

Pipe Hydraulics - Pressurized Irrigation

Sizing, Head Losses, TDH

Speaker

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(Gold Medalist)

Director,

Water, Energy Training &
Research Center (WETRC)

(Project of Rabail Technologies)

Who am I

- CEO and Director, Rabail Technologies, WETRC
- Working in Different Sectors of HEIS (since 2005), Like
 - Project Management
 - Marketing, Designing, Installation, After Sales Services
 - Manufacturing of HEIS Components, especially Filters
- Consultant for HEIS and Water Courses, NesPak
- Master Trainer on HEIS at:
 - Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations, (FAO, UN)
 - On Farm Water Management (OFWM), Punjab, Sindh, KPK
 - Swiss HELVETAS, Inter-Cooperation.
 - UET, Peshawar
 - Water Management Training Institute (WMTI), Lahore
 - University of Peshawar, Center of Excellence in Geology
 - Nos. of Private Organizations.

What are We.....

THREE DIVISION



**Water, Energy Training
& Research Center (WETRC)**



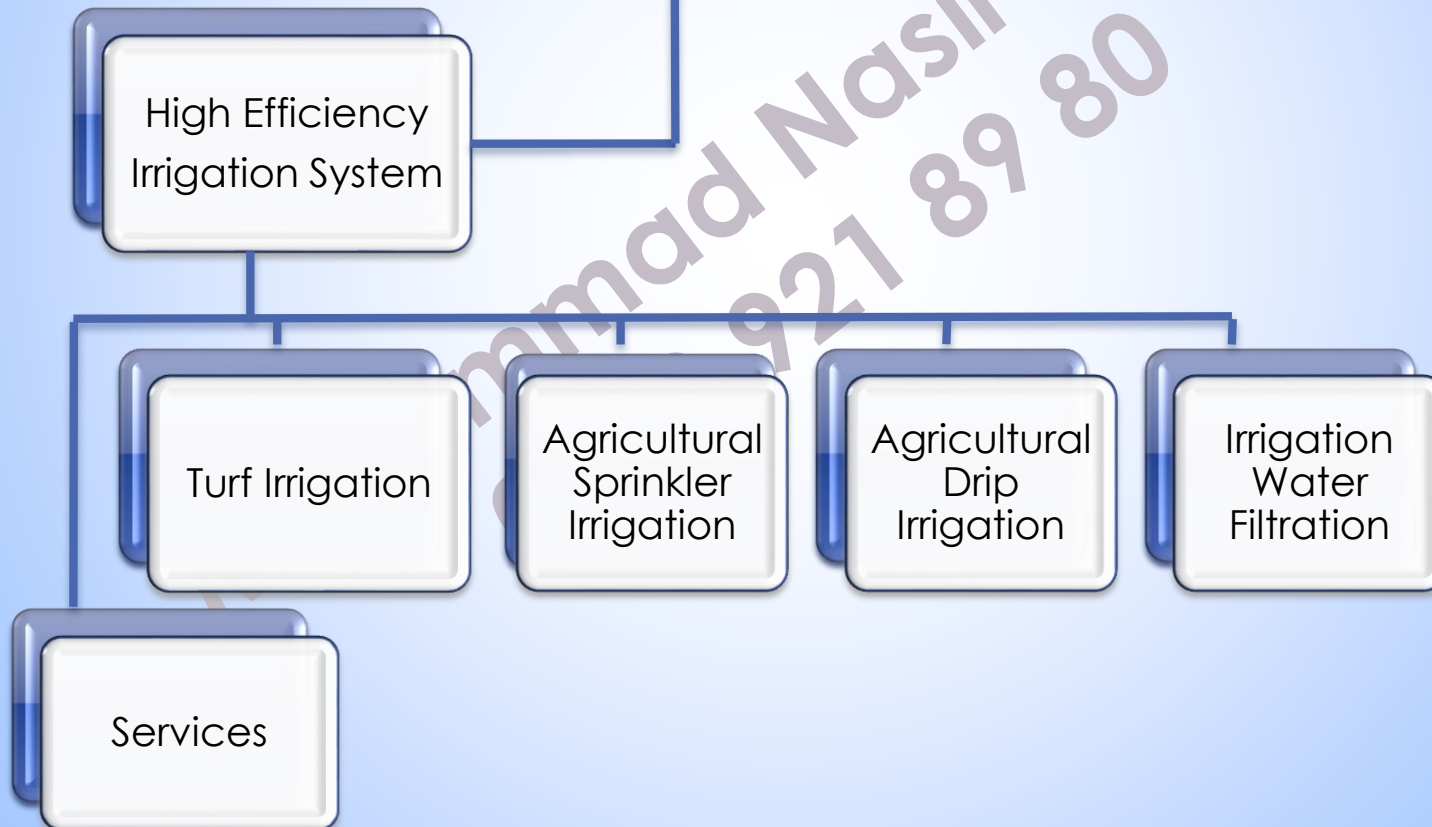
**High Efficiency
Irrigation System (HEIS)**



