

1.5 mm

Encarsia Formosa.

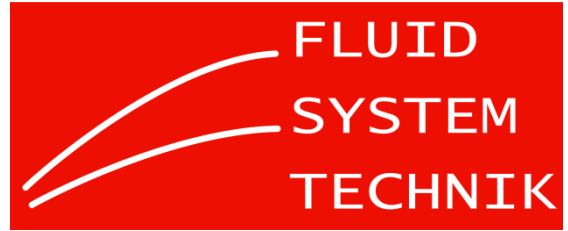
1 mm

$f \sim 400 \text{ Hz}$

\sim Scherung.



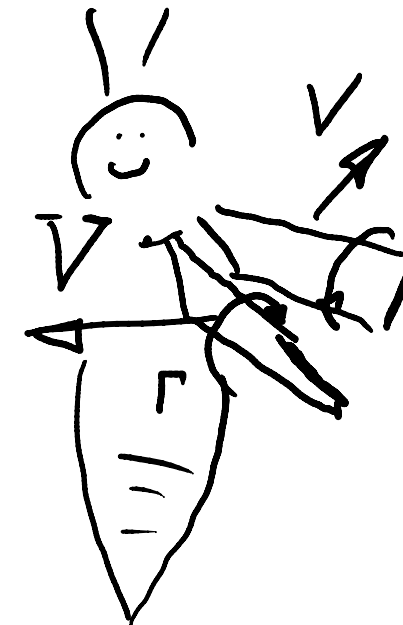
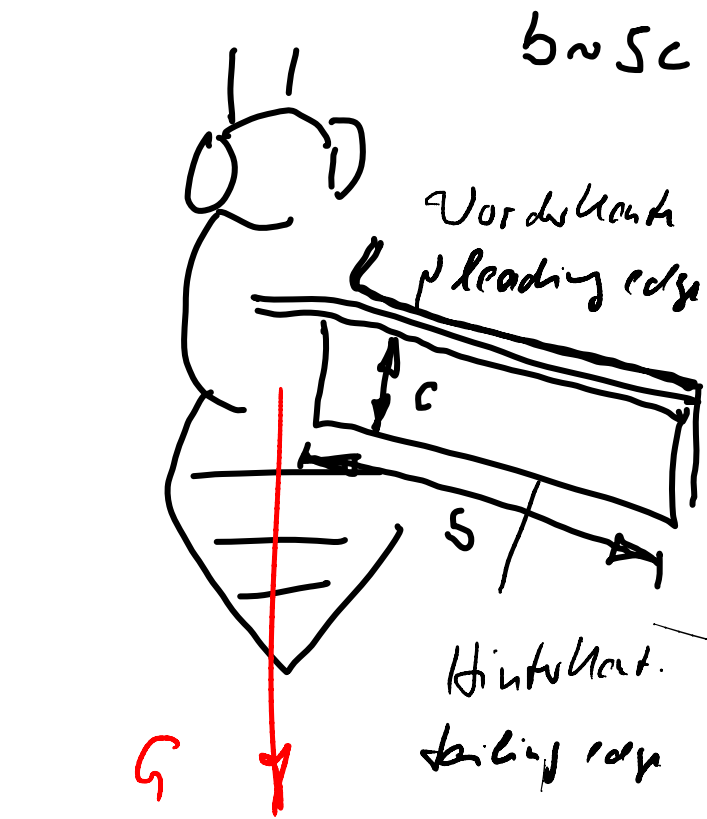
TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Wintersemester 2010/11
Biofluidmechanik
Vorlesung 14



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Wintersemester 2010/11
Biofluidmechanik
Vorlesung 14



$$G = 2sV\Gamma b$$

Propelllänge c ($\approx l$)
Fondlänge l

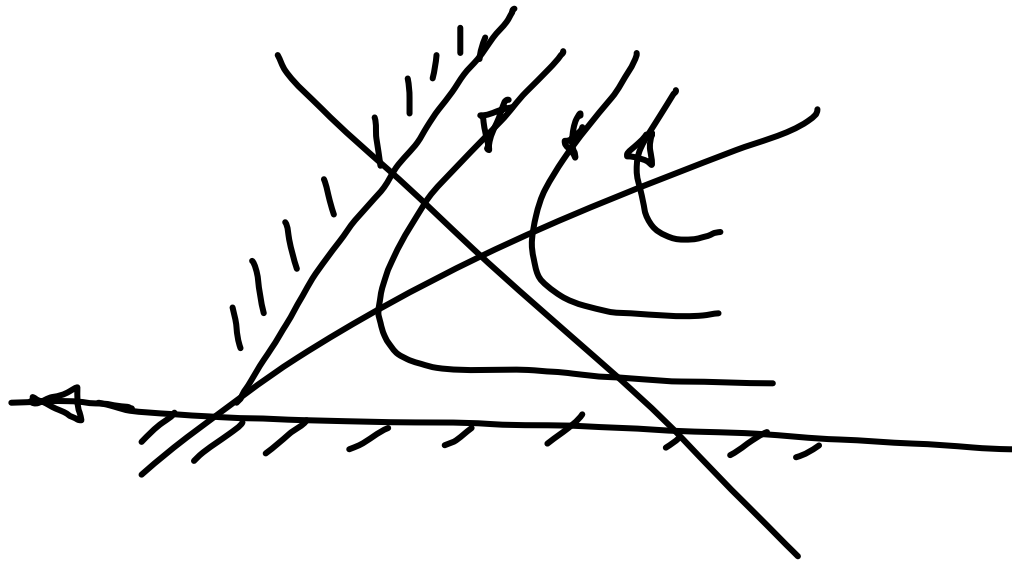
$$A = sV\Gamma$$

Antrieb pro Fläche
Fläche $b \times c$.

