



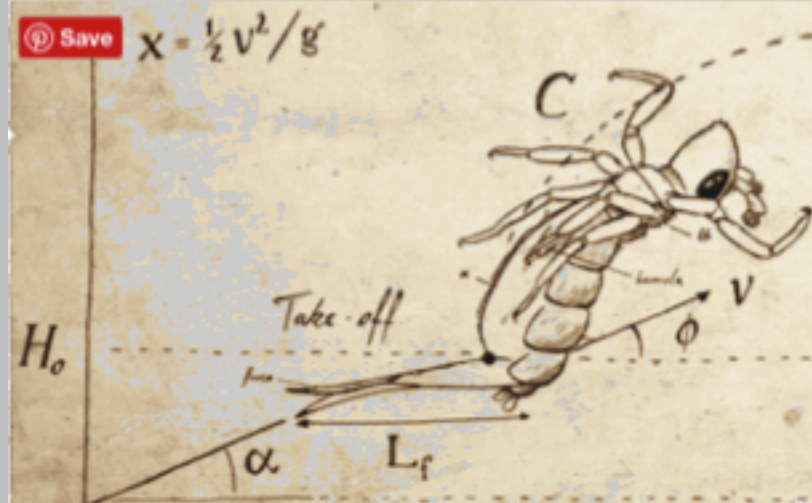
What Can Black Flies
Teach us about
Hydrodynamics and
Filtering Fans?



Insects did it first:
with **emphasis** on
Black Flies

Save

$$x = \frac{1}{2} v^2 / g$$



Insects Did It First

Can Engineers Do It Better?

How do engineers do it differently?





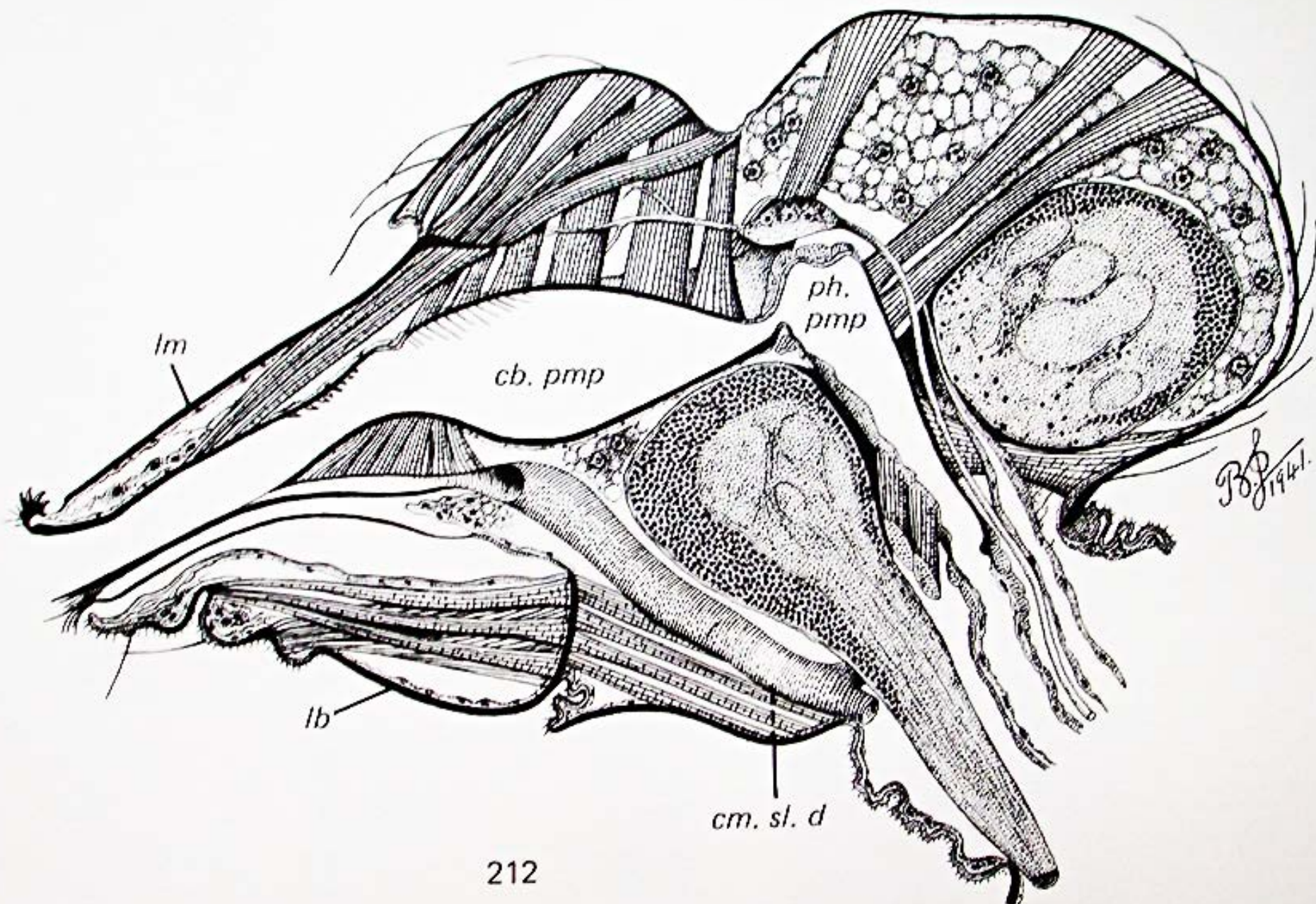






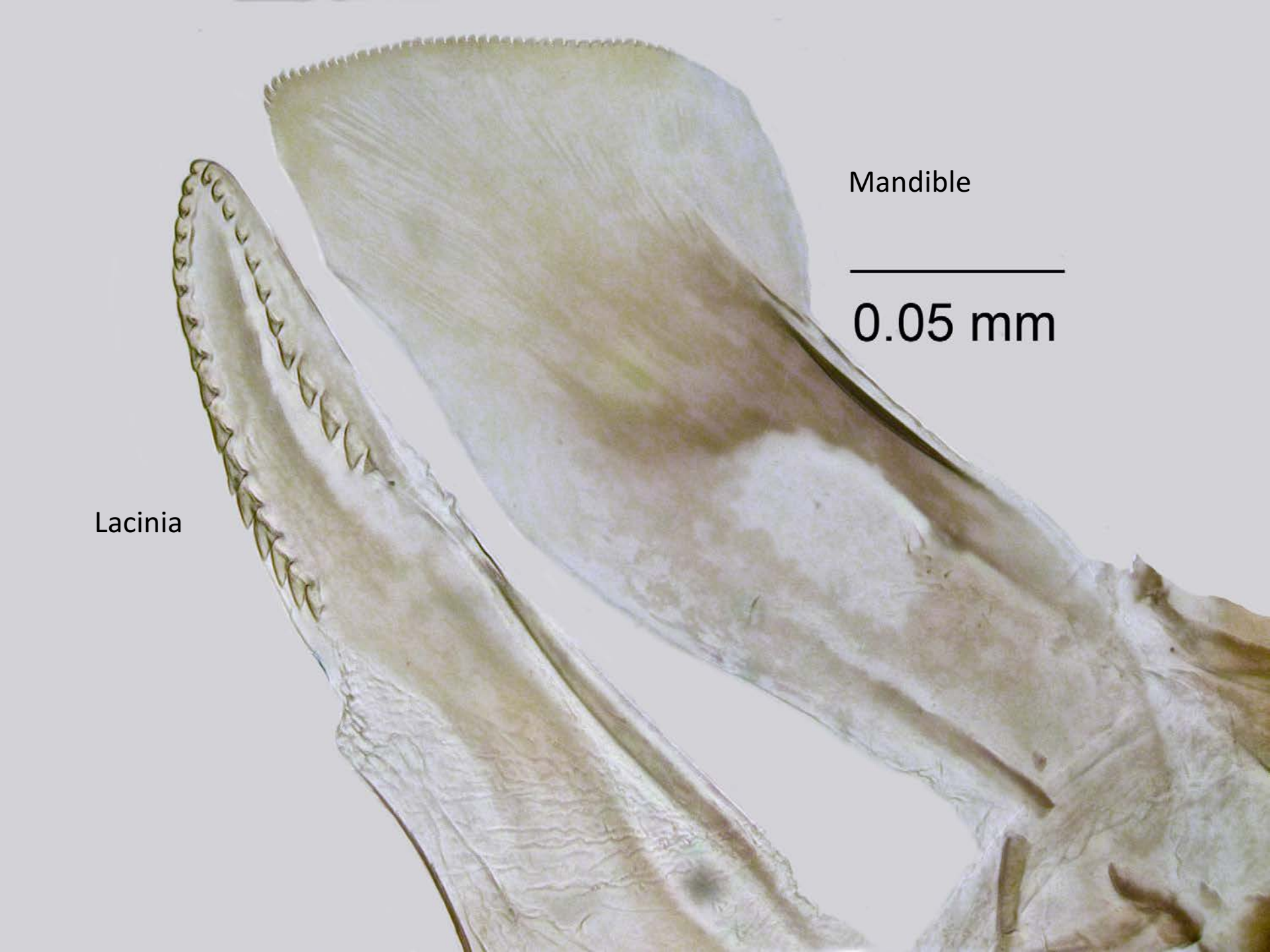










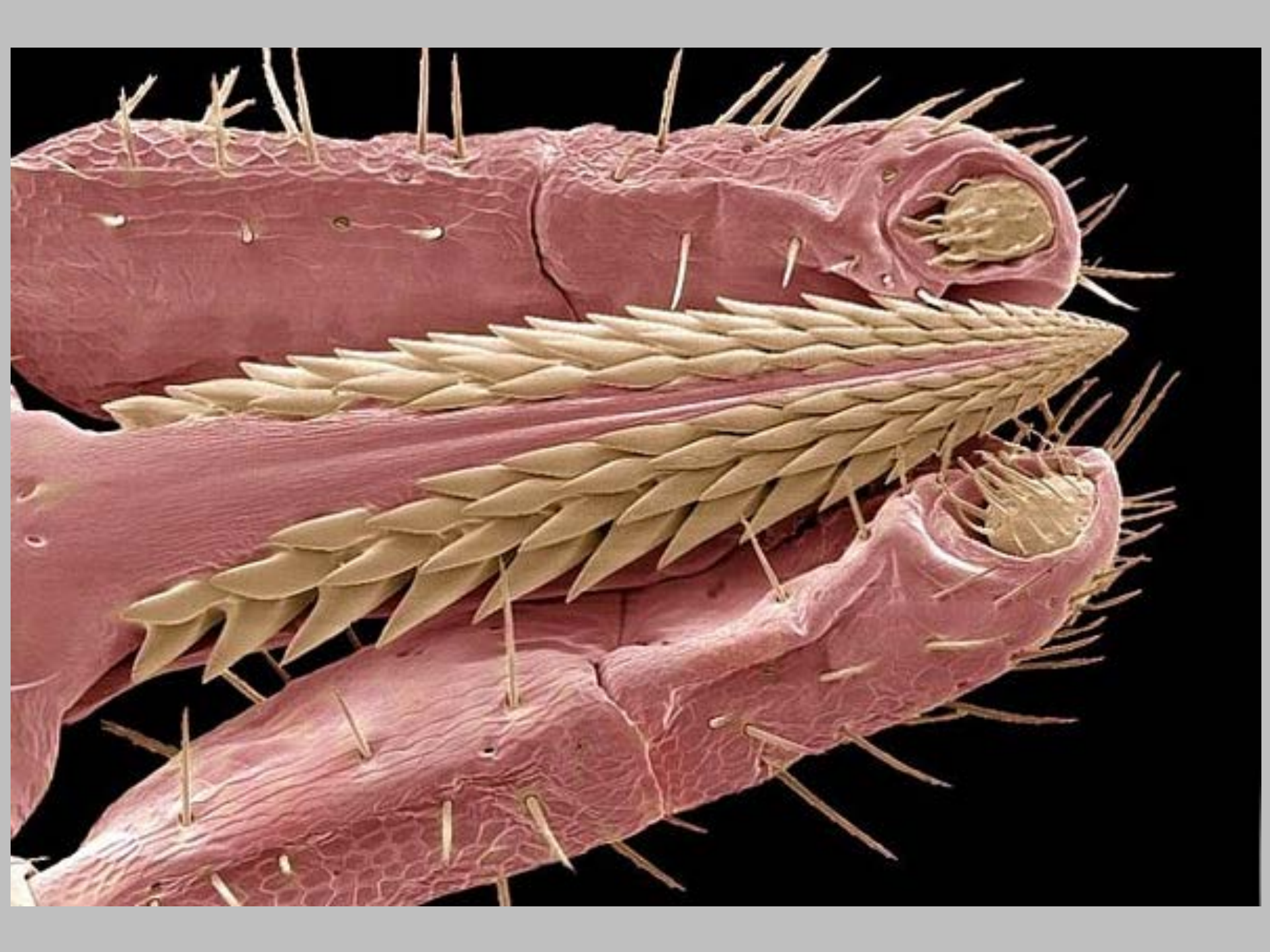


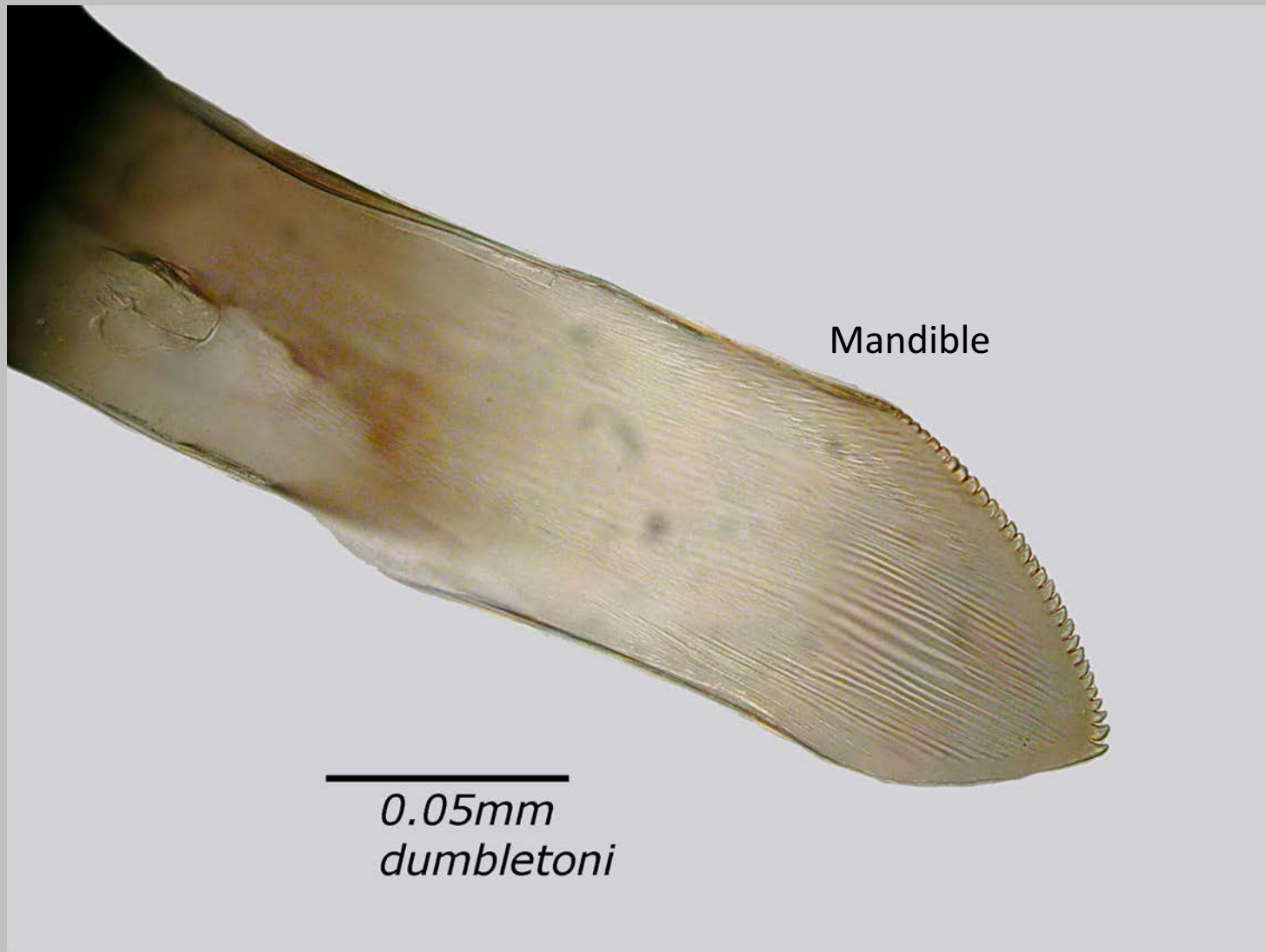
Mandible

This image shows a close-up of a biological specimen, likely a mandible and lacinia. The mandible is a large, curved, light-colored structure with a serrated edge. The lacinia is a smaller, more pointed structure with a serrated edge. A scale bar indicates a length of 0.05 mm.

