



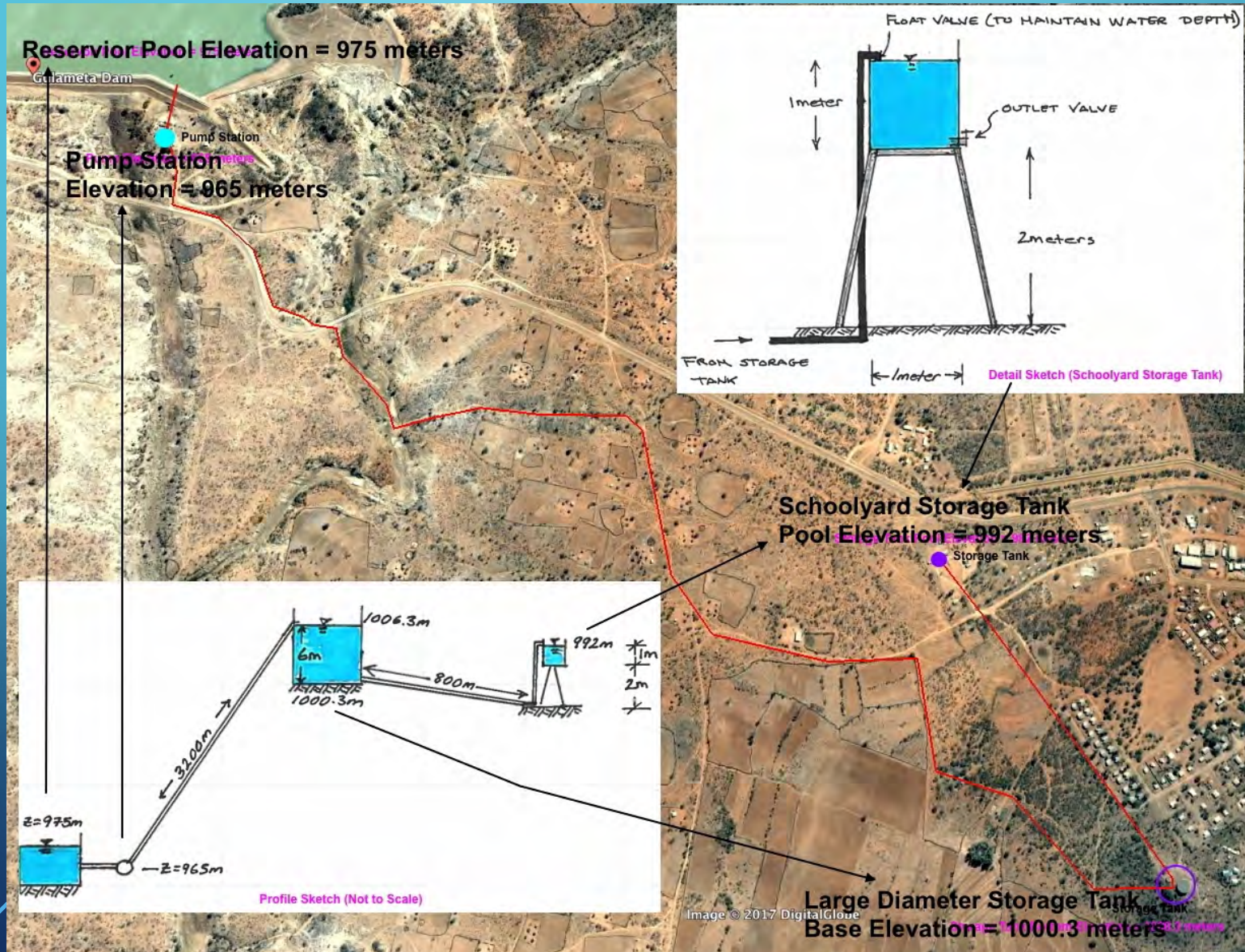
# CE 3372 WATER SYSTEMS DESIGN

PIPELINE HYDRAULICS EXAMPLES : PART 2

# LINKING SYSTEMS

- A hydraulic system can be analysed as a set of linked components to make an otherwise complicated system easier to analyze.
- Idea is to break system into independent parts, analyze the parts then reassemble to answer questions about the whole system
- Best illustrated by an example

