

Simulação de um Sistema de Levitação Acústica para Manipulação de Partículas em Ar

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COMSOL
CONFERENCE
2015 CURITIBA

USP

Sumário

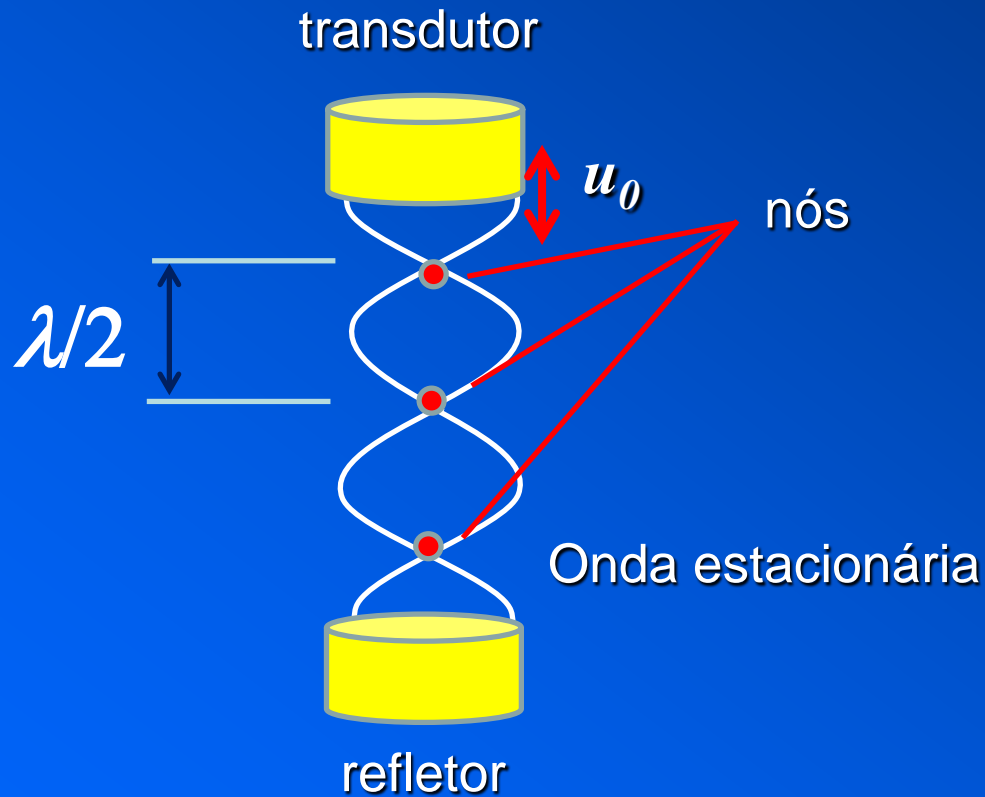
- Levitação acústica
- Teoria – Força de Radiação acústica
- Sistema de manipulação de partículas
- Simulação – COMSOL
- Comparação com resultados experimentais

Levitação acústica



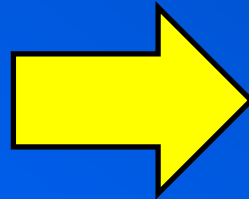
Princípio de funcionamento

Levitação acústica



**Força de radiação acústica:
Teoria de Gor`kov**

Aproximar formiga por uma esfera ($R \ll \lambda$)



Teoria de Gor'kov

Potencial da força de radiação acústica:

$$U = 2\pi R^3 \left(\frac{\langle p^2 \rangle}{3\rho_f c_f^2} - \frac{\rho_f \langle \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u} \rangle}{2} \right)$$

R – raio da partícula

p – pressão acústica

\mathbf{u} – velocidade

ρ_f – densidade do fluido

c_f – velocidade de propagação

Força de radiação acústica :

$$\mathbf{F} = -\nabla U$$

Teoria de Gor'kov

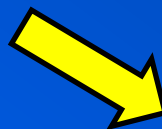
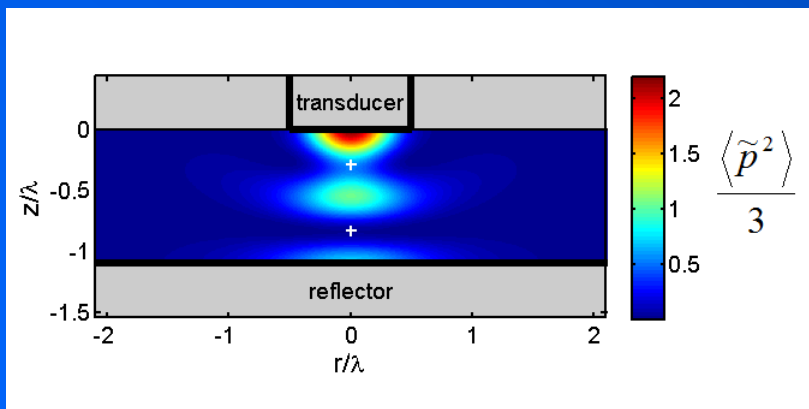
Potencial adimensional:

$$\tilde{U} = \frac{U}{2\pi R^3 \rho u_0^2} = \left(\frac{\langle \tilde{p}^2 \rangle}{3} - \frac{\langle \tilde{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{u}} \rangle}{2} \right)$$

