

1 Preamble

Theory box

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Formula box

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Lab/examples box

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2 Fluids as energy carriers

2.1 Fluid state variables and properties

Formulas

2.1.1 State variables

Density

$$\rho \triangleq \frac{m}{V} \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \right] \quad (1)$$

Specific volume

$$v \triangleq \frac{V}{m} = \frac{1}{\rho} \left[\frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}} \right] \quad (2)$$

2.1.2 Viscosity

Kinematic viscosity

$$\nu \triangleq \frac{\eta}{\rho} \left[\frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}} \right] \quad (3)$$

Dynamic viscosity

$$\eta \triangleq \nu \cdot \rho \left[\text{Pa} \cdot \text{s} = \frac{\text{Ns}}{\text{m}^2} = \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{s}} \right] \quad (4)$$

2.1.3 Real and ideal fluid

Real fluid

variable density ($\Delta\rho \neq 0$)
friction ($\eta > 0, \nu > 0$)

Ideal fluid

incompressible ($\Delta\rho = 0$)
frictionless ($\eta = 0, \nu = 0$)

2.1.4 Compressibility

Mach number

$$M \triangleq \frac{u}{c} \quad (5)$$

where:

- M is the Mach number [-]
- $M \lesssim 0.3$: incompressible flow
- u is the flow velocity [m/s]
- c is the speed of sound in the fluid [m/s]

and:

- $c_w^{20^\circ} = 1484 \text{ m/s}$
- $c_a^{20^\circ} = 343 \text{ m/s}$

2.2 Laminar and turbulent flow

Reynolds number

$$Re = \frac{v \cdot L}{\nu} = \frac{\rho \cdot v \cdot L}{\eta} [-] \quad (6)$$

where:

- v is the mean flow velocity [m/s]
- L is the characteristic length [m]

Re values

- $Re < 2000$: laminar flow
- $Re \approx 2300$: critical point
- $2000 < Re < 4000$: transitional regime
- $Re \geq 4000$: turbulent flow

2.3 Pressure and velocity

Pressure

2.3.1 Total pressure

Added to the static pressure p_{stat} , there is also the dynamic pressure p_{dyn} and the total pressure p_{tot} :

$$p_{\text{tot}} = p_{\text{stat}} + p_{\text{dyn}} = \rho \left(gh + \frac{v^2}{2} \right) \quad (7)$$

2.3.2 Absolute pressure

Absolute pressure p_{abs} refers to the pressure in a vacuum $p_{\text{vacuum}} = 0 \text{ Pa}$, while relative pressure p_{rel} can refer to any chosen reference pressure p_{ref} .

$$p_{\text{rel}} = p_{\text{abs}} - p_{\text{ref}} \iff p_{\text{abs}} = p_{\text{rel}} + p_{\text{ref}} \geq 0 \quad (8)$$

2.3.3 Velocity

Velocity is a vector quantity:

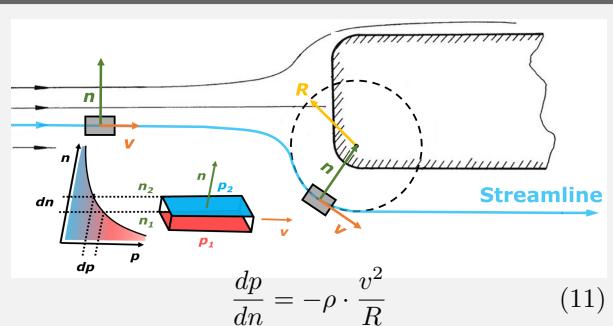
$$\vec{v} = (v_x v_y v_z) \quad (9)$$

The magnitude is given by:

$$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2} \quad (10)$$

2.4 Curvature pressure formula

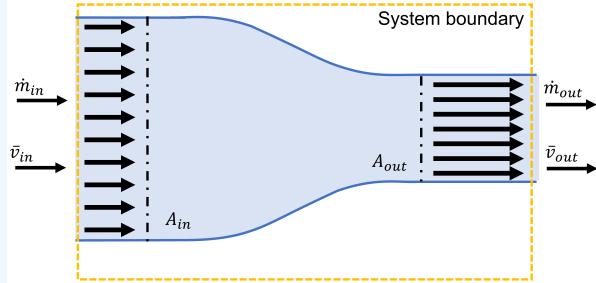
Deflection motion of a fluid element around a blunt body



3 Mass conservation

3.1 Continuity equation / Mass conservation

Continuity equation



3.1.1 Steady mass-flow

$$\dot{m}_{in} = \dot{m}_{out} \quad (12)$$

3.1.2 Incompressible fluid

$$\dot{m} = \rho \dot{V} \implies \dot{V}_{in} = \dot{V}_{out} \quad (13)$$

3.1.3 Streamline theory

$$\dot{V} = \bar{v} A \implies \bar{v}_{in} A_{in} = \bar{v}_{out} A_{out} \quad (14)$$

