

D = diameter of pipe قطر لوله

Vis = kinematic viscosity (= dynamic viscosity / density)

ویسکوزیته سینماتیک (برابر است با ویسکوزیته دینامیک تقسیم بر چگالی)

L = length of pipe طول لوله

f = Darcy coefficient (British) ضریب دارسی

Re = Reynolds Number عدد رینولدز

T = Boundary shear stress due to moving fluid تنش برشی مرزی ناشی از حرکت سیال

Ph = Difference in piezometric head. اختلاف در سینه پیزومتر

(Piezometric head = Pressure Head + Position Head)

(ارتفاع موقعیت + ارتفاع فشار = ارتفاع سینه پیزومتر)

theta = angle of pipe (to horizontal) زاویه لوله با افق

Pi = 3.142

Three types of flow can be distinguished: —

سه نوع جریان می‌تواند تشخیص داد: —

LAMINAR - This occurs when $Re < 2000$

جریان لایه‌ای: وقتی $Re < 2000$ رخ دهد.

SMOOTH TURBULENT - This occurs at higher values of Re, but when the pipe roughness

projections lie within the laminar sub-layer and the pipe roughness has no effect on the value of f or on the discharge.

② این نوع در مقادیر بالاتر Re است، اما وقتی که جدار لوله به درجه لایه زیرین لایه‌ای قرار می‌گیرد و در نتیجه بر ضریب اصطکاک و دبی هیچ اثری ندارد.

ROUGH TURBULENT - This occurs in rough pipes. The pipe roughness now significantly

affects the flow and the value of f. The laminar sub-layer is now thinner than the height of the roughness projections.

⑤ این نوع در لوله‌های زبر رخ می‌دهد. زبری لوله به قدری زیاد است که در جدار لوله و مقدار f و مقدار دبی اثر گذارنده است. لایه زیرین لایه‌ای حالا نازک‌تر از ارتفاع تپه‌های زبری است.

Re is the ratio between the viscous forces and the inertia forces. It can be shown that:

Re نسبت بین نیروهای ویسکوز و نیروهای اینرسی است. Re به صورت زیر مشتق داده می‌شود:

$$Re = \frac{VD}{\nu}$$

⑥ در این مقدار مشخص Re (تقریباً 2000) نیروهای تنش ویسکوز به اندازه کافی قوی نیستند که جریان را منظم نگه دارند. نیروهای ناشی از حرکت سریع‌تر ذرات بر ذرات با سرعت کمتر غلبه می‌کند و در نتیجه در سراسر جریان رخ می‌دهد.

⑦ At a certain Re value (approx 2000) the viscous shear forces are no longer powerful enough to maintain the orderly laminar type of flow. The forces produced by the momentum of the faster moving particles then take over resulting in turbulent eddies throughout the flow.

Considering the equilibrium of the control volume of fluid of length L: تعادل استاتیکی حجم سیال را در ارتفاع L در نظر بگیرید:

Piezometric head $u = P_u/\rho g + Z_u$

Piezometric head $d = P_d/\rho g + Z_d$

$$P_h = \frac{P_u - P_d}{\rho g} + Z_u - Z_d \dots\dots\dots 1$$

Downward force on upstream end = $P_u \times A$

Upward force on downstream end = $P_d \times A$

Gravity force component due to weight of water:

$$= A L \rho g \sin(\theta) = A L \rho g (Z_u - Z_d) / L$$

$$= A \rho g (Z_u - Z_d)$$

Summing these three force components in the direction of the flow gives:

$$\text{Total Force} = (P_u A) - (P_d A) + (A \rho g (Z_u - Z_d))$$

This force is balanced by the shear stress T acting over area $P_i D L$, so the opposing total force is $T P_i D L$. Equating the two balancing forces and dividing both sides by (ρg) :

$$(P_i / 4) D^2 \left[\frac{P_u - P_d}{\rho g} + (Z_u - Z_d) \right] = \frac{T P_i D L}{\rho g}$$

substituting 1 gives:-

$$P_h = \frac{D T L}{4 \rho g}$$

P_h / L is the rate at which total energy is lost. Since there is no change of K.E., this is equal to:-

$$\frac{H_f}{L} = i = \text{hydraulic gradient and therefore:-}$$

$$\frac{H_f}{L} = \frac{4 T}{\rho g D}$$

Experiments in the fully (rough) turbulent flow region by Froude and others indicated that the drag resistance and hence T is approximately proportional to V^2 . This led to the assumption that:

$T = K V^2$ where K is a constant of proportionality. (For the laminar flow region $T = K V$ which indicates that K needs to be modified for differing flow rates.) Therefore:

$$T = K V^2 \quad \text{where } K \text{ is a constant of proportionality}$$

$$\frac{H_f}{L} = \frac{4 \cdot 2 g K V^2}{\rho g D \cdot 2 g}$$

However $2gK/\rho g$ is also a constant and is known as the DARCY FRICTION FACTOR. Its symbol is f . (In fact f is only constant for rough turbulent flow). Rearranging gives the DARCY FORMULA:

به هر حال $2gK/\rho g$ همیشه یک ثابت است و به عنوان ضریب اصطکاک دarcy شناخته شده است. این ضریب اصطکاک دarcy را f می نامند. (در حقیقت f برای جریان مایلطم ثابت است). با فرض ساز فرضیه دarcy حاصل می شود:

$$4fL V^2$$

$$Hf = \dots$$

D. 2g

(۹) از آن جهایی که بسیار از دیوار جدا و اوله شایسته کما الله مددکم است مقبول دارم در کل مجلس استفاده نموده است و این مقبول را در هر دفعه و زمانه تصور مسکن (آرامش) مددکم و خطی معتبر است در صورتی که در هر دفعه که مورد استفاده قرار گیرد (آرامش و مسکن) این خطی را در هر دفعه که از خطی به مددکم تغییر کند.

④ Since many practical flow rates in commercial pipes are fully turbulent, the Darcy formula is universally used. It is however equally valid for all other types (smooth turbulent and laminar) provided the appropriate value of f is used. (Dimensional analysis shows that f is a function of Re). This investigation is concerned with flows varying from laminar to rough turbulent.

