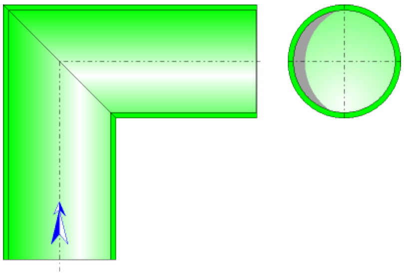
Miter Bend
Circular Cross-Section
(IDELCHIK)



Model description:

This model of component calculates the head loss (pressure drop) of a miter bend whose cross-section is circular and constant. In addition, the flow is assumed fully developed and stabilized à the entrance bend.

Model formulation:

Hydraulic diameter (m):

$$D_h = D_0$$

Cross-section area (m²):

$$F_0 = \pi \cdot \frac{D_0^2}{4}$$

Mean velocity (m/s):

$$w_0 = \frac{Q}{F_0}$$

Mass flow rate (kg/s):

$$G = Q \cdot \rho$$

Reynolds number:

$$\mathrm{Re} = \frac{w_0 \cdot D_h}{\nu}$$

Relative roughness:

$$\overline{\Delta} = \frac{\Delta}{D_0}$$

Coefficient of effect of the roughness:

$$k_{\Delta} = f\left(\mathrm{Re}, \overline{\Delta}\right)$$

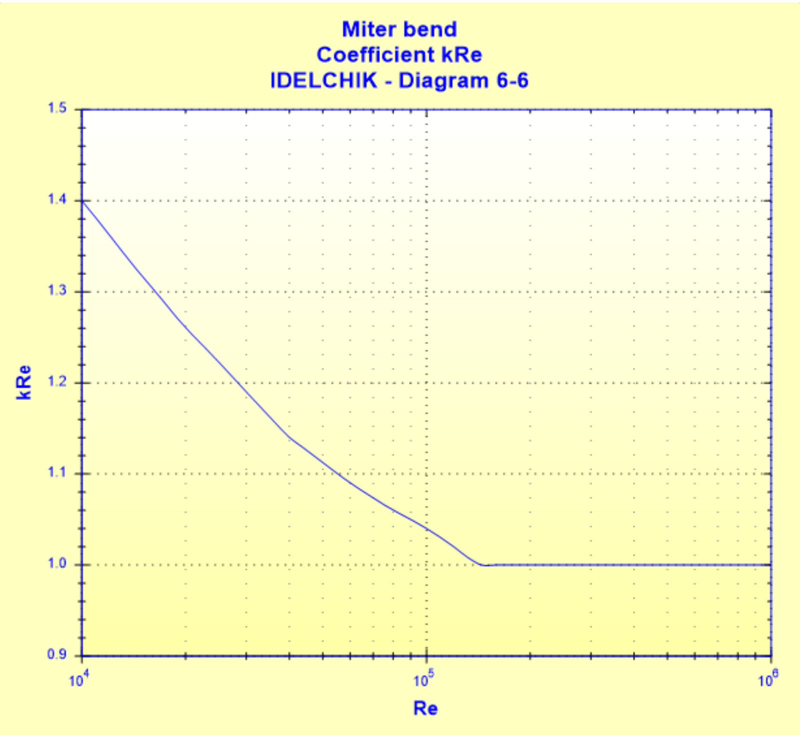
([1] diagram 6.6)

$\overline{\Delta}$	Re	
	$3 \cdot 10^3$ - $4 \cdot 10^4$	> $4 \cdot 10^4$
0	1.0	1.0
0 - 0.001	1.0	$1 + 0.5 \cdot 10^3 \cdot \overline{\Delta}$
> 0.001	1.0	1.5

