

Five-hole Pitot Tube

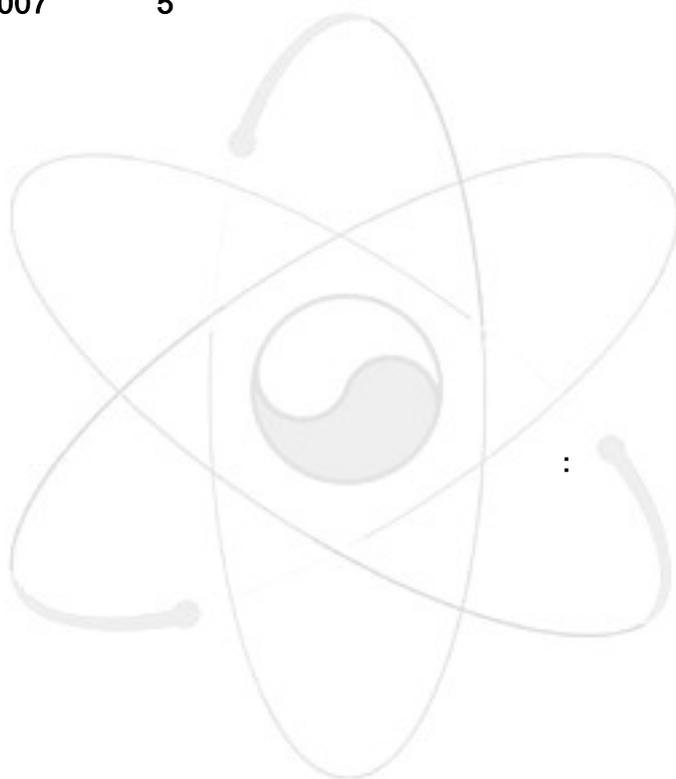
State-of-the-Art Report on Five Hole Pitot Tube

KAERI

2007

“5

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2007. 3.

:

:

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I.

5

II.

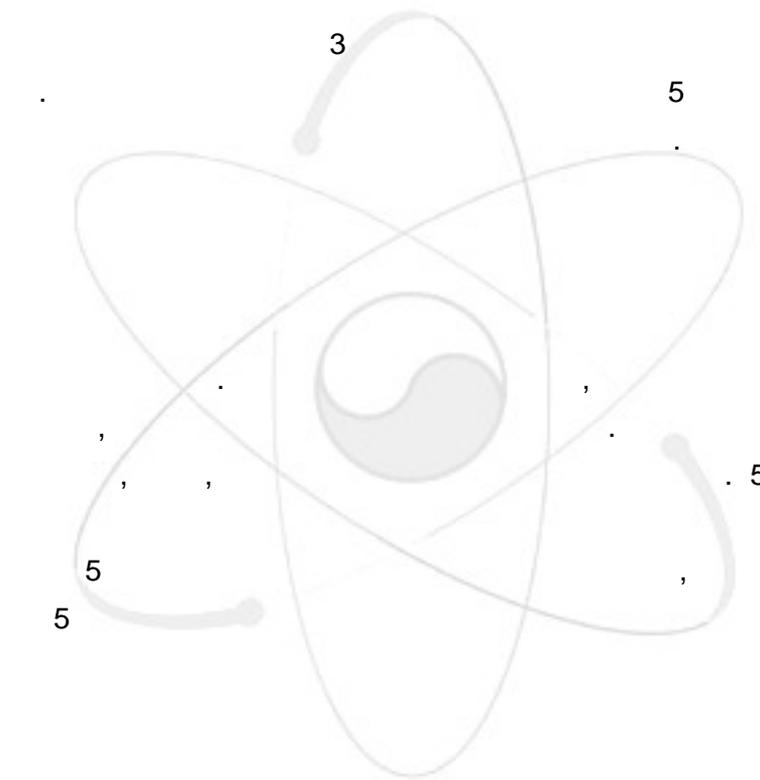
5

III.

5

IV.

5



가

LDV Hot wire

5

(10kHz

)

가

가

5

SUMMARY

I. Project Title

State-of-the-Art Report on Five Hole Pitot Tube

II. Objective and Importance of the Project

Five-hole pitot tube is an effective detector that could measure a three dimensional average flow field on a complex geometry. At the present study, have been mainly used in the field of aerodynamics and nautics, the five-hole pitot tube is extensively investigated to apply on the nuclear engineering.

III. Scope and Contents of Project

Five-hole pitot tube could measure the three dimensional velocity to make use of a relationship between pressure energy and kinetic energy from Bernoulli's equation; therefore, the report shortly overviewed the definition, units, and transducers of pressure and then detailly was described about the pitot tube.

For five-hole pitot tube, history, kinds and fabrication methods were briefly provided. The calibration methods for the five-hole pitot tube were deeply introduced in various methods according to simple concept but complex process. Additionally, causes of detection errors and estimation of uncertainty were included in the present report.

IV. Result of Project and Proposal for Applications

Five-hole pitot tube is a detector to measure the three dimensional average velocity based on the simple Bernoulli's equation. Optical measurement and how wire anemometers are difficult to detect the flow velocity under environmental such as tight lattice bundle geometry, dusty flow and high temperature fluid. One of alternatives to overcome the difficulty is the five-hole pitot tube.

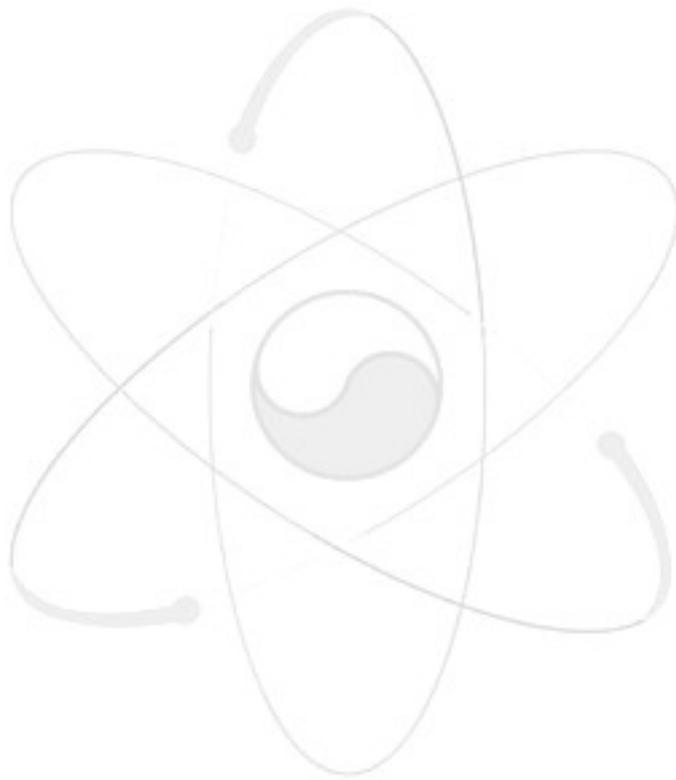
If research for a miniature five-hole pitot tube is launched based on the development experience of a measurement technique, it will be expected that five-hole pitot tube with fast response time, about 10kHz, could be developed to measure the turbulence characteristics.

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1. Static	(a)	:			
			가	(b)	:
	static				가
$\sum F_h = 0; F_1 = F_2 + W; (p - d_p)dA = pdA + wdAdh; dp = -wdh.$					2
2.					2
3. Hydraulic lift	$p = F_1 / A_1 = F_2 / A_2,$				2
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1. 4가	4
2.	5
3.	5



“...to make an instrument which would show the changes in the air, which is at times heavier and thicker, and at times lighter and more rarified...”

Evangelista Torricelli (1644)

1.

1.1.

(1.1)

$$p \equiv \frac{dF}{dA} \tag{1.1}$$

(Compressive stress)

가

1) (static fluid)

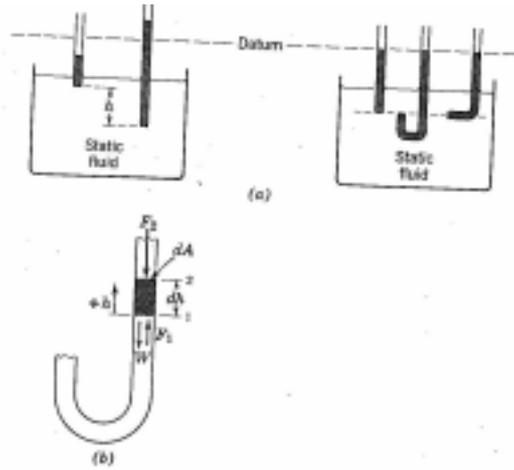
(manometer)

2) (pressure transducer) 가 (2).

3) (undiminished) 가 가 (Hydraulic lifts) (Deadweight test) (3).

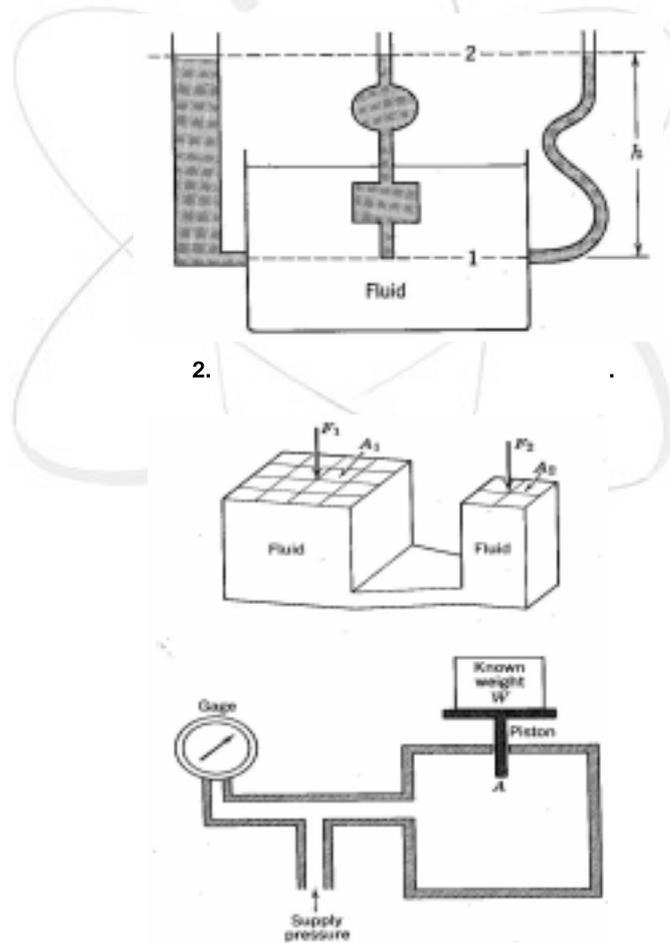
$p = ML^{-1}T^{-2}$

¹ *Fundamentals of Temperature, Pressure, and Flow Measurements*, 2nd edition, John Wiley & Sons, R.P. Benedict



1. Static . (a) :
 가 . (b) : static 가

$$(p_1 - p_2) = w(h_2 - h_1), \quad \sum F_h = 0; F_1 = F_2 + W; (p - d_p)dA = pdA + wdAdh; dp = -wdh.$$



3. Hydraulic lift $p = F_1 / A_1 = F_2 / A_2,$
 Deadweight testing() $p = w / A$

1.2.

1643 Torricelli 가 1643 Torricelli 1859 kinetic theory
 200
 가 Torricelli 가 30in 가
 (devoid of matter)
 1647 Blaise Pascal Perier² Torricelli
 “1 in/1000ft”
 1660 Robert Boyle ‘barometer’
 Boyle Robert Hooke
 (Impact)
 1738 Daniel Bernoulli “*impact theory of gas pressure*” Boyle
 Bernoulli 가
 가 “Charles-Gay-Lussac law”
 1811 Boyle Amedeo Avagadro가 0°C 1 2.69 × 10¹⁹
 molecules/cm³ Hooke Bernoulli가 impact theory
 가 Avagadro
 impact theory 1847 ~ 1859 James Prescott Joule, Rudolf Clausius,
 James Clerk Maxwell “*kinetic theory of the gas pressure*”
 (1.2)

$$p \equiv \frac{2}{3} \frac{\text{KE}}{\text{Volume}} = \frac{1}{3} \rho \overline{u^2} = NRT \quad (1.2)$$

Boyle Dalton ((Mixture))
 kinetic theory³ Charles

² Clermont-Ferrand 가 le Puy de Dome 가 1465m
³ 가 가

James Jeans

kinetic theory

[Sir James Jeans, 1952].

가 . 가 ($\delta W_{\text{closed, reversible}}$) pdV . δ
 (Path function) . 가
 (1.3)

$$\delta F \equiv pdV - \delta W_{\text{closed}}$$

$$dV = \frac{\delta W + \delta F}{p} \tag{1.3}$$

(3)
 (Point function). dV (1.4)
 가 .

$$dS = \frac{\delta Q + \delta F}{T} \tag{1.4}$$

4가

1

1. 4가

Mechanics	Hydraulics	Kinetic	Thermodynamics
$p \equiv \frac{dF}{dA}$	$dp \equiv -\rho gdh$	$p \equiv \frac{2}{3} \frac{\text{KE}}{\text{Volume}}$	$p = \frac{\delta W + \delta F}{dV}$

2.

(1.1)

가 가 가
가

4

deadweight piston gauge, manometer,

barometer, McLeod gauge가

Benedict[1977]

2

3

2.

Type	Range	Uncertainty
Deadweight piston gage	0.01 to 10,000 psig	0.01 to 0.05% of reading
Manometer	0.1 to 100 psig	0.02 to 0.2% of reading
Micromanometer	0.0002 to 20 in. H ₂ O	1% of reading to 0.001 in. H ₂ O
Barometer	27 to 31 in. Hg	0.001 to 0.03% of reading
McLeod gage	0.01 μ to 1 mm Hg	3 to 0.5% of reading

3.

Pressure Unit Conversion Factors*

Pressure Unit	psi	in. H ₂ O	in. Hg	cm	μ bar	mm Hg	μ
1 psi	1.000	27.730	2.0360	6.8046	68947.6	51.715	51715.0
1 in. H ₂ O (68°F)	0.036063	1.000	0.073424	2.4539	2486.4	1.8690	1865.0
1 in. Hg (32°F)	0.49115	13.619	1.000	3.3421	33864.0	25.400	25400.0
1 atm	14.69595	407.513	29.9213	1.000	1.01325 $\times 10^6$	760.000	7.6000 $\times 10^5$
1 μ bar (dyn/cm ²)	1.4504 $\times 10^{-5}$	4.0218 $\times 10^{-4}$	2.9530 $\times 10^{-4}$	9.8692 $\times 10^{-7}$	1.000	7.5006 $\times 10^{-4}$	0.75006
1 mm Hg (32°F)	0.019337	0.53620	0.03937	1.3158	1333.2	1.000	1000.0
1 μ (32°F)	1.9337 $\times 10^{-6}$	5.3620 $\times 10^{-4}$	3.9370 $\times 10^{-4}$	1.3158 $\times 10^{-6}$	1.3332	0.0010	1.000

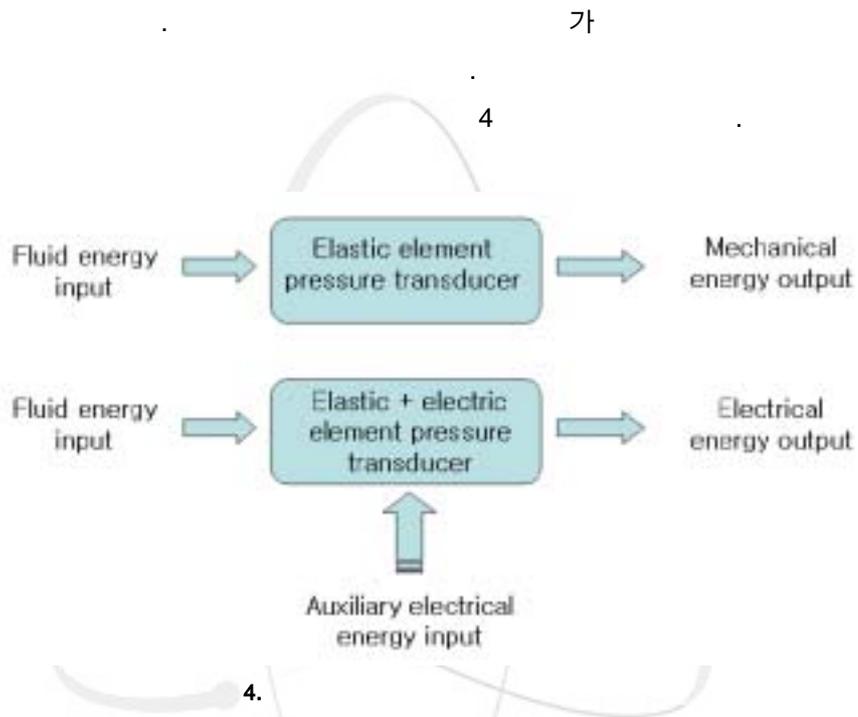
* Adopted from NBS Monograph 8, 1960.

