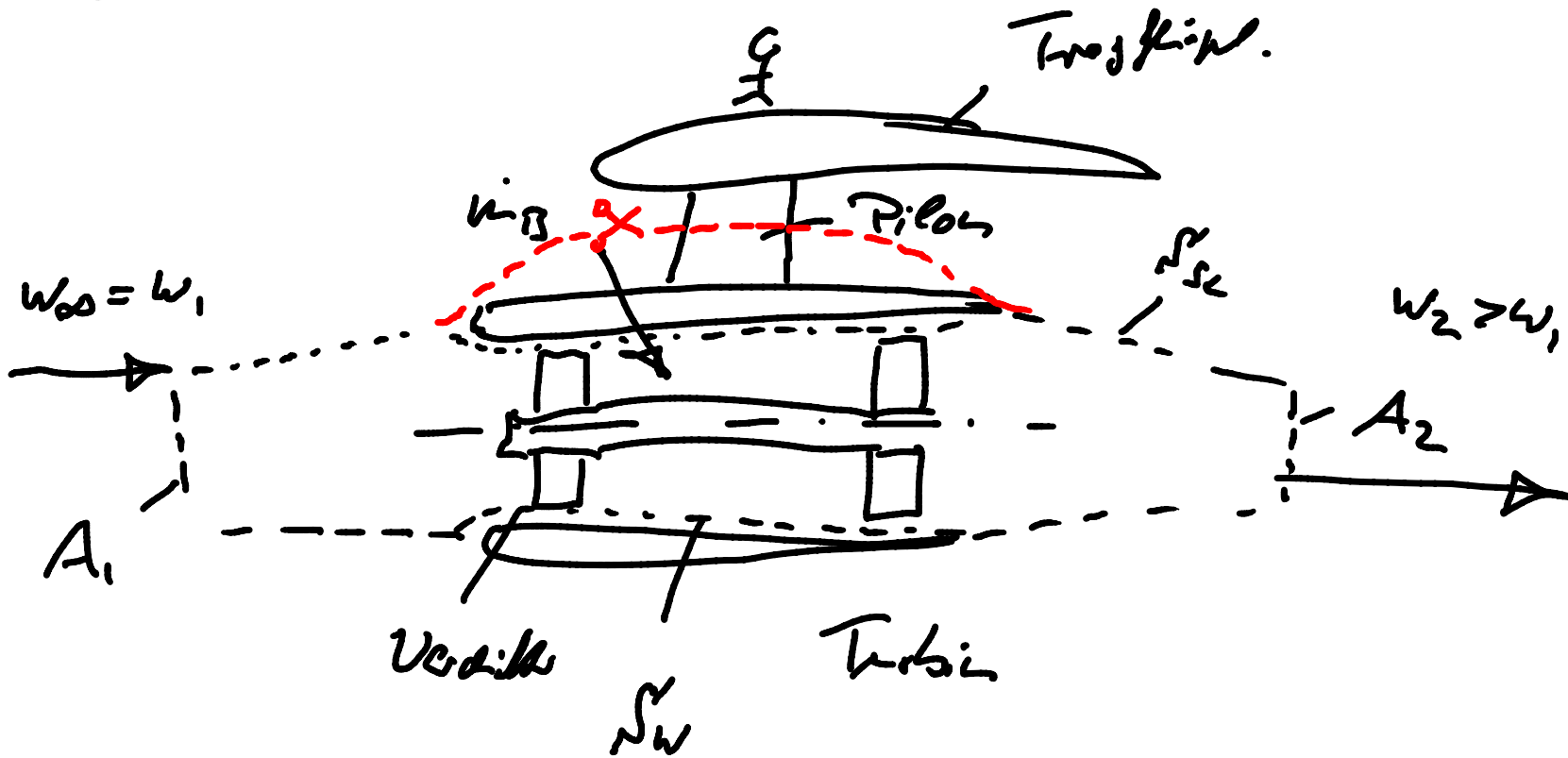


Zum Kontrollvolumen



$$\frac{D}{Dt} \int_V \rho \mathbf{v} dV = \int_{\partial V} \rho \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} dA + \int_V \rho \mathbf{f} dV$$

$\underbrace{\int_{\partial V} \rho \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} dA}_{\substack{\text{Fluss durch} \\ \text{Kontrollfläche}}}$
 $\int_{A_1 + A_2 + \int_{sc}} \rho \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} dA$



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Bernoulli (Gleichg.) / Verluste

Spezialfall inkompressible Strömung homogen
Dicht.

$$\frac{\rho}{2} u_1^2 + p_1 + \rho g z_1 = \frac{\rho}{2} u_2^2 + p_2 + \rho g z_2 + \int_1^2 \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} ds$$

+ Δp_v
↓

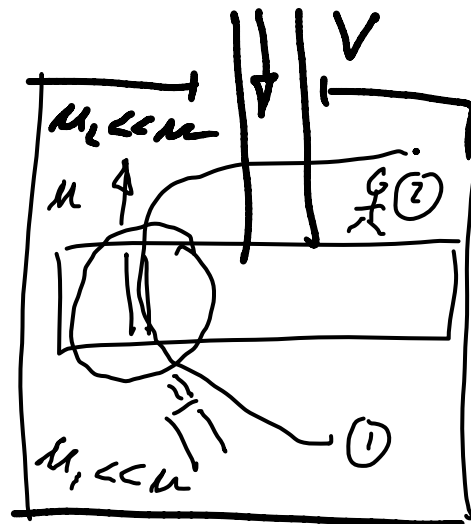
Druckverlust. in letzter Konsequenz wird
Energie verbraucht \rightarrow





