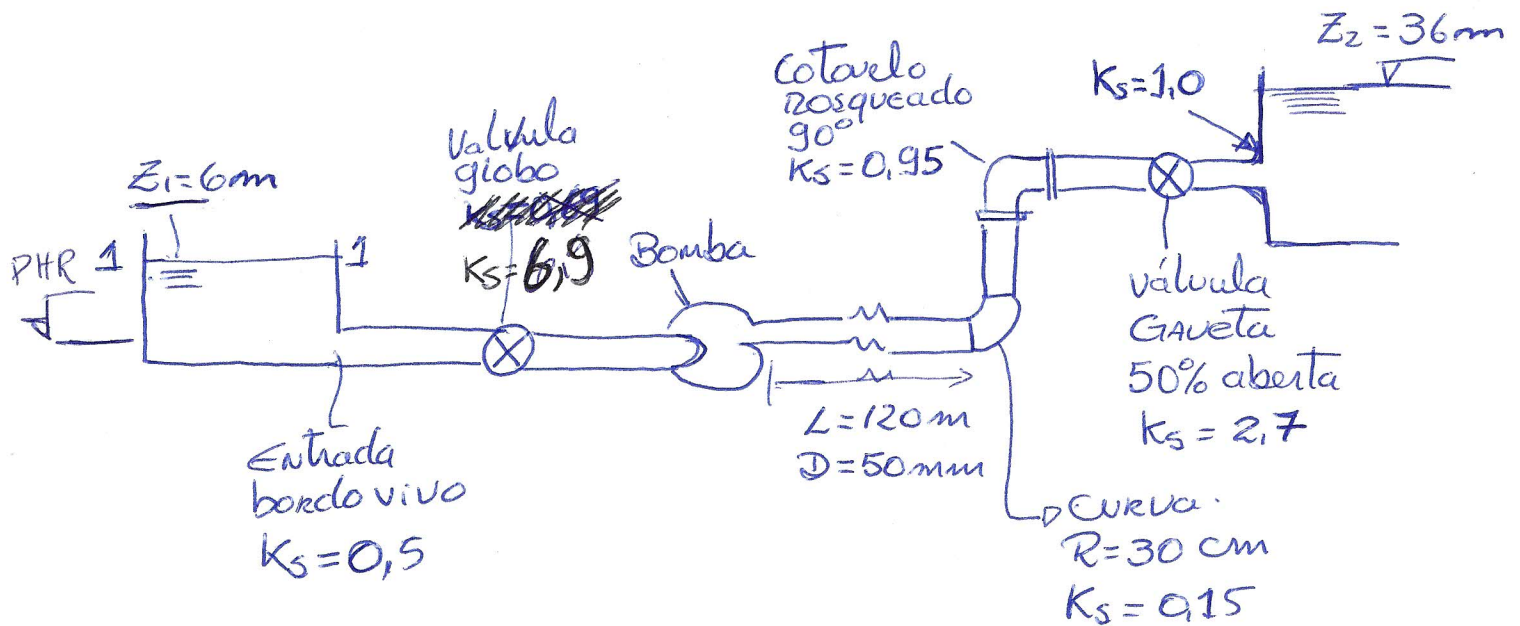


Água é bombeada entre dois reservatórios a $Q = 6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$, através de um duto de $D = 50 \text{ mm}$ e $L = 120 \text{ m}$, com singularidades. Calcular a potência requerida pela bomba.



$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$V = 1,02 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{D} = 0,001$$

1ª Lei
Eq. da Energia entre ① e ②

$$\left(\frac{\alpha_1 V_1^2}{2g} + \frac{P_1}{\rho} + z_1 \right) - \left(\frac{\alpha_2 V_2^2}{2g} + \frac{P_2}{\rho} + z_2 \right) = \frac{\dot{W}_a}{\rho Q} - \frac{\dot{W}_m}{\rho Q}$$

$$V_1 = V_2 = 0$$

$$P_1 = P_2 = 0 \text{ (patm)}$$

$$\therefore z_1 - z_2 = 30 = \frac{\dot{W}_a}{\rho Q} - \frac{\dot{W}_m}{\rho Q} \quad \text{①}$$

$$\frac{\dot{W}_a}{\rho Q} = h_f + \sum h_s = \left(f \frac{L}{D} + \sum K_s \right) \frac{V^2}{2g} \quad \text{②}$$

$$\text{temos } V = \frac{Q}{S} = \frac{6 \times 10^{-3}}{\pi \times 0,05^2} = 3,06 \text{ m/s}$$

$$Re = \frac{VD}{\nu} = \frac{3,06 \times 0,05}{1,02 \times 10^{-6}} = 1,5 \times 10^5 \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Colebrook.} \\ \text{Moody.} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f = 0,0218$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{D} = 0,001$$

$$h_f = f \frac{L}{D} \frac{V^2}{2g} = 0,0218 \times \frac{120}{0,050} \cdot \frac{(3,06)^2}{2 \times 9,8} = \underline{24,5 \text{ m}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum h_s &= \sum K_s \left(\frac{V^2}{2g} \right) = (0,5 + 6,9 + 0,15 + 0,95 + 2,7 + 1,0) \cdot \frac{V^2}{2g} \\ &= 12,20 \cdot \frac{(3,06)^2}{2 \times 9,8} = 5,7 \text{ m. } \left(\frac{19\% \text{ da perda total}}{\right) \end{aligned}$$

substituindo em II:

$$\frac{W_m}{\gamma Q} = (24,5 + 5,7) + 30 = 60,2 \text{ m (altura manométrica da bomba)}$$

∴ A potência fornecida pela bomba será:

$$W_m = \gamma \cdot Q \cdot H_B = 10000 \cdot 6 \times 10^{-3} \times 60,2 = 3612 \frac{\text{Nm}}{\text{s}} \approx 4,8 \text{ HP.}$$