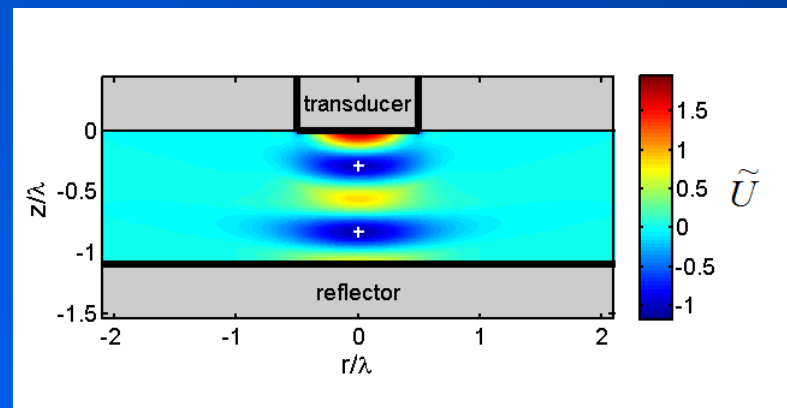
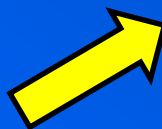
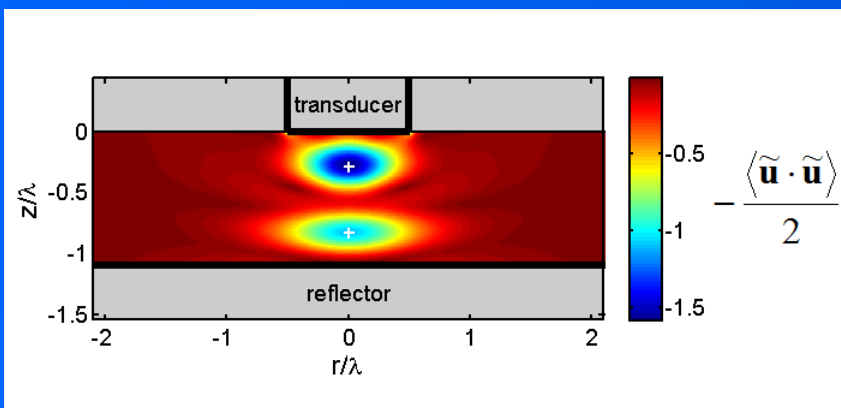
onde:

$$\tilde{p} = \frac{p}{\rho c u_0}$$

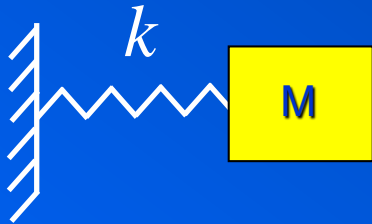
$$\tilde{\mathbf{u}} = \frac{\mathbf{u}}{u_0}$$



Potencial da força de radiação acústica:

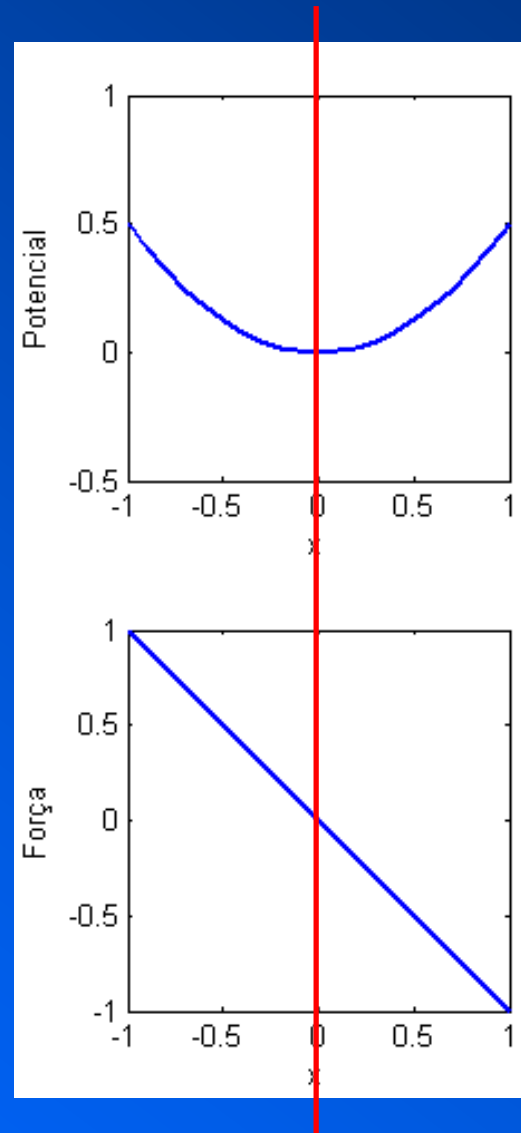


Potencial de uma mola

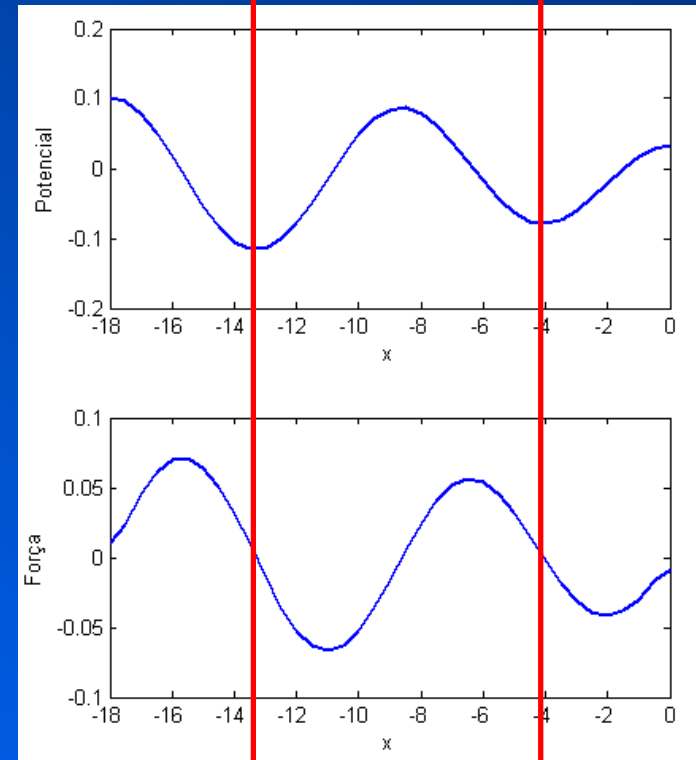
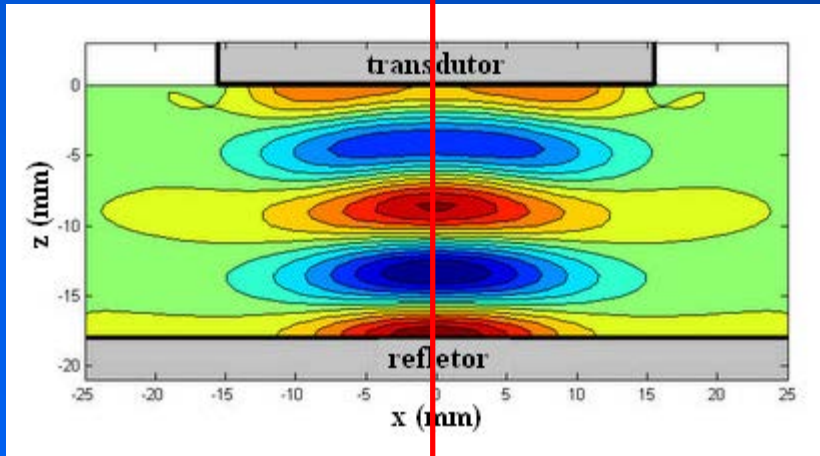


