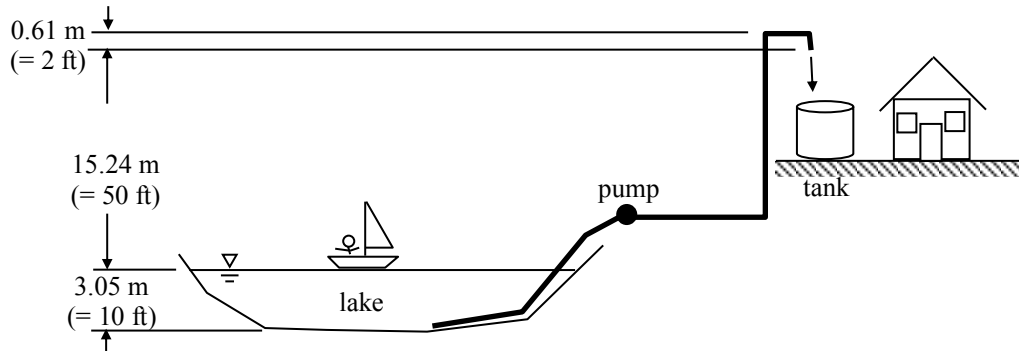


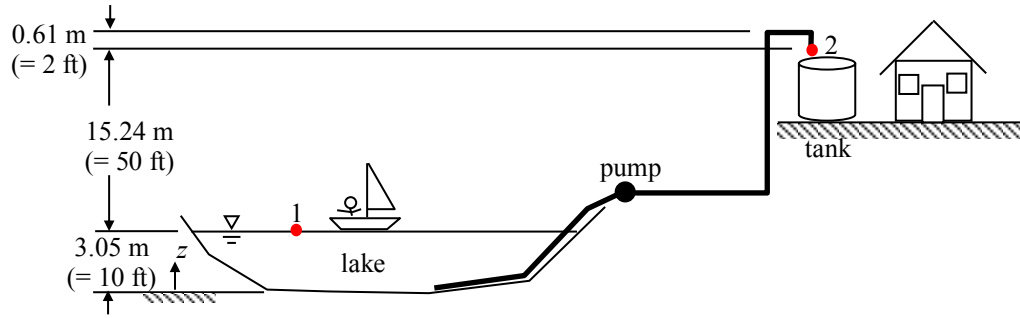
You purchase a cottage at a lake and need to install a pump to feed water to the house. You plan to pump water at night to fill a storage tank you've installed next to the cottage. The pipes and fittings you have chosen to use for the installation are listed in the table below.

- What is the minimum head rise across a pump that is capable of providing a flow rate of 18.93 liters per minute (= 5 gpm) of water to the tank?
- What power should be supplied to the pump assuming the pump efficiency is 65%.



System Component	Amount
straight, smooth plastic pipe, 5.08 cm (= 2 in.) diameter	28.96 m (=95 ft)
re-entrant inlet	1
regular 90° flanged elbow	10
union	8
fully open globe valve	1
fully open gate valve	4

SOLUTION:



Apply the Extended Bernoulli Equation from point 1 to point 2.

$$\left( \frac{p}{\rho g} + \alpha \frac{\bar{V}^2}{2g} + z \right)_2 = \left( \frac{p}{\rho g} + \alpha \frac{\bar{V}^2}{2g} + z \right)_1 - H_{L,1 \rightarrow 2} + H_{S,1 \rightarrow 2} \quad (1)$$

where

$$p_2 = p_1 = p_{\text{atm}} \quad (2)$$

$$\bar{V}_1 \approx 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\bar{V}_2 = \bar{V}_P = \frac{Q}{\frac{\pi D^2}{4}} \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha \approx 1 \quad (\text{assuming turbulent flow}) \quad (4)$$