4 Energy conservation

4.1 Fluid mechanical energy conservation

Derivation of the Bernoulli equation

$$\dot{m}_1 \left(\frac{p_1}{\rho} + \frac{v_1^2}{2} + gz_1 \right) = \dot{m}_2 \left(\frac{p_2}{\rho} + \frac{v_2^2}{2} + gz_2 \right) \quad (15)$$

This derivation is based on the assumption that the system has:

- steady flow
- ideal fluid
- adiabatic process
- no work in or out of the system
- 1D streamline flow

4.1.1 Energy flow

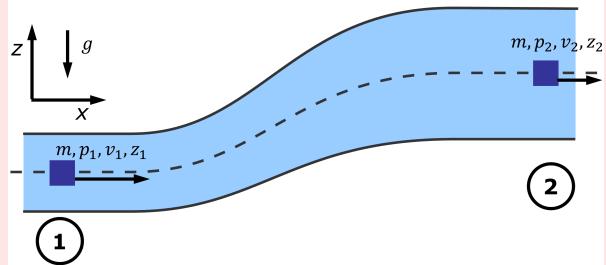
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dE}{dt} = & \underbrace{\sum P + \sum \dot{Q}}_{\text{Energy flow across system boundary}} \\ & + \underbrace{\sum_{in} \left[\dot{m}^\leftarrow \cdot \left(h^\leftarrow + \frac{v^{2\leftarrow}}{2} + gz^\leftarrow \right) \right]}_{\text{Energy transfer mass in}} \\ & - \underbrace{\sum_{out} \left[\dot{m}^\rightarrow \cdot \left(h^\rightarrow + \frac{v^{2\rightarrow}}{2} + gz^\rightarrow \right) \right]}_{\text{Energy transfer mass out}} \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

4.1.2 Outflow formula according to Torricelli

$$gz_1 = \frac{v_2^2}{2} \implies v_2 = \sqrt{2g\Delta z} \quad (17)$$

4.2 Bernoulli equation

Specific energy equation



$$\frac{p_1}{\rho} + \frac{v_1^2}{2} + gz_1 = \frac{p_2}{\rho} + \frac{v_2^2}{2} + gz_2 = \text{const.} \left[\frac{J}{kg} \right] \quad (18)$$

4.2.1 Alternative forms

Pressure equation

$$p_1 + \frac{\rho v_1^2}{2} + \rho g z_1 = p_2 + \frac{\rho v_2^2}{2} + \rho g z_2 = \text{const. [Pa]} \quad (19)$$

Height equation

$$\frac{p_1}{\rho g} + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} + z_1 = \frac{p_2}{\rho g} + \frac{v_2^2}{2g} + z_2 = \text{const. [m]} \quad (20)$$

True energy equation

The Bernoulli equation states that the sum of these energies is constant along a streamline.

4.2.2 Pressure energy

$$E_p = m \cdot \frac{p}{\rho} [J] \quad (21)$$

4.2.3 Kinetic energy

$$E_{kin} = m \cdot \frac{v^2}{2} [J] \quad (22)$$

4.2.4 Potential energy

$$E_{pot} = m \cdot g \cdot z [J] \quad (23)$$

4.2.5 Energy conservation

$$E_{p,1} + E_{kin,1} + E_{pot,1} = E_{p,2} + E_{kin,2} + E_{pot,2}$$

$$m \left(\frac{p_1}{\rho} + \frac{v_1^2}{2} + gz_1 \right) = m \left(\frac{p_2}{\rho} + \frac{v_2^2}{2} + gz_2 \right) \quad (24)$$

