

Øving 1

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MTTK

Oppgave 1-59

Vi har

$$[q_m] = \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}}, \text{ massestrøm}$$

$$[\rho_{\text{luft}}] = \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}, \text{ tetthet til luft}$$

$$[V] = \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$[D] = \text{m}$$

$$\text{Det gir } [\rho_{\text{luft}}] \cdot [V] \cdot [D]^2 = \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \cdot \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \cdot \text{m}^2 = \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} = [q_m]$$

Så da virker det rimelig at

$$q_m \propto \rho_{\text{luft}} \cdot V \cdot D^2$$

Oppgave 1-60

Vi har $F_D = f(C_D, A_{\text{front}}, \rho, V)$.

Siden

$$[C_D] = 1$$

$$[A_{\text{front}}] = \text{m}^2$$

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

$$[V] = \text{m}/\text{s}$$

og $[F_D] = N = \text{kg m}/\text{s}^2$,

har vi

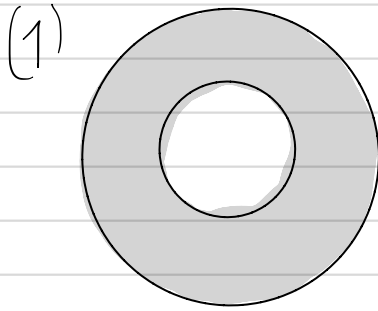
$$[F_D] = [C_D] \cdot [A_{\text{front}}] \cdot [\rho] \cdot [V]^2$$

så vi har

$$\underline{\underline{F_D = C_D A_{\text{front}} \rho V^2}}$$

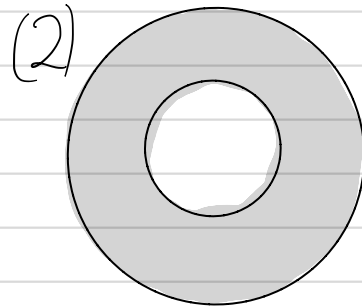
Oppgave 2-13

$$V = 0,025 \text{ m}^3$$



$$T_1 = 25^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

$$P_1 = 210 \text{ kPa} + 100 \text{ kPa}$$
$$= 310 \text{ kPa}$$



$$T_2 = 50^\circ\text{C} = 323,15 \text{ K}$$

$$P_2 = P_1 + \Delta P$$

Antar ideell gass som lar oss si at

$$pV = RT$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{p}{T} = \text{konst. siden } \frac{R}{V} = \text{konst.}$$

Det gir $\frac{p_1}{T_1} = \frac{p_2}{T_2}$

$$\Leftrightarrow p_2 = \frac{T_2}{T_1} p_1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Delta p = p_1 \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1} - 1 \right)$$

$$= 310 \left(\frac{323,15}{298,15} - 1 \right) \text{ kPa}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\Delta p = 26,0 \text{ kPa}}$$

Bruker en annen variant av ideell gasslov.

$$\begin{aligned} pV &= n R_u T \\ &= n M_{\text{air}} R T \\ &= m_{\text{air}} R T \end{aligned}$$

hvor M_{air} = molar masse, m_{air} = total masse i dekket.

$$R = \text{gass konst.} = 287,0 \text{ J/kg}\cdot\text{K}$$

Har da en temperatur T_2 og ønsker trykk p_1 .
Det gir at massen må være gitt ved

$$\begin{aligned} p_1 V &= m_{\text{ny}} R T_2 \\ &= (m_{\text{f\ddot{o}r}} + \Delta m) R T_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Delta m = \frac{p_1 V}{R T_2} - m_{\text{f\ddot{o}r}}$$

$$= \frac{p_1 V}{R T_2} - \frac{p_1 V}{R T_1}$$

$$= \frac{p_1 V}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1} \right)$$

(*)

$$= \frac{310 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,025}{287,0} \left(\frac{1}{323,15} - \frac{1}{298,15} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta m = -7,0 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Kg}$$

$$\underline{\underline{= -0,0070 \text{ Kg}}}$$

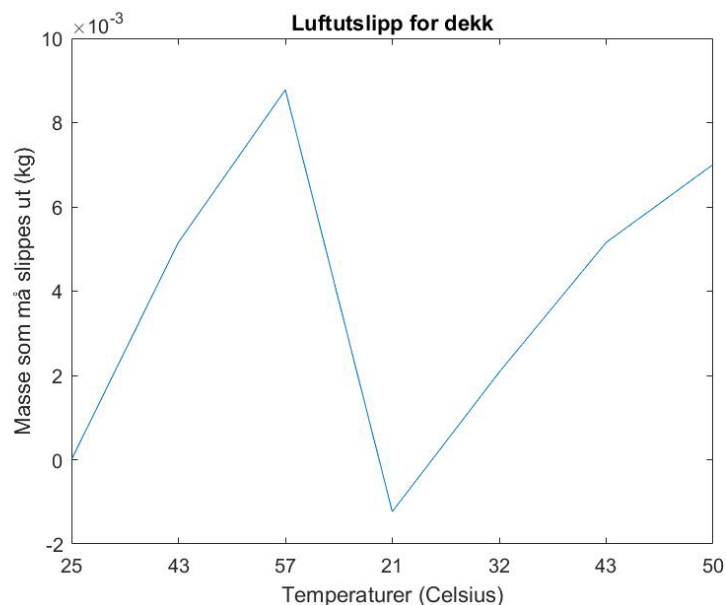
Trykkendringen blir 26 kPa og vi må ta ut
0,0070 Kg = 7,0 g luft.

