

Total 31,5

A1) $2 v_1 A_1 = v_5 A_5$ $v_1 = \frac{1}{2} v_5 \left(\frac{d_5}{d_1}\right)^2 = 0,16 \text{ m/s}$

a) $v_2 A_2 = 2 \cdot v_1 A_1$ $v_2 = 2 \cdot v_1 \frac{A_1}{A_2} = 2 \cdot v_1 \cdot 1 = 1,2 \text{ m/s}$

$v_3 A_3 = v_5 A_5$ $v_3 = v_5 \left(\frac{d_5}{d_3}\right)^2 = 0,3 \text{ m/s}$

$Re_1 = \frac{v_1 d_1}{\nu} = 3.333$ turbulente Strömung

b) $\zeta_{Di} = 0,2 \left(1 - \left(\frac{A_{vor}}{A_{nach}}\right)^2\right) = 0,2 \left(1 - \left(\frac{d_2}{d_3}\right)^4\right) = 0,1875$

$P_V = \frac{\rho}{2} v_1^2 \left(\zeta_E + \zeta_S + \lambda \frac{L_1}{d_1}\right) + \frac{\rho}{2} v_2^2 \left(\zeta_M + \zeta_{Di} + \lambda \frac{L_2}{d_2}\right) + \frac{\rho}{2} v_3^2 \left(2 \cdot \zeta_K + \lambda \frac{L_3 + L_4 + L_5}{d_3}\right)$

mit $v_2 = 2 v_1$ und $v_3 = 0,5 v_1$

$P_V = \frac{\rho}{2} v_1^2 \left(\zeta_E + \zeta_S + \lambda \frac{L_1}{d_1} + 4 \left(\zeta_M + \zeta_{Di} + \lambda \frac{L_2}{d_2}\right) + 0,25 \left(2 \zeta_K + \lambda \frac{L_3 + L_4 + L_5}{d_3}\right)\right) = \frac{\rho}{2} v_1^2 \left(165,5 + 2 \cdot 16,3875 + \frac{1}{2} 40\right) = 43.389 \text{ Pa}$

c) Bernoulli-Gl. 0 → 5: $p_0 + \frac{\rho}{2} v_0^2 + \rho g H = p_5 + \frac{\rho}{2} v_5^2 + \rho g (L_2 + L_3 - L_5) + p_V - \Delta p$

$\Delta p = \frac{\rho}{2} v_5^2 + p_V + \rho g (L_2 + L_3 - L_5 - H) = 571.869 \text{ Pa}$

$P = \frac{\Delta p \dot{V}}{\eta} = \frac{\Delta p}{\eta} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} d_5^2 v_5 = 59,9 \text{ W} \approx 60 \text{ W}$

d) $v_1^* = v_2^* = v_5^* \cdot \left(\frac{d_5}{d_1}\right)^2 = v_5^* \cdot 0,04$

$v_3^* = v_5^* \cdot \left(\frac{d_5}{d_3}\right)^2 = v_5^* \cdot 0,01$

$P_V^* = \frac{\rho}{2} v_5^{*2} \left(0,0016 \left(\zeta_E + \zeta_S + \lambda \frac{L_1}{d_1} + \zeta_M + \zeta_{Di} + \lambda \frac{L_2}{d_2}\right) + 0,0001 \left(2 \zeta_K + \lambda \frac{L_3 + L_4 + L_5}{d_3}\right)\right)$

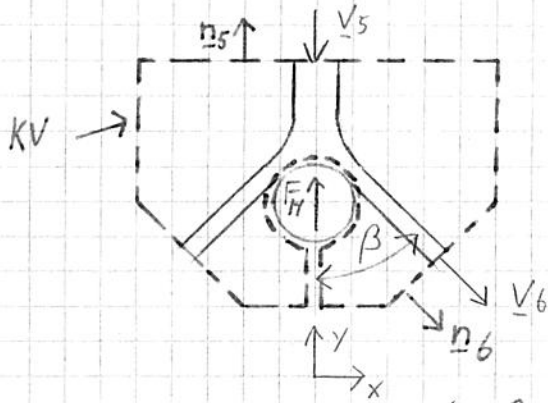
$$p_v = \frac{\rho}{2} v_5^{*2} \cdot 0,295 \quad (0,5)$$

$$\text{Bernoulli-Gl. } 0 \rightarrow 5: \quad \rho g H = \frac{\rho}{2} v_5^{*2} (1 + 0,295) + \rho g (L_2 + L_3 - L_5) - \Delta p$$

