

Multiple-Path Transit-Time Flowmeters Principle of Operation

About ACCUSONIC

ACCUSONIC, a division of ADS LLC, designs and manufactures multi-path transit-time flow measurement systems which are renowned for their precise accuracy and reliability in difficult operating environments. ACCUSONIC flowmeters can be found in hydroelectric and thermal power plants, water and wastewater treatment facilities, sewage collection systems, and other types of water conveyance pipelines and channels. Since 1967, ACCUSONIC has installed thousands of systems worldwide, and offers a full range of services including installation and startup, system verification, turbine performance testing services, and field training.



DESCRIPTION

ACCUSONIC flowmeters utilize the multiple chordal path transit-time flow measurement technique which is designed for accurate flow measurement ($\pm 0.5\%$ of actual flowrate) in large pipes and open channels. The systems can be configured to measure flow in full pipes and conduits, pipes and conduits ranging from partially full to surcharged, and open channels. Depending upon accuracy requirements, the flowmeters can be set up to operate 1-10 acoustic paths with cross path (cross flow) correction available on flowmeters with 2 or more paths. A single console can be used to handle flow measurements in multiple pipes.



TRANSIT-TIME OPERATING PRINCIPLE

The ACCUSONIC flowmeter is connected via signal cables to multiple pairs of transducers mounted in a pipe or channel at specific elevations. Velocity at each elevation is determined using the transit time method in which an acoustic pulse travels downstream faster than a pulse travels upstream. A pulse of sound traveling diagonally across the flow in a downstream direction will be accelerated with the velocity of the water and, conversely, a pulse traveling diagonally upstream will be decelerated by the water velocity (see Figures 1 & 2). This method of measurement is described as follows:

$$T_1 = \frac{L}{C - V \cos \emptyset} \quad T_2 = \frac{L}{C + V \cos \emptyset}$$

WHERE:

T₁ = Travel time of the acoustic pulse between transducer B and transducer A (Figure 1)

T₂ = Travel time of the acoustic pulse between transducer A and transducer B

C = Speed of sound in water

V = Velocity of the water

∅ = Angle between the acoustic path and the direction of water flow

L = Path length between transducers

The above equations are solved for V, independent of C, yielding:

$$V = \frac{(T_1 - T_2)}{(T_1 \times T_2)} \times \frac{L}{2 \cos \emptyset}$$

Therefore, the velocity of the water at the acoustic path can be calculated by knowing the path length (L) and path angle (∅), and measuring the time for the acoustic pulse to travel between the transducers in the upstream and downstream directions.

Typically, four pairs of transducers are spaced in the pipe or channel to give four parallel acoustic paths (see Figures 2, 3, & 4). Velocities for these paths are then integrated so that flow is measured according to the following equations:

1. For pipes:

$$Q = \pi R^2 \sum_{i=1}^N w_i v_i$$

WHERE:

Q = Flowrate

R = Pipe radius

w_i = Normalized integration weighting constant for the **i**th path (defined by the path location)

v_i = Velocity determined by the **i**th path

i = Number of acoustic paths (1, 2, 4, 8, or 18)

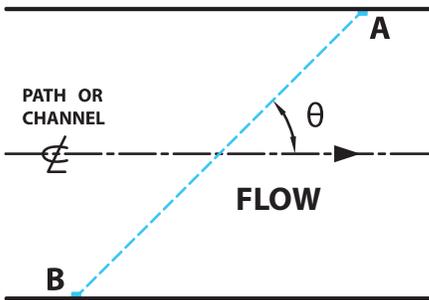


Figure 1 Acoustic Path Layout

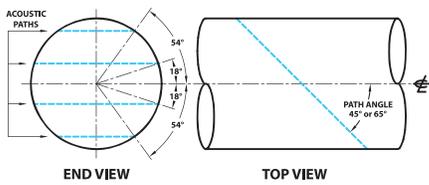


Figure 2 Typical full-pipe pipeline placement (using the Gauss-Chebyshev integration method)

