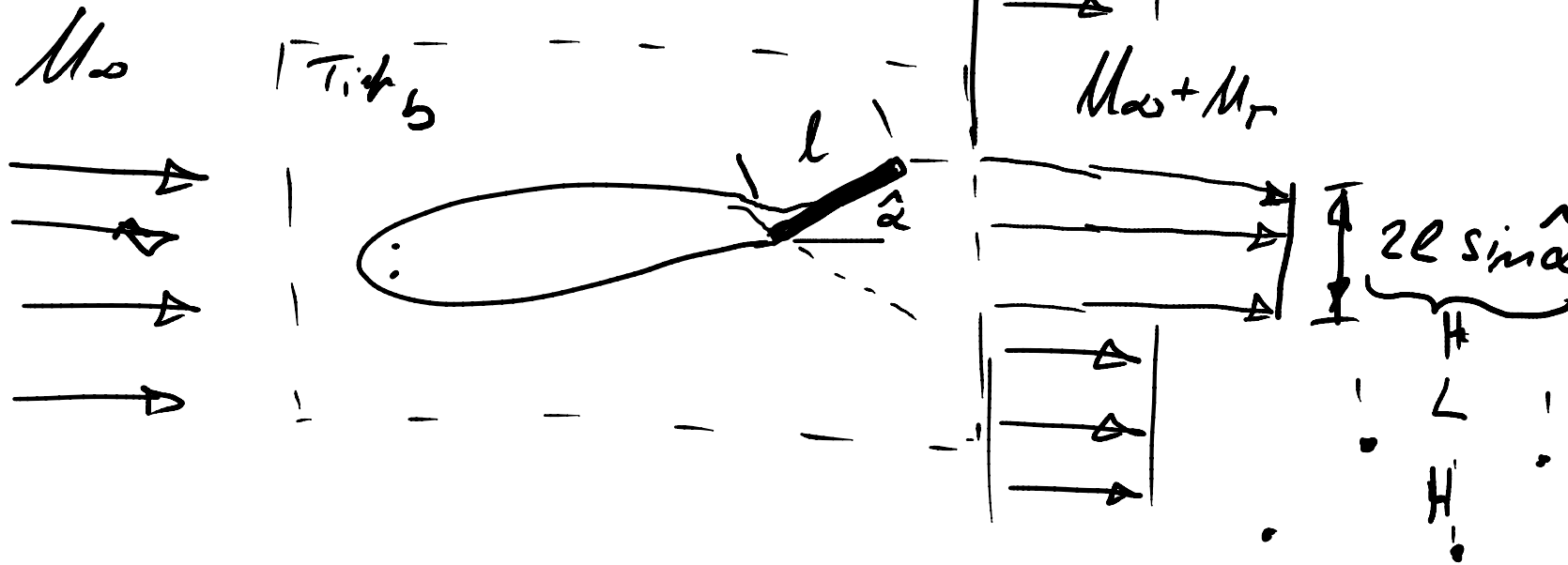




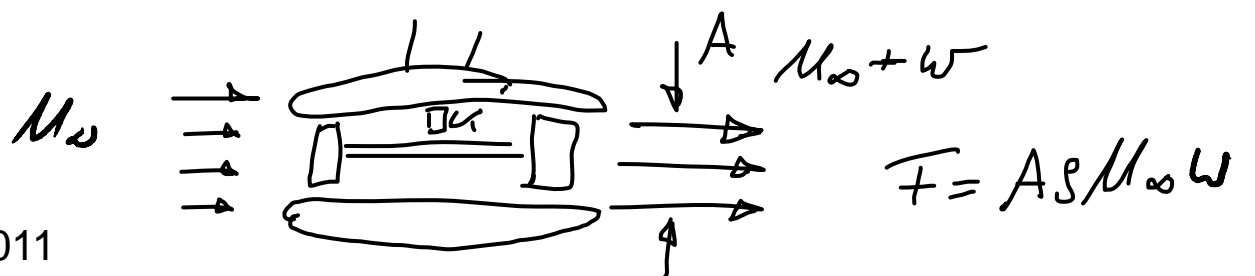
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$l/b \rightarrow 0$



$$F = 2l \sin \hat{\alpha} M_\infty M_T \rho, \text{ mit } M_T = \frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{g h} \left(\frac{H}{2} \right)$$

