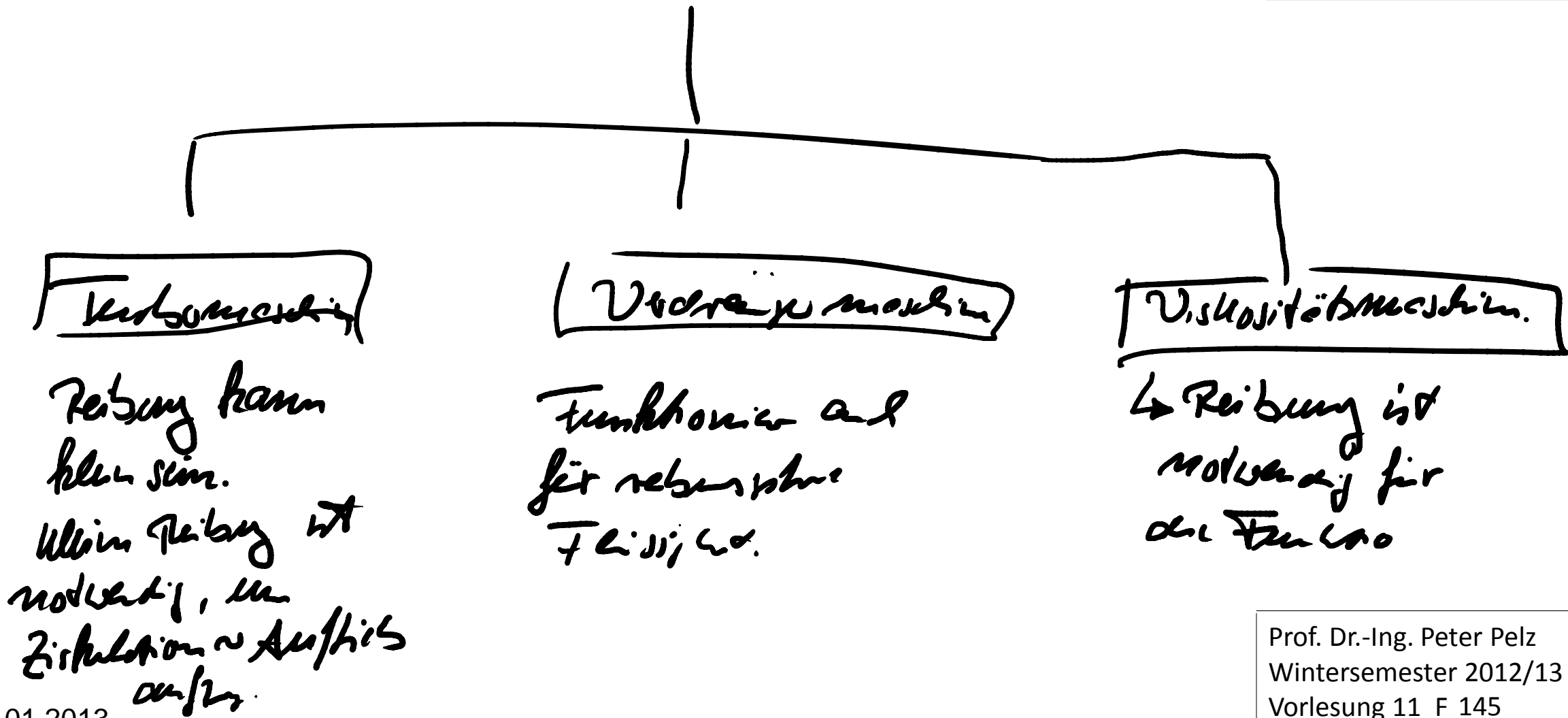


Peristaltik

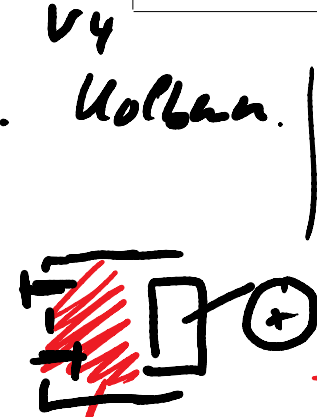
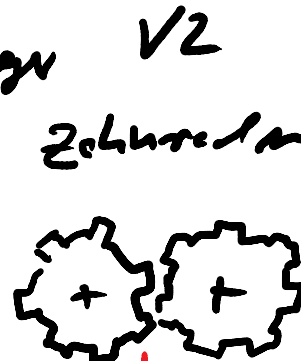
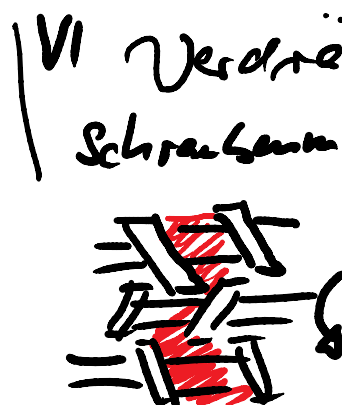
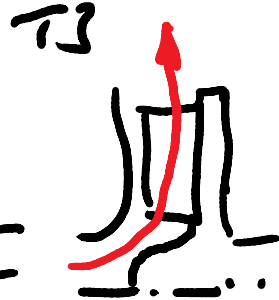
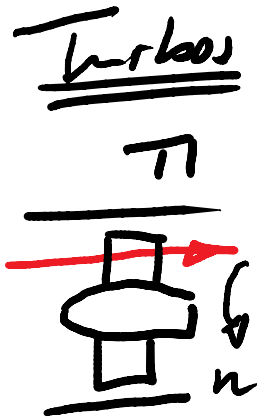


Fluidentwicklungsmechanik





zunehmende Schallleitfähigkeit. $\sigma = \frac{\rho}{\rho_0 (v, \rho, H)}$



Axial

Diaphragm

Reed

v_H

v_H

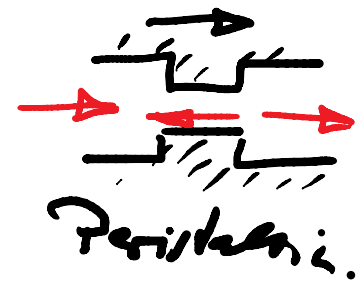
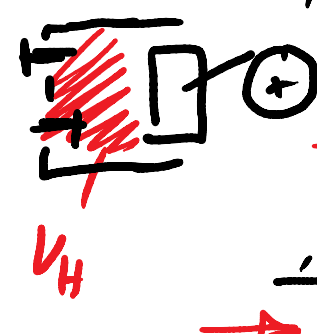
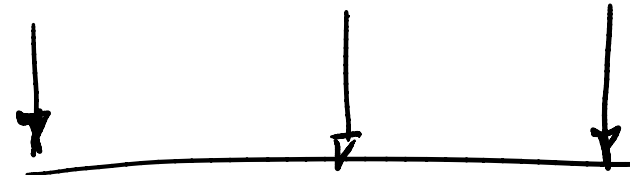
v_H

v_H

v_H

z.B. Kopfen

z.B. Franzosen.



Seitenventil

festes Ventil

selbstwirk. Ventil

Peristaltik

