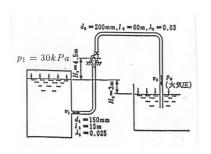
## 流体力学 II 試験問題 (2)

 $1994-2-15, 12:45\sim 14:25$ 

by E. Yamazato

- 1. (30) 図 1 に示すようなポンプを含む管路がある。ポンプの吸い込み側タンクは密閉され、 $p_1=35kPa$ (ゲージ圧)の圧力が水面に作用しおり、その水面はポンプ軸心より 4.5m 下にある。ポンプの流量を  $0.1m^3/s$  にするために必要な (1) 動力および (2) ポンプの吸い込み側の圧力を求めよ。ただし管摩擦損失以外の損失は無視する。
- 2. (30) 水平に置かれた直径 100mm、長さ 3m の吸い込管 (k=0.26mm) を経て水を吸い上げ、さらに高さ 20m の所にあるタンクまで直径 150mm、長さ 30m の鋳鉄管 (k=0.26mm) を用いて 揚水する。流量 60L/s を出すのに必要なポンプ動力を求めよ。またエネルギー線を描け。ただ し水の  $\nu=0.011cm^2/s$  とし、管摩擦損失以外の損失は無視する。(Moody Diagram を使用してよい。)
- 3. (25) 同じ断面積、同じ摩擦損失、同じ長さを持つ円管ととよりなる長方形断面のダクトを流れる乱流において、管摩擦損失水頭が等しければ流量比は幾らになるか。ただし、両管(ダクト)の摩擦損失係数は等しいものとする。
- 4.(25) 2個の水槽間に同径、同長、同摩擦係数の5本の円管を並列に連結して送水している。いま同じ長さ、および同じ摩擦係数の1本の管を使用して同一の流量を送るには、管径を幾らにすればよいか。また出口損失を無視したときの直径比を求めよ。



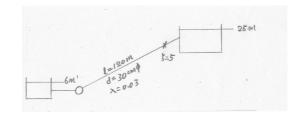


図 2

(解)

1.

$$\begin{split} \frac{p_1}{\rho g} + H_p &= \left[\lambda_1 \frac{l_1}{d_1} + \lambda_2 \frac{l_2}{d_2} (\frac{d_1}{d_2})^4\right] \frac{v_1^2}{2g} - H_2 + \frac{p_a}{\rho g} \\ v_1 &= \frac{4Q}{\pi d_1^2} = \frac{4 \times 0.1}{\pi 0.15^2} = 5.66 m/s \\ \frac{35 \times 10^3}{10^3 g} + H_p &= \left[0.025 \frac{15}{0.15} + 0.03 \frac{60}{0.2} (\frac{150}{200})^4\right] \frac{5.66^2}{2g} - 3 \\ H_p &= (2.5 - 2.85) \times 1.63 - 3 - 3.57 = 8.72 - 6.57 = 2.15 m \\ L &= \rho g Q H_p = 10^3 g \times 0.1 \times 2.15 = 2.1 kw \\ p_s &= p_1 - \rho g H_1 - \lambda_1 \frac{l_1}{d_1} \frac{\rho v_1^2}{2} = 3.5 \times 10^3 - 44.1 \times 10^3 - 40 \times 10^3 = -49.1 k Patheral Contracts and the second contracts are suggested as a supersymmetric contracts and the second contracts are suggested as a supersymmetric contract and the second contracts are supersymmetric contracts. The second contracts are supersymmetric contracts and the second contracts are supersymmetric contracts and the second contracts are supersymmetric contracts. The second contracts are supersymmetric contracts and the second contracts are supersymmetric contracts. The second contracts are supersymmetric contracts and the second contracts are supersymmetric contracts. The second contracts are supersymmetric contracts and the second contracts are supersymmetric contracts. The second contracts are supersymmetric contracts and the second contracts are supersymmetric contracts. The second contracts are supersymmetric contracts and the second contracts are supersymmetric contracts and the second contracts are supersymmetric contracts. The second contracts are supersymmetric contracts are supersymmetric contracts and the second contracts are supersymmetric contracts and the second contracts are supersymmetric contracts. The second contracts are supersymmetric contracts and the second contracts are supersymmetric contracts are supersymmetric contracts and the second contracts are supersymmetric contracts are supersymmetric contracts and the second contracts are supersymmet$$

2.

$$\begin{split} H_p &= H + \Sigma \lambda_i \frac{l_i}{d_i} \frac{v_i^2}{2g} \\ \frac{k_1}{d_1} &= \frac{0.26}{100} = 0.0026, \quad v_1 = \frac{4 \times 0.06}{\pi 0.1^2} = 7.6 m/s, \quad Re_1 = \frac{7.6 \times 0.1}{1.1 \times 10^{-6}} = 6.9 \times 10^5 \\ \frac{k_2}{d_2} &= \frac{0.26}{150} = 0.00173, \quad v_2 = \frac{4 \times 0.06}{\pi 0.15^2} = 3.39 m/s, \quad Re_2 = \frac{3.39 \times 0.15}{1.1 \times 10^{-6}} = 4.6 \times 10^5 \\ \lambda_1 &= 0.0258, \quad \lambda_2 = 0.024 \\ H_p &= 20 + 0.025 \frac{3}{0.1} \frac{7.6^2}{2g} + 0.024 \frac{30}{0.15} \frac{3.39^2}{2g} = 20 + 2.28 + 2.8 = 25.08 m \\ L &= \rho g Q H_p = 10^3 g \times 0.06 \times 25.08 = 14.74 kw \end{split}$$

3.

$$h_1 = \lambda_1 \frac{l}{d} \frac{v_1^2}{2g}, \quad h_2 = \lambda_2 \frac{l}{4m} \frac{v_2^2}{2g}$$

$$m = \frac{a \times 2a}{6a} = \frac{a}{3}, \quad 4m = \frac{4}{3}a, \quad \frac{\pi d^2}{4} = 2a^2, \quad \frac{a}{d} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{8}}$$

$$\frac{Q_2}{Q_1} = \frac{Av_2}{Av_1} = (\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} \frac{4m}{d})^{1/2} = (\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} \frac{4a}{3d})^{1/2} = [\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} \frac{4}{3} (\frac{\pi}{8})^{1/2}]^{1/2} = 0.914(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2})^{1/2}$$

4.

$$\begin{split} H &= \frac{v^2}{2g}(1 + \frac{\lambda l}{d}) = \frac{1}{2g}(\frac{4 \times Q^2}{\pi d^2})(1 + \frac{\lambda l}{d}) = \frac{1}{2g}(\frac{5 \times 4 \times Q^2}{\pi D^2})(1 + \frac{\lambda l}{D}) \\ \frac{d + \lambda l}{d^5} &= \frac{25(D + \lambda l)}{D^5}, \quad D = 1.9d(\frac{D + \lambda l}{d + \lambda l})^{1/5} \end{split}$$

If no outlet losses, D = 1.9d

(別解)

$$\begin{split} v &= \sqrt{\frac{2gH}{\lambda l/d+1}}, \quad V = \sqrt{\frac{2gH}{\lambda l/D+1}} \\ 5Q &= 5\left\{\frac{\pi d^2}{4}\sqrt{\frac{2gH}{\lambda l/d+1}}\right\} = \frac{\pi D^2}{4}\sqrt{\frac{2gH}{\lambda l/D+1}} \\ D &= 1.9d(\frac{D+\lambda l}{d+\lambda l})^{1/5} \end{split}$$

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