

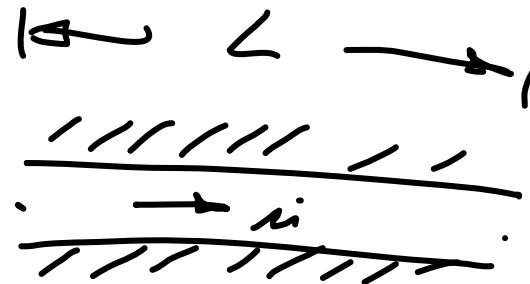


$$\int \frac{dM}{d\epsilon} d\Omega + \frac{u^2}{2} + \psi + \int \frac{dp}{\rho} = \text{const}$$

Benoullisch konst.

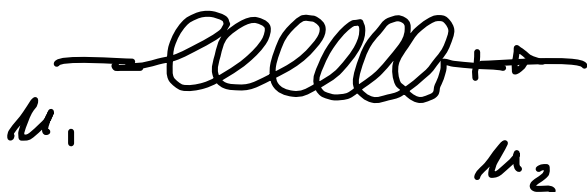
Benoullisch (k.h.)

$$\int \frac{dM}{d\epsilon} d\Omega \sim \rho u L$$



$$P_1 - P_2 = \rho u L$$

$$M_1 - M_2 = \frac{dM}{d\epsilon}$$

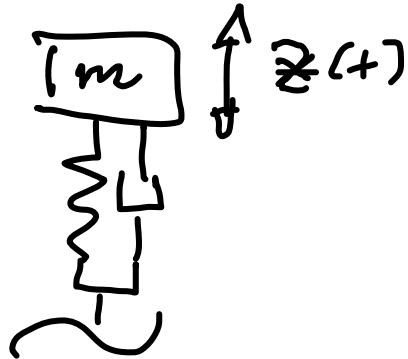


0-D \leadsto gewöhnliche DGL, Newton

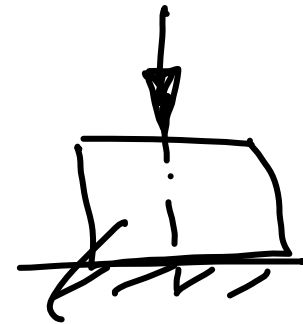
1-D \leadsto partielle DGL:

