

# Introduction to Dynamic Flow Measurements

John Wright

Fluid Metrology Group  
Sensor Science Division  
Physical Measurement Laboratory  
National Institute of Science and Technology  
Gaithersburg, Maryland, USA

Dynamic Measurements Workshop  
Bureau International des Poids et Mesures  
November 15 and 16, 2012

# Dynamic Flow Measurement

- ❑ Calibration laboratories try to establish **steady state** pressure, temperature, and flow conditions for customer calibrations
- ❑ But many important customer flow measurements are **not** stable
- ❑ **Both** steady state and dynamic calibration data are needed by some calibration customers
- ❑ Flow transients = pressure and temperature transients

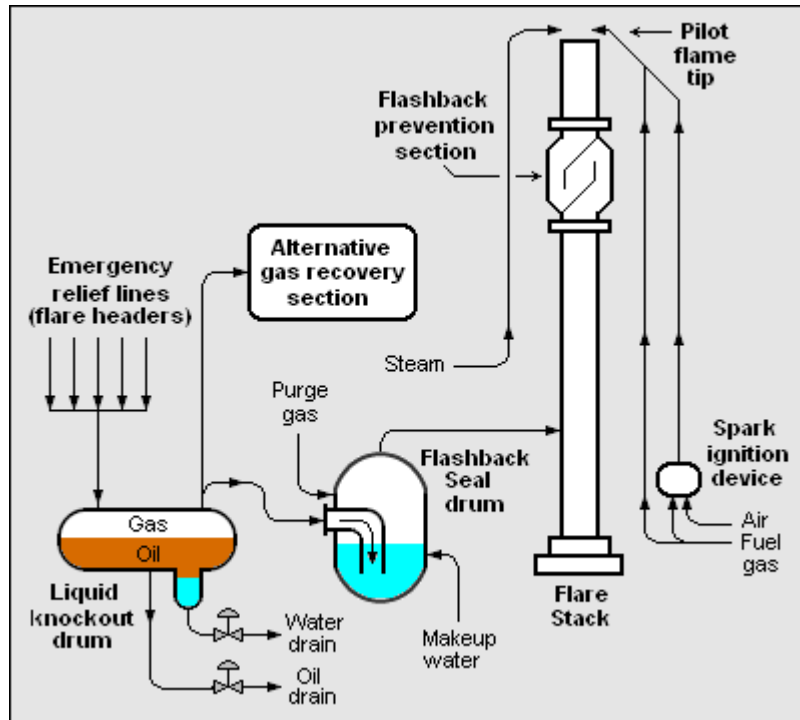
# Dynamic Flow Measurement Applications

- Flare gas
- Evaluating / designing internal combustion and jet engines: fuel, air, exhaust
- Reciprocating compressors and pumps
- Blow-down calibrations of large gas flow meters
- Flow control for process industries
- Blood flow
- Batch filling
- Flow meter calibrations with field provers
- Vehicle refueling



# Flare Gas

- Release of gaseous hydrocarbons from drilling and refining stations, burned to reduce greenhouse gas effects
- Measured for environmental regulations
- Sudden releases with wide dynamic range (>100)
- In 2011,  $150 \times 10^9$  cubic meters per year worldwide (= 25% of US consumption)



