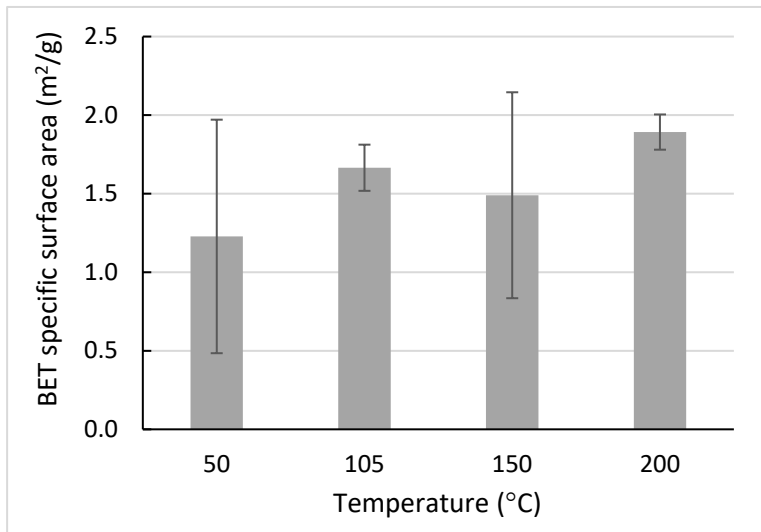
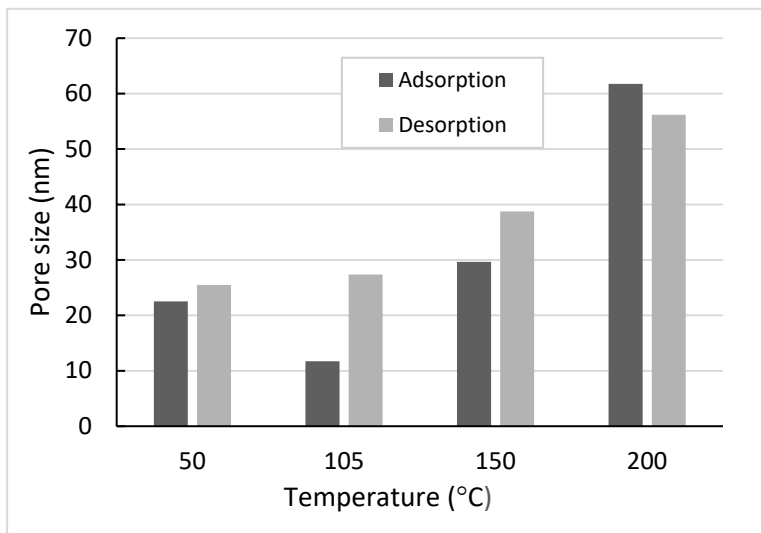
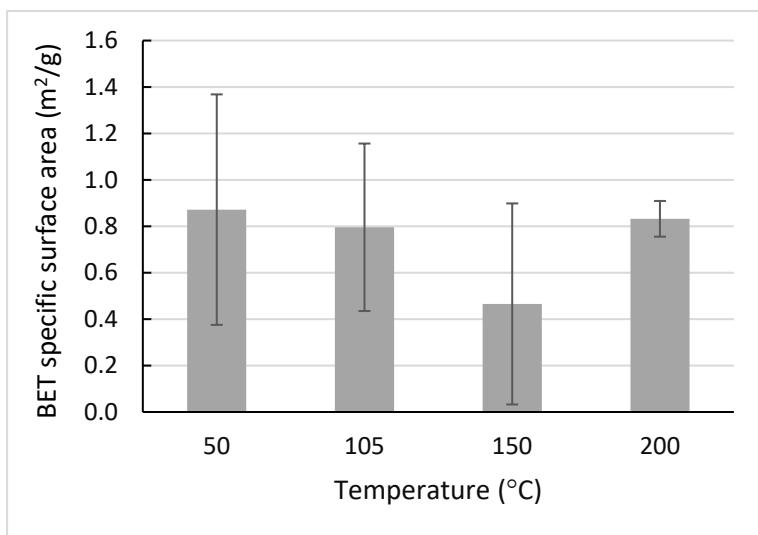
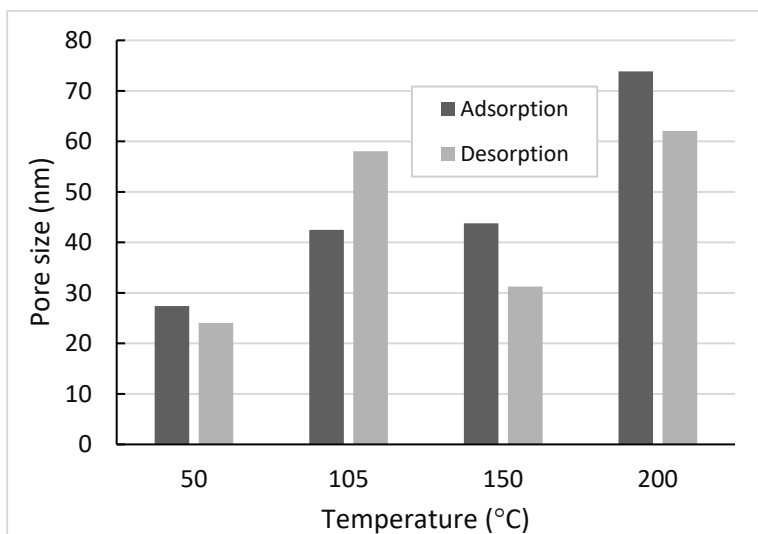


