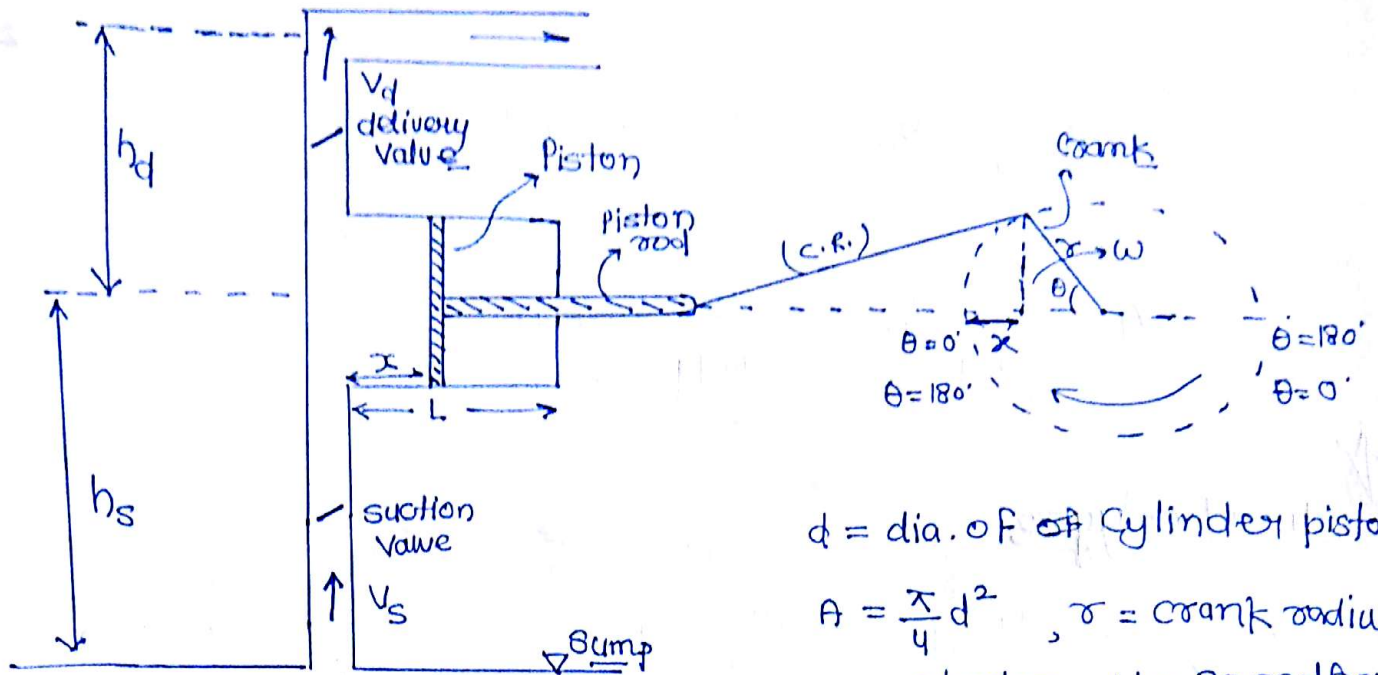


Reciprocating Pump



d = dia. of cylinder piston

$$A = \frac{\pi}{4} d^2, \quad r = \text{crank radius}$$

L = stroke, N = speed (rpm)

$$\boxed{L = 2r}$$

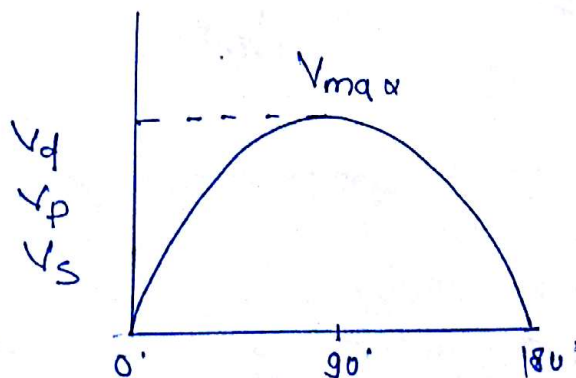
$$\Rightarrow x = r - r \cos \theta$$

$$\theta = \omega t$$

$$\rightarrow x = r - r \cos \omega t$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = r \omega \sin \theta$$

$$V_p = r \omega \sin \theta \quad \text{piston Velocity}$$



V_s, V_p, V_d are in

SHM

$$\rightarrow \dot{m}_s = \dot{m} = \dot{m}_d$$

$$\rho A_s V_s = \rho A V_p = \rho A_d V_d$$

$$V_s = \frac{A}{A_s} \cdot V_p = \frac{A}{A_s} \cdot r \omega \sin \theta$$

$$V_d = \frac{A}{A_d} \cdot V_p = \frac{A}{A_d} r \omega \sin \theta$$

★ disadvantages

① Pulsating Discharge

② Variable discharge

③ $H_F = \frac{\rho V^2 L}{2gD} = \frac{\rho L V^2}{2gD}$

$$V_s, V_d \rightarrow \max.$$

$$H_F \rightarrow \max.$$

$\Rightarrow$ Consumes more power.