3. (Pressure Transducer)

3.1.

(Transducer)

(Elastic displacement)



3.2.

(Mechanical Pressure Transducer)

(Manometer)

가

가

가

Zimmerli type, Well type, Inclined type

Bourdon Tube, Bellows, Diaphragm 가

3.2.1. Zimmerli Type

가 (Readability)

100mmHg

0.1mmHg

가

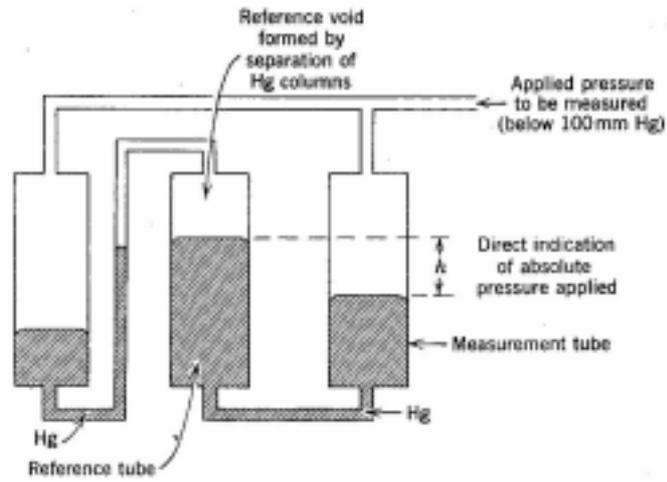
5

Zimmerli

'0'

2

가 가
'0'



5. Zimmerli

3.2.2. Bourdon Type

Bourdon

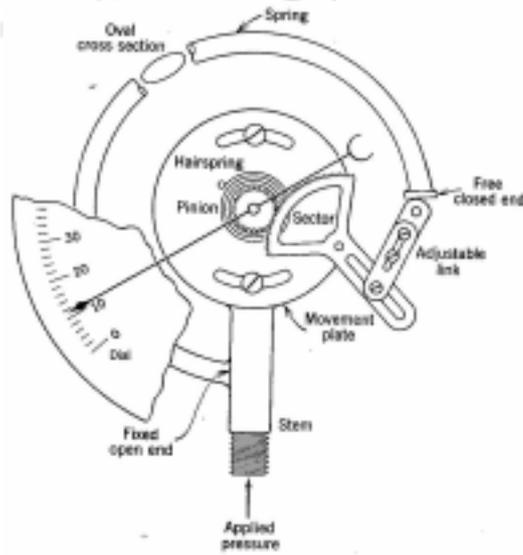


가

가

가

6



6. Bourdon transducer

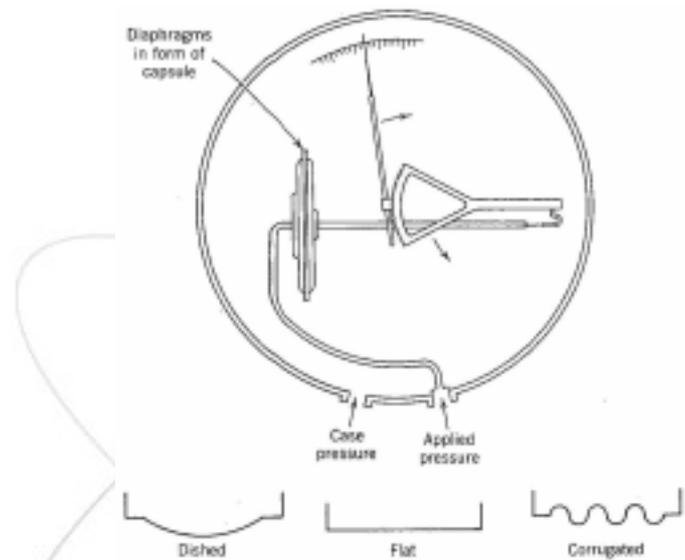
3.2.3. Diaphragm Type

가

(Corrugated type)

가

가



7. Diaphragm transducer

3.3.

(Electrical Pressure Transducer)

(Active type)

(Passive type)

가

piezoelectric

가

가

가

3.3.1. Piezoelectric type

1880

Curie

가

가

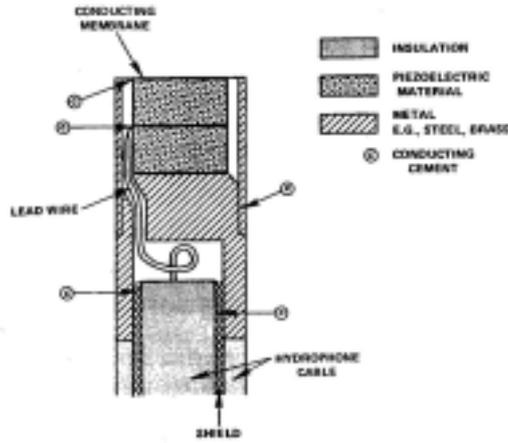
piezoelectricity

quarz, Rochelle salt, barium-titanate, lead-zirconate-

titanate

$$e(t) = p(t)A \frac{Y}{dl} \tag{1.5}$$

, d piezoelectric electromechanical
 Y elastic modulus
 l wire



8. Piezoelectric transducer

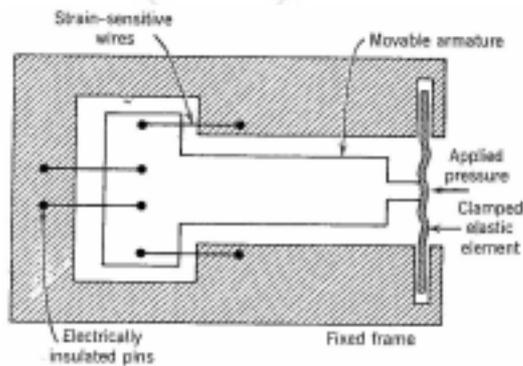
3.3.2. Passive type

Strain Gauge

(Wire)

가

가



9. Strain Gauge transducer

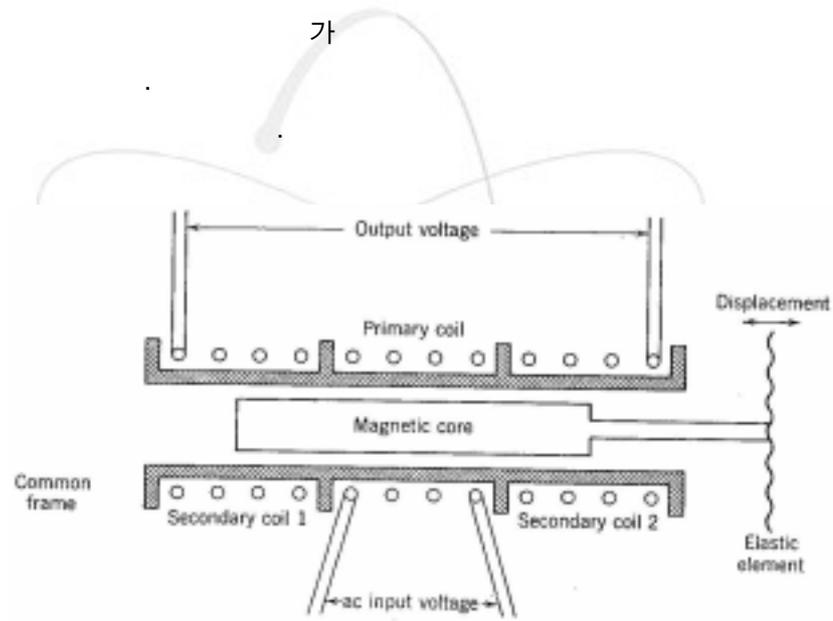
Capacitance

capacitance
 가 가
 (Bridge circuit) 가 .

LVDT(Linear Variable Differential Transformer)

LVDT 1 3 .

2
 LVDT 가 가 ,
 180° 가 가 가
 가



10. LVDT transducer

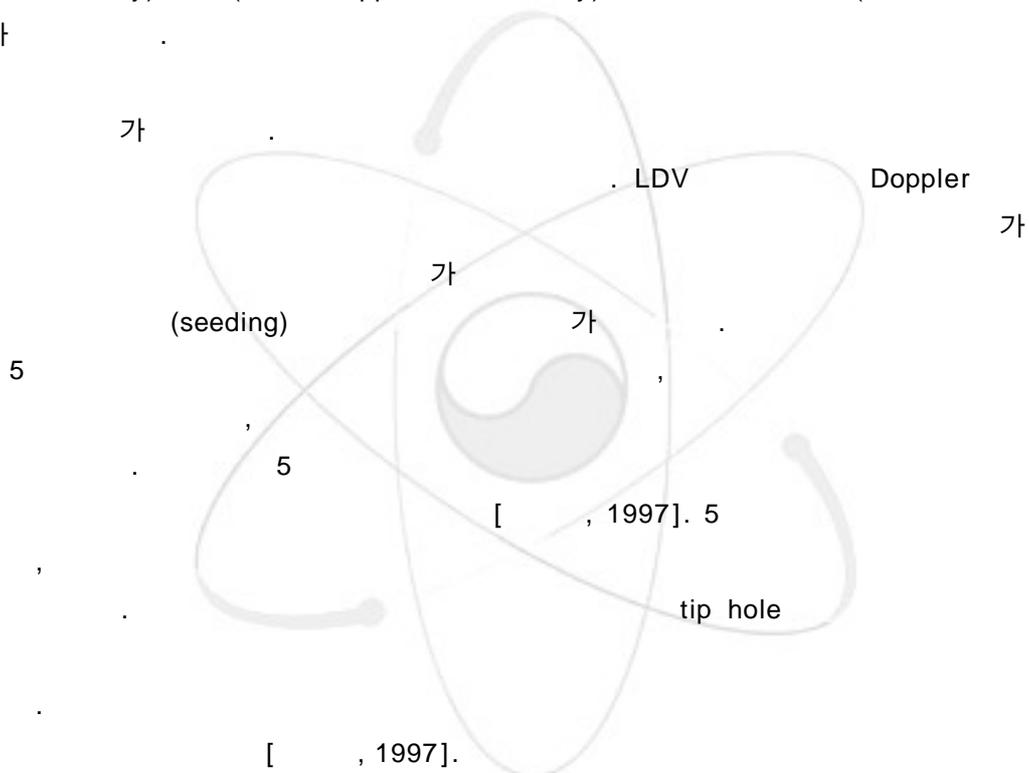
2 Five Hole Pitot Tube

“...the idea of this machine is so simple and natural that the moment I conceived it I ran immediately to the river to make a first experiment with a glass tube...”

Henri de Pitot (1732)

1. 5 hole Pitot

3 (Hot Wire Anemometry), LDV(Laser Doppler Velocimetry), 5 (Five Hole Pitot tube) 가 .



1.1. Pitot-static Impact Pressure

Five-hole Pitot tube Pitot tube 3 pressure impact tube . Pitot

(2.1)

$$\left(\frac{p_t - p_s}{\rho_t - \rho_s}\right)_{comp} = \left(\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma}\right) \frac{V_p^2}{2} \quad (2.5)$$

Mach number

$$\left(\frac{p_t - p_s}{\rho_t - \rho_s}\right)_{comp} = \frac{\rho V_p^2}{2} \left(1 + \frac{M^2}{4} + (2 - \gamma) \frac{M^4}{24} + L\right) \quad (2.6)$$

(Unsteadiness)

2 Euler

(2.7)

Euler

(over bar

)

$$\frac{\partial(\bar{U} + u)}{\partial t} + (\bar{U} + u) \frac{\partial(\bar{U} + u)}{\partial s} = -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial(\bar{P} + p)}{\partial s} \quad (2.7)$$

6

(2.7)

(2.8)

$$\frac{(\bar{P} + p)}{\rho_0} + \frac{(\bar{U} + u)^2}{2} + \phi^g = \text{const}^7 \quad (2.8)$$

(2.9)

$$\frac{\bar{P}}{\rho_0} + \frac{\bar{U}^2 + u^2}{2} = \text{const} \quad (2.9)$$

(2.8) (2.9)

(2.10)

⁶ Zero vorticity condition

⁷

$$\phi(s) = \int_{s_1}^s (\bar{U} + u) ds$$

$$\phi^g = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \phi(s)$$

$$\frac{p}{\rho_0} + u\bar{U} + \phi^g = 0 \quad (2.10)$$

ϕ^g 가
 (Stagnation point)
 , instantaneous total stagnant (2.5)

$$(P + p)_T = \bar{P} + p + \frac{1}{2}\rho_0(\bar{U} + u)^2 \quad (2.11)$$

(2.12)

$$p_T = p + \rho_0\bar{U}u + \frac{1}{2}\rho_0(u^2 - \bar{u}^2) \quad (2.12)$$

(2.13)

$$P_T = \bar{P} + \frac{1}{2}\rho_0(\bar{U}^2 + \bar{u}^2) \quad (2.13)$$

가 , $(\bar{u}^2)^{1/2} / \bar{U}$, 가 0.2

8

(2.12)

, u ,

$$\overline{p_T^2} ; \overline{p^2} + \overline{\rho_0^2 U^2 u^2} + 2\rho_0\bar{U}\overline{pu} \quad (2.14)$$

$$\overline{p^2}, \overline{pu} \quad (\text{Isotropic})$$

⁸ $\bar{u} ; \bar{u} \left(1 + \frac{\bar{u}^2}{\bar{U}^2}\right)^{1/2} ; \bar{u} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\bar{u}^2}{\bar{U}^2}\right) ; \bar{u} (1 + 0.02)$ 가 . 20%

2%

turbulence) $\overline{pu} = 0$ [Hinze, 1959].

가

가

$$\frac{\overline{pu}}{\rho_0 U^3} = \frac{\overline{u^2}}{U^2} \quad (2.15)$$

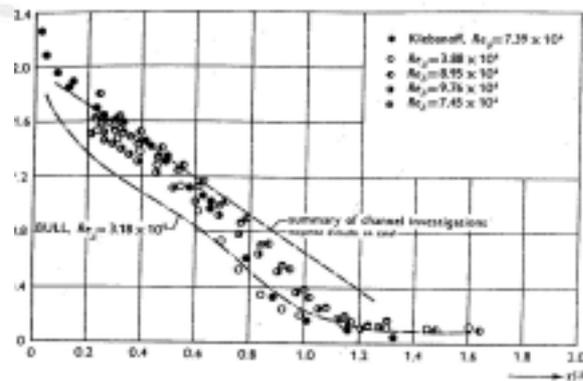
$$, p^2 : 1/3\rho_0(\overline{u^2})^2$$

$$\frac{\overline{p^2}}{\rho_0^2 U^4} : \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\overline{u^2}}{U^2} \right)^2 = \frac{\overline{u^2}}{U^2} \quad (2.16)$$

Becker Brown[1974]

2.1

$$\frac{\overline{p_t^2}}{(\overline{P_t} - \overline{P_s})} = \frac{4\overline{u^2}}{U^2} \quad (2.17)$$



11.

dotted circle hot-wire

pitot

1.2.5

5 1915 Taylor .
 1950 NACA(National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics) 3
 가 가 . 1953
 5 . 가
 [Dean, 1953]. 1958
 Pien 3 . 1960
 5 nulling . ,
 가 가 . Seetharam
 nulling
 [Seethram, 1977].
 . Non-nulling 1964 Schaub
 90° 70° angle 3 [Schaub,
 1964]. Bryer Pankhurst가 1971
 가 가
 [Bryer, 1971]. , ARL Treaster and Yocum
 non-nulling [Treaster, 1979]. NASA (National
 Aeronautics and Space Administration)
 가 1990 가 1.6mm miniature probe .
 Taylor 2 3
 [Reichert, 1994].
 [1997] [1997]
⁹(Wake)
 Yocum 2 Treaster
 가 1 .
 가 5
 Matsunaga[1980]가 .
 가 5
 2 3
 . 2000 5
 가 2 5 [, 2002,
].

