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Metrology infrastructure for high-pressure gas and liquified hydrogen flows

# Correction methodologies for temperature effects in Coriolis flow meters and their evaluation

Jože Kutin, Gregor Bobovnik, Nikolaj Mole

University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering

20IND11 MetHyInfra

M27 Progress Meeting, Stakeholder Workshop

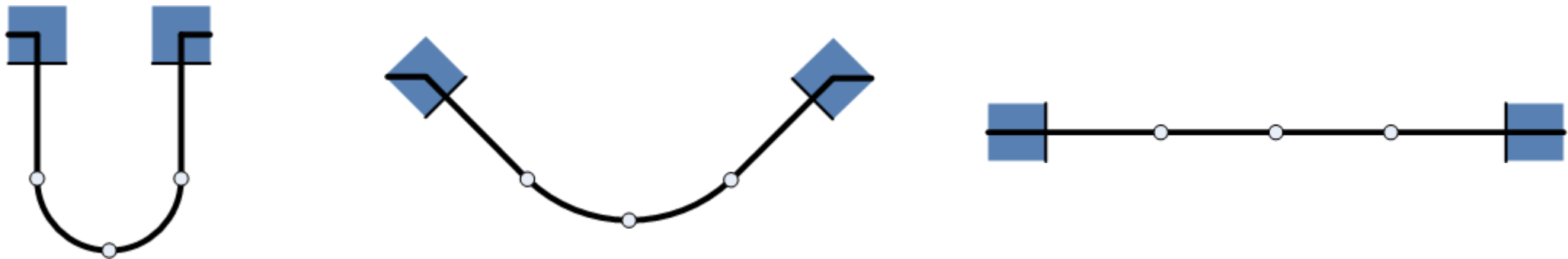
RISE, Borås, Sweden, 14. 6. 2023

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# Introduction

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- Three main temperature-related physical effects in CFMs:
  - temperature dependent elastic material properties
  - thermal strain
  - thermal stress
- In general magnitudes of these effects depend on the tube design
- Presentation deals with the evaluation of some available temperature-correction methods using the numerical modelling of three different meter designs



# Correction of temperature effects

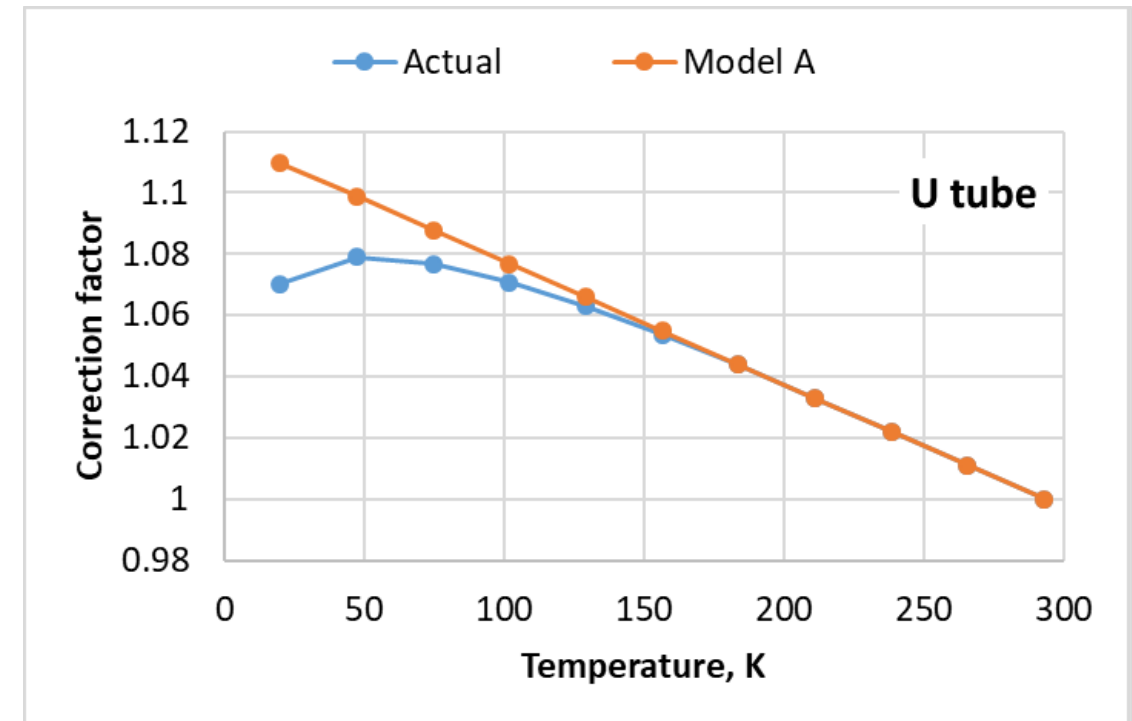
CFM's mass flow measurement:  $q_m = F_{cal}(T) \Delta t = \xi(T) F_{cal}(T_{ref}) \Delta t$        $\xi(T) = \frac{F_{cal}(T)}{F_{cal}(T_{ref})}$