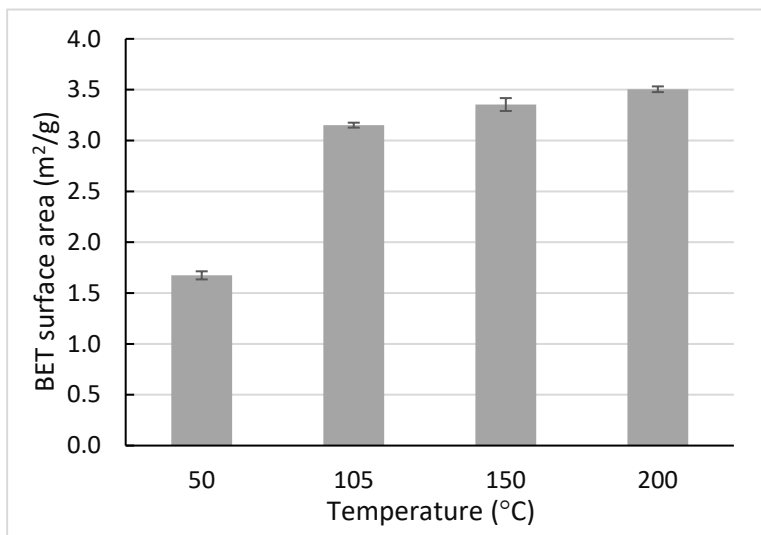
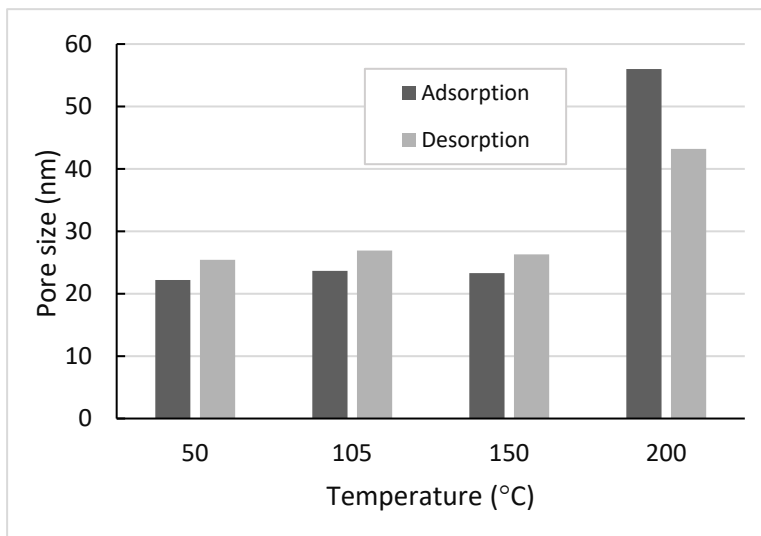
<u>General information</u>	
Type of data	Specific surface area and porosity
Place of experimentation	Pollution Research Group, University of KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)
Dates of the experiments	2018-2019
<u>Feedstock</u>	
Type of faecal material	Faecal sludge from anaerobic baffled reactor (ABR) from a decentralised wastewater treatment plant (DEWAT)
Location of collection	Durban, South Africa
Age before collection	Unknown
Moisture content	~ 90%wt
Total solids content	~ 10%wt
Volatile solids content	~ 75%db
Ash content	~ 25%db
Presence of trash?	Yes (mainly small pieces of paper after pre-screening during pit emptying)
Pre-treatment	Screening to remove trash
<u>Experimental Procedure</u>	
Drying experimental setup	Oven
Drying time	Until complete drying
Operating conditions	Temperature: 50, 100, 150 and 200°C
Sample form in the dryer	250 g of sample on an aluminium tray (52 × 8.4 × 33 cm)
Analysed parameters	BET specific surface area and pore size
Employed method	Use of BET analyser <i>Tristar II Series</i>
<u>Publications</u>	
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Data source files																
https://www.dropbox.com/s/qo53unswsdmvjgp/2018-2019%20ABR%2C%20UDDT%20and%20VIP%20tests PRG.xlsx?dl=0																
Additional Notes																
-																
Description of Data																
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Temperature (°C)	BET specific surface area (m²/g)															
50	~1.2															
105	~1.7															
150	~1.5															
200	~1.9															
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Temperature (°C)	Adsorption (nm)	Desorption (nm)														
50	~22	~25														
105	~12	~27														
150	~30	~38														
200	~62	~56														