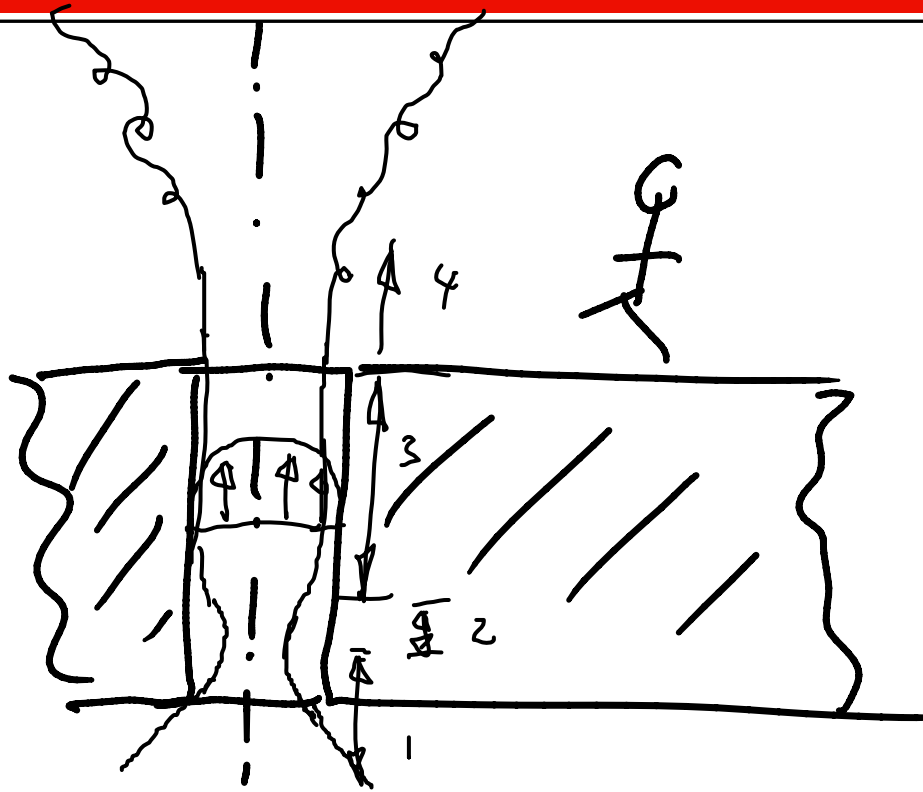
Verluste $\begin{cases} \text{Trägheitsverluste} \dots\dots\dots \text{Zerreiben} \\ \text{viskose Verluste} \end{cases}$ der Energie im
kleinen Wirbel.

Stoßdämpfer, der auf der Basis von Trägheitsverlusten
arbeitet:



$$P_1 = P_2 + \Delta P_v$$

Freistoff

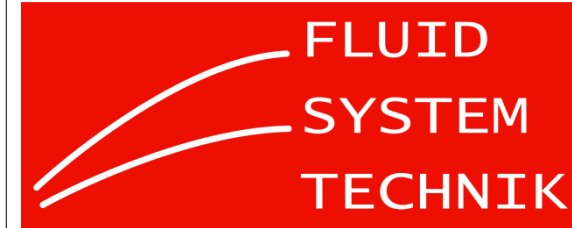


$$P_2 = P_1 - \Delta P_L$$

= ?



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P_1

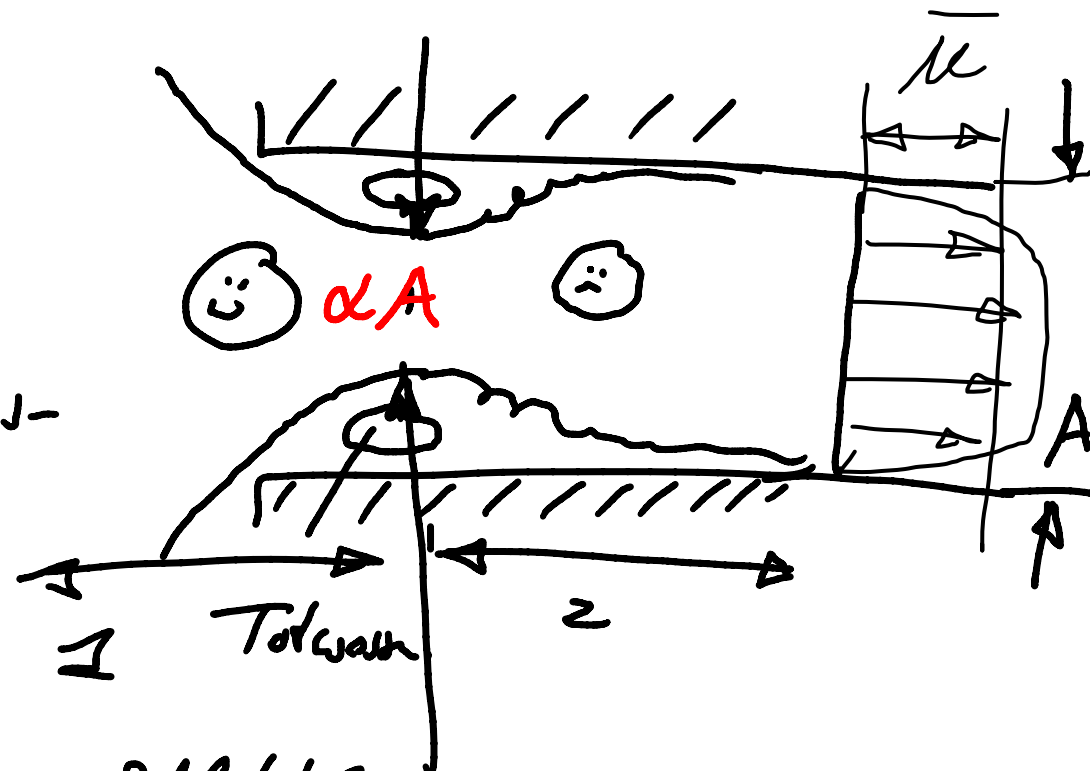
1. Einlauf: Düsenströmung
beschleunigt
Strömung
→ weniger Verlust.



