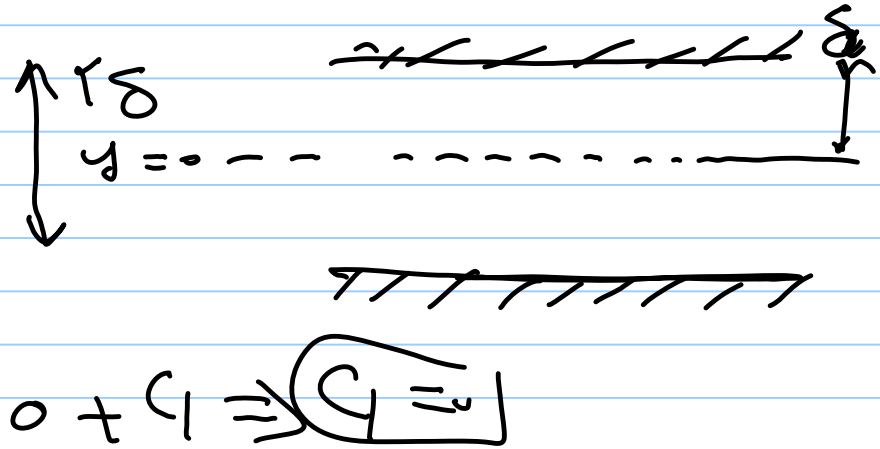
Note Title 4/19/2020

بنام خدا

طبیه ۵ ام جلسه درس پدیده‌های انتقال

$$\frac{d\tau_{yx}}{dy} = \frac{P_0 - P_L}{L} \Rightarrow \tau_{yx} = \frac{P_0 - P_L}{L} y + C_1$$



B.C$_1$ $\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ \tau_{yx} = 0 \end{cases}$

B.C$_2$ $\begin{cases} y = \delta \\ v_x = 0 \end{cases}$

$0 = 0 + C_1 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0$

$$\tau_{yan} = \frac{P_0 - P_L}{L} y$$

$$\tau_{yx} = -\eta \frac{dV_{an}}{dy} = \frac{P_0 - P_L}{L} y$$

$$\frac{dV_{an}}{dy} = \frac{P_0 - P_L}{-L\eta} y \Rightarrow V_{an} = -\left(\frac{P_0 - P_L}{2L\eta}\right) y^2 + C_C$$

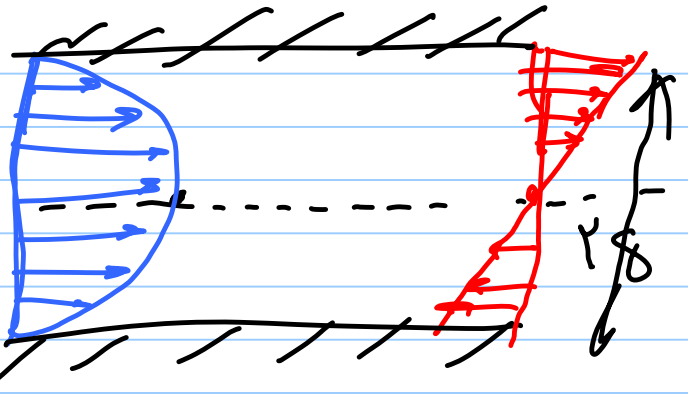
$$0 = -\left(\frac{P_0 - P_L}{2L\eta}\right) \delta^2 + C_C \Rightarrow C_C = \left(\frac{P_0 - P_L}{2L\eta}\right) \delta^2$$

$$V_{an} = -\frac{(P_0 - P_L)}{2L\eta} y^2 + \frac{(P_0 - P_L)}{2L\eta} \delta^2$$

