

FYS1001

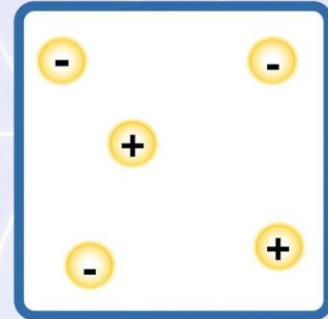
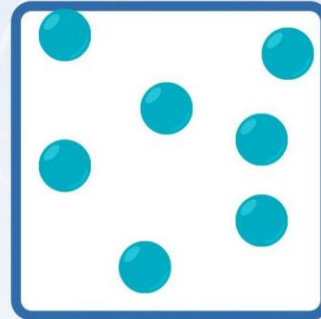
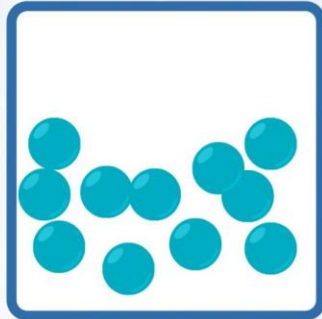
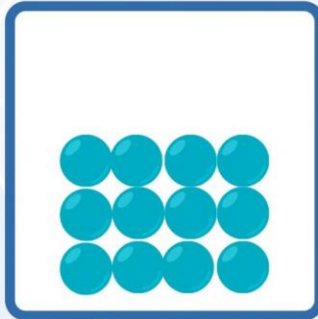
Innføring i fysikk

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07.02.2021

Fluidmekanikk

States of Matter



Solid

Melting



Liquid

Vaporization



Condensation

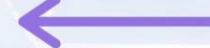


Gas

Ionization



Deionization



Plasma

kan ikke trykkes sammen
(inkompressibel)

kan trykkes sammen
(kompressibel)

Massetetthet

masse tetthet : $\rho = \frac{m}{V}$

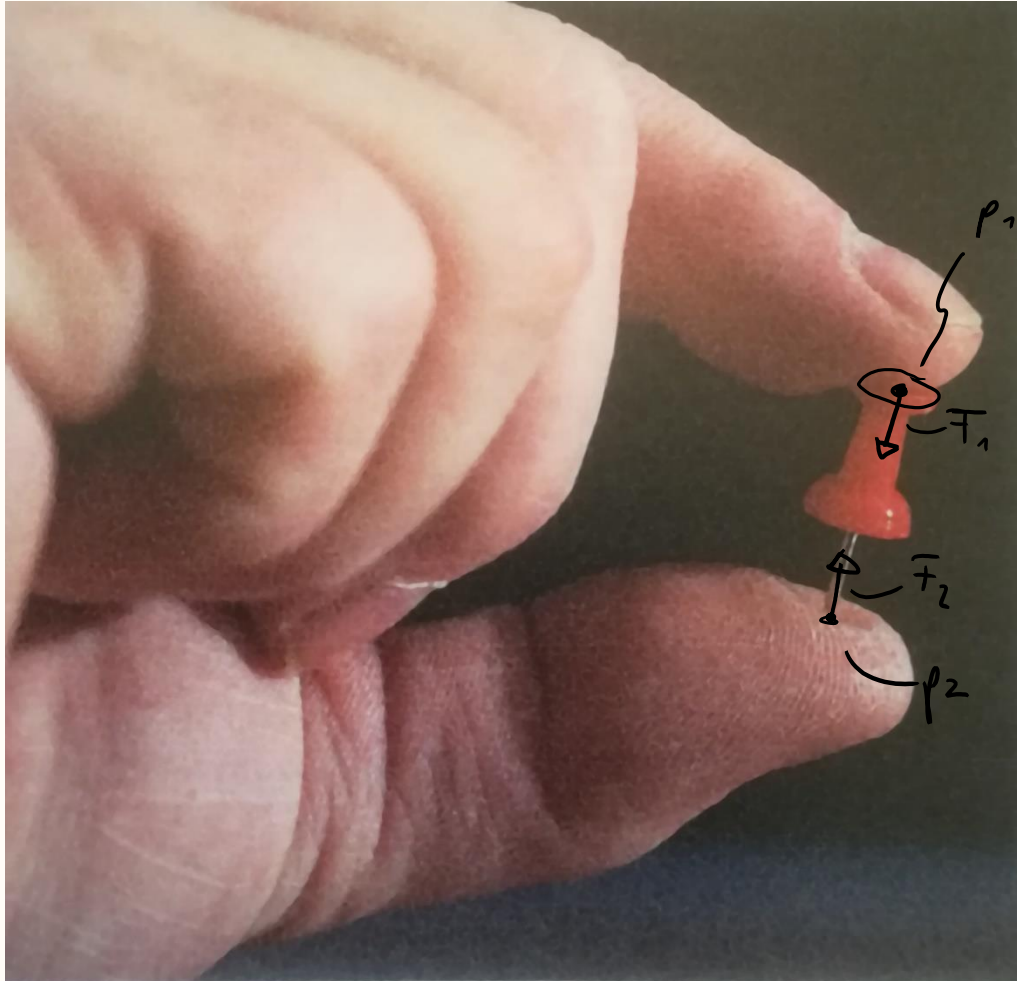
$$[\rho] = \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$\rho_{\text{Luft}} = 1,3 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$\rho_{\text{vann}} = 1,0 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$\rho_{\text{jord}} \sim 5,0 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

