

## Formelsammlung Strömungsmechanik II

### Allgemeine Erhaltungssätze

#### Reynolds'sches Transporttheorem

$$\frac{D}{Dt} \iiint_V \varphi dV = \iiint_V \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} dV + \iint_S \varphi u_i n_i dS \quad (1)$$

#### Erhaltung der Masse

$$\frac{D\rho}{Dt} + \rho \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{D\rho}{Dt} + \rho \nabla \cdot \vec{u} = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{Dm}{Dt} = \frac{D}{Dt} \iiint_V \rho dV = \iiint_V \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} dV + \iint_S \rho u_i n_i dS = 0 \quad (4)$$

#### Erhaltung des Impulses

$$\rho \frac{D\vec{u}}{Dt} = \rho \vec{k} + \nabla \cdot \vec{T} \quad (5)$$

$$\rho \frac{Du_i}{Dt} = \rho k_i + \frac{\partial T_{ij}}{\partial x_j} \quad (6)$$

#### Energieerhaltung

$$\frac{De}{Dt} = \frac{\tau_{ji}}{\rho} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial x_i} \quad (7)$$

$$\tau_{ij} = -p \delta_{ij} + P_{ij} \quad (8)$$

$$\rho \frac{D}{Dt} \left[ \frac{u_i u_i}{2} + h \right] = \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + \rho k_i u_i + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (P_{ji} u_i) - \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial x_i} \quad (9)$$

Dissipationsfunktion:

$$\Phi = P_{ij} e_{ij} \quad (10)$$

## Erhaltungssätze für Newton'sche Fluide

### Materialgesetz

$$\tau_{ij} = -p \delta_{ij} + \lambda^* e_{kk} \delta_{ij} + 2\eta e_{ij}, \quad (11)$$

bzw. in symbolischer Schreibweise

$$\vec{T} = (-p + \lambda^* \nabla \cdot \vec{u}) \vec{I} + 2\eta \vec{E} \quad (12)$$

mit Deformationsgeschwindigkeitstensor  $e_{ij}$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{e}_i \vec{e}_j e_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right] \vec{e}_i \vec{e}_j = \frac{1}{2} [\nabla \vec{u} + \nabla \vec{u}^T] \quad (13)$$

### Navier-Stokes'schen Gleichungen

$$\rho \frac{D u_i}{D t} = \rho k_i + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left\{ -p + \lambda^* \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_k} \right\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left\{ \eta \left[ \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right] \right\} \quad (14)$$

bzw. in symbolischer Form

$$\rho \frac{D \vec{u}}{D t} = \rho \vec{k} - \nabla p + \nabla (\lambda^* \nabla \cdot \vec{u}) + \nabla \cdot (2\eta \vec{E}) \quad (15)$$

Mit der Stokes'schen Hypothese

$$\eta_D = \lambda^* + \frac{2}{3}\eta = 0 \quad (16)$$

umgeformt:

$$\rho \frac{D u_i}{D t} = \rho k_i - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left\{ \eta \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_k} \right\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left\{ \eta \left[ \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right] \right\} \quad (17)$$

bzw. in symbolischer Form

$$\rho \frac{D \vec{u}}{D t} = \rho \vec{k} - \nabla p - \frac{2}{3} \nabla (\eta \nabla \cdot \vec{u}) + \nabla \cdot (2\eta \vec{E}) \quad (18)$$

## Turbulente Strömungen

### Reynolds-Averaged-Navier-Stokes (RANS) Gleichungen

$$\rho \frac{D \bar{u}}{D t} = -\frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial x} + \eta \left[ \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial z^2} \right] - \rho \left[ \frac{\partial \overline{u' u'}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \overline{u' v'}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \overline{u' w'}}{\partial z} \right] \quad (19)$$

$$\rho \frac{D \bar{v}}{D t} = -\frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial y} + \eta \left[ \frac{\partial^2 \bar{v}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{v}}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{v}}{\partial z^2} \right] - \rho \left[ \frac{\partial \overline{v' u'}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \overline{v' v'}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \overline{v' w'}}{\partial z} \right] \quad (20)$$

$$\rho \frac{D \bar{w}}{D t} = -\frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial z} + \eta \left[ \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial z^2} \right] - \rho \left[ \frac{\partial \overline{w' u'}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \overline{w' v'}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \overline{w' w'}}{\partial z} \right] \quad (21)$$

## Stromfadentheorie

### Unterschall- und Überschall-Diffusor bzw. Düse

$$\frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx} (1 - M^2) = -\frac{1}{A} \frac{dA}{dx} \quad (22)$$

### Hugoniot-Relation

$$h_2 - h_1 = \frac{1}{2}(p_2 - p_1) \left[ \frac{1}{\rho_1} + \frac{1}{\rho_2} \right]. \quad (23)$$