



Appunti universitari
Tesi di laurea
Cartoleria e cancelleria
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Rilegature

NUMERO: 2357A

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A P P U N T I

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MATERIA: Esercizio Biomeccanica dei Fluidi - Prof. Morbiducci

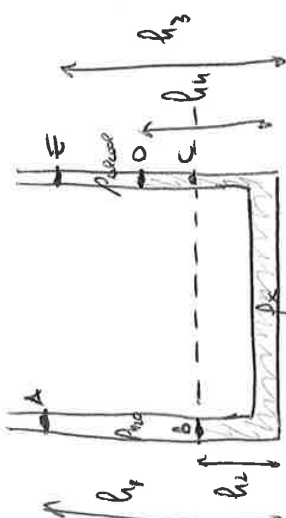
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**ATTENZIONE: QUESTI APPUNTI SONO FATTI DA STUDENTIE NON SONO STATI VISIONATI DAL DOCENTE.
IL NOME DEL PROFESSORE, SERVE SOLO PER IDENTIFICARE IL CORSO.**

ESERCIZIO 1

1) $h_1 = 40 \text{ cm}$ $h_2 = 16 \text{ cm}$ $h_3 = 32 \text{ cm}$ $h_4 = 21 \text{ cm}$ $\rho_{\text{olio}} = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ $\rho_{\text{acqua}} = 780 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 P_A ? se $g' = \frac{1}{6}g$ come cambia h



$$P_B = P_A + \rho_{\text{olio}} g (h_1 - h_2)$$

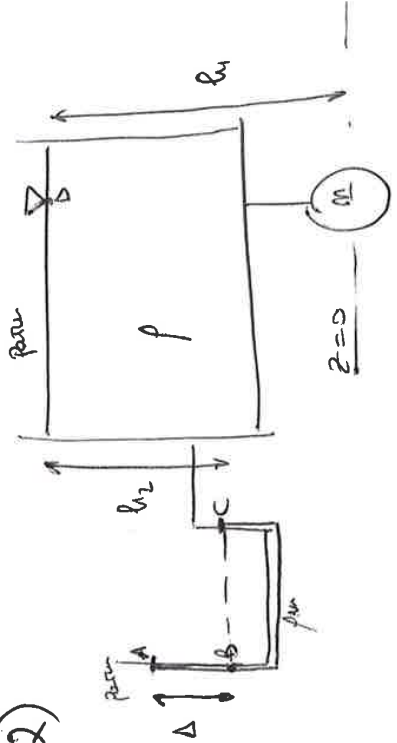
$$P_B = P_C = P_E + \rho_{\text{acqua}} g (h_3 - h_2) + \rho_{\text{acqua}} g (h_2 - h_1)$$

$$P_A + \rho_{\text{olio}} g (h_1 - h_2) = P_E + \rho_{\text{acqua}} g (h_3 - h_2) + \rho_{\text{acqua}} g (h_2 - h_1)$$

$$\rho_{\text{olio}} (h_1 - h_2) = \rho_{\text{acqua}} (h_3 - h_2) + \rho_{\text{acqua}} (h_2 - h_1)$$

NON cambia se $g' = \frac{1}{6}g$

2)



$\rho = 8825 \text{ N/m}^3$ $h_1 = 18 \text{ m}$
 $\rho_{\text{acqua}} = 133362 \text{ N/m}^3$ $h_2 = 13 \text{ m}$

Δ ? P_M ?

$$P_C = P_B = P_D + \rho_{\text{acqua}} g h_2$$

$$P_A = P_B = P_{\text{atm}}$$

$$P_A + \rho_{\text{acqua}} g h_2 = P_B + \rho_{\text{acqua}} g h_2$$

$$\Delta = \frac{\rho_{\text{acqua}}}{\rho} h_2 = 0.86 \text{ m}$$

$P_M = P_D + \rho_{\text{acqua}} g h_2 = 260 \text{ kPa}$

($p_A - p_B$)?

$z_A = 1.6 \text{ m}$ $z_1 = 0.7 \text{ m}$ $z_2 = 2.1 \text{ m}$ $z_3 = 0.9 \text{ m}$ $z_B = 1.8 \text{ m}$
 $\rho_a = 9806 \text{ N/m}^3$ $\rho_m = 133360 \text{ N/m}^3$

$p_1 = p_A + \rho_a(z_A - z_1) \Rightarrow p_A = p_1 - \rho_a(z_A - z_1)$

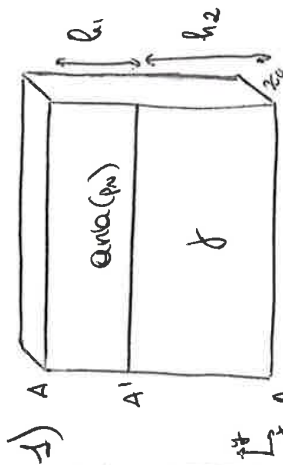
$p_2 = p_1 - \rho_m(z_2 - z_1)$

$p_3 = p_2 + \rho_a(z_2 - z_3)$

$p_B = p_3 - \rho_m(z_3 - z_2)$

$p_A - p_B = p_1 - \rho_a(z_A - z_1) - p_3 + \rho_m(z_3 - z_2) = p_1 - \rho_a(z_A - z_1) + \rho_m(z_2 - z_3) - p_2 - \rho_a(z_2 - z_3) + \rho_m(z_3 - z_2) - p_1 + \rho_a(z_A - z_1) = -\rho_a(z_A - z_1) + \rho_m(z_2 - z_3) + \rho_m(z_3 - z_2) = 286,1 \text{ kPa}$

ESERCITAZIONE 2



$p_A = 7600 \text{ kPa}$

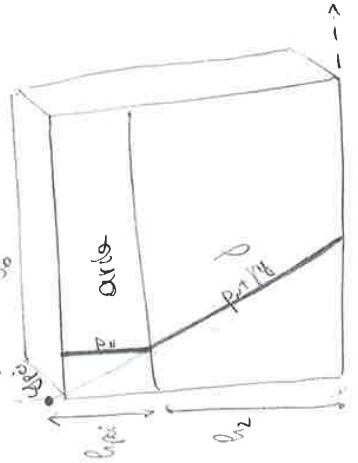
F_{AA} ? Distribuzione pressione? p_{ci} ?

$z_0 = 1 \text{ m}$ $b_1 = 2 \text{ m}$

$F_{AA} = \int_{AA} p_{ci} dS_{AA} = \int_{AA} (p_0 + \rho_a y) dy dz = \int_0^{b_1} \int_0^{b_2} (p_0 + \rho_a y) z_0 dy dz = z_0 \left[p_0 b_1 b_2 + \rho_a \frac{b_1^2}{2} b_2 \right] = 2100,1 \text{ kPa}$

$F_{AA} = p_A \cdot S_{AA} = p_A \cdot (b_1 \cdot z_0) = 1400 \text{ kPa}$

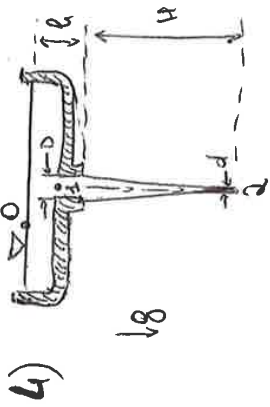
$\Rightarrow F_{AA} = F_{AA'} + F_{AA''} = 3500,1 \text{ kPa}$



$p_{ci} = 0 \Rightarrow p_{ci} = p_A - \rho_a p_{ci} = 0$

$p_{ci} = \frac{p_A}{8} = 31,4 \text{ m}$

$\rho_a p_{ci} = \rho_a p_{ci} + b_2 = 74,4 \text{ m}$



4) $Q_1 = 0,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ $h = 1,5 \text{ m}$ $D = 0,1 \text{ m}$ $d = ?$

(*)