Trykk



hvis leggeskiften er i ro:
Newton 1. lov: $\sum F = 0$

trykk: kraft per areal

$$p = \frac{F}{A} \quad [p] = \frac{N}{m^2} = Pa$$

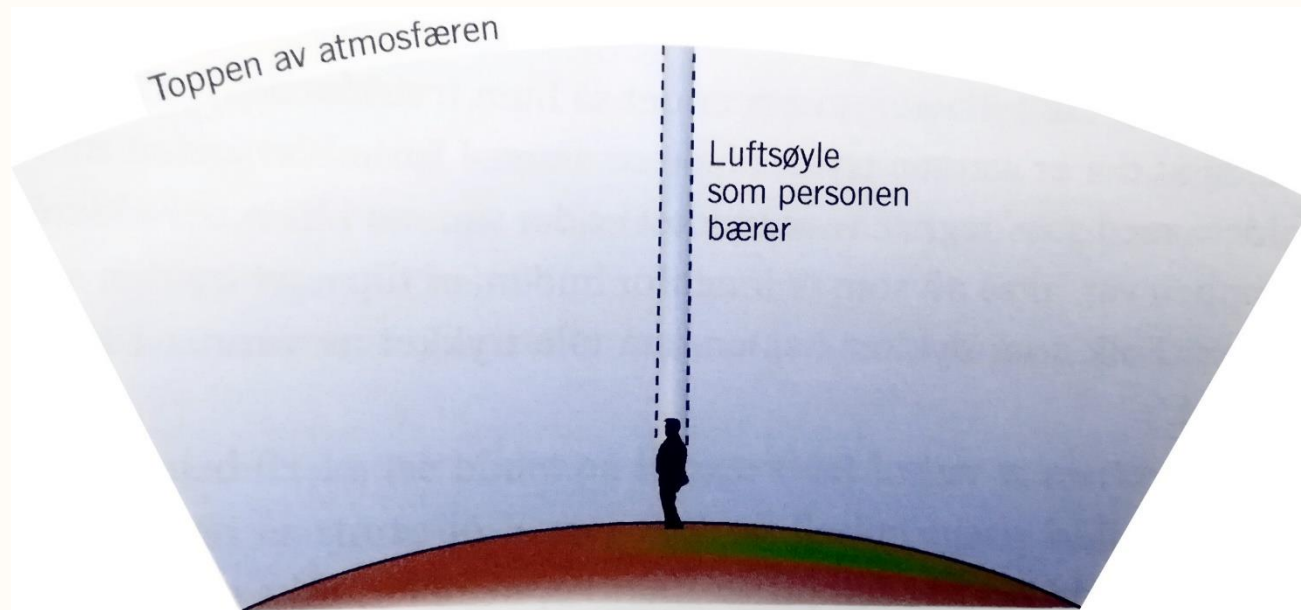
$$F_1 - F_2 = 0$$

$$F_1 = F_2$$

$$p_1 = \frac{F_1}{A_1}$$

$$p_2 = \frac{F_2}{A_2} = \frac{F_1}{A_2}$$

Luftrykk



$$p_0 \approx \underline{101 \text{ kPa}} = 1 \text{ atm}$$

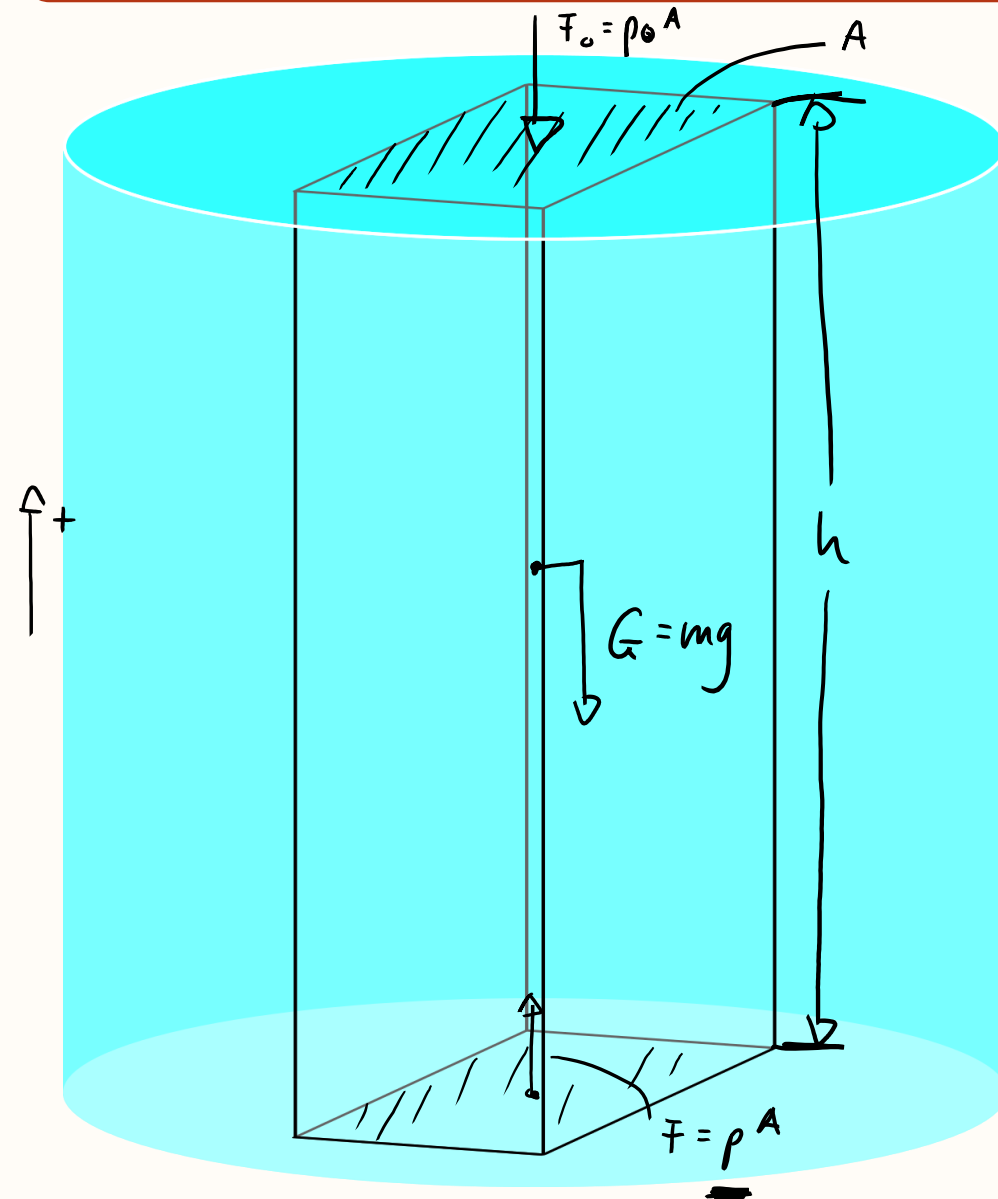
vekt per 1 m^2

$$p_0 = \frac{F}{A}$$

$$\leadsto F = p_0 \cdot A = 101 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N}$$

$$\leadsto F = G = mg \leadsto m = \frac{G}{g}$$
$$m = \frac{101 \cdot 10^3 \text{ N}}{10 \text{ m/s}^2} \sim 10.000 \text{ kg}$$

Hydrostatisk trykk



$$\text{statisk: } \sum F = 0$$

$$-F_0 - G + F = 0$$

$$pA = p_0 A + mg$$

$$p = p_0 + \frac{mg}{A}$$

$$p = p_0 + \frac{\rho Ahg}{A}$$

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$$
$$m = \rho V$$
$$m = \rho Ah$$

$$\leadsto p = p_0 + \rho hg$$

Hydrostatisk trykk

$$p = p_0 + \rho g h$$

dobbelt så stort trykk: $p = 2p_0$

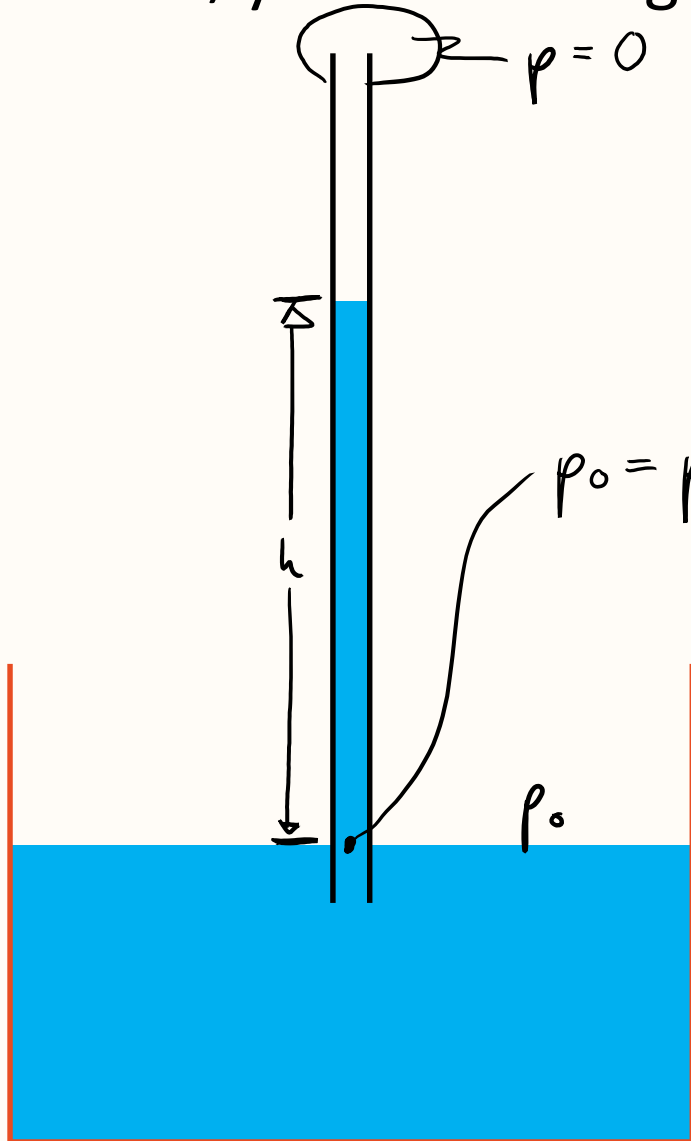
$$2p_0 = p_0 + \rho g h$$

$$p_0 = \rho g h \quad \leadsto \quad h = \frac{p_0}{\rho g} = \frac{100 \cdot 10^3 \text{ Pa}}{1 \cdot 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 10 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

$$h = 10 \text{ m}$$

Sugerør

Hvor høyt kan noe suges opp med et sugerør?



