

Bernoulli equation describes a stable, incompressible, non-viscous flow motion.

There is a correlation among variations of pressure, velocity, and height,

and it gives a comprehensive explanation in fluid mechanics.

The apparatus is designed for studying the energy conservation of Bernoulli equation

by measuring pressure and velocity of different types of Venturi tubes.

By means of operating basic experiments,

students will own a deeper impression on the important concept.

Long Win's Educational Facilities for Thermal & Flow

LW-9341 Venturi Tube-Bernoulli's Equation Apparatus

Experimental items

Standard flow rate generation and theory validation

> Compare 4 types of Venturi tubes

Distinguish the difference of pressure distribution from upper and lateral pressure holes at Venturi tubes

Verify continuous equation and Bernoulli's equation



Test condition: Q=1.13 CMM (Nozzle=24.02 mm; P56=112 mmAq)

(I) Venturi tube- Inlet angle 11.3 degree







(II) Venturi tube- Inlet angle 21.8 degree







(III) Venturi tube- Inlet angle 45 degree







(IV) Venturi tube- Inlet angle 90 degree



Verifying Continuous Equation

Continuous equation: ρvA =constant

Assume the air is incompressible, the density (ρ) keeps constant in the condition.

The equation can be rewritten as: $v_1A_1 = v_2A_2$

As the velocity of each point in Venturi tube can be calculated according to simultaneous equation of both continuous and Bernoulli equations, the experimental flow rate can be estimated.

EX: Venturi tube- Inlet angle 11.3 degree



Verifying Bernoulli Equation

Bernoulli's Equation: $P + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 + \rho gh$ = constant

As comparing with

- 1. the flow from the standard flow generator
- 2. the flow calculated from each differential pressure on the upper side of the Venturi tube
- the flow calculated from each differential pressure on the lateral side of the Venturi tube
 The flow rate keeps constant, and the situation verifies the law of conservation of mass.

As each pressure hole of Venturi tubes has the same and neglected potential energy,

the equation goes to $P_1 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_1^2 = P_2 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_2^2$

The internal energy(P) and kinetic energy $(\frac{1}{2}\rho v^2)$ of each point follow the law of conservation of energy.







As the kinetic energy and the internal energy vary through the Venturi tubes, the total energy keeps constant.

The circumstance can be described that all three types of Venturi tubes -Inlet angle of 11.3, 21.8, and 45 degree follow the law of conservation of energy.





Standard flow rate generator and a set of exchangeable nozzles meeting AMCA 210-99 Standard. By cooperating with digit display meters of parameters, the system can provide a flow rate criterion in fluid mechanics laboratory.

Specifications

Flow rate generator	According to		AMCA 210-99 Standard, Figure 15.		
	Flow rate range		2.31~85.9 CFM (0.065~2.41 CMM)		
	Accuracy		3%		
	Common chamber		150 mm in inner diameter		
	Measuring parameters	a. Dry-bulb temperature (Td)		d. Atmospheric pressure (Pb)	
		b. Wet-bulb temperature (Tw)		e. Chamber static pressure (Ps)	
		c. Chamber temperature (Tc)		f. Differential pressure of nozzle (P56)	
Digit differential	Accuracy of pressure transducer		0.25%		
generator Digit differential pressure meter 20-column liquid manometer Venturi tubes	Range		0~127 mmAq		
20-column liquid manometer	Effective height		500 mm		
	With a water level adjusting mechanism				
Venturi tubes	4 types of inlet angles: 11.3, 21.8, 45, and 90 degrees				
Overall size	With an operation table,		1.2 (L) × 0.7 (D) × 1.6 (H) m		
Power source	AC220V, 5 Amp, 50/60 Hz, single phase.				

Design/Manufacture

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