

$A_2/A_1$  vs  $L/h_i$

$h_i = r_c - r_n$   
 $L$  = length of diffuser

Data Points

0.9,	1.33
1,	1.35
2,	1.48
3,	1.59
4,	1.68
5,	1.76
6,	2.0
10,	2.1
30,	3

$$\sigma = A \left( \frac{L}{h_i} \right)^B + C$$

$$L/h_i = AR$$

$$AR = \frac{L}{h_i}$$

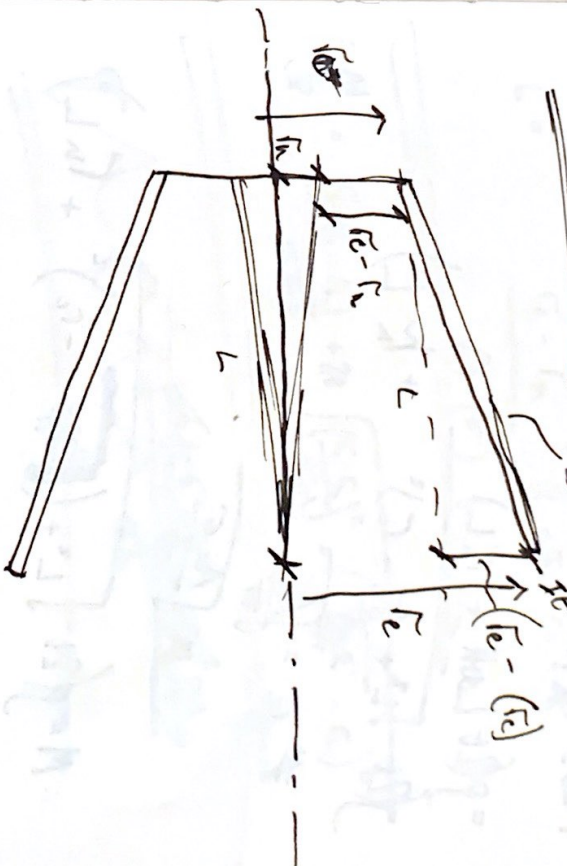
$$\sigma = \frac{A_2/A_1}{A_1/A_1} = \frac{A_2}{\pi(r_c^2 - r_n^2)}$$

$$\left( \frac{\sigma - C}{A} \right)^{1/B} L = (r_c - r_n)$$

$$h_i = r_c - r_n$$

Mass Model

$$L_{diff} = \sqrt{L^2 + (r_c - r_n)^2}$$



$\therefore$  Volume of end cone  $\sim \frac{1}{3} \pi r_n^2$

$$V_{cone} = 2 \times \frac{\pi r_n L}{2} = \pi r_n L$$

$\therefore$  Volume of diffuser

$$V_{diff} = 2 \times \dots$$

$$A_c = \pi r_c^2$$

$$\therefore V_{diff} = 2 \times L_{diff} \times t$$

Diffuser weight

$$\text{Mass} = \rho (V_{\text{diff}} + V_{\text{cone}})$$

$$= \rho \left( 2t L_{\text{diff}} + r_n L \right) \\ = \rho \left( 2t \sqrt{L^2 + (r_c - r_n)^2} + r_n L \right)$$

$$\# r_c = \sqrt{\frac{A x \sigma}{\pi}} \\ = \sqrt{\frac{A x \sigma}{\pi}}$$

$$\therefore M = \rho \left( 2t \sqrt{L^2 + \left( \sqrt{\frac{A x \sigma}{\pi}} - r_n \right)^2} + r_n L \right)$$

$$\frac{M}{\rho} = 2t \sqrt{L^2 + \left( \sqrt{\frac{A x \sigma}{\pi}} - r_n \right)^2} + r_n L$$

$$\# \left( \frac{\sigma - c}{A} \right)^{-1/3} \cdot L + r_n = r_c$$

$$\therefore \frac{M}{\rho} = 2t \sqrt{L^2 + \left( \sqrt{\frac{A x \sigma}{\pi}} - r_n - L \cdot DF \right)^2} + r_n L$$

$$\frac{M}{\rho} = r_n L + 2t \sqrt{L^2 + \left( \sqrt{\frac{A x \sigma}{\pi}} - r_n - L \cdot DF \right)^2}$$

