

S T Q S S D

4º Líta de mecanico dos fluidos.

Genel: P_1, S_1, V_1, T_1

$$P_1 = \rho_1 g h_1 + P_{atm} + \frac{1}{2} \rho_1 V_1^2$$

$$\frac{P_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho_1 V_1^2}{\rho_1 g} + z_1 = \frac{P_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho_2 V_2^2}{\rho_2 g} + z_2$$

$$h_1 = 80 \text{ m}$$

$$T_1 = 20^\circ \text{C} \Rightarrow 293 \text{ K}$$

$$R = 0,287 \text{ kPa} \cdot \text{m}^3$$

aplicando na formula

$$\frac{P_1}{\rho_1 g} + 0 + 0 = \frac{P_2}{\rho_2 g} + \frac{V_2^2}{2g} + 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P_2 =$$

$$\frac{102,3 \cdot 10^3}{1,204 \cdot 9,81} = \frac{P_2}{1,204 \cdot 9,81} + \frac{80}{9,81}$$

$$8,576,57 = \frac{P_2}{1,204,981} + 326,1977$$

$$11,8112$$

$$P_2 = -317,6212 \cdot 11,8112$$

$$P_2 = 57,45 \text{ kPa}$$

5.70.

Press. ventila = 0,03 R\$ / kmh ventila

Pres. campo: 0,08 R\$ / kmh dia

$$\Delta h = 40 \text{ m}$$
$$\Delta h_{turbina} = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\rho g} + \frac{V_1^2 - V_2^2}{2g} + h_{bomba} = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\rho g} + \frac{V_1^2}{2g} + h_{bomba} + h_L$$
$$\Delta h_{turbina} = 22 + h_{bomba} + h_L$$
$$\Delta h_{turbina} = 22 + 14 = 36$$

$$\tau = 10 \text{ h}$$

$$P_{turbina} \text{ em } 10 \text{ horas} = 40 + 14 = 54 \text{ m}$$
$$\frac{P_1 - P_2}{\rho g} + \frac{V_1^2}{2g} + h_{bomba} = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\rho g} + \frac{V_1^2}{2g} + h_{bomba} + h_L \Rightarrow h_{turbina} = 21 - h_L$$
$$h_{turbina} = 40 - 14 = 26$$

spiral

$$\text{5,54} \quad W = P \cdot V \cdot g \cdot h = \frac{1000 \cdot 2 \cdot 981 \cdot 14}{11} = 1151040 \text{W} \quad \text{é suficiente}$$

0,5

$$W_{\text{máx}} = \text{Fator de fuga} \cdot V = \text{vazão} \cdot g \cdot h = 1000 \cdot 2 \cdot 981 \cdot 3,6 = 830 \text{ kW}$$

Custo Produção 11 km/h = R\$ 0,03

$$115104 \cdot 365 \cdot 10 \cdot 0,03 = 126.035 \text{ R$/ano.}$$

ganho tributo = Volumétrico - Preço

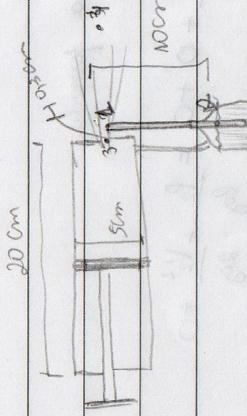
$$530 \cdot 365 \cdot 10 \cdot 0,08 = 154.760 \text{ R$/ano}$$

$$\text{Renda: } 154.760 - 126.035 \approx 28.700 \text{ R$/ano.}$$

5,51. T=200°C

P = 95 kPa

$$V_1 = \frac{P_1 + \frac{V_2^2}{2g} + z_1}{\rho g} = \frac{P_2 + \frac{V_3^2}{2g} + z_2}{\rho g}$$



Desenvolvendo P do ar Considerando P_3 = P_1

$$\frac{P_1 = 95 \text{ kPa}}{R_t} = \frac{95 \text{ kPa}}{0,287 \cdot 293} = 1,1297 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\frac{P_1 \text{ água}}{\rho g} + \frac{V_1^2}{2g} + z_1 = \frac{P_2 \text{ ar}}{\rho g} + \frac{V_2^2}{2g} - h$$

$$\frac{P_1}{\rho g} = \frac{P_{\text{atm}} - h}{\rho g} \rightarrow \frac{P_1}{\rho g} - \frac{P_{\text{atm}}}{\rho g} = \frac{h}{\rho g} \quad (\text{I})$$

$$\frac{P_1}{\rho g} + \frac{V_3^2}{2g} + z_3 = \frac{P_2}{\rho g} + \frac{V_2^2}{2g} - h$$

$$\frac{P_3 + \frac{V_2^2}{2g} - P_{\text{atm}}}{\rho g} \Rightarrow \frac{V_3^2}{2g} = \frac{P_{\text{atm}} - P_3}{\rho g} - \frac{V_2^2}{2g}$$

$$\log V_3 = \sqrt{\frac{P_{\text{atm}} \cdot g}{\rho g}} = \sqrt{\frac{9.1000 \cdot 9.81 \cdot 0,1}{1.1297}} = 44,6742.$$

S T Q S S D

V V

$$V_{\text{ponto}} = V_{\text{ponto}}$$

$$V \cdot A_{\text{ponto}} = V \cdot A_{\text{ponto}} =$$

$$V_{\text{ponto}} = \frac{V}{A_{\text{ponto}}} \cdot A_{\text{ponto}} \quad V_{\text{ponto}} = V_L \cdot \frac{\pi \cdot D_L^2}{A_{\text{ponto}}} \quad \underline{\underline{A_{\text{ponto}}}}$$

$$\text{No go} \quad V_{\text{ponto}} = V_L \cdot \frac{D_L^4}{D_L^2} \Rightarrow V_{\text{ponto}} = 41.6792 \cdot \frac{0.3^2}{5^2} = 0.15 \text{ m} / \text{s}^2$$