- **Correction model A:** Correction based on flow calibration at higher temperatures, extrapolation to cryogenic temperatures

$$\xi^{(A)}(T) = 1 + K_{\xi}(T - T_{ref})$$

$$K_{\xi} = \frac{\Delta \xi}{\Delta T}$$

water, 283 K to 293 K



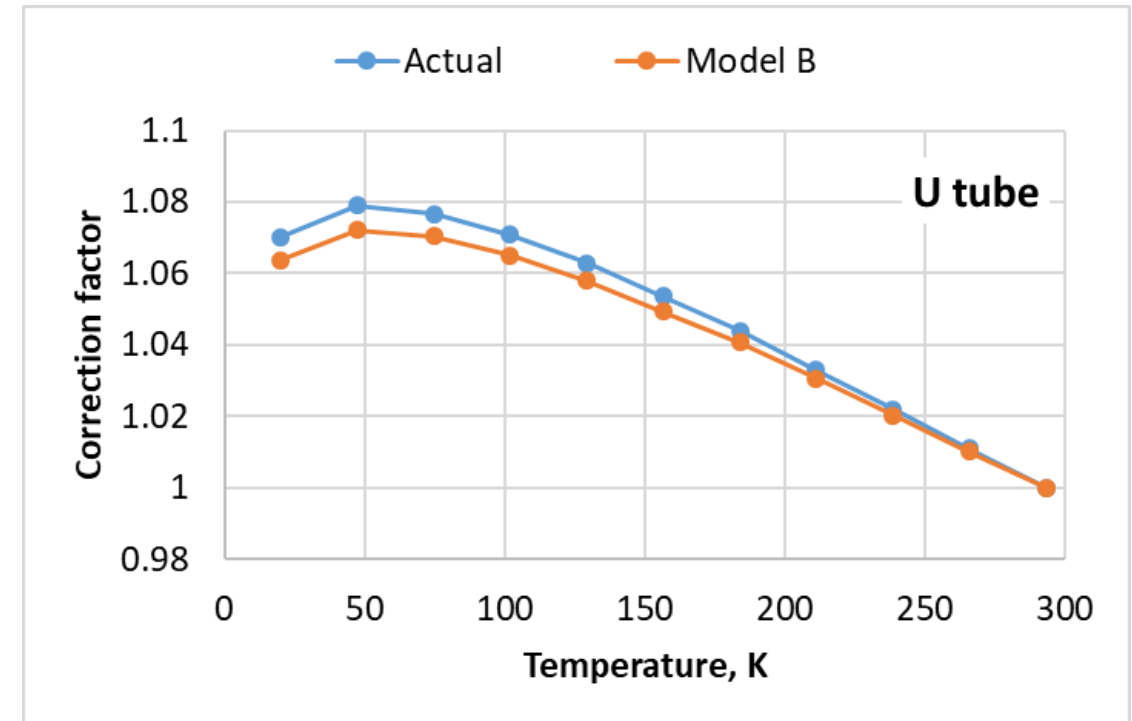
# Correction of temperature effects

- **Correction model B:** Correction based on prediction of temperature effects related to elastic modulus, thermal expansion

$$\xi^{(B)}(T) = \xi_E(T) \xi_{\varepsilon_{th}}(T)$$

$$\xi_E(T) = \frac{E(T)}{E(T_{ref})}$$

$$\xi_{\varepsilon_{th}}(T) = 1 + \varepsilon_{th}(T)$$



# Correction of temperature effects

- **Correction model C:** Correction based on prediction of temperature effects related to Poisson's ratio using 2-DOF model

