

Kontinuitätsgleichung

$$\frac{Dm}{Dt} = 0$$

$$m = \int_{V(t)} \rho dV$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_V \rho dV + \oint_{\Sigma} \rho \vec{u} \cdot \vec{n} d\Sigma = 0.$$

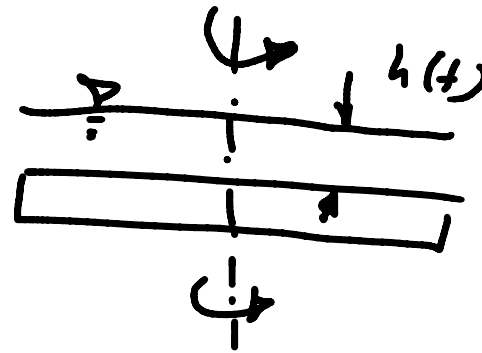
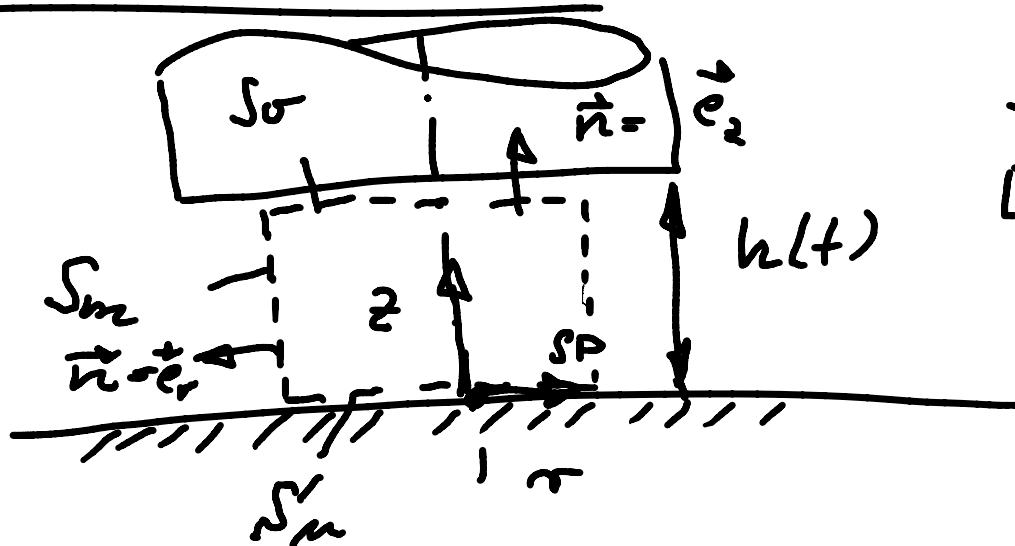


$$\frac{D\rho}{Dt} + \rho \operatorname{div} \vec{u} = 0. \quad \text{①}$$

$$\nabla \frac{D}{Dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \vec{u} \cdot \nabla$$



Beispiel zur Kontinuität



$$\vec{n} = n_z \vec{e}_z + n_r \vec{e}_r, \quad \rho = \text{const.}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \rho dV + \oint \rho \vec{u} \cdot \vec{n} dA = 0.$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \rho dV}_{\approx 0} \approx 0.$$

$$\int_{S_1} \rho \vec{u} \cdot \vec{n} dA + \int_{S_2} \rho \vec{u} \cdot \vec{n} dA + \int_{S_0} \rho \vec{u} \cdot \vec{n} dA = 0$$

$\int_{S_1} \rho \vec{u} \cdot \vec{n} dA \approx 0$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{n} = n_z = h$$



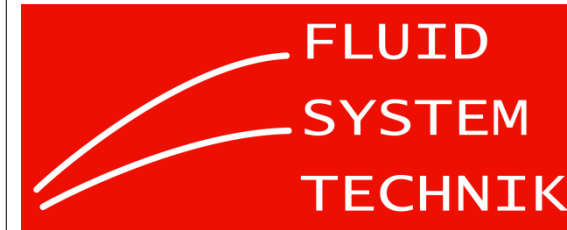
Impulssatz.

$$\frac{D\vec{I}}{Dt} = \vec{F}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_V \rho \vec{u} dV + \oint_{\partial V} \rho \vec{u} \vec{u} \cdot \vec{n} d\Omega = \oint_{\partial V} \vec{t} d\Omega + \int_V \rho \vec{h} dV$$

