\vec{F} = \oint_S -p \vec{n} dS = \iiint_V -\nabla p dV$$

$$\vec{n} dS = \vec{\sigma} dV$$

$$= \iiint_V -\vec{f} dV = -\vec{f} \iiint_V dV = -\vec{f} V = \underline{\underline{\rho g V \vec{e}_2}}$$



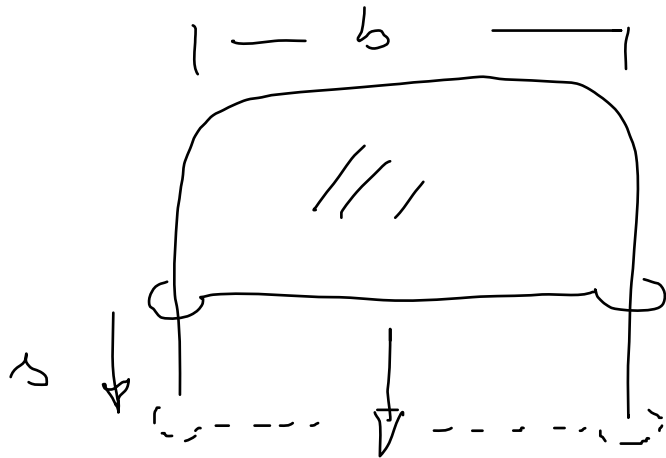
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Oberflächenspannung



$$F \sim b$$

$$F \neq F(s) \quad \text{frei Oberfläche}$$

$$F = F(s) \quad \text{Meniscus}$$

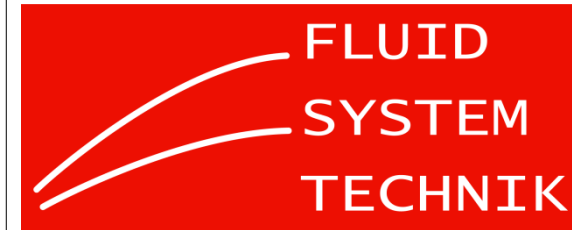
$$F = 2\sigma b$$

$$[\sigma] = \frac{\text{Kraft}}{\text{Länge}}$$

$$\{\sigma\} = \frac{N}{m}$$



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Wasser bei Raumtemperatur
Kapillarkonstante

$$\gamma = 72 \text{ mN/m}$$

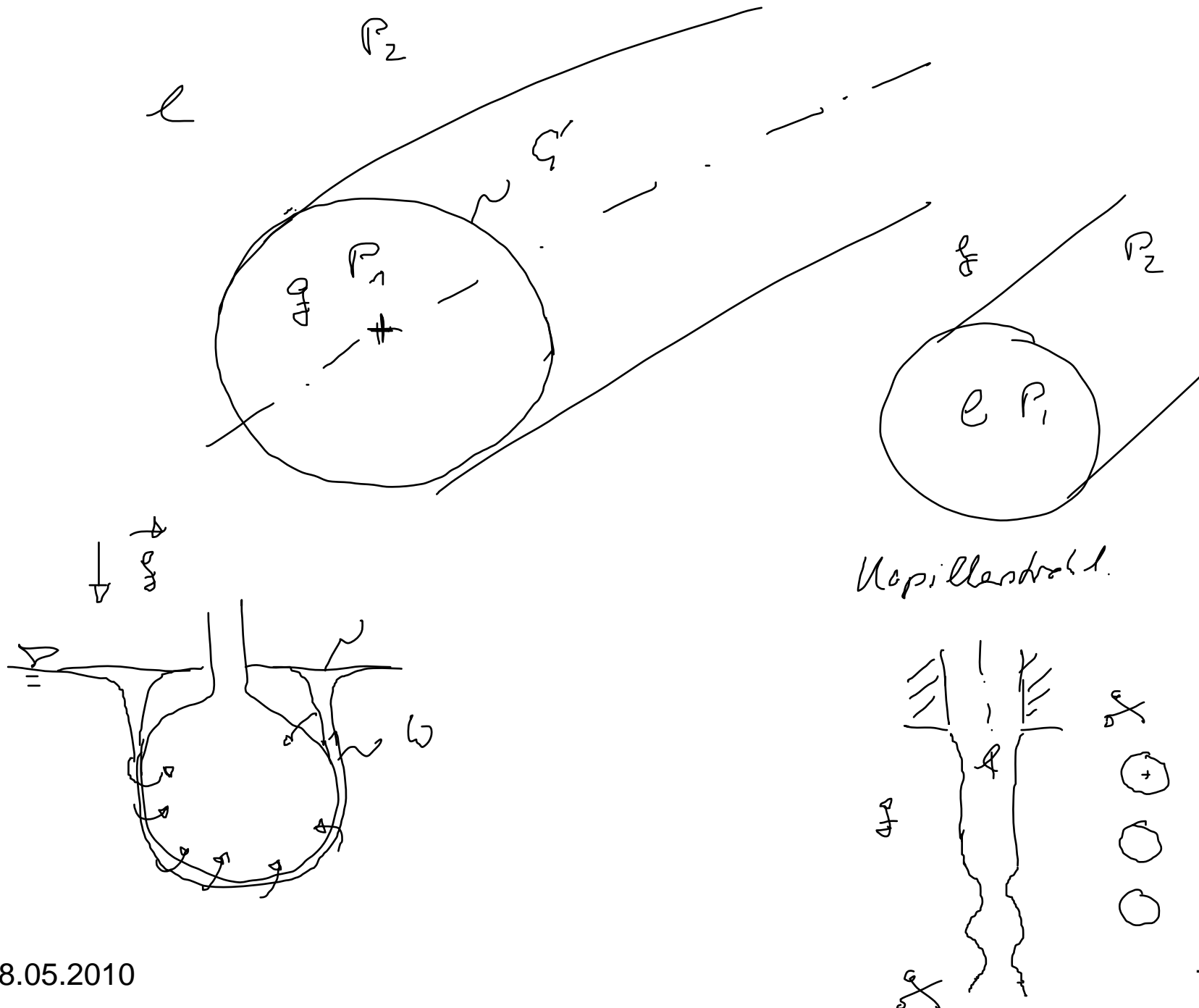
Mit steigender Temperatur sinkt die Kapillarkonstante.
Bei kritischer Temperatur ist $\gamma = 0$.