T4

Kopf u.

Corolis-Diagramm.



$$h = h(gH, Q)$$

$$\nabla Q = \dot{V}_\Delta$$

$$gH := C_2 - C_1$$


$$C = \frac{p}{\rho} + \frac{u^2}{2} + \psi \quad \text{Bernoulli Konstante.}$$

$$\rho = \text{const}$$

$$\rho gH = \Delta p_t = p_{t2} - p_{t1}$$

$H > 0$ für eine Arbeitsmaschine

$H < 0$ für eine Kreislaufmaschine.



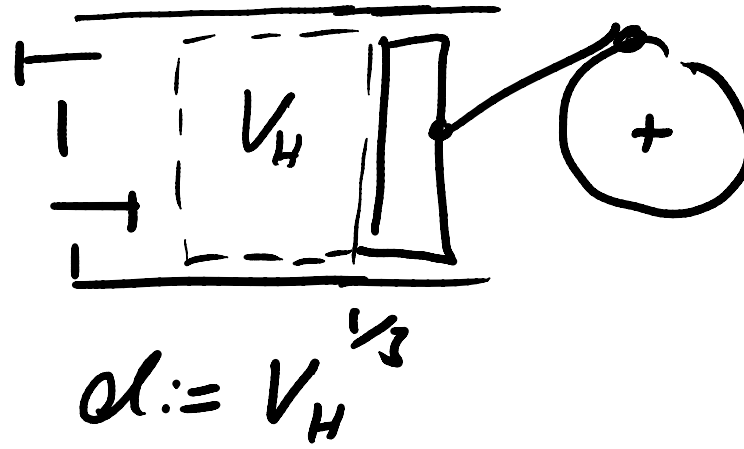
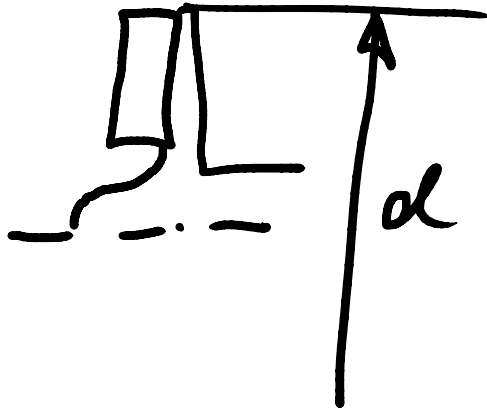
	n	\sqrt{gH}	$Q^{\frac{1}{3}}$		n	$(gH)^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$Q^{-\frac{1}{3}}$
L	0	1	1	L	0	0	1
T	-1	-1	$-\frac{1}{3}$	T	-1	$-\frac{2}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$