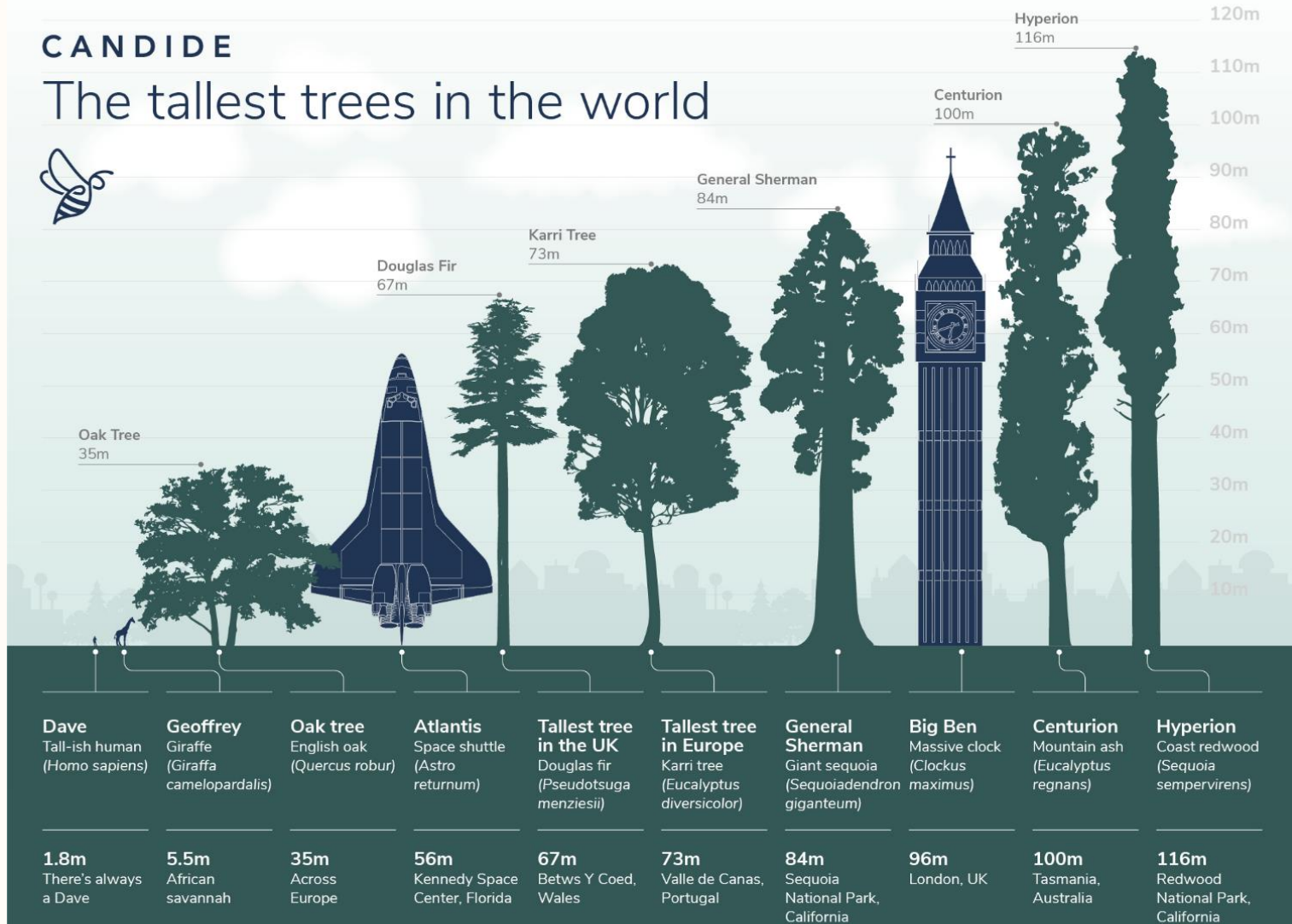
$$p_0 = p + \rho g h \Rightarrow p_0 = \rho g h$$

$$h = \frac{p_0}{\rho g} = 10 \text{ m}$$

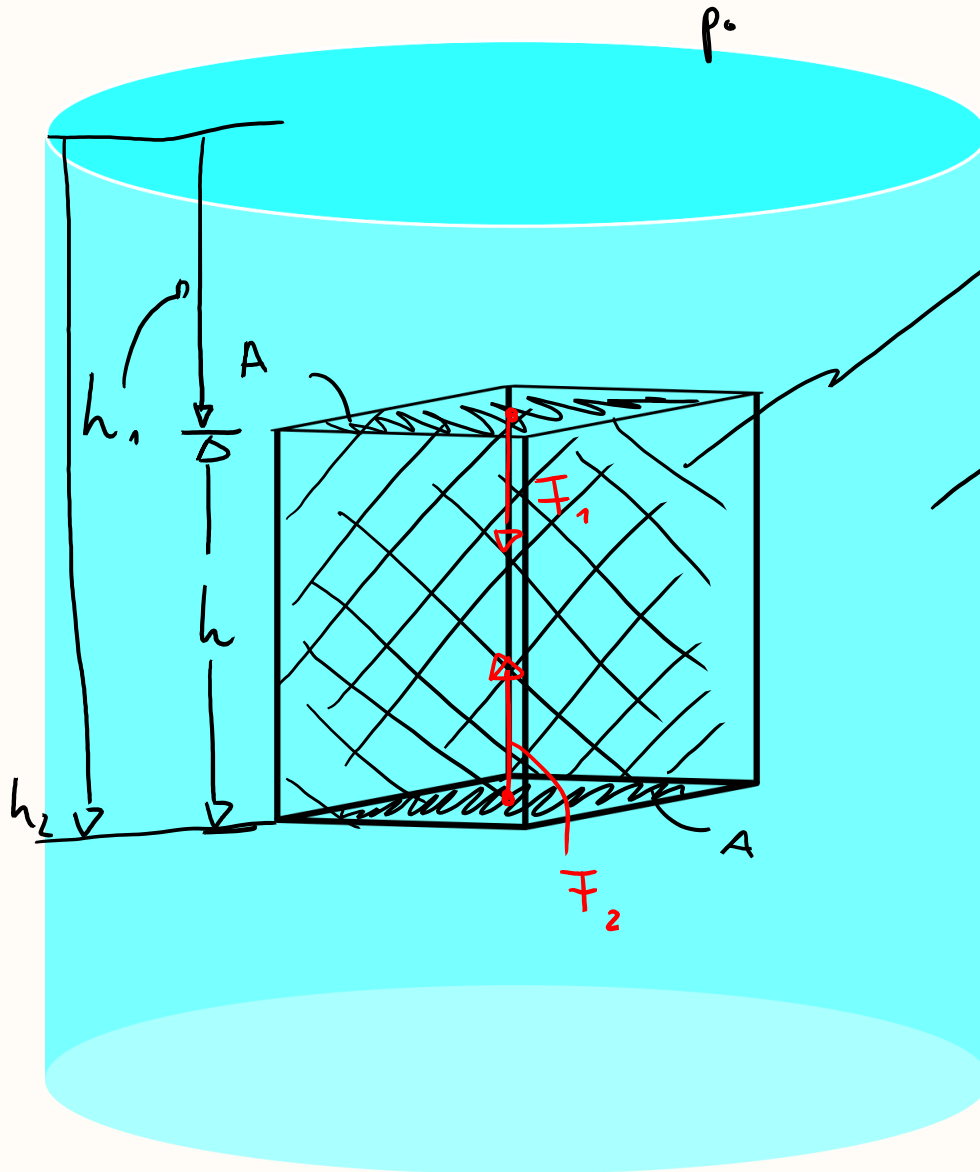
Men...

