

AN ASSESSMENT OF TWO-PHASE PRESSURE DROP
CORRELATIONS FOR STEAM-WATER SYSTEMS

by

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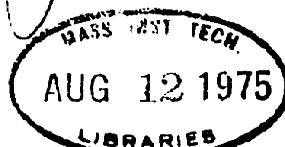
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ABSTRACT

Eighteen two-phase friction pressure drop models and correlations are compared to 2220 experimental steam-water pressure drop measurements under adiabatic conditions and 1230 in diabatic flow conditions. The data represents several geometries and has the following property ranges:

Pressure	250 - 1500 psia
Mass Velocity	$.2 \times 10^6 - 3.2 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft ²
Quality	subcooled to 1.0
Equivalent Diameters	.09 - 1.3 in.

The four models and correlations that coincided most nearly to the entire data collection were the Baroczy correlation, the Thom correlation and the homogeneous model two-phase friction multipliers,

$$\phi_{fo}^2 = \left[1 + x \left(\frac{v_{fg}}{v} \right) \right]$$

and

$$\phi_{fo}^2 = \left[1 + x \left(\frac{v_{fg}}{v} \right) \right] \left[1 + x \left(\frac{\mu_g}{\mu_f} \right) - 1 \right]^{.25}$$

The correlations are also evaluated with the data being subdivided into sets which are based on properties.

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NOMENCLATURE

A	flow area
A_f	flow area of liquid phase
A_g	flow area of vapor phase
a	parameter in equation (4.13)
B	parameter in equation (4.66) and given in table 4.7
C	parameter in equations (4.25) and (4.66) and given in table 4.1
c_p	specific heat
D	diameter
D_g	equivalent diameter of the vapor phase flow
D_e	equivalent diameter
D_f	equivalent diameter of the liquid phase flow
$F(x)$	parameter defined by equation (4.62)
f	friction factor
f_f	friction factor based on actual liquid flow
f_{fo}	friction assuming entire flow to be liquid
f_g	friction factor based on actual vapor flow
f_{tp}	friction factor appropriate to two-phase flow condition
G	mass velocity
G_f	mass velocity of the liquid phase
G_g	mass velocity of the vapor phase
g	gravitational acceleration
g_c	gravitational constant

h	specific enthalpy
h_f	specific enthalpy of saturated liquid
h_{fg}	latent heat of vaporization
h_{in}	inlet specific enthalpy
h_{losses}	specific enthalpy loss in test section
K	numerical coefficient
K_f	numerical coefficient relevant to liquid phase
K_g	numerical coefficient relevant to vapor phase
L	length
m	parameter in equation (4.13)
m	numerical exponent
m_i	value of variable v_i
N	number of data points
n	numerical exponent
P	pressure
Q	volumetric flow rate
Q_g	Volumetric flow rate of the vapor phase
Q_f	Volumetric flow rate of the liquid phase
R	example function for uncertainty analysis
r	radius
Re	Reynolds number
Re_f	Reynolds number based on actual liquid flow
Re_{fo}	Reynolds number assuming entire flow to be liquid
Re_g	Reynolds number based on actual vapor flow
S	slip ratio
T_{in}	inlet temperature
u	flow velocity

u_f	velocity of the liquid phase
u_g	velocity of the vapor phase
u_{\max}	maximum local velocity
\bar{u}	mean velocity
v	specific volume
v_f	specific volume of saturated liquid
v_{fg}	$v_g - v_f$
v_g	specific volume of saturated vapor
\bar{v}	mean specific volume
v_i	example variable for uncertainty analysis
W	mass flow rate
W_f	liquid phase mass flow rate
W_g	vapor phase mass flow rate
W_i	uncertainty interval for variable v_i
X	Lockhart-Martinelli parameter
x	mass quality
x_{in}	inlet mass quality
x_{out}	exit mass quality
y	distance from duct boundary
z	distance along flow path
$\left(\frac{dP}{dz} \right)_a$	pressure gradient due to acceleration
$\left(\frac{dP}{dz} \right)_F$	pressure gradient due to friction
$\left(\frac{dP}{dz} \right)_f$	friction pressure gradient assuming actual liquid flow

$\left(\frac{dP}{dz} F\right)_{fo}$	friction pressure gradient assuming entire flow to be liquid
$\left(\frac{dP}{dz} F\right)_g$	friction pressure gradient assuming actual vapor flow
$\left(\frac{dP}{dz} fF\right)$	friction pressure gradient in the liquid phase
$\left(\frac{dP}{dz} gF\right)$	friction pressure gradient in the vapor phase
$\left(\frac{dP}{dz} z\right)$	pressure gradient due to static head
α	void fraction
α_{LOCAL}	void fraction at a point in a flow
α_{MAX}	maximum local void fraction
β	volumetric quality
Γ	Chisholm property index
γ	ratio of liquid flow area to area calculated using the liquid flow equivalent diameter
ΔP	pressure drop
ΔP_a	acceleration pressure drop
ΔP_f	friction pressure drop
ΔP_{fsc}	friction pressure drop in subcooled region
ΔP_z	static head pressure drop
δ	film thickness
δ	ratio of vapor flow area to area calculated using the vapor flow equivalent diameter
$\delta_{\underline{\quad}}$	uncertainty interval for variable $\underline{\quad}$
$\delta x_{\underline{\quad}}$	uncertainty interval for quality due to uncertainty in variable $\underline{\quad}$

$\left(\frac{\delta \phi_{fo}^2}{\phi_{fo}^2} \right)$	uncertainty interval for two-phase friction multiplier divided by multiplier, due to uncertainty in variable ___
ϵ	discrepancy between data and correlation defined by equation (5.1)
ϵ_{RMS}	root-mean-square value of ϵ for N data points
σ	angle of flow inclination
λ	parameter used in figure 2.4 and given by figure 2.5
μ	viscosity
μ_f	saturated liquid viscosity
μ_g	saturated vapor viscosity
$\bar{\mu}$	mean viscosity
ρ	density
ρ_f	saturated liquid density
ρ_g	saturated vapor density
$\bar{\rho}$	mean density
σ	surface tension
σ_i	standard deviation of variable i
τ	shear stress
τ_f	shear stress based on actual liquid flow
τ_o	wall shear stress
τ_{tp}	shear stress under two-phase flow conditions
Φ_l	heat flux from boiler or preheater
ϕ_f^2	two-phase friction multiplier based on actual liquid flow
ϕ_{fo}^2	two-phase friction multiplier assuming the entire flow to be liquid
ϕ_g^2	two-phase friction multiplier based on the actual vapor flow

Ψ parameter used in figure 2.4 and given in figure 2.5

Ω correlation adjustment factor

$\bar{\phi}_{fo}^{-2}$ average two-phase multiplier for diabatic conditions

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

In the operation of fluid energy conversion systems, such as boilers and nuclear reactors, two-phase flow phenomena occur by design or can happen in an accident situation. Presently, nearly all such systems use water or water and steam as the working fluid. Consequently, the ability to accurately predict the pressure drop in a steam-water flow is important in the design of such systems. For nuclear systems, knowledge of the portion of the flow not occupied by the liquid is very critical to the proper design of the reactor core.

A completely acceptable analytical model of the two-phase pressure drop has never been developed causing reliance to be placed on empirical methods as the means to predict the pressure drop. Several semi-analytical models and empirical correlations for two-phase pressure drop have been developed since World War II, most being stimulated by the growth of nuclear power systems. Eighteen prediction methods are reviewed in this study. These include the most common and reputed correlations and models. Some 3450 steam-water pressure drop data points were collected for comparison with the predictions.

Even though this study does not cover void fraction

models and correlations, their application in the reduction of pressure drop data and in some pressure drop correlations justifies covering them. Consequently, the review of two-phase correlations includes several void fraction predictions. This study also notes the effects of using different void fraction correlations to reduce the pressure drop data.

The ultimate objective of this work is to provide recommendations regarding the suitability of the various methods of predicting the two phase pressure drop.

Chapter 2

PRELIMINARY CONCEPTS

2.1 Void Fraction and Quality

The local void fraction is the time averaged volumetric fraction of the vapor phase at a point in a two-phase flow. The void fraction of the entire flow at a given cross section is the area average of the local void fractions for that section or

$$\alpha \equiv \frac{1}{A} \int_A \alpha_{\text{LOCAL}} dA. \quad (2.1)$$

Put in other words, it is the ratio of the time averaged area occupied by the vapor phase to the total area of the cross section,

$$\alpha \equiv \frac{A_g}{A_g + A_f}. \quad (2.2)$$

The requirements for mass continuity must hold for each phase of the flow. The mass flux for each phase is written

$$W_f = \rho_f A_f u_f \quad (2.3a)$$

and

$$W_g = \rho_g A_g u_g. \quad (2.3b)$$

The volumetric flow rates for each phase are defined as

$$Q_f \equiv u_f A_f \quad (2.4a)$$

and

$$Q_g \equiv u_g A_g. \quad (2.4b)$$

Dividing equation (2.3) by the total cross section area yields the mass velocities for each phase

$$G_f = u_f \rho_f (1-\alpha) \quad (2.5a)$$

and

$$G_g = u_g \rho_g \alpha. \quad (2.5b)$$

The flowing mass and volumetric qualities are defined as

$$x \equiv \frac{W_g}{W_g + W_f} \quad (2.6)$$

and

$$\beta \equiv \frac{Q_g}{Q_g + Q_f}, \quad (2.7)$$

respectively. The flowing mass quality is not necessarily equal to the thermal equilibrium mass quality as determined by an energy balance. They are equal in the case of thermal equilibrium between the two phases, and under non-equilibrium conditions they are very nearly so, except in cases of extreme thermal gradients such as occur in subcooled boiling and film boiling.

Equation (2.3) can be rewritten as

$$W_f = W (1-x) \quad (2.8a)$$

and

$$W_g = Wx, \quad (2.8b)$$

which divided by the total flow area gives

$$G_f = G (1-x) \quad (2.9a)$$

and

$$G_g = Gx. \quad (2.9b)$$

The parameters defined by equations (2.2), (2.6) and (2.7) can be related to each other through appropriate substitution of equations (2.3), (2.4), (2.5), (2.8) and (2.9) by

$$\left(\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}\right) = \left(\frac{u_g}{u_f}\right) \left(\frac{\rho_g}{\rho_f}\right) \left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right), \quad (2.10)$$

$$\left(\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}\right) = \left(\frac{u_g}{u_f}\right) \left(\frac{1-\beta}{\beta}\right) \quad (2.11)$$

and

$$\left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right) = \left(\frac{\rho_f}{\rho_g}\right) \left(\frac{1-\beta}{\beta}\right). \quad (2.12)$$

The ratio of the gas phase velocity to that of the liquid phase defines the slip ratio,

$$s \equiv \frac{u_g}{u_f}. \quad (2.13)$$

A knowledge of the slip ratio and the flowing mass quality is required to determine the void fraction by equation (2.10).

2.2 Flow Regimes

A two-phase flow appears in several different patterns depending on the relative amounts of liquid and vapor present, the velocities of the phases, pressure, flow orientation, and rate of heat addition. Figures 2.1 and 2.2 depict the appearance of several of the flow patterns. The reader is referred to basic two-phase flow texts [1, 2, 3] for details about the

various flow regimes. Figures 2.3 and 2.4 are generally accepted flow regime maps for vertical and horizontal flows. Figure 2.5 give the values of the variables Ψ and λ that are to be used in figure 2.4 for steam-water systems.

2.3 Pressure Drop

By manipulating the conservation of momentum or energy relations [1] for a steady state two-phase flow it can be shown that the pressure gradient for such a flow is the sum of the pressure gradients due to friction, acceleration resulting from a change in volume of the flow and gravity,

$$\frac{dP}{dz} = \left(\frac{dP}{dz} F \right) + \left(\frac{dP}{dz} a \right) + \left(\frac{dP}{dz} z \right). \quad (2.14)$$

The friction component can be computed using the familiar Fanning equation

$$\left(\frac{dP}{dz} F \right) = - \frac{2 f_{tp} G^2 \bar{v}}{g_c D}, \quad (2.15)$$

where f_{tp} is a friction factor which is relevant to the two-phase flow condition and \bar{v} is the spatial mean specific volume. The acceleration term is

$$\left(\frac{dP}{dz} a \right) = - \frac{G^2}{g_c} \frac{d\bar{v}}{dz} \quad (2.16)$$

and the pressure gradient caused by a change in elevation is given by

$$\left(\frac{dP}{dz} z \right) = - \frac{g \sin\theta}{g_c \bar{v}}. \quad (2.17)$$

Further modeling of the flow is required to be able to evaluate the mean specific volume and friction factor.

The two basic models are known as the homogeneous model and the separated flow model. They will be covered in greater detail in a subsequent chapter.

Equation (2.15) is of the same form as the friction pressure gradient for a single phase flow. Consequently, the unknown terms f_{tp} and \bar{v} are some multiple of the comparable single phase terms and, thus, it has become convenient to express the friction gradient as that for a single phase flow multiplied by an appropriate value. This is true for both models of two-phase flow. The primary difference in the two models is the evaluation of the acceleration and gravity pressure gradients.

2.4 Two-Phase Friction Multiplier

As noted in the previous section, it has become convenient to express the two-phase friction pressure gradient as a single phase friction gradient multiplied by an appropriate function of the flow parameters. This function has become known as the two-phase friction multiplier, three common forms of which are defined as

$$\phi_{fo}^2 \equiv \frac{\left(\frac{dP}{dz} F \right)}{\left(\frac{dP}{dz} F \right)_{fo}}, \quad (2.18)$$

$$\phi_f^2 \equiv \frac{\left(\frac{dP}{dz} F \right)}{\left(\frac{dP}{dz} F \right)_f} \quad (2.19)$$

and

$$\phi_g^2 = \frac{\left(\frac{dP}{dz} F\right)}{\left(\frac{dP}{dz} F\right)_g}, \quad (2.20)$$

where

$$\left(\frac{dP}{dz} F\right)_{fo} = - \frac{2 f_{fo} G^2 v_f}{g_c D}, \quad (2.21)$$

$$\left(\frac{dP}{dz} F\right)_f = - \frac{2 f_f G_f^2 v_f}{g_c D} \quad (2.22)$$

and

$$\left(\frac{dP}{dz} F\right)_g = - \frac{2 f_g G_g^2 v_g}{g_c D}. \quad (2.23)$$

The gradient in equation (2.2) presumes that the entire flow is liquid. Equation (2.22) is based on the actual liquid flow and equation (2.23) is based on the actual gas flow.

If it is assumed that the friction factor is of the Blasius solution type

$$f = \frac{.079}{Re^{.25}}, \quad (2.24)$$

the two phase multipliers can be related to each other by appropriate substitutions, so that

$$\phi_{fo}^2 = \phi_f^2 (1-x)^{1.75} = \phi_g^2 \left(\frac{v_g}{v_f}\right) \left(\frac{\mu_g}{\mu_f}\right)^{.25} x^{1.75}. \quad (2.25)$$

2.5 Friction Factors

Evaluation of equations (2.21), (2.22) and (2.23) requires the selection of an appropriate friction factor. As will be noted in subsequent chapters, experimenters have used different forms of the friction factor. The familiar Blasius solution friction factors

$$f = \frac{.046}{\text{Re}^{.2}} \quad (2.26)$$

and

$$f = \frac{.079}{\text{Re}^{.25}} \quad (2.27)$$

are good approximations for the smooth pipe friction factor which can be expressed as

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{f}} = 4.0 \log_{10} [\text{Re}\sqrt{f}] - .4. \quad (2.28)$$

Equation (2.27) is the more valid approximation for Reynolds numbers up to 50,000 and equation (2.26) applies for greater Reynolds numbers. Two-phase steam-water data reviewed in this study ranges in liquid-only Reynolds numbers from 20,000 to 600,000. At this upper limit the friction factor computed by equation (2.27) is 15 percent less than that obtained by equation (2.26).

Some investigators have used friction factors that reflect the hydraulic roughness of their test apparatus. These friction factors are based on tests conducted on the equipment under single phase conditions.

In order to make estimates of the pressure drop during design calculations for boiling systems, a selection

of an acceptable friction factor must be made. Wallis [2] contends that a single phase friction factor of .005 is "adequate" to compute the friction pressure gradient by equations (2.21) or (2.22) for common two-phase systems. Experimenters, for instance Macbeth [22], have concluded that surface finish and deposits have negligible effects on the pressure drop of boiling systems. Over the range of data reviewed in this study, the liquid only smooth pipe friction factors range from .003 to .007. Collier uses smooth pipe approximations in the examples in his text [1]. There is certainly a degree of arbitrariness in the selection of a friction factor. In performing pressure drop calculations a friction factor equal to or greater than that of the smooth pipe case would normally be selected to make the computation. If the two-phase friction multiplier used is based on data which has been reduced using the smooth pipe condition, then the calculation should give results equivalent to or more conservative than the data on which the correlation is based. Consequently, it is considered appropriate to use the smooth tube friction factor or the appropriate approximation in reducing two-phase pressure drop data and making predictions.

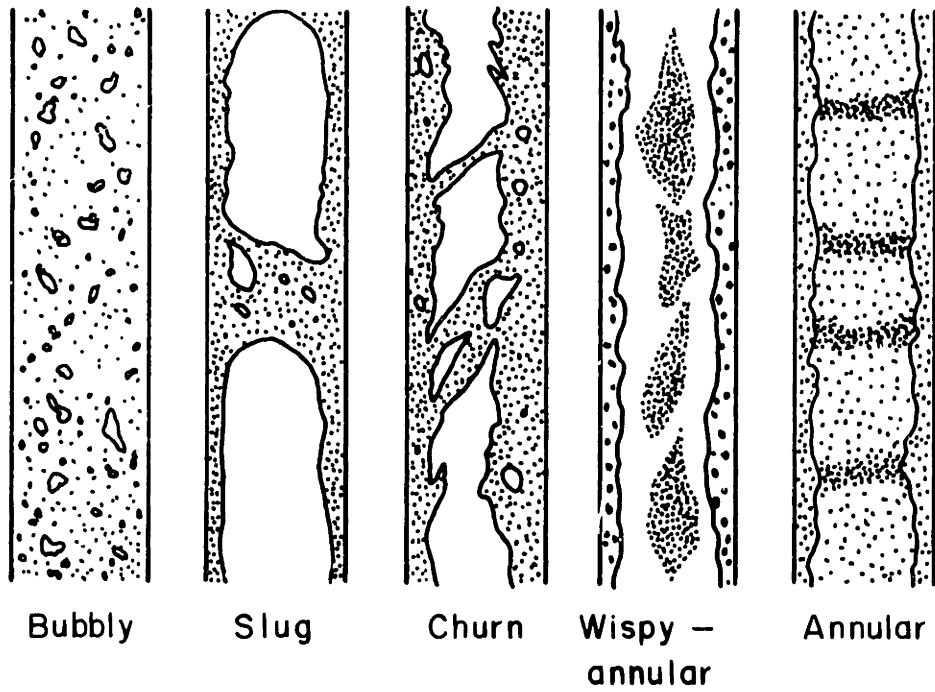


Figure 2.1 Flow Patterns in Vertical Flow [1]



Bubbly



Plug



Stratified



Wavy



Slug



Annular

Figure 2.2 Flow Patterns in Horizontal Flow [1]

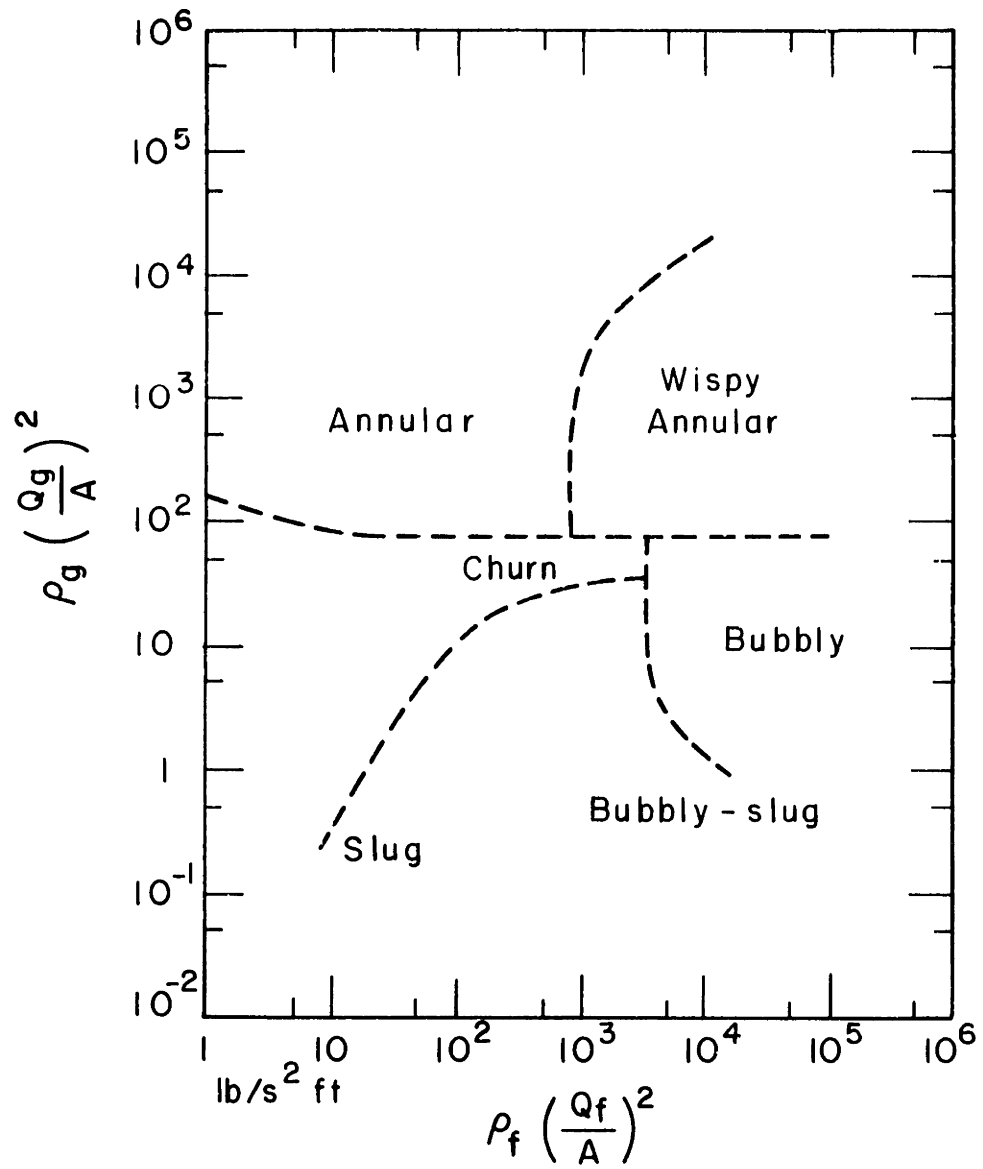


Figure 2.3 Vertical Flow Regime Map [1]

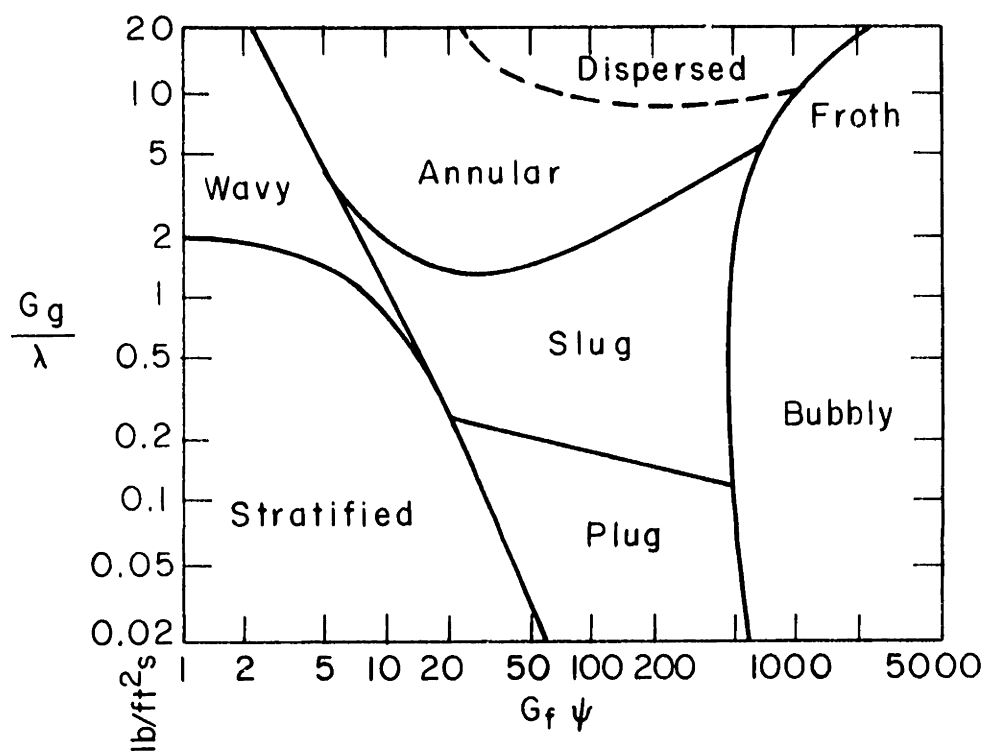


Figure 2.4 Horizontal Flow Regime Map [23]

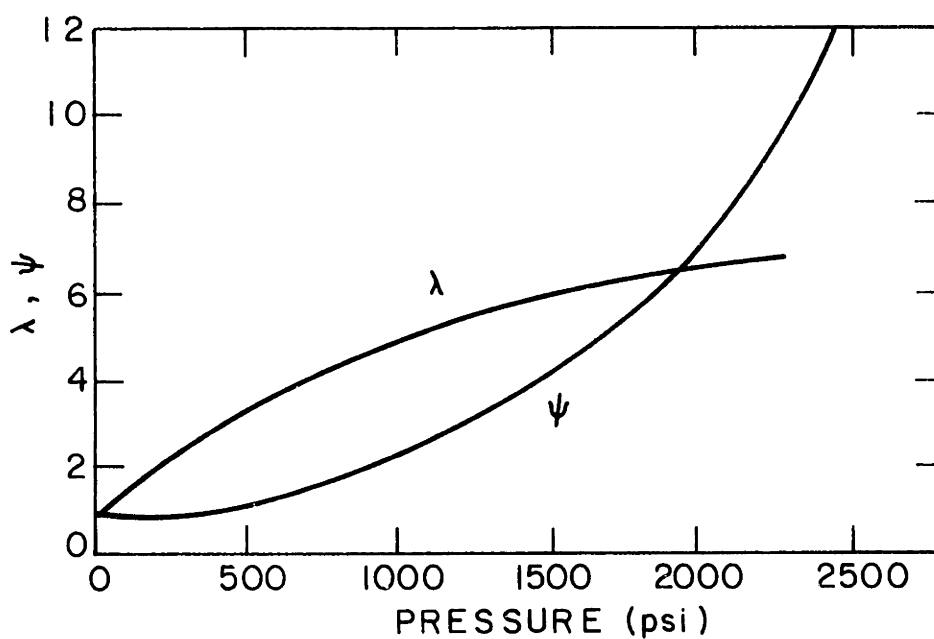


Figure 2.5 Values of λ and ψ for Steam-Water Systems for use with Figure 1.4 [1]

Chapter 3

THE BASIC TWO-PHASE FLOW MODELS

3.1 The Homogeneous Model

The homogeneous model is based on the assumption that both the liquid and vapor phases have the same velocity and are in thermal equilibrium. Thus, the slip ratio for this model is unity. The average specific volume is the volumetric flow rate divided by the mass flow rate,

$$\bar{v} = \frac{Q}{\dot{W}}. \quad (3.1)$$

Substituting equations (2.3), (2.6), (2.7) and (2.12) into equation (3.1) gives

$$\bar{v} = xv_g + (1-x)v_f. \quad (3.2)$$

By substituting this relationship into equations (2.14) through (2.17), the two-phase pressure gradient can be written, assuming the liquid phase to be incompressible, as

$$\frac{dP}{dz} = - \frac{\frac{2f_{tp} G^2 v_f}{g_c D} \left[1+x \left(\frac{v_{fg}}{v_f} \right) \right] + \frac{G^2 v_f}{g_c} \frac{v_{fg}}{v_f} \left(\frac{dx}{dz} \right) + \frac{g}{g_c} \left[\frac{\sin \theta}{1+x \left(\frac{v_{fg}}{v_f} \right)} \right]}{\left[1 + \frac{G^2}{g_c} x \left(\frac{dv_g}{dP} \right) \right]} \quad (3.3)$$

At the pressures and mass velocities of steam-water systems of engineering importance the denominator of equation (3.3)

is very nearly one. Based on this assumption equation (3.3) can be reduced to

$$\frac{dP}{dz} = - \frac{2f_{tp} G^2 v_f}{G_c D} \left[1 + x \left(\frac{v_{fg}}{v_f} \right) \right] - \frac{G^2 v_f}{g_c} \left(\frac{v_{fg}}{v_f} \right) \frac{dx}{dz} - \frac{g \sin}{g_c \left[1 + x \left(\frac{v_{fg}}{v_f} \right) \right]} \quad (3.4)$$

Equation (3.4) can be integrated for flows with simple quality distributions. It can also be used in the gradient form for step-by-step solutions.

Evaluation of the friction term of equation (3.4) requires the selection of an appropriate friction factor. One method is to use the friction factor calculated on the basis of the entire flow being liquid only. Then

$$\left(\frac{dP}{dz} \right)_F = - \frac{2f_{fo} G^2 v_f}{G_c D} \left[1 + x \left(\frac{v_{fg}}{v_f} \right) \right] \quad (3.5)$$

for which the two-phase friction multiplier as defined by equations (2.18) and (2.21) is

$$\phi_{fo}^2 = 1 + x \left(\frac{v_{fg}}{v_f} \right) \quad (3.6)$$

Another method of computing the two-phase pressure gradient using the homogeneous model is to use a friction factor which tends to the appropriate limits as the flow approaches all vapor or liquid conditions, for instance, a Blasius solution friction factor,

$$f_{tp} = \frac{.079}{\left(\frac{GD}{\mu} \right)^{.25}} \quad (3.7)$$

can be used for this case if

$$\bar{\mu} \rightarrow \mu_f \quad \text{as } x \rightarrow 0$$

and

$$\bar{\mu} \rightarrow \mu_g \quad \text{as } x \rightarrow 1.$$

Collier [1] cites three relations for a two-phase viscosity which satisfy the above requirements. They are

$$\frac{1}{\bar{\mu}} = \frac{x}{\mu_g} + \frac{1-x}{\mu_f}, \quad (3.8)$$

$$\bar{\mu} = x\mu_g + (1-x)\mu_f \quad (3.9)$$

and

$$\bar{\mu} = [xv_g\mu_g + (1-x)v_f\mu_f]. \quad (3.10)$$

These three equations when combined with the friction term of equation (3.4) and the two-phase multiplier definition yield

$$\phi_{fo}^2 = \left[1 + x \left(\frac{v_{fg}}{v_f} \right) \right] \left[1 + x \left(\frac{\mu_f}{\mu_g} - 1 \right) \right]^{-.25}, \quad (3.11)$$

$$\phi_{fo}^2 = \left[1 + x \left(\frac{v_{fg}}{v_f} \right) \right] \left[1 + x \left(\frac{\mu_g}{\mu_f} - 1 \right) \right]^{.25} \quad (3.12)$$

and

$$\phi_{fo}^2 = \left[1 + x \left(\frac{v_{fg}}{v_f} \right) \right] \left[\frac{xv_g \left(\frac{\mu_g}{\mu_f} \right) + (1-x)v_f}{xv_g + (1-x)v_f} \right]^{.25}. \quad (3.13)$$

The void fraction for the homogeneous model can be calculated using equation (2.10) with the slip ratio being unity. The homogeneous model is considered more appropriate

for flow patterns, such as bubbly and wispy annular flows at high linear velocities and pressures [1]. These flow conditions tend to meet the model assumptions. However, the homogeneous model is frequently applied without regard to flow regime and conditions.

3.2 The Separated Flow Model

This model is not restricted to the condition that phase velocities be equal as is the homogeneous model and so it would tend to be most appropriate for flows having a substantial difference in the phase velocities such as the annular flow pattern [1]. Assuming that the remaining conditions with which equation (3.4) was developed are applicable to this model, the pressure gradient for separated flow is

$$\frac{dP}{dz} = \left(\frac{dP}{dz} F \right) - \frac{G^2}{g_c} \frac{d}{dz} \left[\frac{x^2 v_g}{\alpha} + \frac{(1-x)^2 v_f}{1-\alpha} \right] - \frac{g \sin \theta}{g_c} (\rho_g \alpha + (1-\alpha) \rho_f) \quad (3.14)$$

where

$$\frac{dP}{dz} F = \left(\frac{dP}{dz} F \right)_{fo} \phi_{fo}^2 \quad (3.15)$$

To apply this result one must know the void fraction and two-phase friction multiplier. This result does reduce to the homogeneous model if a slip ratio of one is applied. Equation (3.14) can be readily integrated for a linear quality profile. It is a simple matter to integrate it by

numerical and step-by-step methods for any quality distribution.

The multiplier and void fraction can be obtained from empirical correlations or analytical models which do not restrict the slip ratio to unity. These will be discussed in the following chapter.

Chapter 4

TWO-PHASE FLOW CORRELATIONS

4.1 Introduction

Major two-phase pressure drop and some void fraction correlations and models are reviewed in this chapter. In several cases the void fraction models and correlations are an integral part of the calculation of the two-phase friction multiplier. As noted in the previous chapter, knowledge of the void fraction is necessary to compute the acceleration and elevation pressure gradients when applying the separated flow model. Void fraction models were applied in reducing the data used in this study of pressure drop models. Consequently, it is considered appropriate to review some of the void fraction models in conjunction with the pressure drop correlations.

Different correlators have expressed their results in a variety of forms. Wherever it is convenient in this review, appropriate substitutions have been made to give the result in terms of the two-phase friction multiplier which is based on the entire flow being liquid as defined by equation (2.18).

4.2 The Armand Correlation [4]

The Armand correlation has its basis in a model of

an annular flow having all of the liquid phase forming a film of constant thickness, δ , along the wall of a circular pipe of radius, r . The film thickness then can be expressed as

$$\delta = r(1 - \sqrt{\alpha}). \quad (4.1)$$

The velocity profile in the liquid film is assumed to obey the Prandtl-Tietjens law of the seventh root

$$u_f = K \left(\frac{\tau_o g_c}{\rho_f} \right)^{4/7} \left(\frac{\rho_f y}{\mu_f} \right)^{1/7} \quad (4.2)$$

where K is a numerical coefficient. The shear forces acting on a differential length of the pipe are in equilibrium with the forces resulting from the pressure drop over that differential length, or

$$2\pi r \tau_o dz = \pi r^2 dP. \quad (4.3)$$

Combining equations (4.1), (4.2) and (4.3) with the continuity requirements for the liquid film,

$$W_f = 2\pi \rho_f \int_0^{\delta} u_f (r-y) dy, \quad (4.4)$$

y being the distance inward from the wall, and the definition of the single phase pressure drop, assuming the actual liquid flow rate, as given by equation (2.22) results in

$$\left(\frac{dP}{dz} F \right) = \left(\frac{dP}{dz} F \right)_f \frac{K}{(1-\sqrt{\alpha})^2 \left(1 + \frac{8}{7} \sqrt{\alpha} \right)^{7/4}}, \quad (4.5)$$

K being a numerical coefficient. The denominator of equation (4.5) is approximated as

$$(1-\sqrt{\alpha})^2 \left(1 + \frac{8}{7} \sqrt{\alpha} \right)^{7/4} \approx K(1-\alpha)^2, \quad (4.6)$$

and then

$$\left(\frac{dP}{dz} F\right) = \left(\frac{dP}{dz} F\right)_f \frac{K}{(1-\alpha)^2} \quad (4.7)$$

From this and similar calculations for an annular flow with entrainment Armand concluded that the friction pressure gradient is of the form

$$\left(\frac{dP}{dz} F\right) = \left(\frac{dP}{dz} F\right)_f \frac{K}{(1-\alpha)^n} \quad (4.8)$$

Armand correlated horizontal flow air-water pressure drop data at pressures around one atmosphere covering a large range of qualities and velocities. His results converted into two-phase friction multipliers, as defined by equation (2.18), are:

$$\phi_{fo}^2 = \frac{(1-x)^{1.75}}{(1-\alpha)^{1.42}} \quad \text{for } 0 < \alpha \leq .65 \quad (4.9)$$

$$\phi_{fo}^2 = \frac{.478(1-x)^{1.75}}{(1-\alpha)^{2.2}} \quad \text{for } .65 < \alpha \leq .9 \quad (4.10)$$

$$\phi_{fo}^2 = \frac{1.73(1-x)^{1.75}}{(1-\alpha)^{1.64}} \quad \text{for } .9 < \alpha \quad (4.11)$$

The void fraction used by Armand to correlate the pressure drop data is computed by

$$\alpha = .833 \beta \quad \text{for } \beta < .9 \quad (4.12)$$

and

$$\alpha = 1 - \frac{4 + \frac{8}{7} M}{5 + m \left(\frac{\beta}{1-\beta} + \frac{8}{7} \right)} \quad \text{for } \beta \leq .9 \quad (4.13)$$

where

$$m = 4 \operatorname{Re}_f^{1/8} \left(\frac{\rho_g}{\mu_f} \right)^{1/2}$$

and

$$a = .69 + (1-\beta) (4 + .104 W_f).$$

Equations (4.12) and (4.13) were obtained by empirical means.