**Solar Tube Well
System**

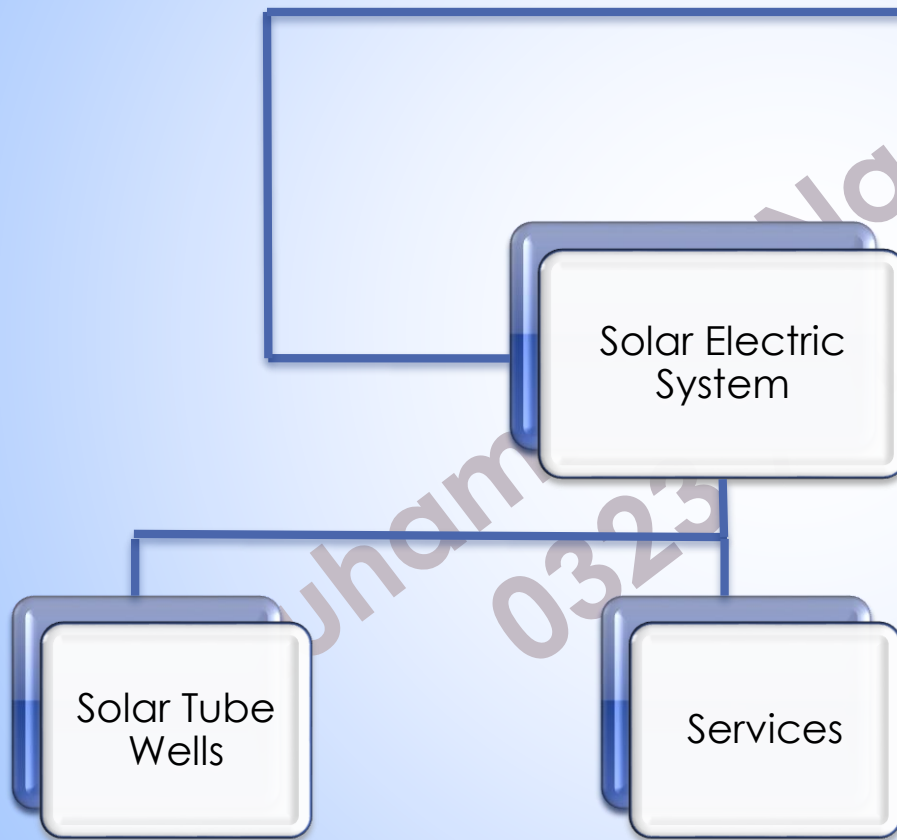


High Efficiency Irrigation System (HEIS)





Solar Tube Well System





**Water, Energy Training
& Research Center (WETRC)**

Business Partners

Sprinklers irrigation

- **K Rain, USA.**
 - Pop Up Sprinklers
 - Automation Systems
- **Ducar, Turkey.**
 - Wide Range Rainguns

Drip irrigation

- **Euro Drip.**
 - Online Drippers
 - Drip Lateral
- **Irritec**
 - Drip Line
 - Filters

