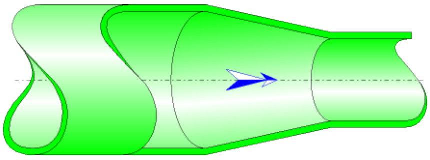
Gradual Contraction
Circular Cross-Section
(IDELCHIK)



Model description:

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

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

Model formulation:

Top angle of cone (°):

$$\alpha = 2 \cdot \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{D_1 - D_0}{2 \cdot l}\right)$$

Minor cross-sectional area (m^2):

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

Major cross-sectional area (m^2):

$$F_1 = \pi \cdot \frac{D_1^{\,2}}{4}$$

Cross-sections ratio:

$$n_0 = \frac{F_0}{F_1}$$

Mean velocity in minor diameter (m/s):

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

Mean velocity in major diameter (m/s):

$$w_1 = \frac{Q}{F_1}$$

Mass flow rate (kg/s):

$$G = Q \cdot \rho$$

Fluid volume in the truncated cone (m³):

$$V = N \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \left(\left(\frac{D_0}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{D_1}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{D_0}{2} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{D_1}{2} \right) \right)$$

Fluid mass in the truncated cone (kg):

$$M = V \cdot \rho$$

Reynolds number in minor diameter:

$$\mathrm{Re}_0 = \frac{w_0 \cdot D_0}{\nu}$$

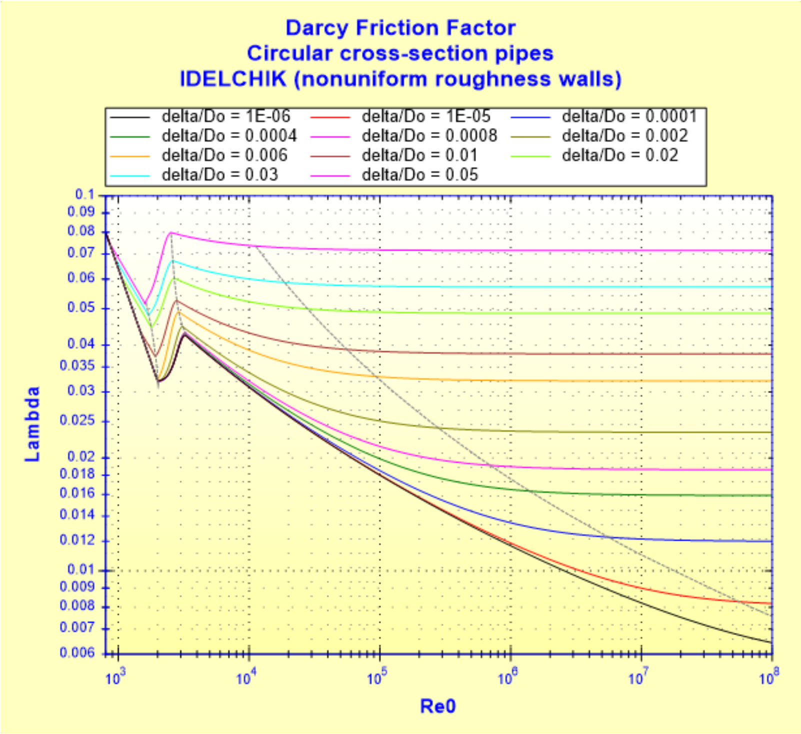
Reynolds number in major diameter:

$$\mathrm{Re}_1 = \frac{w_1 \cdot D_1}{\nu}$$

Darcy friction factor:

$$\lambda = f\left(\mathrm{Re}_0, \frac{\Delta}{D_0} \right)$$

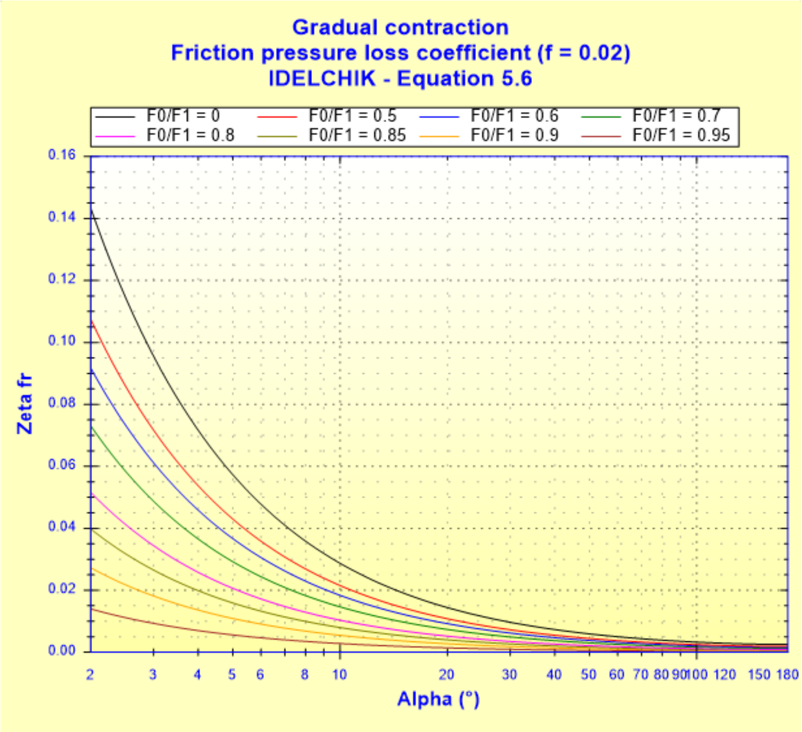
See Straight Pipe - Circular Cross-Section and Nonuniform Roughness Walls (IDELCHIK)



Friction resistance coefficient:

$$\zeta_{fr} = \frac{\lambda}{8 \cdot \sin(\alpha / 2)} \cdot \left[1 - \left(\frac{F_0}{F_1}\right)^2\right]$$

([1] equation 5.6)



([1] equation 5.6 with λ = 0.02)

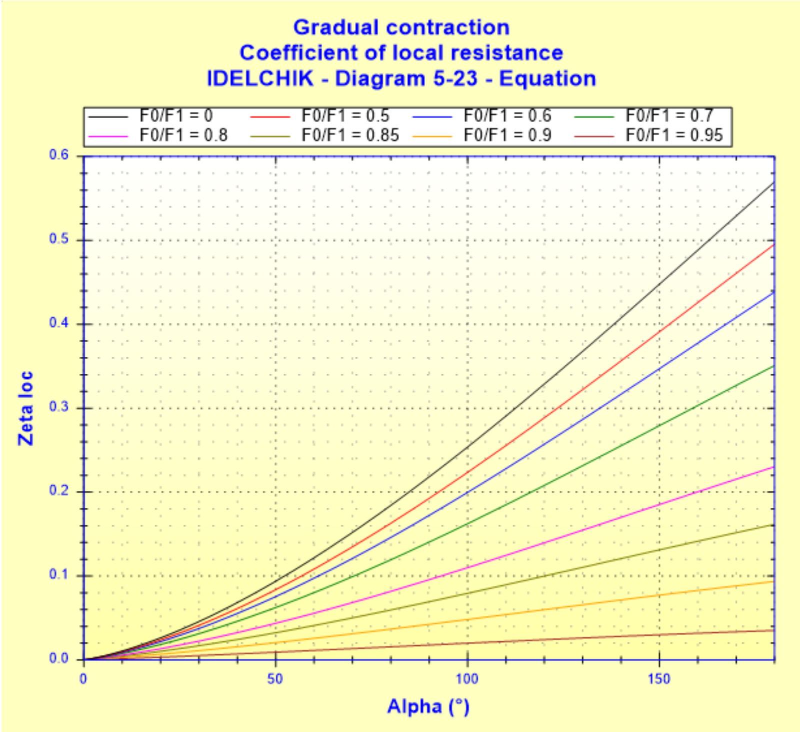
Local resistance coefficient:

$$\zeta_{loc} = (-0.0125 \cdot n_0^{\ 4} + 0.0224 \cdot n_0^{\ 3} - 0.00723 \cdot n_0^{\ 2} + 0.00444 \cdot n_0 - 0.00745) \cdot (\alpha_r^{\ 3} - 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \alpha_r^{\ 2} - 10 \cdot \alpha_r)$$

([1] diagram 5.23 (1))

with:

$$\alpha_r = 0.01745 \cdot \alpha$$



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

$$\boxed{\zeta = \zeta_{loc} + \zeta_{fr}}$$

Total pressure loss (Pa):

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

Total head loss of fluid (m):

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

Hydraulic power loss (W):

$$\boxed{Wh = \Delta P \cdot Q}$$

Symbols, Definitions, SI Units:

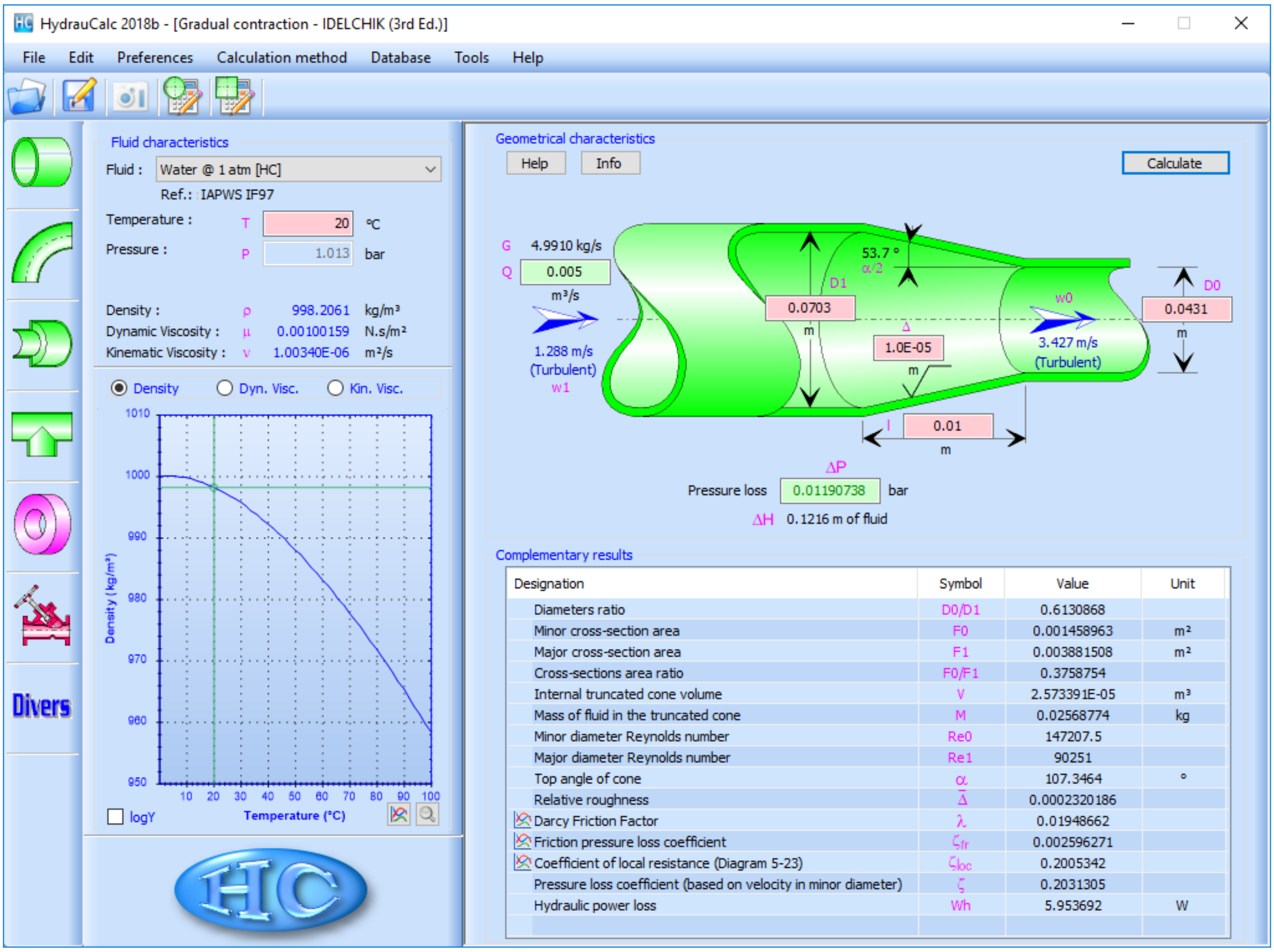
D_0	Minor diameter (m)
D_1	Major diameter (m)
α	Top angle of cone (°)
l	Truncated cone length (m)
F_0	Minor cross-sectional area (m^2)
F_1	Major cross-sectional area (m^2)
n_0	Cross-sections area ratio ()
w_0	Mean velocity in minor diameter (m/s)
w_1	Mean velocity in major diameter (m/s)
Q	Volume flow rate (m^3/s)
G	Mass flow rate (kg/s)
V	Fluid volume in the truncated cone (m^3)

M	Fluid mass in the truncated cone (kg)
Re_0	Reynolds number in minor diameter ()
Re_1	Reynolds number in major diameter ()
Δ	Absolute roughness of walls (m)
$\bar{\Delta}$	Relative roughness of walls ()
λ	Darcy friction factor ()
ζ_{loc}	Local resistance coefficient ()
ζ_{fr}	Friction resistance coefficient ()
ζ	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 ($Re_0 \geq 10^5$)

Example of application:



References:

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