

- 题目回顾
- 定量实验
- 定性分析
- 精细模拟
- 差异分析

#### 本次报告纲要

第一部分

# 題回順









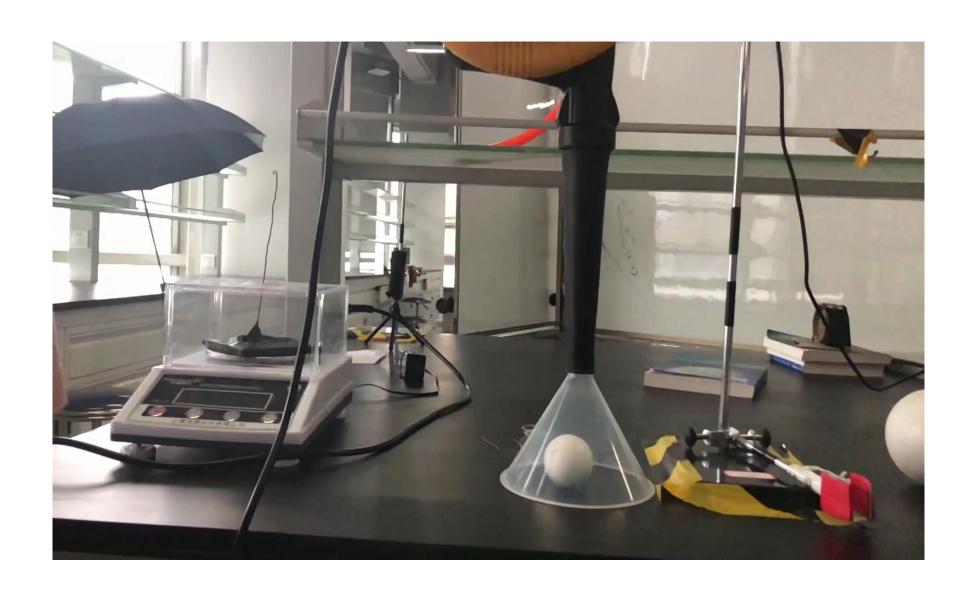
#### Problem No. 4 Funnel and ball

朝一个漏斗中吹气,一个轻质小球(例如乒乓球)会被拾起。解释这个现象并研究相关参量的影响。

A light ball (e.g. ping-pong ball) can be picked up with a funnel by blowing air through it. Explain the phenomenon and investigate the relevant parameters.