# Vehicle Engine Test Stands



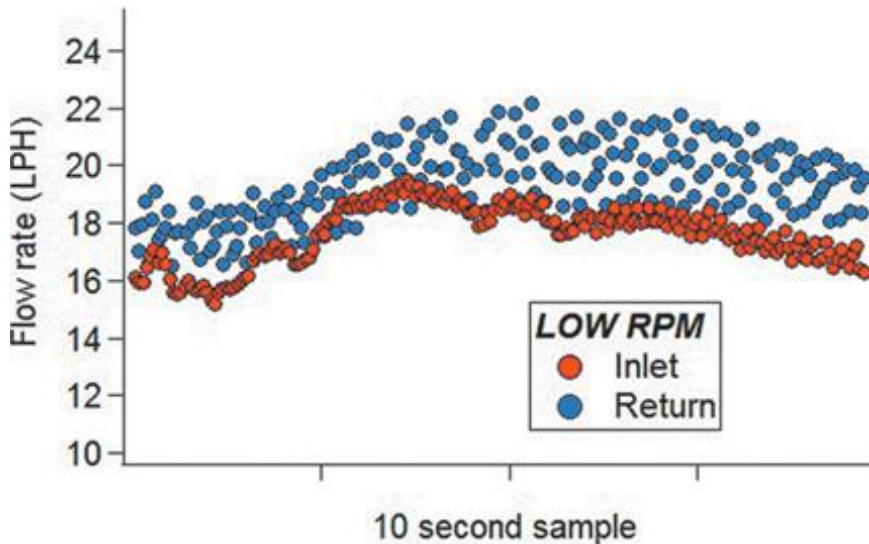
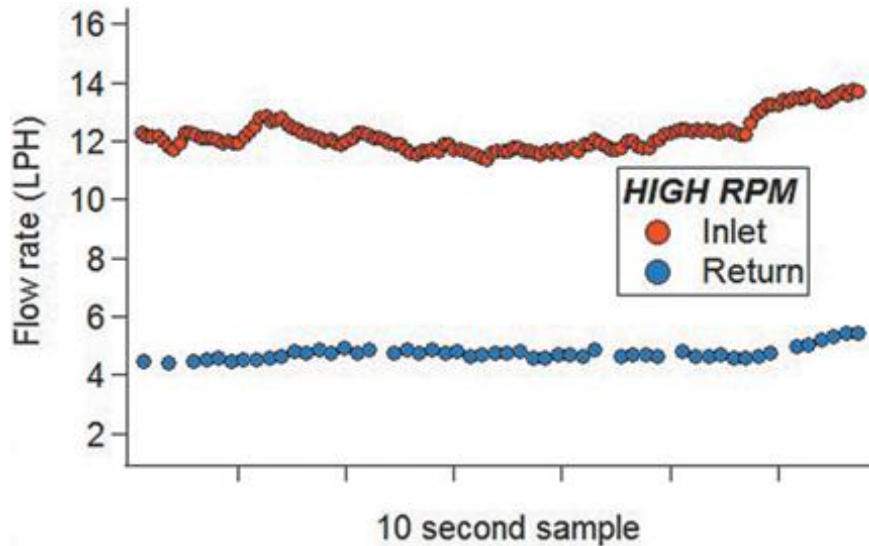
[www.pdvconsult.com](http://www.pdvconsult.com)



[www.audi-mediaservices.com](http://www.audi-mediaservices.com)