4.3 Hydrostatics

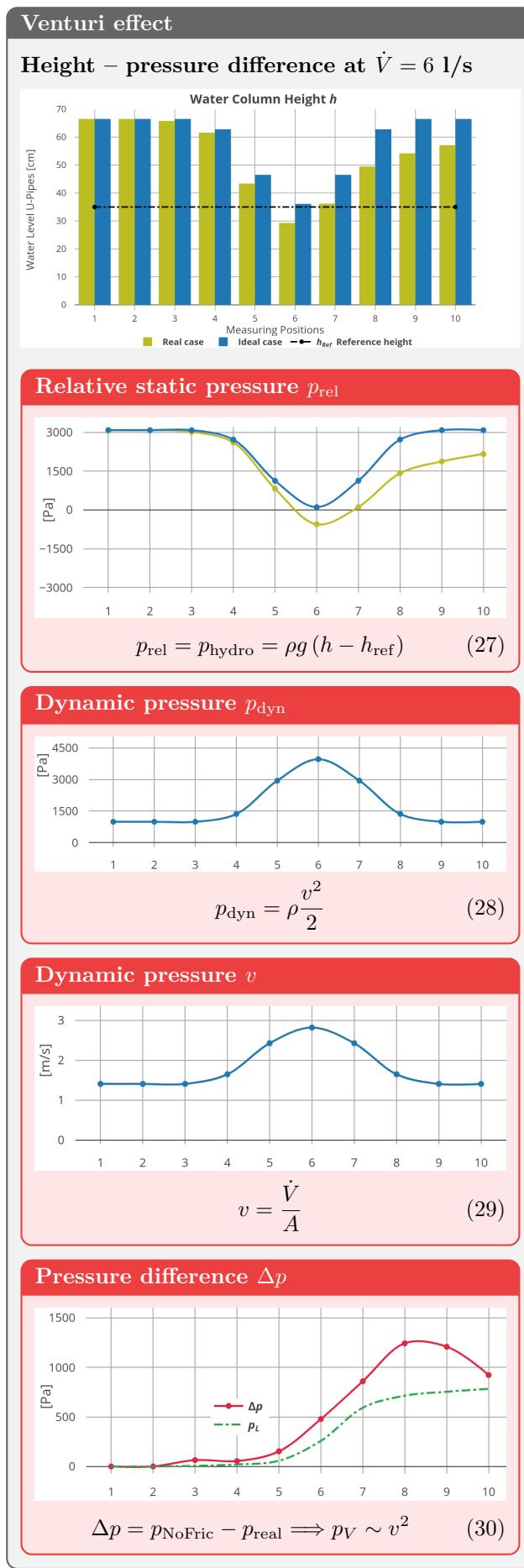
Fundamental law of hydrostatics

$$p = p_0 + \rho gh = \text{const. [Pa]} \quad (25)$$

derived from:

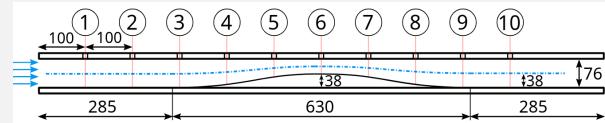
$$p = p_0 + \frac{F_g}{A} = p_0 + \frac{mg}{A} = p_0 + \frac{\rho h Ag}{A} \quad (26)$$

4.4 Venturi effect experiment

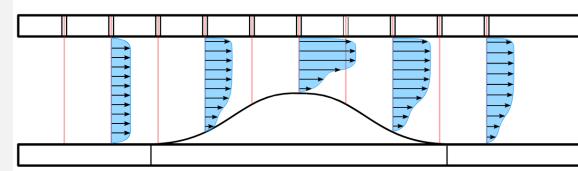


Venturi effect

Measurement points

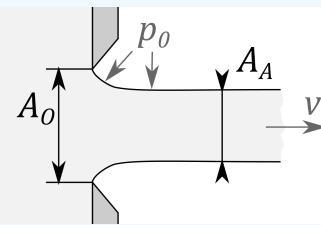


Measurement shear flow



4.5 Contraction coefficient

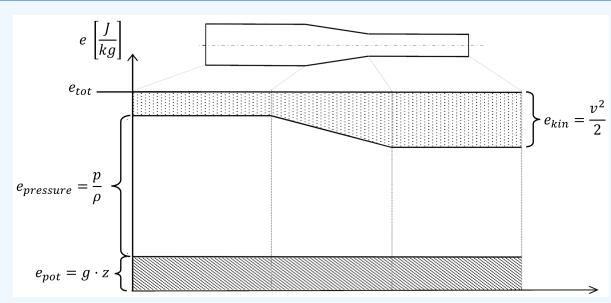
Outflow contraction coefficient α



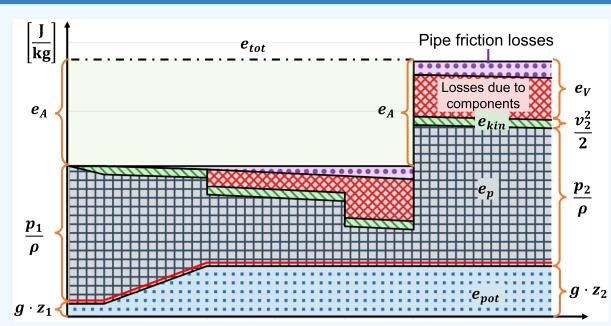
$$\alpha = \frac{A_{\text{actual}}}{A_{\text{opening}}} = \frac{\pi}{2 + \pi} \approx 0.611[-] \quad (31)$$

4.6 Energy line diagram

Ideal fluid energy line diagram



Extended energy line diagram



4.7 Extended Bernoulli equation

Extension of the Bernoulli equation

$$\frac{p_1}{\rho} + \frac{v_1^2}{2} + gz_1 + e_A = \frac{p_2}{\rho} + \frac{v_2^2}{2} + gz_2 + e_V \left[\frac{J}{kg} \right]$$

$$E_{p,1} + K_1 + U_1 + E_A = E_{p,2} + K_2 + U_2 + E_V [J] \quad (32)$$

4.7.1 Additional terms

Work term e_A

$$e_A = \frac{p_A}{\rho} = gz_A = \frac{E_A}{m} = \frac{P_A}{\dot{m}} \left[\frac{J}{kg} \right] \quad (33)$$

where:

e_A : work term [J/kg] E_A : energy difference [J]
 p_A : pressure diff [Pa] P_A : power difference [W]
 z_A : height difference [m]

If energy is added to the fluid along a streamline from point 1 to point 2 (eg. a pump), the total energy at point 2 becomes higher than at point 1.