$$U = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

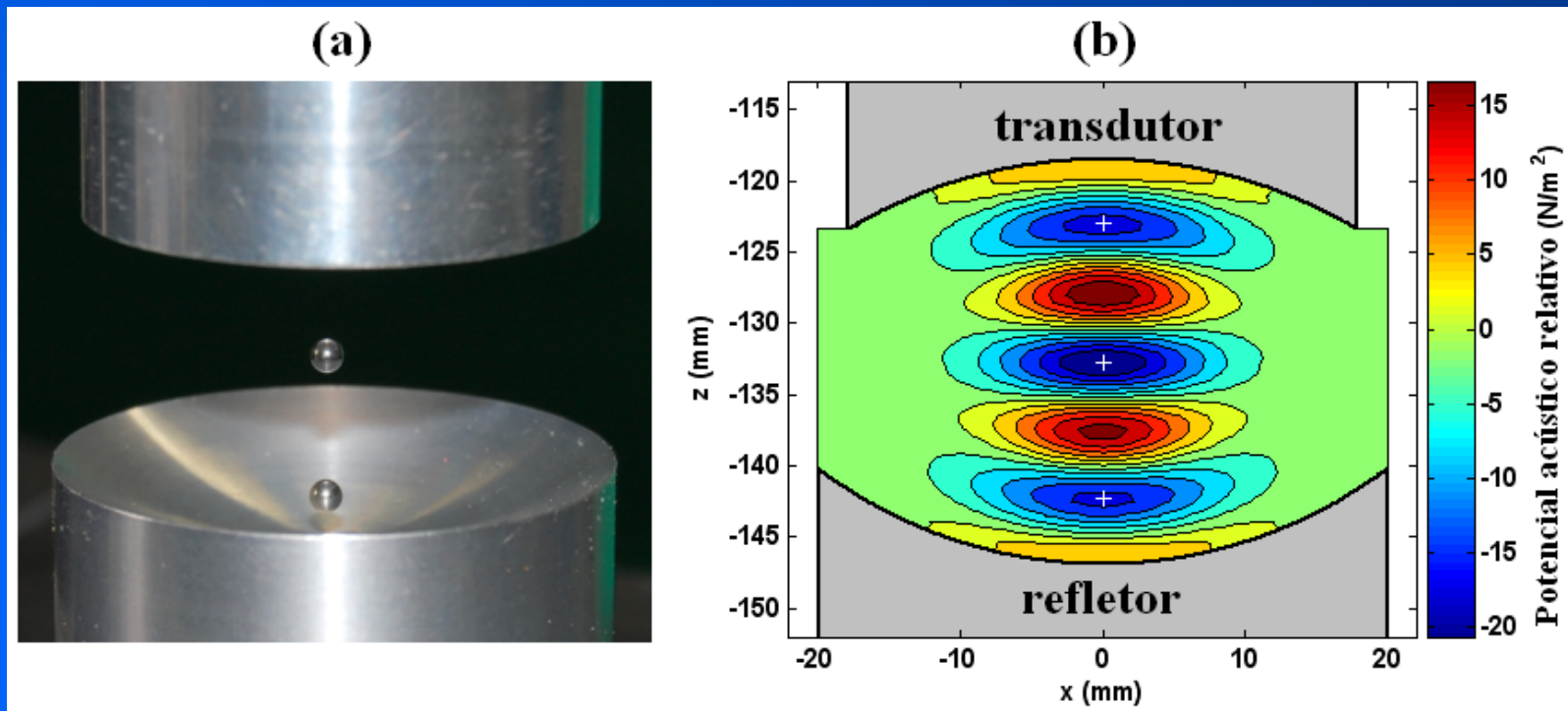
$$F = -\frac{dU}{dx} = -kx$$



Potencial da força de radiação acústica

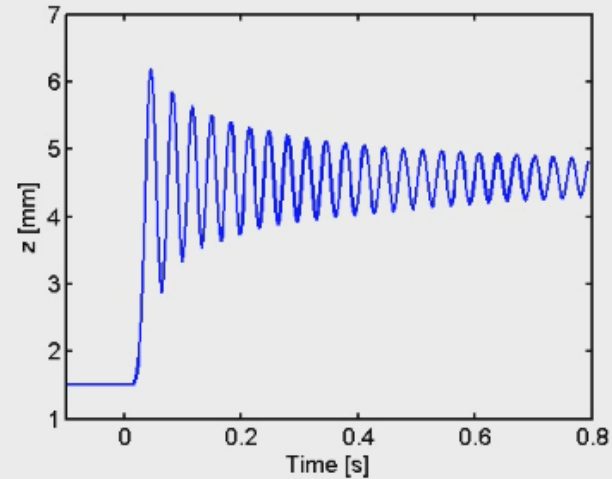
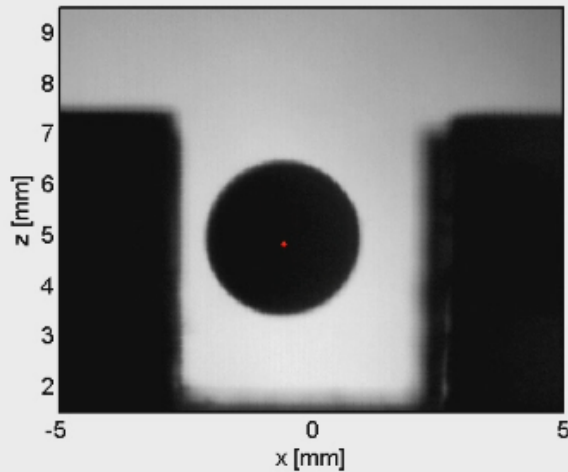


