



## Technical Protocol for Supplementary comparison between **PTB and VTT MIKES, Euramet project 1473**

Water flow: 30 m<sup>3</sup>/h ... 200 m<sup>3</sup>/h

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# Technical Protocol for SC supplementary comparison

## Water flow within the range 30 m<sup>3</sup>/h ... 200 m<sup>3</sup>/h

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## 1 Introduction

The purpose of the Supplementary Comparison SC for water flow measurement (Euramet ?) is to support the Calibration and Measurement Capabilities (CMC) entry of VTT MIKES, the National Metrology Institutes of Finland. For this goal a bilateral comparison between VTT MIKES and PTB Braunschweig will be realized. The laboratory "Hydrodynamic Test Field" of the department 1.5 "Liquid Flow" will act as the reference facility.

The special issues of SC comparisons have been outlined in "Guidelines for CIPM key comparisons" [] and comprise:

- Organization of a supplementary comparison;
- The technical protocol for a supplementary comparison;
- Circulation of the transfer standards;
- Reporting the results of a comparison;
- Preparation of the report on a supplementary comparison.

### Note:

The official SCDB identifier will be updated after received from BIPM.

## 2 Administrative information

The transport of the equipment of the transfer package, which is packed in 2 metal cases (section 5.1), will be organized by VTT.

The sequence of the participating laboratories within the time schedule of the transfer meter round robin has been outlined in order to minimize the time requirements and under the aspect of customs efforts. The sequence is PTB-VTT-PTB.

## 3 Description of the transfer standard

The transfer standard used in SC comparison is the same transfer standard used in CCM.FF-K1.2015 key comparison. Within this document the transfer standard is referred with the identifier SC.

### 3.1 Quantities that are subject of the comparison measurements: Meter k-factors

Though there occur four measurands in fluid flow metering:

(Average) Volume/volumetric flow rate:

$$\overline{q_V} = V = \frac{V_{REF}}{T_{MEAS}} = \frac{m_{REF}}{\rho_{Water} \cdot T_{MEAS}}$$

(Average) Mass flow rate:

$$\overline{q_m} = m = \frac{m_{REF}}{T_{MEAS}}$$

Total(ized) volume flow measurement:

$$V_M = \int_0^{T_{MEAS}} V(t) dt = \overline{q_V} \cdot T_{MEAS}$$

Total(ized) mass flow measurement:

$$m_M = \int_0^{T_{MEAS}} m(t) dt = \overline{q_m} \cdot T_{MEAS}$$

In general, the **meter K-factor** of a flowmeter is the subject of flow calibration, regardless whether volumetric or gravimetric references are used in calibrating flowmeters, so it is in the SC water flow supplementary comparison.

$T_{MEAS}$  represents the measurement time of one calibration run during which the reference standard is filled with the test fluid due to the diverter operation.

Under certain circumstances, even flow calibration standards whose operation principle relies on the standing-start-and-finish operation may be utilized for metering flowrates and meter K-factors.

**Note:**

The meter K-factor was the measurand in the CCM.FF-K1 for Water Flow in 2003/2004, too [2], which was the subject of the calibration measurements and also in the CCM.FF-K1.2015. This supplementary comparison uses same standard and measuring methods.

Depending on the operating principle of the flowmeters that are used in SC, following meter-K-factors are the subject of measurement and have to be determined in SC:

- |    |                            |                                  |
|----|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) | <b>Turbine flowmeter:</b>  | volume-related frequency output: |
|    | $K_{Tur\_V}$               | [pulses/unit volume]             |
| 2) | <b>Coriolis flowmeter:</b> | mass-related frequency output:   |
|    | $K_{Cor\_m}$               | [pulses/unit mass]               |

### 3.2 Calculation of meter K-factors

For each single measurement a specific K-factor will be calculated by using equation 1, respectively, equation 2. The measurement error will be estimated by using equation 3 and 4. Both approaches are based on a specific nominal meter K-factor (Table 1 and Table 2). Finally, for each flow rate the mean measurement error  $\bar{x}_{V,i}$  and  $\bar{x}_{m,i}$  will be calculated by using equation 5, respectively, equation 6.

$$K_{Tur\_V,i} = \frac{Pulse_{Tur}}{V_{ref,i}} \quad \text{Equ. 1}$$

with  $Pulse_{Tur}$  - counted pulses of turbine meter (pulse)  
 $V_{ref,i}$  - reference volume (Liter)  
*i* - laboratory

$$K_{Cor\_m,i} = \frac{Pulse_{Cor,m}}{m_{ref,i}} \quad \text{Equ. 2}$$

with  $Pulse_{Cor,m}$  - counted pulses of coriolis meter - mass output (pulse)  
 $m_{ref,i}$  - reference mass (kg)

$$x_{V,i} = \frac{K_{Tur\_V,i} - K_{Tur\_V,nom}}{K_{Tur\_V,nom}} \cdot 100 \% \quad \text{Equ. 3}$$

$$x_{m,i} = \frac{K_{Cor\_m,i} - K_{Cor\_m,nom}}{K_{Cor\_m,nom}} \cdot 100 \% \quad \text{Equ. 4}$$

$$\bar{x}_{V,i} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n x_{V,i}}{n} \quad \text{Equ. 5}$$

$$\bar{x}_{m,i} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n x_{m,i}}{n} \quad \text{Equ. 6}$$

with  $K_{Tur\_V,nom}$  - nominal meter K-factor of turbine output (pulse/kg)  
 $K_{Cor\_m,nom}$  - nominal meter K-factor of coriolis mass output (pulse/kg)  
 $x_{V,i}$  - single value of measurement error turbine meter at one flow rate (%)  
 $x_{m,i}$  - single value of measurement error coriolis meter at one flow rate (%)

The installation of the transfer package comprising the above-mentioned transfer meters is shown in Figure 4.

#### Auxiliary measurands for diagnostic purposes:

These measurands are:

- 1) Water density (based on a signal delivered by the Coriolis flowmeter, see also Figure 2);
- 2) Pressure drop across the turbine meter (as an indicator for the proper operation of this meter)

They are acquired autonomously by the electronic equipment, which dedicated to the transfer package, during each calibration measurement **if electronic box 1 is used**. These devices and their arrangement in the calibration line are shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4, respectively.

### 3.3 Transfer meters

In addition to the transfer meters, all items that are necessary for installing the transfer meters are part of equipment provided by the pilot laboratory:

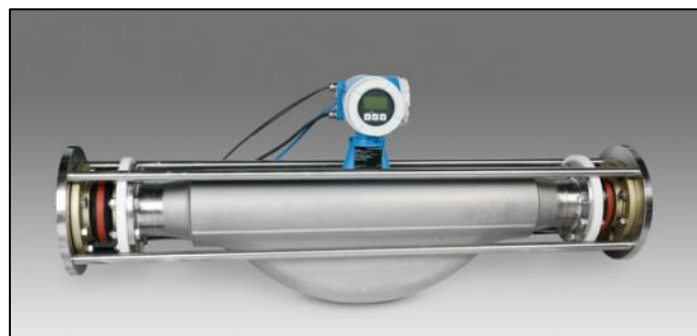
- 1) Pipework for meter installation: providing connectivity to both DIN and ANSI flanges Figure 3
- 2) Cables for connecting transfer meters and the auxiliary devices to the electronic boxes, respectively to the laptop computer
- 3) Electronic boxes 1 and 2 (Figure 9 and Figure 10)

The whole pipework consists of elements which were manufactured in stainless steel. The installation spacing of the meters and the KC pipework elements amounts to approx. 3,430 mm in total.

In order to provide optimum reproducibility conditions, the transfer package meters and the inter-connecting pipework are equipped with pin-in-hole alignment capabilities (see Figure 1 and Figure 3).



**Figure 1:** KC1 transfer meter - Turbine meter, DN 100, Manufacturer, KEM (Germany)



**Figure 2:** KC1 transfer meters - Coriolis flowmeter, DN 100, Manufacturer, E+H (Switzerland)

**Transfer meter #1:****Table 1:** Turbine flowmeter (Figure 1)

<b>Manufacturer:</b>	KEM Küppers Elektromechanik GmbH	Germany
<b>Type:</b>	HM 100.71.FDB40-TS15-P	For further details see manual
<b>Serial No.:</b>	010995521	
<b>Pipe size:</b>	DN 100	Nominal: 100 mm
<b>Signal pick-up:</b>	Type: VTE*/P-Ex Carrier-frequency pulse amplifier Serial No.: 02497623	Signal voltage: ca. 24 V
<b>Output signal:</b>	Frequency	(0 Hz) ... 450 Hz ( at 240 m³/h)
	Nominal meter K-factor: $K_{Tur\_V,nom}$	<b>6.633 Pulses/L</b>
<b>Connecting cable:</b>		Plug with green marker
<b>Process connections:</b>	Flanges	according to DIN standard
<b>Additional equipment:</b>	Tube-bundle flow conditioner	Permanently attached to meter
<b>Special provision:</b>	Pin-in-hole alignment	Steel pins located in precision holes on both ends

**Transfer meter #2:****Table 2:** Coriolis flowmeter (Figure 2)

<b>Manufacturer:</b>	ENDRESS + HAUSER	Switzerland
<b>Type:</b>	Proline Promass 83 F	For further details see manual
<b>Serial No.:</b>	D702C102000	
<b>Pipe size:</b>	DN 100	Nominal: 100 mm
<b>Signal output #1:</b>	Mass-flowrate related: frequency	0 kHz ... 10 kHz
	Nominal meter K-factor: $K_{Cor\_m,nom}$	<b>100 Pulses/kg</b>
<b>Signal output #2:</b>	Fluid density: current signal	4 mA ... 20 mA
<b>Signal input:</b>	Activate RE-ZERO of flowmeter	Binary signal:
<b>Communication line:</b>	Reading parameters from flowmeter	HART protocol (current output)
<b>Connecting cable:</b>	All signal lines are combined in a single cable	Plug with blue marker
<b>Process connections:</b>	Flanges	according DIN standard
<b>Special adoptions:</b>	A cage-like meter extension in order to isolate the meter from external forces and torques	With rubber damping elements included
<b>Special provision:</b>	Pin-in-hole alignment	Steel pins located in precision holes on both ends