0.05 mm

Lacinia





Mandible

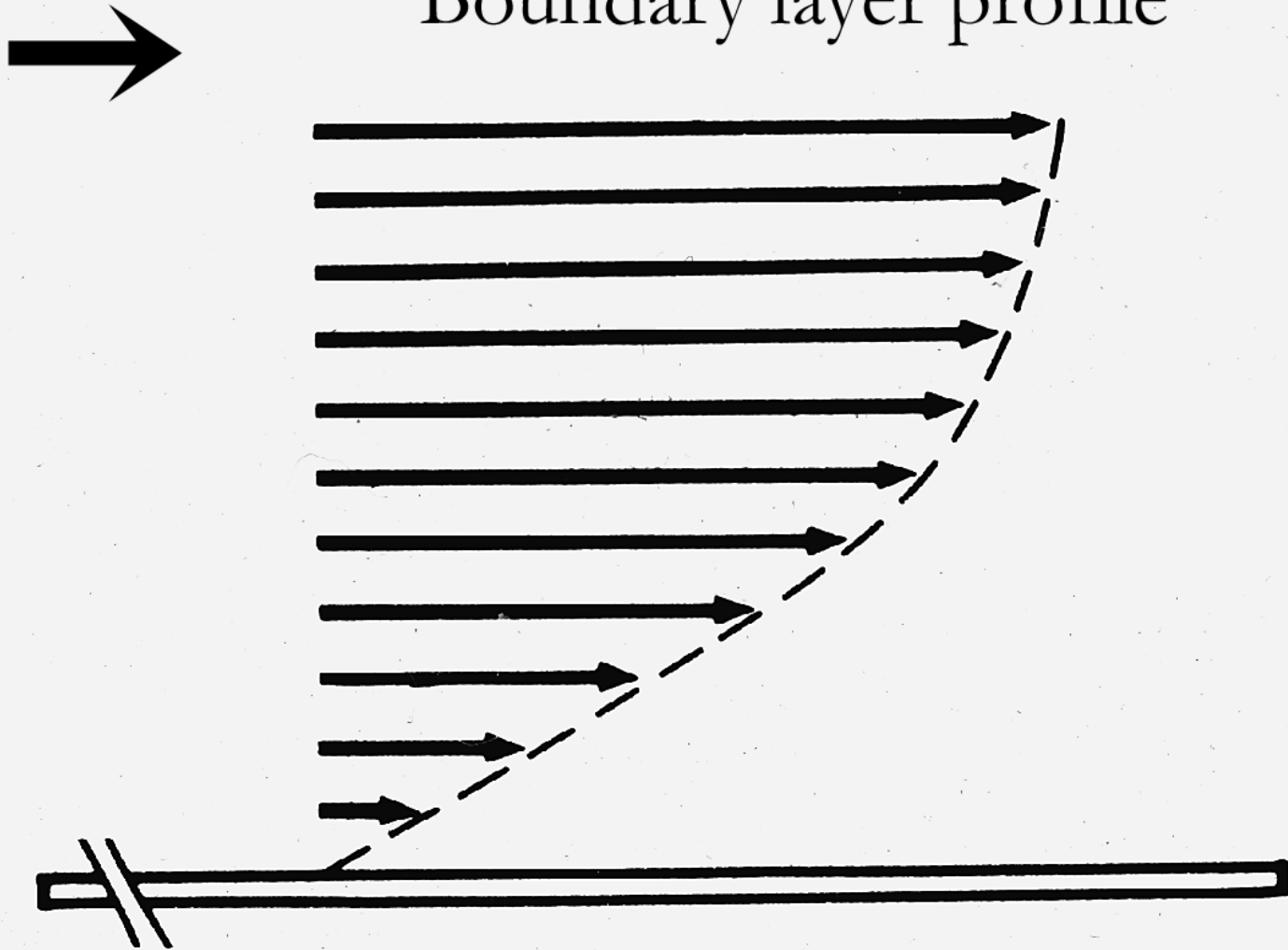
0.05mm
dumbletoni







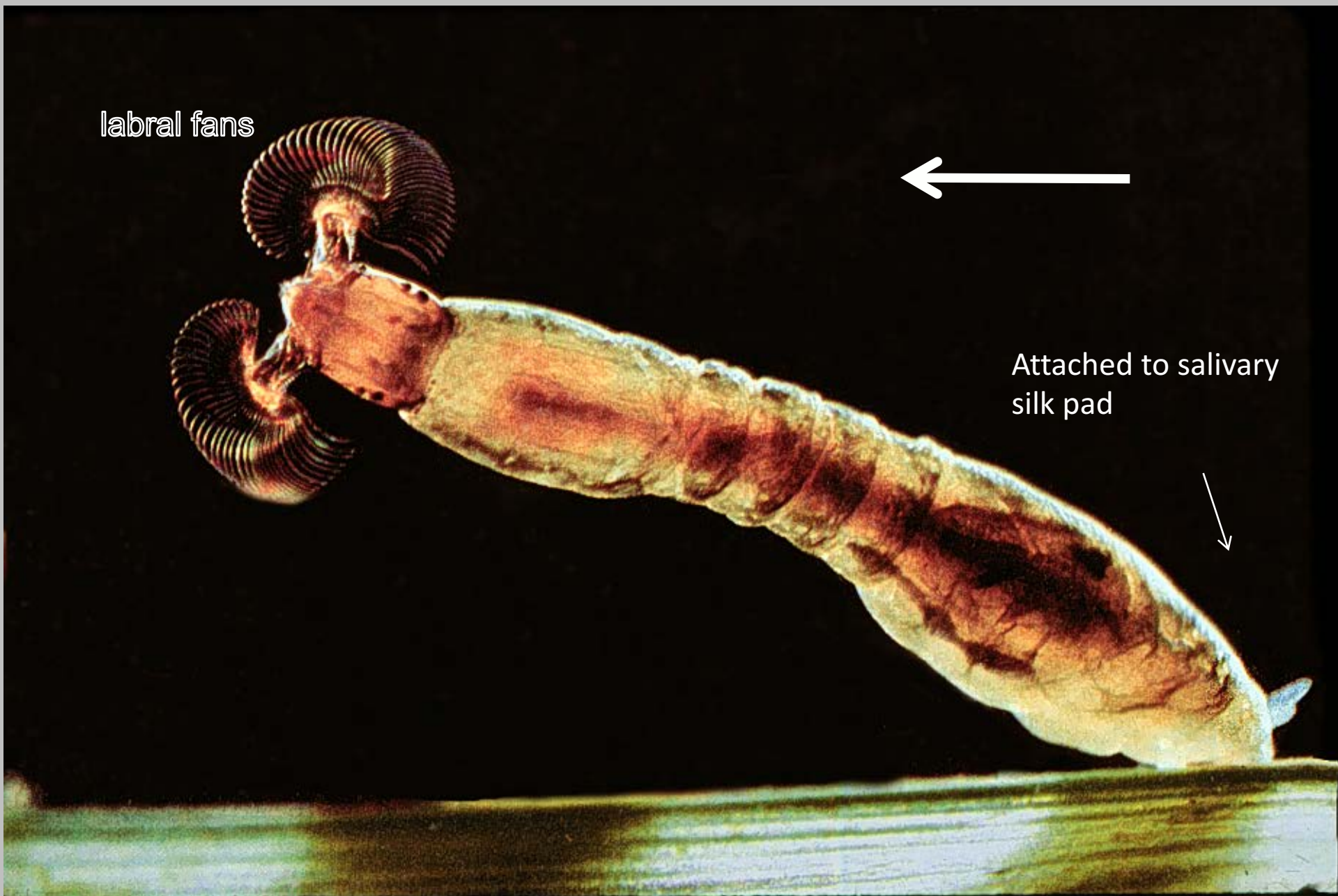
Boundary layer profile



labral fans



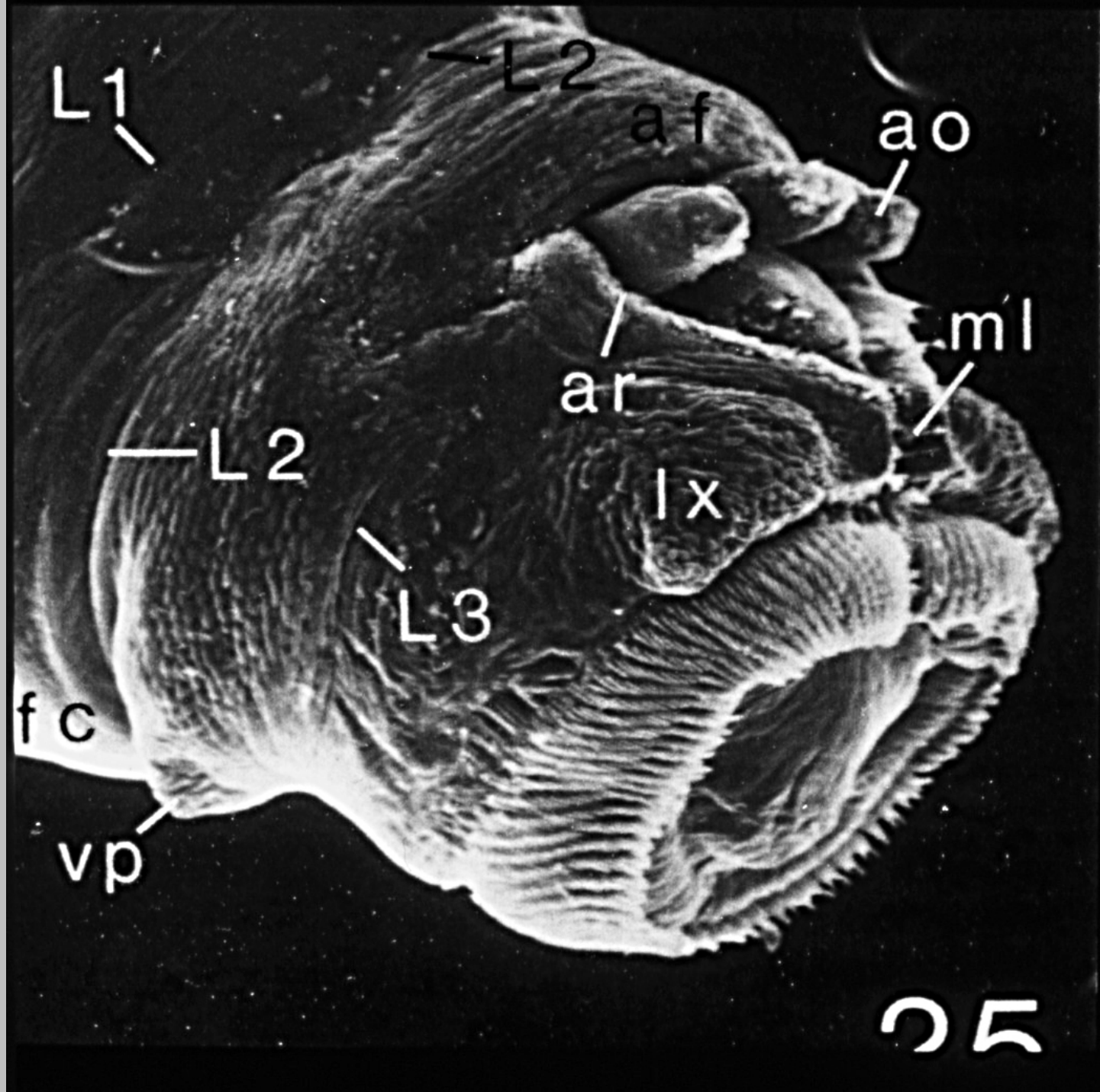
Attached to salivary
silk pad

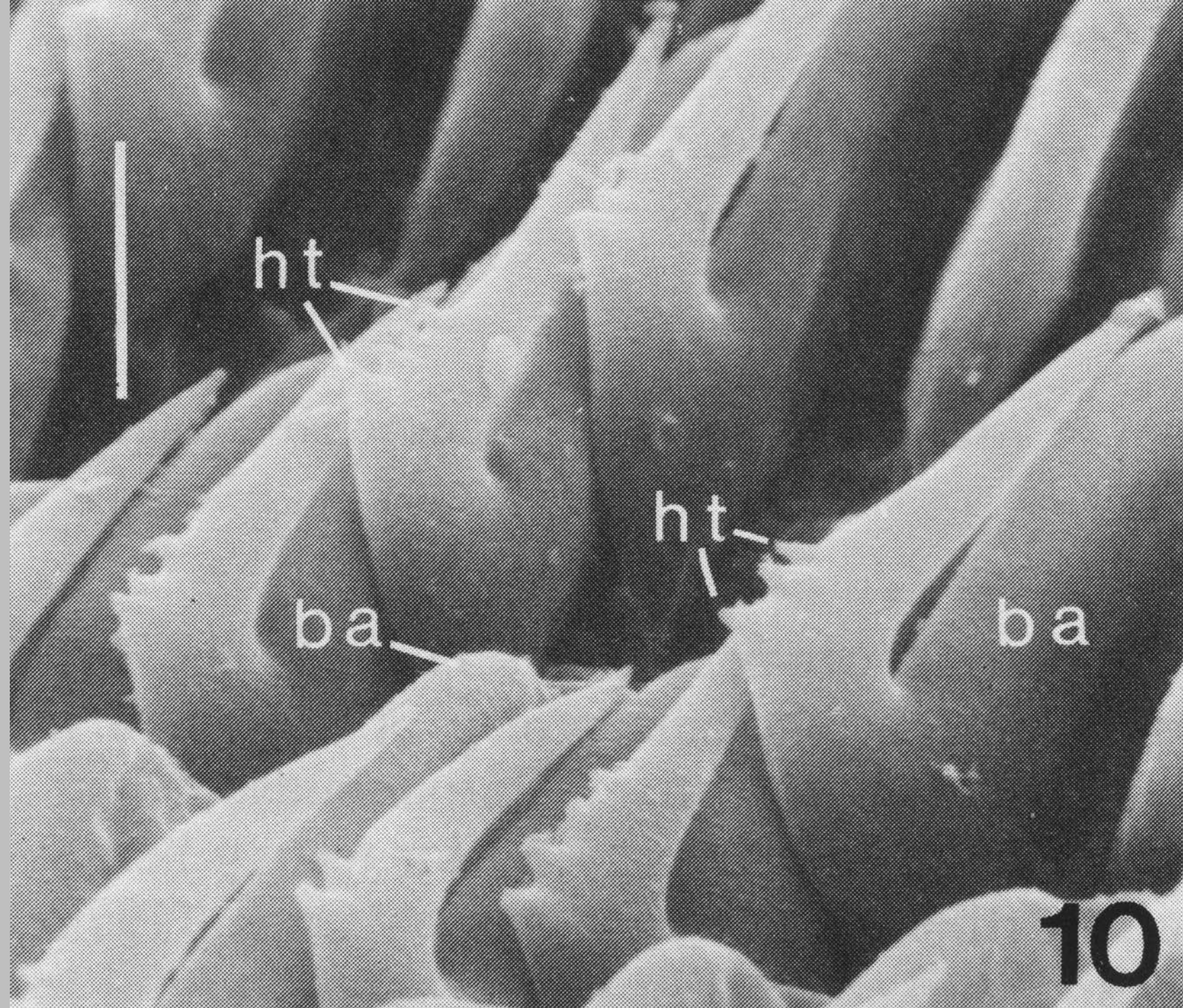


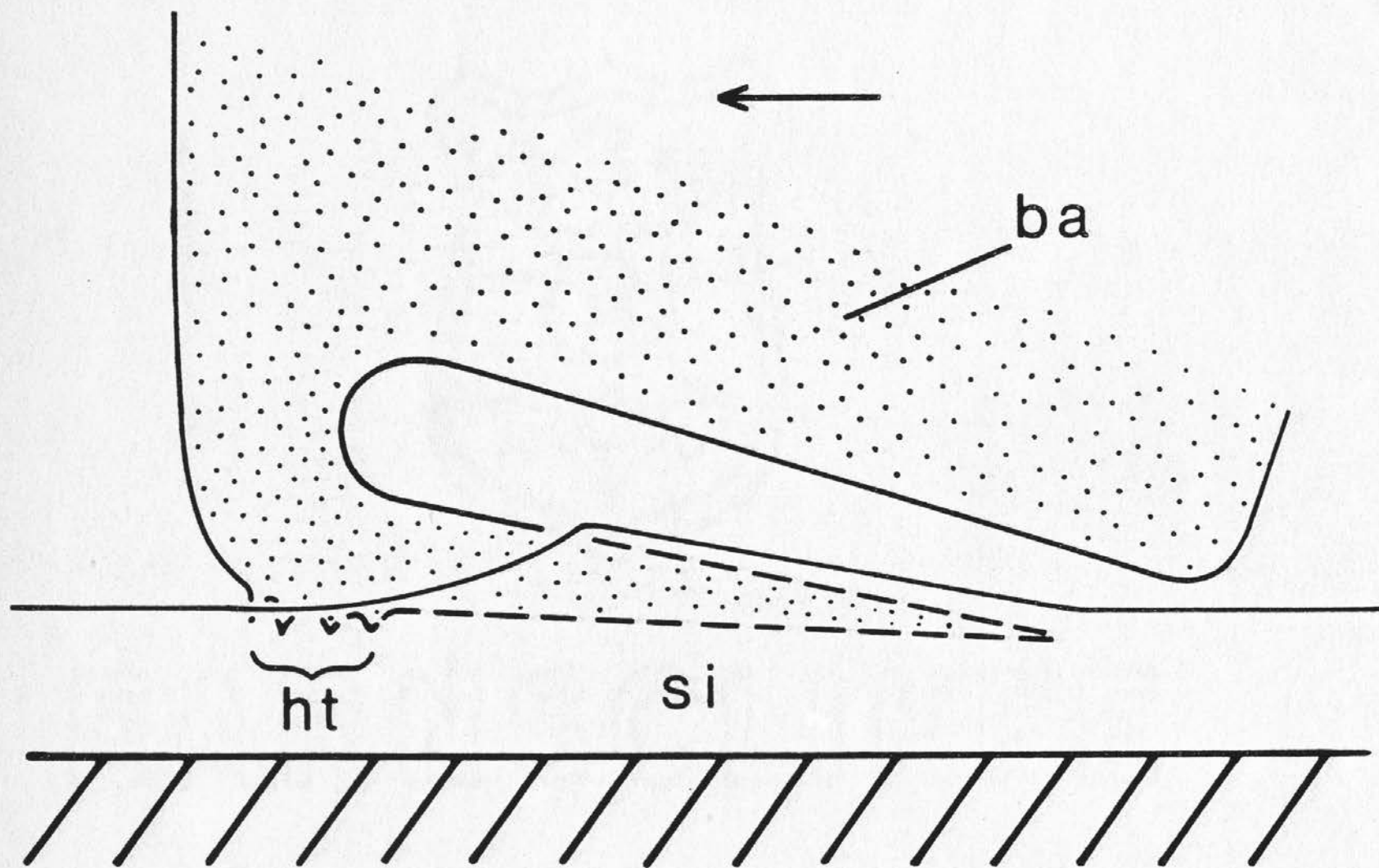












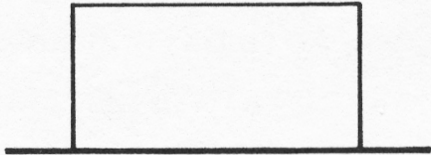
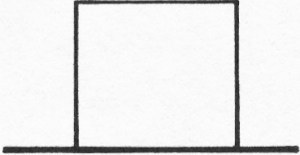
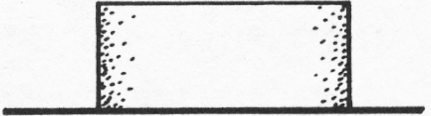
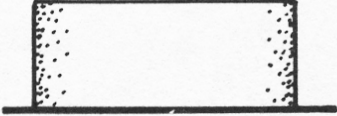
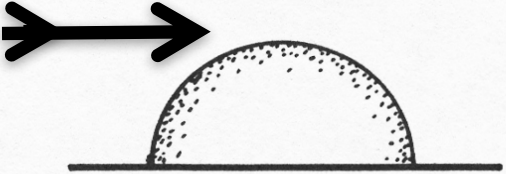
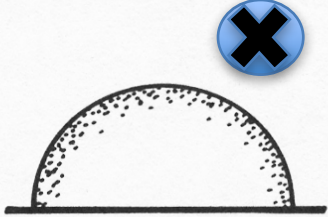

