

for 2nd grade undergraduate students

Ch. 2 Fluid Statics

$$\sum F = 0 \text{ (Statics in Mechanics)}$$

$$F_B + F_{SN} + F_{ST} = 0$$

$$W(mg) + pA + \mu \frac{du}{dy} A = 0$$

$$W(\gamma V) + pA = 0$$

(Fluid Statics)

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Ch. 2 Fluid Statics

2.1 Pressure at a Point (한 점에서 압력)

2.2 Basic Eq. for Pressure Field (유체정역학의 기본방정식)

2.3 Pressure Variation in a Fluid at Rest (정지유체 내 압력)

2.4 Standard Atmosphere (표준대기)

2.5 Measurement of Pressure (압력의 측정)

2.6 Manometry (액주계)

2.7 Pressure-Measuring Device (압력 측정 장치)

2.8 Hydrostatic Force on a Plane Surface (평면에 작용하는 정수력)

2.9 Pressure Prism (압력 프리즘)

2.10 Hydrostatic Force on a Curved Surface (곡면에 작용하는 정수력)

2.11 Buoyancy, Floatation, and Stability (부력, 안정성)

2.12 Pressure Variation in a Fluid with Rigid-body Motion

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Learning Objectives in Ch.2



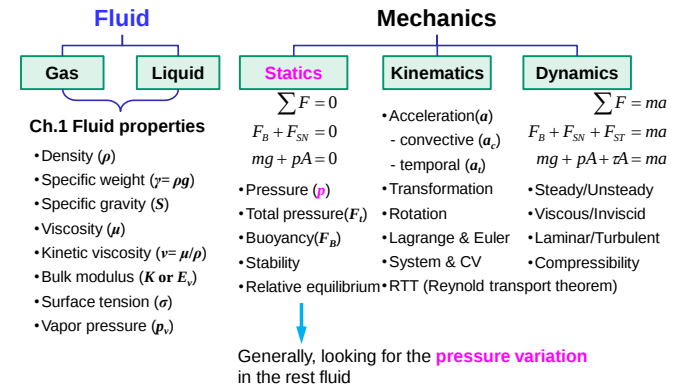
- ✓ determine the **pressure** at various locations in a fluid at rest.
- ✓ explain the concept of **manometers** and apply appropriate equations to determine pressures.
- ✓ calculate the **hydrostatic pressure force (Total pressure)** on a plane or curved submerged surface.
- ✓ calculate the **buoyant force** and discuss the **stability** of floating or submerged objects.



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Ch. 2 Fluid Statics

✓ Fluid and Fluid Mechanics (유체, 유체역학)



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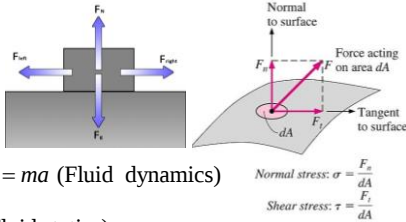
Ch. 2 Fluid Statics

✓ Fluid Statics(유체 정역학)

- 유체 요소들 사이에 상대적 운동이 없는 정지 유체에 대한 역학적 해석
- 정지 또는 상대적 평형상태(상대속도 없이 운동하는 경우)의 유체에 작용하는 힘 해석

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum F &= F_B + F_S \\
 &= F_B + F_{SN} + F_{ST} \\
 &= F_B + p \cdot A + \tau \cdot A \\
 &= F_B + p \cdot A + \mu \frac{du}{dy} \cdot A = ma \quad (\text{Fluid dynamics}) \\
 &= F_B + p \cdot A + 0 = 0 \quad (\text{Fluid statics})
 \end{aligned}$$

F_B : Body force
 F_S : Surface force
 F_{SN} : Normal term of surface force
 F_{ST} : Tangential term of surface force



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2.1 Pressure at a Point (한 점에서 압력)

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2.1 Pressure at a Point

- ✓ Pascal's Law : 밀폐된 용기 내에 정지하고 있는 유체의 일부에 압력을 가할 때, 압력은 동일한 크기로 액체의 각 부분에 골고루 전달된다는 법칙
- 압력 = 단위면적에 작용하는 힘(수직응력)

$$p = \frac{F_{SN}}{A} \rightarrow F_{SN} = pA$$



- ① 유체의 압력은 임의의 면에 수직으로 작용 (정의)
- ② 유체 내부의 한 점에 있어서 압력은 모든 방향에서 같다.
- ③ 밀폐된 용기 내 유체에 가한 압력은 같은 세기로 모든 방향으로 전달된다.

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2.1 Pressure at a Point

③의 증명

Pascal의 원리에 의하면,

$p_1 = p_2 = p$ 에서 각 지점의 압력은 같아야 하므로

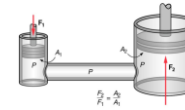
$$p_1 A_1 = F_1$$

$$p_2 A_2 = F_2$$

$$p_1 = p_2 \Rightarrow \frac{F_1}{A_1} = \frac{F_2}{A_2}$$

$$F_1 \frac{A_2}{A_1} = F_2$$

작은 힘으로
변적비 변화를 이용
큰 힘을 낼 수 있다.



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2.1 Pressure at a Point

✓ **Pressure at a Point (한 점에 작용하는 압력): ②의 증명**

i) y -direction

$$\sum F_y = p_y dx dz - p_s dx ds \sin \theta$$

$$(\because dz = ds \sin \theta)$$

$$= p_y dx dz - p_s dx dz = \rho \frac{dx dy dz}{2} a_y$$

$$p_y - p_s = \rho \frac{dy}{2} a_y$$

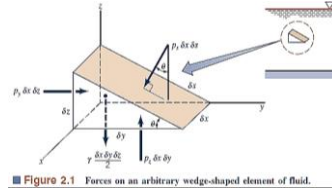


Figure 2.1 Forces on an arbitrary wedge-shaped element of fluid.

ii) z -direction

$$\sum F_z = p_z dx dy - p_s dx ds \cos \theta - \gamma \frac{dx dy dz}{2} (\because dy = ds \cos \theta)$$

$$= p_z dx dy - p_s dx dy - \gamma \frac{dx dy dz}{2} = \rho \frac{dx dy dz}{2} a_z$$

$$p_z - p_s = \rho \frac{dz}{2} a_z + \gamma \frac{dz}{2} = (\rho a_z + \gamma) \frac{dz}{2}$$

at a point $dx, dy, dz \rightarrow 0 \therefore p_y = p_s \quad p_z = p_s \rightarrow p_y = p_z = p_s$

(전단응력이 없는 정지 또는 움직이는 유체 내 한 점의 압력은 방향에 관계 없이 동일)



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2.2 Basic Eq. for Pressure Field (유체 정역학의 기본방정식)

$$\sum F = 0$$

$$F_B + F_{SN} + F_{ST} = 0$$

$$W(mg) + pA + \mu \frac{du}{dy} A = 0$$

$$W(\gamma V) + pA = 0$$

$$\gamma Ah + pA = 0$$

$$p = -\gamma h$$

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2.2 Basic Equation for Pressure Field

✓ **Pressure acting on a Fluid Particle (유체 입자에 작용하는 압력)**

i) F_{SN} : Surface forces

$$dF_y = \left(p - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{2} \right) dx dz - \left(p + \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{2} \right) dx dz$$

$$= -\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} dx dy dz$$

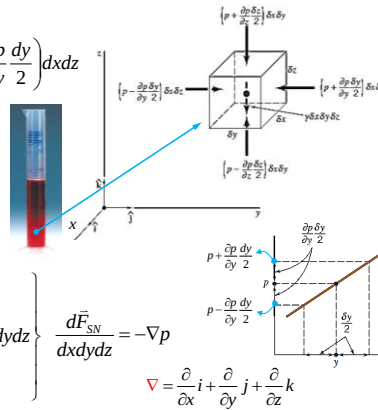
$$dF_x = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} dx dy dz$$

$$dF_z = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} dx dy dz$$

$$d\vec{F}_{SN} = dF_x \vec{i} + dF_y \vec{j} + dF_z \vec{k}$$

$$= -\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \vec{k} \right) dx dy dz$$

$$= -\nabla p dx dy dz$$



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9.6 미적분 복습: 다변수 함수(Chain rule)

• 다변수함수: 2개 이상의 독립변수를 갖는 함수(즉, 정의역이 2차원 이상으로 확장)

Note: 1변수함수의 도함수

$y = f(x)$ 에서

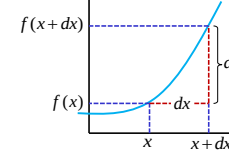
$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = y' = f'(x) = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\therefore f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) = \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)_x \Delta x$$

$$\text{if } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \rightarrow f(x + dx) - f(x) = \frac{dy}{dx} dx$$

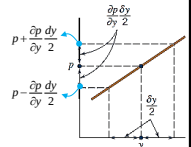
1변수 함수의 미소 증분

$$y = f(x)$$



$$dy = f(x + dx) - f(x) = \frac{dy}{dx} dx = f'(x) dx$$

기울기
미소 증분



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9.6 미적분 복습: 다변수 함수(Chain rule)

- 2변수 함수 $f(x, y)$ 의 미소 증분(infinitesimal increment): df (또는 전미분)

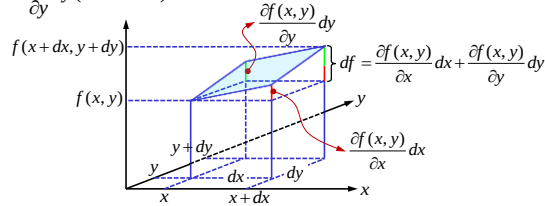
$$df = f(x+dx, y+dy) - f(x, y)$$

$$= f(x+dx, y+dy) - f(x, y+dy) + f(x, y+dy) - f(x, y)$$

$$f(x+dx, y+dy) - f(x, y+dy) = \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{x,y+dy} dx \rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx$$

$$f(x, y+dy) - f(x, y) = \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{x,y} dy \rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy \text{ (chain rule)}$$



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9.6 미적분 복습: 다변수 함수(Chain rule)

- 3변수 함수 $f(x, y, z)$ 의 미소증분: df (전미분)

$$df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dz$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} k \right) \cdot (dxi + dyj + dzk) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) f \cdot (dxi + dyj + dzk)$$

$$= \nabla f \cdot d\vec{r} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \text{ (del or nabla, mathematical vector operator)} \\ \text{3차원 함수 각 방향에 대한} \\ \text{미소 증분의 합: 전미분} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\nabla f = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} k$$

3차원 함수의 각 방향에 대한 기울기 (gradient) 정보를 제공

예) 1차원 함수의 경우

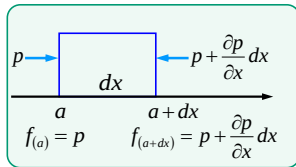
$$\nabla = \frac{d}{dx} i \rightarrow \nabla f = \frac{df}{dx} i \text{ (기울기)}$$

$$\nabla \cdot d\vec{r} = \left(\frac{d}{dx} i \right) \cdot (dxi) \rightarrow \nabla f \cdot d\vec{r} = \left(\frac{d}{dx} i \right) \cdot (dxi) = \frac{df}{dx} dx \text{ (미소 증분)}$$

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9.6 미적분 복습: Taylor series

- ✓ Taylor series for $f(x)$ about $x=a$



$$f_{(x,y)} = f_{(x_i,y_i)} + \left[(x-x_i) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-y_i) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] f'_{(x_i,y_i)}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2!} \left[(x-x_i) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-y_i) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^2 f''_{(x_i,y_i)}$$

⋮

$$+ \frac{1}{n!} \left[(x-x_i) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-y_i) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^n f^{(n)}_{(x_i,y_i)}$$

$$f_{(x)} = f_{(a)} + (x-a) f'_{(a)} + \frac{1}{2!} (x-a)^2 f''_{(a)} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} (x-a)^n f^{(n)}_{(a)} + \dots$$

$$f_{(a)} = p$$

$$f_{(a+dx)} = p + (a+dx-a) \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2!} (a+dx-a)^2 \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} + \dots$$

$$= p + \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} dx$$

(2차 항 이상 생략)

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2.2 Basic Equation for Pressure Field

- ii) F_B : Body force

$$\sum d\vec{F}_B = dF_x i + dF_y j + dF_z k$$

$$= 0i + 0j + dF_z k$$

$$= -dWk = -\gamma dx dy dz k$$

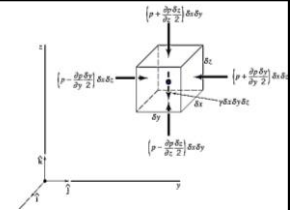
(정지상태 유체: x, y 방향 가속 없음)

$$\sum d\vec{F} = d\vec{F}_B + d\vec{F}_{SN} = dm\vec{a}$$

$$= \underbrace{-\gamma dx dy dz k}_{d\vec{F}_B} - \underbrace{\nabla p dx dy dz}_{d\vec{F}_{SN}} = \rho dx dy dz \vec{a}$$

$$= -\gamma k - \nabla p = \rho \vec{a}$$

$$= -\gamma k - \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} k \right) = \rho \vec{a}$$



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2.3 Pressure Variation in a Fluid at Rest (정지유체 내 압력)

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2.3 Pressure Variation in a Fluid at Rest

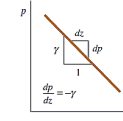
✓ Pressure acting on a Fluid Particle at rest (정지유체 내 압력)

$$-\gamma k - \nabla p = \rho \vec{a}$$

$$-\gamma k - \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} k \right) = \rho \vec{a} = 0 \quad (\because \text{Fluid at rest})$$

$$-\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} i - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} j - \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \gamma \right) k = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = -\gamma$$



$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = \frac{dp}{dz} = -\gamma$$

➡ Basic equation in fluid statics

(정지유체 내 압력은 오직 중력방향으로만 변화한다.)

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2.3 Pressure Variation in a Fluid at Rest

2.3.1 Incompressible Fluid (비압축성 유체)

$$\frac{dp}{dz} = -\gamma \rightarrow dp = -\gamma dz$$

$$\int_{p_1}^{p_2} dp = -\gamma \int_{z_1}^{z_2} dz$$

$$(p_2 - p_1) = -\gamma(z_2 - z_1)$$

$$= -\gamma h$$

$$p_1 = p_2 + \gamma h$$

$$= \gamma h \quad (\text{if } p_2 = 0 \text{ in gage pressure})$$

$$= \rho g h$$

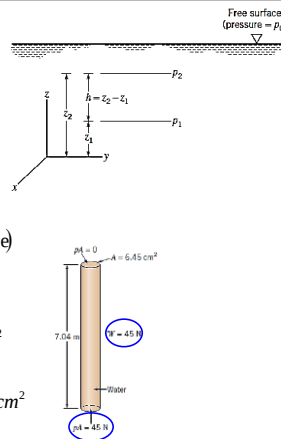
예) $p_1 = \gamma h$

$$= 9800 \text{ N/m}^3 \times 7.04 \text{ m} = 68992 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$= 68.9 \text{ kPa}$$

$$p_1 A = 68992 \text{ N/m}^2 \times 6.45 \text{ cm}^2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2/\text{cm}^2$$

$$= 45 \text{ N} = W$$



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2.3 Pressure Variation in a Fluid at Rest

✓ Basic equation in fluid static

$$\frac{dp}{dz} = -\gamma = -\rho g$$

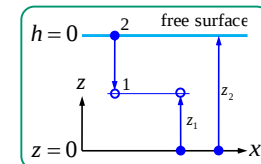
$$p_2 - p_1 = -\gamma h$$

$$p_{\text{high}} - p_{\text{low}} = -\gamma h$$

$$p_{\text{low}} = p_{\text{high}} + \gamma h$$

$$= +\gamma h \quad (p_{\text{high}} = 0 : \text{ambient p.})$$

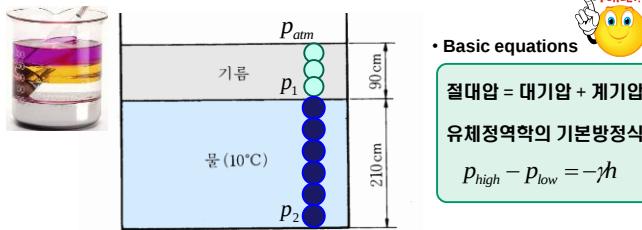
$$p_{\text{high}} - p_{\text{low}} = -\gamma h$$



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Examples

- 예 3.4) 아래 그림과 같이 비중이 0.8인 기름과 물이 층을 이루며 두께가 열린 용기에 채워져 있다. 대기압이 740 mmHg일 때, 물의 맨 밑바닥에서 받는 절대압력은 얼마인가?
- (a) 공학단위 (Kg/cm^2), (b) SI 단위 (Pascal), (c) bar,
 (d) BG 단위 (psi), (e) 수두 (mH_2O), (f) 수은주 (mmHg)로 각각 계산하시오.
 단, 중력가속도 $g=9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ 이고, 수은의 비중은 13.6이다.



