

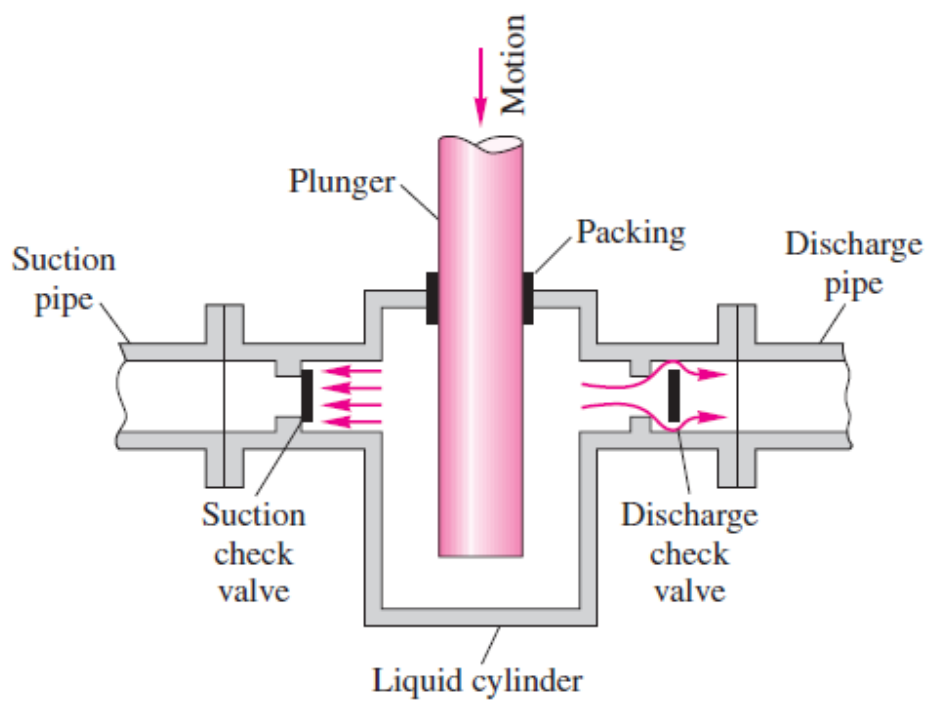
# Introdução às Máquinas de Fluxo

## Parte 1

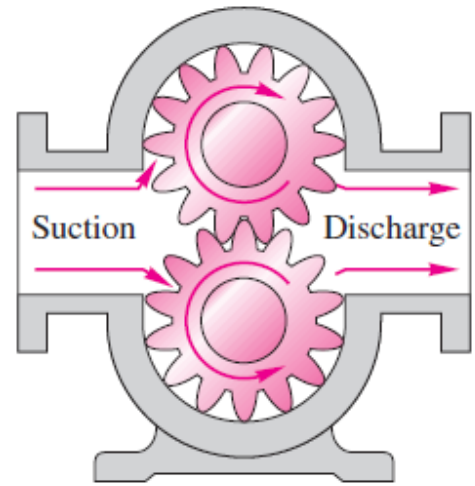
Ref. White F.M., Mecânica dos Fluidos,  
McGraw-Hill

# Máquinas de fluxo

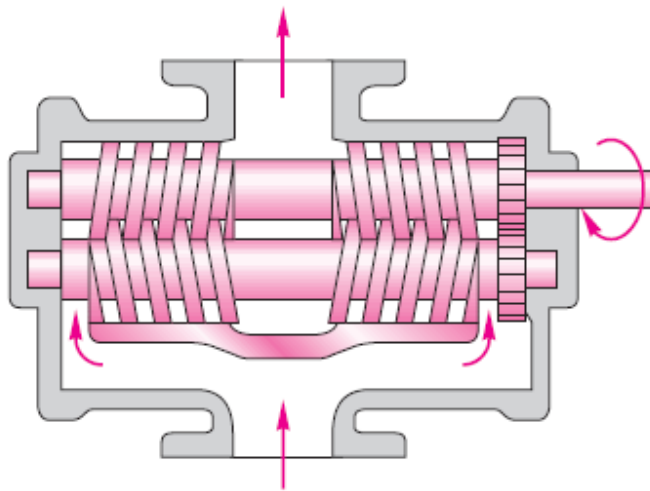
- Interação de QDM/Energia com Fluido
- 2 tipos básicos
  - Fornecem QDM/Energia para o fluido
  - Extraem QDM/Energia do fluido
- Podem ter 2 princípios de funcionamento
  - Deslocamento positivo
    - Pistão cilindro, rosca sem fim, etc.
  - Dinâmicas
    - Bombas centrífugas, compressores e turbinas axiais, etc.



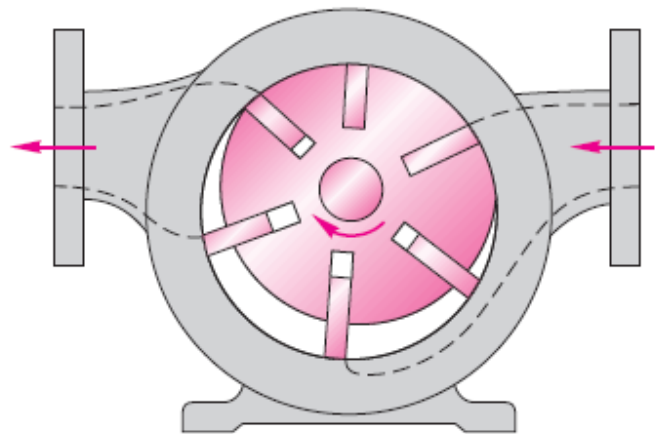
(a)



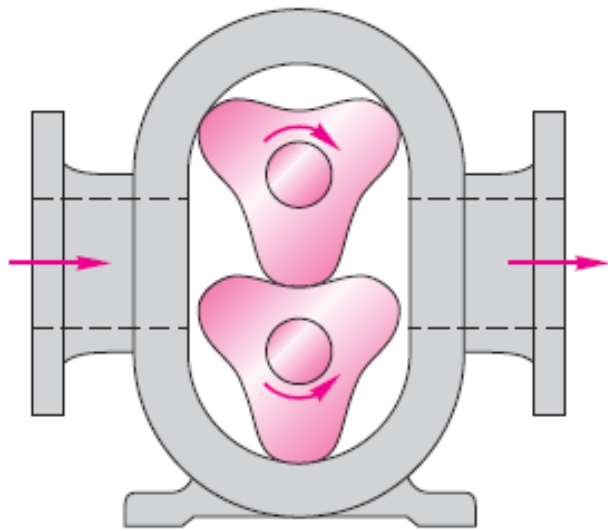
(b)



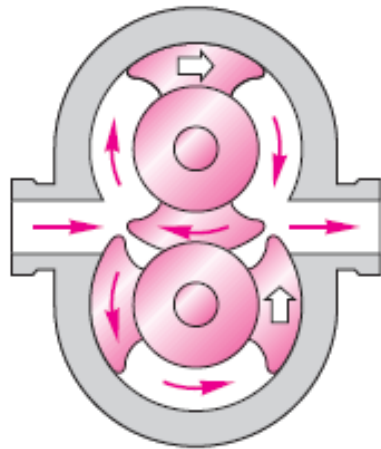
(c)



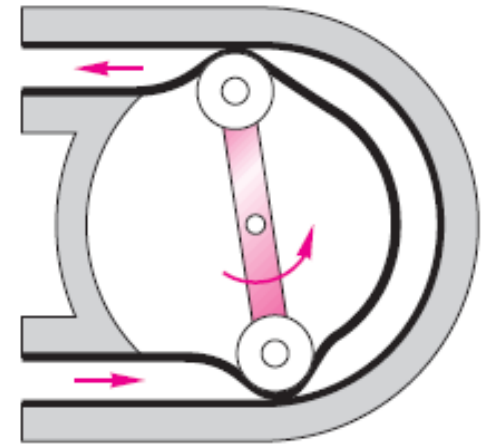
(d)



(e)

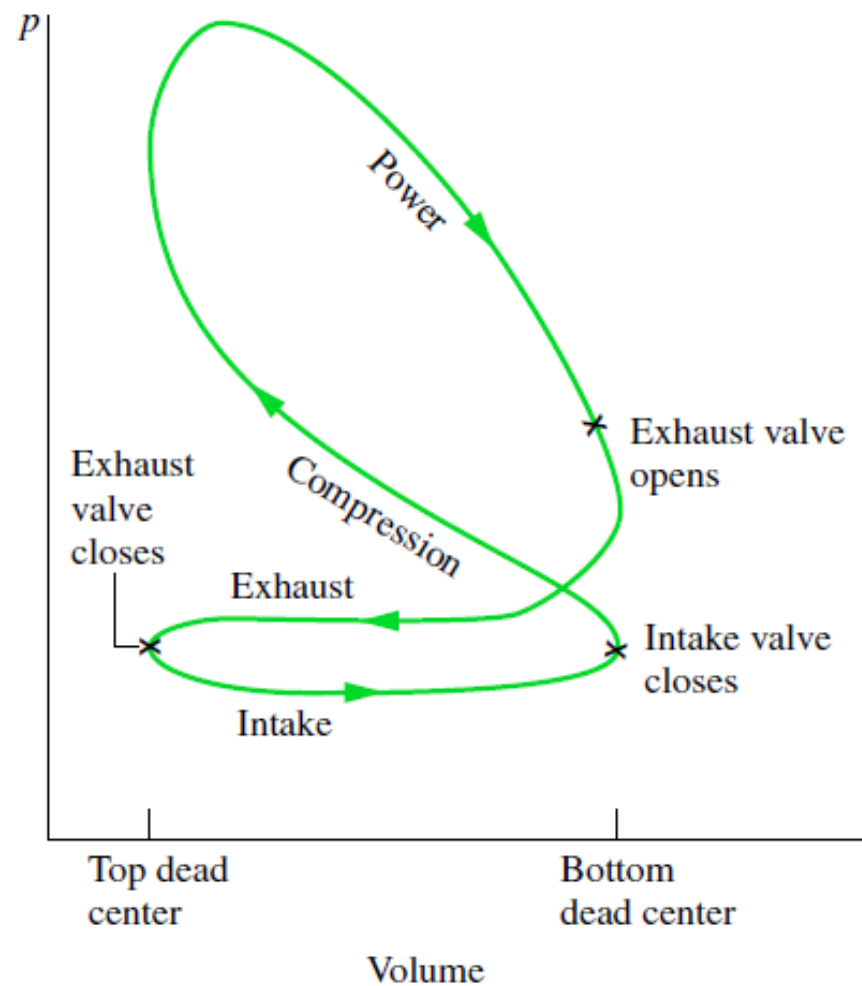
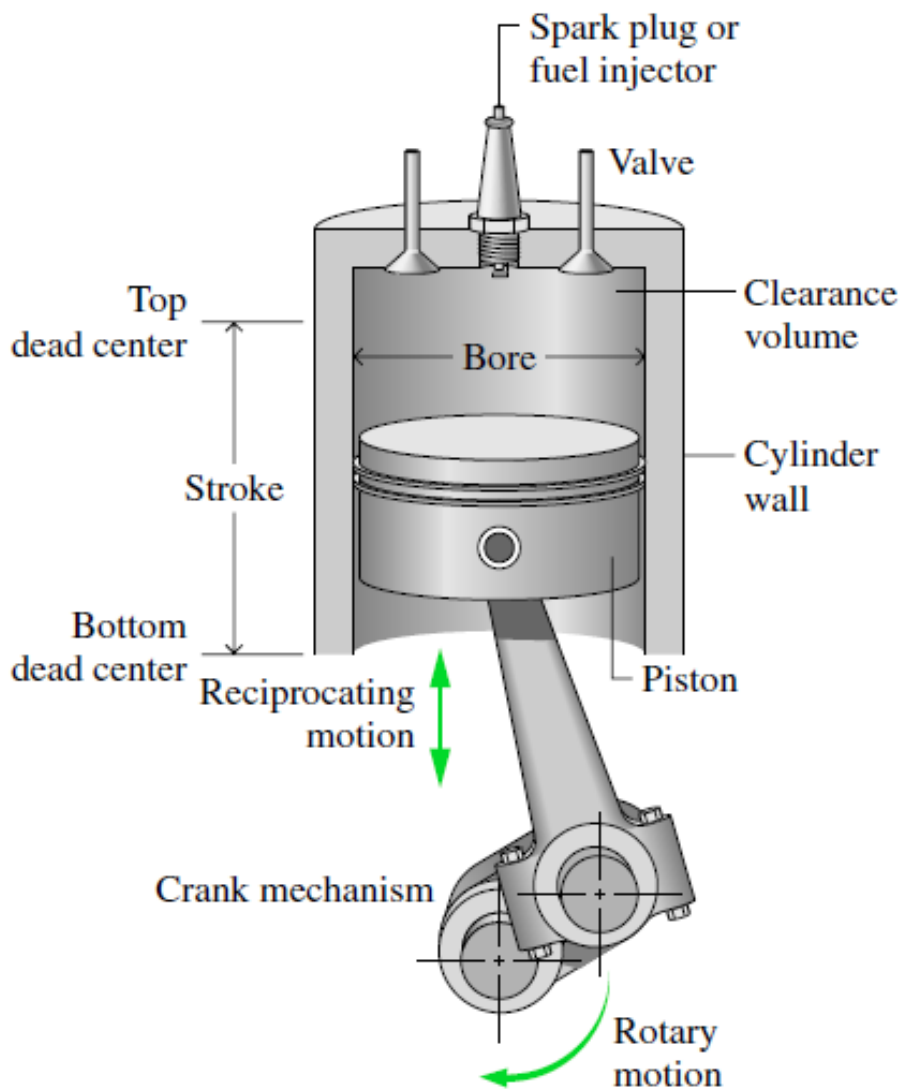