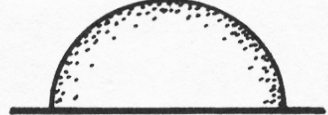
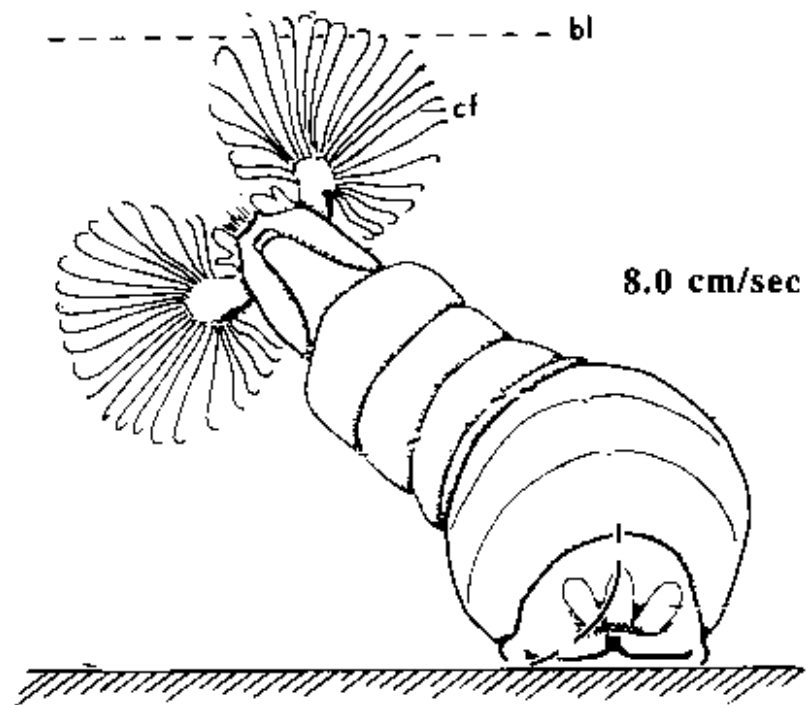
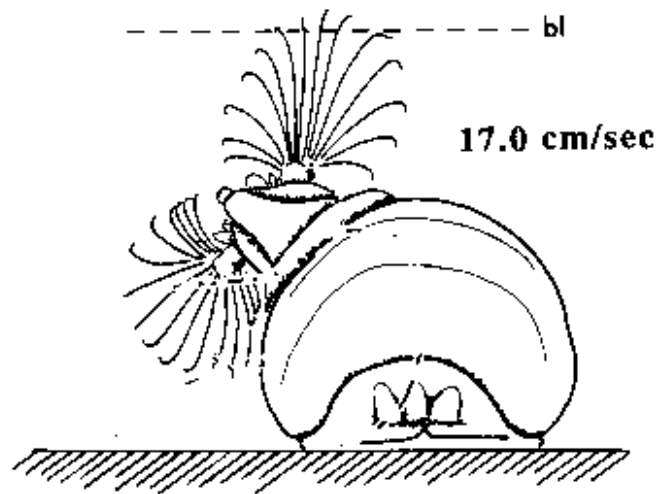
side view	front view		C_{df}
		rectangular solid	0.74
		erect cylinder	0.76
		hemisphere	0.32
		streamlined bump	0.07

FIGURE 8.4. Drag coefficients of protuberances on flat plates, based on frontal area. The values have only relative significance since, in practice, they depend on the heights of the protuberances relative to the local boundary layer thickness, here assumed very thin.



10 mm



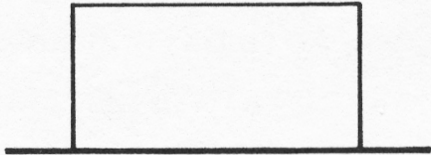
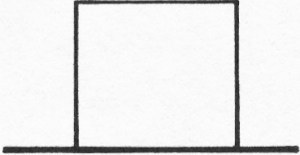
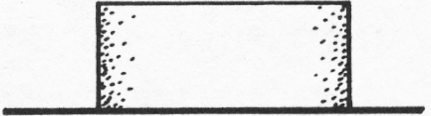
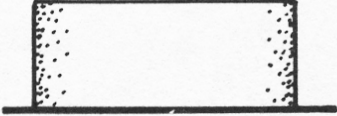
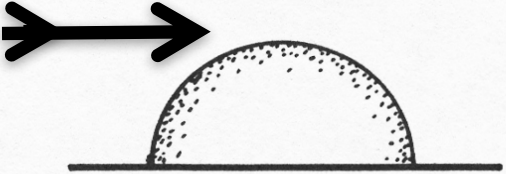
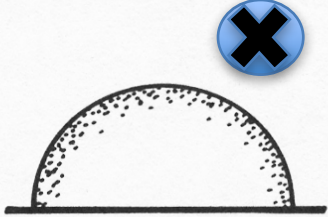

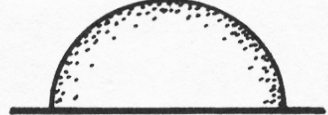
side view	front view		C_{df}
		rectangular solid	0.74
		erect cylinder	0.76
		hemisphere	0.32
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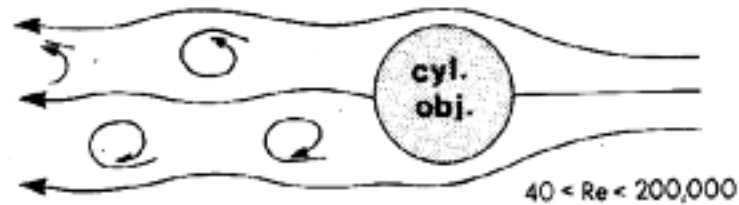
FIGURE 8.4. Drag coefficients of protuberances on flat plates, based on frontal area. The values have only relative significance since, in practice, they depend on the heights of the protuberances relative to the local boundary layer thickness, here assumed very thin.

Flow around an object (cylinder)

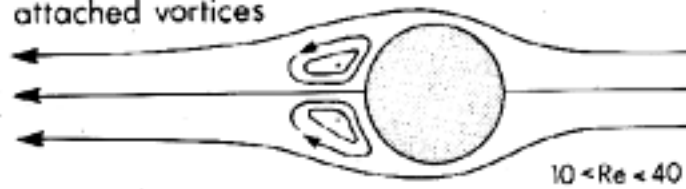
Type of vortex

(plan view)

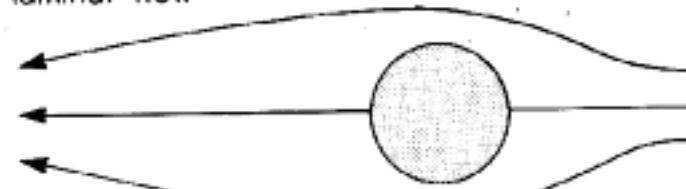
detached vortices (von Karman trail)



attached vortices



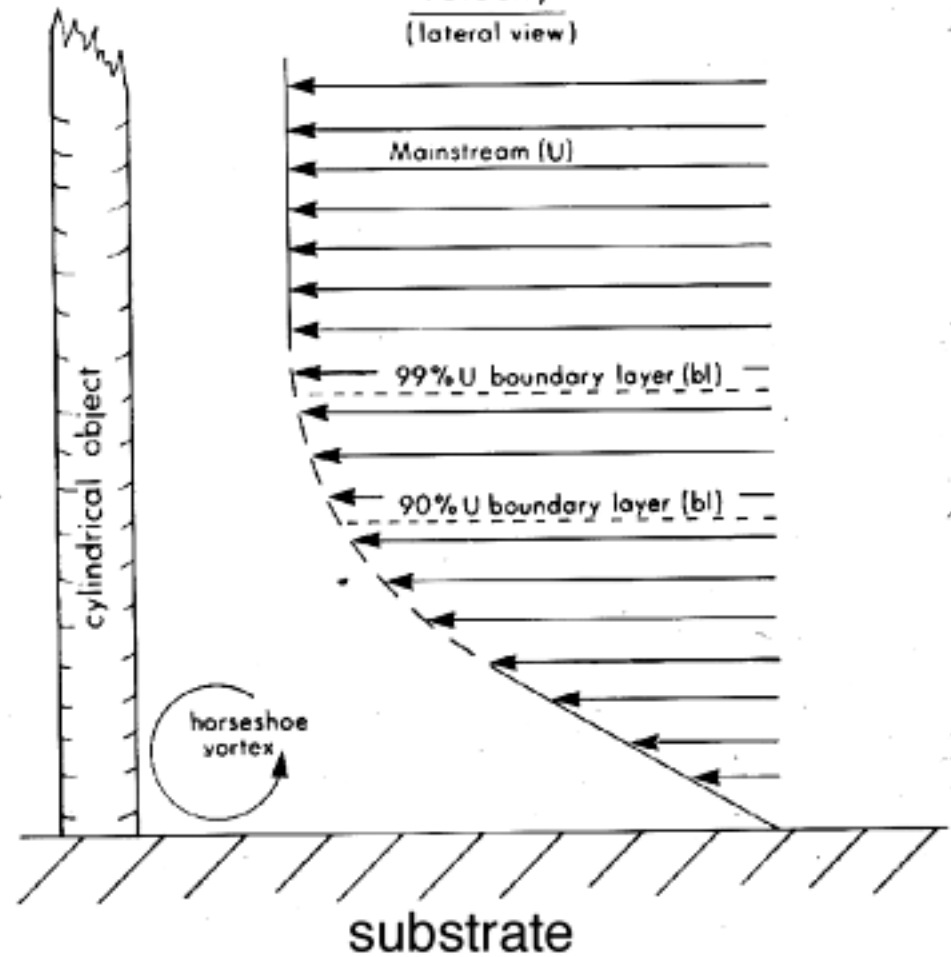
laminar flow



no vortices

Velocity

(lateral view)





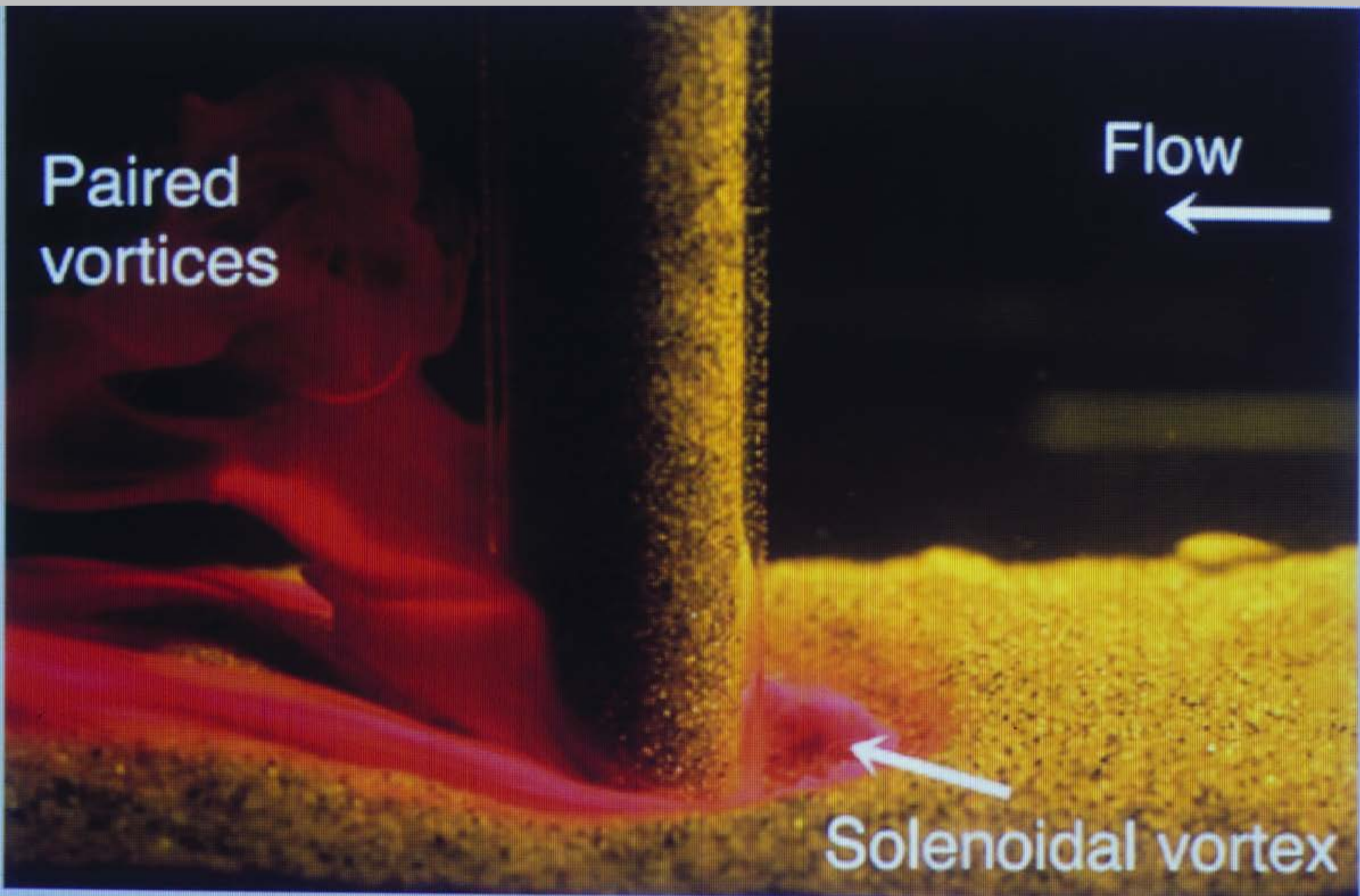


Paired
vortices

Flow

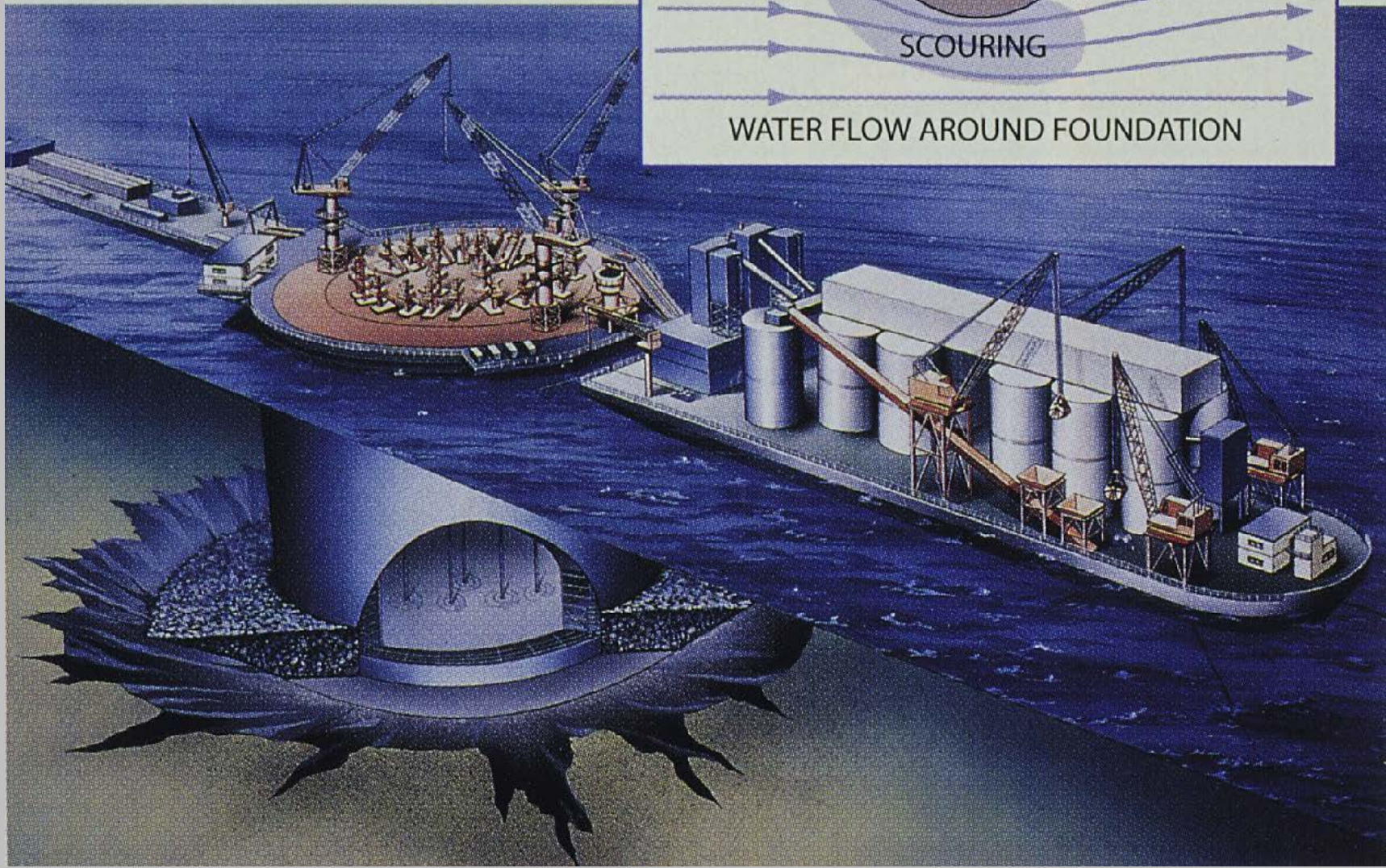
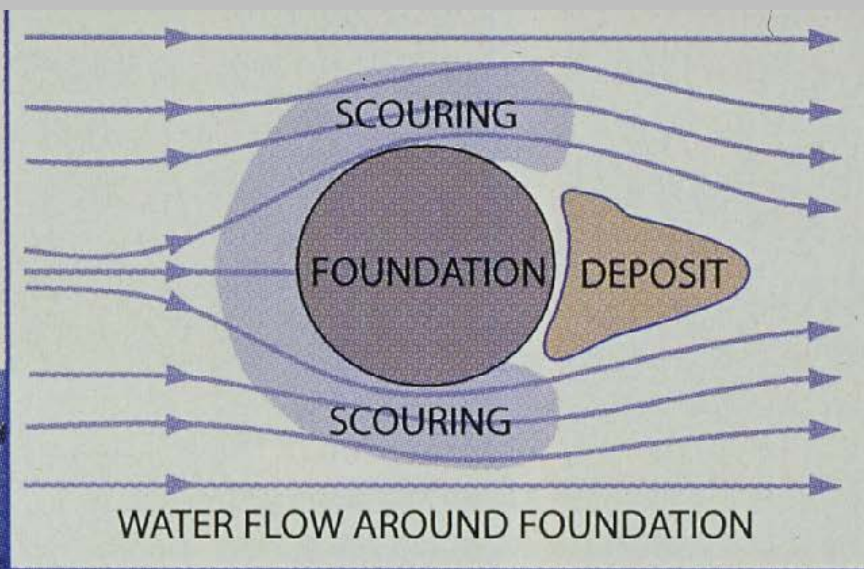