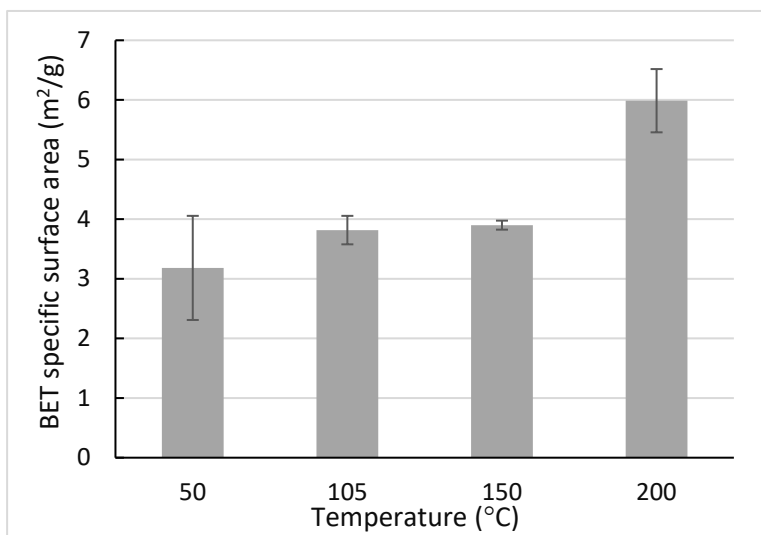
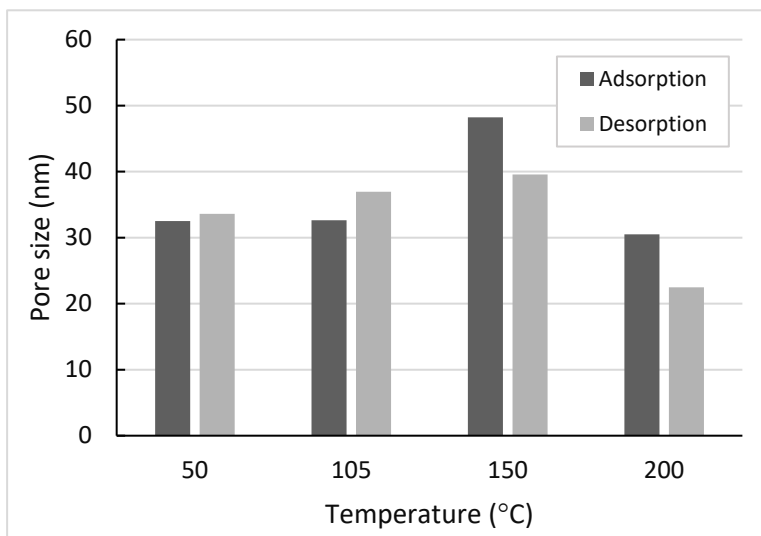
<u>General information</u>	
Type of data	Specific surface area and porosity
Place of experimentation	Pollution Research Group, University of KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)
Dates of the experiments	2018-2019
<u>Feedstock</u>	
Type of faecal material	Faecal sludge from urine diversion dry toilets (UDDT)
Location of collection	Durban, South Africa
Age before collection	Up to 3 years
Moisture content	~ 75%wt
Total solids content	~ 25%wt
Volatile solids content	~ 55%db
Ash content	~ 45%db
Presence of trash?	Yes (mainly stones and textiles)
Pre-treatment	Screening to remove the large pieces of trash
<u>Experimental Procedure</u>	
Drying experimental setup	Oven
Drying time	Until complete drying
Operating conditions	Temperature: 50, 100, 150 and 200°C
Sample form in the dryer	250 g of sample on an aluminium tray (52 × 8.4 × 33 cm)
Analysed parameters	BET specific surface area and pore size
Employed method	Use of BET analyser Tristar II Series
<u>Publications</u>	
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Data source files																
https://www.dropbox.com/s/qo53unswsdmvjgp/2018-2019%20ABR%2C%20UDDT%20and%20VIP%20tests_PRG.xlsx?dl=0																
Additional Notes																
-																
Description of Data																
<u>Surface area as a function of temperature</u>	<u>Observations:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ No effect of temperature on the specific surface, and pore size below 200°C○ Apparent higher pore size at 200°C															
 <table><caption>BET specific surface area (m²/g) vs Temperature (°C)</caption><thead><tr><th>Temperature (°C)</th><th>BET specific surface area (m²/g)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>50</td><td>0.85</td></tr><tr><td>105</td><td>0.8</td></tr><tr><td>150</td><td>0.45</td></tr><tr><td>200</td><td>0.82</td></tr></tbody></table>		Temperature (°C)	BET specific surface area (m²/g)	50	0.85	105	0.8	150	0.45	200	0.82					
Temperature (°C)	BET specific surface area (m²/g)															
50	0.85															
105	0.8															
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Temperature (°C)	Adsorption (nm)	Desorption (nm)														
50	28	24														
105	42	58														
150	43	31														
200	74	62														

