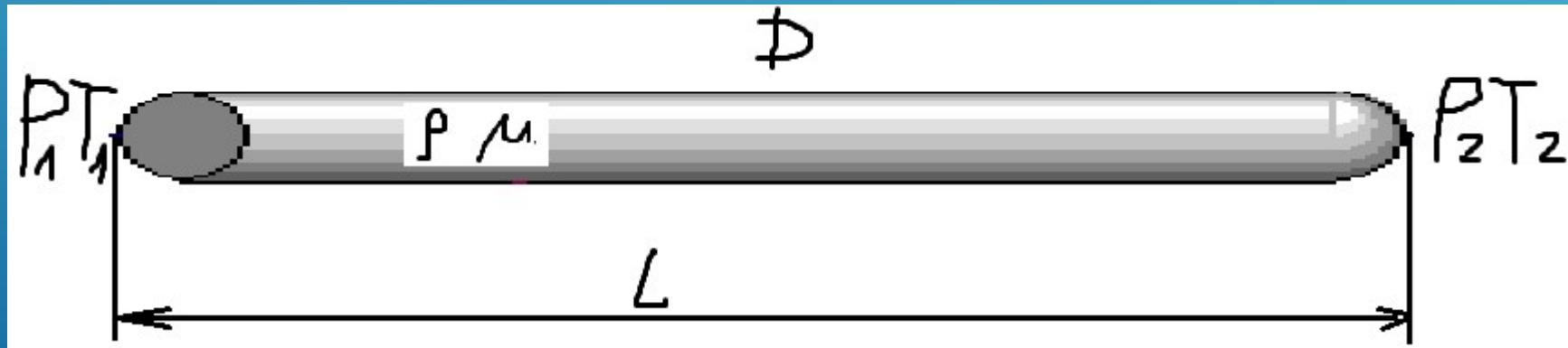


Design Calculation of Lines when Transporting Homogeneous Liquid



In general, pressure differential between the beginning and end line points is equal to:

$$P_1 - P_2 = \Delta P_f \pm \Delta Z \rho g + P_{l.s}$$



THE PRESSURE LOSS TO OVERCOME THE FRICTION FORCES ALONG THE LENGTH OF THE PIPELINE IS CALCULATED BY THE DARCY-WEISBACH EQUATION

$$P_f = \lambda \frac{L}{D} \frac{v^2}{2} \rho$$

$$\lambda = f(\text{Re})$$

$$\text{Re} = \frac{v \cdot D}{\nu}$$

At laminar flow ($Re < 2320$), the hydraulic resistance coefficient is equal to:

$$\lambda = \frac{64}{Re}$$

At turbulent flow, three zones are distinguished:

1) Zone of hydraulically smooth pipes.
This zone occurs at $2320 < Re < 10^5$

$$\lambda = \frac{0,3164}{Re^{0,25}}$$

2) Zone of combined friction law

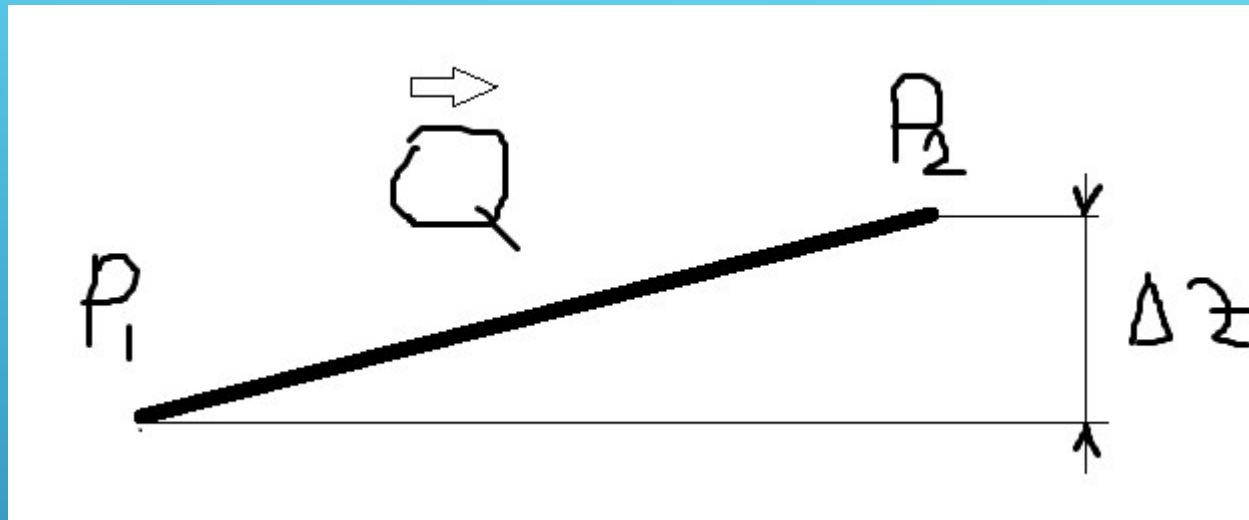
$$10^5 < \text{Re} < \frac{2 \Delta}{D}$$

