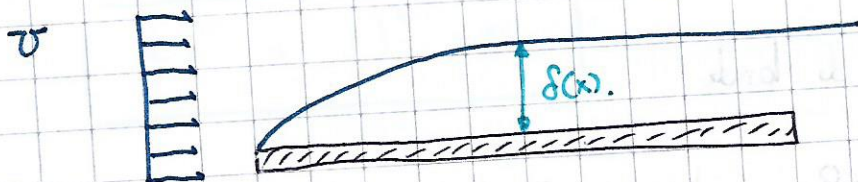


Resumen.

Capas límite laminar.

Zona del fluido donde los efectos viscosos (Fuerzas de corte) son importantes.



Cálculos de Capa límite.

$$\delta^* = \int_0^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{u}{U}\right) dy$$

$$\theta = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{u}{U} \left(1 - \frac{u}{U}\right) dy$$

$$\delta \sim \left(\frac{Ux}{\nu}\right)^{1/2}$$

$$U = \frac{\mu}{\rho}$$

Condiciones de N-S para Copo límite.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} &= 0 \\ u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \textcircled{*}.$$

Condiciones de borde

$$u = v = 0 \quad \text{para } y = 0.$$

$$u = 0 \quad \text{para } y = \delta.$$

$$\text{Se define } \eta = (\sigma / v x)^{1/2} y.$$

Variable de similitud.

$$\text{y se define } \psi = (v x \sigma)^{1/2} f(\eta).$$

Con $f(\eta)$ seno f función desconocida.

$$\text{por definición } u = \partial \psi / \partial y, \quad v = -\partial \psi / \partial x.$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \sigma f'(\eta).$$

$$\sigma = \left(\frac{U \sigma}{4x} \right)^{1/2} (\eta f' - f).$$

Obteniendo poniendo este resultado en $(*)$.

$$2f''' + ff'' = 0.$$

Cuyas condiciones de borde son.

$$f = f' \quad \eta = 0, \quad f' \rightarrow 0 \quad \eta \rightarrow \infty$$

La Ecuación anterior se resuelve usando Runge-Kutta.
obteniendo como consecuencia para $f'(\eta) = \frac{u}{\sigma}$. (Solución de Blasius).

de esta relación se encuentra que, $\frac{u}{\sigma} \approx 0.99 \rightarrow 1$

$$\Rightarrow \eta \approx 5.$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\delta = 5 \sqrt{\frac{Ux}{\sigma}}$$

Recordemos que $\underline{\underline{\text{Re}_x}} = \frac{U_x}{\nu}$

Finalmente se obtiene para flujos laminares las siguientes correlaciones.

$$\frac{\delta}{x} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{\text{Re}_x}}$$

$$\frac{\delta^*}{x} = \frac{1.721}{\sqrt{\text{Re}_x}}$$

$$\frac{\theta}{x} = \frac{0.664}{\sqrt{\text{Re}_x}}$$

Pero, lo que en verdad queremos es una expresión para $\bar{C}_w$.

$$\bar{C}_w = \mu \left| \frac{du}{dy} \right|_{y=0} \Rightarrow$$

$$\bar{C}_w = 0.332 U^{3/2} \sqrt{\frac{\rho \mu}{l_x}}$$

— Forma alternativa de datos, $\bar{G}_w$ (verando 0).

$$\boxed{\bar{G}_w = \rho v^2 \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}}$$

— 0 —

— 2nd monte, tenemos otro Forma de aproximamos
a la ecuación de Copo límite.

↪ Consideramos que, $\boxed{\frac{u}{v} = g(\bar{\gamma})}$

Con $g(\gamma)$ una función que nosotros nos damos.