~10 kHz

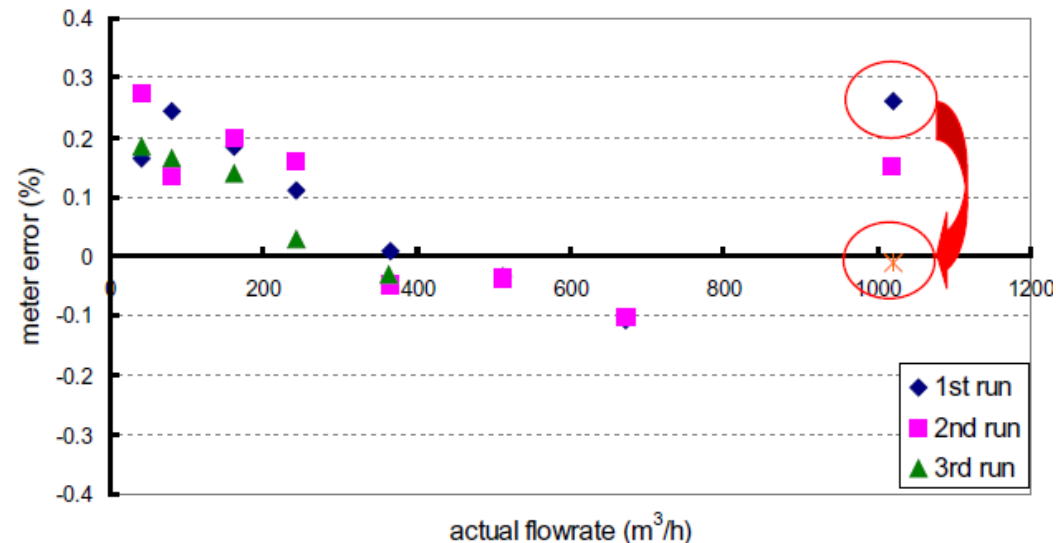
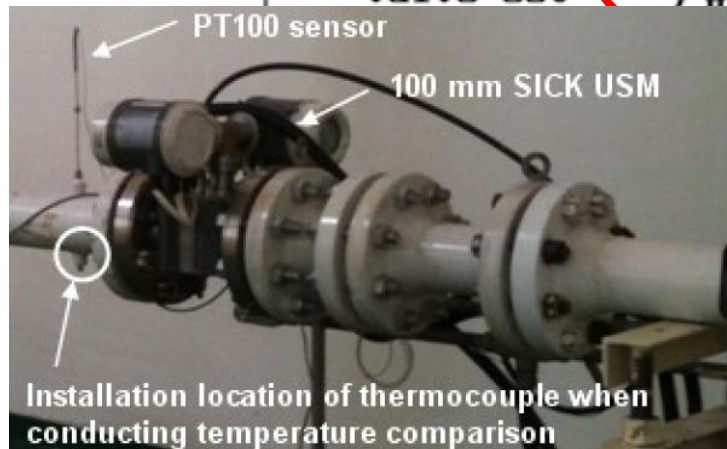
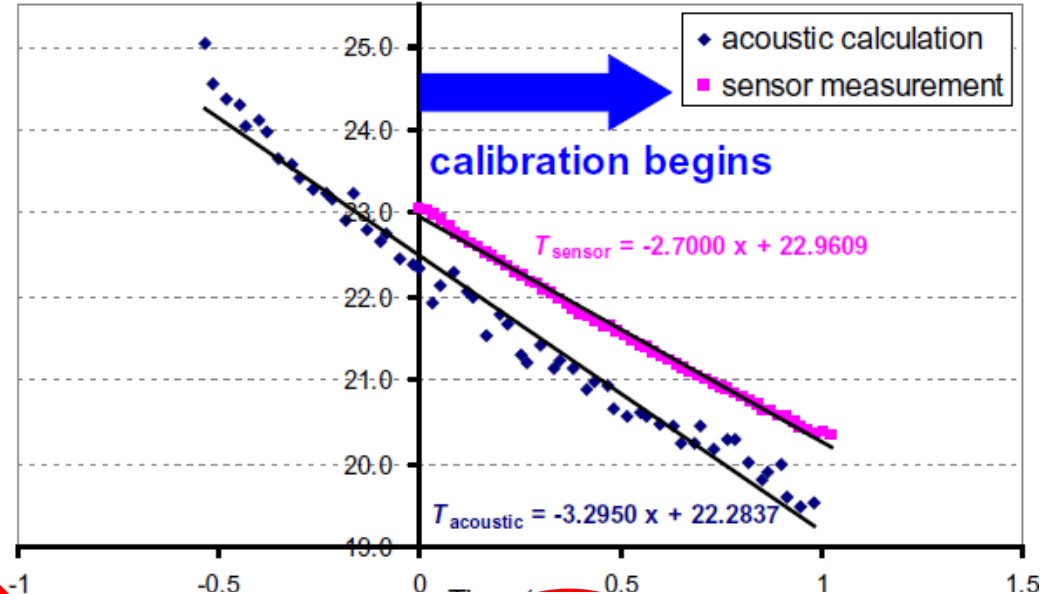
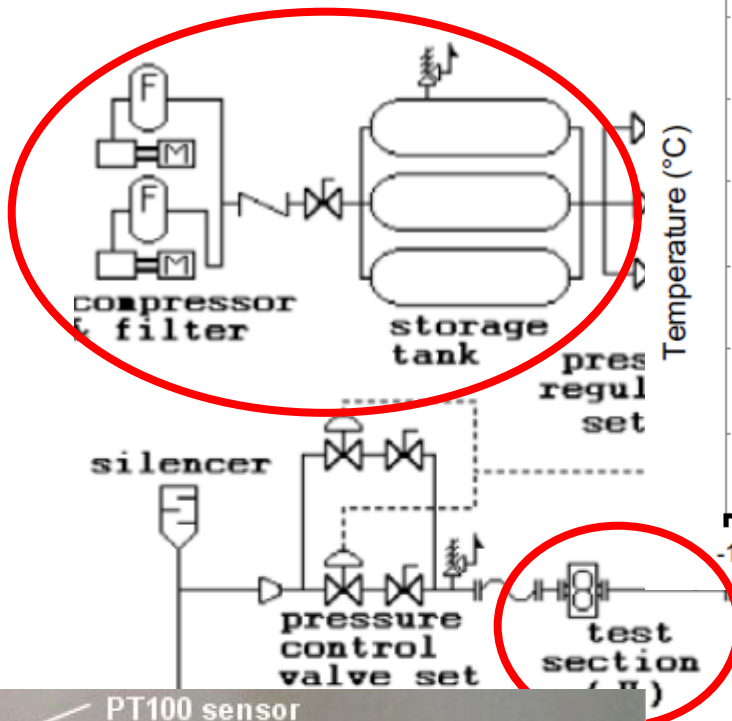
# Vehicle Engine Fuel Flow



- For diesel engine, fuel pump runs continuously, keeping the fuel supply to the engine at a constant pressure. Any fuel that is not burned in the engine is fed back to the tank by a return pipe.
- To measure fuel consumed, calculate difference between the “inlet” sensor and the “return” sensor.