Bernoulli tra 1 e 2

$$p_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 + \rho g z_1 = p_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 + \rho g z_2$$

$$v_2 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2} v_1^2 + g(z_1 - z_2) \right) \cdot 2} = \sqrt{v_1^2 + 2g(z_1 - z_2)} = 5,6 \text{ m/s}$$

Conservazione portate $Q_1 = Q_2$

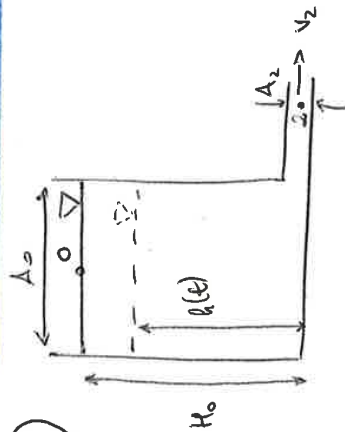
$$A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2 \Rightarrow v_2 = \frac{A_1 v_1}{A_2} = \frac{D^2 v_1}{d^2} \Rightarrow v_1 = \frac{d^2 v_2}{D^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \sqrt{\frac{D^2 v_1}{v_2}} = 0,05 \text{ m}$$

(*) Bernoulli tra 0 e 1

$$p_0 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_0^2 + \rho g z_0 = p_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 + \rho g z_1 \Rightarrow v_1 = \sqrt{2g(z_0 - z_1)} = 1,4 \text{ m/s}$$

5)



trascurabile?

Conservazione portate (massive)

$$\dot{V}_0 = -\dot{V}_2 \quad (\text{con}^- \text{ due scende} \Rightarrow \text{esce})$$

$$\dot{V}_0 = \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{d(\rho V)}{dt} = \rho \frac{dV}{dt} = \rho A_0 \frac{dh(t)}{dt} = \rho A_0 \frac{dh(t)}{dt}$$

$$\dot{V}_2 = \rho v_2 A_2$$

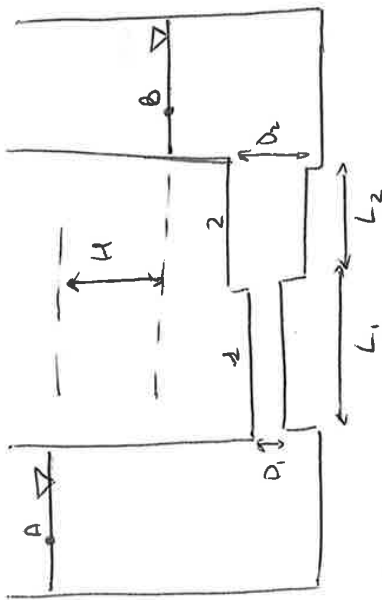
$$\Rightarrow \rho A_0 \frac{dh(t)}{dt} = -\rho v_2 A_2$$

$$\frac{dh(t)}{dt} = -\frac{v_2 A_2}{A_0} dt \Rightarrow \int_0^t dt = \int_0^t -\frac{A_2}{v_2 A_0} dh(t) \Rightarrow \left[t \right]_0^t = -\frac{A_2}{A_0} \int_0^t \frac{dh(t)}{v_2(t)} = -\frac{A_2}{A_0} \frac{1}{v_2} \int_0^t dh(t) = -\frac{A_2}{A_0} \frac{1}{v_2} \cdot \frac{dh(t)}{dt} = -\frac{A_2}{A_0} \frac{1}{v_2} \cdot 2v_2 h_0$$

Bernoulli tra 0 e 2

$$p_0 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_0^2 + \rho g z_0 = p_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 + \rho g z_2 \Rightarrow v_2 = \sqrt{2g(z_0 - z_2)} = \sqrt{2g h(t)}$$

$D_1 = 5 \text{ cm} = 0,05 \text{ m}$ $D_2 = 10 \text{ cm} = 0,1 \text{ m}$
 $L_1 = 180 \text{ cm} = 1,8 \text{ m}$ $L_2 = 90 \text{ cm} = 0,9 \text{ m}$
 $H = 6 \text{ cm}$
 $E = 0,2 \text{ mm}$ $\nu = 0,9 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$
 $Q_{1,2} ?$



2)

seguenti tra A e B

$\rho g z_A + \rho g z_A = \rho g z_B + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 + \rho g z_B + \Delta p_f \Rightarrow \Delta p_f = \rho g (z_A - z_B) = \rho g H$

$\Delta p_f = \Delta p_c + \Delta p_d \rightarrow \text{uso } \Delta p_c \rightarrow \Delta p_c \text{ come distribuita}$

$\Delta p_f = \lambda_1 \frac{v_1^2 (L_1 + L_{eq})}{2D_1} \rho + \lambda_2 \frac{v_2^2 (L_2 + L_{eq})}{2D_2} \rho$

$\Rightarrow \rho g H = \lambda_1 \frac{v_1^2 (L_1 + L_{eq})}{2D_1} \rho + \lambda_2 \frac{v_2^2 (L_2 + L_{eq})}{2D_2} \rho$

1) $D_1 = 0,05 \text{ m}$ $L_{eq} = 1 \text{ m}$ $D_2 = 0,1 \text{ m}$ $\rightarrow L_{eq} = 1 \text{ m}$
 allargamento 1-2 sbocco = allargamento (1-2)

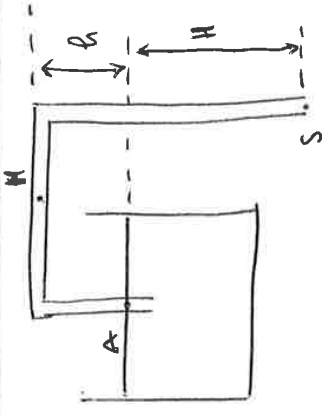
Conservazione portate $\rightarrow Q_1 = Q_2$

$A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2 \Rightarrow v_2 = \frac{A_1}{A_2} v_1 = \frac{D_1^2}{D_2^2} v_1$

$\Rightarrow gH = \lambda_1 \frac{v_1^2 (L_1 + L_{eq})}{2D_1} + \lambda_2 \frac{(L_2 + L_{eq})}{2D_2} \frac{D_1^4}{D_2^4} v_1^2$

$gH = v_1^2 \left[\lambda_1 \frac{L_1 + L_{eq}}{2D_1} + \lambda_2 \frac{D_1^4}{D_2^4} \frac{L_2 + L_{eq}}{2D_2} \right]$

$$\frac{2gH}{\lambda_1 \frac{L_1 + L_{eq}}{D_1} + \lambda_2 \frac{D_1^4}{D_2^4} \frac{L_2 + L_{eq}}{D_2}}$$



3)

$f = 8825 \text{ N/m}^2$ $h = 2 \text{ m}$ $D = 0.075 \text{ m}$
 Q? se varia \uparrow Q_{max} ? $H = 3 \text{ m}$

servabili tra A e S

$$p_A + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_A^2 + \rho g z_A = p_S + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_S^2 + \rho g z_S$$

$$v_S = \sqrt{2g(z_A - z_S)} = \sqrt{2g \cdot 1} = 7.67 \text{ m/s} \quad \rightarrow \quad \dot{Q} = A v = 0.034 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

Q_{max} (14.5) \rightarrow se in H con lo sguido (esse tasso)