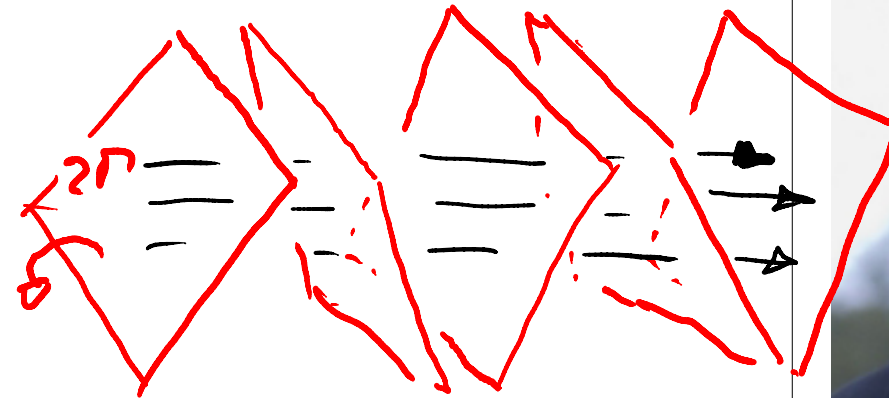
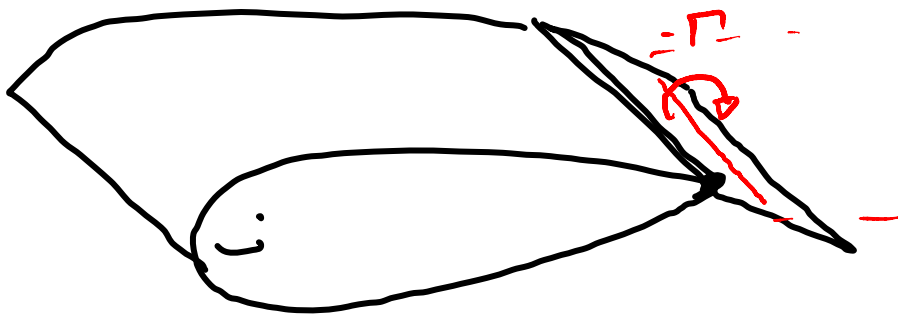
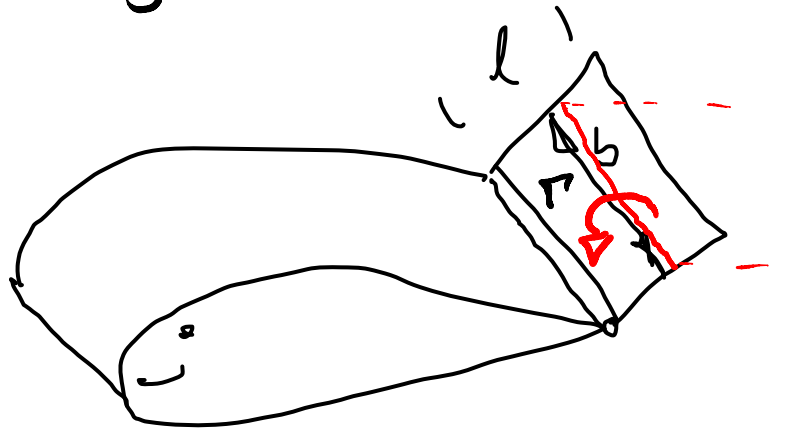
Impulsnach in integraler Form im fischähnlichen System.





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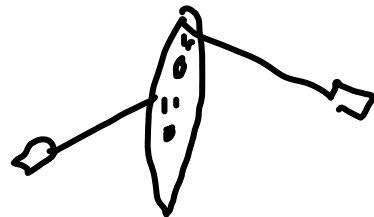
$$\frac{d\alpha}{dt} > 0$$



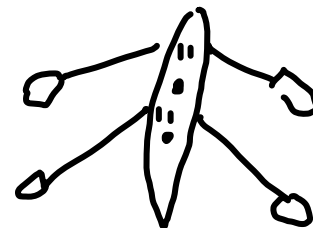
Skizzen für die Bootsgeschwindigkeit
beim Rudern.