# Blow-Down Gas Flow Calibrations



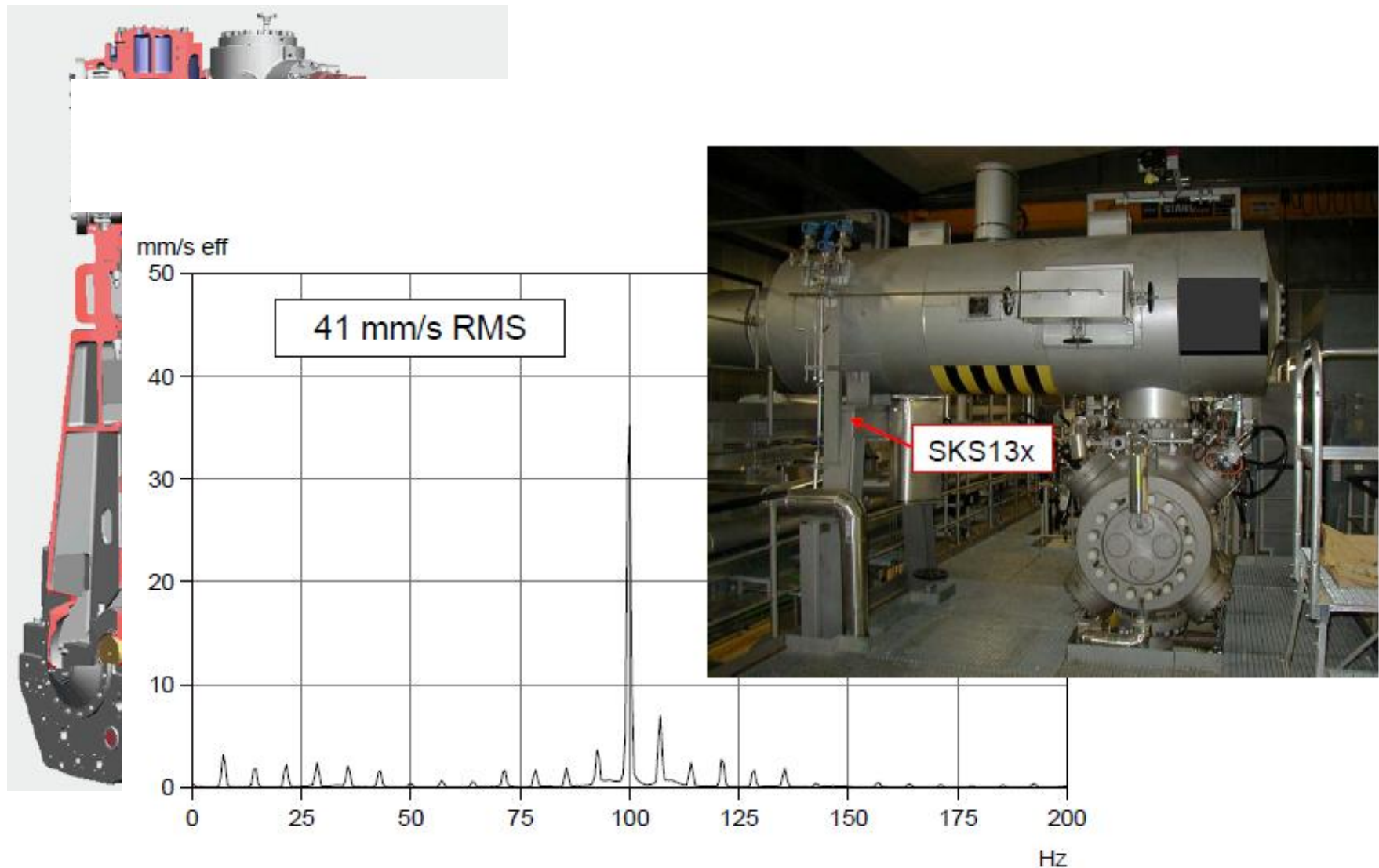
# Calibration of Reference Flow Meter for the NIST Smoke Stack Simulator



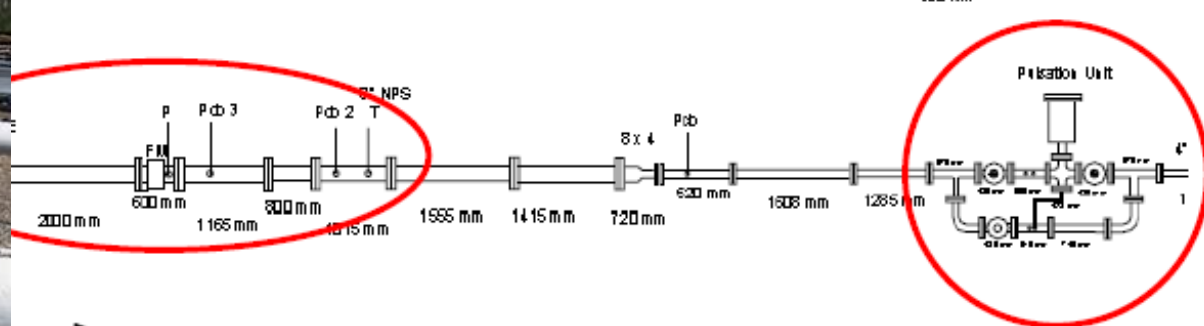
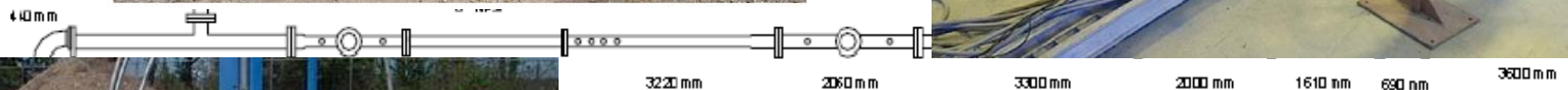
8 path ultrasonic reference meter