The correlation was checked against steam-water data at pressures up to 150 psi and found to agree satisfactorily according to the author. Armand acknowledged that the validity of this correlation is limited to the conditions of the data on which it was based. This pressure drop correlation was an option in the COBRA reactor code [7, 8], however, the void fraction was not computed by equations (4.12) and (4.13).

4.3 The Lockhart-Martinelli Correlation [5]

This correlation was presented for flows of these basic categories: liquid phase viscous and gas phase viscous, liquid phase viscous and gas phase turbulent, liquid phase turbulent and gas phase turbulent, and liquid phase turbulent and gas phase viscous. The primary assumptions of the correlation are that the pressure drop of both phases are equal and there are no significant flow pattern changes through the length of the conduit. The data on which this correlation is based was taken in isothermal horizontal flow conditions so that the entire measured pressure drop consisted of only the friction component.

In the derivation of the Lockhart-Martinelli parameter, X , the two-phase friction pressure gradient is set

equal to that of the two-phases.

$$\left(\frac{dP}{dz} F \right) = \left(\frac{dP}{dz} gF \right) = \left(\frac{dP}{dz} fF \right). \quad (4.14)$$

These pressure gradients, assuming a hydraulic diameter for each phase can be written

$$\left(\frac{dP}{dz} fF \right) = - \frac{2 f_f \rho_f u_f^2}{g_c D_f} \quad (4.15a)$$

$$\left(\frac{dP}{dz} gF \right) = - \frac{2 f_g \rho_g u_g^2}{g_c D_g}. \quad (4.15b)$$

The relationships between the area occupied by each phase and their hydraulic diameter are

$$A_f = \gamma \left(\frac{\pi}{4} D_f^2 \right) \quad (4.16a)$$

and

$$A_g = \delta \left(\frac{\pi}{4} D_g^2 \right) \quad (4.16b)$$

where δ and γ relate the actual phase flow areas to that of a circular flow area of the appropriate diameters. The friction factors may be expressed in the Blasius solution form.

$$f_f = K_f \left[\frac{\rho_f u_f D_f}{\mu_f} \right]^{-m} \quad (4.17a)$$

and

$$f_g = K_g \left[\frac{\rho_g u_g D_g}{\mu_g} \right]^{-n}. \quad (4.17b)$$

The phase velocities are

$$u_f = \frac{W_f}{\gamma \left(\frac{\pi}{4} D_f^2\right) \rho_f} \quad (4.18a)$$

and

$$u_g = \frac{W_g}{\delta \left(\frac{\pi}{4} D_g^2\right) \rho_g}. \quad (4.18b)$$

Substituting equations (4.15) through (4.18) into equation (4.14) gives

$$\left(\frac{dP}{dz} F\right) = \left(\frac{dP}{dz} F\right)_f \gamma^{m-2} \left(\frac{D}{D_f}\right)^{5-m}. \quad (4.19)$$

Applying the definition of the two-phase multiplier as given by equation (2.19) gives

$$\phi_f^2 = \gamma^{m-2} \left(\frac{D}{D_f}\right)^{5-m}. \quad (4.20)$$

Similarly, for the gaseous phase using equation (2.20)

$$\phi_g^2 = \delta^{n-2} \left(\frac{D}{D_g}\right)^{5-n}. \quad (4.21)$$

It is noted that the multipliers are functions of the unknown variables γ , δ , D_g and D_f . If a ratio is made of the pressure drops for the liquid and gaseous portions of the flow (equations (4.15a) and (4.15b)), which does equal unity, and appropriate substitutions are made, the result is

$$\frac{D_f^{5-m} \gamma^{2-m}}{D_g^{5-n} \delta^{2-n}} = \frac{K_f W_f^{2-m} \mu_f^m \rho_g}{K_g W_g^{2-n} \mu_g^n \rho_f} \left(\frac{\pi}{4D}\right)^{m-n}. \quad (4.22)$$

The unknown variables of interest are related to determinable

variables reflecting the conditions of the flow. The Lockhart-Martinelli parameter X is based on this result. It equals the square root of the right side of equation (4.22) and can be rewritten as

$$X^2 = \frac{Re_g^n K_f \rho_g W_f^2}{Re_f^m K_g \rho_f W_g^2} \quad (4.23)$$

$$X = \frac{\left(\frac{dP}{dz} F\right)_f}{\left(\frac{dP}{dz} F\right)_g} \quad (4.24)$$

The values of the exponents and friction constants are dependent on whether the flow for each phase is turbulent or viscous. If the Reynolds number for each phase is greater than 2000 that phase is considered to be flowing turbulently. Table 4.1 gives values of the constants used in equation (4.23) corresponding to the four flow types.

By empirical means the authors related two-phase multipliers as defined by equations (2.19) and (2.20) and void fraction data to the parameter X . These results are given in figure 4.1. Collier [1] cites approximations to these curves. The approximation for the two-phase multiplier is

$$\phi_{fo}^2 = \left[1 - \frac{C}{X} + \frac{1}{X^2}\right] (1-x)^{1.75} \quad (4.25)$$

and for the void fraction is

$$\alpha = 1 - \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{20}{X} + \frac{1}{X^2}\right)^{1/2}} \quad (4.26)$$

The values of C used in these equations for the four flow types are given in table 4.1 also.

The data which supports this correlation is of low pressure adiabatic flows of air and various liquids. The pressure range is from 16 to 50 psia. A wide range of flow rates and dimensions were covered. The authors make no claim of the correlation not being valid in any particular flow conditions, however, they do recognize that data at higher pressures (up to the critical pressures) are needed to establish the validity of this correlation.

4.4 The Martinelli-Nelson Correlation [6]

The stated intention of this correlation is to facilitate the prediction of the pressure drop and void fraction during the forced circulation boiling of water. Only one of the flow conditions, as defined by Lockhart and Martinelli [5], is considered, since practically all forced circulation boiling systems operate with a turbulent gas phase and turbulent liquid phase flow condition. This correlation is tailored to that flow condition.

The Lockhart-Martinelli correlation was developed using data observed in flows at pressures near one atmosphere. This pressure range is assumed to be a longer limit of engineering concern for steam-water systems. The Martinelli-Nelson correlation utilizes the Lockhart-Martinelli results for 14.7 psia. At the critical pressure

$$\left(\frac{dP}{dz} F\right) = \left(\frac{dP}{dz} F\right)_{fo} \quad (4.27)$$

and, thus, the two-phase multiplier as defined by equation (2.18) is unity.

Having determined values for the limiting pressures, the curves for the intermediate pressures were interpolated with the aid of data taken by Davidson et al [34]. This data was taken in horizontal coils under diabatic conditions at pressures up to 3200 psia. The mass velocities tended to be less than $.5 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft² for most of this data.

Martinelli-Nelson give their results as a plot of the two-friction multiplier, ϕ_{fo}^2 , as a function of quality and pressure. It is given in figure 4.2. Bowring [10] has tabulated values of the multiplier which are given in table 4.2. The authors also presented their correlation as an average multiplier to be used to determine the pressure drop along a boiling length assuming a linear change in quality. These results will be ignored here since the adiabatic multiplier can be integrated for any desired heat flux distribution by point to point numerical solution on a computer. These average multipliers can be located in reference [6] and basic two-phase flow texts [1, 2, 3].

Martinelli and Nelson also proposed a void fraction correlation. At 14.7 psia it is based on the Lockhart-Martinelli correlation. At the critical pressure the two phases have equal properties and therefore, the void fraction is equal to the quality. Intermediate values were rather arbitrarily interpolated between these extremes. The void fraction correlation is given in figure 4.3.

The authors indicated that their results are tentative and based on only a meager amount of data and that further experimental verification is required before this work is assumed valid. This pressure drop correlation is used in the reactor code HAMBO [10] as an option to the homogeneous model or a polynomial input.

4.5 The Armand-Treschev Correlation [9]

This correlation recognizes that the earlier work by Armand [4] is based on low pressure flows. From equations (2.2) and (2.4) it is seen that the ratio of the volumetric quality to the void fraction is the ratio of the mean vapor phase velocity to that of the total flow,

$$\frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \frac{u_g}{u} \quad (4.28)$$

This ratio can be shown to depend on the density of the two phases by equation (2.10) and (2.11). Since the densities are a function of pressure,

$$\alpha = f(P) \cdot \beta. \quad (4.29)$$

By empirical methods the authors concluded that

$$\alpha = \left[.833 + .05 \log \frac{P}{14.22} \right] \beta. \quad (4.30)$$

The form of the Armand friction multiplier as given by equation (4.7) is retained for flows with lower void fractions. The empirically determined two-phase friction multipliers are

$$\phi_{fo}^2 = \frac{(1-x)^{1.75}}{(1-\alpha)^{1.2}} \quad \text{for } \alpha < .5, \quad (4.31)$$

and

$$\phi_{fo}^2 = \frac{.48(1-x)^{1.75}}{(1-\alpha)^n} \quad (4.32)$$

where $n = 1.9 + 1.48 \times 10^{-3} \left(\frac{P}{14.22} \right)$

for $\alpha > .5$ and $\beta < .9$. For high void fractions (more

specifically $\beta > .9$)

$$\phi_{fo}^2 = \frac{.0025 \left(\frac{P}{14.22} \right) + .055 (1-x)^{1.75}}{(1-\beta)^{1.75}}. \quad (4.33)$$

These relations are based on horizontal, adiabatic steam-water data at pressures ranging from 150 psia - 2700 psia and are considered by the authors to be valid in that range. This correlation supplements Armand's earlier work [4] which is given by equations (4.9), (4.10) and (4.11) and is considered valid at pressures up to 10 atmospheres.

4.6 The Levy Momentum Exchange Model [12]

Levy derived a theoretical model for the void fraction and friction multiplier. The Bernoulli equation for each of the two phases can be written

$$dP_f = \left(\frac{dP}{dz} fF \right) dz - \frac{\rho_f u_f du_f}{g_c} - \rho_f (\sin\theta) dz \quad (4.34)$$

and

$$dP_g = \left(\frac{dP}{dz} gF \right) dz - \frac{1}{g_c A_g} d(A_g \rho_g u_g^2) - \frac{u_f}{g_c A_g} d(A_f \rho_f u_f) - \rho_g (\sin\theta) dz. \quad (4.35)$$

It is assumed that the total pressure drops of the two phases over a given incremental length are equal. Subtracting equation (4.34) from equation (4.35) gives

$$\frac{G^2}{\rho_f g_c} d \left[\frac{(1-x)^2}{(1-\alpha)} + \frac{x^2 \left(\frac{\rho_f}{\rho_g} \right)}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1-x)^2}{(1-\alpha)} \right] = \alpha \left[\left(\frac{dP}{dz} gF \right) - \left(\frac{dP}{dz} fF \right) + (\rho_f - \rho_g) \sin\theta \right] dz \quad (4.36)$$

after substituting equations (2.2), (2.6) and (2.7). If there is no heat addition or flashing the combined friction and elevation pressure drop for each phase must be equal, or

$$\left(\frac{dP}{dz} fF \right) dz - \rho_f \sin\theta dz = \left(\frac{dP}{dz} gF \right) - \rho_g \sin\theta dz \quad (4.37)$$

and, consequently

$$\frac{(1-x)^2}{1-\alpha} + \frac{x^2}{\alpha} \left(\frac{\rho_g}{\rho_f} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1-x)^2}{(1-\alpha)^2} = 0. \quad (4.38)$$

Equation (4.38) can be rewritten as

$$x = \frac{\alpha(1-2\alpha) + \alpha \sqrt{(1-2x) + \alpha \left[2 \frac{\rho_g}{\rho_f} (1-\alpha)^2 + \alpha(1-2\alpha) \right]}}{2 \frac{\rho_f}{\rho_g} (1-\alpha) + \alpha(1-2\alpha)}. \quad (4.39)$$

The void fraction can be determined from equation (4.39) by an iterative solution. For diabatic flows the right side of equation (4.36) is not equal to zero. In this case, no determinable solution is readily obtainable.

The two-phase friction multiplier proposed by Levy is based on an annular flow model. The two-phase multiplier given by equation (2.19) can be written as a ratio of shear stresses,

$$\phi_f^2 = \frac{\tau_{tp}}{\tau_f} = \frac{f_{tp} \left(\frac{\rho_f u_f^2}{2} \right)}{f_f \left(\frac{\rho_f u_f^2 (1-\alpha)^2}{2} \right)} \quad (4.40)$$

or

$$\phi_f^2 = \frac{f_{tp}}{f_f} \frac{1}{(1-\alpha)^2}. \quad (4.41)$$

The two-phase friction factor is assumed to be related to an equivalent diameter of the film,

$$D_e = \frac{4\pi D\delta}{\pi D} = 4\delta. \quad (4.42)$$

The film thickness is related to the tube diameter by

$$\delta = (1-\alpha)\frac{D}{4}. \quad (4.43)$$

The Reynolds number of the film can be written as $(4\delta\rho_f u_f/\mu_f)$ which is equal to the Reynolds number where the liquid only is assumed to be flowing $(G_f D/\mu_f)$. Consequently, friction factors written with these two Reynolds numbers are equal. Applying this result to equation (4.41) and substituting equation (2.25) gives

$$\phi_{fo}^2 = \frac{(1-x)^{1.75}}{(1-x)^2}, \quad (4.44)$$

which is in consonance with the Armand result given in equation (4.7) for the same flow regime model.

Levy compared his pressure drop solution with the Lockhart-Martinelli and Martinelli-Nelson correlations. These agree rather closely when plotted as a function of the void fraction. This model was compared with pressure drop data of several experimenters and deviations of up to fifty percent were noted. The author attributes this to neglecting flow rate effects.

4.7 The Martinelli-Nelson-Jones Correlation [11]

Jones devised an adjustment to the Martinelli-Nelson

correlation. The two-phase friction multiplier for this correlation is the Martinelli-Nelson results for the flow of concern multiplied by a factor Ω . The adjustment parameter Ω is empirical and is a function of mass velocity and pressure, and is given by

$$\Omega = 1.36 + .0005P + .1 \left(\frac{G}{10^6} \right) - .000714P \left(\frac{G}{10^6} \right) \quad (4.45)$$

for $G \leq 700,000$ lbm/hr-ft² and

$$\Omega = 1.26 - .0004P + .119 \left(\frac{10^6}{G} \right) + .00028P \left(\frac{10^6}{G} \right) \quad (4.46)$$

for $G > 700,000$ lbm/hr-ft².

Jones did not indicate the nature of the data used, nor the range of validity of this factor.

4.8 The Bankoff Variable Density Model [13]

This model is based on the assumption that void fraction and velocity distributions within a flow can be described as

$$\frac{u}{u_{\max}} = \left(\frac{y}{R} \right)^{1/m} \quad (4.47)$$

and

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha_{\max}} = \left(\frac{y}{R} \right)^{1/n} \quad (4.48)$$

where m and n are unknown constants. Using continuity consideration to determine the mass flow rate, equation (2.2), and determining the average void fraction for the distribution described by equation (4.48) leads to

$$\frac{1}{x} = 1 - \frac{\rho_f}{\rho_g} \left(1 - \frac{K}{\alpha}\right) \quad (4.49)$$

where

$$K = \frac{2(m+n+mn)}{(n+1)(2n+1)} \frac{(m+n+2mn)}{(m+1)(2m+1)}.$$

By substituting equation (2.11) into equation (4.49) it is seen that

$$\alpha = K \beta. \quad (4.50)$$

This coefficient is identical to the coefficients used by Armand [4] and Armand-Treschev [9] as shown in equations (4.12) and (4.29). This result compares favorably to the Martinelli-Nelson void fraction if K is equal to .89.

Bankoff found that K depended on pressure as did the aforementioned Russian investigators. By empirical means Bankoff determined that

$$K = .71 + .0001 P. \quad (4.51)$$

Bankoff's pressure drop model is based on the ratio of the two-phase wall shear to that of the liquid phase.

$$\frac{\tau}{\tau_f} = \left(\frac{\bar{\rho}}{\rho_f}\right)^{3/4} \left(\frac{\bar{u}}{u_f}\right)^{7/4} \left(\frac{\bar{\mu}}{\mu_f}\right)^{1/4}. \quad (4.52)$$

The ratio of the densities is

$$\frac{\bar{\rho}}{\rho_f} = 1 - \alpha \left(1 - \frac{\rho_g}{\rho_f}\right) \quad (4.53)$$

and the ratio of the velocities is given as

$$\frac{\bar{u}}{u_f} = 1 - x \left(1 - \frac{\rho_f}{\rho_g}\right). \quad (4.54)$$

Table 4.7
 Values of B for Equation (4.66)

Γ	G (lbm/hr-ft ²)	B
≤ 9.5	$\leq 3.69 \times 10^5$	4.8
	$3.69 \times 10^5 < G < 1.4 \times 10^6$	$1.77 \times 10^6 / G$
	$\geq 1.4 \times 10^6$	$1494 / G^{.5}$
$9.5 < \Gamma < 28$	$\leq 4.426 \times 10^5$	$14123 / \Gamma G^{.5}$
	$\geq 4.426 \times 10^5$	$21 / \Gamma$
≥ 28	-	$4.075 \times 10^5 / \Gamma^2 G^{.5}$

The viscosity term is very near unity, consequently equation (4.52) becomes

$$\frac{\tau}{\tau_{sp}} = \left[1 - \alpha \left(1 - \frac{\rho_g}{\rho_f} \right) \right]^{3/4} \left[1 - x \left(1 - \frac{\rho_f}{\rho_g} \right) \right]^{7/4} \quad (4.55)$$

which is also the two phase friction multiplier as defined by equation (2.18) and can also be written as

$$\phi_{fo}^2 = \left[1 - \alpha \left(1 - \frac{\rho_g}{\rho_f} \right) \right]^{3/4} \left[1 - x \left(1 - \frac{\rho_f}{\rho_g} \right) \right]^{7/4} (1-x)^{1.75} \quad (4.56)$$

Bankoff's void fraction model, equation (4.51) with $K = .89$, agrees well with the Martinelli-Nelson void fraction correlation [6] in the pressure range of 100 to 2500 psia and for void fractions less than .85. The pressure drop model tends to fit the general pattern of the Martinelli-Nelson pressure drop correlation and is considered to agree according to the author even though there may be differences of up to seventy percent between the two.

4.9 The Sze-Foo Chien and Ibele Correlation [14]

This correlation is based on the Lockhart-Martinelli [5] result (equation (4.23)) that the friction multipliers are dependent on the actual liquid and gas flow Reynolds numbers, Re_f and Re_g , respectively. This work gives a friction multiplier which is based on the actual gas flow, ϕ_g^2 , which can be related to the two-phase friction multiplier, ϕ_{fo}^2 , which is based on the entire flow being liquid by equation (2.25). This correlation is based on annular

and annular-mist flow data for air-water vertical down-flow at pressures near one atmosphere.

The friction multipliers are

$$\phi_g^2 = 3.885 \times 10^{-6} (Re_g)^{.71} (Re_f)^{.725} \quad (4.57)$$

for annular flows and

$$\phi_g^2 = 3.45 (Re_g)^{-.34} (Re_f)^{.725} \quad (4.58)$$

for annular-mist flows. The transition from annular to annular-mist flow occurs when

$$(Re_g) (Re_f)^{.301} = 1.199 \times 10^6. \quad (4.59)$$

No transition into the annular flow regime was determined. Figures 2.2 through 2.4 can be referred to for transition into annular flow.

Equations (4.57), (4.58) and (4.59) were arrived at by empirical methods. The results are shown by the authors to compare favorably with the Lockhart-Martinelli correlation which is based on data taken at similar pressures.

4.10 The Thom Correlation [15]

This correlation is based on steam-water data at pressures from 15-3000 psia. The mass velocities ranged from $.3 \times 10^6$ to 1.4×10^6 lbm/hr-ft². The data was taken under both adiabatic and diabatic conditions and vertical and horizontal orientations. The data was taken in earlier boiler circulation studies [33] and provided an adequate data base to correlate friction and void fraction information

over the same ranges that Martinelli-Nelson rather arbitrarily interpolated. The results of this work are presented in a similar fashion to the Martinelli-Nelson work.

Thom found that the void fraction data correlated rather satisfactorily if a constant slip ratio δ for a given pressure was assumed. Then equation (2.10) can be used to relate void fraction and quality. Table 4.3 gives the inverse of the slip ratio multiplied by the density ratio as a function of pressure. The resulting void fractions are tabulated in table 4.4 and plotted in figure 4.4, as a function of pressure and quality. The two-phase friction multipliers were based on data and presented in table 4.5, as functions of quality and pressure.

4.11 The Baroczy Correlation [16]

Baroczy noted that the generally accepted pressure drop correlations, namely the Lockhart-Martinelli [5] and the Martinelli-Nelson [6] correlations, do not account for mass velocity effects which are revealed by observed data. It is also noted that these correlations are also limited to either low pressure flows or steam-water flows. The Baroczy correlation was developed to take the mass velocity effects into account and also be applicable to other two-phase systems, as well as steam and water.

This correlation makes the two-phase multiplier a function of a property index which is dependent on pressure alone, with quality as a parameter. This is in keeping with

the results of many earlier correlations. To account for the mass velocity effects Baroczy introduced a correction factor for varying mass velocities which is a function of the property index and quality. The mass velocity for the basic correlation is 1×10^6 lbm/hr-ft². The property index used by Baroczy was the ratio of the liquid only pressure drop to that of a gas only flow and as such is similar to the Lockhart-Martinelli parameter, X . The Baroczy property index is

$$\frac{\left(\frac{dP_f}{dz}\right)_{fo}}{\left(\frac{dP_f}{dz}\right)_{go}} = \frac{\left(\frac{\mu_f}{\mu_g}\right)^{.2}}{\left(\frac{\rho_f}{\rho_g}\right)}$$

This results in the upper limit of the friction multiplier being the reciprocal of the property index. The property index equals unity at the critical pressure. The friction multipliers are given in figure 4.5 and table 4.6 for the basic mass velocity. The correction factors are given in figure 4.6 for various mass velocities.

The Baroczy correlation is based on the data of several combinations of liquids and gases. The steam-water data used ranges in pressure from 590 to 2000 psia and mass velocities from $.7 \times 10^6$ to 5×10^6 lbm/hr-ft². This data amounts to about 130 points plus the Sher and Green [24] correlation for 2000 psia. The correlation was compared to the Martinelli-Nelson correlation and found to compare

most favorably at low mass velocities. It was also checked against other steam-water data ranging in pressure from 139 to 1400 psia and found to compare favorably.

4.12 The Becker Correlation [17]

Becker and associates conducted two-phase pressure drop experiments in vertical round ducts under diabatic conditions. The pressure profile was plotted and the two-phase multipliers were derived from the gradients of the plot. The results of this work is a correlation of the two-phase multiplier,

$$\phi_{fo}^2 = 1 + 32000 \left(\frac{x}{P} \right)^{.96} \quad (4.60)$$

The supporting data covers a range of pressures from 90 to 600 psia and mass velocities ranging 2×10^5 to 4×10^6 lbm/hr-ft². The authors compare their results with the Martinelli-Nelson and Lockhart-Martinelli correlations. This correlation gave results that were as much as 40 percent greater than Martinelli-Nelson's for comparable conditions. It compared favorably with the Lockhart-Martinelli correlation at pressures around 150 psia.

4.13 The Borishansky Correlation [18]

Borishansky and associates concluded that the traditional method of correlating two-phase pressure drop data as a multiplier, being a function of both pressure and quality, may not be the best way to present such data. They chose to correlate pressure drops using

$$\frac{\left(\frac{dP}{dz} F\right)_{fo} - \left(\frac{dP}{dz} F\right)_{go}}{\left(\frac{dP}{dz} F\right)_{fo} - \left(\frac{dP}{dz} F\right)_{go}} = F(x). \quad (4.61)$$

When $x = 0$, $F(x) = 0$ and when $x = 1$, $F(x) = 1$. The experimental results of the authors indicates the data is sufficiently concentrated so as to be considered independent of heat flux, pressure, geometry and flow rates. $F(x)$ is plotted in figure 4.7.

To allow comparison of this correlation with others, substitution of equations (2.18) and (2.21) and a similar definition of the pressure gradient considering the entire flow to be vapor into equation (4.61) relates $F(x)$ to the two-phase multiplier,

$$\phi_{fo}^2 = F(x) \left[\left(\frac{\mu_g}{\mu_f}\right)^{.25} \left(\frac{\rho_f}{\rho_g}\right) - 1 \right] + 1. \quad (4.62)$$

The friction factor is assumed to be given by equation (2.24). $F(x)$ is based on air-water and steam-water data at pressures up to 530 psia.

4.14 The Chisholm Correlation [19]

Chisholm intended this result to be an easier to apply substitute for the Baroczy correlation. He employs a property index similar to the Lockhart-Martinelli parameter X and the Baroczy property index. It is given as

$$\Gamma = \left(\frac{\rho_f}{\rho_g}\right)^{.5} \left(\frac{\mu_g}{\mu_f}\right)^{.5n} \quad \text{for smooth tubes} \quad (4.63)$$

and

$$\Gamma = \left(\frac{\rho_f}{\rho_g} \right)^{.5} \quad \text{for rough tubes} \quad (4.64)$$

where n is governed by the appropriate friction factor relation. Chisholm reports that these relations when combined with the approximation of the Lockhart-Martinelli correlation equation (4.25) results in

$$\phi_{fo}^2 = 1 + (\Gamma^2 - 1) \left[B \{ x(1-x) \}^{.5(2-n)} + x^{2-n} \right] \quad (4.65)$$

where

$$B = \frac{C\Gamma - 2^{2-n} + 2}{\Gamma^2 - 1}$$

and C is the same constant as in equation (4.25). Chisholm recommends using empirical values of B which are given in table 4.7. This coefficient was determined by comparing equation (4.66) to the Baroczy and Lockhart-Martinelli correlations. As a result the significance of C which was used in equation (4.25) to approximate the Lockhart-Martinelli correlation is lost. The values of B determined by Chisholm were intended to give resulting calculations a degree of conservatism.

4.15 The CISE Correlation [20]

During the early 1960's this laboratory conducted and extensive research program in two phase pressure drop. The correlation developed was based on using the homogeneous model to reduce data. The empirical correlation devised is

$$\frac{dP}{dz} F = \frac{KG^n \sigma^{0.4}}{D^{1.2}} \quad (4.66)$$

K and n are given in table 4.8 and are geometry dependent. Equation (4.66) is written for SI or CGS unit systems.

This correlation was obtained from and verified against two-phase vertical pressure drop data in both adiabatic and diabatic conditions. Data for a variety of fluids including steam-water was incorporated into this result. A large range of mass velocities, quality and geometry and pressures up to 1500 psia were covered by the steam-water data.

4.16 A Summary of the Pressure Drop Correlations and Models

It is noted that different correlations consider different variables. Several depend only on the pressure and quality. Some include the mass velocity and/or the equivalent diameter, in addition. The effects of the mass velocity can be very substantial. A quick glance at figure 4.6, the mass velocity correction factors for the Baroczy correlation, shows that there is a large difference between the friction multipliers for high and low velocity flows. At the same pressure and quality the friction multipliers can vary by as much as a factor of three between low and high velocity flows. Consequently, there can be considerable discrepancy between correlations based on narrow ranges of mass velocities.

There is also a great deal of variety in the methods of the reduction of pressure drop data. Correlators have used data which has appeared in the literature

only in a reduced form as a friction multiplier. Table 4.9, which summarizes the correlations presented in this chapter, also shows that a variety of friction factor and void fraction calculations are used in the development and application of correlations. These effects can also cause variation in the pressure drop predictions made by the correlations.

The general applicability of correlations is definitely limited by the data. Several correlations are based on data taken at low pressures. Their validity in cases of high pressure is dubious. The comparison with actual data as reviewed in subsequent chapters will give an indication of the limits of suitability of these works for steam-water systems.

Table 4.1

Lockhart-Martinelli Correlation Constants

Flow Type	Subscript	Reynolds Number Range	K_f	K_g	m	n	C
Gas Viscous	vv	$Re_g < 1000$	16	16	1	1	5
Liquid Viscous		$Re_f < 1000$					
Gas Viscous	tv	$Re_g < 1000$	.046	16	.2	1	10
Liquid Turbulent		$Re_f > 2000$					
Liquid Viscous	vt	$Re_f < 1000$	16	.046	1	.2	12
Gas Turbulent		$Re_g > 2000$					
Gas Turbulent	tt	$Re_f > 2000$	.046	.046	.2	.2	20
Liquid Turbulent		$Re_g > 2000$					

Table 4.2
Martinielli-Nelson Local Multipliers used in HAMBO [10]

Quality	Pressure (p.s.i.a.)										
	14.7	100	500	1000	1500	2000	2500	3000	3206		
0	1	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
0.05	30	15	5.3	3.6	2.4	1.75	1.43	1.17	1.00	1.00	1.00
0.10	69	28	8.9	5.4	3.4	2.45	1.75	1.30	1.00	1.00	1.00
0.20	150	56	16.2	8.6	5.1	3.25	2.19	1.51	1.00	1.00	1.00
0.30	245	85	23.0	11.6	6.8	4.04	2.62	1.68	1.00	1.00	1.00
0.40	350	115	29.2	14.4	8.4	4.82	3.02	1.83	1.00	1.00	1.00
0.50	450	145	34.9	17.0	9.9	5.59	3.38	1.97	1.00	1.00	1.00
0.60	545	174	40.0	19.4	11.1	6.34	3.70	2.10	1.00	1.00	1.00
0.70	625	199	44.6	21.4	12.1	7.05	3.96	2.23	1.00	1.00	1.00
0.80	685	216	48.6	22.9	12.8	7.70	4.15	2.35	1.00	1.00	1.00
0.90	720	210	48.0	22.3	13.0	7.95	4.20	2.38	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	525	130	30.0	15.0	8.6	5.90	3.70	2.15	1.00	1.00	1.00

Table 4.3
Slip Ratio Values Used By Thom [15]

P	$1/s \left(\frac{\rho_g}{\rho_f} \right)$
250	40.0
600	20.0
1250	9.80
2100	4.95
2000	2.15
3206	1

Table 4.4
Thom Void Fraction Correlation [1]

Steam Quality % By Wt.	Pressure (psia)				
	250	600	1250	2100	3000
	α	α	α	α	α
1	.288	.168	.090	.0476	.0213
5	.678	.512	.340	.207	.102
10	.816	.690	.521	.355	.193
20	.910	.833	.710	.553	.350
30	.945	.895	.808	.679	.480
40	.964	.930	.866	.767	.589
50	.975	.952	.908	.832	.682
60	.984	.967	.936	.881	.763
70	.990	.979	.959	.920	.834
80	.994	.988	.976	.952	.895
90	.997	.995	.989	.978	.951
100	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.

Table 4.5
 Values of ϕ_{fo}^2 for the Separated Flow
 Model as given by Thom [15]

Steam Quality % By Wt.	Pressure (psia)				
	250	600	1250	2100	3000
	ϕ_{fo}^2	ϕ_{fo}^2	ϕ_{fo}^2	ϕ_{fo}^2	ϕ_{fo}^2
1	2.12	1.46	1.10	-	-
5	6.29	2.86	1.62	1.21	1.02
10	11.1	4.78	2.39	1.48	1.08
20	20.6	8.42	3.77	2.02	1.24
30	30.2	12.1	5.17	2.57	1.40
40	39.8	15.8	6.59	3.12	1.57
50	49.4	19.5	8.03	3.69	1.73
60	59.1	23.2	9.49	4.27	1.88
70	68.8	26.9	10.19	4.86	2.03
80	78.7	30.7	12.4	5.45	2.18
90	88.6	34.5	13.8	6.05	2.33
100	98.86	38.30	15.33	6.664	2.480

Table 4.6

Baroczy Correlation Co-ordinates of Two-Phase Frictional
Multiplier ϕ_{fo}^2 for $G=1 \times 10^6$ lb/hr ft² [16]

Physical Property Index $\frac{\rho_f}{\rho_g} \left(\frac{\mu_f}{\mu_g} \right)^{0.2}$	Vapor Quality % by wt.														
	0.1	0.5	1	2	3.5	5	7.5	10	15	20	30	40	60	80	100
0.001	2.20	5.80	9.20	16.0	26.5	47.0	99.0	163	376	630	1,300	2,050	4,300	6,600	10,000
0.001	2.15	5.60	8.80	14.8	22.8	34.2	48.2	70.0	108	148	240	330	538	760	1,000
0.004	2.08	4.90	7.80	11.9	16.3	22.8	29.0	36.0	49.5	63.0	86.0	110	155	203	250
0.01	1.59	3.30	4.80	7.00	9.60	12.4	16.0	20.0	27.0	33.5	43.5	53.0	69.0	85.0	100
0.03	1.12	1.55	1.81	2.57	3.45	4.7	6.17	7.90	11.0	13.2	17.3	21.2	26.0	30.0	33.3
0.1	1.04	1.12	1.22	1.48	1.78	2.05	2.50	2.80	3.60	4.20	5.50	6.50	8.00	9.10	10.0
0.3	1.01	1.02	1.06	1.13	1.26	1.36	1.50	1.59	1.77	1.93	2.25	2.48	2.86	3.20	3.33
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 4.7
 Values of B for Equation (4.66)

Γ	$G(\text{lbm/hr-ft}^2)$	B
≤ 9.5	$\leq 3.69 \times 10^5$	4.8
	$3.69 \times 10^5 < G < 1.4 \times 10^6$	$1.77 \times 10^6 / G$
	$\geq 1.4 \times 10^6$	$1494 / G^{.5}$
$9.5 < \Gamma < 28$	$\leq 4.426 \times 10^5$	$14123 / \Gamma G^{.5}$
	$\geq 4.426 \times 10^5$	$21 / \Gamma$
≥ 28	-	$4.075 \times 10^5 / \Gamma^2 G^{.5}$

Table 4.8
Constants for Equation (4.67)

Geometry	K	n
Round Tubes	.83(.087)	1.4
Rod Bundles and Annuli	.213(.0354)	1.6

Two values of K are given. The values in parentheses are for use if the variables of equation (4.67) are in CGS units and the others are for use with SI units. n is independent of the unit system.

Table 4.9

A Summary of Two-Phase Correlations

Correlation or Model	Ref.	Method of Application	Supporting Data	Models Used in Development and/or Application
Armand	4	Eqn. 4.9	Air-water 15 psia	$f = .079 / Re^{.25}$ SAME
Lockhart-Martinelli	5	Fig. 4.1	Air-various liquids 15-50 psia	$f = .046 / Re^{.2}$ SAME
Martinelli-Nelson	6	Fig. 4.2	Steam-water 15-3000 psia	$f = .079 / Re^{.25}$ SAME
Armand-Treschev	9	Eqn. 4.31	Steam-water 150-2700 psia	? SAME
Levy Momentum Exchange	12	Eqn. 4.44	Steam-water 60-1400 psia	? SAME
Martinelli-Nelson-Jones	11	Eqn. 4.45	? ?	Rough Tube ?
Bankoff	13	Eqn. 4.56	Steam-water 1000 psi	? SAME
Sze-Foo Chien & Ibele	14	Eqn. 4.57	Air-water Near 15 psia	? ?
Thom	15	Tab. 4.5	Steam-water 15-3000 psia	Rough Tube SAME
Baroczy	16	Fig. 4.5	Steam 139-2000 psia	$f = .046 / Re^{.2}$?

Table 4.9 (continued)

Correlation or Model	Ref.	Method of Application	Supporting Data (1)	Models Used in Development and/or Application	
				Friction Factor (2)	Void Fraction
Becker	17	Eqn. 4.61	Steam-water 100-600 psia	Rough Tube	Martinelli-Nelson
Borishansky	18	Eqn. 4.63	Steam-water .5-500 psia	$f = .046 / Re^{.2}$?
Chisholm (1973)	19	Eqn. 4.66	Other Correlations	?	?
C.I.S.E.	20	Eqn. 4.67	Steam-water 200-1500 psia	?	Homogeneous

NOTES

1. If steam-water data is used only that is indicated.
2. These friction factors are deduced from their being used in derivations, examples, or direct statements by the correlators.

