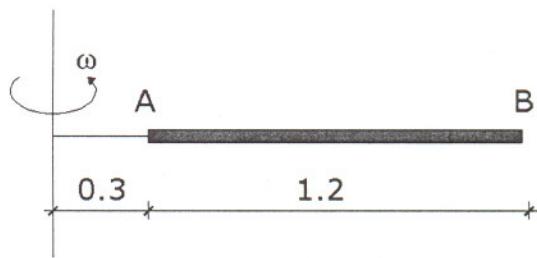
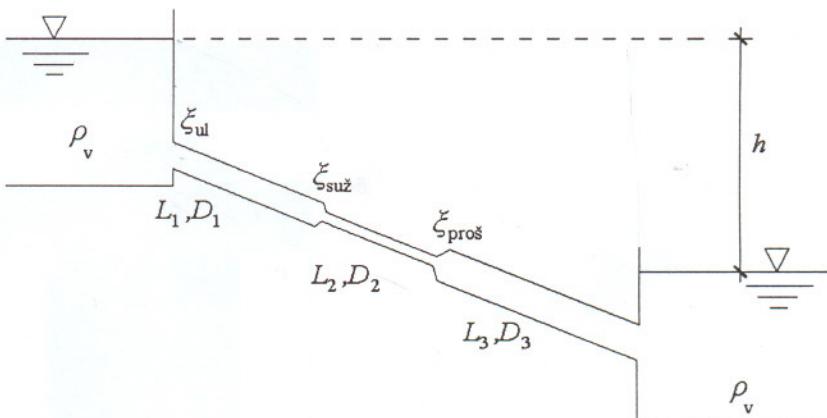


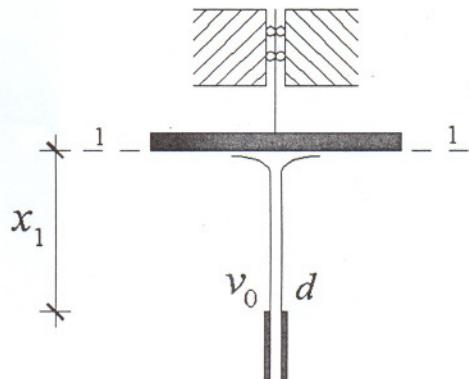
- 1) Cijev promjera 100 mm i duljine 1.2m je napunjena uljem gustoće  $\rho_u = 822 \text{ kg/m}^3$  i zatvorena kružnim čepovima na krajevima. Cijev rotira u horizontalnoj ravnini kutnom brzinom  $\omega = 27.5 \text{ 1/s}$  oko vertikalne osi na udaljenosti 0.3m od kraja A. Koliki tlak se javlja na krajevima cijevi u točkama A i B u osi cijevi? Kolikom silom djeluje ulje na kružne čepove A i B? Nacrtajte dijagram hidrostatskog tlaka.  
(20 bodova)



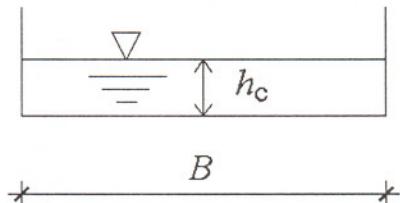
- 2) Za sistem na slici treba odrediti protok Q. Nacrtajte energetsku i tlačnu liniju. Koeficijenti lokalnih gubitaka odnose se na nizvodne brzine. Pretpostavlja se potpuno turbulentni režim tečenja u cijevima.  
 $D_1=250\text{mm}$ ,  $D_2=200\text{mm}$ ,  $D_3=300\text{mm}$ ,  
 $L_1=250\text{m}$ ,  $L_2=200\text{m}$ ,  $L_3=300\text{m}$ ,  $h=10\text{m}$ ,  
 $\varepsilon=0.0004\text{m}$ ,  $\xi_{UL}=0.5$ ,  $\xi_{SUZ}=0.3$ ,  $\xi_{PROŠ}=0.4$   
(25 bodova)