⁹ wake

2. 5

5

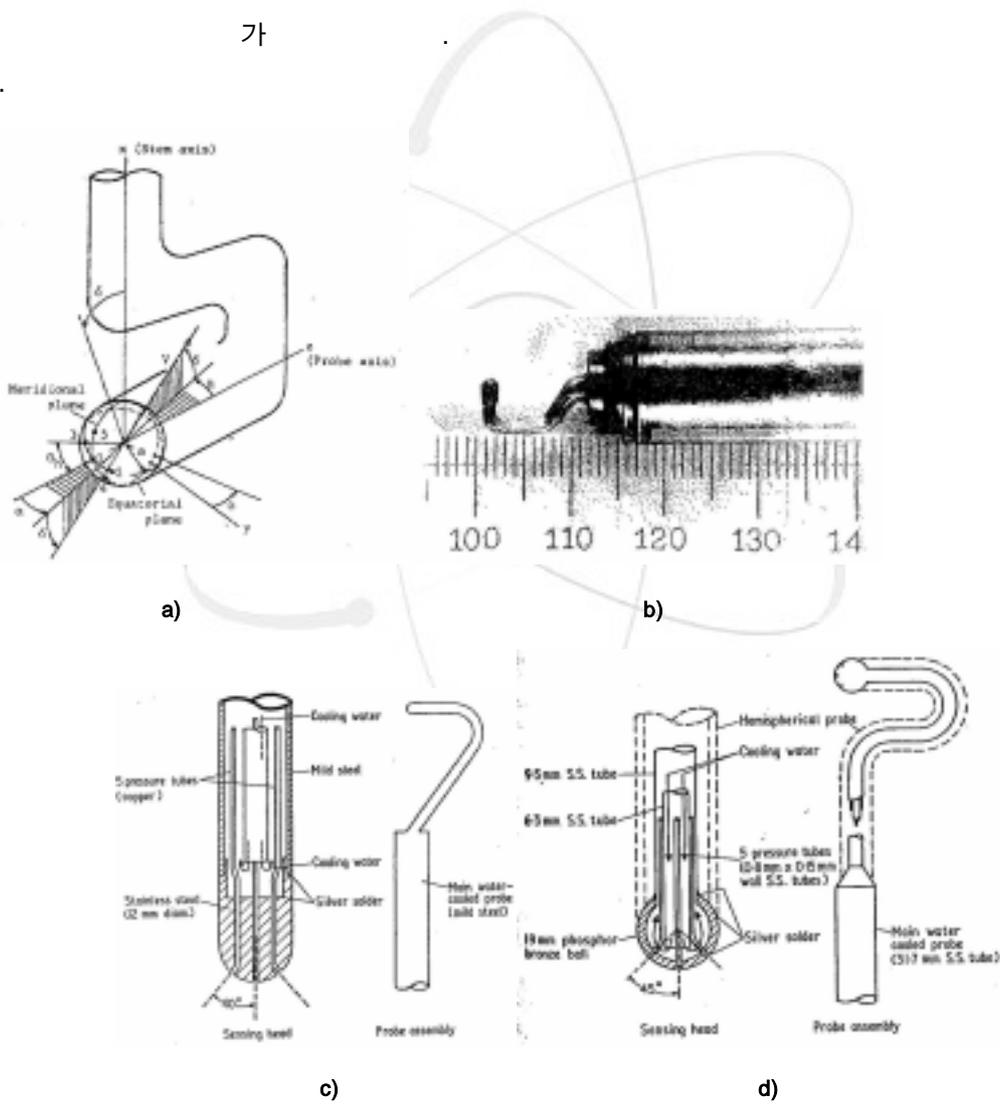
7 , 13

2.1.

2.1.1.

가

가



12.

5

: a) Matsunaga가

(2mm-diameter,

0.2mm-hole size), b) Matsunaga

, c)

d)

Matsunaga[1980]가

2mm

가

100kHz

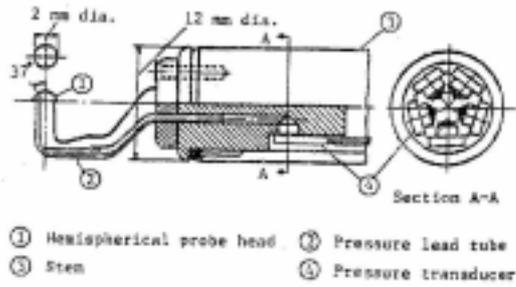
5

13

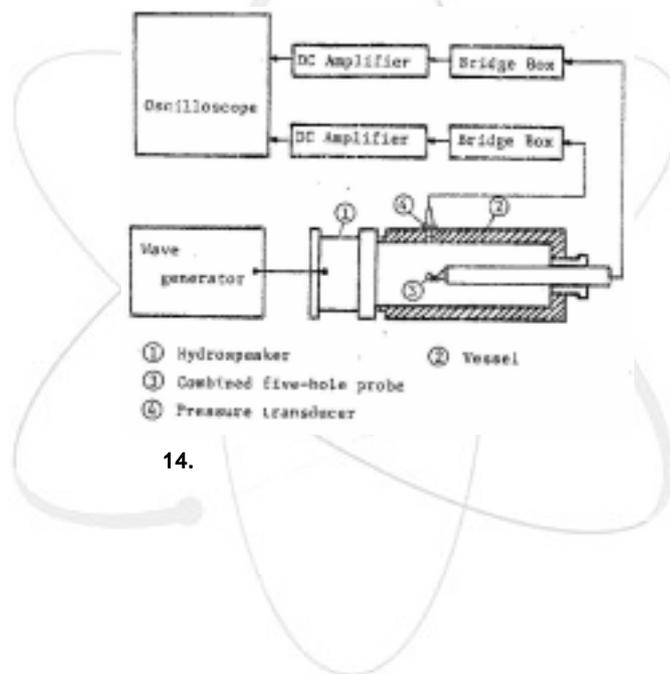
30W hydrospeak

14

가 100kHz



13. Matsunaga가



14.

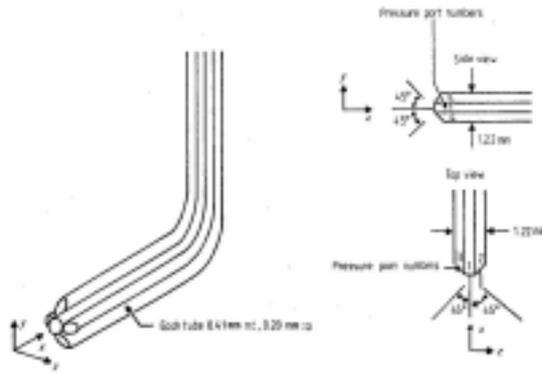
2.1.2. Angled

Ligrani[1989]

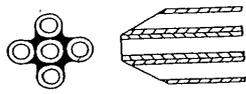
1.2 mm

가

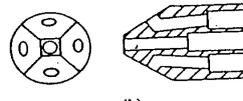
0.2mm



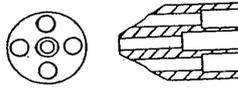
15. Ligrani가 miniature 5 (: 1.22mm)



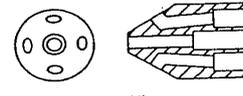
(a) Forward facing Pyramid



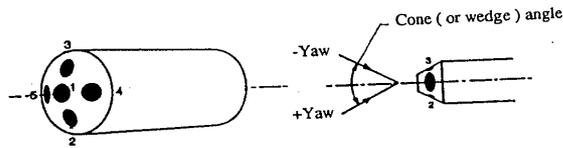
(b) Perpendicular pyramid



(c) Forward facing cone

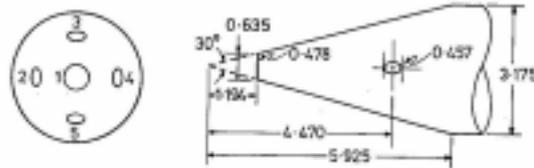
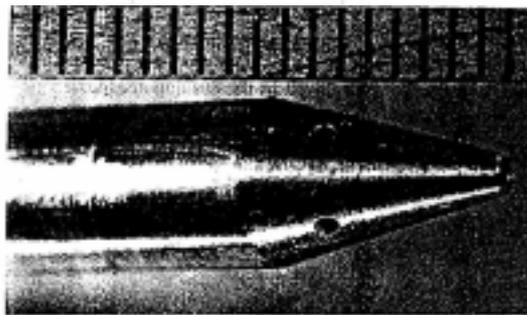


(d) Perpendicular cone



16. 5 가

slender body
shock wave



17. Slender body

5

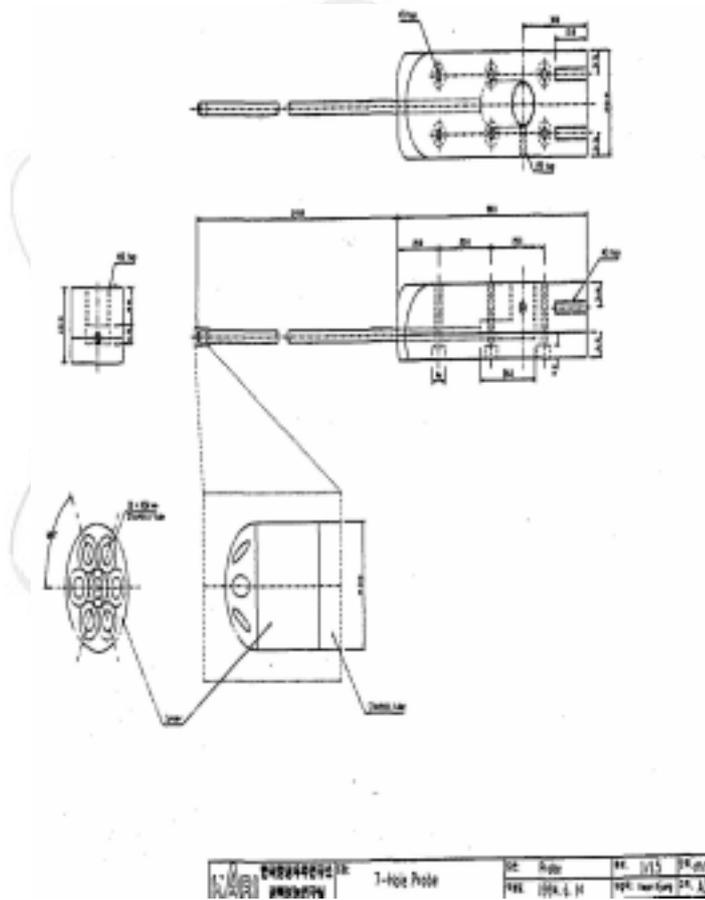
Transducer

6.35mm O.D/4.67mm/I.D Polyflo tubing

pressure wave가 tube wave

tube

200mm tube 2.66mm¹² [1994] 7
 3mm 0.5mm, 0.9mm
 7



21.

7

¹² 1/8" commercial tube

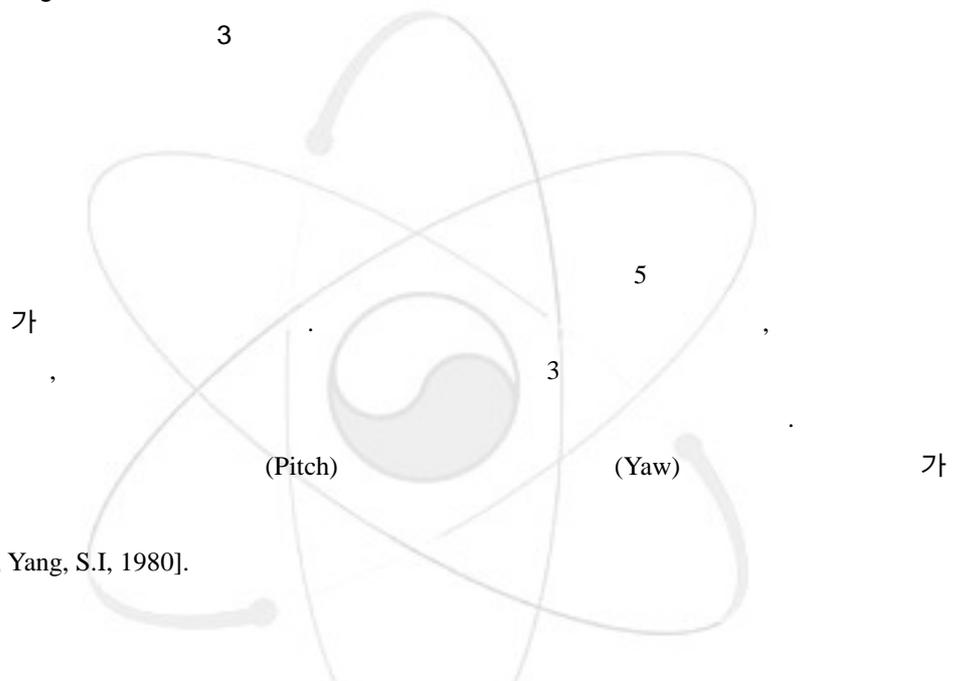
3. 5 (Calibration Method)

3.1. Nulling mode Non-Nulling mode

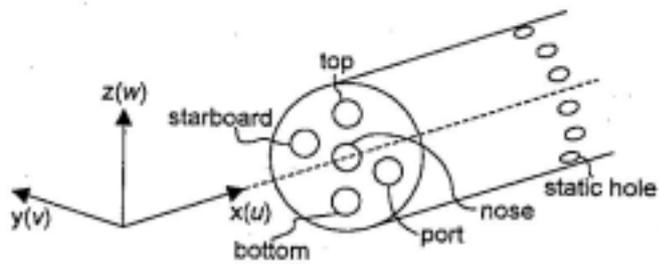
5 nulling mode non-nulling mode가 . Nulling mode
 , - 가 tip
 가 0

Non-nulling mode

3.2.1



, 1997, Yang, S.I, 1980].





23.

5

(Correlation coefficient) 가 ,

(Interpolation) 가 [, 1997].

