

Flow Cad software V2.0 Users manual.

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# 1.0 The FL40 flow computer.

The FL40 is a powerful multivariable flow computer specifically designed for use on primary devices designed under the ISO5167 standard but can be used also in other devices as will be described in the present manual.

Calculates actual mass flow from the 3 following parameters measured continuously

- dP Differential pressure input (e.g. 4-20ma, 0-10V,..)
- P1 Up stream fluid pressure input (e.g. 4-20ma, 0-10V,..)
- T1 Up stream fluid temperature input (Pt100, thermocouples, 4-20ma, 0-10V)



The fluid physical properties are stored on the FL40 so it calculates actual mass flow rate or volumetric flow if you prefer.

Additionally haves a 6 digit flow totalizer with alarms and communications functionalities that are described in detail in it's user manual.

Here we will concentrate on describing the input configuration for the FL40 witch is done with the help of the Arian Flow Cad software.

# 2.0 Arian ISO-5167 Flow Cad software.

The Arian Flow Cad software is used for calculating discharge coefficient and expansion factor as ISO5167 describes.

The software generates a configuration file that is downloaded to the FL40 with the RPS PC configuration system. So you don't need to introduce manually a large set of configuration parameters.

Is strongly recommend to have a copy of the ISO 5167 document while you read this manual.

To install the software you will need a PC computer with

-windows 95 operating system or better. -svga 800x600 color monitor.

Uncompress it in any empty folder of your PC. That is all what you need to do, you are ready for start up.

Since the program does not make any change on windows registry, you may just delete all the files on the folder to uninstall it.

# 3.0 Start up.

# 3.1 General description

Since flow cad version 2 had become larger and more complete, we will follow several prepared examples to explain how it works.

Execute application ArianFlowCad\_V2.exe, you will get the main form:

💯 Arian Ise	5167 Flow Ca	ł			_ 🗆 ×
<u>F</u> ile Fluid	Device Note:	s Instrument	Help		
- Flow Co	nditions ———				Calculate
	Min M	ax Unit:	3	Units Type Atmosferic Pressure	
P	0 0	Pa	-	Absolute  1 Atm	
т	0 0	C	-		
dP	0 0	Pa	•		
- Flow Un	ts				
Qm	Kg	▼ / per	Sec 💌	Standard Conditions Pressure (absolute) Temperature	
Qv	Cubic Meter	▼ / per	Sec 💌	0 Pa V 0 C V	
Velocity	Meter	▼ / per	Sec 💌		

The context menus are the following

[File / Open] [File / Save] [File / Save as] [File / Report]	Opens a new project file with extension .fld Saves the project file. Saves with different name. Generates a project report files to be printed later. In this example (filename.flw) will generate filename _Report.txt and filename Report Data.csv
[File / Exit]	Quits
[Fluid] [Device] [Notes] [Instrument]	Select and edit fluid properties. Select the primary device type. Add here comments about the project. Configuration files generation for the FL40b

On the program go to [File / Open ] in the upper context menu and open files\examples\example\_Air.flw This is an example for air flowing on a orifice plate as you may check going to [fluid ] and [Device] menus.

🐃 Select Fluid Type	
Selected fluid : Air	
O NIST Standard Reference Database 23, REFPROP	
O Natural gas AGA No.8 DC92 (ISO 12213-2:1997 E)	
Steam based on IAPWS-IF97	
C Super heated, T and P meassured	
C Saturated, P only meassured	
C Saturated, T only meassured	
Ok	
🐃 Select Instrument and measuring device	
SO 5167 primary device.	
C Volumetric input, mass flow correction (e.g. vortex or	r turbine flowmeters)
C Spirax Sarco Gilflo/ILVA primary element.	
C McCrometer V-Cone or Wafer-Cone primary device.	ι.
Ok	
🐂 Primary device settings	_ 🗆 ×
Iso 5167 Formulas	
Iso Type Iso 5167-1:1991 Sec.8 Orifice plate	
Case Corner Taps	
– Bore diameter ( d )	
100 mm 🔽 316 Stainless Steel	▼ 21 C ▼
Upstream Pipe diameter (D)	
200 mm 💌 316 Stainless Steel	▼ 21 C ▼

