

Appunti universitari
Tesi di laurea
Cartoleria e cancelleria
Stampa file e fotocopie
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Rilegature

NUMERO: 1298 ANNO: 2014

APPUNTI

STUDENTE: Piemontese

MATERIA: Meccanica dei Fluidi + Eserc., Prof.Camporeale

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MECCANICA olli FLUIDI

Corpo moteriale ad elte mobilité & LIQUIDI

Camportonneuro del fluido: sollentarione e veloure di deformatione vouno di pari posso

Oli CONTINUITA del CORPO (minimo scolo d'interesse: numero elevoto di IPOTESI miderale) Lo compo ou esistenza per la voludita Lo che obbie une scolo ou osservatione delle leggi di studio.

100 rouerole

GAS: 10 4m LIQUISI: 10 ym (perclu pur oleusi)

DENSITA: P = lim AM

 $\beta = \frac{dm}{dV} \qquad [kg/m^3]$

PESO SPECIFICO

V= p.g

EQ. di STATO:

J=P(P,T).
Lopaessione

cambie de fluido e fluido

DENSITA' dell' ACQUA : se p= 1 ctm T-> [0°<7<40°] Ap = 0,08%

p = 1000 kg/m³

X ≈ 9800 N/m3

$$du = \int V$$

$$du = \int dV + V d\rho = 0$$

$$dv = -\frac{d\rho}{V}$$

$$d\rho = \frac{dV}{V} = \frac{d\rho}{E}$$

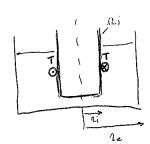
$$d\rho = \frac{d\rho}{E}$$

VISCOSITA'

VISCOSIMETRO: 2 allimoni coassiali, all'interno dell'intercapealine c'e' del fluoro. Il almoho più grande (esterno) e messo in rotoriane e velouta' $W_{\rm E}$. Dopo un certo tempo si mette in rotoriane anche il antimoho interno con velouta $W_{\rm I}$ ($W_{\rm E} \neq W_{\rm I}$) car una coppia frenante si impare che il almoho interno sie fermo $W_{\rm I}=0$.

 $T = \Omega - i \mathcal{V} \frac{\Delta \mathbf{v}}{\Delta \mathbf{r}}$ forthe trospertie

olde superfine interne



DR = Re-li

_n; = superficie interno

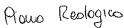
voll se $\left(\frac{\Delta r}{2i} \ll 1\right)$ l'intercopedine non dere essere troppo grande

$$-\frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} \text{ olt} = \frac{DD' - AA'}{Oly} = \frac{u_0 \text{ olt} - u_A \text{ olt}}{Oly} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \text{ olt}$$

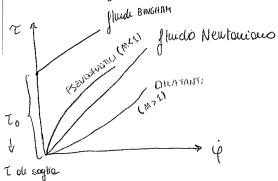
$$(u_0 = u_A + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \text{ olt})$$

$$\frac{Ju}{Jt} = \frac{J\psi}{Jt} = -\frac{\psi}{\psi}$$

$$L > | \sqrt{\alpha \psi} |$$



- T=4.9m



7 & tempo

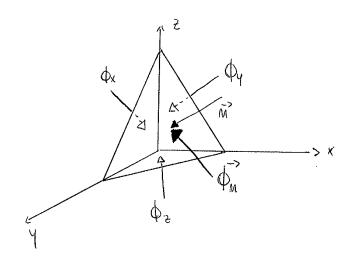
fluidi REOPECTICI

T > tempo

FLUIDI VISCO ELASTICI

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{\tau}{4} + \frac{\dot{\tau}}{6}$$

Φ_M : sforto umlorio, cambia al vonore della gracitura dell'orea Su un agrisce, quincii d volcore oli si