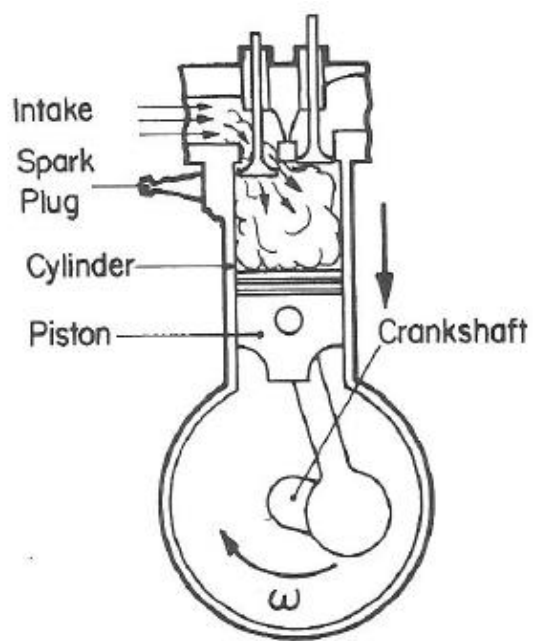
(f)



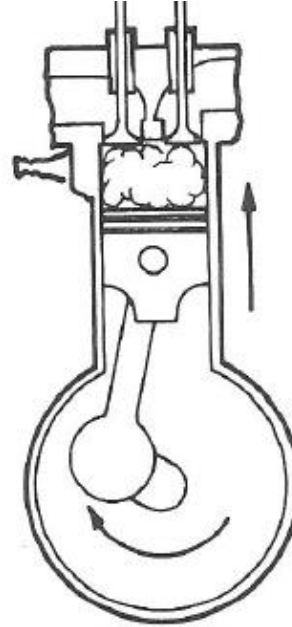
(g)