$$\sigma = n \left[Q^{-\frac{1}{3}} (gH)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]^* = n (gH)^{\frac{3}{4}} Q^{\frac{1}{2}} * const.$$

* const

Schneidzahl.

Durchmesserzahl.



$$d = d(gH, Q)$$





	d	$\sqrt{gH/Q}$	Q
L	1	-2	3
T		0	-1

$$f = \text{const} * d (gH)^{\frac{1}{4}} Q^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

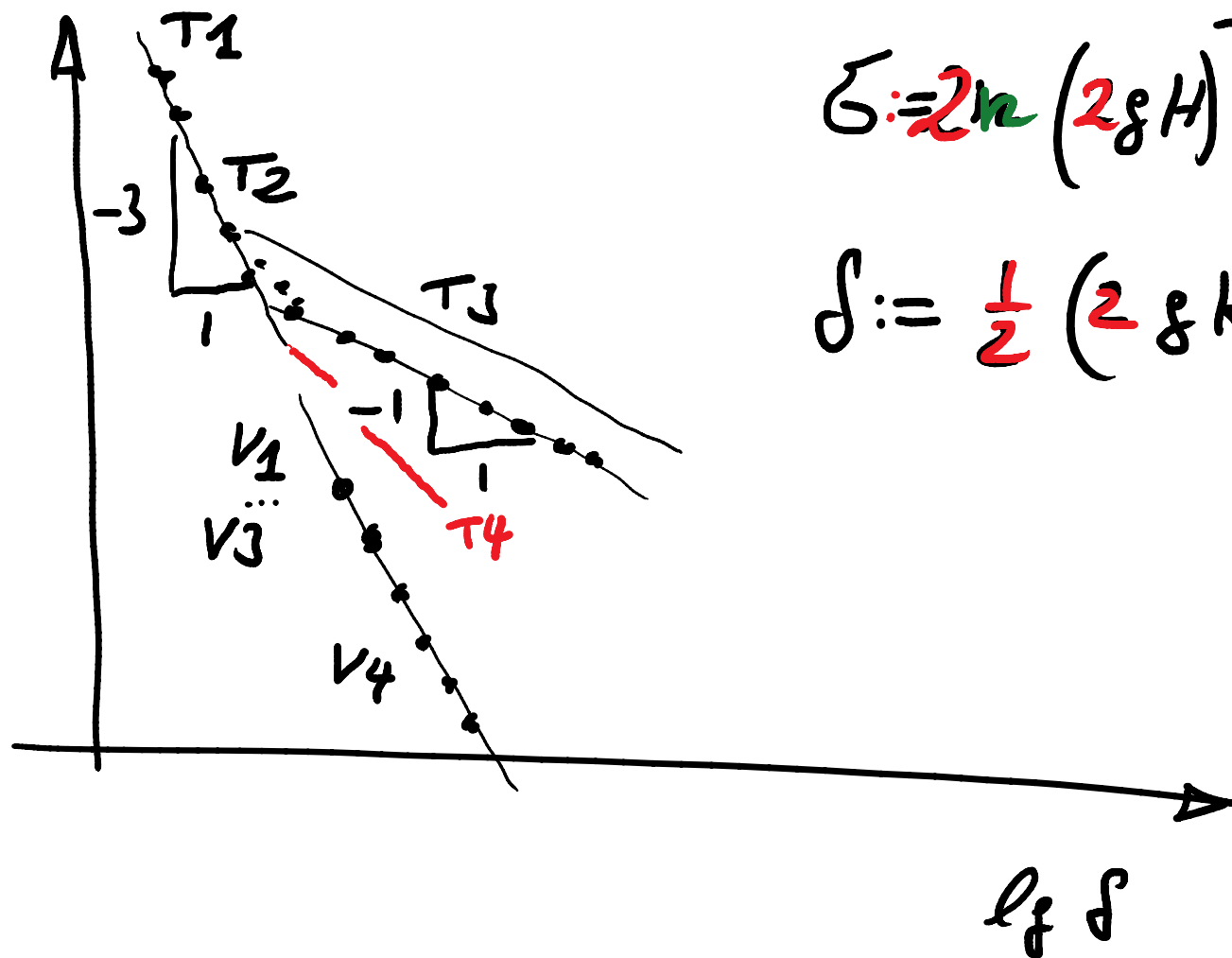
Durchmesserstell.



