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Non-Newtonian loss coefficients for Saunders diaphragm valves

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NON-NEWTONIAN LOSS COEFFICIENTS FOR SAUNDERS DIAPHRAGM VALVES

by

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B. Sc: Metallurgical Engineering

Dissertation submitted in fulfilment of requirements for the degree
Master Technology: Chemical Engineering

in the FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

at the CAPE PENINSULA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

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Cape Town Campus
March 09

ABSTRACT

The prediction of the energy losses when designing pipeline and pumping systems requires accurate loss coefficient data. But the loss coefficient data found in the open literature was not adequate for predicting the loss coefficient for Saunders straight-through diaphragm valves.

As more accurate loss coefficient data to enable more efficient pipeline designs are scarce in the open literature, it is problematic to predict the head loss due to the pipeline fittings, and particularly for diaphragm valves. Most of the data given in the literature are for turbulent flow based on water. Due to water shortages mining operations are forced to increase their solids concentrations and to operate in laminar flow (Slatter, 2002). Consequently there is a need to determine loss coefficient data in laminar flow for valves used in these industries to ensure energy efficient designs (Pienaar et al., 2001; 2004) or if needed, to derive a new correlation to predict losses through Saunders diaphragm valves.

However, a systematic study of various sizes of diaphragm valves of different manufacturers to ascertain, if the same loss coefficient can be applied, has never been done. Therefore a comparison will be made between the data produced in this work and the existing correlations.

The objective of this research was to determine loss coefficient data in laminar, transitional and turbulent flow for the Saunders type straight-through diaphragm valves ranging from 40 mm to 100 mm in the fully open, 75 %, 50 % and 25 % open positions, using a range of Newtonian and non-Newtonian fluids. The test work was conducted on the valve test rig in the Flow Process Research Centre at the Cape Peninsula University of Technology.

This work investigated only Newtonian and time independent homogeneous non-Newtonian fluids or slurries flowing through Saunders straight-through diaphragm valves in the turbulent, transitional and laminar regimes.

Weir-type Saunders valves and time-dependent fluid behaviour were not investigated in this study.

The results for each test are presented in the form of valve loss coefficient (k_{valve}) against Reynolds number (Re).

This thesis adds new loss coefficient data to the open literature, and a new correlation, which will be useful for designing pipelines in industries, as well as contributing to the academic debate in this discipline.

DECLARATION

I, Aimé Mume Kabwe, hereby declare that the content of this dissertation represents my own unaided work, and that the dissertation has not previously been submitted for academic examination towards any qualification. Furthermore, it represents my own opinions and not necessarily those of the Cape Peninsula University of Technology.

.....

03 / 03 / 2009

Aimé Mume Kabwe

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to:

My father, Mr. Kabwe-Ka-Mahango Louis Rufin – for being a pillar of strength through my entire life, and for his impartation of wisdom and encouragement through the many trials that I have faced

My mother, Ms. Jacqueline Fatuma wa Kaite – for the breath and nurturing you instilled in me

My nephews and nieces – this might inspire you for your further studies

My future wife – for your incessant future kindness and love

My friends, colleagues and family – thank you for your continuous support

The Almighty God – for the victory that he gives me through the Lord Jesus Christ (1 Corinthians 15:57)

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The Cape Peninsula University of Technology and the Research and Development department for the opportunity granted to further my studies in their institution

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NOMENCLATURE

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	UNITS
$\dot{\gamma}$	Shear rate	s^{-1}
α	Effect of partial opening and change in Reynolds number	
λ_{Ω}	Nominal turbulent loss coefficient	
θ	Valve opening position	
σ	Standard deviation	
\bar{X}	Population mean or average	
$\%C_v$	Volumetric percentage of the slurry	
ν	Kinematic viscosity	m^2/s
ρ	Density of the fluid	kg/m^3
μ	Dynamic viscosity of the fluid	$Pa.s$
τ	Shear stress	Pa
τ_y	Yield stress	Pa
P	Static pressure	Pa
ΔP	Total pressure loss	Pa
A	Cross section area of the pipe	m^2
C_v	Laminar flow valve loss coefficient constant	
D	Pipe diameter	m
E	Total energy per unit mass	J/kg
F	Friction loss coefficient	
g	Gravitational acceleration	m/s^2
G	Elasticity modulus	
H	Total head of the system	m
k	Pipe roughness	
k_v	Loss coefficient of the valve	
K	Fluid consistency index	$Pa.s^n$
K'	Apparent fluid consistency index	$Pa.s^n$
L	The length of the pipe	m
L_e	Equivalent length	m
m	Mass of a substance	kg

m_1	Slope	
N	Size of population	
n	Flow behaviour index	
n'	Apparent flow behaviour index	
p	Pressure (static)	Pa
Q	Volumetric flow rate	m^3/s
r	Plug radius	m
R	Pipe radius	m
RD	Relative density	
Re	Reynolds number	
Re_{MR}	Metzner-Reed Reynolds number for pseudo plastic fluids	
Re_S	Slatter's Reynolds number for yield pseudo plastic and Bingham plastic fluids	
T	Time	s
U	Point velocity	m/s
V	Mean velocity	m/s
X	Data point in a population	
Z	Height of the pie centre-line above datum	m
ϵ	Pipe wall roughness	m

SUBSCRIPT	DEFINITION
1	First point of measurement
2	Second point of measurement
3	Third point of measurement
Ann	Annulus
B	Bingham
HB	Herschel-Buckley
Liq	Liquid
O	Pipe wall
W	Water
∞	Infinite

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Accurate loss coefficient data to enable more efficient pipeline designs for non-Newtonian fluids are scarce in the open literature, making it difficult to predict the head loss due to the pipeline fittings, and particularly for diaphragm valves. Most of the data given in the literature are for turbulent flow based on water. Due to water shortages, mining operations are forced to increase their solids concentrations, so that they are now forced to operate in laminar flow (Slatter, 2002). As a consequence there is a need to determine loss coefficient data in laminar flow for valves used in these industries to ensure energy efficient designs (Pienaar et al., 2001; 2006).

However, a systematic study of various sizes of diaphragm valves of different manufacturers to ascertain if the same loss coefficient can be applied has not yet been done.

The objective of this project is to produce a data base of loss coefficient data for Saunders valves for various diameters and openings. A comparison of the results with those obtained previously for Natco diaphragm valves will be conducted to evaluate the effect of valves produced by different manufacturers. This will provide input data to enable more efficient pipeline plant designs.

1.2 STATEMENT OF RESEARCH PROBLEM

The prediction of the energy losses when designing pipeline and pumping systems requires accurate loss coefficient data. However, there is a lack of sufficient laminar loss coefficient data of non-Newtonian fluids through straight-through diaphragm valves, as well as a need for a complete comparison of loss coefficient data between valves from two different manufacturers.

1.3 AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The objective of this work was:

- To experimentally determine the loss coefficient of Saunders diaphragm valves at different opening positions, for a range of Newtonian and non-Newtonian materials.
- To compare the loss coefficient data for fully, 75 %, 50 %, and 25 % open valve position between Natco and Saunders diaphragm valves.
- To evaluate existing correlations for predicting losses through straight-through diaphragm valves and, if needed, to derive a correlation for predicting losses in Saunders valves.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

In order to achieve the objectives, the following was done:

A literature review of related topics on flows of both Newtonian and non-Newtonian fluids through pipe fittings was conducted.

The losses through Saunders diaphragm valves of 40 mm, 50 mm, 65 mm, 80 mm and 100 mm bore diameter at fully, 75 %, 50 % and 25 % open was measured using the valve test rig in the slurry lab at the Cape Peninsula University of Technology. The five straight pipes could also be used for the determination of the rheology. The valve test rig has been commissioned and the data obtained proved to be reliable (Kazadi, 2005).

Water, a Newtonian fluid, was used for the calibration of the valve test rig and non-Newtonian fluids (carboxymethylcellulose and kaolin at three different concentrations) were used.

The results for each test are presented in the form of valve loss coefficient (k_{valve}) against Reynolds number (Re).

Correlations were evaluated and, a new correlation was derived to predict losses through Saunders diaphragm valves.

1.5 SCOPE

This work investigates only Newtonian and time-independent homogeneous non-Newtonian fluids or slurries flowing through Saunders straight-through diaphragm valves in the turbulent, transitional and laminar regimes.

Weir-type Saunders valves and time-dependent fluid behaviour were not investigated in this thesis.

1.6 IMPORTANCE AND BENEFITS

This thesis adds loss coefficient data to the open literature, which will be useful for designing pipelines in industries, as well as contributing to the academic debate in this discipline.

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter reviews the theory and literature relevant to Newtonian and non-Newtonian fitting losses. The definition, description, purposes of the fittings and its impact on pipeline design is described. An overview of the methodology used to measure the additional losses in the fittings is also given.

Some rheological models used by many researchers are outlined. The behaviour of Newtonian fluids through valves is reviewed and the current methods to predict non-Newtonian laminar flow through valves are discussed.

2.2 PURPOSE OF FITTINGS

Fittings in piping and tubing systems have five main functions (Franck et al., 2001):

- Changing the direction of the flow
- Providing branch connections
- Changing the sizes of lines
- Closing lines
- Connecting lines

2.3 DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION OF PIPE FITTINGS

Crane (1999) classified fittings in different types such as deflecting, branching, reducing and expanding.

Deflecting fittings are part of those which change the direction of the flow, such as bends, elbows, etc., while tees, crosses and side outlet elbows may be called branching fittings. Reducing or expanding fittings are those which change the area of the fluid passageway (Crane, 1999).

Franck et al. (2001) defined a valve as any device by which the flow may be started, stopped, or regulated by a movable part that opens or obstructs passage.

Those that exhibit a straight-through flow would fall in the low resistance class. On the other hand, those that cause a change in flow path direction would fall in the high resistance class (Crane, 1999).

In general, valves are differentiated according to their design features such as sliders, cocks and flaps. However, in practice, they are often distinguished according to their function, type and function, or combined construction type-function and material (Myles, 2000).

2.4 TYPES OF VALVES

There are many kind of valves, but in the context of this investigation the straight-through diaphragm type will be studied. However, other types of valves that can be encountered will be described briefly in the section below.

Gate valves, closed or opened. They can be used for long periods on a variety of water, gas and chemical duties with a sure satisfactory operation when needed. Erosion can arise from attempting fine control or throttling. High lift valves are needed for installation and maintenance, for high stem and service with heavy solids in suspension could be troublesome, possibly creating seat wear and shut-off problems (Myles, 2000).

Globe valves are not suitable for handling virulent sluggish and as ideal steam valves. They are used with other modifications as both stop and control valves. They can be found in both globe type body or angled versions in a range of materials (Myles, 2000).

Ball valves are suitable for wide choice of materials and size range, and for high pressure and high temperature in isolation, or combined with other valves. Where other valves, they are useful for abrasive duties, sterility, coagulating fluids and throttling applications (Myles, 2000).

The 90° to 270° plug valves are available with either taper or parallel plugs. They offer a very full capacity and streamlined flow in the open position. For effective operation, lubricant under pressure is injected between the plug face and body seat. Pressure loss is minimal and high pressure easily handled with both liquids and gases (Myles, 2000).

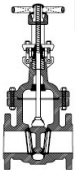
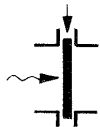
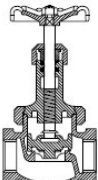
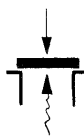
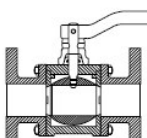
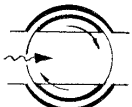
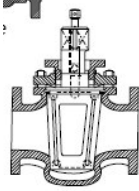
Butterfly valves are excellent for systems requiring a lightweight compact unit which is good for on-off and regulation work. Large and heavy solids services should be avoided, as should too rapid disc operation, seeing that there is a possibility of induced pressure surge and water hammer (Myles, 2000).

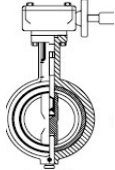

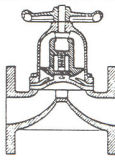
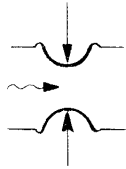
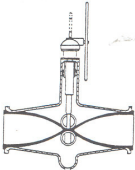
Pinch valves are probably the simplest and most cost efficient valves available. Basically they comprise of a rubber hose or sleeve which is clamped in a pipeline and pinched or squeezed to stop or control the flow. In the fully open position the valve is similar to a straight-through rubber-lined pipe. They are used mainly where abrasion, sewerage, solids handling and/or corrosion is a factor (Myles, 2000).

Diaphragm valves are equally suited to on-off plus throttling, pressure and high vacuum, air or hazardous chemicals. The maintenance is practically nil. It has set flow characteristics, but the expansive coverage provided is such that almost every industry has absorbed it somewhere into the process (Myles, 2000).

Table 2.1 shows common types of valves, a sectional view and their mode of closure (Myles, 2000).

Table 2.1: Type of valves (Myles, 2000).

NAME	SECTIONAL VIEW	TYPE OF CLOSURE
Gate valve		
Globe valve		
Ball valve		
Plug valve		

NAME	SECTIONAL VIEW	TYPE OF CLOSURE
Butterfly valve		
Diaphragm valve		
Pinch Valve		

2.5 DIAPHRAGM VALVES

2.5.1 Advantages of diaphragm valves

Diaphragm valves offer distinct advantages in applications where absolute 100 % sealing is required, and where the line fluid cannot be contaminated by the ingress of the atmosphere. Even when slurries are being handled, or solids are present in the liquids, leak-tightness is assured, due to the ability of the diaphragm to engulf particles on closure, and release them downstream when the valve is again opened.

Diaphragm valves provide an equally effective shut-off with gases under pressure, or vacuum. There is no need for any gland-packing devices for the stem, as the diaphragm provides total sealing between the medium and atmosphere.

2.5.2 Features of diaphragm valves

There are three basic components in a diaphragm valve, namely, the body, the bonnet, and the diaphragm. Additional features can be summarised as follows:

- The diaphragm, which is the only component which needs to be replaced, can be replaced without the need to dismantle the body from the pipeline.
- Contamination-free performance and smooth flow characteristics are ensured through the pocket-less design.
- Appropriate selection of diaphragm materials permits handling of a wide range of media.
- The valve can be mounted in any position and can be supplied with offset flange drilling to suit.
- Operation can be by handwheel or linear actuator.
- Opened, closed, or intermediate positions are indicated.
- Mechanical locking arrangements are available.
- The valve may, in certain applications, be used for throttling.

Types of diaphragm valves

Two types of diaphragm valves are available, namely: the straight-through type diaphragm valve and the weir or dam-type diaphragm valve shown respectively in details in Figures 2.1 and 2.2.

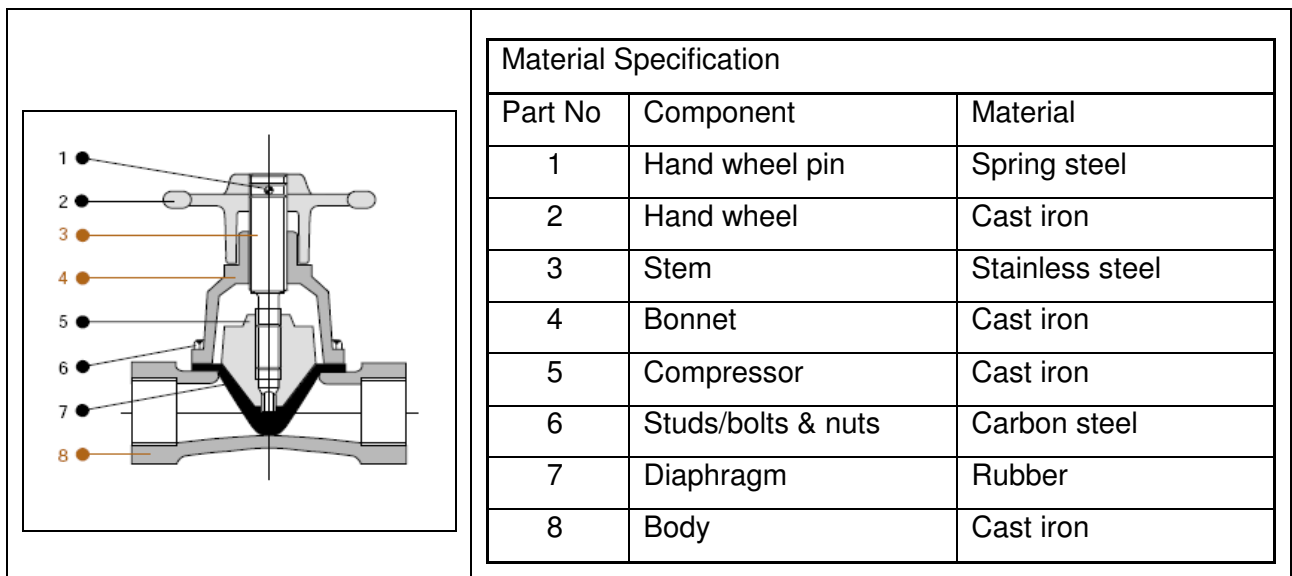


Figure 2.1: The straight-through type diaphragm valve (Saunders valves, 2007).

The straight-through type diaphragm valves are suitable for slurries or suspensions and fluids which coagulate and powders where pigging or rodding is needed. They are available with flanged or screwed bodies (Myles, 2000).

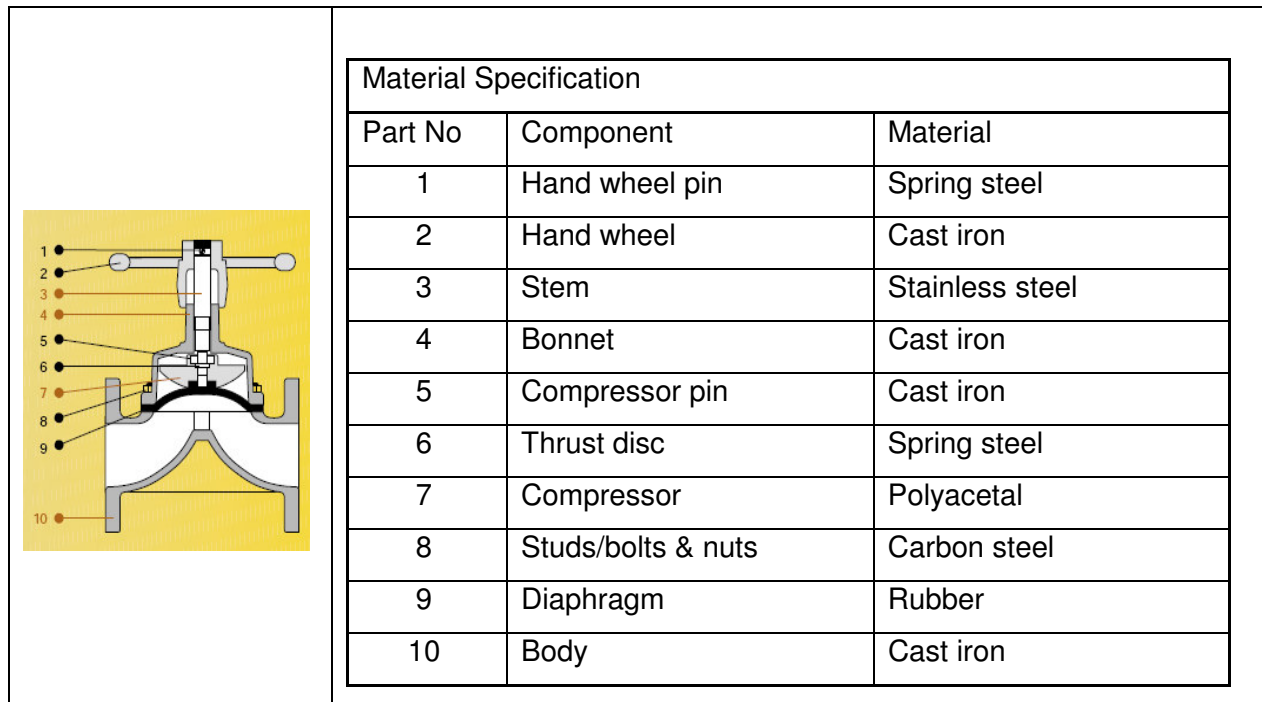


Figure 2.2: The weir- or dam-type diaphragm valve (Saunders valves, 2007).

The body incorporates an internal weir which reduces diaphragm travel and allows for precise throttling control. They are available with either flanges or with screwed socket (Myles, 2000). The weir-type diaphragm valves are suitable for less viscous fluids.

2.6 IMPACT OF FITTINGS

The so-called minor losses outweigh the ordinary friction loss in short pipes (Massey, 1990). The losses invariably arise from sudden changes of velocity (either in magnitude or direction). These changes generate large-scale turbulence in which energy is dissipated as heat (Massey, 1990).

2.7 FLOWS IN STRAIGHT PIPES

2.7.1 Shear stress distribution in a straight pipe

With regard to the flow of an incompressible fluid in a closed conduit, such a pipe is subject to inertia forces and viscous forces (Massey, 1990). Due to these forces, one is able to distinguish two different types of flow, namely the laminar and the turbulent flow. Laminar flow may occur in many situations. It occurs at velocities low enough for forces due to viscosity to predominate over inertia forces. Turbulent flow is subject to random fluctuating components that are superimposed on the main flow, and these hap-hazard movements are unpredictable (Massey, 1990).

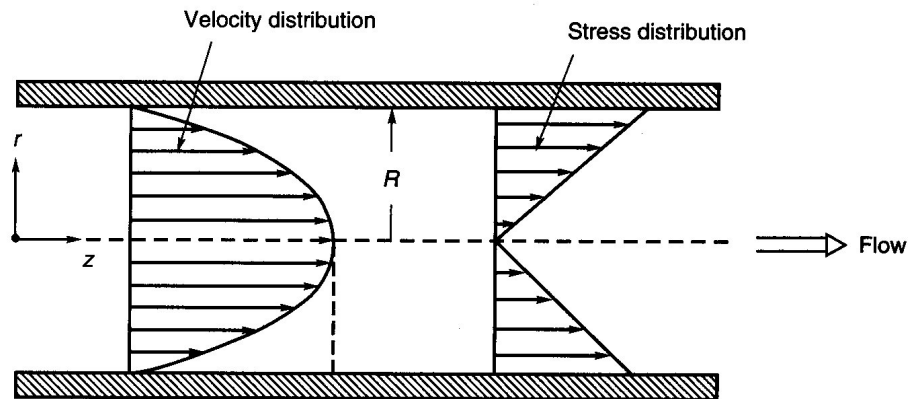


Figure 2.3: Velocity and shear stress distribution (Slatter, 1994)

The shear stress distribution, illustrated in Figure 2.3, in a pipe is given by the relationship:

$$\tau = \frac{\Delta p r}{2L} \quad \text{Equation 2.1}$$

where Δp is the pressure gradient in the portion of a straight pipe of length L and the radial distance r (Chhabra & Richardson, 1999)

At the pipe wall Equation 2.1 becomes:

$$\tau_o = \frac{\Delta p D}{4L} \quad \text{Equation 2.2}$$

2.7.2 Energy loss in straight pipe

When a fluid flows in a straight pipe the dissipation of energy manifests itself as head loss and can be calculated using the Darcy-Weisbach formula (Massey, 1990):

$$\Delta H = \frac{4fL}{D} \left(\frac{V^2}{2g} \right) \quad \text{Equation 2.3}$$

Where f is the fanning friction factor defined as (Massey, 1990):

$$f = \frac{2\tau_o}{\rho V^2} \quad \text{Equation 2.4}$$

The velocity V is obtained from Equation 2.5 and is given by:

$$V = \frac{Q}{A} \quad \text{Equation 2.5}$$

Equations 2.1 – 2.5 do not depend on the nature of the fluid (Newtonian or non-Newtonian), or on the nature of the flow (laminar or turbulent). They depend on the homogeneity of the fluid and on the development of the flow (Massey, 1990).

2.7.3 Newtonian laminar flow in straight pipes

2.7.3.1 Velocity distribution

The velocity distribution in a pipe in laminar flow (if there is no slip or hold-up effect at the pipe wall) is (Massey, 1990):

$$u = \frac{\tau_o}{2R\mu} (R^2 - r^2), \quad \text{Equation 2.6}$$

where u is maximum for $r = 0$ and is:

$$u_{\max} = \frac{\tau_o R}{2\mu}, \quad \text{Equation 2.7}$$

and the mean velocity is:

$$V = \frac{u_{\max}}{2} \quad \text{Equation 2.8}$$

$$V = \frac{\tau_o R}{4\mu} \quad \text{Equation 2.9}$$

2.7.3.2 Friction factor

In general the friction factor is determined using equation 2.4. The friction factor is generally a function of both the Reynolds number and the pipe wall roughness. In Newtonian laminar flow, the pipe wall roughness has no effect on the friction factor and the friction factor is given by (Massey, 1970):

$$f = \frac{16}{Re} \quad \text{Equation 2.10}$$

2.7.4 Newtonian turbulent flow in straight pipes

Turbulent flow is a flow characterised by large, random, swirling or eddy motions. Particle path cross and velocity (both direction and magnitude), and pressure fluctuate on a continuous and random basis. Turbulent flow is very complex and a consistent mathematical analysis has not yet been done. Predictions are obtained empirically from experiments (Massey, 1990).

The friction factor in turbulent flow is a function of the Reynolds number and the pipe wall roughness k . It can be obtained using the Colebrook & White equation (Massey, 1990):

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{f}} = -4 \log \left[\frac{k}{3,7D} + \frac{1,26}{\text{Re}\sqrt{f}} \right] \quad \text{Equation 2.11}$$

It must be noted that the Moody diagram presents the friction factor f versus Re and is a useful tool when it comes to the friction factor determination. Figure 2.4 gives the Moody diagram. In case of a smooth pipe and for Reynolds numbers between 3000 and 100000, the Blasius equation is used to determine the friction factor (Massey, 1990).

$$f = \frac{0.079}{(\text{Re})^{0.25}} \quad \text{Equation 2.12}$$

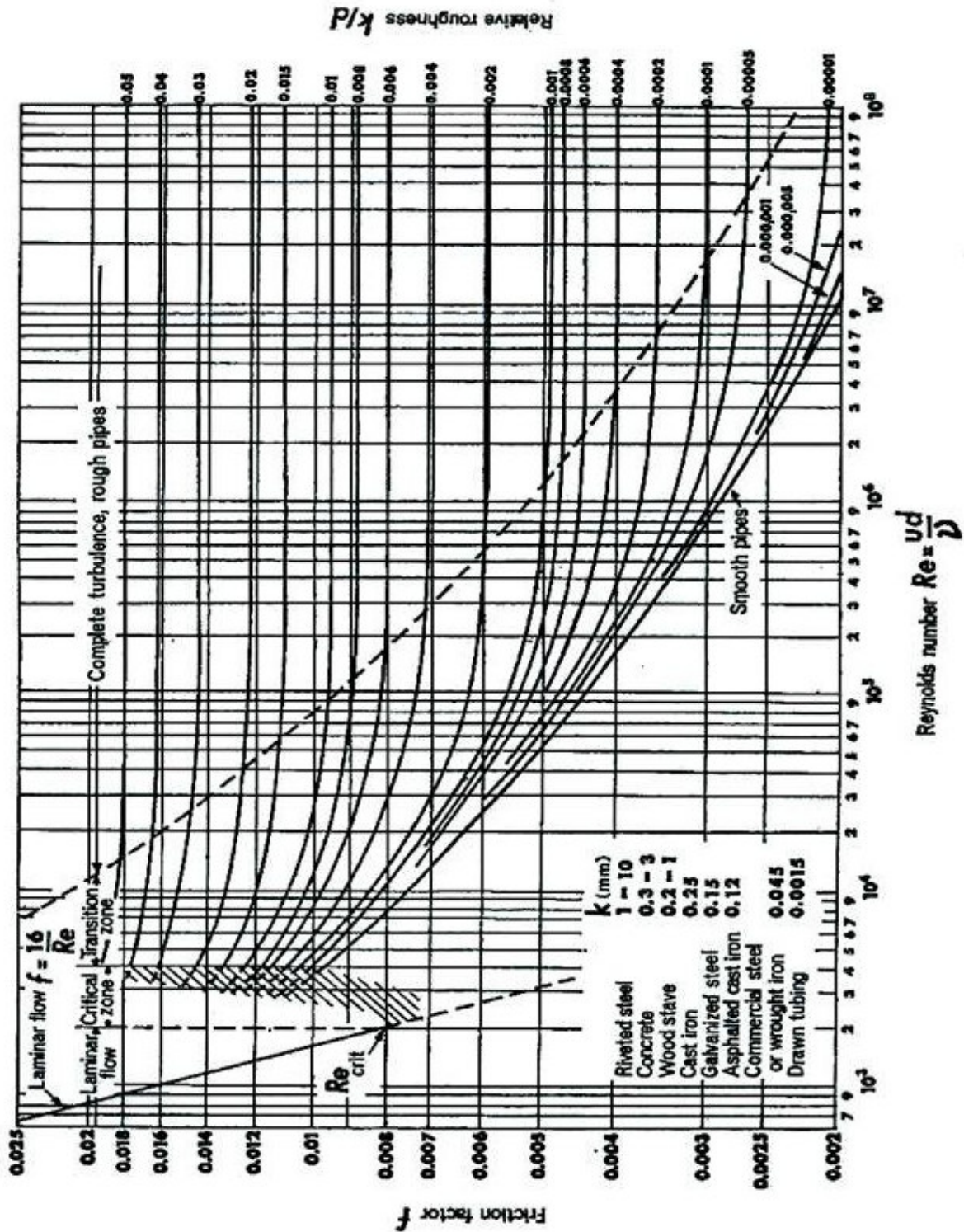


Figure 2.4: Moody diagram (Massey, 1990)

The fundamental relationships given in Equations 2.1 - 2.5 on the shear rate, energy loss in pipes and velocity are also valid for non-Newtonian fluids, as stated earlier in sections 1 & 2.

2.7.5 Non-Newtonian laminar flow in straight pipes

The following rheological relationship can be accommodated in the yield pseudoplastic model Equation 2.59 (Chhabra & Richardson, 1999).

- Yield dilatant ($\tau_y > 0$ and $n > 1$)
- Bingham plastic ($\tau_y > 0$ and $n = 1$)
- Dilatant ($\tau_y = 0$ and $n > 1$)
- Newtonian ($\tau_y = 0$ and $n = 1$)
- Pseudoplastic ($\tau_y = 0$ and $n < 1$)

In laminar flow, the velocity distribution of a yield pseudoplastic fluid is for $R > r > r_{\text{plug}}$;

$$u = \frac{R}{K^n \tau_o} \frac{n}{n+1} \left[(\tau_o - \tau_y)^{\frac{n+1}{n}} - (\tau - \tau_y)^{\frac{n+1}{n}} \right] \quad \text{Equation 2.13}$$

when $0 < r < r_{\text{plug}}$ the fluid moves as a plug at a uniform plug velocity u_{plug}

The volumetric discharge Q and the average velocity are obtained from the relation (Slatter, 1994):

$$\frac{32Q}{\pi D^3} = \frac{8V}{D} = \frac{4n}{K^n \tau_o^{\frac{1}{n}}} (\tau_o - \tau_y)^{\frac{1+n}{n}} \left[\frac{(\tau_o - \tau_y)^2}{1+3n} + \frac{2\tau_y(\tau_o - \tau_y)}{1+2n} + \frac{\tau_y^2}{1+n} \right] \quad \text{Equation 2.14}$$

With τ_o as defined by Equation 2.2 and $V = Q/A$ (Equation 2.5)

For a Newtonian fluid $\tau_y = 0$, $K = \mu$ and $n = 1$, Equation 2.14 becomes:

$$\tau_o = \mu \frac{8V}{D} \quad \text{Equation 2.15}$$

Equation 2.15 shows that wall shear rate at pipe wall for a Newtonian fluid is $\frac{8V}{D}$. It is of great importance in non-Newtonian fluid flow in general, and in this investigation in particular.

2.7.5.1 The Rabinowitsch-Mooney relation

The true shear rate can be obtained from the pseudo shear rate of a non-Newtonian fluid, by multiplying the pseudo shear rate by the Rabinowitsch-Mooney relation (Rabinowitsch, 1929):

$$\left[-\frac{du}{dr} \right]_o = \frac{8v}{D} \left[\frac{3n'+1}{4n'} \right] \quad \text{Equation 2.16}$$

$$n' = \frac{d(\text{Log} \tau_o)}{d\left(\text{Log} \frac{8V}{D}\right)} \quad \text{Equation 2.17}$$

In case the rheological parameters of the fluid are known (τ_y , K and n), K' and n' can be obtained directly using relations (2.18) and (2.19) for pseudoplastic fluids, and (2.20) and (2.21) for yield pseudoplastic fluids (Kazadi, 2005).

$$K' = K \left(\frac{3n+1}{4n} \right)^n \quad \text{Equation 2.18}$$

$$n = n' \quad \text{Equation 2.19}$$

$$n' = \frac{1}{-3 + \frac{(1+n)}{n} \frac{\tau_o}{(\tau_o - \tau_y)} + \frac{2\tau_o(1+n)(\tau_o + 2n\tau_o + n\tau_y)}{(1+n)(1+2n)(\tau_o - \tau_y)^2 + 2\tau_y(\tau_o - \tau_y)(1+n)(1+3n) + \tau_y^2(1+2n)(1+3n)}} \quad \text{Equation 2.20}$$

$$K' = \frac{\tau_o}{\left\{ \left[\frac{4n}{K^n \tau_o^3} (\tau_o - \tau_y)^{\frac{1+n}{n}} \left[\frac{(\tau_o - \tau_y)^2}{1+3n} + \frac{2\tau_y(\tau_o - \tau_y)}{1+2n} + \frac{\tau_y^2}{1+n} \right] \right]^{n'} \right\}} \quad \text{Equation 2.21}$$

2.7.5.2 Metzner & Reed generalised Reynolds number

It has been demonstrated that for laminar pipe flow of any given time independent fluid that $8V/D$ is some unique function of τ_o only. According to Metzner & Reed (1955), this may be expressed as:

$$\tau_o = \frac{D\Delta p}{4L} = K' \left(\frac{8V}{D} \right)^{n'} \quad \text{Equation 2.22}$$

In most cases K' and n' are not constants, but vary with $8V/D$. Thus on logarithmic plot of τ_o versus $8V/D$, Equation 2.22 is simply the equation of the tangent to the curve at a given value of $8V/D$, n' being the slope of this tangent and K' its intercept on the ordinate at $8V/D$ equal to unity (Skelland, 1967).

Metzner & Reed (1955) developed a generalised Reynolds number from the considerations above as:

$$\text{Re}_{\text{MR}} = \frac{8V^2 \rho}{K' \left(\frac{8V}{D} \right)^{n'}} \quad \text{Equation 2.23}$$

This relation may be rewritten after transformation as:

$$\text{Re}_{\text{MR}} = \frac{\rho V^{2-n'} D^{n'}}{8^{n'-1} K'} \quad \text{Equation 2.24}$$

In practice, n' is the tangent of the double logarithmic plot of τ_o versus $(8V/D)$ at any particular value of τ_o or $8V/D$. $\log K'$ is the intercept on the y-axis.

It has been found experimentally that for many fluids K' (Equation 2.18) and n' (Equation 2.19) are constant over any range of τ_o or $8V/D$ for which the power law is valid. This is not the case in general (the log-log plot is not always a straight line) and care must be taken to ensure that the range of application is narrow. The quantity n' characterizes the degree of non-Newtonian behaviour for a given fluid. The greater the departure of n' from unity, the more non-Newtonian is the fluid. The quantity K' is a measure of the consistency of the fluid; the larger the value of K' the thicker or less mobile is the fluid (Metzner & Reed, 1955).

Thus (2.23) becomes:

$$\text{Re}_{\text{MR}} = \frac{\rho V^{2-n} D^n}{8^{n-1} K \left(\frac{3n+1}{4n} \right)^n} \quad \text{Equation 2.25}$$

For a Bingham plastic fluid (Skelland, 1967):

$$n' = 1 - \frac{4\tau_y}{3\tau_o} \quad \text{Equation 2.26}$$

2.7.5.3 Slatter Reynolds number

The Slatter Reynolds number takes directly into account the yield stress of non-Newtonian fluids. Slatter has proposed a Reynolds number which seeks to express the ratio of inertial forces to viscous shear forces in the sheared portion of the flow (Chhabra and Richardson, 1999).

The Slatter Reynolds number is given by:

$$\text{Re}_s = \frac{8V_{\text{ann}}^2 \rho}{\tau_y + K \left(\frac{8V_{\text{ann}}}{D_{\text{shear}}} \right)^n} \quad \text{Equation 2.27}$$

For a fluid with a yield stress there is a plug flow at the centre of the pipe in laminar flow, and the radius of the plug is:

$$r_{\text{plug}} = \frac{\tau_y}{\tau_o} R \quad \text{Equation 2.28}$$

The shear diameter is:

$$D_{\text{shear}} = D - D_{\text{plug}} \quad \text{Equation 2.29}$$

$$D_{\text{plug}} = 2r_{\text{plug}} \quad \text{Equation 2.30}$$

The mean velocity of the annulus is:

$$V_{\text{ann}} = \frac{Q_{\text{ann}}}{A_{\text{ann}}} \quad \text{Equation 2.31}$$

$$Q_{\text{ann}} = Q - Q_{\text{plug}} \quad \text{Equation 2.32}$$

$$Q_{\text{plug}} = u_{\text{plug}} \cdot A_{\text{plug}} \quad \text{Equation 2.33}$$

$$u_{\text{plug}} = \frac{R}{K^n \tau_o} \frac{n}{n+1} (\tau_o - \tau_y)^{\frac{n+1}{n}} \quad \text{Equation 2.34}$$

The transitional value of the Slatter Reynolds number from laminar to turbulent flow in straight pipes is $Re_s = 2100$ (Lazarus & Slatter, 1988).

2.7.5.4 Friction factor for non-Newtonian fluids

In the case of inelastic non-Newtonian fluids, the Fanning friction factor in laminar flow is given by (Chhabra & Richardson, 1999):

$$f = \frac{16}{Re_{MR}} \quad \text{Equation 2.35}$$

Slatter (1999) also developed a friction factor for non-Newtonian fluids with a yield stress:

$$f_{\text{ann}} = \frac{2\tau_o}{\rho V_{\text{ann}}^2} \quad \text{Equation 2.36}$$

In this case the transition is considered to occur when f_{ann} equals 0.008.

2.8 FLOW IN PIPE FITTINGS

The Bernoulli formula gives the macroscopic mechanical energy balance for a pipe system, as well as the total head loss in the system, and is used in the determination of different losses in the system (Massey, 1990).

The Bernoulli formula for a system of two pipes in series connected by a fitting can be written as follows:

$$z_1 + \frac{\alpha_1 V_1^2}{2g} + \frac{P_1}{\rho g} = z_2 + \frac{\alpha_2 V_2^2}{2g} + \frac{P_2}{\rho g} + H_1 + H_{\text{fitt}} + H_2 \quad \text{Equation 2.37}$$

Where z is the elevation of the datum, α is the kinetic energy correction factor, P is the static pressure, and H the head loss.

Subscripts 1 and 2 refer to the upstream and downstream pipes respectively.

H_{fitt} is the fitting head loss in metres and is predicted using the formula (Massey, 1990):

$$H_{\text{fitt}} = k_{\text{fitt}} \frac{V^2}{2g} \quad \text{Equation 2.38}$$

For a valve it is written

$$H_v = k_v \frac{V^2}{2g}, \quad \text{Equation 2.39}$$

where k_{fitt} and k_v is the fitting or valve head loss coefficient, and is defined as the non-dimensionalised difference in overall pressure between the ends of two long, straight pipes when there is no fitting, and when the real fitting is installed (Miller, 1990). This is shown graphically on Figure 2.5 for a valve.

$$k_{\text{fitt}} = H_{\text{fitt}} \frac{2g}{V^2} \quad \text{Equation 2.40}$$

$$k_{\text{fitt}} = \frac{\Delta p_{\text{fitt}}}{\frac{1}{2} \rho V^2} \quad \text{Equation 2.41}$$

The loss coefficient can be calculated in two ways, by including or excluding the length of the fitting.

If the length of the fitting is excluded, k_{fitt} is called k_{gross} and is obtained by the equation (Turian et al., 1997):

$$k_{\text{gross}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\rho V^2}{2}} \left[-\Delta p - \frac{\rho V^2}{2} \frac{4f}{D} (L_u + L_d) \right] \quad \text{Equation 2.42}$$

If the length of the fitting is included, k_{fitt} is called k_{net} and is obtained by the equation (Turian et al., 1997):

$$k_{\text{net}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\rho V^2}{2}} \left[-\Delta p - \frac{\rho V^2}{2} \frac{4f}{D} (L_u + L_{\text{fitt}} + L_d) \right] \quad \text{Equation 2.43}$$

With the exception of abrupt contractions and expansions, all other fittings have a physical length.

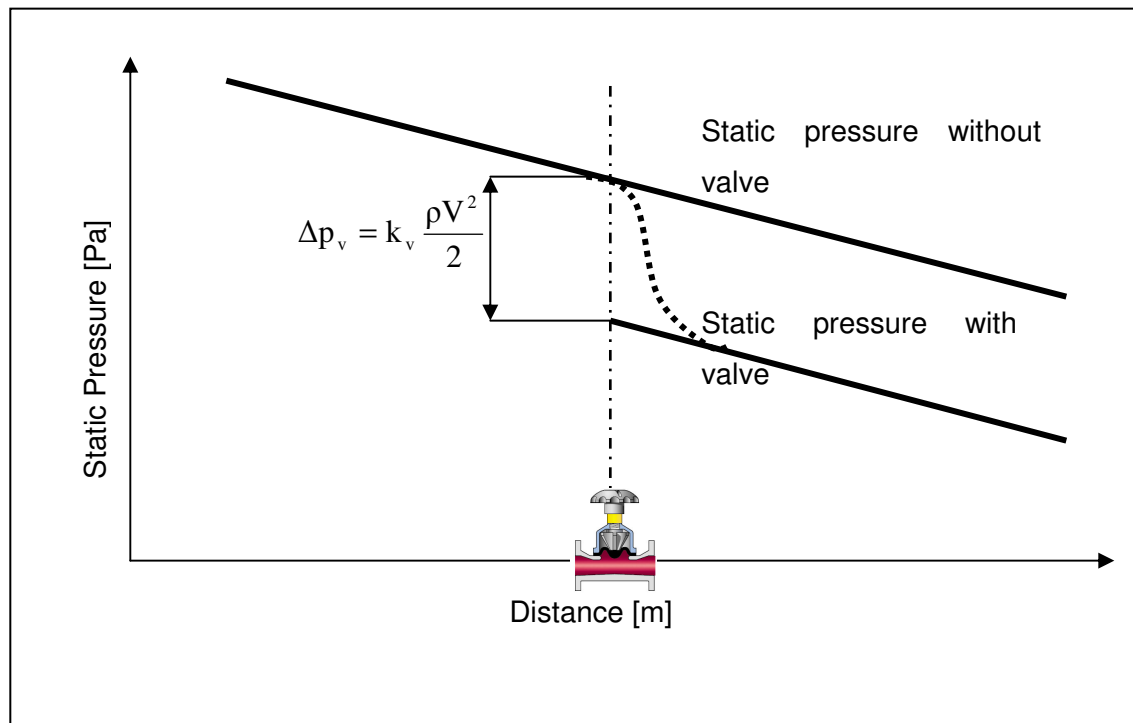


Figure 2.5: Definition of the loss coefficient (Miller, 1990)

2.9 NEWTONIAN AND NON-NEWTONIAN FLOW IN VALVES

2.9.1 Pressure drop in valves

The loss of pressure due to a valve consists of three parts (Turian et al., 1997):

The pressure drop within the valve itself is due to the viscous stresses that cause internal friction and separate flows.

The pressure drop in the upstream pipe is in excess of that which would normally occur if there were no valve in the line. This effect is small.

The pressure drop in the downstream pipe is in excess of that which would normally occur if there were no valve in the line. This effect may be comparatively large.

2.9.2 Valve loss coefficient

Friction losses for valves are obtained using Equation 2.39 where k_v is the valve loss coefficient and is defined as the number of velocity heads lost due to a valve.

The head loss is independent of the Reynolds number. In laminar flow the valve loss coefficient is Reynolds number dependent and in laminar flow is defined as C_v , the laminar flow valve loss coefficient constant (Pienaar et al., 2004):

$$C_v = k_v \cdot Re \quad \text{Equation 2.44}$$

The loss coefficient is usually presented as a function of the Reynolds number. Figure 2.6 gives a typical presentation of k_v versus Re .

The laminar flow valve loss coefficient in Equation 2.44 is determined from experimental data in the laminar flow region by the least square method.

It is obtained by minimizing the logarithmic least square error:

$$\text{Minimum} \sum \left(\text{Log} \frac{C_v}{Re} - \text{Log} k_{v/obs} \right)^2 \quad \text{Equation 2.45}$$

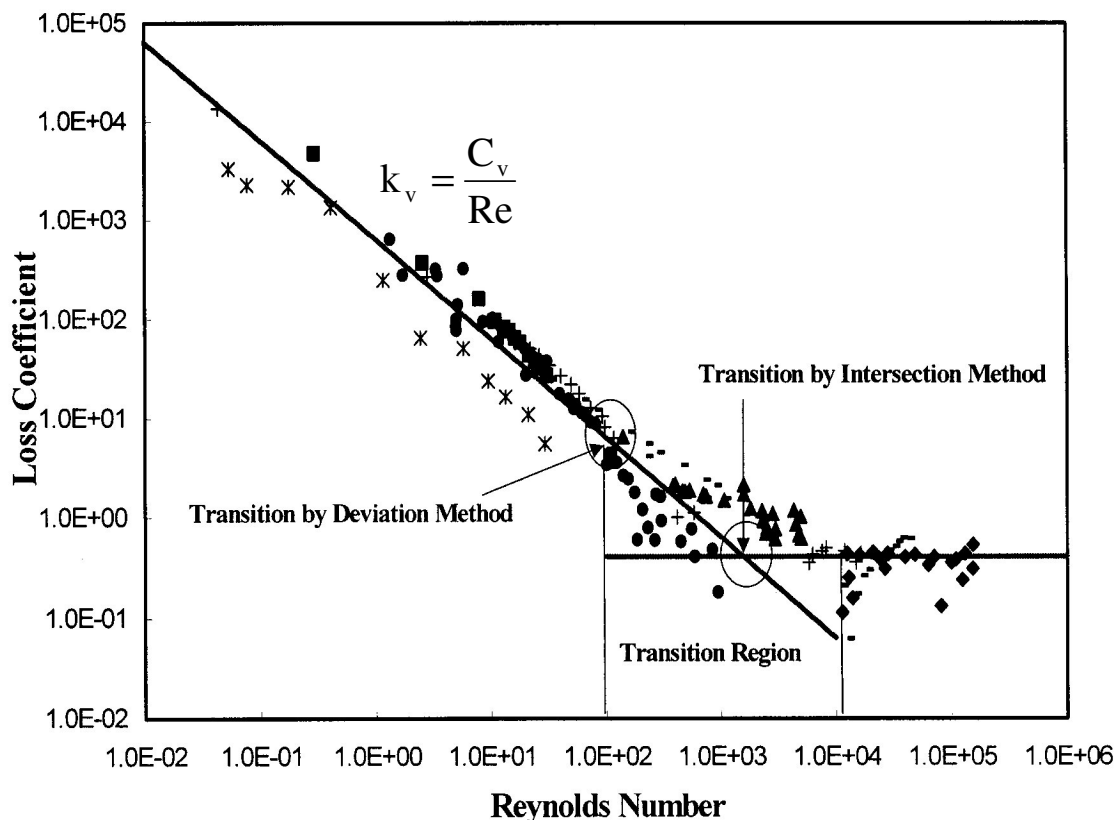


Figure 2.6: Typical representation of k_v vs. Re for a fitting (Pienaar et al., 2001)

Figure 2.6 shows also the transition from laminar to turbulent flow for a range of Newtonian and non-Newtonian fluids. Some authors define it as the intersection of the laminar loss coefficient and turbulent loss coefficient loci, while others refer to it as a point where the experimental data start to deviate from the laminar flow line (Pienaar et al., 2001).

2.9.3 Methodology to determine loss coefficient

Generally, there are two methods used in the determination of valves or fittings loss coefficient: the hydraulic grade line (HGL) approach and the total pressure method. Banerjee et al., (1994), Kazadi (2005) and Baudouin (2003) adopted the hydraulic grade line approach for the determination of loss coefficients. The first two authors used it to determine loss coefficients in valves and the latter for loss coefficients in sudden contractions. It consists of measuring and plotting the static pressure gradients upstream and downstream of the valve in the region of fully

developed flow, far from the valve plan, to avoid disturbance of the flow due to the presence of the valve.

The valve pressure loss is obtained as an extrapolation of the pressure gradients measured in the fully developed flow regions, upstream and downstream of the valve.

To measure static pressure at different points upstream and downstream of the valve, Banerjee et al., (1994) used U-tube manometers containing mercury, beneath water, connected to pressure tapplings. Baudouin (2003) and Kazadi (2005) used point pressure transducers and differential pressure cells connected to pressure tapplings.

Turian et al., (1997) and Pienaar (1998) used the total pressure method to determine the loss coefficient through fittings and valves. Two pipes in series were joined by a fitting or valve. The method consists of measuring the pressure gradient between two points in the region of fully developed flow in straight pipes around the fitting and valve. Thus knowing the losses in the straight pipe portions one can deduct the fitting or valve loss.

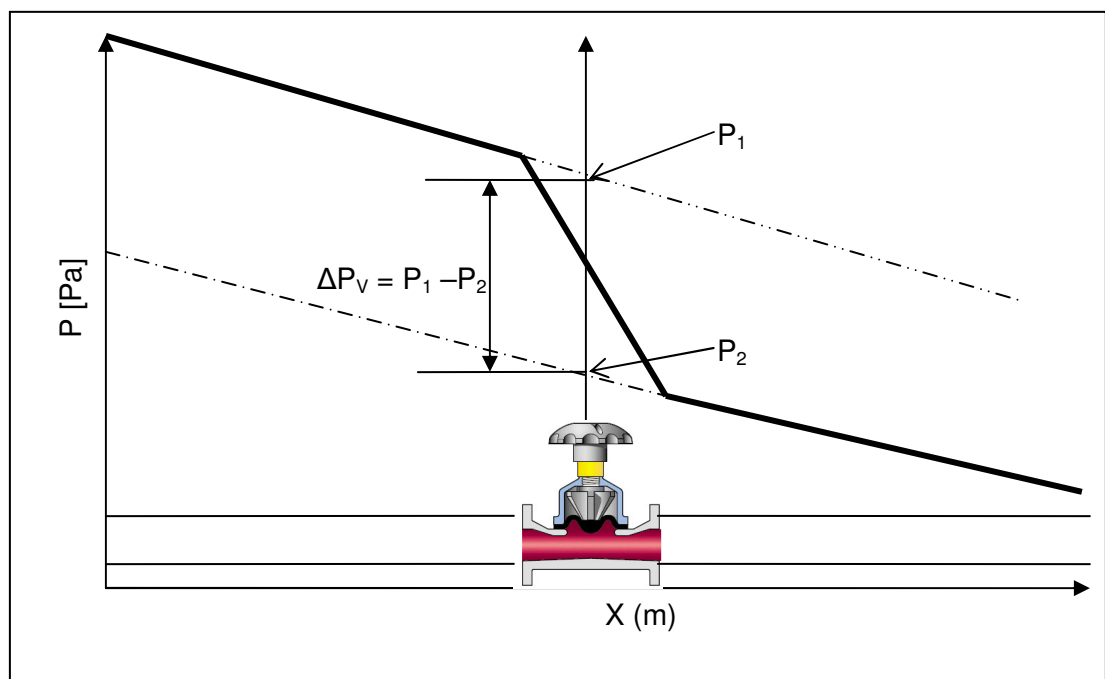


Figure 2.7: Diagram illustrating the calculation of valve loss coefficient

On a graph, static pressure (P) vs. axial distance (X) points of coordinates (P_i, X_i) are plotted from the experimental data. For the two pipes upstream and downstream of the test valve, the curves of static pressure drops follow a linear law and are straight lines as shown on Figure 2.7.

The coordinates of the points upstream of the test valve plane, which is the y-axis in this case, are used to calculate by linear regression the slope m_1 and intercept P_1 of the line upstream. The coordinates of the points downstream of the valve are used to calculate, also by linear regression, the slope m_2 and intercept P_2 of the line downstream of the valve.

In the case of valves, the pipes upstream and downstream of the test valve have the same diameters, the two hydraulic grade lines upstream and downstream of the test valve have the same slopes, m_1 and m_2 are equal and the pressure drop due to the test valve is given by:

$$\Delta p_v = P_1 - P_2 \quad \text{Equation 2.46}$$

And using Equation 2.41:

$$k_v = \frac{\Delta p_v}{\frac{1}{2} \rho V^2} \quad \text{Equation 2.47}$$

$$k_v = \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{\frac{1}{2} \rho V^2} \quad \text{Equation 2.48}$$

2.9.4 Equivalent length

Alternatively, the valve loss coefficient can be expressed in terms of the equivalent length of straight pipe of the same diameter and having the same loss as the valve. The equivalent length is expressed in numbers of pipe diameters, (L_e/D) and is obtained by equating the Darcy-Weisbach formula, Equations 2.3 and 2.39 (Hooper, 1981):

$$\left(\frac{L_e}{D} \right) = \frac{k_v}{4f} \quad \text{Equation 2.49}$$

The drawback of this method is the fact that the equivalent length for a given fitting is not constant, but depends on Reynolds number and roughness, as well as size and geometry. Therefore, the use of equivalent length methods requires consideration of all these factors (Hooper, 1981).

It has been shown using dimensional analysis that k_v for incompressible Newtonian fluids is a dimensionless function of Re and of dimensionless geometric ratios characteristic of the valve (Turian et al., 1997):

$$k_v = \text{fn}(\text{Re, geometric ratios}) \quad \text{Equation 2.50}$$

This relation suggests that the resistance coefficient is the same for all sizes of a given type of valve provided dynamic similarity is enforced for instance equality of Reynolds number and geometric similarity are maintained (Turian et al., 1997).

2.9.5 Flow coefficient

In some branches of the valve industry, particularly for control valves, the capacity of the valve is expressed in terms of a flow coefficient.

However, there is no agreement on the definition of a flow coefficient in terms of SI units. In the USA and UK the flow coefficient in use is designated by C_{valve} and in other European countries by K_{valve} and are defined as:

C_{valve} is the rate of flow of water, in either US or UK gallons per minute, at 60°F, at a pressure drop of one pound per square inch across the valve.

K_{valve} is the rate of flow of water in cubic metres per hour at a pressure drop of one kilogram force per square centimeter across the valve (Crane Co, 1999)

$$C_{\text{valve}} = 0.0694Q \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\Delta p(999)}} \quad \text{Equation 2.51}$$

where:

Q is the flow rate in litres per min

ρ is the density of the fluid in kg/m^3

Δp is pressure gradient in bar

2.10 CLASSIFICATION OF FLUIDS

Either external applied pressure or effects produced under the action of a shear stress may play a major role in the classification of fluids (Chhabra & Richardson, 1999). We can encounter 'compressible' and 'incompressible' fluids, but in this thesis all the fluids tested are assumed to be incompressible. The flow characteristics of single phase liquids, solutions and pseudo-homogeneous mixtures (such as slurries, emulsions, gas-liquid dispersions) which may be

treated as a continuum if they are stable in the absence of turbulent eddies are considered, depending on their response to externally imposed shearing action.

In general fluids belong to one of the two main categories, namely Newtonian fluids or non-Newtonian fluids.

2.10.1 Newtonian fluids

One of the fundamental concepts in rheology is an idea of a Newtonian (or Newton-Stokes) liquid. This is the simplest linear liquid where the linear relationships between components of stress and rate of deformation tensors exist (Malkin, 1994). The coefficient for this linear relationship is viscosity (or Newtonian viscosity), and according to the definition, viscosity of Newtonian liquids is a material characteristic of a liquid which does not depend on conditions of flow, namely the stresses or rates of deformation.

Thus, the complete definition of a Newtonian fluid is that it not only possesses a constant viscosity, but also when the shear stress is plotted against the shear rate, the result for a Newtonian fluid is shown in Figure 2.8 and is a straight line going through the origin of the coordinates. Note that graphs plotting shear stress versus shear rate are called rheograms. Physically, the shear rate is the velocity gradient or the rate of angular deformation of the fluid (Liu, 2003).

Mathematically, a Newtonian fluid can be represented as follows:

$$\tau = \mu_n \dot{\gamma} \quad \text{Equation 2.52}$$

where τ the shear stress, μ_n is the viscosity and $\dot{\gamma}$ the shear rate.

Figure 2.8 illustrates the general flow curve of a Newtonian fluid.

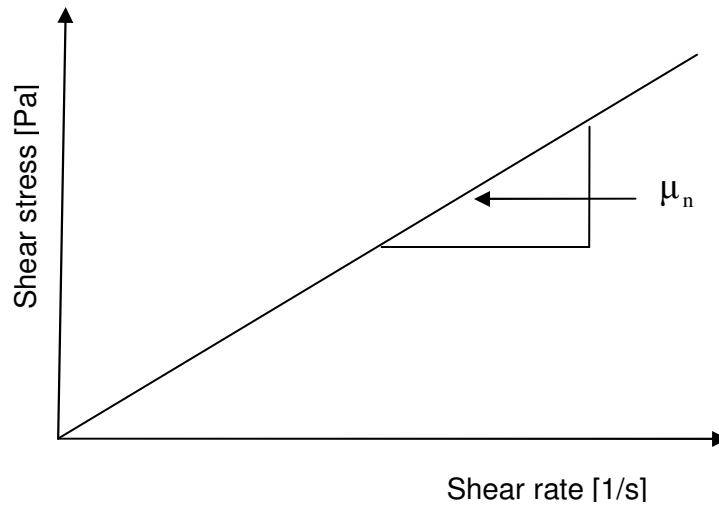


Figure 2.8: Rheogram of a Newtonian fluid

The slope of the straight line in any rheogram of a Newtonian fluid represents the viscosity (or more specifically, the dynamic viscosity) of the fluid. The higher the viscosity of a fluid, the steeper the slope in the rheogram becomes (Liu, 2003), as given in Figure 2.9.

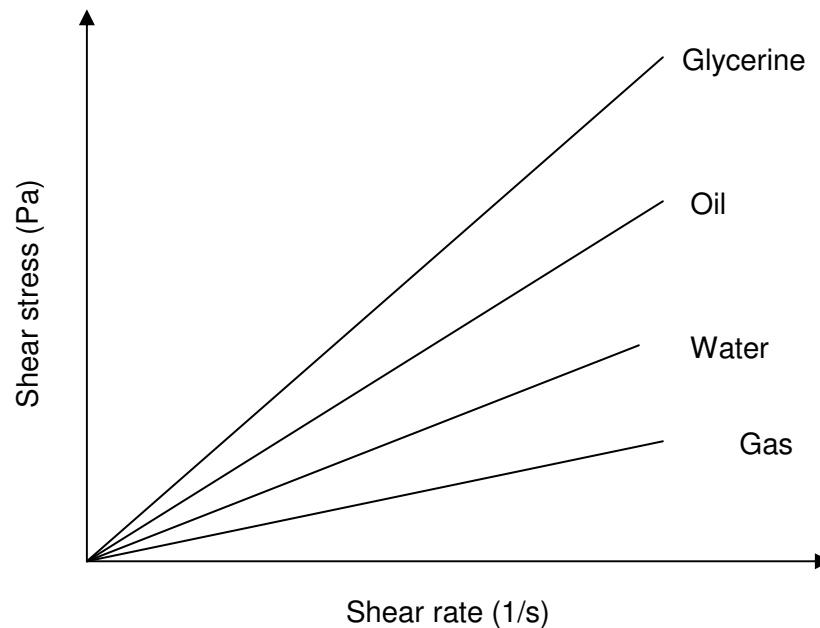


Figure 2.9: Rheogram of various Newtonian fluids

2.10.2 Non-Newtonian fluids

Many real liquids are non-Newtonian. It means that their apparent coefficient of viscosity, determined as a ratio of shear stress to shear rate of deformations, depends on conditions of flow (Malkin, 1994). A non-Newtonian fluid is one of which the flow curve (shear stress versus shear rate) is non-linear or does not pass through the origin. It means that the apparent viscosity is not a constant at given temperature and pressure, but is dependent on flow conditions such as flow geometry, shear rate, etc., and sometimes even on the kinematic history of the fluid element under consideration.

2.10.3 Classification of non-Newtonian fluids

Non-Newtonian fluids may be conveniently grouped into three general classes. Even though in those most real materials, they often exhibit a combination of two or even all the three types of non-Newtonian features. Generally, it is, however, possible to identify the dominant non-Newtonian characteristic and to take this as the basis for the subsequent process calculation (Chhabra & Richardson, 1999). In this work, only the time-independent non-Newtonian fluids will be considered, but few explanations will be given for the time-dependent fluids and the visco-elastic fluids.

2.10.4 Time-independent non-Newtonian fluids

Time-independent non-Newtonian fluids are fluids of which the rate of shear at any point is determined only by the value of the shear stress at that point at that instant.

The constitutive relation of the time independent non-Newtonian fluid can be described as follows (Chhabra & Richardson, 1999):

$$\dot{\gamma}_{yx} = f(\tau_{yx}) \quad \text{Equation 2.53}$$

Or its inverse form,

$$\tau_{yx} = f_1(\dot{\gamma}_{yx}) \quad \text{Equation 2.54}$$

These fluids may be further subdivided into three types:

2.10.4.1 Pseudoplastic or shear thinning fluids

This type of time-independent non-Newtonian fluid is characterised by a shear rate which increases with decreasing of the apparent viscosity. This common type of fluid behaviour observed is pseudoplasticity or shear-thinning (Chhabra & Richardson, 1999).

2.10.4.2 Dilatant or shear thickening fluids

Dilatant fluids are similar to pseudoplastic fluids in that they exhibit no yield stress, but their shear rate increases with increasing apparent viscosity; thus these fluids are also called shear-thickening (Chhabra & Richardson, 1999). This phenomenon is due to the fact that at high shear rates, the material expands or dilates slightly so that there is no longer sufficient liquid to fill the increased void space and facilitate direct solid-solid contacts which result in increased friction and higher shear stress. This mechanism causes the apparent viscosity to rise rapidly with increasing shear rate.

2.10.4.3 Viscoplastic fluids

This type of fluid behaviour is characterised by the existence of a yield stress which must be exceeded before the fluid will flow or deform, but strictly speaking, it is virtually impossible to ascertain whether any real material has a true yield stress or not (Chhabra & Richardson, 1999). Nevertheless, the concept of yield stress has proved to be convenient in practice. Conversely, such a material will deform elastically (or flow en masse like a rigid body) when the externally applied stress is smaller than the yield stress (Chhabra & Richardson, 1999). It is very important to note that a viscoplastic material also displays an apparent viscosity, which decreases with increasing shear rate for yield pseudoplastic fluids only, and is constant for Bingham plastic fluids. The flow curve may be linear or not, but will not pass through the origin.

a) Bingham plastic fluids (BP)

This is a fluid with a linear flow curve with a yield stress (Chhabra & Richardson, 1999). It is also characterised by a constant plastic viscosity (the slope of the shear stress versus the shear rate curve) and a yield stress.

b) Yield pseudoplastic fluids (YPP)

A yield pseudoplastic fluid possesses a yield stress as well as a non-linear flow curve on linear coordinates (Chhabra & Richardson, 1999).

2.10.5 Time dependent non-Newtonian fluids

Practically speaking, apparent viscosity may depend not only on the shear rate, but also on the time for which the fluid has been subjected to shearing (Chhabra & Richardson, 1999). When certain materials are sheared at a constant rate following a long period of rest, their apparent viscosities gradually become less as the internal structure of the material is progressively broken down. This can be divided further in two different groups.

2.10.5.1 Thixotropic fluids

When a material is sheared at a constant rate and its apparent viscosity decreases with the time of shearing, this fluid is called thixotropic fluid (Chhabra & Richardson, 1999).

2.10.5.2 Rheopectic fluids

Also referred to as the negative thixotropy, the rheopectic fluids are related to fluids for which the apparent viscosity increases with time of shearing (Chhabra & Richardson, 1999).

2.10.5.3 Visco-elastic fluids

In the Newtonian fluid the shearing stress is proportional to the rate of shear. Many substances show both elastic and viscous effects under appropriate circumstances. The substance is said to be visco-elastic.

At the other extreme, when a perfect solid is deformed elastically, it regains its original form on removal of the stress. In the classical theory of elasticity, the stress in a sheared body is directly proportional to the strain. For tension, Hooke's law applies and the coefficient of proportionality is known as Young's modulus, G :

$$\tau_{yx} = -G \frac{dx}{dy} = G(\dot{\gamma}_{yx}) \quad \text{Equation 2.55}$$

Where dx is the shear displacement of two elements separated by a distance dy .

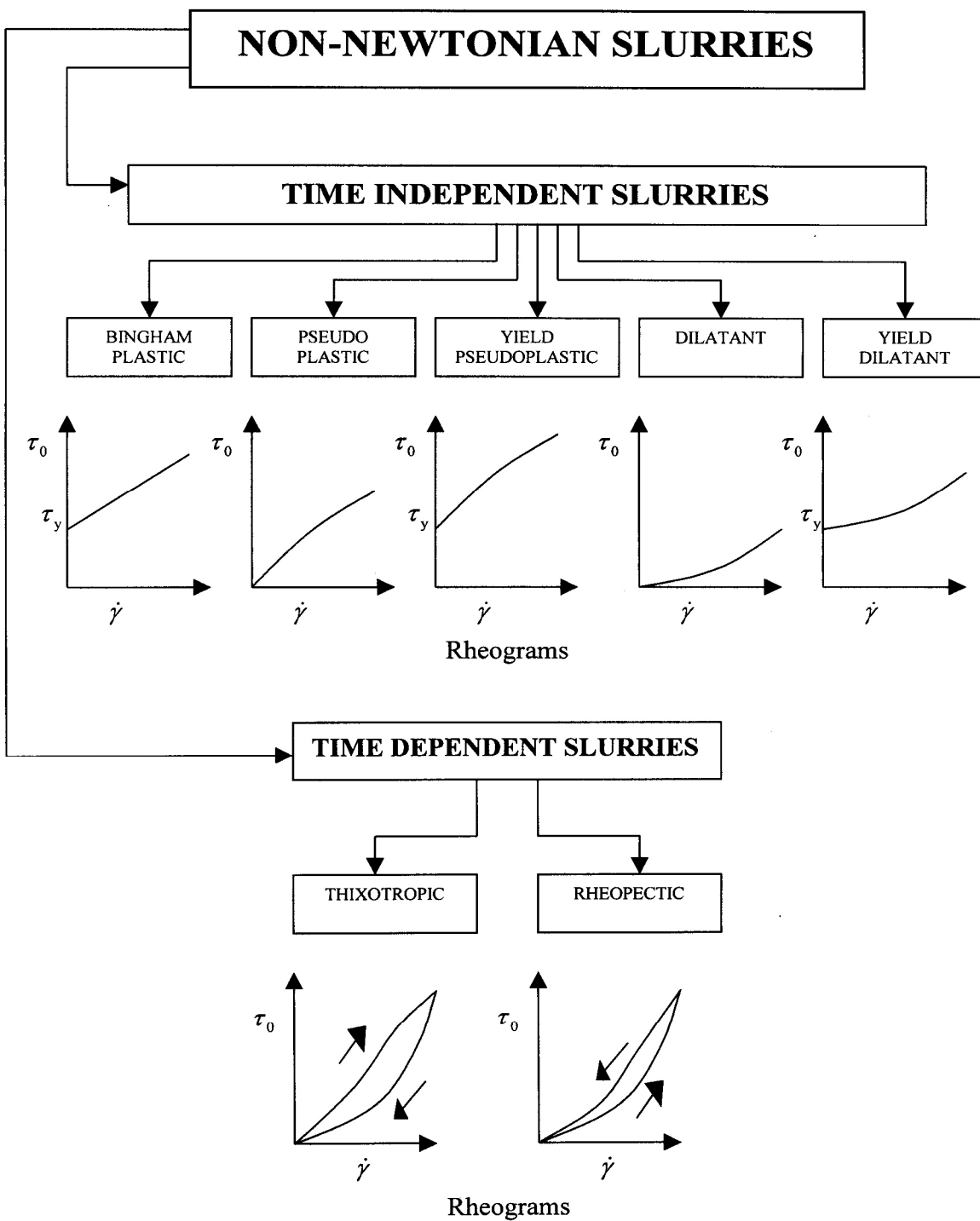


Figure 2.10: Non-Newtonian fluids flow curves (Paterson & Cooke, 1999)

2.10.6 Settling slurries

They are solutions or pseudo-homogeneous mixtures where particles in suspension settle very quickly, relative to their residence time in the pipeline (Heywood & Brown, 1991) or a mixture in which solid and liquid phases are separated and the liquid properties are generally considered to be unaltered by the presence of solids. Particles are supported by turbulent mixing and antiparticle collisions (Paterson & Cooke, 1999).

