

NIST PUBLICATIONS

## NIST Technical Note 1270

Measurements of Coefficients of Discharge for Concentric Flange-Tapped Square-Edged Orifice Meters in Natural Gas Over the Reynolds Number Range 25,000 to 16,000,000

James R. Whetstone, William G. Cleveland, Blaine R. Bateman, and Charles F. Sindt

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James R. Whetstone, William G. Cleveland, Blaine R. Bateman, and Charles F. Sindt

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September 1989



NOTE: As of 23 August 1988, the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) became the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) when President Reagan signed into law the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act.

U.S. Department of Commerce Robert A. Mosbacher, Secretary

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#### Abstract

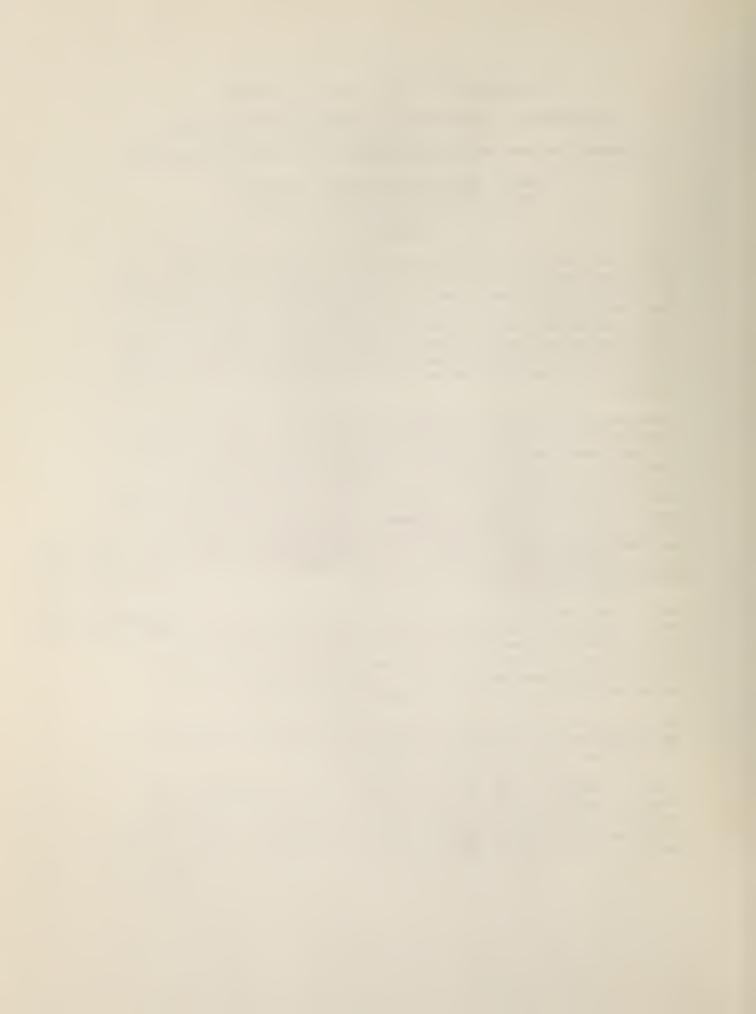
This report describes the data acquisition systems and procedures used in the American Petroleum Institute (API)-sponsored orifice discharge coefficient project performed in natural gas flows and conducted at the test loop of the Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America (NGPL) in Joliet, Illinois. These systems follow the general design philosophy of the companion intermediate Reynolds number project conducted in water flows [1]. NBS provided the measurement and data acquisition systems, maintained the resulting database, and calculated the results from that database.

Measurements of orifice discharge coefficients for 6- and 10-inch diameter orifice meter runs were made using critical venturis for mass flowrate measurement with associated measurement of pressures and temperatures. Eleven venturis were calibrated at the Colorado Engineering Experiment Station, Inc. (CEESI). Measurements of absolute and differential pressure and temperature for venturi and orifice meter conditions were made using an automated data acquisition system. Temperature and pressure measurements were directly related to U.S. national measurement standards. Daily calibration of absolute and differential pressure transducers using pressure working standards was designed into the measurement procedures.

Natural gas compositions were measured using on-line gas chromatography based on gravimetrically-prepared gas standards having compositions closely similar to those of the two gas stream compositions used. Calculations of natural gas density and viscosity were made using a recently developed state-of-the-art equation of state [2] and a corresponding-states model of transport properties [3].

Collected over a 2-year period, the database contains tests on 44 orifice plates in 8 beta ratios for two meter sizes (6- and 10-inches). The database contains 1,345 valid test points.

NOTE: On August 23, 1988 with the signing of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act, the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) became the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Since this report was written and reviewed before this change, references to NBS in the body of the report have not been changed to NIST.



## Measurements of Coefficients of Discharge

#### for

## Concentric, Flange-Tapped, Square-Edged Orifice Meters

#### in Natural Gas

## Over the Reynolds Number Range 25,000 to 16,000,000

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#### List of Symbols Used in Mathematical Formulas

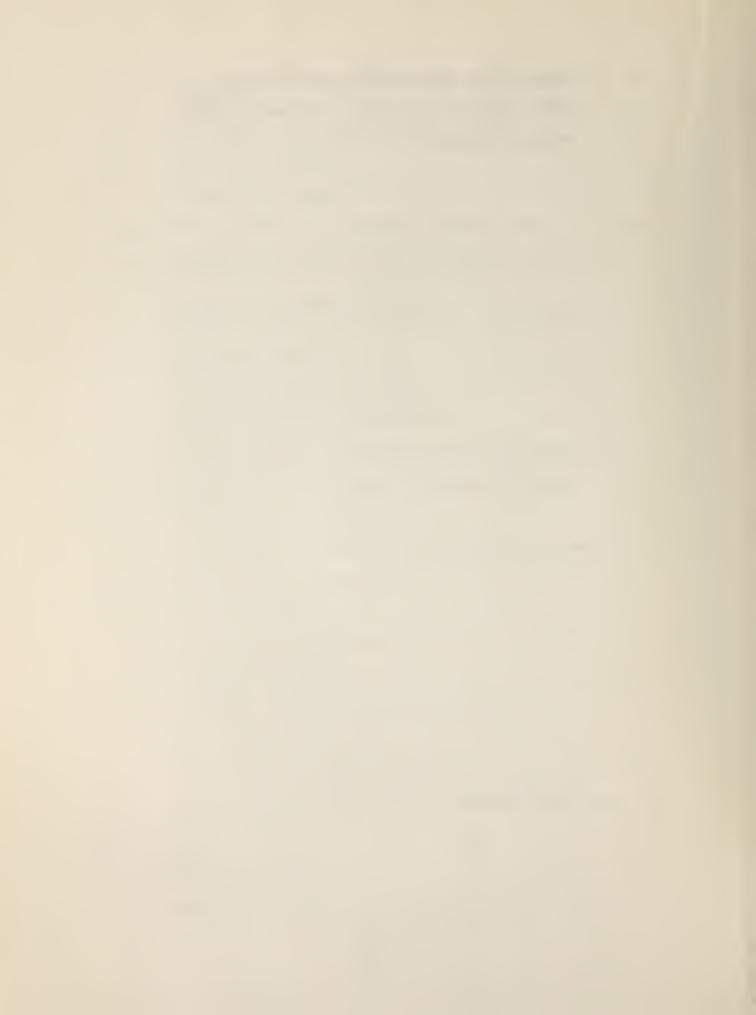
- a area thermal coefficient for the ceramic ball/stainless nozzle combination of the deadweight tester
- A<sub>b</sub> area of the ball of a deadweight tester
- A<sub>1</sub> area of the meter tube
- A<sub>2</sub> area of the orifice
- A, nozzle throat area
- C\* critical factor for gas flowing through a critical nozzle
- C<sub>d</sub> discharge coefficient, orifice or nozzle depending on context
- $c_p$  specific heat of fluid at constant pressure,
- c, specific heat of fluid at constant volume,
- d diameter of the orifice or nozzle depending upon the context
- d<sub>o</sub> diameter of a nozzle during calibration
- d. density of the weight material of a mass standard
- D the diameter of the meter tube
- F<sub>a</sub> orifice thermal expansion factor
- $F_1$  diametral thermal expansion factor
- g acceleration of gravity
- Gt mass flow rate per unit area
- H<sub>p</sub> nozzle plenum enthalpy
- h enthalpy of the flowing fluid per unit mass,
- H<sub>t</sub> nozzle throat enthalpy
- m mass flow rate
- m<sub>1</sub> mass flow rate in the meter tube
- m<sub>2</sub> mass flow rate through the orifice
- m<sub>3</sub> theoretical mass flow rate

- M observed mass value
- Ma apparent mass of the weight stack on deadweight tester
- M. true mass of the weight stack
- N a constant whose value depends upon the units of the measured parameters
- P pressure in the general case
- P<sub>1</sub> total pressure at the upstream orifice tap
- P<sub>2</sub> total pressure at the downstream orifice tap
- P<sub>p</sub> nozzle plenum absolute pressure
- R universal gas constant, also resistance in ohms of a platinum resistance thermometer
- R<sub>D</sub> pipe Reynolds number
- R<sub>d</sub> nozzle throat Reynolds number
- r  $P_1/P_2$ , the ratio of the pressure at the downstream pressure tap to that at the upstream pressure tap,
- s entropy of the flowing fluid per unit mass,
- $\mathbf{s}_{\mathrm{C}}$  total relative uncertainty in the orifice discharge
- s<sub>Cd</sub>f residual standard deviation of the fit for the nozzle discharge coefficient divided by the discharge coefficient in percent coefficient expressed in percent
- $^{\rm s}C_{\rm d}r$  random uncertainty in the orifice or nozzle discharge coefficient in percent
- $^{\rm s}{\rm C_d\, s}$  systematic uncertainty in the orifice or nozzle discharge coefficient in percent
- sc\* relative uncertainty in the critical flow factor in percent
- $s_c*_r$  random uncertainty in the nozzle plenum pressure in percent
- $s_c*_s$  systematic uncertainty in the nozzle plenum pressure in percent
- $\mathbf{s}_{\texttt{jr}}$  random uncertainty in percent for the jth parameter relative to that parameter
- s<sub>js</sub> systematic uncertainty in percent for the jth parameter relative to that parameter

- $s_{\hat{m}}^{\bullet}$  relative uncertainty in the nozzle mass flow rate value in percent
- $s_{mr}^{\bullet}$  random uncertainty in the total mass flow rate in the system in percent
- $s_{ms}^{\bullet}$  systematic uncertainty in the total mass flow rate in the system in percent
- s<sub>NA</sub> systematic nozzle area uncertainty
- s<sub>p</sub> relative uncertainty in the nozzle pressure value in percent
- s<sub>Pc</sub> uncertainty in the difference pressure applied to the transducers
- s<sub>Pf</sub> residual standard of the fit for a static pressure transducer
- $\mathbf{s}_{\mathtt{Pm}}$  standard deviation of the mean static pressure value taken during a test run
- spr random uncertainty in the nozzle plenum pressure in percent
- s<sub>Ps</sub> systematic uncertainty in the nozzle plenum pressure in percent
- s<sub>T</sub> relative uncertainty in the temperature in percent
- $\mathbf{s}_{\mathtt{Tm}}$  standard deviation of the mean temperature divided by the mean temperature in percent
- s<sub>Tr</sub> random uncertainty in the nozzle plenum temperature in percent
- s<sub>Ts</sub> systematic uncertainty in the nozzle plenum temperature in percent
- $s_{
  ho\,r}$  random uncertainty in the gas density at the orifice conditions in percent
- $\mathbf{s}_{\rho\,\mathbf{s}}$  systematic uncertainty in the gas density at the orifice conditions in percent
- $s_{\Delta Pf}$  residual standard deviation of the fit for a differential pressure transducer
- $s_{\Delta Pm}$  standard deviation of the mean of a set of differential pressure observations taken during a test run
- $\mathbf{s}_{\Delta \, P \, \mathbf{r}}$  random uncertainty in the differential pressure in percent

- $\mathbf{s}_{\Delta\,P\,s}$  systematic uncertainty in the differential pressure in percent
- $s_{\rm w}$  uncertainty in the mass standards
- $S_{p}$  nozzle plenum entropy
- S<sub>t</sub> nozzle throat entropy
- s random uncertainty in the nozzle plenum pressure in percent
- $\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{j}}\mathbf{s}$  systematic uncertainty in the nozzle plenum pressure in percent
- T temperature generally, may be absolute depending upon context
- T<sub>a</sub> temperature of air
- T<sub>p</sub> nozzle plenum absolute temperature
- $T_{\rm t}$  nozzle throat absolute temperature
- u internal energy of the flowing fluid per unit mass
- $u_t$  sonic velocity of the gas in the throat of a nozzle
- V Ruska transducer voltage
- V<sub>o</sub> Ruska transducer voltage at zero differential pressure
- $V_1, V_2$  velocity of the flowing fluid
- Y adiabatic expansion factor
- W tare force of the deadweight tester
- Z compressibility factor
- $\alpha$  coefficient of thermal expansion of a nozzle
- $\beta$  d/D, the orifice beta ratio,
- $\gamma$   $c_p/c_V$ , the ratio of specific heats,
- $\Delta P$   $P^1$   $P_2\,,$  the differential pressure developed across the orifice meter.
- ΔS change in entropy
- ΔH change in enthalpy
- $\rho_1$  density of the fluid flowing in the meter tube,

- $ho_2$  density of the fluid flowing in the orifice,
- $ho_{
  m t}$  density of the fluid flowing in the nozzle throat,
- $\mu$  absolute viscosity



Measurements of Coefficients of Discharge for Concentric, Flange-Tapped, Square-Edged Orifice Meters in Natural Gas Over the Reynolds Number Range 25,000 to 16,000,000

#### I. Introduction

For the last two decades it has been recognized in the flowmetering community that a need exists for well-documented, experimental databases of coefficients of discharge for orifice meters in order to achieve a greater degree of accuracy in custody transfer measurements. American Petroleum Institute (API) and the American Gas Association (AGA) made an initial attempt to resolve the situation for flange-tapped orifice meters in the mid-1970's; however, this attempt did not come to fruition. A subsequent effort was made by API and the Gas Processors Association (GPA) to develop a comprehensive and well-documented database of discharge coefficients for flange-tapped orifice meters spanning their range of use. The three major parameters to be varied were the Reynolds number, the meter tube diameter, and the ratio of the orifice diameter to the pipe diameter (known as the beta ratio). accomplish this objective a program consisting of three projects was planned. Common to the program would be a set of orifice meters comprised of meter tubes in five sizes with each size having sets of seven orifice plates with a beta ratio range from 0.1 to 0.75. Each project would concentrate on one region of the Reynolds number range by using a particular fluid for flow tests. The fluids were selected on a practical basis, and the three projects were designed so that data developed by any one project would overlap that developed by a companion project in the adjacent Reynolds range. The low Reynolds number project would be performed using a moderate viscosity liquid and the smaller diameter orifice meters. The intermediate Reynolds number project would use water as the test fluid and would involve all orifice meters. The high Reynolds number project reported here would use natural gas and the larger orifice meters.

The high Reynolds number project differed from the other two projects in that the API entered into two contractual agreements to perform the work. In 1983 the U.S. National Bureau of Standards (NBS) and the API agreed that NBS (1) would supply a documented measurement system for use in the high Reynolds number project, (2) would reduce the data derived from the test observations, and (3) would supply that data to API and make it part of the public domain. The flow testing site was that of the Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America (NGPL) located near Joliet, IL. NGPL was responsible for the day-to-day operation of the tests and provided the critical venturis and their calibration for use as the mass flow rate measurement standards. Funded by the Gas Research Institute, the Colorado Engineering Experiment Station, Inc. (CEESI) performed the calibrations of the critical venturis.

This report describes the measurement systems provided by NBS, the operation of the tests, the flow control and measurement system (in sufficient detail to discuss the results of the testing program), and the results of the testing program. The approach taken by NBS was to document the measurement procedures and standards and relate them to

U.S. national standards maintained by NBS for all of the measured parameters except mass flow rate.

As with any database development or research project, a set of initial assumptions and conditions are necessary to form the basic framework within which the project operates and its goals are accomplished. The following is written to describe this framework. During the course of the project some of the specific conditions, procedures and methods changed. However, the basic framework and objective of the project remained essentially constant.

The rationale for the configurations of the orifice meters and the measurement system was the following:

- A primary condition of the project was that it would develop a fundamental discharge coefficient database. Effects on the orifice meter from a variety of extraneous sources not associated with the fundamental orifice meter configuration were to be eliminated or their effect minimized.
- Two orifice meter sizes were used in this project. These had nominal diameters of 6 and 10 inches<sup>a</sup>. In each size a single level of redundancy would be realized, i.e., two meter tubes at each size would comprise a meter tube assembly. Flange taps would be used to reflect the preponderance of U.S. commercial practice.
- Each meter tube size would have two sets of orifice plates having beta ratios ranging from nominally 0.1 to 0.75. Each set would be nominally identical in a particular size and each set was used with a single meter tube with one exception.
- The manufactured quality of the meter tubes and orifice plates was to be of commercial quality in order to reflect a level of variability normally seen in commercial metering installations. Therefore, the meter tubes were constructed of seamless steel tubing, and fitted with ANSI 600 psi steel flanges. However, a departure from commercial practice was made in the types of flange seals. Rather than the compression gasket seals normally used in commercial orifice metering, o-ring seals were used. The o-ring grooves were placed in each interior flange of the three section meter tube set. The use of o-ring seals provided a reproducible method for locating the pressure taps relative to the orifice plate. This also eliminated any step in the diameter between the meter tube and the orifice, and eliminated the question of the effect of gaskets of variable thickness and diameter on the discharge coefficients calculated from the database.
- The maximum differential pressure would be approximately 200 inches of water or 7.5 psid. The minimum differential pressure would be determined by the capability of the measurement system.

To conform with the sponsor's request, English units are used throughout this report. This procedure departs from the normal NBS practice of using SI units in its technical publications.

- Where feasible, state-of-the-art measurement techniques would be employed.
- All measured parameters were to be referred directly to U.S. standards of measurements.
- Documentation of the measurement systems and procedures was to be as complete as possible.
- In an attempt to isolate the orifice meter from effects caused by the installation of the orifice meters in the test facility, a flow conditioner and an approach tube (approximately 40 diameters long) were added to the normal commercial meter tube configuration.

In planning this project it was decided that the amount of data acquired manually would be minimized. In particular, all pressure and temperature measurements would be automated to minimize human error. As a consequence, the rate at which differential pressure values could be acquired was much larger than in previously reported work, and each of these values was recorded on magnetic media. Therefore, the database that has resulted from this project is quite voluminous and cannot be included in its entirety in this report. Omitted from this report are the observations of each differential pressure, static pressure, and temperature recorded for each test run by the data acquisition system. However, the entire database is available in computer-readable form. The structures of the database are given here and the database itself is available from the API.

Computations of the results of the tests are closely related to the calculation of the physical properties of natural gas. A state-of-the-art equation of state for natural gas [2] and a state-of-the-art program for computing transport properties [3] were used in computing the final results. Results for the test runs taken during the summer and fall of 1984 and 1985 are included in the report. Excluded from these results are those runs made invalid by operator error or measurement equipment malfunction.

This report has been written with several objectives. In addition to the need to report the data and results accurately, considerable effort has gone into the presentation of the procedures and methods used in acquisition of the observational database. A primary objective in planning and executing the project was to fully document the work in such a way that those interested in evaluating the basis for the project's results could do so to a level of detail similar to that used in its execution. The driving force behind this requirement has been the lack of detailed descriptions of the previous work [4] upon which presently used correlations [5,6] of orifice discharge coefficients are based. To a large extent the justification for the orifice meter database program, of which this project is a part, is the lack of such information in the current world database. Therefore, this report has been written with considerable detail so that future workers in the field may profit from it.

#### II. Experimental Facilities and Measurement Systems

The tests were conducted using the Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America's (NGPL) natural gas test loop located at their Joliet, IL station. A description of this facility written by the NGPL Principal Investigator for this project, Mr. G. G. Less, is given in Appendix A. Excerpts from that report are given here to clarify the descriptions of the experimental configurations and procedures.

NGPL's Joliet station is located at the junction of two major natural gas transmission lines as shown in figure 1. One supplies natural gas produced along the U.S. gulf coast; this will be designated Gulf Coast Gas. The other originates near and supplies natural gas produced in the Texas panhandle region near Amarillo, TX; this will be designated Amarillo Gas. The compositions of the two sources of natural gas differ significantly in methane and nitrogen content. Typical analyses of the compositions taken from two test runs are given in table 1. Variations in the gas compositions of each stream were considerably smaller than the between-stream differences.

Table 1. Typical compositions of the gulf coast and Amarillo natural gas sources

Gas Component	Gulf Coast Gas Mole Percent	Amarillo Gas Mole Percent
Methane	95.966	90.639
Ethane	2.092	4.566
Propane	0.472	0.824
I-Butane	0.105	0.103
N-Butane	0.102	0.147
I-Pentane	0.046	0.040
N-Pentane	0.028	0.034
C6 Plus	0.065	0.039
Nitrogen	0.347	3.136
Carbon dioxide	0.776	0.472

The natural gas test loop was installed in parallel with NGPL's mainline regulators such that the natural gas from either source could pass through the loop. The test loop was arranged such that inlet gas pressures from 450 to 750 psig and outlet pressures from 385 to 415 psig were available. This arrangement allowed the use of critical-flow venturis as flow measurement standards. For the series of tests reported here, the test loop was modified to include multiple nozzle manifolds which allowed flow rates to be changed quickly without removal of nozzles from the system. A shed containing an instrumentation and control room was added to house the computer and data logging equipment, the pressure measurement standards and transducers, and the gas chromatograph and associated bottles of calibration gas. The remainder of this section deals with the systems used to measure temperature,

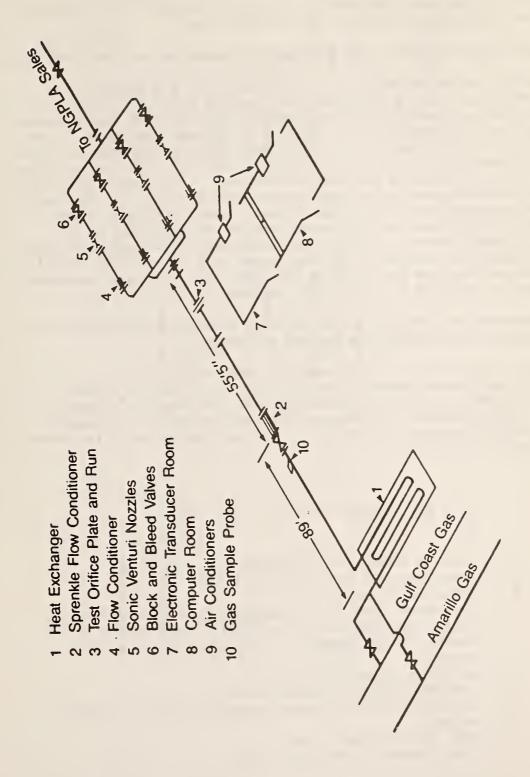


Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the natural gas test loop's major components

pressure, gas composition, and mass flow rate. These parameters form the basic database from which orifice discharge coefficients are calculated. From these, we develop a method to calculate the uncertainty in the discharge coefficients for each test run.

#### A. General Description of the Experimental Apparatus and Test Flow Loop

A system for automated measurement of differential and absolute pressure, temperature, and gas composition forms the basis for the acquisition and storage system of the experimental database. The measurements necessary and the systems used to make them are shown conceptually and schematically in figures 2 and 3. Included in the measurement and data storage system (fig. 3) is the provision for periodic calibration of the differential and absolute pressure transducers. The general philosophy used in the development of the measurement system provided by NBS was to tie each measured parameter to the national standards of measurement maintained by NBS (see fig. 2). Assessment of the magnitude of the effects of each parameter on the total measurement uncertainty for the orifice discharge coefficient was determined by a sensitivity analysis. This analysis was used to determine the rigor with which each measured parameter was compared with national standards.

## B. Sensitivity Analysis of the Measurement System and Variation of the Discharge Coefficient with Various Parameters

The effect of variation in the parameters upon which the orifice meter discharge coefficient depends forms the basis for analysis of the sensitivity and uncertainty of the measurement system. This analysis is based on the mathematical expression relating the measured parameter values to the discharge coefficient. This expression, which is derived in Appendix C, is given by

$$C_d = \dot{m}(1 - \beta^4)^{1/2} / \left[ Nd^2 Y F_a (\rho \Delta P)^{1/2} \right],$$
 (1)

where

C<sub>d</sub> = orifice discharge coefficient,

m = mass flow rate through the orifice,

d = diameter of the orifice,

N = a constant whose value depends on the units of the measured parameters (N =  $\pi/2\sqrt{2}$  for commensurate units),

 $\rho$  = density of the flowing fluid, natural gas in this project,

Y = adiabatic expansion factor,

F<sub>a</sub> = orifice thermal expansion factor,

 $\Delta P$  = the differential pressure developed across the orifice meter,

 $\beta = d/D$ , the beta ratio, and

D = the diameter of the meter tube.

Measurement Traceability	Calculated from formulation	Length standard	Length standard	Calculated from formulation	Mass & time standards via calibration		Pressure standards	Pressure standards	Calculated from formulation	Temperature standards	Eq. of state calculation	Length standards	Corresponding states transport model	P, T and gas composition Equation of state calculation
Parameter or Function	Orifice discharge coefficient	Orifice diameter	Pipe diameter	Thermal expansion factor of the orifice	Mass flow rate	Units conversion constant	Static pressure	Orifice differential pressure	Reynolds number	Test fluid temperature	Adiabatic expansion factor	d/D, diameter	Test fluid viscosity	Test fluid density
Symbol	P <sub>O</sub>	ס	۵	πa	•E	z	۵	ΔР	Re	⊢	<b>&gt;</b>	В	<b>a</b> .	٥
	FORMULATION	C	$\hat{\mathbf{m}} = \mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{N} \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{d}} \mathbf{d}^2 \mathbf{Y} / \frac{\mathbf{p} \Delta \mathbf{F}}{\mathbf{c} \Delta \mathbf{r}}$	+ 51 - L A		Re <del>≖</del> ππ		α -	ţţ			D d Critical	Venturi Gas Orifice	Composition

Figure 2. Orifice meter discharge coefficient measurement system and parameters

## P - Static pressure Diff. pressure Temperature thermometer transducer transducer resistance transducer Platinum Critical ORIFICE METER FLOW MEASUREMENT DATA ACQUISITION 向 Ø 口 印 4 P r P&T P&T P&T P&T SYSTEMS FOR NATURAL GAS TESTS Terminal Printer Microprocessor Diff. Pressure Working Std. Static Press. Working Std. Data Logger APF APA AP A ΔP Modem ۵ Chromatograph Gas Reference .Gas

Figure 3. Orifice meter flow measurement data acquisition systems.

Each of these parameters is either measured directly or is the result of observed values of two or more auxiliary parameters. The two diameter values are measured directly; the remaining parameters are derived from auxiliary observations, tabulated data, equations of state or models of transport properties. Several of the auxiliary measurements require calibration to make a direct tie to the U. S. national measurement system as maintained by NBS. Discussions of the methods of calibration and measurement traceability for each of these are given later in this section. Here we discuss the sensitivity of the discharge coefficient to variations in the parameters appearing explicitly in eq (1).

The effect on the discharge coefficient,  $C_{\rm d}$ , of variations in a given parameter are obtained in the usual manner by differentiating  $C_{\rm d}$  with respect to that parameter. The results were used to select the procedures and hardware for the data collection activities. The following list gives the expressions for the relevant partial derivatives and the corresponding expressions for the relative variation of the discharge coefficient,  $\Delta C_{\rm d}/C_{\rm d}$ , due to relative changes in each parameter.

#### Mass Flow Rate Variation

$$\frac{1}{C_{d}} \frac{\partial C_{d}}{\partial \dot{m}} = \frac{1}{\dot{m}}; \quad \frac{\Delta C_{d}}{C_{d}} = \frac{\Delta \dot{m}}{\dot{m}}$$

The discharge coefficient varies linearly with the mass flow rate. As will be discussed later, the uncertainty in the mass flow rate was determined from calibration procedures used to determine the discharge coefficients for each nozzle of the set used as flow standards. The magnitude of this variation/uncertainty in the measurement of the nozzle discharge coefficients is taken as an upper limit target for the other independent parameter measurements.

#### Flowing Fluid Density Variation

$$\frac{1}{C_d} \quad \frac{\partial C_d}{\partial \rho} = -\frac{1}{2\rho}; \quad \frac{\Delta C_d}{C_d} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho}.$$

The density of natural gas is a computed parameter in this work. Variation in its value depends on the accuracy of the equation of state used for the computation, and on the accuracy of the observed parameters which are the input data to the computation, i.e., pressure, temperature, and gas composition. The equation of state of Starling and coworkers [2] is used in this work. A comparison of the calculated and experimental values of pertinent parameters is given in Appendix D. Although the estimate of the accuracy of the calculated properties varies somewhat with pressure and temperature, differences between experimental and calculated values do not exceed 0.1% over the pressure and temperature region covered by the data. This level of accuracy represents the current state of the art and is a limiting component in the total error budget.

#### Orifice Expansion Factor Variation

The expansion factor, Y, depends on the ratio of the orifice differential pressure to the downstream static pressure (X), on the  $\beta$  ratio, and on the real-gas isentropic exponent (k). Values of X are computed from the pressure and differential pressure data, and values of k are computed using the equation of state described in section III. In practice, the values of Y range from 1.0002 to 1.0005.

The uncertainty in Y is dominated by the uncertainties in X and k. If one assumes that the uncertainties in X and k are 10%, one finds an uncertainty in Y of approximately 0.08%. Because the uncertainties in X and k are much less than 10%, we conclude that the uncertainty in Y is much less than 0.1%. The uncertainty in Y may be ignored under these circumstances and the contribution from this term dropped from the total uncertainty statement.

#### Orifice Thermal Expansion Factor Variation

The effect of variations in the orifice thermal expansion factor,  $F_a$ , is small due to the magnitude of the thermal expansion coefficient of the orifice plate material, stainless steel. The thermal expansion of stainless steel is of the order of  $10^{-5}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and for the temperatures used in this work (15 to  $40^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), errors in the measured temperature and calculated expansion coefficient are extremely small.

#### Differential Pressure Variation

$$\frac{1}{C_d} \quad \frac{\partial C_d}{\partial (\Delta P)} = -\frac{1}{2\Delta P}; \quad \frac{\Delta C_d}{C_d} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{\Delta (\Delta P)}{(\Delta P)}$$

The variation of the discharge coefficient with the differential pressure across the orifice meter is similar to that of the flowing fluid density. However, this measurement has traditionally been one of the more difficult to make with a small uncertainty. The approach taken in this work was to make a large number of differential pressure measurements using high quality, industrial-grade transducers, and to calibrate them frequently against appropriate working standards. this way the uncertainty in this parameter is composed of a component describing the performance of each transducer and a component describing that of the working standard. The working standard was selected to minimize the uncertainty in differential pressure at the elevated static pressures at which these tests were run and to provide a practical means of performing the calibration while maintaining its accuracy. Two sets of differential pressure transducers were used: one to cover the differential pressure range up to approximately 40 inches of water (1.4 psid or approximately 10,000 pascals), and the other the range from 40 to 150 inches of water (5.4 psid or 38,000 pascals). This was done to reduce the uncertainty component in the transducer performance at the lower differential pressures.

The absolute uncertainty in the measurement of the differential pressure is nearly constant over the pressure range. Therefore, the relative uncertainty increases as the differential pressure decreases. As a result, the minimum pressure used was approximately 10 inches of water (0.4 psid or 2500 pascals). A realistic estimate of the uncertainty in the differential pressure working standard is approximately 3 parts in 10,000. Taking this as the uncertainty in the differential pressure value, one obtains approximate relative uncertainties for the highest and lowest nominal differential pressures used in the testing procedures of 0.03% (differential pressure of 150 inches of water) and 0.4% (differential pressure of 10 inches of water).

#### Orifice and Meter Tube Diameter Variations

$$\frac{1}{C_d} \quad \frac{\partial C_d}{\partial d} = -\frac{2}{1-\beta^4} \quad \frac{1}{d} ; \quad \frac{\Delta C_d}{C_d} = -\frac{2}{1-\beta^4} \quad \frac{\Delta d}{d} .$$

$$\frac{1}{C_d} \quad \frac{\partial C_d}{\partial d} = -\frac{2\beta^4}{1-\beta^4} \quad \frac{1}{D} ; \quad \frac{\Delta C_d}{C_d} = -\frac{2\beta^4}{1-\beta^4} \quad \frac{\Delta d}{D} .$$

The  $2/(1-\beta^4)$  term in these relations amplifies the effects of uncertainty in the diameter measurements on that of the discharge coefficient. For the range of beta ratios used in this work the magnitude of this term ranges from 2 (for  $\beta=0.1$ ) to 3 (for  $\beta=0.75$ ).

All diameter measurements were estimated to be made with an absolute uncertainty of approximately 0.0002 inches (5  $\mu$ m). The effects of this uncertainty on the relative uncertainty in the discharge coefficients are tabulated below for both the orifice and meter tube diameters. The small diameter meter tubes are the most seriously affected by the smaller beta ratio orifices.

Meter Tube Diameter	Orifice Diameter	Beta Ratio	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \Delta C_{d} \\ \overline{C_{d}} \end{array}\right]_{d}$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \Delta C_d \\ C_d \end{array}\right]_D$
(inches)	(inches)		(%)	(%)
6.0 6.0 6.0 10.0 10.0 10.0	0.63 1.25 3.00 4.00 1.0 3.0 5.0	0.11 0.21 0.50 0.67 0.10 0.30 0.50 0.75	6.3 x 10 <sup>-2</sup> 3.2 x 10 <sup>-2</sup> 1.4 x 10 <sup>-2</sup> 1.2 x 10 <sup>-2</sup> 4.0 x 10 <sup>-2</sup> 1.3 x 10 <sup>-2</sup> 8.5 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> 7.8 x 10 <sup>-3</sup>	8.1 x 10 <sup>-7</sup> 1.3 x 10 <sup>-5</sup> 4.4 x 10 <sup>-4</sup> 1.7 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> 4.0 x 10 <sup>-7</sup> 3.3 x 10 <sup>-5</sup> 2.7 x 10 <sup>-4</sup> 1.9 x 10 <sup>-3</sup>

#### Natural Gas Mass Flow Rate Measurement System and Uncertainty

#### 1. General Description

The natural gas test loop at NGPL consisted of three major components: (1) a water bath heater, (2) the orifice meter test section, and (3) the critical nozzle manifold. The water bath heater had a capacity of one million BTU/hour to heat the gas entering the test loop. The purpose of the heater was to raise the temperature of the gas above the hydrocarbon dew point in the throats of the critical venturis. Otherwise there could be substantial errors in the calculated mass flow rate due to two-phase conditions in the nozzle throats. Estimates were made by Starling and coworkers [7] of the conditions in the nozzle throat for the onset of the two-phase region. These were related to the nozzle plenum conditions to provide operational information. The capacity of the heater was sufficient to raise the temperature of the gas to approximately 60 °F at the higher flow rates during the cooler part of the test schedule and to temperatures slightly in excess of 100 °F at the lower flow rates. Data collection procedures were confined to the summer and fall of each year so that the temperature of the gas could be maintained above 60 °F.

The configuration shown in figure 1 is that of the test loop as it existed in the 1984 tests. During the spring of 1985 a second nozzle manifold was added to allow most of the nozzles to be permanently installed. The second nozzle manifold carried the smaller of the nozzles and the larger, original manifold contained the largest nozzles. The nozzles were identified by their throat diameters.

Each leg of the nozzle manifolds contained a platinum resistance thermometer mounted in a thermometer well, a plenum pressure tap, and a flow straightener. The thermometer well was located upstream of the flow straightener with the pressure tap located 1 to 3 pipe diameters upstream of the nozzle inlet. Calculation of the mass flow rate of natural gas through the system was based on the values of these temperatures and pressures for each operational nozzle of the manifold.

#### 2. Natural Gas Mass Flow Rate Calculation and Nozzle Discharge Coefficient Values

The mass flow rate of natural gas, m (lb/sec), through one of the critical nozzles is calculated using

$$\dot{m} = \frac{P A_t C^* C_d}{(RT)^{1/2}},$$
 (2)

where

P = inlet static pressure (psia),

 $A_t$  = nozzle throat area, (in<sup>2</sup>),  $C^*$  = critical flow factor for t = critical flow factor for the flowing fluid,

C<sub>d</sub> = nozzle discharge coefficient,

 $R = gas constant (ft-lb_f/lb-^\circ R)$ , and

T = inlet gas temperature (°R).

All of the parameters in eq (2) except the discharge coefficient and critical flow factor are measured or computed from measured parameters or are thermodynamic constants. The discharge coefficient must be determined through calibration of the nozzle. The nozzles were calibrated in air flows at CEESI. A report of these tests [8] characterizes the dependence of the discharge coefficient upon the Reynolds number based on plenum viscosity and throat diameter. The Reynolds number value is computed using

$$R_{d} = \underbrace{48\mathring{m}}_{\pi d\mu} \tag{3}$$

where

m = mass flow rate (lb/sec),

d = nozzle throat diameter (inches), and

 $\mu$  = natural gas absolute viscosity (lb/ft-sec).

Computation of the viscosity was based on the nozzle inlet conditions since no measurements were made in the throat.

Each of the nozzles was calibrated in air over the range of Reynolds numbers for which they were expected to be used in the natural gas tests. Since the nozzles were calibrated using a surrogate fluid having physical properties different from those of natural gas, the pressures at which the calibration data were taken were adjusted to encompass the anticipated range of Reynolds numbers for the natural gas tests.

To calculate the nozzle discharge coefficients during the natural gas tests, the following mathematical expression was used to characterize the discharge coefficient calibration data of each nozzle:

$$C_d = A + B R_d^{-1/2}$$
. (4)

Values of the coefficients A and B were determined using the method of least squares and are given in table 2 with the residual standard deviations of the fits. The fitting procedures and the resulting estimates were performed by CEESI.

Table 2. Coefficients of the nozzle discharge coefficient model

Nozzle Designation	A	В	Residual Std. Dev.	Nozzle Holder (inches)
0.0950	0.99044	3.85	0.00033	2
0.1250	0.98270	8.29	0.00021	2
0.1880	0.99642	- 6.77	0.00032	2
0.2496	0.99347	- 6.666	0.00010	2
0.3750	0.99064	- 4.04	0.00024	2
0.5328	0.99940	- 9.77	0.00016	6
0.7537	0.99773	- 0.80	0.00025	6
1.0648	0.99352	10.36	0.00059	6
1.3751	0.98849	26.9	0.00041	6
1.9450	0.99547	- 9.9	0.00029	10
2.3300	0.99389	- 3.49	0.00044	10

The 0.1250 nozzle listed above was not part of the NGPL nozzle set. The original nozzle, for which discharge coefficients are reported in [8], exhibited unusual behavior in the calibration tests and was found subsequently to have a defect sufficiently large to warrant manufacture and testing of a second nozzle. This was done and the results of the calibration tests are given in Appendix F.

The critical flow factor,  $C^*$ , in eq (2) characterizes the real gas effects of the fluid passing through the nozzle. The calculations of Johnson [9] were used to obtain these values for the calibration fluid, which was air. The approach used to calculate  $C^*$  for the natural gas mixtures used at Joliet is discussed in Section III.

#### 3. Uncertainty in the Nozzle Discharge Coefficient Value

The uncertainty in the value of the nozzle discharge coefficient calculated using eq (4) consists of the random variation in the discharge coefficient data upon which the coefficients A and B are based, and the contributions of the various measured or inferred parameters from which the discharge coefficients for a particular nozzle are calculated. The random variation may be estimated from the least squares procedure used to assign values to A and B via the residual standard deviation of the fit. Three standard deviations will be used to attain a 99% confidence level in this estimate.

Estimates of the contribution to the uncertainty from the independent variables on which C (nozzle) depends follow from a rearrangement of eq (2):

$$C_{d} = \frac{\mathring{m} \sqrt{RT}}{PA_{+} C^{*}}.$$
 (5)

<u>Mass Flow Rate</u> - The uncertainty in the mass flow rate measurement depends upon which of the two CEESI flow measurement system was used in the nozzle calibration. The primary system is based on a tank of accurately known volume from which gas is expelled through the nozzle under test for a measured time period. The secondary system consists of nozzle sets calibrated in this way on the primary system. These are then used in parallel combinations as transfer standards for test nozzle calibration at flow rates substantially above the maximum of the primary system. Consequently, the uncertainty of the secondary calibration system is larger than that of the primary system since it must include both primary system uncertainty and reproducibility of nozzle calibration using it. CEESI estimates the uncertainty of the primary system at 0.1% of the mass flow rate value and the secondary system has an uncertainty of 0.25% of the mass flow rate value. Uncertainties for both mass flow rate determination systems will be considered to contribute systematic error in the calibration of nozzle discharge coefficients. Nozzles with diameters up to and including the 0.5328-inch nozzle were calibrated with both the primary and secondary systems and are assigned the smaller uncertainty value. The larger nozzle calibrations used only the secondary system.

 $\underline{\text{Gas Constant}}$  - The uncertainty in the gas constant value is approximately 1 part in 30,000 or 0.003% [10]. This uncertainty is so much smaller than that of the mass flow rate and the other parameters that its effect is neglected in the analysis of error propagation.

<u>Pressure</u> - The relative uncertainty in the pressure value claimed by CEESI is 0.04%.

<u>Temperature</u> - The level of uncertainty in the temperature value is  $0.1~^{\circ}F~(0.055~^{\circ}C)$  and is taken to be random. This gives a relative uncertainty of 0.02%. (Temperature measurement is discussed fully in sec. II.E.)

Nozzle Throat Area - Uncertainty in the nozzle throat area, or diameter, does not contribute to the uncertainty in the nozzle discharge coefficient because the same diameter value is used during calibration and subsequent use of the nozzle. As described later, however, there is an additional uncertainty in the measured mass flow rate through a single nozzle when the temperature during test runs significantly differs from that at the time of calibration. This additional term is added systematically to the error budget for the mass flow rate. It does not appear in this error budget for the nozzle discharge coefficient, but is discussed in a subsequent section related to total uncertainty of these measurements.

<u>Critical Flow Factor for Air</u> - The calibration of the nozzles at CEESI used air as the flowing fluid. The uncertainty in the critical flow factor for air will be estimated from comments made by Johnson [8] concerning the level of agreement between his calculation of physical parameters for air and tabulated thermodynamic properties (Hilsenrath [11]) for air.

The critical flow factor is defined by the following equation:

$$C^* = G_t (RT_p)^{1/2}/P_p$$
 and  $G_t = p_t U_t$ ,

where  $G_t$  = mass flow rate per unit area,

 $T_p = plenum temperature,$ 

P<sub>p</sub> = plenum pressure,

 $p_t$  = density in the nozzle throat, and

 $U_t$  = velocity in the nozzle throat.

Johnson calculated the gas density using an equation of state to compute its compressibility, and then computed the density with the compressibility to carry the real gas effects. His stated level of agreement for compressibility values with reference [11] is 0.1 percent as a worst case estimate.

Johnson's calculation of gas velocity in the throat was dependent upon values of the enthalpy obtained from tabulated values in [11]. It is assumed that the interpolation methods used by Johnson did not significantly increase uncertainty in the enthalpy values used for velocity

computation. Therefore, the enthalpy uncertainty stated in [11] of approximately 1 or 2 x  $10^{-4}$  is the primary uncertainty contribution to the computed throat velocity and is considerably below that of the compressibility. The uncertainty in  $C^*$  is the sum of the uncertainties in throat velocity and density, or 0.12%.

The total error budget for the mass flow rate through a single nozzle, to be developed in subsequent sections of this report, includes the uncertainty in the nozzle discharge coefficient and the uncertainty in C\* for natural gas. For natural gas we develop numerical estimates of the uncertainty in C\* using the equation of state. Thus, the total uncertainty in the mass flow rate includes the uncertainty in C\* for air (from the nozzle calibrations), estimated at 0.12%, and the uncertainty in C\* for natural gas (from the test runs), estimated numerically.

#### Combined Uncertainty in Nozzle Discharge Coefficients

Calculation of the total relative uncertainty in percent in the discharge coefficient for each nozzle requires that the random uncertainty from the fit used to determine A and B be combined with the random and systematic uncertainties in the values of  $C_{\rm d}$  calculated from eq (5). The uncertainties in the fit and in the values of  $C_{\rm d}$  are combined additively but in the calculation of the latter the random contributions are combined in quadrature and the systematic components additively. Denoting the resultant total uncertainty by  $S_{\rm C_{\rm d}}$ , one has

$$s_{C_d}$$
 (nozzle) =  $\left[ \left( 3s_{C_d} f \right)^2 + (3s_p)^2 + 1/4 (s_T)^2 \right]^{1/2} + s_c^* + s_m^*$ 

where  ${}^{S}C_{d}f$  = residual standard deviation of the fit for  $C_{d}$ , divided by  $C_{d}$ , expressed in percent,

s<sub>p</sub> = the relative uncertainty in the nozzle pressure value in percent,

 $s_m^*$  = the relative uncertainty in the nozzle mass flow rate value in percent.

 $s_T$  = the relative uncertainty in the temperature in percent.

s<sub>c</sub>\* = the relative uncertainty in the critical flow factor for air in percent.

For nozzles that were calibrated using CEESI's primary and secondary flow rate calibration systems, the total relative uncertainty in the discharge coefficient is based upon the primary system:

$$\mathbf{s}_{C_{d}} \text{ (nozzle)} = \left[ \left[ 3\mathbf{s}_{C_{d}} \mathbf{f} \right]^{2} + (0.04)^{2} + 1/4(0.02)^{2} \right]^{1/2} + 0.1 + 0.12$$

$$= \left[ \left[ 3\mathbf{s}_{C_{d}} \mathbf{f} \right]^{2} + 17 \times 10^{-4} \right]^{1/2} + 0.22.$$

For nozzles that were calibrated using CEESI's secondary system only, the total relative uncertainty in the discharge coefficient is computed using

$$\mathbf{s}_{C_{d}} \text{ (nozzle)} = \left[ \left( 3\mathbf{s}_{C_{d}} \mathbf{f} \right)^{2} + (0.04)^{2} + 1/4(0.02)^{2} \right]^{1/2} + 0.25 + 0.12$$

$$= \left[ \left( 3\mathbf{s}_{C_{d}} \mathbf{f} \right)^{2} + 17 \times 10^{-4} \right]^{1/2} + 0.37.$$

The six smallest nozzles, i.e., those having throat diameters of 0.5328 inches and smaller, were calibrated using the CEESI primary flow rate measurement system. The remainder used the secondary system only and are assigned the larger relative uncertainty.

The uncertainty in the mass flow rate of natural gas through a single critical nozzle depends on the uncertainties in the nozzle discharge coefficients determined at CEESI. A conservative estimate of this uncertainty is obtained in Section IV by treating  ${\rm s}_{\rm C_d} {\rm f}$  as a random uncertainty and the remaining contributions as a systematic uncertainty.

#### D. Static and Differential Pressure Measurement Systems and Standards

#### 1. Pressure Measurement Requirements and Units

Measurement of the static and differential pressures at each orifice meter and nozzle was one of the primary measurements made during this project. The criteria used in selecting the measurement methods were:

- The method must significantly reduce or eliminate the need for manual transcription of data, and therefore, the error rate associated with it, and be compatible with the automated data acquisition and storage techniques used in the project.
- The method must incorporate working standards of pressure for in-situ calibration of static and differential pressure measurement devices.
- The method must be capable of an accuracy consistent with the level of uncertainty in the measurement of the mass flow rate. This is determined by the uncertainty in the calibration of the critical nozzles.
- The capability to maintain this accuracy level between successive pressure calibrations must be retained.

Throughout this report several sets of pressure units are used. It is common industrial practice in the United States to use inches of water in describing differential pressure measurement and pounds per square inch for absolute, gauge, or differential pressures. The abbreviations psia, psig, and psid will be used for these, respectively. To satisfy a broader community, the SI system (pressure units of pascals) is generally included parenthetically. For convenience in the remainder of this document the following conversion constants between the pressure units are given. These are generally recognized and are contained in American National Standard Z210.1-1976.

 $\begin{array}{rcl} 1 \text{ pascal} &= 1 \text{ newton/meter}^2 \\ 1 \text{ pound force/inch}^2 &= 6894.76 \text{ pascals} \\ 1 \text{ inch of water (60 °F, 15.55 °C)} &= 249.08 \text{ pascals} \\ 1 \text{ inch of water (39.2 °F, 4 °C)} &= 248.84 \text{ pascals} \end{array}$ 

#### 2. Differential Pressure Transducers

Measurements of the differential pressure across the orifice meter were made using industrial quality, diaphragm type, differential pressure transducers. Voltage output from all transducers were measured using a data logger having a 5 1/2-digit resolution, i.e., 1 part in 200,000. This resolution is much below any other source of error and is neglected in the uncertainty analysis. The pressure transduction instruments were selected by the API orifice database project committee and were com-

patible with the electronic data acquisition and storage system used in the project. Several sets of these transducers were used during the course of the project. The basis for transducers changes is discussed later in this section. Provision for frequent calibration of these devices was designed into the data acquisition system to provide the capability to attain sufficiently accurate characterization of the transducer response and maintain traceability with the U.S. national measurement system.