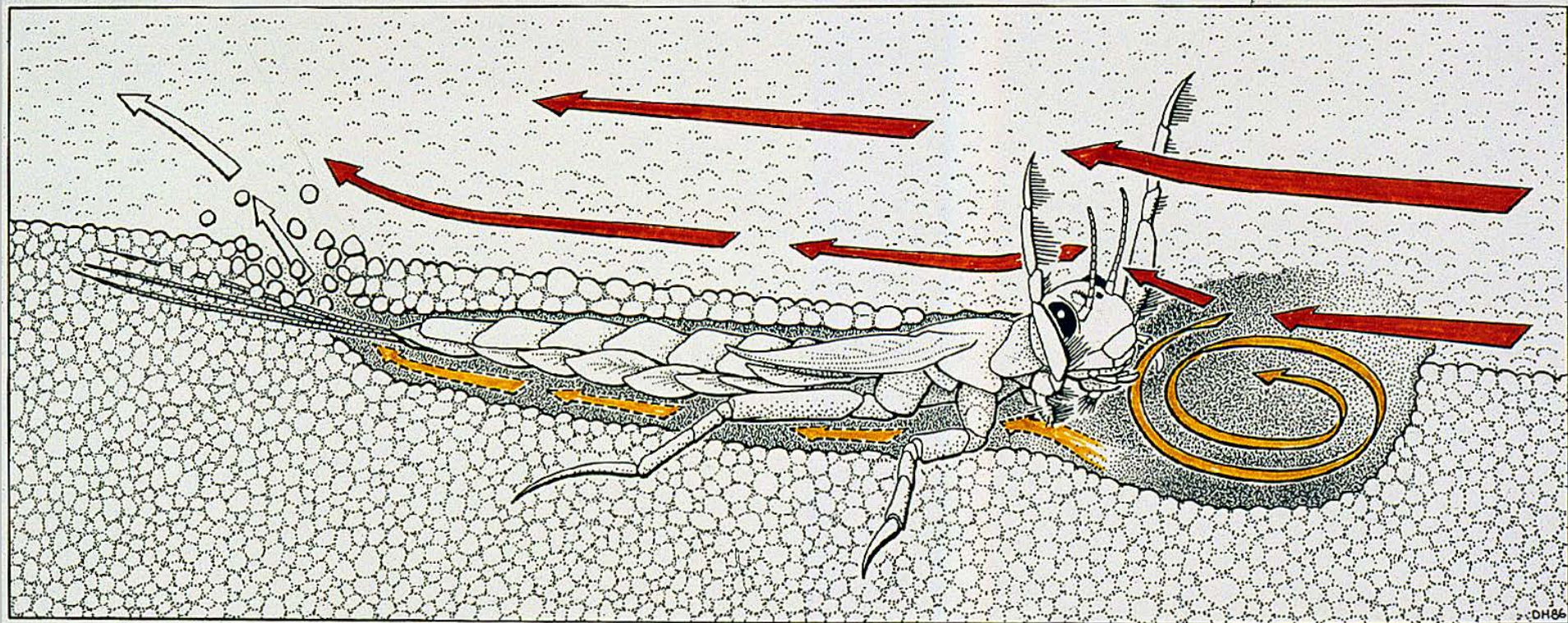
Solenoidal vortex

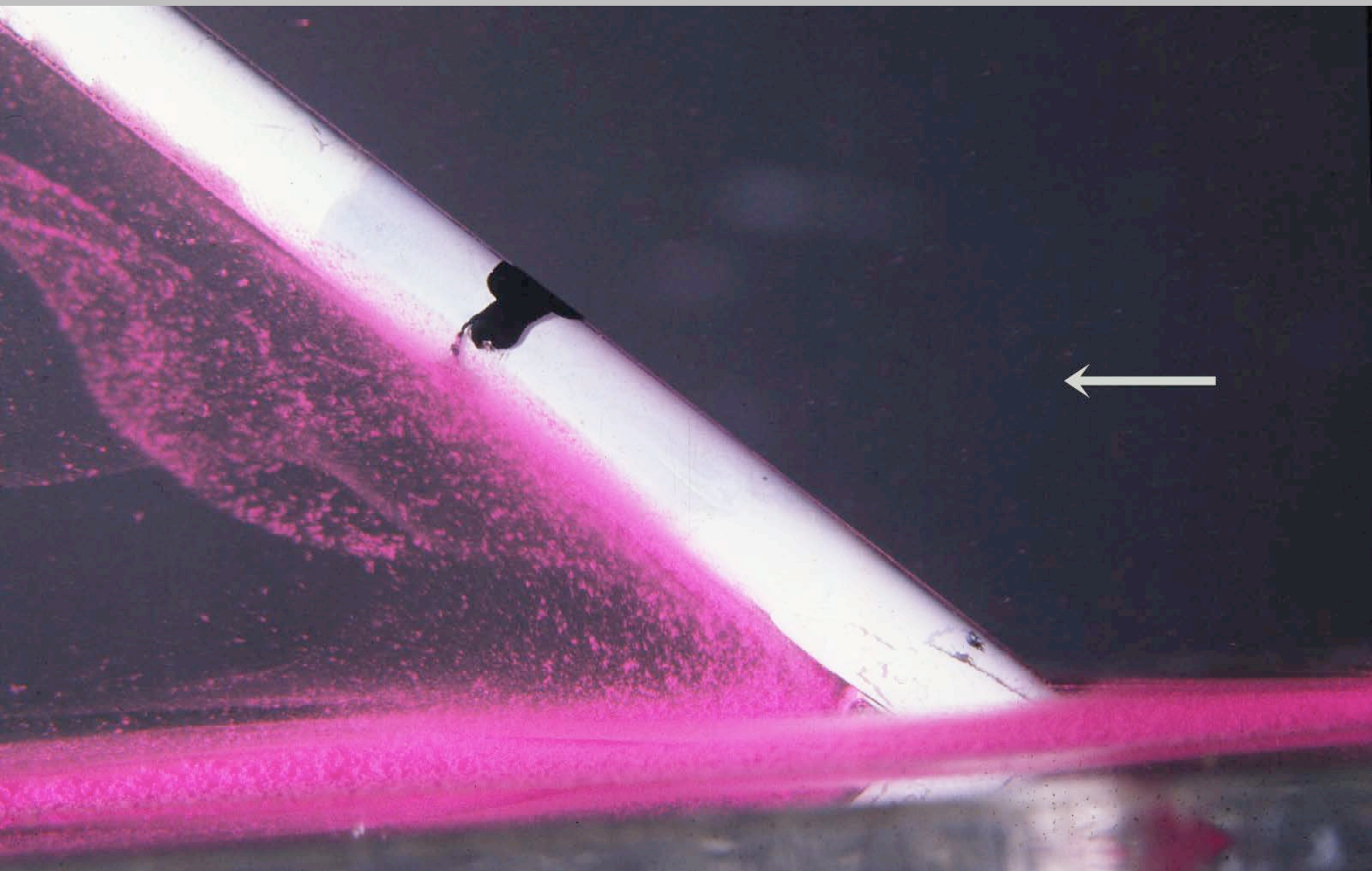


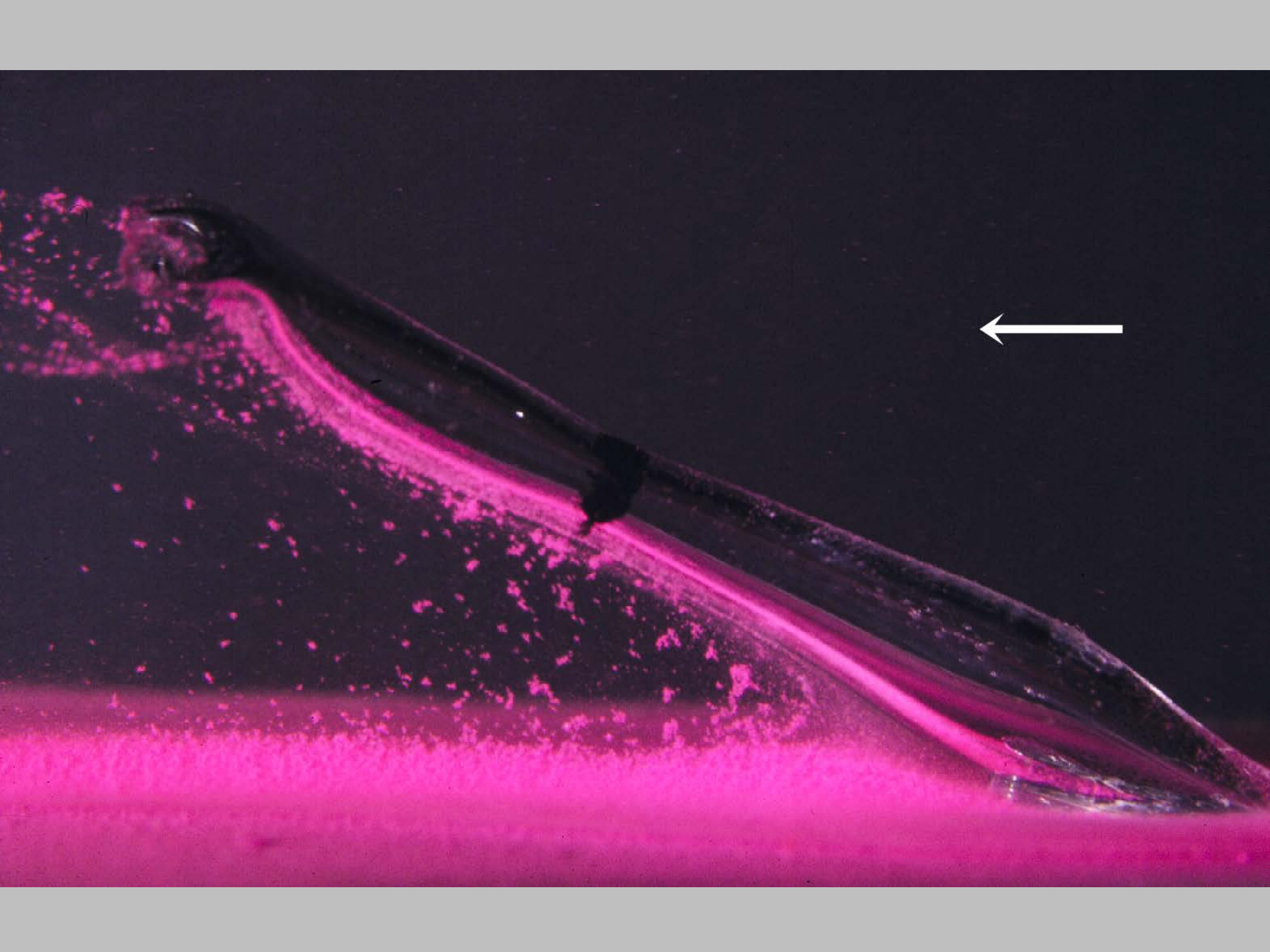


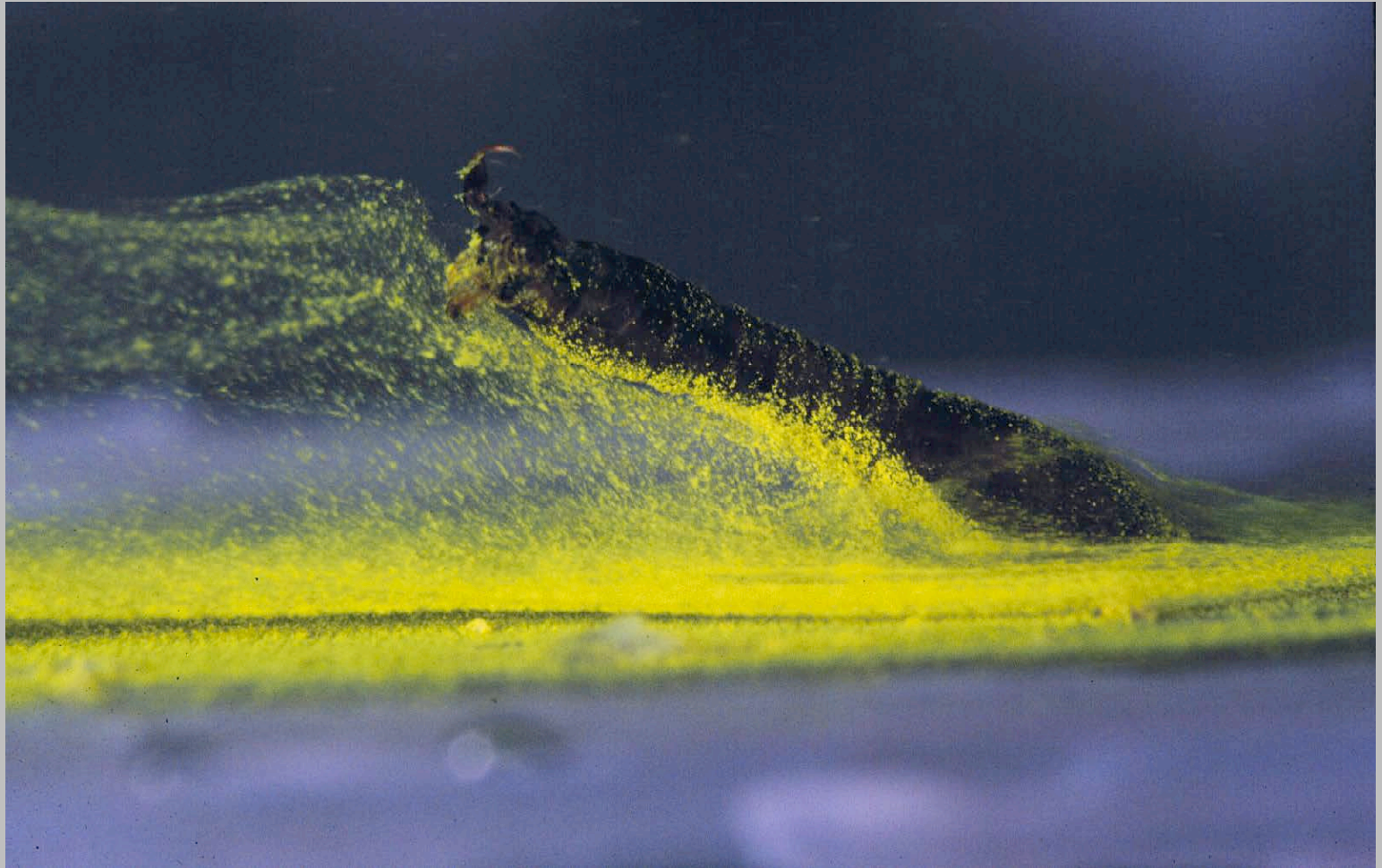






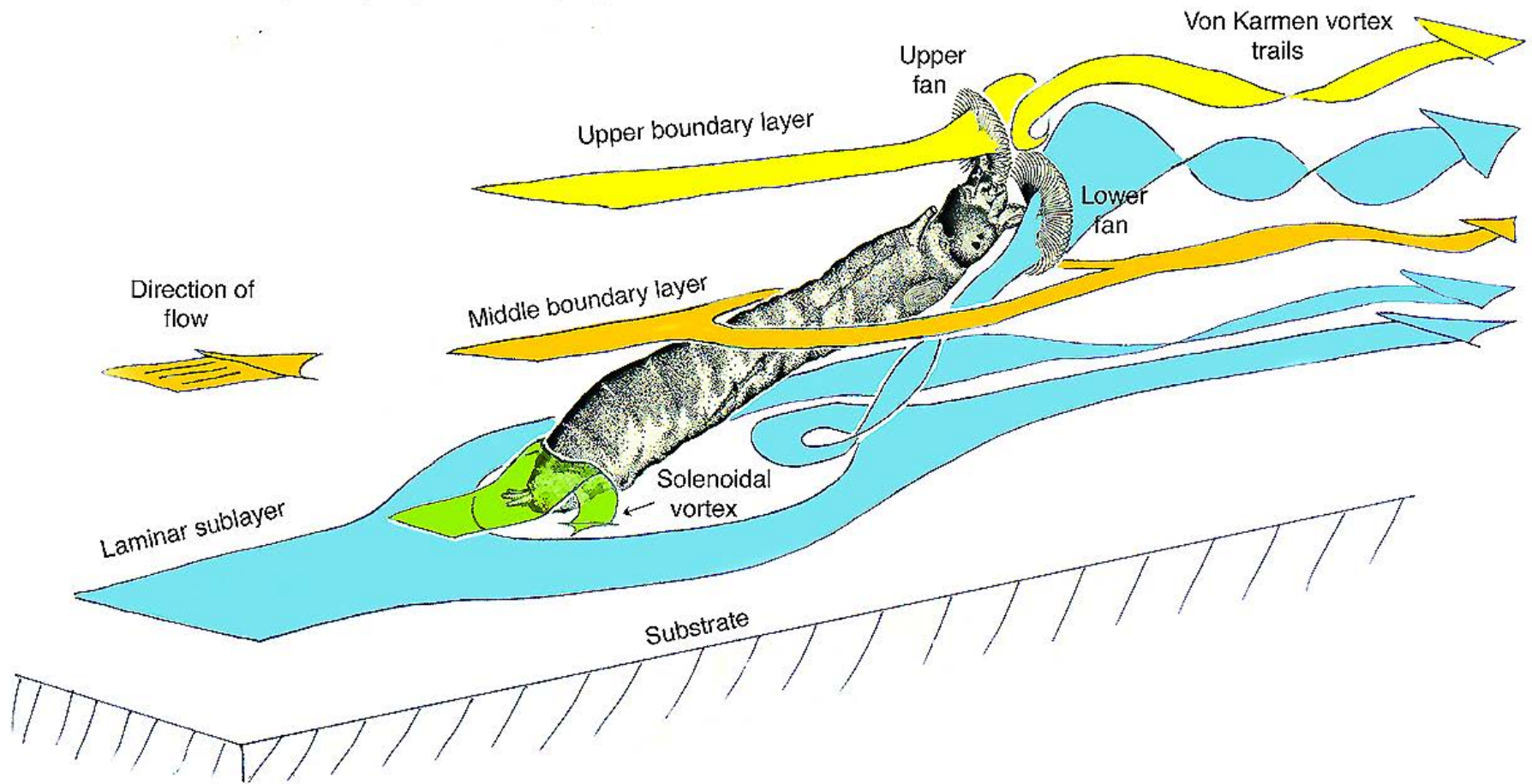




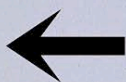


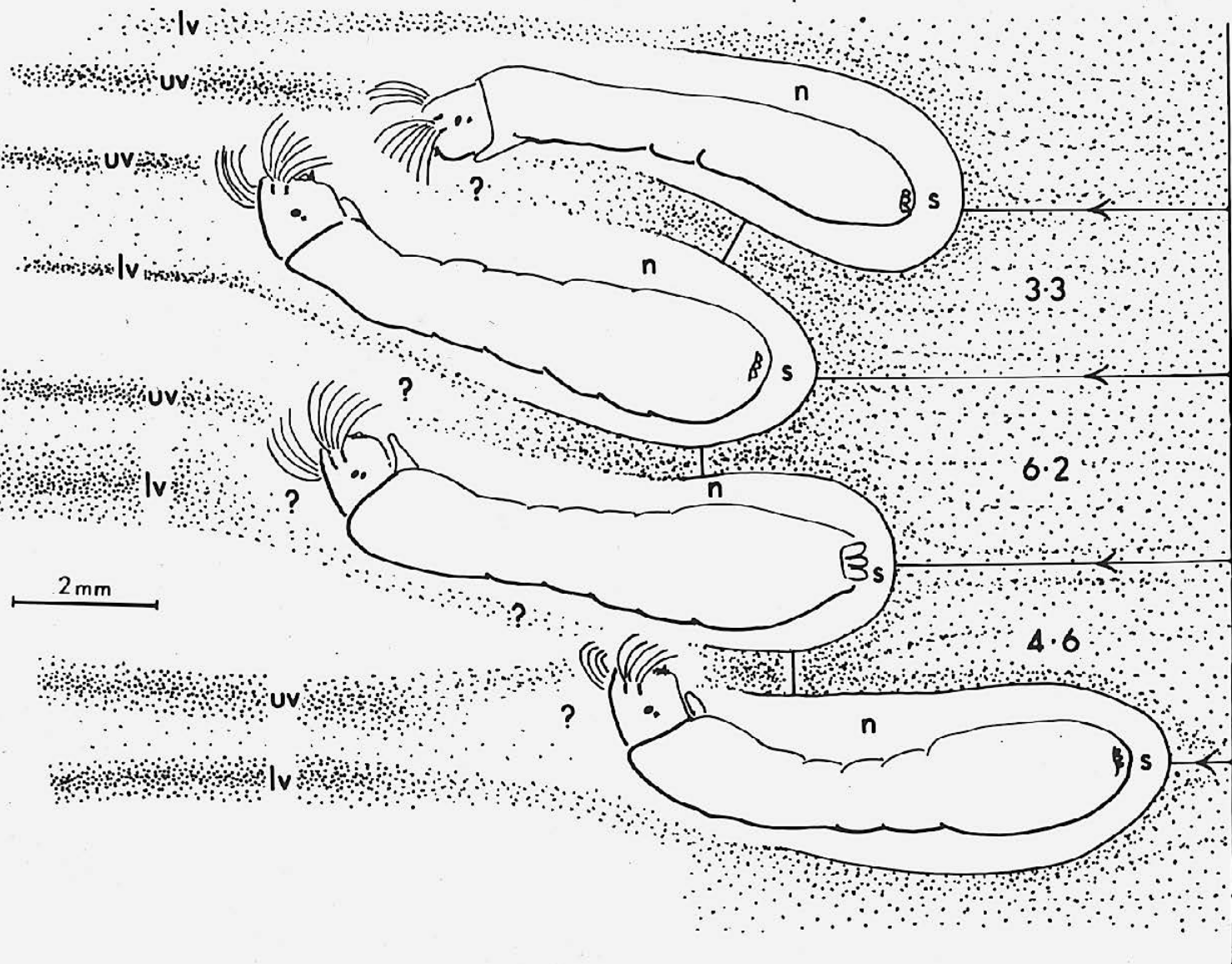


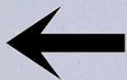
Generalized flow around a larva of *Simulium vittatum*









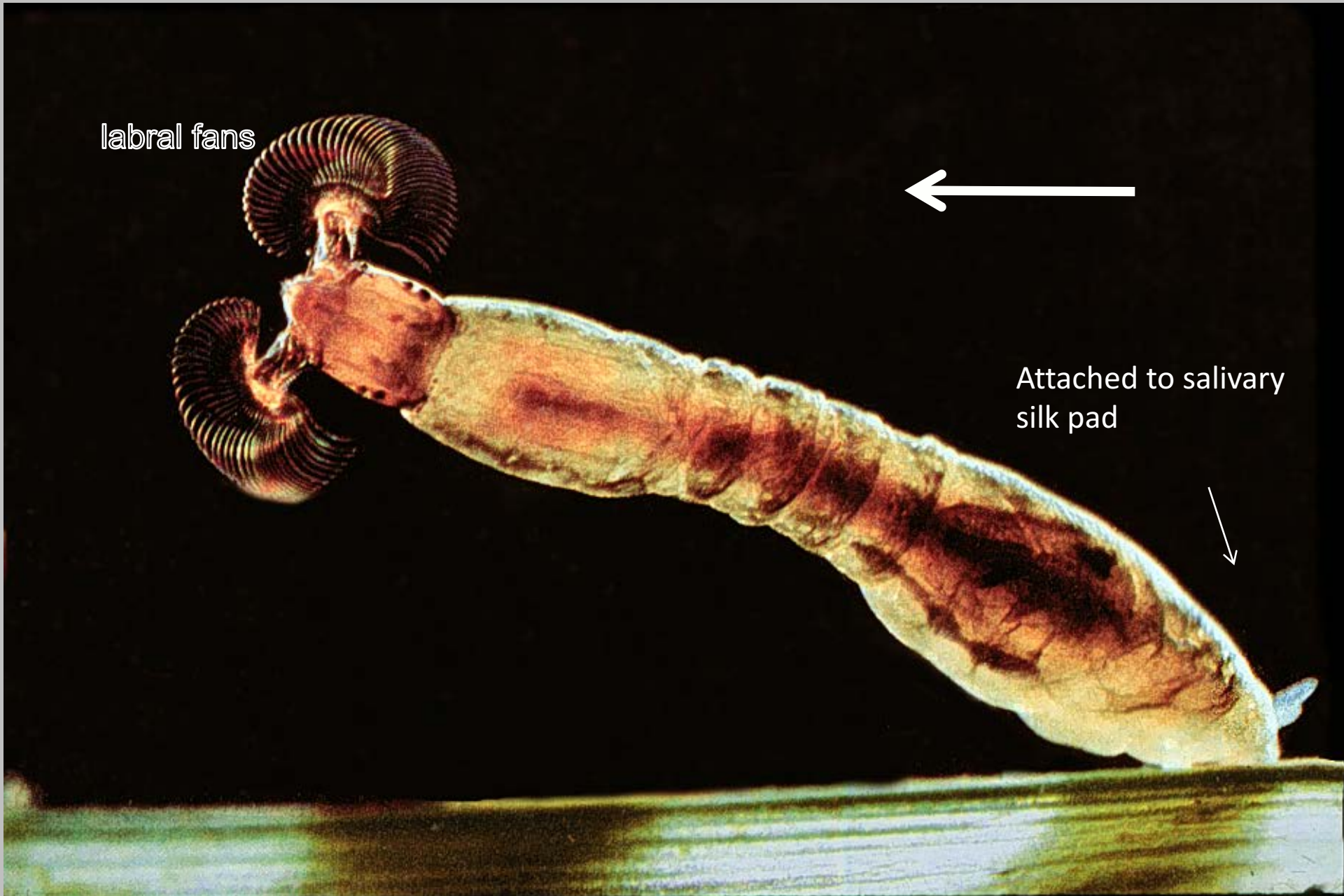




labral fans



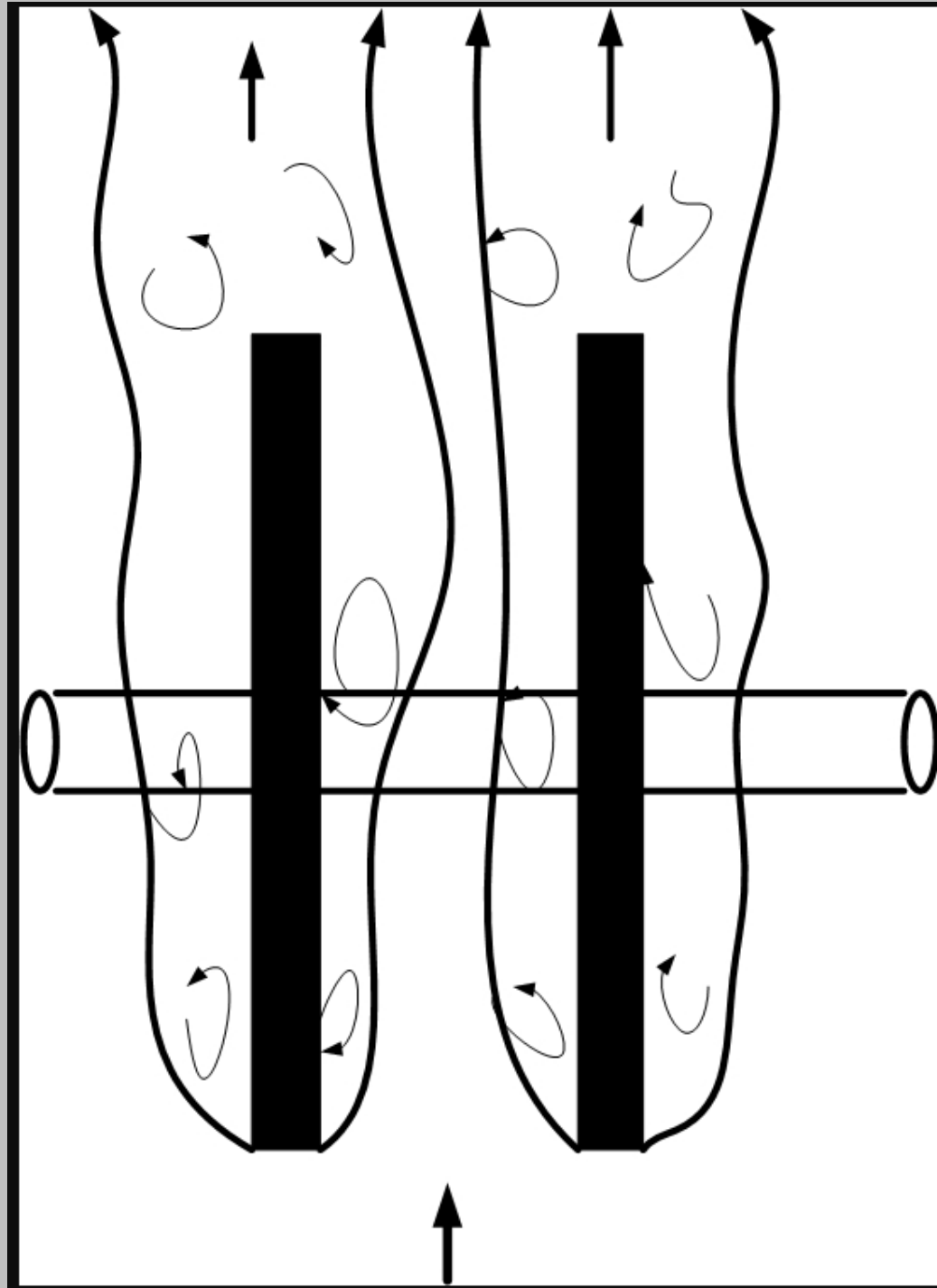
Attached to salivary
silk pad











Trash rack (or screen) losses



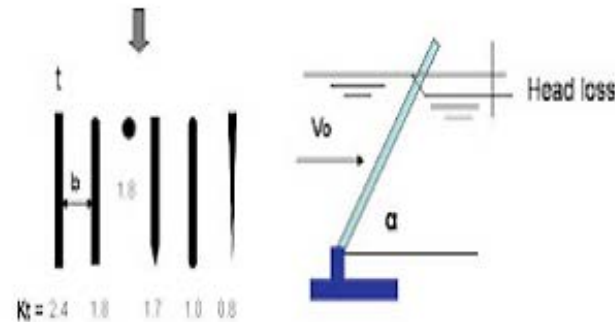
By Ahmad Suhendra

A screen is always required at the entrance of a pressure pipe . The function of screen (trash rack) is :

keep debris away from the entrance to the outlet works where the debris will not clog the critical portions of the structure;

capture debris in such a way that relatively easy removal is possible;

The flow of water through the rack also gives rise to a head loss. Though usually small, it can be calculated by a formula due to Kirchmer .



$$h_t = [K_t * (t / b)^{4/3} * (V_o^2 * \sin \alpha)] / (2 * g)$$

h_t = Screen head loss (m)

K_t = Resistance coefficient

t = Bar thickness (mm)

b = Width between bars (mm)

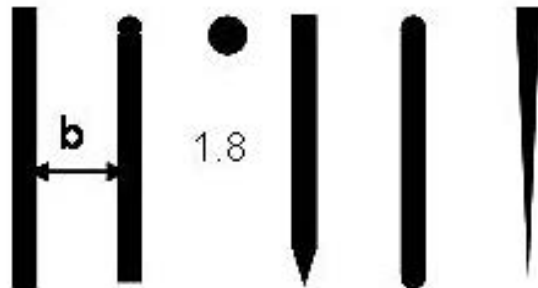
V_o = Approach velocity (m/s)

g = Gravitational constant (9.8 m/s²)