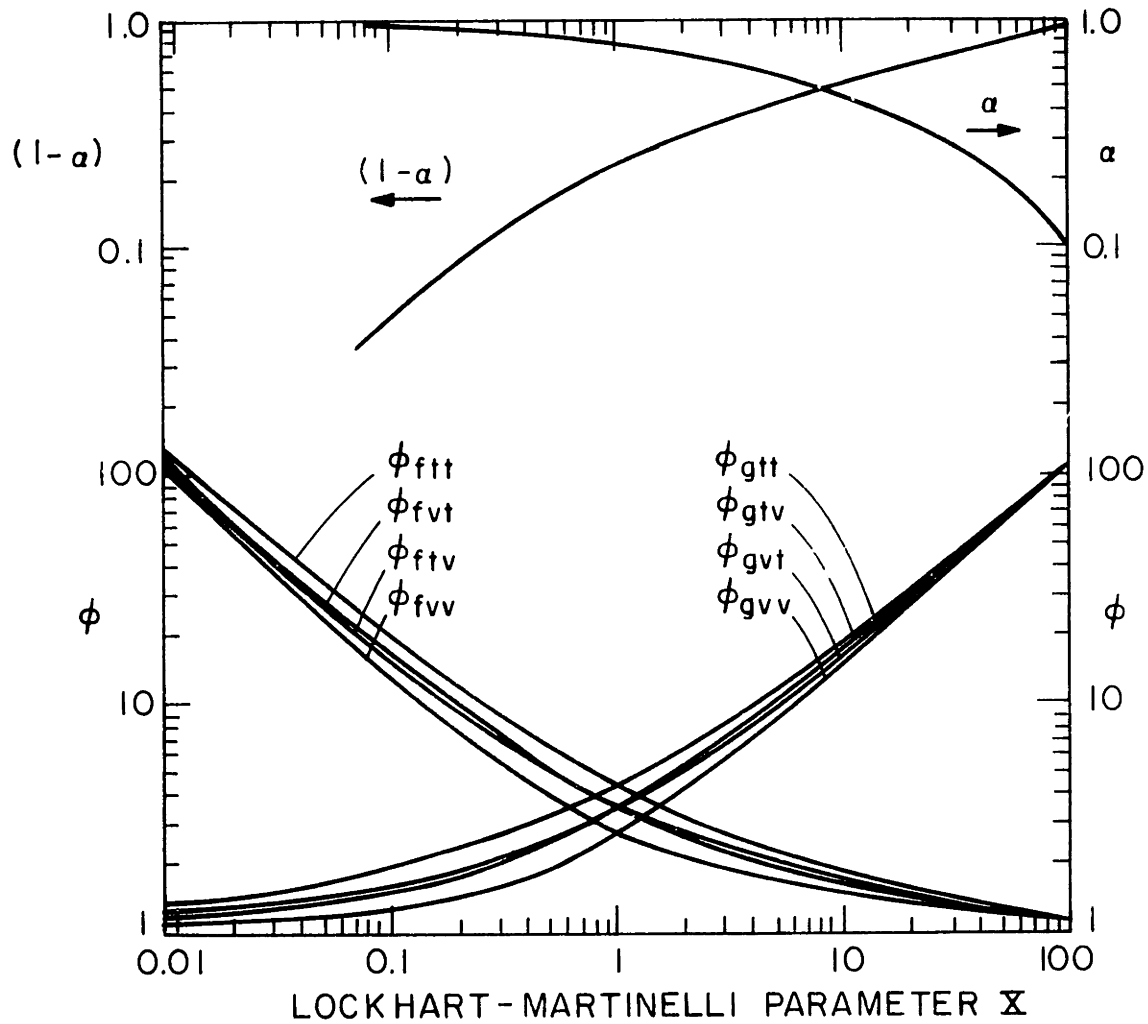


Figure 4.1 Lockhart - Martinelli Correlation [1]

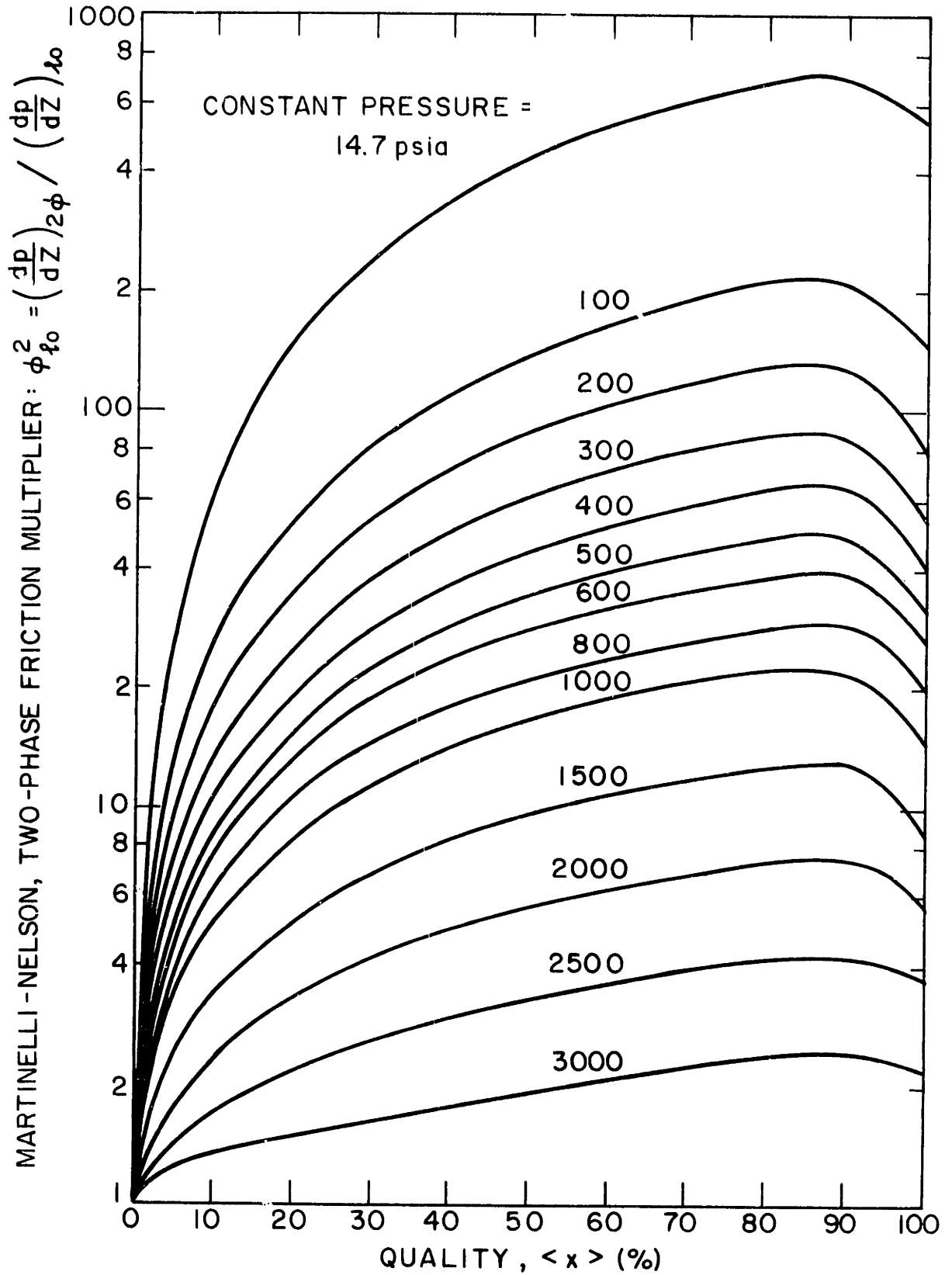


Figure 4.2 Martinelli - Nelson, Two-Phase Friction Multiplier for Steam/Water as a Function of Quality and Pressure [25]

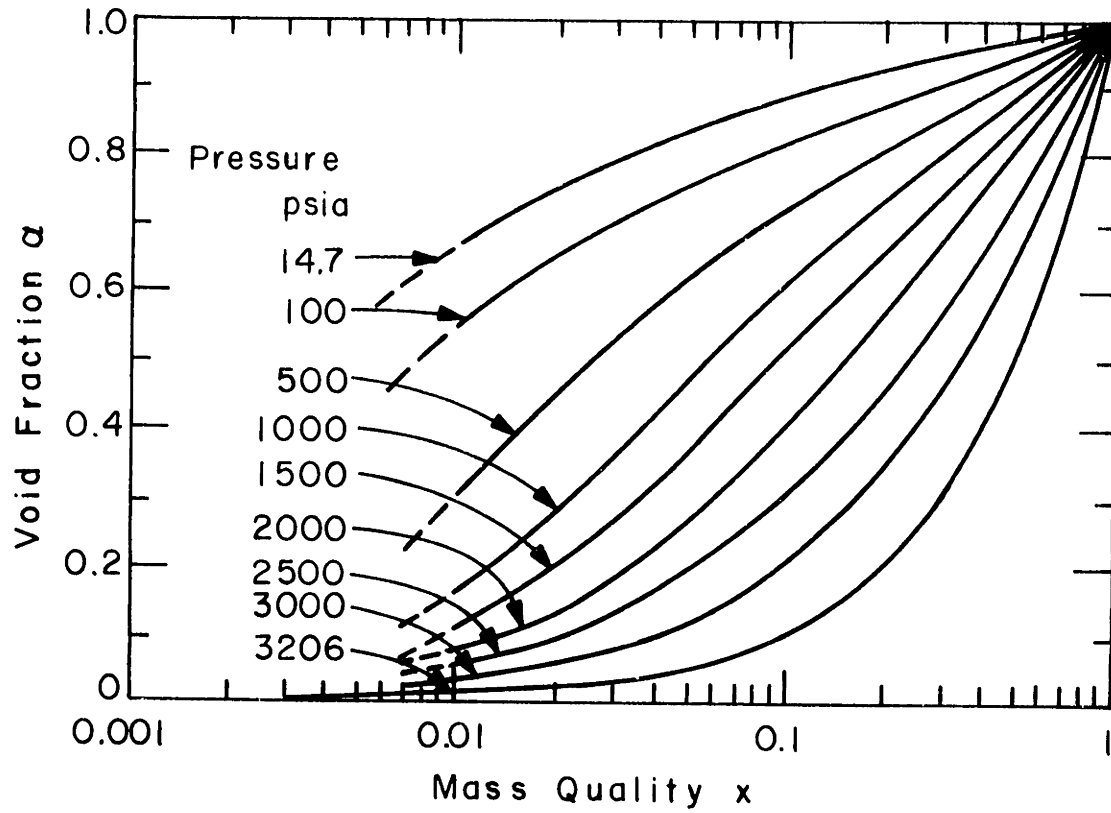


Figure 4.3 THE MARTINELLI - NELSON FRICTION PRESSURE DROP CORRELATION [6]

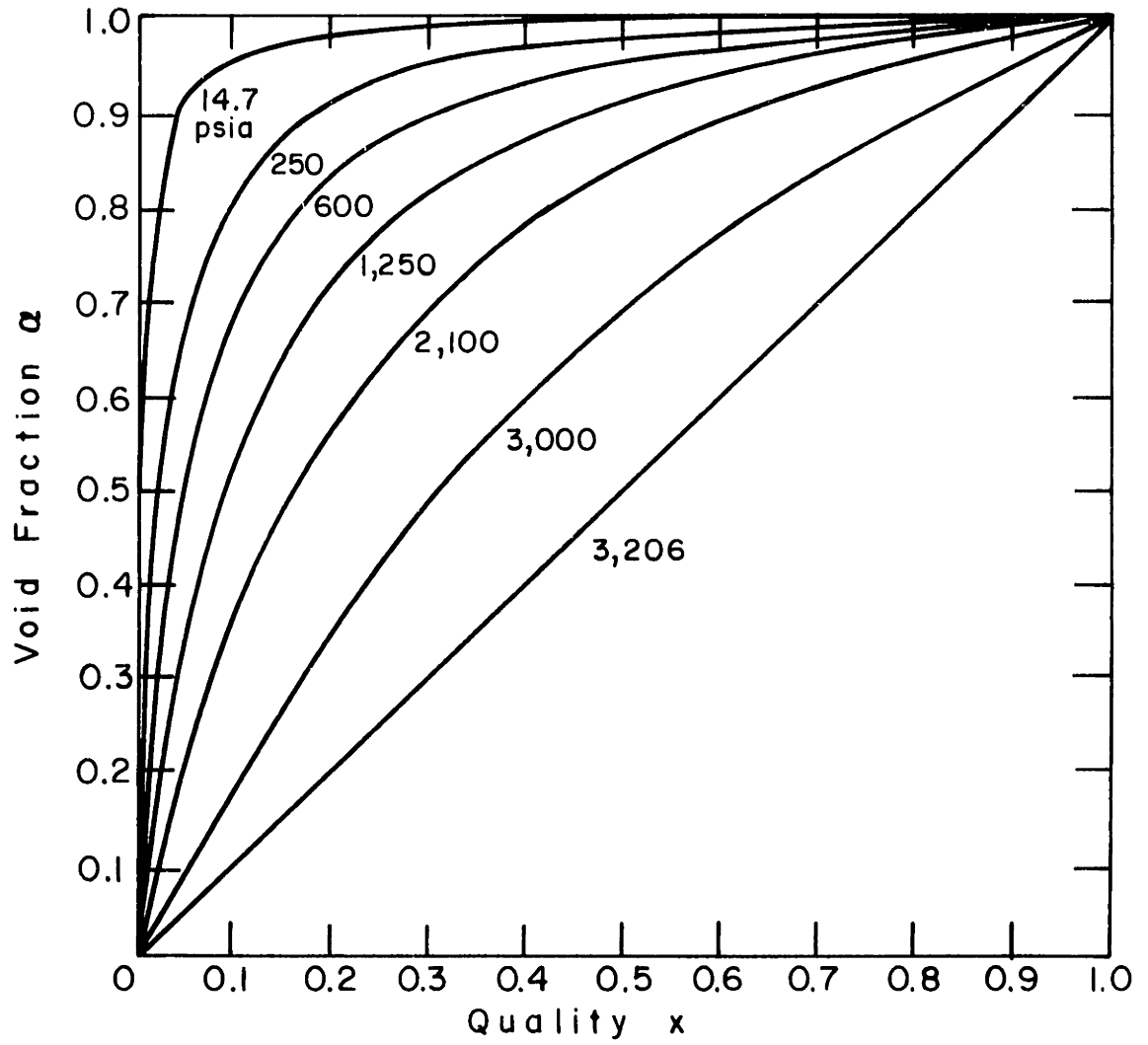


FIGURE 4.4 THOM VOID FRACTION CORRELATION [15]

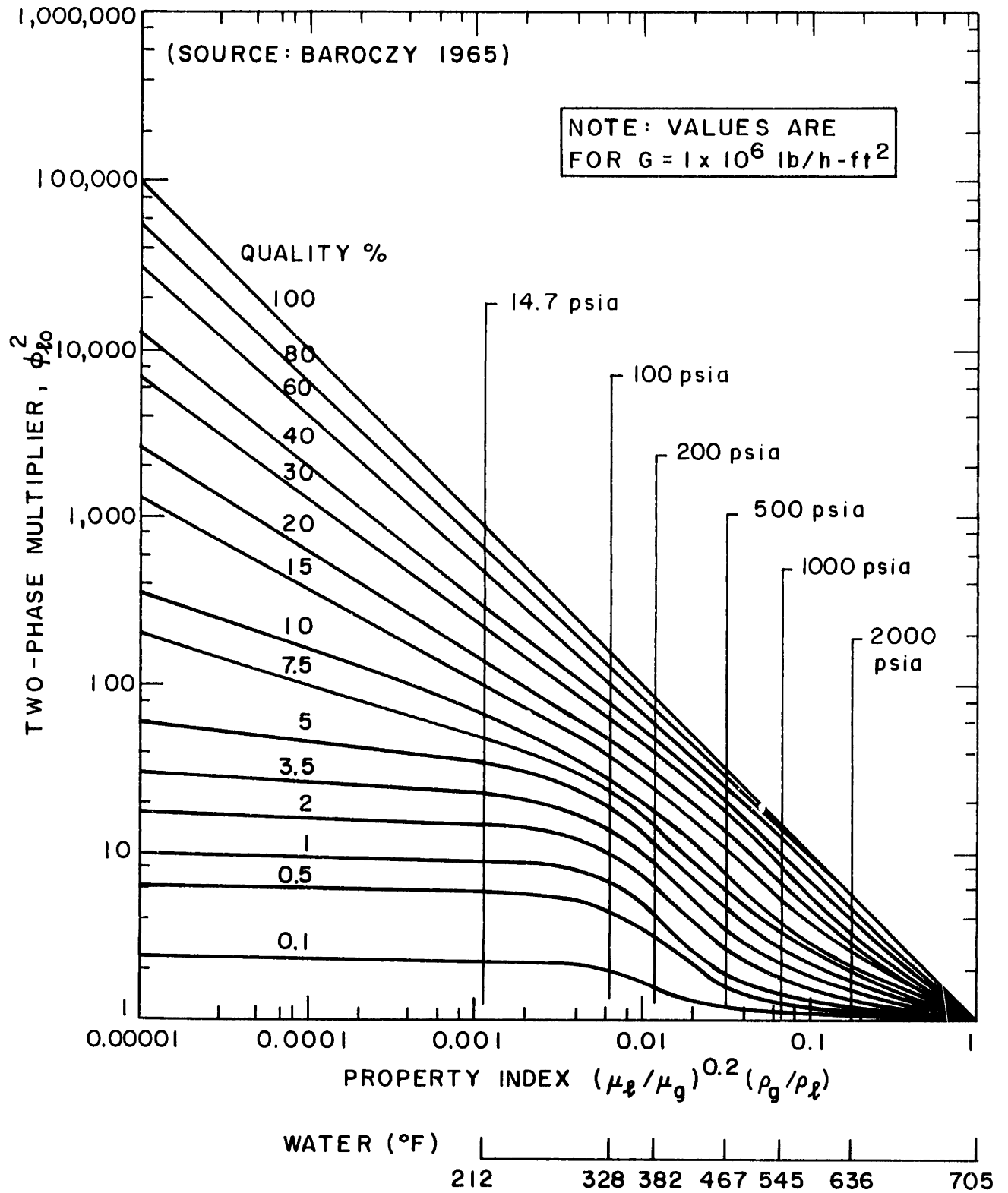


Figure 4.5 Baroczy's Two-Phase Friction Pressure Drop Correlation [25]

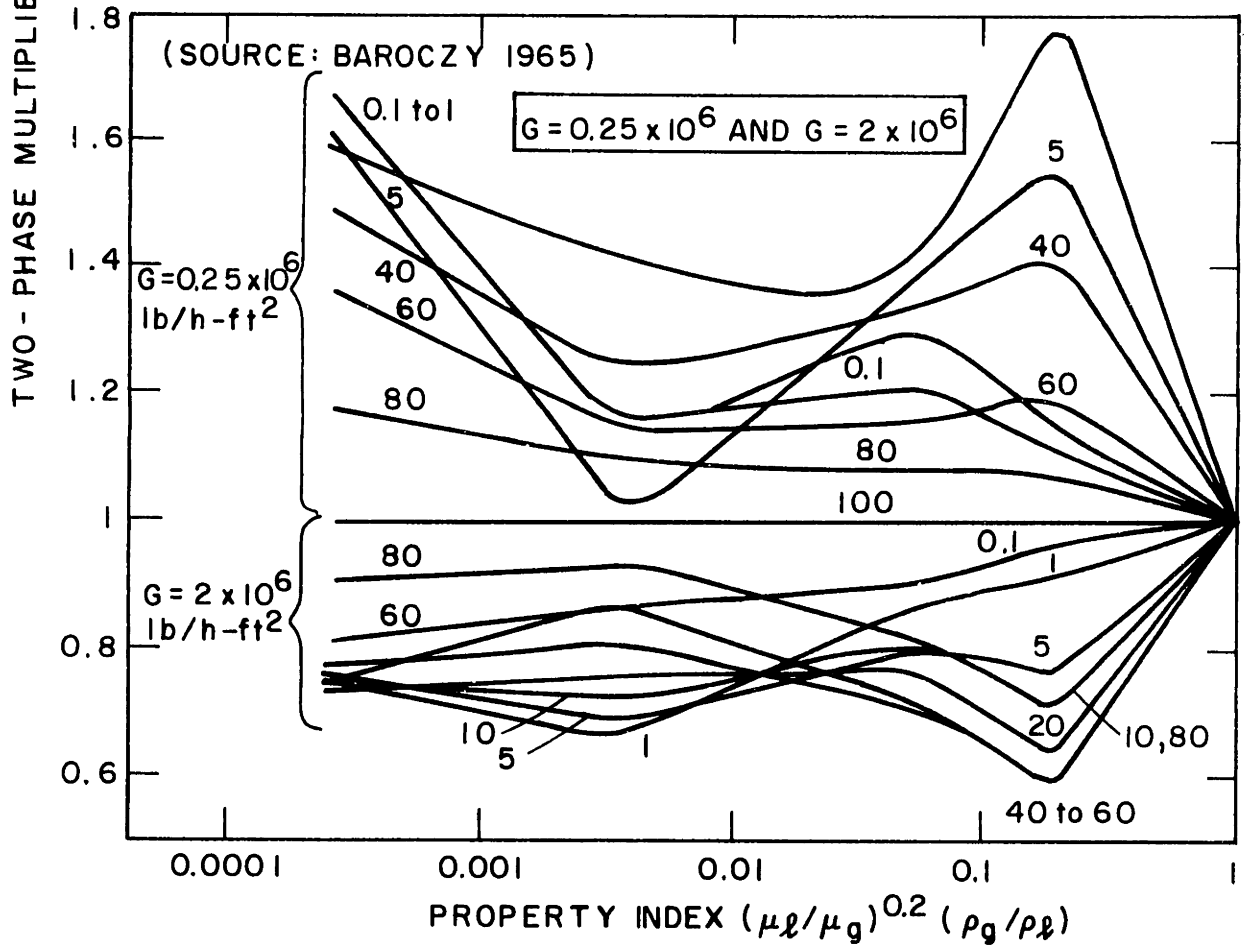
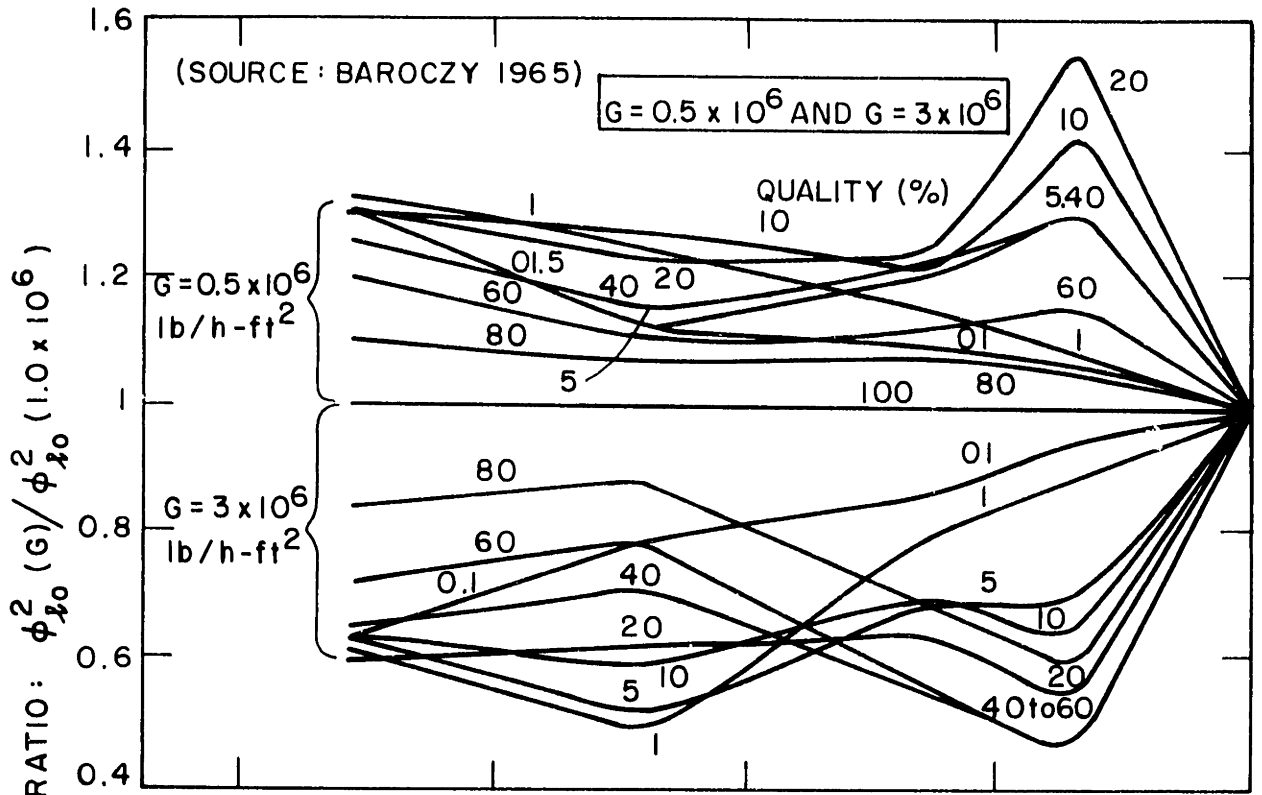


Figure 4.6 Mass Flux Correction Versus Property Index [25]

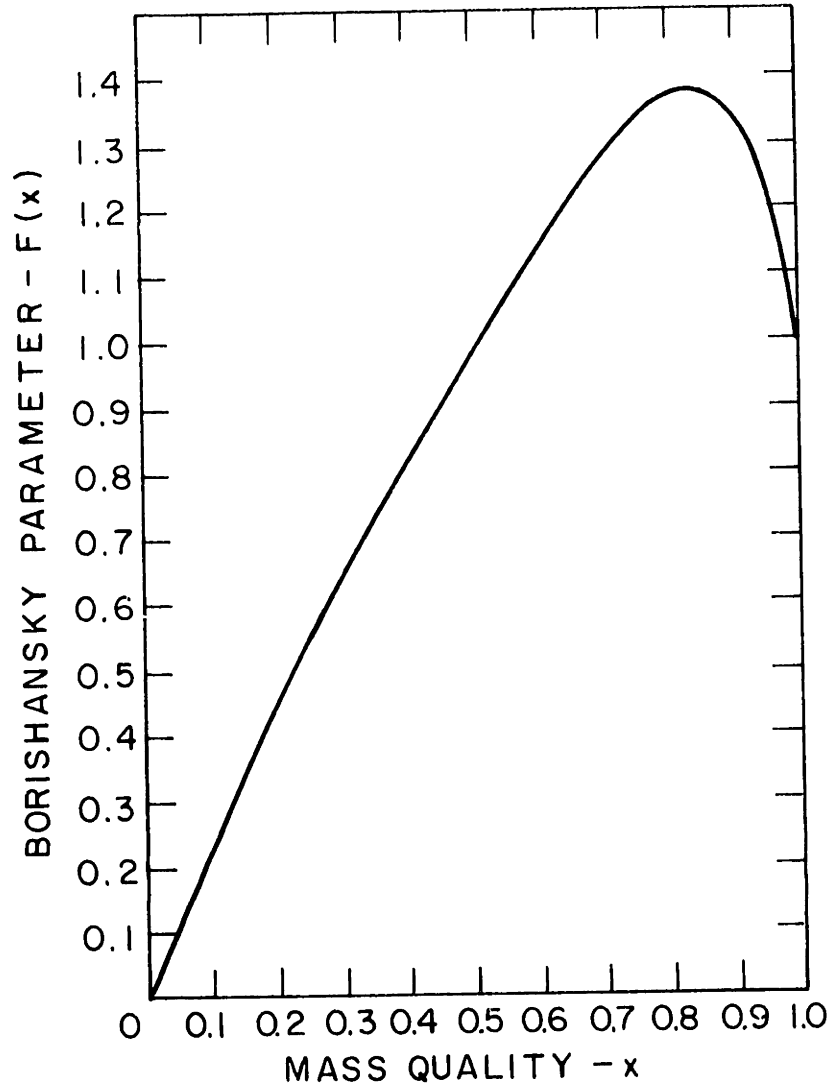


Figure 4.7 Borishansky Correlation [18]

Chapter 5

THE METHOD OF EVALUATION OF PRESSURE DROP CORRELATIONS

5.1 General

The correlations reviewed in the previous chapter were assessed by comparing the correlation two-phase friction multiplier to that derived from data. A difference ratio

$$\epsilon = \frac{(\phi_{fo}^2) \text{ correlation} - (\phi_{fo}^2) \text{ data}}{(\phi_{fo}^2) \text{ data}} \quad (5.1)$$

was used to quantify the discrepancy between the correlation and the data. A similar ratio of the quality - averaged friction multipliers was used for diabatic data. The calculation of the terms of equation (5.1) is discussed in subsequent sections.

Overall measures of merit of the correlations can be expressed as means, root-mean-square values or standard deviations of ϵ as given in equation (5.1) for all data points. The minimum root-mean-square value of ϵ for all data points is the primary figure of merit since it embodies the significance of both the mean error and the standard deviations. It is given as,

$$\epsilon_{\text{RMS}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \epsilon_i}{N} \quad (5.2)$$

The mean and the standard deviation of all the values of are also presented. These same measures are used to assess data grouped in subsets of common physical properties. An uncertainty interval or range of possible error is calculated for each point as prescribed by Kline and McClintock [26]. The R.M.S. and mean uncertainty ranges were computed for various data sets Appendix A gives more details on the uncertainty analysis.

Approximately 2,200 adiabatic data points were used in this evaluation. An overall merit was established using this data and it was verified against approximately 1200 diabatic data points. The adiabatic data was also grouped by similar physical properties and compared with the correlations to determine the impact of mass velocity, pressure and quality on the suitability of the correlations.

5.2 Pressure Drop Data

The data used in this evaluation are identified in table 5.1. A primary objective was to use raw data so that common void correlations and friction factors could be employed in the manipulation of all data. It was also desirable to know the uncertainty in the two-phase friction multiplier derived from data.

The adiabatic and diabatic data used ranges in pressure from 200 to 1500 psia and covers the entire quality range and a large spectrum of mass velocities and configurations. This data specifies the measured pressure drop or gradient, the flow conditions and geometry. Most data sets

provide adequate uncertainty information for the measured variables. These error intervals are given in table 5.2. Some data is presented without the uncertainty range. A median value of the error interval for other experiments as is given in table 5.2 is applied to these points.

There is a large amount of steam-water pressure drop data which has been presented in the literature in a graphical manner. For this sort of data the uncertainty information is often not presented. Then there is also the uncertainty in converting the plotted data to numerical quantities. Consequently, such data is not considered. Another limitation in the amount of data used is a function of the human resources in this effort. Consequently, adiabatic steam-water data at pressures less than 250 psia which is available was not used. The diabatic data is also limited to provide points covering a variety of geometries over the same range of conditions as that of the adiabatic data.

5.3 The Reduction of Pressure Drop Data

As stated earlier the pressure drop data was reduced to the two-phase multiplier, ϕ_{fo}^2 , as defined by equation (2.18). Equation (3.14) was used to reduce the pressure drop to a friction pressure gradient. In the case of adiabatic data it was used as given. For diabatic data it was integrated in ten steps over the quality difference. In this case an average two-phase friction factor was calculated. It can be defined as

$$\frac{1}{X_{out} - X_{in}} \int_{X_{in}}^{X_{ont}} \phi_{fo}^2 dx = \frac{\int_0^z \left(\frac{dP}{dz} F \right) dz}{\int_0^z \left(\frac{dP}{dz} F \right)_{fo} dz}. \quad (5.3)$$

The adiabatic raw data was reduced by several methods. Three methods of calculating the void fraction were used, the Thom correlation, the homogeneous model and the Martinelli-Nelson correlation. The Thom correlation was selected as the primary void fraction because of its reputed steam-water data base. The Martinelli-Nelson void fraction correlation and the slip ratio of unity (homogeneous model) were used to determine the effects of the different void fraction models on the results. The homogeneous void fraction model was used to provide data reduced by the same method as that on which the CISE correlation was. It also provides for a completely homogeneous computation of data based multipliers for comparison with those homogeneous model friction multipliers given in equations (3.6) and (3.11) through (3.13).

The effects of the friction factors were also examined. The adiabatic data was reduced using both approximations (equations (2.26) and (2.27)) and the smooth tube friction factor given by equation (2.28). The diabatic data was reduced to an average multiplier using only the smooth tube friction factor and the Thom void fraction correlations.

Much of the diabatic data was for flows having sub-cooled inlet conditions. The location of the point of zero quality was determined using equilibrium thermodynamics. The region from the inlet to this point the flow was treated as a single-phase flow with a friction factor of .0075 being used for the rod bundle data presented Lahey et al [35], which is consistent with their single-phase experimental results, and .005 for other ducts.

The computer programs used to reduce data are discussed and listed in detail in Appendix B. The output of these programs were the input to an evaluation program. This output described the geometry of the duct and the flow conditions as well as giving the friction multiplier base on the data and its uncertainty range.

5.4 The Evaluation of the Correlations

For each data point the computer program assessing the correlations computed two phase friction multipliers for each of the correlations given in Chapter 4, as well as the four homogeneous two-phase multiplier given in Chapter 3. These multipliers were compared with experimental result using equation (5.1) and the appropriate mean differences, R.M.S. differences and standard deviations were computed.

This output was given for each data set as well as the entire data collection. Each set of reduced adiabatic data was evaluated twice, once as sets based on the source of data and secondly as groupings of like properties. The property groupings combined data of similar pressure ranges,

quality ranges and mass velocity ranges. The intention behind these groupings was to determine the flow conditions at which a correlation may be most or, for that matter, least effective. Table 5.3 gives the property ranges that were used. They were selected so as to provide a significant number of points in each data grouping. In all, 42 subsets, each having a specific pressure, mass velocity and quality range were formed by mechanically sorting the output of the data.

For diabatic data the correlation multipliers were determined and averaged over the quality range of the data point. The average multipliers based on the correlation were compared with the data average multiplier in the same manner as the adiabatic data. Appendix C provides further details on the programming of the correlations and a listing of the program.

