Glossary

1. **Centrifugation**: Centrifugation is a process which involves the application of the centripetal force for the sedimentation of heterogeneous mixtures with a centrifuge, and is used in food industry and laboratory settings.
2. **Centrifuge:** A centrifuge is the equipment generally driven by an electric motor that puts an object to rotate around fixed axis, and a perpendicular force is applied to axis. The particles get separated according to their size, shape, density, viscosity of the medium and rotor speed.
3. **Immiscible**: Solutions which are not mutually soluble. For example mixture of oil and water.
4. **Centrifugal force**: It is the apparent force that draws a rotating body away from the centre of rotation. It is caused by the inertia of the body as the body s path is continually redirected.
5. **RPM**: Revolutions per minute.
6. **Isopycnic conditions:** A line or surface passing through those points in a medium, at which the density is the same.
7. **Supernatant**: It denotes the liquid lying above a solid residue after centrifugation,
8. **Gravitational field**: In physics gravitational field is a model used

to explain the influence that a massive body extends into the space around itself, producing a force on another massive body**.**

9. **Desludging**: the process of removing sediments by draining and cleaning a tank.

10. **Reciprocating**: That moves backwards and forwards.

11. **Clarifier**: Clarifiers are settling tanks built with mechanical means for continuous removal of solids being deposited by sedimentation.

12. **Sedimentation:** Sedimentation is the tendency for particles in suspension to settle out of the fluid in which they are entrained, and come to rest against a barrier. This is due to their motion through the fluid in response to the forces acting on them: these forces can be due to gravity, centrifugal acceleration or electromagnetism.

14. **Settling**: Settling is the process by which particulates settle to the bottom of a liquid and form a sediment

15. **Calibration**: In measurement technology and metrology it is the comparison of measurement values delivered by a device under test with those of a calibration standard of known accuracy.