- 3) Vertikalni slobodan mlaz izbija brzinom  $v_0=10\text{m/s}$  i udara u ravnu ploču mase  $m=0.3\text{kg}$  koja se bez trenja kreće vertikalno po vodilici. Izračunaj razmak  $x_1$  na kojem mlaz održava ploču ako je promjer mlaza  $d=20\text{mm}$ .  
(20 bodova)



- 4) Za kanal pravokutnog presjeka i zadani protok treba odrediti kritičnu dubinu  $h_c$  i minimalnu specifičnu energiju  $E_{min}$ . Izračunajte pad dna kanala za taj slučaj.  
 $Q=150 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ ,  $B=20\text{m}$ ,  $\alpha=1.1$  (Coriolisov koef.),  
 $n=0.0125 \text{ m}^{-1/3} \text{ s}$  (Manningov koef.).  
(20 bodova)

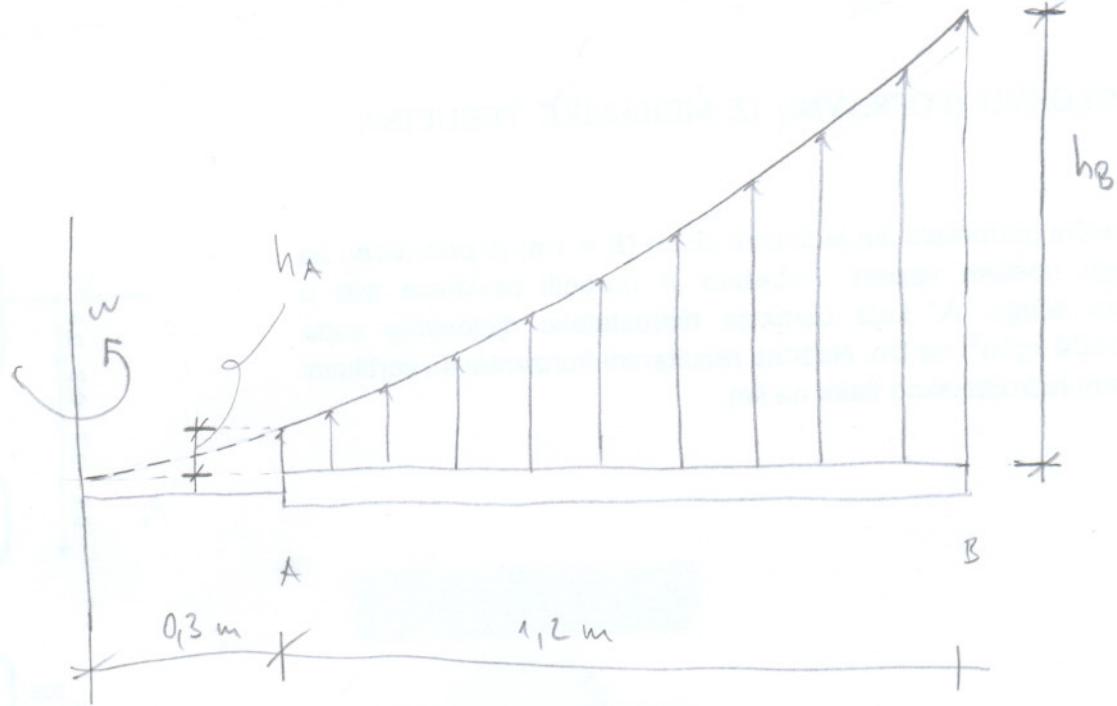


Teorija: (15 bodova)

- 1) Objasnite Coriolisov koeficijent.
- 2) Kada se javlja i što je uzrok kontrakcije mlaza?
- 3) Skiciraj dijagram specifične energije i objasni ga.
- 4) Napiši izraz za odnos vremena u prirodi i modelu ako je zadovoljena Reynoldsova sličnost.