# Pistão Cilindro

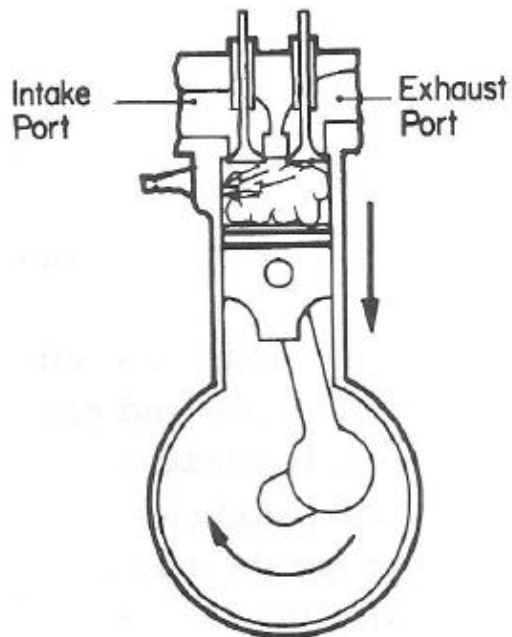




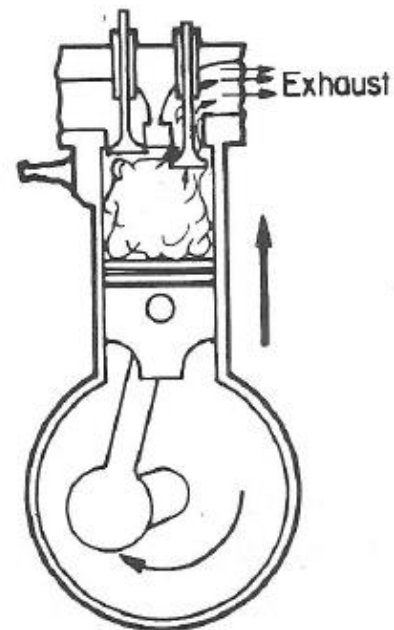
Intake



Compression



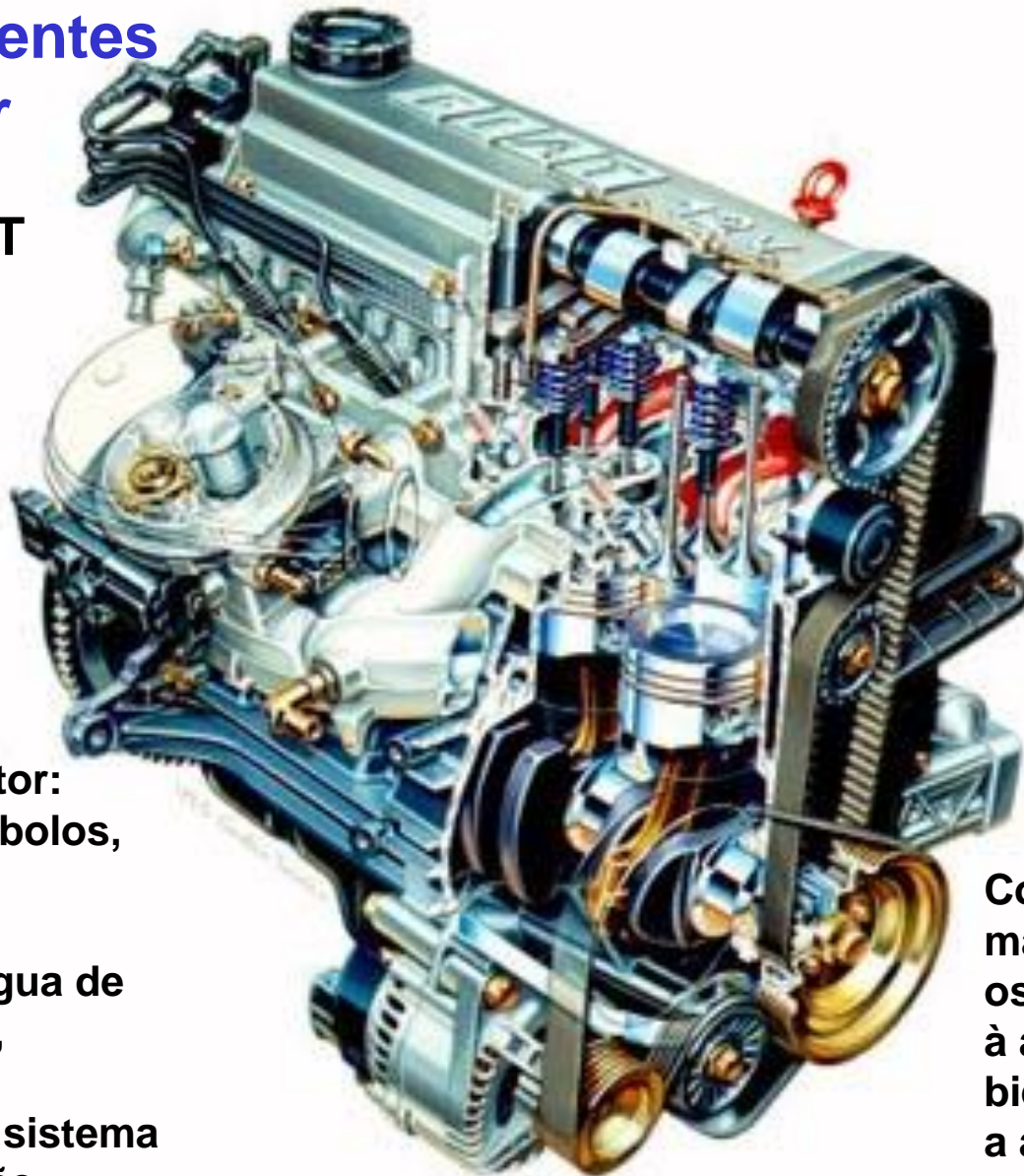
Power



Exhaust

# Componentes do motor

## Motor FIAT



**Bloco do motor:**  
cilindros, êmbolos,  
bielas

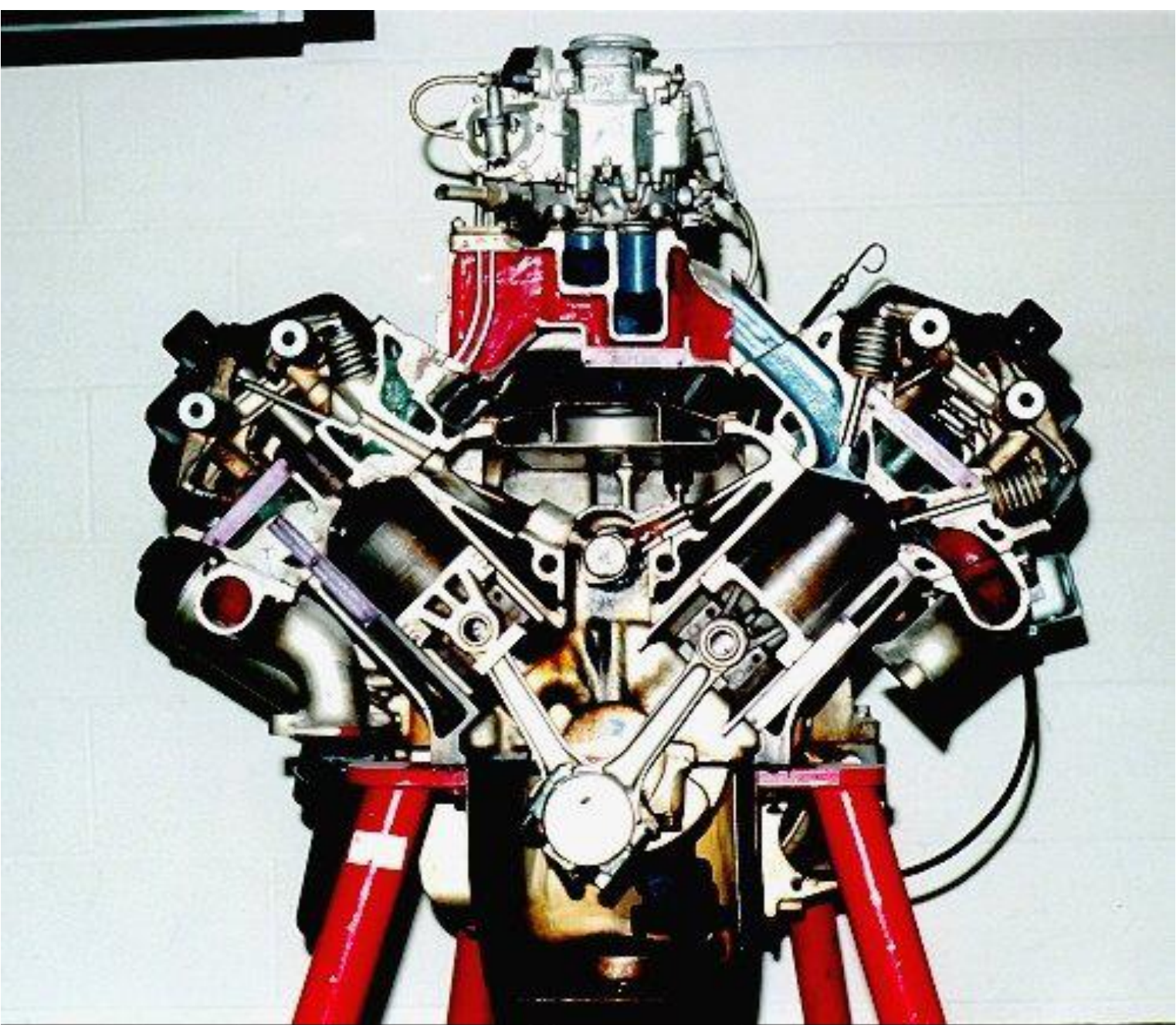
dutos para água de  
resfriamento,

dutos para o sistema  
de lubrificação

**Cabeçote do motor :**  
válvulas,  
velas,  
Balancim (controla  
a abertura das válvulas),  
dutos de admissão  
e escapamento  
câmaras de explosão

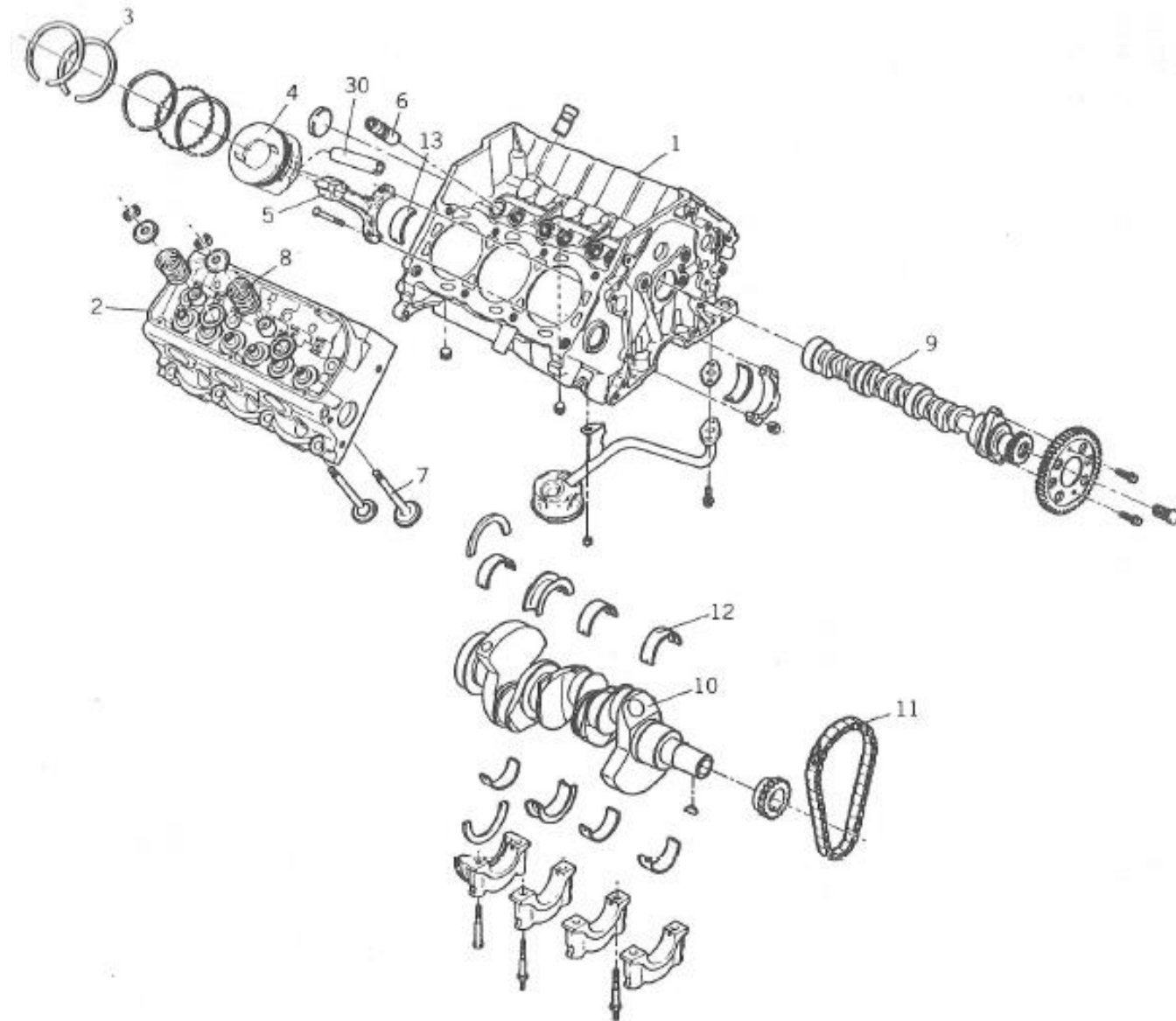
**Correia de  
transmissão**

**Conjunto de árvores de  
manivelas,**  
os pistões estão ligados  
à árvore por meio das  
bielas,  
a árvore está apoiada na  
base do bloco do motor



Inside view of a V-8 gasoline engine.