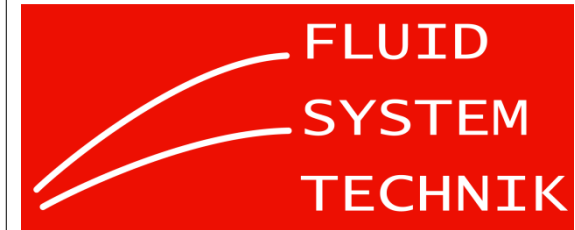
Lighthill 1973 Journal of Fluid Mechanics
(JFM)

Applied Mathematics $\hat{=}$ Mechanic

- Fourieranalyse (Door)
- Galdenauit.



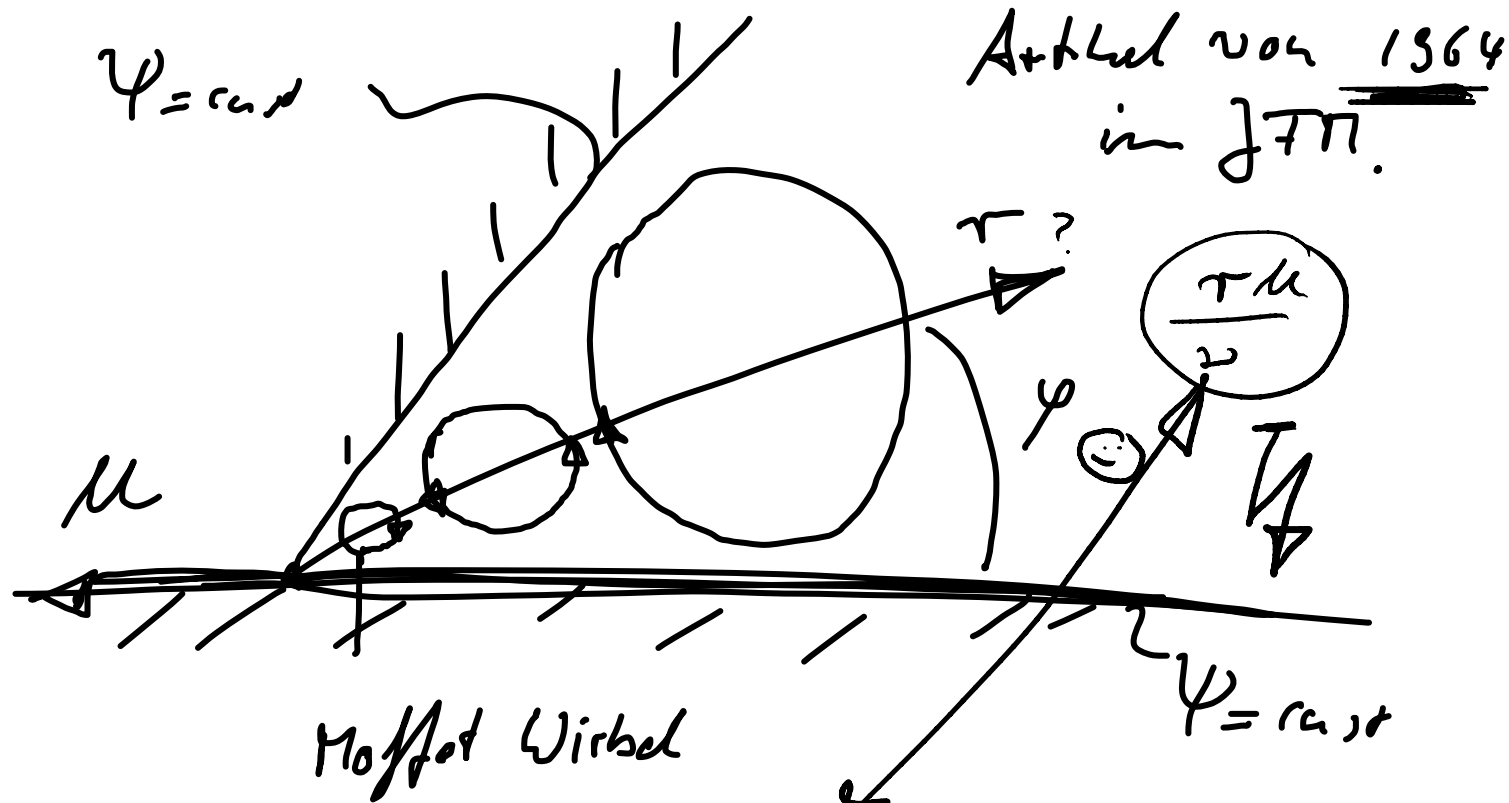
TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Wintersemester 2010/11
Biofluidmechanik
Vorlesung 14