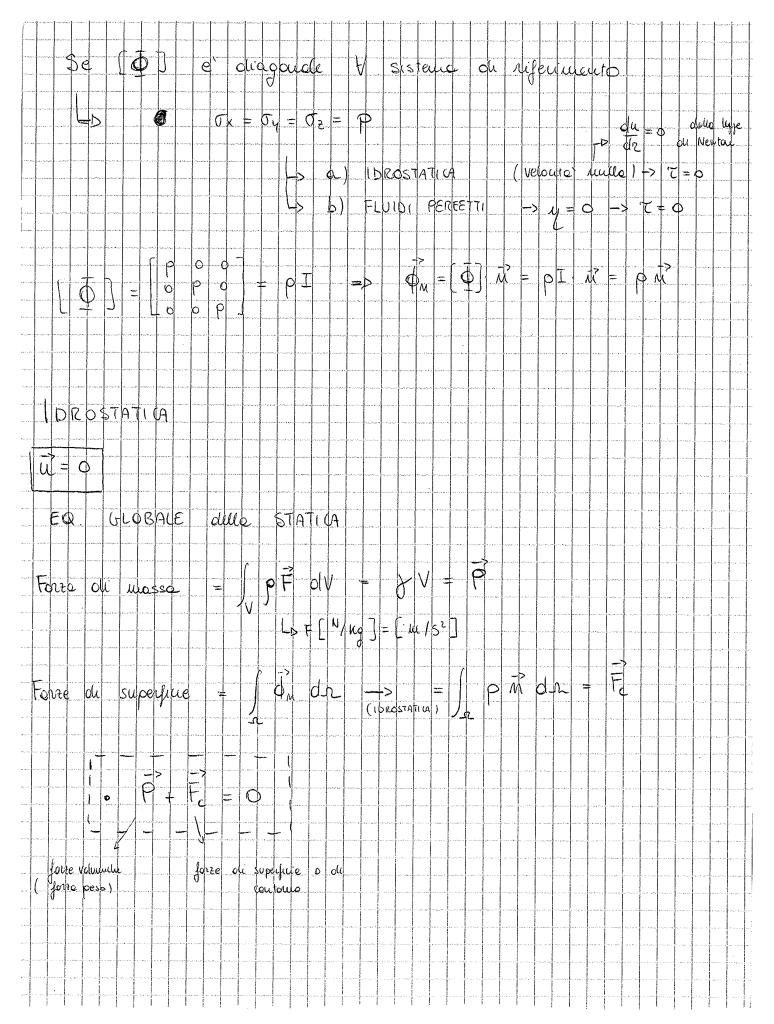


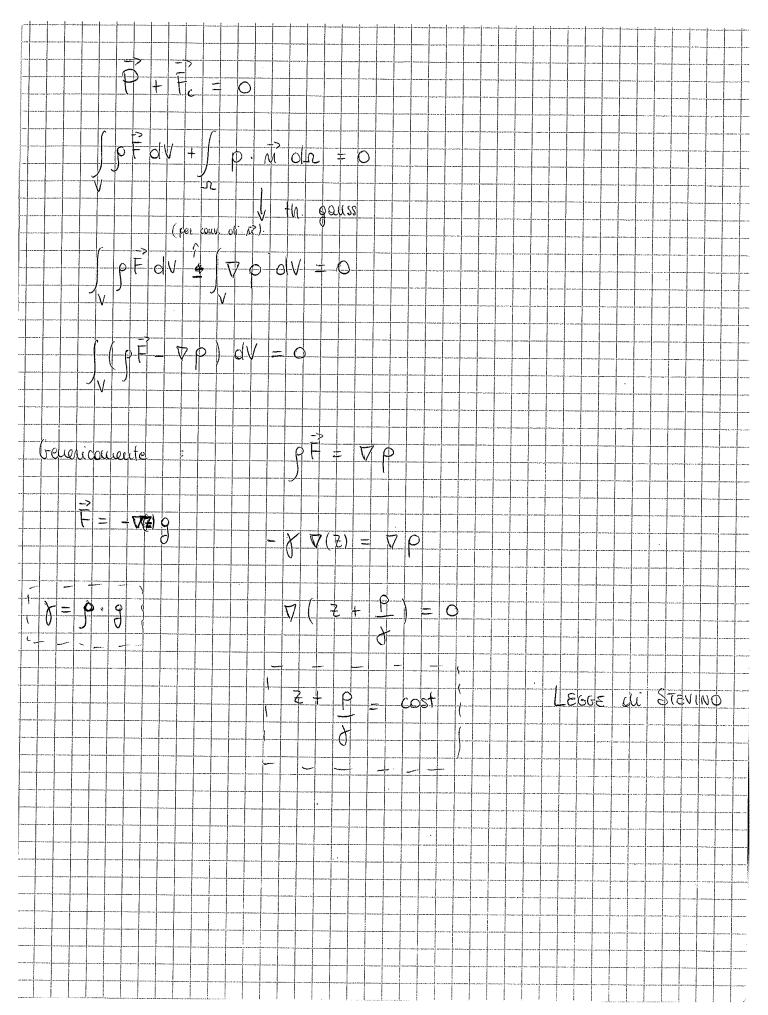
$$(M^{\wedge}X) \rightarrow COS(M^{\wedge}X) < O$$
 angolo altuso
 $(M^{\wedge}Y) \rightarrow u(M^{\wedge}Y) < O$ u u Coseui obrettori
 $(M^{\wedge}Z) \rightarrow u(M^{\wedge}Z) < O$ u u

$$\begin{cases} d\Omega_{x} = -\cos(m^{2}x) d\Omega & (proier, olderone dx su x) \\ d\Omega_{y} = -\cos(m^{2}y) d\Omega & (4 4 4 4 4 4) \\ d\Omega_{z} = -\cos(m^{2}z) d\Omega & (4 4 4 4 4) \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{\phi}_{M} dn + \vec{\phi}_{N} dn_{X} + \vec{\phi}_{Y} dn_{Y} + \vec{\phi}_{z} dn_{z} + y dV = p dV / \vec{a}$$
(se $dV \rightarrow 0$) o ($dV \sim 0$ mate piccelo)

$$\vec{\phi}_{M} dx = \vec{\phi}_{X} \cos(M^{2}X) dx + \vec{\phi}_{Y} \cos(M^{2}Y) dx + \vec{\phi}_{z} \cos(M^{2}z) dx$$





Se volussi comosiene z dú p.c.1.a.
$$L_D p(z) = 0$$

Parm +
$$y(Q-Z)=0$$

 $LD Z = \frac{Porm}{J} + Q$

$$\frac{\text{Potm}}{\text{V}} : \frac{\text{H}_2\text{O}}{\text{Hg}} > 10,33 \text{ mu}$$

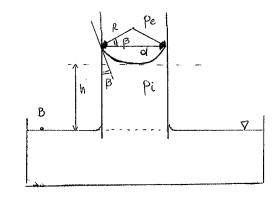
Definition pressione relative di un liquido:
$$p^* = p - p_{\text{otm}}$$

$$p^*(z) = p(z) - p_{\text{otm}} = y(\alpha - z)$$

Se volissi conoscere
$$z p. c. 1. ?. = D p*(z) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{z} = 0$$

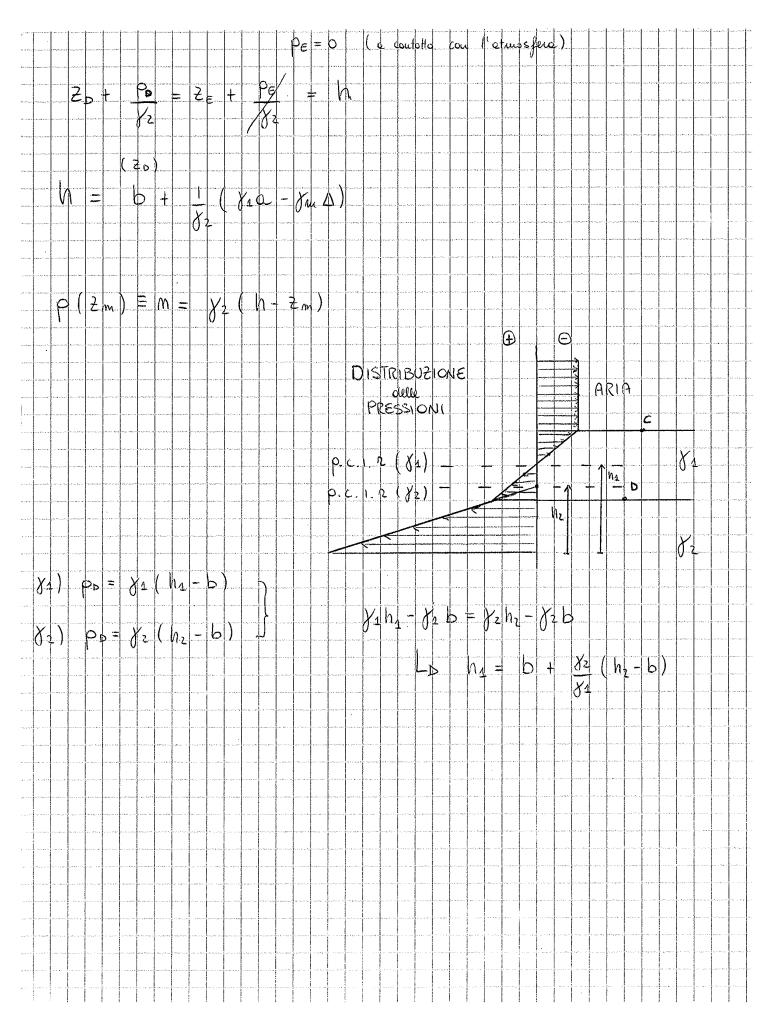
(Im questo coso p.c.1.72. coincide con pelo libero, ma mon e sempre cosi!)

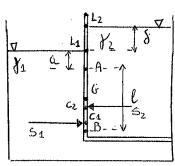


R: noggio di curvaturo
$$d = 2R \cos \beta$$

$$Lp R = \frac{d}{2 \cos \beta}$$

$$\Delta P = Pe - Pe$$
 > possible ho une sup di interfoccie cuiva





$$|S_{2}| = \rho_{G} \cdot (\ell \cdot 1) = |S_{2}| (\ell_{1} + \alpha + \delta) (\ell \cdot 1)$$

$$\overline{GC_{2}} = \frac{\ell^{3}/12}{\overline{GL_{2}}(\ell \cdot 1)}$$

$$L_{b} \overline{GL_{2}} = \frac{\ell}{2} + \alpha + \delta$$

$$|R| = |S_2| - |S_1| = |970$$

$$|M_2 + M_1| = |R \cdot X|$$

$$|S_2| \cdot \overline{GC_2} - |S_1| \cdot \overline{GC_1} = |R \cdot X|$$

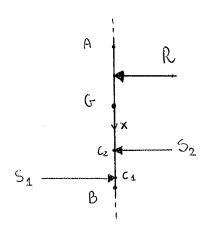
$$|S_2| \cdot \overline{GC_2} - |S_1| \cdot \overline{GC_1} = |R \cdot X|$$

$$|S_2| \cdot \overline{GC_2} - |S_1| \cdot \overline{GC_1} = |R \cdot X|$$

$$|S_2| \cdot \overline{GC_2} - |S_1| \cdot \overline{GC_1} = |R \cdot X|$$

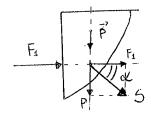
$$|S_2| \cdot \overline{GC_2} - |S_1| \cdot \overline{GC_1} = |R \cdot X|$$

$$|R| = |S_2| - |S_1| \cdot \overline{GC_1} = |R \cdot X|$$

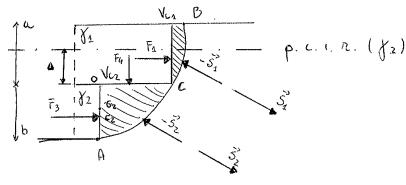


$$|S| = \sqrt{S_0^2 + S_v^2} = \sqrt{\gamma^2 \frac{\alpha''}{4} + \gamma^2 \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\alpha = \text{orctg} \frac{|S_v|}{|S_o|} = \text{orctg} \frac{|P|}{|F_o|}$$