Two operating ranges were selected to cover the range of orifice meter flow rates. The maximum flow rates corresponded to differential pressures of 150 to 250 inches of water (5.5 to 9.2 psid, 37 to 63 kilopascals). To achieve redundancy in the measurement system, two transducers for each of the two ranges were used. The low range differential pressure transducers had a span of approximately 40 inches of water. Three sets of high range transducers were used. The first two sets were used in the test data collected in 1984; one had a range of 200 inches of water and the other 150 inches of water. During 1985 a third set of both high and low range transducers was used. In that case the largest differential pressures measured were approximately 250 inches of water. The upper end of the lower range was maintained near 40 inches of water.

Figure 4 shows the interconnection of the differential pressure transducers, the orifice meter, and the differential pressure calibration apparatus. The latter is discussed in more detail below. It should be noted that the connections of the differential pressure transducers to the orifice meter taps were made on the top set of tap holes only. These were located at the 12 o'clock position. connection location shown in figure 4 facilitates the presentation but does not reflect the actual connection configuration. Each of the transducers was isolated from the remainder of the transducer manifold with seven-valve manifolds which allowed any of the transducers to be connected to the atmosphere, the pressure developed in the orifice meter, or the pressure developed in the calibration portion of the transducer manifold. In normal operation the full range of differential pressures was admitted to each transducer, both for pressure measurements during test runs and for calibration procedures. Each transducer was fitted with a mechanical stop to arrest the motion of its diaphragm before damage occurred.

The 40-inch transducers had their operating span set to 40 inches of water for use in the lower differential pressure region. The original intent was to limit the low range transducers to 20 inches of water, but the transducers operated sufficiently well up to 40 inches that the low range was extended to 40 inches of water or below. The first set of transducers designated as 200 inches were actually transducers whose upper limit was 750 inches of water and had been re-spanned to 200 inches of water. These transducers were used until late August of the 1984 operating season. Because of a consistent difference between the upper range transducers and the lower range transducers in the region of response overlap, a series of operational tests of the transducers was performed. These tests are described fully in Appendix B and demonstrated that the procedures used immediately after the calibration of

the transducers induced significant shifts of the zero differential pressure response in the high range transducers only. The procedures inducing this effect were those necessary to switch the transducer connections from the calibration side of the manifold to that of orifice meter.

Prior to August, 1984, calibration procedures were performed at a static or base pressure of 600 psig. Following the calibration, the transducers were valved onto the orifice meter side of the manifold which was operating in the pressure range 480 to 750 psig. In switching the valves between the two sides of the manifold, differential pressure excursions much larger than the range of the transducers were presented to the transducers. These excursions caused changes in the zero differential pressure response of approximately 0.5 inches of water in the high range transducers only. This appeared to be a constant shift in the response until the transducers were overpressured again. During the course of these diagnostic tests the low range transducers were connected to the manifold in the same way as the high range transducers and were subjected to the same overpressurization regimes. The maximum shift in the zero differential response appeared to be less than 0.03 inches of water for one and 0.01 for the other of these transducers.

Because of this difficulty, the high range transducers and one of the low range transducers were replaced. The high range transducers were replaced with transducers having a maximum span of approximately 175 inches of water. The replacement of the low range transducer was not required, but was done anyway. The performance of the second set of high range transducers was improved over the initial set, although the upper flow rates at which orifice meters could be tested was reduced by approximately 25%. As a result of these circumstances, the orifice meter test points were rerun. In the results database of this project, test points above 40 inches of water are excluded because of the poor performance of the high range transducers during this period. However, the points below 40 inches of water remain as part of the database since these transducers were found to be operating in an acceptable manner.

In addition to the change of transducers, a change in calibration procedures was made. Rather than calibrate the differential pressure transducers at 600 psig, the base pressure was adjusted to be reasonably close to that of the test loop at the time of calibration. This pressure value was obtained from the Joliet station operations personnel shortly before the calibration procedures began.

Before the 1985 operating season was begun, a new set of high and low range transducers were obtained and mounted. These were used throughout the 1985 testing schedule and performed well.

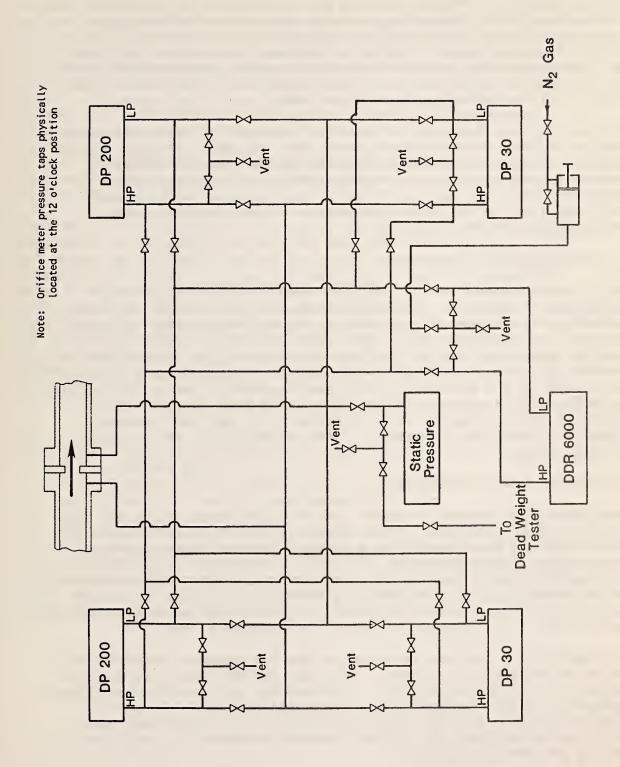


Figure 4. Differential pressure transducer manifold schematic diagram.

Calibration of the transducers was performed over the full operating pressure range using the small pressurization pump shown at the lower right in figure 4. These procedures were performed with nitrogen as the calibration fluid. The working pressure standard for differential pressure was a Model DDR-6000 quartz bourdon tube differential pressure transducer manufactured by the Ruska Instrument Corporation [12]. This was connected to the transducer manifold through a three valve manifold. The DDR 6000 was filled only with nitrogen and never with natural gas since it was not of an explosion proof design.

This was done to eliminate the hazard of explosion in the control room area of the instrumentation shed where it was located. Purging of the manifold with nitrogen was done with the appropriate venting valves located on each transducer. The differential and static pressure transducer manifolds were maintained at the operating base pressure levels when not in use to minimize adverse effects due to pressurization/depressurization cycling.

# 3. Static Pressure Transducers

Static pressure measurements were made using industrial grade, diaphragm-type transducers. Pressure measurements are required at several locations in the measurement system, i.e., the orifice meter and each critical flow nozzle's plenum. Five static pressure transducers were used for these measurements. An additional set of four transducers, of somewhat lesser quality, were used to measure the downstream pressure of each nozzle in the main manifold to give a measure of whether the nozzle had achieved conditions necessary for critical flow. Details of the interconnecting piping for both the differential and static pressure transducers are given in Appendix A with photographs of the transducer mounting hardware.

### 4. Working Pressure Standards

Incorporation of working standards into the measurement system was done using two types of devices. The working pressure standard for the static pressure measurements was a model HK-1000 ball-type deadweight pressure gauge manufactured by Ametek [12]. This device was used to develop known pressures from 400 to 800 psig which were applied to the static pressure transducers during calibration procedures. In all of the calibration procedures the working fluid was nitrogen obtained from bottles kept in the transducer room of the instrument shed.

The deadweight tester was calibrated by the NBS Pressure Standards Group before it was placed in service. The Ruska DDR-6000 was calibrated by the manufacturer before delivery to NBS and was calibrated several times against a high pressure mercury manometer [13] at the NBS Boulder Laboratories before it was placed in service at the Joliet test site. It was calibrated again by the NBS Pressure Standards Group after the testing program was completed.

#### 5. Static Pressure Working Standard

The calibration of the deadweight tester produced an effective area for the ball and an uncertainty in this value over the calibration pressure range of 60 to 550 psia. A small pressure dependence of the ball area was indicated by the presence of a small apparent residual force in addition to that generated by the weight stack itself. Adjustment for this effect is afforded by assignment of a non-zero value as the tare force of the deadweight tester. Mass values were assigned to the weights, the ball, and the weight carrier of the deadweight tester. These values and the area of the ball, the local acceleration of gravity, the tare force, and the atmospheric parameters (barometric pressure, relative humidity, and air temperature) were used to compute the pressure developed by the deadweight tester during static pressure transducer calibration.

Computation of the pressure developed by the deadweight tester involved computation of the density of air, the assigned area of the ball, the tare force, and the total mass of the weight stack. Since pressure is defined as force per unit area, the force exerted on the deadweight tester's ball must be calculated for each stack of weights used in developing a particular pressure. The apparent mass value of the weight stack is computed using eq (6), which accounts for the buoyant force of the atmosphere on the objects exerting a force on the ball. The apparent mass is the difference between the force of gravity pulling the weight stack toward the center of the earth and the buoyant force of the atmosphere directed in the opposite direction.

$$M_a = M_t (1 - \rho_a/d_w), \qquad (6)$$

where M<sub>t</sub> = true mass of the combined weight stack,

M<sub>a</sub> = apparent mass,

d = density of the weight material, and

 $\rho_{a}$  = density of the air surrounding the weight.

The weights were made of stainless steel having an assigned density of 7.8 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. However, the materials making up the weight stack and contributing to the force on the ball were not only the stainless steel weights, but also the weight carrier and the ball itself. The true mass values, weight designations and nominal pressure produced by each weight, when placed on the deadweight tester, are given in table 3.

Table 3. Pressure gauge weight mass values, maker number 76837

Nomin	al	Wei	ght	Tr	ue Mas	s T	Value
Press	ure	Desig	nation				
					(lbm	1)	
					(	-/	
90	nei	#	1		3.974	990	)
100	-		2		4.416		
100	her.	#	_		4.416		
11	"						
		#			4.416		
11	11	#	_		4.416		
11	"	#	6		4.416	791	l
11	11	#	7		4.417	021	l
11	11	#	8		4.416	643	3
11	11	#	9		4.416	521	l
50	psi	#	10		2.208		
20	_	#	11		0.883	407	7
20	_	#	12		0.883	368	3
10	psi	#	13		0.441	675	5
5	psi	#	14		0.220	829	9
2	psi	#	15		0.088	337	7
	psi	#	16		0.088	335	5
	psi		17		0.044		
	carrier	,,			0.440		
_					0.000		
Ceramic	Dall				0.000	יסכי	)

(assumed density of stainless steel is 7.8 g/cm<sup>3</sup>)

Once the apparent mass of the weight stack had been computed the pressure value was computed using

$$P = (M_a g - W) / A_h [1 - a(T - 23)], \tag{7}$$

where P = pressure,

g = local acceleration of gravity calculated for the Joliet test site (980.2429 cm/sec<sup>2</sup>) [14],

W = tare force determined in calibration of the instrument,

 $A_b$  = area of the ball,

a = area thermal expansion coefficient for the ceramic ball/stainless nozzle combination, and

T = temperature in degrees Celsius.

Equation (7) includes a correction for the small thermal expansion of the stainless steel/ceramic ball combination. The reference temperature of 23 °C is that at which the testers were calibrated. Introduction of the appropriate units for each of the quantities in eq (7) results in eq (8), which was used to compute the pressure developed by the deadweight tester. Equation (8) gives the pressure in the SI units of pascals (newtons/meter<sup>2</sup>). The conversion factor  $1.450377 \times 10^{-4}$  psi/pascal is used to express the pressure value in customary units of psi.

$$P = \frac{[0.4535924 \text{ (kg/lb)} \times M_a \text{ (lb)} \times 9.802429 \text{ (m/sec}^2)] - W}{A_b \text{ (m}^2) \{1 + 0.0000167 \text{ [T(°C)} - 23]\}}$$
 (8)

# 6. Uncertainty in the Static Pressure Working Standard

The statement of uncertainty in one of the working pressure standards is composed of the following components:

- · the uncertainty in the area assigned to the ball,
- the uncertainty in the buoyancy correction for the weight stack,
- the uncertainty in the mass value of the weight stack,
- · the uncertainty in the tare force,
- the uncertainty in the value of the acceleration of gravity, and
- the uncertainty in the values of the thermal expansion coefficients for the ceramic ball and the stainless steel nozzle/ball retainer.

The uncertainty in the area assigned to the ball and that assigned to the tare force are obtained from calibration of the deadweight tester against the national working pressure standard by the NBS Pressure & Temperature Division (Calibration Report P-7959). The effective area assigned to the ball was  $2.850007 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2$  with a relative random uncertainty of 22.9 parts per million. The tare force value assigned was  $6.779506 \times 10^{-3}$  newtons with an uncertainty of  $1.8315 \times 10^{-3}$  newtons. The relative systematic uncertainty in the national pressure standard used to assign these values is reflected in the uncertainty in the effective area value and is 54 parts per million of the effective area.

The uncertainty in the buoyancy correction for the weight stack is due to the effects of uncertainty in the density of the air and the weights. The relative uncertainty in the density of the weights is taken to be 1%. As is the relative uncertainty in the density of air. A discussion of the effect of uncertainty in computed air density values on deadweight testers is given in reference [1]. Computation of air density values used the formulation of Jones [10]. Taking partial derivatives of eq (7) and approximating factors of  $M_a$  g/( $M_a$  g-W) by unity, one obtains

$$\frac{1}{P} \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial d_w} = \frac{\rho a}{d_w - \rho_a} \quad \frac{1}{d_w} \quad ; \quad \frac{\Delta P}{P} = \quad \frac{\rho_a}{d_w - \rho_a} \qquad \frac{\Delta dw}{d_w} \quad .$$

These expressions give the relative uncertainties in the pressure due to the uncertainty in the buoyancy correction in eq (7). Substitution of nominal values for the density of air  $(0.00117~g/cm^3)$  and stainless steel (7.8  $g/cm^3$ ) gives values for the relative magnitudes of these effects of approximately 2 parts per million each. The combined effect is 4 ppm for relative uncertainty due to air buoyancy effects. This uncertainty component is taken to be random in effect.

The uncertainty in the assignment of the mass values for the stainless steel weights and the weight carrier is 15 micropounds at the 99% confidence level. The uncertainty in the mass assigned to the ball is less than 1 micropound. The total relative uncertainty in the mass of the weight stack combinations used in calibration procedures between pressures of 400 to 800 psia is 3 to 4 parts per million and is taken to be systematic.

The tare force assigned was  $6.779506 \times 10^{-3}$  newtons with an uncertainty of  $1.8315 \times 10^{-3}$  newtons. The relative uncertainty in this quantity is normalized by the total force exerted on the effective area of the ball/nozzle combination. For the pressure range 450 to 750 psia, the force ranges from approximately 88 to 147 newtons. Therefore, the relative uncertainty in the tare force ranges from 12 to 21 parts per million. The tare force uncertainty is taken as a random contribution in the pressure uncertainty since it is derived from the fitting procedures used in its determination.

The uncertainty in the local acceleration of gravity at the Joliet, IL County Court House is estimated [14] to be  $0.002~\rm cm/sec^2$  relative to a value of  $980.2429~\rm cm/sec^2$ . We arbitrarily double the magnitude of this uncertainty estimate to account for changes in longitude, latitude and elevation of the test site relative to the court house. The relative uncertainty is therefore assigned to be 4 parts per million and is taken to be systematic.

The effects of uncertainty in the thermal expansion coefficients of the steel nozzle holding the ball and of the ball itself are estimated to be approximately 10% of the value of each [15]. Since operation of the deadweight testers was in the 20 to 25 °C range due to air conditioning of the transducer room, the magnitude of this effect on the uncertainty in the pressure is 3 to 5 parts per million [see eq (8)]. This contribution is taken to be systematic.

A statement of the total relative uncertainty in the deadweight tester pressure is obtained by combining the random contributions in quadrature and the systematic contributions additively. A summary of the various contributions is given in table 4. For those contributions which are dependent on the pressure range, the component of largest magnitude is used in the summation of error components.

Table 4. Relative uncertainty in the static pressure working standard

	Random (ppm)	,
Ball area assignment	23	54
Tare force	12 - 21	
Buoyancy correction	4	
Weight stack mass values		4
Acceleration of gravity		4
Ball/Nozzle thermal expansion coeff.		<u>5</u>
Component Summations	26 - 31	67
Total Estimated Uncertainty 93 - 98	parts per	million

The total estimated relative uncertainty in the pressure developed by the deadweight tester for calibration of the static pressure transducers is taken to be 98 parts per million. The total estimated absolute uncertainty ranges from 0.045 at 450 psia to 0.074 at 750 psia.

# 7. Barometric Pressure Measurement and Its Uncertainty

The static pressure transducers were referenced to atmospheric pressure and calibrated in that manner. Computation of absolute pressure values for the nozzles and the orifice meter requires a measured value of the barometric pressure be added to the values obtained from the static pressure transducers. A mercury barometer was used at the Joliet station for this purpose. Its location, physically outside the test loop, required the use of a transfer device for measurement of the barometric pressure for the test runs. The mercury barometer was used to determine any offset in reading of the aneroid barometer used as the transfer device. Therefore, the uncertainty in the barometric pressure is the sum of that of the mercury and aneroid barometers. The uncertainty in the mercury barometer is taken to be 0.5 millimeters of mercury and is composed primarily of operator reading variability. The aneroid barometer was a small device which had a readability of 0.05 inches of mercury (1.3 millimeters of mercury). The combined uncertainty of these is 1.8 millimeters of mercury or 0.034 psia.

# 8. Uncertainty in the Differential Pressure Working Standard

The uncertainty in the differential pressure working standard is derived from its calibration. As mentioned earlier, several of these have been performed over the lifetime of this project. The initial calibrations were done at the NBS Boulder Laboratories using several types of instruments as the standard for the DDR-6000 used at Joliet. These were

- a piston gauge for setting elevated base pressures and for calibrating at an atmospheric base pressure,
- a high pressure mercury manometer [13], and

 a second DDR-6000 owned by NBS which had been calibrated previously using the dual float piston gauge method and the high pressure manometer.

Several base pressures were used in the calibration measurements. These included atmospheric pressure, 500 psia, and 600 psia. A piston gauge was used for calibration of the DDR-6000 at atmospheric pressure. The differential pressures ranged from 10 to 200 inches of water (2500 to 50,000 pascals) which was approximately one half the range of the instrument. The calibration procedures performed at NBS Boulder generally consisted of 16 or more differential pressure points at a fixed base pressure. Table 5 lists the results of these calibration measurements on the DDR-6000 s/n 32723.

Table 5. Calibration results for the differential pressure working standard

Date		Base Pressure	Calibrating Instrument	DDR-6000 Slope	Re	sidual Si Deviati	
		(psig)		(psid/volt)	(pa)	(psid)	(in. $H_2O$ )
Jan.	1984*	600	DDR-6000 (NBS)	1.45035	5.2	0.00076	0.021
Jan.	1985*	14	Piston Gauge	1.45013	0.7	0.00001	0.003
Jan.	1985*	500	Manometer	1.45016	9.9	0.00144	0.040
Jan.	1985*	600	Manometer	1.44997	6.2	0.00090	0.025
June	1986!	600	Dual Pist. Gauge	1.45038	5.0	0.00073	0.020

- \* Calibration performed at the NBS Boulder Laboratories
- ! Calibration performed by the NBS Pressure Standards Group, Calibration Report P-8053

The atmospheric pressure calibration of the instrument shows that its slope is linear to approximately 30 parts per million at the 99% confidence level (three standard deviations). This method of calibration is one that minimizes the uncertainty in the standards used in the calibration since only the uncertainty associated with the piston gauge itself applies. This piston gauge was calibrated against those used as U.S. national standards and has an uncertainty of 54 parts per million. This 54 parts per million is mostly systematic with a small random component of 4 to 5 parts per million. This random component contributes variability to the calibration of the DDR-6000 and is only a small part of the 30 parts per million seen in the variation of its slope. The remainder of the variability must be attributed to the inherent variability of the instrument.

The calibrations of the differential pressure working standard performed at the NBS Boulder Laboratories were done using instruments other than national standards to give an indication of the stability of the instrument over the period of the project. The value for the slope used for computation of the differential pressures developed during calibra-

tion of the transducers is that obtained by the NBS Pressure Standards Group. This group used the dual float piston gauge method and had the direct involvement of instruments used as U.S. national standards. The uncertainty in the assignment of the slope to the DDR-6000 is composed of the uncertainty of the standards used in the calibration and the variability of the instrument during the calibrations. The assignment of the slope was the result of a least squares fit to 30 calibration points taken over a time of several days. Three standard deviations of the slope value is 0.00012 psid/volt or 0.008% in relative terms. This variability added to the 100 parts per million (0.01%) uncertainty in the standards gives a total uncertainty in the DDR-6000 of 0.018% of the differential pressure value. Application of this relative uncertainty to the pressure values used during calibration of the transducers gives the following absolute uncertainties:

Calibrating Diff. Pressure		Uncertainty	
	(psi)	(inches of water)	(psi)
20 35	0.722 1.263	0.0036 0.0063	0.0001 0.0002
150 250	5.414 9.023	0.027 0.045	0.0010 0.0016

#### 9. Pressure Transducer Calibration Procedures

The static and differential pressure transducers were calibrated in separate procedures using their respective working pressure standards. The order of the calibrating procedures was (1) low range differential pressure transducers, (2) high range differential pressure transducers, and (3) static pressure transducers. These procedures were performed before each day's data collection procedures and formed an integral portion of the database structures for the project.

#### a. Differential Pressure Transducer Calibration Procedures

Calibration of the differential pressure transducers begins by opening the valves connecting the transducers to the calibration gas manifold and isolating them from the natural gas plumbing. The calibration gas manifold includes a high-pressure, hand-operated pump, the differential pressure transducers and the differential pressure working standard. The calibration manifold is filled with nitrogen from a regulated source to a pressure of either 600 psig or to a value closely approximating that of the pipeline operating pressure as determined from the pipeline operating conditions of the Joliet station. Differential pressures are obtained by use of the hand pump to compress the gas in the high pressure side of the manifold. The low and high range transducers were calibrated using separate pressurization schedules.

The pressurization schedules were changed over the course of the testing program to accommodate changes in transducers and transducer ranges (see sec. II.D.13 for specific dates). The number of calibration points in the schedules was changed somewhat but not substantially. Either 9 or 10 point calibration schedules were used for the low range transducers with 11, 12 or 13 point schedules used for the high range transducers. The upper limits of the schedules were also adjusted to fit the various transducer ranges and the upper flow rate ranges desired for each orifice meter. At the beginning of the project the low range transducers were used only below approximately 20 to 25 inches of water and were calibrated through a 30 inch of water range. The calibration schedule was changed later in the 1984 season to 35 to 40 inches of water allowing the upper limit of measurement to be near 35 inches of water. All of the low range transducers were out-of-range above 41 to 42 inches of water. At that point the transducer's diaphragm was restrained by a stop. Table 6 gives a listing of the low and high range transducer schedules. This table was taken from the information displayed for the operator by the data acquisition system. The target voltages for the DDR-6000 were displayed for each calibration point along with the nominal pressure value.

Table 6. Differential pressure transducer calibration schedules

	Low	Range -				High R	lange	- <b>-</b> -	
Target		Nomi	nal		Target		Nomin	nal	
Voltage	P	ressure	e L	evel	Voltage	F	ressure	e Le	evel
_					_				
0.00	0	inches	of	water	0.00	0	inches	of	water
0.30	12	11	tt	"	0.50	20	11	11	11
0.50	20	11	11	**	1.00	40	11	11	11
0.70	28	11	11	11	1.49	60	11	**	11
0.90	36	11	Ħ	11	2.24	90	11	11	11
0.80	32	11	11	11	2.98	120	11	11	11
0.60	24	11	11	п	4.23	170	11	11	11
0.40	16	11	11	n	5.97	240	11	11	11
0.20	8	11	11	11	4.98	200	11	11	11
0.00	0	11	tt	11	3.73	150	11	11	11
					2.49	100	11	11	11
					1.24	50	11	11	11
					0.75	30	Ħ	**	11
					0.00	0	11	11	11

Calibration observations of either set of differential pressure transducers began with an observation of the zero differential pressure of the DDR-6000. This was done with its crossover valves open. Several observations of this voltage were made and the mean value stored. The first nonzero differential pressure observation point of the schedule was then set by the NGPL operator using the hand pump to set the DDR-6000 voltage to a value within a few percent of the target value. When

the DDR-6000 voltage had stabilized, five successive readings of the transducer voltages and of the DDR-6000 voltage were made, the means calculated, and the values stored by the data acquisition system. The last observation of either schedule was of the zero differential pressure response voltages. These were observed with the high and low sides of each transducer connected together through the crossover valves fitted to each transducer manifold. Following this observation the crossover valves were closed and the transducers were switched over to the natural gas portion of the manifold for orifice meter measurement procedures. A typical set of observations for both sets of differential pressure transducers is shown in table 7. The differential pressure of the calibration manifold as measured by the DDR-6000 working pressure standard is given in units of psid and nominally in inches of water. The transducer voltage values listed are the mean values.

Table 7. Differential pressure transducer calibration data for August 9, 1985 at a static pressure of 580 psig

Low r	ange	transducer	calibration	data
-------	------	------------	-------------	------

Obs.	Time	DDR	-6000	HW-003	HW-004
No.		Pre	ssure	Voltage	Voltage
		(psid)	(In. H2O)	(Volts)	(Volts)
1	06:57:59	0.4381	12.140	4.41022	4.43062
2	06:59:26	0.7390	20.476	6.07872	6.09578
3	07:00:42	1.0307	28.558	7.68574	7.71160
4	07:01:45	1.3313	36.887	9.35030	9.37590
5	07:02:38	1.1876	32.906	8.55844	8.58190
6	07:03:45	0.8966	24.842	6.94800	6.97044
7	07:05:03	0.6028	16.703	5.32308	5.34382
8	07:06:15	0.3175	8.797	3.74336	3.76008
9	07:07:51	-0.0012	-0.033	1.98302	1.99596

# High range transducer calibration data

Obs. No.	Time	DDR-6000 Pressure (psid) (In. H20)		HW-001 Voltage (Volts)	HW-002 Voltage (Volts)
1	07:10:45	0.7373	20.429	2.65206	2.65132
2	07:12:01	1.4598	40.448	3.29476	3.29414
3	07:12:41	2.1640	59.958	3.92008	3.91862
4	07:13:42	3.2775	90.809	4.90342	4.90496
5	07:14:28	4.3324	120.039	5.84006	5.84122
6	07:15:09	6.1320	169.900	7.43586	7.43792
7	07:15:58	8.6536	239.764	9.67372	9.66958
8	07:17:20	7.2130	199.851	8.38762	8.39286
9	07:18:33	5.3951	149.481	6.77700	6.78084
10	07:19:23	3.6864	102.138	5.26128	5.26234
11	07:20:12	1.8199	50.424	3.60878	3.61062
12	07:20:44	1.1257	31.190	2.99200	2.99500
13	07:22:02	0.0004	0.010	1.99990	1.99734

#### b. Static Pressure Transducer Calibration Procedures

Calibration of the static pressure transducers was done over a pressure range that exceeded the test loop operating pressure range. Initially the calibration range was 400 to 700 psig; however, as the data collection phase of the project progressed, test loop operating pressures exceeded 700 psig. To harmonize the operation and calibration pressure ranges of the transducers, another point was added to the calibration schedule at 800 psig. Daily calibration procedures were performed on the five static pressure transducers used to measure the orifice static pressure and the four nozzle plenum pressures. The four transducers used to measure the downstream static pressure were calibrated shortly before their installation but not again. This was done because these measurements were non-critical for data reduction purposes. Although the pressure ratio across the critical venturis was an operational surveillance measurement. It was not sensitive to errors in the downstream pressure of a few percent.

The calibration schedule consisted of a sequence of pressures developed by the deadweight tester and applied to the five static pressure transducers beginning at 400 psig. The calibration pressures were increased in steps of 100 psig to the upper limit and then decreased similarly until the last pressure was nominally that of the second of the calibration steps; i.e., 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 700, 600, 500 psig. At the beginning of the calibration procedure the barometric pressure was observed using an aneroid barometer. The units of this observation were inches of mercury. This value was converted to psia and added to the pressures calculated for the deadweight tester.

Observations of the response voltages of the transducers were made by the data acquisition system after the operator was satisfied that the deadweight tester pressure had stabilized. This judgment was made by observation of the voltage from one of the transducers shown on the data logger display. At the operator's command, the data acquisition system took five successive observations of this set of voltages, computed and stored the means in a temporary disk file for later storage in the appropriate database. Table 8 lists the results of a typical calibration procedure.

Table 8. Calibration data for the static pressure transducers for August 9, 1985

	Time	Barometric		Dea	Deadweight Tester		
		Pres	sure	Temp.	Mass	Pressure	Pressure
		(mm Hg)	(psia)	(°C)	(lb)	(psig)	(psia)
1	07:25:47	750.39	14.51	22.77	17.66622	399.913	414.302
2	07:26:55	750.39	14.51	22.77	22.08279	499.891	514.242
3	07:27:39	750.39	14.51	22.77	26.49982	599.880	614.192
4	07:28:16	750.39	14.51	22.77	30.91685	699.869	714.142
5	07:29:10	750.39	14.51	22.77	35.33348	799.849	814.083
6	07:29:50	750.39	14.51	22.77	30.91685	699.869	714.142
7	07:30:40	750.39	14.51	22.77	26.49982	599.880	614.192
8	07:31:27	750.39	14.51	22.77	22.08279	499.891	514.242

Table 8. Calibration data for the static pressure transducers for August 9, 1985 mean voltage observations -- Continued

	s/n 541529	s/n 541528	s/n 541530	s/n 541532	s/n 541533
	(volts)	(volts)	(volts)	(volts)	(volts)
1	5.10530	5.19300	5.17212	5.17586	5.19856
2	5.89350	5.98574	5.96144	5.96800	5.99028
3	6.68946	6.78260	6.75612	6.76392	6.78780
4	7.48742	7.57816	7.55190	7.56182	7.58358
5	8.28862	8.37450	8.35012	8.36166	8.37990
6	7.49030	7.58196	7.55552	7.56610	7.58718
7	6.69326	6.78742	6.76104	6.76998	6.79204
8	5.89818	5.99190	5.96726	5.97466	5.99542

Static Pressure	Transducer Location Key	7
Serial Number	Location	

541529	Orifice	2 5	Static I	ressure
541528	Nozzle	1	Plenum	Pressure
541530	11	2	11	tt
541532	11	3	11	tt
541533	11	4	11	Ħ

#### 10. Transducer Response Functions and Coefficient Values

Upon completion of the observation sequences, the sets of response values for each transducer were combined with the corresponding pressure values to form data pairs for use in a least squares fitting procedure. Polynomial models having the transducer voltage response as the independent variable and the differential or static pressure as the dependent variable were used to interpolate through the range of the calibration data. Polynomials having degrees up to and including three in the voltage were fit to the calibrating pressure values for each transducer. The degree giving the best fit was selected for each, based on the reduction in the residual standard deviation relative to fits of lesser degree. In this way the degree of the polynomial used to represent the response of each transducer was determined. These procedures were conducted for the transducers when they were installed. All of the low range differential pressure transducer response functions were linear. The high range differential pressure transducer response functions were either quadratic or cubic depending on which of the three sets was in service. A single set of static pressure transducers was used throughout both seasons of data collection, and their response functions were quadratic in voltage.

As an example of the values of the transducer response function coefficients and the stability of the transducers over the course of a season of observations, the coefficients for one static and one differential pressure transducer are listed in tables 9 and 10. These values are typical of the calibration results and behavior of the transducers over the 3 to 4 month period of data collection.

Table 9. Transducer response coefficients for the orifice static pressure measurement transducer serial number 541529

Date	Time	Coe:	fficients -		Residual	Cal.
		Constant	Linear	Quad.	Std. Dev.	Press.
		(psi)	(psi/volt)	$(psi/v^2)$	(psi)	(psig)
07/25/85	10:09:07	-233.29	128.216	-0.205798	0.150	600.000
07/30/85	09:15:40	-233.41	128.029	-0.189999	0.237	600.000
07/31/85	08:07:53	-223.54	125.140	0.016461	0.357	640.000
08/01/85	09:05:39	-239.51	129.766	-0.311400	0.350	610.000
08/02/85	08:20:43	-237.51	129.072	-0.255183	0.169	620.000
08/05/85	07:51:01	-238.78	129.421	-0.285129	0.321	650.000
08/06/85	07:23:33	-236.17	128.639	-0.229388	0.271	600.000
08/07/85	07:44:56	-238.23	129.157	-0.265026	0.200	580.000
08/08/85	07:23:49	-229.40	126.590	-0.079266	0.208	575.000
08/09/85	07:31:27	-238.70	129.381	-0.285968	0.274	580.000
08/12/85	07:32:15	-232.91	127.651	-0.160128	0.290	585.000
08/13/85	09:45:02	-228.09	126.381	-0.078196	0.436	550.000
08/14/85	07:47:41	-234.65	128.058	-0.188498	0.288	545.000
08/15/85	07:59:50	-234.69	128.101	-0.195160	0.275	550.000
08/19/85	10:27:11	-238.15	129.148	-0.268495	0.309	510.000
08/21/85	07:20:26	-242.77	130.186	-0.330445	0.275	625.000
08/22/85	08:12:28	-242.74	130.261	-0.339371	0.204	620.000
08/23/85	10:50:09	-239.68	129.509	-0.294999	0.305	610.000
08/26/85	09:21:53	-237.16	128.716	-0.236816	0.208	615.000
08/27/85	09:04:39	-235.03	128.227	-0.208538	0.234	605.000
08/28/85	10:29:29	-235.90	128.457	-0.223505	0.237	630.000
08/29/85	10:59:11	-231.74	127.222	-0.137570	0.206	620.000
08/30/85	07:59:25	-242.72	130.231	-0.338824	0.234	595.000
09/03/85	07:41:23	-235.50	128.157	-0.201667	0.210	620.000
09/04/85	07:38:48	-235.84	128.225	-0.205099	0.239	640.000
09/16/85	07:56:08	-240.90	129.606	-0.301820	0.188	500.000
09/17/85	09:18:33	-237.99	128.852	-0.249666	0.555	670.000
09/18/85	09:13:19	-233.63	127.452	-0.143057	0.166	600.000
09/23/85	10:22:51	-230.62	126.663	-0.094247	0.232	710.000
09/24/85	07:00:01	-242.92	129.942	-0.314158	0.216	675.000
09/25/85	08:11:30	-234.01	127.469	-0.139353	0.272	670.000
09/27/85	08:23:51	-238.69	128.893	-0.248900	0.245	560.000
09/30/85	08:26:42	-227.44	125.606	-0.017610	0.242	565.000

Table 9. Transducer response coefficients for the orifice static pressure measurement transducer serial number 541529 -- Continued

Date	Time		efficients -		Residual	Cal.
		Constant	Linear	Quad.	Std. Dev.	Press.
		(psi)	(psi/volt)	$(psi/v^2)$	(psi)	(psig)
10/01/85	11:11:30	-237.10	128.551	-0.226510	0.176	580.000
10/07/85	08:24:41	-234.10	127.738	-0.178850	0.307	680.000
10/08/85	07:55:09	-239.12	128.984	-0.257373	0.225	740.000
10/10/85	09:45:00	-240.43	129.421	-0.291259	0.468	670.000
10/18/85	08:42:44	-235.90	127.916	-0.187480	0.201	700.000
10/21/85	08:51:07	-235.84	128.060	-0.204891	0.347	700.000
10/22/85	10:46:05	-233.08	127.128	-0.131176	0.216	650.000
10/24/85	07:49:07	-237.95	128.523	-0.230499	0.363	710.000
10/25/85	09:00:43	-237.77	128.643	-0.246294	0.400	620.000
10/29/85	10:05:57	-237.08	128.361	-0.221312	0.405	670.000
10/30/85	08:29:23	-237.55	128.550	-0.237769	0.414	640.000
10/31/85	08:55:17	-235.09	127.738	-0.176185	0.288	600.000
11/01/85	11:12:27	-237.09	128.317	-0.221875	0.432	670.000
11/05/85	10:17:30	-234.22	127.420	-0.151916	0.158	550.000
11/06/85	09:28:05	-231.30	126.845	-0.126587	0.419	670.000
11/07/85	09:59:58	-232.12	127.018	-0.135807	0.412	630.000
11/11/85	09:08:01	-238.35	128.705	-0.243036	0.218	600.000
11/12/85	09:31:35	-235.60	127.897	-0.189424	0.153	620.000
11/15/85	08:51:53	-237.73	128.449	-0.226050	0.213	520.000
11/18/85	10:01:19	-236.28	128.008	-0.196398	0.225	685.000
11/19/85	09:48:00	-236.94	128.164	-0.206596	0.151	670.000
11/21/85	09:12:24	-235.08	127.683	-0.166131	0.164	500.000

Table 10. Response coefficients for differential pressure transducers HW-003 and HW-004

Date	Time	Coeff:	icients	Residual	Cal.
		Constant	Linear	Standard	Press.
		(psi)	(psi/volt)	(psi)	(psig)
07/05/05	10.00.1/	0.3500	0 1007/50		600 000
07/25/85	10:00:14	-0.3589	0.1807459	0.00036	600.000
07/30/85	09:09:07	-0.3579	0.1807354	0.00065	600.000
07/31/85	07:58:54	-0.3583	0.1807613	0.00027	640.000
08/01/85	08:45:24	-0.3574 -0.3564	0.1805631 0.1806426	0.00062	610.000
08/02/85	07:39:01			0.00082	620.000
08/05/85	07:41:36	-0.3577	0.1807001	0.00077	650.000
08/06/85	07:15:37	-0.3587	0.1808040	0.00030	600.000
08/07/85	07:34:31	-0.3583	0.1807104	0.00027	580.000
08/08/85	07:17:02	-0.3577	0.1807273	0.00038	575.000
08/09/85	07:22:02	-0.3596	0.1808294	0.00036	580.000
08/12/85	07:24:38	-0.3594	0.1807854	0.00032	585.000
08/13/85	09:37:34	-0.3580	0.1807022	0.00028	550.000
08/14/85	07:40:18	-0.3615	0.1807443	0.00025	545.000
08/15/85	07:53:10	-0.3580	0.1805939	0.00034	550.000
08/19/85	10:20:11	-0.3586	0.1807643	0.00024	510.000
08/21/85	07:13:27	-0.3572	0.1806690	0.00057	625.000
08/22/85	08:05:17	-0.3593	0.1807630	0.00073	620.000
08/23/85	10:42:43	-0.3580	0.1806722	0.00025	610.000
08/26/85	09:12:09	-0.3584	0.1807353	0.00056	615.000
08/27/85	08:56:11	-0.3587	0.1806638	0.00052	605.000
08/28/85	10:20:23	-0.3580	0.1807844	0.00026	630.000
08/29/85	10:50:33	-0.3577	0.1807424	0.00029	620.000
08/30/85	07:41:01	-0.3582	0.1807614	0.00039	595.000
09/03/85	07:33:03	-0.3611	0.1807606	0.00029	620.000
09/04/85	07:32:16	-0.3583	0.1807507	0.00019	640.000
09/16/85	07:40:58	-0.3593	0.1806250	0.00050	500.000
09/17/85	08:30:05	-0.3619	0.1807880	0.00042	670.000
09/18/85	08:59:57	-0.3627	0.1808188	0.00024	600.000
09/23/85	10:09:30	-0.3620	0.1808180	0.00026	710.000
09/24/85	06:45:59	-0.3609	0.1807562	0.00022	675.000
09/25/85	08:01:52	-0.3610	0.1807502	0.00033	670.000
09/27/85	08:09:02	-0.3602	0.1808493	0.00077	560.000
09/30/85	08:09:28	-0.3612	0.1807951	0.00040	565.000

Table 10. Response coefficients for differential pressure transducers HW-003 and HW-004 -- Continued

Date	Time		Coeff	icients	Re	esidual	Cal.	
		Co	nstant	Linear	S	tandard	Pres	s.
		(	psi)	(psi/volt)		(psi)	(psig	;)
10/01/85	10:54:28	-0	.3618	0.1808015	(	0.00024	580.0	00
10/07/85	08:12:25	-0	.3615	0.1807756	(	0.00047	680.0	000
10/08/85	07:44:03	-0	.3617	0.1808452	(	0.00033	740.0	000
10/10/85	09:36:56	-0	. 3630	0.1807446	(	0.00028	670.0	00
10/18/85	08:26:16	-0	.3617	0.1808375	(	0.00020	700.0	00
10/21/85	08:31:54	-0	.3614	0.1808016	(	0.00030	700.0	00
10/22/85	10:29:35	-0	.3623	0.1808268	(	0.00037	650.0	00
10/24/85	07:36:10	-0	.3619	0.1808477	(	0.00034	710.0	00
10/25/85	08:45:58	-0	.3611	0.1808794	(	0.00035	620.0	00
10/29/85	09:52:36	-0	.3615	0.1807962	(	0.00021	670.0	00
10/30/85	08:16:28	-0	.3620	0.1808396	(	0.00021	640.0	00
10/31/85	08:39:14	-0	.3611	0.1807720	(	0.00030	600.0	00
11/01/85	10:59:36	-0	.3615	0.1807993	(	0.00030	670.0	00
11/05/85	09:50:22	-0	.3614	0.1807656	(	0.00031	550.0	00
11/06/85	09:08:12	-0	.3702	0.1808140	(	0.00034	670.0	00
11/07/85	09:37:35	-0	.3614	0.1808146	(	0.00029	630.0	00
11/11/85	08:42:34	-0	. 3615	0.1808274	(	0.00022	600.0	00
11/12/85	09:17:39	-0	.3620	0.1808664	(	0.00022	620.0	00
11/15/85	08:28:56	-0	. 3625	0.1809411	(	0.00025	520.0	00
11/18/85	09:48:11	-0	. 3602	0.1808184	(	0.00025	685.0	00
11/19/85	09:33:02	-0	.3619	0.1808329	(	0.00040	670.0	00
11/21/85	09:00:06	-0	. 3640	0.1811902	(	0.00148	500.0	00

# 11. Estimated Uncertainty in the Measurement of Orifice Meter Differential Pressures

The uncertainty in the estimate of the mean differential pressure value obtained from the array of 150 observations taken during a test run is the sum of the following components:

- the uncertainty in differential pressure working standard used in calibrating the transducers,
- the variability of the transducers as estimated by three residual standard deviations of the fitting procedure applied to the calibration data for each transducer, and
- the variation in the set of 150 observations of the differential pressure values as given by  $s_{\Delta Pm}$ , the standard deviation of the mean for the set, divided by the mean, expressed in percent.

The quantity  $s_{\Delta\,P}$ , the relative uncertainty in the observed differential pressure expressed in percent, may be expressed algebraically as

$$s_{\Delta P} = 0.018 + 3 (s_{\Delta Pf}^2 + s_{\Delta Pm}^2)^{1/2},$$
 (9)

where  $s_{\Delta Pf}$  = residual standard deviation of the fit to the differential pressures used in calibrating the transducer for the test run of interest, divided by the mean differential pressure, expressed in percent.

# 12. Estimated Uncertainty in the Measurement of Orifice Meter and Critical Venturi Absolute Pressures

Estimates of the uncertainty in the mean absolute pressures measured in the four nozzle plenums and at the downstream tap of the orifice meter are composed of the following:

- the uncertainty in the pressures developed by the deadweight tester working standard used in calibrating the transducers,
- the variability of the transducers as estimated by three residual standard deviations of the fitting procedure,  $s_{\rm Pf}$  applied to the calibration data for each transducer, divided by the mean differential pressure, expressed in percent,
- the uncertainty in the barometric pressure measurement, and
- the variation in the set of 150 observations of the static pressure values as given by  $s_{Pm}$ , the standard deviation of the mean for the set, divided by the mean, expressed in percent.

The relative uncertainty in the deadweight tester is taken as 98 parts per million, neglecting the small variation in the pressure dependence of the tare force component. The variability characteristic of each transducer is taken as three residual standard deviations of the fit

used to estimate its coefficient values, corresponding to a 99% confidence limit. The uncertainty in the barometric pressure is taken as a constant value of 0.034 psia. The relative uncertainty in an absolute pressure measurement,  $s_p$ , for a test run is given in percent by

$$s_{p} = 98 \times 10^{-4} + 3.4 \text{ (psia)} + 3 (s_{pf}^{2} + s_{pm}^{2})^{1/2}.$$
 (10)

# 13. Summary of Transducer Identifications and Measurement Parameters

#### Differential Pressure Transducers

Test Runs

1 - 403

Three sets of differential pressure transducers were used over the course of the project. Their designations and ranges are given below. These designations are stored in the database for each test run.

July 3 - November 11, 1984

Test Runs

500 - 970

Serial Number	Pressure Range (in. of water)	Serial Number	Pressure Range (in. of water)
542130	0 - 40	542131	0 - 40
542131	0 - 40	610038	0 - 40
541822	0 - 200	606029	0 - 150
541823	0 - 200	606032	0 - 150

July 31, 1985 - November 19, 1985 -- Test Run Numbers 1 - 932

Serial	Pressure Range
Number	(in. of water)
HW-003	0 - 40
HW-004	0 - 40
HW-001	0 - 200
HW-002	0 - 200

#### Static Pressure Transducers

A single set of static pressure transducers were used throughout the project. The measured parameter was the same throughout.

Orifice Static Pressure - Serial Number 541529 Nozzle 1 Plenum Pressure - Serial Number 541528 Nozzle 2 Plenum Pressure - Serial Number 541530 Nozzle 3 Plenum Pressure - Serial Number 541532 Nozzle 4 Plenum Pressure - Serial Number 541533

#### E. Temperature Measurements and Uncertainties

Measurements of the flowing gas temperature were made using platinum resistance thermometers (PRT) mounted in high pressure, stainless steel thermometer wells. Each thermometer was of the four-wire type with one pair of leads used to carry the current and the second pair used for sensing the voltage developed across the platinum resistance element itself. Measurement of each thermometer's normal and reverse current resistance values were made using two channels of the data logger. The normal and reverse current resistance measurements obey the usual convention in which the normal resistance measurements are made using one pair of leads to carry the 1 milliampere current to the platinum resistance thermometer while the other set is used to sense the voltage developed across the resistance. The reverse current case merely reverses these functions. As a result the resistance of the thermometer's connection leads is eliminated if the resistance of the thermometer is taken as the mean of the normal and reverse current resistance values.

As a check on the resistance measurement function of the data logging equipment a precision, fixed resistor was connected to two of the channels and measured with each scan of the data logger. This value was also stored in the database as a check standard and a means of correction of the PRT resistance values should that be necessary.

# 1. Thermometer Location, Calibration, and Time in Service

During the course of the data collection seasons of 1984 and 1985 several sets of thermometers were used for measurement of the flowing gas temperature at the orifice meter location and in the nozzle plenums. Each of these sets was calibrated and the resulting coefficients used for computation of the temperature of the gas flowing through various portions of the test loop.

#### 1984 Database Collection Configuration

For the 1984 data collection season, six PRT's were used. These were initially calibrated at NBS against a standards grade PRT. This thermometer had been calibrated against the national standards before being used for this particular calibration. Observations of the resistance of the six thermometers were made over the range of 50 to 120 °F. The temperature/resistance data pairs were fit to a linear model for use in computing temperature values from observation of the thermometer resistance when installed in the test loop. The locations and coefficients for the linear fits are given in table 11. Two thermometers were calibrated for use in the 6- and 10-inch orifice meters respectively. These were installed in both meters in the C section of the meter run approximately 5 diameters downstream of the orifice plate flange.

Table 11. Thermometer coefficients and locations for the 1984 database

	Location	Intercept (°F)	Slope (°F/ohm)
1	6-inch orifice meter	-429.826	4.61819
2	nozzle manifold position #1	-430.494	4.62398
3	nozzle manifold position #2	-429.362	4.61259
4	nozzle manifold position #3	-430.013	4.61871
5	nozzle manifold position #4	-430.569	4.62474
6	10-inch orifice meter	-430.323	4.62011

#### 1985 Database Collection Configuration

Two sets of thermometers were used in the 1985 database collection activities. Neither was calibrated before the data collection procedures ended, but both were calibrated against the NBS national working standard PRT in 1986 prior to final computation of the results database from the observation database. Table 12 lists the thermometer coefficients, serial numbers, and locations for the first set of thermometers used. This set was used prior to October 2, 1985. Unfortunately, when the thermometers installed in the small nozzle manifold were removed, they were not marked as to location. Therefore, they were calibrated and the average value of the four was used in computing the nozzle plenum temperature for nozzles placed in that manifold.

The final set of thermometers was installed and used in database collection after October 2, 1985. This set was of the direct immersion type, i.e., inserted into the pipeline without a stainless-steel thermometer well.

### Thermometer Calibration

Calibration procedures were performed on all thermometers used for temperature measurement by the NBS Pressure and Temperature Division using national working standards. The resistance of each thermometer was observed at three temperatures, nominally 50, 75, and 100 °F. The resistance value was measured using the four-wire method described above with a digital multimeter having 6 digits of resolution. The resistance-temperature data pairs for each thermometer were fit to a linear model of the form

$$T = A + BR$$

where T = temperature (°F), and R = resistance (ohms).

The values for the intercept and slope obtained from the least squares fits for all thermometers are given, along with their location in tables 11, 12, and 13.