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Wintersemester 2010/11
Biofluidmechanik
Vorlesung 14



$$\nabla p = \rho \Delta \vec{u} \quad \text{Stokes'sche Gleichg.}$$

$$\vec{u} = \vec{e}_z \times \nabla \psi$$

$$\nabla^4 \psi = 0$$

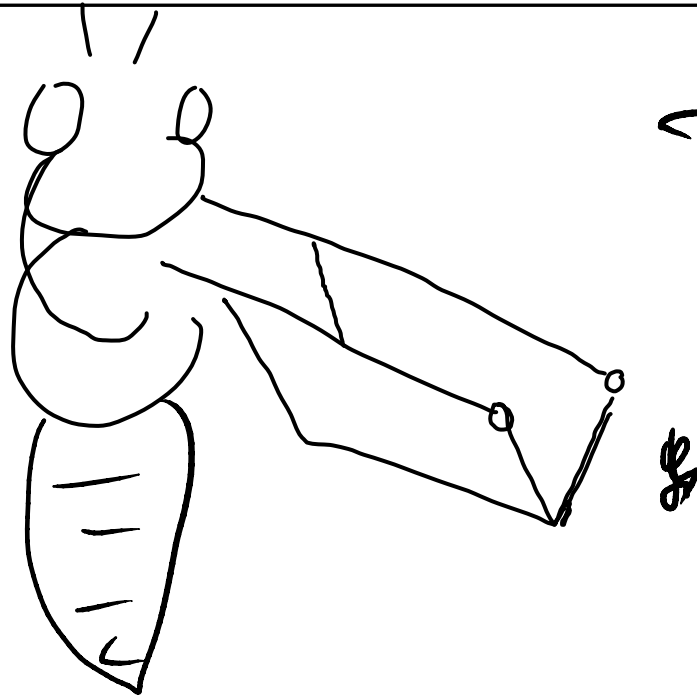
ψ Stromfunktion.

22.12.2010 $\psi = \text{const}$ sind Stromlinien.

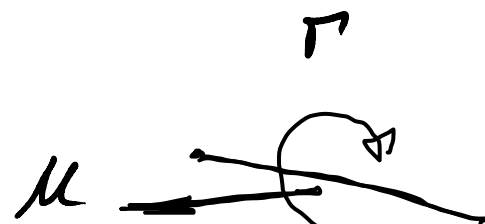
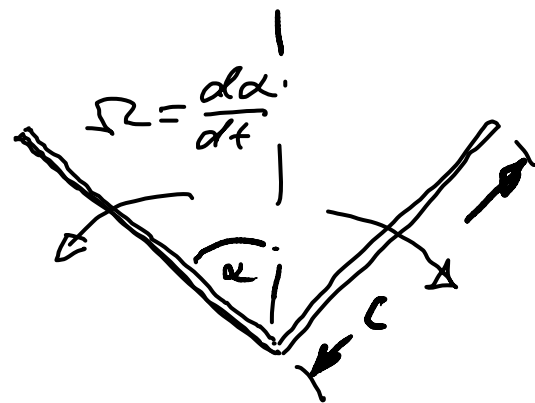


Dimensionsanalyse

$$\Gamma \sim \Omega c^2$$



$\alpha = 0$



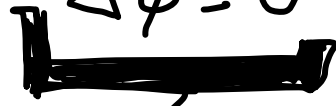
flieg

400 Hz , $T = \frac{1}{4} 0.01 \text{ sec}$



Stromlinien bestimmen Γ über die Gours

als Potentialfließ $\Delta\phi = 0$, in dem σ rechnerisch
Strom gemacht.



\rightarrow Flex PDE löst $\Delta\phi = 0$ numerisch.

Vgl. Gl. (2.8) Schwarz-Christoffel Transformation.
(SCT)

SCT funktioniert dann, wenn ein Strömungsgebiet
als Polygon zugeordnet werden kann.