↪ usualmente, se utilizan polinomios y cosenos.

donde $\bar{\gamma} = \frac{\gamma}{f}$.

y las condiciones de borde son:

↪ $\begin{matrix} u(\gamma=0) = 0 \\ u(\gamma=\delta) = 0 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{matrix} g(\bar{\gamma}=0) = 0 \\ g(\bar{\gamma}=1) = 1 \end{matrix}}$

Recordemos que.

$$\tau_w = \mu \left(\frac{du}{dy} \right) \Big|_{y=0}$$

$$\tau_w = \rho \nu^2 \frac{du}{dx} \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_A \tau_w dA = D.$$

$$\Rightarrow b \rho \nu^2 u = D.$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{b \rho \int_0^{\delta} u (\nu - u) dy = D.}$$

usando $g(\eta)$.

$$D = \rho b \nu^2 \int_0^1 g(\eta) (1 - g(\eta)) d\eta$$

$$\boxed{D = \rho b \nu^2 \delta C_1} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

donde C_1 es una constante cuyo valor:

$$C_1 = \int_0^1 g(\bar{y}) (1 - g(\bar{y})) d\bar{y}$$

pero tambien.

$$\bar{\omega} = \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} = \left[\frac{\mu U}{\delta} e_2 \right] \odot$$

$$C_2 = \frac{\partial g}{\partial \bar{y}} \Big|_{\bar{y}=0}$$

$$\text{Recordemos que } \frac{d\psi}{dx} = b\bar{\omega}$$

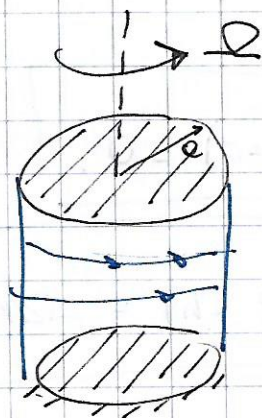
Combinando $\odot$ $\odot\odot$ tenemos:

$$\delta d\delta = \frac{\mu C_2}{\rho U C_1} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\delta}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{2c_2/c_1}}{\sqrt{Re_x}}}$$

Paulo.

21).



$$\begin{aligned} v_r &= 0 \\ v_z &= 0 \\ v_\theta &= v_\theta(r, z). \end{aligned}$$

Combinamos las Ecuaciones de N-S en cilindricas.

Como R es pequeño $\Rightarrow$ el lado izquierdo es cero.

$$\hat{r}) \quad 0 = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial r} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial r v_r}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 v_r}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_r}{\partial z^2} - \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} \right).$$

$$\hat{\theta}) \Rightarrow \quad 0 = \frac{-1}{r} \frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial r v_\theta}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 v_\theta}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^2 v_\theta}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

$$\therefore \quad \hat{r}) \quad \boxed{0 = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial r}}$$

$$\hat{\theta}) \quad \boxed{0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial r v_\theta}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 v_\theta}{\partial z^2}} \quad (*)$$

b) Condições de bordo.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U_0(r, z=0) &= 0 \\ U_0(r, z=h) &= -2h \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$U_0 = r f(z).$$

reemplazando en (*)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r^2 f(z))}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 U_0}{\partial z^2} = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{2} f(z) \right) + r f''(z) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (2 f(z)) + r f''(z) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\partial^2 f(z)}{\partial z^2} = 0}$$

$$\text{luego } \frac{\partial^2 f(z)}{\partial z^2} = 0. \quad / \int$$

$$\Rightarrow f(z) = c_1 z + c_2$$

Condiciones de borde.

$$h f(z=0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow h(c_1 \cdot 0 + c_2) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{c_2 = 0}$$

$$h f(z=h) = Q.$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 h = Q \Rightarrow \boxed{c_1 = \frac{Q}{h}}$$

$$\boxed{V_0(r, z) = h \left(\frac{Q}{h} z \right)}$$

c) $E_{\text{electro.}}$

$$\vec{G}_w = \mu \left\{ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial z} \right\}.$$

$$\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial \theta} = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial z} = \frac{h \Omega}{h}$$

$$\vec{G}_w = \frac{\mu h \Omega}{h}, \quad \text{el Torque externo es:}$$

$$\overline{T} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^a r \vec{G}_w r \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$\overline{T} = 2\pi \int_0^a \frac{h \mu \Omega}{h} r \, dr$$

$$\overline{T} = \frac{2\pi \mu \Omega}{h} \frac{a^4}{4} = \boxed{\frac{\pi \mu \Omega a^4}{2h}}$$

P2)

Variables $\frac{dv}{dz}$, H , p .