(Approximation)

$$C_{pitch}^1(\alpha) = \frac{(P_b - P_t)}{1/2\rho u^2} \quad (2-18)$$

$$C_{yaw}^1(\beta) = \frac{(P_r - P_l)}{1/2\rho u^2} \quad (2-19)$$

u

$$C_q^1(\theta) = \frac{(P_{nose} - P_{static})}{1/2\rho u^2} \quad (2-20)$$

θ

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\sqrt{(\tan \alpha)^2 + (\tan \beta)^2}\right) \quad (2-21)$$

$$v = u \tan(\beta) \tag{2-22}$$

$$w = u \tan(\alpha) \tag{2-23}$$

()
가 20°

3.3. 2

1

가

(Linear)

가

pitch

pitch

yaw

Pitch-Yaw mode

yaw

pitch

Yaw-Pitch mode

가

3

Pitch-Yaw mode

Yaw-Pitch mode

$$u = q \cos \alpha \cos \beta$$

$$u = q \cos \alpha \cos \beta$$

$$v = q \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$v = q \sin \alpha$$

$$w = q \sin \alpha$$

$$w = q \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

(2-24)

3.3.1. Treaster & Yocum(TY)

¹³

1978 Treaster Yocum ARL/PSU(Applied Research Laboratory of Penn. State Univ.)

5

3.3.1

3.3.2

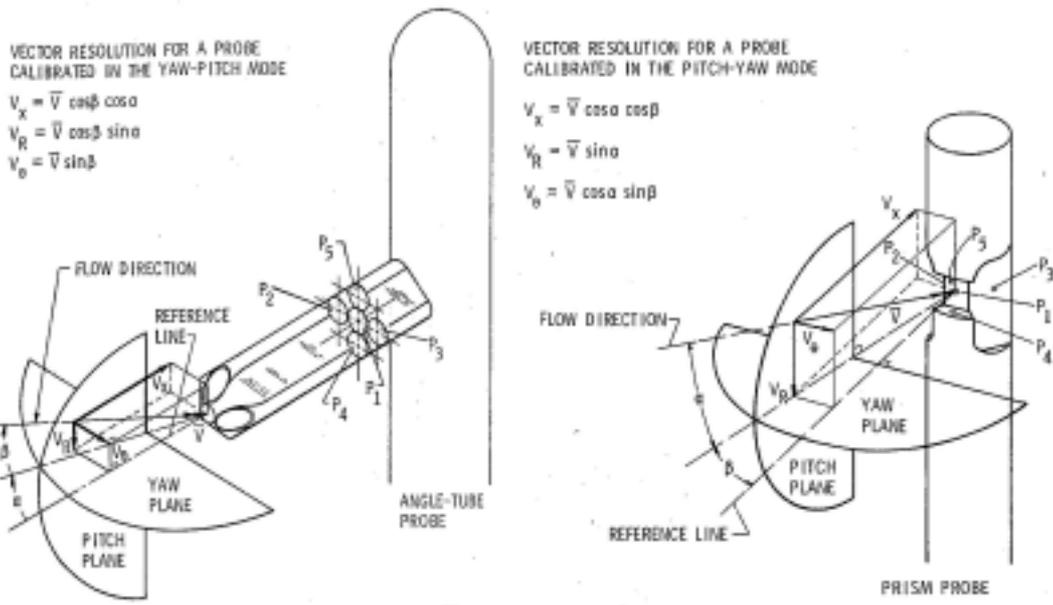
angle

prism

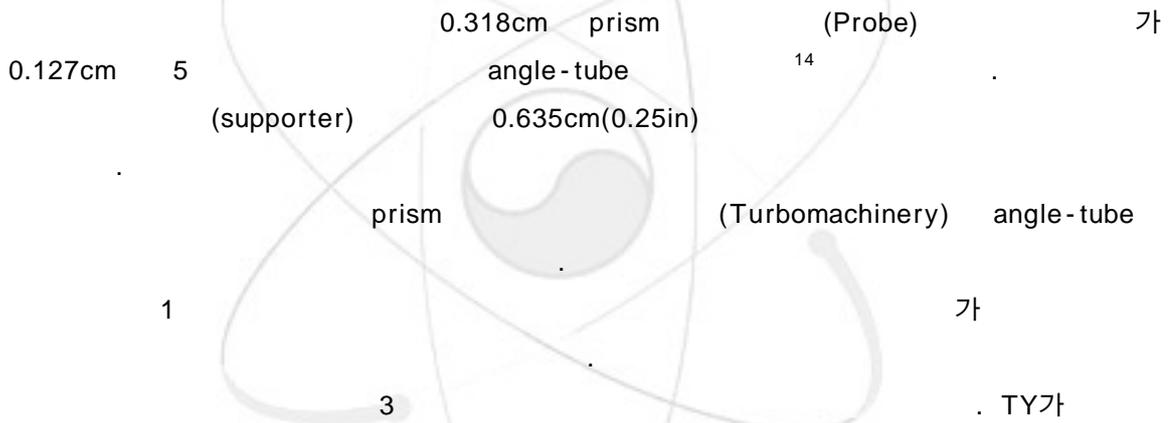
¹³ [1997] Treaster[1979]
calibration

가

5



24. Angle-tube probe Prism-type probe



$$C_{p_{yaw}} = \frac{(p_2 - p_3)}{(p_1 - p)}$$

(2-25)

$$C_{p_{pitch}} = \frac{(p_4 - p_5)}{(p_1 - p)}$$

(2-26)

¹⁴ Assembled diameter : 0.381cm

$$C_{P_{total}} = \frac{(P_1 - P_{total})}{(P_1 - \bar{p})} \quad (2-27)$$

$$C_{p,static} = \frac{(P_1 - P_{static})}{(P_1 - \bar{p})} \quad (2-28)$$

$$\bar{p} = (p_2 + p_3 + p_4 + p_5) / 4 \quad (2-29)$$

(C_{pitch}, C_{yaw}) 1:1 (α, β)
 , pitch (α) yaw (β) C_{total}, C_{static}
 $\cdot P_{total} P_{static}$ pressure coefficient
 . Total static Kiel-type
 total pressure probe¹⁵ pressure tap

$$\bar{V} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho}(P_{total} - P_{static})} \quad (2-30)$$

$$\bar{V} = \left[(2/\rho)(\Delta P_1 - \Delta \bar{P})(1 + C_{P_{static}} - C_{P_{total}}) \right]^{1/2} \quad (2-31)$$

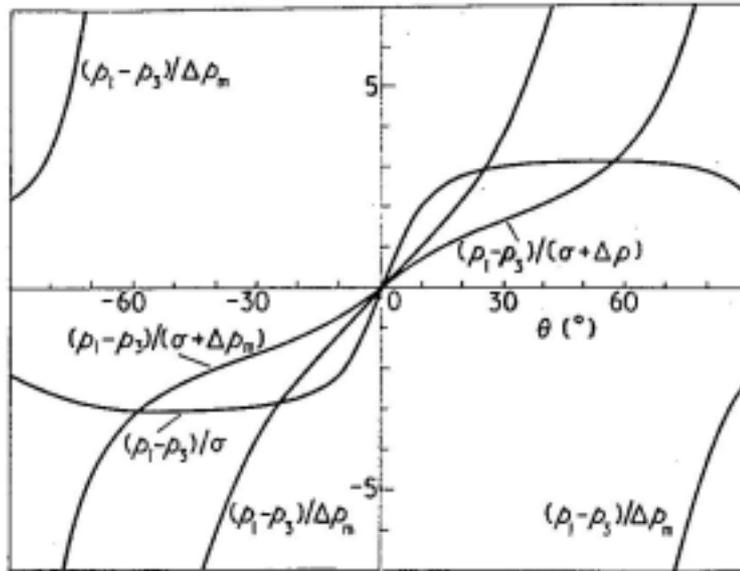
, where $\Delta P_i = P_i - P_{ref}$

3.3.2. Improved TY¹⁶ (Judd's suggestion)

TY 가 가 45° . Judd[1975]
 80° . TY
 TY 가 ±60° .
 40° . Bryer
 Pankhurst 40° .

¹⁵ Total pressure 가 (: Chue, 1975). 3.2mm 가 yaw 40°

¹⁶ TY Bryer Pankhurst가 1971 Bryer Pankhurst .



25. 가

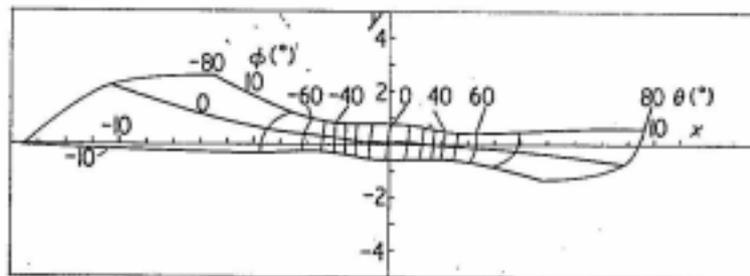
Judd

(Standard deviation, σ)

$$\sigma = \left[\left(\sum_1^5 p_i \right)^2 - \sum_1^5 (p_i^2) \right] \quad (2-32)$$

$$\Delta p_m \equiv p_1 - (p_2 + p_3 + p_4 + p_5) \quad (2-33)$$

Δp_m $\Delta p_m + \sigma$ 80° 가



26.

3.3.3. Kim iterative Method

[1997] 1 2
 . 2 5
 total pressure 1 17
 2 2 Kiel Probe가 .
 1 2
 . 1

$$C_{pitch}^1(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{(P_b - P_t)}{1/2\rho q^2} \quad (2-34)$$

$$C_{yaw}^1(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{(P_r - P_l)}{1/2\rho q^2} \quad (2-35)$$

1
 . $C_q(\alpha, \beta)$ 가 가 u 가 (q^{18}) 가

$$C_q(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\{((P_{nose} - P_{static}) + K_q(|P_b - P_t| + |P_r - P_l|))\}}{1/2\rho q^2} \quad (2-36^{19})$$

K_q $C_q(\alpha, \beta)$ 가 가
 q 가
 q 가 ,
 $C_q(\alpha, \beta)$ q 가
 가 , 20
 [, 1997]. K_q 0.1

3.3.4. Potential

tip 가 [Milne - Thomson

¹⁷ 1 3 가 .

¹⁸ $q = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2 + w^2}$

¹⁹ 5 .

가 [Wright, 1970].
(Parameters)

probe tip

a) M. A. Wright

Wright[1970]

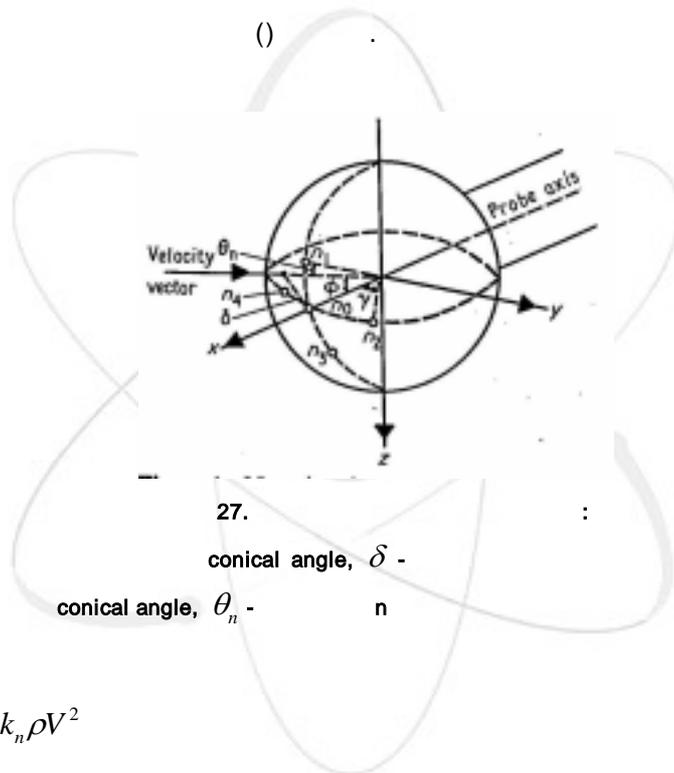
2

2

5

[Milne-Tomson, 1950, Streeter, 1948].

()



ϕ -

27.

conical angle, δ -

dihedral angle, γ -

conical angle, θ_n -

n

$$p_n = p_s + \frac{1}{2} k_n \rho V^2 \quad (2-37)$$

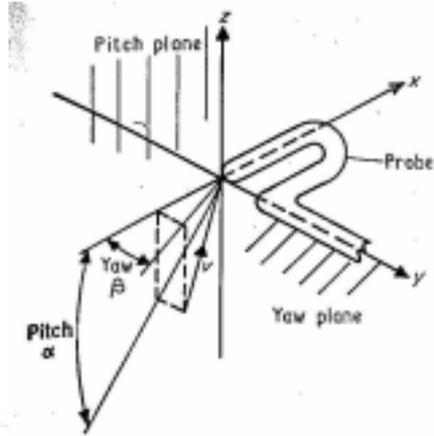
$$p_{n1} - p_{n2} = \frac{1}{2} \rho V^2 (k_{n1} - k_{n2}) \quad (2-38)$$

, p_n n p_s free stream
 k_n (Pressure recovery factor) Re
 Re k_n Re
 n , θ_n ,

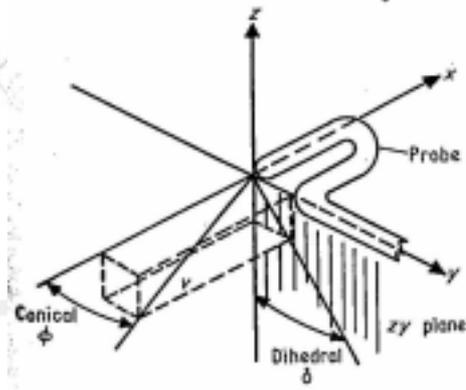
²⁰ Re (4000)
 $4 \times 10^3 : 1.5 \times 10^5$

가 Re

() θ_n pitch , α , yaw , β ,
 conical , ϕ , dihedral δ , (28,29
). pitch yaw
 . Wright



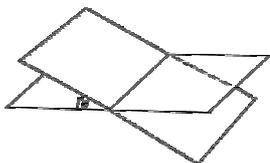
28.



29. Conical dihedral

ϕ δ

21



dihedral

$$\frac{k_1 - k_3}{k_0 - k_2} = f(\phi, \delta), \text{ and } \frac{k_4 - k_2}{k_0 - k_2} = F(\phi, \delta) \quad (2-39)$$

$$k_0 - k_2 = \frac{2(p_0 - p_2)}{\rho V^2} \quad (2-40)$$

$$k_0 = \frac{2(p_0 - p_s)}{\rho V^2} \quad (2-41)$$

K_ϕ, K_v, K_p

Angle factor, K_ϕ ,

$$K_\phi = \left[\frac{\sum_{n=1}^4 (p_0 - p_n)}{2 \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^4 (p_0 - p_n)^2 \right\}^{1/2}} \right]^{1/2} \quad (2-42)$$

Velocity factor, K_v ,

$$K_v = \left[\rho V^2 \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^4 (p_0 - p_n)^2 \right\}^{-1/2} \right]^{1/2} \quad (2-43)$$

Pressure factor, K_p ,

$$K_p = \frac{2(p_0 - p_s)}{\rho V^2} \quad (2-44)$$

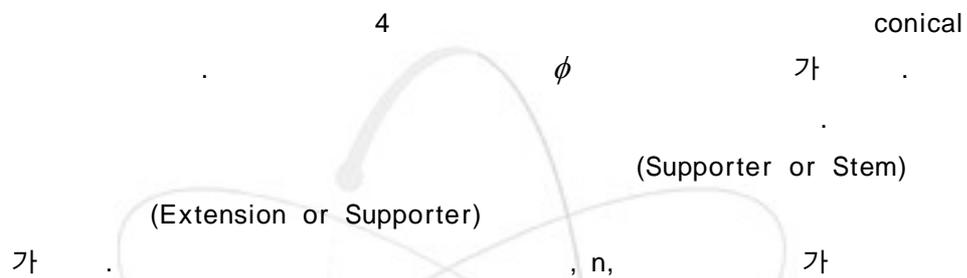
, , , ϕ δ 1

가

$$\tan \delta = \frac{-(p_1 - p_3)}{(p_2 - p_4)} \quad (2-45)$$

()

$$P(x') = (\rho V^2 / 8) \{18x'^2 - 9x'^4 - 9x'^2 \sin^2(\cos^{-1}(x')) - 5\}^{22} \quad (2-46)$$



$$\phi = 0.8509K_\phi + 0.3008K_\phi^3 - 0.09879K_\phi^5 \quad (2-47)$$

$$K_v = 1.2097 + 0.0705\phi^2 + 0.0266\phi^4 \quad (2-48)$$

$$K_p = 4.5 \exp(-0.3946\phi^2) - 3.5 \quad (2-49)$$

b) Slender body theory²³

cone

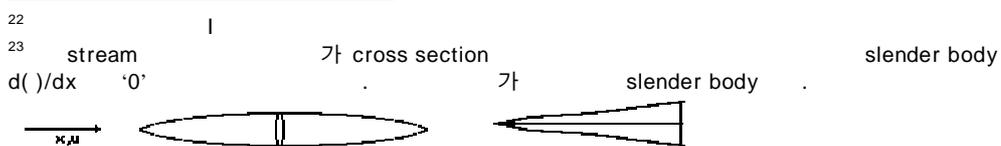
Huffman

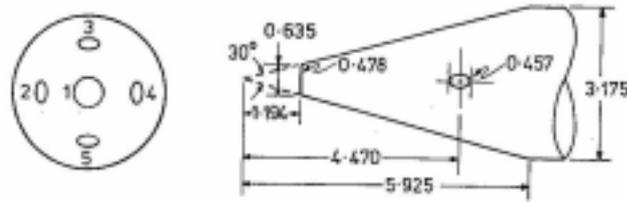
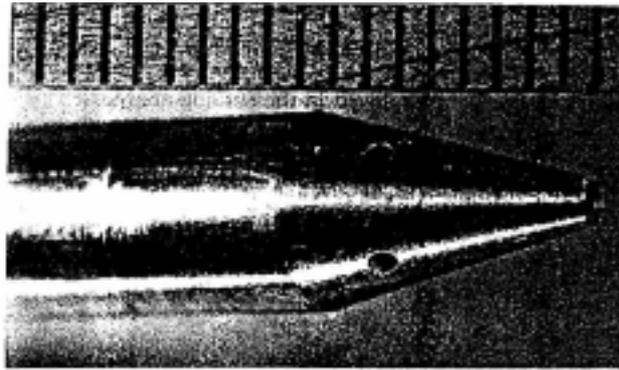
(Turbomachine)

cone

가 cone

slender body 가



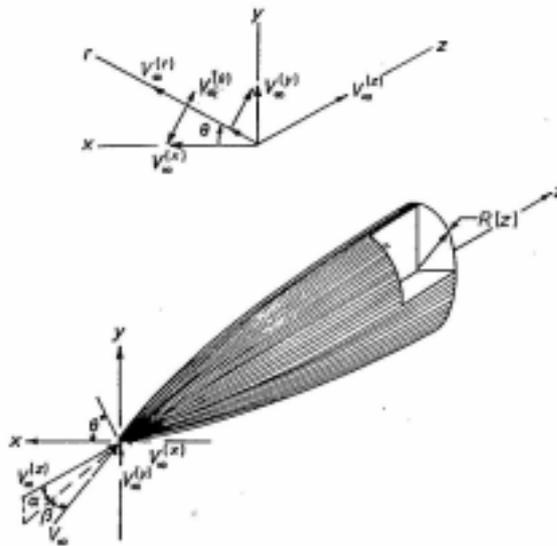


30. Huffman slender body

drag

slender body

3



31. Slender

$$\phi_{rr} + \frac{1}{r}\phi_r + \frac{1}{r^2}\phi_{\theta\theta} + (1 - M_\infty^2)\phi_{zz} = 0 \quad (2-50)$$