Ziel: Skizzen für

1. Anzahl der Ruder
2. Gewicht der Ruder
3. Gestalt der Ruder
4. Antriebsart (Primarruder oder Skull)



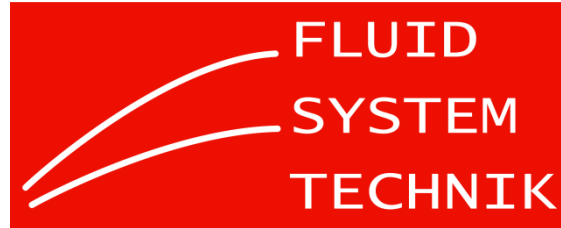
2-



2x



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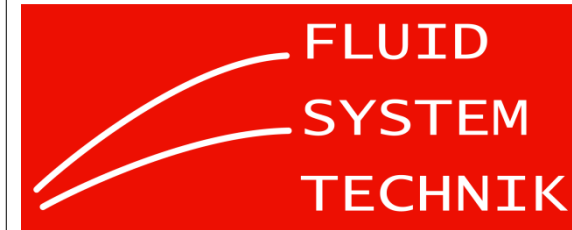
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1. Vor Dimensionenanalyse ohne
Vorbereitung

2. Vor Dimensionenanalyse unter Berücksichtigung
des 1. HS.



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Zu 1.

M Bootgeschwindigkeit

m Nase eines
Ruders.

P Leistung eines Ruders

Z Mechanische Viskosität des Gehirns

f Schlagfrequenz

Archimedes
 $\rho m = \rho g l^3$

g spez. Erddichte

$$\rho m_2 = \rho g l^3$$

h Reichweite der Bootslende

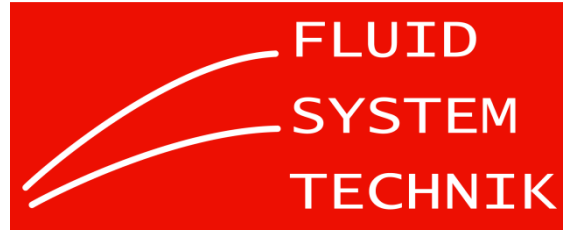
$$\sim \rho g L^3$$

l Ruderspezifische Bootslänge

$$\leadsto L \sim h^{1/3} l$$

L Bootlänge

n Zahl der Ruder.



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Dimensionenanalyse im Syst.

Länge, Mass, Zeit, Zahl der Parameter = $CMTN$

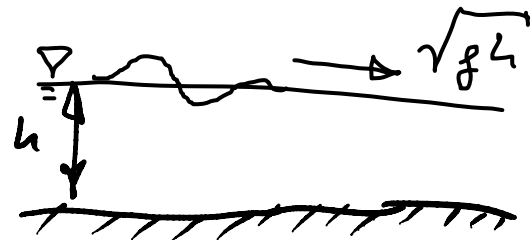
Viskosität

	ρ	l	g	k/l	l	L	S	μ	n	μ
L	2	0	1	1	1	1	-3	1	0	-1
M	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
T	-3	-1	-2	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-1
N	-1	0	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	0	0	0	1	0

