

## Fire Protection Hydraulics and Water Supply Analysis

FPST 2483  
Application of Bernoulli equation:  
Flow Measuring Devices

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## Learning objectives

- Upon completing this module, the student should understand
  - Understand the pressure-driven vent/orifice flows
  - Understand the principles for measuring dynamic pressures
  - Understand common flow measuring devices

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## Pitot Tubes




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## Air France Flight 447






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## Calculating flow from pitot gauge readings



Based upon the equation  $Q=AV$ ,

$$Q= 29.83 c_d d^2 \sqrt{P}$$

Where  $c_d$  is the coefficient of discharge  
 $d$  is the orifice diameter in inches  
 $P$  is the pitot pressure in psi  
 $Q$  is the flow in gpm

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## It is also important to be able to use this equation to solve for P when you know Q, as follows:



$$P= ( Q/29.83c_d d^2)^2$$


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It is always important to determine the coefficient of discharge and the orifice diameter

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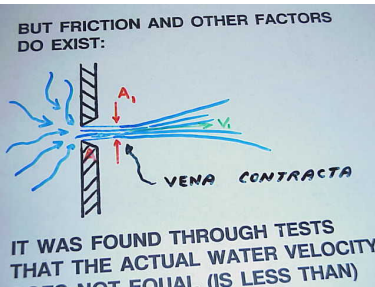
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The Standard Orifice:



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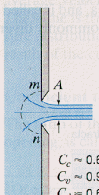
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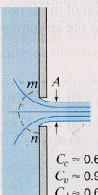
Role of  $C_d$

- Vent flow



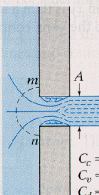
(a) Sharp-edge

$C_c \approx 0.62$   
 $C_v \approx 0.96$   
 $C_d \approx 0.61$



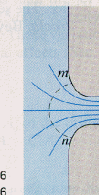
(b) Square shoulder

$C_c \approx 0.62$   
 $C_v \approx 0.98$   
 $C_d \approx 0.61$



(c) Thick-plate, square edge

$C_c = 1.0$   
 $C_v \approx 0.96$   
 $C_d \approx 0.96$



(d) Rounded

$C_c = 1.0$   
 $C_v \approx 0.98$   
 $C_d \approx 0.98$

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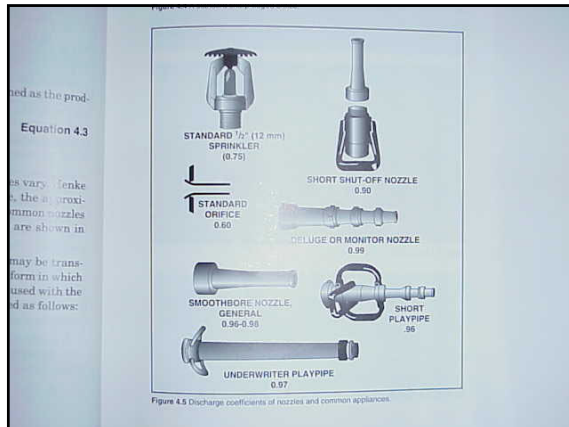
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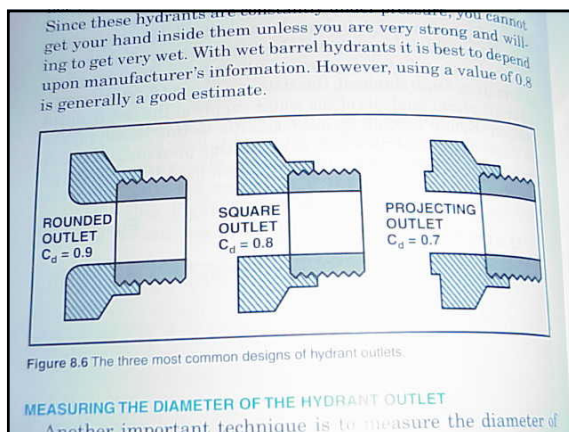
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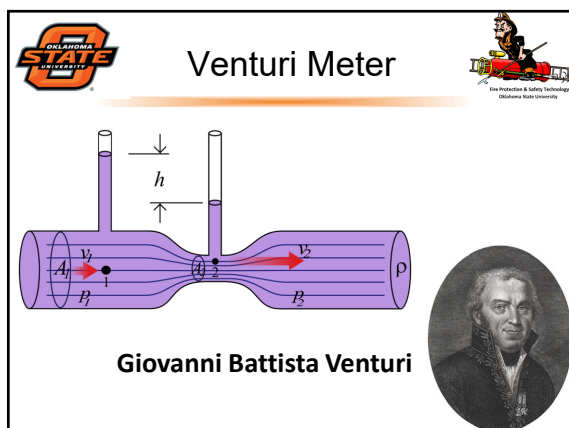
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## Venturi Calculation



