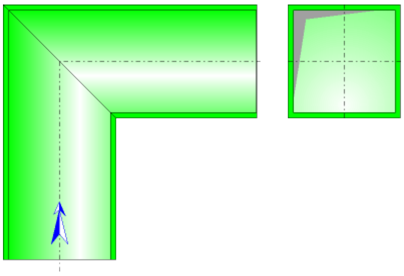
Miter Bend
Rectangular Cross-Section
(Pipe Flow - Guide)



Model description:

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

Model formulation:

Hydraulic diameter (m):

$$d_h = \frac{2 \cdot w \cdot h}{w + h}$$

Cross-section area (m²):

$$A = w \cdot h$$

Mean velocity (m/s):

$$V = \frac{Q}{A}$$

Mass flow rate (kg/s):

$$G = Q \cdot \rho_m$$

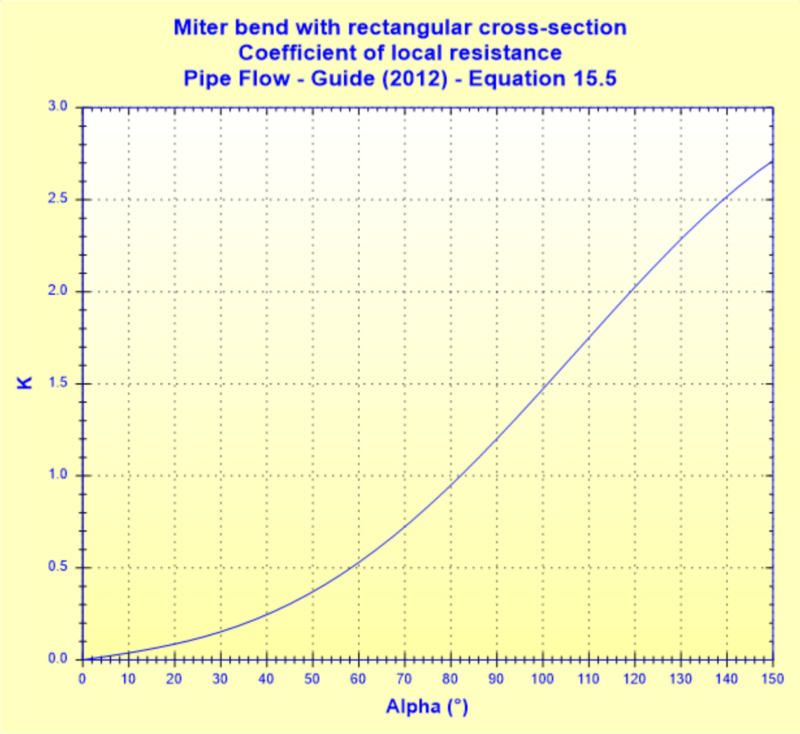
Reynolds number:

$$N_{Re} = \frac{V \cdot d_h}{\nu}$$

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

$$K = 0.42 \cdot \sin(\alpha/2) + 2.56 \cdot \left(\sin^3(\alpha/2)\right)$$

([1] equation 15.5)



Total pressure loss (Pa):

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

Total head loss of fluid (m):

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

([1] equation 3.7)

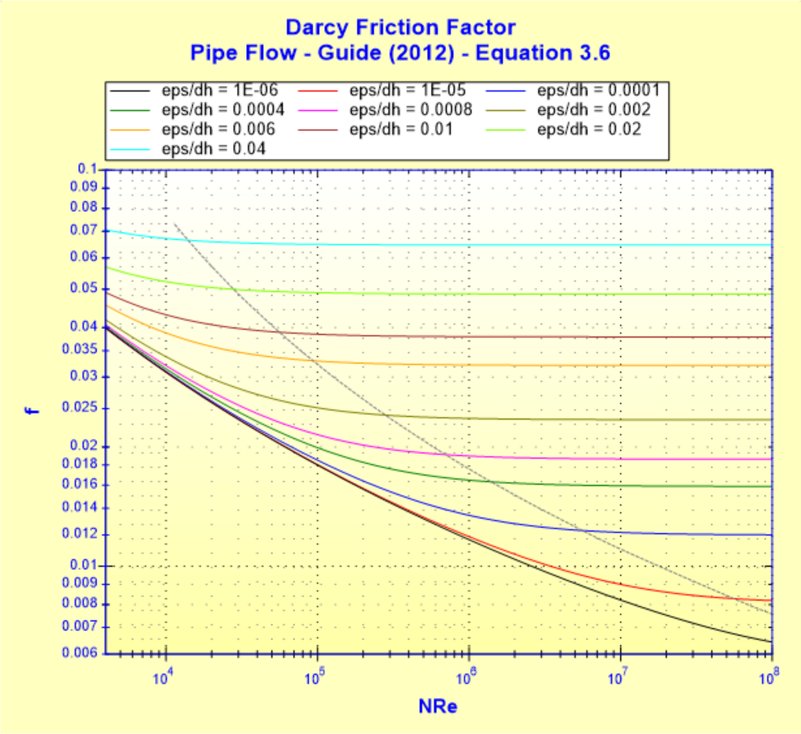
Hydraulic power loss (W):

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

Darcy friction factor:

$$f = \frac{1}{\left[2 \cdot \log\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{3.7 \cdot d_h} + \frac{2.51}{N_{Re} \cdot \sqrt{f}}\right)\right]^2}$$