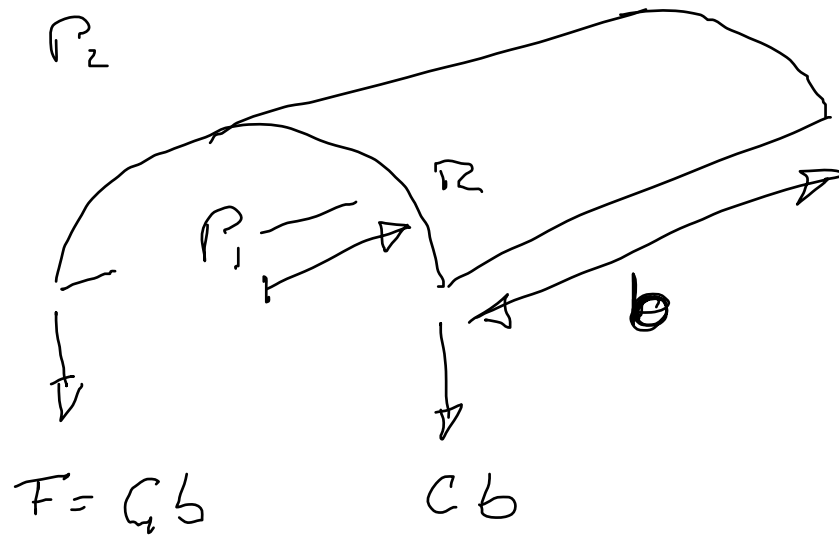
$$W = \int F ds = \int 2\pi r \gamma ds = \gamma A$$

$$\gamma = \frac{W}{A}$$

Zweiter Hauptsatz





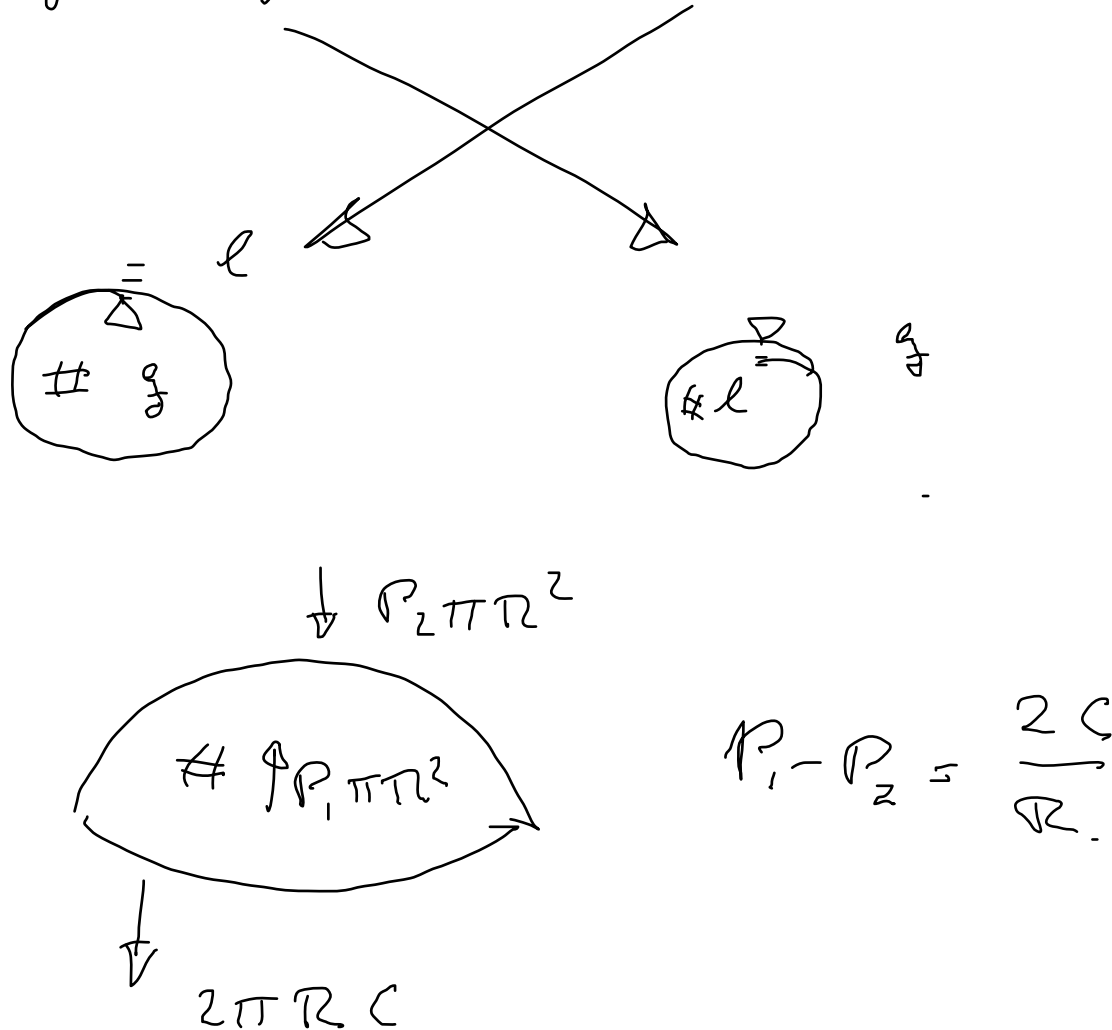


$$P_1 2Rb = P_2 2Rb + 2Cb$$

$$P_1 - P_2 = \frac{C}{R}$$

Drucksprung $P_1 - P_2$ über der Oberfläche ist
proportional C und proportional der Oberfläche -
länge $1/R$.

Flüssigkeitstropfen auf Porblech.



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Allgemein.

$$P_1 - P_2 = C \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

R_1, R_2 sind die Hauptkrümmungsradien.

