


# Estimating the Volume "V" of one movement of one displacer.

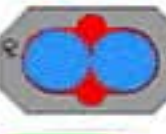



"Displacer" means one vane, 1 gear tooth, 1 lobe, one cavity, one piston, plunger, or diaphragm  
 From this figure, & according to the pump type "F" number, a damper volume may be estimated.

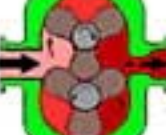
Note : These estimates ignore all of the dynamics , delta time / "dt" considerations, so are quasi static and do not take into consideration pipe system responses. The answers can be valid for residual acceleration head flow fluctuation purposes , but not for pressure pulsation system response, (for which flow through multi connection pressure pulsation dampers are essential above 5 Hz.)

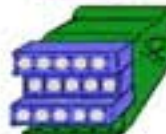
## EXAMPLES : Volume Of One Movement Of One Displacer or "One Flow Fluctuation!"


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A centrifugal pump has 11 blades, at 725 RPM it Displaces 500 gpm, @ 133 Hz  
 500 gls. x 231 in<sup>3</sup> per Gallon / 11 blades x 725 rpm = 14.5 in<sup>3</sup> displacement & Use F=7
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A gear pump has 17 teeth, @ 440 rpm it produces 2 Kg per second. @ 125 Hz.  
 2 Kg per second x 60 secs per minute x 1000 gms per Kg / 17 teeth per rev x 440 rpm x SG 1.35 = 12 cm<sup>3</sup> per tooth & Use F=3
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A vane pump with 23 vanes, driven at 2,900 rpm, pumps 380 barrels per day @ 111 Hz.  
 40 Liters x 1000 cm<sup>3</sup> per Liter / 23 vanes x 2900 rpm = 0.6 ml displacement & Use F=5
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A tri-lobe pump at 173 rpm, discharges 3 tons per hour @ 8.7 Hz.  
 100 lbs per minute x 25 in<sup>3</sup> per pound / 3 lobes per rev x 173 rpm = 4.8 in<sup>3</sup> per lobe & Use F=1
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A quintuplex plunger pump turned at 880 rpm, generates 60+ M3 per 8 Hr shift @ 73.5 Hz.  
 2000 gls per hour x 3,800 ml per gallon / 60 minutes per Hr. x 5 piston per rev x 880 rpm = 28.8ml / stroke & Use F=0.6
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**F for duplex diaphragm heads also = 0.8**  
 A simplex diaphragm head pump is pushed by a 100mm diam. piston with a 150mm stroke @ 205 spm @ 3.4 Hz.  
 5 cm Piston Radius x 5 cm pist. rad. x (Pi) 3.142 x 15 cm stroke = 1.18 Liters per stroke & Use F=0.8
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The F figure assumes that the air supply to the A.O.D.D. is enough to ensure no return stroke delay.  
 An air operated double end diaphragm pump empties a 40gl drum in 4 mins., on a 2 second cycle. @ 1.0 Hz.  
 10 gls per minute x 231 in<sup>3</sup> per gallon / 2 diaphragms per cycle x 30 cycles per min. = 38 in<sup>3</sup> per end & Use F=1.8
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The F figure assumes that the size of the shoe or wheel is approx one third of the volume between shoes or wheels.  
 A hose pump squelches out 150 liters of effluent sludge per minute, with 3 shoes revolving 15 times per minute.  
 150 litres / 3 shoes x 15 revs = 3.33 Liters between shoes & Use F=0.4 @ 0.75 Hz.

Additional "F" correction factors, for Progressive cavity, Screw, Packed Plunger, Dosing, and Intensifiers, please see page 28.

## Using the estimated volume of one pulse to find approx damper volume

$$\frac{100 \times \text{Volume Of One Movement Of One Displacer}}{\text{Number of displacers}^2 \times F \times \text{The percentage figure of allowable residual flow fluctuation}}$$

Abbreviation  $\frac{100 \cdot V}{N^2 \cdot F \cdot \% \text{ age fig.}}$

**"F" is a correction Factor on the square of number of displacers, Example , Centrifugals are intrinsically good - have a high F, Sandwich diaphragm metering pumps have a low F.**

**N : N Squared, N<sup>2</sup>, N Exponent 2, means multiply the Number of displacers by that same number.**  
 Example N<sup>2</sup> : 1 Diaphragm head 1x1=1, 11 Blades 11x11=121, 2 Lobes 2x2=4, 3 Plungers 3x3=9

**"%age figure" : 0.5% allowable residual fluctuation - use the figure 0.5 in the equation, for a residual fluctuation of say +/- 3% , 3 positive plus 3 negative = 6 - use 6 in the equation, +/- 5% total 10, use the figure 10.**

**EXAMPLE**  $\frac{100 \times 90\text{ml per stroke}}{[9 \times \text{plunger factor}] 0.6 \times 0.75}$  [For 3/4% residual] = 2,222 ml = 2.22 Litres = 0.59 US Gls.  
**Use a 135 in<sup>3</sup> or greater Damper**

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