# Reciprocating Compressors, Vortex Shedding, ...



# Natural Gas Flow Pulsations



Lansing, International Symposium for Fluid Flow Measurement, 2012  
Nova Didsbury Test Facility, Canada

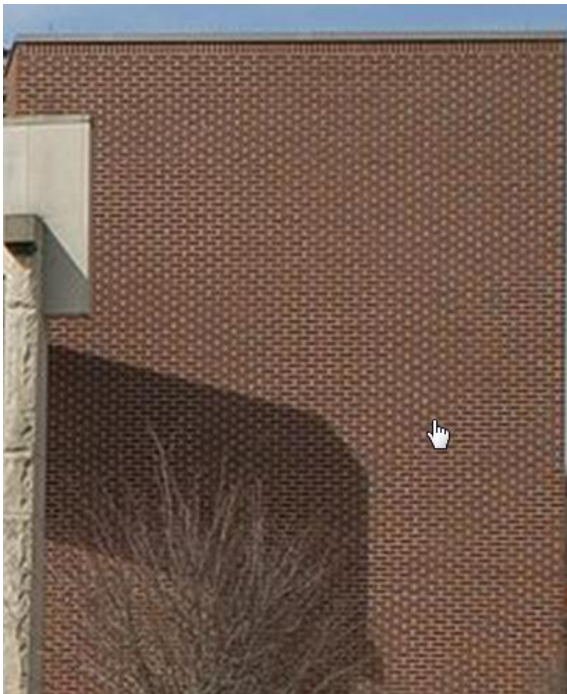
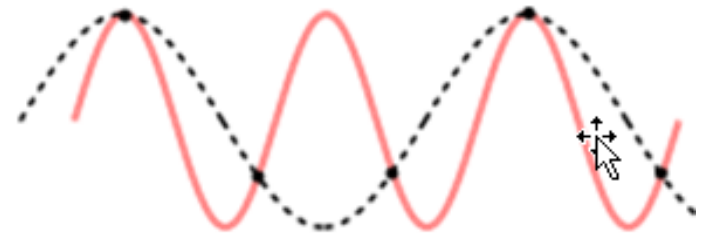
# Control Theory

- Coughanowr and Koppel, *Process Systems Analysis and Control*, 1965
- Wiklund and Peluso, *Flowmeter Dynamic Response Characteristics*, International Symposium for Fluid Flow Measurement, 2002



# Nyquist Limit

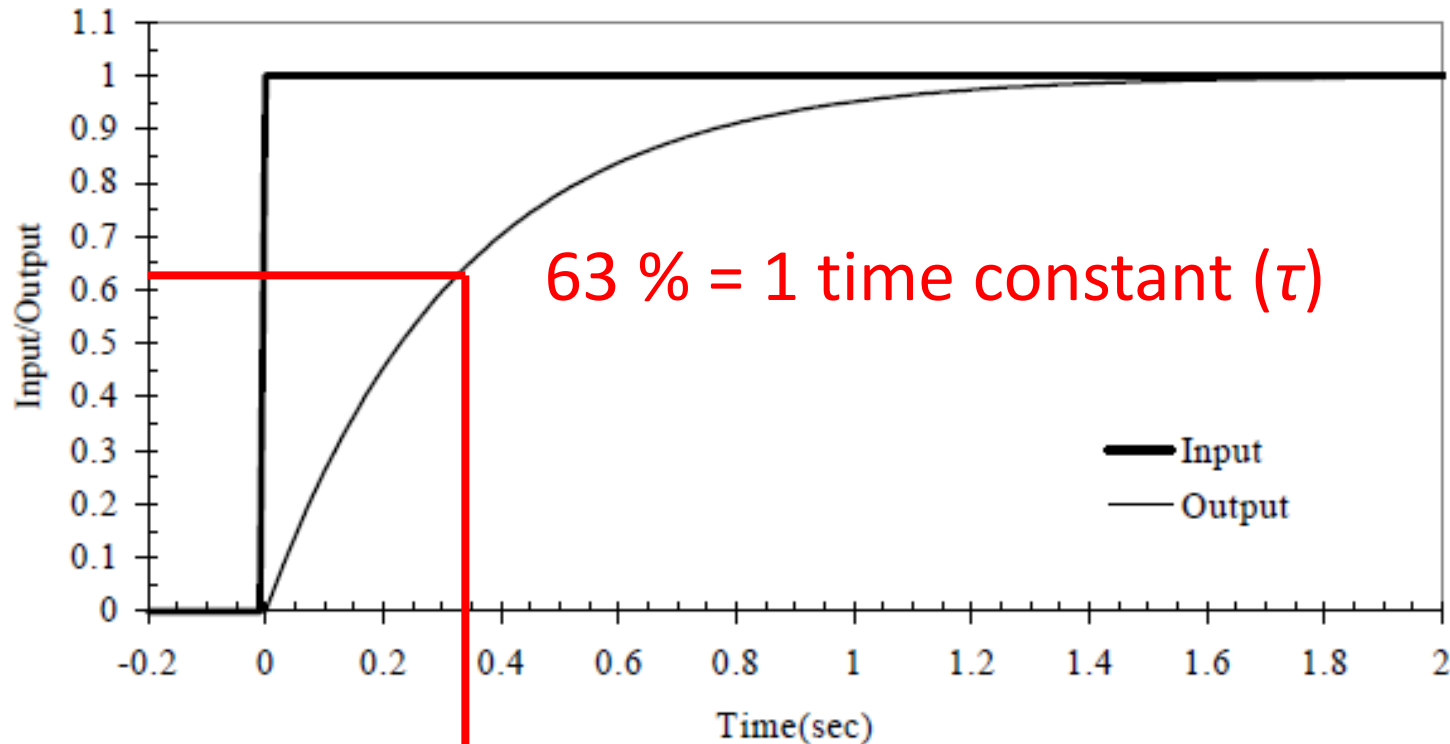
Sampling frequency must be 2 x signal frequency to avoid aliasing



