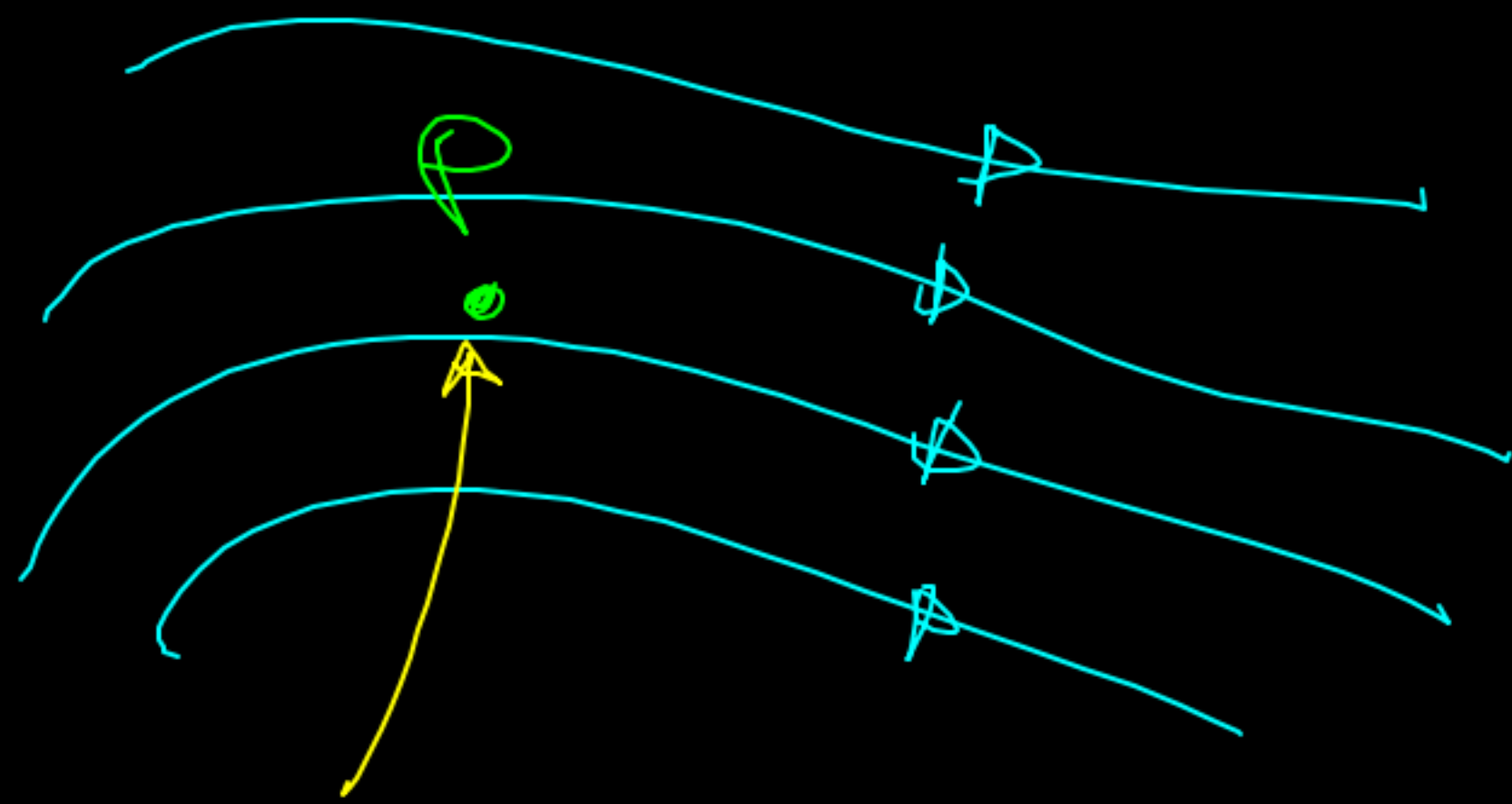


FLUIDI IN MOVIMENTO (FLUIDODINAMICA)