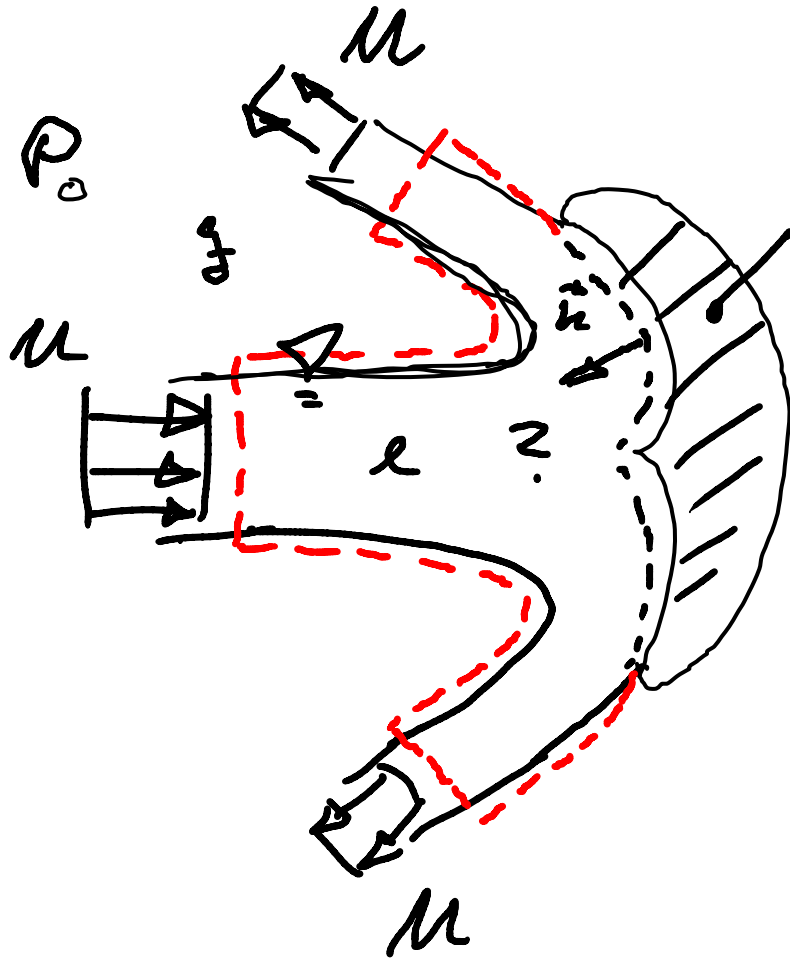


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Beispiel zum Impulssatz.



Schaltl.

$$\vec{F} = \int_{S_w} \vec{t} dS_w$$

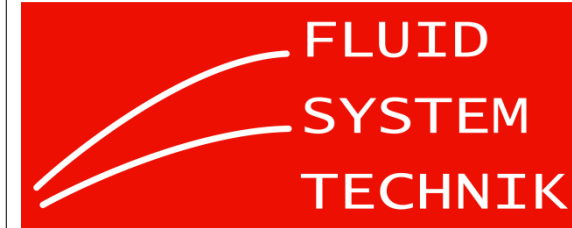


$$\frac{\rho}{2} u^2 + p + \psi = \text{const},$$

für Verlustfrei, inkompressible Strömung.