, ϕ (Perturbation velocity potential).
 (2-51) (2-52) [Liepmann, 1958].

$$(V_\infty \sin \beta + \phi_r) + (V_\infty \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \phi_z)(dR/dz) = 0, \quad r = R(z) \quad (2-51)$$

$$\phi_r, \phi_\theta/r, \phi_z \rightarrow 0, \quad r \rightarrow \infty \quad (2-52)$$

$$(2-50) \quad (2-51) \quad 2 \quad (2-50) \quad r$$

$$(2-51)$$

(Superposition) 가

[Huffman, 1979].

$$\begin{aligned} v^{(r)}/V_\infty &= 1/2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta (R^2)' / r \\ &\quad - (\sin \beta \cos \theta + \sin \alpha \cos \beta \sin \theta) R^2 / r^2 \\ v^{(\theta)}/V_\infty &= (\sin \alpha \cos \beta \cos \theta - \sin \beta \sin \theta) R^2 / r^2 \end{aligned} \quad (2-53)$$

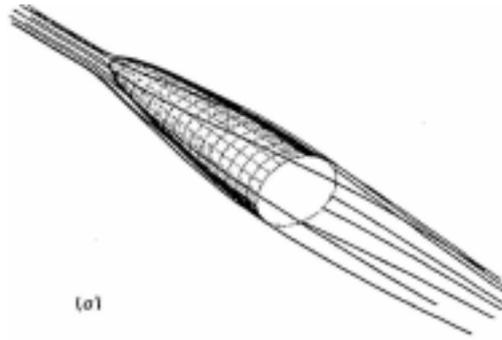
$$\begin{aligned} v^{(z)}/V_\infty &= 1/2 (\cos \alpha \cos \beta f) + (\sin \beta \cos \theta \\ &\quad + \sin \alpha \cos \beta \sin \theta) (R^2)' / r^2 \end{aligned}$$

Shape (function), f $(R^2)' \equiv d(R^2)/dz$

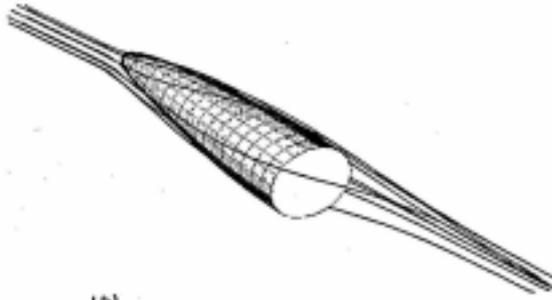
$$\begin{aligned} f &= -1/2(R^2)' \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{z^2 + \delta^2 r^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(l-z)^2 + \delta^2 r^2}} \right) \\ &\quad + 1/2(R^2)'' \left(\frac{l-z}{\sqrt{(l-z)^2 + \delta^2 r^2}} + \frac{z}{\sqrt{z^2 + \delta^2 r^2}} + \ln \left(\frac{-z + \sqrt{z^2 + \delta^2 r^2}}{l-z + \sqrt{(l-z)^2 + \delta^2 r^2}} \right) \right) \\ &\quad - 1/4(R^2)''' \left(\frac{z^2}{\sqrt{z^2 + \delta^2 r^2}} - \frac{(l-z)^2}{\sqrt{(l-z)^2 + \delta^2 r^2}} + 2\sqrt{(l-z)^2 + \delta^2 r^2} - 2\sqrt{z^2 + \delta^2 r^2} \right) + L \end{aligned} \quad (2-54)$$

Shape f δ $\sqrt{1-M_\infty^2}$

attack angle stream line



(a)



(b)

32. Conical

:(a), $\alpha = \beta = 4.5^\circ$, (b), $\alpha = \beta = 9^\circ$.

, C_p

$$C_p = \frac{p - p_\infty}{\frac{1}{2} \rho V_\infty^2} = -2 \frac{V_\infty v}{V_\infty^2} - \frac{v^2}{V_\infty^2} \quad (2-55)$$

$$C_p = \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta [-f - (R')^2] + \sin^2 \beta (1 - 4 \sin^2 \theta) + \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta (1 - 4 \cos^2 \theta) - 2R' \cos \alpha \sin 2\beta \cos \theta - 2R' \sin 2\alpha \cos^2 \beta \sin \theta + 4 \sin 2\alpha \cos \beta \sin \theta \cos \theta \quad (2-56)$$

θ

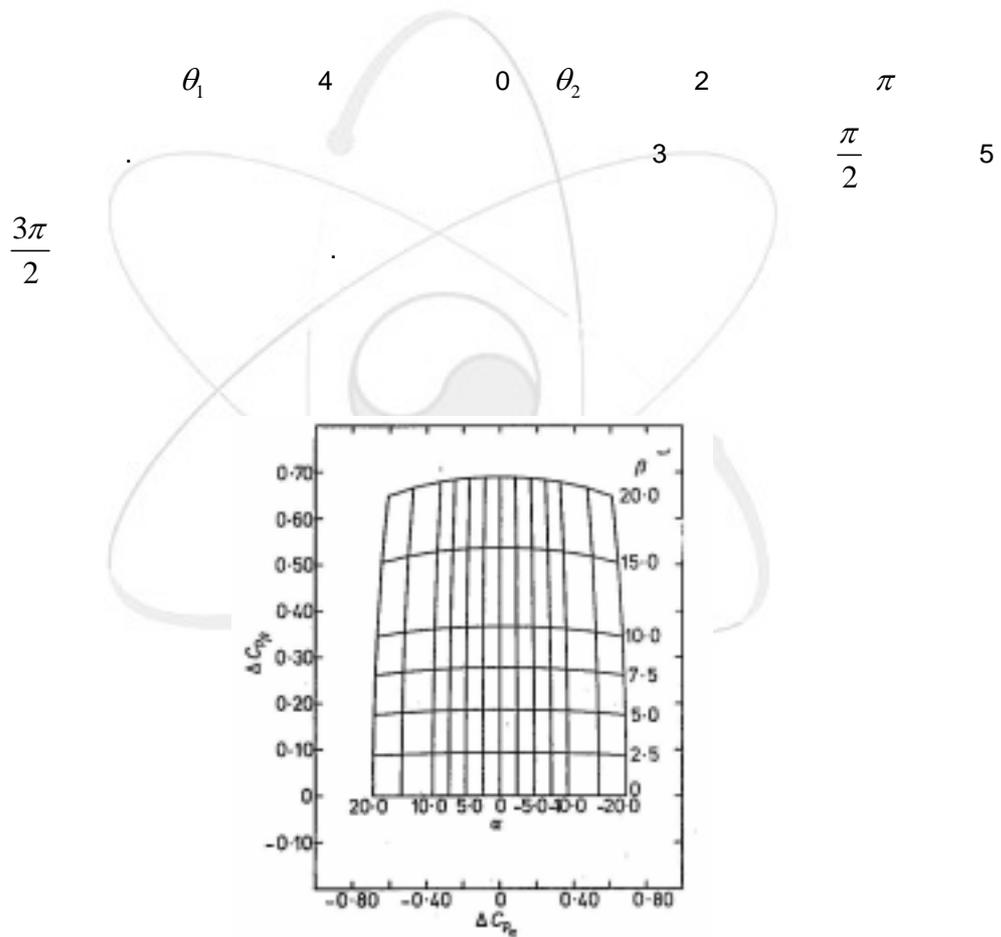
θ

C_p

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta C_p &= -4 \sin^2 \beta (\sin^2 \theta_2 - \sin^2 \theta_1) - 4 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta \\
&\quad \times (\cos^2 \theta_2 - \cos^2 \theta_1) - 2R' \cos \alpha \sin 2\beta (\cos \theta_2 - \cos \theta_1) \\
&\quad - 2R' \sin 2\alpha \cos^2 \beta (\sin \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1) \\
&\quad + 4 \sin 2\alpha \cos \beta (\sin \theta_2 \cos \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_1)
\end{aligned} \tag{2-57}$$

C_p , P_∞

$$\langle C_p \rangle = \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta [-f - (R')^2] - \sin^2 \beta - \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta \tag{2-58}$$



33.

$$C_1 \sim C_6 \quad f_1(M_\infty), f_2(M_\infty)$$

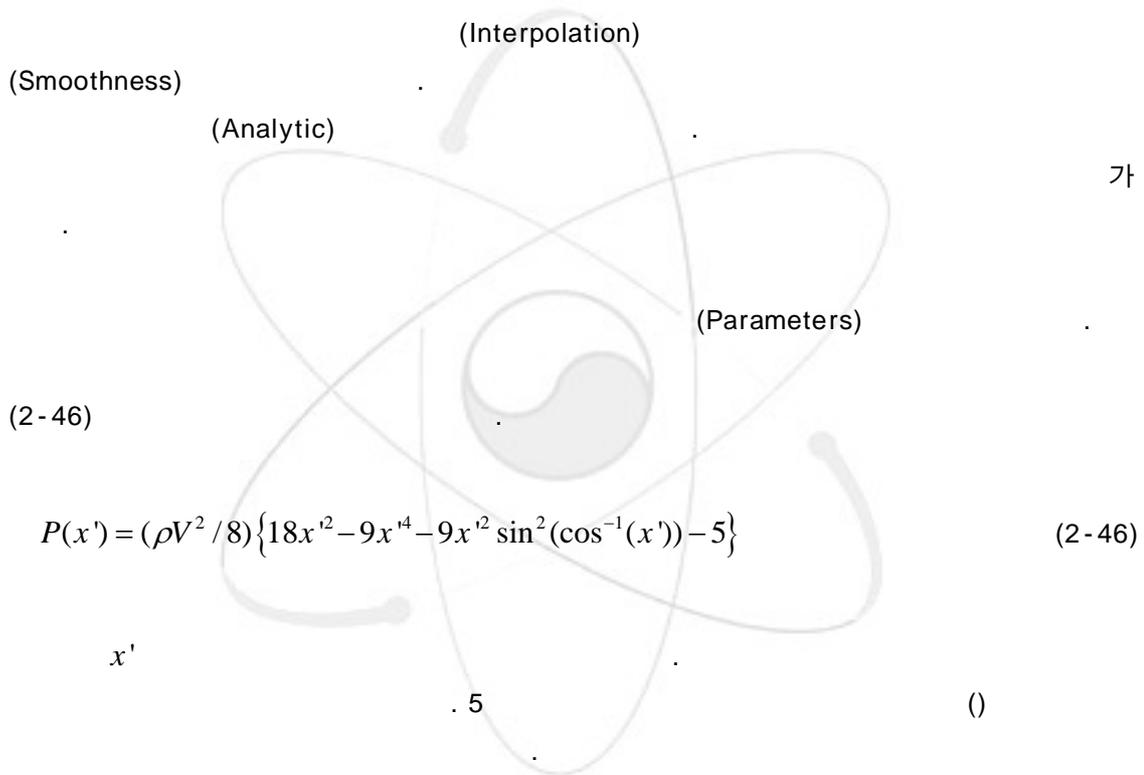
$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta C_{p\alpha} &= C_1 \sin 2\alpha \cos^2 \beta \\
\Delta C_{p\beta} &= C_2 \cos \alpha \sin 2\beta \\
\langle C_p \rangle &= f_1(M_\infty) \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta - C_3 \sin^2 \beta - C_4 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta \\
C_{p_t} &= f_2(M_\infty) \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta - C_5 \sin^2 \beta - C_6 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta
\end{aligned}
\tag{2-59}$$

c) Semi-empirical approach(Tuning Parameter)

Offshore Technology Corporation

J.C. Kuhn

(Tuning factor)



$$\begin{aligned}
x' &= -(A_p x_s + B_p y_s + C_p z_s), \text{ if } \theta < 90^\circ \\
&+ (A_p x_s + B_p y_s + C_p z_s), \text{ if } \theta > 90^\circ
\end{aligned}
\tag{2-60}$$

s (stagnation)

Pure Yaw device	Pure Pitch mode	
$x_s = -\cos \alpha \cos \beta$	$x_s = -\cos \alpha \cos \beta$	(2-61)
$y_s = -\sin \alpha \cos \beta$	$y_s = -\sin \alpha$	
$z_s = -\sin \beta$	$z_s = -\cos \alpha \sin \beta$	

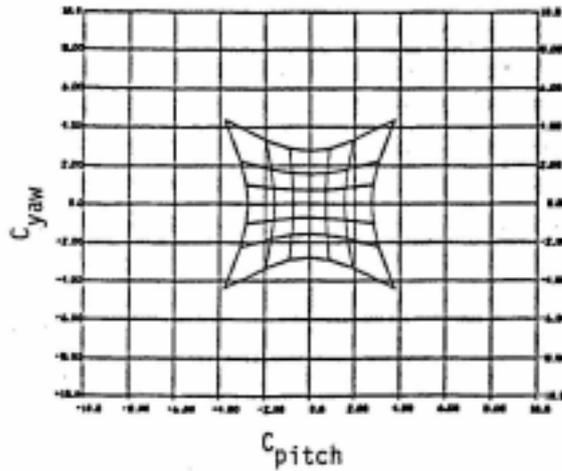
p	A_p	B_p	C_p	
1	-1.0	0	0	(2-62)
2	$-\cos \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$	0	$-\cos \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$	
3	$-\cos \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$	0	$+\cos \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$	
4	$-\cos \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$	$-\cos \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$	0	
5	$-\cos \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$	$+\cos \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$	0	

35

C_{pitch} / C_{yaw} (34)

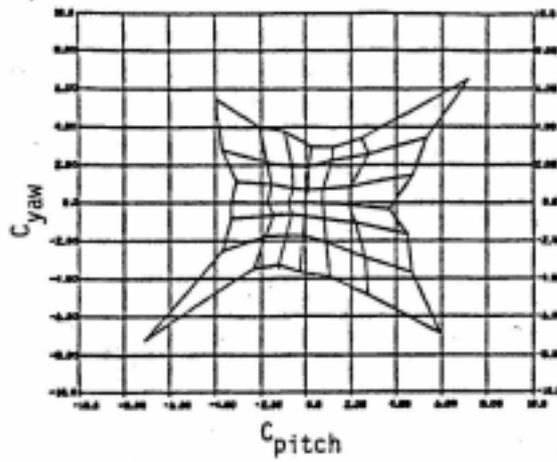
가

가



34.