α = Angle of inclination from horizontal

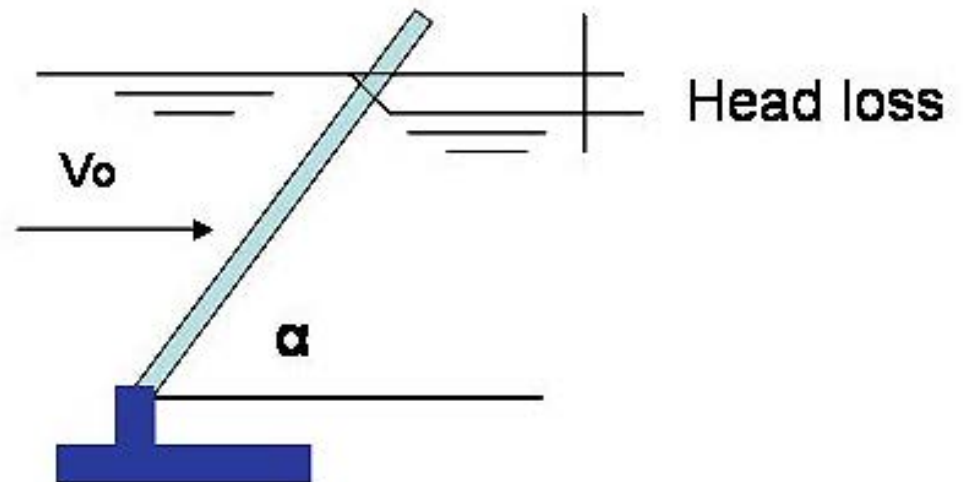


t



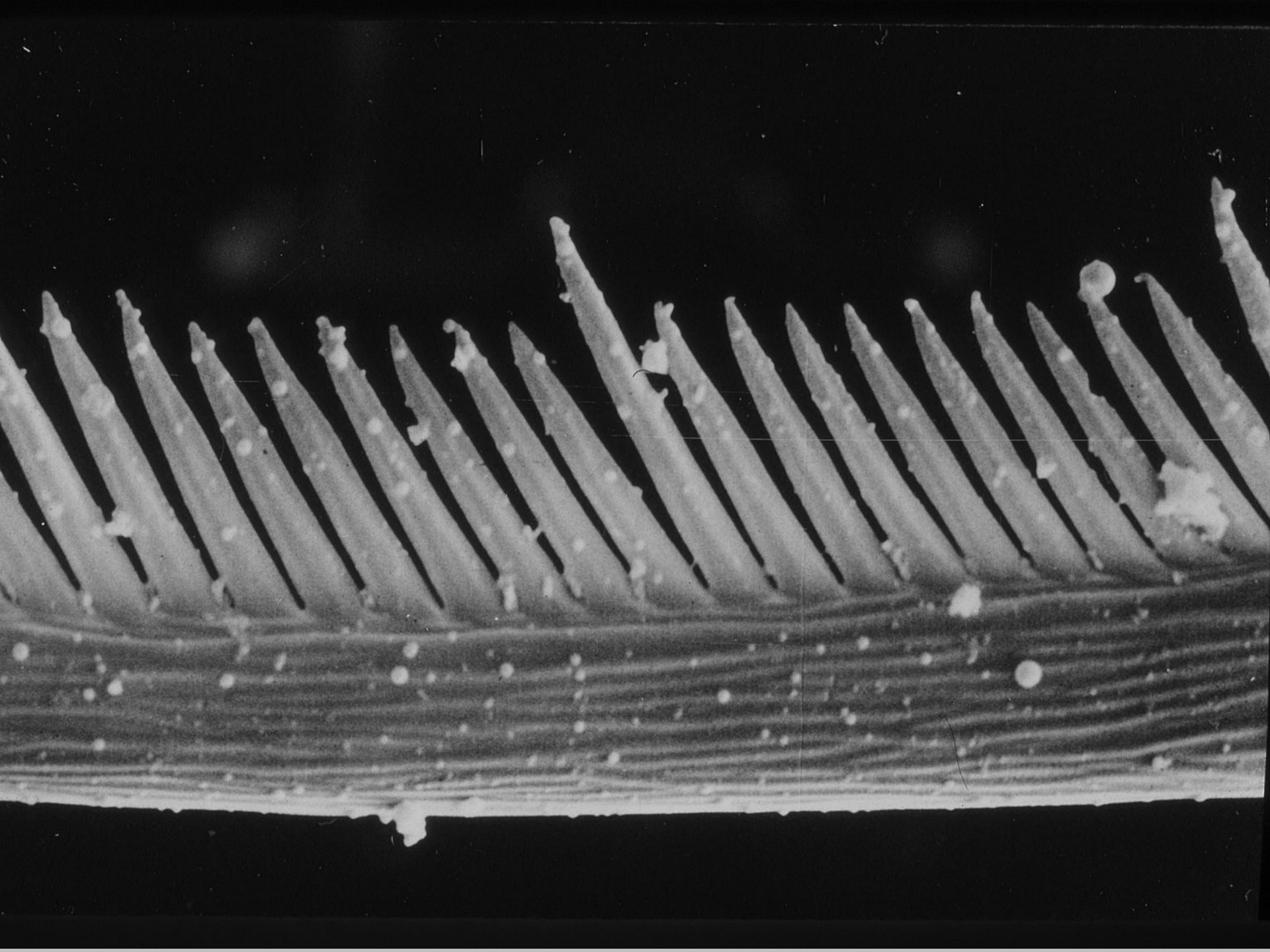
1.8

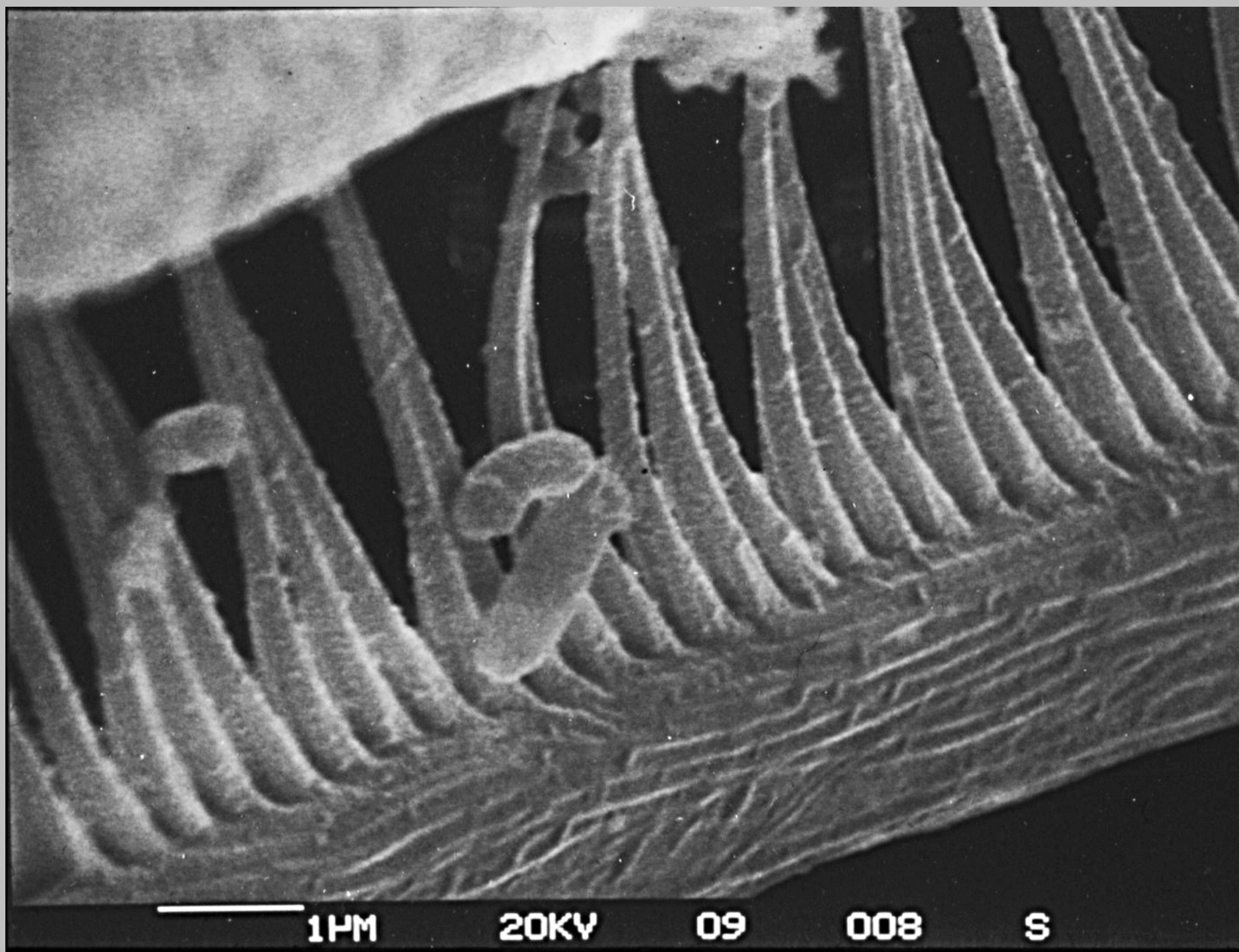
$K_t = 2.4 \quad 1.8 \quad 1.7 \quad 1.0 \quad 0.8$