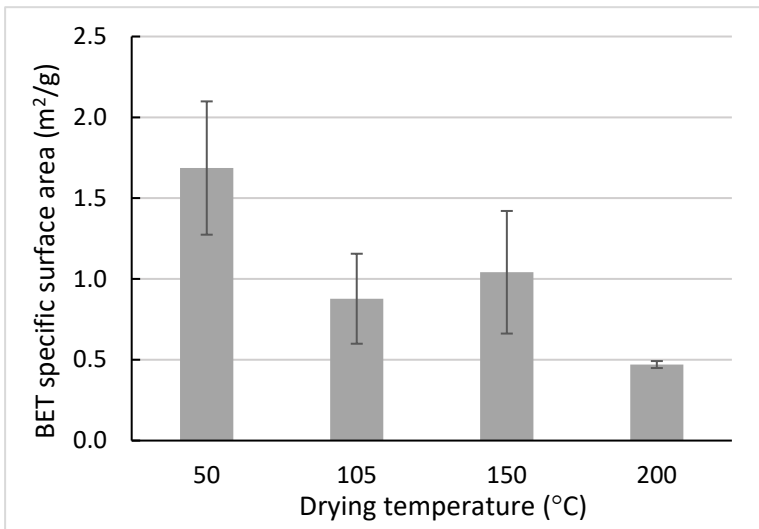
<u>General information</u>	
Type of data	Specific surface area and porosity
Place of experimentation	Pollution Research Group, University of KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)
Dates of the experiments	2018-2019
<u>Feedstock</u>	
Type of faecal material	Faecal sludge from ventilated improved pit latrines (VIP)
Location of collection	Durban, South Africa
Age before collection	Up to 3 years
Moisture content	~ 75%wt
Total solids content	~ 25%wt
Volatile solids content	~ 40%db
Ash content	~ 60%db
Presence of trash?	Yes (mainly hair and stones)
Pre-treatment	Screening to remove trash
<u>Experimental Procedure</u>	
Drying experimental setup	Oven
Drying time	Until complete drying
Operating conditions	Temperature: 50, 100, 150 and 200°C
Sample form in the dryer	250 g of sample on an aluminium tray (52 × 8.4 × 33 cm)
Analysed parameters	BET specific surface area and pore size
Employed method	Use of BET analyser <i>Tristar II Series</i>
<u>Publications</u>	
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Data source files																
https://www.dropbox.com/s/qo53unswsdmvjgp/2018-2019%20ABR%2C%20UDDT%20and%20VIP%20tests_PRG.xlsx?dl=0																
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Temperature (°C)	BET surface area (m²/g)															
50	~1.7															
105	~3.1															
150	~3.3															
200	~3.5															
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Temperature (°C)	Adsorption (nm)	Desorption (nm)														
50	~22	~25														
105	~23	~27														
150	~23	~26														
200	~56	~43														


<u>General information</u>	
Type of data	Specific surface area and porosity
Place of experimentation	Pollution Research Group, University of KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)
Dates of the experiments	2018-2019
<u>Feedstock</u>	
Type of faecal material	Faecal sludge from ventilated improved pit latrines (VIP)
Location of collection	Durban, South Africa
Age before collection	Up to 5 years
Moisture content	~ 95%wt
Total solids content	~ 5%wt
Volatile solids content	~ 65%db
Ash content	~ 35%db
Presence of trash?	No (sludge pre-screened during pit emptying)
Pre-treatment	Mixing
<u>Experimental Procedure</u>	
Drying experimental setup	Oven
Drying time	Until complete drying
Operating conditions	Temperature: 50, 100, 150 and 200°C
Sample form in the dryer	250 g of sample on an aluminium tray (52 × 8.4 × 33 cm)
Analysed parameters	BET specific surface area and pore size
Employed method	Use of BET analyser <i>Tristar II Series</i>
<u>Publications</u>	
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Data source files																
https://www.dropbox.com/s/qo53unswsdmvjgp/2018-2019%20ABR%2C%20UDDT%20and%20VIP%20tests_PRG.xlsx?dl=0																
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-																
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Temperature (°C)	BET specific surface area (m²/g)															
50	~3.2															
105	~3.8															
150	~3.9															
200	~6.0															
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Temperature (°C)	Adsorption (nm)	Desorption (nm)														
50	~32	~33														
105	~32	~36														
150	~48	~39														
200	~30	~22														