Levitação Acústica



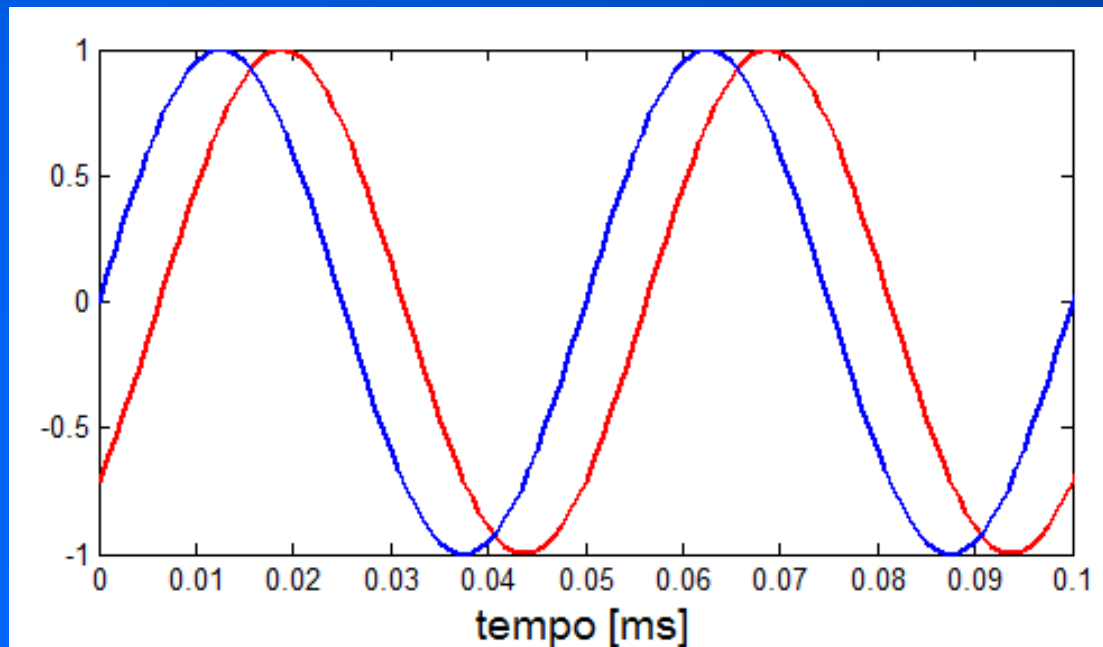
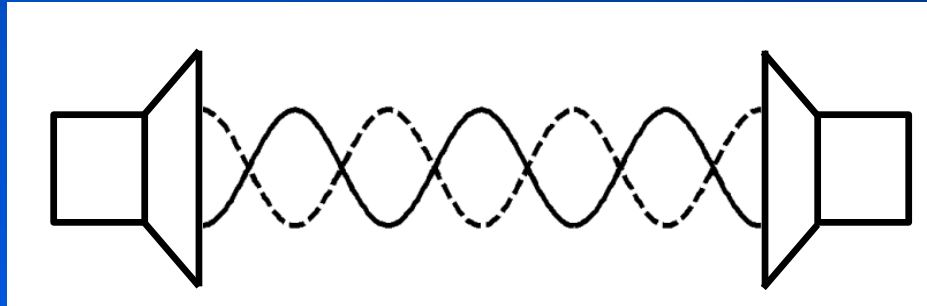
Andrade et al., IEEE Trans. Ultrason. Ferroelect. Freq. Control 57(2), pp. 469-479, 2010