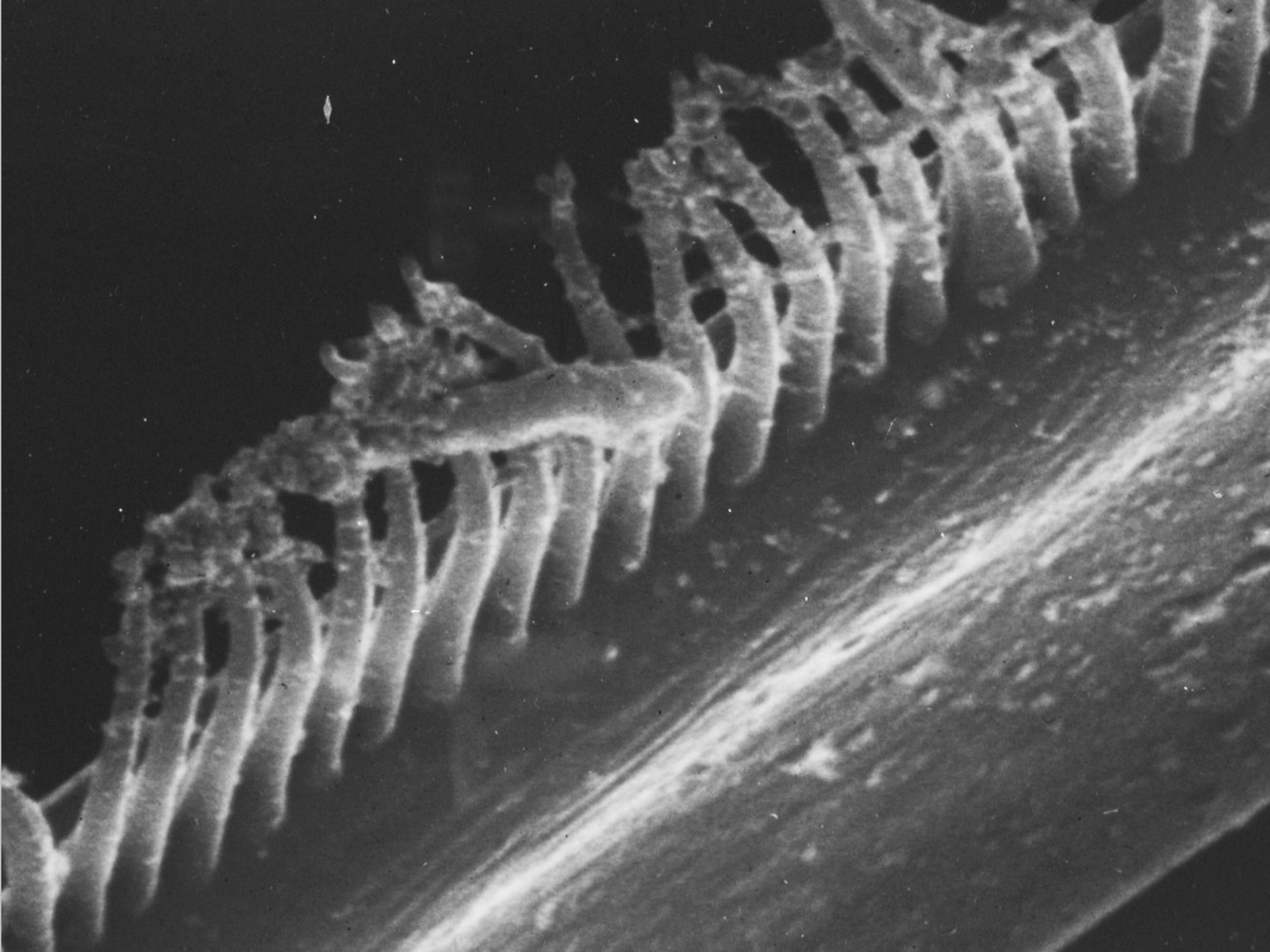


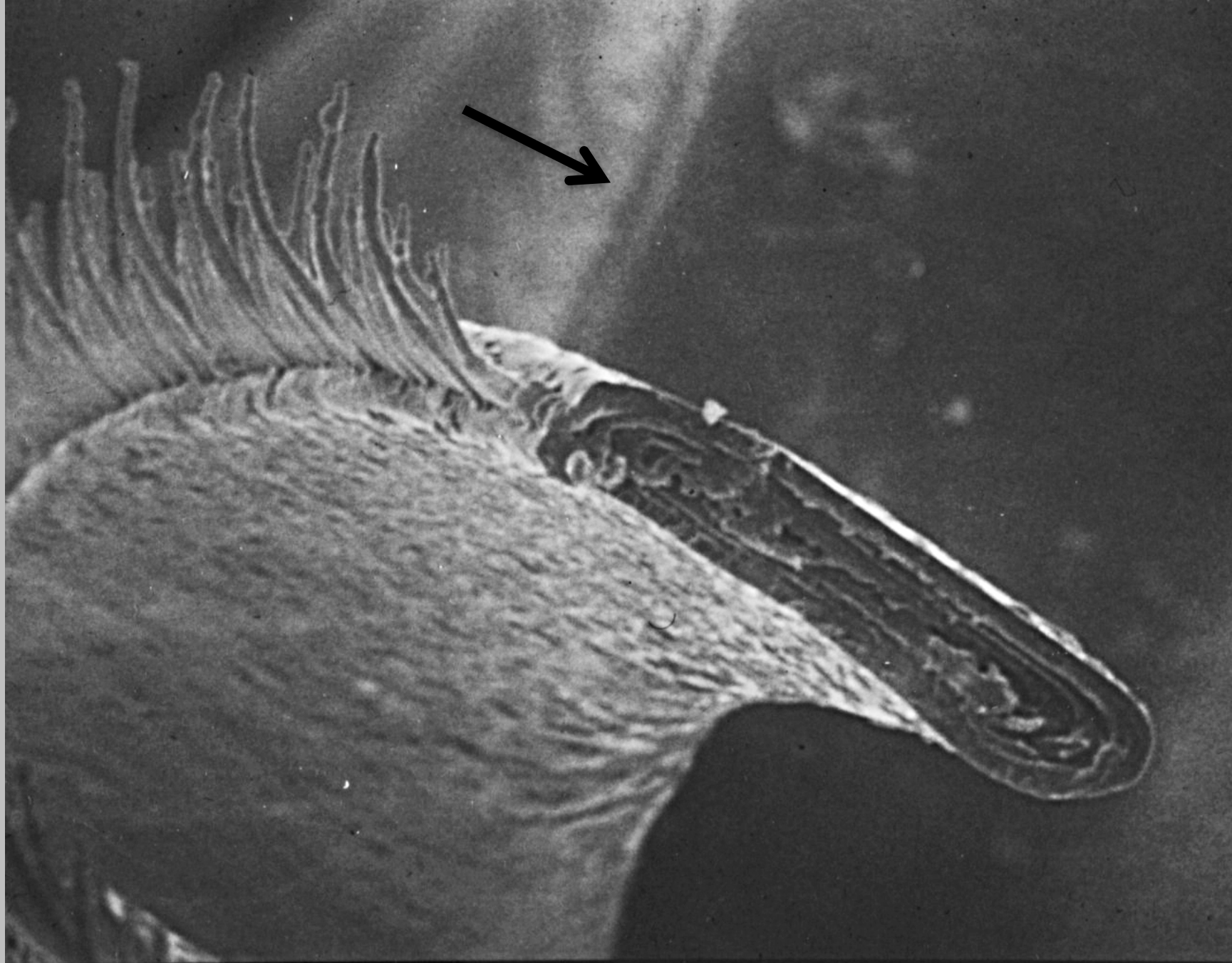












4PM

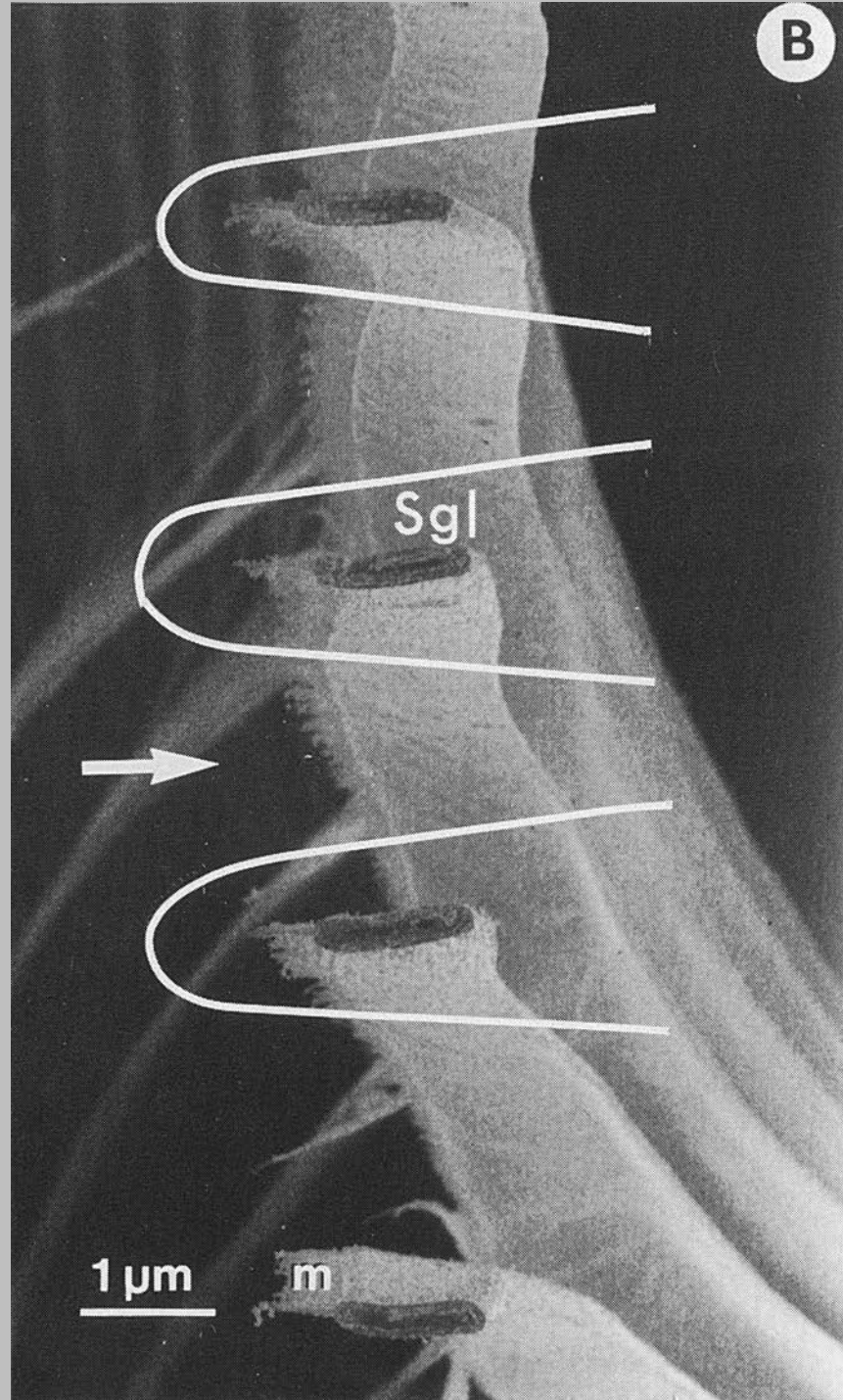
20KV

20

076

S

B



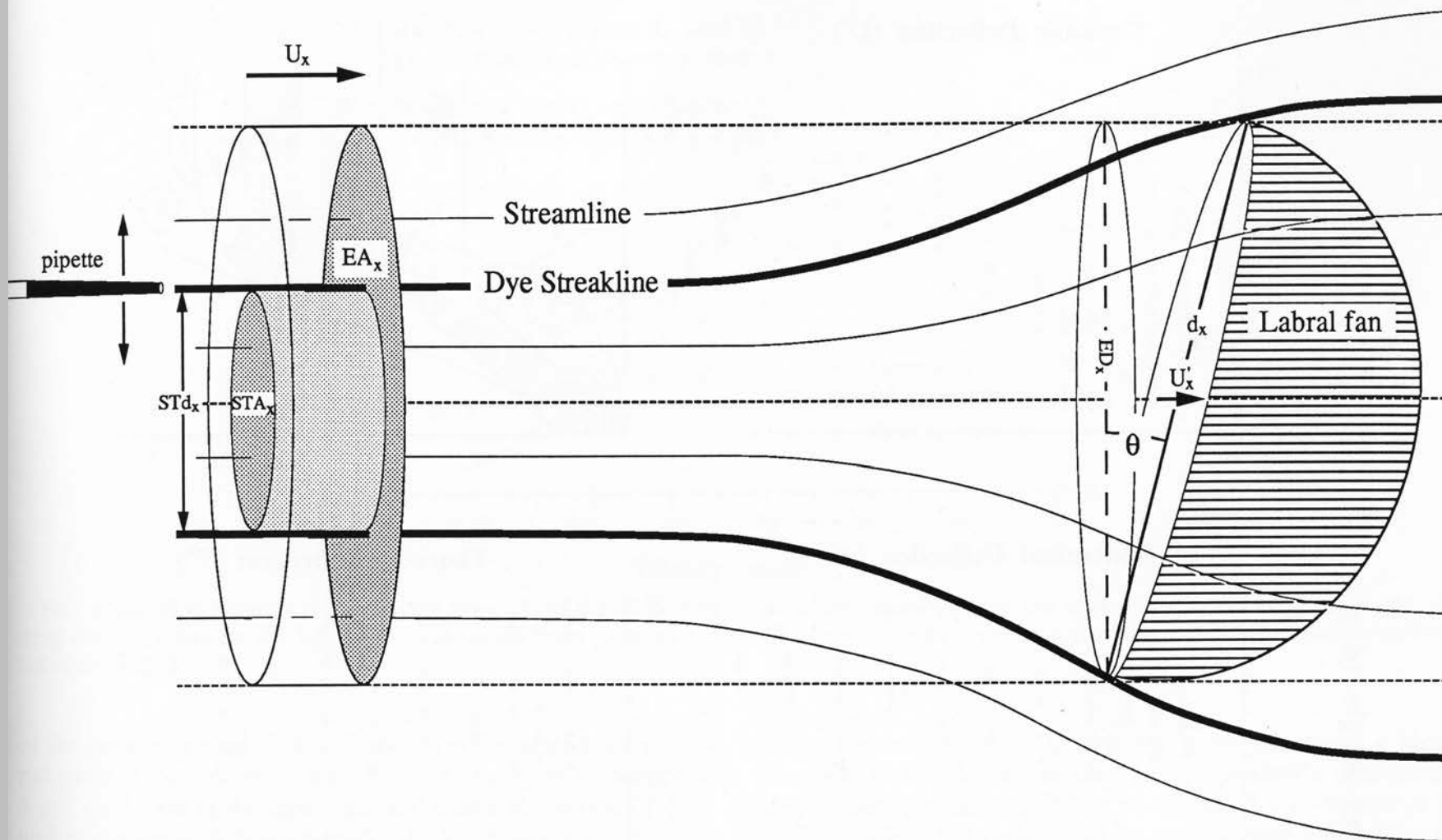
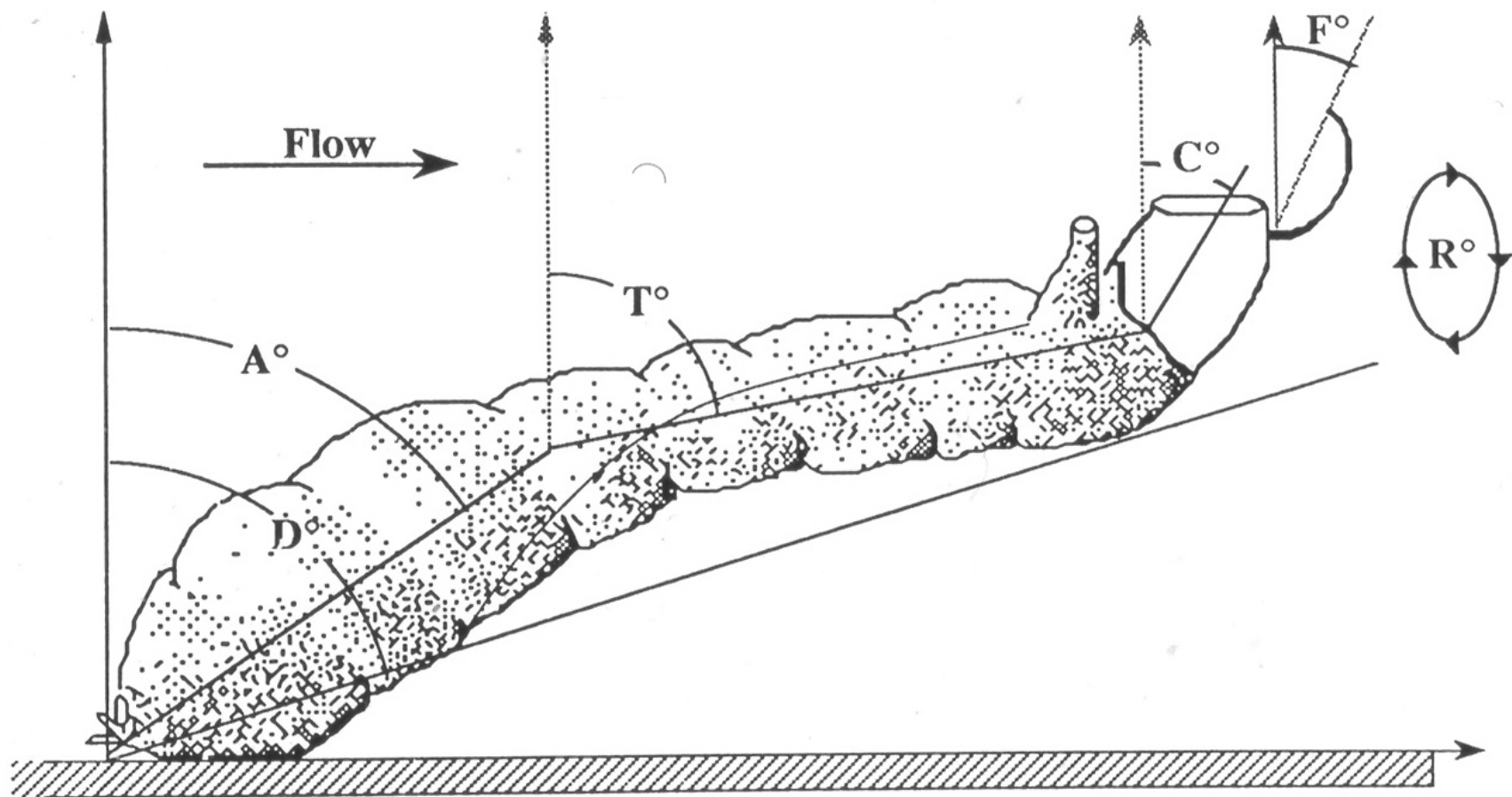
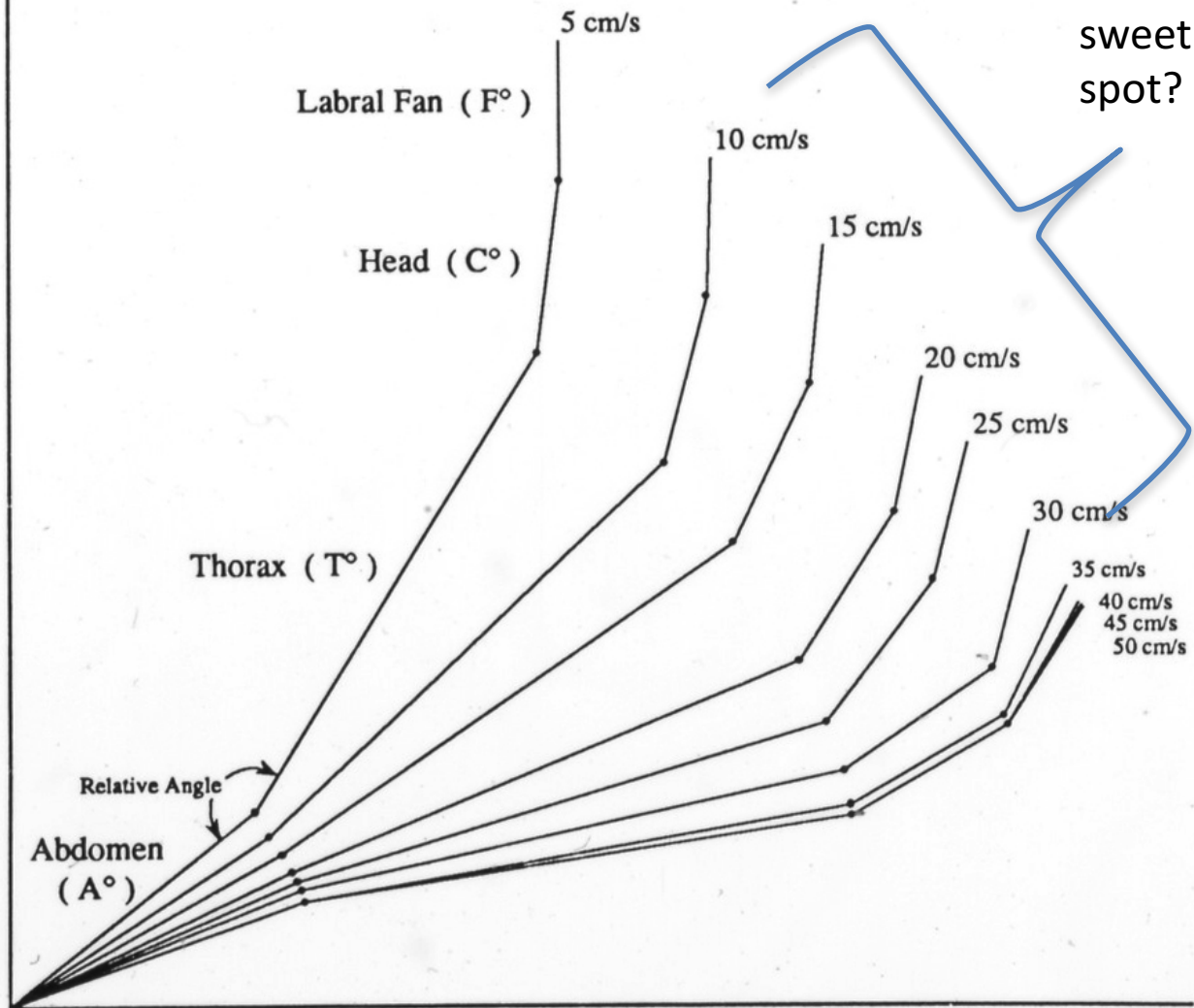


FIG. 4. Schematic representation of fluid flow through a simuliid labral fan: d_x , labral fan diameter; EA_x , effective fan aperture; ED_x , effective fan aperture diameter; STA_x , streamtube cross-sectional area; STd_x , streamtube diameter; U_x , free-stream water velocity; U'_x , water velocity through the labral fan; θ , labral fan deflection angle.