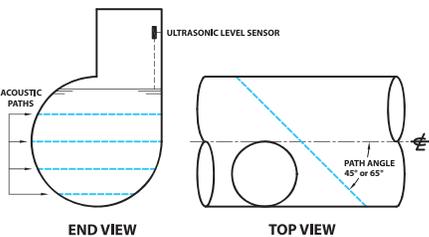


Figure 3 Typical partially full pipe

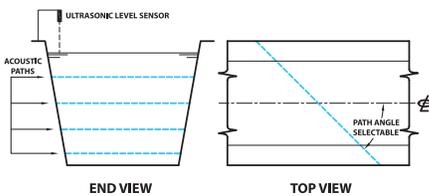


Figure 4 Typical open channel path placement

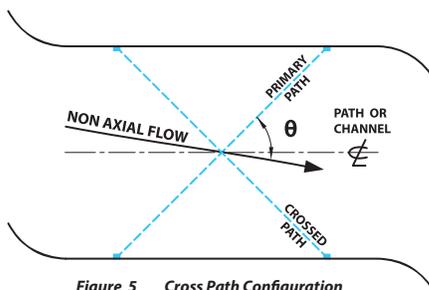


Figure 5 Cross Path Configuration

2. For open channels and partially full pipes: When more than one path is submerged:

$$Q = [A_{\text{Bottom}} * V_A * (1 + F_{\text{Bottom}}) / 2] + \left[\sum_{i=1}^N A_{i-i+1} * (V_i + V_{i+1}) / 2 \right] + [A_{\text{Top}} * (V_N + W_{\text{Top}} * V_{\text{Surface}}) / (1 + W_{\text{Top}})]$$

Where:

Q = Flowrate

A = Cross sectional area (determined as a function of depth and channel/pipe dimension)

V_A = Velocity of lowest path of lowest pair of crossed paths

F_{Bottom} = FBottom friction coefficient

V_i = FVelocity of the i path or pair of crossed paths

W_{Top} = FWeight for the surface velocity to correct for friction at the surface

V_{Surface} = FSurface velocity extrapolated from the top two measured path velocities

For pipes and channels where only one path is submerged:

$$Q = V * C * A$$

Where:

A = Cross-section area of flow (depth)

C = A correction factor to correct velocity measured as a function of the path height to depth. The correction factor is based on USGS (ISO 6416) developed velocity/depth relationships.

In cases where there is a very short (less than 5 x width or diameter) straight channel or pipe run upstream of the meter section, it is likely that the direction of flow will not be parallel to the centerline. If this is the case, a second "crossed path" at each elevation will be required to eliminate the cross-flow error (see Figure 5).

3. For pipes and conduits that range from partially full to surcharged:

For compound applications, ACCUSONIC meters are designed to automatically change mode of operation from open channel to full pipe as the conduit surcharges. The method of flow calculation used is based on depth, number of paths submerged, and path locations. From the above, it can be seen that to calibrate an acoustic flowmeter, all that is required is to measure the distance between the transducers, the angle of the transducers with respect to the centerline of the pipe or channel, and the physical dimensions of the pipe or channel. The multiple chordal path acoustic method is an absolute flow measurement method that does not require calibration by comparison to another flow measurement method.

SYSTEM ACCURACY / MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

For pipeline flow measurement using a 4-path flowmeter, the accuracy of the rate indication and totalization of flow is specified to be ± 0.5 percent of actual flow. This is for all flows with velocity above 1 foot per second and up to maximum flow, provided the flowmeter is installed according to ACCUSONIC specifications in a section of pipe with a minimum of ten diameters of upstream straight pipe. For installations having between four and ten diameters of straight pipe upstream of the meter section, four crossed paths (eight paths total) are required to maintain an accuracy of ± 0.5 percent of flowrate. To assure the specified accuracy, the flowmeter integrates the four velocities for each measurement plane (one for four path, two for four crossed paths) to calculate flowrate. Where crossed paths are used, the flowmeter software is designed to utilize velocity information from each plane of transducers to quantify and correct for crossflow. System accuracy is determined by assigning an expected error to each component of flow measurement and then defining the total system uncertainty (accuracy) as the square root of the sum of the squared values of the individual errors. Sources of error for pipeline flow measurement are:

- Path Length Measurement
- Path Angle Measurement
- Travel Time Measurement
- Radius Measurement (or area for non-circular conduits)
- Velocity Profile Integration Error