$$\lambda = 0,11 \left(\frac{68}{\text{Re}} + \frac{\Delta}{D} \right)^{0,25}$$

3) Zone of hydraulically rigid pipes or quadratic zone

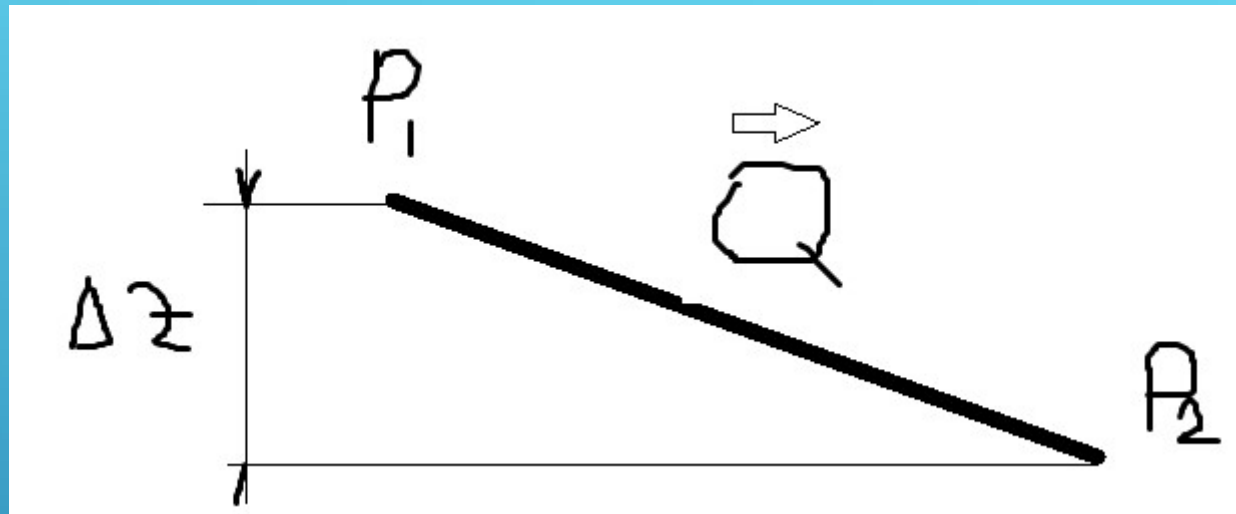
$$\frac{2 \Delta}{D} \ll \text{Re}$$

$$\lambda = 0,11 \left[\frac{\Delta}{D} \right]^{0,25}$$



$$P_1 - P_2 = \Delta P_f \pm \Delta Z \rho g + P_{l.s}$$

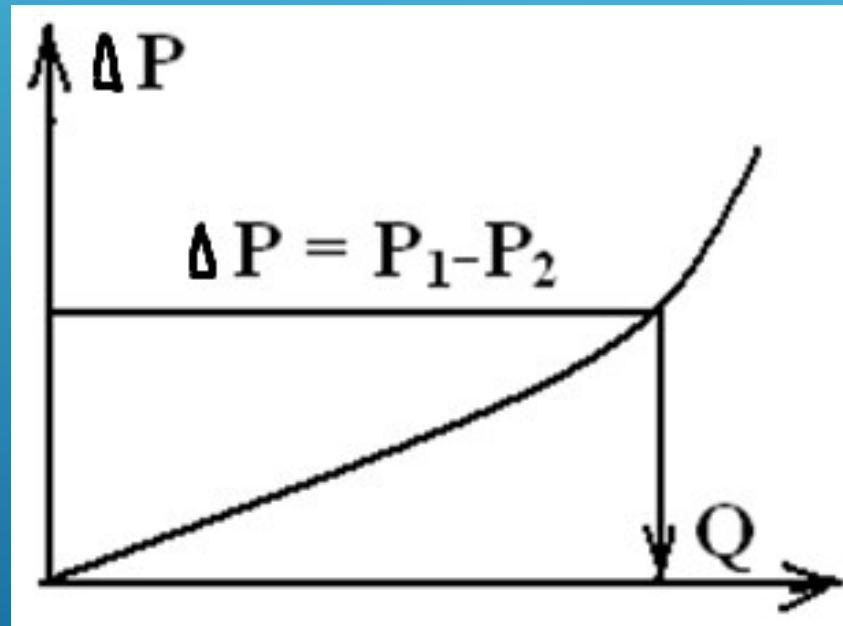
+ or - ?



