

Improvements on ultrasonic flow meters for measuring flares with extended flow ranges

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Situation / Regulations

- : Actual and new environmental regulations defines the requirements for flare gas metering:
 - Norwegian Petroleum Directorate (NPD)
 - NORSOK Standard I-104
 - EPA Flare Rule 40CFR part60
 - EU directive 2003/87/EC and its amending directive 2009/29/EC
 - Norwegian Climate and Pollution Agency (KLIF / Previously SFT)

Plants have to be equipped with adequate measuring devices.

Application challenges

2. Wide range of flare gas velocity

- : Standard operation of plant:

- “Low flow” conditions – velocities close to zero

- : Emergency case:

- “High flow” conditions – velocities up to 120 m/s or more

Ultrasonic flow meters

- Measurement of gas velocity, volumetric flow, mass flow and molecular weight in flare and vent stacks.

*Molecular weight
based on
speed of sound*

$$MW = \kappa \cdot \frac{R \cdot T}{c^2}$$

| | |
|----------|---|
| κ | = Adiabatic gas coefficient |
| R | = Universal Gas constant 8,3144 J/mol K |
| T | = Temperature |
| c | = Speed of sound |

*Mass flow based on
speed of sound*

$$MFlow = Q_{ac} \cdot \rho$$

$$\rho = \frac{p \cdot \kappa}{c^2}$$

| | |
|----------|-----------------------------|
| Q_{ac} | = Volumetric flow |
| ρ | = Gas density |
| κ | = Adiabatic gas coefficient |
| c | = speed of sound |
| p | = Gas pressure |

Challenges in flare gas application

High Flow:

Limited Signal Noise Ratio (SNR) due to signal blow away and disturbing noise.

Low Flow:

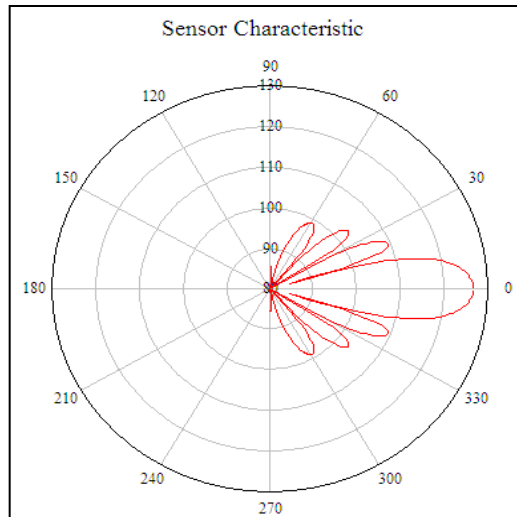
Extreme stability requirements

Additional information:

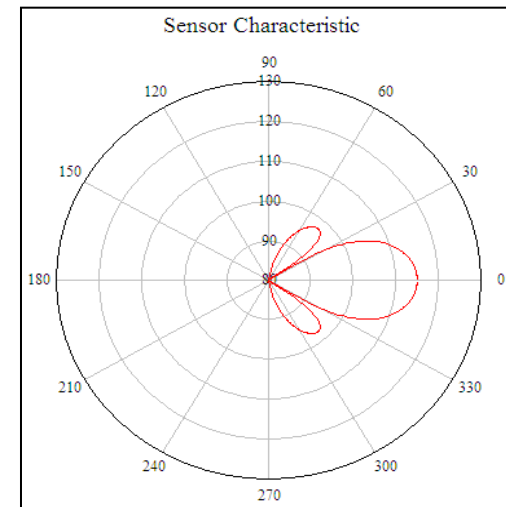
Molecular weight to a appropriate uncertainty level

Signal beam challenge: Gas composition

- ⌋ SNR reduced by changed transmission characteristics of transducer
 - *Smaller beam angles* for mixtures with low SOS
 - *Larger beam angles* for mixtures with higher SOS



Beam lobe in air (SOS 343 m/s)