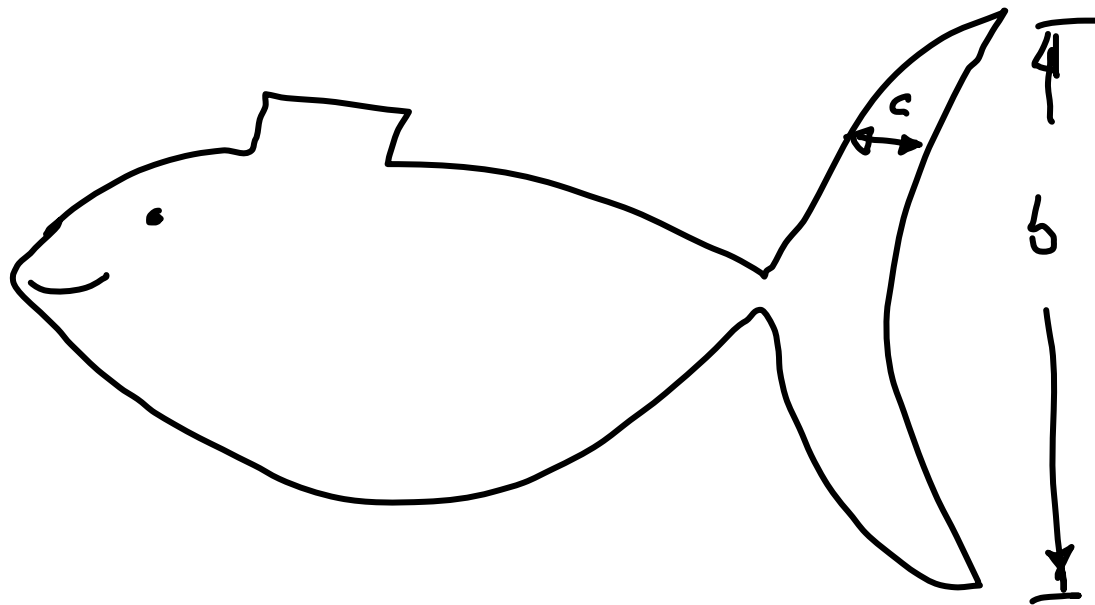
Vorteil der analytischen Lösung ist die
Algebraik (z.B.)

Gl. (2.15)
$$W = u + iv = \frac{\rho \Omega K^3 \lambda^3 (1-\lambda^2)(1-\lambda^2)}{3 \sin 2\alpha}$$

$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

Dipolströmung

Biologisch System arbeitet i.d.R. zyklisch.

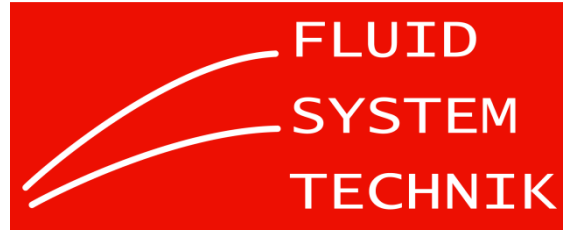


$c \ll b$

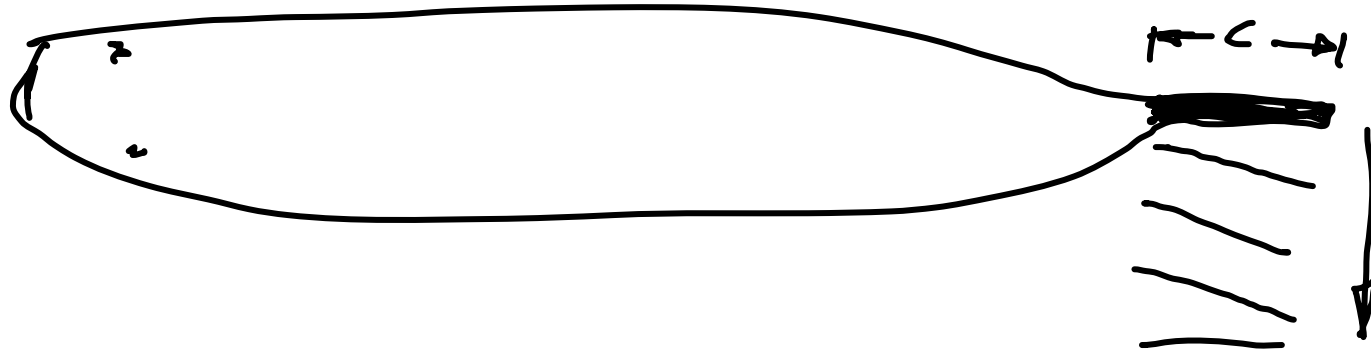
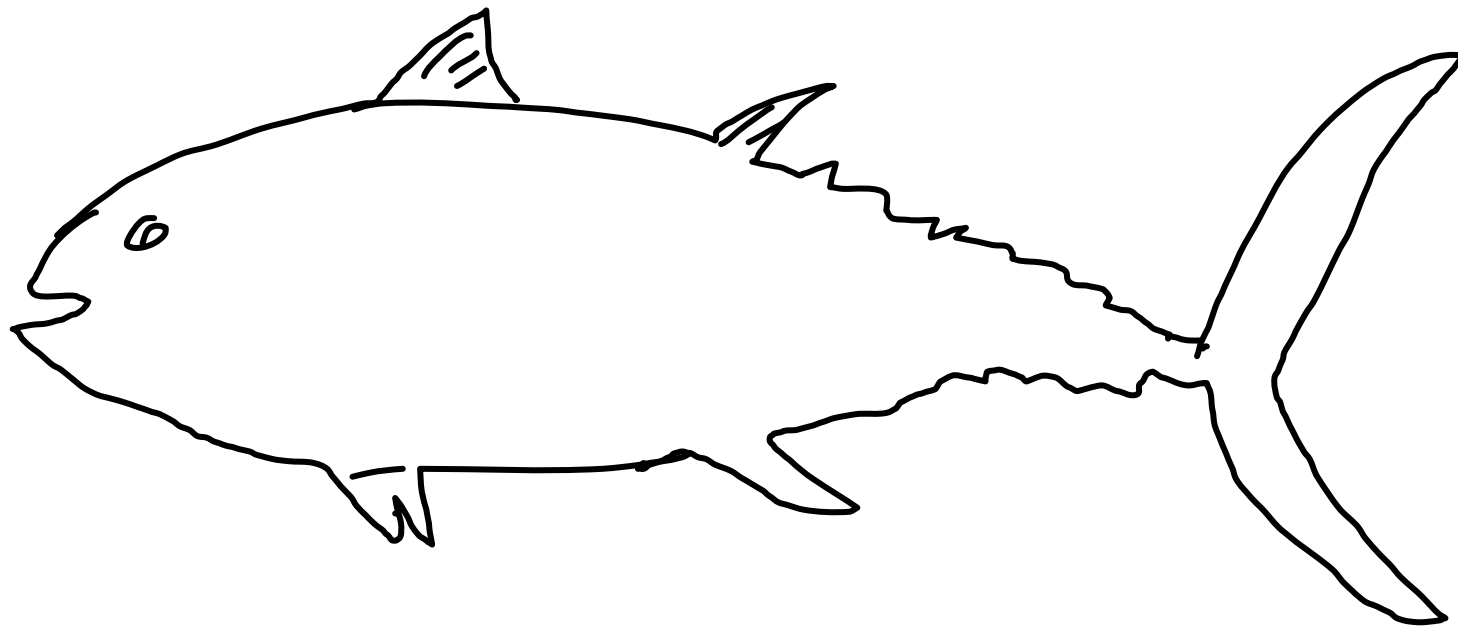
Schlauke Schwanzflosse