2.11 RHEOLOGY

Rheology (from the Greek “rheos”: flow and “logos”: knowledge) is the science of flow phenomena. Malkin (1994) defined rheology as a science dealing with materials having properties not described by models of Newton-Stokes and Hooke. It is a negative statement. The positive statement says that rheology studies materials having properties described by any relationship between force and deformation (Malkin, 1994). In this sense, the Newton-Stokes and Hooke laws limit cases formally lying on the border of rheology. Within the context of this work, rheology is defined as the viscous characteristic of a fluid or homogeneous solid-liquid mixture (Chhabra & Richardson, 1999).

The science of rheology as it is known today, owes its origin to Sir Isaac Newton who postulated the relationship between the shear stress and shear rate in a fluid as follows (Barr, 1931):-

“The resistance which arises from the lack of slipperiness originating in a fluid – other things being equal – is proportional to the velocity by which the parts of the fluid are being separated from each other.”

2.11.1 Rheological properties and laws of non-Newtonian fluids

The viscosity defined by Newton’s law of viscosity is the only one rheological parameter for Newtonian fluids. However, non-Newtonian fluids have two or three rheological parameters, defined by the following laws.

2.11.1.1 Power-law fluids

The relationship between shear stress and the velocity gradient, for certain non-Newtonian fluids can be expressed satisfactorily with the following power laws:

$$\tau = K \left(\frac{du}{dy} \right)^n \quad \text{Equation 2.56}$$

From which

$$\mu = K \left(\frac{du}{dy} \right)^{n-1} \quad \text{Equation 2.57}$$

Equation 2.56 is applicable to pseudoplastic fluids when $n < 1$, dilatant fluids when $n > 1$, and Newtonian fluids when $n = 1$. From Equation 2.56, the two rheological properties of pseudoplastic and dilatant fluids that can be represented by the equation are the coefficient K and the power n . The constant K is usually referred to as the consistency index or power-law coefficient, whereas the constant n is referred to as the flow-behaviour index, or power-law exponent. The constant μ in Equation 2.57 is the apparent viscosity, which reduces to the dynamic viscosity when the fluid is Newtonian ($n = 1$) (Liu, 2003).

2.11.1.2 Bingham fluids

For any Bingham plastic fluid (or Bingham fluids, for short), the following law holds:

$$\tau = \tau_y + \mu \frac{du}{dy} \quad \text{Equation 2.58}$$

Where τ_y is the yield stress; and μ is the coefficient of rigidity, or simply the rigidity of the fluid.

2.11.1.3 Yield fluids

For yield pseudoplastic fluids and yield dilatant fluids, the following law can be used:

$$\tau = \tau_y + K \left(\frac{du}{dy} \right)^n \quad \text{Equation 2.59}$$

This is the combination of Equation 2.56 and 2.58. The exponent n in Equation (2.57) is bigger than one for yield dilatant fluids, and less than one for yield pseudoplastic fluids. When $n = 1$, Equation (2.59) reduces to Equation (2.58), which is for Bingham fluids.

2.11.1.4 Other non-Newtonian fluids

There are many other laws proposed in the literature for various types of non-Newtonian fluids. They will not be discussed here, but they are represented in the Table 2.2 below:

Table 2.2: Rheological models (Chhabra & Richardson, 1985)

Fluid Model	Constitutive equation	Number of Parameter	Parameters
Carreau	$\frac{\mu - \mu_o}{\mu_o \mu_\infty} = \left[1 + \left(\lambda \left(-\frac{du}{dy} \right) \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{n-1}{2}}$	4	$\mu_\infty, \mu_o, \lambda$ and n
Casson	$\sqrt{\tau} = \sqrt{\tau_y} + \sqrt{\mu_c \left(-\frac{du}{dy} \right)}$	2	τ_y and μ_c
Cross	$\frac{\mu - \mu_o}{\mu_o \mu_\infty} = \left[1 + \left(\lambda \left(-\frac{du}{dy} \right) \right) \right]^{\frac{n-1}{2}}$	4	$\mu_\infty, \mu_o, \lambda$ and n
e-function	$\mu = \mu_o \exp \left[m \left(-\frac{du}{dy} \right) \right]$	2	μ_o and m
Ellis	$\mu = \frac{\mu_o}{1 + \left(\frac{\tau}{\tau_{1/2}} \right)^{\alpha-1}}$	3	μ_o, α and $\tau_{1/2}$

2.11.2 Choice of rheological model

Many rheological models have been presented and can be used.

The rheological characterisation of non-Newtonian fluids is not easy (Chhabra & Richardson, 1999), and can be done using a rheometer or a tube viscometer. In the context of this investigation, tube viscometer was used because the experimental test loop could also be used as an in-line tube viscometer having a range of five different pipe diameters.

2.11.2.1 Rotational viscometry

The instrument used to measure viscous properties of non-Newtonian fluids in this case is known as a rheometer. The rheometer usually consists of a concentric bob and cup, one of which is rotated to produce shear in the test fluid located in the gap between the bob and the cup. The shear stress is determined by measuring the applied torque on one of the elements.

The rheometer is a very sophisticated instrument and capable of measuring the full range of rheological phenomena. The rheometers can be found using one of the many geometries, among others: concentric cylinders, cone and plate, parallel disks. And the main measurements are angular velocity and applied torque. The software connected to these instruments converts these signals into shear rate and shear stress (Chhabra & Richardson, 1999).

2.11.2.2 Tube viscometer

In a tube viscometer the test fluid flows at a controlled, measured rate through a tube of known diameter and the pressure drop over a known length of the tube is measured.

Data from tube viscometer yields a series of coordinates of pseudo shear rate and wall shear stresses ($8V/D$, τ_0). These data must be processed in order to give the required rheology.

Assuming a yield pseudoplastic rheology

$$\frac{32Q}{\pi D^3} = \frac{8V}{D} = \frac{4n}{K^n \tau_0^3} (\tau_0 - \tau_y)^{1+n} \left[\frac{(\tau_0 - \tau_y)^2}{1+3n} + \frac{2\tau_y(\tau_0 - \tau_y)}{1+2n} + \frac{\tau_y^2}{1+n} \right] \quad \text{Equation 2.14}$$

The following technique was used (Slatter, 1994):

A pseudo shear diagram was plotted using the pseudo shear rate ($8V/D$) as abscissa and shear stress ($D\Delta p/4L$) as ordinate. Data points in laminar flow only from all tubes are used. The best curve is fitted to the data. A realistic value of τ_y is then adjusted until the error function is minimised. The error function E is the root square difference between observed data and calculated as:

$$E = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \left[\left(\frac{8V}{D} \right)_{i_{\text{obs}}} - \left(\frac{8V}{D} \right)_{i_{\text{calc}}} \right]^2}{N-1}}$$
Equation 2.60

And K value for minimum error K_{\min} is given by:

$$K_{\min} = \frac{1}{\left[\frac{2 \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{8V}{D} \right)_i / 8}{n \sum_{i=1}^N (\tau_o - \tau_y)^{\frac{1+n}{n}} \left[\frac{(\tau_o - \tau_y)^2}{1+3n} + \frac{2\tau_y(\tau_o - \tau_y)}{1+2n} + \frac{\tau_y^2}{1+n} \right]} \right]}$$
Equation 2.61

- The wall slip effect occurs when the layers of particles near the wall are more diluted than the bulk flow (Heywood & Brown, 1991). As a result, the viscosity near the wall will be reduced and apparent slip will occur. Chhabra & Richardson (1999) warn that serious errors could occur when the wall slip is not accounted for. To account for the wall slip, more than one diameter tube should be tested. The laminar flow data should coincide for all pipe diameters if there is no wall slip. If they do not coincide, the slip velocity must be calculated for each tube and deducted from the measured mean velocity (Heywood & Brown, 1991).
- Entrance and exit losses: it is important that the entrance and exit losses in tubes that are used are minimised. This is possible by making sure that the flow is fully developed before differential pressure readings are taken, usually at least 50 pipe diameter is allowed.

2.12 PREVIOUS WORK ON LOSSES IN FITTINGS

Substantial work has been done on the prediction of minor losses in pipe systems. In this section a brief review of work relevant to this investigation is presented.

The work of Edwards et al., (1985), Banerjee et al., (1994) and Turian et al., (1978) are all based on gate and globe valves, not on diaphragm valves. They are relevant to this work because of the methodology and presentation of results.

Kittredge and Rowley (1957) had quite correctly noted the existence of a critical Reynolds number below 1000 for valves and fittings. For valves, fittings, and bends in turbulent flow, the friction coefficient's relative independence of Reynolds number is expected and attributable to the turbulence normal to the pipe flow. They concluded that the increasing friction coefficient with decreasing Reynolds number in laminar flow is characterised by the disappearance of induced turbulence and reported the losses for bends at low Reynolds number which are less than those caused by an equal length of straight pipe.

Miller (1990) classified the valve loss coefficients in three classes:

Class 1 or definitive loss coefficients: Loss coefficients in this class are based on experimental data usually from two or more sources or from research programmes, which have been crosschecked against other work. The loss coefficients are considered definitive.

In practice, the loss coefficients in class 1 are usually not directly applicable, because of the severe restraints imposed on inlet and outlet conditions and geometrical accuracy.

Class 2 or adequate loss coefficient for design purposes: Experimentally derived loss coefficients from isolated research programmes where no detailed crosschecking is possible against other sources.

Estimated loss coefficients from two or more research programmes of which the results do not agree with what could be expected to be the experimental accuracy.

Loss coefficients from Class 1 converted to apply outside the strict limitations imposed in class 1 coefficients and for which experimental information is available to predict the effects of departing from class 1 conditions.

Class 3 or suggested loss coefficient: Experimentally derived values from less reliable sources. Loss coefficients from class 1 and 2 converted to apply outside their range of application and about which there is little or no information to predict the effects of departing from the conditions under which they were derived.

Loss coefficients in diaphragm valves are classified as class 3 and are given in turbulent flow. These loss coefficients can be obtained from the Figure 2.11 for both weir and straight-through diaphragm valves.

In the fully open position in turbulent flow, the loss coefficient is approximately 0.8 for the straight-through diaphragm valve.

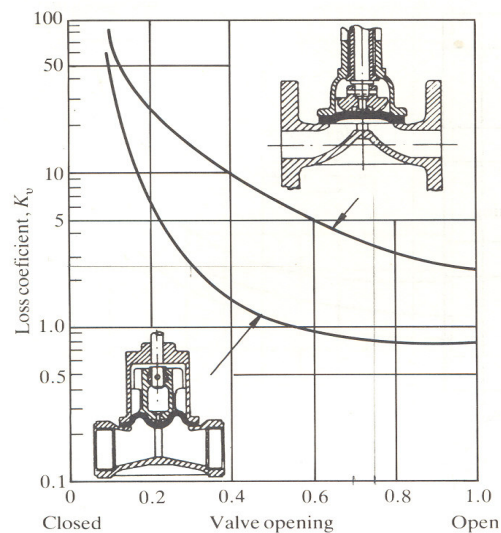


Figure 2.11: Loss coefficient vs. valve opening (Miller, 1990)

Miller (1990) represented the general shape of loss coefficient Reynolds number curves in the laminar to turbulent transition region as shown in Figure 2.12. It is evident that the laminar to turbulent transition region is the most complex flow region of internal flow.

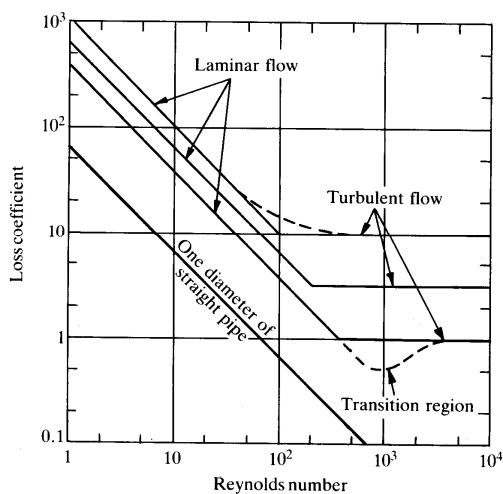


Figure 2.12: Trends in loss coefficients in the laminar to turbulent transition region

The Technical Paper published by Crane Co (1981) since 1957, reflected the latest design information available for valves and fittings, especially for gate, globe, angle, angle lift check and stop check valves and those data were obtained by experimental investigation.

Hooper (1981), using the two-K method, defined a dimensionless factor K as the excess head loss in a pipe fitting, expressed in velocity heads. K does not depend on the roughness of the fitting (or attached pipe) or the size of the system, but is a function of the Reynolds number and the exact geometry of the fitting and is given by:

$$K = \frac{K_1}{\text{Re}_{\text{MR}}} + K_\infty \left(1 + \frac{1}{D} \right) \quad \text{Equation 2.62}$$

where: K_1 is K for the fitting at $\text{Re}_{\text{MR}} = 1$, K_∞ is K for a large fitting at $\text{Re}_{\text{MR}} = \infty$ and D the pipe internal diameter in inches. He found $K_1 = 1000$ and $K_\infty = 2$ for a dam or weir type diaphragm valve. Doing the analogy with the definition in this study, it can be said that $C_v = 1000$ and $k_v = 2$.

Table 2.3: Loss coefficients of different types of valves, published by Hooper (1981)

Valve type	Loss coefficient constant, C_v	Loss coefficient, k_v
Globe, standard	1500	4
Globe, angle or Y-type	1000	2
Diaphragm, dam type	1000	2
Butterfly	800	0.25

Steffe et al., (1984) determined the friction loss coefficient for apple sauce flowing under laminar condition through a tee, a plug valve and an elbow. The experimental investigation indicated that friction loss coefficients increase significantly for a decreasing value of generalised Reynolds number in laminar flow regime. The recommendations for estimating the pressure loss which are found in the laminar flow of pseudoplastics through valves and fittings were given.

Edwards et al., (1985) presented head loss charts for a range of Newtonian and non-Newtonian fluids for gate and globe valves of 25 and 50 mm useful for design purposes. They have tested a range of Newtonian and non-Newtonian fluids flowing through gate and globe valves of 25 and 50 mm, fully opened. The data were presented as a relationship between the loss coefficient and a generalised Reynolds number. It has been observed that in the laminar flow region, the loss coefficient is inversely proportional to the Reynolds number and can be obtained as given in Equation 2.39:

At higher Reynolds numbers a rapid transition is observed to a region in which the loss coefficient becomes constant, at about $Re = 300$. In the case of gate valves, for various test fluids and for the two sizes used, the data fall together, and the analysis of experimental data gave the correlation:

$$k_v = \frac{273}{Re} \quad \text{Equation 2.63}$$

For globe valves the data for the two dimensions do not fall together. The transition from laminar flow is very rapid and occurs at low Reynolds number of about 10. For the particular design of globe valves tested, in the fully open transition, the following correlations were obtained:

For 25 mm valve:

$$\text{Re} < 12 \quad k_v = \frac{1460}{\text{Re}} \quad \text{Equation 2.64}$$

$$\text{Re} > 12 \quad k_v = 122 \quad \text{Equation 2.65}$$

For a 50 mm valve:

$$\text{Re} < 15 \quad k_v = \frac{384}{\text{Re}} \quad \text{Equation 2.66}$$

$$\text{Re} > 15 \quad k_v = 25.4 \quad \text{Equation 2.67}$$

Banerjee et al., (1994) presented experimental data on the pressure drop across 12.5 mm globe and gate valves in the horizontal plane for pseudoplastic fluids in laminar flow. They used generalised correlations in terms of various physical and dynamic variables for the prediction of the frictional pressure drop for each valve.

The effect of pressure drop across the valve can be obtained by plotting static pressure against length for a designated fluid

The effect of the valve opening on pressure drop across the valve can be obtained by plotting pressure drop against volumetric flow rate at different opening position: The pressure drop increases with an increase in volumetric flow rate for a constant opening. As the opening became smaller, the curve became steeper.

The effect of the non-Newtonian characteristic on pressure drop across the valve was obtained by plotting pressure drop against the volumetric flow rate for different concentration of slurries. At a particular opening of the valve, the pressure drop decreases as the flow behaviour index increases.

The dimensional analysis of the experimental data, suggested the following relationship:

$$\frac{\Delta p}{\rho V^2} = f(\text{Re}, \alpha) \quad \text{Equation 2.68}$$

α is the valve opening coefficient

The functional relationships developed by using the above equation through multivariable linear regression analysis, were as follows:

Correlation for globe valve:

$$\frac{\Delta p}{\rho V^2} = 8.266 \text{Re}^{-0.061 \pm 0.013} \alpha^{-0.797 \pm 0.030} \quad \text{Equation 2.69}$$

After plotting this, the values of $\frac{\Delta p}{\rho V^2}$ predicted using the equation above and the experimental values, the correlation coefficient and variance of estimate are 0.9496 and 1.326×10^{-2} .

Correlation for gate valve:

$$\frac{\Delta p}{\rho V^2} = 1.905 \text{Re}^{-0.197 \pm 0.046} \alpha^{-1.987 \pm 0.091} \quad \text{Equation 2.70}$$

After plotting this, the values of $\frac{\Delta p}{\rho V^2}$ predicted using the equation above and the experimental values, the correlation coefficient and variance of estimate are 0.9344 and 1.106×10^{-2} .

Mc Neil & Morris (1995) generated the energy loss coefficient under laminar conditions for both Newtonian and non-Newtonian fluids through nozzles and derived an approximation for flow in laminar, transition and turbulent flow in a range of fittings.

Turian et al., (1997) determined losses for the flow of concentrated slurries of laterite and gypsum solutions through 25 and 50 mm globe and gate valves. The loss coefficients were found to be inversely proportional to the generalised Reynolds number for laminar flow and to approach constant asymptotic values for turbulent flow, through gate and globe valves.

The following correlations were obtained:

For the 25 mm gate valve the transition from laminar to turbulent flow was observed between

$\text{Re} = 100$ and $\text{Re} = 1000$ and $k_v = \frac{320}{\text{Re}}$ for the laminar region and after the transition, in

turbulent flow, $k_v = 0.797$.

For the 50 mm gate valve the transition from laminar to turbulent flow was observed between

$\text{Re} = 1000$ and $\text{Re} = 10000$ and $k_v = \frac{320}{\text{Re}}$ for the laminar region and after the transition, in

turbulent flow, $k_v = 0.168$.

For the 25 mm globe valve, the transition from laminar to turbulent flow was observed earlier for $\text{Re} < 100$ and the correlation obtained was $k_v = 10.039$ for turbulent flow.

For the 50 mm globe valve also the transition was observed earlier for $\text{Re} < 100$ and the correlation obtained was $k_v = 6.719$.

Pienaar et al., (2004) reported the discrepancies found in the literature and provided additional loss coefficient data for three different sizes of globe valve and a rubber-lined diaphragm valve.

Kazadi (2005) presented loss coefficient data for Natco diaphragm valves at fully open position and without any comparison with different manufacturers. He also confirmed the theory that in fittings in general, and valves in particular, the transition from laminar to turbulent occurs earlier than in straight pipes, and showed that the Slatter Reynolds number is a useful tool that can also be used for design purposes.

Fester et al., (2007) tested a 40 mm nominal bore diameter diaphragm valve over a Reynolds number range from 1 to 50000 using various Newtonian and non-Newtonian fluids and obtained $C_v = 1000$ and $k_v = 2$.

Table 2.4 shows the review of frictional pressure losses for flow of non-Newtonian fluids through

Table 2.4: Available valve loss coefficient data in the open literature (Pienaar et al., 2004)

Type	Size [mm]	Reference	C_v
Gate	25	Turian et al., 1998	
	50	Turian et al., 1998	320
	25	Edwards et al., 1985	273
	50	Edwards et al., 1985	273
Globe	25	Turian et al., 1998	
	50	Turian et al., 1998	
	25	Edwards et al., 1985	1460
	50	Edwards et al., 1985	384
3-way plug	-	Steffe et al., 1984	
Check valves	12.5	Kittredge & Rowley, 1957	
Ball			
Horizontal lift			
Bronze disc swing			
Composition disc swing			
Diaphragm	-	Hooper, 1981	1000

various valve sizes. Edwards et al., (1985) found the same laminar loss coefficient for various valve sizes and almost similar to that found by Turian et al., (1998) for the 50 mm gate valve. For globe valves, however, Edwards et al., (1985) found different laminar loss coefficient for various valve sizes. And finally, Hooper (1981) found a laminar loss coefficient through diaphragm valves of 1000 for unknown pipe sizes.

Table 2.5: Loss coefficients for turbulent flow through diaphragm valves (Perry & Chilton, 1997)

Operating mode	Loss coefficient, k_v
Open	2.3
$\frac{3}{4}$ Open	2.6
$\frac{1}{2}$ Open	4.3
$\frac{1}{4}$ Open	21

The Engineering Science Data Unit (ESDU) estimates the loss coefficient of various types of diaphragm valves, at fully open position, using the Figure 2.13

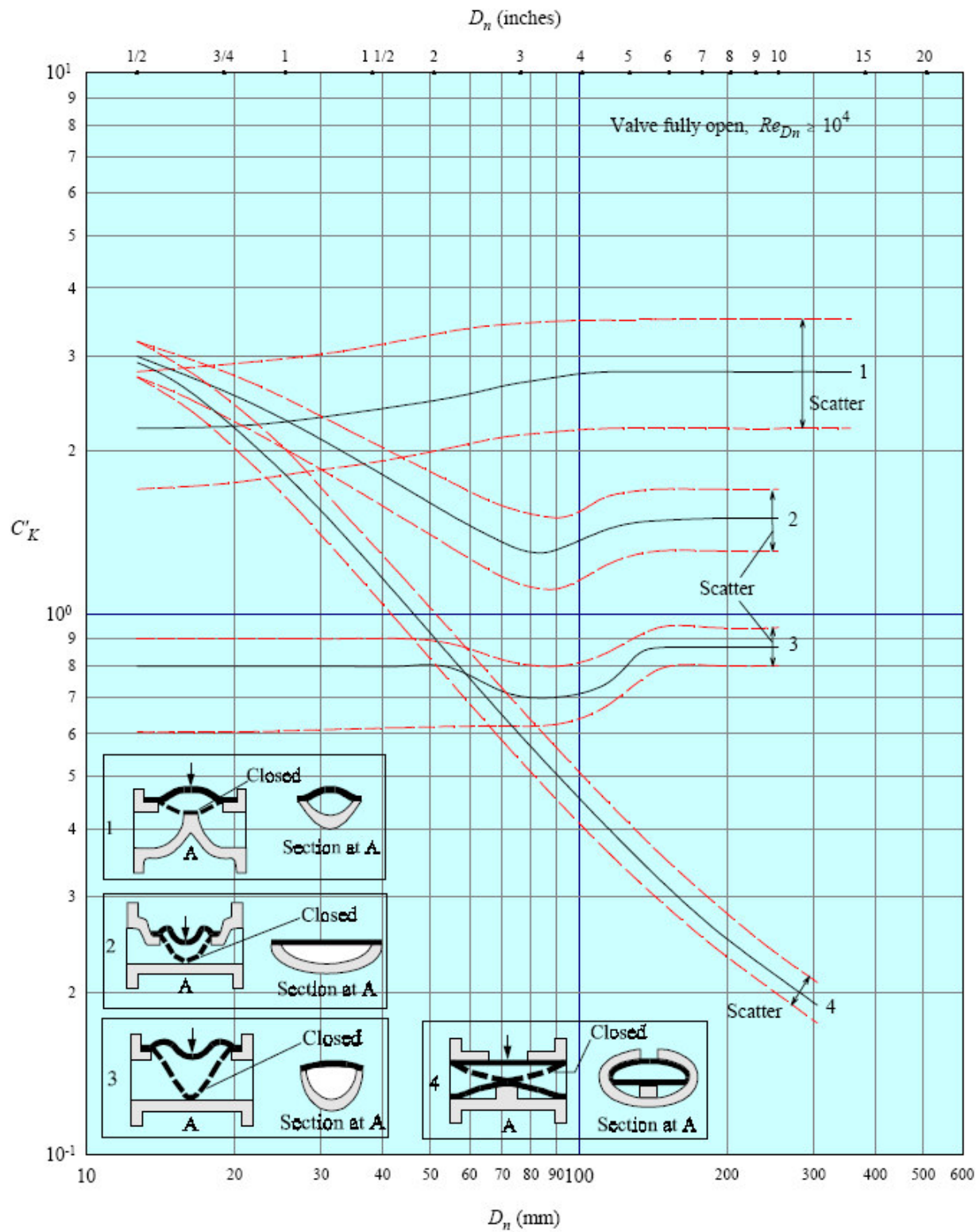


Figure 2.13: C'_k for diaphragm valves (ESDU, 2004)

For a partially open valve, which is at $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ open position, the loss coefficient of the diaphragm valve, as estimated by the ESDU, is determined by the following equation:

$$C_k = C'_k \times \alpha_1 \times \alpha_2 \quad \text{Equation 2.71}$$

where α_1 and α_2 are given by the graphs in Figure 2.14 and Figure 2.15, which incorporates the effect of partial opening and change in Reynolds number (ESDU, 2004).

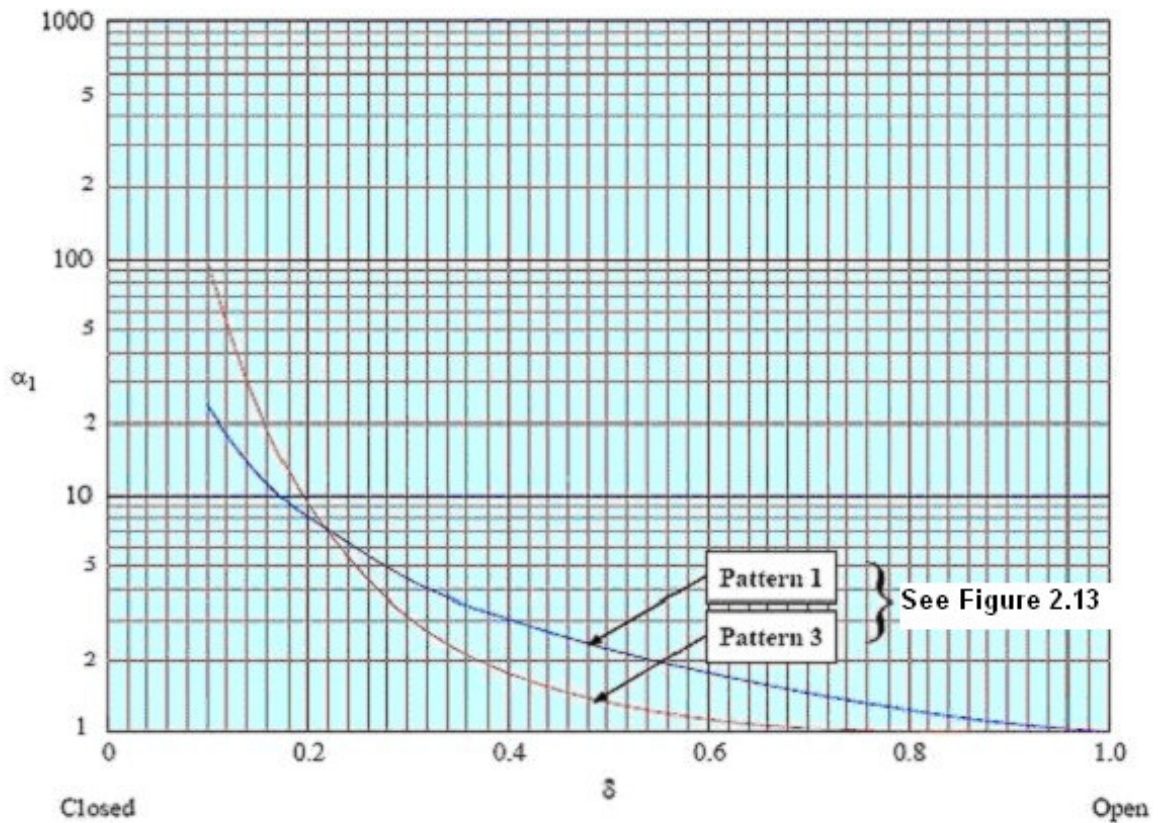


Figure 2.14: Approximate effect of partial opening, diaphragm valves (ESDU, 2004)

Figure 2.14 illustrates the approximate effect of partial opening for weir-type and straight-through diaphragm valves, where pattern 1 is related to the weir-type diaphragm valves and pattern 3 is related to the straight-through diaphragm valves.

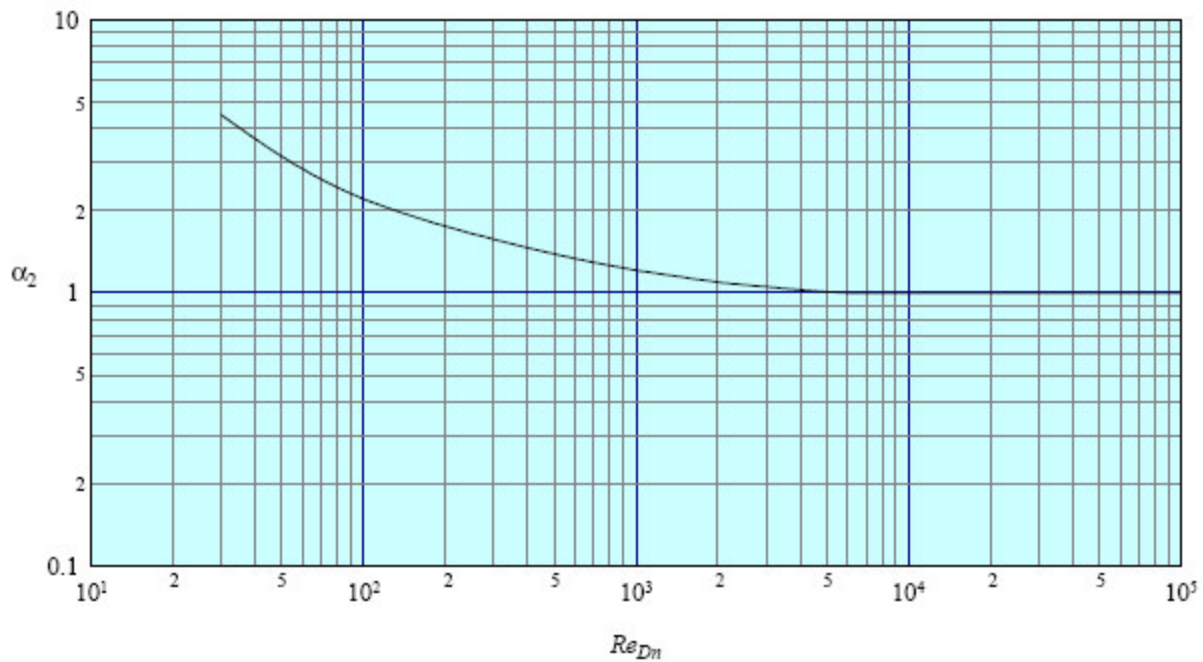


Figure 2.15: Approximate effect of Reynolds number, diaphragm valve (ESDU, 2004)

Kazadi (2005) found the loss coefficient of Natco diaphragm valves in the fully open position to have the following loss coefficients (Table 2.6):

Table 2.6: Loss coefficients of different sizes of Natco diaphragm valves (Kazadi, 2005)

Valve bore size (mm)	Loss coefficient constant, C_v	Loss coefficient, k_v
40	1200	7.96
50	946	2.53
65	555	1.21
80	515	2.54
100	69	1.30

In 2007, Fester et al., have also derived an equation (Equation 5.2) that can predict the loss coefficient for both laminar and turbulent flow only for the fully opening position for straight-through diaphragm valves.

$$k_v = \frac{C_v}{Re_s} + \lambda_\Omega \quad \text{Equation 2.72}$$

Table 2.7: Comparison of loss coefficient data for Natco and Saunders valves (Fester et al., 2007)

Valve Position Opening (%)	Saunders valve (65 mm bore diameter)		Natco valve (65 mm bore diameter)		% Difference	
	C_{valve}	k_v	C_{valve}	k_v	C_{valve}	k_v
25	3887	32.1	3511	62.9	11	49
50	1086	5.9	2133	15.5	49	62
75	587	2.2	522	2.8	12	24
100	205	0.6	766	1.3	73	52

Finally in 2008 Mbiya developed a two-constant model to predict the pressure loss through the straight-through diaphragm valves from Natco valves which can be summarised by the following equations:

$$k_v = \frac{1006}{Re_s} \quad \text{Equation 2.73}$$

$$k_v = \frac{38.6}{D^{1.24} \sqrt{Re_s} \theta^2} + \frac{\lambda_\Omega}{\theta^2} \quad \text{Equation 2.74}$$

While testing the Natco diaphragm valves, Mbiya (2008) compared his results to the ESDU model and concluded that the ESDU model worked well with the 40 mm valve in the fully opened position, and in the closure position with other valve sizes. This is why Equation 2.74 was derived by Mbiya (2008).

2.13 CONCLUSION

Perry et al. (1997) and Miller (1990) provide loss coefficients for diaphragm valves at various openings, but discrepancies exist between the two sets. There is a need to determine loss coefficient data for non-Newtonian fluids in diaphragm valves to ensure energy efficient designs (Pienaar et al., 2001; 2006). In 2004 ESDU published graphs to predict the loss coefficient in straight-through and weir diaphragm valves. Mbiya (2008), while testing the Natco diaphragm valves, compared his results to the ESDU model and concluded that the ESDU model worked well with the 40 mm valve in the fully opened position, and in the closure position with other valve sizes. In 2008 Mbiya established the two-constant model to predict losses in diaphragm valves from one manufacturer. No study has been done to ascertain if the same loss coefficient can be applied for diaphragm valves produced by different manufacturers.

2.14 RESEARCH TOPICS IDENTIFIED

The research topics identified from the literature is the determination of loss coefficient data through diaphragm valves from a different manufacturer, to establish if existing correlations can be used to estimate the loss coefficient value.

This work will be based on Newtonian and non-Newtonian fluids or slurries flowing through Saunders diaphragm valves in the turbulent, transitional and laminar regimes. Newtonian fluids will be used to calibrate the valve test rig. Only time-independent fluid behaviour will be investigated throughout this thesis. It also important to define experimental procedures in the determination of loss coefficients in valves, because the value of the loss coefficient depends on the experimental procedure used and definitions (Chhabra & Slatter, 2001).

CHAPTER 3 EXPERIMENTAL WORK

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The details of the valve test rig and how it was used to gather loss coefficient data are described in this chapter. The test rig was already built and commissioned by Kazadi (2005); only the previous set of fittings were removed and replaced in order to provide another set of loss coefficient data in both turbulent and laminar flow for Saunders diaphragm valves.

Non-Newtonian slurries were tested in pipes of outside diameter (OD) ranging from 50 mm to 110 mm. An important aspect of the experiments is that the same slurry was used for each test set. A test set is a set of tests using different pipe diameters, but the same slurry.

3.2 DESCRIPTION OF VALVE TEST RIG

The experimental rig consists of six lines of PVC pipes with diameters ranging from 50 mm to 110 mm OD. Each line is 25 m long and contains a test diaphragm valve. This length was chosen to allow a fully developed flow before and after each test valve.

Test fluids were mixed in a 1.7 m³ mixing tank. The tank was rubber-lined to avoid chemical reactions of fluid with metal. The fluids were circulated in a continuous loop, as follows: From the storage tank, fluids were pumped out with a positive displacement pump before passing through a heat exchanger. The heat exchanger was followed by two valves coupled in parallel that directed the flow either to the high part of the rig (which contained smaller pipe 42 mm and 50 mm ID) or the lower part (which contained bigger pipes, 2 x 63 mm, 80 mm and 100 mm ID). Each of the two routes was fitted with a flow meter. After the flow meters the fluids could enter any of the 6 test sections. An on/off valve was situated at the beginning of each line for isolation, so that only one line was tested at a time. After a fluid had passed a test section it was collected via a common pipe and directed to the mixing tank. At the outlet it was possible to send the fluid through a weigh tank used for calibration purposes.

A schematic representation of the valve test rig is illustrated in Figure 3.1

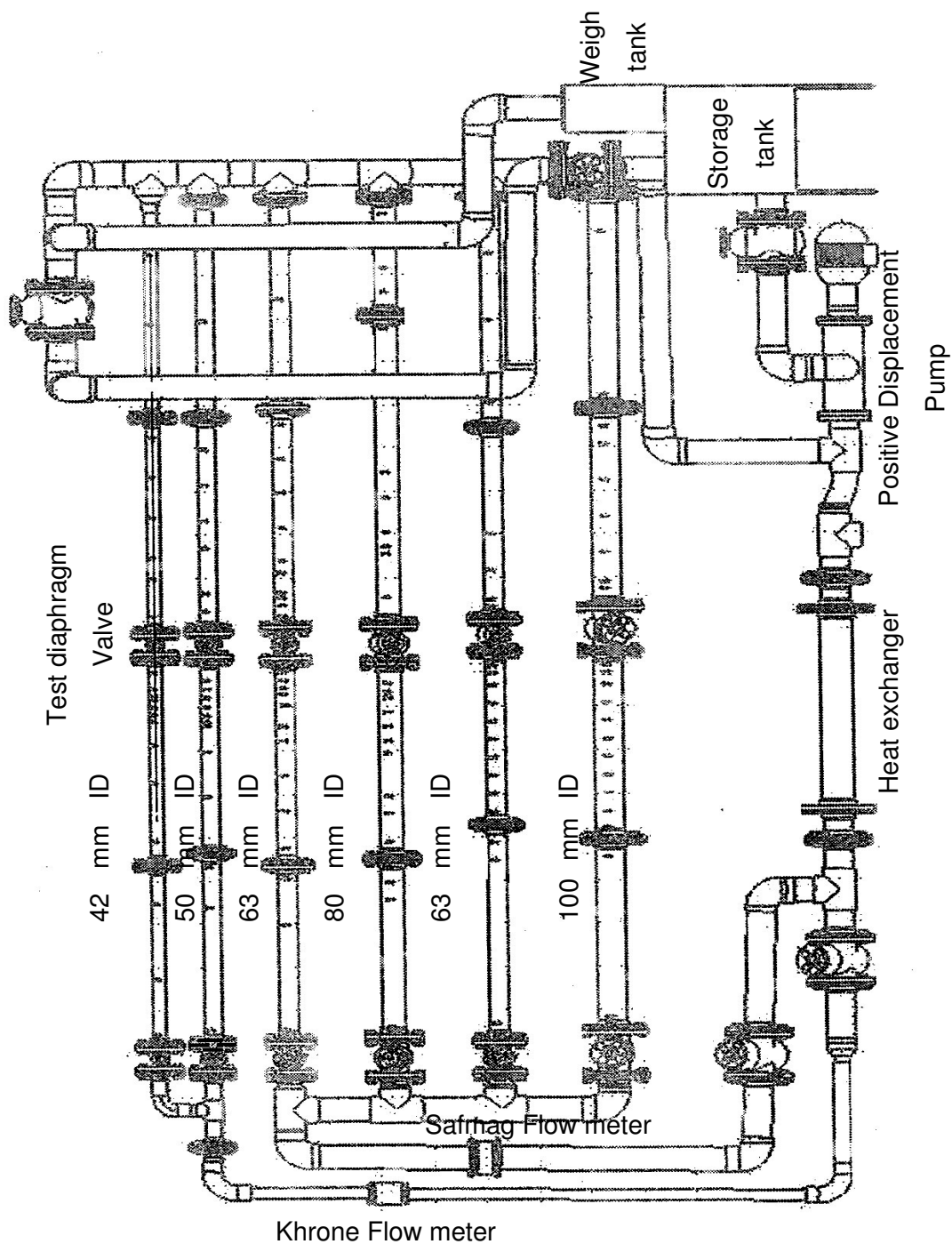


Figure 3.1: Schematic representation of the valve test rig

3.3 INSTRUMENTATION

This section presents all the instruments connected to the rig or used in order to collect experimental data.

3.3.1 Pressure transducers

Point pressure transducers and differential pressure transducers were used.

The Point Pressure Transducer (PPT) was used to measure the static pressure at a given point in the line test.

The pressure gradients were measured with a set of point pressure transducers selected from 14 point pressure transducers of the type PHPWO1V1-AKAYY-OY [GP] version 25.0 Fuji Electric. Nine of these instruments had a maximum range of 130 kPa with a precision of 0.25 %, while five others had a maximum range of 500 kPa. The output of these instruments was a DC current ranging from 4 to 20 mA, proportional to the pressure applied. The range and span of these instruments were adjusted by a handheld communicator (HHC).

The Differential Pressure Transducer (DP Cell) was used to measure the difference of static pressure between two points.

Two DP cells of the type IKKW35VI-AKCYAA [DP], version 25.0 Fuji Electric, were used to measure differential pressures. The maximum ranges were 6 kPa and 130 kPa respectively. They had the same characteristics as the PTT, i.e. a precision of 0.25 %, and could be adjusted with a handheld communicator.

3.3.2 The handheld communicator (HHC)

A Fuji electric handheld communicator, type FXY 10AY A3, was used. This portable instrument was connected to the PPT or DP cell to change parameters such as: data display, range, span, time constant, units, calibration, etc. It was mainly used to change the ranges and to calibrate the transducers.

3.3.3 Data acquisition unit

A Hewlett Packard (HP) data acquisition unit (DAU) of the type HP 34970A was connected to a computer. This instrument received, through various channels, analogue signals from different parts of the rig (DP cell, PTT, temperature probes, load cell) and converted them to digital signals compatible with a PC.

3.3.4 Computer

All processes were controlled by a central PC, a Celeron 300. This was coupled with the DAU as an interface and was used to capture and process the experimental data automatically. Test programs were written in Visual Basic 6. The computation of the data was made using pre-programmed Microsoft Excel spreadsheets.

3.3.5 Flow meters

Two magnetic flow meters were used during test work and were mounted vertically

- A Krohne IFC 010D of 50 mm internal diameter
- A Safmag 100A2NESSR0032 of 110 mm internal diameter

3.3.6 Pumps

A progressive cavity positive displacement pump, driven by a 5.5 kW electric motor, was used to circulate the fluid in the test loop. It had a maximum capacity of 11 l/s (39.6 m³/h). A connection to another rig was made in order to have a higher flow rate, so that sufficient pressure drop could be obtained in bigger pipes when pumping water. This rig had two centrifugal pumps, of 80 l/s and 140 l/s (288 m³/h and 504 m³/h) maximum flow rate, and they were driven by a 45 kW and a 90 kW electric motor respectively.

3.3.7 Weigh tank and load cell

The weigh tank, similar to the bucket and stopwatch method, was used to determine the mass slurry distribution between the two vessels. The operation of the weigh tank is quite simple. The output voltage of the load cell varies linearly with the applied force, and is proportional to the input voltage. The resistors are connected to a power supply which is connected to the DAU. The input voltage divided by the output voltage gives a non-dimensional load cell reading which is independent of the input voltage. An accurate calibration of the load cell is essential and the procedure is given in section 3.4.1.1

3.3.8 Heat exchanger

A double pipe heat exchanger was installed at the inlet of the rig to keep the test fluids at a constant temperature.

3.3.9 Temperature probes

Two temperature probes were installed to measure the temperature before and after a fluid had entered a test section. It is located at the exit point of the heat exchanger and before the diversion point between the weigh tank and the mixing tank. This information was used to regulate the temperature of the test fluid, using the heat exchanger, and by either reducing or increasing the flow rate of water.

3.3.10 Mixer

A mixer, driven by a 3 kW electrical motor, was fitted to the storage tank to mix the test fluids at the preparation stage. At times, the mixer was run during a test to keep the fluid particles suspended.

3.3.11 Valves board

A switchboard made of small ball valves, as shown in Figure 3.2, was used to select a particular test section and direct their pressure readings to specific pressure transducers, so that different test modes could be possible.

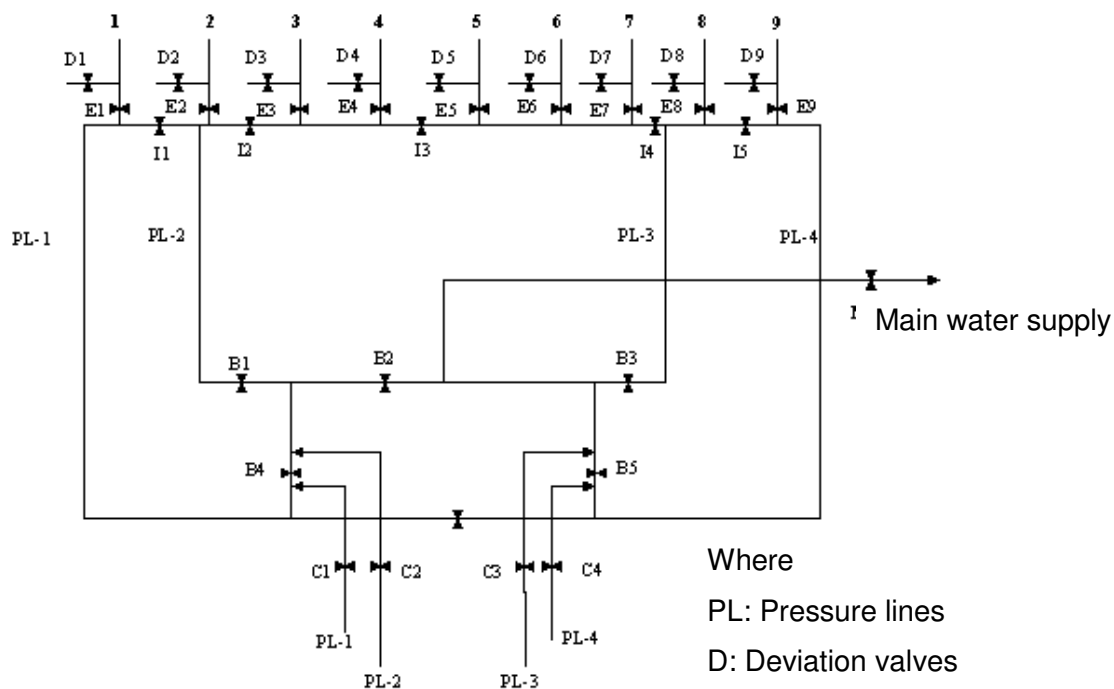


Figure 3.2: Pressure lines board of the valve test rig

Figure 3.2 gives a schematic presentation the connection of pressure lines on the valves board. These pressure lines were made of nylon tubes of 3 mm internal diameter and filled with water. Deviation valves (D1, D2, ..., D9) were on-off valves giving access to pressure transducers. Pressures lines [(PL1, ..., PL4) and (1,2, ...,9)] were connected to the test sections' pressure tappings via pods filled with water. The purpose of the pods was to collect any solid particles that might come from the test fluid, preventing it from entering the pressure lines. Each pod had a valve on top and at the bottom. The top valve was for flushing away any air bubbles and the bottom valve was used for flushing away any solids particles.

3.4 EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

This section describes the procedure used to collect the experimental data. It consists of the calibration of transducers, load cell and flow meters, measuring the pipe internal diameter, setting the valve positions, measuring the density, running tests to measure the viscous properties of fluids and running tests to measure valve loss coefficients.

3.4.1 Calibration procedures

The aim of the calibration was twofold: firstly, to ensure that the measuring instrument readings were valid (normally this is done by double checking the measurement with other devices), and secondly, to ensure that the readings appearing on the PC via the DAU were as close as possible to actual readings.

3.4.1.1 Load cell

To calibrate the weigh tank, it should be empty. It must be ensured that nothing disturbs the tank. The calibration procedure was as follows:

- Switch on the computer and load the calibration program.
- Select channel 118 on the DAU, assigned to capture the voltage induced on the load cell.
- Divert the water flow into the weigh tank and fill it to a certain level.
- Re-direct the water to the mixing tank.
- Record the voltage indicated on the DAU and use the bucket to collect all water from the weigh tank, and weigh it on the portable scale.
- Repeat the exercise for 4 to 5 different water levels and record both the voltage and the weight.
- Plot the weight versus the voltage and determine the slope and the intercept of the linear relationship.

The linear relationship of the weight versus the voltage for load cell calibration is given in Figure 3.3

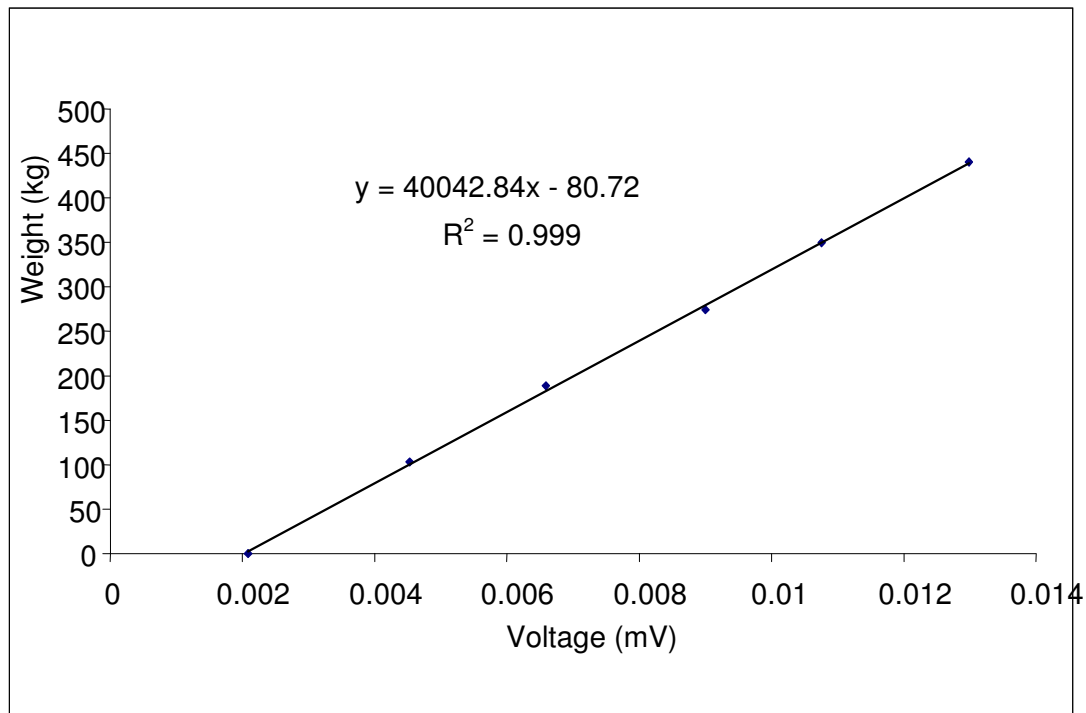


Figure 3.3: Load cell calibration line

3.4.1.2 Flow meter

The calibration procedure was as follows:

- Open the computer programme and select channel 113 on the DAU for the Khrono flow meter.
- Choose the time interval at which the weight of the tank should be recorded by the computer programme.
- Pump the water through the rig and close valve VR07 and the VR16 to divert the flow through the Khrono flow meter and the weigh tank.
- Close the valve at the bottom of the weigh tank to accumulate water in the tank.
- Start the computer programme. Stop it when the tank is almost full.
- Record the voltage reading on the DAU.
- Empty the weigh tank by opening the valve at the bottom of the tank.
- Vary the speed of the pump to change the flow rate of water through the rig.

- Repeat step 4 to 7 to record another set of data.
- Repeat the procedure to acquire at least 5 sets of data at differing flow rates.
- Follow the same procedure to calibrate the Safmag flow meter. Water flow was diverted through the Safmag flow meter by first opening valve VR07 and closing valve VR06.

The mass flow rate through the flow meter was determined as the ratio of the recorded mass of the weigh tank to the time it took to fill it. It was converted to the volumetric flow rate by dividing the ratio with the density of water at its recorded temperature. .

The linear relationship of the flow rate versus the voltage for Khrone flow meter calibration is given in Figure 3.4.

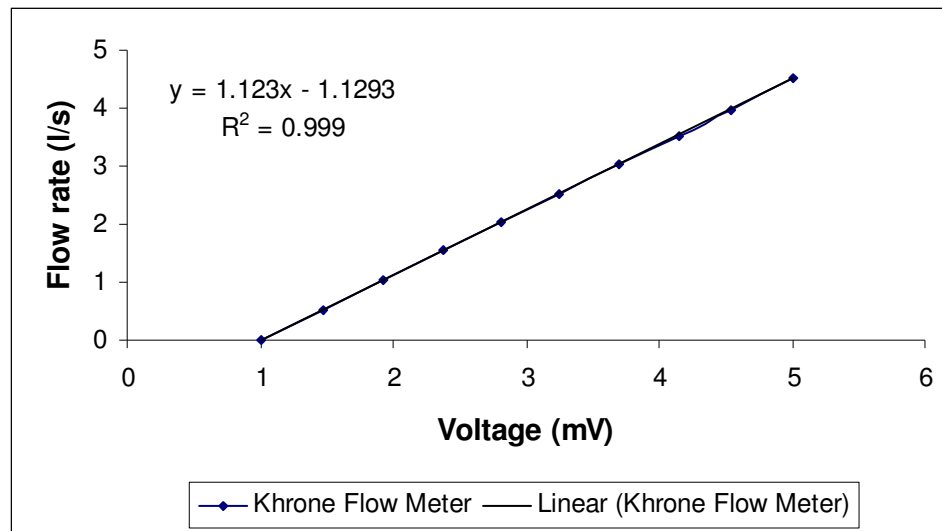


Figure 3.4: Khrone flow meter calibration constants

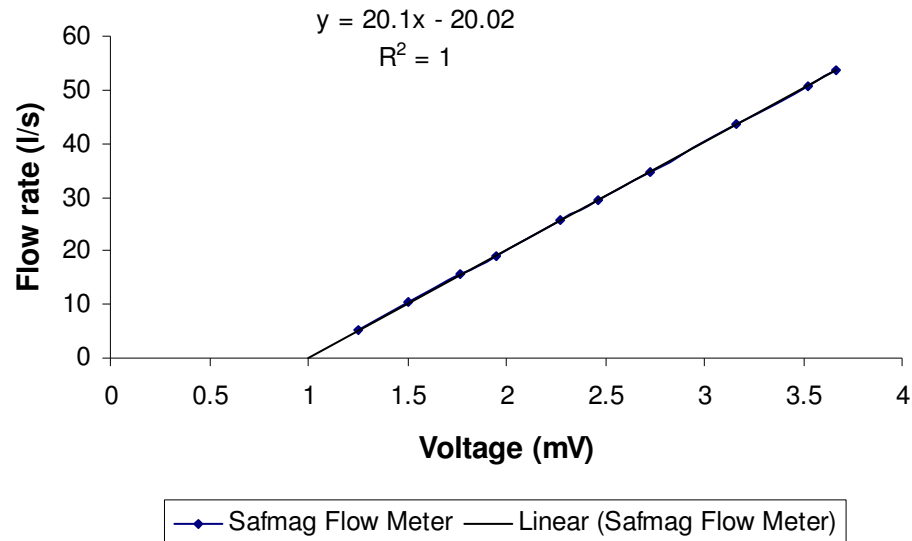


Figure 3.5: Safmag flow meter calibration constants

3.4.1.3 Transducer

The point pressure and differential pressure transducers were calibrated using equipment called the Handheld Communicator. Using water, a known pressure was applied directly to the transducers.

The calibration procedure was as follows:

- Open the calibration computer program and switch on the DAU to channel 101.
- Open the transducer's cap and set it to zero.
- Open the pipe valves leading to the transducers and expose them to the atmosphere, to release any pressure induced by the system.
- Connect the Handheld Communicator to the transducers and switch it on.
- Set the Handheld Communicator to the desired pressure range, either 0-40 kPa or 0-130 kPa, and set it on data recording mode.
- Read the pressure recorded by the Handheld Communicator and the voltage recorded by the DAU. This was considered as the zero mark.
- Apply pressure on the transducers and record both the pressure and the voltage reading on the Handheld Communicator and the DAU, respectively.

- Continue to increase the pressure on the transducers, recording the pressure and voltage readings to acquire at least 6 different readings.
- Plot the pressure readings against the voltage reading to determine the linear relationship between them. The slope and the intercept of this linear relationship were used to relate the pressure applied by the test fluid in the rig to the voltage recorded by the DAU.

The linear relationship of the pressure versus the voltage for point pressure transducers calibration is given in Figure 3.6:

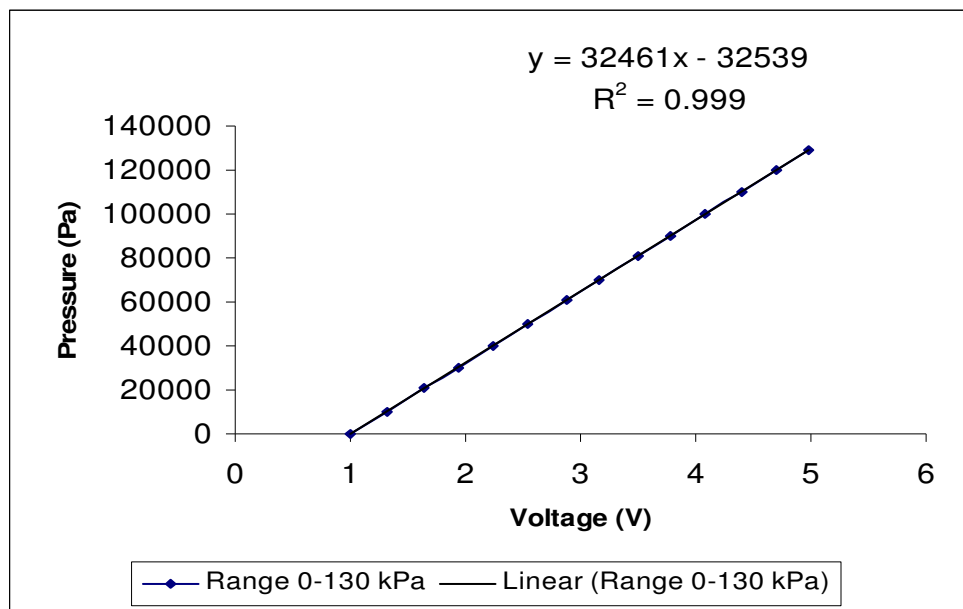


Figure 3.6: Calibration curve of the Point Pressure Transducer

The calibration of the DP cell was conducted in a similar manner to the procedure used to calibrate the point pressure transducers. The only difference was the channel used on the DAU to record the voltage produced by the pressure in the system. Channel 115 and 116 of the DAU were used to calibrate the DC cells for a pressure drop range of 6 kPa and 130 kPa respectively. The linear relationship of the pressure versus the voltage for the 130 kPa differential pressure transducers calibration is given in Figure 3.8

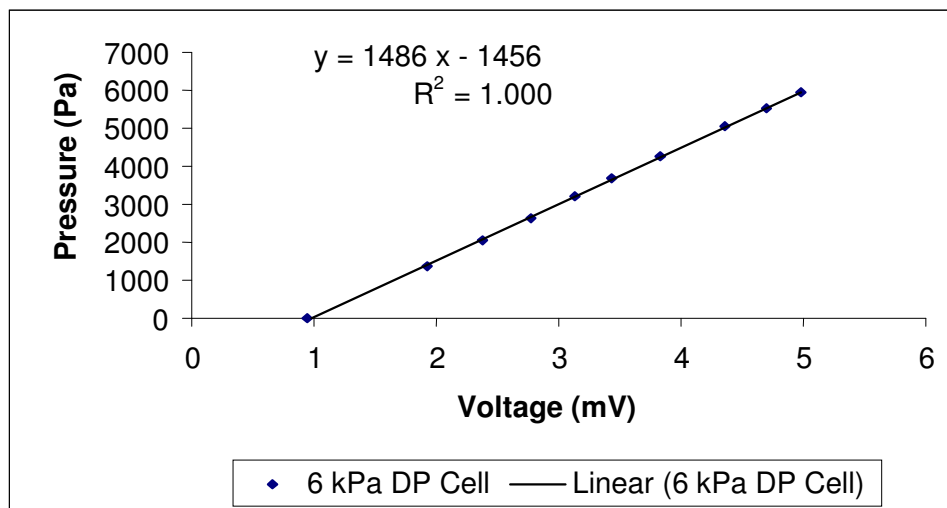


Figure 3.7: The calibration curve of the 6 kPa DP cell

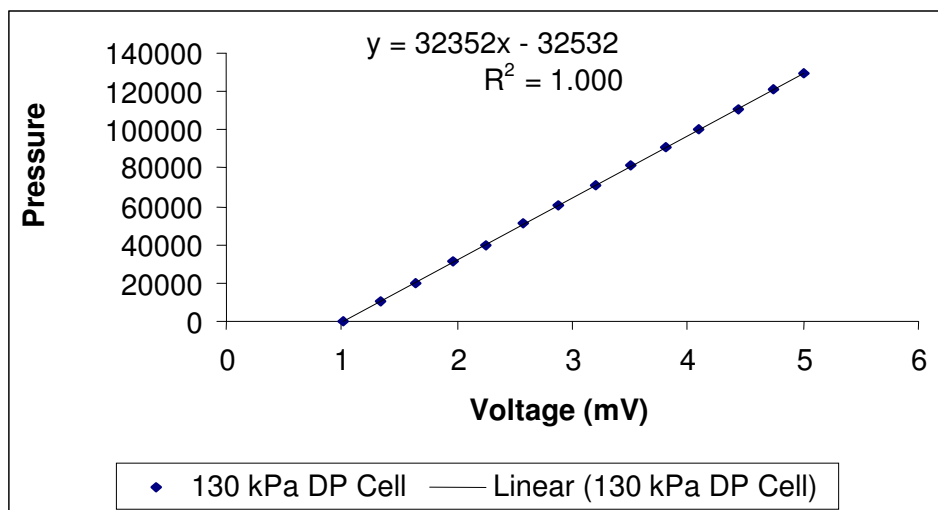


Figure 3.8: Calibration curve of the 130 kPa DP cell

3.4.2 Fluid relative density

The slurry density (ρ) and the relative density were determined carefully for each fluid tested, by performing the followings steps:

- Three clean, dry 250 ml volumetric flasks were weighed (M_1).
- A slurry sample was taken from a tapping in the pipe wall of any of the 5 pipes and was weighed (M_2).
- The volumetric flasks were filled to the 250 ml level with clear water and weighed again (M_3).
- The volumetric flasks were emptied, filled with clear water and weighed again (M_4).
- The relative density S_m defined as $S_m = \rho / \rho_w$

$$RD = \frac{\text{Mass of fluid}}{\text{Mass of equal volume of water}} = \frac{M_2 - M_1}{(M_4 - M_1) - (M_3 - M_2)} \quad \text{Equation 3.1}$$

3.4.3 Valve test procedures

In general, the operation of the valve test rig was as follows:

Switch on the computer and open the desired programme of test operation, i.e. the HGL manual mode, automatic mode, DP cell mode or the straight pipe test.

In case of testing a particular slurry, switch on the mixer to mix the slurry evenly.

- Open fully the by-pass valve positioned immediately after the pump, to ensure that there is no build-up of pressure in the rig if the wrong valves or no valves are open.
- Switch on the pump and set it at the desired speed to achieve a certain flow rate.
- Open all the diaphragm valves in the system to circulate the test fluid left in the rig.
- Close the bypass valve and let the rig run for an hour to thoroughly mix the test fluid.
- To conduct a test on the 42 mm and 50 mm ID pipes, ensure that valve VR08 is open and close valve VR07. Then choose either the 42 mm ID pipe or the 50 mm ID pipe by closing either VR01 or VR02.
- To conduct a test on the 63 mm ID, 80 mm ID or the 100 mm ID pipes, open valve VR07 and close VR08.

- Select the desired pipe among the four pipes fed through VR07 by opening or closing the appropriate valves among VR03, VR04, VR05 and VR06.
- Choose the desired pressure tapings on the test pipes and record their distances from the valve in the appropriate columns on the computer programme.
- Flush the pressure pods and the pressure line board and fill them with tap water, ensuring that there are no bubbles in the tubes.
- Open the valves of the tapings leading to the pressure pods.
- Use the Handheld Communicator to determine the pressure range to be used during the test.
- Set the computer programme to the determined pressure range and the chosen pipe diameter, and indicate the type of fluid to be tested.
- Open the appropriate valves on the pressure lines board and start the test.
- Take a sample of the fluid and conduct rheology and RD tests, and record the information on the computer programme.
- Increase the flow rate of the fluid by increasing or decreasing the pump speed.

The test liquid was circulated from the tank by means of a positive displacement pump to the test section. The flow rate was controlled by a by-pass valve and measured with two different flow meters. The liquid discharge from the test section was returned to the liquid storage tank. The test section is 25 m long and comprised a horizontal upstream straight pipe, a diaphragm valve and a downstream straight pipe. The test section was provided with pressure taps at various points of the upstream and downstream sections of the pipe. The static pressure at different points was measured by means of point pressure transducers or differential pressure transducers mode. Different pipe diameters ranging from 40 mm to 100 mm bore diameter of Saunders diaphragm valves were used in this experimental investigation. All the valves were positioned horizontally. Under steady state conditions the liquid flow rates were recorded at various flow rates. The percentage openings of the valves used in the experiment were full, 75%, 50% and 25% open. The fluids were maintained at a temperature between 25°C and 30°C while using the positive displacement pump.

The following steps were used to compute the loss coefficient as illustrated on Figure 2.7.