CANDIDE

The tallest trees in the world



Oppdrift



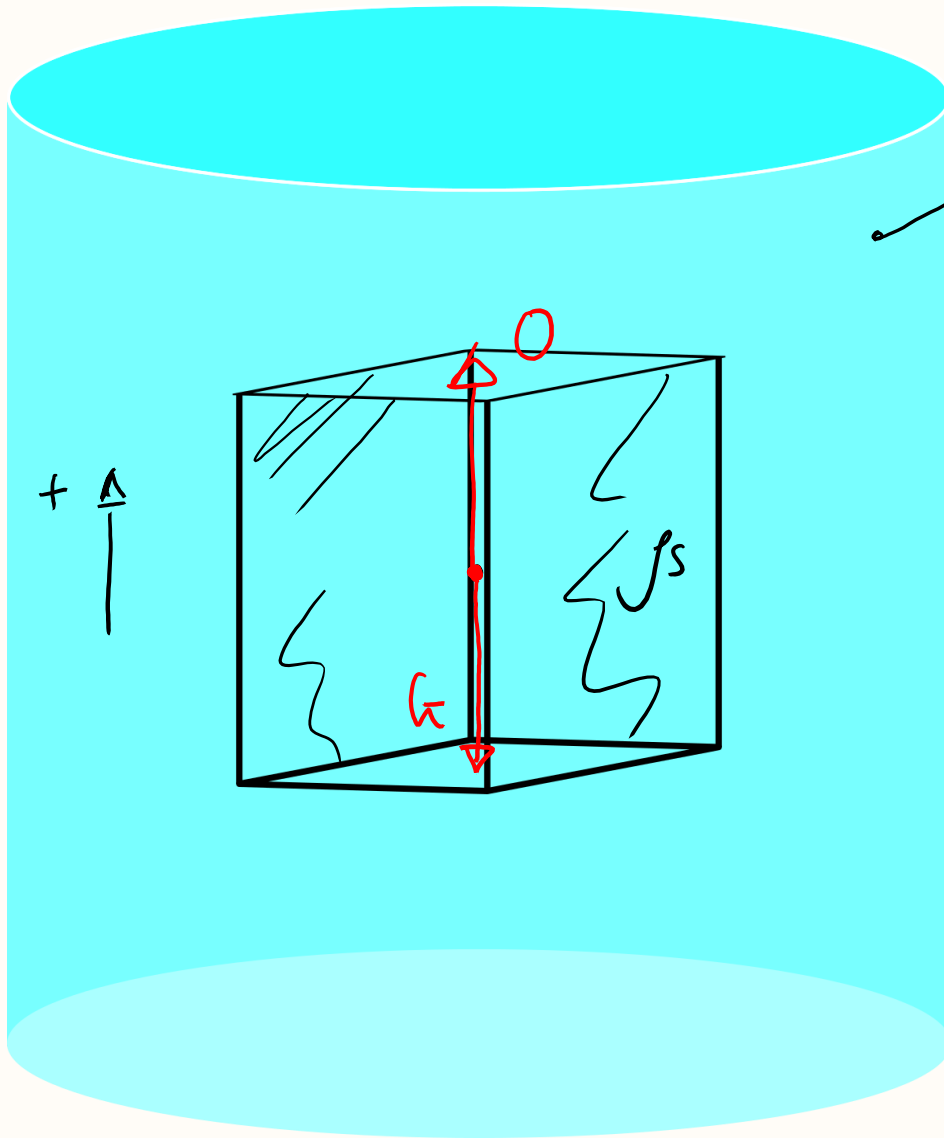
$$F_1 = p_1 A = (\rho_0 + \rho_v g h_1) A$$

$$F_2 = p_2 A = (\rho_0 + \rho_v g h_2) A$$

$$F_2 - F_1 = (\rho_0 + \rho_v g h_2) A - (\rho_0 + \rho_v g h_1) A$$
$$= \rho_v g A (h_2 - h_1)$$