Table 12. Thermometer coefficients and locations for the 1985 database before October 2, 1985

	L	ocation		Intercept (°F)	Slope (°F/ohm)	Serial Number
1	Orif:	ice meter		-432.054	4.64166	213407
2	Lg. l	Manifold	#1	-432.083	4.64336	213398
3	11	11	#2	-431.916	4.64189	213403
4	11	11	#3	-432.234	4.64382	213400
5	11	11	#4	-431.968	4.63854	213399
6	Orif:	ice meter	•	-432.054	4.64166	213407
7	Sm. l	Manifold	Α	-431.943	4.63893	Average
8	11	11	В	-431.943	4.63893	11
9	11	11	C	-431.943	4.63893	11
10	11	11	D	-431.943	4.63893	11

Coefficient Values for Individual Thermometers Installed in Small Nozzle Manifold Before October 2, 1985

	Intercept (°F)	Slope (°F/ohm)	Serial Number
	-431.989	4.64032	209517
	-431.888	4.63723	209518
	-431.803	4.63732	209519
	-432.094	4.64086	209520
Mean	-431.943	4.63893	
S. D.	0.126	0.00193	

Table 13. Thermometer coefficients and locations for the 1985 database after October 2, 1985

	Loc	atio	n	Intercept (°F)	Slope (°F/ohm)	Serial Number
1	Orific	e me	ter	-432.054	4.64166	213407
2	Lg. Ma	nifo	ld #1	-432.083	4.64336	213398
3	11	11	#2	-431.916	4.64189	213403
4	11	11	#3	-432.234	4.64382	213400
5	11	11	#4	-431.968	4.63854	213399
6	Orific	e me	ter	-432.054	4.64166	213407
7	Sm. Ma	nifo	ld A	-431.674	4.63873	211186
8	11	11	В	-432.019	4.63834	213401
9	11	11	С	-432.083	4.64273	213406
10	11	11	D	-432.083	4.64194	213402

#### 2. Temperature Measurement Uncertainty

The uncertainty in the measurement of the flowing gas temperature is composed of the uncertainty in the standard used to calibrate each thermometer, and the variation in the performance of each is quantified by the residual standard deviation to the linear model used to describe its response. The uncertainty in the standards used in calibrating these thermometers is 0.02 °F and should be considered systematic in effect. The residual standard deviation to the fit for all of the thermometers ranged from 0.04 to 0.05 °F. The larger of these two will be taken as the value characterizing the response of all of the thermometers. This uncertainty component will be taken as random in nature with three standard deviations, i.e., 0.15 °F, as the magnitude.

The resolution of the data logger limited the precision of the resistance value stored in the database and used to compute the mean value. Five digits of numerical precision were used, e.g., resistance values were stored as 103.52 ohms. The uncertainty due to the numerical precision of 0.01 ohm corresponds to 0.046 °F which is taken as a random effect.

An observation of the resistance of each of the five active thermometers is made with each scan of the data logger and stored in the observation database. The temperature value used in the computation of the gas properties necessary to compute the orifice discharge coefficient is the mean of these 150 observations. The variation in the discharge coefficient has contributions from the uncertainty in each thermometer's temperature value and from the uncertainty in the mean temperature value due to variability in the population of 150 observations. The population variability is obtained from three standard deviations of the mean value of each set of observations. The standard deviation of the mean value is taken as a random variation. Combination of these uncertainties or variabilities is performed by combining the random components in quadrature and the systematic components additively. The relative uncertainty,  $S_{\rm T}$ , in percent in the temperature values is expressed as follows:

$$s_T = [(15/T)^2 + (3s_{Tm})^2 + (4.6/T)^2]^{1/2} + 2/T,$$
 (11)

where  $s_{Tm}$  = standard deviation of the mean temperature divided by the mean temperature, expressed in percent, and T = absolute temperature on the Rankine scale.

At a temperature of 75 °F (534.69 °R) having 0.25 °F as the value of  $s_{\rm Tm}$  , the uncertainty in the measured value is 0.033%.

- F. Natural Gas Composition Measurements Gas Chromatography System
- 1. Chromatograph Description, Calibration Gas Composition, and Sample Gas-Handling Procedures

Calculation of the physical properties of the natural gas flowing through the test loop required measurement of its composition. An ENCAL gas chromatograph, manufactured by Electronic Associates, Inc. [12], and designed for natural gas pipeline measurement service, was installed for this purpose. The system consisted of a set of electrically operated valves, a temperature controlled chromatograph column/oven compartment, a thermal conductivity detector, and a control unit. The control unit could be programmed to calibrate the column and detector and to perform analyses at specified time intervals. When polled from the computer, the control unit transmitted the results of the most recent analysis to the computer for storage. Chromatographic analyses of the test loop gas were made at 13-minute intervals. This interval was used as the basic timing constraint for the test run timing. A data collection time of approximately 6 minutes was chosen to allow two successive test runs to be made between chromatograph analyses.

Gas analyses were based on calibration against standard gas mixtures. A total of four gas cylinders, two each of two compositions, were purchased for use as gas composition reference standards. These mixtures were specified to have compositions very near the average compositions of the two gas streams used in acquiring the flow test data. The composition and uncertainty for each mixture as specified by the manufacturer, Scott-Matheson [12], are given in table 14. Each of the gas samples was prepared gravimetrically and contained in 200 standard cubic foot pressure cylinders. The pressure of each cylinder was approximately 600 psig when delivered.

Calibration of the chromatograph was run automatically each night. The result of a calibration was a set of response factors which represented the ratio of the integrated output of a detected peak to the known concentration of a component in the standard gas. The information entered into the chromatograph controller for proper calibration were the composition of each component and its approximate elution time from the column. Because the system used a backflush method, the C6+ fraction was passed to the detector earliest, followed by nitrogen, methane, etc. The backflush time was also programmed into the control unit.

Sample or calibration gas must be maintained at a sufficiently high temperature to insure that all components are in the gas phase. Should this not be the case, the chromatograph column performance would vary over time, causing the component elution times to shift. In an extreme case, a component could be recognized as the preceding or subsequent component in the sequence. NGPL personnel at the Joliet test site took care to monitor the calibration behavior and adjust the timetable accordingly.

Table 14. Gas chromatograph reference gas sample composition

#### Amarillo Reference Gas

Component	Requested Conc. mole%	Variation tolerance ppm	Actual Con	centration mole %
$N_2$	2.700	100	2.7000	2.7010
CO <sub>2</sub>	0.600	100	0.5989	0.5990
Methane	91.40	500	balance	balance
Ethane	3.750	100	3.7510	3.7576
Propane	1.000	100	1.0000	1.0010
Isobutane	0.150	20	0.1500	0.1500
n-butane	0.100	20	0.0998	0.1000
Isopentane	0.100	20	0.1000	0.1001
n-pentane	0.100	20	0.1001	0.1000
Hexane	0.100	20	0.1001	0.1001
Isobutane n-butane Isopentane n-pentane	0.100 0.100 0.100	20 20 20	0.0998 0.1000 0.1001	0.1500 0.1000 0.1001 0.1000

Gulf Coast Reference Gas

Component	Requested Conc. mole%	Variation tolerance ppm	Actual Con	mole %
N <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub>	0.250 0.600	100 100	0.2501 0.6073	0.2501 0.5990
Methane	96.50	500	balance	balance
Ethane Propane	1.750 0.400	100 100	1.7490 0.4003	1.7490 0.4003
Isobutane	0.100	20	0.1000	0.1000
n-butane Isopentane	0.100 0.100	20 20	0.0999 0.0998	0.0999 0.0999
n-pentane	0.100	20	0.1009	0.1001
Hexane	0.100	20	0.1005	0.1001

Like changing column performance, unknown changes in the calibration gas also may cause erroneous analyses. The most likely change occurs when the gas cylinder is allowed to cool to a temperature near or below the dew point of the heavier components, allowing them to wholly or partially condense. To avoid this situation, the calibration gas cylinders were enclosed in a thermostated cabinet located in the transducer room of the control shed. These metal, insulated cabinets were maintained near the set point of the thermostatically controlled heater (95 °F), thereby minimizing the possibility that separation occurred in the calibration gas cylinders.

Since the gas chromatograph was located in the control room of the instrumentation shed, the lines connecting it to the calibration gas cylinders and to the test loop were rather long. To eliminate the possibility of condensation of the heavier components, the connection lines from the thermostated cabinet and from the test loop sampling point were wrapped with electrically heated tape and insulated along

their entire length. The set point temperature at which these lines were maintained was well above 100 °F.

The line from the test loop sampling point was fitted with a controlled leak downstream of the chromatograph inlet to insure sufficient flow in the sampling line and to have minimal delay between gas entry at the sampling point and arrival at the chromatograph sampling inlet. The test loop sampling point was located a short distance upstream of the Sprenkle flow conditioner of the orifice meter run. The pressure in the calibration gas and sample gas lines was regulated to 20 psig immediately upstream of the chromatograph inlet.

# 2. Gas Analysis Reproducibility

In terms of the heating value of the gas, the manufacturer's stated reproducibility for the chromatograph is plus or minus 1 BTU/standard cubic foot of gas. For the purpose of these tests, a more useful value is the compositional variation when a single sample is repeatedly analyzed. During studies of the reproducibility of the measurement systems used in this project, tests were run on the chromatograph to determine the effect on gas composition measurement of interchanging chromatograph calibration gases. Repeated analyses were made of samples of Gulf Coast gas. In the first case both calibration gas mixtures were used to calibrate the chromatograph. For the second case repeated analyses were obtained from a sample cylinder filled previously with Gulf Coast gas from pipeline shortly before the analyses were performed. Tables 15 and 16 give the results taken on October 16, 1985. The column headings of each analysis indicates the calibration gas used.

The first three analyses in table 15 were taken using the Gulf Coast calibration gas mixture to calibrate the chromatograph. Following these observations, the last four analyses were taken after calibrating the chromatograph using the Amarillo calibration gas mixture. The average specific gravity calculated by the chromatograph control unit was 0.58643 for the Gulf Coast gas and 0.58693 for the Amarillo gas. The respective standard deviations were  $5.79 \times 10^{-5}$  and  $5.0 \times 10^{-5}$ . The difference between these two averages, 0.00050, and their standard deviations is statistically significant. This implies that changing the reference gas has a small but detectable effect on the calculated specific gravity. The average calculated specific gravity for the seven analyses in table 15 taken as a group is 0.5867 with a standard deviation of 2.67 x  $10^{-4}$ , corresponding to a 99% confidence limit of 0.14%. This uncertainty characterizes the maximum variation in measured gas composition. This gives a means to asses the random variation in gas composition obtained from the chromatographic system when used with a single standard mixture for calibration of the chromatograph as was done in the 1985 data collection period. Although there is a detectable shift in the chromatograph response, this shift will be treated as an instrumental variation in the error analysis.

The concentration observations given in table 16 were obtained immediately after obtaining the analyses given in the rightmost four columns of table 15, i.e., the chromatograph calibration coefficients are constant for these analyses. Therefore, these data are representa-

tive of the variation of repetitive concentration observations for one type of test gas using a specific calibration gas. The average calculated specific gravity for these analyses is 0.58689 with a standard deviation of 0.000038 corresponding to a 0.019% relative uncertainty at the 99% confidence level. The impact of this variation on computed density and critical flow factors for the sonic nozzles is discussed in more detail in Sections III and IV.

Table 15. Repeated analyses of blocked line containing containing gulf coast gas (composition in mole %)

Ref. Gas <sup>a</sup> /Comp.	Gulf	Gulf	Gulf	Amar	Amar	Amar	Amar
n-Hexane N <sup>2</sup> Methane CO <sup>2</sup> Ethane Propane i-Butane n-Butane i-Pentane n-Pentane		0.02946 0.36619 95.6770 0.69276 2.31875 0.56063 0.14008 0.12592 0.05563 0.03296	0.02926 0.36057 95.6661 0.69574 2.32698 0.56356 0.14142 0.12680 0.05475 0.03478	0.02937 0.34768 95.6118 0.70943 2.37820 0.56730 0.14032 0.12659 0.05286 0.03499	0.02912 0.34613 95.6142 0.70931 2.37820 0.56510 0.13892 0.12790 0.05710 0.03315	0.02906 0.34986 95.6058 0.70977 2.37853 0.56504 0.13979 0.12932 0.05772	0.02910 0.35015 95.6102 0.70966 2.37860 0.56497 0.13955 0.12889 0.05680
Sp. Gr.	0.5864	0.5864	0.5865	0.5869	0.5869	0.5870	0.5869

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Gulf - gulf coast calibration gas Amar - Amarillo " "

Table 16. Repeated analyses of gulf coast gas sample (composition in mole %)

Ref. Gas <sup>a</sup> /Comp.	Amar	Amar	Amar	Amar	Amar	Amar	Amar
n-Hexane	0.02278	0.02479	0.02578	0.02685	0.02761	0.02885	0.02902
N <sup>2</sup>	0.44798	0.39926	0.37451	0.36632	0.36331	0.35495	0.35222
Methane	95.5366	95.5717	95.5983	95.6012	95.5962	95.6032	95.6091
CO <sup>2</sup>	0.70705	0.70859	0.70737	0.70784	0.70888	0.70963	0.70962
Ethane	2.37331	2.37654	2.37427	2.37389	2.37983	2.37923	2.37566
Propane i-Butane	0.13807	0.13891	0.56370 0.13926	0.56457 0.13956	0.13933	0.56487 0.13950	0.56468 0.13978
n-Butane	0.12652	0.12733	0.12823	0.12877	0.12864	0.12882	0.12864 0.05769
i-Pentane	0.05432	0.05711	0.05544	0.05712	0.05700	0.05714	
n-Pentane	0.03198	0.03339	0.03310	0.03388	0.03367	0.03383	0.03362
Sp. Gr.	0.5869	0.5869	0.5868	0.5869	0.5869	0.5869	0.5869

#### G. Orifice Meter Installation and Dimensional Measurements

The tests described here were run using 6- and 10-inch orifice meters also used in the intermediate Reynolds number project of the API orifice meter data base program [1]. Dimensional measurements of the orifice plates and meter tubes are described here and in the report of that project. The configuration of the meter tube/flow conditioners is similar to that of the other project. A 16-inch flow conditioner casing was built especially for use with the 10-inch meter runs in these tests but not used in the water project. The 10-inch flow conditioner used with the 6-inch meter tubes is a smaller version of the 16-inch conditioner.

The testing sequences in 1984 and 1985 were similar in that one 6- and one 10-inch meter tube were tested with all of the orifice plates for each meter size. During the 1984 data collection season the meter tubes designated FE-7ABC (6-inch) and FE-0ABC (10-inch) were used in gathering the test data. The FE-7ABC meter tube had not been used in the intermediate Reynolds number project at NBS-Gaithersburg prior to these tests. The surface finish had been measured previously while the meter tube was involved in testing performed at the NBS-Boulder laboratories [16]. The surface finish of the meter tube was 77 to 172 microinches rms. This value is well within the range specified by AGA Report No. 3 [5]. Subsequent to the tests and measurements reported in [16], the meter tube was involved in tests run at CEESI in early 1984. Prior to performing these tests the meter tube was brushed with a brass bristle brush of appropriate size. The interior surfaces of the meter tube sections had a light dusting of rust ascribed to the action of atmospheric condensation. This meter tube was inspected by Mr. Loy Upp, API-designated representative, and by Mr. G. G. Less, the NGPL project manager, and found acceptable for installation and testing with a surface finish within the upper range of surface roughness specified in AGA Report No. 3 [5].

The 10-inch meter tube FE-OABC had been run previously in the intermediate Reynolds number project. The effects of surface corrosion on the interior of the meter tube sections were substantial. The surface roughness was judged to be outside the limits set in the standard procedures for orifice meter installation, AGA Report No. 3/API Measurement Standard 2530 [5]. As a result, considerable effort was expended removing the scaly corrosion from the meter tubes using stiff wire brushes and sandpaper. This treatment resulted in interior surfaces having a bright metallic color, being free of rust and well within the 300 microinch root-mean-square surface finish requirement as judged by Mr. Less.

The orifice meters tested during the 1985 data collection season were similar to those of 1984 with the exception that each of the meter tubes had been freshly honed. The honing restored the interior surfaces to surface roughness values well below the 300 microinch limit of AGA3/API 2530. Each meter tube was honed and its diameter measured at NBS-Gaithersburg before shipment to the Joliet test site. Measurements of the meter tube diameters were also made at the test site by NGPL

personnel. A 6-inch nickel-plated meter tube, PE-8ABC, used in the intermediate Reynolds number project, was tested in the latter portion of the 1985 testing program. Surface finish measurements for these meter tubes are reported in [1] and were in the 100 to 250 microinch range. Surface finish measurements were made on all the tubes involved in this project and are reported in reference [1].

# 1. Orifice Meter Tube and Flow Conditioner Geometrical Characteristics and Dimensional Measurements

Conditioning of the flow immediately upstream of the meter tube assembly was done with the Sprenkle type [17] flow conditioners, which were used for all three projects in the orifice database program. Location of the flow conditioner/meter tube assembly was arranged to have the maximum distance downstream from the heater outlet. The arrangement of the meter runs in the test loop is shown schematically in Appendix A with pertinent installation information. The distance between the inlet to the flow conditioner and the heater outlet was approximately 89 feet.

High pressure casings for the flow conditioners were used for the six and 10-inch meter runs. The 6-inch casing was used in each of the three projects. A schematic diagram of the Sprenkle flow conditioner is given in reference [1]. The flow conditioner consists of three equally spaced plates. Each plate is perforated with a hexagonal hole pattern. The plates were welded to four rods symmetrically spaced around the circumference of the plates. The diameter of the plate/rod assembly was such that the assembly fit closely in its respective casing, forcing the flow through the plate perforations and only minimally along the periphery.

#### Orifice Meter Tube Geometry and Dimensional Measurements

The general geometry of each set of orifice meter tubes was the same. Three sections formed a set comprising a single meter tube, and 600 pound ANSI flanges were used in all tubes. The Sprenkle flow conditioner was bolted to the upstream flange of the approach tube, which was bolted to the upstream meter tube itself. The orifice plates were captured between the downstream flange of the upstream meter tube (length L2) and the upstream flange of the downstream meter tube (length L<sub>3</sub>). The arrangement of an orifice meter tube and a flange/meter tube section are shown schematically in figure 5. This diagram is labeled with several reference positions which were used for measurements of the meter tube diameters. As shown, two dowel pins were placed in each orifice meter flange. Additionally, the flanges joining the approach tube (length  $L_1$ ) and the upstream meter tube were fitted with dowel pins. This was done to insure reproducible alignment of the approach tube and the upstream meter tube, and that the centerlines and circumferences of the two tubes were closely aligned. In this way any misalignment of centerlines between these tube sections was minimized.

Sealing at all flanges except the far upstream and downstream meter tube flanges was done with O-ring gaskets machined into each flange face. These are not shown in the diagram. This eliminated any interference that a normal insertion type gasket may have caused should it not have been positioned correctly.

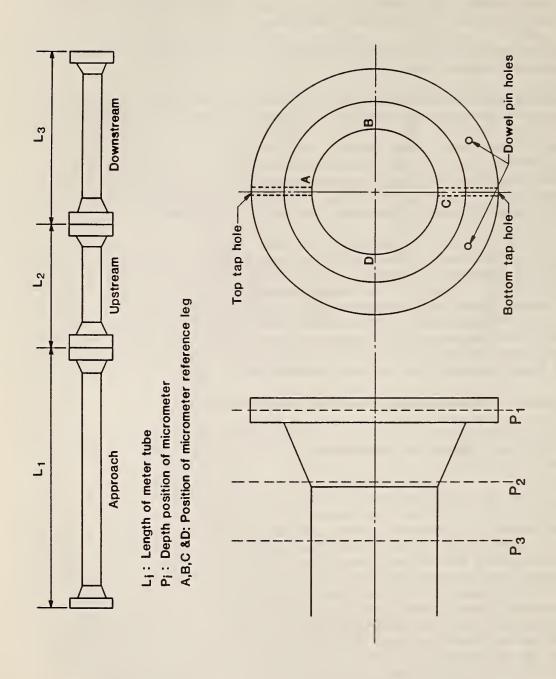


Figure 5. Orifice meter tube dimensional measurement locations.

Also the distance between the orifice tap holes and the orifice plate faces were much more reproducible than would have been the case with gaskets. The flange pair at the upstream meter tube/approach tube combinations were sealed with orifice plates having bore diameter closely equal to the tube diameter, i.e.,  $\beta=1.0$ . These plate bores were within 0.002 inches of the meter tube diameter to minimize steps in the diameter profile of the meter tube set.

# Dimensional Measurements of the Orifice Meter Tubes at NBS

The schematic diagrams in figure 5 indicate several reference positions and lengths associated with a meter tube set: the lengths of the three tube sections and reference positions associated with the diameter measurements. Diameter measurements were made with a set of internal micrometers of the type shown in the photograph in figure 6. of micrometer, designed for the measurement of cylindrical hole diameters, consists of three arms which center the micrometer in the cylinder to be measured. A small cylindrical rod, approximately 1.5 cm in length and 2 mm in diameter, forms the contacting surface at the tip of each micrometer's arm. The readability of each of the micrometers is 0.0001 inches (2.54 micrometers). Each micrometer of the set was adjusted to read directly using proving rings traceable to NBS length standards. The proving rings were also used to determine the reproducibility of diameters obtained using the micrometers once these were properly adjusted. Typical reproducibilities between operators was 0.0003 inches (7.62 micrometers) for diameters up to 6-inches. This decreased somewhat [0.0002 inches (5 micrometers)] for the smaller diameter meter tubes. For the 10-inch diameter meter tube the ability to reproduce diameter measurements was increased to approximately 0.001 inches (25 micrometers) due to the considerably increased difficulty in setting the micrometer lands in the meter tube in a reproducible manner.

Measurements made at NBS were made in the flow laboratory in which the temperature is approximately 20 °C. This value varies by 1-2 °C which introduces a 1-2 part per million systematic contribution to the total discharge coefficient error budget.

The procedure used to measure the diameter of the meter tube sections at the orifice flanges involved the four circumferential positions shown in figure 5, labelled A through D, and the three axial positions labelled  $P_1$  through  $P_3$ . Although only the diameter near the centerline of the tap holes (position  $P_1$ ) was used in the calculation of discharge coefficients (this being the customary position for stating the meter tube diameter), three positions along the length of each section were measured to characterize the contour of the tube near the orifice plate.

Measurement of diameters of both the upstream and downstream meter tubes were made. Position  $P_2$  was located in the region of the weld between the flange and tubing/pipe forming the tube section. The fabrication of the meter tubes was such that the regions from the flange face to the center of the meter tube section had been ground to produce a smooth surface free from abrupt steps in the diameter. Position  $P_3$  was located approximately one pipe diameter toward the interior of the meter section, from the weld. In most cases this position was approximately



Figure 6. Photograph of internal micrometer with proving ring.

two pipe diameters from the flange face. Four measurements of the diameter were made at each of the three axial positions, except for the 10-inch meter tubes. Diameters were measured for the 10-inch meter tubes only at positions P1 and P2 because the micrometer could not be read reliably when placed in the third position. At each of these positions four observations of the diameter were made. One of the three arms of the micrometer was designated as the reference arm and was aligned with one of the four circumferential positions for each measurement. Out of roundness of the meter tube diameter may be detected in addition to obtaining four independent measurements of the diameter for that depth position. Position  $P_1$  coincided with the centerline of the tap holes. To avoid the tap holes, measurements at positions A and C were made with the micrometer's reference arm positioned near the 1 and 7 o'clock positions, respectively. Measurement of the tap hole diameters and location relative to the flange were made. These measurements are described and the results given in the intermediate Reynolds number project report [1].

#### Meter Tube Diameter Measurements Made in 1984 and 1985

A series of measurements of the orifice meter tube diameters was made over the duration of the API program. Because of the corrosion problem encountered in the water flow testing of the Intermediate Reynolds Number project [1] and its subsequent investigation and solution, the diameter values of the meter tubes changed for the two years of testing reported in this project. Also the locations of the axial measurement locations changed somewhat.

The diameter measurement methods used in 1984 are similar to those described above with the exception of the 10-inch meter tubes. A two point diameter measurement was used for these tubes. The observation procedures resulted in diameter observations taken at each quadrant position at four, rather than three, axial positions for each of the upstream meter tubes. The axial positions used in 1984 were the following:

- immediately inside the face of the flange (tops of the lands flush with the flange face),
- 2 to 3 inches inside the flange faces
  - 2 inches for the 2- and 3-inch meter runs,
  - 2 1/4 inches for the 4- and 6-inch meter runs,
  - 3 inches for the 10-inch meter runs
- in the region of the tube/flange weld, and
- 8 inches from the flange face 2- and 3-inch meter runs, 8 1/2 inches from the flange face 4-, 6-, and 10-inch meter runs.

Although the conventional diameter value for calculation of discharge coefficients is that observed in the plane of the meter taps, this was not done in the early diameter measurements. The 1984 diameter values used in analysis of the data collected during that period used the mean

diameter observed at position 1. All of the diameter values observed for meter tubes FE-OABC and FE-7ABC are given in table 17. Measurements were made before and after running the 1984 tests for the 10-inch meter tube and are given in table 17.

Since the intermediate Reynolds number project was running concurrently with this one in 1984 and 1985, meter tubes were moved between the NBS Gaithersburg, MD site, NGPL in Joliet, IL, and CEESI in Nunn, CO. Diameter values differ from those used in the 1985 tests due to the need to recondition the meter tubes, i.e., remove rust from their interior surfaces.

The first tube to be tested at Joliet in 1984 was the 6-inch meter tube, FE-7ABC. This meter tube had been used in a set of NBS/CEESI tests done in the winter and spring of 1984 and was not tested in water flows until November 1984. Therefore, any level of rust in the meter tube at the time of the CEESI tests was due to atmospheric corrosion and judged to be minimal; however, the meter tube was brushed with a brass bristle brush immediately prior to installation and use in those tests. The diameters were measured upon return to NBS in November 1984.

The 10-inch meter tube, FE-OABC, was tested at NGPL beginning on October 12, 1984. Its diameter was measured on March 5, 1984 at NBS Gaithersburg. It was run in the water flow measurement facility beginning in May 1984. Significant amounts of rust had formed during the water-flow tests, and before its installation at Joliet, it was brushed with 10-inch diameter steel brushes and lightly sanded by hand to restore its surface finish to an acceptable level as judged by the NGPL project manager. The meter tube was installed in the test run with no diameter measurements made after it was brushed.

Upon its return to the NBS-Gaithersburg site, diameter observations were made on January 23, 1985. These are tabulated in table 17. The values listed are the mean of the observers for each position in the case of multiple observers. The difference between the values observed in March of 1984 and January of 1985 differ insignificantly and are within the uncertainty of the measurement procedures used. Therefore, the value 10.020 inches is used as the diameter for analysis purposes.

# Dimensional Measurements of the Orifice Meter Tubes at the Test Site

Measurements of the meter tube diameters were also performed at the test site by NGPL personnel using a commonly available two-point internal micrometer. Diameter measurements were made at the same three axial locations described in the previous section. Because the diameter measurements were taken with a micrometer which spanned the physical diameter of the meter tube, a different method of micrometer placement was used. The micrometer was positioned across four diameters of the tube. These were labelled H (horizontal), V (vertical), LV (left vertical), RV (right vertical). Tabulations of these measurements are given in table 18. A correction of -0.0006 inches was applied to the 6-inch meter tube measurements [18].

Table 17. Orifice meter diameter measurements made at NBS in 1984 and early 1985

# Meter Tube Section FE-0B Observation Date - March 5, 1984 Observers SW,GPB,JH

Position	A	В	С	D	Mean (inches)
1	10.020	10.020	10.020	10.021	10.020
2	10.023	10.022	10.022	10.021	10.022
3	9.999	10.005	9.998	10.004	10.002
4	10.005	10.019	10.005	10.021	10.012

# Meter Tube Section FE-0B Observation Date - January 23, 1985 Observer GPB

Position	A	В	С	D	Mean (inches)
1	10.019	10.020	10.020	10.020	10.020
2	10.026	10.024	10.027	10.025	10.026
3	10.004	10.011	10.007	10.017	10.010
4	10.006	10.007	10.018	10.026	10.014

# Meter Tube Section FE-7B Observation Date - November 11, 1984 Observer GPB

Position	Α	В	С	D	Mean
					(inches)
1	6.0603	6.0585	6.0613	6.0622	6.0606
2	6.0582	6.0571	6.0556	6.0552	6.0565
3	6.0598	6.0686	6.0607	6.0569	6.0615
4	6.0629	6.0638	6.0610	6.0557	6.0608

Table 18. Orifice meter tube diameter measurements made by NGPL personnel at the Joliet test site prior to installation

Orifice Meter Diameter Measurements For Meter Tube Assembly - FE-7ABC September 4, 1985

Meter Tube Section Lengths
FE-7A 209.75 in. FE-7B 53.9375 in. FE-7C 89.9375 in.

Diamete	r Measure	ements -	Meter Sec	ction - FE-	7B
V	LV	RV	H	Mean	Corrected
					Mean
6.1205	6.1200	6.1209	6.1204	6.1204	6.1198
6.1200	6.1198	6.1201	6.1200	6.1200	6.1194
6.1199	6.1206	6.1201	6.1201	6.1202	6.1196
Diamete	r Measure	ements -	Meter Sec	ction - FE-	7C
V	LV	RV	H	Mean	Corrected
					Mean
6.1193	6.1192	6.1190	6.1190	6.1191	6.1185
6.1203	6.1206	6.1187	6.1193	6.1197	6.1191
6.1200	6.1213	6.1180	6 1196	6 1197	6.1191
	V 6.1205 6.1200 6.1199 Diamete V 6.1193 6.1203	V LV  6.1205 6.1200 6.1200 6.1198 6.1199 6.1206  Diameter Measure V LV  6.1193 6.1192 6.1203 6.1206	V LV RV  6.1205 6.1200 6.1209 6.1200 6.1198 6.1201 6.1199 6.1206 6.1201  Diameter Measurements - V LV RV  6.1193 6.1192 6.1190 6.1203 6.1206 6.1187	V LV RV H  6.1205 6.1200 6.1209 6.1204 6.1200 6.1198 6.1201 6.1200 6.1199 6.1206 6.1201 6.1201  Diameter Measurements - Meter Sec V LV RV H  6.1193 6.1192 6.1190 6.1190 6.1203 6.1206 6.1187 6.1193	V         LV         RV         H         Mean           6.1205         6.1200         6.1209         6.1204         6.1204           6.1200         6.1198         6.1201         6.1200         6.1200           6.1199         6.1206         6.1201         6.1201         6.1202           Diameter Measurements – V         Weter Section – FE-V           V         RV         H         Mean           6.1193         6.1192         6.1190         6.1190         6.1191           6.1203         6.1206         6.1187         6.1193         6.1197

Orifice Meter Diameter Measurements For Meter Tube Assembly - FE-9ABC July 18, 1985

Meter Tube Section Lengths FE-9A 349.75 in. FE-9B 89.875 in. FE-9C 143.875 in.

	Diamete	r Measure	ments -	Meter Sec	tion - FE-	9B
Position	V	LV	RV	Н	Mean	Corrected
						Mean
1	10.0828	10.0822	10.0832	10.0823	10.0826	10.0826
2	10.0838	10.0828	10.0824	10.0835	10.0831	10.0831
3	10.0853	10.0848	10.0827	10.0856	10.0846	10.0846
	Diamete	r Measure	ments -	Meter Sec	tion - FE-	9C
Position	V	LV	RV	Н	Mean	Corrected
						Mean
1	10.0918	10.0918	10.0918	10.0913	10.0917	10.0917
2	10.0927	10.0916	10.0919	10.0922	10.0921	10.0921
3	10.0923	10.0913	10.0931	10.0899	10.0918	10.0918

Table 18. Orifice meter tube diameter measurements made by NGPL personnel at the Joliet test site prior to installation -- continued

Orifice Meter Diameter Measurements For Meter Tube Assembly - FE-9ABC September 13, 1985

Meter Tube Section Lengths FE-9A 349.75 in. FE-9B 89.875 in. FE-9C 143.875 in.

	Diamete	r Measure	ments -	Meter Sec	tion - FE-	9B
Position	V	LV	RV	H	Mean	Corrected
						Mean
1	10.0813	10.0812	10.0815	10.0812	10.0813	10.0813
2	10.0827	10.0809	10.0837	10.0835	10.0827	10.0827
3	10.0827	10.0844	10.0857	10.0840	10.0842	10.0842
	Diamete	r Measure	ments -	Meter Sec	tion - FE-	9C
Position	V	LV	RV	H	Mean	Corrected
						Mean
1	10.0915	10.0914	10.0913	10.0912	10.0914	10.0914
2	10.0896	10.0908	10.0899	10.0903	10.0902	10.0902
3	10.0872	10.0898	10.0862	10.0896	10.0882	10.0882

Orifice Meter Diameter Measurements For Meter Tube Assembly - PE-8ABC November 4, 1985

Meter Tube Section Lengths
PE-8A 209.75 in. PE-8B 53.9375 in. PE-8C 89.9375 in.

	Diamete	r Measure	ements -	Meter Section - PE-8B		
Position	V	LV	RV	Н	Mean	Corrected
						Mean
1	6.0837	6.0806	6.0836	6.0830	6.0827	6.0821
2	6.0925	6.0915	6.0937	6.0967	6.0936	6.0930
3	6.0935	6.0852	6.0838	6.0840	6.0866	6.0860
			_			
	Diamete	r Measure	ements -	Meter Sec	ction - PE-	·8C
Position	V	LV	RV	H	Mean	Corrected
						Mean
1	6.0833	6.0894	6.0810	6.0823	6.0840	6.0834
2	6.0800	6.0845	6.0872	6.0924	6.0860	6.0854

As mentioned above, corrosion of the interior surfaces of the meter tube occurred during testing in the intermediate Reynolds number project [1]. All meter tubes were involved in test runs conducted in 1984 for that project. Investigation of the magnitude of surface roughness- induced effects due to corrosion were conducted between January and June of 1985. The meter tubes were refurbished by honing to remove the effects of corrosion. Honing enlarged the diameters of the meter tubes to a small degree. Tube diameter measurements were made after honing, which occurred in 1985. The results of these measurements are given in table 19. The meter tubes were plated with nickel using the electroless The nickel plating provided corrosion resistance to the water used as the flowing fluid in the intermediate Reynolds number project. As a test of the effects of the nickel plating on results obtained in this project, one of the 6-inch tubes, PE-8ABC, was tested in this project. The diameter measurements taken on it after plating are also included in table 19.

Table 20 lists measurements made at both NGPL and NBS (both years). The agreement between the two are quite good. The NBS values were used for computation of discharge coefficients and Reynolds number values, using the uncertainty estimates of the NBS measurements.

#### 2. Orifice Plate Dimensional Measurements and Uncertainties

Orifice plate dimensional measurements were made at NBS only. The orifice diameter values used in this project are the same as those used in the intermediate Reynolds number project [1]. The reader is referred to the report of that project for the pertinent details of the measurement procedures and their results. The orifice diameters used in computing the discharge coefficient values reported later in this report are given with the listing of those results.

The room housing the measurement machine was maintained at 20 °C  $\pm$  0.5 °C during these measurements. The orifice plates were placed in the room at least overnight before making measurements.

Measurement of the orifice diameter used observation of three coordinate points approximately equally spaced around the orifice circumference. The measuring machine then fit these points to a circle to calculate the value for the diameter. Additionally, the coordinates of the center of the circle were calculated. This method was combined with three coordinate measurements along the outer circumference of the plate to determine the outer diameter and the position of the orifice center relative to the outside diameter of the plate.

Measurement of the plate flatness was done using several methods. All of these involved the observation of the height of the top surface of the plate. The patterns of the observations were all referenced to a line bisecting the orifice and handle of the orifice plate. Three observation procedures were used which differed in the number and location of the observations taken to determine the flatness of the plate. The details of the flatness observation procedures are listed below.

Table 19. Orifice meter tube diameter measurements after honing and before electroless nickel plating

Orifice Meter Diameter Measurements For Meter Tube Assembly - FE-7ABC Surface Condition - BARE Observer - GPB Date 08/22/85

Meter Tube Section Lengths FE-7A 209.750 in. FE-7B 54.000 in. FE-7C 90.000 in.

Diame	ter Measu	rements -	Meter Se	ction - FE	-7B
Position	Α	В	C	D	Mean
	(inc	hes)			
1	6.1200	6.1200	6.1200	6.1200	6.1200
2	6.1197	6.1196	6.1196	6.1197	6.1197
3	6.1198	6.1198	6.1198	6.1200	6.1198
Diame	ter Measu	rements -	Meter Se	ction - FE	-7C
Position	Α	В	C	D	Mean
					(inches)
1	6.1183	6.1185	6.1182	6.1184	6.1184
2	6.1195	6.1194	6.1195	6.1197	6.1196
3	6.1200	6.1198	6.1194	6.1198	6.1197

Orifice Meter Diameter Measurements For Meter Tube Assembly - FE-8ABC Surface Condition - BARE Observer - GPB Date 07/01/85

Meter Tube Section Lengths FE-8A 209.75 in. FE-8B 53.875 in. FE-8C 90.00 in.

Dia	meter Measu	rements -	Meter Se	ction - Fr	Z-8B
Position	A	В	С	D	Mean
					(inches)
1	6.0833	6.0833	6.0841	6.0861	6.0842
2	6.0823	6.0928	6.1039	6.0884	6.0918
Dia	meter Measu	rements -	Meter Se	ction - FI	E-8C
Position	A	В	C	D	Mean
					(inches)
1	6.0790	6.0846	6.0837	6.0838	6.0828
2	6.0860	6.0891	6.0812	6.0914	6.0869

Table 19. Orifice meter tube diameter measurements after honing and before electroless nickel plating -- continued

Orifice Meter Diameter Measurements For Meter Tube Assembly - FE-9ABC Surface Condition - BARE Observer - GPB Date 05/13/85

Meter Tube Section Lengths FE-9A 349.750 in. FE-9B 89.875 in. FE-9C 143.750 in.

Diam	meter Measu	rements -	- Meter Se	ction - F	E-9B
Position	A	В	C	D	Mean
					(inches)
1	10.0829	10.0829	10.0830	10.0829	10.0829

Orifice Meter Tube Diameter Measurements After Honing and Before Electroless Nickel Plating

Orifice Meter Diameter Measurements For Meter Tube Assembly - FE-OABC Surface Condition - BARE Observer - GPB Date 09/24/85

Meter Tube Section Lengths FE-OA 349.625 in. FE-OB 89.875 in. FE-OC 143.750 in.

Diam	meter Measu	irements	- Meter Se	ction - Fl	E-OB
Position	A	В	C	D	Mean
					(inches)
1	10.0246	10.0254	10.0266	10.0267	10.0258

## Orifice Meter Tube Diameter Measurements After Electroless Nickel Plating

Meter Tube Section Lengths
PE-8A 209.75 in. PE-8B 53.875 in. PE-8C 90.00 in.

	M	eter Secti	on - PE-8B		
Position	A	В	С	D	Mean
					(inches)
1	6.0830	6.0815	6.0824	6.0847	6.0829
2	6.0809	6.0938	6.0774	6.0885	6.0852
3	6.0850	6.0883	6.0893	6.0823	6.0862
Diam	eter Measu	rements -	Meter Se	ction - PE	-8C
Position	A	В	C	D	Mean
					(inches)
1	6.0778	6.0835	6.0843	6.0823	6.0820
2	6.0828	6.0895	6.0797	6.0891	6.0853
3	6.0911	6.0885	6.0829	6.0925	6.0888

Table 20. Orifice meter tube diameters in the plane of the tap hole centerlines (axial position 1)

NBS Measure	ements	NGPL Meas	urements
Meter Tube	Diameter	Meter Tube	Diameter
	(inches)		(inches)
	6.0606 (1984)		
FE-7ABC	6.1200 (1985)	FE-7ABC	6.1198
FE-8ABC	6.0840	FE-8ABC	
FE-9ABC	10.0829	FE-9ABC	10.0826 - 7/18/85
			10.0813 - 9/13/85
	10.020 (1984)		
FE-OABC	10.0258 (1985)	FE-OABC	
PE-8ABC	6.0829	PE-8ABC	6.0821

Four Point Observation - Two pairs of observations were made along the bisection line on either side of the orifice.

Of each pair one point was located near the orifice edge and the other near the periphery.

Twelve Pt. Observation - Four sets of three observations were made. Two sets were made along the bisection line as with the four point observation with the third point located midway between the orifice and plate edge. The remaining two sets were made in a similar way, but along the line perpendicular to the bisection line passing through the center of the orifice.

Eight Pt. Observation - This series of observations was the same as the twelve point series but with the middle point of each of the four sets eliminated.

Measurements of the orifice plates were made throughout the project. In most cases the initial measurements were made before the plate was involved in flow tests. In a few cases this occurred after flow testing. These measurements of the orifice diameter were the values used in computing the results of the tests. In approximately one-half of the dimensional measurements on the plates, the concentricity of the orifice and outer diameter of the plate was not determined. Since this is an important auxiliary parameter, i.e., one that directly influences the discharge coefficient, a confirmatory set of observations was made on the orifice plates. This series included

- the orifice diameter,
- the plate outer diameter,
- the concentricity of the orifice to the plate diameter,

- the flatness of the plate using the eight point observation method, and
- · the thickness of the plate.

These measurements are given in the report of the intermediate Reynolds number project [1]. Measurements of edge sharpness were made using the lead foil technique. These are also described and the results given in [1].

Table 21 lists the results of the initial dimensional measurements on the orifice plates tested in this project. For those parameters not measured, the table entry is zero.

After the testing schedule had been completed in 1985, a set of measurements were made on all of the orifice plates used in the orifice test program. These measurements were designed to incorporate all of the dimensional measurement procedures for orifice plates discussed above. Table 22 lists the results of these measurements. In addition to the orifice plate involved in a series of measurements, a proving ring of diameter 3.39975 inches at 20 °C was used as a check of the performance of the multi-axis measuring machine. The proving ring's diameter was measured immediately before and after the sequence of measurements performed on the orifice plate. These values allow one to judge the reproducibility and accuracy of the measurements. These measurements are discussed in more detail in [1].

The quantities listed in table 22 include the following:

ID - orifice diameter,
OD - plate diameter,

Concentricity - the concentricity of the orifice relative to the plate outer diameter given as the x,y position of the orifice relative to a set of coordinates with origin defined by the center of the plate outer diameter, and

Ring Diameter - diameter of the proving ring, the first column is the initial result and the second column is the final result.

Flatness - given in terms of the flatness change over the orifice dam height, and normalized to the dam height.

Thickness - measured at four places around the circumference of the plate.

The flatness value for orifice plate FE-7/8-3A given here differs from that given in [1] due to a difference in the sequence of data collection procedures not detected until after publication of [1]. The flatness value given here is the result of additional analysis of the plate flatness measurement data and procedures for this plate.

Table 21. Orifice plate initial dimensional measurement results

Plate Ident.	Date	Orifice Diam. (in)	Obs.	Plate Ob Diam. (in)		ntricity Ang. Obs		
FE-7/8-1A FE-7/8-2A	05/11/84 05/11/84	1.2494	1 1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
FE-7/8-2A		2.2501	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
Mean		2.5000	-	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	Ŭ
FE-7/8-3A		3.0001	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
FE-7/8-3A	05/11/84	3.0005	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
Mean	, ,	3.0003						
FE-7/8-4A	05/11/84	3.4979	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
FE-7/8-4A		3.4990	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
Mean		3.3484						
FE-7/8-5A	05/11/84	3.9997	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
FE-7/8-6A	05/11/84	4.4992	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
FE-7/8-7A	02/07/84	0.6252	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
FE-7/8-7A	05/11/84	0.6250	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
Mean		0.6251						
FE-7/8-8A		1.2503	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
FE-7/8-1B		1.2496	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
FE-7/8-2B		2.2499	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
FE-7/8-3B		3.0004	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
FE-7/8-4B		3.4999	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
FE-7/8-5B		4.0002	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
FE-7/8-6B		4.4997	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
FE-7/8-7B	02/07/84	0.6254	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
<sup>a</sup> FE-7/8-8B	06/13/86	0.6234	3	9.8731	0.0000	0.0017	0.0055	12
FE-7/8-1C	09/03/85	1.2499	3	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0037	12
FE-7/8-3C	09/03/85	2.9994	3	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0018	12
FE-7/8-5C	09/03/85	3.9994	3	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0008	12
FE-9/0-1A	05/03/84	1.9987	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
FE-9/0-2A	05/03/84	3.7480	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
FE-9/0-3A	05/03/84	4.9985	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
FE-9/0-4A	05/03/84	5.7488	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
FE-9/0-5A	05/03/84	6.6241	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
FE-9/0-6A	05/03/84	7.4996	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
FE-9/0-7A	05/03/84	1.0001	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
FE-9/0-1B	05/03/84	1.9983	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
FE-9/0-2B	05/03/84	3.7480	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
FE-9/0-3B	05/03/84	4.9976	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
FE-9/0-4B	05/03/84	5.7488	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
FE-9/0-5B	05/03/84	6.6239	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
FE-9/0-6B	05/03/84	7.4997	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
FE-9/0-7B	05/03/84	0.9995	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm a}$  This plate has a beta ratio similar to the 7B plate. It was a replacement for the FE-7/8-7A plate and marked as shown.

Table 22. Confirmatory plate diameter and flatness measurements (All dimensional values given in units of inches)

No.	7777707	444444	7777777	111111
Ring Diameter	3.3999 3.3998 3.3999 3.3999 3.3998 3.3999 3.4001 3.3999 3.3999 3.3999 3.3998 3.3998 3.3999 3.4000	3,4000 3,3999 3,3999 3,3998 3,4000 3,3998 3,3999 3,3999 3,3999 3,3999 3,3997 3,3999	3.3998 3.3998 3.4000 3.3998 3.3997 3.3998 3.3999 3.3996 3.3998 3.4000 3.3999 3.3998 3.3999 3.3998	3.3999 3.3998 3.3999 3.3999 3.3999 3.3999 3.3998 3.3999 3.3998 3.3998 3.3998 3.3998 3.3998 3.3998
Ri	0.1250 3 0.1160 3 0.1195 3 0.1170 3 0.1240 0.1220 3	0.1215 3. 0.1180 3. 0.1210 3. 0.0000 3. 0.1175 3.	0.2730 3.00.2640 3.00.2675 3.00.2675 3.00.2640 3.00.2640 3.00.2640 3.00.2640 3.00.2565 3.00.2565	0.2680 3. 0.2655 3. 0.2590 3. 0.2660 3. 0.2640 3.
Thickness -	0.1255 0.1175 0.1185 0.1170 0.1175 0.1250	0.1220 0.1180 0.1210 0.0000 0.1187 0.1160	0.2680 0.2630 0.2580 0.2610 0.2650 0.2645 0.2645 R0.2580R	0.2670 0.2675 0.2610 0.2650 0.2650 0.2600
Thio	0.1270 0.1140 0.1175 0.1180 0.1180 0.1260	0.1215 0.1175 0.0000 0.0000 0.1175 0.1175	0.2690 0.2640 0.2575 0.2575 0.2675 0.2670 0.2610 R 0.2570	0.2545 0.2670 0.2570 0.2620 0.2570 0.2580
_	0.1270 0.1170 0.1185 0.1185 0.1170 0.1150	0.1210 0.1190 0.1210 0.0000 0.1170 0.1120	0.2700 0.2615 0.2625 0.2625 0.2625 0.2675 0.2670 0.2500	0.2625 0.2720 0.2580 0.2650 0.2600 0.2600
No.	22222222	2222222	22222222	2222222
Flat- ness	0.0004 0.0011 0.0016 -0.0002 0.0014 0.0076 -0.0057	0.0016 -0.0029 -0.0026 0.0019 -0.0029 -0.0058	-0.0029 0.0048 -0.0029 -0.0084 0.0033 0.0019 0.0078	-0.0067 0.0045 0.0037 -0.0036 0.0015 0.0029
Soncentricity X Y	-0.0027 -0.0125 -0.0119 -0.0129 -0.0124 0.0010	0.0030 -0.0122 0.0069 -0.0119 -0.0133	0.0005 0.0022 0.0020 0.0014 -0.0052 -0.0045 -0.0045	0.0007 0.0001 0.0005 0.0052 -0.0054
Concen	0.0016 -0.0034 -0.0033 -0.0026 -0.0026 -0.0040	0.0000 -0.0029 -0.0049 -0.0021 -0.0047	-0.0036 -0.0045 -0.0043 -0.0044 0.0047 0.0032 -0.0021	-0.0049 -0.0047 -0.0056 -0.0055 0.0031 -0.0032
No.	4444444	444444	4444444	444444
8	9.8701 9.8746 9.8716 9.8737 9.8737 9.8737	9.8730 9.8726 9.8663 9.8713 9.8741 9.8728	1 4.2478 1 4.2485 1 4.2487 1 4.2493 1 4.2481 1 4.2481 1 4.2512 1 4.2578	1 4.2490 1 4.2492 1 4.2508 1 4.2504 1 4.2504 1 4.2516
No.	44444M4	444444	4444444	444444
ID	1.2494 2.2491 2.9984 3.4987 3.9996 4.4988 0.6238	1.2488 2.2488 2.9989 3.4985 3.9989 4.4990	1.9991 3.7485 4.9980 5.7492 6.6239 7.4995 0.9999	1.9980 3.7481 4.9977 5.7483 6.6229 7.4987 0.9994
Date	07/17/86 07/17/86 07/17/86 07/17/86 07/17/86 09/09/86	07/17/86 07/17/86 07/17/86 07/17/86 07/17/86 07/17/86	07/17/86 07/17/86 07/17/86 07/17/86 07/17/86 07/17/86	07/17/86 07/17/86 07/17/86 07/17/86 07/17/86 07/17/86
Plate Design.	FE-7/8-8A FE-7/8-2A FE-7/8-4A FE-7/8-4A FE-7/8-6A FE-7/8-6A FE-7/8-8B	FE-7/8-16 FE-7/8-26 FE-7/8-48 FE-7/8-48 FE-7/8-58 FE-7/8-58	FE-9/0-1A FE-9/0-2A FE-9/0-3A FE-9/0-4A FE-9/0-5A FE-9/0-6A FE-9/0-7A	FE-9/0-18 FE-9/0-28 FE-9/0-48 FE-9/0-48 FE-9/0-58 FE-9/0-78

III. Calculation of the Mass Flow Rate of Natural Gas Through Critical Flow Nozzles and Natural Gas Physical Property Values and Their Uncertainty

Equations are presented in this section which were used to compute the mass flow rate through each of the critical flow nozzles used for a particular test run. These computations depend on experimental data (plenum static pressure, plenum temperature, and plenum gas composition) and on computations of the thermophysical properties of natural gas.