Pressione	P
Densità	ρ
Velocità	\vec{v}

P, ρ, \vec{v} variano nel tempo

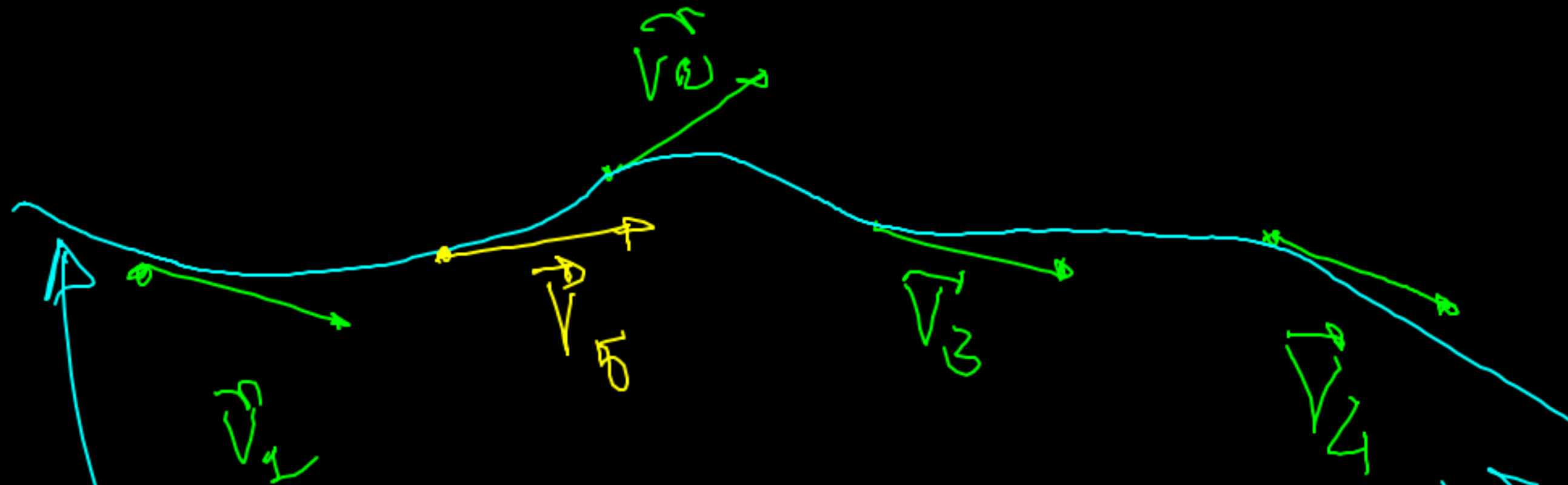
\Rightarrow FLUSSO TURBOLENTO

Esempio: Scarico di una vasca

P, ρ, \vec{v} variano da punto a punto, ma sono costanti nel tempo

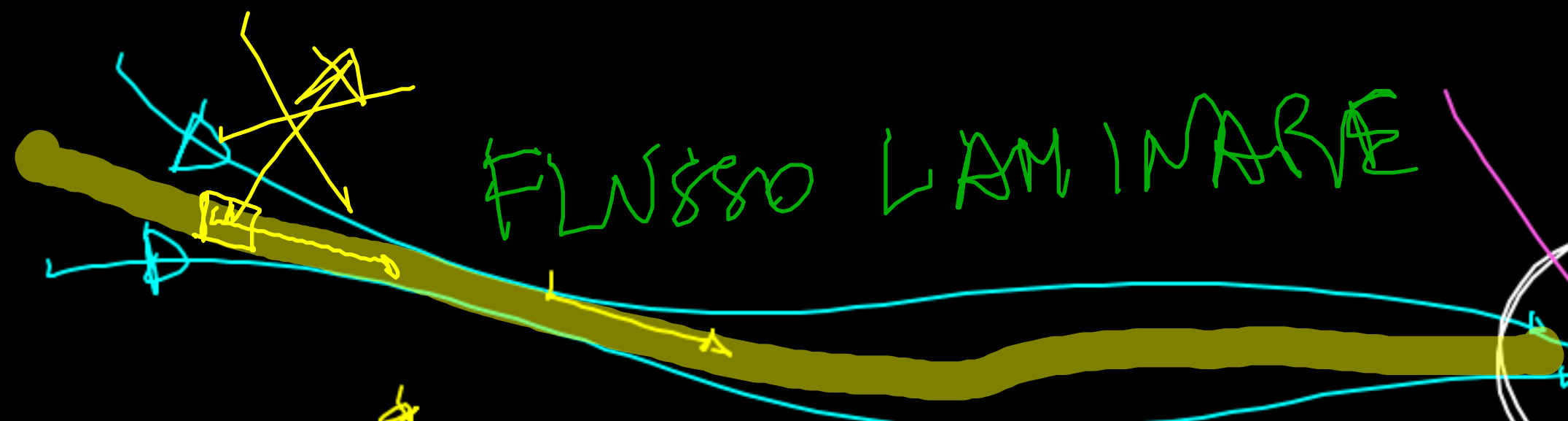
\Rightarrow FLUSSO STAZIONARIO