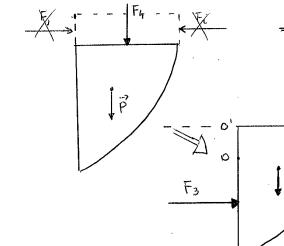
Es



$$\rho_0 = \gamma_1 \alpha = \gamma_2 \Delta \rightarrow \Delta = \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} \alpha$$

$$|F_3| = p_6 A = y_2 \left(\frac{b}{2} + \Delta\right) \cdot b$$

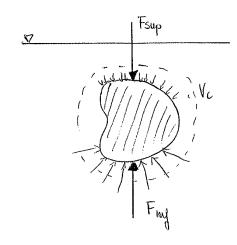
$$\overline{C_2G_2} = \frac{\overline{I}_{Y0}}{M} = \frac{b^3/12}{X_6 A} = \frac{b^3/12}{(\frac{b}{2} + \Delta) \cdot b}$$



=D la ogginato un piccolo volumetto supplementare per trasformare Fy (che in generale man agisce sullo stesso limea di P7

> P.C.1. R. (/2) LD Fy vieue ingoblete in p.c.1. R. (/2) une forze-peso P' pui groude

$$\overrightarrow{S}_2 = \overrightarrow{P}_1 + \overrightarrow{F}_3$$



$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{F_{iny}} - \frac{1}{F_{sup}}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$$

 V_{c} :

EQUILIBRIO RELATIVO

F: forze di mossa

$$\vec{F} = - \operatorname{grad}(gz) = \operatorname{grad}(U)$$

[U=-92]

In un sisteme can sist di nijenmento mon commedente can la postriella no vede clille forte aggiuntive

oute force approximate

$$L > \overrightarrow{A}_{cf} = \frac{V^{2}}{7} = \omega^{2} 7$$

$$L > A_{cf} = \operatorname{grad}\left(\frac{1}{2}\omega^{2} 7^{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dr}\left(\frac{1}{2}\omega^{2} 7^{2}\right) = \omega^{2} 7$$

$$= \frac{d}{dr}\left(\frac{1}{2}\omega^{2} 7^{2}\right) = 0$$

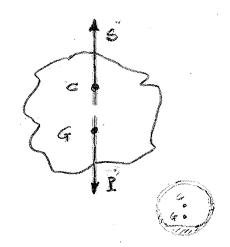
$$= \frac{d}{dr}\left(\frac{1}{2}\omega^{2} 7^{2}\right) = 0$$

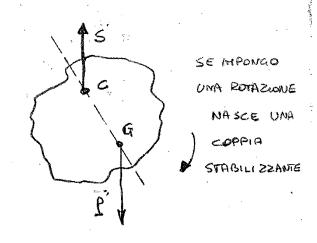
$$0 \quad | \quad \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{w^2 r^2}{9} + \frac{P}{X} = cost$$

Legge oh Stevino (can sist. Riferimento m

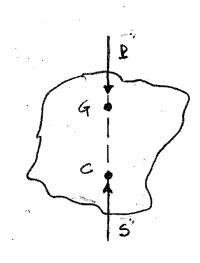
5.2

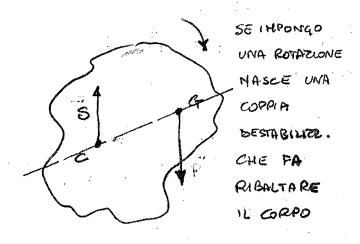
1º CASO : CE PIO IN ALTO DI G

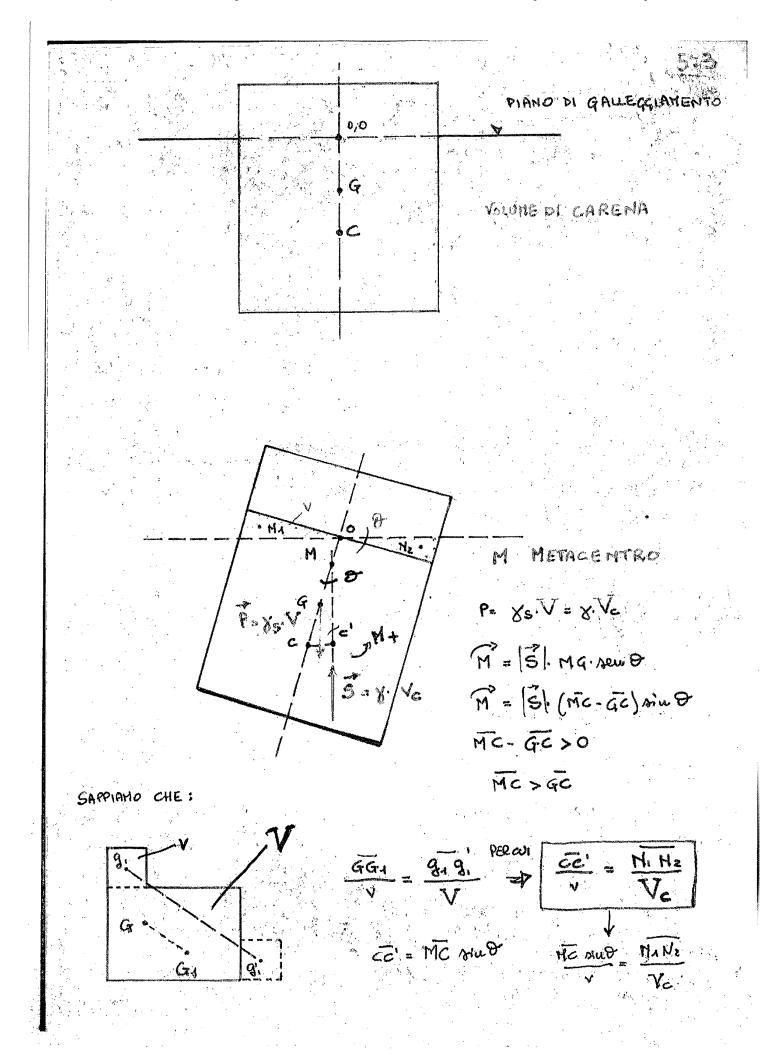




2º CASO : CE PIU IN BASSO DI G







CINEMATICA dei FLUIDI

MECCANICA du FLUIDI I

- Approcus LAGRANGIANO -> "prendo uma portiula e la segus"

 X =

- ApprocLio EULERIANO
 - Lo " osservo cio che succede in una certe
 - regione di sporio"

- componenti di velocità illi caujeo di moto

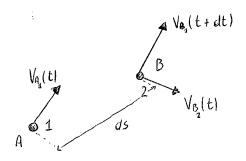
$$u = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

dif. di velcuto

$$\begin{cases} dx = u(x,y,z,t) dt \\ dy = v(x,y,z,t) dt \\ dz = w(x,y,z,t) dt \end{cases}$$