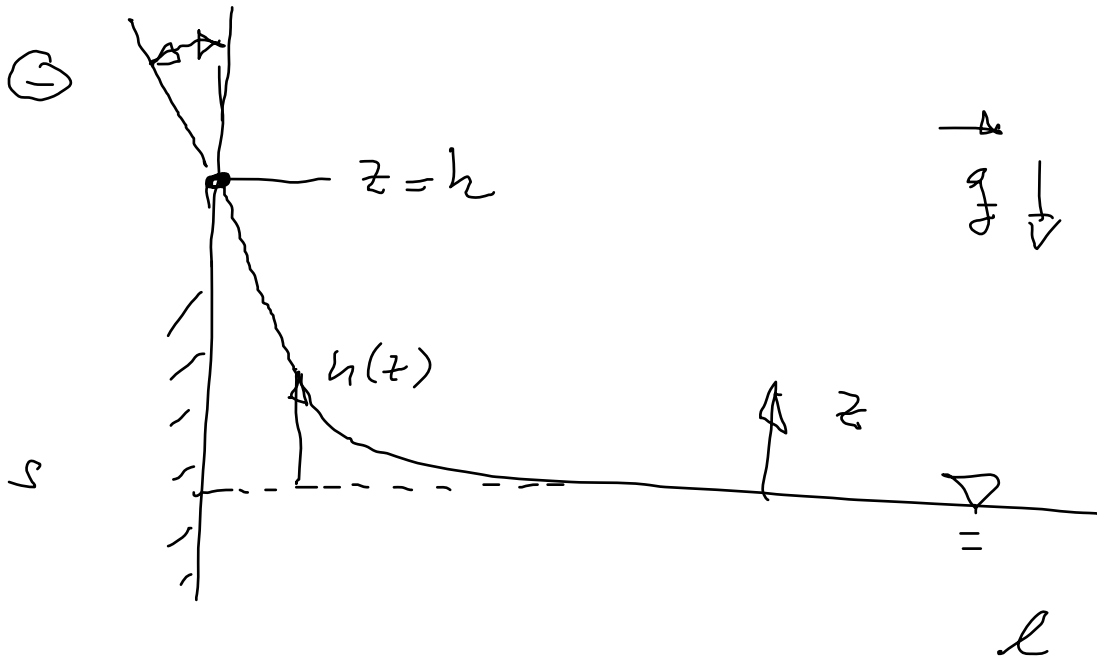
Zylinder

$$R_1 = R \quad R_2 \rightarrow \infty \quad P_1 - P_2 = \frac{C}{R}$$

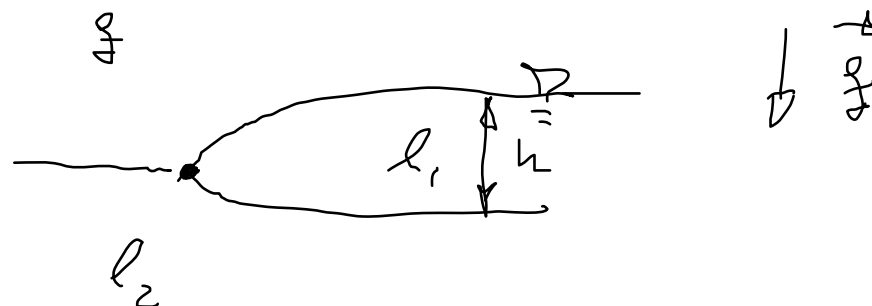
Kugel

$$R_1 = R_2 = R \quad P_1 - P_2 = \frac{2C}{R}$$





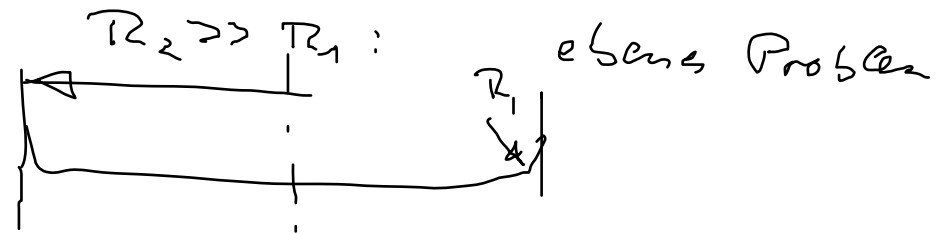
Randwert \ominus ist eine makroskopische
Stoffgröße für das System (g, l, s) .



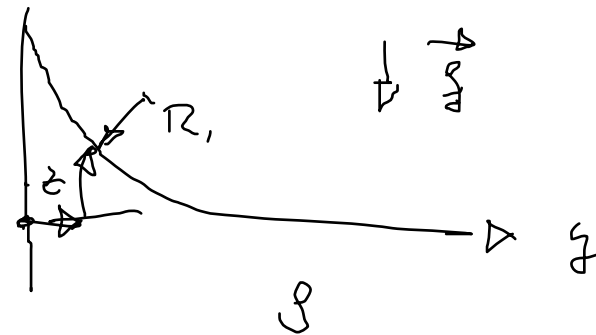


$$P_1 - P_2 = C \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

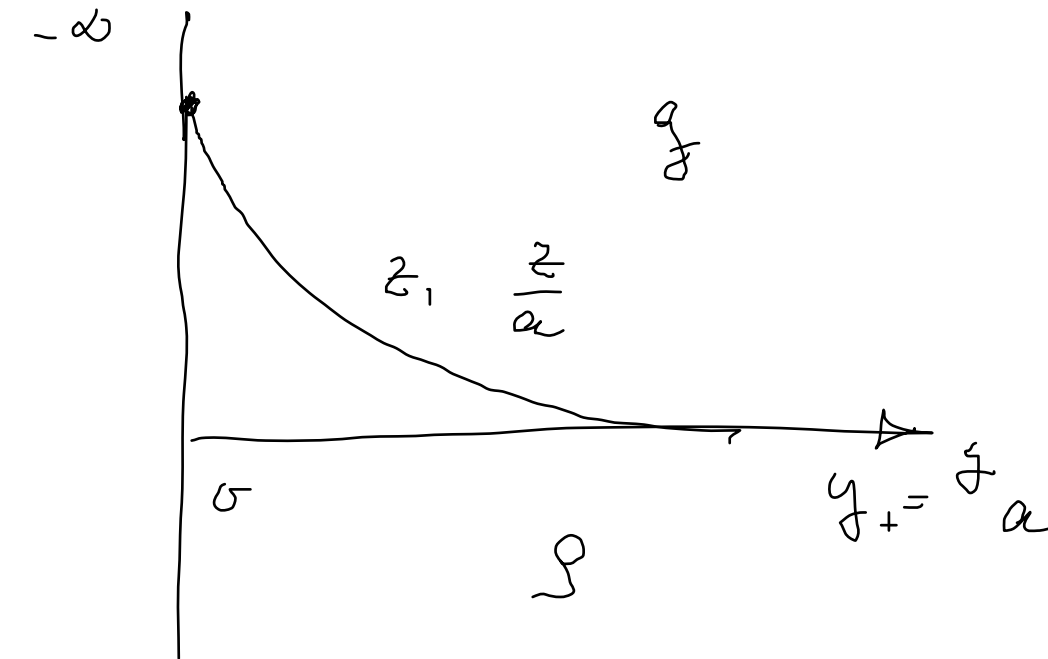
$$R_2 \rightarrow \infty$$



$$P \frac{dz}{dz} = \frac{C}{R_1} = C \frac{z''}{(1+z')^{3/2}}$$



typische Größe $\sqrt{\frac{C}{\rho g}} = a$ Geplantes Länge.



$$\alpha = \frac{z}{y}$$

$$\frac{z}{\alpha^2} = \frac{z''}{(1+z')^{3/2}}$$

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

$$z'_+ = \frac{dz_+}{dy_+}$$

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

$$z''_+ = \frac{d^2z_+}{dy_+^2}$$



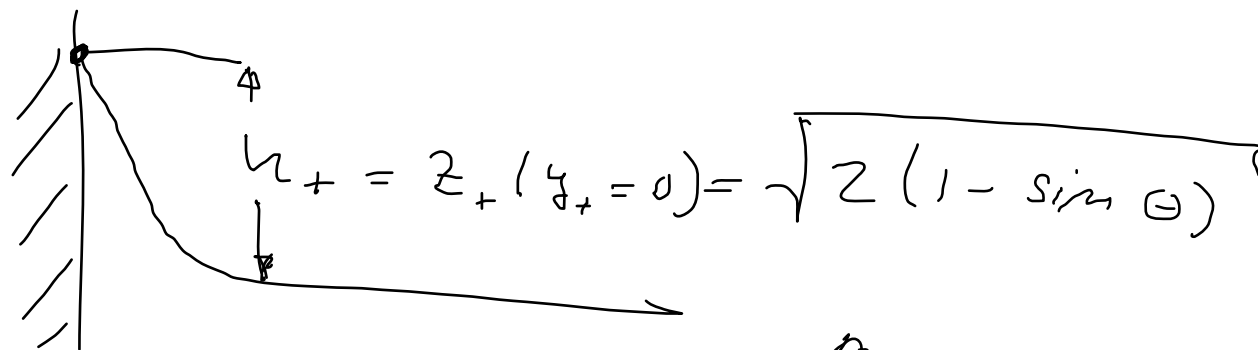
$$z_+ = \frac{z_+''}{(1 + z_+')^{3/2}}$$