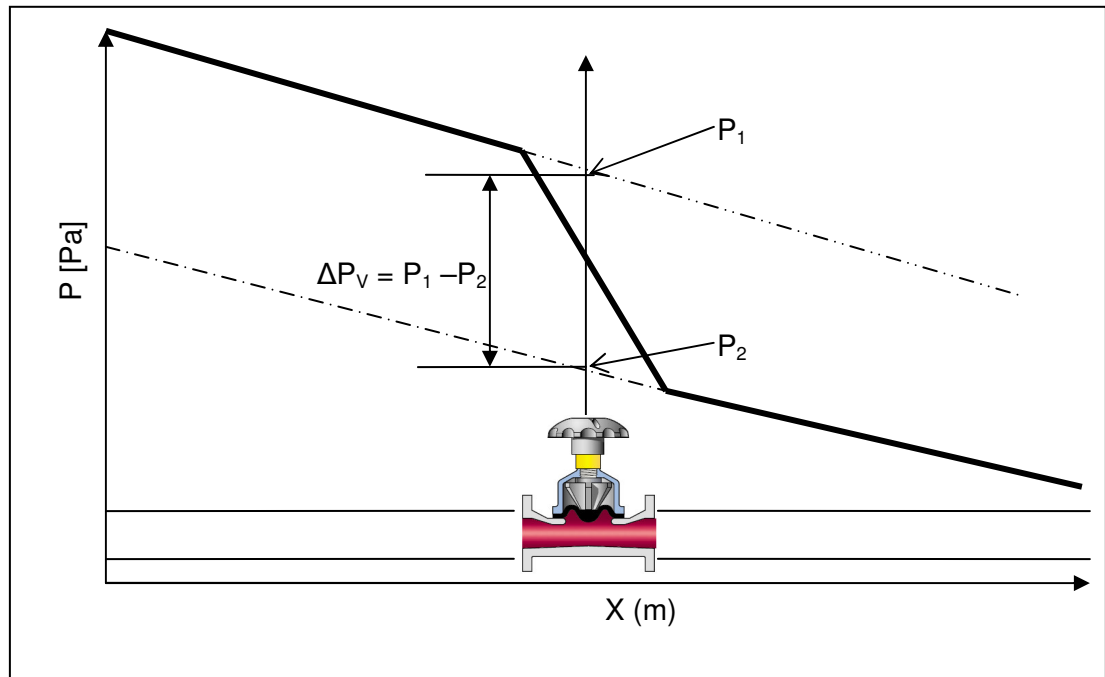


Figure 2.7: Diagram illustrating the calculation of valve loss coefficient

The measurement of static pressure at different points upstream and downstream of the test valve were taken. (In total nine points were used, four upstream and five downstream of the test valve.)

The calculation of the shear stress in the two pipes upstream and downstream of the test valve was done in the regions of fully developed flow. Six points are used to calculate the shear stress (three points upstream and three points downstream respectively) of the test valve, all in regions of fully developed flow as defined above. The three points close to the test valve, one point upstream and two points downstream, are discarded because they are in the region of influence of the valve. The shear stress in the two pipes upstream and downstream is calculated using the Equation 2.2.

3.4.4 Pressure tapping

The setting of the pressure pods and the pressure transducers of the Valve Test Rig are as shown in Figure 3.9.

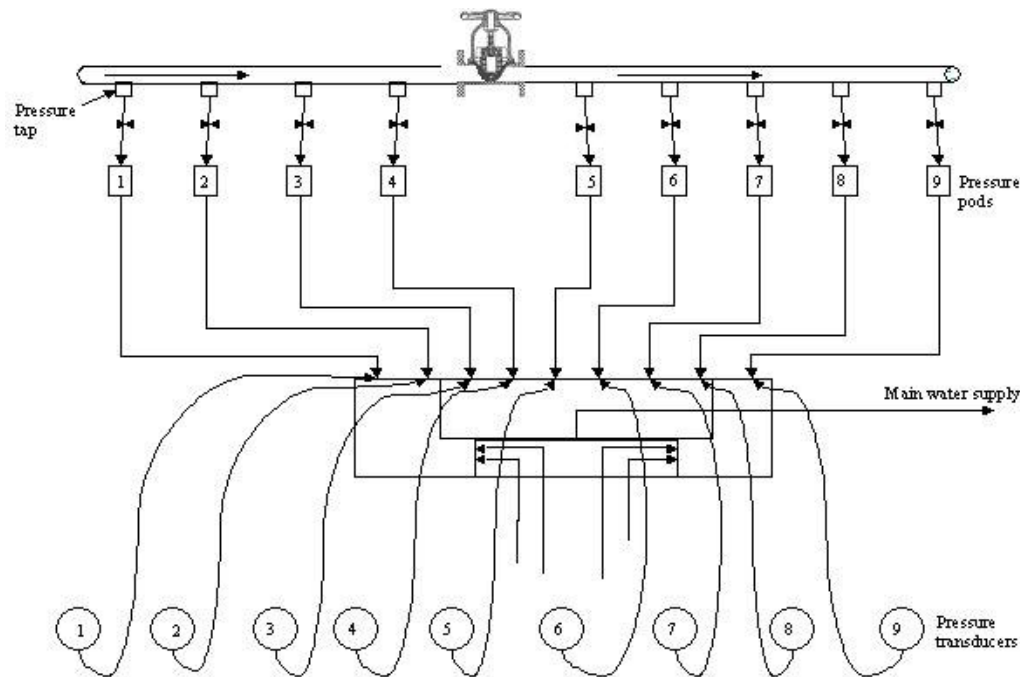


Figure 3.9: Valve test rig pressure lines

Pressure is transferred from the fluid within the test pipe to the pressure transducers through the water-filled pods. The pressure is converted into a voltage signal, detected and captured by the DAU.

3.4.5 Single point pressure transducers mode (manual mode)

The manual mode of the Valve Test Rig was conducted in two ways, namely, by reading the static pressure at one tapping point using all the nine point pressure transducers, or by using only one point pressure transducer. Using all nine transducers, the setting of the ball valves on the Pressure Lines Board (Figure 3.2) was as follows, referring to Figure 3.9.

- The exit valves: E1 was opened to read the pressure on tapping 1.
- E2 to E9 were closed.
- Deviation valves (D1 to D9) were opened. The isolation valves (I1, I2 and I3) were closed.
- The bypass ball valves (B1 to B5) and the connecting valves (C1 to C4) were closed.
- Take the reading (all the transducers should read the same pressure).
- Close valve E1 and open E2.
- Read the pressure, close E2 and open E3.
- Continue this procedure until valve E9 is open.

At the completion of the process all nine point pressure transducers will record each one Pressure Grade line separately. The procedure of conducting the test, using only a one-point pressure transducer, was as follows:

- The exit valve E1 is open to read the pressure on tapping 1.
- E2 to E9 are closed.
- The deviation valves (D1 to D9) are closed. The isolation valves are open.
- The bypass valves (B1 to B6) are closed, also closed are the connecting ball valves except C1.
- C1 is connected to the point pressure transducer 1.
- Record the pressure reading.
- Close valve E1 and open E2.
- Read the pressure, close E2 and open E3.
- Continue the procedure until E9 is open.

3.4.6 Straight pipe test

The straight pipe test can be conducted simultaneously on the downstream and upstream legs of the Valve Test Rig. The procedure is as follows referring to Figures 3.2 and 3.9:

- Choose the straight pipe section on which the pressure drop will be measured and record the tapping distance.
- On the Pressure Lines Board close the isolating valve 11, I3 and I4.

- Open the valves E according to the test sections chosen. All deviation valves and the other E valves must be closed.
- Close the bypass valve B2, B4, B5, and B6.
- Use the pressure line PL-1 and PL-2 to measure the pressure drop upstream of the test valve by opening the connecting valves C1 and C2.
- Ensure that the pressure line PL-1 is connected to the High side of the DP cell and PL-2 to the Low side of the DP cell.
- Use the pressure line PL-3 and PL-4 to measure the pressure drop downstream of the test valve by opening the connecting valves C3 and C4.

3.4.7 Differential pressure transducers mode

The pressure grade line was determined using the DP cell for reading high pressures. This was achieved by isolating the first pod from the others and opening the pressure taps, from the second pod to the ninth pod, one after another and reading the pressure gradient. The procedure is the same as the straight pipe test described above, up to the 6th step. It continues as follows:

- Open the isolating valve I3.
- Open the respective E2, and take the reading.
- Close E2 and open E3, and continue until E9 is open.
- Change the flow rate and repeat step 2 and 3

3.5 VALVES TESTED

The valves tested in this study were the straight-through type, i.e. without a weir. These valves are suitable for slurry applications. A schematic diagram and a photograph of one these valves are shown in Figure 3.10 and Figure 3.11, respectively. They consist of two principal parts, the bonnet and the base, which are separated by a paraboloidal-shaped flexible rubber band (the diaphragm). The bonnet consists of a hand-wheel and the spindle, which together drive the diaphragm down across the flow area to obstruct the flow.

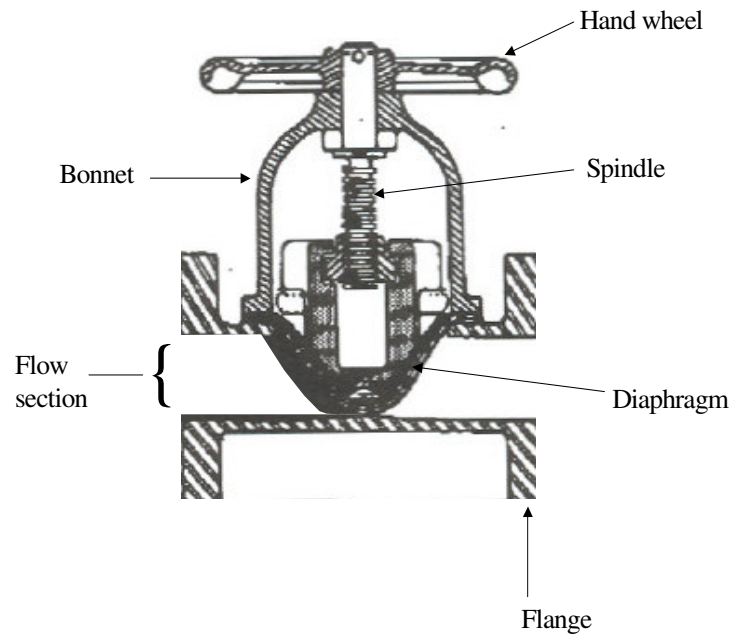


Figure 3.10: Schematic diagram of a Saunders diaphragm valve

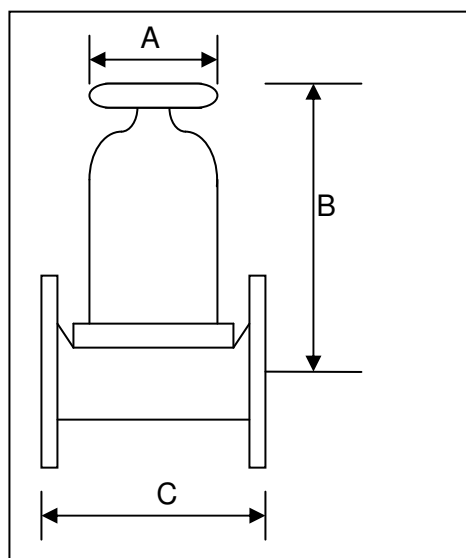


Figure 3.11: Photograph of a Saunders diaphragm valve

Five diaphragm valves (from Saunders Valves supplied by DFC, South Africa) have been tested for the purpose of this thesis. Other valves from a different manufacturer (from Natco Valves) have already been tested (Mbiya 2008). The external dimensions of the Saunders valves are shown in Table 3.1

Table 3.1: External dimensions of Saunders valves

Nominal bore	A	B	C	Safe working Pressure
mm	mm	mm	mm	kPa
40	83	121	159	700
50	140	181	191	700
65	165	200	216	700
80	197	245	254	700
100	254	267	305	700



3.5.1 Internal Dimension of Valves

The valves' internal dimensions were measured after they had been unscrewed. A schematic diagram of the inside dimensions of the valves is shown in Figure 3.12.

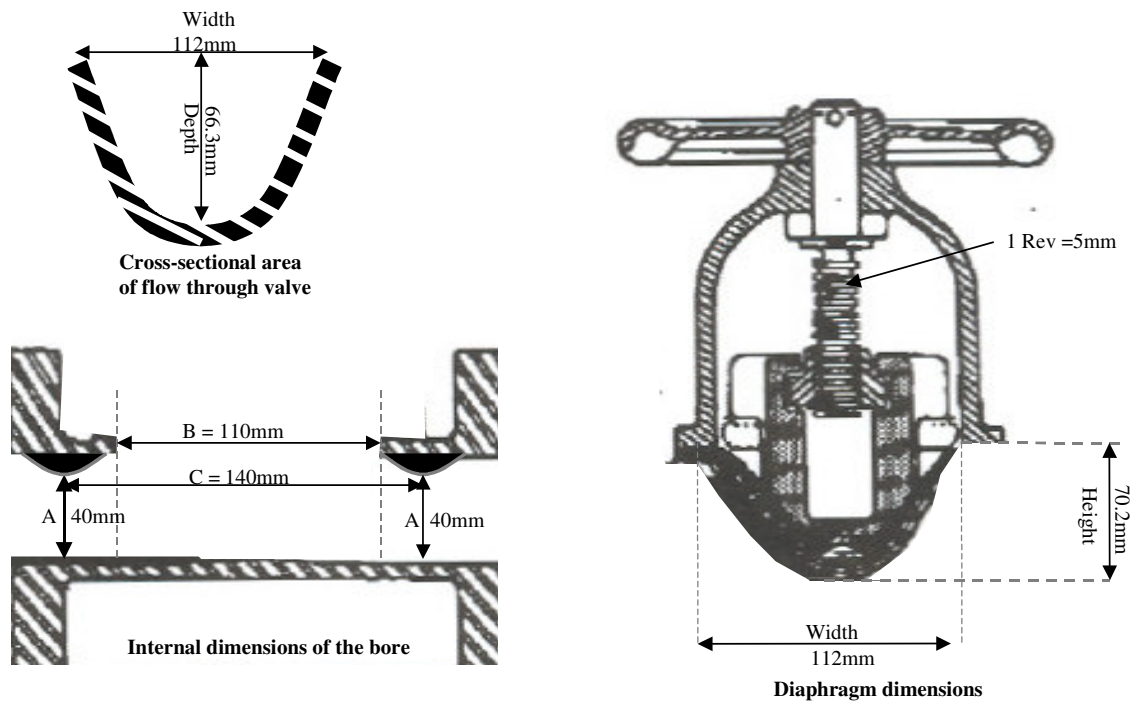


Figure 3.12: Internal dimension of the 80 mm bore diaphragm Natco valve (Pienaar et al., 2006)

The internal measured dimensions for all the Saunders valves tested are shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Internal dimensions of the diaphragm valves

Bore size	Cross section area (mm)		Diaphragm dimensions (mm)			Bore dimensions (mm)		
	Depth	Width	Height	Width	Per Rev	A	B	C
40	35.26	42.78	36.00	47.38	3.44	28.20	54.06	90.04
50	46.65	64.26	47.00	66.34	3.88	35.26	67.15	133.4
65	62.42	90.82	63.00	92.14	3.64	51.98	82.36	152.5
80	68.92	112.00	69.00	114.20	2.98	58.64	118.5	171.4
100	74.72	124.46	75.00	129.92	2.78	59.56	126.7	262.6

A close look at the values given in Table 3.2 showed that the measured values also did not portray a systematic geometrical similarity. However, some dimensions such as the depth of the cross sectional area and the height of the diaphragm proved a close correlation with the bore dimensions.

3.5.2 The gravity test

In this test, about 3 m³ of water was stored in a tank (from another rig) as shown in Figure 3.13. The test valve was connected at the end of the exit pipe so that water flowed freely by gravity when the valve was opened. The test valve was causing the major obstruction to the flow of water; therefore the flow depended on the discharge coefficient of the valve and the level of water in the storage tank.

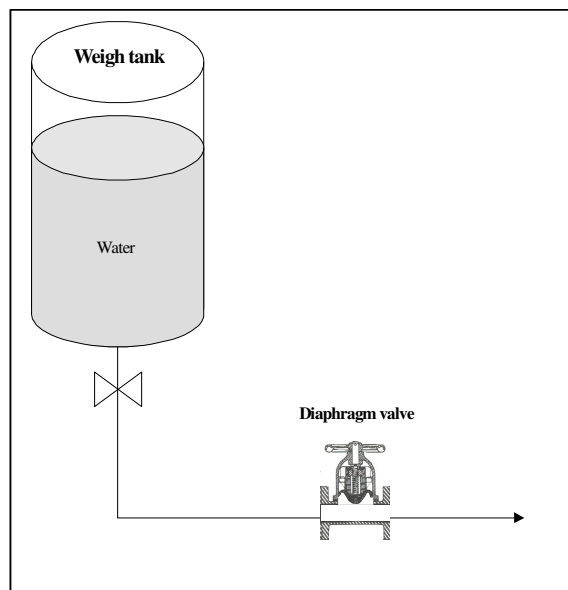


Figure 3.13: Gravity flow system used to determine the valve positions

The procedure was as follows:

- Open the computer program that records the mass of water within the weigh tank.
- Fill the weigh tank with water.
- Set the valve at fully opened position.
- Select the time interval, for which the mass of water was to be recorded, ideally at 1-sec. intervals.
- Start the program to record the mass of water in the tank every second.
- Open the valve at the bottom of the weigh tank to allow water to run through the valve, recording the change in mass simultaneously.
- Stop the computer programme once the tank is emptied.

- Close the valve, at the bottom of the tank, and refill it.
- Set the valve position by revolving the hand-wheel once (first revolution), towards the closing position.
- Repeat steps 4 to 8.
- Set the valve position by revolving the hand-wheel once more. This was a second revolution, towards the closing position.
- Repeat steps 4 to 8.
- Conduct the experiment until the valve is fully closed.

3.5.3 Valves opening setting

To determine the valve position, i.e. the $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$ open positions, a gravity flow system was implemented. By running water through the valve at different settings, the desired valve positions could be identified. To determine the $\frac{1}{2}$ open mark, for instance, the mark was determined by counting the number of revolutions of the hand-wheel at which the ratio of water flow rate at that mark, and the flow rate when the valve is fully open, was fifty per cent (50%). The procedure was as follows:

- Open the computer programme that records the mass of water within the weigh tank.
- Fill the weigh tank with water.
- Set the valve at fully open mode.
- Select the time interval at which the mass of water is to be recorded; ideally at 1-second intervals.
- Start the programme to record the mass of water in the tank every second.
- Open the valve at the bottom of the weigh tank to allow water to run through the valve, recording the change in mass simultaneously.
- Stop the computer programme once the tank is empty.
- Close the valve, at the bottom of the tank, and refill it with water.
- Set the valve position by revolving the hand-wheel once, first revolution, en route for the closing position.
- Repeat step 4 to 8.
- Set the valve position by revolving the hand-wheel once, second revolution, en route for the closing position.

- Repeat step 4 to 8.
- Conduct the experiment until the valve is fully closed.

Figure 3.14 gives the percentage delivery of the 40 mm to 100 mm bore size range after each revolution, from a fully open to fully closed position. The graph was used to determine the 75%, 50% and 25% delivery positions, which were regarded as the $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ open positions. Note that the graph curves are not all smooth, and that the valve setting was changed from fully open to fully closed positions. The number of revolutions to obtain the desired valve opening are given in Table 3.3.

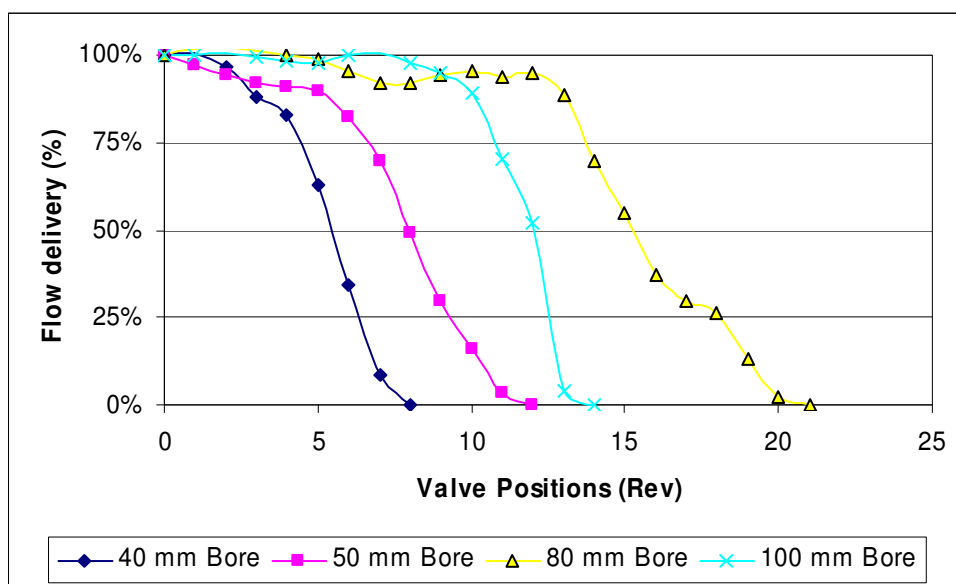


Figure 3.14: Percentage flow delivery at different valve positions

Table 3.3: Valve position

Valve bore size	Pipe outer diameter	Number of revolutions to obtain the desired valve opening		
		75% Open	50% Open	25% Open
40 mm	50 mm	4.5	5.5	7.8
50 mm	63 mm	6.5	8	9.25
80 mm	90 mm	13.75	15.25	18
100 mm	110 mm	8.75	10	11.75

3.6 MATERIAL/FLUID TESTED

In order to perform the tests, the Newtonian fluid (water) was used for the calibration of the valve test rig and non-Newtonian fluids (carboxymethylcellulose and kaolin at three different concentrations) will be tested to derive and to provide loss coefficient data to the open literature, which will be useful for designing pipelines in industries, as well as contributing to the academic discourse and debate in this discipline.

3.6.1 Water

Water was tested in straight pipes to establish credibility, accuracy and precision of the valve test rig. The typical properties of water are as follows: A pH of 9 with a total alkalinity of 35 mg/l as CaCO₃ and an ionic strength of less than 0.01 molar scale (Haldenwang, 2003).

3.6.2 Carboxyl methyl cellulose (CMC)

The CMC was obtained in granular form, which easily dissolves in water at a low concentration. Municipal tap water was used for this research work. Solutions of CMC are stable between pH of 2 and 10. Below pH 2, precipitation of the solids occurs, and above pH 10 the 'viscosity' decreases rapidly. The pH of the solutions tested for this study was pH 9.0 at 20 °C.

CMC is used in drilling mud, in detergents as a soil-suspending agent, in resin emulsion paints, adhesives, printing inks, as protective colloid in general and as a stabilizer in foods. The flow properties of the CMC solutions proved to be constant throughout the test work. The concentrations tested were 5% by mass. At a high concentration, dissolution of the CMC in water deteriorated and required long periods of mixing time to achieve homogeneous solutions.

3.6.3 Kaolin

The kaolin used in the preparation of kaolin suspensions is supplied by Serina Kaolin (Pty) Ltd, and was mined in the Fish Hoek area near Cape Town. Pellets of kaolin clay were mixed with tap water in preparation of the slurry to be tested. A mixer, in the mixing tank was used to mix the solution thoroughly. The kaolin slurry was mixed in volumetric concentration of 10% and 13%.

3.7 EXPERIMENTAL ERRORS

Absolute accuracy in measuring is not always achieved, unless the data are discrete numbers. It is important to be able to determine the margins of error which may be found in a set of data, and to know how they are affected by various arithmetic processes such as addition, multiplication, root extraction, etc., (Benzinger & Aksay, 1999).

There are three types of error: Gross errors, systematic errors and random errors (Benzinger & Aksay, 1999).

3.7.1 Gross errors

Gross errors are due to blunders, equipment failure and power failure. A gross error is immediate cause for rejection of a measurement (Benzinger & Aksay, 1999).

3.7.2 Systematic or cumulative errors

Systematic errors result in a constant bias in an experimental measurement. Systematic errors are those that are due to known conditions. These conditions might be:

- Natural (temperature, pressure, humidity, etc.)
- Instrumental (calibration, graduation, range, etc.)
- Personal (poor sight of the experimenter, inability of the experimenter to take correct reading, etc.) size (Barry, 1991).

In this work precautions were taken to prevent those errors occurring: e.g. checking the calibration of instruments by another instrument not related to the instrument, or independent calibration, and also by checking the reproducibility of the results.

3.7.3 Random errors

Random errors are those that are due to chance variation. Most experiments proceed with minor variations that change from event to event and follow no systematic trend. The same quantity may be measured many times, giving close but not identical results. The fluctuations in the measurement are assumed to be random and lead to a distribution of values (Barry, 1991).

3.7.4 Evaluation of errors

The absolute error is the difference between the true value of any number or quantity and the value obtained or used for that the number or quantity in a given circumstance. If the true value of a number or quantity is X , the value obtained or used for that number or quantity is A , and the absolute error is ΔA than:

$$X = A \pm \Delta A$$

Equation 3.2

This means that X is comprised between $A - \Delta A$ and $A + \Delta A$. ΔA is called the maximum error or absolute error. If X is a quantity, ΔA is expressed in the same unit. ΔA is here the smallest

division of the instrument, and the smallest value detected by the instrument (Barry, 1991). ΔA is calculated from the standard deviation of a set repeated measurement as well. The absolute error for A at 99,9% confidence interval is given by the equation:

$$\Delta A = 3.29\sigma \quad \text{Equation 3.3}$$

where σ is the standard deviation

If at 95% confidence level is considered, then the absolute error may be approximated by:

$$\Delta A = 2\sigma \quad \text{Equation 3.4}$$

The relative or percentage error of a number or quantity is calculated by:

$$\delta A = \frac{\Delta A}{A} \quad \text{Equation 3.5}$$

3.7.5 Combined errors

When a variable is a result of a computation of other variables with their subsequent errors, the resulting error is the combination of the independent variables errors (mean quadratic value of the independent errors). If a variable X is a function of n other variables, i.e., $X = F(A, B, C, \dots, N)$, the expected highest error (Brinckworth, 1968) can be calculated from:

$$\left(\frac{\Delta X}{X}\right)^2 = \sum \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial N}\right)^2 \left(\frac{N}{X}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\Delta N}{N}\right)^2 \quad \text{Equation 3.6}$$

3.8 ERROR OF MEASURABLE VARIABLES

3.8.1 Axial distance

The axial distances were measured using a measuring tape divided up in mm. The absolute error on measurements was 0.001 m.

3.8.2 Weight

The mass of all samples was measured using the weigh scale graduated in grams. The absolute error on measurements was 0.001 kg.

3.8.3 Flow rate

The flow meters used are accurate to 0.001 l/s, which can be assumed as the absolute error.

3.8.4 Pressure

The pressure transducers used are accurate at 0.25%. Care should be taken in calibration to obtain a correlation coefficient of 0.999. Such calibration can rise to an average of 0.35% (Baudouin, 2003).

3.8.5 Error of derived variables

3.8.5.1 Pipe diameter

The combined error of the diameter of the Valve Test Rig pipes was determined using the following equation:

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{4M_{H_2O}}{\pi\rho_{H_2O}L}} \quad \text{Equation 3.7}$$

The highest expected error in calculating the pipe diameter is obtained by applying the Equations 3.6 and 3.7, and that yields:

$$\frac{\Delta D}{D} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{\Delta M_{H_2O}}{M_{H_2O}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta L}{L}\right)^2} \quad \text{Equation 3.8}$$

The highest expected error and experimental errors on the measurements of the five diameters of the Valve Test Rig are given in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Expected highest error and experimental errors in the measurements of the valve test rig pipe diameters

Pipe position	Nominal outer diameter (mm)	Average internal diameter (mm)	Length (mm)	Experimental error (%)	Highest expected error (%)
Top	50	42.1	5000	0.63	2.38
2 nd Top	63	52.8	5000	0.32	1.90
3 rd Top	75	63.1	5000	0.45	1.59
4 th Top	90	80.4	5000	0.22	1.25
2 nd bottom	75	63.1	5000	0.36	1.01
Bottom	110	97.2	5000	0.37	1.03

3.8.5.2 Velocity

The velocity in a pipe is determined Equation 2.5. Q and A respectively, the flow rate and the cross section area of the pipe. The application of the Equation 3.6 to the Equation 2.5 yields the highest expected error on the velocity given by:

$$\frac{\Delta V}{V} = \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\Delta Q}{Q}\right)^2 + 4\left(\frac{\Delta D}{D}\right)^2} \quad \text{Equation 3.9}$$

The pseudo shear rate is determined using the Equation 2.14

$$\dot{\gamma}_o = \frac{8V}{D} \quad \text{Equation 3.10}$$

The application of the Equation 3.6 to 2.14 gives the expected higher error on the pseudo shear rate and it yields:

$$\frac{\Delta \dot{\gamma}_o}{\dot{\gamma}_o} = \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\Delta Q}{Q}\right)^2 + 5\left(\frac{\Delta D}{D}\right)^2} \quad \text{Equation 3.11}$$

3.8.5.3 Wall shear stress errors

The combined error of the wall shear stress of the slurries tested in the Valve Test Rig pipes was determined using the following equation:

$$\tau_o = \frac{\Delta PD}{4L}$$

The application of the Equation 3.6 to 2.2 gives the expected highest error on the shear stress and that yields:

$$\frac{\Delta \tau_o}{\tau_o} = \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\Delta(\Delta P)}{\Delta P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta D}{D}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta L}{L}\right)^2} \quad \text{Equation 3.12}$$

3.8.5.4 Reynolds number

The Reynolds number errors in this work are evaluated for the Slatter Reynolds number Re_s (Equation 2.27)

$$Re_s = \frac{8V_{ann}^2 \rho}{\tau_y + K \left(\frac{8V_{ann}}{D_{shear}}\right)^n}$$

Application of Equation 3.6 to 2.27 yields

$$\frac{\Delta Re_s}{Re_s} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho}\right)^2 + 4\left(\frac{\Delta Q}{Q}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta L}{L}\right)^2 + 25\left(\frac{\Delta D}{D}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta \Delta P}{P}\right)^2} \quad \text{Equation 3.13}$$

3.8.5.5 The valve loss coefficient

The valve loss coefficient is obtained from the Equation 2.38

$$H_v = k_v \frac{V^2}{2g}$$

Or the pressure loss due to the valve is related to the head loss by:

$$\Delta P_v = \rho g H_v$$

Then:

$$k_v = \frac{\Delta P}{\frac{1}{2} \rho V^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{\Delta k_v}{k_v}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\Delta(\Delta P_v)}{\Delta P_v}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho}\right)^2 + 4\left(\frac{\Delta Q}{Q}\right)^2 + 16\left(\frac{\Delta D}{D}\right)^2 \quad \text{Equation 3.14}$$

A sample of 25 readings at constant flow rate were collected to evaluate the accuracy and precision of the rig in capturing data relevant to loss coefficient determination. The shear stress was determined from the pressure gradient. The average mean and standard deviation were determined. The error incurred in calculating the wall shear stress was determined as the ratio of the standard deviation and the average mean.

Table 3.5 to Table 3.9 show the statistical analysis for the absolute errors for different pipes. It can be seen that the loss coefficient absolute error for the 25 % opening position is higher than for the other opening positions.

Table 3.5: Absolute error for 40 mm bore diameter

Opening position	Fluid	ΔQ	$\Delta \rho$	$\Delta(\Delta P_v)$	ΔD	Δk_v	ΔRe
25 % Open	Kaolin 10%	0.080	3.750	4126	0.265	15.26	42.92
50 % Open	Kaolin 10%	0.022	3.750	1527	0.265	1.622	18.33
75 % Open	Kaolin 10%	0.062	3.750	2343	0.265	1.539	76.63
100 % Open	Kaolin 10%	0.026	3.750	1186	0.265	0.696	64.89

Table 3.6: Absolute error for 50 mm bore diameter

Opening position	Fluid	ΔQ	$\Delta \rho$	$\Delta(\Delta P_v)$	ΔD	Δk_v	ΔRe
25 % Open	Kaolin 10%	0.022	3.75	1812	0.169	1.480	27.86
50 % Open	Kaolin 10%	0.060	3.75	1274	0.169	0.647	42.47
75 % Open	Kaolin 10%	0.036	3.75	1064	0.169	0.817	28.21
100 % Open	Kaolin 10%	0.011	3.75	575.8	0.169	0.578	13.95

Table 3.7: Absolute error for 65 mm bore diameter

Opening position	Fluid	ΔQ	$\Delta \rho$	$\Delta(\Delta P_v)$	ΔD	Δk_v	ΔRe
25 % Open	Kaolin 10%	0.026	3.75	1793	0.284	1.170	47.81
50 % Open	Kaolin 10%	0.026	3.75	1255	0.284	1.173	41.54
75 % Open	Kaolin 10%	0.026	3.75	816.3	0.284	0.391	32.32
100 % Open	Kaolin 10%	0.033	3.75	498.0	0.284	0.230	41.04

Table 3.8: Absolute error for 80 mm bore diameter

Opening position	Fluid	ΔQ	$\Delta \rho$	$\Delta(\Delta P_v)$	ΔD	Δk_v	ΔRe
25 % Open	Kaolin 10%	0.040	3.75	626	0.177	1.529	19.72
50 % Open	Kaolin 10%	0.032	3.75	863	0.177	2.218	11.61
75 % Open	Kaolin 10%	0.046	3.75	285	0.177	0.773	9.256
100 % Open	Kaolin 10%	0.073	3.75	559	0.177	0.578	27.97

Table 3.9: Absolute error for 100 mm bore diameter

Opening position	Fluid	ΔQ	$\Delta \rho$	$\Delta(\Delta P_v)$	ΔD	Δk_v	ΔRe
25 % Open	Kaolin 10%	0.058	3.75	473.1	0.360	2.365	21.16
50 % Open	Kaolin 10%	0.134	3.75	1296	0.360	3.538	78.02
75 % Open	Kaolin 10%	0.061	3.75	819.9	0.360	1.960	46.00
100 % Open	Kaolin 10%	0.128	3.75	215.8	0.360	0.537	22.49

Table 3.10: Mean value for 40 mm bore diameter

Opening position	Fluid	Flow Rate	ρ	ΔP_v	D	k_v	Re
25 % Open	Kaolin 10%	1.311	1169	36972	42.10	71.65	336.5
50 % Open	Kaolin 10%	1.859	1169	40039	42.10	38.50	627.3
75 % Open	Kaolin 10%	2.147	1169	12698	42.10	9.144	805.0
100 % Open	Kaolin 10%	2.399	1169	4283	42.10	2.470	963.1

The mean value for the loss coefficient has been presented in Table 3.10 to Table 3.14. This proved the qualitative trend that as the opening position decreases, the loss coefficient increases as well.

Table 3.11: Mean value for 50 mm bore diameter

Opening position	Fluid	Flow Rate	ρ	ΔP_v	D	k_v	Re
25 % Open	Kaolin 10%	3.262	1169	30520	52.8	23.53	933.6
50 % Open	Kaolin 10%	3.408	1169	13132	52.8	9.266	1003
75 % Open	Kaolin 10%	3.352	1169	4790	52.8	3.496	972.6
100 % Open	Kaolin 10%	2.845	1169	1188	52.8	1.203	718.2

Table 3.12: Mean value for 65 mm bore diameter

Opening position	Fluid	Flow Rate	ρ	ΔP_v	D	k_v	Re
25 % Open	Kaolin 10%	5.245	1169	31856	63.1	19.34	1199
50 % Open	Kaolin 10%	4.127	1169	4505	63.1	4.417	764.7
75 % Open	Kaolin 10%	6.090	1169	4304	63.1	1.939	1544
100 % Open	Kaolin 10%	6.069	1169	471.8	63.1	0.214	1541

Table 3.13: Mean value for 80 mm bore diameter

Opening position	Fluid	Flow Rate	ρ	ΔP_v	D	k_v	Re
25 % Open	Kaolin 10%	4.858	1169	46111	80.4	86.26	482.9
50 % Open	Kaolin 10%	4.228	1169	13341	80.4	32.95	376.2
75 % Open	Kaolin 10%	4.379	1169	2376	80.4	5.471	404.8
100 % Open	Kaolin 10%	6.461	1169	414.1	80.4	0.451	701.4

Table 3.14: Mean value for 100 mm bore diameter

Opening position	Fluid	Flow Rate	ρ	ΔP_v	D	k_v	Re
25 % Open	Kaolin 10%	5.475	1169	27769	97.2	87.13	302.9
50 % Open	Kaolin 10%	6.284	1169	10905	97.2	25.99	402.6
75 % Open	Kaolin 10%	6.267	1169	3193	97.2	7.645	403.9
100 % Open	Kaolin 10%	5.267	1169	80.94	97.2	0.431	235.2

Mbiya (2003) has derived the relative or percentage error for the loss coefficient and it can be seen that the experimental loss coefficients relative errors are almost the same with the calculated ones using the Equation 3.13. The relative error increases as the opening position increases as well.

Table 3.15 to 3.19 show the experimental relative error compared to the relative error using Equation 3.13.

Table 3.15: Relative or percentage error for 40 mm bore diameter

Opening position	Fluid	$\Delta Q/Q$	$\Delta \rho/\rho$	$\Delta(\Delta P_v)/\Delta P_v$	$\Delta D/D$	$(\Delta k_v/k_v)_{Exp}$	$\Delta Re/Re$	$(\Delta k_v/k_v)_{Calc}$
25 % Open	Kaolin 10%	6.102	0.003	11.16	0.629	21.29	12.76	16.73
50 % Open	Kaolin 10%	1.183	0.003	3.814	0.629	4.214	2.921	5.147
75 % Open	Kaolin 10%	2.888	0.003	18.45	0.629	16.83	9.519	19.50
100 % Open	Kaolin 10%	1.084	0.003	27.68	0.629	28.18	6.738	27.88

Table 3.16: Relative or percentage error for 50 mm bore diameter

Opening position	Fluid	$\Delta Q/Q$	$\Delta \rho/\rho$	$\Delta(\Delta P_v)/\Delta P_v$	$\Delta D/D$	$(\Delta k_v/k_v)_{Exp}$	$\Delta Re/Re$	$(\Delta k_v/k_v)_{Calc}$
25 % Open	Kaolin 10%	0.674	0.003	5.937	0.32	6.291	2.984	6.221
50 % Open	Kaolin 10%	1.761	0.003	9.701	0.32	6.983	4.236	10.40
75 % Open	Kaolin 10%	1.074	0.003	22.22	0.32	23.37	2.901	22.36
100 % Open	Kaolin 10%	0.387	0.003	48.48	0.32	48.05	1.942	48.51

Table 3.17: Relative or percentage error for 65 mm bore diameter

Opening position	Fluid	$\Delta Q/Q$	$\Delta \rho/\rho$	$\Delta(\Delta P_v)/\Delta P_v$	$\Delta D/D$	$(\Delta k_v/k_v)_{Exp}$	$\Delta Re/Re$	$(\Delta k_v/k_v)_{Calc}$
25 % Open	kaolin 10%	0.496	0.003	5.628	0.45	6.049	3.988	5.992
50 % Open	kaolin 10%	0.630	0.003	27.86	0.45	26.56	5.432	27.94
75 % Open	kaolin 10%	0.427	0.003	18.97	0.45	20.17	2.093	19.07
100 % Open	kaolin 10%	0.544	0.003	105.5	0.45	107.5	2.664	105.6

Table 3.18: Relative or percentage error for 80 mm bore diameter

Opening position	Fluid	$\Delta Q/Q$	$\Delta \rho/\rho$	$\Delta(\Delta P_v)/\Delta P_v$	$\Delta D/D$	$(\Delta k_v/k_v)_{Exp}$	$\Delta Re/Re$	$(\Delta k_v/k_v)_{Calc}$
25 % Open	Kaolin 10%	0.823	0.003	1.357	0.22	1.773	4.084	2.308
50 % Open	Kaolin 10%	0.757	0.003	6.468	0.22	6.732	3.086	6.700
75 % Open	Kaolin 10%	1.050	0.003	12.00	0.22	14.13	2.286	12.21
100 % Open	Kaolin 10%	1.130	0.003	135.1	0.22	128.2	3.988	135.1

Table 3.19: Relative or percentage error for 100 mm bore diameter

Opening position	Fluid	$\Delta Q/Q$	$\Delta \rho/\rho$	$\Delta(\Delta P_v)/\Delta P_v$	$\Delta D/D$	$(\Delta k_v/k_v)_{Exp}$	$\Delta Re/Re$	$(\Delta k_v/k_v)_{Calc}$
25 % Open	Kaolin 10%	1.059	0.003	1.704	0.37	2.714	6.986	3.096
50 % Open	Kaolin 10%	2.132	0.003	11.89	0.37	13.62	19.38	12.72
75 % Open	Kaolin 10%	0.973	0.003	25.67	0.37	25.64	11.39	25.79
100 % Open	Kaolin 10%	2.430	0.003	266.6	0.37	124.6	9.565	266.6

3.9 CONCLUSION

The experimental equipment has been described. It is reliable and can be used to measure the loss coefficient through different fittings, in this case in particular, through Saunders diaphragm valves.

The diaphragm valve has also been described and the detailed external and internal dimensions have been provided.

The basic operation used to provide useful data of loss coefficient for different purposes has been outlined. The results will be presented in the next chapter where the loss coefficient will be plotted against the Slatter Reynolds number.

The materials tested, as well as their particular purposes, have been described. The water test results will be correlated to the Colebrook & White equation and the Rheological characterisation of the non-Newtonian fluids will also be presented in Chapter 4.

The relative error Equation 3.14 derived by Mbiya (2003) has been evaluated and it was shown to be successful, because it can be used to predict the percentage error for the loss coefficient. The difference in percentage between the experimental loss coefficient relative error and the calculated ones is very small.

CHAPTER 4 ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this work was to measure pressure losses in Saunders straight-through diaphragm valves.

Firstly, Newtonian fluid (water) was tested through five pipes of different size and the plot of the velocity against the wall shear stress was correlated to the Colebrook & White equation to ascertain the accuracy and the credibility of the equipment.

Secondly, the rheological characterisation was done for each non-Newtonian fluid used, applying the rheology test. It consists of using the data points in laminar flow from the test data of $(\tau_0, 8V/D)$ to obtain the rheological constants τ_y , K and n (Slatter, 1994).

Finally, the laminar and turbulent loss coefficients were calculated, based on the pressure drop through the diaphragm valves, and they were then correlated to the Reynolds number.

Thus, the objective of this chapter is

- to present the water test results;
- to present the rheological constants obtained for the fluids under evaluation;
- to present the correlation of loss coefficient with Reynolds number.

4.2 STRAIGHT PIPE RESULTS

The results obtained in the straight pipe section will be presented here for both water and non-Newtonian fluids. The straight pipe results are important for establishing credibility of the test rig, as well as for the rheological characterisation of non-Newtonian fluids.

4.2.1 Water

The water test was conducted in the straight pipes to establish the credibility and accuracy of the test equipment.

A plot of the Fanning friction factor (f) against the Reynolds number (Re) for water for the 50 mm OD pipe is shown in Figure 4.1.

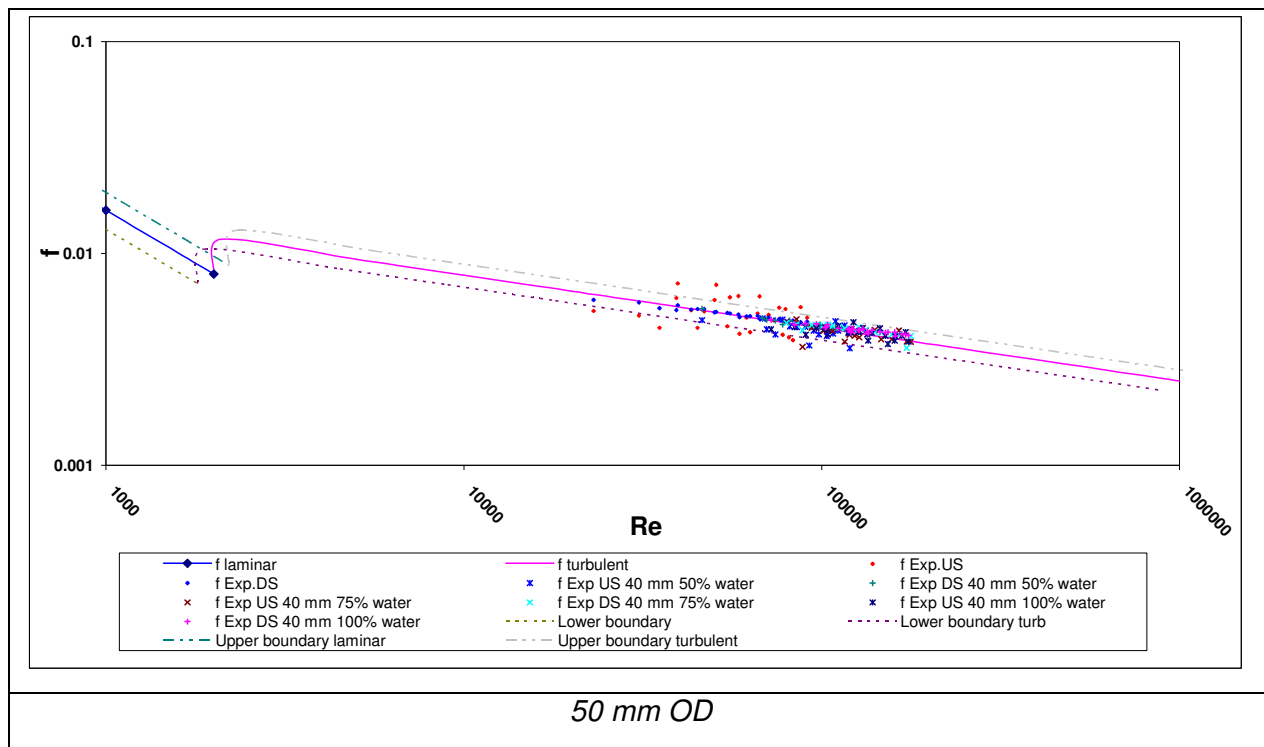


Figure 4.1: Friction factor for 50 mm OD for different opening positions

We can see that 80 % of the data fall within ± 10 % of the calculated line for the small pipes in Figure 4.1. Such an agreement indicates the validity and degree of accuracy of the experimental technique and equipment used in this experimental investigation.

From Equation 2.5, we have calculated the velocity that was plotted against the shear stresses. Figure 4.2 shows a comparison of experimental results with the Colebrook & White equation (Equation 2.11) for all the pipes tested. The surface roughness (k) of all the pipes was less than $20 \mu\text{m}$, as specified for smooth pipes. The results obtained from different pipes revealed an experimental error of 5 % in the 50 mm, 63 mm and 90 mm outside diameter (OD); 10 % in the 75 mm and 15 % in the 110 mm outside diameter (OD) pipes. The friction was determined using Colebrook & White equation (Equation 2.11) and the shear stress (τ_o) was subsequently determined using Equation 2.4

A summary of the results are given in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Surface roughness for various pipe sizes

Nominal Diameter (mm)	Internal diameter (mm)	Surface roughness (μm)	<i>Percentage error</i> (%)
40	42.12	0.5	4
50	50	4	1
65	63	20	4
80	80	20	4
100	100	0.5	9

The pipe roughness was determined by measuring the pressure drop across a known length of pipe and by comparing it with the Colebrook & White equation (Equation 2.11) (King, 2002)

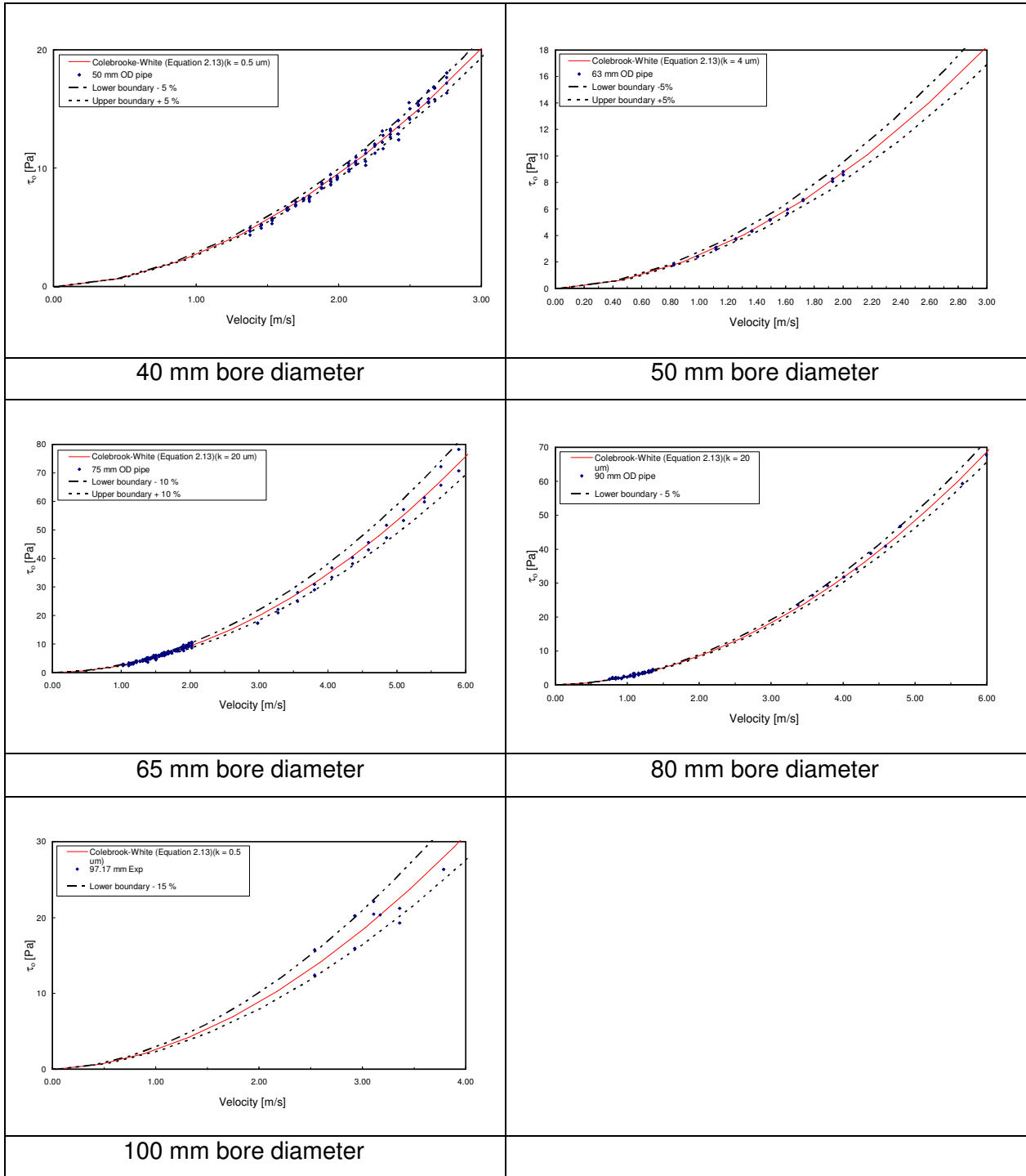


Figure 4.2: Comparison of water tests with Colebrook & White equation for all pipe sizes.

4.2.2 Non-Newtonian fluids

The non-Newtonian fluids selected were kaolin suspensions and CMC solutions that typically display yield pseudoplastic and pseudoplastic behaviour (Fester et al., 2007). Rheological constants obtained for non-Newtonian fluids will be presented in this work namely 6%, 10% and 13% volume concentration of kaolin, as well as 5% mass concentration of CMC.

The objective of this section is to explain how the fluids under evaluation were characterised and how the different models were fitted to determine the rheological constants τ_y , K and n for yield pseudoplastic or K and n for pseudoplastic where τ_y equals zero.

4.2.2.1 Fitting the pseudoplastic model

The pseudoplastic model or power law was used to model the flow behaviour of CMC and was fitted to the laminar shear stress and shear rate data from all straight pipes to determine K and n.

A power law trend curve was fitted to the wall shear stress (τ_0) and pseudo shear rate ($8V/D$) data to obtain the constant n' (apparent flow behaviour index) and K' (apparent fluid consistency index).

An example of the pseudoplastic model fit is given in Figure 4.3 for a 5 % CMC solution.

Table 4.2 gives the rheological constants used in this work for CMC 5 %.

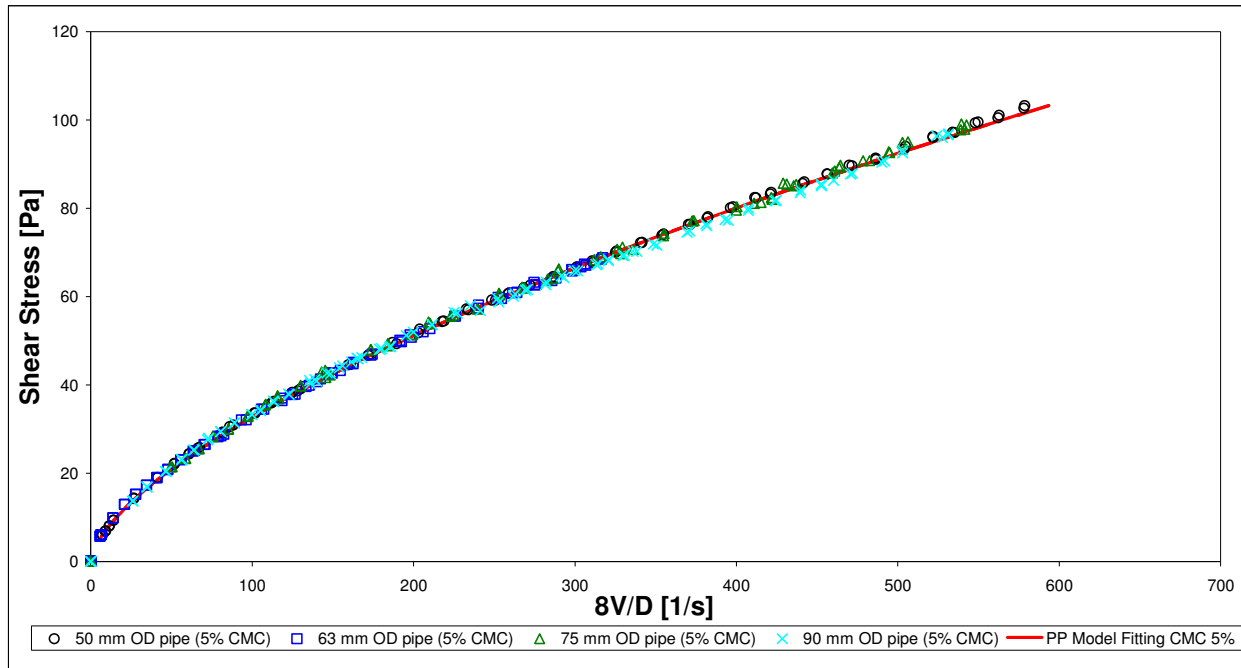


Figure 4.3: Pseudo-shear diagram for straight pipe test of CMC 5 %

Table 4.2: Rheological characteristic of CMC 5 %

Density (kg/m ³)	Concentration (%)	K' (Pa/s ⁿ)	n'
1026.8	5%	1.542	0.645

4.2.2.2 Fitting the yield pseudoplastic model

The yield pseudoplastic model was used to determine the flow behaviour of kaolin, and fitted to the laminar shear stress and shear rate data from all straight pipes to determine τ_y , K and n.

An example of the yield pseudoplastic model fit is given in Figure 4.4 for kaolin in suspension at three different concentrations. Table 4.3 gives the different rheological constants used in this work for kaolin 6 %, 10 % and 13 %. The yield stress (τ_y) was increasing with increasing slurry concentration. K and n were obtained using Equations 2.60 and 2.61.

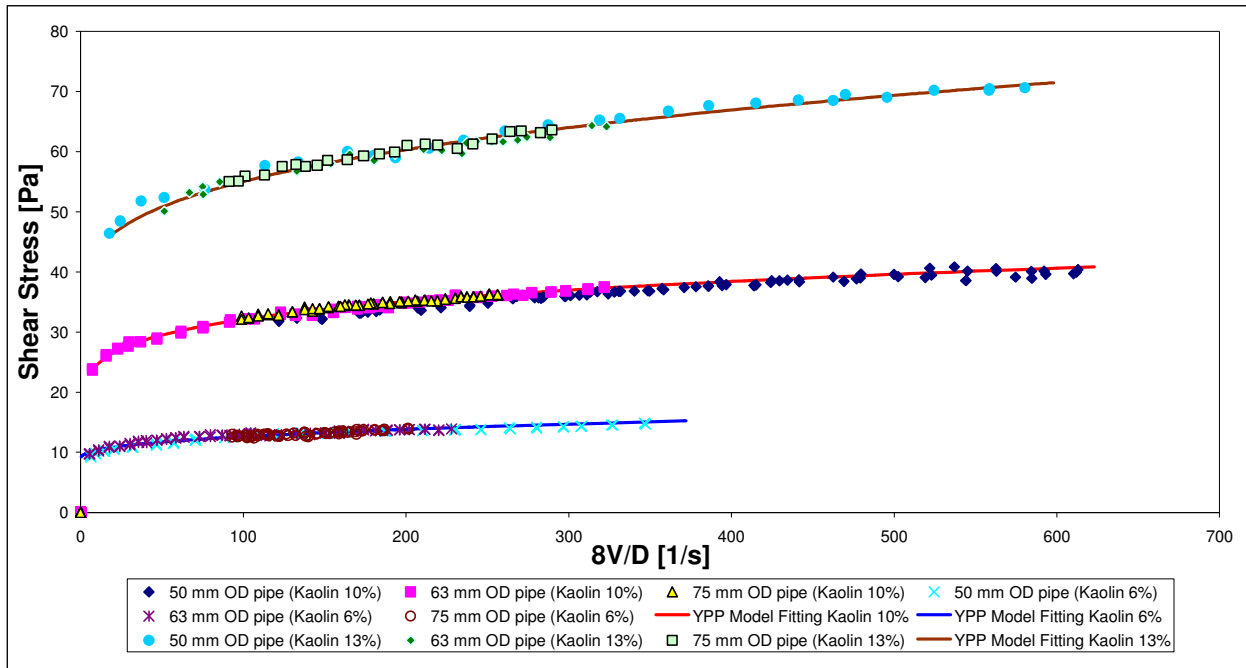


Figure 4.4: Straight pipe test of 6 %, 10 % and 13 % Kaolin slurry

Table 4.3: Rheological characteristics of Kaolin 6 %, 10 % and 13 % slurry

Density (kg/m ³)	Concentration (%)	τ_y (Pa)	K' (Pa s ⁿ)	n'
1103.6	6%	3.071	2.038	0.264
1169.4	10%	8.965	7.098	0.175
1215.5	13%	18.97	16.14	0.242

4.3 DIAPHRAGM VALVE LOSS COEFFICIENT

The objective of this work was to measure the diaphragm valve loss coefficient that should be correlated to the Reynolds number for further analysis.

4.3.1 Graphical presentation of k_v versus Reynolds number

In order to analyse the experimental loss coefficient data, they will be plotted on a graph versus Reynolds number, as it is customary in the field of fluid mechanics (Edwards et al., 1985; Turian et al., 1997; Pienaar, 1998; Kazadi, 2005; Mbiya, 2008).

In this work, the Slatter Reynolds (Re_3) was used to make such representation.

4.3.1.1 Loss coefficients for 40 mm bore valve

Figures 4.5 to 4.9 show the correlation between the loss coefficient using Equation 2.52 and the Reynolds number ranging from 1 to 100000 for the 40 mm to 100 mm bore diameter.

The turbulent flow occurs earlier at Reynolds around 1000 in pipe fittings, as can be seen in Figures 4.5 to 4.9, and the loss coefficients are given below for different opening positions. However, not all the fluids tested could reach the turbulent flow for different opening positions due to safety conditions under which we could operate the rig.

- Fully open ($k_v = 2.68$)
- 75 % open ($k_v = 8.15$)
- 50 % open ($k_v = 32.82$)
- 25 % open ($k_v = 68.79$)

The unpredictable transition region from Reynolds number 10 up to 1000 depended on the type of fluids tested and the opening position, as can be seen in Figure 4.5. The transition is not smooth for the fully open position. This could be because of the interaction between the secondary flow and the core region that tends to delay the onset of turbulence to well above Reynolds number at which straight pipe flow could become turbulent.

In laminar flow for Reynolds number less than 10, although this is not the case for all the opening positions, there is a similar trend for different fluids tested and at different opening positions. In this region, the viscous forces overcome the inertia forces and the plot of the loss coefficients and ratio of forces coincide and the loss coefficient is typical to a hyperbolic relationship.

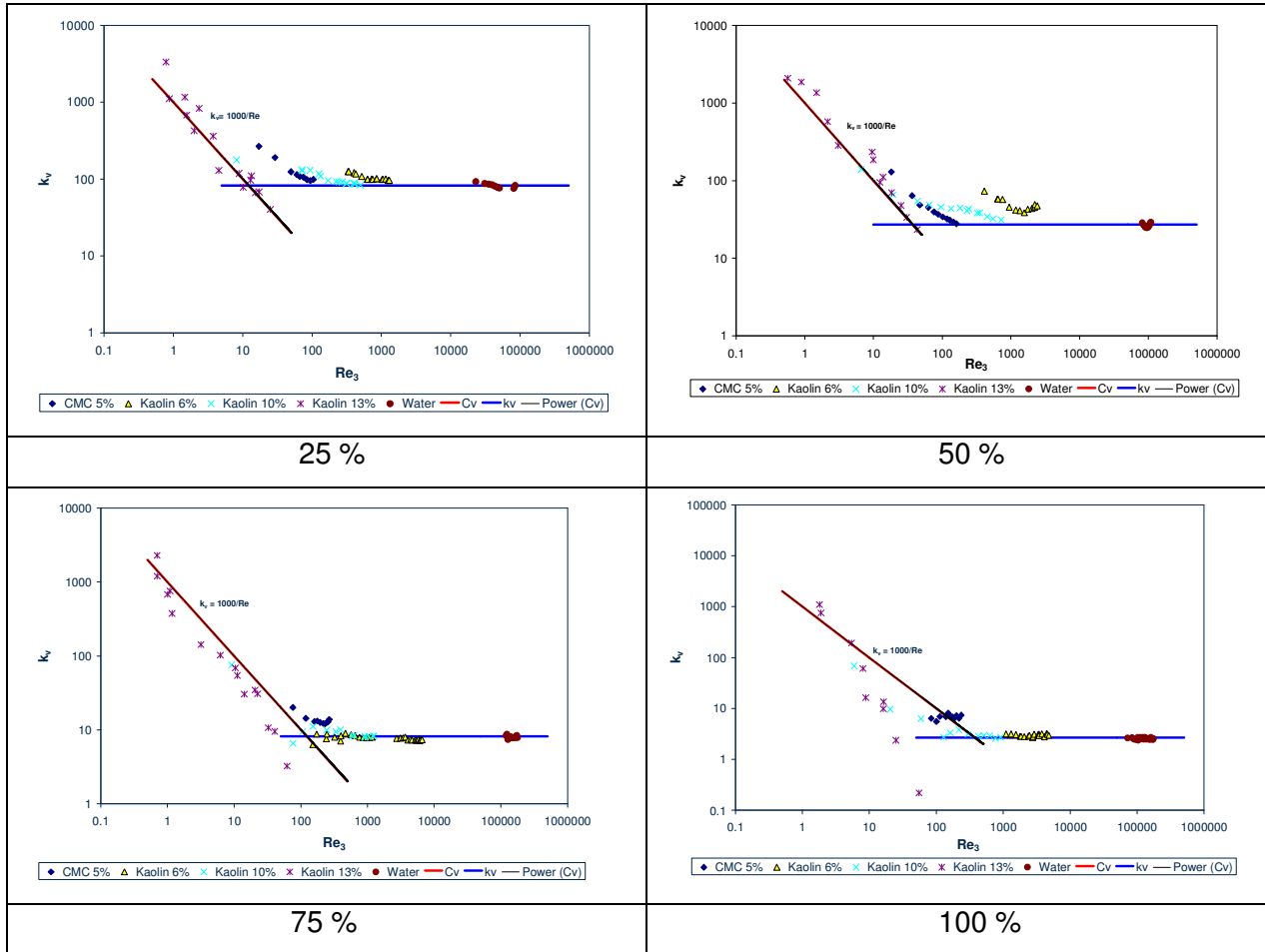


Figure 4.5: Loss coefficient data of the 40 mm bore Saunders diaphragm valve at all opening positions.

4.3.1.2 Loss coefficients for 50 mm bore valve

- Fully open ($k_v = 1.60$)
- 75 % open ($k_v = 3.88$)
- 50 % open ($k_v = 10.25$)
- 25 % open ($k_v = 28.46$)

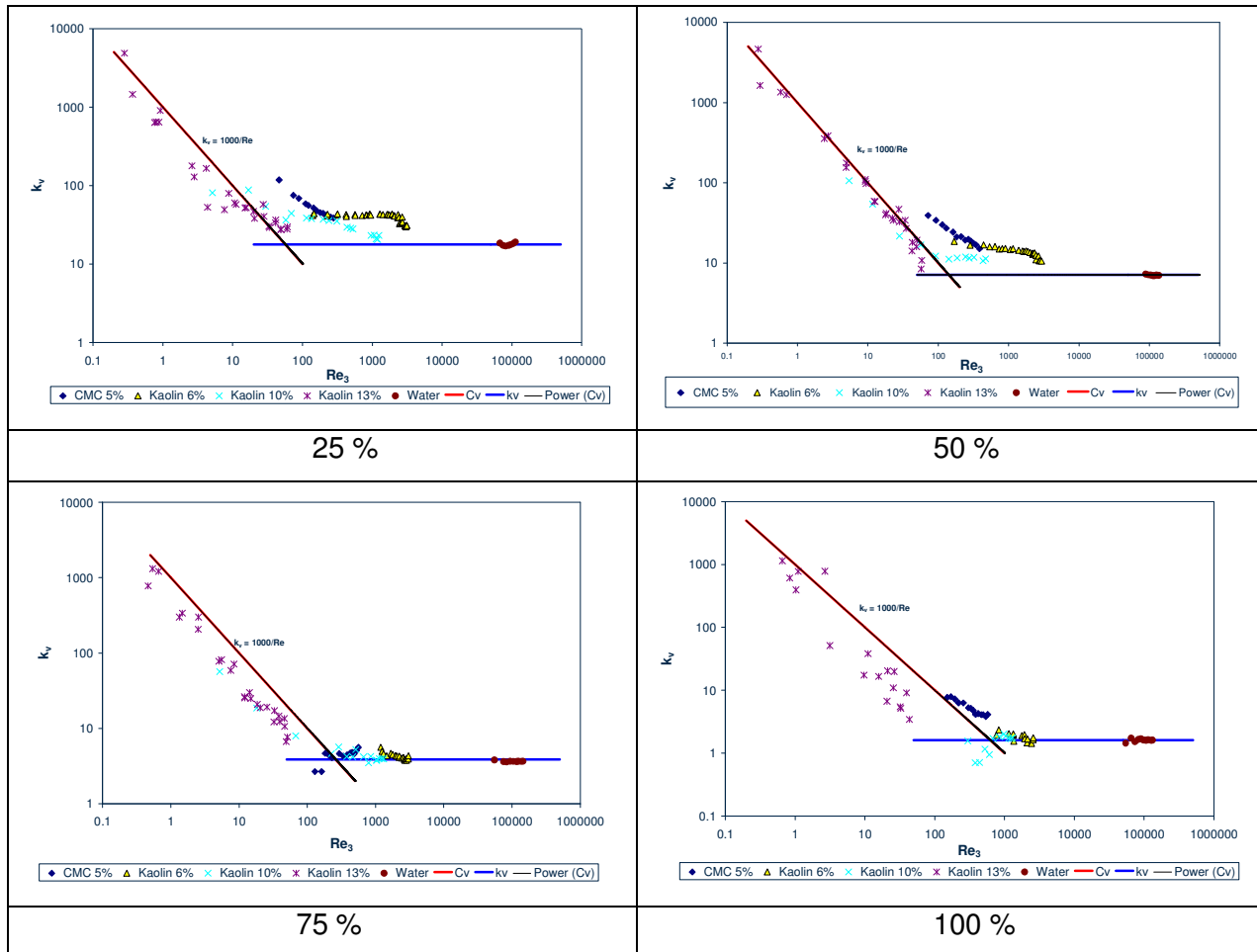


Figure 4.6: Loss coefficient data of the 50 mm bore Saunders diaphragm valve at all opening positions.