1. Path length measurement is typically done with the pipe dewatered. Using steel tape measures in larger pipes and calipers or micrometers in smaller pipes, individual path length uncertainty is less than 0.15% (e.g., a 1/16-in (1.5mm) error in a 4-ft (1.2m) path length would result in a 0.13% error in velocity calculation). However, since there are 4 paths and the error is random, overall flow measurement uncertainty due to path length measurement error would be: $E_L = 1/4 (4 \times 0.0015^2)^{1/2} = 0.00075$ or **0.075%**

2. Path angle measurement is typically done with the pipe dewatered using a theodolite. The theodolite is capable of measuring angles to within ±20°; however, the primary source of error is the ability to set the theodolite up on the pipe centerline. Careful set-up, according to ACCUSONIC procedures, will assure that the theodolite is within ±0.1° (±6') of the true centerline. **(CONTINUED ON THE BACK PAGE)**

PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

As for paths nominally at 45°, the flow measurement uncertainty due to path angle measurement error would be:

$$E_{\theta} = (1 - (\cos 45.10 / \cos 45.00)) = 0.0017 \text{ or } 0.17\%$$

The above analysis assumes that there is no cross flow in the pipe (due to upstream disturbances such as elbows). This assumption is good for applications where there are at least 10 diameters of upstream straight pipe. For less available straight pipe, cross paths may maintain accuracy - see Operating Principle.

For cross path installations, the above error is reduced to the theodolite resolution.

3. Travel Time Measurement is dependent on the digital oscillator accuracy, oscillator frequency, and the time delays in the transducers, cable and system. A precision oscillator, accurate to within $\pm 0.005\%$, is used as the conversion trigger to translate the analog received signal into digital RAM for processing by the DSP firmware. DSP techniques are then used to detect the first negative edge of the received acoustic pulse and determine the actual travel time. The flow measurement uncertainty from all timing errors is calculated to be:

$$E_T = 0.0001 \text{ or } .01\%$$

4. Radius measurement is typically done from the inside with the pipe dewatered. The radius is measured at several sections to account for normal pipe out-of-roundness and give an average radius through the meter section. When done according to Accusonic procedures, the radius measurement can be completed to within $\pm 0.2\%$ (e.g., for a 6-foot (1.8m)-diameter pipe, the radius is measured to within 1/16 in (1.5mm) or for a 10-foot (3m)-diameter pipe, the radius is measured to within 1/8 inch (3mm). The flow measurement uncertainty due to radius measurement error is:

$$E_R = (1 - (1/1.002)^2) = 0.004 \text{ or } 0.4\%$$

5. Velocity profile uncertainty is estimated by numerical analysis of the ability of a 4-path chordal integration to fit simulated velocity profiles. Discharge uncertainty including profile integration error is determined to be less than:

$$E_i = 0.002 \text{ or } 0.2\%$$

Therefore, the total flow measurement uncertainty for a 4-path flowmeter, installed according to specifications is:

$$E_Q = (E_L^2 + E_q^2 + E_T^2 + E_R^2 + E_i^2)^{1/2} = 0.0049 @ 0.005 \text{ or } 0.5\%$$

For other situations such as open channel systems, 2-path systems, compound meters, etc., the accuracy would be determined through an error analysis similar to the above with the additional sources of error considered. For example, for an open channel system, there would be additional uncertainties due to level measurement and surface velocity determination.

Typical system uncertainties for various meter applications are presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1

| UNCERTAINTY VALUES FOR VARIOUS FLOWMETER CONFIGURATIONS | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Description | Typical Uncertainty |
| 4-or 8-path pipeline system | $\pm 0.5\%$ of actual flowrate |
| 2-path pipeline system | $\pm 1.5\%$ of actual flowrate |
| 4-path open channel system | $\pm 2.0\%$ of actual flowrate |
| 2-path open channel system | $\pm 5.0\%$ of actual flowrate |

PIPES:

ASME MFC-5M-2006

ASME PTC 18-2011

IEC 60041-1991

ANSI / AWWA C750-2010

OPEN CHANNELS:

ISO 6416: 2004 Part 3E

The accuracy of ACCUSONIC multi-path flowmeters has been well proven in numerous independent laboratory and field tests conducted by the EPRI and others on a variety of large-diameter pipes.

ACCUSONIC®