Obavezno ispravno riješiti 1. i 2. zadatak!

①



minovanie:  $p_A^M = p_B^M = f_u \cdot g \cdot 0,05 = 0,822 \cdot 9,81 \cdot 0,05$   
 $= 0,4 \text{ kPa}$

notácia:  $h_A = \frac{w^2 \cdot r_A}{2g} = \frac{27,5^2 \cdot 0,3^2}{2g} = 3,47 \text{ m}$

$$h_B = \frac{w^2 \cdot r_B}{2g} = \frac{27,5^2 \cdot 1,5^2}{2g} = 86,73 \text{ m}$$

$$p_A^R = f_u \cdot g \cdot h_A = 27,98 \text{ kPa}$$

$$p_B^R = f_u \cdot g \cdot h_B = 699,38 \text{ kPa}$$

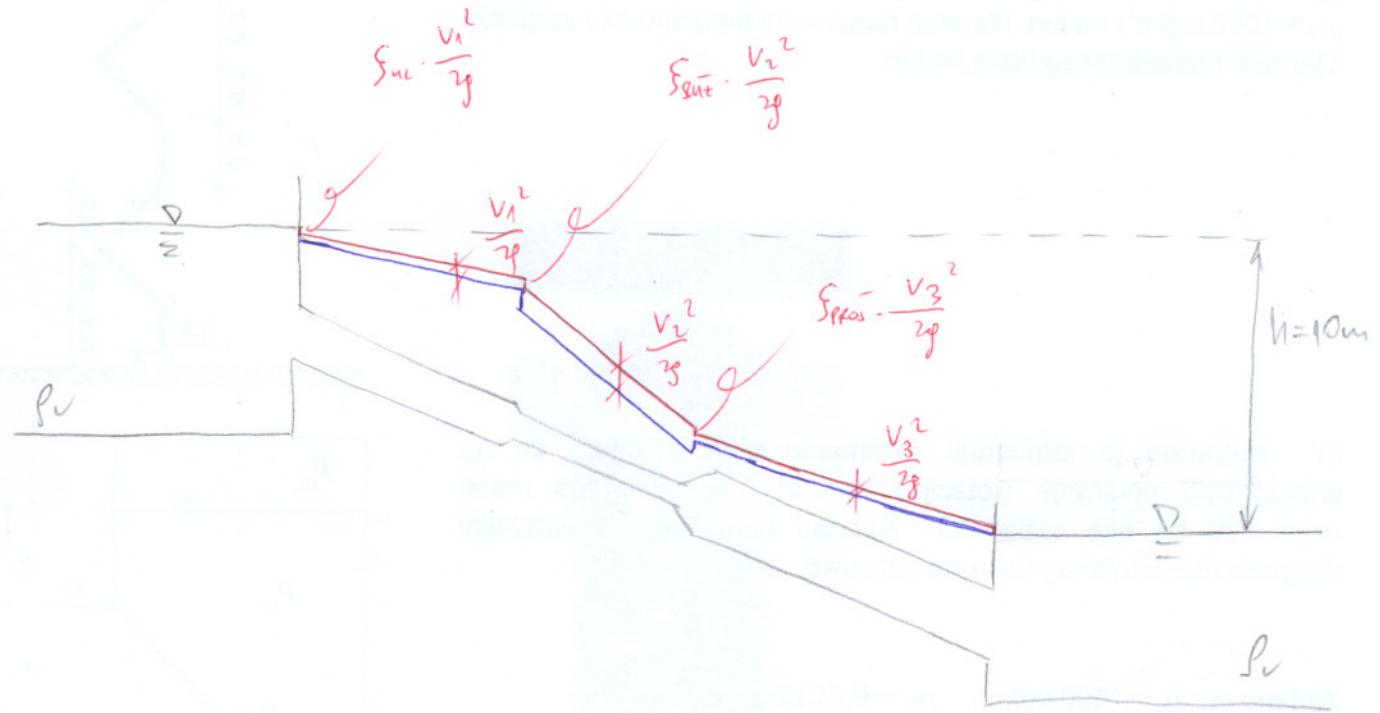
$$p_A = p_A^M + p_A^R = 28,38 \text{ kPa}$$

