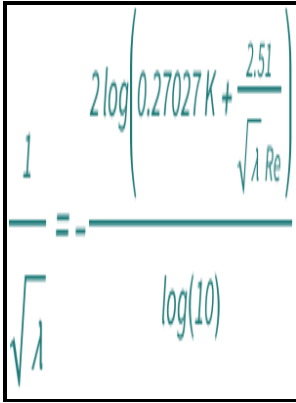


# Use of the Colebrook-White equation in pipe network analysis programs

University of New South Wales, Water Research Laboratory - Predicting the Colebrook


$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{f}} = -2 \log \left( 0.27027K + \frac{2.51}{\sqrt{f} Re} \right)$$

Description: -

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Frictional resistance (Hydrodynamics)

Piping -- Hydrodynamics -- Mathematical models

Pipe -- Hydrodynamics -- Mathematical models Use of the Colebrook-White equation in pipe network analysis programs

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Report - University of New South Wales, Water Research Laboratory -- no. 145 Use of the Colebrook-White equation in pipe network analysis programs

Notes: Bibliography: p. 11-12.

This edition was published in 1976



Filesize: 32.18 MB

Tags: #Colebrook #Equation

## Colebrook Equation Solver in Excel

This will yield a second approximation for  $f$  which can then be used to calculate a better value of  $f$  and so on.

## Solving the Pipe Network Analysis Problem Using Optimization Techniques

When the average slurry velocity is not known and must be calculated, Figure 5. The system design does not have to be dependent on an assumed velocity at the fan outlet. It can also be deduced from equations 6.

## Solving the Pipe Network Analysis Problem Using Optimization Techniques

In order to find the friction factor, we need to solve the implicit equation using. The density of air also varies with the temperature as shown in the table below.

## Dynamic simulation of gas pipeline networks with electrical analogy

Hardy-Cross Method : In this method, the corrections are applied to the assumed flow in each successive trial. An empirical friction factor equation has been found to correlate the experimental data for turbulent flow of concentrated slurries that behave as power-law fluids.

## The Use of Excel Spreadsheet Templates for Pipe Flow Calculations Such as Head Loss, Pressure Drop, or Pipe Diameter

However it is relatively insensitive to the diameter of a pipe and for many calculations can be assumed to be constant. In Section 1, the elevation component of 300 psig discussed depends on the static elevation difference between the beginning of the pipeline A and the delivery point B and the liquid specific gravity.

## Q & A

When a liquid is placed in a container, it assumes the shape of the container but the volume and mass remain the same under constant temperature and pressure.

### **colebrook White major head losses coefficient in pipes**

Some network programs include the option to use the Hazen—Williams equation Section 14. In: 27th Annual Meeting Pipeline Simulation Interest Group PSIG , 18—20 Oct, Albuquerque, New Mexico Cite this article Taherinejad, M. Therefore, the total equivalent length of the entire pipeline is The experimental data showing variation of  $f$  with Reynolds number and relative roughness was plotted by Moody and forms the basis of the diagram illustrated in Figure 14.

### **Q & A**

It is the process whereby mechanical energy is degraded into heat.

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