## 到验现象

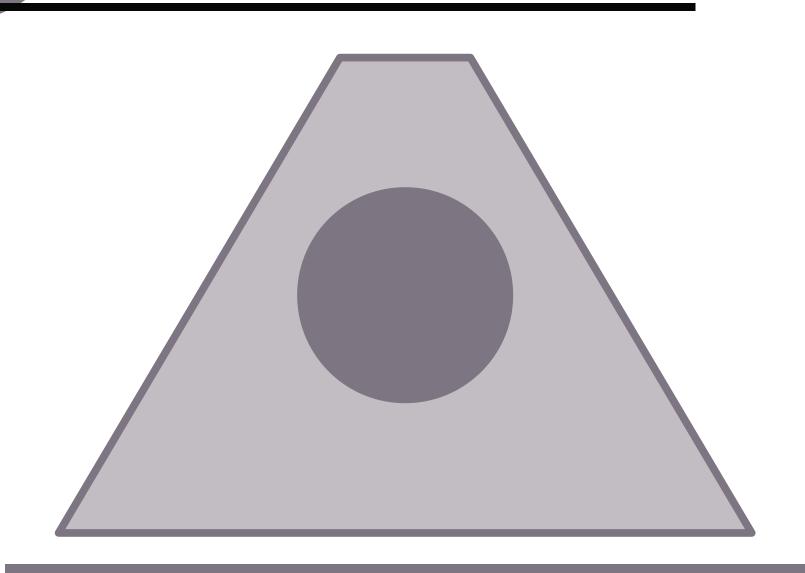




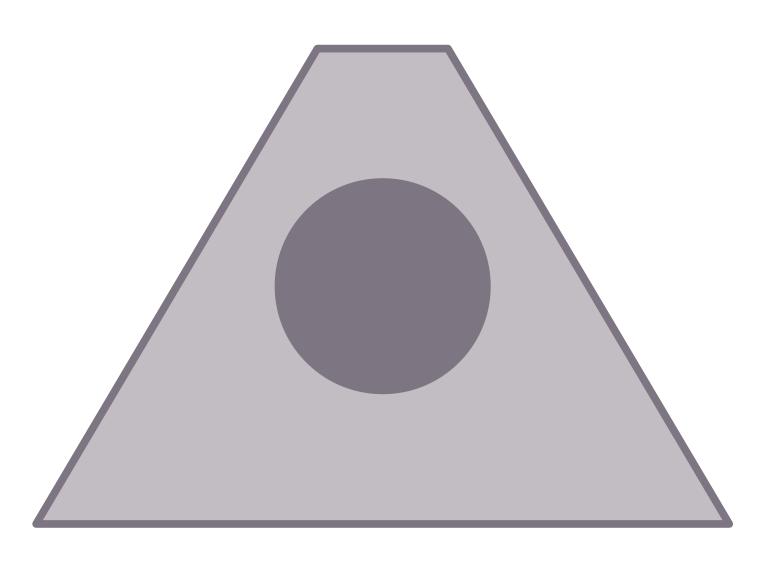


### 到验现象









无边界约束出流

第二部分

#### 定量实验 发现





### 到金装置

鑫思特<sup>®</sup> HT-9829

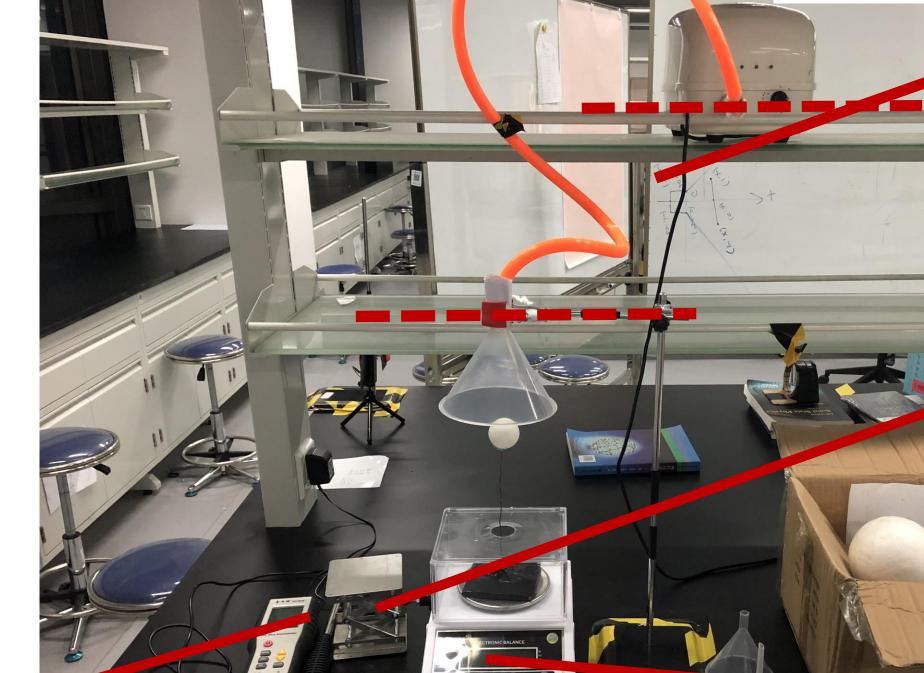
CFM

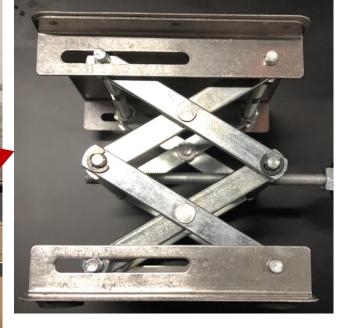
**Hot Wire Anemometer** 





#### 固定高度差





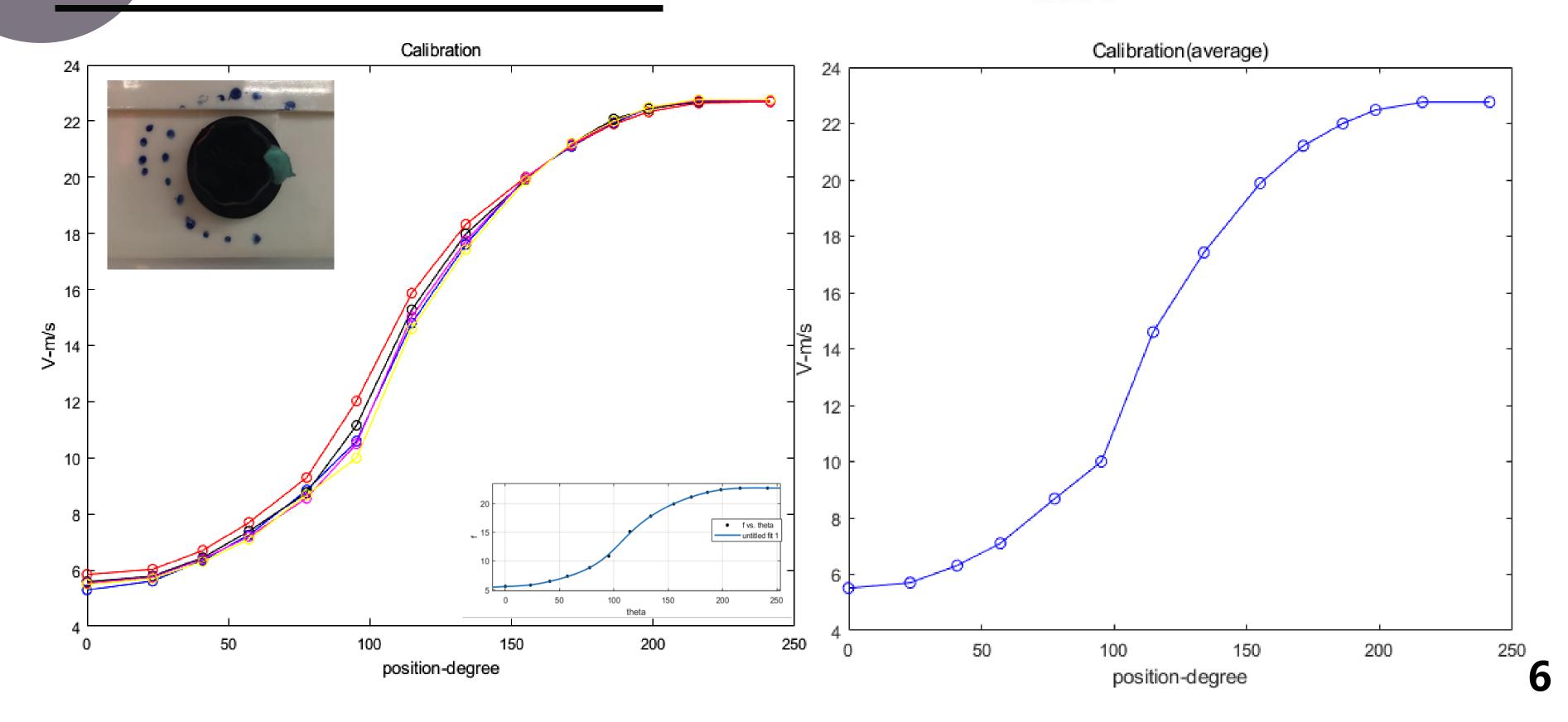
热敏测速仪

电子秤









### 球的性质



半径/cm		
4.000	4.600	6.666
7.786	8.600	8.998

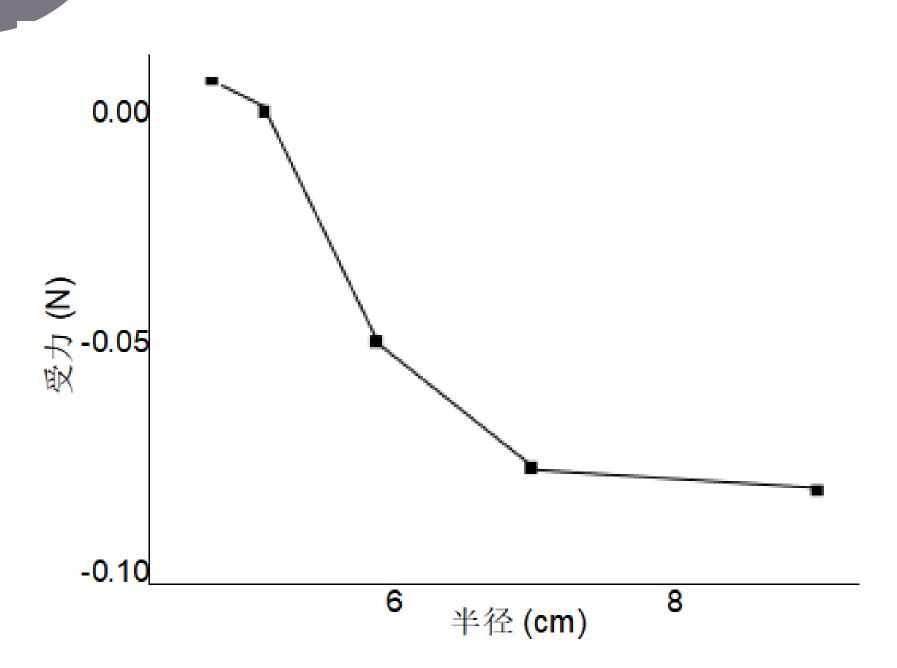






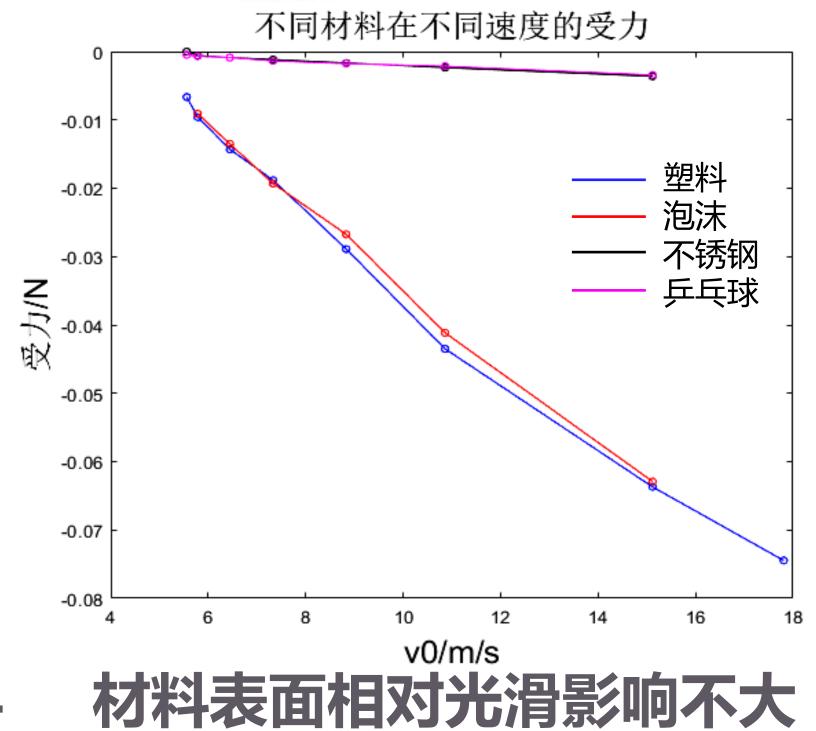
材料		
塑料	不锈钢	
泡沫	乒乓球	

#### 性质与受力



相同位置受力随着小球半径增大而增大



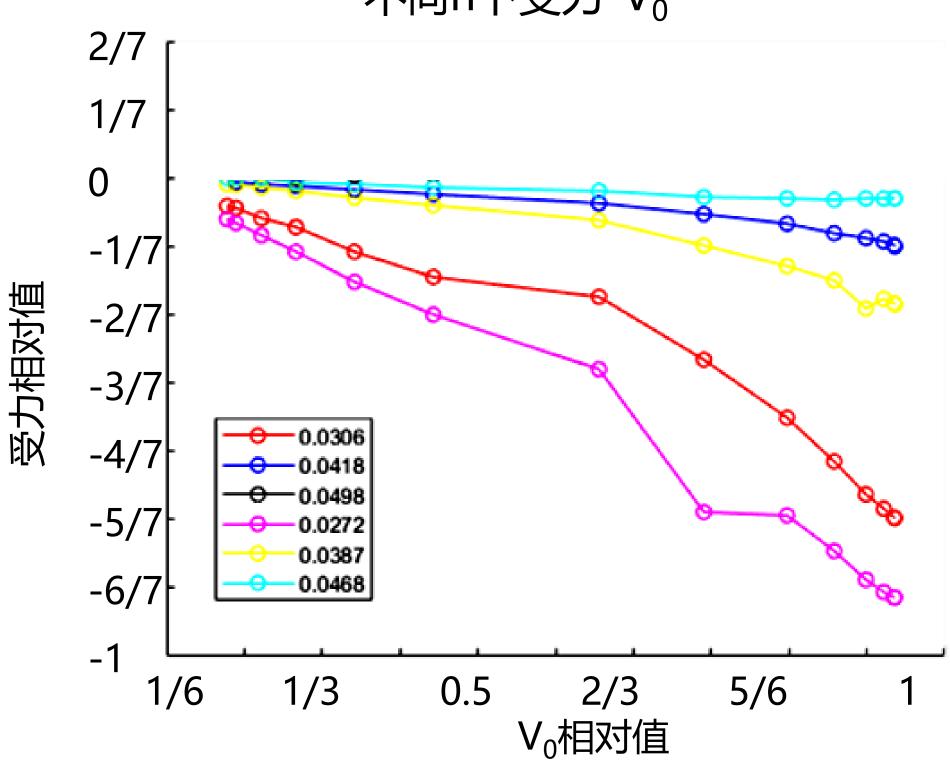


#### 现心位置, 进气速度与受力









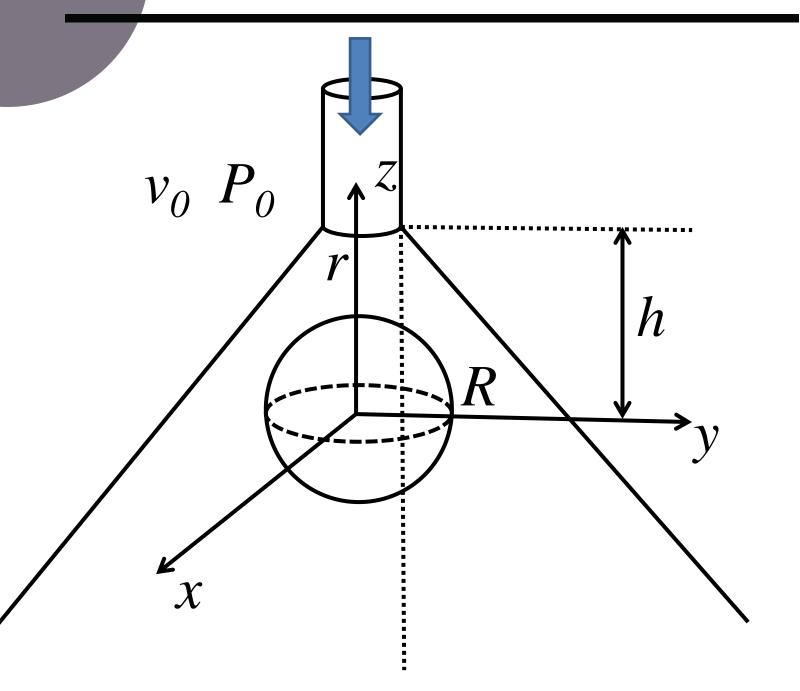
第三部分

# 提問各分析









#### 几何关系:

$$S(z) = \pi [(h-z) \tan \theta + r]^2 - \pi (R^2 - z^2)$$

#### 流量连续性:

$$v_0 \pi r^2 = v(z) S(z)$$

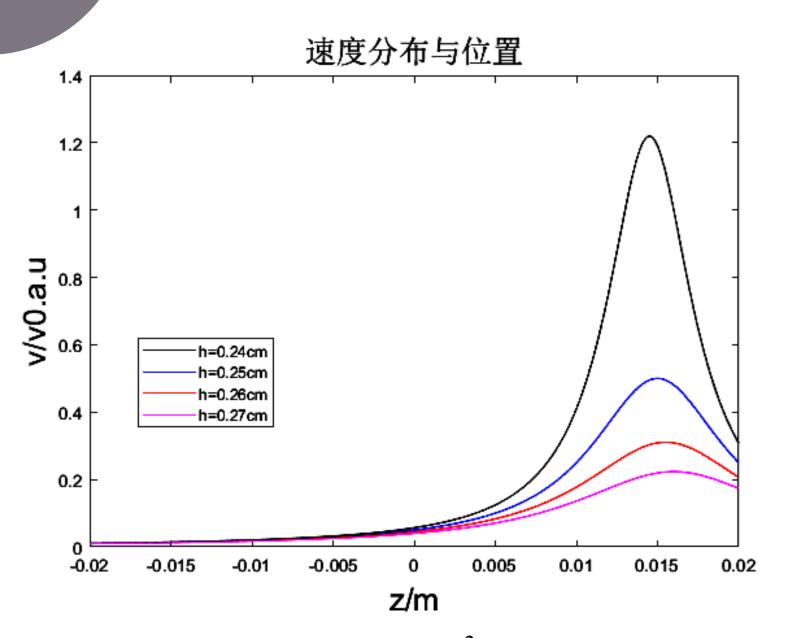
#### 伯努利原理:

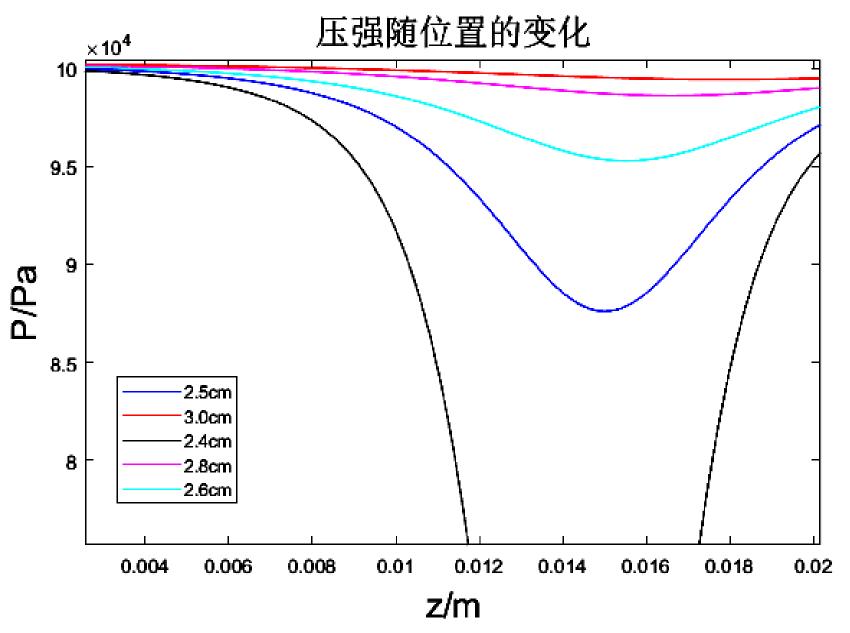