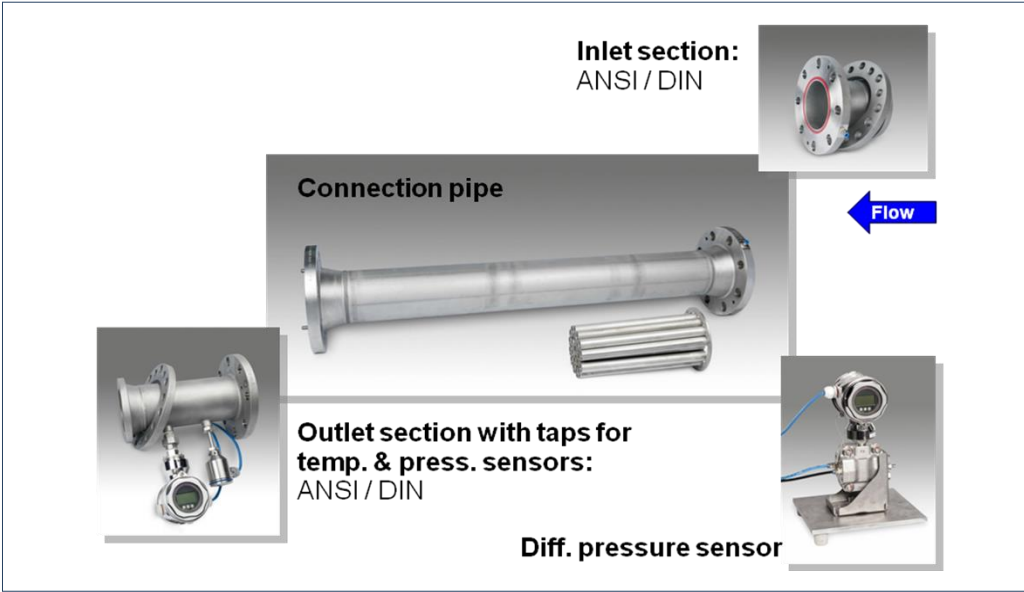


Figure 3: KC1 pipework

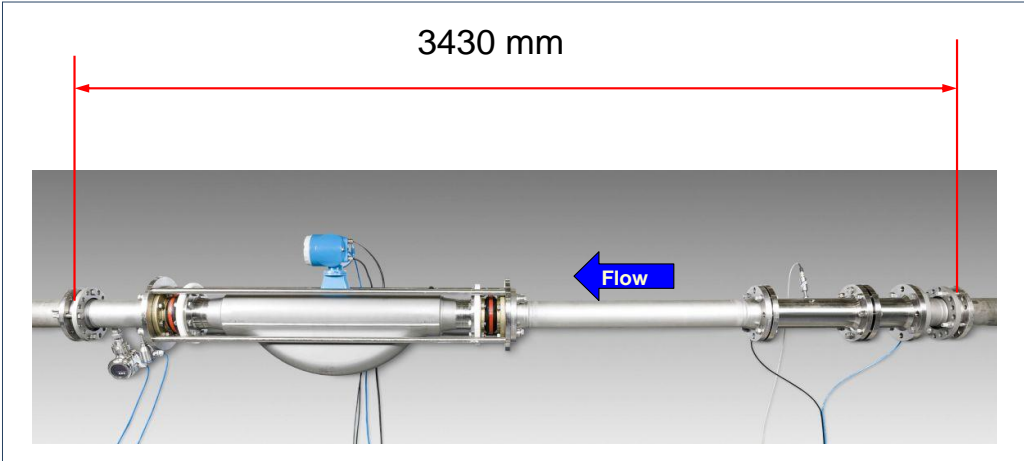


Figure 4: KC1 transfer meter package and pipework – Overview

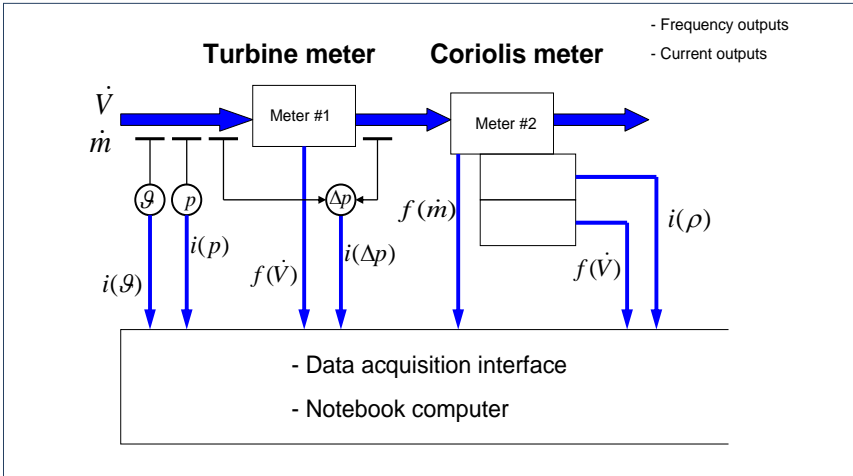
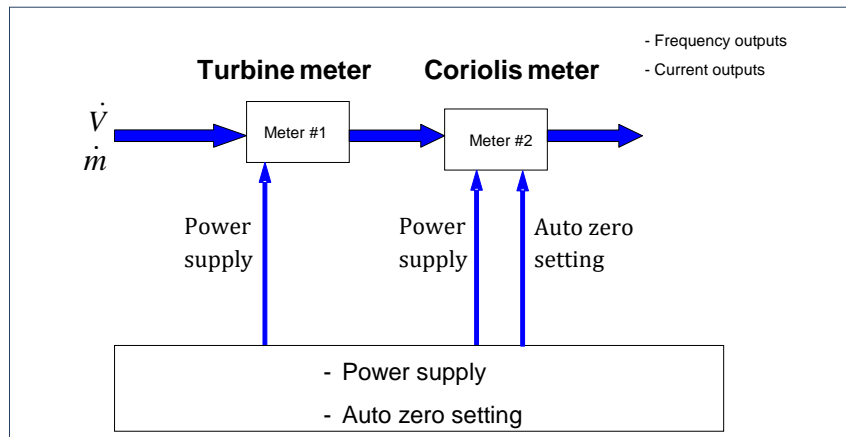
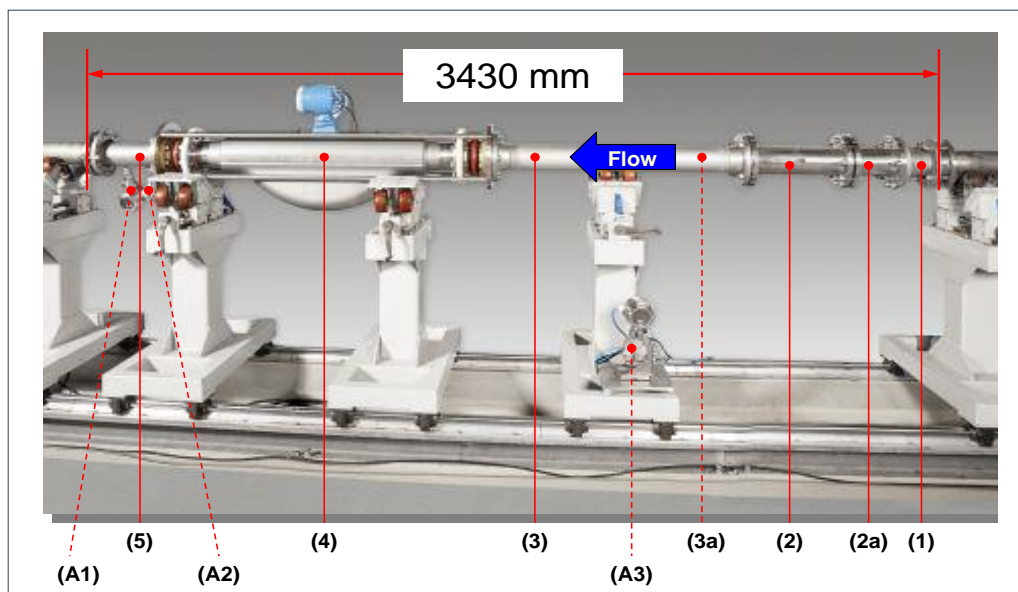


Figure 5: Electronic Box 1 - Signal acquisition during comparison measurements



**Figure 6:** Electronic Box 2 – power supply and function of auto zero setting (for coriolis meter)



**Figure 7:** KC1 transfer meter package and pipework - **Sample installation**

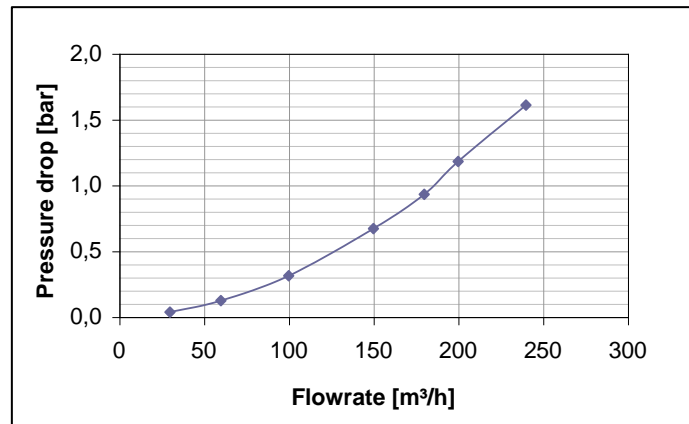
- (1) Inlet pipe section (adaptable to both ANSI and DIN flange connections)
- (2) Turbine meter
- (2a) Tube-bundle flow conditioner dedicated to the turbine
- (3) Connecting pipe section with
- (3a) Integrated tube-bundle flow conditioner
- (4) Coriolis flowmeter
- (5) Outlet pipe section (adaptable to both ANSI and DIN flange connections)

**Auxiliary devices:**

- (A1) Pressure transmitter
- (A2) Temperature transmitter
- (A3) Differential pressure transmitter

In Figure 8, the operating characteristics of the transfer package as a function of pressure loss vs. flowrate (derating curve) is shown, which could be useful in order to estimate the operability of transfer package in a calibration facility.





**Figure 8:** Pressure drop (pressure loss) across transfer meter package (derating curve)

### **Inlet pipe section upstream meter #1:**

**Table 3:** Inlet section (Figure 3)

<b>Material:</b>	Stainless steel	
<b>Length:</b>	150 mm	
<b>Pipe size/diameter:</b>	Nominal: 100 mm	
<b>Process connections:</b>	Flanges: - Inlet side: - Outlet side:	- Connectable both to DIN and ANSI pipework - According to DIN standard
<b>Special provisions:</b>	Pin-in-hole alignment	On the outlet side: Flange connection to meter #1

### **Interconnection pipe section between meter #1 and meter #2:**

**Table 4:** Connection pipe (Figure 3)

<b>Material:</b>	Stainless steel	
<b>Length:</b>	1,000 mm	
<b>Pipe size/diameter:</b>	Nominal: 100 mm	
<b>Sub-item.:</b>	Tube-bundle flow conditioner (inlet)	Fastened inside by screws
<b>Process connections:</b>	Flanges	According to DIN standard
<b>Special provisions:</b>	Pin-in-hole alignment	On either end

### **Outlet pipe section downstream meter #2:**

**Table 5:** Outlet section (Figure 3)

<b>Material:</b>	Stainless steel	
<b>Length:</b>	300 mm	
<b>Pipe size/diameter:</b>	Nominal: 100 mm	
<b>Process connections:</b>	Flanges: - Inlet side: - Outlet side:	- According to DIN standard - Connectable both to DIN and ANSI pipework
<b>Special provisions:</b>	Pin-in-hole alignment	On the inlet side: connection to meter #2