CONDIZIONI

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 \\ y = y_0 \\ z = z_0 \end{cases}$$
 (t=0)



$$\vec{A} = \frac{V_3(t+dt) - V_A(t)}{dt}$$

L'acceleratione secondo

i due approcci mon e la stessa

LAGR.:
$$a = J^2 x$$
 Jt^2

Valt+dtl-Valt1 + (Valt1-Valt) ds

L> EULERO :

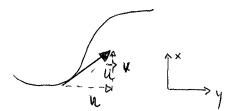
Linee porticolori

TRAIETTORIA: lugo du punti afayoti nul tempo dolle portielle dx = u(x, y, z, t) dtdy = V(x, y, z, t) atdz = w (x, y, z, t) at

$$\vec{u} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} u \\ v \\ w \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} u_x \\ u_y \\ u_z \end{array} \right\}$$

LINEE di CORRENTE : e' toupeule il vellore velacte in agri punto

(Definita del un tempo +)



 $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{u}{v}$

All' istante to:

$$\frac{dx}{u(x_1y_1z)} = \frac{dy}{v(x_1y_1z)} = \frac{dz}{w(x_1y_1z)}$$

Per visualizzone le trajettorie si usono delle portuelle colorate che vengous potognofote con lumphi tempi di esposizione.

se viglio vedere le liner di consente duo "fissore" l'istonte Al conhonio e veolere la spostamento injunitesimo, fissando brevi istanti una successiva all'alho vedo le lines descrito dol vettore à die si sposte (e si tiene sempre tougente)

$$\frac{JP}{Jt} + \frac{J(Pu)}{Jx} + \frac{J(Pu)}{Jy} + \frac{J(Pu)}{J^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \operatorname{oliv}(f\vec{u}) = 0$$

I FORMA EQ. CONTINUITA'

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \vec{u} \operatorname{grod} f + f \operatorname{oliv}(\vec{u}) = 0$$

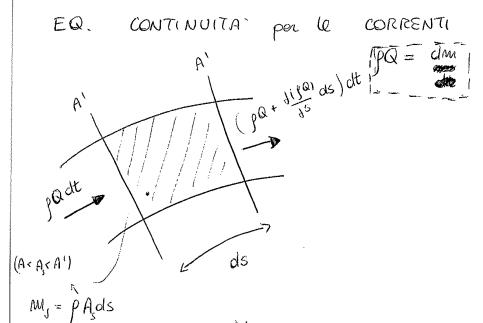
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$$

(oteniota totale)

I POTESI: a) $p(x_1y_1z) = cost$ omogeneo (con I Form) $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t} + p chv \vec{u} = 0$

c) process
$$p(x,y,z,t) = cost$$

of $div(\vec{u}) = 0$



Mossa usique - mossa entronte = voluctione massa interna

$$\frac{\int (\int G) ds dt}{\int S} ds dt = -\int (\int A) ds dt$$

$$= -\int (\int A) ds dt$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\frac{J(\beta A)}{3t} + \frac{J(\beta A)}{3s} = 0$$

$$\frac{JA}{Jt} + \frac{JQ}{JS} = 0$$

MOTO PERMANNENTE + p = cost

$$\frac{JQ}{JS} = 0 = D Q = cost$$

lungo le 3 diversoui

$$\int (F_{x} - \frac{Du}{Dt}) = \frac{J\partial xx}{Jx} + \frac{J\partial yx}{Jy} + \frac{J\partial zx}{Jz}$$

$$\int (F_{y} - \frac{Dv}{Dt}) = \frac{J\partial x}{Jx} + \frac{J\partial yx}{Jy} + \frac{J\partial zx}{Jz}$$

$$\int (F_{z} - \frac{Dw}{Dt}) = \frac{J\partial x}{Jx} + \frac{J\partial yz}{Jy} + \frac{J\partial zz}{Jz}$$

$$\int (F_{z} - \frac{Dw}{Dt}) = \frac{J\partial x}{Jx} + \frac{J\partial yz}{Jy} + \frac{J\partial zz}{Jz}$$

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$$\int (F_{z} - \frac{Dw}{Dt}) = \frac{J\partial x}{Jx} + \frac{J\partial x}{Jy} + \frac{J\partial zz}{Jz}$$

$$\int (F_{z} - \frac{Dw}{Dt}) = \frac{J\partial x}{Jx} + \frac{J\partial x}{Jy} + \frac{J\partial zz}{Jz}$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \left(F - \frac{D\vec{u}}{Dt} \right) = dv \cdot \vec{\Phi}$$

$$\int_{V} \left(\overrightarrow{F} - \frac{Ou^{2}}{Ot} \right) = dv \cdot \overrightarrow{\Phi}$$

$$\int_{V} \left[\int_{V} \left(F - \frac{Ou^{2}}{Ot} \right) - dv \cdot \overrightarrow{\Phi} \right] dV = C$$

$$\int_{V} \int_{V} \left(F - \frac{Ou^{2}}{Ot} \right) - dv \cdot \overrightarrow{\Phi} \right] dV = C$$

$$= -\int_{u} \underbrace{\int_{u} \int_{u} du}_{u} \left(III. \text{ Dissilitation in discrete}_{u} \right)$$

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$$= -\int_{u} \underbrace{\int_{u} du}_{u} \left(III. \text{ Dissilitation in discrete}_{u} \right$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \vec{q}_{M} dx = \vec{f}_{c}$$

$$\int_{V} \frac{J(j\vec{u})}{Jt} dV = \int_{V}^{\infty} \Rightarrow \text{"Inverse locale"}$$

$$P + (M_e - M_u) + \vec{F}_c = \vec{I}$$

William CORRECT MONROCKET COMMENTS

CORRENTI GADVALMENTE VARIABILI

$$|\vec{u}| = u_m = V \cdot \vec{M}$$

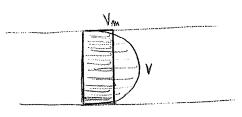
 $\beta = \frac{\int \rho V^2 d\Omega}{\int \rho V^2 d\Omega} > \int u_{\text{sin}} q. \text{ for our moto}$

O = NV

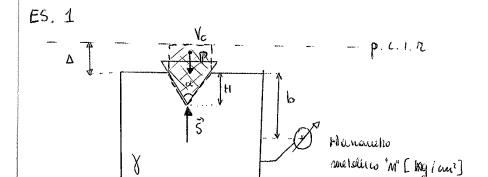
coeff. di ragguaglio

in conditionic di Vimedia





ESERCITAZIONE 2



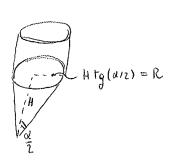
? Peso della volvala como per teppore il "buco"

$$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}$$

$$M[Pa] = y(\Delta + b)$$

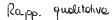
$$\Delta = \frac{M}{Y} - b = 0, 4 \text{ Am}$$

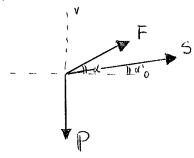
$$\vec{\hat{P}} + \vec{\hat{S}} = 0$$



$$V = V_{cons} + V_{collington} = \frac{2}{3} \pi R^2 H + \pi R^2 \Delta = \frac{2}{3} \pi H^3 tg^2(\alpha/2) + \pi H^2 tg^2(\alpha/2) \Delta = 0,00487 m^3$$

$$|S| = |P| = 47.81 N$$



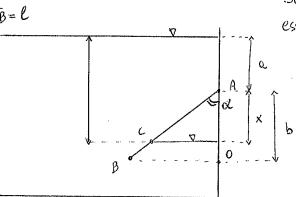


$$\alpha' = \text{onety } \frac{Sv}{S_0}$$

La risultante delle spinte sulla sup curva dovra possore per il cauto di cuivotura (pentre tutte le sprute infinitesime hours cinerioure rocholi conginguiri el centro ch annoirma) quindi sapendo diretione e inclinatione (d1) posso sejsere dare e applicate 5

