

05. 08. 2011

1. Aufgabe

a) $\int dp = \int (K \frac{dM}{dz} - \rho_F g) dz \Rightarrow p(z) = (K \frac{dM}{dz} - \rho_F g)z + C$

einsetzen der RB $p(z = h) = p_a$ liefert:

$$p(z) = p_a + g(\rho_F - \frac{K}{g} \frac{dM}{dz})(h - z)$$

b) $p(z) = p_a + g(\rho_F - \frac{K}{g} \frac{dM}{dz})(h - z)$

Def.: $\rho_F^* = \rho_F - \frac{K}{g} \frac{dM}{dz}$ als *scheinbare Dichte* oder über KGG

Schweben: $\sum \vec{F} = 0 \Rightarrow$ Berechnung mit Archimedes (ρ_F^*)

$$\rho_K V_K g = \rho_F^* V_K g \Leftrightarrow \rho_K = \rho_F - \frac{K}{g} \frac{dM}{dz} \quad (V_K = \text{Volumen der Platte})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dM}{dz} = \frac{g}{K}(\rho_F - \rho_K)$$

c) $p(z) = p_a + K \int_{M(h)}^{M(z)} dM - \int_h^z \rho_F g dz$

$$= p_a + \rho_F g(h - z) + K \alpha z(z - h) \quad \text{mit} \quad \frac{dM}{dz} = \alpha(2z - h)$$

KGG (z-Richtung) an Platte: $A p(z_0) = A p(z_0 + d) + \rho_K g A d$ ($A \hat{=}$ Grundfläche)

$$-\rho_F g z_0 + K \alpha \left[\left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^2 - h z_0 + z_0^2 \right] = -\rho_F g (z_0 + d) + K \alpha \left[\left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^2 - h(z_0 + d) + (z_0 + d)^2 \right] + \rho_K g d$$

$$\Rightarrow K \alpha [z_0^2 + h d - (z_0^2 + 2 z_0 d + d^2)] = g d (\rho_K - \rho_F)$$

$$\Rightarrow z_0 = \frac{1}{2}(h - d) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{g}{K \alpha} (\rho_K - \rho_F)$$

2. Aufgabe

a) Bernoulli '0'-'K':

$$p_a + \rho g h_0 = p_K + \rho g h_1 + \frac{\rho}{2} v_K^2$$

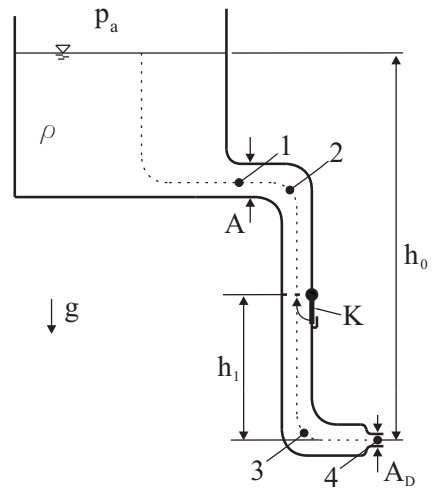
Konti:

$$v_K A = v_D A_D = \sqrt{2gh_0} A_D$$

Bedingung:

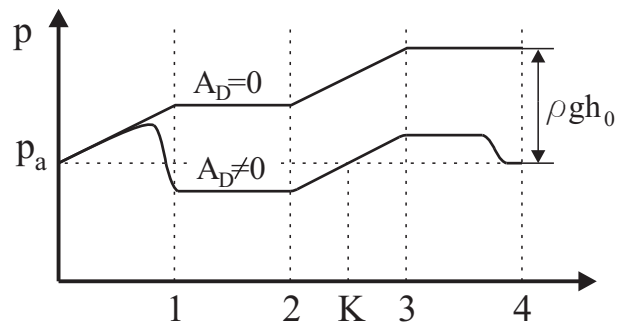
$$p_K = p_A$$

$$\Rightarrow A_D = A \sqrt{1 - \frac{h_1}{h_0}} = \frac{A}{2}$$



b) $\dot{V} = A_D \sqrt{2gh_0}$

c)