4.3.1.3 Loss coefficients for 65 mm bore valve

- Fully open ($k_v = 0.57$)
- 75 % open ($k_v = 1.77$)
- 50 % open ($k_v = 3.63$)
- 25 % open ($k_v = 22.43$)

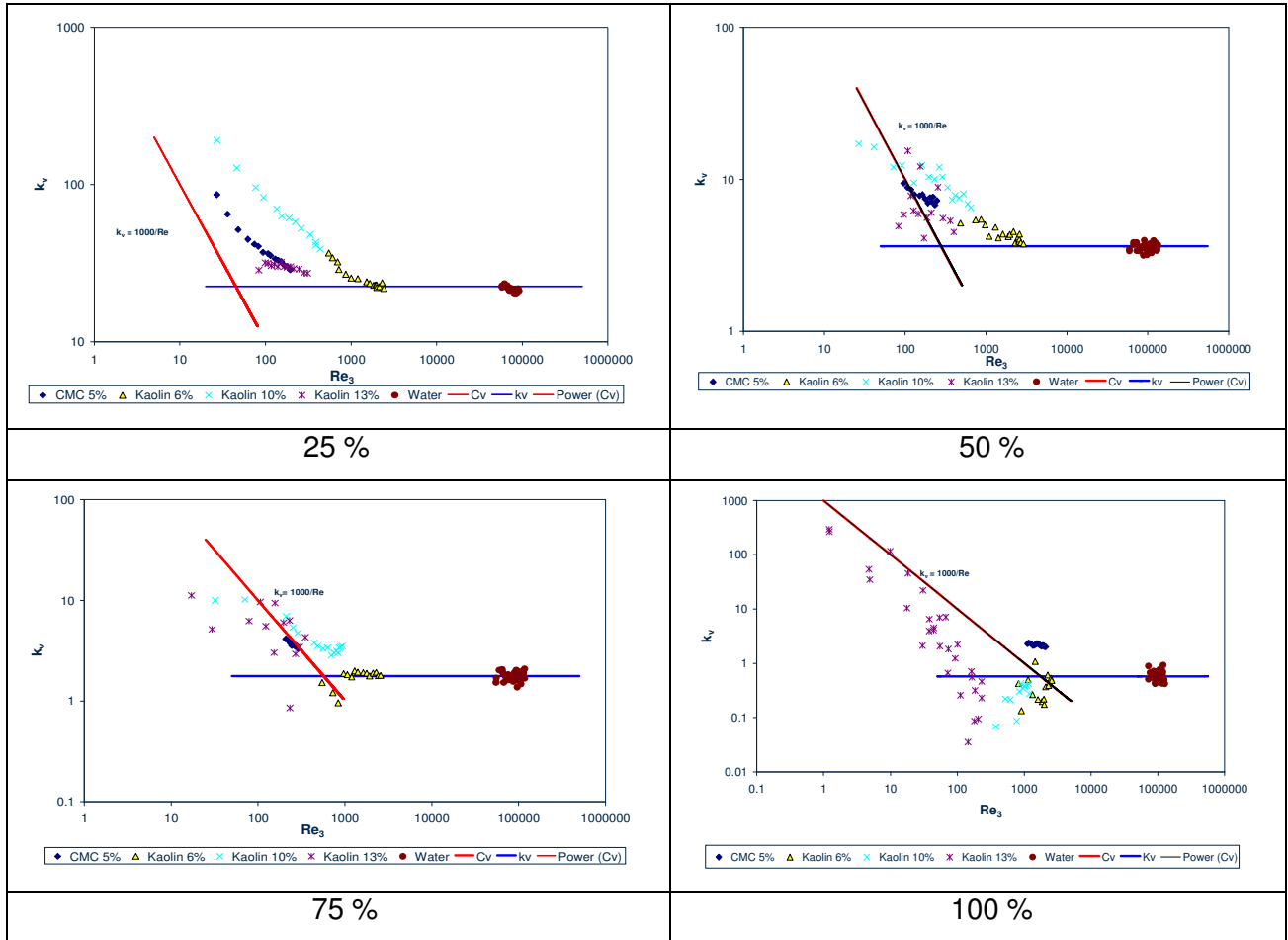


Figure 4.7: Loss coefficient data of the 65 mm bore Saunders diaphragm valve at all opening positions.

4.3.1.4 Loss coefficients for 80 mm bore valve

- Fully open ($k_v = 0.46$)
- 75 % open ($k_v = 4.27$)
- 50 % open ($k_v = 18.86$)
- 25 % open ($k_v = 88.79$)

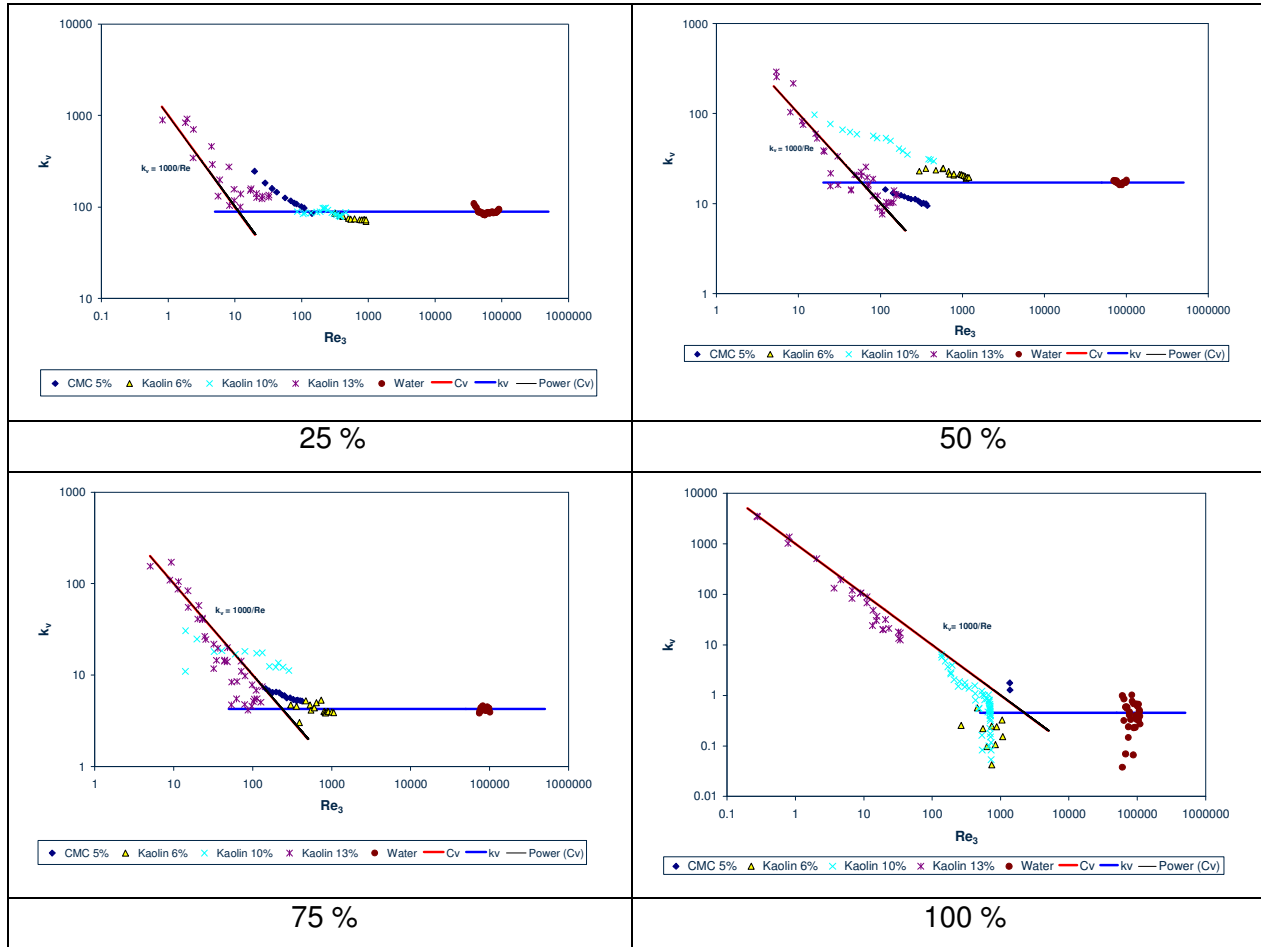


Figure 4.8: Loss coefficient data of the 80 mm bore Saunders diaphragm valve at all opening positions.

4.3.1.5 Loss coefficients for 100 mm bore valve

- Fully open ($k_v = 1.04$)
- 75 % open ($k_v = 4.75$)
- 50 % open ($k_v = 17.84$)
- 25 % open ($k_v = 72.26$)

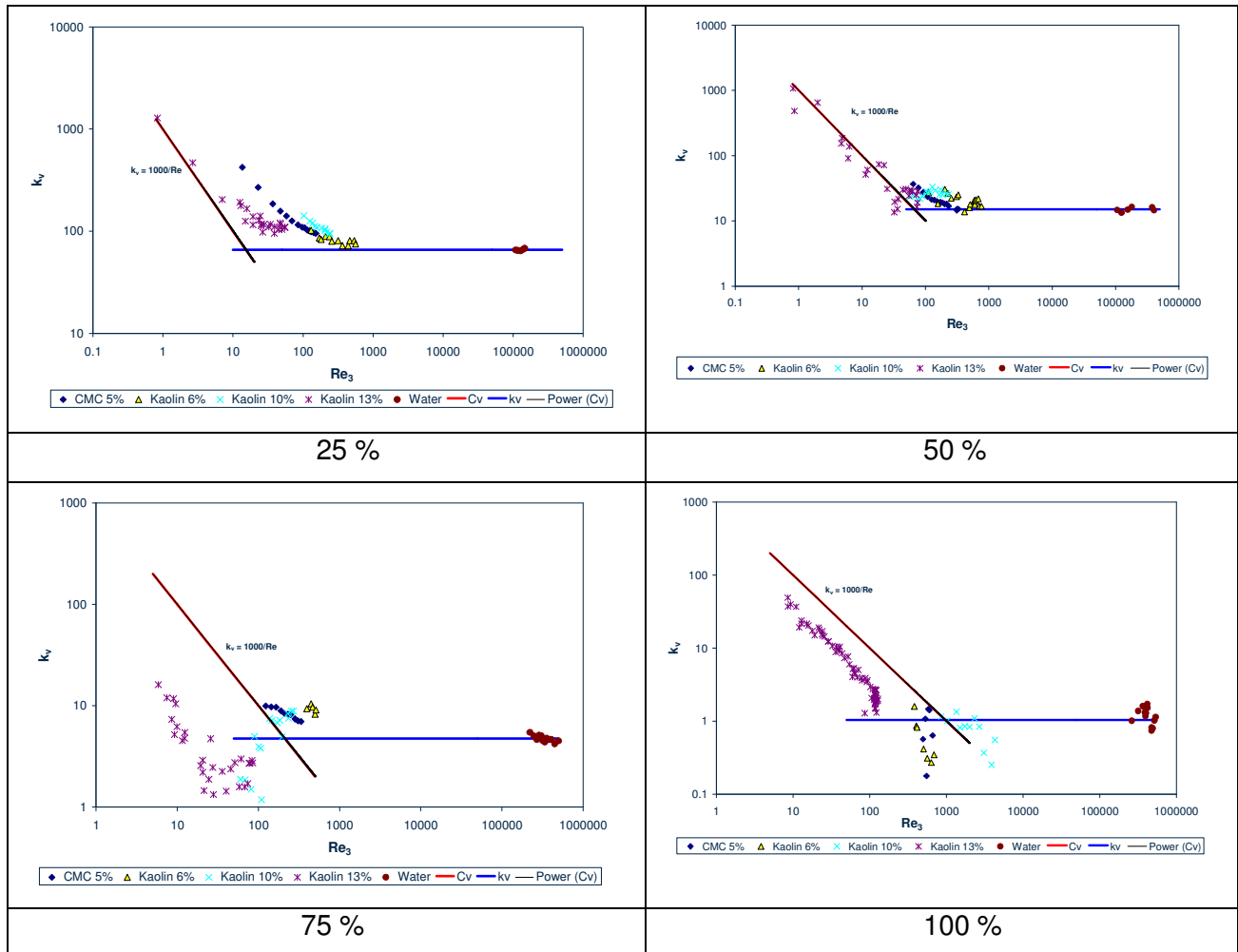


Figure 4.9: Loss coefficient data of the 100 mm bore Saunders diaphragm valve at all opening positions.

The procedure followed to calculate the loss coefficient and loss coefficient constant data have been highlighted in chapter 2. The results obtained from the straight pipe test to ascertain the reliability of the equipment have also been presented in this chapter.

Figure 4.10 represents different graphs for different pipe sizes at various opening positions.

There was good agreement between the results found for different slurries and with the turbulent loss coefficient for small pipe size (40 mm and 50 mm bore diameter). As the bore diameter increases, there is a lot of scatter in the results, especially in the transition zone for the 65 mm, 80 mm and 100 mm bore diameter.

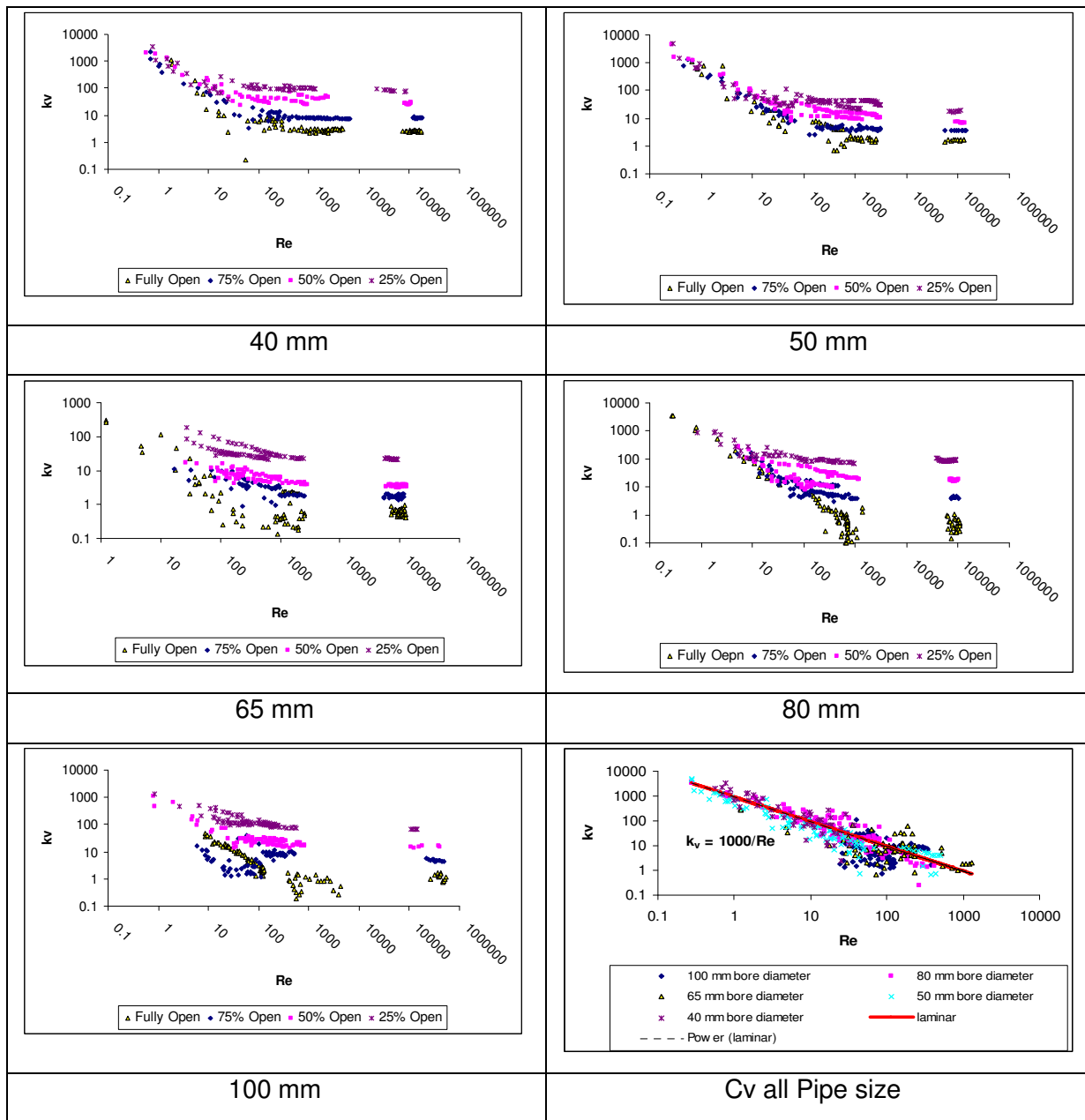


Figure 4.10: Typical loss coefficient versus Reynolds number plot obtained for all pipe sizes

Table 4.4 shows the loss coefficient data for different straight-through diaphragm valves ranging from 40 mm bore diameter to 100 mm bore diameter at different opening positions, from 100 % open to 25 % open.

Table 4.4: Loss coefficients of the 40, 50, 65, 80 and 100 mm bore valve

Valve position (%)	25		50		75		100	
Bore diameter (mm)	k_v	Stdev	k_v	Stdev	k_v	Stdev	k_v	Stdev
40	68.79	±11.20	32.82	±7.88	8.15	±0.98	2.68	±0.24
50	28.46	±8.70	10.25	± 2.50	3.88	± 0.24	1.60	± 0.10
65	22.43	±1.85	3.63	±0.30	1.77	±0.18	0.57	± 0.36
80	88.79	±5.41	18.86	± 3.53	4.27	±0.20	0.46	± 0.26
100	72.26	±8.92	17.84	±2.83	4.75	±0.35	1.04	±0.40

The scatter of results are prominent in the larger valves (65, 80 and 100 mm) in the fully open positions where the pressure drop was similar to the pressure drop encountered within the pipes.

4.4 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this chapter outlined the results obtained from the valve test rig. Water tests in straight pipes have been done to ascertain the credibility of the equipment. Thus the plot of the shear stresses versus the velocities has been correlated to the Colebrook & White equation, as shown in Figure 4.2. This illustrated the efficiency of the system.

Rheological characteristics of the different materials tested have been measured using tube viscometer. In this work the pseudoplastic and the yield pseudoplastic model have been used for CMC and kaolin respectively.

Finally, the loss coefficient through Saunders diaphragm valves ranging from 40 to 100 mm nominal bore diameters at various opening positions have been calculated in laminar and turbulent flow. Figure 4.10 shows that in turbulent flow, the loss coefficient depends on the size of the valve; meanwhile, in laminar flow the laminar loss coefficients converge together for different pipe sizes and are equal to 1000, which is well explained in Chapter 5.

CHAPTER 5 DISCUSSION AND EVALUATION OF RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the comparison between the Saunders diaphragm valve loss coefficients obtained in this work and those found in the literature are presented. Due to the discrepancies found, a new correlation was developed and is presented here. This new correlation offers advantages over those in the literature for smaller diameter valves. As the objective of this work is to provide the laminar and turbulent loss coefficients, this section will essentially focus on the

- Comparison of the experimental data with the open literature
- New correlation for determining the loss coefficient for Saunders diaphragm valves.

The experimental work is compared to results from Miller (1990) and Perry & Chilton (1997), as well as correlations developed by Hooper (1981), ESDU (2004) and Mbiya (2008).

5.2 COMPARISON WITH LITERATURE

One of the important objectives of this work is to compare the results obtained from this experimental investigation to the data found in the open literature in general. The nominal bore diameter of the Saunders diaphragm valves is identical to the Natco valves used by Mbiya (2008), ranging from 40 mm to 100 mm. The sizes for which loss coefficients are valid were not given by Miller (1990), Hooper (1981) and Perry & Chilton (1997).

The relative errors were calculated for $Re < 10$ and $Re > 10000$. The following details from the literature review were used for comparison, namely:

- Miller (1990) using Figure 2.11
- Hooper (1981) using Equation 2.62
- Perry & Chilton (1997) using Table 2.5
- ESDU (2004) using Equation 2.71
- Mbiya (2008) using Equation 2.74

5.2.1 Laminar (viscous) flow ($Re < 10$)

Figures 5.1 to 5.5 show that C_v is equal to 1000 in laminar flow, the loss coefficient predicted by Hooper (1981) is in good agreement with the results obtained from this work, within +/- 60 % experimental error. The laminar loss coefficient was valid for all different diameters used in this experimental investigation ranging from 40 mm to 100 mm, as well as at different opening positions. The same was found by Mbiya (2008) for laminar flow in Natco diaphragm valves.

5.2.2 Turbulent flow $Re > 10000$

5.2.2.1 Comparison between literature and new data for 40 mm bore diameter valve

For $Re > 10000$, Figure 5.1 shows the following with regard to the 40 mm bore diameter at various openings:

a) Fully open (100 %)

The loss coefficients for straight-through Saunders diaphragm valves are within 25 % and 14 % error respectively to those predicted by Hooper (1981) and Perry & Chilton (1997). The loss coefficients predicted by ESDU (2004) and those found in the work published by Mbiya (2008) are higher than those found in this experimental investigation of about 199 % and 202 % error respectively. The loss coefficients obtained by Miller (1990) are 70 % less than those found in this work.

For $10 < Re < 1000$, the loss coefficients of Saunders diaphragm valves are lower than those predicted by Mbiya (2008) in all the opening position, except for the 50 % where they are identical.

b) 75 % open

Mbiya (2008) found higher loss coefficients of 121 % error than those seen in the Saunders diaphragm valves.

Miller (1990), Hooper (1981) and Perry & Chilton (1997) obtained lower loss coefficients than those found in this work, of about 90 %, 75 % and 68 % error respectively. The loss coefficients predicted by the ESDU (2004) are within -2 % error to those found in this work.

c) 50 % open

The loss coefficients found by Mbiya (2008) and in this work are within 7 % error while Miller (1990), Hooper (1981) and Perry & Chilton (1997) and the ESDU (2004) found lower loss coefficients than those obtained in this experimental investigation of -96 %, -94 %, -87 % and -66 % error respectively.

d) 25 % open

The loss coefficients obtained from this work are lower than those found by Mbiya (2008) and higher than those obtained by Miller (1990), Hooper (1981) and Perry & Chilton (1997) and the ESDU (2004).

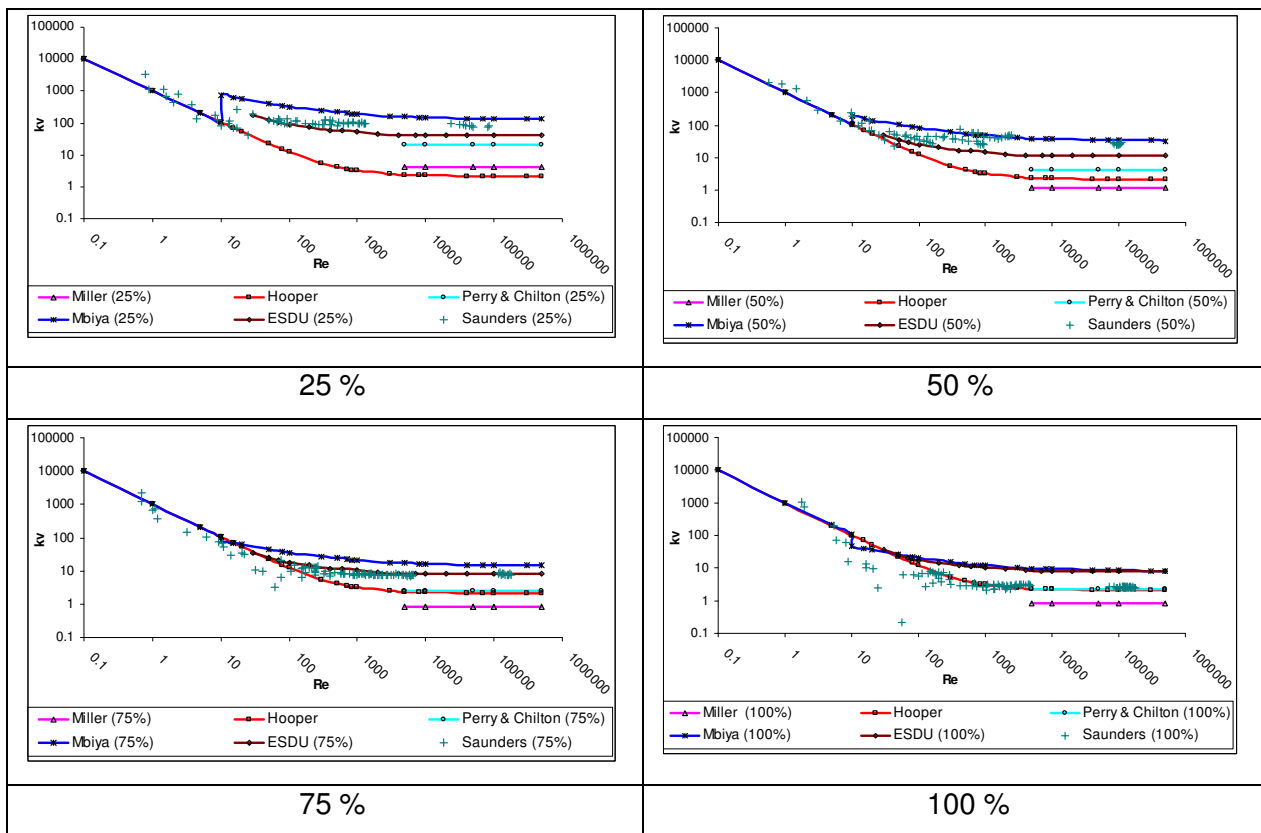


Figure 5.1: Comparison between Saunders diaphragm valves and literature for 40 mm bore diameter

5.2.2.2 Comparison between literature and new data for 50 mm bore diameter valve

For $Re > 10$, Figure 5.2 shows for the 50 mm bore diameter at various openings that:

a) Fully open (100 %)

The loss coefficients for straight-through Saunders diaphragm valves are within 25 %, 44 % and 56 % error to those predicted respectively by Hooper (1981), Perry & Chilton (1997) and Mbiya (2008).

The loss coefficients predicted by ESDU (2004) are higher than those found in this experimental investigation of 400 % error.

The loss coefficients obtained by Miller (1990) are lower than found in this work of -50 % error.

For $10 < Re < 1000$, the loss coefficients of Saunders diaphragm valves are lower than those predicted by Mbiya (2008) in all the opening position, except for the 50 % where they are identical.,

b) 75 % open

Mbiya (2008) found loss coefficients of 109 % error compared to those seen in the Saunders diaphragm valves, while Hooper (1981) obtained loss coefficients of -48 % error compared to those found in this work.

Perry & Chilton (1997) obtained loss coefficients within -33 % error compared to those found in this work. The ESDU (2004) found loss coefficients of about 106 % error than those provided by this work.

c) 50 % open

The loss coefficients found by Mbiya (2008) and ESDU (2004) are within 144 % and 9 % error to those found in this work, and those found by Perry & Chilton (1997) are within -58 % error to those obtained in this experimental investigation. The loss coefficients in the Saunders diaphragm valves are higher than those predicted by Hooper (1981) and Miller (1990), with an error of -80 % and -88 % respectively.

d) 25 % open

The loss coefficients obtained from this work are lower than those found by Mbiya (2008) and ESDU (2004), and higher than those obtained by Miller (1990) and Hooper (1981), while they are within -26 % error to those found by Perry & Chilton (1997).

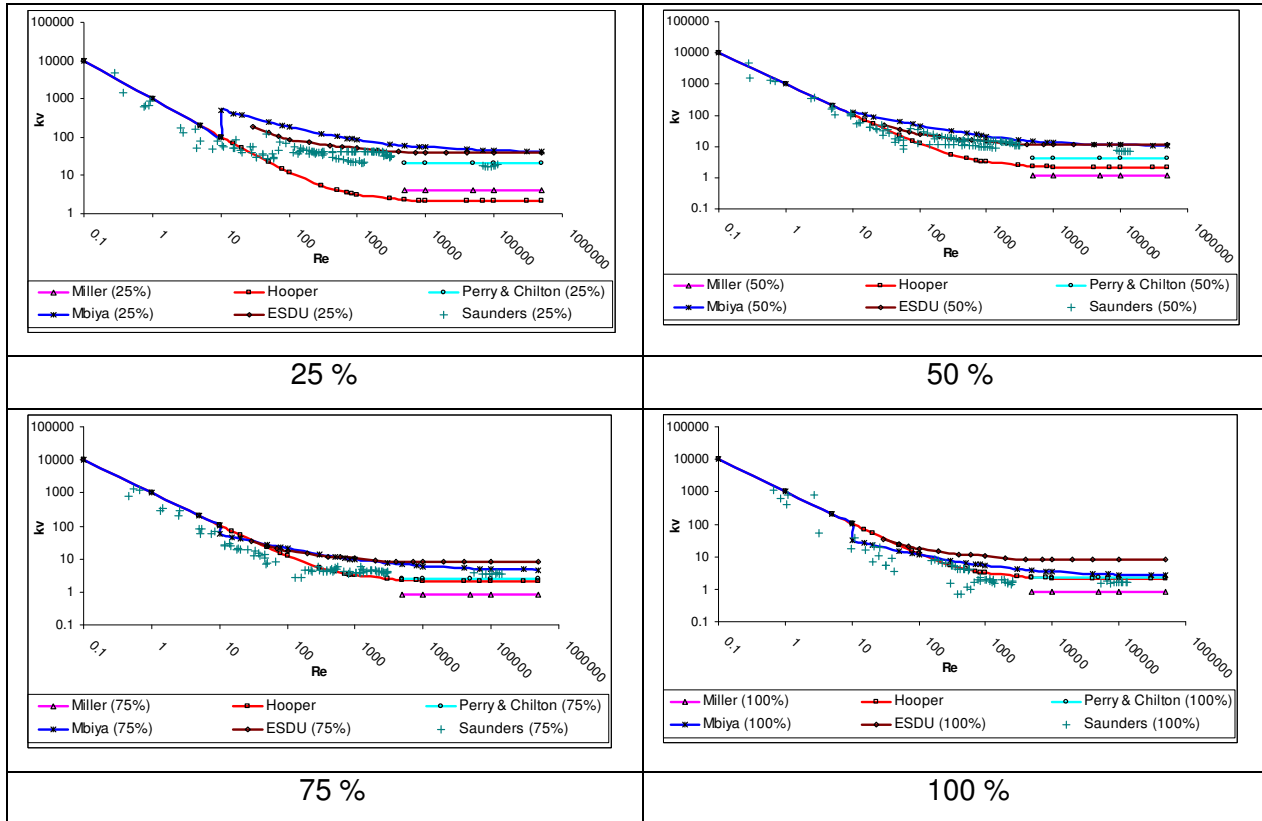


Figure 5.2: Comparison between Saunders diaphragm valves and literature for 50 mm bore diameter

5.2.2.3 Comparison between literature and new data for 65 mm bore diameter valve

For $Re > 10$, Figure 5.3 shows for the 65 mm bore diameter at various openings that:

a) Fully open (100 %)

The loss coefficients for straight-through Saunders diaphragm valves are within 40 % and 111 % to those predicted respectively by Miller (1990) and Mbiya (2008).

The loss coefficients obtained by Hooper (1981), Perry & Chilton (1997) and the ESDU (2004) are within 251 %, 304 % and 1286 % error to those found in this work.

For $10 < Re < 1000$, the loss coefficients of Saunders diaphragm valves are lower than those predicted by Mbiya (2008) in all the opening positions.

b) 75 % open

Mbiya (2008), Hooper (1981) and Perry & Chilton (1997) found loss coefficients of 58 %, 13 % and 47 % error respectively to those seen in the Saunders diaphragm valves.

Miller (1990) obtained loss coefficients of -55 % error to those found in this work and the ESDU (2004) found loss coefficients of 346 % error to those found in the Saunders diaphragm valves.

c) 50 % open

The loss coefficients found by Perry & Chilton (1997) and in this work are within 18 % error while for those found by Miller (1990) and Hooper (1981) are within -67 % and -45 % error to those respectively obtained in this experimental investigation.

The loss coefficients found from this work are within 341 % and 205 % to those found by Mbiya (2008) and the ESDU (2004) respectively.

d) 25 % open

The loss coefficients obtained from this work are within 181 % and 76 % error respectively to those found by Mbiya (2008), and the ESDU (2004). Perry & Chilton, Miller (1990) and Hooper (1981) predicted loss coefficients within -6 %, -82 % and -91 % respectively to those obtained in this work.

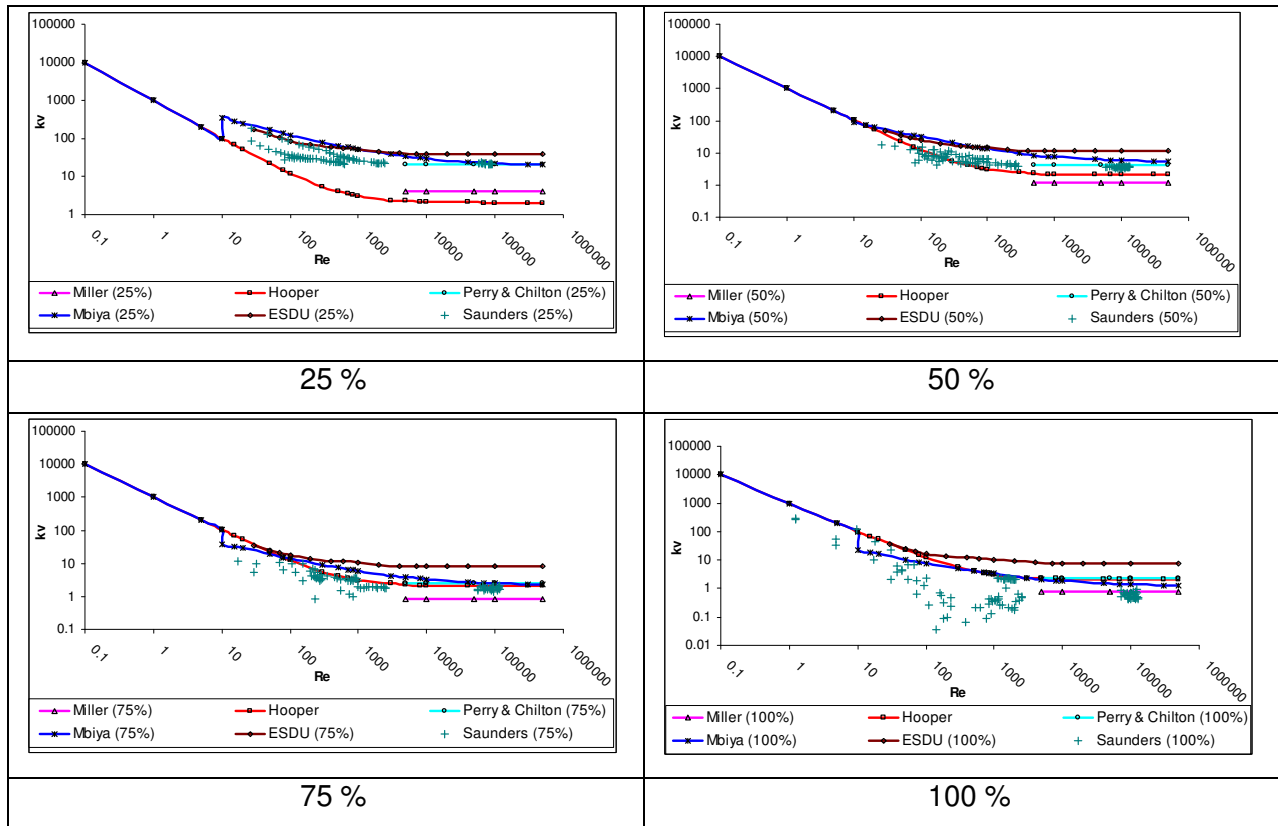


Figure 5.3: Comparison between Saunders diaphragm valves and literature for 65 mm bore diameter

5.2.2.4 Comparison between literature and new data for 80 mm bore diameter valve

For $Re > 10$, Figure 5.4 shows for the 80 mm bore diameter at various openings that:

a) Fully open (100 %)

The loss coefficients for straight-through Saunders diaphragm valves are within 74 % error to those predicted by Miller (1990).

The loss coefficients obtained by Hooper (1981), Perry & Chilton (1997), the ESDU (2004) and Mbiya (2008) are within 335 %, 400 %, 1422 % and 443 % error respectively to those found in this work.

For $10 < Re < 1000$, the loss coefficients of Saunders diaphragm valves are identical to those predicted by Mbiya (2008) for all the opening positions.

b) 75 % open

Mbiya (2008) found loss coefficients of 59 % error to those obtained in the Saunders diaphragm valves.

Miller (1990) obtained loss coefficients of -81 % error to those found in this work.

The loss coefficients predicted by the ESDU (2004) are within 72 % to those found in the Saunders diaphragm valves, while those obtained by Hooper (1981) and Perry & Chilton (1997) are within -53 % and -39 % error to those found in this work.

c) 50 % open

The loss coefficients found by Mbiya (2008) and the ESDU (2004) are within -5 % and -48 % error to those obtained in this work, while for Perry & Chilton (1997), Hooper (1981) and Miller (1990); the loss coefficients are within -77 %, -89 % and -94 % error to those found in this experimental investigation respectively.

d) 25 % open

The loss coefficients obtained from this work are respectively within -25 %, -95 %, -98 %, -76 % and -61 % error to those found by Mbiya (2008), Miller (1990), Hooper (1981), the ESDU (2004) and Perry & Chilton (1997).

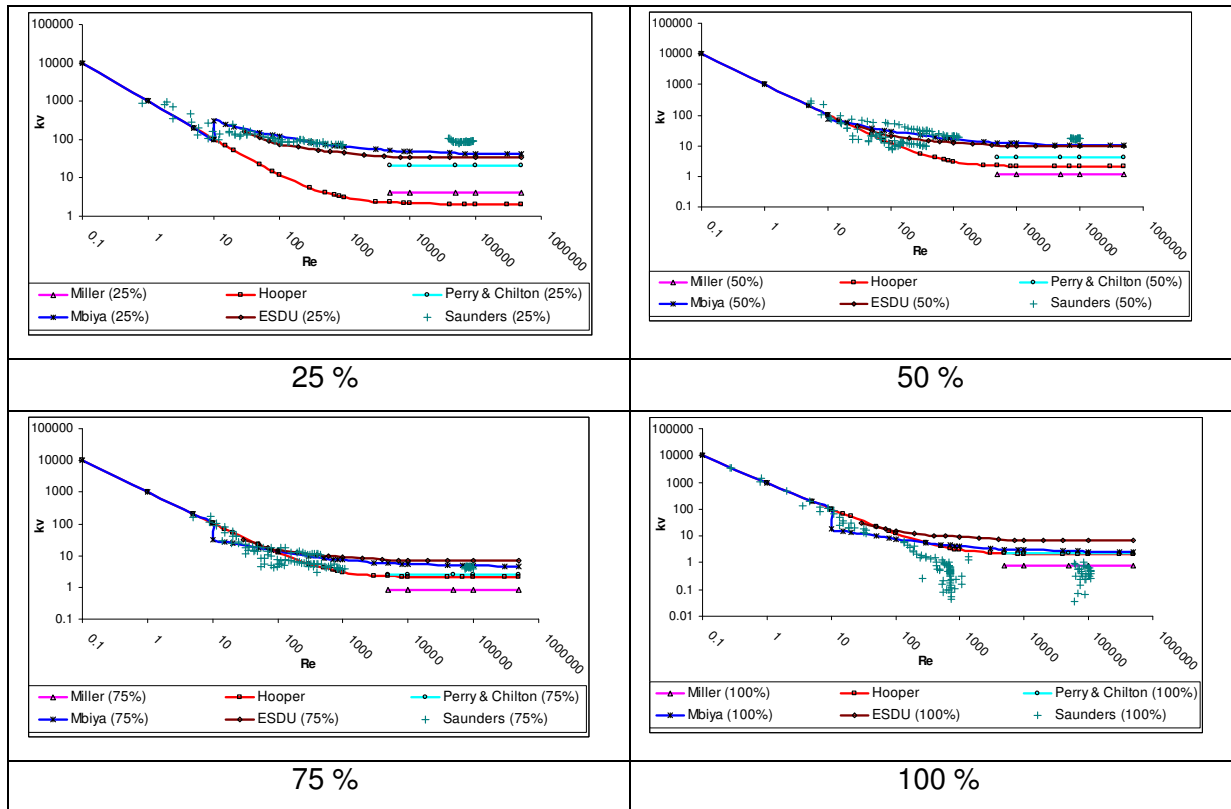


Figure 5.4: Comparison between Saunders diaphragm valves and literature for 80 mm bore diameter

5.2.2.5 Comparison between literature and new data for 100 mm bore diameter valve

For $Re > 10$, Figure 5.5 and Table 5.1 show for the 100 mm bore diameter at various openings that:

a) Fully open 100 %

The loss coefficients for straight-through Saunders diaphragm valves are respectively within 92 %, 121 % and 35 % error to those predicted by Hooper (1981), Perry & Chilton (1997) and Mbiya (2008).

The loss coefficients predicted by ESDU (2004) are within 592 % error to those found in this experimental investigation.

The loss coefficients obtained by Miller (1990) are within -23 % error to those found in this work.

For $10 < Re < 1000$, the loss coefficients of Saunders diaphragm valves are identical to those predicted by Mbiya (2008) in all the opening position.

b) 75 %

Mbiya (2008), Hooper (1981) and Perry & Chilton (1997) found loss coefficients of 111 %, -58 % and -45 % error respectively to those obtained in the Saunders diaphragm valves, while the ESDU (2004) obtained loss coefficients of 52 % error to those found in this experimental investigation. Miller (1990) obtained loss coefficients of -83 % error to those found in this work.

c) 50 %

The loss coefficients found by Hooper (1981), Miller (1990), Perry & Chilton (1997) and Mbiya (2008) are within -89 %, -93 %, -76 % and 63 % to those obtained in this work respectively, while those found by the ESDU (2004) are within -43 % to those obtained in this experimental investigation.

d) 25 %

The loss coefficients obtained from this work are respectively within 38 %, -94 %, -97 %, -50 % and -71 % to those found by Mbiya (2008), Miller (1990), Hooper (1981), the ESDU (2004) and Perry & Chilton (1997).

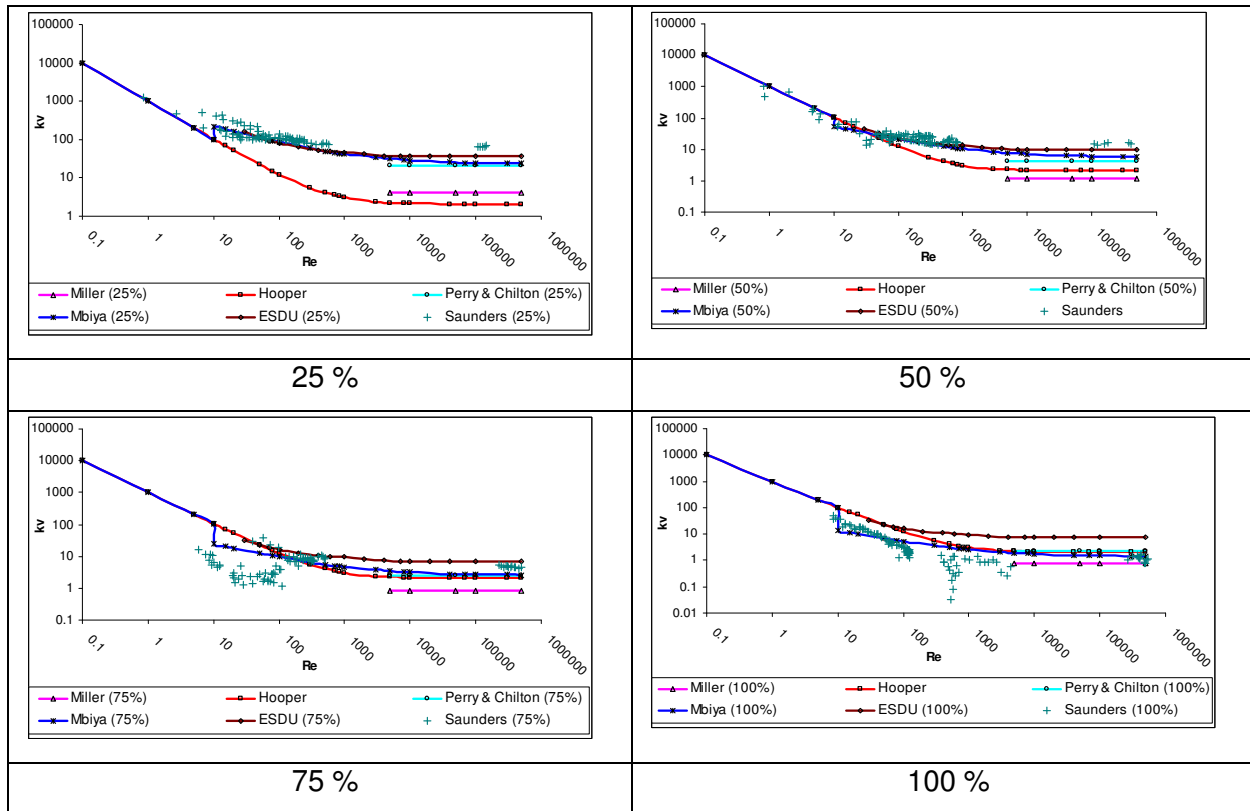


Figure 5.5: Comparison between Saunders diaphragm valves and literature for 100 mm bore diameter

Table 5.1 illustrates numerical discrepancies between the data found in the open literature and the data obtained from this work. The relative error was calculated using Equation 3.5 between the loss coefficients found in this work and those found in the literature in the turbulent regime. The positive error means that the results in literature were higher than those obtained for this work, and the negative error means that it was lower.

Table 5.1: Percentage error: Comparison of literature and this work

Bore diameter (mm)	Opening position (%)	Miller	Hooper	Perry & Chilton	ESDU	Mbiya
40	25	-94%	-97%	-69%	-42%	207%
	50	-96%	-94%	-87%	-66%	7%
	75	-90%	-75%	-68%	-2%	121%
	100	-70%	-25%	-14%	199%	202%
50	25	-86%	-93%	-26%	41%	199%
	50	-88%	-80%	-58%	9%	144%
	75	-79%	-48%	-33%	106%	109%
	100	-50%	25%	44%	400%	56%
65	25	-82%	-91%	-6%	76%	181%
	50	-67%	-45%	18%	205%	341%
	75	-55%	13%	47%	346%	58%
	100	40%	251%	304%	1286%	111%
80	25	-95%	-98%	-76%	-61%	-25%
	50	-94%	-89%	-77%	-48%	-5%
	75	-81%	-53%	-39%	72%	59%
	100	74%	335%	400%	1422%	443%
100	25	-94%	-97%	-71%	-50%	38%
	50	-93%	-89%	-76%	-43%	63%
	75	-83%	-58%	-45%	52%	111%
	100	-23%	92%	121%	592%	35%

In conclusion we can say that:

None of the data found in the open literature or the commercially available model from ESDU (2004) performed well over the wide range of conditions tested in this work, i.e. Reynolds number, valve opening position and valve size.

Mbiya (2008) derived a two-constant model to predict the loss coefficients for diaphragm valves using Natco diaphragm valves. The model has been extended to this work as recommended by Mbiya (2008) to predict the loss coefficient for Saunders diaphragm valves. It was found that the two-constant model (Mbiya, 2008) performed well for 100 % open valves, but failed to predict

well over the range of different valve opening positions for different valve sizes, as can be seen in Figures 5.6 to 5.8. It consistently overpredicted the loss coefficient in the fully turbulent regime, indicating that Natco valves gave higher resistance than Saunders valves.

The ESDU (2004) model, because of its poor prediction over the wide range of size diameter and openings position, will not be discussed in the next section.

However, Mbiya's model will be closely compared again to the results found from this work by using the λ_{Ω} values obtained for Saunders valves in this work.

5.3 APPLICATION OF TWO-CONSTANT MODEL (MBIYA, 2008) TO SAUNDERS VALVES

The two-constant model requires the λ_{Ω} for fully open or 25 % open, and these were provided for use with this model. The λ_{Ω} provided was for Natco valves tested.

As shown in the previous section large errors were obtained compared with Saunders results, clearly indicating that Natco valves show higher resistance than Saunders valves.

To evaluate the wider applicability of this model, the λ_{Ω} values for Saunders valves are then substituted and the model is evaluated again against the experimental results obtained in this work.

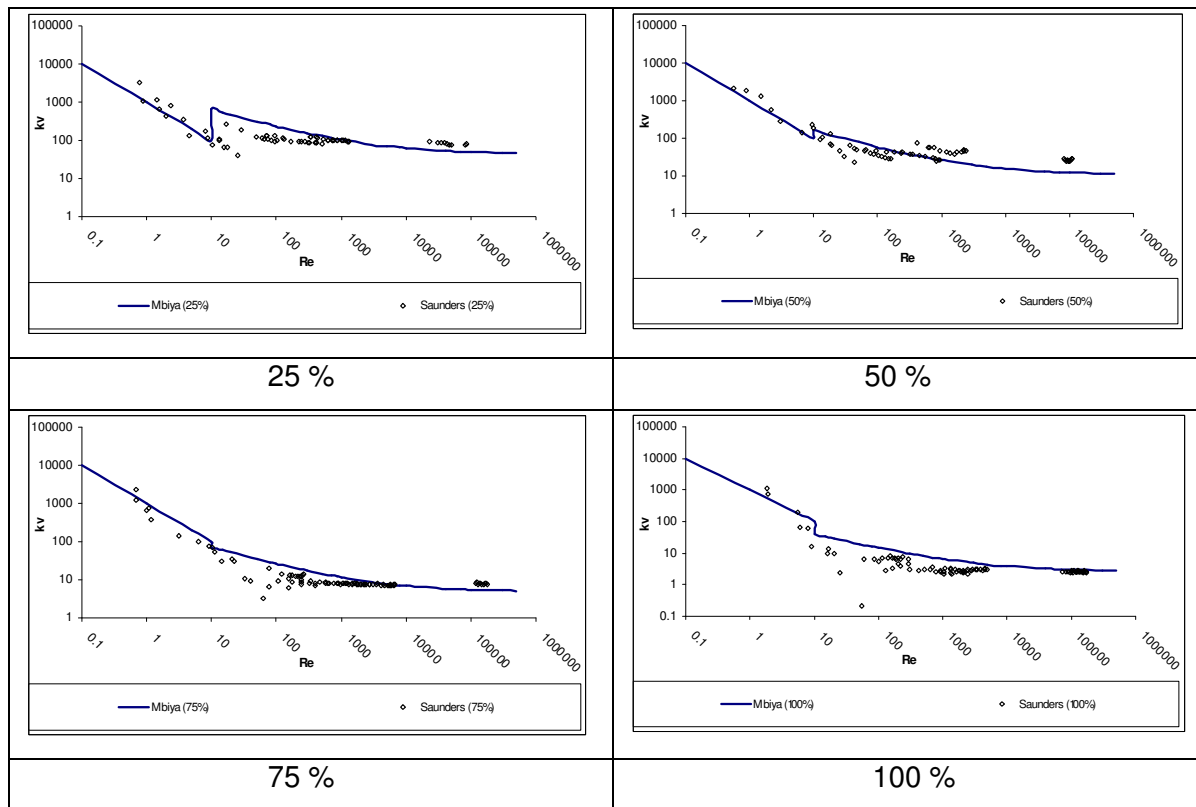


Figure 5.6: Comparison between the Saunders diaphragm valves for the 40 mm bore diameter at different opening positions and two-constant model (Mbiya, 2008) using $\lambda_{\Omega\text{Saunders}}$.

In turbulent flow, Figure 5.6 shows reasonable agreement between the data obtained in the experimental investigation and Mbiya's Model for the 40 mm bore diameter at different opening positions, except for the 100 % open. However, Figures 5.7 and 5.8 show how the model performance deteriorates with increasing valve diameter and valve opening.

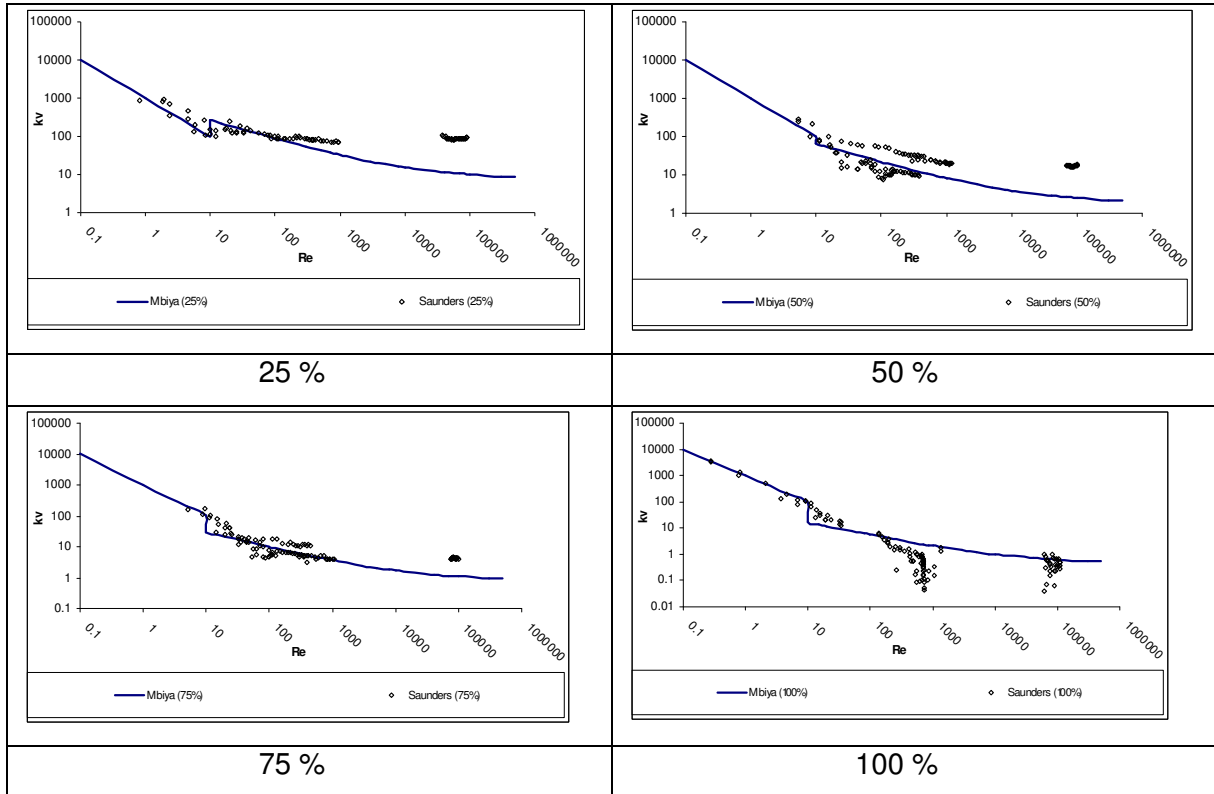


Figure 5.7: Comparison between the Saunders diaphragm valves for the 80 mm bore diameter at different opening positions and two-constant model (Mbiya, 2008) using $\lambda_{0\text{Saunders}}$.

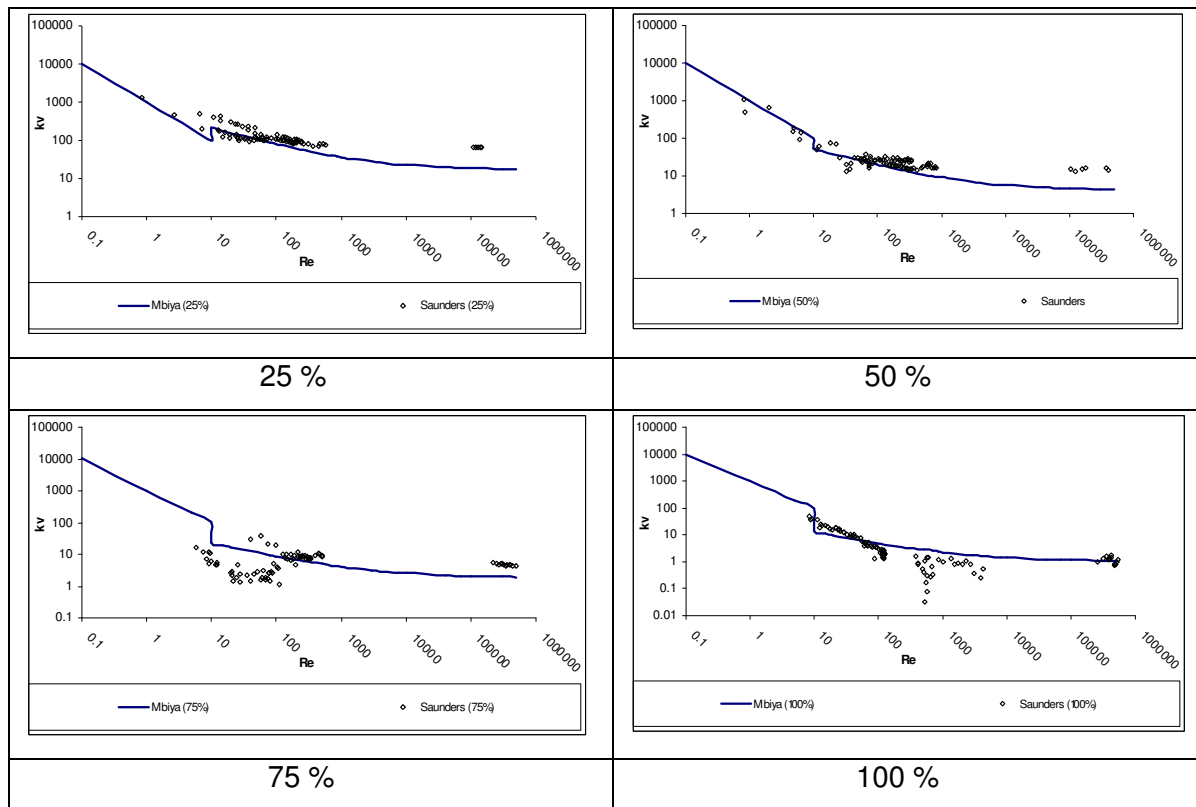


Figure 5.8: Comparison between the Saunders diaphragm valves for the 100 mm bore diameter at different opening positions and two-constant model (Mbiya, 2008) using $\lambda_{\Omega\text{Saunders}}$.

Mbiya's (2008) correlation failed to predict well and did not clearly specify for which pipe size the λ_{Ω} of the fully open should be used or not. This is why a simpler correlation based on the experimental work conducted in this experimental investigation is proposed, which will be described in the next section. Table 5.2 shows the deviation between Mbiya's correlation and the data found in this work. This proved that Mbiya's model does not provide a good prediction of the pressure losses through Saunders straight-through diaphragm valves.

Table 5.2: Loss coefficient error for the two-constant model application

Bore diameter (mm)	Opening position (%)	Application of two-constant model with Saunders λ_{Ω} (Mbiya)
40	25	-29%
	50	-63%
	75	-33%
	100	14%
50	25	6%
	50	-26%
	75	-13%
	100	18%
65	25	-44%
	50	-14%
	75	-22%
	100	37%
80	25	-89%
	50	-87%
	75	-74%
	100	35%
100	25	-74%
	50	-74%
	75	-59%
	100	12%

5.4 CORRELATION OF THE LOSS COEFFICIENT TO THE REYNOLDS NUMBER

The lack of adequate correlation to predict the losses through Saunders diaphragm valves necessitated the development of a new correlation for the prediction of the loss coefficients through Saunders valves, as shown in Figures 5.12 to 5.16.

The purpose of this section is to present the derivation of the new correlation and comparison with the experimental data. The correlation will be plotted against the Slatter Reynolds number for the analysis.

5.4.1 Laminar (viscous) flow $Re < 10$

The first term still holds as the laminar flow equation shown in Figure 5.9. For $Re < 10$, the loss coefficient k_v is only a function of Re and can be predicted using $C_v = 1000$ as given by Hooper (1981).

$$k_v = \frac{C_v}{Re}$$

Equation 5.1

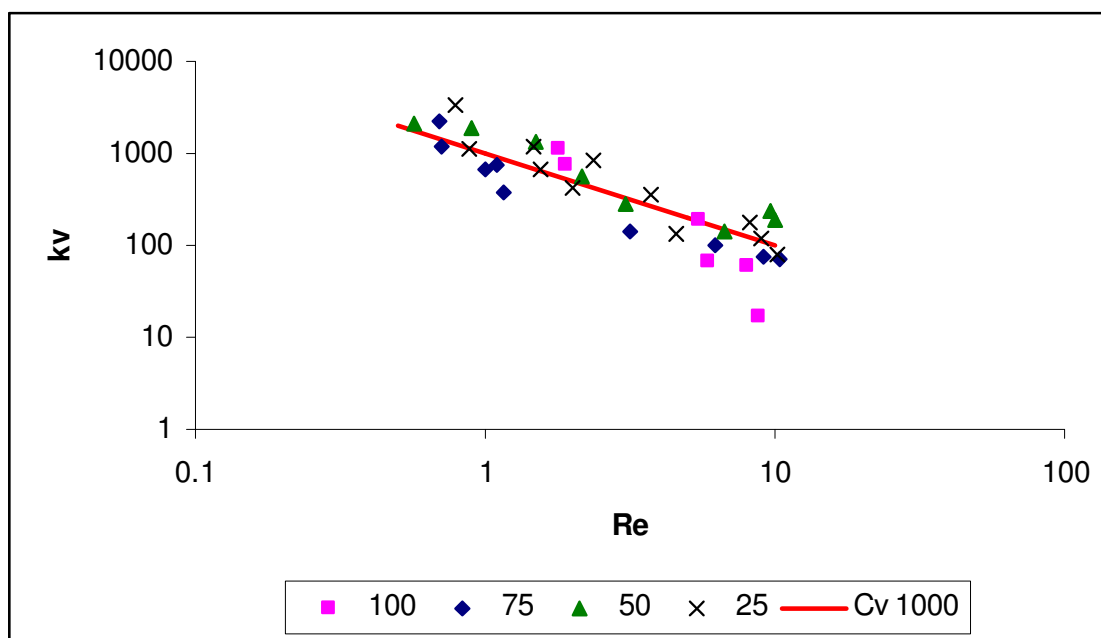


Figure 5.9: 40 mm bore diameter at various opening positions

It can be seen on Figure 5.9 that the laminar loss coefficient C_v does not depend on the valve size or opening positions, but is dependent on the Reynolds number only.

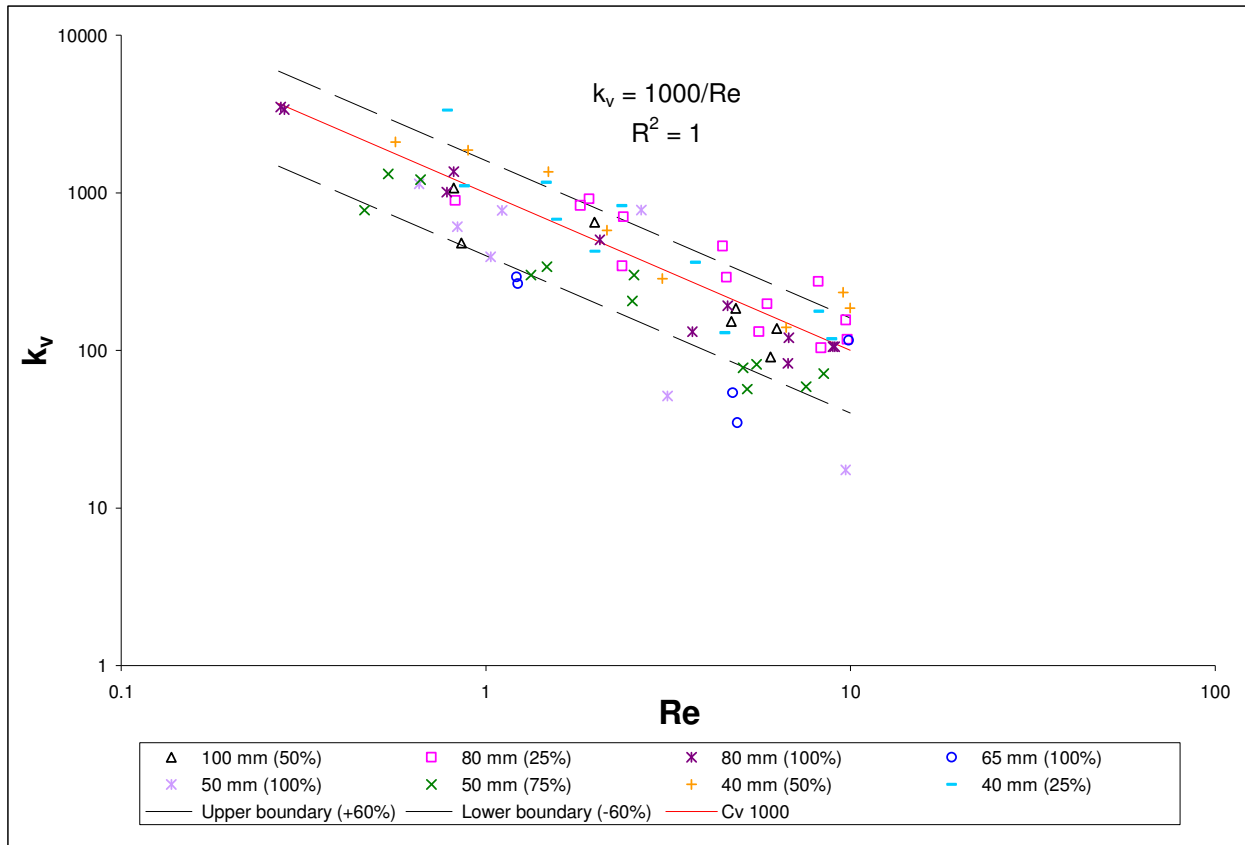


Figure 5.10: k_v versus Re less than 10 for different pipe sizes at different opening positions

5.4.2 Turbulent flow

In the turbulent regime, the loss coefficient becomes a constant and does not depend on the Reynolds number (Turian et al., 1998). It does, however, depend on the opening position of the valve.

The analysis of loss coefficients in turbulent flow has proceeded from the following initial assumptions:

- The loss coefficient in turbulent flow is constant and depends on the opening position of the valve (θ).
- The loss coefficient depends on the bore diameter of the valve
- The length of the valve has been neglected.
- The valve friction has not been taken into account

Hooper (1981) derived a two-K method (Equation 2.62) to predict the loss coefficient through the dam diaphragm valve from laminar to turbulent for only the fully open position. A minimum value of 2 was found for the turbulent loss coefficient and 1000 for the laminar loss coefficient at Reynolds number equals to 1.

In 2007 Fester et al., derived an equation (Equation 2.72) that can predict the loss coefficient for both laminar and turbulent flow only for the fully opening position for straight-through diaphragm valves.

$$k_v = \frac{C_v}{Re_s} + \lambda_\Omega \quad \text{Equation 2.72}$$

The new correlation builds and extends the latter model to include different opening positions. A relationship between the turbulent loss coefficient λ_Ω and the valve opening θ was derived.