$$P_1 - P_2 = \Delta P_f \pm \Delta Z \rho g + P_{l.s}$$

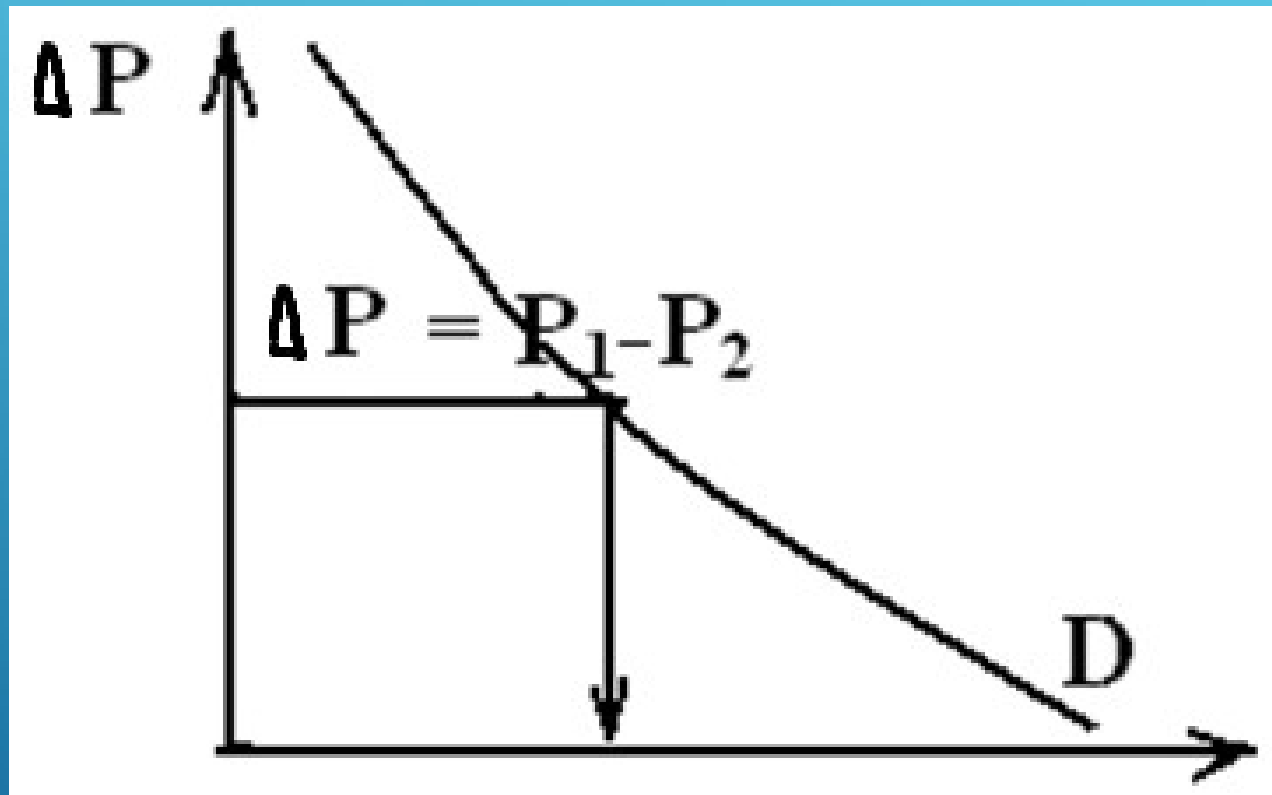
+ or - ?

If we have a problem to determine the capacity of the pipeline Q , then this problem can be solved by graphoanalytical method. Here it is necessary to take several arbitrary values of fluid flow Q and determine the pressure loss.



Grapho-Analytical Method for Determination of Line Flow Capacity

Similarly, the problem of determining the required diameter of the pipeline is solved



Grapho-Analytical Method for Determination of Line Diameter

Required oil pipeline diameter for degassed oil supply
from the separation unit to the oil treatment unit (OTU).

$$P_1 = 2,1 \text{ MPa}$$

$$P_2 = 0,8 \text{ MPa}$$

$$L = 5000 \text{ m}$$

$$\rho = 820 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\mu = 3 \text{ mPa}\cdot\text{s}$$

$$Q = 750 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$$

	1	2	3	4	5
1	d, m	v, m/s	Re	λ	dP, Pa
2	0,05	4,42	60406,6	0,026	20825802
3	0,1	1,12	30613,3	0,026	668595,2
4	0,15	0,49	20090	0,0277	90893,85
5	0,2	0,28	15306,6	0,0327	26277,72
6	0,25	0,176	12026,6	0,0302	250000