$$p_B = p_B^M + p_B^R = 699,78 \text{ kPa}$$

$$F_A = p_A \cdot \frac{d^2 \pi}{4} = 28,38 \cdot \frac{0,1^2 \pi}{4} = 0,22 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_B = p_B \cdot \frac{d^2 \pi}{4} = 699,78 \cdot \frac{0,1^2 \pi}{4} = 5,5 \text{ kN}$$

②



$$\lambda_1: \frac{\epsilon}{D_1} = \frac{0,0004}{0,15} = 0,0016 \xrightarrow{\text{Moodyjev dijagram}} \lambda_1 = 0,022$$

$$\lambda_2: \frac{\epsilon}{D_2} = \frac{0,0004}{0,2} = 0,0020 \longrightarrow \lambda_2 = 0,0237$$

$$\lambda_3: \frac{\epsilon}{D_3} = \frac{0,0004}{0,3} = 0,0013 \longrightarrow \lambda_3 = 0,021$$

$$10 = \frac{Q^2}{2gA_1^2} \left( f_{\text{succ}} + \lambda_1 \frac{L_1}{D_1} \right) + \frac{Q^2}{2gA_2^2} \left( f_{\text{sut}} + \lambda_2 \frac{L_2}{D_2} \right) + \frac{Q^2}{2gA_3^2} \left( f_{\text{prae}} + \lambda_3 \frac{L_3}{D_3} + 1 \right)$$

$$A_1^2 = \left( \frac{D_1^2 \pi}{4} \right)^2 = 0,0024 \text{ m}^2 \quad A_2^2 = \left( \frac{D_2^2 \pi}{4} \right)^2 = 0,001 \text{ m}^2 \quad A_3^2 = \left( \frac{D_3^2 \pi}{4} \right)^2 = 0,005 \text{ m}^2$$

$$10 = \frac{Q^2}{0,047} \cdot 22,5 + \frac{Q^2}{0,0196} \cdot 24 + \frac{Q^2}{0,0381} \cdot 21,4$$

$$10 = 48,7 Q^2 + 1224,5 Q^2 + 218,1 Q^2$$

$$10 = 1921,3 Q^2 \rightarrow Q^2 = 0,0052 \rightarrow Q = 0,072 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$v_1^2 = \frac{Q^2}{A_1^2} = \frac{0,0052}{0,0024} = 2,17 \rightarrow \frac{v_1^2}{2g} = 0,111 \text{ m}$$

$$v_2^2 = \frac{Q^2}{A_2^2} = \frac{0,0052}{0,001} = 5,2 \rightarrow \frac{v_2^2}{2g} = 0,265 \text{ m}$$

$$v_3^2 = \frac{Q^2}{A_3^2} = \frac{0,0052}{0,005} = 1,04 \rightarrow \frac{v_3^2}{2g} = 0,053$$

(3)

$$Q_0 = V_0 \cdot \frac{d^2 \pi}{4} = 10 \cdot \frac{0,02^2 \pi}{4} = 0,003 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$G = f Q_1 v_1$$

$$m \cdot g = f \frac{d^2 \pi}{4} \cdot v_1^2$$

$$v_1^2 = \frac{4 \cdot m \cdot g}{f d^2 \pi} = \frac{4 \cdot 0,3 \cdot 9,81}{1000 \cdot 0,02^2 \pi} = 9,37 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$$

$$v_1 = 3,06 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\frac{V_0^2}{2g} = x_1 + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{V_0^2}{2g} - \frac{v_1^2}{2g} = \frac{100 - 9,37}{2g}$$

$$= 4,62 \text{ m}$$

(4)