Figure 5.11 shows that the plot of the opening position against the loss coefficient follows a power law trend for different bore diameter size. Due to the fact that the power law coefficient is more or less equal to the loss coefficient for the fully open position, an average power constant of 2.5 has been calculated and taken into consideration from different bore diameter size to predict the turbulent loss coefficient for different bore diameter size and the coefficient is similar to the loss coefficient at fully open position as seen in Table 5.3.

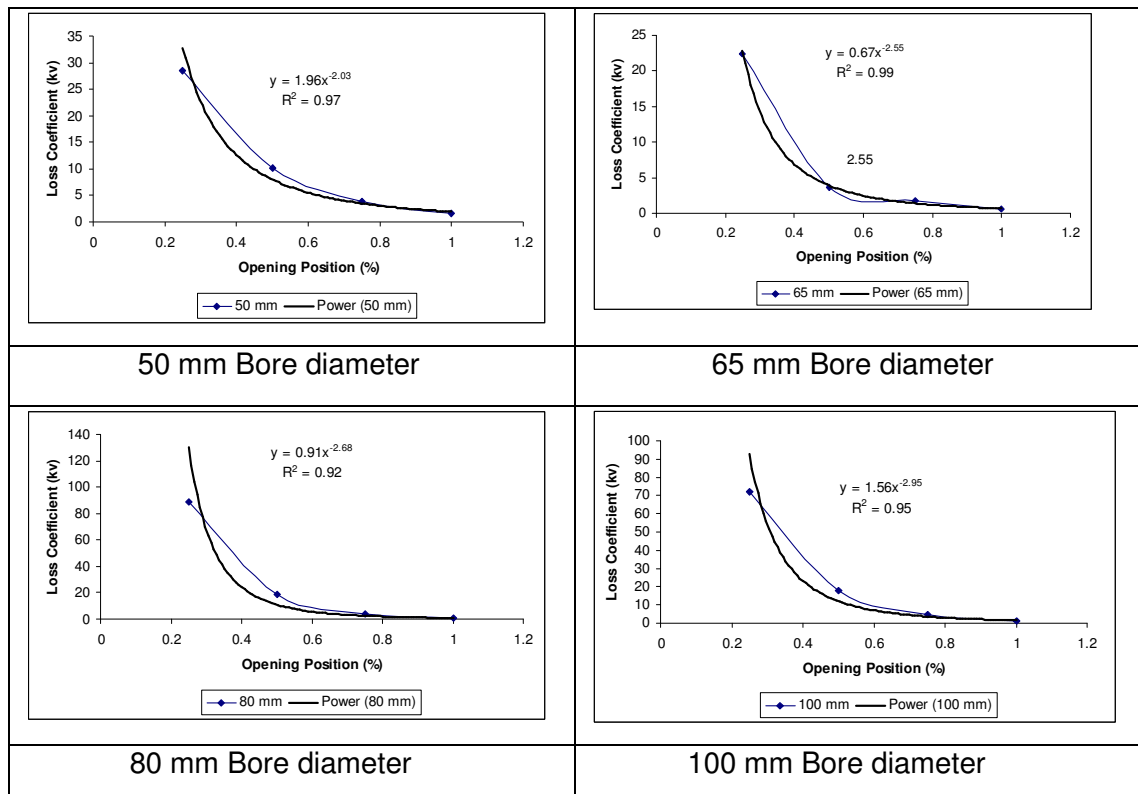


Figure 5.11: Plot of opening position against the turbulent loss coefficient for various pipe sizes

Table 5.3: Power law fit for turbulent loss coefficient for various pipe sizes

Nominal bore diameter	Power law trend	Power law constant	R ²
40	$k_v = \frac{3.82}{\theta^{2.30}}$	2.30	0.91
50	$k_v = \frac{1.96}{\theta^{2.03}}$	2.03	0.97
65	$k_v = \frac{0.67}{\theta^{2.55}}$	2.55	0.99
80	$k_v = \frac{0.91}{\theta^{3.58}}$	3.58	0.92
100	$k_v = \frac{1.56}{\theta^{2.95}}$	2.95	0.95
Mean average		2.50	
Standard deviation		0.35	

Benziger (1999) stated that all the R² above 0.90 represents good fits of experimental data. Table 5.4 gives us the power law trend for the prediction of the loss coefficient for different opening positions as well as the power law constant used in this work.

Table 5.4: General power law fit for turbulent loss coefficient

Power law	Average	Standard deviation
$k_v = \frac{\lambda_\Omega}{\theta^{2.5}}$	2.5	0.35

It can be seen in Figure 5.11 that the coefficient is almost similar to the experimental loss coefficient at 100 % open position, and the latter is a function of the opening position.

$$k_v = \frac{1000}{Re_s} + \frac{\lambda_\Omega}{\theta^{2.5}} \quad \text{Equation 5.2}$$

Finally Equation 5.2 represents the relationship to predict the loss coefficients at different opening positions from laminar to turbulent flow.

The new correlation (Equation 5.2) will be applied for Saunders straight-through diaphragm valves ranging from 40 mm to 100 mm in the fully, 75 %, 50 % and 25 % open position.

5.5 COMPARISON BETWEEN THE EXISTING MODELS AND THE NEW CORRELATION

The new correlation (Equation 5.2) derived as part of this work has firstly been compared to the experimental data obtained from this thesis, and then to literature.

Figure 5.12 shows a good agreement between the data obtained in the experimental investigation and the new correlation derived from this work for the 40 mm bore diameter at different opening positions except for the 50 % open.

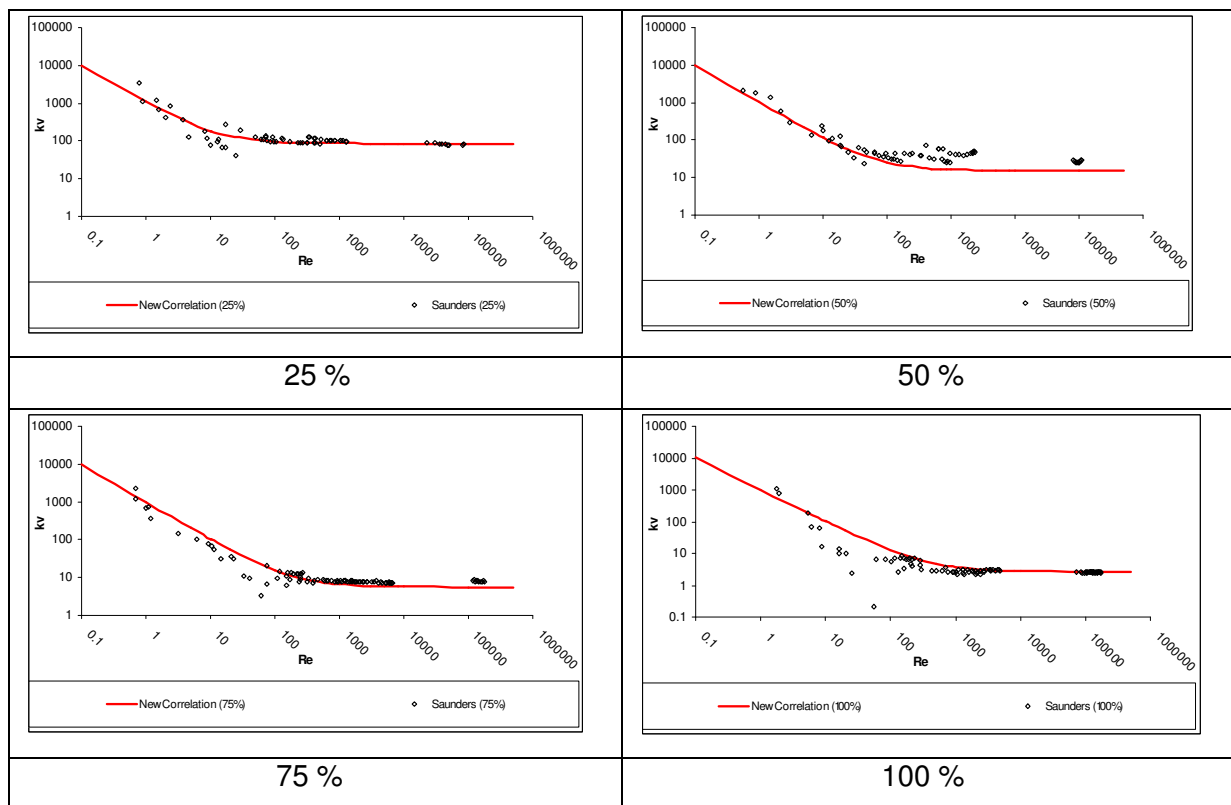


Figure 5.12: Comparison between the Saunders diaphragm valves for the 40 mm at different opening positions and the new correlation

Figure 5.13 shows a good agreement between the data obtained in the experimental investigation and the new correlation derived from this work for the 50 mm bore diameter at different opening positions, except for the 25 % open.

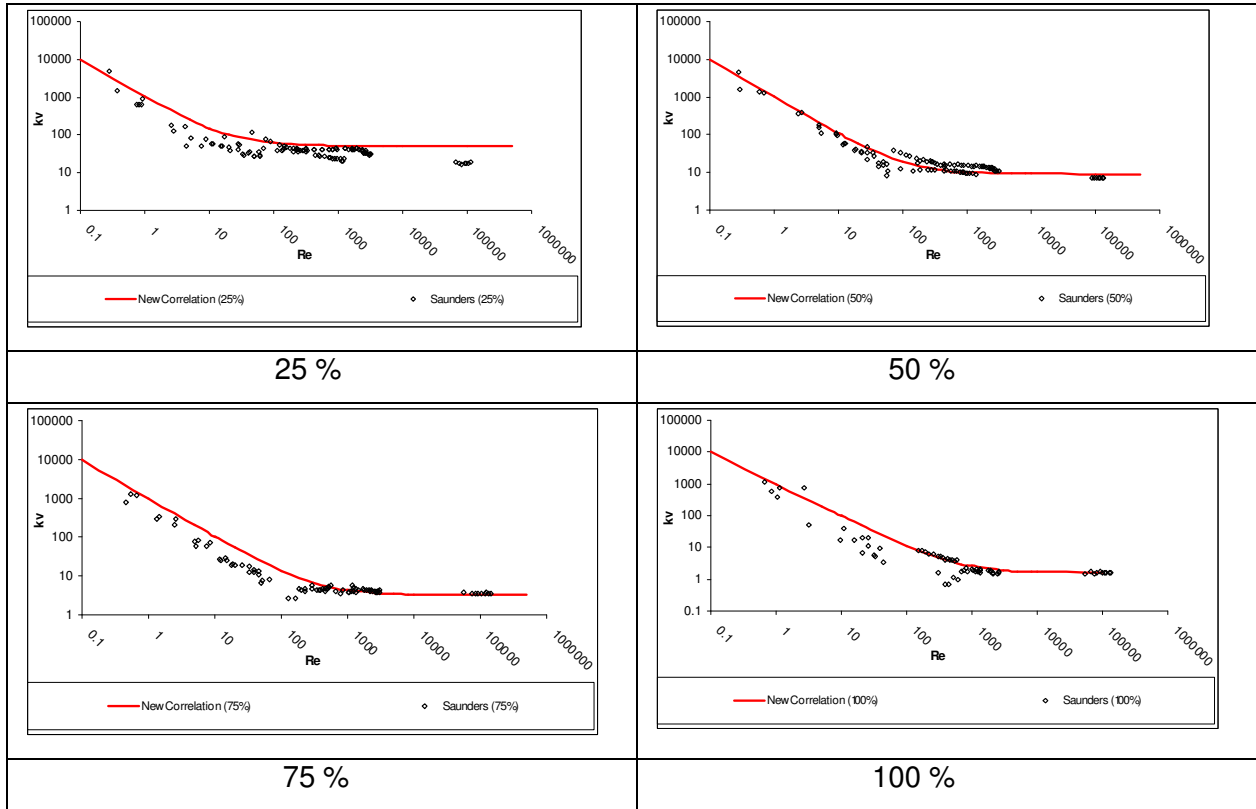


Figure 5.13: Comparison between the Saunders diaphragm valves for the 50 mm bore diameter at different opening positions and the new correlation

Figure 5.14 shows a good agreement between the data obtained in the experimental investigation and the new correlation derived from this work for the 65 mm bore diameter at different opening positions.

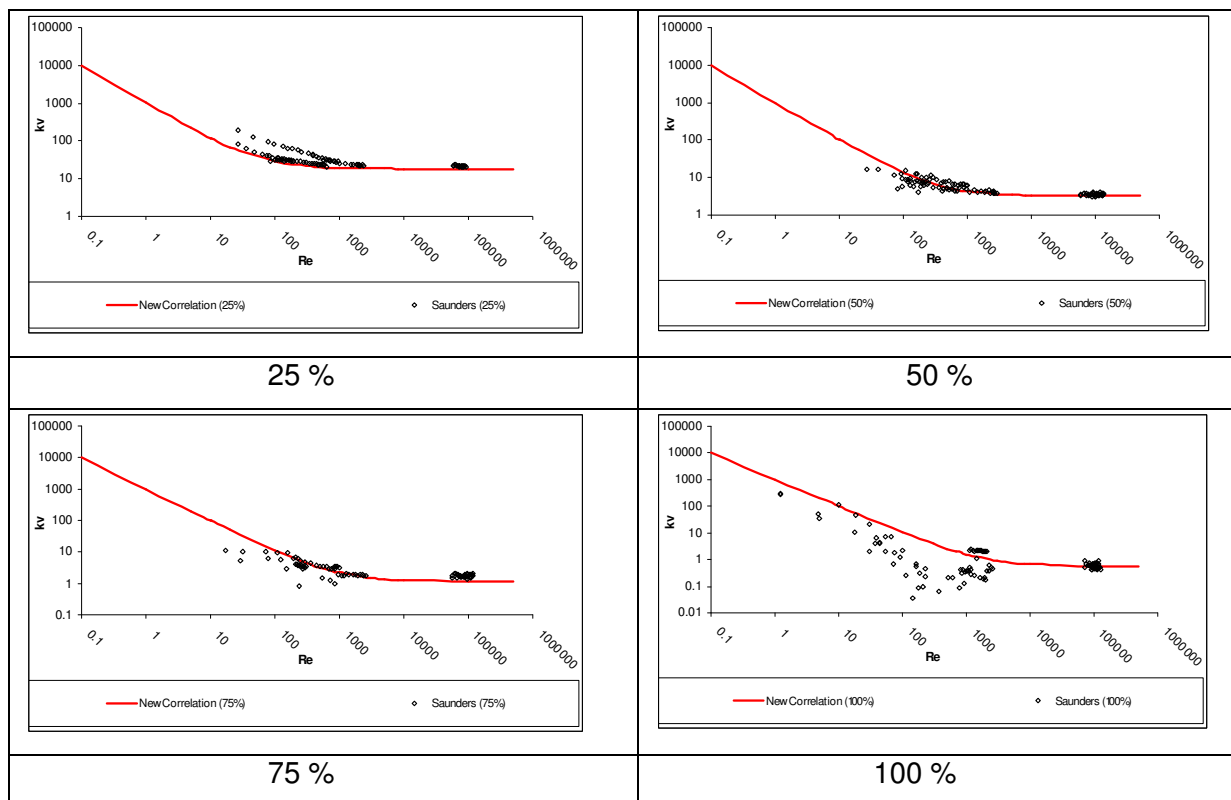


Figure 5.14: Comparison between the Saunders diaphragm valves for the 65 mm bore diameter at different opening positions and the new correlation

Figure 5.15 shows a poor agreement between the data obtained in the experimental investigation and the new correlation derived from this work for the 80 mm bore diameter at different opening positions except for the 100 % open. This poor prediction is due to the fact that the results have errors of above 40 %.

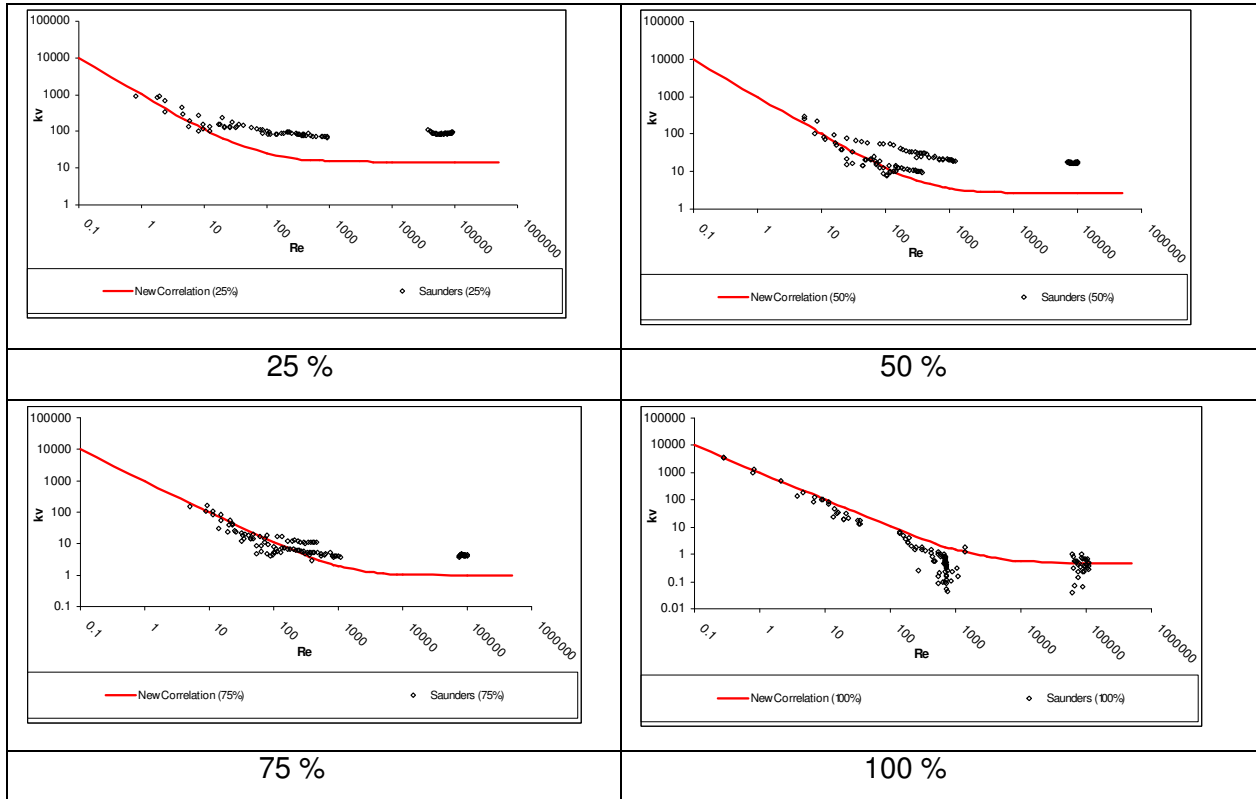


Figure 5.15: Comparison between the Saunders diaphragm valves for the 80 mm bore diameter at different opening positions and the new correlation

Figure 5.16 shows a poor agreement between the data obtained in the experimental investigation and the new correlation derived from this work for the 100 mm bore diameter at different opening positions except for the 100 % open.

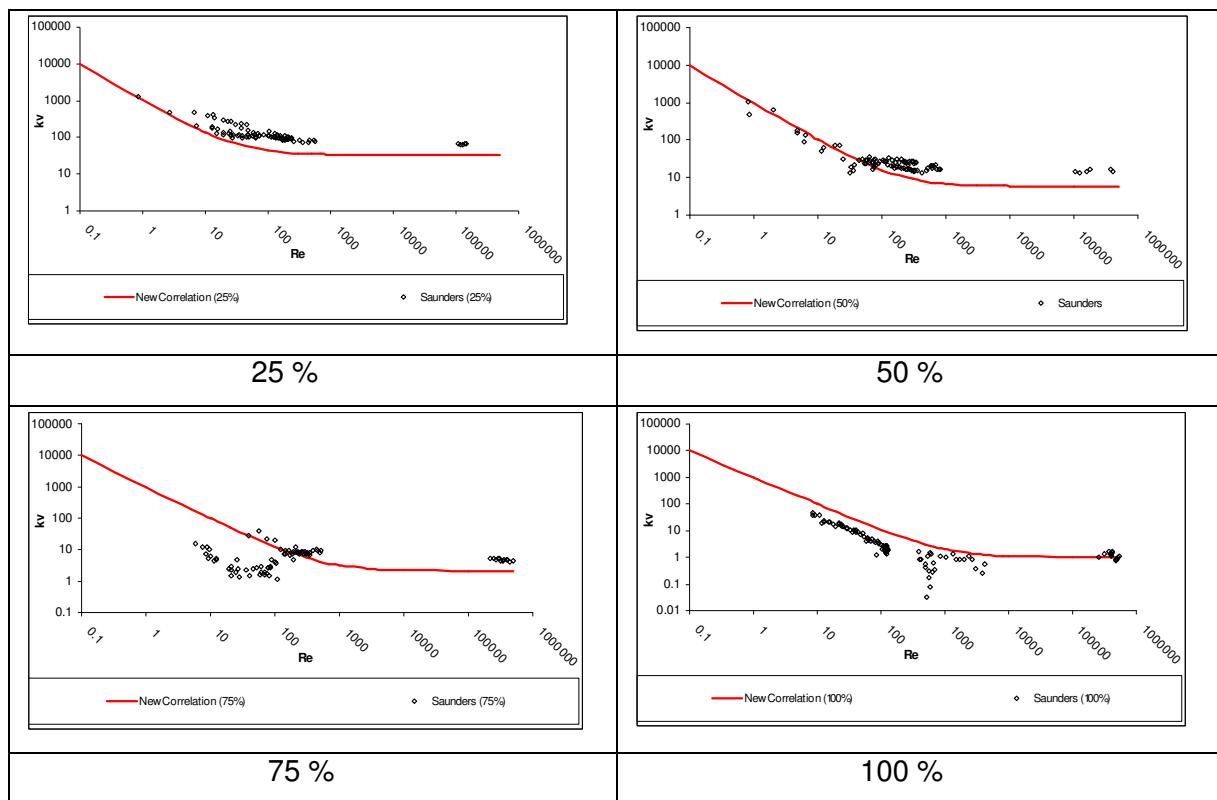


Figure 5.16: Comparison between the Saunders diaphragm valves for the 100 mm bore diameter at different opening positions and the new correlation

Table 5.5 illustrates the discrepancies between the new correlation compared to the experimental results in literature. It is noticeable that the error obtained for the new correlation is in most cases lower than those obtained using the existing correlations in literature.

Table 5.5: Loss coefficient error for the new correlation

Bore diameter (mm)	Opening position (%)	Miller	Hooper	Perry & Chilton	ESDU	Mbiya	New correlation
40	25	-94%	-97%	-69%	-42%	207%	-39%
	50	-96%	-94%	-87%	-66%	7%	-68%
	75	-90%	-75%	-68%	-2%	121%	-42%
	100	-70%	-25%	-14%	199%	202%	0%
50	25	-86%	-93%	-26%	41%	199%	46%
	50	-88%	-80%	-58%	9%	144%	-20%
	75	-79%	-48%	-33%	106%	109%	-5%
	100	-50%	25%	44%	400%	56%	6%
65	25	-82%	-91%	-6%	76%	181%	40%
	50	-67%	-45%	18%	205%	341%	17%
	75	-55%	13%	47%	346%	58%	-25%
	100	40%	251%	304%	1286%	111%	2%
80	25	-95%	-98%	-76%	-61%	-25%	-40%
	50	-94%	-89%	-77%	-48%	-5%	-74%
	75	-81%	-53%	-39%	72%	59%	-71%
	100	74%	335%	400%	1422%	443%	2%
100	25	-94%	-97%	-71%	-50%	38%	354%
	50	-93%	-89%	-76%	-43%	63%	4%
	75	-83%	-58%	-45%	52%	111%	-28%
	100	-23%	92%	121%	592%	35%	1%

5.6 CONCLUSION

The objective of this research was to determine the loss coefficient data in laminar, transitional and turbulent flow for the Saunders type straight-through diaphragm valves ranging from 40 mm to 100 mm in the fully, 75 %, 50 % and 25 % open positions, using a range of Newtonian and non-Newtonian fluids. After the comparison of the data obtained from this work was done with the existing models, it was seen that there was a lack of good prediction within the wide range of conditions i.e. valve opening position, valve size and Reynolds number. Due to the fact stated in the previous sentence, a new correlation has been derived to predict the loss coefficients for Saunders diaphragm valves. The correlation shows a good agreement with the experimental results and can be used to predict the loss coefficient in both turbulent and laminar flow. The test work has been conducted on the valve test rig in the Institute of Material and Science Technology at the Cape Peninsula University of Technology. The experimental results have been compared to the data found in the open literature. In laminar flow, the loss coefficients are similar, and Equation 5.2 can be used to predict the laminar and turbulent loss coefficients.

The main outcome of this project is the establishment of a new correlation of loss coefficient for Saunders valves for various diameters and openings. This will provide input data to enable more efficient pipeline plant designs.

CHAPTER 6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Due to water scarcity and the new water law, mining operations are obliged to increase their solids concentrations and are now faced with the reality of laminar flow operation (Slatter, 2002). Consequently there was a need to ascertain which loss coefficient data in laminar flow for the control valves (Diaphragm valves) can be used in industry, to ensure energy efficient designs (Pienaar et al., 2001; 2004).

The head losses in the valves can outweigh the head losses in straight pipes for short piping circuits (Massey, 1990). This diaphragm valve is used for pipe flow regulation in industry, but the data found in the open literature are for unknown valve sizes, except for the work produced by Fester et al., (2007) and Mbiya (2008). This section will give a summary of the work done, specifically for Saunders valves, the main contribution and recommendation for future research.

6.2 SUMMARY

A range of straight-through diaphragm valves (Saunders), from 40 mm bore diameter to 100 mm bore diameter, have been mounted horizontally and tested at different opening positions of fully, 75 %, 50 % and 25 % open positions in the Flow Process Research Centre at the Cape Peninsula University of Technology. Loss coefficient data were derived for laminar, transitional and turbulent flow in these valves.

The experimental data were compared with data and correlations in the literature, such as Perry & Chilton (1997), Miller (1990), Hooper (1981), the ESDU (2004) and Mbiya (2008). The work of Mbiya (2008) was found pertinent as it dealt with the same sizes of Natco valves. Evaluation of this work revealed three important points:

- In laminar flow, the laminar flow coefficient was the same
- For turbulent flow, Natco valves showed higher resistance to flow than Saunders valves and
- The same loss coefficients could not be used for to determine pressure losses for transitional and turbulent data for valves produced by different manufacturers.

This model could predict well for fully open position and failed to predict well for different opening positions.

Therefore a new correlation has been developed, based on the work done by Fester et al., in 2007 (Equation 2.72), which was for fully open position. And in this work, the relationship has been extended to account different opening positions.

The nominal turbulent coefficient (λ_{Ω}) for fully open position is provided in Table 6.1 to be used with Equation 5.2

$$k_v = \frac{1000}{Re} + \frac{\lambda_{\Omega}}{\theta^{2.5}} \quad \text{Equation 5.2}$$

Table 6.1:Nominal turbulent coefficient (λ_{Ω}) for fully open position for various pipe sizes

Bore diameter (mm)	Loss coefficient (λ_{Ω})
40	2.68
50	1.60
65	0.57
80	0.46
100	1.04

6.3 CONTRIBUTIONS

This thesis added loss coefficient data to the open literature and a design correlation for straight-through diaphragm valves, which will be useful for designing pipelines in industries and design correlation for straight-through Saunders valves, as well as contributing to the academic discourse and debate in this discipline.

The loss coefficient data found in this work was orders of magnitude lower than those for the Natco valves. Therefore, it is clear that the same loss coefficients could not be used in the turbulent flow for two different manufacturers, but in laminar flow the laminar loss coefficient found by Hooper (1981) and in this work are also similar to the one found by Mbiya (2008).

6.4 CONCLUSION

A new correlation has been derived to predict the loss coefficients for straight-through Saunders diaphragm valves at various openings from laminar to turbulent regimes.

6.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

At the end of this experimental investigation, the following is recommended:

- Further tests should be done to verify whether the loss coefficient for other manufacturers will differ to the existing loss coefficient found for Saunders and Natco valves using the same approach.
- The horizontal position of the valves should be changed either in a vertical or inclined position to ascertain if the loss coefficient found in this work will remain the same.
- The reason for discrepancies between Sanders and Natco valves should be investigated based on a micro-scale investigation using CFD and UVP.

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APPENDICES: HYDRAULIC GRADE LINE TEST RESULTS

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Appendix 1: CMC 5 % in 40 mm valve, 25 % open

CMC 5 % in 40 mm valve, 25 % open

CMC 5% in 40 mm valve, 25 % open

Date:	12/10/2006	Test done by:	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.04		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.04212	Area[m ²]:	0.00139337

Material Type:	CMC 5%
Density[kg/m ³]:	1028.8
Concentration:	5%
by:	0.000
K:	2.177
n:	0.608
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K/n
1.645	0.378	2.645	3.995

Run #	Re3	kv	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q [l/s]
			-6.246	-4.518	-1.830	-0.571	1.076	2.665	6.046	8.075	9.975	
Run 1	104	99.91	124189	115682	103599	98006	64117	5276	41621	33313	25632	0.98
Run 2	95	85.12	115596	106523	97441	93171	61912	5276	40678	32825	25742	1.05
Run 3	85	97.90	109216	102630	92916	86149	59838	53599	40678	32825	25742	0.98
Run 4	75	105.92	103355	97145	87392	83047	57796	51981	38689	32285	25429	0.82
Run 5	66	108.05	97364	91635	82597	76341	55981	50368	38839	31804	25334	0.76
Run 6	61	114.24	93603	87864	79342	75327	54345	49102	38124	31388	25262	0.71
Run 7	50	124.43	84953	80953	72800	69624	51431	46656	36673	30672	25106	0.61
Run 9	29	190.61	71262	66311	59909	57022	45251	41485	33823	29187	24764	0.42
Run 11	17	266.83	60149	56360	51029	49346	40632	37801	31727	27668	24515	0.29

Appendix 2: Kaolin 6 % in 40 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 40 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 6% in 40 mm valve, 25 % open

Date:	7/13/2007	Test done by	Mume & Sisonke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.04		
Valve position:	1/4 Open	Area(m ²)	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.04212	0.00139337	

Material Type:	Kaolin 6%
Density(kg/m ³):	1103.9
Concentration:	6%
t ₀ :	3.071
K:	2.038
n:	0.264
PPT used:	105
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
3.795	0.209	4.795	14.90

Run #	Re _s	k _s	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [lit/s]
Run 2	337	125.46	-6.219	-4.489	-1.801	-0.542	1.076	2.685	6.046	8.075	9.975	
Run 3	331	124.86	-147.7	-106.6	-42.76	-12.86	25.53	63.73	143.5	191.7	236.8	
Run 4	405	120.73	0	1.73	4.418	5.678	7.295	8.904	12.26	14.29	16.19	
Run 12	428	116.83	69466	67382	64386	62870	26159	24207	20481	18287	16200	1.02
Run 13	520	107.99	69300	67267	64424	62689	26195	24385	20630	18345	16243	1.03
Run 14	633	99.65	74963	72898	69333	66684	26165	24454	20660	18354	16243	1.15
Run 15	630	99.45	80034	77929	74968	73910	25484	24461	20636	18367	16221	1.27
Run 16	733	93.33	86903	84747	81971	80581	25881	24654	20754	18534	16392	1.36
Run 17	726	100.06	86992	85112	81984	80311	25475	24550	20666	18373	16317	1.36
Run 18	852	101.44	99653	97627	94472	93959	26564	24818	20841	18496	16268	1.50
Run 19	856	101.23	99653	97627	94472	93959	26564	24818	20841	18496	16268	1.50
Run 27	1299	95.97	132520	129435	127216	125012	27117	25058	20986	18417	16191	1.88
Run 28	1284	95.37	131504	129080	126081	125035	27025	24955	20890	18382	16135	1.88
Run 29	1258	96.10	131733	128976	126167	125772	26666	24761	20738	18372	16135	1.87
Run 30	1152	100.55	125239	122801	119848	118016	26716	24731	20784	18316	16109	1.77
Run 32	1029	99.36	112964	110609	107711	106396	26668	24645	20745	18273	16060	1.66
Run 33	1052	99.36	112875	110778	107827	106516	26577	24657	20707	18295	16076	1.66
Run 35	750	99.61	90528	88267	85358	84091	26425	24641	20791	18400	16264	1.40

Appendix 3: Kaolin 10 % in 40 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 40 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 40 mm valve, 25 % open

Date:	2007/08/13	Test done by	Mume & Sisonka
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.04		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.04212	Area[m ²]	
			0.00139337

Material Type:	Kaolin
Density[kg/m ³]:	1169.4
Concentration:	10%
k _v :	8.965
K:	7.098 ^β
n:	0.175
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
5.702	0.149	6.702	71319

Run #	Re _s	k _v	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
			(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	[l/s]
Run 2	498	83.477	131841	127314	119301	115566	37498	32901	22168	15840	10179	1.70
Run 3	399	86.281	121131	116398	108590	104460	37285	32205	21970	15623	9883	1.52
Run 4	406	86.844	123059	123307	115656	111477	37333	32332	22124	15601	9859	1.62
Run 5	420	86.895	127047	121810	113993	109734	37377	32247	21955	15537	9899	1.61
Run 6	317	87.618	115181	109266	101691	96089	36988	31992	21963	15489	9967	1.46
Run 7	310	87.535	110484	105100	97360	93612	36539	31676	21676	15459	9792	1.40
Run 8	329	87.913	108704	103764	96271	92392	36287	31645	21599	15528	9779	1.38
Run 9	272	91.244	105152	100214	92115	88594	36596	31455	21587	15487	9697	1.31
Run 10	244	91.571	98826	94595	88911	83182	36244	31424	21436	15407	9818	1.24
Run 31	224	92.388	94223	89129	81668	78104	36051	31175	21300	15295	9796	1.15
Run 32	171	95.370	87474	81553	74677	71357	35309	30489	20780	14849	9476	1.04
Run 33	133	108.862	83254	78280	70519	67314	34494	30085	20532	14643	9437	0.93
Run 34	128	116.953	78272	73724	66683	63606	34347	29539	20209	14504	9412	0.82
Run 35	94	130.683	74881	70068	62759	59211	33713	29256	19811	14374	9234	0.75
Run 36	72	128.377	68754	63913	56992	53573	33232	28813	19791	14210	9185	0.64
Run 37	8	177.294	47636	43772	37550	34704	28659	25161	17240	12421	8145	0.20
Run 41	8	132.012	65905	61354	54693	51339	32169	28075	19220	13778	8962	0.61
Run 42	71											

Appendix 4: Kaolin 13 % in 40 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 40 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 40 mm valve, 25 % open

Date:	12/7/2007	Test done by	Mume & Rendani
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.04		
Valve position:	¼ Open	Area[m ²]	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.04212	0.00139337	

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
4.136	0.195	5.136	99167

Material Type:	Kaolin
Density[kg/m ³]:	1215.5
Concentration:	13%
t ₀ :	18.973
K:	16.141
n:	0.242
PPT used:	105
Range selected:	0-130

Run #	Re _s	k _r	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 2	25.00	40.19	-6.219	-4.489	-1.801	-0.542	1.076	2.685	6.046	8.075	9.975	
Run 3	15.31	66.36	-147.7	-106.6	-42.76	-12.86	25.53	63.73	143.5	191.7	236.8	
Run 4	17.25	67.86	0	1.73	4.418	5.678	7.295	8.904	12.26	14.29	16.19	
Run 5	13.39	110.10										
Run 6	13.03	96.96										
Run 7	8.88	118.58										
Run 8	10.21	78.03										
Run 10	4.53	129.6										
Run 11	3.76	362.5										
Run 13	1.56	680.2										
Run 14	1.99	425.3										
Run 15	2.36	828.6										
Run 16	1.47	1166.67										
Run 17	0.78	3343.4										
Run 20	0.87	1107.17										

Appendix 5: Water in 40 mm valve, 25 % open

Water in 40 mm valve, 25 % open

Water in 40 mm valve, 25 % open

Date:	11/17/2006	Test done by	Murne
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.04		
Valve position:	1/4 Open	Area(m ²)	
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.04212	0.00139337	

Material Type:	Water
Density(kg/m ³):	998.4
Concentration:	100%
k_1 :	0
K :	0.000772
n :	1
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	$K^{1/n}$
1	0.5	2	0.0007725

Run #	Re_1	k_1	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
			(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)
Run 1	90996	66.35	126104	125357	123181	122711	29081	27813	25970	24543	23183	2.34
Run 2	87259	61.12	111224	110028	108213	108134	28709	27488	25477	24283	23204	2.24
Run 3	83036	56.04	97090	96586	95184	94054	28096	27171	25333	24231	23296	2.13
Run 4	79132	52.80	86971	85981	84545	84102	27832	26889	25185	24175	23296	2.03
Run 5	76014	51.60	80976	80243	78701	78531	27425	26659	25074	24138	23286	1.95
Run 6	70984	54.04	75872	75161	74040	73840	27033	26281	24910	24093	23325	1.82
Run 7	67042	56.36	71860	71162	69861	69830	26402	26041	24733	24045	23341	1.72
Run 8	63095	57.83	67496	67111	66297	65958	26342	25754	24663	23973	23393	1.62
Run 9	59894	60.29	63259	62828	62232	61770	26128	25532	24468	23921	23393	1.51
Run 10	55419	62.20	59979	59114	58626	58379	25822	25253	24417	23882	23408	1.42
Run 11	50707	66.26	55964	55038	54568	54372	25533	25043	24212	23751	23425	1.15
Run 12	44959	68.11	49476	48431	48937	48667	24727	24272	24121	23751	23425	1.15
Run 13	39576	71.80	44818	44334	44017	43921	24765	24466	23989	23697	23426	1.02
Run 14	84941	82.31	132211	131233	129802	129321	28002	27178	25249	24144	23137	2.18
Run 15	80954	75.30	114720	114064	112853	112237	27789	26853	25146	24100	23157	2.08
Run 16	77764	70.53	102922	102082	101151	100590	27532	26660	25051	24050	23208	2.00
Run 17	73573	64.81	89390	88629	87540	87154	27132	26334	24800	24015	23237	1.89
Run 18	69541	61.24	79318	79002	78637	77242	26795	26078	24752	23946	23257	1.79
Run 19	66208	63.03	75645	75175	74027	73947	26480	25858	24637	23923	23234	1.70
Run 20	61613	66.81	71103	70622	69764	69059	26076	25545	24489	23862	23281	1.58
Run 21	58471	68.93	67824	66869	66296	65968	25800	25341	24388	23809	23278	1.50
Run 22	54489	72.21	63574	63159	62672	62229	25535	25108	24285	23752	23284	1.40
Run 23	50201	76.23	59344	58603	58267	58016	25282	24895	24136	23705	23288	1.29
Run 24	46964	78.06	55376	54547	54417	54065	24708	24060	23659	23289	23289	1.21
Run 25	43188	80.96	51344	51308	50831	50387	24839	24540	23954	23625	23317	1.11
Run 26	39214	84.31	47449	47033	46777	46617	24570	24358	23848	23574	23325	1.01

Appendix 6: CMC 5 % in 40 mm valve, 50 % open

CMC 5 % in 40 mm valve, 50 % open

CMC 5 % in 40 mm valve, 60 % open

Date:	12/10/2006	Test done by	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.04		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.04212	Area[m ²]	
			0.00139337

Material Type:	CMC 5%
Density[kg/m ³]:	1026.8
Concentration:	5%
k ₁ :	0.000
K:	2.177

Re:	0.608
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
1.645	0.378	2.645	3.595

Run #	Re _s	k ₂	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
			(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	[U _s]
Run 1	161	27.82	126049	117382	103338	96689	72704	64424	46757	36028	26191	1.43
Run 2	146	29.24	120990	111907	98870	92361	70670	62753	45671	35503	26055	1.33
Run 3	130	30.72	114863	106393	93807	88021	68298	60734	44496	34874	25936	1.23
Run 4	118	32.09	109977	101928	90023	84359	66058	58759	43523	34364	25942	1.14
Run 5	102	34.03	103490	96492	85435	80196	63413	56500	42229	33718	25709	1.03
Run 6	87	36.71	96849	90592	80143	75421	60306	53925	40860	32915	25554	0.92
Run 7	76	39.56	91375	85334	75965	71435	57546	51810	39653	32250	25435	0.83
Run 8	63	45.22	85297	79559	70828	66574	54752	49291	38289	31569	25286	0.73
Run 9	47	48.38	77274	71355	63276	60163	50648	46299	36617	30596	25106	0.59
Run 10	37	64.11	71069	65699	59274	55894	47766	43800	35045	29815	24933	0.49
Run 12	18	129.51	58075	54902	49484	47398	41345	38454	31658	28141	24563	0.30

Appendix 7: Kaolin 6 % in 40 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 40 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 40 mm valve, 50 % open

Date:	7/12/2007	Test done by	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.04		
Valve position:	% Open	Area[m ²]	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.04212	0.00139337	

Material Type:	Kaolin 6%
Density[kg/m ³]:	1103.9
Concentration:	6%
l _v :	3.071
K:	2.038
n:	0.264
PPT used:	105
Range selected:	0-130

1/h	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/h	K ^{1/n}
3.795	0.209	4.795	14.90

Run #	Res ₃	k _v	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 19	411		-6.219	-4.489	-1.801	-0.542	1.076	2.685	6.046	8.075	9.975	
Run 23	633		-147.7	-106.6	-42.76	-12.86	25.53	63.73	143.5	191.7	236.8	
Run 24	649		0	1.73	4.418	5.678	7.295	8.904	12.26	14.29	16.19	
Run 25	765	73.18										
Run 27	945	57.99										
Run 28	1179	57.86										
Run 29	1348	45.57										
Run 30	1569	41.92										
Run 31	1762	40.84										
Run 32	2015	38.55										
Run 33	2180	42.75										
Run 34	2230	43.88										
Run 35	2414	45.07										
Run 36	2214	49.23										
		47.29										
		46.07										

Appendix 8: Kaolin 10 % in 40 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 40 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 40 mm valve, 50 % open

Date:	8/12/2007	Test done by	Mume & Sisonke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.04		
Valve position:	1/2 Open	Area[m ²]	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.04212	0.00139337	

Material Type:	Kaolin
Density[kg/m^3]:	1169.4
Concentration:	10%
k_1 :	8.965
k_2 :	7.098
n :	0.175
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0.130

$1/n$	$n/(n+1)$	$(n+1)/n$	$K^{1/n}$
5.702	0.149	6.702	71319

Run #	Re_s	k_r	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
		Distances[m]:	[Pa]	[Pa]	[Pa]	[Pa]	[Pa]	[Pa]	[Pa]	[Pa]	[Pa]	[μs]
Run 1	833.9	25.49	121653	114759	105922	101200	40672	35384	23963	17167	10756	2.70
Run 2	942.8	25.73	117048	111174	102377	97845	40440	35166	23833	17052	10755	2.60
Run 3	887.1	26.50	113278	107686	98914	94504	40122	34880	23700	16919	10632	2.47
Run 4	781.8	27.98	109913	104311	95539	91627	39939	34785	23501	16701	10537	2.34
Run 5	721.6	31.05	109514	103980	95313	91343	39605	34325	23255	16563	10465	2.23
Run 6	547.8	32.26	99751	94220	85498	81823	38684	33597	22814	16339	10359	1.98
Run 7	454.5	34.44	93435	88005	79535	75879	38202	33172	22551	16096	10226	1.77
Run 8	421.8	37.06	90636	85593	77241	73356	37889	32950	22394	15925	10157	1.64
Run 9	349.8	38.42	85668	80489	72351	68502	37529	32573	22178	15860	10175	1.50
Run 10	325.6	38.21	82808	77823	69686	65889	37270	32364	22039	15760	10066	1.43
Run 11	244.6	43.02	79636	73936	66353	62244	36398	31674	21610	15321	9795	1.27
Run 12	228.4	40.85	76483	71241	63333	59574	36281	31386	21358	15157	9594	1.22
Run 13	182.6	44.25	71878	66966	59021	55357	35958	30999	20838	15031	9438	1.08
Run 14	134.5	43.63	67480	62309	54725	51022	35046	30563	20665	14837	9363	0.83
Run 15	95.64	45.79	63527	58376	50960	47402	34495	29959	20420	14607	9364	0.79
Run 16	64.92	48.75	59519	54631	47382	44071	33551	29508	19981	14366	9215	0.63
Run 17	43.66	54.48	56635	51703	44814	41315	32898	28650	19532	14023	9065	0.51
Run 18	19.18	65.53	52357	47717	40936	37800	31507	27419	18706	13429	8686	0.34
Run 19	6.67	139.92	43830	39760	33908	31055	26538	23302	16172	11711	7744	0.18

Appendix 9: Kaolin 13 % in 40 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 40 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 40 mm valve, 50 % open

Date:	12/7/2007	Test done by	Mume & Rendani
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.04		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.04212		

Material Type:	Kaolin
Density[kg/m ³]:	13%
Concentration:	1215.5
L _v :	13%
K:	19.973
n:	16.141
PPT used:	0.242
Range selector:	105
	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
4.136	0.195	5.135	99167

Run #	Re _s	k _v	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
			(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	[kg]
Run 2	43.34	23.45	121181	111468	96415	89444	75268	66667	47441	35629	25076	0.74
Run 3	30.31	33.49	120287	109829	95057	89012	74652	65561	46194	35329	23839	0.61
Run 4	31.93	15.68	118561	108857	93620	86395	72896	64354	45908	34612	23276	0.63
Run 6	25.18	47.83	113517	103143	89460	83405	70139	61957	44058	33704	23367	0.54
Run 7	23.88	15.18	114249	104483	86937	82487	71535	63094	45354	34078	23736	0.53
Run 8	16.03	36.54	112497	102670	86157	82758	70627	62465	44173	33291	23039	0.43
Run 9	17.59	13.81	110143	100147	86620	81339	68670	60629	43384	32875	22414	0.45
Run 10	18.32	70.01	109187	99449	85461	80075	67763	59930	42269	31984	22337	0.45
Run 11	12.44	94.85	109968	100102	86795	78757	67662	59611	42909	32497	22816	0.37
Run 12	13.80	111.0	106383	96711	83944	77472	66149	58678	41514	31745	22483	0.38
Run 13	9.56	233.7	102860	94135	81222	75350	65027	57126	40297	30742	22515	0.31
Run 14	9.97	185.8	100196	92608	79660	74094	63928	56162	39911	30537	22324	0.31
Run 15	4.56	99.5	100623	91935	80000	74179	64377	56716	40853	30777	22181	0.21
Run 17	3.05	285.3	94244	85987	74391	69179	59699	52825	39045	31103	22253	0.16
Run 18	1.48	1360	88454	81686	72348	66781	57989	51081	37446	28860	21835	0.11
Run 19	2.15	576.0	88454	81686	72348	66781	57989	51081	37446	28860	21835	0.11
Run 20	0.89	1868	76814	71699	61532	57447	49819	44798	33097	25639	19899	0.07
Run 21	0.57	2101	74820	70031	60613	56201	49819	44798	33575	27106	20931	0.05
Run 22	0.62	731.4	75107	69379	62207	58405	50338	44749	33708	26601	20743	0.06

Axial distances	-6.219	-4.489	-1.801	-0.542	1.076	2.665	6.046	8.075	9.975
Valve plane									
Non-dimensionalised distances [nL/D]:	-147.7	-106.6	-42.76	-12.66	25.53	63.73	143.5	191.7	236.8
Distances[m]:	0	1.73	4.418	5.678	7.295	8.904	12.26	14.29	16.19

Appendix 10: Water in 40 mm valve, 50 % open

Water in 40 mm valve, 50 % open

Water in 40 mm valve, 50 % open

Date:	11/22/2006	Test done by	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.04		
Valve position:	½ Open	Area(m ²)	
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.04212	0.00139337	

Material Type:	Water
Density(kg/m ³):	998.864
Concentration:	100%
T _z :	0
K:	0.00081
n:	1
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/m	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
1	0.5	2	0.0008145

Run #	Re _s	k _v	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	119618	34.81	134487	132870	130446	129100	32493	30763	28663	24733	22471	3.24
Run 2	115666	32.98	122451	120616	117654	116327	32352	30365	26786	24577	22674	3.13
Run 3	111073	30.47	109429	107528	105234	103960	31559	29878	26626	24573	22749	3.01
Run 4	107412	28.04	100441	98928	96536	95623	31126	29511	26381	24482	22818	2.91
Run 5	103255	27.04	90852	89393	87432	86263	30730	29078	26219	24502	22876	2.79
Run 6	98889	25.07	81906	80843	78433	77558	30052	28695	26069	24432	22897	2.68
Run 7	94911	24.67	76529	75428	73466	72516	29599	28378	25853	24384	22981	2.57
Run 8	89947	25.07	71999	70839	69123	68234	29154	27969	25669	24287	23035	2.43
Run 9	85278	26.90	69541	68747	66971	66294	28672	27439	25460	24211	23084	2.31
Run 10	77719	30.04	65248	64462	62930	62094	27404	26866	25123	24119	23171	2.10
Run 11	70195	31.66	59300	59047	57599	57541	26885	26396	24901	24018	23222	1.90
Run 18	109268	28.86	103170	101200	99669	97232	31811	29928	26642	24676	22902	2.86
Run 19	103496	26.32	89899	88606	86128	85712	30613	29370	26338	24624	23025	2.80
Run 20	98146	25.22	81559	79977	78413	77224	30138	28687	26116	24545	23023	2.66
Run 21	92248	25.70	75528	73972	73063	71234	29707	28231	25769	24427	23070	2.50
Run 23	81457	28.48	67928	67029	65565	64558	28325	27304	25456	24280	23218	2.20
Run 24	74199	31.81	63884	63134	62086	61294	27539	26824	25144	24210	23281	2.01
Run 25	68369	33.57	59466	58812	57650	57549	27071	26415	24960	24109	23341	1.85
Run 29	46291	38.50	42410	41845	41593	41038	25405	24944	24251	23809	23427	1.25

Appendix 11: CMC 5 % in 40 mm valve, 75 % open

CMC 5 % in 40 mm valve, 75 % open

Date:	12/02/2006	Test done by:	Mumie
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.04		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.04212	Area [m ²]	
			0.00139337

Material Type:	CMC 5%
Density[kg/m ³]:	1026.8
Concentration:	5%
k _v :	0.000
K:	1.542
n:	0.845
PPT used:	101 to 108
Range selected:	0-130

1/h	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
1.550	0.392	2.550	1.957

CMC 5 % in 40 mm valve, 75 % open

Run #	Re _s	k _v	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
			(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	[l/s]
Run 1	267.25	13.89	125838	115315	100825	94211	73832	65039	47087	36222	26098	1.86
Run 2	254.42	12.81	121423	112245	98226	91729	72448	64061	46477	35832	26023	1.80
Run 3	243.71	12.52	118356	109769	96345	89666	71123	63039	45901	35556	25940	1.74
Run 4	231.13	12.09	114999	106652	93817	87536	69780	61834	45275	35181	25855	1.67
Run 5	216.97	12.17	111612	103895	90496	84703	69674	60669	44622	34795	25759	1.60
Run 6	193.82	12.63	105919	98404	86738	80792	66107	58623	43119	34183	25618	1.47
Run 7	176.47	13.19	101648	94865	83372	77867	64195	57141	42459	33732	25520	1.37
Run 8	159.74	12.99	97705	91038	80062	74970	62129	55574	41610	33221	25430	1.27
Run 10	119.29	14.34	86924	80833	71684	67254	58753	51063	39179	31904	25210	1.03
Run 12	75.96	20.08	73881	68607	61320	57361	50108	45594	36042	30285	24912	0.74

Appendix 12: Kaolin 6 % in 40 mm valve, 75 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 40 mm valve, 75 % open

Date:	7/11/2007	Test done by	Mume & Sisonke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.04		
Valve position:	¾ Open	Area[m ²]	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.04212	0.00136337	

Material Type:	Kaolin 6%
Density[ρ][kg/m ³]:	1103.9
Concentration:	6%
τ_0 :	3.071
K:	2.038
n:	0.264
PPT used:	105
Range selected:	0-130

Kaolin 6 % in 40 mm valve, 75 % open

$1/h$	$n/(n+1)$	$(n+1)/n$	$K^{1/n}$
3.795	0.209	4.795	14.90

Run #	Re_s	k_v	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	152.2	6.30	32098	30160	27448	26064	23362	21784	18336	16070	14138	0.60
Run 2	245.9	8.77	33458	31549	28718	27324	23839	22163	18505	16190	14183	0.77
Run 3	241.4	7.56	33396	31506	28648	27300	23839	22056	18492	16196	14114	0.76
Run 4	172.9	8.74	32489	30595	27831	26503	23541	21887	18284	16078	14081	0.64
Run 5	322.3	7.92	34426	32406	29547	28075	24980	22334	18598	16253	14107	0.89
Run 6	388.7	8.29	35323	33269	30314	28965	24244	22427	18657	16235	14078	1.00
Run 7	395.8	7.06	35209	33158	30208	28772	24186	22337	18702	16214	14054	0.99
Run 8	467.2	8.96	35848	34005	30908	29422	24215	22481	18671	16282	14104	1.08
Run 9	566.9	8.60	36891	34658	31836	30230	24537	22672	18759	16295	14080	1.20
Run 10	648.9	8.38	37588	35382	32528	30960	24660	22775	18851	16362	14138	1.29
Run 11	757.2	7.95	38420	36356	33281	31791	24710	22828	18922	16390	14100	1.40
Run 12	857.0	7.83	39248	37088	34018	32505	24899	23003	18939	16407	14056	1.50
Run 13	971.3	7.81	40240	38183	35072	33403	25087	23133	19022	16426	14038	1.61
Run 14	1068	7.81	40929	38740	35613	34129	25147	23172	19047	16454	14103	1.69
Run 15	1172	7.97	41839	39696	36493	34966	25291	23251	19057	16477	14067	1.78
Run 16	1326	7.67	42998	40664	37526	36037	25375	23391	19163	16480	14073	1.90
Run 17	1467	7.79	44202	41947	38778	37135	25482	23483	19180	16542	14049	2.01
Run 18	1599	8.21	44998	42866	39631	37975	25526	23409	18863	16541	13959	2.10
Run 19	1733	7.84	45991	43925	40498	38932	25606	23470	19149	16414	14000	2.20
Run 20	1844	7.75	46900	44839	41348	39504	25482	23307	19115	16395	13872	2.28
Run 21	2071	7.74	48290	46141	42790	41030	25568	23285	19077	16189	13838	2.42
Run 22	2345	7.81	49823	47492	43685	42356	25527	23501	18887	15969	13559	2.55
Run 23	2724	7.67	48341	46156	42604	40866	21735	19421	14709	11966	9263	2.77
Run 24	3121	7.73	52794	50167	46438	44638	22132	19742	15043	12043	9269	2.99
Run 25	3432	7.77	56748	53993	49585	47834	22887	20627	15573	12336	9380	3.15
Run 26	3675	7.96	59651	57201	52772	50533	24205	21641	15959	12960	9612	3.27

Run 27	4030			7.23	62913	59773	55025	53187	24423	22028	16095	12438	8915	3.44
Run 28	4463			7.51	68289	64591	59639	57124	25885	22921	16463	12735	8980	3.64
Run 29	4656			7.27	69828	66542	61371	58872	26975	23869	16730	12711	8929	3.73
Run 30	6338			7.27	86525	85599	78393	75045	30335	25894	17293	11924	7092	4.43
Run 31	6349			7.39	89663	85688	76519	75214	30289	26015	17155	11908	7104	4.43
Run 32	6616			7.36	93521	88845	81588	78689	31132	26581	17112	11700	6441	4.54
Run 33	5749			7.26	81482	76615	70205	67874	27928	23931	15910	11053	6599	4.20
Run 34	5766			7.46	81555	77040	70702	68037	27606	23939	15463	10964	6338	4.20
Run 35	6055			7.15	85094	80285	73799	70752	28690	24825	16414	11323	6613	4.32
Run 36	5435			7.20	77904	73576	67419	64651	27689	23770	16175	11293	7254	4.07
Run 37	5170			7.28	74324	70498	64142	61847	26530	23081	15803	11295	7386	3.95

Appendix 13: Kaolin 10 % in 40 mm valve, 75 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 40 mm valve, 75 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 40 mm valve, 75 % open

Date:	8/12/2007	Test done by	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.04		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.04212	Area(m ²)	0.00139337

Material Type:	Kaolin
Density(kg/m ³):	1169.4
Concentration:	10%
t_v :	8.965
K:	7.098
n:	0.175
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
5.702	0.149	6.702	71319

Run #	Re _s	k _v	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	9.15	75.85	-6.219	-4.489	-1.801	-0.542	1.076	2.685	6.046	8.075	9.975	
Run 2	76.26	6.55										
Run 3	106.4	9.45	-147.7	-106.6	-42.76	-12.86	25.53	63.73	143.5	191.7	236.8	
Run 4	152.6	11.09	0	1.73	4.418	5.678	7.295	8.904	12.26	14.29	16.19	
Run 5	244.1	9.91										
Run 6	335.5	9.43										
Run 7	393.2	10.05										
Run 8	583.9	8.22										
Run 9	627.0	8.38										
Run 10	906.2	7.85										
Run 11	913.1	8.14										
Run 12	1223	8.23										
Run 13	1041	8.17										
Run 14	1245	8.20										
Run 15	1495	7.93										
Run 16	1567	7.87										
Run 17	1768	7.62										
Run 18	1999	7.83										
Run 19	2233	7.74										
Run 20	2381	7.61										
Run 21	2675	7.50										

Appendix 14: Kaolin 13 % in 40 mm valve, 75 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 40 mm valve, 75 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 40 mm valve, 75 % open

Date:	12/7/2007	Test done by	Mume & rendani
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.04		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.04212	Area(m ²)	0.00138337

Material Type:	Kaolin 13%
Density(kg/m ³):	1215.5
Concentration:	13%
μ:	18.973
K:	16.141
n:	0.242
PPT used:	105
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
4.136	0.195	5.136	99167

Run #	Re _s	K _{w, incl}	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
			(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)
Run 2	62.02	3.229	128668	117753	101825	93720	80390	70586	50050	37291	25147	0.92
Run 3	40.60	9.535	124449	113769	98255	90753	76371	68784	48430	36358	24648	0.72
Run 5	32.57	10.70	119220	109751	94183	87317	75911	66497	47105	35298	24394	0.63
Run 6	20.64	34.65	118134	108273	92568	85943	74756	65354	46379	34983	24242	0.50
Run 7	22.53	30.77	115587	105548	90503	83764	72953	64173	45642	34629	24103	0.52
Run 8	14.20	30.43	114536	104796	90492	83370	72463	63647	45143	34146	23470	0.40
Run 10	10.40	68.86	109350	100374	86103	79815	69504	60936	43559	32762	23224	0.34
Run 11	11.15	54.48	107634	98371	84685	78001	67554	59652	43022	32934	23035	0.35
Run 12	6.20	102.9	105706	96808	83115	77396	67220	59271	42166	32135	22489	0.25
Run 18	3.17	142.2	94797	86768	75952	70942	62414	54700	39172	30127	21820	0.17
Run 19	1.00	681.1	89332	82009	70500	65466	58202	52523	37697	29437	21929	0.08
Run 20	1.17	376.4	88982	81884	72428	66957	59422	51250	37624	28860	21539	0.09
Run 25	1.09	757.3	83717	78277	68025	62490	54355	46089	36071	28171	21257	0.09
Run 26	0.70	1189	80226	74590	64927	60308	52390	46259	35163	28171	21213	0.07
Run 27	0.70	2289	79360	73877	63510	59105	53018	47497	34573	271515	21083	0.06

Appendix 15: Water in 40 mm valve, 75 % open

Water in 40 mm valve, 75 % open

Water in 40 mm valve, 75 % open

Date:	11/22/2006	Test done by	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.04		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.04212	Area(m ²)	
			0.00138337

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^m
1	0.5	2	0.00078658

Material Type:	Water
Density(kg/m ³):	995.356
Concentration:	100%
β _v :	0
K:	0.00078658
n:	1
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

Run #	Re _s	k _v										Average Q [l/s]
		Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)		
		Axial distances										
		Valve plane										
		Non-dimensionalised distances incl.[L/D]:										
		Distances(m):										
			-6.248	-4.518	-1.830	-0.571	1.076	2.665	6.046	8.075	9.975	
Run 1	177356	7.82	94085	90573	85247	82748	35550	31953	24782	20378	16406	4.64
Run 2	172692	8.39	90063	86651	81643	76986	34443	31148	24489	20324	17511	4.51
Run 3	164298	7.84	84959	81726	76384	34373	31365	25105	21346	17813	4.30	
Run 4	156722	7.81	79044	76231	71956	69427	33089	30437	24608	21159	17951	4.10
Run 5	146466	7.73	71538	69225	65330	31559	29115	23983	20921	18055	3.83	
Run 6	140690	8.09	68912	66414	62579	60733	30606	28973	23624	20805	18125	3.68
Run 7	132938	7.95	63577	61453	57857	56043	29511	27552	23226	20598	18183	3.48
Run 8	123635	8.71	59499	57845	54906	53405	29257	26497	22666	20411	18327	3.23
Run 9	115985	8.93	55408	54211	51618	50262	27075	25558	22298	20251	18406	3.03
Run 10	107224	9.13	51011	49608	47376	46078	26081	24712	21910	20133	18483	2.80
Run 11	101012	9.19	47648	46228	44414	43725	25441	24066	21628	19992	18579	2.64
Run 12	93736	9.98	44802	43679	42019	41357	24641	23618	21251	19860	18611	2.45
Run 13	84913	11.01	41561	40602	38968	38396	23747	22866	20861	19746	18663	2.22
Run 20	127196	7.40	51639	49715	46869	45558	21525	19844	15615	13424	11080	3.33
Run 21	119413	8.32	48938	47014	44611	43008	20539	18898	15362	13259	11289	3.12
Run 22	111849	8.71	45586	44030	41497	40310	19860	18267	14966	13165	11329	2.93
Run 23	104302	9.00	41873	40736	38377	37134	18686	17317	14573	12789	11291	2.73
Run 24	96234	9.53	36164	36997	35076	34106	17966	16531	14034	12564	11255	2.52
Run 25	88352	9.65	41266	40532	39188	38431	24243	23356	21199	19980	18986	2.31
Run 26	79780	10.71	42576	41691	40361	39791	26993	26341	24503	23495	22547	2.09

Appendix 16: CMC 5 % in 40 mm valve, 100 % open

CMC 5 % in 40 mm valve, 100 % open

CMC 5 % in 40 mm valve, 100 % open

Date:	12/02/2006	Test done by:	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.04		
Valve position:	Open	Area(m ²)	
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.04212	0.001393337	

Material Type:	CMC 5%
Density(kg/m ³):	1026.8
Concentration:	5%
k_1 :	0.000
K :	1.542
n :	0.545
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

$1/n$	$n/(n+1)$	$(n+1)/n$	$K^{1/n}$
1.550	0.392	2.550	1.957

Run #	Re _s	Axial distances												Average Q [lit/s]				
		Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	(Pa)	(Pa)						
		Valve plane																
		Non-dimensionalised distances incl.(L/D):																
		Distances(m):																
		k_v																
Run 1	261.6	8.06	120887	110910	96088	89106	89106	89106	89106	74324	65459	47315	36350	26125	1.83			
Run 2	235.3	7.41	114039	105458	90771	85062	85062	85062	85062	71392	63176	45972	35545	25943	1.70			
Run 3	218.4	6.43	109454	101143	88347	82211	82211	82211	82211	69165	61438	45032	35114	25848	1.61			
Run 4	200.6	7.20	105962	97802	85601	79497	79497	79497	79497	67700	59652	44102	34608	25738	1.51			
Run 5	187.6	6.44	102367	95308	83003	77142	77142	77142	77142	65324	58729	43434	34261	25653	1.43			
Run 6	174.8	6.79	99952	93045	81068	75406	75406	75406	75406	64402	57686	42940	33879	25585	1.36			
Run 7	162.0	7.19	97393	90014	78444	73498	73498	73498	73498	63120	56356	42177	33497	25525	1.29			
Run 8	150.2	8.12	94244	87561	76265	71299	71299	71299	71299	61711	55003	41386	33147	25462	1.22			
Run 9	139.5	6.91	91373	85048	74378	69429	69429	69429	69429	60366	53922	40822	32822	25397	1.15			
Run 10	113.4	6.96	84909	76560	69331	64745	64745	64745	64745	56835	51124	39212	31972	25215	0.99			
Run 11	100.6	5.56	80766	75038	66273	62231	62231	62231	62231	54848	48996	38309	31483	25130	0.91			
Run 12	83.9	6.41	75518	70383	62435	58700	58700	58700	58700	52172	47255	36984	30799	25011	0.79			

Appendix 17: Kaolin 6 % in 40 mm valve, 100 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 40 mm valve, 100 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 40 mm valve, 100 % open

Date:	7/17/2007	Test done by	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.04		
Valve position:	Open		
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.04212		

Material Type:	Kaolin 6%
Density(kg/m ³):	1103.9
Concentration:	6%
L _v :	3.071
K:	2.038
n:	0.264
PPT used:	105
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
3.795	0.209	4.795	14.90

Run #	Re _s	k _v	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q
Run 1	204.2	4.63	-6.248	-4.518	-1.830	-0.571	1.076	2.685	6.046	8.075	9.975	
Run 3	288.9	4.47	-148.3	-107.3	-43.45	-13.54	25.53	63.73	143.5	191.7	236.8	
Run 4	290.5	6.26	0	1.73	4.418	5.678	7.324	8.933	12.29	14.32	16.22	
Run 9	694.6	3.59	37940	35874	32734	31167	27802	25523	21267	18834	16532	1.55
Run 11	916.9	3.61	38279	37213	33651	32097	27834	25843	21427	18967	16550	1.59
Run 13	1100	3.16	39783	37577	34103	32533	27785	25767	21408	18867	16424	1.76
Run 15	1309	3.16	40709	38556	35037	33430	28121	26022	21475	18925	16383	1.92
Run 16	1307	3.03	40695	38411	34937	33303	27995	25992	21503	18960	16394	1.93
Run 18	1546	3.08	41312	39150	35703	34031	28228	26071	21523	18965	16413	2.09
Run 19	1788	2.84	42471	40106	36463	34766	28169	26006	21492	18960	16127	2.29
Run 20	1835	2.84	41943	39820	36218	34502	28093	25949	21349	18604	16106	2.29
Run 22	2072	2.80	42453	40446	36578	35070	27939	25613	20976	18321	15624	2.46
Run 23	2450	2.97	39368	37821	33927	32314	24221	22119	17093	14351	11784	2.65
Run 24	2370	2.86	39756	37588	33662	32443	24348	22097	17129	14345	11695	2.64
Run 25	2775	2.82	41510	39402	35399	33505	24651	22427	17186	14394	11532	2.89
Run 26	2747	2.70	41633	38101	35419	33680	24351	22229	17207	14382	11472	2.89
Run 28	2910	3.13	43051	40330	36128	34195	24282	21588	16444	13353	10622	3.08
Run 29	3437	2.95	46061	43019	38259	35567	23161	20617	14770	11364	7964	3.45
Run 30	3298	3.05	47446	44523	39249	37014	23740	21090	15327	11689	8305	3.44
Run 32	3436	3.13	50080	46640	41149	39092	24690	21778	15255	11319	7901	3.65
Run 33	4124	2.79	55397	51817	46174	43785	26414	23067	16070	11570	7372	3.91
Run 34	3780	3.15	55382	51513	45775	42720	26388	23194	16067	11868	7864	3.89
Run 35	4454	3.22	60346	56715	50553	47197	28118	24474	16229	11533	7156	4.16
Run 38	4809	2.98	67870	63210	56643	53464	30366	26367	17519	11710	6879	4.50
Run 40	4555	3.11	64102	60334	53485	49874	30172	25866	17161	12315	7429	4.33

