

13. 08. 2010

1. Aufgabe

a) außen: $0 \rightarrow 1 : p_0 + \rho_W g(H_1 + L) = p_1$

innen: $0' \rightarrow 1' : p'_0 + \rho_{\text{öl}} g(H_1 + L + \Delta H) = p'_1$

$$p_1 = p'_1 \quad \text{und} \quad p_0 = p'_0 = p_a$$

$$\Delta H = \left(\frac{\rho_W}{\rho_{\text{öl}}} - 1 \right) (H_1 + L)$$

b) Lösungsweg I:

$$\text{allgemein 2-dim.: } F = \int p(z) \cdot 1 \cdot ds$$

$$\text{Koordinatentransf.: } s = \frac{z}{\cos \alpha} \quad ; \quad ds = \frac{dz}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\text{Vektorzerlegung: } F_{z,a} = -F \cdot \sin \alpha \text{ (außen)} \quad ; \quad F_{z,i} = F \cdot \sin \alpha \text{ (innen)}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{z,a} = - \int_0^L p(z) \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \frac{dz}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$F_{z,a} = - \tan \alpha \int_0^L (p_1 - \rho_W g z) dz = - \tan \alpha \left[p_1 z - \rho_W g \frac{z^2}{2} \right]_0^L$$

$$= L \cdot \tan \alpha \left(\rho_W g \frac{L}{2} - p_1 \right) \quad \text{mit} \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{r_2 - r_1}{L}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{z,a} = L \cdot \frac{r_2 - r_1}{L} \left(\rho_W g \frac{L}{2} - p_1 \right)$$

$$\text{analog: } F_{z,i} = L \cdot \frac{r_2 - r_1}{L} \left(p_1 - \rho_{\text{öl}} g \frac{L}{2} \right)$$

$$\sum F_{A,Tr} = 2 \cdot (F_{z,i} + F_{z,a}) = (d_2 - d_1) L g \frac{\rho_W - \rho_{\text{öl}}}{2}$$

Lösungsweg II:

$$\text{Archimedes: } F_{A,Tr} = A \cdot 1 \cdot g \cdot \Delta \rho \quad \text{mit} \quad A = L \frac{d_2 - d_1}{2} \quad \text{und} \quad \Delta \rho = (\rho_W - \rho_{\text{öl}})$$

$$\text{c) } F_{A,ges} = G_{ges} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \rho_M = \frac{(F_{A,ges})}{g(V_{Tr} + V_R)} \quad \text{ges: Gesamt, R: Rohr}$$

$$V_R = \pi d_1 t H_2 \quad \text{mit Hinweis und } V_{Tr} \text{ und } F_{A,ges} \text{ aus Aufgabentext}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_M = \frac{F_{A,ges}}{V_{Tr} + \pi d_1 t H_2}$$

$$\text{d) } F_{A,R} = 0$$

2. Aufgabe

a) HGG und Bernoulli von $\boxed{0}$ nach \boxed{k} :

$$\text{au\ss en: } p_{a_0} = p_{a_k} + \rho_L g(h_k - h_0) \quad \text{mit } k = 1, 2$$

$$\text{innen: } p_{a_0} = p_{a_k} + \frac{\rho_G}{2} v_{G_k}^2 + \rho_G g(h_k - h_0)$$

$$p_{a_0} + \rho_L g h_0 = p_{a_k} + \frac{\rho_G}{2} v_{G_k}^2 + \rho_G g(h_k - h_0) + \rho_L g h_0$$

$$v_{G_k} = \sqrt{2g(h_k - h_0)\left(\frac{\rho_L}{\rho_G} - 1\right)}$$

$$\text{Konti: } v_{G_2} \frac{\pi d_2^2}{4} = v_{G_1} \frac{\pi d_1^2}{4}$$

$$\frac{v_{G_1}}{v_{G_2}} = \frac{d_2^2}{d_1^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{d_1}{d_2} = \sqrt{\frac{v_{G_2}}{v_{G_1}}}$$