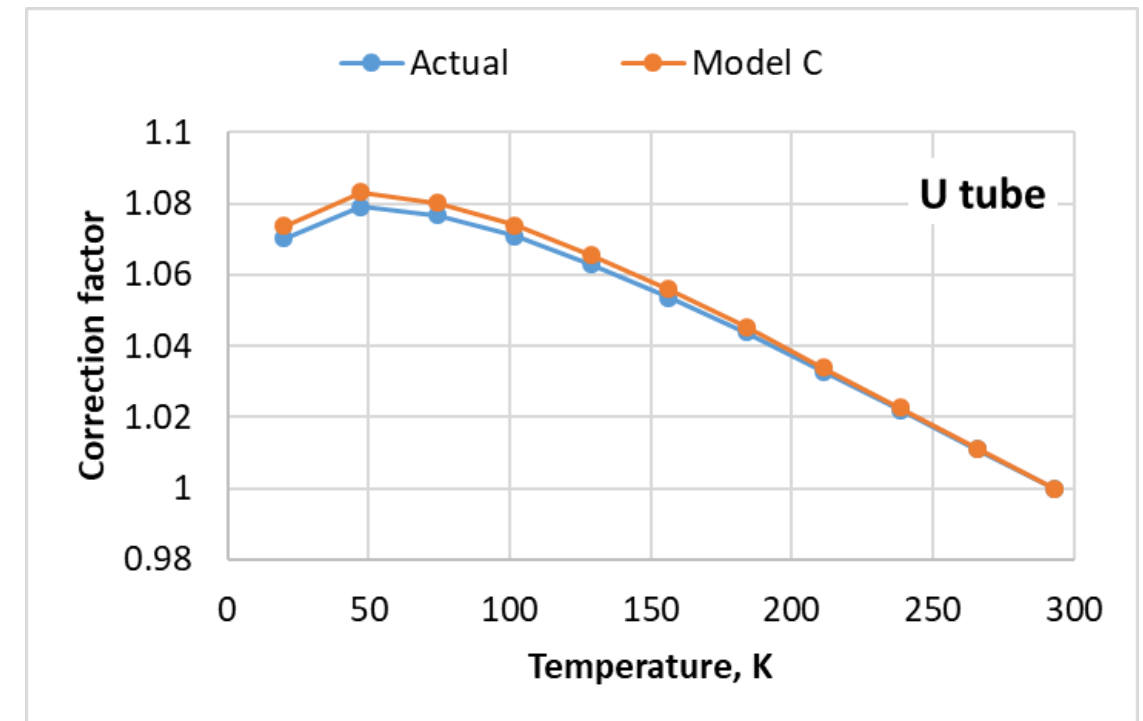
$$\xi^{(C)}(T) = \frac{E(T)}{E(T_{ref})} (1 + \varepsilon_{th}(T)) \xi_{\mu}(T)$$

2-DOF model:

$$\xi_{\mu}(T) = \frac{1 - \frac{\pi\beta^4 W}{12L} + \frac{4L^2}{3W^2(\mu(T)+1)}}{1 - \frac{\pi\beta^4 W}{12L} + \frac{4L^2}{3W^2(\mu(T_{ref})+1)}}$$

Effective  $W/L$

$$\begin{cases} \text{water, 293 K} \\ \omega_{nb}(L) = \omega_{n1} \\ \omega_{nt}(L, W) = \omega_{n2} \end{cases}$$