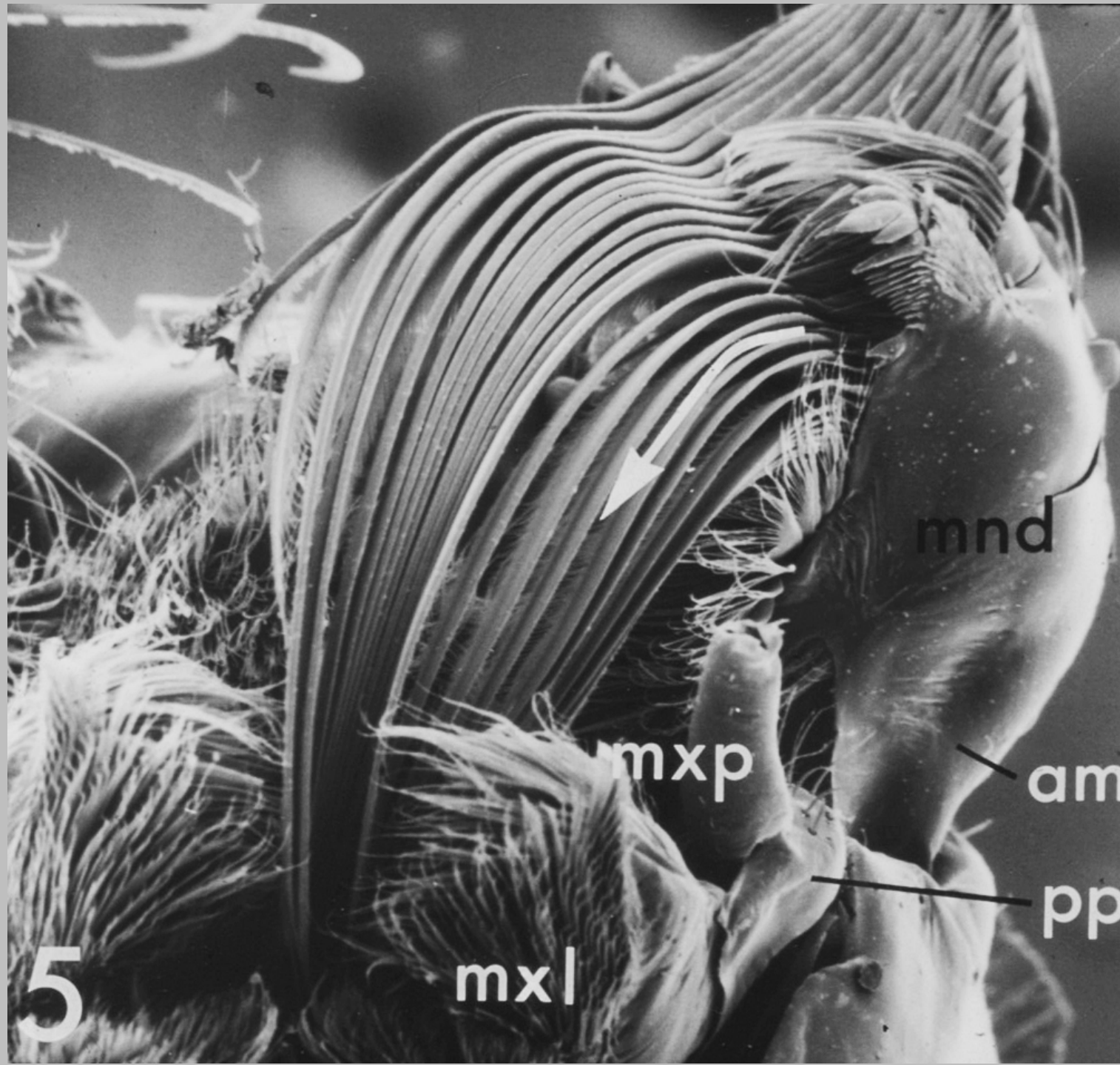


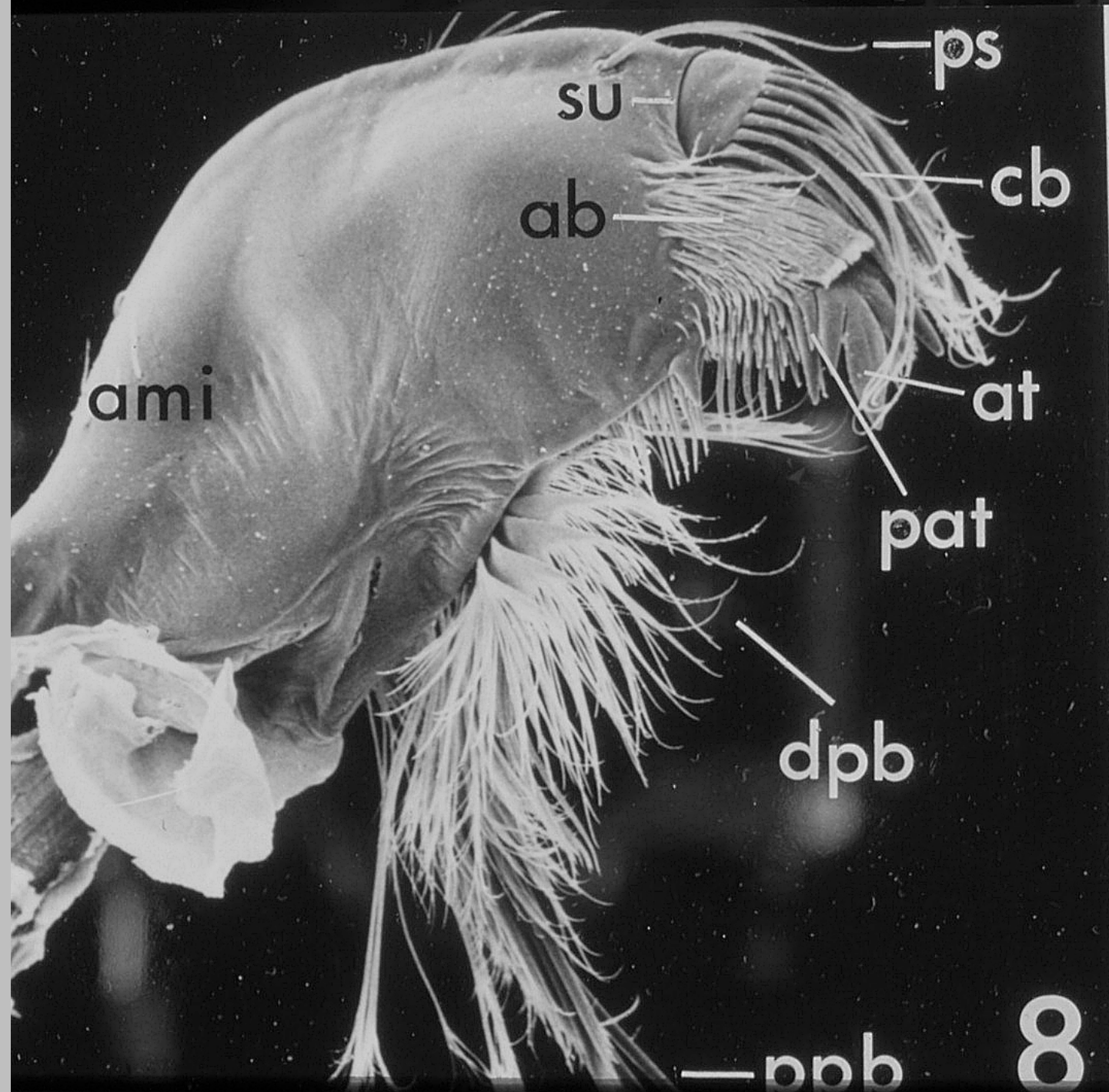
A

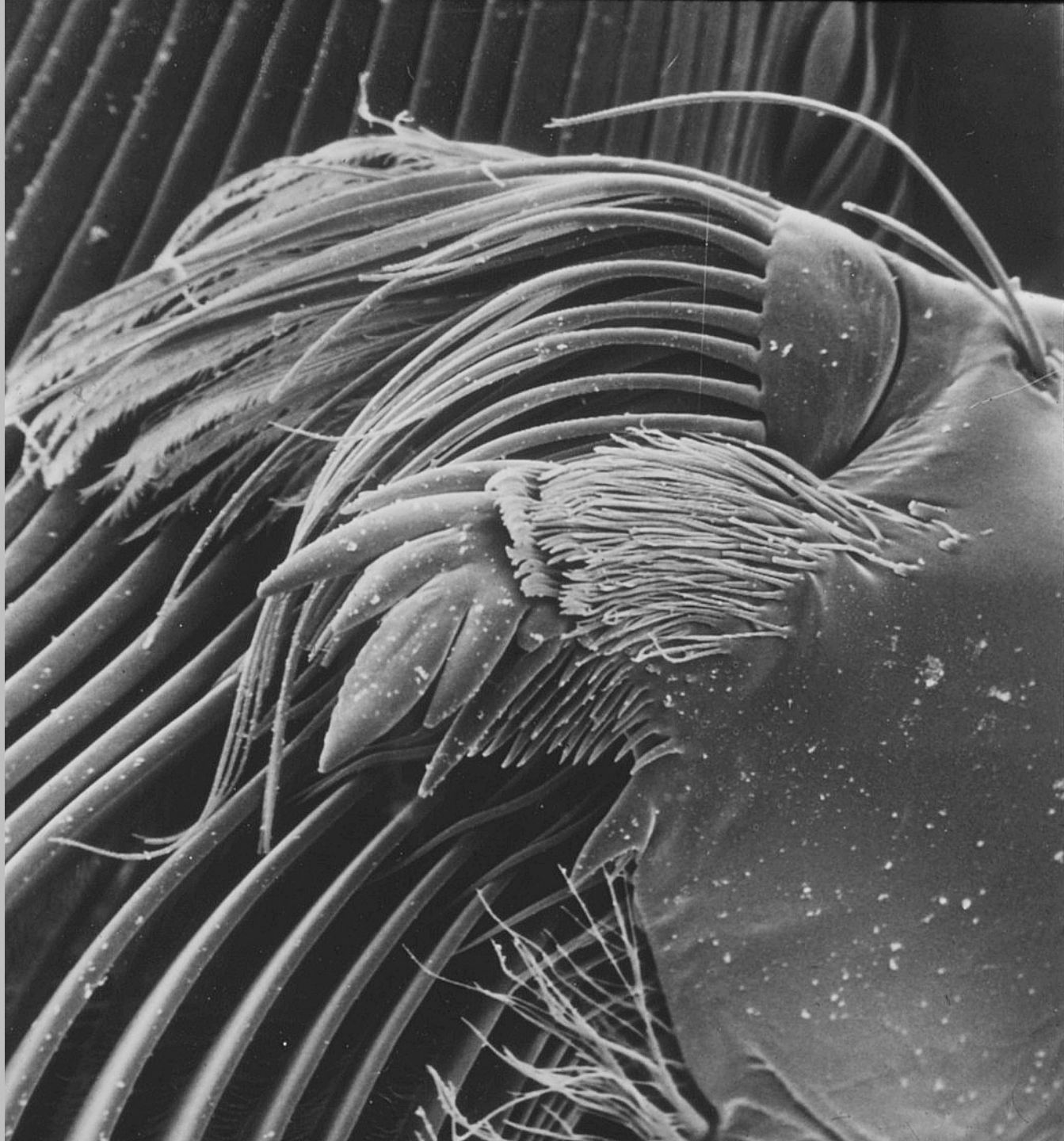
Flow Direction





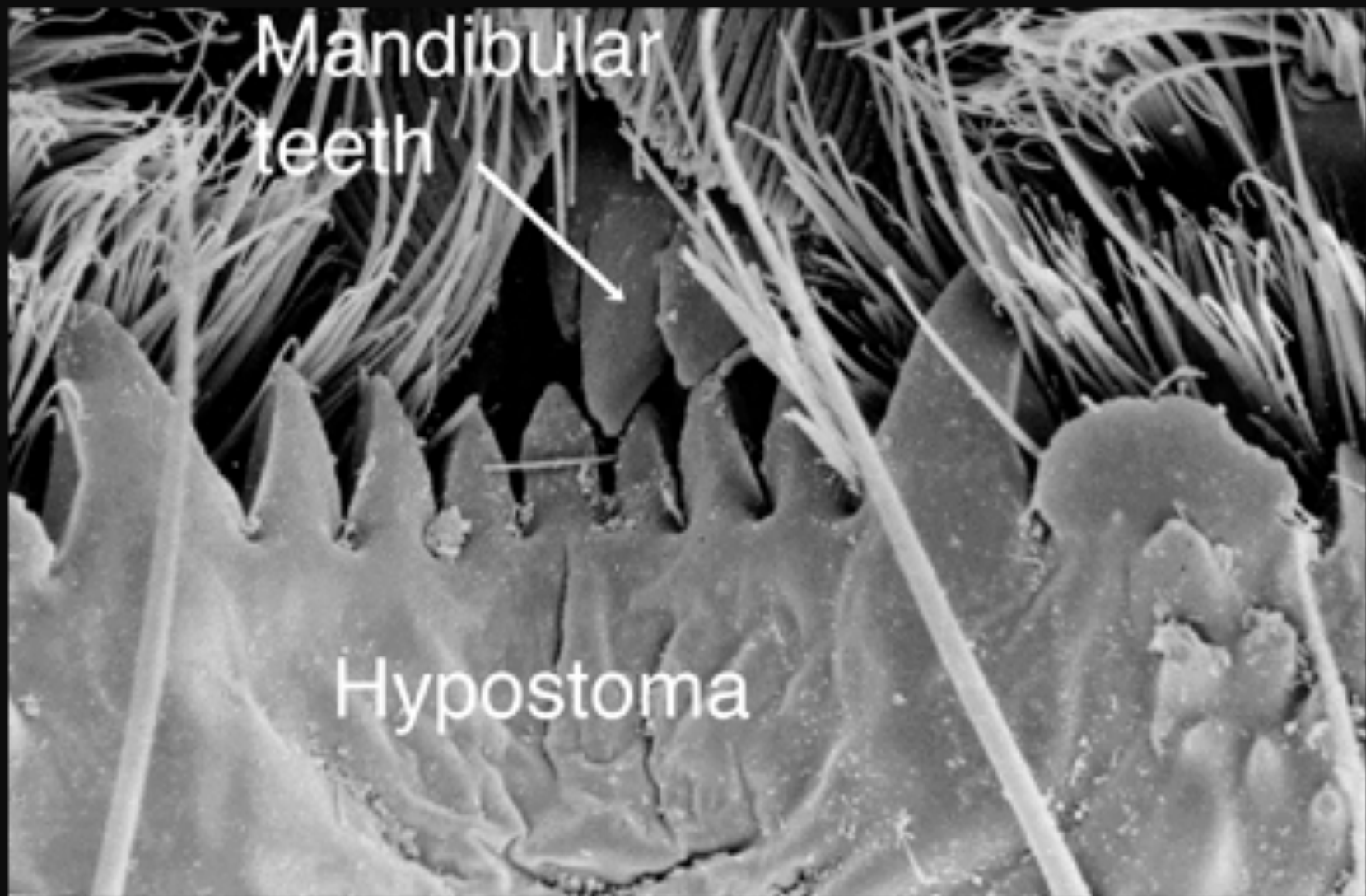






Mandibular
teeth

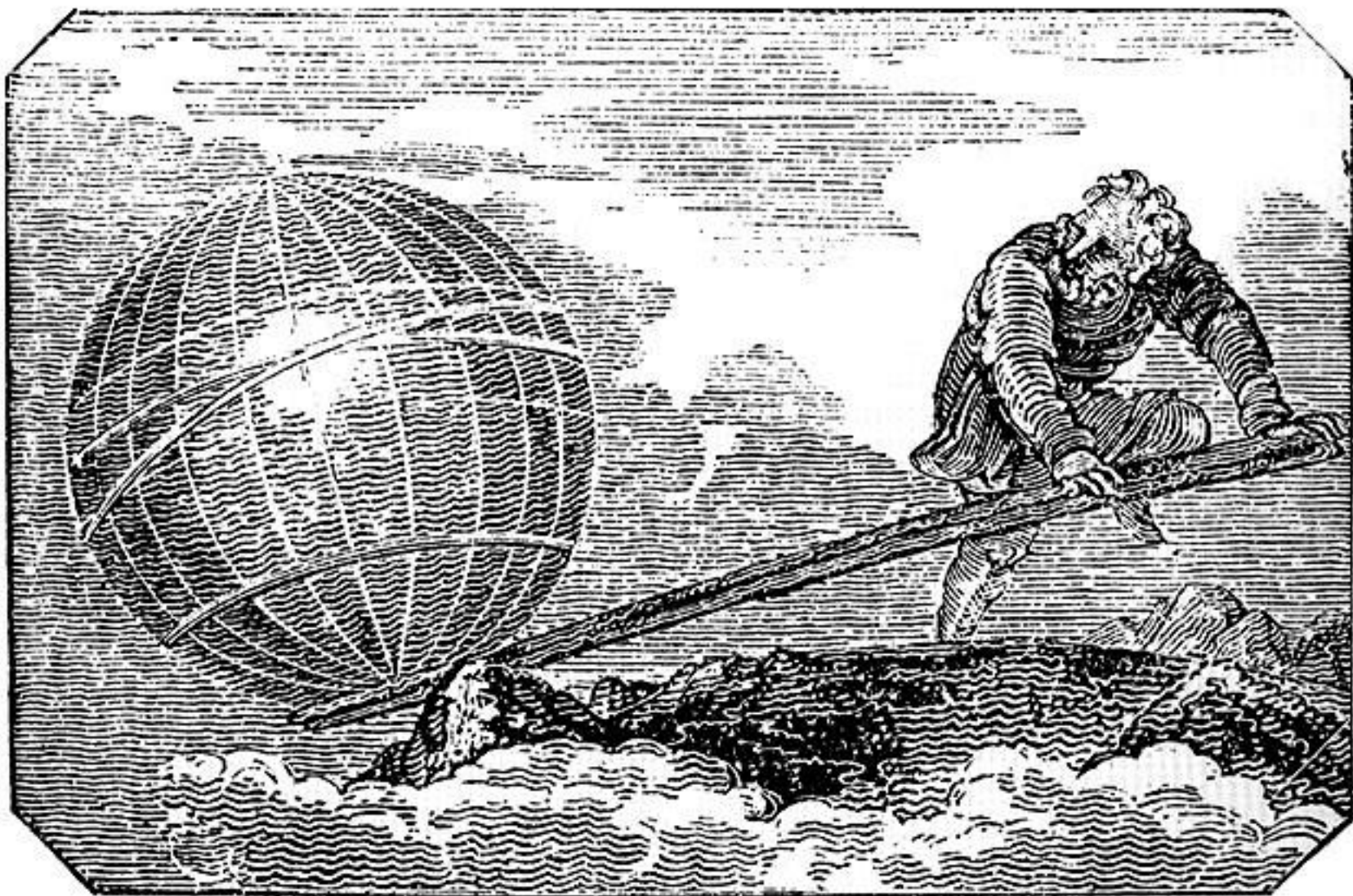
Hypostoma







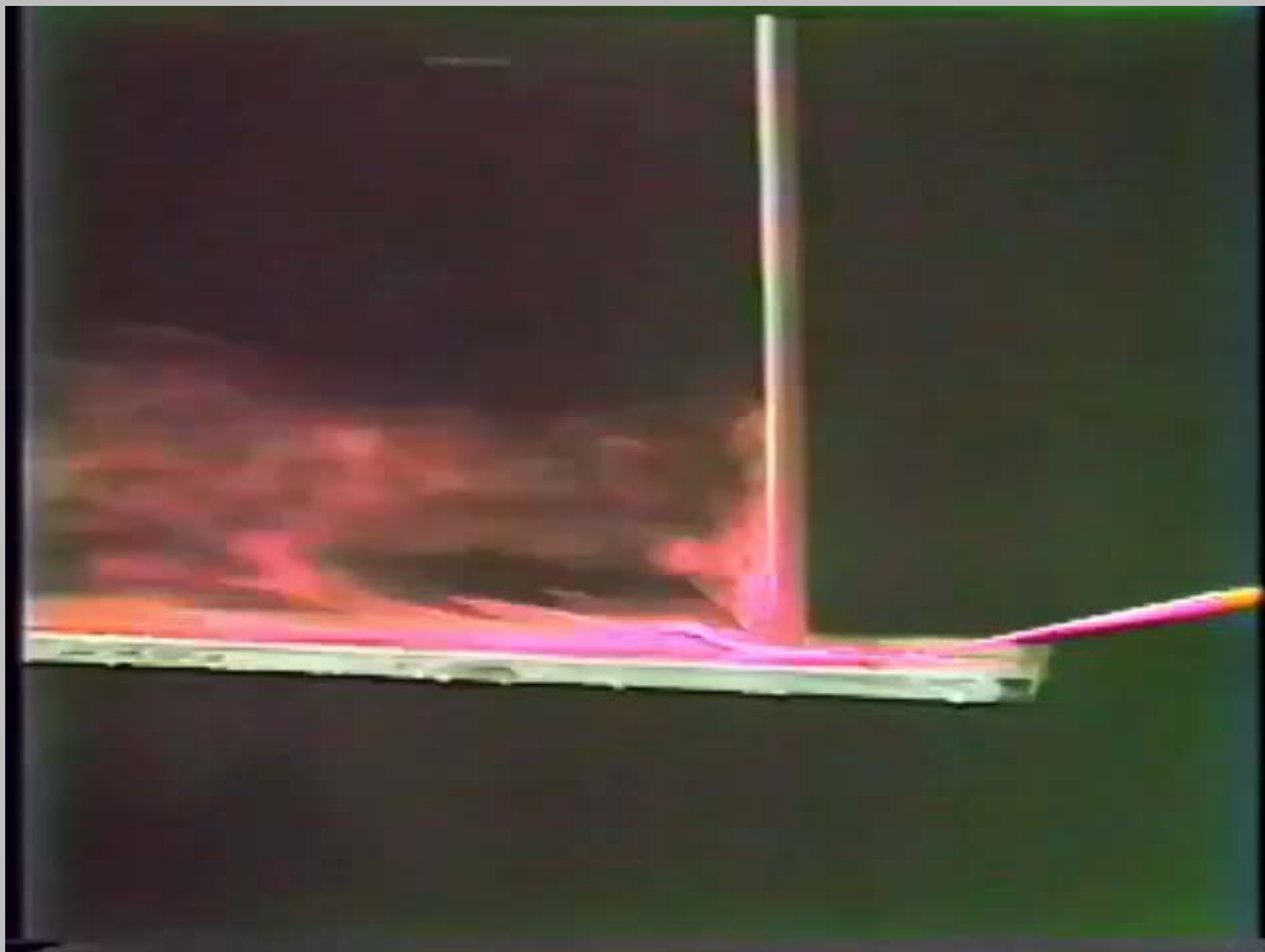






1.0 mm





, Simulium vittatum

24fps. Exp. $1/216$ sec.

Water vel. 13 cm/sec.

Do insects do it better than engineers?

Six of one, half a dozen of the other!

Organisms need to deal with the same physics as engineers do. However, engineers have access to materials other than cuticle – the compound that insects use to grow structures. Cuticle, however, gives insects a great deal of “flexibility”.

Not only that, but insects can change their behaviour to suit the situation and have no hesitation in using a chisel as a screwdriver.

A little bit of work for you all.....

Do a bit of hand-waving yourself
on the way home.....

But watch out for traffic police and
make sure the road is clear.....