The equation developed by Starling, et al., as published in American Gas Association Draft Report No. 8 [2], was used to compute compressibility factors and sonic velocities. Called SUPERZ, this equation was supplied to NBS in FORTRAN code form. Extensions to the code allowed explicit calculations of enthalpy, entropy, density, temperature, and sonic velocity. The supplied code was converted to the Pascal programming language and modified to incorporate the required routines into the data reduction code for the data reported here. A routine called CSTAR was developed to compute the critical flow factor for natural gas. The algorithm and its application to the data reduction are described below.

A program known as TRAPP [3] was chosen as the method to calculate viscosities for the natural gas mixtures in this series of tests because it represented the state of the art in predictive codes for transport properties. Developed by Ely of the NBS in Boulder, CO, the program is based on a corresponding states model of fluid mixtures and is applicable to mixtures containing as many as 61 different constituents.

Every effort was made to maintain computational consistency throughout the sonic nozzle and orifice calculations. With the exception of viscosity, which was calculated with TRAPP, all fluid properties were calculated with SUPERZ. Comparisons of calculated and experimental values for both programs are presented at the end of this section. All computer programs were implemented on an IBM AT computer with a math coprocessor [12]. The internal resolution of the Pascal language implementation used was 11 significant digits. This was found to be satisfactory for all computations.

## A. Derivation of Basic Equations for Gas Flow Rate Through Critical Flow Nozzles

Mass flow rate through an individual critical flow nozzle operating with sonic velocity in the throat may be computed from the following equation [9]:

$$\stackrel{\circ}{m} = C_d A_t C^* P_p (RT_p)^{-1/2}$$
(12)

where  $\dot{m} = mass flow rate,$ 

C<sub>d</sub> = discharge coefficient for nozzle,

 $A_t$  = area of nozzle throat,

C\* = critical flow factor for given conditions,

P<sub>n</sub> = upstream or "plenum" pressure,

R = gas constant, and

 $T_n$  = absolute upstream or plenum temperature.

The critical flow factor,  $C^*$ , under assumptions defined below, is a function only of  $P_p$  and  $T_p$ .  $C^*$  is defined by [9]:

$$C^* = G_t (RT_p)^{1/2} / P_p,$$
 (13)

where  $G_{\mathsf{t}}$  is the ideal mass flux at the throat of the nozzle (mass per unit time per unit area), given by

$$G_{t} = \rho_{t} u_{t}, \qquad (14)$$

where  $ho_t$  is the mass density in the nozzle throat and  $u_t$  is the sonic velocity. Calculation of  $G_t$  is sufficient to determine the mass flow rate through the nozzle, but by convention the result is cast in the form of the  $C^*$  parameter.

The discharge coefficient  $C_d$  relates the performance of a given nozzle to a perfect critical flow nozzle. In contrast to orifice discharge coefficient values of approximately 0.6, critical flow nozzle values are generally 0.95 to 1.0. Therefore, when critical flow nozzles are used to measure mass flow rate, a much smaller "correction" is applied than that required for orifice plates to convert the "ideal" calculated mass flow rate to the true mass flow rate.

As described previously, the critical flow nozzles used in this work were calibrated in air by CEESI [8]. The nozzle discharge coefficients are given by

$$C_d = A + B R_d^{-1/2},$$
 (15)

where A and B are constants and R<sub>d</sub> is the Reynolds number, defined as

$$R_{d} = \frac{48 \mathring{m}}{\pi d \mu_{p}} \tag{16}$$

where m = mass flow rate (lb/sec),

d = throat diameter of the critical flow nozzle (inches), and  $\mu_p$  = the viscosity of the gas based on plenum temperature and pressure conditions (lb/ft-sec).

Usually, the viscosity would be taken at the same point as the diameter to calculate the Reynolds number. The calibrations of the sonic nozzles performed by CEESI were based on the Reynolds number as defined by eq (15) because it contains only measured quantities or properties derived from measured quantities. Because the throat pressure and temperature for the critical flow nozzles are not measured during calibration, the plenum conditions are used to compute viscosity. Discharge coefficient fitting parameters for each of the critical flow nozzles were summarized in table 2.

When the mass flow rate is unknown, eq (12) to (16) are not explicit. The discharge coefficient depends on mass flow rate and the mass flow rate depends on the discharge coefficient. This implicit relationship is the situation for the data treated here. Once the ideal mass flux

 $(G_{\rm t})$  is determined for a nozzle, an iterative procedure must be used to determine the discharge coefficient, and then the true mass flow rate.

Certain assumptions are required to compute the mass flux or critical flow factor. The flow through the nozzle is taken to be isentropic and one dimensional, the plenum velocity is assumed to be zero, and the throat velocity is assumed to be that of the speed of sound in the gas for the throat conditions. These assumptions may be expressed as:

$$\Delta S = S_p - S_t = 0 \tag{17}$$

$$2\Delta H = 2(H_p - H_t) = u_t^2$$
, (18)

where  $\Delta S$  and  $\Delta H$  are the entropy and enthalpy changes, respectively, from plenum to throat conditions, and  $u_t$  is the velocity at the nozzle throat. When an equation of state is available for the flowing fluid, eq (17) and (18) can be used to determine the mass flux and critical flow factor. For the reduction of the data described herein, the SUPERZ equation of state, described above, was used with algorithms developed at NBS to determine the critical flow factor and other fluid properties.

For the data reduction described here, no corrections were applied to account for nonzero plenum velocities. Because geometrical data for the nozzle manifolds were not available, and because these corrections to  $\Delta H$  are very small, it is neither practical nor worthwhile to compute such corrections.

### B. Derivation of Critical Flow Factor Equations

Equations (17) and (18) depend on the values of the density and temperature in the plenum and in the nozzle throat. With known (i.e., measured) values of the plenum properties, eq (17) and (18) constitute two simultaneous nonlinear equations for the density,  $\rho$ , and temperature, T, in the throat. These equations were solved using Newtonian iteration. The iterative process was continued until the relative errors between two successive throat densities and two successive throat temperatures were each less than 0.0025%. Once  $\rho$  and T in the throat were determined, they were used to compute the ideal mass flux at the nozzle throat and C\* by further computing the sonic velocity at throat conditions.

## C. Description of Mass Flow Rate Algorithm to Compute Results for One Run

The input conditions to compute mass flow rate through all nozzles used for one test run were  $P_p\,,\,T_p\,,$  and the diameters for each nozzle. For a single test run, one to four nozzles were used in one or both manifolds. The individual flow rates were summed to obtain the total flow rate.

The iterative procedure used to compute  $C^*$  required many calls to fluid properties subroutines. The time required to converge to a solution depended on the number of iterations needed to satisfy the convergence criteria, which in turn depended on how close the initial estimates for

the throat density and temperature were to the true throat density and temperature. When no other information was available, the ideal gas values were used as initial estimates [19]:

$$\rho_{\rm t} = 0.65 P_{\rm p} \tag{19}$$

$$T_{t} = 0.83T_{p}$$
 (20)

With the ideal-gas starting values, about six iterations were required to obtain the throat density and temperature values to the specified numerical accuracy.

For those test runs that used several nozzles to achieve the required mass flow rate through the orifice meter, better initial estimates of the throat conditions were available. Since C\* depends only on the plenum conditions, test runs with several nozzles had plenum conditions (and, therefore, throat conditions) which were close for all nozzles in the test. Thus, once one nozzle in a test run or series of test runs was computed, the calculated throat conditions provided a better estimate of the throat conditions for the remaining nozzles than the ideal gas values. This was done when the plenum pressure and temperature were within an arbitrarily defined range of the previously computed nozzle. When the plenum pressure and temperature were within 1.5 and 0.5%, respectively, of the old values, faster convergence was obtained using the previously computed throat conditions in place of the ideal gas values. Computation times for the second and subsequent nozzles were typically halved relative to the first nozzle.

### D. Comparison of Computed and Experimental Values

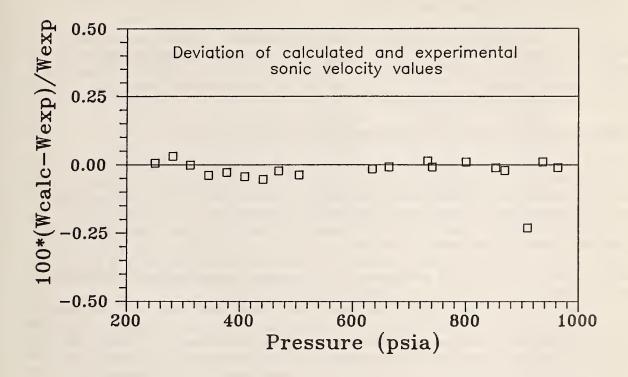
Several tests were run to determine the level of agreement of the codes developed for the final computations, done on 16 bit microprocessors, with the same calculations run on a mainframe computer. The computed results were also compared with sonic velocity and compressibility data obtained from samples of Gulf Coast and Amarillo gas.

### Numerical Accuracy

A series of tests were run to compare the fluid property values obtained from the Pascal programs to those obtained from 14-digit mainframe computer computations. In all cases agreement was within the numerical accuracy of the 11 significant digits available from the Pascal language implementation used.

#### Comparison with Sonic Velocity Data

In addition to the numerical testing, data for sonic velocities in methane were obtained from the Gas Research Institute [20]. These data covered ranges of temperature and pressure of 193 to 423 K and 14.5 to 275 bar, respectively. Figure 7 illustrates the good agreement between the data and computations for temperatures above 400 °R (-59.69 °F) and pressures below 1000 psia. Except for one point (401.7 °R, 909.8 psi) which was outside the operating pressure range used at Joliet (480 to 750 psi), the maximum deviation was plus or minus 0.05%. Thus, over the



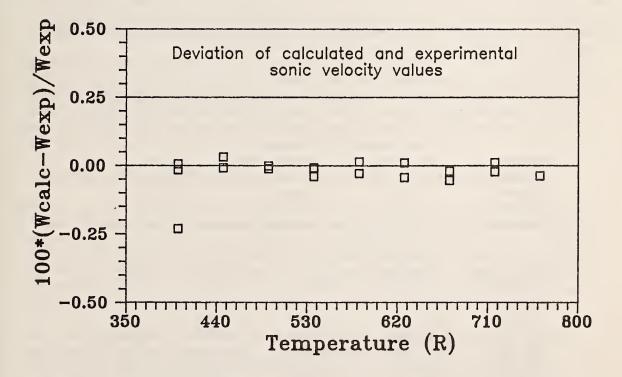


Figure 7. Comparison of experimental and calculated sonic velocity data.

entire range of conditions found in the course of the Joliet tests, the maximum error in calculated sonic velocity should be less than 0.05% and the average error less than 0.02%.

For these computational tests, the C6+ fraction was treated as n-hexane when calculating gas properties. Compared to expanding this fraction to account for C6, C7, and C8 alkanes, there is less than a 0.01% change in the computed density. This is indicative of the expected level of variation in the sonic velocity.

### Comparison of Computed and Measured Compressibility Values

During the course of this project the API arranged for measurements to be made of the compressibility of a sample of Gulf Coast gas. These measurements were made at the University of Oklahoma using state-of-the-art PVT measurements in a modified Burnett apparatus. One of the two cylinders of chromatograph reference gas was used in these experiments. The experimental procedures and results were described in an unpublished report [21] to the API, part of which is reproduced in Appendix D of this report. These data were used to test the compressibility factors predicted by the equation of state of Starling, et al. [2].

Values of the compressibility factor were computed at two temperatures near 60 and 80 °F. These temperatures bounded the range over which the orifice discharge coefficient measurements were made. The maximum relative difference between the calculated and measured compressibility values is 0.041% (see table 23). The differences at the higher temperature are larger than those at the lower temperature and are taken as a conservative estimate of the error in the compressibility values needed to compute the gas density at the orifice and nozzles.

Table 23. Comparison of experimental and computed compressibility values for the gulf coast chromatograph calibration gas

Gas Composition (Mole %)

Isopentane

0.0999

96.5016

Methane

	,0.5010	+Bopon	carro	0,0,,,
Ethane	1.7490	Pentan	е	0.0999
Propane	0.4003	Hexane		0.1001
Isobutane	0.1000	Nitrog	en	0.2501
Butane	0.0999	Carbon	Dioxide	0.5990
	Compressi	bility Value	es	
Temperature	Pressure	Z	Zcalc	Dev.
(Kelvin)	(Psia)	exp	carc	(%)
299.85	763.529	0.90644	0.90617	7 0.030
299.85	713.566	0.91223	0.91194	0.032
299.85	663.416	0.91818	0.91780	0.041
299.85	613.487	0.92391	0.92370	0.022
299.85	563.554	0.92986	0.92967	0.020
299.85	513.613	0.93581	0.93570	0.012
299.85	463.741	0.94210	0.94177	0.035
299.85	413.745	0.94798	0.94790	
			0.7.77	

Table 23. Comparison of experimental and computed compressibility values for the Gulf Coast chromatograph calibration gas
-- Continued

Compressibility Values						
Temperature (Kelvin)	Pressure (Psia)	Zexp	Zcalc	Dev. (%)		
288.71	763.416	0.89072	0.89084	-0.013		
288.71	713.719	0.89766	0.89762	0.004		
288.71	663.742	0.90454	0.90452	0.002		
288.71	613.791	0.91148	0.91148	0.000		
288.71	563.820	0.91855	0.91849	0.006		
288.71	513.860	0.92541	0.92556	-0.016		
288.71	463.892	0.93258	0.93267	-0.010		
288.71	413.921	0.93978	0.93983	-0.005		
288.71	363.987	0.94698	0.94701	-0.003		

### E. Effect of Compositional Uncertainty on Computed Values

In section II it was shown that the random uncertainty in the chromatographic analysis of composition was plus or minus 0.01% of the computed specific gravity. In section IV we will develop numerical estimates of the uncertainty in computed density and critical flow factor using the known uncertainties in composition.

## F. Uncertainty in Natural Gas Density and Critical Flow Factor Due to Temperature and Pressure Uncertainties

The effects of pressure and temperature uncertainties on the computation of the critical flow factor and gas density values may be analyzed numerically. Numerical estimates of the partial derivatives of density and critical flow factor with respect to pressure, temperature, and composition are computed in section IV and used to compute estimates of the density and critical flow factor uncertainties.

### G. Determination of Viscosity for Calculation of Reynolds Number

Values of the real gas viscosity were needed to compute Reynolds numbers of the flowing gas. Throat Reynolds numbers based on plenum conditions were used to correlate the sonic nozzle discharge coefficients. Values of the viscosity were required for the range of conditions downstream of the orifice plates and upstream of the sonic nozzles. These conditions ranged from 450 to 750 psia and from 510 to 560 °R. The TRAPP program described above was used to compute the required viscosity values.

The average temperature and pressure for the orifice and each nozzle were computed for each test run. These were combined with the gas composition for the run, and TRAPP was used to compute viscosities for the orifice and the four nozzles. These values were combined with appropriate identifying information to form a table for each test run. At the time the results for the test run were computed, this table was used to obtain the viscosities used in the analysis of test run results.

# IV. Calculation of the Uncertainty in the Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values Using the Propagation-of-Errors Method

An estimate of the uncertainty in the orifice discharge coefficient depends on the combined uncertainties in the independent parameter values on which it depends. Equation (1) indicated these explicit dependences:

$$C_{d} = \frac{\dot{m}(1-\beta^{4})^{1/2}}{Nd^{2}YF_{a}(\rho\Delta P)^{1/2}},$$

where C<sub>d</sub> = orifice discharge coefficient,

= total mass flow rate through the orifice,

d = diameter of the orifice,

N = a constant whose value depends upon the units of the measured parameters,

 $\rho$  = density of the flowing fluid, gas in this project,

Y = adiabatic expansion factor,

 $F_a$  = orifice thermal expansion factor,

 $\Delta P$  = the differential pressure developed across the orifice meter,

 $\beta = d/D$ , the beta ratio, and

D = the diameter of the meter tube.

In previous sections we developed algebraic expressions for the relative uncertainties in each of the various measurands. These components are combined here to derive the relative uncertainty in the discharge coefficient resulting from the propagation of errors in the observed parameters.

As in the development of the uncertainty for each observed parameter, the random error components are combined in quadrature and the systematic components additively. For the total relative uncertainty in the discharge coefficient expressed in percent, denoted by  $\mathbf{s}_{C_d}$ , one has the general expression

$$S_{C_{d}} = \left\{ \sum_{j} \left[ \frac{Y_{j}}{C_{d}} \frac{\partial C_{d}}{\partial y_{j}} \right]^{2} s_{jr}^{2} \right\}^{1/2} + \sum_{j} \left[ \frac{Y_{j}}{C_{d}} \frac{\partial C_{d}}{\partial y_{j}} \right] |s_{js}|, \qquad (21)$$

where  $y_i = jth$  parameter in eq (1),

 $s_{ir}$  = random uncertainty in percent for the

jth parameter relative to that parameter,

 $s_{js}$  = systematic uncertainty in percent for the jth parameter relative to that parameter.

The following describes the individual uncertainties that contribute to the uncertainty in the discharge coefficient.

## A. Analysis of the Total Mass Flow Rate Measurement Uncertainty

The total mass flow rate through the system, and hence the orifice meter, is the summation of the mass flow rates through the individual nozzles. The mass flow rate through a single critical nozzle is determined by the pressure, temperature, and composition of the gas and the calibration of the nozzle embodied in eq (2). The uncertainty in this mass flow rate depends on the uncertainties in these parameters and on the computed values of the gas properties. The following analysis first develops an algebraic expression for the uncertainty in the total mass flow rate through the system in terms of the uncertainties in the mass flow rates through the individual nozzles. It then develops an expression for the total uncertainty in the mass flow rate through a single critical nozzle.

### 1. Uncertainty in the Total Mass Flow Rate Through the Orifice

The total mass flow rate through the orifice,  $\dot{m}$ , is the sum of the mass flow rates through the individual critical nozzles:

$$\dot{m} = \Sigma \dot{m}_{i}$$

where  $\mathring{\mathbf{m}}_i$  is the mass flow rate through the ith nozzle and the sum is over the total number of nozzles operating in a test run. Combination of the relative uncertainties in the mass flow rates from the individual nozzles to form the relative uncertainty in percent in the total mass flow rate through the system, denoted by  $\mathring{\mathbf{s}}_m$ , requires, as above, that the random errors be combined in quadrature and that the systematic errors be combined additively. In analogy with eq (21), this leads to the expressions

$$s_{m}^{\bullet} = s_{mr}^{\bullet} + s_{ms}^{\bullet}$$

$$s_{mr}^{\bullet} = \left[ \sum \left( \frac{\dot{m}_{i}}{\dot{m}} \right)^{2} \left( s_{m_{i}}^{\bullet} r \right)^{2} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$s_{ms}^{\bullet} = \sum \left( \frac{\dot{m}_{i}}{\dot{m}} \right) \left| \left( s_{m_{i}}^{\bullet} s \right) \right|,$$

where s• (s• ) is the random (systematic) contribution to the relative error in percent in the mass flow rate through the ith nozzle.

### 2. Uncertainty in the Mass Flow Rate Through a Single Critical Nozzle

The mass flow rate through a single nozzle was given in eq (2):

$$\dot{m}_{i} = PA_{t}C^{*}C_{d}/(RT)^{1/2},$$

where P = nozzle plenum pressure value,

 $A_t$  = throat area of the nozzle,

C\* = critical flow factor for the gas,

C<sub>d</sub> = nozzle discharge coefficient,

R = gas constant, and

T = nozzle plenum temperature.

The random and systematic relative uncertainties in the mass flow rate through the ith nozzle, in percent, are given by

$$\mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{m}_{\mathbf{i}} \mathbf{r}}^{\bullet} = \left\{ \sum_{\mathbf{j}} \left[ \frac{\mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{j}}}{\dot{\mathbf{m}}_{\mathbf{i}}} \frac{\partial \dot{\mathbf{m}}_{\mathbf{i}}}{\partial \mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{j}}} \right]^{2} \mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{j} \mathbf{r}}^{2} \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$\mathbf{s}_{\hat{\mathbf{m}}_{\mathbf{i}}\mathbf{s}} = \sum_{\mathbf{j}} \left| \frac{\mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{j}}}{\hat{\mathbf{m}}_{\mathbf{i}}} \frac{\partial \hat{\mathbf{m}}_{\mathbf{i}}}{\partial \mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{j}}} \right| \left| \mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{j}\mathbf{s}} \right|,$$

where here  $y_j$  is the jth parameter in the equation for  $m_i$ , and  $s_{jr}$  ( $s_{js}$ ) is the random (systematic) uncertainty in the jth parameter, divided by that parameter, expressed in percent.

Computational methods and numerical estimates of the relative uncertainties in each observed or computed parameter were given in previous sections of this report. These are now collected for use in the expression for the uncertainty in the mass flow rate through a single nozzle.

#### Mean Absolute Pressure

Equation (10) gave  $s_p$ , the relative uncertainty in percent in the observed plenum pressure of each nozzle. The random and systematic contributions were the following:

$$s_{Pr} = 3 (s_{Pf}^2 + s_{Pm}^2)^{1/2}$$
  
 $s_{Ps} = 98 \times 10^{-4} + \frac{3.4 \text{ psia}}{P}$ , (22)

where  $s_{Pf}$  is the residual standard deviation of the fit used to determine the absolute pressure transducer response coefficients, divided by the mean pressure, expressed in percent, and  $s_{Pm}$  is the standard deviation of the mean pressure for the observations taken during the test run, divided by the mean pressure, expressed in percent.

### Mean Temperature

Equation (11) gave  $\boldsymbol{s}_{\mathtt{T}}\,,$  the relative uncertainty in percent in the mean plenum temperature. The random and systematic components were

$$s_{Tr} = [(15/T)^2 + (3s_{Tm})^2 + (4.6/T)^2]^{1/2}$$
  
 $s_{Ts} = 2/T,$  (23)

where  $s_{\text{Tm}}$  is the relative standard deviation of the mean absolute temperature value in  ${}^{\circ}R$  expressed in percent.

### Nozzle Discharge Coefficient

The relative uncertainty in percent in the discharge coefficient for a single nozzle depends on the throat diameter of the nozzle. The random and systematic contributions were given in section II.C as

$$s_{C_d r} = \left[ \left[ 3s_{C_d f} \right]^2 + 17 \times 10^{-4} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$s_{C_d s} = 0.22 + 0.15 \cdot k.$$
(24)

where k=0 for nozzle diameters of 0.5328 inches or less and k=1 otherwise.  $s_{Cdf}$  is the standard deviation of the fit used to determine  $c_d$  as a function of Reynolds number, divided by  $c_d$ , expressed in percent (see table 2).

#### Nozzle Throat Area

Because the temperature of the nozzle during calibration was not the same as its temperature during test runs, there was a systematic uncertainty in the nozzle throat area,  $S_N A$ , due to thermal contraction and expansion. The area of the nozzle throat is proportional to the square of the nozzle diameter, d, given by

$$d = d_o (1 + \alpha \Delta T),$$

where  $d_o$  is the diameter of the nozzle during calibration,  $\alpha$  is the linear thermal expansion coefficient, and  $\Delta T$  is the difference between

the nozzle temperature during a test run and that at similar conditions, i.e., throat Reynolds number, during calibration with air as the working fluid.

Uncertainties in nozzle area would not propagate if  $\Delta T$  were zero and  $d_o$  were used to compute discharge coefficients and experimental mass flow rates. However,  $\Delta T$  was not zero in general, and one must estimate its effect on nozzle throat area. The term  $\Delta T$  can be bounded and its sign determined by comparing the conditions at the time of nozzle calibration to the conditions at run time.

The effective temperature of the nozzle is bounded by the plenum gas temperature and the throat gas temperature. The actual temperature depends on the details of the heat transfer between the flowing gas and the nozzle and between the nozzle and its surroundings. Because the velocity of the gas varied substantially from the plenum to the nozzle throat, the heat transfer coefficient varied appreciably along the entire inner surface of the nozzle. This heat transfer problem was not sufficiently well-defined for the conditions encountered in this project to be considered a viable approach for estimation of the effective nozzle temperature.

Our approach was to establish bounds for the effective nozzle temperature and to combine these with data from the air calibrations to compute bounds for  $\Delta T$ . These values were then used to compute the uncertainty in the nozzle throat area. This uncertainty was added as a systematic term to the uncertainty expression for the mass flow rate.

For the NGPL tests in natural gas, the throat temperature varied from 437 to 492 °R, and the plenum temperature from 510 to 570 °R. For the nozzle calibrations in air, the corresponding ranges were 403 to 440 °R and 485 to 532 °R. The difference between the throat temperature (plenum temperature) during test runs and that during calibration is denoted by  $\Delta T_{\rm t}$  ( $\Delta T_{\rm p}$ ).

The average temperatures for the calibrations, performed using air as the flowing fluid, were lower than those for the natural gas tests, but the effective nozzle temperature during test runs could be lower than, higher than, or equal to the effective nozzle temperature at calibration. A case-by-case approach was used to determine the possible systematic errors. If  $\Delta T_t$  and  $\Delta T_p$  had the same sign,  $\Delta T$  was equated to the larger of the two; if  $\Delta T_t$  and  $\Delta T_p$  had opposite signs, both positive and negative uncertainties in the nozzle area were computed.

As an example, let us compare data obtained in test runs in natural gas for the 0.5328 inch nozzle to air calibration data obtained at CEESI. [The mean air temperatures are used for each nozzle as there was little variation in air temperature (mean variation = 5.4 °R) for each specific nozzle calibration.] The throat temperature at NGPL was 465 °R and at CEESI 430 °R, and the corresponding plenum temperatures were 542 °R and 520 °R. Thus, in this case  $\Delta T_t = 35$  °R and  $\Delta T_p = 22$  °R. Taking the larger of these as the worst case estimate of  $\Delta T$ , one obtains the

following estimate of the run-time throat diameter:

$$\alpha$$
 = coefficient of thermal expansion =  $8 \times 10^{-6}$  in/in °R,  $\alpha \Delta T = 8 \times 10^{-6}$  x 35 =  $2.8 \times 10^{-4}$  in/in, and d = d<sub>o</sub> (1 +  $\alpha \Delta T$ ) =  $0.5328(1 + 2.8 \times 10^{-4})$  =  $0.532949$  inches,

where the value of  $d_o$  is from table 2. This corresponds to a relative uncertainty in nozzle area of +0.056%. In this example, there is no additional uncertainty in the throat area in the negative direction. Similar calculations were made for each nozzle of a test run and an appropriate directional systematic error component was included in the error budget for the mass flow rate.

## Critical Flow Factor and Density for Natural Gas

Uncertainties in the critical flow factor contribute to the uncertainty in the mass flow rate through a single nozzle. Uncertainties in the density of the natural gas do not, but they do contribute to the error budget for the orifice discharge coefficient. Because the analysis of these two sources of uncertainty are similar, they are considered together. The critical flow factor and density depend on three variables: P, T, and  $\underline{x}$ , where  $\underline{x} = (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)$  is the vector of mole fractions for any given case. The total random and systematic relative uncertainties in these quantities in percent are given by

$$\mathbf{s_{C*r}} = \left\{ \left[ \mathbf{s_{Pr}} \frac{\mathbf{P}}{\mathbf{C}^*} \frac{\partial \mathbf{C}^*}{\partial \mathbf{P}} \right]^2 + \left[ \mathbf{s_{Tr}} \frac{\mathbf{T}}{\mathbf{C}^*} \frac{\partial \mathbf{C}^*}{\partial \mathbf{T}} \right]^2 + \sum_{\mathbf{j}} \left[ \mathbf{s_{x_{j}}} r \frac{\mathbf{x} \dot{\mathbf{j}}}{\mathbf{C}^*} \frac{\partial \mathbf{C}^*}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{j}} \right]^2 \right\}^{1/2}$$
(25)

$$\mathbf{s_{C*s}} = \left| \mathbf{s_{Ps}} \right| \left| \frac{\mathbf{P}}{\mathbf{C}^*} \frac{\partial \mathbf{C}^*}{\partial \mathbf{P}} \right| + \left| \mathbf{s_{Ts}} \right| \left| \frac{\mathbf{T}}{\mathbf{C}^*} \frac{\partial \mathbf{C}^*}{\partial \mathbf{T}} \right| + \sum_{\mathbf{j}} \left( \left| \mathbf{s_{x_{j}} s} \right| \left| \frac{\mathbf{xj}}{\mathbf{C}^*} \frac{\partial \mathbf{C}^*}{\partial \mathbf{x_{j}}} \right| \right)$$
(26)

$$\mathbf{s}_{\rho \, \mathbf{r}} = \left\{ \left[ \mathbf{s}_{P \, \mathbf{r}} \, \frac{\mathbf{P}}{\rho} \, \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \mathbf{P}} \right]^2 + \left[ \mathbf{s}_{T \, \mathbf{r}} \, \frac{\mathbf{T}}{\rho} \, \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \mathbf{T}} \right]^2 + \sum_{\mathbf{j}} \left[ \mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{j}} \, \mathbf{r}} \, \frac{\mathbf{x} \, \mathbf{j}}{\rho} \, \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{j}}} \right]^2 \right\}^{1/2}$$
(27)

$$\mathbf{s}_{\rho s} = \left| \mathbf{s}_{P s} \right| \left| \frac{\mathbf{P}}{\rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \mathbf{P}} \right| + \left| \mathbf{s}_{T s} \right| \left| \frac{\mathbf{T}}{\rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \mathbf{T}} \right| + \sum_{\mathbf{J}} \left( \left| \mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{J}} s} \right| \left| \frac{\mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{J}}}{\rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{J}}} \right| \right)$$
(28)

where  $s_{x_j}r$  = the random relative uncertainty in gas component  $x_j$  concentration, and

 $s_{x,s}$  = the systematic relative uncertainty.

To estimate the uncertainties in critical flow factor and density, the partial derivatives have to be estimated numerically and combined with the estimated uncertainties in the pressure, temperature, and mole fractions.

Values of partial derivatives with respect to each mole fraction, pressure, and temperature were computed using a perturbation method and the equation of state. The partial derivatives all reached their (relative) maximums at the same combination of pressure, temperature, and mean composition: 815 psia, 510 °R, and Gulf Coast gas. These values of pressure and temperature are reasonable because fluid properties are always most sensitive to system variables at the highest pressure and lowest temperature. There were small differences between the Gulf Coast and Amarillo gases with respect to the magnitude of the partial derivatives at each pressure, temperature combination. Table 24 lists the maximum values of the partial derivatives over the entire 640 point space.

Table 24. Maximum values of the partial derivatives of the critical flow factor and density of natural gas with respect to mole fraction, pressure, and temperature

у	Units	<u>∂C*</u> ∂y	$\frac{\partial \rho(1b/ft^3)}{\partial y}$
Nitrogen	mole %	$-5.03 \times 10^{-4}$	$1.357 \times 10^{-2}$
Methane		$-1.12 \times 10^{-3}$	$-4.49 \times 10^{-2}$
CO <sub>2</sub>	•	$5.025 \times 10^{-4}$	$5.075 \times 10^{-2}$
Ethane		$1.020 \times 10^{-3}$	$3.265 \times 10^{-2}$
Propane		$1.508 \times 10^{-3}$	$6.382 \times 10^{-2}$
i-Butane		$1.500 \times 10^{-3}$	$9.350 \times 10^{-2}$
n-Butane	•	$1.500 \times 10^{-3}$	$9.500 \times 10^{-2}$
i-Pentane	•	$2.000 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.245 \times 10^{-1}$
n-Pentane	•	$2.000 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.275 \times 10^{-1}$
n-Hexane		$2.000 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.570 \times 10^{-1}$
P	psia	8.594 x 10 <sup>-5</sup>	$4.063 \times 10^{-3}$
T	deg R	$-4.55 \times 10^{-4}$	$-8.91 \times 10^{-3}$

To complete the calculation of the uncertainties in the critical flow factor and the density, the random and systematic uncertainties in the mole fractions, pressure, and temperature are needed. The uncertainties in the pressure and temperature were considered previously. The uncertainties in the mole fractions are considered now. To compute the random uncertainties in the mole fractions, one must estimate the variance of the measured mole percent for each component. Since there were no repeated composition measurements during test runs because of the long turn-around time of the gas chromatograph, the data taken during tests on the chromatographic measurement system (sec. II.F) are

taken as representative of the random uncertainty in composition measurement. Data for some repeated analyses of both gases that can be used for this purpose were given in table 15. The associated variances are given in table 25. A 99% confidence limit is taken to be 3 times the standard deviation (the square root of the variance).  $s_{x}$ , the random uncertainty in the mole percent for the jth component, is expressed in percent, is taken to be 100 times the standard deviation for that component divided by its concentration in mole percent.

Table 25. Repeated measured compositions of Gulf Coast gas taken from a sample bottle

Component	Variance
Nitrogen	6.942 x 10 <sup>-5</sup>
Methane	$1.253 \times 10^{-3}$
CO <sub>2</sub>	$6.526 \times 10^{-5}$
Ethane	9.693 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>
Propane	$9.137 \times 10^{-6}$
i-Butane	$5.897 \times 10^{-7}$
n-Butane	$2.940 \times 10^{-6}$
i-Pentane	$2.701 \times 10^{-6}$
n-Pentane	$9.517 \times 10^{-7}$
n-Hexane	$2.593 \times 10^{-8}$

Table 26. Systematic errors in the two chromatograph gas standards

Component	Tolerances	(mole	%)
	Gulf Coast		Amarillo
Nitrogen	0.00601		0.00628
Methane	0.05256		0.05494
CO2	0.00383		0.00400
Ethane	0.00561		0.00586
Propane	0.00382		0.00399
i-Butane	0.00058		0.00061
n-Butane	0.00058		0.00061
i-Pentane	0.00047		0.00049
n-Pentane	0.00047		0.00049
n-Hexane	0.00039		0.00041

## Relative Uncertainty in the Mass Flow Rate of Natural Gas Through a Single Critical Nozzle

Combination of the appropriate systematic and random components yields the following expressions for the random and systematic relative uncertainties in percent in the mass flow rate through a single nozzle:

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{s}_{\mathring{\mathbf{m}}_{\mathbf{i}}\,\mathbf{r}} &= \ \left\{ \left[ \left[ 3 \mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{P}\,\mathbf{f}} \right]^2 + \left[ 3 \mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{P}\,\mathbf{m}} \right]^2 \right] \mathbf{x} \left[ 1 + \frac{\mathbf{P}^2 \left( 8.594 \mathbf{x} 10^{-5} \right)^2}{\mathbf{c}^{*2}} \right] + \left[ \left[ \frac{3}{2} \ \mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{T}\,\mathbf{m}} \right]^2 + \left[ \frac{15}{2T} \right]^2 \right. \\ &+ \left. \left[ \frac{4.6}{2T} \right]^2 \right] \mathbf{x} \left[ 1 + \frac{4T^2 \left( 4.55 \mathbf{x} 10^{-4} \right)^2}{\mathbf{c}^{*2}} \right] \\ &+ \left[ 3 \mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{d}}\,\mathbf{f}} \right]^2 + 17 \mathbf{x} 10^{-4} + \sum_{\mathbf{J}} \left[ 3 \mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{J}}\,\mathbf{r}} \, \frac{\mathbf{x}\,\mathbf{j}}{\mathbf{c}^{*}} \, \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}^{*}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{j}}} \right]^2 \right\}^{1/2} \\ &\mathbf{s}_{\mathring{\mathbf{m}}_{\mathbf{i}}\,\mathbf{s}} = \left[ 98 \mathbf{x} 10^{-4} + \frac{3.4}{\mathbf{P}} \right] \mathbf{x} \left[ 1 + \frac{\mathbf{P} \left( 8.594 \mathbf{x} 10^{-5} \right)}{\mathbf{c}^{*}} \right] + \left[ \frac{2}{2T} \right] \left[ 1 + \frac{2T \left( 4.55 \mathbf{x} 10^{-4} \right)}{\mathbf{c}^{*}} \right] \\ &+ \sum_{\mathbf{J}} \left| \mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{J}}\,\mathbf{s}} \right| \left| \frac{\mathbf{x}\,\mathbf{j}}{\mathbf{c}^{*}} \, \frac{\partial \mathbf{c}^{*}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{j}}} \right| + 0.22 + 0.15 \cdot \mathbf{k} + \mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{N}\mathbf{A}} \, \left( \mathbf{syst. area term} \right), \end{split}$$

where k=1, nozzles throat diameter > 0.5328 inches, and k=0 otherwise.

The nozzle pressure P in this expression is in units of psia and the nozzle temperature T is in units of  ${}^{\circ}R$ .

### B. Relative Uncertainty in the Orifice and Meter Tube Diameter Values

The orifice and meter tube diameters contribute relatively small systematic components to the total uncertainty since the largest two of the orifice meters are used in this work and the capability to measure diameters is good. Both of these components are entirely systematic. The relative uncertainties in percent are

$$s_d = 0.02/d$$
  
 $s_D = 0.01/D$  for 6-inch meter tubes, (29)  
 $s_D = 0.02/D$  for 10-inch meter tubes,

where d and D are measured in inches.

## C. Relative Uncertainty in Natural Gas Density at the Orifice Meter Due to Temperature and Pressure Uncertainty

The random and systematic error terms for density were developed in section IV.A. For orifice density, the expression contains the orifice pressure and temperature rather than the nozzle plenum pressure and temperature.

### D. Uncertainty in the Differential Pressure

Equation (9) gave  $s_{\Delta\,P}$ , the relative uncertainty in percent in the differential pressure measurement at the orifice meter. The random and systematic uncertainties were given as

$$s_{\Delta Pr}=3~(s_{\Delta Pf}^2+s_{\Delta Pm}^2)^{1/2}$$
 , and 
$$s_{\Delta Ps}=0.018\,, \eqno(30)$$

where  $s_{\Delta\,P\,f}$  is the residual standard deviation of the fit to the differential pressures used in calibrating the transducer for the test run of interest, divided by the mean differential pressure, expressed in percent, and  $s_{\Delta\,P\,m}$  is the standard deviation of the mean differential pressure for the observations taken during the test run, divided by the mean differential pressure, expressed in percent.

### E. Uncertainty in the Expansion Factor

The uncertainty in this factor is approximately 1 part in 100,000. It is neglected in calculating the uncertainty in the orifice discharge coefficient.

### F. Uncertainty in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficient

The expression for the total relative uncertainty in percent in the orifice discharge coefficient is the sum of the random,  $s_{\text{Cdr}}$ , and systematic,  $s_{\text{Cds}}$ , uncertainty terms described in the previous paragraphs. One has

$$s_{C_d} = s_{C_d}r + s_{C_d}s$$

$$s_{C_{d}r} = \begin{cases} n \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\dot{m}_{i}}{\dot{m}}\right)^{2} \left[ \left(3s_{P_{n}f}\right)^{2} + \left(3s_{P_{n}m}\right)^{2}\right] \times \left(1 + \frac{P_{n}^{2}(8.594 \times 10^{-5})^{2}}{C^{*2}}\right) \end{cases}$$

+ 
$$\left[ \left( \frac{3}{2} {}^{s} T_{n} m \right)^{2} + \left( \frac{15}{2T_{n}} \right)^{2} + \left( \frac{4 \cdot 6}{2T_{n}} \right)^{2} \right] \times \left[ 1 + \frac{4T_{n}^{2} (4.55 \times 10^{-4})^{2}}{C^{*2}} \right]$$

+ 
$$\left[3s_{C_{d}}f\right]^{2}$$
 +  $17x10^{-4}$  +  $\sum_{j}\left[3s_{x_{j}}r^{\frac{x_{j}}{C^{*}}}\frac{\partial C^{*}}{\partial x_{j}}\right]^{2}$ 

+ 
$$\left[ \left[ 3s_{P_of} \right]^2 + \left[ 3s_{P_om} \right]^2 \right] \times \left[ \frac{P_o \times 4.063 \times 10^{-3}}{2\rho_o} \right]^2$$

+ 
$$\left[ \left[ 3s_{T_om} \right]^2 + \left[ \frac{15}{T_o} \right]^2 + \left[ \frac{4.6}{T_o} \right]^2 \right] \times \left[ \frac{T_ox \ 8.91x10^{-3}}{2\rho_o} \right]^2$$

$$+ \sum_{\mathbf{j}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \, {}^{3}\mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{j}}} \mathbf{r} \, \frac{\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{j}}}{\rho} \, \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{j}}} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{3}{2} \, {}^{\mathbf{s}_{\Delta P f}} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{3}{2} \, {}^{\mathbf{s}_{\Delta P m}} \right]^{2} \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$\begin{split} s_{C_{\mathbf{d}}s} &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ \frac{\dot{m}_{i}}{\dot{m}} - \left[ \left[ 98 \times 10^{-4} + \frac{3.4}{P_{\mathbf{n}}} \right] \times \left[ 1 + \frac{P_{\mathbf{n}} \left( 8.594 \times 10^{-5} \right)}{C^{*}} \right] \right] \\ &+ \left[ \frac{1}{1T_{\mathbf{n}}} \right] \left[ 1 + \frac{2T_{\mathbf{n}} \left( 4.55 \times 10^{-4} \right)}{C^{*}} \right] \\ &+ \left[ \sum_{\mathbf{j}} \left| \mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{j}}s} \right| \left| \frac{\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{j}}}{C^{*}} \frac{\partial C^{*}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{j}}} \right| \right] + 0.22 + 0.15 \cdot \mathbf{k} \right] + \left[ \frac{2}{1-\beta^{4}} \right] \left[ \beta^{4} \, \mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{D}} + \mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{d}} \right] \\ &+ \left[ 98 \times 10^{-4} + \frac{3.4}{P_{\mathbf{o}}} \right] \left[ \frac{P_{\mathbf{o}} \left( 4.063 \times 10^{-3} \right)}{2\rho_{\mathbf{o}}} \right] + \left[ \frac{2}{T_{\mathbf{o}}} \right] \left[ 1 + \frac{T_{\mathbf{o}} \left( 8.91 \times 10^{-3} \right)}{2\rho_{\mathbf{o}}} \right] \\ &+ \left[ \sum_{\mathbf{j}} \left| \mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{j}}s} \right| \left| \frac{\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{j}}}{\rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{j}}} \right| + \frac{0.018}{2} + \mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{N}\mathbf{A}} \end{split}$$

In this expression, subscript 'o' refers to orifice mean values, subscript 'f' refers to standard deviation of a fit, subscript 'm' refers to standard deviation of the mean of a population, and subscript 'n' refers to a mean value at the nozzle plenum. Summations on i refer to summing over the four nozzles, and summations on j refer to summing over the mole fractions of each of the components of the natural gas. Quantities pertaining to a given nozzle must be evaluated using the temperature, pressure, etc. pertaining to that nozzle. The units of pressure are psia, of temperature, "R, and of density, lb/ft³.

#### G. Example Calculation of Uncertainty Components for One Test Run

In order to illustrate the magnitudes and effects of uncertainties in the observed parameters, the following discussion addresses one test run's propagation of error analysis and gives the magnitudes of the parameters necessary to compute discharge coefficient values corresponding to each differential pressure value. Test number 150 taken on August 12, 1985 is used. The following tables give the pertinent test run identification information, the gas composition used in the calculation and the nozzle pressure and temperature observations. (150 observations of each were recorded.) The standard deviation of the mean pressures and temperatures and the residual standard deviation of the fits to pressure transducer calibration data are also listed. It should be noted that these are not multiplied by three to represent a 99% confidence interval. The remainder of this example calculation is performed using single standard deviation values. The final results may then be multiplied by three to obtain 99% confidence limits. For this test run three nozzles were used to obtain the desired flow rate through the orifice meter. The second nozzle manifold position is valved off as indicated below. Although the downstream block and bleed valve is

test run three nozzles were used to obtain the desired flow rate through the orifice meter. The second nozzle manifold position is valved off as indicated below. Although the downstream block and bleed valve is closed for this nozzle, the pressure and temperature transducers were operative. The analysis program obtained mean and standard deviation values for these which were ignored in the remainder of the computation. The gas composition obtained from the chromatograph observation taken at approximately 7:55 a.m. is the most recent observation and is used for gas composition input data.

NGPL Orifice Test Point Number - 150
Date - 08/12/85 Time - 08:09:56

Meter tube - FE-9ABC - diameter = 10.0829 inches
Orifice plate - FE-9/0-4A - diameter = 5.7488 inches

Chromatograph Data taken at 0755 hours on 08/12/85

Component	Mole fraction	Component	Mole fraction
Methane	89.860	I-Pentane	0.052
Ethane	4.969	N-Pentane	0.041
Propane	0.917	C6 Plus	0.042
I-Butane	0.127	Nitrogen	3.301
N-Butane	0.189	Carbon dioxide	0.501

Nozzle Plenum Temperature and Pressure Observations

	Nozzle Desig.	Plenum (psia)	Pressure S.D. Mean (psia)	Fit S.D. (psia)	•	S.D. Mean (°F)
2	1.0648	589.982	0.0077	0.361	70.62	0.0016
	OFF	589.809	0.0082	0.356	69.00	0.0065
	.7537	589.695	0.0083	0.425	70.60	0.0016
	1.3751	589.783	0.0081	0.299	70.19	0.0016

Orifice Pressure and Temperature Observations S.D. Mean Fit S.D. Mean (psi) (psi) (psi) Diff. Pressure 0.00069 0.0024 3.8163 3.8156 0.00067 0.0014 Static Pressure 588.539 0.2651 0.010

Temperature = 70.69 °F, S. D. of the Mean = 0.0016 °F

### 1. Computation of Uncertainty in the Nozzle Mass Flow Rate

Computation of the various uncertainties contributing to the uncertainty in mass flow rate through the operating nozzle set is based on the observation of plenum temperature and pressure which propagate into the various parameter values necessary for computation of the nozzle mass flow rate. The following treats each contribution to the uncertainty in mass flow rate.

### Pressure and Temperature Relative Uncertainty

The initial computation is that of the random and systematic components of the plenum pressures and temperatures. These are obtained from the forms of eq (22) for the pressure terms and eq (23) for the temperature terms. The equations are modified for this computation only, and we remove the factor of three associated with the 99% confidence limit. The values listed are given in relative terms in percent in keeping with the propagation of errors analysis. The random and systematic components of the uncertainties in pressure and temperature are listed below for the three operating nozzles. Nozzle designations correspond to the nozzle throat diameter in units of inches.

	Nozzle	Unce	rtainty	Components	
	Desig.	Pressure		Tempera	ture
		Random	Syst.	Random	Syst.
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1	1.0648	0.0681	0.0152	0.0049	0.0019
3	0.7537	0.0722	0.0152	0.0049	0.0019
4	1.3751	0.0593	0.0152	0.0049	0.0019

## Relative Uncertainty in the Critical Flow Factor for Natural Gas

Computation of the uncertainty components associated with the critical flow factor,  $C^*$ , using eq (25) and (26) yields the results given below. Three terms are involved which reflect the uncertainty due to pressure, temperature, and composition measurement. As discussed previously the gas composition term involves summations of random and systematic effects over all components. These involve the appropriate partial derivatives, variances, and tolerances, tabulated in tables 24, 25 and 26. The value of the square of the random composition term, the last term in eq (25), is  $2.658 \times 10^{-5}/C^{*2}$ . The value of the corresponding gas composition term for the systematic uncertainty component in the critical factor is  $8.332 \times 10^{-3}/C^{*}$ . The systematic term's value is obtained using the Amarillo Gas composition tolerances given in table 26 which gives the worst case estimate. The resulting uncertainty components for the critical flow factor in percent of the nozzle mass flow rate are listed below.

	Nozzle	C*	Uncerta	ainties
	Desig.		Random	Syst.
			(%)	(%)
1	1.0648	0.69936	0.0095	0.0143
3	0.7537	0.69934	0.0097	0.0143
4	1.3751	0.69946	0.0092	0.0143

### Uncertainty in the Nozzle Discharge Coefficient

Computation of the random component of the nozzle discharge coefficients combines the uncertainty in pressure and temperature measurements involved in nozzle calibration and the fitting uncertainty of the interpolating equation used in computing the nozzle discharge coefficient as shown in eq (24). The values for the random and components are given below in percent of the mass flow rate through the nozzle for one standard deviation in the random component. The systematic component reflects the use of the secondary system used in all of these nozzles' calibration.

	Nozzle	Nozzle	Cd
	Desig.	Random	Syst
		(%)	(%)
1	1.0648	0.0606	0.37
3	0.7537	0.0282	0.37
4	1.3751	0.0431	0.37

### Uncertainty in the Nozzle Throat Area

As discussed previously the use conditions of the nozzle in natural gas flows were not the same as the calibration conditions. Computation of the relative uncertainty in the nozzle throat area uses the following average plenum and throat calibration temperatures for computation of the positive and negative bounds for this systematic effect.