2. Diffusivström

→ Freigeburt

α Strömungskoeffizient



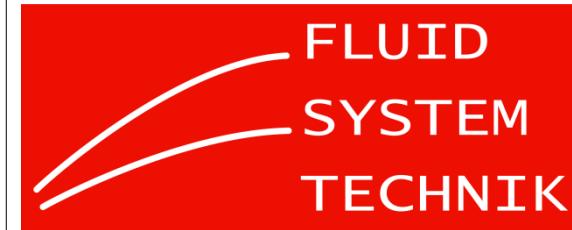
$\alpha = 0.59$ für eine Schiffsbohle

$\alpha = 0.61$ für eine Bohrung

$$\Delta P_{V_2} = \frac{\rho}{2} \bar{u}^2 \left(\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2$$

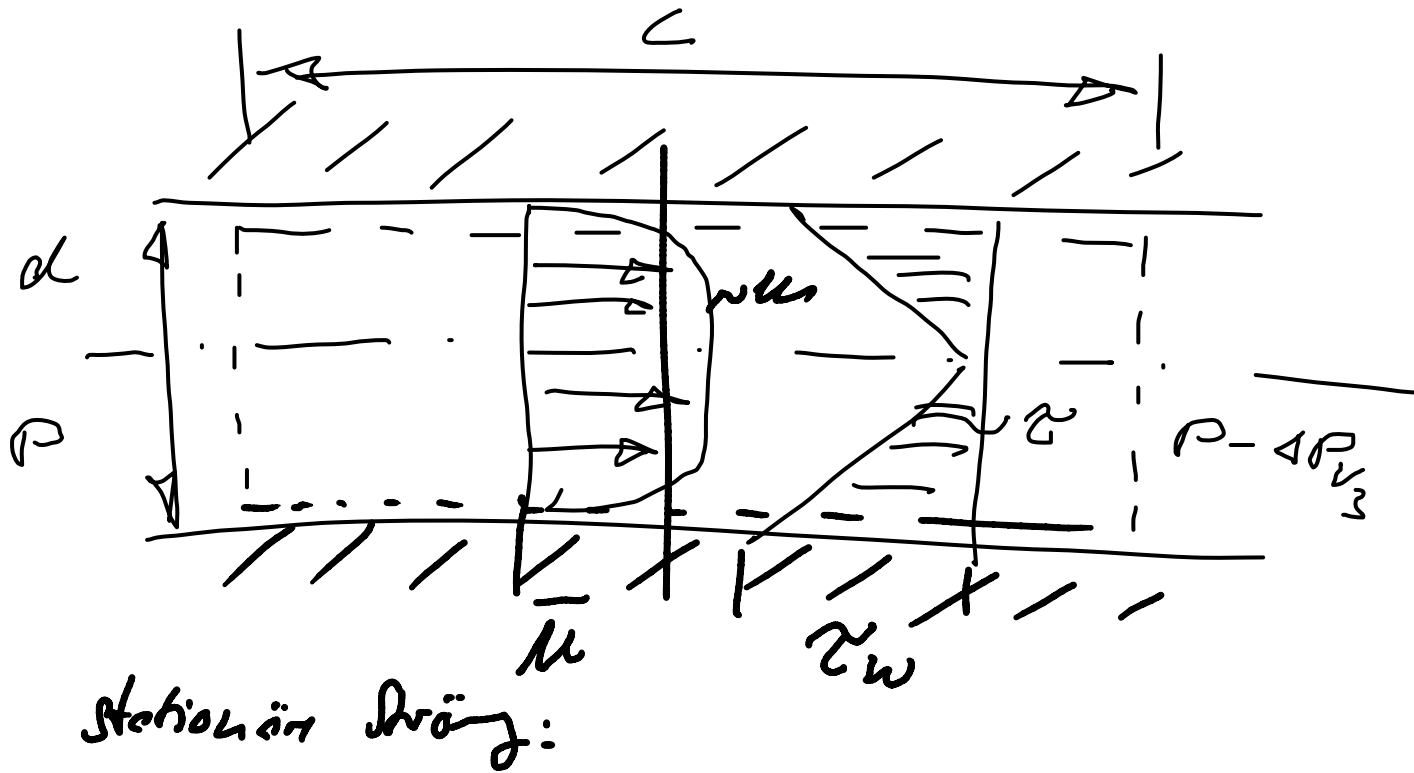


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3. Verlust innerhalb der Rohr.



$$\Delta P_{V3} \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 = \zeta_w \pi d L$$

Widerstands-
koeff.

$$\Delta P_{V3} = \zeta_w 4 \frac{L}{d} = \frac{4 \zeta_w}{\frac{8}{2} \bar{v}^2} \frac{L}{d}$$