3. Aufgabe

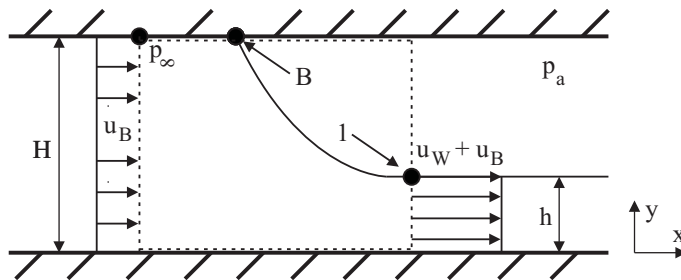
a) Absolutsystem: Strömung instationär

Bezugssystem mit u_B bewegt: Strömung stationär

$$\text{Bernoulli } B \rightarrow \infty: \quad p_B = p_\infty + \frac{1}{2}\rho u_B^2; \quad p_B = p_a$$

$$\Rightarrow p_\infty = p_a - \frac{1}{2}\rho u_B^2 \quad (1)$$

b) Impulssatz: mit u_B mitbewegtes Kontrollvolmen



$$\int_A \rho \vec{v}(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}) dA = \sum \vec{F}$$

$$-\rho u_B^2 H + \rho(u_W + u_B)^2 h = \int_0^H [p_\infty + \rho g(H - y)] dy - p_a(H - h) - \int_0^h [p_a + \rho g(h - y)] dy$$

$$-\rho u_B^2 H + \rho(u_W + u_B)^2 h = (p_\infty + \frac{1}{2}\rho g H)H - p_a(H - h) - (p_a + \frac{1}{2}\rho g h)h$$

$$-\rho u_B^2 H + \rho(u_W + u_B)^2 h = \frac{1}{2}\rho g(H^2 - h^2) + (p_\infty - p_a)H \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Bernoulli } B \rightarrow 1: \quad p_a + \rho g H = p_a + \rho g h + \frac{1}{2}\rho(u_W + u_B)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (u_W + u_B)^2 = 2g(H - h) \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Konti: } u_B H = (u_W + u_B)h$$

$$\text{Quadrieren, mit (3)} \quad \Rightarrow u_B^2 H = 2gh^2 \left(1 - \frac{h}{H}\right) \quad (4)$$

(1), (3), (4) in (2):

$$-2\rho gh^2 \left(1 - \frac{h}{H}\right) + 2\rho gh(H - h) = \frac{1}{2}\rho g(H^2 - h^2) - \rho g \frac{h^2}{H}(H - h)$$

$$\Rightarrow -2h^2(H - h) + 2hH(H - h) = \frac{1}{2}H(H^2 - h^2) - h^2(H - h)$$

$$\Rightarrow -2h^2 + 2hH = \frac{1}{2}H(H + h) - h^2$$

$$\Rightarrow h^2 - \frac{3}{2}Hh + \frac{1}{2}H^2 = 0 \quad \text{quadr. Gl. für } h$$

$$\Rightarrow h_{1/2} = \frac{3}{4}H \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{16} - \frac{8}{16}}H$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{1}{2}H \quad (2. \text{ Lsg. } h = H \text{ nicht sinnvoll})$$

4. Aufgabe

a) $\dot{V} = z_1 v_1 B$

Energiegleichung ($\hat{=}$ Bernoulli) Beckenoberfläche \rightarrow Abwasserkanaloberfläche:

$$h = \frac{v_1^2}{2g} + z_1$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = \sqrt{2g(h - z_1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{V} = \sqrt{2g(h - z_1)} \cdot z_1 B$$

b) Aufstau des Wassers vor der Versperrung \Rightarrow auf dem Wehr stellt sich der Grenzzustand ein. $\Rightarrow y_W > y_{gr}$