Table 5.1

Data Used in This Study

Data Set (Note 1)	Ref.	Points	Configuration	Flow Direction	De (in)	Pressure Range (psia)	Mass Velocity $\frac{\text{Range } 2}{10^6}$ (lbm/hr-ft ²)	Quality Range	Mean Data Uncertainty	RMS Data Uncertainty
A-1	28	54	Rd. Tube	Up	.205	990-1010	.8-2.9	.05-.63	.059	.060
A-2	28	172	Rd. Tube	Up	.205	580-1210	.7-2.9	.01-.71	.063	.068
A-3	28	49	Rd. Tube	Up	.197	990-1010	.7-3.3	.01-.64	.063	.065
A-4	28	58	Rd. Tube	Up	.205	990-1020	.7-3.0	.02-.73	.059	.060
A-5	28	74	Rd. Tube	Up	.248	990-1020	.7-3.0	.03-.85	.061	.063
A-6	28	57	Rd. Tube	Up	.323	990-1010	.7-3.0	.15-.65	.059	.059
A-7	28	27	Rd. Tube	Up	.398	990-1020	.8-2.4	.03-.75	.069	.075
A-8	28	61	Annulus	Up	.197	990-1040	.8-2.6	.04-.76	.060	.061
A-9	28	68	Annulus	Up	.276	990-1030	.8-3.4	.01-.72	.067	.075
A-10	28	151	Annulus	Up	.127	990-1030	.7-2.9	.00-.74	.062	.066
A-11	29	51	Rd. Pipe	Up	.318	1010-1020	.8-2.9	.03-.90	.060	.061
A-12	29	72	Rd. Pipe	Up	.193	710-1300	.8-2.9	.01-.60	.060	.061
A-13	29	360	Rd. Pipe	Up	.361	730-1030	.3-2.9	.02-1.0	.066	.072
A-14	29	42	Rd. Pipe	Up	.598	730-740	.7-1.1	.25-.98	.057	.057
A-15	29	268	Rd. Pipe	Up	.598	280-1310	.3-1.5	.02-.98	.122	.444
A-16	29	155	Rd. Pipe	Up	.200	1000-1030	.7-2.9	.02-.96	.050	.061
A-17	29	66	Rd. Pipe	Up	.197	990-1030	.8-2.9	.03-.81	.059	.059
A-18	29	13	Rd. Pipe	Up	.198	1010-1030	.8-1.2	.07-.87	.058	.058
A-19	29	26	Rd. Pipe	Up	.197	1000-1020	1.1-2.9	.02-.87	.056	.056
A-20	29	37	Annulus	Up	.098	730-1180	.5-2.9	.01-.51	.053	.053
A-21	31	23	Annulus	Up	.194	1010-1040	.5-2.3	.01-.52	.081	.094
A-22	31	22	Annulus	Up	.194	1010-1040	.8-2.9	.00-.53	.151	.221
A-23	30	43	Rect. Channel	Up	.778	500-1410	.5-2.1	.02-.99	.166	.225
A-24	30	26	Rect. Channel	Down	.778	600-1010	.2-2.1	.02-.79	.131	.149
A-25	30	62	Rect. Channel	Horiz.	.778	600-1420	.2-2.1	.02-.77	.061	.061

Table 5.1 (continued)

Date Set (Note 1)	Ref.	Points	Configuration	Flow Direction	De (in)	Pressure Range (psia)	Mass Velocity Range $\left(\frac{\text{lbm/hr-ft}^2}{10^6}\right)$	Quality Range	Mean Data Uncertainty	RMS Data Uncertainty
A-26	30	23	Rect. Channel	Up	.438	600-1410	.5-2.1	.05-.92	.064	.064
A-27	30	18	Rect. Channel	Horiz.	.438	600-1010	.5-2.1	.05-.90	.062	.062
A-28	30	36	Rd. Pipe	Up	.955	600-1400	.2-1.1	.09-.90	.099	.121
A-29	30	44	Rd. Pipe	Horiz.	.955	600-1400	.2-1.1	.09-.90	.062	.062
A-30	30	14	Rd. Pipe	Horiz.	1.27	1000	.2-.6	.09-.90	.062	.062
A-31	30	14	Rd. Pipe	Horiz.	.742	1000	.8-1.7	.09-.90	.062	.062
A-32	30	37	Rd. Pipe	Down	.742	600-1400	.2-1.1	.09-.90	.062	.062
A-33	32	6	Rd. Pipe	Up	.683	980-1030	1.-1.6	.05-.25	.045	.104
D-1	29	15	Rd. Pipe	Up	.198	980-1030	.7-1.2	-.17-.71	.150	.183
D-2	29	121	Rd. Pipe	Up	.199	720-1300	.7-2.9	-.31-.96	.133	.148
D-3	29	70	Rd. Pipe	Up	.200	1000-1030	.7-2.8	-.06-.98	.073	.077
D-4	29	159	Rd. Pipe	Up	.197	720-1300	.8-2.9	-.14-.99	.064	.065
D-5	29	270	Rd. Pipe	Up	.197	1000-1040	.8-3.0	-.13-.91	.075	.077
D-6	29	71	Rd. Pipe	Up	.197	990-1050	.8-3.0	-.12-.86	.068	.070
D-7	28	309	Rd. Pipe	Up	.205	590-1600	.7-2.9	-.06-.83	.080	.082
D-8	28	143	Rd. Pipe	Up	.205	995-1020	.8-2.9	.01-.84	.088	.090
D-9	22	12	Annulus	Up	.270	1000	1.-2.6	.06-.74	.071	.072
D-10	32	5	Rd. Pipe	Up	.683	993-1005	1.-1.6	0.0-.30	.102	.105
D-11	35	31	Array	Up	.474	1000	.2-2.2	-.81-.45	1.46	1.46
D-12	38	25	Rect. Channel	Up	.333	1200	.3-.5	-.06-.65	.748	1.15
									1.42	1.42

Note 1: A - Adiabatic, D - Diabatic.

Table 5.2

Uncertainty Intervals for Measured Variables

Property	Uncertainty Intervals						Median
	10 psi	5 psi	10 psi	5 psi	.01 psi	15 psi	
Static Pressure (P)	10 psi	5 psi	10 psi	5 psi		15 psi	10 psi
Pressure Drop (ΔP)	2.5%	2.5%	.04 psi	1.2%		2.5%	2.5%
Mass Flow Rate (W)	1%	.6%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Diameters (D)	1%	1%	1%	1%			1%
Power to Boiler (ϕ_1)	3%	2%	1%	3%		2%	2%
Power to Test Section (ϕ_2)	2%	1%	1%		2%	1%	1%
Inlet Temperatures (T_{in})	4°F	2°F	5°F	4°F	2°F	4°F	4°F
Notes		2	1,7	4		3,5,6	
Reference	28,37	29,36	32	30	38	31	Used on Data of 35,38,22

NOTES

- 1) The boiler is a heated length before test section pressure taps and is part of the same circuitry as the test section.
- 2) The boiler power uncertainty varied depending on measuring equipment attached between 1 to 2.2 percent.
- 3) The boiler power uncertainty calculated knowing a quality uncertainty of .02 at $x = 0$.
- 4) The pressure drop accuracy reported to be .3 percent of full scale of three manometers with liquids of different densities. The uncertainty is estimated based on manometer reading at $\frac{1}{4}$ length.

NOTES (continued)

- 5) The pressure drop error is based on 1 percent of full scale for 2000mm mercury manometer.
- 6) The reference (31) pressure drop uncertainty can be much higher than 2.5%.
- 7) The pressure drop uncertainty based on accuracy of static pressure profile accuracy of .02 psi over test section.

Table 5.3

The Ranges of Physical Properties
Used to Form Data Subsets for
Evaluation by Properties

PRESSURE:	P < 900 psia, P > 900 psia,
MASS VELOCITY:	G < 1×10^6 lbm/hr-ft ² , $1 \times 10^6 \leq G < 2 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft ² G $\geq 2 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft ² .
QUALITY:	0 \leq x < .1, .1 \leq x < .2, .2 \leq x < .3, .3 \leq x < .4, .4 \leq x < .5, .5 \leq x < .7, .7 \leq x < 1.0.

42 data subsets were formed.

Chapter 6

RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

6.1 Adiabatic Data

The comparison of data to correlations and models reveals that there is considerable difference between them. It is the purpose of this study to evaluate these correlations to determine which of them coincide most nearly with data.

Tables 6.2 through 6.6 give the overall evaluation of adiabatic data. These five tables give the mean, the root-mean-square and the standard deviation of the discrepancy, ϵ , for all of the adiabatic data. The data in each table has been reduced using different friction factors and void fraction models and correlations as is indicated. The correlations are identified by numbers which matched with the appropriate names in Table 6.1. The terms data error and correlation error appearing in these tables refer to the uncertainty in the friction multiplier based on data and the discrepancy between data and correlations, respectively.

A quick survey of these tables indicates that there is a large range of discrepancies between the data and the correlations. It is noted that the three correlations based on data at pressures near one atmosphere relate to the data very poorly. The Lockhart-Martinelli, Armand, and Sze-Foo

Chien-Ibele correlations display the greatest difference with data.

The correlations and models which exhibited the minimum discrepancies had R.M.S. correlation errors substantially larger than the RMS data uncertainty. There is obviously no perfect correlation. None are based on all the data that exists. The correlations are, thus, strongly dependent on the data used by the correlator. There must then be some limitation on the range of applicability of any correlation. In effect there is some degree of uncertainty associated with it. So therefore, it is not unreasonable that the best correlations' values of the R.M.S. differences range from .25 to .30 while the data R.M.S. uncertainty ranges from about .08 to .17.

There are several models and correlations which have overall differences with the data very near to that of the correlation having the least discrepancy. Table 6.7 gives the correlations which had R.M.S. differences with less than 0.1 of the minimum in value. It is noted that, in general, the same correlations and models comprise this group regardless of how the data is reduced. The one exception is the improved characteristics of the Chisholm correlation when the homogeneous and Martinelli-Nelson void correlations are used in the reduction of data. The Chisholm correlation is just outside the arbitrary limit for the other methods of reducing data. The altering of the method of reducing data has only limited effect on the results. In most cases, including the Chisholm work, the difference in

results by using the different models for void fraction and single phase pressure drop in data reduction is at best equal to the uncertainty in the data.

The CISE correlation RMS error decreases significantly when the homogeneous model is used to calculate the void fraction in reducing data. This coincides with the fact that the homogeneous model was used to develop that correlation. The CISE correlation may be strongly effected by the friction factor used. It is noted in section 4.15 that no friction factor is used in applying this correlation and none was needed to develop it. In this study the friction factor is used to calculate a liquid-only friction pressure drop which is then divided into the pressure drop determined by the correlation to convert it to a friction multiplier for comparison with data. This study is not a wholly valid evaluation of the CISE correlation since no friction factor is required for calculations as in other correlations and models.

Appendix D gives results for data grouped in their original sets as described by table 5.1 in a similar format. Appendix E gives the data grouped in collections having like physical properties. Table 6.8 indicates the property groupings for this data. The data set information is useful in noting the effectiveness of correlations for different geometries and flow orientations. The results of the property groups gives an indication of how the correlations behave in different ranges of pressure, mass velocity and quality.

6.2 Results of the Comparison of Diabatic Data

The overall results of the comparison with diabatic data is given in Table 6.9. The four correlations having the least discrepancy with the data are same as was the case for the diabatic data. There is some shifting of positions for some correlations, but in general the results coincide with that of the adiabatic data. There is greater uncertainty in the diabatic data, and especially so if there is subcooling (see appendix A). This greater scatter is naturally reflected by the higher RMS discrepancies between correlation and data.

The evaluation of the difference between correlation and other data for each of the diabatic data sets which are listed and described in Table 5.1 are given in Appendix F.

6.3 Applicability of Results to Boiling Water Reactors

Boiling Water Reactors operate within the limits of the data used in this study. The data subsets in Appendix E that are pertinent to the normal operation of the BWR are those representing the following properties:

Pressure; 900-1500 psia

Mass Velocity; $0 - 1 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft², $1 \times 10^6 - 2 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft²

Quality; 0-0.1, 0.1-0.2

These include the data sets numbered 4, 5, 10 and 11. The correlation which had the least RMS error overall for these four data sets is the Armand-Treschev correlation.

In the event of a reactor accident, such as the loss of coolant, the quality can be as high as 0.6. Under these circumstances data sets 16, 17, 22, 23, 28, and 29 are also applicable. The Armand-Treschev correlation performed best up to a quality of 0.3. At the higher qualities (sets 22, 23, 28, 29) the Baroczy correlation gave the best results.

A typical BWR 8 x 8 rod bundle has an equivalent diameter of .535 inches. A review of the data sets in Appendix D indicates that the Thom and Baroczy correlations perform the best in the sets having equivalent diameters near one half inch. Since the data sets of Appendix D are grouped by geometry and include regions of high velocities and qualities the property groupings are

considered applicable. Therefore, the Armand-Treschev correlation is recommended for BWR pressure drop analysis at qualities of less than 0.3 and the Baroczy correlation for higher qualities.

Table 6.1
Two-Phase Friction Pressure Drop
Correlation Identification

Correlation or Model	Number
Homogeneous, Equation (3.6)	1
Homogeneous, Equation (3.11)	2
Homogeneous, Equation (3.12)	3
Homogeneous, Equation (3.13)	4
Armand	5
Armand-Treschev	6
Lockhart-Martinelli	7
Martinelli-Nelson	8
Bankoff	9
Martinelli-Nelson-Jones	10
Levy Momentum Exchange	11
Sze-Foo Chien-Ibele	12
Thom	13
Baroczy	14
Becker	15
Borishansky	16
Chisholm	17
C.I.S.E.	18

DATA SPTS	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS EE F	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
33	2238	0.07382	0.16737	1	-0.09166	0.28227	0.26698
				2	-0.26023	0.34628	0.22844
				3	-0.17506	0.30489	0.24963
				4	-0.33098	0.39019	0.20665
				5	1.13285	2.06501	1.72653
				6	0.02490	0.36431	0.36346
				7	1.45561	1.71476	0.90642
				8	0.47765	0.64754	0.43721
				9	-0.22882	0.53899	0.48801
				10	0.78742	0.92927	0.49347
				11	0.35920	0.83429	0.75300
				12	2.80295	3.40723	1.93719
				13	-0.09636	0.28234	0.26539
				14	-0.08812	0.30971	0.29691
				15	0.83546	1.00450	0.55770
				16	0.14530	0.37208	0.34254
				17	0.00525	0.40458	0.40455
				18	0.27622	0.48827	0.40262

Table 6.2

Overall Results For Adiabatic Data Reduced Using
The Thom Void Fraction Correlation And
The Single-Phase Friction Factor,
 $f = 0.046/Re^{0.2}$

DATA SETS	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ER R	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD	CORRELATION DEV
33	2220	0.07339	0.16777					
				1	-0.13747	0.28153	0.24568	
				2	-0.29819	0.36498	0.21047	
				3	-0.21723	0.31607	0.22959	
				4	-0.36511	0.41191	0.19068	
				5	1.02831	1.91258	1.61262	
				6	-0.02687	0.34014	0.33907	
				7	1.32518	1.56691	0.83613	
				8	0.40187	0.56763	0.40086	
				9	-0.27010	0.53252	0.45894	
				10	0.69923	0.83848	0.46274	
				11	0.29510	0.77447	0.71605	
				12	2.60438	3.16457	1.79769	
				13	-0.14188	0.28260	0.24440	
				14	-0.13331	0.31166	0.28172	
				15	0.74293	0.90297	0.51324	
				16	0.08663	0.32585	0.31412	
				17	-0.04310	0.39101	0.38862	
				18	0.21607	0.44369	0.38753	

Table 6.3

Overall Results For Adiabatic Data Reduced Using
The Thom Void Fraction Correlation And
The Single-Phase Friction Factor,
 $f = 0.079/Re^{.25}$

DATA SETS	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ER P	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
33	2224	0.07436	0.17152	1	-0.09821	0.28310	0.26551
				2	-0.26584	0.34968	0.22716
				3	-0.18125	0.30741	0.24829
				4	-0.33597	0.39380	0.20543
				5	1.12506	2.05268	1.71689
				6	0.01695	0.36211	0.36171
				7	1.43465	1.69429	0.90133
				8	0.46637	0.63767	0.43488
				9	-0.23521	0.53995	0.48602
				10	0.77346	0.91599	0.49071
				11	0.35125	0.82707	0.74878
				12	2.77705	3.38061	1.92782
				13	-0.10287	0.28325	0.26391
				14	-0.09601	0.31031	0.29509
				15	0.82218	0.99191	0.55489
				16	0.13659	0.36718	0.34083
				17	-0.00323	0.40185	0.40184
				18	0.26630	0.48010	0.39948

Table 6.4

Overall Results For Adiabatic Data Reduced With
The Thom Void Friction Correlation And
The Smooth Tube Single-Phase
Friction Factor

DATA SETS	PCINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ER R	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD	CORRELATION DEV
33	2230	0.06664	0.07776					
				1	-0.10213	0.26342	0.24281	
				2	-0.27044	0.33370	0.19549	
				3	-0.18548	0.28869	0.22121	
				4	-0.34039	0.38263	0.17475	
				5	1.13029	2.07565	1.74091	
				6	0.01339	0.34722	0.34697	
				7	1.42297	1.65884	0.85260	
				8	0.45915	0.60414	0.39264	
				9	-0.23855	0.53475	0.47859	
				10	0.76443	0.86339	0.40135	
				11	0.34826	0.82223	0.74483	
				12	2.79383	3.40384	1.94437	
				13	-0.10673	0.26179	0.23904	
				14	-0.10102	0.26932	0.24966	
				15	0.81754	0.97803	0.53681	
				16	0.13235	0.34453	0.31809	
				17	-0.00867	0.33676	0.33665	
				18	0.25752	0.39548	0.29981	

Table 6.5

Overall Results For Adiabatic Data Reduced With
 Martinelli-Nelson Void Fraction Correlation
 And Smooth Tube Single-Phase
 Friction Factor

DATA SETS	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA FMS ER F	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION PMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD	CORRELATION DEV
33	2225	0.06674	0.07924					
				1	-0.12140	0.27350	0.24508	
				2	-0.28672	0.34655	0.19465	
				3	-0.20354	0.30022	0.22069	
				4	-0.35476	0.39578	0.17547	
				5	1.08978	2.02734	1.70953	
				6	-0.00732	0.35009	0.35001	
				7	1.36753	1.60397	0.83820	
				8	0.42699	0.58035	0.39305	
				9	-0.25941	0.52529	0.45677	
				10	0.72090	0.81884	0.38834	
				11	0.32460	0.81880	0.75171	
				12	2.72105	3.34350	1.94291	
				13	-0.12599	0.27228	0.24137	
				14	-0.12581	0.26202	0.22984	
				15	0.77948	0.95011	0.54325	
				16	0.10741	0.33557	0.31791	
				17	-0.03820	0.30830	0.30592	
				18	0.22638	0.36695	0.28879	

Table 6.6

Overall Results for Adiabatic Data Reduced With
The Homogeneous Void Fraction Model And
Smooth Tube Single-Phase Friction Factor

Table 6.7
 Two-Phase Pressure Drop Correlations and Models
 Having the Least Discrepancy with
 The Entire Data Collection

Data Reduction Method		$f = .046/Re^{.2}$	$f = .079/Re^{.25}$	Smooth Tube	Smooth Tube	Smooth Tube
Friction Factor		Thom	Thom	Thom	Martinelli Nelson	Homogeneous Model
Void Fraction						
RANKING	1	Homogeneous Eqn. (3.6)	Homogeneous Eqn. (3.6)	Homogeneous Eqn. (3.6)	Thom	Baroczy
	2	Thom	Thom	Thom	Homogeneous Eqn. (3.6)	Thom
	3	Homogeneous Eqn. (3.12)	Baroczy	Homogeneous Eqn. (3.12)	Baroczy	Homogeneous Eqn. (3.6)
	4	Baroczy	Homogeneous Eqn. (3.12)	Baroczy	Homogeneous Eqn. (3.12)	Homogeneous Eqn. (3.12)
	5	Homogeneous Eqn. (3.11)	Borishansky	Homogeneous Eqn. (3.11)	Homogeneous Eqn. (3.11)	Chisholm
	6	Armand-Treschev	Armand-Treschev	Armand-Treschev	Chisholm	Homogeneous Eqn. (3.11)
	7	Borishansky	Homogeneous Eqn. (3.11)	Borishansky	Borishansky	Armand-Treschev
	8	-----	-----	-----	Armand-Treschev	-----

Correlations having ϵ_{RMS} within 0.1 of the minimum.

Table 6.8

The Adiabatic Data Subsets Based
On Physical Properties

Pressure (psia)	Mass Velocity $\frac{\text{lbm/hr-ft}^2}{10^6}$	Mass Quality	Points	Data Set Number In Appendix E
250-900	0-1	0-.1	20	1
		.1-.2	42	7
		.2-.3	29	13
		.3-.4	34	19
		.4-.5	28	25
		.5-.7	53	31
		.7-1.	48	37
	1-2	0-.1	30	2
		.1-.2	37	8
.2-.3		28	14	
.3-.4		31	20	
.4-.5		17	26	
.5-.7		23	32	
2-3	.7-1.	17	38	
	0-.1	13	3	
	.1-.2	8	9	
	.2-.3	9	15	
	.3-.4	9	21	
	.4-.5	9	27	
900-1500	0-1	.5-.7	9	33
		0-.1	67	4
		.1-.2	86	10
		.2-.3	79	16
		.3-.4	68	22
		.4-.5	54	28
		.5-.7	110	34
	.7-1.	94	39	
	1-2	0-.1	107	5
		.1-.2	143	11
		.2-.3	95	17
		.3-.4	90	23
.4-.5		77	29	
.5-.7		129	35	
.7-1.		63	40	

Table 6.8 (continued)

Pressure (psia)	Mass Velocity $\frac{\text{lbm/hr-ft}^2}{10^6}$	Mass Quality	Points	Data Set Number in Appendix
900-1500	2-3	0-.1	84	6
		.1-.2	90	12
		.2-.3	76	18
		.3-.4	63	24
		.4-.5	57	30
		.5-.7	69	36
		.7-1.	27	41

DATA SETS	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD	CORRELATION DE
12	1231	0.12672	0.29829					
	1			-0.05580	0.42844	0.42479		
	2			-0.25223	0.40751	0.32007		
	3			-0.15497	0.39565	0.36404		
	4			-0.31868	0.43580	0.29726		
	5			1.12192	1.93829	1.58059		
	6			0.07791	0.55912	0.55367		
	7			1.55363	1.92893	1.14325		
	8			0.52776	0.83960	0.65299		
	9			-0.30963	0.45589	0.33460		
	10			0.71956	0.99074	0.68103		
	11			0.47312	1.04566	0.93250		
	12			3.44567	4.29905	2.57084		
	13			-0.06358	0.42290	0.41810		
	14			-0.19803	0.37259	0.31560		
	15			0.96854	1.33337	0.91641		
	16			0.19576	0.55865	0.52322		
	17			-0.10241	0.48535	0.47443		
	18			0.12781	0.44274	0.42389		

Table 6.9

Overall Results for Diabatic Data Reduced with
The Thom Void Fraction Correlation
And Single-Phase Smooth Tube
Friction Factor

Chapter 7

CONCLUSIONS

In reviewing correlations it is seen that several of them are based on only small amounts of steam-water pressure drop data or data limited to certain flow conditions. It is not expected that these correlations would be very applicable for conditions extremely different from those upon which they are based. The Lockhart-Martinelli, Armand and Sze-Foo Chien and Ibele correlations are all based on very low pressure data, none of which was for steam and water. The Lockhart-Martinelli correlation compared with data most favorably (even though only marginally so) at the lower pressure, and lowest mass velocity subsets. The other two correlations compared marginally well with data having low quality. It is obvious that these correlations are not applicable to the data covered in this study.

The Martinelli-Nelson correlation, which has been generally accepted, shows unfavorable overall results. However, for the data sets with mass velocities less than 1×10^6 lbm/hr-ft² it compares very favorably. This should be expected since the data on which this correlation is based is within this mass velocity range. The Thom correlation, which is similar to Martinelli-Nelson correlation in format, is based on data with higher mass velocities. Since the Thom correlation is based on and compares well with data

near the center of the mass velocity spectrum, its deviation from data having higher and lower mass velocities is less than in the case of the Martinelli-Nelson correlation, which is centered on low mass velocity data.

Different correlations will compare more favorably with different data sets, this all depends on the data, how it was reduced, the geometry and environment of the test. Any correlation can appear to be good if checked by selected data sets. However, as noted in the results of this study several compare more favorably than the others do with the entire data collection.

The four which compare most favorably with all the data are the Thom correlation, the Baroczy correlation and the homogeneous model two-phase friction multipliers given in equations (3.11) and (3.12). These are recommended for general application in the range of data covered in this work.

The breakdown of these results by property groups offers the opportunity to identify that correlation which is most appropriate over a specific property range. This is not recommended for any sets based on a small number of points (for instance fewer than 50 since a few erroneous or "bad" points could have a noticeable effect with a small data set. Some reservation is also expressed if the method of calculation differs from the method used here to reduce the data. However, this study did show that overall the use of different reduction methods had only small effects.

The mean correlation error for a particular correlation and property group and the correlation value obtained for a point within that property group substituted into equation 5.1 would yield in a friction multiplier more representative of the data studied here.

As previously mentioned the results and recommendations of this study are only valid in the range of data studied. In terms of nuclear reactor technology, this indicates that the data is applicable to boiling water reactors. For the analysis of boiling water reactors the Armand-Treschev correlation is recommended for qualities below 0.3 and the Baroczy correlation is recommended for higher qualities.

For applicability to pressurized water reactors a similar study should be conducted on steam-water pressure drop data at higher pressures than those examined here.

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Appendix A

TWO-PHASE FRICTION MULTIPLIER UNCERTAINTY

A.1 General

The uncertainty in the value of the two-phase friction multiplier is calculated using the method of Kline and McClintock [26]. The uncertainty is defined as the possible value of error that the data might have. For an observation the error is the actual difference between the true and observed values. The uncertainty in experimental data is a function of the measuring instruments, the apparatus, recording method and environment associated with the particular experiment. Most pressure drop data is considered the result of single-sample experiment, since a particular case is not repeated and if so, not sufficiently to analyze the data spread by statistical methods. The experimenter must, therefore, estimate an uncertainty interval instead of computing a frequency distribution.

Consider the variable v_i whose value in an experiment is the data point m_i for which the estimated uncertainty interval is $\pm w_i$ or

$$v_i = m_i \pm w_i. \quad (\text{A.1})$$

Now, let R be a function of n independent variables v_i ,

$$R = R(v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_n). \quad (\text{A.2})$$

The corresponding uncertainty interval of R is then given by

$$w_R = \left[\left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial v_1} w_1 \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial v_2} w_2 \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial v_3} w_3 \right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial v_n} w_n \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}. \quad (\text{A.3})$$

One unresolved matter concerning this result is the significance of this possible error range. No matter how minute the probability of an error exceeding a specified interval, the possibility always exists. The significance of the interval is the understood likelihood that it will not be exceeded. If the uncertainties w_i equations (A.1) and (A.3) are not exceeded by more than one value in ten, for instance, then this is the significance of the interval w_R . A significance on the order of one of ten or twenty is suitable for engineering applications. Another connotation for the same ranges of significance is a confidence level of 90 or 95 percent in the interval. If a particular error is presumed to have a Gaussian or normal distribution it may be expressed as a standard deviation σ_i in which case equation (A.3) can be rewritten

$$\sigma_R = \left[\left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial v_1} \sigma_1 \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial v_2} \sigma_2 \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial v_3} \sigma_3 \right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial v_n} \sigma_n \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}. \quad (\text{A.4})$$

The standard deviation is used by some experimenters [28, 24, 36, 37] to define the interval and significance of the uncertainty in their recordings. Others have specified a confidence level [30]. Many researchers have not denoted

the significance of their interval. It can only be assumed that they are of engineering significance. There is data published that does not even address the subject of uncertainty of error in measurements.

The pressure drop in a given two-phase flow situation is compared to a correlation by computing the friction multiplier based on the data and the correlation. The value calculated from the correlation is assumed to have no error. Equation (A.3) is applied to the appropriate relations, which reduce the experimental data to a friction multiplier, to determine the uncertainty in that multiplier.

A.2 The Uncertainty in Recorded Data

Table 5.2 gives values of error intervals reported for various pressure drop experiments. The 1961 CISE report "A Research Program in Two-Phase Flow" [28] used the standard deviation as the measure of data uncertainty because of its recognized statistical significance. However, it indicated that the values of the standard deviation were maximum errors determined from nameplate data, tests and estimates. (Maximum error is assumed to indicate an error of engineering significance) for each of the variables reported. Later reports [29, 36] from the same laboratory use the standard deviation also, but make no claim that the values used were maxima or not. A review of the assumed deviations indicates a strong likelihood that the values represented a range of accuracy that was of engineering significance. Thus, all the uncertainty ranges specified

in table 5.2 are considered to be of a suitable level of confidence.

In evaluating correlations the range of uncertainty of data must be known. Should the deviation from the data of more than one correlation be within the accuracy of that data the resulting evaluation must consider them to be of equal suitability over the range of the data. For those data sets for which the accuracy has been published, the uncertainty in the multiplier are evaluated using the given error ranges. All other data points (those without given uncertainty information) are evaluated using a median uncertainty. These values are also given in Table 5.2.

A.3 Uncertainty in the Adiabatic Two-Phase Friction Multiplier

For the adiabatic pressure drop the expression for the two phase friction multiplier is

$$\phi_{fo}^2 = \frac{\Delta P - \Delta P_z}{\frac{2f_{fo} G^2 L}{g_c \rho_f D}} \quad (A.5)$$

where $\Delta P_z = \frac{gL}{g_c} \left[\rho_g \bar{\alpha} + \rho_f (1-\bar{\alpha}) \right]$

and the acceleration pressure drop is presumed to be negligible in adiabatic flow. The pressure drop and dimensions are the only directly measured variables. The other variables are calculated from measurements of mass flow, pressure addition and heat losses. The uncertainties in the calculated

variables of equation (A.5) are generated by applying equation (A.3) to the formulae used to compute those variables. One term of the expression can be written as

$$\frac{\partial \phi_{f_0}^2}{\partial \Delta P} \delta \Delta P = \left[\lim_{\delta \Delta P \rightarrow 0} \frac{\phi_{f_0}^2(\Delta P + \delta \Delta P) - \phi_{f_0}^2(\Delta P)}{\delta \Delta P} \right] \delta \Delta P. \quad (\text{A.6})$$

Assuming that $\delta \Delta P$ is sufficiently close to zero for numerical evaluation, equation (A.6) can be rewritten

$$\frac{\partial \phi_{f_0}^2}{\partial \Delta P} \delta \Delta P = \phi_{f_0}^2(\Delta P + \delta \Delta P) - \phi_{f_0}^2(\Delta P). \quad (\text{A.7})$$

Then for the computer solution,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \phi_{f_0}^2 = & \left[\phi_{f_0}^2(\Delta P + \delta \Delta P) - \phi_{f_0}^2(\Delta P) \right]^2 + \left[\phi_{f_0}^2(P + \delta P) - \phi_{f_0}^2(P) \right]^2 + \\ & \left[\phi_{f_0}^2(x + \delta x) - \phi_{f_0}^2(x) \right]^2 + \left[\phi_{f_0}^2(G + \delta G) - \phi_{f_0}^2(G) \right]^2^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.8})$$

The pressure P and quality x are in this expression because the properties and void fractions are functions of them. It is assumed there is no geometry uncertainty. Similar methodology is used to compute the uncertainty for diabatic pressure drop data.

Figure A.1 gives the uncertainty in the multiplier computed from a set of adiabatic data [18] as a function of quality. Figure A.2 displays the major components of uncertainty which for this case were due to uncertainty in measurement of pressure drop and mass velocity. The presentations of the two figures are related to each other by equation (A.8). The behavior of these two components of the multiplier uncertainty is predictable. Consider first

the uncertainty in the pressure drop measurement only.

Equation (A.4) can be written

$$\delta \phi_{f_0}^2_{\Delta P} = \left| \frac{\partial \phi_{f_0}^2}{\partial \Delta P} \delta \Delta P \right|. \quad (\text{A.9})$$

Substituting equation (A.5) into equation (A.9) and dividing both sides by equation (a.9) gives

$$\frac{\delta \phi_{f_0}^2}{\phi_{f_0}^2_{\Delta P}} = \left| \frac{\delta \Delta P}{\Delta P - \Delta P_z} \right| \quad (\text{A.10})$$

as the uncertainty due to pressure drop alone. It can be seen from equation (A.5) that as the quality approaches zero followed by the void fraction, the gravity pressure drop increases to the value it would have if it were for a single phase liquid. At high qualities the gravity pressure drop decreases by a factor on the order of twenty. Equation (A.8) then reduces to

$$\frac{\delta \phi_{f_0}^2}{\phi_{f_0}^2_{\Delta P}} \approx \left| \frac{\delta \Delta P}{\Delta P} \right|. \quad (\text{A.11})$$

If the gravity pressure drop is considered negligible.

Figure A.2 verifies these predicted limits. Similarly, for the case of the affect of uncertainty due to mass velocity alone

$$\frac{\delta \phi_{f_0}^2}{\phi_{f_0}^2_G} \approx \left| \frac{1.75 \delta G}{G} \right|. \quad (\text{A.12})$$

This result is approximate because of the approximation of the liquid only friction factor is

$$f = \frac{.079}{\left(\frac{GD}{\mu_f}\right)^{.25}}. \quad (\text{A.13})$$

Equation (A.9) agrees with the results, based on data, which are given in Figure A.2. In that the uncertainty contribution of the mass velocity is independent of quality.

In most experiments the variable recorded is not the mass velocity but the mass flow rate. Consequently, the errors cannot be applied strictly in the terms of equation (A.5).

The range of uncertainty is known for independent variables such as, power to the boiler, and, inlet feed water temperature and yet the recorded value of these variables are not given. The uncertainty effects of the latter two variables are, thus, more difficult to apply. For instance, the quality required to determine the void fraction is based on an energy balance,

$$x = \frac{1}{h_{fg}} \left[h_{in} + \frac{\phi_1}{W} - h_{losses} - h_f \right]. \quad (\text{A.14})$$

In most cases the losses can be presumed to be small.

Applying equation (A.3) yields

$$\delta_x = \frac{1}{h_{fg}} \left[\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial h_{in}} \delta h_{in} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \phi_1} \delta \phi_1 \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial W} \delta W \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (\text{A.15})$$

Now since

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \phi_1} = \frac{1}{W}, \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial W} = -\frac{\phi_1}{W^2} \quad (\text{A.16})$$

and assuming that

$$h_{in} \approx C_p T_{in}, \quad (A.17)$$

the uncertainty in quality can be expressed as

$$\delta_x = \frac{1}{h_{fg}} \left\{ \left(\frac{\phi_1}{W} \right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{\delta\phi_1}{\phi_1} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\delta W}{W} \right)^2 \right] + (C_p \delta T_{in})^2 \right\}^{1/2}. \quad (A.18)$$

In many adiabatic experiments the inlet temperature to the boiler heating the liquid to test conditions is low and if so

$$\frac{\phi_1}{W} \approx h. \quad (A.19)$$

Then

$$\delta_x = \frac{1}{h_{fg}} \left\{ h^2 \left[\left(\frac{\delta\phi_1}{\phi_1} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\delta W}{W} \right)^2 \right] + \delta T_{in}^2 \right\}^{1/2}. \quad (A.20)$$

The components of the uncertainty in the quality due to each of the variables are

$$\delta x_{\phi} = \frac{h}{h_{fg}} \frac{\delta\phi_1}{\phi_1}, \quad (A.21)$$

$$\delta x_W = \frac{h}{h_{fg}} \frac{\delta W}{W} \quad (A.22)$$

And

$$\delta x_{T_{in}} = \frac{\delta T_{in}}{h_{fg}}. \quad (A.23)$$

When the error in mass flow rate is applied in equation (A.8), its effect on both the mass velocity and quality is simultaneously evaluated in the term computing the error due to mass flow rate. There will be a term evaluating the error due to uncertainty in the boiler inlet temperature and

another for the uncertainty in the boiler heat flux. Thus, the multiplier uncertainty, equation (A.8), can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\phi_{fO}^2 = & \left[\phi_{fO}^2(\Delta P + \delta\Delta P) - \phi_{fO}^2(\Delta P) \right]^2 + \left[\phi_{fO}^2(P + \delta P) - \phi_{fO}^2(P) \right]^2 \\ & + \left[\phi_{fO}^2(x + \delta x_W, G + \delta G_W) - \phi_{fO}^2(s, G) \right]^2 \\ & + \left[\phi_{fO}^2(x + \delta x_\phi) - \phi_{fO}^2(x) \right]^2 \\ & + \left[\phi_{fO}^2(x + \delta x_{T_{in}}) - \phi_{fO}^2(x) \right]^2 \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned} \quad (A.24)$$

A.4 Uncertainty in a Diabatic Two-Phase Friction Multiplier

The uncertainty in the diabatic result can be computed in exactly the same manner as the uncertainty in the adiabatic multiplier. The behavior of the error range is much different though. The error range in diabatic data is strongly influenced by the inlet subcooling or quality and the change as the flow travels through the test section.

The inlet condition of the flow dictates the upper limit of the elevation pressure drop of the flow. The uncertainty in the multiplier will approach the limiting value of the adiabatic condition as the heat transferred to the flow decreases to zero. As the heat flux is increased the elevation term decreases in conjunction with the mean density. This change in quality also gives rise to an acceleration pressure drop. The acceleration has the same effect on the

multiplier uncertainty due to ΔP as does the gravity pressure drop, namely

$$\left(\frac{\delta \bar{\phi}_{fo}^2}{\bar{\phi}_{fo}^2} \right)_{\Delta P} = \left| \frac{\delta \Delta P}{\Delta P - \Delta P_z - \Delta P_a} \right|. \quad (A.25)$$

As the acceleration term increases the multiplier uncertainty does also. The other effect that the acceleration term reflects strongly is the error range of the mass velocity.

The uncertainty of the multiplier due to the mass velocity for a diabatic case can be expressed as

$$\left(\frac{\delta \bar{\phi}_{fo}^2}{\bar{\phi}_{fo}^2} \right)_G = \left| \frac{\frac{\partial \bar{\phi}_{fo}^2}{\partial G} \delta G}{\bar{\phi}_{fo}^2} \right|. \quad (A.26)$$

The expression for the average two-phase friction multiplier is

$$\bar{\phi}_{fo}^2 = \frac{\Delta P - \Delta P_z - \Delta P_a}{\frac{2 f_{fo} G^2 L}{g_c \rho_f D}} \quad (A.27)$$

Assuming the friction factor given by equation (A.13) applies, equation (A.27) can be written as

$$\bar{\phi}_{fo}^2 = \frac{\Delta P - \Delta P_z - G^2 K_a}{G^{1.75} K_b} \quad (A.28)$$

for convenience. Then

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\phi}_{fo}^2}{\partial G} = \frac{1.75 (\Delta P - \Delta P_z)}{G^{2.75} K_b} - \frac{.25 K_a}{G^{.75} K_b}. \quad (A.29)$$

Substituting equations (A.28) and (A.29) into equation (A.27) gives

$$\left(\frac{\delta \bar{\phi}_{fo}^2}{\bar{\phi}_{fo}^2} \right)_G = \left| \frac{-1.75 (\Delta P - \Delta P_z) - .25 \Delta P_a}{\Delta P - \Delta P_z - \Delta P_a} \right| \frac{\delta G}{G}. \quad (A.30)$$

The friction pressure drop can be written as

$$\Delta P_f = \Delta P - \Delta P_z - \Delta P_a. \quad (A.31)$$

This equation substituted into equation (A.30) gives

$$\left(\frac{\delta \bar{\phi}_{fo}^2}{\bar{\phi}_{fo}^2} \right)_G = \left| - \frac{1.75 \Delta P_f + 2 \Delta P_a}{\Delta P_f} \right| \frac{\delta G}{G}, \quad (A.32)$$

which also shows an increasing multiplier uncertainty caused by an increasing acceleration term. Figure A.3 is a plot of multiplier uncertainty which slows the increase in uncertainty due to larger quality changes, hence, acceleration pressure drops. Figure A.4 breaks down a segment of the data of the previous figure into uncertainties in the multiplier due to the error ranges in mass velocity and pressure drop.