$$\frac{d_1}{d_2} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{h_2 - h_0}{h_1 - h_0}}$$

b) Bernoulli von $\boxed{0}$ nach $\boxed{2}$:

$$\text{au\ss en: } p_{a_0} = p_{a_2} + \rho_L g(h_2 - h_0)$$

$$\text{innen: } p_{a_0} = p_{a_2} + (1 + \zeta_{Dr}) \frac{\rho_G}{2} v_{G_2}^2 + \rho_G g(h_2 - h_0)$$

$$d_1 = d_2 \quad , \quad \dot{V}_1 = \dot{V}_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad v_{G_2} = v_{G_1}$$

$$\zeta_{Dr} = \frac{h_2 - h_1}{h_1 - h_0}$$

3. Aufgabe

$$\text{a) } p_{tot,0} = \frac{\rho}{2}v_0^2 + p_0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho}(p_{tot,0} - p_0)}$$

Bernoulli mit Verlust von 0 nach 1:

$$p_{tot,0} = p_1 + \frac{\rho}{2}v_1^2 + \zeta_1 \frac{\rho}{2}v_0^2 - \frac{\rho}{2}\omega_0^2 r_1^2 \quad \text{mit} \quad p_1 = p_a$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho}(p_{tot,0} - p_a - \zeta_1(p_{tot,0} - p_0) + \frac{\rho}{2}\omega_0^2 r_1^2)}$$

Bernoulli mit Verlust von 0 nach 2:

$$p_{tot,0} = p_2 + \frac{\rho}{2}v_2^2 + (\zeta_1 + \zeta_2) \frac{\rho}{2}v_0^2 - \frac{\rho}{2}\omega_0^2 r_2^2 \quad \text{mit} \quad p_2 = p_a$$

$$\Rightarrow v_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho}(p_{tot,0} - p_a - (\zeta_1 + \zeta_2)(p_{tot,0} - p_0) + \frac{\rho}{2}\omega_0^2 r_2^2)}$$

$$\text{Konti: } 2(v_1 A_1 + v_2 A_2) = v_0 A_0$$

$$A_1 = \frac{\pi d_1^2}{4} \quad , \quad A_2 = \frac{\pi d_2^2}{4}$$

$$A_0 = \frac{2(v_1 \frac{\pi d_1^2}{4} + v_2 \frac{\pi d_2^2}{4})}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho}(p_{tot,0} - p_0)}}$$

b) $\omega = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad$ stationäre Strömung für statisches Koordinatensystem

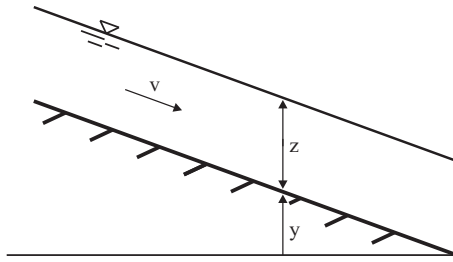
$$\vec{M} = \int_{KF_i} (\vec{r}_i \times \vec{v}_i) \rho \vec{v}_i \cdot \vec{n}_i dA_i \quad ; \quad \omega = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad v_{abs} = v_{rel}$$

$$(\vec{r}_i \times \vec{v}_i) = -r_i v_i \cos \alpha_i$$

$$\rho \vec{v}_i \cdot \vec{n}_i dA_i = \dot{m}_i = \rho v_i A_i$$

$$M = -2r_1 v_1 \cos \alpha \cdot \rho v_1 A_1 - 2r_2 v_2 \cos \beta \cdot \rho v_2 A_2$$