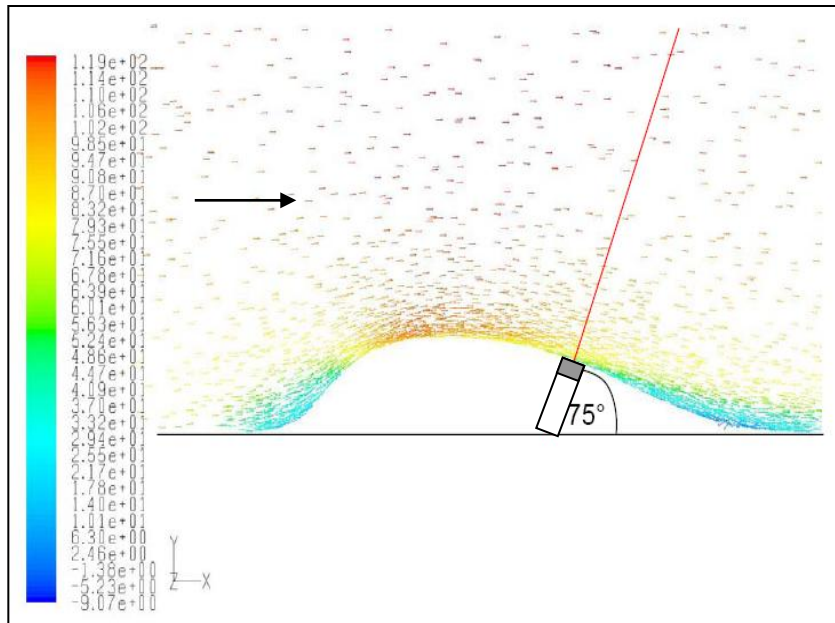


*Beam lobe in mixture
of light gases (SOS ~700 m/s)*

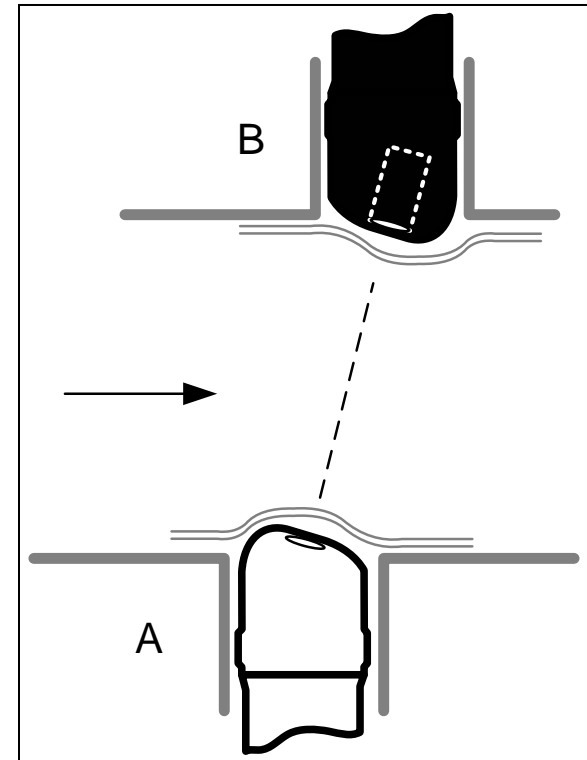
Solution: Transducer for different operating frequencies



- Probe design with ultrasonic sensor embedded in an aerodynamic shape
- Noise reduction at sensor – Significant improvement of Signal Noise Ratio (SNR)



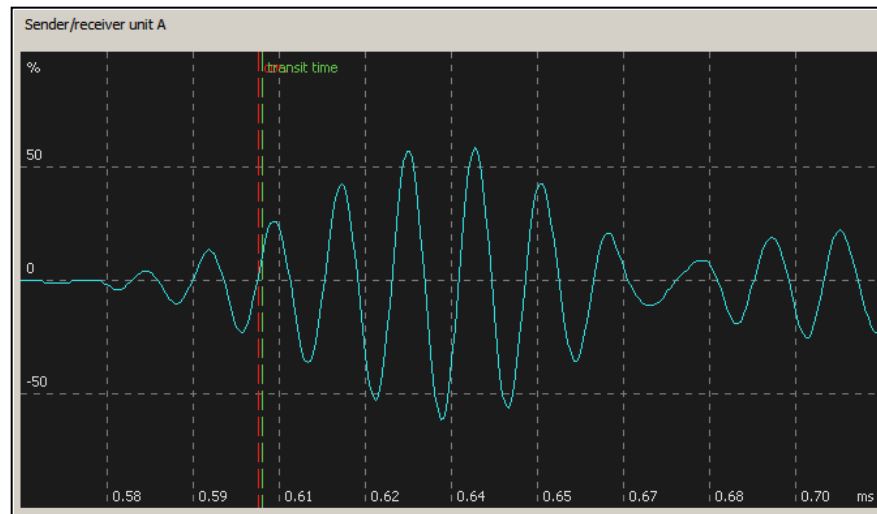
SNR is nearly doubled !