Inlet subcooling complicates the error analysis immensely. If the subcooling is large or the outlet quality very small the error range in the multiplier due to uncertainty in the pressure drop measurement may be very large. The uncertainty in the multiplier due to ΔP uncertainty is

$$\left(\frac{\delta \bar{\phi}_{fo}^2}{\bar{\phi}_{fo}^2} \right)_{\Delta P} = \frac{\delta \Delta P}{\Delta P - \Delta P_z - \Delta P_a - \Delta P_{fsc}}. \quad (A.33)$$

If the error in measuring pressure drop could amount to 2.5 percent and the subcooled length amounts to 90 percent of

the tube, the two-phase friction pressure drop would amount to perhaps five percent of the total. For such a case the error in the multiplier is 50 percent. There could certainly be even more extreme cases.

The uncertainty of all errors will have greater effects for subcooled inlet conditions. Intuitively, this could be expected. Since the two-phase friction pressure drop is small relative to the overall all pressure drop. Small changes in these other components of the pressure drop would be relatively large with respect to the two-phase friction drop.

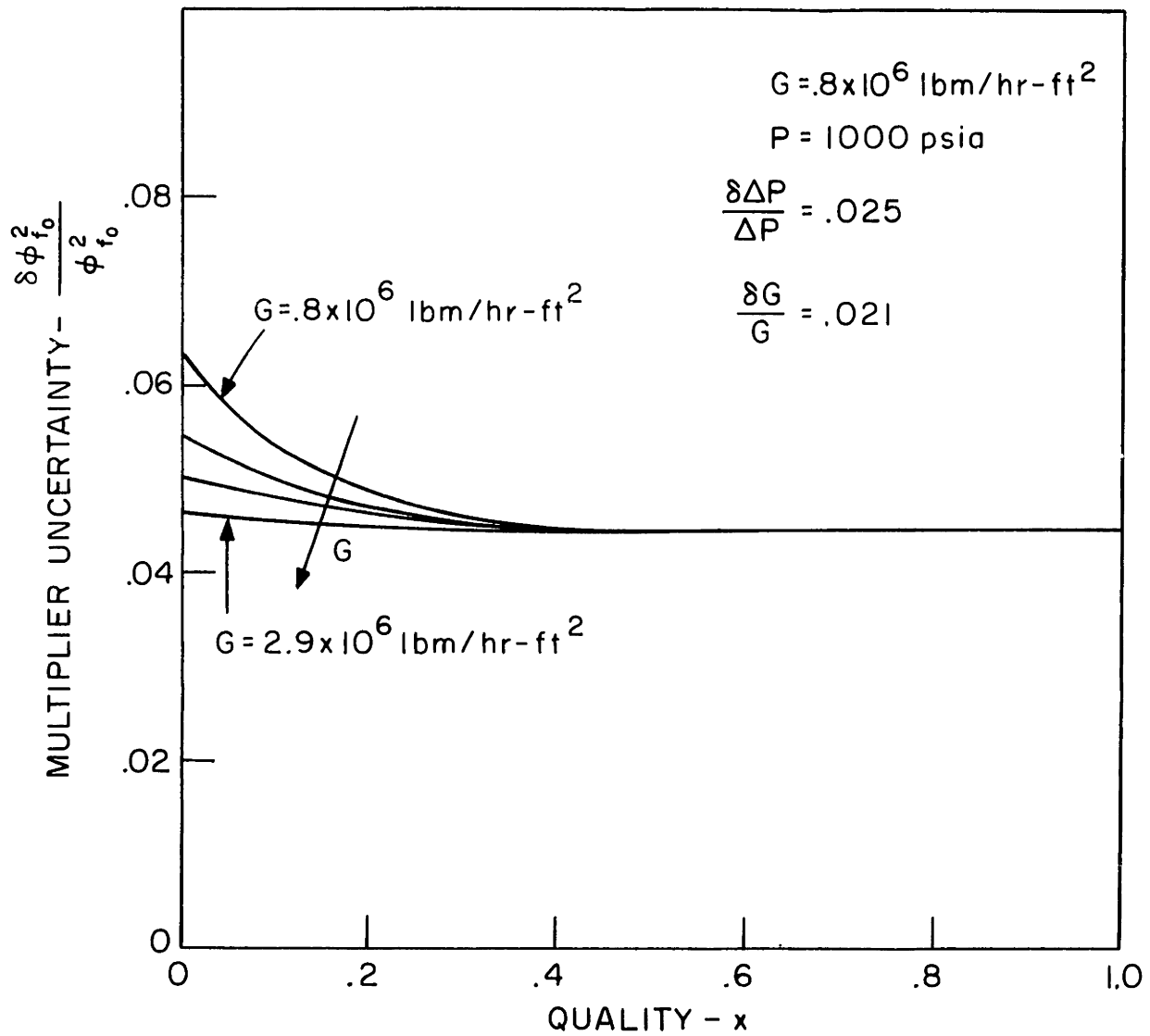


FIGURE A.1 MULTIPLIER UNCERTAINTY FOR ADIABATIC DATA.

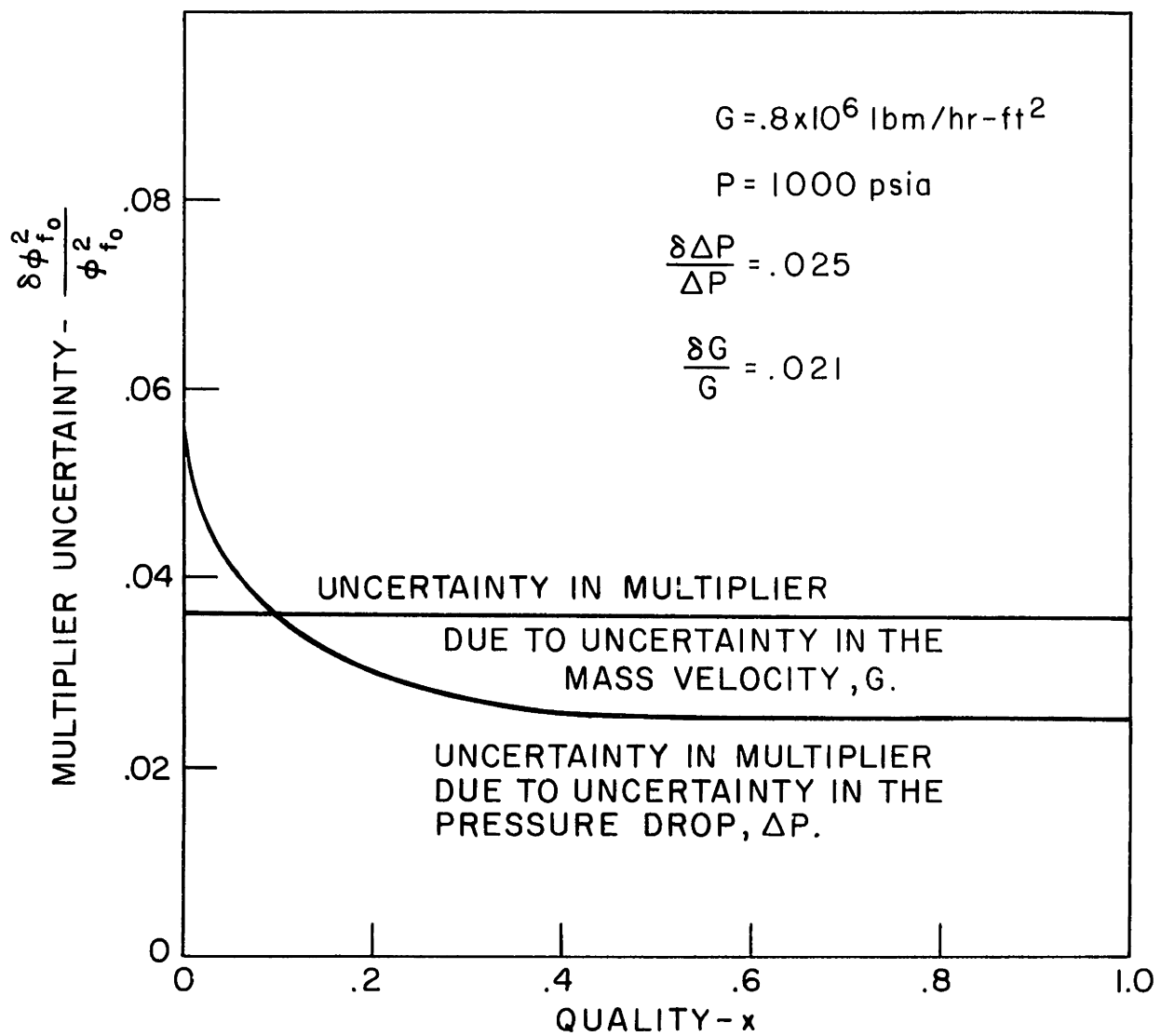


FIGURE A.2 MAJOR COMPONENTS OF MULTIPLIER UNCERTAINTY FOR A TYPICAL ADIABATIC CONDITION.

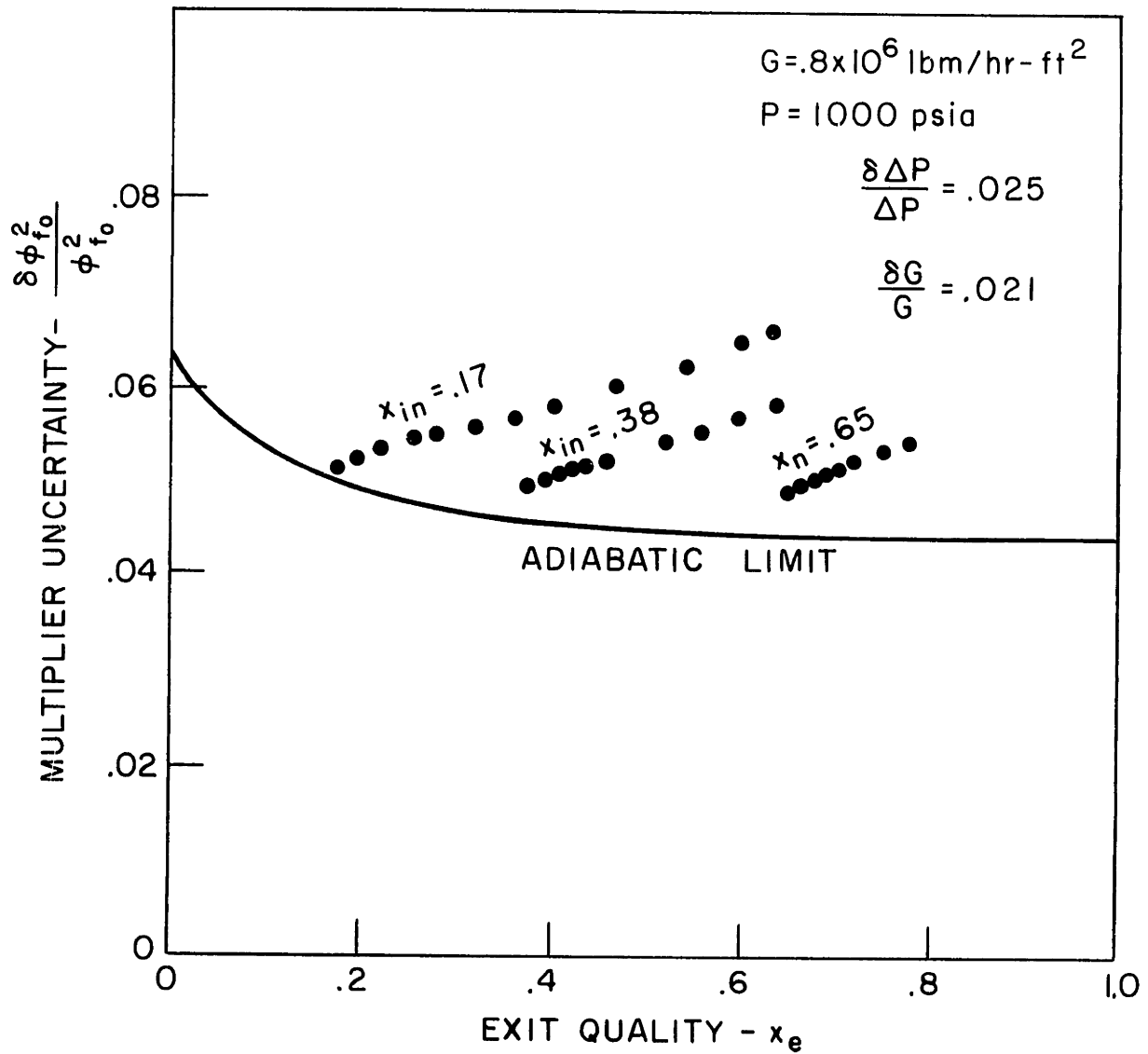


FIGURE A.3 TYPICAL MULTIPLIER UNCERTAINTY FOR DIABATIC DATA.

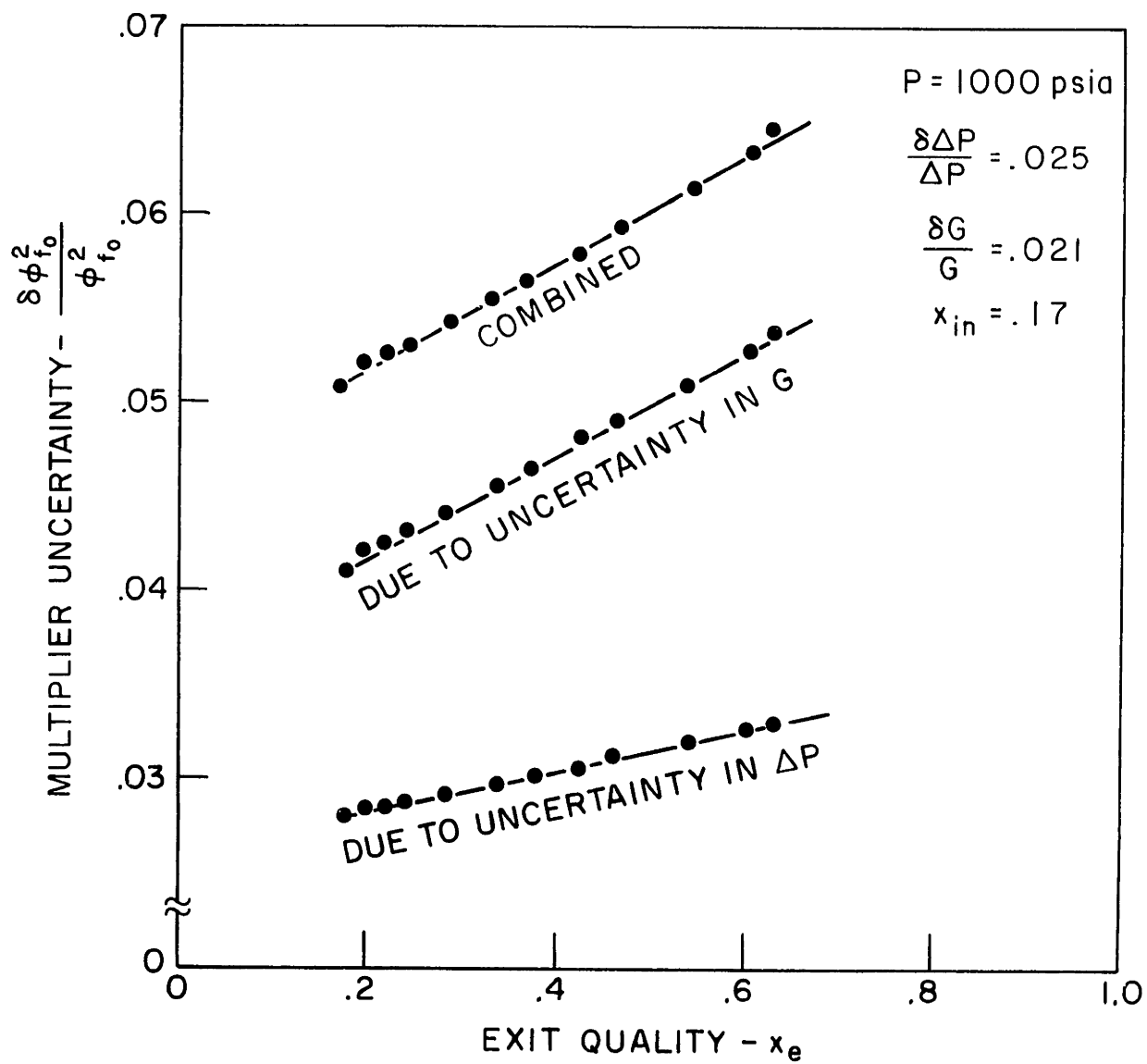


FIGURE A.4 COMPONENTS OF MULTIPLIER UNCERTAINTY FOR A TYPICAL DIABATIC CASE.

Appendix B

DATA REDUCING PROGRAMS

B.1 The Programs

Pressure drop data presented in the literature is found in different formats and expressed in different systems of units. To facilitate evaluation of correlations and models, the data was reduced to a common form for adiabatic and diabatic data. A basic program to reduce data was written for each of these two types of flows. Program statements were altered to apply the appropriate unit conversions, convert gradients to pressure drops, mass flow rate to mass velocity, and enter the data uncertainty as required by each particular data set. In adiabatic data the quality may be expressed as a mean or else the inlet and outlet values are given. For subcooled diabatic data the subcooling may be indicated by the temperature, the specific enthalpy, or by a negative quality. These were accounted for by adjusting the program for each data source. The output data of the data reduction programs is the input to the correlation evaluation program. The English system of units is used for the output. The output for adiabatic data identifies the data set and point, gives the geometry and flow conditions and expresses the pressure drop as a two-phase friction multiplier, as defined by equation (2.18). The uncertainty in the

multiplier is also given. For diabatic data the output is similar, except that inlet and outlet qualities, the heat flux and an average multiplier is given.

The main program reads the number of data sets, the uncertainty intervals of the independent variables, the number of points in the set and geometry. It then reads the data points expressed as a pressure, mass velocity, quality and pressure drop. Unit conversion is handled by the main program. It calls subroutine PHI to calculate the two phase multiplier and the terms required to calculate the uncertainty interval by equation (A.6). Finally it punches the output and proceeds to the next data point.

Subroutine PHI calculates the two-phase friction multipliers. It calculates densities and liquid viscosities by the method used in the reactor code HAMBO [10]. The acceleration and static head pressure drops are calculated and subtracted from the total pressure drop. Subroutine FRICT gives the friction factor which in the case of the sample program is the smooth tube, liquid only, friction factor. This value is used in subroutine PHI to calculate the two-phase multiplier assuming the entire flow is liquid.

For diabatic data the program is essentially the same as for diabatic data. The average static head loss is calculated by integration as opposed to use of the mean of the inlet and outlet qualities and the resulting multiplier is the quality average multiplier.

In the following section a sample data reduction program is given. This program shows a typical input and gives the output.

B.2 A Sample Program

A sample data reduction program is listed in this section. This program is used to reduce the data of reference 29. The sample data set consists of 27 points. Both the input and output are listed.

For this example the homogeneous void fraction model and the smooth tube friction factor are used to reduce the data.

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C THIS PROGRAM CONVERTS PRESSURE DROP DATA AS GIVEN IN CISE-R-83
C TO TWO-PHASE FRICTION MULTIPLIERS.
C THE OUTPUT IS PUNCHED CARDS FOR INPUT TO THE CORRELATION
C EVALUATION PROGRAM.
C READ IN NUMBER OF DATA SETS
  READ(5,101) ISETS
C READ IN UNCERTAINTIES FOR INDEPENDENT VARIABLES
  READ(5,103) DM,DD,DP,CDP,DQ,DT
  DO 7 K=1 ,ISETS
C READ IN NUMBER OF POINTS AND GEOMETRY
  READ(5,102) ICONF,N,DHYD,AREA,XL
C UNIT CONVERSION
  AREA=AREA/6.452
  XL=XL/(2.54*.12.)
  DHYD=DHYD/2.54
  DO 7 L=1,N
C READ IN DATA POINTS
  READ(5,103) G,QUALI,QUALF,P,DELP
  QUAL=(QUALF+QUALI)/2.
  G=G*7373.
  P=P*14.22
  DELP=DELP*14.22
C CALCULATE MULTIPLIER
  CALL PH*(G,QUALI,QUALF,P,DELP,DHYD,XL,PHIACT)
C CALCULATE UNCERTAINTY IN MULTIPLIER
  D1=DHYD + DD * DHYD
  G1=G+G*DM
  G2=G/(1.+DD)**2
  HF=360.+ .163*P
  HFG=880.-.222*P
  X1=DQ*(QUAL+HF/HFG)
  X2=DM*(QUAL+HF/HFG)
  X3=DT/HFG
  DP1=DELP+DELP*DDP
  P1=P+DP
  XI1=QUALI+X1

```

```

XE1=QVALE+X1
IF(XI1.GE.1.) XI1=QUALI-X1
IF(XE1.GE.1.) XE1=QVALE-X1
XI3=QUALI+X3
XE3=QVALE+X3
IF(XI3.LE.1.) XI3=QUALI-X3
IF(XE3.GE.1.) XE3=QVALE-X3
XI2=QUALI+X2
XE2=QVALE+X2
IF(XI2.GE.1.) XI2=QUALI-X2
IF(XE2.GE.1.) XE2=QVALE-X2
CALL PHI(G,QUALI,QVALE,P,DP1,DHYD,XL,PHI1)
CALL PHI(G,QUALI,QVALE,P1,DELP,DHYD,XL,PHI2)
CALL PHI(G,XI1,XE1,P,DELP,DHYD,XL,PHI3)
CALL PHI(G1,XI2,XE2,P,DELP,DHYD,XL,PHI4)
CALL PHI(G2,QUALI,QVALE,P,DELP,D1,XL,PHI5)
CALL PHI(G,XI3,XE3,P,DELP,DHYD,XL,PHI6)
DPHI=((PHI1-PHIACT)**2+(PHI2-PHIACT)**2+(PHI3-PHIACT)**2
1+(PHI4-PHIACT)**2+(PHI5-PHIACT)**2+(PHI6-PHIACT)**2)**.5
C PUNCH OUTPUT
7 WRITE(7,109)K,L,ICONF,DHYD,AREA,G,P,QUAL,PHIACT,DPHI
109 FORMAT(3I5,2F0.5,F10.1,F8.1,3F10.5)
101 FORMAT(I3)
102 FORMAT(I2,I3,3F5.0)
103 FORMAT(6F10.0)
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE PHI (G,QUALI,QUALE,P,DELP,DHYD,XL,PHIACT)
C CALCULATES TWO PHASE FRICTION MULTIPLIER
QUAL=(QUALE+QUALI)/2.
U=ALOG(P)
IF (P.LE.450.) GO TO 13
U=U-7.
V=((((-2638E-03*U+.1427E-02)*U+.2125E-02)*U+.1192E-02)*U
1+.1974E-02)*U+.4047E-02)*U+.2196E-01
PV=((((-4746E01*U-.6591E01)*U-.2243E02)*U-.2797E02)*U
1-.5301E02)*U-.6151E02)*U+.44E03
GO TO 12
13 V=((((-468E-08*U-.747E-07)*U+.3969E-06)*U-.3695E-06)*U
1-.2049E-05)*U+.6746E-05)*U+.3313E-04)*U+.1039E-03)*U+.1614E-01
PV=((((-186E-05*U-.1201E-03)*U+.6722E-03)*U-.3071E-02)*U
1-.6311E-02)*U+.6E-01)*U+.1104E01)*U+.1926E02)*U+.3336E03
RHOF=1./V
RHOG=P/PV
24 U=ALOG(P)
IF (P.LE.265.) GO TO 14
U=U-7.
H=((((-5873*U+.1149E01)*U+.7415E01)*U+.108E02)*U+.1389E02)*U
1+.3749E02)*U+.1608E03)*U+ 557.2
GO TO 20
14 H=((((-4771E-04*U+.8462E-03)*U-.5339E-02)*U+.1204E-01)*U
1+.1389E02)*U-.6628E-01)*U+.4103E-01)*U+.2877)*U+.2223E01)*U
2+.3332E02)*U+69.8
XMUF=.008+118./H
IF (H.GE.90.) GO TO 11
XMUF=.008+118./(H+.25*(90.-H))
REFC=G*DHYD/(12.*XMUF)
PE=P-DELP
AI=1./(1.+(RHOG/RHOF))*((1.-QUALI)/QUALI))
AE=1./(1.+(RHOG/RHOF))*((1.-QUALE)/QUALE))
DPA=((QUALE**2./AE)-(QUALI**2./AI))/RHOG+((1.-QUALE)**2./((1.-AE)
1-(1.-QUALI)**2./((1.-AI))/RHOF))*G**2./(.4169E09*XL)
A=(AE+AI)/2.

```



```
DPZ=RHDG*A+RHOF*(1.-A)
CALL FRICT(RHOF,DHYD,XMUF,F,G)
PHIACT=(144.*DELP/XL-DPA-DPZ)*(RHOF*DHYD)/(0.5756E-07*F) *G**2)
RETURN
END
```

```
      SUBROUTINE FRICT(RHOF,DHYD,XMUF,F,G)
C  CALCULATES SMOOTH TUBE FRICTION FACTOR
      REFO=G*DHYD/(12.*XMUF)
      I=1
      F=.005
      1  RF=SQRT(F)
         FF=4.*RF*ALOG10(REFO*RF)-.4*RF
         IF(ABS(F-F/FF).LE..00005) GO TO 2
         F=F/FF
         I=I+1
         IF(I.EQ.20) F=0.
         GO TO 1
      2  RETURN
      END
```

INPUT DATA TO DATA REDUCTION PROGRAM
 FIRST CARD: NUMBER OF DATA SETS
 SECOND CARD: DATA RECORDING UNCERTAINTIES
 THIRD CARD: GEOMETRY AND NUMBER OF POINTS
 DATA POINTS IN ORIGINAL UNITS

1	.006	.01	5.	.025	.02	2.
1	27.807	.514	67.5			
301.97	.83138	.83104		71.142	1.1045	
300.81	.78064	.78055		71.203	.98279	
301.27	.69243	.69267		71.267	.85347	
300.81	.6177	.61817		71.304	.78065	
300.58	.53546	.53617		71.328	.73168	
301.97	.43268	.43354		71.388	.61115	
301.04	.35622	.35713		71.434	.52075	
301.97	.27449	.2754		71.48	.42784	
301.97	.2217	.22264		71.423	.40174	
301.51	.15901	.15993		71.449	.34874	
300.35	.08889	.08968		71.49	.26838	
301.97	.02226	.02286		71.321	.18426	
390.53	.56874	.5697		71.659	1.0543	
390.53	.49426	.4955		71.623	.98656	
391.01	.42073	.42206		71.431	.87858	
390.53	.3527	.35405		71.386	.75679	
392.43	.27872	.28005		71.341	.63501	
390.53	.23227	.23362		71.403	.58227	
390.53	.20104	.2024		71.415	.55716	
391.48	.15368	.15502		71.442	.50443	
392.43	.10919	.11041		71.552	.42533	
391.01	.05492	.05587		71.4	.30605	
220.57	.89497	.89452		71.28	.68774	
218.93	.79862	.79849		71.361	.59608	
221.97	.66778	.66798		71.34	.56721	
221.73	.57769	.57807		71.265	.50568	
221.5	.5112	.5117		71.282	.47304	

OUTPUT CARDS PUNCHED, COLUMNS FOR:
 DATA SET NUMBER, POINT NUMBER, CONFIGURATION, EQUIVALENT DIAMETER, AREA,
 MASS VELOCITY, PRESSURE, AVG QUALITY, MULTIPLIER (DATA),
 MULTIPLIER UNCERTAINTY

1	1	0.31772	0.07967	2226424.0	1011.6	0.83121	13.96092	0.78368
1	2	0.31772	0.07967	2217872.0	1012.5	0.78059	12.49524	0.70174
1	3	0.31772	0.07967	2221263.0	1013.4	0.69255	10.79996	0.60708
1	4	0.31772	0.07967	2217872.0	1013.9	0.61793	9.88888	0.55633
1	5	0.31772	0.07967	2216176.0	1014.3	0.53581	9.26287	0.52163
1	6	0.31772	0.07967	2226424.0	1015.1	0.43311	7.64215	0.43094
1	7	0.31772	0.07967	2219568.0	1015.8	0.35667	6.51972	0.36809
1	8	0.31772	0.07967	2226424.0	1016.4	0.27494	5.28651	0.29901
1	9	0.31772	0.07967	2226424.0	1015.6	0.22217	4.93639	0.27956
1	10	0.31772	0.07967	2223033.0	1016.0	0.15947	4.24217	0.24094
1	11	0.31772	0.07967	2214481.0	1016.6	0.08929	3.17073	0.18247
1	12	0.31772	0.07967	2226424.0	1014.2	0.02256	1.87346	0.13686
1	13	0.31772	0.07967	2879377.0	1019.0	0.56922	8.29183	0.46767
1	14	0.31772	0.07967	2879377.0	1018.5	0.49488	7.74204	0.43728
1	15	0.31772	0.07967	2882916.0	1015.7	0.42140	6.86430	0.38813
1	16	0.31772	0.07967	2879377.0	1015.1	0.35337	5.90666	0.33441
1	17	0.31772	0.07967	2893385.0	1014.5	0.27938	4.88695	0.27719
1	18	0.31772	0.07967	2879377.0	1015.4	0.23294	4.50124	0.25561
1	19	0.31772	0.07967	2879377.0	1015.5	0.20172	4.29283	0.24398
1	20	0.31772	0.07967	2886381.0	1015.9	0.15435	3.83934	0.21862
1	21	0.31772	0.07967	2893385.0	1017.5	0.10980	3.17650	0.18156
1	22	0.31772	0.07967	2882916.0	1015.3	0.05539	2.19944	0.12876
1	23	0.31772	0.07967	1626262.0	1013.6	0.89474	15.16887	0.85233
1	24	0.31772	0.07967	1614170.0	1014.8	0.79855	13.30265	0.74800
1	25	0.31772	0.07967	1636584.0	1014.5	0.66788	12.31999	0.69330
1	26	0.31772	0.07967	1634815.0	1013.4	0.57788	10.98125	0.61840
1	27	0.31772	0.07967	1633119.0	1013.6	0.51145	10.27097	0.57876

Appendix C

THE CORRELATION EVALUATION PROGRAMS

C.1 The Program for Adiabatic Data

This program computes the multipliers for the eighteen models and correlations and then compares them with the data. The difference value, ϵ , is computed for each correlation. Cumulative mean values, R.M.S. values, and standard deviations of ϵ are successively calculated for each point. The results for each data set and the entire data collection are printed at the end of each data set.

The main program reads in tabular correlation and property matrices and the data points, calculates correlations and the evaluation measures and prints the output. Those correlations which have been presented in Chapter 4 in a closed form are calculated directly. For the Lockhart-Martinelli correlation ϕ_{fo}^2 is computed using the approximation given as equation (4.25). The Martinelli-Nelson correlation is interpolated using the log of the pressure, as was done by Bowring in HAMBO [10], and a third order Lagrangian polynomial. Similar interpolation was used to find the multiplier for the Thom, and Baroczy correlations. The Borishansky correlation was directly interpolated using third order Lagrangian polynomial. The

Levy momentum exchange model void fraction computation is accomplished by an iterative method. The main program also compares each of the correlation results with the data and computes the mean, RMS and standard deviation values for the difference value.

Subroutine PROP calculates the densities and viscosities. The saturated vapor viscosity is interpolated by a third order Lagrangian polynomial from the 1963 International Skeleton Table [40]. The remainder are calculated as in the reactor code HAMBO. Subroutine TERP sets up two-dimensional correlation matrices for interpolation using the log of one axis, such as pressure for the Thom and Martinelli-Nelson correlations and the property index for the Baroczy correlation. Function FLAGR is given in Carnahan et al [39] and was used to interpolate using Lagrangian polynomials. Subroutine FRICT iterates as solution to the smooth tube friction factor.

Should this program be used to compare diabatic pressure drop data, it would have to be altered to calculate a mean multiplier for each correlation. The multiplier would be averaged over the quality range from inlet to outlet conditions.

A sample program is given in the following chapter.

C.2 A Sample Program

A sample adiabatic correlation evaluation program is listed in this section. This example evaluates the output of the previous chapter's sample program. All of

the tabular correlation and property data is listed. The data points are not listed since they are given in the previous section.