مفہوم حدیثِ نبوی ﷺ

علم مومن کی گمشدہ میراث ہے،
جہاں سے ملے حاصل کر لو

Pascal Law

Pressure applied by fluid will be equal in every direction and will be at right angle to the surface.

$$\text{Pressure (P)} = \text{Force (F)} / \text{Area (A)}$$

Continuity Law

Mass of flowing water in a conduit will remain the same, regardless the cross sectional area.

$$A_1 V_1 = A_2 V_2$$



$$A_1 > A_2$$

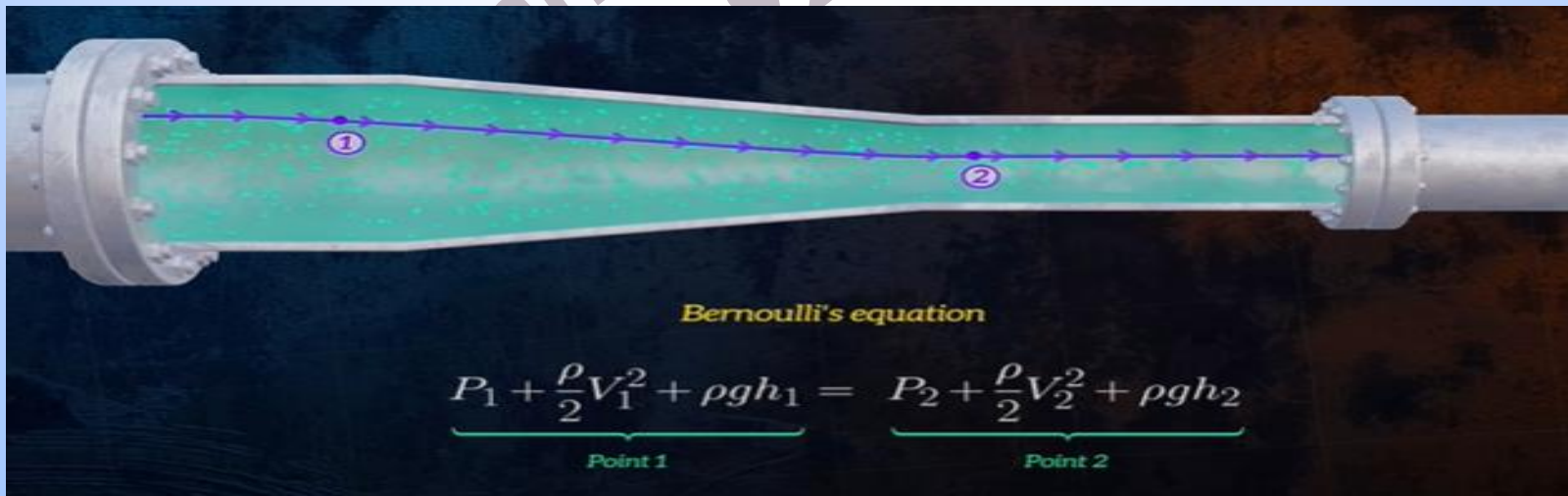
$$V_1 < V_2$$

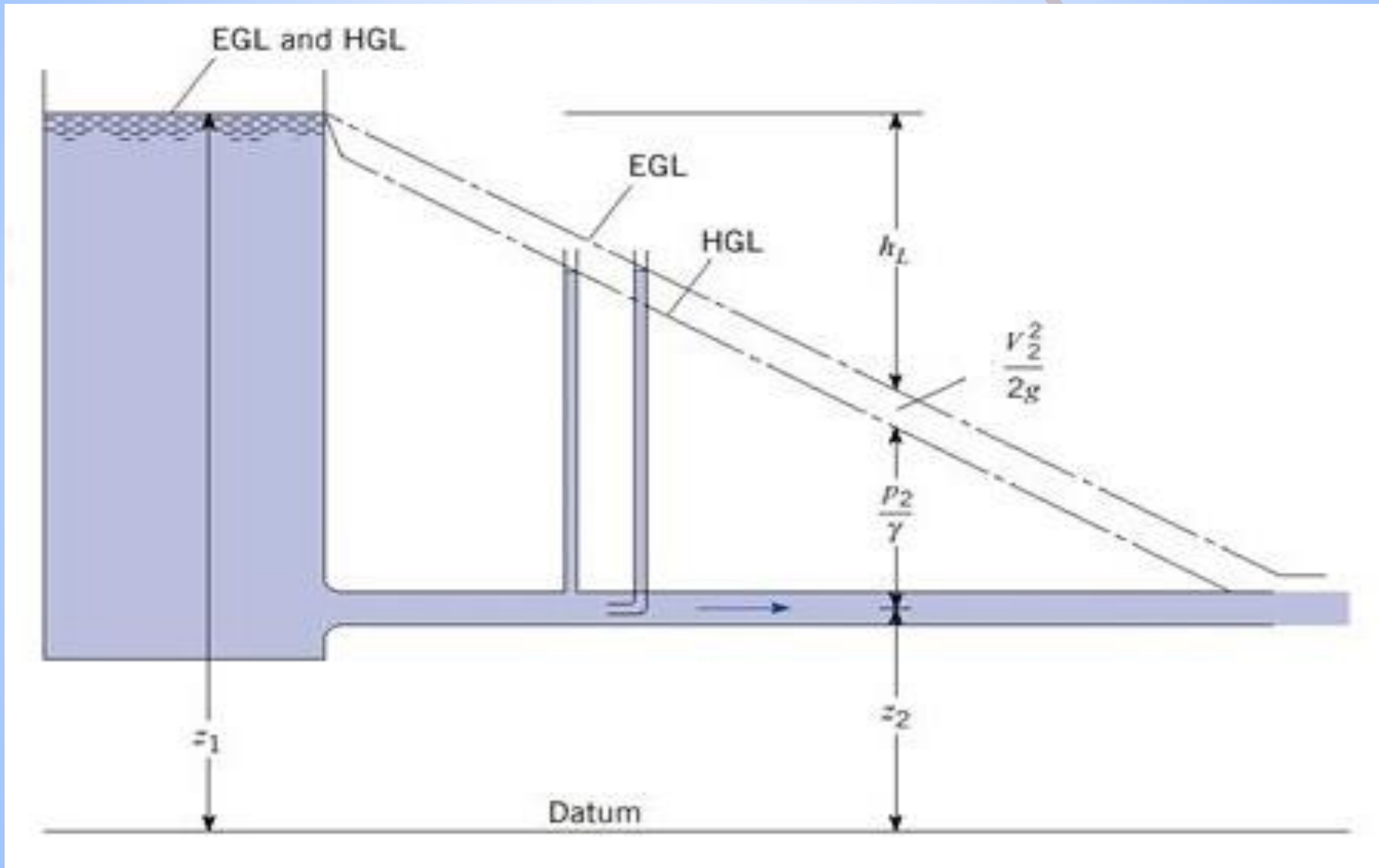
$$Q = A_1 V_1 = A_2 V_2$$

A: X-sec Area; V: Velocity; Q: Flow

Bernoulli Law

An **Increase** in Velocity,
must be accompanied by a
Decrease in Pressure





Calculating Flow Through Pipe

$$Q = A_1 V_1 = A_2 V_2 = AV$$

$$A = 3.14 * D^2/4 ; \quad D = ID = (OD - 2t)$$

$$Q = (3.14 * D^2/4) * V$$

$$Q_{(LPH)} = 2.82357 * D_{(mm)} * V_{(m/s)}$$

$$Q_{(LPH)} = 37,878 \text{ LPH}; \quad D (81.9 \text{ mm}); \quad V (2 \text{ m/s})$$

NPS 3; CL B, BS 3505

In HEIS, $V \leq 1.5 \text{ m/s}$

Hazzan William Friction Loss Formula

$$h_f \text{ (m)} = 3188.788711 \times (Q \text{ (LPH)}/C)^{1.85} \times L \text{ (m)} \times ID^{-4.87} \text{ (mm)}$$

Equation is valid for single out let, i.e. all the flow that enters the pipe is discharged from a single outlet