$$\Pi_1 = \frac{\rho n^{1/3}}{S \mu^3 l^2} = v$$

$$\Pi_2 = \frac{S \mu L}{\mu} = Re; \quad \Pi_4 = \frac{l L}{\mu} = \gamma$$

$$\Pi_3 = \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{g L}} = Fr$$



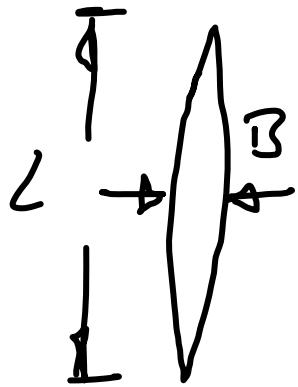
Fr Froude
Zahl



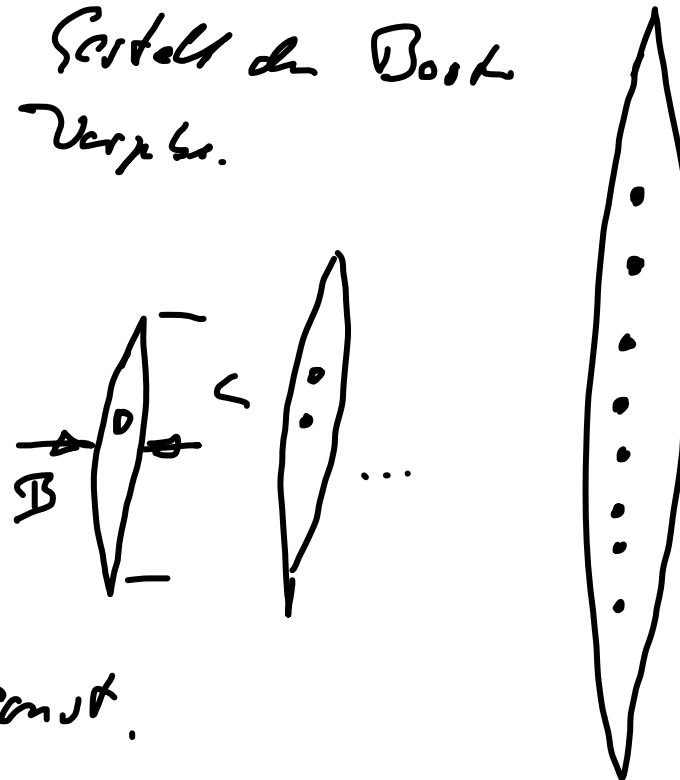
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$$\frac{\rho P n^{1/3}}{\rho \mu^3 l^2} := \nu = \nu(\rho, \nu, Fr, \frac{h}{L}, \frac{B}{L}, \dots)$$



Geometrische Verhältnisse
 h_i , die die
gestalt des Boote
verp. h.