Moiré pattern  
caused by  
aliasing

# 1<sup>st</sup> Order Response

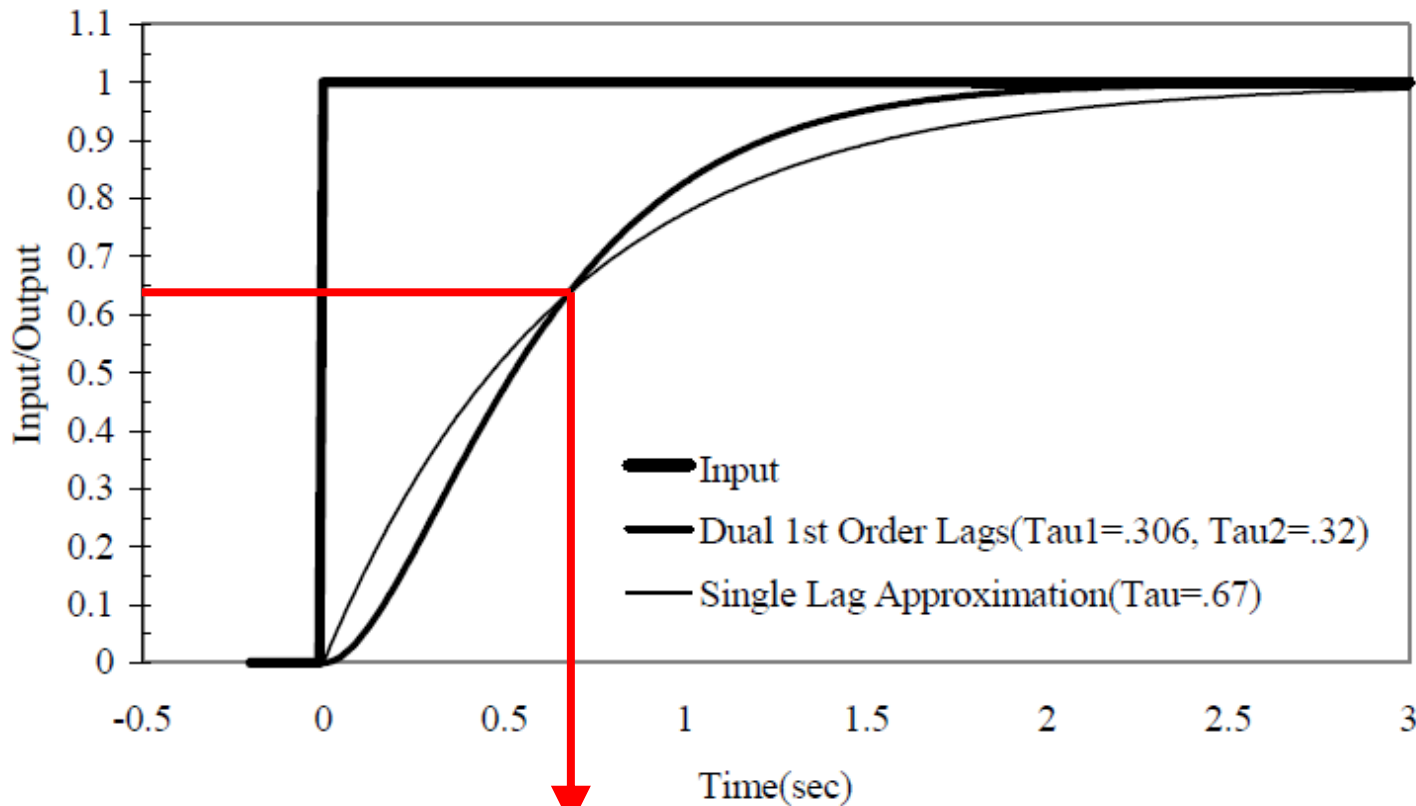
to a step input: ( )=—



$\tau$  completely describes transient response for a 1<sup>st</sup> order system