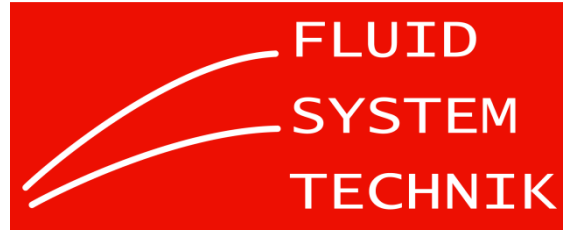
TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Wintersemester 2010/11
Biofluidmechanik
Vorlesung 14



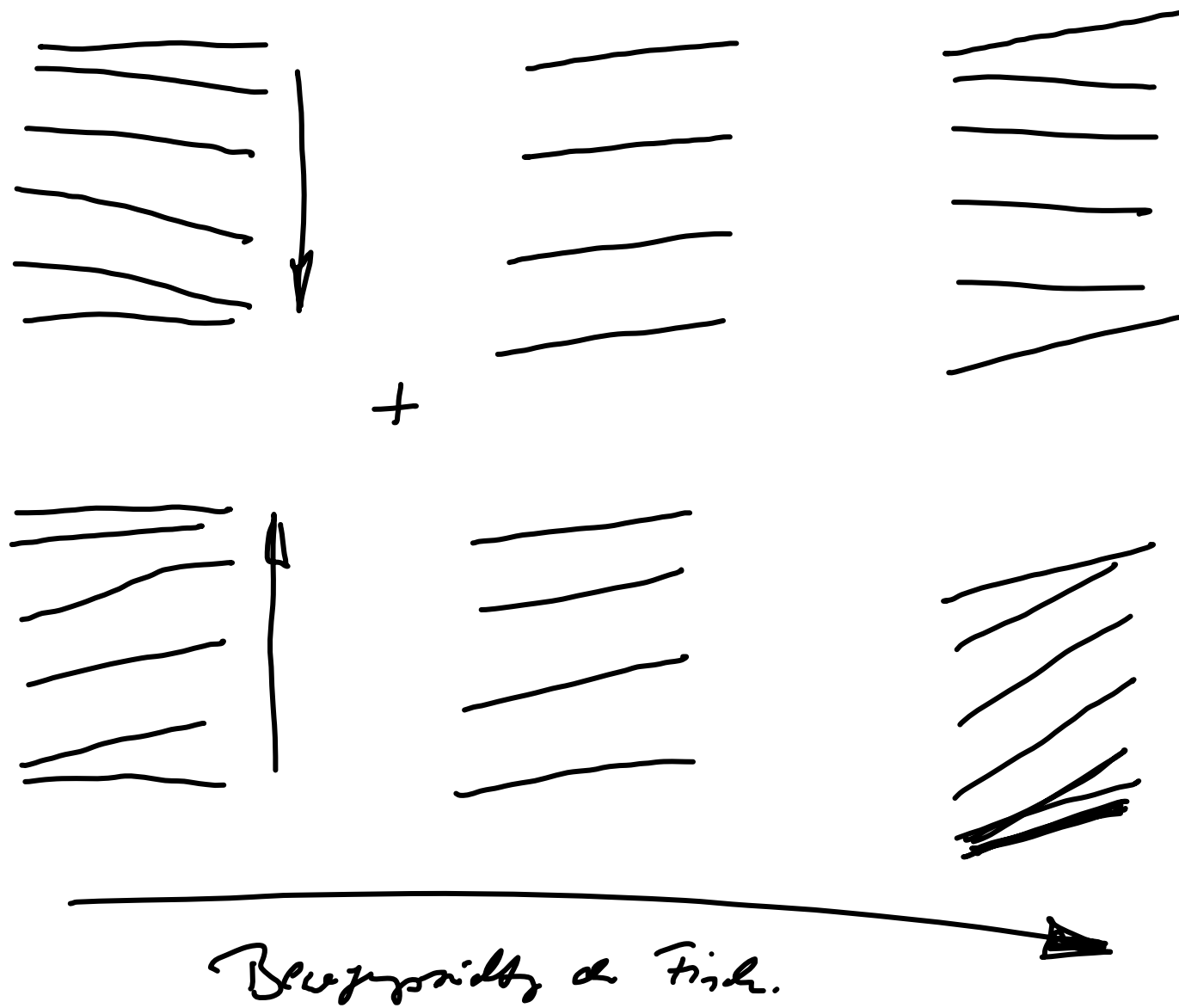
TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Wintersemester 2010/11
Biofluidmechanik
Vorlesung 14