Nozzle	Average	Calibration	Temperatures
Nozzle		Plenum	Throat
0.09500		523.40	432.73
0.12500		531.73	439.90
0.18800		521.80	431.41
0.24960		525.14	434.06
0.37500		527.34	435.90
0.53280		519.69	429.59
0.75370		511.19	422.79
1.06480		507.67	420.13
1.37510		505.75	418.73
1.94500		487.83	403.68
2.33000		485.70	403.16

Computation of this systematic component requires the computation of the throat conditions for each nozzle. This is done using the equation of state calculation and the appropriate thermodynamic considerations. The pertinent temperatures for this test run are the following:

Plenum and Throat Temperatures and Pressures for Test Run 150

Nozzle	Plenum		Thr	Throat		Temperature Diff.	
	Press.	Temp.	Press.	Temp.	Plenum	Throat	Unc.
	(psi)	(°R)	(psi)	(°R)	(°R)	(°R)	(%)
1.0648	589.98	530.29	320.80	456.08	22.62	35.95	0.058
0.7537	589.70	530.27	320.64	456.06	19.08	33.27	0.053
1.3751	589.78	529.86	320.69	455.69	24.11	36.96	0.059

The temperature differences between the calibration and run conditions are positive with the throat condition differences the largest. The systematic uncertainty in the mass flow rate due to differences in the calibration and use conditions and the associated effect on nozzle throat area are approximately 0.05 percent of the mass flow rate.

### Mass Flow Rate Uncertainty for Individual Nozzles

Combinations of the various components contributing to the random and systematic mass flow rate uncertainties for each nozzle are tabulated below. Each of the component uncertainties is entered in relative terms as a percentage of the mass flow rate through the nozzle. The mass flow rate through each nozzle and its uncertainty in units of pounds per second are also listed.

		Random	Uncertainty	Components	3	
Nozzle	spr	s <sub>Tr</sub>	s <sub>C*r</sub>	s <sub>Cd</sub> r	m <sub>i</sub>	s. m, r
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(lb/sec)	(lb/sec)
1.0648	0.068	0.0049	0.0093	0.0606	9.660	0.0088
0.7537	0.072	0.0049	0.0097	0.0282	4.845	0.0038
1.3751	0.059	0.0049	0.0092	0.0431	16.085	0.1193
				Total	30.590	0.0153

Systematic Uncertainty Components							
Nozzle	sps	STs	SC*s	s <sub>Cds</sub>	Sarea	m <sub>i</sub>	s. m;s
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(lb/sec)	(lb/sec)
1.0648	0.0152	0.0019	0.0143	0.37	0.058	9.660	0.0444
0.7537	0.0152	0.0019	0.0143	0.37	0.053	4.845	0.0220
1.3751	0.0152	0.0019	0.0143	0.37	0.059	16.085	0.0741
					Total	30.590	0.1405

The relative random and systematic uncertainties in the mass flow rate through the measurement system are 0.005% and 0.459% respectively.

### 2. Computation of the Uncertainty in Orifice Parameters

### Uncertainty of Computed Gas Density at the Orifice

Computation of the uncertainty in the orifice discharge coefficient due to random and systematic uncertainty components in the gas density may be calculated using eq (27) and (28). Both equations contain terms dependent upon the gas composition and are completely analogous with those discussed above for the nozzle critical flow factor. Evaluation of these two terms gives the following value for the square of the random gas composition term,  $3.867 \times 10^{-6}$ , and 0.003505 for the systematic term. Substitution of the appropriate parameter values with some rearrangement of terms in eq (27) and (28) gives the following expressions for the relative random and systematic uncertainties in the orifice density. The terms evaluated in table 24 for the partial derivatives of the density with respect to the temperature and pressure are used.

$$s_{\rho r} = \left[ (0.265)^2 + (0.00069)^2 \right] \times (1.651 \times 10^{-5})$$

$$+ \left[ (0.0016)^2 + (0.05)^2 + (.0153)^2 \right] \times (7.939 \times 10^{-5})$$

$$+ 3.867 \times 10^{-6} \right]^{1/2} / \left[ 2(1.9999) \right].$$

$$s_{\rho s} = \left[ (588.543 \times 9.8 \times 10^{-5} + 0.034) \times 4.063 \times 10^{-3} + (0.02 \times 8.91 \times 10^{-3}) + .003505 \right] / \left[ 2(1.9999) \right].$$

The relative random and systematic uncertainty components of the orifice discharge coefficient expressed in percent are obtained by multiplying each by 1/2 (see eq (21)) and by 100%. The values are

$$s_{\rho r} = 0.057\%$$
,  $s_{\rho s} = 0.101\%$ .

## Uncertainty in the Observed Differential Pressure

The relative random and systematic uncertainty in the discharge coefficient due to uncertainty in the differential pressures may be computed using eq (30) and the partial derivative of the orifice discharge coefficient with respect to the differential pressure, which is 1/2. Substitution of the values of the standard deviation of the mean and the residual standard deviation of the fit to the calibration data gives the following values of the relative random and systematic uncertainties in the orifice discharge coefficient:

Mean	S.D. Mean	Fit S.D.	Uno	. In C
			Random	Systematic
(psi)	(psi)	(psi)	(%)	(%)
3.8183	0.00069	0.0024	0.0327	0.009
3.8162	0.00067	0.0014	0.0204	0.009

## Uncertainty due to Orifice and Meter Tube Diameter Measurement

Using eq (29) yields uncertainties in the orifice discharge coefficient due to uncertainty in plate and tube diameters of 0.008% due to plate diameter measurement and 0.0005% for meter tube diameter measurement. The magnitude of these errors is small relative to those from other parameters discussed above.

### 3. Computation of the Uncertainty in the Orifice Discharge Coefficient

The random uncertainty in the orifice discharge coefficient may be computed from the values obtained above. Although the final expression for uncertainty in  $C_d$  is quite complicated, it may be reduced to combination of three terms in quadrature, the random uncertainties in (1) the mass flow rate through the system, (2) the density of gas at the orifice conditions, and (3) the differential pressure, as follows for the two transducer observation sets:

$$\begin{split} s_{C_d r} &= [(s_{mr}^*)^2 + (s_{\rho r})^2 + (s_{\Delta P r})^2]^{1/2} \\ s_{C_d r} &= [(0.050)^2 + (0.057)^2 + (0.0327)^2]^{1/2} = 0.083\% \\ s_{C_d r} &= [(0.050)^2 + (0.057)^2 + (0.0204)^2]^{1/2} = 0.079\% \end{split}$$

These values represent a single standard deviation estimate of the random component. To obtain the 99 percent confidence interval in the estimate, these values should be multiplied by 3.

Similarly, the systematic uncertainty has two components of the same origin as those above, mass flow rate and differential pressure, in addition to the systematic effects of uncertainty in meter tube and orifice diameter measurement.

$$s_{C_{d}s} = s_{ms}^* + s_{\rho s} + s_{ps} + s_{D} + s_{d}$$

$$s_{C_{d}s} = 0.459\% + 0.101\% + 0.008\% + 0.0005\% + 0.009\% = 0.577\%$$

The API has selected ANSI/ASME MFC-2M-1983, "Measurement Uncertainty for Fluid Flow in Closed Conduits", as a reference standard for calculating uncertainty of orifice flow discharge coefficients. However, in this report the authors have chosen the propagation of errors method (to estimate uncertainty in discharge coefficients) which differs from the API recommended procedure.

### V. Data Acquisition and Control Systems

### A. General Description

The data acquisition system used in this project consisted of an eight bit microprocessor interfaced to the various measurement instruments described in section II. The microprocessor system utilized the S-100 bus interface with 64 kilobytes of random access memory (64K RAM), a 20-megabyte hard disk, a single 8-inch floppy disk drive for data back-up, and a serial printer. The interfacing to the measurement system was accomplished using an IEEE-488 interface board and an RS-232C communications port.

The system software was developed using the BASIC and PASCAL programming languages for the data acquisition and run time results calculations. The database was constructed using a database manager having command interpretation capability. A word processor was used to maintain computerized notebooks of the operation of the measurement system and comments concerning operational errors or other notations by the operators during testing. Compiled BASIC was chosen because of the increased speed afforded both measurement and computational functions. The compiled PASCAL programs were used to perform computations of the preliminary results more quickly than could be done with BASIC programs. The database management software was used to maintain the database files generated by the system and to generate operator selection menus on the control console.

### B. Data Acquisition System Hardware

The eight bit computer controlling the data acquisition and storage procedures utilized the S-100 interface bus and a Z-80A central processing unit (CPU) based microprocessor. Two interface boards were necessary for communication with the data acquisition system and hardware associated with the total system. A four port asynchronous communications controller provided four RS-232C serial communications channels. These were used for input/output operations to the console, printer, chromatograph, and modem. The second interface was one conforming to the IEEE-488 standard and used to communicate with the data acquisition/control system to the computer system. This interface functions as defined in the IEEE Standard 488-1975.

The data acquisition/control unit provided a front panel display and keyboard, a real-time clock and an HP-IB interface. It was configured with a 5 1/2 digit integrating voltmeter and current source. The digital voltmeter could resolve 1 microvolt signals and yielded excellent common and normal mode noise rejection. The assembly included a programmable current source which, when used with the digital voltmeter, could be used for high accuracy four terminal resistance measurements with 1 milliohm resolution. A twenty channel relay multiplexer was used to multiplex pressure and temperature signals to the digital voltmeter.

#### C. Data Acquisition System Software

The data acquisition system software controlled the two primary data acquisition procedures of the project, namely the pressure transducer calibration and orifice test run data acquisition. The software system was designed to be user-friendly and to involve as little operator involvement as practicable to minimize error in the database. The only data not automatically acquired by the computer were the ambient temperature for the static pressure transducer calibration and the barometric pressure. The entire system was menu-driven using the database management system's programming language capability for program control and data storage functions. The use of console screen menus was decided early in the planning of the project in order to minimize the possibility of operator error during data acquisition.

The software provided specific instructions displayed on the terminal to instruct the operator in the next step required by the current task at hand. Most inputs of a repetitive nature were put into look-up tables or files so that the operator need only choose a menu item or input an abbreviated response associated with the desired choice. However, a more important function of the software was the use of internal diagnostic procedures which, although transparent to the operator, continuously monitored the operational integrity of various components of the data acquisition system.

### IEEE-488 Interface Bus Error Detection

Bus error detection for the IEEE-488 interface was used during all bus operations. The subroutine to check for errors was provided by the manufacturer and was used to check for the following errors:

- 1. Illegal function code
- 2. No listener
- 3. Service request
- 4. Timeout error
- 5. ATN true
- 6. IFC true
- 7. Reset S-100 system
- 8. Illegal error code.

During the entire phase of orifice meter testing, no such IEEE-488 bus errors occurred.

#### Pressure Transducer Calibration

During differential pressure transducer calibrations, a digital voltmeter was connected in parallel with the data acquisition input channel for the DDR-6000 differential pressure working standard to allow visual monitoring of the output voltage by the operator. This was used to set the pressure values prior to acquiring data for each calibration point. The voltages to be set were included in two files, one for the low range transducers and the other for the high range transducers. These data files were DPCAL20.TXT and DPCAL200.TXT, respectively. By using files in this way, the operator was prompted for the DDR-6000 voltage to set

at each step of the calibration procedure. During the static pressure transducer calibration, the weight stack compositions placed on the deadweight testers were stored internally in the program as well as the mass values so that the pressure being applied was computed correctly. In this way data entry of the weight stack designations and mass values were preselected and not susceptible to operator error. The operator was instructed via a console display concerning which weights were to comprise the deadweight tester weight stack for each pressure value. From these internally stored values the pressures were computed with no opportunity for mistaken entry of the data into the databases.

The transducer calibration procedures were also designed so that the operator could either restart the current calibration or abort the entire set of three procedures at any point during the calibration when an error had been made. The appropriate entries to the system from the keyboard terminated the selected procedures, one or all three. This feature was included to minimize lost time because of possible operator error.

Before each pressure calibration procedure (low differential, high differential, or static) was completed, the transducer coefficients for the desired polynomial were computed as well as the standard deviation for the least squares fit. If the standard deviation was larger than the value prescribed in the operating procedures, the current calibration, e.g., low range differential transducers, could be rerun by the operator after entering the appropriate response. This feature was likewise designed to minimize lost time due to operator errors.

#### Orifice Plate Testing Checks and Diagnostics

More extensive built-in checks by the software system were used in the orifice data acquisition portion of the software. For example, all platinum resistance thermometer coefficients were stored in the program (NGPLTEST) so that a look-up table could link the temperature probes with their corresponding nozzle or orifice location. The static pressure transducer coefficients for the downstream nozzle locations were similarly stored in the program code. Furthermore, the pressure transducer calibration coefficients computed in the transducer calibration program, CAL488, were read by the data acquisition program so that no operator intervention was necessary to obtain the most current set of coefficient data.

The use of menus for operator input was extensive in the test run data acquisition program, NGPLTEST. The first menu allowed the selection of the meter tube to be tested. Depending on the choice of meter tube, the corresponding plate menu was next displayed for the operator. For both of these menus, the operator needed only to choose a number rather than to type a complete meter tube or plate designation. A separate routine in the software system allowed the operator to review these choices to reduce the possibility of an erroneous input. This software design enabled the operator to acquire data with minimal errors due to keyboard entry mistakes.

The next menu allowed for the selection of the nozzles in use. Again the operator chose a number corresponding to his choice. More than one of the nozzle manifold's four locations could be designated as "off", but the choice of the same nozzle more than once or of more than four nozzles generated an error message, after which the operator was asked to re-enter his selection. Prior to the 1985 data acquisition phase, a second nozzle manifold for the five smaller nozzles was added to the test loop. This manifold also had four nozzle holders. The software system allowed the operator to choose the proper nozzles as discussed above with the added constraint that no more than four nozzles could be in operation at one time, even though eight holders were available. This constraint was necessary to maintain compatibility with the database structure used for the 1984 data (see Appendix E for a summary of the database structures). The use of four of the nozzles allowed the operator sufficient latitude to select flow rates for the test runs. More nozzles were not needed for this purpose.

Immediately prior to orifice test run data acquisition, the test loop pressures and temperatures were displayed on the console display for the operator's benefit. It was necessary to allow the flow in the meter tube to stabilize before data acquisition could began. The software system also checked for various conditions in the test loop. For example, if a particular nozzle location was designated as "off", but a pressure ratio (upstream to downstream) greater than 1.05 existed, the computer displayed a warning to the operator that a leak might exist at that location. In addition, if a pressure ratio (nozzle plenum/nozzle downstream) less than 1.1 existed at a valid nozzle location, then the computer displayed a message for the operator that particular nozzle location appeared to be valved off. If the static pressure in the test loop fell below 480 psia, then the computer warned of dangerously low pressure to maintain choked flow in the nozzles. Finally, if the pressure fell below 460 psia, the program was aborted with the message that the static pressure was too low to continue. This particular data testing criterion also was useful in checking if the transducer coefficients had been read correctly or stored incorrectly in the file written by the earlier transducer calibration program.

During the acquisition of orifice data it was necessary to periodically obtain the current gas composition data from the chromatograph. real-time clock in the data acquisition/control unit provided the means to coordinate the timing needed to prevent "locking out" the computer while the chromatograph was printing the gas composition information on paper tape. Because the chromatograph completed a gas analysis every 13 minutes, and because communications to the computer via the RS-232C interface were locked out during its output phase, it was necessary to allow chromatograph updates only during a prescribed time interval. Otherwise, the program would have to be restarted, and significant amounts of time could be lost as a result. The software system provided the necessary timing. If the data acquisition was delayed for whatever reason for more than 40 minutes since the last chromatograph update, the program automatically requested a new set of chromatograph data by suspending data acquisition operations until the current cycle of the chromatograph analysis was available for transfer to the computer.

Because the backing up of data on floppy diskettes used a data compression algorithm that required a significant amount of time, the software system also notified the operator when the current time was after 2:00 p.m. Central Standard Time. The operator could then obtain the final chromatograph analysis of the day prior to appending the orifice data to the database files. The files were then compressed prior to being copied onto floppy diskettes (two copies). This entire procedure required one to two hours to complete.

#### VI. Calibration and Test Procedures

The following sections present a detailed description of the procedures used during calibration of the pressure transducers and acquisition of orifice meter test data. As discussed in section V of this report, the data collection procedures were automated to the greatest extent possible consistent with realistic operation of the measurements systems. The initial objective of this approach was the reduction or elimination of human error in the recording of data. As the system was planned and constructed it became clear that the procedures necessary to collect the data could be made very uniform in their execution. To this end a menu driven software system was developed for the database collection activities. This approach utilized database management, word processing, and compiled BASIC and PASCAL software modules.

The detailed operating procedures provided by NBS personnel for use by NGPL personnel are given in Appendix H for both the calibration and orifice data acquisition portions of the overall software system. These detailed instructions are not discussed here but are left to the reader. The purpose of this section is to provide a description of the software system's operation.

The program and data files for all software systems used at NGPL utilized the B: drive of the hard disk, which was partitioned into three logical drives, A:, B:, and C:. The C: drive contained the database file structures, and the A: drive contained duplicate database files which could be sent to a remote facility by using the modem connected to one of the serial communications interfaces and the appropriate communications software. For data security reasons, the files located on drive A: were the only ones available via remote communications and were password protected. NBS Gaithersburg personnel had access to all files on the hard disk (drives A:, B:, and C:) via an unrestricted password.

A single main menu controlled all operator-selectable tasks. For the production of the database a relatively fixed sequence of operations was executed. The database was arranged generally in data blocks which contained all of the information developed during a single day. Each data block was begun with a full calibration of the pressure transducers, followed by orifice meter test run data. One of the constraints in the selection of the length of time allocated to the data blocks was the amount of data which could be stored on a one megabyte floppy diskette using the data compression algorithm format. A single orifice meter tube was tested during one data block with several data blocks necessary to complete the data for all orifice plates to be tested for that meter tube.

The main menu for the various tasks performed daily was written in the database manager command language. The menu as it appeared for the operators on the console screen, with the exclusion of phone numbers, is shown below:

#### NGPL ORIFICE TEST MENU

- O EXIT
- 1 Monitor test loop pressures and temperatures.
- 2 Calibrate pressure transducers, compute transducer coefficients, and append data to appropriate databases.
- 3 Obtain API orifice plate data, compute mean pressures, temperatures, Re, and Cd, and append data to appropriate databases.
- >>>>>>>> 4 THIS ITEM MUST BE DONE DAILY !!! <<<<<<<<> Acquire end of day ENCAL reading, back up all data on floppy diskette for shipment to NBS Gaithersburg, initialize NGPL database files, and put the terminal in remote mode for data transmission.
- Phone numbers Bill Cleveland (xxx) xxx-xxxx Charlie Sindt - (xxx) xxx-xxxx

Enter desired option

#### A. Pressure Transducer Calibration

Calibration of the pressure transducers was the first task performed each day. In order to begin the calibration, the operator would select item #2 of the main menu. The calibration task was accomplished using program CAL488, which controlled the calibration procedure itself and formed the database containing the observed and auxiliary parameter values. CAL488 also performed the least squares fitting procedures on the data for each transducer and produced the coefficient database for them. The basic features of this particular portion of the software system are shown in figure 8.

The order of the transducer calibrations was

- 1) 40-inch differential pressure transducers,
- 2) 250-inch differential pressure transducers, and
- 3) all static pressure transducers.

The only difference in the differential pressure transducer calibrations was the range of pressures to be covered. Otherwise, the software procedures were identical. This method was possible because of the use of two data files used as input to the calibration procedure, namely DPCAL20.TXT for the low pressure range and DPCAL200.TXT for the high range. (Examples of these menus were given in table 6 in Section II.D of this report.) These files contained the differential pressure working standard target voltage values to be set for the desired differential pressures. The use of external data files allowed the differential pressure values used for a calibration pass to be changed easily without changing the operating program in any way. After manual

# Pressure Transducer Calibration Software

(Main Menu Item #2)

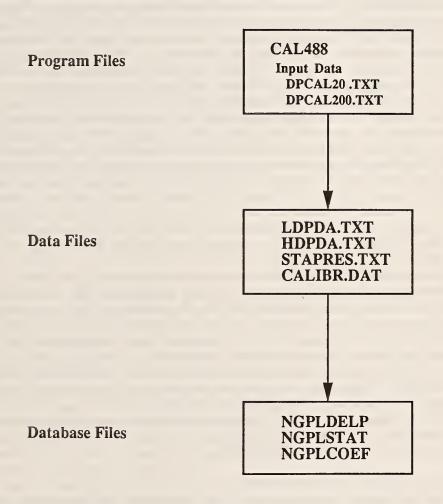


Figure 8. Block diagram of transducer calibration software system.

entry of barometric pressure, the operator was instructed to perform the calibrations in a step-by-step fashion.

The differential pressure transducer calibration procedure was quite straightforward. After setting the static pressure of the transducers to a value near the current test loop static pressure, the operator was instructed by messages displayed on the computer's console to adjust the working standard voltage to the corresponding target voltage to obtain a particular differential pressure value. The initial observation was the zero differential pressure value. This value was necessary to obtain the working standard's response at zero differential pressure. Any character except a "4" was then entered to obtain five voltage measurements from the appropriate data acquisition system channels for each of the two transducers currently being calibrated and for the working standard. (Entering a "4" at this point allowed the operator to either restart the current calibration or abort the entire calibration program.) At the completion of the measurement cycle the mean values for the current data point were displayed for the operator. The operator could at this point accept the data point or enter a "0" to repeat the The date, time, transducer serial numbers, transducer mean measurement. voltages, and working standard mean voltage were stored in a data file called LDPDA.TXT for the low range transducers. Nine calibration data points over the range of 0 to 40 inches of water were used for these transducers. The same procedures were used for the 13-point calibration of the high range transducers over the range of 0 to 200 inches of water, and the data were stored in a data file called HDPDA.TXT.

The static pressure transducers were calibrated similarly. After the operator entered the temperature at the dead weight tester location and the barometric pressure, he was instructed by messages displayed on the console to place a series of weight stacks on the deadweight tester to generate a known static pressure. The computer then acquired five readings from the four static pressure transducers and averaged them. The restarting and program aborting procedures were identical to those for the differential pressure transducers discussed above. The calibration consisted of eight or nine pressure points in the range of 500 to 800 psia. The average transducer indications along with temperature, barometric pressure, weight stack designation, and other information were saved in a file called STAPRES.TXT.

The transducer calibration coefficients were computed following each portion of the calibration procedure. The low range differential pressure transducers were fit to a polynomial of previously determined degree using the least squares method. The operator was instructed to repeat the calibration if the standard deviation computed by the fitting routine exceeded 0.001 psid. A third order fit of the data was used for the high range differential pressure transducers. If the standard deviation for these transducers exceeded 0.01 psid, then the operator was instructed to repeat the calibration. A second order fit was used for the four static pressure transducers. The standard deviation maximum for these transducers was 0.6 psia. These calibration coefficients were stored in the data file CALIBR.DAT.

Upon completion of all pressure transducer calibration procedures, the data files LDPDA.TXT and HDPDA.TXT were appended to database file NGPLDELP.DBF, the data file STAPRES.TXT was appended to NGPLSTAT.DBF, and the data file CALIBR.DAT was appended to database file NGPLCOEF.DBF as shown in figure 8. The software system then returned to the main menu.

### B. Orifice Meter Data Acquisition Procedures

Figure 9 shows a block diagram illustrating the logical basis for the software system used to acquire the flow measurement system data during orifice discharge coefficient measurement operations. Data acquisition during orifice meter testing was accomplished using three programs, NGPL, RENCAL, and NGPLTEST. Using the BASIC "CHAIN" statement, these three programs were chained together due to memory size limitations of the computer system. The "%INCLUDE" compiler directive was used along with the file COMDEF.BAS in order to declare common variables, functions, and subroutines used by each of the programs. Data acquisition was started by choosing item #3 in the main menu. This choice loaded and ran the first of the three chained programs. It should be stressed that the loading of these programs from the systems disk was transparent to the operator, whose menu selections controlled operations at any time.

NGPL is an initialization program. Its tasks were to initialize variables and place two zeroes in the data file NUMBFILE.DAT. acquisition software next chained to the program RENCAL (repeated gas analysis). This program acquired gas composition information from the chromatograph. It was necessary for the operator to be certain that the chromatograph was not about to print its previous analysis prior to beginning orifice data acquisition so that the computer would not become "locked out", as described in section V. This event was possible only at the time when item #3 of the main menu was chosen, since the software system controlled the timing after the start of data acquisition operations. The date, time, analysis time, and gas composition were stored in data files GCDATA\*.DAT. The \* indicates ascending numbers from one up to the number of times the measurement was performed during testing. After the ENCAL analysis was displayed on the screen, the system paused until the operator pressed the space bar to continue data acquisition by chaining to NGPLTEST.

NGPLTEST was the final of the three chained programs and acquired the orifice discharge coefficient data over the desired flow rate range. This program first read the contents of the data file NUMBFILE.DAT, which contained the number of chromatograph analysis files and the number of orifice test point files that were currently saved on the hard disk. The program then recalled the previous meter tube, orifice plate, run number, barometric pressure, and nozzle designations from the file NGPLSTAT.DOC. After the program displayed the transducer calibration date, the operator entered the barometric pressure and then was presented two menus, one for the meter tube designation and the other for the orifice plate designation. A carriage return for either menu retained the designations read from the file NGPLSTAT.DOC. Otherwise, the designations were chosen with a number that corresponded to the

## Orifice Data Acquisiton Software System

(Main Menu Item #3)

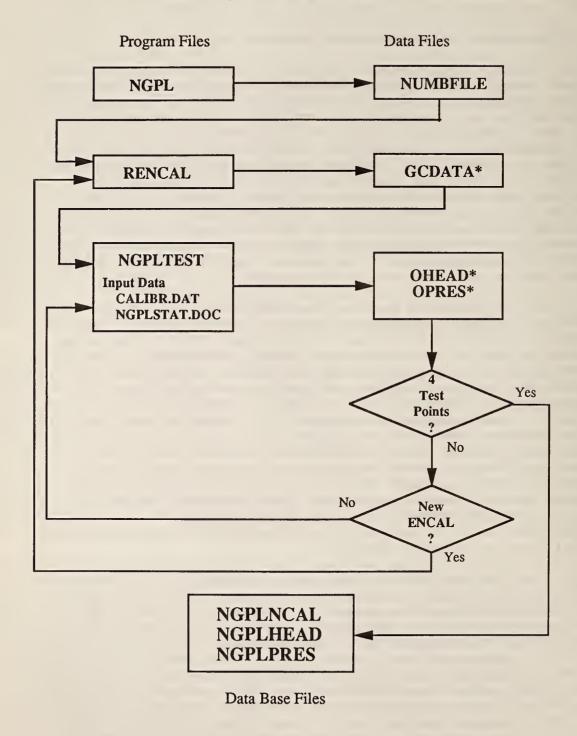


Figure 9. Data acquisition software block diagram

meter tube or orifice plate desired. After the operator made a selection, the software system allowed him to review his entries before they were finally stored in computer memory.

The next portion of NGPLTEST presented the operator with two nozzle menus, the first for the large manifold and the second for the small manifold (for 1985 operations). Again the operator was to choose a number corresponding to the nozzle installed at each location and his entries could be reviewed prior to final storage in memory. The number "12" was chosen for a location that was unused, or "off". As discussed in section V, the software system checked the choices made by the operator for duplication of nozzles and for too many nozzles. It should be stressed at this point that NGPL operating personnel were responsible for the correct input of the nozzle designations and that if a mistake was made at this point, there was no means to identify, or to later recover from, the error. The resulting computed mass flow rate would be in error, and the computed discharge coefficient likewise would be in

The operator was next instructed to enter any comments he might have concerning weather conditions or anything felt to be out of the ordinary or worthy of saving in the notebook file. In this way the run time information by the operators could be kept to help identify errors in the data collection procedures, e.g., valves were not closed when they should have been, etc.

The program then entered a scan mode so that the operator could monitor temperature and pressure conditions in the test loop for stability. This section of the program displayed the 10 most current values of the orifice static and differential pressures and of the orifice and nozzle temperatures. This monitor program could be run at any time from the main menu by choosing item #1 from the menu. The particular program used for menu item #1 was called SCAN. Not only did this program display the temperatures and pressures as described above, but also the operator could choose to display the orifice static pressure, the differential pressure values of each of the four transducers, and the differential working standard's voltage.

As discussed in section V, the monitor section of NGPLTEST also checked for a pressure drop across a nozzle location designated as off and monitored the static pressure in the loop so that operation could not continue if the pressure fell below 460 psia. The operator used this monitoring function to determine when stable and acceptable conditions in the flow system were reached. Data acquisition were then initiated by pressing the space bar on the console. Data acquisition required approximately 6 minutes for a single test point and, generally, four test points were taken at a single flow rate. Each orifice plate was tested at 4 or 5 differential pressures up to the maximum allowed by the currently installed, high range differential pressure transducers at the existing line pressure in the test loop. (These differential pressures were selected to yield approximately equal incremental changes in the Reynolds number over the flow rate range.) During the time of orifice data acquisition, the data acquisition system read the values from each of the pressure transducer and PRT elements sequentially 150 times.

Each of the 150 voltage values read from the data acquisition/control unit were stored. Data files OHEAD\*.DAT and OPRES\*.DAT were used to store the raw data. Again the \* indicates ascending numbers from one up to the number of times the measurement was performed. The final number was saved in the file NUMBFILE.DAT to aid in appending of orifice data to the database files NGPLHEAD.DBF and NGPLPRES.DBF.

After a single test point was measured, the software system chained back to RENCAL in order to obtain new gas composition data if the clock indicated that a new analysis was available. If not, the system continued with the next test point. The software system continued in a cyclic manner between RENCAL and NGPLTEST until a single flow rate observation sequence was completed. Then the system ran a program called NGPLCNVT, which converted data files to a form suitable for input to the program NGPLAVGP that computed mean pressures, temperatures, mass flow rate, and discharge coefficient. This program was written in the PASCAL language to attain the smallest computational time. Finally, the data were appended to the appropriate database files as described above, and another ENCAL analysis was obtained using program ENCAL.

After the database files had been appended, the software system called the word processor to append the file COMMENT.DOC to a list of notes kept during the course of the project called NOTEBOOK.DOC. This file contained not only comments from the operator as described above, but also such data as the date, time, and plate and meter tube designations. This notebook was an extremely useful tool for the operators as well as the managers of this program in recording the events occurring during the tests.

After six flow rate observation sequences, or 24 test points, or at the end of the day, it was necessary for the operator to obtain one final gas analysis and back up all files on two floppy diskettes using item #4 of the main menu. This portion of the software system ran a program called FENCAL (final gas analysis) and then used a data compression algorithm to reduce the size of the data files in order to allow more data to be stored on a floppy diskette. After the two floppies were created, one was mailed to NBS-Gaithersburg for analysis, and the other was kept as a back-up at NGPL. Finally, the software system initialized all of the necessary files and stopped so that the operator could turn off the system until the next day.

# VII. Operating Procedures, Test Run Inventory, Test Run Data Analysis Results, and Analysis of the Results

The extent of the complete database generated during the course of this work is quite large. It is stored in computer readable form only and available from either NBS or API. The bulk of the database consists of the 150 sets of differential pressure, static pressure, and temperature transducer observations recorded for each test run. The results of the analyses of the final database are much less extensive. However, listing of all the intermediate parameter values for each test run is not possible here. To keep the size of this report within manageable proportions, the results for each valid test run are summarized in a single line of information. Plots of discharge coefficient vs. pipe Reynolds number are also given for each orifice meter. A brief discussion is given of the operational events and the data collection procedures used in collection of the final database since these effect the test run analysis.

Analysis of the database was done with software having numerical precision of 12 digits. This was compared with codes of known numerical accuracy of 8 digits and found to agree at the 8 digit level.

The final database contains the normal operational malfunctions and blunders encountered in obtaining any experimental database. A detailed inventory of the test runs which identifies those runs for which malfunctions occurred and were identified as such is included.

# A. Operating Schedule, Final Database Definition, and Archiving of the Database

A detailed operational history of this project from its inception through its completion is given in Appendix B of this report. It is chronological and is largely drawn from the progress reports submitted to the API over the course of the data collection period. A brief description of the major events shaping the structure and segmentation of the database is given here to provide the rationale for elimination of certain blocks of test runs from the analysis procedures discussed here.

### General Operating Schedules and Database Segments

As mentioned previously the governing consideration of the time periods for the tests was the outside temperature at the test site. In an attempt to insure that the natural gas temperature in the critical nozzle throats was above the hydrocarbon dew point, the testing schedule was conducted during the summer and fall of the year. Identification of test runs was chronological beginning with test run number 1 for both years in which data collection was done. Test run numbers were sequential for each year with the exception of beginning test runs in 1985 which were numbered 971 through 974 taken on July 25, 1985.

The four largest meter tubes were tested over the two year period of the project. The FE-7ABC meter tube was tested in both years. The original plan for the project was to complete the tests in one year, and to test

a single meter tube of each size, i.e., 6- and 10-inch. However, after completion of the 1984 testing schedule, the effects of variation in the surface roughness were demonstrated in the intermediate Reynolds number project [1] in the winter and spring of 1985. The API's Orifice Meter Database Steering Committee decided to repeat the tests in natural gas in the summer of 1985 with the newly refurbished meter tubes which had not been subjected to water flows and their attendant corrosive effects. In addition it was decided to test one of the 6-inch meters after it had been electroless nickel plated to determine whether any effects of the nickel plating could be detected in natural gas flows. (All of the meter runs were electroless nickel plated for corrosion resistance purposes in the intermediate Reynolds number project [1].)

The database in 1984 is divided by events into two segments. The first segment contains test runs number 1 through 403. These test runs were taken with the original differential pressure transducers. As described in Appendix B the high range set of these transducers was found to exhibit unacceptably large drifts of the zero differential pressure response and was replaced. The remainder of the test runs collected in 1984 were number 501 and higher and used the replacement high range differential pressure transducers. Test runs in the first segment taken at differential pressures below 40 inches of water are considered to be valid and are included in the final database. All of the test runs of the second segment of the 1984 test run data are included except for those indicated by the operators as being in error for a variety of operational difficulties. These difficulties are noted in the inventory.

The 1985 database is a single segment. All test run data except those indicated by the operators as having operational difficulties are included in the final database.

The typical daily operating schedule consisted of

- (1) calibration of all absolute and differential pressure transducers,
- (2) computation of calibration coefficients for each transducer,
- (3) test run data collection and analysis procedures, and
- (4) data compression and storage.

Flow set points were generally selected to span the Reynolds number range possible for each orifice meter in approximately equal increments. However, this was not always realized due to changing pipeline pressure and the finite number of nozzles as flow standards.

Test series (a set of consecutive test runs for a particular Reynolds number range) were replicated at least once except in the latter portions of the testing seasons when replications were not possible due to the weather. Generally, this was done on a different day. In many cases the orifice plate was removed from the meter tube between replications.

### B. Inventory of the Final Database

The final database consists of the two 1984 segments and the 1985 segment. The inventory of the final database is given in table 27, and is arranged by meter tube and orifice plate. Each section of the inventory table has a listing of the test run blocks analyzed and those marked for deletion. The causes for deletion are given in the comments column. Several causes were recurrent throughout the testing. These have been assigned a character code which is given in the comments column. These codes are listed below. Otherwise, specific causes are cited for the deletion. Those test runs marked for deletion were so marked as a result of operator observations of malfunction in the measurement, orifice meter or pipeline systems. No other basis was used for identification of a test run as deleted with one exception. Test runs taken in the early portion of 1984, through August 20 (1-403), were taken with high range differential pressure transducers which showed considerable zero drift. Test runs taken during this period having a differential pressure value greater than 40 inches of water are eliminated from the list of acceptable runs. These test runs are listed in the deleted run section of the inventory, but are contained in the archival data files. These test runs were only deleted from the analysis and were not physically deleted from the database. All runs recorded are archived. Some runs were interrupted before the observed data were recorded by the data acquisition system. These were never available and are not contained in the archival record of the database.

#### Deletion Comment Codes

- # Keyboard entry error. Improper responses were given by the operator to the data acquisition microprocessor.
- + Run numbering skip.
- \* Operator Indicated Deletion, no specific notation as to cause.
- ! Test runs taken in early 1984 having differential pressures above 40 in. of water.

The inventory constitutes a list of acceptable and unacceptable test runs. As mentioned above the criteria used for labelling test runs as unacceptable are based solely on the identification of operational difficulties at the time of the test or because segments of test runs were recorded for diagnostic purposes.

Table 27. Inventory of observation runs.

Date	Meter Tube	Orifice Plate	Run Beg.	No. End	Num. of Runs	Total Runs
	1450	12000	206.	2110	110110	114110
09/10/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-1B	501	504	4	
09/11/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-1B	505	512	8	
09/12/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-1B	513	520	8	
09/23/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-1B	397	412	16	
10/07/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-1B	513	528	16	
10/31/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-1B	700	719	20	72
08/15/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-2A	344	355	12	
09/20/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-2A	586	597	12	
09/21/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-2A	598	609	12	36
08/16/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-2B	374	379	6	
08/20/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-2B	380	391	12	
09/24/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-2B	413	420	8	
09/27/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-2B	460	483	20	
10/30/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-2B	678	699	20	66
,,		/,	-,-			,
08/07/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-3A	236	259	24	
08/10/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-3A	308	319	12	
09/30/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-3A	484	504	19	
10/01/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-3A	505	508	4	
10/29/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-3A	658	677	20	79
08/13/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-3B	332	337	6	
09/24/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-3B	610	629	20	26
08/03/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-4A	176	187	12	
08/13/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-4A	338	343	6	
09/26/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-4A	630	651	20	38
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08/06/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-4B	206	217	12	
10/01/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-4B	509	512	4	
10/25/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-4B	638	657	20	36

Table 27. Inventory of observation runs -- Continued

Date	Meter	Orifice		No.		Total
	Tube	Plate	Beg.	End	Runs	Runs
07/09/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-5A	37	45	8	
07/13/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-5A	46	51	6	
07/18/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-5A	65	70	6	
07/23/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-5A	85	96	12	
07/25/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-5A	98	109	12	
09/28/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-5A	672	691	20	64
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07/26/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-5B	110	121	12	
10/24/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-5B	618	637	20	32
· ·		ŕ				
07/03/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-6A	1	6	6	
07/05/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-6A	7	12	6	
10/01/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-6A	692	703	12	
10/03/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-6A	704	711	8	
10/22/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-6A	606	617	12	44
07/31/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-6B	140	151	12	
10/08/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-6B	529	536	8	
10/10/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-6B	537	540	4	
10/21/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-6B	598	605	8	32
09/14/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-7A	541	560	20	20
09/17/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-7B	561	572	12	
09/18/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-7B	573	578	6	
09/16/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-7B	373	380	8	
09/17/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-7B	381	388	8	34
					_	
09/12/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-8A	521	528	8	
09/13/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-8A	529	540	12	20
44.404.40=						
11/01/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-8B	720	739	20	20

Table 27. Inventory of observation runs -- Continued

Date	Deleted Runs Date Meter Orifice Run No. Num. of Comments										
Date	Tube	Plate	Beg.	End	Runs						
09/18/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-1B	389	396	8	data recording error - #2 nozzle static pressure low (332 psig), data channel voltage values all low relative to the					
						other operating					
10/15/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-1B	541	556	16	CEESI/NBS investigation					
10/16/85 10/17/85		FE-7/8-1B FE-7/8-1B	557 563	562 568	6 6	of data acquisition & instrumentation syst.					
	FE-/ADO	FE-7/8-1B			U	Instrumentation syst.					
08/15/84		FE-7/8-2A	356	367	12	*					
09/20/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-2A	581	584	4	temperature data					
09/20/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-2A	585	585	1	recording error operating program abort					
08/15/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-2B	368	373	6	*					
08/20/84		FE-7/8-2B	392	403	12	*					
09/25/85		FE-7/8-2B	429	431	3	system error					
09/25/85		FE-7/8-2B	421	435	15	CEESI monitored					
09/26/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-2B	440	459	20	diagnostic tests CEESI monitored diagnostic tests					
09/27/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-2B	464	467	4	thermometer connected					
10/30/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-2B	687	687	1	incorrectly system error					
10/30/85		FE-7/8-2B	691	691	1	system error					
08/07/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-3A	260	271	12	*					
08/08/84		FE-7/8-3A	272	295	24	*					
08/09/84		FE-7/8-3A	296	307	12	*					
08/10/84		FE-7/8-3A	320	331	12	*					
09/30/85		FE-7/8-3A	487	487	1	system error					
09/30/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-3A	496	496	1	system error					

Table 27. Inventory of observation runs -- Continued

		De	leted H	Runs		
Date	Meter	Orifice		No.		of Comments
	Tube	Plate	Beg.	End	Runs	
08/03/84	∲E-7ABC	FE-7/8-4A	170	175	6	nozzle 2 static pressure data input channel error, pressure value 80 psi below other nozzle plenum pressures
08/03/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-4A	188	205	18	*
09/26/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-4A	642	643	2	power failure at the test site
08/06/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-4B	218	235	18	*
07/13/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-5A	52	57	6	*
07/15/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-5A	58	64	7	+
07/19/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-5A	71	76	6	*
07/20/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-5A	77	84	7	*
07/25/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-5A	97	97	1	+
09/27/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-5A	652	671	20	operator indicates bad orifice pressure readings
07/26/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-5B	122	127	6	*
07/27/84		FE-7/8-5B	128	139	12	*
		',				
07/05/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-6A	13	18	6	*
07/06/84		FE-7/8-6A	19	36	18	*
07/31/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-6B	152	169	18	*
10/17/85		FE-7/8-6B	569		6	CEESI/NBS investi-
10/18/85		FE-7/8-6B	575	593	19	gation of data acquisition instru- mentation
10/21/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-6B	594	597	4	incorrect nozzle designation entry
10/18/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-6B	583	585	3	chromatograph timing cycle exceeded
09/25/85	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-7B	436	439	4	CEESI monitored diagnostic tests
09/18/84	FE-7ABC	FE-7/8-7B	579	580	2	temperature data recording error

Table 27. Inventory of observation runs -- Continued

Date	Meter	Orifice	Run	No.	Num. of	Total
	Tube	Plate	Beg.	End	Runs	Runs
11/18/85	PE-8ABC	FE-7/8-1B	864	884	20	20
11/12/85	PE-8ABC	FE-7/8-2B	822	845	24	
11/15/85	PE-8ABC	FE-7/8-2B	848	863	16	40
11/11/85	PE-8ABC	FE-7/8-3A	802	821	20	
11/21/85	PE-8ABC	FE-7/8-3A	913	932	20	40
11/07/85	PE-8ABC	FE-7/8-4B	780	801	21	21
11/05/85	PE-8ABC	FE-7/8-5B	740	759	20	20
11/06/85	PE-8ABC	FE-7/8-6B	760	779	20	20
11/19/85	PE-8ABC	FE-7/8-8B	889	908	20	20

				Del	eted R	uns
Date	Meter	Orifice	Run	No.	Num.	of Comments
	Tube	Plate	Beg.	End	Run	S
11/18/85	PE-8ABC	FE-7/8-1B	872	872	1	chromatograph timing cycle exceeded
11/15/85	PE-8ABC	FE-7/8-2B	846	847	2	chromatograph timing cycle exceeded
11/21/85	PE-8ABC	FE-7/8-3A	909	912	4	valve partially closed during plate change
11/07/85	PE-8ABC	FE-7/8-4B	785	785	1	system error
11/19/85	PE-8ABC	FE-7/8-8B	885	888	4	operator indicates a small leak around an indicating gauge stem

Table 27. Inventory of observation runs -- Continued

Date	Meter Tube	Orifice Plate	Run Beg.	No. End	Num. of Runs	Total Runs
			Ü			
08/21/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-1B	230	247	16	
08/22/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-1B	248	258	10	
08/23/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-1B	260	267	8	
08/26/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-1B	270	277	8	
08/27/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-1B	279	282	4	46
08/08/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-2A	114	125	12	
08/09/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-2A	126	137	12	
09/04/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-2A	357	372	16	40
08/02/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-2B	34	57	24	24
07/30/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-3B	1	8	8	
07/31/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-3B	9	25	16	
08/01/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-3B	26	33	8	
08/30/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-3B	330	345	15	
09/03/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-3B	346	356	8	55
08/09/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-4A	138	149	12	
08/12/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-4A	150	153	- 4	
08/14/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-4A	182	193	12	28
08/05/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-4B	58	73	12	
08/14/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-4B	194	201	8	20
		·				20
08/06/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-5B	74	85	12	
08/15/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-5B	202	213	12	24
08/12/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-6A	154	161	8	
08/13/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-6A	162	173	8	
08/19/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-6A	222	229	8	24
08/08/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-6B	102	113	8	
08/13/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-6B	174	181	8	
08/19/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-6B	214	221	7	23
08/27/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-7B	283	286	4	
08/29/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-7B	310	325	16	
08/30/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-7B	326	329	4	24
00/20/02	FE- JADU	FE-9/0-/B	320	JZJ	4	24

Table 27. Inventory of observation runs -- Continued

	Deleted Runs											
Date	Meter Tube	Orifice Plate	Run Beg.	No. End	Num. Runs	of Comments						
	Tube	rrace	Deg.	Ena	Kulls							
08/21/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-1B	242	243	2	data lost due to conflict with chromatograph print cycle						
08/22/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-1B	254	254	1	data lost due to conflict with chromatograph operating cycle						
08/22/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-1B	259	259	1	operator abort - incorrect PRT connection						
08/26/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-1B	268	269	2	error in recording transducer coeff. file						
08/27/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-1B	278	278	1	system error						
07/31/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-3B	21	21	1	system error						
08/30/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-3B	335	335	1	chromatograph timing cycle exceeded						
09/03/85		FE-9/0-3B	350	352	3	system error						
07/25/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-3B	971	974	4	initial four system test done at the beginning of the 1985 data collection period. Run numbers set to 971 - 974 in anticipation of not using them in normal test runs.						
08/05/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-4B	62	65	4	pressure transducer not properly zeroed.						
08/13/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-6A	166	169	4	incorrect nozzle desig. entered						

Table 27. Inventory of observation runs -- Continued

		De	Runs			
Date	Meter	Orifice	Run	No.	Num.	of Comments
	Tube	Plate	Beg.	End	Runs	
08/06/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-6B	86	93	8	orifice plate not
						concentric with the
						meter tube
08/07/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-6B	94	101	8	orifice plate not
						concentric
00 (00 (05	DD OADG	FF 0 (0 CF	106	100	,	with the meter tube
08/08/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-6B	106	109	4	valve on #1 up
						stream pressure transducer closed
08/19/85	FF_QARC	FE-9/0-6B	217	217	1	low orifice static
00/13/03	re-Jabo	FE-3/0-0B	217	217		pressure
08/28/85	FE-9ABC	FE-9/0-7B	299	299	1	nozzle desig. error
08/29/85		FE-9/0-7B	308			system error
08/28/85		FE-9/0-7B	287	307		FE-9/0-5A orifice
		-				plate installed
						upstream of the
						meter run

Table 27. Inventory of observation runs -- Continued

Date	Meter Tube	Orifice Plate	Run Beg.	No . End	Num. of Runs	Total Runs
11/07/84 11/15/84	FE-OABC FE-OABC	FE-9/0-1A FE-9/0-1A	915 955	922 958	8 4	12
11/15/84	FE-OABC	FE-9/0-1B	959	962	4	4
10/18/84	FE-OABC	FE-9/0-2A	795	810	16	16
10/19/84	FE-OABC	FE-9/0-2B	811	822	12	12
10/15/84	FE-OABC	FE-9/0-3A	735	754	20	20
10/12/84	FE-OABC	FE-9/0-3B	712	734	20	20
10/16/84	FE-OABC	FE-9/0-4A	755	774	20	20
10/17/84	FE-OABC	FE-9/0-4B	775	794	20	20
10/22/84 10/30/84	FE-OABC FE-OABC	FE-9/0-5A FE-9/0-5A	827 899	838 906	12 8	20
10/23/84 10/30/84	FE-OABC FE-OABC	FE-9/0-5B FE-9/0-5B	839 891	850 898	12 8	20
10/24/84 10/29/84	FE-OABC FE-OABC	FE-9/0-6A FE-9/0-6A	851 879	858 890	8 12	20
10/24/84 10/26/84	FE-OABC FE-OABC	FE-9/0-6B FE-9/0-6B	859 867	866 878	8 12	20

Table 27. Inventory of observation runs -- Continued

	Deleted Runs											
Date	Meter	Orifice	Run	No.	Num. o	f Comments						
	Tube	Plate	Beg.	End	Runs							
11/08/84	FE-OABC	FE-9/0-1A	923	930	8	diff. pressure						
						pulsations						
11/08/84		FE-9/0-1B	931	946		of approx. 4 in.						
11/09/84		FE-9/0-1B	947	950	4	of water pulsations						
11/09/84	FE-OABC	FE-9/0-1A	951	954	4	obs. by operating						
						personnel						
11/06/84	FE-0ABC	FE-9/0-2A	907	910	4	transducer						
	•					malfunction						
11/16/84	FE-OABC	FE-9/0-2A	963	966	4	bad static pressure						
						calibration						
11/06/84	FE-OABC	FE-9/0-2B	911	914	4	bad static pressure						
11/16/84		FE-9/0-2B	967	970	4	calibration						
10/19/84		FE-9/0-2B	823-	826		These test runs were						
, ,		•				recorded incorrectly						
						and could not be						
						properly analyzed.						
10/12/84	FE-OABC	FE-9/0-3B	724	726	4	data lost - conflict						
	01120	,				with chromatograph						
						print cycle						
						Iprine cycle						

#### C. Presentation of the Data Analysis Results

The results of the test run data analysis are presented in tabular and graphical form. Tabulation for each test run is limited to a single line. Computation of discharge coefficients or Reynolds number from the values listed for each test run is not possible due to the finite extent of the tables and the number of intermediate parameters necessary to do so. Those interested in a greater level of analytical detail may consult the archival database which contains all of the observed data.