Posição da esfera em função do tempo



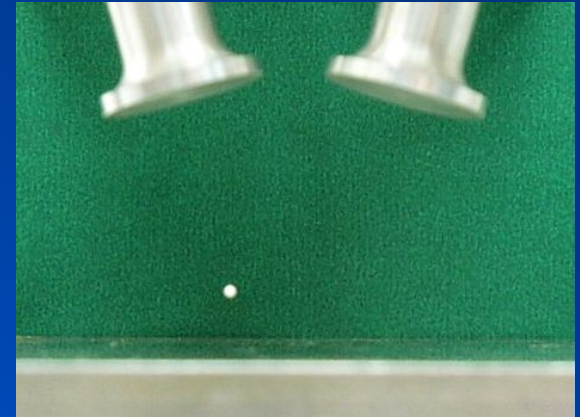
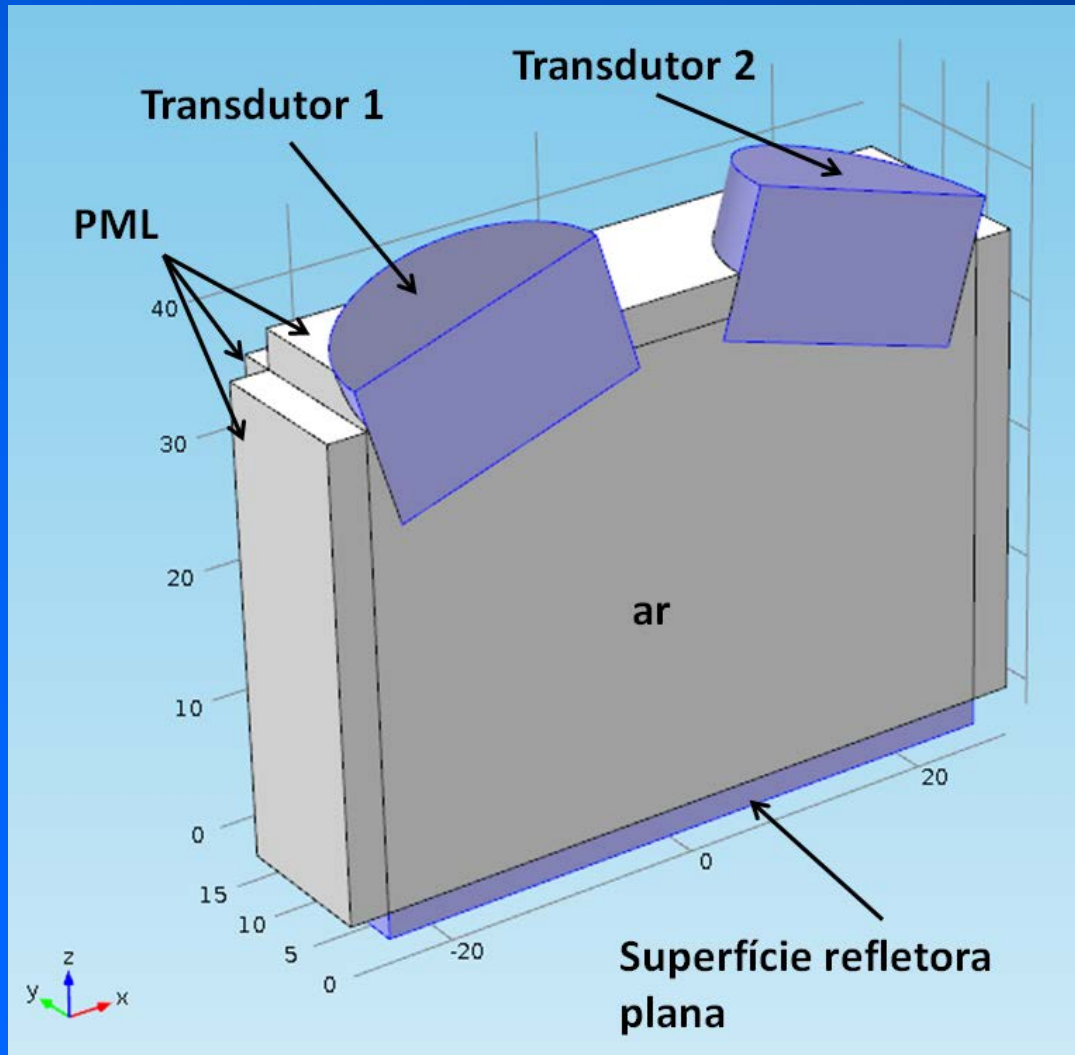
Pérez et al., J. Appl. Phys. 116(8), art. no. 184903, 2014

Manipulação de partículas



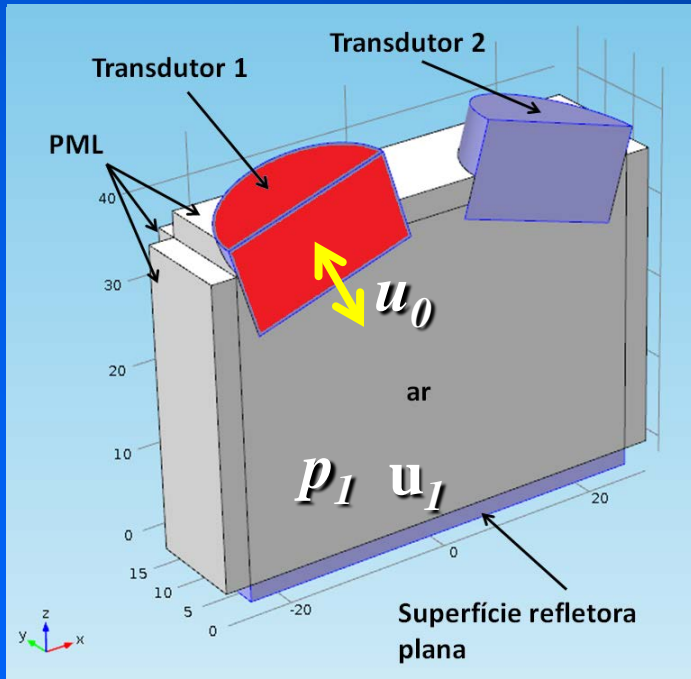
Sistema de Levitação para manipulação de partículas

Simulações: COMSOL - Módulo Acústico



$f = 37.9 \text{ kHz}$

Simulações: COMSOL - Módulo Acústico

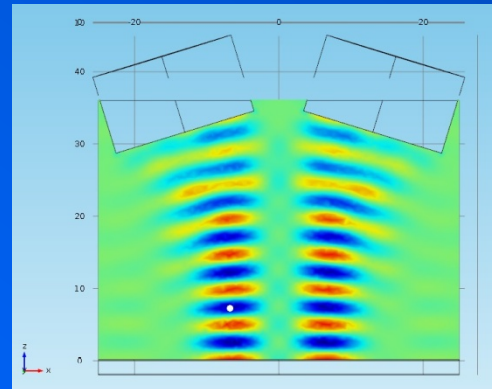
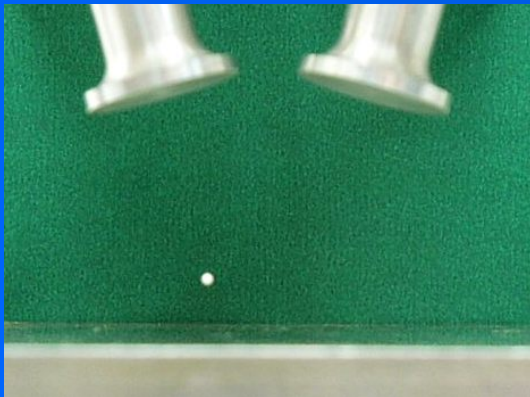