$$\xi = \xi(\delta)$$

Correlation

$\lg \xi$



$$\xi := 2.12 (2gH)^{-3/4} Q^{1/2} \pi^{1/2}$$

$$\delta := \frac{1}{2} (2gH)^{1/4} Q^{-1/2} \pi^{1/2} \alpha$$

→ Calculations for Viskosity



1. Durchfluss

$$P_1 - P_2 = \underbrace{Kl + K_0 l_0}_{\text{viskose Durchfluss}} + \underbrace{\Delta P_f}_{\text{träge Druck}} \quad \text{m}$$

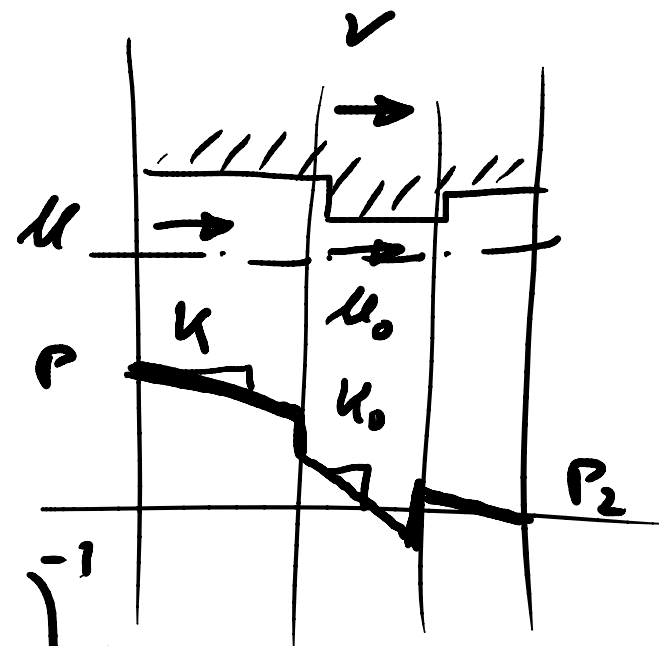
viskose
Durchfluss

träge
Druck

2. Viskosität

$$K_{30} = 12\mu \frac{\mu_{30}}{h_{30}^2} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} B_{30} + \frac{1}{2} B_{30}^3 \right)^{-1}$$

$$B_{30} := \frac{2\sqrt{P}}{K_{10} h_{30}} = \frac{\sqrt{P}}{2\mu_{30}}$$



$$\Delta P_f = \frac{\rho}{2} \int (\mu_0 - v)^2 \sin(\mu_0 - v)$$

$$\int = \left(\frac{\alpha-1}{\alpha} \right)^2 + (1 - \alpha^2)$$

$$H := 1 - \frac{h_0}{h}$$

3) Kontinuität

$$\mu h = \mu_0 h_0 + V(h - h_0)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \mu_0 = (\mu - VH) \frac{h}{h_0}$$