VARIATION OF H_f WITH VELOCITY

تغیر HF باستان

If a graph of $\log(H_f)$ against $\log(V)$ is drawn, the result should be a straight line indicating that the relationship is of the form $H_f \propto V^2$ (منه)

$$H_f = C V^n \quad \{ \text{since } \log(H_f) = \log(C) + n \cdot \log(V) \}$$

Results should show that for laminar flow $n=1$, for smooth

turbulent flow $n=1.75$ (approx) and for rough turbulent flow $n=2.0$

(approx)

VARIATION OF f WITH Re

Re: Franchise

If a graph of $\log(f)$ against $\log(\text{Re})$ is drawn, the result should be a straight line, indicating that the relationship is of the form $\log(f) = \log(k) + n \log(\text{Re})$.

$$f = C \operatorname{Re}^n$$

Results should show that for laminar flow $n=-1$ and $C=16$ ($\log(C)$ is the intercept). For smooth turbulent flow $n=-0.25$ and C is 0.079. For rough turbulent flow $n=0.0$ (graph horizontal) and C depends only on the roughness of the pipe.

10) نتایج نشان می‌دهد که برای جداسازی $C_{21}H_{42}$ و $C_{22}H_{44}$ در دماهای مختلف (مثلاً $100^\circ C$ و $150^\circ C$)، نیاز به جداسازی با استفاده از $100^\circ C$ و $150^\circ C$ ، و برای جداسازی $C_{20}H_{42}$ و $C_{21}H_{42}$ (در دماهای مختلف) و $C_{22}H_{44}$ (در دماهای مختلف) نیاز به جداسازی با استفاده از $100^\circ C$ و $150^\circ C$ ، و برای جداسازی $C_{20}H_{42}$ و $C_{21}H_{42}$ (در دماهای مختلف) و $C_{22}H_{44}$ (در دماهای مختلف) نیاز به جداسازی با استفاده از $100^\circ C$ و $150^\circ C$.

Hence:- LAMINAR SMOOTH TURBULENT ROUGH TURBULENT

1.

56.

عبد السلام

$$f = \frac{16}{Re} \quad f = \frac{0.079}{Re^{0.25}} \quad f = \frac{\text{constant}}{Re^{0.0}}$$

For the Inverted WATER Manometer:

LEVEL READINGS

READINGS x 12.6

a) the water rubs against the pipe sides

(a) عاموں اب باقی رہا محض نوں

(b) water has viscosity

(c) of the high pressure

(d) of the effects of gravity

Answer a,b,c or d

- (11) The correct answer is (b). If the fluid had no viscosity (an ideal fluid) there could be no friction. The fluid in contact with the pipe walls is stationary. (A fluid having no viscosity is often called an inviscid fluid.)

QUESTION 2

For laminar flow the friction is proportional to:

a) velocity squared

(b) velocity

c) Reynolds Number raised to the power 0.25

d) Reynold Number squared

Answer a,b,c or d

The correct answer is (b). See theory. (Note for fully turbulent flow the friction is proportional to the velocity squared)

QUESTION 3

It is important to know how much energy is lost through pipe friction for many reasons.

Which of the following reasons is INCORRECT?

a) to choose a suitable pump for a piping system

b) to establish the power consumption of the pump

c) to calculate the size of pipe suitable for a piping system

d) to estimate the life of the pipes in a piping system

Answer a,b,c or d

The incorrect statement is (d). The friction does not cause any wear of the pipe. The friction occurs within the fluid.

QUESTION 4

The piezometric head for water flowing through a pipe is:

a) the sum of the pressure and velocity heads. (الف) مجموع ارتفاع سرعت و ارتفاع فشار

b) the sum of the pressure and potential heads. (ب) مجموع ارتفاع فشار و ارتفاع پتانسیل

c) the total available head of the fluid. (ج) کل ارتفاع مایع در دسترس

Answer a, b or c

The correct answer is (b). In a uniform pipe the difference in piezometric head between two points is equal to the head loss due to friction, because there is no change in velocity head.

جواب «b» صحیح است. در یک لوله یکنواخت تفاوت در ارتفاع پیئزومتیک بین دو نقطه برابر با افت فشار در لوله است. زیرا تغییر در ارتفاع سرعت ندارد.

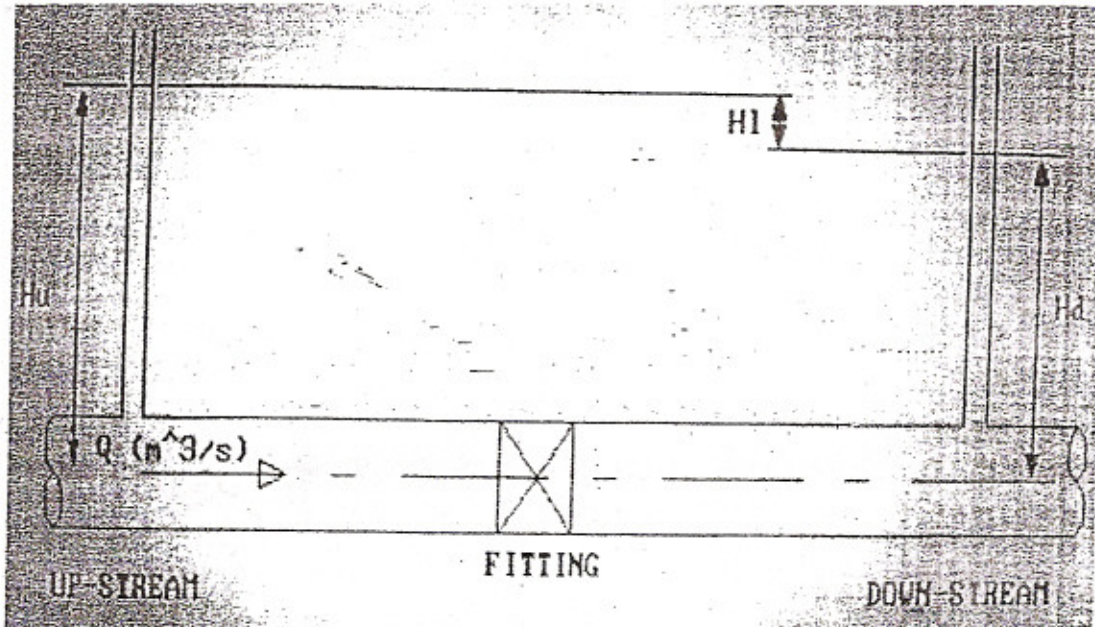
رأهنمای نرم افزاری افت فشار شیرها در خطوط لوله

Energy losses in fitting

امتياز و مسودات

- ① The object of this investigation is to demonstrate that there is a loss of energy as fluid flows through a pipe fitting, to find this loss of energy in terms of head of fluid and to find the velocity pressure factor (K value) for a fitting.

