

## FORMULES ET SYMBOLES DU DOMAINE DE LA REGULATION (FLUID CONTROL)

### Formulae for calculating the $k_v$ -value

#### Pressure drop

undercritical,  $p_2 > \frac{p_1}{2}$

overcritical,  $p_2 < \frac{p_1}{2}$

#### Liquids, $k_v$ in $m^3/h$

$$= Q \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\Delta p \cdot 1000}}$$

$$= Q \times \sqrt{\frac{r}{Dp \times 1000}}$$

#### Gases, $k_v$ in $m^3/h$

$$= \frac{Q_N}{514} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\rho_N \cdot T_1}{\Delta p \cdot p_2}}$$

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$k_v$  = characteristic flow-rate in  $m^3/h$

$Q$  = flow-rate of the application in  $m^3/h$

$Q_N$  = standard flow-rate (1,013 bar and 273K/ 0°C) in  $m^3/h$  ( $Q_N$  at  $\Delta p=1\text{bar}$ ,  $p_1=6\text{bar}$  and  $T_1=(273+20)\text{K}$ )

$p_1$  = inlet pressure in bar(a)

$p_2$  = outlet pressure in bar(a)

$\Delta p$  in bar

$\rho$  = density in  $kg/m^3$

$\rho_N$  = standard density in  $kg/m^3$

$T_1$  = medium temperature in (273+t) K

<sup>1</sup> bar(a) = pressure absolutely, bar(g) is the pressure over the atmosphere pressure (1,013 bar)

### Circuit symbols

	WW A 2/2-way valve; normally closed		WW A Servo-assisted 2/2-way valve; normally closed, pilot channel inside
	WW B 2/2-way valve; normally open		WW B Servo-assisted 2/2-way valve; normally open, pilot channel inside
	WW C 3/2-way valve; normally closed, outlet A relieved		WW C Servo-assisted 3/2-way valve; outlet A normally relieved, pilot channel inside
	WW D 3/2-way valve; outlet B normally pressurized		WW D 3/2-way valve; outlet B normally pressurized pilot channel inside
	WW E 3/2-way mixer valve; normally pressure prot P2 connected to outlet A, P1 closed		
	WW F 3/2-way distributor valve; normally pressure port P connected to outlet B		
	WW T 3/2-way valve; universally usable		WW = Circuit function