$$z_2 - z_1 = 15.24 \text{ m} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{L,1 \rightarrow 2} &= \sum_i K_i \frac{\bar{V}_i^2}{2g} = K_{\text{major}} \frac{\bar{V}_P^2}{2g} + K_{\text{inlet}} \frac{\bar{V}_P^2}{2g} + 10K_{\text{elbow}} \frac{\bar{V}_P^2}{2g} + 8K_{\text{union}} \frac{\bar{V}_P^2}{2g} + K_{\text{globe valve}} \frac{\bar{V}_P^2}{2g} + 4K_{\text{gate valve}} \frac{\bar{V}_P^2}{2g} \\ &= \left( f \frac{L}{D} + K_{\text{inlet}} + 10K_{\text{elbow}} + 8K_{\text{union}} + K_{\text{globe valve}} + 4K_{\text{gate valve}} \right) \frac{\bar{V}_P^2}{2g} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\left( \text{where } \bar{V}_P = \bar{V}_2 = \frac{Q}{\frac{\pi D^2}{4}} \right)$$

$$H_{S,1 \rightarrow 2} = ? \quad (7)$$

Substitute into the Extended Bernoulli Equation and re-arrange.

$$\frac{\bar{V}_P^2}{2g} + z_2 = z_1 - \left( f \frac{L}{D} + K_{\text{inlet}} + 10K_{\text{elbow}} + 8K_{\text{union}} + K_{\text{globe valve}} + 4K_{\text{gate valve}} \right) \frac{\bar{V}_P^2}{2g} + H_{S,1 \rightarrow 2} \quad (8)$$

$$H_{S,1 \rightarrow 2} = (z_2 - z_1) + \left( 1 + f \frac{L}{D} + K_{\text{inlet}} + 10K_{\text{elbow}} + 8K_{\text{union}} + K_{\text{globe valve}} + 4K_{\text{gate valve}} \right) \frac{\bar{V}_P^2}{2g} \quad (9)$$

$$\boxed{H_{S,1 \rightarrow 2} = (z_2 - z_1) + \left( 1 + f \frac{L}{D} + K_{\text{inlet}} + 10K_{\text{elbow}} + 8K_{\text{union}} + K_{\text{globe valve}} + 4K_{\text{gate valve}} \right) \frac{8Q^2}{\pi^2 D^4 g}} \quad (10)$$

Use the given data to determine  $H_{S,1 \rightarrow 2}$ .

$$z_2 - z_1 = 15.24 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 28.96 \text{ m}$$

$$D = 5.08 \text{ cm} = 5.08 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$K_{\text{inlet}} = 0.8$$

$$K_{\text{elbow}} = 0.3$$

$$K_{\text{threaded union}} = 0.06$$

$$K_{\text{globe valve}} = 10$$

$$K_{\text{gate valve}} = 0.15$$

$$Q = 18.93 \text{ L/min} = 3.154 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \quad (= 5 \text{ gpm})$$

$$g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2 \quad (= 32.2 \text{ ft/s}^2)$$

The friction factor is found using the Moody chart for a smooth pipe and a Reynolds number of:

$$\text{Re} = \frac{\bar{V}_P D}{\nu} = \frac{QD}{\frac{\pi D^2}{4} \nu} = \frac{4Q}{\pi D \nu} = \frac{4(3.154 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s})}{\pi(5.08 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m})(1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s})} \approx 7900$$

(The turbulent flow assumption is valid!) (11)

$\Rightarrow f \approx 0.033$  (from the Moody diagram) (12)

$\therefore H_{S,1 \rightarrow 2} = 15.28 \text{ m}$  (= 50.14 ft) (13)

Note that the head loss is much smaller than the elevation head.

The power is related to the shaft head by:

$$H_{S,1 \rightarrow 2} = \frac{\dot{W}_{S,1 \rightarrow 2}}{\dot{m}g} = \frac{\dot{W}_{S,1 \rightarrow 2}}{\rho Qg} \quad (14)$$

$$\therefore \dot{W}_{S,1 \rightarrow 2} = \rho QgH_{S,1 \rightarrow 2} \quad (15)$$

Using the given data ( $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ):

$$\therefore \dot{W}_{S,1 \rightarrow 2} = 47.3 \text{ W} \quad (= 0.06 \text{ hp}) \quad (16)$$

Since the efficiency is  $\eta = 65\%$ , the power that must be supplied to the pump is:

$$\therefore \dot{W}_{\text{supply}} = \frac{\dot{W}_{S,1 \rightarrow 2}}{\eta} \Rightarrow \boxed{\dot{W}_{\text{supply}} = 72.7 \text{ W}} \quad (= 0.1 \text{ hp}) \quad (17)$$