### 3.4 Auxiliary devices

#### a) Temperature transmitter

**Table 6:** Temperature transmitter

Manufacturer:	ENDRESS + HAUSER	Switzerland
Type:	TR10 – ARA1CAR4H300L	For further details see manual
Serial No.:	D301FB14152	
Length of sensing element:	80 mm	
Process connections:	Male thread:	Permanently screwed to tap at outlet pipe section
Sensor head transmitter:	TMT182 - A	
Signal output:	Current signal	4 mA ... 20 mA
Communication line:	Not in use	HART protocol (current output)
Connecting cable:		Plug with red marker

#### b) Pressure transmitter:

**Table 7:** Pressure transmitter

Manufacturer:	ENDRESS + HAUSER	Switzerland
Type:	Cerabar PMC71	For further details see manual
Serial No.:	D502B90109C	
Calibration label:	PTB 30295 14	
Process connections:	Male thread:	Permanently screwed to tap at outlet pipe section
Signal output:	Current signal	4 mA ... 20 mA
Communication line:	Not in use	HART protocol (current output)
Connecting cable:		Plug with grey marker

#### c) Differential pressure transmitter:

**Table 8:** Differential pressure transmitter

Manufacturer:	ENDRESS + HAUSER	Switzerland
Type:	Deltabar PMD70 - ABR7HCAUA	For further details see manual
Serial No.:	H201CC0109D	
Calibration label:	PTB 30293 14	
Process connections:	Flexible hoses: - blue: "Pressure +" - black: "Pressure -"	Pluggable connections
Signal output:	Current signal	4 mA ... 20 mA
Communication line:	Not in use	HART protocol (current output)
Connecting cable:		Plug with blue marker

#### d) Densitometer:

Signal is delivered by the Coriolis flowmeter:

- 4 mA ... 20 mA; Measurement principle: See manual of Coriolis meter
- Signal connection: See Table 2

### 3.5 Electronic boxes 1 and 2

The transfer meters and the auxiliary devices have to be connected **to one** of the following electrical boxes. The electronic of both boxes was developed as a parallel working system, which does not affect the standard recording of the laboratories (impulse counting). Additionally, tests in the PTB-lab verified the use of both boxes. A negative influence of the electronics to the impulse counting itself was not detected.

a) **electronic box 1** - data logger system by National Instruments (Figure 9)

*either*

b) **electronic box 2** - power supply and auto zero setting (Figure 10)

In generally, all measurements should be done by using box 1. Only under special circumstances (see text below) it could be necessary to use box 2. In that case or if you are not sure about the next steps it is essential to contact a member of the pilot lab (For contact details see Page 1).

The main purpose of **electronic box 1** is to log impulses and process parameter during calibration. Additionally, power supply of the measurement instruments is provided by the box. The data of the box will be used for a long-term characterization of the transfer meters and an interpretation of the measurement conditions in the laboratories during the whole round-robin. Therefore the KC1 transfer package comprises special sensors and these extended measurement data acquisition electronics. For more detailed description of the logged data set see Appendix 2. The connectors and inlet/outlet sockets of electronic box 1 is given in Table 9.

Due to the diverse conditions of the laboratories (e.g. electrical compatibility) it was necessary to develop an alternative junction device for the transfer meters. For the scenario, if the use of electronic box 1 doesn't work in the intended function (power supply of the transfer meters and data logging) **electronic box 2** has to be used instead. The main purpose of **electronic box 2** is the power supply of the turbine and coriolis meter. Additionally, auto zero setting for the Coriolis meter can be activated. The connectors and inlet/outlet sockets of electronic box 2 are given in Table 10.

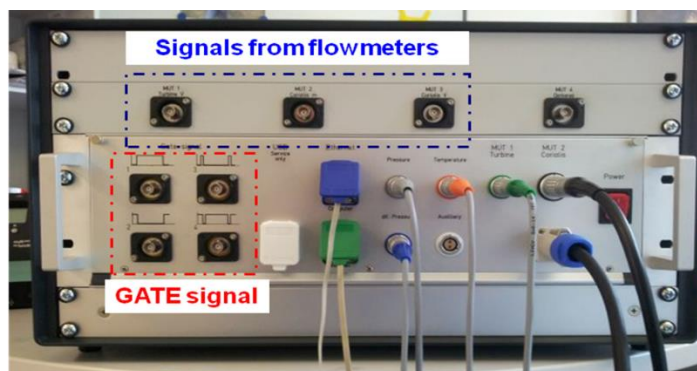


Figure 9: Front side of electronic box 1



Figure 10: Electronic box 2 (alternative junction) for power supply of both transfer meters and auto zero setting for coriolis meter

**Table 9:** Connectors and inlet/outlet sockets of electronic box 1 (Figure 10)

Item No.	Signal / power supply	Plug type	Signal type	Voltage / Signal level	Color code of connector
1	Mains switch	/	/	/	/
2	Mains connector input (on the rear side)	National adapters <i>(adequate types of adapters are part of the transfer package)</i>	AC mains	110 V ... 240 V (50 Hz – 60 Hz)	/
3	Input signal from diverting device (1 of 4)	BNC socket (BNC cable & BNC-to-banana-plug adapter included)	Binary signal (TTL voltage level)	Digital logic levels: LOW: 0 to 0.8 V HIGH: 2 to 24 V <sup>1)</sup>	black
4	Power supply to laptop computer	Mechanically coded		20 V (DC)	/
5	Computer-to-electronics interface	RJ45 socket (connecting cable included)	Ethernet	Ethernet	/
6	Line pressure	Mechanically coded	Current input	4 mA ... 20 mA	grey
7	Differential pressure	Mechanically coded	Current input	4 mA ... 20 mA	blue
8	Fluid temperature	Mechanically coded	Current input	4 mA ... 20 mA	light red
9	MUT #1: Turbine meter - volume flowrate	Mechanically coded	Voltage input: pulse signal Supply voltage	ca. 24 V  24 V (DC)	green
10	MUT #2: Coriolis meter: - mass flowrate - volume flowrate - fluid density	Mechanically coded	Voltage input: pulse signal	ca. 18 V	black
11	Outlet socket: Power supply to Coriolis meter	Mechanically coded	Voltage (AC)	110 V ... 240 V (AC)	blue
12	Outlet socket: - turbine meter	BNC socket (BNC cable & BNC-to-banana-plug adapter included)	Voltage input: pulse signal	ca. 22 V	/
13	Outlet socket: - Coriolis meter (mass)	BNC socket (ditto)	Voltage input: pulse signal	ca. 22 V	/
14	Outlet socket: - Coriolis meter (mass)	BNC socket (ditto)	Voltage input: pulse signal	ca. 22 V	/
15	Outlet socket: - NOT in use here	BNC socket	/	/	/
16	- USB socket: provides connectivity to laptop computer	USB socket	USB signal	USB voltage level	white cover

<sup>1)</sup> National Instruments, Inc.: NI 9411 - Operating instructions and specifications, 6-channel differential digital input module [[www.ni.com/manuals](http://www.ni.com/manuals)]

**Table 10:** Connectors and inlet/outlet sockets of electronic box 2 (Alternative junction) - (Figure 10)

Item No.	Signal / power supply	Plug type	Signal type	Voltage / Signal level	Color code of connector
1	Mains switch	/	/	/	/
2	Mains connector input	National adapters <i>(adequate types of adapters are part of the transfer package)</i>	AC mains	110 V ... 250 V (50 Hz – 60 Hz)	black
3	constant voltage power supply (24 V DC) input	Banana-plug	DC mains	24 V	Black: - Red: +
4	Outlet socket: - turbine meter MUT 1	BNC socket (BNC cable & BNC-to-banana-plug adapter included)	Voltage input: pulse signal	ca. 22 V	/
5	Outlet socket: - Coriolis meter (volume) MUT 2	BNC socket (ditto)	Voltage input: pulse signal	ca. 22 V	/
6	Outlet socket: - Coriolis meter (mass) MUT3	BNC socket (ditto)	Voltage input: pulse signal	ca. 22 V	/
7	Input socket: MUT #1: Turbine meter - volume flowrate	Mechanically coded	Voltage input: pulse signal Supply voltage	ca. 24 V 24 V (DC)	green
8	Input socket: MUT #2: Coriolis meter: - mass flowrate - volume flowrate	Mechanically coded	Voltage input: pulse signal	ca. 18 V	black
9	Outlet socket: Power supply to Coriolis meter	Mechanically coded	Voltage (AC)	110 V ... 240 V (AC)	blue

### 3.6 Characterization of the transfer meters prior to SC

The two flowmeters were subjected to extensive test measurements. These calibrations were made under defined conditions (Table 11) during KC1 and included the following reference conditions of the SC. All measurements were made by installing the complete SC setup (Figure 4).

#### Reference conditions of SC:

- **Flowrate range:** 30 m<sup>3</sup>/h ... 200 m<sup>3</sup>/h
- **Reference temperature:** 20 °C
- **Line gauge pressure:** 3 bar

For flowmeter characterization purposes, i.e. in order to analyze the temperature and pressure impacts on the meters' characteristics (error curves), the fluid temperature and the line gauge pressure had been subject of systematic variations (Table 12). Due to short time period after the finish of the CCM.FF-K1.2015 and the beginning of the SC, there is no need to repeat the whole range of the characterization range. This assumption is valid for temperature and pressure characterization as well for additional measurement days at pilot laboratory (day#4 to day day#6). It is sufficient to measure only at the operation conditions i.e. the 20 °C and 3 bar.

**Table 11:** Measurement and reference conditions

<u>1) Meters under test applied:</u>		<u>Measurands that are subject of the comparison:</u>		
1)	<b>Turbine flowmeter, DN100</b>	$K_{Turb\_Vol}$	[Pulses per unit volume]	
2)	<b>Coriolis flowmeter, DN100</b>			
a)	Mass-flow related output	$K_{Cor\_Mass}$	[Pulses per unit mass]	
b)	Volume-flow related output	$K_{Cor\_Vol}$	[Pulses per unit volume]	
c)		<b>Water density</b>	[0 ... 20 mA]	

<u>2) Flow range:</u>		Flowrate [kg/min]	Flowrate [kg/s]	Flowrate [m <sup>3</sup> /h]	
$Q_{MIN}$	Q <sub>1</sub>	499	8	<b>30,0</b>	Q <sub>1,1</sub> - Q <sub>1,5</sub>
	Q <sub>2</sub>	999	17	<b>60,0</b>	
	Q <sub>3</sub>	1664	28	<b>100,0</b>	
	Q <sub>4</sub>	2330	39	<b>140,0</b>	
	Q <sub>5</sub>	2996	50	<b>180,0</b>	
	Q <sub>6</sub>	3329	55	<b>200,0</b>	
$Q_{MAX}$	Q <sub>7</sub>	3994	67	240,0	Q <sub>6,1</sub> - Q <sub>6,5</sub> Q <sub>7,1</sub> - Q <sub>7,5</sub>

**3) Reference conditions:**

		Pressure [bar]
Pressure:	$P_{MIN}$	p <sub>1</sub> 2,0
	$P_{REF}$	p <sub>2</sub> <b>3,0</b>
	$P_{MAX}$	p <sub>3</sub> 4,0

		Temperature [°C]
Temperature:	T <sub>1</sub>	10,0
	T <sub>2</sub>	15,0
	$T_{REF}$	<b>T<sub>3</sub> 20,0</b>
	T <sub>4</sub>	25,0
	T <sub>5</sub>	30,0
	T <sub>6</sub>	35,0