$$p = p_1 + p_2 \exp(-j\theta)$$

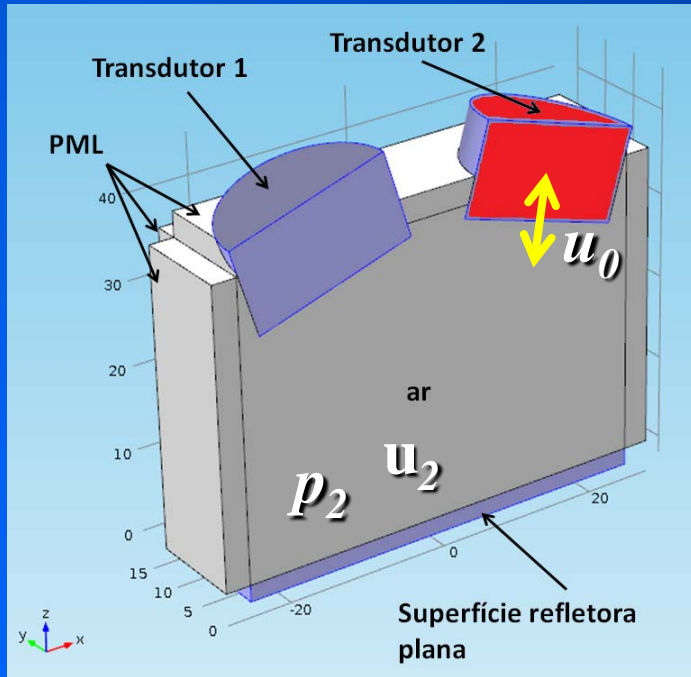
$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}_1 + \mathbf{u}_2 \exp(-j\theta)$$

Potencial :

$$U = 2\pi R^3 \left(\frac{\langle p^2 \rangle}{3\rho_f c_f^2} - \frac{\rho_f \langle \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u} \rangle}{2} \right)$$



Simulações: COMSOL - Módulo Acústico

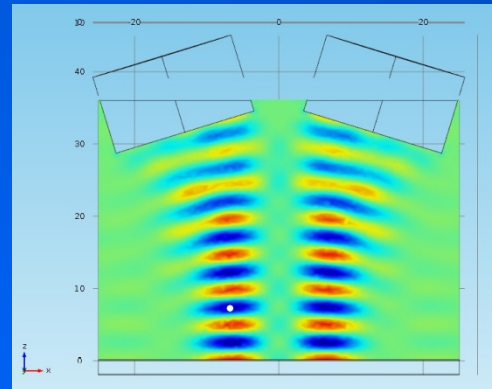
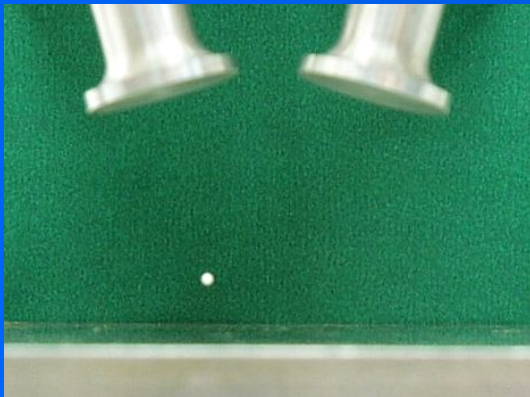


$$p = p_1 + p_2 \exp(-j\theta)$$

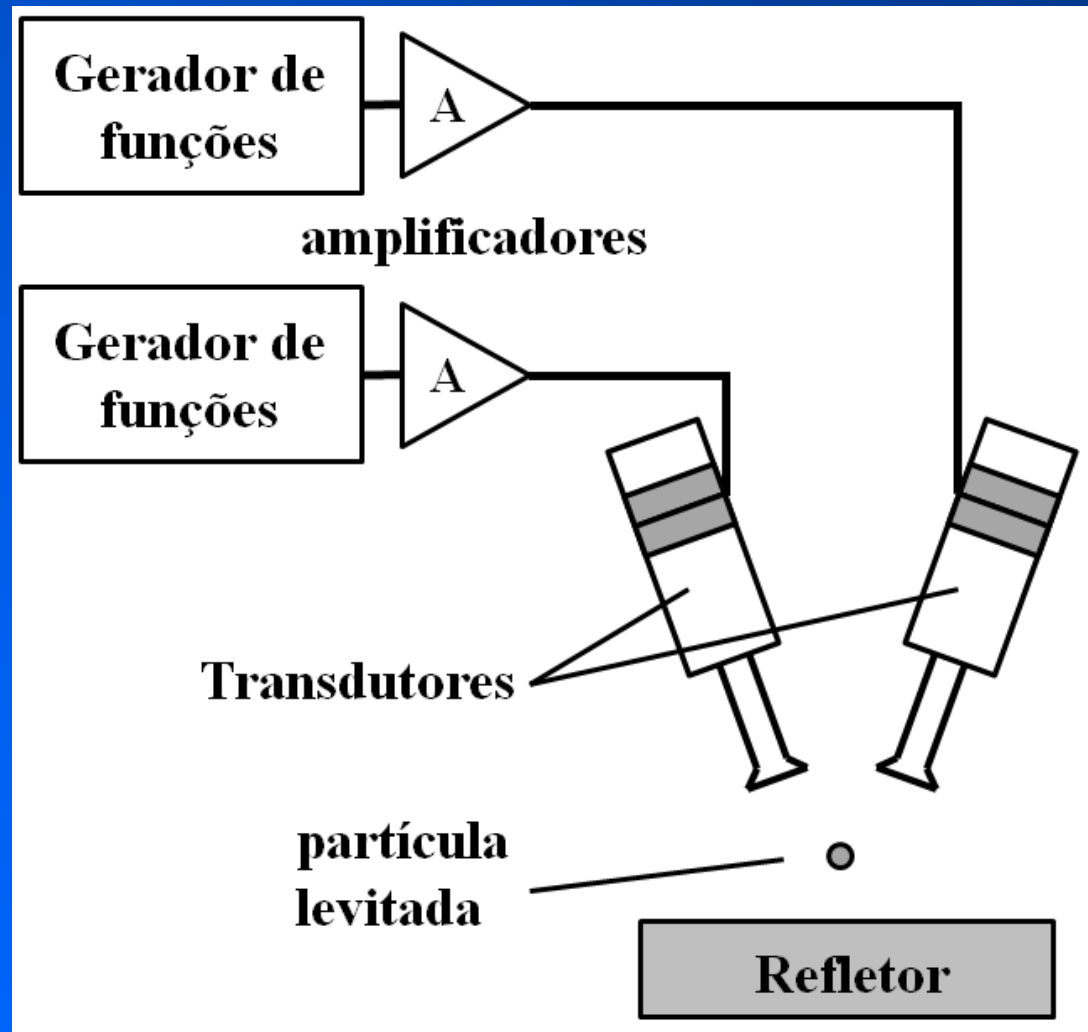
$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}_1 + \mathbf{u}_2 \exp(-j\theta)$$