$$F_2 - F_1 = \rho_v g A h = \rho_v g V$$

Oppdrift



$$\text{Oppdrift } O = \rho_v V g$$

$$\rho_v \quad G = m g = \rho_s V g$$

$$\sum F = O - G$$

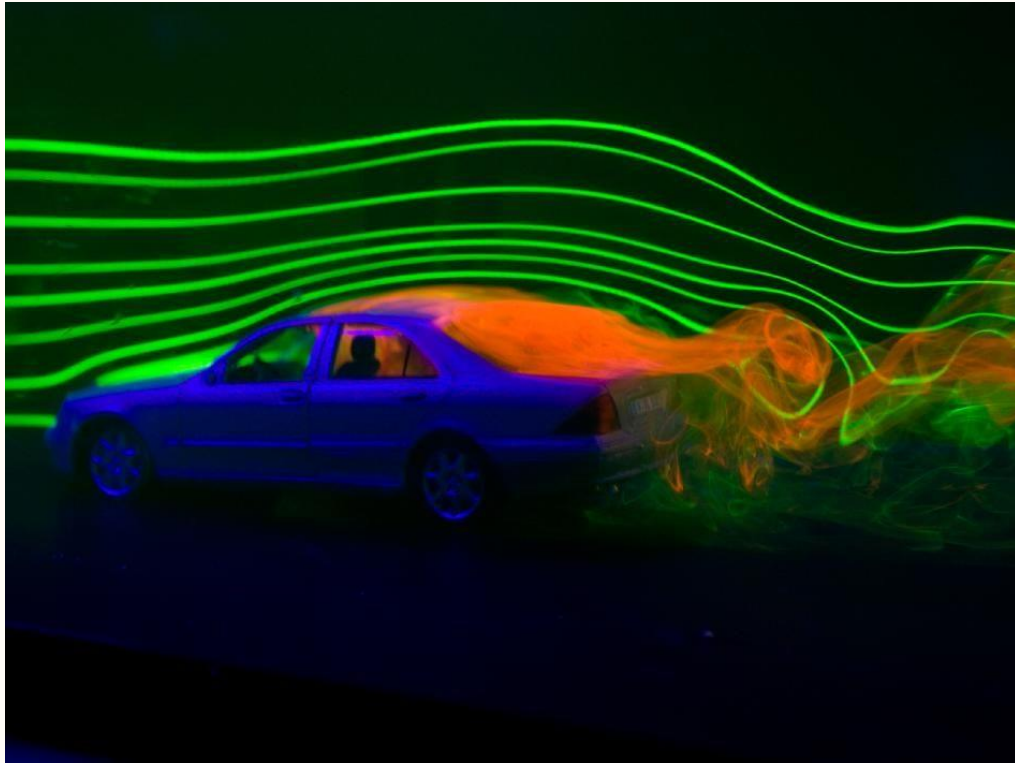
$$= \rho_v V g - \rho_s V g$$

$$= (\rho_v - \rho_s) V g$$

hvis $\rho_s > \rho_v$
objektet synker

hvis $\rho_s < \rho_v$
objektet flyter

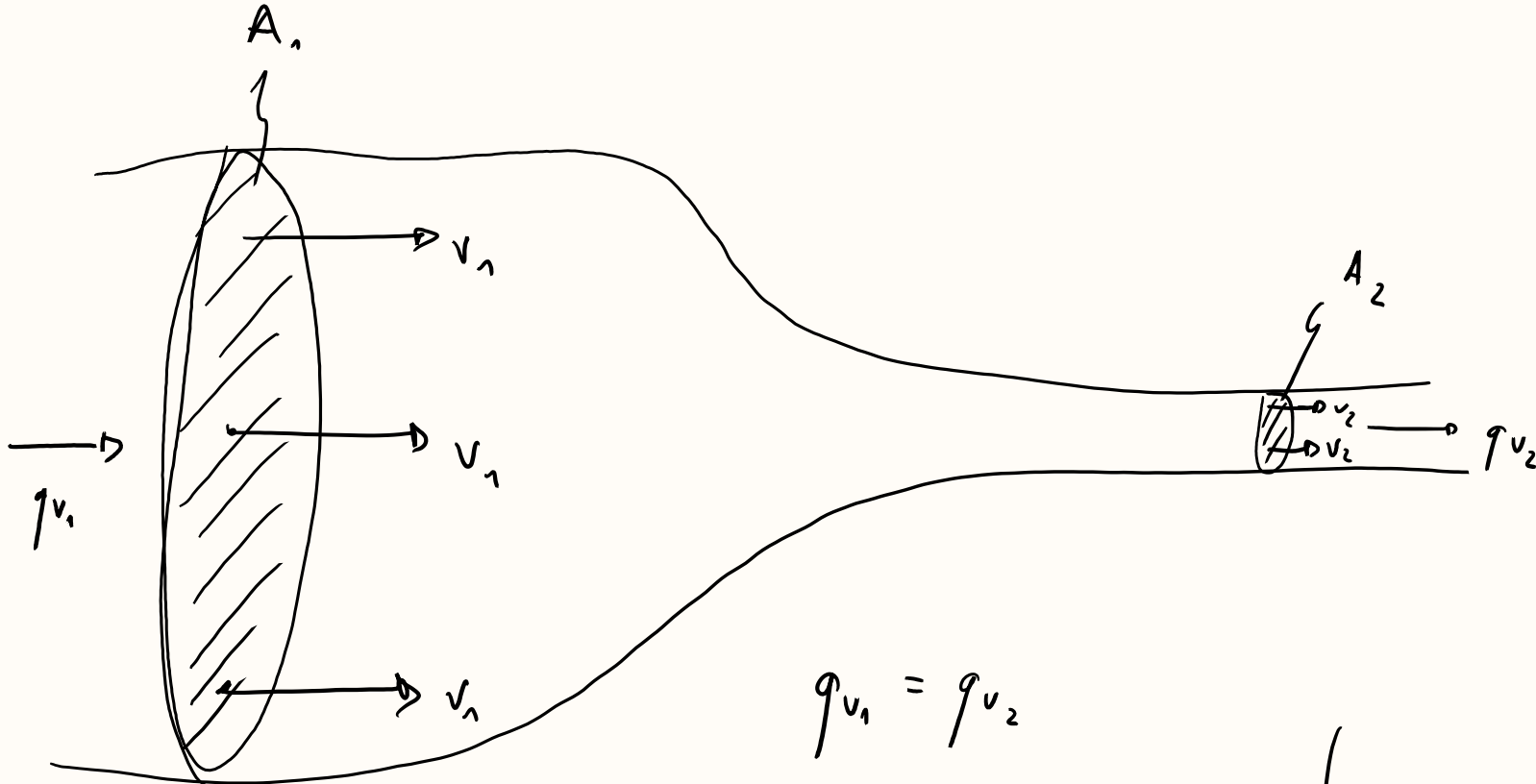
Fluidstrøm



volume strøm : $q_v = \frac{V}{t}$

masse strøm : $q_m = \frac{m}{t}$

Kontinuitetslikning



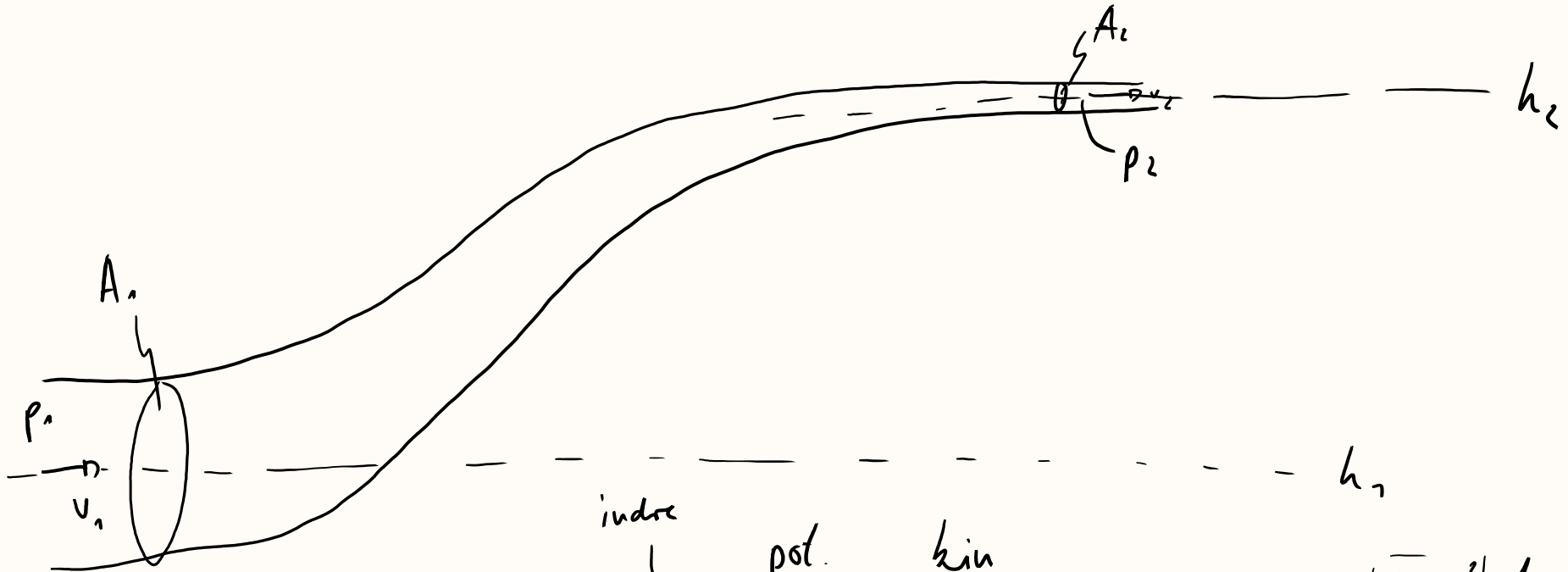
$$q_{v1} = q_{v2}$$

$$\frac{V_1}{t} = A_1 v_1 = \frac{V_2}{t} = A_2 v_2$$

$$\Rightarrow v_2 = \frac{A_1}{A_2} v_1$$

$$\underline{A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2}$$

Bernoulli-likning



$$p_1 + \rho g h_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 = p_2 + \rho g h_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2$$