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Examples

Solution) 절대압 = 대기압 + 계기압

- 기름-물 경계면의 계기압, $p_1 = \gamma_o h_1$

$$= 0.8 \times 1,000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 0.9 \text{ m}$$

$$= 720 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 0.072 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$p_{\text{high}} - p_{\text{low}} = -\gamma h$$

$$p_{\text{atm}} - p_1 = -\gamma_o h_1$$

$$p_{1\text{abs}} = p_{\text{atm}} + \gamma_o h_1$$

$$p_{1\text{gage}} = \gamma_o h_1$$
- 물 맨 밑바닥 계기압, $p_2 = p_1 + \gamma_w h_2$

$$= 720 \text{ kg/m}^2 + 1,000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 2.1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 2820 \text{ kg/m}^2 = \underline{0.282 \text{ kg/cm}^2}$$

$$p_{\text{high}} - p_{\text{low}} = -\gamma h$$

$$p_{1\text{gage}} - p_{2\text{gage}} = -\gamma_w h_2$$

$$p_{2\text{gage}} = p_{1\text{gage}} + \gamma_w h_2$$
- 공기-기름 경계면 대기압, $p_{\text{atm}} = 740 \text{ mmHg}$

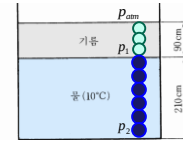
$$= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 13.6 \times 0.74 \text{ m}$$

$$= 10064 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$= \underline{1.0064 \text{ kg/cm}^2}$$
- 물 맨 밑바닥 절대압, $P = \text{대기압} + \text{계기압}$

$$= 1.0064 \text{ kg/cm}^2 + 0.282 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$= 1.2884 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$



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Examples

- (a) 공학단위 : 1.2884 kg/cm^2
- (b) SI 단위 : $12,884 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times 9.8 \text{ N/kg} \cdot (\text{m/s}^2) = 126263.2 \text{ Pa (N/m}^2)$
 $= \underline{126.2632 \text{ kPa}}$
- (c) bar : 1.262632 bar ($1 \text{ bar} = 10^5 \text{ Pa}$)
- (d) BG 단위 (psi) : $1.2884 \times 14.2233 \text{ psi (lb/in}^2) = \underline{18.3253 \text{ psi}}$
- (e) 수두 (mH_2O) : $1.2884 \times 10 \text{ mH}_2\text{O} = \underline{12.884 \text{ mH}_2\text{O}}$
- (f) 수은주 (mmHg) : $1.2884 \times 735.5568 \text{ mmHg} = \underline{947.69 \text{ mmHg}}$

$$12884 \text{ kg/m}^2 = \gamma_w \times h(\text{mH}_2\text{O}) = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times h(\text{mH}_2\text{O}) \rightarrow h = 12.884(\text{mH}_2\text{O})$$

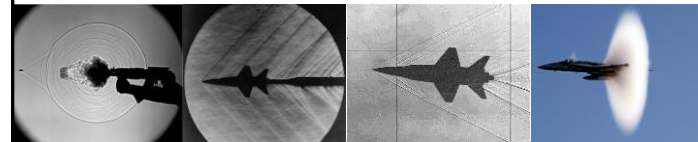
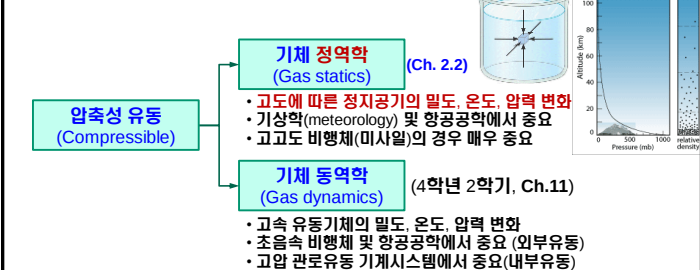
$$12884 \text{ kg/m}^2 = \gamma_m \times h(\text{mmHg}) = 13.6 \times 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times h(\text{mmHg}) \rightarrow h = 0.947(\text{mmHg})$$

비중량 단위 통일이 핵심

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2.3 Pressure Variation in a Fluid at Rest

2.3.2 Compressible Fluid (압축성 유체)



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2.3 Pressure Variation in a Fluid at Rest

✓정지 상태 압축성 유체에서 고도(h) 변화에 따른 밀도(ρ)-온도(T)-압력(p) 변화

$$(p = \rho RT) \leftrightarrow h$$

4 unknown parameters



세 개의 추가 관계식 필요

• 고도(h) 변화에 따른 압력(p)-밀도(ρ) 변화 관계: 유체정역학 기본 방정식

$$p = \gamma h = \rho g h$$

압력(p)-밀도(ρ) 사이의 관계가 주어진다면
고도(h)-압력(p) 관계를 알 수 있음

• 일반적으로 기체역학에서 압력(p)-밀도(ρ) 사이의 관계는

(1) 등온 과정(iso-thermal process): $T=C$

(2) 가역단열 과정(adiabatic process): $p v^k = C$

(3) 폴리트로픽 과정(polytropic process): $p v^n = C$ 으로 구분

※ Note: 비압축성 유체의 경우 밀도가 변화하지 않으므로 적분이 간단.

압축성 유체의 경우는 **밀도의 변화**를 고려해 주어야 함 (복잡)

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2.3 Pressure Variation in a Fluid at Rest

(1) 등온변화 (iso-thermal change) : $T=C$

• 등온대기 (isothermal atmosphere): 대류권-성층권 사이의 대기
대기의 온도(T)가 고도(h)에 따라 변화하지 않고 일정
압력(p)-밀도(ρ) 사이의 관계:

$$p v = \frac{p}{\rho} = RT = \text{Constant}$$

$$\frac{p}{\rho} = \frac{p_o}{\rho_o} = C \rightarrow \frac{p}{\rho_o} = \frac{p}{\rho_o} \rightarrow \rho = \rho_o \frac{p}{p_o}$$

• 고도(h)에 따른 등온대기의 압력(p) 변화:

등온변화($T=C$) 압력(p)-밀도(ρ) 사이의 관계 → 변수 한 개 줄임

$$p - \rho \text{ relation : } \rho = \rho_o \frac{p}{p_o}$$

$$\text{Basic equation : } \frac{dp}{dz} = -\gamma = -\rho g \quad (3 \text{ unknown parameters})$$

$$= -\left(\rho_o \frac{p}{p_o}\right) g \quad (2 \text{ unknown parameters})$$



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2.3 Pressure Variation in a Fluid at Rest

변수 분리하면,

$$\frac{dp}{dz} = -\left(\rho_o \frac{p}{p_o}\right) g \rightarrow \frac{1}{p} dp = -\frac{\rho_o}{p_o} g dz$$

위 식을 p 에서 p_o 그리고 z 에서 z_o 까지 각각 적분하면(단, p_o 는 임의 고도에서 압력)

$$\int_{p_o}^p \frac{1}{p} dp = -\frac{\rho_o}{p_o} g \int_{z_o}^z dz$$

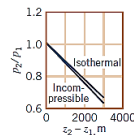
$$\ln p - \ln p_o = -\frac{\rho_o}{p_o} g (z - z_o)$$

$$\ln \left(\frac{p}{p_o} \right) = -\frac{\rho_o}{p_o} g (z - z_o)$$

$$\frac{p}{p_o} = \exp \left(-\frac{\rho_o}{p_o} g (z - z_o) \right)$$

$$p = p_o \exp \left(-\frac{\rho_o}{p_o} g (z - z_o) \right)$$

ρ_o, p_o, T_o 는 등온대기 역의 임의 고도의
밀도, 압력 (절대압), 온도 (절대온도)를 의미.
여기서는 기준고도 z_o 에서 값이라고 생각하자.



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2.3 Pressure Variation in a Fluid at Rest

• 고도(h)에 따른 등온대기의 압력(p) 변화

$$p = p_o \exp \left(-\frac{\rho_o}{p_o} g (z - z_o) \right) = p_o \exp \left(-\frac{1}{RT_o} g (z - z_o) \right)$$



등온대기에서 고도(h)와 압력(p) 사이의 관계
압력(p)은 고도(h)에 따라 **지수적**으로 감소

• 고도(h)에 따른 등온대기의 밀도(ρ) 변화

$$\rho = \rho_o \frac{p}{p_o} = \left(\frac{\rho_o}{p_o} \right) p$$



등온대기에서 밀도(ρ)와 압력(p)은 비례관계
즉, 밀도(ρ)는 고도(h)에 따라 **지수적**으로 감소

• 고도(h)에 따른 등온 대기의 온도(T) 변화

$$T = \text{Constant}$$



등온대기의 기본 성질에 따라
온도는 변화하지 않음

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2.3 Pressure Variation in a Fluid at Rest

(2) 단열변화 (Adiabatic change)

대기가 고도에 따라 단열변화 할 때의 대기를 단열 대기라 한다.

단, 단열지수는 k 이다. 일반적으로 $k=1.4$ (at 1atm)

※ 폴리트로픽 변화와 유사(지수만 다름) 하므로 생략 (다음 slide 참조)

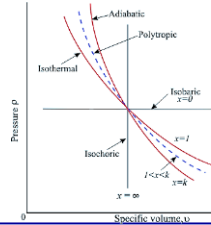
Note:

폴리트로픽(Polytropic) : 다양한(poly) 성향(tropic).

Polytropic change: 다방변화(多方變化)

실제 현상을 지수의 값으로 나타낼 수 있음

$$pv^n = \frac{p}{\rho^n} = \text{Constant} (n = \text{폴리트로픽 지수})$$



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2.3 Pressure Variation in a Fluid at Rest

(3) 폴리트로픽 변화 (Polytropic change)

• 폴리트로픽 대기 (Polytropic atmosphere): 지상-대류권 계면 사이
압력(p)-밀도(ρ) 사이의 관계:

$$pv^n = \frac{p}{\rho^n} = \text{Constant} (n = \text{폴리트로픽 지수})$$

$$\frac{p}{\rho^n} = \frac{p_o}{\rho_o^n} = C \rightarrow \frac{p^n}{\rho_o^n} = \frac{p}{\rho_o} \rightarrow \rho = \left(\rho_o \frac{p}{p_o} \right)^{1/n} = \rho_o \left(\frac{p}{p_o} \right)^{1/n}$$

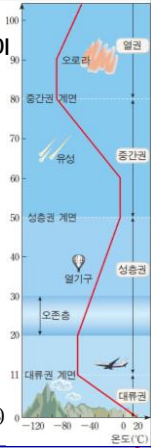
• 고도(h)에 따른 폴리트로픽 대기의 압력(p) 변화

폴리트로픽 변화 압력(p)-밀도(ρ) 사이의 관계 → 변수 한 개 줄임

$$p - \rho \text{ relation : } \rho = \rho_o \left(\frac{p}{p_o} \right)^{1/n}$$

$$\text{Basic equation : } \frac{dp}{dz} = -\gamma = -\rho g \quad (3 \text{ unknown parameters})$$

$$= -\rho_o \left(\frac{p}{p_o} \right)^{1/n} g \quad (2 \text{ unknown parameters})$$



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2.3 Pressure Variation in a Fluid at Rest

변수 분리하면,

$$\frac{dp}{dz} = -\rho_o \left(\frac{p}{p_o} \right)^{1/n} g \rightarrow dp = -\rho_o \left(\frac{p}{p_o} \right)^{1/n} g dz \rightarrow -\frac{1}{\rho_o g} \left(\frac{p}{p_o} \right)^{-1/n} dp = dz$$

$$dz = -\frac{1}{\rho_o g} \left(\frac{p}{p_o} \right)^{-1/n} dp$$

앞의 식을 p 에서 p_o 그리고 z 에서 z_o 까지 각각 적분하면

$$\int_{z_o}^z dz = -\frac{1}{\rho_o g} \left(\frac{1}{p_o} \right)^{1/n} \int_{p_o}^p p^{-1/n} dp$$

$$z - z_o = -\frac{1}{\rho_o g} p_o^{1/n} \left(\frac{1}{-1/n + 1} \right) \left(p^{1/n} - p_o^{1/n} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\rho_o g} p_o^{1/n} \frac{n}{(n-1)} \left(p^{n-1/n} - p_o^{n-1/n} \right) = \frac{n}{(n-1)} \frac{p_o}{\rho_o g} \left(1 - \left(\frac{p}{p_o} \right)^{n-1/n} \right)$$

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2.3 Pressure Variation in a Fluid at Rest

압력(p) 향으로 정리하면,

$$z - z_o = \frac{n}{(n-1)} \frac{p_o}{\rho_o g} \left(1 - \left(\frac{p}{p_o} \right)^{n-1/n} \right)$$

$$1 - \left(\frac{p}{p_o} \right)^{n-1/n} = \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{\rho_o g}{p_o} (z - z_o) \rightarrow \left(\frac{p}{p_o} \right)^{n-1/n} = 1 - \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{\rho_o g}{p_o} (z - z_o)$$

$$\left(\frac{p}{p_o} \right)^{n-1/n} = 1 - \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{\rho_o g}{p_o} (z - z_o)$$

$$\frac{p}{p_o} = \left\{ 1 - \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{\rho_o g}{p_o} (z - z_o) \right\}^{n/(n-1)}$$

$$p = p_o \left\{ 1 - \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{\rho_o g}{p_o} (z - z_o) \right\}^{n/(n-1)}$$

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2.3 Pressure Variation in a Fluid at Rest

• 고도(h)에 따른 폴리트로픽 대기의 압력(p) 변화

$$p = p_o \left\{ 1 - \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{\rho_o g}{p_o} (z - z_o) \right\}^{\frac{n}{n-1}} = p_o \left\{ 1 - \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{g}{R_o T_o} (z - z_o) \right\}^{\frac{n}{n-1}}$$

➡ 폴리트로픽 대기에서 고도(h)와 압력(p) 사이의 관계
압력(p)은 고도(h)에 따라 $n/(n-1)$ 에 비례 감소

대류권 내 실제 대기의 폴리트로픽 지수 $n=1.235$ 을 대입하면

$$p = p_o \left\{ 1 - \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{\rho_o g}{p_o} (z - z_o) \right\}^{\frac{n}{n-1}} = p_o \left\{ 1 - \frac{(1.235-1)}{1.235} \frac{\rho_o \times 9.8}{p_o} (z - z_o) \right\}^{\frac{1.235}{1.235-1}}$$

$$= p_o \left\{ 1 - 1.865 \frac{\rho_o}{p_o} z \right\}^{5.26}, \text{ (if } z_o = 0 \text{ (sea level))}$$

$\frac{\rho_o}{p_o} > 0$ 이므로, 압력(p)은 $z^{5.26}$ 에 비례하여 감소

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2.3 Pressure Variation in a Fluid at Rest

• 고도(h)에 따른 폴리트로픽대기의 밀도(ρ) 변화

폴리트로픽 변화의 압력(p)와 밀도(ρ) 사이의 관계를 이용하여 구할 수 있다.