Randbedingung $z_+(y_+ \rightarrow \infty) = 0$

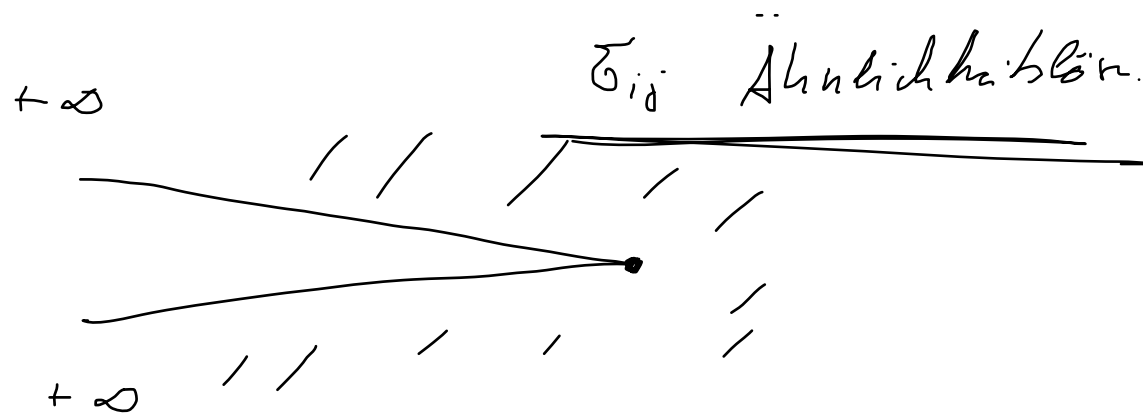
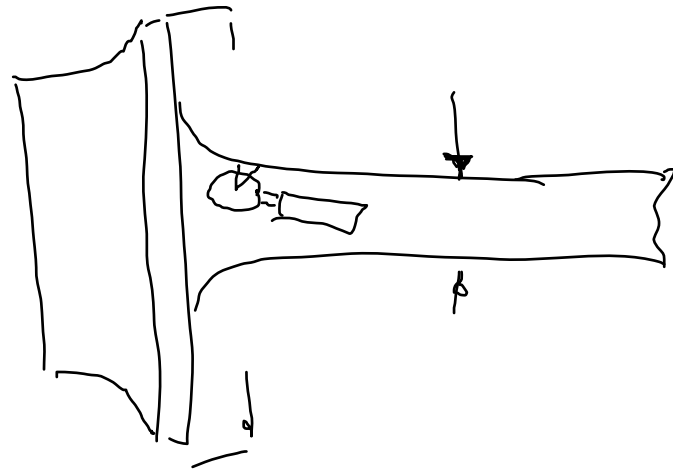
$z_+'(y_+ = 0) = -\arctan \Theta$

Sie!

Ähnlichkeit



$h_+ := h/a$



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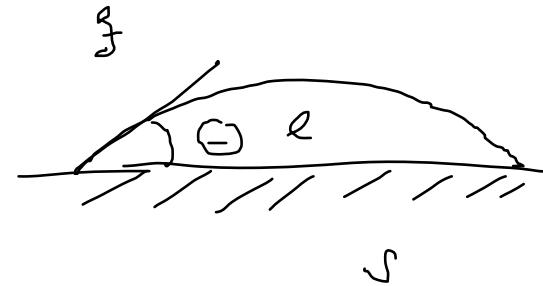


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Hydrophil

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

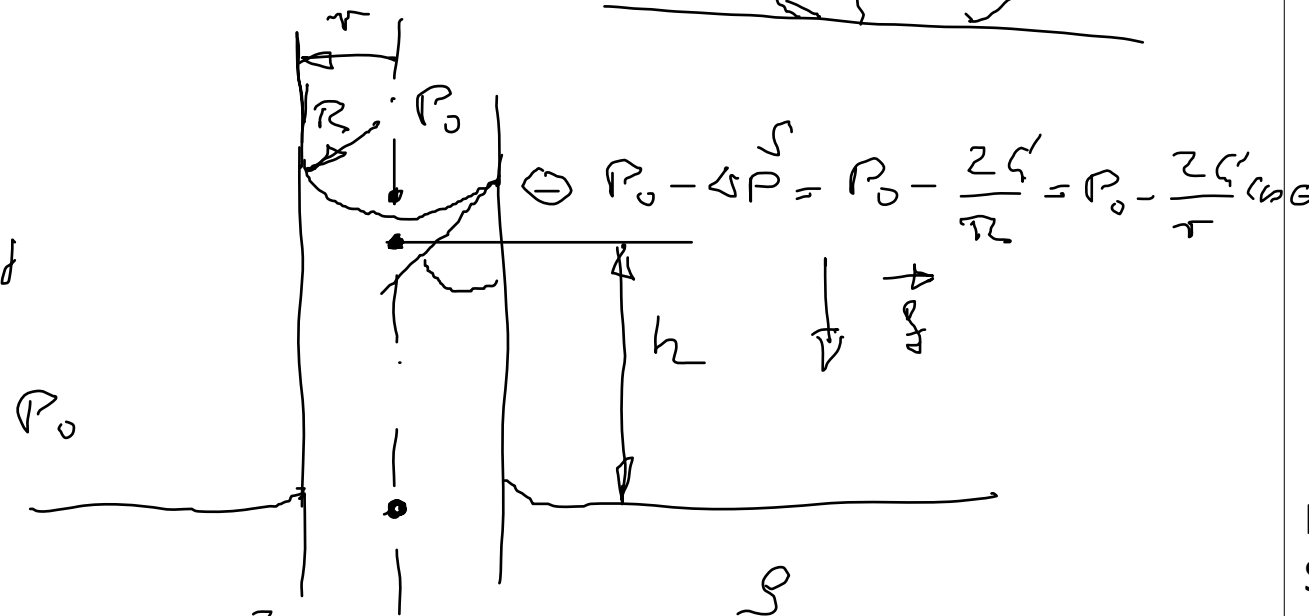


Hydrophob

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



Technisch wichtig



Stieg

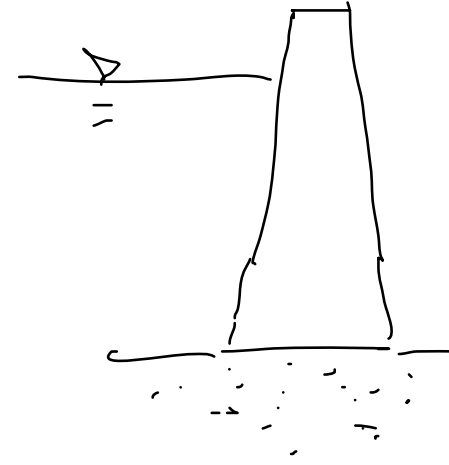
$$h = \frac{2\sigma \cos \Theta}{\rho g r}$$

