



Centro Universitário da FEI

Nº           -

# FOLHA DE PROVA

1

Aluno:

Ciclo:

Turma:

Período:

Data:

Curso:

Código da Disciplina:

Nome da Disciplina:

Assinatura do Professor:

Nota: ( ) ( ) ( )

Obs:

GABARITO DA P2

↳ 2º SEMESTRE DE 2014.

## 1ª Questão

$$a) H_B = a \times Q^2 + b \times Q + c.$$

$$p/Q=0 \Rightarrow H_B = 26 \text{ m} \Rightarrow 26 = a \times 0 + b \times 0 + c$$

$\therefore c = 26 \text{ m}$

$$p/Q = 5,8 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{h}} \Rightarrow H_B = 25 \text{ m} \Rightarrow 25 = a \times 5,8^2 + b \times 5,8 + 26$$

$$\therefore b = -\frac{1}{5,8} - 5,8 \times a \quad \text{I}$$

$$p/Q = 9,5 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{h}} \Rightarrow H_B = 18,7 \text{ m} \Rightarrow$$

$$18,7 = a \times 9,5^2 + b \times 9,5 + 26$$

$$-7,3 = 90,25 \times a + 9,5 \times \left( -\frac{1}{5,8} - 5,8 \times a \right)$$

$$-7,3 = 90,25 \times a - 1,637931034 - 55,1a.$$

$$-5,662068966 = 35,15a$$

$$\therefore a \approx -0,1611 \frac{\text{h}^2}{\text{m}^5} \Rightarrow b \approx 0,7619 \frac{\text{h}}{\text{m}^2}$$

2

$$H_B = -0,1611 \times Q^2 + 0,7619 \cdot Q + 26$$

$d \ [H_B] = m \ e \ [Q] = \frac{m^3}{h} \Rightarrow (0,5)$

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$$a) \ H_B = -0,161Q^2 + 0,762Q + 26$$

b)  $H_s = a \times Q^2 + b \times Q + c$

p/  $Q = 0 \Rightarrow H_s = 1,26m \Rightarrow 1,26 = a \times 0 + b \times 0 + c$

$\therefore c = 1,26m$

p/  $Q = 7,82 \frac{m^3}{h} \Rightarrow H_s = 7,67m$

$\therefore a \times 7,82^2 + b \times 7,82 + 1,26 = 7,67$

$a \times 7,82^2 + b \times 7,82 = 6,41$

$$b = \frac{6,41}{7,82} - 7,82 \times a \rightarrow (I)$$

p/  $Q = 10,52 \frac{m^3}{h} \Rightarrow H_s = 11,77m$

$11,77 = a \times 10,52^2 + b \times 10,52 + 1,26$

$10,51 = 110,6704 \cdot a + 10,52 \cdot \left( \frac{6,41}{7,82} - 7,82 \cdot a \right)$

$10,51 = 110,6704 \cdot a + 8,623171356 - 82,2664a$

$$28,404, a = 1,886828644$$

$$\therefore a \approx 0,06643 \frac{h^2}{m^5}$$

$$\hookrightarrow b \approx 0,3002 \frac{h}{m^2}$$

$$H_s = 0,06643 \times Q^2 + 0,3002 \times Q + 1,26$$

$$C/[H_s] = m \text{ e } [Q] = \frac{m^3}{h} \Rightarrow (05)$$

ou

$$H_s = 0,0664 Q^2 + 0,300 Q + 1,26$$

c) Ponto de trabalho  $\Rightarrow H_s = H_B$

$$-0,161 \times Q^2 + 0,762 \times Q + 26 = 0,0664 Q^2 + 0,3 \times Q + 1,26$$

$$0,2274 Q^2 - 0,462 \times Q - 24,74 = 0$$

$$Q_B = \frac{0,462 + \sqrt{0,462^2 + 4 \times 0,2274 \times 24,74}}{2 \times 0,2274}$$