۱) جہتی از این تحقیق اینست اندر از طریق اوصاف و لوازم در مبحث مسائل جبار است و می توان گفت اندر بر اساس
توانند مسائل و پیدا کردن فاکتور حسابی و غیر (مقدار K) بر این اوصاف است.



(۷) شکل و انعام بحججه مورد استفاده برای این برادران نشان مرده است. ^۶ مورد نیاز عبدالرزاق:

- (2) This page shows a diagrammatic representation of the main equipment needed to undertake the investigation. You will require the following items:

۵۱. دین صفت الیہ فی دفعہ دہرہ ام نہ غناسی است از

- Fluid Friction Equipment
- Stop Watch

- ③ { It will be useful if you obtain a printout of this diagram, by accessing the above PRINT rectangle. After you have studied these diagrams and noted the abbreviations for the dimensions, you may scroll this window to move onto the Theory Page.

(۲۰) این بریت از دایره کلمه کلمه که بسیار مفید باشد، بعد از آنکه دایره کلمه و حروف متخفف مورد استفا ده گفت
ایضا را میانه کرده به صفحه شصت و نه بود.

THEORY

Nomenclature: **واژه‌ها و اصطلاحات**

- g = acceleration due to gravity (9.81 m/s^2) **شتاب جاذبه**
- Z = height from horizontal datum **ارتفاع از افق**
- H_u = upstream manometer height **ارتفاع مانومتر در جریان بالا روزه**
- H_d = downstream manometer height **ارتفاع مانومتر در جریان پایین**
- H_l = head loss through fitting **از دست دادن ارتفاع از طریق اتصال**
- u = upstream suffix **پسوند جریان بالا روزه**
- d = downstream suffix **پسوند جریان پایین**
- V = fluid velocity **سرعت سیال**
- P = fluid pressure **فشار سیال**
- ρ = density **چگالی**
- Q = actual flow rate **دبی واقعی**
- $H_{l_{incpt}}$ = apparent head loss from graph when $V=0$ **کاهش فشار ظاهر از گراف متحرک به صفر است**
- A = cross sectional area **مساحت مقطع عرضی**
- K = velocity pressure factor (K value) **فاکتور فشار سرعت**

Bernoulli's equation (modified for viscous flow):-

معادله برنولی (تغییر یافته برای جریان لزج):

$$Z_u + \frac{V_u^2}{2g} + \frac{P_u}{\rho g} = Z_d + \frac{V_d^2}{2g} + \frac{P_d}{\rho g} + H_l$$

Rearranging:

بازآرایی:

$$Hl = \frac{P_u - P_d}{\rho g} + \frac{V_u^2 - V_d^2}{2g} + (Z_u - Z_d)$$

since $P = \rho g h$

therefore: $H_u - H_d = \frac{P_u - P_d}{\rho g}$ (obtained from manometers)
 ما تویتهای از مانومترها

$\frac{V_u^2 - V_d^2}{2g}$ can be calculated from the CONTINUITY equation
 از معادله پیوستگی محاسبه می شود.

$$(Q = A_u V_u = A_d V_d)$$

Hence Hl can be calculated for each flow rate.

بنابراین Hl برای هر دبی محاسبه می گردد.

Since Hl is dependent on the velocity of the fluid, it is conventional to relate it to KINETIC ENERGY (expressed as metres head of fluid):

چون Hl وابسته به دبی است، متعارف است آنرا به انرژی جنبشی (انرژی سیال در حین حرکت) $\frac{1}{2} \rho V^2$ مرتبط کرد.

$$Hl = K \frac{V^2}{2g}$$

where K is a constant for a fitting and is known as the VELOCITY PRESSURE FACTOR (or K value). The velocity V is the greater of the upstream and downstream velocities. The K value can now be calculated for each flow rate, however in order to obtain a better, more accurate K value for each fitting a graph of Hl against $V^2/2g$ can be drawn. If the graph is a straight line this would indicate that K is a constant over the flow range. The slope (gradient) of the graph will give the best K value for the fitting.

② که K یک مقدار ثابت برای اتصال است و به عنوان ضریب فشار سرعت شناخته شده است. (یا مقدار K). و دبی V بزرگترین دبی در ورودی و خروجی است. حالا مقدار K برای هر دبی محاسبه می گردد. هر چند برای بدست آوردن یک مقدار دقیق و صحیح و دقت در برابر مقدار K هر اتصال، می توان گراف Hl را در مقابل $\frac{V^2}{2g}$ رسم کرد. اگر گراف خط مستقیم باشد نشان می دهد مقدار K در برابر هر دبی یکسان ثابت است. شیب گراف بهترین مقدار K را برای آن اتصال ارائه می دهد.

ASSUMPTIONS

① If the graph appears to be a straight line, for practical purposes it is reasonable to assume that the relationship is linear and hence K is a constant. However it may be seen that this assumption results in an apparent Head loss (Hl_{incpt}) when the velocity is zero.

② Once K has been determined experimentally, K may be used to obtain the head loss for any flow rate by using the formula:

③ اگر گراف خط مستقیم باشد برای اهداف عملی منطقی است که فرض کنیم رابطه خطی است و بنابراین K ثابت است. با این فرض و دبی V می توان Hl را محاسبه کرد.
 ارتفاع ظاهر (HL - incpt) نتیجه می گردد.