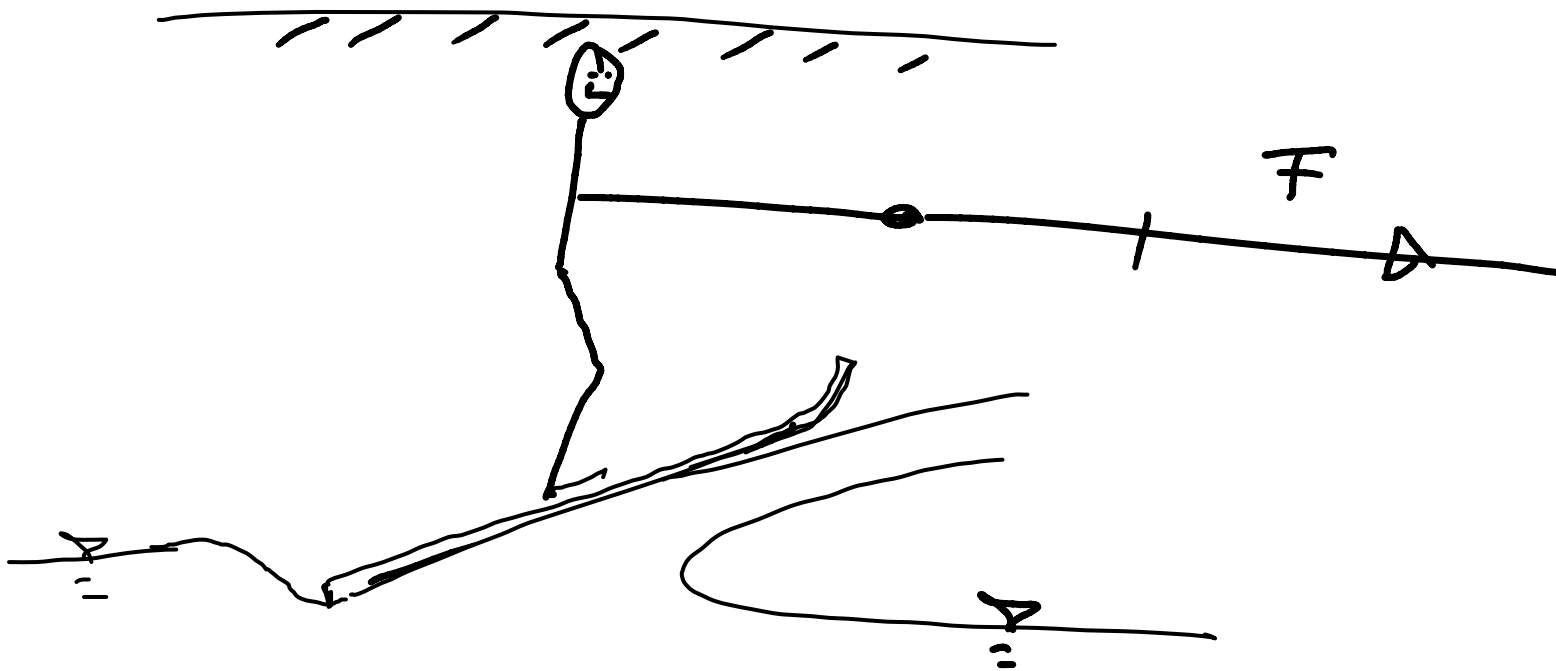
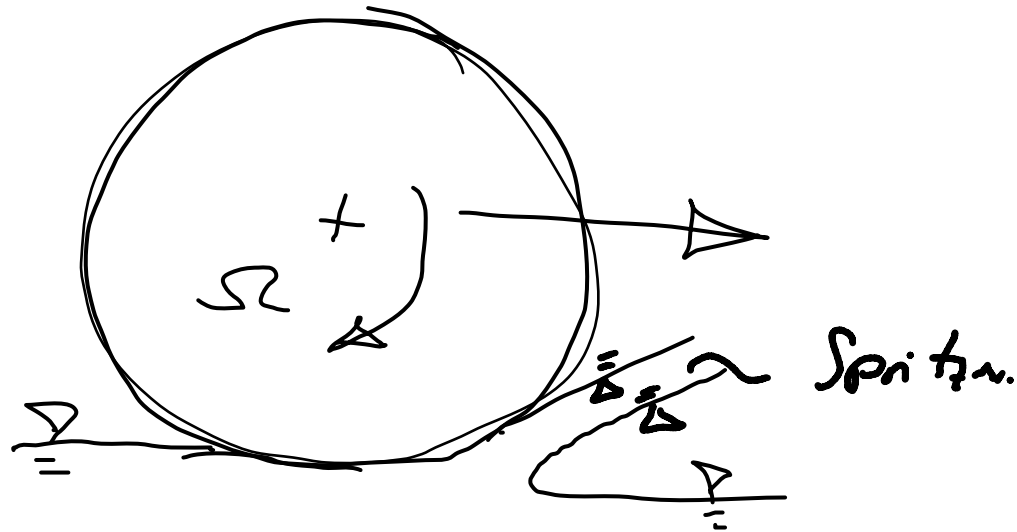
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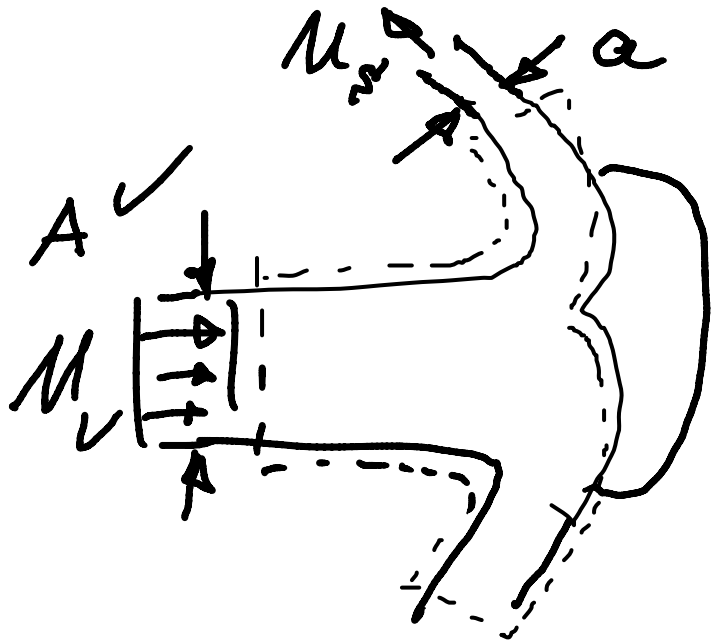