**Table 12:** Characterization of the transfer meters

**Investigation: Effects of temperature and pressure**

**1) Program: Effect of temperature (Repeatability)**

Pressure: 3,0 bar

Temperature:	10 °C	15 °C	20 °C	25 °C	30 °C	35 °C	
	Q <sub>1,5</sub>	Q <sub>1,5</sub>	Q <sub>1,5</sub>	Q <sub>1,5</sub>	Q <sub>1,5</sub>	Q <sub>1,5</sub>	
	Q <sub>2,5</sub>	Q <sub>2,5</sub>	Q <sub>2,5</sub>	Q <sub>2,5</sub>	Q <sub>2,5</sub>	Q <sub>2,5</sub>	
	Q <sub>3,5</sub>	Q <sub>3,5</sub>	Q <sub>3,5</sub>	Q <sub>3,5</sub>	Q <sub>3,5</sub>	Q <sub>3,5</sub>	
	Q <sub>4,5</sub>	Q <sub>4,5</sub>	Q <sub>4,5</sub>	Q <sub>4,5</sub>	Q <sub>4,5</sub>	Q <sub>4,5</sub>	
	Q <sub>5,5</sub>	Q <sub>5,5</sub>	Q <sub>5,5</sub>	Q <sub>5,5</sub>	Q <sub>5,5</sub>	Q <sub>5,5</sub>	
	Q <sub>6,5</sub>	Q <sub>6,5</sub>	Q <sub>6,5</sub>	Q <sub>6,5</sub>	Q <sub>6,5</sub>	Q <sub>6,5</sub>	
	Q <sub>7,5</sub>	Q <sub>7,5</sub>	Q <sub>7,5</sub>	Q <sub>7,5</sub>	Q <sub>7,5</sub>	Q <sub>7,5</sub>	
Count of measurements:	35	35	35	35	35	35	in total 210

**2) Program: Effect of pressure (Tapping for pressure sensing: downstream)**

Temperature: 20 °C

Pressure:	2,0 bar	3,0 bar	4,0 bar	
	Q <sub>1,5</sub>	Q <sub>1,5</sub>	Q <sub>1,5</sub>	
	Q <sub>2,5</sub>	Q <sub>2,5</sub>	Q <sub>2,5</sub>	
	Q <sub>3,5</sub>	Q <sub>3,5</sub>	Q <sub>3,5</sub>	
	Q <sub>4,5</sub>	Q <sub>4,5</sub>	Q <sub>4,5</sub>	
	Q <sub>5,5</sub>	Q <sub>5,5</sub>	Q <sub>5,5</sub>	
	Q <sub>6,5</sub>	Q <sub>6,5</sub>	Q <sub>6,5</sub>	
	Q <sub>7,5</sub>	Q <sub>7,5</sub>	Q <sub>7,5</sub>	
Count of measurements:	35	(35)	35	in total 70

**3) Investigation: Reproduceability**  
- Repeated removal and reinstallation: at reference conditions

### 3.7 Data acquisition and operating software

**If using electrical box 1**, the data acquisition and operating software relies on a LabVIEW application program (National Instruments, Inc.) that is run on a Windows 7-based laptop computer.

The LabVIEW program comprises a HMI (human machine interface) which run as a Virtual Instrument (VI) on the Windows computer as well as the operating part which was downloaded to be run on the FPGA-based process interface, realized in a CompactRIO subsystem from National Instruments, Inc.

In order to start the measurement program, do start up the laptop's Windows 7 operating system and log in:

**User:** .\Lab#XX (placeholder: XX, stands for sequence number of NMI)

**Password:** Lab#XX (default; password **should be changed** under Windows 7)

To start the measurement program, double click on the NI (National Instrument) icon and LabVIEW's welcome VI window will appear.

Please follow the instructions, which are described in Appendix 2.

**If using electrical box 2**, no data acquisition and operating software is running. It is not necessary to start the SC laptop.

## 4 Measurement procedure

### 4.1 Calibration method

The flow calibration facilities of PTB and MIKES are operating by practicing the calibration method of Flying-start-and-finish in combination with diverter-operated static weighing. This method provides the highest accuracy in liquid flow calibration. The set of transfer meters and the auxiliary electronics are prepared to be run in this operation mode.

The manual data input during each single flow point, when calibrating the transfer meter is described in Appendix 1

The **main objective of the measurement program** during SC is to verify and confirm the future CMC entries of the National Metrology Institute (NMI) of Finland.

The test and measurement program(s) for SC Water Flow has been derived under this special aspect.

### 4.2 Measurement program: SC participating laboratories

The SC calibration measurements of the participating laboratories provide following data and information:

- 1) **Lab-to-lab reproducibility:** Meter error drifts of the transfer meters during the SC meter round robin from lab to lab (measurements on the 1<sup>st</sup> day).  
Of course, these values inherently comprise both meter and laboratory related effects.  
In order to isolated meter and laboratory related effects, the PTB's SC program comprises a more extended calibration and test program part.
- 2) **Flowmeter calibration capabilities** of the labs under "normal" operation conditions in order to prove the CMC entries in BIPM's CMC data base (2<sup>nd</sup> day).  
These measurement results represent the basis to determine The **Supplementary Comparison Reference Value** (SCRV).

As the transfer meter package comprises flowmeters based on both volume-flow metering:

- a) through the turbine meter volume flow output signal;
- and mass-flow metering principles:
- b) through the Coriolis meter's mass flow output signal;

Both participating labs have to prove their mass flow as well their volume flow calibration capabilities, regardless whether a participating laboratory's calibration facility primarily relies on a gravimetric or a volumetric reference system.

- 3) **Repeatability** of the laboratories' calibration measurements: For this purpose, meter calibration is run at selected flowrates:  
flow flowrate: 30 m<sup>3</sup>/h, medium flowrate: 100 m<sup>3</sup>/h, high flowrate: 200 m<sup>3</sup>/h;  
with a higher number of 10 repeated measurements.



Behind this background, the SC measurement program for both laboratories has been derived as follows:

1) 1<sup>st</sup> day of calibration measurements

**Reproducibility (Lab-to-lab reproducibility)**

Preparations: Installation of transfer meters  
Coriolis meter: re-zero **YES** (flowrate = 0)  
Start-up (flowrate > 0)  
Calibration: at 6 flowrates (according to Table 11: 30 m<sup>3</sup>/h, 60 m<sup>3</sup>/h, 100 m<sup>3</sup>/h, 140 m<sup>3</sup>/h 180 m<sup>3</sup>/h 200 m<sup>3</sup>/h) with 5 repeated measurements  
Finish: Shutdown of calibration facility  
Transfer package **remains in calibration line**

2) 2<sup>nd</sup> day of calibration measurements:

**Main measurement of SC**

**Day-to-day repeatability**

Preparations: Coriolis meter: re-zero **NO**  
Start-up (flowrate > 0)  
Calibration: at 6 flowrates (according to Table 11: 30 m<sup>3</sup>/h, 60 m<sup>3</sup>/h, 100 m<sup>3</sup>/h, 140 m<sup>3</sup>/h 180 m<sup>3</sup>/h 200 m<sup>3</sup>/h) with 5 repeated measurements  
Finish: Shutdown of calibration facility  
Transfer package **remains in calibration line**

3) 3<sup>rd</sup> day of calibration measurements

**Repeatability**

Start-up: 1<sup>st</sup> flowrate: 30 m<sup>3</sup>/h (10x repeated measurements)  
2<sup>nd</sup> flowrate: 100 m<sup>3</sup>/h (ditto)  
3<sup>rd</sup> flowrate: 200 m<sup>3</sup>/h (ditto)  
Finish: Shutdown of calibration facility  
Transfer package is removed from calibration line and prepared for shipment.

4) Shipment of transfer package

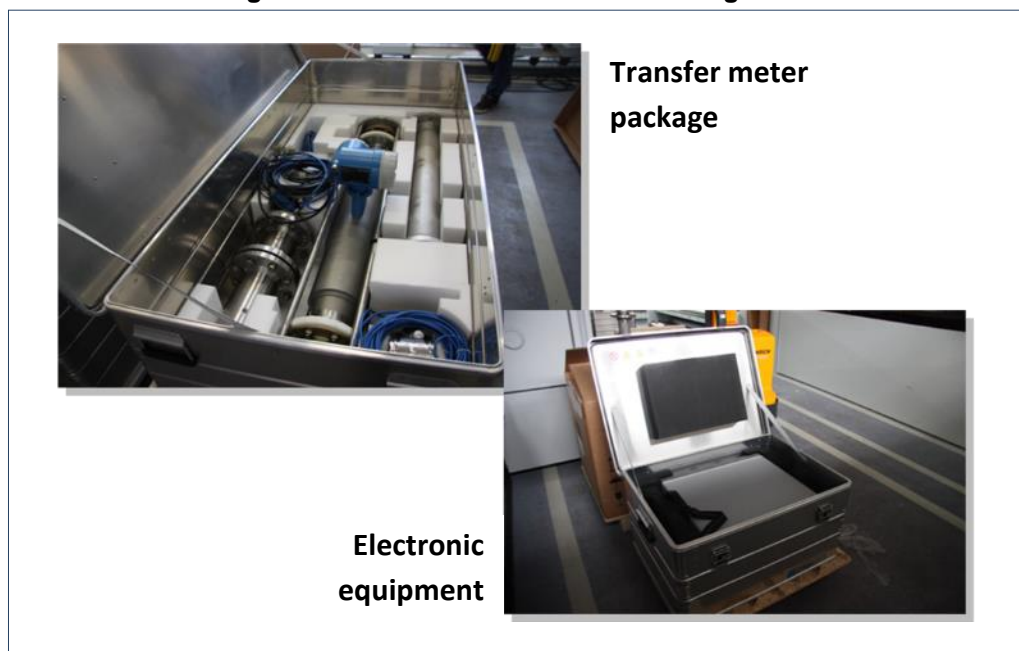
## 5 Shipping the transfer standard

### 5.1 Packing and unpacking the transfer standard

An overview how the elements of the transfer package, the electronic hardware and the laptop computer are arranged in their transport case for shipment can be seen in **Figure 11**.

The two shipment cases, destined for shipping the SC transfer package meters, data acquisition electronics and laptop computer, have following sizes and weights (Mass):

<b>Case #1:</b>	Transfer package meters	
<b>Size:</b>	Length x Width x Height	<b>(1700 x 800 x 860) mm</b>
<b>Weight / mass:</b>		<b>351 kg</b>
<b>Case #2:</b>	Electronic devices, computer	
<b>Size:</b>	Length x Width x Height	<b>(800 x 600 x 410) mm</b>
<b>Weight / mass:</b>		<b>45 kg</b>



**Figure 11:** Transfer standard, shipping conditions (two metal boxes)

### 5.2 Mounting and dismounting the transfer package

The elements of the SC flow instruments and connecting pipework were prepared for high-reproducibility installation by means of pin-and-hole design as a mounting aid for a precise alignment of the flowmeters and connecting pipe segments.