Colebrook-White equation ([1] equation 3.6)



Straight length of equivalent pressure loss (m):

$$L_{eq} = K \cdot \frac{d_h}{f}$$

Symbols, Definitions, SI Units:

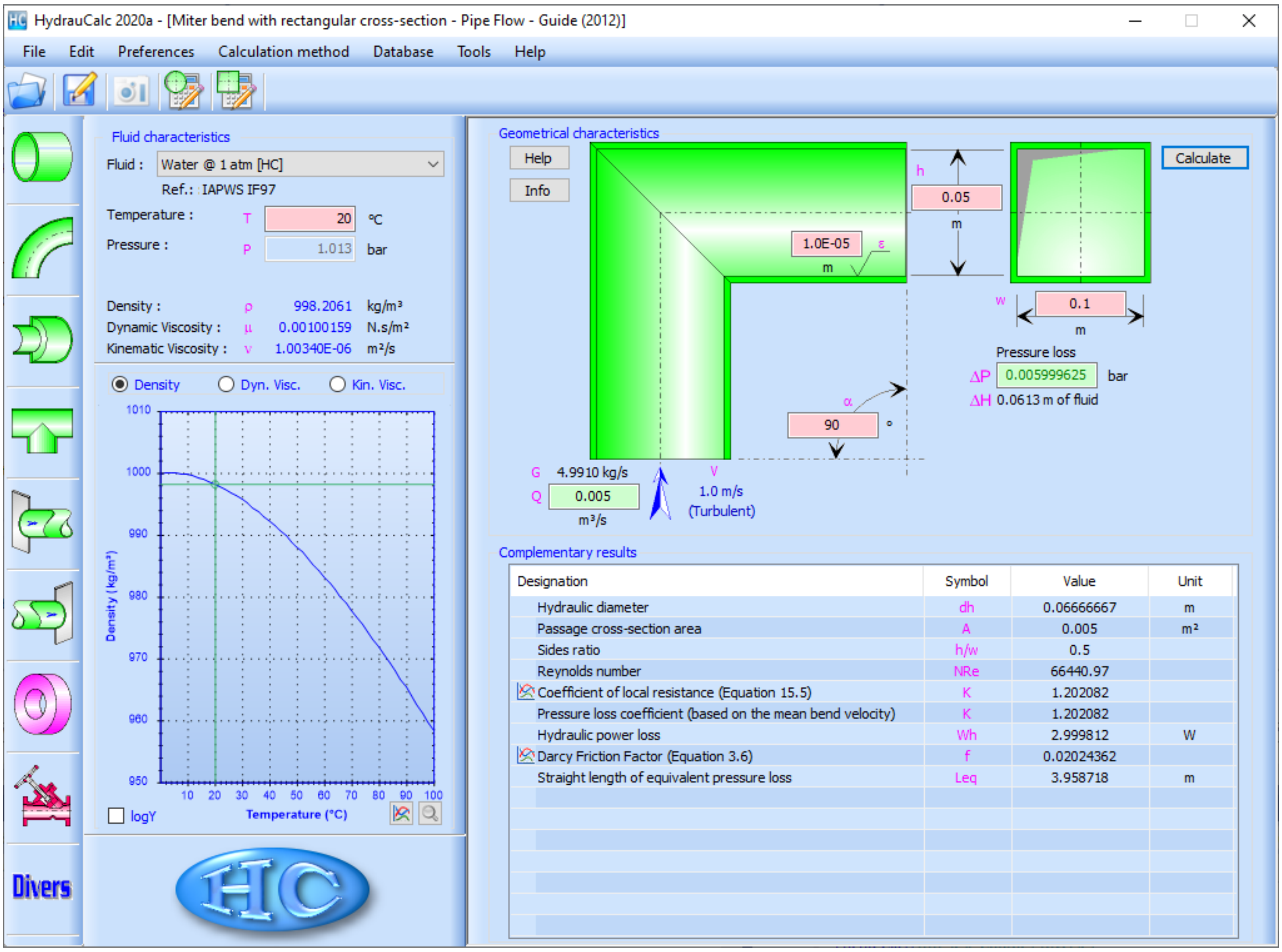
w	Rectangular cross-section width (m)
h	Rectangular cross-section height (m)
d_h	Bend hydraulic diameter (m)
A	Cross-section area (m^2)
Q	Volume flow rate (m^3/s)
V	Mean velocity (m/s)
α	Angle (°)
G	Mass flow rate (kg/s)
N_{Re}	Reynolds number ()
K	Total pressure loss coefficient (based on mean velocity in bend) ()
ΔP	Total pressure loss (Pa)
ΔH	Total head loss of fluid (m)
Wh	Hydraulic power loss (W)
f	Darcy friction coefficient ()
L_{eq}	Straight length of equivalent pressure loss (m)
ρ_m	Fluid density (kg/m^3)
ν	Fluid kinematic viscosity (m^2/s)
g	Gravitational acceleration (m/s^2)

Validity range:

- turbulent flow regime ($N_{Re} \geq 10^4$)
- stabilized flow upstream of the bend

- angle between 0° and 150°
- this formulation is for circular passages, but can be reasonably applied to square ducts or to rectangular ducts of low aspect ratio

Example of application:



References:

[1] Pipe Flow: A Practical and Comprehensive Guide. Donald C. Rennels and Hobart M. Hudson. (2012)