Se busca hallar el Torque T en la base y la presión $P(z)$.

a) En efecto. Queremos encontrar una relación dimensional para T , $\frac{dv}{dz}$, H , p .

nº de Variables (m) = 4.

$$T : \frac{+}{L}$$

$$H : L$$

$$\frac{dv}{dz} : \frac{1}{T}$$

$$p : \frac{M}{L^3}$$

~~scribble~~

$$T = \frac{ML}{T^2} \Rightarrow 1 : \frac{ML^2}{T^2}$$

nº de Variables Físicas (m) = 3 (M, L, T).

Cantidad de n° adimensionales (Π 's) = $m - n = 1$.

Nombre al 1º n° adimensional va en la Variable dependiente (T).

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \mu^a H^b \left(\frac{dv}{dz} \right)^c = \Pi \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\mu L^2}{1} \frac{\mu^a}{L^{3a}} L^b \frac{1}{T^c} = 1$$

$$\mu: 1 + a = 0$$

$$L: 2 - 3a + b = 0$$

$$T: -1 - c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c = -1$$

$$a = -1$$

$$b = -5$$

as decr.

$$\boxed{\Pi_1 = \frac{1}{\rho \left(\frac{dv}{dz} \right) H^5}}$$

$$\overline{\pi}_1 = \phi(0) \Rightarrow \overline{\pi}_1 \text{ es una Constante.}$$

$$b) \left(\frac{dv}{dz} \right)_m = 1 \text{ 's}$$

$$H_m = 1 \text{ m.}$$

$$\rho_m = 1.25 \text{ kg/m}^3.$$

$$\overline{T}_m = 0.03 \text{ W/m.}$$

$$5? \quad H_p = 100 \text{ m}$$

$$\rho_p = 1.25$$

$$dv/dz = 0.3.$$

determino $\overline{T}_p$.

$$\frac{\overline{T}_m}{\rho_m \left(\frac{dv}{dz} \right)_m H_m^5} = \frac{\overline{T}_p}{\rho_p \left(\frac{dv}{dz} \right)_p H_p^5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{T}_p = 9 \times 10^8 \text{ W/m} \sim \boxed{90 \text{ MW/m}}$$

encontramos el funcional de $P(z)$.

Variables independientes.

$$H : L$$

$$\frac{dw}{dz} : \frac{1}{T}$$

$$p : \frac{M}{L^3}$$

$$I : L$$

Variable dependiente

$$P : \frac{ML}{T^2} \cdot \frac{1}{L^2} = \frac{M}{LT^2}$$

$$P : \frac{M}{LT^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 5$$

$$m = 3$$

~~donde~~

$$m - m = 2.$$

$\Rightarrow$ Tenemos dos Números adimensionales.

$$\pi_1)$$

$$\frac{M}{L^2} \quad L^a \quad \frac{M^b}{L^{3b}} \quad \frac{1}{T^c}$$

$$M: 1 + b = 0$$

$$L: -1 + a - 3b = 0$$

$$T: -2 + c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c = -2$$

$$b = -1$$

$$a = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi_1 = \frac{P}{H^2 \rho \left(\frac{dv}{dz} \right)^2}$$

$$\pi_2 = \frac{z}{H}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{P}{H^2 \rho \left(\frac{dv}{dz} \right)^2} \phi \left(\frac{z}{H} \right) \right]$$

d).

$$\Delta P_z = 0.1 \text{ Pa.}$$

$$(du/dz)_m = 1 \text{ 1/s}$$

$$H_m = 1 \text{ m.}$$

$$\rho_m = 1.25 \text{ kg/m}^3.$$

$$H_p = 100 \text{ m.}$$

$$\rho_p = 1.25 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$(du/dz)_p = 0.3 \text{ 1/s.}$$

$$\frac{\Delta P_p}{H_p^3 \rho_p (du/dz)_p} = \frac{\Delta P_m}{H_m^3 \rho_m (du/dz)_m}$$

$$\boxed{\Delta P_p = 300 \text{ Pa.}}$$