FLUIDO IN FLUSSO STAZIONARIO



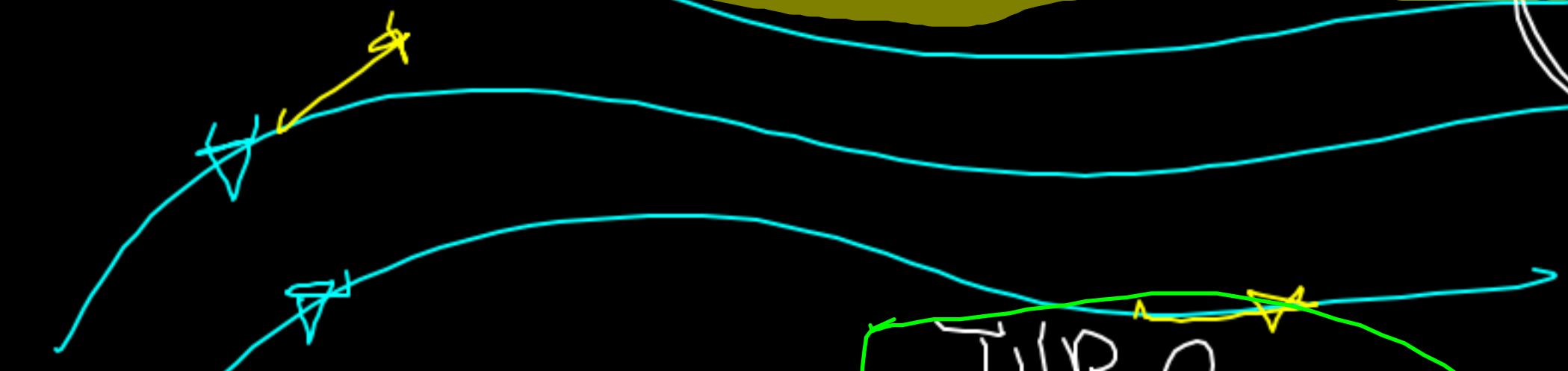
LINEA DI FLUSSO

Fluido è tangente alla
linea di flusso \forall punto



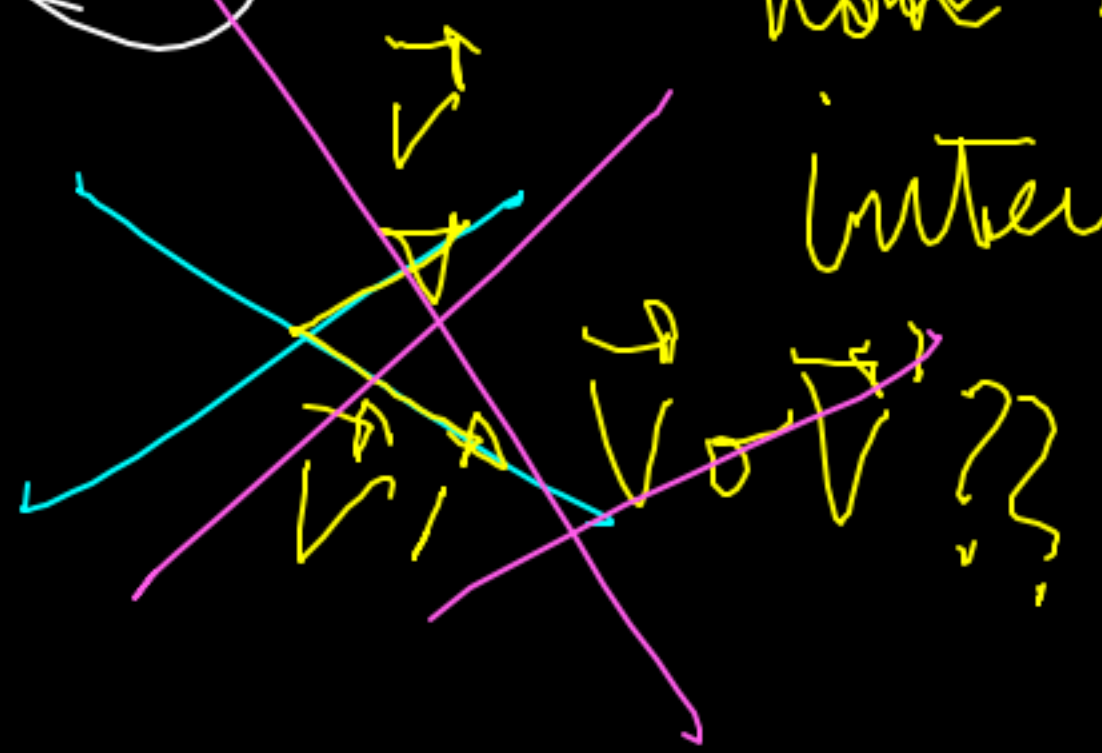
FLUSSO LAMINARE

NO! Le linee di flusso
non si possono
intersecare

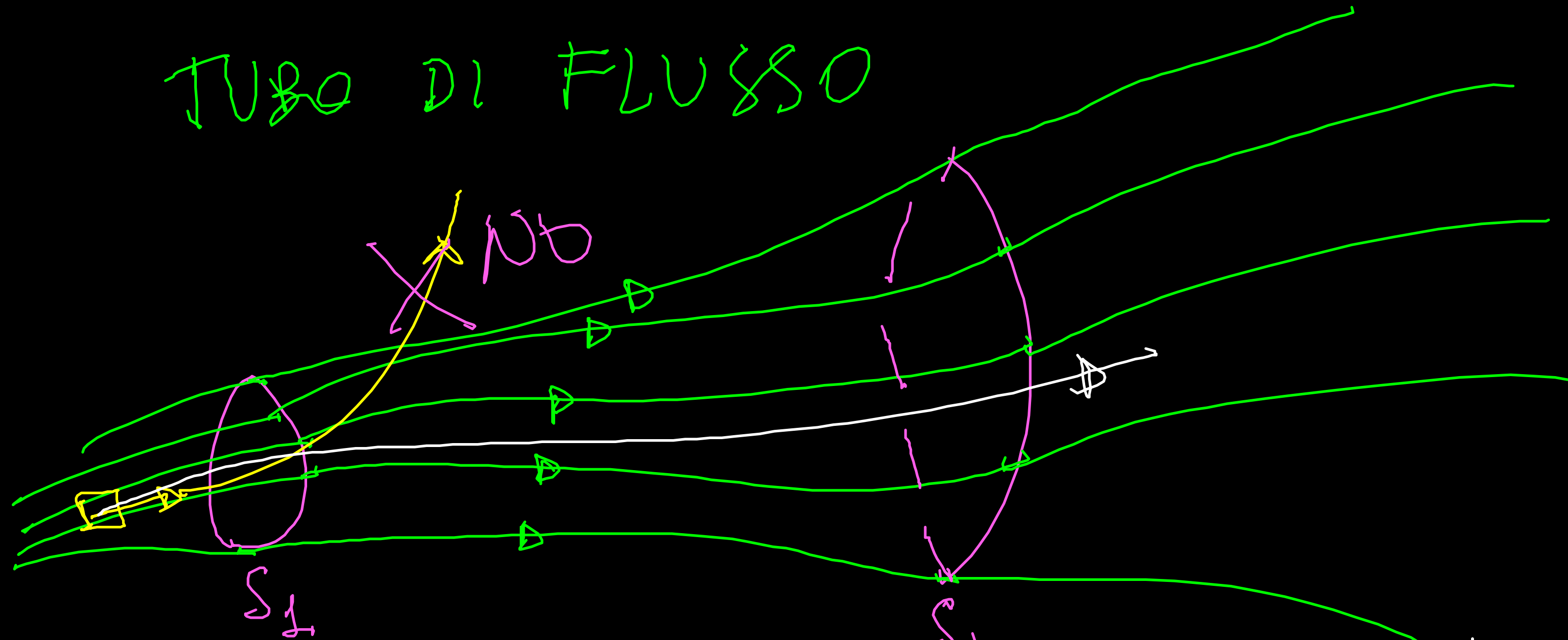


