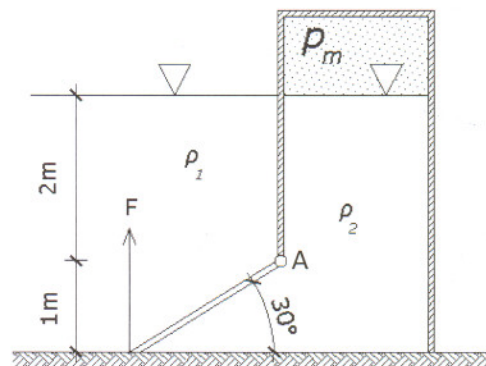
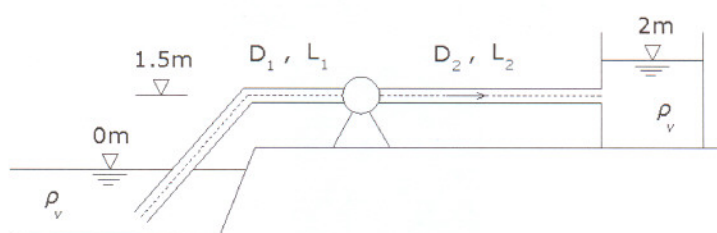


1) (20 bodova) Čelični zatvarač pravokutnog oblika pomičan je oko osi "A", širine je $B = 2\text{ m}$ i težine $m = 300\text{ kg}$. Tekućine koje se razdvajaju tim zatvaračem različite su gustoće ($\rho_1 = 750\text{ kg/m}^3$ i $\rho_2 = 1050\text{ kg/m}^3$). U komori s tekućinom ρ_2 vlada tlak $p_m = -10.3\text{ kPa}$. Potrebno je izračunati silu F potrebnu za otvaranje (okretanje) zatvarača. Također nacrtati dijagram hidrostatskog tlaka po unutrašnjim konturama komore i zatvarača i označiti vrijednosti tlakova.

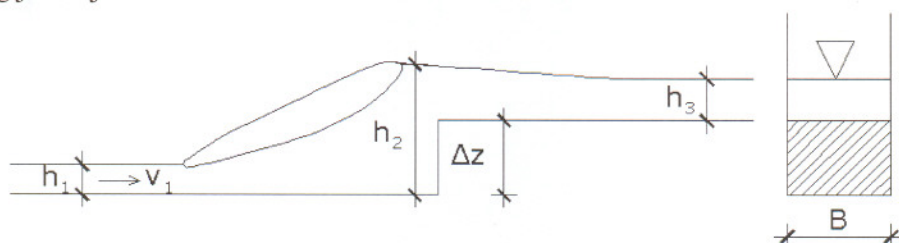


2) (25 bodova) Za sistem na slici treba proračunati snagu pumpe i nacrtati energetska i piezometarska linija. Također je potrebno odrediti minimalni tlak u cjevovodu i označiti mjesto gdje se pojavljuje.

Zadano je: $D_1 = 100\text{ mm}$; $D_2 = 60\text{ mm}$; $Q = 0.015\text{ m}^3/\text{s}$; $L_1 = 10\text{ m}$; $L_2 = 15\text{ m}$;
 $\rho_v = 1000\text{ kg/m}^3$; $\nu = 1.01 \cdot 10^{-6}\text{ m}^2/\text{s}$; $\varepsilon = 0.2\text{ mm}$; $\zeta_{UL} = 0.7$; $\zeta_{KOLJ} = 0.15$; $\eta = 0.8$