④ یکبار که K از طریق آزمایش بدست آمده و محاسبه شده باشد، می توان از این مقدار K برای بدست آوردن Hl برای هر دبی استفاده کرد.
 از این مقدار K می توان برای بدست آوردن Hl برای هر دبی استفاده کرد.

$$H_L = K (V^2 / 2g)$$

However to be really accurate and to be consistent with experimental observations H_{L_incpt} should be taken into account:

$$H_L = K (V^2 / 2g) + H_{L_incpt}$$

CAUTION: The above theory relates to practical turbulent flow and should not be used for laminar and small flows, and may account for "apparent" error resulting from the graph not passing through the origin.

MANOMETERS:- Differential manometers only record the difference in pressure head when the tapping points are at the same level. If the tapping points are at different levels the manometer will record the difference in PIEZOMETRIC HEAD (sum of pressure and potential head). For the inverted WATER Manometer:-

DIFFERENCE IN PIEZOMETRIC HEAD = DIFFERENCE IN MANOMETER WATER LEVEL READINGS

For the MERCURY U Tube Manometer:

DIFFERENCE IN PIEZOMETRIC HEAD = DIFFERENCE IN MERCURY LEVEL READINGS $\times 12.6$

Method

For several different flow rates ranging from a very small flow rate to the maximum for which readings can be obtained, measure the time taken to collect a known quantity of fluid in the measuring tank. For each measured flow rate record H_u and H_d i.e. the heights of fluid in the manometer tubes at the sides of the desired fitting. The computer will then be able to calculate:

H_L , $V^2 / 2g$ and the discrepancy for each set of readings.

A graph of H_L against $V^2 / 2g$ is drawn to show the proportional relationship. The statistical best K factor for all flows is then calculated from the slope of the graph.

Repeat the above procedure for each fitting being investigated.

You should ensure that you calculate the first set of results for one flow rate for each fitting. These results should agree with the computed results and be included in your report.

QUESTION 1

Is the pressure loss through a fitting with equal inlet and outlet diameters and with tapping points at the same level equivalent to the energy loss (m head) due to the fitting?

a) Yes

b) No

(۱۳) جواب «a» درست است. افت فشار معادل افت انرژی است زیرا K.E. و پتانسیل بین نقاط آب در جریانات رو به بالا و رو به پایین تغییر نمی کند.

The correct answer is (a). The pressure loss is equivalent to the energy loss due to the fitting because the K.E. and potential energy have not altered between the upstream and downstream tapping points.

QUESTION 2

Which of the following statements is the correct one for a pipe which is not horizontal:

- (a) اگر جریان نزائشی باشد اختلاف فشار بین نقاط آب در دو نقطه برابر است.
(a) With no flow there would be a pressure difference between the tapping points.
(b) اگر جریان نزائشی باشد اختلاف در سطح مانومترها همان اختلاف ارتفاع در نقاط آب در دو نقطه می باشد.
(b) With no flow the difference in manometer levels is the same as the height between the tapping points.
(c) اگر جریان نزائشی باشد اختلاف فشار بین نقاط آب در دو نقطه وجود ندارد.
(c) With no flow there would NOT be a pressure difference between the tapping points.
(d) اگر در یک لوله جریان نزائشی باشد و در آن حالت مانومتر نشان دهد اختلاف فشار است.
(d) With flow in the pipe the manometer readings indicate the pressure difference

The correct answer is (a). The differential manometer only records pressure difference when the pipe is horizontal. When the pipe is not horizontal some of the POTENTIAL energy in the pipe has been converted into PRESSURE energy (or vice versa).

(۱۴) جواب «a» صحیح است. مانومتر اندازه گیری فقط اختلاف فشار را می کند و در صورتی که لوله افقی باشد مقدار از انرژی پتانسیل در لوله تبدیل به انرژی فشار می شود.

QUESTION 3

In the experiment the tapping points are at different levels. The manometer used will record directly which of the following:

- (a) اختلاف فشار
(a) the difference in pressure
(b) کاهش ضربه اصطکاک
(b) the head lost in friction
(c) تفاوت در سطح نقاط آب در دو نقطه که جریان وجود ندارد.
(c) the difference in level of the tapping points when there is no flow

The correct answer is (b). The differential manometer only records pressure difference when the pipe is horizontal. When the tapping points are at different levels and there is zero flow, the manometer readings will be equal.

(۱۵) جواب «b» صحیح است. مانومتر اندازه گیری فقط اختلاف فشار را می کند و در صورتی که لوله افقی باشد مقدار از انرژی پتانسیل در لوله تبدیل به انرژی فشار می شود.

QUESTION 4 چرا برای این تحقیق لازم نیست اختلاف در ارتفاع بین مانومترها را بدانیم؟

Why, for this investigation, is it not essential to know the difference in height between the manometer tappings in determining the head lost in friction.

- (a) زیرا اختلاف ارتفاع در اختلاف فشار تأثیر نخواهد کرد.
(a) Because the difference in height will not affect the pressure difference.
(b) زیرا اختلاف در سطح مایع موجود در مانومتر اختلاف در Head (مجموع فشار و سر) را نشان می دهد.
(b) Because the difference in level of the liquid in the manometer records the difference in piezometric head (sum of pressure and position head), and not pressure difference.

(b) زیرا اختلاف در سطح مایع موجود در مانومتر اختلاف در Head (مجموع فشار و سر) را نشان می دهد.

(c) زیرا اختلاف در سطح مایع موجود در مانومتر باعث آلودگی فشار را نشان می دهد و نه فشار را

c) Because the difference in level of the liquid in the manometer records the pressure difference and not pressure.

d) Because the air is compressed in the manometer

(d) زیرا هوا داخل مانومتر فشرده می شود.

(11) The correct answer is (b). It is however essential to know the height difference if we wish to determine the pressure difference between the tapping points.

جواب صحیح «b» است. م. هر حال ضروری است که اختلاف ارتفاع را بدانیم اگر خواهیم اختلاف فشار را در بین نقاط آبجی اندازه بگیریم.

QUESTION 5

Is the pressure loss through a fitting with unequal inlet and outlet diameters and with tapping points at the same level, equivalent to the energy loss (my head) ?

a) Yes

بله

b) No

خیر

آیا افت فشار در یک اتصال که قطرهای داخل و خارج متفاوت و نقاط آبجی در یک سطح یکسان باشد، معادل افت انرژی (سرشار) است؟
پاسخ: خیر، چون در این حالت تغییر در انرژی جنبشی (K.E.) نیز وجود دارد.