ES. 3

AB= C



Se riempio molto molto piaro posso affermare ori essere in coud, iohostorche

$$V_i = \frac{b^2}{2} tg\alpha \cdot 1 \qquad P_i = Palm$$

$$[\alpha = \arccos(b/e)]$$

$$V_f = \frac{x^2}{2} t_0 \alpha \cdot 1$$
 $p_f = y(\alpha + x) + p_{ctm}$

Patm.
$$\frac{b^2}{2} tg \alpha = \left[\int (\mathbf{Q} + \mathbf{x}) + Petm \right] \frac{\mathbf{x}^2}{2} tg \alpha$$

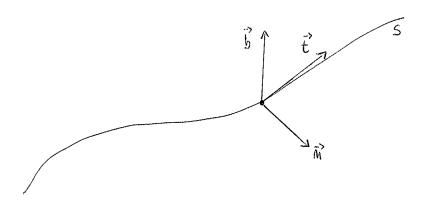
eq. du tipo:
$$Q_{1}X^{3} + Q_{1}X + Q_{2} = 0$$
 -> $X = 1,35$ A

TH. di BERNOULLI

IPOTESI:

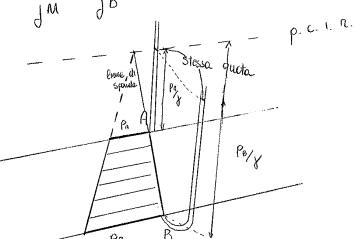
- 1 FLUIDO PERFETTO
- 2 FLUIDO "PESANTE" (saggetto a gravita)
- 3 FLUIDO INCOMPRIBILE DISTE = 0
- 4 MOTO PERMANENTE
- 1) -> eq. oli Eulero: $\rho(\vec{F}-\vec{A}) = \text{grod}(\rho)$
- 2) $\overrightarrow{F} = -g \operatorname{grod}(gz) = -g \operatorname{grod}(z)$ sostitueuolo in 1) $\gamma \operatorname{grod}(z) \rho \overrightarrow{A} = \operatorname{grod}(\rho)$ $\frac{A}{3} = \operatorname{grod}(z) + \frac{1}{7} \operatorname{grod}(\rho)$

Troiettour generica, coordinate curviliner



CASO $R \to \infty$ (curvatura mulla =0 travellorie reltitime)

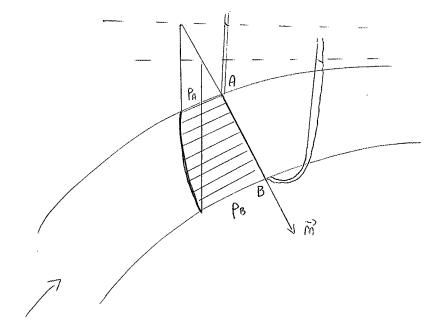
 $\frac{\int M}{\int N} = \frac{\int b}{\int b} = 0$



M: cocico prezonuetuco

delle pressioni

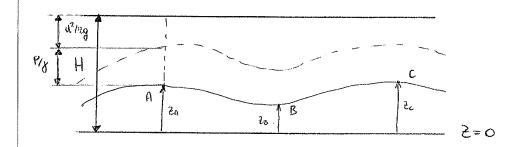
L> Imene



distributione mon Idnostotico (mon lineare)

GEOMETRICA INTERPR.

$$H = z + \frac{p}{r} + \frac{u^2}{2g}$$



$$\frac{2a+\frac{PA}{Y}+\frac{U_A^2}{ag}}{2}=\frac{2B+\frac{PB}{Y}+\frac{U_B^2}{ag}}{2}=\frac{2c+\frac{Pc}{Y}+\frac{U_c^2}{2}}{2}$$

INTERP. ENERGETICA

em. poteuriale per unito oli peso

$$\frac{u^2}{2g}$$
 = em. cometica per muitai oli peso

Se ipotrziouso che dV si sposti molto leutamente a quote pui alte verso il pelo libero, l'evergia poteuriale oll oll spostoto rusce oli una

-> referendo oll'unito di peso

l'acquisto de Ep si traduce in una perdute E di pressione chi solendo posso da (« Th» -> 0) sul pelo libero

$$2B = -01/2$$

$$U_B = \sqrt{29 \left(N + d/2 \right)}$$

· (se 11 >> d/2)

vel. toniceliana

U tou

Meyettre & Moon

Cv: Mcov. sperimentalmente

Cv = 0,98

$$Q = \int_{C} C_{V} \sqrt{2gh}$$

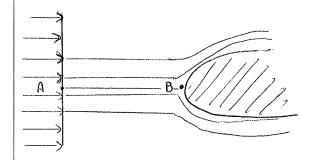
$$C_c = \frac{\Omega_c}{\Omega} = 0,61$$
 $C_c = \frac{\Omega_c}{\Omega} = 0,61$
 $C_c = \frac{\Omega_c}{\Omega} = 0,61$

$$Q = (C_c \cdot C_v) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{2gh}$$

$$M \rightarrow coeff. où efflusso (~0,6)$$

$$\Omega = \pi d^{2}$$

TUBO di PITOT (moti a potenziale) -> posso collectore anolineamente le havettonie



TH. BERNOULL AB:

$$\frac{2_{A} + \frac{P_{A}}{Y} + \frac{u_{A}^{2}}{2g}}{h_{A}} = \frac{2_{B} + \frac{P_{B}}{Y}}{h_{B}}$$

$$N_{B} - N_{A} = \Delta h$$

$$\Delta h = \frac{u_{A}^{2}}{20}$$

$$h_{a}$$
 h_{b}
 h_{b}
 h_{b}
 h_{b}

 $U_A = \sqrt{29 \left(N_B - N_A\right)}$

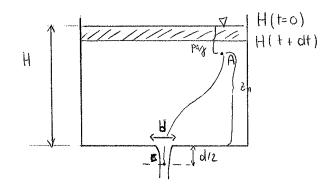
ES. 2

V Vedo il probleme come una successione di stati permonenti ad istanti successivi

Problema di svuotamento setabatoio: -> se il livello si abbassa molto gradualmente => moto uniforme

- · foro piccolo
- · Volume grande

H>> of



$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} \left[H(t) - H(t+dt) \right] = -Q[H(t)] dt$$

$$- \Omega dH(t) = - Q[H(t)]$$

$$\frac{2A + \frac{PA}{Y} + \frac{u^2}{29}}{\frac{Q}{Y}} = \frac{2c}{Y} + \frac{\frac{Q}{Y}}{\frac{Q}{Y}} + \frac{\frac{Q}{Z}}{\frac{Q}{Y}} = \frac{Q(H(t))}{\frac{Q}{Y}} = -\frac{Q(H(t))}{\frac{Q}{Y}} = -\frac{Q}{\frac{Q}{Y}}$$

$$H + d/2 = \frac{u^2}{29} \rightarrow$$

$$H + d/2 = \frac{u^2}{2g}$$
 -> $u_c = \sqrt{2g(H + d/2)} \sim \sqrt{2gH}$

$$\frac{dH(t)}{dt} = -c_c \frac{\pi d^2 \sqrt{29H}}{4\Omega} \rightarrow$$

$$\int \frac{dH}{\sqrt{H}} = \int -c_c \frac{\pi d^2 r_2}{4r^2} dt$$

$$\Delta H_{42} = H_{A_2} - H_{A_1} = 2A + \left(\frac{U_A^2}{29} - \frac{U_0^2}{29}\right) > 0$$

$$\frac{2}{2}A$$
 $\frac{1}{2}A$ $\frac{1}{2}A$

$$= D \quad \alpha = \frac{y \int_{2}^{2} \frac{u^{3}}{2g} d\Omega}{y \frac{u^{2}}{2g} \cdot u \Omega} \quad \alpha : coeff. \text{ roggueghio pot. cmetica}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\int_{\alpha} u^3 dx}{U^3 dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 1 \quad \text{profili pioti}$$