$$P_0 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_0^2 = P(z) + \frac{1}{2}\rho v(z)^2 - \rho g(h-z)$$
  
得到:

$$v(z) = \frac{v_0 r^2}{[(h-z)\tan\theta + r]^2 - (R^2 - z^2)}$$

$$v(z) = \frac{v_0 r^2}{[(h-z)\tan\theta + r]^2 - (R^2 - z^2)} P(z) = P_0 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_0^2 (1 - \frac{r^4}{([(h-z)\tan\theta + r]^2 - (R^2 - z^2))^2}) + \rho g(h-z)$$







$$v(z) = \frac{v_0 r^2}{[(h-z)\tan\theta + r]^2 - (R^2 - z^2)}$$

$$v(z) = \frac{v_0 r^2}{[(h-z)\tan\theta + r]^2 - (R^2 - z^2)} \qquad P(z) = P_0 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_0^2 (1 - \frac{r^4}{([(h-z)\tan\theta + r]^2 - (R^2 - z^2))^2}) + \rho g(h-z)$$

### 自努利方程



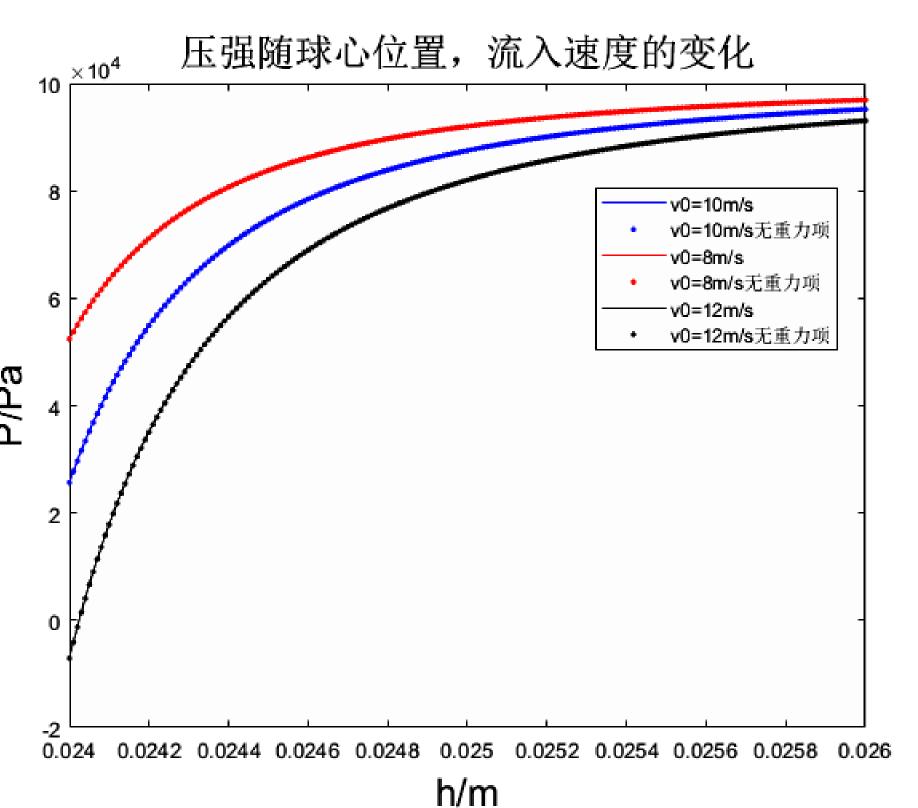
$$S(z) = \pi [(h-z) \tan \theta + r]^2 - \pi (R^2 - z^2)$$

#### 对位置z求导:

$$\frac{dS(z)}{dz} = 2\pi z - 2\pi \tan \theta [(h-z)\tan \theta + r]$$

截面积最小位置: 
$$z_e = \frac{h \tan^2 \theta + r \tan \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta}$$