$F_r^2 = 1 \rightarrow$  kritische Strömung  $\rightarrow$  kritische Distanz

$$\frac{V^2}{ghc} = \frac{\alpha \cdot Q^2}{g \cdot h_c \cdot (B \cdot h_c)^2} = \frac{\alpha \cdot Q^2}{g \cdot h_c^3 \cdot B^2} = 1$$

$$h_c^3 = \frac{\alpha Q^2}{g \cdot B^2} \Rightarrow h_c = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\alpha Q^2}{g \cdot B^2}} = 1,85 \text{ m}$$

$$Q = A \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot R^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot J^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow J = \frac{Q^2 \cdot n^2}{A^2 \cdot R^{\frac{4}{3}}} = \frac{150^2 \cdot 0,0125^2}{137^2 \cdot 1,56^{\frac{4}{3}}} = 0,0014$$

$$R = \frac{A}{Q} = \frac{B \cdot h_c}{2h_c + B} = 1,56 \text{ m}$$

$$E_{min} = h_c + \frac{\alpha Q^2}{2g A^2} = 1,85 + \frac{1,1 \cdot 150^2}{2g \cdot 37^2} = 1,85 + 0,92$$

$$E_{min} = 2,77 \text{ m}$$

## Teorija

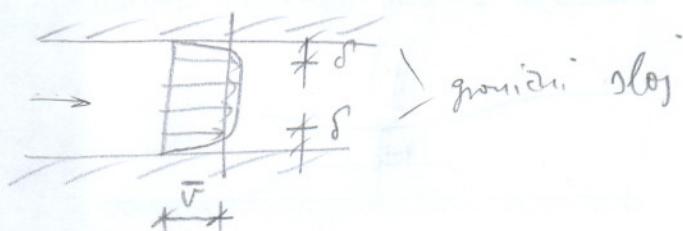
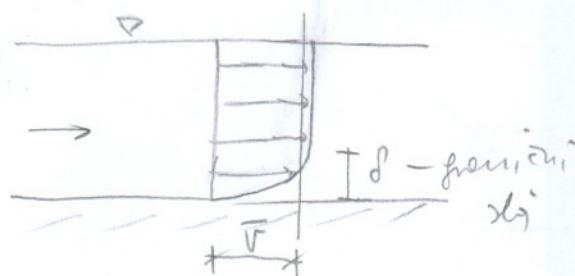
①

Coriolisov koeficijent je koef. korekcije kinetičke energije toka. On se uobičajeno uveduo u vertikalni profil brzina.

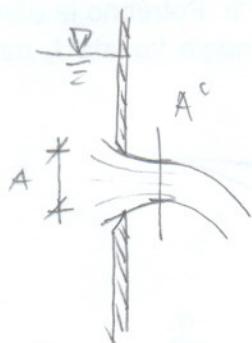
Pričlog što vertikalni profil nije jednoličan postoji nejednakost između gornjih slojeva i dolnjih tekućina.