$\rightarrow p_H = 0$

servabili tra H e S

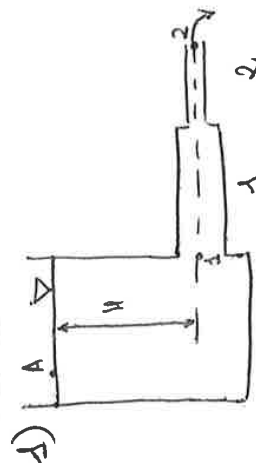
$$p_A + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_A^2 + \rho g z_A = p_S + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_S^2 + \rho g z_S \quad (v_A = v_S \text{ per conservazione } Q \text{ e stessa area})$$

$$p_S = p_A(z_H - z_S) = f \cdot (h + H)$$

$$H = \frac{p_S}{\rho} - h$$

$$Q_{\text{max}} = A \cdot \sqrt{2g \left(\frac{p_S}{\rho} - h \right)} = \pi \frac{D^2}{4} \sqrt{2g \left(\frac{f}{\rho} - h \right)} = 0.06 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \quad p_S = p_0 = 101325 \text{ Pa}$$

ESERCITAZIONE 4



1) $H = 1.5 \text{ m}$ $D_1 = 25 \text{ cm} = 0.25 \text{ m}$ $D_2 = 12.5 \text{ cm} = 0.125 \text{ m}$ $L_1 = 3 \text{ m}$ $L_2 = 1 \text{ m}$
 $E = 0.5 \text{ mm}$ $\mu = 1 \text{ cP}$ $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 v_2 ? p_1 ? (relativa)

CASO senza con perdite DISRIGONTE

• senza perdite

servabili tra A e 2

$$p_A + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_A^2 + \rho g z_A = p_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 + \rho g z_2$$

$$v_2 = \sqrt{2g(z_A - z_2)} = \sqrt{2g \cdot 1} = 5.02 \text{ m/s}$$

conservazione portata

$$Q_1 = Q_2$$

$$A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2 \Rightarrow v_1 = \frac{A_2 v_2}{A_1} = \frac{D_2^2 v_2}{D_1^2} = \frac{1.36 \text{ m/s}}{4} = 0.34 \text{ m/s}$$

servabili tra 1 e 2

$$p_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 + \rho g z_1 = p_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 + \rho g z_2$$

$$p_1 = p_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho (v_2^2 - v_1^2)$$

perche' v_2 > v_1

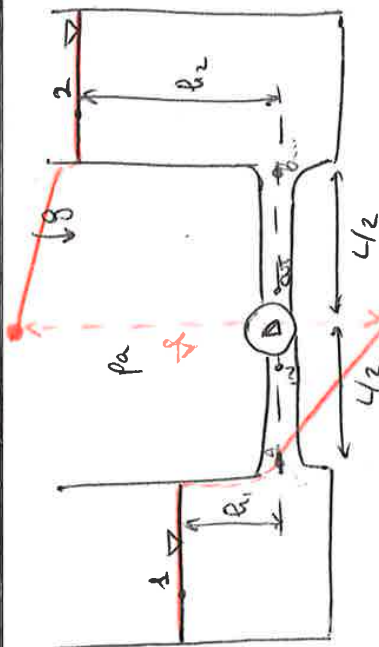
$$\Rightarrow p_1 = \frac{1}{2} \rho (v_2^2 - v_1^2) = 158.16 \text{ Pa}$$

$[P = Q \cdot \Delta p]$

sono perdite distribuite

- Alvea piezometrica?
- Pass in?
- Pass out?
- Potenza resa al fluido?

$Q = 0,63 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ $h_1 = 30 \text{ m}$ $h_2 = 20 \text{ m}$ $L = 20 \text{ km} = 20 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m}$
 $D = 3 \text{ m}$ $\epsilon = 2 \text{ mm}$ $\rho = 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$ $\nu = 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$



$Q = A \cdot v_m = A \cdot v_{var} \Rightarrow v_m = v_{var} = \frac{Q}{\frac{\pi D^2}{4}} = 98 \text{ m/s}$

Severità tra 1 e 2
 $\frac{v_1^2}{2} + p_1 z_1 = \frac{v_2^2}{2} + p_2 z_2 + \Delta p_f$

$\Delta p_f = \lambda \frac{v_m^2 L}{2D} \rho = \lambda \frac{v_m^2 L}{2D} \rho$

$\lambda = 0,002$

$\lambda = 0,003 \Rightarrow \Delta p_f = 73000 \text{ Pa}$

$\Rightarrow \Delta p = 2 \Delta p_f + \rho g (h_2 - h_1) = 215,3 \text{ kPa}$

Severità tra 1 e in

$p_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 + \rho g z_1 = p_{in} + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_{in}^2 + \rho g z_{in} + \Delta p_f$

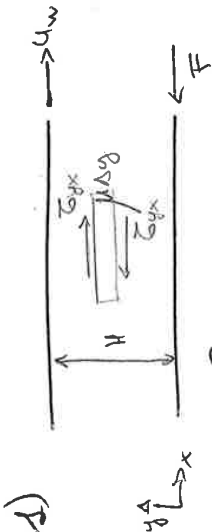
$p_{in} = p_1 + \rho g (z_1 - z_{in}) - \frac{1}{2} \rho v_{in}^2 - \Delta p_f = 125,5 \text{ kPa}$

$P_{out} = \Delta p + p_{in} = 370,9 \text{ kPa}$

$P_{in} = \Delta p \cdot Q = 154,5 \text{ kW}$

Costo sul posto stesso. 2 pezzi di condotti (secondo una rete) con un salto dovuto a Δp una so camp di un'idea P_{in} e P_{out}

ESERCIZIO 5



1) $\Delta v(y)$?

EQUILIBRIO FORZE

$$(\tau_{yx}|_y - \tau_{yx}|_{y+\Delta y}) \cdot L \cdot w + (p_0 - p_L) \cdot w \cdot \Delta y = 0$$

$$\frac{\tau_{yx}|_y - \tau_{yx}|_{y+\Delta y}}{\Delta y} = \frac{p_L - p_0}{L}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tau_{yx}|_y - \tau_{yx}|_{y+\Delta y}}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} -\frac{p_0 - p_L}{L}$$

$$-\frac{d\tau_{yx}}{dy} = -\frac{p_0 - p_L}{L}$$

$$\frac{d\tau_{yx}}{dy} = \frac{p_0 - p_L}{L}$$

Integro $\tau_{yx} = \frac{p_0 - p_L}{L} y + c_1$

Per fluido Newtoniano

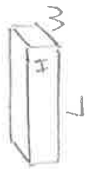
$$\tau_{yx} = -\mu \frac{dv(y)}{dy}$$

$$-\mu \frac{dv(y)}{dy} = \frac{p_0 - p_L}{L} y + c_1$$

$$\frac{dv(y)}{dy} = -\frac{p_0 - p_L}{\mu L} y - \frac{c_1}{\mu}$$

Integro $v(y) = -\frac{p_0 - p_L}{2\mu L} y^2 - \frac{c_1}{\mu} y + c_2$

Dati $H, u_w, \rho, \mu, p_0, p_L, L$
 flusso laminare completamente sviluppato ($\Rightarrow \nu = \text{cost.}$)



