

# FLUIDI

- ✓ *MASSA, PESO, DENSITA', PRESSIONE*
- ✓ *LEGGE DI STEVINO*
- ✓ *EQUAZIONE DI CONTINUITA'*

***A. A. 2014 - 2015***

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# MASSA, PESO, DENSITA'



**m**

kg<sub>massa</sub>      g<sub>massa</sub>



**$\vec{p} = m \vec{g}$**

kg<sub>peso</sub>      g<sub>peso</sub>

$$\text{kg}_{\text{peso}} = \text{kg}_{\text{massa}} 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2} = 9.8 \text{ N}$$



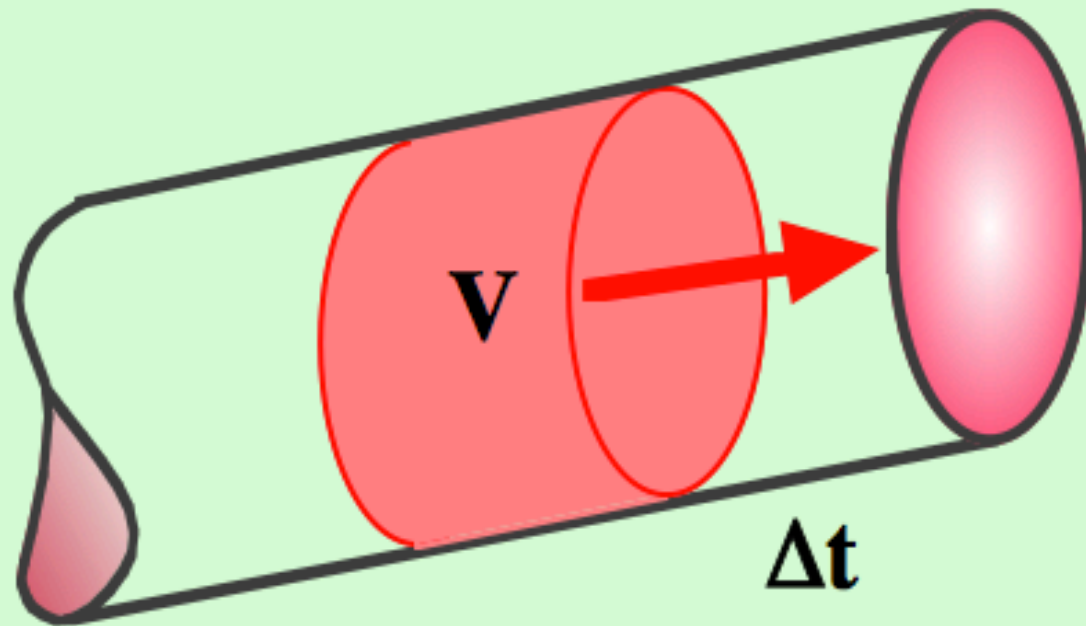
**$d = \frac{m}{V}$**

$$[d] = [M] [L]^{-3}$$

• S.I.    kg m<sup>-3</sup>      C.G.S.    g cm<sup>-3</sup>

$$\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow d = 1 \text{ g cm}^{-3} = 1000 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$$