Minor Friction Losses are Approx. 20% of all Major Friction Losses

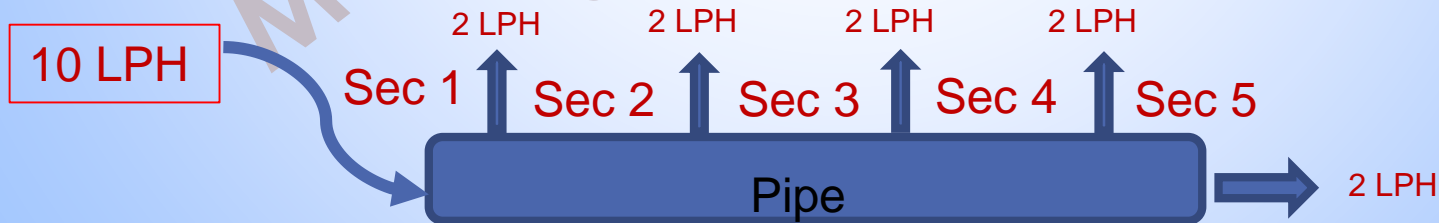
C : Material Factor (as shown in following Table)

Asbestos-cement	140	Copper	130-140
Brass	130-140	Fire hose (rubber lined)	135
Brick sewer	100	Galvanized iron	120
Cast iron		Glass	140
New, unlined	130	Lead	130-140
Old, unlined	40-120	Plastic	140-150
Cement lined	130-150	Steel	
Bitumastic enamel lined	140-150	Coat-tar enamel lined	145-150
Tar-coated	115-135	New unlined	140-150
Concrete or concrete lined		Riveted	110
Steel forms	140	Tin	130
Wooden forms	120	Vitrified clay	100-140
Centrifugally spun	135		
Copper	130-140		

Equation is valid for single out let, i.e. all the flow that enters the pipe is discharged from a single outlet



Discharged from Multiple Outlets



Friction Losses for Multi Outlet Pipes

Hassan William equation remain valid, only “F” factor to be included

$$h_f (m) = F \times 3188.788711 \times (Q_{(LPH)}/MF)^{1.85} \times L (m) \times ID^{-4.87} (mm)$$