indre
pot.
kin

}

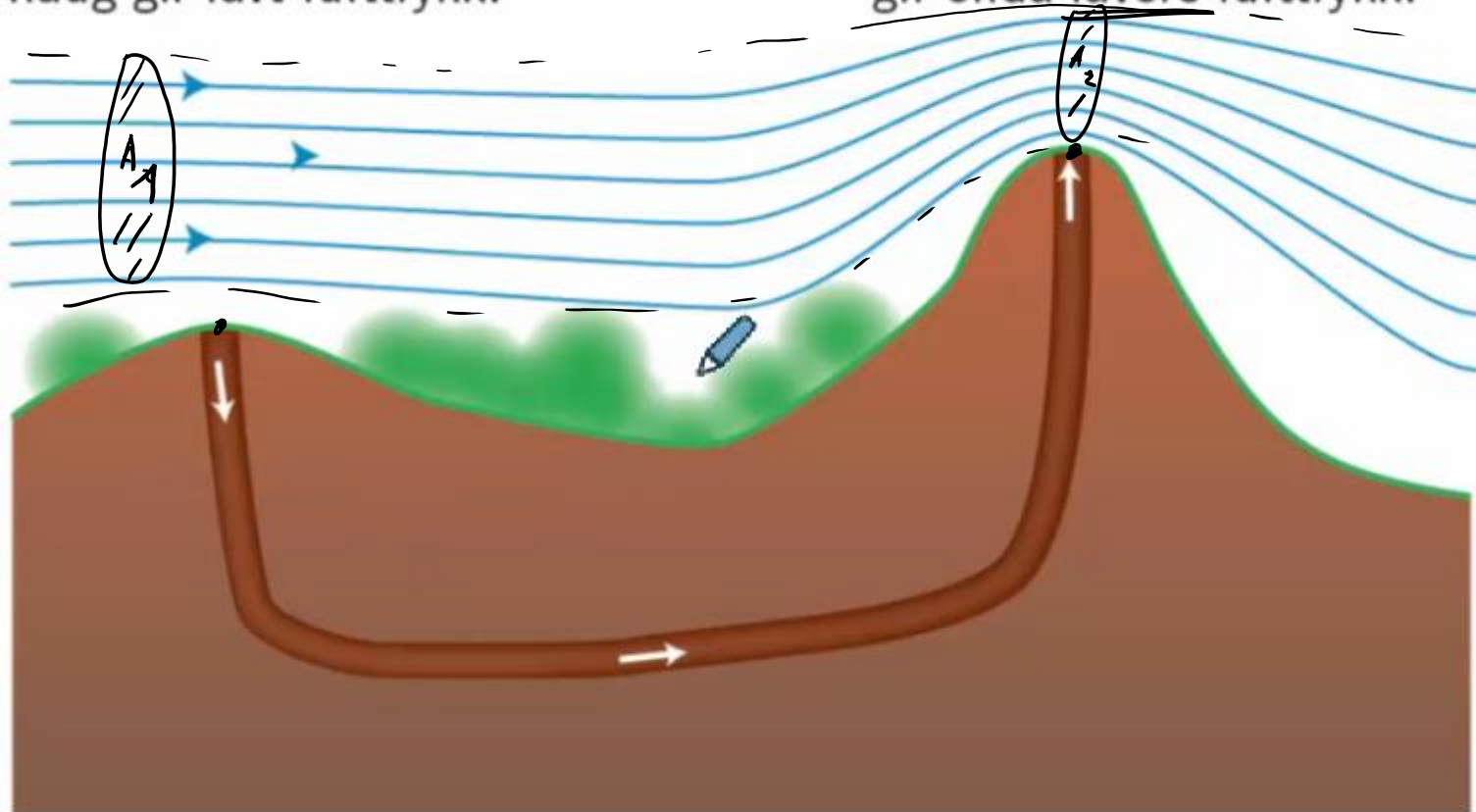
 totale energi

$$\frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 = \left| \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \right| \frac{1}{V}$$

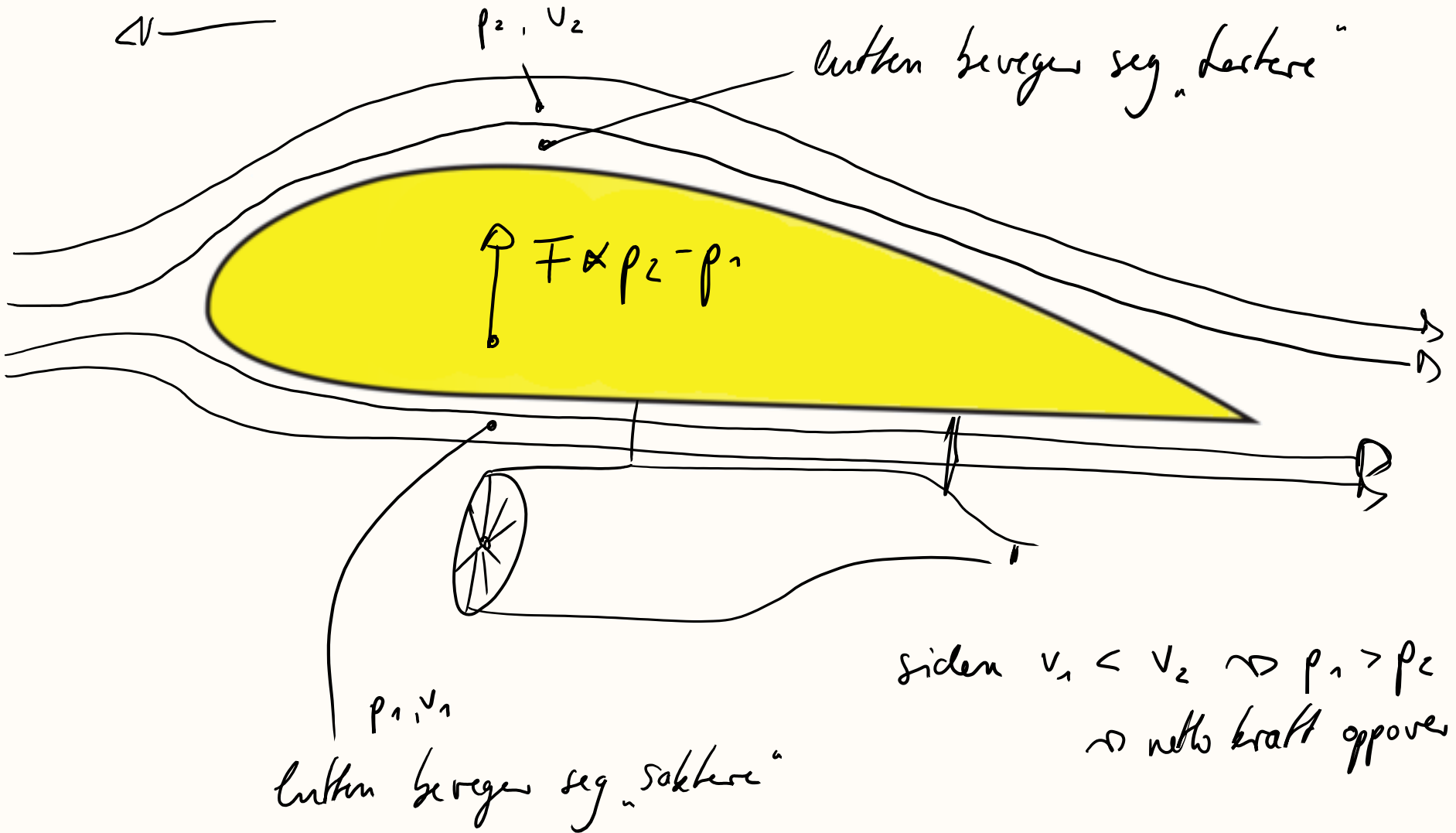
Bernoulli in action

Mindre, lett kurvet haug gir lavt lufttrykk.