# Correction of temperature effects

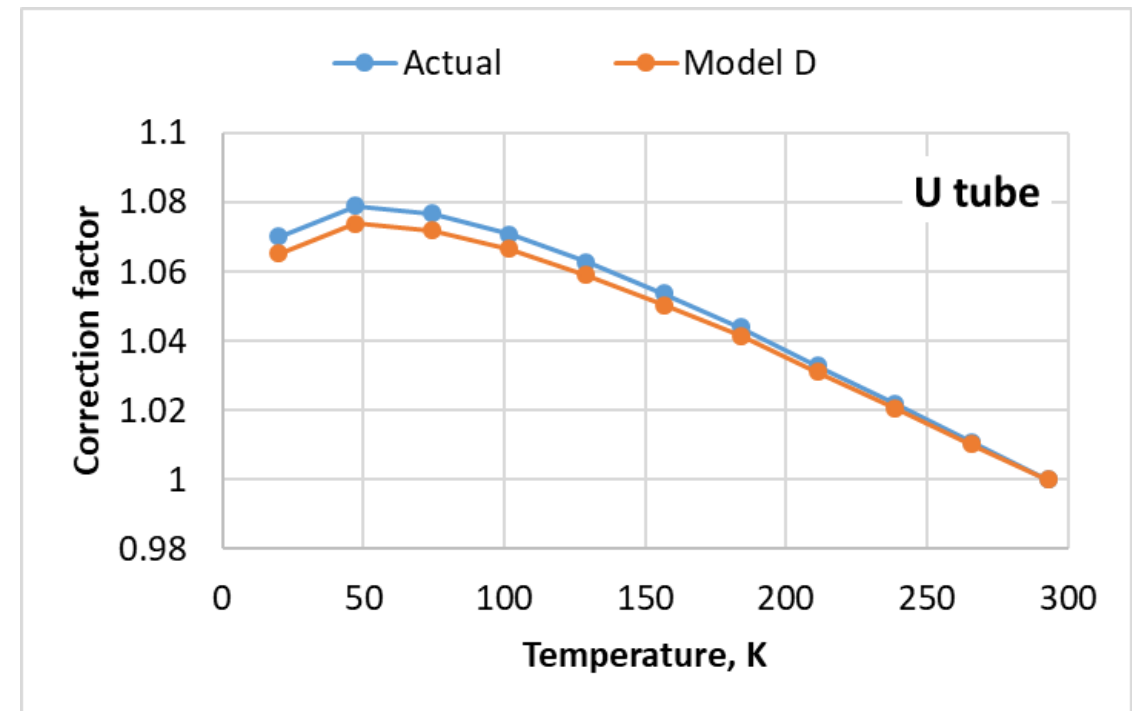
- **Correction model D:** Correction based on measurements of temperature effects on natural frequencies using known density

Fluid density vs. natural frequency model:

$$\rho_f = \frac{C_1 \xi_E(T)}{(1 + \varepsilon_{th}(T))^2} \frac{1}{f_1^2} - \frac{C_2}{(1 + \varepsilon_{th}(T))^3}$$