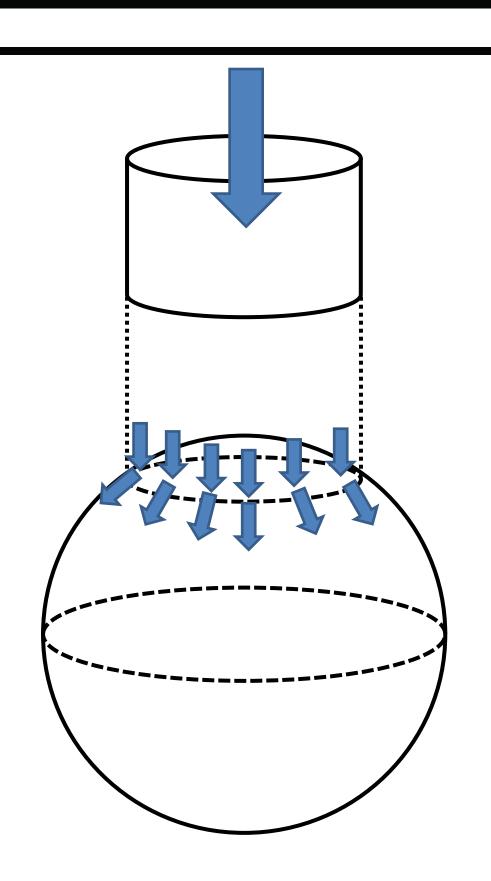
带入P(z)得到极小压强值



#### 台力关系







$$dz = -R\sin\theta d\theta$$

绕球压强球面积分:

$$F_{\mathbb{W}} = \int_{R}^{-R} P(z) 2\pi R dz$$

气体转向提供冲量:

$$F_{\frac{1}{2}} = \int_{\sqrt{R^2-r^2}}^{R} 2\pi R \rho v^2(z) (1 - \frac{z}{R}) dz$$

两者共同决定小球是否受到吸力:

$$F_{\stackrel{\triangle}{=}} = F_{\stackrel{\triangle}{=}} - F_{\stackrel{\triangle}{=}} + mg$$

第四部分

# 措组作其认





## 運模前提 (雷诺数)



5m/s<V<22m/s



10m/s  $R_e \approx 1500 < 2000$ 

作用介质: 空气



1.29kg/m³, 动力粘滞系数

几何特征区域



10-3m数量级

球速>>流速



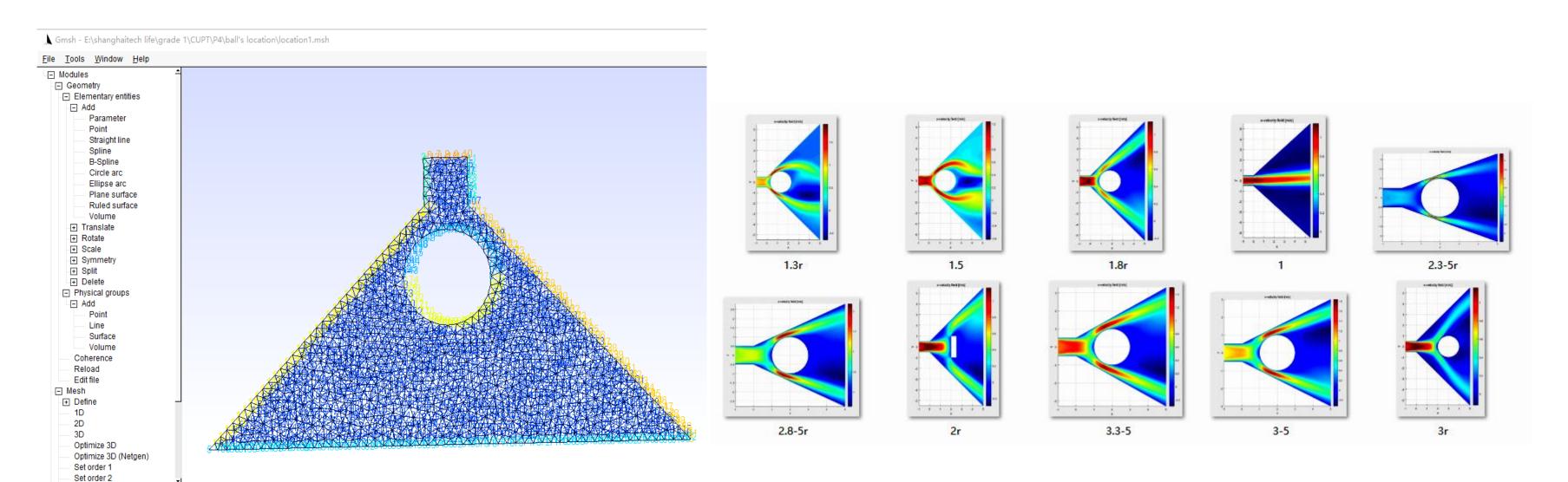
分析静态帧

## 這量模拟

# ₹



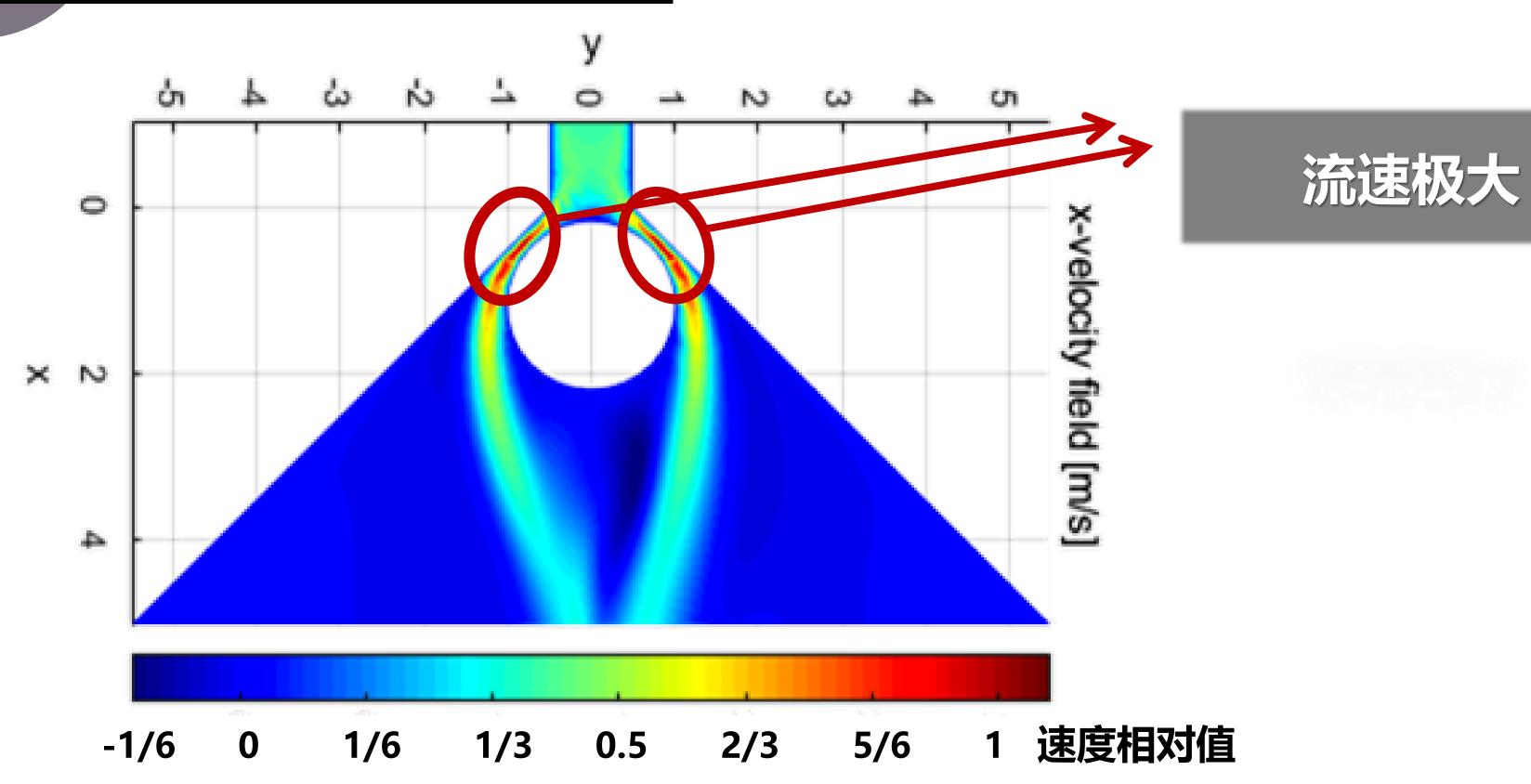
#### Gmsh + CFDToolbox(N-S方程层流模型) + Matlab