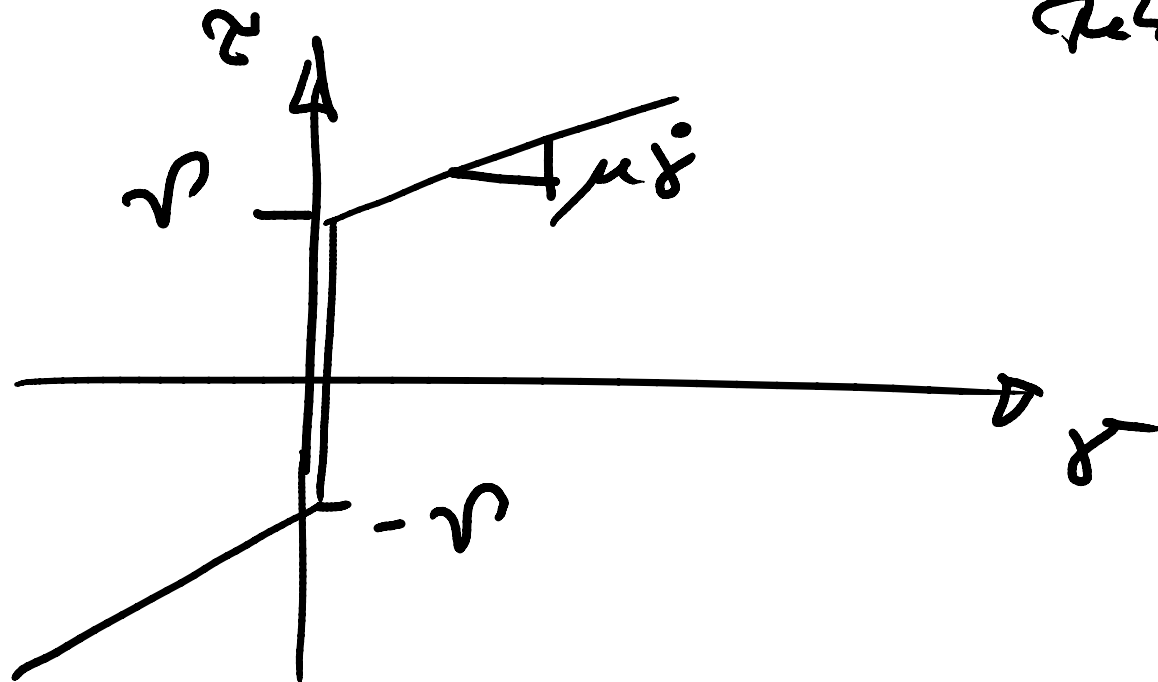
TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT



Biofluidmechanik



Zu Dinghammedien $\hat{=}$ Coulombsche
Reibung.



$\nu = f(\mu)$ (Adhäsionskräfte zwischen suspendierten Teilchen)

$$\mu = \mu_0 B(c_v) \quad c_v \text{ Volumenanteil
Teilchen.}$$



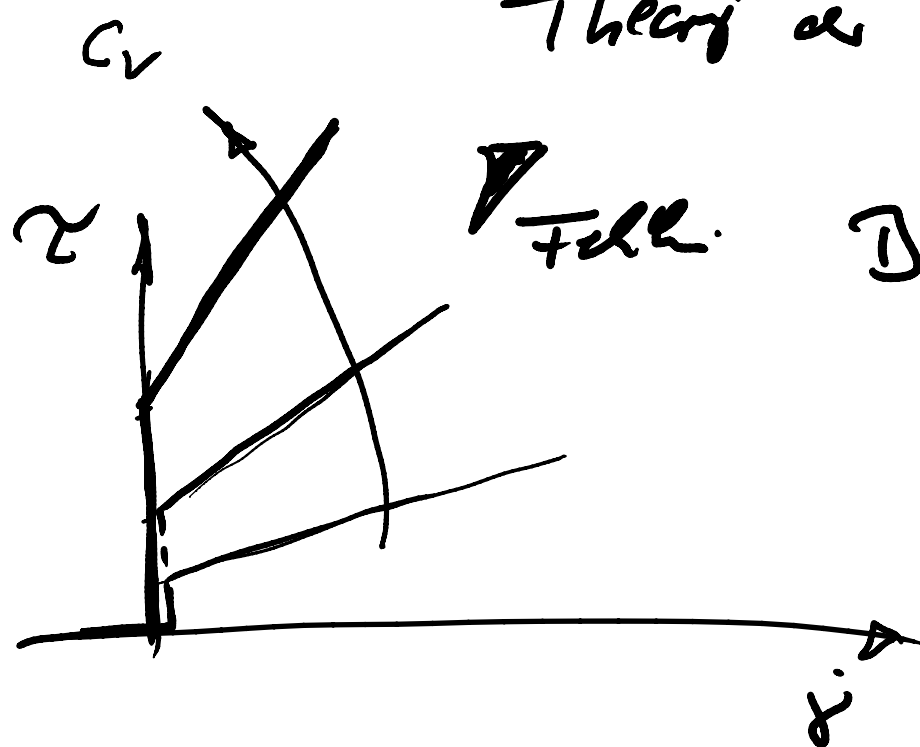
Einsteinische Seite
für verdünnt
Suspension.