3-D \leadsto FE, FV...-Methode. $\triangleleft \rightarrow$

0-D

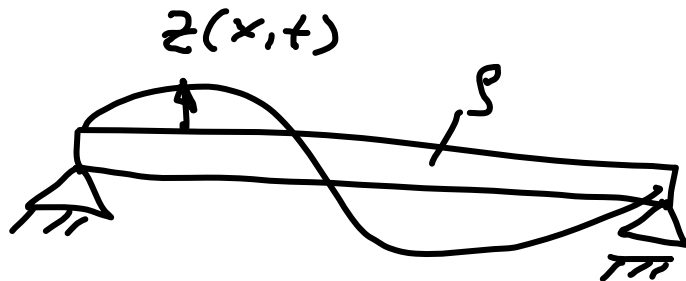


3-D

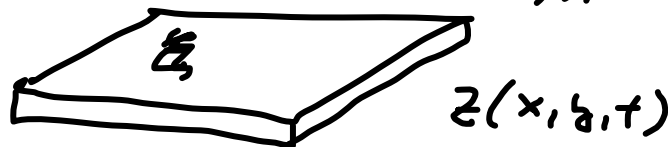


$$\epsilon_{ij} = \epsilon_{ij}(x, y, z, t)$$

1-D

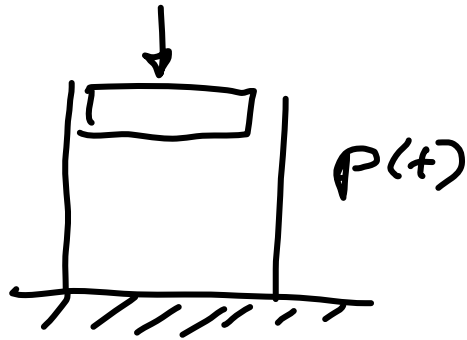


2-D

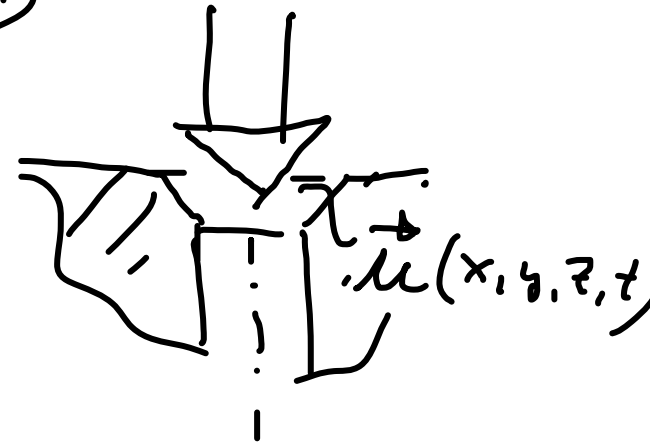




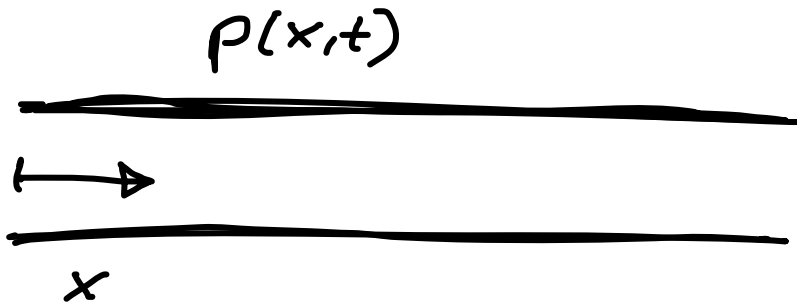
0-D



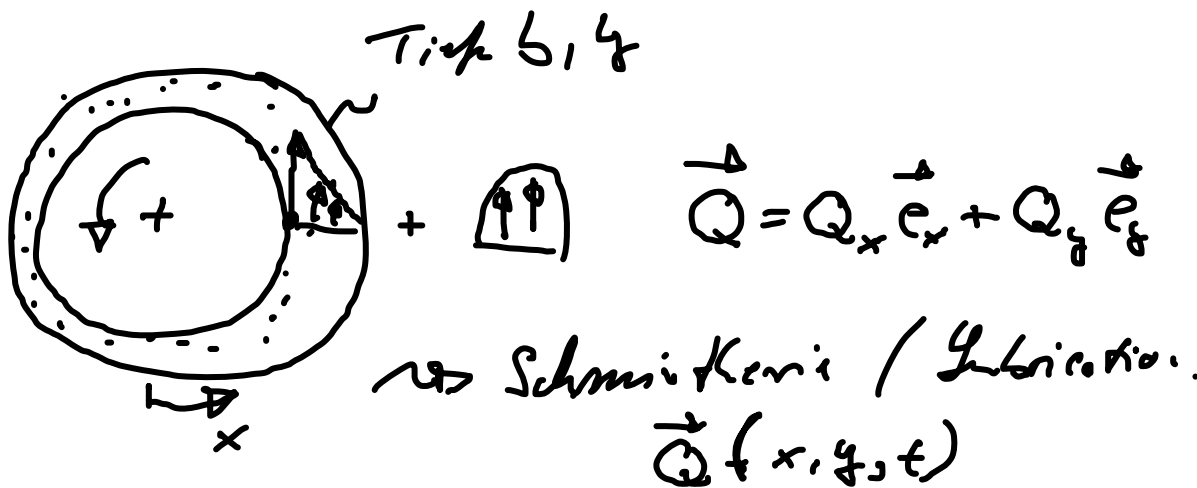
3-D



1-D



2-D





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$$\frac{u^2}{2} + \int \frac{dp}{\rho} + \psi + \int \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} ds = C.$$