The correct answer is (b), because there is a change in the K.E. which affects the pressure.

جواب درست «b» است زیرا یک تغییر در انرژی جنبشی (K.E.) وجود دارد که بر فشار تأثیر می گذارد.

QUESTION 6

In the experiment the tapping points are at different levels. The manometer used will record directly which of the following:

a) the difference in pressure

اختلاف فشار

b) the head lost in friction

افت فشار حاصل از اصطکاک

c) the difference in level of the tapping points when there is no flow

(c) تفاوت در سطح نقاط آبجی وقتی که جریان وجود ندارد

The correct answer is (b). The differential manometer only records pressure difference when the pipe is horizontal. When the pipe is vertical the readings will be equal for zero flow, although the lower tapping point will have a higher pressure.

جواب صحیح «b» است. مانومتر تفاضلی فقط اختلاف فشار را می خواند اگر لوله افقی باشد. وقتی لوله عمودی است، هر دو نقطه آبجی در یک سطح قرار می گیرند و فشار در هر دو نقطه یکسان می شود. اگر لوله عمودی باشد و جریان وجود نداشته باشد، هر دو نقطه آبجی در یک سطح قرار می گیرند و فشار در هر دو نقطه یکسان می شود. اگر لوله عمودی باشد و جریان وجود داشته باشد، هر دو نقطه آبجی در یک سطح قرار می گیرند و فشار در هر دو نقطه یکسان می شود.

Flow over weirs

Object

- ① The object of this experiment is to demonstrate how a weir can be used as a meter to measure fluid discharge in an open channel and to find the coefficient of discharge (C_d) of the device. Three weirs from F1-13 apparatus will be considered; a rectangular and a VEE shaped notch weir.

- ② This page shows a diagrammatic representation of the equipment needed to undertake the investigation. You will require the following items:

- Hydraulics Bench F1-10

- Basic Weirs F1-13

- Stop Watch

- ③ You will find it useful to obtain a printout of these diagrams by accessing the above PRINT rectangle. After you have studied these diagrams and noted the abbreviations for the dimensions, you may scroll this window to move onto the Theory Page.

THEORY

Nomenclature: (also see diagram)

g = acceleration due to gravity (9.81 m/s^2)

Z = height from horizontal datum

H = distance between crest and still water surface

i = upstream suffix

j = downstream suffix

V = fluid velocity

P = fluid pressure

ρ = density

Q_a = actual flow rate

Q_t = theoretical flow rate

Q_{incpt} = apparent flow rate from graph when $H=0$

δA = small element of area of thickness δh

C_d = coefficient of discharge ضریب تخلیه

K = meter constant ثابت اندازه گیری

θ = angle of weir edge from vertical زاویه بین لبه تریز و عمود

w = width of rectangular weir عرض تریز مستطین

Refer to the diagrammatic representation on the Equipment Page for other symbols. برای دیدن نمادها به صفحه تجهیزات مراجعه کنید.

C_d is an experimental correction factor, which must be applied to the theoretical discharge value to obtain the actual discharge, hence:

actual measured discharge تخلیه واقعی اندازه گیری شده و ثبتی

$$C_d = \frac{\text{actual measured discharge}}{\text{theoretical discharge}}$$

theoretical discharge تخلیه تئوری

Bernoulli's equation:

$$Z_i + \frac{V_i^2}{2g} + \frac{P_i}{\rho g} = Z_j + \frac{V_j^2}{2g} + \frac{P_j}{\rho g}$$

② حرکت یک ذره از سطح بالا به سطح پایین در یک سیال (مثلاً آب) در یک لوله افقی. در نقطه i (بالا) سرعت صفر است و در نقطه j (پایین) سرعت Vj است. فشار در هر دو نقطه برابر با فشار اتمسفریک است.

① Consider the motion of a particle of fluid flowing from i to j (see diagram). The upstream velocity is assumed to be zero (still water) and the downstream pressure (in the nappe) is assumed to be atmospheric, so working in gauge pressure:

$$Z_i + \frac{P_i}{\rho g} = Z_j + \frac{P_j}{\rho g} \quad \dots\dots\dots 1$$

From the diagram $H = Z_i + x$

The upstream pressure is obviously x metres head of water, so:-

مشارع آب در بالا حدوداً x متر از سطح آب آشکارا می باشد.

$$H = Z_i + \frac{P_i}{\rho g}$$

Also from the diagram $H = Z_j + h$, equating and rearranging:

$$\frac{P_i}{\rho g} = Z_j - Z_i + h$$

pg

substituting in 1, rearranging and cancelling:-

$$V_j = \text{SQRT}(2gh)$$

From CONTINUITY ($dQ = dA_i V_i = dA_j V_j$) considering the flow through the elemental thickness dh (see diagram):

FOR RECTANGULAR WEIR

$$dQ = \text{SQRT}(2gh) w dh$$

The total flow is found by integrating between zero and H (neglecting the lowering of the surface of the water)

$$Q_t = \frac{2}{3} \text{SQRT}(2g) w H^{1.5}$$

This equation may be written as :- $Q_t = K H^{1.5}$ where K may be called the Weir Constant and equals:- $K = \frac{2}{3} \text{SQRT}(2g) w$ Introducing the Coefficient of Discharge (C_d) takes account of

the following assumptions:

a) Upstream of weir, the water is still.

b) Effect of drop down is neglected.

c) Pressure throughout the sheet of liquid (or nappe) is atmospheric.

d) Effects of viscosity (friction) and surface tension are negligible.

e) The contraction of the nappe due to curvature of streamlines.

$$\text{ACTUAL FLOW RATE } (Q_a) = C_d K H^{1.5}$$

FOR VEE NOTCH WEIR

For the VEE Notch Weir it can be shown by using elementary trigonometry that the width of an element is $2(H-h) \tan(\frac{\theta}{2})$ so:

$$dQ = \text{SQRT}(2gh) \cdot 2(H-h) \tan(\theta) dh$$

Integrating between zero and H gives:

$$Q = \frac{8}{15} \text{SQRT}(2g) \tan(\theta) H^{2.5}$$

so for the Vee Shaped Weir:- $K = \frac{8}{15} \text{SQRT}(2g) \tan(\theta)$

$$\text{ACTUAL FLOW RATE } (Q_a) = C_d K H^{2.5}$$

If C_d as well as K is constant, a graph of Q_a against $H^{1.5}$ for a rectangular weir or $H^{2.5}$ for a VEE Notch Weir will be a straight line having a slope equal to $C_d K$.

