

海上救援

救命



看新聞...



救援中...



某天出去玩...



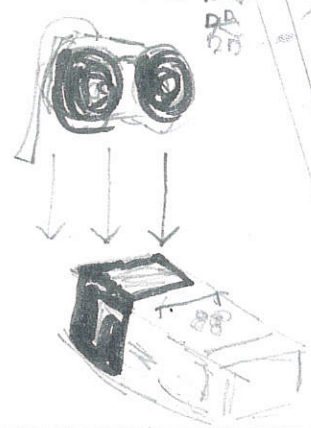
泛舟好危險!



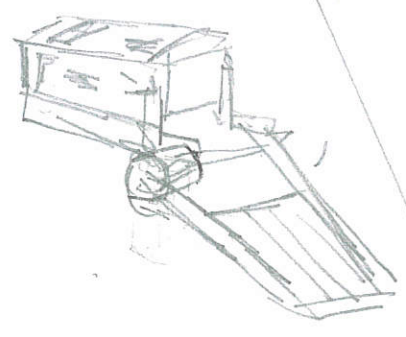
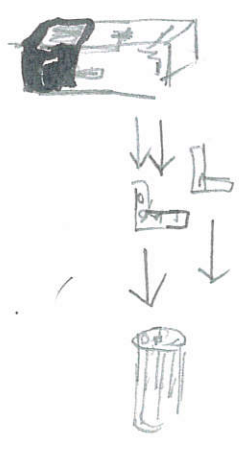
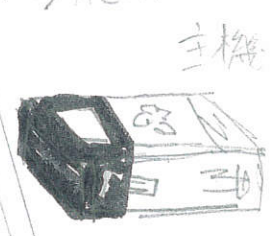
因此用EV3製作預警機器



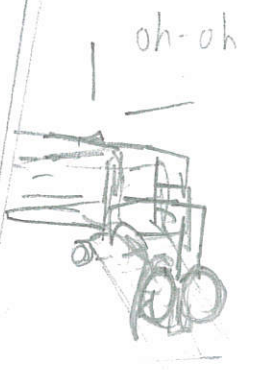
紅外線感測器



做打水板測水流

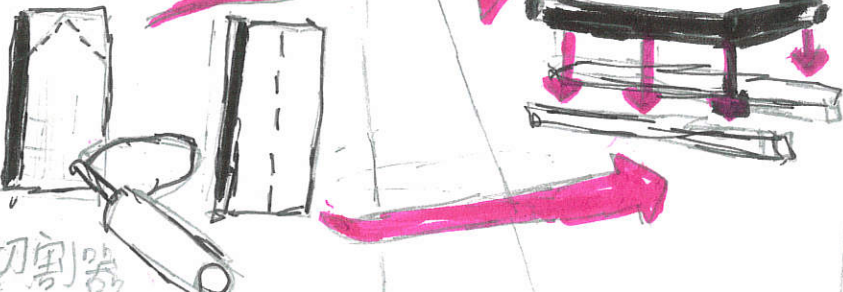


寫程式...



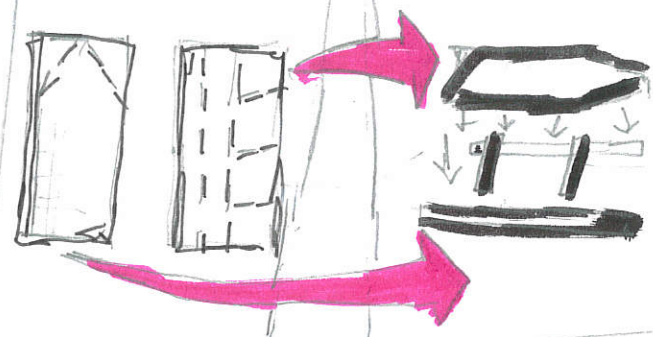
做雙體舟....

保麗龍

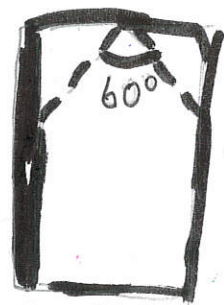


切割器

做水翼舟....



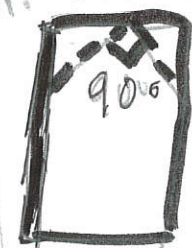
做舟頭角度60度的舟....



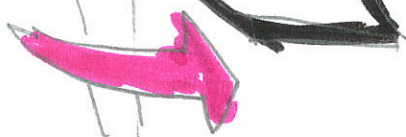
保麗龍



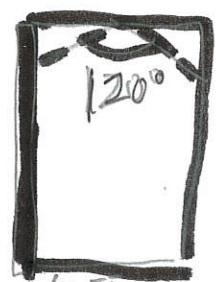
做舟頭角度90度的舟....



保麗龍



做舟頭角度120度的舟....



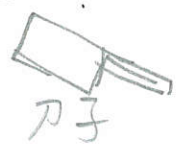
保麗龍



做PU發泡塊舟....



PU發泡塊



刀子



做紙板舟....



