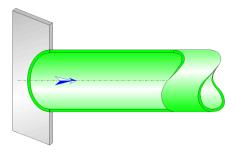


# Flush-mounted sharp-edged entrance Circular Cross-Section (Pipe Flow - Guide)



### Model description:

This model of component calculates the minor head loss (pressure drop) generated by the flow in a flush-mounted sharp-edged entrance of piping.

The head loss by friction in the piping is not taken into account in this component.

#### Model formulation:

Hydraulic diameter (m):

$$d_h = d$$

Pipe cross-sectional area (m²):

$$A = \pi \cdot \frac{d^2}{4}$$

Mean velocity in pipe (m/s):

$$V = \frac{Q}{A}$$

Mass flow rate (kg/s):

$$G = Q \cdot \rho_m$$

Reynolds number in pipe:

$$N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{V \cdot d}{v}$$

Local resistance coefficient ( $N_{Re} \ge 10^4$ ):

$$K_2 = 0.57$$
 ([1] §9.1.1)

Total pressure loss coefficient (based on mean velocity in pipe):

$$K = K_2$$

Total pressure loss (Pa):

$$\Delta P = K \cdot \frac{\rho_m \cdot V^2}{2}$$

Total head loss of fluid (m):

$$\Delta H = K \cdot \frac{V^2}{2 \cdot g}$$

Hydraulic power loss (W):

$$Wh = \Delta P \cdot Q$$

## Symbols, Definitions, SI Units:

dh Hydraulic diameter (m)

d Pipe diameter (m)

A Pipe cross-sectional area (m<sup>2</sup>)

Q Volume flow rate  $(m^3/s)$ 

V Mean velocity in pipe (m/s)

G Mass flow rate (kg/s)

 $N_{Re}$  Reynolds number in pipe ()

 $K_2$  Local resistance coefficient ()

K Total pressure loss coefficient (based on mean velocity in pipe) ()

 $\Delta P$  Total pressure loss (Pa)

 $\Delta H$  Total head loss of fluid (m)

Wh Hydraulic power loss (W)

 $\rho_m$  Fluid density (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

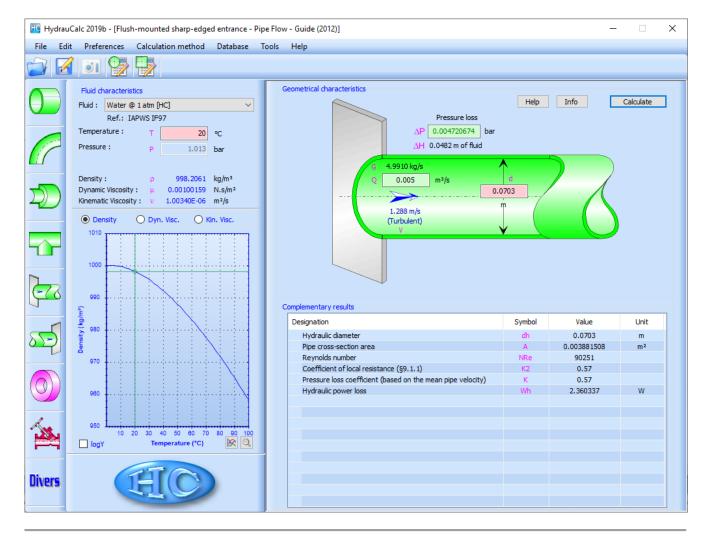
v Fluid kinematic viscosity (m<sup>2</sup>/s)

g Gravitational acceleration  $(m/s^2)$ 

# Validity range:

• turbulent flow regime in pipe  $(N_{Re} \ge 10^4)$ 

# Example of application:



#### References:

[1] Pipe Flow: A Practical and Comprehensive Guide. Donald C. Rennels and Hobart M. Hudson. (2012)

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