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

Geometrie

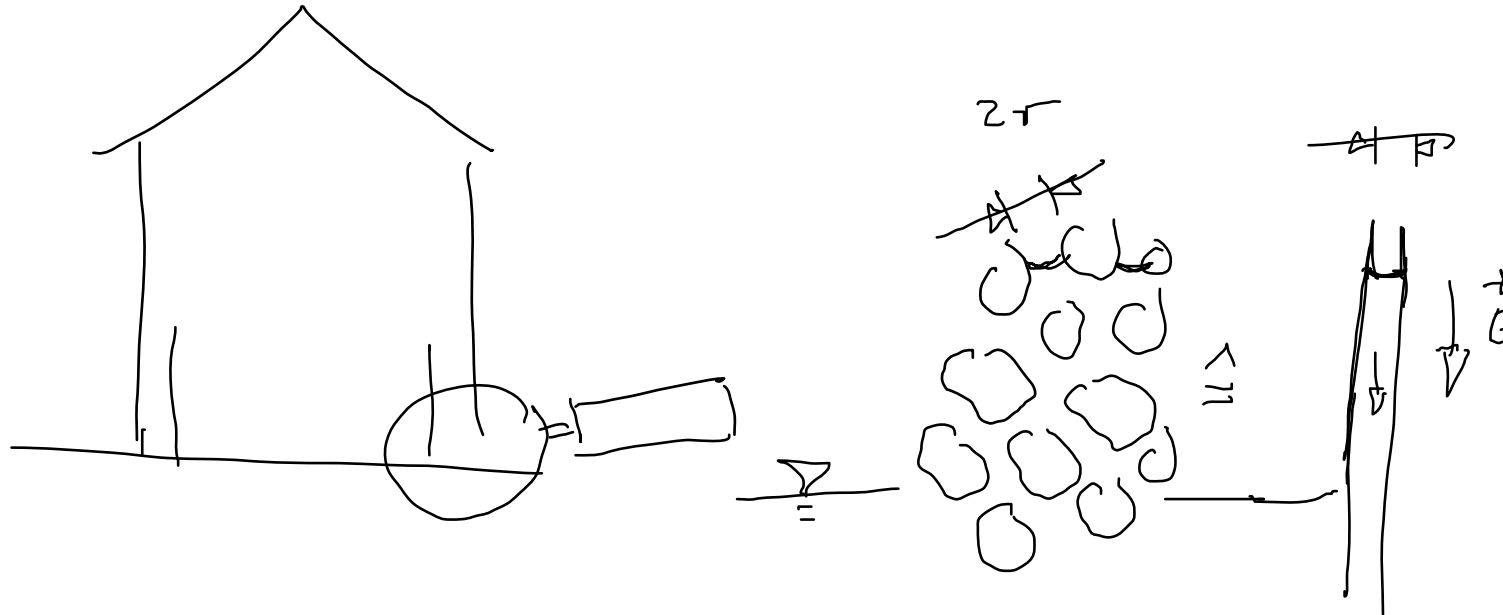
$$R \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = r$$

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



Steighöhe

$$h = 2 \frac{Q^2}{r} \cos \theta$$



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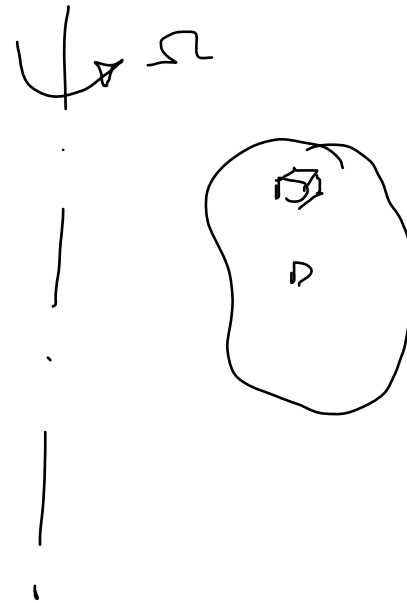
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$$\vec{f} = \rho \Omega^2 r \vec{e}_r$$

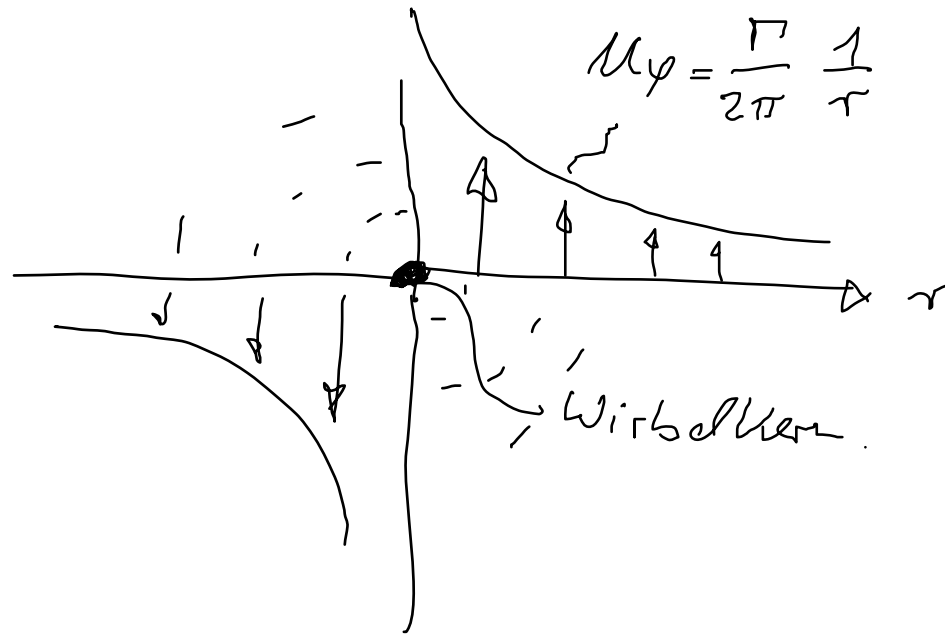
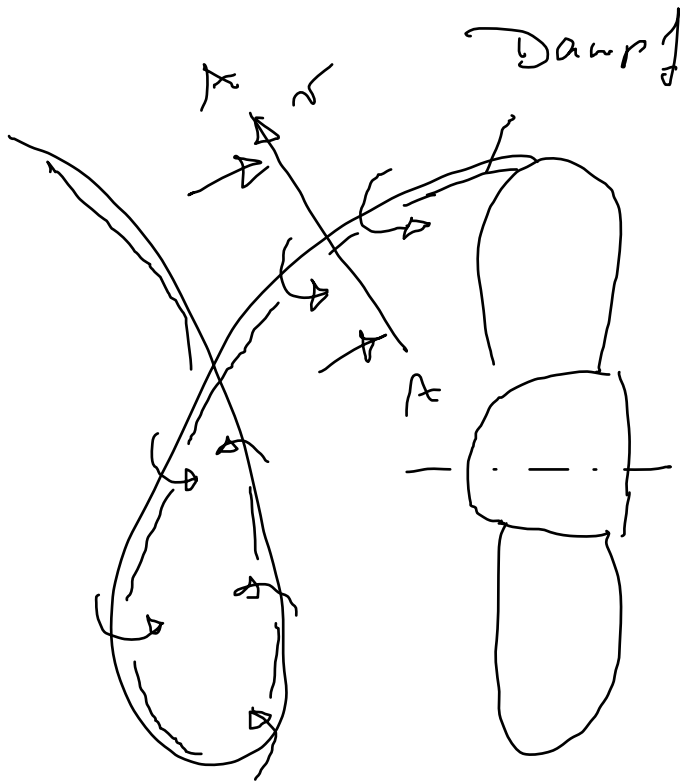
$$\vec{F} = \int \rho \vec{n} d\sigma$$