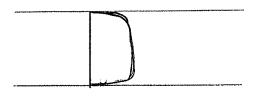
$$\Rightarrow \alpha > 1 \quad \text{profili genonici}$$

$$P = yQ\left[h + \alpha \frac{u^2}{2g}\right] = yQH^*$$

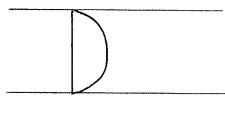
$$H^* \qquad |H^* = \cos t$$

. MOTO TURBOLENTO

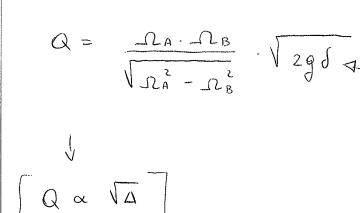
L> olopo aver fotto una media
temporale, il profito di velouta: ->
(sporiale)



· MOTO LAMINARE

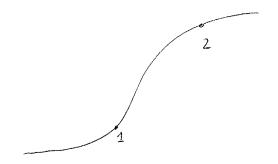


$$\alpha = 2$$



BERNOULU per 11 MGTO VARIO

$$\frac{dH}{dS} = -\frac{1}{9} \frac{du}{dt}$$



Fissiano t, e integriamo

$$H_2 - H_1 = -\frac{1}{9} \int_{1}^{2} \frac{Ju}{Jt} ds$$

Esampro: i tubo cilinolico con poneti rigiole

$$Q \neq Q(s)$$
; $U \neq V(s)$ "uau olipeudouo" $da s$

$$H(s) = H_0 - \frac{s}{9} \frac{JU}{Jt}$$

$$\left[H(2) = H_2 - \frac{s}{9} \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} \right]$$

ESERCITAZIONE

ES. 5 (foglio esecutorione)

$$J = M \Delta \int_{M} - V = h_1 - h_2$$

$$\Box$$

$$N_1 + \frac{U_1^2}{2g} = N_2 + \frac{U_2^2}{2g} = D \qquad N_1 - N_2 = \frac{1}{2g} \left(U_1^2 - U_2^2 \right)$$

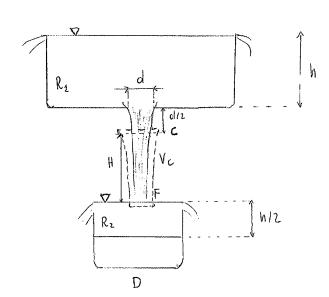
$$U_{1} = \frac{4Q}{\pi D_{1}^{2}} \qquad \qquad U_{2} = \frac{4Q}{\pi D_{2}^{2}}$$

ESERCITAZIONE 4

M: flusso q to di moto

$$\overrightarrow{P} + \overrightarrow{F_c} + (\overrightarrow{M_e} - \overrightarrow{M_u}) = 0$$





[clove p=0]

a contotto car l'ethnosfera

Th. Bernoulli: In cooluta libera la

portota si conserva la sua

Etot pure, sundanolo

lumpo Z Ep X Ec A

Ep: Z

la sez. si

rishinge se Q

oleve rimanere

costoute

Im un tubo verneale al obscarso

Vole, mo combiono i termini,

Volta p \$0; se D+ubo= cost

L> U = cost

paiche a = cost, ma questa

Bernoulli Th. V punto serb. R1 e sez. conhatta c

 $Q = U_{c} \cdot \Omega_{c} = U_{c} \cdot \Omega \cdot C_{cc} = 0.214 \quad m^{3/5}$ $\left(\frac{\pi ol^{2}}{b}\right)$

[Nel mosho Volvine oli compollo Fe = 0 [pc = 0, p= 0, peut = 0]

$$Z_{A} = Z_{O} + R_{CO} (1 - \cos \beta) + L \sin \alpha + R_{AB} (1 - \cos \alpha) = 1285 \text{ m}$$

$$|F_{A}| = P_{A} \cdot \frac{T_{D}^{2}}{4} = 650271 \text{ N}$$

$$|F_{B}| = P_{B} \cdot \frac{T_{D}^{2}}{4} = 252048 \text{ N} \qquad (p_{B} \text{ Si calcule can Bernaulti})$$

$$|M_{A}| = |M_{B}| = P_{A} \cdot \frac{T_{D}^{2}}{4} = 252048 \text{ N}$$

$$|\widetilde{S}_{AB}| = P_{A} \cdot \widetilde{F}_{A} + \widetilde{F}_{B} + (\widetilde{M}_{A} - \widetilde{M}_{B})$$

$$|\widetilde{S}_{AB}| = P_{A} \cdot \widetilde{F}_{A} + \widetilde{F}_{B} + (\widetilde{M}_{A} - \widetilde{M}_{B})$$

$$|\widetilde{S}_{AB}| = P_{A} \cdot \widetilde{F}_{A} + \widetilde{F}_{B} + (\widetilde{M}_{A} - \widetilde{M}_{B})$$

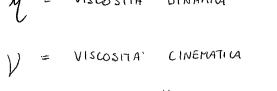
$$|\widetilde{S}_{AB}| = F_{A} \cdot (\widetilde{F}_{A} + \widetilde{F}_{B} + (\widetilde{F}_{A} - \widetilde{M}_{B}))$$

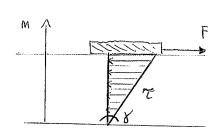
$$|\widetilde{S}_{AB}| = F_{A} \cdot (\widetilde{F}_{A} + \widetilde{F}_{B} + (\widetilde{F}_{A} - \widetilde{M}_{B}))$$

$$|\widetilde{S}_{AB}| = (\widetilde{S}_{AB})_{V} = F_{B} \sin \alpha - P_{A} - (-M_{B} \sin \alpha)$$

$$|\widetilde{S}_{AB}| = (\widetilde{S}_{AB})_{C} + (\widetilde{S}_{AB})_{C}^{2} = 512 \text{ KN}$$

$$|\widetilde{S}_{AB}| = (\widetilde{S}_{AB})_{C} = 60^{\circ}$$





MECCANICA dei FLUIDII

$$|T| = y \frac{du}{dm}$$

(The lavoro di deformazione)

$$\begin{cases}
 1 = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} dx dt \\
 0 & \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} dt
 \end{cases}$$

$$y_z = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dz dt \rightarrow dy_z = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dt$$

$$\frac{dfz}{dt} = \frac{du}{dz}$$

$$dy = dy_1 + dy_2 = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$T = \gamma \frac{du}{dt} = \gamma \frac{d\delta}{dt}$$

$$T_{xz} = T_{zx} = -y \left(\frac{Ju}{J^z} + \frac{Jw}{Jx} \right)$$

$$T_{xy} = T_{yx} = -y \left(\frac{Ju}{Jy} + \frac{Jv}{Jx} \right)$$

$$Tyz = Tzy = -y = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\right)$$

$$\int \left(F_{x} - \frac{Du}{Dt} \right) = \frac{JP}{Jx} - 2u \frac{Ju}{Jx^{2}} + \frac{J}{Jy} \left[-y \left(\frac{Jv}{Jx} + \frac{Ju}{Jy} \right) \right] + \frac{J}{Jz} \left[-y \left(\frac{Jw}{Jx} + \frac{Ju}{Jz} \right) \right] \\
\left(-y \frac{Ju}{Jx^{2}} - y \frac{Ju}{Jx^{2}} \right) \qquad \text{Svolgenolo le olenvote}$$

