Experimental determination of friction factor

Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology

Mary Petersen

26 September 2018

## Introduction

To partially fulfill our course requirements, we planned and conducted an experiment to determine the friction factor of a straight PVC pipe. The apparatus is an Armfield flow bench instrumented for measuring pressure and flow rate. The experiment findings are compared to published values in a Moody chart. Results within 30% of expected values are considered successful.

## Apparatus

The apparatus is an Armfield flow bnech instrumented as illustrated in Figure 1. The flow bench has an adjustable flow pump that cycles water from a reservoir through the straight pipe and back to the reservoir. The pump speed is adjusted each trial to obtain a desired flow rate measured by a flow meter.

###### 

###### Figure 1: Configuration of the flow bench.

Attached to the pipe are three manometers distanced at 20 cm apart for measuring fluid pressure at that point. Only two of the manometers are used.

##### page break

## Modeling

For an incompressible fluid (in this experiment, water at room temperature) the pressure difference between two points along a straight pipe is modeled by the Darcy-Weisbach equation (Gerhart 2013),

(1)

where is the pipe length of the pipe, is the pipe inner diameter, is the fluid velocity, and is the friction factor, illustrated in Figure 2. Determining the friction factor is the goal of the experiment.

###### 

###### Figure 2: Illustrating the variables that appear in the data reduction equation.

From hydrostatics, pressure at the base of each manometer is given by

(2)

where is the fluid density and is the measured manometer fluid height. The pressure difference, therefore, is given by

(3)

Substituting (3) into (1) and rearranging, we obtain an expression for the friction factor,

(4)

##### page break

Flow rate is the product of fluid velocity and pipe cross-sectional area A, thus, velocity can be written,

(5)

where is measured flow rate and area of a circular pipe is . Substituting (5) and the area expression into (4) yields the data reduction equation,

(6)

To compare our experimental results to the published values in a Moody chart, we compute the Reynolds number for each operating condition, given by,

(7)

where is the dynamic viscosity of the fluid, a table look-up value for water at room temperature. Substituting for velocity, we obtain Reynolds number in terms of the measurands,

(8)

## Procedure

Several one-time measurements and table look-ups are made. Measurements are made of the (using calipers) and (using a tape measure). Reference look-up values are obtained for PVC pipe roughness and water density and viscosity at room temperature (TheEngineeringToolbox n.d.).

The test sequence is based on ten trials of three operating conditions. The operating conditions are a low, medium, and high flow rate (determined by the range of pump speeds available that produce steady flow rates). In this case, the three flow rates are approximately 1.5, 2.5, and 3.5 gallons per minute. Ten observations are planned for each flow rate and the test sequence is randomized.

##### page break

As shown in Figure 3, for each observation, the motor speed is adjusted until the flow rate measurement indicates steady flow at the desired flow rate. Manometer readings for that observation are recorded.

###### 

###### Figure 3: Elements of the apparatus important for the procedure.

## Data

The thirty observations are shown in Table 1. The data have been organized by flow rate. The flow is measured in gpm and and are measured in mm.

Table 1: Complete experimental data.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Flow |  |  | Flow |  |  | Flow |  |  |
| 1.5 | 57 | 32 | 2.5 | 155 | 94 | 3.5 | 278 | 170 |
| 1.5 | 54 | 30 | 2.5 | 152 | 92 | 3.5 | 274 | 168 |
| 1.5 | 57 | 30 | 2.5 | 153 | 94 | 3.5 | 280 | 171 |
| 1.5 | 59 | 36 | 2.5 | 155 | 93 | 3.5 | 279 | 170 |
| 1.5 | 57 | 32 | 2.5 | 154 | 94 | 3.5 | 280 | 172 |
| 1.5 | 54 | 30 | 2.5 | 157 | 95 | 3.5 | 280 | 171 |
| 1.5 | 59 | 35 | 2.5 | 157 | 97 | 3.5 | 283 | 173 |
| 1.5 | 60 | 33 | 2.5 | 154 | 94 | 3.5 | 275 | 168 |
| 1.5 | 58 | 33 | 2.5 | 158 | 96 | 3.5 | 277 | 170 |
| 1.5 | 59 | 32 | 2.5 | 153 | 92 | 3.5 | 274 | 168 |

##### page break

Table 2 lists the physical constants and one-time measurands. Values that may be uncertain are the pipe roughness and dynamic viscosity.

Table 2: Constants and one-time measurands.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| quantity | value | units |
|  | 12.10000 | mm |
|  | 20.00000 | cm |
|  | 1000.00000 | kg/m3 |
|  | 0.00150 | mm |
|  | 0.00089 | Pa-s |

The range for the surface roughness is 0.0015 to 0.007 mm, therefore we did not have an exact roughness value for our specific experimental PVC pipe.

## Analysis

For a given flow rate, a Thompson tau test (StatisticsHowTo 2016) is performed to identify potential outliers. The test is repeated for each flow rate.

For every trial, friction factor (6) and Reynolds number (8) are computed. At each of the three operating conditions (low, medium, and high flow rate) a mean friction factor and mean Reynolds number are determined.

These three mean values are graphed on a conventional Moody chart for comparison to expected values and a percent difference from expected values is determined.

Total uncertainty of the friction factor is given by

(9)

comprised of systematic and random components. Because each operating condition is assumed to be at steady state, random uncertainty is computed in either resultant. Systematic uncertainty is estimated by applying uncertainty propagation to the data reduction equation (6), yielding,

(10)

where is the sensitivity coefficient and is the systematic uncertainty in each measurand due to sensor accuracy and readability.

Total uncertainty in Reynolds number is estimated in a similar manner.

## Results

The outlier tests indicate that no data were potential outliers, therefore, all data in Table 1 were used in the analysis.

Average results for friction factor and Reynolds number at each operating condition are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Mean friction factor and Reynolds number at three operating conditions.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Flow rate level | Flow rate (gpm) | Mean friction factor | Reynolds number |
| Low | 1.5 | 0.0440 | 11200 |
| Medium | 2.5 | 0.0383 | 18600 |
| High | 3.5 | 0.0347 | 26100 |

We see that the lower flow rates yield lower Reynolds numbers and higher friction factors, consistent with expectations from the Moody chart.

These values are graphed on the Moody chart in Figure 4 (Davis 2008). To assist in the visual comparison, the experimental data are drawn with circles and the expected values are shown as triange data markers.

Overall, the experimental friction factors are higher than expected. The percent difference is shown in Table 4. All values are within 30% of the expected values.

Table 4: Friction factor comparison.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Flow rate level | Reference value (gpm) | Percent difference |
| Low | 0.0341 | 29% |
| Medium | 0.0305 | 25.6% |
| High | 0.0280 | 23.9% |

###### 

###### Figure 4: Resultants for low, medium, and high flow rates graphed on a Moody diagram.

## Conclusion

The goal of this experiment was to determine friction factor of a straight pipe. That goal was achieved for three flow rates. Percent differences to expected values are within 30% and relative uncertainties are within 30%. Both are acceptable norms for experiments of this type.

The discrepancies in our results could have been caused by unstable water flow from the flow bench. Unstable flow will make the height of the manometer unstable and hard to read an accurate number.

## References

Davis. 2008. *Moody Diagram (Version 1.0)*.

Gerhart. 2013. *Dimensional Analysis of Pipe Flow*. Wiley.

StatisticsHowTo. 2016. *Modified Thompson Tau Test*.

TheEngineeringToolbox. n.d. *Venilation Ducts - Roughness & Surface Coefficients*.