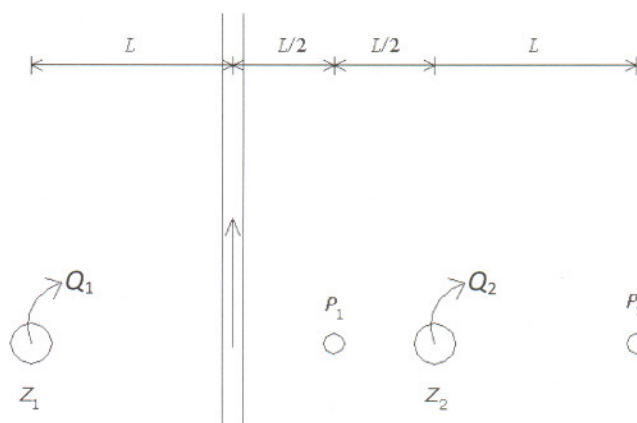


3) (20 bodova) Odrediti visinu praga Δz da bi se formirao normalni vodni skok ispred praga. Zadane su dubina $h_1 = 0.3\text{ m}$ i brzina $v_1 = 8\text{ m/s}$ prije vodnog skoka i normalna dubina nizvodnog korita $h_3 = 1.2\text{ m}$. Širina korita je $B = 3\text{ m}$. Odredite protok kroz korito. Odredite omjer energije toka prije (profil 1) i nakon vodnog skoka (profil 2). Linijske gubitke energije trenjem zanemarite.



4) (20 bodova) Zdenici Z_1 i Z_2 te piezometri P_1 i P_2 postavljeni su u vodonosnik pod tlakom. Između zdenaca nalazi se vodotok. Potrebno je odrediti sniženja u piezometrima P_1 i P_2 .

Zadano je: $k = 0.001\text{ m/s}$; $M = 10\text{ m}$ (debljina vodonosnog sloja);
 $R = 250\text{ m}$ (radijus utjecaja zdenaca); $L = 100\text{ m}$; $Q_1 = 0.02\text{ m}^3/\text{s}$;
 $Q_2 = 0.01\text{ m}^3/\text{s}$.

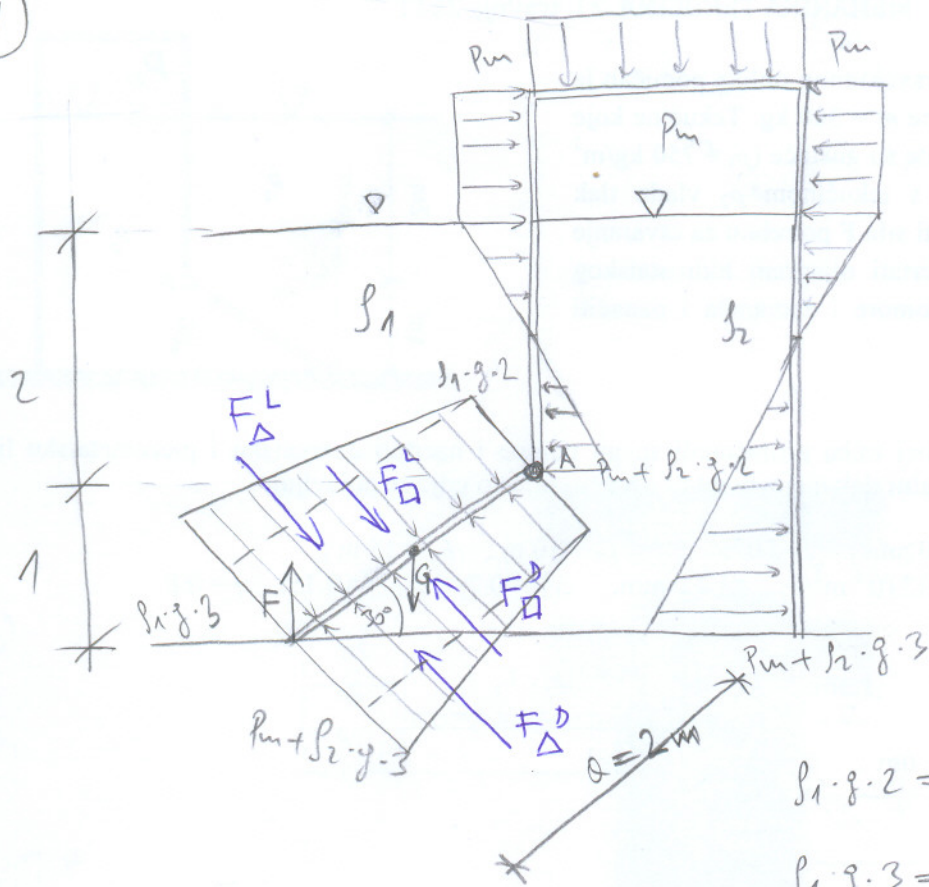


Teorija: (15 bodova)

- Objasnite što je to homogeno, a što nehomogeno polje.
- Koje sve vrste energije sadrži Bernoullijeva jednadžba?
- Što je to bučnica i kolika najmanje treba biti njena duljina?
- Objasnite riječima i skicom što je to Pitot cijev, a što Prandtl-Pitot cijev?