```

C CORRELATION EVALUATION PROGRAM FOR ADIABATIC DATA.
C DATA FROM DATA CONVERSION PROGRAM
C INPUT VARIABLES
C   M DATASET NUMBER
C   L POINT NUMBER
C   ICONF CONFIGURATION
C   2 ANNULUS
C   OTHERS AS DESIRED
C   DHYD EQUIVALENT DIAMETER IN
C   AREA AREA IN**2
C   G MASS VELOCITY LBM/HR-FT**2
C   P PRESSURE PSIA
C   QUAL QUALITY
C   PHIACT LIQUID ONLY TWO-PHASE FRICTION MULTIPLIER
C   DPHI UNCERTAINTY RANGE FOR MULTIPLIER
C INPUT FORMAT SEE STATEMENT 102
C LAST DATA CARD MUST BE FOLLOWED BY BLANK CARD
C CARDS FOR EACH DATA SET MUST BE LUMPED TOGETHER
COMMON
DIMENSION PHI(20)
DIMENSION PT(6),PHIT(6,13),XT(13)
DIMENSION GDEV(20),GSUSQ(20),GSUM(20),GXERR(20),GRERR(20)
DIMENSION XMN(13),QMN(13),PMN(9),PHIMN(9,13),
1SUSQ(20),SUM(20),XNERR(20),RERR(20),DEV(20),
2GB(5),ERR(20),PHI8(11,15),BPI(11),BPIC(8),XB(15),XBC(10),
3CORR(8,10,5),XBO(11),FBO(11),PSIG(20),SIG(20)
C INITIALIZE VARIABLES
NC=18
MM=1
N=0
NN=0
SPHI=0.
GSPHI=0.
SPHI2=0.
GSPHI2=0.
DO 12 I=1,20

```



```

GSUM(I)=0.
GSUSQ(I)=0.
SUM(I)=0.
12  SUSQ(I)=0.
C READ IN VAPOR VISCOSITY AND SURFACE TENSION MATRICES
  READ(5,103)(XMUGT(I),I=1,29),(PMUGT(I),I=1,29)
  READ(5,103)(PSIG(I),I=1,20),(SIG(I),I=1,20)
103  FORMAT(16F5.0)
C READ IN VARIOUS CORRELATION MULTIPLIER MATRICES
  READ(5,104)(XMN(I),I=1,13)
104  FORMAT(13F5.0)
  READ(5,105)(PT(I),I=1,6),((PHIT(I,J),I=1,6),J=1,13)
105  FORMAT(6F5.0/(6F5.0))
  READ(5,106)(PMN(I),I=1,9),((PHIMN(I,J),I=1,9),J=1,13)
106  FORMAT(9F5.0/(9 F5.0))
  READ(5,114)(BPI(I),I=1,11),(XB(J),J=1,15),((PHIB(I,J),I=1,11),
1J=1,15)
114  FORMAT(11F5.1/15F5.1/(11F5.1))
  READ(5,115)(BPIC(I),I=1,8),(XBC(J),J=1,10),(GB(K),K=1,5),
1((CORR(I,J,K),I=1,8),J=1,10),K=1,5)
115  FORMAT(8F5.1/10F5.1/5F10.1/(8F5.1))
  READ(5,107)(XBO(I),I=1,11),(FBO(I),I=1,11)
107  FORMAT(11F5.0)
2    GO TO 3
     N=N+1
     NN=NN+1
C READ IN DATA
3    READ (5,102)M,L,ICONF,DHYD,AREA,G,P,QUAL,PHIACT,DPHI
102  FORMAT(3I5,2F8.5,F10.1,F8.1,3F10.5)
C CHECK IF END OF DATA SET THEN EVALUATE RATING PARAMETERS AND PRINT
  IF(MM.EQ.M) GO TO 4
  DO 17 I=1,NC
  DEV(I)=SQRT(SUSQ(I)/FLOAT(N)-(SUM(I)/FLOAT(N))**2 )
  XNERR(I)=SUM(I)/FLOAT(N)
  GDEV(I)=SQRT(GSUSQ(I)/FLOAT(NN)-(GSUM(I)/FLOAT(NN))**2 )
  CYERR(I)=SUM(I)/FLOAT(N)
  GDEV(I)=SQRT(GSUSQ(I)/FLOAT(NN)-(GSUM(I)/FLOAT(NN))**2 )

```

```

17 GRERR(I)=SQRT(GSUSQ(I)/FLOAT(NN))
RERR(I)=SQRT(SUSQ(I)/FLOAT(N))
GXPER=GSPHI/FLOAT(NN)
GRXPER=SQRT(GSPHI2/FLOAT(NN))
RXPER=SQRT(SPHI2/FLOAT(N))
XPER=SPHI/FLOAT(N)
WRITE(6,108)

108 FORMAT('1'//////10X,' DATA SET POINTS DATA MN DATA RMS CORR
RELATION CORRELATION CORRELATION CORRELATION'/32X,'ERROR ERRO
R',18X,'MN ERROR RMS ERROR STD DEV'//)
WRITE(6,101)MM,N,XPER,RXPER,(I,XNERR(I),RERR(I),DEV(I),I=1,NC)
WRITE(6,1010)

1010 FORMAT('1'//////10X,' DATA SETS POINTS DATA MN DATA RMS CORR
RELATION CORRELATION CORRELATION CORRELATION'/32X,'ERROR ER
R',18X,'MN ERROR RMS ERROR STD DEV'//)
WRITE(6,101)MM,NN,GXPER,GRXPER,(I,GXERR(I),GRERR(I),GDEV(I),I=1,NC
1)

101 FORMAT(10X,2I9,2F9.5/(50X,I9,3F13.5))
SPHI=0.
SPHI2=0.
N=0
DO 11 I=1,20
SUM(I)=0.
SUSQ(I)=0.
MM=M
IF(MM.EQ.0) STOP
CONTINUE
CALL PROP (P ,RHOG,RHOF,XMUF,XMUG)
REG=(DHYD*G*QUAL)/(12.*XMUG)
REF=(DHYD*G*(1.-QUAL))/(12.*XMUF)
C HOMOGENEOUS MODELS
PHI(1)=1.+QUAL*(RHOF/RHOG-1.)
PHI(2)=PHI(1)/(1.+QUAL*(XMUF/XMUG-1.))**.25
PHI(3)=PHI(1)*(1.+QUAL*(XMUG/XMUF-1.))**.25
PHI(4)=PHI(1)*((1.+QUAL*(XMUG*RHOF/(RHOG*XMUF))-1.)/(PHI(1)))**.25

```

```

51 BETA=1./((RHOG/RHOF)*(1.-QUAL)/QUAL+1.)
    IF (BETA-.9)51,51,52
    ALPHA=.833*BETA
    GO TO 53
52 C1=.69+(1.-BETA)*(4.+ .000724*G*AREA*(1.-QUAL))
    C2=4.*C1*REF**.125*(RHOG/RHOF)**.5
    ALPHA=1.-((4.+1.144*C2)/(5.+C2*(BETA/(1.-BETA)+1.144))
53 IF(ALPHA.GE..9) GO TO 57
    IF(ALPHA-.65)54,54,55
54 PHI(5)=(1.-QUAL)**1.75/(1.-ALPHA)**1.42
    GO TO 56
55 PHI(5)=-.478*(1.-QUAL)**1.75/(1.-ALPHA)**2.2
    GO TO 56
57 PHI(5)=1.73*(1.-QUAL)**1.75/(1.-ALPHA)**1.64
    C ARMAND-TRESCHEV CORRELATION
56 ALPHA=(.833+.05*ALOG10(P/14.22))*BETA
    IF(ALPHA-.5)58,58,59
58 PHI(6)=(1.-QUAL)**1.75/(1.-ALPHA)**1.2
    GO TO 60
59 PHI(6)=(.48*(1.-QUAL)**1.75)/(1.-ALPHA)**(1.9+.000104*P)
    IF(BETA.GT..9)PHI(6)=(.000176*P+.005)*((1.-QUAL)/(1.-BETA))**1.75
    C LOCKHART-MARTINELLI CORRELATION
60 IF(REF-2000.)61,61,62
61 IF(REG-2000.)63,63,64
63 Q=1.
    R=1.
    CF=16.
    CG=16.
    C1=5.
    GO TO 65
64 Q=1.
    R=.2
    CF=16.
    CG=.046
    C1=12.
    GO TO 65

```

```

62 IF (REG-2000.)66,66,67
66 Q=.2
   R=1.
   CF=.046
   CG=16.
   C1=10.
   GO TO 65
67 Q=.2
   R=.2
   CF=.046
   CG=.046
   C1=20.
65 XLM=SQRT(((REG**R)/(REF**Q))*(CF/CG)*(RHOG/RHOF)*((1./QUAL)-1.)
   1**2.)
   PHI(7)=(1.+C1/XLM+1./XLM**2.)*(1.-QUAL)**1.75
C MARTINELLI-NELSON CORRELATION
DO 1 I=1,13
1  QMN(I)=XMN(I)
   NI=9
   NJ=13
C CALL TERP(PMN,P,GMN,QUAL,PHIMN,PHI(8),NI,NJ)
C BANKOFF MODEL
   C1=.71+.0001*P
   ALPHA=C1/(1.+(RHOG/RHOF))*(1./QUAL-1.)
   PHI(9)=(1.-ALPHA*(1.-RHOG/RHOF))*1.75*(1.-QUAL*(1.-RHOG/RHOG))
   1**1.75*(1.-QUAL)**1.75
C MARTINELLI-NELSON-JCNES CORRELATION
IF(G-700000.)86,86,87
86 PHI(10)=PHI(8)*(1.36+.0005*P+.1E-06*G-.714E-09*G*P)
   GO TO 88
87 PHI(10)=PHI(8)*(1.26-.0004*P+119000./G+280.*P/G)
C LEVY MOMENTUM EXCHANGE MODEL
88 AA=QUAL
   XQUALI=0.
   AA1=C.
   NCNT=0

```

```

83  XQUAL=(AA*(1.-2.*AA)+AA*SQR((1.-2.*AA)**2 +AA*(2.*(RHOF/RHOG)*
1(1.-AA)**2+AA*(1.-2.*AA)))/(2.*(RHOF/RHOG)*(1.-AA)**2+AA*(1.-
22.*AA))
      NCNT=NCNT+1
      IF (NCNT-21)85,85,84
84  AA=0.
      GO TO 80
85  IF (ABS(QUAL-XQUAL)-.001)80,80,82
82  SLOPE=(AA-AA1)/(XQUAL-XQUAL1)
      AA1=AA
      XQUAL1=XQUAL
      AA=AA+SLOPE*(QUAL-XQUAL)
      IF (AA-1.)83,83,81
81  AA=1.
      GO TO 83
80  PHI(11)=(1.-QUAL)**1.75/(1.-AA)**2
C SZE-FOO CHIEN AND IBELE CORRELATION
      IF (REG*(REF)**.301-1199000.)90,90,91
90  PHIG=3.885E-06*REG**.71*REF**.725
      GO TO 92
91  PHIG=3.425*REF**.517/REG**.34
92  PHI(12)=PHIG*(XMUG/XMUF)**.25*(RHOF/RHOG)*QUAL**1.75
C THOM CORRELATION
      DO 5 I=1,13
5    XT(I)=XMN(I)
      NI=6
      NJ=13
      CALL TERP (PT,P,XT ,QUAL,PHIT,PHI(13),NI,NJ)
C BAROCZY CORRELATION
      BPII=(RHOF/RHOG)/(XMUF/XMUG)**.2
      NI=11
      NJ=15
      CALL TERP (BPI,BPII,XB,QUAL,PHIB,PHI(14),NI,NJ)
      K=1
      IF (G-250000.)170,171,171
171  IF (G-3000000.)172,172,172

```

```

170 K=2
    GO TO 70
172 K=5
    GO TO 70
72 IF (G-GB(K)) 70,71,71
71 K=K+1
    GO TO 72
70 K1=1
75 IF(BP11-BPIC(K1)) 73,74,74
74 K1=K1+1
    GO TO 75
73 K2=1
78 IF(QUAL-XBC(K2))76,77,77
77 K2=K2+1
    GO TO 78
76 XMULT=(ALOG(BP11)-ALOG(BPIC(K1-1)))/(ALOG(BPIC(K1))
  1-ALOG(BPIC(K1-1)))
  YMULT=(QUAL-XBC(K2-1))/(XBC(K2)-XBC(K2-1))
  ZMULT=(G-GB(K-1))/(GB(K)-GB(K-1))
  CORRX1=XMULT*(CORR(K1,K2,K)-CORR(K1-1,K2,K))+CORR(K1-1,K2,K)
  CORRX2=XMULT*(CORR(K1,K2-1,K)-CORR(K1-1,K2-1,K))+CORR(K1-1,K2-1,K)
  CORRX3=XMULT*(CORR(K1,K2,K-1)-CORR(K1-1,K2,K-1))+CORR(K1-1,K2,K-1)
  CORRX4=XMULT*(CORR(K1,K2-1,K-1)-CORR(K1-1,K2-1,K-1))+
  1CORR(K1-1,K2-1,K-1)
  CORY1=YMULT*(CORRX1-CORRX2)+CORRX2
  CORY2=YMULT*(CORRX3-CORRX4)+CORRX4
  CORYZ=ZMULT*(CORY1-CORY2)+CORY2
  PHI(14)=PHI(14)*CORYZ
C BECKER CORRELATION
  PHI(15)=1.+32000.*(QUAL/P)**.96
C BORISHANSKY CORRELATION
  IDEG=3
  NB=11
  MIN=3
175 IF(QUAL-XBO(MIN))173,174,174
174 MIN=MIN+1

```

```

GO TO 175
173 IF(MIN.GE.10) MIN=10
MIN=MIN-2
FB=FLAGR(X80,F80,QUAL, IDEG,MIN,NB)
PHI(16)=FB*((XMUG/XMUF)**.25*(RHOF/RHOG)-1.)*+1.
C CHISHOLM CORRELATION
GAMMA =(RHOF/RHOG)**.5*(XMUG/XMUF)**.125
IF(GAMMA-9.5)180,180,181
180 IF(G-369000.)182,182,183
182 B=4.8
GO TO 184
183 B=1.77E06/G
IF(G.GE.1.4E06) B=1494./G**.5
GO TO 184
181 IF(G-442600.)185,185,186
185 B=14123./(G**.5*GAMMA)
GO TO 184
186 B=21./GAMMA
184 IF(GAMMA.GE.28.) B= 407500./(GAMMA**2*G**.5)
PHI(17)=1.+(GAMMA**2-1.)*(B*(QUAL*(1.-QUAL))**.875+QUAL**1.75)
C C.I.S.E. CORRELATION
I=3
IDEG=3
NS=20
PA=P/14.503
152 IF(PA-PSIG(I))150,151,151
151 I=I+1
GO TO 152
150 IF(I.GE.19)I=19
I=I-2
SIGMA=FLAGR(PSIG,SIG,PA, IDEG, I,NS)
XK=.087
XN=1.4
IF(ICONF.NE.2) GO TO 153
XN=1.6
XK=.0354

```

```
153  DPCORR=(XK/27140.)*(G/7373.)**XN*((62.42/RHOF)*(1.+QUAL*  
      1(RHOF/RHOG-1.))**.86*SIGMA**.4/(2.54*DHYD)**1.2  
      CALL FRICT(RHOF,DHYD,XMUF,F,G)  
      DPCALC=(2.*F*(G/3600.))**2)/(RHOF*DHYD*144.*32.17)  
      PHI(18)=DPCORR/DPCALC  
C COMPARE WITH DATA MULTIPLIER  
  PDPHI=DPHI/PHIACT  
  SPHI=SPHI+PDPHI  
  SPHI2=SPHI2+PDPHI**2  
  GSPHI=GSPHI+PDPHI  
  GSPHI2=GSPHI2+PDPHI**2  
  DO 16 K=1,NC  
  ERR(K)  =( PHI(K)-PHIACT)/PHIACT  
  GSUM(K)=GSUM(K)+ERR(K)  
  GSUSQ(K)=GSUSQ(K)+ERR(K)*ERR(K)  
  SUM(K)=SUM(K)+ERR(K)  
  SUSQ(K)=SUSQ(K)+ERR(K)*ERR(K)  
  GO TO 2  
  END  
16
```



```

SUBROUTINE PROP (P,RHOG,RHOF,XMUF,XMUG)
C CALCULATES DENSITIES AND VISCOSITIES
COMMON
U=ALOG(P)
IF(P.LE.450.) GO TO 9
U=U-7.
V=(((-.2638E-03*U+.1427E-02)*U+.2125E-02)*U+.1192E-02)*U
1+.1974E-02)*U+.4047E-02)*U+.2196E-01
PV=((((-4746E 01*U-.6591E01)*U-.2243E02)*U-.2797E02)*U
1-.5301E02)*U-.6151E01)*U+.44E03
GO TO 12
9 V=((((-468E-08*U-.747F-07)*U+.3969E-06)*U-.3695E-06)*U
1-.2049E-05)*U+.6746E-05)*U+.3313E-04)*U+.1039E-03)*U+.1614E-01
PV=((((-186E-05*U-.1201E-03)*U+.6722E-03)*U-.3071E-02)*U
1-.6311E-02)*U+.6E-01)*U+.1104E01)*U+.1926E02)*U+.3336E03
12 RHOF=1./V
RHOG=P/PV
U=ALOG(P)
IF (P.LE.265.) GO TO 7
U=U-7.
H=((((-5873*U+.1149E01)*U+.7415E01)*U+.108E02)*U+.1389E02)*U
1+.3749E02)*U+.1608E03)*U+ 557.2
GO TO 20
7 H=((((-4771E-04*U+.8462E-03)*U-.5339E-02)*U+.1204E-01)*U
1+.1389E02)*U-.6628E-01)*U+.4103E-01)*U+.2877)*U+.2223E01)*U
2+.3332E02)*U+69.8
XMUF=.008+118./H
IF(H.GE.90.) GO TO 11
XMUF=.008+118./(H+.25*(90.-H))
20 PA=P/14.503
IDEG=3
J=29
I=3
3 IF(PA-PMUGT(I))2,1,1
1 I=I+1
GO TO 3
XMUGT(29),PMUGT(29)

```

```
2  IF(I.GE.28) I=28
   I=I-2
   XMUG=FLAGR(PMUGT,XMUGT,PA,IDEG,I,J)
   XMUG=XMUG*2418.9/100000.
   RETURN
   END
```

```

SUBROUTINE TERP (XX,X,YY,Y,PHI,PHI3,NI,NJ)
C SETS UP MULTIPLIER MATRICES FOR INTERPOLATION
DIMENSION XX(NI),YY(NJ),PHI(NI,NJ),XA(20),XB(4),YB(4),PHIE(4),
IPHIA(4),PHIB(4),PHIC(4),PHID(4)
I=1
4 IF(X-XX(I)) 1,3,3
3 I=I+1
GO TO 4
1 J=1
6 IF(Y-YY(J)) 2,5,5
5 J=J+1
GO TO 6
2 IF(NJ.EQ.15) GO TO 20
GO TO 22
20 IF(Y.LE..4) GO TO 22
DO 23 K=1,NI
23 XA(K)=XX(K)
X1=X
GO TO 24
22 DO 8 K=1,NI
8 XA(K)=ALOG(XX(K))
X1=ALOG(X)
24 IDEG=3
MIN=1
IF(I-3)10,10,11
10 II=1
GO TO 12
11 IF(NI-2-I)16,16,17
16 II=NI-4
GO TO 12
17 II=I-2
12 IF(J-3)13,13,14
13 JJ=1
GO TO 15
14 IF(NJ-2-J)18,18,19
18 JJ=NJ-4

```

```
19 GO TO 15
15 JJ=J-2
DO 7 IA=1,4
XB(IA)=XA(II+IA-1)
YB(IA)=YY(JJ+IA-1)
PHIA(IA)=PHI(II+IA-1, JJ)
PHIB(IA)=PHI(II+IA-1, JJ+1)
PHIC(IA)=PHI(II+IA-1, JJ+2)
PHID(IA)=PHI(II+IA-1, JJ+3)
PHIE(1)=FLAGR(XB, PHIA, X1, IDEG, MIN, IA)
PHIE(2)=FLAGR(XB, PHIB, X1, IDEG, MIN, IA)
PHIE(3)=FLAGR(XB, PHIC, X1, IDEG, MIN, IA)
PHIE(4)=FLAGR(XB, PHID, X1, IDEG, MIN, IA)
PHI3 =FLAGR(YB, PHIE, Y , IDEG, MIN, IA)
RETURN
END
```

7

```
FUNCTION FLAGR(X,Y,XARG,IDEG,MIN, N)
DIMENSION X(N),Y(N)
  FACTOR=1.
  MAX=MIN+IDEG
  DO 2 J=MIN,MAX
  IF(XARG.NE.X(J)) GO TO 2
  FLAGR=Y(J)
  RETURN
2 FACTOR=FACTOR*(XARG-X(J))
  YEST=0.
  DO 5 I=MIN, MAX
  TERM=Y(I)*FACTOR/(XARG-X(I))
  DO 4 J=MIN,MAX
  IF (I.NE.J) TERM=TERM/(X(I)-X(J))
  YEST=YEST+TERM
  FLAGR=YEST
  RETURN
END
```