C_{pitch} / C_{yaw} grid



35 .

C_{pitch} / C_{yaw} grid

1) Alignment adjustment angles

$$(E_a)_{pitch} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{[(C_{pitch})_{empir,i} - (C_{pitch})_{theo,i}]}{N} \right] \quad (2-63)$$

$$(E_a)_{yaw} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{[(C_{yaw})_{empir,i} - (C_{yaw})_{theo,i}]}{N} \right] \quad (2-64)$$

2) Effective Probe hole location adjustment angles

$$E_d = \left[\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{[(C_{velocity})_{empir,i} - (C_{velocity})_{theo,i}]}{N} \right] \quad (2-65)$$

3) Flow angle exponential

$$(E_e)_{pitch} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{[|(C_{pitch})_{empir,i}| - |(C_{pitch})_{theo,i}|]}{N} \right] \quad (2-66)$$

$$(E_e)_{yaw} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{[|(C_{yaw})_{empir,i}| - |(C_{yaw})_{theo,i}|]}{N} \right] \quad (2-67)$$

4) Linear flow angle multiplier

$$(E_m)_{pitch} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{[(C_{pitch})_{empir,i}] - [(C_{pitch})_{theo,i}]}{N} \right] \quad (2-68)$$

$$(E_m)_{yaw} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{[(C_{yaw})_{empir,i}] - [(C_{yaw})_{theo,i}]}{N} \right] \quad (2-69)$$

3) $-20 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq 20$

(2-63) (2-69)

가

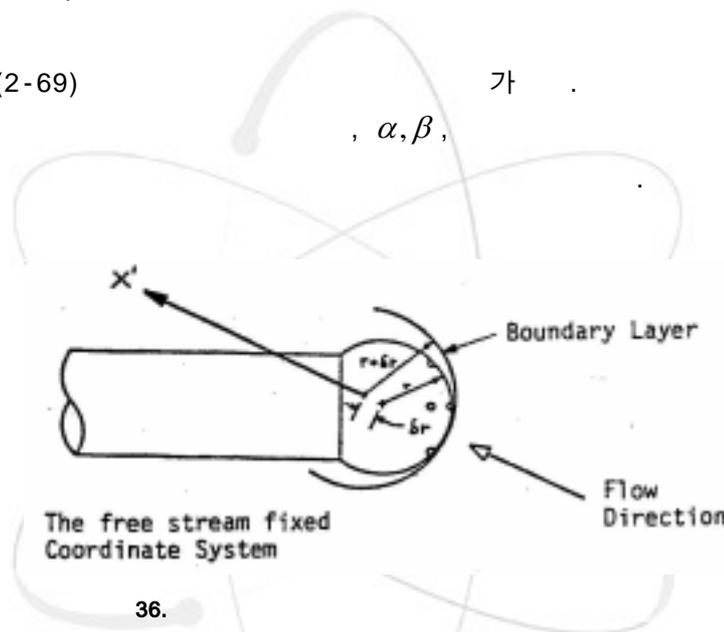
1), 3)

4)

, α, β ,

2)

36



(Flow angle exponential)

(Linear Multiplier)

α, β

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_T &= M_a (\alpha)^{E_a} & \text{if } \alpha > 0 \\ &= -M_a (\alpha)^{E_a} & \text{if } \alpha < 0 \\ &= 0 & \text{if } \alpha = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2-70)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_T &= M_b (\beta)^{E_b} & \text{if } \beta > 0 \\ &= -M_b (\beta)^{E_b} & \text{if } \beta < 0 \\ &= 0 & \text{if } \beta = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2-71)$$

$M_a = \alpha$ multiplier
 $M_b = \beta$ multiplier
 $E_a = \alpha$ exponential
 $E_b = \beta$ exponential
 $\alpha_T =$ tuned pitch angle, α
 $\beta_T =$ tuned yaw angle, β

(Stagnation point)

- Pure yaw device

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_s &= -(1 + \delta) \cos(\alpha_T - \alpha_A) \cos(\beta_T - \beta_A) \\
 y_s &= -(1 + \delta) \sin(\alpha_T - \alpha_A) \cos(\beta_T - \beta_A) \\
 z_s &= -(1 + \delta) \sin(\beta_T - \beta_A)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2-72}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_p &= A_p - \delta \cos(\alpha_T - \alpha_A) \cos(\beta_T - \beta_A) \\
 y_p &= B_p - \delta \sin(\alpha_T - \alpha_A) \cos(\beta_T - \beta_A) \\
 z_p &= C_p - \delta \sin(\beta_T - \beta_A)
 \end{aligned}$$

- Pure pitch device

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_s &= -(1 + \delta) \cos(\alpha_T - \alpha_A) \cos(\beta_T - \beta_A) \\
 y_s &= -(1 + \delta) \sin(\alpha_T - \alpha_A) \\
 z_s &= -(1 + \delta) \sin(\beta_T - \beta_A) \cos(\alpha_T - \alpha_A)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2-73}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_p &= A_p - \delta \cos(\alpha_T - \alpha_A) \cos(\beta_T - \beta_A) \\
 y_p &= B_p - \delta \sin(\alpha_T - \alpha_A) \\
 z_p &= C_p - \delta \sin(\beta_T - \beta_A) \cos(\alpha_T - \alpha_A)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta = (r_{bl} / r) - 1$$

r_{bl} = radius of body plus boundary layer

r = radius of body

α_A = pitch alignment angle

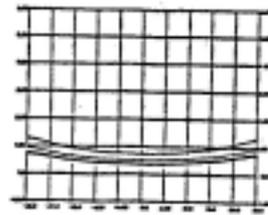
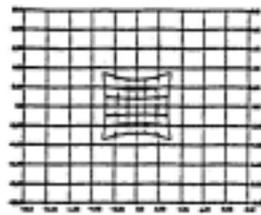
β_A = yaw alignment angle

(2-74)

$$X' = -\frac{(x_p x_s + y_p y_s + z_p z_s)}{(x_p^2 + y_p^2 + z_p^2)^{1/2} (1 + \delta)} \quad (2-74)$$

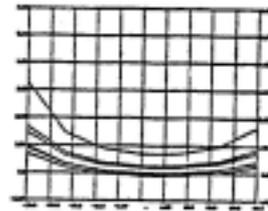
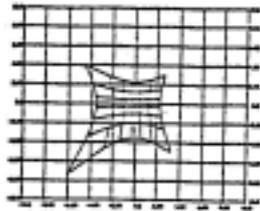
가

37



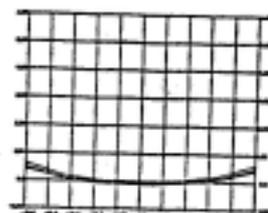
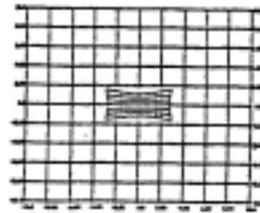
$\delta = 0.3$
 $\alpha_A = \beta_A = 0^\circ$
 $M_a = M_b = 1$
 $E_a = E_b = 1$

Boundary Layer Adjustment



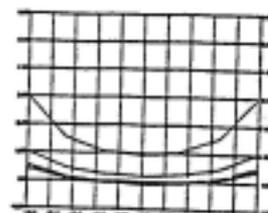
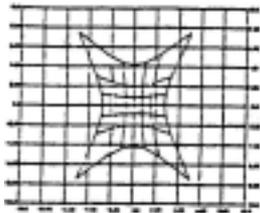
$\delta = 0$
 $\alpha_A = \beta_A = 4^\circ$
 $M_a = M_b = 1$
 $E_a = E_b = 1$

Alignment Adjustment



$\delta = 0$
 $\alpha_A = \beta_A = 0^\circ$
 $M_a = 1, M_b = 0$
 $E_a = E_b = 1$

Flow Angle Multiplier Adjustment



$\delta = 0$
 $\alpha_A = \beta_A = 0^\circ$
 $M_a = M_b = 1$
 $E_a = 1, E_b = 1$

Flow Angle Exponential Adjustment

37. Tuning parameter

- 1) $(C_{pitch})_e$ $(C_{yaw})_e$
- 2) $\alpha_L = a_L, \beta_L = b_L$
- 3) $\alpha_U = a_U, \beta_U = b_U$
- 4) $i=1$
- 5) $\alpha_i = 0.5(\alpha_L + \alpha_U), \beta_i = 0.5(\beta_L + \beta_U)$
- 6) $(C_{pitch})_{t,i}, (C_{yaw})_{t,i}, (C_{velocity})_{t,i}$ **(2-74)**
- 7) 가 t_1, t_2 ,
- 8) if $abs[(C_{yaw})_{t,i} - (C_{yaw})_e] < t_2$, **16**
- 9) if $(C_{yaw})_{t,i} > (C_{yaw})_e$, **13**
- 10) $\beta_L = \beta_i$
- 11) if $abs[(C_{yaw})_{t,i-1} - (C_{yaw})_{t,i}] < t_2$, then $\beta_U = \beta_U + 5.0^\circ$
- 12) **15**
- 13) $\beta_U = \beta_i$
- 14) if $abs[(C_{yaw})_{t,i-1} - (C_{yaw})_{t,i}] < t_2$, then $\beta_L = \beta_L - 5.0^\circ$
- 15) if $abs[(C_{pitch})_{t,i} - (C_{pitch})_e] < t_1$, **22**
- 16) if $(C_{pitch})_{t,i} > (C_{pitch})_e$, **20**
- 17) $\alpha_L = \alpha_i$
- 18) if $abs[(C_{pitch})_{t,i-1} - (C_{pitch})_{t,i}] < t_1$, then $\alpha_U = \alpha_U + 5.0^\circ$
- 19) **22**
- 20) $\alpha_U = \alpha_i$
- 21) if $abs[(C_{yaw})_{t,i-1} - (C_{yaw})_{t,i}] < t_1$, then $\alpha_L = \alpha_L - 5.0^\circ$
- 22) $i=i+1$, **5**

$$X = \frac{(C_{p2} - C_{p3})}{\Delta C_{px}} \tag{2-80}$$

$$Y = \frac{(C_{p4} - C_{p5})}{\Delta C_{py}}$$

$$\Delta C_{px} = \begin{cases} C_{p1} - C_{p3} & (C_{p2} \geq C_{p3}) \\ C_{p1} - C_{p2} & (C_{p2} \leq C_{p3}) \end{cases} \tag{2-80a}$$

$$\Delta C_{py} = \begin{cases} C_{p1} - C_{p5} & (C_{p4} \geq C_{p5}) \\ C_{p1} - C_{p4} & (C_{p4} \leq C_{p5}) \end{cases} \tag{2-80b}$$

$$(2-79) \quad \alpha, \delta$$

$$\alpha = f_{\alpha}(X, Y) \tag{2-81}$$

$$\delta = f_{\delta}(X, Y)$$

$$(2-79) \quad (2-81)$$

X, Y

가 가 가

$$\alpha = F_{\alpha}(X)G_{\alpha}(Y) \tag{2-82}$$

$$\delta = F_{\delta}(X)G_{\delta}(Y)$$

C_{pi}

$$C_{pi} = F_i(\alpha)G_i(\delta) \tag{2-83}$$

$F_{\alpha}, G_{\alpha}, F_{\delta}, G_{\delta}, F_i, G_i$ 5 가

$$C_{pi} = (a_1 + a_2\alpha + a_3\alpha^2 + a_4\alpha^3 + a_5\alpha^4 + a_6\alpha^5) \times (b_1 + b_2\delta + b_3\delta^2 + b_4\delta^3 + b_5\delta^4 + b_6\delta^5) \tag{2-84}$$

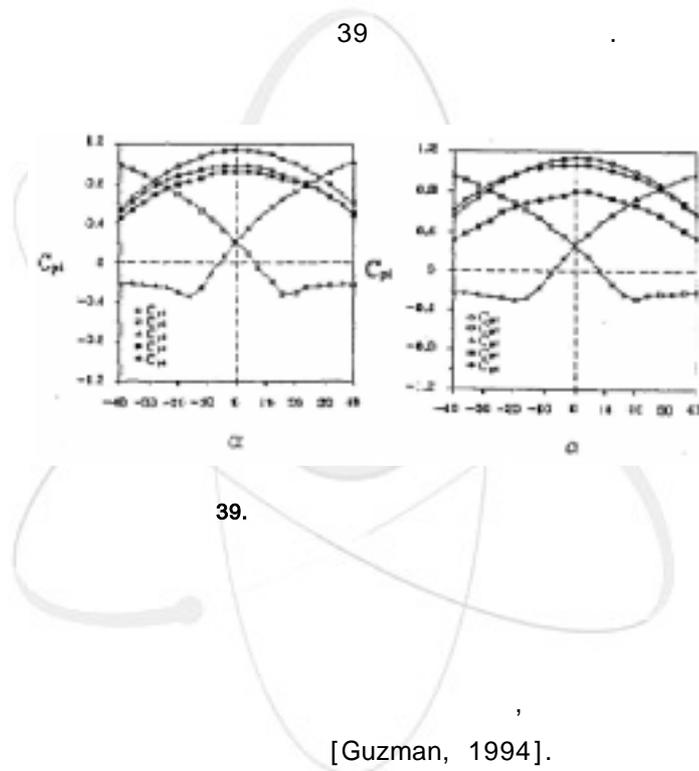
가

V P_s

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{2[P_1 - \min(P_2, P_3)]}{\rho[C_{p1} - \min(C_{p2}, C_{p3})]}} \quad (2-85)$$

$$P_s = P_1 - C_{p1} \frac{\rho V^2}{2} \quad (2-86)$$

(2-24)



(Flow separation)가

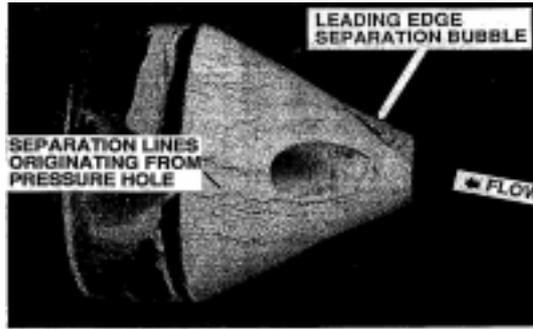
Scale-up

(Limit stream line)

Dominy[1993]

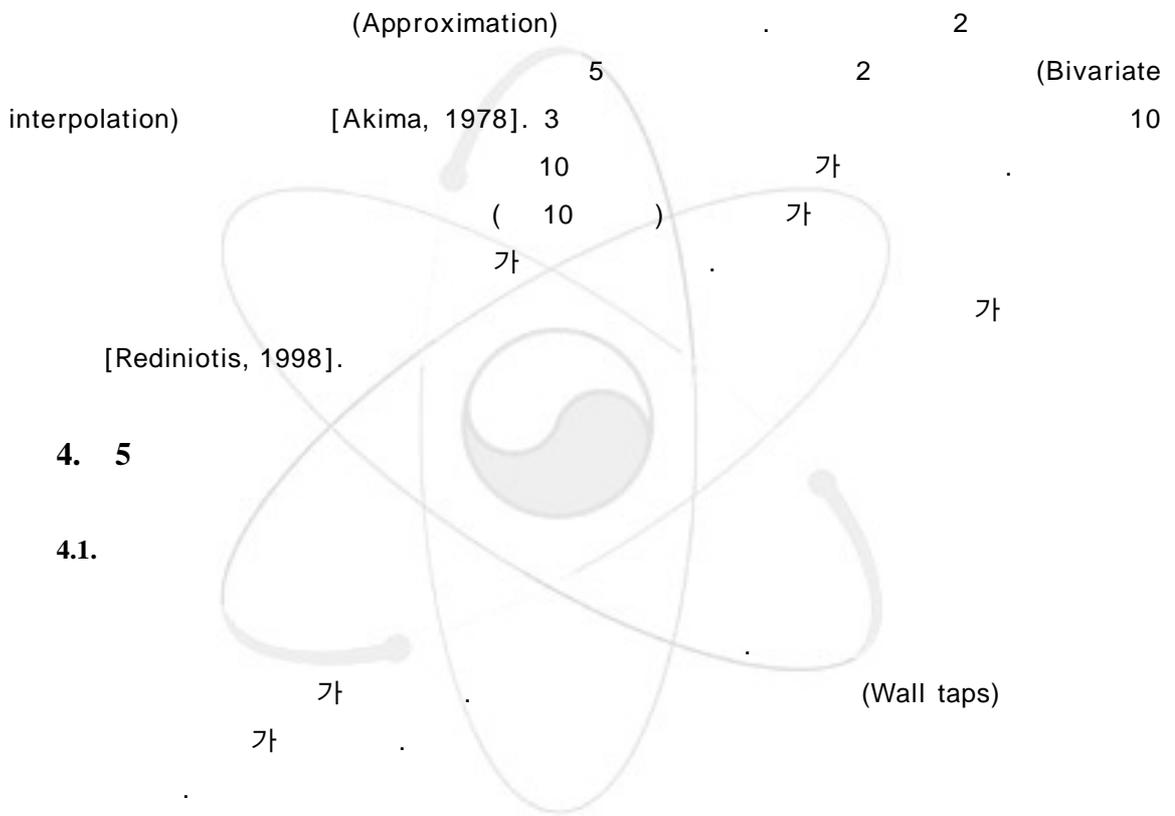
oil mark

40



40. separation line bubble

5 7



4.1.1.