FASCIO DI LINEE

TUBO
DI FLUSSO

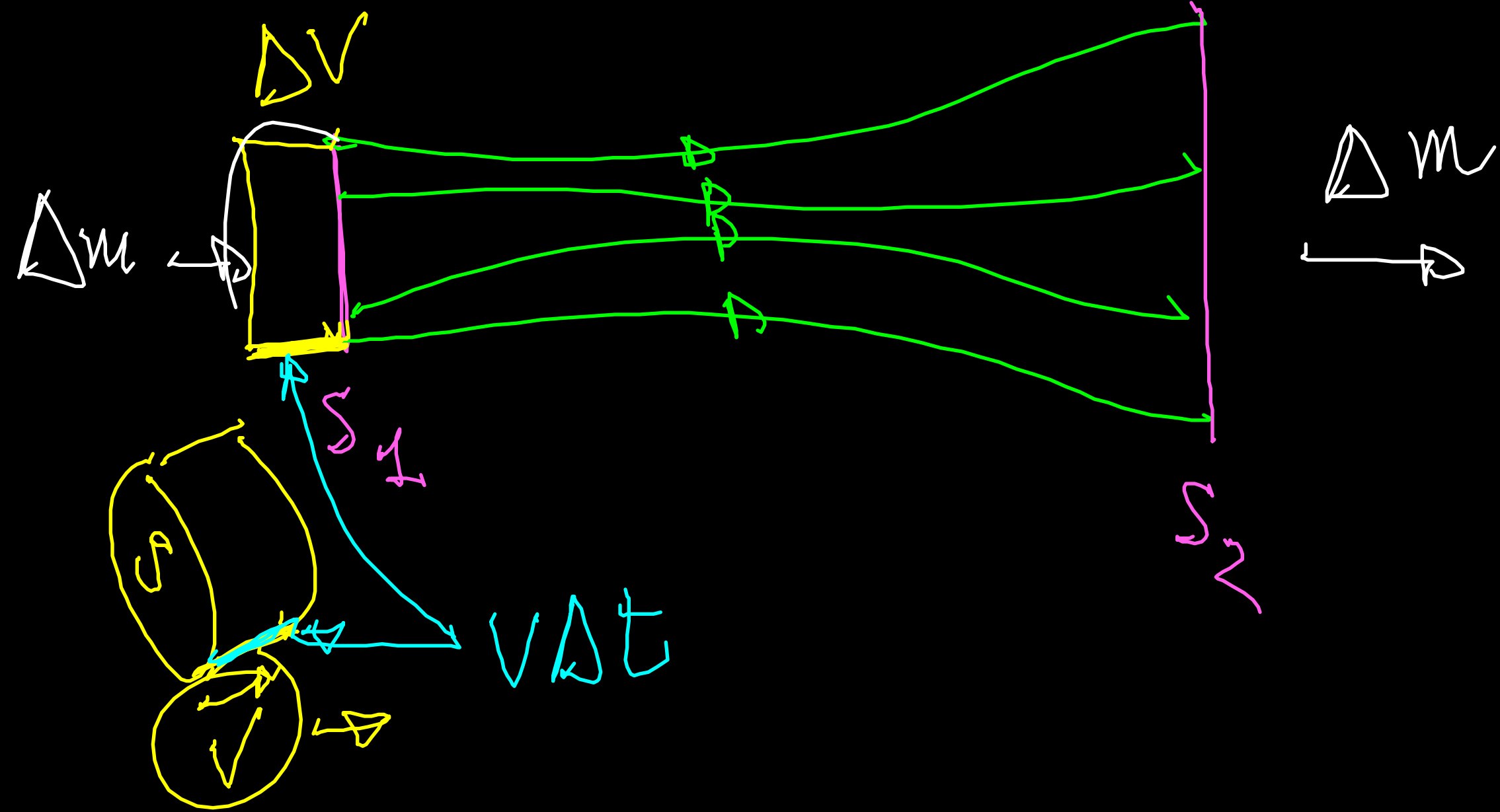


TUBO DI FLUSSO



in Δt , Δm entra nel tubo, la stessa massa esce in Δt

$$\Delta m = \rho \Delta V = \rho S v \Delta t$$



$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta m}{\Delta t} = \frac{dm}{dt} = \rho S v$$