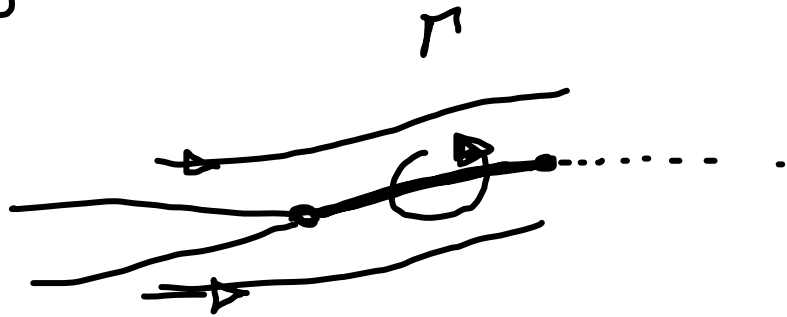
Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Wintersemester 2010/11
Biofluidmechanik
Vorlesung 14





Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Wintersemester 2010/11
Biofluidmechanik
Vorlesung 14

$\zeta = 0$



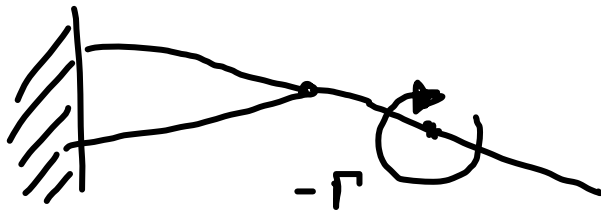
$$\vec{M}_{ind.}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi r_i} \vec{e}_1 \times \vec{e}_2$$

$$\vec{e}_i = \frac{\vec{x} - \vec{x}_i}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}_i|} \quad r_i = |\vec{x} - \vec{x}_i|$$

\vec{x}_i Ort des Wirbels.