A description how to proceed when mounting the transfer package hardware will be placed in the shipment case - in addition to a list of all parts of the transfer package.

Prior to installation works, the completeness of the contents of the shipment boxes should be checked.

In case of missing parts or damaged devices (due to visual inspection) the co-ordinator or another representative of the PTB laboratory is to be informed.

For smaller parts such as screws or electrical connectors, spare parts were added to the equipment.

### 5.3 Cleaning

It is a prerequisite that the transfer package meters will be run in a flow calibration standard facility where no pollutant occurs. It is not necessary to apply a special cleaning procedure to the transfer meters after having finalized the SC measurement program.

Before preparing the flowmeters for shipment again, be sure that the inner surfaces of these meters, which were wetted during measurement, are dry. Otherwise, dried carbonate remainders could be deposited in the flowmeters. Especially in case of the turbine meter, these carbonate deposits could cause an effect to the meter characteristics. Additionally, damages due to frost could occur if wet meters will be transported.

### 5.4 Packing

Before packing the transfer meters and other equipment, make a visual check whether any damages occurred to SC component parts. Please check the whole equipment is complete when being shipped.

## 6 Reporting the measurement results

### 6.1 Acquisition of the measurement results

For reporting calibration results of the laboratories, in addition to the approach generally practiced in a participating laboratory, following ways of data acquisition and collection will be applied.

#### 6.1.1 Primary measurement data acquisition and collection

An EXCEL spreadsheet has been developed for reporting calibration results. Please enter here results of the calibration facility. An example of the EXCEL sheet is shown in Appendix 1; it comprises following data and information:

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <u>1) Measurement configuration:</u> | Meter K-factors of the transfer meters; and type of reference standard  |
| <u>2) Density coefficients:</u>      | Depending on the density calculation/approximation which is used in the laboratory  |
| <u>3) Pipe / flow conditions:</u>    | Serve to calculation the Reynolds number(s)   |
| <u>4) Ambient conditions:</u>        | Ambient air density for buoyancy correction purposes;   |
| <u>5) Measurement data:</u>          | According to the numbers of tests/calibrations, in the positions of the main part (shaded light green), <b>30 data sets</b> have to be entered. |

The example EXCEL sheet in **Appendix 1** contains **dummy data**, which were placed there, in order to avoid that the main table indicates a greater number of **Error codes**.

The EXCEL spreadsheet which is destined to be used for collecting and acquiring the measurement data in KC1 comprise 3 tables which tabbed (named) as follows:

- 1) **Day #1** - Acquisition of calibration data on the first day of the laboratory's SC measurements (Lab-to-lab reproducibility)
- 2) **Main\_Day #2** - Acquisition of calibration data on the second day of the laboratory's SC measurements;

These measurement results represent those values that will be used to determine the **Supplementary Comparison Reference Values SCR<sub>V</sub>**), which are:

- SCR<sub>V</sub>(mass flow): acquired data from Coriolis meter output
- SCR<sub>V</sub>(volume flow): acquired data from turbine meter output
- SCR<sub>V</sub>(volume flow): acquired data from Coriolis meter output

- 3) **Day #3\_Repeatability** - Acquisition of calibration data on the third day of the laboratory's KC1 measurements;  
In addition to the calibration data of the transfer meters during the comparison measurements, which are represented by the measurement values of the second, here meter characteristics are determined which provides a greater emphasis on the repeatability behavior or flow standard.
- 4) **Density\_Water** - This table contains an example how the water density, which is needed in the tables #1 through #3, might be determined. The laboratories will apply their own approaches and algorithms to determine water density and will modify and adapt this table in accordance with their practices in this issue.
- 5) **Auto zero values** – The table has to be completed in case of using electronic box 2 and to minute the set values of Auto zero.

### 6.1.2 Real-time acquisition of additional measurement and process data

In order to provide information concerning the long-term characteristics of the transfer meters and the measurement conditions in the laboratories, the SC transfer package comprises special sensors and measurement data acquisition electronics (see also chapter 3.5). The handling and the Human Machine Interface (HMI) of the LabVIEW-based software, which is dedicated to this auxiliary measurement equipment, is described in Appendix 2. During the SC, measurements flowmeter output signals and measured values of process variables will be measured and acquired in real time.

After the successful completion of the whole measurement program in a laboratory, the compilation of data files will be generated on the operator's demand. A detailed description of this data handling procedure is given in Appendix 3.

#### **Note:**

The recorded data of the SC electronic will be used for an internal interpretation of the calibrations and for a bilateral discussion with the related laboratory. The data will not be forwarded to any third party.

The generated data sets comprise follow data files:

<b>File name</b>	:=	<i>user_flowrate_run_General.txt</i>
<b>File name</b>	:=	<i>user_flowrate_run_LabDATA.csv</i>
<b>File name</b>	:=	<i>user_flowrate_run_Meters.csv</i>
<b>File name</b>	:=	<i>user_flowrate_run_ProcessValues.csv</i>
<b>File name</b>	:=	<i>user_flowrate_run_Transition.csv</i>
<b>File name</b>	:=	<i>user_flowrate_run_Zeroing.txt</i>

### 6.2 Utilization and dissemination of the measurement results

The calibration data **taken during the second day** of the SC measurements will be applied for calculating the meter K-factors of the transfer meters. These data will be used for determining the corresponding SCRVs of the three measurands which are subjects of SC:

- 1) **Turbine flowmeter:** - volume-related frequency output:  
 $K_{Tur_v}$  [pulses/unit volume]
- 2) **Coriolis flowmeter:**  
- mass-related frequency output:  
 $K_{Cor_m}$  [pulses/unit mass]

## 7 Data and information provided by the participating laboratories

### - Piping & instrumentation diagram and description of the calibration facility

For preparing the report on SC, the participating laboratories are asked to deliver a short description of their water flow standards. This description should refer to a classification of the calibration principle as it is given in **Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.** and contain a simplified piping and instrumentation diagram.

### - Photos of the transfer package when installed in the calibration rig

In addition to the measurement data, the situation of the experimental setup is to be documented by photographs. The pictures should show at least the installed transfer meters in the calibration line, the complete inlet section to the transfer standard and the outlet section of the calibration line.

### - Instruments used by the laboratory in the comparison measurements

The laboratories are expected to deliver information (technical specifications etc.) relating to instruments whose measuring properties contribute to the measurement uncertainty of the flow standard facility (claimed as CMC entry).

### - Measurement model (i.e. equations) applied for uncertainty analysis purposes

An essential contribution of the laboratories of SC will be the measurement model, which describes the calibration of the water calibration facility individually. In order to provide a better comparability of the single uncertainty figures of the laboratories the recommendation is given to enter all uncertainty relevant information into an uncertainty calculation spreadsheet which has been prepared.

### - Measurement uncertainty results (CMCs) based upon a unified EXCEL spreadsheet (which will be provided by the pilot lab)

For a most effective evaluation of the laboratories' SC measurement data, the laboratories are expected to finish their calibration results to fit into the unified EXCEL spreadsheet shown in Appendix 1.

## 8 Data analysis by the pilot laboratory

### 8.1 Calculation of the comparison reference value $y$ and the uncertainty $U(y)$

The following analysis are based on [3, 4, 5, 6]. The reference value of the comparison will be estimated by using Equ. 7.

$$y = \frac{\left( \frac{\bar{x}_1}{u^2(\bar{x}_1)} + \frac{\bar{x}_2}{u^2(\bar{x}_2)} + \dots + \frac{\bar{x}_i}{u^2(\bar{x}_i)} \right)}{\left( \frac{1}{u^2(\bar{x}_1)} + \frac{1}{u^2(\bar{x}_2)} + \dots + \frac{1}{u^2(\bar{x}_i)} \right)} \quad \text{Equ. 7}$$

with  $y$  - Reference value of the comparison (in %)  
 $\bar{x}_i$  - Mean of measurement error at one flow rate (in %)  
 $i$  - Participating laboratory

The standard uncertainty  $u(y)$  is:

$$\frac{1}{u^2(y)} = \frac{1}{u^2(\bar{x}_1)} + \frac{1}{u^2(\bar{x}_2)} + \dots + \frac{1}{u^2(\bar{x}_i)} \quad \text{Equ. 8}$$

with  $u(y)$  - Standard uncertainty of the comparison reference value  $y$  with  $k = 1$  (in %)

The extended uncertainty  $U(y)$  is:

$$U(y) = 2 \cdot u(y) \quad \text{Equ. 9}$$

with  $U(y)$  - Extended uncertainty of the comparison reference value  $y$  with  $k = 2$  (in %)

## 8.2 Differences „Lab to SCRv“ and „Lab to Lab“

When the SCRv was determined, the differences between the participating laboratories and the SCRv will be calculated according to

$$d_i = \bar{x}_i - y \quad \text{Equ. 9}$$

$$d_{i,j} = \bar{x}_i - \bar{x}_{i,j} \quad \text{Equ. 10}$$

$$d_k = \bar{x}_i - KCRV \quad \text{Equ. 11}$$

with  $d_i$  - deviation of  $\bar{x}_i$  to SCRv (in %)  
 $d_{i,j}$  - deviation of  $\bar{x}_i$  to reference laboratory (in %)  
 $d_k$  - deviation of  $\bar{x}_i$  to KCRV (in %)

Based on these differences, the normalized Degree of Equivalence will be calculated according to:

$$E_{N,i} = \left| \frac{d_i}{U(d_i)} \right| \quad \text{Equ. 12}$$

$$E_{N,i,j} = \left| \frac{d_{i,j}}{U(d_{i,j})} \right| \quad \text{Equ. 13}$$

$$E_{N,k} = \left| \frac{d_k}{U(d_k)} \right| \quad \text{Equ. 14}$$

with  $E_{N,i}$  - normalized Degree of Equivalence of a single laboratory (-)  
 $E_{N,i,j}$  - normalized Degree of Equivalence between the laboratories (-)  
 $E_{N,k}$  - normalized Degree of Equivalence of a single laboratory to KCRV (-)

### a) Differences to the SCRv (independent laboratories with contribution to the SCRv)

The covariance between the result of a laboratory (with contribution to the SCRv) and the SCRv is the variance of the SCRv itself:

$$u(d_i) = \sqrt{u(x_i)^2 + u(y)^2 - 2 \cdot u(y)^2} = \sqrt{u(x_i)^2 - u(y)^2} \quad \text{Equ. 15}$$

### b) Lab to Lab Differences

All of the participants in this comparison have independent traceability chains. There is no covariance between the results of two independent laboratories  $i$  and  $j$  and the uncertainty of the difference between two labs is:

$$u(d_{i,j}) = \sqrt{u(x_i)^2 + u(x_j)^2} \quad \text{Equ. 16}$$

### c) Linkage to the KCRV

Results of this Supplementary Comparison could be linked to CCM.FF-K1.2015 Key Comparison. The uncertainty between lab and KCRV is:

$$u(d_k) = \sqrt{u(x_i)^2 + u(KCRV)^2} \quad \text{Equ. 17}$$

Equations 15 to 17 use the standard uncertainties. The expanded uncertainties  $U(d_i)$ ,  $U(d_{i,j})$  and  $U(d_k)$  are determined by using a coverage factor of 2 to obtain an approximately 95 % confidence level value.