$\psi = gz$ für das Schwerkraft

$\psi = \frac{1}{2} \Omega^2 r^2$ für das Drehmoment

$\psi = \dots$, Geschwindigkeit.

$$\int \frac{dp}{\rho} = P \quad \text{Druckfunktion.}$$

ist unabhängig von Integration, d.h.
kann über ein totales ~~ist~~ Differential dargestellt
für barotrope Strömung.

$$\text{berotop} = \rho = \rho(p)$$

1.) $\rho = \text{const.}$ dichtebest. Strömung

2.) $p = C \rho^\gamma$ isentrope Strömung

3.) $p = \rho R T$ für $T = \text{const}$
isotherme Strömung.

$$1) \quad \rho = \frac{p}{\rho_0}$$

$$2) \quad \rho = \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} \rho_0$$





1. Bernoulli-Gleichung für $\rho = \text{const.}$

$$\frac{\rho}{2} u_1^2 + p_1 + \rho \psi_1 = \frac{\rho}{2} u_2^2 + p_2 + \rho \psi_2 + \int_1^2 \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} ds$$

2.) Bernoulli für $p = C \rho^\gamma$, $\rho = \text{const.}$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = 0$

$$\frac{u_1^2}{2} + \frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} \frac{p_1}{\rho} = \frac{u_2^2}{2} + \frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} \frac{p_2}{\rho}$$


Kap 9.2.
Spurh.

Wichtig Gleichung in der stationären Gasdynamik.

mit $a^2 = \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho}\right)_s = \gamma \frac{p}{\rho} \downarrow \frac{p = \gamma R T}{\gamma R T}$
 $M_1 = \frac{u_1}{a_1}, M_2 = \frac{u_2}{a_2}$

Zum Fall $\rho = \text{const.}$

Frage: Wann kann Dichte einer Strömung
 längs einer Bahnlinie als konstant
 angesehen werden?

1.) $\frac{u^2}{a_{\text{eff}}^2} = M^2 \ll 1$. Notwendige Beding.  Gegenbeispiel: 1.ber.

2.) $\frac{\frac{1}{2} \rho L^2}{\rho a_{\text{eff}}^2} \ll 1$. n Abstand $\frac{1}{2} L = a$

3.) $\frac{u^2}{g L} \ll 1$. Atmosphärisch. $\frac{\frac{1}{2} \rho L^2}{\rho a_{\text{eff}}^2} \sim 1$. 227



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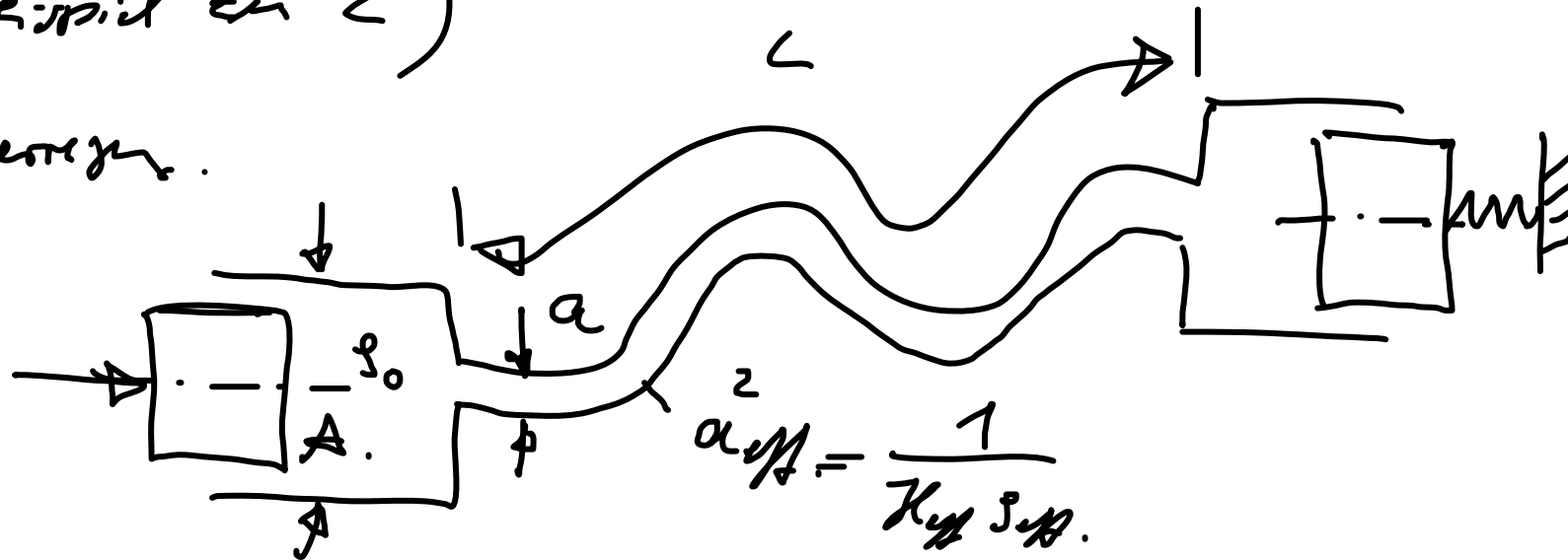
4) Strömung mit Wärmerohr.