R P	Vin Ma	v Uni					
P [		^ VI	its	Linite Type — Atro	eferie Preseure		Calculate
	1 2	Atı	m 💌	Absolute	Atm 🔽		
T R	0 30	[c	-				
1		1-					
dP [	800 24	000 Pa	a 💌				
low Units —							
)m 🛛				Etcadord Condition			
	Ka	🚽 / per	Sec 💌				
1	Kg	✓ / per	Sec 💌	Pressure (absolute)	Temperature		
≥v [0	Kg Cubic Meter	<ul><li>✓ / per</li><li>✓ / per</li></ul>	Sec 💌	Pressure (absolute)	Temperature	<b>V</b>	
י קרע -	Kg Cubic Meter	▼ /per	Sec 💌	Pressure (absolute)           1         Atm           Density at condition	Temperature 23 C s (Kg/m3) = 1.192522	V	
n ⊇v [r ∕elocity [r	Kg Cubic Meter Meter	<ul> <li>✓ / per</li> <li>✓ / per</li> <li>✓ / per</li> </ul>	Sec 💌 Sec 💌	Pressure (absolute)	Temperature 23 C s (Kg/m3) = 1.192522	V	
ا velocity آ	Kg Cubic Meter Meter	<ul> <li>✓ / per</li> <li>✓ / per</li> <li>✓ / per</li> </ul>	Sec 💌 Sec 💌 Sec 💌	Pressure (absolute)	Temperature 23 C s (Kg/m3) = 1.192522	Y	
/elocity	Kg Cubic Meter Meter P [Atm	<ul> <li>/per</li> <li>/per</li> <li>/per</li> </ul>	Sec 💌	Pressure (absolute)           1         Atm           Density at condition	Temperature 23 (Kg/m3) = 1.192522 Viscosity (Pa.Se	Isentropic Exp	Qm [Kg/Sec]
/elocity [i	Kg Cubic Meter Meter P [Atm 1	<ul> <li>/ per</li> <li>/ per</li> <li>/ per</li> </ul>	Sec  Sec  Sec  Sec  Sec  Sec  Sec  Sec	Pressure (absolute)           1         Atm           Density at condition           Density [Kg/m3]           1.293295	Temperature           23         C           s (Kg/m3) = 1.192522           Viscosity [Pa.Se           1.721818E-05	Isentropic Exp	Qm [Kg/Sec] .2228666
r /elocity [C]	Kg Cubic Meter Meter P [Atm 1	<ul> <li>✓ / per</li> <li>✓ / per</li> <li>✓ / per</li> </ul>	Sec Sec Sec	Pressure (absolute)           1         Atm           Density at condition           1.293295           1.293295	Temperature 23 C s (Kg/m3) = 1.192522 Viscosity [Pa.Se 1.721818E-05 1.721818E-05	Isentropic Exp 1.401921 1.401921	Qm [Kg/Sec] .2228666 1.129985
r /elocity [C]	Kg Cubic Meter Meter P [Atm 1 1 2	<ul> <li>/per</li> <li>/per</li> <li>/per</li> </ul>	Sec Se	Pressure (absolute) T Pressure (absolute) T Density at condition Density [Kg/m3] 1.293295 1.293295 2.588129	Temperature           23         C           s (Kg/m3) = 1.192522           Viscosity [Pa.Se           1.721818E-05           1.721818E-05           1.723867E-05	Isentropic Exp 1.401921 1.401921 1.403296	Qm [Kg/Sec] .2228666 1.129985 .3152626
r relocity [C]	Kg Cubic Meter Meter P [Atm 1 1 2 2	<ul> <li>/per</li> <li>/per</li> <li>/per</li> </ul>	Sec         •           Sec         •           Sec         •           Sec         •           dP [Pa]         800           24000         800           24000         800	Pressure (absolute)       1       Atm       Density at condition       1.293295       1.293295       2.588129       2.588129	Viscosity [Pa.Se]           1.721818E-05           1.7218367E-05           1.723367E-05           1.723367E-05	Isentropic Exp 1.401921 1.401921 1.402296 1.403296	Qm [Kg/Sec] .2228666 1.129985 .3152626 1.660808
(C)	Kg Cubic Meter Meter P [Atm 1 1 1 2 2 2 1	<ul> <li>/per</li> <li>/per</li> <li>/per</li> </ul>	Sec Se	Density [Kg/m3] 1.293295 1.293295 2.588129 2.588129 1.1649	Temperature           23         C           a (Kg/m3) = 1.192522           Viscosity [Pa.Se           1.721818E-05           1.721818E-05           1.72367E-05           1.72367E-05           1.868854E-05	Isentropic Exp 1.401921 1.401921 1.403296 1.403296 1.403296 1.403296	Qm [Kg/Sec] .2228666 1.129985 .3152626 1.660808 .2118165
velocity [r (elocity [r [C] 0 0	Kg Cubic Meter Meter 1 1 2 2 2 1 1	<ul> <li>/per</li> <li>/per</li> <li>/per</li> </ul>	Sec Se	Density [Kg/m3]           1.293295           2.588129           2.588129           1.1649	Temperature           23         C           s (Kg/m3) = 1.192522         S           Viscosity [Pa.Se         1.721818E-05           1.721818E-05         1.723367E-05           1.723367E-05         1.723367E-05           1.868654E-05         1.868854E-05	Isentropic Exp 1.401921 1.401921 1.403296 1.403296 1.403296 1.401181 1.401181	Qm [Kg/Sec] .2228666 1.129985 .3152626 1.660808 .2118185 1.07348
velocity [r velocity [r 	Kg Cubic Meter Meter P [Atm 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2	<ul> <li>/per</li> <li>/per</li> <li>/per</li> </ul>	Sec         ▼           Sec         ▼           Sec         ▼           dP [Pa]         800           24000         800           24000         800           24000         800           800         24000           800         800	Density [Kg/m3]           1.293295           1.293295           2.588129           2.588129           1.1649           2.330449	Viscosity [Pa.Se           1.721818E-05           1.721818E-05           1.721818E-05           1.72387E-05           1.86854E-05           1.86854E-05           1.860854E-05           1.870303E-05	Isentropic Exp 1.401921 1.401921 1.403296 1.403296 1.401181 1.401181 1.401181	Qm [Kg/Sec] .2228666 1.129385 .3152626 1.660808 .2118165 1.07348 .2995449
velocity [r velocity [r 	Kg Cubic Meter Meter 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2	▼ / per ▼ / per ▼ / per	Sec         ▼           Sec         ▼           Sec         ▼           dP [Pa]         800           24000         800           24000         800           24000         800           24000         800           24000         800           24000         800	Density (Kg/m3)           1.293295           2.588129           1.1649           1.1649           2.330449	Viscosity [Pa.Se           1.721818E-05           1.721818E-05           1.721818E-05           1.72387E-05           1.86854E-05           1.86854E-05           1.870303E-05           1.870303E-05	Isentropic Exp 1.401921 1.401921 1.403296 1.403296 1.401181 1.401181 1.401181 1.402514 1.402514	Qm [Kg/Sec] .2228666 1.129985 .3152626 1.660808 .2118165 1.07348 .2935449 1.577473

Now press the "calculate" command and you must obtain something like this.

As you may see this example is for air flowing thru a 100mm bore orifice plate in a 200mm pipe at any flow condition in a range from 1 to 2 Atm fluid upstream pressure, 0C to 30C temperature and 800 to 2400 Pa differential pressure on the orifice plate.

Calculation results are given in the lower frame as 8 lines corresponding to the combination of the 2 limits (min. and max.) given for P, T, dP as specified in the [Flow Conditions] frame.

You may think as 3 dimensional space composed of 3 axes P, T and dP delimited by minimum and maximum values, this way defining a cube with 6 side planes and 8 corner points.



Each line on the list represents a corner point in the cube and any actual flow condition corresponds to a point inside this hypothetical cube.

# 3.2 Setting up flow conditions.

- P Upstream fluid pressure range must be contained within this limits. If your pressure sensor/transmitter measures absolute pressure (referred to absolute vacuum) then select "Absolute" units. But if the sensor measures relative to atmospheric pressure, then you must set "Gauge" units and specify the actual atmospheric pressure.
- T Upstream fluid temperature range must be within this range.
- **dP** Differential pressure range maximum and minimum you expect to have. The minimum can not be cero, mainly because ISO5167 needs a minimum Reynolds number of about 4000 typically. With cero differential pressure you have cero fluid linear velocity and cero Reynolds.

Flow Cond	ditions ——			
	Min	Max	Units	
P	1	2	Atm 💌	Absolute
Т	0	30	C 💌	
dP	800	24000	Pa 💌	

## 3.3 Setting up flow units.

Qm Set the mass flow units on witch you want the results to be presented. Mass units can be of the volumetric equivalent type e.g. standard cubic feet or standard cubic meter.

If you set volumetric equivalent mass flow units for mass flow rate, the you must then specify the standard conditions (pressure and temperature). For example if you are working with air :

Qm = Stnd(Cubic Ft) Standard Conditions = 1 Atm , 21 C

Then the mass flow rate will be expressed in units of mass equivalent to the mass contained in 1 cubic feet of air at 1Atm and 21C. That is 33.96 grams.

Qv Same as previous but for volume flow units.

#### Velocity

Same as previous but for linear velocity.

-Flow Units	;		
Qm	Kg 💽 / per	Sec 🔻	Standard Conditions Pressure (absolute) Temperature
Qv	Cubic Meter 💌 / per	Sec 💌	1         Atm         23         C         Image: C
Velocity	Meter 🚽 / per	Sec 💌	

# 3.4 Calculation results.

On pressing calculate command you obtain in the lower 8 line lower frame the detailed flow conditions, fluid properties and results for the orifice plate flow as follows.

First 3 columns are P, T, and dP in the units specified in the [flow conditions frame]

The next 3 columns are the following fluid physical calculated properties :

Density  $(\rho_1)$  for the fluid at specified T, P limits in MKS units always.

Viscosity ( $\mu_1$ ) of the fluid at specified T, P limits in Pascal\*Sec units. Remember that 1 Pa\*Sec = 1000 (centi Poise)

Isentropic exponent (k) of the fluid at specified T, P limits (dimensionless).