$$p - \rho \text{ relation : } \rho = \rho_o \left(\frac{p}{p_o} \right)^{1/n} \rightarrow \frac{\rho}{\rho_o} = \left(\frac{p}{p_o} \right)^{1/n}$$

$$p - z \text{ relation : } p = p_o \left\{ 1 - \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{\rho_o g}{p_o} (z - z_o) \right\}^{\frac{n}{n-1}}$$

$$\frac{p}{p_o} = \left\{ 1 - \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{\rho_o g}{p_o} (z - z_o) \right\}^{\frac{n}{n-1}}$$

$$\left(\frac{p}{p_o} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \left\{ 1 - \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{\rho_o g}{p_o} (z - z_o) \right\}^{\frac{1}{n-1}}$$

$$\left(\frac{\rho}{\rho_o} \right) = \left\{ 1 - \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{\rho_o g}{p_o} (z - z_o) \right\}^{\frac{1}{n-1}}$$

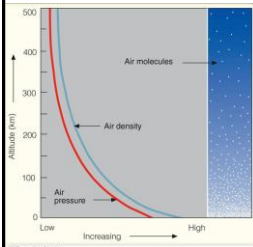
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2.3 Pressure Variation in a Fluid at Rest

$$\rho = \rho_o \left\{ 1 - \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{\rho_o g}{p_o} (z - z_o) \right\}^{\frac{1}{n-1}} = \rho_o \left\{ 1 - \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{g}{R T_o} (z - z_o) \right\}^{\frac{1}{n-1}}$$

➡ 폴리트로픽 대기에서 고도(h)와 밀도(ρ) 사이의 관계
밀도(ρ)는 고도(h)에 따라 $1/(n-1)$ 에 비례하여 감소
압력(p)과 감소 경향이 동일 (압력: $n/(n-1)$)

$$\text{Note: } p = p_o \left\{ 1 - \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{\rho_o g}{p_o} (z - z_o) \right\}^{\frac{n}{n-1}}$$



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2.3 Pressure Variation in a Fluid at Rest

• 고도(h)에 따른 폴리트로픽대기의 온도(T) 변화

폴리트로픽 변화의 압력(p)-밀도(ρ) 관계 및 상태방정식을 이용하여 구할 수 있음.

$$\text{Equation of state: } pv = RT$$

$$\text{Polytropic relation: } pv^n = C$$

$$p - \rho \text{ relation : } \rho = \rho_o \left(\frac{p}{p_o} \right)^{1/n} \rightarrow \frac{\rho}{\rho_o} = \left(\frac{p}{p_o} \right)^{1/n}$$

$$p - z \text{ relation : } p = p_o \left\{ 1 - \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{\rho_o g}{p_o} (z - z_o) \right\}^{\frac{n}{n-1}}$$

이상기체 상태방정식 적용

$$\frac{p}{\rho T} = R \rightarrow \frac{p}{\rho T} = \frac{p_o}{\rho_o T_o} \rightarrow \frac{T}{T_o} = \left(\frac{p}{p_o} \right) \left(\frac{\rho_o}{\rho} \right)$$

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2.3 Pressure Variation in a Fluid at Rest

$$\frac{T}{T_o} = \left(\frac{p}{p_o} \right) \left(\frac{\rho_o}{\rho} \right)$$

$$= \left\{ 1 - \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{\rho_o g}{p_o} (z - z_o) \right\}^{\frac{n}{n-1}} \times \left\{ 1 - \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{\rho_o g}{p_o} (z - z_o) \right\}^{\frac{1}{n-1}}$$

$$= \left\{ 1 - \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{\rho_o g}{p_o} (z - z_o) \right\}$$

$$T = T_o \left\{ 1 - \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{\rho_o g}{p_o} (z - z_o) \right\} = T_o \left\{ 1 - \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{g}{RT_o} (z - z_o) \right\}$$

➡ 폴리트로픽 대기에서 고도(h)와 온도(T) 사이의 관계
온도(T)는 고도(h)에 따라 선형적으로 감소

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2.3 Pressure Variation in a Fluid at Rest

대류권 내 실제 대기의 폴리트로픽 지수 $n=1.235$ 을 대입하면
(폴리트로픽 대기(0~11km): 온도가 고도에 따라 선형적으로 감소)

$$T = T_o \left\{ 1 - \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{\rho_o g}{p_o} (z - z_o) \right\} = T_o \left\{ 1 - \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{g}{RT_o} (z - z_o) \right\}$$

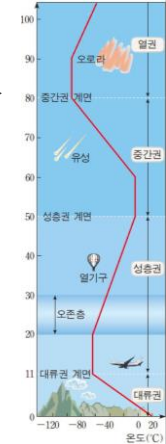
$$dT = -T_o \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{\rho_o g}{p_o} dz = -T_o \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{g}{RT_o} dz$$

$$\frac{dT}{dz} = -T_o \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{\rho_o g}{p_o} = -T_o \frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{g}{RT_o}$$

$$\frac{dT}{dz} = -\frac{(n-1)}{n} \frac{g}{R} = -\frac{(1.235-1)}{1.235} \frac{9.801 \text{ m/s}^2}{287 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m/kg} \cdot \text{K}}$$

$$= -0.0065 \frac{\text{K}}{\text{m}} = -0.0065 \frac{\text{K}}{10^{-3} \text{ km}} = -6.5 \frac{\text{K}}{\text{km}}$$

$$\frac{dT}{dz} = -6.5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} / \text{km} \quad \text{➡ 고도에 따른 온도 감쇄율 (1km 당 } -6.5^\circ\text{C)}$$



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2.3 Pressure Variation in a Fluid at Rest

$$T = (287 - 0.006507 z) \text{ K} \quad (z : \text{meter})$$

$$T = (519 - 0.00357 z) \text{ } ^\circ\text{R} \quad (z : \text{feet})$$

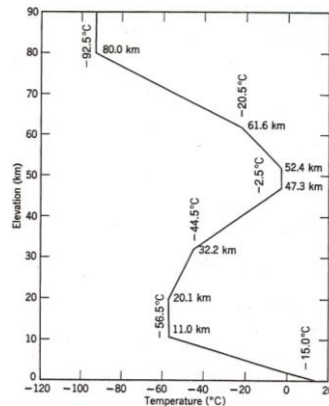
$$R_{\text{air}} = 29.27 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m} / \text{kg} \cdot \text{K}$$

$$= 287 \text{ J} / \text{kg} \cdot \text{K}$$

$$= 0.287 \text{ kJ} / \text{kg} \cdot \text{K}$$

$$R_u = 8314 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kmol} \cdot \text{K}} = 8.314 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kmol} \cdot \text{K}}$$

$$= 848 \frac{\text{kg}_f \cdot \text{m}}{\text{kmol} \cdot \text{K}}$$



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2.3 Pressure Variation in a Fluid at Rest

• 고도(h)에 따른 폴리트로픽대기의 압력(p)-온도(T) 변화

폴리트로픽 대기의 고도에 따른 온도 감쇄율이 $\Delta T / \Delta z = -\alpha$ 라고 하면,

$$\frac{dT}{dz} = \frac{T - T_o}{z - z_o} = -\alpha \rightarrow T - T_o = -\alpha(z - z_o)$$

$$\rightarrow T = T_o - \alpha(z - z_o)$$

유체정역학의 기본방정식을 적용

$$\frac{dp}{dz} = -\gamma = -\rho g = -\frac{p}{RT} g = -\frac{p}{R(T_o - \alpha(z - z_o))} g$$

$$\frac{1}{p} dp = -\frac{1}{R(T_o - \alpha(z - z_o))} g dz$$

$$\frac{1}{p} dp = -\frac{\alpha}{R\alpha(T_o - \alpha(z - z_o))} g dz = -\frac{\alpha}{R\alpha(T_o - \alpha(z - z_o))} g d(z - z_o)$$

∵ because z_o is constant

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2.3 Pressure Variation in a Fluid at Rest

$$\int_{p_o}^p \frac{1}{p} dp = -\frac{g}{R\alpha} \int_{z_o}^z \frac{\alpha}{(T_o - \alpha(z - z_o))^d} dz$$

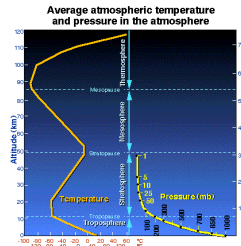
$$\int \frac{1}{ax+b} dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln(ax+b)$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{p}{p_o}\right) = -\frac{g}{R\alpha} \left(-\frac{\alpha}{\alpha}\right) [\ln(T_o - \alpha(z - z_o))]_{z_o}^z$$

$$= \frac{g}{R\alpha} (\ln(T_o - \alpha(z - z_o)) - \ln T_o) = \frac{g}{R\alpha} \left(\ln \frac{(T_o - \alpha(z - z_o))}{T_o} \right)$$

$$\frac{p}{p_o} = \left(\ln \frac{(T_o - \alpha(z - z_o))}{T_o} \right)^{\frac{g}{R\alpha}}$$

$$p = p_o \left(\ln \frac{(T_o - \alpha(z - z_o))}{T_o} \right)^{\frac{g}{R\alpha}} = p_o \left(\ln \frac{T}{T_o} \right)^{\frac{g}{R\alpha}}$$



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2.4 Standard Atmosphere (표준대기)

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2.4 Standard Atmosphere(표준대기)

✓표준 대기 (Standard Atmosphere)

- 비행기, 미사일, 로켓의 성능을 비교할 목적으로 세계 각 지방의 실제대기와 아주 가깝게 표준대기를 정함.
- 지구를 둘러싸고 있는 대기는 대류권(고도 10~17 km 까지) 안에서는 지구의 자전 및 공전, 밤과 낮의 영향, 지표면의 영향 등에 의하여 끊임없이 운동하고 있는데, 고도가 32 km에 이르면 표준밀도가 지표면의 1% 밖에 되지 않음.
- 고도에 따른 표준대기로는 미국 표준대기가 많이 사용되고 있음.

• 해면상 (Sea Level)에서 표준대기

$$p = 760 \text{ mmHg} = 101.3 \text{ kPa} = 29.92 \text{ inHg} = 2116.2 \text{ lb}_f / \text{ft}^2$$

$$T = 15^\circ\text{C} = 288\text{K} = 59^\circ\text{F} = 519^\circ\text{R}$$

$$\gamma = 11.99 \text{ N} / \text{m}^3 = 0.07651 \text{ lb}_f / \text{ft}^3$$

$$\rho = 1.2232 \text{ kg} / \text{m}^3 = 0.002378 \text{ slug} / \text{ft}^3$$

$$\mu = 1.777 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kN} \cdot \text{s} / \text{m}^2 = 3.719 \times 10^{-7} \text{ lb}_f \cdot \text{s} / \text{ft}^2$$

Table 2.1
Properties of U.S. Standard Atmosphere at Sea Level*

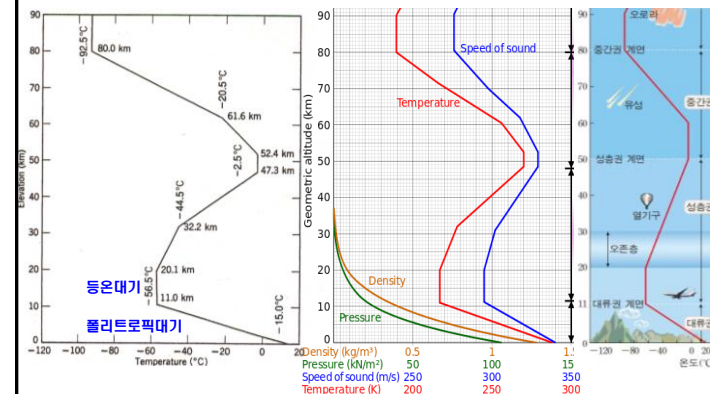
Property	SI Units
Temperature, T	288.15 K (15 °C)
Pressure, p	101.33 kPa (abs)
Density, ρ	1.225 kg/m ³
Specific weight, γ	12.014 N/m ³
Viscosity, μ	1.789×10^{-5} N · s/m ²

*Acceleration of gravity at sea level = 9.807 m/s².

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2.4 Standard Atmosphere(표준대기)

- 미국 표준대기 (Standard Atmosphere)의 구성
표준대기는 등온대기와 폴리트로픽 대기의 조합으로 구성



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2.5 Measurement of Pressure (압력의 측정)

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2.5 Measurement of Pressure (압력 측정)

✓ Summary of atmospheric, gage, absolute pressures (대기압, 계기압, 절대압)

1) 대기압 (atmospheric pressure, P_{atm})

: 지구를 둘러싼 공기를 대기라 하고 대기에 의해 누르는 압력 (atm)

• 표준대기압: 해발 0 m (Sea Level)에서 국소대기압의 평균값

• 국소대기압: 측정자가 위치한 지역(local)의 대기압. 고도, 날씨, 기후에 따라 다름 (국소 대기압 측정이 지역 기상대의 주요 임무)

2) 계기압 (Gage pressure, P_{gage}): 국소대기압을 기준으로 측정한 압력 (atg)

3) 절대압 (Absolute pressure, P_{abs}): 완전진공을 기준으로 측정한 압력 (ata)

절대압 = 국소대기압 + 계기압

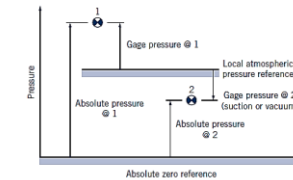


Figure 2.7 Graphical representation of gage and absolute pressure.

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2.5 Measurement of Pressure (압력 측정)

✓ 표준대기압의 크기 (1atm) ($S_{\text{mercury}}=13.5951$, $g=9.80665\text{m/s}^2$) $\frac{dp}{dz} = -\gamma = -\rho g$

1 atm = 760 mmHg = 76 cmHg = 0.76 mHg (수은 주 높이)

= $13.5951 \times 9806.65 \text{ N/m}^3 \times 0.76 \text{ m} = 101325 \text{ N/m}^2$

= 101325 Pa (SI unit 압력 기본 단위)

= 1.01325 bar (1 bar = $10^5 \text{ Pa} = 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$)

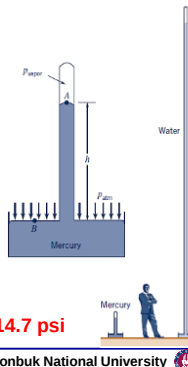
= 1013.25 mmbar

= $13.5951 \times 1000 \text{ kg}_f/\text{m}^3 \times 0.76 \text{ m} = 10332.27 \text{ kg}_f/\text{m}^2$

= $1.033227 \text{ kg}_f/\text{cm}^2$ (공학 unit 압력 기본 단위)

= $13.5951 \times 0.76 \text{ m} \times \text{mHg}_O$ ($1 \text{ kg}_f/\text{cm}^2 = 10 \text{ mAq}$)

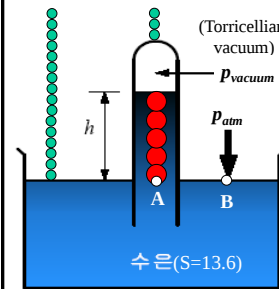
= $10.33227 \text{ mHg}_O = 10.33227 \text{ mAq}$



1 atm $\approx$ 1 bar $\approx$ 0.1 MPa $\approx$ 1 kg/cm² $\approx$ 10 mAq $\approx$ 14.7 psi

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2.5 Measurement of Pressure (압력 측정)



수은 기압계
(1643년 Torricelli에 의해 고안)

$P_A = P_B$ (동일한 수준에 있는 점)

Applying the basic equation in fluid static

$P_{high} - P_{low} = P_v - P_A = -\gamma h$

$P_A = P_v + \gamma h$

Since $P_A = P_B$

$P_B = P_A = P_v + \gamma h$

수은의 증기압
(아주 작으므로 무시)

절대압 (Absolute pressure)
(진공을 기준으로 한 압력)

$P_B = \gamma h = \rho g h$ (atmospheric p.)