Sign convention

$e_A > 0$: work is done on the fluid
 → energy is added to the fluid (eg. pump);

$e_A < 0$: work is done by the fluid
 → energy is extracted from the fluid (eg. turbine).

Pump and turbine work Y

In the pressure equation, the pressure p_A increase (or decrease with a turbine) can be read directly at the working term, hence:

$$e_w = Y = \frac{W_A}{\dot{m}} = \frac{E_A}{m} = H \cdot g = \frac{p_A}{\rho} \left[\frac{J}{kg} \right] \quad (34)$$

The hydraulic power P_{hyd} is then given by:

$$P_{hyd} = \dot{m} \cdot Y = \dot{V} \cdot \rho \cdot Y = \rho \cdot \dot{V} \cdot g \cdot H [W] \quad (35)$$

Specific loss term e_V

$$e_V = \frac{p_V}{\rho} = gz_V = \frac{E_V}{m} = \frac{P_V}{\dot{m}} \left[\frac{J}{kg} \right] \quad (36)$$

where:

e_V : loss term [J/kg] E_V : energy loss [J]
 p_V : pressure diff [Pa] P_V : power loss [W]
 z_V : height loss [m]

The effects of a viscous fluid along a streamline from point 1 to point 2 are taken into account by e_V .

Pressure loss Δp_V

$$\Delta p_V = e_V \cdot \rho = \frac{E_V \cdot \rho}{m} = g \cdot z_V \cdot \rho = \zeta \cdot \rho \cdot \frac{v^2}{2} [Pa] \quad (37)$$

4.8 Loss behavior in turbulent flows

Zeta value

$$\zeta = \frac{2 \cdot \Delta p_V}{\rho \cdot v^2} \quad (38)$$

Total pressure loss

If multiple losses occur in a system due to sequentially connected hydraulic components, the total loss $\Delta p_{V,tot}$ is given by the sum of the individual losses:

$$\Delta p_{V,tot} = \sum_i \Delta p_{V,i} = \sum_i \zeta_i \cdot \rho \cdot \frac{v_i^2}{2} [Pa] \quad (39)$$

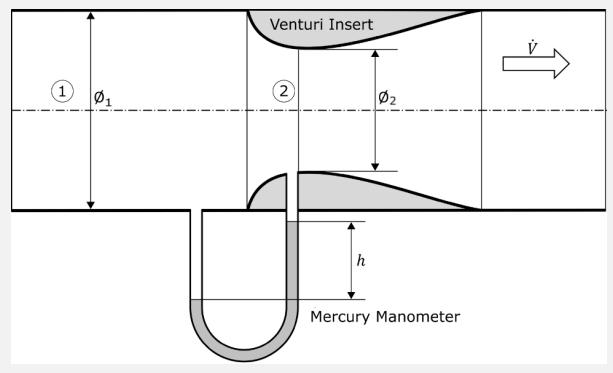
$$\Delta p_{V,tot} = \rho \cdot \frac{v^2}{2} \cdot \sum_i \zeta_i = \rho \cdot \frac{v^2}{2} \cdot \zeta_{tot} [Pa] \quad (40)$$

Pressure head (prevalenza)

The pressure head H is the (energy) height corresponding to its specific potential energy e_A :

$$H = \frac{e_A}{g} = \frac{\Delta p_A}{\rho \cdot g} [m] \quad (41)$$

U-Tube manometer



$$h = \frac{\rho (v_2^2 - v_1^2)}{2g (\rho_{Hg} - \rho_w)} \quad (42)$$

4.9 Efficiency

Efficiency factor η

$$\eta = \frac{P_{out}}{P_{in}} = \frac{\text{Benefit}}{\text{Effort}} \quad (43)$$

$$\eta_{hyd} = \frac{P_{real}}{P_{ideal}} = \frac{\dot{m} \cdot e_{real}}{\dot{m} \cdot e_{ideal}} = \frac{e_A - e_V}{e_A}$$

$$\eta_{hyd} = \left(= \frac{\Delta e_k + \Delta e_{pot} + \Delta e_p}{e_A} \right) \quad (44)$$

4.9.1 Volumetric efficiency η_{vol}

$$\eta_{vol} = \frac{\dot{m}_{real}}{\dot{m}_{ideal}} = \frac{\dot{V}_{real}}{\dot{V}_{ideal}} \quad (45)$$

Efficiency factor η

4.9.2 Efficiency of a pump-driven system

$$\eta_{\text{pump}} = \frac{P_{\text{hyd}}}{P_{\text{mech}}} = \frac{\dot{m} \cdot Y}{M \cdot \omega} \quad (46)$$

$$\eta_{\text{tot}} = \underbrace{\eta_{\text{el}} \cdot \eta_{\text{mech}} \cdot \eta_{\text{vol}}}_{\text{Pump}} \cdot \eta_{\text{hyd}}^{\text{system}} \quad (47)$$