Four sets of data tables are ordered by meter tube and orifice plate. Tables 28 - 31 tabulate the results for each meter tube tested with each orifice plate's results contained in a table subsection. The tables are ordered according to the meter designation, i.e., beginning with the 6-inch mild steel meter tube, FE-7ABC, in table 28, and ending with the second 10-inch meter tube, FE-0ABC. The electroless nickel-plated, 6-inch mild steel meter tube is designated PE-8ABC, and its test run results are given in table 29. The measured diameter values for the meter tube and plate and the resulting beta ratio are listed in the heading for each page of the table. The contents of the table's columns are the following:

Run No. - Test run number.
Date - Observation date.

Orifice Temp. - Temperature of the flowing fluid observed approximately five diameters from the orifice union.

Orifice Press. - Orifice absolute pressure observed at the downstream orifice tap (psia).

Orifice Density - Density of the natural gas computed for the orifice temperature, pressure, and composition conditions.

Differential Pressure Mean

- Average of the means of the observed values for the high or low range transducer set. The set selected is that appropriate to the differential pressure, i.e., for differential pressures below 40 inches of water, the low range transducer values were selected. For differential pressures above that, the high range transducer values were selected. The values given in parenthesis are given in pressure units of inches of water at 4 °C. The values give in the second column are given in pressure units of pounds per square inch (psi).

Std. Dev. - The pooled standard deviation of the mean values of the two observation sets in pressure units of psi. Three standard deviations are used in the pooling.

Mass Flow Rate

Total - The total mass flow rate computed for the

nozzles in use.

Rand. - The random error component derived from the

propagation of errors analysis.

Syst.

- The larger of the systematic error components, including estimated effects of throat temperature differences between calibration and use conditions.

Coefficients

Mean

- Average discharge coefficient values obtained from the corresponding differential pressure measurement.

Rand.

- Random uncertainty in the discharge coefficient value taken from the propagation of errors analysis. This is the pooled estimate obtained from the mean of the random uncertainties computed from the two arrays of differential pressure observations (three standard deviation value). The pooled estimate is obtained from the mean of

the two variances, i.e.,  $s_p = (\frac{s_1^2 + s_2^2}{2})^{1/2}$ 

 $s_1$  and  $s_2$  are the absolute uncertainties derived from each differential pressure transducer's array of response data.

Syst.

- The systematic uncertainty in the discharge coefficient value taken from the propagation of errors analysis using the larger of the two systematic uncertainties in mass flow rate. value given is the mean value.

Reynolds Number - Pipe Reynolds number based on the meter diameter.

Number

Gas and Nozzle - Gas type is indicated in the first column with an "A" for Amarillo gas, i.e., approximately 90 mole percent methane concentration or a "G" for Gulf Coast gas having approximately 95 percent methane concentration. The number of nozzles in operation is given in the

second column.

Throat Pressure - The average values computed for the nozzle throat and Temperature pressure and temperature.

The results of the analysis are also plotted for each orifice plate. The plots are placed after the table section for each meter tube and are ordered sequentially by beta ratio. The following subsections contain plots and tabulations for each meter tube and orifice plate.

Table 28A. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-1B Mounted in Meter Tube FE-7ABC

(1985	Jemp. (°F)°	-0.2 0.6 1.5 2.4	17.5 17.5 17.4 17.8	15.0 14.3 13.7 13.1	9.5 9.7 9.8 12.8	9.9 9.8 9.8	9.7	9.6	9.8 10.0 10.7 12.3
0.20418 (1985	·· Throat ·· Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	370 370 369 369	346 346 346 352	355 355 356 356	357 356 355 355	352 351 350 350	391 391 391	379 379 379 379	380 381 381
84),	Gas/ Num. Noz.		2000	0000		0000	0000 0000	0000	0000
0.20618 (1984),	Pipe Rey. Number	102,825 102,356 101,911 101,462	161,418 161,509 161,724 163,910	261,619 262,540 263,415 264,249	383,769 382,392 381,228 378,839	472,473 471,596 471,053 470,065	335,512 335,732 335,779 335,748	581,696 581,730 581,868 581,192	506,429 506,284 505,104 502,980
6.1200 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio =	Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.5942 0.0040 0.0026 0.5934 0.0037 0.0026 0.5950 0.0041 0.0026 0.5942 0.0039 0.0026	0.5960 0.0032 0.0028 0.5955 0.0031 0.0028 0.5930 0.0092 0.0028 0.5938 0.0023 0.0028	0.5955 0.0024 0.0027 0.5955 0.0024 0.0027 0.5957 0.0024 0.0027 0.5957 0.0024 0.0027	0.5949 0.0020 0.0026 0.5949 0.0020 0.0026 0.5950 0.0020 0.0027 0.5924 0.0096 0.0027	0.5947 0.0016 0.0027 0.5947 0.0016 0.0027 0.5946 0.0016 0.0027 0.5948 0.0016 0.0027	0.6003 0.0025 0.0026 0.5981 0.0014 0.0026 0.5981 0.0016 0.0026 0.5978 0.0013 0.0026	0.5975 0.0021 0.0026 0.5961 0.0013 0.0026 0.5963 0.0015 0.0026 0.5967 0.0016 0.0026	0.5966 0.0013 0.0026 0.5967 0.0013 0.0026 0.5962 0.0013 0.0026 0.5963 0.0013 0.0026
00 Inches	Rate Syst. ond)	0.00100	0.00173 0.00173 0.00173 0.00176	0.00277 0.00277 0.00277 0.00277	0.00388 0.00387 0.00386 0.00389	0.00480 0.00479 0.00478 0.00478	0.00349 0.00349 0.00349 0.00349	0.00600 0.00600 0.00600 0.00600 0.00600	0.00524 0.00524 0.00526 0.00529
	Mass Flow Rate Rand. Sys pounds/second)	0.00052 0.00052 0.00052 0.00052	0.00157 0.00157 0.00163 0.00159	0.00188 0.00188 0.00189 0.00189	0.00285 0.00285 0.00285 0.02017	0.00292 0.00292 0.00292 0.00292	0.00118 0.00118 0.00118	0.00255 0.00255 0.00255 0.00255	0.00239 0.00239 0.00240 0.00238
6.0606 Inches (1984),	Total (p	0.33862 0.33782 0.33703 0.33616	0.53990 0.54017 0.54086 0.54910	0.87305 0.87539 0.87763 0.87981	1.27546 1.27099 1.26673 1.25797	1.56774 1.56417 1.56213 1.55938	1.13788 1.13817 1.13819 1.13809	1.96587 1.96641 1.96659 1.96450	1.71254 1.71276 1.71097 1.70767
6.0606 In	ss Std. Dev. (psi)	0.0028 0.0026 0.0029 0.0027	0.0050 0.0048 0.0192 0.0022	0.0093 0.0093 0.0093	0.0122 0.0121 0.0118 0.0123	0.0105 0.0106 0.0105 0.0106	0.0176 0.0067 0.0091 0.0059	0.0405 0.0116 0.0236 0.0270	0.0069 0.0093 0.0068 0.0066
eter =	Diff. Press Mean St (psi)	0.2206 0.2214 0.2204 0.2211	0.6286 0.6299 0.6358 0.6435	1.5868 1.5892 1.5908 1.5935	3.3145 3.3047 3.2918 3.2822	5.1041 5.0912 5.0858 5.0773	2.3242 2.3409 2.3408 2.3427	7.2303 7.2666 7.2604 7.2452	5.4848 5.4855 5.4975 5.4990
rube Diam	(in.)	6.13	(17.4) (17.5) (17.6) (17.8)	( 44.0) ( 44.0) ( 44.1) ( 44.2)	(91.8) (91.6) (91.2) (90.9)	(141.4) (141.1) (140.9) (140.7)	(64.4) (64.9) (64.9) (64.9)	(200.3) (201.3) (201.2) (200.7)	(152.0) (152.0) (152.3) (152.4)
1.2496 Inches Tube Diameter	Density (lb/CF)	2.1863 2.1735 2.1616 2.1498	1.9373 1.9385 1.9417 1.9717	2.0093 2.0170 2.0241 2.0308	2.0553 2.0470 2.0401 2.0356	2.0152 2.0111 2.0086 2.0038	2.2928 2.2944 2.2946 2.2942	2.2139 2.2144 2.2150 2.2118	2.2238 2.2232 2.2174 2.2072
	Orifice Press. (Psia)	682.53 681.83 681.14 680.20	637.17 637.40 638.20 647.90	653.98 655.13 656.19 657.21	660.15 658.13 656.08 654.24	648.55 647.05 646.25 645.35	720.90 720.82 720.74 720.65	698.46 698.83 698.80 698.40	701.92 702.23 702.26 702.67
meter =	Temp.	77.42 79.30 81.03 82.63	95.18 95.10 94.96 95.24	91.42 90.63 89.88 89.21	87.13 87.44 87.43 87.11	87.22 87.06 87.03 87.40	87.43 87.10 87.01 87.02	87.28 87.41 87.29 87.42	87.33 87.64 88.70 90.60
Orifice Diameter =	Date	09/10/84 09/10/84 09/10/84 09/10/84	09/11/84 09/11/84 09/11/84 09/11/84	09/11/84 09/11/84 09/11/84 09/11/84	09/12/84 09/12/84 09/12/84 09/12/84	09/12/84 09/12/84 09/12/84 09/12/84	09/23/85 09/23/85 09/23/85 09/23/85	09/23/85 09/23/85 09/23/85 09/23/85	09/23/85 09/23/85 09/23/85 09/23/85
ō	No.	501 502 503 504	505 506 507 508	509 510 511	513 514 515 516	517 518 519 520	397 398 399 400	401 402 403 404	405 407 407 408

Table 28A. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-1B Mounted in Meter Tube FE-7ABC

1985)	oat ·· Temp. (°F)°	11.8 12.2 12.5	12.5 12.6 12.6	13.1 14.2 14.5	12.2 11.8 11.5	11.9 11.6 11.1	14.2 14.0 14.1	14.7 14.3 14.3	14.9 15.2 15.3
0.20418 (1985)	Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	381 381 381 1	359 1 359 1 359 1 359 1	365 365 366 1 366	363 1 363 1 363 1	364 364 364 1	326 326 327 327	327 327 327 327	325 325 325 324
	Gas/ - Num. P	0000	0000	2222	2222	2000 0000	0000	0000	0000
0.20618 (1984),	Pipe Rey. Number	446,379 445,946 445,472 445,201	549,815 549,729 549,406 549,151	139,966 139,899 139,837 139,854	481,589 481,926 482,241 482,416	311,623 311,803 312,248 312,785	125,036 125,112 125,128 125,163	239, 761 240, 169 240, 182 240, 157	380,095 379,493 379,045 378,818
6.1200 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio =	Discharge Coefficient ean Rand. Syst.	0.0014 0.0026 0.0014 0.0026 0.0013 0.0026 0.0014 0.0026	0.0014 0.0027 0.0014 0.0027 0.0014 0.0027 0.0014 0.0027	0.0018 0.0027 0.0018 0.0027 0.0018 0.0027 0.0018 0.0027	0.0014 0.0027 0.0014 0.0027 0.0014 0.0027 0.0014 0.0027	0.0020 0.0027 0.0015 0.0027 0.0015 0.0027 0.0015 0.0027	0.0020 0.0028 0.0020 0.0028 0.0019 0.0028 0.0020 0.0028	0.0023 0.0054 0.0016 0.0028 0.0016 0.0028 0.0016 0.0028	0.0015 0.0028 0.0015 0.0028 0.0015 0.0028 0.0015 0.0028
(1985);	Coe.	0.5953 (0.5953 (0.5952 (0.5953	0.5957 0.5958 0.5958 0.5959	0.5944 0.5945 0.5945 0.5950	0.5960 0.5961 0.5962 0.5961	0.5974 0.5966 0.5966 0.5967	0.5964 0.5961 0.5958 0.5957	0.5988 0.5989 0.5989	0.5944 0.5944 0.5945 0.5945
00 Inches	Syst.	0.00467 0.00467 0.00468 0.00469	0.00574 0.00574 0.00573 0.00573	0.00148 0.00148 0.00149 0.00149	0.00503 0.00502 0.00501 0.00501	0.00326 0.00326 0.00325 0.00325	0.00132 0.00132 0.00132 0.00133	0.00596 0.00255 0.00255 0.00255	0.00400 0.00400 0.00400 0.00400
	otal Rand. Sys (pounds/second)	0.00230 0.00230 0.00229 0.00229	0.00260 0.00260 0.00260 0.00260	0.00072 0.00072 0.00072 0.00072	0.00249 0.00249 0.00249 0.00249	0.00124 0.00124 0.00124 0.00124	0.00076 0.00076 0.00076 0.00076	0.00177 0.00123 0.00123 0.00123	0.00217 0.00217 0.00216 0.00216
6.0606 Inches (1984),	Total (p	1.51621 1.51491 1.51427 1.51388	1.85129 1.85104 1.84970 1.84894	0.47303 0.47329 0.47348 0.47371	1.62249 1.62292 1.62321 1.62327	1.04978 1.04959 1.05045 1.05214	0.41965 0.42011 0.42033 0.42051	0.80487 0.80581 0.80596 0.80573	1.27635 1.27457 1.27309 1.27253
6.0606 In	ss Std. Dev. (psi)	0.0067 0.0066 0.0062 0.0066	0.0078 0.0077 0.0073 0.0089	0.0018 0.0019 0.0018	0.0071 0.0073 0.0077 0.0070	0.0113 0.0066 0.0065 0.0066	0.0017 0.0017 0.0016 0.0016	0.0071 0.0036 0.0035 0.0035	0.0041 0.0044 0.0046 0.0046
)iameter =	Diff. Press Mean St (psi)	4.3486 4.3460 4.3494 4.3476	6.8875 6.8875 6.8809 6.8763	0.4489	5.2347 5.2347 5.2310 5.2334	2.1808 2.1850 2.1850 2.1876	0.3985 0.3997 0.4005	1.4402 1.4491 1.4490 1.4490	3.7096 3.7052 3.7000 3.6991
_	(in.)	(120.5) (120.4) (120.5) (120.5)	(190.9) (190.8) (190.7) (190.5)	( 12.4) ( 12.5) ( 12.5) ( 12.5)	(145.1) (145.0) (144.9) (145.0)	( 60.4) ( 60.5) ( 60.5) ( 60.6)	011.0	( 39.9) ( 40.2) ( 40.1) ( 40.1)	(102.8) (102.7) (102.5) (102.5)
ches T	Density (lb/CF)	2.2090 2.2067 2.2043 2.2031	2.0724 2.0721 2.0706 2.0696	2.0943 2.0935 2.0929 2.0935	2.0946 2.0959 2.0973 2.0975	2.0995 2.1007 2.1039 2.1076	1.8441 1.8444 1.8444 1.8451	1.8507 1.8539 1.8540 1.8540	1.8406 1.8376 1.8354 1.8348
1.2496 In	Orifice Press. (Psia)	703.48 703.03 703.15 703.24	662.21 662.17 661.66 661.45	672.22 673.11 673.83 674.34	669.28 669.16 669.03 668.94	670.84 670.36 670.50 671.33	600.71 601.23 601.60 601.91	602.34 602.70 602.84 602.61	599.75 599.13 598.55 598.24
meter =	Temp. (°F)	90.85 91.00 91.52 91.80	89.99 90.01 89.96 90.03	91.91 92.66 93.25 93.49	89.75 89.41 89.04 88.80	89.54 88.98 88.47 88.28	93.47 93.80 94.08 94.16	93.31 92.85 92.93 92.75	93.70 93.92 94.00 94.09
Orifice Diameter = 1.2496 Inches Tube	Date	09/23/85 09/23/85 09/23/85 09/23/85	10/07/85 10/07/85 10/07/85 10/07/85	10/07/85 10/07/85 10/07/85 10/07/85	10/07/85 10/07/85 10/07/85 10/07/85	10/07/85 10/07/85 10/07/85 10/07/85	10/31/85 10/31/85 10/31/85 10/31/85	10/31/85 10/31/85 10/31/85 10/31/85	10/31/85 10/31/85 10/31/85 10/31/85
0	Run No.	409 410 411	513 514 515 516	517 518 519 520	521 522 523 524		700 702 702 703	704 705 706 707	7 7 7 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Table 28A. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-1B Mounted in Meter Tube FE-7ABC

0.20418 (1985)	oat Temp. (°F)°	16.1 16.5 16.6	17.1 16.9 16.9 17.0
0.2041	Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	324 323 323 323	323 323 323 323
4),	as/ um. oz.	ииии	мммм
(198	022	0000	0000
0.20618 (1984),	Pipe Rey. Gas/ Number Num. Noz.	463,135 461,942 461,960 462,299	526,519 526,822 526,930 526,855
:io ::	Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.5956 0.0015 0.0028 0.5960 0.0016 0.0028 0.5958 0.0015 0.0028 0.5972 0.0021 0.0028	0.5958 0.0017 0.0028 0.5954 0.0014 0.0028 0.5954 0.0014 0.0028 0.5955 0.0014 0.0028
a Rai	Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst	215 0 0 15 0 0 15	0 4 4 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Bet	Discharge Coefficient ean Rand.	0000	0000
85);	Coe an	956 960 958 972	958 954 954 955
(19	. ₩	0.5	0.00
ches	4	0.00493 0.00493 0.00493 0.00493	0.00562 0.00562 0.00562 0.00563
71 00	sate Sys	0000	0000
5.120	Jow F		
``	Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	0.00230 0.00228 0.00228 0.00228	0.00237 0.00237 0.00237 0.00237
1984	at at (po		
) sai	Tot	1.55676 1.55367 1.55354 1.55440	1.77104 1.77145 1.77203 1.77225
Inch	:		
9090	d. De	0.0050 0.0130 0.0052 0.0279	0.0232 0.0079 0.0055 0.0060
6.	Diff, Press Mean Std. Dev. (in.) (psi) (psi)	0 0 0	
ie i	f. P Mean psi)	(152.8) 5.5307 (152.8) 5.5146 (152.9) 5.5170 (152.2) 5.4936	(198.4) 7.1616 (198.7) 7.1697 (198.8) 7.1739 (198.8) 7.1738
amet	bid .	2982	35.88
oe D	Ë	(153 (152 (152 (152	(198 (198 (198
- T	> ^		
- sə	Density (lb/CF)	1.8271 1.8224 1.8226 1.8241	1.8226 1.8237 1.8240 1.8237
Inch			
2496	Orifice Press. (Psia)	596.60 595.78 595.72 595.96	595.52 595.50 595.69 595.85
ш			
Orifice Diameter = 1.2496 Inches Tube Diameter = 6.0606 Inches (1984), 6.1200 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio =	Temp. (°F)	94.72 95.23 95.14 94.97	95.24 94.97 95.05 95.24
e Dia	te	10/31/85 10/31/85 10/31/85 10/31/85	1/85 1/85 1/85
ific	Date	10/3 10/3 10/3	10/31/85 10/31/85 10/31/85 10/31/85
ō	Run No.	712 713 714 715	716 717 718 719
	u. 2	101010	101010

Table 28B. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate ·FE-7/8-2A Mounted in Meter Tube FE-7ABC

(1985)	Temp.	5.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	3.8 3.9 4.0 4.0	9.1 9.1 10.3 3.4	7.4 7.3 6.8	5.2 4.8 4.5	8 8 8 8 9 8 6	9.7
0.36765 (1985	Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	386 387 387 387 387 387	389 389 390 390 390	362 362 362 361	359 358 358 357	354 354 353 353	378 378 377 377	376 376 376 375
£),	Gas/ Num. Noz.			0000	0000		2222	
(1984),		000000	- > 0 - 0 - 0 -	0000	0000	0000	0000	9999
0.37125	Pipe Rey. Number	418,846 419,080 419,166 419,380 419,627 419,920	860,421 860,617 861,102 862,231 861,803	559,367 559,528 557,969 565,096	958,861 957,934 956,799 955,991	1,565,482 1,566,385 1,565,477 1,563,100	583,585 583,282 583,008 582,473	401,775 401,868 401,926 402,152
11	Syst.	0.0025 0.0025 0.0025 0.0025 0.0025	025 025 025 025 025 025	0.0026 0.0026 0.0026 0.0025	0.0026 0.0026 0.0026 0.0026	0.0036 0.0036 0.0036 0.0036	025 025 025 025 025	026 026 026 026
Beta Ratio			0.0025 0.0025 0.0025 0.0025 0.0025				0.0025 0.0025 0.0025 0.0025	0.0026 0.0026 0.0026 0.0026
eta	charg ficie Rand.	0.0025 0.0025 0.0025 0.0025 0.0025	0.0013 0.0013 0.0013 0.0013 0.0013	0.0019 0.0019 0.0076 0.0121	0.0018 0.0018 0.0018 0.0019	0.0016 0.0016 0.0016 0.0016	0.0016 0.0016 0.0016 0.0016	0.0023 0.0023 0.0023 0.0023
); B	is							
1985	Cc Mean	0.5992 0.5992 0.5991 0.5991 0.5993	0.5993 0.5992 0.5992 0.5993 0.5993	0.5978 0.5982 0.5965 0.6050	0.5988 0.5988 0.5987 0.5989	0.5996 0.5995 0.5995 0.5996	0.5993 0.5994 0.5994 0.5993	0.6004 0.6006 0.6006 0.6007
6.1200 Inches (1985);	:							
Inch	ste Syst. nd)	0.00414 0.00414 0.00415 0.00415 0.00415	0.00872 0.00873 0.00873 0.00874 0.00875	0.00565 0.00565 0.00568 0.00547	0.00982 0.00980 0.00978 0.00974	0.02413 0.02409 0.02405 0.02403	0.00591 0.00590 0.00590	0.00407 0.00407 0.00407 0.00406
200	Rat S conc							
	Total Rand. Sy: (pounds/second)	0.00274 0.00275 0.00274 0.00274 0.00275	0.00397 0.00397 0.00398 0.00398 0.00397	0.00260 0.00311 0.02296 0.03728	0.00475 0.00474 0.00475 0.00475	0.01047 0.01048 0.01048	0.00298 0.00298 0.00298	0.00275 0.00275 0.00275 0.00275
1984	al (po							
es (	Total	.39466 .39555 .39604 .39680 .39753	2.85980 2.86158 2.86359 2.86674 2.86718 2.86820	1.85596 1.85620 1.85104 1.87467	3.17125 3.16792 3.16288 3.15709	5.15403 5.15269 5.14815 5.14138	1.94547 1.94413 1.94283 1.94109	1.33991 1.33967 1.33950 1.33901
Inch	; ;							
6.0606 Inches (1984),	ss Std. Dev (psi)	0.0022 0.0022 0.0022 0.0022 0.0022	0.0022 0.0022 0.0022 0.0022 0.0022	0.0029 0.0027 0.0027 0.0027	0.0075 0.0077 0.0078 0.0079	0.0071 0.0070 0.0071 0.0070	0.0018 0.0018 0.0018	0.0017 0.0017 0.0017 0.0017
6.0	ess. Std							
II	Diff. Press Mean St (psi)	0.3311 0.3315 0.3316 0.3317 0.3318	.3789 .3804 .3813 .3825 .3835	0.6482 0.6472 0.6475 0.6465	1.8924 1.8898 1.8871 1.8810	5.0243 5.0207 5.0161 5.0102	0.6744 0.6739 0.6732 0.6729	0.3208 0.3203 0.3202 0.3196
Diameter	Diff							9999
	in.)	9.2) 9.2) 9.2) 9.2) 9.2)	38.2) 38.2) 38.3) 38.3) 38.3)	18.0) 17.9) 17.9) 17.9)	52.4) 52.4) 52.3) 52.1)	139.2) 139.1) 139.0) 138.8)	18.7) 18.7) 18.7) 18.6)	8 8 8 8
Tube	;							
	Density (lb/CF)	2.2698 2.2717 2.2720 2.2736 2.2735 2.2752	2.2903 2.2908 2.2927 2.2959 2.2945 2.2950	2.0627 2.0638 2.0626 2.0604	2.0547 2.0529 2.0500 2.0480	2.0342 2.0355 2.0337 2.0301	2.1672 2.1659 2.1648 2.1625	2.1542 2.1550 2.1553 2.1567
ches	Per	222222	222222	22.00	2.0.2	2.0.0	2.7.7.	2.7.2
2.2500 Inches	ice is.	07 43 81 23 55 91	76 33 82 33 75 15	47 59 30 73	16 39 26 74	06 78 09	17 67 17 63	37 11 89 25
25	Orifice Press. (Psia)	714.07 714.43 714.81 715.23 715.55	716.76 717.33 717.82 718.33 718.75	667.47 667.59 667.30 666.73	662.16 661.39 660.26 658.74	652.06 651.53 650.78 650.09	698.17 697.67 697.17 696.63	695.37 695.11 694.89 694.25
		222822	827.400	2828	33 25 25	2502	25223	2882
neter	Temp.	82.27 82.25 82.36 82.36 82.33 82.23	80.38 80.63 80.67 80.44 80.92 80.99	86.32 86.18 86.22 86.28	84.32 84.34 84.15 83.53	81.86 81.25 81.10 81.35	86.43 86.35 86.25 86.34	87.11 86.80 86.60 85.92
Orifice Diameter =	0	787 787 787 787 787	787 787 787 787 787	184	787 787 787 787	787 78	2 2 2 2 2	787 78
fice	Date	08/15/84 08/15/84 08/15/84 08/15/84 08/15/84	08/15/84 08/15/84 08/15/84 08/15/84 08/15/84	09/20/84 09/20/84 09/20/84 09/20/84	09/20/84 09/20/84 09/20/84 09/20/84	09/20/84 09/20/84 09/20/84 09/20/84	09/21/84 09/21/84 09/21/84 09/21/84	09/21/84 09/21/84 09/21/84 09/21/84
Orit	٠.							
	Run No.	344 345 346 347 348 348 348	350 351 352 352 353 354 355	586 587 588 589	590 591 592 593	594 595 596 597	598 599 600 601	602 603 604 605

Table 28B. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-2A Mounted in Meter Tube FE-7ABC

(1985)	oat Temp.	5.0 4.4 4.2
0.3676	·· Thr Press. (Psia)	22 22 23 23 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
1984),	Pipe Rey. Gas/ ·· Throat ·· Number Num. Press. Temp. Noz. (Psia) (°F)°	<b>MMMM</b>
Diameter = 6.0606 Inches (1984), 6.1200 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio = 0.37125 (1984), 0.36765 (1985)	Pipe Re) Number	0.5983 0.0013 0.0025 1,406,608 G 3 0.5983 0.0013 0.0025 1,406,969 G 3 0.5984 0.0013 0.0025 1,407,786 G 3 0.5984 0.0013 0.0025 1,408,179 G 3
atio =	syst.	0.0025 0.0025 0.0025 0.0025
Beta R	scharge efficier Rand.	0.0013 0.0013 0.0013
(1985);	Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.5983 0.5983 0.5984 0.5984
0 Inches	syst.	0.01410 0.01408 0.01406 0.01404
, 6.120	Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	0.00576 0.00576 0.00577 0.00577
s (1984)	Total	4.65641 0 4.65580 0 4.65616 0 4.65597 0
6 Inche		
9.060	ress Std. (ps	6 0.0056 6 0.0056 5 0.0056 5 0.0057
meter =	Mean Std. Dev. (in.) (psi)	(107.4) 3.8796 (107.4) 3.8774 (107.4) 3.8756 (107.4) 3.8745
		(107.5 (107.4 (107.4 (107.4
rches 1	Density (lb/CF)	2.1615 2.1621 2.1632 2.1636
2.2500 11	Temp. Press. [(°F) (Psia)	689.14 688.87 688.58 688.34
meter =	Temp. (°F)	81.82 81.53 81.16 80.93
Orifice Diameter = 2.2500 Inches Tube	Date	09/21/84 81.82 09/21/84 81.53 09/21/84 81.16 09/21/84 80.93
ō	Run No.	609 609 609

Table 28C. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-2B Mounted in Meter Tube FE-7ABC

0.36763 (1985)	Temp.	6,6,6,6,6	9.9 10.1 10.2 10.5 10.7	7.7 6.6 6.6 6.3	10.5 10.4 10.3	10.8 10.9 10.9	12.2 11.6 11.5	11.0 10.8 10.5
0.36763	Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	381 382 382 382 383 383	361 361 361 361 361	361 361 361 361 361	371 373 374 376	385 387 388 389	305 304 304 303	298 299 300 301
<b>£</b> ),	Gas/ Num. Noz.				0000	мммм	0000	0000
(198		007870	00000	000000	0000	2000	AAAA	AAAA
0.37123 (1984),	Pipe Rey. Number	411,932 412,444 412,988 413,527 414,020 414,570	387,425 387,134 387,038 386,683 386,420	793,078 794,343 795,565 795,357 795,452	437,310 439,473 441,286 442,953	633,726 636,395 638,800 640,465	810,499 810,325 809,812 808,925	1,455,582 1,461,177 1,465,860 1,470,204
i.o =	Syst.	0.0025 0.0025 0.0025 0.0025 0.0025	0.0026 0.0026 0.0026 0.0026 0.0026 0.0026	0026 0026 0026 0026 0026 0026	0.0025 0.0025 0.0025 0.0025	0.0025 0.0025 0.0025 0.0025	0.0045 0.0027 0.0027 0.0027	0.0036 0.0036 0.0036 0.0036
a Rat				72 0.0 72 0.0 72 0.0	5 7 5 7 0		22 0. 19 0. 19 0.	9 6 6 6
Bet	Discharge Coefficient In Rand.	0.0024 0.0024 0.0024 0.0024 0.0024	0.0023 0.0023 0.0023 0.0023 0.0023	0.0012 0.0012 0.0012 0.0012 0.0012	0.0016 0.0015 0.0015 0.0016	0.0012 0.0012 0.0012 0.0012	0.0022 0.0019 0.0020 0.0019	0.0019 0.0019 0.0019
(1985);	Coefficien	0.5995 0.5996 0.5995 0.5995 0.5995	0.6005 0.6004 0.6004 0.6004 0.6003	0.5996 0.5997 0.5996 0.5996 0.5995	0.5940 0.5949 0.5942 0.5941	0.5970 0.5971 0.5971 0.5972	0.5974 0.5973 0.5974 0.5975	0.5978 0.5979 0.5978 0.5981
6.1200 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio =	Syst.	0.00411 0.00412 0.00412 0.00413 0.00413	0.00393 0.00393 0.00393 0.00394 0.00394	0.00818 0.00817 0.00814 0.00814 0.00813	0.00452 0.00454 0.00456 0.00457	0.00659 0.00662 0.00665 0.00667	0.01679 0.00862 0.00861 0.00860	0.02249 0.02256 0.02260 0.02264
	Total Rand. Sys (pounds/second)	0.00181 0.00181 0.00181 0.00182 0.00182	0.00201 0.00201 0.00201 0.00201 0.00201	0.00276 0.00276 0.00276 0.00276 0.00276	0.00194 0.00193 0.00193 0.00193	0.00211 0.00211 0.00209 0.00209	0.00613 0.00419 0.00419 0.00419	0.01160 0.01157 0.01158 0.01159
hes (1984	Total (pc	1.37622 1.37804 1.37986 1.38147 1.38310 1.38491	1.28962 1.28881 1.28839 1.28768 1.28700	2.62815 2.63019 2.63210 2.63173 2.63139 2.63140	1.47699 1.48489 1.49124 1.49707	2.14823 2.15874 2.16773 2.17409	2.72041 2.71732 2.71494 2.71165	4.86478 4.88299 4.89723 4.91214
6.0606 Inches (1984),	ss Std. Dev. (psi)	0.0022 0.0023 0.0022 0.0022 0.0023	0.0019 0.0019 0.0019 0.0019	0.0020 0.0019 0.0020 0.0019 0.0020	0.0013 0.0013 0.0013 0.0014	0.0015 0.0015 0.0015 0.0015	0.0070 0.0068 0.0069 0.0069	0.0071 0.0071 0.0069 0.0070
Diameter = (	Diff. Press. Mean Std	0.3262 0.3264 0.3268 0.3270 0.3274	0.3077 0.3075 0.3075 0.3075 0.3074	1.2748 1.2744 1.2743 1.2749 1.2749	0.3984 0.3992 0.4017 0.4034	0.8025 0.8061 0.8095 0.8114	1.5992 1.5966 1.5949 1.5919	5.1897 5.2061 5.2202 5.2321
іате	- Dif	9.00 9.10 9.11 9.11 9.11	8.5) (8.5) (8.5) (8.5) (8.5) (8.5) (8.5) (8.5) (8.5) (8.5) (8.5) (8.5) (9.5) (9.5)	35.3) 1 35.3) 1 35.3) 1 35.3) 1 35.3) 1	11.0	22.2) (22.3) (22.4) (22.5) (22.5) (	44.3) 1 44.2) 1 44.2) 1 44.1) 1	
Tube D	(in.)	000000	888888	33333	5555	8888	3333	(143.8) (144.2) (144.6) (145.0)
:	Density (1b/CF)	2.2422 2.2461 2.2497 2.2528 2.2561 2.2561	2.0795 2.0780 2.0778 2.0756 2.0745 2.0745	2.0898 2.0933 2.0967 2.0956 2.0958 2.0958	2.1550 2.1670 2.1772 2.1857	2.2397 2.2505 2.2603 2.2671	1.7991 1.7981 1.7966 1.7948	1.7655 1.7726 1.7787 1.7840
2.2499 Inches	Orifice Press. (Psia)	704.41 705.26 706.12 706.90 707.69	666.97 666.84 666.71 666.58 666.44	665.30 665.30 665.20 665.06 664.87	684.44 687.82 690.48 692.93	709.62 713.02 715.81 717.83	560.33 559.33 558.74 558.07	548.01 549.77 551.08 552.50
H	Temp.	83.46 83.39 83.28 83.16 83.05 82.93	87.65 87.76 87.71 88.04 88.17 87.99	84.24 83.58 82.93 83.04 82.86	88.94 88.86 88.65 88.50	88.94 89.08 89.04 89.06	88.75 88.15 88.02 87.98	86.87 86.61 86.25 85.96
Orifice Diameter	Date	08/16/84 08/16/84 08/16/84 08/16/84 08/16/84	08/20/84 08/20/84 08/20/84 08/20/84 08/20/84	08/20/84 08/20/84 08/20/84 08/20/84 08/20/84	09/24/85 09/24/85 09/24/85 09/24/85	09/24/85 09/24/85 09/24/85 09/24/85	09/27/85 09/27/85 09/27/85 09/27/85	09/27/85 09/27/85 09/27/85 09/27/85
O	Run No.	374 375 376 377 378 378	381 381 382 383 384 385	386 387 388 389 390 391	413 414 415 416	417 418 419 420	460 461 462 463	468 469 470 471

Table 28C. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-2B Mounted in Meter Tube FE-7ABC

(1985	oat ·· Temp. (°F)°	10.9	10.4 10.0 9.7 9.6	8888	17.0 15.5 14.0 12.0	8.8 11.4 13.9	15.1 15.6 15.7 15.4	14.5	14.8 14.8 14.7 15.1
0.36763	Throat Press. Te (Psia) (°	297 296 296 296	298 298 298 298	297 298 298 298	364	364 362 362 361	358 358 358 358	356 356 355 355	359 360 360
(1984),	Gas/ Num. Noz.	NNNN	4444	NNNN	0000			0000	0000
0.37123 (19	Pipe Rey. Number	1,628,302 1,627,064 1,628,536 1,628,224	1,202,540 1,204,467 1,205,728 1,206,562	1,643,325 1,645,550 1,647,177 1,649,591	420,441 422,548 424,661 427,536	788,859 779,821 773,034 770,705	1,309,198 1,307,147 1,306,334 1,306,364	1,565,037 1,563,720 1,563,295 1,562,830	1,916,782 1,919,770 1,921,894 1,922,485
(1985); Beta Ratio =	Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.5855 0.0017 0.0034 0.5855 0.0017 0.0034 0.5855 0.0017 0.0034 0.5847 0.0020 0.0045	0.5988 0.0015 0.0027 0.5990 0.0015 0.0027 0.5990 0.0017 0.0041 0.5987 0.0017 0.0038	0.5984 0.0018 0.0035 0.5984 0.0018 0.0035 0.5983 0.0018 0.0035 0.5984 0.0018 0.0035	0.5955 0.0019 0.0026 0.5956 0.0019 0.0026 0.5956 0.0019 0.0026 0.5958 0.0019 0.0026	0.5962 0.0018 0.0026 0.5964 0.0019 0.0026 0.5957 0.0019 0.0027 0.5958 0.0019 0.0027	0.5973 0.0015 0.0027 0.5972 0.0015 0.0027 0.5972 0.0015 0.0027 0.5974 0.0015 0.0027	0.5971 0.0020 0.0036 0.5972 0.0020 0.0036 0.5972 0.0020 0.0036 0.5972 0.0020 0.0036	0.5974 0.0017 0.0034 0.5975 0.0017 0.0034 0.5975 0.0017 0.0034 0.5975 0.0017 0.0034
6.1200 Inches	Rate Syst.	0.02418 0.02413 0.02411 0.03388	0.01257 0.01256 0.02158 0.01979	0.02411 0.02412 0.02414 0.02418	0.00452 0.00450 0.00447 0.00444	0.00830 0.00835 0.00841 0.00842	0.01413 0.01415 0.01416 0.01414	0.02536 0.02534 0.02532 0.02532	0.02914 0.02918 0.02922 0.02928
	otal Rand. Sy (pounds/second)	0.01173 0.01172 0.01172 0.01466	0.00479 0.00479 0.00686 0.00686	0.01176 0.01176 0.01177 0.01177	0.00290 0.00291 0.00292 0.00293	0.00596 0.00592 0.00586 0.00585	0.00664 0.00663 0.00663 0.00663	0.01395 0.01395 0.01395 0.01395	0.01428 0.01429 0.01429 0.01428
6.0606 Inches (1984),	Total (p	5.43674 5.42981 5.43102 5.43102	4.01387 4.01778 4.02072 4.02310	5.46814 5.47412 5.47993 5.48883	1.43026 1.43402 1.43784 1.44339	2.65183 2.63383 2.61782 2.61091	4.42830 4.42409 4.42166 4.42048	5.28812 5.28318 5.28097 5.28000	6.47787 6.48822 6.49648 6.50287
6.0606 In	ss Std. Dev. (psi)	0.0081 0.0080 0.0080 0.0084	0.0072 0.0075 0.0072 0.0076	0.0075 0.0080 0.0076 0.0081	0.0012 0.0012 0.0012	0.0027 0.0033 0.0029 0.0028	0.0053 0.0051 0.0050 0.0048	0.0055 0.0054 0.0059 0.0058	0.0050 0.0050 0.0051 0.0051
ie i	Diff. Press. Mean Std (psi) (	6.7838 6.7731 6.7696 6.7705	3.5209 3.5203 3.5215 3.5215	6.5132 6.5183 6.5268 6.5357	0.3885 0.3884 0.3884 0.3885	1.3030 1.3016 1.2994 1.2953	3.7266 3.7277 3.7269 3.7227	5.3639 5.3573 5.3533 5.3546	7.9369 7.9466 7.9567 7.9687
Tube Diameter	(in.)	(188.0) 6 (187.7) 6 (187.6) 6 (187.6) 6	(97.6) 3 (97.5) 3 (97.6) 3 (97	(180.5) 6 (180.6) 6 (180.8) 6 (181.1) 6	(10.8) (10.8) (10.8) (10.8)	( 36.1) 1 ( 36.1) 1 ( 36.0) 1 ( 35.9) 1	(103.3) 3 (103.3) 3 (103.3) 3 (103.1) 3	(148.4) 5 (148.4) 5 (148.3) 5 (148.4) 5	(220.5) 7 (220.5) 7 (220.5) 7 (220.8) 7
:	Density (lb/CF)	1.7564 1.7550 1.7565 1.7558	1.7679 1.7708 1.7725 1.7733	1.7720 1.7746 1.7765 1.7793	2.0612 2.0721 2.0831 2.0980	2.1074 2.0793 2.0621 2.0567	2.0435 2.0397 2.0380 2.0376	2.0239 2.0219 2.0212 2.0204	2.0470 2.0506 2.0530 2.0539
2.2499 Inches	Orifice Press. (Psia)	544.77 543.99 543.82 543.79	547.28 547.50 547.68 548.00	546.08 546.54 547.07 547.92	670.75 671.10 671.46 672.11	670.00 667.90 666.25 665.26	660.60 660.58 660.45 660.25	655.23 654.60 654.28 654.19	661.11 662.07 662.87 663.80
meter =	Temp.	86.56 86.25 85.75 85.90	86.05 85.55 85.29 85.22	83.90 83.65 83.65 83.68	96.58 94.59 92.64 90.19	86.98 91.07 93.42 93.84	93.14 93.64 93.72 93.47	93.02 93.04 92.96 93.06	92.54 92.45 92.50 92.94
Orifice Diameter =	Date	09/27/85 09/27/85 09/27/85 09/27/85	09/27/85 09/27/85 09/27/85 09/27/85	09/27/85 09/27/85 09/27/85 09/27/85	10/30/85 10/30/85 10/30/85 10/30/85	10/30/85 10/30/85 10/30/85 10/30/85	10/30/85 10/30/85 10/30/85 10/30/85	10/30/85 10/30/85 10/30/85 10/30/85	10/30/85 10/30/85 10/30/85 10/30/85
ō	No.	444 473 474 475	624 724 924	480 481 482 483	678 679 680 681	682 683 684 685	989 989 889 90	692 693 694 695	696 698 698 699

Table 28D. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-3A Mounted in Meter Tube FE-7ABC

<u> </u>							
(1985	Jat Temp. (°F)°	3.73	3.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	5.00	22.0	6.0 8.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0	44444
0.49025 (1985)	Throat Press. Ter (Psia) (°1	342 342 342 342 342 342	341 340 340 340 340 340	339 338 337 337 337	335 334 334 334 344 344	361 361 361 361 361	360 360 360 360 360 361
(48)	Gas/ Num. Noz.		000000				000000
5 (19	Rey.	, 652 , 081 ), 541 ), 548 ), 512 ), 912	, 453 , 859 , 920 , 980 , 840 , 573	917 507 476 549 757 896	526 356 583 529 897	965 537 197 743 748 ,424	947 770 475 250 250 011
0.49505 (1984),	Pipe Rey Number	759,652 760,081 760,541 760,558 760,912	1, 134, 453 1, 131, 859 1, 130, 920 1, 129, 990 1, 128, 840 1, 127, 573	751,917 750,507 749,476 748,549 747,757	1,495,626 1,495,915 1,496,356 1,497,683 1,497,897	794,965 795,537 796,197 796,743 796,748	1,190,947 1,191,475 1,193,250 1,193,011 1,192,565
i.o ==	syst.	0.0026 0.0026 0.0026 0.0026 0.0026	0.0026 0.0026 0.0026 0.0026 0.0026	0.0026 0.0026 0.0026 0.0026 0.0026	0.0036 0.0036 0.0036 0.0036 0.0036	0.0026 0.0026 0.0026 0.0026 0.0026	0.0026 0.0026 0.0026 0.0025 0.0025
a Rat							
; Bet	- Discharge Coefficient an Rand.	0.0018 0.0018 0.0018 0.0018	0.0013 0.0013 0.0013 0.0013 0.0013	0.0018 0.0018 0.0018 0.0018	0.0013 0.0013 0.0013 0.0013 0.0017	0.0017 0.0017 0.0017 0.0017 0.0017	0.0012 0.0012 0.0012 0.0012 0.0012
6.1200 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio	Co Mean	0.6023 0.6022 0.6022 0.6022 0.6023	0.6022 0.6021 0.6021 0.6022 0.6022	0.6021 0.6021 0.6021 0.6021 0.6020	0.6029 0.6028 0.6028 0.6028 0.6028	0.6041 0.6042 0.6041 0.6039 0.6039	0.6031 0.6031 0.6030 0.6030 0.6030
uches	Syst.	0.00761 0.00761 0.00760 0.00760 0.00760	0.01116 0.01118 0.01118 0.01118 0.01116	0.00757 0.00756 0.00755 0.00754 0.00754	0.02280 0.02277 0.02273 0.02270 0.02266	0.00812 0.00812 0.00811 0.00811 0.00810	0.01191 0.01191 0.01188 0.01189 0.01189
200	Rate Sy cond)						
	Mass Flow Rate l Rand. Sy: (pounds/second)	0.00271 0.00271 0.00271 0.00271 0.00271	0.00315 0.00314 0.00314 0.00314 0.00314	0.00270 0.00270 0.00270 0.00270 0.00269	0.00627 0.00627 0.00628 0.00628 0.00628	0.00214 0.00214 0.00214 0.00214 0.00214	0.00267 0.00267 0.00267 0.00267 0.00267
6.0606 Inches (1984),	Total	2.49020 2.49097 2.49200 2.49227 2.49291 2.49371	3.71264 3.70776 3.70464 3.70205 3.69861	2.46526 2.46109 2.45740 2.45418 2.45134 2.44835	4.89052 4.88878 4.88717 4.88754 4.88933 4.88624	2.62964 2.63129 2.63268 2.63384 2.63399 2.63497	3.93070 3.93059 3.93167 3.93461 3.93462 3.93436
ches	; 🖺	22.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	3.71264 3.70776 3.70464 3.70205 3.69861 3.69421	44444	2.2.2.2.2.2	20.0.0.0	www.ww
06 In	ss Std. Dev. (psi)	0.0017 0.0017 0.0017 0.0017 0.0017	0.0017 0.0017 0.0017 0.0017 0.0017	0.0017 0.0017 0.0017 0.0017 0.0017	0.0017 0.0017 0.0017 0.0017 0.0017	0.0017 0.0018 0.0017 0.0017 0.0017	0.0018 0.0018 0.0018 0.0018
90.9	ess. Std.						
ii L	Diff. Press. Mean Std (psi) (	0.3622 0.3623 0.3624 0.3625 0.3625	0.8045 0.8044 0.8039 0.8033 0.8027	0.3593 0.3589 0.3583 0.3578 0.3576	.4226 .4215 .4206 .4196 .4187	0.3811 0.3810 0.3813 0.3815 0.3816	0.8497 0.8498 0.8500 0.8497 0.8501 0.8505
Diameter	- Dit	666666	พิพิพิพิพิพิ	666666	33366	666666	3,0,0,0,0
	(in.)	55555	22222	50000	33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33	55555	
:	Density (1b/CF)	1.9842 1.9855 1.9868 1.9880 1.9892	1.9863 1.9814 1.9798 1.9757 1.9757	1.9621 1.9580 1.9551 1.9524 1.9501	1.9440 1.9442 1.9446 1.9462 1.9486	2.0907 2.0930 2.0949 2.0963 2.0963	015 012 027 060 053
September	Den	9,9,9,9,9	9,9,9,9,9	999999	1.9440 1.9442 1.9446 1.9462 1.9486	000000	2.1015 2.1012 2.1027 2.1060 2.1053 2.1043
= 3.0003 Inches Tube	Orifice Press. (Psia)	629.81 629.92 630.00 630.08 630.17 630.23	628.67 628.38 628.04 627.69 627.22 626.57	624.35 623.53 622.71 621.94 621.26 620.58	617.23 616.75 616.27 615.91 615.62	664.90 665.04 665.18 665.26 665.33 665.33	664.88 664.93 664.99 665.03 665.13
3.0	: P F F	63 8 8 8 8 8					
Orifice Diameter =	Temp.	80.13 79.91 79.74 79.80 79.63	78.93 79.73 79.78 79.91 80.04 80.06	80.88 81.14 81.12 81.16 81.16	79.60 79.23 78.80 78.21 77.52	82.98 82.85 82.57 82.37 82.40 82.40	81.13 81.22 80.95 80.35 80.51
e Dia	Date	08/07/84 08/07/84 08/07/84 08/07/84 08/07/84	08/07/84 08/07/84 08/07/84 08/07/84 08/07/84	08/07/84 08/07/84 08/07/84 08/07/84 08/07/84	08/07/84 08/07/84 08/07/84 08/07/84 08/07/84	08/10/84 08/10/84 08/10/84 08/10/84 08/10/84	08/10/84 08/10/84 08/10/84 08/10/84 08/10/84
rific	۵	08/0 08/0 08/0 08/0	08/1 08/1 08/1 08/1 08/1	08/1 08/1 08/1 08/2	08/1 08/1 08/1 08/1	08/ 08/ 08/ 08/	08/ 08/ 08/ 08/
0	Run No.	236 238 239 240 241	242 244 245 246 246 247	248 249 250 251 252 253	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	308 309 310 312 313	315 316 317 318 318

Table 28D. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-3A Mounted in Meter Tube FE-7ABC