$Q_G = 11,5 \frac{m^3}{h} \rightarrow (0,2)$

$H_{BG} = 0,0664 \times 11,5^2 + 0,3 \times 11,5 + 1,26$

$H_{BG} \cong 13,5 m$

$H_{BG} = -0,161 \times 11,5^2 + 0,762 \times 11,5 + 26$

$H_{BG} \cong 13,5 m \rightarrow (0,2)$

$nq = \frac{3500 \times \sqrt{11,5/3600}}{\sqrt[4]{(13,5)^3}} \cong 28,09 \text{ rpm.}$

trata-se de uma BOMBA CENTRÍFUGA RADIAL  
portanto  $\psi = 0,0011$ .

$\sigma = 0,0011 \times (28,09)^{4/3} \Rightarrow \sigma = 0,093927984$

$NPSH_{req} = \sigma \times H_B = 0,093927984 \times 13,5$

$NPSH_{req}_G = 1,27 m \rightarrow (0,2)$

cont.  $\rightarrow$



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FOLHA DE PROVA (5)

Aluno: \_\_\_\_\_

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Assinatura do Professor: \_\_\_\_\_ Nota: ( ) ( ) ( )

Obs: \_\_\_\_\_

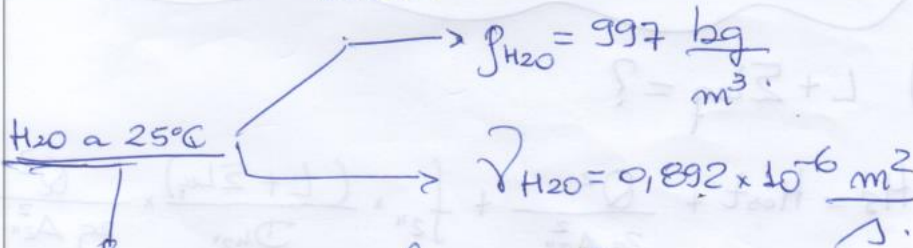
$$m_{q_{USA}} = 51,6475 \times m_{q_{FSI}} \approx 1451 \text{ ppm}$$

$$Q_{GPM} = 11,5 \times 4,402868 \approx 50,6 \text{ GPM} \approx 51 \text{ GPM}$$

peço gráfico (ANEXO 1), temos:

$$\eta_{BG} \approx 0,662 \approx 66,2\% \Rightarrow (0,2)$$

$$N_{BG} = \frac{997 + 98 \times (145/3600) \times 13,5}{0,662}$$



Obtido na tabela publicada na página [www.escoladavida.eng.br](http://www.escoladavida.eng.br).

(6)

$$N_{BG} = 636,5 \text{ W} \quad (0,2) \Rightarrow \underline{ou} \quad N_{BG} = 0,866 \text{ CV}$$

d) consumo de operação para o processo I.

$$N_{m,ref} = \frac{636,5}{0,9} \cong 707,2 \text{ W} \cong 0,962 \text{ CV} \quad (0,25)$$

Supondo a rede de 220 V optamos pelo motor de 1 CV c/  $\eta_{m,real} \cong 86,6\%$  (0,25)

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Consumo} \\ \text{de} \\ \text{operação} \end{array} = \underbrace{12}_{\substack{h \\ \text{dia}}} \times \underbrace{30}_{\substack{\text{dia} \\ \text{mes}}} \times \frac{735}{1000} \cong 264,6 \frac{\text{Kwh}}{\text{mês}}$$

↳ (0,15)

e)  $L + \Sigma L_{eq} = ?$

$$H_s' = H_{est} + \frac{Q^2}{2g A_{2''}^2} + f_{2''} \times \frac{(L + \Sigma L_{eq})}{D_{H_{2''}}} \times \frac{Q^2}{2g A_{2''}^2}$$

$$H_s = 1,26 + \frac{Q^2}{19,6 \times (21,7 \times 10^{-4})^2} + f_{2''} \times \frac{(L + \Sigma L_{eq})}{0,0525} \times \frac{Q^2}{19,6 \times (21,7 \times 10^{-4})^2}$$