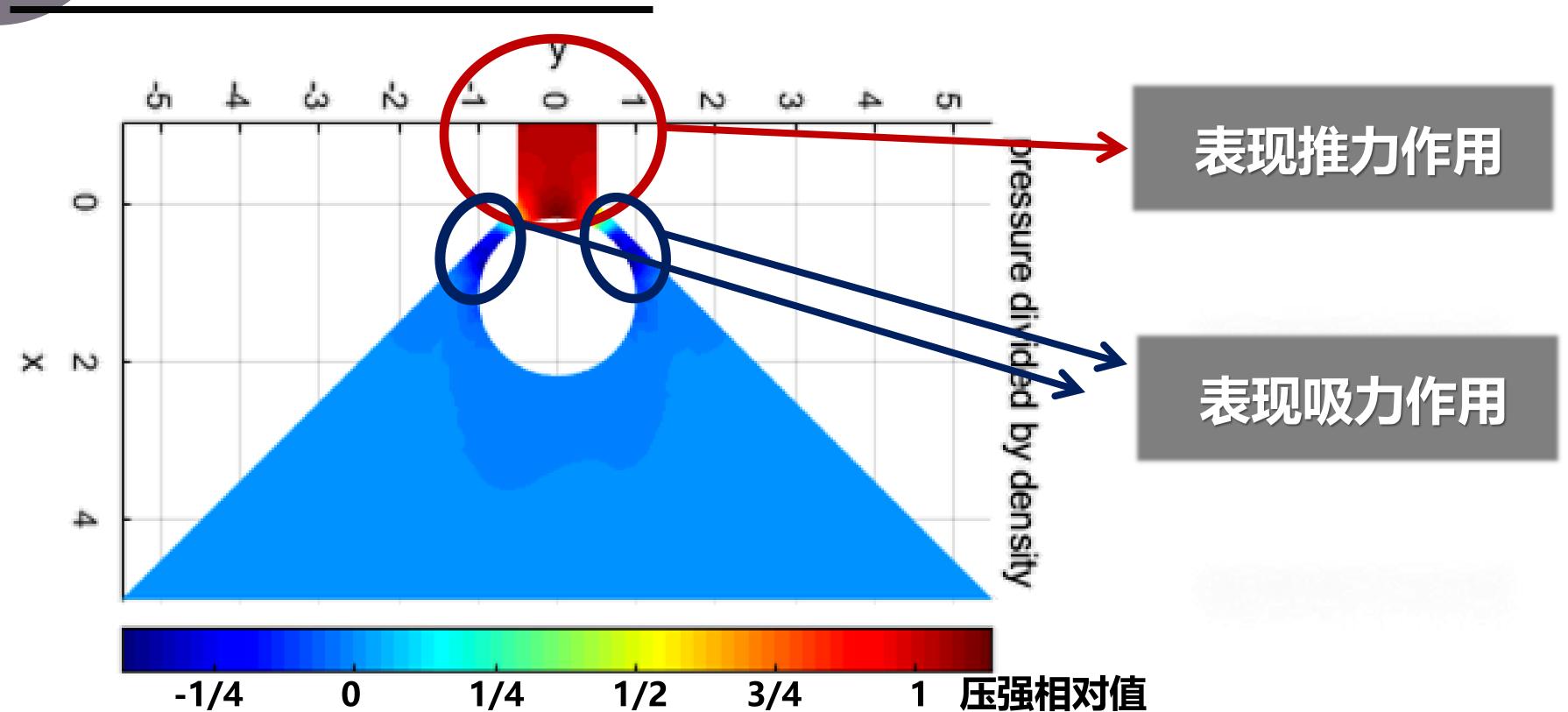




#### 压强分布



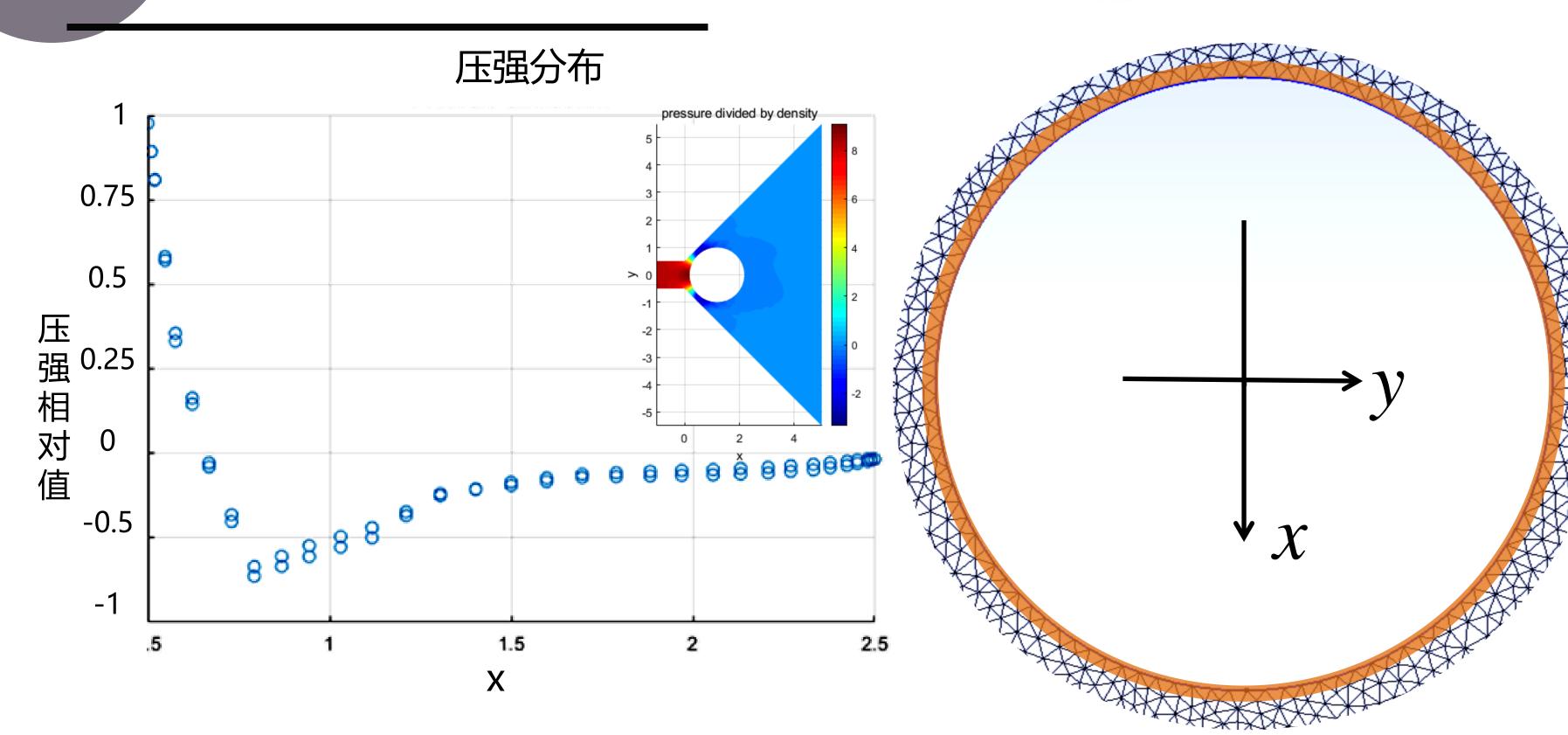




#### 流体对球作用力



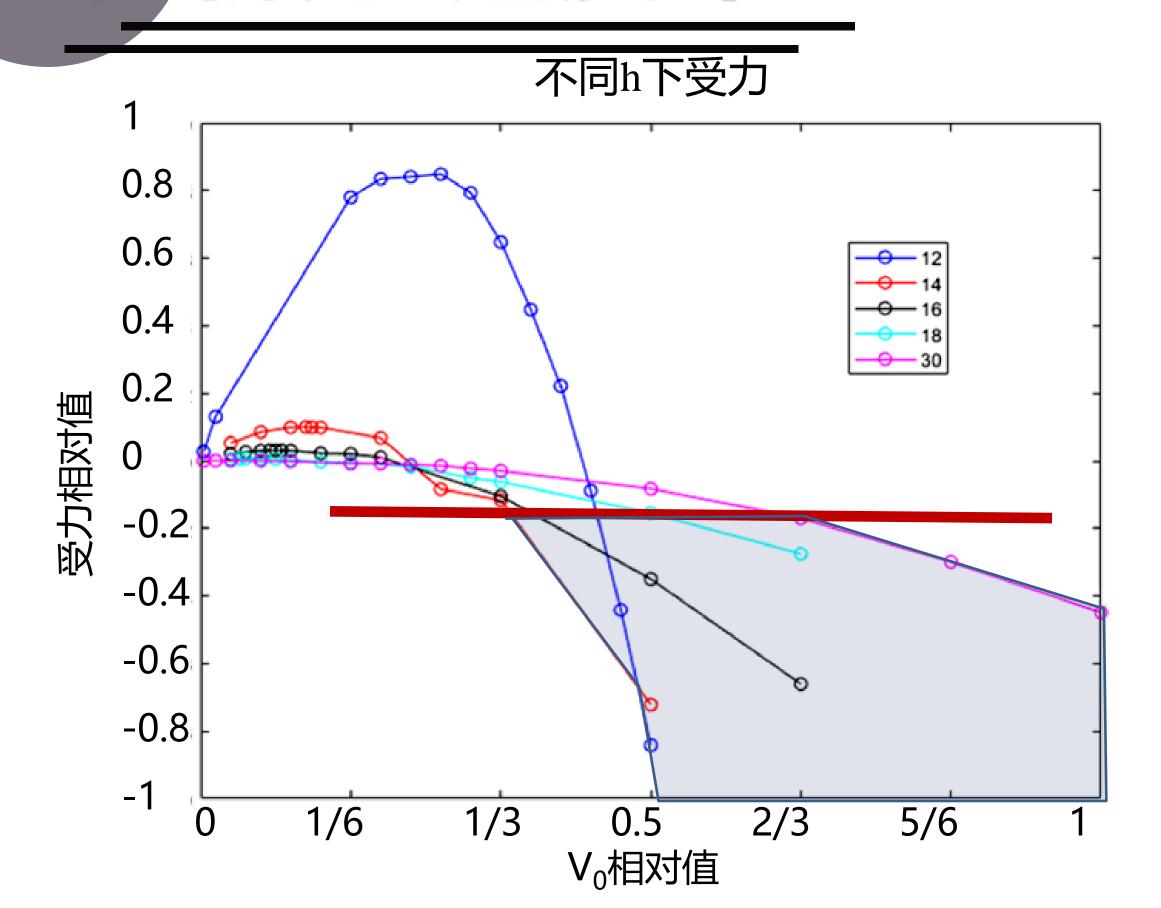




### 分析力-速度-位置







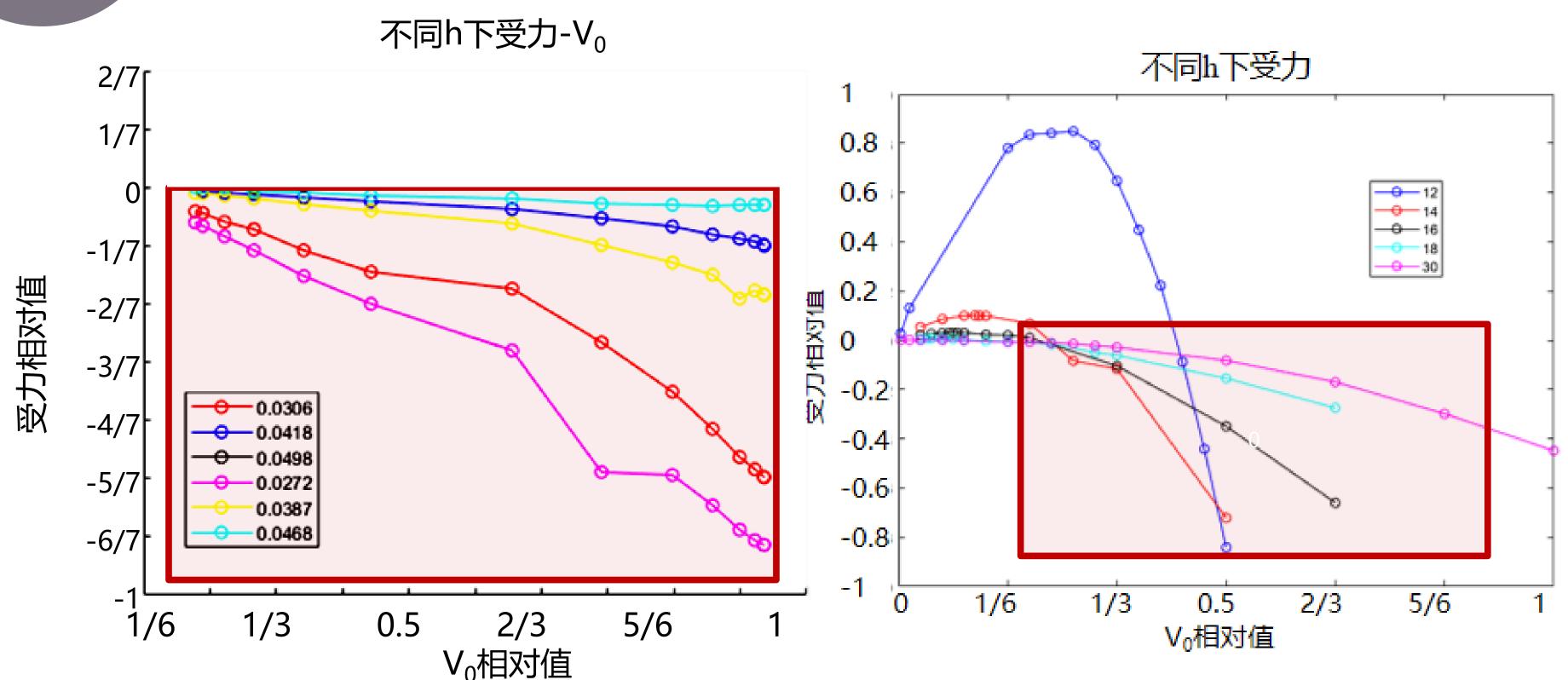
力先增后减

速大力负

位远扁平