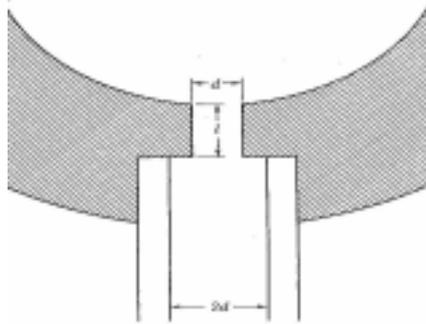
a)

(Ideal case) 가

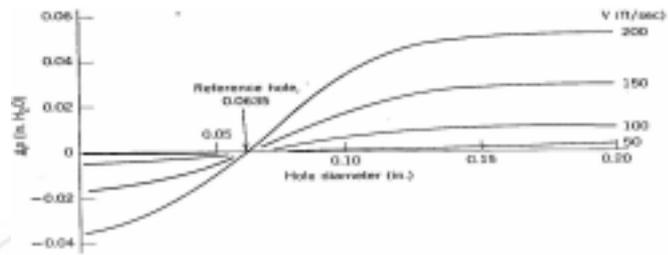
가

41 가

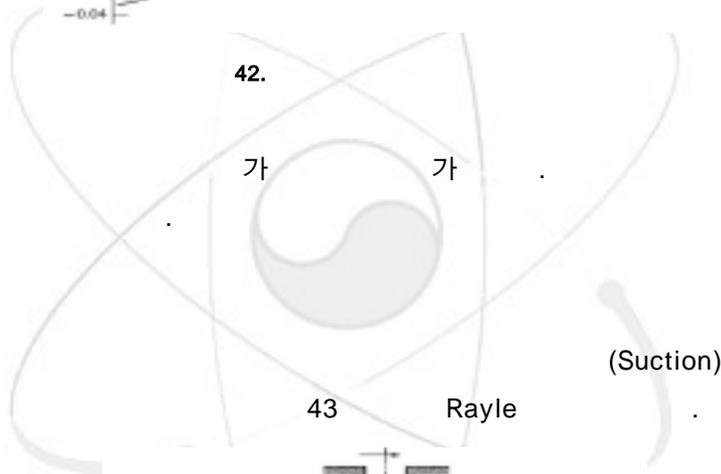
42



41.



42.



가

가

가

가

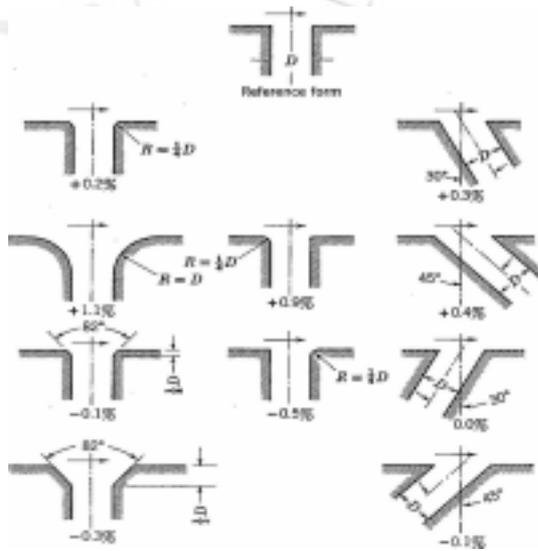
(Stream line)

가

(Suction)

43

Rayle

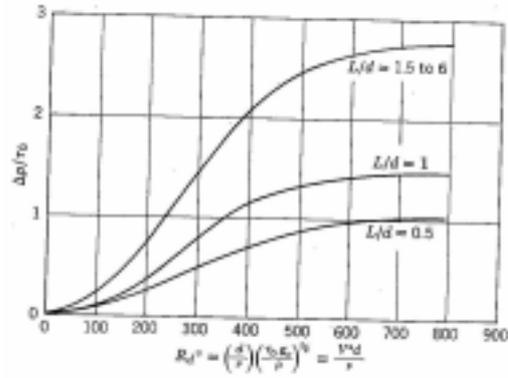


43.

, Δp ,

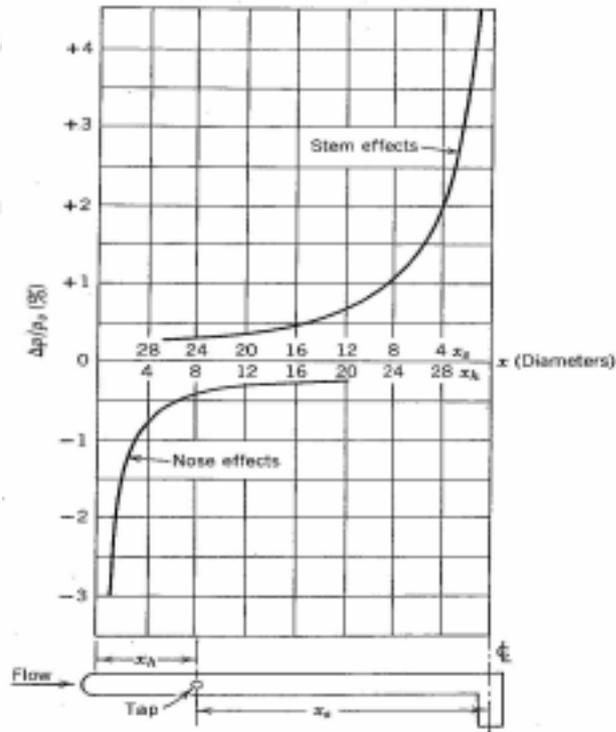
$\Delta p / \tau_0$

44



44.

가 (Static tube)
nose effect stem effect 가 (Nose)
가 stem
(Stagnation effect) 가 stem 45



45. Nose stem

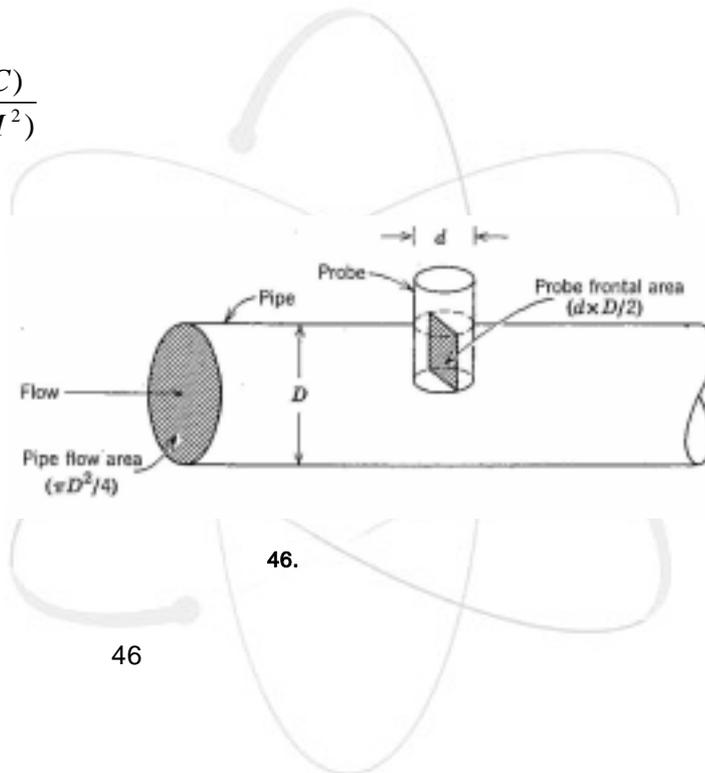
b) (Probe blockage)

(2-87)

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\delta V}{V} \quad (2-87)$$

Wylers

$$\varepsilon = \frac{C_D (S/C)}{2 (1-M^2)} \quad (2-88)$$



$$C_D = 1.15 + 0.75(M - 0.2) \quad (2-89)$$

$$\frac{S}{C} \quad (2-90) \quad \text{(Frontal area)}$$

$$\frac{S}{C} = d \left(\frac{D}{2} \right) \bigg/ \frac{\pi D^2}{4} = \frac{2d}{\pi D} \quad (2-90)$$

(2-91)

3.2%, 5.8% 가

$$\frac{\delta p}{p_v} = -2\varepsilon = \frac{-2}{(1-M^2)} \left\{ \frac{1.15 + 0.75(M-0.2)}{2} \right\} \left(\frac{2d}{\pi D} \right) \quad (2-91)$$

c) (Displacement)

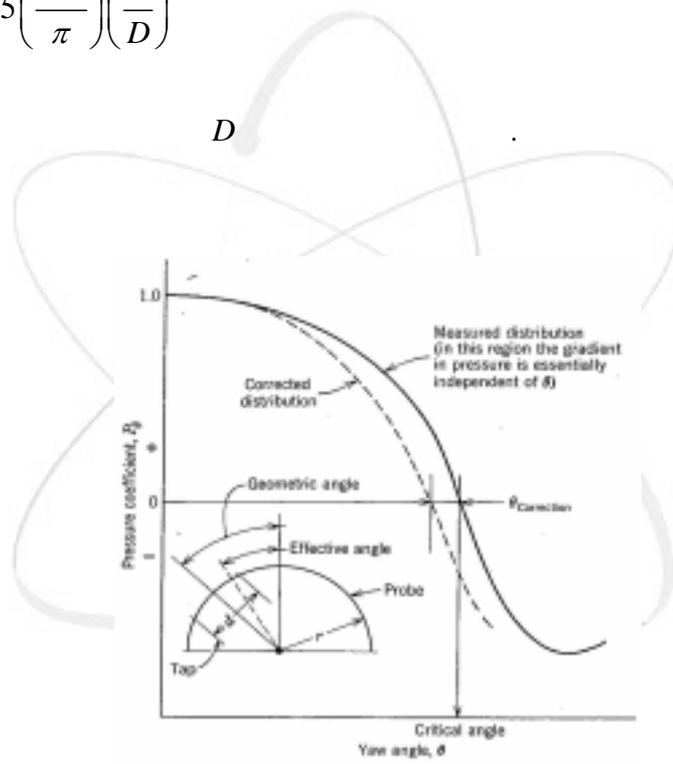
가

$$\theta_{correction} = 0.35 \left(\frac{360}{\pi} \right) \left(\frac{d}{D} \right) \quad (2-92)$$

d

D

47



47.

4.1.2.

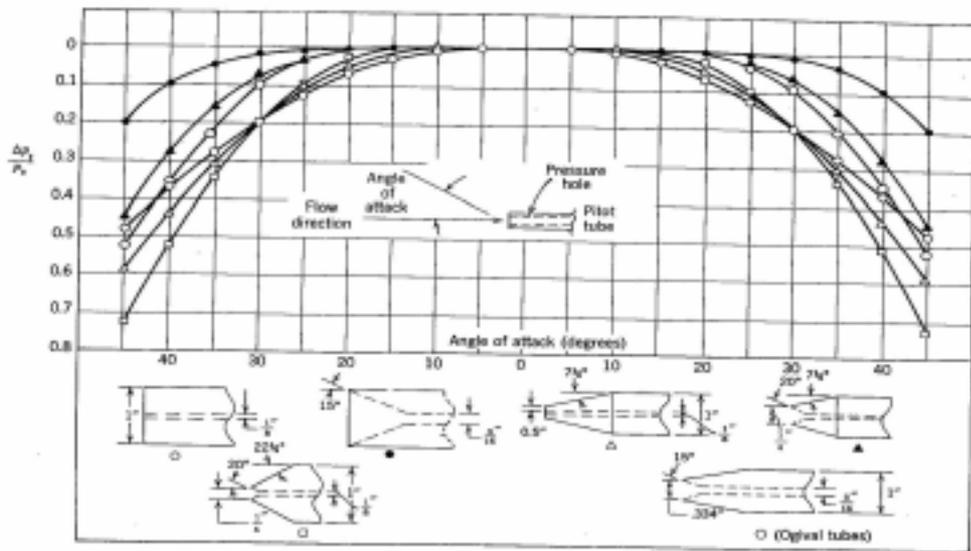
a) (Geometry effect)

attack angle

가

5

attack angle



48. 가 attack angle

b)

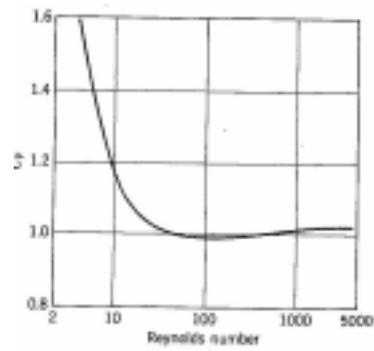
(2-93)

$$C_p = \frac{P_{it} - p}{\rho v^2}$$

(2-93)

가

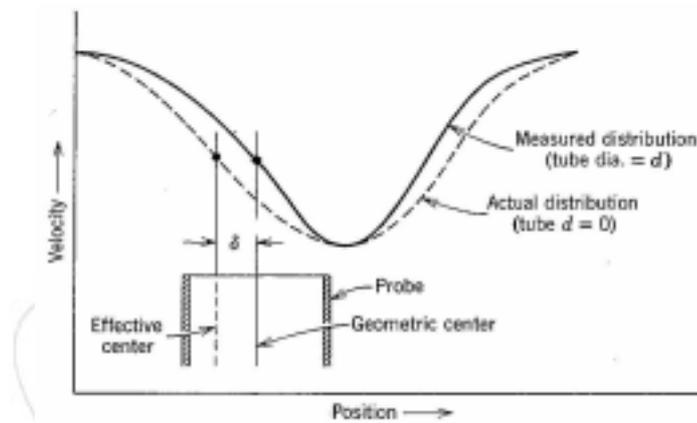
가



49.

c) (Streamline displacement)

가 ,
 50
 가
 (Secondary flow)가 (Wake)
 (Vortex)가 [Livesey, 1956].



50.

가 .

$$\frac{\delta}{D} = f(K) \quad (2-94)$$

, D

, δ 50

$$, K = \text{shear parameter} = \frac{D(\Delta V / \Delta y)}{2V}$$

Sami[1967]

$$\frac{\delta}{D} = 1.025K - 4.05K^2, K < 0.3 \quad (2-95)$$

$$\frac{\delta}{D} = 0.195, K > 0.3$$

4.1.3. ,

5

a)

가

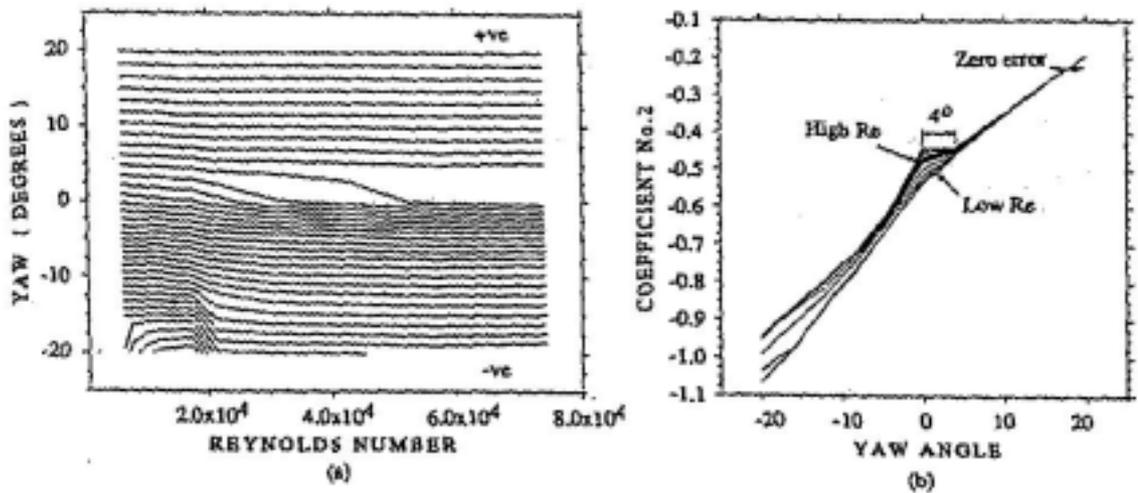
가

(40) .