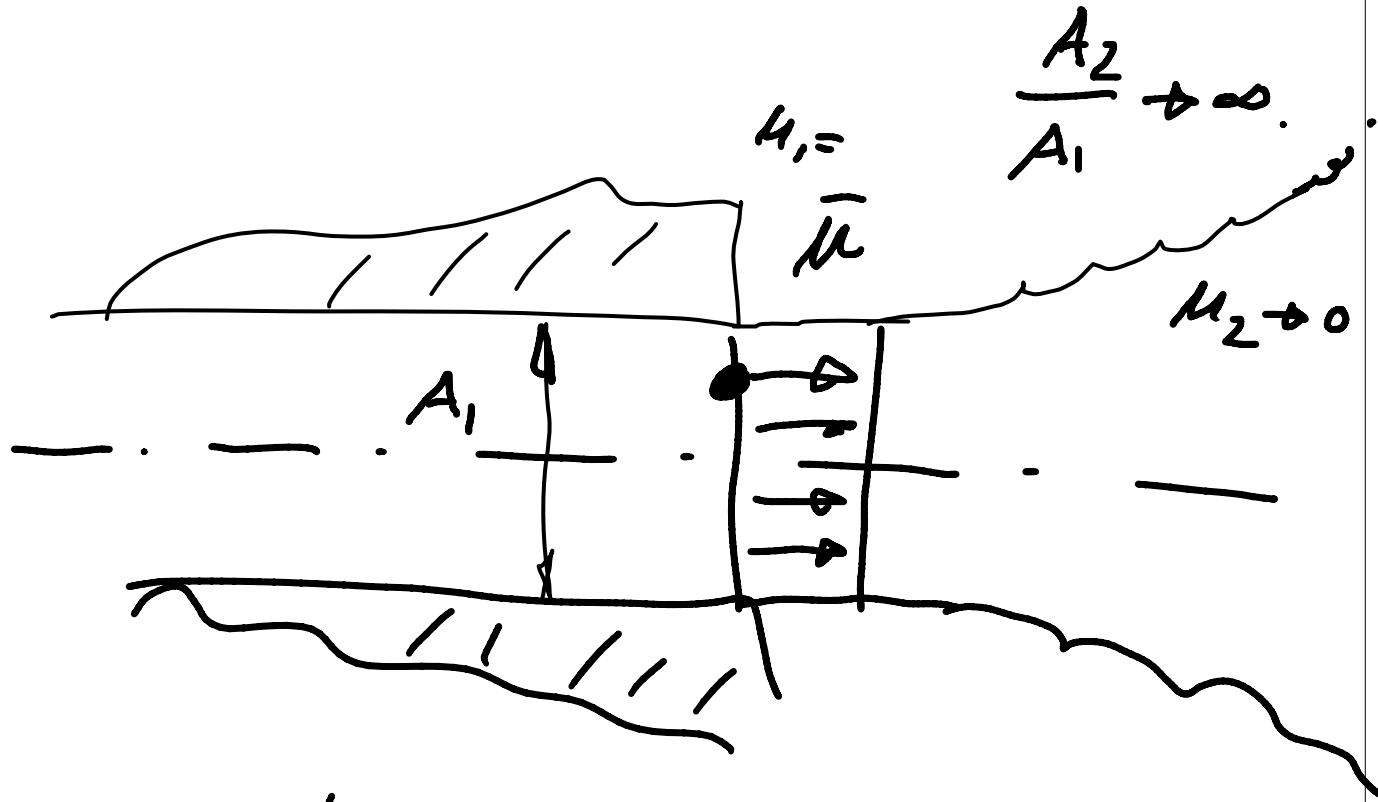


$$\Delta P_{V3} = \frac{\rho}{2} \bar{u}^2 \lambda \frac{L}{d}$$

4.

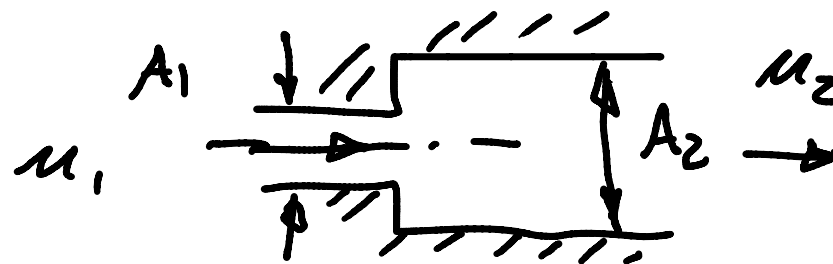
$$\Delta P_{V4} = \frac{\rho}{2} \bar{u}^2$$

Austrittsverlust.



Carnotscher Stoßverlust. / Austrittsverlust.

$$\Delta P_{V4} = \frac{\rho}{2} (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^2$$





Einkaufsverlust

$$\Delta P_v = \frac{\rho}{2} \bar{u}^2 \left(\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2$$

Reibungsverlust

$$\Delta P_v = \frac{\rho}{2} \bar{u}^2 \lambda \frac{L}{d}$$

Carnotscher Strömungsverlust

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P_v &= \frac{\rho}{2} \bar{u}^2 (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^2 \\ &= \frac{\rho}{2} \bar{u}^2 \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta P_{\text{gesamt}} = \frac{\rho}{2} \bar{u}^2 \left[\left(\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2 + \lambda \frac{L}{d} + \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right)^2 \right]$$

