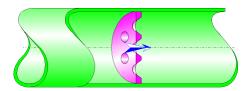


# Sharp-edged Grid Circular Cross-Section (Pipe Flow - Guide)



## Model description:

This model of component calculates the minor head loss (pressure drop) generated by the flow in a sharp-edged grid (perforated plate) installed in a straight pipe.

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

#### Model formulation:

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

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

Cross-sectional area of one hole  $(m^2)$ :

$$a_o = \pi \cdot \frac{d_o^2}{4}$$

Clear cross-sectional area of the grid  $(m^2)$ :

$$A_0 = a_0 \cdot N$$

Porosity:

$$\phi = \frac{A_0}{A}$$

Equivalent section orifice diameter (m):

$$d_{e} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot A_{0}}{\pi}}$$

Ratio between the diameters of the equivalent section orifice and the pipe:

$$\beta = \frac{d_{\rm e}}{d}$$

Pipe velocity (m/s):

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

Holes velocity (m/s):

$$V_o = \frac{Q}{A_o}$$

Mass flow rate (kg/s):

$$G = Q \cdot \rho_m$$

Reynolds number in pipe:

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

Reynolds number in holes:

$$N_{\text{Re}_O} = \frac{V_O \cdot d_O}{V}$$

Jet velocity ratio:

$$\lambda = 1 + 0.622 \cdot (1 - 0.215\beta^2 - 0.785\beta^5)$$

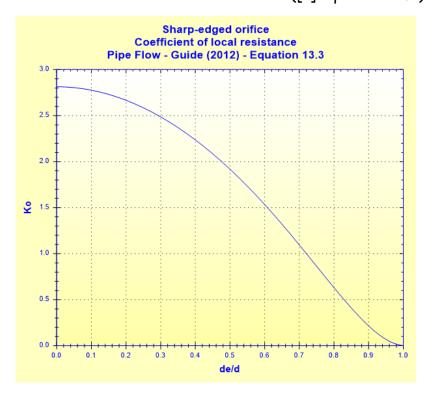
([1] equation 13.4)



Velocity in vena contracta:

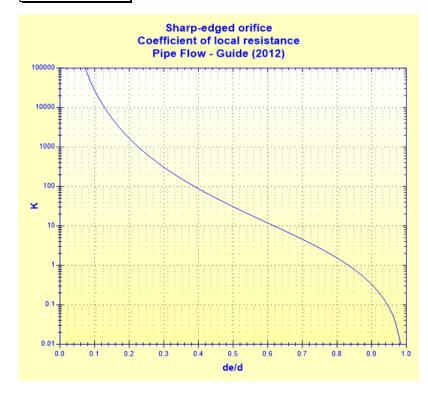
$$V_c = V_0 \cdot \lambda$$

Coefficient of local resistance (NRe<sub>o</sub>  $\geq 10^4$ ):



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

$$K = K_o \cdot \left(\frac{A}{A_o}\right)^2$$



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):

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

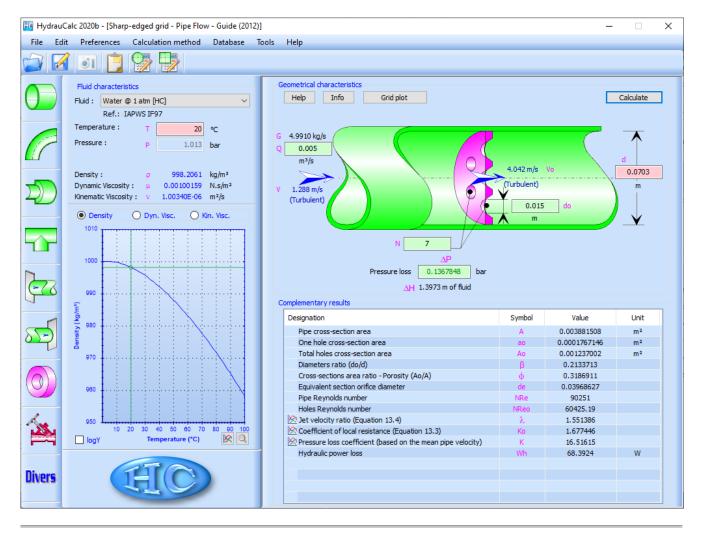
### Symbols, Definitions, SI Units:

```
d
          Internal pipe diameter (m)
Α
          Pipe cross-sectional area (m<sup>2</sup>)
          Holes diameter (m)
dο
          Cross-sectional area of one hole (m<sup>2</sup>)
a_o
Ν
          Holes number ()
A_0
          Clear cross-sectional area of the grid (m<sup>2</sup>)
          Porosity ()
φ
d_e
          Equivalent section orifice diameter (m)
          Ratio between the diameters of the equivalent section orifice and the
β
          pipe ()
          Volume flow rate (m<sup>3</sup>/s)
Q
G
          Mass flow rate (kg/s)
V٥
          Mean velocity in holes (m/s)
V
          Mean velocity in pipe (m/s)
          Reynolds number in holes ()
NRe<sub>0</sub>
NRe
          Reynolds number in pipe ()
          Jet velocity ratio ()
λ
V_c
          Mean velocity in vena contracta (m/s)
Κo
          Coefficient of local resistance ()
Κ
          Total pressure loss coefficient (based on the mean pipe velocity) ()
\Delta \mathsf{P}
          Total pressure loss (Pa)
\Delta H
          Total head loss of fluid (m)
Wh
          Hydraulic power loss (W)
          Fluid density (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)
\rho_{\mathsf{m}}
          Fluid kinematic viscosity (m<sup>2</sup>/s)
ν
          Gravitational acceleration (m/s^2)
q
```

# Validity range:

- turbulent flow regime in holes (NRe $_0 \ge 10^4$ )
- stabilized flow upstream of the grid

### Example of application:



#### References:

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

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