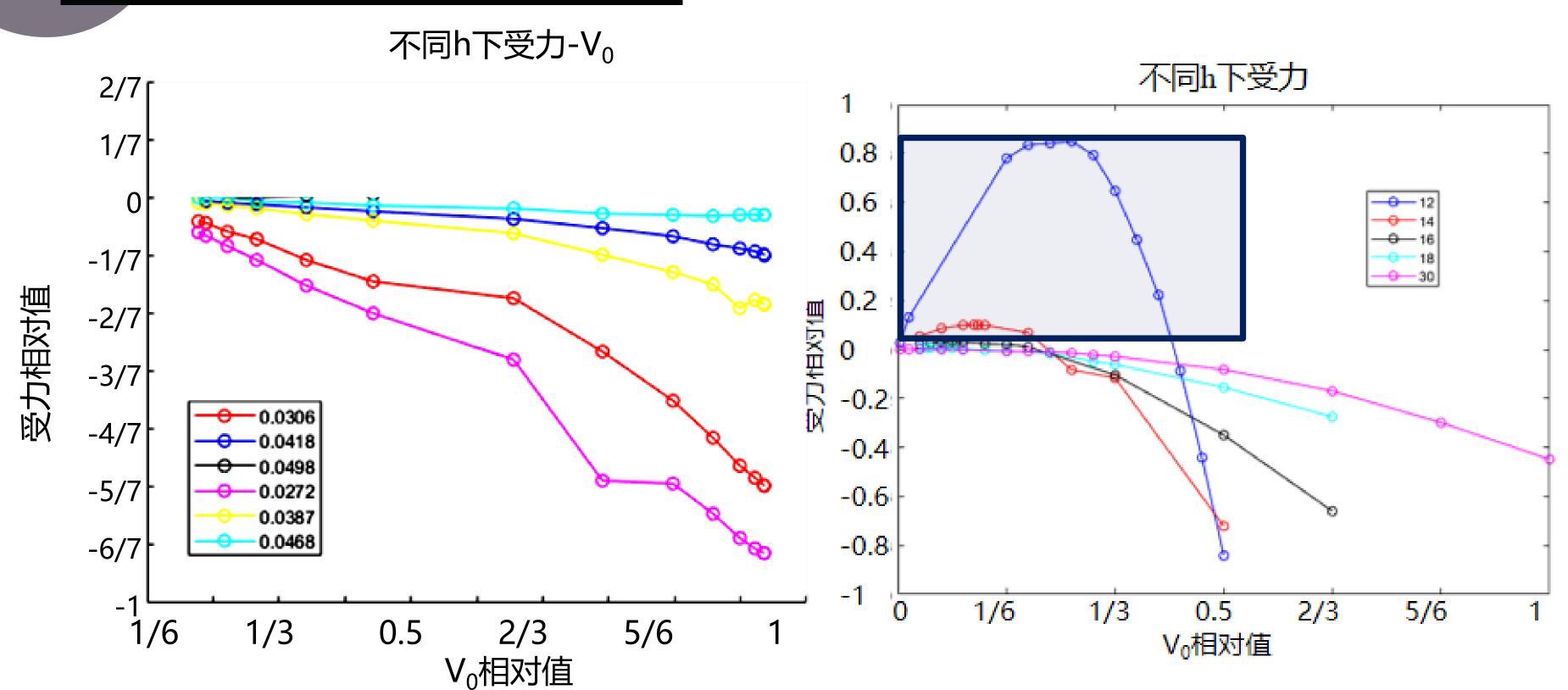
### 分析力-速度-位置





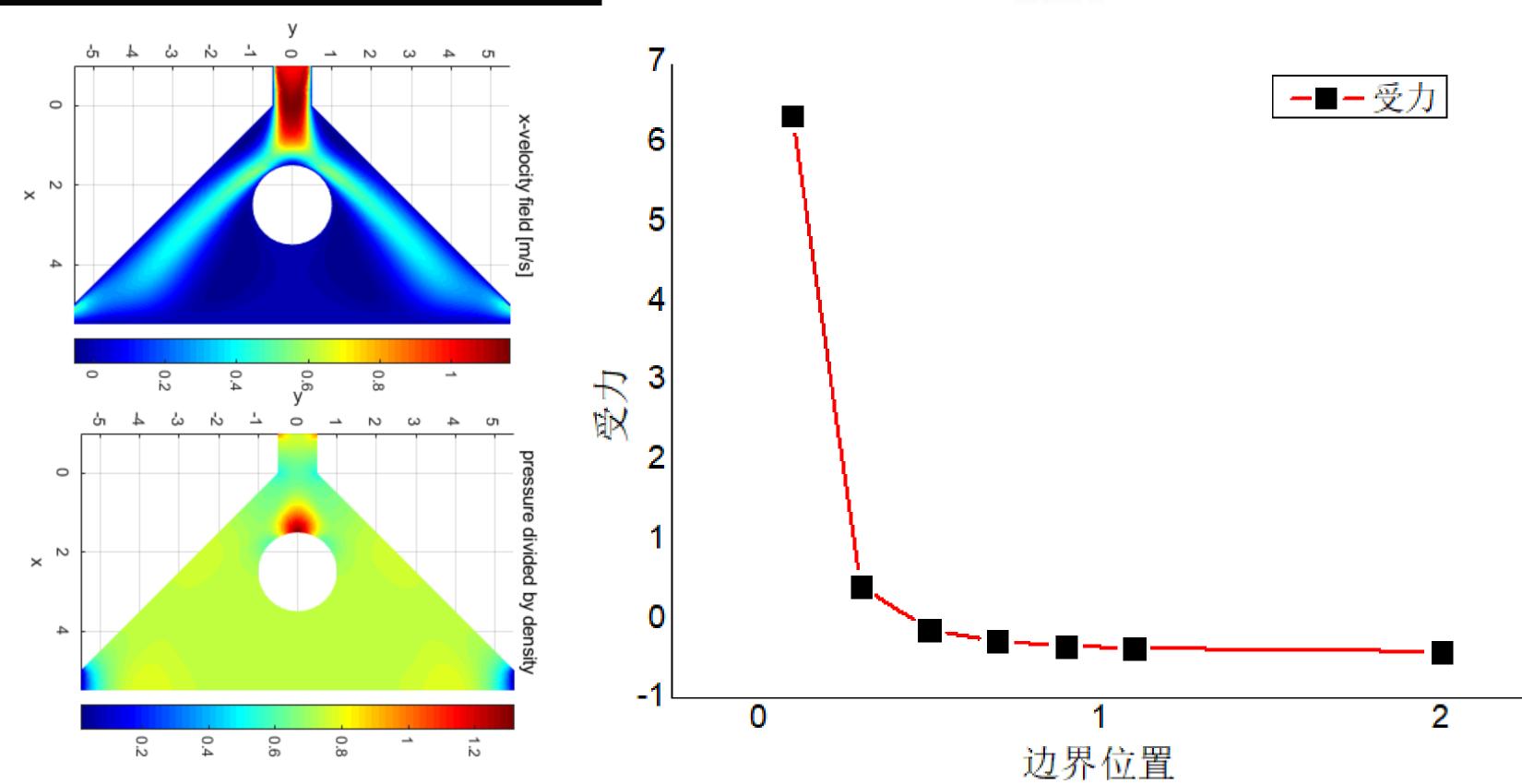
### 慧异分析





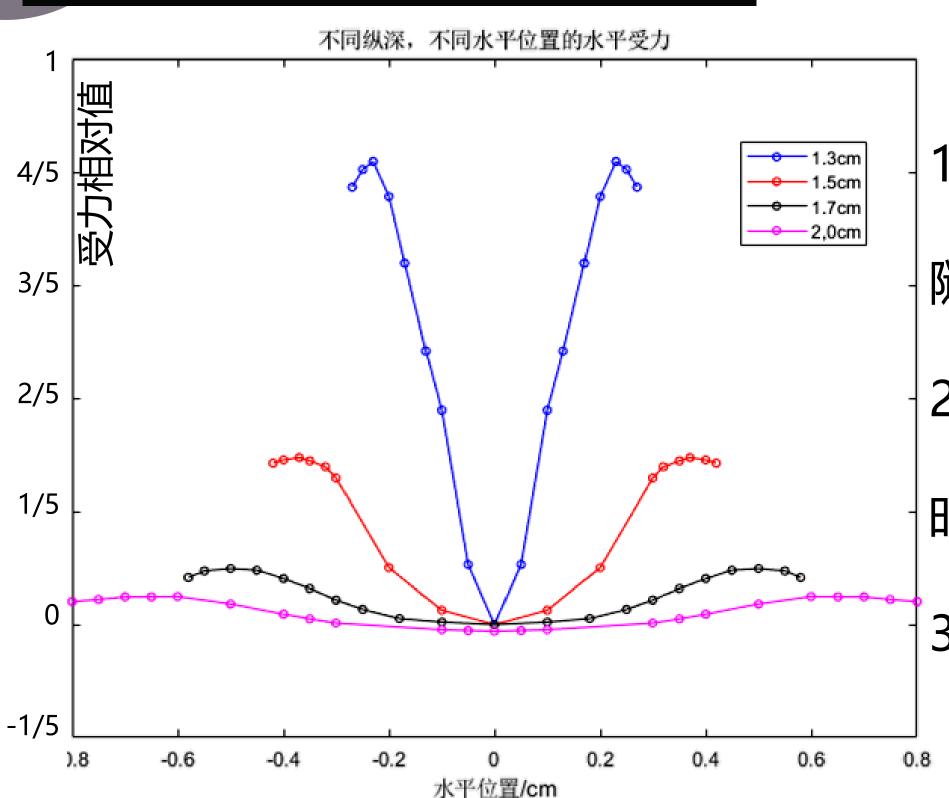
## 存在边界





#### 受力分布





1.小球位置越高,偏离中轴时水平恢复力

随距离变化幅度越大;

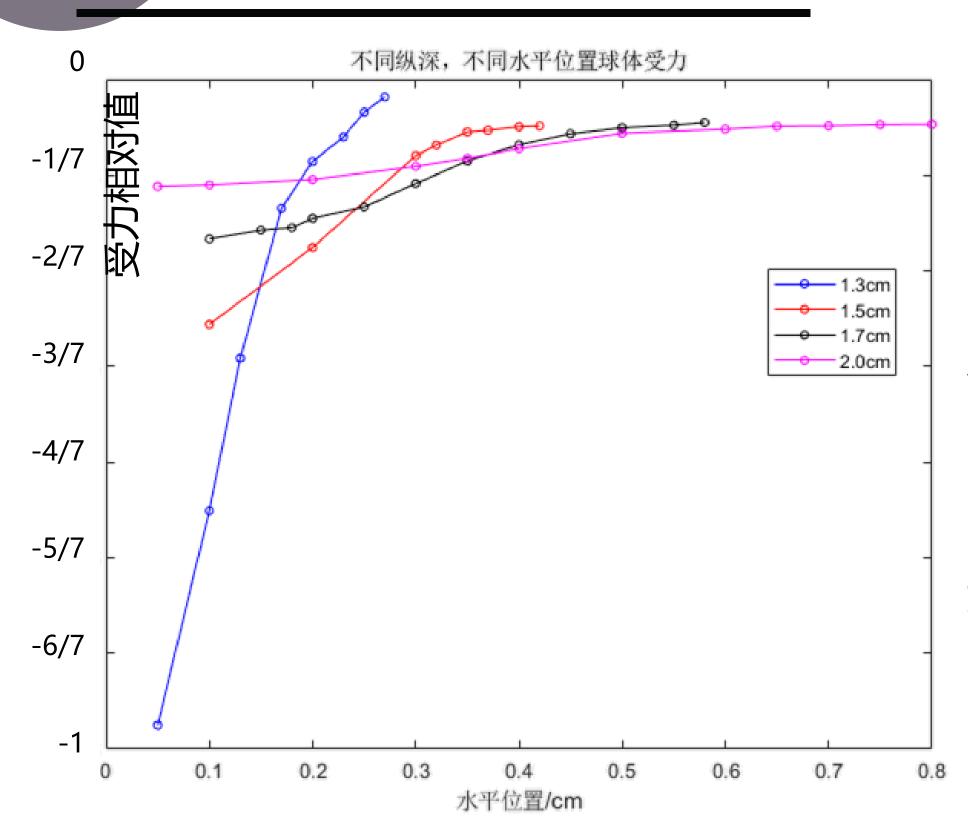