Condizioni al contorno

$$\left. \begin{aligned} v(y=0) &= 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0 \\ v(y=H) &= u_w \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$v(y=H) = -\frac{p_0 - p_L}{2\mu L} H^2 - \frac{c_1}{\mu} H = u_w$$

$$c_1 = -\frac{p_0 - p_L}{2L} H - \frac{u_w \mu}{H}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau_{yx} = \frac{p_0 - p_L}{L} y - \frac{p_0 - p_L}{2L} H - \frac{u_w \mu}{H} =$$

$$= \frac{p_0 - p_L}{L} \left(y - \frac{H}{2} \right) - \frac{u_w \mu}{H}$$

$$\tau(y) = -\frac{p_0 - p_L}{2\mu L} y^2 + \frac{p_0 - p_L}{2L} H + \frac{u_w}{H}$$

$$= \frac{p_0 - p_L}{2\mu L} (\mu - y^2) + \frac{u_w}{H}$$

b. $\tau_{yx}(y=0) / \tau_{yx}(y=H)$

$$\tau_{yx}(y=0) = -\frac{p_0 - p_L}{2L} H - \frac{u_w \mu}{H}$$

$$\tau_{yx}(y=H) = \frac{p_0 - p_L}{2L} H - \frac{u_w \mu}{H}$$

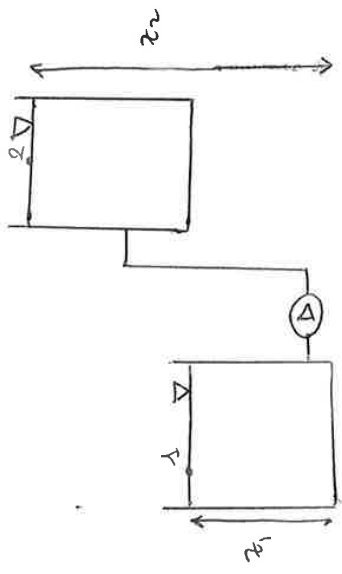
$$\frac{\tau_{yx}(y=0)}{\tau_{yx}(y=H)} = \frac{-\frac{p_0 - p_L}{2L} H - \frac{u_w \mu}{H}}{\frac{p_0 - p_L}{2L} H - \frac{u_w \mu}{H}} = \frac{-(p_0 - p_L)H^2 - u_w \mu L}{(p_0 - p_L)H^2 - u_w \mu L}$$

$$\stackrel{2L\mu}{=} \frac{-(p_0 - p_L)H^2 - u_w \mu L}{(p_0 - p_L)H^2 - u_w \mu L}$$

2) $C = 3000 \text{ e}$ $t = 120 \text{ s}$ $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ $\mu = 1 \text{ cP}$ $D = 80 \text{ mm}$ $\epsilon = 150 \mu\text{m}$
 $z_1 = 10 \text{ m}$ $z_2 = 25 \text{ m}$ $L = 24 \text{ m}$

- senza perdite $\Rightarrow \Delta p$ (pressione)? [Pa]
- con perdite $\Rightarrow \Delta p$? [Pa]

distribuite & concentrate
 $\sum_{\text{gambino}} = 0,5$ $\sum_{\text{imbocco}} = 1$ $\sum_{\text{sbocco}} = 1$



• senza perdite
 Bernoulli tra 1 e 2
 $\Delta p + \rho \left(\frac{1}{2} v_1^2 + g z_1 \right) = \rho \left(\frac{1}{2} v_2^2 + g z_2 \right)$
 $\Delta p = \rho g (z_2 - z_1) = 147150 \text{ Pa} = 147,2 \text{ kPa}$

• con perdite
 Bernoulli tra 1 e 2
 $\Delta p + \rho \left(\frac{1}{2} v_1^2 + g z_1 \right) = \rho \left(\frac{1}{2} v_2^2 + g z_2 \right) + \Delta p_f$

$\Delta p_f = \Delta p_c + \Delta p_d$
 $\Delta p_c = \sum \rho \frac{v^2}{2} = (2 \sum_{\text{gambino}} \sum_{\text{imbocco}} \sum_{\text{sbocco}}) \rho \frac{v^2}{2} = 3 \rho v^2$

$Q = \frac{C}{t} = \frac{3000 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m}^3}{12 \cdot 60 \cdot 60 \text{ s}} = 69,4 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

$v = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{Q}{\frac{\pi D^2}{4}} = 0,03537 \text{ m/s} \Rightarrow \Delta p_c = \frac{3}{2} \rho v^2 = 187 \text{ Pa}$

$\Delta p_d = \lambda \frac{\rho v^2 L}{2Dg}$

$\lambda = \frac{64}{Re} = 0,036 \Rightarrow \Delta p_d = 111 \text{ Pa}$

$\Delta p_f = \Delta p_c + \Delta p_d = 297 \text{ Pa}$

$\Delta p = \Delta p_f + \rho g (z_2 - z_1) = 147,2 \text{ kPa}$

d - Come? a H₂ dall'imbocco

$$Q_1 = \int_0^R v_z r dr = \int_0^R v_z r dr = 2\pi \int_0^R v_z r dr = 2\pi \int_0^R \frac{\rho g s \omega r^2}{4\mu} r dr = 2\pi \int_0^R \frac{\rho g s \omega}{4\mu} r^3 dr = 2\pi \left[\frac{\rho g s \omega}{4\mu} \frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^R = \frac{\pi \rho g s \omega R^4}{8\mu}$$

e - α ? per massimizzare Z_{tot} a parete ($r=R$) e ω

$$Z_{tot} = \int_0^R v_z r dr = \int_0^R v_z r dr = \left[\frac{\rho g s \omega}{4\mu} \frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^R = \frac{\rho g s \omega R^4}{16\mu}$$

$$Z_{tot} = 0 \implies v_z(r=R) = 0 \implies \frac{\rho g s \omega}{4\mu} (R^2 - r^2) = 0$$

$$\omega = 0 \implies \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

ESERCITAZIONE 6



Dati: $\delta, B, L, \mu, \alpha, \rho, \epsilon_0$
 Fendo area triangolare

a - $v_x(y)$?

$$\tau_{yx} = \tau_{xy} = \mu \frac{dv_x}{dy}$$

$$\tau_{yx} = \tau_{xy} = \mu \frac{dv_x}{dy} = 0$$

$$\tau_{yx} = \tau_{xy} = \mu \frac{dv_x}{dy} = -\rho g s \omega$$

$$\frac{dv_x}{dy} = -\frac{\rho g s \omega}{\mu}$$

$$\tau_{yx} = \tau_{xy} = \rho g s \omega y + C_1$$

$$\tau_{yx} = \tau_{xy} = 0 = \rho g s \omega y + C_1$$

$$C_1 = 0$$

$$\tau_{yx} = \tau_{xy} = \rho g s \omega y$$



Fendo area triangolare

$$\tau_{yx}(y) = \tau_{xy} = \mu \frac{dv_x}{dy}$$

$$\rho \geq \mu > \rho \mu$$

$$\rho \geq \mu > \rho \mu$$

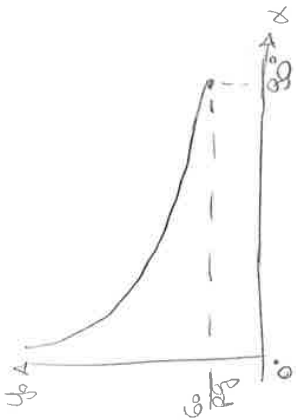
$$\tau_{yx} = \tau_{xy} = \mu \frac{dv_x}{dy} = \rho g s \omega y + C_2$$

$$\tau_{yx} = \tau_{xy} = \rho g s \omega y + C_2 = \rho g s \omega y + C_2$$

$$0 = (\rho - \mu) \omega y + C_2$$

$$\rho \frac{\omega}{2} - \tau_{yx} = \rho g s \omega y + C_2$$

d- Rappresentare y_0 in funzione di $\alpha = [0^\circ; 90^\circ]$, con $\tau_{yx}(y=y_0) = \tau_0$



$$\tau_{yx}(y=y_0) = \rho g y_0 \sin \alpha$$

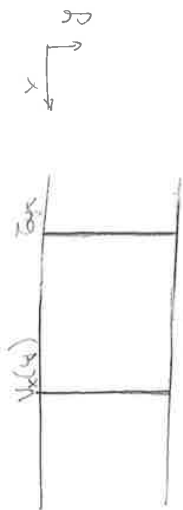
$$y_0 = \frac{\tau_0}{\rho g \sin \alpha}$$

$$\alpha = 0^\circ \Rightarrow y_0 \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\alpha = 90^\circ \Rightarrow y_0 = \frac{\tau_0}{\rho g}$$