Challenge: “Low Flow” conditions < 1 m/s

- The SICK solution -

- ⋮ High accurate signal algorithm (taken from custody transfer meter)
 - “Mathematical” timing resolution is in picosecond range !
 - Practical resolution of gas velocity < 1 mm/s.



Marquard-Levenberg Algorithm

Solution: different levels of molecular weight and density calculation

- : Level 1 **basic**: fixed values for compressibility and adiabatic gas coefficient

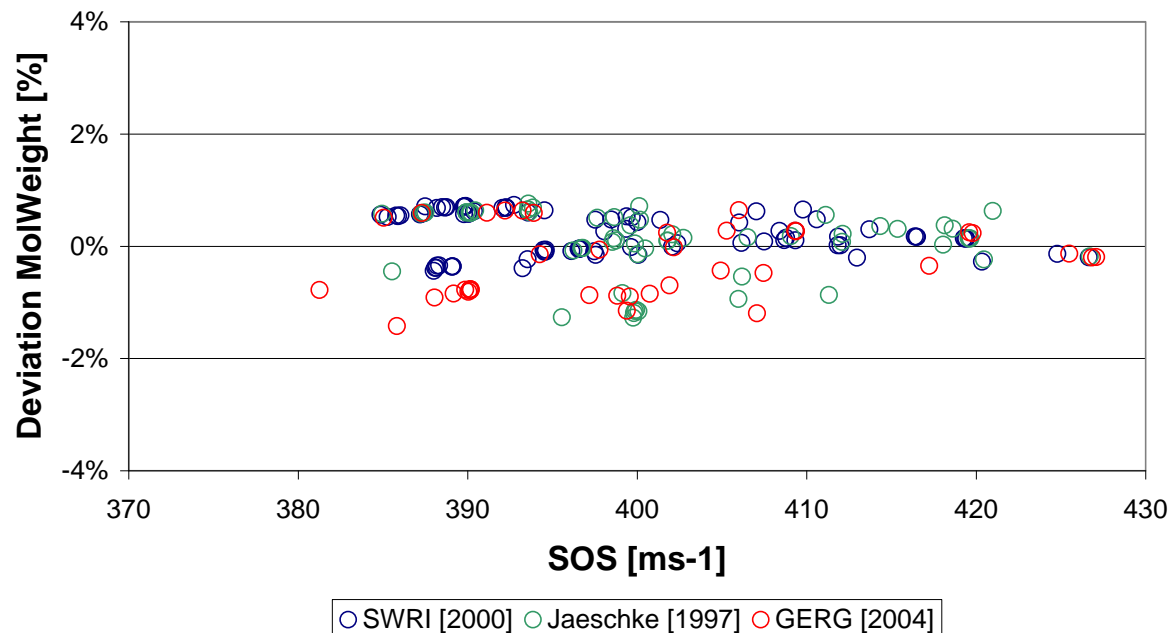
- : Level 2 **advanced**: molecular weight and adiabatic gas coefficient based on correlation to speed of sound

- : Level 3 **extended**: molecular weight, density, adiabatic gas, compressibility based on gas composition and adequate equation of state (MR113 – associated gases)