$\dot{Q} \uparrow \uparrow \downarrow \downarrow$



Beispiel zu 2)

Wegener.



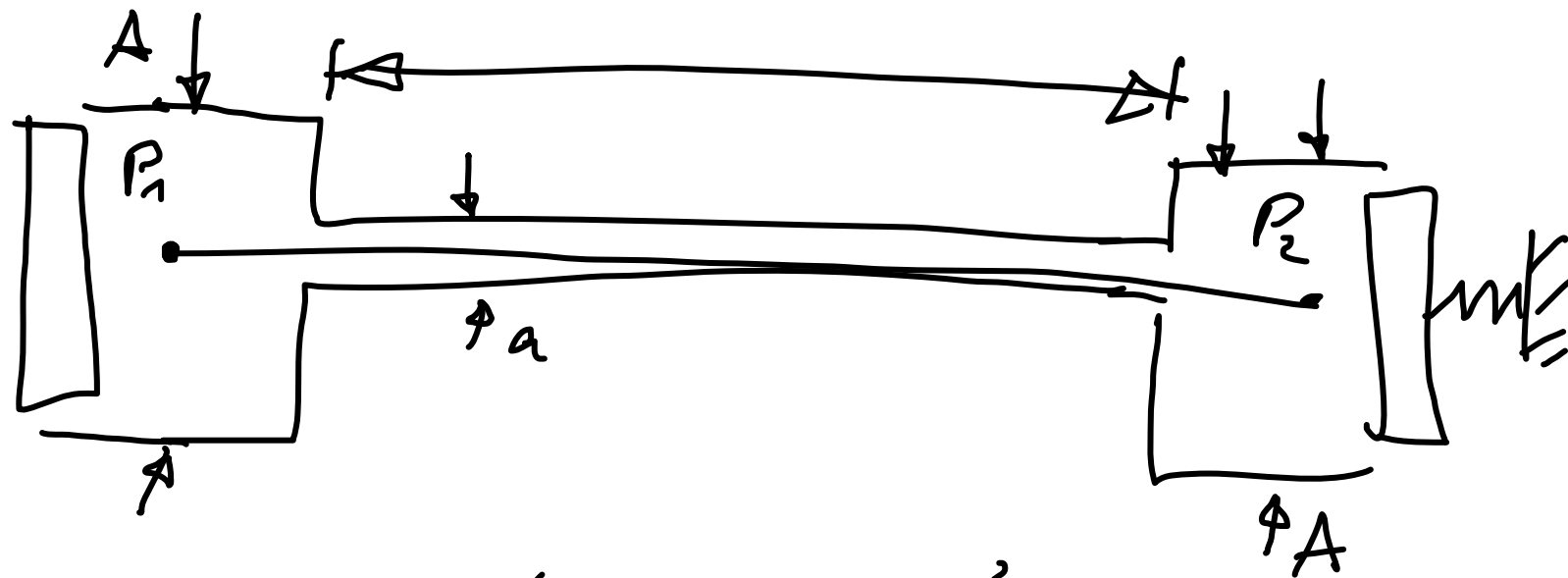
$$\alpha_{eff} = \frac{1}{K_{eff} \rho_0}$$