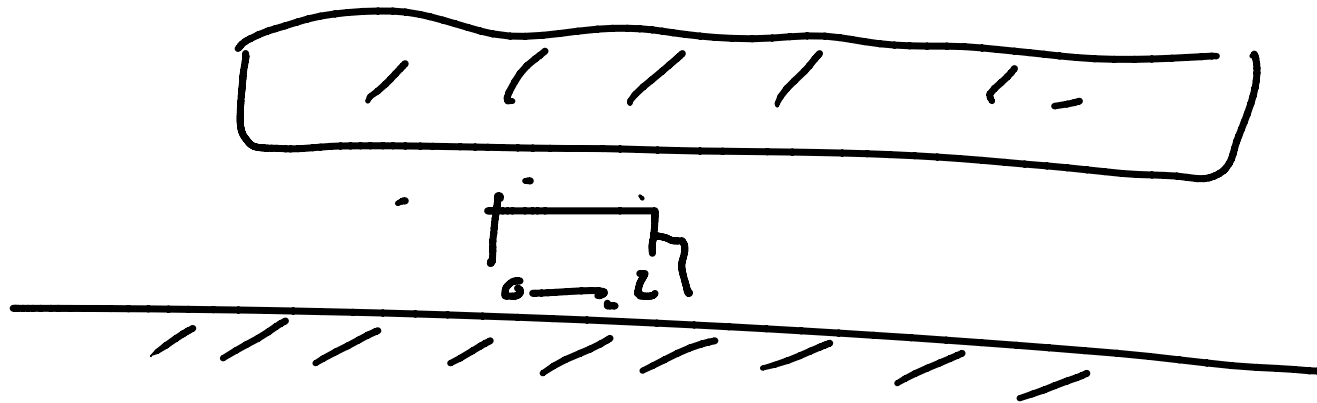


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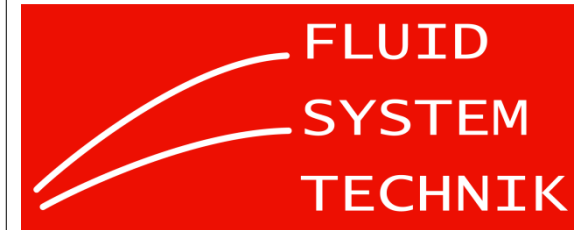
$$\Delta P_{\text{geset}} = \frac{\rho}{2} \bar{u}^2 \zeta$$

$$\zeta = \left(\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2 + \lambda \frac{L}{d} + \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right)^2$$

Verlustrkoeff.

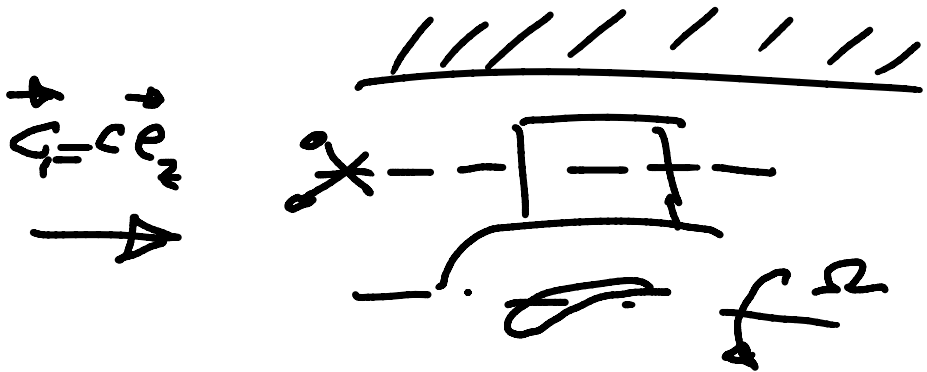


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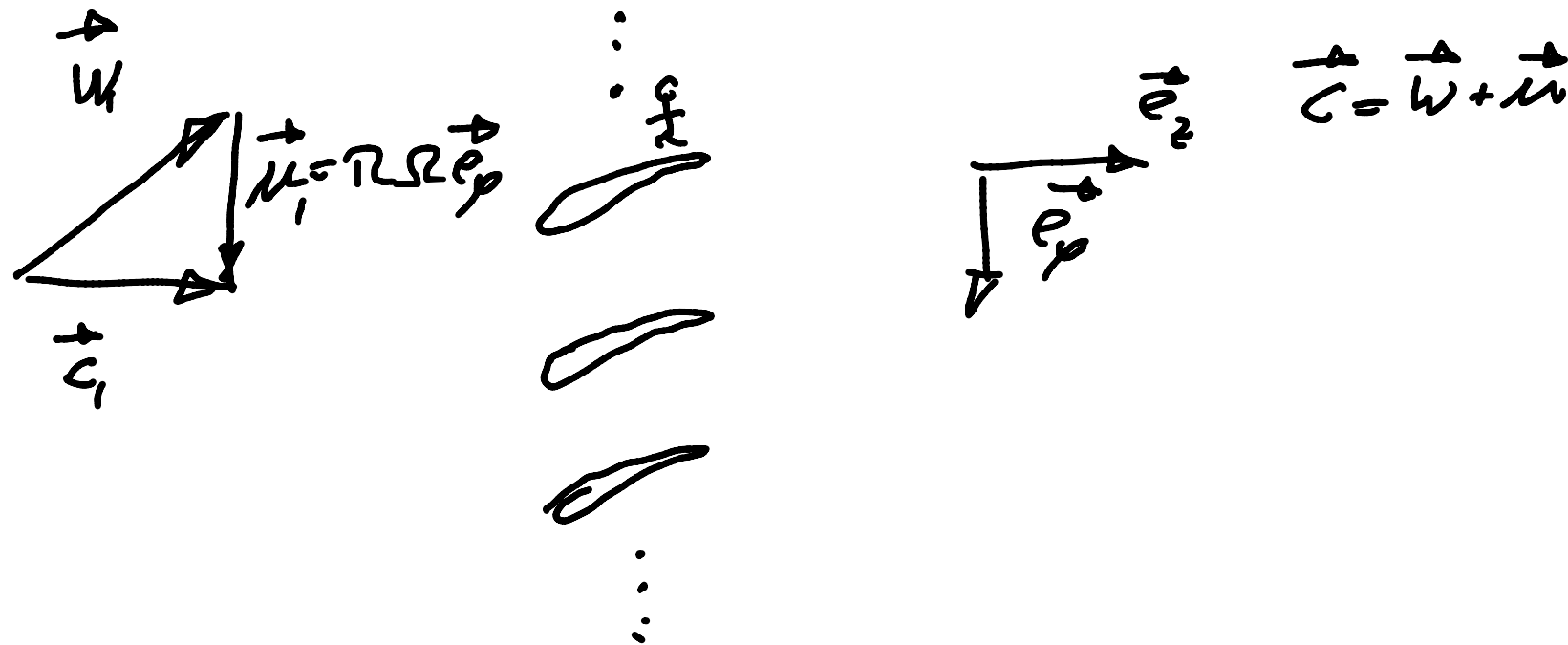