(1) für Bernoulli

$$v_5^* = \sqrt{\frac{\rho g (H + L_5 - L_3 - L_2) + \Delta p}{\frac{\rho}{2} \cdot 1,295}} = 27,6 \frac{m}{s} \quad (0,5)$$

e) $\approx 8,5$



$$\underline{n}_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{n}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \beta \\ -\cos \beta \end{pmatrix} \quad (0,5)$$

$$\underline{v}_5 = v_5 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{v}_6 = v_6 \begin{pmatrix} \sin \beta \\ -\cos \beta \end{pmatrix} \quad (0,5)$$

$$\text{Kraft auf KV: } F_H = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ |F_{KV}| \end{pmatrix} \quad (0,5)$$

Bernoulli-Gl. 5 \rightarrow 6:

$$\cancel{p_5} + \frac{\rho}{2} v_5^2 + \cancel{\rho g z_5} = \cancel{p_6} + \frac{\rho}{2} v_6^2 + \cancel{\rho g z_6}$$

(1) Druck
(1) $\rho g z$
(0,5) $\frac{\rho}{2} v^2$

mit $p_5 = p_6 = p_0$; Keine Gewichtskraft $g = 0$; keine Verzögerung d. Reibung

$$\rightarrow v_5 = v_6 \quad \rightarrow \text{Konti. Gl.: } v_5 A_5 = 2 \cdot v_6 A_6 \quad A_6 = \frac{1}{2} A_5 \quad (0,5)$$

Impulssatz y-Richtung:

$$-\rho v_5 (0 \cdot 0 + (-v_5) \cdot 1) A_5 + 2 \cdot \rho v_6 (-\cos \beta) (\sin^2 \beta + (-\cos \beta)^2) A_6 = F_H$$

Keine Druckkräfte da überall $p = p_0$ (0,5)

$$+\rho v_5^2 A_5 - \rho v_5^2 \cos \beta A_5 = |F_{KV}|$$

$$\rho v_5^2 A_5 (1 - \cos \beta) = |F_{KV}|$$

$$\beta = \arccos \left(-\frac{|F_{KV}|}{\rho v_5^2 \frac{\pi}{4} d_5^2} + 1 \right) = 44,2^\circ \quad (0,5)$$

a) $F_n(z) = -i \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \ln(x + na + iy) =$ (0,5) Polarform

$F_n(z) = -i \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \ln \left(\sqrt{(x+na)^2 + y^2} \cdot e^{i \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x+na}\right)} \right)$

$F_n(z) = -\frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \left(i \frac{1}{2} \ln((x+na)^2 + y^2) + i^2 \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x+na}\right) \right)$

$\psi_n = \text{Im}(F_n(z)) = -\frac{\Gamma}{4\pi} \ln((x+na)^2 + y^2)$

$u_n = \frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial y} = -\frac{\Gamma}{4\pi} \frac{2y}{(x+na)^2 + y^2}$

$v_n = -\frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial x} = \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi} \frac{2(x+na)}{(x+na)^2 + y^2}$

b) Prinzip: Superposition

$\Psi = -\frac{\Gamma}{4\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \ln((x+na)^2 + y^2)$

c) $\Psi = -\frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \ln \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[\cosh\left(\frac{2\pi y}{a}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{a}\right) \right]}$

$u = \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial y} = -\frac{\Gamma}{4\pi} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left[\sinh\left(\frac{2\pi y}{a}\right) \cdot \frac{2\pi}{a} - 0 \right]}{\frac{1}{2} \left[\cosh\left(\frac{2\pi y}{a}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{a}\right) \right]} = -\frac{\Gamma}{2a} \frac{\sinh\left(\frac{2\pi y}{a}\right)}{\cosh\left(\frac{2\pi y}{a}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{a}\right)}$