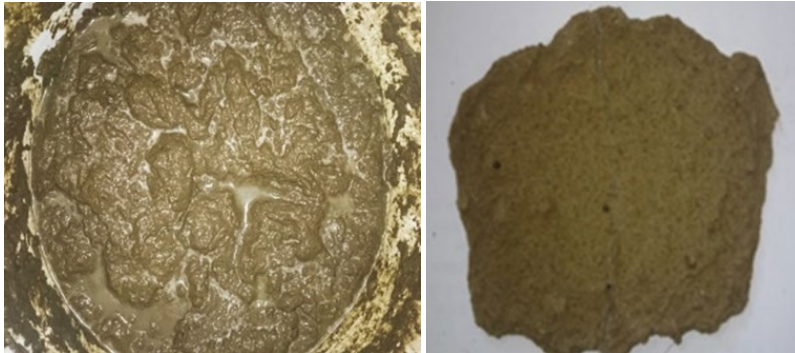
<u>General information</u>	
Type of data	Specific surface area and porosity
Place of experimentation	Pollution Research Group, University of KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)
Dates of the experiments	2019
<u>Feedstock</u>	
Type of faecal material	Fresh faeces
Location of collection	Durban, South Africa
Age before collection	A few days
Moisture content	~ 80%wt
Total solids content	~ 20%wt
Volatile solids content	~ 85%db
Ash content	~ 15%db
Presence of trash?	No
Pre-treatment	Mixing
<u>Experimental Procedure</u>	
Drying experimental setup	Oven
Drying time	Until complete drying
Operating conditions	Temperature: 50, 100, 150 and 200°C
Sample form in the dryer	250 g of sample on an aluminium tray (52 × 8.4 × 33 cm)
Analysed parameters	BET specific surface area and pore size
Employed method	Use of BET analyser <i>Tristar II Series</i>
<u>Publications</u>	
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<u>Data source files</u>											
https://www.dropbox.com/s/vpa68hptk81v4e4/2019%20Fresh%20faeces%20tests_PRG.xlsx?dl=0											
<u>Additional Notes</u>											
Fresh faeces collected from voluntary and anonymous donations											
<u>Description of Data</u>											
<u>Surface area as a function of temperature</u>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Drying temperature (°C)</th> <th>BET specific surface area (m²/g)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>50</td> <td>~1.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>105</td> <td>~0.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>150</td> <td>~1.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>200</td> <td>~0.45</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Drying temperature (°C)	BET specific surface area (m ² /g)	50	~1.7	105	~0.9	150	~1.05	200	~0.45	<u>Observations:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Same specific surface area for samples dried at 50, 105 and 150°C ○ Lower specific surface area for sample dried at 200°C
Drying temperature (°C)	BET specific surface area (m ² /g)										
50	~1.7										
105	~0.9										
150	~1.05										
200	~0.45										

<u>General information</u>	
Type of data	Visual aspects
Place of experimentation	Pollution Research Group, University of KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)
Dates of the experiments	2014 - 2015
<u>Feedstock</u>	
Type of faecal material	Faecal sludge from ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP)
Location of collection	Durban, South Africa
Age before collection	Up to 5 years
Moisture content	~ 80%wt
Total solids content	~ 20%wt
Volatile solids content	~ 50%db
Ash content	~ 50%db
Presence of trash?	Yes
Pre-treatment	Screening to remove the large pieces of trash
<u>Experimental Procedure</u>	
Drying experimental setup	Custom-design convective drying rig
Drying time	Batch until complete drying
Operating conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Air temperature: 40, 60 and 80°C ○ Air humidity: 0, 15 and 25% ○ Air velocity: 0.03, 0.06 and 0.12 cm/s
Sample form in the dryer	Pellets of 8, 10, 12 and 14 mm diameter
Analysed parameters	Visual aspect
Employed method	Photograph
<u>Publications</u>	
Makununika, B. S. N. (2016). Thermal drying of faecal sludge from VIP latrines and characterisation of dried faecal material. Master thesis. University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa.	

