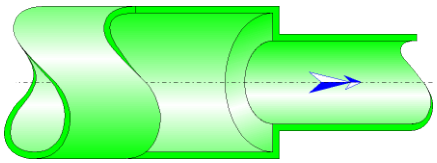
Sudden Contraction Sharp Circular Cross-Section (CRANE)



Model description:

This model of component calculates the minor head loss (pressure drop) generated by the flow in a sudden contraction sharp.

The head loss by friction in the inlet and outlet piping is not taken into account in this component.

Model formulation:

Ratio of small to large diameter:

$$\beta = \frac{D_1}{D_2}$$

Minor cross-sectional area (m^2):

$$A_1 = \pi \cdot \frac{D_1^2}{4}$$

Major cross-sectional area (m^2):

$$A_2 = \pi \cdot \frac{D_2^2}{4}$$

Mean velocity in minor diameter (m/s):

$$v_1 = \frac{q}{A_1}$$

Mean velocity in major diameter (m/s):

$$v_2 = \frac{q}{A_2}$$

Mass flow rate (kg/s):

$$G = q \cdot \rho$$

Reynolds number in minor diameter:

$$\mathrm{Re}_1 = \frac{v_1 \cdot D_1}{\nu}$$

Reynolds number in major diameter:

$$\mathrm{Re}_2 = \frac{v_2 \cdot D_2}{\nu}$$

Local resistance coefficient ($\mathrm{Re}_1 \geq 10^4$):

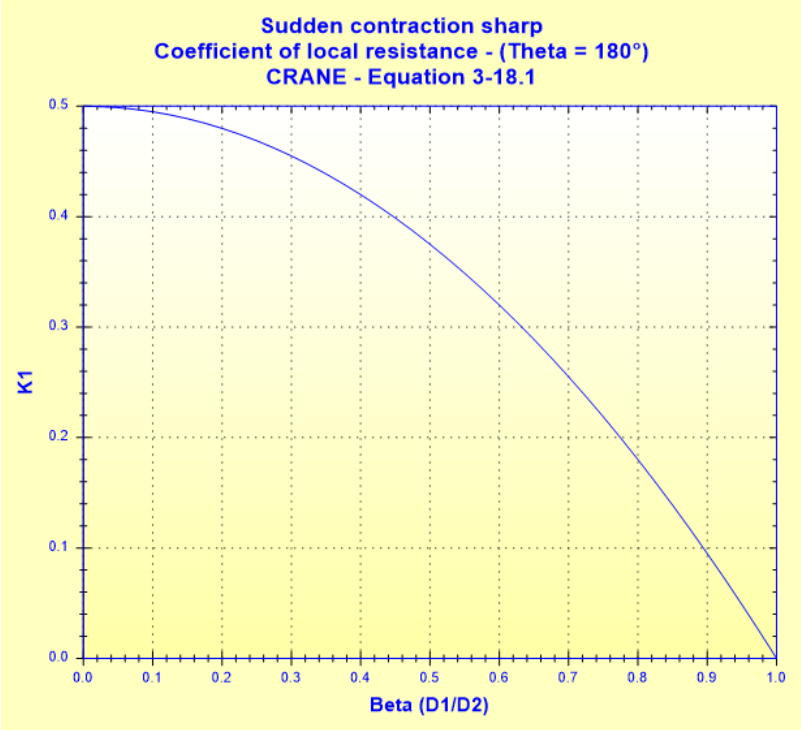
$$K_1 = 0.5 \cdot \left(1 - \beta^2\right)$$

([1] equation 2-10.1)

or

$$K_1 = 0.5 \sqrt{\sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} \left(1 - \beta^2\right)$$

([1] equation 3-18.1 with θ=180°)



Total pressure loss coefficient (based on mean velocity in minor diameter):

$$K = K_1$$

Total pressure loss (Pa):

$$\Delta P = K \cdot \frac{\rho \cdot v_1^{\,2}}{2}$$

Total head loss of fluid (m):

$$\Delta H = K \cdot \frac{v_1^2}{2 \cdot g}$$

Hydraulic power loss (W):