Abbildung ln (0,5) Ergebnis

$v = -\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} = \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left[0 + \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{a}\right) \frac{2\pi}{a} \right]}{\frac{1}{2} \left[\cosh\left(\frac{2\pi y}{a}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{a}\right) \right]} = \frac{\Gamma}{2a} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{a}\right)}{\cosh\left(\frac{2\pi y}{a}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{a}\right)}$

innere Abl. (0,5) Ergebnis

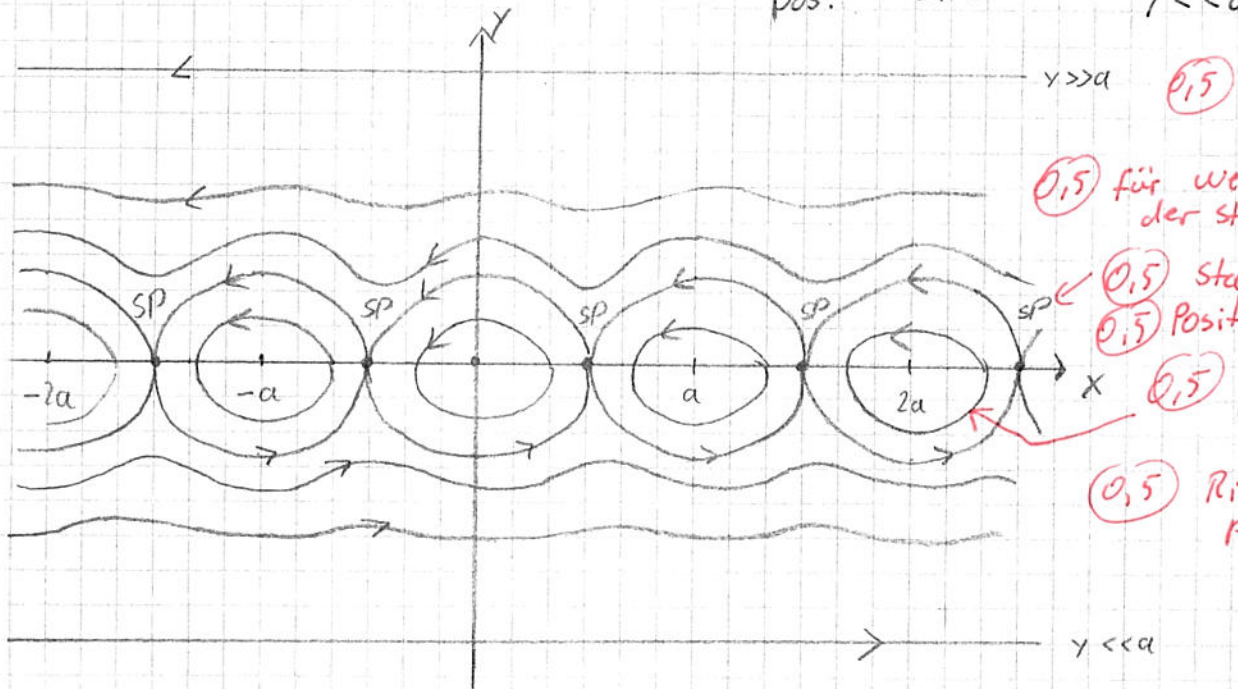
d) $|y| \gg a$ $u = -\frac{\Gamma}{2a} \frac{\infty}{+\infty \mp 1} \rightarrow u = -\frac{\Gamma}{2a}$ für $y \gg a$

$v = \frac{\Gamma}{2a} \frac{\pm 1}{\pm \infty \mp 1} \rightarrow v = 0$

$u = \frac{\Gamma}{2a}$ für $y \ll a$

entspricht horizontaler Parallelströmung in neg. x-Richtung für $y \gg a$ (0,5)

--- pos. --- " --- $y \ll a$



e)
$$v(x = n \frac{a}{2}, y = 0) = \frac{\Gamma}{2a} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{2\pi n \cdot a}{2a}\right)}{\dots} = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \frac{\sin(\pi n)}{\dots} = 0$$
 (0,5)

Σ3

$$L(s) = \oint_s \underline{u} \, ds$$
 (0,5)

Integration über senkrechte Abschnitte der Kurve K heben sich gegenseitig auf, wegen Periodizität. (0,5)

$$\rightarrow L = \int_{s=-\frac{a}{2}}^{-\frac{3a}{2}} u \, ds + \int_{s=-\frac{3a}{2}}^{-\frac{a}{2}} u \, ds = -\frac{\Gamma}{2a} s \Big|_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{-\frac{3a}{2}} + \frac{\Gamma}{2a} s \Big|_{-\frac{3a}{2}}^{-\frac{a}{2}}$$
 (0,5)

$$L = -\frac{\Gamma}{2a} \cdot a \left(-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{\Gamma}{2a} \cdot a \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}\right) = \Gamma$$
 (0,5)