T [C]	P [Atm]	dP [Pa]	Density [Kg/m3]	Viscosity [Pa.Se	Isentropic Exp
0	1	800	1.293295	1.721818E-05	1.401921
0	1	24000	1.293295	1.721818E-05	1.401921
0	2	800	2.588129	1.723367E-05	1.403296
0	2	24000	2.588129	1.723367E-05	1.403296
30	1	800	1.1649	1.868854E-05	1.401181
30	1	24000	1.1649	1.868854E-05	1.401181
30	2	800	2.330449	1.870303E-05	1.402514
30	2	24000	2.330449	1.870303E-05	1.402514
•	1				

Following columns contain measuring device (ISO 5167 orifice plate in this case) results and information.

Qm Mass flow rate  $(Q_M)$  in specified units.

Qv Volumetric flow rate  $(Q_V)$  in specified units.

Velocity Fluid linear velocity  $(v_1)$  in specified units.

Re(D) upstream Reynolds number ( $Re_D$ )

C discharge coefficient (C)

Expansion factor , upstream  $(\mathcal{E}_1)$ 

P loss

The pressure loss is the difference in static pressure between the pressure measured at the wall on the upstream side of the primary device at a section where the influence of the approach impact pressure adjacent to the plate is still negligible (approximately D upstream of the primary device) and that measured on the downstream side of the primary device where the static pressure recovery by expansion of the jet may be considered as just completed (approximately 6D downstream of the primary device).

This is good approximation (not exact) for the effect of the primary device on flow before it is installed.

Must not be confused with dP, the pressure difference on the primary element walls. In general is expected to have dP larger than P loss.

Uncertainty %

The quadratic sum for the estimated uncertainty of C and estimated uncertainty in  $\mathcal{E}_1$  as predicted by the ISO5167 standard.

This is the uncertainty on the flow rate  $Q_M$ , if no additional errors are made on measurements. For details refer to ISO5167-:1991, Section 11.2.2

ISO5167 Condition not satisfied

This last column expresses if the ISO5167 standard is satisfied or not. If you read the document you will find that there are several restrictions on the bore and pipe diameter, the Reynolds number, etc.

This restriction comes from the fact that the ISO standard was obtained from experimental results that are bounded under certain limits.

Is important to take care in being within the ISO5167 limits unless you want the uncertainty on *C* and  $\mathcal{E}_1$  to be undetermined.

The ISO standard warranties that errors uncertainties are predicted.

So you must change your flow limits or primary device if you find a message in this column. The message will tell you which is the limit or restriction that is not satisfied.

# 4.0 Fluids

The physical fluid properties needed for flow calculations are density, viscosity and isentropic (this last one only for gases).

Arian Flow Cad V2, comes with routines and tables for the typical most common fluids such as steam, natural gas, air, nitrogen, oxygen and some others.

New fluids can be defined by means of programmed formulas or equations, involving for example expansion factor, Aiche coefficients, values for some operating point.

Nist database interfaces directly with this software so it can be used if you have the license. The Nist ddl comes with definitions for pure fluids, mixes and rules for creating custom mixes.

## 4.1 Steam

Steam properties are calculated using the IAPWS Industrial Formulation 1997 for the Thermodynamic Properties of Water and Steam (<u>www.iapws.org</u>) The following 3 cases are considered:

### Super heated steam T, P measured.

Steam at a temperature higher than the boiling temperature at the working pressure conditions.

Is needed to measure both pressure and temperature.

## Saturated steam, P only measured.

Upstream pressure is the same of the chamber where steam is produced. (water boiled). Pressure is measured and the steam temperature calculated from tables. For example at 1Atm water boils at 100C, at 1.2Atm boils at 105C, etc.

#### Saturated steam, T only measured.

This is the similar to the last case but temperature is measured. Pressure is obtained from "vapor pressure" tables from measured temperature.

# 4.2 Natural gas

The AGA No.8 DC92 formulas are used as described on ISO12213 document for computing natural properties.

Natural gas may have different compositions, so for a particular case molar concentration in % of each component must be specified.

Normalize button is used for setting the sum of molar concentrations equal to 100%.

This is done multiplying all concentrations by a fixed constant that modifies each individual concentration in order to be the sum 100%.

Selected components can be set as fixed so their molar % will not change on normalization.

Name	Formula	Molar %	Fixed
Methane	CH4	96.5	
Nitrogen	N2	.3	<u> </u>
Carbon Dioxide	CO2	.6	
Ethane	C2H6	1.8	
Propane	C3H8	.45	
Water	H2O	0	
Hydrogen Sulfide	H2S	0	
Hydrogen	H2	0	
Carbon Monoxide	CO	0	
Oxygen	O2	0	
iso-Butane	C4H10	.1	
n-Butane	C4H10	.1	
iso-Pentane	C5H12	.05	
n-Pentane	C5H12	.03	
n-Hexane	C6H14	.07	
n-Heptane	C7H16	0	
n-Octane	C8H18	0	
n-Nonane	C9H20	0	
n-Decane	C10H22	0	
Helium	He	0	
Argon	Ar	0	

## 4.3 Defined fluids library

Fluids from library are specified by separated for density, viscosity and isentropic coefficient and each of this properties by formulas, Aiche Dippr801 database coefficients or previously generated lookup tables.

Specified or defined fluids are stored as files on the /lib folder.

Fluid selection			_ 🗆 ×
Argon		Ok	Edit Delete
Name	State	Formula	Description
Aiche_Acetone_Gas Aiche_Acetone_Liquid Aiche_Ethane_Gas Aiche_Ethane_Liquid Aiche_Water_Gas Aiche_Water_Liquid Air	Gas Liquid Gas Liquid Gas Liquid Gas	CH3COCH3 CH3COCH3 CH3CH3 CH3CH3 H2O H2O N2+O2+Ar	Acetone Gas, Aiche dippr801 Formulas Acetone Liquid, Aiche dippr801 Formulas Ethane, Aiche dippr801 Formulas Ethane, Aiche dippr801 Formulas Water vapor super heated , Aiche dippr801 Water, Liquid, Aiche dippr801 Formulas Air
Argon	Gas	Ar	Argon
Carbon dioxide Carbon monoxide Helium Hydrogen Methane Nitrogen Oxygen Water	Gas Gas Gas Gas Gas Gas Gas Liquid	CO2 CO2 He O2 CH4 N2 O2 H2O	Carbon dioxide from tables Carbon monoxide from tables Helium tables Hydrogen Methane Nitrogen Oxygen Water calculated from tables

You may select the defined fluid with the [Ok] command or modify it with the [Edit] command. For creating a new fluid, edit a defined one and change fluid name.