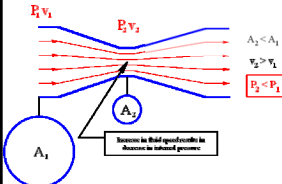
$$2.31P_1 + \frac{V_1^2}{2g} + h_1 = 2.31P_2 + \frac{V_2^2}{2g} + h_2 + h_f$$

$$V_2 = \frac{A_1}{A_2} V_1$$

$$\Delta h + \frac{V_1^2}{2g} = \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)^2 \frac{V_1^2}{2g}$$

$$V_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2g\Delta h}{\left(\frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)^2 - 1}}$$

$$Q_1 = Q_2 = A_1 V_1$$



$A_2 < A_1$

$V_2 > V_1$

$P_2 < P_1$

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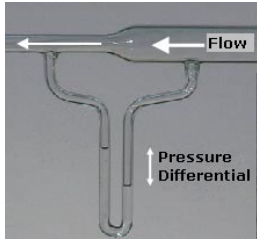

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## Application of Venturi Meter



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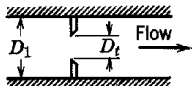
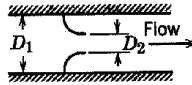
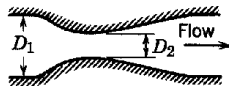
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## Variations



Orifice	
Flow Nozzle	
Venturi	

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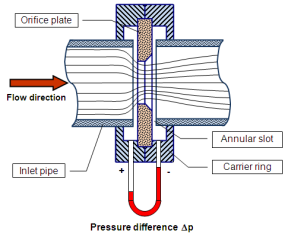
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## Orifice plate meter





$$V_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2g\Delta h}{1 - \left(\frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)^2}}$$

$$V_2 = C_d \sqrt{\frac{2g\Delta h}{1 - C_d^2 \left(\frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)^2}}$$

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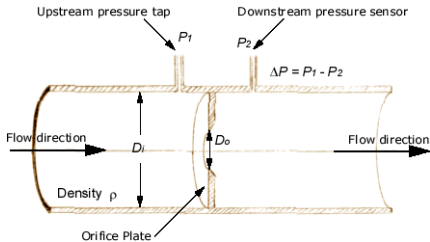
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## Orifice Plate Meter





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## Flowmeters



- Indicate water volume through pump instead of pressure
- Typically a digital readout
- Allowed by NFPA 1901 instead of pressure gauges on all discharges 1 ½ to 3 inches in diameter
- Pressure gauge also required on all 3 ½-inch or larger discharges equipped with flowmeters

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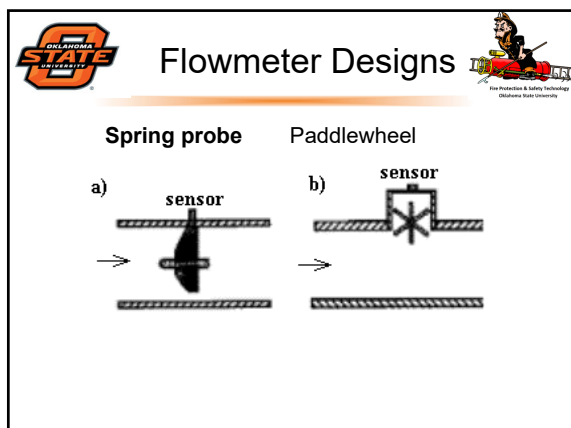
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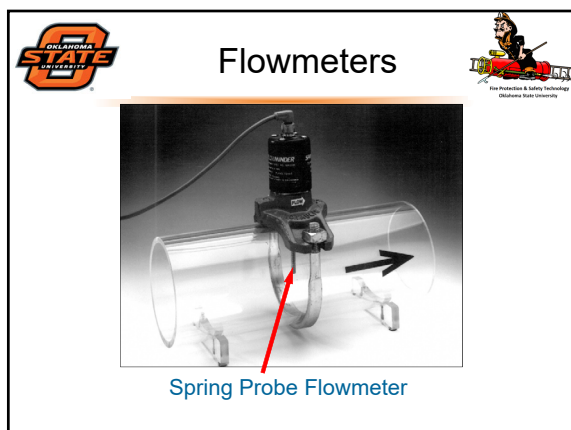
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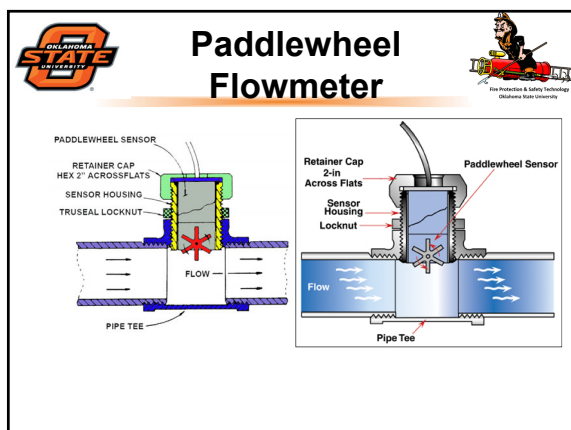
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### Equipment in your lab: Hose Monster






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### Equipment in your lab: Annubar



**Fischer-Porter Intelligent annubar flow meter**  
 Annubar flow meter is used to measure liquids, gases and steam. The flow meter structure is relatively simple, small pressure loss, installation and demolition convenient, and small amount of maintenance. It will be very widely used. Especially because of its small pressure loss, it has been greatly reduced power consumption, significant energy saving effect.

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### Summary



- We have reviewed flow measurement instruments, which are based on the principles of hydrokinetics, or specifically, the Bernoulli equation.
  - The pitot tube & orifice flow
  - Venturi meter
  - Orifice plate meter
  - others

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