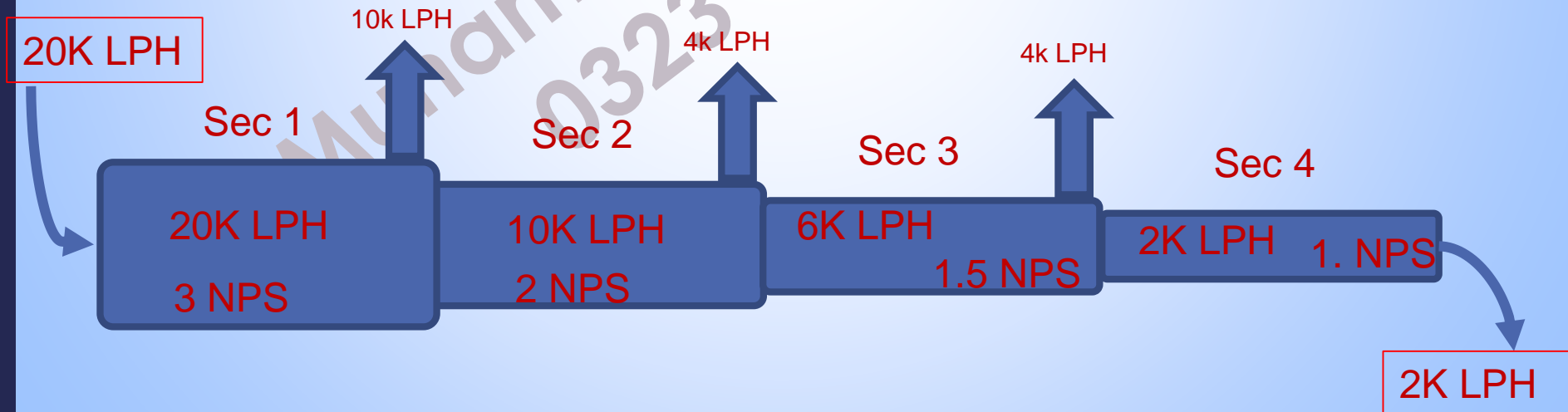
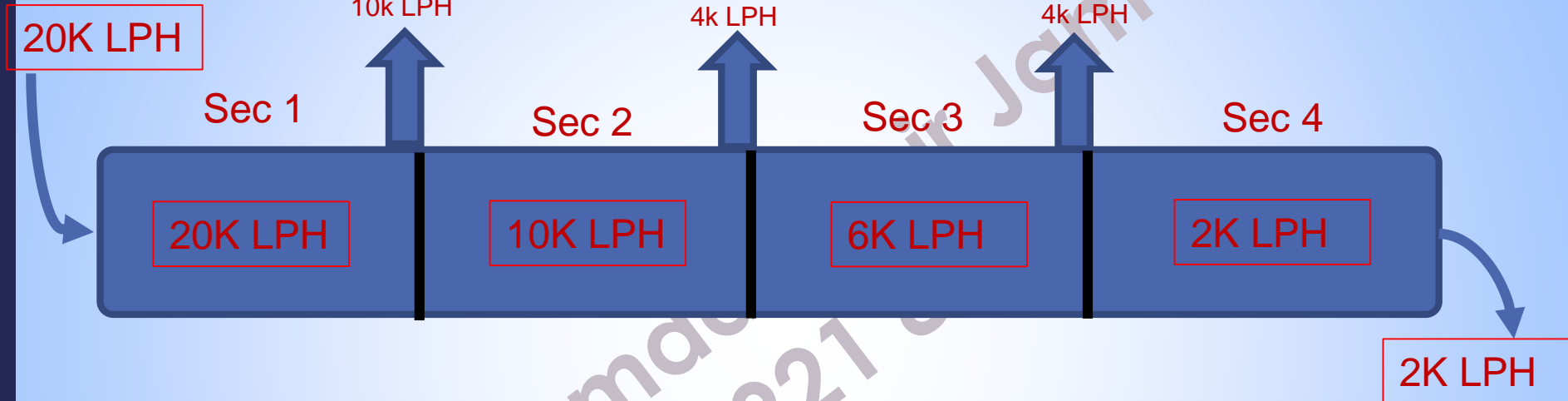
Distance to the First Sprinkler Equals One-half of the Sprinkler Head Spacing

Number of Sprinkler Heads on Lateral <i>N</i>	Number of Sprinkler Heads on Lateral		
	For <i>m</i> = 1.85	For <i>m</i> = 1.85	
1	1.000		
2	0.518		
3	0.441		
4	0.412		
5	0.397		
6	0.387		
7	0.381		
8	0.377		
9	0.374		
10	0.371		
11	0.369		
12	0.367		
13	0.366		
14	0.365		
15	0.364		
		16	0.363
		17	0.362
		18	0.361
		19	0.361
		20	0.360
		22	0.359
		24	0.359
		26	0.358
		28	0.357
		30	0.357
		35	0.356
		40	0.355
		50	0.354
		100	0.353