$$\int \left(F_{X} - \frac{Du}{Dt} \right) = \frac{JP}{JX} - y \left(\frac{J^{2}u}{JX^{2}} + \frac{J^{2}u}{Jy^{2}} + \frac{J^{2}u}{Jz^{2}} \right) - y \int_{JX} \left(\frac{Ju}{JX} + \frac{Jv}{Jy} + \frac{Jw}{Jz} \right)$$

$$= 0 \qquad f = cost$$
FLUIDO
INCOMPRINIBILE $div \cdot \vec{V} = 0$

$$\int \left(F_{x} - \frac{du}{dt} \right) = \frac{JP}{JX} - 4 \frac{V^{2}u}{V^{2}v}$$

$$\int \left(F_{y} - \frac{dv}{dt} \right) = \frac{JP}{JY} - 4 \frac{V^{2}v}{V^{2}v}$$

$$\int \left(F_{z} - \frac{du}{dt} \right) = \frac{JP}{Jz} - 4 \frac{V^{2}w}{V^{2}w}$$

of
$$(\overrightarrow{F} - \overrightarrow{A}) = \text{grad } p - y \nabla^2 \overrightarrow{V}$$

-- [L) termine che tiene conto ollle viscosite!
(FLUIDI REALI)

$$Re \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \frac{\nabla^2 u}{Re} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{1}{F_{z}^{2}} = \frac{d\dot{u}}{d\dot{t}} = \frac{d\dot{p}}{d\dot{x}}$$

$$N^{\circ}$$
 $F_{Z} = \frac{u_{o}^{2}}{gl} = \frac{\text{forze inuzzioli}}{\text{forze gravitanouoli}}$

$$N^{\circ}$$
 Re = $\int \frac{uol}{v} = \frac{vol}{v} = \frac{vol}{vol}$

EQ. FLUIDI IM LENTO MOVIMENTO

$$p\vec{F} = \text{grod } p - y\nabla^2\vec{v}$$

$$(x) \int (-9 \frac{Jx}{J^2}) = \frac{Jx}{J\rho} - \sqrt{V^2 u}$$

$$\frac{J^2}{J^2} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{J^2}{J^2} = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{3^2} u$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\rho}{3} \right) = \frac{\gamma}{2} \sqrt{3} \nabla^2 u$$

$$\int_{A}^{\infty} \frac{1}{A} = \frac{4}{A} \nabla^{2} u$$

$$L_D \cdot \nabla^2 u = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{DV}{Dt} = 0 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = -i$$

RELAZIONI CONDOTTI

$$\Omega = \pi d^2$$

$$\mathbb{R} = \frac{\Omega}{B} = \frac{d}{4} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$i = -\frac{dh}{ds}$$

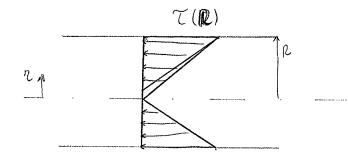
Coucli

presonuhici

o
$$R = \frac{1}{B}$$

Les contours

Roggio idraulico



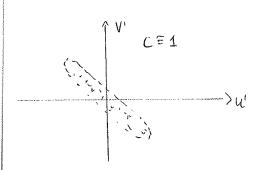
[OCRER]

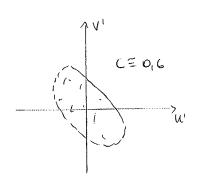
Tunox = 8 12 - i

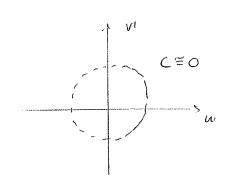
 $T = T_{\text{mox}} \frac{r}{r}$

$$C = \frac{u'v'}{\sqrt{u'^2} \cdot \sqrt{v'^2}}$$

coeff. di correloriare







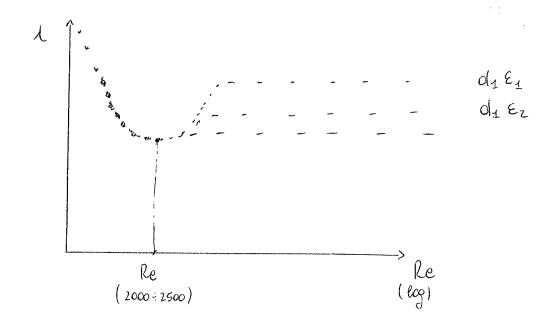
$$\bar{u} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} u \, dt$$

$$\overline{u}' = \int_{0}^{T} u' dt$$

$$u' = A seu(wt) \rightarrow \overline{u}' = 0$$

$$\overline{u'v'} = AB seu^2(wt) \neq 0$$

$$\overline{u}^{12} \neq 0$$
; $\overline{V}^{12} \neq 0$

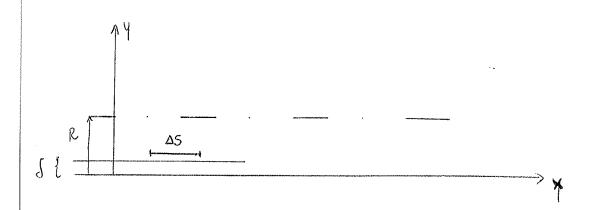


Per volori old numero di Re piccoli fino (2000:3000) i volori di l'ottenuti souo comudenti per tutti i cosi e sono inchipenolenti de 125

$$i = \frac{\overline{u_{nu}}}{29} \cdot \frac{1(Re)}{ol} \rightarrow 1(Re) = \frac{29 di}{\overline{u_{nu}}^2} = \frac{29 di}{\overline{u_{nu}}^2} = \frac{29 di}{\overline{u_{nu}} \cdot \frac{3iR^2}{84}} = \frac{29 di}{\overline{u_{nu}} \cdot \frac{3iR^2}{84}} = \frac{64}{\overline{u_{nu}}} = \frac{64}{Re}$$

Per voloni del numero Re eleveti (una > 105), dave el moto tenbolanto
e' campletamente svilupporo, el volore di 1 di una singda curva
rimane costante (ouzzantole rettilmeo). Cioe l'1 mon dipende de Re

l=1 (25) MOTO TURBOLENTO



Le grondezze osservobili sono le stesse che trovo spostanolomii da piono ell'altro -> esse sono implipend. de z

$$F = p \Delta s \ v' \ olt \ \frac{Ju'}{Jt}$$

$$T_i = \frac{F}{\Delta S} = \int V'u' = \int \overline{V'u'} = \int \overline{u'}^2$$

 $|u'|\Delta S = |V'|\Delta S \rightarrow |u'| = |V'|$

Teorie di Provotte:

$$u'equace = \sqrt{u'^2} = my^2 \left(\frac{Ju}{Jy}\right)^3$$

$$\operatorname{My}^{\alpha}\left(\frac{Ju}{Jy}\right)^{\beta} = \frac{\tau}{\rho} \implies \alpha = \beta = 2$$

EQ. INDEFINITA della DINAMICA per fluidi NENTONIANI

•
$$f$$
 luidi newtoucoui : $7 = y \frac{du}{dy}$

$$\int (\vec{F} - \vec{A}) = \text{div} \vec{\Phi} + \frac{\partial \vec{\Phi}_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \vec{\Phi}_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \vec{\Phi}_z}{\partial z}$$