```

SUBROUTINE FRICT(RHOF,DHYD,XMUF,F,G)
C CALCULATES SMOOTH TUBE FRICTION FACTOR
  REFO=G*DHYD/(12.*XMUF)
  I=1
  F=.005
  RF=SQRT(F)
  FF=4.*RF*ALOG10(REFO*RF)-.4*RF
  IF(ABS(F-F/FF).LE..00005) GO TO 2
  F=F/FF
  I=I+1
  IF(I.EQ.20) F=0.
  GO TO 1
  RETURN
  END
1
2
```

C PROPERTY AND CORRELATION INPUT DATA

12.0612.4512.8313.2 13.5713.9414.3 14.6615.0215.3715.7216.0716.4216.7817.1417.51
 17.9 18.3118.7419.2119.7320.3 20.9521.7 22.7 24.1526.4530.6 41.4 1.0131.4331.905
 2.7013.6144.76 6.18 7.92 10.0312.5515.5519.0823.2 27.9833.4839.7746.9455.0564.19
 74.4585.9298.69112.9128.6146.1165.4186.7210.5221.2
 1.0136.18 12.5519.0872.9833.4839.7846.9455.0564.1974.4585.9298.69112.9128.6146.1
 165.4186.7210.5221.258.7846.5940.0535.5330.9 28.5626.1923.8221.4419.0716.7114.39
 12.119.89 7.75 5.71 3.79 2.03 .47 0.
 0. .01 .05 .1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8 .9 1.
 250. 600. 1250.2100.3000.3206.
 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
 2.12 1.46 1.1 1. 1. 1.
 6.29 2.86 1.62 1.21 1.02 1.
 11.1 4.78 2.39 1.48 1.08 1.0
 20.6 8.42 3.77 2.02 1.24 1.
 30.2 12.1 5.17 2.57 1.40 1.
 39.8 15.8 6.59 3.12 1.57 1.
 49.4 19.5 8.03 3.69 1.73 1.
 59.1 23.2 9.49 4.27 1.88 1.
 68.8 26.9 10.194.86 2.03 1.
 78.7 30.7 12.4 5.45 2.18 1.
 88.6 34.5 13.8 6.05 2.33 1.
 98.8638.3 15.336.6642.48 1.
 14.7 100. 500. 1000.1500.2000.2500.3000.3206.
 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
 5.6 3.5 1.8 1.6 1.35 1.2 1.1 1.05 1.
 33. 15. 5.3 3.6 2.4 1.75 1.43 1.17 1.
 69. 28. 8.9 5.4 3.4 2.45 1.75 1.3 1.
 150. 56. 16.2 8.6 5.1 3.25 2.19 1.51 1.
 245. 83. 23. 11.6 6.8 4.04 2.62 1.68 1.
 350. 115. 29.2 14.4 8.4 4.82 3.02 1.83 1.
 450. 145. 34.9 17. 9.9 5.59 3.38 1.97 1.
 545. 174. 40. 19.4 11.1 6.34 3.7 2.1 1.
 625. 199. 44.6 21.4 12.1 7.05 3.96 2.23 1.
 685. 216. 48.6 22.9 12.8 7.7 4.15 2.35 1.
 720. 210. 48. 22.3 13. 7.95 4.2 2.38 1.

0. .227 .449 .636 .809 .982 1.1471.2571.3751.3361.

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
1	27	0.05722	0.05730	1	0.15150	0.21803	0.15679
				2	-0.08330	0.12319	0.09075
				3	0.02377	0.12465	0.12236
				4	-0.15985	0.17688	0.07573
				5	1.99231	2.80795	1.97870
				6	0.39069	0.50278	0.31646
				7	2.05045	2.17587	0.72808
				8	0.85032	0.88371	0.24060
				9	-0.21836	0.40173	0.33721
				10	0.90448	0.92915	0.21267
				11	0.89239	1.19942	0.80140
				12	4.84456	5.25880	2.04578
				13	0.13860	0.20977	0.15745
				14	-0.16907	0.18005	0.06192
				15	1.38463	1.45134	0.43495
				16	0.44195	0.48978	0.21110
				17	-0.06331	0.09644	0.07276
				18	0.23809	0.25294	0.08539

Appendix D

CORRELATION EVALUATION FOR ADIABATIC DATA SETS

The data sets in this appendix are the source sets identified in Table 5.1. The set numbers in this appendix coincide with those preceded by the letter A in that table. Table 5.1 gives the geometry and property ranges for each data set.

These results were obtained using the Thom void fraction correlation and the smooth tube single-phase friction factor to reduce the data.

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
1	54	0.05885	0.06013	1	0.05844	0.24280	0.23567
				2	-0.15637	0.22909	0.16742
				3	-0.04346	0.19962	0.19483
				4	-0.23440	0.28192	0.15663
				5	1.73464	2.36368	1.60561
				6	0.15796	0.34539	0.30715
				7	1.96527	2.05092	0.58652
				8	0.74149	0.81987	0.34981
				9	-0.20018	0.28527	0.20323
				10	0.92658	0.95387	0.22655
				11	0.56386	0.79317	0.55783
				12	4.19709	4.70770	2.13233
				13	0.04950	0.24068	0.23553
				14	-0.11751	0.17549	0.13033
				15	1.21099	1.31943	0.52381
				16	0.35837	0.45759	0.28453
				17	-0.01828	0.11169	0.11018
				18	0.27776	0.30137	0.11693

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD	CORRELATION DEV
2	172	0.06260	C.C6819	1	-0.06021	0.25110	0.24378	
				2	-0.24303	0.29931	0.17471	
				3	-0.14385	0.24485	0.19814	
				4	-0.31884	0.36068	0.16862	
				5	1.09761	1.72020	1.32452	
				6	0.01264	0.37675	0.37654	
				7	1.57371	1.71883	0.69126	
				8	0.55078	0.65330	0.35134	
				9	-0.18222	0.31166	0.25285	
				10	0.77830	0.82660	0.27841	
				11	0.32827	0.72121	0.64217	
				12	3.15809	3.70628	1.93985	
				13	-0.05361	0.24575	0.23984	
				14	-0.13935	0.17968	0.11343	
				15	0.92655	1.07819	0.55136	
				16	0.20259	0.35342	0.28959	
				17	-0.09289	0.16859	0.14068	
				18	0.09321	0.21332	0.19188	

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
3	49	0.06261	0.06537	1	0.05660	0.27092	0.26494
				2	-0.12638	0.24886	0.21438
				3	-0.02358	0.23612	0.23494
				4	-0.21110	0.29190	0.20160
				5	1.13033	1.95078	1.58994
				6	0.19244	0.39459	0.34448
				7	2.09423	2.22213	0.74300
				8	0.76610	0.86837	0.40886
				9	-0.10837	0.27971	0.25786
				10	0.90601	0.95246	0.29383
				11	0.42929	0.69545	0.54714
				12	3.74667	4.38342	2.27527
				13	0.04709	0.26765	0.26348
				14	-0.10174	0.16875	0.13463
				15	1.15359	1.28909	0.57530
				16	0.36672	0.49185	0.32777
				17	-0.03715	0.14433	0.13947
				18	0.26535	0.33412	0.20303

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
4	58	0.05873	0.05998				
	1			0.04387	0.22641	0.22212	
	2			-0.16836	0.23482	0.16370	
	3			-0.06140	0.19594	0.18607	
	4			-0.24322	0.28679	0.15197	
	5			1.35896	2.00654	1.47629	
	6			0.20489	0.37416	0.31308	
	7			1.88268	1.99021	0.64535	
	8			0.70590	0.78201	0.33652	
	9			-0.23987	0.35259	0.25842	
	10			0.89949	0.92723	0.22514	
	11			0.59006	0.84365	0.60297	
	12			3.96740	4.40692	1.91851	
	13			0.03017	0.22109	0.21902	
	14			-0.10612	0.16867	0.13110	
	15			1.17783	1.27688	0.49309	
	16			0.33178	0.42692	0.26867	
	17			-0.02955	0.12640	0.12290	
	18			0.28480	0.31267	0.12902	

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
5	74	0.06066	0.06337				
	1			-0.05366	0.19020	0.18248	
	2			-0.23604	0.27748	0.14588	
	3			-0.13820	0.21684	0.16710	
	4			-0.31016	0.33558	0.12813	
	5			1.24064	1.99223	1.55879	
	6			0.08574	0.25540	0.24058	
	7			1.73130	1.85234	0.65859	
	8			0.57026	0.64692	0.30545	
	9			-0.25048	0.35375	0.24979	
	10			0.73072	0.75806	0.20177	
	11			0.36093	0.55814	0.42573	
	12			3.70224	4.05666	1.65830	
	13			-0.06287	0.19227	0.18170	
	14			-0.19232	0.23493	0.13492	
	15			0.97279	1.05333	0.40398	
	16			0.22437	0.32981	0.24173	
	17			-0.12059	0.15873	0.10321	
	18			0.14555	0.18502	0.11423	

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
6	57	0.05886	0.05894				
				1	0.08956	0.20006	0.17899
				2	-0.13178	0.19525	0.14407
				3	-0.01609	0.16118	0.16037
				4	-0.21368	0.24898	0.12779
				5	2.06548	2.77722	1.85654
				6	0.24854	0.35926	0.25942
				7	2.07609	2.17666	0.65399
				8	0.79105	0.84404	0.29436
				9	-0.17642	0.32082	0.26796
				10	1.00122	1.01865	0.18762
				11	0.61802	0.78547	0.48478
				12	4.75729	5.00646	1.55973
				13	0.07832	0.19316	0.17657
				14	-0.05105	0.16817	0.16024
				15	1.28549	1.34163	0.38404
				16	0.40464	0.46363	0.22632
				17	0.02010	0.12179	0.12011
				18	0.33552	0.35154	0.10497

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN	DATA RMS	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	
		ERROR	ERROR		MN	ERRCR	RMS	ERROR	STD	
									DEV	
7	27	0.06905	0.07519							
	1				-0.09130		0.23879		0.22065	
	2				-0.26158		0.31666		0.17846	
	3				-0.17484		0.26464		0.19865	
	4				-0.32845		0.36506		0.15933	
	5				1.39657		2.18632		1.68213	
	6				0.04235		0.31038		0.30747	
	7				1.54052		1.71071		0.74385	
	8				0.50313		0.62131		0.36453	
	9				-0.30777		0.41744		0.28201	
	10				0.75802		0.81073		0.28755	
	11				0.33965		0.62589		0.52571	
	12				3.35400		3.87484		1.94038	
	13				-0.10364		0.24260		0.21935	
	14				-0.11374		0.19894		0.16322	
	15				0.86474		0.99575		0.49369	
	16				0.15880		0.32826		0.28729	
	17				-0.06539		0.14761		0.13233	
	18				0.23168		0.27654		0.15100	

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MG ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD	CORRELATION DEV
8	61	0.06028	0.06124					
	1			-0.15019	0.24483	0.19335		
	2			-0.31314	0.33765	0.12631		
	3			-0.22916	0.27321	0.14877		
	4			-0.37640	0.39549	0.12138		
	5			1.16688	1.91155	1.51407		
	6			-0.03528	0.29116	0.28902		
	7			1.39675	1.47210	0.46492		
	8			0.40307	0.48213	0.26454		
	9			-0.35097	0.39672	0.18495		
	10			0.58821	0.64681	0.25425		
	11			0.25648	0.64360	0.59029		
	12			2.77640	3.19410	1.57920		
	13			-0.16127	0.25029	0.19140		
	14			-0.22552	0.25736	0.12399		
	15			0.75858	0.88231	0.45058		
	16			0.08703	0.23913	0.22273		
	17			-0.18456	0.22266	0.12455		
	18			0.28865	0.36092	0.21667		

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD	CORRELATION DEV
9	68	0.06686	0.07497					
	1			-0.14079	0.21695	0.16506		
	2			-0.29412	0.32010	0.12632		
	3			-0.21209	0.25348	0.13883		
	4			-0.35834	0.37867	0.12239		
	5			1.22963	2.02060	1.60338		
	6			-0.04063	0.22659	0.22291		
	7			1.43275	1.50870	0.47266		
	8			0.41903	0.48546	0.24511		
	9			-0.31257	0.36370	0.18595		
	10			0.63738	0.66602	0.19322		
	11			0.21060	0.48629	0.43832		
	12			2.83277	3.33341	1.75699		
	13			-0.15071	0.22288	0.16421		
	14			-0.16904	0.19108	0.08910		
	15			0.74489	0.84373	0.39626		
	16			0.09885	0.22275	0.19962		
	17			-0.13100	0.16758	0.10450		
	18			0.34458	0.39242	0.18777		

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD	CORRELATION DEV
10	151	0.06171	0.06574	1	-0.12859	0.29837	0.26924	
				2	-0.27231	0.34391	0.21005	
				3	-0.19470	0.30693	0.23727	
				4	-0.33737	0.39064	0.19693	
				5	0.81774	1.76144	1.56312	
				6	-0.03854	0.30475	0.30230	
				7	1.46000	1.65885	0.78754	
				8	0.43827	0.61110	0.42586	
				9	-0.27880	0.37671	0.25334	
				10	0.64294	0.75763	0.40080	
				11	0.20069	0.60307	0.56870	
				12	2.05219	2.98861	2.17263	
				13	-0.13918	0.30149	0.26744	
				14	-0.17198	0.23539	0.16072	
				15	0.73492	0.95750	0.61375	
				16	0.10785	0.35623	0.33951	
				17	-0.12170	0.24158	0.20868	
				18	0.37980	0.51387	0.34613	

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
11	51	0.05995	0.06110	1	0.02315	0.19918	0.19783
				2	-0.17501	0.22516	0.14166
				3	-0.08182	0.18511	0.16605
				4	-0.24637	0.27723	0.12712
				5	1.39697	2.25094	1.76499
				6	0.21900	0.40184	0.33692
				7	1.78070	1.92808	0.73934
				8	0.66277	0.73108	0.30856
				9	-0.26712	0.41443	0.31686
				10	0.84569	0.86880	0.19903
				11	0.62253	0.97932	0.75599
				12	3.80829	4.34912	2.10044
				13	0.01107	0.19843	0.19812
				14	-0.11414	0.16158	0.11437
				15	1.10621	1.20627	0.48104
				16	0.28779	0.38424	0.25459
				17	-0.04664	0.11078	0.10048
				18	0.26873	0.28265	0.08761

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD	CORRELATION DEV
12	72	0.05984	0.06141					
				1	-0.02583	0.44957	0.44982	0.44982
				2	-0.16478	0.39639	0.36052	0.36052
				3	-0.08001	0.41514	0.40736	0.40736
				4	-0.24970	0.41537	0.33194	0.33194
				5	0.51144	1.26397	1.15587	1.15587
				6	0.08259	0.66267	0.65751	0.65751
				7	2.01771	2.57218	1.59529	1.59529
				8	0.64318	0.95608	0.70739	0.70739
				9	-0.09041	0.32936	0.31670	0.31670
				10	0.81555	1.03541	0.63792	0.63792
				11	0.19802	0.73869	0.71165	0.71165
				12	2.75667	4.27473	3.26713	3.26713
				13	-0.03441	0.42790	0.42651	0.42651
				14	-0.06920	0.30566	0.29773	0.29773
				15	0.96073	1.42350	1.05041	1.05041
				16	0.26786	0.65156	0.59395	0.59395
				17	-0.02132	0.37219	0.37157	0.37157
				18	0.13597	0.39608	0.37201	0.37201

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
13	360	0.06589	0.07237				
	1			-0.10883	0.18178	0.14561	
	2			-0.25833	0.29145	0.13494	
	3			-0.18536	0.23371	0.14234	
	4			-0.32807	0.34933	0.12003	
	5			0.72305	1.57298	1.39694	
	6			0.02432	0.26936	0.26826	
	7			1.43423	1.60364	0.71739	
	8			0.48103	0.55331	0.27342	
	9			-0.25290	0.39835	0.30778	
	10			0.76371	0.79319	0.21423	
	11			0.35630	0.98983	0.92348	
	12			2.40852	2.92358	1.65721	
	13			-0.10958	0.18096	0.14401	
	14			-0.08379	0.18233	0.16194	
	15			0.76239	0.83513	0.34089	
	16			0.11454	0.23583	0.20614	
	17			-0.05442	0.17200	0.16316	
	18			0.23486	0.29046	0.17090	

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD	CORRELATION DEV
14	42	0.05664	0.05664	1	-0.16735	0.20515	0.11866	
				2	-0.39627	0.40489	0.08308	
				3	-0.30512	0.31827	0.09052	
				4	-0.44173	0.44851	0.07771	
				5	2.26819	2.54266	1.14911	
				6	-0.04635	0.31552	0.31210	
				7	0.64117	0.76905	0.42467	
				8	0.24680	0.29658	0.16447	
				9	-0.46856	0.55606	0.29942	
				10	0.66044	0.68283	0.17342	
				11	0.73720	1.34689	1.12723	
				12	2.89056	3.02348	0.88660	
				13	-0.13964	0.18314	0.11850	
				14	-0.19813	0.23895	0.13357	
				15	0.68491	0.72493	0.23753	
				16	-0.03607	0.12890	0.12375	
				17	-0.15280	0.19156	0.11554	
				18	0.10345	0.18173	0.14941	

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
15	268	0.12243	0.44381	1	-0.11063	0.40997	0.39476
				2	-0.28553	0.47183	0.37563
				3	-0.18906	0.44381	0.40153
				4	-0.37473	0.49950	0.33027
				5	1.94729	3.28549	2.64622
				6	-0.13238	0.42537	0.40425
				7	1.06715	1.51270	1.07213
				8	0.36820	0.73160	0.63219
				9	0.13917	1.05480	1.04558
				10	0.92767	1.28772	0.89311
				11	0.21295	0.65335	0.61767
				12	2.44255	2.80165	1.37230
				13	-0.10929	0.42172	0.40731
				14	0.06852	0.52954	0.52509
				15	0.70246	0.93177	0.61216
				16	0.10854	0.50365	0.49182
				17	0.29273	0.78534	0.72875
				18	0.39950	0.87183	0.77491

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD	CORRELATION DEV
16	155	0.05952	0.06065	1	-0.09144	0.20062	0.17857	
				2	-0.28441	0.31308	0.13087	
				3	-0.21256	0.25856	0.14722	
				4	-0.33695	0.35815	0.12140	
				5	0.58834	1.17224	1.01391	
				6	0.15146	0.38440	0.35330	
				7	1.21087	1.40679	0.71615	
				8	0.40242	0.49321	0.28515	
				9	-0.46202	0.56972	0.33335	
				10	0.62519	0.66496	0.22651	
				11	0.77157	1.33977	1.09529	
				12	2.41739	2.99065	1.76074	
				13	-0.10748	0.20429	0.17373	
				14	-0.18376	0.22787	0.13475	
				15	0.87119	0.96710	0.41991	
				16	0.08542	0.23834	0.22251	
				17	-0.13423	0.19670	0.14379	
				18	0.19792	0.26011	0.16877	

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD	CORRELATION DEV
17	66	0.05879	0.05947					
	1				-0.14217	0.24899	0.20442	
	2				-0.30019	0.33775	0.15480	
	3				-0.21850	0.28131	0.17718	
	4				-0.36421	0.39048	0.14082	
	5				0.58526	1.28003	1.13839	
	6				0.00397	0.29163	0.29160	
	7				1.43179	1.57116	0.64692	
	8				0.42031	0.52801	0.31959	
	9				-0.33562	0.41303	0.24073	
	10				0.61316	0.65649	0.23457	
	11				0.25032	0.57506	0.51772	
	12				2.67903	3.26198	1.86099	
	13				-0.15424	0.25449	0.20243	
	14				-0.21193	0.23623	0.10436	
	15				0.76137	0.89556	0.47154	
	16				0.09650	0.27874	0.26150	
	17				-0.15568	0.19306	0.11417	
	18				0.11964	0.18889	0.14617	

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
18	13	0.05814	0.05817	1	-0.28389	0.30049	0.09850
				2	-0.41944	0.42877	0.08896
				3	-0.34936	0.36097	0.09081
				4	-0.47347	0.47986	0.07808
				5	0.27449	0.60439	0.53846
				6	-0.18919	0.26642	0.18758
				7	1.04282	1.12305	0.41688
				8	0.18788	0.25543	0.17305
				9	-0.45278	0.49063	0.18895
				10	0.51815	0.55891	0.20952
				11	0.05012	0.34155	0.33785
				12	1.83277	2.06231	0.94556
				13	-0.29452	0.30961	0.09549
				14	-0.18503	0.24182	0.15570
				15	0.48458	0.53017	0.21510
				16	-0.08094	0.14857	0.12459
				17	-0.14849	0.21182	0.15106
				18	0.12067	0.20314	0.16342

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
19	26	0.05642	0.05642				
	1			0.02539	0.15665	0.15458	
	2			-0.17842	0.20852	0.10792	
	3			-0.08816	0.15556	0.12817	
	4			-0.24835	0.26539	0.09357	
	5			0.90633	1.47834	1.16792	
	6			0.26985	0.41283	0.31243	
	7			1.73174	1.88660	0.74854	
	8			0.64881	0.69393	0.24613	
	9			-0.29841	0.46021	0.35035	
	10			0.72558	0.75220	0.19834	
	11			0.70274	1.07342	0.81140	
	12			3.52504	3.85625	1.56356	
	13			0.01600	0.15640	0.15558	
	14			-0.20393	0.22391	0.09246	
	15			1.11874	1.18609	0.39400	
	16			0.28526	0.34748	0.19842	
	17			-0.13504	0.14771	0.05986	
	18			0.13563	0.15960	0.08413	

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
20	37	0.05316	0.05333				
	1			-0.42926	0.44912	0.13208	
	2			-0.50748	0.52201	0.12228	
	3			-0.45874	0.47529	0.12432	
	4			-0.55749	0.57052	0.12126	
	5			0.09803	0.96621	0.96122	
	6			-0.38548	0.41847	0.16285	
	7			0.67662	0.75948	0.34496	
	8			-0.03791	0.18983	0.18600	
	9			-0.44389	0.46267	0.13049	
	10			0.13476	0.27501	0.23973	
	11			-0.31904	0.38916	0.22285	
	12			0.46005	1.23712	1.14840	
	13			-0.42883	0.44963	0.13516	
	14			-0.38958	0.42191	0.16198	
	15			0.10945	0.28885	0.26731	
	16			-0.26414	0.30513	0.15276	
	17			-0.35306	0.41106	0.21053	
	18			-0.14463	0.28070	0.24057	

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
21	23	0.08099	0.09390				
	1			-0.44327	0.48992	0.20866	
	2			-0.51369	0.54471	0.18118	
	3			-0.46891	0.50902	0.19806	
	4			-0.56346	0.58638	0.16233	
	5			-0.04724	0.91440	0.91318	
	6			-0.39380	0.46867	0.25411	
	7			0.76915	1.03517	0.69281	
	8			-0.02997	0.36589	0.36466	
	9			-0.46834	0.51195	0.20676	
	10			0.12334	0.43685	0.41907	
	11			-0.34265	0.43781	0.27252	
	12			0.86205	1.55727	1.29690	
	13			-0.45242	0.49686	0.20539	
	14			-0.39937	0.46209	0.23244	
	15			0.10031	0.44989	0.43857	
	16			-0.27220	0.38944	0.27851	
	17			-0.38410	0.45504	0.24399	
	18			-0.06369	0.34760	0.34172	

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD	CORRELATION DEV
22	22	0.15152	0.22066	1	-0.36784	0.37336	0.06394	0.06394
				2	-0.43885	0.44434	0.06961	0.06961
				3	-0.39305	0.39819	0.06377	0.06377
				4	-0.49328	0.49841	0.07128	0.07128
				5	0.05699	0.90451	0.90271	0.90271
				6	-0.32907	0.35021	0.11984	0.11984
				7	0.95062	1.07918	0.33875	0.33875
				8	0.09188	0.15776	0.12824	0.12824
				9	-0.38666	0.39620	0.08641	0.08641
				10	0.27199	0.30649	0.14127	0.14127
				11	-0.27102	0.30146	0.13200	0.13200
				12	0.89204	1.46385	1.16066	1.16066
				13	-0.37801	0.38306	0.06201	0.06201
				14	-0.30943	0.32582	0.10203	0.10203
				15	0.21075	0.28262	0.18829	0.18829
				16	-0.18408	0.20378	0.08740	0.08740
				17	-0.29219	0.32124	0.13349	0.13349
				18	0.08910	0.18301	0.15985	0.15985

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD	CORRELATION DEV
23	43	0.16568	0.22497					
	1			-0.18125	0.25714	0.18240		
	2			-0.30597	0.36488	0.19879		
	3			-0.24156	0.31117	0.19616		
	4			-0.37085	0.41344	0.18276		
	5			0.69771	1.56902	1.40535		
	6			-0.06367	0.25155	0.24336		
	7			1.35202	1.60640	0.86751		
	8			0.34708	0.48791	0.34292		
	9			-0.29668	0.43660	0.32031		
	10			0.84256	0.90631	0.33389		
	11			0.15961	0.58427	0.56204		
	12			2.22737	2.64967	1.43512		
	13			-0.18614	0.25278	0.17101		
	14			0.01385	0.25449	0.25411		
	15			0.63976	0.73579	0.36344		
	16			0.03269	0.24511	0.24292		
	17			0.20118	0.34736	0.28317		
	18			0.32429	0.40295	0.23916		

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
24	26	0.13086	0.14940				
	1			-0.27254	0.32580	0.17852	
	2			-0.39397	0.42247	0.15254	
	3			-0.32916	0.36775	0.16398	
	4			-0.45523	0.47640	0.14046	
	5			0.90332	1.84685	1.61086	
	6			-0.19113	0.29717	0.22755	
	7			0.97370	1.14877	0.60957	
	8			0.22151	0.36872	0.29476	
	9			-0.34462	0.43404	0.26386	
	10			0.68160	0.77737	0.37379	
	11			-0.00900	0.46079	0.46071	
	12			1.94318	2.38780	1.38768	
	13			-0.26386	0.31767	0.17689	
	14			-0.11288	0.23065	0.20114	
	15			0.43842	0.58379	0.38548	
	16			-0.07700	0.23842	0.22564	
	17			0.08314	0.32851	0.31782	
	18			0.26654	0.43052	0.33809	

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN	DATA RMS	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION
		ERROR	ERROR		MN	ERROR	RMS	ERROR	STD
									DEV
25	62	0.06146	0.06147						
	1				-0.03668		0.24030		0.23748
	2				-0.18689		0.31596		0.25476
	3				-0.10380		0.27617		0.25593
	4				-0.26766		0.35167		0.22811
	5				1.18448		1.98046		1.58721
	6				0.08610		0.32092		0.30915
	7				1.84388		2.19309		1.18732
	8				0.61178		0.76463		0.45868
	9				-0.13658		0.39366		0.36921
	10				1.22678		1.43412		0.74279
	11				0.28990		0.52193		0.43401
	12				3.04903		3.38575		1.47199
	13				-0.04060		0.22402		0.22031
	14				0.23418		0.57192		0.52178
	15				0.94185		1.06306		0.49296
	16				0.23551		0.41444		0.34103
	17				0.49355		0.89937		0.75185
	18				0.61639		0.86749		0.61041

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD	CORRELATION DEV
26	23	0.06360	0.06417	1	0.13826	0.23117	0.18526	
				2	-0.12107	0.18873	0.14478	
				3	-0.03084	0.15701	0.15395	
				4	-0.18140	0.22674	0.13603	
				5	1.82271	2.70248	1.99528	
				6	0.49798	0.65371	0.42350	
				7	1.67303	1.91893	0.93981	
				8	0.71368	0.76579	0.27765	
				9	-0.40064	0.59876	0.44497	
				10	1.13018	1.13809	0.13397	
				11	1.29625	1.73400	1.15172	
				12	3.93282	4.29037	1.71477	
				13	0.12854	0.21843	0.17660	
				14	0.07853	0.18077	0.16282	
				15	1.40377	1.48737	0.49163	
				16	0.35562	0.41968	0.22286	
				17	0.14316	0.20021	0.13996	
				18	0.51274	0.53323	0.14637	

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD	CORRELATION DEV
27	18	0.06177	0.06177	1	0.11993	0.16808	0.11775	
				2	-0.10548	0.15935	0.11945	
				3	-0.00225	0.12297	0.12295	
				4	-0.18573	0.21214	0.10251	
				5	2.19116	3.08366	2.16974	
				6	0.33666	0.45863	0.31146	
				7	1.92933	2.09533	0.81737	
				8	0.81177	0.84771	0.24422	
				9	-0.17366	0.44512	0.40985	
				10	1.30194	1.33532	0.29670	
				11	0.83167	1.18793	0.84824	
				12	3.96880	4.26627	1.56515	
				13	0.11788	0.16077	0.10931	
				14	0.16719	0.31766	0.27010	
				15	1.30270	1.33536	0.29353	
				16	0.39852	0.43496	0.17426	
				17	0.29533	0.49211	0.39364	
				18	0.66240	0.72868	0.30365	

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
28	36	0.09903	0.12133	1	-0.28460	0.31060	0.12440
				2	-0.43498	0.45247	0.12458
				3	-0.36531	0.38825	0.13149
				4	-0.48437	0.49672	0.11006
				5	1.15766	1.85854	1.45396
				6	-0.14988	0.24215	0.19020
				7	0.89323	1.14453	0.71560
				8	0.13416	0.26630	0.23004
				9	-0.48851	0.56156	0.27696
				10	0.64324	0.67022	0.18824
				11	0.17268	0.46421	0.43090
				12	2.52628	2.77890	1.15767
				13	-0.28503	0.30888	0.11901
				14	-0.14908	0.25189	0.20304
				15	0.50153	0.57044	0.28821
				16	-0.10263	0.20914	0.18222
				17	0.06569	0.24985	0.24106
				18	0.22146	0.28069	0.17245

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
29	44	0.06178	0.06178	1	-0.14543	0.26528	0.22187
				2	-0.32475	0.38861	0.21343
				3	-0.24238	0.33694	0.23405
				4	-0.38326	0.42595	0.18380
				5	1.57470	2.26480	1.62777
				6	0.01784	0.28590	0.28534
				7	1.27705	1.68491	1.09911
				8	0.34775	0.55081	0.42716
				9	-0.39552	0.55711	0.39235
				10	0.96106	1.20355	0.72449
				11	0.44469	0.77643	0.63647
				12	3.19793	3.48912	1.39542
				13	-0.15153	0.26215	0.21391
				14	0.03245	0.48399	0.48290
				15	0.80458	0.93541	0.47712
				16	0.06773	0.34117	0.33438
				17	0.31003	0.81137	0.74981
				18	0.46897	0.82852	0.68301

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN	DATA RMS	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	STD	DEV
		ERROR	ERROR		MN	ERROR	RMS	ERROR				
30	13	0.06165	0.06165	1	-0.14772	0.28724	0.28724	0.28724	0.28724	0.28724	0.24634	
				2	-0.32387	0.49535	0.49535	0.49535	0.49535	0.49535	0.24376	
				3	-0.24019	0.36049	0.36049	0.36049	0.36049	0.36049	0.26870	
				4	-0.38425	0.43457	0.43457	0.43457	0.43457	0.43457	0.20298	
				5	1.78797	2.39227	2.39227	2.39227	2.39227	2.39227	1.45039	
				6	-0.01086	0.29217	0.29217	0.29217	0.29217	0.29217	0.29197	
				7	1.30640	1.74590	1.74590	1.74590	1.74590	1.74590	1.15924	
				8	0.37968	0.63390	0.63390	0.63390	0.63390	0.63390	0.50762	
				9	-0.39642	0.57767	0.57767	0.57767	0.57767	0.57767	0.42019	
				10	1.23561	1.50562	1.50562	1.50562	1.50562	1.50562	0.86032	
				11	0.37218	0.46086	0.46086	0.46086	0.46086	0.46086	0.27181	
				12	3.12171	3.34926	3.34926	3.34926	3.34926	3.34926	1.21345	
				13	-0.15496	0.28860	0.28860	0.28860	0.28860	0.28860	0.24346	
				14	0.16782	0.65720	0.65720	0.65720	0.65720	0.65720	0.63541	
				15	0.77938	0.92254	0.92254	0.92254	0.92254	0.92254	0.49361	
				16	0.07771	0.38969	0.38969	0.38969	0.38969	0.38969	0.38187	
				17	0.71112	1.21857	1.21857	1.21857	1.21857	1.21857	0.98955	
				18	0.91295	1.19317	1.19317	1.19317	1.19317	1.19317	0.76823	

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
31	12	0.06172	0.06172	1	-0.09942	0.14214	0.10158
				2	-0.29973	0.31592	0.09983
				3	-0.21101	0.24211	0.11871
				4	-0.35664	0.36524	0.07876
				5	2.18439	2.87395	1.86763
				6	0.06978	0.17316	0.15848
				7	1.29874	1.45600	0.65819
				8	0.42673	0.48675	0.23415
				9	-0.42726	0.51689	0.29090
				10	0.74365	0.76416	0.17582
				11	0.55936	0.75048	0.50334
				12	3.93054	4.19002	1.45160
				13	-0.10639	0.14826	0.10326
				14	-0.13031	0.18619	0.13300
				15	0.88710	0.91597	0.22816
				16	0.11688	0.20922	0.17352
				17	-0.08804	0.16238	0.13644
				18	0.25049	0.26170	0.07577

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
32	35	0.09475	0.10437				
	1			-0.32343	0.36770	0.17492	
	2			-0.47330	0.49143	0.13228	
	3			-0.40676	0.43187	0.14511	
	4			-0.51684	0.53215	0.12675	
	5			1.21475	1.92084	1.48796	
	6			-0.19294	0.34880	0.29057	
	7			0.72037	0.93332	0.59341	
	8			0.05744	0.25036	0.24368	
	9			-0.54880	0.59679	0.23448	
	10			0.53007	0.60085	0.28292	
	11			0.16167	0.61251	0.59079	
	12			2.40917	2.77917	1.38553	
	13			-0.32351	0.36467	0.16830	
	14			-0.22885	0.27943	0.16034	
	15			0.42851	0.60692	0.42980	
	16			-0.15987	0.26608	0.21269	
	17			-0.03682	0.19409	0.19057	
	18			0.12854	0.24145	0.20438	

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN	DATA RMS	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION
		ERROR	ERROR	MN	MM	RMS	STD	STD	DEV
33	6	0.15038	0.18285						
				1	0.52013	0.80017	0.60806	0.80017	0.60806
				2	0.37649	0.70424	0.59516	0.70424	0.59516
				3	0.47835	0.77399	0.60848	0.77399	0.60848
				4	0.22575	0.58545	0.54017	0.58545	0.54017
				5	0.44867	0.78030	0.63840	0.78030	0.63840
				6	0.68551	0.85462	0.51035	0.85462	0.51035
				7	4.04231	4.50706	1.99331	4.50706	1.99331
				8	1.75148	2.09609	1.15148	2.09609	1.15148
				9	0.57284	0.86511	0.64827	0.86511	0.64827
				10	2.27614	2.68670	1.42743	2.68670	1.42743
				11	0.62326	0.85840	0.59025	0.85840	0.59025
				12	4.43502	4.61172	1.26434	4.61172	1.26434
				13	0.49963	0.77880	0.59741	0.77880	0.59741
				14	0.86650	1.20275	0.83414	1.20275	0.83414
				15	1.93766	2.21019	1.06321	2.21019	1.06321
				16	1.00889	1.26489	0.76294	1.26489	0.76294
				17	0.79705	1.15994	0.84272	1.15994	0.84272
				18	1.37267	1.76232	1.10524	1.76232	1.10524

Appendix E

CORRELATION EVALUATION FOR ADIABATIC DATA BASED ON FLOW CONDITIONS

The property ranges of all of the sets are given in table 6.8. The flow conditions ranges are also identified for each data set.

These results were obtained using the Thom void fraction correlation and the smooth tube single-phase friction factor to reduce the data.

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD	CORRELATION DEV
1	20	0.46834	1.47052	1	0.03212	1.12889	1.12844	1.12844
				2	-0.02882	1.10375	1.10337	1.10337
				3	0.02006	1.12380	1.12362	1.12362
				4	-0.15538	1.03783	1.02613	1.02613
				5	0.04537	1.19399	1.19313	1.19313
				6	0.06513	1.15116	1.14932	1.14932
				7	1.68805	3.29947	2.83496	2.83496
				8	0.73767	1.98893	1.84708	1.84708
				9	0.28492	1.21238	1.17842	1.17842
				10	1.48314	3.14828	2.77704	2.77704
				11	-0.08444	1.13193	1.12877	1.12877
				12	0.25044	0.75261	0.70972	0.70972
				13	0.07430	1.18347	1.18114	1.18114
				14	0.48852	1.54622	1.46702	1.46702
				15	0.77679	1.91955	1.75536	1.75536
				16	0.29042	1.34942	1.31780	1.31780
				17	0.94436	2.39814	2.20437	2.20437
				18	1.03440	2.74512	2.54277	2.54277

Pressure 250-900 psia
 Mass Velocity 0-1x10⁶ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality 0-.1
 Points 20

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA FMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
2	30	0.10329	0.13621				
	1			-0.21577	0.25013	0.12652	
	2			-0.26945	0.29724	0.12551	
	3			-0.22637	0.25927	0.12639	
	4			-0.37580	0.39575	0.12404	
	5			-0.21280	0.25305	0.13693	
	6			-0.18781	0.22706	0.12760	
	7			1.03001	1.09926	0.38402	
	8			0.31916	0.38676	0.21845	
	9			0.02471	0.27203	0.27091	
	10			0.65817	0.72202	0.29685	
	11			-0.32685	0.35861	0.14753	
	12			0.60329	0.90045	0.66847	
	13			-0.17977	0.22478	0.13494	
	14			-0.01577	0.17706	0.17636	
	15			0.37917	0.43249	0.20804	
	16			-0.00596	0.14904	0.14892	
	17			-0.06047	0.21148	0.20265	
	18			0.18424	0.31290	0.25290	

Pressure 250-900 psia
 Mass Velocity $1 - 2 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality 0-.1
 Points 30

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS EPROF	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
3	13	0.05655	0.05683	1	-0.28828	0.32617	0.15259
				2	-0.33350	0.35944	0.13405
				3	-0.29835	0.33312	0.14818
				4	-0.41167	0.42594	0.10930
				5	-0.29724	0.32708	0.13651
				6	-0.25640	0.31476	0.18258
				7	1.06605	1.19707	0.54453
				8	0.27542	0.41231	0.30684
				9	-0.19453	0.27523	0.19470
				10	0.41127	0.54175	0.35263
				11	-0.32091	0.34774	0.13394
				12	0.44910	0.99031	0.88262
				13	-0.26957	0.31324	0.15954
				14	-0.28601	0.33679	0.17782
				15	0.27710	0.43669	0.33752
				16	-0.09353	0.23980	0.22081
				17	-0.32128	0.35021	0.13939
				18	-0.12017	0.16967	0.11978

Pressure 250-900 psia
 Mass Velocity 2-3x10⁶ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality 0-.1
 Points 13

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN	DATA FMS	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION
		ERROR	ERROR		MN	RMS	RMS	STD	DEV
					ERROR	ERROR	ERROR		
4	67	0.24001	0.39115						
	1				-0.17530		0.34589		0.29818
	2				-0.21555		0.35548		0.28268
	3				-0.18518		0.34760		0.29417
	4				-0.28029		0.38276		0.26065
	5				-0.16185		0.34128		0.30046
	6				-0.18194		0.36106		0.31186
	7				1.50046		1.80210		0.99809
	8				0.45695		0.70372		0.53518
	9				-0.15074		0.34153		0.30646
	10				1.01794		1.31816		0.83745
	11				-0.14444		0.34553		0.31390
	12				-0.16798		0.97035		0.95570
	13				-0.20042		0.35193		0.28929
	14				0.15419		0.51306		0.48934
	15				0.42305		0.68859		0.54331
	16				0.02149		0.37741		0.37680
	17				0.32706		0.74627		0.67079
	18				0.64097		0.92183		0.66252

Pressure 900-1500 psia
 Mass Velocity 0-1x10⁶ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality 0-.1
 Points 67

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
5	107	0.10789	0.13795				
				1	-0.12339	0.23779	0.20327
				2	-0.16592	0.25749	0.19690
				3	-0.13387	0.24196	0.20156
				4	-0.23383	0.29934	0.18689
				5	-0.11057	0.23836	0.21117
				6	-0.13268	0.23597	0.19513
				7	1.63735	1.78950	0.72208
				8	0.53572	0.64909	0.36651
				9	-0.09775	0.22754	0.20547
				10	0.78774	0.90448	0.44446
				11	-0.08951	0.23323	0.21537
				12	0.37031	1.06545	0.99902
				13	-0.14749	0.24460	0.19512
				14	0.02703	0.25290	0.25146
				15	0.50499	0.62803	0.37337
				16	0.08329	0.26488	0.25144
				17	0.02174	0.25696	0.25604
				18	0.44543	0.55813	0.33630

Pressure 900-1500 psia
Mass Velocity 1-2x10⁶ lbm/hr-ft²
Quality 0-.1
Points 107

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
6	84	0.06843	0.07692	1	-0.15984	0.22715	0.16140
				2	-0.19724	0.25243	0.15754
				3	-0.16885	0.23286	0.16035
				4	-0.26046	0.30122	0.15131
				5	-0.14239	0.21957	0.16713
				6	-0.16938	0.23977	0.16971
				7	1.46205	1.56475	0.55755
				8	0.47115	0.55274	0.28902
				9	-0.13341	0.21242	0.16530
				10	0.49846	0.58240	0.30121
				11	-0.13017	0.21332	0.16900
				12	0.45902	0.94706	0.82838
				13	-0.18331	0.24202	0.15802
				14	-0.20515	0.25828	0.15692
				15	0.41622	0.50755	0.29046
				16	0.02856	0.19899	0.19693
				17	-0.18406	0.24665	0.16418
				18	0.13436	0.29190	0.25914

Pressure 900-1500 psia
Mass Velocity 2-3x10⁶ lbm/hr-ft²
Quality 0-.1
Points 84

DATA SFT	POINTS	DATA MN	DATA RMS	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION
		ERFOR	ERFOR	MN	RMS	STD	STD	STD	STD
				ERROR	ERROR	DEV	DEV	DEV	DEV
7	42	0.07608	0.08562						
				1	0.27316	0.31583	0.15853	0.31583	0.15853
				2	-0.37461	0.39837	0.13554	0.39837	0.13554
				3	-0.29810	0.33525	0.15340	0.33525	0.15340
				4	-0.48197	0.49466	0.11131	0.49466	0.11131
				5	0.61510	1.79343	1.68465	1.79343	1.68465
				6	-0.29334	0.41475	0.29320	0.41475	0.29320
				7	0.89954	1.01191	0.46346	1.01191	0.46346
				8	0.22466	0.34654	0.26385	0.34654	0.26385
				9	0.13934	0.49775	0.47785	0.49775	0.47785
				10	0.75624	0.85238	0.39328	0.85238	0.39328
				11	-0.35127	0.37923	0.14291	0.37923	0.14291
				12	1.30960	1.54192	0.81391	1.54192	0.81391
				13	-0.24276	0.29404	0.16590	0.29404	0.16590
				14	0.12851	0.27689	0.24527	0.27689	0.24527
				15	0.37681	0.47385	0.28732	0.47385	0.28732
				16	-0.02679	0.20821	0.20647	0.20821	0.20647
				17	0.43726	0.62401	0.44519	0.62401	0.44519
				18	0.29350	0.41672	0.29583	0.41672	0.29583

Pressure 250-900 psia
 Mass Velocity 0-1x10⁶ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality 0-.1
 Points 42

DATA SET POINTS DATA NH DATA RH DATA RHS CORRELATION NH ERROR RHS ERROR CORRELATION STD DEV

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA NH	DATA RH	DATA RHS	CORRELATION NH	ERROR	RHS	ERROR	CORRELATION	STD	DEV
8	37	0.05944	0.06016		1	-0.04318	0.32949	0.32665			
					2	-0.18329	0.31518	0.25640			
					3	-0.07587	0.32174	0.31256			
					4	-0.33595	0.38306	0.18406			
					5	2.61929	4.61033	3.79400			
					6	-0.26065	0.34455	0.22533			
					7	1.29374	1.34605	0.37162			
					8	0.54178	0.66971	0.39368			
					9	0.71041	1.27982	1.06454			
					10	0.95649	1.10140	0.54609			
					11	-0.19689	0.27790	0.19612			
					12	2.37677	2.68458	1.24819			
					13	-0.01341	0.32331	0.32304			
					14	0.16148	0.37966	0.34361			
					15	0.75713	0.90563	0.49690			
					16	0.27248	0.49781	0.41662			
					17	0.04491	0.31799	0.31480			
					18	0.27174	0.47031	0.38386			

Pressure 250-900 psia
 Mass Velocity $1-2 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .1-.2
 Points 37

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA NN	DATA RMS	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION
		ERROR	ERROR	NN	MM	RMS	STD	DEV	DEV
9	8	0.05760	0.05761	1	-0.05663	0.07518	0.04944	0.04944	
				2	-0.18141	0.18783	0.04868	0.04868	
				3	-0.08980	0.10182	0.04800	0.04800	
				4	-0.30481	0.30840	0.04694	0.04694	
				5	-0.12666	0.14169	0.06350	0.06350	
				6	0.15974	0.17823	0.07905	0.07905	
				7	1.75973	1.77847	0.25754	0.25754	
				8	0.68339	0.69016	0.09644	0.09644	
				9	0.20347	0.21622	0.07315	0.07315	
				10	0.89797	0.90265	0.09179	0.09179	
				11	-0.08507	0.10851	0.06736	0.06736	
				12	2.60073	2.63040	0.39396	0.39396	
				13	-0.00938	0.04378	0.04276	0.04276	
				14	-0.06053	0.10322	0.08361	0.08361	
				15	0.86174	0.86773	0.10182	0.10182	
				16	0.27771	0.28647	0.07031	0.07031	
				17	-0.17356	0.18430	0.06197	0.06197	
				18	0.01497	0.08544	0.08412	0.08412	

Pressure 250-900 psia
 Mass Velocity 2-3x10⁶ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .1-.2
 Points 8

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN	DATA RMS	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION
		ERROR	ERROR	MM	MM	RMS	RMS	STD
				ERROR	ERROR	ERROR	ERROR	DEV
10	86	0.10106	0.13306					
	1			-0.25063	0.30308	0.17041		
	2			-0.32895	0.36387	0.15555		
	3			-0.27353	0.31972	0.16552		
	4			-0.40565	0.42986	0.14222		
	5			-0.31219	0.34926	0.15659		
	6			-0.10958	0.22561	0.19721		
	7			1.60911	1.74339	0.67097		
	8			0.33583	0.43813	0.28138		
	9			-0.23407	0.28125	0.15592		
	10			0.85126	0.96190	0.44790		
	11			-0.18872	0.27513	0.20021		
	12			1.33269	1.60590	0.89602		
	13			-0.25830	0.30520	0.16257		
	14			0.13415	0.32172	0.29241		
	15			0.50075	0.61372	0.35484		
	16			0.01301	0.22909	0.22872		
	17			0.24707	0.48395	0.41613		
	18			0.36307	0.45989	0.28228		

Pressure 900-1500 psia
 Mass Velocity 0-1x10⁶ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .1-.2
 Points 86

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
11	143	0.06779	0.07564				
				1	-0.16778	0.26820	0.20925
				2	-0.25692	0.32063	0.19182
				3	-0.19408	0.28171	0.20419
				4	-0.34240	0.38317	0.17200
				5	-0.23307	0.30642	0.19893
				6	-0.00146	0.23911	0.23911
				7	1.88900	2.03098	0.74604
				8	0.48280	0.61125	0.37487
				9	-0.14949	0.26068	0.21356
				10	0.73087	0.86577	0.46410
				11	-0.09708	0.24824	0.22847
				12	2.00699	2.23773	0.98965