(1985)	oat ··· Temp. (°F)°	13.8 13.9	14.8 15.0 15.1	15.5 15.5 15.6	15.5 15.4 15.8	6.9 8.0 9.1	12.2 12.2 12.2	16.1 16.2 16.1	15.2 14.7 14.5
0.49025 (1985)	Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	300 299 1 298	290 289 288 1 286	282 283 1 288 1 294	313 313 315 1 316	316 316 317 317	311 311 310 1	367 1 367 1 367 1 367 1	365 365 1 365 1 365
	Gas/ - Num. P Noz. (		0000 0000	0000 888	0000 0000	0000 0000			
0.49505 (1984),	Pipe Rey. Number	654,502 652,973 650,742	944, 197 939, 852 935, 511 931, 707	1,536,309 1,539,528 1,564,730 1,597,326	1,008,841 1,014,516 1,018,460 1,021,654	3,155,634 3,149,501 3,144,304 3,145,716	2,698,928 2,696,403 2,694,347 2,692,081	781,000 781,628 782,152 781,098	1,565,347 1,566,965 1,566,784 1,565,466
6.1200 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio =	Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.5965 0.0027 0.0027 0.5961 0.0028 0.0027 0.5963 0.0027 0.0027	0.5988 0.0020 0.0028 0.5979 0.0019 0.0028 0.5980 0.0020 0.0028 0.5988 0.0021 0.0028	0.6003 0.0020 0.0036 0.6003 0.0020 0.0036 0.5998 0.0020 0.0036 0.6000 0.0019 0.0036	0.5997 0.0016 0.0027 0.6000 0.0016 0.0027 0.6000 0.0015 0.0027 0.5997 0.0016 0.0027	0.6014 0.0020 0.0035 0.6013 0.0020 0.0035 0.6013 0.0020 0.0035 0.6013 0.0020 0.0036	0.6015 0.0017 0.0037 0.6015 0.0017 0.0037 0.6015 0.0017 0.0037 0.6017 0.0017 0.0037	0.5980 0.0018 0.0027 0.5981 0.0018 0.0027 0.5983 0.0018 0.0027 0.5976 0.0019 0.0027	0.5991 0.0020 0.0036 0.5992 0.0020 0.0036 0.5991 0.0020 0.0036 0.5992 0.0020 0.0036
00 Inches	Syst.	0.00708 0.00706 0.00704	0.01014 0.01010 0.01006 0.01001	0.02326 0.02331 0.02373 0.02423	0.01093 0.01099 0.01106 0.01110	0.04805 0.04824 0.04842 0.04852	0.04345 0.04341 0.04336 0.04333	0.00861 0.00862 0.00862 0.00860	0.02567 0.02564 0.02561 0.02563
	otal Rand. Sys (pounds/second)	0.00395 0.00396 0.00396	0.00490 0.00490 0.00489 0.00488	0.01098 0.01097 0.01162 0.01136	0.00497 0.00496 0.00495 0.00495	0.02882 0.02879 0.02876 0.02875	0.01862 0.01860 0.01859 0.01858	0.00583 0.00583 0.00583 0.00583	0.01400 0.01400 0.01400 0.01400
6.0606 Inches (1984),	Total (px	2.19856 2.19224 2.18490	3.16585 3.15112 3.13565 3.12144	5.14234 5.15403 5.24560 5.36175	3.40315 3.42443 3.44118 3.45261	10.5214 10.5206 10.5208 10.5305	8.96812 8.95982 8.95061 8.94297	2.65173 2.65423 2.65582 2.65104	5.30288 5.30424 5.30226 5.30037
5.0606 Inc	ss Std. Dev. (psi)	0.0024	0.0030 0.0028 0.0031 0.0033	0.0061 0.0063 0.0056 0.0055	0.0017 0.0017 0.0017 0.0018	0.0057 0.0057 0.0058 0.0059	0.0066 0.0066 0.0066 0.0066	0.0009 0.0010 0.0009 0.0010	0.0028 0.0028 0.0028 0.0028
11	Diff. Press. Mean Std. (psi) (p	0.3235 0.3228 0.3217	0.6894 0.6882 0.6848 0.6798	1.8650 1.8689 1.9049 1.9441	0.7370 0.7412 0.7450 0.7480	6.7251 6.7378 6.7472 6.7540	5.2641 5.2585 5.2517 5.2517	0.3958 0.3960 0.3959 0.3961	1.5754 1.5741 1.5738 1.5735
ube Diameter	Dí	( 9.0) ( 8.9) ( 8.9)	(19.1) (19.1) (19.0) (18.8)	(51.7) (51.8) (52.8) (53.9)	( 20.4) ( 20.5) ( 20.6) ( 20.7)	(186.3) (186.7) (186.9) (187.1)	(145.9) (145.7) (145.5) (145.3)	11.00	(43.7) (43.6) (43.6) (43.6)
ches T	Density (lb/CF)	1.7697 1.7654 1.7586	1.7082 1.6998 1.6913 1.6840	1.6562 1.6600 1.6901 1.7290	1.8403 1.8516 1.8598 1.8664	1.9100 1.9067 1.9042 1.9056	1.7738 1.7721 1.7706 1.7690	2.0932 2.0951 2.0969 2.0936	2.0941 2.0963 2.0958 2.0941
3.0003 In	Orifice Press. (Psia)	551.39 549.83 548.13	533.76 531.53 529.06 526.66	518.73 519.86 528.86 540.03	572.64 576.06 579.01 580.86	579.65 580.49 581.33 582.10	571.40 570.90 570.29 569.84	675.27 675.90 676.27 675.00	672.99 672.72 672.33 672.42
neter =	Temp.	91.00 90.75 90.98	91.36 91.55 91.59 91.44	91.58 91.59 91.71 91.52	92.06 92.17 92.63 92.57	82.25 83.60 84.79 85.07	88.75 88.79 88.65 88.69	94.52 94.56 94.46 94.26	92.93 92.33 92.16 92.55
Orifice Diameter = 3.0003 Inches Tube	Date	09/30/85 09/30/85 09/30/85	09/30/85 09/30/85 09/30/85 09/30/85	09/30/85 09/30/85 09/30/85 09/30/85	09/30/85 09/30/85 09/30/85 09/30/85	09/30/85 09/30/85 09/30/85 09/30/85	10/01/85 10/01/85 10/01/85 10/01/85	10/29/85 10/29/85 10/29/85 10/29/85	10/29/85 10/29/85 10/29/85 10/29/85
٩	No.	487 485 486	488 489 490 491	492 494 495 495	497 498 500 500	501 502 503 504	505 506 507 508	658 659 660 661	662 663 664 665

Table 28D. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-3A Mounted in Meter Tube FE-7ABC

(1985)	emp. °F)°	13.6 14.0 13.8	10.8 11.4 11.5	10.2 10.2 10.4
0.49025 (1985)	Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	364 364 364 364	357 356 355 355	352 352 352 351
	Gas/ Num. I Noz.	0000	0000	0000
0.49505 (1984),	Pipe Rey. Gas/ Number Num. Noz.	2,350,347 2,346,864 2,344,587 2,344,053	3,086,104 3,075,111 3,070,002 3,065,830	3,428,749 3,425,527 3,422,739 3,419,536
6.0606 Inches (1984), 6.1200 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio =	Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.5996 0.0016 0.0033 0.5996 0.0016 0.0033 0.5995 0.0016 0.0033 0.5995 0.0016 0.0033	0.6011 0.0020 0.0036 0.6011 0.0020 0.0036 0.6011 0.0020 0.0036 0.6011 0.0020 0.0036	0.6011 0.0019 0.0035 0.6010 0.0019 0.0035 0.6010 0.0019 0.0035 0.6010 0.0019 0.0035
00 Inches	Syst.	0.03398 0.03400 0.03396 0.03392	0.04987 0.04984 0.04977 0.04971	0.05300 0.05296 0.05293 0.05289
.), 6.120	Mass Flow Rate Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	0.01519 0.01519 0.01518 0.01518	0.02919 0.02914 0.02911 0.02908	0.02911 0.02910 0.02909 0.02908
ches (1984	Total (pc	7.94059 7.93325 7.92345 7.91981	10.3596 10.3311 10.3133 10.2989	11.4873 11.4761 11.4671 11.4565
5.0606 Inc	ss Std. Dev. (psi)	0.0030 0.0031 0.0032 0.0032	0.0040 0.0040 0.0040 0.0040	0.0040 0.0042 0.0043 0.0043
Diameter =	Mean Std. Dev. (in.) (psi)	( 97.6) 3.5216 ( 97.5) 3.5197 ( 97.4) 3.5162 ( 97.4) 3.5137	(167.8) 6.0544 (167.5) 6.0449 (167.2) 6.0345 (167.0) 6.0264	(209.3) 7.5524 (209.1) 7.5459 (208.9) 7.5409 (208.8) 7.5346
Orifice Diameter = 3.0003 Inches Tube	Density (lb/CF) (	2.0949 ( 2.0917 ( 2.0897 ( 2.0889 (		
3.0003 Ir	Orifice Press. (Psia)	670.20 669.98 669.19 668.77	655.21 654.04 653.05 652.23	647.63 647.07 646.63 646.11
meter =	Temp. (°F)	90.99 91.48 91.35 91.22	87.59 88.38 88.45 88.51	87.17 87.20 87.28 87.34
ifice Dia	Date	10/29/85 10/29/85 10/29/85 10/29/85	10/29/85 10/29/85 10/29/85 10/29/85	10/29/85 10/29/85 10/29/85 10/29/85
٩	Run No.	666 668 668 668	670 671 672 673	674 675 676

Table 28E. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-3B Mounted in Meter Tube FE-7ABC

	(1985	Jemp. (°F)°	13.5 12.4 11.2 10.1 8.9 7.7	6.9 6.9 7.1	6.6 6.6 6.6	5.6	3.6	2.2 2.1 2.0 2.0
	0.49026	Throat Press. Ter (Psia) (°1	382 382 383 383 383	394 394 394 394	392 392 392 392	390 389 389 389	386 385 385 386	389 390 392 393
	(1984),	Gas/ Num. Noz.		2222	0000		0000	4444
	0.49507 (19	Pipe Rey. Number	822,027 825,297 828,786 832,164 835,476 838,759	859,423 859,426 858,357 858,063	1,278,206 1,277,966 1,277,670 1,277,490	1,711,203 1,708,742 1,707,786 1,706,135	2,555,553 2,553,372 2,552,421 2,555,545	3,197,139 3,206,387 3,220,562 3,231,339
	6.1200 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio =	Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.6037 0.0018 0.0026 0.6039 0.0018 0.0026 0.6040 0.0018 0.0026 0.6039 0.0018 0.0026 0.6039 0.0018 0.0026	0.6015 0.0020 0.0025 0.6016 0.0020 0.0025 0.6018 0.0020 0.0025 0.6015 0.0020 0.0025	0.6023 0.0014 0.0025 0.6024 0.0014 0.0025 0.6024 0.0014 0.0025 0.6024 0.0014 0.0025	0.6032 0.0022 0.0035 0.6030 0.0022 0.0035 0.6032 0.0022 0.0035 0.6032 0.0022 0.0035	0.6035 0.0015 0.0032 0.6035 0.0015 0.0032 0.6034 0.0015 0.0032 0.6035 0.0015 0.0032	0.6031 0.0013 0.0030 0.6031 0.0013 0.0030 0.6031 0.0013 0.0030 0.6030 0.0013 0.0030
	00 Inches	Rate Syst. ond)	0.00885 0.00882 0.00876 0.00876 0.00873	0.00890 0.00890 0.00889 0.00889	0.01305 0.01305 0.01304 0.01304	0.02674 0.02668 0.02665 0.02662	0.03494 0.03489 0.03488 0.03494	0.04102 0.04115 0.04133 0.04147
22		Mass Flow Rate Total Rand. Sys (pounds/second)	0.00267 0.00268 0.00268 0.00269 0.00270	0.00588 0.00588 0.00588 0.00588	0.00675 0.00675 0.00675 0.00675	0.01308 0.01305 0.01304 0.01304	0.01433 0.01432 0.01432 0.01434	0.01489 0.01488 0.01492 0.01493
5 5 5 5 5 5 5	6.0606 Inches (1984),		2.76256 2.76877 2.77558 2.78243 2.78903 2.79575	2.87350 2.87350 2.87011 2.86859	4.26884 4.26781 4.26652 4.26601	5.70384 5.69291 5.68838 5.68225	8.48270 8.47298 8.46989 8.48225	10.5986 10.6328 10.6835 10.7233
	6.0606 Ir	std. Dev. (psi)	0.0019 0.0019 0.0019 0.0019	0.0017 0.0017 0.0018 0.0018	0.0017 0.0017 0.0017 0.0017	0.0080 0.0082 0.0081 0.0080	0.0082 0.0081 0.0082 0.0081	0.0079 0.0079 0.0079 0.0079
of 11 ice bischal ge coefficient	be Diameter =	Diff. Press Mean St (in.) (psi)	11.2) 0.4037 11.2) 0.4036 11.2) 0.4036 11.2) 0.4039 11.2) 0.4041	11.7) 0.4216 11.7) 0.4214 11.7) 0.4207 11.7) 0.4209	25.8) 0.9304 25.8) 0.9299 25.8) 0.9296 25.8) 0.9294	46.1) 1.6639 46.0) 1.6615 46.0) 1.6588 45.9) 1.6577	(102.4) 3.6953 (102.3) 3.6914 (102.3) 3.6912 (102.4) 3.6959	(157.9) 5.6982 (158.4) 5.7163 (159.1) 5.7425 (159.7) 5.7634
200	Tu	Density (lb/CF)	2.1801 2.1893 2.1994 2.2092 2.2187 2.2276	2.2758 ( 2.2758 ( 2.2726 ( 2.2717 (	2.2693 ( 2.2688 ( 2.2681 ( 2.2678 (	2.2575 ( 2.2536 ( 2.2520 ( 2.2493 (	2.2436 (2.2413 (2.2401 (2.2433 (	2.2719 ( 2.2794 ( 2.2911 ( 2.3000 (
ומחוב לטבי	3.0004 Inches	Orifice Press. (Psia)	703.76 704.34 704.87 705.34 705.82 706.30	727.85 727.84 727.16 726.71	724.95 724.76 724.52 724.46	719.84 718.35 717.69 716.92	711.71 710.82 710.55 711.57	717.01 719.18 722.35 724.89
	meter =	Temp.	91.17 89.70 88.17 86.76 85.36 84.04	84.90 84.89 85.04 84.93	84.31 84.29 84.26 84.29	83.34 83.13 83.01 83.02	80.89 80.76 80.81 80.87	79.14 79.02 79.00
	Orifice Diameter =	Date	08/13/84 08/13/84 08/13/84 08/13/84 08/13/84	09/24/84 09/24/84 09/24/84 09/24/84	09/24/84 09/24/84 09/24/84 09/24/84	09/24/84 09/24/84 09/24/84 09/24/84	09/24/84 09/24/84 09/24/84 09/24/84	09/24/84 09/24/84 09/24/84 09/24/84
	Ō	No.	335 335 336 337 337	610 611 612 613	614 615 616 617	618 619 620 621	622 624 624 625	626 627 628 629

Table 28F. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-4A Mounted in Meter Tube FE-7ABC

(1985)	Jat Temp. (°F)°	9.58	9.2 8.8 9.1 9.0	2.5	10.3 10.5 10.7	9.0 8.9 8.8 7.8	7.7.7.7.7.7.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4	2.8
0.57163 (1985	Throat Press. Ten (Psia) (°F	341 341 341 341 341	340 340 340 340 340	384 384 385 385 385 385	385 385 385 384	386 386 386 387	388 388 389 389	390 391 391 391
34),	Gas/ Num. Noz.		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	22222	0000		0000	
0.57724 (1984),	Pipe Rey. C	1,498,331 1,496,551 1,495,503 1,495,582 1,498,322 1,498,604	1,114,813 1,115,367 1,115,293 1,114,350 1,114,192	1,271,909 1,272,827 1,273,934 1,273,752 1,276,280 1,276,131	1,244,759 6 1,242,682 1,241,093 6 1,239,332 6	1,679,056 1,681,130 1,682,482 1,683,890	2,551,807 G 2,554,224 G 2,557,235 G 2,559,031 G	3,440,014 G 3,442,144 G 3,443,096 G 3,445,729 G
6.1200 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio =	Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.6062 0.0016 0.0036 0.6062 0.0016 0.0036 0.6063 0.0016 0.0037 0.6063 0.0016 0.0037 0.6065 0.0016 0.0036 0.6064 0.0016 0.0036	0.6065 0.0020 0.0027 0.6066 0.0020 0.0026 0.6065 0.0020 0.0026 0.6064 0.0020 0.0027 0.6064 0.0020 0.0026 0.6065 0.0020 0.0026	0.6057 0.0016 0.0025 0.6056 0.0016 0.0025 0.6057 0.0016 0.0025 0.6056 0.0016 0.0025 0.6058 0.0016 0.0025 0.6058 0.0016 0.0025	0.6052 0.0015 0.0026 0.6055 0.0014 0.0026 0.6053 0.0014 0.0026 0.6040 0.0014 0.0026	0.6055 0.0015 0.0036 0.6057 0.0014 0.0036 0.6057 0.0014 0.0036 0.6057 0.0014 0.0036	0.6055 0.0017 0.0032 0.6055 0.0017 0.0032 0.6056 0.0017 0.0032 0.6054 0.0017 0.0032	0.6060 0.0019 0.0035 0.6061 0.0019 0.0035 0.6062 0.0019 0.0035 0.6063 0.0019 0.0035
00 Inches	Syst.	0.02349 0.02351 0.02352 0.02351 0.02348	0.01143 0.01142 0.01141 0.01142 0.01141	0.01263 0.01263 0.01262 0.01264 0.01263	0.01301 0.01300 0.01300 0.01300	0.02662 0.02665 0.02666 0.02667	0.03524 0.03530 0.03534 0.03536	0.05350 0.05353 0.05354 0.05353
	••• Mass Flow Rate otal Rand. Sys (pounds/second)	0.00662 0.00661 0.00661 0.00662 0.00662	0.00265 0.00265 0.00265 0.00265 0.00265	0.00320 0.00320 0.00320 0.00321 0.00321	0.00506 0.00506 0.00506 0.00505	0.00987 0.00988 0.00989 0.00988	0.01082 0.01083 0.01083	0.02908 0.02908 0.02909 0.02910
6.0606 Inches (1984),	Total (po	4.94815 4.94481 4.94198 4.94185 4.94523	3.67896 3.67998 3.67962 3.67725 3.676594 3.67655	4.21475 4.21780 4.22142 4.22290 4.22854 4.23004	4.17435 4.16738 4.16298 4.15839	5.61768 5.62510 5.62960 5.63383	8.50107 8.51177 8.52254 8.52907	11.4279 11.4351 11.4379 11.4434
6.0606 In	ss Std. Dev. (psi)	0.0024 0.0024 0.0023 0.0023 0.0024	0.0023 0.0023 0.0023 0.0023 0.0023	0.0019 0.0019 0.0019 0.0019 0.0019	0.0015 0.0014 0.0014 0.0014	0.0014 0.0014 0.0014 0.0014	0.0080 0.0081 0.0081	0.0082 0.0081 0.0082 0.0082
Diameter = (	Diff. Press Mean St (psi)	0.7328 0.7326 0.7321 0.7318 0.7311	0.4047 0.4045 0.4048 0.4048 0.4046 0.4046	0.4598 0.4601 0.4604 0.4610 0.4609 0.4614	0.4648 0.4638 0.4626 0.4631	0.8339 0.8342 0.8349 0.8355	1.8826 1.8849 1.8868 1.8889	3.3460 3.3467 3.3467 3.3476
Tube Diam	(in.)	(20.3) (20.3) (20.3) (20.3) (20.3)	(11.2) (11.2) (11.2) (11.2) (11.2)	(12.7) (12.8) (12.8) (12.8) (12.8)	( 12.9) ( 12.9) ( 12.8) ( 12.8)	(23.1) (23.1) (23.1) (23.1)	(52.2) (52.2) (52.3) (52.3)	( 92.7) ( 92.7) ( 92.7) ( 92.8)
- :	Density (lb/CF)	1.9555 1.9533 1.9515 1.9521 1.9558	1.9558 1.9569 1.9562 1.9539 1.9546	2.2664 2.2679 2.2695 2.2691 2.2743 2.2735	2.2012 2.1969 2.1993 2.2013	2.2231 2.2231 2.2251 2.2270	2.2537 2.2567 2.2567 2.2586	2.2848 2.2848 2.2855 2.2864
3.4984 Inches	Orifice Press. (Psia)	628.47 628.34 628.20 628.09 627.94	627.96 627.85 627.74 627.61 627.44	709.07 709.44 709.81 710.27 710.77	711.28 710.20 711.05 711.91	713.21 714.02 714.49 714.88	715.78 716.77 717.59 718.12	721.27 721.67 721.81 722.17
II	Temp.	85.98 86.40 86.68 86.47 85.57 85.48	85.50 85.31 85.32 85.71 85.45	78.88 78.82 78.76 79.11 78.51	89.20 89.29 89.29	86.84 86.81 86.75 86.63	82.86 82.99 82.96 82.95	80.02 79.98 79.93 79.75
Orifice Diameter	Date	08/03/84 08/03/84 08/03/84 08/03/84 08/03/84	08/03/84 08/03/84 08/03/84 08/03/84 08/03/84	08/13/84 08/13/84 08/13/84 08/13/84 08/13/84	09/26/84 09/26/84 09/26/84 09/26/84	09/26/84 09/26/84 09/26/84 09/26/84	09/26/84 09/26/84 09/26/84 09/26/84	09/26/84 09/26/84 09/26/84 09/26/84
0	Run No.	176 177 178 179 180	182 183 184 185 186	338 339 340 342 342	630 631 632 633	634 635 636 637	638 639 640 641	644 645 646 647

Table 28F. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-4A Mounted in Meter Tube FE-7ABC

(1985)	t emp. °F)°	0.3
0.57163	Throa Press. T (Psia) (	390 391 391 392
84),	Gas/ Num. Noz.	0000
Diameter = 6.0606 Inches (1984), 6.1200 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio = 0.57724 (1984), 0.57163 (1985)	Pipe Rey. Gas/ Throat Number Num. Press. Temp. Noz. (Psia) (°F)°	0.6060 0.0016 0.0033 4,330,952 G 2 0.6060 0.0016 0.0033 4,338,947 G 2 0.6061 0.0016 0.0033 4,343,604 G 2 0.6061 0.0016 0.0033 4,347,109 G 2
tio =	Syst.	.0033 .0033 .0033
eta Ra	arge icient	0016 0 0016 0 0016 0
(1985); Be	Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.6060 0.0 0.6060 0.0 0.6061 0.0 0.6061 0.0
00 Inches		0.06179 0.06190 0.06194 0.06199
), 6.120	Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	0.02948 0.02953 0.02953 0.02954
nes (1984		14.3356 14.3629 14.3784 14.3910
0606 Incl	Mean Std. Dev. (in.) (psi)	.0081
ter = 6	ff. Pres Mean S (psi)	5.2359 5.2440 5.2479 5.2522
ube Diame	Di	(145.1) 5.2359 0 (145.3) 5.240 0 (145.4) 5.2479 0 (145.5) 5.252 0
nches 1	Temp. Press. Density (°F) (Psia) (lb/CF)	2.2942 2.2988 2.3016 2.3038
3.4984 1	Orifice Press. (Psia)	720.64 721.92 722.59 723.18
meter =	Temp.	77.28 77.21 77.12 77.10
Orifice Diameter = 3.4984 Inches Tube	Date	09/26/84 09/26/84 09/26/84 09/26/84
ō	Run No.	648 649 650 651

Table 28G. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-48 Mounted in Meter Tube FE-7ABC

(1985)	Dat Temp. (°F)°	5.7 4.5 4.5 5.4 5.3	3.1 2.3 7.7 2.6 2.5	3.9 4.5 4.8	13.8 13.7 13.8 13.8	13.9 13.9 13.6	11.1	8.6 8.6 8.5 8.5
0.57188	Throat Press. Ter (Psia) (°I	357 356 356 356 356 356	356 356 356 356 356 356	307 306 306 306	345 345 344 344	344 343 342 342	338 338 338 338	337 337 337 337
· ·	Gas/ Num. Noz.	000000			0000	0000	0000	m m m m
1984		000000	000000	*0.00	0000	0000	0000	0000
0.57748 (1984),	Pipe Rey Number	1,174,699 1,174,628 1,176,236 1,178,985 1,179,233 1,179,623	1,589,019 1,590,012 1,590,394 1,590,567 1,590,710	4,542,344 4,532,800 4,525,527 4,518,979	1,107,141 1,106,695 1,106,090 1,105,804	2,221,982 2,218,829 2,213,979 2,210,259	3,307,438 3,295,248 3,293,471 3,290,857	4,037,599 4,037,548 4,041,029 4,041,611
0								
atio	Syst	0.0026 0.0026 0.0026 0.0026 0.0026	0.0035 0.0035 0.0035 0.0035 0.0035	0.0037 0.0037 0.0037 0.0037	0.0026 0.0026 0.0026 0.0026	0.0033 0.0033 0.0033 0.0033	0.0035 0.0035 0.0035 0.0035	0.0034 0.0034 0.0034 0.0034
ta Ri	- Discharge Coefficient an Rand.							
; Be	isch effi Ra			0.0015 0.0015 0.0015		0.0017 0.0017 0.0017		
(1985); Beta Ratio	Co Mean	0.6060 0.6060 0.6060 0.6059 0.6057	0.6062 0.6062 0.6062 0.6061 0.6061	0.6017 0.6018 0.6017 0.6018	0.5966 0.5969 0.5967 0.5969	0.5979 0.5980 0.5979 0.5977	0.6000 0.6009 0.6010 0.6009	0.6010 0.6010 0.6010 0.6011
es (1	; -							
6.1200 Inches	Syst.	0.01182 0.01180 0.01180 0.01176 0.01175	0.02428 0.02426 0.02426 0.02426 0.02425	0.07054 0.07049 0.07048 0.07047	0.01183 0.01182 0.01182 0.01182	0.03201 0.03198 0.03188 0.03178	0.05096 0.05099 0.05094 0.05092	0.05810 0.05815 0.05815 0.05814
6.12	otal Rand. Sys (pounds/second)	0.00292 0.00293 0.00293 0.00293 0.00293	0.00761 0.00762 0.00762 0.00762 0.00762	0.02528 0.02525 0.02522 0.02520	0.00630 0.00630 0.00630 0.00630	0.01449 0.01451 0.01450 0.01449	0.02854 0.02848 0.02847 0.02846	0.02907 0.02907 0.02908 0.02908
4),	ass l Ra ounds	999999	000000	0.02528 0.02525 0.02522 0.02520	0.00630 0.00630 0.00630	0.01449 0.01451 0.01450 0.01449	0.02854 0.02848 0.02847 0.02846	0.02907 0.02907 0.02908 0.02908
6.0606 Inches (1984),	Total	3.87798 3.87753 3.87956 3.88383 3.88461 3.88521	5.22379 5.22527 5.22613 5.22618 5.22606 5.22669	14.8976 14.8743 14.8564 14.8402	3.72319 3.72114 3.71917 3.71836	7.46703 7.45665 7.43683 7.41994	11.0427 11.0132 11.0050 10.9976	13.4376 13.4407 13.4495 13.4501
ches	; ⊭	3.87798 3.87753 3.87956 3.88383 3.88461 3.88521	5.22379 5.22527 5.22613 5.22618 5.22606	7.7.7. 8.3.7.7.	3.72319 3.72114 3.71917 3.71836	7.46703 7.45665 7.43683 7.41994	11.0	13.4
6 In	Dev.	8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 6 6	657	4 4 4 4	26 27 28	31 31 30	333
090	ss Std. Dev (psi)	0.0018 0.0018 0.0018 0.0018 0.0018	0.0018 0.0018 0.0018 0.0019 0.0019	0.0066 0.0067 0.0065 0.0067	0.0014 0.0014 0.0014 0.0014	0.0026 0.0026 0.0027 0.0028	0.0031 0.0032 0.0031 0.0030	0.0035 0.0036 0.0033 0.0034
11	, o	252 252 250 254 251	561 559 560 562 560 559	288 243 284 384	242 242 240 240	387 369 322 392	330 152 110	266 281 309 297
Diameter	iff. Pr Mean (psi)	0.4253 0.4252 0.4250 0.4250 0.4254 0.4254	0.7661 0.7659 0.7660 0.7662 0.7660 0.7659	7.3760 7.3686 7.3643 7.3584	0.4250 0.4242 0.4242 0.4240	1.7087 1.7069 1.7022 1.6992	3.7330 3.7152 3.7110 3.7102	5.5266 5.5281 5.5309 5.5297
Diam	D	8.8.8.8.8.	555555	(204.4) (204.2) (204.0) (203.9)	1.83	7.3) 7.3) 7.2) 7.1)	(102.9) (102.8) (102.8)	(153.1) (153.2) (153.2) (153.2)
-dp	: 5		000000	8888	2222	4444	5555	5555
:	Density (lb/CF)	677 677 710 761 760	813 826 832 832 834 837	850 807 778 752	1.9767 1.9760 1.9748 1.9741	9670 9532 9590	1.9535 1.9464 1.9453 1.9433	1.9454 1.9455 1.9472 1.9475
ches	Den	2.0677 2.0677 2.0710 2.0761 2.0760 2.0767	2.0813 2.0826 2.0832 2.0834 2.0837 2.0837	1.7850 1.7807 1.7778 1.7752	1.9767 1.9760 1.9748 1.9741	9.9.9.9	9.9.9	9.9.9.
٥ ا	ice s.	7. 69 69 99 99	3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	£3 23 43 83 88	63 21 92 84	23 0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	08 76 53	26,25
3.499	Orifice Press. (Psia)	657.74 657.69 657.70 657.69 657.66	656.95 656.89 656.86 656.80 656.76	562.88 562.23 561.83 561.43	635.63 635.21 634.92 634.84	632.50 631.56 630.00 628.53	623.08 622.23 621.76 621.53	618.54 618.79 619.04 619.01
11		52 48 80 80 66	25 27 27 28 28 28	60 77 78 78	15 00 14	28 28 28 28	88 88	95 85 85
amete	Temp.	82.52 82.48 81.80 80.81 80.80 80.66	79.27 78.99 78.92 78.85 78.77	79.60 80.08 80.43 80.74	91.12 91.04 91.09 91.14	90.92 91.05 90.85 90.56	86.87 87.77 87.66 87.60	84.95 85.12 84.92 84.85
e Dia	te	5/84 5/84 5/84 5/84 5/84	5/84 5/84 5/84 5/84 5/84	10/01/85 10/01/85 10/01/85	10/25/85 10/25/85 10/25/85 10/25/85	10/25/85 10/25/85 10/25/85 10/25/85	10/25/85 10/25/85 10/25/85 10/25/85	10/25/85 10/25/85 10/25/85 10/25/85
Orifice Diameter = 3.4999 Inches Tube	Date	08/06/84 08/06/84 08/06/84 08/06/84 08/06/84	08/06/84 08/06/84 08/06/84 08/06/84 08/06/84	10/01/85 10/01/85 10/01/85 10/01/85	10/2 10/2 10/2 10/2	10/25/85 10/25/85 10/25/85 10/25/85	10/2 10/2 10/2	10/2 10/2 10/2
o	Run No.	206 207 208 209 210 211	212 213 214 215 215	509 510 511	638 639 640 641	642 644 645	649 648 648 648	650 651 652 653
		14	14 14 14 14 14	01010101				

Table 28G. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-4B Mounted in Meter Tube FE-7ABC

2		
(198	Jet Temp. (°F)°	2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2
0.57188	Number Num. Press. Temp.	336 336 336 336
84),	Gas/ Num. Noz.	
(19	ج د د	33%2
Diameter = 6.0606 Inches (1984), 6.1200 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio = 0.57748 (1984), 0.57188 (1985)	Pipe R Numbe	0.07746 0.6008 0.0019 0.0036 4,924,066 G 1 0.07745 0.6007 0.0019 0.0036 4,922,460 G 1 0.07749 0.6008 0.0019 0.0036 4,923,796 G 1 0.07751 0.6007 0.0019 0.0036 4,924,204 G 1
atio =	Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.0036 0.0036 0.0036
ta Re	arge cient nd.	019 019 019 019
; Be	isch effi Ra	0.000
(1985)	Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.600 0.600 0.600 0.600 0.600
ches	:::	746
90	Rate Sys	0.00
6.12	and.	0.03924 0.03924 0.03924 0.03924
4	ass I Ra ounds	0000
(198	Mass Flow Rate Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	16.3049 16.3003 16.3066 16.3088
ches		5555
n1 90	Dev.	040 039 038
90.9	ss. Std.	0000
11	Mean Std. Dev. (in.) (psi)	(224.4) 8.1001 0.0040 (224.4) 8.0990 0.0039 (224.5) 8.1018 0.0039 (224.5) 8.1042 0.0038
mete	Diff R	8888
e Dia	.i.	224.4 224.5 224.5 224.5
Tube	> 0	
Se	Density (lb/CF)	1.9530 1.9522 1.9528 1.9529
Inch	9 .	
6667	rific ress. Psia)	615.89 615.74 615.99 616.09
13.	: .	
Orifice Diameter = 3.4999 Inches Tube	Temp. Press. (°F) (Psia)	81.31 81.36 81.42 81.45
Dian		
ifice	Date	10/25/85 10/25/85 10/25/85 10/25/85
٩	Run No.	654 655 656 657

Table 28H. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-5A Mounted in Meter Tube FE-7ABC

(1985)	Jat Temp. (°F)°	11.6	6.5 6.5 6.7 8.8	9.0 8.3 7.6 7.3	4.7 4.6 3.7 3.3 3.3	7.6 7.5 7.3 7.1 7.0	9.2 9.1 8.7 7.7
0.65355	Throat Press. Temp (Psia) (°F)	286 285 284	341 341 340 340 339	357 357 357 357 358 358	379 379 379 379 379	360 359 359 358 358 357	358 357 357 357 357 356
4),	Gas/ Num. Noz.				000000	000000	
(1984),		A A A	80400	261789	30722	0 - 8 × 8 + 0	627275
0.65995	Pipe Rey. Number	1,280,535 1,279,323 1,276,128	1,513,808 1,511,150 1,508,484 1,506,916 1,505,206	1,566,329 1,569,848 1,572,457 1,574,921 1,576,126	2,515,184 2,516,482 2,521,492 2,523,927 2,527,259 2,528,033	2,373,020 2,369,601 2,368,358 2,366,623 2,365,778 2,363,281	1,567,365 1,567,207 1,568,162 1,569,457 1,570,102 1,569,296
Ratio =	Syst.	0.0038 0.0038 0.0038	0.0036 0.0036 0.0036 0.0036 0.0036	0.0036 0.0036 0.0036 0.0036 0.0036	0.0032 0.0032 0.0032 0.0032 0.0032	0.0033 0.0033 0.0033 0.0033 0.0033	0.0036 0.0036 0.0036 0.0036 0.0036
ta Ra	Discharge Coefficient n Rand.						
; Bet	Discharge Coefficien ean Rand.	0.0025 0.0025 0.0025	0.0021 0.0021 0.0021 0.0021	0.0019 0.0019 0.0019 0.0019 0.0019	0.0012 0.0012 0.0012 0.0012 0.0012	0.0012 0.0013 0.0013 0.0013 0.0013	0.0017 0.0017 0.0017 0.0017 0.0017
6.1200 Inches (1985); Beta	Co Mean	0.6071 0.6070 0.6073	0.6061 0.6065 0.6064 0.6062 0.6065	0.6066 0.6067 0.6069 0.6067 0.6069 0.6068	0.6062 0.6063 0.6062 0.6062 0.6061	0.6062 0.6063 0.6064 0.6065 0.6064	0.6061 0.6059 0.6063 0.6062 0.6065
hes (							
0 Inc	ate - Syst nd)	0.02011 0.02005 0.01994	0.02340 0.02337 0.02334 0.02332 0.02330	0.02463 0.02461 0.02461 0.02460 0.02460	0.03452 0.03451 0.03447 0.03446 0.03443	0.03291 0.03285 0.03278 0.03271 0.03267	0.02469 0.02467 0.02463 0.02459 0.02455
6.120	Flow R Rand. nds/seco		625 624 624 623 623	826 826 827 827 827 828	812 813 813 814 814	873 873 872 872 872 871	
	Mass Flow Rate Total Rand. Sys (pounds/second)	0.00581 0.00581 0.00580	0.00625 0.00625 0.00624 0.00623	0.00826 0.00826 0.00827 0.00827 0.00827	0.00812 0.00813 0.00813 0.00814 0.00814	0.00873 0.00873 0.00872 0.00872 0.00872	0.00812 0.00813 0.00813 0.00813 0.00814
(198	Total (p	4.19198 4.18501 4.16948	4.97487 4.96629 4.95821 4.95267 4.94687	5.19377 5.20038 5.20695 5.21236 5.21558 5.21766	8.34679 8.34957 8.35900 8.36440 8.37135	7.86366 7.85065 7.84133 7.83210 7.82704 7.81841	5.20144 5.19893 5.19826 5.19846 5.19777 5.19408
ches	; 💆	4.18	4.97487 4.96629 4.95821 4.95267 4.94687	5.19377 5.20038 5.20695 5.21236 5.21558	8.34679 8.34957 8.35900 8.36440 8.37135	8 8 8 8 8	20.00.00
6.0606 Inches (1984),	d. Dev. (psi)	023 023 023	022 022 022 022 022	0.0018 0.0018 0.0018 0.0018	022 022 022 022 022 022	0.0016 0.0016 0.0016 0.0015 0.0017	0.0014 0.0015 0.0015 0.0015 0.0015
90.9	ss Std. Dev (psi)	0.0023	0.0022 0.0022 0.0022 0.0022	0.0018 0.0018 0.0018 0.0018 0.0018	0.0022 0.0022 0.0022 0.0022 0.0022	0.0016 0.0016 0.0016 0.0015 0.0017	0.0014 0.0015 0.0015 0.0014 0.0015
II	Diff. Press. Mean Std n.) (psi) (	0.3236 0.3230 0.3213	0.3910 0.3899 0.3896 0.3893 0.3886	0.4088 0.4089 0.4090 0.4093 0.4093	0.9800 0.9800 0.9803 0.9805 0.9814	0.9289 0.9271 0.9254 0.9238 0.9233	0.4111 0.4110 0.4102 0.4100 0.4094 0.4093
Diameter	Diff						
	Gin.)	( 9.0) ( 9.0) ( 8.9)	10.8) 10.8) 10.8)	11.33	(27.2) (27.2) (27.2) (27.2) (27.2)	5.83.5 5.83.5 8.85.6 8.65.6	(11.4) (11.4) (11.3) (11.3)
Tube			0 0 0 0 0 0	926090			
	Density	1.6906 1.6886 1.6835	1.9780 1.9736 1.9699 1.9675 1.9650	2.0576 2.0617 2.0659 2.0692 2.0720	2.2210 2.2210 2.2257 2.2279 2.2309 2.2316	2.0786 2.0750 2.0736 2.0715 2.0705 2.0679	2.0561 2.0557 2.0566 2.0582 2.0587 2.0575
Incl	•						
3.9997 Inches	Orifice Press. (Psia)	525.32 524.25 522.00	628.50 627.56 626.74 626.06 625.40	658.03 658.39 658.69 658.99 659.20 659.37	698.41 698.58 698.76 698.93 699.11	662.75 661.63 660.55 659.54 658.28	658.85 658.45 658.09 657.68 657.26
П		15 24 2	50 82 83 83	74 88 88 88 88 74	49 61 52 90 91	53 66 70 70	15 41 44 34
amete	Temp.	86.15 85.72 85.04	82.50 82.62 82.82 82.84 82.84	85.66 84.89 84.49 84.03 83.88 83.74	81.49 81.33 80.61 80.32 79.90	84.53 84.49 84.09 83.82 83.66 83.70	86.15 85.91 85.41 84.83 84.34
Orifice Diameter	Date	07/09/84 07/09/84 07/09/84	07/09/84 07/09/84 07/09/84 07/09/84	07/13/84 07/13/84 07/13/84 07/13/84 07/13/84	07/18/84 07/18/84 07/18/84 07/18/84 07/18/84	07/23/84 07/23/84 07/23/84 07/23/84 07/23/84	07/23/84 07/23/84 07/23/84 07/23/84 07/23/84
rific	۵	07/20	0770 0770 0770 0770				
J	No.	37 38 40	41 43 44 45	46 47 48 49 50 51	65 67 68 69 69 70	88 88 89 90	888383

Table 28H. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-5A Mounted in Meter Tube FE-7ABC

•								
(1985	Jat Temp. (°F)°	11.5	11.1 11.0 10.8 10.8	12.4 12.5 12.7 12.8	10.5 10.5 10.6	8.1	3.9 4.0 4.1	44.6.4.
0.65355 (1985)	Throat Press. Ter (Psia) (°1	333 333 332 332 332 332	330 330 330 330 330	331 330 330 329	326 325 323 322	318 318 318 317	314 315 315	310 309 309 308
	Gas/ Num. Noz.		000000		0000		0000	4444
(198		94796	484224	0 2 9 9	2008	0000	8 4	24-82
0.65995 (1984),	Pipe Rey. Number	1,455,106 1,454,505 1,454,977 1,452,469 1,451,793 1,451,146	4,46	1,436,270 1,433,657 1,430,506 1,428,394	9,29	1,58 4,00 9,48 6,39	4,198,468 4,200,947 4,202,291 4,204,704	0,03 3,74 4,53 7,87
0.65	P. N	1,455,106 1,454,505 1,454,977 1,452,469 1,451,793 1,451,146	2, 163, 814 2, 164, 462 2, 164, 672 2, 164, 554 2, 166, 858 2, 168, 214	1,436,270 1,433,657 1,430,506 1,428,394	2,133,591 2,128,596 2,119,390 2,109,883	2,801,582 2,794,002 2,789,489 2,786,399	4,198,468 4,200,947 4,202,291 4,204,704	5,220,033 5,203,741 5,194,533 5,187,872
II O	; ;	037 037 037 037 037						
Rati	e nt Syst	0.0037 0.0037 0.0037 0.0037 0.0037	0.0034 0.0034 0.0034 0.0034 0.0034	0.0037 0.0037 0.0037 0.0037	0.0034 0.0034 0.0034 0.0034	0.0037 0.0037 0.0037 0.0037	0.0037 0.0037 0.0037 0.0037	0.0035 0.0035 0.0035 0.0035
eta	- Discharge Coefficient an Rand.	0.0022 0.0022 0.0022 0.0022 0.0022	0.0015 0.0015 0.0015 0.0015 0.0015	0.0021 0.0022 0.0022 0.0022	0.0015 0.0015 0.0015	0.0025 0.0025 0.0025 0.0025	0.0018 0.0018 0.0018	0.0015 0.0015 0.0015 0.0016
B ; (	Disc toeff	8 8 8 8 7 7 0.00.00		7 0 0.				
(1985	C	0.6088 0.6086 0.6088 0.6088 0.6087	0.6077 0.6078 0.6077 0.6078 0.6078	0.6050 0.6052 0.6059 0.6057	0.6060 0.6061 0.6062 0.6062	0.6068 0.6070 0.6072 0.6070	0.6073 0.6072 0.6073 0.6074	0.6072 0.6072 0.6072 0.6071
6.1200 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio								
o I	syst od)	0.02303 0.02302 0.02300 0.02293 0.02292	0.03034 0.03032 0.03031 0.03031 0.03031	0.02281 0.02278 0.02275 0.02272	0.02976 0.02969 0.02956 0.02943	0.04383 0.04372 0.04365 0.04359	0.06411 0.06420 0.06425 0.06428	0.07306 0.07281 0.07267 0.07259
1200	æ <u>ō</u>							
	s Flow Rand. nds/se	0.00744 0.00744 0.00744 0.00743 0.00743	0.00797 0.00797 0.00797 0.00797 0.00798	0.00858 0.00856 0.00857 0.00856	0.00935 0.00940 0.00940 0.00932	0.02330 0.02325 0.02321 0.02319	0.02475 0.02474 0.02474 0.02475	0.02518 0.02509 0.02501 0.02499
984)	Mas (pou							
ss (1	Total	4.80751 4.80751 4.80717 4.79647 4.79124	7.14318 7.14313 7.14294 7.14212 7.14800 7.15176	4.75130 4.74230 4.73218 4.72545	7.02670 7.00931 6.97636 6.94324	9.17672 9.15111 9.13531 9.12334	13.6527 13.6648 13.6714 13.6797	16.8951 16.8376 16.8050 16.7834
Inche	; ;						5555	
6.0606 Inches (1984),	ss Std. Dev (psi)	0.0022 0.0022 0.0022 0.0021 0.0021	0.0022 0.0022 0.0022 0.0022 0.0022	0.0019 0.0020 0.0019 0.0020	0.0019 0.0019 0.0018 0.0018	0.0078 0.0078 0.0078 0.0078	0.0082 0.0080 0.0080	0.0081 0.0080 0.0080 0.0082
6.0	φ							
11	iff. Pr Mean (psi)	0.3784 0.3784 0.3780 0.3774 0.3773	0.8459 0.8454 0.8455 0.8457 0.8457	0.3820 0.3810 0.3796 0.3791	0.8415 0.8391 0.8350 0.8313	1.4533 1.4484 1.4454 1.4439	3.2251 3.2293 3.2307 3.2307	4.9721 4.9550 4.9459 4.9416
Diameter	Dif						5553	7.8) 4 7.3) 4 7.0) 4 6.9) 4
_	(in.)	10.53	3.5.5 3.5 3	10.6) 10.6) 10.5)	23.33 23.33 23.13 23.03	40.3) 40.1) 40.0) 40.0)	89.4) 89.5) 89.5) 89.5)	(137. (137. (136.
Ţ.	. ≿c	000000	V 01 + W + V	0000	0220	0151010	8000	
es :	Density (lb/CF)	.8923 .8923 .8877 .8867 .8867	.8742 .8744 .8744 .8743 .8764	.8525 .8488 .8443	8286 8196 8105	.8052 .7997 .7965 .7965	7958 7970 7977	1.7828 1.7765 1.7730 1.7705
Inch	٠ _							
2660	Orifice Press. (Psia)	613.61 613.21 613.00 611.77 611.49	607.92 607.74 607.66 607.58 607.90 608.13	609.80 608.76 607.59 606.59	599.63 598.12 595.38 592.72	586.60 585.08 584.11 583.35	577.25 577.85 578.17 578.53	569.64 567.77 566.70 566.06
3.9	:							
ter	Temp.	88.55 88.46 88.17 88.06 88.07 87.99	88.23 88.01 87.92 87.88 87.85 87.55	90.38 90.43 90.61 90.65	87.78 87.79 87.79 87.87	84.87 84.87 84.89 84.89	80.02 80.18 80.27 80.25	77.22 77.21 77.20 77.20
Orifice Diameter = 3.9997 Inches Tube								
ice [	Date	07/25/84 07/25/84 07/25/84 07/25/84 07/25/84	07/25/84 07/25/84 07/25/84 07/25/84 07/25/84	09/28/84 09/28/84 09/28/84 09/28/84	09/28/84 09/28/84 09/28/84 09/28/84	09/28/84 09/28/84 09/28/84 09/28/84	09/28/84 09/28/84 09/28/84 09/28/84	09/28/84 09/28/84 09/28/84 09/28/84
Orif								
	Run No.	88 001 201	105 107 108 108	672 673 674 675	676 678 678 679	680 681 682 683	684 685 686 687	688 689 690 691

Table 281. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-5B Mounted in Meter Tube FE-7ABC