7

$$H_s = 1,26 + 10834,9 \cdot Q^2 + f_{2''} \cdot (L + \Sigma \log) \cdot 206378,8355 \cdot Q^2$$

$$f_{2''} = ? \quad p / Q_G = 11,5 \frac{\text{mm}^3}{\text{h}}$$

$$Re_{2''} = \frac{(11,5/3600) \times 52,5 \times 10^{-3}}{21,7 \times 10^{-4} \times 0,892 \times 10^6} = 86642,31641$$

$$B = \left( \frac{37530}{Re} \right)^{16} = \left( \frac{37530}{86642,31641} \right)^{16} = 1,535946732 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$A = \left\{ -2,457 \times \ln \left[ \left( \frac{7}{Re} \right)^{0,9} + \frac{0,27 \times k}{D} \right] \right\}^{16}$$

$$A = \left\{ -2,457 \times \ln \left[ \left( \frac{7}{86642,31641} \right)^{0,9} + \frac{0,27 \times 4,6 \times 10^{-5}}{0,0525} \right] \right\}^{16}$$

$$\Delta = 2,80741422 \times 10^{20}$$

$$f_{2''} = 8 \times \left[ \left( \frac{8}{86642,31641} \right)^{12} + \frac{1}{(2,80741422 \times 10^{20} + 1,535946732 \times 10^{-6})^{3/2}} \right]^{1/12}$$

$$f_{2''} \approx 0,022235744 \Rightarrow (0,25)$$

$$H_s = 1,26 + 10834,9 \times \left( \frac{11,5}{3600} \right)^2 + 0,022235744 \times (L + \Sigma \log) \times 206378,8355 \times \left( \frac{11,5}{3600} \right)^2$$

↓  
13,5

8

$$135 = 1,26 + 0,110564469 + 9046828205 \cdot (L + \sum L_{eq})$$

$$L + \sum L_{eq} \approx 259,02 \text{ m} \Rightarrow (0,75)$$

⊕ processo II  $\Rightarrow Q_{desejada} = 15,2 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{h}}$

fator de segurança m\u00ednimo = 1,1

$$Q_{projeto} = 1,1 \times 15,2 \approx 16,72 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{h}}, \text{ portanto}$$

nesta caso somente a associa\u00e7\u00e3o em paralelo tem a possibilidade de atender esta vaz\u00e3o, portanto:

$$(L + \sum L_{eq})_{Q_{ap}} = 259,02 - (7 + 2 \times 0,33 + 2,74 + 1,04 + 3 \times 0,70 + 19,81 + 2 \times 3,33)$$

$$(L + \sum L_{eq})_{Q_{ap}} = 225,67 \text{ m} + 6,66$$

$$(L + \sum L_{eq})_{Q_{ap}} = 232,33 \text{ m}$$

$$(L + \sum L_{eq})_{Q_{ap}} = \frac{7 + 3 \times 0,70 + 19,81 + 0,33 + 1,04}{2}$$

$$(L + \sum L_{eq})_{Q_{ap}} = 30,28 \text{ m}$$





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**FOLHA DE PROVA** 9

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Obs: \_\_\_\_\_

CCI → para associação paralelo das bombas.