				13	-0.17641	0.27130	0.20611
				14	0.00868	0.27778	0.27765
				15	0.67044	0.78817	0.41439
				16	0.12645	0.30579	0.27842
				17	-0.05129	0.29026	0.28569
				18	0.24651	0.40827	0.32545

Pressure 900-1500 psia
Mass Velocity $1-2 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft²
Quality .1-.2
Points 143

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN	DATA RMS	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION
		ERROR	ERROR		MN	RMS	RMS	STD	DEV
12	90	0.05777	0.05795						
	1			-0.06059	0.17764	0.16698			
	2			-0.16130	0.21961	0.14903			
	3			-0.08999	0.18481	0.16142			
	4			-0.25928	0.29113	0.13240			
	5			-0.13070	0.20446	0.15723			
	6			0.12890	0.25252	0.21714			
	7			2.23721	2.31351	0.58925			
	8			0.68442	0.74608	0.29698			
	9			-0.03070	0.17341	0.17067			
	10			0.70959	0.76982	0.29850			
	11			0.01220	0.18572	0.18532			
	12			2.63966	2.79457	0.91749			
	13			-0.06763	0.17822	0.16488			
	14			-0.13431	0.20524	0.15519			
	15			0.87949	0.94326	0.34093			
	16			0.27199	0.35460	0.22751			
	17			-0.16692	0.22250	0.14711			
	18			0.12595	0.19561	0.14966			

Pressure 900-1500 psia
 Mass Velocity 2-3x10⁶ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .1-.2
 Points 90

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN	DATA MHS	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD	CORRELATION DEV
13	29	0.05845	0.05851					
				1	-0.21054	0.31916	0.23986	
				2	-0.36737	0.40692	0.17499	
				3	-0.25686	0.34047	0.22348	
				4	-0.47021	0.48902	0.13432	
				5	2.09199	3.12941	2.32739	
				6	-0.42166	0.46798	0.20299	
				7	0.83018	0.89465	0.33345	
				8	0.26352	0.39500	0.29425	
				9	0.42686	0.99545	0.89928	
				10	0.79269	0.88817	0.40060	
				11	-0.20631	0.27983	0.18906	
				12	2.03060	2.29409	1.06747	
				13	-0.19531	0.30581	0.23532	
				14	0.06701	0.26096	0.25221	
				15	0.47472	0.59308	0.35551	
				16	0.03079	0.29147	0.28984	
				17	0.34069	0.50767	0.37638	
				18	0.27787	0.42205	0.31766	

Pressure 250-900 psia
Mass Velocity $0-1 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft²
Quality .2-.3
Points 29

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA NM	DATA RMS	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION
		ERROR	ERROR		NM	RMS	RMS	STD	DEV
14	28	0.05783	0.05789						
				1	0.01629	0.40367	0.40367	0.40334	0.40334
				2	-0.17939	0.35176	0.35176	0.30259	0.30259
				3	-0.04021	0.38168	0.38168	0.37956	0.37956
				4	-0.31534	0.38979	0.38979	0.22912	0.22912
				5	3.62435	5.60428	5.60428	4.27458	4.27458
				6	-0.25237	0.34236	0.34236	0.23135	0.23135
				7	1.38100	1.44556	1.44556	0.42717	0.42717
				8	0.63933	0.80886	0.80886	0.49549	0.49549
				9	0.81237	1.58957	1.58957	1.36630	1.36630
				10	1.06805	1.27411	1.27411	0.69471	0.69471
				11	0.00230	0.29327	0.29327	0.29326	0.29326
				12	3.28060	3.64726	3.64726	1.59381	1.59381
				13	0.04115	0.39712	0.39712	0.39498	0.39498
				14	0.11777	0.43201	0.43201	0.41565	0.41565
				15	0.90614	1.08733	1.08733	0.60100	0.60100
				16	0.33481	0.60071	0.60071	0.49875	0.49875
				17	0.05525	0.40453	0.40453	0.40074	0.40074
				18	0.28316	0.55662	0.55662	0.47921	0.47921

Pressure 250-900 psia
 Mass Velocity $1-2 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .2-.3
 Points 28

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA HN	DATA RHS	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION
		ERROR	ERROR	HN	RHS	HM	RMS	STD	DEV
15	9	0.05739	0.05739						
				1		0.04649	0.07561	0.05963	
				2		-0.13784	0.14520	0.04565	
				3		-0.01267	0.05404	0.05253	
				4		-0.25843	0.26208	0.04354	
				5		2.11459	2.68620	1.65656	
				6		-0.10851	0.30815	0.28842	
				7		1.93268	1.94659	0.23227	
				8		0.82495	0.83078	0.09818	
				9		0.28457	0.29681	0.08438	
				10		1.04353	1.04801	0.09677	
				11		0.14801	0.18388	0.10910	
				12		3.86981	3.91224	0.57462	
				13		0.08674	0.10392	0.05724	
				14		-0.11109	0.12444	0.05608	
				15		1.10574	1.11303	0.12716	
				16		0.39881	0.40581	0.07508	
				17		-0.12214	0.13270	0.05186	
				18		0.07023	0.09835	0.06885	

Pressure 250-900 psia
 Mass Velocity $2-3 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .2-.3
 Points 9

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN	DATA RMS	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION
		ERROR	ERROR		MN	ERROR	RMS	ERROR	STD
									DEV
16	80	0.07519	0.09040	1	-0.24127	0.30291	0.30291	0.30291	0.18315
				2	-0.35507	0.38930	0.38930	0.38930	0.15964
				3	-0.28077	0.33100	0.33100	0.33100	0.17529
				4	-0.42838	0.45140	0.45140	0.45140	0.14229
				5	-0.34862	0.38594	0.38594	0.38594	0.16556
				6	0.00710	0.24084	0.24084	0.24084	0.24073
				7	1.56620	1.70405	1.70405	1.70405	0.67142
				8	0.30217	0.43556	0.43556	0.43556	0.31369
				9	-0.27413	0.32811	0.32811	0.32811	0.18031
				10	0.83115	1.00760	1.00760	1.00760	0.56960
				11	-0.09697	0.23754	0.23754	0.23754	0.21684
				12	2.18929	2.44441	2.44441	2.44441	1.08726
				13	-0.25542	0.31143	0.31143	0.31143	0.17818
				14	0.08652	0.38421	0.38421	0.38421	0.37434
				15	0.58824	0.70410	0.70410	0.70410	0.38694
				16	0.02880	0.25245	0.25245	0.25245	0.25080
				17	0.26576	0.67943	0.67943	0.67943	0.62529
				18	0.33403	0.62204	0.62204	0.62204	0.52475

Pressure 900-1500 psia
 Mass Velocity 0-1x10⁶ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .2-.3
 Points 79

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN	DATA RMS	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION
		ERROR	ERROR		MM	RMS	ERROR	STD	DEV
17	98	0.05833	0.05841						
				1	-0.15500	0.21005	0.21005	0.14177	0.14177
				2	-0.28630	0.31035	0.31035	0.11979	0.11979
				3	-0.20074	0.24126	0.24126	0.13383	0.13383
				4	-0.36903	0.38404	0.38404	0.10633	0.10633
				5	-0.28053	0.30680	0.30680	0.12421	0.12421
				6	0.12460	0.22845	0.22845	0.19148	0.19148
				7	1.79624	1.86033	1.86033	0.48410	0.48410
				8	0.45794	0.51846	0.51846	0.24308	0.24308
				9	-0.18102	0.22765	0.22765	0.13805	0.13805
				10	0.68385	0.73133	0.73133	0.25920	0.25920
				11	0.00690	0.17808	0.17808	0.17794	0.17794
				12	2.90740	3.03938	3.03938	0.88590	0.88590
				13	-0.16707	0.21744	0.21744	0.13917	0.13917
				14	-0.09209	0.17221	0.17221	0.14552	0.14552
				15	0.76203	0.81909	0.81909	0.30036	0.30036
				16	0.14329	0.23921	0.23921	0.19155	0.19155
				17	-0.10898	0.18165	0.18165	0.14532	0.14532
				18	0.19907	0.25419	0.25419	0.15807	0.15807

Pressure 900-1500 psia
 Mass Velocity $1-2 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .2-.3
 Points 95

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN	DATA RMS	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION
		ERROR	ERROR		MN	RMS	STD	DEV	
18	76	0.05688	0.05693						
				1	0.09372	0.16827	0.13975		
				2	-0.07414	0.13732	0.11559		
				3	0.03579	0.13509	0.13026		
				4	-0.18207	0.20953	0.10369		
				5	-0.06173	0.13093	0.11547		
				6	0.45392	0.49235	0.19070		
				7	2.62611	2.66942	0.47887		
				8	0.89134	0.92115	0.23244		
				9	0.06687	0.14298	0.12638		
				10	0.92119	0.94797	0.22372		
				11	0.29471	0.35033	0.18941		
				12	4.40027	4.50287	0.95574		
				13	0.07857	0.15725	0.13621		
				14	-0.13669	0.17034	0.10165		
				15	1.27670	1.31194	0.30204		
				16	0.48189	0.51657	0.18607		
				17	-0.07752	0.13579	0.11149		
				18	0.24191	0.28746	0.15528		

Pressure 900-1500 psia
 Mass Velocity 2-3x10⁶lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .2-.3
 Points 76

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN	DATA RMS	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION
		ERROR	ERROR		MN	RMS	RMS	STD	DEV
19	34	0.05739	0.05740						
				1	-0.16541	0.30188	0.30188	0.25253	0.25253
				2	-0.36307	0.40271	0.40271	0.17424	0.17424
				3	-0.23593	0.32913	0.32913	0.22949	0.22949
				4	-0.45114	0.47207	0.47207	0.13902	0.13902
				5	2.80123	3.38261	3.38261	1.89608	1.89608
				6	-0.36241	0.40009	0.40009	0.16949	0.16949
				7	0.80526	0.85296	0.85296	0.28123	0.28123
				8	0.31225	0.43554	0.43554	0.30363	0.30363
				9	0.38669	1.02410	1.02410	0.94828	0.94828
				10	0.84136	0.93219	0.93219	0.40136	0.40136
				11	-0.00532	0.24100	0.24100	0.24094	0.24094
				12	2.64083	2.86490	2.86490	1.11072	1.11072
				13	-0.14820	0.28523	0.28523	0.24371	0.24371
				14	0.00673	0.21713	0.21713	0.21702	0.21702
				15	0.57166	0.67468	0.67468	0.35833	0.35833
				16	0.04704	0.29417	0.29417	0.29039	0.29039
				17	0.23344	0.41419	0.41419	0.34214	0.34214
				18	0.26091	0.41284	0.41284	0.31995	0.31995

Pressure 250-900 psia
 Mass Velocity $0-1 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .3-.4
 Points 34

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROP	DATA FMS ERPOR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD	CORRELATION DEV
20	31	0.05781	0.0579C	1	-0.11632	0.2C089	0.16379	
				2	-0.31246	0.33493	0.12061	
				3	-0.19103	0.24414	0.15203	
				4	-0.39778	0.40928	0.09634	
				5	3.25894	3.63182	1.60293	
				6	-0.29846	0.31658	0.10555	
				7	1.18276	1.21196	0.26446	
				8	0.47138	0.52212	0.22451	
				9	0.06629	0.54436	0.54030	
				10	0.82252	0.87988	0.31250	
				11	0.11681	0.19663	0.15818	
				12	3.35818	3.44254	0.75742	
				13	-0.07947	0.18529	0.16739	
				14	-0.08882	0.19571	0.17440	
				15	0.77000	0.81328	0.26179	
				16	0.12756	0.23678	0.19948	
				17	-0.10810	0.21386	0.18453	
				18	0.09953	0.21044	0.18541	

Pressure 250-900 psia
 Mass Velocity $1-2 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .3-.4
 Points 31

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN	DATA RMS	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION
		ERROR	ERROR		MN	ERROR	RMS	ERROR	STD
									DEV
21	9	0.05744	0.05744	1	0.10086	0.10460	0.10460	0.10460	0.02771
				2	-0.13562	0.13785	0.13785	0.13785	0.02468
				3	0.01211	0.02692	0.02692	0.02692	0.02404
				4	-0.24334	0.24455	0.24455	0.24455	0.02431
				5	3.58919	3.65645	3.65645	3.65645	0.69814
				6	-0.14509	0.15838	0.15838	0.15838	0.06350
				7	1.81140	1.82285	1.82285	1.82285	0.20399
				8	0.86058	0.86169	0.86169	0.86169	0.04361
				9	0.27438	0.29342	0.29342	0.29342	0.10397
				10	1.09933	1.10086	1.10086	1.10086	0.05808
				11	0.37394	0.38264	0.38264	0.38264	0.08114
				12	4.58321	4.60599	4.60599	4.60599	0.45752
				13	0.14953	0.15291	0.15291	0.15291	0.03195
				14	-0.14791	0.15280	0.15280	0.15280	0.03834
				15	1.22358	1.22521	1.22521	1.22521	0.06325
				16	0.41582	0.41757	0.41757	0.41757	0.03820
				17	-0.10326	0.10976	0.10976	0.10976	0.03721
				18	0.09169	0.10582	0.10582	0.10582	0.05282

Pressure 250-900 psia
 Mass Velocity 2-3x10⁶ lbm-hr-ft²
 Quality .3-.4
 Points 9

DATA SFT	POINTS	DATA MN PROP	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD	CORRELATION DEV
22	68	0.06788	0.07084	1	-0.24717	0.29520	0.16140	
				2	-0.39073	0.41255	0.13239	
				3	-0.30597	0.34048	0.14936	
				4	-0.45329	0.46878	0.11953	
				5	1.21005	1.75294	1.26830	
				6	-0.26835	0.36447	0.24662	
				7	1.32921	1.43619	0.54391	
				8	0.25155	0.36580	0.26558	
				9	-0.36306	0.38959	0.14133	
				10	0.79632	0.92437	0.46939	
				11	0.01458	0.22386	0.22339	
				12	2.74678	2.92869	1.01608	
				13	-0.25901	0.30292	0.15708	
				14	0.00683	0.26889	0.26880	
				15	0.60182	0.69767	0.35293	
				16	-0.01369	0.21328	0.21284	
				17	0.22176	0.53068	0.48213	
				18	0.31756	0.51884	0.41031	

Pressure 900-1500 psia
Mass Velocity $0-1 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft²
Quality .3-.4
Points 68

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
23	90	0.05831	0.05934	1	-0.06169	0.15369	0.14076
				2	-0.24363	0.26971	0.11571
				3	-0.13694	0.18866	0.12977
				4	-0.32086	0.33777	0.10551
				5	2.03997	2.38663	1.23877
				6	-0.12434	0.27163	0.24150
				7	1.86800	1.93335	0.49839
				8	0.55820	0.60249	0.22674
				9	-0.21062	0.24164	0.11843
				10	0.79024	0.82130	0.22373
				11	0.27453	0.34316	0.20588
				12	3.94935	4.09506	1.08268
				13	-0.07517	0.15470	0.13521
				14	-0.06803	0.14585	0.12901
				15	0.99382	1.04320	0.31714
				16	0.22580	0.29204	0.18521
				17	-0.06623	0.15188	0.13668
				18	0.26250	0.29496	0.13452

Pressure 900-1500 psia
 Mass Velocity 1-2x10⁶ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .3-.4
 Points 90

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD	CORRELATION DEV
24	63	0.05675	0.05680	1	0.22387	0.48379	0.42888	
				2	-0.01054	0.35042	0.35026	
				3	0.12832	0.41388	0.39349	
				4	-0.11312	0.34001	0.32064	
				5	3.03259	3.33185	1.38009	
				6	0.14631	0.67097	0.65482	
				7	2.76043	3.12566	1.46623	
				8	1.04054	1.24383	0.68146	
				9	0.04646	0.29391	0.29022	
				10	1.07248	1.25097	0.64399	
				11	0.64403	0.89619	0.62321	
				12	5.73997	6.27025	2.52364	
				13	0.20690	0.45883	0.40953	
				14	-0.13116	0.33167	0.30463	
				15	1.59512	1.86412	0.96466	
				16	0.60302	0.82395	0.56148	
				17	0.00334	0.36609	0.36607	
				18	0.35268	0.51437	0.37443	

Pressure 900-1500 psia
 Mass Velocity $2-3 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .3-.4
 Points 63

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
25	28	0.05784	0.05792				
				1	-0.24947	0.29658	0.16038
				2	-0.44278	0.45530	0.10603
				3	-0.33195	0.36022	0.13989
				4	-0.50453	0.51259	0.09057
				5	2.24906	2.52905	1.15665
				6	-0.31611	0.34624	0.14126
				7	0.59844	0.64776	0.24791
				8	0.18665	0.27809	0.20615
				9	-0.06277	0.56016	0.55664
				10	0.69414	0.74585	0.27288
				11	0.05876	0.21588	0.20773
				12	2.50914	2.63026	0.78896
				13	-0.22451	0.27248	0.15440
				14	-0.13750	0.19267	0.13497
				15	0.45941	0.51887	0.24119
				16	-0.07670	0.19429	0.17851
				17	0.14070	0.31258	0.27912
				18	0.16893	0.27505	0.21706

Pressure 250-900 psia
 Mass Velocity $0-1 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .4-.5
 Points 28

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	COFFRELATION	COFFRELATION MN ERROR	COFFRELATION RMS ERROR	COFFRELATION STD DEV
26	17	0.05707	0.05708	1	-0.09237	0.12442	0.08335
				2	-0.31806	0.32362	0.05972
				3	-0.19329	0.20648	0.07260
				4	-0.38776	0.39143	0.05349
				5	2.60825	2.76244	0.91002
				6	-0.14413	0.17074	0.09155
				7	1.08547	1.10045	0.18091
				8	0.47310	0.49156	0.13346
				9	-0.12481	0.18245	0.13308
				10	0.80537	0.81605	0.13155
				11	0.33295	0.36191	0.14186
				12	3.63494	3.67119	0.51461
				13	-0.05262	0.10763	0.09390
				14	-0.15689	0.16659	0.05603
				15	0.83559	0.85157	0.16419
				16	0.12923	0.16332	0.09987
				17	-0.14953	0.16161	0.06131
				18	0.06081	0.08685	0.06202

Pressure 250-900 psia
 Mass Velocity 1-2x10⁶ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .4-.5
 Points 17

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
27	9	0.05727	0.05727	1	0.13993	0.14054	0.01299
				2	-0.13887	0.13938	0.01191
				3	0.01555	0.02142	0.01473
				4	-0.22655	0.22674	0.00944
				5	3.67709	3.75155	0.74370
				6	0.07619	0.08928	0.04653
				7	1.68453	1.68761	0.10197
				8	0.85308	0.85358	0.02939
				9	0.07360	0.13361	0.11151
				10	1.07427	1.07550	0.05155
				11	0.67001	0.67288	0.06204
				12	5.15523	5.16141	0.25255
				13	0.18174	0.18345	0.02496
				14	-0.21186	0.21306	0.02257
				15	1.31403	1.31428	0.02554
				16	0.42394	0.42429	0.01715
				17	-0.09435	0.09504	0.01144
				18	0.10351	0.10519	0.01870

Pressure 250-900 psia
 Mass Velocity $2-3 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .4-.5
 Points 9

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
28	54	0.06533	0.06812				
				1	-0.25755	0.29239	0.13842
				2	-0.41889	0.43346	0.11145
				3	-0.33358	0.35641	0.12550
				4	-0.46969	0.48078	0.10264
				5	1.71178	1.96103	0.95679
				6	-0.26060	0.29755	0.14360
				7	1.11943	1.21366	0.46888
				8	0.19380	0.29230	0.21882
				9	-0.47957	0.49091	0.10494
				10	0.70685	0.80246	0.37988
				11	0.12637	0.25104	0.21691
				12	2.86535	3.06126	1.07754
				13	-0.26931	0.30033	0.13294
				14	-0.10731	0.23131	0.20491
				15	0.59909	0.67735	0.31605
				16	-0.05087	0.18652	0.17945
				17	0.11333	0.42137	0.40585
				18	0.24318	0.44059	0.36741

Pressure 900-1500 psia
 Mass Velocity $0-1 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .4-.5
 Points 54

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
29	76	0.05755	0.05762				
	1			-0.04604	0.16895	0.16255	
	2			-0.25831	0.28769	0.12666	
	3			-0.14639	0.20623	0.14526	
	4			-0.32373	0.34383	0.11582	
	5			2.42666	2.63145	1.01776	
	6			-0.03861	0.18428	0.18019	
	7			1.64028	1.70725	0.47347	
	8			0.53817	0.59835	0.26152	
	9			-0.32089	0.34372	0.12317	
	10			0.75651	0.79454	0.24288	
	11			0.45449	0.52336	0.25952	
	12			4.17019	4.30725	1.07793	
	13			-0.05585	0.16997	0.16053	
	14			-0.14710	0.18372	0.11007	
	15			1.03424	1.09211	0.35081	
	16			0.21513	0.29867	0.20719	
	17			-0.10292	0.15598	0.11720	
	18			0.24011	0.31160	0.19860	

Pressure 900-1500 psia
 Mass Velocity $1-2 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .4-.5
 Points 77

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN	DATA RMS	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION
		ERROR	ERROR		MN	ERROR	RMS	ERROR	STD
					ERROR		ERROR		DEV
30	57	0.05644	0.05655		0.26194	0.28515	0.11269		
				1	-0.02165	0.08911	0.08644		
				2	0.12716	0.16150	0.09956		
				3	-0.10760	0.13369	0.07935		
				4	3.96679	4.04417	0.78736		
				5	0.27301	0.30417	0.13411		
				6	2.45297	2.47380	0.32030		
				7	1.03371	1.04926	0.18002		
				8	-0.10494	0.14474	0.09969		
				9	1.07127	1.08695	0.18397		
				10	0.93513	0.95590	0.19819		
				11	6.32196	6.36283	0.72003		
				12	0.25073	0.27467	0.11215		
				13	-0.21055	0.22615	0.08255		
				14	1.68573	1.70313	0.24283		
				15	0.60481	0.62129	0.14212		
				16	0.00112	0.08691	0.08691		
				17	0.34463	0.43180	0.26015		
				18					

Pressure 900-1500 psia
 Mass Velocity $2-3 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr/ft²
 Quality .4-.5
 Points 57

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
31	53	0.05764	0.05768	1	-0.26734	0.28603	0.10168
				2	-0.47974	0.48432	0.06649
				3	-0.38258	0.39217	0.08617
				4	-0.51952	0.52288	0.05924
				5	1.66047	1.89634	0.91594
				6	-0.17230	0.20666	0.11410
				7	0.36695	0.41807	0.20032
				8	0.11094	0.17557	0.13608
				9	-0.42781	0.52941	0.31186
				10	0.58415	0.60295	0.14940
				11	0.31278	0.36563	0.18936
				12	2.41627	2.49231	0.61093
				13	-0.24168	0.26085	0.09815
				14	-0.28009	0.29156	0.08098
				15	0.44465	0.47409	0.16447
				16	-0.12974	0.17274	0.11405
				17	-0.05535	0.17832	0.16951
				18	0.09758	0.16622	0.13455

Pressure 250-900 psia
 Mass Velocity $0-1 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .5-.7
 Points 53

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS EPROF	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
32	23	0.05784	0.05787				
	1			-0.08097	0.18326	0.16440	
	2			-0.34111	0.36017	0.11561	
	3			-0.22285	0.26074	0.13537	
	4			-0.39090	0.40566	0.10842	
	5			2.44679	2.62389	0.94764	
	6			0.03675	0.22127	0.21819	
	7			0.79105	0.85153	0.31521	
	8			0.41719	0.48488	0.24710	
	9			-0.36429	0.39988	0.16491	
	10			0.74337	0.78561	0.25414	
	11			0.64531	0.73976	0.36169	
	12			3.64907	3.72128	0.72952	
	13			-0.03939	0.17564	0.17116	
	14			-0.23785	0.25609	0.09491	
	15			0.85328	0.91572	0.33235	
	16			0.10079	0.21529	0.19024	
	17			-0.18989	0.21589	0.10272	
	18			0.04016	0.13616	0.13011	

Pressure 250-900 psia
 Mass Velocity $1-2 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .5-.7
 Points 23

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERFDF	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
33	9	0.05690	0.05690	1	0.16631	0.18278	0.07582
				2	-0.15597	0.16526	0.05461
				3	-0.00889	0.06302	0.06239
				4	-0.21942	0.22549	0.05199
				5	3.53609	3.57056	0.49497
				6	0.32434	0.34873	0.12812
				7	1.37605	1.38953	0.19309
				8	0.80366	0.81155	0.11285
				9	-0.23194	0.25133	0.09679
				10	1.01918	1.02474	0.10666
				11	1.07114	1.09222	0.21356
				12	5.36356	5.36810	0.22059
				13	0.20485	0.21760	0.07340
				14	-0.26490	0.26706	0.03387
				15	1.36804	1.37737	0.16007
				16	0.41132	0.42122	0.09077
				17	-0.10085	0.11327	0.05155
				18	0.10707	0.12086	0.05606

Pressure 250-900 psia

Mass Velocity $2-3 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft²

Quality .5-.7

Points 9

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA FMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORPELATION MN ERROR	CORPELATION RMS ERROR	CORPELATION STD	CORPELATION DEV
34	110	0.06074	0.06117	1	-0.25894	0.27807	0.10136	
				2	-0.44681	0.45371	0.07883	
				3	-0.36664	0.37712	0.08827	
				4	-0.48271	0.48841	0.07442	
				5	1.46402	1.70438	0.87266	
				6	-0.10956	0.17634	0.13818	
				7	0.76234	0.82872	0.32497	
				8	0.13455	0.20189	0.15051	
				9	-0.64442	0.64915	0.07821	
				10	0.63691	0.68450	0.25076	
				11	0.35965	0.42025	0.21740	
				12	2.77885	2.89989	0.82907	
				13	-0.27113	0.28801	0.09715	
				14	-0.23316	0.26119	0.11772	
				15	0.59741	0.64462	0.24215	
				16	-0.08587	0.15528	0.12938	
				17	-0.01352	0.24900	0.24864	
				18	0.22293	0.32819	0.24085	

Pressure 900-1500 psia
 Mass Velocity 0-1x10⁶ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .5-.7
 Points 110

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN	DATA RMS	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION
		ERROR	ERROR		MN	RMS	STD	DEV
35	129	0.05752	0.05758					
				1	-0.01836	0.14527	0.14410	
				2	-0.26937	0.29056	0.10894	
				3	-0.16170	0.20394	0.12428	
				4	-0.31744	0.33339	0.10190	
				5	2.07703	2.29151	0.96797	
				6	0.17591	0.25914	0.19029	
				7	1.30091	1.36486	0.41291	
				8	0.50908	0.55481	0.22059	
				9	-0.51803	0.52867	0.10555	
				10	0.74000	0.76627	0.19892	
				11	0.79694	0.85174	0.30056	
				12	4.17441	4.30122	1.03673	
				13	-0.03159	0.14534	0.14186	
				14	-0.19298	0.21653	0.09819	
				15	1.09947	1.14470	0.31862	
				16	0.20856	0.27586	0.18056	
				17	-0.12335	0.16432	0.10857	
				18	0.26762	0.32461	0.18371	

Pressure 900-1500 psia

Mass Velocity 1-2x10⁶ lbm/hr-ft²

Quality .5-.7

Points 129

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA FMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
36	69	0.05671	0.05678	1	0.31403	0.34499	0.14285
				2	-0.02329	0.11021	0.10772
				3	0.12214	0.17499	0.12532
				4	-0.08825	0.13279	0.09923
				5	3.50681	3.63558	0.95903
				6	0.57027	0.60086	0.18928
				7	2.05603	2.09558	0.40526
				8	1.02456	1.04943	0.22715
				9	-0.34368	0.37048	0.13836
				10	1.06504	1.08528	0.20959
				11	1.39929	1.43177	0.30321
				12	6.56513	6.63733	0.97633
				13	0.29941	0.33313	0.14606
				14	-0.24874	0.25724	0.06558
				15	1.79931	1.82472	0.30347
				16	0.61736	0.64371	0.18229
				17	0.00877	0.09782	0.09743
				18	0.30108	0.33741	0.15230

Pressure 900-1500 psia
 Mass Velocity $2-3 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .5-.7
 Points 69

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
37	48	0.06252	0.07177	1	-0.25831	0.29266	0.13757
				2	-0.50495	0.51241	0.08716
				3	-0.45082	0.45850	0.08357
				4	-0.51965	0.52730	0.08949
				5	0.42456	0.69109	0.54530
				6	0.07282	0.27844	0.26874
				7	-0.04092	0.18466	0.18007
				8	-0.04682	0.13763	0.12942
				9	-0.83582	0.84601	0.13095
				10	0.39039	0.41996	0.15480
				11	1.24864	1.65630	1.08822
				12	1.34103	1.50530	0.68379
				13	-0.23192	0.26949	0.13724
				14	-0.39119	0.40331	0.09815
				15	0.46361	0.54419	0.28497
				16	-0.26278	0.28035	0.09770
				17	-0.27314	0.29675	0.11600
				18	0.11782	0.20399	0.16652

Pressure 250-900 psia
 Mass Velocity $0-1 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .7-1.
 Points 48

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN	DATA RMS	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	STD	DEV
		ERROR	ERRCF		MN	FROR	RMS	ERROR	STD	DEV		
38	17	0.05687	0.05690									
				1	-0.04924		0.16314		0.15553			
				2	-0.36261		0.37614		0.09996			
				3	-0.30325		0.32159		0.10707			
				4	-0.37859		0.39166		0.10036			
				5	0.72789		0.89868		0.52708			
				6	0.41634		0.50646		0.28839			
				7	0.17892		0.38133		0.33675			
				8	0.20104		0.29824		0.22030			
				9	-0.85217		0.85959		0.11274			
				10	0.47998		0.54909		0.26667			
				11	2.33112		3.13331		2.09368			
				12	2.05628		2.32875		1.09307			
				13	-0.01344		0.16367		0.16312			
				14	-0.27768		0.29797		0.10808			
				15	0.91294		0.96433		0.31061			
				16	-0.07347		0.18963		0.17482			
				17	-0.28985		0.30680		0.10057			
				18	0.04354		0.16370		0.15780			

Pressure 250-900 psia
 Mass Velocity $1-2 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .7-1.
 Points 17

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN	DATA RMS	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION
		ERROR	ERROR		MN	ERROR	PMS	ERROR	STD	DEV
39	94	0.05999	0.06018							
	1				-0.19657		C. 24888		0.15265	
	2				-0.43701		0.44925		0.10414	
	3				-0.38928		0.40335		0.10558	
	4				-0.45138		0.46341		0.10491	
	5				0.59128		0.87496		0.64494	
	6				0.23123		0.37221		0.29168	
	7				0.22235		0.37160		0.29774	
	8				0.03372		0.17487		0.17159	
	9				-0.89334		0.89622		0.07177	
	10				0.54730		0.60389		0.25523	
	11				1.42774		1.79033		1.08019	
	12				1.86440		2.07593		0.91296	
	13				-0.21924		0.26139		0.14233	
	14				-0.31761		0.33850		0.11708	
	15				0.73297		0.81082		0.34668	
	16				-0.16611		0.22309		0.14893	
	17				-0.17929		0.24458		0.16635	
	18				0.33430		0.40808		0.23403	

Pressure 900-1500 psia
 Mass Velocity 0-1x10⁶ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .7-1.
 Points 94

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
40	62	0.05703	0.05711	1	0.03293	0.16265	0.15928
				2	-0.27431	0.29626	0.11191
				3	-0.20454	0.23871	0.12307
				4	-0.29569	0.31539	0.10971
				5	1.08365	1.36198	0.82505
				6	0.54850	0.61603	0.28043
				7	0.65864	0.75321	0.36541
				8	0.37737	0.44296	0.23195
				9	-0.83444	0.84024	0.09852
				10	0.61785	0.67409	0.26955
				11	1.84775	2.01869	0.81298
				12	3.11542	3.31837	1.14268
				13	0.01326	0.16135	0.16080
				14	-0.20485	0.23929	0.12366
				15	1.21281	1.26423	0.35687
				16	0.10908	0.22026	0.19135
				17	-0.17563	0.21918	0.13112
				18	0.26865	0.34051	0.20922

Pressure 900-1500 psia
 Mass Velocity $1-2 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .7-1.
 Points 63

DATA SET	FCINTS	DATA MN	DATA RMS	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	CORRELATION	STD	DEV
		ERROR	ERROR		MN	RMS	ERROR	ERROR	STD	DEV	
41	27	0.05627	0.05631	1	0.23648	0.27206	0.23648	0.27206	0.13452	0.13452	
				2	-0.12901	0.16444	-0.12901	0.16444	0.10197	0.10197	
				3	-0.03543	0.13298	-0.03543	0.13298	0.12817	0.12817	
				4	-0.15823	0.18339	-0.15823	0.18339	0.09271	0.09271	
				5	1.62910	1.78285	1.62910	1.78285	0.72430	0.72430	
				6	0.81193	0.82748	0.81193	0.82748	0.15970	0.15970	
				7	1.06499	1.15100	1.06499	1.15100	0.43657	0.43657	
				8	0.70561	0.75574	0.70561	0.75574	0.27066	0.27066	
				9	-0.76301	0.77263	-0.76301	0.77263	0.12154	0.12154	
				10	0.75190	0.79776	0.75190	0.79776	0.26659	0.26659	
				11	2.17883	2.22005	2.17883	2.22005	0.42583	0.42583	
				12	4.60926	4.80170	4.60926	4.80170	1.34576	1.34576	
				13	0.21813	0.25443	0.21813	0.25443	0.13098	0.13098	
				14	-0.25160	0.25603	-0.25160	0.25603	0.04740	0.04740	
				15	1.63059	1.65458	1.63059	1.65458	0.28072	0.28072	
				16	0.36679	0.42381	0.36679	0.42381	0.21231	0.21231	
				17	-0.09366	0.13878	-0.09366	0.13878	0.10241	0.10241	
				18	0.18518	0.21441	0.18518	0.21441	0.10808	0.10808	

Pressure 900 1500 psia
 Mass Velocity $2-3 \times 10^6$ lbm/hr-ft²
 Quality .7-1.
 Points 27

Appendix F

CORRELATION EVALUATION FOR DIABATIC DATA SETS

The data sets in this appendix are the source sets identified in Table 5.1. The set numbers in this appendix coincide with those preceded by the letter D in that table. Table 5.1 gives the geometry and property ranges for each data set.

These results were obtained using the Thom void fraction correlation and the smooth tube single-phase friction factor to reduce the data.

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
1	15	0.13263	0.14792	1	-0.54512	0.59755	0.24478
				2	-0.63515	0.65702	0.16812
				3	-0.58952	0.62199	0.19834
				4	-0.66752	0.68640	0.15987
				5	-0.13379	0.73715	0.72394
				6	-0.43064	0.55904	0.30462
				7	0.26020	0.56649	0.50327
				8	-0.25492	0.43795	0.35512
				9	-0.66677	0.67422	0.09993
				10	-0.05512	0.42823	0.42472
				11	-0.31511	0.51565	0.52947
				12	0.87545	1.65958	1.40938
				13	-0.55126	0.60100	0.23941
				14	-0.49661	0.53162	0.18975
				15	-0.05666	0.54373	0.54077
				16	-0.42026	0.51170	0.29192
				17	-0.47257	0.51434	0.20303
				18	-0.30177	0.42488	0.29909

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
2	121	0.07348	0.07691	1	-0.11148	0.35157	0.33343
				2	-0.29421	0.38753	0.25224
				3	-0.20429	0.35118	0.28565
				4	-0.35676	0.42742	0.23539
				5	0.5437	1.54554	1.28793
				6	0.02865	0.45254	0.45163
				7	1.45072	1.76342	1.00253
				8	0.43229	0.66596	0.50658
				9	-0.35906	0.44643	0.26528
				10	0.60117	0.73812	0.42823
				11	0.39471	0.89621	0.80461
				12	3.15840	3.81176	2.13401
				13	-0.12217	0.34455	0.32217
				14	-0.23959	0.27797	0.14077
				15	0.86313	1.13634	0.73911
				16	0.12741	0.43253	0.41334
				17	-0.17118	0.25626	0.20394
				18	0.05518	0.27235	0.26670

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
3	70	0.06439	0.06470				
	1			0.02678	0.34553	0.34450	
	2			-0.20740	0.32978	0.25641	
	3			-0.10057	0.31223	0.29559	
	4			-0.27160	0.36071	0.23738	
	5			1.47772	2.06412	1.44115	
	6			0.19008	0.48743	0.44884	
	7			1.64341	1.89870	0.95092	
	8			0.62161	0.82051	0.53558	
	9			-0.35501	0.47495	0.31551	
	10			0.83819	0.94120	0.42813	
	11			0.76915	1.20019	0.92134	
	12			3.98915	4.57857	2.24722	
	13			0.01197	0.33880	0.33859	
	14			-0.15555	0.19101	0.11085	
	15			1.17187	1.38556	0.73926	
	16			0.27997	0.50969	0.42591	
	17			-0.06428	0.18516	0.17355	
	18			0.27050	0.35733	0.23349	

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
4	159	0.07493	0.07651	1	0.10688	0.33843	0.32111
				2	-0.11689	0.25140	0.22257
				3	-0.01348	0.25963	0.25928
				4	-0.19423	0.28645	0.21054
				5	1.18663	1.90890	1.49526
				6	0.33288	0.59462	0.49272
				7	1.97147	2.18753	0.94795
				8	0.77731	0.90965	0.47249
				9	-0.21027	0.40109	0.34156
				10	0.86604	0.96273	0.42051
				11	0.81546	1.34842	1.07390
				12	4.06665	4.67306	2.30213
				13	0.09556	0.32656	0.31226
				14	-0.15497	0.20151	0.12890
				15	1.29792	1.49032	0.73243
				16	0.38762	0.54763	0.38684
				17	-0.06032	0.20066	0.19138
				18	0.17723	0.31613	0.26177

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
5	270	0.06842	0.06970	1	-0.09927	0.28917	0.27160
				2	-0.27173	0.33945	0.20345
				3	-0.18198	0.29674	0.23438
				4	-0.34034	0.38787	0.18605
				5	0.71643	1.37645	1.17531
				6	0.04836	0.35651	0.35331
				7	1.57651	1.75964	0.78164
				8	0.49001	0.64736	0.42305
				9	-0.30689	0.40538	0.26485
				10	0.66877	0.75120	0.34213
				11	0.32186	0.69207	0.61267
				12	3.11740	3.66596	1.93091
				13	-0.11112	0.29025	0.26814
				14	-0.19840	0.22787	0.11208
				15	0.87320	1.05699	0.59561
				16	0.15883	0.37605	0.34086
				17	-0.14165	0.20438	0.14734
				18	0.13368	0.22986	0.18699

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD	CORRELATION DEV
6	71	0.08011	0.08246					
				1	-0.06688	0.38879	0.38298	
				2	-0.26376	0.38642	0.28241	
				3	-0.16719	0.36717	0.32690	
				4	-0.32847	0.42004	0.26179	
				5	1.07495	1.94347	1.61913	
				6	0.08267	0.47679	0.46957	
				7	1.54089	1.83515	0.99671	
				8	0.50987	0.77910	0.58909	
				9	-0.34781	0.45857	0.29886	
				10	0.68007	0.85641	0.52053	
				11	0.47119	0.94685	0.82128	
				12	3.50197	4.27846	2.45793	
				13	-0.07865	0.38590	0.37780	
				14	-0.22834	0.27146	0.14680	
				15	0.96007	1.26381	0.82955	
				16	0.18575	0.50773	0.47253	
				17	-0.14992	0.27124	0.22605	
				18	0.13679	0.33253	0.30309	

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD	CORRELATION DEV
7	309	0.08798	0.08955	1	-0.12381	0.45719	0.44011	
				2	-0.32141	0.45660	0.32431	
				3	-0.22185	0.43325	0.37214	
				4	-0.38286	0.48854	0.30347	
				5	1.19973	1.97675	1.57104	
				6	-0.04559	0.57048	0.56865	
				7	1.26164	1.67350	1.09949	
				8	0.40834	0.78306	0.66817	
				9	-0.33338	0.46304	0.32135	
				10	0.62763	0.87928	0.61581	
				11	0.37061	0.98302	0.91048	
				12	3.23603	4.14988	2.59799	
				13	-0.11940	0.45237	0.43633	
				14	-0.24926	0.32148	0.20303	
				15	0.83041	1.25645	0.94291	
				16	0.10473	0.54454	0.53437	
				17	-0.17354	0.32166	0.27083	
				18	-0.00103	0.33220	0.33220	

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CCORRELATION STD DEV
8	143	0.07056	0.07148				
	1			0.22493		0.52210	0.47117
	2			-0.05510		0.33953	0.33503
	3			0.08092		0.39134	0.38288
	4			-0.13443		0.34581	0.31851
	5			2.53163		3.15807	1.88792
	6			0.36092		0.73239	0.63728
	7			2.19212		2.39596	0.96707
	8			0.95772		1.17758	0.68516
	9			-0.19066		0.34606	0.28880
	10			1.11397		1.26132	0.59160
	11			0.98784		1.47730	1.09845
	12			5.46219		6.17904	2.88878
	13			0.21341		0.51305	0.46656
	14			-0.09830		0.19780	0.17164
	15			1.53972		1.88308	1.00934
	16			0.54519		0.77472	0.55042
	17			0.05096		0.27478	0.27002
	18			0.37282		0.49140	0.32013

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
9	12	0.10207	0.10464				
	1			-0.54832	0.54920	0.54920	0.03110
	2			-0.58903	0.59001	0.59001	0.03404
	3			-0.56006	0.56100	0.56100	0.03249
	4			-0.63226	0.63306	0.63306	0.03181
	5			-0.57193	0.57308	0.57308	0.03633
	6			-0.48717	0.48799	0.48799	0.02835
	7			0.46139	0.47095	0.47095	0.09441
	8			-0.19476	0.20345	0.20345	0.05884
	9			-0.53201	0.53321	0.53321	0.03567
	10			-0.10955	0.11969	0.11969	0.04821
	11			-0.51912	0.51980	0.51980	0.02654
	12			0.36870	0.38536	0.38536	0.11209
	13			-0.55343	0.55428	0.55428	0.03072
	14			-0.51686	0.51836	0.51836	0.03933
	15			-0.14336	0.15114	0.15114	0.04785
	16			-0.40828	0.40995	0.40995	0.03689
	17			-0.52491	0.52734	0.52734	0.05056
	18			-0.25155	0.25331	0.25331	0.02977

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
10	5	1.45916	1.45955				
	1			-0.53102	0.55249	0.15253	
	2			-0.55675	0.57335	0.13698	
	3			-0.53766	0.55771	0.14822	
	4			-0.59366	0.60555	0.11941	
	5			-0.53027	0.54974	0.14500	
	6			-0.51324	0.54033	0.16893	
	7			0.37316	0.67410	0.56139	
	8			-0.18764	0.34803	0.29311	
	9			-0.51422	0.53879	0.16083	
	10			-0.02338	0.35470	0.35393	
	11			-0.51298	0.53729	0.15977	
	12			0.00799	0.67032	0.67027	
	13			-0.53983	0.56056	0.15103	
	14			-0.43891	0.48271	0.20091	
	15			-0.19630	0.37280	0.31694	
	16			-0.41874	0.46870	0.21056	
	17			-0.43330	0.47378	0.19162	
	18			-0.21475	0.31926	0.23623	

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORPELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
11	31	0.74828	1.14923				
	1			-0.49410	0.68698	0.47729	
	2			-0.52210	0.68747	0.44725	
	3			-0.50163	0.68660	0.46881	
	4			-0.56005	0.69516	0.41180	
	5			-0.47846	0.67091	0.47032	
	6			-0.47236	0.70942	0.52929	
	7			0.44301	1.47207	1.40383	
	8			-0.13888	0.81938	0.80752	
	9			-0.47854	0.68646	0.49216	
	10			0.10059	1.12903	1.12454	
	11			-0.47090	0.68930	0.50338	
	12			-0.09254	1.14620	1.14246	
	13			-0.50335	0.68907	0.47059	
	14			-0.36169	0.70742	0.67684	
	15			-0.14432	0.84655	0.83415	
	16			-0.37779	0.70603	0.59645	
	17			-0.26488	0.88286	0.84219	
	18			-0.02892	0.92496	0.92450	

DATA SET	POINTS	DATA MN ERROR	DATA RMS ERROR	CORRELATION	CORRELATION MN ERROR	CORRELATION RMS ERROR	CORRELATION STD DEV
12	25	1.42165	1.42172	1	-0.14790	0.94718	0.93556
				2	-0.27883	0.87246	0.82670
				3	-0.20322	0.92187	0.89919
				4	-0.34470	0.82112	0.74527
				5	0.38424	0.83934	0.74622
				6	0.00091	1.17838	1.17837
				7	1.80581	3.75628	3.29373
				8	0.40469	1.63313	1.58219
				9	-0.31421	0.92506	0.87006
				10	1.35288	2.96117	2.63405
				11	0.12929	1.09875	1.09112
				12	1.91158	3.20944	2.57805
				13	-0.17400	0.92131	0.90473
				14	0.34647	1.65977	1.62320
				15	0.78838	2.06306	1.90648
				16	0.11812	1.25320	1.24762
				17	1.10886	2.68889	2.44960
				18	0.57057	1.85740	1.76759

Appendix G

VOID FRACTION REFERENCES

For the purposes of future studies similar to this one, for void fraction models and correlations, the references that are applicable are : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 25, 27, 30, 33. Additional references dealing with void fraction models and data include:

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