### 8.3 Final criteria for the evaluation of the comparison

#### a) Chi<sup>2</sup>-Test

This test will not be applied because of the bilateral character of the measurements.

#### b) Criteria A – the $E_N$ -value

- the results of a laboratory were equivalent (passed) if  $En_i$  or  $En_{ij} \leq 1$ .
- the laboratory was determined as not equivalent (failed) if  $En_i$  or  $En_{ij} > 1$ .

#### c) Criteria B – the ratio between $u_{Comp}$ und $u_{Lab}$

The ratio between  $u_{comp}$  and  $u_{lab} \leq 2,0$  verifies the capability of the transfer standard for a confirmation of the aimed CMC values.

## 9 References

- [1] BIPM: Measurement comparisons in the CIPM MRA, CIPM MRA-D-05, Version 1.6, March 2016, <https://www.bipm.org/en/cipm-mra/cipm-mra-documents/>
- [2] Paik J.S. et al: Final report on CCM.FF-K1 for water. In: Metrologia, Volume 44, 2007
- [3] Cox M. G., Evaluation of key comparison data, Metrologia, 39, 589 to 595, 2002.
- [4] WGFF Guidelines for CMC Uncertainty and Calibration Report Uncertainty, Working Group for Fluid Flow, October 21, 2013, <http://www.bipm.org/utills/en/pdf/ccm-wgff-guidelines.pdf>.
- [5] WRIGHT, J. et al. (2016): Transfer standard uncertainty can cause inconclusive inter-laboratory comparisons. In: Metrologia 53 (2016)
- [6] Benková, M., Makovnik, S.: Final report on CIPM key comparison CCM.FF-K6.2011: Comparison of the primary (national) standards of low-pressure gas flow In: Metrologia 51 (2014)









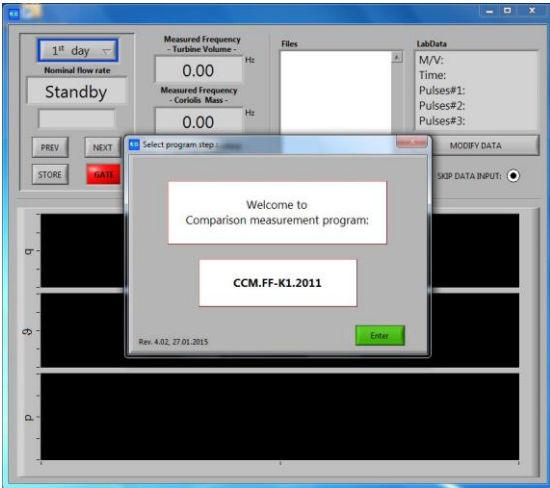
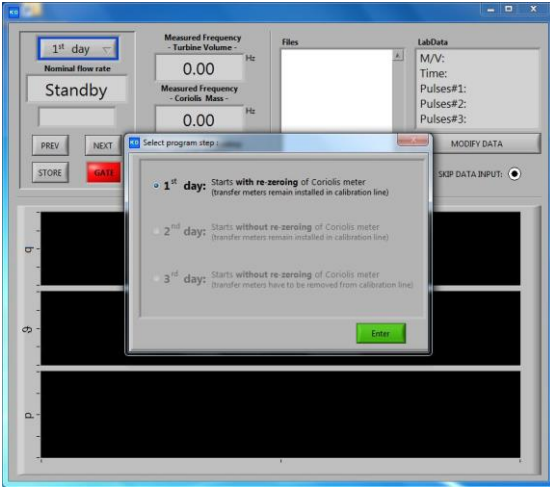
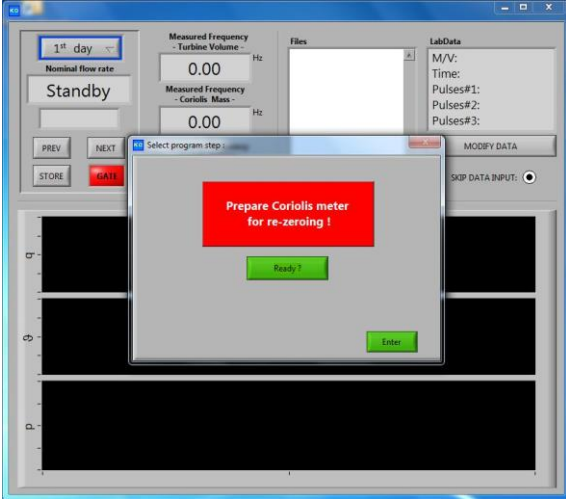
## Appendix 2 - Stepping through SC data acquisition for using electronic box 1

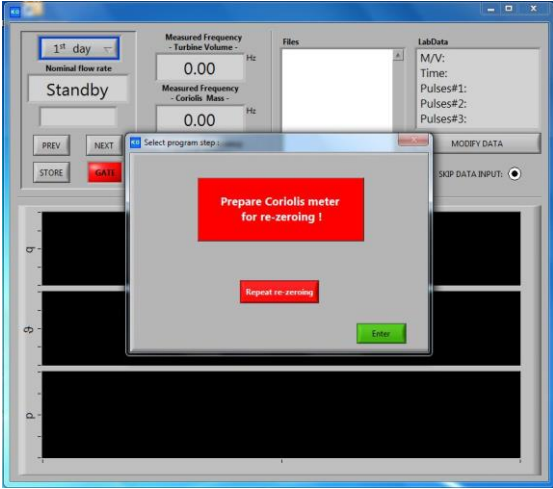
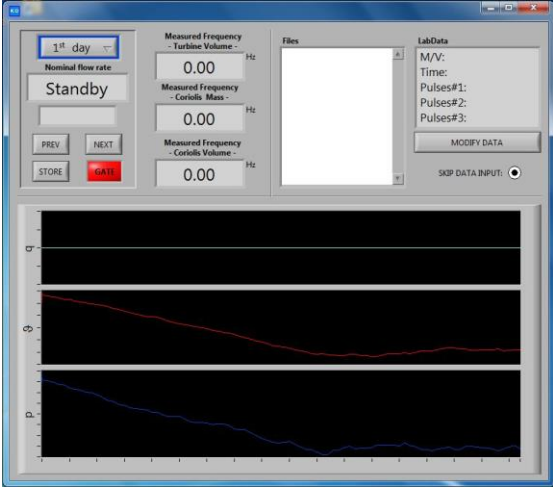
This section is only valid if electronic box 1 is used. In case of connecting box 2 please follow the instructions of Appendix 4

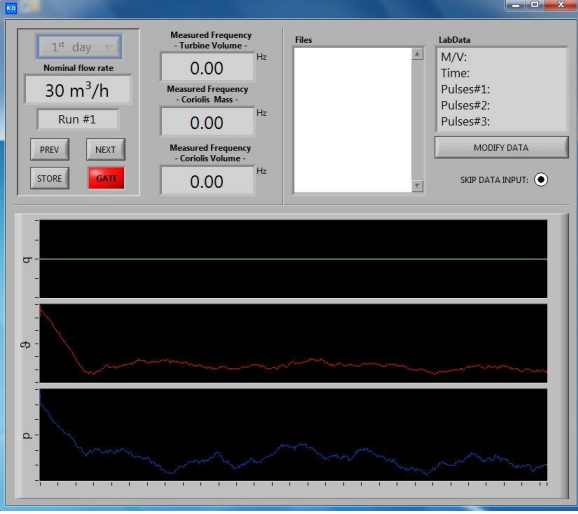
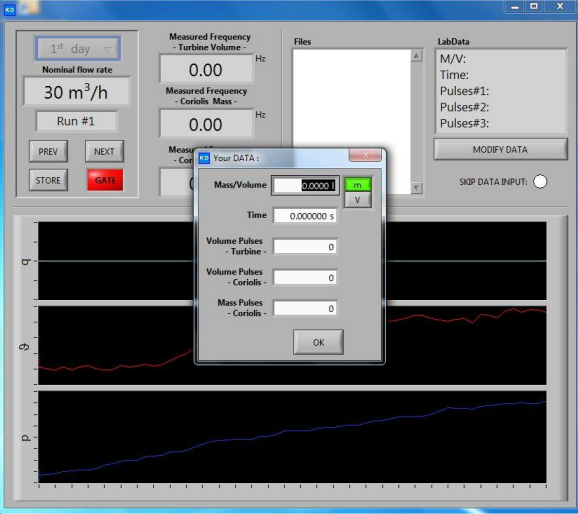
- **Before connecting the GATE signal cable** to the data acquisition electronics (Figure 5), check - by means of an appropriate measurement device (e.g., a scope – that the signal levels of this signal, definitely, corresponds to the specification (TTL signal specification), in accordance with the **logic level OFF** and **ON**.
- The **GATE signal** may be defined both **LOW active (logic voltage < 3.0 V corresponds to ON)** and **HIGH active (logic voltage > 3.0 V corresponds to ON)**.
- After this checking operation, the GATE signal cable can be connected to the electronic box.
- Now the LabVIEW KC1 software can be started as described in Table A 3.
- During the start-up of the LabVIEW program, the GATE signal, definitely, must be logically OFF, for the software derives the definition of the logic states of the GATE signal from this initial signal condition.
- In order to guarantee the correct gating function of the GATE signal, it is absolutely necessary that this functionality is being verified during the software operations: **Step #5** in Table A 3 .
- **As the computer shuts down after a longer period of non-operation, it “loses” connectivity to the external data acquisition electronics.**
- **To reestablish the LAN connection between laptop computer and external data acquisition electronics**, do switch off the electronics and restart it again on the second and on third day before starting the calibration measurements.