Q_a and H are found by experiment, K can be calculated. Hence the best value of the Coefficient of Discharge may be found.

FURTHER ASSUMPTIONS

If the C_d graph appears to be a straight line, for practical purposes it is reasonable to assume that the relationship is linear and hence C_d is constant. However it can be seen that this assumption results in an apparent discharge Q_{incpt} when $H=0$

Once C_d has been determined experimentally the meter may be used to measure any flow rate by observing H and using the formula:

$$Q = C_d K (H^{1.5}) \quad (\text{rectangular})$$

However to be really accurate Q_{incpt} should be taken into account

$$Q = C_d K (H^{1.5}) + Q_{incpt} \quad (\text{rectangular})$$

- CAUTION:- The above theory relates to practical turbulent flow and should not be used for laminar and small flows, and may account for "apparent" error resulting from the graph not passing through the origin.

Use the Armfield Basic Weirs Equipment F1-13 and carry out the following procedure:

Install the appropriate weir plate with the sharp edge of the weir facing downstream. Admit water to the channel until the water discharges over the weir plate. Close the flow control valve and allow the water level to stabilise. Set the Vernier Height Gauge to a datum reading using the top of the hook. The datum is the apex of the Vee notch or the sill of the rectangular weir. In practice it is easier to fill the channel with water and use the minimum water level as the datum - although not strictly accurate this method will prevent damage to the weir plate. Position the gauge about half way between the notch plate and stilling baffle.

⑤ صفحه سنجش را در لبه تیز آن جهت جریان آب نصب کنید. آب از بالا در صحنه سرریز می‌ریزد و در پایین آن به یک سینی جمع می‌شود. سطح آب را با یک خط‌کش (Vernier) اندازه بگیرید. خط‌کش را در وسط آب قرار دهید و تنظیم کنید. خط‌کش را از سطح آب بالا بردارید. امکان دارد در بعضی موارد، به جای استفاده از خط‌کش، می‌توان از یک سنجش سطح آب (Gauge) استفاده کرد. این سنجش را در وسط آب قرار دهید و به کمک آن سطح آب را اندازه بگیرید. این روش دقیق‌تر است.

در عمل آسانتر است که کانال را با آب پر کنیم و با دقت سطح آب را پیدا کرده در نقطه بایسیم. اگر چه این روش کاملاً صحیح نیست ولی کار برد این روش از حساب کردن بر روی سطح مقطع و پیدا کردن درجه راه این روش دقیقتر و واضحتر است. مقدار دبی را با استفاده از این روش می توانیم پیدا کنیم. جریان را تنظیم می کنیم. آب به سرعت (ارتفاع H) می رسد. مقدارش صاف است. آب را در مرحله ح. تنظیم می کنیم. برای هر مقدار جریان سه بار اندازه گیری می کنیم. H را اندازه گیری می کنیم. با جدا کردن حجم و زمان و استفاده از این روش می توانیم سطح جریان را اندازه گیری کنیم.

Admit water to the channel, adjust flow control valve to obtain heads, H, increasing in steps of about 10 mm. For each flow rate stabilise conditions, measure and record H. Take readings of volume and time using the volumetric tank to determine the flow rate.

The computer will then be able to calculate:- $Q, C_d, H^{1.5}$ for the Rectangular Weir and $H^{2.5}$ for the Vee Notch Weir for each set of readings.

A graph of Q against $H^{1.5}$ (rect) or $H^{2.5}$ (vee) is then drawn to find the accurate C_d for the meter.

For each weir you should ensure that you calculate a single set of results from the first set of

readings to verify the computed results. These should be included in your report

his is the Readings Page. As the readings are entered the appropriate graph is drawn. The graph scales have been preset, however you may alter the graph axes to suit your readings. Note that the units used on the graph are more appropriate to the calculations, whereas the units used for entering the readings are more appropriate for the equipment.

Move the cursor to appropriate rectangles and enter the sets of experimental readings in the following order:

1. H (mm) The height of the water surface above the crest of the weir.
2. Vol (l) The volume of water collected in litres.
3. t (s) The time taken to collect that volume of water.

After each set of readings have been entered the following will be calculated and displayed:

1. $H^{1.5}$ ($m^{1.5}$) For the Rectangular Weir
- or $H^{2.5}$ ($m^{2.5}$) For the VEE Notch Weir
2. Q ($m^3/s \times 10^{-3}$) or (l/s) The flow rate.
3. C_d The apparent coefficient of discharge calculated for that unique set of readings only.

QUESTION 1

The weirs used in this experiment are known as sharp edge notches. Why do you think they are made with sharp edges?

- a) to prevent the water springing clear
- b) to reduce the amount of viscous friction

c) easier to manufacture

d) to increase the amount of viscous friction

(b) is correct, but in practice the edge is not a knife edge, but manufactured with a small flat.

See the next question for an explanation.

QUESTION 2

Why are the notches not made with sharp knife edges

a) because they would be dangerous to handle

b) because the water would erode the edge

c) because they would be expensive to manufacture

d) because the water would spring clear

The correct answer is (b). The main reason is that erosion would have an adverse effect on weir performance.

QUESTION 3

In the experiment the approach velocity is assumed to be zero. When would the approach velocity be of importance?

a) in a wide channel

b) when measuring high flow rates

c) when the channel is deep

d) when the channel is narrow

The correct answer is (d). As the cross sectional area decreases, the velocity increases, making the assumption less justifiable

QUESTION 4

The upstream depth measurement should be taken:

a) as close as possible to the weir

b) as far upstream as practical

c) just clear of the drop-down curve

d) as far downstream as possible

(ج) صحیح است، چون اگر آب کمی بالاتر از سطح آب اصلی دریاچه باشد، دریاچه گشادتر می‌شود و سطح آب دریاچه پایین می‌آید. دریاچه گشادتر می‌شود و سطح آب دریاچه پایین می‌آید.