Solution: advanced level

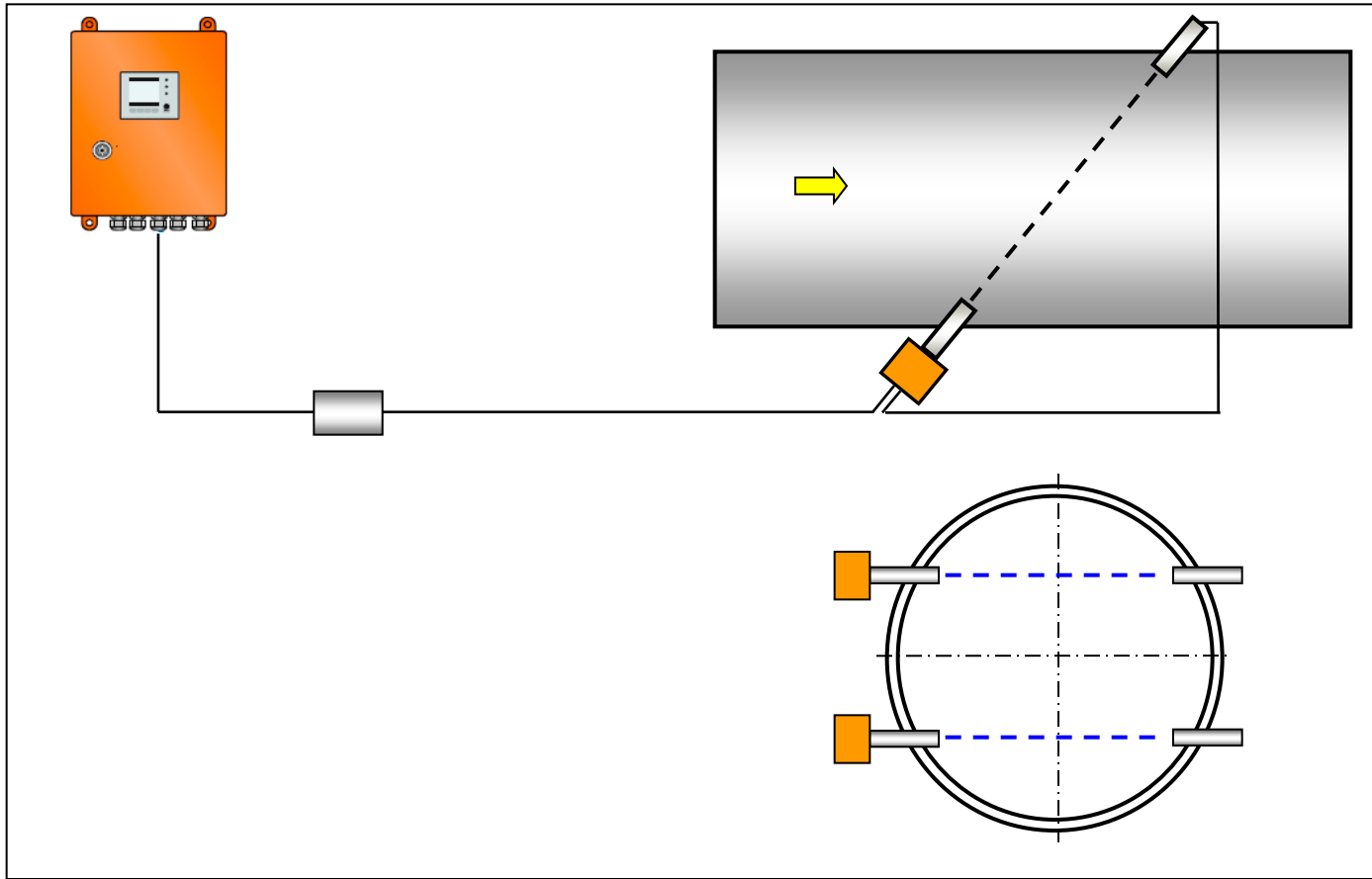
- Correlation algorithm established for a basic range of molecular weights (hydrocarbons and “natural gas like” fluids)

Correlation residuals - 200 test gases

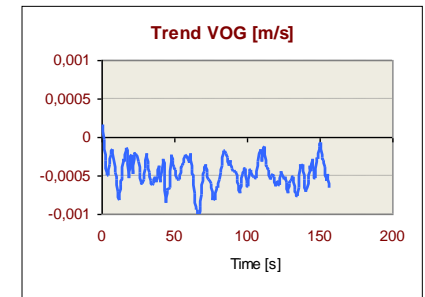
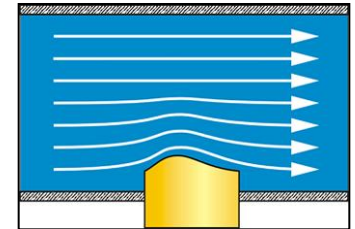


- Correlation algorithm expanded to low weight (e.g. Hydrogen) containing fluids

FLOWSIC100 FLARE - 2 path configuration



- : Innovative sensor design improves Signal Noise Ratio in “High flow” conditions up to 120 m/s.
- : Excellent performance for “Low flow” conditions close to zero – transducer stability further improved



Additional information from the ultrasonic meter like speed of sound offer additional benefits.