≒ Edit fluid			_ 🗆 ×
Name Formula (optional) State Description Argon	Argon  Ar In Gas C Liqu	Density         Calculation Method = Look up table           Table file name         = Argon.tbd           Fluid name = Ar         Tmin (K) = 150           T min (K) = 150         Pmin (Pa) = 10000           P max (K) = 900         Pmix (Pa) = 3000000           Generator = ARGON.FLD         ✓	Edit
Generated from N	vist database	✓iscosity     Calculation Method = Look up table     Table file name = Argon.tbv     Fluid name = Ar     T min (K) = 150     T max (K) = 900     P min (Pa) = 10000     P max (Pa) = 3000000     Generator = ARGON.FLD     ✓	Edit
Test Temperature (K) Pressure (Pascal Density (Kg/m3) Viscosity (Pa Sec k Isentropic	305 400000 6.316021 3.310547E-05 1.67391	e Isentropic constant Calculation Method = Look up table Table file name = Argon.tbk Fluid name = Ar T min (K) = 150 T max (K) = 900 P min (Pa) = 10000 P max (Pa) = 3000000 Generator = ARGON.FLD ▼	Edit

## 4.3.1 Editing a fluid

The following are edit form parameters and functions.

Name	file name on /lib folder that will contain the fluid information.
Formula	optional short formula information.
State	must be specified for the working fluid
Description	short optional description of the fluid.
Notes	optional larger text for fluid description.
Test frame	allows to check density, viscosity and isentropic coefficient for a specified working point.

Density, viscosity and isentropic coefficient are edited in separated forms each containing specific formulas and methods now described.

### 4.3.2 Lookup tables

Lookup tables are text files stored in /lib/tables folder with extensions \*.TBD , \*.TBV , \*.TBK for density , viscosity and isentropic expansion coefficient respectively.

Tables are generated with this same program when the /nist/refprop.dll file is available, that is when you have installed the NIST Reference fluid thermodynamic and transport properties database (REFPROP) V9.0 or later <a href="www.nist.gov/srd/nist23.cfm">www.nist.gov/srd/nist23.cfm</a>.

But if you don't have installed NIST database, still generated tables can be used with the advantage of having more speed since tables are pre-calculated data.

## 4.3.3 Using Aiche Dippr 801 coefficients

Aiche Dipprr801 database coefficients may be used if you have the database. Examples using this coefficients for Acetone, ethane and water are provided. Information for those examples are in web site <u>www.aiche.org/dippr</u> where you may buy the complete database for over 2000 components.

Dipprr801 database use formulas and coefficient sets to be used for each compound. Some of the formulas are the following:

Formula #

100 
$$Y = A + BT + CT^2 + DT^3 + ET^4$$

101 
$$Y = \exp\left(A + \frac{B}{T} + C\ln(T) + DT^{E}\right)$$

102 
$$Y = \frac{AT^B}{1 + \frac{C}{T} + \frac{D}{T^2}}$$

103 
$$Y = A + B \exp\left(\frac{-C}{T^{D}}\right)$$

104 
$$Y = A + \frac{B}{T} + \frac{C}{T^3} + \frac{D}{T^8} + \frac{E}{T^9}$$

105 
$$Y = \frac{A}{B^{X}} \qquad \text{with} \quad X = 1 + \left(1 - \frac{T}{C}\right)^{D}$$

106  $Y = A(1 - T_r)^X \quad \text{with } X = B + CT_r + DT_r^2 + ET_r^3$ and  $T_r = \frac{T}{T_c}$ 

107 
$$Y = A + B \left(\frac{C/T}{\sinh(C/T)}\right)^2 + D \left(\frac{E/T}{\cosh(E/T)}\right)^2$$

For example, water liquid density is obtained by formula 100 with precision < 0.2% in the range 273.16K to 353.15K using the following coefficients:

A = -1.3851E+01 B = 6.4038E-01 C = -1.9124E-03 D = 1.8211E-06 E = 0

<b>3</b> , 1	Density				_ 🗆	×
			0	Dk		
Г	Density Calculation Me	ethod				
	Aiche Dippr801 liquid	dens	ity LDN		-	
	AICHE DIPPR 801 coe Molecular weigth	efficie (gr/m	nts iol) [18.01!	528		
	DIPPR Equation		Equation 100		•	
	coefficients	А	-1.3851E+01			
		в	6.4038E-01			
		С	-1.9124E-03			
		D	1.8211E-06			
		Е	0			

## 4.3.4 Density for gases

Constant Sets a constant density

Look up table

Real Gas Equation Density is $d = Mw - Z$	n, Z constant calculated using the real gas equation <u>P</u> RT
Mw	Molecular weight gr/mol
Ζ	Compressibility factor, $Z = 1$ for ideal gases
R	=8.314472E3 Pa M3 / K / mol

Real Gas Equation, Z as Redlich-Kwong Same real gas equation but Z is calculated solving Redlich-Kwong formula:

$$Z^{3} - Z^{2} - (B^{2} + B - A)Z - AB = 0$$

$$A = \frac{1}{9(2^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1)} \frac{P_{r}}{T_{r}^{2.5}}$$

$$B = \frac{(2^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1)}{3} \frac{P_{r}}{T_{r}}$$

$$T_{r} = \frac{T}{T_{C}} \qquad \text{with } T_{C} = \text{critical temperature.}$$

$$P_{r} = \frac{P}{P_{C}} \qquad \text{with } P_{C} = \text{critical pressure.}$$

### Aiche Dippr801 second virial SVR

Second virial coefficient (b) is obtained from Aiche formula 104. Then molar density is obtained form the equation:

$$-\frac{P}{RT}+\rho+b\rho^2=0$$

$$d = \rho * Mw$$

## 4.3.5 Density for liquids

Constant

Liquids are incompressible fluids, density changes on temperature and pressure changes are small so a constant could be a good approximation.

Look up table

Aiche Dippr801 liquid density LDN Usually formulas 105 or 100 are used for liquid density.

#### 4.3.6 Viscosity, gases

Constant Sets a constant value for viscosity

Look up table

Aiche Dippr801 Gas viscosity VVS

Commonly Aiche formula 102 is used.

Note that setting C=D=0 you obtain the exponential equation  $AT^{B}$  approximation

Aiche formula 102	$\mu = \frac{AT^B}{1 + \frac{C}{T} + \frac{D}{T^2}}$
Exponential approximation	$\mu = AT^{B}$

If you have two known viscosities at a nearby operating temperature, e.g.  $\mu_2$  at temperature  $T_2$  and  $\mu_1$  at  $T_1$ , solve the following formulas for A ,B and use them in Aiche formula 102 with C=D=E=0

$$B = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{\mu_2}{\mu_1}\right)}{\ln\left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right)} \qquad A = \frac{\mu_2}{(T_2)^B}$$

#### 4.3.7 Viscosity, liquids

Constant

Look up table

Aiche Dippr801 Liquid Viscosity LVS

Commonly Aiche formula 101 is used, but note that you may use Andrade formula if you set C=D=0.

Aiche formula 101  $\mu = \exp\left(A + \frac{B}{T} + C\ln(T) + DT^{E}\right)$ Andrade's formula  $\mu = \exp\left(A + \frac{B}{T}\right)$ 

Andrade equation haves only 2 coefficients A and B, then if you have known viscosities  $\mu_2$  at temperature  $T_2$  and  $\mu_1$  at  $T_1$ , solve the following formulas for A, B and use them in Aiche formula 101 with C=D=E=0

$$B = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{\mu_2}{\mu_1}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{T_2} - \frac{1}{T_1}\right)} \qquad A = \ln(\mu_2) - \frac{B}{T_2}$$

#### 4.3.8 Isentropic expansion coefficient

#### Constant

In general, isentropic coefficient is a slow varying property, so it may be approximated by a constant value

#### Look up table

Ideal Gas Aiche ICP

The isentropic coefficient is calculated using :

 $(C_P)_i$  the ideal gas specific heat at constant pressure.

$$k_i = \left(\frac{C_P}{C_V}\right)_i = \frac{(C_P)_i}{(C_P)_i - R}$$

 $(C_p)_i$  is obtained from Aiche formula 107 and *R* = 8.314472E3.