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2.6 Manometry (액주계, 液柱計)

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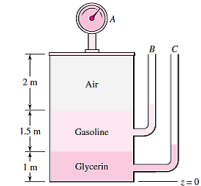
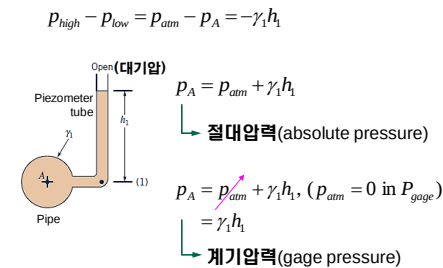
2.6 Manometry (액주계)

2.6.1 Piezometer Tube (액주계)

✓ 대기압보다 약간 높은 액체 압력을 측정할 때 사용
유체정역학 기본방정식 적용

Note:

piezo : 이탈리아어 어원의 '압력'의 뜻을 나타내는 합성어의 조어요소



Note: Piezometer 사용 제한 사항

- Gauge pressure 만 측정 가능
- Positive pressure 만 측정 가능
- 액체 압력만 측정 가능

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2.6 Manometry (액주계)

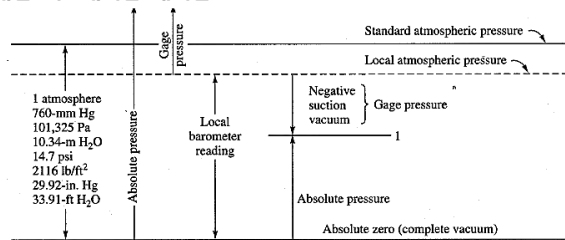
1) 대기압 (atmospheric pressure, p_{atm}) : 대기에 의해 누르는 압력

✓ 표준대기압, ✓ 국소대기압

2) 계기압 (Gage pressure, p_{gauge}) : 국소대기압을 기준으로 측정된 압력 (atg)

3) 절대압 (Absolute pressure, p_{abs}) : 완전진공을 기준으로 측정된 압력 (ata)

절대압 = 국소대기압 + 계기압



$$1 \text{ atm} \approx 1 \text{ bar} \approx 0.1 \text{ MPa} \approx 1 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \approx 10 \text{ mAq} \approx 14.7 \text{ psi}$$

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2.6 Manometry (액주계)

2.6.2 U-Tube (U튜브 액주계)

✓ 높은 압력 또는 높은 진공압력을 측정할 때 사용

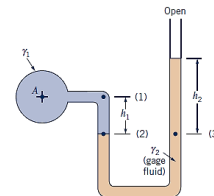
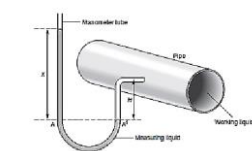


Figure 2.10 Simple U-tube manometer



$$p_2 = p_3 \text{ (동일한 수준에 있는 점)}$$

유체정역학의 기본방정식 적용

To the left-hand side

$$p_{high} - p_{low} = p_A - p_2 = -\gamma_1 h_1$$

$$p_2 = p_A + \gamma_1 h_1$$

To the right-hand side

$$p_{high} - p_{low} = p_{atm} - p_3 = -\gamma_2 h_2$$

$$p_3 = p_{atm} + \gamma_2 h_2 \text{ (abs)}$$

$$p_2 = p_3$$

$$p_A + \gamma_1 h_1 = p_{atm} + \gamma_2 h_2 \text{ (abs)}$$

$$p_A = p_{atm} + \gamma_2 h_2 - \gamma_1 h_1 \text{ (abs)}$$

$$= \gamma_2 h_2 - \gamma_1 h_1 \text{ (gage)}$$

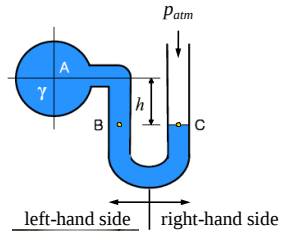
$$= \gamma_2 h_2$$

(A에 공기가 있을 경우:
공기와 액체의 비중차이는 대략 몇 배 정도일까?)

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2.6 Manometry (액주계)

✓ 낮은 압력 또는 진공압력을 측정할 때 U자관을 사용



$$p_B = p_C \text{ (동일한 수준에 있는 점)}$$

유체정역학의 기본방정식 적용

To the left-hand side

$$p_{\text{high}} - p_{\text{low}} = p_A - p_B = -\gamma h$$

$$p_A = p_B - \gamma h \text{ (abs)}$$

$$(p_B = p_C = p_{\text{atm}} = 0 \text{ (gage pressure)})$$

$$p_A = -\gamma h \text{ (gage)}$$

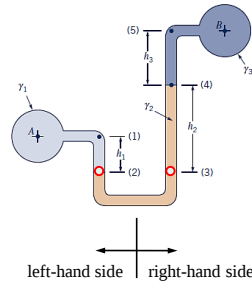


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2.6 Manometry (액주계)

✓ 시차 액주계 (차압계, differential manometer)

: 두 개의 탱크나 관내에서의 압력차를 측정할 때 사용



$$p_2 = p_3 \text{ (동일한 수준에 있는 점)}$$

유체정역학의 기본방정식 적용

To the left-hand side

$$p_{\text{high}} - p_{\text{low}} = p_A - p_2 = -\gamma_1 h_1$$

$$p_2 = p_A + \gamma_1 h_1$$

To the right-hand side

$$p_{\text{high}} - p_{\text{low}} = p_B - p_3 = -\gamma_3 h_3 - \gamma_2 h_2$$

$$p_3 = p_B + \gamma_3 h_3 + \gamma_2 h_2$$

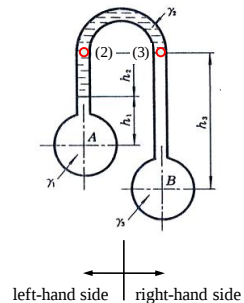
$$p_2 = p_3 \text{ 이므로}$$

$$p_A + \gamma_1 h_1 = p_B + \gamma_2 h_2 + \gamma_3 h_3$$

$$p_A - p_B = -\gamma_1 h_1 + (\gamma_2 h_2 + \gamma_3 h_3) \text{ (gage)}$$

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2.6 Manometry (액주계)



$$p_2 = p_3 \text{ (동일한 수준에 있는 점)}$$

유체정역학의 기본방정식 적용

To the left-hand side

$$p_{\text{high}} - p_{\text{low}} = p_2 - p_A = -\gamma_2 h_2 - \gamma_1 h_1$$

$$p_2 = p_A - \gamma_2 h_2 - \gamma_1 h_1$$

To the right-hand side

$$p_{\text{high}} - p_{\text{low}} = p_3 - p_B = -\gamma_3 h_3$$

$$p_3 = p_B - \gamma_3 h_3$$

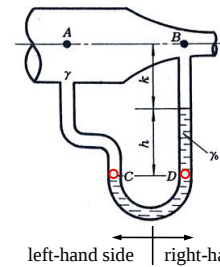
$$p_2 = p_3 \text{ 이므로}$$

$$p_A - \gamma_2 h_2 - \gamma_1 h_1 = p_B - \gamma_3 h_3$$

$$p_A - p_B = (\gamma_1 h_1 + \gamma_2 h_2) - \gamma_3 h_3 \text{ (gage)}$$

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2.6 Manometry (액주계)



$$p_C = p_D \text{ (동일한 수준에 있는 점)}$$

유체정역학 기본방정식 적용

To the left-hand side

$$p_{\text{high}} - p_{\text{low}} = p_A - p_C = -\gamma(k+h)$$

$$p_C = p_A + \gamma(k+h)$$

to the right-hand side

$$p_{\text{high}} - p_{\text{low}} = p_B - p_D = -\gamma k - \gamma_0 h$$

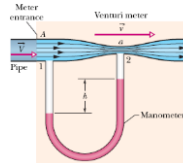
$$p_D = p_B + \gamma k + \gamma_0 h$$

$$p_C = p_D \text{ 이므로}$$

$$p_A + \gamma(k+h) = p_B + \gamma k + \gamma_0 h$$

$$p_A - p_B = -\gamma k - \gamma h + (\gamma k + \gamma_0 h)$$

$$= (\gamma_0 - \gamma)h \text{ (gage)}$$



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2.6 Manometry (액주게)

2.6.3 Inclined-Tube Manometer(경사 액주게)

✓ 미세한 압력 수두를 측정하고자 할 때 사용.(비교적 작은 수두를 정확히 읽을 수 있다.)

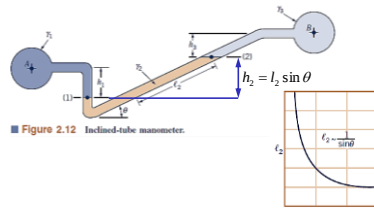
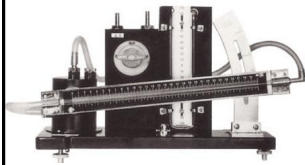


Figure 2.12 Inclined-tube manometer.

$$p_A - p_1 = -\gamma_1 h_1 \rightarrow p_1 = p_A + \gamma_1 h_1$$

$$p_B - p_1 = -\gamma_3 h_3 - \gamma_2 l_2 \sin \theta$$

$$p_1 = p_B + \gamma_3 h_3 + \gamma_2 l_2 \sin \theta$$

$$p_A - p_B = -\gamma_1 h_1 + \gamma_3 h_3 + \gamma_2 l_2 \sin \theta$$

$$= \gamma_2 l_2 \sin \theta \text{ (for gas measurement)}$$

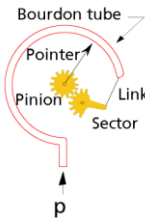
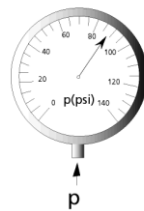
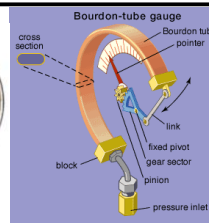
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2.7 Pressure-Measuring Device (압력 측정 장치)

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2.7 Pressure-Measuring Device

✓ Bourdon pressure gage



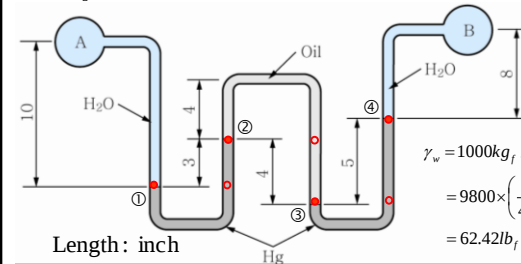
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Ex) Basic equation in Fluid Static

예 3.8) A, B 관을 통해 물이 흐르고 있다. 아래 그림에서와 같이 깨꾸로 된 U자관
윗부분에는 비중이 0.88인 기름이, 아래 부분에는 수은이 채워져 있다. p_A, p_B 를
psi단위로 구하시오.

• Basic equations

$$p_{\text{high}} - p_{\text{low}} = -\gamma h$$



$$\gamma_w = 1000 \text{ kg}_f / \text{m}^3 = 9800 \text{ N} / \text{m}^3$$

$$= 9800 \times \left(\frac{1}{4.448} \right) \text{ lb}_f / \left(\frac{1}{0.3048} \right)^3 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= 62.42 \text{ lb}_f / \text{ft}^3$$

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Ex) Basic equation in Fluid Static

• Solutions

Applying the basic equation in fluid static to the left-hand side

$$p_{air} - p_1 = 0 \rightarrow p_1 = p_{air}$$

to the right-hand side

$$p_{vac} - p_2 = -\gamma_m h_m \rightarrow p_2 = p_{vac} + \gamma_m h_m$$

$$p_1 = p_2 \text{ 이므로}$$

$$p_{air} = p_{vac} + \gamma_m h_m$$

$$= p_{vac} + 13.6 \times 1000 \text{ kg}_f / \text{m}^3 \times 0.5 \text{ m} = p_{vac} + 6800 \text{ kg}_f / \text{m}^2$$

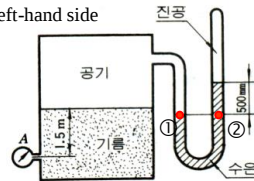
$$p_{air} - p_A = -\gamma_o h_o \rightarrow p_A = p_{air} + \gamma_o h_o$$

$$p_A = p_{air} + \gamma_o h_o$$

$$= (p_{vac} + 6800 \text{ kg}_f / \text{m}^2) + \gamma_o h_o$$

$$= p_{vac} + 6800 \text{ kg}_f / \text{m}^2 + 0.8 \times 1000 \text{ kg}_f / \text{m}^3 \times 1.5 \text{ m}$$

$$= p_{vac} + 8000 \text{ kg}_f / \text{m}^2 (\text{abs})$$



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Ex) Basic equation in Fluid Static

$$p_A = p_{vac} + 8000 \text{ kg}_f / \text{m}^2 (\text{absolute pressure})$$

$$= 0.8 \text{ kg}_f / \text{cm}^2$$

$$= 588 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$\text{Since } p_{gauge} = p_{abs} - p_{atm}$$

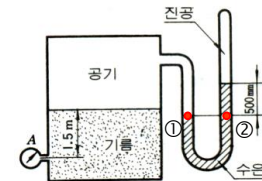
$$p_{Agage} = p_{Aabs} - p_{atm}$$

$$= 588 \text{ mmHg} - 750 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$= -162 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$= 162 \text{ mmHg (Vacuum)}$$

진공을 기준으로 한 압력
⇒ 절대압력 (abs)



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Homework #2

- ✓ 무게중심 (center of gravity, CG)
- ✓ 압력중심 (center of pressure, CP, x_p, y_p or x', y')
- ✓ 도심 (centroid, C, $\bar{x}, \bar{y}$)
- ✓ 1차 면적 모멘트 (first moment of area, I_x, I_y)
- ✓ 2차 면적 모멘트 (second moment of area, I_{xx}, I_{yy})
- ✓ 극관성 모멘트 (polar moment of inertia of area, J_o)
- ✓ 면적의 관성적 (product of inertia, I_{xy})
- ✓ 면적의 회전반경 (radius of gyration, k)
- ✓ 평행축 정리 (parallel-axis theorem)

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2.8 Hydrostatic Force on a Plane Surface (평면에 작용하는 정수력)

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2.8 Hydrostatic Force on a Plane

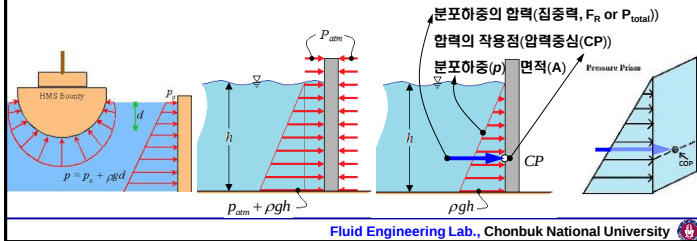
전압력(F_R or P_{total}) = 압력(P) × 작용면적(A)
(Total pressure)

$$= P(F/A) \times A = F \text{ (Force)}$$

$$= \text{kg}_f, \text{N}, \text{lb}_f$$

면적(A)의 압력중심(CP)을 지나는 집중력(F_R)을 의미함
(즉, 한 점(CP)에 작용하는 힘(F_R). 힘의 단위를 가짐)

다양한 형상의 도형에 작용하는 분포하중의 합력 및 작용점을 구하는 문제



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2.3 Pressure Variation in a Fluid at Rest

✓ Basic equation in fluid static

$$\frac{dp}{dz} = -\gamma = -\rho g$$

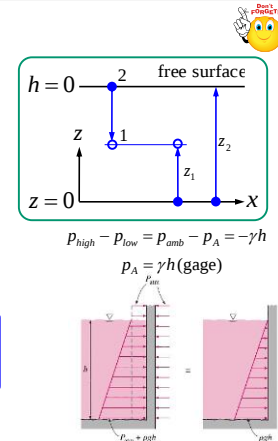
$$p_2 - p_1 = -\gamma h$$

$$p_{high} - p_{low} = -\gamma h$$

$$p_{low} = p_{high} + \gamma h$$

$$= +\gamma h \text{ (} p_{high} = 0 : \text{ambient p.)}$$

$$p_{high} - p_{low} = -\gamma h$$



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2.8 Hydrostatic Force on a Plane

✓ 평판이 수평으로 잠겨 있는 경우

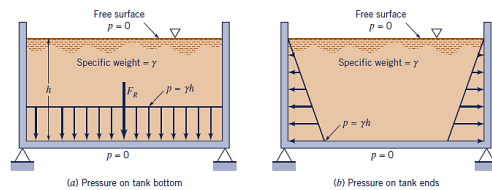
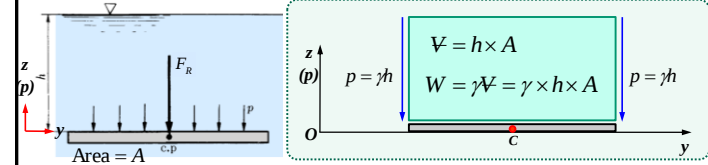


Figure 2.16 (a) Pressure distribution and resultant hydrostatic force on the bottom of an open tank. (b) Pressure distribution on the ends of an open tank.