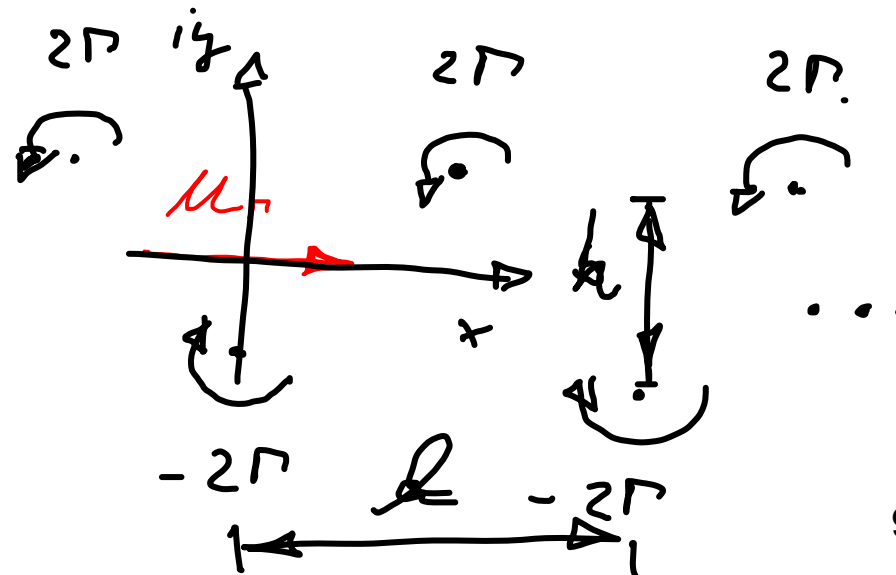


$\zeta > 0$



$\zeta \gg \sigma$

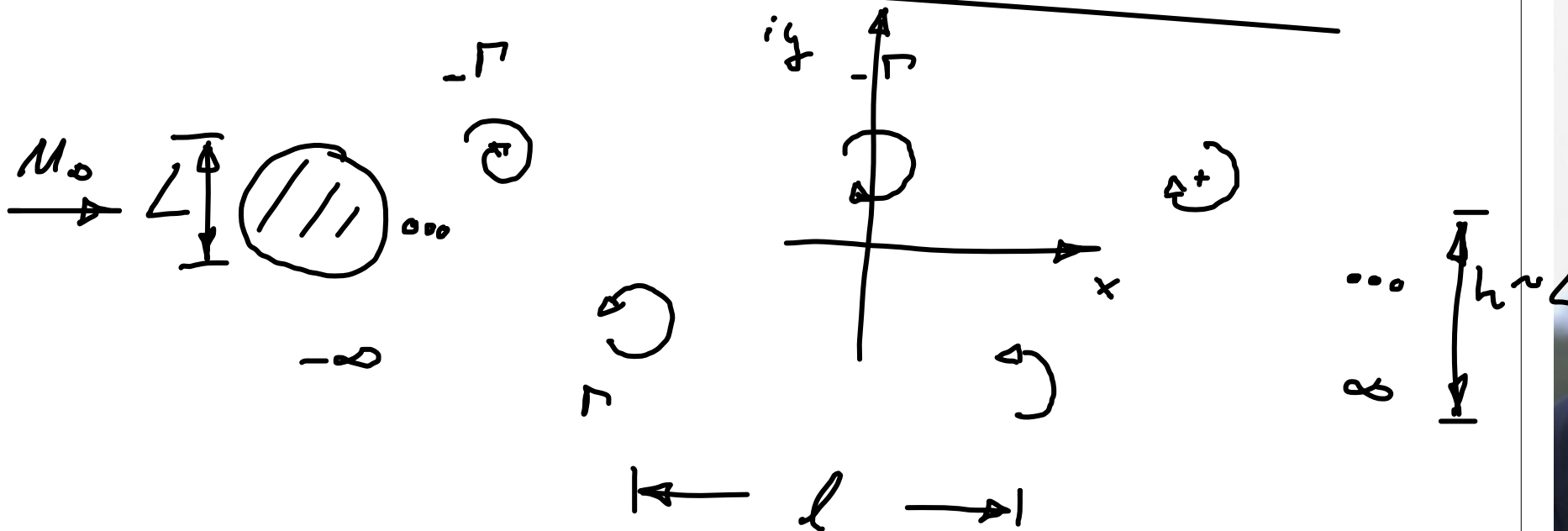
...





Alternativ im Komplexen.

Bestimmung des komplexen Potentials der Vortexströmung.



$$\frac{\rho M_\infty}{\rho L} = \underline{St} = St(Re)$$

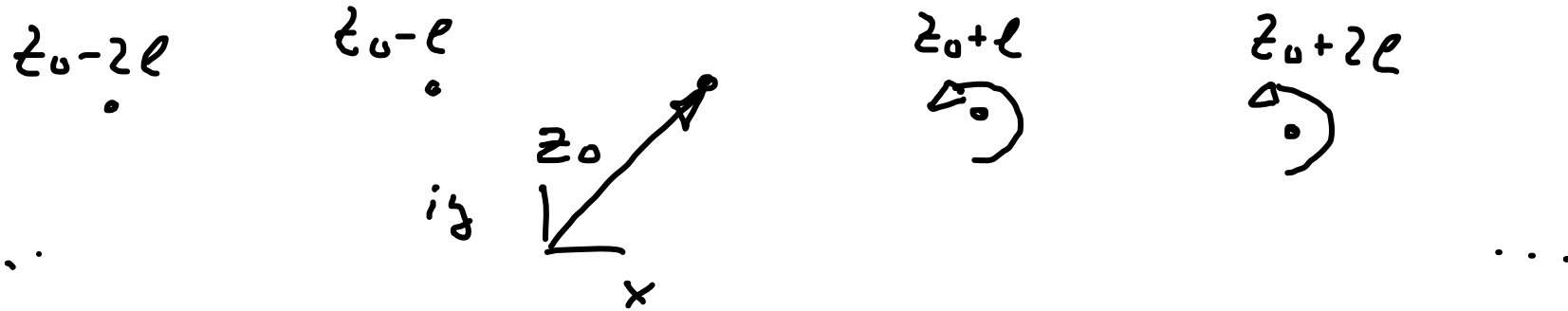
Strouhal-Zahl.

22.12.2010 i. d. R. $St = const.$, \leadsto Aeolischen Töne.