Coefficient of effect of the Reynolds number ($\mathrm{Re} \geq 10^4$):

$$k_{\mathrm{Re}} = f\left(\mathrm{Re}\right)$$

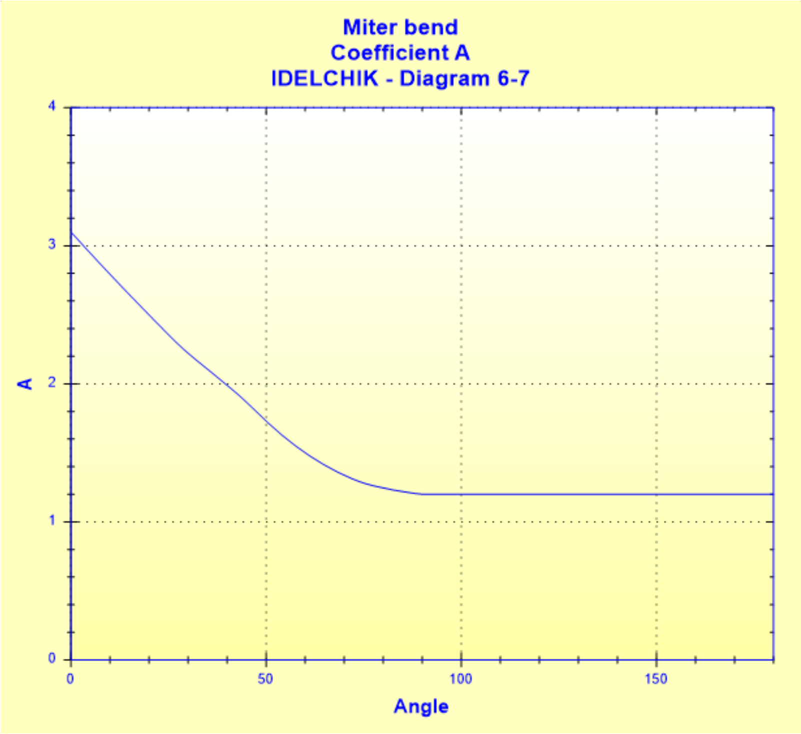
([1] diagram 6.6)



Coefficient of effect of the angle:

$$A = f\left(\delta\right)$$

([1] diagram 6.7)

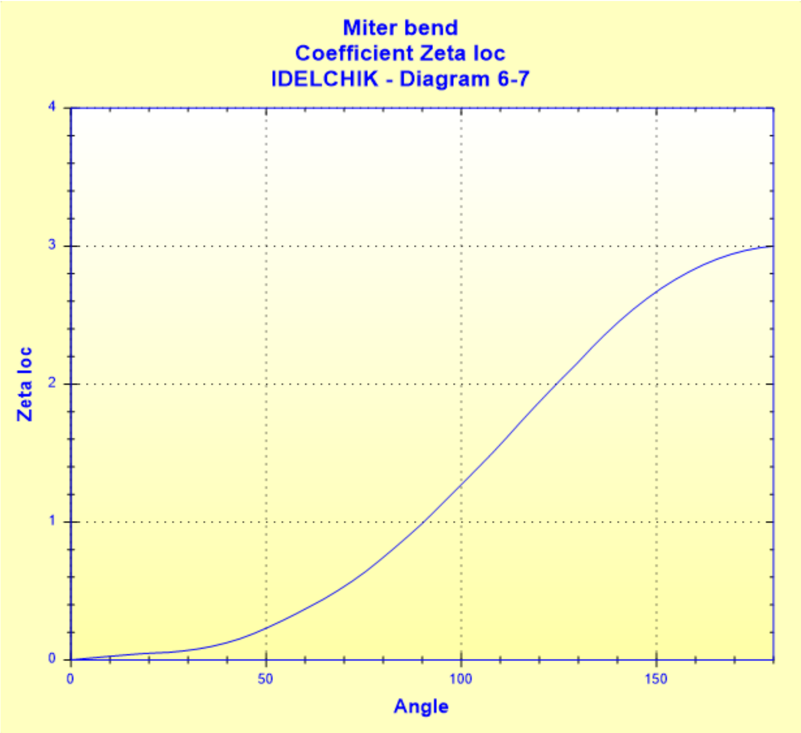


Coefficient of effect of the relative elongation of the cross section:

$C_1 = 1$ ([1] diagram 6.7)

Coefficient of local resistance:

$\zeta_{loc} = f(\delta)$ ([1] diagram 6.7)