$$Wh = \Delta P \cdot Q$$

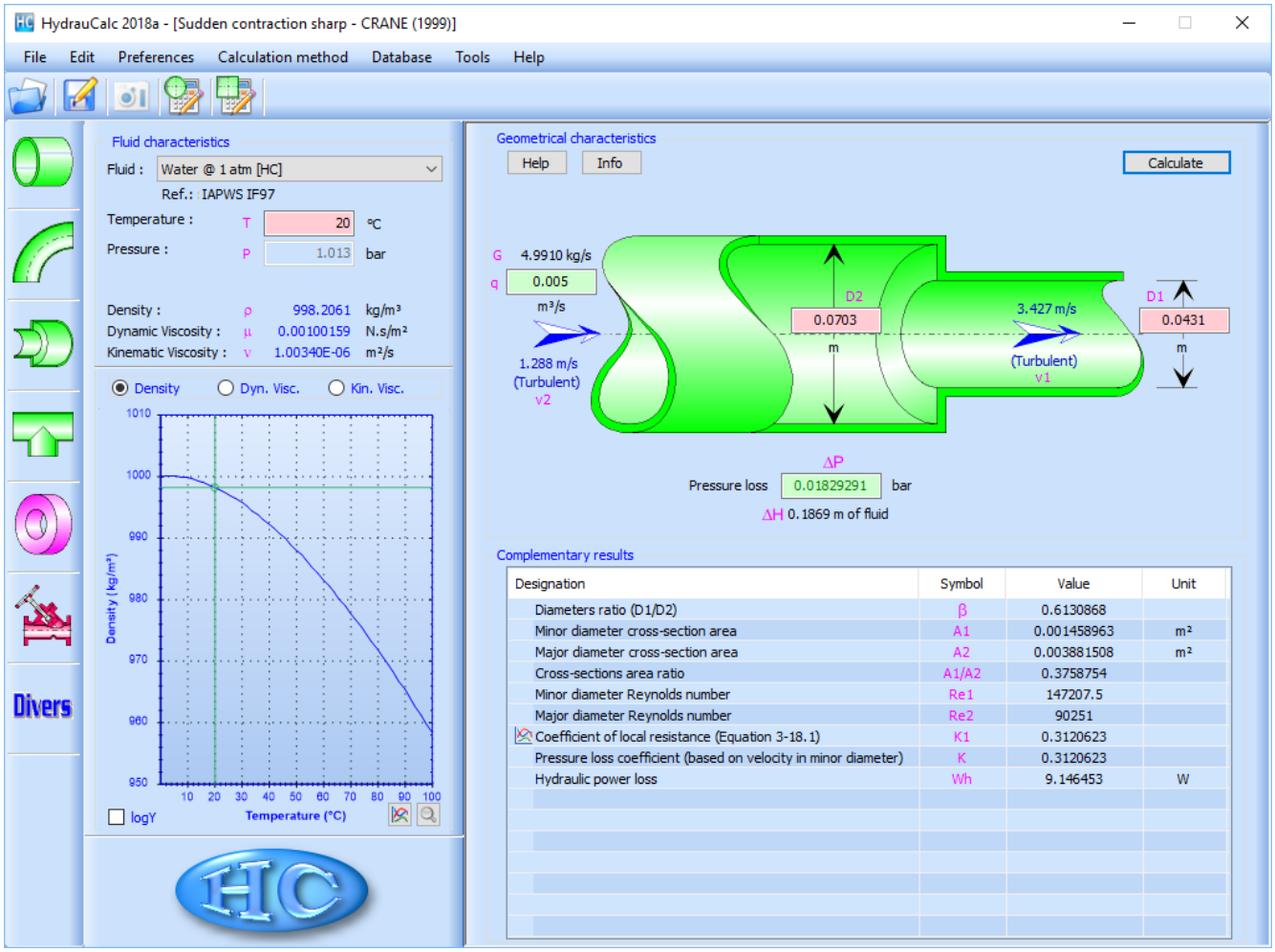
Symbols, Definitions, SI Units:

D_1	Minor diameter (m)
D_2	Major diameter (m)
β	Ratio of small to large diameter ()
A_1	Minor cross-sectional area (m^2)
A_2	Major cross-sectional area (m^2)
q	Volume flow rate (m^3/s)
G	Mass flow rate (kg/s)
v_1	Mean velocity in minor diameter (m/s)
v_2	Mean velocity in major diameter (m/s)
Re_1	Reynolds number in minor diameter ()
Re_2	Reynolds number in major diameter ()
K_1	Local resistance coefficient ()
K	Total pressure loss coefficient (based on mean velocity in minor diameter) ()
ΔP	Total pressure loss (Pa)
ΔH	Total head loss of fluid (m)
Wh	Hydraulic power loss (W)
ρ	Fluid density (kg/m^3)
ν	Fluid kinematic viscosity (m^2/s)
g	Gravitational acceleration (m/s^2)

Validity range:

- turbulent flow regime in minor diameter ($Re_1 \geq 10^4$)

Example of application:



References:

[1] CRANE - Flow of Fluids Through Valves, Fitting and Pipe - Technical Paper No. 410 – Edition 1999