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Wintersemester 2010/11
Biofluidmechanik
Vorlesung 14

Zunächst eine Viskosität



n -te Wirbel des Zirkulations Γ befindet sich am Ort $z_n = z_0 + k l$; $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$

⊗ Potential eines Wirbels im z -Ebene

reelles Pot. $\phi = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \varphi \rightarrow \vec{u} = \nabla \phi = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi r} \vec{e}_\varphi$ ✓

komplexes Pot. $f(z) = \phi + i\psi$; $z = x + iy$; $r = \sqrt{z \bar{z}}$; $\varphi = \arg z$. 11

22.12.2010



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT

FLUID
SYSTEM
TECHNIK



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Wintersemester 2010/11
Biofluidmechanik
Vorlesung 14



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Wintersemester 2010/11
Biofluidmechanik
Vorlesung 14

$$F(z) = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi i} \ln z = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi i} (\ln r + iy) = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \psi - i \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \ln r$$

$$z = r e^{iy} = x + iy$$

$$\phi = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \psi \quad \checkmark$$

$$\psi = -\frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \ln r$$

$$\text{Lini: } \psi = \text{const} \leadsto$$

$$r = \text{const} \quad \checkmark$$

Komplexes Potential eines Wirbels
an Ort z_u

$$F_u(z) = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi i} \ln(z - z_u) = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi i} \ln(z - z_u - h)$$

Witbedreke

$$F(z) = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi i} \left[\ln(z-z_0) + \ln(z-z_0-\ell) + \ln(z-z_0+\ell) + \dots \right]$$

Unendliche Reihe

↓ vgl. A. 10.4-9.

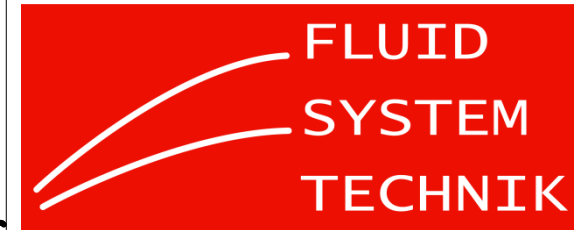
$$F(z) = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi i} \ln \left[\sin \frac{\pi}{\ell} (z-z_0) \right]$$

$$z_0 = z_1 = \frac{h}{2}, \quad \Gamma_1 = -\Gamma$$

$$z_0 = z_2 = -i \frac{h}{2} + \frac{\ell}{2}, \quad \Gamma_2 = \Gamma$$



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Wintersemester 2010/11
Biofluidmechanik
Vorlesung 14

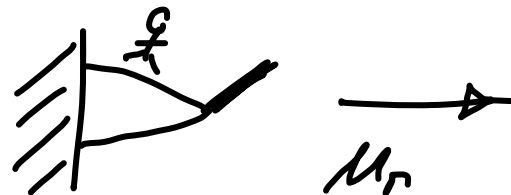
$$F(z) = F_1(z) + F_2(z)$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi i} \left\{ \ln \left[\sin \frac{\pi}{\ell} \left(z - \frac{\ell}{2} + i \frac{h}{2} \right) \right] + \right. \\ \left. - \ln \left[\sin \frac{\pi}{\ell} \left(z - i \frac{h}{2} \right) \right] \right\}$$

$$\bar{w} = u + i v = \frac{dF}{dz} \Big|_{z = i \frac{h}{2}} = - \frac{\Gamma}{2\ell} \tanh \left(\frac{\pi}{\ell} \frac{h}{2} \right)$$

Umsatz auf ein Teil $\Gamma \rightarrow -2\Gamma$

$$M_r = \frac{\Gamma}{\ell} \tanh \left(\frac{\pi}{\ell} \frac{h}{2} \right)$$

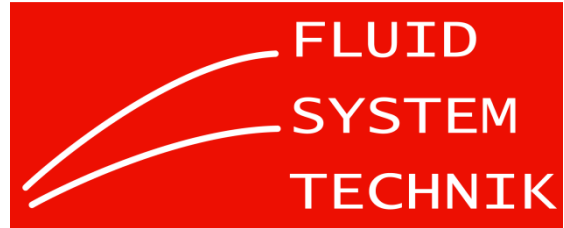


22.12.2010

14



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Wintersemester 2010/11
Biofluidmechanik
Vorlesung 14

Wenn ϕ und ψ als analytische Funktionen
behandelt wird, dann ist alles bekannt.

$\phi = \text{const}$ Äquipotentiallinien

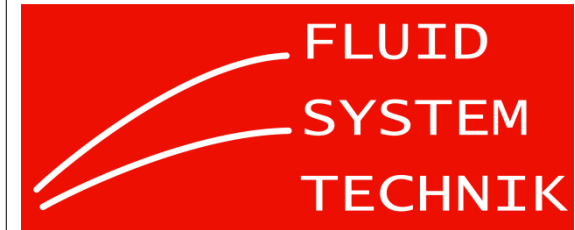
$\psi = \text{const}$ Stromlinien

ContourPlot(ϕ) ..

Vgl. Abb. 6



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT



Prof. Dr. Ing. Peter Pelz
Wintersemester 2010/11
Biofluidmechanik
Vorlesung 14