In the case of an electrically driven pump, the effective power transferred to the fluid is thus:

$$P_{\text{eff}} = P_{\text{el}} \cdot \eta_{\text{tot}} \quad (48)$$

4.9.3 Efficiency of a turbine-driven system

$$\eta_{\text{turbine}} = \frac{P_{\text{mech}}}{P_{\text{hyd}}} = \eta_{\text{mech}} \cdot \eta_{\text{hyd}} \quad (49)$$

$$\eta_{\text{tot}} = \eta_{\text{turbine}} \cdot \eta_{\text{el}} = \eta_{\text{mech}} \cdot \eta_{\text{hyd}} \cdot \eta_{\text{el}} \quad (50)$$

5 Pipe flows

5.1 Flow characteristics

Reynolds number in pipes

$$Re = \frac{v_m \cdot d}{\nu} \quad (51)$$

Pipe flows

5.1.1 Laminar pipe flow

The pressure loss of a laminar pipe flow is described by the Hagen-Poiseuille:

$$v(r) = \frac{p_1 - p_2}{4\eta \cdot l} (R^2 - r^2) \quad (52)$$

$$v_m = \frac{v_{\max}}{2} = \frac{p_1 - p_2}{8\eta \cdot l} \cdot R^2$$

$$v_m = \frac{p_1 - p_2}{32\eta \cdot l} \cdot d^2$$

$$\Delta p = 32\eta \cdot v_m \cdot \frac{l}{d^2} \quad (53)$$

5.1.2 Turbulent flow / Pressure lost in pipelines

Flow losses in pipeline systems consist of pressure losses in straight or curved pipes as well as in fittings.

$$\Delta p = \lambda \cdot \frac{l}{d} \cdot \rho \cdot \frac{v_m^2}{2} \quad (54)$$

5.1.3 Resistance coefficient λ

$$\lambda \cdot \frac{l}{d} \cdot \rho \cdot \frac{v_m^2}{2} = 32\eta \cdot v_m \cdot \frac{l}{d^2}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{64\eta}{v_m \cdot d \cdot \rho} = \frac{64}{Re} \quad (55)$$

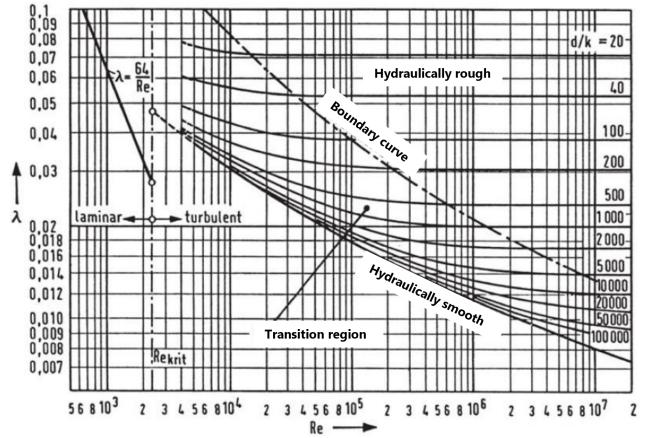
5.1.4 Loss coefficient ζ of a pipe

$$\zeta = \frac{l}{d} \cdot \lambda \quad (56)$$

5.2 Straight pipes

5.2.1 Moody diagram

The resistance coefficient λ depends on the flow characteristics (quantified by the Reynolds number Re) and the relative wall roughness.

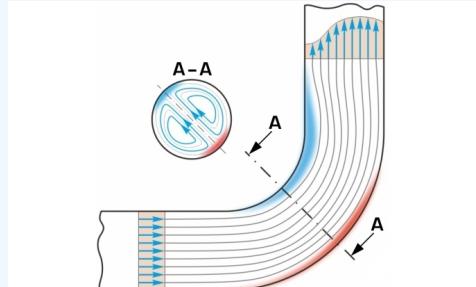


Pipe fittings

In pipeline systems, a portion of the pressure losses is caused by fittings:

$$\Delta p = \zeta \cdot \rho \cdot \frac{v_m^2}{2} \quad (57)$$

5.2.2 Elbows



$$\Delta p = \zeta \cdot \rho \cdot \frac{v^2}{2} \quad (58)$$

$$\zeta = f_{Re} \cdot \zeta_u \quad (59)$$

where (given from individual diagrams):

- ζ_u is the geometric resistance coefficient;
- f_{Re} is the Reynolds correction factor.

5.2.3 Diffuser

A diffuser is a section in a pipeline with a continuous increase in cross-sectional area.

The frictional losses Δp_v in a diffuser are given by:

$$\Delta p_v = \frac{\zeta \rho v_1^2}{2} \quad (60)$$

$$\Delta p_{v,\text{ideal}} = \rho \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2} \quad (61)$$

Pipe fittings

The diffuser efficiency η_D according to Bernoulli:

$$\eta_D = \frac{p_2 - p_1}{\Delta p_B} = 1 - \zeta \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)^2} = \frac{c_p}{c_{p,\text{ideal}}} \quad (62)$$

The various coefficients are stated as:

$$c_p = \frac{2(p_2 - p_1)}{\rho v_1^2} = \eta_D \cdot c_{p,\text{ideal}} \quad (63)$$

$$c_{p,\text{ideal}} = 1 - \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)^2 \quad (64)$$

$$\zeta_1 = c_{p,\text{ideal}} - c_p \quad (65)$$

The opening angle of a diffuser can be calculated as:

$$\tan(\theta) = \frac{d_2 - d_1}{2L} \quad (66)$$

$$\varphi = 2\theta \quad (67)$$

The optimal angle φ_{opt} is between 6-20 degrees.