Høyere og brattere haug gir enda lavere lufttrykk.



Bernoulli in action v2.0



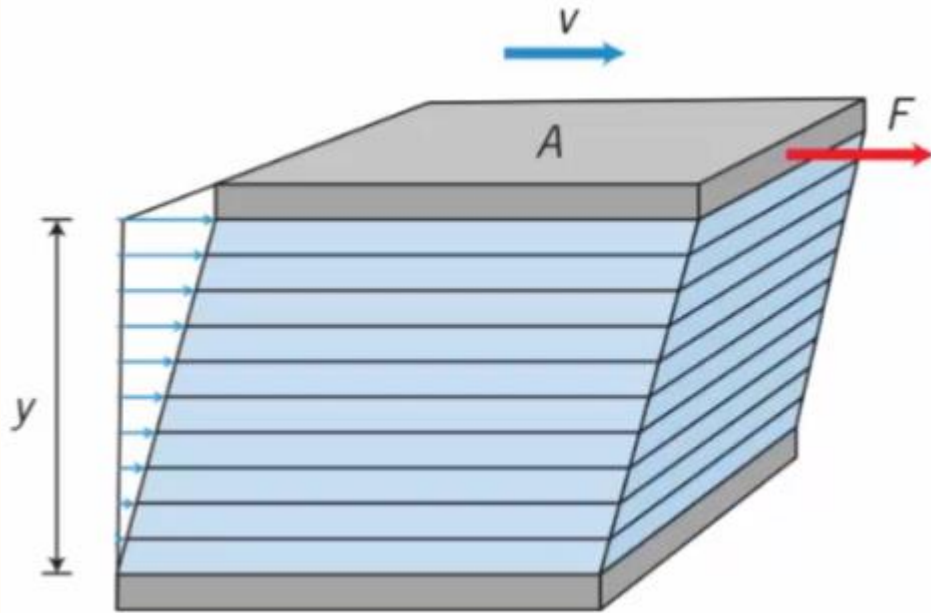
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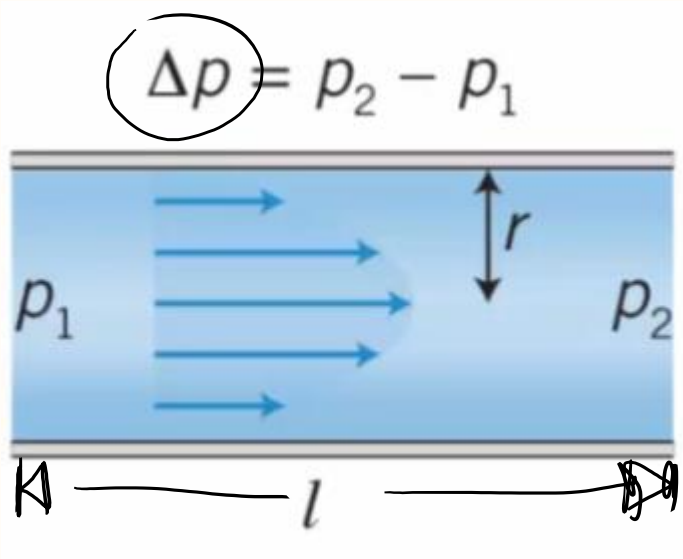
Viskositet



viskositet η

	$T/^\circ\text{C}$	η/Pas
Hydrogen	20	$8,4 \cdot 10^{-6}$
Luft	0	$17 \cdot 10^{-6}$
	20	$18 \cdot 10^{-6}$
	100	$22 \cdot 10^{-6}$
Etanol	20	0,00012
Vann	0	0,0018
	20	0,0010
	100	0,00028
Blod	37	0,0025
Smøreolje	0	5,3
	20	0,99
	100	0,017
Glass	400	10^{12}

Viskøs veske i et rør



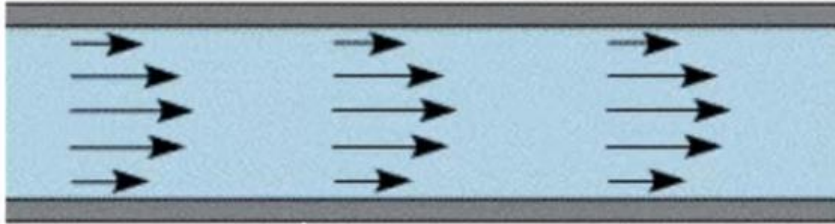
Hagen - Poiseuille - likning

$$q_v = \frac{\pi r^4 \Delta p}{8 \eta l} \rightarrow \eta = \frac{\pi r^4 \Delta p}{8 q_v l}$$

$$[\eta] = \frac{\frac{\text{m}^4}{\text{s}} \text{Pa}}{\frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}} \text{m}} = \text{Pa} \cdot \text{s}$$