Appendix 18: Kaolin 10 % in 40 mm valve, 100 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 40 mm valve, 100 % open

Date:	8/9/2007	Test done by Mume & Sisonke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm	
Valve dimension(m):	0.04	
Valve position:	Open	
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.04212	Area(m ²)
		0.00139337

Material Type:	Kaolin 10%
Density(kg/m ³):	1165.4
Concentration:	10%
L ₁ :	8.965
K:	7.098
n:	0.175
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

Kaolin 10 % in 40 mm valve, 100 % open

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
5.702	0.149	6.702	7.1319

Run #	Re _s	k _v	Axial distances	Non-dimensionalised distances incl. L/D:	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
					(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(l/s)
Run 1	2190	2.57			90220	85068	72785	69381	46570	38861	26826	18961	11751	4.58
Run 2	2117	2.47			88393	81538	71211	68500	46044	39638	26781	18842	11693	4.41
Run 3	2414	2.21			86091	79625	70136	65147	45601	39259	26525	18663	11486	4.27
Run 4	1895	2.66			84929	78359	68238	63351	44550	38535	26043	18398	11424	4.07
Run 5	2042	2.30			82276	76221	66816	61781	44689	38292	26042	18420	11326	3.86
Run 6	1611	2.62			81305	75514	64983	60098	43840	37864	25797	18258	11371	3.69
Run 7	1024	2.58			79906	72901	61839	58305	42979	37384	25183	17622	10626	3.50
Run 8	1369	2.21			76202	70624	60766	56667	43099	37614	25344	17962	11162	3.21
Run 9	1326	2.34			76088	70393	60821	56066	42866	37403	25269	18023	11145	3.11
Run 10	1049	2.14			74210	67887	58547	54039	42329	36659	24937	17739	10931	2.91
Run 11	927.5	2.64			73261	67349	57693	53564	41926	36427	24603	17486	10915	2.75
Run 12	914.3	2.72			72044	66834	57094	52305	41849	36009	24386	17361	10913	2.60
Run 13	764.9	2.58			70017	64014	55222	50950	40903	35320	23962	16914	10630	2.38
Run 14	628.6	2.91			68854	62815	54054	49901	40388	35021	23751	16930	10673	2.19
Run 15	514.2	2.96			67245	61146	52662	48612	39744	34639	23494	16744	10628	1.87
Run 16	423.6	2.89			65973	60283	51591	47630	39356	34206	23295	16592	10502	1.78
Run 17	298.0	3.15			63637	58020	49703	45673	38460	33366	22764	16347	10345	1.47
Run 18	218.4	3.82			61728	56173	48191	44225	37512	32585	22176	15865	10097	1.24
Run 19	129.1	2.71			56264	53286	45658	41918	36127	31358	21367	15295	9758	0.90
Run 20	59.01	6.32			55736	50869	43307	39944	34606	30077	20474	14677	9411	0.63
Run 21	5.94	66.51			47609	43736	37031	34242	29799	25948	17589	12792	8161	0.18
Run 22	20.54	9.63			52279	47645	40729	37521	32423	28306	19388	13961	8880	0.36
Run 23	161.1	3.32			59804	54507	46340	42721	36996	31799	21685	15522	9876	1.06

Appendix 19: Kaolin 13 % in 40 mm valve, 100 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 40 mm valve, 100 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 40 mm valve, 100 % open

Date:	12/7/2007	Test done by	Mume & Rendani
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.04		
Valve position:	Open	Area(m ²)	
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.04212	0.00138337	

Material Type:	Kaolin 13%
Density(kg/m ³):	1215.5
Concentration:	13%
L:	18.973
K:	16.141
n:	0.242
PPT used:	105
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
4.136	0.195	5.136	98167

Run #	Re _s	k _s	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 5	55.50	0.22	125520	113860	98090	90659	78970	68301	48788	35925	24298	0.86
Run 9	24.94	2.37	118134	107552	93103	86657	74823	65945	49659	34898	23932	0.55
Run 12	16.31	13.53	113442	103947	89142	82273	72045	63394	45094	34028	23461	0.43
Run 13	16.22	9.87	113494	103685	89014	82249	72044	63285	45014	33929	23502	0.43
Run 14	8.02	61.01	110048	100989	86873	80009	70135	61748	44032	33279	23401	0.29
Run 16	8.85	16.33	108254	99237	85200	78261	68754	60839	43844	33125	23354	0.31
Run 17	5.44	193.1	103195	94630	81324	75109	65745	58030	41811	32112	23160	0.23
Run 22	1.90	753.3	94609	88485	76097	61911	54546	39011	30501	22239	21405	0.12
Run 27	1.80	1086	79116	71915	62914	56161	50922	45087	34385	28225	21405	0.10
Run 28	1.34	3079	81948	76033	65022	60073	52482	46577	34006	27186	21048	0.09

Appendix 21: CMC 5 % in 50 mm valve, 25% open

CMC 5 % in 50 mm valve, 25 % open

CMC 5 % in 50 mm valve, 25 % open

Date:	12/8/2006	Test done by	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.05		
Valve position:	% Open	Area(m ²)	
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.0528	0.002189564	

Material Type:	CMC 5%
Density(kg/m ³):	1026.8
Concentration:	5%
ζ_i :	0.000
K:	1.542
n:	0.645
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
1.550	0.392	2.550	1.957

Run #	Re ₁	k _{v,axial}	k _{v,rad}	Axial distances Valve plane Non-dimensionalised distances incl. [L/D]: Distances(m):	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q (kg)
Run 1	323.2		37.59		-6.574	-3.526	-2.281	-0.780	1.257	3.012	6.566	8.566	10.57	
Run 2	293.3		38.13		-124.5	-66.78	-43.20	-14.77	23.80	57.04	124.3	162.2	200.2	
Run 3	276.9		38.46		0	3.048	4.293	5.794	7.831	9.586	13.14	15.14	17.14	
Run 4	253.2		39.54		10566	96323	91803	87262	55060	49232	39568	32873	26271	2.53
Run 5	234.4		39.90		100699	91697	87623	83077	53642	48135	38893	32499	26132	2.39
Run 6	215.9		41.58		97130	88053	84330	80105	52462	47305	38365	32180	26016	2.25
Run 7	197.8		44.31		93436	84464	81097	76501	51339	46244	37687	31609	25918	2.11
Run 8	179.8		44.82		88669	80342	77408	72939	50080	45281	37055	31429	25790	1.96
Run 9	159.3		47.72		83957	76547	72921	68579	48753	43991	36303	30918	25665	1.79
Run 10	144.6		51.72		80816	73266	70253	66422	47507	42992	35646	30628	25563	1.67
Run 11	121.7		55.58		75133	68309	65465	61862	41539	41539	34741	30085	25412	1.47
Run 12	111.0		58.60		72582	66016	63458	60079	44730	40816	34285	29788	25336	1.37
Run 13	88.47		68.41		66736	60600	58493	55522	42572	39001	32324	29180	25155	1.16
Run 14	74.28		75.04		62924	57097	55052	52512	41011	37926	32463	28748	25025	1.02
Run 15	46.21		117.9		54494	49140	46678	44949	37207	34930	30611	27713	24751	0.72

Appendix 22: Kaolin 6 % in 50 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 50 mm valve, 25 % open

Date:	7/24/2007	Test done by	Mums & Siscoke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.05		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.0528	Area[m ²]	0.002189564

Material Type:	Kaolin 6%
Density(kg/m ³):	1103.9
Concentration:	0.06
k:	3.071
K:	2.038
n:	0.264
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

Kaolin 6 % in 50 mm valve, 25 % open

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
3.795	0.209	4.795	14.80

Run #	Re _s	k _r	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	3118	29.92	99967	97235	96191	94788	20355	18185	15391	13361	11335	4.57
Run 2	2657	31.92	98761	95848	94771	93179	20728	18714	15581	13676	11679	4.39
Run 3	2691	29.93	87992	84912	83996	82128	20211	18243	15466	13577	11576	4.25
Run 4	7548	28.80	82305	80080	78713	77532	20516	18591	15631	13626	11954	4.09
Run 5	1932	30.99	71169	68568	67548	66313	21645	19676	17338	15518	13940	3.48
Run 6	1728	30.85	66393	63908	62764	61435	21718	19697	17434	15690	14011	3.28
Run 7	1618	30.36	62846	60103	59207	57982	21611	19791	17378	15728	14060	3.17
Run 8	1516	30.77	59312	56909	56025	54667	21531	19637	17398	15671	14158	3.00
Run 9	1364	30.17	55425	52741	52136	50851	21394	19767	17392	15683	14144	2.83
Run 10	1197	30.56	52167	49815	48851	47577	21755	20269	17939	16345	14800	2.63
Run 11	1067	30.50	49192	46745	45939	44676	21705	20277	18018	16376	14891	2.47
Run 12	895.9	30.19	48929	46508	45730	44633	25471	24115	21925	20235	18847	2.24
Run 13	736.3	32.18	47137	44596	43736	42422	25455	24160	21981	20371	18897	2.05
Run 14	648.5	31.91	44250	42032	41156	39987	25365	24073	21906	20265	18854	1.87
Run 15	503.5	31.92	41241	39024	38315	37297	25599	24338	22160	20501	19151	1.61
Run 16	407.1	33.00	38902	36619	35972	34810	24926	23619	21746	20061	18763	1.44
Run 17	307.4	33.52	36003	33901	33127	32020	25914	24726	22582	20814	19526	1.24
Run 18	229.2	36.52	36220	33967	33301	32092	25429	24264	22207	20493	19222	1.06
Run 19	147.6	38.10	33364	31076	30462	29372	24696	23530	21555	19808	18747	0.84
Run 20	2351	30.08	77577	75340	74030	72963	20025	18103	15255	13491	11602	3.86
Run 21	2111	* 31.34	73658	71386	70186	69032	20012	18165	15603	13867	12197	3.63*

Appendix 23: Kaolin 10 % in 50 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 50 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 50 mm valve, 25 % open

Date:	8/14/2007	Test done by	Mume & Sisonke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.05		
Valve position:	1/4 Open	Area[m ²]	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.0528		

Material Type:	Kaolin
Density[kg/m ³]:	1189.4
Concentration:	10%
L _v :	8.965
K:	7.098
n:	0.175
PPT used:	-101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
5.702	0.149	6.702	7.1319

Run #	Re _s	k _v	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	1141	20.84	108543	99929	97144	93277	34854	30265	22942	17772	12760	4.61
Run 2	1189	20.56	102662	94892	91870	88348	34312	29937	22547	17523	12639	4.43
Run 3	1246	23.17	104430	97128	94593	90886	34063	29815	22331	17318	12377	4.24
Run 4	1064	23.29	99719	92203	89336	85812	33613	29329	22078	17079	12244	4.06
Run 5	956	23.05	96130	88379	85549	81899	33665	29235	21985	16975	12115	3.92
Run 6	878	23.03	92384	84706	81822	78108	32884	28930	21807	16781	11948	3.76
Run 7	815	23.14	88935	81040	78403	74596	32972	28464	21397	16458	11713	3.63
Run 8	736	24.75	86981	79381	76550	73053	31746	28117	21231	16079	11531	3.43
Run 9	722	24.56	82046	74941	72329	68478	31862	27740	20899	15869	11228	3.21
Run 10	615	26.43	79412	72423	69568	65976	31744	27406	20587	15687	11022	3.00
Run 11	528	27.94	76473	69287	66491	62990	31235	27170	20244	15303	10910	2.82
Run 12	490	28.62	74098	67001	64365	60838	31107	27040	20217	15268	10865	2.96
Run 13	437	29.53	71308	64257	61653	58254	30850	26730	20051	15120	10665	2.50
Run 14	311	35.27	67315	60129	57547	54220	30115	26131	19455	14625	10559	2.16
Run 15	240	35.68	61627	54767	52151	48991	25600	19058	14430	10227	10227	1.86
Run 16	198	37.08	59208	52433	49740	46584	25127	18913	14184	10177	10177	1.70
Run 17	135	37.97	53568	47056	44478	41314	24784	18535	13806	10072	10072	1.37
Run 18	114.7	38.69	51382	44729	42397	39211	24328	18203	13563	9916	9916	1.25
Run 19	69.3	44.20	48242	41889	39373	36412	23776	17801	13293	9678	9678	0.98
Run 20	57.7	36.35	45968	39742	37390	34457	23389	17453	13308	9397	9397	0.86
Run 21	29.7	54.11	42792	36463	34343	31425	22623	16561	12682	9054	9054	0.58
Run 22	16.83	87.53	40103	34388	32291	29510	21254	15824	12192	8723	8723	0.44
Run 23	5.12	80.93	36904	31500	29438	26946	22708	19790	15084	11555	8300	0.24

Appendix 24: Kaolin 13 % in 50 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 50 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 50 mm valve, 25 % open

Date:	12/02/2007	Test done by	Mume & Rendani
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.05		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.0528	Area(m ²)	0.002185564

Material Type:	Kaolin
Density(kg/m ³):	1215.5
Concentration:	13%
L ₁ :	18.973
K:	16.141
n:	0.242
PPT used:	105
Range selector:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
4.136	0.195	5.136	99167

Run #	Re _s	K _r	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q (l/s)
Run 1	60.33	27.75	-6.574	-3.526	-2.281	-0.780	1.257	3.012	5.958	7.958	9.961	
Run 2	60.85	29.57	100020	86531	82292	75851	59778	53306	46910	31916	24022	1.33
Run 3	48.80	27.65	97360	84788	79948	72948	59368	52527	40740	32269	24201	1.18
Run 4	49.17	27.45	66893	63678	79174	72948	58919	52152	40400	31715	23908	1.19
Run 5	41.22	33.48	94553	81946	77442	71229	58074	51577	39780	31320	23804	1.07
Run 6	41.31	36.33	94584	82143	77460	71342	59067	51772	39683	31111	23774	1.07
Run 7	33.05	30.32	92629	79847	75576	69407	56855	51006	39308	30698	23348	0.95
Run 8	33.66	29.26	91939	78890	74990	68815	56518	50447	38640	30782	23658	0.95
Run 9	28.06	40.41	88703	77138	72732	66755	55419	48429	36199	30593	23240	0.85
Run 10	27.42	57.46	88878	77814	72829	67153	55859	48482	36239	30459	23363	0.84
Run 11	19.91	46.56	86421	75949	72259	66307	53384	48301	36318	30415	23272	0.71
Run 12	20.58	38.02	87432	75374	70678	65442	54483	48653	37972	30024	22941	0.72
Run 13	15.04	51.63	86207	73891	70457	64885	54089	48373	37595	29413	22804	0.80
Run 14	15.61	52.31	85484	74104	69760	64361	54132	48407	37447	29831	22885	0.61
Run 15	11.18	57.23	79109	70128	66330	61463	51389	46240	36658	29329	22358	0.49
Run 16	10.67	59.62	81773	71722	67634	61992	52896	46849	36367	29089	22405	0.49
Run 17	8.795	79.54	76302	66496	62582	56237	48896	44306	34657	28346	21939	0.42
Run 18	7.633	49.25	78477	68315	65298	60017	50999	45490	35479	28734	22046	0.40
Run 19	4.195	166.04	77308	66666	63002	58106	49667	44286	34969	27819	21964	0.29
Run 20	4.361	52.59	77361	67463	64093	59378	50376	44879	36250	28211	21967	0.28
Run 21	2.613	178.2	72476	63819	60349	56657	48835	43039	34050	28047	22086	0.21
Run 22	2.803	129.1	72501	63376	60166	55498	47589	42929	34123	27839	22088	0.22
Run 23	0.799	646.6	67551	58336	55710	52671	45349	40608	32503	26822	21568	0.11
Run 24	0.880	643.7	67142	58606	55659	51561	44602	40752	32224	26782	21596	0.11
Run 25	0.922	903.6	63025	55773	52165	48149	42968	36368	31158	26220	21347	0.10

Appendix 25: Water in 40 mm valve, 50 % open

Water in 50 mm valve, 25 % open

Water in 60 mm valve, 25 % open

Date:	11/30/2006	Test done by:	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.05		
Valve position:	% Open	Area(m ²)	
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.0528	0.002189564	

Material Type:	Water
Density(kg/m ³):	985.660427
Concentration:	100%
ζ_v :	0
K:	0.000802
n:	1
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
1	0.5	2	0.000802

Run #	Re _s	k _r	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	138159	23.79	82810	80579	79593	78607	24386	22853	20572	19055	17632	4.61
Run 2	131833	22.24	75913	73286	72574	71569	25118	23725	21594	20244	18879	4.40
Run 3	125584	20.99	67958	66236	65441	64557	24490	23260	21398	20176	18899	4.19
Run 4	119281	20.10	61674	60135	59336	58593	24023	22894	21173	20050	18918	3.98
Run 5	112366	19.05	55995	54008	53317	52596	23401	22455	20912	19926	18895	3.75
Run 6	104871	18.18	49786	48471	47830	47249	22873	22054	20703	19814	18910	3.51
Run 7	97503	17.67	45154	44031	43541	42940	22375	21635	20490	19709	18905	3.26
Run 8	90255	17.28	41098	40178	39687	39221	21962	21306	20299	19618	18928	3.01
Run 9	81455	16.88	36877	36080	35647	35296	21450	20913	20081	19510	18916	2.72
Run 10	74981	17.21	34402	33692	33379	33051	21085	20625	19928	19408	18930	2.50
Run 11	67519	18.43	32165	31562	31320	31012	20700	20353	19754	19339	18939	2.26
Run 12	48545	22.12	31740	31396	31241	31073	24447	24246	23900	23670	23428	1.65

Appendix 26: CMC 5 % in 50 mm valve, 50 % open

CMC 5 % in 50 mm valve, 50 % open

CMC 5 % in 50 mm valve, 60 % open

Date:	12/9/2006	Test done by	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.05		
Valve position:	% Open	Area(m ²)	
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.0528	0.002169564	

Material Type:	CMC 5%
Density(kg/m ³):	1026.8
Concentration:	5%
t ₁ :	0.000
K:	1.542
n:	0.645
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
1.550	0.392	2.550	1.957

Run #	Re _s	k _t	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [Ws]
Run 1	465.9	15.18	123709	109764	104076	97468	86121	58339	45251	36259	27335	3.96
Run 2	431.2	14.72	117364	104292	99213	92460	84437	56962	44321	35732	27174	3.74
Run 3	395.4	15.07	110353	98744	93401	87917	82124	55158	43118	35109	26983	3.44
Run 4	344.0	16.89	105638	93852	89085	83358	80101	53365	42093	34479	26779	3.17
Run 5	316.8	17.67	101692	90068	85667	80396	86743	52096	41391	34050	26631	2.98
Run 6	291.7	18.73	98170	87568	83233	77582	57113	50979	40626	33584	26512	2.80
Run 7	268.0	19.79	94822	84492	80380	75363	55801	49890	39967	33121	26392	2.63
Run 8	241.7	19.23	90081	80572	76530	72028	54271	48796	39268	32667	26213	2.44
Run 9	211.1	21.37	85086	76134	72311	67897	52354	46957	38178	32047	25985	2.21
Run 10	183.2	21.14	79953	71932	68409	64297	50521	45602	37188	31462	25808	1.99
Run 11	162.3	24.32	76726	69881	65496	61434	48873	44271	36443	31063	25707	1.82
Run 12	130.3	27.19	70527	63474	60476	56936	46307	42156	35098	30283	25477	1.55
Run 13	114.3	30.07	67447	60688	58005	54897	44887	40976	34436	29844	25351	1.40
Run 14	92.73	34.17	62829	56963	54532	51423	42761	39344	33378	29253	25197	1.20
Run 15	71.89	39.23	56055	52605	50377	47696	40688	37657	32205	28906	25003	1.00

Appendix 27: Kaolin 6 % in 50 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 50 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 50 mm valve, 50 % open

Date:	7/20/2007	Test done by	Mume & Sisonke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.05		
Valve position:	% Open	Area(m ²)	
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.0528	0.002195564	

Material Type:	Kaolin 6%
Density(kg/m ³):	1103.9
Concentration:	6%
L _v :	3.071
K:	2.038
n:	0.264
PFT used:	105
Range selected:	0.130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
3.795	0.209	4.795	14.90

Run #	Res	k _v	Axial distances Valve plane	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
			Non-dimensionalised distances incl. [L/D]: Distance(m):	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	[Pa]
Run 1	2956	9.04	-6.574	-3.526	-2.281	-0.760	1.257	3.012	5.958	7.958	9.961		
Run 2	2837	9.40	-124.5	-66.78	-43.20	-14.77	23.80	57.04	112.8	150.7	188.6		
Run 3	2556	9.10	0	3.048	4.293	5.794	7.831	9.586	12.53	14.53	16.53		
Run 4	2367	9.75	46203	43408	42083	40642	17235	15292	12105	9662	7939		4.50
Run 5	1985	9.82	46775	44053	42943	41797	18256	16357	13297	11313	9160		4.35
Run 6	2169	9.99	44675	41608	40482	38649	18304	16406	13630	11654	9546		4.16
Run 7	1916	9.48	42845	40019	39769	37202	17737	15975	13040	11333	9249		3.99
Run 8	1761	10.07	42060	39201	37663	36652	19046	17316	14602	12703	10705		3.68
Run 9	1560	10.67	40722	38020	36996	35674	19126	17489	14740	12811	10726		3.50
Run 10	1401	11.26	39366	36812	35662	34338	19132	17475	14681	12986	11167		3.33
Run 11	1429	-11.21	38287	35549	34567	33354	19068	17453	14698	12999	11317		3.15
Run 12	797.3	16.13	36917	34306	33064	31726	18589	17233	14676	12848	11236		2.98
Run 13	697.4	15.82	37020	34282	33287	32065	17342	14840	12957	11418	9646		2.16
Run 14	608.8	15.84	37584	35078	34043	33054	23067	21760	19463	17728	16416		2.00
Run 15	549.1	16.50	36535	33973	33068	31947	23169	21769	19415	17570	16268		1.83
Run 16	418.3	16.67	35039	32570	31801	30642	27736	21598	19254	17583	16152		1.71
Run 17	233.1	16.44	34249	31936	31167	29891	22965	21643	19400	17611	16398		1.48
Run 18	165.6	16.27	32570	30080	29421	28296	22670	21353	19165	17727	16239		1.27
Run 19	96.97	29.38	31233	29885	28155	27063	22397	21090	18943	17400	15995		1.06
Run 20	63.42	26.54	29737	27493	26735	25709	21963	20740	18602	17083	16220		0.87
Run 21		28.27	28210	26055	25335	24376*	21360	20191	18189	16498	15665		0.67
Run 22		19.61	26712	24557	23859	22954	20629	19499	17625	16084	15181		0.53
			25716	23619	22905	22020	19663	18975	17131	15546	14567		

Appendix 28: Kaolin 10 % in 50 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 50 mm valve, 50 % open

Date:	8/14/2007	Test done by	Mume & Stonkie
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.05		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.0528	Area[m ²]	0.00218564

Material Type:	Kaolin 10%
Density[kg/m ³]:	1169.4
Concentration:	10%
μ_s :	8.965
K:	7.098
n:	0.175
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

$1/h$	$\nu/(n*1)$	$(n+1)/n$	$K^{1/n}$
5.702	0.149	6.702	7.1319

Kaolin 10 % in 80 mm valve, 50 % open

Run #	Re ₁	k _s	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	1385	8.70	78672	70299	67977	63987	34768	30444	23003	17568	12630	4.87
Run 2	1213	9.28	76547	68719	65860	62024	34653	30142	22869	17597	12669	4.42
Run 3	1101	9.46	74220	66457	63568	59829	34020	29658	22301	17123	12221	4.20
Run 4	1017	9.53	72839	64955	62113	58586	33772	29496	22156	17046	12128	4.08
Run 5	960.8	9.56	71153	63101	60625	57026	33528	29294	22060	16815	12073	3.91
Run 6	900.6	10.06	69468	62070	58120	55483	33159	28974	21825	16755	12033	3.73
Run 7	837.1	10.10	67758	60186	57515	53777	32754	28524	21469	16416	11726	3.58
Run 8	786.7	9.92	65912	58576	55821	52150	32445	28415	21362	16392	11592	3.40
Run 9	679.8	10.81	64294	56787	54072	50422	32161	27953	20873	15989	11436	3.25
Run 10	626.9	10.57	62290	55114	52335	48779	31746	27635	20649	15805	11174	3.05
Run 11	552.7	10.84	61114	53650	51005	47430	31440	27418	20480	15548	11078	2.91
Run 12	472.6	11.33	59039	51687	49064	45506	31181	27181	20294	15479	11074	2.88
Run 13	432.7	10.87	56826	49496	47062	43604	30789	26763	20077	15219	10876	2.51
Run 14	321.7	11.78	54616	47355	45035	41631	30325	26440	19764	14927	10737	2.13
Run 15	275.2	11.53	52808	46001	43548	40106	29872	26150	19561	14752	10608	1.84
Run 16	245.3	11.94	51469	44767	42222	38819	29490	25702	19220	14467	10452	1.64
Run 17	186.2	11.56	49184	42619	40159	36927	28923	25232	18856	14185	10265	1.58
Run 18	141.8	11.21	47379	41030	38583	35357	28388	24760	18481	13807	10016	1.35
Run 19	91.84	12.27	45027	38938	36554	33447	27463	24007	17860	13470	9717	1.06
Run 20	56.51	16.81	42943	37075	34818	31912	26415	23213	17284	12963	9478	0.81
Run 21	28.18	21.76	40816	35123	32961	30274	25528	22213	16587	12512	9087	0.56
Run 22	11.68	54.11	38435	33734	31680	28694	24549	21465	16009	12038	8784	0.37
Run 23	5.415	106.6	36478	31041	29148	26469	22631	19829	15005	11371	8364	0.24

Appendix 29: Kaolin 13 % in 50 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 50 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 50 mm valve, 50 % open

Date:	12/8/2007	Test done by	Mume & Rendani
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.05		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.0528	Area(m ²)	0.002188564

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^m
4.136	0.185	5.136	99167

Material Type:	Kaolin 13%
Density(kg/m ³):	1215.5
Concentration:	13%
L _v :	18.973
K:	16.141
n:	0.242
PPT used:	105
Range selected:	0-130

Run #	Re ₁	h _v	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	57.19	8.45	98888	83099	78482	72066	61062	53811	41441	32581	24319	1.30
Run 2	58.21	10.78	96544	83100	78122	71724	60678	53572	41315	32481	24405	1.31
Run 3	49.09	15.94	93374	81241	76419	70009	59749	52774	40628	32054	24076	1.20
Run 4	50.02	19.23	93370	81661	76667	70464	59464	52802	40585	31968	24176	1.21
Run 5	42.25	14.22	94262	81244	76516	70359	59524	52793	40720	32045	24280	1.09
Run 6	42.75	18.13	93940	80656	75546	69917	59015	52320	40316	31828	24056	1.10
Run 7	33.81	34.10	92565	79133	74295	69690	58382	52007	39827	31604	24248	0.97
Run 8	35.05	26.91	91716	78323	73940	67669	57463	51123	39505	31360	23863	0.98
Run 9	27.48	46.72	90717	78885	73884	67533	57763	51131	39015	31330	23841	0.85
Run 10	27.85	32.60	89850	77487	72382	66463	56574	50246	38922	30972	23602	0.86
Run 11	22.35	36.38	89126	77257	72252	65950	56327	50114	38584	30668	23317	0.76
Run 12	23.03	34.15	88546	76000	71282	65773	55813	49666	38536	30536	23362	0.77
Run 13	17.85	39.85	85649	73602	69561	63678	54212	48246	37454	29653	22755	0.66
Run 14	18.24	41.56	85635	74220	69889	63925	54460	48327	37411	29651	22756	0.67
Run 15	12.37	58.90	83937	72321	68360	62805	54039	47700	36964	28612	22660	0.54
Run 16	12.70	58.21	83885	72940	68285	62632	54348	48443	36865	28665	22533	0.55
Run 17	9.186	104.3	81254	70077	65987	60864	52128	46267	36137	29328	22586	0.45
Run 18	9.169	109.6	80557	71548	67360	61764	53251	47217	36526	29574	22734	0.45
Run 19	9.470	97.5	82282	70768	67022	61253	52780	46947	36284	29193	22422	0.46
Run 20	4.962	176.1	75369	66848	63027	57981	49963	44065	34410	27203	21877	0.31
Run 21	4.918	155.4	77409	66524	64357	59309	51241	45355	34933	28668	22087	0.31
Run 22	2.408 *	355.7	* 74281	64324	60476	55826	48373	43272 *	34088	28218	21912	0.21
Run 23	2.730	386.0	73842	64147	60378	56574	49005	43203	33513	27951	21448	0.22
Run 26	0.577	1351	65183	57401	54725	51264	44610	39702	31410	26211	21031	0.08
Run 27	0.697	1252	65363	57671	54822	50137	44278	39683	31348	26713	20966	0.09
Run 30	0.277	4638	59000	51866	49376	46819	40165	36705	30185	25713	21307	0.05
Run 31	0.295	1634	59367	51806	48746	45794	39966	36354	30132	25242	20947	0.05

Appendix 30: Water in 50 mm valve, 50 % open

Water in 50 mm valve, 50 % open

Date:	11/30/2006	Test done by Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm	
Valve dimension(m):	0.05	
Valve position:	1/2 Open	
Area(m ²):	0.002186564	
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.0528	

Material Type:	Water
Density(kg/m ³):	995.73191
Concentration:	100%
L _v :	0
K:	0.0008061
n:	1
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
1	0.5	2	0.0008061

Water in 50 mm valve, 50 % open

Run #	Re _s	k _v	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	135670	7.03	-6.574	-3.526	-2.281	-0.760	1.257	3.012	6.566	8.566	10.57	
Run 2	126393	7.10	-124.5	-66.78	-43.20	-14.77	23.80	57.04	124.3	162.2	200.2	
Run 3	118604	6.97	0	3.048	4.293	5.764	7.831	9.586	13.14	15.14	17.14	
Run 4	112226	6.95	37960	36516	37801	37031	23852	22826	21163	20025	18891	
Run 5	104307	7.11	35508	34216	33653	33072	22824	22024	20704	19810	18948	
Run 6	97200	7.12	33561	32404	31906	31348	23377	21689	20497	19722	18916	
Run 7	88731	7.30	31475	30544	30108	29635	21248	20281	20281	19514	18919	
Run 8	81925	7.68	30100	29770	28864	28517	21511	20658	20098	19515	18834	
Run 9	75092	8.35	28714	27985	27843	27324	21161	20664	19940	19445	18943	
Run 10	67708	8.61	27175	26584	26289	26008	20784	20378	19784	19357	18836	
Run 11	60404	9.86	30484	29964	29753	29527	24945	24618	24105	23785	23445	
Run 12	48078	11.12	28363	28057	27922	27747	24424	24245	23911	23683	23468	
Run 13	40335	11.38	27065	26825	26725	26596	24172	24026	23767	23610	23447	
Run 14	26941	11.94	25151	25041	24989	24927	23763	23699	23580	23496	23411	

Appendix 31: CMC 5 % in 50 mm valve, 75 % open

CMC 5 % in 50 mm valve, 75 % open

CMC 5 % in 50 mm valve, 75 % open

Date:	12/02/2006	Test done by	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.05		
Valve position:	1/2 Open		
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.0528		

Material Type:	CMC 5%
Density(kg/m ³):	1026.8
Concentration:	5%
K ₁ :	0.000
K ₂ :	1.542
n:	0.645
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/m	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/m	K ₁ ^m
1.550	0.392	2.550	1.967

Run #	Re _s	k _s	Axial distances	Non-dimensionalised distances incl. [L/D]:	Distances(m):	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
						(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	[lit/s]
Run 1	560.1	5.62	123779	-6.574	-3.526	-2.281	-0.780	1.257	3.012	6.566	8.566	10.57			
Run 2	524.1	5.08	119078	-124.5	-66.78	-43.70	-14.77	23.80	57.04	124.3	162.2	200.2			
Run 3	487.0	4.62	114262	0	3.048	4.293	5.794	7.831	9.586	13.14	15.14	17.14			
Run 4	454.3	4.81	110696												
Run 5	423.6	4.71	106904												
Run 6	382.0	4.43	102215												
Run 7	337.6	4.30	96996												
Run 8	293.1	4.63	91254												
Run 9	256.3	4.24	86769												
Run 10	229.1	4.07	82779												
Run 11	205.3	4.45	79869												
Run 12	182.9	4.66	76619												
Run 13	161.6	2.67	72777												
Run 14	129.4	2.67	67479												
Run 15	104.7	0.08	62867												

Appendix 32: Kaolin 6 % in 50 mm valve, 75 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 50 mm valve, 75 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 50 mm valve, 75 % open

Date:	7/19/2007	Test done by	Mume & Sisonke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.05		
Valve position:	¾ Open		
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.0528		
	0.002189564		

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^m
3.785	0.209	4.765	14.90

Material Type:	Kaolin 6%
Density(ρ _{kg/m³}):	1103.9
Concentration:	6%
k _v :	3.071
K:	2.038
n:	0.264
PPT used:	105
Range selected:	0-40

Run #	Re _s	Axial distances	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q (l/s)
Run 1	3032		36940	33714	32472	31016	18774	16529	13317	11269	9220	4.65
Run 2	3019	4.33	36889	33757	32304	30949	18701	16622	13244	11005	8812	4.66
Run 3	2902	3.92	36303	33210	32024	30288	19056	16805	13886	11802	9874	4.49
Run 4	2847	3.79	36440	32940	31867	30428	18639	17032	13977	11743	9656	4.52
Run 5	2693	3.79	35558	32483	31171	29848	18746	16891	13965	11723	9682	4.34
Run 6	2837	3.64	35388	32463	31309	29730	18653	16883	13672	11732	9734	4.35
Run 7	2651	3.88	34713	31855	30748	28525	18716	16877	13668	11818	9739	4.20
Run 8	2408	4.13	35189	32061	30688	28377	18705	16892	13921	11751	9603	4.20
Run 9	2230	4.04	33901	30770	29656	28422	18298	16404	13574	11795	9669	4.07
Run 10	2228	4.29	33162	30298	29109	27748	18142	16376	13464	11532	9561	3.86
Run 11	2060	4.10	32801	29925	28752	27606	17888	16143	13468	11474	9525	3.86
Run 12	1967	4.30	32235	29474	28197	27223	18044	16303	13439	11372	9577	3.70
Run 13	1778	4.35	31859	28910	27821	26743	17915	16164	13381	11455	9578	3.61
Run 14	1677	4.49	31295	28297	27245	26071	17809	16183	13424	11445	9651	3.43
Run 15	1456	4.67	30694	28098	26973	25814	17751	16135	13455	11527	9737	3.32
Run 16	1308	4.33	31569	28782	27559	26579	19307	17801	15114	13153	11353	3.08
Run 17	1243	4.61	30865	27987	26506	25872	19141	17700	14988	13041	11331	2.80
Run 18		4.84	30713	28026	27091	25862	19786	18117	15425	13605	11919	2.75

Appendix 33: Kaolin 10 % in 50 mm valve, 75 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 50 mm valve, 75 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 50 mm valve, 75 % open

Date:	8/14/2007	Test done by	Mumtaz & Sisonhe
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.05		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.0528	Area(m ²)	
			0.002189664

Material Type:	Kaolin 10%
Density(kg/m ³):	1165.4
Concentration:	10%
k ₁ :	8.965
k ₂ :	7.098
n:	0.175
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/m	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/h	K ^{1/n}
5.702	0.149	6.702	7.1319

Run #	Re _s	k _r	Pod 1 [Pa]	Pod 2 [Pa]	Pod 3 [Pa]	Pod 4 [Pa]	Pod 5 [Pa]	Pod 6 [Pa]	Pod 7 [Pa]	Pod 8 [Pa]	Pod 9 [Pa]	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	1311	3.93	65468	57595	54761	50869	34800	30358	22895	17527	12506	4.58
Run 2	1229	3.98	65180	57233	54186	50530	34515	30227	22836	17405	12483	4.55
Run 3	1139	3.98	63395	55469	52675	48835	34129	29802	22308	17101	12055	4.30
Run 4	1042	3.78	62000	53973	51295	47607	33620	29405	22169	16749	11927	4.11
Run 5	1027	3.78	60629	53464	50386	46720	33537	29276	22084	16950	12046	3.95
Run 6	849.9	4.25	59872	52242	49380	45716	33140	28881	21673	16476	11705	3.68
Run 7	787.0	3.49	58086	50503	47814	44118	32625	28451	21452	16223	11391	3.48
Run 8	667.7	4.19	56725	48992	46563	43010	32034	27953	20849	15774	11061	3.19
Run 9	512.1	5.23	54671	47067	44718	41088	31511	27511	20473	15433	11106	2.77
Run 10	462.9	4.20	53687	46393	43733	40095	31164	27251	20342	15290	10811	2.64
Run 11	378.9	4.24	51854	44605	42000	38675	30733	26812	20066	14993	10688	2.38
Run 12	288.9	5.55	50209	43111	40608	37382	30071	26127	19382	14692	10447	2.04
Run 13	225.2	4.62	48735	41637	39342	35946	28518	25738	19165	14351	10314	1.79
Run 14	67.55	7.97	44121	37765	35287	32246	27400	23794	17909	13341	9854	0.96
Run 16	18.11	18.64	40492	34547	32436	29609	25222	22062	16420	12425	8881	0.47
Run 18	5.209	56.78	38030	32409	30378	27739	23884	20672	15339	11606	8484	0.25

Appendix 34: Kaolin 13 % in 50 mm valve, 75 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 50 mm valve, 75 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 50 mm valve, 75 % open

Date:	12/02/2007	Test done by	Mume & Rendani
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.06		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.0528	Area(m ²)	
			0.002189564

Material Type:	Kaolin
Density(kg/m ³):	1215.5
Concentration:	13%
L ₁ :	18.973
K:	16.141
n:	0.242
PPT used:	105
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
4.136	0.195	5.136	99167

Run #	Re ₁	k _r	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	49.04	6.66	96071	82829	77445	71175	61330	54310	41662	32985	24640	1.20
Run 2	51.20	7.68	95555	82203	77333	71082	61283	54037	41355	32745	24510	1.22
Run 3	45.93	13.49	95842	82804	77689	71241	61234	54097	41707	33014	25102	1.15
Run 4	46.80	10.64	94777	81701	76511	70762	60744	53550	41077	32776	24506	1.16
Run 5	38.15	14.56	94214	81257	76321	70938	60460	53315	40844	32443	24422	1.04
Run 6	39.21	12.22	93190	79788	76251	70938	60460	53315	40844	32443	24422	1.05
Run 7	32.54	17.19	92550	79937	75078	68636	59065	52459	40475	31723	24228	0.95
Run 8	33.03	19.23	92153	78929	74119	67922	58361	51898	40041	31668	24017	0.96
Run 9	25.66	20.79	91681	77875	73757	67663	58240	51736	40239	31231	24300	0.83
Run 10	18.55	20.79	90684	76696	72698	67393	57245	51151	39558	30745	23825	0.70
Run 11	20.46	18.76	87667	74410	70859	64918	55787	48638	38744	30251	23488	0.72
Run 12	14.90	24.89	87354	73573	70052	64032	55381	48138	38467	29959	23225	0.62
Run 13	14.22	29.93	79716	69525	65591	60410	51916	46431	36053	29390	22510	0.56
Run 14	12.17	25.42	83888	73212	68821	62749	54685	48486	37779	29605	23264	0.53
Run 15	12.03	26.27	83705	73178	68580	63254	54933	48623	37520	29725	23885	0.41
Run 16	7.550	58.91	83623	71853	68033	62850	54252	48054	37297	29623	22868	0.44
Run 17	8.437	71.15	83112	71977	67796	62840	53983	47768	37144	29732	22967	0.44
Run 18	5.072	77.69	60953	69489	65961	60625	52712	46820	36403	29105	22523	0.33
Run 19	5.532	81.51	60949	69775	65985	60885	52904	46773	36101	29106	22088	0.35
Run 20	2.548	300.4	76034	66148	62173	57315	49942	44222	34546	28086	21863	0.22
Run 21	2.522	205.8	76681	66606	62108	57977	49507	44719	34901	28374	21691	0.22
Run 22	1.330	300.2	73594	62863	59090	55283	48453	43271	34244	28152	22002	0.16
Run 23	1.469	339.8	73933	63219	59633	54946	47776	42629	34140	27876	21819	0.16
Run 24	0.662	1715	68807	59560	56334	52040	46287	41266	32809	27399	21813	0.10
Run 25	0.751	1748	68590	59817	56643	52606	45518	40512	32471	27160	21695	0.10

Run 26	0.712						65222	56341	53024	49855	43646	39430	31406	26429	21432	0.09
Run 27	0.745	2256				64916	57014	53595	49381	43042	39174	31312	26483	21324	0.10	
Run 28	0.465	2009				62524	55297	52703	48968	43387	38676	31155	25890	21277	0.07	
Run 29	0.540	777				62205	55146	52875	48938	43176	39234	31035	25824	21374	0.08	
Run 30	0.527	1317				62843	54274	52400	48126	42404	38406	30944	26121	21371	0.08	
Run 31	0.238	2411				59509	51973	49114	46406	40722	36912	30070	25433	21153	0.05	
Run 32	0.235	5836				59805	52318	49160	45757	40600	36857	30039	25471	21111	0.05	
		7116														

Appendix 35: Water in 50 mm valve, 75 % open

Water in 50 mm valve, 75 % open

Date:	11/29/2006	Test done by	Elelwani
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.05		
Valve position:	% Open	Area[m ²]	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.0528	0.00218564	

Material Type:	Water
Density[kg/m ³]:	995.0746
Concentration:	100%
λ_f :	0
K:	0.0007723
n:	1
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
1	0.5	2	0.0007723

Water in 50 mm valve, 75 % open

Run #	Re _s	k _y	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	143671	3.66	39400	37280	36314	35368	25099	23838	21689	20239	18764	4.62
Run 2	134816	3.65	37195	35328	34469	33580	24445	23299	21412	20139	18779	4.34
Run 3	123301	3.68	34398	32816	32074	31391	23649	22692	21064	19966	18830	3.97
Run 4	116457	3.63	32747	31321	30663	30023	23166	22289	20851	19858	18838	3.75
Run 5	103846	3.65	30077	28926	28328	27836	22397	21676	20489	19702	18855	3.34
Run 6	93925	3.66	28175	27162	26724	26253	21803	21221	20226	19566	18864	3.02
Run 7	83291	3.58	26250	25457	25063	24706	21232	20772	19975	19419	18874	2.68
Run 8	74914	3.62	24948	24311	24002	23687	20840	20437	19787	19337	18880	2.41
Run 9	55233	3.81	28983	26597	26461	26273	24537	24315	23927	23633	23375	1.78

Appendix 36: CMC 5 % in 50 mm valve, 100 % open

CMC 5 % in 50 mm valve, 100 % open

Date:	12/9/2006	Test done by:	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.05		
Valve position:	Open	Area(m ²)	
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.0528	0.002199564	

Material Type:	CMC 5%
Density(kg/m ³):	1026.8
Concentration:	5%
γ_p :	0.000
K:	1.542
n:	0.645
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ⁴ⁿ
1.550	0.392	2.550	1.957

CMC 5 % in 50 mm valve, 100 % open

Run #	Re _s	k _s	Axial distances Valve plane Non-dimensionalised distances incl. [L/D]:	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	575.2	4.13	-6.574	-3.526	-2.281	-0.780	1.257	3.012	6.566	8.566	10.57		
Run 2	541.4	3.84	-124.5	-66.78	-43.20	-14.77	23.80	57.04	124.3	162.2	200.2		
Run 3	494.3	4.07	0	3.048	4.293	5.794	7.831	9.586	13.14	15.14	17.14		
Run 4	463.1	4.08	110595	96657	90019	85420	80867	68895	60730	47559	37337	27801	4.43
Run 5	421.0	4.26	106994	93382	87650	80867	67373	56271	45866	37089	27594	1714	3.94
Run 6	386.4	4.13	102805	89819	83983	77507	62985	57646	44811	36073	27256	1714	3.68
Run 7	356.2	4.78	99896	86896	81284	75138	63296	56190	43836	35490	27101	1714	3.45
Run 8	329.3	5.15	96052	83789	79121	72815	61919	54775	43192	35025	26948	1714	3.25
Run 9	303.6	5.26	93126	81847	76429	70948	60492	53622	42283	34580	26820	1714	3.07
Run 10	287.1	6.29	90349	79033	74414	69056	58897	52513	41486	34154	26670	1714	2.89
Run 11	257.1	6.29	84744	74516	70428	65433	56046	50002	40052	33202	26400	1714	2.55
Run 12	219.8	6.32	80194	70632	66716	62066	53534	48270	38872	32491	26140	1714	2.28
Run 13	194.2	7.26	76786	67758	64015	60538	51864	46762	37960	31963	25891	1714	2.08
Run 14	170.7	7.88	73473	65091	61413	57483	50213	45380	37123	31455	25838	1714	1.89
Run 15	151.1	7.69	70270	62436	59154	55414	48620	44145	36296	30979	25700	1714	1.73

Appendix 37: Kaolin 6 % in 50 mm valve, 100 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 50 mm valve, 100 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 50 mm valve, 100 % open

Date:	7/18/2007	Test done by	Mume & Sisonke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.05		
Valve position:	Open	Area(m ²)	
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.0528	0.00218564	

Material Type:	Kaolin 6%
Density(kg/m ³):	1103.9
Concentration:	6%
μ:	3.071
K:	2.038
n:	0.264
PPT used:	105
Range selected:	0-40

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^m
3.795	0.209	4.795	14.90

Run #	Re _s	k _v	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
			(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(l/s)
Run 4	2563	1.64	30740	27521	26365	25002	19053	17381	14325	12061	10147	4.23
Run 5	2580	1.76	30841	27744	26528	24976	19224	17263	14343	12241	10231	4.23
Run 6	2438	1.43	30499	27455	26143	24635	19006	17315	14382	12196	10112	4.11
Run 9	2139	1.68	29099	26325	25051	23683	18639	16713	13886	11898	9902	3.78
Run 10	2106	1.46	29177	26247	25009	23690	18707	16933	13993	11839	9903	3.77
Run 11	1947	1.69	29005	26048	24921	23647	19903	18235	15021	13199	11367	3.60
Run 12	1937	1.96	30085	27263	25982	24736	19864	18303	15315	13392	11523	3.60
Run 13	1776	1.90	30182	27168	26110	24599	20041	18351	15639	13711	11821	3.43
Run 14	1334	2.01	28730	25830	24729	23410	19772	18069	15563	13644	11985	2.94
Run 15	1357	1.55	28787	26182	25214	23801	19933	18445	15652	13817	12176	2.88
Run 16	1332	1.93	28981	26200	24975	23782	19984	18358	15696	13910	12125	2.87
Run 17	1156	2.04	28704	25748	24704	23449	19888	18305	15750	13808	12164	2.73
Run 20	829.0	2.35	23161	20497	19394	18154	15153	13695	11157	9420	7756	2.25
Run 23	761.6	1.92	22321	20199	19226	17942	15108	13696	11188	9395	7761	2.14
Run 24	590.9	1.83	24357	21605	20651	19338	17069	15572	13131	11319	9775	1.88

Appendix 38: Kaolin 10 % in 50 mm valve, 100 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 50 mm valve, 100 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 50 mm valve, 100 % open

Date:	8/14/2007	Test done by	Mume & Sisonke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.05		
Valve position:	Open	Area[m ²]	
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.0528	0.002189564	

Material Type:	Kaolin 10%
Density(kg/m ³):	1189.4
Concentration:	10%
μ:	8.965
K:	7.098
n:	0.175
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
5.702	0.149	6.702	7.1319

Run #	Re _s	k _v												Average Q [l/s]
		Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)				
Run 1	1299	-6.574	-3.526	-2.281	-0.780	1.257	3.012	5.958	7.958	9.961				
Run 2	1241	-124.5	-66.78	-43.20	-14.77	23.80	57.04	112.8	150.7	188.6				
Run 3	1146	0	3.048	4.293	5.794	7.831	9.586	12.53	14.53	16.53				
Run 4	1040													
Run 5	982.8													
Run 6	842.8													
Run 7	685.5													
Run 8	606.9													
Run 9	523.4													
Run 10	439.2													
Run 11	381.4													
Run 12	297.8													

Appendix 39: Kaolin 13 % in 50 mm valve, 100 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 50 mm valve, 100 % open

Date:	12/02/2007	Test done by	Muma & Rendani
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.05		
Valve position:	Open	Area(m ²)	
Pipa Diameter [m]:	0.0528	0.002185564	

Material Type:	Kaolin 13%
Density(kg/m ³):	1215.5
Concentration:	13%
L ₁ :	18.973
K:	16.141
rR	0.242
PPT used:	105
Range selected:	0-130

Run #	Re ₃	k _r	Axial distances Valve plane	Non-dimensionalised distances incl.(L/D):	Distances[m]:	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	44.40	0.75	97805	97805	79269	72484	71771	62036	60850	53694	41279	32992	24851	1.06	
Run 2	43.40	3.45	97288	97288	80681	76082	69672	60850	53694	41279	32992	24851	1.06		
Run 3	39.46	9.12	94082	94082	80681	76082	69672	60850	53694	41279	32992	24851	1.06		
Run 4	32.12	5.49	94527	94527	81218	76621	69633	60850	53694	41279	32992	24851	1.06		
Run 5	32.68	5.15	93535	93535	80657	75635	69380	60383	53377	41114	32569	24546	0.96		
Run 6	25.54	10.92	93138	93138	79927	75420	68739	59796	52858	40648	32428	24224	0.83		
Run 7	26.27	19.83	92055	92055	78603	74168	68047	59008	52127	40266	32378	24347	0.84		
Run 8	20.72	6.70	90417	90417	77489	72804	66996	58292	51493	39750	31669	23731	0.74		
Run 9	21.13	20.35	89888	89888	76828	72302	66418	57977	51103	39678	31523	24083	0.75		
Run 10	15.75	16.57	87449	87449	74941	70764	64813	56552	50166	38954	31217	23751	0.63		
Run 11	11.08	38.11	87265	87265	75066	70870	65024	56566	50184	38637	30762	23516	0.52		
Run 12	9.693	17.45	79882	79882	69861	64755	59871	52113	46401	36659	29845	23014	0.46		
Run 13	6.940	215.6	75829	75829	65026	60979	55780	48791	43618	34284	27871	22039	0.35		
Run 14	2.915	51.1	77049	77049	66759	62762	57656	50291	44650	35976	28986	22812	0.24		
Run 15	3.150	51.4	76676	76676	67259	63334	58506	51215	45335	35467	28900	22420	0.25		
Run 16	1.109	774.9	73275	73275	63276	59398	54898	49137	43565	34341	28361	22501	0.14		
Run 17	2.669	778.5	67200	67200	58247	54784	50550	44047	39336	31810	27152	21723	0.19		
Run 18	0.836	610.6	69090	69090	60814	57245	52621	46199	41670	32972	27029	21688	0.11		
Run 19	1.031	393.4	69954	69954	59742	56815	52037	45566	41421	33421	27605	22047	0.13		
Run 20	0.656	1144	63156	63156	55578	52169	48730	43082	38842	31214	26458	21369	0.09		
Run 21	0.660	2189	63243	63243	55400	52282	48879	43152	38902	30902	25828	21211	0.09		
Run 22	0.275	14800	62756	62756	54072	50962	47301	42136	38096	30345	25662	21523	0.05		
Run 23	0.255	5534	62399	62399	54403	51395	47502	41810	37793	30527	25571	20918	0.05		

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K' ^{ln}
4.136	0.195	5.136	99167

Kaolin 13 % in 50 mm valve, 100 % open

Appendix 40: Water in 50 mm valve, 100 % open

Water in 50 mm valve, 100 % open

Water in 50 mm valve, 100 % open

Date:	11/29/2006	Test done by	Elibwami
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.05		
Valve position:	Open	Area[m ²]	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.0528	0.002189564	

Material Type:	Water
Density[kg/m ³]:	995.53056
Concentration:	100%
ζ:	0
K:	0.0007954
n:	1
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
1	0.5	2	0.0007954

Run #	Re _s	k _v	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
			(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	[l/s]
Run 1	132261	1.61	-6.574	-3.526	-2.281	-0.780	1.257	3.012	6.566	8.566	10.57	
Run 2	127377	1.60	-124.5	-66.78	-43.20	-14.77	23.80	57.04	124.3	162.2	200.2	
Run 3	113829	1.63	0	3.048	4.293	5.794	7.831	9.586	13.14	15.14	17.14	
Run 4	106638	1.59										
Run 5	98638	1.61										
Run 6	90283	1.68										
Run 7	82862	1.66										
Run 8	73841	1.52										
Run 9	65248	1.73										
Run 10	54445	1.44										

Appendix 41: CMC 5 % in 65 mm valve, 25% open

CMC 5 % in 65 mm valve, 25 % open

CMC 5 % in 65 mm valve, 25 % open

Date:	12/13/2006	Test done by	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.065		
Valve position:	1/4 Open	Area[m ²]	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.06308		

Material Type:	CMC 5%
Density[kg/m ³]:	1026.7
Concentration:	5%
L _v :	0
K:	3.81

n:	0.58	Axial distances	
PPT used:	101 to 106	Valve plane	
Range selected:	0-130	Non-dimensionalised distances incl. [L/D]:	
		Distances[m]:	

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
1.724	0.367	2.724	10.04

Run #	Re _s	L _v	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	194.9	28.69	135555	126578	116611	107061	70817	65879	61091	56205	51729	4.16
Run 2	178.1	30.18	130835	120995	111793	102621	69967	64218	59601	54932	50515	3.90
Run 3	166.1	30.51	126337	116937	107652	98968	67353	62944	58312	53768	49458	3.72
Run 4	153.9	32.28	123352	114251	105143	96484	66881	62259	57861	53435	49290	3.52
Run 5	140.3	32.95	117545	108605	99933	91650	64500	60284	56083	51844	47869	3.30
Run 6	130.4	33.62	113321	104405	96309	88229	62926	58912	54769	50698	46826	3.13
Run 7	114.3	35.31	107078	99031	91279	83534	60631	56798	52985	48101	45448	2.86
Run 8	107.2	36.37	104383	96446	88763	81334	59652	55958	52135	48347	44781	2.73
Run 9	93.41	37.07	98403	90986	83802	76794	57442	53841	50278	46882	43301	2.48
Run 10	82.13	40.44	94251	87110	80248	73677	55726	52276	48852	45438	42220	2.26
Run 11	74.04	41.67	90679	84025	77532	71090	54452	51165	47900	44593	41528	2.10
Run 12	62.36	44.84	84558	78158	72194	66281	51726	48738	45719	42690	39817	1.86
Run 13	47.84	51.69	80575	74807	69410	64132	52054	49345	46625	43883	41363	1.55
Run 14	36.20	64.81	73750	68556	63847	59053	48840	46413	44059	41630	39394	1.27
Run 15	26.98	86.19	68189	63583	59174	54893	46049	43918	41796	39654	37639	1.03

Appendix 42: Kaolin 6 % in 65 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 65 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 65 mm valve, 25 % open

Date:	8/12/2007	Test done by	Mume & Sisonke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.065		
Valve position:	¼ Open	Area[m ²]	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.06308		0.003125167

Material Type:	Kaolin 6%
Density[kg/m ³]:	1103.9
Concentration:	6%
μ:	3.071
K:	2.038
n:	0.264
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	0.209	(n+1)/n	4.795	K ^{1/n}	14.90
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Run #	Re _s	k _v	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
Run 2	2416	21.83	66343	64678	63337	62106	20413	18245	18304	17243	16503	5.60
Run 3	2298	23.71	64961	63187	62048	60755	20665	19081	18040	17170	16557	5.41
Run 4	2139	22.40	60936	59421	58227	56965	20284	19005	18096	17236	16375	5.18
Run 5	1989	22.10	58462	56972	55424	54151	20436	19016	18075	17169	16463	5.07
Run 6	1935	22.95	56901	55285	53995	52696	20169	18710	17865	17045	16414	4.93
Run 7	1833	22.85	53123	51868	50458	49229	19600	18518	17768	16989	16421	4.70
Run 8	1660	23.54	51034	49559	48335	47081	19847	18638	17790	17078	16472	4.46
Run 9	1520	24.09	48903	47540	46423	45280	19701	18689	17779	16983	16411	4.20
Run 10	1975	22.93	45848	44745	43579	42157	19074	18016	17186	16410	15911	3.94
Run 11	1205	25.19	42986	41578	40622	39272	18744	17687	17034	16276	15728	3.67
Run 12	1004	25.43	41613	40267	39044	37927	18901	18185	18490	17768	17175	3.37
Run 13	870.7	26.88	38591	37295	36235	35042	19794	18955	18266	17634	17070	3.05
Run 14	721.6	28.82	37038	35715	34621	33517	19814	19009	18575	17895	17410	2.78
Run 15	548.5	36.66	35430	34269	33177	32061	20080	19401	18822	18303	17768	2.32
Run 16	698.5	32.20	35880	34649	33643	32491	19800	19076	18489	17920	17510	2.60
Run 17	606.8	34.13	36055	34895	33748	32509	20152	19372	18823	18152	17754	2.47

Appendix 43: Kaolin 10 % in 65 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 65 mm valve, 25 % open

Date:	8/14/2007	Test done by	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.065		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.06308		

Material Type:	Kaolin
Density[kg/m^3]:	1169.4
Concentration:	10%
ζ_s :	8.965
K:	7.098
n:	0.175
PPT used:	101 to 109
Re-range selected:	0-130

Kaolin 10 % in 66 mm valve, 25 % open

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
5.702	0.149	6.702	7.1319

Run #	Re _s	k _s	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	941.6	28.21	94358	86996	86687	82793	33993	31280	29123	27054	25375	5.21
Run 2	845.9	28.47	91404	87346	85505	79761	33513	30924	28988	26998	25213	5.05
Run 3	825.7	29.33	88717	84771	81149	77434	33115	30659	28713	26678	25048	4.84
Run 4	726.8	30.14	86438	82171	78634	74904	32840	30345	28386	26350	24708	4.65
Run 5	682.2	30.65	84090	79936	76354	72637	32615	30061	28281	26226	24603	4.48
Run 6	631.0	31.99	81506	77456	73834	70112	32205	29558	27914	26001	24362	4.29
Run 7	556.6	31.63	78852	74684	71049	67164	32002	29686	27826	25807	24084	4.09
Run 8	482.3	35.05	77619	73430	69744	66284	31652	29550	27605	25654	24040	3.88
Run 9	434.4	38.92	75529	71339	67885	64540	31261	29230	27326	25379	23794	3.58
Run 10	385.2	41.26	74059	70185	66363	62984	31206	29123	27225	25301	23719	3.41
Run 11	387.3	43.00	72784	68990	65670	61815	31019	28946	27097	25071	23492	3.21
Run 12	331.3	48.12	70970	66888	63279	59919	30713	28602	26886	24951	23353	3.07
Run 13	262.1	52.62	68301	64267	61031	57314	30206	28387	26613	24449	23002	2.70
Run 14	284.2	58.04	66084	62002	58806	55252	29783	27859	26102	24143	22567	2.50
Run 15	223.0	58.04	61764	58151	54818	51098	29044	27175	25488	23525	22079	2.26
Run 16	187.5	62.96	59450	55704	52246	48861	28489	26743	25026	23076	21530	2.09
Run 17	155.7	70.08	56887	53188	49991	46582	27978	26311	24585	22648	21182	1.87
Run 18	135.4	82.73	55248	51411	48150	44627	27566	25920	24254	22279	20832	1.64
Run 19	95.46	95.90	53012	49337	46182	42663	27273	25596	23950	22043	20572	1.42
Run 20	77.08	127.3	51349	47706	44356	40888	26858	25290	23656	21657	20285	1.16
Run 21	46.21	191.1	49027	45432	42208	38994	26638	24990	23295	21489	20102	0.90
Run 22	27.24											

Appendix 44: Kaolin 13 % in 65 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 65 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 65 mm valve, 25 % open

Date:	8/30/2007	Test done by	Mume & Sisonke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.065		
Valve position:	1/2 Open	Area[m ²]	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.06308		

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
4.637	0.177	5.637	75890

Material Type:	Kaolin
Density[kg/m ³]:	1214.8
Concentration:	13%
t ₀ :	17.442
K:	11.285
n:	0.216
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

Run #	Res	k _s										Average Q
		Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Pod 9	
		Axial distances										
		Valve plane										
		Non-dimensionalised distances Incl [L/D]:										
		Distances[m]:										
Run 1	634.4	20.50	124153	116887	111231	104926	56416	53066	48848	46128	43215	5.60
Run 2	590.7	22.79	123167	115717	109086	103529	58061	52731	46500	45977	43228	5.39
Run 3	559.9	23.21	121714	114577	108567	101988	56010	52699	49348	45994	43003	5.23
Run 4	530.9	23.44	120445	113014	107136	100632	55722	52596	49297	45500	42912	5.11
Run 5	513.7	23.59	118717	111326	105525	98954	55375	52165	48922	45349	42564	5.01
Run 6	485.5	23.84	117599	109920	104305	97733	55503	52298	48856	45525	42440	4.86
Run 7	470.3	23.79	115462	108553	102223	95772	54734	51572	48344	44931	41940	4.80
Run 8	463.4	23.50	113113	106066	100306	93647	54157	51054	47698	43989	41321	4.71
Run 9	433.6	24.54	110927	104020	97644	91578	53507	50372	47295	43956	41102	4.55
Run 10	403.0	25.14	108595	101633	95789	89493	53409	50308	47226	43919	41090	4.36
Run 11	376.4	24.51	105000	98281	92208	85733	52445	49442	46505	43215	40392	4.20
Run 12	340.6	26.01	103882	97171	91107	84690	53012	49978	46996	43650	40947	3.98
Run 13	309.7	27.30	100343	93918	87903	81592	51539	48585	45631	42401	39660	3.75
Run 14	283.7	27.99	97422	91527	85298	78879	51118	48172	45239	42049	39300	3.56
Run 15	245.9	28.98	95719	88606	82753	76308	50960	47921	44973	41769	39103	3.32
Run 16	214.2	29.15	91896	85556	79597	72852	50337	47470	44499	41351	38645	3.08
Run 17	196.6	30.07	89988	83848	77635	71727	50057	47176	44182	41113	38404	2.83
Run 18	180.1	29.82	88069	81892	76020	70072	49809	46915	43982	40907	38230	2.79
Run 19	167.1	30.15	86368	80433	74485	68484	49487	46680	43982	40749	37983	2.67
Run 20	152.9	31.96	85230	79187	73405	67645	49424	46560	43593	40598	37992	2.53
Run 21	139.5	30.01	82929	76802	71153	65432	48907	46070	43110	40131	37503	2.41
Run 22	128.8	31.05	81557	75646	69932	64259	48649	45862	42872	39995	37320	2.29
Run 23	116.6	30.56	79994	74055	68723	6324	48324	45491	42605	39745	37091	2.16
Run 24	106.9	31.53	79880	73610	68016	62319	48065	45303	42461	39622	36912	2.11
Run 25	99.20	31.78	78500	72713	66985	61430	47893	45236	42326	39542	36847	2.00
Run 26	83.65	28.54	76877	71014	65646	60062	47443	44659	41953	38079	36339	1.82

Appendix 45: Water in 65 mm valve, 50 % open

Water in 65 mm valve, 25 % open

Water in 65 mm valve, 25 % open

Date:	11/24/2006	Test done by Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm	
Valve dimension(m):	0.065	
Valve position:	% Open	Area(m ²)
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.06308	0.003125167

Material Type:	Water
Density(kg/m ³):	995.427087
Concentration:	100%
L _v :	0
K:	0.00079018
n:	1
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
1	0.5	2	0.00079018

Run #	Re _s	k _r	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q (lit)
		Axial distances	-6.974	-4.886	-2.885	-0.937	0.967	1.968	2.938	3.916	4.858	
		Valve plane	-110.6	-77.45	-45.74	-14.85	15.65	31.20	46.58	62.08	77.01	
		Non-dimensionalised distances incl. [L/D]:	0	2.086	4.089	6.037	7.961	8.942	9.912	10.89	11.83	
		Distances(m):										
Run 1	86803	27.71	40380	38979	39309	39040	22010	21534	21145	20795	20594	3.41
Run 2	97852	25.24	44179	43528	42866	42612	22400	22007	21538	21082	20838	3.85
Run 3	105762	24.37	47165	47039	46475	45819	22793	22310	21818	21415	21056	4.16
Run 4	113350	24.58	51278	49954	49390	48655	23207	22708	22107	21625	21297	4.46
Run 5	119248	24.93	55035	54005	53612	53271	23776	23054	22414	21884	21524	4.69
Run 6	127954	24.72	59662	58483	58643	58012	23978	23393	22744	22069	21695	5.03
Run 7	134645	25.83	64743	63840	62959	62455	23530	22919	21960	21310	20662	5.30
Run 8	148962	26.81	71512	70606	69701	68828	23873	23103	22353	21599	21100	5.59
Run 9	156038	28.30	79366	78412	77567	76372	24468	23596	22785	21948	21374	5.85
Run 10	164557	30.40	89434	88222	86780	85813	25094	24081	23274	22250	21740	6.14
Run 11	170548	31.69	98881	97818	96881	95156	25269	24393	23507	22640	21985	6.47
Run 12	176082	33.01	108193	106555	105601	104486	25903	24743	23867	22823	22203	6.71
Run 13	179565	35.69	119556	117755	116523	115260	26480	25271	24185	23215	22613	6.92
Run 14	179565	36.02	124244	122768	121344	119911	26519	25338	24292	23270	22655	7.06

Appendix 46: CMC 5 % in 65 mm valve, 50 % open

CMC 5 % in 65 mm valve, 50 % open

CMC 5 % in 65 mm valve, 50 % open

Date:	12/13/2006	Test done by:	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.065		
Valve position:	½ Open	Area[m ²]	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.06308		0.009125167

Material Type:	CMC 5%
Density[kg/m ³]:	1026.7
Concentration:	5%
L:	0
K:	3.86

n:	0.58	Axial distances	
PPT used:	101 to 109	Valve plane	
Range selected:	0-130	Non-dimensionalised distances incl.[L/D]:	
		Distances[m]:	

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
1.724	0.367	2.724	10.36

Run #	Re _s	k,	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	246.5	7.24	126736	118152	107153	96459	77066	71519	66280	60870	55776	4.97
Run 2	232.6	6.78	125953	115009	104480	93860	75382	70160	64907	59723	54731	4.77
Run 3	221.0	7.66	123876	112746	102412	92204	74207	69024	63968	58956	54077	4.60
Run 4	209.8	7.14	120880	110335	100089	90134	72829	67907	62838	57877	53137	4.44
Run 5	202.0	7.58	119023	108612	98610	89785	71958	66966	62157	57240	52557	4.32
Run 6	190.8	6.98	116135	106112	96347	86998	70652	65940	61093	56284	51738	4.15
Run 7	175.3	7.46	112476	102755	93477	84121	68836	64145	59486	54885	50443	3.91
Run 8	163.3	7.95	110371	100869	91741	82824	68062	63510	59015	54501	50229	3.72
Run 9	151.1	7.80	107194	97632	89034	80398	66541	62139	57752	53374	49222	3.52
Run 10	128.7	7.97	100844	91901	83872	75834	63343	59229	55151	51005	47160	3.14
Run 11	117.9	8.55	97870	89441	81529	73710	61903	57897	53977	49982	46258	2.96
Run 12	106.5	8.86	94325	86385	78724	71291	60028	56282	52426	48674	45098	2.75
Run 13	95.34	9.41	90974	83156	75988	68815	58187	54636	51034	47367	43957	2.55