## Real Gas, Aiche ICP, Redlich-Kwong Z

Isentropic exponent is calculated for a real gas using  $(C_P)_i$  (obtained from Aiche formula 107) and the actual compressibility Z obtained by Redlich-Kwong from Tc and Pc critical parameters. For more information refer to Miller pages 2.112-2.113.

# 4.4 Nist library

NIST Reference fluid thermodynamic and transport properties database (REFPROP) V9.0 <u>www.nist.gov/srd/nist23.cfm</u> is not a integral part of this program, it must be purchased apart to the NIST. Once installed it will connect directly to FlowCad software as if it was part of it.

### 4.4.1 Installing Nist database

First you must install NIST REFPROP software in the same PC as FlowCad, following provided instructions. Once done, files will be located by default in:

C:/Program Files/Refprop

In the /Refprop folder is a file called refprop.dll, and 2 sub folders named Fluids and Mixtures. Place a copy of that file and 2 subfolders in the folder ArianFlowCad/nist Now you must have:

ArianFlowCad/nist/Fluids ArianFlowCad/nist/Mixtures ArianFlowCad/nist/CustomMix ArianFlowCad/nist/refprop.dll

The /CustomMix folder already was in /nist folder and is not part of the database, will contain your custom defined mixtures. The /Fluid and /Mixtures folders contain files corresponding to Nist pure and predefined mixtures provided by Nist.

#### 4.4.2 Nist fluid types and selection.

Now can be used the Nist database from Arian Flow Cad selecting the Nist option from the fluid selection frame.

There are three types of fluids: pure, mixtures and custom mixtures. Pure fluids and Mixtures are provided by Nist, custom mixtures are user defined using Nist mixture rules for the pure components used in the mixture.

💐 Nist Fluid Sele	ction					_ 🗆 🗙
Selected: AIR.PPF		-Тур С р С р	Pure C Gas Mix C Liqu Custom Mix	id Ok	Informa Table Ge	ation
File name	Short n	CAS Nu	Full name	Chemical formula	Synonym	Mw [ 🔺
ACETONE.FLD	acetone	67-64-1	propanone	(CH3)2CO	dimethyl ketone	58.0
AIR.PPF	air	1	nitrogen + oxygen +	N2+Ar+O2	R-729	28.9
AMMONIA.FLD	ammonia	7664-41-7	ammonia	NH3	R-717	17.0
ARGON.FLD	argon	7440-37-1	argon	Ar	R-740	39.9
BENZENE.FLD	benzene	71-43-2	benzene	C6H6	benzene	78.1
BUTANE.FLD	butane	106-97-8	n-butane	CH3-2(CH2)-CH3	R-600	58.1
C12.FLD	dodeca	112-40-3	dodecane	CH3-10(CH2)-CH3	n-dodecane	170
C1CC6.FLD	methvlc	108-87-2	methylcyclohexane	C6H11(CH3)	cvclohexvlmeth	98.1
C2BUTENE.FLD	cis-bute	590-18-1	cis-2-butene	СН3-СН=СН-СН3	(Z)-2-butene	56.1
C3CC6.FLD	propyle	1678-92-8	n-propvlcvclohexane	(C6H11)CH2CH	propylcyclohex	126
C4F10.FLD	perfluor	355-25-9	decafluorobutane	C4F10	perfluorobutane	238
C5F12.FLD	perfluor	678-26-2	dodecafluoropenta	C5F12	perfluoropentane	288 = 1
CENELD	triffuceroi	001/070	trifluoroiodomothono	000	indetrifluoromet	10E

Is necessary to specify first the phase state you are expecting to have at operating conditions for your selected fluid.

With the [Ok] command you select the fluid and with [Information] you may obtain information about general properties for the selected fluid and also test it at some T, P point

Nist Pure Fluid Information	
File name	AIR.PPF
Molar weight (gr/mol)	28.96546
Triple point temperature (K)	59.75
Normal boiling point (K)	78.903
Critical temperature (K)	132.6312
Critical pressure ( kPa )	3785.02
Critical density (Kg/m3)	302.622436442
Limits for density and isentrop Temperature K (min, max) Pressure max. (kPa.) Limits for viscosity model Temperature K (min, max) Pressure max. (kPa.) Test point Temperature (K) Pressure (Pascal) Density (Kg/m3) 1.1616 Viscosity (Pa Sec) 1.8537 k Isentropic 1.4012 Phase state: superheate	ic constant model ( 59.75, 2000) 2000000 ( 59.75, 2000) 200000 ( 59.75, 2000) 2000000 ( 59.75, 2000) 200000000000000000000000000000000

# If it's a mixture then information about components is presented.

💐 Nist Fluid Mixtur	e Information					_ 🗆 🗙
File name HIGHC	02.mix					
Component	Mole Fraction	Mw [g/mol]	Temp.min.(K)	Temp.max.(K)	Pmax (kPa)	Trip
METHANE.FLD	0.81212	16.0428	90.6941	625	1000000	90.6
NITROGEN.FLD	0.05702	28.01348	63.151	2000	2200000	63.1
CO2.FLD	0.07585	44.0098	216.592	2000	800000	216
ETHANE.FLD	0.04303	30.06904	90.368	675	900000	90.3
	0.00151	44.09562	85.525	65U 575	1000000	85.5
BUTANE ELD	0.00151	58 1222	134.895	575	20000	134
•						Þ
-Test point-						
Temperature (K)	300	(Calcu	late			
Pressure (Pascal)	)  100000					
Density (Kg/m3)	0.7965222					
Viscosity (Pa Sec	) 1.185997E-05					
k Isentropic	1.292481					
Phase state:	subcooled (co	mpressed) liquid				

## 4.4.3 Custom mixtures.

Selecting custom mix type and by pressing [Information command ] you will have the following form:

💐 Nist Fluid C	ustom Mixture					_	□×
File name	HelioX.cmx	Save and Exit	Test point Temperatur	e(K)	300	Calculat	e
New file name	HelioX .cmx		Pressure (P	ascal)	100000		
Short name	He + O2	Normalize	Density (Ka	(m3)	0 3959545		
Mol weight	9.88180358		Density (rtg,	- 0>	0.000075	05	
- Component-			Viscosity (P	а зес)	2.5903970	-00	
OVVCEN		Remove	k Isentropic		1.583325		
Union francisco	Fixed	component	Phase state	:	superheat	ed vapor, quality r	not
Molar traction	n C Variable	Add component			aonnoa		
0.21			]				
				-		<b>T</b> 80	
OXYGEN FLD	0.2100000	Fix/Var Fixed	31 9988	1 emp.n	nin.(K)	1 emp.max.(K) 2000	82
HELIUM.FLD	0.79000000	Fixed	4.002602	2.1768		2000	10

If you are creating a new custom mix, modify "New file name" field, before saving Modify the mixture with Add and Remove component commands, specifying the molar fractions for the new component and if it will be fixed or variable. With the normalize command, the variable molar fractions will be adjusted in order to have a total sum of molar fractions equal one.