<u>Data source files</u>	
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<u>Additional Notes</u>	
-	
<u>Description of Data</u>	
<u>Aspect of pellets before (left) and after (right) drying</u> 	<u>Observations</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ After drying: crust and crack formation; shrinkage; loss of shiny surface; change of color (less dark)

<u>General information</u>	
Type of data	Visual aspects
Place of experimentation	Pollution Research Group, University of KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)
Dates of the experiments	2014 - 2015
<u>Feedstock</u>	
Type of faecal material	Faecal sludge from ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP)
Location of collection	Durban, South Africa
Age before collection	Up to 5 years
Moisture content	~ 80%wt
Total solids content	~ 20%wt
Volatile solids content	~ 50%db
Ash content	~ 50%db
Presence of trash?	Yes
Pre-treatment	Screening to remove the large pieces of trash
<u>Experimental Procedure</u>	
Drying experimental setup	Custom-design convective drying rig
Drying time	Batch until complete drying
Operating conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Air temperature: 40, 60 and 80°C ○ Air humidity: 0, 15 and 25% ○ Air velocity: 0.03, 0.06 and 0.12 cm/s
Sample form in the dryer	Thin layer on a petri dish of 70 mm diameter and 4 mm height
Analysed parameters	Visual aspect
Employed method	Photograph
<u>Publications</u>	
Makununika, B. S. N. (2016). Thermal drying of faecal sludge from VIP latrines and characterisation of dried faecal material. Master thesis. University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa.	

<u>Data source files</u>	
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<u>Additional Notes</u>	
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<u>Description of Data</u>	
<p><u>Aspect of the faecal sludge before (left) and after (right) drying</u></p> 	<p><u>Observations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ After drying: crust and crack formation; shrinkage; loss of shiny surface; change of color (less dark)

<u>General information</u>	
Type of data	Visual aspects
Place of experimentation	Pollution Research Group, University of KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)
Dates of the experiments	2017 - 2018
<u>Feedstock</u>	
Type of faecal material	Faecal sludge from ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP)
Location of collection	Durban, South Africa
Age before collection	Up to 5 years
Moisture content	~ 80%wt
Total solids content	~ 20%wt
Volatile solids content	~ 50%db
Ash content	~ 50%db
Presence of trash?	Yes
Pre-treatment	Screening to remove the large pieces of trash
<u>Experimental Procedure</u>	
Drying experimental setup	Custom-design solar thermal drying rig
Drying time	3 to 5 hours
Operating conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Irradiance: from 800 to 1000 W/m² (sunny conditions) ○ Air flowrate: 0.5 m³/min (corresponding to an air velocity of 0.5 m/s) ○ Air temperature: ambient (~20°C) ○ Air humidity: ~10%
Sample form in the dryer	Thin layer of 5 and 10 mm thickness, and 60 mm diameter
Analysed parameters	Visual aspect
Employed method	Photograph
<u>Publications</u>	
Mugauri, T.R. (2019). <i>Drying of faecal sludge from ventilated improved pit latrines (VIP latrines) using solar thermal energy</i> . MSc thesis, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.	

Septien, S., Mugauri, T.R., Singh, A., Inambao, F. (2018). *Solar drying of faecal sludge from on-site sanitation facilities*. 5th Southern Africa Solar Thermal Energy Conference, Durban, South Africa, 25-27 June.

Septien, S., Mugauri, T.R., Singh, A., Inambao, F. (2017). *Drying of Faecal Sludge using Solar Thermal Energy* (final report project K5/2582). Water Research Commission, South Africa.

Data source files

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Additional Notes

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Description of Data

Aspect of sludge before (a) and after (b) drying

A







B



Observations

- After drying: crust and crack formation; shrinkage; loss of shiny surface

<u>General information</u>	
Type of data	Visual aspects
Place of experimentation	Pollution Research Group, University of KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)
Dates of the experiments	2019-2020
<u>Feedstock</u>	
Type of faecal material	Faecal sludge from ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP)
Location of collection	Durban, South Africa
Age before collection	Up to 5 years
Moisture content	~ 75%wt
Total solids content	~ 25%wt
Volatile solids content	Not measured
Ash content	Not measured
Presence of trash?	Small amounts of trash
Pre-treatment	Trash removal
<u>Experimental Procedure</u>	
Drying experimental setup	Custom-design solar thermal drying rig
Drying time	5 hours
Operating conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Irradiance: 800 – 1300 W/m² (sunny conditions) ○ Air flowrate: 0.5 m³/min (corresponding to an air velocity of 0.5 m/s) ○ Air temperature: ambient (~20°C), 40 and 80°C ○ Air humidity: ~10%
Sample form	Thin layer of 5 mm thickness and 110 mm diameter
Analysed parameters	Visual aspect
Employed method	Photograph
<u>Publications</u>	
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<u>Data source files</u>	
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<u>Additional Notes</u>	
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<u>Description of Data</u>	
<p><u>Aspect of sludge before (left) and after (right) drying at ambient conditions, 40 and 80°C</u></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>A</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>B</p>  </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>C</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>D</p>  </div> </div>	<p><u>Observations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ After drying: crust and crack formation; shrinkage; loss of shiny surface ○ Greater cracking and shrinkage at higher temperature