$$z = \hat{z} \sin(\Omega t)$$

$$\frac{\Omega^2 L^2}{\alpha_{eff}^2} < 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{JA } \rho = \rho_0 \\ \text{Neu Gasdynamik} \end{array} \right.$$



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$$P_1 + \frac{\rho}{2} u_1^2 = P_2 + \frac{\rho}{2} u_2^2 + \int_1^2 \rho u \, ds$$

$$u_1 = \Omega z \cos \Omega t$$

$$u = u_1 \frac{A}{a} = u_2 \frac{A}{a}$$

$$P_1 - P_2 = \int_1^2 \rho u \, ds = \rho u L$$

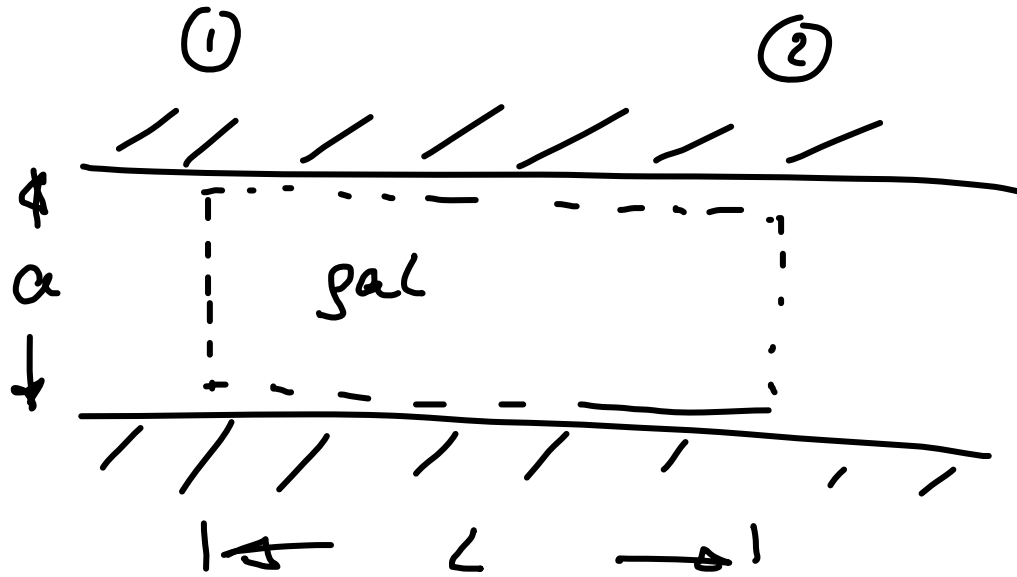
hydraulischer
Induktionsk.



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$$P_1 \phi - P_2 \phi = \dot{m} \rho L$$

$$P_1 - P_2 = \dot{m} \rho L \quad \text{Trägheit der}$$



Analogie

E-Technik

Hydraulik

Potential

U Spannung

p Druck

Fluss

$$I = \int_a \vec{i} \cdot \vec{n} da$$

$$Q = \int_a \vec{u} \cdot \vec{n} da$$

Strom

Volumenstrom

Kapazität

$$\frac{dU}{dt} C - I_1 + I_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} V_{\text{flüssig}} - Q_1 + Q_2 = 0$$