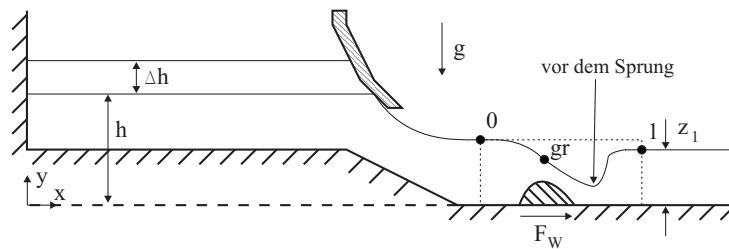
$$h + \Delta h = \frac{v_{gr}^2}{2g} + z_{gr} + y_W$$

$$\Rightarrow h + \Delta h = \frac{3}{2} z_{gr} + y_W$$

$$\text{mit } v_{gr} = \sqrt{z_{gr} g} \text{ und } \dot{V} = z_{gr} v_{gr} B = z_{gr} \sqrt{z_{gr} g} B \Rightarrow z_{gr} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\dot{V}^2}{B^2 g}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta h = y_W - h + \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{\frac{\dot{V}^2}{B^2 g}}$$

c) Impulssatz in x-Richtung:

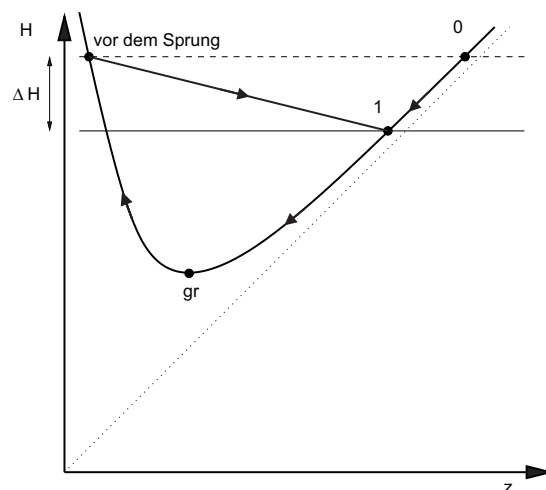


$$-\rho v_0^2 B z_0 + \rho v_1^2 B z_1 = B \int_0^{z_0} \rho g z dz - B \int_0^{z_1} \rho g z dz + F_W = \rho g B \left(\frac{z_0^2}{2} - \frac{z_1^2}{2} \right) + F_W$$

$$\text{mit Konti: } v_0 = \frac{z_1}{z_0} v_1 \quad \text{und} \quad \dot{V} = v_1 B z_1$$

$$\Rightarrow F_W = \frac{\rho g B}{2} (z_1 - z_0) \left(z_0 + z_1 - \frac{2 \dot{V}^2}{g B^2 z_0 z_1} \right)$$

d)



5. Aufgabe

a) Momentengleichgewicht:

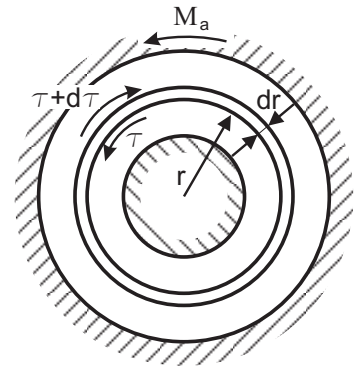
$$\tau \cdot 2\pi r L \cdot r - \left(\tau + \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial r} dr\right) \cdot 2\pi L(r + dr) \cdot (r + dr) = 0$$

$$\tau r^2 - \left(\tau + \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial r} dr\right)(r^2 + 2rdr + dr^2) = 0$$

$$-2\tau r dr - \tau dr^2 - r^2 \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial r} dr - 2rdr \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial r} dr - \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial r} dr dr^2 = 0$$

$$2\tau r dr + r^2 \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial r} dr = dr(2\tau r + \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial r} r^2) = 0 \quad \text{da Terme } O(2) \approx 0$$

$$\frac{\partial(r^2 \tau)}{\partial r} = 0$$



b) mit geg. Geschwindigkeitsverteilung: $\Rightarrow \eta \frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{d(rv)}{dr} \right) = 0$