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$M_{in} = M$ folgt
 aus der Bernoulli-
 Gleichung.

$$\oint_{\partial V} \rho \vec{u} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \sigma$$

$$-\rho M A + 2 \rho M a = \sigma \quad \leadsto \quad a = \frac{A}{2}$$



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stationär $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \equiv 0$, $\vec{h} \equiv 0$.

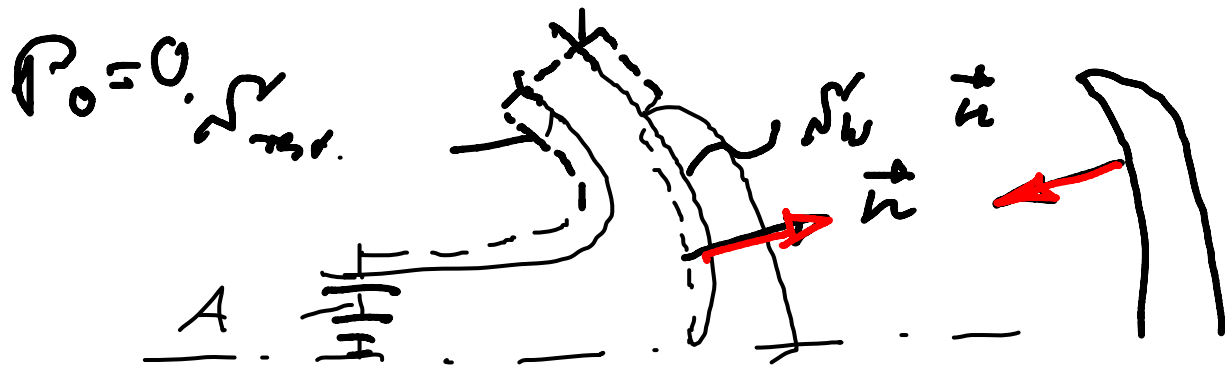
$$\int_A \rho \vec{u} \vec{u} \cdot \vec{n} dN + 2 \int_A \rho \vec{u} \vec{u} \cdot \vec{n} dN =$$

$\vec{F}_{FC \rightarrow Wand}$ \vec{a} $-\rho_0 \vec{h}$ $-\rho_0 \vec{h}$

$$= \int_{N_w} \vec{t} dN + \int_A \vec{t} dN + 2 \int_A \vec{t} dN + \int_A \vec{t} dN$$