Potencial :

$$U = 2\pi R^3 \left(\frac{\langle p^2 \rangle}{3\rho_f c_f^2} - \frac{\rho_f \langle \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u} \rangle}{2} \right)$$



Experimento

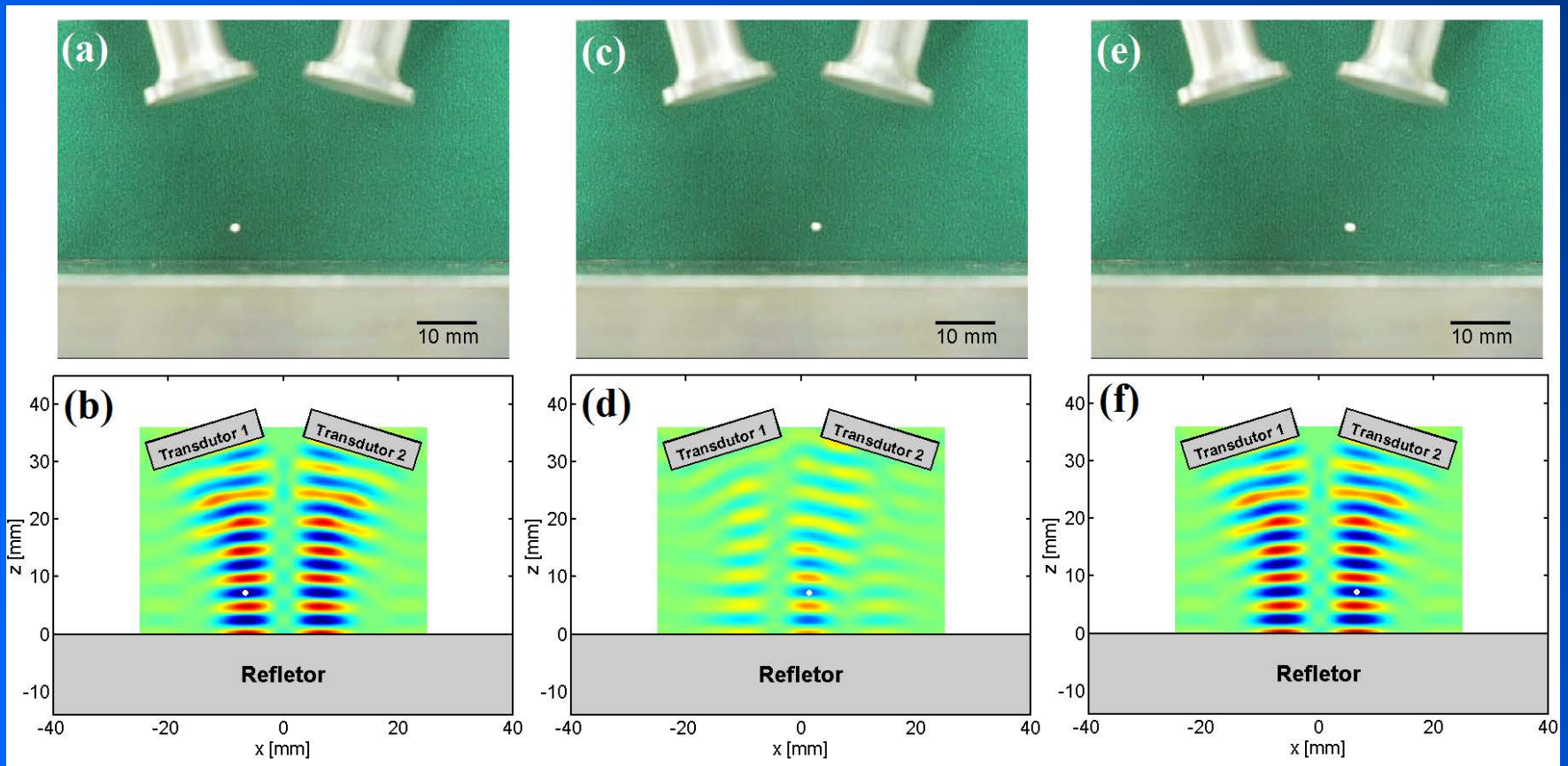


Comparação entre Simulação e Experimento

$\theta = -180^\circ$

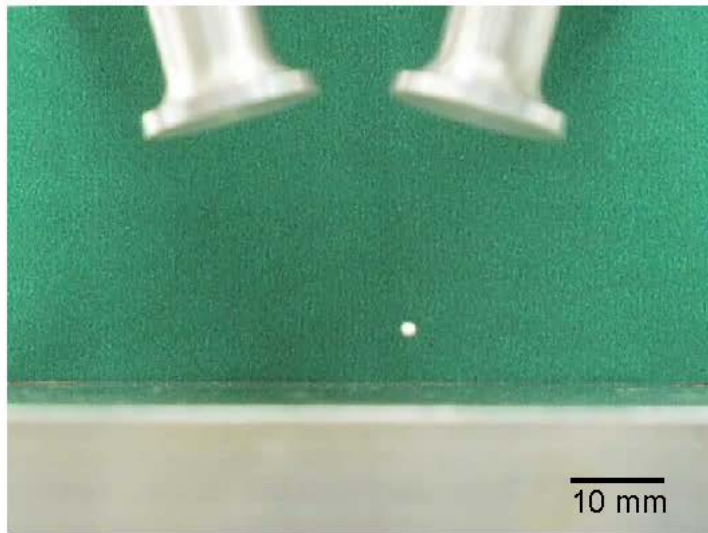
$\theta = +30^\circ$

$\theta = +180^\circ$

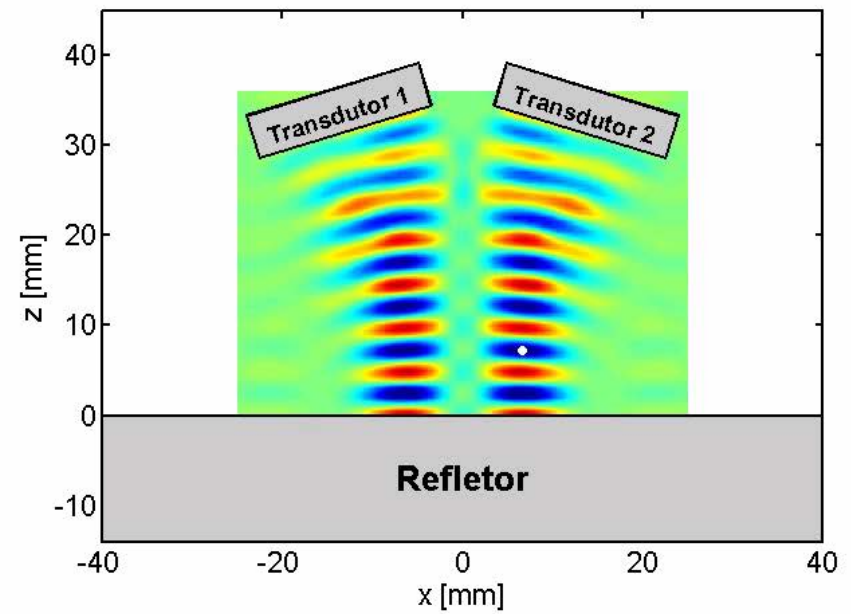