$$\gamma \times Q_{ap} \times H_{im} + \gamma \times Q_{ap} \times H_{sap} = \gamma \times Q_{ap} \times H_{jm} + \gamma \times Q_{ap} \times H_{p_{Q_{ap}}} + \gamma \times \frac{Q_{ap}}{2} \times H_{p_{\frac{Q_{ap}}{2}}} \quad (+ \gamma \times Q_{ap})$$

$$H_{im} + H_{sap} = H_{jm} + H_{p_{Q_{ap}}} + H_{p_{\frac{Q_{ap}}{2}}}$$

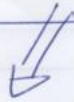
$$H_{sap} = (H_{jm} - H_{im}) + H_{p_{Q_{ap}}} + H_{p_{\frac{Q_{ap}}{2}}}$$

$$H_{sap} = H_{est} + \frac{Q_{ap}^2}{2gA_2^4} + H_{p_{Q_{ap}}} + H_{p_{\frac{Q_{ap}}{2}}}$$

$$H_{sap} = 1,26 + 10834,9 \times Q_{ap}^2 + \int_{Q_{ap}} \frac{232,33}{0,0525} \times \frac{Q_{ap}^2}{19,6 \times (2,7 \times 10^{-4})^4} + \int_{\frac{Q_{ap}}{2}} \frac{30,28}{0,0525} \times \frac{Q_{ap}^2}{19,6 \times (2,7 \times 10^{-4})^4} \times 4$$

$$H_{\text{sap}} = 1,26 + 10834,9 \cdot Q_{\text{ap}}^2 + f_{Q_{\text{ap}}} \times 47947,994,85 \times Q_{\text{ap}}^2$$

$$+ f_{\frac{Q_{\text{ap}}}{2}} \times 1.562287,785 \times Q_{\text{ap}}^2$$



$$Q_{\text{ap}} = 16,72 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{h}} \Rightarrow f_{\frac{Q_{\text{ap}}}{2}} = 0,02143233$$

$$\frac{Q_{\text{ap}}}{2} = \frac{16,72}{2} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{h}} \Rightarrow f_{\frac{Q_{\text{ap}}}{2}} = 0,02309104$$

$$H_{\text{sap}} = 1,26 + 1074546,998 \frac{Q_{\text{ap}}^2}{\text{m}^3/\text{s}}$$

ou

$$H_{\text{sap}} = 1,26 + 0,082912577 \frac{Q_{\text{ap}}^2}{\text{m}^3/\text{h}}$$

(1,0)

g)  $Q_{\text{ap}6} = ?$

Uma só bomba  $\Rightarrow H_B = -0,161 \cdot Q^2 + 0,762 \cdot Q + 26$

duas bombas em paralelo  $\Rightarrow H_{B_{\text{ap}}} = -0,4025 Q_{\text{ap}}^2 + 0,381 Q_{\text{ap}} + 26$

Ponto de trabalho  $\rightarrow H_{s_{ap}} = H_{z_{ap}}$

$$1,26 + 0,002912577 Q_{ap}^2 = -0,04025 Q_{ap}^2 + 0,381 Q_{ap} + 28$$

$$0,1232 Q_{ap}^2 - 0,381 Q_{ap} - 24,74 = 0$$

$$Q_{ap} = \frac{+0,381 + \sqrt{0,381^2 + 4 \times 0,1232 \times 24,74}}{2 \times 0,1232}$$

$$Q_{ap} \approx 15,8 \frac{m^3}{h} \rightarrow (0,75)$$

↓  
A vazão do ponto de trabalho é maior que a vazão desejada, porém é menor que a vazão de projeto calculada com o fator de segurança mínimo, portanto deveríamos pensar em diminuir as perdas ou pensar em outra bomba.

$$\rightarrow (0,25)$$

2ª Questão →

	$0,6 \times Q$	$0,8 \times Q$	$1 \times Q$	$1,2 \times Q$
$Q (m/s)$	3	4	5	6
$H_B (m)$	27,9	26,3	24,2	21,8
$\eta_B (\%)$	63,2	72,3	75	70
$C_\eta$	0,76	0,76	0,76	0,76
$C_Q$	0,85	0,85	0,85	0,85
$C_H$	0,87	0,91	0,93	0,945
$Q^* C_Q$	2,55	3,4	4,25	5,4
$H_B^* C_H$	24,3	23,9	22,5	20,6
$\eta_B \times C_\eta$	48,0	55,0	57,0	53,2

↓  
 $(0,6 = 0,025 \times 24)$

O gráfico (anexo 2) vale  $(0,4)$

CCI

$$H_{im} + H_s = H_{final} + H_{p_{TOTALIS}}$$



3ª Questão:

Como a  $H_{est} = -9,7\text{ m}$  podemos afirmar que existe vazão em queda livre.