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$$a) \quad \rho_{\infty} = \frac{p_{\infty}}{T_{\infty} R} = 0,757 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \quad \gamma = \frac{c_p}{c_v} = 1,35$$

$$\Sigma 4 \quad Ma_{\infty} = \frac{u_{\infty}}{c_{\infty}} = \frac{u_{\infty}}{\sqrt{\gamma R T_{\infty}}} = 1,56$$

$$T_{0\infty} = T_{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} Ma_{\infty}^2 \right) = 379,3 \text{ K}$$

$$b) \quad \frac{p_2}{p_{\infty}} = 1 + \frac{2\gamma}{\gamma+1} (Ma_{\infty}^2 \sin^2 \theta - 1) = 1,4919$$

$$p_2 = 1,4919 \cdot p_{\infty} = 0,895 \text{ bar}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = 1 + \frac{2(\gamma-1)}{(\gamma+1)^2} \frac{\gamma Ma_{\infty}^2 \sin^2 \theta + 1}{Ma_{\infty}^2 \sin^2 \theta} (Ma_{\infty}^2 \sin^2 \theta - 1) = 1,11125$$

$$T_2 = 1,11125 \cdot T_1 = 295,6 \text{ K}$$

$$\rho_2 = \frac{p_2}{T_2 R} = 1,016 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$Ma_2^2 \cdot \sin^2(\theta - \theta') = \frac{(\gamma-1) Ma_{\infty}^2 \sin^2 \theta + 2}{2\gamma Ma_{\infty}^2 \sin^2 \theta + 1 - \gamma} = 0,71304$$

$$Ma_2 = 1,26$$

$$v_2 = Ma_2 \cdot c_2 = Ma_2 \sqrt{\gamma R T_2} = 435 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$c) \quad p_4 = p_2 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{2\gamma}{\gamma+1} (Ma_2^2 - 1) \right) = 1,5 \text{ bar}$$

$$T_4 = T_2 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{2(\gamma-1)}{(\gamma+1)^2} \frac{\gamma Ma_2^2 + 1}{Ma_2^2} (Ma_2^2 - 1) \right) = 339,2 \text{ K}$$

$$\rho_4 = \frac{p_4}{R T_4} = 1,484 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$v_4 = v_2 \left(\frac{(\gamma+1) Ma_2^2}{(\gamma-1) Ma_2^2 + 2} \right)^{-1} = 298 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

d) $\Sigma 5,5$ $p_{0\infty} = p_{00} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} Ma_{\infty}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}} = 2,36 \text{ bar}$

$p_{04} = p_{05}$ $Ma_4 = \frac{v_4}{\sqrt{\gamma R T_4}} = 0,907 \text{ Erg.}$

$p_{05} = p_4 \left(1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} Ma_4^2 \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}} = 2,27 \text{ bar}$

$\frac{\Delta p_0}{p_{0\infty}} = \frac{p_{0\infty} - p_{05}}{p_{0\infty}} = 0,038 = 3,8\%$

der Totaldruckverlust über einen geraden Stoß ist immer größer als über einen schrägen Stoß. Strömungszustand in (3) ist dann

gleich $\frac{p_{05}'}{p_{0\infty}} = \left(\frac{(\gamma+1) Ma_{\infty}^2}{2 + (\gamma-1) Ma_{\infty}^2} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}} \left(\frac{\gamma+1}{2\gamma Ma_{\infty}^2 - (\gamma-1)} \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}} = 0,907$

$p_{05}' = 2,14 \text{ bar} < p_{05} = 2,27 \text{ bar} \rightarrow$ Totaldruckverlust steigt