Annahme
1871
McNelson

$$\boxed{\nu \approx const.}$$

d.h. $\frac{B}{L} \neq f(L)$

$$\mu = \frac{(\rho P)^{1/3}}{\rho^{1/3} l^{2/3}} n^{1/3} const.$$

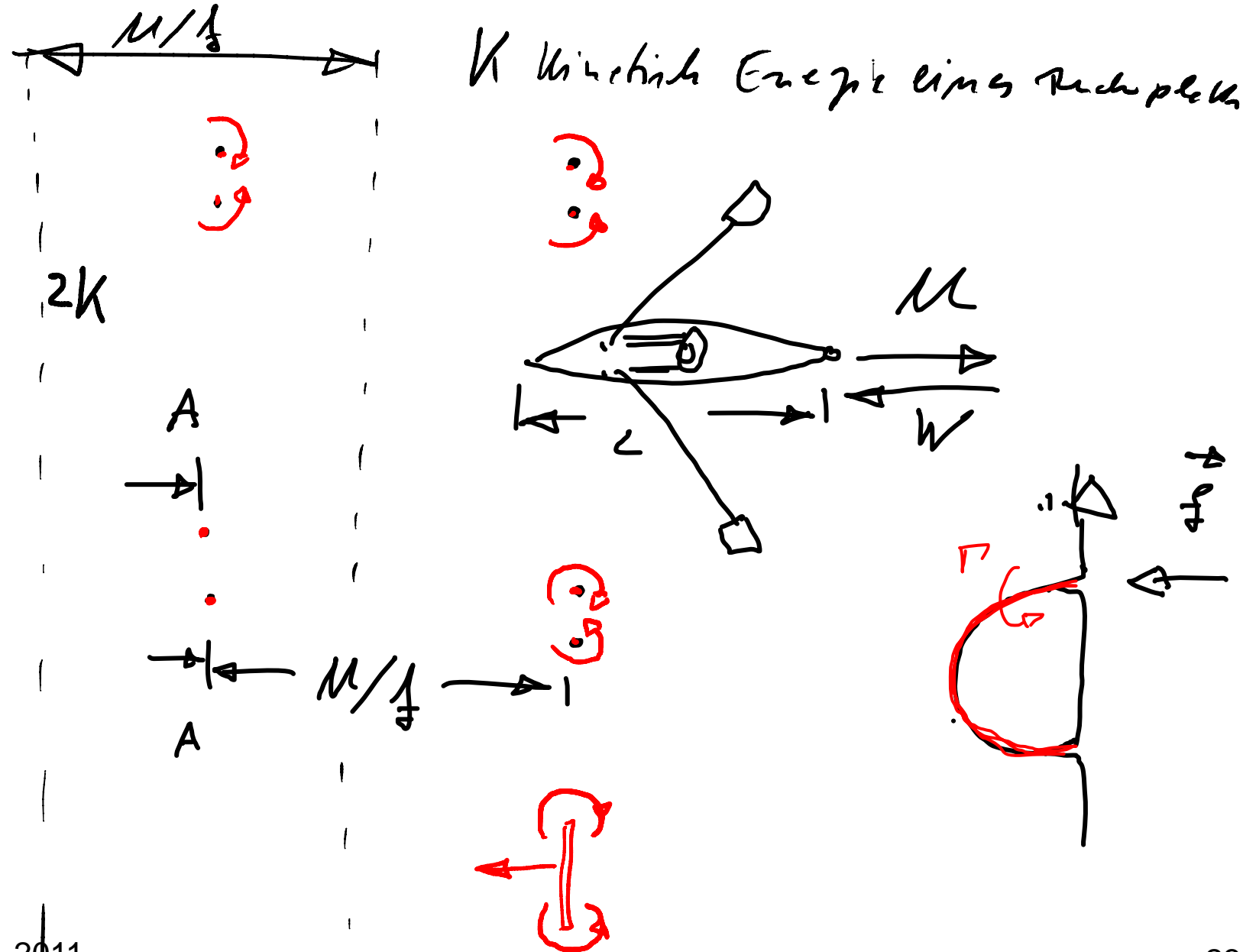


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Zu 2 Dimensionsanalyse + MHS + Widerstandsbeiwert.



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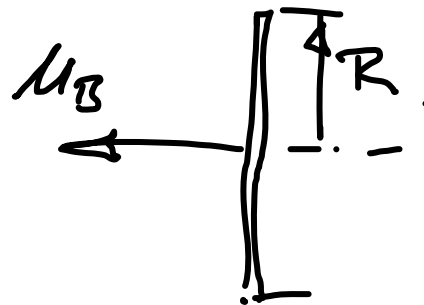




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$$K = \frac{4}{3} \rho \Omega^3 \mu_{TB}^2$$

G.I. Taylor.



Nutzleistung $P_N = WM$

Verlustleistung $P_V = \sum K \frac{\rho}{2}$

$i = 1$ Rohrwerk

$i = 2$ Skalle.

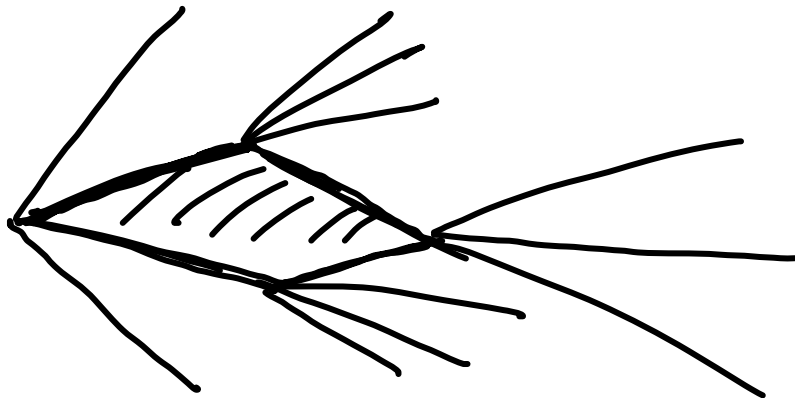
$\sum P = WM + \sum K \frac{\rho}{2}$

Zur Widerstandskraft.

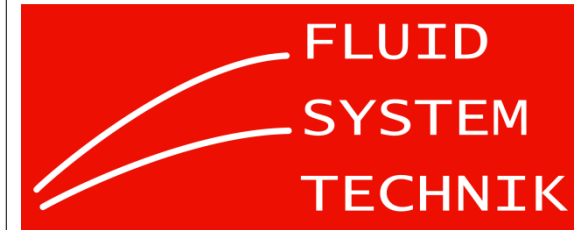
$$W \approx F_R(\rho, \mu, M, L, k) + F_W(\rho, g, M, L, H) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \rho M^2 L^2 \left[C_R(Re, k/L) + \frac{C_W(Fr, H/L)}{H \text{ Wassertiefe.}} \right].$$

Froude'sche Hypothese

Addition Anppts vs Reibungs- und
Widerstand.



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$$\eta \rho P = \frac{\rho}{2} \mu^3 L^2 \left[c_R(\text{Re}, h/L) + c_W(\text{Fr}, h/L) \right] + \eta \mu \frac{1}{f}$$

Annahme.

$$c_R \approx c_{R11}$$

$$c_W \approx c_{W11}$$

$$\eta \mu \frac{1}{f} \ll \frac{\rho}{2} \mu^3 L^2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} c_R \approx c_{R11} \\ c_W \approx c_{W11} \\ \eta \mu \frac{1}{f} \ll \frac{\rho}{2} \mu^3 L^2 \end{array} \right\} \underline{\underline{\mu \sim \eta^{1/3}}} \\ \text{McNola} \\ 1971.$$

$$P = \varepsilon \eta^{3/4}$$

Klebe gesch.