## PORTATA di un FLUIDO



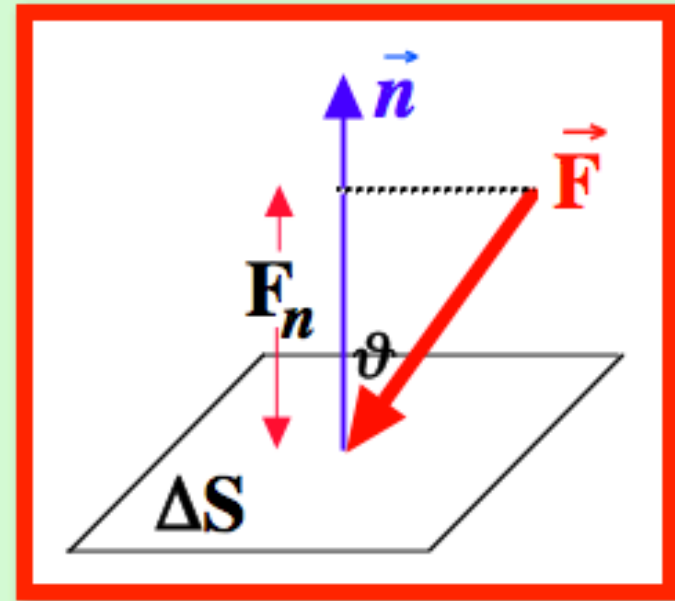
$$Q = \frac{V}{\Delta t}$$

$$[Q] = [L]^3 [t]^{-1}$$

• S.I.  $\text{m}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$     C.G.S.  $\text{cm}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$

# PRESSIONE

$$p = \frac{|\vec{F}_n|}{\Delta S} = \frac{\vec{F} \cdot \vec{n}}{\Delta S}$$



$$[p] = \frac{[M][L][t]^{-2}}{[L]^2} = [M][L]^{-1}[t]^{-2}$$

• S.I.  $\rightarrow$   $N/m^2 \equiv$  pascal (Pa)

C.G.S.  $\rightarrow$   $dina/cm^2 \equiv$  baria

$$\text{pascal} = \frac{10^5 \text{ dine}}{10^4 \text{ cm}^2} = 10 \text{ barie}$$

# EQUILIBRIO nei FLUIDI

- principio di isotropia della pressione
- forze tangenti alla superficie limite = 0
- principio di Pascal

*p applicata in un punto della superficie limite si trasmette a tutta la superficie*

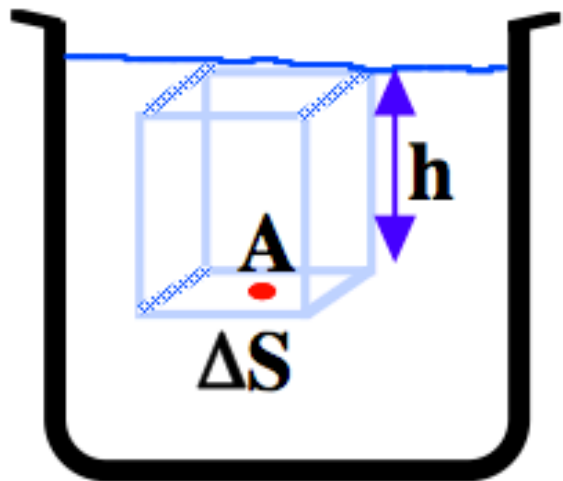
- legge di Stevino



**PRESSIONE IDROSTATICA**

Il fluido assume la forma del contenitore

## PRESSIONE IDROSTATICA



$$\vec{F} = \text{forza peso} = m \vec{g}$$

$$d = \frac{m}{V} \rightarrow m = d V$$

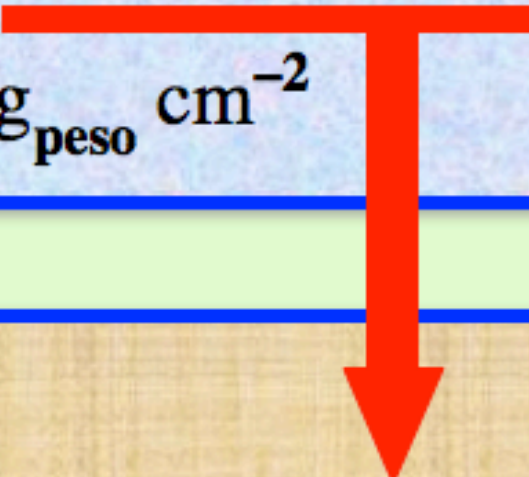
$$V = \Delta S h$$

$$p = \frac{F}{\Delta S} = \frac{m g}{\Delta S} = \frac{d V g}{\Delta S} = \frac{d \cancel{\Delta S} h g}{\cancel{\Delta S}} = d g h$$

$$p = d g h$$

# PRESSIONE

(0°C)

$$1 \text{ atmosfera} = 760 \text{ mmHg} \equiv 760 \text{ tor} = 1.012 \cdot 10^6 \text{ barie} = \\ = 1.012 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa} = 1033 \text{ g}_{\text{peso}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$