$$= \iiint -\nabla p dV$$

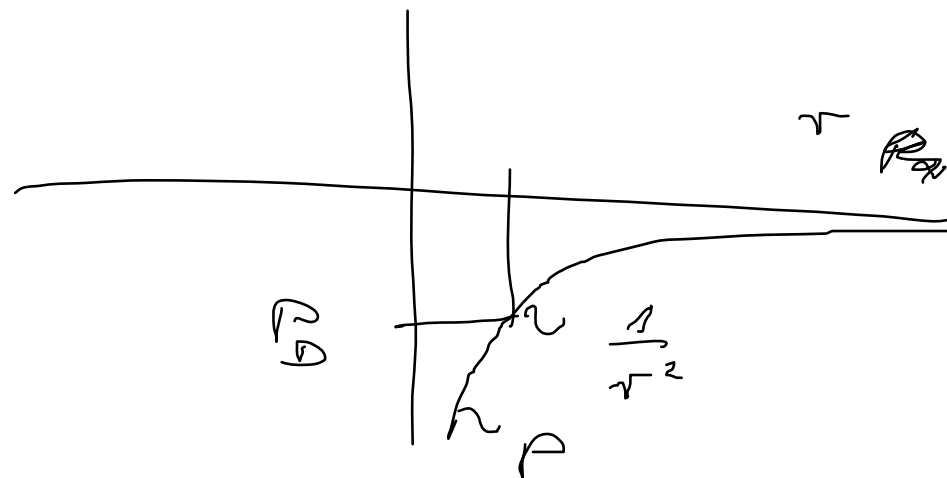
$$= \iiint -\rho \Omega^2 r \vec{e}_r$$



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Γ Zirkulation.



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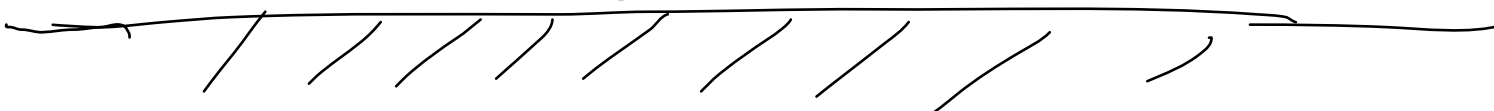
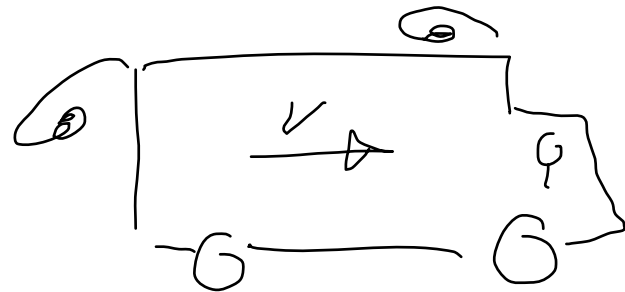
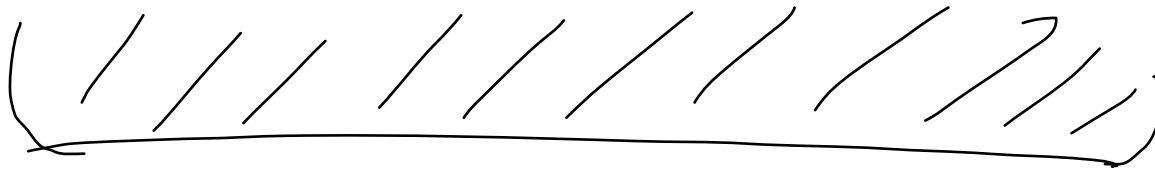
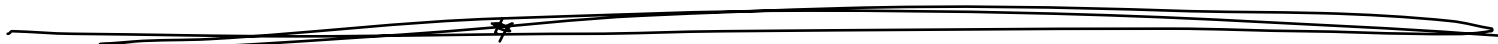
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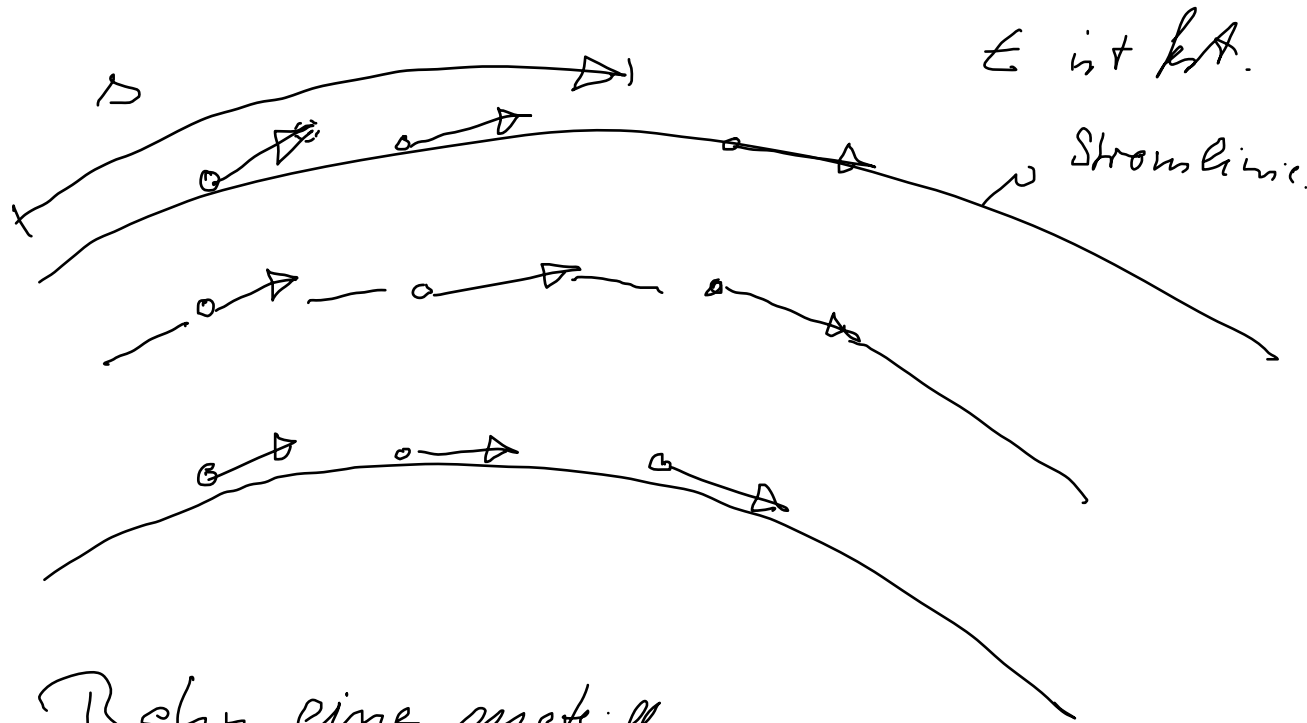
$$\rho \frac{D\vec{m}}{Dt} = -\nabla P + \rho \Delta \vec{m} + \rho \vec{h}. \quad \text{☹}$$

$$\frac{u^2}{2} + P + \int \rho \vec{u} \cdot d\vec{s} = C \quad \text{Bernoulli} \quad \text{☺}$$



Beroullische Gleichung gilt längs Stromlinie.