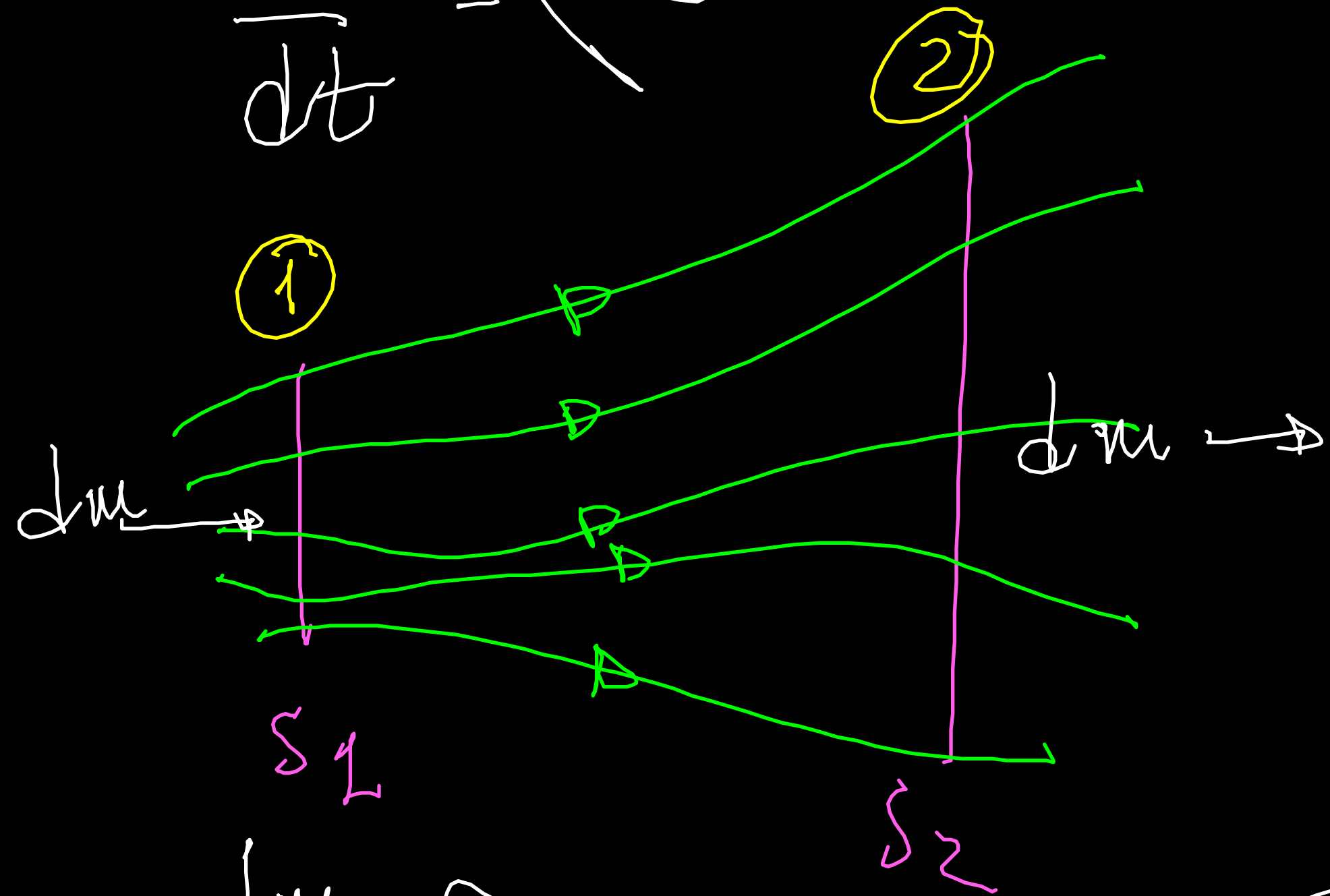
PORTATA DI MASSA

Portata di massa

Se il flusso è stazionario
 e la stessa sezione di un

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \rho S v$$

→ tubo di flusso



$$\frac{dm}{dt} \text{ alla stessa } v$$

① $\left. \frac{dm}{dt} \right|_1 = \rho_1 S_1 v_1$

② $\left. \frac{dm}{dt} \right|_2 = \rho_2 S_2 v_2 \left[\frac{kg}{s} \right]$