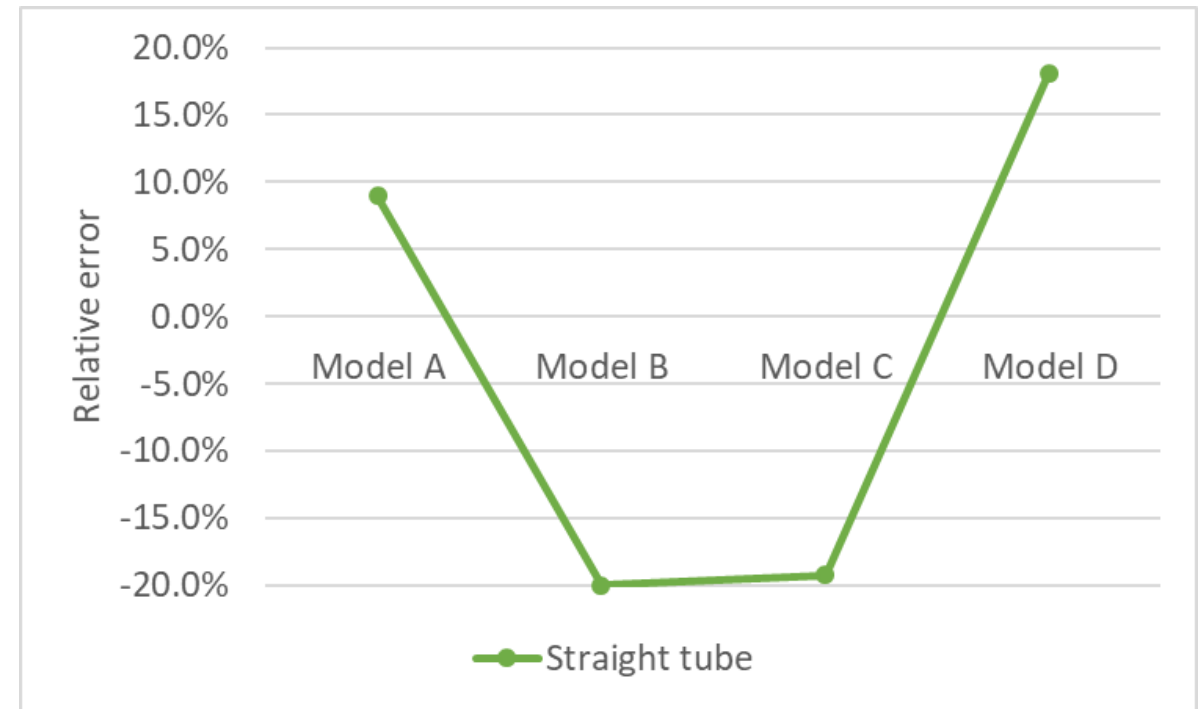
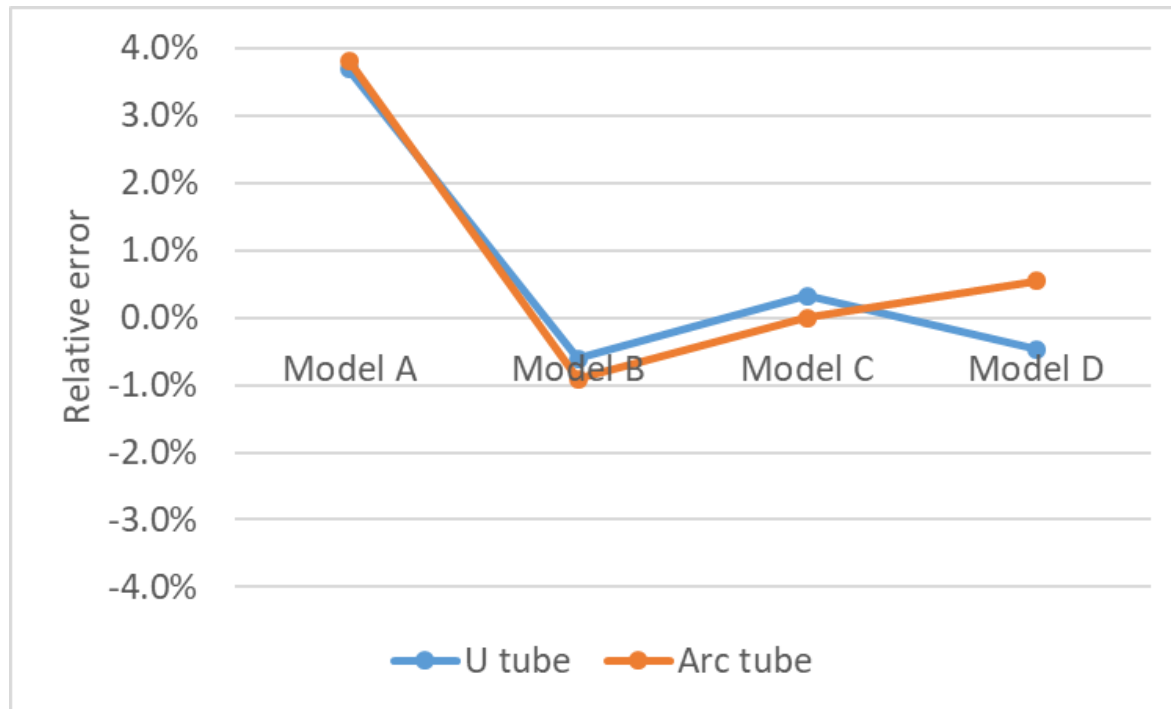
$$\xi^{(D)}(T) = \xi_E(T)(1 + \varepsilon_{th}(T)) = \frac{[\rho_f (1 + \varepsilon_{th}(T))^3 + C_2] f_1^2}{C_1}$$

$C_1$  and  $C_2$  determined by water and air density calibration at  $T_{ref}$



# Summary of evaluation results for liquified hydrogen (20 K)

- Relative error of the predicted temperature correction factor (with regard to the reference value determined by the numerical model)



# Internal



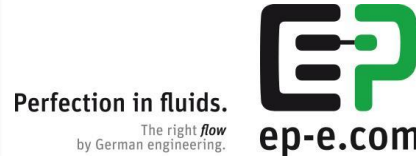
# external



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Faculty of *Mechanical Engineering*



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This project (20IND11 MetHyInfra) has received funding from the EMPIR programme co-financed by the Participating States and from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme.



The EMPIR initiative is co-funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme and the EMPIR Participating States





# MethHyInfra

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UL for the WP4 partners

Contacts: Jože Kutin, [joze.kutin@fs.uni-lj.si](mailto:joze.kutin@fs.uni-lj.si)

Gregor Bobovnik, [gregor.bobovnik@fs.uni-lj.si](mailto:gregor.bobovnik@fs.uni-lj.si)