

532.5

Using the method of integral coefficients obtained by a simple algebraic expression to determine the natural frequency of fluid with free surface in the capacity of complex shape (between coaxial cylinders). Necessary empirical coefficient determined experimentally. Deviation calculated by the formula obtained values of the natural frequency of the experimental values is less than 4% over this range diameter ratio, due consideration to the capacity of the cylinders. This error is acceptable, not only for assessment but also for engineering calculations.

Key words: oscillation frequency of fluid, the method of integral coefficients, the dimensionless form.

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$$P_i \in Q \quad (1)$$

$$P_{i,Q} = \frac{u\tilde{P}_i}{P_i^\Delta} \in [0,1], \quad (1)$$

$$u\tilde{P}_i = \frac{1}{V} \cdot \int_Q uP_i(q) dq,$$

$$uP_i = P_i - P_{i \min},$$

$$P_i^\Delta = P_{i \max} - P_{i \min};$$

$$Q \in Q$$

$$\tilde{P}_i - Q;$$

$$V - P_i$$

$$P_{i \min}, P_{i \max} - P_i$$

$$Q = \frac{V}{\prod_j q_j^\Delta} \in [0,1]; \quad q_j^\Delta = q_{j \max} - q_{j \min}, \quad (2)$$

$$V - \prod q_j^\Delta - P_i$$

$$q_j^\Delta \cdot Q \cdot P_i \cdot q_j$$

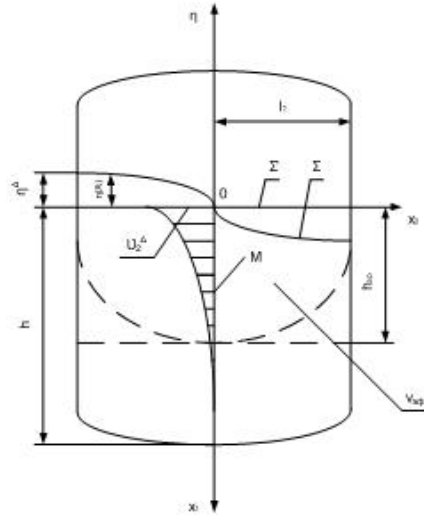
$$\sum_i P_i^\Delta \cdot P_{i,Q} \cdot Q \cdot \prod_j q_j^\Delta = 0 \quad (3)$$

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$h \geq h$, () (40° , h)

$$\bar{h} = \frac{h}{R} = \begin{cases} \bar{h} & \bar{h} < 1 \\ 1 & \bar{h} > 1 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$



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$y^\Delta, \hat{\Delta}$ - ;
 $V, h \quad V, h$ - ;
 l_2 - ;
 Σ, Σ' - ;
 \bar{h} .

$\Delta K = \Delta U,$ (5)

$\dots = 0,$

$\Delta K = \dots \int_V \frac{\hat{\gamma}^2}{2} dV;$ (6)

$\Delta U = \dots n_1 g \iint_{S_\Sigma} \frac{y^2}{2} dx_2 dx_3$

(1) (2) (6) :

$\dots \int_V \frac{\hat{\gamma}^2}{2} \cdot dV = \dots \left(\hat{\gamma}^{\Delta} \cdot \hat{\gamma}^{\Delta} \right)^2 \cdot \langle V \rangle \cdot h \cdot (R-r) \cdot 2f \cdot \frac{(R+r)}{2}$ (7)

$\dots \cdot \frac{n_1 g}{2} \iint_{S_\Sigma} y^2 \cdot dx_2 \cdot dx_3 = \frac{\dots n_1 g}{2} \cdot \left(y^{\Delta} \right)^2 \cdot \langle S_\Sigma \rangle \cdot (R-r) \cdot 2f \cdot \frac{(R+r)}{2}$ (8)

(7) , $- V$,

(7) (8) (5) :

$\left(\frac{y^{\Delta}}{\hat{\gamma}^{\Delta}} \right)^2 = \frac{\hat{\gamma}^{\Delta 2} \cdot \langle V \rangle \cdot h}{n_1 g \cdot \langle S_\Sigma \rangle} \Rightarrow \frac{y^{\Delta}}{\hat{\gamma}^{\Delta}} = \frac{\hat{\gamma}^{\Delta} \cdot h}{\langle S_\Sigma \rangle} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\langle V \rangle}{n_1 g}}$ (9)