Appendix 47: Kaolin 6 % in 65 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 65 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 65 mm valve, 50 % open

Date:	8/1/2007	Test done by	Mume & Sisonke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.065		
Valve position:	% Open	Area(m ²)	
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.06308	0.003125167	

Material Type:	Kaolin 6%
Density(kg/m ³):	1103.9
Concentration:	6%
L _v :	3.071
K:	2.038
n:	0.264
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
3.795	0.209	4.795	14.90

Run #	Re _s	k _v	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
			(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(l/s)
Run 1	2902	3.76	33978	32471	31034	29473	19763	18903	17989	17191	16448	6.15
Run 2	2686	3.84	33411	31847	30337	28996	19770	18982	18027	17283	16533	5.95
Run 3	2571	4.03	33122	31497	29983	28636	19845	18962	18116	17263	16708	5.84
Run 4	2595	4.36	33001	31428	29878	28603	19897	18850	18047	17396	16786	5.86
Run 5	2523	3.89	32715	31054	29807	28379	19776	18997	18141	17433	16706	5.68
Run 6	2492	4.17	32174	30660	29380	27950	19573	18680	18012	17238	16688	5.58
Run 7	2280	3.80	31391	29892	28673	27362	19489	18704	18025	17146	16611	5.31
Run 8	2180	4.54	30996	29478	28262	26974	19384	18579	17744	16999	16497	5.15
Run 9	1969	4.35	30295	28669	27637	26364	19299	18478	17729	16795	16424	4.87
Run 10	1852	4.19	29858	28488	27273	25962	19045	18395	17788	16896	16474	4.73
Run 11	1609	4.36	29288	27900	26549	25329	19107	18410	17734	16977	16413	4.40
Run 12	1422	4.12	28180	26754	25563	24123	18570	17934	17388	16700	16053	4.08
Run 13	1302	4.84	27309	25967	24826	23596	18406	17718	17073	16351	15665	3.83
Run 14	1089	4.21	26087	26749	25591	24378	19795	19132	18564	17776	17280	3.50
Run 15	974	5.02	27643	26355	25155	23986	19629	19042	18471	17699	17274	3.27
Run 16	867	5.45	27000	25798	24566	23450	19536	18957	18349	17588	17214	3.04
Run 17	742	5.40	26916	25682	24519	23338	19940	19416	18828	18194	17730	2.76
Run 18	483	5.14	26356	25158	24108	22961	20088	19524	19022	18294	17868	2.19

Appendix 48: Kaolin 10 % in 65 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 65 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 65 mm valve, 50 % open

Date:	8/14/2007	Test done by	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.065		
Valve position:	1/2 Open		
Area(m ²):			
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.06308		

Material Type:	Kaolin
Density(kg/m ³):	1169.4
Concentration:	10%
μ_p :	8.965
K:	7.098
n:	0.175
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0.130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
5.702	0.149	6.702	7.1319

Run #	Re _s	k _r	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
			(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	[U]
Run 1	1016	6.18	60590	56450	52545	48654	33449	31402	28439	27395	25541	5.59
Run 2	977.6	6.36	58756	55852	51860	48091	33272	31216	29281	27282	25537	5.41
Run 3	870.5	6.51	56985	54500	50689	46933	32952	30971	29113	27059	25377	5.12
Run 4	836.7	6.54	57748	53640	49942	46186	32665	30715	28791	26700	25057	4.97
Run 5	778.0	6.53	56735	52560	48935	44985	32318	30474	28508	26422	24789	4.80
Run 6	719.6	6.36	55659	51772	47980	44109	32075	30187	28294	26294	24524	4.57
Run 7	646.2	6.51	54731	50715	47009	43293	31723	29840	28077	25855	24332	4.35
Run 8	592.8	6.89	53812	49919	46198	42425	31402	29558	27735	25681	24039	4.13
Run 9	525.4	8.03	53596	49455	45739	42160	31383	29562	27533	25625	23989	4.01
Run 10	485.0	7.54	52785	48746	45038	41449	31186	29330	27482	25278	23798	3.73
Run 11	415.5	7.85	52213	48250	44487	40949	30843	29102	27300	25242	23603	3.53
Run 12	384.0	7.30	51613	47705	44122	40369	30751	28942	27171	24985	23354	3.30
Run 13	334.4	8.85	50999	47154	43690	39962	30513	28771	26906	24723	23212	3.10
Run 14	287.8	10.36	50180	46305	42714	39098	30244	28416	26632	24361	23048	2.88
Run 15	264.1	12.00	49831	45937	42372	38833	29886	28258	26419	24173	22834	2.77
Run 16	230.2	10.02	48136	44361	40905	37433	29404	27713	25929	23845	22354	2.52
Run 17	196.0	10.37	46477	42788	39212	35834	28738	26915	25120	23065	21630	2.34
Run 18	161.9	12.40	45598	41934	38345	34954	28230	26399	24771	22841	21386	2.15
Run 19	127.7	9.46	44594	40848	37411	33978	27754	26006	24418	22438	20899	1.90
Run 20	90.73	12.34	43593	39912	36446	33101	27356	25783	24030	22042	20604	1.62
Run 21	71.37	12.04	42882	39249	35877	32562	27077	25512	23810	21803	20384	1.41
Run 22	40.95	16.31	42043	38404	35072	31695	26818	25149	23494	21434	20117	1.10
Run 23	26.62	17.16	41368	37769	34526	31192	26465	24884	23215	21079	19844	0.89

Appendix 49: Kaolin 13 % in 65 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 65 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 65 mm valve, 50 % open

Date:	6/30/2007	Test done by	Mume & Sisonke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.065		
Valve position:	½ Open		
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.06308	Area(m ²)	0.003125167

Material Type:	Kaolin
Density(kg/m ³):	1214.8
Concentration:	13%
L:	17.44228
K:	11.28519
n:	0.21567
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
4.637	0.177	5.637	75890

Run #	Re _s	k _s	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q (l/s)
Run 1	694.5	4.41	92500	85241	79024	72369	55346	52622	49327	45649	42628	5.91
Run 2	646.6	4.51	92363	85050	78713	72114	55795	52845	49444	45678	43136	5.72
Run 3	592.3	4.68	91589	83482	78000	71327	55647	52624	49487	46220	43145	5.44
Run 4	560.2	4.89	89419	82550	76372	69937	55139	51987	48825	45378	42564	5.22
Run 5	514.8	4.78	89397	82145	75945	69482	55179	52054	48886	45447	42521	5.05
Run 6	489.6	5.30	87985	80784	74597	68261	54606	51450	48310	44846	42099	4.79
Run 7	429.8	5.16	86582	79490	73210	66882	54323	51117	48039	44561	41674	4.57
Run 8	397.8	4.50	84328	78015	71180	65509	53675	50573	47549	43776	41401	4.37
Run 9	361.2	5.33	83776	76928	70725	64470	53049	50034	47043	43955	41035	4.13
Run 10	336.8	4.76	81064	74891	68812	62691	51726	48681	45686	42450	39690	3.91
Run 11	292.0	5.54	80609	74026	67954	61832	51259	48289	45349	42035	39404	3.66
Run 12	253.6	8.87	79521	72629	66923	60732	50807	47791	44816	42214	39434	3.35
Run 13	210.0	6.04	78806	72142	66268	60101	50930	47964	45008	41800	39152	3.07
Run 14	186.0	5.89	77150	70596	64778	58601	49873	46910	44118	40887	38275	2.87
Run 15	171.0	4.10	76598	70692	64711	58365	50186	47271	44437	40999	38525	2.72
Run 16	154.2	12.14	75830	69452	63645	57156	49249	46464	43649	41255	38387	2.55
Run 17	145.3	5.92	75308	68918	63332	57345	49210	46355	43506	40437	37799	2.48
Run 18	126.6	6.22	75429	69126	63283	57325	49427	46639	43788	40573	38058	2.33
Run 19	117.6	7.79	74566	67978	62397	56473	48735	45908	43064	39941	37440	2.24
Run 20	107.8	15.42	73817	67146	61606	55567	48212	45454	42704	40309	37567	2.10
Run 21	95.45	5.86	72845	66444	61092	55068	47881	45149	42434	39349	36834	1.96
Run 22	82.51	4.91	73092	66811	61094	54904	48033	45367	42639	39220	36929	1.87

Appendix 50: Water in 65 mm valve, 50 % open

Water in 65 mm valve, 50 % open

Water in 65 mm valve, 80 % open

Date:	11/24/2006	Test done by	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.065		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.06308	Area[m ²]	0.003125167

Material Type:	Water
Density(kg/m ³):	999.87
Concentration:	100%
h _v :	0
K:	0.001
n:	1
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K' ^{1/n}
1	0.5	2	0.001

Run #	Re ₁	k _{s, axis}	k _{s, incl}	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
				[Pa]	[Pa]	[Pa]	[Pa]	[Pa]	[Pa]	[Pa]	[Pa]	[Pa]	[Us]
Run 1	308602		3.55	121922	115964	110083	103845	52120	49415	45895	42051	38960	15.29
Run 2	303464		3.89	119032	113130	107174	101439	51383	48346	45056	41249	38949	15.04
Run 3	296314		3.59	113515	107683	102212	96394	49875	46847	43618	40184	37743	14.68
Run 4	287860		3.43	106304	101412	95915	90821	47266	44993	42165	38554	36576	14.25
Run 5	280043		3.49	101851	97106	92052	86972	46463	44078	41778	37717	35580	13.86
Run 6	270263		3.70	95004	90326	85792	81097	43775	41778	38847	36319	34523	13.39
Run 7	260826		3.35	88868	84720	80223	75909	42011	40121	37729	35064	33332	12.92
Run 8	253059		3.27	83697	79520	75643	71327	40514	38431	36288	33824	32193	12.54
Run 9	244909		3.25	78880	75150	71302	67518	39167	37422	35046	32853	31271	12.13
Run 10	233241		3.06	72920	69198	65862	62287	36839	35210	33382	31248	29815	11.96
Run 11	226578		3.06	69551	66501	63337	59976	35681	34316	32463	30462	29101	11.23
Run 12	218696		3.05	65608	62500	59603	56575	34372	33005	31399	29490	28304	10.84
Run 13	204816		3.02	58627	55861	53326	50699	32018	30969	29548	27890	26982	10.15
Run 14	193036		2.75	53244	50828	48629	46190	30383	29423	28135	26738	25758	9.66
Run 15	181005		2.67	48132	46112	44185	42083	28713	27939	26618	25574	24804	8.97
Run 16	172731		2.54	45173	43279	41435	39566	28028	26989	25905	24766	24004	8.56
Run 17	159041		2.62	40877	38956	37420	35906	26113	25436	24505	23801	22992	7.88

Appendix 51: CMC 5 % in 65 mm valve, 75 % open

CMC 5 % in 65 mm valve, 75 % open

CMC 5 % in 65 mm valve, 75 % open

Date:	12/13/2006	Test done by	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.065		
Valve position:	¾ Open	Area(m ²):	
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.06308		

Material Type:	CMC 5%
Density(kg/m ³):	1026.7
Concentration:	5%
L _v :	0
K:	2.42
n:	0.67
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
1.493	0.401	2.493	3.740

Run #	Re _s	k _v	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	289.4	3.29	-6.974	-4.886	-2.885	-0.937	0.987	1.968	2.938	3.916	4.858	
Run 2	279.4	3.50	-110.6	-77.45	-45.74	-14.85	15.65	31.20	46.58	62.08	77.01	
Run 3	272.3	3.58	0	2.088	4.089	6.037	7.961	9.942	10.89	10.89	11.83	
Run 4	263.6	3.51	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	
Run 5	254.8	3.68	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	
Run 6	243.8	3.55	135214	123289	111451	99883	82549	76632	70809	64967	59445	5.63
Run 7	235.9	3.73	133383	121523	109746	98290	81337	75557	69846	64054	58637	5.48
Run 8	221.6	4.01	132224	120337	108814	97273	80701	74839	69277	63573	58177	5.38
Run 9	208.8	4.13	130303	118769	106940	95919	79781	74154	68434	62898	57579	5.25
Run 10			128804	116795	105754	94883	78815	73214	67732	62221	56905	5.12
			125954	114547	103535	92732	77376	72044	66530	61081	56081	4.95
			123882	112493	101771	91259	76159	71018	65566	60410	55356	4.83
			122612	111457	100918	90413	75546	70418	65108	59937	55005	4.76
			120659	109562	99157	88937	74600	69398	64204	59134	54254	4.61
			118002	107190	97068	87073	73182	68171	63166	58181	53429	4.40

Appendix 53: Kaolin 10 % in 65 mm valve, 75 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 65 mm valve, 75 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 65 mm valve, 75 % open

Date:	8/14/2007	Test done by	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.065		
Valve position:	% Open	Area(m ²)	
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.06308	0.003125167	

Material Type:	Kaolin
Density(kg/m ³):	1169.4
Concentration:	10%
μ:	8.965
K:	7.088
n:	0.175
PPT used:	10.1 to 108
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
5.702	0.149	6.702	7.1319

Run #	Re _s	k _r	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q (l/s)
Run 1	860.5	3.08	54527	50298	46481	42495	33195	31270	29328	27246	25527	5.50
Run 2	934.6	3.52	54019	49944	46056	42115	32989	31041	29124	27120	25457	5.34
Run 3	894.5	3.46	53634	49512	45660	41713	32828	30909	28970	26955	25286	5.23
Run 4	858.3	3.39	53162	49044	45259	41336	32581	30660	28765	26630	25050	5.09
Run 5	832.0	3.00	52613	48513	44760	40799	32387	30440	28504	26469	24813	4.98
Run 6	807.2	3.16	52016	48004	44236	40383	32153	30281	28356	26265	24636	4.88
Run 7	754.9	3.01	51378	47292	43595	39769	31834	29950	28118	26001	24387	4.72
Run 8	699.7	2.85	50491	46457	42765	38868	31325	29554	27741	25576	24005	4.53
Run 9	637.9	3.39	50077	46136	42349	38546	31137	29424	27516	25305	23866	4.33
Run 10	558.4	3.32	49412	45452	41732	38013	30833	29098	27252	24902	23567	4.04
Run 11	488.3	3.51	48866	44907	41307	37466	30654	28872	27056	24767	23386	3.74
Run 12	443.1	3.78	48308	44443	40789	37179	30443	28735	26980	24480	23257	3.56
Run 14	286.3	4.73	47059	43172	39569	35856	29816	27968	26240	24337	22662	2.88
Run 15	252.1	5.39	46527	42767	39109	35453	29327	27760	25985	23973	22331	2.69
Run 16	210.4	6.91	45262	41423	37677	34277	28622	26985	25139	23301	21729	2.47
Run 20	70.53	10.19	41251	37770	34446	31039	26733	25100	23370	21711	20126	1.36
Run 21	32.03	10.02	40512	36924	33603	30280	26251	24637	23005	21250	19725	0.98

Appendix 54: Kaolin 13 % in 65 mm valve, 75 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 65 mm valve, 75 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 65 mm valve, 75 % open

Date:	12/12/2007	Test done by	Mume & Rendani
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.065		
Valve position:	% Open	Area[m ²]	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.06308	0.003125167	

Material Type:	Kaolin
Density[kg/m ³]:	1215.5
Concentration:	13%
μ:	18.973
K:	16.141
n:	0.242
PPT used:	105
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
4.136	0.195	5.136	99167

Run #	Re _s	h _v	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	351.2	4.30	86771	80466	74166	65976	56764	53187	48545	45982	43463	4.73
Run 2	301.8	3.43	85544	79155	72995	64958	55499	51695	48276	44608	41843	4.41
Run 3	270.5	2.94	84988	77781	71600	64560	54873	51503	48082	44678	41570	4.18
Run 4	232.5	0.86	84405	77280	70520	63026	54219	50808	47776	43788	40817	3.91
Run 5	197.0	6.29	82904	77044	70141	62131	54514	50088	47003	43999	41036	3.74
Run 6	153.1	6.01	82389	76482	69567	61863	53691	49894	46967	43173	40651	3.45
Run 7	122.4	3.01	80721	75431	68773	60918	53544	49768	46351	43869	40072	3.03
Run 8	106.6	9.41	80334	75206	68437	60674	53382	49752	46296	43543	40650	2.96
Run 9	78.47	5.54	80321	74431	67925	60842	53298	49614	46381	43476	40261	2.66
Run 10	29.42	9.65	80283	73430	67047	60303	52759	49461	46140	43453	40246	2.45
Run 11	17.11	6.23	79023	72419	65904	59663	52364	49369	46104	43283	40027	2.02
Run 12		5.17	76117	70189	63921	58292	51270	48421	45408	42057	39519	1.25
Run 13		11.19	75210	69810	63878	57540	50343	48117	45024	41864	39248	0.89

Appendix 55: Water in 65 mm valve, 75 % open

Water in 65 mm valve, 75 % open

Water in 65 mm valve, 75 % open

Date:	11/24/2006	Test done by	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.065		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.06308	Area(m ²)	0.003125167

Material Type:	Water
Density(kg/m ³):	999.87
Concentration:	100%
L _v :	0
K:	0.001
n:	1
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
1	0.5	2	0.001

Run #	Re _s	k _v	Axial distances Valve plane	Non-dimensionalised distances incl. [L/D]: Distances(m):	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	320731	2.35	121296	-8.974	-4.886	-2.865	-0.937	0.987	1.968	2.938	3.916	4.858		
Run 2	307874	1.91	111461	-110.6	-77.45	-45.74	-14.85	15.65	31.20	46.58	62.08	77.01		
Run 3	267769	2.04	105107	0	2.088	4.089	6.037	7.961	9.942	10.89	10.89	11.83		
Run 4	267621	2.01	98507	98507	92684	86603	80472	52109	49307	45844	41888	39632		
Run 5	277361	1.91	91907	91907	86417	80866	75110	49279	46527	43580	39949	37744		
Run 6	267518	1.88	85818	85818	80518	75763	70429	46538	44387	41406	38211	36073		
Run 7	256829	2.10	79790	79790	75005	70366	65713	44263	41908	39283	36671	34796		
Run 8	246337	1.97	73846	73846	69461	65277	61036	41385	39641	37197	34538	32968		
Run 9	236750	2.04	69672	69672	64908	61052	57217	39632	37692	35406	33246	31725		
Run 10	225981	1.45	63380	63380	60083	58708	52852	37309	35687	33530	31600	30003		
Run 11	216007	1.77	59794	59794	55667	52434	49315	35541	33866	32088	30359	28907		
Run 12	204873	1.49	53701	53701	51074	48268	45318	33237	31860	30479	28841	27486		
Run 13	195949	1.48	50060	50060	47589	45050	42474	31674	30565	29109	27505	26414		
Run 14	185781	1.40	46111	46111	43926	41596	39432	30036	28937	27813	26312	25427		
Run 15	175772	1.40	42194	42194	40257	38350	36365	28311	27447	26386	25258	24373		
Run 16	164719	1.45	38515	38515	36924	35217	33519	26632	25980	24990	24143	23320		

Appendix 56: CMC 5 % in 65 mm valve, 100 % open

CMC 5 % in 65 mm valve, 100 % open

Date:	4/13/2007	Test done by	Sisonite
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.065		
Valve position:	Open		
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.06308	Area[m ²]	0.003125167

Material Type:	cmc 5%
Density[kg/m ³]:	1033.2
Concentration:	5%
ξ :	0.000
K:	1.542

n:	0.645	Axial distances	
PPT used:	101 to 108	Valve plane	
Range selected:	0-130	Non-dimensionalised distances incl.[L/D]:	
		Distances[m]:	

CMC 5 % in 65 mm valve, 100 % open

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
1.550	0.382	2.550	1.957

Run #	Re _s	k,	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	2037	0.855	110803	101942	93762	85582	66003	61975	57702	53424	49490	15.37
Run 2	1989	0.874	108307	99935	91663	83565	64495	60660	56554	52196	48554	15.10
Run 3	1929	0.860	104502	96260	88641	80731	62779	58694	54907	50961	47224	14.76
Run 4	1873	0.809	101615	93729	86185	78546	61764	57504	53712	49673	46152	14.44
Run 5	1808	0.752	97910	90413	83190	75818	59318	55651	52213	48193	44871	14.07
Run 6	1747	0.947	94215	87077	80045	73181	57238	53911	50316	46775	43626	13.72
Run 7	1681	0.916	90679	83976	77387	70704	55623	52237	48857	45403	42363	13.33
Run 8	1600	0.891	86596	80137	73658	67570	53241	50134	47050	43763	40689	12.96
Run 9	1538	0.990	83204	76935	70969	65014	51603	48471	45543	42255	39811	12.49
Run 10	1480	0.868	80377	74306	68694	62920	50008	47116	44298	41281	38626	12.17
Run 11	1438	0.968	77753	72033	66613	61097	48626	45909	43086	40239	37766	11.87
Run 12	1366	0.893	74122	68816	63601	58344	46946	44049	41527	38626	36414	11.44
Run 13	1287	0.928	70154	65061	60325	55422	44672	42262	39811	37277	35072	10.95
Run 14	1222	0.840	66773	62004	57493	52997	42780	40508	38372	35966	33824	10.54
Run 15	1174	0.959	64213	59674	55399	51077	41546	39313	37198	34875	32993	10.23

Appendix 57: Kaolin 6 % in 65 mm valve, 100 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 65 mm valve, 100 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 65 mm valve, 100 % open

Date:	7/31/2007	Test done by	Mume & Sisonke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.065		
Valve position:	Open		
Area[m ²]:			
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.06308		

Material Type:	Kaolin 6%
Density[kg/m ³]:	1103.9
Concentration:	6%
γ_p :	3.071
K:	2.038
n:	0.264
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-40

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
3.795	0.209	4.795	14.90

Run #	Re _s	k _v	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q
Run 1	2574	0.483	25484	23948	22511	21413	19022	16171	17430	16561	16038	5.76
Run 2	2512	0.532	24630	23332	22205	20901	18788	17921	17223	16523	15964	5.47
Run 3	2313	0.389	24742	23254	22042	20880	18894	18053	17330	16597	16019	5.32
Run 4	2256	0.608	24334	23055	21651	20631	18674	17932	17257	16547	16058	5.14
Run 5	2103	0.369	24271	22886	21627	20474	18425	17791	17182	16452	15828	5.01
Run 6	2000	0.173	24057	22772	21647	20279	18496	17734	17135	16355	15836	4.84
Run 7	1968	0.217	24258	22997	21747	20480	18720	18038	17419	16697	16145	4.81
Run 8	1848	0.197	23150	21880	20531	19253	17549	16915	16403	15885	15134	4.68
Run 9	1617	0.215	22497	21322	20238	19101	17433	16881	16284	15624	15131	4.23
Run 10	1463	1.079	22434	21234	20012	18888	17457	16922	16236	15583	15212	3.96
Run 11	1333	0.265	23564	22381	21476	20330	18880	18305	17920	17293	16869	3.71
Run 12	1146	0.498	23479	22233	21224	20020	18795	18232	17669	16942	16606	3.46
Run 13	906.3	0.134	27893	26674	25618	24632	23299	22786	22248	21399	21157	3.06
Run 14	824.6	0.423	22949	21767	20795	19673	18455	17974	17459	16822	16432	2.85

Appendix 58: Kaolin 10 % in 65 mm valve, 100 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 65 mm valve, 100 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 65 mm valve, 100 % open

Date:	8/14/2007	Test done by	Mume & Sisonke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.065		
Valve position:	Open		
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.06308		

Material Type:	Kaolin
Density[kg/m ³]:	1169.4
Concentration:	10%
L:	8.965
K:	7.098
n:	0.175
PPT used:	101 to 109
P-range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
5.702	0.149	6.702	7.1319

Run #	Re _s	k _v	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	1199	0.274	50215	46130	42100	38049	33401	31514	29569	27521	25660	6.09
Run 2	1173	0.416	50370	46173	42154	38137	33504	31480	29582	27486	25727	6.09
Run 3	1091	0.391	48896	45739	41684	37705	33098	31152	29240	27204	25390	5.88
Run 4	1034	0.377	49335	45193	41150	37187	32756	30793	28905	26985	25084	5.72
Run 5	1012	0.373	48956	44847	40837	36920	32454	30574	28656	26633	24654	5.63
Run 6	961.5	0.345	48381	44330	40332	36399	32035	30200	28260	26259	24474	5.45
Run 7	898.5	0.284	47984	43963	39932	36054	31790	29936	28006	26035	24220	5.28
Run 8	882.0	0.423	47951	43827	39890	36128	31753	29838	27972	26090	24239	5.27
Run 9	847.4	0.301	47551	43551	39604	35745	31522	29691	27813	25960	24064	5.08
Run 10	772.6	0.086	47118	43134	39234	35443	31289	29484	27556	25606	23786	4.82
Run 11	622.8	0.212	46377	42434	38702	34891	30871	29063	27189	25183	23512	4.26
Run 12	524.0	0.220	46002	42012	38183	34421	30519	28835	26795	24818	23110	3.99
Run 16	379.4	0.068	43457	39607	35922	32292	28628	26738	24685	23149	21392	3.31

Axial distances	-6.974	-4.866	-2.885	-0.937	0.987	1.968	2.938	3.916	4.858
Valve plane	-110.6	-77.45	-45.74	-14.85	15.65	31.20	46.58	62.08	77.01
Non-dimensionalised distances incl. [L/D]:	0	2.088	4.089	6.037	7.961	8.942	9.912	10.89	11.83

Appendix 59: Kaolin 13 % in 65 mm valve, 100 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 65 mm valve, 100 % open

Date:	12/12/2007	Test done by	Mume & Rendani
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.065		
Valve position:	Open		
Area(m ²):			
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.003125167		

Material Type:	Kaolin
Density(kg/m ³):	1215.5
Concentration:	13%
L:	18.973
K:	16.141
n:	0.242
PPT used:	105
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
4.136	0.195	5.136	99167

Kaolin 13 % in 65 mm valve, 100 % open

Run #	Re _s	k _r	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	231.2	0.461	83490	76138	69501	62620	55463	52158	48526	45062	41846	3.87
Run 2	231.3	0.229	83048	76006	69258	62359	55395	51876	48515	44904	41856	3.86
Run 4	205.8	0.094	82565	75729	68718	62044	54955	51867	48242	44858	41594	3.62
Run 5	184.0	0.316	82257	75561	69675	61922	54746	51599	49083	44581	41485	3.40
Run 6	179.7	0.096	81788	75031	68137	61602	54645	51405	47881	44334	41301	3.35
Run 7	162.3	0.705	81747	75017	68193	61446	54606	51386	47914	44596	41432	3.16
Run 8	165.0	0.555	81415	74718	67906	61382	54282	51222	47775	44377	41308	3.19
Run 10	143.9	0.035	81058	74122	67556	61070	53988	50824	47570	44075	41079	2.96
Run 14	111.4	0.258	79709	73125	66873	60453	53177	50187	47159	43931	40668	2.55
Run 15	101.0	2.218	80062	72784	66469	59764	50237	47119	43814	40905	2.42	
Run 16	92.74	1.230	78495	72030	65702	59177	52720	48778	46703	43430	40609	2.29
Run 17	82.74	0.963	78442	71588	65262	58960	52702	49256	46500	43236	40346	2.01
Run 19	72.15	1.920	78079	71101	64920	58266	52397	49331	46129	43060	40048	2.02
Run 20	73.63	1.920	77163	70360	64067	57681	51507	48876	45747	42542	39967	1.91
Run 21	67.64	7.110	77163	70360	64067	57681	51507	48876	45747	42542	39967	1.91
Run 23	54.77	2.061	76969	70135	64254	58117	51989	48877	45821	42676	39870	1.71
Run 24	54.42	6.953	76860	70441	63936	57591	51536	48624	45627	42515	39799	1.70
Run 25	44.49	4.495	75972	69824	63546	57627	51374	48496	45503	42388	39704	1.51
Run 26	44.20	4.081	75854	69692	63226	57034	50805	48085	45219	42162	39381	1.51
Run 27	38.15	6.461	74947	68915	62913	56697	50617	47899	44953	41788	39270	1.38
Run 28	37.89	3.927	74630	68681	62434	56414	50323	47584	44746	41571	39016	1.38
Run 29	30.19	2.106	73204	67518	61612	55970	49937	47066	44272	41285	38683	1.20
Run 30	30.65	21.95	73249	67367	61114	55333	49581	46648	43733	40791	38300	1.20
Run 31	18.23	45.40	69861	63970	58316	52759	47268	44703	42085	39439	37131	0.88
Run 32	17.59	10.35	70308	64576	59010	53714	48067	45414	42788	39929	37541	0.88
Run 34	9.891	116.05	68779	63556	57656	52323	47050	44514	41560	39388	36803	0.62

Appendix 60: Water in 65 mm valve, 100 % open

Water in 65 mm valve, 100 % open

Water in 65 mm valve, 100 % open

Date:	2006/11/24	Test done by	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.065		
Valve position:	Open	Area[m ²]	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.06308	0.003125/67	

Material Type:	Water
Density[kg/m ³]:	999.87
Concentration:	100%
k _v :	0
K:	0.001
n:	1
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/h	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/h	K ^{1/n}
1	0.5	2	0.001

Run #	Res	k _v	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
			(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	[l/s]
Run 1	387078	0.434	126524	116199	106364	96108	75965	71719	65695	59946	55469	19.18
Run 2	372029	0.415	117976	108637	99638	89868	71562	61803	56193	52268	49007	18.43
Run 3	355644	0.374	109061	100492	92023	83555	66625	62510	57798	53238	49521	16.87
Run 4	340432	0.568	100765	92840	85245	77230	62089	58625	54128	49521	45885	15.93
Run 5	327485	0.437	91640	84758	77807	70803	57209	54026	50317	45885	43354	15.16
Run 6	305957	0.475	81186	78009	71915	65501	53171	50676	46844	43240	40552	14.34
Run 7	289462	0.462	77003	71347	65844	60327	49423	46193	43558	40406	38003	14.34
Run 8	274624	0.333	70645	65799	60739	55511	46035	43658	40695	37904	35782	13.61
Run 9	255851	0.452	63383	59033	54720	50207	41928	40258	37720	35008	33252	12.88
Run 10	240004	0.289	57620	54061	50095	46270	38901	37074	35089	32882	31326	11.89
Run 11	224549	0.472	52379	49061	45883	42503	36248	34650	32949	30985	29529	11.13
Run 12	206578	0.574	46578	43896	41150	38320	32989	31654	30208	28548	27507	10.24
Run 13	187643	0.574	41190	38928	36891	34403	30104	29212	27820	26540	25711	9.31

Appendix 61: CMC 5 % in 80 mm valve, 25% open

CMC 5 % in 80 mm valve, 25 % open

Date:	12/12/2006	Test done by Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm	
Valve dimension[m]:	0.08	
Valve position:	¼ Open	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.08043	Area[m ²] 0.005080729

Material Type:	CMC 5%
Density[kg/m ³]:	1028.7
Concentration:	5%
k _v :	0
K:	3.55

Run #	Re _s	k _v	Axial distances									Average Q [l/s]
			Pod 1 [Pa]	Pod 2 [Pa]	Pod 3 [Pa]	Pod 4 [Pa]	Pod 5 [Pa]	Pod 6 [Pa]	Pod 7 [Pa]	Pod 8 [Pa]	Pod 9 [Pa]	
Run 2	143.2	84.69	110111	106867	101142	97698	49295	44129	38660	31952	29046	4.84
Run 4	109.1	97.46	95555	92586	87220	83352	45858	41170	36379	30444	26922	3.99
Run 5	98.58	101.2	90358	86076	82587	79056	44772	40237	35585	29911	26546	3.71
Run 6	83.61	108.0	83148	80795	75793	72358	42943	38706	34332	29057	25891	3.30
Run 7	78.21	109.9	80104	77899	72743	69637	42109	38057	33789	29641	25598	3.15
Run 8	68.50	117.0	75138	73251	68164	65070	40715	36865	32837	27981	25093	2.87
Run 9	56.48	125.8	68855	66921	62237	59508	35422	31729	27261	24612	21500	2.50
Run 10	42.17	145.2	61520	60226	55919	53446	37277	34189	30944	27007	24686	2.03
Run 11	36.06	159.5	56253	56860	53045	50578	36168	3218	30183	26469	24295	1.82
Run 12	28.36	183.0	57141	55961	52297	50118	38074	35411	32670	29291	27327	1.53
Run 13	19.69	246.0	51703	50713	47560	45706	35852	33628	31305	28412	26720	1.18

CMC 5 % in 80 mm valve, 25 % open

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
1.695	0.371	2.695	8.562

Appendix 62: Kaolin 6 % in 80 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 80 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 80 mm valve, 25 % open

Date:	7/26/2007	Test done by	Mume & Sisonke
Valve Type:	- Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[mm]:	0.08		
Valve position:	¼ Open	Area[m ²]	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.08043	0.005080729	

Material Type:	Kaolin 6%
Density[kg/m ³]:	1103.9
Concentration:	0.06
t ₁ :	3.071
K:	2.038
n:	0.264
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
3.795	0.209	4.795	14.90

Run #	Re _s	k _r	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 11	925.0	72.35	62022	60933	59896	59481	16509	15431	14525	13361	12641	5.19
Run 12	922.4	69.38	55823	54634	54005	53425	16156	15032	14230	13112	12545	4.95
Run 13	863.5	73.09	53170	52007	51406	50814	15901	14885	13936	12856	12365	4.68
Run 14	796.3	72.63	49502	48504	48000	47440	15863	14759	13928	12785	12242	4.42
Run 15	738.7	72.74	46877	45804	45357	44886	15557	14625	13783	12680	12120	4.23
Run 16	622.5	74.17	43362	42259	41638	41073	15250	14289	13455	12267	11807	3.95
Run 17	544.8	73.71	40173	39104	38460	38022	15469	14512	13747	12536	12085	3.67
Run 18	504.8	75.36	38335	37266	36849	36292	15682	14776	13952	12773	12274	3.44
Run 19	414.9	79.31	36432	35277	34859	34302	17091	16253	15404	14227	13847	3.08
Run 20	374.9	80.62	33749	32560	32279	31838	16892	16180	15359	14281	13907	2.82
Run 21	315.4	85.67	32382	31448	30886	30650	17200	16385	15676	14535	14201	2.56

Appendix 63: Kaolin 10 % in 80 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 80 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 80 mm valve, 25 % open

Date:	8/15/2007	Test done by	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.08		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.08043		
		Area(m ²)	
		0.005080729	

Material Type:	Kaolin
Density(kg/m ³):	1189.4
Concentration:	10%
τ_0 :	8.965
K:	7.068
n:	0.175
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
5.702	0.149	6.702	7.1319

Run #	Re _s	Axial distances										Average Q [l/s]	
		Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9			
		Non-dimensionalised distances incl. L/D:											
		Distances(m):											
Run 1	322.6	86.90	104436	100360	98860	97060	26835	24033	21224	17646	15708	5.77	
Run 3	228.2	80.58	91981	86594	86274	84596	26222	23533	20680	17126	15344	5.47	
Run 4	265.6	78.64	86156	82783	80656	79092	25877	23177	20388	16846	15005	5.24	
Run 5	279.2	78.46	83460	79735	78089	76108	25676	23033	20219	16613	14806	5.11	
Run 6	284.3	79.91	80715	77320	75475	73712	25458	22865	20087	16396	14704	4.91	
Run 7	253.6	82.10	78372	75013	73103	71329	25289	22701	19905	16173	14576	4.73	
Run 8	230.8	83.98	75559	72288	70303	68457	25109	22477	19753	15962	14447	4.53	
Run 9	219.3	86.43	73090	69555	67906	66106	24936	22347	19597	16050	14293	4.33	
Run 10	173.0	92.08	70751	67209	65468	63834	24645	22111	19323	15891	14082	4.09	
Run 11	141.1	96.27	69134	65662	63769	62095	24532	21972	19185	15715	13939	3.92	
Run 12	187.1	97.65	68455	63277	61523	59763	24182	21620	18889	15363	13674	3.75	
Run 13	165.4	96.73	63601	60389	58612	56975	23924	21219	18588	14984	13339	3.61	
Run 14	141.9	98.77	57992	54844	52960	51252	23163	20767	18094	14644	13022	3.45	
Run 15	127.8	87.74	54739	51511	49759	48214	22907	20520	17896	14477	12639	3.24	
Run 16	93.4	85.59	50949	47667	46852	44467	20083	17584	14199	12544	3.00		
Run 17	92.1	85.74	48220	45234	43279	41824	22271	19910	17345	13827	12350	2.79	
Run 18	81.6	85.35	45938	43005	41026	39456	21813	19462	16955	13647	11967	2.63	
Run 19	87.3	84.24	43795	40899	38173	37631	21614	19274	16812	13367	11874	2.45	
Run 20	67.85	86.55	41634	39821	36982	35516	21215	18988	16488	13125	11615	2.21	

Appendix 64: Kaolin 13 % in 80 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 80 mm valve, 25 % open

Date:	12/11/2007	Test done by	Mume & Rendani
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.08		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.08043	Area(m ²)	0.005080729

Material Type:	Kaolin
Density(kg/m ³):	13%
Concentration:	1215.5
L:	13%
K:	18.973
n:	16.141
n:	0.242
PPT used:	105
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^m
4.136	0.195	5.136	99167

Kaolin 13 % in 80 mm valve, 25 % open

Run #	Re _s	k _s	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	32.02	127.5	74228	68681	64796	61517	44213	39810	34701	28977	25806	1.98
Run 2	32.30	135.5	74234	68715	64830	61342	43949	39633	34632	28839	25957	1.98
Run 3	25.82	131.6	71811	66316	61926	58286	43179	39673	34513	28516	25698	1.78
Run 4	25.48	122.9	71950	65693	62073	58988	43150	39403	34395	28243	25341	1.78
Run 5	21.20	140.0	70402	65005	61018	57987	44214	39934	34978	28960	26259	1.58
Run 6	21.20	127.0	70279	65207	61208	58133	44583	40209	35288	28824	26484	1.58
Run 7	17.44	158.5	67981	63077	58640	55762	43446	39733	34679	28688	26366	1.40
Run 8	17.11	151.6	68176	63235	58943	55953	43208	39608	34587	28699	26031	1.40
Run 9	12.05	100.1	65121	60158	56775	53559	42512	38605	33915	27937	24896	1.16
Run 10	12.22	139.1	64970	59865	56278	53277	42271	38324	33622	27812	24892	1.16
Run 11	9.795	117.8	62792	58715	54993	51846	41700	37936	33300	27482	24729	1.01
Run 12	9.718	156.1	63103	58478	54601	51697	41655	37686	33120	27381	24700	1.01
Run 13	8.305	103.9	61243	57059	53569	50437	41136	37376	32839	27122	24384	0.92
Run 14	8.167	274.2	62669	57188	53405	50454	41179	37481	32722	27243	24901	0.92
Run 15	5.904	197.9	59183	55565	51900	48835	40238	36882	32381	26958	24565	0.74
Run 16	5.611	131.8	59447	55763	51535	48710	40486	36993	32664	27273	24539	0.74
Run 17	4.572	291.7	56986	52472	49109	46599	38758	35479	31592	26176	24095	0.62
Run 18	4.458	459.9	59054	53280	49638	46960	38932	35447	31333	26141	24136	0.62
Run 19	2.366	344.5	55437	51545	48480	46209	38462	35187	31164	26266	23857	0.43
Run 21	2.385	705.8	55268	51116	47479	45116	37449	34140	30356	25444	23351	0.43
Run 22	1.920	918.6	54138	50380	46969	44671	37391	34116	30173	25830	23387	0.37
Run 23	1.815	833.1	54961	50426	47348	44827	37577	34499	30527	25486	23595	0.37
Run 25	0.825	894.5	51639	47959	44624	42675	36094	33360	29929	25248	23266	0.23

Appendix 65: Water in 80 mm valve, 25 % open

Water in 80 mm valve, 25 % open

Water in 80 mm valve, 25 % open

Date:	11/28/2006	Test done by	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.08		
Valve position:	% Open	Area(m ²)	
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.08043	0.005080729	

Material Type:	Water
Density(kg/m ³):	998.6571
Concentration:	100%
L _v :	0
K:	0.000707
n:	1
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
1	0.5	2	0.0007074

Run #	Res	k _v	Axial distances Valve plane	Non-dimensionalised distances incl.(L/D):	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
			Distances(m):		(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	[l/s]
Run 1	164237	100.7		-79.73	0	-59.79	-29.94	-15.03	23.70	48.58	74.31	105.2	123.8	
Run 2	158381	97.41		0	1.203	3.604	5.204	7.918	9.919	11.99	14.47	15.97		
Run 3	152472	94.88		119789	130906	130640	129909	129009	23331	22300	21715	20979	20462	7.39
Run 4	147968	92.63		110431	110059	109841	109294	108468	23003	22051	21390	20779	20294	7.12
Run 5	142037	90.89		103740	103689	103114	102653	102323	21940	21790	21091	20336	19849	6.66
Run 6	139481	89.75		95317	95118	94638	94349	94052	21817	21750	20731	20133	19555	6.39
Run 7	132712	88.44		82012	81861	81467	81030	80689	21528	20754	20066	19727	19438	5.97
Run 8	127553	84.26		75755	75629	75100	74877	74626	20926	20498	20053	19664	19253	5.74
Run 9	121955	81.12		68874	68873	68422	68121	68023	20705	20273	19831	19363	19121	5.48
Run 10	117337	78.05		63629	63484	63168	62869	62639	20639	20051	19663	19271	18947	5.28
Run 11	112189	75.97		59559	59374	59110	58882	58698	20276	19882	19594	19222	19029	5.05
Run 12	107945	75.04		55109	54971	54646	54558	54509	20259	19698	19389	18975	18833	4.85
Run 13	103527	71.44		50600	50400	50145	49937	49804	20084	19573	19162	18896	18621	4.66
Run 14	97122	67.15		46404	46185	46013	45703	45703	19892	20148	20268	19992	19786	4.37
Run 15	92606	64.55		43255	43212	43033	42815	42815	20790	20460	20241	19947	19749	4.16
Run 16	88926	62.52		40627	40514	40275	40240	40240	20722	20317	20102	19802	19677	4.00
Run 17	80887	60.01		36229	36115	35915	35833	35833	20539	20063	19889	19662	19541	3.64

Appendix 66: CMC 5 % in 80 mm valve, 50 % open

CMC 5 % in 80 mm valve, 50 % open

CMC 5 % in 80 mm valve, 50 % open

Date:	12/13/2006	Test done by	MUME
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.08		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.08043	Area[m ²]	0.005080729

Material Type:	CMC 5%
Density[kg/m ³]:	1026.7
Concentration:	5%
n _p :	0
K:	3.34

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ⁿ
1.639	0.379	2.639	7.221

Run #	Res	n _p	K _v	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
				(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	[l/s]
Run 1	372.6	0.61	9.45	123777	119175	109911	103222	72469	64140	55564	45094	38927	9.84
Run 2	360.1	101 to 109	10.00	121976	112788	103339	97135	69062	61188	53009	43122	37161	9.13
Run 3	335.6	0-130	10.16	117401	109526	100310	94039	67585	62003	52083	42415	36534	8.79
Run 4	318.5		9.96	114144	106667	97847	91646	66347	58768	50917	41445	35841	8.48
Run 5	303.0		10.34	112222	106269	94967	88966	64878	57431	49861	40590	35150	8.15
Run 6	286.9		10.77	104031	99783	91121	85317	62813	55634	48310	39447	34165	7.70
Run 7	265.1		11.17	98108	94443	86193	80627	60173	53462	46403	38022	32955	7.09
Run 8	217.9		11.50	94559	90982	82995	77862	59600	51996	45290	37110	32273	6.69
Run 9	195.9		11.98	90144	86744	79002	73954	56475	50223	43840	36017	31416	6.20
Run 10	178.0		12.37	86660	83223	75824	71036	54707	48723	42489	35037	30552	5.78
Run 11	157.0		12.75	82194	79092	71990	67402	52596	46927	41036	33931	29660	5.28
Run 12	143.0		13.06	79284	75801	69510	65004	51184	45700	40013	33218	29137	4.94
Run 13	115.0		14.31	72579	69882	63717	59754	47892	42924	37763	31571	27867	4.22

Appendix 67: Kaolin 6 % in 80 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 80 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 80 mm valve, 50 % open

Date:	7/25/2007	Test done by	Mume & Sisonke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.08		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.08043		

Material Type:	Kaolin 6%
Density(kg/m ³):	1103.9
Concentration:	0.06
k _v :	3.071
K:	2.038
n:	0.264
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-40

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ⁿ
3.796	0.209	4.796	14.90

0

0

Run #	Re _q	k _v	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q (l/s)
Run 1	1171	19.49	-79.73	-59.79	-29.94	-15.03	23.70	48.58	74.31	106.2	123.8	
Run 2	1065	19.48	34025	32914	32429	31938	16914	16087	15111	13968	13310	5.64
Run 3	1072	19.00	33934	32793	32124	31562	17100	15991	15062	13938	13228	5.61
Run 4	1021	19.97	32940	31903	31266	30670	16826	15759	14966	13734	13091	5.46
Run 5	885	20.87	32899	31877	31078	30584	16802	15729	14744	13596	12980	5.44
Run 6	968	20.45	32084	30821	30160	29695	16647	15616	14685	13585	12962	5.21
Run 7	922.5	20.97	31701	30604	29613	29503	16459	15450	14485	13413	12820	5.23
Run 8	863.5	21.19	30999	29965	29324	28784	16428	15392	14488	13312	12790	4.99
Run 9	719.9	20.50	30063	29019	28415	28220	16340	15304	14332	13246	12694	4.83
Run 10	706.3	21.23	28970	27734	27134	26643	15750	14892	14176	12979	12409	4.58
Run 11	636.3	20.97	28735	27555	26882	26385	15618	14741	13962	12877	12301	4.57
Run 12	638.5	22.55	28200	27021	26345	25845	15673	15069	14308	13132	12576	4.33
Run 13	525.0	24.07	26746	25603	25109	24612	15532	14703	13857	12705	12284	4.04
Run 14	539.9	24.51	25454	24296	23787	23304	15402	14573	13771	12574	12297	3.66
Run 15	448.7	23.30	25265	24169	23641	23171	15287	14419	13549	12427	12085	3.66
Run 16	331.5	24.31	24211	23241	22675	22246	15730	14821	14012	12834	12483	3.27
Run 17	284.8	22.50	24631	23567	23047	22596	17168	16406	15568	14380	14045	2.84
			23699	22633	22296	21882	17375	16634	15889	14689	14396	2.49

Appendix 68: Kaolin 10 % in 80 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 80 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 80 mm valve, 50 % open

Date:	8/15/2007	Test done by	Murne
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.08		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.08043	Area[m ²]	
			0.005080729

Material Type:	Kaolin 10%
Density[kg/m ³]:	1169.4
Concentration:	10%
ν :	8.965
K:	7.068
n:	0.175
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^m
5.702	0.149	6.702	71319

Run #	Re _s	k _y	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
			(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	[lit/s]
Run 1	447.3	29.49	59564	56184	54170	52330	27116	24452	21616	17879	16077	5.55
Run 2	407.3	30.52	58867	55431	53353	51605	26978	24276	21449	17780	15832	5.40
Run 3	386.2	31.02	57786	54339	52328	50622	26765	24072	21283	17552	15707	5.20
Run 4	360.4	31.83	55984	52578	50611	48837	26429	23790	21013	17289	15570	4.98
Run 5	340.2	30.30	53733	50438	48426	46513	26151	23557	20801	17045	15339	4.80
Run 6	321.5	31.66	52763	49485	47561	45781	25721	23280	20524	16805	15090	4.60
Run 7	290.8	32.59	51344	48094	46090	44375	25518	22972	20155	16412	14791	4.41
Run 8	281.1	33.41	49852	46480	44661	42905	25214	22663	19971	16246	14608	4.15
Run 9	233.2	34.36	48866	45579	43639	41960	25020	22506	19849	16212	14460	3.95
Run 10	213.5	35.01	48161	44980	42986	41317	24826	22336	19766	15970	14271	3.75
Run 11	187.7	38.37	47319	43971	42176	40443	24777	22237	19639	15873	14239	3.51
Run 12	168.5	40.76	46356	43061	41326	39696	24489	22164	19418	15610	14006	3.27
Run 13	133.2	49.68	44734	41608	39732	38121	24017	21685	18964	15390	13770	2.90
Run 14	116.8	53.40	43351	40218	36332	36828	23752	21232	18567	15192	13457	2.68
Run 15	90.75	53.15	38183	36163	34444	34686	23015	20639	18079	14617	12896	2.41
Run 16	81.64	56.53	38558	36605	34716	33784	22887	20342	17644	14237	12670	2.22
Run 17	51.80	58.92	37071	33944	32183	30902	22064	19693	17175	13757	12243	1.81
Run 18	42.57	62.41	36209	33235	31363	29879	21846	19498	16969	13547	12040	1.64
Run 19	34.46	65.87	35559	32487	30712	29314	21671	19354	16872	13369	11981	1.49
Run 20	24.52	76.30	34850	31872	29648	28648	21446	19181	16678	13318	11764	1.27
Run 21	15.69	96.97	33845	30926	29106	27635	21057	18832	16364	13062	11500	1.01

Appendix 69: Kaolin 13 % in 80 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 80 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 80 mm valve, 50 % open

Date:	12/10/2007	Test done by	Mume & Rendani
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.08		
Valve position:	1/2 Open		
Area(m ²):			
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.08043		

Material Type:	Kaolin 13%
Density(kg/m ³):	1215.5
Concentration:	13%
γ:	18.9/73
K:	16.141
n:	0.242
PPT used:	105
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ⁿ
4.136	0.195	5.136	99167

Run #	Re _s	k _v	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
Axial distances			-0.808									9.956
Valve plane			-15.03									123.8
Non-dimensionalised distances incl.(L/D):			-79.73									105.2
Distances(m):			-29.94									15.97
Run #	Re _s	k _v	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q (l/s)
Run 3	4.666	264.8	58875	53128	50436	48076	40186	36724	31942	26477	24496	0.6987633
Run 4	5.029	235.3	58796	53515	50662	47648	40262	36576	33032	26258	24498	0.70
Run 5	7.251	92.3	61460	55769	52389	49459	41455	37750	33147	27491	24778	0.92
Run 6	7.764	203.9	61101	55782	52142	49543	41130	37622	32912	27423	25304	0.92
Run 7	10.58	68.09	61224	55772	52256	49460	41602	37561	33069	27323	24780	1.11
Run 8	10.00	73.08	62019	56137	52842	49893	41627	37851	33269	27383	24898	1.11
Run 9	14.70	53.13	64022	57818	54224	51150	42884	38915	34174	27981	25545	1.38
Run 10	15.77	48.47	63148	57481	53940	50836	42467	38529	33864	27751	25302	1.38
Run 11	19.28	33.35	64192	59048	54679	51689	43218	39033	34267	28305	25434	1.57
Run 12	18.66	34.92	65049	59030	55268	52299	43591	39486	34721	28629	25758	1.57
Run 13	23.34	13.97	65044	59454	55633	52449	43946	40097	35080	28750	25861	1.74
Run 14	23.50	20.16	65024	59569	55685	52514	44089	39950	34827	28749	25642	1.74
Run 15	28.83	15.08	66033	60611	56457	53661	44854	40328	35516	29201	26196	1.96
Run 16	27.91	30.82	66509	60383	56397	53433	44415	40194	35245	29155	26219	1.96
Run 17	42.75	13.91	66450	61462	57701	54548	45405	41166	35989	29230	26729	2.35
Run 18	49.15	14.41	66520	60520	56454	53143	43856	39756	34628	28230	25371	2.36
Run 19	49.15	20.10	66269	60963	57162	53825	43982	39847	34548	28038	25439	2.54
Run 20	45.13	19.06	67142	60676	56688	53606	44206	39940	34759	28511	25487	2.55
Run 21	56.73	22.13	66988	61869	58022	54556	44399	40196	34852	28570	25830	2.73
Run 22	57.22	20.47	66809	62175	57952	54568	44967	40119	34791	28473	25660	2.75
Run 23	66.98	19.22	67907	62699	58610	55414	44981	40458	35008	28683	25762	3.02
Run 24	62.13	23.78	69160	62200	59406	55124	44980	40404	34832	28382	25687	3.03
Run 25	68.42	15.42	69356	63118	59106	55794	45473	40498	35235	28543	25568	3.16
Run 26	67.93	15.02	68920	63024	58679	55478	44983	40447	35119	28298	25481	3.15
Run 27	78.15	12.06	68615	63361	59183	55926	45279	40969	35204	28611	25647	3.35
Run 28	77.41	18.25	69691	63880	59209	56033	44938	40513	35188	28742	25741	3.38
Run 29	90.47	9.23	68887	64954	60618	57024	45980	40802	35518	28817	25486	3.63

Appendix 70: Water in 80 mm valve, 50 % open

Water in 80 mm valve, 50 % open

Date:	11/28/2006	Test done by:	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.08		
Valve position:	1/2 Open	Area(m ²)	
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.08043	0.005080729	

Material Type:	Water
Density(kg/m ³):	993.0949
Concentration:	100%
L _v :	0
K:	0.0006876

n:	1	Axial distances	
PPT Used:	101 to 109	Valve plane	
Range selected:	0-130	Non-dimensionalised distances incl. [L/D]:	

Run #	Re _s	k _v	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
Run 1	398301	12.81	124654	123269	121285	118900	40833	39454	36297	33723	31804	17.42
Run 2	379704	12.82	116144	114799	112949	111120	38896	36690	34753	32328	30329	16.61
Run 3	361827	13.58	109231	108187	106176	104931	36779	34849	32982	30977	29228	15.82
Run 4	343359	13.63	101600	100726	98436	97182	35279	33166	31761	29647	28197	15.02
Run 5	327975	14.08	95601	95089	93383	92314	34001	32099	30563	28617	27433	14.34
Run 6	310687	14.49	90095	89131	87837	86627	32524	30588	29296	27456	26216	13.59
Run 7	294677	15.05	85023	84336	83216	82023	31325	29621	28265	26859	25368	12.89
Run 8	276211	15.93	78860	78303	77250	76392	30052	28467	27131	25744	24606	12.08
Run 9	257949	16.47	72482	72195	70850	69821	28413	26970	25623	24475	23672	11.28
Run 10	241540	16.18	65571	65072	64025	63329	27261	25943	24906	23904	22924	10.56
Run 11	223908	15.65	57932	57640	56686	56014	25916	24777	23946	22866	22231	9.79
Run 12	209434	15.34	51850	51480	50790	50305	24744	23633	22713	21520	20803	9.16
Run 13	189328	14.69	44967	44650	43796	43490	22629	22007	21295	20803	20003	8.28
Run 14	174144	14.08	40712	40506	39928	39496	22387	21903	21441	20702	20250	7.62
Run 15	156839	14.08	36449	36182	35626	35278	21762	21233	20736	20193	19841	6.93
Run 16	139853	13.51	32080	31827	31572	31172	20976	20473	20029	19601	19405	6.12
Run 17	124278	12.95	28788	28663	28294	28124	20256	19914	19515	19270	19004	5.44
Run 18	110823	13.21	26483	26404	26122	25965	19715	19414	19124	18853	18655	4.85

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^m
1	0.5	2	0.0006876

Water in 80 mm valve, 50 % open

Appendix 71: CMC 5 % in 80 mm valve, 75 % open

CMC 5 % in 80 mm valve, 75 % open

CMC 5 % in 80 mm valve, 75 % open

Date:	12/13/2006	Test done by Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm	
Valve dimension[m]:	0.08	
Valve position:	% Open	Area[m ²]
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.08043	0.005080729

Material Type:	CMC 5%
Density[kg/m ³]:	1028.7
Concentration:	5%
k _v :	0
K:	3.5

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{nH}
1.658	0.376	2.658	7.985

Run #	R ₀₃	R ₀₅	k _v	Axial distances										Average Q						
				Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9								
				-79.73	-59.79	-29.94	-15.03	-0.808												
				0	1.203	3.604	5.204													
Run 1	420.9		5.20	123363	118367	107798	100602	76591	67660	58464	47545	40983	10.81							
Run 2	400.1		5.26	120351	114894	104579	97702	74694	66056	57156	46411	39955	10.43							
Run 3	370.9		5.34	115945	110846	101085	94253	72431	64037	55450	44851	38788	9.88							
Run 4	354.6		5.28	112897	108084	99494	91842	70622	62715	54249	44070	37982	9.57							
Run 5	297.2		5.40	108358	103923	94623	88193	69465	60611	52415	42632	36769	9.02							
Run 6	270.6		5.65	103785	99264	90169	84178	65944	58325	50614	41158	35516	8.43							
Run 7	251.5		5.96	99308	95142	86475	80638	63595	56385	48821	39810	34392	7.88							
Run 8	236.7		6.03	93549	89548	81453	75887	60400	53522	46520	38010	32933	7.16							
Run 9	217.1		6.42	90432	86497	78674	73477	59606	51984	45225	36873	32113	6.73							
Run 10	198.9		6.53	87209	83283	75898	70761	58226	50438	43938	35658	31272	6.32							
Run 11	178.9		6.47	83452	79853	72752	67902	54943	48859	42586	35004	30483	5.86							
Run 12	161.7		6.72	80255	76896	69941	65236	53178	47362	41296	34059	29692	5.45							
Run 13	146.0		7.15	77322	74026	67420	62536	51537	45929	40174	33178	29036	5.07							

Appendix 72: Kaolin 6 % in 80 mm valve, 75 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 80 mm valve, 75 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 80 mm valve, 75 % open

Date:	7/26/2007	Test done by:	Mume & Sisonke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.08		
Valve position:	1/2 Open	Area(m ²):	
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.08043		

Material Type:	Kaolin 6%
Density(kg/m ³):	1103.9
Concentration:	0.06
L _v :	3.071
K:	2.038
n:	0.284
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-40

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^m
3.795	0.209	4.795	14.90

Run #	Re _s	k _v	Axial distances Valve plane Non-dimensionalised distances incl. [L/D]: Distances(m):	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	1065	3.89	23740	23740	22680	21915	21290	17159	15317	15406	14186	13515	5.42
Run 2	1001	3.96	23250	23250	22163	21477	20968	16976	15093	15213	14017	13371	5.20
Run 3	905	3.98	22909	22909	21776	21087	20579	16910	15997	15080	13793	13251	4.95
Run 4	886	4.03	22639	22639	21580	20905	20445	16633	15917	15016	13629	13219	4.83
Run 5	823	3.94	22244	22244	21205	20583	20113	16704	15811	14889	13783	13242	4.59
Run 6	836	3.84	22316	22316	21148	20727	20275	16830	15961	15075	13814	13338	4.59
Run 7	802	4.02	22523	22523	21443	20757	20174	16805	15988	15143	13879	13369	4.59
Run 8	735	5.31	22261	22261	21129	20490	19968	16863	15950	15022	13783	13407	4.33
Run 9	641	4.99	21242	20764	19477	18907	18907	15988	15143	14224	13040	12544	4.05
Run 10	602	4.39	20700	19704	19058	18595	18595	15910	15015	14073	12900	12402	3.84
Run 11	534	4.71	20647	19528	18906	18479	18063	15963	15130	14245	13018	12642	3.64
Run 12	548	4.13	20588	19566	18969	18652	18532	15969	15118	14286	13056	12625	3.62
Run 14	470	5.24	21913	20988	20306	19885	19557	15957	15909	14716	14395	14395	3.28
Run 15	389	3.02	21944	20971	19996	19696	19696	17977	17161	16371	15207	14763	2.97
Run 16	302	4.72	22178	21175	20544	20153	20153	18196	17433	16618	15414	15079	2.63
Run 17	358	4.57	22222	21182	20667	20332	20332	18112	17361	16447	15282	14870	2.84

Appendix 73: Kaolin 10 % in 80 mm valve, 75 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 80 mm valve, 75 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 80 mm valve, 75 % open

Date:	8/15/2007	Test done by	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.08		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.08043		

Material Type:	Kaolin 10%
Density[kg/m ³]:	1169.4
Concentration:	10%
μ_p :	8.965
K:	7.088
n:	0.175
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

$1/n$	$n/(n+1)$	$(n+1)/n$	$K^{1/n}$
5.702	0.148	6.702	71319

Run #	Re ₃	Axial distances									Average Q	[l/s]	
		Non-dimensionalised distances incl.(L/D):											
		Valve plane											
		Distances[m]:											
		k_v											
Run 1	340.1	-79.73	-6.012	-4.809	-2.408	-0.808	1.906	3.907	5.977	8.461	9.956		
Run 2	309.1	0	-59.79	1.203	-29.94	-15.03	23.70	48.58	74.31	105.2	123.8		
Run 3	320.1		45959	42495	40574	38873	26801	24066	21319	17607	15820		
Run 4	297.4		45211	41831	39942	38201	26435	23860	21135	17350	15652		
Run 5	253.6		44275	40933	39096	37379	26174	23706	20910	17258	15487		
Run 6	231.3		43833	40443	38508	36614	25966	23483	20763	16869	15337		
Run 7	225.6		42531	39204	37222	35900	25450	23023	20342	16515	14852		
Run 8	185.6		41647	38329	36487	34704	25158	22706	20000	16350	14595		
Run 9	182.6		40460	37202	35316	33806	24903	22506	19623	16010	14452		
Run 10	154.6		40022	36791	34878	33157	24547	22277	19469	15720	14279		
Run 11	151.6		39564	36391	34524	32858	24508	22071	19444	15689	14138		
Run 12	125.1		38760	35722	33751	32135	24063	21862	19116	15433	13771		
Run 13	96.6		38133	34634	33150	31453	23807	21542	18733	15091	13617		
Run 14	82.1		37307	34163	32372	30828	23521	21126	18481	14696	13354		
Run 16	54.91		35389	32428	30499	29276	22559	20261	17640	14097	12629		
Run 17	38.89		34376	31262	29492	27990	22081	19694	17208	13731	12203		
Run 18	28.44		33305	30334	28954	27040	21620	19336	16831	13337	11916		
Run 19	18.13		32312	29629	28099	26584	21409	19156	16709	13190	11823		
Run 21	9.54		32353	29340	27597	26164	21236	18969	16454	13067	11621		
Run 23	5.76		31985	29088	27257	25863	20938	18782	16330	12882	11551		

Appendix 74: Kaolin 13 % in 80 mm valve, 75 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 80 mm valve, 75 % open

Date:	12/10/2007	Test done by	Mume & Rendani
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension [m]:	0.08		
Valve position:	% Open	Area [m ²]	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.08043	0.005080729	

Kaolin 13 % in 80 mm valve, 75 % open

ln	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ⁿ
4.136	0.185	5.136	99167

Material Type:	Kaolin 13%
Density [kg/m ³]:	1215.5
Concentration:	13%
γ:	18.973385
κ:	16.141207
n:	0.2417628
PPT used:	105 ^o
Range selected:	0-130

Run #	Re _s	k _v	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
			(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	[l/s]
Run 1	131.8	7.44	73879	67654	63709	59788	46541	43667	37445	30082	26953	4.48
Run 2	127.0	5.05	74686	67364	63636	59745	48316	43845	37840	30175	26927	4.48
Run 3	110.6	6.83	74352	65308	62966	59814	48086	43629	37608	30168	26961	4.16
Run 4	113.3	5.53	73874	66247	62915	59151	47798	43420	37464	29840	26668	4.19
Run 5	102.0	5.15	73291	65946	62274	58814	47638	43197	37391	30074	26584	3.96
Run 6	105.0	5.44	73129	66026	62325	58967	47991	43207	37424	30161	26719	4.00
Run 7	97.28	4.57	73001	65593	62153	58850	47821	43219	37306	29935	26485	3.85
Run 8	98.10	7.84	72911	65344	61983	58824	47658	43052	37009	29803	26500	3.85
Run 9	87.93	3.00	72125	64845	61477	58201	47128	42801	37004	29454	26168	3.64
Run 10	86.94	4.15	72255	64577	61320	58001	47195	42846	37038	29502	26307	3.63
Run 11	80.17	9.76	71322	64480	60607	57098	47064	42049	36435	29247	26203	3.43
Run 12	79.21	4.77	71109	63938	60584	57430	46727	42160	36499	29166	25942	3.42
Run 13	71.49	11.01	70824	63134	60195	56616	46234	42063	36307	28961	26283	3.21
Run 14	71.31	14.19	70532	63182	59836	56676	46234	41905	36085	28919	26266	3.19
Run 15	63.17	8.62	70164	63390	59636	56142	46448	41658	36147	29061	25901	3.02
Run 16	62.51	5.50	69742	62988	59184	55962	46237	41516	36022	28963	25663	3.00
Run 17	54.31	8.40	69524	62279	58993	55767	45888	41462	35918	28797	25755	2.78
Run 18	53.75	4.72	69173	62150	58815	55664	45739	41363	35834	28673	25671	2.76
Run 19	47.84	19.97	68787	62215	58296	55383	45800	40997	35542	28693	25651	2.56
Run 20	47.61	14.02	68843	61751	58342	55285	45435	40927	35476	28552	25646	2.56
Run 21	44.14	14.50	68120	61332	57810	54871	45360	40814	35360	28666	25605	2.45
Run 22	43.58	14.20	68392	61273	57979	55161	45194	40687	35378	28767	25531	2.45
Run 23	36.11	19.67	67719	60961	57545	54585	45170	40509	35251	28583	25648	2.19
Run 24	34.75	14.53	67858	60837	57342	54466	44822	40361	35290	28377	25477	2.17
Run 25	32.05	11.77	66936	60712	56883	54175	44647	40253	34990	28274	25192	2.07
Run 26	32.21	21.76	67362	60632	57042	54286	44544	40075	34662	28249	25360	2.07
Run 27	24.76	26.48	66633	59963	56154	53399	44457	39813	34779	28108	25307	1.80

Run 28	25.50					59651	56542	53802	44485	40039	34936	28329	25535	1.80
Run 29	23.18	24.52	41.87	67460	60849	60717	57837	54512	45530	41094	35962	29592	26878	1.69
Run 30	23.07		40.42	67102	60717	60717	57291	53861	45201	40970	35867	29135	26868	1.69
Run 31	20.71		57.75	66537	59909	59909	57033	53912	44737	40734	35675	29223	26997	1.56
Run 32	20.19		41.00	66322	59432	59432	56778	53259	44572	40434	35216	28636	26161	1.56
Run 33	15.26		55.13	63538	58133	58133	54481	51911	43427	39186	34329	28198	25728	1.31
Run 34	15.11		83.63	64430	59253	59253	54969	51920	43626	39357	34320	28275	25846	1.31
Run 35	11.47	105.2		63963	57465	57465	54715	51983	43425	39469	34451	28285	26135	1.12
Run 36	11.29		86.8	63961	57359	57359	54402	51493	42864	39101	34254	28111	25761	1.12
Run 37	9.311		172.0	62385	56605	56605	53529	51159	42143	38590	33709	27980	25837	0.97
Run 38	8.911		109.1	62202	56942	56942	53270	50721	42091	38516	33732	27745	25427	0.97
Run 39	5.039		155.2	60024	54037	54037	51343	48473	40522	37078	32521	26972	24384	0.71
Run 40	4.483		495.6	52380	48431	48431	45433	43418	36457	33103	29451	24847	23216	0.54
Run 41	2.961		1824	47284	42944	42944	40169	38233	31815	29343	26662	23431	21550	0.33
Run 42														
Run 43														
Run 44	2.561		1629	47881	44184	44184	41355	39509	33292	30281	26953	23602	21553	0.33