$H_s = 0 \Rightarrow Q_{qL}$

$0 = -9,7 + 2,25 \cdot Q_{qL}^2$

$Q_{qL} = \sqrt{\frac{9,7}{2,25}}$

$Q_{qL} \approx 2,1 \frac{L}{s}$

$Q_{qL} = 2,08 \frac{L}{s}$

2ª Questão

outra maneira  $\rightarrow$  EXCEL

$2,25 \cdot Q^2 - 9,7 = -0,519 \cdot Q^2 + 2,5 \cdot Q + 21,325$

$2,769 \cdot Q^2 - 2,5Q - 31,025 = 0$

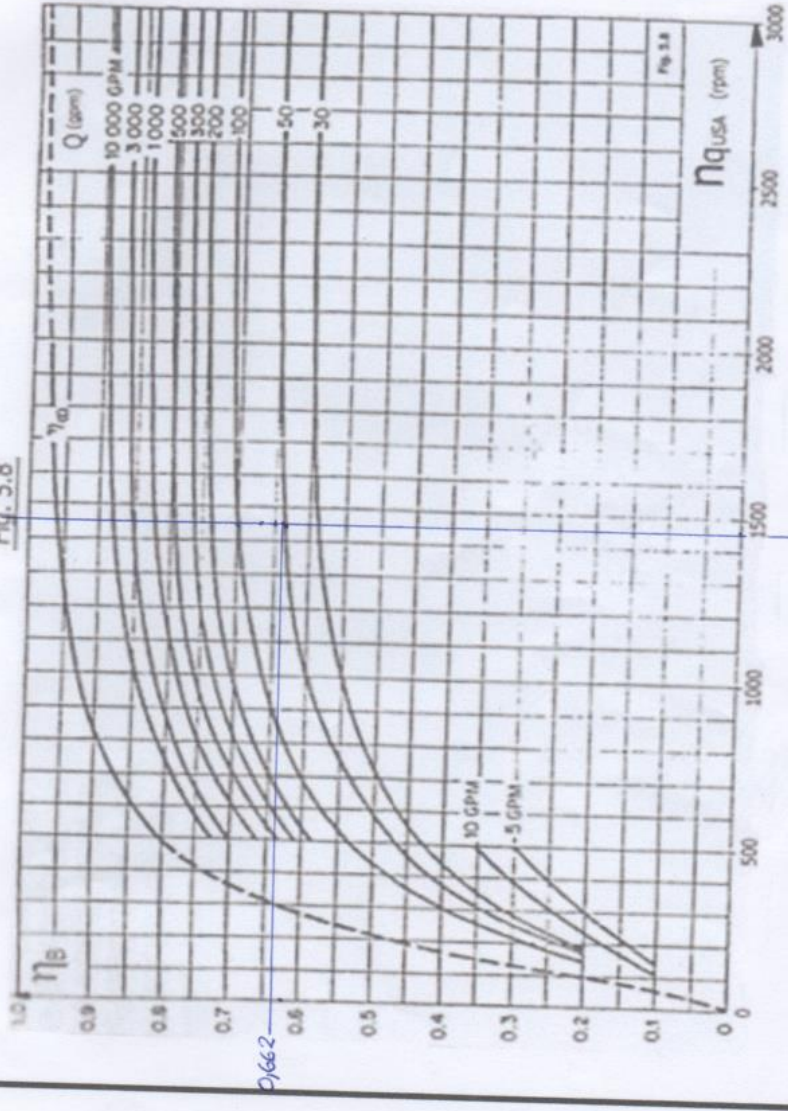
$Q_G = \frac{2,5 + \sqrt{2,5^2 + 4 \cdot 2,769 \cdot 31,025}}{2 \cdot 2,769} \approx 3,83 \frac{L}{s}$