(c) is the correct answer. To move further upstream would introduce errors due to the slope of the water surface. To go too near the weir would give an incorrect value because of the drop down curve.

QUESTION 5

If the C_d of the rectangular weir is 0.6, and the weir constant is 0.09 (all in consistent units). Indicate which of the following values gives a good estimate of the discharge if the depth of water is 0.077 metres:

- a) 6.6 l/s
- b) 5.6 l/s
- c) 3.4 l/s
- d) 1.2 l/s
- e) 0.05 l/s

The correct answer is (d). You should have used the following formula:- $Q = C_d K H^{1.5}$

QUESTION 6

The triangular Vee Notch Weir is more accurate than the Rectangular Notch Weir for flow measurement because:

- a) it can cater for larger flow rates
- b) the head rises quicker as the discharge increases
- c) as the flow rate increases the water surface rises proportionally
- d) because the water must be deeper

The correct answer is (c). Because of the shape of a Rectangular Weir, a small change in a low flow rate is difficult to measure.

QUESTION 7

In the formulae used, H is always the:

- a) measured head + velocity head based on the depth to the weir crest
- b) measured head + velocity head based on the depth to the channel base
- c) height of the upstream water above the weir crest
- d) height of the upstream water above the channel base

The correct answer is (a). The datum for H is always the lowest point of the weir, i.e. the crest of the weir.

راهنمای نرم افزار اندازه گیری ونتوری متر، اوریفیس متر، پیتومتر و اندازه گیری افت اتصالات (ونتوری متر)

Venture meter

The object of this experiment is to:

1. Find the coefficient of discharge (Cd) of a venturi meter and to demonstrate how it can be used to measure fluid discharge through a pipeline.

2. Show how the head lost as the fluid passes through the meter varies with the velocity head.

۲- نشان دادن اینکه چگونه ارتفاع به عنوان جریان عبور کرده از متر ونتوریکه با سرعت متغیر است.

این صفحه نشان میدهد که چگونه از تجهیزات اصلی مورد نیاز برای این آزمایش، رسم یک نمودار شماتیک از:

This page shows a diagrammatic representation of the main equipment needed to undertake the investigation. You will require the following items:

- Fluid Friction Apparatus *وسایل اندازه گیری اصطکاک سیال*

- Stop Watch *ساعت توقف*

① This investigation is concerned with the Venturi Meter, which is illustrated above. It will be useful if you obtain a printout of this diagram, by accessing the above PRINT rectangle. After you have studied this diagram and noted the abbreviations for the dimensions, you may scroll this window to move onto the Theory Page.

THEORY

Nomenclature:-

g = acceleration due to gravity (9.81 m/s^2) *شتاب گرانشی*

Z = height from horizontal datum *ارتفاع از سطح افق*

H_u = upstream piezometric height *ارتفاع پیزومتریک جریان رو به بالا*

H_d = downstream piezometric height *ارتفاع پیزومتریک جریان رو به پایین*

H_t = throat piezometric height *ارتفاع پیزومتریک گلوگاه*

H_l = head loss through meter ($H_u - H_d$) *کاهش ارتفاع از میان متر*

$H = H_u - H_t$ *ارتفاع پیزومتریک جریان رو به بالا - ارتفاع پیزومتریک گلوگاه*

H_a = difference between upstream and throat manometer heights

in mm of mercury or mm of water depending on the manometer

H_b = difference between upstream and downstream manometer

heights in mm of mercury or mm of water depending on the

تفاوت بین ارتفاع مانومتر گلوگاه و جریان رو به بالا در mm از جیوه یا mm آب بسته به نوع مانومتر

تفاوت بین ارتفاع مانومتر جریان رو به بالا و جریان رو به پایین در mm از جیوه یا mm آب بسته به نوع مانومتر

manometer used.

u = upstream suffix بسیار بالا

t = throat suffix بسیار کم

d = downstream suffix بسیار پایین

V = fluid velocity in pipe سرعت حرکت در لوله

P = fluid pressure فشار

ρ = density چگالی

Q_a = actual flow rate میزان جریان واقعی

Q_t = theoretical flow rate میزان جریان تئوری

Q_{incpt} = apparent flow rate from graph when $H=0$ میزان جریان واقعی از گراف وقتی $H=0$ هست

A = cross sectional area

C_d = coefficient of discharge

K = meter constant ثابت میسنجی

$$C_d = \frac{\text{actual measured discharge}}{\text{theoretical discharge}} \quad \frac{\text{حجم اندازه گیری شده واقعی}}{\text{حجم تئوری}}$$

Bernoulli's equation :

$$Z_u + \frac{V_u^2}{2g} + \frac{P_u}{\rho g} = Z_t + \frac{V_t^2}{2g} + \frac{P_t}{\rho g} \quad \dots\dots\dots$$

$Z_u = Z_t$ hence:

$$\frac{P_u - P_t}{\rho g} = \frac{V_t^2 - V_u^2}{2g} \quad \dots\dots\dots 1$$

because $P = \rho g h$ and $H = H_u - H_t$:

$$H_u - H_t = \frac{P_u - P_t}{\rho g}$$

$$H = \frac{P_u - P_t}{\rho g} \text{ and from 1 } H = \frac{V_t^2 - V_u^2}{2g}$$

Continuity:- $Q_t = A_u V_u = A_t V_t$

$$V_t = \frac{A_u V_u}{A_t}$$

substitute:

$$H = \frac{A_u^2 - V_u^2}{A_t^2} \frac{V_u^2}{2g}$$

rearranging:

$$H = \frac{V_u^2 ((A_u^2 / A_t^2) - 1)}{2g}$$

rearranging:

$$V_u = \text{SQRT}[2gH / ((A_u^2 / A_t^2) - 1)] \quad (\text{SQRT} = ^{0.5})$$

substituting in continuity

$$Q_t = A_u \text{SQRT}[2gH / ((A_u^2 / A_t^2) - 1)] \quad (\text{SQRT} = ^{0.5})$$

$$\text{Let:- } K = A_u \text{SQRT}[2g / ((A_u^2 / A_t^2) - 1)]$$

$$Q_t = K \text{SQRT}(H)$$

This is the theoretical flow rate. Introducing the coefficient of discharge (C_d) takes account of friction:

$$\text{ACTUAL FLOW RATE } (Q_a) = C_d \cdot K \cdot \text{SQRT}(H)$$

If C_d as well as K is constant a graph of Q_a against $\text{SQRT}(H)$ will be a straight line having a slope equal to $C_d K$.