Uvjeti za usmeni dio ispita: minimalno 50 bodova i točno riješeni 1. i 2. zadatak!

①



$$\begin{aligned}
 w &= 300 \text{ kPa} \\
 B &= 2 \text{ m} \\
 \rho_1 &= 750 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\
 \rho_2 &= 1050 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\
 p_w &= -10,3 \text{ kPa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho_1 \cdot g \cdot 2 &= 0,75 \cdot 9,81 \cdot 2 = 14,72 \text{ kPa} \\
 \rho_1 \cdot g \cdot 3 &= 0,75 \cdot 9,81 \cdot 3 = 22,07 \text{ kPa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$p_w + \rho_2 \cdot g \cdot 2 = -10,3 + 1,05 \cdot 9,81 \cdot 2 = 10,3 \text{ kPa}$$

$$p_w + \rho_2 \cdot g \cdot 3 = 20,6 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\Sigma M(A) = 0$$

$$- F \cdot a \cdot \cos 30 - F_{\Delta}^D \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot a - F_{\square}^D \cdot \frac{a}{2} + F_{\square}^L \cdot \frac{a}{2} + F_{\Delta}^L \cdot \frac{2}{3} a + G \cdot (a \cdot \cos 30) / 2 = 0$$

$$- F \cdot 1,73 - \frac{10,3 \cdot 4}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2 - 10,3 \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{2}{2} + 14,72 \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{2}{2} + \frac{7,35 \cdot 4}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2 +$$

$$+ 0,3 \cdot 9,81 \cdot \frac{1,73}{2} = 0$$

$$- F \cdot 1,73 = 27,47 + 41,2 - 58,88 - 19,6 - 2,55$$

$$F = 7,14 \text{ kN}$$

②

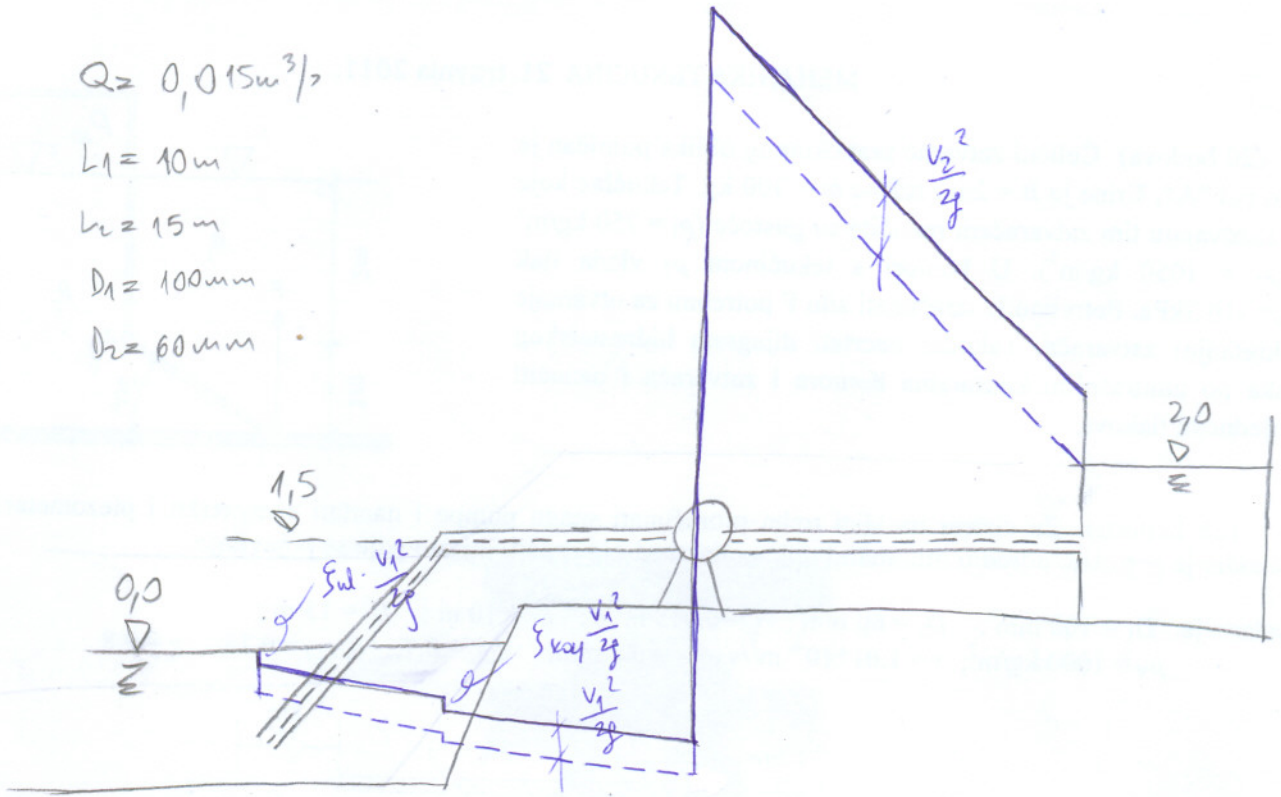
$$Q = 0,015 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$L_1 = 10 \text{ m}$$

