

# Enhancement of the computation of diameter in Turbulent flow pipe

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## Abstract

In turbulent pipe flow three kind of problem were the most targeted in Hydraulic engineer practice: the computation of the flow Q, the computation of the hydraulic energy slop J and the computation of the diameter D. Several models were proposed to improve and make these tasks easy, among them the rough model method (RMM); the goal of this paper is to improve the accuracy of the explicit formula of the third problem using RMM.

*Keywords: Turbulent flow, RMM, Pipe, explicit solution.*

## Introduction:

Turbulent flow is the most common or the only type flow frequently encountered in water distribution net work; Turbulent flow is a fluid motion with particle trajectories varying randomly in time.

Flow in a pressurized pipe is governed by the functional relationship:

$$\varphi(Q, J, D, \varepsilon, \nu) = 0 \quad (1)$$

Where :

Q is The discharge, J is the head loss per unit pipe length, D is the pipe diameter ,  $\varepsilon$  is the equivalent sandgrain roughness height,  $\nu$  is the kinematic viscosity of the flowing fluid.

Among these parameters influencing the flow, only Q, D and J are of practical interest. Turbulent flow in a pipe is modeled by the universally known Darcy-Wisbach formula, in which the coefficient of friction f is evaluated by applying the Colebrook-White relationship. These relations are written:

$$J = \frac{8fQ^2}{\pi^2 gD^5} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{f}} = -2 \log_{10} \left[ \frac{\varepsilon/D}{3.7} + \frac{2.51}{R\sqrt{f}} \right] \quad (3)$$

in which  $\mathbf{R} = VD/\nu$ . the pipe Reynolds number, V = mean velocity; g = gravitational

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