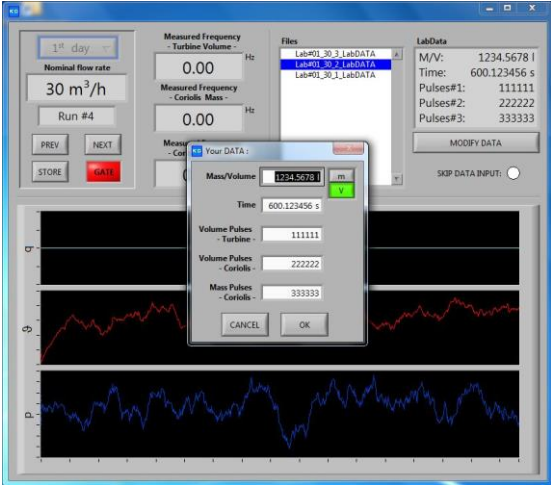
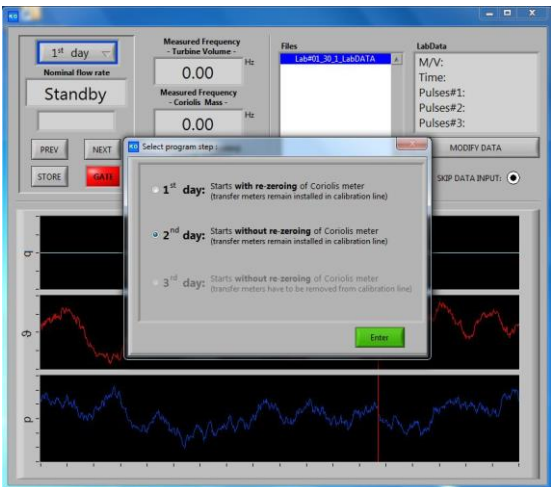
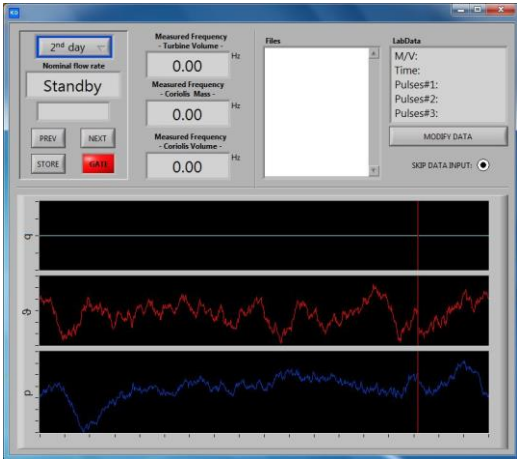
**Table A 3:** Stepping through the KC1 measurement program

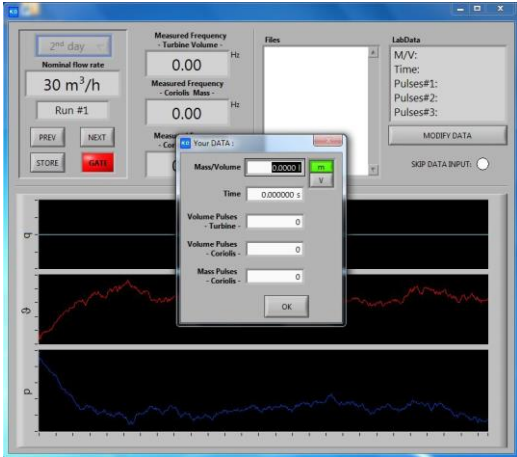
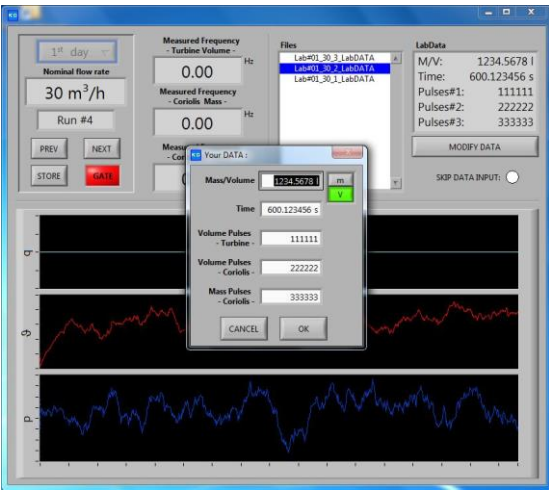
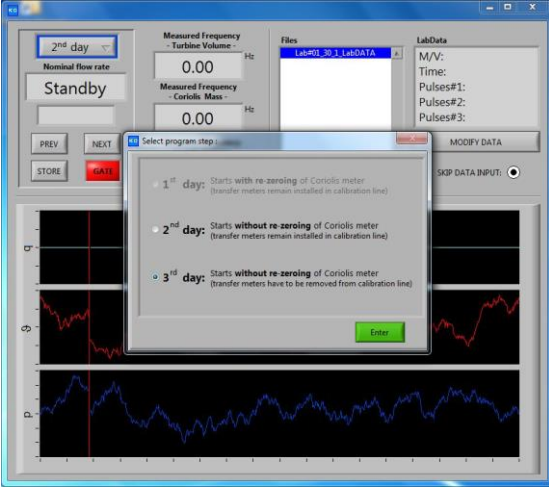
Step No.	Screen display	Activity
1		<p>Initial screen of Windows 7:  <b>Double-click on LabVIEW icon</b> in centre position.</p> <p>Check before clicking to start KC1 software that <b>GATE signal is OFF</b> :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Positive logics:</b> GATE level is <b>LOW</b>;</li> <li>- <b>Negated logics:</b> GATE level is <b>HIGH</b>.</li> </ul>
1a		<p>If this message appears, no networkconnection to the box could be established. After confirmation of the &lt;OK&gt;-button the program will be closed. Switch the box off and on again (by using the powerswitch on frontpanel of the box), then restart program.</p>

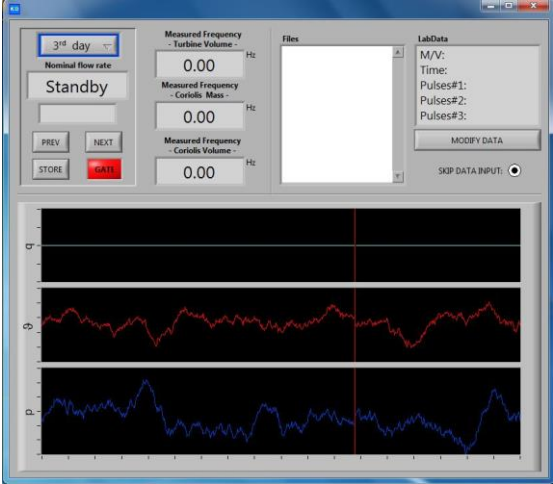
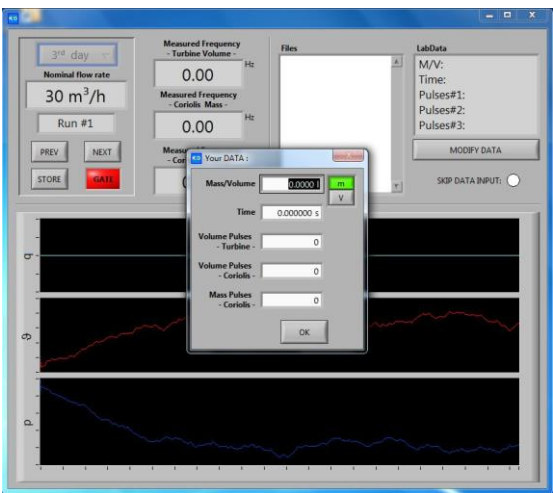
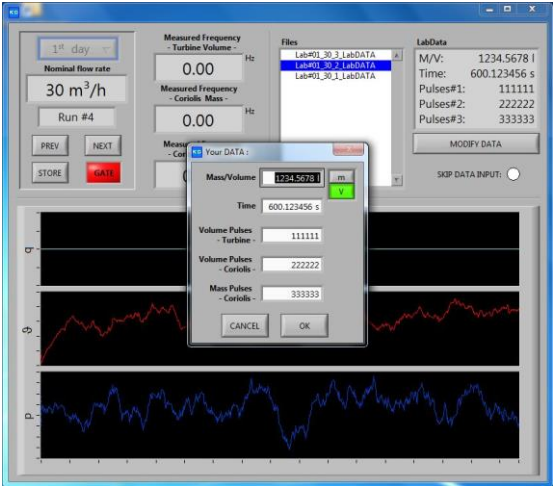
<p>2</p>		<p>Welcome screen: Just <b>click on &lt;ENTER&gt;</b> to proceed.</p>
<p>3</p>		<p>Program indicates that the program part of the <b>1<sup>st</sup> day</b> is going to be started. <b>Click on &lt;ENTER&gt;</b> to proceed.</p>
<p>4a</p>		<p>The program stops here, so that the calibration personnel can establish zero-flow process conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adjust control valve to OFF position.</li> <li>- Run fluid pumps at a speed/ flowrate that a line gauge pressure magnitude is established which corresponds to the pressure level during calibration (e.g. 3 bar).</li> <li>- Hold these conditions for approx. 10 minutes and observe the flow condition that no leakage passes through the control valve.</li> <li>- <b>Click on &lt;READY&gt;</b> to start re-zeroing meter.</li> </ul> <p>In case of a failed re-zeroing operation, the above procedure may be repeated.</p>

<p>4b</p>		<p>The re-zero operation of the Coriolis meter has shown to be successful:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Click on &lt;ENTER&gt;</b> to proceed and step into the data acquisition part of the program.</li> </ul> <p><b>Alternative decisions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>&lt;ENTER&gt;</b>: Re-zeroing has been successful.</li> <li>- <b>&lt;REPEAT&gt;</b>: If the operator recognizes that rezeroing the Coriolis meter has <b>not</b> been successful (e.g.: process conditions had been instable during autozero operation), the re-zero action may be repeated.</li> </ul>
<p>5</p>	 <p><b>Input options:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>&lt;PREV&gt;</b> Skip backward to previous data series</li> <li><b>&lt;NEXT&gt;</b> Initially: Selection of 1<sup>st</sup> measurement point</li> <li><b>&lt;STORE&gt;</b> Store measurement data after the completion of the SC measurement data acquisition program</li> </ul> <p><b>Status indicator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>&lt;GATE&gt;</b> Indication of GATE signal status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;red&gt; inactive</li> <li>&lt;green&gt; active</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>1<sup>st</sup> day:</b></p> <p>SC program is in <b>STAND-BY</b> mode:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Click on &lt;NEXT&gt;</b> to proceed and step into data acquisition part of the program.</li> </ul> <p><b>Attention:</b></p> <p>In order to guarantee the correct gating function of the GATE signal, it is absolutely necessary that this functionality is being verified during the software operations.</p> <p>The GATE indicator will change from RED to GREEN if the GATE signal is operating properly.</p>