5.2.4 Inlets

When a stationary fluid is introduced from a large container into a pipe, losses occur due to acceleration and the formation of separation bubbles.

- sharp edge: $0.45 < \zeta < 0.50$
- broken edge: $\zeta = 0.20$

5.2.5 Outlets

For an outlet into a large basin, the entire kinetic energy is converted into static pressure loss, meaning $\zeta = 1$ can be assumed.

5.2.6 Valves and fittings

ζ -values are specified by different manufacturer.

6 Linear momentum theorem

Linear momentum

$$\vec{I} = m \cdot \vec{v} [\text{Ns}] \quad (68)$$

6.1 Linear momentum balance

Momentum flux

The change in motion is a change in linear momentum over time:

$$\vec{F}_{\text{res}} = \frac{d\vec{I}}{dt} = \dot{\vec{I}} = \frac{d(m \cdot \vec{v})}{dt} \quad (69)$$

at constant mass:

$$\dot{\vec{I}} = m \cdot \vec{a} = \dot{m} \cdot \vec{v} \quad (70)$$

6.2 System of forces

Force balance

The sum of all external forces on a control volume is the difference of momentum flow:

$$\vec{F}_{\text{res}} = \sum_i \vec{F}_i = \dot{\vec{I}}_{\text{out}} - \dot{\vec{I}}_{\text{in}} \quad (71)$$

expanded to:

$$\dot{\vec{I}}_{\text{out}} - \dot{\vec{I}}_{\text{in}} = \dot{m} (\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1) = \rho \cdot \dot{V} \cdot (\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1) \quad (72)$$

where:

$$m_1 = \rho_1 \cdot \dot{V}_1 \cdot \Delta t = \rho_1 \cdot v_1 \cdot A_1 \cdot \Delta t$$

$$m_2 = \rho_2 \cdot \dot{V}_2 \cdot \Delta t = \rho_2 \cdot v_2 \cdot A_2 \cdot \Delta t \quad (73)$$

$$\vec{I}_{\text{in}} = \vec{I}_1 = m_1 \cdot \vec{v}_1 = \rho_1 \cdot v_1 \cdot A_1 \cdot \Delta t \cdot \vec{v}_1$$

$$\vec{I}_{\text{out}} = \vec{I}_2 = m_2 \cdot \vec{v}_2 = \rho_2 \cdot v_2 \cdot A_2 \cdot \Delta t \cdot \vec{v}_2 \quad (74)$$

6.2.1 Momentum as vector

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\vec{I}}_{xyz} &= (\dot{I}_x \dot{I}_y \dot{I}_z) \\ \dot{I} &= \sqrt{\dot{I}_x^2 + \dot{I}_y^2 + \dot{I}_z^2} \end{aligned} \quad (75)$$

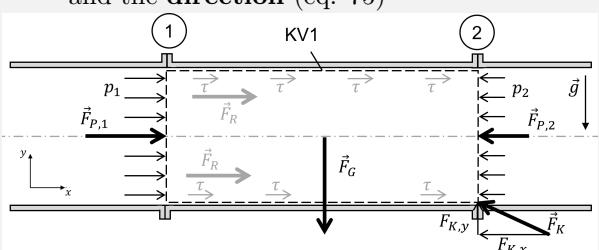
The external forces can consist of pressure forces F_P , body forces (support forces) F_B , gravitational forces F_G , and frictional forces F_F :

$$\vec{F}_{\text{res}} = \sum_i \vec{F}_i = \vec{F}_P + \vec{F}_B + \vec{F}_G + \vec{F}_F \quad (76)$$

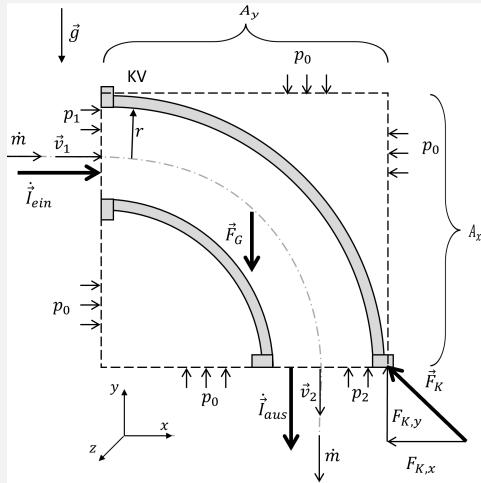
6.3 Control volume

Linear momentum calculation steps

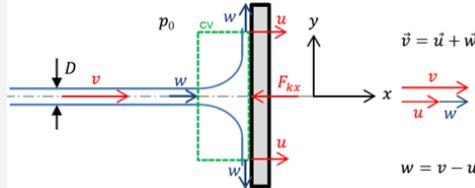
- I Step: Select a suitable **coordinate system** and draw it in a sketch of the flow problem;
- II Step: Select **control volume** sensibly and draw it in the sketch. The balance boundary should be set so that the external forces on its surface are known;
- III Step: Draw in the **forces** $\vec{F}_P, \vec{F}_B, \vec{F}_G, \vec{F}_F$ acting on the CV from the outside and calculate them from the known quantities.
- IV Step: Calculate the **linear momentum fluxes** at the outlet and inlet and insert them as the resulting force (eq. 72)
- V Step: Dissolve the momentum balance equations according to the **sought quantity** or its components and calculate them.
- VI Step: If necessary, calculate the **magnitude** and the **direction** (eq. 75)