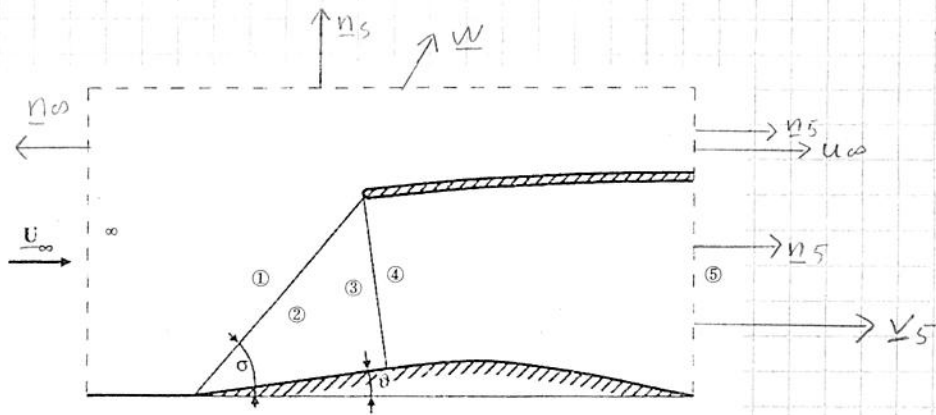
e) Bonus:

$\Sigma 13$ $\underline{n}_\infty = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\underline{n}_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\underline{n}_s = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\underline{w} = \begin{pmatrix} u_\infty \\ w_s \end{pmatrix}$



Massenerhaltung: $\int \rho \underline{w} \cdot \underline{n} dA = 0$

$-u_\infty \rho_\infty A_\infty + u_\infty \rho_\infty (A_\infty - A_5) + v_5 \rho_5 A_5 + \int \rho_\infty \underline{w} \cdot \underline{n}_s dA = 0$

mit $\int \rho_\infty \underline{w} \cdot \underline{n}_s dA = \rho_\infty \int w_s dA = \rho_\infty Q_s$

$-u_\infty \rho_\infty A_5 + v_5 \rho_5 A_5 + \rho_\infty Q_s = 0$

$\rho_\infty Q_s = u_\infty \rho_\infty A_5 - v_5 \rho_5 A_5$

Impulssatz x-Richtung:

$$-\rho_0 u_\infty^2 A_0 + \rho_0 u_\infty^2 (A_0 - A_5) + \rho_5 v_5^2 A_5 + \rho_0 Q_5 u_\infty = F_H + A_5 (p_0 - p_5) \quad (1)$$

mit: $\rho_0 \int_{A_5} \underline{w} (\underline{w} \cdot \underline{n}_s) dA_s = \rho_0 \int_{A_5} \begin{pmatrix} u_\infty \\ w_5 \end{pmatrix} w_s dA \rightarrow$

① in ②

$$-\rho_0 u_\infty^2 A_5 + \rho_5 v_5^2 A_5 + u_\infty (\rho_0 u_\infty A_5 - \rho_5 v_5 A_5) = F_H + A_5 (p_0 - p_5)$$

$$\rho_5 v_5^2 A_5 - \rho_5 u_\infty v_5 A_5 = F_H + (p_0 - p_5) A_5 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{mit } F_H = -F_M \\ \text{① Rechnerei:} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\rho_5 v_5 A_5 (v_5 - u_\infty) = -F_M + (p_0 - p_5) A_5$$

$$\Rightarrow C_F = \frac{F_M}{\rho_0 A_5} = \frac{F_M}{\frac{\rho_0}{2} u_\infty^2 A_5} = \frac{(p_0 - p_5) - \rho_5 v_5 (v_5 - u_\infty)}{\frac{\rho_0}{2} u_\infty^2}$$

mit $v_5 = 100 \frac{m}{s} \rightarrow \rho_5, \rho_5$ bestimmen

$$c_p = R + c_v = R + \frac{c_p}{\gamma} \Rightarrow c_p = \frac{R \gamma}{\gamma - 1} = 1149 \frac{J}{kg \cdot K}$$

Energieerhaltung: $c_p T_{00} = c_p T_5 + \frac{1}{2} v_5^2$

$$T_5 = T_{00} - \frac{1}{2 c_p} v_5^2 = 375 K$$

$$\frac{\rho_5}{\rho_4} = \left(\frac{\rho_5}{\rho_4} \right)^\gamma = \left(\frac{T_5}{T_4} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}} \quad \rho_5 = \rho_4 \left(\frac{T_5}{T_4} \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}} = 1,977 \frac{kg}{m^3}$$

$$p_5 = p_4 \cdot \left(\frac{T_5}{T_4} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}} = 2,21 \text{ bar}$$

$$C_F = -0,812 < 0 \rightarrow \text{Schubkraft}$$