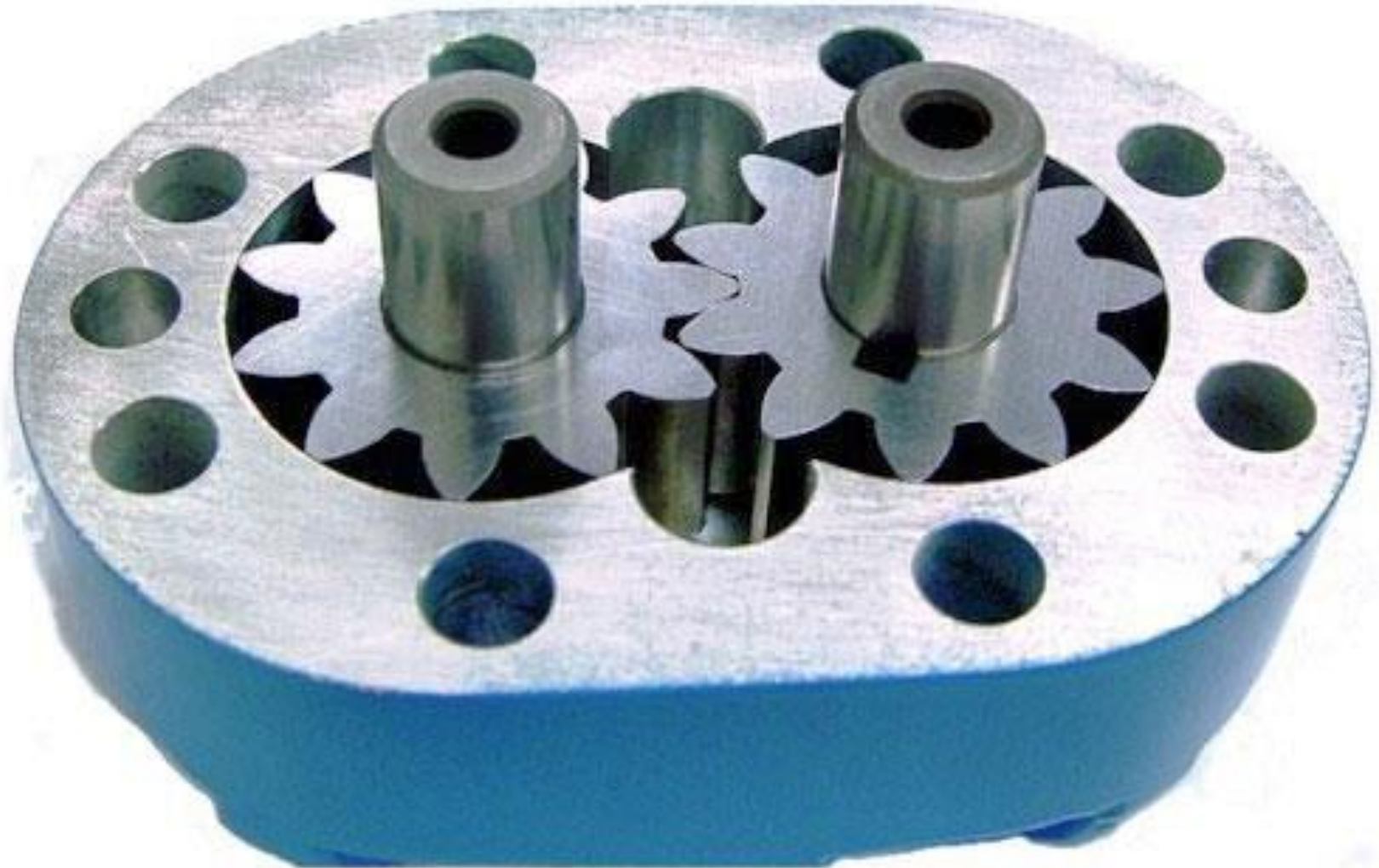




Key to Figs. 1-1 and 1-2

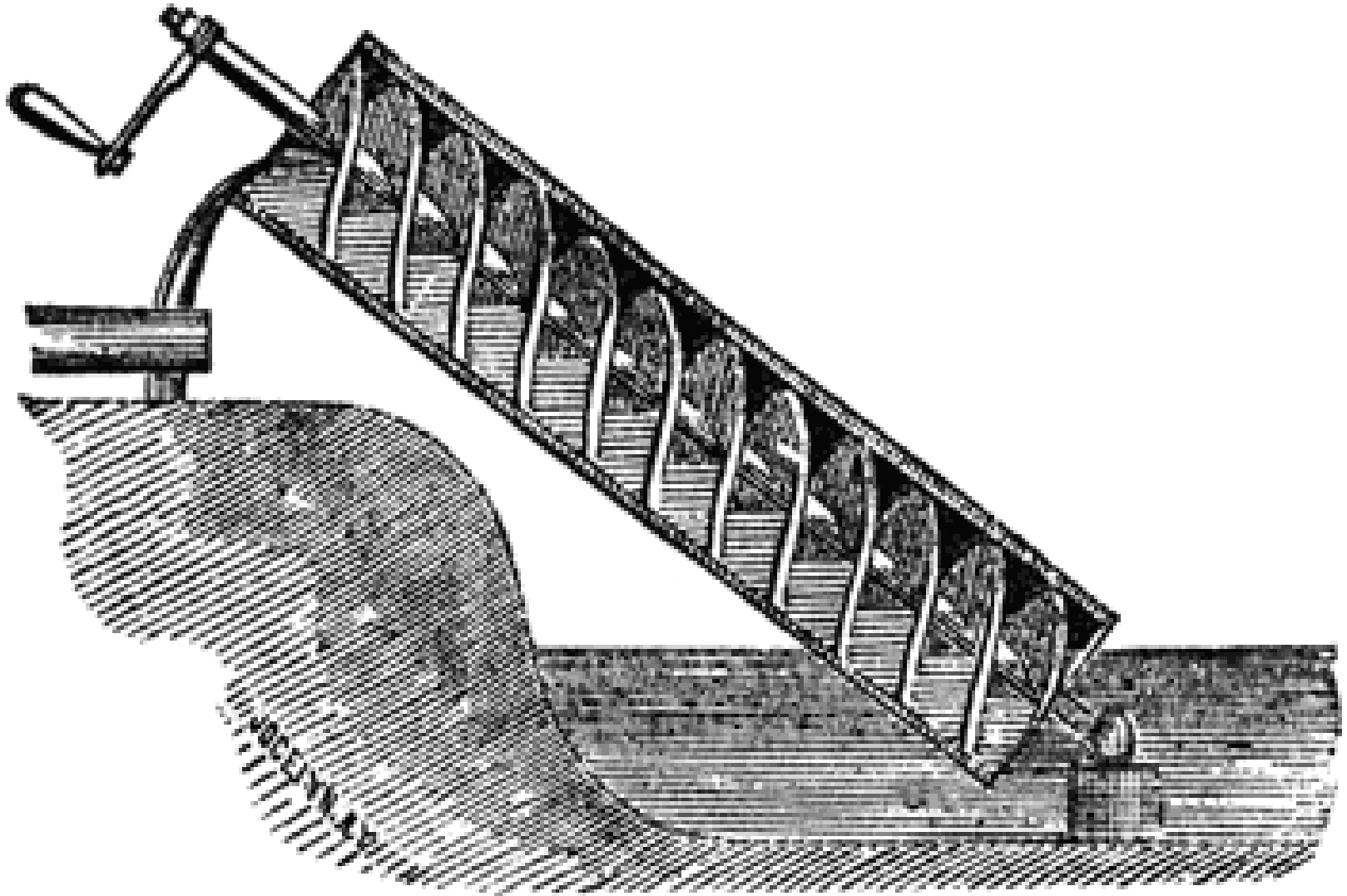
- 1 Cylinder block
- 2 Cylinder head
- 3 Piston ring
- 4 Piston
- 5 Connecting rod
- 6 Lifter
- 7 Valve
- 8 Valve spring
- 9 Camshaft
- 10 Crankshaft
- 11 Timing chain
- 12 Main bearing
- 13 Rod bearing
- 14 Carburetor
- 15 Throttle
- 16 Intake manifold
- 17 Thermostat
- 18 Flywheel
- 19 Distributor
- 20 Head gasket
- 21 Oil pan
- 22 Fuel pump
- 23 Water pump
- 24 Oil filter
- 25 Exhaust manifold
- 26 Rocker arm
- 27 Pushrod
- 28 Oil pump inside front cover
- 29 Spark plug

