

A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calibrate the inlet orifice, using Pitot-static tube! - Measure the volume flow rate, and the pressure distributions along the whole length of both walls in the following cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reference: elbow without any additional element • 1st: inner corner is curved, outer corner is rectangular • 2nd: inner corner is rectangular, outer corner is curved • 3rd: inner corner is curved, outer corner is curved - Determine the size of the separation zone, the position where the flow becomes symmetrical, the loss factor and power loss of the elbow for each configuration! - Perform uncertainty estimation for the loss factor and power loss for each configuration!
B.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calibrate the inlet orifice, using Pitot-static tube - Measure the volume flow rate, and the pressure distributions along the whole length of both walls in the following cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reference: elbow without any additional element • 1st: inner corner is rectangular, outer corner is rectangular, L-shaped profile 60 mm from the inner corner in upstream direction • 2nd: inner corner is rectangular, outer corner is rectangular, L-shaped profile 70 mm from the inner corner in upstream direction • 3rd: inner corner is rectangular, outer corner is rectangular, L-shaped profile 80 mm from the inner corner in upstream direction - Determine the size of the separation zone, the position where the flow becomes symmetrical, the loss factor and power loss of the elbow for each configuration! - Perform uncertainty estimation for the loss factor and power loss for each configuration!
C.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calibrate the inlet orifice, using Pitot-static tube - Measure the volume flow rate, and the pressure distributions along the whole length of both walls in the following cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reference: elbow without any additional element • 1st: inner corner is chamfered, outer corner is chamfered • 2nd: inner corner is curved, outer corner is curved • 3rd: inner corner is curved, outer corner is curved, additional curved deflector in the middle - Determine the size of the separation zone, the position where the flow becomes symmetrical, the loss factor and power loss of the elbow for each configuration! - Perform uncertainty estimation for the loss factor and power loss for each configuration!

D.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calibrate the inlet orifice, using Pitot-static tube - Measure the volume flow rate, and the pressure distributions along the whole length of both walls in the following cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reference: elbow without any additional element • 1st: inner corner is curved, outer corner is rectangular • 2nd: inner corner is rectangular, outer corner is curved, additional curved deflector in the middle • 3rd: inner corner is curved, outer corner is curved, additional curved deflector in the middle - Determine the size of the separation zone, the position where the flow becomes symmetrical, the loss factor and power loss of the elbow for each configuration! - Perform uncertainty estimation for the loss factor and power loss for each configuration!
E.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calibrate the inlet orifice, using Pitot-static tube - Measure the volume flow rate, and the pressure distributions along the whole length of both walls in the following cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reference: elbow without any additional element • 1st: inner corner is curved, outer corner is rectangular • 2nd: inner corner is curved, outer corner is curved • 3rd: inner corner is curved, outer corner is curved, additional curved deflector in the middle - Determine the size of the separation zone, the position where the flow becomes symmetrical, the loss factor and power loss of the elbow for each configuration! - Perform uncertainty estimation for the loss factor and power loss for each configuration!
F.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calibrate the inlet orifice, using Pitot-static tube - Measure the volume flow rate, and the pressure distributions along the whole length of both walls in the following cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reference: inner corner is rectangular, outer corner is curved • 1st: inner corner is rectangular L-shaped profile 70 mm from the inner corner in upstream direction, outer corner is curved • 2nd: inner corner is chamfered, outer corner is curved, • 3rd: inner corner is curved, outer corner is curved - Determine the size of the separation zone, the position where the flow becomes symmetrical, the loss factor and power loss of the elbow for each configuration! - Perform uncertainty estimation for the loss factor and power loss for each configuration!