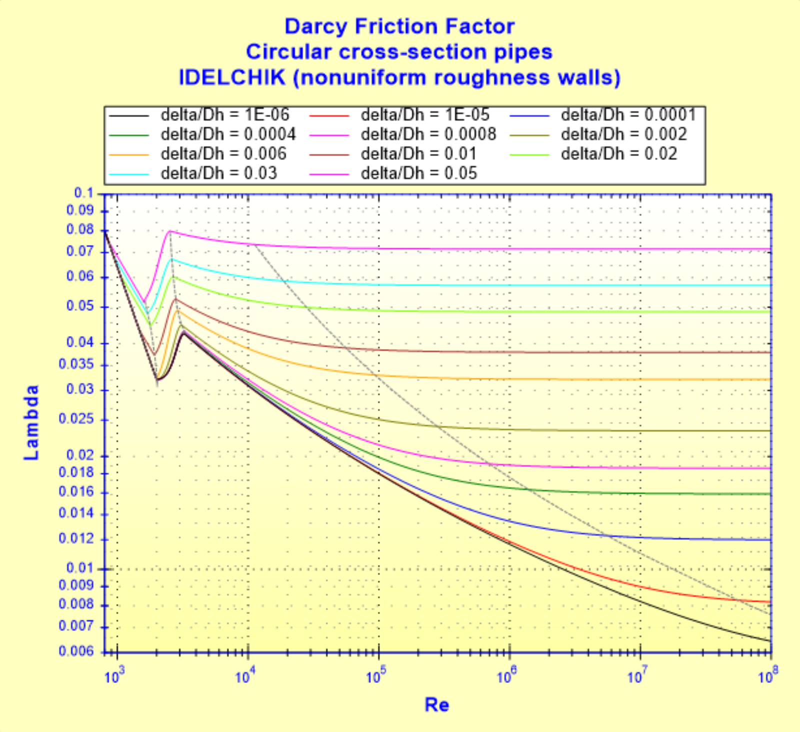
Total pressure loss coefficient (based on the mean velocity in the bend):

$\zeta = k_\Delta \cdot k_{Re} \cdot C_1 \cdot A \cdot \zeta_{loc}$ ([1] diagram 6.7)

Darcy friction factor:

$$\lambda = f\left(\mathrm{Re}, \frac{\Delta}{D_h}\right)$$

See [Straight Pipe - Circular Cross-Section and Nonuniform Roughness Walls (IDELCHIK)]



Straight length of equivalent pressure loss (m):

$$L_{eq} = \zeta \cdot \frac{D_0}{\lambda}$$

Total pressure loss (Pa):

$$\Delta P = \zeta \cdot \frac{\rho \cdot w_0^2}{2}$$

([1] diagram 6.7)

Total head loss of fluid (m):

$$\Delta H = \zeta \cdot \frac{w_0^2}{2 \cdot g}$$

Hydraulic power loss (W):

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

Symbols, Definitions, SI Units:

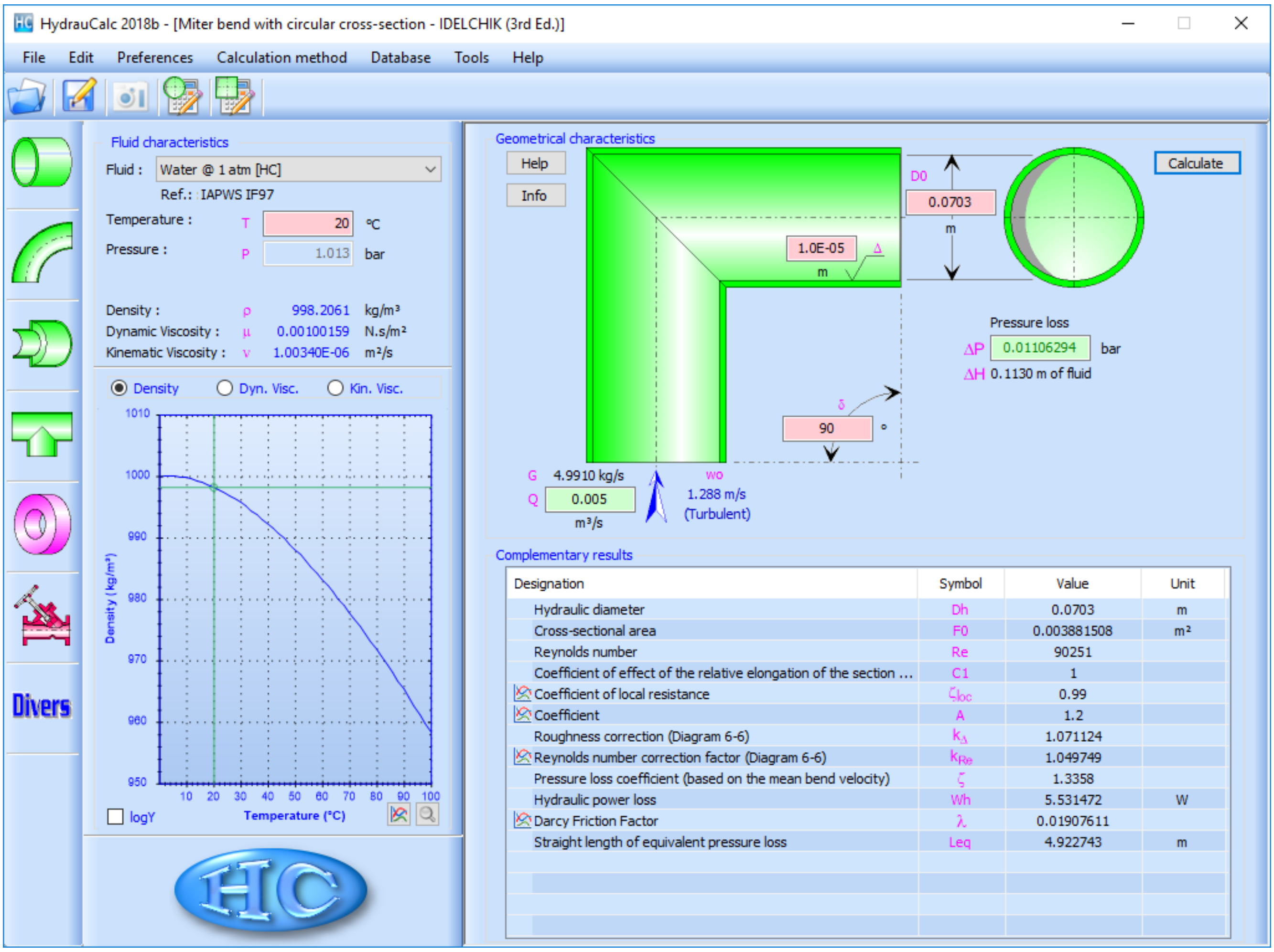
D_h	Bend hydraulic diameter (m)
D_0	Bend internal diameter (m)
F_0	Cross-sectional area (m^2)
Q	Volume flow rate (m^3/s)
w_0	Mean velocity (m/s)
G	Mass flow rate (kg/s)

Re	Reynolds number ()
Δ	Absolute roughness of walls (m)
$\overline{\Delta}$	Relative roughness of walls ()
k_Δ	Coefficient that allows for the effect of the roughness
k_{Re}	Coefficient that allows for the effect of the Reynolds number
δ	Angle of the bend (°)
A	Coefficient that allows for the effect of the angle
C_1	Coefficient that allows for the effect of the relative elongation of the cross section
ζ_{loc}	Coefficient of local resistance ()
ζ	Total pressure loss coefficient (based on the mean velocity in the bend) ()
λ	Darcy friction coefficient ()
L_{eq}	Straight length of equivalent pressure loss (m)
ΔP	Total pressure loss (Pa)
ΔH	Total head loss of fluid (m)
Wh	Hydraulic power loss (W)
ρ	Fluid density (kg/m³)
ν	Fluid kinematic viscosity (m²/s)
g	Gravitational acceleration (m/s²)

Validity range:

- stabilized flow upstream bend
- length of the straight section downstream: $\geq 10\ D_0$
- curvature angle: 0 to 180°
- flow regime: $Re \geq 10^4$

Example of application:



References:

[1] Handbook of Hydraulic Resistance, 3rd Edition, I.E. Idelchik