the Distance to the First Sprinkler Equals the Sprinkler Head Spacing

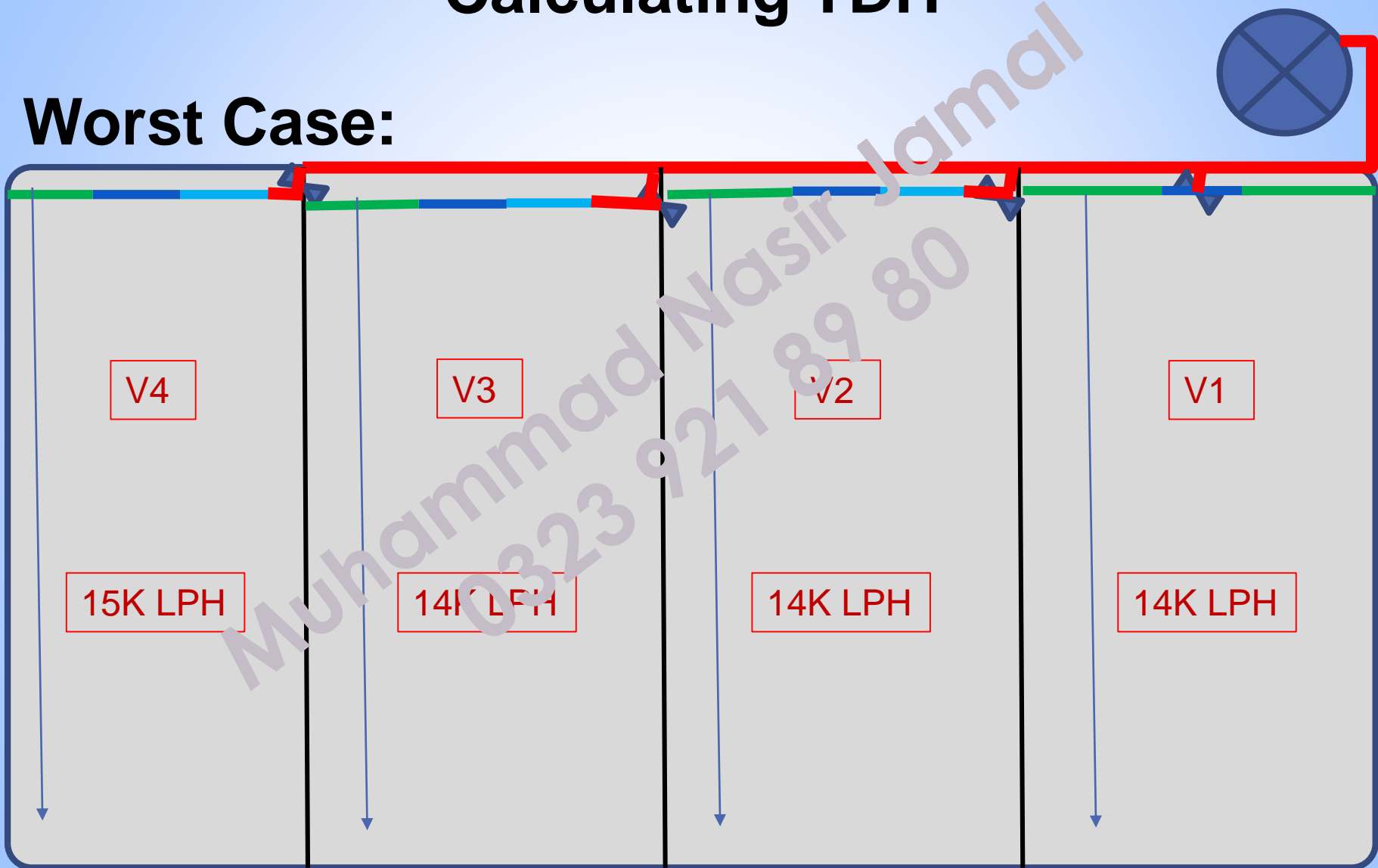
Number of Sprinkler Heads on Lateral <i>N</i>	Number of Sprinkler Heads on Lateral		
	For <i>m</i> = 1.85	For <i>m</i> = 1.85	
1	1.0		
2	0.639		
3	0.535		
4	0.486		
5	0.457		
6	0.435		
7	0.425		
8	0.415		
9	0.409		
10	0.402		
11	0.397		
12	0.394		
13	0.391		
14	0.387		
15	0.384		
		16	0.382
		17	0.380
		18	0.379
		19	0.377
		20	0.376
		22	0.374
		24	0.372
		26	0.370
		28	0.369
		30	0.368
		35	0.365
		40	0.364
		50	0.361
		100	0.356
		More than 100	0.351

Pipe Telescoping



Calculating TDH

Worst Case:



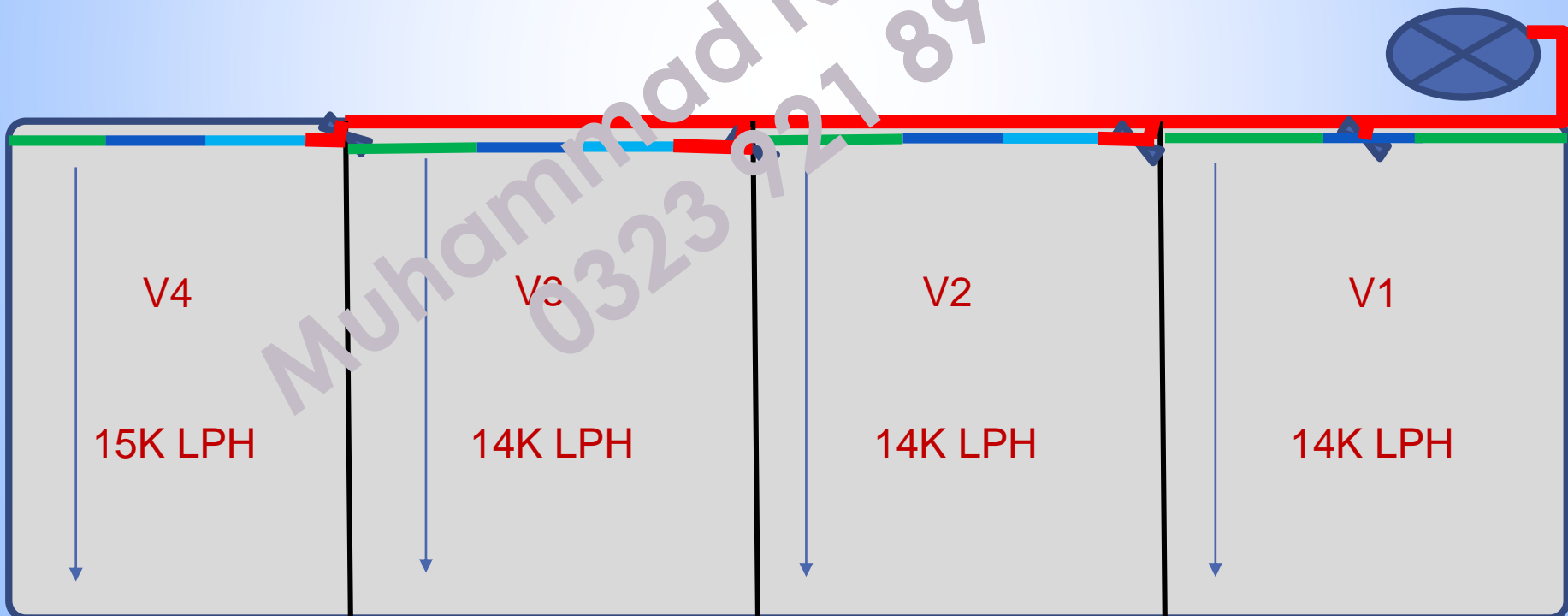
Worst Case:

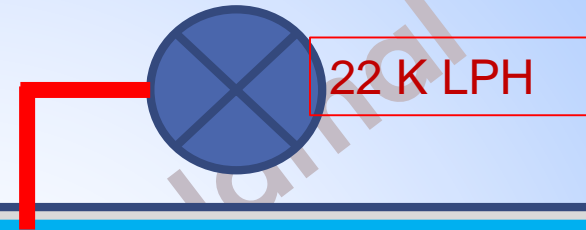
Worst Case: V4, Most Remote and High Flow Rate

Calculate friction losses for V4, with 15k LPH flow and length of main line (RED)

Calculate friction losses for V4, for other 3 colors and Lateral Losses

Sum up all losses and add another 20% of its sum (Minor losses)





For friction losses, take half the length of loop and half the flow

Main line pressure remain the same. Used where mainline is very long and/or where loop with lower dia pipe can reduce cost

TDH =

Major Friction losses + Minor Friction losses + Suction Head
Nozzle Head + Elevation Differences + Any other Loss

Pump Duty Point = Flow Rate × TDH



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Any Question Please



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Thank You...