*legge di Stevino*

$$\text{pressione idrostatica } p = d g h = \\ = 13.59 \text{ g cm}^{-3} 980 \text{ cm s}^{-2} 76 \text{ cm} = 1.012 \cdot 10^6 \text{ barie}$$



## unità di misura della pressione

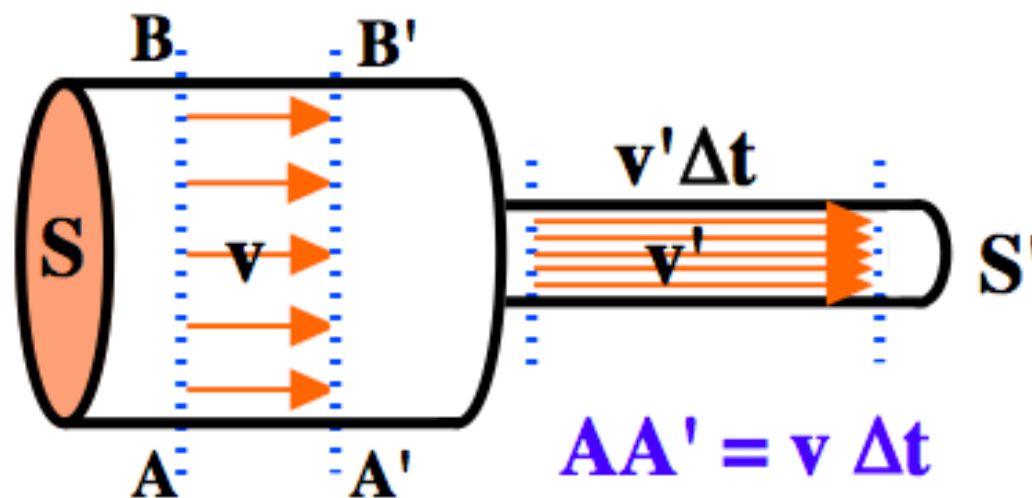
- $1 \text{ mmHg} = d_{\text{Hg}} g h = 13.6 \text{ g cm}^{-3} \times 980 \text{ cm s}^{-2} \times 0.1 \text{ cm} =$   
 $= 1333 \text{ barie} = 133.3 \text{ pascal (Pa)}$
- $1 \text{ cmH}_2\text{O} = d_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} g h = 1 \text{ g cm}^{-3} \times 980 \text{ cm s}^{-2} \times 1 \text{ cm} =$   
 $= 980 \text{ barie} = 98 \text{ pascal}$
- $1 \text{ mmHg} = \frac{1333}{980} \text{ cmH}_2\text{O} = 1.36 \text{ cmH}_2\text{O}$
- $1 \text{ cmH}_2\text{O} = 0.735 \text{ mmHg}$
- $1 \text{ atm} = 760 \text{ mmHg} = 1033.6 \text{ cmH}_2\text{O} = 1033.6 \text{ g}_{\text{peso}} \text{ cm}^{-2} =$   
 $= 760 \times 1333 \text{ barie} = 1.012 \cdot 10^6 \text{ barie} = 1.012 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$



# EQUAZIONE di CONTINUITA'

- LINEE di VELOCITA'
- MOTO STAZIONARIO :

$Q = \text{costante nel tempo in ogni sezione}$



$$Q = \frac{V}{\Delta t} = \frac{S \cancel{v \Delta t}}{\cancel{\Delta t}} = S v = \text{costante}$$