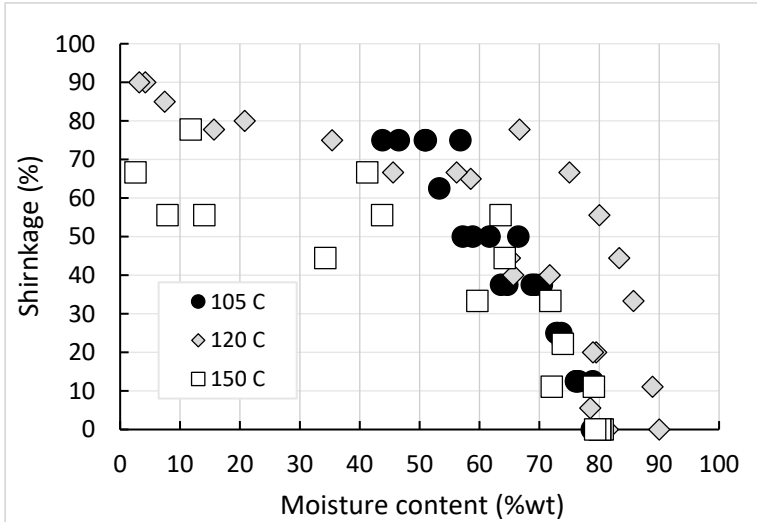
<u>General information</u>	
Type of data	Shrinkage
Place of experimentation	Pollution Research Group, University of KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)
Dates of the experiments	2017 - 2018
<u>Feedstock</u>	
Type of faecal material	Faecal sludge from ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP)
Location of collection	Durban, South Africa
Age before collection	Up to 5 years
Moisture content	~ 80%wt
Total solids content	~ 20%wt
Volatile solids content	~ 50%db
Ash content	~ 50%db
Presence of trash?	Yes
Pre-treatment	Screening to remove the large pieces of trash
<u>Experimental Procedure</u>	
Drying experimental setup	Custom-design solar thermal drying rig
Drying time	3 to 5 hours
Operating conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Irradiance: from 75 to 1000 W/m² (from overcast to sunny conditions) ○ Air flowrate: 0.5 m³/min (corresponding to an air velocity of 0.5 m/s) ○ Air temperature: ambient (~20°C) ○ Air humidity: ~10%
Sample form in the dryer	Thin layer of 5 and 10 mm thickness, and 60 mm diameter
Analysed parameters	(1) Reduction of volume after drying (2) Moisture content
Employed method	(1) Measurement of the dimensions of the sample before and after drying (SOP 8.8.2.1) (2) Weighing the sample before and after oven drying at 105°C for 24 h (SOP 8.7.1.1)

Publications																			
<p>Mugauri, T.R. (2019). <i>Drying of faecal sludge from ventilated improved pit latrines (VIP latrines) using solar thermal energy</i>. MSc thesis, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.</p> <p>Septien, S., Mugauri, T.R., Singh, A., Inambao, F. (2018). <i>Solar drying of faecal sludge from on-site sanitation facilities</i>. 5th Southern Africa Solar Thermal Energy Conference, Durban, South Africa, 25-27 June.</p> <p>Septien, S., Mugauri, T.R., Singh, A., Inambao, F. (2017). <i>Drying of Faecal Sludge using Solar Thermal Energy</i> (final report project K5/2582). Water Research Commission, South Africa.</p>																			
Data source files																			
https://www.dropbox.com/s/ssumqzociucjaj2/Shrinkage%20of%20VIP%20sludge%20%282017-2018%29.xlsx?dl=0																			
Additional Notes																			
-																			
Description of Data																			
<p><u>Shrinkage versus the moisture content obtained after drying at the different conditions</u></p> <table><thead><tr><th>Moisture content (%wt)</th><th>Shrinkage (%)</th><th>Condition</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>80</td><td>0</td><td>Raw sludge</td></tr><tr><td>50</td><td>40</td><td>Overcast - 5mm</td></tr><tr><td>40</td><td>65</td><td>Sunny - 10 mm</td></tr><tr><td>30</td><td>70</td><td>Cloudy - 5 mm</td></tr><tr><td>30</td><td>70</td><td>Sunny - 5 mm</td></tr></tbody></table>	Moisture content (%wt)	Shrinkage (%)	Condition	80	0	Raw sludge	50	40	Overcast - 5mm	40	65	Sunny - 10 mm	30	70	Cloudy - 5 mm	30	70	Sunny - 5 mm	<p><u>Observations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ More shrinkage as sample dried at lower moisture content
Moisture content (%wt)	Shrinkage (%)	Condition																	
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30	70	Sunny - 5 mm																	