Comparação entre Simulação e Experimento

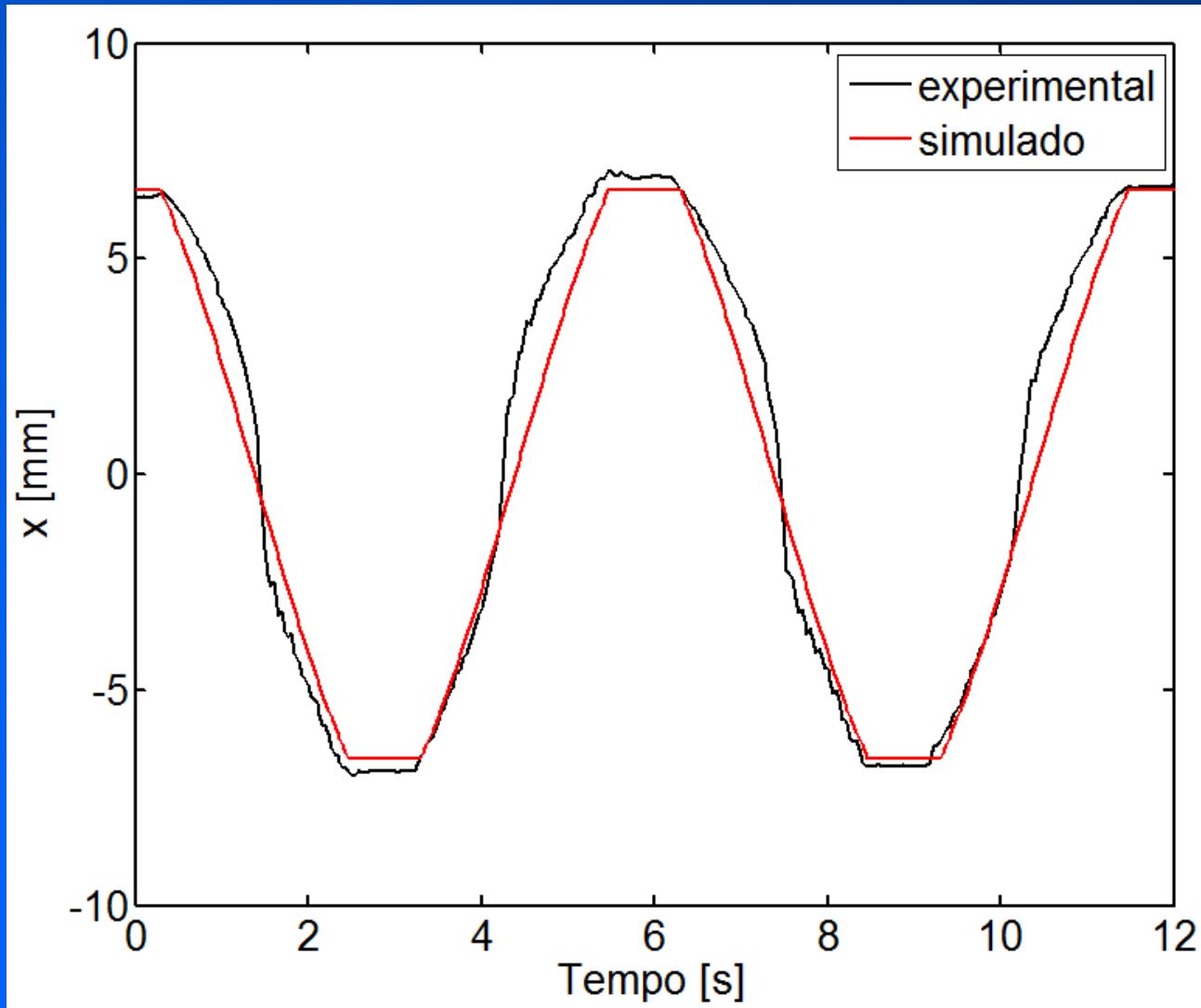
Experimental



Simulado



Comparação entre Simulação e Experimento



Sumário

- Princípio de funcionamento de um levitador acústico
- Sistema de levitação para manipulação de partículas
- Simulações - COMSOL
- Comparação entre resultados numéricos e experimentais

Agradecimentos



Obrigado pela atenção !