4. Aufgabe



a) Bernoulli: $\rho g z + \frac{\rho}{2} v^2 + \rho g y = konst$

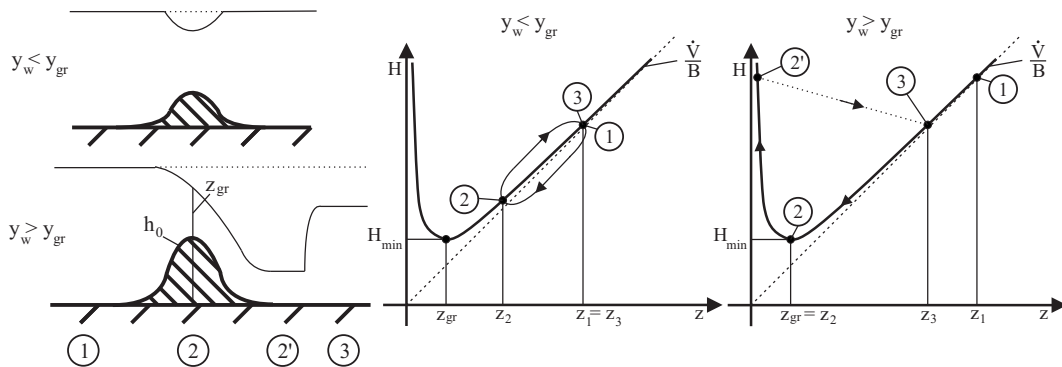
$$\Rightarrow z + \frac{v^2}{2g} + y = konst$$

$$H = z + \frac{v^2}{2g} \quad \text{mit} \quad v = \frac{\dot{V}}{Bz} \quad \Rightarrow \quad H = z + \frac{\dot{V}^2}{2gB^2z^2}$$

$$H_{min} : \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} \equiv 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad z_{gr} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\dot{V}^2}{gB^2}}$$

$$H_{min} = z_{gr} + \frac{\dot{V}^2}{2gB^2z_{gr}^2} = \frac{3}{2}z_{gr} = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{\frac{\dot{V}^2}{gB^2}}$$

b) $y_W > y_{gr}$



c) $\Delta P = \dot{V} \cdot \Delta p_0$ und $v_P = konst$ und $z_1^* = z_3$

$$\Delta p_0 = (p_0 + \frac{\rho}{2}v_0^2)_{nachher} - (p_0 + \frac{\rho}{2}v_0^2)_{vorher} = (p_1 + \frac{\rho}{2}v_1^2) - (p_3 + \frac{\rho}{2}v_3^2)$$

$$p_1 = p_a + \rho g z_1 \quad \text{und} \quad p_3 = p_a + \rho g z_3$$

$$\Delta p_0 = \rho g(z_1 - z_3) + \frac{\rho}{2}(v_1^2 - v_3^2)$$

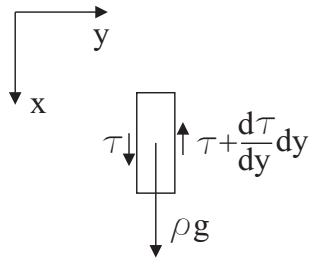
$$H = z + \frac{v^2}{2g} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Delta p_0 = \rho g(H_1 - H_3) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Delta P = \dot{V} \rho g(H_1 - H_3)$$

$$H_3 = z_3 + \frac{\dot{V}^2}{2gB^2z_3^2} \quad \wedge \quad H_1 = H_{min} + y_W \quad (\text{für } y_W > y_{gr} : H_1 > H_3)$$

$$H_{min} = \frac{3}{2}z_{gr} \quad \text{mit} \quad z_{gr} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\dot{V}^2}{B^2g}}$$

$$\Delta P = \dot{V} \rho g(H_{min} + y_W - H_3) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Delta P = \dot{V} \rho g \left(\frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{\frac{\dot{V}^2}{B^2g}} + y_W - \left(z_1^* + \frac{\dot{V}^2}{2g(z_1^*)^2 B^2} \right) \right)$$