\vec{a} \vec{a} \vec{a} \vec{a}

~~$\int_A \vec{t} dN$~~ ~~$\int_A \vec{t} dN$~~

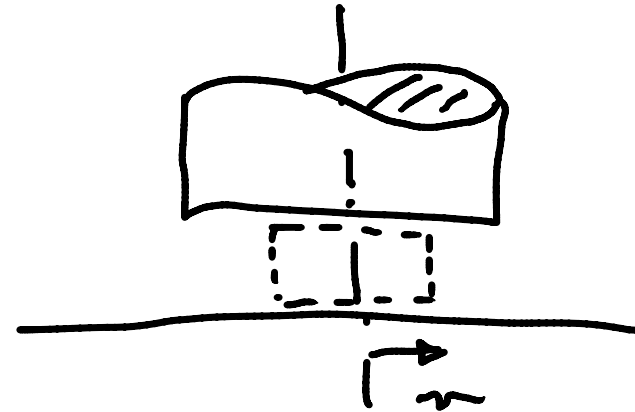


Hinweis: Wenn Stromlinien nicht gekrümmt sind, dann verschwindet die Änderung der Drucknormale zur Stromlinie.



$$\int_{S_m} \tau M_r dS^V + \int_{S_0} \tau h dS^V = 0.$$

$$2 \int_0^h \tau M_r dz + \tau h = 0.$$



$$\int_0^h M_r(z) dz = -\frac{\tau}{2} h$$

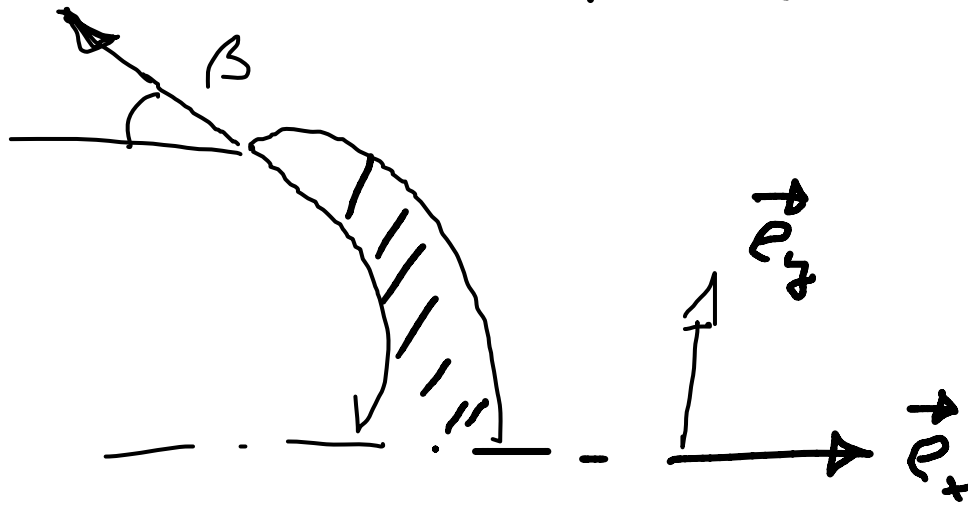
Für $M_r(z) \neq f_L(z)$

$M_r = -\frac{\tau}{2h} h$



$$\int_A \rho \vec{u} \vec{u} \cdot \vec{n} d\mathcal{V} + 2 \int_a \rho \vec{u} \vec{u} \cdot \vec{n} d\mathcal{S} = - \frac{\vec{F}}{F \rightarrow \text{Schub.}} \quad | \cdot \vec{e}_x$$

$$m_i = \rho U A.$$



$$\int_A \rho \vec{u} \cdot \vec{e}_x \vec{u} \cdot \vec{n} d\mathcal{V} + 2 \int \rho \vec{u} \cdot \vec{e}_x \vec{u} \cdot \vec{n} d\mathcal{S} = -F_x$$