# Bomba de engrenagem



<http://www.ravi.ind.br/engrenagens-bombas>

## Rosca sem fim

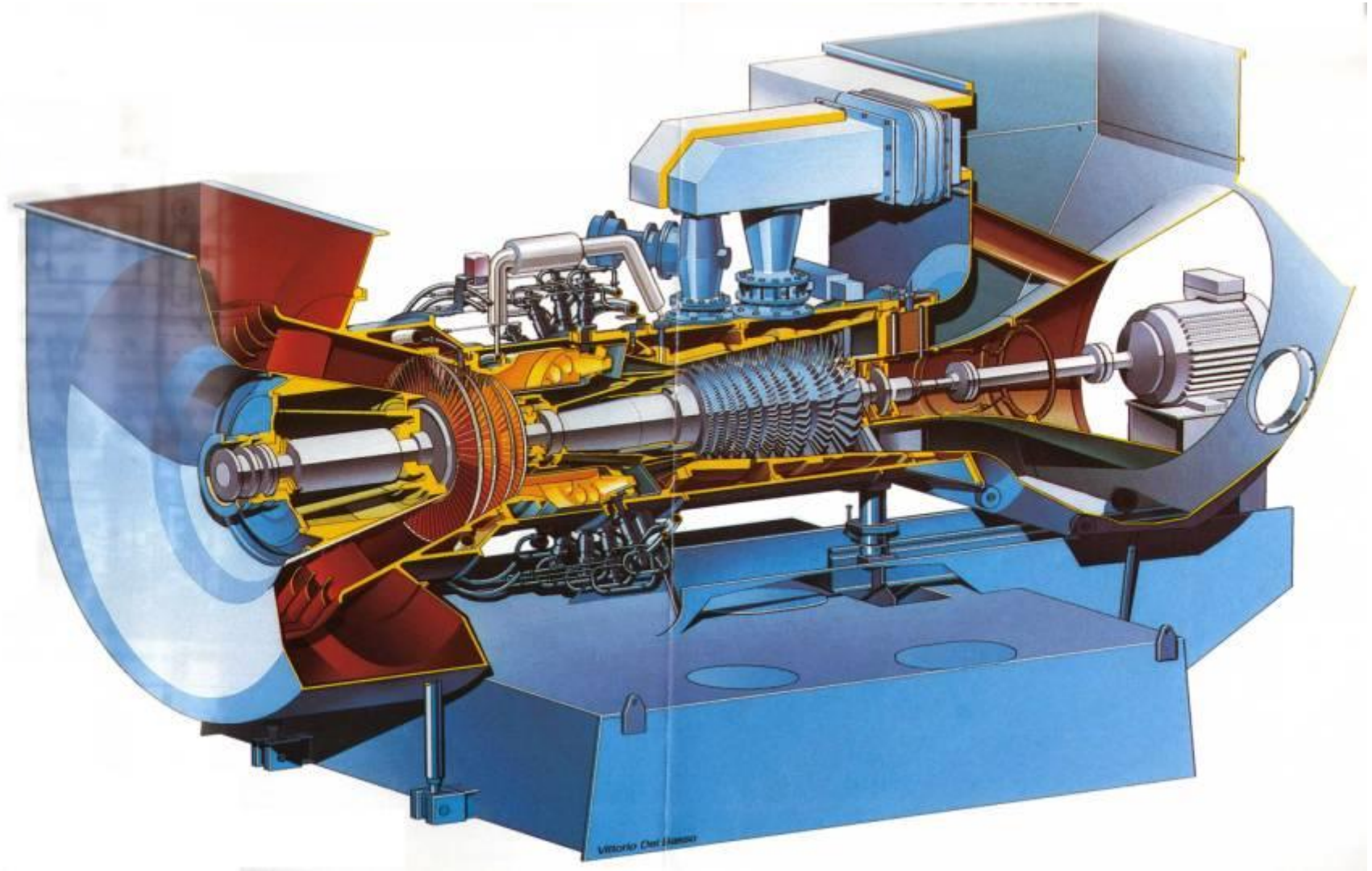


<https://en.wikipedia.org>

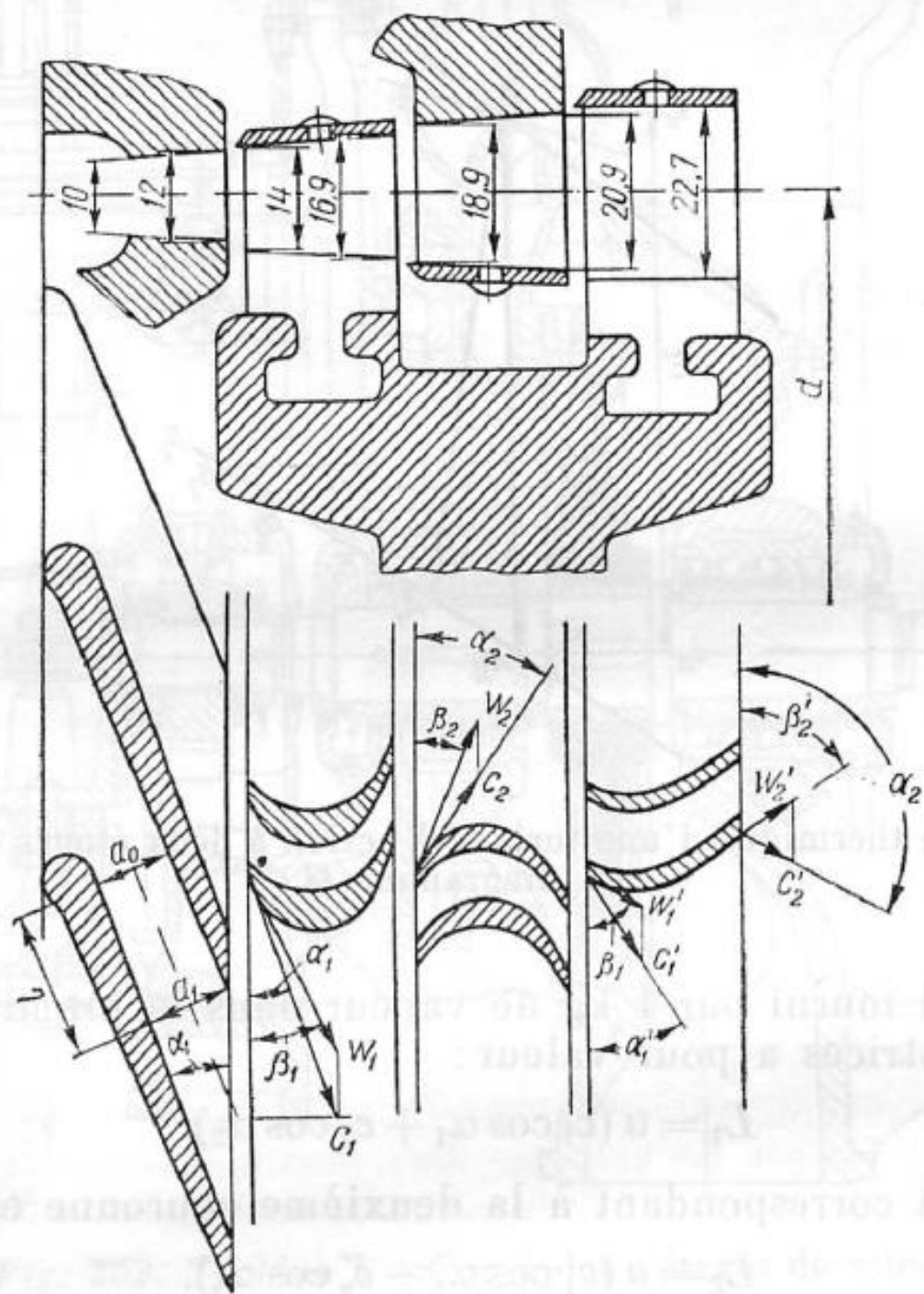


<https://en.wikipedia.org>

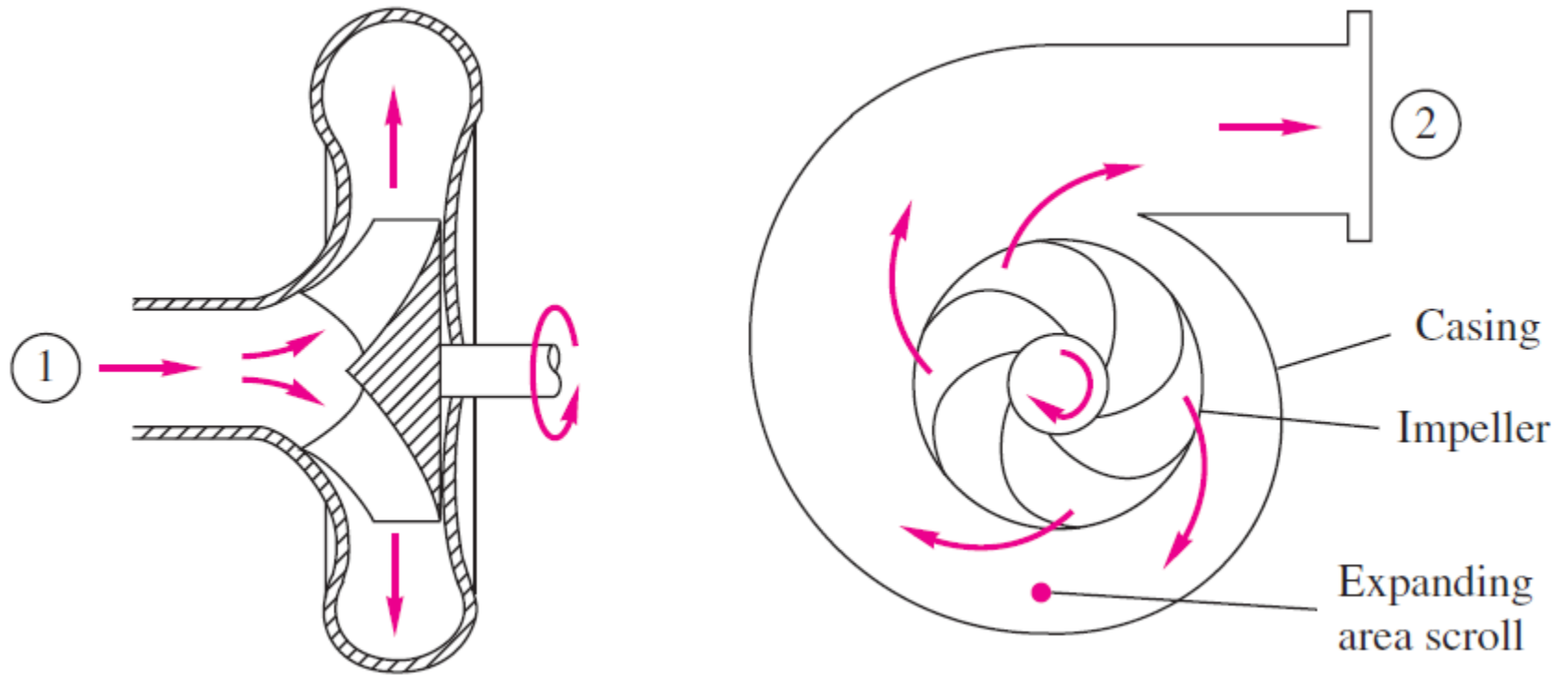
# Turbina a gás



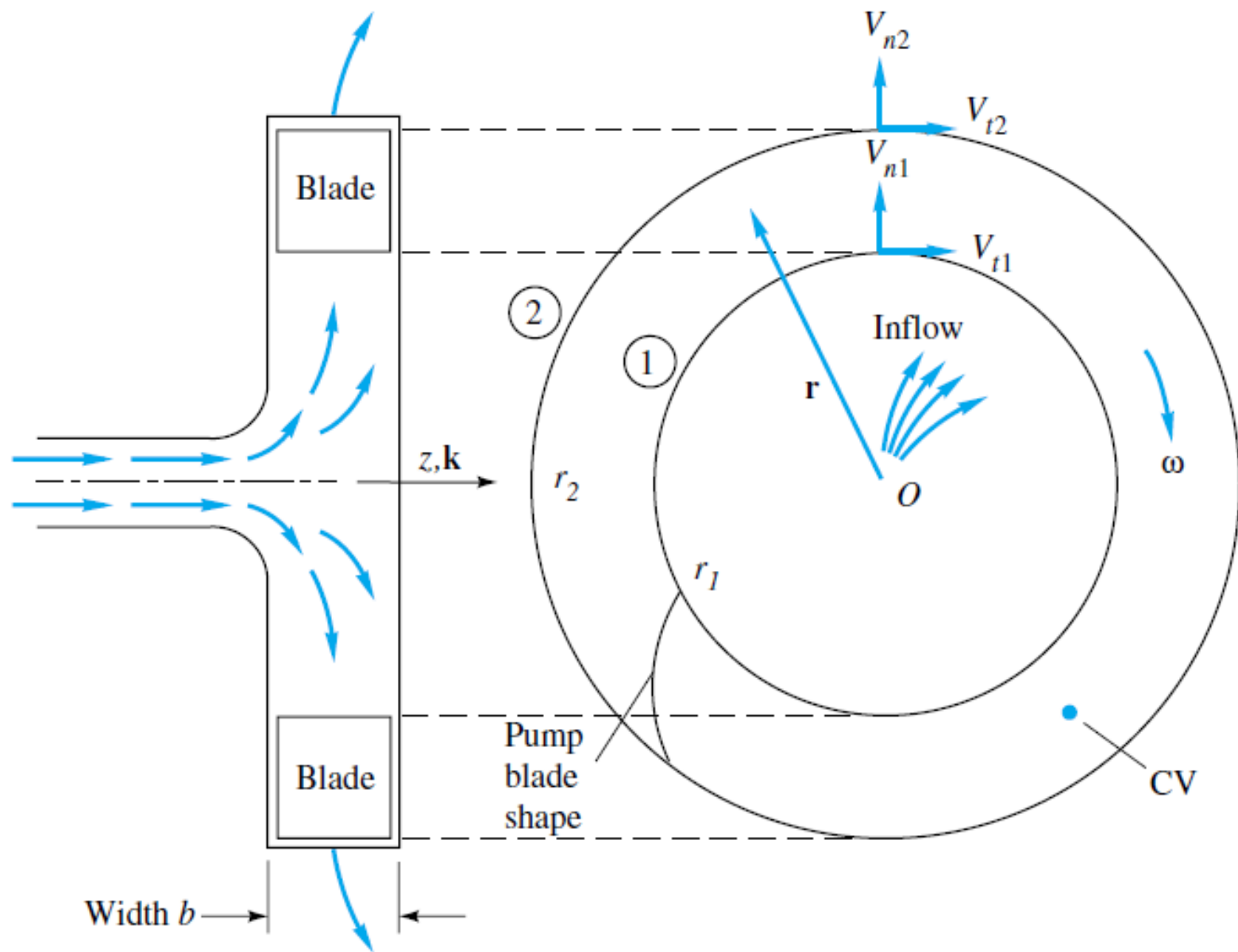


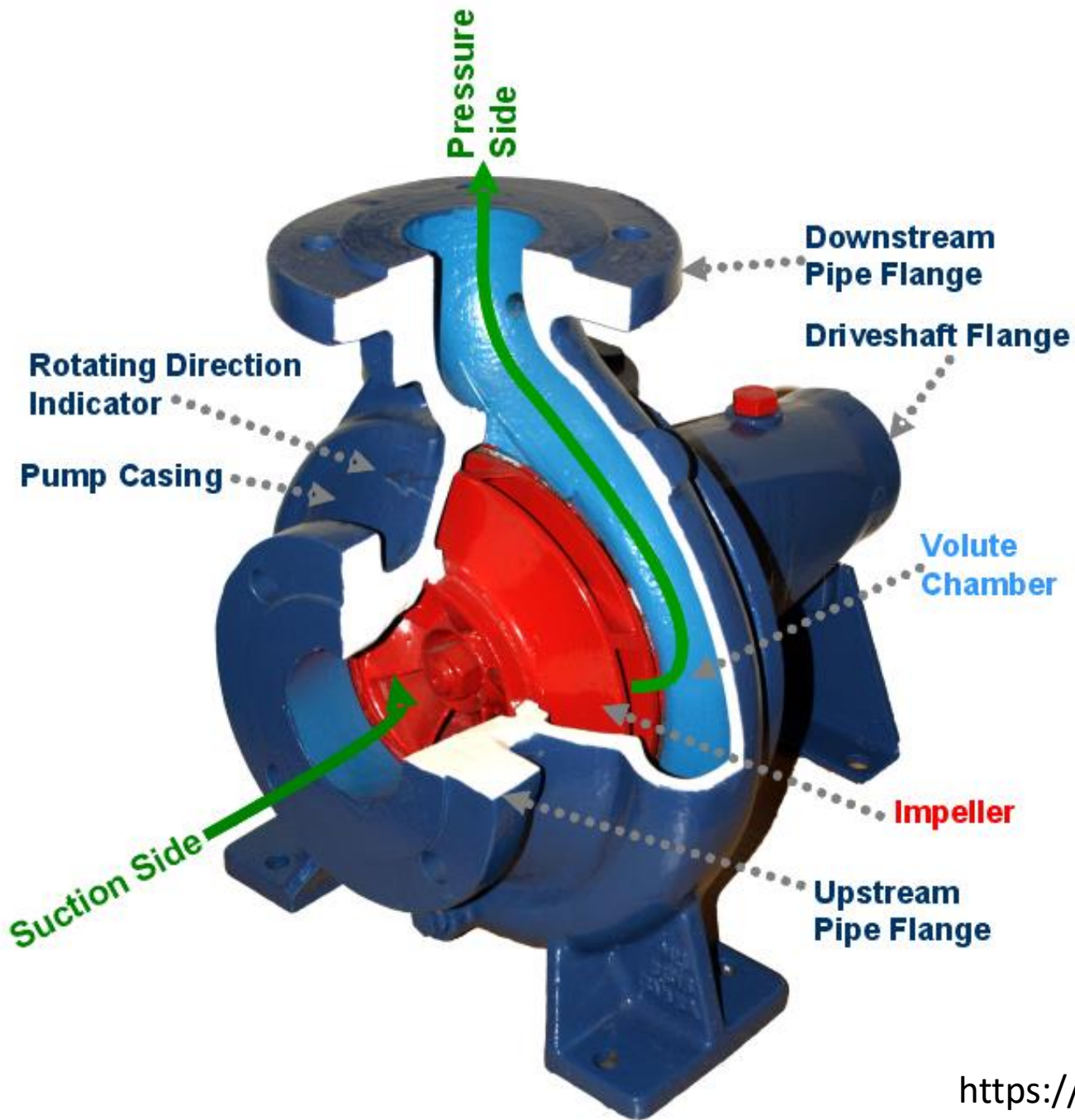


# Bomba centrífuga



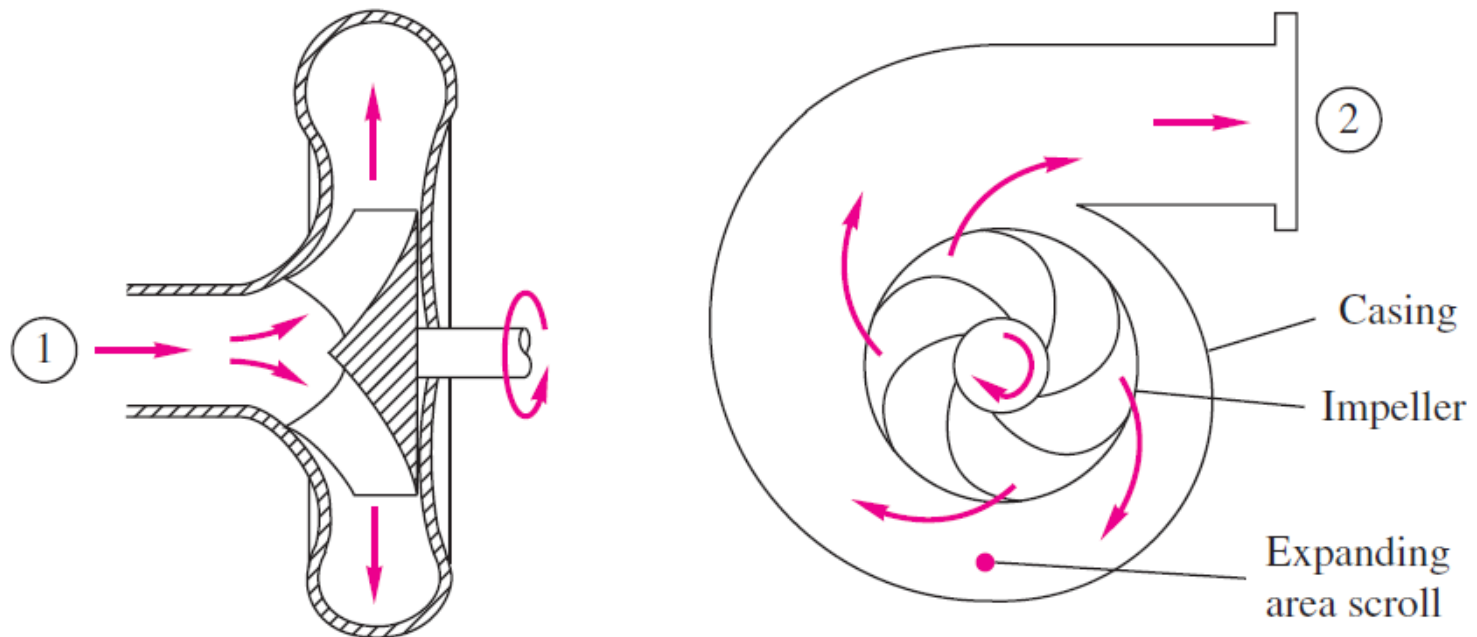






# Turbomáquinas

- Este curso foca em Turbomáquinas e em escoamento incompressível
- Turbomáquinas: são basicamente as máquinas de fluxo dinâmicas
- Para escoamento incompressível em turbomáquinas:
  - Bombas centrífugas, bombas axiais, ventiladores