5. Aufgabe



a) $\sum F = 0$ ausgebildete Strömung, keine Druckkräfte

$$\tau B \cdot dx - \left(\tau + \frac{d\tau}{dy} dy\right) B \cdot dx + \rho g B \cdot dx dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\tau}{dy} = \rho g \quad \text{Newton Fluid } \tau = -\eta \frac{du}{dy}$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta \frac{d^2 u}{dy^2} = -\rho g$$

b) $\int \eta \frac{d^2 u}{dy^2} dy = \int -\rho g dy \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dy} = -\frac{\rho}{\eta} gy + C_1 \quad ; \quad u = \frac{-\rho g}{2\eta} y^2 + C_1 \cdot y + C_2$

Zwei Gebiete:

$$0 \leq y \leq h : \quad u_1(y) = -\frac{\rho_1 g}{2\eta_1} y^2 + C_1 \cdot y + C_2$$

$$h < y \leq 2h : \quad u_2(y) = -\frac{\rho_2 g}{2\eta_2} y^2 + C_3 \cdot y + C_4$$

R.B.:

$$y = 0 \Rightarrow u_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{C_2 = 0}$$

$$y = h \Rightarrow \tau_1 = \tau_2 \Rightarrow \eta_1 \left(\frac{du_1}{dy}\right) = \eta_2 \left(\frac{du_2}{dy}\right) \Rightarrow -\rho_1 gh + \eta_1 C_1 = -\rho_2 gh + \eta_2 C_3$$

$$y = 2h \Rightarrow \tau_2 = 0 \Rightarrow -\rho_2 g \cdot 2h + \eta_2 C_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{C_3 = \frac{\rho_2}{\eta_2} g \cdot 2h}$$

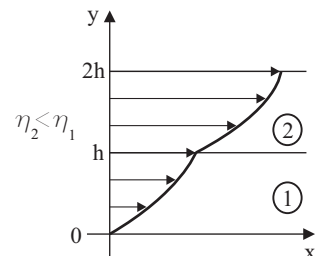
$$\eta_1 C_1 = -\rho_2 gh + \rho_1 gh + \rho_2 g \cdot 2h \Rightarrow \underline{C_1 = \frac{gh}{\eta_1} (\rho_1 + \rho_2)}$$

$$y = h \Rightarrow u_1 = u_2 \Rightarrow -\frac{\rho_1 g}{2\eta_1} h^2 + C_1 h = -\frac{\rho_2 g}{2\eta_2} h^2 + C_3 h + C_4$$

$$\underline{C_4 = \frac{gh^2(\eta_2(\rho_1 + 2\rho_2) - 3\eta_1\rho_2)}{2\eta_1\eta_2}}$$

$$u_1(y) = -\frac{\rho_1 g}{2\eta_1} y^2 + \frac{gh}{\eta_1} (\rho_1 + \rho_2) y$$

$$u_2(y) = -\frac{\rho_1 g}{2\eta_1} y^2 + 2h \frac{\rho_2}{\eta_2} gy + \frac{gh^2(\eta_2(\rho_1 + 2\rho_2) - 3\eta_1\rho_2)}{2\eta_1\eta_2}$$