$$\rho_1 S_1 v_1 = \rho_2 S_2 v_2$$

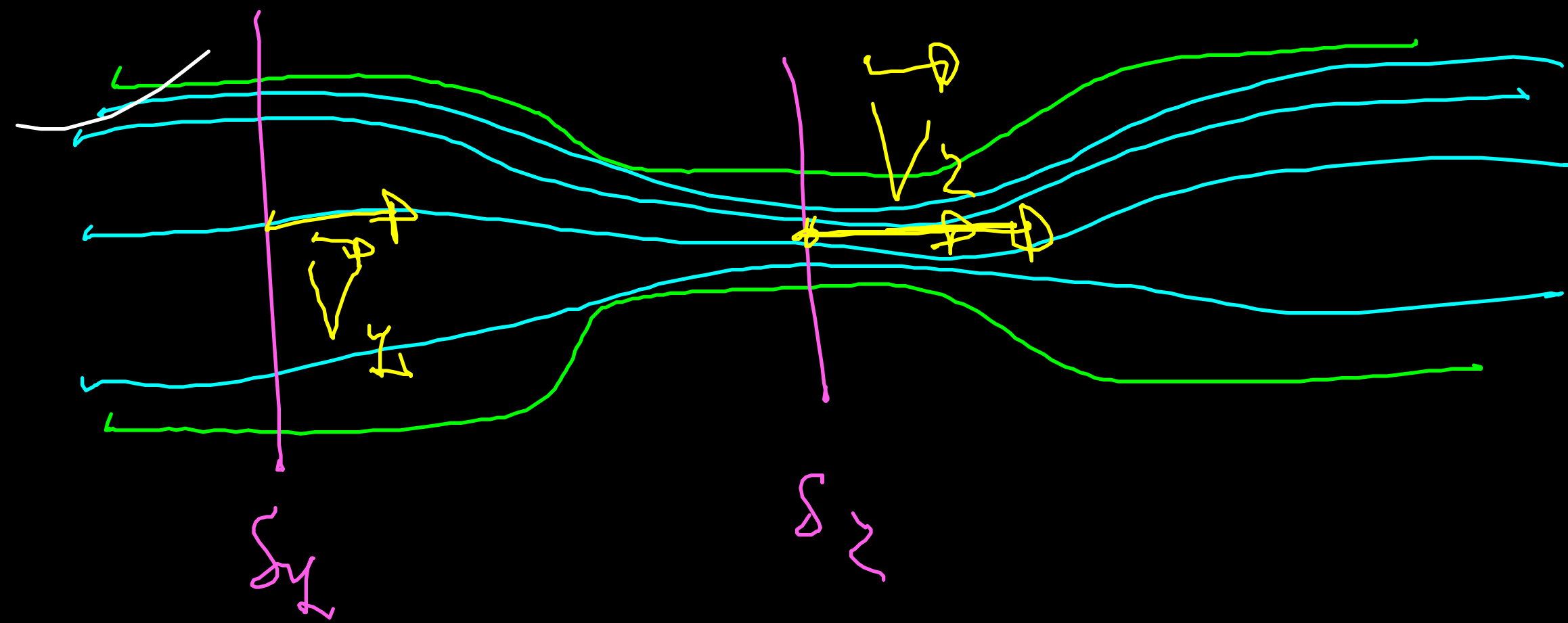
PRINCIPIO DI CONTINUITA'

Per un fluido incomprimibile ρ è costante

$$\rightarrow \cancel{\rho_1 S_1 v_1} = \cancel{\rho_2 S_2 v_2} \Rightarrow \boxed{v_1 S_1 = v_2 S_2} \quad \left[\frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}} \right]$$