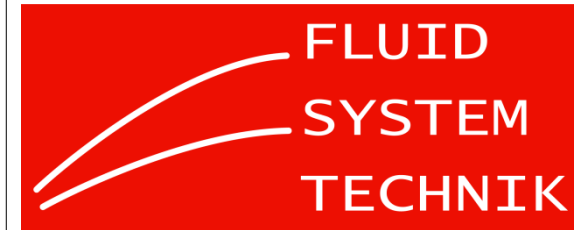
Stromlinie: Momentaufnahme eines Strömungsfeldes.



Bahnlinie: Bahn eines materiell Teilchens ϵ ist die Bahnparameter.

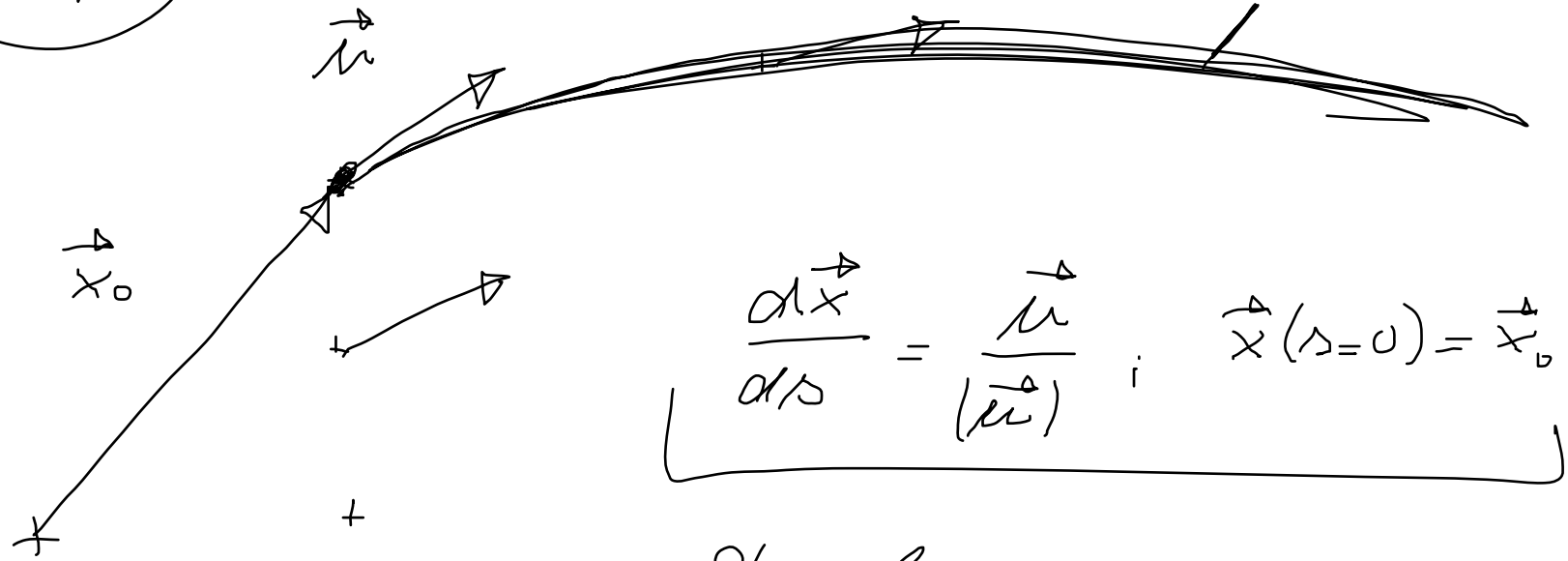


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$t = \text{const}$



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

Stromlinie.

Bahnlinie

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \vec{u} ; \quad \vec{x}(t=0) = \vec{x}_0$$

\vec{x} ist die materielle Koordinate.



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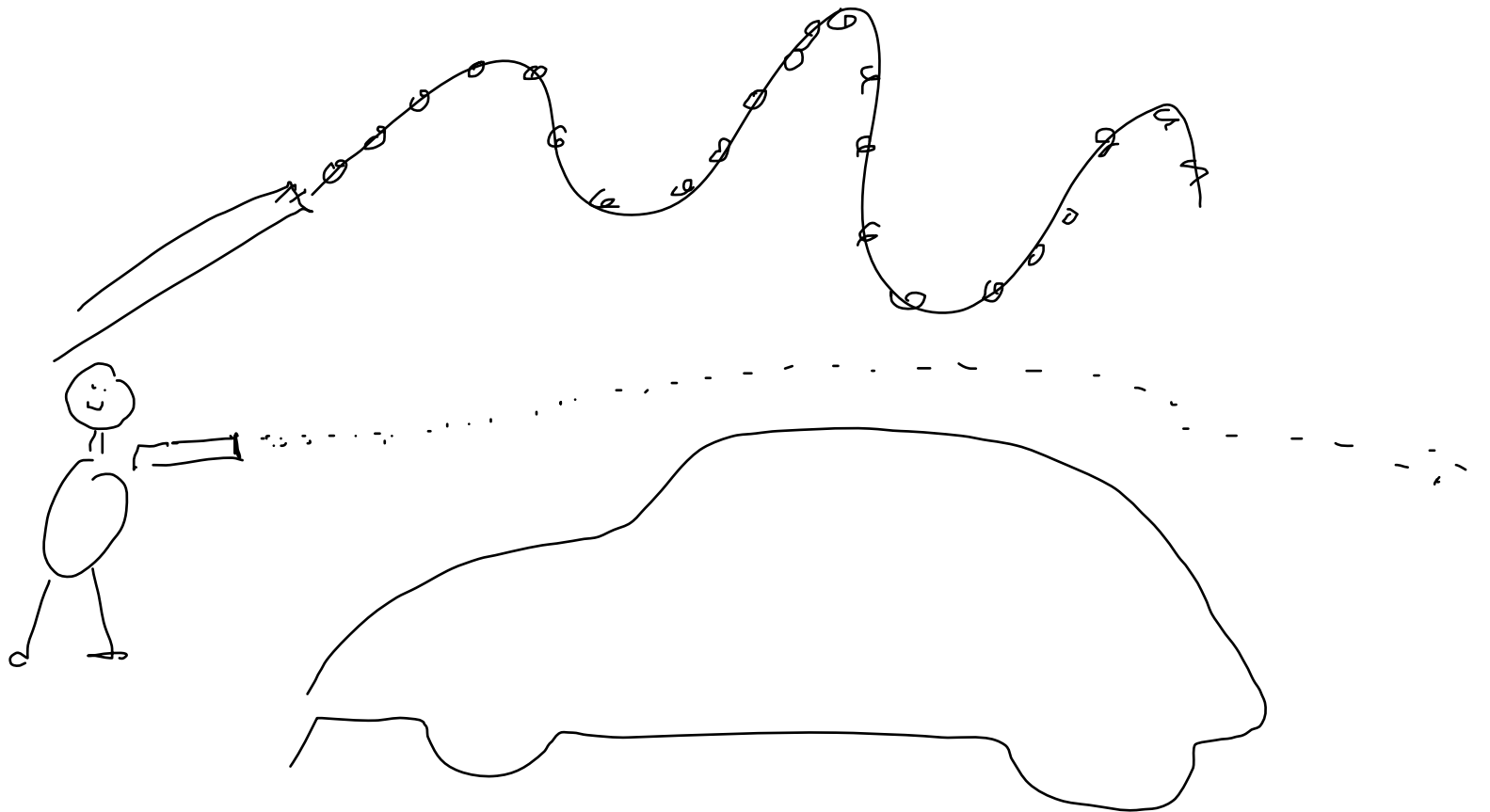
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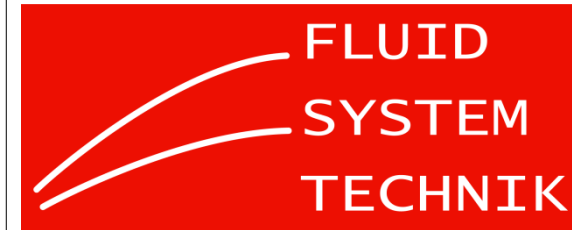
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Strecklinie ist eine materielle Linie zu einem
Zeitpunkt t .