✓ 평판이 수직으로 잠겨 있는 경우

2.8 Hydrostatic Force on a Plane

✓ 수평 평판의 경우



$$p_{high} - p_{low} = -\gamma h$$

$$p_{am} - p = -\gamma h$$

$$p = p_{am} + \gamma h = \gamma h \text{ (gage)}$$

$$F_R = p \times A = \gamma h A$$

$$= \gamma \times h A = \gamma \times \text{Volume}$$

$$= W$$

전압력(F_R or P_{tot})의 크기 및 작용점

✓ 크기 : 평판 위에 놓여진 유체의 중량(W)

✓ 작용점 : 압력중심(center of pressure, C_p)

수평으로 잠긴 경우 평면상의

도심 (centroid, C)과

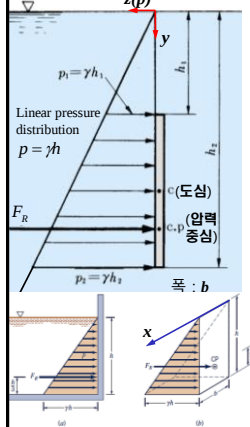
압력중심(C_p)이 서로 일치함

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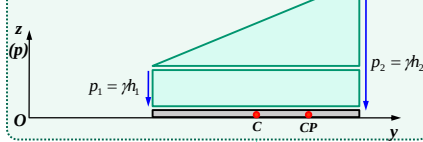
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2.8 Hydrostatic Force on a Plane

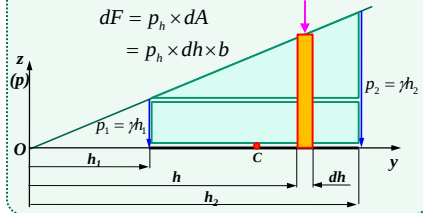
✓ 수직 평판의 경우



i) 전압력의 크기



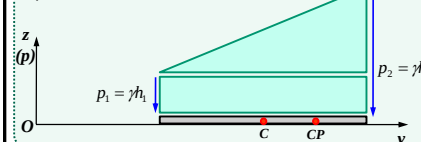
ii) 전압력의 작용점



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2.8 Hydrostatic Force on a Plane

i) 전압력의 크기



※ 평판 위의 무게를 직접 구하는 방법 (단순한 경우 만 가능)

✓ 전압력의 크기: 압력 프리즘 (pressure prism)에 의한 방법

: 평판 위에 놓여진 유체의 중량

: p_1, p_2 를 두 변, $(h = h_2 - h_1)$ 을 높이, b 를 폭으로 하는 사다리꼴 기둥에 채워진 유체의 중량

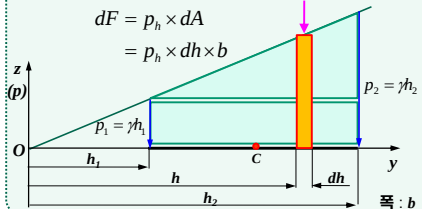
$$F_R = p \times A = \gamma h \times A = \gamma \times hA = \gamma \times \text{Volume}$$

$$= \gamma \times \frac{1}{2} (h_2 + h_1) \times (h_2 - h_1) \times b = \gamma \times \frac{1}{2} (h_2^2 - h_1^2) \times b$$

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2.8 Hydrostatic Force on a Plane

i) 전압력의 크기



※ 적분에 의한 방법 일반적인 방법임 (복잡한 경우 도 가능)

✓ 전압력의 크기: 적분에 의한 방법

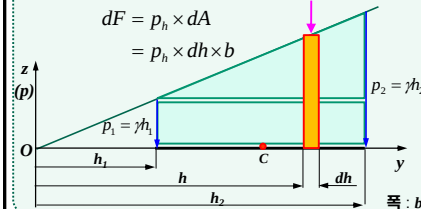
$$dF = p_h \times dh \times b = \gamma h \times dh \times b$$

$$F_R = \gamma \int h dA = \gamma \int h dh \times b = \gamma \times \frac{1}{2} [h^2]_{h_1}^{h_2} \times b = \frac{1}{2} \gamma (h_2^2 - h_1^2) \times b$$

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2.8 Hydrostatic Force on a Plane

ii) 전압력의 작용점



$$dF = \gamma h \times dh \times b$$

$$F_R = \frac{1}{2} \gamma (h_2^2 - h_1^2) \times b$$

$$dM_{ox} = h \times dF$$

$$= h \times (\gamma h \times dh \times b)$$

$$= \gamma h^2 \times dh \times b$$

✓ 작용점

: 압력중심 (center of pressure)

: 모멘트 계산을 통한 무게중심 계산

$$M_{ox} = \gamma \int h^2 dh \times b$$

$$= \gamma \times \frac{1}{3} [h^3]_{h_1}^{h_2} \times b$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \gamma (h_2^3 - h_1^3) \times b$$

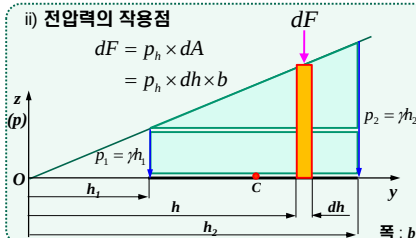
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2.8 Hydrostatic Force on a Plane

ii) 전압력의 작용점

$$dF = p_h \times dA$$

$$= p_h \times dh \times b$$



$$F_R = \gamma \int h dA$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \gamma (h_2^2 - h_1^2) \times b$$

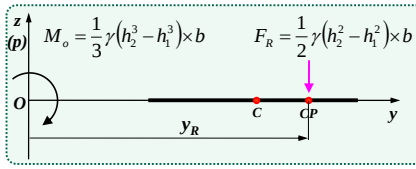
$$M_{ox} = \gamma \int h^2 dA$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \gamma (h_2^3 - h_1^3) \times b$$

$$y_R \times F_R = M_{ox} \text{ 이므로}$$

$$y_R = \frac{M_{ox}}{F_R} = \frac{\gamma \int h^2 dA}{\gamma \int h dA}$$

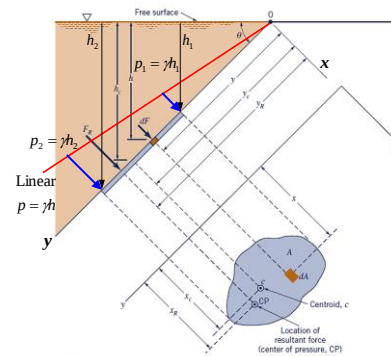
$$= \frac{\frac{1}{3} \gamma (h_2^3 - h_1^3)}{\frac{1}{2} \gamma (h_2^2 - h_1^2)} = \frac{2(h_2^3 - h_1^3)}{3(h_2^2 - h_1^2)}$$



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2.8 Hydrostatic Force on a Plane

✓ 평판이 경사지게 잠겨 있는 경우



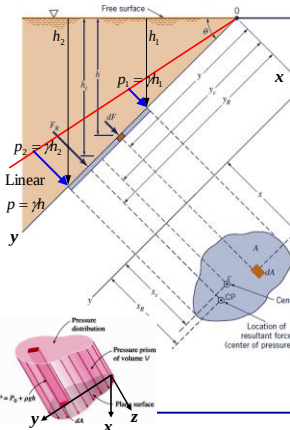
$$p_{high} - p_{low} = -\gamma h$$

Figure 2.17 Notation for hydrostatic force on an inclined plane surface of arbitrary shape.

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2.8 Hydrostatic Force on a Plane

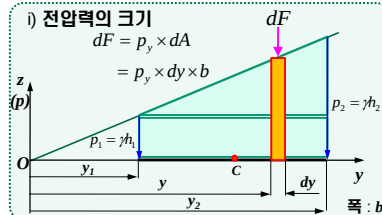
✓ 경사진 평판의 경우



i) 전압력의 크기

$$dF = p_y \times dA$$

$$= p_y \times dy \times b$$



✓ 수직평판-경사평판 관계식

$$h = y \sin \theta$$

y축 좌표값을 h값으로 변환하는 관계식

$\theta = 90^\circ$: 수직 평판의 경우

$\theta = 0^\circ$: 수평 평판의 경우

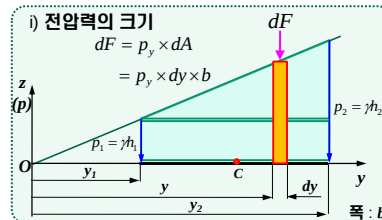
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2.8 Hydrostatic Force on a Plane

i) 전압력의 크기

$$dF = p_y \times dA$$

$$= p_y \times dy \times b$$



Since $\int y dA = y_c A$
A의 도심
x축에 관한
1차 면적모멘트

$$dF = p_y \times dA = p_h \times dA$$

$$= \gamma h \times dA = \gamma \times y \sin \theta \times dA$$

$$F_R = \gamma \int y \sin \theta dA = \gamma \sin \theta \int y dA$$

$$= \gamma y_c \sin \theta A = \gamma h_c A$$

$$= p_h A$$

전압력=도심압력×면적
경사진 경우에도 h의 함수로
표현되는 것은 정지유체 압력은
중력방향으로만 변화하기 때문
 $p_{high} - p_{low} = -\gamma h$

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2.8 Hydrostatic Force on a Plane

ii) 전압력의 작용점
 $dF = p_y \times dA$
 $= p_y \times dy \times b$

ii) 전압력의 작용점 (x 축)
 $dM_{ox} = y \times dF = y \times \gamma y \sin \theta dA$
 $= \gamma y^2 \sin \theta dA$
 (moment on x axis)

$$M_{ox} = \gamma \sin \theta \int y^2 dA$$

Since $F_R \times y_R = M_{ox}$

$$y_R = \frac{M_{ox}}{F_R} = \frac{\gamma \sin \theta \int y^2 dA}{\gamma \sin \theta \int y dA} = \frac{\int y^2 dA}{\int y dA} = \frac{I_{xx}}{y_c A}$$

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2.8 Hydrostatic Force on a Plane

ii) 전압력의 작용점
 $dF = p_y \times dA$
 $= p_y \times dy \times b$

ii) 전압력의 작용점 (y 축)
 $dM_{oy} = x \times dF = x \times \gamma x \sin \theta dA$
 $= \gamma x^2 \sin \theta dA$

$$M_{oy} = \gamma \sin \theta \int x^2 dA$$

Since $F_R \times x_R = M_{oy}$

$$x_R = \frac{M_{oy}}{F_R} = \frac{\gamma \sin \theta \int x^2 dA}{\gamma \sin \theta \int x dA} = \frac{\int x^2 dA}{\int x dA} = \frac{I_{yy}}{x_c A}$$

Using the parallel axis theorem:

$$y_R = \frac{I_{xx}}{y_c A} = \frac{y_c^2 A + I_{c(xx)}}{y_c A} = y_c + \frac{I_{c(xx)}}{y_c A}$$

$$I_{yy} = I_{c(yy)} + x_c^2 A$$

$$I_{xx} = I_{c(xx)} + y_c^2 A$$

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2.8 Hydrostatic Force on a Plane

ii) 전압력의 작용점
 $dF = p_y \times dA$
 $= p_y \times dy \times b$

ii) 전압력의 작용점 (y 축)
 $dM_{oy} = x \times dF = x \times \gamma x \sin \theta dA$
 $= \gamma x^2 \sin \theta dA$

$$M_{oy} = \gamma \sin \theta \int x^2 dA$$

Since $F_R \times x_R = M_{oy}$

$$x_R = \frac{M_{oy}}{F_R} = \frac{\gamma \sin \theta \int x^2 dA}{\gamma \sin \theta \int x dA} = \frac{\int x^2 dA}{\int x dA} = \frac{I_{yy}}{x_c A}$$

Using the parallel axis theorem:

$$y_R = \frac{I_{xx}}{y_c A} = \frac{y_c^2 A + I_{c(xy)}}{y_c A} = y_c + \frac{I_{c(xy)}}{y_c A}$$

$$I_{yy} = I_{c(yy)} + x_c^2 A$$

$$I_{xx} = I_{c(xx)} + y_c^2 A$$

$$= x_c \quad (\text{if symmetric } I_{c(xy)} = 0)$$

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2.8 Summary

✓ 경사지게 잠긴 경우

$$F_R = \gamma \int y \sin \theta dA = \gamma \int h dA = \gamma h_c A$$

$$y_R = y_c + \frac{I_{c(xx)}}{y_c A} \quad x_R = x_c + \frac{I_{c(xy)}}{y_c A}$$

(a) Rectangle
 $A = ba$
 $I_{xx} = \frac{1}{12} ba^3$
 $I_{yy} = \frac{1}{12} b^3 a$
 $I_{xy} = 0$

(b) Circle
 $A = \pi R^2$
 $I_{xx} = I_{yy} = \frac{\pi R^4}{4}$
 $I_{xy} = 0$

(c) Semicircle
 $A = \frac{\pi R^2}{2}$
 $I_{xx} = 0.1098 R^4$
 $I_{yy} = 0.3927 R^4$
 $I_{xy} = 0$

(d) Triangle
 $A = \frac{bh}{2}$
 $I_{xx} = \frac{bh^3}{36}$
 $I_{yy} = \frac{b^3 h}{48}$
 $I_{xy} = \frac{b^2 h^2}{24}$

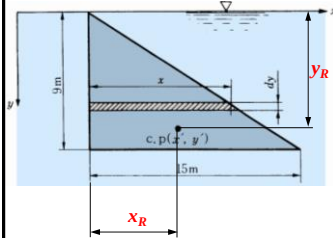
(e) Quarter circle
 $A = \frac{\pi R^2}{4}$
 $I_{xx} = I_{yy} = 0.05488 R^4$
 $I_{xy} = -0.01647 R^4$

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Ex) 수직평판-삼각형

예) 아래 그림과 같이 삼각형판이 수직으로 물에 잠겨 있을 때, 평판의 한 면에 받고 있는 전압력과 압력중심을 구하시오. 단, 물의 비중량은 9798 N/m^3 이다.