$$V_{an} = \frac{1}{2\eta} (\delta^2 - y^2) \left(\frac{P_0 - P_L}{L}\right)$$

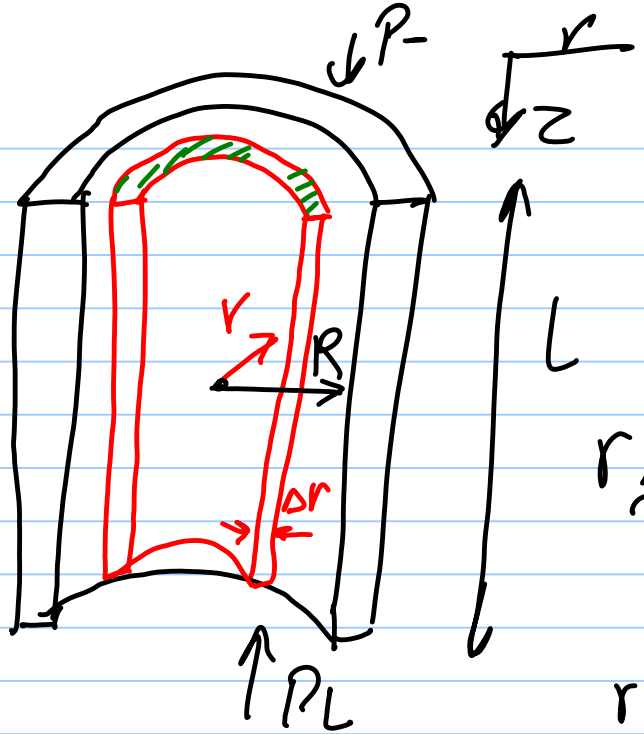
$$y=0 \Rightarrow V_{max} = \frac{1}{2\eta}\delta^2\left(\frac{P_0 - P_L}{L}\right)$$

$$\bar{V}_{av} = \frac{1}{\delta}\int_0^{\delta} V_{av}\,dy = \frac{\delta^2}{3\eta}\left(\frac{P_0 - P_L}{L}\right)$$



$$Q_V = \bar{V}_{av}(2\delta w) = \frac{2w\delta^3}{3\eta}\left(\frac{P_0 - P_L}{L}\right)$$

$$Q_{mass} = \rho Q_V = \frac{2w\rho\delta^3}{3\eta}\left(\frac{P_0 - P_L}{L}\right)$$



تنش برشی در یک لوله

سرعت مرمتوم ورودی در صفحه r $= \tau_{rz}\big|_r \times 2\pi r L$

سرعت مرمتوم خروجی از صفحه $r+\Delta r$ $= \tau_{rz}\big|_{r+\Delta r} (2\pi r L)$

نیروی وزن سیال : $= m \cdot g = \rho \cdot V \cdot g = \rho (2\pi r L \Delta r) g$

نیروی اختلاف فشار ورودی و خروجی $= 2\pi r \Delta r (P_0 - P_L)$

$$(2\pi r L \tau_{rz})\big|_r - (2\pi r L \tau_{rz})\big|_{r+\Delta r} + 2\pi r \Delta r L \rho g + 2\pi r \Delta r (P_0 - P_L) = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Delta r \to 0} \frac{r\tau_{rz}\big|_{r+\Delta r} - r\tau_{rz}\big|_r}{\Delta r} = \frac{(P_0 - P_L)}{L} r + \rho g r$$

$$\boxed{\frac{d(r\tau_{rz})}{dr} = \left[\frac{P_0 - P_L}{L} + \rho g\right] r} \quad (1)$$

$$r\tau_{rz} = \left[\frac{P_0 - P_L}{L} + \rho g\right] \frac{r^2}{2} + C_1$$

$$\tau_{rz} = \left[\frac{P_0 - P_L}{L} + \rho g\right]\frac{r}{2} + \frac{C_1}{r}$$

B.C$_1$ $\begin{cases} r = 0 \\ \tau_{rz} = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\tau_{rz} = \left[\frac{P_0 - P_L}{L} + \rho g\right]\frac{r}{2} \qquad C_1 = 0$$

$$\tau_{rz} = -\eta\frac{dv_z}{dr} \Rightarrow \left[\frac{P_0 - P_L}{L} + \rho g\right]\frac{r}{2} = -\eta\frac{dv_z}{dr}$$

$$\frac{dv_z}{dr} = -\left[\frac{P_0 - P_L}{L} + \rho g\right]\frac{r}{2\eta}$$

$$v_z = -\left[\frac{P_0 - P_L}{L} + \rho g\right]\frac{r^2}{4\eta} + C_2$$

B.C$_2$ $\begin{cases} r = R \\ v_z = 0 \end{cases}$

$$0 = -\left[\frac{P_0 - P_L}{L} + \rho g\right]\frac{R^2}{4\eta} + C_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{C_1 = \left[\frac{P_0 - P_L}{L} + \rho g\right]\frac{R^2}{4\eta}}$$

$$v_z = -\left[\frac{P_0 - P_L}{L} + \rho g\right]\frac{r^2}{4\eta} + \left[\frac{P_0 - P_L}{L} + \rho g\right]\frac{R^2}{4\eta}$$