# Dual 1<sup>st</sup> Order Lag

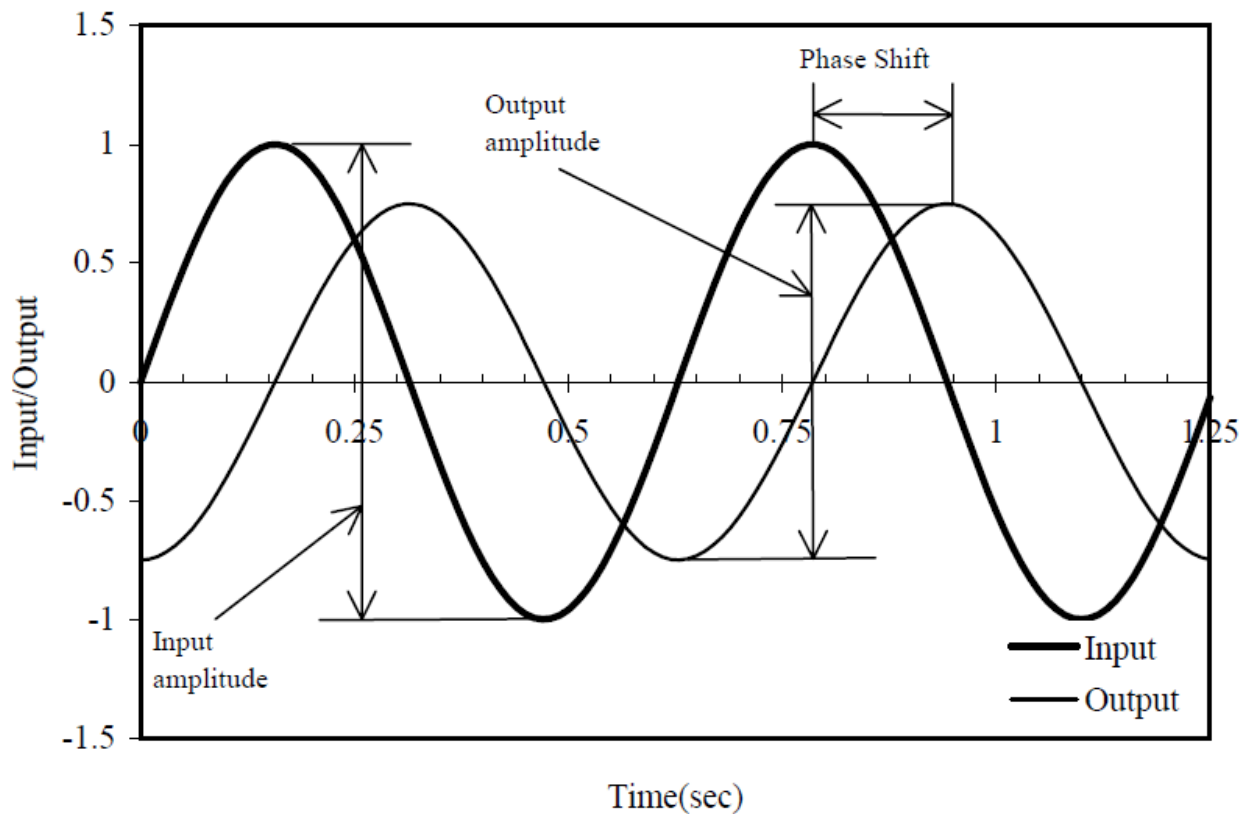
Flow meters often have dual 1<sup>st</sup> order response:  
1) primary device, 2) signal processing