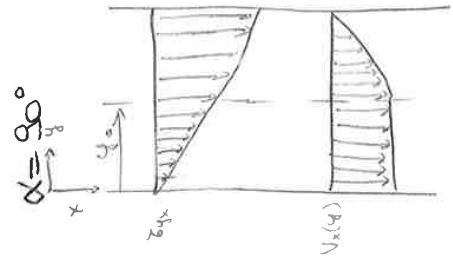
e- Rappresentare $\tau_{yx}(y) < v_x(y)$ per:

$$\alpha = 0^\circ$$



$$\tau_{yx} = \rho g \sin(0^\circ) y = 0$$

$v_x(y) = \frac{\tau_0}{\mu} (y - \delta) \rightarrow$ escludi solo parte di profilo \rightarrow fluido libero



$$\tau_{yx} = \rho g \sin(90^\circ) y = \rho g y$$

$$\tau_{yx}(y=\delta) = \rho g \delta$$

$$v(y=\delta) = 0$$

$$\tau_{yx} = \rho g y \sin \alpha$$

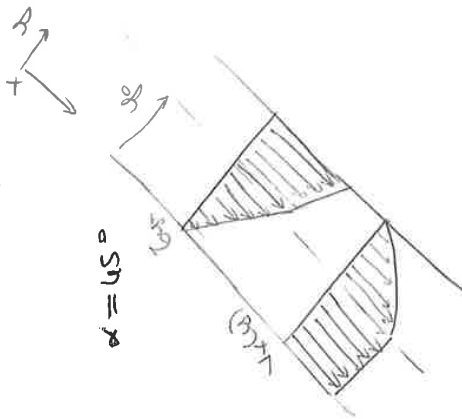
$$v_x(y) = \frac{\tau_0}{\mu} (y - \delta)$$

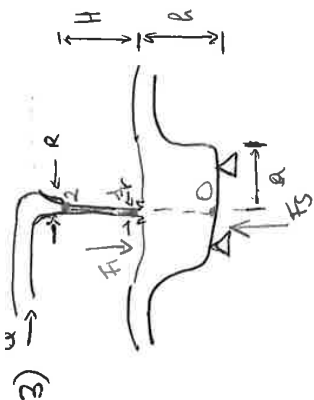
$$\tau_{yx}(y=\delta) = \rho g \delta \sin \alpha$$

$$v_x(y=\delta) = 0$$

$$\tau_{yx}(y=0) = 0$$

$$v_x(y=0) = -\frac{\tau_0}{\mu} \delta$$





3) Fluido ideale incompressibile

$v = ?$ (modo quasi unidimensionale)

F sul recipiente?

$Q = 0.1 \text{ l/s}$ $R = 1 \text{ cm}$ $r = 0.1 \text{ cm}$ $h = 10 \text{ cm}$ $h = 6 \text{ cm}$ $Q = 5 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$
 $= 0.1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ $= 0.1 \text{ cm}$ $= 0.06 \text{ m}$

bernoulli ma 1 e 2

$$p_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 + \rho g z_1 = p_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 + \rho g z_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2$$

$$Q_1 = Q_2 \Rightarrow A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2$$

$$v_1 = \frac{A_2}{A_1} v_2 = \frac{R^2}{r^2} v_2$$

$$v_2 = \frac{Q_2}{\pi R^2} = \frac{Q}{\pi R^2} = 0.318 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \rho \left(\frac{R^2}{r^2} v_2 \right)^2 + \rho g z_1 = p_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 + \rho g z_2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{R^2}{r^2} v_2 \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} v_2^2 + \rho H$$

$$\frac{R^4}{r^4} = \frac{1}{R^2} + \frac{2 \rho H}{R^2 v_2^2}$$

$$r = \sqrt[4]{\frac{R^4}{\frac{1}{R^2} + \frac{2 \rho H}{R^2 v_2^2}}}$$

$$= 0.47 \text{ cm}$$

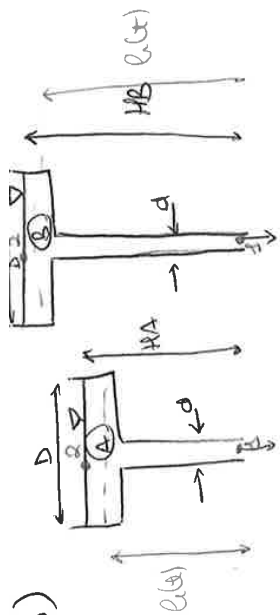
$$v_1 = 1.439 \text{ m/s}$$

$F_3 = \underbrace{\text{pressione gesto}}_{\text{centro}} \cdot \text{area} + \text{forza peso}$
 (volume di liquido nel recipiente)
 \hookrightarrow recipiente cilindrico

$$P = p \cdot V^2$$

$$F_1 = -F_3 = -4.77 \text{ N}$$

1.6)



$k_A = 50 \text{ N/m}$ $D = 1 \text{ m}$
 $k_B = 100 \text{ N/m}$
 $\epsilon = 0,1 \text{ mm}$
 $d = 100 \text{ mm} = 0,1 \text{ m}$

$v_{\text{base}} = 10^{-6} \text{ m/s} = 1 \text{ cst}$

Quale oscillazione si subisce x primo?
 \Rightarrow guardo quale v_1, ϵ_1

(A) Bernoulli ma 1 e 2

$$\Delta p_A + \rho \left(\frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 + \rho g z_1 \right) = \rho \left(\frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 + \rho g z_2 \right)$$

$$\Delta p_A = \Delta p_{\text{el}} + \Delta p_c = \lambda_1 \frac{v_1^2 L}{2D} + \epsilon_1 \xi \frac{v_1^2}{2}$$

$$\lambda_1 \frac{v_1^2 L}{2D} + \xi \frac{v_1^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 = 2 \rho g H_A$$

$$v_1^2 \left(\frac{\lambda_1 L}{D} + \xi + 1 \right) = 2gH$$

$$v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2gH_A}{1 + \xi + \frac{\lambda_1 L}{D}}} \quad L = H_A$$

Metodo iterativo

$$v_1^F = \sqrt{2gH_A} = 31,3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\lambda_1^F \left\{ \begin{aligned} \rho \epsilon = \frac{\rho v_1^F D}{\mu} = \frac{\sqrt{D}}{L} = 3,1 \cdot 10^7 \Rightarrow \lambda_1^F = 9,013 \\ \epsilon/D = 0,0001 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$v_1^F = 21,36 \text{ m/s} \Rightarrow \epsilon\% = \left| \frac{v_1^F - v_1^F}{v_1^F} \right| \approx 31,7\% \text{ NO!}$$

$$v_1^F = 21,36 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\lambda_1^F \left\{ \begin{aligned} \rho \epsilon = \frac{\rho v_1^F D}{\mu} = 2,1 \cdot 10^7 \Rightarrow \lambda_1^F = 0,014 \\ \epsilon/D = 0,0001 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$v_1^F = 21,12 \text{ m/s} \Rightarrow \epsilon\% = 1,1\% \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1^F = 21,12 \text{ m/s}$$

(B)

Bernoulli ma 1 e 2

$$\Delta p_A + \rho \left(\frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 + \rho g z_1 \right) = \rho \left(\frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 + \rho g z_2 \right)$$

$$v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2gH_B}{1 + \xi + \frac{\lambda_2 L}{D}}} \quad L = H_B$$

Metodo iterativo

$$v_1^F = \sqrt{2gH_B} = 44,3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\lambda_2^F \left\{ \begin{aligned} \rho \epsilon = \frac{\rho v_1^F D}{\mu} = 4,4 \cdot 10^7 \Rightarrow \lambda_2^F = 0,013 \\ \epsilon/D = 0,0001 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$v_1^F = 26,47 \text{ m/s} \Rightarrow \epsilon\% = 40\% \text{ NO!}$$

$$v_1^F = 26,47 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\lambda_2^F \left\{ \begin{aligned} \rho \epsilon = \frac{\rho v_1^F D}{\mu} = 2,6 \cdot 10^7 \Rightarrow \lambda_2^F = 0,015 \\ \epsilon/D = 0,0001 \end{aligned} \right.$$