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Carnot'sche Stoßverluste bei Turbomaschinen



Laufrad einer Axialmaschine.

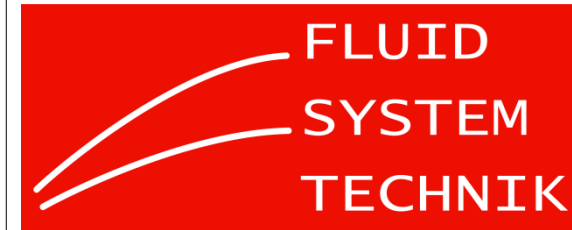


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Androssen bei konstanter Drehzahl.



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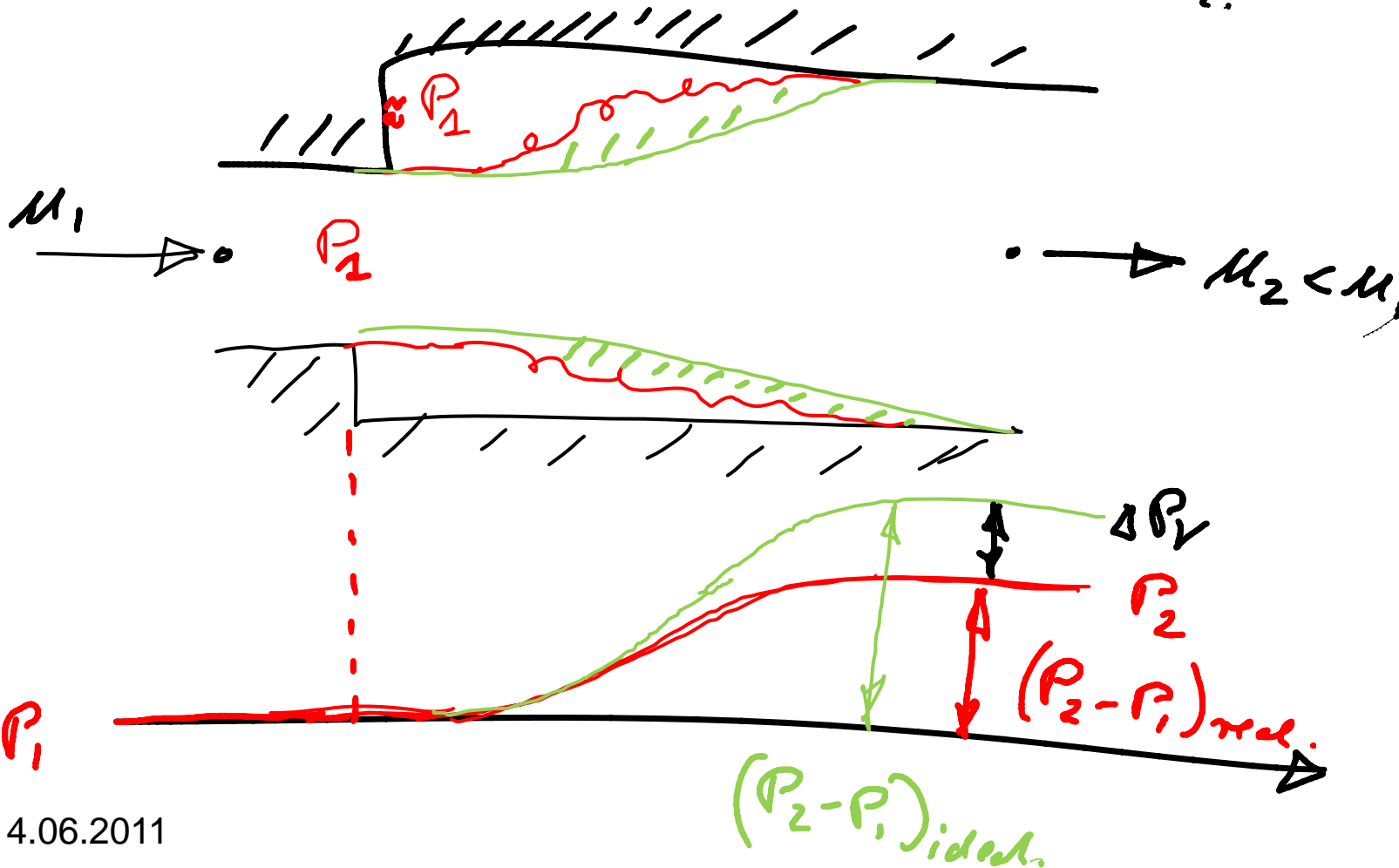
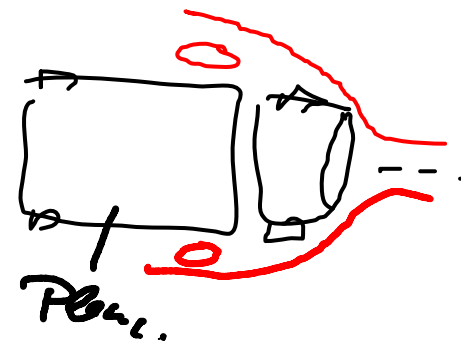