Q_a and H are found by experiment, K can be calculated from A_u and A_t . Hence the best value of the coefficient of discharge (C_d) may be found.

HEAD LOSS

The overall losses ($H_l = H_u - H_d$) increase as the flow rate increases and should be proportional to the velocity head ($V^2/2g$). This can be confirmed by plotting a graph of H_l against $V^2/2g$.

ASSUMPTIONS

If the C_d graph appears to be a straight line, for practical purposes it is reasonable to assume that the relationship is linear and hence C_d is constant. However it can be seen that this assumption results in an apparent discharge Q_{incpt} when $H=0$.

Once C_d has been determined experimentally the meter may be used to measure any flow rate by observing the manometer readings and using the formula:

$$Q = C_d K \text{SQRT}(H)$$

However to be really accurate Q_{incpt} should be taken into account

$$Q = C_d K \text{SQRT}(H) + Q_{incpt}$$

CAUTION:- The above theory relates to practical turbulent flow and should not be used for laminar and small flows, and may account for "apparent" error resulting from the graph not passing through the origin.

MANOMETERS:- Differential manometers only record the difference in pressure head when the tapping points are at the same level. If the tapping points are at different levels the manometer will record the difference in PIEZOMETRIC HEAD (sum of pressure and potential head).

For the Inverted WATER Manometer:

DIFFERENCE IN PIEZOMETRIC HEAD = DIFFERENCE IN MANOMETER WATER

LEVEL READINGS

For the MERCURY U Tube Manometer:-

DIFFERENCE IN PIEZOMETRIC HEAD = DIFFERENCE IN MERCURY LEVEL

6. t (s) The time taken to collect that volume of water.

زمان گرفته شدن در حجم آب (s)

After each set of readings have been entered the following will be calculated and displayed:

1. H_l (mm) The head loss through the meter in mm of water.

افت ارتفاع از میان بند بر حسب mm از آب

2. $H^{0.5}$ ($m^{0.5}$) The square root of H_a

3. Q ($m^3/s \times 10^{-3}$) or (l/s) The flow rate.

4. $V^2/2g$ (mm) The velocity head

سرعت از عمده محاسبه شده در حوضه از مترات

5. C_d The apparent coefficient of discharge calculated for that unique set of readings only.

این ضریب ضربه حساب شده و حساب کردن روی نتونیم چون خودی ما هم قرار میگیریم. بوسیله گران یا ثابت خود را بهای ما حساب را این است سر و ارتفاع در سر

This is the Conclusion Page. The coefficient of discharge and the intercept on the Q axis has been calculated from graph1. The constant of proportionality relationship between the head loss and velocity head has been calculated from graph2:-

QUESTION 1

Would you expect the pressure at the throat to be more or less than the inlet pressure?

چ (expect) فشار در گلوگاه کمتر یا بیشتر است یا نه؟

a) Less

b) More

c) Same

Observation of the manometer levels should indicate that the pressure at the throat is less than that at the inlet.

مشاهده از سطح مانومتر باید نشان دهد که فشار در گلوگاه کمتر از فشار در ورودی است.

QUESTION 2

It is possible to explain the answer to question 1 in terms of energy. We already know that the energy in a fluid comes only in three forms:

a) Pressure energy

این انرژی است که توسط دهنده (پمپ) به سیال داده می شود. در بیان آن است که ما همیشه در اینم که انرژی در یک جریان می تواند فقط در سه شکل:

b) Kinetic energy

انرژی جنبشی

c) potential energy

انرژی پتانسیل

Which of the three energies increases at the throat?

کدام یک از سه نوع انرژی در گلوگاه افزایش می یابد؟

The answer is (b) because the velocity has increased at the throat.

جواب صحیح (b) است زیرا سرعت در آنجا افزایش یافته است.

QUESTION 3

The kinetic energy has increased. This increase can only be acquired if another type of energy decreases. Which of the three energies has reduced at the throat?

انرژی جنبشی افزایش یافته است. این افزایش می تواند فقط اتفاق بی افتد اگر یکی از انواع انرژی دیگر کاهش یافته باشد. کدام یک از سه نوع انرژی در گلوگاه کاهش یافته است؟

a) Pressure Energy

b) Kinetic Energy

c) Potential Energy

جواب صحیح (a) زیرا انرژی جنبشی افزایش یافته و از آنجایی که لوله افقی است، انرژی پتانسیل ثابت می‌ماند. بنابراین تنها انرژی فشاری می‌تواند افزایش یابد.
The answer is (a) because the kinetic energy has increased and since the tube is horizontal the potential energy remains constant. This therefore only leaves the pressure energy.

QUESTION 4

بعد از آنکه جریان از نقطه تنگی برگردد به قطر اصلی (پایه) خود، انرژی فشاری آن کمتر از نقطه تنگی خواهد بود.
After the fluid has diverged back to its original (upstream) diameter, the pressure energy is less than at the original upstream tapping point.

Is this due to:

a) rubbing of the fluid on the pipe sides ?

b) an increase in kinetic energy ?

c) turbulence ?

d) friction within the fluid ?

جواب a و b و c و d هر کدام ممکن است. اما کدام یک همیشه درست است؟
Answer a,b,c or d. Which of these answers is ALWAYS correct?

(d) is always the correct answer. However, if the flow is turbulent (as is usually the case in practical flows of water), then (c) would also be correct since turbulence causes more fluid friction.

QUESTION 5

After the fluid has diverged back to its original (upstream) diameter, will the pressure be:

a) greater than the upstream pressure

b) less than the upstream pressure

c) same as the upstream pressure

The correct answer is (b). The pressure should be slightly less than that at the upstream position, because of head loss through the meter.

جواب صحیح (b) است. زیرا باید به خاطر تلفات انرژی در متر، فشار در نقطه تنگی کمتر از فشار در نقطه اصلی باشد.