$$t = t_A$$

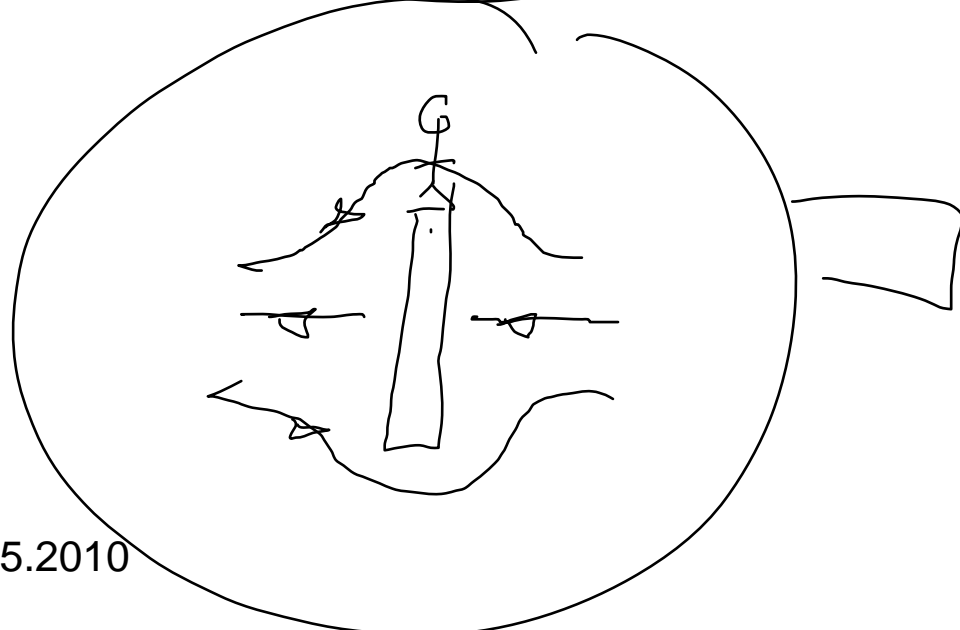
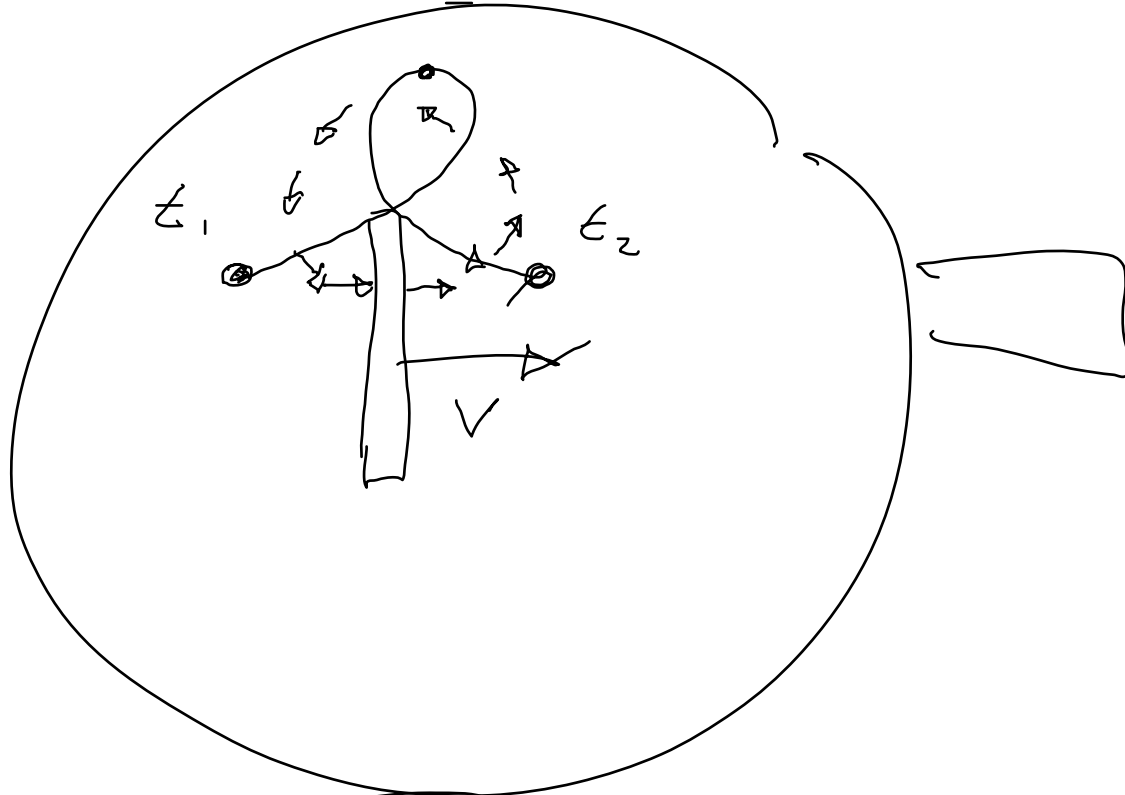


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$$\epsilon_1 < \underline{\epsilon} < \epsilon_2$$



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