# LINKING SYSTEMS

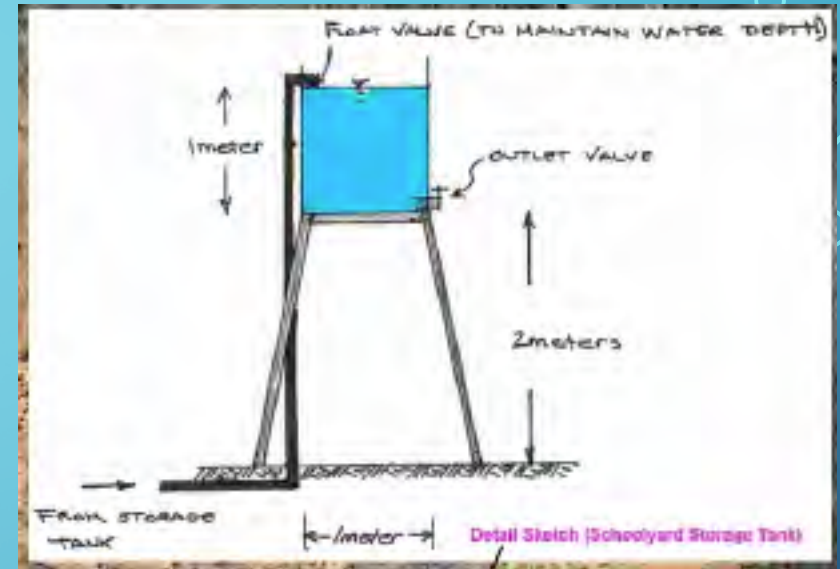


# LINKING SYSTEMS

- Analyze proposed system to determine anticipated behavior
  - Float valve fails at school
  - Outlet valve accidently left open
  - Pump operation under worst failure mode
  - Pump fails, time until system fails
    - Float valve limited
    - Outlet valve limited

# LINKING SYSTEMS

- Float valve fails at school



- Upstream head =  $1006.3\text{ m}$   
(pump working, supply tank stays full)
- Downstream head =  $992\text{ m}$   
(pool elevation at schoolyard tank overflow)

# LINKING SYSTEMS

- Float valve fails at school
- $Z_1 = 1006.3 \text{ m}$  ;  $Z_2 = 992 \text{ m}$
- 2 bends,  $K = 1.5$  each
- 1 inlet  $K = 0.5$
- Upstream valve  $K = 0.15$
- Float valve  $K = 70$
- Viscosity =  $1.0 \text{ E-06 sq.m/s}$
- $K_s$  (HDPE) =  $0.007 \text{ mm}$   
 $0.000007 \text{ m}$



Water Properties (SI) using Python

Water Properties (SI)  
adapted from Table A5 in Elger, Crowe, Roberson 2013. Engineering Fluid Mechanics. Wiley&Sons.

Machine Name : theodore-macbookpro.ttu.edu  
Run Date : Tue Aug 11 14:54:11 2020

----- INPUT VALUES -----  
Temperature = 20.0 (degrees C)  
----- LOOKUP VALUES -----  
Density = 998 (kg/m^3)  
Specific Weight = 9790 (N/m^3)  
Dynamic Viscosity = 0.001 (N-s/m^2)  
Kinematic Viscosity = 1e-06 (m^2/s)  
Vapor Pressure = 2340 (N/m^2) - absolute

Absolute Roughness Lookup using Python

Absolute Roughness Height (in millimeters) Lookup

Database Last Updated 10 AUG 2020

Machine name : atomickitty.ddns.net  
Run Date : Tue Aug 11 14:48:16 2020

----- DATABASE QUERY VALUES -----  
Description = PVC and plastic pipe  
Absolute Roughness (millimeters) = 0.007  
Reference = adapted from <https://www.nuclear-power.net/nuclear-engineering/fluid-dynamics/major-head-loss-friction-loss/relative-roughness-of-pipe/>

# LINKING SYSTEMS

- Hydraulic Model

## Discharge Between Two Reservoirs (SI Units)

Pipeline connecting two reservoirs. Pool elevations are Z1 and Z2.  
 Pipeline length is L, diameter is D, sand roughness height is ks.  
 Pipeline can be analyzed with entrance and exit loss coefficients (Ki and Ke).  
 Pipeline can be analyzed with 2 fitting (Kf) loss coefficients.  
 Calculator solves for flow rate in the pipeline.

Uses Jain equation to make initial flow estimate, then Newton's method to refine the estimate.

[Detailed Explanation](#) (Under Construction)

<b>Pipeline Parameters</b>	<b>Fittings Parameters</b>
Pool Elevation (Z1): 1006.3	Inlet Loss (Ki): 0.5
Pool Elevation (Z2): 992	Exit Loss (Ke): 70
Pipeline Length (L): 800	Fitting Loss (Kf): 0.15
Pipeline Diameter (D): 0.127	Fitting Loss (Kf): 3
Sand Roughness Height (ks): 0.000007	
Kinematic Viscosity (nu): 1e-6	
Gravitational Acceleration (g): 9.8	

Use zero fitting values to ignore minor losses

## Discharge Between Two Reservoirs (SI units) (Update: 2020-0811)

Machine Name : atomickity.ddns.net  
 Run Date : Tue Aug 11 15:45:32 2020  
 COMMAND TO RUN : /usr/bin/Rscript 2QReservoir.R

Return Code : 0

INPUT VALUES		
Pool Elevation 1 (Z1) =	1006.3	meters
Pool Elevation 2 (Z2) =	992.0	meters
Pipeline Length (L) =	800.0	meters
Pipeline Diameter (D) =	0.127	meters
Sand Roughness Height (ks) =	7e-06	meethers
Kinematic Viscosity (nu) =	1e-06	meters^2/second
Gravitational Acceleration (g) =	9.8	meters/second^2
Inlet Loss Coefficient (Ki) =	0.5	
Outlet Loss Coefficient (Ke) =	70.0	
Fitting Loss Coefficient (Kf) =	0.15	
Fitting Loss Coefficient (Kf) =	3.0	

COMPUTED RESULT		
Discharge =	0.01586378	m^3/sec
Friction Factor =	0.01667988	
EGL Slope =	0.017875	m/m

~ 16 liters/second