$$L_2 = 15 \text{ m}$$

$$D_1 = 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$D_2 = 60 \text{ mm}$$



$$v_1 = \frac{Q \cdot 4}{D_1^2 \pi} = \frac{0,015 \cdot 4}{0,1^2 \cdot \pi} = 1,91 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{Q \cdot 4}{D_2^2 \pi} = \frac{0,015 \cdot 4}{0,06^2 \cdot \pi} = 5,3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{D_1} = \frac{0,2}{100} = 0,002 ; \quad Re_1 = \frac{v_1 \cdot D_1}{\nu} = \frac{1,91 \cdot 0,1}{1,01 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 1,9 \cdot 10^5 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0,025$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{D_2} = \frac{0,2}{60} = 0,003 ; \quad Re_2 = \frac{v_2 \cdot D_2}{\nu} = \frac{5,3 \cdot 0,06}{1,1 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 3,1 \cdot 10^5 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = 0,027$$

$$H_p = 2 + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} \left(f_{sul} + \lambda_1 \frac{L_1}{D_1} + f_{kor1} \right) + \frac{v_2^2}{2g} \left(\lambda_2 \frac{L_2}{D_2} + 1 \right)$$

$$H_p = 2 + \frac{1,91^2}{2g} \left(0,7 + 0,025 \cdot \frac{10}{0,1} + 0,15 \right) + \frac{5,3^2}{2g} \left(0,027 \cdot \frac{15}{0,06} + 1 \right)$$

$$= 2 + 0,186 (0,7 + 2,5 + 0,15) + 1,43 (6,75 + 1)$$

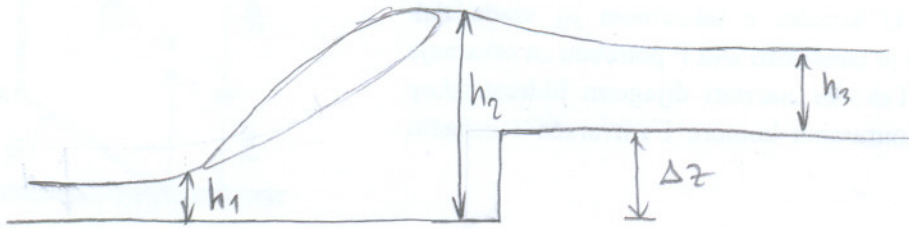
$$= 13,71 \text{ m}$$

$$N_p = \frac{\rho g H_p \cdot Q}{\eta} = 2,52 \text{ kW}$$

$$p_{min} = -\rho g \left(1,5 + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} \left(f_{sul} + f_{kor1} + \lambda_1 \frac{L_1}{D_1} + 1 \right) \right) = -22,65 \text{ kPa}$$

(ispred pumpe)

3



$$h_1 = 0,3 \text{ m} \quad h_3 = 1,2 \text{ m} \quad v_1 = 8 \text{ m/s} \quad B = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$Q = h_1 \cdot B \cdot v_1 = 7,2 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$Fr_1 = \frac{v_1}{\sqrt{gh_1}} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{9,81 \cdot 0,3}} = 4,66$$

$$h_2 = \frac{h_1}{2} \left(-1 + \sqrt{8Fr_1^2 + 1} \right) = \frac{0,3}{2} \left(-1 + \sqrt{8 \cdot 4,66^2 + 1} \right) \\ = 1,83 \text{ m}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{Q}{h_2 \cdot B} = 1,31 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_3 = \frac{Q}{h_3 \cdot B} = 2,0 \text{ m/s}$$