Linear momentum calculation steps



6.3.1 Plates



6.4 Momentum on x-direction

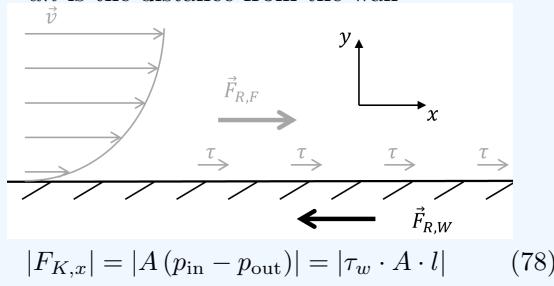
Wall shear stress

The shear stress τ_w is the force per unit area acting on the pipe's walls:

$$\tau_w = \frac{dv}{dn} \cdot \eta \quad (77)$$

where:

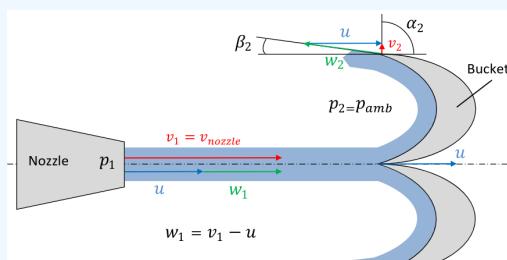
- dv is the velocity difference;
- dn is the distance from the wall



$$|F_{K,x}| = |A(p_{in} - p_{out})| = |\tau_w \cdot A \cdot l| \quad (78)$$

6.5 Pelton turbine

Pelton bucket



Pelton bucket

6.5.1 Velocities

- v_1 : absolute velocity [m/s]
- u : radial velocity [m/s]
- w_1 : relative velocity (turbine POV) [m/s]

$$v_{nozzle} = \sqrt{2g\Delta h} = \sqrt{\frac{2\Delta p}{\rho}}$$

$$w_1 = v_{nozzle} - u = \sqrt{\frac{2\Delta p}{\rho}} - D_{wheel} \cdot \pi \cdot n_{wheel} \quad (79)$$

$$u = \frac{v_{nozzle}}{2} \quad (80)$$

6.5.2 Rotational speed

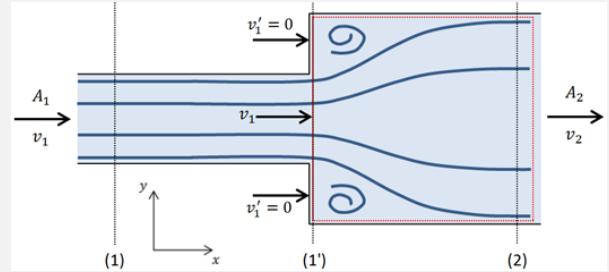
$$k_u = \frac{u}{v_{nozzle}} \quad (81)$$

6.5.3 Hydraulic power

$$P_{hyd} \approx \rho \cdot g \cdot H \cdot \dot{V} \approx \Delta p \cdot \dot{V} [W] \quad (82)$$

6.6 Borda-Carnot diffuser

Borda-Carnot diffuser



The continuity equation (eq 12, 13, 14) can be applied for the pipe expansion.

6.6.1 Pressure difference

$$\sum F_x = p_1 A_1 - p_2 A_2 = \dot{m} (v_2 - v_1) \quad (83)$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_1 - p_2 &= \rho \cdot v_2 \cdot (v_2 - v_1) = \rho \cdot v_2^2 \left(1 - \frac{v_1}{v_2} \right) \\ &= \rho \cdot v_2^2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right) = \rho \cdot v_1^2 \cdot \frac{A_1^2}{A_2^2} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$p_1 - p_2 = \rho \cdot v_1^2 \cdot \frac{A_1}{A_2} \cdot \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2} - 1 \right) \quad (84)$$

6.6.2 Maximum pressure

The maximum possible pressure increase can be achieved with an area ratio of $A_1/A_2 = 0.5$. Thus:

$$(p_2 - p_1)_{max} = \frac{\rho \cdot v_1^2}{4} \quad (85)$$

Borda-Carnot diffuser

6.6.3 Pressure loss

$$\Delta p_V = \frac{\rho}{2} (v_1 - v_2)^2 \quad (86)$$

6.6.4 Flow losses

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{p_1}{\rho} + \frac{v_1^2}{2} &= \frac{p_2}{\rho} + \frac{v_2^2}{2} + e_V \\ e_V &= \frac{v_1^2}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2} - 1 \right)^2 = \frac{v_1^2}{2} \cdot \zeta \end{aligned} \quad (87)$$