Induktivität

$$U_1 - U_2 = L \frac{dI}{dt}$$

$$P_1 - P_2 = \rho \int_a \frac{A}{A(s)} ds \frac{dQ}{dt}$$

Widerstand

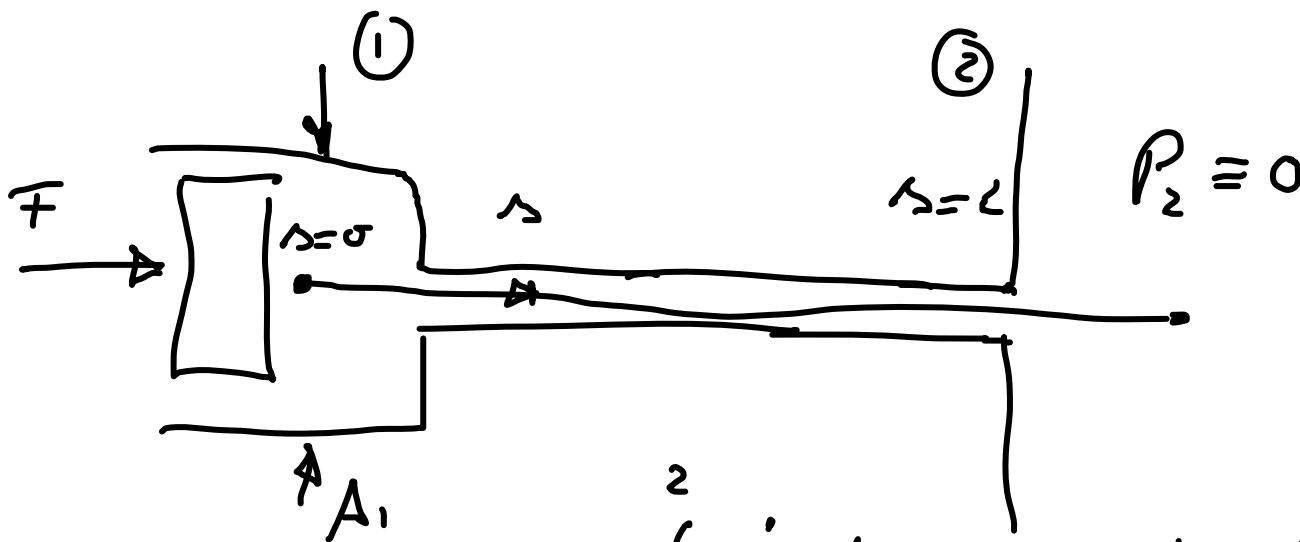
$$(U_1 - U_2)_V = R I$$

$$(P_1 - P_2)_V = \frac{\rho}{2} \frac{Q|Q|}{A^2}$$



$$P_1 - P_2 = \underbrace{\rho \int_1^2 \frac{A_1}{A(r)} dr}_{L_{eff}} \dot{m}_1 = \rho L_{eff} \dot{m}_1$$

effektive Länge: $L_{eff} := \int_1^2 \frac{A_1}{A(r)} dr$



$$P_1 = \int_1^2 \rho \dot{m}_1 dr = \rho \dot{m}_1 L_{eff}$$

Kontinuität $\dot{m}(r) = \dot{m}_1 \frac{A_1}{A(r)}$



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Kraft zur Bewegung der Kolben

$$F = p_1 A_1 = \dot{u}_1 A_1 \rho L_{eff}$$

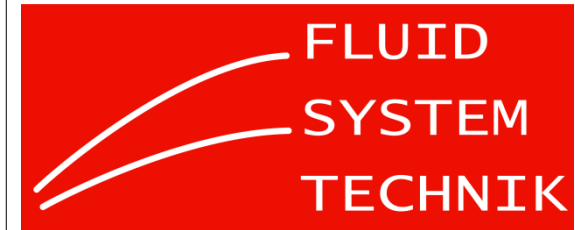
$$F = \ddot{z}_1 m'$$

$$m' = A_1 \rho L_{eff} \rightarrow \text{schwerer Rest } m$$

Virtuelle Masse,
(Added mass),



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