Short name field is an optional text for reference. Is recommended to test the fluid at a typical T, P operating point for your project .

## 4.4.4 Generating tables.

Tables containing density, viscosity and isentropic exponent may be generated for any pure, mixture or custom mixture fluid from the Nist fluid selection frame by pressing the [Table generate] command.

Generated tables will be stored in the /lib/tables folder for later use in this same PC or in other that doesn't have the Nist database installed.

💐 Table genera	ator								_ 🗆 ×
Generator	AIR.PPF	_	- Table r	ange					
denerator		-							
Table file name	TableAIR	.tbd	-	Init	ial		Final	1 7 v 1	N Points
Information notes	AIR	_	lempe	rature (30	0	К	400	К	20
Property	Density	Kg/m3	Pressu	re  10	0000	Pa	1000000	Pa	4
Phase state	Gas	_							
				Ge	nerate Ta	ble		Save	Table
Precision-									
Temperature at	Max Error (K) 302.	5							
Pressure at Max	Error (Pa) 8875	500							
Max Error (%)	6.98	5852E-03							
	,								
Т (К)	P (pa)		Phase s	tate	Dens (K	g/m3)	Visc (Pa Sec)	Kisentro	pic
300	100000		Gas		1.1616	_	1.853715E-05	1.40123	9
300	100000		Gas		970771	9 7	1.867199E-05 2.305527E-05	1.41360	5   a
400	100000		Gas		8.69231	, 3	2.316284E-05	1.00004	6
						-			-
T(K) P(pa)	100000	325000		550000		775000	1000000	1	
300	1.1616	3.777744		6.397241		9.019882	11.64546		
305	1.142509	3.715304		6.290913		8.869137	11.44978	}	
310	1.124036	3.654911		6.188109		8.723442	11.26072	2	
315	1.106154	3.596465		6.088655		8.582543	11.07795	i	
320	1.088832	3.539873		5.992388		8.446204	10.90115		
325	1.072046	3.485048		5.899155		8.314201	10.73003	j	
335	1.055771 1.039983	3 380372		5.000011		0.100329	10.5643	1	
340	1.033505	3.330372		5.636269		7.942209	10.40373		
345	1.009786	3.28184		5.553826		7.825609	10.09706	;	
350	0.9953375	3.23471		5.473784		7.712432	9.950525	i	
355	0.9812969	3.188922		5.39604		7.602527	9.808261		
360	0.9676476	3.144421		5.320494		7.495751	9.670077		
365	0.9543735	3.101151		5.247054		7.391973	9.535797		
370	0.9414592	3.059061		5.175632		7.291064	9.405255		-
1 3/3	0.3200303	3.010106		5.100145		7.152507	3.270235		

 Table file name
 Table file name to be stored in /lib/tables.

Information notes Optional reference text for the table.

**Property** Select the property for witch the table will be made, file extensions will be .tbd, .tbv, .tk depending on the property selected.

In the table range frame you must specify the upper and lower limits of the table for temperature and pressure and also the number of points contained.

The table may have for example 20 temperature points for range from 300 to 400 Kelvin and 4 pressure points from 100000 to 1E6 Pascal. This way the table will contain  $20^{*}4 = 80$  points , any intermediate T, P point will be interpolated with the 4 nearest points.

Pressing the generate command the table is generated, but not stored. In the precision frame is presented the maximum error expected for the table and the T, P point where was found. In general the more the points in the table, more precision.

In the middle frame, four T,P lines are listed with properties and phase state for the lower and upper T and P limits.

The software will check that the phase state in those limit points is same you already specified in the previous "Nist fluid selection" form. No phase change is allowed within the table.

Finally the lower frame is the table data itself that will be stored in /lib/tables folder when [Save] command pressed.

# 5.0 Primary device

Primary device type is selected from the Device menu and may be of the types described as follows.

🐃 Select Instrument and measuring device
ISO 5167 primary device.
C Volumetric input, mass flow correction (e.g. vortex or turbine flowmeters)
Spirax Sarco Gilflo/ILVA primary element.
C McCrometer V-Cone or Wafer-Cone primary device.
Ok

# 5.1 Iso5167 Primary Device

This option is for primary devices described on ISO5167 document.

💐 Primar	y device setti	ngs			_ 🗆 ×
-Iso 5167 Iso Type Case	Formulas Iso 5167-1:19 Corner Taps	31 Sec.8 Orifice plate	• •		Ok
Bore dia	meter(d) <mark>mm</mark> ▼	316 Stainless Steel		• 21	CV
Upstrear 200	n Pipe diamete	r ( D ) 316 Stainless Steel		• 21	

# Iso Type

Select the standard under you want to do the calculations. Iso5167-1:1991 Sec.8 Orifice plate Iso5167-1:1991 Sec.9 Nozzle Iso5167-1:1991 Sec.10 Venturi tube Iso5167-1:1991 Sec.10.1 Venturi tube Iso5167-1:1991 Sec.10.2 Venturi nozzle Iso5167-1:1991/Amd.1:1998 Orifice plate Iso5167-2:2003 Orifice plate Iso5167-3:2003 Nozzle Iso5167-4:2003 Venturi tube

#### Case

Once the standard is defined, there are usually different cases you must specify. For example for a orifice plate, you must specify this design options:

Corner Taps D and D/2 Taps Flange Taps

For a nozzle, cases are: ISA 1932 Nozzle Long radius Nozzle

#### Bore diameter (d)

You must set the bore diameter and the units (e.g. mm, inch,..) Optionally you may introduce the bore material and the temperature at witch you measured that diameter.

This information is used for example in a situation where the primary device will operate with a heat gas at 200C. The bore diameter changes by thermal expansion. Used diameter must be the one at that temperature, but is not easy to put a caliper inside a pipe at 200C.

So you may measure the diameter with a caliper at environmental temperature (e.g. 25C) and specify the bore material and temperature of your measurement.

The software haves thermal expansion coefficients tables for typical bore and Pipe material and will correct continuously for the diameter at operating temperature.

#### **Upstream Pipe diameter (D)**

Here accounts same considerations as for bore diameter.

# 5.2 Volumetric input flow rate correction

Flow cad may be used with volumetric flow meters and compensate with current density to obtain mass flow.

Some of them may already have a linear output but others not. In such case you may use a several points table.

Applications for the table can be also for open channel flow measurement where you may describe the flow level relation in the table.

The mass input table option is when you already have a mass flow rate (eg. from a coreolis) and you need to have the volumetric flow rate for verification porpuses.

## 5.2.1 General volumetric case

Typical applications are positive displacement devices that have a pulse output proportional to the flow. At lower end viscosity effects makes pulse frequency slower inducing a non-linear but repeatable behavior.

For example, the manufacturer provides the following table with 4 points: Frequency Flow (cubic meter/hour)

Frequency	Flow (
0Hz	0
500Hz	1384
1000Hz	2281
1500Hz	3034

This example is files\examples\turbine1.flw file.