1. Integration: $\frac{1}{r} \frac{d(rv)}{dr} = C_1$; 2. Integration: $rv = \frac{1}{2} C_1 r^2 + C_2$

Randbedingungen: $v(r = R_i) = \omega_i R_i$; $v(r = R_a) = \omega_a R_a$;

$$R_i^2 \omega_i = \frac{1}{2} C_1 R_i^2 + C_2; \quad R_a^2 \omega_a = \frac{1}{2} C_1 R_a^2 + C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{2(R_i^2 \omega_i - R_a^2 \omega_a)}{R_i^2 - R_a^2}; \quad C_2 = \frac{R_i^2 R_a^2 (\omega_a - \omega_i)}{R_i^2 - R_a^2}$$

$$v(r, \omega_a) = \frac{R_i^2 \omega_i - R_a^2 \omega_a}{R_i^2 - R_a^2} r + \frac{R_i^2 R_a^2 (\omega_a - \omega_i)}{R_i^2 - R_a^2} \frac{1}{r}$$

c) Maximales Moment bei $\omega_a = 0 \Rightarrow M_a = 2\pi R_a^2 L \tau(r = R_a)$

$$\tau = -\eta r \frac{d}{dr} \left[\frac{1}{2} C_1 + C_2 \frac{1}{r^2} \right] = -\eta r \left(-\frac{2C_2}{r^3} \right) = 2\eta \frac{C_2}{r^2} \Rightarrow \tau(r = R_a) = 2\eta \frac{C_2}{R_a^2}$$

$$M_{a,max} = -4\pi L \eta \frac{R_i^2 R_a^2 \omega_i}{R_i^2 - R_a^2}$$

d) maximale Leistung: $P = M_a \omega_a = 2\pi R_a^2 L \tau(r = R_a) \omega_a \propto \omega_a C_2$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial \omega_a} \stackrel{!}{=} 0 = \frac{\partial(\omega_a^2 - \omega_i \omega_a)}{\partial \omega_a} = 2\omega_a - \omega_i \Rightarrow \omega_a = \omega_i / 2$$

6. Aufgabe

a) $f = \bar{f} + f'$ mit \bar{f} : zeitl. gem. Größe; f' : Schwankungsgröße

b) Konti.-Gl.:

$$\frac{\partial(\bar{u} + u')}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\bar{v} + v')}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial y} = 0$$

Impulsgleichung:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} [(\bar{u} + u')(\bar{u} + u')] + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [(\bar{u} + u')(\bar{v} + v')] \right] = \\ = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\bar{p} + p') + \eta \left[\frac{\partial^2 (\bar{u} + u')}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 (\bar{u} + u')}{\partial y^2} \right] \\ \rho \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} [\overline{uu} + \overline{u'u'}] + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [\overline{uv} + \overline{u'v'}] \right] = -\frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial x} + \eta \left[\frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial y^2} \right] \\ \rho \left[\bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial x} + \bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (\overline{u'u'})}{\partial x} + \bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial y} + \bar{v} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (\overline{u'v'})}{\partial y} \right] = -\frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial x} + \eta \left[\frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial y^2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{mit Konti: } \bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial x} + \bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial y} = \bar{u} \left[\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial y} \right] = 0$$

$$\rho \left[\bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial x} + \bar{v} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial y} \right] = -\frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\eta \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial x} - \rho (\overline{u'u'}) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\eta \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial y} - \rho (\overline{u'v'}) \right]$$

$$\text{c) } \tau_{ges} = \tau_t + \tau_l = -\rho \overline{u'v'} + \eta \frac{d\bar{u}}{dy}$$

τ_t : turbulente bzw. scheinbare Schubspannung

τ_l : laminare bzw. molekulare Schubspannung

d) Ja, mit dem Ansatz von Boussinesq.

Die 'neue', scheinbare Viskosität ist keine reine Stoffgröße, sondern neben den Fluideigenschaften auch von den Strömungsbedingungen abhängig.