$$D(c_v) = 1 + 2.5 c_v$$

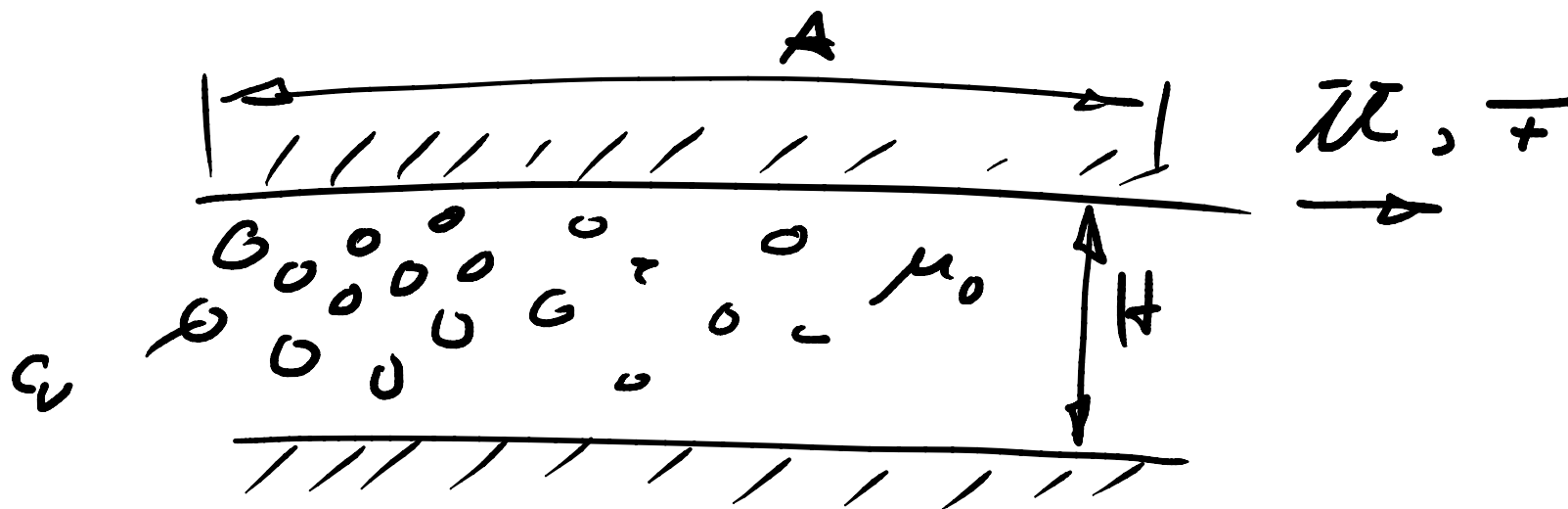
für $c_v \ll 1$.

vgl. A. Einstein 1905

Theorie der Brownischen Bewegung.