$$= M \vec{e}_x - \vec{e}_x - M \cos \beta$$

$$-M \dot{m} - 2 M \cos \beta \frac{m_i}{2} = -F_x$$



$$\boxed{F_x = \dot{m} M (1 + \cos \beta)}$$

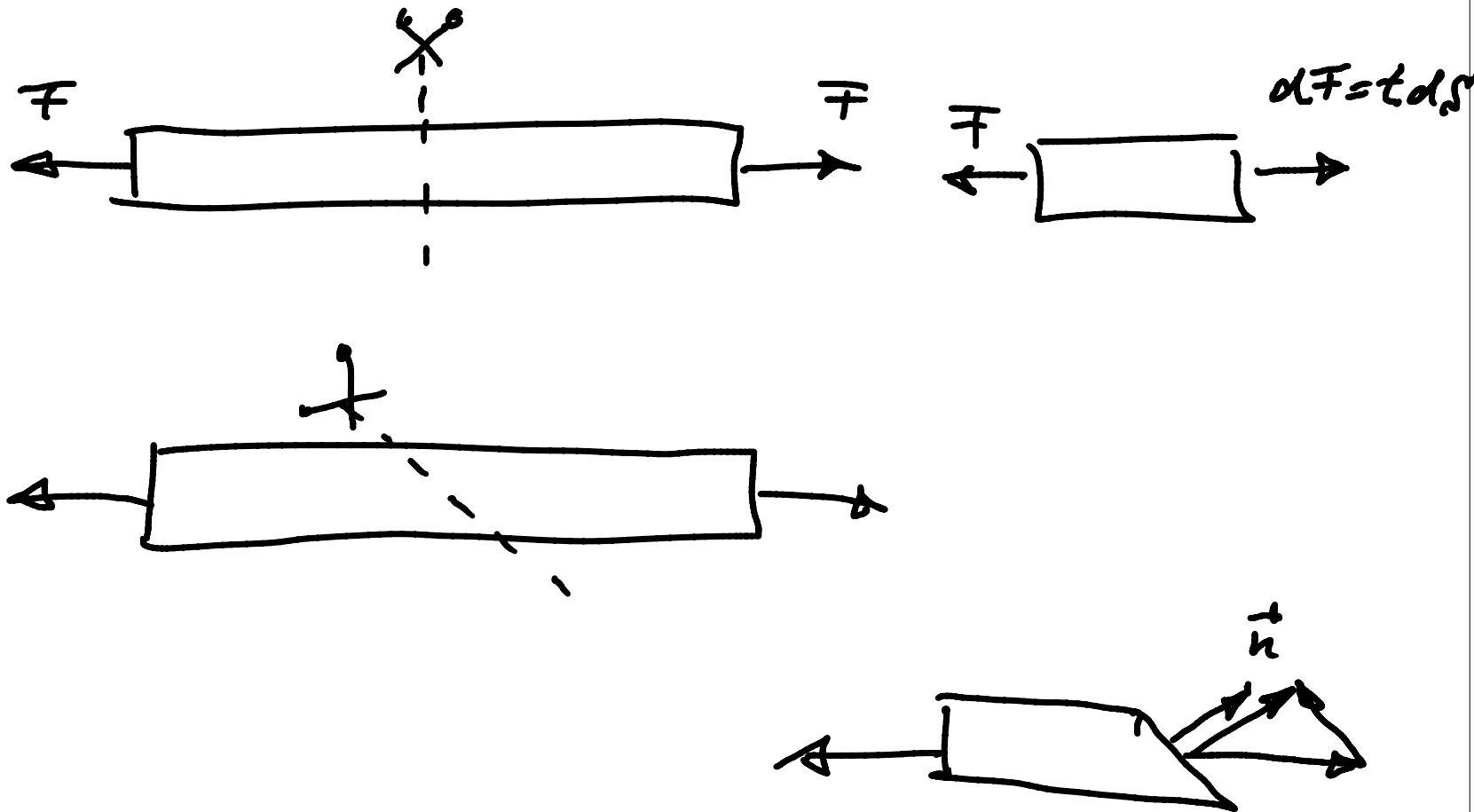
Impulsatz in differentieller Form.

$$\frac{D}{Dt} \int_{V(t)} \rho \vec{u} dV = \frac{D}{Dt} \int \vec{u} dm = \int \frac{D\vec{u}}{Dt} dm = \int \rho \frac{D\vec{u}}{Dt} dV =$$

$$= \oint_{\partial V} \vec{t} dA + \int \rho \vec{h} dV$$

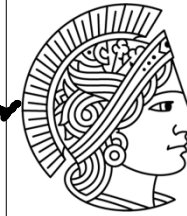
Hinweis:

$$\vec{t} = \vec{n} \cdot \underline{\underline{T}}$$



$$\vec{t} = \vec{n} \cdot \underline{\underline{T}}$$

$$= \vec{n} \cdot (\tau_{xx} \vec{e}_x \vec{e}_x + \tau_{xy} \vec{e}_x \vec{e}_y + \dots + \tau_{zz} \vec{e}_z \vec{e}_z)$$