(Southure equivalenti)

$$\int (\vec{F} - \vec{A}) = \operatorname{grool}(\vec{p}) - \sqrt{\vec{v}} - \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\operatorname{grood}(\operatorname{div} \vec{u})}$$

no esplicitoto i termini devieti alla viscosita:
all fluido

. Se aggiongiamo l'ipotesi oli fluido incomprimibile
$$(f = \cos t)$$

L> div $\vec{u}' = 0$

$$\int (\vec{F} - \vec{A}) = gnod(p) - y\nabla^2 \vec{u}$$
 | EQ. NAVIER - STOKES

Intégriauro l'eq. oi Nover-Stores in olV:

Soute con la notorione

(Integravolo in dV):

$$\int (\vec{F} - \vec{A}) = \frac{\partial \vec{0}_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \vec{0}_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \vec{0}_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\vec{p} + \vec{1} + \vec{M} + \vec{1} = 0$$

L> forze superficie olovute olopii sforzi Te T

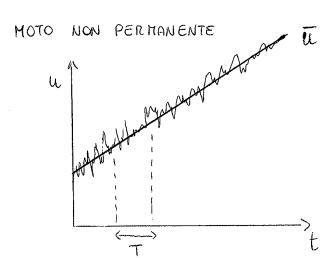
Novier - Stones

(Integrando in dV)

$$P(\overrightarrow{F}-\overrightarrow{A}) = \text{grool}(p) - y \nabla^{2} \overrightarrow{u}^{2}$$

$$\overrightarrow{P}+\overrightarrow{I}+\overrightarrow{M}+\overrightarrow{\Pi}_{p}+\int y \nabla^{2} \overrightarrow{u}^{2}=0$$

$$L> downhisolo$$



 $u = \overline{u} + u'$

L) non der essere troppo elevoto la perdo l'Informoniare di Ti (potrei rederbe

$$\begin{cases} U = \overline{U} + U' \\ V = \overline{V} + V' \\ W = \overline{W} + W' \end{cases}$$

Anche la pressione puo essere objenute conce $p = \bar{p} + p'$

$$\overline{u} = 0$$

$$L > \overline{u} = \frac{1}{10} \int_{0}^{T} u' dt = \frac{1}{10} \int_{0}^{T} (u - \overline{u}) dt = \frac{1}{10} \int_{0}^{T} u' dt = \overline{u} - \frac{1}{10} \overline{u} dt = \overline{u} - \frac{$$

$$\overline{u}'^2 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^1 u'^2 dt > 0$$
 -> definisce l'intensità delle turbolenze I

 $I_x = \frac{\sqrt{\overline{u}'^2}}{\overline{u}}$; $I_y = \frac{\sqrt{\overline{v}'^2}}{\overline{v}}$

Es.
$$u' = \sin t$$
 ($\bar{u}' = 0$)
 $u'^2 = \sin^2 t$ ($\bar{u}'^2 \neq 0$)

$$m(v_g - v_i) = pv'dAdt(u_B - u_A)$$

$$= pv'dAdt(-u') = -pu'v'dAdt$$

$$[\overrightarrow{F}dt = m d\overrightarrow{v}] + h. du' impulso]$$

$$\vec{F} = -\frac{\beta u'v' dA dt}{gt} = -\frac{\beta u'v' dA}{gt} - \frac{\beta \beta \sigma u o turboleuto}{gt}$$

Nel moto turbolento l'equilibrio non e' pui istantaneo, ma vole in un tempo conottenistico T [nulle applicazioni proticomente istantoneo]

$$\begin{cases} \vec{P} + \vec{I} + \vec{M} + \vec{\Pi} = 0 & \text{(1)} \\ \vec{Oppune} \\ \vec{P} + \vec{I} + \vec{M} + \vec{T} \vec{P} - \int_{\mathcal{Y}} \int_{\mathcal{M}} dA = 0 & \text{(2)} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1} \int_{0}^{T} \mathbf{1} = 0$$

[Sforto dovuto alla turboleuza]

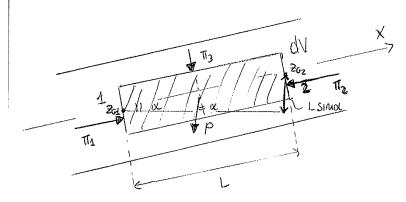
$$\frac{1}{7}\int_{0}^{7}(2)=0$$

$$\vec{p}' + \vec{l}\vec{p} + \vec{l}\vec{a} + \vec{M}\vec{a} + \int_{A} \vec{p} \vec{l} \vec{u}_{m} dA - \int_{A} y \vec{l}\vec{m} dA = 0$$

termine che roppresentono le resistente el moto (si oppongono)

FORZA OLI TRASCINAMENTO OLLLO COVIENTE
ALL VOLUME V in movimento

a) MOTO UNIFORME



$$X$$

$$A_1 = A_2 = A$$
Se moto uniforme $\vec{I} = 0$

$$\overrightarrow{T} = \overrightarrow{P} + \overrightarrow{\Pi}_{p} = \overrightarrow{P} + \overrightarrow{\Pi}_{1} + \overrightarrow{\Pi}_{2} + \overrightarrow{\Pi}_{3}$$
FORZA OLI
TRASCINAMIENTO
$$\overrightarrow{T} = \int 4 \frac{d\overrightarrow{u}}{dm} dA - \int \cancel{p} \overrightarrow{u} \overrightarrow{u}_{m} dA$$

$$\vec{X}$$
) $T = -\vec{P}_{SIM} \times + \vec{P}_{1} \vec{A}_{1} + \vec{P}_{2} \vec{A}_{2} = -\vec{Y} A L SIM \vec{A} + \vec{P}_{1} \vec{A} + \vec{P}_{2} \vec{A}$

$$T = \vec{Y} A \left[\vec{z}_{G_{1}} - \vec{z}_{G_{2}} + \frac{\vec{P}_{1}}{\vec{Y}} - \frac{\vec{P}_{2}}{\vec{Y}} \right] \qquad (\vec{z}_{G_{2}} - \vec{z}_{G_{1}})$$

$$T = AA[h_1-h_2] \cdot L = YVi$$

A = one oli base

(moto uniforme)

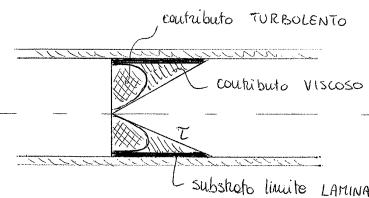
Ju/Jm = 0 de contributo sulle

serioni trosversoli

e = 0

m >

Solo sulla sup. loterale (1 contributi sulle sez. hossersoli man sano milli, ma la loro somma)



substrato limite LAMINARE: im questo zono mon c'es sforzo turboleute perche olle powete v'=0

Profilo di velocità: moto uniforme (condotta cincolore)

$$\frac{d\bar{u}}{dr} = -\frac{8}{9} \frac{R}{2} i + \int_{\gamma} \overline{u'v'}$$

Interoprious...

$$\bar{u} = -\frac{8}{9} \frac{\pi^2}{4} i + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{4} u'v' dx + c_1$$

couol. contorno [u=0 se n=R]*

*
$$C_1 = 8/4 i \frac{r^2}{4} - \int_{0}^{0/2} \frac{u^{1/2}}{4} dr$$

$$iu = \frac{1}{4}i\left(\frac{R^2}{4} - \frac{R^2}{4}\right) - \int_{2}^{0/2} \frac{u'v'}{4} dr$$

MOTO TURBOLENTO

Se jouro ghi stessi possi car u'=v'=0 e car ū=u posso ottenere l'espressio me per il moto lourimore

$$\bullet : \mathcal{U} = \mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{U}} i \left(\frac{R^2}{4} - \frac{R^2}{4} \right)$$

MOTO LAMINARE

