First edition 2010-11-15

# Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits — Ultrasonic meters for gas —

## Part 1:

Meters for custody transfer and allocation measurement

Mesurage du débit des fluides dans les conduites fermées — Compteurs à ultrasons pour gaz —

Partie 1: Compteurs pour transactions commerciales et allocations



Reference number ISO 17089-1:2010(E)

#### PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.



#### COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2010

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Cont	ents	Page
Forewo	ord	iv
Introdu	uction	V
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms, definitions, and symbols	2
4	Principles of measurement	8
5	Meter characteristics	20
6	Test and calibration	36
7	Audit trail and operational practice	45
8	Valve characterization and noise in a metering and regulating station	53
Annex	A (informative) Registration of error bands	60
Annex	B (informative) Derivation and correction of USM errors	62
Annex	C (informative) The flow reference meter method for USMs in series	66
Annex	D (informative) Documents	72
Annex	E (informative) Detailed calculation of geometry-related temperature and pressure corrections	74
Annex	F (informative) Disturbance tests	94
Bibliog	graphy	96

#### **Foreword**

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 17089-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 30, *Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Velocity and mass methods*.

ISO 17089 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits* — *Ultrasonic meters for gas*:

Part 1: Meters for custody transfer and allocation measurement

The following part is planned:

— Part 2: Meters for industrial applications

### Introduction

Ultrasonic meters (USMs) for gas flow measurement have penetrated the market for meters rapidly since 2000 and have become one of the prime flowmeter concepts for operational use as well as custody transfer and allocation measurement. Next to the high repeatability and high accuracy, ultrasonic technology has inherent features like: negligible pressure loss; high rangeability; and the capability to handle pulsating flows.

USMs can deliver extended diagnostic information through which it may be possible to demonstrate the functionality of an USM. Also, the measured speed of sound of the USM may be compared with the speed of sound calculated from pressure, temperature, and gas composition, to check the mutual consistency of the four instruments involved. Due to the extended diagnostic capabilities, this part of ISO 17089 advocates the addition and use of automated diagnostics instead of labour-intensive quality checks.

This part of ISO 17089 focuses on meters for custody transfer and allocation measurement (class 1 and class 2 meters). Meters for industrial gas applications, such as utilities and process, as well as flare gas and vent measurement, will be the subject of part 2.

Typical performance factors of the classification scheme are:

Class	Typical applications	Typical uncertainty	Reference
1	Custody transfer	<0,7 %	This part of ISO 17089
2	Allocation	<1,5 %	This part of ISO 17089
3	Utilities and process		ISO 17089-2a
4	Flare gas and vent gas		ISO 17089-2a

a Planned.

Typical configurations for class 1 and class 2 meters are multi-path meters with chords at different radial positions.

Typical configurations for class 3 and class 4 meters are single-path meters, meters with only diametrical paths, insertion type meters, household type, stack or chimney type, and flare type meters.