<u>General information</u>	
Type of data	Shrinkage
Place of experimentation	Pollution Research Group, University of KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa)
Dates of the experiments	2019 - 2020
<u>Feedstock</u>	
Type of faecal material	Faecal sludge from ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP)
Location of collection	Durban, South Africa
Age before collection	Up to 5 years
Moisture content	~ 75%wt
Total solids content	~ 25%wt
Volatile solids content	Not measured
Ash content	Not measured
Presence of trash?	Small amounts of trash
Pre-treatment	Screening for trash removal
<u>Experimental Procedure</u>	
Drying experimental setup	Custom-design solar thermal drying rig
Drying time	5 hours
Operating conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Irradiance: 800 – 1300 W/m² (sunny conditions) ○ Air flowrate: 0.5 and 1 m³/min (corresponding to an air velocity of 0.5 m/s) ○ Air temperature: ambient (~20°C), 40 and 80°C ○ Air humidity: ~10%
Sample form	Thin layer of 5 mm thickness and 110 mm diameter
Analysed parameters	Reduction of volume after drying
Employed method	Measurement of the dimensions of the sample before and after drying (SOP 8.8.2.1)
<u>Publications</u>	
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Data source files																						
https://www.dropbox.com/s/gscuvzvus55zfsr/2019-2020%20VIP%20Shrinkage%20data.xlsx?dl=0																						
Additional Notes																						
<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Density measured on the sample obtained at the end of a few experiments○ Low precision of the current method (rough estimation)																						
Description of Data																						
<p><u>Shrinkage versus the moisture content at the end of a few experiments</u></p> <table><caption>Data points estimated from the Shrinkage vs. Moisture content plot</caption><thead><tr><th>Moisture content (%wt)</th><th>Shrinkage</th><th>Condition</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>20</td><td>0.68</td><td>1m/s 80 degrees C</td></tr><tr><td>28</td><td>0.62</td><td>1 m/s 40 degrees C</td></tr><tr><td>32</td><td>0.65</td><td>0.5m/s 80 degrees C</td></tr><tr><td>32</td><td>0.46</td><td>1m/s ambient temp</td></tr><tr><td>45</td><td>0.48</td><td>0.5m/s 40 degrees C</td></tr><tr><td>55</td><td>0.35</td><td>0.5m/s ambient temp</td></tr></tbody></table>	Moisture content (%wt)	Shrinkage	Condition	20	0.68	1m/s 80 degrees C	28	0.62	1 m/s 40 degrees C	32	0.65	0.5m/s 80 degrees C	32	0.46	1m/s ambient temp	45	0.48	0.5m/s 40 degrees C	55	0.35	0.5m/s ambient temp	<p><u>Observations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Higher shrinkage as sludge dried
Moisture content (%wt)	Shrinkage	Condition																				
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<u>General information</u>	
Type of data	Shrinkage
Place of experimentation	Duke University Center for WaSH-AID, Durham, NC
Dates of the experiments	2016-2017
<u>Feedstock</u>	
Type of faecal material	Fresh faeces
Location of collection	Durban, South Africa
Age before collection	A few days
Moisture content	~ 80%wt
Total solids content	~ 20%wt
Volatile solids content	Not measured
Ash content	Not measured
Presence of trash?	No
Pre-treatment	None
<u>Experimental Procedure</u>	
Drying experimental setup	Convection toaster oven
Drying time	Until stabilisation of the sample mass
Operating conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Air temperature: 105, 120 and 150°C ○ Relative humidity: ambient ○ Air velocity: none
Sample form in the dryer	9 mm thick sample in a 100 mm diameter petri dish
Analysed parameters	Thickness
Employed method	Callipers to measure the thickness at each time point (diameter assumed unchanged) (SOP 8.7.1.1)

Publications	
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Data source files	
https://www.dropbox.com/s/tgg4sehv3xjlfhq/RTI%20International%20data_fresh%20faeces%20convective%20drying%20kinetics%20and%20shrinkage%20%282016-2017%29.xlsx?dl=0	
Additional Notes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fresh faeces collected from voluntary and anonymous donations 	
Description of Data	
<p><u>Shrinkage during drying at different temperatures</u></p>  <p>The scatter plot displays the relationship between moisture content and shrinkage for fresh faeces dried at three different temperatures. The x-axis represents moisture content in %wt, ranging from 0 to 100. The y-axis represents shrinkage in %, ranging from 0 to 100. Data points are categorized by temperature: 105 C (black circles), 120 C (grey diamonds), and 150 C (white squares). The plot shows that as moisture content decreases, shrinkage increases. Higher drying temperatures generally result in lower shrinkage for a given moisture content. For example, at approximately 60% moisture content, shrinkage is around 75% at 105 C, 65% at 120 C, and 35% at 150 C. At very low moisture content (below 10% wt), shrinkage reaches nearly 100% for all temperatures.</p>	<p><u>Observations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Shrinkage of the sample until reaching 40-60%wt moisture content ○ Slightly lower shrinkage during drying at 150°C compared to lower temperatures ○ Diameter visually unchanged throughout experiments.