④ low discharge

Slip

$$\Rightarrow Q_{th} = \frac{A L N}{60} \quad m^3/s$$

$$slip = Q_{th} - Q_{act.}$$

if $Q_{act} > Q_{th}$.

★ "Negative slip Condition"

- ① High speed
- ② short delivery pipe.
- 3. long suction pipe

★ Coefficient of Discharge

$$C_d = \frac{Q_{act}}{Q_{th}}$$

$$\% \text{ Slip} = \frac{Q_{th} - Q_{act}}{Q_{th}}$$

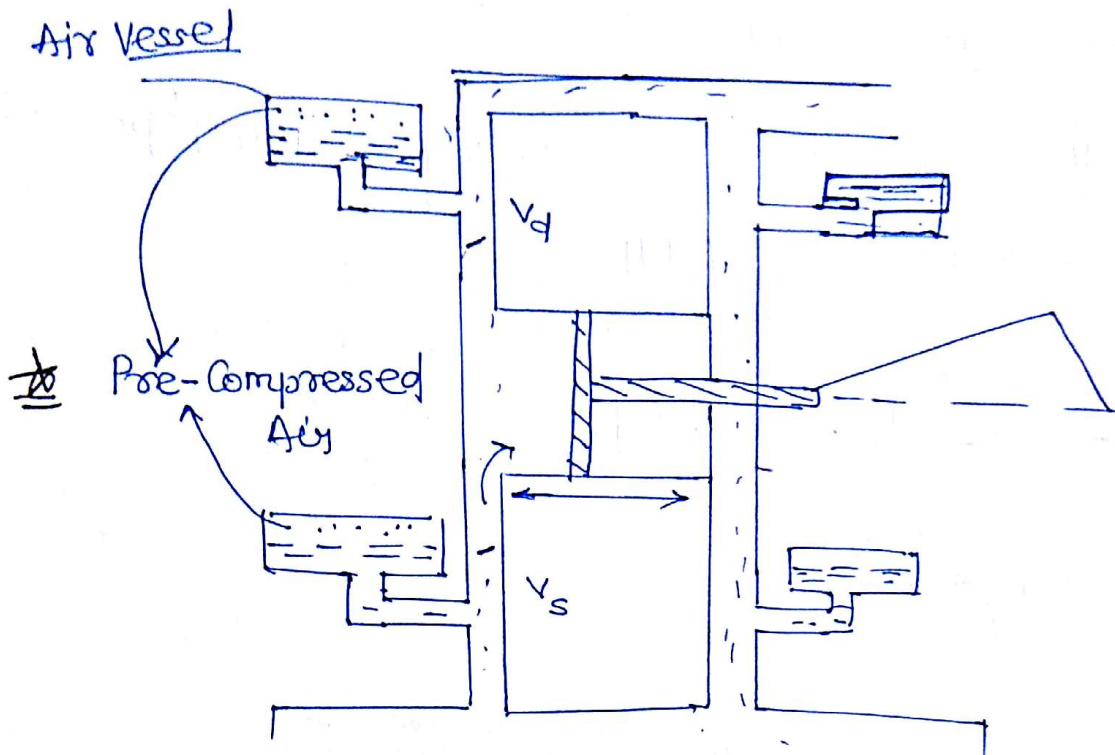
$$\boxed{\% \text{ slip} = 1 - C_d}$$

Power

$$P_{th} = \rho g Q_{th} (h_s + h_d) = \rho g Q_{th} (h_s + h_d)$$

$$P_{act} = \frac{P_{th}}{\eta}$$

→ Air Vessel



it is the reservoir of water placed Near to pump in suction and delivery pipe.

Advantages:

~~In suction and delivery pipe~~

- ① To maintain constant & continuous discharge.
- ② To reduce the power input to pump.
- ③ it also helps to increase discharge.

★ single cylinder Double acting reciprocating pump.

$$Q_{th} \approx \frac{2LN}{60} \text{ m}^3/\text{sec.}$$

* Runaway Speed!:-

When the load on the turbine becomes zero suddenly, the speed becomes 2-3 times of normal speed the speed known as runaway speed.

The runner and its component should be designed to remain safe at runaway speed.

load factor

$$\text{Load factor} = \frac{\text{kwh}}{\text{kw} \times \text{Nb. of days} \times 24}$$