Appendix 75: Water in 80 mm valve, 75 % open

Water in 80 mm valve, 75 % open

Date:	11/30/2006	Test done by	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.08		
Valve position:	Open	Area[m ²]	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.08043		

Material Type:	Water
Density(kg/m ³):	993.24906
Concentration:	100%
L _v :	0
K:	0.000693
n:	1
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

Water in 80 mm valve, 75 % open

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
1	0.5	2	0.000693

Run #	Re _s	k _r	Non-dimensionalised distances Incl.[L/D]:	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	558488	3.02	-79.73	124041	120884	116307	111670	106947	102346	98750	95112	92400	24.61
Run 2	540275	2.61	0	117002	114219	109835	105151	101151	97170	93173	89176	85179	23.81
Run 3	519706	2.63	-79.73	109231	106947	102346	98750	95112	92400	89176	85179	81182	22.91
Run 4	501969	2.58	0	102277	100425	95812	92400	89176	85179	81182	77185	73188	22.12
Run 5	481034	2.40	-79.73	94529	92190	88758	85347	81936	78525	75114	71703	68292	21.20
Run 6	461466	2.44	0	88358	86521	82382	78544	74706	70868	67030	63192	59354	20.34
Run 7	443363	2.45	-79.73	82168	80441	77018	74230	70578	66926	63274	59622	55970	19.54
Run 8	420298	2.31	0	74657	73402	70568	68010	65452	62894	60336	57778	55220	18.52
Run 9	400960	2.40	-79.73	70662	68126	65597	63059	60521	57983	55445	52907	50369	17.63
Run 10	386400	2.31	0	65765	64453	61944	59685	57426	55167	52908	50649	48390	16.73
Run 11	361999	2.21	-79.73	59815	58316	56194	54089	51984	49879	47774	45669	43564	15.95
Run 12	345275	2.32	0	55251	54465	52242	50553	48864	47175	45486	43797	42108	15.22
Run 13	332443	2.17	-79.73	50759	49783	48084	46589	45094	43599	42104	40609	39114	14.25
Run 14	305793	2.10	0	46812	46055	44445	43035	41625	40215	38805	37395	35985	13.48
Run 15	288737	2.18	-79.73	42634	42059	40721	39464	38207	36950	35693	34436	33179	12.51
Run 16	267391	2.00	0	39673	39107	37696	36667	35638	34609	33580	32551	31522	11.78
Run 17	249131	2.17	-79.73	36398	35948	34706	33713	32720	31727	30734	29741	28748	10.98

Appendix 76: Kaolin 6 % in 80 mm valve, 100 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 80 mm valve, 100 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 80 mm valve, 100 % open

Date:	7/25/2007	Test done by	Mume & Sisonke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.08		
Valve position:	Open	Area[m ²]	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.08043		

Material Type:	Kaolin 6%
Density[kg/m ³]:	1103.9
Concentration:	6%
γ _s :	3.071
K:	2.038
n:	0.264
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-40

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ⁿ
3.785	0.209	4.795	14.90

Run #	Re _s	h _v	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
			[Pa]	[Pa]	[Pa]	[Pa]	[Pa]	[Pa]	[Pa]	[Pa]	[Pa]	[l/s]
Run 1	1074	0.152	22060	20992	20215	19896	17965	16983	16062	14770	14173	5.48
Run 2	1056	0.324	21827	20699	19970	19429	17614	16676	15718	14441	13931	5.42
Run 4	860	0.239	21358	20308	19580	19015	17406	16466	15527	14199	13708	4.84
Run 5	844	0.106	19109	18061	17439	16901	15318	14483	13512	12291	11745	4.86
Run 6	744	0.043	20885	19793	19159	18660	17130	16280	15387	14261	13935	4.38
Run 7	742	0.249	21034	19885	19306	18659	17321	16323	15414	14121	13669	4.37
Run 8	633	0.098	23585	22459	21785	21297	19898	18787	18089	16809	16356	4.05
Run 9	553	0.219	20962	20002	19226	18596	17112	16145	15415	14115	13666	3.75
Run 10	456	0.565	21763	20593	20023	19531	17944	17294	16405	15177	14755	3.37
Run 11	266	0.254	23106	21996	21457	20875	19508	18768	17881	16875	16254	2.49

Appendix 77: Kaolin 10 % in 80 mm valve, 100 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 80 mm valve, 100 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 80 mm valve, 100 % open

L _v :	8.965
K:	7.088
n:	0.175

Date:	8/22/2007	Test done by:	Mume & Sisonke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.08		
Valve position:	Open		
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.08043	Area(m ²):	
Material Type:	Kaolin 10%	Pod Number:	
Concentration:	10%	Axial distances:	
Density(kg/m ³):	1169.4	Valve plane	
		Non-dimensionalised distances incl.:	
		Distance(m):	k _v

Run #	Re _s	k _v	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
			DF ₁	DF ₂	DF ₃	DF ₄	DF ₅	DF ₆	DF ₇	DF ₈	DF ₉	[Pa]
Run 1	716.2	0.151	0	2912	4524	6009	9609	11847	14202	17174	18668	6.48
Run 2	725.9	0.054	0	2966	4481	5983	9682	11926	14212	17213	18668	6.50
Run 3	705.5	0.485	0	3066	4562	6096	9648	11911	14209	17246	19012	6.51
Run 4	714.1	0.314	0	3001	4586	6108	9677	11899	14245	17224	18662	6.49
Run 5	700.2	0.458	0	3041	4567	6130	9607	11857	14229	17212	19030	6.48
Run 6	711.4	0.353	0	2904	4619	6123	9656	11844	14215	17237	18964	6.50
Run 7	706.5	0.348	0	2901	4594	6238	9586	11855	14226	17305	18976	6.48
Run 8	699.6	0.527	0	2948	4609	6450	9665	11870	14205	17249	19027	6.50
Run 9	728.3	0.118	0	2825	4577	5905	9630	11904	14260	17148	18777	6.42
Run 10	679.4	0.100	0	2900	4577	6037	9693	11894	14259	17365	18886	6.28
Run 11	709.1	0.175	0	2932	4685	6014	9657	11895	14246	17195	18824	6.37
Run 12	701.6	0.407	0	3014	4650	6019	9623	11842	14192	17338	19066	6.40
Run 13	726.1	0.093	0	2805	4550	5905	9655	11905	14238	17176	18793	6.43
Run 14	695.7	0.223	0	2845	4641	5926	9651	11887	14269	17187	18940	6.37
Run 15	696.1	0.534	0	2892	4670	5963	9614	11827	14199	17151	18982	6.45
Run 16	694.1	0.553	0	2889	4702	6059	9615	11869	14208	17163	18980	6.43
Run 17	710.0	0.409	0	2892	4683	5991	9641	11879	14270	17297	19015	6.52
Run 18	703.5	0.671	0	2861	4707	5970	9672	11867	14169	17190	19041	6.49
Run 19	695.4	0.604	0	2925	4739	6093	9739	11866	14199	17172	19060	6.44
Run 20	680.2	0.804	0	2865	4645	6109	9676	11856	14181	17153	19008	6.52
Run 21	703.4	0.563	0	2927	4689	6063	9711	11855	14197	17196	19096	6.48
Run 22	685.6	0.732	0	2999	4692	6060	9584	11853	14193	17227	19073	6.46
Run 23	683.1	0.778	0	2999	4692	6060	9584	11853	14193	17227	19073	6.46
Run 24	687.4	1.029	0	3064	4706	6071	9608	11815	14161	17302	19182	6.46
Run 25	680.6	0.805	0	2795	4712	6100	9664	11896	14206	17304	19168	6.50
Run 26	709.5	0.417	0	2779	4589	6082	9621	11852	14182	17296	18994	6.53
Run 27	695.1	0.470	0	2850	4630	6083	9519	11714	14129	17360	18852	6.22
Run 28	637.1	0.860	0	2957	4694	6220	9557	11754	14122	17118	18967	6.22
Run 29	595.6	0.816	0	2751	4534	5992	9402	11679	14020	17079	18957	6.01
Run 30	578.5	0.988	0	2768	4578	5950	9460	11677	13958	16925	18896	5.97

Run 31	533.6		1.213		0	2773	4568	5840	9402	11591	13905	16865	18892	5.76
Run 32	544.9		1.026		0	2828	4559	5845	9384	11622	13911	16875	18797	5.76
Run 33	540.5		0.983		0	2706	4400	5701	9387	11437	13852	16616	18327	5.47
Run 34	536.2		0.162		0	2761	4405	5815	9358	11476	13905	16629	18338	5.48
Run 35	484.5		0.540		0	2760	4449	5771	9226	11431	13724	16615	18315	5.24
Run 36	484.0		0.558		0	2777	4416	5723	9231	11363	13692	16541	18293	5.24
Run 37	426.6		1.090		0	2878	4359	5763	9180	11272	13558	16516	18263	4.97
Run 38	420.8		1.551		0	2908	4415	5806	9183	11202	13472	16444	18232	4.97
Run 39	431.0		0.798		0	2620	4311	5473	9054	11175	13534	16113	17677	4.68
Run 42	346.4		1.381		0	2746	4291	5638	9013	11146	13314	16213	17961	4.44
Run 43	300.7		1.478		0	2753	4245	5594	9023	11132	13219	16223	17804	4.10
Run 44	299.8		1.779		0	2803	4360	5618	8960	11077	13273	16255	17852	4.09
Run 45	251.1		1.878		0	3065	4348	5541	8884	10928	13124	15847	17452	3.61
Run 46	240.9		1.514		0	2588	4260	5628	8839	11042	13088	15710	17546	3.60
Run 47	208.5		2.050		0	2702	4201	5535	8776	10947	12831	15881	17348	3.33
Run 48	196.7		3.972		0	2681	4309	5613	8695	10845	12888	15869	17505	3.32
Run 49	186.5		2.823		0	2654	4232	5505	8736	10822	12848	15636	17275	3.14
Run 50	188.0		2.848		0	2754	4168	5583	8742	10828	12877	15686	17328	3.17
Run 51	169.7		3.681		0	2466	4253	5460	8616	10643	12746	15564	17225	3.02
Run 54	155.8		4.779		0	2586	4201	5504	8611	10510	12643	15623	17168	2.91
Run 55	138.2		5.708		0	2559	4230	5573	8480	10613	12570	15602	17061	2.72
Run 56	137.6		6.375		0	2667	4222	5648	8481	10508	12579	15664	17128	2.74

Appendix 78: Kaolin 13 % in 80 mm valve, 100 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 80 mm valve, 100 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 80 mm valve, 100 % open

Date:	12/10/2007	Test done by	Mume & Rendani
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.08		
Valve position:	Open		
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.08043		

Material Type:	Kaolin 13%
Density(kg/m ³):	1215.5
Concentration:	13%
L _v :	18.973
K:	16.141
n:	0.242
PPT used:	105
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ⁿ
4.136	0.195	5.136	99167

Run #	Re _s	h _v	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
		Non-dimensionalised distances incl. (L/D):	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	[lit/s]
Run 1	32.08	14.84	67640	61116	57499	54413	45790	40956	35602	28996	25888	2.13
Run 2	32.24	10.32	67432	60917	57383	54307	45441	40960	35658	28955	25971	2.13
Run 4	30.18	14.81	67625	60655	57621	53837	45082	41444	35540	28734	25959	2.05
Run 6	31.11	11.34	66617	60450	57167	54422	45416	40771	35536	29260	26045	2.04
Run 10	21.26	18.59	68033	61929	57714	54256	46066	41722	36524	29771	26947	1.74
Run 11	19.32	25.71	67671	60692	57926	55006	48392	41841	36540	29943	27321	1.60
Run 13	17.74	14.01	67014	60183	57295	53931	45834	41651	36436	29556	27141	1.53
Run 14	17.65	15.97	66711	60391	57059	54186	45575	41349	36245	29373	26955	1.53
Run 15	14.08	24.69	66279	59983	56572	53487	45155	41120	35981	29339	26806	1.36
Run 16	14.32	29.30	66173	59506	56555	53304	45028	41030	36014	29212	27015	1.36
Run 17	12.41	19.75	65112	59982	56606	52559	44639	40556	35564	28984	26440	1.26
Run 18	12.67	42.34	65158	59165	55718	53160	44448	40483	35500	28565	26704	1.26
Run 19	10.41	60.76	64463	58662	55479	52377	43618	39631	34878	28522	26118	1.11
Run 20	10.15	80.01	63917	57970	54568	51564	43605	39642	34727	28393	26302	1.11
Run 21	8.38	93.1	63570	57430	54675	51797	43467	39503	34635	28593	26249	0.98
Run 22	8.14	96.4	63242	57601	54095	51263	43164	39271	34577	28418	26234	0.98
Run 23	6.15	111.2	61645	56423	52706	49866	42529	38405	33919	27950	25573	0.84
Run 24	6.15	70.6	61626	56027	52727	50459	42674	38719	33997	27924	25660	0.84
Run 26	4.15	173.4	59723	54365	51097	48612	41018	37254	32766	27089	24767	0.67
Run 28	3.41	114.6	59331	54124	51032	48566	40995	37464	32866	27068	24827	0.59
Run 29	1.92	457.4	56418	51510	48986	46965	39490	35971	31547	26384	24269	0.40
Run 31	0.66	870*	54545	49613	46761	44702	38120	34747	30871	25675	23531	0.24
Run 32	0.71	1203	54373	49315	46829	44781	37849	34415	30314	25709	23270	0.24
Run 33	0.25	3161	49668	46007	43688	41734	36039	32964	29435	24829	23261	0.12
Run 34	0.27	3189	49590	45937	43620	42010	36434	33269	29249	24824	23119	0.12

Appendix 79: Water in 80 mm valve, 100 % open

Water 80 mm valve, 100 % open

Water in 80 mm valve, 100 % open

Date:	11/30/2006	Test done by	Murne
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.08		
Valve position:	Open	Area[m ²]	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.08043	0.005080729	

Material Type:	Water
Density[kg/m ³]:	994.27247
Concentration:	100%
t ₂ :	0
K:	0.0007317
fit:	1
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^m
1	0.5	2	0.0007317

Run #	Re _s	Distance[m]:	k _s	Pod 1 [Pa]	Pod 2 [Pa]	Pod 3 [Pa]	Pod 4 [Pa]	Pod 5 [Pa]	Pod 6 [Pa]	Pod 7 [Pa]	Pod 8 [Pa]	Pod 9 [Pa]	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	654809		0.231	127076	12705	117076	113102	94785	87722	81214	72891	67809	30.44
Run 2	618537		0.153	118365	110217	106544	103234	85381	80082	75196	66274	62275	28.76
Run 3	591528		0.059	109802	103008	100297	96299	81672	75652	70774	63337	58593	27.50
Run 5	524078		0.301	81988	86649	83889	81010	68970	64110	59749	54319	50510	24.36
Run 6	501537		0.027	87084	81334	78949	76340	65159	61004	56959	51580	47388	23.32
Run 7	479068		0.105	81525	76430	73604	72181	61613	56840	53805	48730	45242	22.27
Run 8	457383		0.149	76349	71111	69553	67442	57633	53976	50763	45806	43062	21.26
Run 9	436288		0.287	72289	67982	65987	63864	54681	51209	48164	43955	41208	20.38
Run 10	390861		0.208	67192	63198	61360	59591	51354	47968	45305	41641	38756	19.21
Run 11	368557		0.402	58215	54888	53528	51857	45204	42789	40116	37174	35050	17.13
Run 12	345250		0.268	53981	51980	49564	48284	42148	39883	37624	34772	32788	16.05
Run 13	325921		0.219	50725	48222	46714	45557	40028	37904	35853	33963	31396	15.15
Run 14	300132		0.523	46594	44414	43159	41947	37120	35176	33234	31081	29573	13.95

Appendix 80: CMC 5 % in 100 mm valve, 25% open

CMC 5 % in 100 mm valve, 25 % open

CMC 5 % in 100 mm valve, 25 % open

Date:	12/13/2006	Test done by	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.1		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.09717	Area[m ²]	0.007415736

Material Type:	CMC 5%
Density[kg/m ³]:	1026.7
Concentration:	5%
ν :	0
K:	3.16

l/m	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/m	K ^{1/n}
1.618	0.382	2.618	6.435

Run #	Re _s	k _s	Axial distances										Average Q [l/s]	
			Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9			
			-5.551	-4.552	-2.542	-1.040	0.700	1.502	2.502	3.501	4.499			
			-57.12	-46.84	-26.16	-10.70	7.20	15.45	25.75	36.03	46.30			
			0	0.999	3.009	4.511	6.251	7.053	8.053	9.052	10.05			
			Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9			
Run 1	200.2	86.7	127127	125052	121177	117743	57584	55779	53767	51463	49463	8.34		
Run 2	192.0	87.9	123290	121029	117050	114074	56518	54827	52810	50578	48636	8.09		
Run 3	181.6	88.9	118330	116538	112528	109910	55398	53802	51811	49611	47714	7.77		
Run 4	170.0	91.2	113212	111358	107437	104598	54054	52474	50507	48371	46554	7.41		
Run 5	161.0	92.7	106990	107134	103326	100520	52980	51404	49514	47466	45621	7.12		
Run 6	152.1	95.2	105189	103284	99668	96718	51909	50435	48591	46521	44682	6.83		
Run 7	142.1	96.4	100169	98123	94824	92143	49063	47316	45351	43645	41940	6.51		
Run 8	130.9	98.9	94930	93186	89579	87110	49040	47728	46010	44110	42490	6.13		
Run 9	123.7	100.9	87768	86081	82753	80329	47076	45850	44188	42419	40630	5.88		
Run 10	115.2	103.0	81768	79871	76674	74144	46011	44829	43223	41518	40050	5.59		
Run 11	106.1	108.2	84193	82545	79425	76919	45251	44292	42720	41063	39147	4.98		
Run 12	98.2	109.3	80950	78869	75564	73144	44872	43778	42270	40613	39147	4.98		
Run 13	84.8	115.9	74137	72591	69773	67649	42029	40992	39638	37151	35918	4.48		
Run 14	69.4	126.3	67259	65756	63216	61376	40863	39829	38638	37151	35918	4.48		
Run 15	58.1	140.8	62716	61503	59094	57229	39635	38709	37498	36171	35022	3.41		
Run 16	47.6	157.3	57482	56456	54234	52549	37707	36839	35740	34550	33502	2.95		
Run 17	37.1	185.3	52484	51462	49497	48037	35614	34861	33888	32784	31861	2.46		
Run 18	23.0	268.1	48831	47825	46251	45037	34046	33411	32629	31688	30904	1.74		
Run 19	13.6	423.6	43178	42418	41233	40255	33427	32962	32305	31567	31040	1.19		

Appendix 81: Kaolin 6 % in 100 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 100 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 100 mm valve, 25 % open

Date:	8/5/2007	Test done by	Mume & Sisonke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.1		
Valve position:	1/4 Open	Area[m ²]	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.09717		

Material Type:	Kaolin 6%
Density(kg/m ³):	1103.9
Concentration:	6%
μ ₀ :	3.071
k:	2.038
n:	0.264
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-40

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
3.795	0.209	4.795	14.90

Run #	Res	k _r	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [kg]
			-5.551	-4.552	-2.542	-1.040	0.700	1.502	2.502	3.501	4.499	
Run 1	537.8	80.52	-57.12	-48.84	-26.16	-10.70	7.20	15.45	25.75	36.03	46.30	
Run 2	466.6	80.68	0	0.999	3.009	4.511	6.251	7.053	8.053	9.052	10.05	
Run 4	563.7	74.62	36045	34525	34280	33509	15361	14984	14668	14349	13992	4.81
Run 5	440.7	71.99	34652	34247	33951	33375	16780	16441	16106	15766	15630	4.73
Run 6	364.5	71.78	32300	31737	31411	30764	17042	16813	16472	16107	15830	4.44
Run 8	316.2	80.39	30886	30335	29898	29285	16538	16400	16049	15678	15381	3.66
Run 10	259.7	79.45	29290	28738	28424	27879	16615	16339	16153	15751	15419	3.58
Run 11	238.9	87.41	28312	27775	27371	26800	17665	17364	17017	16707	16323	3.23
Run 12	207.7	88.35	26901	26382	25931	25488	18041	17786	17484	16946	16546	3.05
Run 14	181.7	82.13	26099	25612	25227	24768	17973	17834	17526	17028	16801	2.88
Run 15	170.4	85.22										2.73
Run 16	130.6	100.8										2.36

Appendix 82: Kaolin 10 % in 100 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 100 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 100 mm valve, 25 % open

Date:	8/15/2007	Test done by	Mume & Sischke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.1		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.09717	Area[m ²]	

Material Type:	Kaolin 10%
Density(kg/m ³):	1169.4
Concentration:	10%
γ _c :	8.965
K:	7.098
n:	0.175
pPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/h	rd/(n+1)	(n+1)/h	K ^{nm}
5.702	0.149	6.702	7.1319

Run #	Re _s	k _s	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [lit/s]
Run 1	238.9	92.7	62646	61075	59701	57770	25829	25068	24087	23065	21929	5.48
Run 2	241.3	95.4	62173	60662	59345	57442	26246	25349	24324	23151	22265	5.38
Run 3	219.4	97.1	60217	58669	57335	55470	25554	24738	23770	22633	21862	5.18
Run 4	204.1	100.8	58003	56508	55253	53446	25320	24342	23435	22165	21323	4.91
Run 5	208.8	104.8	56526	55430	53978	52396	24854	24186	23215	22181	21275	4.77
Run 6	185.6	106.3	55498	54021	52735	50969	25153	24330	23313	22264	21360	4.62
Run 7	159.5	108.4	52614	51147	49746	48064	24309	23569	22630	21579	20665	4.35
Run 8	147.8	110.3	51218	49663	48356	46624	24227	23419	22489	21381	20518	4.19
Run 9	137.4	118.6	49925	48362	47149	45475	24311	23566	22615	21550	20743	3.93
Run 10	125.4	124.4	49414	47955	46619	44743	24157	23517	22609	21579	20709	3.78
Run 11	102.5	140.1	47165	45688	44372	42778	23860	23230	22263	21283	20415	3.40
Run 12	86.4	150.3	44357	42783	41538	39967	23565	22742	21716	20650	19850	2.84
Run 13	69.74	174.0	41022	39266	38011	36270	22099	21666	20653	19756	18924	2.46
Run 14	63.93	203.5	37838	36413	35035	33373	21582	20869	19882	19051	18160	2.07
Run 15	56.13	211.4	36107	34596	33400	31646	21016	20122	19167	18234	17590	1.83
Run 16	46.36	216.0	34577	32902	31485	29941	21029	20256	19315	18384	17590	1.65
Run 17	36.64	226.7	33577	32266	30939	29325	21304	20589	19708	18798	17913	1.44
Run 18	30.15	221.3	32475	31048	29604	28166	21122	20351	19488	18563	17639	1.24
Run 19	25.66	286.2	31668	30276	28920	27381	20900	20213	19347	18396	17535	1.09
Run 20	19.67	291.0	30592	29209	27967	26429	20633	20006	19176	18194	17305	0.86
Run 21	13.83	323.5										
Run 22	10.86	380.8										
Run 23	6.605	464.9										

Appendix 83: Kaolin 13 % in 100 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 100 mm valve, 25 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 100 mm valve, 25 % open

Date:	12/11/2007	Test done by	Mume & Rendani
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.1		
Valve position:	1/2 Open	Area(m ²)	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.09717	0.007415736	

Material Type:	Kaolin 13%
Density(kg/m ³):	1215.5
Concentration:	13%
L _v :	18.973
K:	16.141

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ⁿ
4.136	0.195	5.136	99187

Run #	Re ₁	k _w	-5.551	-4.552	-2.542	-1.040	0.700	1.502	2.502	3.501	4.499	Average Q [l/s]
Axial distances			Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	
Valve plane			(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	
Non-dimensionalised distances incl.(L/D):												
Distances(m):												
Run 1	71.69	105.7	83520	81304	78164	74051	45442	44986	42836	38890	38650	4.52
Run 2	72.14	106.3	83008	80773	78051	73544	45431	44444	42810	36693	36684	4.51
Run 3	64.32	101.2	80234	77445	74791	70143	44685	44048	42136	38938	37830	4.30
Run 4	62.45	95.5	80225	77196	74744	69838	45241	44177	42403	39103	37818	4.29
Run 5	60.82	118.4	79600	76348	73243	69322	45111	44046	42075	36630	36269	4.12
Run 6	60.97	116.7	79781	76594	73448	69598	45424	44161	42193	39638	38391	4.13
Run 7	55.13	108.1	76936	74535	71159	67490	45241	44022	42024	39429	37935	3.92
Run 8	55.37	106.5	76981	74432	71230	67312	45748	43855	42246	38824	38171	3.93
Run 9	49.98	101.2	75076	71986	69196	65314	45128	43920	41982	38152	37757	3.76
Run 10	45.29	114.3	75071	71776	68391	64778	45344	43814	41779	38916	37897	3.72
Run 11	47.06	117.0	71327	68472	66481	62606	44346	43101	41347	38671	37258	3.48
Run 12	38.86	92.1	71828	68980	66216	62298	44529	42848	41067	38555	37382	3.48
Run 13	39.41	107.3	68834	66046	62622	58608	43641	42543	40812	38184	36564	3.25
Run 14	34.19	112.3	66888	63885	60639	56797	43475	42281	40491	37858	36786	3.01
Run 15	32.56	106.2	66717	64105	60375	56699	43290	42086	40486	37738	36565	2.99
Run 16	27.57	111.4	64744	61874	58618	54507	43081	41918	40238	37527	36404	2.70
Run 17	26.53	92.6	64611	61643	58708	54833	42835	42249	40308	37337	36129	2.67
Run 18	25.37	107.7	62770	60134	57186	53281	42691	41581	39904	37236	36126	2.52
Run 19	25.47	112.5	63256	60507	57774	53984	42679	41379	39778	37015	35954	2.53
Run 20	23.53	122.3	62614	60105	57163	53660	43134	41642	39882	37506	36185	2.39
Run 21	24.48	135.6	62749	59866	56804	53264	42863	41358	39566	37330	36094	2.39
Run 22	19.39	100.0	60596	58246	55270	51885	42487	41332	39692	37232	35922	2.17
Run 23	19.31	131.6	60742	58334	55052	51534	42141	41084	39442	37059	35841	2.15
Run 24	15.04	115.0	59322	56603	53472	50067	42279	40935	39442	37057	35769	1.90
Run 25	15.85	155.5	59145	56363	53512	50107	41964	40753	38986	36759	35560	1.90
Run 26	12.57	178.7	58560	55231	52268	48824	41715	40532	38578	36471	35236	1.76

Run 28	12.98			164.6	58276	55013	52219	49007	41220	40350	38527	36354	35121	1.76
Run 29	5.98		155.1	57881	53376	50443	47167	41124	39781	38332	36015	34652	34652	1.53
Run 30	7.06		181.7	57671	53537	50568	47244	41065	39809	38203	35940	34686	34686	1.53
Run 31	4.30		211.4	55821	51960	49004	46246	40759	39504	37681	35465	34102	34102	1.16
Run 32	4.25		162.6	55822	51942	48761	45457	40027	38828	37710	35485	33992	33992	1.16
Run 33	3.07		295.2	52880	49653	46932	43818	39389	38261	36683	34621	33366	33366	0.86
Run 34	2.86		413.0	53401	50310	47028	43884	39249	38088	36588	34422	33321	33321	0.86
Run 35	2.74		659.3	50377	47559	45208	42423	38319	37166	35488	33882	32712	32712	0.67
Run 36	2.71		760.4	50527	48060	45309	42578	38179	37078	35328	33620	32554	32554	0.67
Run 37	0.84		1053	48156	46024	43671	40801	36849	35986	34657	32763	31707	31707	0.36
Run 38	0.85		1597	48120	46136	43429	40688	36784	35821	34439	32810	31610	31610	0.36

Appendix 84: Water in 100 mm valve, 50 % open

Water in 100 mm valve, 25 % open

Date:	11/27/2006	Test done by	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.1		
Valve position:	1/2 Open	Area[m ²]	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.09717	0.007415736	

Material Type:	Water
Density[kg/m ³]:	983.46062
Concentration:	100%
t _p :	0
K:	0.0007016
n:	1
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

Water in 100 mm valve, 25 % open

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^m
1	0.5	2	0.0007016

Run #	Re _s	k _s	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	194266	83.74	110179	108470	109410	109256	25876	25680	25431	25158	25018	10.47
Run 2	183100	83.11	99348	99201	99039	99162	24699	24657	24617	24322	24210	9.87
Run 3	177637	81.76	93286	93184	93030	92719	24640	24429	24274	24053	23941	9.57
Run 6	145771	68.07	61037	60850	60856	60583	22290	22238	22068	21917	21790	7.86
Run 7	138710	66.44	56124	55886	55835	55689	21926	21822	21640	21442	21413	7.48
Run 8	127238	64.08	49094	48869	48708	48710	21315	21131	21069	20893	20870	6.86
Run 9	116165	64.97	44082	44137	44075	43654	20734	20749	20539	20452	20395	6.26
Run 10	106666	65.55	41156	41079	41028	40847	20469	20374	20253	20121	20104	5.86

Appendix 85: CMC 5 % in 100 mm valve, 50 % open

CMC 5 % in 100 mm valve, 50 % open

CMC 5 % in 100 mm valve, 50 % open

Date:	12/13/2006	Test done by Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm	
Valve dimension(m):	0.1	
Valve position:	% Open	Area(m ²)
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.08717	0.007415736

Material Type:	CMC 5%
Density(kg/m ³):	1026.7
Concentration:	5%
η_0 :	0
K:	3.319
n:	0.61
PFT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/h	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/h	R ^{1/n}
1.639	0.379	2.639	7.147

Run #	Re _s	k _s	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
		axial distances	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	[l/s]
		Valve plane										
		Non-dimensionalised distances incl. (L/D):										
		Distances(m):										
Run 1	359.0	15.85	117677	114648	108283	104070	75505	73020	70275	67194	64430	12.81
Run 2	329.7	15.21	110426	107707	102228	98069	72406	70177	67450	64449	61905	12.05
Run 3	317.3	15.26	107308	105076	100057	95787	71017	68981	66218	63369	61007	11.72
Run 4	312.5	14.53	106215	103699	98449	94730	70602	68701	65771	63028	60458	11.59
Run 5	294.7	15.55	102475	100415	95397	91663	68495	66351	63699	61088	59554	11.12
Run 6	281.8	16.14	100277	97896	92918	89234	67116	65073	62539	59918	57547	10.76
Run 7	265.3	16.21	96658	94508	89754	86235	65440	63476	61007	58469	56199	10.31
Run 8	247.6	16.86	93364	91200	86590	83107	63363	61567	59218	56700	54517	9.81
Run 9	232.6	16.93	90157	87976	83511	80210	61466	59857	57621	55205	52921	9.37
Run 10	216.2	18.20	86906	84674	80211	77108	59535	57946	55637	53476	51417	8.90
Run 11	201.0	18.17	83978	81627	77521	74316	57863	56381	54325	52017	49920	8.44
Run 12	185.5	19.09	80521	78482	74352	71294	56121	54620	52583	50396	48458	7.97
Run 13	171.3	19.37	77360	75423	71416	68558	54467	53018	51062	48941	47056	7.52
Run 14	153.7	19.95	73772	71825	67992	65221	52445	51023	49158	47086	45244	6.96
Run 15	138.2	20.92	70138	68405	64900	62057	50482	49117	47345	45368	43684	6.45
Run 16	125.4	21.30	67559	65810	62400	59817	48994	47713	45953	44051	42363	6.01
Run 17	107.9	23.54	62091	59903	56427	53808	45664	43914	42114	40602	38860	5.39
Run 18	92.06	27.40	60393	58847	55793	53556	44667	43478	41991	40304	38860	4.81
Run 19	77.33	32.14	57079	55602	52896	50844	42579	41495	40071	38562	37209	4.25
Run 20	63.97	36.75	54101	52988	50436	48592	41058	40001	38801	37398	36161	3.70

Appendix 86: Kaolin 6 % in 100 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 100 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 100 mm valve, 50 % open

Date:	8/3/2007	Test done by	Mume & Sisonke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.1		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.09717		

Material Type:	Kaolin 6%
Density(kg/m ³):	1103.9
Concentration:	6%
t_p :	3.071
K:	2.038
nt:	0.264
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-40

$1/n$	$n/(n+1)$	$(n+1)/n$	$K^{1/n}$
3.795	0.209	4.795	14.90

Run #	Re_3	k_p	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
			(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	[l/s]
Run 1	816.4	16.65	26735	26366	25912	25300	17040	16812	16496	16046	15713	6.50
Run 2	811.2	16.98	26797	26381	25947	25391	17133	16920	16548	16071	15779	6.47
Run 3	768.8	16.61	26451	26022	25669	25046	17138	16908	16601	16106	15803	6.29
Run 4	707.2	16.58	25594	25148	24742	24272	16994	16703	16458	16008	15690	6.00
Run 5	601.0	17.53	24794	24375	23933	23279	16913	16719	16461	15961	15725	5.52
Run 6	494.8	15.61	23709	23117	22725	22120	16559	16311	16043	15442	15167	5.10
Run 7	681.8	21.62	27024	26506	26114	25555	17399	17086	16774	16321	16069	5.62
Run 8	624.5	20.90	26793	26260	25789	25123	17563	17303	16958	16415	16211	5.69
Run 9	617.5	20.08	26224	25643	25314	24691	17483	17216	16914	16322	16169	5.57
Run 10	594.0	20.50	25527	25009	24608	24048	17359	17034	16775	16245	16088	5.38
Run 11	565.3	19.70	24812	24430	23953	23361	17252	16889	16633	16140	15975	5.33
Run 12	510.0	17.59	24221	23803	23415	22844	16912	16697	16348	15816	15524	5.06
Run 13	414.8	13.36	23542	23009	22539	21963	16805	16641	16399	15760	15376	4.71
Run 14	330.4	24.55	23008	22464	21971	21476	16675	16365	16212	15847	15545	4.05
Run 15	309.9	22.91	22467	21987	21672	21180	16748	16514	16175	15777	15446	3.77
Run 16	296.0	21.69	22019	21595	21145	20513	16555	16271	16140	15712	15348	3.48
Run 17	225.4	25.92	22677	22189	21623	21054	17884	17549	16884	16837	16837	3.22
Run 18	202.0	26.86	22703	22198	21801	21284	18007	17849	17528	17085	16902	2.95
Run 19	157.3	17.36	21963	21430	21140	20522	17887	17794	17584	17053	16817	2.85
Run 20	111.7	25.66	21438	20960	20665	20082	17908	17739	17528	17034	16857	2.13

Appendix 87: Kaolin 10 % in 100 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 100 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 100 mm valve, 80 % open

Date:	8/15/2007	Test done by	Murne & Sison/ke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.1		
Valve position:	1/2 Open		
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.09717		
		Area[m ²]	0.007415736

Material Type:	Kaolin 10%
Density(kg/m ³):	1169.4
Concentration:	10%
k _r :	8.865
K:	7.098
n:	0.175
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/m	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
5.702	0.149	6.702	7.1319

Run #	Res	k _r	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
			(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	[l/s]
Run 1	342.2	25.22	44272	42888	41489	39623	26436	25633	24689	23619	22615	6.41
Run 2	305.0	25.90	43668	42087	40678	38898	26205	25397	24448	23283	22369	6.21
Run 3	299.6	27.00	43035	41605	40067	38352	26074	25281	24288	23112	22309	6.09
Run 4	292.8	26.47	41477	40041	38698	36875	25267	24507	23554	22590	21567	5.86
Run 5	273.4	25.85	40855	39346	38026	36314	25428	24651	23681	22639	21691	5.70
Run 6	259.9	25.38	40045	38528	37190	35552	25205	24437	23472	22149	21475	5.57
Run 7	239.6	24.84	39660	37265	35877	34173	24733	24007	23046	22021	21058	5.29
Run 8	230.5	24.78	37974	36577	35203	33526	24560	23641	22687	21687	20636	5.16
Run 9	214.4	25.66	36795	35378	34046	32299	23964	23261	22307	21310	20408	4.93
Run 10	185.4	24.48	36534	35091	33654	31970	24167	23446	22570	21453	20583	4.71
Run 11	173.9	29.20	35986	34471	33056	31453	24027	23234	22196	21384	20424	4.54
Run 12	166.1	24.26	35320	33890	32482	30922	23707	22967	22081	21126	20071	4.33
Run 13	143.1	28.22	34383	32989	31682	29953	23324	22670	21768	20729	19667	3.98
Run 14	128.8	31.71	34101	32688	31283	29471	23245	22605	21463	20592	19629	3.84
Run 15	118.8	26.02	33177	31758	30457	28660	22918	22205	21331	20372	19369	3.66
Run 16	107.2	25.65	32049	30572	29253	27568	22487	21710	20815	19690	18604	3.50
Run 17	102.1	26.99	31289	29849	28575	26859	22171	21469	20507	19553	18679	3.34
Run 18	89.31	22.06	30169	28818	27509	26259	21808	21076	20163	19203	18290	3.10
Run 19	82.94	19.86	29283	27968	26687	25502	21349	20636	19771	18809	17915	2.96
Run 20	74.46	19.29	28587	27352	26035	24478	21011	20375	19464	18534	17633	2.76
Run 21	64.72	22.04	28501	27194	25907	24295	21089	20402	19481	18627	17693	2.58
Run 22	57.21	20.51	27791	26531	25270	23681	20810	20086	19213	18360	17442	2.39

Appendix 88: Kaolin 13 % in 100 mm valve, 50 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 100 mm valve, 50 % open

Date:	12/11/2007	Test done by Mume & Rendani
Valve Type:	Diaphragm	
Valve dimension[m]:	0.1	
Valve position:	% Open	
Area[m ²]:	0.007415736	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.09717	

Material Type:	Kaolin 13%
Density[kg/m ³]:	1215.5
Concentration:	13%
L:	16.973
K:	16.141
n:	0.242
PPT used:	105
Range selected:	0-130

Kaolin 13 % in 100 mm valve, 50 % open

1/m	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
4.136	0.186	5.136	99167

Run #	Re _s	k _r	-5.551	-4.552	-2.542	-1.040	0.700	1.502	2.502	3.501	4.499	
			Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	
			(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	
			Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	
			(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	(Pa)	
			Average Q								[lit/s]	
Run 1	73.32	14.76	62281	59797	56722	52145	45396	43617	42041	39842	37931	4.57
Run 2	74.94	17.57	61974	59667	56600	52129	45228	44243	42057	39743	38114	4.56
Run 3	75.36	26.62	61075	58667	55948	51090	44781	43184	41093	38555	37559	4.40
Run 4	71.82	23.04	61544	58423	55659	51966	44803	43897	41664	38556	37979	4.40
Run 5	59.25	26.52	60720	57786	54422	51304	44487	42626	40659	38517	36934	4.03
Run 6	62.33	26.17	60381	57803	54715	50844	44568	42962	40570	38579	36841	4.06
Run 7	54.90	21.94	59868	57279	54677	50807	44284	43635	40563	38434	36724	3.80
Run 8	56.12	26.78	59738	57163	54136	50909	44478	42910	40542	38576	36911	3.81
Run 11	49.25	26.63	57639	56189	52088	49350	43968	43293	40622	38346	37247	3.45
Run 12	44.11	26.88	58969	55864	52010	49192	44903	41313	40539	38257	36978	3.42
Run 13	36.32	10.88	58744	55351	52377	48934	44328	42387	40625	38253	36544	3.19
Run 14	37.50	17.54	58358	55210	52113	48608	43545	42283	40314	38021	36417	3.20
Run 15	32.14	8.71	57557	54265	51403	48323	43441	42071	40257	37900	36277	2.95
Run 16	32.60	15.09	57327	54400	51263	48668	42636	41616	39953	37561	36064	2.95
Run 20	24.92	25.56	55452	53112	50059	46804	42256	41027	39265	37013	35687	2.44
Run 22	22.21	63.32	55750	52961	50414	46381	42093	40844	38954	36775	35616	2.20
Run 24	18.46	65.88	53770	51650	48714	45444	41315	40375	38250	36343	35105	1.95
Run 25	12.14	48.83	53574	51234	48154	44937	40105	38268	36027	34845	34505	1.64
Run 26	11.38	39.19	53652	51326	47851	44544	40491	39712	39070	35902	34505	1.64
Run 29	6.04	62.41	51911	49143	46338	43524	39782	38811	37254	35027	33986	1.12
Run 30	6.28	108.2	51611	48797	46271	43050	38442	38322	36840	34794	33630	1.12
Run 31	4.71	145.6	50211	44922	42108	38796	37740	36064	34152	33005	32820	0.96
Run 32	4.71	115.6	50334	47500	44851	41896	38275	37444	35881	33868	32820	0.96
Run 34	1.99	549.1	48148	45675	43046	40140	36990	36093	34665	32901	31865	0.57
Run 35	0.62	803.6	46060	43708	41448	38789	35771	35016	33806	32001	31071	0.34
Run 36	0.96	251.0	45228	43072	40780	38209	35814	34738	33514	31676	30757	0.34

Appendix 89: Water in 100 mm valve, 50 % open

Water in 100 mm valve, 50 % open

Date:	11/30/2006	Test done by Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm	
Valve dimension[m]:	0.1	
Valve position:	% Open	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.09717	Area[m ²] 0.007415736

Material Type:	Water
Density[kg/m ³]:	983.87994
Concentration:	100%
k _r :	0
K:	0.0007152

in:	1
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

Axial distances
Valve plane
Non-dimensionalised distances incl.[L/D]:

Run #	Re _s	k _r	Pod 1 [Pa]	Pod 2 [Pa]	Pod 3 [Pa]	Pod 4 [Pa]	Pod 5 [Pa]	Pod 6 [Pa]	Pod 7 [Pa]	Pod 8 [Pa]	Pod 9 [Pa]	Average Q [kg]
Run 1	404428	14.59	-5.551	-4.552	-2.542	-1.040	0.700	1.502	2.502	3.501	4.499	
Run 2	379411	16.18	-57.12	-46.84	-26.16	-10.70	7.20	15.45	25.75	36.03	46.30	
Run 3	359537	18.01	0	0.999	3.009	4.511	6.251	7.053	8.053	9.052	10.05	
Run 4	328448	19.88	118034	117188	120688	119888	54256	53575	53074	52507	51725	20.84
Run 5	312994	21.70	102375	101950	101557	100607	50743	50369	49490	48243	47285	18.04
Run 6	285022	21.67	93571	92652	92702	91568	39396	39311	38721	38418	41068	17.19
Run 7	276216	20.85	82526	82036	81604	80905	36734	36240	35913	35568	35130	15.17
Run 8	259364	20.07	73665	73521	73050	72761	34395	34167	33901	33562	33143	14.24
Run 9	235883	19.11	62513	62167	61702	61287	31337	31160	30790	30495	30120	12.95
Run 10	208781	18.03	51237	51060	50955	50508	28319	28171	27881	27652	27412	11.47
Run 11	179681	16.41	41057	40956	40639	40358	25405	25217	25075	24887	24689	9.87
Run 12	155128	14.84	34052	33885	33756	33537	23228	23086	22963	22866	22640	8.52
Run 13	124324	13.33	27397	27342	27219	27087	21086	20956	20910	20835	20696	6.83
Run 14	106259	14.72	25122	25129	24999	24913	20131	20150	20023	19970	19878	5.84

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^m
1	0.5	2	0.0007152

Water in 100 mm valve, 50 % open

Appendix 90: CMC 5 % in 100 mm valve, 75 % open

CMC 5 % in 100 mm valve, 75 % open

Date:	12/14/2006	Test done by	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.1		
Valve position:	% Open	Area[m ²]	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.09717	0.007415736	

Material Type:	CMC 5%
Density[kg/m ³]:	1026.7
Concentration:	5%
k _v :	0
K:	2.826
n:	0.639
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
1.565	0.390	2.565	5.082

CMC 5 % in 100 mm valve, 75 % open

Run #	Re _s	k _v	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q [l/s]
Run 6	336.4	-2.67	98258	95915	90716	86670	72104	69872	67277	64470	56203	12.06
Run 7	306.2	-3.18	93361	90910	86263	82545	68909	66863	64370	61656	54002	11.31
Run 8	280.7	-3.49	88996	86678	82043	78433	65651	63863	61550	58954	51702	10.56
Run 9	250.4	-3.91	84027	81845	77303	73819	62358	60587	58283	55902	49107	9.71
Run 10	230.5	-4.47	80505	78548	74185	70914	60080	58460	56282	53916	47573	9.14
Run 11	210.8	-5.02	77027	75033	70783	67705	57781	56239	54119	51858	45908	8.56
Run 12	189.4	-5.48	73392	71509	67357	64379	55395	53869	51836	49748	44151	7.91
Run 13	164.8	-6.51	68996	67126	63351	60537	52578	51040	49189	47144	42090	7.14
Run 14	144.5	-7.35	65258	63563	59839	57384	50135	48748	46990	45137	40473	6.48
Run 15	123.3	-9.59	61216	59628	56284	53898	47511	46190	44446	42678	38499	5.77

Appendix 91: Kaolin 6 % in 100 mm valve, 75 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 100 mm valve, 75 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 100 mm valve, 75 % open

Date:	8/2/2007	Test done by	Mume & Sisonke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.1		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.09717	Area[m ²]	0.007415736

Material Type:	Kaolin 6%
Density[kg/m ³]:	1103.9
Concentration:	6%
γ_p :	3.071
K:	2.038
n:	0.264
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-40

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
3.785	0.209	4.795	14.90

Run #	Re _s	k _r	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	513.2	8.66	-5.551	-4.552	-2.542	-1.040	0.700	1.502	2.502	3.501	4.499	
Run 2	497.0	7.99	-57.12	-46.84	-26.16	-10.70	7.20	15.45	25.75	36.03	46.30	
Run 3	465.1	9.40	0	0.999	3.009	4.511	6.251	7.053	8.053	9.052	10.05	
Run 4	447.2	10.13	22845	22447	21834	21324	17841	17503	17283	16744	16351	5.26
Run 5	385.6	9.00	22684	22311	21861	21237	17962	17670	17207	16892	16444	5.09
Run 6	373.1	12.85	22684	22211	21683	21095	17640	17587	17207	16763	16420	4.89
Run 7	254.3	11.21	22362	21800	21389	20800	17702	17442	17096	16585	16365	4.72
Run 8	210.0	16.49	22044	21614	21108	20552	17682	17473	17114	16623	16330	4.43
Run 9	155.2	15.80	21829	21227	20827	20240	17557	17207	16954	16526	16330	4.21
Run 10	99.05	17.73	20870	20441	19991	19382	17372	17169	16837	16417	16181	3.35
Run 11	204.5	35.83	20632	20223	19834	19115	17021	16829	16608	16132	15977	3.06
Run 12	155.2	35.83	20070	19708	19331	18717	16810	16547	16221	15885	15610	2.86
Run 13	99.05	19.79	20038	19430	19064	18382	16791	16553	16240	15868	15602	2.66
Run 14	57.32	25.35	21221	20700	20261	19670	18252	18046	17745	17382	17087	2.11
Run 15	73.60	25.35	20605	20133	19699	19271	18173	17922	17611	17113	17069	1.50
Run 16	38.47	25.35	21089	20575	20085	19563	18261	18026	17675	17275	17015	1.89
Run 17			20978	20487	19983	19473	18416	18277	17899	17456	17263	1.38

Appendix 92: Kaolin 10 % in 100 mm valve, 75 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 100 mm valve, 75 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 100 mm valve, 75 % open

Date:	8/15/2007	Test done by	Mume & Maanda
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.1		
Valve position:	% Open		
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.09717	Area(m ²)	0.007415736

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
5.702	0.149	6.702	71319

Material Type:	Kaolin
Density(kg/m ³):	1169.4
Concentration:	10%
L:	8.965
K:	7.069
n:	0.175
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

Run #	Res	k _s	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q (kg)
Run 1	343.2	7.20	37099	35663	34285	32377	26602	25933	24861	23809	22685	6.50
Run 2	327.3	7.03	36899	35361	34019	32107	26432	25751	24787	23735	22605	6.39
Run 3	312.5	7.41	36357	34915	33532	31591	26184	25523	24515	23368	22373	6.18
Run 4	294.8	8.09	35774	34262	32883	31117	25909	25131	24171	23182	22123	6.00
Run 5	269.2	8.26	35209	33743	32299	30589	25719	24912	23931	22861	21900	5.74
Run 6	255.5	8.18	34620	33119	31727	29966	25290	24562	23568	22465	21570	5.57
Run 7	234.7	6.83	33857	32344	30962	29261	24906	24183	23203	21979	21123	5.36
Run 8	229.0	7.64	33121	31682	30374	28608	24489	23788	22874	21763	20809	5.14
Run 9	195.6	4.03	32609	31050	29813	28075	24278	23531	22604	21367	20429	4.86
Run 10	183.4	6.23	31919	30400	29202	27395	23904	23176	22168	20991	20148	4.59
Run 11	170.8	5.80	31645	30098	28934	27160	23562	22989	22050	20751	20017	4.43
Run 12	146.4	6.08	31124	29666	28506	26569	23324	22592	21661	20460	19631	4.16
Run 13	138.0	6.23	30525	29080	27960	26138	22884	22298	21362	20093	19380	3.83
Run 14	109.4	-0.36	29765	28263	26975	25264	22471	21789	20928	19596	18765	3.61
Run 15	106.0	2.14	29456	27908	26734	25051	22242	21644	20698	19392	18641	3.49
Run 16	101.0	2.10	28999	27399	26337	24625	22064	21383	20484	19419	18516	3.35
Run 17	89.27	3.22	28719	27351	25655	24288	21859	21210	20275	19226	18310	3.26
Run 18	86.73	-1.13	28165	26857	25507	23828	21557	20931	20006	18928	17993	3.11
Run 19	81.18	-0.53	27734	26424	25079	23428	21371	20677	19777	18810	17837	2.98
Run 20	68.77	-0.53	27159	25928	24560	22908	21054	20345	19456	18488	17581	2.89
Run 21	60.11	-0.99	26749	25408	24118	22601	20742	20129	19242	18334	17414	2.51

Appendix 93: Kaolin 13 % in 100 mm valve, 75 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 100 mm valve, 75 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 100 mm valve, 75 % open

L _v :	17.442
K:	11.285
n:	0.216

Date:	9/30/2007	Test done by Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm	
Valve dimension(m):	0.1	
Valve position:	% Open	
Pipe Diameter (m):	0.08717	Area(m ²)
Material Type:	Kaolin	Pod Number:
Concentration:	13%	Axial distances
Density(kg/m ³):	1204.1	Valve plane
		Non-dimensionalised distances Incl.:
		Distances(m):

Run #	Re _s	k _v	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
			DP _s [Pa]	DP _s [Pa]	DP _s [Pa]	DP _s [Pa]	DP _s [Pa]	DP _s [Pa]	DP _s [Pa]	DP _s [Pa]	DP _s [Pa]	[l/s]
Run 1	78.41	2.71	0	4215	7499	11735	17257	18619	20956	25427	37529	5.56
Run 2	78.85	2.71	0	4152	7566	12146	17755	19212	21373	25788	38220	5.83
Run 3	83.24	2.72	0	4167	7692	12455	17964	19225	21539	25827	38266	5.83
Run 4	85.27	1.58	0	4154	7750	11882	17835	19231	21086	25506	37852	5.38
Run 6	88.15	1.70	0	4167	7786	11483	17697	19030	20945	24960	36927	5.16
Run 7	73.89	3.00	0	4157	7295	11629	16833	18549	20287	24884	36619	4.94
Run 10	61.42	1.59	0	4141	7496	11941	16898	18172	20158	24592	36223	4.73
Run 12	58.34	2.75	0	4066	7057	11393	16151	17741	19682	24132	35967	4.55
Run 13	51.25	2.37	0	4061	6933	11277	15755	17279	19216	23772	35290	4.30
Run 16	45.73	1.43	0	4389	6840	11186	15552	16800	18875	23526	34898	4.07
Run 18	40.09	2.25	0	3939	6770	11033	15313	16760	18700	23216	34564	3.84
Run 20	35.96	2.46	0	3860	6677	10864	15000	16405	18319	22854	33928	3.38
Run 24	27.34	1.32	0	3876	7037	11108	15074	16440	18430	22951	33972	3.38
Run 25	27.99	1.88	0	3868	6952	11048	14872	16257	18232	22715	33696	3.19
Run 27	24.46	2.91	0	3804	6503	10670	14851	15977	17911	22336	33267	2.95
Run 28	20.55	1.45	0	3831	6906	11010	14803	16135	18104	22569	33355	2.95
Run 29	21.28	2.56	0	3426	5945	10309	13141	14510	16428	20630	31721	2.87
Run 30	19.47	2.20	0	3352	5997	10024	13119	14610	16392	20700	31546	2.89
Run 31	20.66	4.74	0	3014	6254	9940	13645	15218	17032	21543	31737	2.88
Run 32	25.80	4.54	0	2984	5798	9593	12765	14316	16031	19824	30933	2.27
Run 36	11.54	5.43	0	3182	5740	9426	12923	14072	15890	19618	30604	2.27
Run 37	12.38	7.32	0	2915	5784	9223	12879	14544	16126	19890	31278	2.14
Run 39	8.55	6.24	0	3056	5880	9150	12956	14141	15921	20067	30780	2.15
Run 41	9.92	4.78	0	3030	5885	8961	12744	14396	16452	20172	30809	2.15
Run 42	12.23	5.18	0	3206	5814	9231	12789	14491	16060	19910	30859	2.08
Run 43	9.77	12.01	0	3473	5907	9475	12976	14007	16124	20103	31334	2.08
Run 44	7.49	11.76	0	2929	5625	8947	12770	13963	16121	19850	30336	1.89
Run 46	8.99	10.46	0	3075	5716	8959	12798	14084	16234	19872	30282	1.88
Run 49	9.59											

Appendix 94: Water in 100 mm valve, 75 % open

Water in 100 mm valve, 75 % open

Water in 100 mm valve, 75 % open

Date:	11/30/2006	Test done by Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm	
Valve dimension[m]:	0.1	
Valve position:	¾ Open	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.09717	0.007415736

Material Type:	Water
Density[kg/m ³]:	994.115
Concentration:	100%
L _v :	0
K:	0.00072
n:	1
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
1	0.5	2	0.0007238

Run #	Re _s	k _v	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	498099	4.48	-5.551	-4.552	-2.542	-1.040	0.700	1.502	2.502	3.501	4.489	
Run 2	448058	4.19	-57.12	-46.84	-26.16	-10.70	7.20	15.45	25.75	36.03	46.30	
Run 3	406221	4.64	0	0.999	3.009	4.511	6.251	7.053	8.053	9.052	10.05	
Run 4	383876	4.62	80967	80615	79572	78115	60334	61585	60334	59530	58879	24.90
Run 5	355438	4.75	72714	72143	71538	70590	52367	52015	51317	50575	50172	22.57
Run 6	337693	4.36	67675	67195	66367	65393	49099	48781	48132	47658	46751	18.77
Run 7	319080	4.51	62893	62244	61819	60915	46034	45735	45330	44798	44183	17.73
Run 8	304914	5.04	59165	59044	58153	57270	44075	43762	42955	42564	42157	16.94
Run 9	287688	5.07	55309	54602	54233	53489	41279	40911	40477	40119	39741	15.98
Run 10	269585	4.63	51202	50985	50341	49684	38792	38644	38127	37657	37204	14.98
Run 11	246534	5.02	46542	46235	45779	45321	35996	35694	35284	35069	34695	13.70
Run 12	222160	5.43	41902	41728	41224	40868	32971	32731	32526	31967	32025	12.34

Appendix 95: CMC 5 % in 100 mm valve, 100 % open

CMC 5 % in 100 mm valve, 100 % open

CMC 5 % in 100 mm valve, 100 % open

Date:	12/14/2006	Test done by	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension[m]:	0.1		
Valve position:	Open	Area[m ²]	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.09717	0.007415736	

Material Type:	CMC 5%
Density[kg/m ³]:	1028.7
Concentration:	5%
k ₁ :	0
K:	2.818
n:	0.629
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	n/(n+1)	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
1.581	0.386	2.581	5.198

Run #	Re _s	k _s	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	662.1	0.637	124885	122088	115406	110427	89036	96575	83003	89131	85465	19.00
Run 2	600.7	1.409	118278	115183	108258	103948	93348	90983	87849	84402	81160	17.69
Run 3	551.4	0.177	109785	106846	101433	96131	86571	85634	82534	79430	75630	16.62
Run 4	582.3	1.464	112789	110247	104646	99783	89732	87540	84827	81619	78684	17.30
Run 5	530.7	1.077	105275	103235	97117	92926	83524	82294	79211	76277	73482	16.17
Run 6	495.6	0.567	100703	97981	92858	88826	81034	79244	75228	72860	70301	15.38

Appendix 96: Kaolin 6 % in 100 mm valve, 100 % open

Kaolin 6 % in 100 mm valve, 100 % open

Date:	8/2/2007	Test done by	Mume & Sisonke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension [m]:	0.1		
Valve position:	Open	Area [m ²]	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.09717		

Material Type:	Kaolin 6%
Density [kg/m ³]:	1103.9
Concentration:	6%
f_v :	3.071
K:	2.038
n:	0.264
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-40

$1/n$	$n/(n+1)$	$(n+1)/n$	$K^{1/n}$
3.795	0.209	4.795	14.90

Kaolin 6 % in 100 mm valve, 100 % open

Run #	Re _s	k _w	Pod 1 [Pa]	Pod 2 [Pa]	Pod 3 [Pa]	Pod 4 [Pa]	Pod 5 [Pa]	Pod 6 [Pa]	Pod 7 [Pa]	Pod 8 [Pa]	Pod 9 [Pa]	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	692.1	0.139	20289	19764	19390	18820	17841	17614	17219	16876	16495	5.90
Run 2	636.2	0.037	20465	19913	19458	18867	17912	17721	17367	16998	16625	5.75
Run 3	581.4	-0.183	20391	19626	19344	18788	17823	17633	17316	16931	16563	5.54
Run 4	564.0	0.027	20271	19674	19266	18642	17748	17536	17242	16788	16512	5.37
Run 5	528.5	-0.232	20000	19510	19005	18538	17616	17463	17068	16697	16342	5.18
Run 6	505.7	0.107	18695	18347	18039	18354	17592	17389	17021	16616	16338	4.88
Run 7	406.9	0.422	18993	18263	18899	18400	17616	17407	17012	16588	16324	4.63
Run 8	413.6	0.449	19678	19163	18813	18171	17599	17352	16972	16600	16340	4.30
Run 9	383.1	1.209	19123	18695	18220	17639	16965	16837	16583	16215	16009	4.04

Appendix 97: Kaolin 10 % in 100 mm valve, 100 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 100 mm valve, 100 % open

Kaolin 10 % in 100 mm valve, 100 % open

Date:	8/22/2007	Test done by Mume & Sisonke
Valve Type:	Diaphragm	
Valve dimension[m]:	0.1	
Valve position:	Open	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.09717	Area[m ²]
Material Type:	kaolin	Pod Number:
Concentration:	10%	Axial distances
Density[kg/m ³]:	1169.4	Valve plane
		Non-dimensionalised distances incl.:
		Distances[m]:

L _v :	8.965
K:	7.098
n:	0.175

Run #	R _{ts}	k _v	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
			DP ₁ [Pa]	DP ₂ [Pa]	DP ₃ [Pa]	DP ₄ [Pa]	DP ₅ [Pa]	DP ₆ [Pa]	DP ₇ [Pa]	DP ₈ [Pa]	DP ₉ [Pa]	Q [l/s]
Run 1	245.4	0.785	0	1268	2496	4180	5929	6339	7116	8261	8985	5.31
Run 3	227.9	0.397	0	1280	2521	4304	5988	6273	7210	8287	9179	5.31
Run 4	233.6	0.279	0	1342	2612	4316	6049	6403	7185	8281	9132	5.37
Run 5	231.5	0.328	0	1305	2504	4327	6020	6434	7149	8265	9111	5.33
Run 6	251.3	0.969	0	1241	2486	3964	5859	6261	7153	8050	8872	5.28
Run 7	249.2	0.720	0	1303	2463	4240	5827	6387	7128	8004	8985	5.33
Run 8	257.7	0.884	0	1273	2490	4282	5853	6355	7154	8167	8997	5.40
Run 9	242.5	0.245	0	1257	2594	4205	5995	6301	7198	8217	9095	5.33
Run 10	240.8	0.243	0	1282	2590	4271	6066	6367	7219	8264	9137	5.35
Run 11	225.4	0.192	0	1284	2564	4076	5904	6290	7182	8305	9134	5.24
Run 12	235.7	0.144	0	1362	2580	4145	5987	6425	7218	8287	9155	5.33
Run 13	236.2	0.665	0	1304	2446	4255	5944	6292	7186	8171	9139	5.37
Run 14	214.2	0.312	0	1284	2489	4339	5827	6320	7117	8296	9081	5.15
Run 16	215.0	0.406	0	1305	2606	4120	6023	6289	7108	8319	9095	5.19
Run 17	249.0	0.416	0	1363	2586	4352	5996	6348	7212	8064	9079	5.26
Run 18	228.2	0.322	0	1294	2582	4200	5936	6313	7207	8198	9098	5.16
Run 19	211.1	0.478	0	1326	2657	4216	5957	6436	7243	8227	9220	5.12
Run 23	230.1	0.471	0	1317	2671	4328	6043	6419	7141	8140	9036	5.19
Run 24	247.7	0.287	0	1393	2658	4313	6095	6337	7217	8153	8985	5.17
Run 25	230.9	0.081	0	1400	2606	4315	5919	6396	7186	8212	9064	5.16

Appendix 98: Kaolin 13 % in 100 mm valve, 100 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 100 mm valve, 100 % open

Kaolin 13 % in 100 mm valve, 100 % open

Date:	10/12/007	Test done by	Sisombe & Mwandia
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.1		
Valve position:	Open	Area(m ²)	0.007415736
Pipe Diameter (m):	Kaolin	Pod Number:	
Material Type:	13%	Actual distances	
Concentration:	1204.1	Valve plane	
Density(kg/m ³):		Non-dimensionalised distances incl.:	
		Distances(m):	

L _v :	18.973
K:	16.141
n:	0.242

Run #	Re _s	k _v	Pod 1	Pod 2	Pod 3	Pod 4	Pod 5	Pod 6	Pod 7	Pod 8	Pod 9	Average Q
			DP ₁ [Pa]	DP ₂ [Pa]	DP ₃ [Pa]	DP ₄ [Pa]	DP ₅ [Pa]	DP ₆ [Pa]	DP ₇ [Pa]	DP ₈ [Pa]	DP ₉ [Pa]	[l/s]
Run 1	134.0	2.22	0	3963	7653	12200	15465	17133	18309	23644	36143	6.76
Run 2	136.1	2.02	0	4185	7445	11606	15371	16944	18993	23325	35561	6.79
Run 3	133.1	2.09	0	4501	7373	11767	15315	16776	18997	23429	35739	6.73
Run 4	132.2	2.07	0	4159	7564	12180	15292	16903	19135	23965	36064	6.73
Run 5	133.0	2.08	0	4064	7555	12186	15478	17057	19156	23613	35920	6.73
Run 6	131.4	2.37	0	4163	7607	11993	15351	17001	19048	23789	35926	6.70
Run 7	131.5	2.24	0	4272	7541	11967	15275	16923	19077	23724	35933	6.70
Run 8	131.3	2.73	0	4322	7691	12021	15347	17064	19230	23648	36087	6.69
Run 9	132.1	1.50	0	3977	7290	11708	15179	16969	18881	23452	35796	6.72
Run 10	131.3	1.72	0	4014	7434	11812	15145	16818	18936	23763	35724	6.68
Run 11	130.6	1.82	0	3873	7525	11863	15211	16844	18988	23787	35722	6.66
Run 12	134.4	1.92	0	3961	7549	11999	15250	16923	19077	23471	35549	6.73
Run 13	131.0	2.35	0	4444	7563	12109	15204	16916	19104	23722	35890	6.68
Run 14	130.7	2.98	0	4344	7572	11846	15314	16865	19080	23856	35869	6.67
Run 15	131.5	2.95	0	3962	7695	12312	15447	17045	19211	23449	35978	6.69
Run 16	132.0	1.84	0	3948	7417	11572	15207	16974	18958	23455	35647	6.69
Run 17	131.5	2.24	0	4426	7533	11749	15235	16862	18994	23665	35620	6.67
Run 18	132.3	1.88	0	3993	7567	11868	15386	16975	19065	23612	35588	6.67
Run 19	131.4	2.86	0	4504	7592	11864	15466	16982	19122	23327	35649	6.65
Run 20	130.7	1.89	0	3965	7572	11812	15259	16967	19114	23752	35766	6.65
Run 21	130.7	2.07	0	4244	7616	12081	15301	17022	19154	23798	35733	6.64
Run 22	132.4	2.86	0	4484	7671	12343	15484	17145	19245	23600	35965	6.71
Run 23	131.4	1.71	0	4119	7268	11480	15180	16768	18806	23538	35716	6.70
Run 24	133.1	1.31	0	4314	7291	11634	15175	16763	18926	23739	35571	6.71
Run 25	130.8	1.49	0	4352	7403	11770	15140	16873	18980	23976	35678	6.66
Run 26	125.0	2.76	0	4183	7472	11370	14935	16626	18787	23363	35664	6.52
Run 27	126.2	1.86	0	4041	7482	11659	15026	16834	18940	23652	35579	6.53
Run 28	117.1	2.07	0	4151	7496	11699	15076	16732	18904	23716	35406	6.25
Run 29	115.6	2.95	0	4263	7520	11625	15162	16812	18955	23305	35632	6.23

Appendix 99: Water in 100 mm valve, 100 % open

Water in 100 mm valve, 100 % open

Water in 100 mm valve, 100 % open

Date:	11/27/2006	Test done by	Mume
Valve Type:	Diaphragm		
Valve dimension(m):	0.1		
Valve position:	Open	Area(m ²)	
Pipe Diameter [m]:	0.09717		

Material Type:	Water
Density(kg/m ³):	995.09431
Concentration:	100%
k _v :	0
K:	0.0007733
n:	1
PPT used:	101 to 109
Range selected:	0-130

1/n	(n+1)/n	K ^{1/n}
1	2	0.0007733

Run #	Rb ₃	k _v	Axial distances Valve plane Non-dimensionalised distances incl.(L/D): Distances[m]:	Pod 1 (Pa)	Pod 2 (Pa)	Pod 3 (Pa)	Pod 4 (Pa)	Pod 5 (Pa)	Pod 6 (Pa)	Pod 7 (Pa)	Pod 8 (Pa)	Pod 9 (Pa)	Average Q [l/s]
Run 1	537269	1.127		-5.551	-4.552	-2.542	-1.040	0.700	1.502	2.502	3.501	4.499	
Run 3	517511	0.992		-57.12	-46.84	-26.16	-10.70	7.20	15.45	25.75	36.03	46.30	
Run 5	492262	0.775		0	0.999	3.009	4.511	6.251	7.053	8.053	9.052	10.05	
Run 6	474515	0.724											
Run 7	473457	0.803											
Run 18	420158	1.507											
Run 19	417157	1.701											
Run 21	402897	1.232											
Run 22	396559	1.277											
Run 23	396559	1.153											
Run 25	388776	1.308											
Run 28	365940	1.964											
Run 33	317395	1.357											
Run 37	262544	0.988											