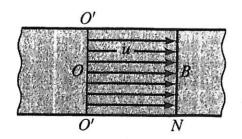
4 FUNDAMENTALE BEGREPER I FLUIDSTROM

Kinematikk behandles. Oversikt over aktuelle skromtyper.

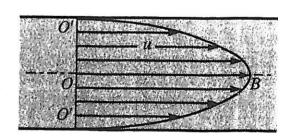
4.1 STRØMTYPER (Ref. tabell 4.1!)

Ideal fluid vs. real fluid (when/med inno. ar visposited) Inhompressibel vs. kompressibel slopen

Stasjonet vos. ikke-slasjoner strøm (tidsnavljeggig) Virolingsfri Arym vs. stopm med viroling [Overbritisk eller underkritisk stopm] Laminet vs. turbulent stopm Sdeel vs. reel worker Shird i rowslown, typiske hastighits profiler of



(a) Ideal fluid



(b) Real fluid

4.2 LAMINAER OG TURBULENT STRØM

Osborne leyrolds' elseperimenter, 1883: Injusering av Jarget oeske i væsketgen

Liter object has tight: touder eller visker stopm:

TABLE 4.1 Classification of types of flowa

One-dimensional, two-dimensional or three-dimensional flow See Sec. 4.8 for discussion.

- Real fluid flow or ideal fluid flow (also referred to as viscid and inviscid flow)

 Real fluid flow implies frictional (viscous) effects. Ideal fluid flow is hypothetical; it assumes no friction (i.e., viscosity of fluid = 0).
- Incompressible fluid flow or compressible fluid flow
 Incompressible fluid flow assumes the fluid has constant density (ρ = constant).
 Though liquids are slightly compressible we usually assume them to be incompressible. Gases are compressible; their density is a function of absolute pressure and absolute temperature [$\rho = f(p, T)$].
- Steady or unsteady flow (STASJONER, IKKESTASJONER)
 Steady flow means steady with respect to time. Thus all properties of the flow at every point remain constant with respect to time. In unsteady flow, the flow properties at a point change with time.

Pressure flow or gravity flow

Pressure flow implies that flow occurs under pressure. Gases always flow in this manner. When a liquid flows with a free surface (for example, a partly full pipe), we refer to the flow as gravity flow, because gravity is the primary moving force. Liquids also flow under pressure (for example, a pipe flo ving full).

Spatially constant or spatially variable flow

Spatially constant flow occurs when the fluid density and the local average flow velocity are identical at all points in a flow field. If these quantities change along or across the flow lines, the flow is spatially variable. Examples of different types of spatially varied flow include the local flow field around an object, flow through a gradual contraction in a pipeline, and the flow of water in a uniform gutter of constant slope receiving inflow over the length of the gutter.

Laminar or turbulent flow

See Sec. 4.2 for a discussion of the difference between these two types of flow.

Established or unestablished flow

We discuss these in Sec. 8.8.

Uniform or varied flow

We ordinarily use these classifications when dealing with open-channel (gravity) flow (Chap. 10). In uniform flow the cross section (shape and area) through which the flow occurs remains constant.

Subcritical or supercritical flow

We use these classifications with open-channel flow (Chap. 10).

Subsonic or supersonic flow

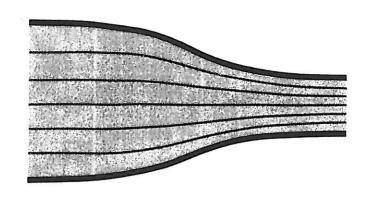
We use these classifications with compressible flow (Chap. 13).

* Rotational or irrotational flow

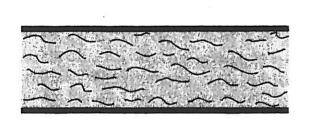
We use these in mathematical hydrodynamics (Chap. 14).

Other classifications of flow include converging or diverging, disturbed, isothermal (constant temperature), adiabatic (no heat transfer), and isentropic (frictionless adiabatic).

^a Note that in a given situation these different types of flow may occur in combination. For example, we usually consider flow of a liquid in a pipe to be one-dimensional, incompressible, real fluid flow that may be steady or unsteady, and laminar or turbulent. Such flow is commonly spatially constant and established.



Hor strømhastighet: Gregulær strøm, skært irregulære partible læmer; turbulent strøm:



Path line

O

B

B

(b)

Evreta av elle alprelser er karakteristisk. Banehastighetens størrelse og retning varierer irregulert med tida i alle punkter.

Turbulent strøm må ikke forvelsses med forstyrret strøm, hvor irregulær kevegelse av større væskemengder skylles strømningshindringer.

smere: Afgrehen ar Reynoldstallet er kriteriet på on en strøm vil være laminer eller turkulent.

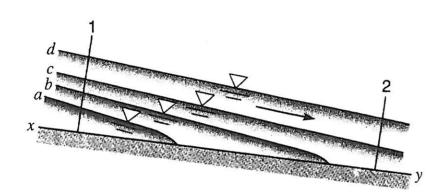
4.3 STASJONER OF UNIFORMSTRON

Def. slasjoner strøm: Alle ketingeleer (inkl. i) i et gitt punkt i fluiden er konstante i tida

Del. uniform strøm: Bå et gitt tidspembt er hastigketsvelstoren den semme i alle punktur i fluiden Disse ideelle betingelsene ma vanligvis modifiseres: Ilvis petingelsene flubtuerer i tida ombring en middelverole, har vi en gjennommitt tig islanjon er slopm.

En strøm kalles ofte uniform selv om betingelsene varierer litt over et gitt Arøntversnitt, bore de er de semme i alle tversnitt.

Transient strøm (motstykke til slasjonær) kan utvikle seg enten til stasjonær eller O strøm, eller den kan være periodisk.



Ebsempel på en trousient, og ettså ikkestasfoner, strøm i en kenal

4.4 BANELINJER, STROMLINJER, STREKLINJER

Gtreklinjer (filamentlinjer) er "trådene" fra injeksjon av Jarget bæsker, for å visualisere en stopne. Benelinjer er de aktuelle banene til enbelte partikler.

Strømlinjer er kurver som i et gitt øyeblikk har hastighetsvektoren til langent i alle punkter.

Etromlinjer og bæne linjer feller sammen i stasjonet leminer strøm.

I en turbulent sløven kan strømlinjene også være delinert som kupper som i alle punkter har (tids)gjennomsmittig hestighetsvelsfor til dangent.

^{*) (}fra et løtinsk ord for "tølge")