해 1) Using the formula



$$F = \gamma h_c A \quad (h_c = 6\text{m})$$

$$= 1000 \text{ kg}_f / \text{m}^3 \times 6\text{m} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 15\text{m} \times 9\text{m}$$

$$= 405,000 \text{ kg}_f$$

$$y_R = y_c + \frac{I_{c(xx)}}{y_c A} = y_c + \frac{bh^3/36}{y_c A}$$

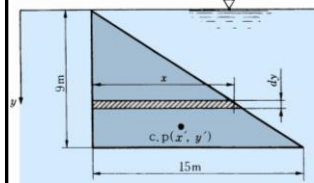
$$= 6\text{m} + \frac{\frac{15 \times 9^3}{36}}{6 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 9} = 6.75\text{m}$$

$$x_R = x_c + \frac{I_{c(xy)}}{y_c A} = x_c + \frac{b^2 h^2 / 72}{y_c A} = 5\text{m} + \frac{\frac{15^2 \times 9^2}{72}}{6 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 9} = 5.625\text{m}$$

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Ex) 수직평판-삼각형

해 2) By integrating



$$dF = p dA = \gamma h dA = \gamma h \times x dy$$

$$(x : y = 15 : 9 \rightarrow x = \frac{15}{9} y)$$

$$= \gamma \times y \times \left(\frac{15}{9} y \right) dy \quad (h = y) = \frac{15}{9} \gamma \times y^2 dy$$

$$F_R = \frac{15}{9} \gamma \int_0^9 y^2 dy = \frac{15}{9} \gamma \left[\frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_0^9$$

$$= \frac{15}{9} \times 1000 \text{ kg}_f / \text{m}^3 \times 9^3 \text{ m}^3 = 405,000 \text{ kg}_f$$

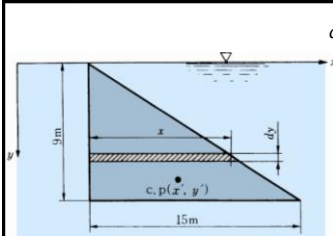
$$dM_{ox} = y \times dF = y \times \gamma y \times x dy = \frac{15}{9} \gamma \times y^3 dy$$

$$M_{ox} = \frac{15}{9} \gamma \int_0^9 y^3 dy = \frac{15}{9} \gamma \left[\frac{1}{4} y^4 \right]_0^9 = \frac{15}{9} \times 1000 \frac{\text{kg}_f}{\text{m}^3} \times 9^4 \text{ m}^4 = 2,733,750 \text{ kg}_f \text{ m}$$

$$y_R = \frac{M_{ox}}{F_R} = \frac{2,733,750}{405,000} = 6.75\text{m}$$

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Ex) 수직평판-삼각형



$$dM_{oy} = \frac{1}{2} x \times dF = \frac{1}{2} x \times \gamma y \times x dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \gamma y \times x^2 dy = \frac{1}{2} \gamma y \times \left(\frac{15}{9} y \right)^2 dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{15}{9} \right)^2 \gamma \times y^3 dy$$

$$M_{oy} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{15}{9} \right)^2 \gamma \int_0^9 y^3 dy = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{15}{9} \right)^2 \gamma \left[\frac{1}{4} y^4 \right]_0^9$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{15}{9} \right)^2 \times 1000 \text{ kg}_f / \text{m}^3 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 9^4$$

$$= 2,278,125 \text{ kg}_f \text{ m}$$

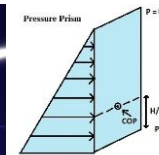
$$x_R = \frac{M_{oy}}{F_R} = \frac{2,278,125}{405,000} = 5.625\text{m}$$

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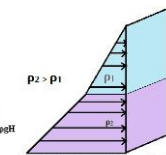
2.9 Pressure Prism (압력 프리즘)



Optical prism



Pressure prism



Pressure Prism for two different fluids

압력 프리즘 해법은 **성층유체** 문제 해결에 유용한 방법

예제 2.8 및 연습문제 2.105를 참조하자

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Examples

Example 2.8 Use of the Pressure Prism Concept

GIVEN: A pressurized tank contains oil ($SG = 0.90$) and has a square, 0.6 m by 0.6 m plate bolted to its side, as is illustrated in Fig. E2.9a. The pressure gage on the top of the tank read 50 kPa , and the outside of the tank is at atmospheric pressure.

FIND: What is the **magnitude and location** of the resultant force on the attached plate?

SOLUTION

$$F_1 = (p_s + \gamma h_1)A = [50 \times 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2 + (0.90)(9.81 \times 10^3 \text{ N/m}^3)(2\text{ m})](0.36 \text{ m}^2) = 24.356 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$$

$$F_2 = \gamma \left(\frac{h_2 - h_1}{2} \right) A = (0.90)(9.81 \times 10^3) \left(\frac{0.6\text{ m}}{2} \right) (0.36 \text{ m}^2) = 0.954 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$$

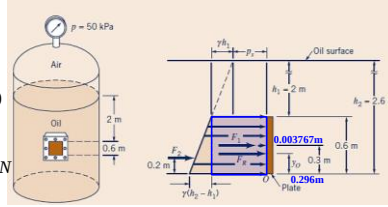
사각형평면의 도심위치

$$F_R = F_1 + F_2 = 25.310 \times 10^3 \text{ N} = 25.310 \text{ kN}$$

○ 점을 기준으로 한 모멘트(중요)

$$F_R y_o = F_1(0.3\text{ m}) + F_2(0.2\text{ m}) \quad \text{(O점으로부터 높이)} \quad \text{(도심점으로부터 아래)}$$

$$y_o = \frac{(24.356 \times 10^3 \text{ N})(0.3\text{ m}) + (0.954 \times 10^3 \text{ N})(0.2\text{ m})}{25.310 \times 10^3 \text{ N}} = 0.296\text{ m} \rightarrow 0.3\text{ m} - 0.296\text{ m} = 0.003767\text{ m}$$



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Examples

Problem 2.105를 해결하기 위한 예제

$$F_R = p_s A + \gamma h_c A = [50 \times 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2 + (0.90)(9.81 \times 10^3 \text{ N/m}^3)(2.3\text{ m})](0.36 \text{ m}^2) = 25.310 \times 10^3 \text{ N} \quad \text{(예제 2.8과 같은 값)}$$

$$y_R = \frac{I_{c(xx)}}{y_c A} + y_c, \quad I_{c(xx)} = \frac{(0.6\text{ m})(0.6\text{ m})^3}{12} = \frac{0.1296}{12} \text{ m}^4$$

$$y_R = \frac{(0.1296/12) \text{ m}^4}{(2.3\text{ m})(0.36 \text{ m}^2)} + 2.3\text{ m} = 0.013043\text{ m} + 2.3\text{ m} = 2.313\text{ m} \rightarrow 0.3\text{ m} - 0.01304\text{ m} = 0.28696\text{ m}$$

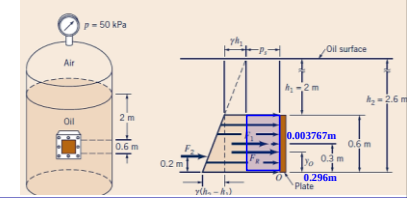
(도심(C)으로부터 아래) (자유표면으로부터 아래) (O점으로부터 높이)

예제 2.8과 다른 값. 왜 그럴까? → 연습문제 2.105를 참조하자.

적용 가능한 공식: 유도과정 다음 참조

$$y_{p1} = \frac{\gamma I_{c(xx)}}{F_R} = \frac{\gamma I_{c(xx)}}{p_c A} = \frac{0.9(9.81 \times 10^3)(0.1296/12)}{25310.41} \text{ m} = 0.003767\text{ m} \quad \text{(예제 2.8과 같은 값)}$$

(도심(C)으로부터 아래)



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Examples

이런 문제는 도심(C)을 기준으로 한 모멘트를 취하자

$$F_1 = 24.356 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$$

$$F_2 = 0.954 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$$

$$F_R = 25.310 \text{ kN}$$

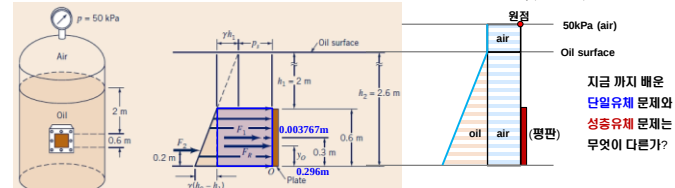
$$F_R y_o = F_1(0\text{ m}) + F_2(0.1\text{ m})$$

$$y_o = \frac{(24.356 \times 10^3 \text{ N})(0\text{ m}) + (0.954 \times 10^3 \text{ N})(0.1\text{ m})}{25.310 \times 10^3 \text{ N}} = 0.003767\text{ m}, \quad (0.3\text{ m} - 0.003767\text{ m} = 0.296\text{ m})$$

(도심(C)으로부터 아래: 예제 2.8과 같은 값)

$$= \frac{F_2 \times y_c}{(p_s + \gamma h_c)A} = \frac{\gamma h_c A \times y_c}{F_R} \rightarrow \frac{\gamma I_{c(xx)}}{F_R} \quad \text{(유도과정 다음 참조)}$$

✓성층 유체 문제: γ (기울기)가 다른 경우



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2.10 Hydrostatic Force on a Curved Surface (곡면에 작용하는 정수력)

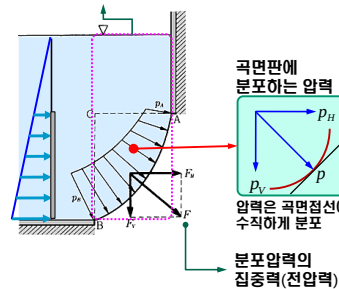
원점
50kPa (air)
Oil surface
지금 까지 배운
단일유체 문제와
성층유체 문제는
무엇이 다른가?

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2.10 곡면에 작용하는 정수력

✓곡면에 작용하는 압력 분포

곡면판에 영향을 미치는
검사체적(control volume)



F_H = 유체가 곡면에 가하는 전압력의 수평분력
 F_V = 유체가 곡면에 가하는 전압력의 수직분력

i) 분포 압력의 수평성분

- $p=\gamma h$ 에 따라 변화
- 곡면의 수직 투영면에 작용하는 압력분포 문제
- 수직 평판 문제와 동일



곡면의 수직 투영면적

ii) 분포 압력의 수직성분

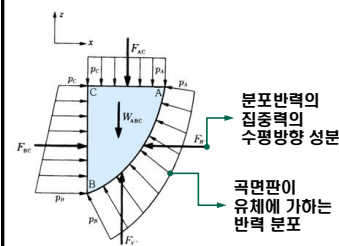


- 곡면 위치에 따라 h가 변화
- 곡면의 수평 투영면 위의 압력분포
- 수평 투영면에 불균일 압력분포 작용

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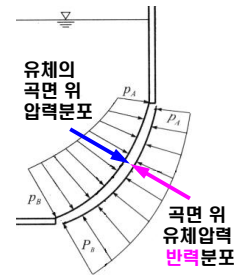
2.10 곡면에 작용하는 정수력

✓자유물체도(Free body diagram of the enclosed liquid block)



- 유체의 압력은 면에 수직으로 작용

$$\text{Basic equation: } \frac{dp}{dz} = -\gamma = -\rho g, \\ p_{\text{high}} - p_{\text{low}} = -\gamma h$$



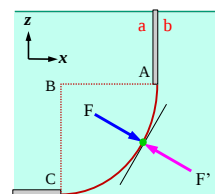
F_{BC} = 유체가 곡면에 가하는 전압력의 수평분력
 F_{AC} = 유체가 곡면에 가하는 전압력의 수직분력
 $F_H' = F_{BC}$ = 곡면이 유체에 가하는 수평분력
 $F_V' = F_{AC}$ = 곡면이 유체에 가하는 수직분력
 W_{ABC} = 곡면 위의 유체 중량

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2.10 곡면에 작용하는 정수력

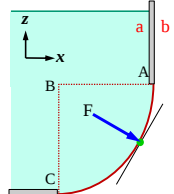
✓곡면판에 작용하는 힘의 평형

a 및 b에 유체가 있을 경우



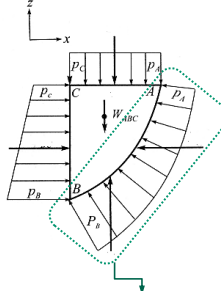
F 와 F' 는 서로 평형

b에 유체가 없을 경우



- F 는 곡면에 작용
- 곡면이 고정된 경우
- 곡면이 유체에 가하는
- 반력 F' 가 존재

ABC의 자유물체도



유체가 곡면판에 가하는
압력에 대한 반력 분포
(곡면이 유체에 가하는 힘)

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2.10 곡면에 작용하는 정수력

곡면판이 움직이지 않으므로 힘의 평형을 취하면

$$\sum F_x = F_{BC} - F_H' = 0 \rightarrow F_{BC} = F_H'$$

$$\sum F_z = F_V' - F_{AC} - W_{ABC} = 0 \rightarrow F_V' = F_{AC} + W_{ABC}$$

In addition,

$$F_H = F_H', F_V = F_V' \rightarrow F_H = F_{BC}$$

$$F_V = F_{AC} + W_{ABC} = \gamma h A + W_{ABC}$$

$F = \sqrt{F_H^2 + F_V^2}$ 수직성분은 곡면 위에 쌓여진 유체의 중량과 같다

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{F_V}{F_H}$$

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2.10 곡면에 작용하는 정수력

✓ 전압력 및 압력중심(CP)

- 곡면에 작용하는 압력을 수평 및 수직성분으로 분해
- 집중력(전압력) F_R 를 F_H 와 F_V 로 벡터 분해 할 수 있음

i) 수평성분(F_H)의 합력 및 작용점(수직 평판과 동일)

$$F_H = \gamma \int h dA = \gamma h_c A \quad (dA = b \times dz)$$

$$M_{oy} = \gamma \int h^2 dA \quad M_{oz} = \gamma \int h y dA$$

$$h_R = \frac{M_{oy}}{F_H} = \frac{\gamma \int h^2 dA}{\gamma \int h dA} = h_c + \frac{I_{c(yy)}}{h_c A}$$

$$y_R = \frac{M_{oz}}{F_H} = \frac{\gamma \int h y dA}{\gamma \int h dA} = y_c + \frac{I_{c(yz)}}{h_c A}$$

Horizontal component

Moment 계산 좌표

= y_c (if area is symmetric, $I_{c(yz)} = 0$)

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2.10 곡면에 작용하는 정수력

ii) 수직성분(F_V)의 합력 및 작용점

$$W_{AC} = p \times A = \gamma h \times A = \gamma \times V$$

$$F_V = W_{AC} + W_{ABC}$$

$$= \gamma V_{AC} + \gamma V_{ABC}$$

$$= \gamma b A_{AC} + \gamma b A_{ABC} \quad (b = \text{width})$$

$$= \gamma b \int h dx \quad (dA = h \times dx)$$

$$M_{oy} = \gamma b \int x h dx \quad M_{ox} = \gamma b \int y h dx$$

$$x_R = \frac{M_{oy}}{F_V} = \frac{\gamma b \int x h dx}{\gamma b \int h dx} = \frac{\int x h dx}{\int h dx}$$

$$y_R = \frac{M_{ox}}{F_V} = \frac{\gamma b \int y h dx}{\gamma b \int h dx} = \frac{\int y h dx}{\int h dx}$$

Vertical component

압력의 수직성분을 곡면을 따라 적분하면 곡면 위의 중량이 된다. (적분을 위해서는 곡면의 곡선식을 알아야 함. 문제풀이 참조)

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2.10 곡면에 작용하는 정수력

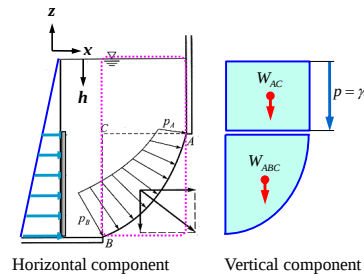
✓ Summary

1) F_H 의 크기 및 작용점

크기 : $F_H = \gamma h_c A$

작용점: $h_R = h_c + \frac{I_{C(yy)}}{h_c A}$

$y_R = y_c + \frac{I_{C(yz)}}{h_c A}$



2) F_V 의 크기 및 작용점

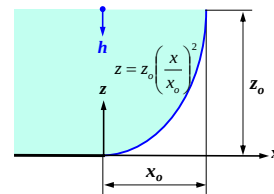
크기 : 곡면 위에 놓여진 액체와 대기로 이루어진 전체 유체기둥의 무게

작용점: 적분해법을 이용해 찾는다. 또는 복합체 무게중심을 구한다.

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Ex) 곡면판에 작용하는 힘과 작용점

예) 아래 그림과 $x_0=10$ ft, $z_0=24$ ft인 포물선 형태를 가진 댐이 있다. 유체는 물이고 대기압은 무시할 수 있다. 댐에 작용하는 힘과 작용점을 구하시오. 댐의 폭은 50 ft 이다.