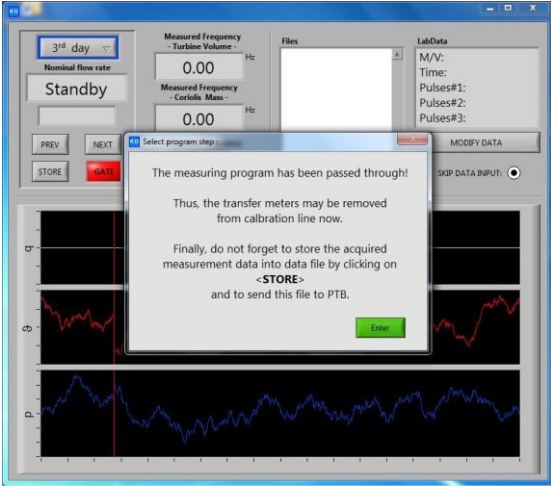
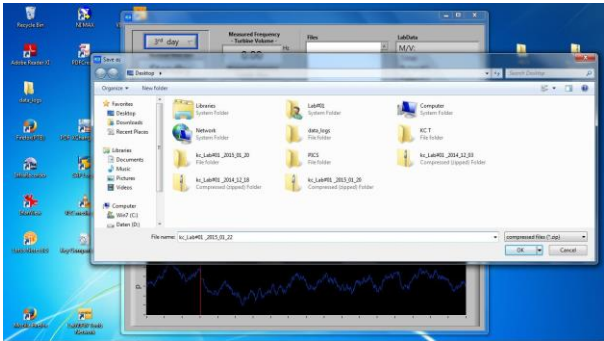
<p>6a</p>		<p><b>Measurement program: 1<sup>st</sup> day:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>6 flowrates: 30 m<sup>3</sup>/h ... 200 m<sup>3</sup>/h, with 5 repeated measurements each;</b></li> </ul> <p>The program is automatically passing through all measurement points according to the lab's part of SC as described in Chapter 4.2</p>
<p>6b</p>		<p><b>At first, dial &lt;Radio button&gt;</b> whether the lab's reference standard is either VOLUMETRIC (Select: <b>V</b>) or GRAVIMETRIC (Select: <b>m</b>)</p> <p>Once made this choice at the very beginning, it is valid for KC1 program's total running time and needs no further re-activation during the following program steps).</p> <p><u>Remark:</u>  <b>&lt;Radio button&gt;:</b> - Default: <b>Variant B</b>          Click on, in order to toggle from <b>Variant B</b> to <b>Variant A</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Measurement data to be entered at each measurement point:</b></li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Volume or mass (incl. buoyancy correction) (<b>Variant A</b>) or skip this part of data entry (<b>Variant B</b>)</li> <li>2) Time of diversion (measurement time)</li> <li>3) Pulse count from turbine meter</li> <li>4) Pulse count #1 from Coriolis meter (mass-flow-related output signal)</li> <li>5) Pulse count #2 from Coriolis meter (volume-flow-related output signal)</li> </ol>
<p>6c</p>		<p><b>Variant B:</b></p> <p>Option to enter the measurement values delivered from the respective <b>reference standard (V or m)</b>, made in a consecutive series, one reference value after another.</p>
<p>7</p>		<p>End of program for the 1<sup>st</sup> day:  <u>Remark:</u> Program may be shut down.</p>

7+		<p><b>Option:</b></p> <p>Opportunity to apply a final modification of measurement data (relating to a day's measurement results) before proceeding in the SC program steps or before storing data at end the of SC measurement program.</p>
8		<p>Initial program step: 2<sup>nd</sup> day Program indicates that the program part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> day is going to be started.</p> <p><b>Click on &lt;ENTER&gt;</b> to proceed.</p> <p>(Optionally: Measurements of the 1<sup>st</sup> day can be repeated).</p>
9		<p><b>2<sup>nd</sup> day:</b></p> <p>SC program is in <b>STAND-BY</b> mode:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Click on &lt;NEXT&gt;</b> to proceed and step into data acquisition part of the program.</li></ul>

<p>10</p>		<p><b>Measurement program: 2<sup>nd</sup> day:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 6 flowrates: 30 m<sup>3</sup>/h ... 200 m<sup>3</sup>/h, with 5 repeated measurements each;</li></ul> <p>See <b>Steps #6a</b> and <b>#6b</b>.</p>
<p>11</p>		<p>End of program for the 2<sup>nd</sup> day: <u>Remark:</u> Program may be shut down.</p>
<p>11 +</p>		<p><b>Option:</b></p> <p>Opportunity to apply a final modification of measurement data (relating to a day's measurement results) before proceeding in the SC program steps or before storing data at end the of SC measurement program.</p>
<p>12</p>		<p>Program indicates that the program part of the 3<sup>rd</sup> day is going to be started.</p> <p><b>Click on &lt;ENTER&gt;</b> to proceed.</p>

<p>12a</p>		<p><b>3<sup>rd</sup> day:</b></p> <p>SC program is in <b>STAND-BY</b> mode:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Click on <b>&lt;NEXT&gt;</b> to proceed and step into data acquisition part of the program.</li></ul>
<p>13</p>		<p><b>Measurement program: 3<sup>rd</sup> day:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>3 flowrates: 30 m³/h, 100 m³/h, 200 m³/h, with 10 repeated measurements each;</b></li><li>- Measurement data to be entered at each measurement point: See <b>Steps #4a</b> and <b>#4b</b>.</li></ul>
<p>13 +</p>		<p><b>Option:</b></p> <p>Opportunity to apply a final modification of measurement data (relating to a day's measurement results) before storing data at end the of SC measurement program.</p>



<p>14</p>		<p>Store measurement data to an external memory device (memory stick) and send these measurement data to the Pilot Laboratory by e-mail:</p> <p><b>Click on &lt;STORE&gt; button in MAIN WINDOW (#13)</b></p>
<p>14a</p>		<p>Data file will be generated automatically by SC program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Just do <b>Click on &lt;OK&gt;</b> button.</li> </ul> <p><b>Default:</b> <b>Standard storage location</b> is the desktop of Windows 7.</p> <p>Please do not modify this parameter.</p>
<p>15</p>	<p><u>Annotations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In case of incomplete measurement data sets, <b>no decoded</b> (i.e. readable by calibration personnel) will be generated.</li> <li>- Only if the whole measurement program has been completed successfully a decoded file will be generated which is accessible by the lab's personnel.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Copy data file onto an external storage media (e.g. memory stick).</li> <li>- Send data file to Pilot Laboratory by e-mail.</li> <li>- Measurement data can be extracted from data file (unzipped) and decoded for laboratory-internal purposes.</li> </ul>
<p>16</p>		<p>Log off from laptop computer and shut down operating system,</p> <p>Switch off the electronic box and disconnect mains power supply.</p>
<p>17</p>		<p>Remove transfer meter package from the calibration line.</p>
<p>18</p>		<p>Drain and dry transfer meters.</p> <p><u>Remark:</u> Be careful when applying air flow for drying in order to avoid any damage to the turbine meter.</p>
<p>19</p>		<p>Prepare the transfer package, auxiliary equipment, and computer for shipment.</p>



**File name** := *user\_flowrate\_run\_ProcessValues.csv*

**Logging file of measurement data:**

- **Sampling time:** 200ms
- **256 sampled values** (>51,2 s) prior to the diverter's transition to measurement position (into weigh tank),
- These pre-measurement logged values are followed by a zero-value row.
- The rows of "regularly" logged measurement values follow now.
- Data logging will be stopped when, after measurement, the diverter returns to its initial position again.

T : Temperature [°C]  
P : Gauge pressure [bar]  
Dm : Fluid density (Coriolis meter) [kg/L]  
P\_diff : Differential pressure across turbine [mbar]

**File name** := *user\_flowrate\_run\_Transition.csv*

**Logging file of measurement data** from turbine output:

- Logging pulse-intersporing periods of time (*1/frequency*): [μs]
- Logging starts 512 data samples prior to diverter actuation into measurement position.
- Signal logging is stopped until the diverter actuation redirects the fluid stream from measurement position back to flow-bypass position; then another 512 data samples will be acquired and stored.

**File name** := **Zeroing.txt**

File contains data (device parameter) which refer to re-zeroing of Coriolis flowmeter as follows (sample data set):

04.08.2016-13:36:23 ++ PIPO: -11.0000 ++ CALIF: 1.6614 ++TEMP: 23.46 ++ PRESS: 1.23 ++ <read>

04.08.2016-13:38:51 ++ PIPO: -11.0000 ++ CALIF: 1.6614 ++TEMP: 20.00 ++ PRESS: 3.00 ++ <set>

04.08.2016-13:40:10 ++ PIPO: -11.0000 ++ CALIF: 1.6614 ++TEMP: 23.44 ++ PRESS: 1.23 ++ <set> **((To be continued automatically by LabVIEW measurement program))**

## Appendix 4 - Instructions for using electrical box 2

This section is only valid if electronic box 2 is used. In case of connecting box 1 please follow the instructions of Appendix 2.

If you have any problems or suggestions for using the electrical box please contact the SC staff at PTB (see page 1)

### Instructions for start-up box 2:

- Connect all relevant cable (see Table 10) to the alternative junction box.
- Connect a constant voltage power supply (24 V DC) to the box and switch on.
- Switch on the main power button.
- The system is ready for calibration if the following requirements are achieved:
  - o The display of Coriolis meter is at the status "On" and the screen display is like the example in step #1 of Table A 4.
  - o If the flow rate at the meters under test is  $> 0 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$  you should record impulses with your impulse counting system.






### Setting Autozero

- Before starting measurements of day #1 it is necessary to set Auto zero of the coriolis meter.
- Please use only the intended key at the box 2. **Don't try to set auto zero directly at the coriolis display.**
- After installing the setup und refilling the pipe line be sure of all air is excluded from the water.
- Adjust control valve to OFF position.
- Run fluid pumps at a flowrate that a line gauge pressure magnitude is established which corresponds to the pressure level during calibration (e.g. 3 bar).
- Hold these conditions for approx. 10 minutes and observe the flow condition that no leakage passes through the control valve.
- **Before** setting auto zero please note the current value. The procedure for identifying the value is described in Table A 4.
- Insert the Auto zero key into box 2 and turn the key shortly to the right. The key will turn back to starting position automatically.
- Read out and note the new Auto zero.
- Please repeat this procedure of zero setting at least 3 times.
- If the value doesn't change significant (differences  $< 3$ ) the Auto zero setting is finished successfully.
- Please use for reporting zero values the provided EXCEL spreadsheet (Table "Auto zero values"), see also Section 6.1.1



**Figure A 1:** Electronic box 2 and the plugged key for setting Auto zero of coriolis meter

**Table A 4:** Stepping through the auto zero process if using electronic box 2

Step No.	Coriolis display	Activity
1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Standard display of the Coriolis meter (if switched on)</li> <li>- Press "E" to go to step 2</li> </ul>
2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Main menu of the Coriolis meter</li> <li>- Press "+" six times to select "Basic Function"</li> <li>- Press "E" to go to step 3</li> </ul>
3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Basic function menu of the Coriolis meter</li> <li>- Press "+" three times to select "Sensor Data"</li> <li>- Press "E" to go to step 4</li> </ul>
4		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensor data menu of the Coriolis meter</li> <li>- select "Configuration"</li> <li>- Press "E" to go to step 5</li> </ul>
5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Configuration menu of the Coriolis meter</li> <li>- Press "E" three times to select "Zeropoint"</li> <li>- Please note the current value of Auto zero</li> </ul>

## Appendix 5 - List of participants

**Table A 5: List of participants**

1	<b>Germany</b> (EURAMET)	<b>PTB Braunschweig</b> Contact: <b>Enrico Frahm</b> Email: <a href="mailto:enrico.frahm@ptb.de">enrico.frahm@ptb.de</a> Phone: +49-531-592 1333  <b>Shipping address:</b> Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt Department Liquid Flow Bundesallee 100 38116 Braunschweig Germany
2	<b>Finland</b> (EURAMET)	<b>VTT MIKES Kajaani</b> Contact: <b>Mika Huovinen</b> Email: <a href="mailto:mika.huovinen@vtt.fi">mika.huovinen@vtt.fi</a> Phone: +358-50-4155 974  <b>Shipping address:</b> VTT MIKES Kajaani Sokajärventie 9 Puristamo 9D3 87100 Kajaani Finland

**Appendix 6 - Current time schedule of the SC****Table A 6:** Time schedule of SC (03/2019)

Date	Country	NMI	Measurement Status
05/2018	Germany	PTB	done
08 – 12 /2018	Finland	VTT MIKES	done
04/2019	Germany	PTB	estimated