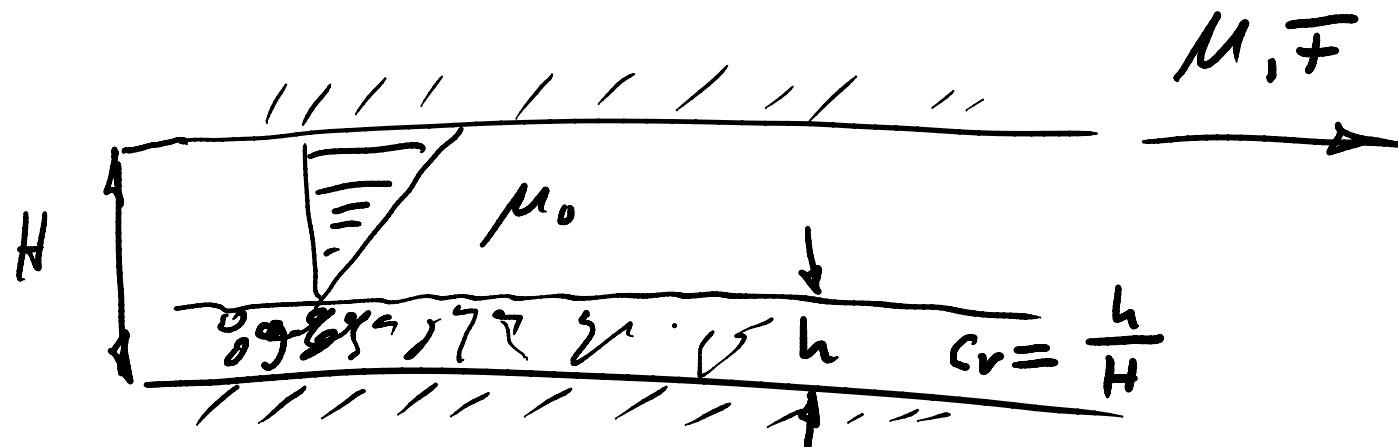
Fall. $D = 1 + c_v$



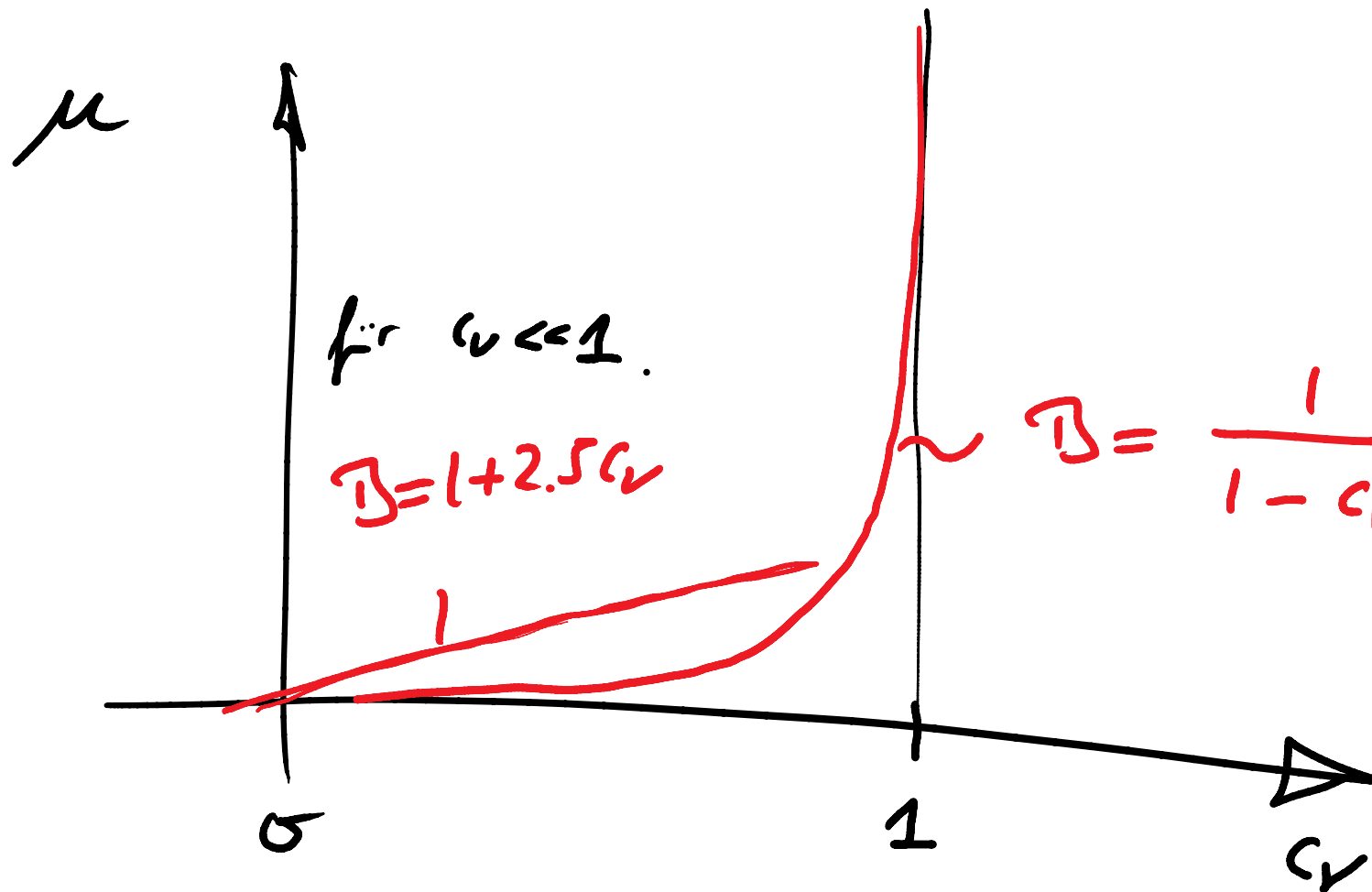
Scheit
Sch

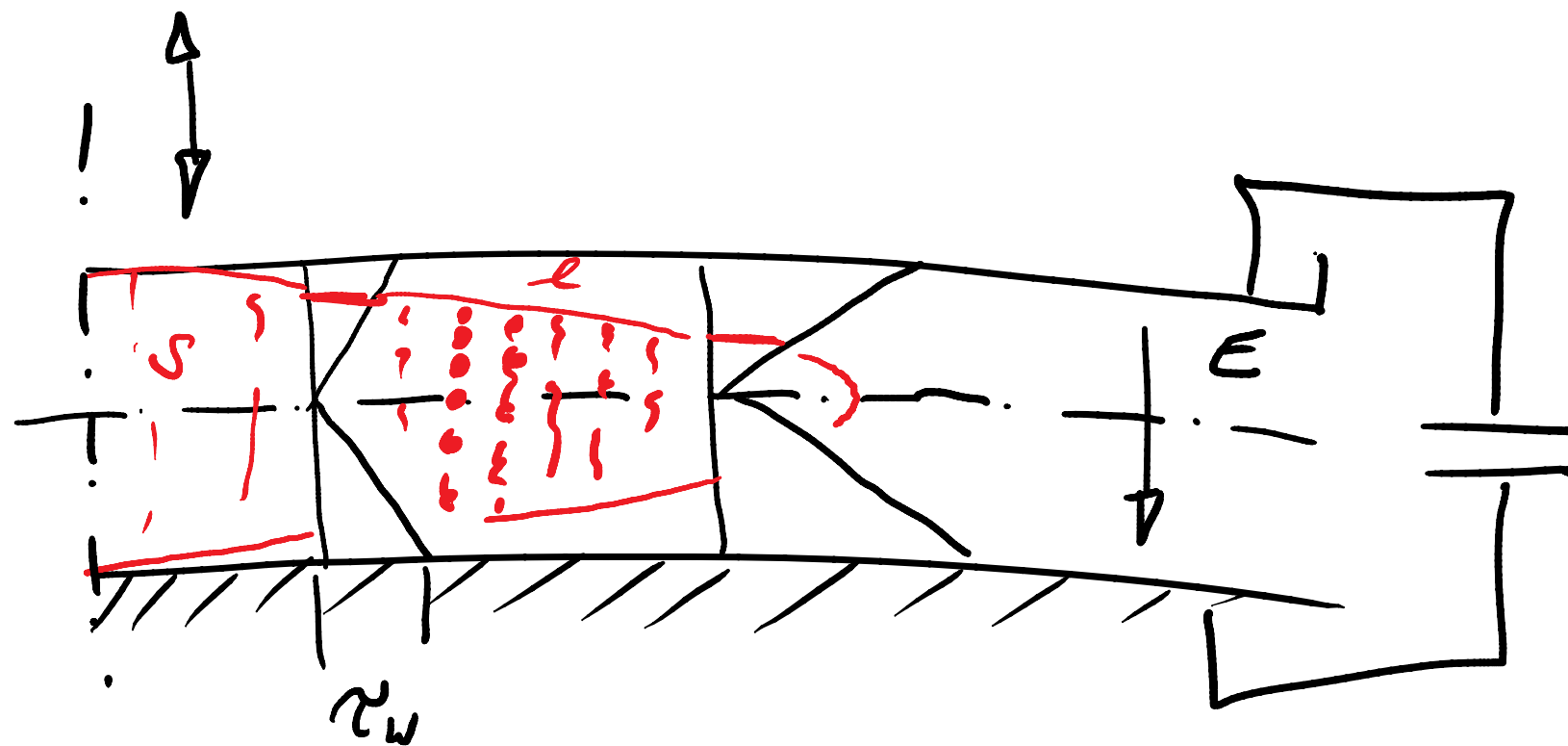
$$\dot{\gamma} := \frac{U}{H} < \dot{\gamma}_0 = \frac{U}{H-h} \text{ inner Scherw.}$$

$$\tau = \frac{F}{A} = \mu_0 \dot{\gamma}_0 = \dot{\gamma} B(c_v) = \dot{\gamma} \frac{1}{1-c_v} = \dot{\gamma} \tilde{B}(c_v)$$



$$\mu := \frac{\tau}{\dot{\gamma}} = \mu_0 \tilde{B}(c_v)$$







① Newtonsche Fall für
die Peristaltik

$$Re := \frac{v h s}{\mu} \ll 1 \quad \text{Reynoldszahl}$$

$$Di := \frac{\sqrt{p h}}{v \mu} \ll 1 \quad \text{Darcy-Weisbach}$$

— dimensionale Vorgehensweise

$$Q = \mu h \rightsquigarrow \varphi := \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{V}} \frac{1}{H}$$

Darcy-Weisbach



Durchfluss

$$P_2 - P_1 \rightsquigarrow$$

$$\Pi := \frac{P_2 - P_1}{12 \mu l_0 V} \frac{l_0^3}{L} \frac{1}{H}$$

Prozess

De Turbomachte.

$$\varphi_{\text{Tubo}} := \frac{Q}{n d^3}$$

$$\varphi_{\text{Vord}} = \frac{Q}{n V_H}$$

$$\Pi_{\text{Tubo}} = \frac{\Delta P_t}{\rho n^2 d^2}$$

$$\Pi_{\text{..}} = \dots$$