The maximum specified pulse output for the device is 2000Hz and is connected to a 4-20mA transmitter scaled as 0-2000Hz. The 4-20mA will be the FI40 main input. In this case our "User Units" are the frequency 0-2000Hz.

Table will be introduced specifying the number of points, units and upper end as follows:



Graphic is intended for verification purposes, e.g. verifying you have correctly introduced table data expecting to have a regular curve. Table points are represented in the graphic as green circles.

Data is interpolated between table points using 3<sup>rd</sup> order polynomials segments for having a smooth curve instead of a set of straight segments.

Refresh command draws or refreshes the graphic with new table data.

The "test point" frame evaluates the curve at any point, for example with 180Hz , flow is 554.34 M3/Hour.

Later when configuring the FI40 flow computer in the [Instrument] tab , you will have to use this same user units in the input setup.

-Volumetric flow input-		
Low (4ma / 0 V)	High (20ma / 10V)	
0	2000	User units

#### 5.2.2 Vortex flow meter

Vortex flow meters give a linear volumetric flow output, there is no need to specify more than 2 points for the table.

For example a vortex flow meter that measures steam haves a 4-20ma output corresponding to 0 - 4500 cubic meter/hour. (open file files\examples\vortex.flw) In this case we will set an auxiliary scale 0 - 100% and refer to it as our user units.



Same as previous example, later when configuring the flow computer in the [Instrument] tab , you will have to use this 0-100 user units in the input setup.

_ Volumetric flow input	t	
Low (4ma / 0 V)	High (20ma / 10∨)	
0	100	User units

# 5.3 Spyrax sarco Gilflo ILVA primary element

Arian flow cad can be used with Spyrax Sarco ILVA devices. For example load the file located in /files/examples/ Spyrax\_sarco\_ILVA.flw, and go to Device menu, there you will find the following DN150 ILVA device example.



### Data is provided by the manufacturer on your device calibration document

POINT	CUSTOMER D.P. OUTPUT	D.P.	% D.P.	WATER MASS FLOW AT 20°C	WATER VOL. FLOW AT 20°C	% FLOW
	mA	mbar		kg/h	l/min	
1	4.512	15.928	3.20	1,826.62	30.50	1.00
2	4.950	29.564	5.93	5,429.12	90.65	2.96
3	5.283	39.956	8.02	8,599.63	143.59	4.69
4	5.603	49.918	10.02	12,153.40	202.92	6.62
5	6.050	63.833	12.81	17,610.85	294.04	9.60
6	7.507	109.200	21.92	34,585.76	577.47	18.85
7	8.876	151.810	30.47	51,775.91	864.49	28.22
8	10.358	197.969	39.74	69,349.44	1,157.91	37.80
9	11.757	241.533	48.48	86,645.51	1,446.70	47.23
10	13.237	287.609	57.73	104,412.20	1,743.34	56.91
11	14.649	331.554	66.55	120,728.00	2,015.76	65.81
12	16.025	374.425	75.16	138,080.10	2,305.49	75.26
13	17.555	422.047	84.72	155,341.90	2,593.70	84.67
14	19.471	481.718	96.70	177,382.80	2,961.71	96.69

The table above details the calibration data in water (mass and volumetric flows), corrected for a reference temperature and density at 20°C. Flow rates above point 14 are extrapolated up to a maximum DP value of 498.18 mbar (3063.22 l/min)

# 5.4 McCrometer V-Cone or Wafer-Cone

Load the example file located in /files/examples/ McCrometer\_Vcone.flw , and go to Device menu, you will find the following V-cone example.

<b>N</b> , N	IcCrometer V	-Cone or Wafer-C	one			_ 🗆 ×
	evice calibration	n	Device sizing			
# (	ofpoints 10	•	V-Cone	<b>-</b>		
Re	e must be in dea	crasing order	Cone outer diameter ( d )	at 20C or 68F		
	Re	Cd	2.633 inch 💌	Cone thermal expa	insion Alpha p	ipe(1/⊢)[6.7e-6
1	5.1e5	0.8401				
2	4.9e5	0.8401	Meter iner diameter (D)	at 20C or 68F		
3	4.8e5	0.8401	3.047 inch 💌	Pipe thermal expar	nsion Alpha pi	pe(1/F) 6.7e-6
4	4.7e5	0.8401				
5	4.665	0.8401	Beta .503271			
5	4.365	0.0401				
8	3.9e5	0.8401	Calibration verification test	point		
9	3.5e5	0.8401	Density	0.0000	<b>.</b>	
10	3.2e4	0.8401	u Viscosity (cP)	1.550-2	ILD	
			k Isentropic	1.315	Gas	<b>•</b>
			Pf Absolute pressure	353.1	F Dei	▼
			dP	95.030	PSI InchH20	-
			-	33.074	Incurso	
			Re	525530		
			Velocity	0.8401	E	
			Gas Expansion (Y)	0.9870304	ILeet	
			Mass flow rate (Qm)	3937 2266145840	l b	▼ / Hour ▼
			· · · · · ·	1.2001.2001.10010	1	
	Ok		Calculate			

You must fill the Cd (discharge coefficient) vs Reynolds number table provided by the manufacturer as well as the v-cone size.

With the "Calibration verification test point" frame you may test the device for a specified fluid (density, viscosity, isentropic coefficient provided) at a T,P operating point when a differential pressure dP is present on the element. Results will be the estimated mass flow on the device.

# 6.0 Instrument parameters.

Once made the calculations and no restrictions reported you may prepare FL40 flow computer configuration.

# 6.1 Setting instrument parameters.

Open the example file on \files\examples\Air.flw. On the main menu first press the [Calculate] command to verify there is no comments or problems, then go to [Instrument] menu where you will have the following form:

I <b>strument config</b> u Pressure sensor —	Iration			•	- 1
.ow (4ma / 0 V) 1	High (20ma / 1 2	0∨) Units Atm	Units Type Absolute	Atmosferic Preasure	2
Differential pressure	e sensor				
.ow (4ma / 0 V) 0	High (20ma / 1  30000	0V)  Pa	V		
Flow rate display—					
F	K mult		Standard	d Conditions	
Mass I	Y ING		The Preasure	e i Atm	
Mass J Volume F	x Ng	Motor I / Mi	Tempera	e = I Atm ature= 23 C	
Mass   Volume	x rg	Meter V Mi	n Tempera	a = 1 Atm ature = 23 C	
Mass J Volume T	×  Ng x  Cubic	Meter V Mi	n Tempera	a = 1 Atm ature = 23 C K*[Cubic Meter/	
Mass J Volume T T[C]	×  ^g x  Cubic	Meter / Mi	n V Tempera K*[Kg/Min] 13.372	a = 1 Atm ature = 23 C K*[Cubic Meter/ 10.339	
Mass J Volume T T[C] 0 0	X [Ng X [Cubic]	Meter / Mi dP [Pa] 800 24000	n ▼ Tempera K*[Kg/Min] 13.372 67.799	a = 1 Atm ature = 23 C K*[Cubic Meter/ 10.339 52.424	
Mass J Volume T T [C] 0 0 0	X [Ng X [Cubic]	✓ / Mi Meter      ✓ / Mi      dP [Pa]     800     24000     800	N ▼ Freasure N ▼ Tempera K*[Kg/Min] 13.372 67.799 18.916	a = 1 Atm ature = 23 C K*[Cubic Meter/ 10.339 52.424 7.309	
Mass    Volume    T [C] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	X [Ng X [Cubic] P [Atm] 1 1 2 2	✓ / Mi      Meter      ✓ / Mi      dP [Pa]      800      24000      800      24000      24000      2000      2000      4	Image: Preasure frequencies         Preasure frequencies           n         ▼         Temperative           13.372         67.799         18.916           99.648         499.648         199.648	a = 1 Atm ature = 23 C K*[Cubic Meter/ 10.339 52.424 7.309 38.502 19.01	
Mass    Volume    T [C] 0 0 0 0 0 30 20	X [Ng X Cubic]	✓ / Mi	Image: Preasure Temperation           Image: Temperation           K*[Kg/Min]           13.372           67.799           18.916           99.648           12.709           64.400	a = 1 Atm ature = 23 C K*[Cubic Meter/ 10.339 52.424 7.309 38.502 10.91 55.291	
Mass    Volume    T [C] 0 0 0 0 0 30 30 30 30	X Ng X Cubic P [Atm] 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2	✓ / Mi	Image: Preasure frequencies         Preasure frequencies           n         ▼         Temperative           13.372         67.799         18.916           99.648         12.709         64.409           12.723         67.923         10.000	a = 1 Atm ature = 23 C K*[Cubic Meter/ 10.339 52.424 7.309 38.502 10.91 55.291 7.712	
Mass    Volume   0 0 0 0 0 30 30 30 30 30 30	X Ng X Cubic P [Atm] 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2	✓ / Mi	Image: Preasure Temperative Te	a = 1 Atm ature = 23 C K*[Cubic Meter/ 10.339 52.424 7.309 38.502 10.91 55.291 7.712 40.614	
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Mass    Volume   T [C] 0 0 0 0 0 30 30 30 30 30 30	X Ng X Cubic	✓         /         Mi           Meter         ✓         /         Mi           800         24000         800         24000           800         24000         800         24000           800         24000         800         24000           24000         800         24000         800           24000         800         24000         800	Image: Application of the second system       Preasure the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Temperature the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system	e = 1 Atm ature = 23 C K*[Cubic Meter/ 10.339 52.424 7.309 38.502 10.91 55.291 7.712 40.614	
Mass    Volume   0 0 0 0 0 30 30 30 30 30 30	X [Ng] X [Cubic ] 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2	✓ / Mi	Image: Application of the second system       Preasure the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Temperature the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Temperature the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Temperature the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Temperature the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Temperature the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Temperature the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Temperature the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Temperature the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Temperature the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Temperature the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Temperature the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Temperature the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Temperature the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Temperature the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Temperature the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Temperature the second system	a = 1 Atm ature = 23 C K*[Cubic Meter/ 10.339 52.424 7.309 38.502 10.91 55.291 7.712 40.614 	
Mass    Volume    T [C] 0 0 0 0 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	X [Ng X [Cubic] P [Atm] 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2	✓ / Mi      ✓ / Config File	Image: Non-State State	a = 1 Atm ature = 23 C K*[Cubic Meter/ 10.339 52.424 7.309 38.502 10.91 55.291 7.712 40.614 	
Mass J Volume T [C] 0 0 0 0 0 30 30 30 30 30 30	X [Ng X Cubic]	✓         /         Min           Meter         ✓         /         Min           ØP [Pa]         800         24000         800         24000         800         24000         800         24000         800         24000         800         24000         800         24000         800         24000         800         24000         800         24000         800         24000         800         24000         800         24000         800         24000         800         24000         800<	Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of the second system         Image: Application of the second system       Image: Application of th	a = 1 Atm ature = 23 C K*[Cubic Meter/ 10.339 52.424 7.309 38.502 10.91 55.291 7.712 40.614	

Specify up-stream pressure sensor calibrated limits on the [Pressure sensor] frame. Low and high are the pressure values at low and high scale of the sensor (e.g. 4ma-20ma or 0v-10v). Later on the instrument you will set the input type, but now you must specify limits only. Set also the units type depending on transmitter type (absolute or gauge units).

The same must be done for differential pressure transmitter scale on the [Differential pressure sensor] frame.

On the [Flow rate display] frame you set the flow rate type, units and scale for the mass a volumetric rates that the FL40 will display.

If you need to have some custom flow rate units set the constant [k mult] to be multiplied to the flow rates, other way this constant must be 1.

Flow rates will be calculated internally in floating point format so you may set the decimal places you need in the configuration menu of the FL40.

Only take care that if you will use the lower 4 digit display for a flow rate, then the maximum display would be 9999. Check that on operating conditions this number never be exceeded. If necessary then use [k mult] =0.001 for example.

When you press [Calculate], the contents of the bottom list will be calculated, they are listed for the 8 limit conditions. Display column shows exactly what will be the 4 digit rate reading on the FL40.

Test different values for K by pressing [Calculate] command in order to have different display readings and select the better option.

Arian flow cad is intended to configure and set up the flow measurement on the Fl40 mass flow meter, its output will be a configuration file. Pressing the [Config File] button will generate that configuration file \*.sfg ( e.g. "Air.sfg" in this case) containing binary data to be downloaded to the FL40 using the RPS software. It will be placed in the same folder of the project file (e.g. files\examples\)

Also is generated file Air.csv (coma separated variables format) containing a list of calculated flow rates for different conditions, it can be opened as a spread sheet.

# 6.2 Uploading configuration to the FL40

By other side the RPS (remote programming software) application will upload the \*.sfg file and also help you setting other FL40 parameters such as alarms, pressure inputs type, temperature input type, 4-20ma outputs and communications.

Place a copy of the Air.sfg configuration file in the "\rps\files" subdirectory of the RPS software. Then run RPS software with the FL40 connected to the PC and go to menu [Device] > [File write] and select the Air.sfg when requested.

Refer to the FL40 users manual and the RPS software manual for more information.

# References

## ISO-5167:

ISO-5167-1:1991(E)

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Starling, K.E., Savidge, J.L.: Compressibility Factors for Natural Gas and Other Hydrocarbon Gases", American Gas Association (AGA) Transmission Measurement Committee Report No. 8, American Petroleum Institute (API) MpMS, chapter 14.2, second edition, November 1992.

ISO 12213: Natural gas - Calculation of Compression factor Part1: Introduction and guidelines Part2: Calculation using molar-composition analysis

## IAPWS-IF97:

Release on the IAPWS Industrial Formulation 1997 for the Thermodynamic Properties of Water and Steam The International Association for the Properties of Water and Steam Erlangen, Germany

The International Association for the Properties of Water and Steam, Erlangen, Germany, September 1997, <a href="https://www.iapws.org">www.iapws.org</a>

## NIST:

Reference fluid thermodynamic and transport properties database (REFPROP) V9.0 <u>www.nist.gov/srd/nist23.cfm</u>.

## General:

Richard W. Miller, Flow Measurement Engineering Handbook. Third edition McGraw-Hill. ISBN0-07-042366-0