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Hebelitz

$$\Delta P_v = \frac{\rho}{2} (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^2$$

Carnotscher Stoßverlust:



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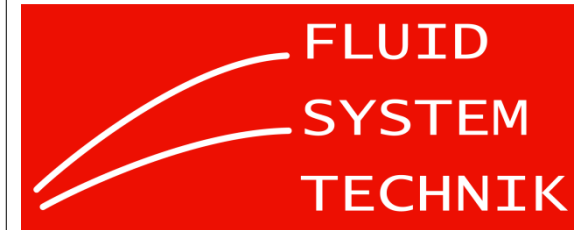
Idealer Druckaufbau

$$P_1 + \frac{\rho}{2} \mu_1^2 = P_2 + \frac{\rho}{2} \mu_2^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} (P_2 - P_1) &= \frac{\rho}{2} \mu_1^2 \left(1 - \left(\frac{\mu_2}{\mu_1} \right)^2 \right) \\ &\stackrel{\text{Idd.}}{=} \frac{\rho}{2} \mu_1^2 \left(1 - \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2} \right)^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$



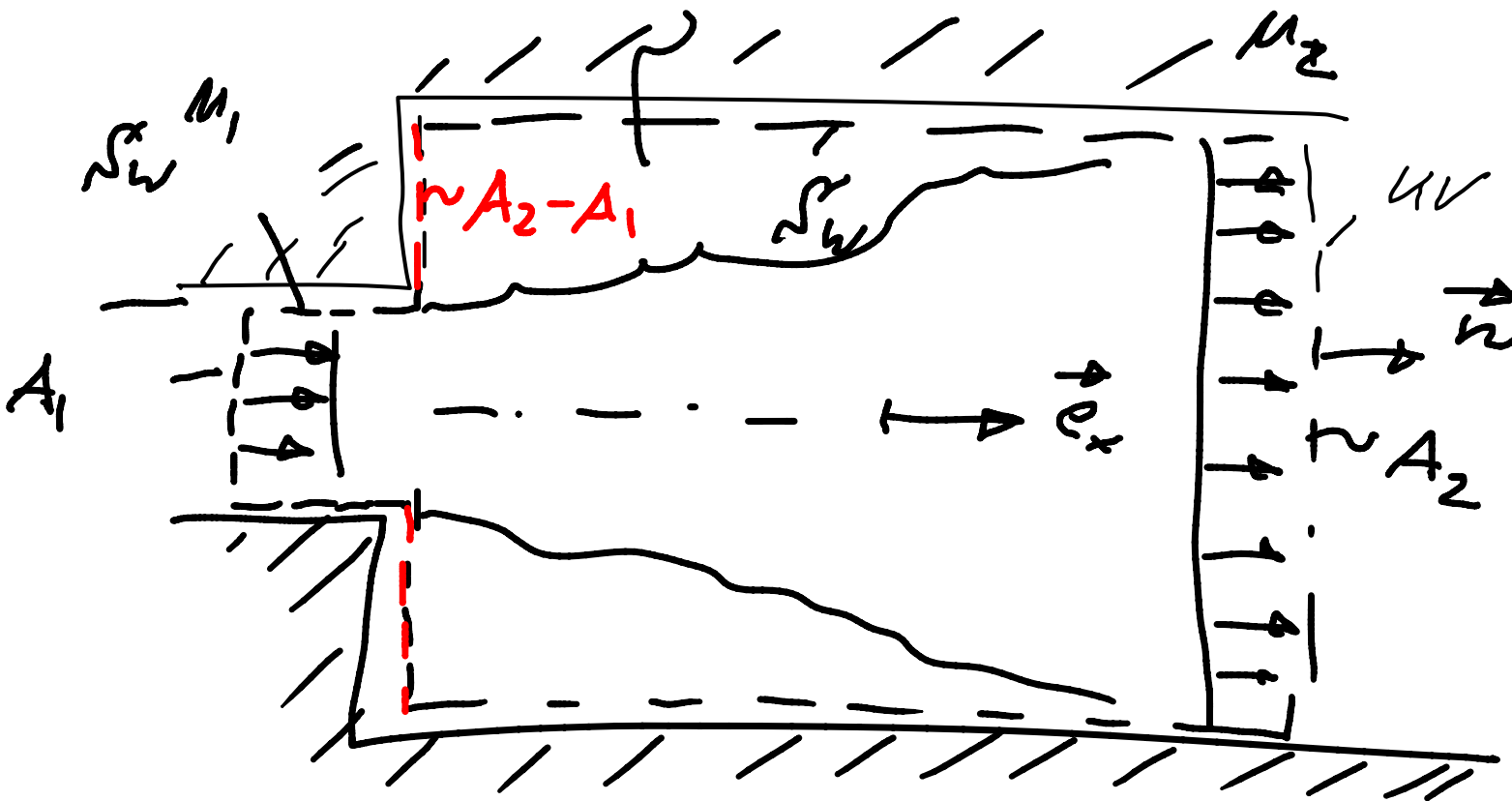
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Reck Druckeffekt \rightarrow Impuls

Totwasser \rightarrow klein Strömungsdichte.