# Bombas: Equação da energia

- A carga ideal da bomba(desprezando as perdas):

$$H = \left( \frac{p}{\rho g} + \frac{V^2}{2g} + z \right)_2 - \left( \frac{p}{\rho g} + \frac{V^2}{2g} + z \right)_1$$

- Normalmente  $\Delta z$  é desprezível
- Para muitas máquinas,  $\Delta V$  é desprezível também
  - Nestes casos:

$$H \approx \frac{p_2 - p_1}{\rho g} = \frac{\Delta p}{\rho g}$$

- Logo, a potência ideal entregue ao fluido é:

$$P_w = \rho g Q H$$

- Onde Q = vazão. OBS:  $P_w$  também conhecida como Water Horsepower

# Bombas

- Já a potência necessária para fazer a bomba funcionar é:

$$\text{bhp} = \omega T$$

- Onde  $T$  = torque. OBS: bhp também conhecida como Brake Horsepower
- Na ausência de perdas hidrodinâmicas  $P_w = \text{bhp}$
- Se houver perdas, então  $P_w < \text{bhp}$
- A eficiência da bomba é definida como:

$$\eta = \frac{P_w}{\text{bhp}} = \frac{\rho g Q H}{\omega T}$$

- A eficiência da bomba pode ser decomposta em 3 termos

$$\eta \equiv \eta_v \eta_h \eta_m$$

# Bombas

- Eficiência Volumétrica

$$\eta \equiv \eta_v \eta_h \eta_m$$

$$\eta_v = \frac{Q}{Q + Q_L}$$

- Onde  $Q_L$  é a vazão perdida em vazamentos

- Eficiência hidráulica

$$\eta_h = 1 - \frac{h_f}{h_s}$$

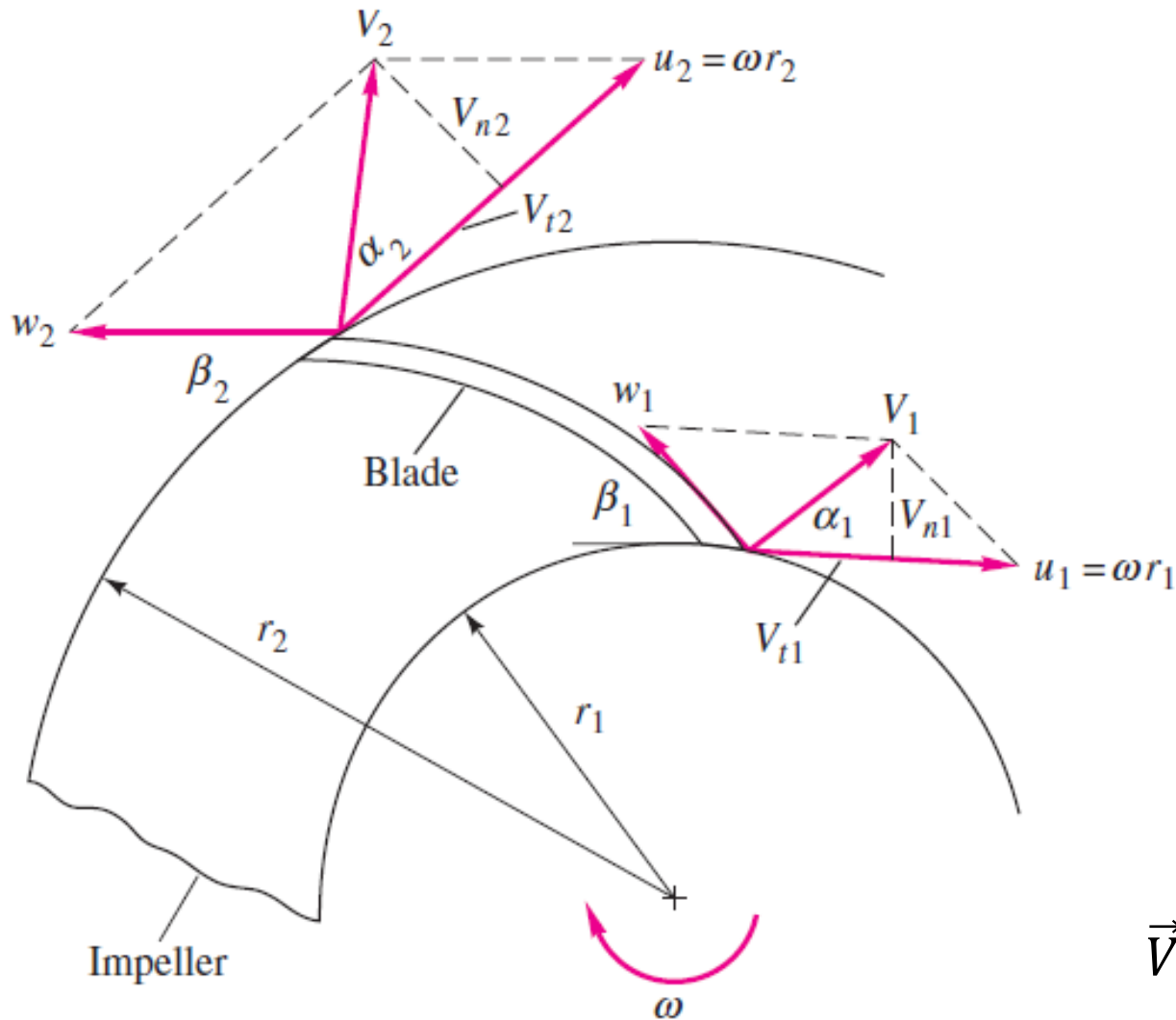
- Onde  $h_f$  é inclui todas as perdas hidrodinâmicas.
- $h_s$  é o total da carga (energia mecânica) que a bomba consegue fornecer ao fluido na ausência de perdas hidráulicas

- Eficiência mecânica

$$\eta_m = 1 - \frac{P_f}{\text{bhp}}$$

- Onde  $P_f$  corresponde às perdas de potência em mancais, etc.

# Bombas: Eq. QDMA

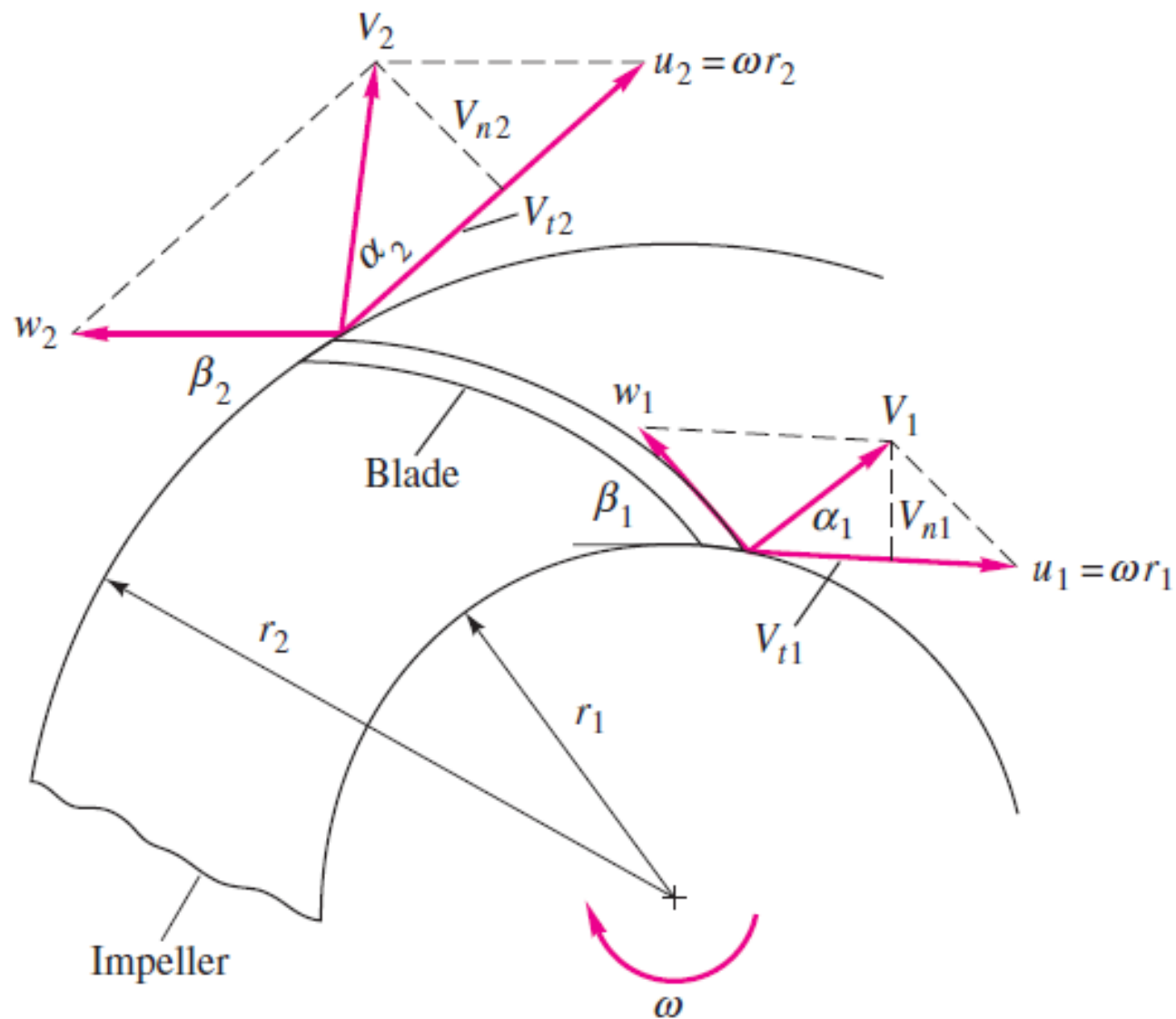


$$\vec{r} = r\vec{e}_r + z\vec{e}_z$$

$$\vec{V} = V_r\vec{e}_r + V_t\vec{e}_\theta + V_a\vec{e}_z$$

$$\vec{M}_{vc} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int (\vec{r} \times \vec{V}) \rho dV + \oint (\vec{r} \times \vec{V}) \rho \vec{V}_r \cdot d\vec{A}$$