# BVA

$$L = \frac{r_c - r_n}{DF(\sigma)} \quad \left\| \begin{array}{l} -r_n - (r_c - r_n) \\ -r_c - r_n + r_n \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore \frac{M}{\rho} = \frac{r_n (r_c - r_n)}{DF(\sigma)} + 2t \sqrt{\left( \frac{r_c - r_n}{DF(\sigma)} \right)^2 + \left( \sqrt{\frac{A x \sigma}{\pi}} - r_c \right)^2}$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\rho^2}{4t^2} \left( \frac{r_n (r_c - r_n)}{DF(\sigma)} \right)^2 + \left( \sqrt{\frac{A x \sigma}{\pi}} - r_c \right)^2}$$

$$\frac{\rho^2}{\rho} = 2\sigma^2 \Rightarrow \sigma = \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{2\rho}}$$

In the next of separation, diffuser mass can be written where  $DF = f_n(\rho, \phi)$

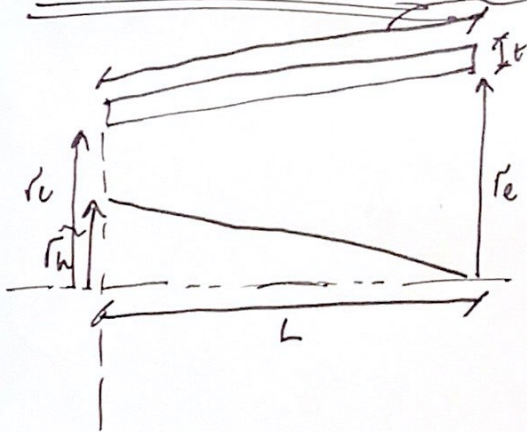
$$\left( \frac{M}{\rho} \right) = \frac{r_n (r_c - r_n)}{DF(\phi)} + 2t \sqrt{\left( \frac{r_c - r_n}{DF} \right)^2 + \left( \sqrt{\frac{A x \sigma}{\pi}} - r_c \right)^2}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{M}{\rho} &= \frac{r_h (r_c - r_h)}{DF} + 2t \sqrt{\left(\frac{r_c - r_h}{DF}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{r_c^2 - r_h^2}{2\phi} - r_c\right)^2} \\ &= A (r_c - r_h)^2 + r_c^4 \\ &\quad A (r_c - r_h)^2 + (B r_c^2 - r_h^2 B - r_c)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Area

Volume of a Diffuser



$$V_{\text{cone}} = \frac{1}{3} h \pi r^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} L \pi r_h^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \pi r_h^2 (r_c - r_h) \frac{1}{DF}$$

$$L_{\text{diff}}^2 = L^2 + (r_c - r_h)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\text{diff}} &= \sqrt{L^2 + (r_c - r_h)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{L^2 + \left(\frac{A x \phi}{\pi} - r_c\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{L^2 + \left(\frac{\phi^2 (r_c^2 - r_h^2)}{2\phi} - r_c\right)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore V_{\text{diff}} \approx L_{\text{diff}} \cdot t \cdot 2\pi r_c$$

$$\approx L_{\text{diff}} \cdot t \cdot 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{A x \phi}{\pi}} \cdot 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\phi^2 (r_c^2 - r_h^2)}{2\phi}}$$

$$= L_{\text{diff}} \cdot t \cdot \sqrt{4\pi A x \phi}$$

$$= 2\pi t \sqrt{\frac{\phi^2 (r_c^2 - r_h^2)}{2\phi}} \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{r_c - r_h}{DF}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\phi^2 (r_c^2 - r_h^2)}{2\phi} - r_c\right)^2}$$

$$A_c = \pi r_c^2$$

$$A_x = \frac{\pi r_c^2}{\phi}$$

$$\therefore r_c = \sqrt{\frac{A_x \phi}{\pi}}$$

$$A_x = \pi (r_c^2 - r_h^2)$$

$$\phi = \frac{\phi^2}{2\phi}$$