✓ 댐(포물선)의 형상 함수

$$z = z_0 \left(\frac{x}{x_0} \right)^2 = 24 \left(\frac{x}{10} \right)^2 = 0.24x^2$$

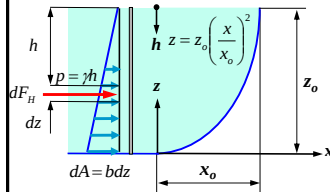
$$h = z_0 - z = 24 - 0.24x^2$$

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Ex) 곡면판에 작용하는 힘과 작용점

해) By integrating

i) 수평성분(F_H)의 합력



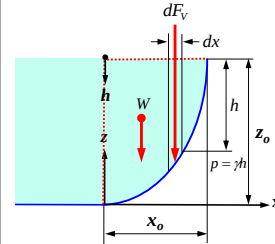
$$\begin{aligned}
 F_H &= \gamma \int h dA = \gamma h_c A \quad (dA = b \times dz) \\
 &= 62.4 \times 12 \times 24 \times 50 lb_f \\
 &= 898,560 lb_f \\
 &\approx 899,000 lb_f
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 dF_H &= p dA \\
 &= p \times b \times dz \\
 &= \gamma h \times b \times dz \quad (h = z_0 - z) \\
 &= \gamma \times b \times (z_0 - z) dz \\
 F_H &= \gamma \times b \times \int_0^{24} (z_0 - z) dz \\
 &= \gamma \times b \times \left[z_0 z - 0.5 z^2 \right]_0^{24} \\
 &= 62.4 \times 50 \times (24 \times 24 - 0.5 \times 24^2) lb_f \\
 &= 898,560 lb_f \\
 &\approx 899,000 lb_f
 \end{aligned}$$

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Ex) 곡면판에 작용하는 힘과 작용점

ii) 수직성분(F_V)의 합력 : 포물면 위의 유체 중량

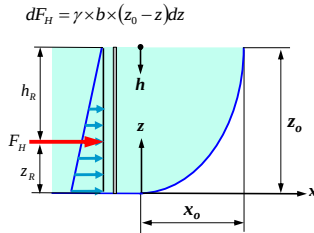


$$\begin{aligned}
 dF_V &= \gamma dV \\
 &= \gamma \times b \times h \times dx \\
 &= \gamma \times b \times (z_0 - 0.24x^2) dx \\
 F_V &= \gamma \times b \times \int_0^{10} (z_0 - 0.24x^2) dx \\
 &= \gamma \times b \times \left[z_0 x - 0.24 \times \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^{10} \\
 &= 62.4 \times 50 \times \left(24 \times 10 - 0.24 \times \frac{1}{3} \times 10^3 \right) lb_f \\
 &= 499,200 lb_f \\
 &\approx 499,000 lb_f
 \end{aligned}$$

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Ex) 곡면판에 작용하는 힘과 작용점

iii) 수평성분(F_H)의 합력의 작용점(압력 중심)

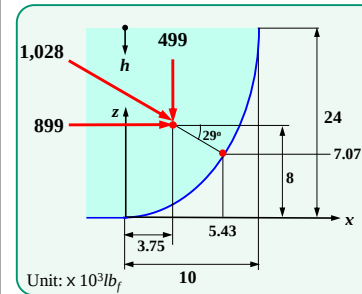


$$\begin{aligned}
 h_R &= h_c + \frac{I_{c(yy)}}{h_c A} \\
 &= 12 + \frac{(50 \times 24^3) / 12}{12 \times 24 \times 50} \\
 &= 16 ft \quad (\text{based on } h = 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 z_R \times F_H &= \int z dF_H \\
 z_R &= \frac{\int z dF_H}{F_H} = \frac{1}{F_H} \int z dF_H \\
 &= \frac{1}{F_H} \int z \times \gamma \times b \times (z_0 - z) dz \\
 &= \frac{\gamma \times b}{F_H} \int (z_0 z - z^2) dz \\
 &= \frac{\gamma \times b}{F_H} \left[\frac{1}{2} z_0 z^2 - \frac{1}{3} z^3 \right]_0^{24} \\
 &= \frac{\gamma \times b}{F_H} \left(\frac{1}{2} 24 \times 24^2 - \frac{1}{3} 24^3 \right) \\
 &= \frac{62.4 \times 50}{899,000} \left(\frac{1}{2} 24 \times 24^2 - \frac{1}{3} 24^3 \right) \\
 &= 8 ft \quad (\text{based on } z = 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

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Ex) 곡면판에 작용하는 힘과 작용점



$$\begin{aligned}
 F_H &\approx 899,000 lb_f \\
 F_V &\approx 499,000 lb_f \\
 F &= \sqrt{899,000^2 + 499,000^2} lb_f \\
 &= 1,028,000 lb_f \\
 \theta &= \tan^{-1} \frac{F_V}{F_H} \\
 &= \tan^{-1} \frac{499,000}{899,000} \\
 &= 29^\circ \\
 z_R &= 8 ft \quad (\text{based on } z = 0) \\
 x_R &= 3.75 ft \quad (\text{based on } x = 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

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Examples

Example 2.9 Hydrostatic Pressure Force on a Curved Surface

GIVEN: : A 1.8 m diameter drainage conduit of the type shown in Fig. E2.9a is half full of water at rest, as shown in Fig. E2.9b.

FIND: Determine the magnitude and line of action of the resultant force that the water exerts on a 0.3 m length of the curved section BC of the conduit wall.

SOLUTION

$$F_1 = \gamma h_c A = (9800 \text{ N/m}^3)(0.45 \text{ m})(0.27 \text{ m}^2) = 1191 \text{ N}$$

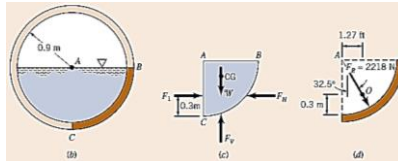
$$W = \gamma \mathcal{V} = (9800 \text{ N/m}^3)(0.81\pi/4) \text{ m}^2 (0.3 \text{ m}) = 1870 \text{ N}$$

$$F_H = F_1 = 1191 \text{ N} \quad F_V = W = 1870 \text{ N}$$

$$F_R = \sqrt{(F_H)^2 + (F_V)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(1191 \text{ N})^2 + (1870 \text{ N})^2}$$

$$= 2218 \text{ N}$$



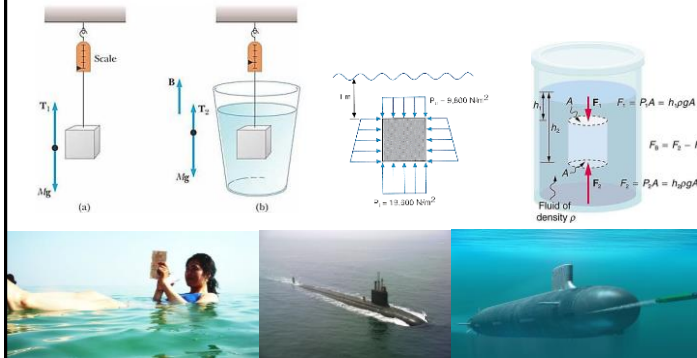
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2.11 Buoyancy, Floatation, and Stability (부력, 부체의 안정성)

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2.11 Buoyancy, Floatation, and Stability

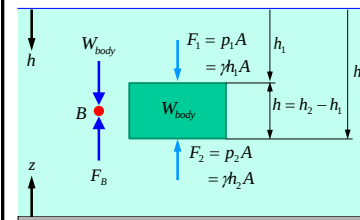
✓ **부력:** 물체를 액체 속에 넣으면 그 물체를 중력에 반대방향으로 밀어 올리는 힘
정지유체 속에서 유체로부터 물체가 받는 **표면력(압력)의 결과력**이 그 **물체에 작용하는 힘**. (표면력에 의한 결과이므로 깊이에는 무관)



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2.11 Buoyancy, Floatation, and Stability

✓ **잠긴 물체의 경우(Sink body)**

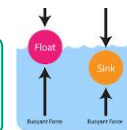


B: Center of buoyancy

Summary

$$W_{\text{body}} = F_B$$

$$\gamma_{\text{body}} \times V_{\text{body}} = \gamma_{\text{fluid}} \times V_{\text{body}}$$



i) **부력:** 물체에 작용하는 표면력

$$F_B = F_2 - F_1$$

$$= \gamma_{\text{fluid}} h_2 A - \gamma_{\text{fluid}} h_1 A$$

$$= \gamma_{\text{fluid}} (h_2 - h_1) A$$

$$= \gamma_{\text{fluid}} h A$$

$$= \gamma_{\text{fluid}} V_{\text{body}}$$

ii) **힘의 평형**

$$\sum F_z = -W_{\text{body}} + F_B$$

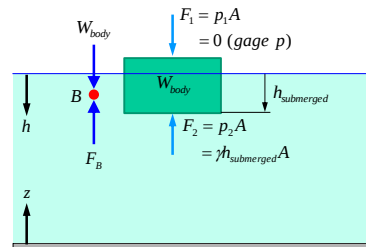
$$= -W_{\text{body}} + \gamma_{\text{fluid}} V_{\text{body}} = 0$$

$$W_{\text{body}} = \gamma_{\text{fluid}} V_{\text{body}}$$

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2.11 Buoyancy, Floatation, and Stability

✓ 떠있는 물체의 경우(Float body)



B : Center of buoyancy

Summary

$$W_{body} = F_B$$

$$\gamma_{body} \times V_{body} = \gamma_{fluid} \times V_{submerged body}$$

i) 부력 : 물체에 작용하는 표면력

$$F_B = F_2 - F_1$$

$$= 0 \text{ (gage } p)$$

$$= \gamma_{fluid} h_{submerged} A - 0$$

$$= \gamma_{fluid} h_{submerged} A$$

$$= \gamma_{fluid} V_{submerged body}$$

ii) 힘의 평형

$$\sum F_z = -W_{body} + F_B$$

$$= -W_{body} + \gamma_{fluid} V_{submerged}$$

$$= 0$$

$$W_{body} = \gamma_{fluid} V_{submerged body}$$

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2.11 Buoyancy, Floatation, and Stability

Summary

$$W_{body} = F_B$$

$$\gamma_{body} \times V_{body} = \gamma_{fluid} \times V_{submerged body}$$

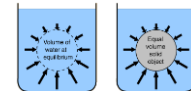
- i) 잠긴 물체의 부력은 물체의 중량과 같으며, 잠긴 물체의 체적에 채워지는 물의 중량과 같다.
- ii) 떠있는 물체의 부력은 물체의 중량과 같으며, 잠긴 부분의 체적에 채워지는 물의 중량과 같다.



W_{body} 배의 총중량

F_B 잠긴 부분의 물의 중량

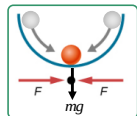
$W_{body} = F_B$



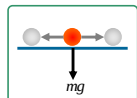
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2.11 잠겨진 물체의 안정도

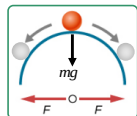
✓ Stable and Unstable state (안정 및 불안정 상태)



(a) Stable equilibrium



(b) Neutral equilibrium



(c) Unstable equilibrium

① Stable equilibrium (안정평형)

물체에 임의의 미소변위를 주었을 때 복원력이 생기는 것

② Neutral equilibrium (중립평형)

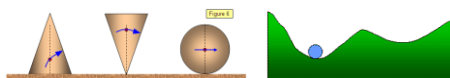
복원력과 전복력이 생기지 않고 항상 안정 평형에 있는 것

③ Unstable equilibrium (불안정평형)

물체에 임의의 미소변위를 주었을 때 전복력이 생기는 것 (복원력 대신 전복력이 생겨 다른 평형상태로 변화하는 것)

✓ Linear stable equilibrium : 선 변위에 대해 안정

✓ Rotational equilibrium: 각 변위에 대해 안정(주요 공학적 문제)

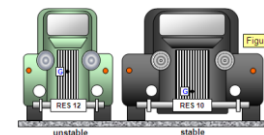


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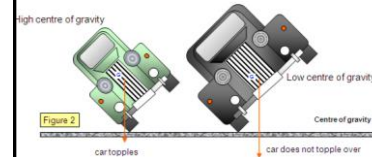
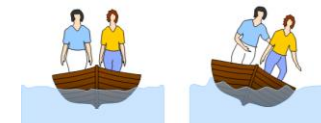
2.11 잠겨진 물체의 안정도

✓ Estimation of stable and unstable

The position of the center of gravity of an object affects its stability. The lower the center of gravity (G) is, the more stable the object.



Why is it not a good idea to stand up ?



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2.11 잠겨진 물체의 안정도

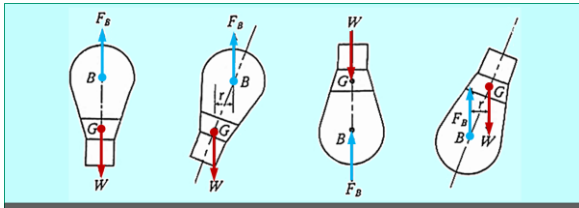
✓ 유체 속에 잠겨진 물체의 안정도

잠겨 있는 물체 이므로 **부력의 크기가 일정**(물체의 부피가 변화하지 않음)
부력의 작용점(부심)의 위치가 변하지 않음

✓ 잠겨진 물체의 안정도 판별

유체 속에 잠긴 물체의 **무게중심(G)**과 **부심(B)**의 위치에 따라 안정도 판별

- ① **B가 G보다 위에 존재** : 모멘트 $W \times r$ 은 복원모멘트를 작용(G를 중심)
- ② **B가 G보다 아래에 존재** : 모멘트 $W \times r$ 은 전복모멘트로 작용→불안정 평형



(a) $B > G$ (stable)

(b) $B < G$ (unstable)

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2.11 부체의 안정도(Stability)

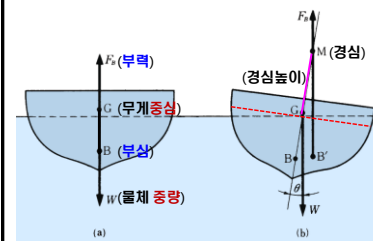
✓ 부체(浮體, Floating Body, 자유표면에 걸쳐있는 물체)의 안정도

두 유체의 경계면에 부력에 의해 떠있는 물체. 상태에 따라 물체의 잠긴 부분의 부피가 변화 함.
따라서 **잠겨진 상태에 따라 부력의 크기 및 부심(B)의 위치가 변함** ($\rho_1 \neq \rho_2$)

✓ 부체의 안정도 판별

잠긴 상태에 따라 부심(B)의 위치가 변하므로 새로운 판별법 필요 (**GM : 경심 높이**)

(※ 잠긴 물체는 중심 G와 부심 B의 위치에 따라 안정도를 판별 ($B > G$: 안정))



F_B : Buoyant force (부력)
 W : Weight of body (물체 중량)
 G : Center of gravity (무게중심)
 B : Center of buoyancy (부심)
 M : Metacenter (경심)
 GM : metacenter height (경심높이)
 $M_R = W \times GM \sin \theta$ (복원모멘트)

$$W_{body} = F_B$$

$$\gamma_{body} \times V_{body} = \gamma_{fluid} \times V_{submerged\ body}$$

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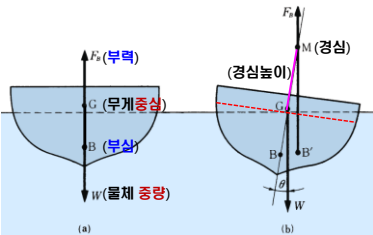
2.11 부체의 안정도(Stability)

✓ 부체의 각변위에 따른 부심의 위치 변화

부체가 θ 만큼 각변위 : 물체의 무게중심(G)은 변하지 않음.
: 부심 B는 새로운 부심 B'로 변화
(잠겨진 부분이 변화하므로 부심의 위치가 변화)



✓ 부체의 안정도 판별법 : GM(경심 높이)의 크기를 이용하여 판별



- ① $M > G$: 안정 ($GM : +$)
- ② $M < G$: 불안정 ($GM : -$)
- ③ $M = G$: 중립평형 ($GM=0$)

✓ How to calculate metacenter height (GM) ?

$$W_{body} = F_B$$

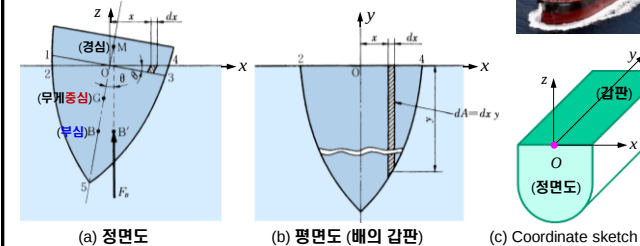
$$\gamma_{body} \times V_{body} = \gamma_{fluid} \times V_{submerged\ body}$$