$\rho_1 = \rho_2$

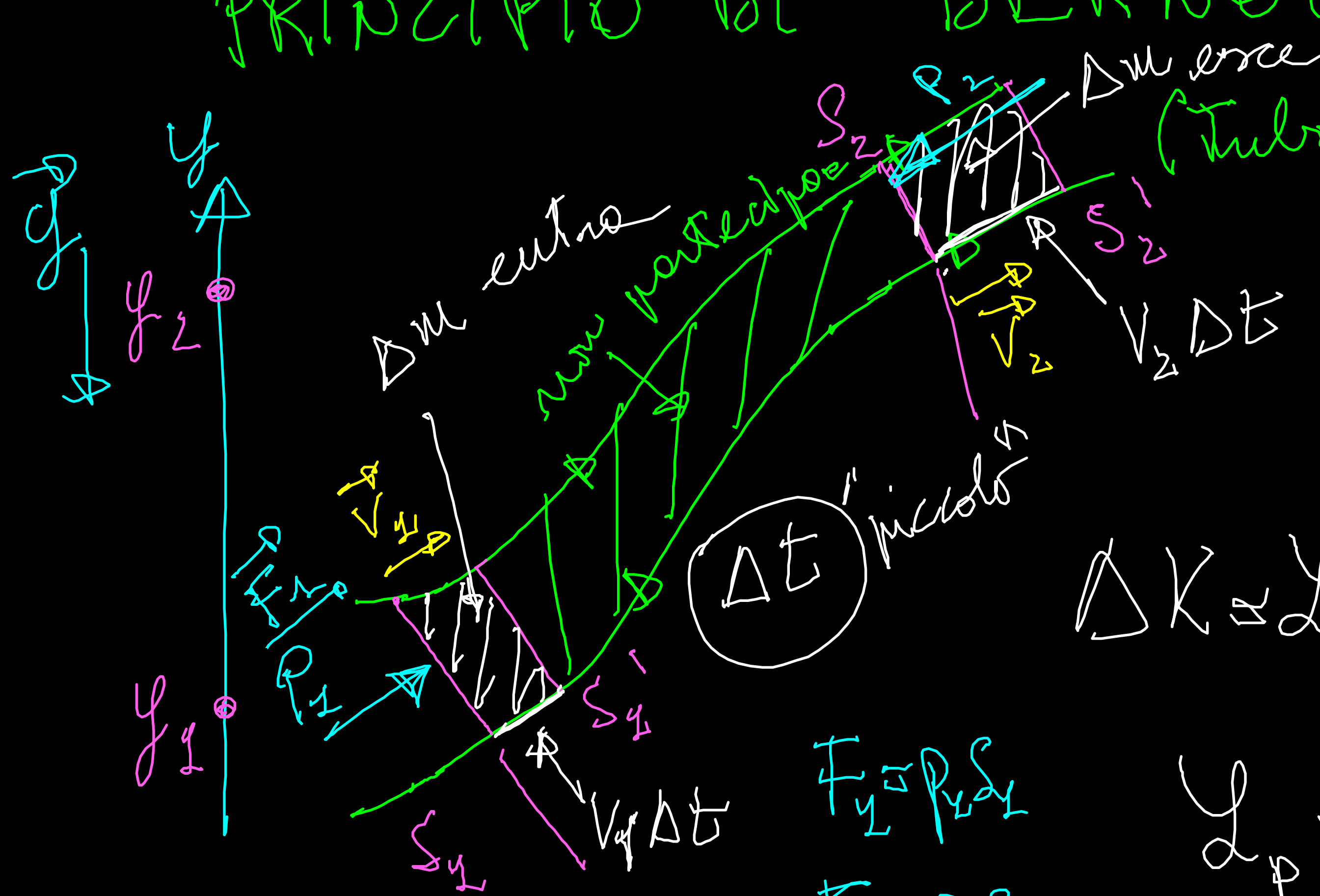
$Q = vS$ Portata di volume



$$S_1 v_1 = S_2 v_2$$

$$v_2 = \frac{S_1}{S_2} v_1 > v_1 \quad \text{se } S_1 > S_2$$

PRINCIPIO DI BERNOULLI



(Tubo di fluido vinto in sezione)

$$\Delta K = \frac{1}{2} \Delta m v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} \Delta m v_1^2$$

$$\Delta K \approx \mathcal{L}_{\text{cons}} = -\Delta U_{\text{grav}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{forze di pressione}}$$

$$F_1 = P_1 S_1$$

$$F_2 = P_2 S_2$$

$$\mathcal{L}_p \approx \mathcal{L}_{F_1} + \mathcal{L}_{F_2} = F_1 v_1 \Delta t - F_2 v_2 \Delta t$$

$$\approx P_1 S_1 v_1 \Delta t - P_2 S_2 v_2 \Delta t$$

FLUIDO

- INCOMPRESSIBILE
- MOTO STAZIONARIO
- NON VISCOSO

vale $\mathcal{L}_{\text{grav}} \approx \Delta K$, $\mathcal{L}_p \approx \mathcal{L}_{\text{NONV}} \rightarrow E$ si conserva

$$\Delta K = \sum \frac{1}{2} \Delta m V_2^2 - \sum \frac{1}{2} \Delta m V_1^2$$

$$\Delta K \approx \mathcal{L}_{\text{cons}} = -\Delta U_{\text{grav}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{force de pression}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_p = \mathcal{L}_{F_1} + \mathcal{L}_{F_2} = F_1 V_1 \Delta t - F_2 V_2 \Delta t$$

$$= P_1 S_1 V_1 \Delta t - P_2 S_2 V_2 \Delta t$$

$$-\Delta U_{\text{grav}} = -(\Delta m g y_2 - \Delta m g y_1)$$

— continuité + incompressibilité

$$S_1 V_1 = S_2 V_2$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{2} \Delta m (V_2^2 - V_1^2) = P_1 \underbrace{S_1 V_1 \Delta t}_{\Delta V_1} - P_2 \underbrace{S_2 V_2 \Delta t}_{\Delta V_2} - \Delta m g (y_2 - y_1)$$

$$\Delta m = \rho \Delta V \quad \Delta V_1 = \Delta V_2 = \Delta V$$

— continuità + incomprimibilità

$$S_1 V_1 = S_2 V_2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \Delta m (V_2^2 - V_1^2) = P_1 \underbrace{S_1 V_1 \Delta t}_{\Delta V_1} - P_2 \underbrace{S_2 V_2 \Delta t}_{\Delta V_2} - \Delta m g (y_2 - y_1)$$