2.水平恢复力不是单调的,偏离距离过大

时,水平恢复力反而会减小

3.越靠近顶部左右振动频率越大

#### 受力分布





1.小球位置越高,偏离中轴时竖直吸力随

距离变化幅度越大;

2.同一高度越靠近中轴小球受到竖直吸力越大

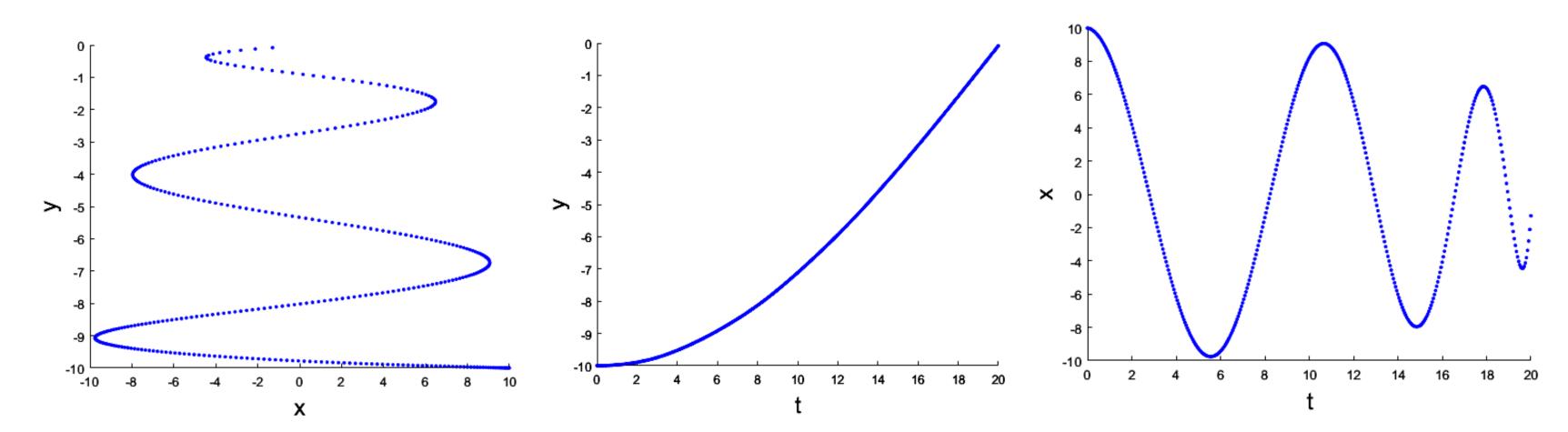
#### 拾起过程



能拾起条件:在漏斗中初始位置所受到竖直吸力大于重力

若在中轴线上: 竖直上升越来越快并在顶部振动;

