



INTERNATIONAL CAVITATION EROSION TEST

Test Rig Identification Card

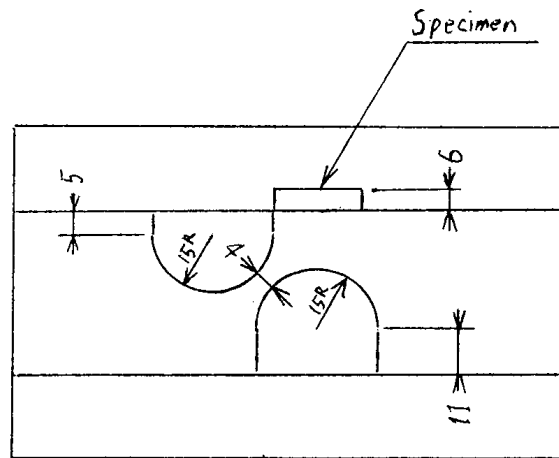
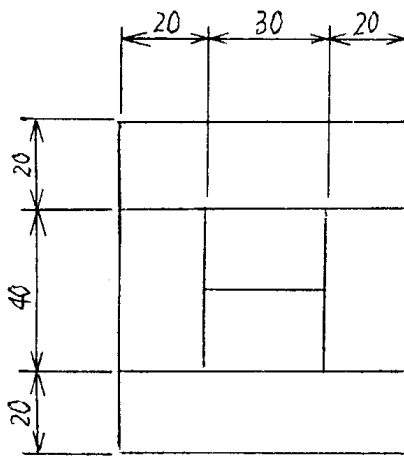
Facility: cavitation tunnel

Cavitation is generated by means of:

cavitator /~~venturi~~/ system of barricades

Laboratory: **Prof. M. Matsumura**, Dept. of Chemical Engineering,
Faculty of Engineering, Hiroshima University, Japan

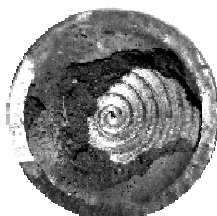
1. Sketch of the cavitation chamber with specimens and basic dimensions (streamwise and transverse sections), dimensions and installation sites of the cavitator, specimen, pressure taps etc.



2. Basic operational data

pump power 11 kW
 liquid velocity in the undisturbed flow about 30 m/s
 liquid pressure in the undisturbed flow 405.2 kPa
 liquid velocity at the specimen surface ? m/s
 liquid pressure at the specimen surface ? kPa
 standard temperature of liquid 40 °C
 other data

designer/~~manufacturer~~: Prof. H. Louis, University of Hannover



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Laboratory Results Summarisation

Laboratory: **HIROSHIMA UNIVERSITY**
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING
HIROSHIMA, Japan

Facility: **CAVITATION TUNNEL**

cavitator: semicylindrical barricades pressure: 405.2 kPa
specimen: circular plate flow velocity: 30 m/s
impinged area: 259 mm²
working liquid: tap water, temperature: 40 °C

material	Test duration	Volume loss	Eroded area	Mean&Max Depth of Penetration		Incubation period		MDPR	
	min	mm ³	mm ²	µm	µm	$\tau_{0.2}$ min	τ_{inc} min	max µm/min	ultimate
PA2	1140	5.64	142.7	39.5	890	111	435	≥0.055	–
M63	7500	14.64	195.6	74.8	–	85	2200	0.014	0.014
E04	7500	9.11	93.0	98.0	495	62	3330	0.022	0.022
45	7500	29.05	114.5	253.8	625	34	3300	0.063	0.059
1H18N9T	7500	45.67	91.0	502	890	71	2167	0.093	0.093
M63	12300	26.93	195.6	138.0	600	85	2200	0.014	0.014
E04	11150	16.15	93.0	173.7	495	62	3330	0.022	0.022
1H18N9T	8000	50.05	91.0	550	890	71	2350	0.093	0.100
tarnamide	21900	–	–	149	–	–	6000*	–	0.011*

Comment

The impinged area was not specified by the Contributor. The value given has been obtained basing on data on aluminium samples thickness and the initial mass.

* The value given corresponds to the maximum (not mean) depth of erosion