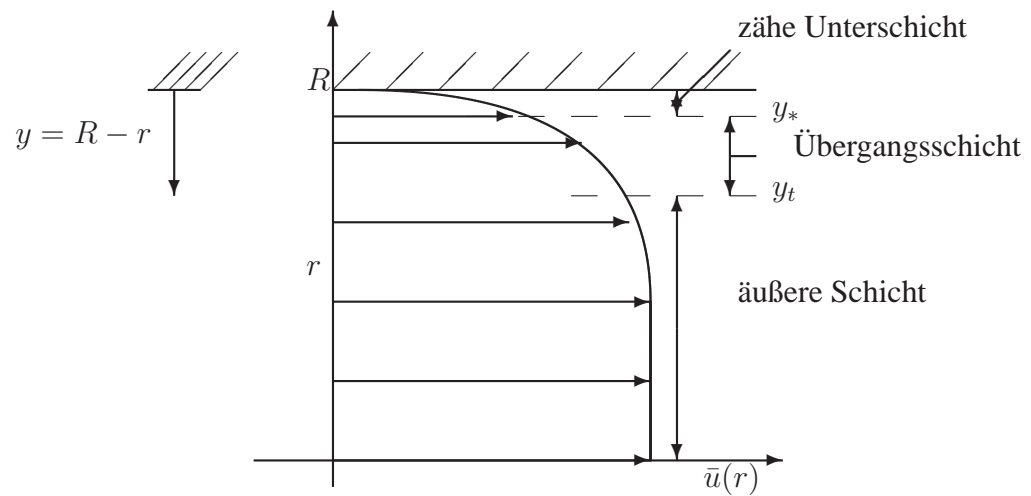


c) Schubspannung an der Wand:

$$\tau_W = \eta_1 \frac{du}{dy} \Big|_{y=0} = \eta_1 C_1 = gh(\rho_1 + \rho_2)$$

6. Aufgabe

a) Skizze

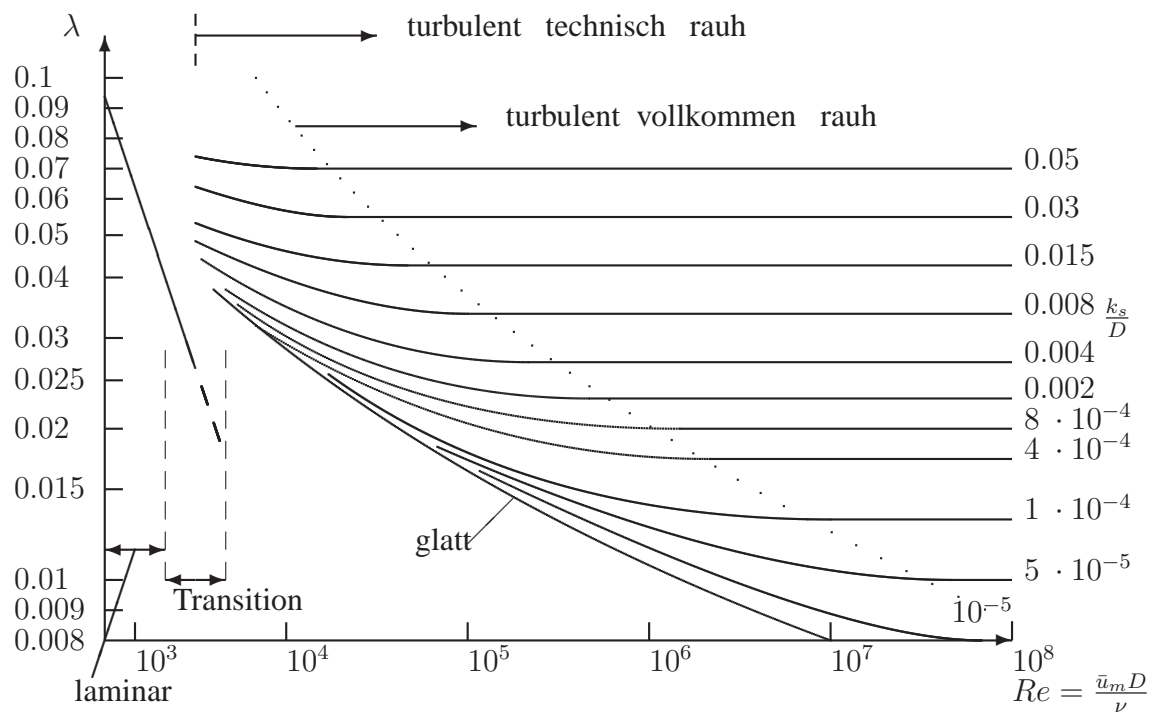


b) $y > y_t$

c) $\lambda = \frac{8\tau_W}{\rho \bar{u}_m^2}$ und $\lambda = \frac{64}{Re}$

d) Die Wandunebenheiten werden komplett von der zähen Unterschicht bedeckt.

e) Moody-Diagramm



f) Trägheitskräfte