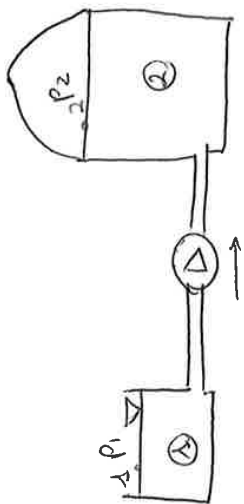
$$v_1^F = 26,24 \text{ m/s} \Rightarrow \epsilon\% = 0,86\% \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1^F = 26,24 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_1^F > v_1^A \Rightarrow t_B < t_A$$

(B)

1.9)



$p_1 = 1 \text{ bar} = 100 \text{ kPa}$
 $p_2 = 2,5 \text{ bar} = 250 \text{ kPa}$
 $\dot{M} = 3 \text{ kg/s}$
 $D = 0,05 \text{ m}$ $L = 8 \text{ m}$
 $\epsilon/D = 0,01$

benzoni no 1 e 2

$Q_1 = Q_2 \Rightarrow v_1 = v_2$

$A p_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 + \rho g z_1 = p_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 + \rho g z_2 + \Delta p_f$

$\Delta p_f = \lambda \frac{v^2 (L + \text{loss})}{2D}$

$\text{loss}_{\text{tot}} = \text{loss}' + \text{loss}'' = 2,7 \text{ m}$

↳ $\text{loss}' = 2,7 \text{ m}$
 ↳ $\text{loss}'' = 3,7 \text{ m}$

dimensionare?
Cioè trovare Δp

$\mu = 1 \text{ cP}$

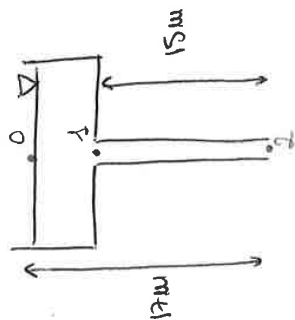
$\dot{M} = Q_{\text{vol}} = \rho A \cdot v_2 \Rightarrow v_2 = \frac{\dot{M}}{\rho A} = \frac{3}{\rho \cdot \pi \frac{D^2}{4}} = 1,53 \text{ m/s}$

$\lambda \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Re = \frac{\rho v_2 D}{\mu} = 76 \cdot 10^4 \\ \epsilon/D = 0,01 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \lambda = 0,038$

$\Rightarrow \Delta p_f = 9518,1 \text{ Pa}$

$\Delta p = p_2 - p_1 + \rho g (z_2 - z_1) + \Delta p_f = 1,6 \text{ bar}$

1.10)



$V = 5 \text{ m}^3$
 $D = 0,1 \text{ m}$
 $\epsilon/D = 0 \Rightarrow$ liscio
 $t?$ suoresi completamente

$Q = \frac{V}{t}$

benzoni no 0 e 2

$A p_0 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_0^2 + \rho g z_0 = p_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 + \rho g z_2 + \Delta p_f$

$\Delta p_f = \lambda \frac{v^2 L_p}{2D} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2 \rho}{\rho} \sum = 95 \text{ (restretto)}$

$\rho g z_0 = \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 + \rho g z_2 + \lambda \frac{v^2 L_p}{2D} + 95 \frac{v^2 \rho}{2}$

$g(z_0 - z_2) = v_2^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\lambda L_p}{2D} + 95 \right)$

$v_2 = \sqrt{\frac{9,81 \cdot 1,7}{0,75 + \frac{\lambda}{2D}}} = \sqrt{\frac{166,77}{9,75 + \lambda \cdot 75}}$

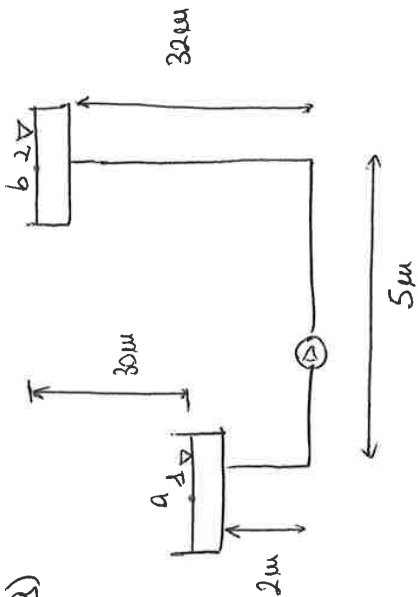
$v_2 = 16,9 \text{ m/s}$

$Re = \frac{\rho v_2 D}{\mu} = 1,5 \cdot 10^6$
 $\epsilon/D = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0,011$

$v_2 = 10,3 \text{ m/s} \Rightarrow \epsilon \% = 31\% \text{ NO!}$

$\lambda \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Re = \frac{\rho v_2 D}{\mu} = 1 \cdot 10^6 \\ \epsilon/D = 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \lambda = 0,0118$

1.19)



$d = 50\mu m = 905\mu m$

$\dot{m} = 3kg/s$

Δp ? P ?

$\epsilon = 150\mu m$

$\mu = 10^{-3} Pa \cdot s$

$\dot{W} = PAV = P \pi \frac{d^2}{4} v$

$\Rightarrow v = \frac{\dot{W}}{P \pi \frac{d^2}{4}} = 1.53 m/s$

$\sum_{\text{inibeco}} = 1$

$\sum_{\text{sbocco}} = 1$

$\sum_{\text{gaurito}} = 0.5 \Rightarrow \sum \xi = 1 + 1 + 2 \cdot 0.5 = 3$

$Q = \pi \frac{d^2}{4} v = 0.003 m^3/s$

Bernoulli tra 1 e 2

$\Delta p + \rho \left(v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 + \rho g z_1 \right) = \rho \left(v_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 + \rho g z_2 \right) + \Delta p_g$

$\Delta p_g = \lambda \frac{v^2 L_{tot} \rho}{2d} + \sum \xi \frac{v^2 \rho}{2}$

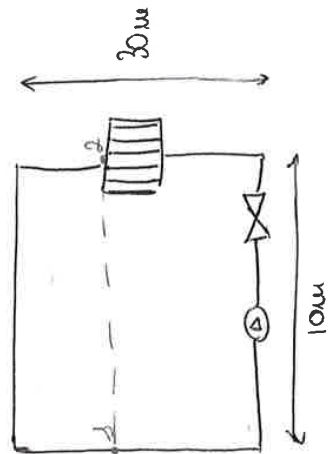
$\lambda \left\{ \begin{aligned} Re = \frac{\rho v d}{\mu} = 7.6 \cdot 10^4 \\ \epsilon/d = 0.003 \end{aligned} \right. \Rightarrow \lambda = 0.0279$

$\Rightarrow \Delta p_g = 28982.7 Pa$

$\Delta p = \Delta p_g + \rho g (z_2 - z_1) = 32328.3 m^2/s^2$

$P = Q \cdot \Delta p = 970W$

1.20)



$v = 0.75 m/s$

$\epsilon = 10\mu m$

$\dot{m} = 0.06 kg/s$ ($T = 66^\circ C$)

d ? Δp ? P ?