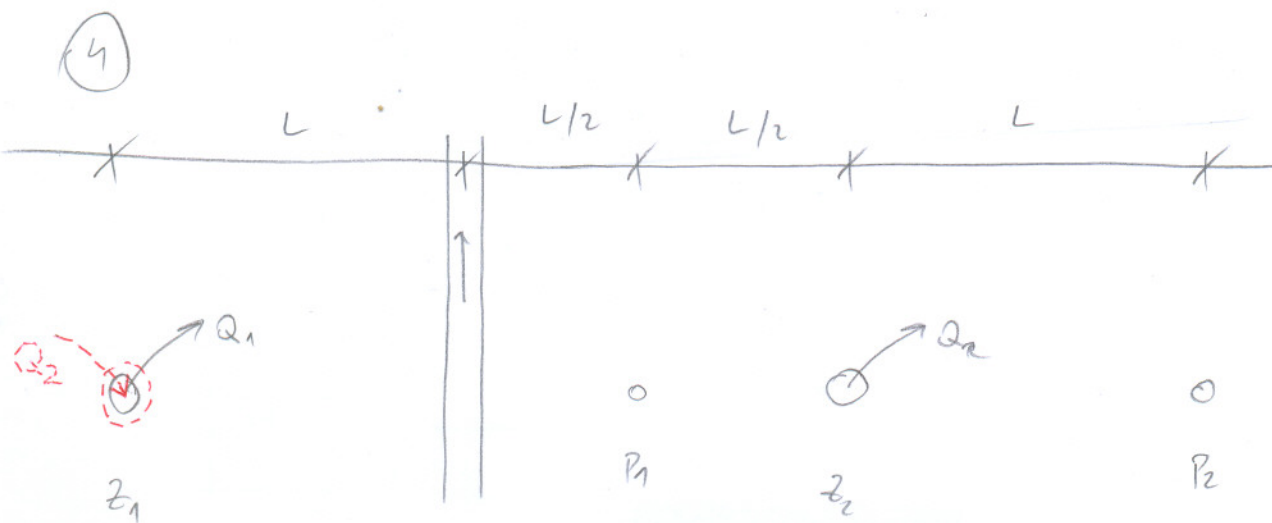
NORMALNI VODNI SKOK + ZANEMARENO TRENJE
IZMEDU PROFILA 2 1 3 $\Rightarrow E_2 = E_3$

$$h_2 + \frac{v_2^2}{2g} = \Delta z + h_3 + \frac{v_3^2}{2g}$$

$$1,83 + 0,09 = \Delta z + 1,2 + 0,2$$

$$\Delta z = 0,52 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{E_1}{E_2} = \frac{h_1 + \frac{v_1^2}{2g}}{h_2 + \frac{v_2^2}{2g}} = \frac{0,3 + \frac{8^2}{2g}}{1,83 + \frac{1,31^2}{2g}} = \frac{3,56}{1,91} = 1,8$$



Utjecaj z_1 se ne osjeća preko vodotoka na piezometrima P_1 i P_2 pa ga u ovom slučaju treba zanemariti. Isto bi bilo, da je umjesto vodotoka zidana nepropusna granica.

$$\Delta p_1 = \frac{Q_2}{2\pi kM} \left(\ln \frac{R}{L/2} - \ln \frac{R}{3L/2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{0,01}{2\pi \cdot 0,001 \cdot 10} \left(\ln \frac{250}{50} - \ln \frac{250}{150} \right)$$

$$= 0,159 (1,609 - 0,511)$$

$$= 0,174 \text{ m} \quad (\text{sniženje vodnog lica u piezometru } P_1)$$

$$\Delta p_2 = \frac{Q_2}{2\pi kM} \ln \frac{R}{L}$$

$$= \frac{0,01}{2\pi kM} \ln \frac{250}{100}$$

$$= 0,159 \cdot 0,916$$

$$= 0,146 \text{ m}$$