Hence:

$$\zeta = \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2} - 1 \right)^2 \quad (88)$$

7 Angular momentum theorem

Angular momentum equation

7.1 Moment of inertia

Considering the moment of inertia as a scalar quantity of a point mass instead of a tensor:

$$J_{PM} = r^2 \cdot m = \int_m r^2 dm [kg \cdot m^2] \quad (89)$$

7.1.1 Angular momentum D

The angular momentum D of a mass m is rotating around a point O with an angular velocity ω is:

$$D = m \cdot v \cdot r = m \cdot r^2 \cdot \omega [Nm \cdot s] \quad (90)$$

7.2 Angular momentum flux balance

The sum of all ext. torques on a CV is equal to the difference of the in/out angular momentum flux:

$$\vec{M}_{res} = \sum_i \vec{M}_i = \dot{\vec{D}}_{out} - \dot{\vec{D}}_{in} \quad (91)$$

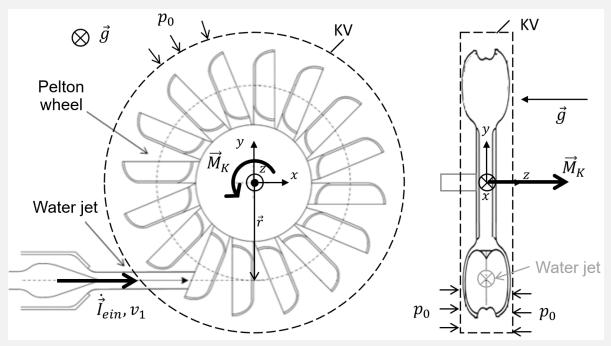
$$\dot{\vec{D}} = \vec{r} \times \dot{\vec{I}} = \vec{r} \times (\dot{m} \cdot \vec{v}) \quad (92)$$

7.2.1 Angular momentum as vector

As (eq. 75), the angular momentum is a vector.

7.3 Angular momentum application

Pelton turbine



Pelton turbine

I Step: xy-coordinates and CV

II Step: Relevant forces $\vec{F}_P, \vec{F}_G, \vec{F}_F, \vec{F}_B$

$$M_{res,z} = M_{B,z} \quad (93)$$

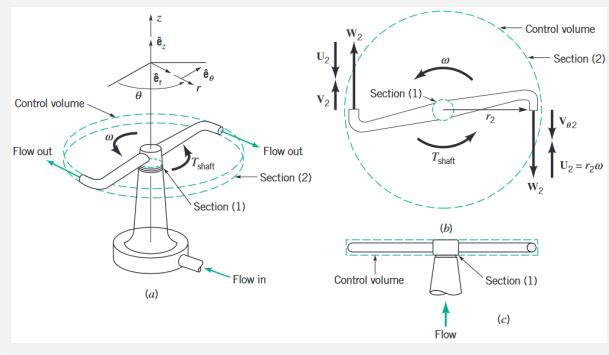
III Step: Angular momentum flux calculations:

$$\dot{D}_{out,z} - \dot{D}_{in,z} = M_{B,z} = -r \cdot \dot{m} \cdot v_1 \quad (94)$$

7.3.1 Delivered power

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \omega \cdot M_{B,z} = \underbrace{r \cdot \frac{v_1}{2}}_{r \cdot u} \cdot \underbrace{r \cdot \dot{m} \cdot v_1}_{M_{B,z}} \\ &= r^2 \cdot \dot{m} \cdot \frac{v_1^2}{2} = r^2 \cdot \rho \cdot \frac{v_1^3}{2} \cdot A_{jet} \end{aligned} \quad (95)$$

Lawn sprinkler



7.4 Formulas cheat sheet

Translation	Rotation
Location: \vec{x} [m]	Angle: φ [° or rad]
Velocity: $= \vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{x}}{dt}$ [m/s]	Angular velocity: $\vec{\omega} = \frac{d\vec{\varphi}}{dt}$ [1/s]
Mass: m [kg]	Mass inertia $J = \int_m r^2 dm$ [kg m ²]
Linear momentum: $\vec{I} = m \cdot \vec{v}$ [kg m/s]	Angular momentum $\vec{D} = J \cdot \vec{\omega} = \vec{r} \times \vec{I}$ [kg m ² /s]
Linear momentum flux: $\dot{\vec{I}} = \frac{d\vec{I}}{dt}$ [N]	Angular momentum flux: $\dot{\vec{D}} = \frac{d\vec{D}}{dt} = \vec{r} \times \dot{\vec{I}}$ [N m]
Force: $\vec{F} = \dot{\vec{I}}$ [N]	torque: $\vec{M} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \dot{\vec{D}}$ [N m]
Linear momentum equation: $\sum \vec{F} =$	Angular momentum equation: $\sum \vec{M} = \dot{\vec{I}}_{off} - \dot{\vec{I}}_{on}$