$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$-\rho M_1^2 A_1 + \rho M_2^2 A_2 = \int_{A_1, A_2, A_2-A_1} -\rho \vec{n} \cdot \vec{e}_x dS + \int_{S_w} \vec{t} \cdot \vec{e}_x dS$$



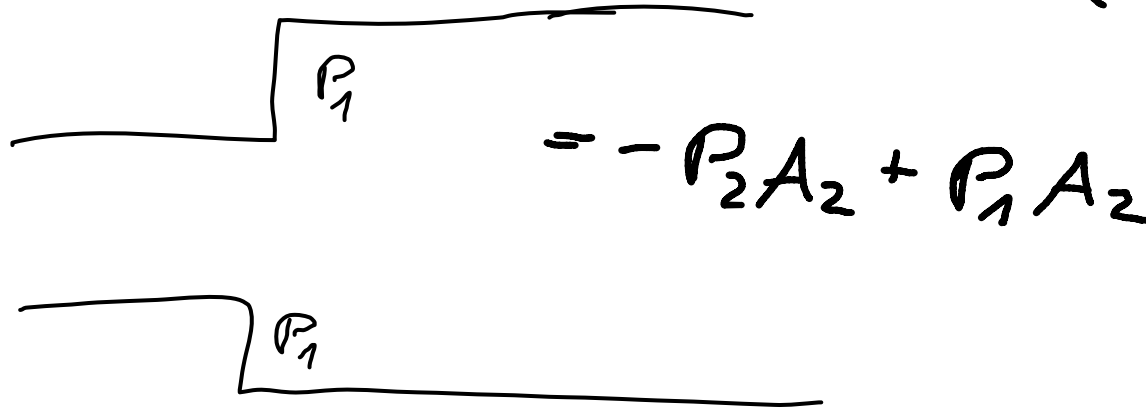
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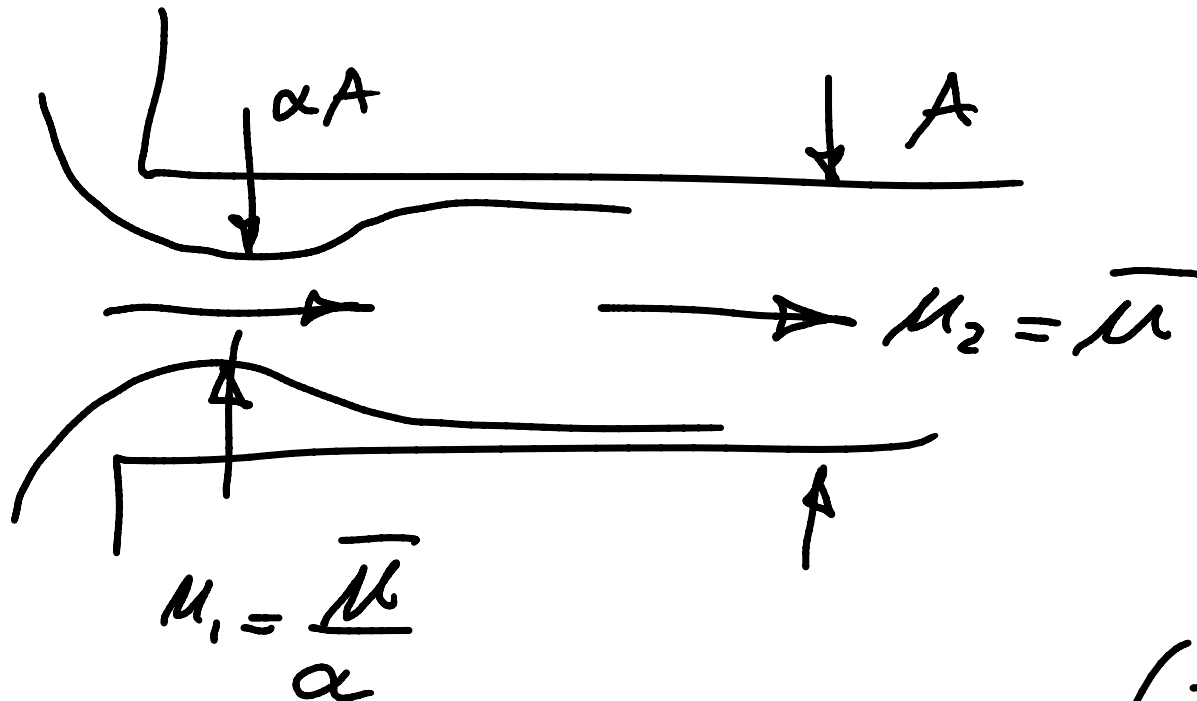
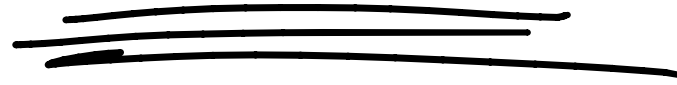
$$-\rho M_1^2 A_1 + \rho M_2^2 A_2 = P_1 A_1 - P_2 A_2 - \underbrace{F}_{F_L + W_{\text{Wand}}} - P_1 (A_2 - A_1).$$



$$\begin{aligned} (P_2 - P_1)_{\text{net}} &= \rho M_1^2 \frac{A_1}{A_2} - \rho M_2^2 \\ &= \frac{\rho}{2} M_1^2 \left[2 \frac{A_1}{A_2} - 2 \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2} \right)^2 \right]. \end{aligned}$$



$$(P_2 - P_1)_{ideal} - (P_2 - P_1)_{real} = \frac{\rho}{2} (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^2$$



$$\Delta P_2 = \frac{\rho}{2} \left(\frac{\bar{\mu}}{\alpha} - \bar{\mu} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{\rho}{2} \bar{\mu}^2 \left(\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} \right)^2$$



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$$\Delta P_v = \frac{\rho}{2} \bar{u}^2 \lambda \frac{L}{D}$$

Wandreibung $\sim \tau_w$