$H_{BG} = 23,3 \text{ m} \Rightarrow \eta_{BG} = 56,7\%$

$N_{BG} = \frac{820 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 3,83 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 23,3}{0,567} \approx 1265 \text{ W}$

Bombas & Instalações de Bombeamento - 3ª ed. - Sérgio Lopes dos Santos

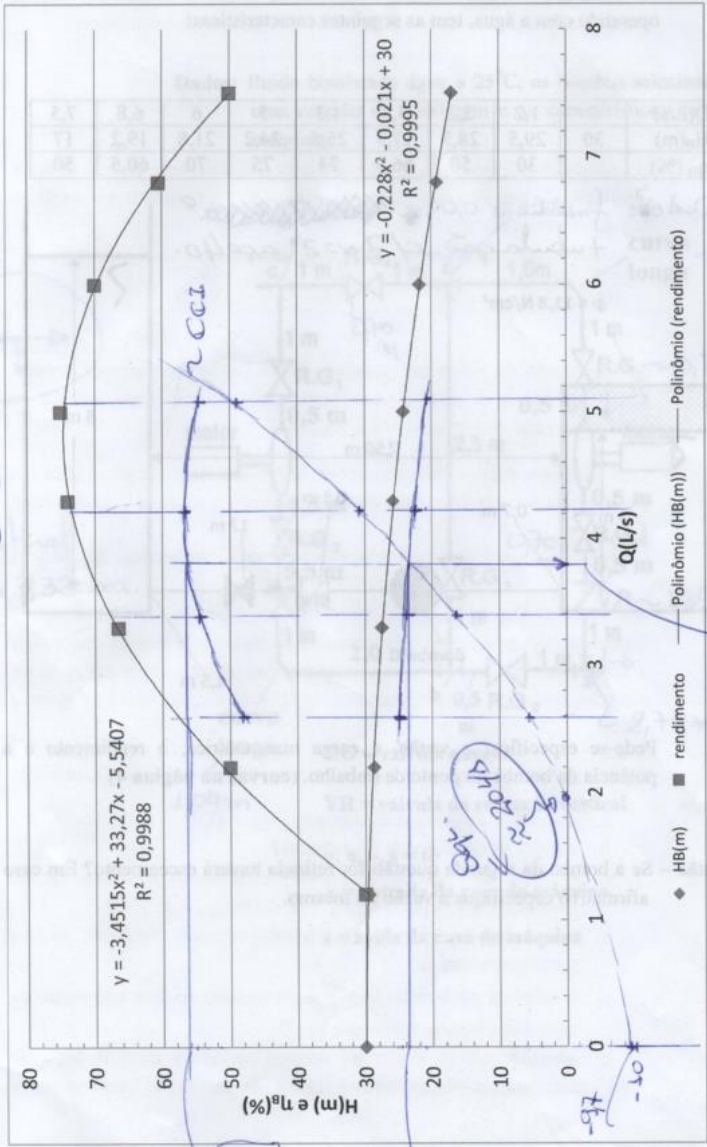
Fig. 5.8



Amexol

anexo 2

$$N_{BG} = \frac{820 \times 9,8 \times 3,8 \times 10^{-3} \times 24}{0,56} \approx 1308172 \text{ W} \rightarrow (0,25)$$



$$\eta_{BG} \approx 56\% \downarrow (0,25)$$

$$H_{BG} \approx 24 \text{ m} \downarrow (0,25)$$

$$Q_{vG} \approx 384 \text{ l/s} \rightarrow (0,25)$$