Reynoldstall

Laminar



Turbulent



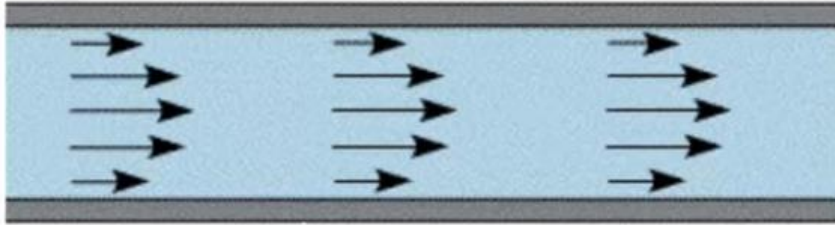
$$Re = \frac{\rho v d}{\eta}$$

laminar für $Re \leq 2000$

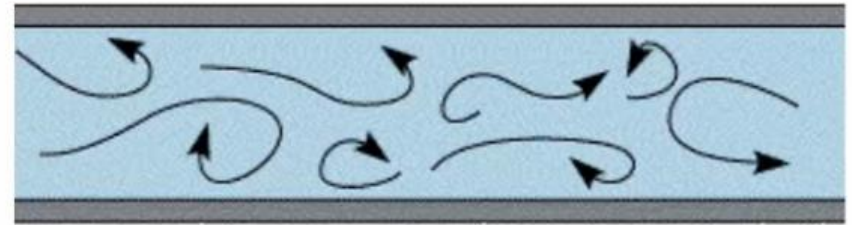
turbulent für $Re > 3000$

Reynoldstall

Laminar



Turbulent



Laminar
 Re low
 v fast

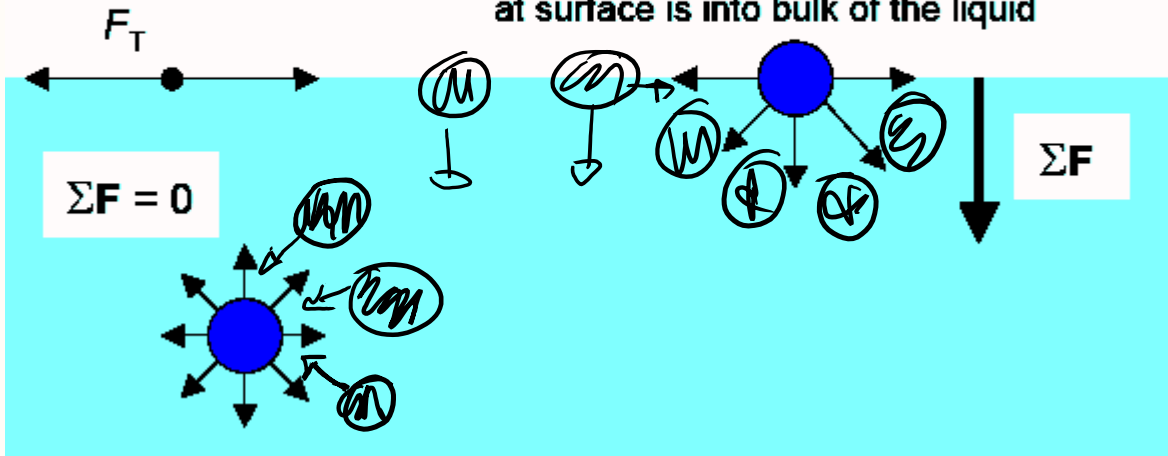
turbulent
 v slow
 Re high



Overflatespenning

Surface of any liquid behaves as though it is covered by a stretched membrane

Net force on molecule at surface is into bulk of the liquid

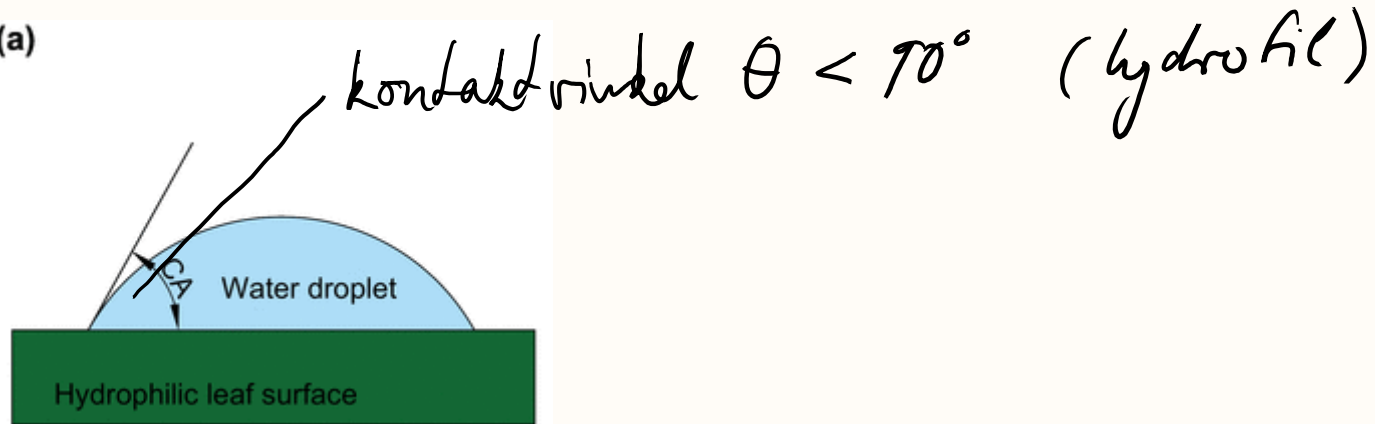


γ $[\gamma] = \frac{J}{m^2}$



Kontaktvinkel og fukting

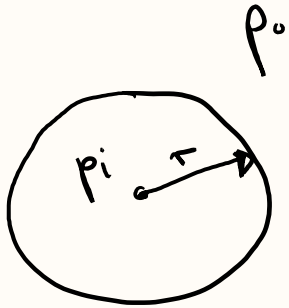
(a)



(b)



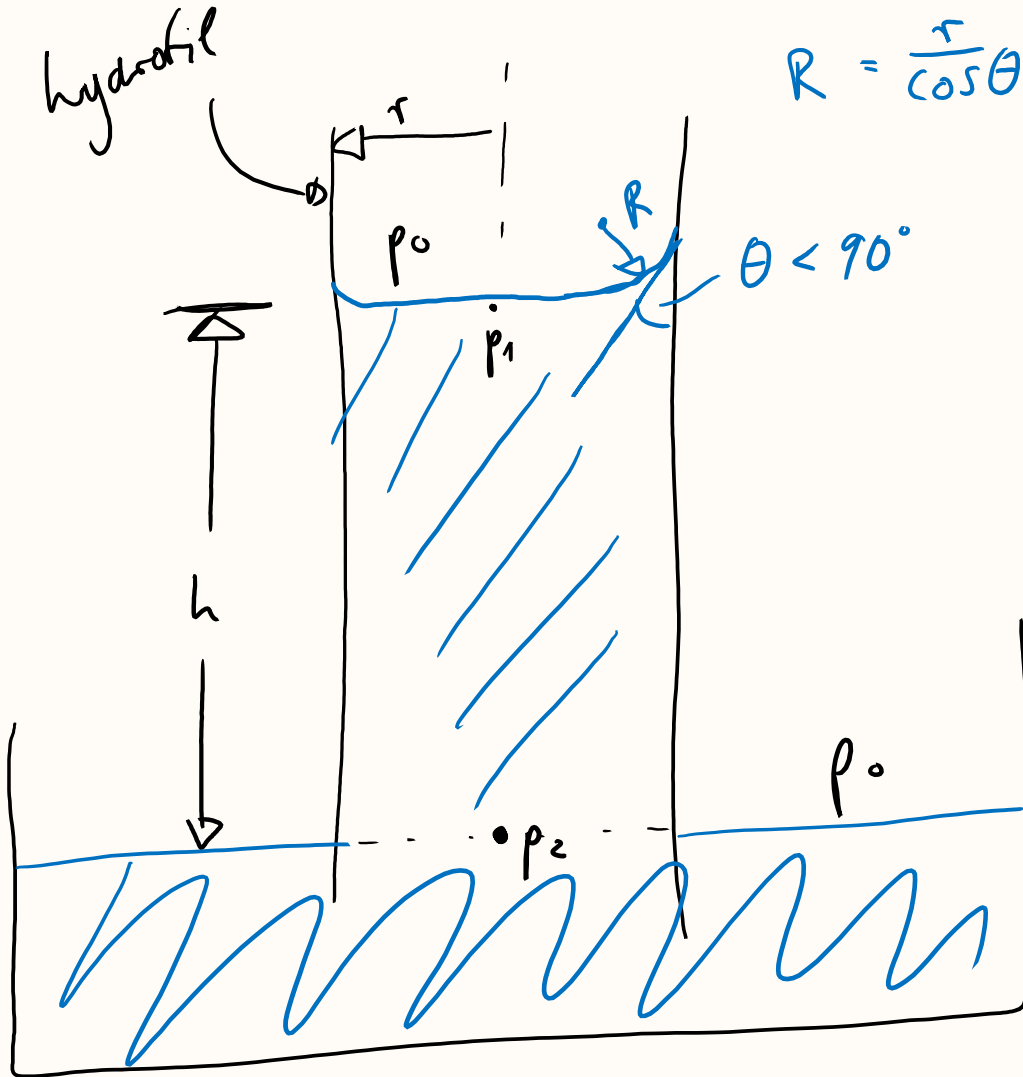
Young-Laplace likning



$$p_i > p_o$$

$$\Delta p = p_i - p_o = \frac{2\gamma}{r}$$

Kapillærkrefter



$$\Delta p = p_0 - p_1 = \frac{2\gamma}{R} = \frac{2\gamma \cos \theta}{r}$$

$$p_2 = p_0 = p_1 + \rho g h$$

$$p_0 - p_1 = \rho g h$$

$$\rho g h = \frac{2\gamma \cos \theta}{r}$$

$$h = \frac{2\gamma \cos \theta}{r \rho g}$$

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