$$T = \rho Q (r_2 V_{t2} - r_1 V_{t1})$$



# Rotor bomba centrífuga: potência

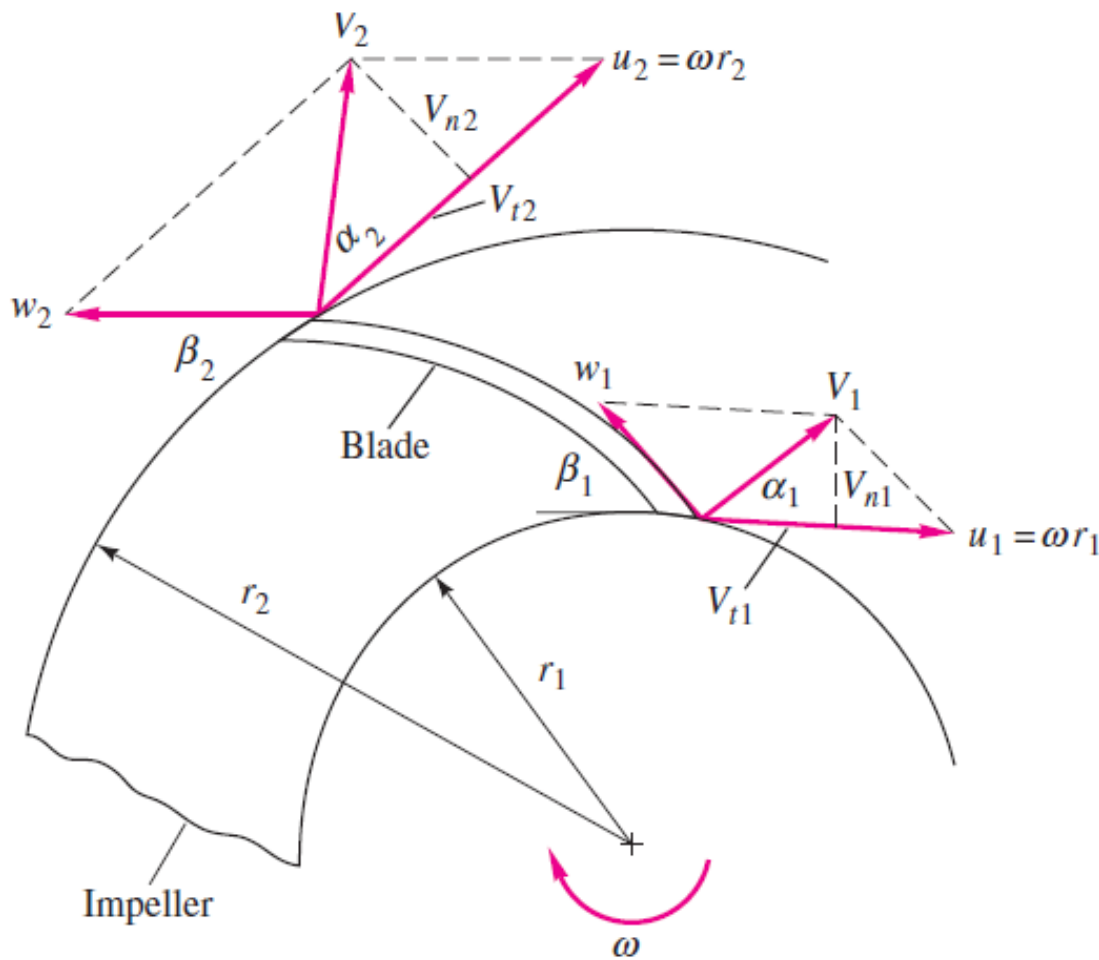
- Considere:
  - RP, PUF
  - Torque devido a forças de massa e superfície desprezíveis
  - Eixo z = eixo axial da bomba
- Então: para  $\vec{r} = r\vec{e}_r + z\vec{e}_z$

$$M_{z,vc} = \oint rV_u d\dot{m} = \dot{m}(r_2V_{2t} - r_1V_{1t})$$

- Devemos fornecer ao fluido:

$$\dot{W}_w = P_w = \omega M_{z,vc} = \dot{m}(U_2V_{2t} - U_1V_{1t})$$

$$\frac{P_w}{\dot{m}} = (U_2V_{2t} - U_1V_{1t})$$



Lei dos cossenos

$$V^2 = u^2 + w^2 - 2uw \cos \beta$$

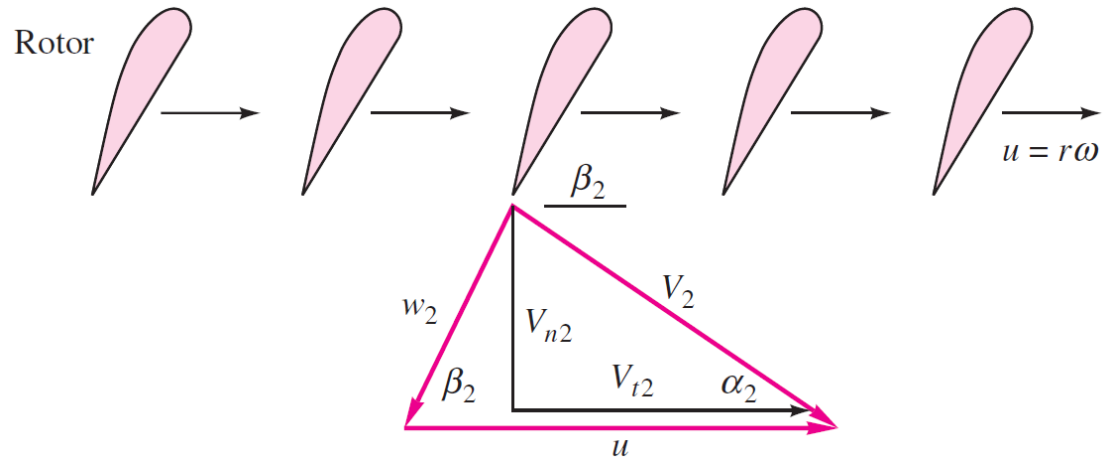
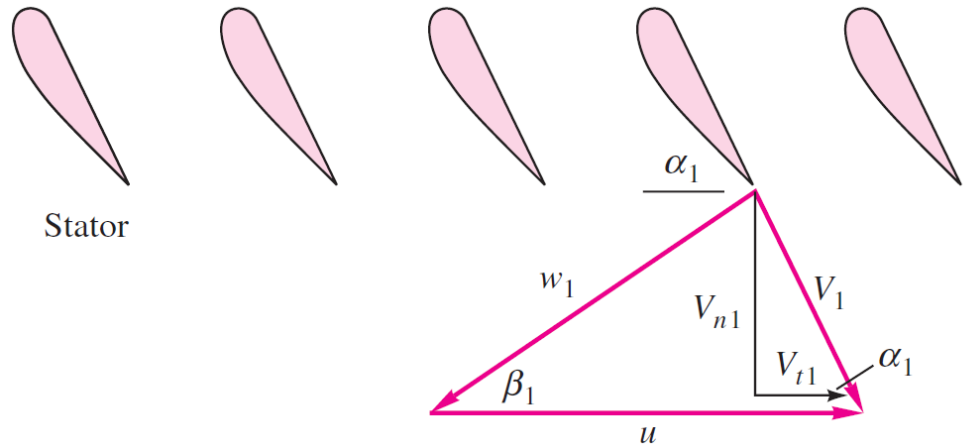
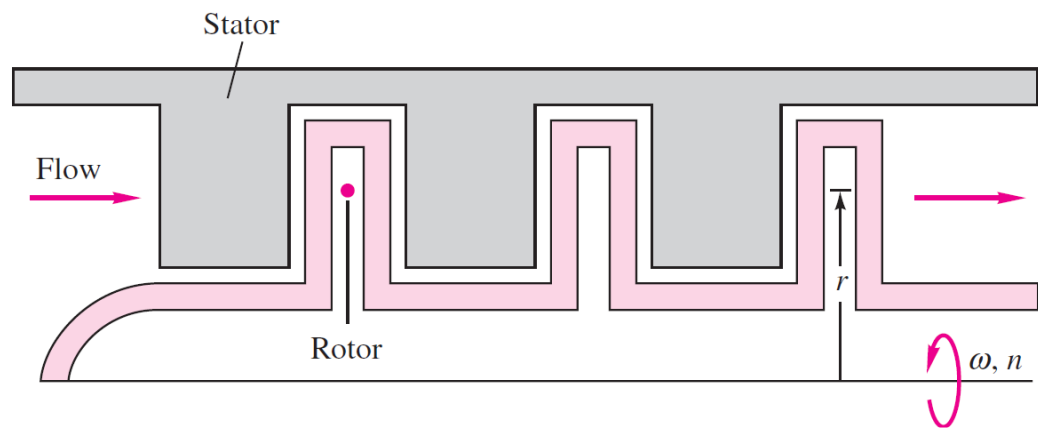
Componente de  $w$

$$w \cos \beta = u - V_t$$

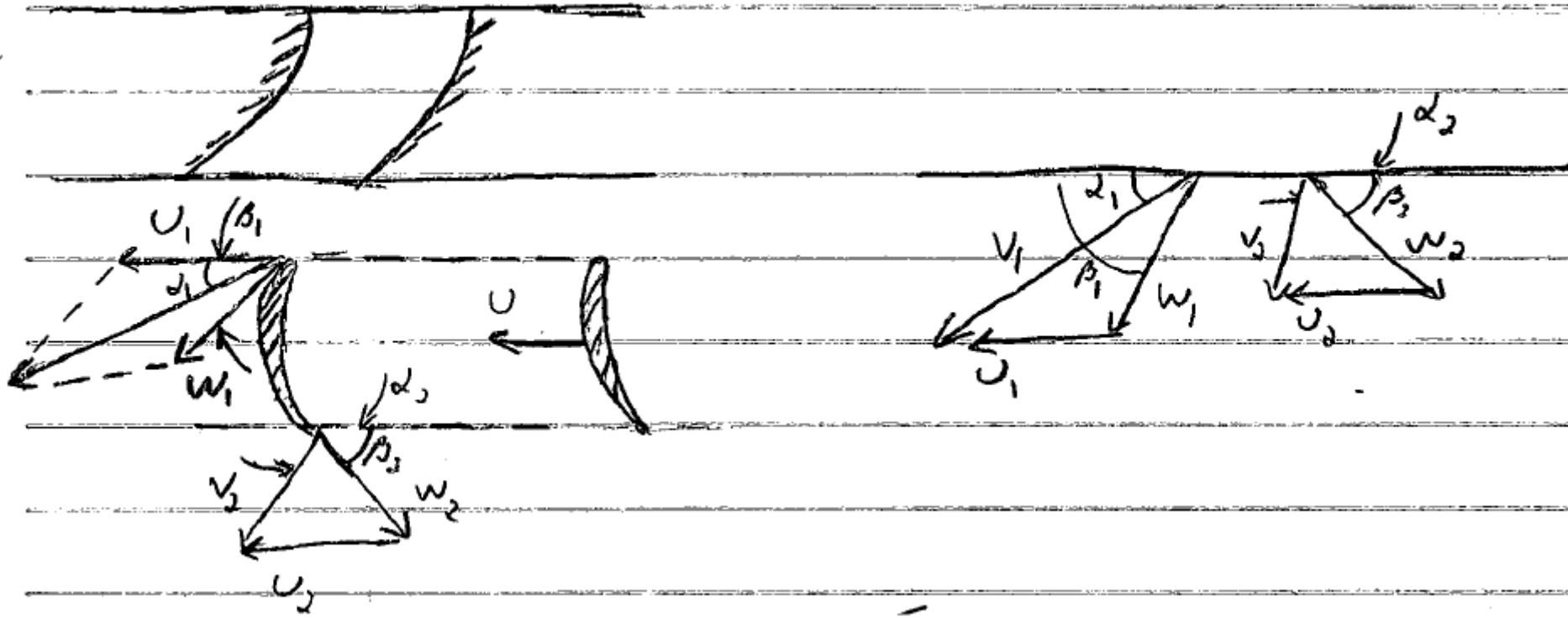
Combinando as duas equações:

$$uV_t = \frac{1}{2}(V^2 + u^2 - w^2)$$

# Compressor Axial



# Triângulo de velocidades: bomba axial



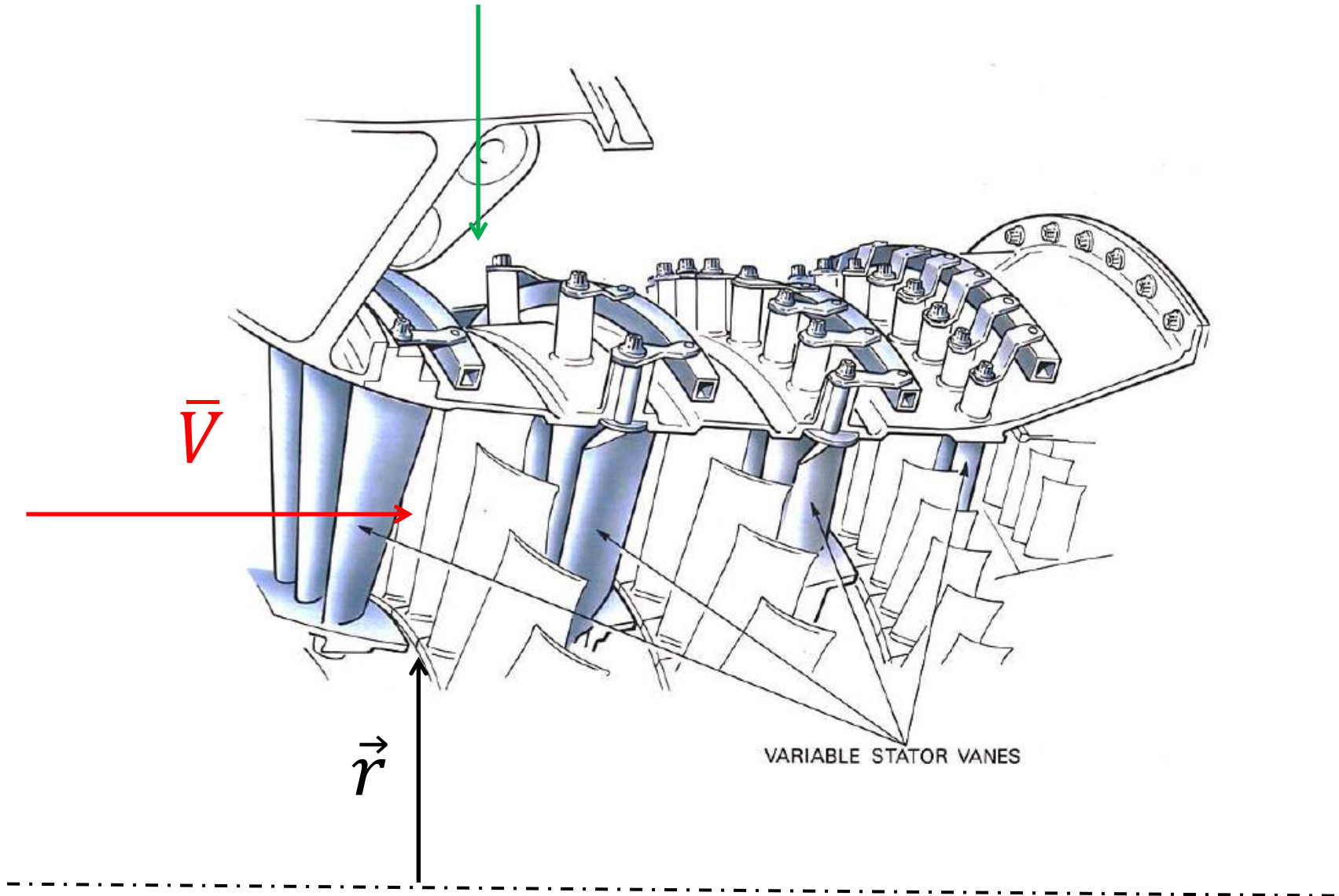
$$\sin \beta_1 = \frac{V_1}{W_1} \sin \alpha_1$$

$$W_1 = \sqrt{V_1^2 + U_1^2 - 2V_1U_1 \cos \alpha_1}$$

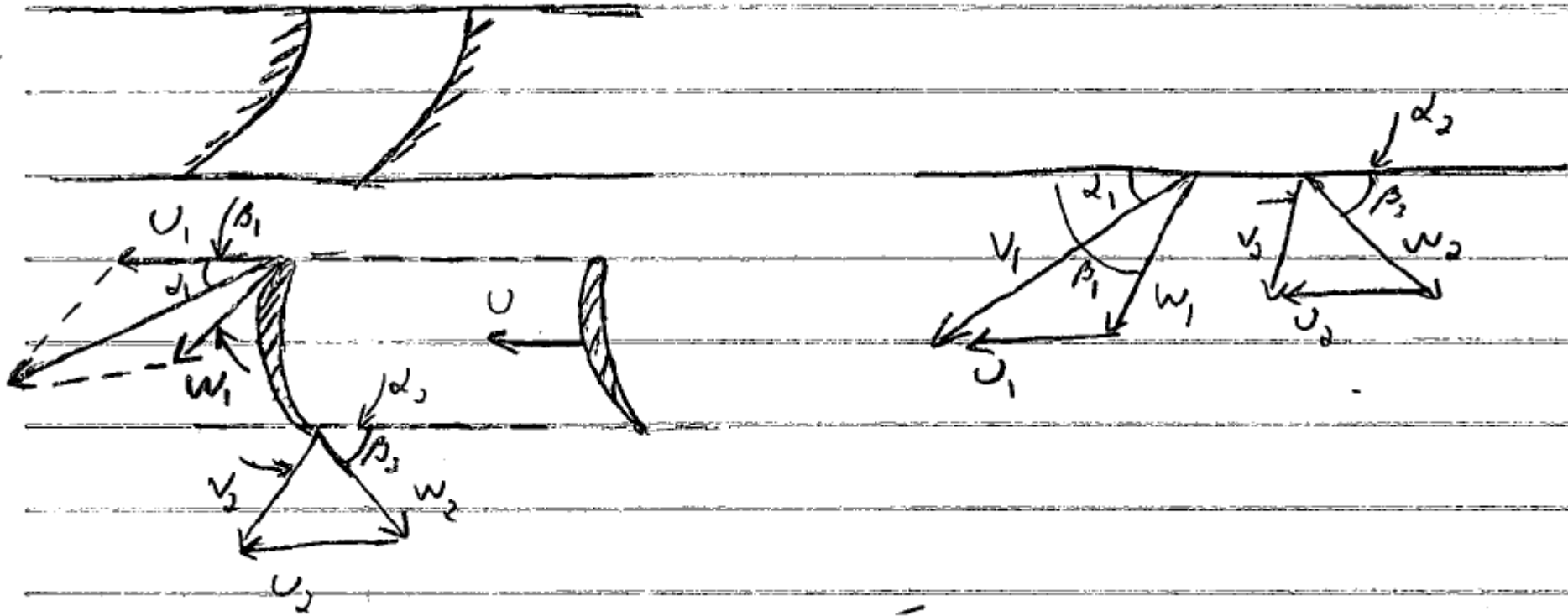
$$\sin \beta_2 = \frac{V_2}{W_2} \sin \alpha_2$$

$$V_2 = \sqrt{W_2^2 + U_2^2 - 2W_2U_2 \cos \beta_2}$$

Vista superior (diagrama  
slide precedente)



# Triângulo de velocidades: bomba axial



$$\vec{V} = V_r \vec{e}_r + V_t \vec{e}_\theta + V_a \vec{e}_z$$

$$\vec{M}_{vc} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int (\vec{r} \times \vec{V}) \rho dV + \oint (\vec{r} \times \vec{V}) \rho \vec{V}_r \cdot \vec{dA}$$

# Bomba axial: potência

- Considere:
  - RP, PUF
  - Torque devido a forças de massa e superfície desprezíveis
  - Eixo z = eixo axial da bomba
- Então: para  $\vec{r} = r\vec{e}_r + z\vec{e}_z$

$$M_{z,vc} = \oint rV_u d\dot{m} = \dot{m}(r_2V_{2t} - r_1V_{1t})$$

- Devemos fornecer ao fluido:

$$\dot{W}_w = P_w = \omega M_z = \dot{m}(U_2V_{2t} - U_1V_{1t})$$

- OBS: para bombas axiais,  $U_2=U_1=U$

$$\frac{P_w}{\dot{m}} = U(V_{2t} - V_{1t})$$

# Equações Energia e QDMA

- Temos então para a potência a ser fornecida à bomba:
- Bomba centrífuga

$$P_w = \rho g Q H = \dot{m}(U_2 V_{2t} - U_1 V_{1t})$$

- Bomba axial

$$P_w = \rho g Q H = \dot{m} U (V_{2t} - V_{1t})$$

Estas equações são conhecidas como Equações de Euler



# Bomba centrífuga

- Vimos que:

$$\frac{P_w}{\rho g Q} = H = \frac{1}{g} (U_2 V_{2t} - U_1 V_{1t})$$

- E que:

$$u V_t = \frac{1}{2}(V^2 + u^2 - w^2)$$

- Logo:

$$H = \frac{1}{2g} [(V_2^2 - V_1^2) + (u_2^2 - u_1^2) - (w_2^2 - w_1^2)]$$

- A carga ideal da bomba relaciona as variações de energia cinética das velocidades absoluta, ponta das pás e relativa.

# Bomba centrífuga

- Substituindo a expressão de H, obtemos:

$$\frac{p}{\rho g} + z + \frac{w^2}{2g} - \frac{r^2 \omega^2}{2g} = \text{const}$$

- OBS: podemos relacionar  $V_t$  e  $V_n$

$$V_n = V_t \tan \alpha$$

- De forma que

$$P_w = \rho Q (u_2 V_{n2} \cot \alpha_2 - u_1 V_{n1} \cot \alpha_1)$$

- Onde

$$V_{n2} = \frac{Q}{2\pi r_2 b_2} \qquad V_{n1} = \frac{Q}{2\pi r_1 b_1}$$

# Bomba centrífuga

- Também, é comum utilizar inicialmente em projetos:

$$\alpha_1 = 90^\circ \quad V_{n1} = V_1$$

Given are the following data for a commercial centrifugal water pump:  $r_1 = 4$  in,  $r_2 = 7$  in,  $\beta_1 = 30^\circ$ ,  $\beta_2 = 20^\circ$ , speed = 1440 r/min. Estimate (a) the design point discharge, (b) the water horsepower, and (c) the head if  $b_1 = b_2 = 1.75$  in.

$$\omega = 2\pi \text{ r/s} = 2\pi(1440/60) = 150.8 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$u_1 = \omega r_1 = 150.8(4/12) = 50.3 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$u_2 = \omega r_2 = 150.8(7/12) = 88.0 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\alpha_1 = 90^\circ \quad \text{e} \quad V_{t1} = 0 \quad (\text{design point})$$

$$V_{n1} = u_1 \tan 30^\circ = 29.0 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$Q = 2\pi r_1 b_1 V_{n1} = 3980 \text{ gal/min}$$

(The actual pump produces about 3500 gal/min.)

$$V_{n2} = \frac{Q}{2\pi r_2 b_2} = 16.6 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$V_{t2} = u_2 - V_{n2} \cot \beta_2 = 42.4 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$V_n = V_t \tan \alpha \quad \longrightarrow \quad \alpha_2 = \tan^{-1} \frac{16.6}{42.4} = 21.4^\circ$$

$$V_{t1} = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad P_w = \rho Q u_2 V_{t2} = 117 \text{ hp}$$

(The actual pump delivers about 125 water horsepower, requiring 147 bhp at 85 percent efficiency.)

$$H \approx \frac{P_w}{\rho g Q} = 116 \text{ ft}$$

(The actual pump develops about 140-ft head.)