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2.11 부체의 안정도(Stability)

✓ 부체의 각변위에 따른 부심(B)의 위치 변화

배가 θ 만큼 각변위(기울어짐에 따라 체적변화 발생) 했을 때 생기는 경심(M)의 위치와 GM에 따른 배의 안정도 판별



✓ Basic idea

$M_{OC} = M_B$ (잠긴 체적변화에 의한 모멘트=부심변화에 의한 모멘트)

M_R = Return moment (물체의 무게중심(G)을 중심으로 회전모멘트)

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2.12.1 직선운동 유체의 상대적 평형

✓ 상대적 평형 (Relative equilibrium)

운동하는 유체임자 사이의 상대적인 운동이 없는 경우 (전단응력이 존재하지 않는 경우)

전단응력이 존재하지 않으므로 정역학적 문제로 다룰 수 있다

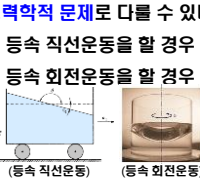
ex) 용기 속의 유체가 용기와 함께 등속 직선운동을 할 경우

용기 속의 유체가 용기와 함께 등속 회전운동을 할 경우
(forced vortex motion)

$$\sum F = F_B + F_{SN} + F_{ST}$$

$$= F_B + F_{SN} + \mu \frac{du}{dy} A$$

$$= F_B + F_{SN} = ma$$



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2.12.1 직선운동 유체의 상대적 평형

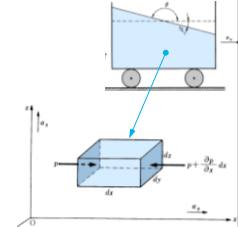
✓ 상대적 평형 (Relative equilibrium)의 힘 해석: 전단응력이 존재하지 않는 경우

i) x - component

$$\begin{aligned} \sum F_x &= F_B + F_{SN} + F_{ST} = ma \\ &= p dy dz - \left(p + \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} dx \right) dy dz = \rho dx dy dz \times a_x \\ -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} dx dy dz &= \rho dx dy dz \times a_x \rightarrow -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \rho a_x \end{aligned}$$

ii) y - component

$$\begin{aligned} \sum F_y &= F_B + F_{SN} + F_{ST} = ma \\ &= p dx dz - \left(p + \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} dy \right) dx dz = \rho dx dy dz \times a_y \\ -\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} dx dy dz &= \rho dx dy dz \times a_y \rightarrow -\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = \rho a_y \end{aligned}$$



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2.12.1 직선운동 유체의 상대적 평형

iii) z - component

$$\sum F_z = F_B + F_{SN} + F_{ST} = ma$$

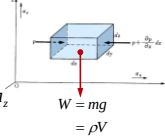
$$= -\gamma dx dy dz + p dx dy - \left(p + \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} dz \right) dx dy = \rho dx dy dz \times a_z$$

$$= -\gamma dx dy dz - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} dx dy dz = \rho dx dy dz \times a_z$$

$$= -\gamma - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = \rho a_z$$

$$-\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = \rho a_z + \gamma = \rho(a_z + g)$$

$$-\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \rho a_x, \quad -\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = \rho a_y, \quad -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = \rho(a_z + g)$$



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2.12.1 직선운동 유체의 상대적 평형

✓ x - z 2차원 평면에서 x-방향으로 등가속도 운동하는 경우 ($a_x = C$)

if $a_y = 0$, $p = p(x, y, z) \rightarrow p = p(x, z)$

$$dp = \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} dz$$

$$= -\rho a_x dx - (\gamma + \rho a_z) dz$$

$$p = -\rho a_x x - (\gamma + \rho a_z) z + C$$

if $p = p_0$ at $x=0$, $z=0$, $C = p_0$

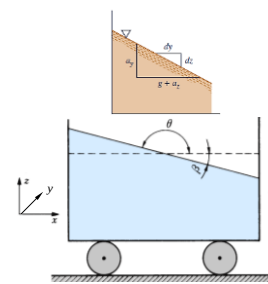
$$p = -\rho a_x x - (\gamma + \rho a_z) z + p_0$$

$$= p_0 - \rho a_x x - (\gamma + \rho a_z) z$$

$$= p_0 - \gamma \left(\frac{a_x}{g} \right) x - \gamma \left(1 + \frac{a_z}{g} \right) z$$

등가속도 운동 용기 내 유체 압력

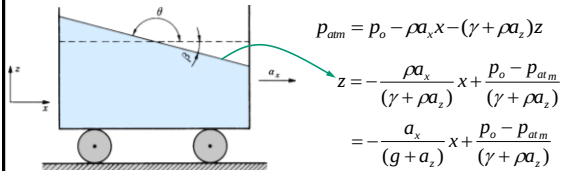
$$p = p_0 - \rho a_x x - (\gamma + \rho a_z) z$$



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2.12.1 직선운동 유체의 상대적 평형

액체의 자유표면의 압력은 $p = p_{atm}$ 이므로



용기 내 유체의 압력기울기

$$p_{atm} = p_o - \rho a_x x - (\gamma + \rho a_z) z$$

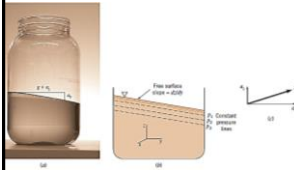
$$z = -\frac{\rho a_x}{(\gamma + \rho a_z)} x + \frac{p_o - p_{atm}}{(\gamma + \rho a_z)}$$

$$= -\frac{a_x}{(g + a_z)} x + \frac{p_o - p_{atm}}{(\gamma + \rho a_z)}$$

$p = \text{constant}$ 인 등압면의 기울기 (dz/dx)

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{a_x}{(g + a_z)} = \tan \theta$$

$$\tan \beta = \frac{a_x}{(g + a_z)}$$

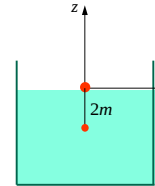


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2.12.1 직선운동 유체의 상대적 평형

예) 두께가 없는 수조에서 수직 상 방향으로 $6m/s^2$ 의 가속도가 작용하고 있다면 깊이 2m에서 받는 압력은 얼마인가?

$$p = p_o - \rho a_x x - (\gamma + \rho a_z) z$$



$$a_z = 6m/s^2$$

$$p = p_o - \rho a_x x - (\gamma + \rho a_z) z$$

$$= p_o - \gamma \left(\frac{a_x}{g} \right) x - \gamma \left(1 + \frac{a_z}{g} \right) z$$

✓ If we put origin on the free surface (원점을 자유표면에 설정)

$$\rightarrow x=0, a_x=0, p_o=0$$

$$p = -(\gamma + \rho a_z) z$$

$$= -(1000kg_f/m^3 + \frac{1000kg_f}{m^3} \times 6m/s^2) \times (-2m)$$

$$= 3224.49kg_f/m^2 = 0.3224kg_f/cm^2$$

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2.12.2 강제회전 유체의 상대적 평형

✓ Forced-vortex motion (강제소용돌이 운동)

$$\vec{\zeta} = 2\vec{\omega} = C$$

$$\vec{\omega} = \frac{\vec{V}}{r}$$

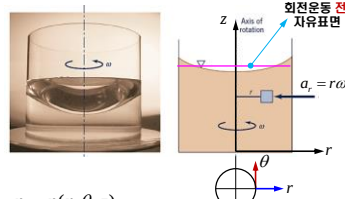
회전은 유체입자가 상대적 평형상태에 있음
각속도 일정 → 전단응력 존재하지 않음

→ 구심가속도는 존재
($-r\omega^2$)

$$V_2 - V_1 = \Delta V$$

$$a = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t} = \frac{V_1 \Delta \theta}{\Delta t} = V_1 \omega$$

$$= (r\omega)\omega = r\omega^2$$



$$p = p(r, \theta, z)$$

$$= p(r, z) \text{ (강제 회전이므로 } \theta \text{는 변하지 않음)}$$

$$dp = \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} dr + \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} dz$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} = \rho r \omega^2$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = -\gamma = -\rho g$$

Basic eq. in fluid static

$$\frac{dp}{dz} = -\gamma = -\rho g$$

$$p_{high} - p_{low} = -\gamma h$$

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2.12.2 강제회전 유체의 상대적 평형

$$\sum F_r = ma_r$$

$$pdA - \left(p + \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} dr \right) dA = \rho dA r \times a_r (= -r\omega^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} = \rho r \omega^2$$

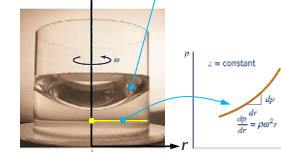
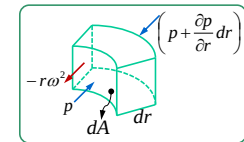
$$\sum F_z : \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = -\gamma \text{ (유체정역학 기본방정식)}$$

$$dp = \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} dr + \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} dz = \rho r \omega^2 dr - \gamma dz$$

$$p = \frac{1}{2} \rho r^2 \omega^2 - \gamma z + C$$

수평 평면($dz=0$)일 경우: 반경방향 압력변화

$$dp = \rho r \omega^2 dr \rightarrow \frac{dp}{dr} = \rho r \omega^2 \text{ (원심력으로 인해 반경방향으로 압력 증가)}$$



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2.12.2 강제회전 유체의 상대적 평형

등압면(iso-pressure) 분포 ($dp=0$)

$$dp = \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} dr + \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} dz = \rho \omega^2 r dr - \gamma dz$$

$$0 = \rho \omega^2 r dr - \gamma dz$$

$$\frac{dz}{dr} = \frac{r\omega^2}{g} \rightarrow z = \frac{r^2\omega^2}{2g} + C$$

if $r=0$, $C=h_0$ (자유표면에 대해)

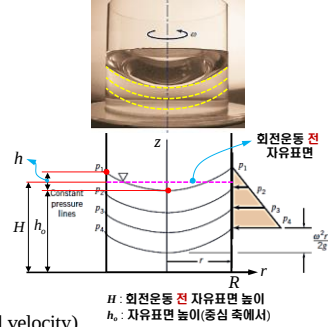
$$z = \frac{r^2\omega^2}{2g} + h_0$$

자유표면을 기준으로 유체의 상승 높이(h)

$$h = \frac{\omega^2 r^2}{2g} \quad \text{or} \quad h = \frac{w^2}{2g} \quad (w = \text{tangential velocity})$$

유체의 최대상승 높이($h_{\max}$ at $r=R$)

$$h_{\max} = \frac{\omega^2 R^2}{2g}$$



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2.12.2 강제회전 유체의 상대적 평형

강제회전 유체의 임의의 위치에서 압력 분포

$$dp = \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} dr + \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} dz = \rho \omega^2 r dr - \gamma dz$$

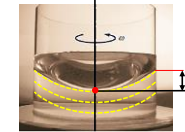
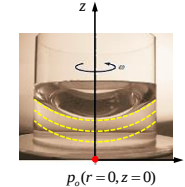
$$p = \frac{1}{2} \rho \omega^2 r^2 - \gamma z + C$$

if $p = p_0$ at $r=0$ & $z=0$, $C = p_0$

$$p = p_0 + \frac{\rho \omega^2}{2} r^2 - \gamma z$$

if $z=0$, $p_0 = p_{\text{atm}} = 0$ (gauge pressure)
(원점이 자유표면에 설정된 경우)

$$p = \frac{1}{2} \rho \omega^2 r^2 \rightarrow h = \frac{p}{\gamma} = \frac{r^2 \omega^2}{2g}$$



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2.12.2 강제회전 유체의 상대적 평형

자유표면에 의해 형성된 포물면의 체적

반경(r), 높이(h), 두께(dr)인 원통형 쉘(shell)의 체적

$$dV = 2\pi r h dr$$

자유표면 아래 전체 체적

$$V = \int_{r=0}^{r=R} 2\pi r h dr = 2\pi \int_{r=0}^{r=R} \left(\frac{\omega^2 r^2}{2g} + h_0 \right) r dr = \pi R^2 \left(\frac{\omega^2 R^2}{4g} + h_0 \right)$$

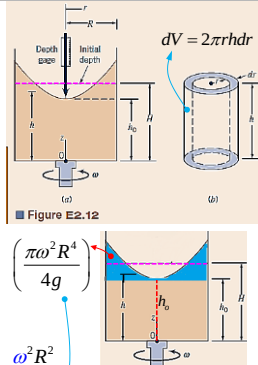
회전 전 용기 내 유체 체적: $V = \pi R^2 H$

회전 전 용기 내 유체 체적 = 회전 후 용기 내 체적

$$\pi R^2 \left(\frac{\omega^2 R^2}{4g} + h_0 \right) = \pi R^2 H \rightarrow H - h_0 = \frac{\omega^2 R^2}{4g}$$

원통형 회전 용기 중심선을 따른 유체의 높이: $h_0 = H - \frac{\omega^2 R^2}{4g}$

상승된 유체의 체적: $V_{\text{blue area}} = \left(\frac{\pi \omega^2 R^4}{4g} \right)$



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2.12.2 강제회전 유체의 상대적 평형

✓ 실린더 내 상승 유체의 체적(h 의 함수로 표현)

앞에서 구한 공식을 이용하면

$$V_{\text{blue area}} = \frac{\pi \omega^2 R^4}{4g} = \frac{\pi \omega^2}{4g} \left(\frac{2gh_{\max}}{\omega^2} \right)^2 = \frac{\pi g h_{\max}^2}{\omega^2}$$

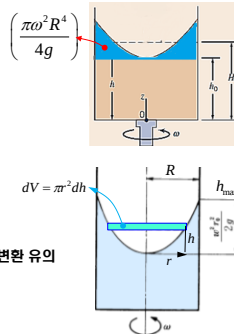
$$\left(h_{\max} = \frac{\omega^2 R^2}{2g} \rightarrow R^2 = \frac{2gh_{\max}}{\omega^2} \right)$$

적분 해법을 이용하면

$$V = \int_0^{h_{\max}} dV = \int_0^{h_{\max}} \pi r^2 dh = \int_0^{h_{\max}} \pi \frac{2gh}{\omega^2} dh = \frac{2\pi g}{\omega^2} \int_0^{h_{\max}} h dh = \frac{2\pi g}{\omega^2} \left[\frac{h^2}{2} \right]_0^{h_{\max}} = \frac{\pi g h_{\max}^2}{\omega^2}$$

$$A = \int_0^{y^{1/2}} y^{1/2} dy = \left[\frac{2}{3} y^{3/2} \right]_0^{y^{1/2}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$A = \int_0^x x^2 dx = \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^x = \frac{1}{3}$$



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3.11 회전유체의 상대적 평형

연습) 두께가 개방된 반지름 16cm인 원통 실린더에 물을 가득 채우고 각속도 60rad/s로 강제 회전시켰을 때 (a) 최대 상승높이, (b) 상승한 물의 양을 구하시오.

✓ 유체의 최대상승 높이($h_{\max}$ at $r=r_0$)

$$h_{\max} = \frac{R^2 \omega^2}{2g} = \frac{0.16^2 \times 60^2}{2 \times 9.8} = 4.7m$$

✓ 상승한 물의 양

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^{h_{\max}} dV = \int_0^{h_{\max}} \pi r^2 dh = \int_0^{h_{\max}} \pi \frac{2gh}{\omega^2} dh = \frac{2\pi g}{\omega^2} \int_0^{h_{\max}} h dh = \frac{2\pi g}{\omega^2} \left[\frac{h^2}{2} \right]_0^{h_{\max}} \\ &= \frac{\pi g h_{\max}^2}{\omega^2} = \frac{\pi \times g \times 4.7^2}{60^2} \\ &= 0.189m^3 \end{aligned}$$

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Homework #3

✓ Problem set for Ch. 2

5, 10, 20, 27, 34,
38, 45, 54, 55, 62,
82, 84, 88, 90, 105,
116, 122, 134, 144, 146
152, 158 (22 problems)

5) $S=1.53$, 27) $=135.8\text{kPa}$ 45) $h = \frac{p_1 - p_2}{\gamma_2 - \gamma_1}$
54) $h=6.76\text{m}$ 55) $S=1.05$

제출기한: chapter 2. 시험 보기 직전

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