Matlab

```

1 %Input
2 T = [25 43 57 21 32 43 50];
3
4 %Konstanter
5 R_air = 287.0; %J/(kg K)
6 V = 0.025; %m^3
7 P(1) = 310*1000; %Pa
8
9 %Beregninger
10 T_kelvin = T + 273.15;
11 P = P(1)/T_kelvin(1) .*T_kelvin;
12 delta_m = (P(1)*V/R_air)...
13     .*(1/T_kelvin(1) - 1./T_kelvin);
14
15 %Plotting
16 i = 1:size(T,2);
17 plot(i, delta_m);
18 xlabel('Temperaturer (Celsius)');
19 set(gca, 'XTickLabel', T);
20 ylabel('Masse som må slippes ut (kg)');
21 title('Luftutslipp for dekk');

```



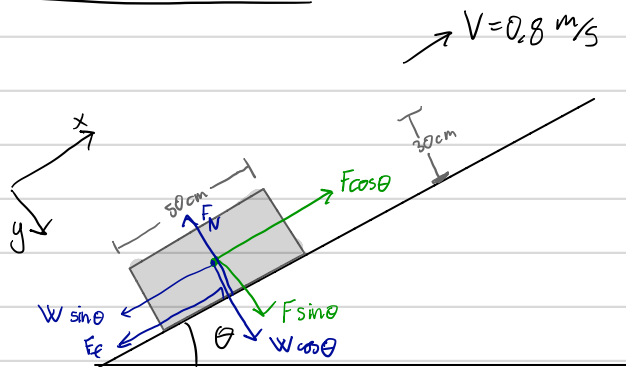
Oppgave 2-26

Slår opp og finner at ved 35°C er damptrykket

$$P_{\text{sat}, 35^\circ\text{C}} = \underline{\underline{5,63 \text{ kPa}}}$$

Trykket bør altså holdes over dette.

Oppgave 2-79



Kloss: $50 \text{ cm} \times 30 \text{ cm} \times 20 \text{ cm}$.

F_f : friksjonskraft, $F_f = \mu_k F_N = \mu_k (W \cos \theta + F \sin \theta)$
 W : tyngde, $W = 150 \text{ N}$
 θ : 20°
 $\mu_k = 0,27$

a) Newtons 1. lov gir

$$F \cos \theta - W \sin \theta - \mu_k (W \cos \theta + F \sin \theta) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow F(1 - \mu_k \tan \theta) = W(\mu_k + \tan \theta)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow F = W \left(\frac{\mu_k + \tan \theta}{1 - \mu_k \tan \theta} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow F = 150 \cdot \frac{0,27 + \tan(20^\circ)}{1 - 0,27 \cdot \tan(20^\circ)} \text{ N}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{105,5 \text{ N}}}$$

b) I stedet for en friksjonskraft får vi en skjærkraft
lik

$$F_s = T \cdot A$$

$$= \mu \cdot \frac{du}{dy} A$$

$$= \mu A \cdot \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta y}$$

Newtons 1. lov gir da:

$$F \cos \theta = W \sin \theta + F_s$$

$$\Leftrightarrow F = W \tan \theta + \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \mu A \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta y}$$

Vi har $\Delta u = 0,8 \text{ m/s}$

$$\Delta y = 0,4 \text{ mm} = 0,0004 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 50 \text{ cm} \cdot 20 \text{ cm} = 0,1 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\mu = 0,012 \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s}$$

Så vi får

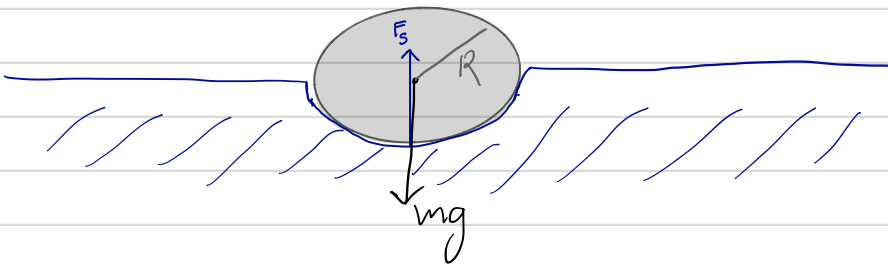
$$F = \left(150 \cdot \tan(20^\circ) + \frac{1}{\cos(20^\circ)} \cdot 0,012 \cdot 0,1 \cdot \frac{0,8}{0,0004} \right) \text{ N}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{F = 57,1 \text{ N}}$$

Den prosentvise reduksjonen blir da

$$1 - \frac{57,1}{105,5} = 0,46 = \underline{\underline{46\%}}$$

Oppgave 2-109



Volum: $V = \frac{4\pi}{3} R^3$

$$m = \rho V$$

$$F_s = mg \quad \text{og} \quad F_s = \sigma \cdot 2\pi R$$

Antar at kula er halvveis nedsenket så

$$\sigma 2\pi R = \rho V g = \rho g \frac{4\pi R^3}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \sqrt{\frac{6\sigma}{\rho g}}$$

$$\Rightarrow D = 2R = \sqrt{\frac{6\sigma}{\rho g}}$$

Detta gir

$$D_{\text{stål}} = \sqrt{\frac{6 \cdot 0,073}{7500 \cdot 9,81}} \text{ m}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{2,4 \text{ mm}}}$$

$$D_{\text{alu}} = \sqrt{\frac{6 \cdot 0,073}{2700 \cdot 9,81}} \text{ m}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{4,1 \text{ mm}}}$$