#### 若偏离中轴线:



第五部分

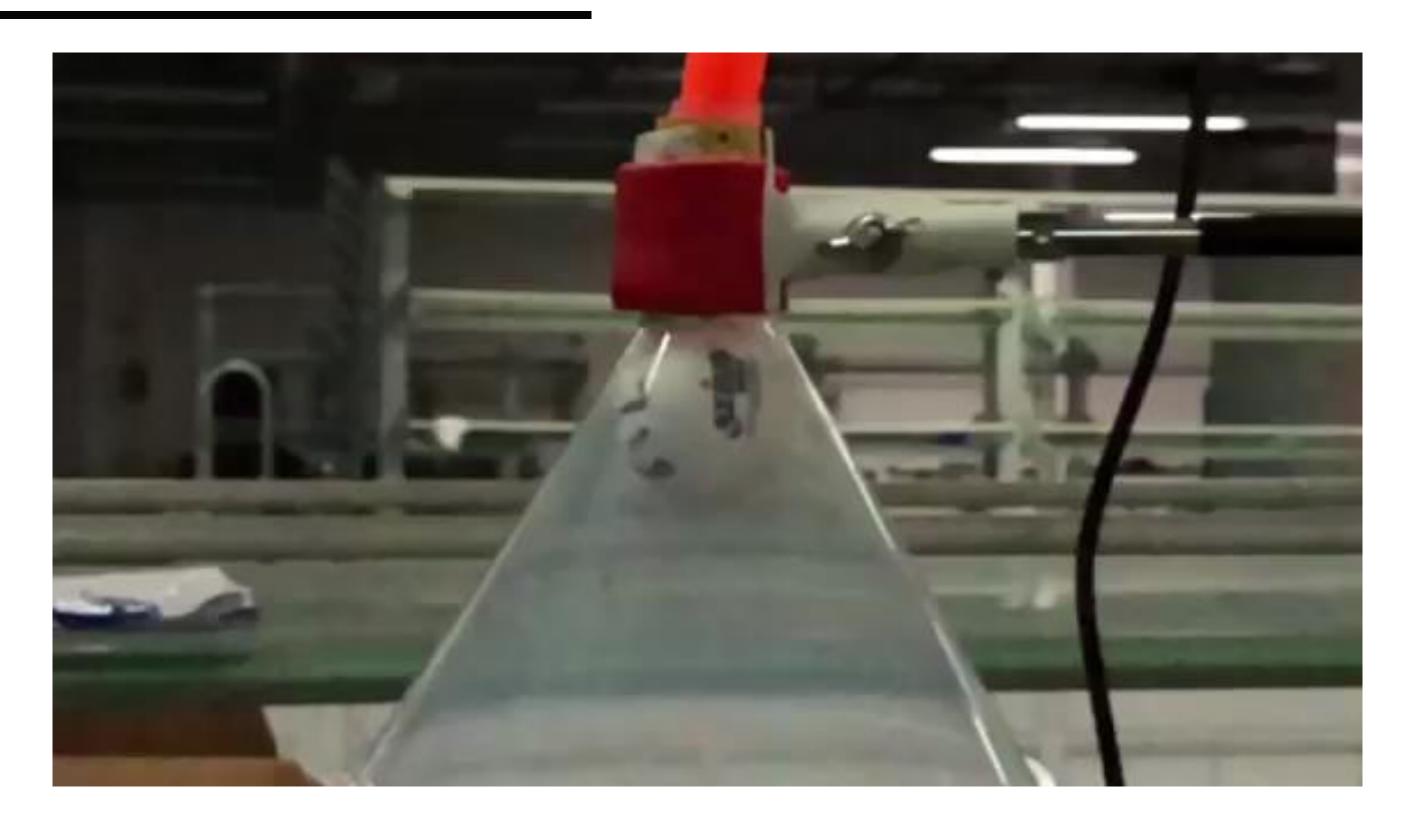
# 持持持分析行





## 实验现象

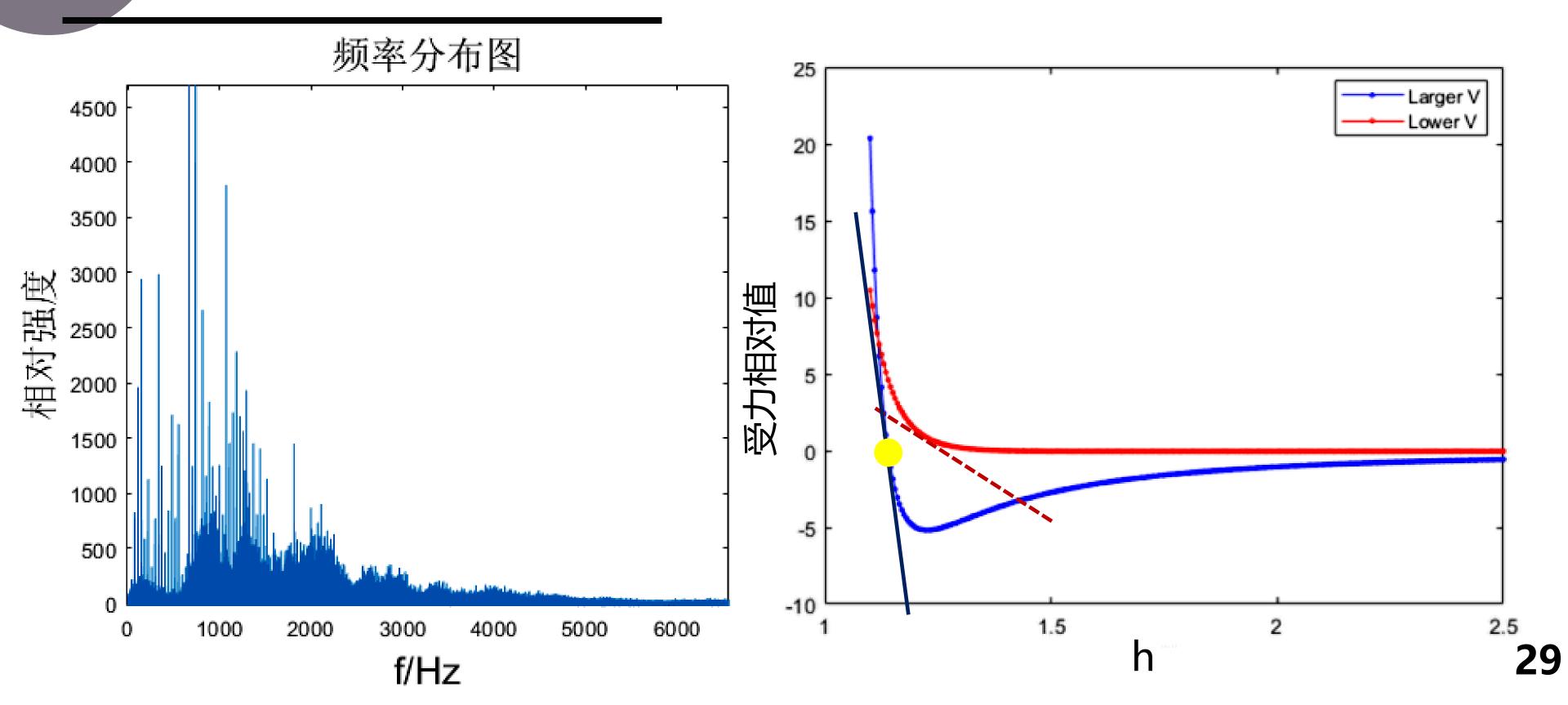












## 总结



- 1. 实验: 受力与材料、球径、vo、h, 音频分析振动找特征频率
- 2.利用伯努利原理推导了推力与吸力,一定范围下理论和实验对比
- 3. 层流模型模拟流场,分析了壁角和边界的影响
- 4. 由受力分布对拾起轨迹做了猜测
- 5. 分析了造成振动的原因







- 1.https://blog.csdn.net/xkl7111/article/details/17223617
- 2. https://baike.baidu.com/item/雷诺数/2691284
- 3.K. Weltner. Aerodynamic lifting force. Phys. Teach. 28, 2, 78-82 (1990)
- 4. K. Weltner. Bernoulli's law and aerodynamic lifting force. Phys. Teach. 28, 2, 84-86 (1990)
- 5. Ruben Meerman. Ping-Pong Pressure: An amazing demonstration of Bernoulli's Principle kids can repeat at home (ABC Science, 2004),

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# Appendix

### 分析—壁角