$\frac{y^{\Delta}}{\hat{\gamma}^{\Delta}} = \frac{\hat{\gamma}^{\Delta} \cdot h}{\langle S_\Sigma \rangle} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\langle V \rangle}{n_1 g}}$

$\int_t^{t+T/4} \iint_S \hat{\gamma} \cdot dt \cdot dx_1 \cdot dx_3 = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{S_\Sigma} |y| \cdot dx_2 \cdot dx_3$ (10)

$S -$ (10) ,

:

$\hat{\gamma}^{\Delta} \cdot \hat{\gamma}^{\Delta} \cdot \langle S \rangle \cdot \frac{T}{4} \cdot \langle S \rangle \cdot h \cdot 2(R-r) = \frac{1}{2} y^{\Delta} \cdot \langle S_\Sigma \rangle \cdot (R-r) \cdot 2f \cdot \frac{(R+r)}{2}$ (11)

$$\frac{y^\Delta}{\hat{\Delta}_2} = \frac{\hat{\Delta}_2 S T/4 \cdot T \cdot \langle S \rangle \cdot h \cdot (R-r)}{\hat{\Delta}_2 S T/4 \cdot \langle S_\Sigma \rangle \cdot (R-r) \cdot f \cdot (R+r)} \quad (12)$$

(9)

$$\frac{f}{T} = \sqrt{\frac{n_1 g}{h}} \cdot \frac{h}{(R+r)} \cdot \frac{\hat{\Delta}_2 S T/4 \cdot \langle S \rangle}{\hat{\Delta}_2 S T/4 \cdot \langle S_\Sigma \rangle} \cdot \frac{\langle S \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle V \rangle \langle S_\Sigma \rangle}},$$

$$\tilde{S} = \sqrt{\frac{n_1 g}{R+r}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{h}{R+r}} \cdot k_{\tilde{S}}, \quad (13)$$

$$k_{\tilde{S}} = 2 \cdot \frac{\hat{\Delta}_2 S T/4 \cdot \langle S \rangle}{\hat{\Delta}_2 S T/4 \cdot \langle S_\Sigma \rangle}, \quad (14)$$

$k -$
(4)

$$\sqrt{h / (R+r)} \quad (13).$$

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$$\bar{h} = \sqrt{\frac{h}{R+r}} = 1 \quad (15)$$

(13)

$$\bar{\tilde{S}} = \frac{\tilde{S}}{\sqrt{n_1 g / (R+r)}} = \sqrt{\frac{h}{R+r}} \cdot k_{\tilde{S}} \quad (16)$$

(15)

$$\bar{\tilde{S}} = \frac{\tilde{S}}{\sqrt{n_1 g / (R+r)}} = 1 \cdot k_{\tilde{S}} \quad (17)$$

(15)

k_ω

0,0975 .)
0.044...0.083 .).
(

$D = 0.195$. ($R =$
 $d = 0.088...0.166$. ($r =$

).

8...10

0.01 .

$(\tilde{m}, \tilde{\sigma})$

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1	$d, \frac{1}{d}$	Š, 1/		\bar{S}
		\tilde{m}	\tilde{r}	
1	0/0	13,64	$0,1 \cdot 10^{-1}$	1,36
2	0,088/0,451	11,446	$1,104 \cdot 10^{-1}$	1,37
3	0,109/0,559	11,02	$1,855 \cdot 10^{-1}$	1,37
4	0,133/0,682	10,771	$1,754 \cdot 10^{-1}$	1,39
5	0,147/0,754	10,469	$3,203 \cdot 10^{-1}$	1,38
6	0,166/0,851	10,629	$3,008 \cdot 10^{-1}$	1,44

(.1, 5) , $\bar{\omega}, \bar{\omega}$,
 $k = 1,386.$ 4% $\bar{\omega}$

1)

2)

3)

4%

1.

2.

3.

1. . . . 237. : , 1979. . . .
 2. . . . // : , 1983. - . 72-78.
 3. . . . , 1965. ,