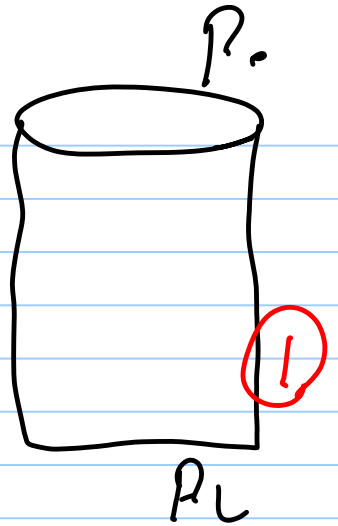
$$\boxed{v_z = \left[\frac{P_0 - P_L}{L} + \rho g\right]\frac{R^2}{4\eta}\left[1 - \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^2\right]}$$

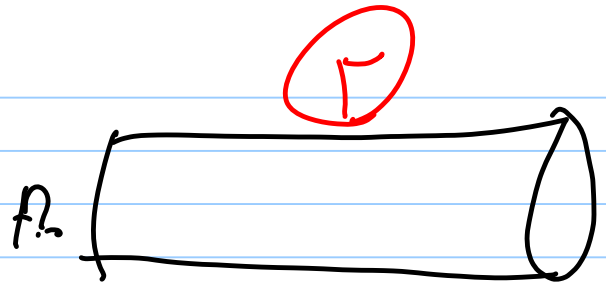
$$v_z^{\max}_{r=0} = \left[\frac{P_0 - P_L}{L} + \rho g\right]\frac{R^2}{4\eta}$$

$$\overline{v_z} = \frac{1}{\pi R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R v_z \, r \, dr \, d\theta \Rightarrow \boxed{\overline{v_z} = \left[\frac{P_0 - P_L}{L} + \rho g\right] \frac{R^2}{8\eta}}$$

$$Q_v = \overline{v_z}(\pi R^2) \Rightarrow \boxed{Q_v = \left[\frac{P_0 - P_L}{L} + \rho g\right] \frac{\pi R^4}{8\eta}}$$

$$Q_m = \rho Q_v \Rightarrow \boxed{Q_m = \left[\frac{P_0 - P_L}{L} + \rho g\right] \frac{\pi \rho R^4}{8\eta}}$$





نیروی اختلاف فشار

نیروی وزن

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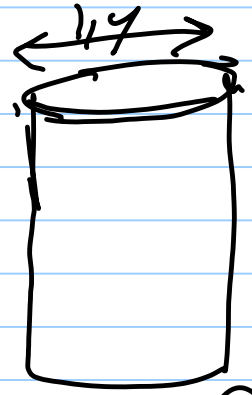
$$\frac{d(r\tau_{rz})}{dr} = \left[\frac{P_0 - P_L}{L} + \rho g\right] r$$

$$\frac{d(r\tau_{rz})}{dr} = \left[\frac{P_0 - P_L}{L}\right] r \qquad ۲$$

$$\frac{d(r\tau_{rz})}{dr} = \rho g r$$

فقط نیروی وارد بر سیال درون لوله است

مثال: آب در $29^{\circ}C$ در داخل یک لوله عمودی به قطر 1/4mm با افت فشار در طول لوله $9000\ Nm^{-2}$ جریان می‌کند. سرعت متوسط را حساب کنید.



$$Q = \left[\frac{P_0 - P_L}{L}\right]\frac{\pi R^4}{8\eta}$$

$$\frac{P_0 - P_L}{L} = \frac{Nm^{-2}}{m}$$

$$\eta = 1 \times 10^{-3}\ N.s\,m^{-2}$$

$$Q = 9000 \times \frac{\pi}{8} \times (0.7 \times 10^{-3})^4 \frac{1}{1 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$Q_v = 1,2\varepsilon \times 10^{-4} \frac{m^3}{s}$$

$$Q_m = \rho Q_v = 10^3 \frac{kg}{m^3} (1,2\varepsilon \times 10^{-4}) \frac{m^3}{s}$$

$$\boxed{Q_m = 1,2\varepsilon \times 10^{-1} \frac{kg}{s}}$$

ادامه سوال: با این دبی جرمی آیا جریان لامینر است یا خیر؟

$$Q_v = \bar{V}(A)$$

$$Re = \frac{D\bar{V}}{\nu} = \frac{D\bar{V}\rho}{\eta}$$

$$Re = \frac{D\, Qv\, \rho}{\pi D^2/4\, \eta} = \frac{4\, Qv\, \rho}{\pi D \eta}$$

$$Re = \frac{2}{3.14} \times \frac{1.24 \times 10^{-3} \times 1000}{1.2 \times 10^{-3} \times 1 \times 10^{-3}} \Rightarrow \boxed{Re = 1055.4}$$

پس حرکت سیال به صورت لامینار است. $Re < 2100$