ε Klebeleistung.

Messdat.

Siehe: von Olympische Spiele
↳ Weltmeisterschaft.

für

	Leibgewicht	Schwerwicht.
Männ.	70 kg.	95 kg
Frau.	57 kg.	73 kg.

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon = 12.61 \frac{W}{g^{3/4}}$$

$$\epsilon = 10.34 \frac{W}{g^{3/4}}$$

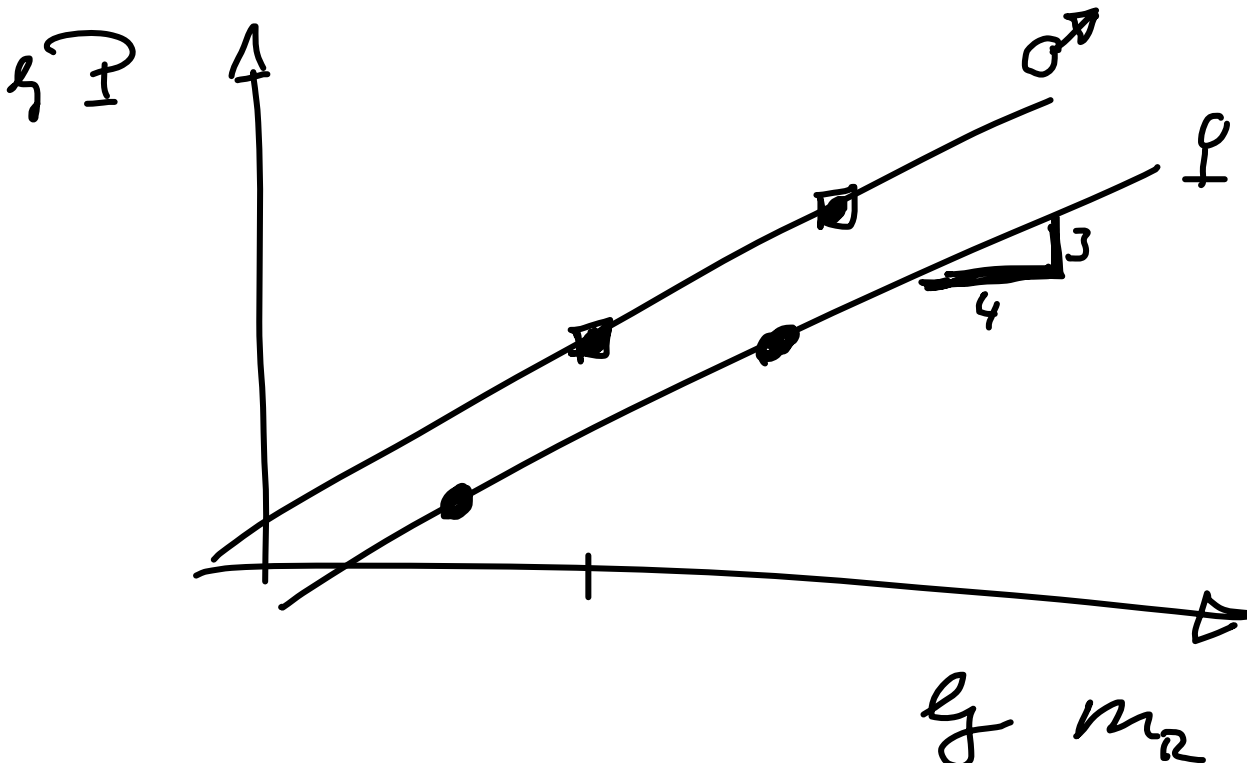
$$\underline{ZP} = \epsilon m^{3/4}$$



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$$\frac{M}{M'} = \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon'}\right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{\eta_{Fr}}{\eta'_{Fr}}\right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{L}{L'}\right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{m_2}{m'_2}\right)^{1/3}$$

Stulle $\eta_{Fr} = 92..95\%$ Rikner: $\eta_{Fr} = 80..87\%$