$\sum_{\text{sbocco}} = 2$
 $\sum_{\text{resistenza}} = 3$

Bernoulli tra 1 e 2

$\Delta p + \rho \left(v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 + \rho g z_1 \right) = \rho \left(v_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 + \rho g z_2 \right) + \Delta p_g$

$\Delta p_g = \lambda \frac{v^2 L_{tot} \rho}{2d} + \sum \xi \frac{v^2 \rho}{2}$

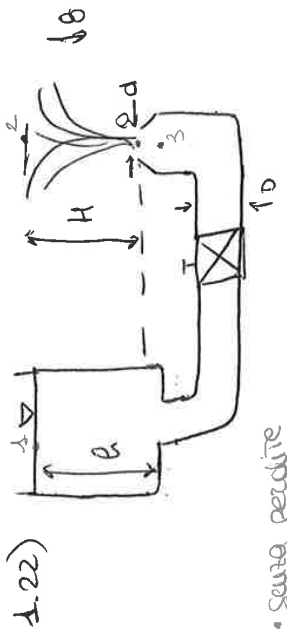
$\lambda \left\{ \begin{aligned} Re = \frac{\rho v d}{\mu} = 7.5 \cdot 10^3 \\ \epsilon/d = 0.001 \end{aligned} \right. \Rightarrow \lambda = 0.0345$

$\Rightarrow \Delta p_g = 79593.75 Pa \Rightarrow \Delta p = 79594 m^2/s^2$
 $P = 4.7W$

$\dot{m} = \rho A v \Rightarrow \Delta p = \frac{4 \dot{m}^2}{\rho \pi v} = 9.01009 m = 10.08 mm$

$\sum_{\text{gaurito}} = 0.5 \Rightarrow \sum \xi = 4 \cdot 0.5 + 2 + 3 = 7$

$Q = \pi \frac{d^2}{4} \cdot v = 59 \cdot 10^{-6} m^3/s$



$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 $\mu = 10^{-3} \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$
 $\rho_0 = 10 \text{ m}$
 $D = 905 \text{ mm}$
 $d = 9025 \text{ mm}$
 $L = 4 \text{ m}$
 $\xi_v = 4,5$
 $\xi_k = 0,25$
 $\xi = 75 \mu\text{m}$

4 condotti!
 Δp_{20}
 $Q_u ? \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
 se $\Delta p_8 \Rightarrow Q_u ? \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

• senza perdite

Bernoulli tra 1 e 0

$$p_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 + \rho g z_1 = p_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 + \rho g z_2$$

$$v_0 = \sqrt{2g h} = 14 \text{ m/s}$$

Bernoulli tra 0 e 2

$$p_0 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_0^2 + \rho g z_0 = p_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 + \rho g z_2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \rho v_0^2 = \rho g h \Rightarrow p_0 = \frac{1}{2} \rho v_0^2 = 9,99 \text{ mPa}$$

$$Q_u = A_0 v_0 = \pi \frac{D^2}{4} v_0 = 0,00687 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = 6,87 \text{ dm}^3/\text{s}$$

• con perdite

Bernoulli tra 1 e 0

$$p_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 + \rho g z_1 = p_0 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_0^2 + \rho g z_0 + \Delta p_8$$

$$\Delta p_8 = \lambda \frac{v_0^2 L \rho}{2D} + \xi_3 \frac{v_0^2 \rho}{2}$$

$$Q_{10} = Q_3 \Rightarrow A_0 v_0 = A_3 v_3 \Rightarrow v_3 = \frac{A_0 v_0}{A_3} = \frac{D^2 v_0}{D_2^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta p_8 = \lambda \frac{(D^2 v_0)^2 \rho}{2D} + \xi_3 \frac{(D^2 v_0)^2 \rho}{2D^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho g z_1 = \frac{1}{2} \rho v_0^2 + \rho g z_0 + \lambda \frac{D^4 v_0^2 \rho}{2D^5} L + \xi_3 \frac{D^4 v_0^2 \rho}{2D^4}$$

$$\xi_3 = 4,5 + 2 \cdot 0,25 = 5$$

$$v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\rho g (z_1 - z_0)}{\frac{1}{2} \rho + \lambda \frac{D^4 \rho L}{2D^5} + \xi_3 \frac{D^4 \rho}{2D^4}}} = \sqrt{\frac{298}{1 + \frac{10^4 \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 10^5} + 5 \frac{10^4}{10^4}}} = \sqrt{\frac{298}{1 + 0,2125 + 1,5}} = 136,2$$

Metodo iterativo

$$v_0^2 = 12,3 \text{ m/s}^2 \quad (\lambda = 0)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{64 \mu}{\rho v_0 D} = 7 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\lambda^2 = 0,0005$$

$$v_0^2 = 11,74 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\xi\% = \left| \frac{v_0^2 - v_0^2}{v_0^2} \right| = 4\% \quad \checkmark$$

$$v_0 = 11,74 \text{ m/s}$$

Bernoulli tra 0 e 2

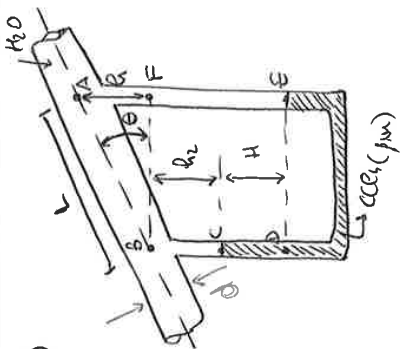
$$p_0 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_0^2 + \rho g z_0 = p_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 + \rho g z_2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} v_2^2 = 8 (z_2 - z_0)$$

$$v_2 = \frac{v_0^2}{28} = 7 \text{ m/s}$$

$$Q_u = A_0 v_0 = 15,7 \text{ dm}^3/\text{s}$$

4.28)



perdite di carico distribuite

$h = 3 \text{ m}$
 $L = 3 \text{ m}$
 $H = 2,5 \text{ cm} = 0,025 \text{ m}$

$\rho_a = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ $\mu_a = 10^{-3} \text{ Pa.s}$
 $\rho_m = 1584 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 $d = 0,25 \text{ mm} = 0,25 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}$

modo laminare $\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{64}{Re}$
 non serve $\theta \Rightarrow$ perdite \Rightarrow perdite e pressioni non dipendono da θ

$p_e = p_0$

$p_e = p_a + \rho_m g (h + a + b)$

$\Rightarrow p_a = p_b + \rho_m g h + \rho_m g b_2 - \rho_m g (h + a + b)$

$p_b = p_c + \rho_m g h + \rho_m g b_2$

$Q_1 = Q_2 \Rightarrow v_1 = v_2$

Bernoulli tra A e B

$\rho_a + \frac{1}{2} \rho_a v_1^2 + \rho_m g a = \rho_b + \frac{1}{2} \rho_b v_2^2 + \rho_m g b + \Delta p_g$

$\Delta p_g = \lambda \frac{v^2 L}{2d} = \frac{64}{Re} \cdot \frac{v^2 L}{2d} = \frac{64 \mu}{\rho v d} \cdot \frac{v^2 L}{2d} = \frac{32 \mu v L}{d^2}$

$\rho_b + \rho_m g h + \rho_m g b_2 - \rho_m g a - \rho_m g b_2 = \rho_b - \rho_m g a + \Delta p_g$

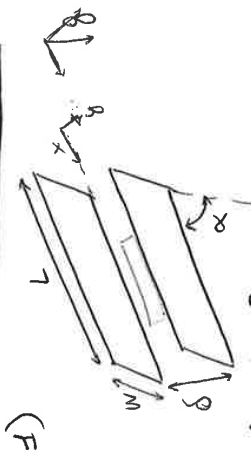
$\Delta p_g = \rho_m g h - \rho_m g a = 145,68 \text{ Pa}$

$145,68 = \frac{32 \mu v L}{d^2}$

$v_b = \frac{2d^2 \cdot 145,68}{64 \mu L} = 9,48 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m/s}$

$Q = \Delta v = 4,66 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = 4,66 \mu\text{m}^3/\text{s}$