$\tau$  based on 63 % is a poor approximation



# 1<sup>st</sup> Order Response to Sinusoidal Input

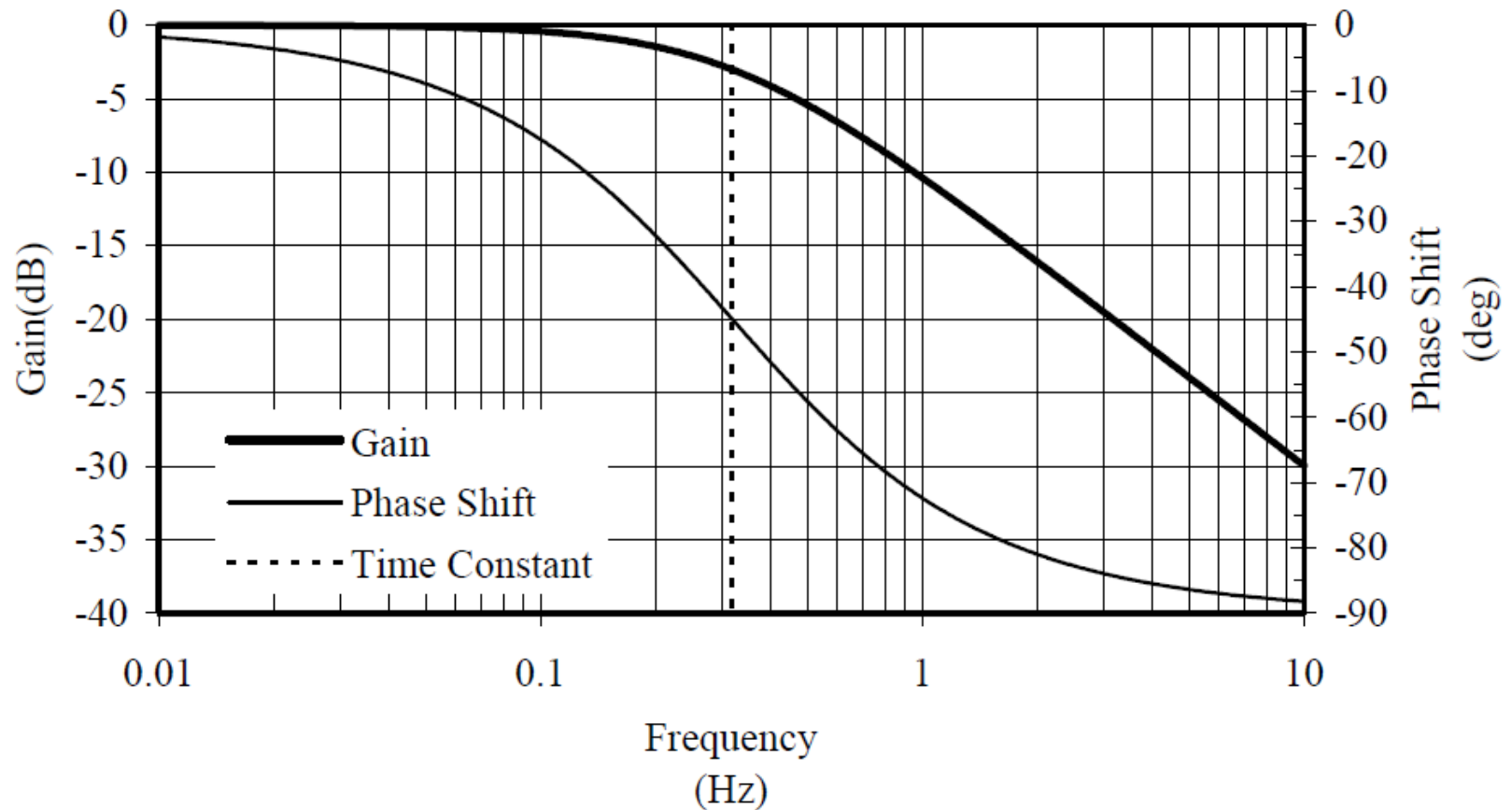


- Attenuated amplitude
- Phase shift

Both are a function of input frequency

# Code Plots

For a 1<sup>st</sup> order device with  $\tau = 0.5$  s...



# Transfer functions

Use Laplace transform to move from time to frequency domain.  
A Transfer Function (TF) describes sensor response:

- For a 1<sup>st</sup> order device:  $\frac{K}{s + a}$

- Two 1<sup>st</sup> order devices and dead time:

$$\frac{K_1 K_2 e^{-sL}}{(s + a_1)(s + a_2)} \quad (\text{orifice, vortex, electromagnetic})$$

- 2<sup>nd</sup> order + 1<sup>st</sup> order + dead time:

$$\frac{K e^{-sL}}{[s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2](s + a)} \quad (\text{coriolis})$$

# History

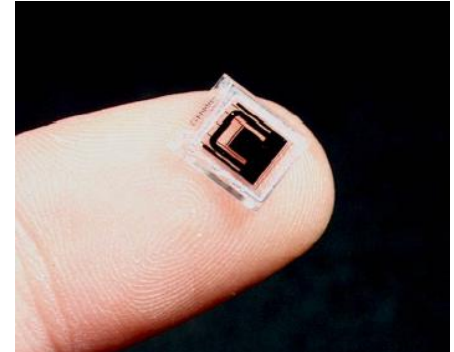
- Pulsation induced errors is a long studied problem
- Errors depend on meter type, frequency, and amplitude of pulsations

## Solutions:

- Damping by settling volumes, baffles, mufflers  
(**R**esistance+**C**apacitance=throttling valve+chamber)
- Proper application: appropriate meter response for the pulsation frequency
- Fast response sensors, fast signal processing

# Fast Sensors

- Small is good... MEMS
- Hot wire anemometer
- Coriolis?
- Critical Flow Venturi?



[www.mems-issys.com](http://www.mems-issys.com)