Bei Flüssigkeit/Gas wird der hydrostatische Druck abgepaßt.

$$\underline{T} = -P \underline{T} + \underline{P}$$

P hydrostatische Druck

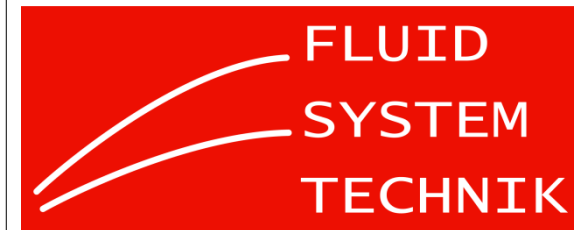
\underline{T} Einheitsvektor

\underline{P} Reibspannungstensor.

\underline{T} Spannungstensor.



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$$\int_V \rho \frac{D\vec{u}}{Dt} dV = \oint_{S'} \vec{n} \cdot \vec{T} dS' + \int_V \rho \vec{h} dV.$$

Gauß!

$$\int_V \rho \frac{D\vec{u}}{Dt} dV = \int_V \nabla \cdot \vec{T} dV + \int_V \rho \vec{h} dV.$$

V ist beliebig

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\rho \frac{D\vec{u}}{Dt} = \nabla \cdot \vec{T} + \rho \vec{h}}$$

Cauchy - Gleichung

Spezialform der Cauchy-Gleichung

$$\underline{\underline{\tau}} = -p \underline{\underline{I}} + \underline{\underline{P}}$$

1. Spezialfall reibungsloser Strömung $\underline{\underline{P}} = 0$.
Einschub in die Cauchy-Gleichung

$$\rho \frac{D\vec{u}}{Dt} = -\nabla p + \rho \vec{h} \quad \text{Euler-Gleichung}$$

2. Spezialfall: Newtonsche Flüssigkeit

$$\underline{\underline{\tau}} = \eta \dot{\underline{\underline{\gamma}}}$$
$$\underline{\underline{P}} = 2\eta \underline{\underline{E}}$$



Deformationsspannungstensor

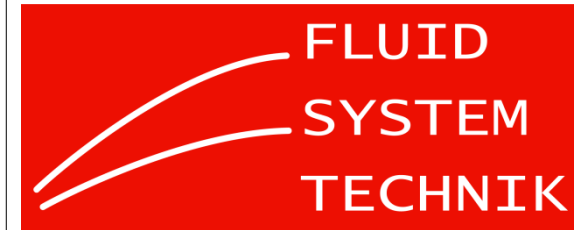
$$\underline{\underline{\epsilon}} = \frac{1}{2} (\nabla \vec{u} + \nabla \vec{u}^T)$$

$$\rho \frac{D\vec{u}}{Dt} = -\nabla p + \rho \vec{h} + \eta \Delta \vec{u}$$

Navier-Stokes-Gleichung



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Differentialgleichung folgt aus der
Eulergleichung.

$$\rho \frac{D\vec{u}}{Dt} = -\nabla p + \rho \vec{h}.$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial t} + \rho \vec{u} \cdot \nabla \vec{u} = -\nabla p + \rho \vec{h}. \quad | \cdot d\vec{x}.$$