ESEMPI BILANCIO CAVITÀ



d-v(x,y)?
Equilibrio Forze

$$(\tau_{yx}|_y - \tau_{yx}|_{y+\Delta y}) L \Delta y + \rho g \cos \alpha \cdot L \Delta y \Delta y = 0$$

$$\frac{\tau_{yx}|_y - \tau_{yx}|_{y+\Delta y}}{\Delta y} = -\rho g \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{d\tau_{yx}}{dy} = +\rho g \cos \alpha$$

$$\tau_{yx} = \rho g \cos \alpha y + C_1$$

Fluido Newtoniano $\tau_{yx} = -\mu \frac{dv_x}{dy}$

$$-\mu \frac{dv_x}{dy} = \rho g \cos \alpha y + C_1$$

$$\frac{dv_x}{dy} = -\frac{\rho g \cos \alpha}{\mu} y - \frac{C_1}{\mu}$$

$$v_x = -\frac{\rho g \cos \alpha}{2\mu} y^2 - \frac{C_1}{\mu} y + C_2$$

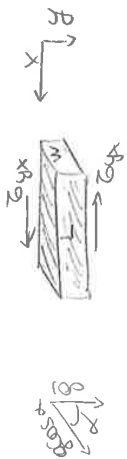
BC1 $v_x(y=0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0$

BC2 $v_x(y=\delta) = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{\rho g \cos \alpha}{2\mu} \delta^2 - \frac{C_1}{\mu} \delta = 0$

$$C_1 = -\frac{\rho g \cos \alpha}{2\mu} \delta$$

$$\Rightarrow v_x(y) = -\frac{\rho g \cos \alpha}{2\mu} y^2 + \frac{\rho g \cos \alpha}{2\mu} \delta y$$

Fluido Newtoniano
Fluido laminare completamente sviluppato



b- v_{max} ?

$v_{max} \rightarrow$ per $\tau_{yx} = 0$

$$\tau_{yx} = \rho g \cos \alpha y - \frac{\rho g \cos \alpha}{2\mu} \delta y = \rho g \cos \alpha (y - \frac{\delta}{2})$$

$\tau_{yx} = 0 \Rightarrow y = \delta/2$

$$v_{max} = -\frac{\rho g \cos \alpha}{2\mu} \frac{\delta^2}{4} + \frac{\rho g \cos \alpha}{2\mu} \delta \frac{\delta}{2} = \frac{\rho g \cos \alpha}{2\mu} \delta^2 (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}) = \frac{\rho g \cos \alpha}{8\mu} \delta^2$$

c- Q?

$$Q = \int_0^\delta v_x(y) dy dx = W \int_0^\delta v_x(y) dy =$$

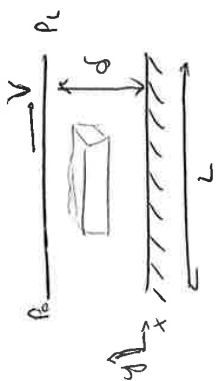
$$= W \int_0^\delta \left[-\frac{\rho g \cos \alpha}{2\mu} y^2 + \frac{\rho g \cos \alpha}{2\mu} \delta y \right] dy =$$

$$= W \left[-\frac{\rho g \cos \alpha}{2\mu} \frac{y^3}{3} + \frac{\rho g \cos \alpha}{2\mu} \delta y \right]_0^\delta =$$

$$= W \left[-\frac{\rho g \cos \alpha}{2\mu} \frac{\delta^3}{3} + \frac{\rho g \cos \alpha}{2\mu} \delta^2 \right] =$$

$$= \frac{W \rho g \cos \alpha}{2\mu} \left[-\frac{\delta^3}{3} + \frac{\delta^3}{2} \right] = \frac{W \rho g \cos \alpha}{12\mu} \delta^3$$

2)



Fenomeno Newtoniano

Dati: $V, L, W, \mu, \rho, \delta, p_0, \rho$



a- $v_x(y)$?

EQ FORTE

$$(+\tau_{yx}|_y - \tau_{yx}|_{y+\Delta y})LW + (\rho_0 - \rho_L)W\Delta y = 0$$

$$\frac{\tau_{yx}|_y - \tau_{yx}|_{y+\Delta y}}{\Delta y} + \frac{(\rho_0 - \rho_L)}{L} = 0$$

$$+ \frac{d\tau_{yx}}{dy} = - \frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{L}$$

$$\tau_{yx} = \frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{L} y + c_1$$

Fenomeno Newtoniano $\tau_{yx} = -\mu \frac{dv_x}{dy}$

$$-\mu \frac{dv_x}{dy} = \frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{L} y + c_1$$

$$\frac{dv_x}{dy} = - \frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{\mu L} y - \frac{c_1}{\mu}$$

$$v_x(y) = - \frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{2\mu L} y^2 - \frac{c_1}{\mu} y + c_2$$

BC1 $v_x(y=0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0$

BC2 $v_x(y=\delta) = V \Rightarrow -V = + \frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{2\mu L} \delta^2 + \frac{c_1}{\mu} \delta$

$$c_1 = \mu V - \frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{2\mu L} \delta^2 \quad \mu/\delta$$

$$v_x(y) = \frac{\rho_L - \rho_0}{2\mu L} y^2 + \frac{\mu V}{\delta} \left[V + \frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{2\mu L} \delta^2 \right] =$$

$$= \frac{\rho_L - \rho_0}{2\mu L} y^2 + \left(\frac{\mu V}{\delta} - \frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{2\mu L} \delta \right) y$$

b- τ_{yx} ?

$$\tau_{yx} = \frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{L} y + \left[\mu V - \frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{2\mu L} \delta^2 \right] \frac{\mu}{\delta} =$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{L} y - \frac{\mu V}{\delta} - \frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{2L} \delta =$$

$$= \frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{L} \left(y - \frac{\delta}{2} \right) - \frac{\mu V}{\delta}$$

c- y ? per v_{max}

$$v_{max} \Rightarrow \tau_{yx} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{L} \left(y - \frac{\delta}{2} \right) - \frac{\mu V}{\delta} = 0$$

$$\frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{L} y - \frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{L} \frac{\delta}{2} = \frac{\mu V}{\delta}$$

$$\boxed{y} = \frac{\mu V + \frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{L} \frac{\delta^2}{2}}{\frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{L}} =$$

$$= \frac{L\mu V}{(\rho_0 - \rho_L)\delta} + \delta/2$$

3. Sulla base dei profili riportati, si può escludere che A e B siano profili parabolici?
 Si può escludere perché se ho curve in profilo piatto di velocità → FALSO



1. Per ciascun profilo, dire se la situazione è possibile.

Fig. i 2 fluidi sovrapposti in stato appeso \Rightarrow equilibrio $F \times$ mantenere in equilibrio il tutto

$$\tau_{yx_1} \omega L + \tau_{yx_2} \omega L + F = 0$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau_{yx_1} \\ \tau_{yx_2} \end{array} \right.$ sforzi agenti sul tutto

b. Q_1, Q_2 ?

$$Q_1 = \int_0^{\omega} \int_0^{H_1} v_x(y) dy dz = \omega \int_0^{H_1} v_x(y) dy = \omega \int_0^{H_1} -\frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{2\mu L} (y^2 - H_1 y) dy = -\omega \frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{2\mu L} \left[\frac{y^3}{3} - H_1 \left[\frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^{H_1} \right] =$$

$$= -\omega \frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{2\mu L} \left[\frac{H_1^3}{3} - \frac{H_1^3}{2} \right] = +\omega \frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{2\mu L} \frac{H_1^3}{6}$$

$$Q_2 = \int_0^{\omega} \int_0^{H_2} v_x(y) dy dz = \omega \frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{2\mu L} \int_0^{H_2} (H_2 y - y^2) dy = \omega \frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{2\mu L} \left[H_2 \left[\frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^{H_2} - \left[\frac{y^3}{3} \right]_0^{H_2} \right] =$$

$$= \omega \frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{2\mu L} \left[\frac{H_2^3}{2} - \frac{H_2^3}{3} \right] = \omega \frac{\rho_0 - \rho_L}{12\mu L} H_2^3$$