Exercise 2 .

PSI + Pound per Square Inch house have (pound) = 116 = 0,454 Kg pouce (mch) = 1 m = 2,54 cm = 2,54 · 10-2 m

$$l, \geq 1 = \frac{L^{d}}{b^{c_1}}$$

Problème p.20

1)

$$\frac{L_1-4}{30-4} = \frac{Q_1-0}{30-0} \quad \boxed{1}$$

(I)
$$\rightarrow I_1 = \frac{100}{300} \times 16 + 4 \rightarrow I_1 = 9,33 \text{ mA}$$

6)

1)
$$\square \rightarrow G_1 = \frac{I_1 - 4}{10} \times 300 \ \square$$

ele même $G_2 = \frac{I_2 - 4}{16} \times 795 \ \square$
 $G_1 + G_2 = \frac{I_3 - 4}{16} \times 1200 \ \square$

$$\frac{I_3 - 4}{16} \cdot 1200 = \frac{I_2 - 4}{16} \times 795 + \frac{I_4 - 4}{16} \times 300$$

$$I_3 = 0.25I_4 + 0.166 I_2 + 0.36$$

Transmelleur de pression différentielle

9) sensibilité
$$m = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x} = \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta P}$$

$$m = \frac{\Delta I}{IMR} = \frac{20-4}{60} = 0.26 \text{ mA/KPa}$$

Transmelleur de pression

12)
$$m = \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta(\Delta p)} = \frac{20 - 4}{100 - (-100)} = \frac{16}{200} = 0.08 \text{ mA/mbar}$$

$$m = 0.08 \text{ A/bar}$$

$$\frac{E-4}{20-4} = \frac{\Delta P + 100}{100 + 100} , \Delta P = 80 \text{ m bor}$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{16}{2\infty} \left(\Delta l^2 + 100 \right) + 4$$
$$= \frac{16}{2\infty} \left(80 + 100 \right) + 4$$

14)
$$e_a$$
 (linéarité) = $\frac{e_r(\text{linéarité}) \Delta P}{100}$

$$= \frac{\pm 0.2 \text{ %}}{100} \times 80 \text{ mbar}$$

15)
$$e_a$$
 (hystensis) = $\frac{e_r}{hyst}$ / PE. X
X = 80 mbar 100

A.N

$$e_a \text{ (hyst)} = \frac{0.02 (0.2 + 0.2) \times 80.10^{-3}}{400}$$

16)

Grandeur d'influence : Température

17)

$$e_a$$
 (température) = $T_c \cdot \Delta T = \frac{\pm 0.6}{10} (0.30)$
 e_a (température) = $\pm 1.8 \text{ mbar}$

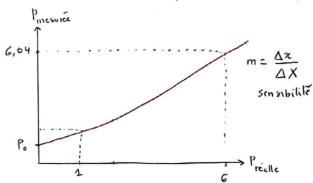
1 an = 12 mois = 365 Jours

19)

$$X \longrightarrow P_{Tession Réelle} 1 6$$
 $X \longrightarrow Mesure 1,02 6,04$

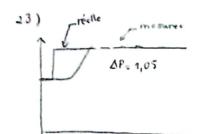
erreur de gain = 20 log
$$\left(\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x}\right)$$

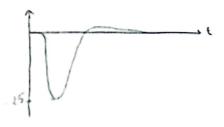
= 20 log $\left(\frac{6,04-1,02}{6-1}\right)$
= gain = 0,0346 dB

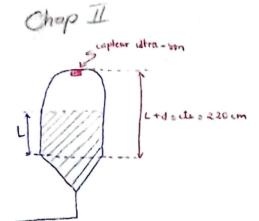


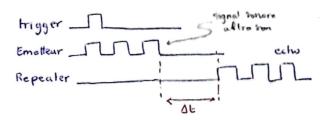
$$P_{\text{mesurée}} = m P_{\text{féelle}}^{\text{leelle}} + P_{\text{entra}}^{\text{leelle}}$$

$$m = \frac{\Delta P_{\text{mesurée}}}{\Delta P_{\text{réelle}}} = \frac{6.04 - 1.02}{6 - 1} = 1.02 \text{ bar}$$





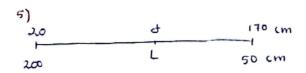




onde acoustique : célerité 340 m/s

$$Y = \frac{d}{t}$$
 $\sim D$ $d = \frac{c \cdot \Delta t}{2}$

L=220-d



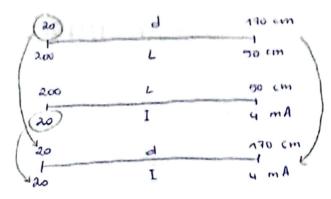
6)

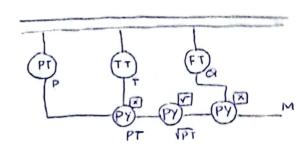
8) d'après 5/ =>
$$L = 220 - 2$$

$$L = 120 cm$$

$$d'après 6/ \frac{L-50}{200-50} = \frac{5-4}{20-4}$$

2 * methale :





1/
$$Q(m^3/s) = V(m/s) \cdot S(m^3)$$

$$V(m/s) = \frac{Q(m^3/s)}{S(m^4)}$$

5/ Choix du transmetteur

PTSDDB

$$Q \in [5,10]$$
, $\Delta P = \frac{1}{2} P \left(\frac{Q}{5}\right)^2$
 $S = \pi R^2 = \frac{\pi \cdot (2.5)^2}{4} = \frac{3,14 \cdot (2,5 \cdot 2,54.10^2)^2}{4}$
 $Q = [5,10]$
 $Q =$

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$$\frac{1}{2} 10^{3} \frac{25.10^{-6}}{10^{-5}} \leqslant \Delta P \leqslant \frac{1}{2} \frac{10^{3}}{10^{-5}} \cdot 10^{-4}$$

6/ le transmetteur chasi teste resiste à une pression statique jusqu'à 200 bar, or la pression statique dans la conduite est entre 10 et 20 bar donc notre choix est bon.

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Type d'action :

unité primoire : DP

Val basine: 1,25

val haute: 5

unité recondaire Q (m³/h)

val basse 18

val haute 36

Fet de sortre:

$$\Delta P = \frac{5}{2} P \frac{Q^2}{S^2} = > Q^2 = \frac{2S^2}{P} DP$$

101

$$\frac{I-4}{20-4} = \sqrt{\frac{4P-1.25}{5-1.25}}$$

$$\Delta P = 3,75 \left(\frac{I-4}{16}\right)^2 + 1,25 = 1,77 \text{ kPa}$$