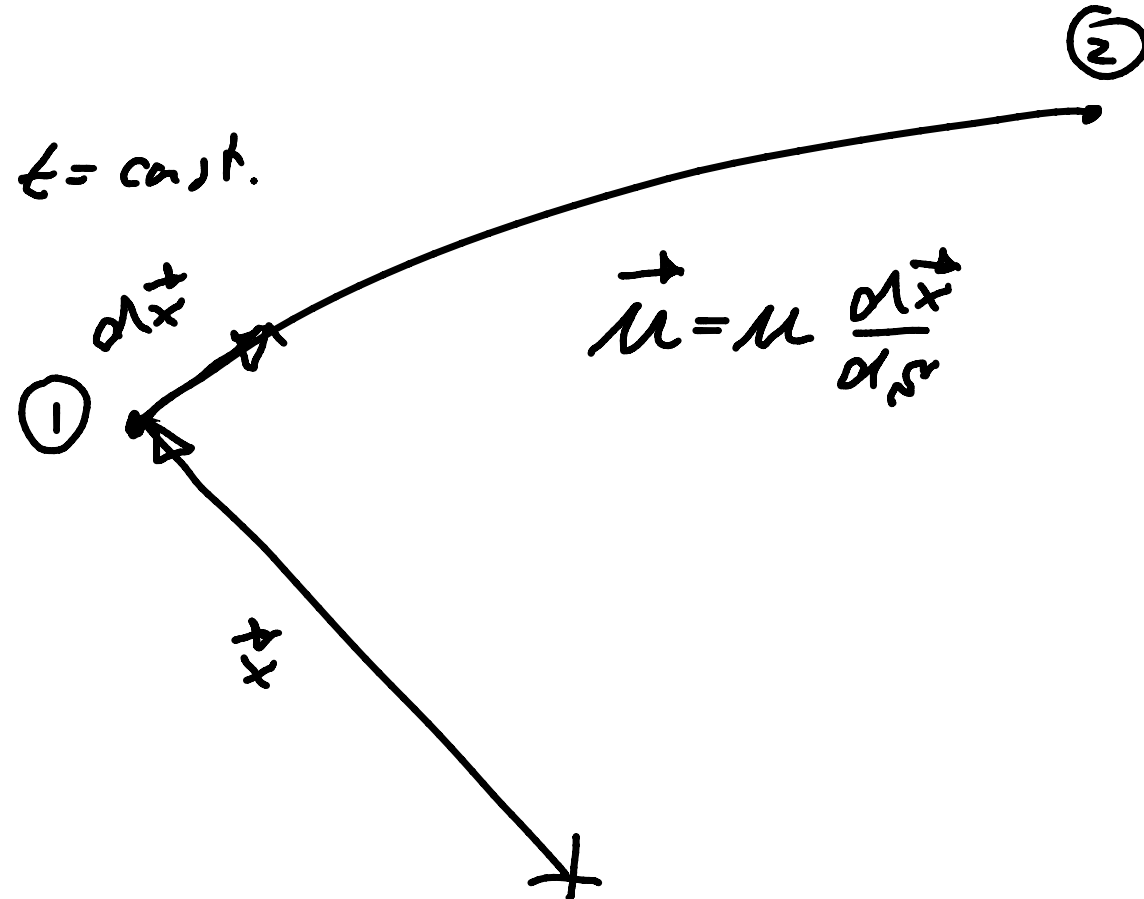
Integration längs einer Stromlinie

$$\frac{d\vec{x}}{ds} = \frac{\vec{u}}{u}, \quad \text{mit } u = |\vec{u}|.$$





$$\rho d\vec{x} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial t} + \rho \vec{u} \cdot \nabla \vec{u} \cdot d\vec{x} = -\nabla p \cdot d\vec{x} + \rho \vec{h} \cdot d\vec{x}$$



$$\vec{h} = -\nabla \psi_h$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} ds + \rho u \underbrace{ds}_{+ \frac{1}{2} \rho d(u^2)} = -dp - \rho d\psi$$



$$\int \frac{\partial M}{\partial t} ds + \frac{\rho}{2} d(u^2) = - dp - \rho d\psi \quad | \frac{1}{\rho}$$

$$\int \frac{\partial M}{\partial t} ds + \int d\left(\frac{u^2}{2}\right) + \int \frac{dp}{\rho} + \int d\psi = C$$

$$\int \frac{\partial M}{\partial t} ds + \frac{u^2}{2} + \underbrace{\int \frac{dp}{\rho}}_{\text{Druckfunktion}} + \psi = C$$

C Bernoulli'sche Konstante.

Spezialfall

$$1. \quad \rho = \text{const.} : \quad \underline{I} = \int \frac{dP}{\rho} = \frac{P}{\rho} \quad \checkmark$$

$$2. \quad P = \rho \cdot g^{\gamma} \quad \gamma = \frac{c_p}{c_v} : \quad \underline{I} = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} \frac{P}{\rho}$$

$$P_1 + \frac{\rho}{2} u_1^2 + \psi_1 = P_2 + \frac{\rho}{2} u_2^2 + \psi_2 + \int_1^2 \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} ds.$$

$\rho = \text{const.}$