$$\Delta m = \rho \Delta V$$

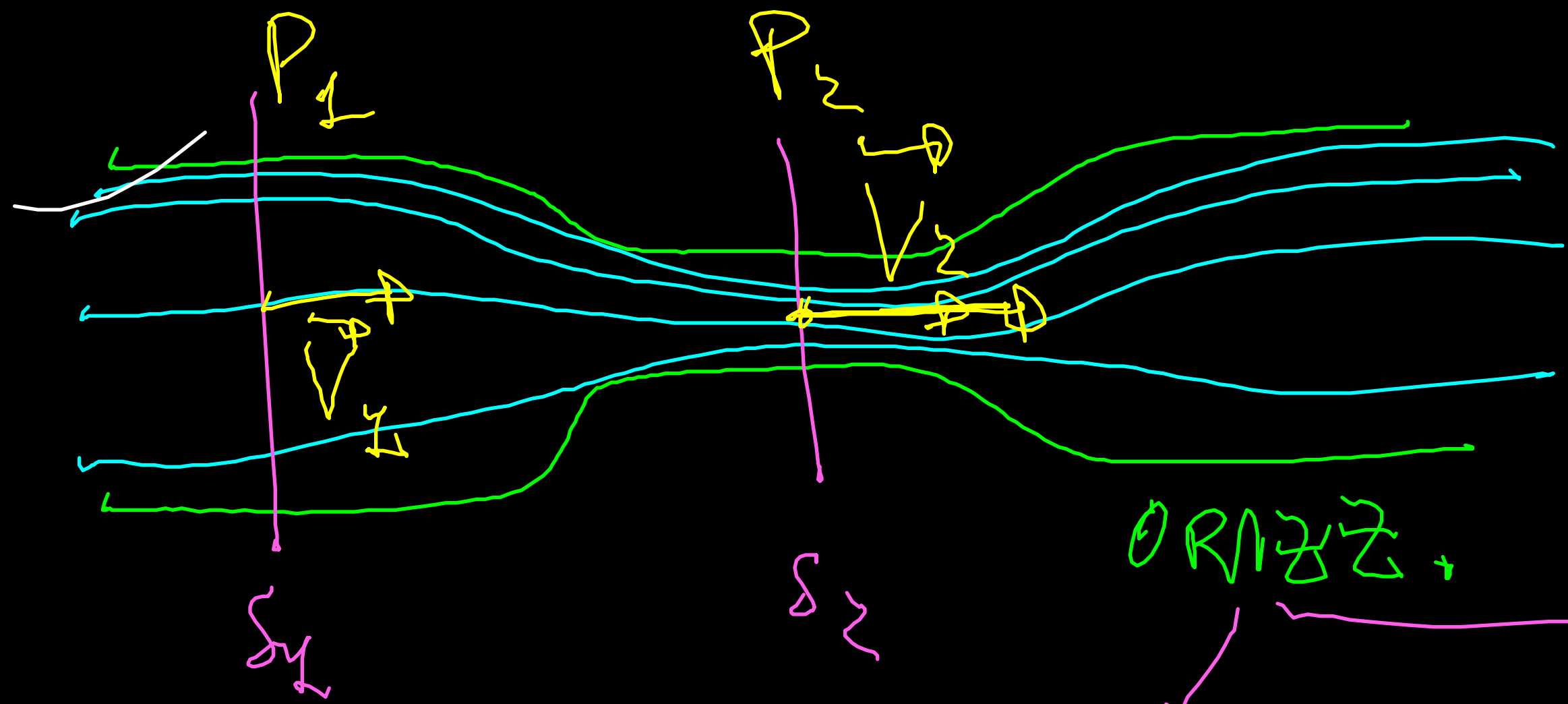
$$\Delta V_1 = \Delta V_2 = \Delta V$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \rho \Delta V (V_2^2 - V_1^2) = P_1 \Delta V - P_2 \Delta V - \rho \Delta V g (y_2 - y_1)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \rho V_2^2 + P_2 + \rho g y_2 = \frac{1}{2} \rho V_1^2 + P_1 + \rho g y_1$$

EQUAZIONE DI BERNOULLI

$$\frac{1}{2} \rho V_2^2 + P_2 + \rho g y_2 = \frac{1}{2} \rho V_1^2 + P_1 + \rho g y_1$$



$$S_1 V_1 = S_2 V_2$$

$$V_2 = \frac{S_1 V_1}{S_2} > V_1 \quad \text{if } S_1 > S_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1} \right)^2 > 1$$

~~$$P_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho V_1^2 + \rho g y_1 = P_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho V_2^2 + \rho g y_2$$~~

$$P_1 - P_2 = \frac{1}{2} \rho V_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} \rho V_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} \rho (V_2^2 - V_1^2) = \frac{1}{2} \rho V_1^2 \left(\frac{V_2^2}{V_1^2} - 1 \right)$$

$$P_1 > P_2$$