$$\alpha = \frac{\int v^3 dz}{V^3 \cdot A}$$

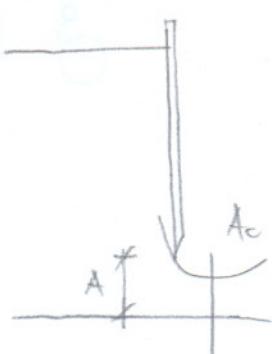
$$E_k = \frac{\alpha \cdot V^2}{2g}$$



②

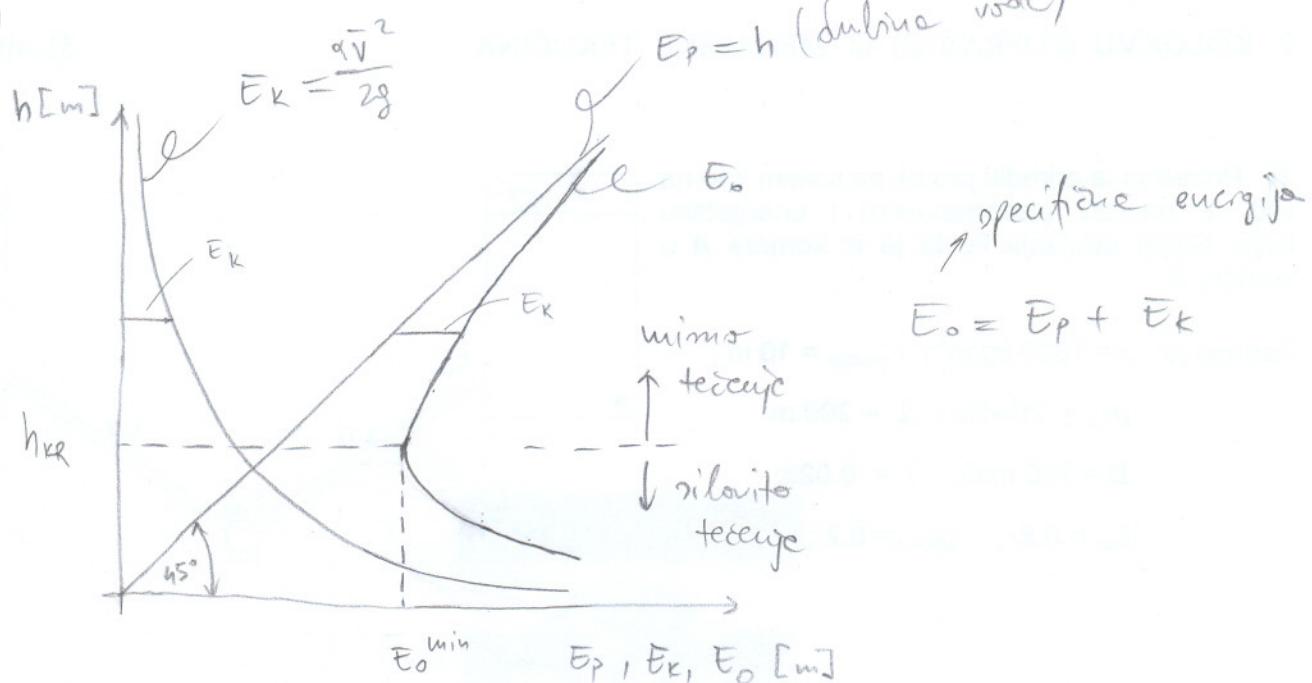


Koeficijent kontrokuje se jer je kod istecanje uzrokujuće sile inercije gibanja tekućine, odnosno neuspjehost da tok uskoči izgubiti vertikalnu komponentu strujanja, odnosno da strujica uskoči promjeniti smjer.



$$c_c = \frac{A_c}{A} < 1$$

(3)



Minimum specifične energije se postiže za kritično strujanje

(4)

Reynoldsova sljedost  $\rightarrow$  dominantne sile su sila inercije i viskoznosti (trećije)

$$Re_m = Re_p$$

$$\frac{V_m \cdot D_m}{\nu_m} = \frac{V_p \cdot D_p}{\nu_p}$$

U slučaju da se koriste iste tekućine i isti uvjeti u primjeni i u modelu, vrijedi:  $V_m = V_p$ .

$$\frac{V_m}{V_p} \cdot \frac{D_m}{D_p} = 1$$

$$\frac{\frac{L_m}{T_m}}{\frac{L_p}{T_p}} \cdot \frac{\frac{L_m}{L_p}}{} = \frac{\cancel{L_m \cdot T_p}}{\cancel{T_m \cdot L_p}} \cdot \frac{L_m}{L_p} = \frac{1}{\lambda_T} \cdot \lambda_T \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} = 1$$

$$\boxed{\lambda_T = \lambda^2}$$

$\lambda$  - geometrijska sljedost  
 $\lambda_T$  - vremenska sljedost