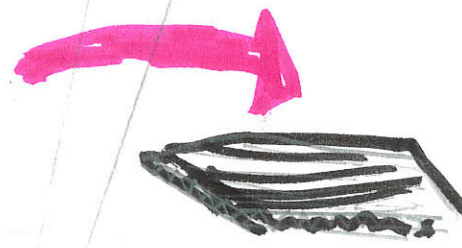
紙板



剪刀



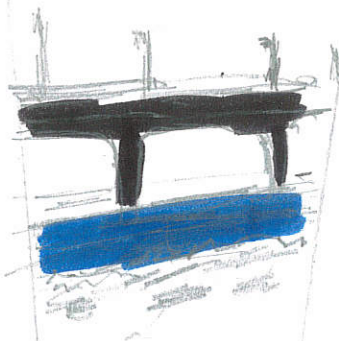
做PP板舟



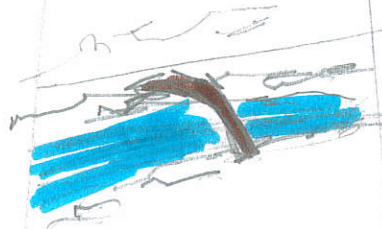
探勘
水仙溪



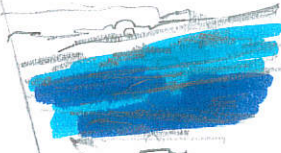
赤塗碇溪



水碓窠溪

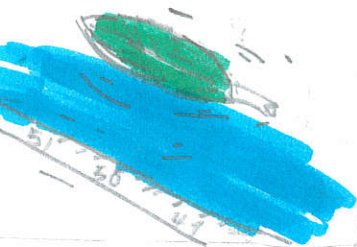


林口溪

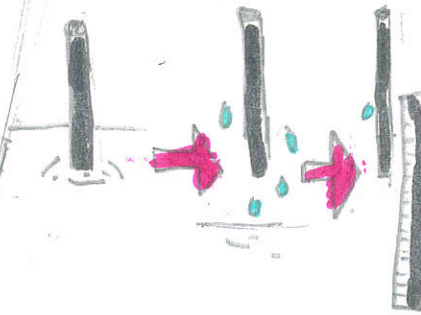


探勘方式...

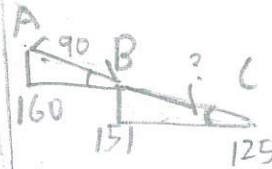
用菓子測流速
(菓子漂100m所需時間)



用水管和長尺測深度



測二個觀察點的海拔和距離,再算出之間的角度



測試舟的平穩度和速度



註:如水流太強不會作此實驗

最佳組合...

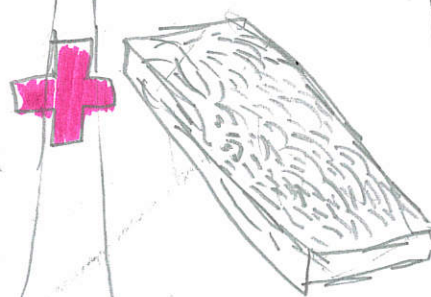
舟型:雙體舟



角度:90度



材質:保麗龍



結論:

林口溪水流快慢差距大

A點 | B點
4秒 | 7秒

赤塗碇溪流速慢

9秒/每100m

水仙溪流速最快



3.14秒/每100m

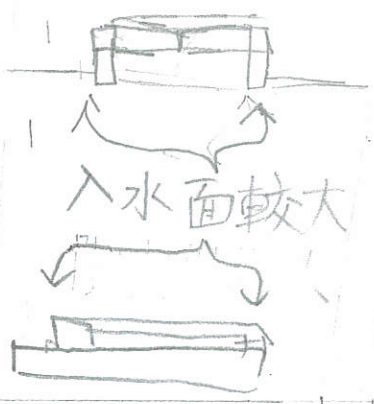
水碓窠溪流速中等

5.09秒/每100m

實驗應用
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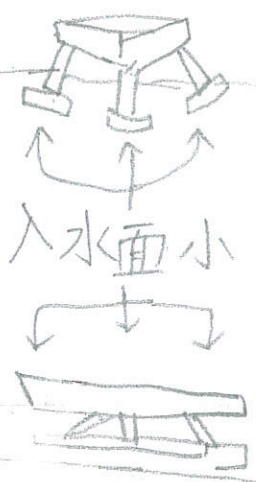
雙體舟航行平穩，不容易翻船，航行速度較快

示意圖...



水翼舟航行平穩度和水流樣態有關，航行速度中等

示意圖...

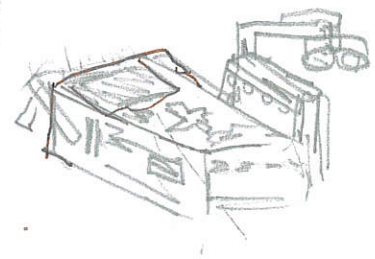


在比較平穩的水域(下游)，不太會產生暗流或漩渦，也比較安全

示意圖...



在實驗中製作的EV3, 可以配置在水流不穩定的溪流旁，在暴漲前發出警告，減少人員傷亡



The End