5
, 5

가

가 3



51.

b)

가

가

$$\text{Static pressure increment} = 1/4 \rho_0 u^2$$

(2-96)

가

c)

가

2
4

4.1.4.

constant) Xie[1997] fluidized bed Poiseuille (Time
가 가

$$\tau = \frac{4K\mu LV_d}{\pi P d^4} \quad (2-97)$$

, τ (s), μ (Pa s), K Poiseuille, L
(m), d (m), V_d
(m^3), P (Pa) 가
(2-97)

transducer

transducer

가

4.2. 가

Kline[1985]

가

5

[Reichert, 1994].

5

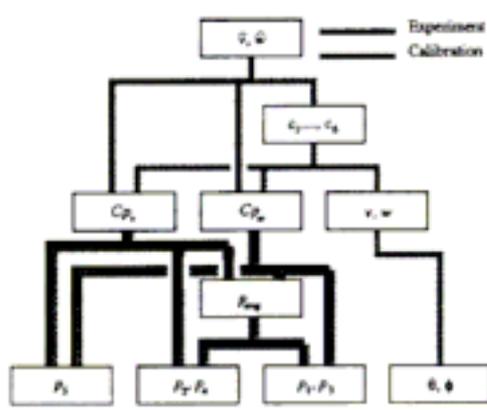
52

(Calibration data)

. DI

$$(\delta R)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial x_1} \delta x_1 \right)^2 + L + \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial x_n} \delta x_n \right)^2 \quad (2-98)$$

δR n , $\delta x_1, \delta x_2, \dots, \delta x_n$ n



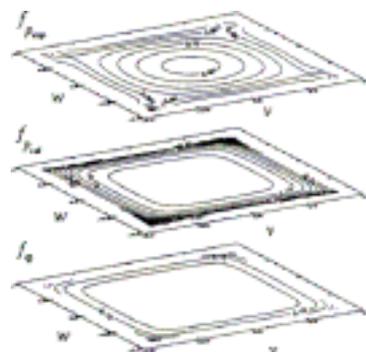
52.

$$(\delta v)^2 + (\delta w)^2 = f_{p_{exp}}^2 \left(\frac{\delta P_{exp}}{P_0 - P} \right)^2 + f_{p_{cal}}^2 \left(\frac{\delta P_{cal}}{P_0 - P} \right)^2 + f_{\phi}^2 (\delta \phi)^2 \quad (2-99)$$

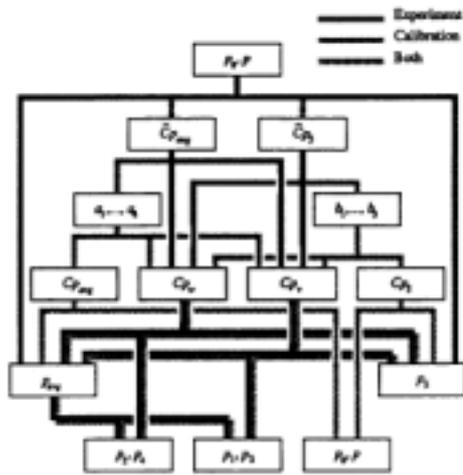
(Influence function), $f_{p_{exp}}, f_{p_{cal}}, f_{\phi}$

53

가



53.

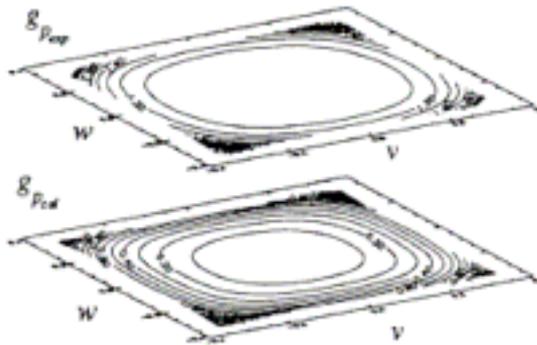


54.

$$\left(\frac{\delta p_0}{p_0 - p} \right)^2 = g_{\text{exp}}^2 \left(\frac{\delta p_{\text{exp}}}{p_0 - p} \right)^2 + g_{\text{cal}}^2 \left(\frac{\delta p_{\text{cal}}}{p_0 - p} \right)^2 \quad (2-100)$$

$g_{p_{\text{cal}}}, g_{p_{\text{exp}}}$

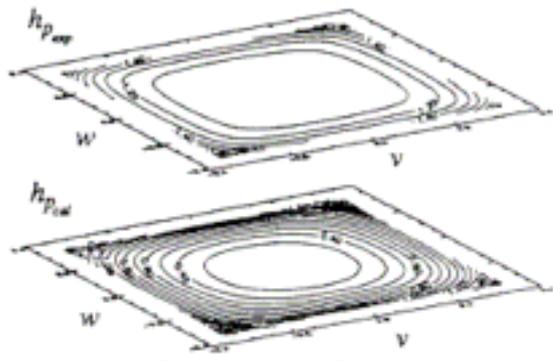
55



55.

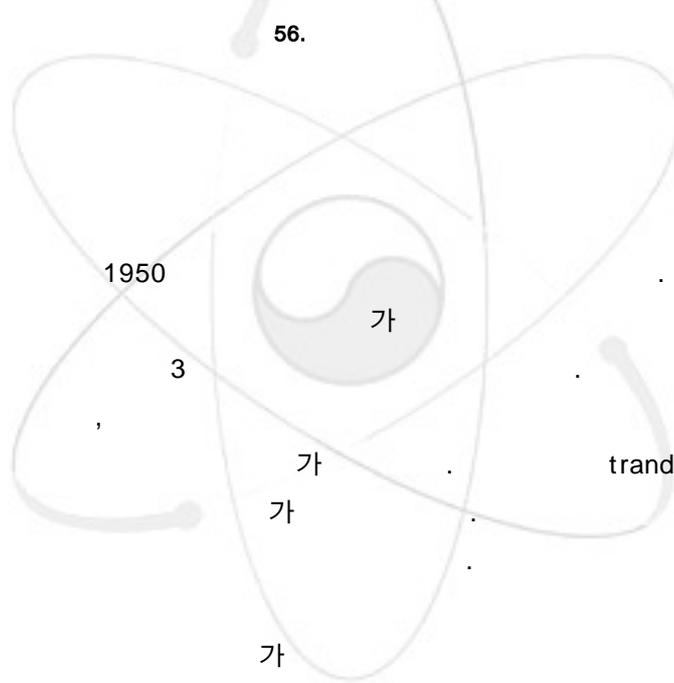
(2-101)

$$\left(\frac{\delta p_0}{p_0 - p} \right)^2 = h_{\text{exp}}^2 \left(\frac{\delta p_{\text{exp}}}{p_0 - p} \right)^2 + h_{\text{cal}}^2 \left(\frac{\delta p_{\text{cal}}}{p_0 - p} \right)^2 \quad (2-101)$$



56.

5. 5
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 1950
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 HWA
 , 1997].



LDV

가

transducer hydrophone

[

LDV

LDV

HWA

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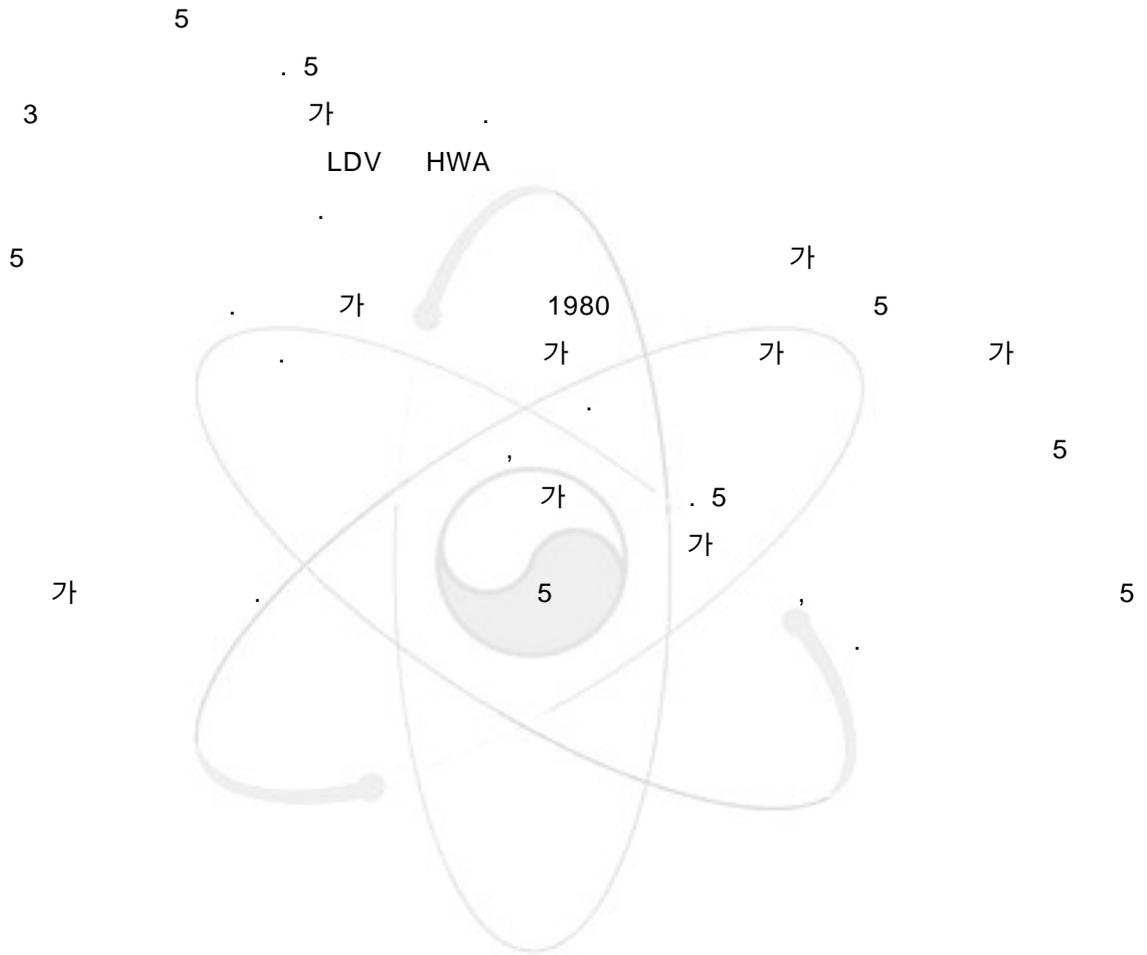
1970 ~80

가

3 5

“...an intrinsic variability exists which prevents us from getting exactly the same observation or measurement on repeated trials...”

J. Stuart Hunter (1968)



1.

'r' 가 (Free stream velocity) "U" 가 가
, ϕ .

$$\phi = Ux' + \frac{Ur^3x'}{2(x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2)^{3/2}} \quad (4-1)$$

P

$$P(x', y', z') = (1/2)\rho(U^2 - (u^2 + v^2 + w^2)) \quad (4-2)$$

ρ = fluid density

$$u = d\phi / dx' = U + U / 2[(r^3 - 3x'^2 r) / r^3]$$

$$v = d\phi / dy' = -(3Ux' y') / (2r^2)$$

$$w = d\phi / dz' = -(3Ux' z') / (2r^2)$$

$$r = (x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2)^{1/2}$$

(4-2)

$$P(x', y', z') = \frac{\rho U^2}{8r^4} [18r'^2 x'^2 - 9x'^4 - 9x'^2 y'^2 - 9x'^2 z'^2 - 5r^4] \quad (4-3)$$

$$l^2 = y'^2 + z'^2 \quad x' = rX', y' = rY' \quad (4-3) \quad (4-4)$$

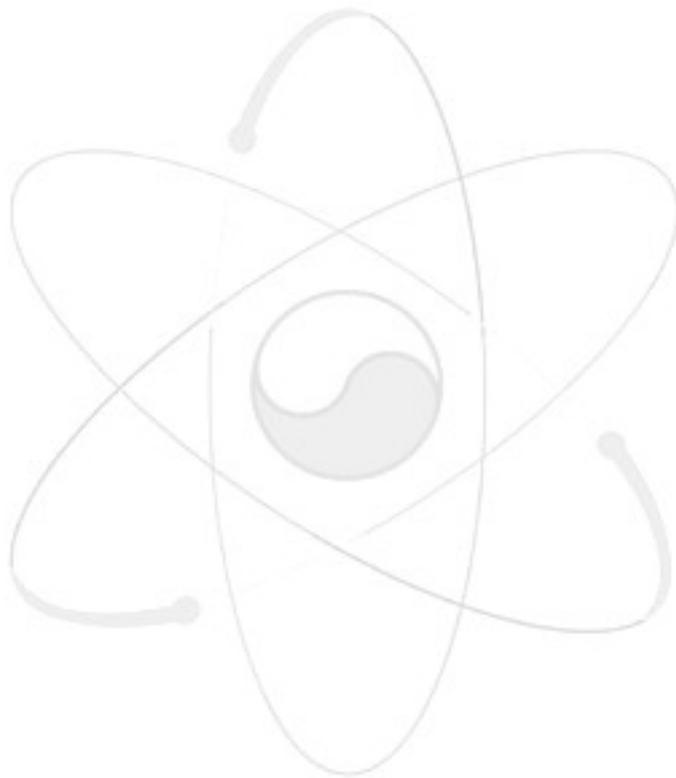
$$P(X', L) = \frac{\rho U^2}{8} [18X'^2 - 9X'^4 - 9X'^2 L^2 - 5] \quad (4-4)$$

$L = X'$

$$L = \sin(\cos^{-1}(X')) \quad (4-5)$$

(4-4) (4-5) (4-6) .

$$P(X') = \frac{\rho U^2}{8} [18X'^2 - 9X'^4 - 9X'^2 \sin^2(\cos^{-1}(X')) - 5] \quad (4-6)$$



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Researcher and Department	D. H. Hwang(Reactor Engineering Division), K. W. Seo(Reactor Engineering Division)				
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Classified	Open(✓), Restricted(), -__ Class Document		Report Type	State-of-the-Art-Report	
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Abstract (15-20 Lines)	<p>Five-hole pitot tube is an effective detector that could measure a three dimensional average flow field on a complex geometry. At the present study, have been mainly used in the field of aerodynamics and nautics, the five-hole pitot tube is extensively investigated to apply on the nuclear engineering. Five-hole pitot tube could measure the three dimensional velocity to make use of a relationship between pressure energy and kinetic energy from Bernoulli's equation; therefore, the report shortly overviewed the definition, units, and transducers of pressure and then detailly was described about the pitot tube. For five-hole pitot tube, history, kinds and fabrication methods were briefly provided. The calibration methods for the five-hole pitot tube were deeply introduced in various methods according to simple concept but complex process. Additionally, causeses of detection errors and estimation of uncertainty were included in the present report.. Optical measurement and how wire anemometers are difficult to detect the flow velocity under enviroemental such as tight lattice bundle geometry, dusty flow and high temperature fluid. One of alternatives to overcome the difficulty is the five-hole pitot tube.</p>				
Subject Keywords	Five-Hole pitot tube, Calibration methods				