(1985)	Jat Temp. (°F)°	11.8 12.2 12.4 12.6 13.1	11.9 11.6 11.6	12.5 12.5 12.4 12.6	9.7 9.9 10.0	33.7.7.	1.1	 
0.65363	Throat Press. Tem (Psia) (°F	351 351 351 351 351	350 349 349 348 348	393 393 392 392	389 389 388 388	385 385 385 386	385 385 385 385	385 385 385 385
45,	Gas/ Num. Noz.		000000			0000	пппп	0000
(198		46 G 55 G 02 G 38 G	274 G 001 G 987 G 261 G 500 G 522 G	392 G 585 G 912 G 229 G	19 G 60 G 43 G 65 G	53 G 10 G 05 G 51 G	45 G 36 G 19 G	59 G 70 G 85 G
0.66003 (1984),	Pipe Rey Number	1,527,446 1,526,513 1,526,156 1,525,202 1,524,275 1,521,838	2,281,274 2,280,001 2,279,987 2,278,261 2,276,500 2,275,522	1,686,392 1,685,585 1,683,912 1,682,229	3,357,019 3,353,060 3,349,343 3,345,865	5,077,053 5,077,910 5,079,705 5,081,751	5,965,945 5,968,036 5,969,819 5,972,109	6,567,259 6,565,978 6,563,070 6,562,085
0 =	Syst.	0.0037 0.0037 0.0037 0.0037 0.0037	0.0033 0.0033 0.0033 0.0033 0.0033	0.0036 0.0036 0.0036 0.0036	0.0036 0.0036 0.0036 0.0036	0.0035 0.0035 0.0035 0.0035	0.0033 0.0033 0.0033 0.0033	0.0033 0.0033 0.0033
a Rat				18 0. 18 0.				55 50. 15 0.
Bet	Discharge Coefficient ean Rand.	0.0014 0.0014 0.0014 0.0014 0.0014	000000	0.0018 0.0018 0.0018	0.0018 0.0018 0.0018	0.0015 0.0015 0.0015 0.0015	0.0014 0.0014 0.0016 0.0014	0.0015 0.0015 0.0015
(1985); Beta Ratio	Coe Mean	0.6076 0.6076 0.6075 0.6074 0.6074	0.6072 0.6073 0.6071 0.6072 0.6071	0.6000 0.6001 0.5999 0.6001	0.6004 0.6006 0.6004 0.6005	0.5999 0.5999 0.5999 0.5998	0.5997 0.5999 0.6000 0.5998	0.5994 0.5996 0.5995 0.5995
	: -							
6.1200 Inches	Rate Syst. ond)	0.02432 0.02433 0.02434 0.02435 0.02436	0.03227 0.03224 0.03220 0.03216 0.03214 0.03210	0.02751 0.02750 0.02745 0.02745	0.05445 0.05442 0.05438 0.05435	0.07974 0.07972 0.07975 0.07979	0.08781 0.08783 0.08784 0.08785	0.09656 0.09662 0.09663 0.09666
6.12	otal Rand. Sys (pounds/second)	0.00658 0.00658 0.00658 0.00657 0.00657	0.00702 0.00702 0.00702 0.00701 0.00701	0.01256 0.01256 0.01256 0.01255	0.02771 0.02769 0.02767 0.02765	0.03051 0.03052 0.03052 0.03053	0.03100 0.03101 0.03102 0.03102	0.04161 0.04161 0.04160 0.04159
84),	Mass R pound							
s (19	Total	5.07812 5.07709 5.07673 5.07508 5.07346 5.06936	7.58311 7.57738 7.57391 7.56764 7.56086 7.55548	5.73838 5.73584 5.72752 5.72327	11.3626 11.3501 11.3381 11.3267	17.0246 17.0262 17.0327 17.0409	19.9297 19.9363 19.9422 19.9487	21.8629 21.8638 21.8574 21.8571
nche		N N N N N N	~~~~~	יייייייי	====	17 17 17	91 91	2222
6.0606 Inches (1984),	ss Std. Dev (psi)	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	0.0012 0.0012 0.0012 0.0012 0.0012	0.0012 0.0012 0.0012 0.0012	0.0029 0.0029 0.0028 0.0029	0.0036 0.0036 0.0037 0.0037	0.0043 0.0038 0.0155 0.0039	0.0042 0.0043 0.0044 0.0042
11	Diff. Press. Mean Std (psi) (	0.4013 0.4013 0.4015 0.4016 0.4017	0.9001 0.8989 0.8987 0.8973 0.8973	0.4656 0.4654 0.4647 0.4643	1.8280 1.8255 1.8246 1.8224	4.0882 4.0886 4.0907 4.0937	5.5700 5.5682 5.5671 5.5724	6.6604 6.6591 6.6590 6.6594
Diameter	Diff M							5555
	Cin.)	55555	24.9) 24.9) 24.9) 24.9) 24.9)	12.9) 12.9) 12.9) 12.9)	50.7) 50.6) 50.6) 50.5)	(113.3) (113.3) (113.3) (113.4)	(154.3) (154.3) (154.3) (154.4)	(184.5) (184.5) (184.5) (184.5)
Tube			87.97.5-	8 4 8 W	ν.γ. 8.4 			
hes .	Density (lb/CF)	1.9963 1.9951 1.9947 1.9932 1.9920	1.9868 1.9857 1.9856 1.9837 1.9821	2.2729 2.2716 2.2689 2.2665	2.2655 2.2627 2.2598 2.2574	2.2757 2.2761 2.2768 2.2768	2.2894 2.2903 2.2911 2.2922	2.3053 2.3044 2.3037 2.3033
2 Inc	ice . s.	14 23 28 31 14	67 15 15 08			88 86 08 42		
= 4.0002 Inches	Orifice Press. (Psia)	647.14 647.23 647.28 647.31 647.28	644.67 644.14 643.72 643.15 642.64 642.08	724.89 724.61 723.44 723.17	717.06 716.46 715.83 715.23	708.86 708.86 709.08 709.42	707.74 707.95 708.14 708.32	707.46 707.52 707.55 707.55
11 £	Temp.	89.36 89.68 89.80 90.06 90.30	89.55 89.45 89.15 89.15 89.11	90.58 90.64 90.40 90.67	87.12 87.26 87.39 87.49	80.41 80.35 80.34 80.37	77.43	74.63 74.81 74.93 75.04
iamet	: = 0							
Orifice Diameter	Date	07/26/84 07/26/84 07/26/84 07/26/84 07/26/84	07/26/84 07/26/84 07/26/84 07/26/84 07/26/84	10/24/85 10/24/85 10/24/85 10/24/85	10/24/85 10/24/85 10/24/85 10/24/85	10/24/85 10/24/85 10/24/85 10/24/85	10/24/85 10/24/85 10/24/85 10/24/85	10/24/85 10/24/85 10/24/85 10/24/85
ō	Run No.	111 112 114 115	116 118 119 120	618 619 620 621	622 623 624 625	626 627 628 629	630 631 632 633	634 635 636 637

Table 28J. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-6A Mounted in Meter Tube FE-7ABC

_								
(1985	oat Temp. (°F)°	7.8 8.0 8.1 7.3 7.5	0 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	11.3	88.7	3.0 2.9 2.9 2.8	-3.7 -3.2 -3.0	4.6
0.73516 (1985	Throat Press. Ter (Psia) (°1	345 345 345 345 345 345	384 384 383 383 382 382	341 341 341 341	340 340 340 340	339 339 339 339	328 328 328 328	322 321 321 320
4),	Gas/ Num. Noz.	~~~~~	000000	0000	мммм	2222	0000	0000
(198		3252	55 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	38 G 21 G 35 G	74 G 57 G 54 G	32 G G	24.5	35 G 57 G 59 G
0.74237 (1984),	Pipe Rey Number	3,032,856 3,031,300 3,031,056 3,035,842 3,036,125 3,035,653	2,542,776 2,541,433 2,539,450 2,536,081 2,531,779 2,526,648	1,857,488 1,858,421 1,857,435 1,857,970	2,613,174 2,612,090 2,609,157 2,607,654	4,530,310 4,533,579 4,537,791 4,536,082	6,478,219 6,466,604 6,456,475 6,446,791	7,829,205 7,817,535 7,805,867 7,794,069
	.F.							
tio =	Syst.	0.0037 0.0037 0.0037 0.0037 0.0037	0.0032 0.0032 0.0032 0.0032 0.0032	0.0035 0.0035 0.0035 0.0035	0.0032 0.0032 0.0032 0.0032	0.0036 0.0036 0.0036 0.0036	0.0036 0.0036 0.0036 0.0036	0.0036 0.0036 0.0036 0.0036
a Ra					0 51 0 51 0 51 0 51		16 0 0 16 0 16 0	
; Bet	- Discharge Coefficient an Rand.	0.0016 0.0016 0.0016 0.0016 0.0016	0.0012 0.0012 0.0012 0.0012 0.0012	0.0020 0.0020 0.0020 0.0020	0.0015 0.0015 0.0015	0.0021 0.0021 0.0021 0.0022	0.0016 0.0016 0.0016 0.0016	0.0015 0.0015 0.0015
1985)	Co Mean	0.6065 0.6065 0.6065 0.6069 0.6070 0.6069	0.6045 0.6046 0.6045 0.6046 0.6045 0.6047	0.6026 0.6027 0.6030 0.6030	0.6033 0.6033 0.6033	0.6041 0.6042 0.6041 0.6042	0.6036 0.6036 0.6035 0.6035	0.6040 0.6039 0.6039 0.6039
6.1200 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio	; ~							
Inch	ste Syst.	0.04766 0.04769 0.04770 0.04765 0.04768	0.03518 0.03510 0.03502 0.03497 0.03489	0.02735 0.02735 0.02735 0.02734	0.03473 0.03474 0.03470 0.03469	0.06925 0.06927 0.06934 0.06930	0.09601 0.09596 0.09590 0.09585	0.11543 0.11527 0.11511 0.11496
1200	W Ra							
	Total Rand. Systemals (pounds/second)	0.01943 0.01943 0.01943 0.01945 0.01946	0.00883 0.00882 0.00882 0.00881 0.00880	0.01218 0.01218 0.01218 0.01218	0.01318 0.01318 0.01317 0.01317	0.03361 0.03362 0.03363 0.03362	0.03890 0.03888 0.03885 0.03882	0.04475 0.04473 0.04470 0.04466
1984)	al (pou							
) sat	Total	9.99787 9.99593 9.99593 10.0097 10.0129	8.46298 8.45368 8.44297 8.43060 8.41658 8.40068	6.15175 6.15381 6.15131 6.15141	8.61133 8.60987 8.59929 8.59448	14.8064 14.8154 14.8310 14.8238	20.9026 20.8710 20.8425 20.8150	25.1674 25.1282 25.0892 25.0498
Inc								
6.0606 Inches (1984),	ss Std. Dev. (psi)	0.0015 0.0015 0.0015 0.0016 0.0016	0.0011 0.0011 0.0010 0.0010	0.0014 0.0013 0.0013	0.0014 0.0015 0.0015 0.0014	0.0082 0.0082 0.0082 0.0083	0.0081 0.0083 0.0081 0.0082	0.0080 0.0078 0.0080 0.0079
u	, o		362 352 345 338 331 320			1.8869 1.8878 1.8901 1.8890	3.8200 3.8159 3.8123 3.8090	
)iameter	Mean (psi)	0.8419 0.8419 0.8423 0.8423	0.5362 0.5352 0.5345 0.5338 0.5330	0.3301 0.3301 0.3297 0.3296	0.6449 0.6450 0.6441 0.6442			5.6514 5.6445 5.6374 5.6284
_	: 2	23.3	14.9) 14.8) 14.8) 14.8) 14.8)	9.15	17.9) 17.9) 17.8) 17.9)	52.3) 52.3) 52.4) 52.4)	(105.8) (105.7) (105.6) (105.5)	(156.6) (156.4) (156.2) (156.0)
Tube	•			0000				
:	Density (lb/CF)	1.9878 1.9868 1.9867 1.9885 1.9886	2.2515 2.2498 2.2475 2.2438 2.2395 2.2343	1.9443 1.9452 1.9439 1.9445	1.9458 1.9448 1.9423 1.9407	1.9599 1.9610 1.9631 1.9622	.9314 .9278 .9246 .9215	1.8886 1.8855 1.8823 1.8790
Inche	• -							
4992	Orifice Press. (Psia)	634.56 634.63 634.74 635.02 635.25	708.28 707.25 706.17 706.13 704.13	629.07 629.14 628.91 628.81	626.73 626.70 625.96 625.74	622.65 623.00 623.64 623.30	604.13 603.49 602.87 602.28	589.99 589.15 588.30 587.43
= 4.	:							
Orifice Diameter = 4.4992 Inches Tube	Temp.	84.39 84.64 84.50 84.50 84.66 84.78	83.00 82.65 82.39 82.41 82.55 82.80	88.54 88.40 88.52 88.32	85.06 85.25 85.26 85.37	79.14 79.04 79.07 79.02	71.74 72.04 72.26 72.47	70.51 70.56 70.61 70.67
e Dia	e e	3/84 3/84 3/84 5/84 5/84 5/84	5/84	1/84 1/84 1/84	1/84 1/84 1/84 1/84	1/84 1/84 1/84	3/84	10/03/84 10/03/84 10/03/84 10/03/84
ific	Date	07/03/84 07/03/84 07/03/84 07/03/84 07/03/84	07/05/84 07/05/84 07/05/84 07/05/84 07/05/84	10/01/84 10/01/84 10/01/84 10/01/84	10/01/84 10/01/84 10/01/84 10/01/84	10/01/84 10/01/84 10/01/84 10/01/84	10/03/84 10/03/84 10/03/84 10/03/84	10/03/84 10/03/84 10/03/84 10/03/84
ō	Run No.	-0W4W0	7 8 10 11 12	692 693 694 695	969 969 969	702 702 703	704 705 707	708 709 710

Table 28J. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-6A Mounted in Meter Tube FE-7ABC

Run         Date         Orifice         Tube Diameter = 4,4992 Inches         Diff. Press.         Diff. Press.         Discharge         Discharge         Discharge         Discharge         Discharge         Discharge         Diff. Press.         Discharge         Dipp. Press.         Throat         Throat         Throat         Diff. Dev. Total         Rand. Syst.         Dipp. Dev. Total         Discharge	(1985)	emp. °F)°	4.4.4	-1.8	-4.9 -5.0 -5.0
Date Orifice Tube Diameter = 6.0606 Inches (1984), 6.1200 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio = 0.74237 (1984), 6.130 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio = 0.74237 (1988); Be	.73516	- Throa ress. T Psia) (	381 381 381	378 378 378 377	369 368 368 367
Date Orifice Diameter = 4.4992 Inches Tube Diameter = 6.0606 Inches (1984), 6.1200 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio = Date Orifice Diff. Press Mass Flow Rate Discharge Diff. Press Orifice Diff. Press Orifice Diff. Press Diff. Press Orifice Diff. Press Orifical Rand. Syst. Coefficient (°F) (Psia) (Lb/CF) (in.) (Psi) (Psi) (Pounds/second) Mean Rand. Syst. Coefficient (Psia) (Lb/CF) (in.) (Psi) (Psia) (Dounds/second) Mean Rand. Syst. Coefficient (Psia) (Lb/CF) (in.) (Psia) (Psia) (Dounds/second) Mean Rand. Syst. Coefficient (Psia) (Lb/CF) (in.) (Psia) (Psia) (Psia) (Dounds/second) Mean Rand. Syst. Coefficient (Psia) (Lb/CF) (in.) (Psia) (Psi	84), 0		0000	0000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Date Orifice Diameter = 6.0606 Inches (1984), 6.1200 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio = 10,22/85 Inches. Tube Diameter = 6.0606 Inches (1984), 6.1200 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio = 10,22/85 Inches. Tube Diameter = 6.0606 Inches (1984), 6.1200 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio = 10,22/85 Inches. Density		Pipe Rey. Number	5,012,458 5,013,398 5,013,634 5,014,316	7,301,243 7,305,463 7,304,614 7,287,549	8,855,214 8,843,504 8,835,816 8,829,153
Date Orifice Tube Diameter = 6.0606 Inches (1984), 6.1200 Inche Diameter = 4.4992 Inches Tube Diameter = 6.0606 Inches (1984), 6.1200 Inche Date Orifice Diff. Press Mass Flow Rate	1985); Beta Ratio =	Discharge Coefficient lean Rand. Syst.	5965 0.0014 0.0035 5966 0.0014 0.0035 5966 0.0014 0.0035 5965 0.0014 0.0035	5960 0.0012 0.0034 5961 0.0012 0.0034 5961 0.0012 0.0034 5961 0.0012 0.0034	5967 0.0012 0.0034 5965 0.0012 0.0034 5968 0.0012 0.0034 5967 0.0012 0.0034
Orifice Diameter = 4.4992 Inches Tube Diameter = 6.0606 Inches (1984), 6.120  Run Date Orifice Diff. Press	0 Inches (1		0.07884 0.0.07885 0.0.07887 0.0.07889 0.0.07889	0.11201 0. 0.11198 0. 0.11187 0. 0.11151 0.	0.13349 0. 0.13325 0. 0.13311 0.
Orifice Diameter = 4.4992 Inches Tube Diameter = 6.0606 Inches (1984 No. 1	), 6.120	iss Flow R Rand.	0.02572 0.02573 0.02573 0.02573	0.03311 0.03312 0.03323 0.03318	0.03920 0.03918 0.03913 0.03911
Orifice Diameter = 4.4992 Inches Tube Diameter = 6.0606 Inches	thes (1984				29.1802 29.1341 29.1044 29.0791
Orifice Diameter = 4.4992 Inches Tube Diameter = No.	6.0606 Inc	ss Std. Dev. (psi)	0.0043 0.0042 0.0041 0.0043	0.0050 0.0047 0.0051 0.0051	0.0058 0.0057 0.0059 0.0055
Orifice Diameter = 4.4992 Inches Tube Diameter   No.   Orifice	eter =	Mean (psi)	2.2134 2.2130 2.2134 2.2146	4.5817 4.5811 4.5778 4.5648	6.7485 6.7403 6.7291 6.7259
Orifice Diameter = 4.4992 Inches ·· T  Run Date ······ Orifice ······  No. Temp. Press. Density (°F) (°F) (¹b/cF)  606 10/22/85 81.11 701.54 2.2423 607 10/22/85 81.11 701.64 2.2427 608 10/22/85 81.15 701.74 2.2428 609 10/22/85 81.16 701.83 2.2433 610 10/22/85 74.46 695.09 2.2593 611 10/22/85 74.26 695.10 2.2597 612 10/22/85 74.26 695.10 2.2597 613 10/22/85 77.94 692.68 2.2529 614 10/22/85 70.64 676.53 2.2144 615 10/22/85 70.64 676.53 2.2144 616 10/22/85 70.56 674.67 2.2082 617 10/22/85 70.56 674.67 2.2082	ube Diam	(in.)	(61.3) (61.3) (61.3) (61.4)	(126.9) (126.9) (126.8) (126.5)	(186.8) (186.4) (186.4) (186.4)
Orifice Diameter = 4.4992 In Run Date Orifice No. (°F) (°F) (°F) (°F) (°F) (°F) (°F) (°F)	rches T	Density (lb/CF)	2.2423 2.2427 2.2428 2.2433	2.2583 2.2597 2.2592 2.2529	2.2144 2.2110 2.2082 2.2062
Orifice Diameter =  Run Date  No. (°F)  606 10/22/85 81.11  607 10/22/85 81.11  608 10/22/85 81.15  609 10/22/85 81.16  610 10/22/85 74.46  611 10/22/85 74.09  612 10/22/85 74.09  613 10/22/85 74.09  614 10/22/85 70.64  614 10/22/85 70.64  615 10/22/85 70.58  616 10/22/85 70.58	4.4992 Ir	Orifice Press. (Psia)	701.54 701.64 701.74 701.83	695.09 695.10 694.70 692.68	676.53 675.46 674.67 674.08
Orifice Dis Run Date No. 606 10/22/85 607 10/22/85 608 10/22/85 610 10/22/85 611 10/22/85 612 10/22/85 614 10/22/85 614 10/22/85 614 10/22/85 615 10/22/85 616 10/22/85 617 10/22/85 617 10/22/85 617 10/22/85	ameter =	1			
No. No. 606 607 608 609 611 611 611 611 611 611 611 611 611 61	ifice Dia	Date	10/22/85 10/22/85 10/22/85 10/22/85	10/22/85 10/22/85 10/22/85 10/22/85	10/22/85 10/22/85 10/22/85
	0	Run No.	606 608 609		

Table 28K. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-6B Mounted in Meter Tube FE-7ABC

Origine Dismeter = 4,4997 Inches - Tube Dismeter = 6,0066 Inches (1984), 6,1200 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio = 0,74245 (1984), 0,7352 (1985)  - The press Density (Fried) (Inc.) (1987) (Fried) (Inc.) (1987) (Inc.) (Inc.) (1987) (Inc.) (I	_								
Date	(1985	Jemp. Temp. (°F)°	9.88.89.9 9.6.5.4.4.	0.0000 0.44440 0.0000	.6.7 .6.3 .6.3	0.1	-5.1 -4.9 -4.8	4.7	4:1.5
Date Time Fees, 64,597 Inches - Tube biameter = 6.0606 Inches (1981), 6.1200 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio = 0.7225 (1984)  Date Time Press, Density (in.) (psi)	0.73525	Thro Press. (Psia)	360 360 360 360 360 360	359 359 359 358 358 358	398 398 397 397	398 397 397 397	358 358 357 355	371 371 371 371	368 367 367 367
Date	3	#S/ #m.	000000		2222		0000	0000	0000
Date	1984								
Total Continues of the continues of th	0.74245	Pipe Re) Number	2,365,921 2,367,771 2,369,256 2,369,474 2,369,356	3,159,149 3,159,835 3,158,97 3,157,391 3,156,595 3,153,575	9,571,638 9,553,672 9,542,65 9,533,073	5,854,664 5,850,046 5,844,088 5,836,913	8,645,576 8,624,898 8,596,14,8,551,210	4,898,607 4,895,955 4,892,315 4,889,298	7,110,355 7,104,860 7,099,660 7,094,293
Date   Comparison   Comparison		···	0033 0033 0033 0033	0036 0036 0036 0036 0036		0034 0034 0034 0034	0034 0034 0034		
Date	Rati							20.00	
Date	Beta	char fici Rand	999999	999999	9888	8888	9999	8888	9999
Date	5);	Dis Coef In			65 0 65 0 65 0				
Date	(198	¥ea	0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60	0.00	0.59 0.59 0.59	0.59 0.59 0.59	0.59 0.59 0.59	0.59 0.59 0.59 0.59	0.59 0.59 0.59 0.59
Date	ches	;	310 307 304 302 301 300	961 957 956 955 952	425 413 406 397	35 125 175 175 175	974 954 918 918	667 671 671 671	888 870 856 856
Date	0 In	ate Sys nd)	0.03	0.004	0.14	0.09	0.12	0.07	0.00
Date	. 120	ow R	226 226 227 227 227 227	233233	774		62 23	\$ 55 <del>2</del>	230 232 232 232 232 232 232 232 232 232
Date		ss Fl Rar unds/	300.00	0.022	0.044	0.036 0.036 0.036	0.053	0.029	0.038 0.038 0.038
Date	1984	al (pol							
Date Orifice Tube Diameter = 4.4997 Inches Tube Diameter = 4.4997 Inches Tube Diameter = 4.6997 Inches Diff. Pre Res. Density (in.) (psi) (7/31/84 85.90 663.35 2.0774 (in.) (psi) (7/31/84 85.40 662.99 2.0782 (in.8) 0.4984 (in.) (psi) (7/31/84 83.03 662.61 2.0776 (in.) 0.4978 (in.) (psi) (7/31/84 83.03 662.61 2.0776 (in.) 0.4978 (in.) (psi) (in.) (in.	es (	 Tot		0.45 0.45 0.44 0.44 0.44	7.1.70	9.60 9.59 9.57 9.55	28.37 28.30 28.21 28.05	6.35 6.35 6.34 6.33	3.57 12.53 14.54 15.54
Date Orifice Tube Diameter = 4.4997 Inches Tube Diameter = 4.4997 Inches Tube Diameter = 4.6997 Inches Diff. Pre Res. Density (in.) (psi) (7/31/84 85.90 663.35 2.0774 (in.) (psi) (7/31/84 85.40 662.99 2.0782 (in.8) 0.4984 (in.) (psi) (7/31/84 83.03 662.61 2.0776 (in.) 0.4978 (in.) (psi) (7/31/84 83.03 662.61 2.0776 (in.) 0.4978 (in.) (psi) (in.) (in.	Inch	: >							
Date Orifice Tube Diameter = 4.4997 Inches Tube Diameter = 4.4997 Inches Tube Diameter = 4.6997 Inches Diff. Pre Res. Density (in.) (psi) (7/31/84 85.90 663.35 2.0774 (in.) (psi) (7/31/84 85.40 662.99 2.0782 (in.8) 0.4984 (in.) (psi) (7/31/84 83.03 662.61 2.0776 (in.) 0.4978 (in.) (psi) (7/31/84 83.03 662.61 2.0776 (in.) 0.4978 (in.) (psi) (in.) (in.	9090	d. De	00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.	00200	7800.	200.	2007	20048	500.
Date		ress							
Date	rer	ff. F Mear (psi)	7.498 1.498 1.498 1.498	3.876 3.875 3.876 3.874 3.874	7.296	2.837 2.837 2.836	5.553 5.541 5.523 5.486	2.155	4.447 4.441 4.438 4.432
Date	iamei	- Di	888888			5663		555	8:0:2
Date		Ç		2	(202 (202 (201 (201	8888	(181 (181 (180 (179	( 59 ( 59 ( 59	(123 (123 (123
Orifice Diameter = 4.4997 Inches - 1	2	. <u>\$</u> £	8 - 22 2 2 8	8 - 2 6 2 8				8228	
Orifice Diameter = 4.4997 Incl  Date	. sət	ens i	2.073	2.080 2.080 2.078 2.078	2.423	2.374	2.15	2.187.2	2.187
Orifice Diameter = 4.4997  Date	Inch	. –							
Orifice Diameter = 4.  Date	4997	rifi ress Psia	63.5 63.3 62.9 62.8 62.6	60.1 60.1 59.8 59.6 59.3	30.8 30.0 29.4 28.9	32.0 31.5 31.0	57.4 56.1 54.1 50.8	83.4 83.2 83.2 83.0	76.0 75.1 74.4
Orifice Diameter  Date  Temp  (°F)  (°F)  O7/31/84 86.29  O7/31/84 85.59  O7/31/84 85.27  O7/31/84 85.27  O7/31/84 83.07  O0/31/84 83.07  O0/31/85 69.56  O0/31/85 70.33  O0/31/85 70.33  O0/31/85 70.33  O0/31/85 70.33  O0/31/85 70.33  O0/31/85 74.33  O0/31/85 74.33  O0/31/85 74.18	= 4.	:							
Orifice Diam  Date  Orifice Diam  Orifice Diam  Originate  Origina	eter	Temp.	86.25 85.9( 85.59 85.45 85.45	83.2 83.0 83.1 83.26	69.36 69.37 69.51 69.62	76.65 76.86 76.80 76.94	70.1 70.3 70.5 70.6	80.67 80.87 80.82 80.98	74.5
orifice  orifice  orifice  orifice  orifice  orifice  origin  orifice  origin  orifice  origin  orifice  origin  origi	Diam								
000000 00000 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT	fice	Date	7/31) 7/31) 7/31) 7/31) 7/31)	7/31, 7/31, 7/31, 7/31, 7/31,	0/08, 0/08, 0/08, 0/08,	0/08, 0/08, 0/08, 0/08,	0/10, 0/10, 0/10,	0/21, 0/21, 0/21, 0/21,	0/21, 0/21, 0/21, 0/21,
	Ori	⊆ •							
Ne. No. 1474 1474 1474 1474 1474 1474 1474 147		N N O	7 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5	53.52	22 23 23 23	52323	52 20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2223

Table 28L. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-7A Mounted in Meter Tube FE-7ABC

0.10214 (1985)	at Temp. (°F)°	8.5.8.5	-7.9 -7.6 -7.2 -6.9	-4.9 -3.7 -3.2	-0.0 0.3 0.6 0.8	1.5
0.10214	Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	345 346 346 347	348 348 349 349	350 350 351 351	352 352 352 353	353 353 354 354
3	Gas/ Num. Noz.			0000		0000
1987		0000	0000	0000	9999	9999
0.10314 (1984),	Pipe Rey. Number	25,318 25,337 25,354 25,370	43,649 43,628 43,610 43,598	68,556 68,502 68,437 68,395	97,713 97,715 97,744 97,784	122, 701 122, 785 122, 874 122, 983
II O	syst.	0.0027 0.0027 0.0027 0.0027	0.0026 0.0026 0.0026 0.0026	0.0027 0.0027 0.0027 0.0027	0.0028 0.0028 0.0028 0.0028	0.0028 0.0028 0.0028 0.0028
Rati			0.0026 0.0026 0.0026 0.0026		0.5925 0.0019 0.0028 0.5924 0.0019 0.0028 0.5923 0.0019 0.0028 0.5923 0.0019 0.0028	
eta	charge ficier Rand.	0.0027 0.0027 0.0027 0.0027	0.0017 0.0018 0.0018	0.0022 0.0022 0.0022 0.0022	0.0019 0.0019 0.0019	0.0016 0.0016 0.0016 0.0016
 B	Discharge Coefficient In Rand.	0000	0.00	0000	0000	0000
985	Discharge Coefficien Mean Rand.	0.5915 0.0027 0.5914 0.0027 0.5918 0.0027 0.5918 0.0027	0.5916 0.0017 0.5915 0.0017 0.5917 0.0018 0.5917 0.0018	0.5922 0.0022 0.5923 0.0022 0.5925 0.0022 0.5924 0.0022	0.5925 0.0019 0.5924 0.0019 0.5923 0.0019 0.5923 0.0019	0.5919 0.5919 0.5919 0.5919
S (1						
nche	st.	0.00023 0.00023 0.00023 0.00023	0.00038 0.00038 0.00038 0.00038	0.00062 0.00063 0.00063 0.00063	0.00095 0.00095 0.00095 0.00096	0.00120 0.00120 0.00121 0.00121
00	Sy ond)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0000	0.000
5.12	d.	810 81 81	62666	34	2222	2222
Diameter = 6.0606 Inches (1984), 6.1200 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio =	Mass Flow Rate Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	0.00018 0.00018 0.00018 0.00018	0.00029 0.00029 0.00029	0.00034 0.00034 0.00034 0.00034	0.00075 0.00075 0.00075 0.00075	0.00077 0.00077 0.00077
984)	≥ _ ⊖					
) S	Total	0.08142 0.08153 0.08163 0.08173	0.14130 0.14139 0.14149 0.14158	0.22373 0.22379 0.22382 0.22388	0.32100 0.32110 0.32125 0.32139	0.40342 0.40377 0.40409 0.40444
nche		0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
1 90	s td. Dev (psi)	0.0015 0.0015 0.0015	0.0016 0.0016 0.0017 0.0018	0.0095 0.0096 0.0095 0.0095	0.0096 0.0095 0.0095 0.0095	0.0095 0.0095 0.0095 0.0095
90.9	ss. Std.	0.0015 0.0015 0.0015	0000	0000	0.0095 0.0095 0.0095 0.0095	
ü	Mean Std. Dev.	145 151 152 157	478 494 503 517	45.3) 1.6338 45.3) 1.6356 45.3) 1.6365 45.4) 1.6389	93.6) 3.3793 93.7) 3.3811 93.7) 3.3825 93.7) 3.3831	(147.7) 5.3289 (147.8) 5.3333 (147.9) 5.3365 (148.0) 5.3400
eter	iff. Me (ps	0.2145 0.2151 0.2152 0.2157	0.6478 0.6494 0.6503 0.6517	9999	3.3793 3.3811 3.3825 3.3831	N N N N
iame	Diff. P Mean (in.) (psi)	5.9) 6.0) 6.0)	18.0) 0.6478 18.0) 0.6494 18.0) 0.6503 18.1) 0.6517	8664	93.6) 93.7) 93.7) 93.7)	58.69
	ا ا		5555	4444	8888	14.7 12.47 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7 1
:	. \$£	57 22	- 22 <del>-</del> 23	<b>5088</b>	- 0 M x	
es.	Density (lb/CF)	2.0983 2.0991 2.0997 2.1003	2.0911 2.0893 2.0877 2.0863	2.0727 2.0709 2.0688 2.0678	2.0581 2.0589 2.0603 2.0618	2.0625 2.0645 2.0665 2.0689
Inch	o o					
251	Orifice Press. (Psia)	636.66 637.45 638.13 638.84	641.67 642.38 643.12 643.77	645.38 646.02 646.64 647.22	648.45 648.96 649.46 649.91	650.37 651.05 651.61 652.21
0.6	9 9 9	83.83	2222	2222	3333	\$ 50 50
  -	ē.c	86758	68.41 69.21 70.00 70.64	74.32 75.07 75.88 76.49	79.17 79.36 79.42 79.40	79.60 79.67 79.65 79.58
Orifice Diameter = 0.6251 Inches Tube	Temp.	63.93 64.29 64.63 64.98				
Die	φ	2222	2 2 2 2	2222	2222	22 22 25
fice	Date	09/14/84 09/14/84 09/14/84 09/14/84	09/14/84 09/14/84 09/14/84 09/14/84	09/14/84 09/14/84 09/14/84 09/14/84	09/14/84 09/14/84 09/14/84 09/14/84	09/14/84 09/14/84 09/14/84 09/14/84
Ori	<b>s</b> .					
	Run No.	541 542 543 544	545 546 547 548	549 550 551 552	553 554 555 555	557 558 559 559 560

Table 28M. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-7B Mounted in Meter Tube FE-7ABC

(1985	Temp.	-11.4 -10.9 -10.5	.6.2 -5.3 -4.4 -3.7	3.7	-1.8 -0.7 0.7	7.1	16.3 15.9 15.6	15.1	15.9 16.1 16.2
0.10219 (1985	Throat Press. Tem (Psia) (°F	343 343 343 344	344 344 344 344	345 345 345 346	358 358 358 357	355	364 363 363 363	361 360 360 360	376 376 376 376
984),	Gas/ Num. Noz.	0000	0 0 0 0 0 0	0000	0000	6 2 2	0000	2000	2222
0.10319 (1984),	Pipe Rey. Number	25,021 25,003 24,960 24,944	42,530 42,435 42,356 42,290	65,899 65,839 65,816 65,756	99,074 98,785 98,444 98,142	121,354	24,582 24,566 24,583 24,583	42,126 42,055 42,061 42,069	142,704 142,692 142,707 142,784
6.1200 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio =	Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.5926 0.0076 0.0027 0.5957 0.0074 0.0027 0.5986 0.0081 0.0027 0.5920 0.0075 0.0027	0.5963 0.0030 0.0027 0.5958 0.0032 0.0027 0.5958 0.0030 0.0027 0.5957 0.0030 0.0027	0.5948 0.0025 0.0028 0.5939 0.0023 0.0028 0.5951 0.0024 0.0028 0.5944 0.0023 0.0028	0.5959 0.0017 0.0028 0.5965 0.0017 0.0028 0.5965 0.0016 0.0028 0.5964 0.0017 0.0028	0.5950 0.0021 0.0029 0.5956 0.0013 0.0029	0.5723 0.0030 0.0028 0.5715 0.0031 0.0028 0.5742 0.0030 0.0028 0.5728 0.0030 0.0028	0.5926 0.0019 0.0028 0.5923 0.0020 0.0028 0.5921 0.0019 0.0028 0.5923 0.0019 0.0028	0.5976 0.0018 0.0029 0.5976 0.0018 0.0029 0.5976 0.0018 0.0029 0.5975 0.0018 0.0029
00 Inches	Syst.	0.00022 0.00022 0.00022 0.00023	0.00038 0.00038 0.00038 0.00038	0.00063 0.00063 0.00064 0.00064	0.00096 0.00096 0.00097 0.00097	0.00123	0.00027 0.00027 0.00027 0.00027	0.00044 0.00044 0.00044 0.00044	0.00154 0.00155 0.00155 0.00155
	otal Rand. Sys (pounds/second)	0.00017 0.00017 0.00017 0.00017	0.00029 0.00029 0.00029 0.00029	0.00034 0.00034 0.00035 0.00033	0.00055 0.00055 0.00055 0.00055	0.00125	0.00014 0.00014 0.00014 0.00014	0.00022 0.00022 0.00022 0.00022	0.00101 0.00101 0.00101 0.00101
6.0606 Inches (1984),	Total (p	0.08115 0.08115 0.08106 0.08108	0.13901 0.13887 0.13877 0.13870	0.21756 0.21752 0.21759 0.21754	0.32704 0.32648 0.32576 0.32576	0.40288	0.08361 0.08351 0.08354 0.08350	0.14294 0.14265 0.14265 0.14261	0.48666 0.48673 0.48687 0.48712
6.0606 In	ss Std. Dev. (psi)	0.0055 0.0053 0.0057 0.0054	0.0054 0.0058 0.0054 0.0054	0.0113 0.0099 0.0102 0.0099	0.0110 0.0115 0.0100 0.0124	0.0085	0.0023 0.0024 0.0022 0.0023	0.0031 0.0034 0.0033 0.0030	0.0065 0.0064 0.0065 0.0064
	Diff. Press. Mean Std in.) (psi) (	0.2179 0.2158 0.2136 0.2185	0.6395 0.6404 0.6407 0.6409	1.5997 1.6041 1.5987 1.6016	3.4321 3.4221 3.4161 3.4097	5.3232	0.2432 0.2435 0.2412 0.2422	0.6673 0.6666 0.6671 0.6662	7.2707 7.2727 7.2752 7.2752
ube Diameter =	(in.)	6.0 6.0 6.0 6.1	(17.7) (17.7) (17.8) (17.8)	( 44.3) ( 44.4) ( 44.3) ( 44.3)	(95.1) (94.8) (94.7) (94.5)	(147.5)	6.3 (7.8 (7.8 (7.8	(18.5) (18.5) (18.5)	(201.5) (201.5) (201.6) (201.7)
iches T	Density (lb/CF)	2.0399 2.0389 2.0353 2.0346	2.0136 2.0095 2.0061 2.0036	1.9796 1.9796 1.9793 1.9794	2.0754 2.0702 2.0642 2.0587	2.0334	2.0784 2.0765 2.0778 2.0775	2.0641 2.0601 2.0604 2.0604	2.1513 2.1513 2.1516 2.1530
0.6254 Ir	Orifice Press. (Psia)	632.72 633.21 632.94 633.51	633.78 633.93 634.22 634.53	634.96 635.58 636.14 636.86	659.85 659.79 659.58 658.75	654.70 654.53	669.58 668.46 668.48 667.94	664.93 663.61 663.51 663.16	692.42 692.65 692.92 693.27
meter =	Temp.	71.22 71.75 72.26 72.89	77.21 78.15 79.02 79.79	84.99 85.46 85.92 86.39	82.00 82.98 84.02 84.62	87.11 87.54	95.58 95.21 94.95 94.66	94.36 94.28 94.15 93.98	95.01 95.18 95.29 95.23
Orifice Diameter = 0.6254 Inches Tube	Date	09/17/84 09/17/84 09/17/84 09/17/84	09/17/84 09/17/84 09/17/84 09/17/84	09/17/84 09/17/84 09/17/84 09/17/84	09/18/84 09/18/84 09/18/84 09/18/84	09/18/84 09/18/84	09/16/85 09/16/85 09/16/85 09/16/85	09/16/85 09/16/85 09/16/85 09/16/85	09/17/85 09/17/85 09/17/85 09/17/85
o	Run No.	561 562 563 564	565 566 567 568	569 570 571 572	573 574 575 575	577 578	373 374 375 376	377 378 379 380	381 382 383 384

Table 28M. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-7B Mounted in Meter Tube FE-7ABC

0.10219 (1985)	oat Temp. (°F)°	16.4 15.9 15.8
	Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	367 366 366 365
4),	Gas/ Num. Noz.	
(198	, ,	2000
Diameter = 6.0606 Inches (1984), 6.1200 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio = 0.10319 (1984),	Pipe Rey.	96,901 96,745 96,624 96,516
io =	ort Syst.	0.0029 0.0029 0.0029 0.0029
Rat	ge - ent	0000
Beta	fici	00000
2);	Dis	92 0 92 0 91 0
(198	Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.5991 0.0022 0 0.5992 0.0022 0 0.5992 0.0022 0 0.5991 0.0022 0
shes		
o In	Syst	0.00106 0.00106 0.00106 0.00105
1200	J. R.	
	Mass Flow Rate Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	0.00093 0.00093 0.00093 0.00093
984)	Mas: (pour	
s (1	Tota	0.32971 0.32893 0.32841 0.32795
nche		
1 90	Dev Si)	0.0072 0.0078 0.0079 0.0072
90.9	ss. Std.	0.00
11	Diff. Press Mean Std. Dev. (in.) (psi) (psi)	94.5) 3.4120 94.3) 3.4017 94.1) 3.3960 94.0) 3.3927
eter	iff. Me (ps	44.66
Diam	 	4.5) 4.3) 4.1)
		0000
:	Density (1b/CF)	3033
hes	Sens (tb/	2.0984 2.0937 2.0907 2.0879
Inc	9	
6254	Orifice Press. (Psia)	676.96 675.30 674.20 673.18
0.	:	
Orifice Diameter = 0.6254 Inches ·· Tube	Temp. (°F)	%% %% %39
iame		
ce D	Date	09/17/85 09/17/85 09/17/85 09/17/85
rifi	Δ	8888
0	No.	385 386 387 388

Table 28N. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-8A Mounted in Meter Tube FE-7ABC

(198	at Temp. (°F)°	14.5 14.8 15.2 15.4	15.2 15.1 14.9 14.7	4.8	4.7	5.6.6.6
0.20430 (1985)	Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	346 346 345 345	343 342 342 341	334 334 334 334	332 332 332 332	331 331 331 331
84),	Gas/ Num. Noz.	6556		0000		0000
0 (19			048 910 822 816	230 080 168 173	344 173 925 777	353 180 039 712
0.20630 (1984),	Pipe Rey. Number	92,715 92,479 92,244 92,069	161,048 160,910 160,822 160,816	254, 254, 254, 254,	363, 363, 362, 362,	452,353 452,180 452,039 451,712
	;	28 28 28 28 28	28 28 28 28 28	)27 )27 )27	326 326 326 326	)27 )27 )27
Ratio	ent Syst	0.0028 0.0028 0.0028	0.0028 0.0028 0.0028	0.0027 0.0027 0.0027 0.0027	0.0026 0.0026 0.0026	0.0027 0.0027 0.0027 0.0027
Beta	Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand.	0.5937 0.0066 0.5932 0.0058 0.5942 0.0064 0.5936 0.0062	0.5977 0.0025 0.5966 0.0026 0.5969 0.0024 0.5975 0.0024	0.5958 0.0024 0.5956 0.0024 0.5956 0.0024 0.5956 0.0024	0.5951 0.0019 0 0.5952 0.0019 0 0.5952 0.0019 0 0.5951 0.0019 0	0.5947 0.0016 0.5946 0.0016 0.5946 0.0016 0.5946 0.0016
85);	- Dis Coef an	937 (932 (942 (936 (	0.5977 0.5966 0.5969 0.5975	0.5958 0.5956 0.5956 0.5956 0.5956	0.5951 0.5952 0.5952 0.5951	946 946 946 946
s (19	Me					
6.0606 Inches (1984), 6.1200 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio =	Mass Flow Rate Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	0.00099 0.00099 0.00099	0.00170 0.00169 0.00169 0.00169	0.00251 0.00251 0.00251 0.00251	0.00353 0.00353 0.00353 0.00353	0.00443 0.00443 0.00443 0.00443
6.12	Mass Flow Rate l Rand. Sy (pounds/second)	0.00070 0.00070 0.00070 0.00070	0.00104 0.00104 0.00104 0.00104	0.00132 0.00132 0.00132 0.00132	0.00264 0.00266 0.00269 0.00264	0.00274 0.00274 0.00274 0.00274
84),	Mass R pound					
s (19	Total	0.30908 0.30848 0.30784 0.30737	0.53662 0.53592 0.53537 0.53507	0.83314 0.83272 0.83274 0.83271	1.19019 1.18981 1.18921 1.18866	1.48242 1.48187 1.48132 1.48065
Inche	; ;					
9090	sss Std. Dev. (psi)	0.0044 0.0039 0.0042 0.0041	0.0042 0.0042 0.0038 0.0037	0.0098 0.0098 0.0098 0.0098	0.0099 0.0099 0.0100	0.0101 0.0100 0.0099 0.0099
	2					
Diameter =	Diff. Pr Mean n.) (psi)	5.7) 0.2050 5.7) 0.2051 5.7) 0.2041 5.7) 0.2043	7.1) 0.6174 7.1) 0.6185 7.1) 0.6170 7.0) 0.6151	1.3) 1.4921 1.4) 1.4925 1.3) 1.4917 1.3) 1.4918	30.00	4.78
	D	5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7	17.1) 0.6174 17.1) 0.6185 17.1) 0.6170 17.0) 0.6151	41.3) 1 41.4) 1 41.3) 1 41.3) 1	( 84.8) 3.0618 ( 84.8) 3.0612 ( 84.8) 3.0602 ( 84.8) 3.0595	(132.6) 4.7840 (132.5) 4.7837 (132.5) 4.7824 (132.5) 4.7819
Tube	'					
es	Density (lb/CF)	1.9574 1.9517 1.9460 1.9420	1.9322 1.9305 1.9296 1.9294	1.9388 1.9380 1.9388	1.9308 1.9296 1.9281 1.9275	1.9173 1.9166 1.9160 1.9144
Inch	d)					
1.2503	Orifice Press. (Psia)	638.45 637.56 636.51 635.75	631.24 630.36 629.64 629.09	615.44 615.36 615.28 615.22	612.99 612.79 612.58 612.39	609.90 609.73 609.53 609.36
11	Temp.	92.16 92.76 93.24 93.62	92.64 92.38 92.07 91.71	81.05 81.14 80.90 80.86	80.99 81.13 81.29 81.28	81.69 81.72 81.70 81.93
iamet	: 50					
Orifice Diameter = 1.2503 Inches Tube	Date	09/12/84 09/12/84 09/12/84 09/12/84	09/12/84 09/12/84 09/12/84 09/12/84	09/13/84 09/13/84 09/13/84 09/13/84	09/13/84 09/13/84 09/13/84 09/13/84	09/13/84 09/13/84 09/13/84 09/13/84
o	Run No.	521 522 523 523 524	525 526 527 527 528	529 530 531 532	533 534 535 535	537 538 539 540

Table 280. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-8B Mounted in Meter Tube FE-7ABC

0.10186 (1985)	oat ·· Temp. (°F)°	-0.9 -1.7 -2.3 -2.8	6.0 6.2 6.4 6.6	5.8 6.4 6.5	6.1 6.0 5.8 5.7	4.7
0.10186	Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	393 394 394 394	392 392 393 393	394 394 394 394	396 396 397 397	399 400 400 400
84),	Gas/ Num. Noz.		0000	0000	2000	0000
0.10286 (1984),	Pipe Rey. Number	27,595 27,698 27,779 27,854	152,637 152,571 152,535 152,479	133, 230 133, 195 133, 217 133, 245	106,907 107,008 107,124 107,231	75,141 75,252 75,358 75,444
Ratio =	ge ent . Syst.	2 0.0027 2 0.0027 2 0.0027 2 0.0027	5 0.0028 5 0.0028 5 0.0028 5 0.0028	7 0.0028 7 0.0028 7 0.0028 7 0.0028	0.0028 0.0028 0.0028	0.0027 0.0027 0.0027 0.0027
Beta	Discharge Coefficient in Rand.	0.0022 0.0022 0.0022 0.0022	0.0016 0.0016 0.0016 0.0016	0.00	0.0019 0.0019 0.0019 0.0019	0.001
(1985);	Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand.	0.5954 0.0022 0.5961 0.0022 0.5966 0.0022 0.5971 0.0022	0.6011 0.0016 0.6011 0.0016 0.6013 0.0016 0.6013 0.0016	0.6010 0.0017 0 0.6012 0.0017 0 0.6014 0.0017 0 0.6012 0.0017	0.6031 0.0019 0.6030 0.0019 0.6031 0.0019 0.6030 0.0019	0.5963 0.0015 0.5968 0.0015 0.5967 0.0015 0.5967 0.0015
0 Inches	syst.	0.00027 0.00027 0.00027 0.00027	0.00155 0.00156 0.00156 0.00156	0.00138 0.00138 0.00138 0.00138	0.00111 0.00111 0.00111	0.00075 0.00075 0.00075 0.00075
.), 6.120	Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	0.00021 0.00021 0.00021 0.00021	0.00103 0.00103 0.00103 0.00103	0.00100 0.00100 0.00100	0.00098 0.00098 0.00098 0.00098	0.00040 0.00040 0.00041 0.00041
6.0606 Inches (1984), 6.1200 Inches (1985); Beta Ratio =	Total (pc	0.09275 0.09300 0.09320 0.09339	0.51651 0.51642 0.51641 0.51630	0.45142 0.45132 0.45146 0.45156	0.36216 0.36248 0.36283 0.36314	0.25429 0.25460 0.25492 0.25517
5.0606 Inc	ss Std. Dev. (psi)	0.0011 0.0011 0.0011	0.0038 0.0037 0.0047 0.0044	0.0049 0.0039 0.0077 0.0043	0.0037 0.0041 0.0040 0.0041	0.0035 0.0036 0.0037 0.0035
Diameter = (	2	6.9) 0.2479 6.9) 0.2476 6.9) 0.2474 6.9) 0.2472	(211.5) 7.6315 (211.5) 7.6344 (211.4) 7.6314 (211.4) 7.6296	(161.6) 5.8318 (161.4) 5.8260 (161.4) 5.8235 (161.5) 5.8275	(102.5) 3.6986 (102.6) 3.7022 (102.6) 3.7038 (102.7) 3.7072	(51.2) 1.8468 (51.1) 1.8449 (51.2) 1.8474 (51.2) 1.8481
	Diff. P Mean (in.) (psi)	(6.9) (6.9) (6.9)	(211.5) (211.5) (211.4) (211.4)	(161.6) (161.4) (161.4) (161.5)	(102.5) (102.6) (102.6) (102.7)	(51.2) (51.1) (51.2) (51.2)
ches 1	Density (lb/CF)	2.3498 2.3599 2.3677 2.3751	2.3116 2.3096 2.3094 2.3088	2.3139 2.3136 2.3144 2.3152	2.3348 2.3374 2.3401 2.3428	2.3609 2.3653 2.3692 2.3723
0.6234 Ir	Orifice Press. (Psia)	724.46 725.51 726.38 727.23	723.37 723.74 723.95 723.98	725.68 725.68 726.03	730.44 730.94 731.45	735.34 736.02 736.73 737.27
meter =	Temp. (°F)	79.17 78.13 77.36 76.70	84.96 85.16 85.33 85.45	85.74 85.78 85.85 85.85	84.96 84.83 84.67 84.49	83.45 83.13 82.90 82.70
Orifice Diameter = 0.6234 Inches ·· Tube	Date	11/01/85 11/01/85 11/01/85 11/01/85	11/01/85 11/01/85 11/01/85 11/01/85	11/01/85 11/01/85 11/01/85 11/01/85	11/01/85 11/01/85 11/01/85	11/01/85 11/01/85 11/01/85
ō	No.	22 22 23 23 23 23	722 222 224 224 224 224 224 224 224 224	728 730 730	33 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 2	736 737 738 739

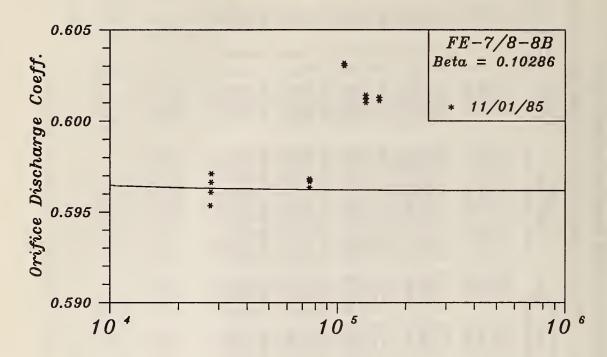


Figure 10A. Discharge coefficient/Reynolds number plots, FE-7ABC, 6-inch meter tube, 15 orifice plates.

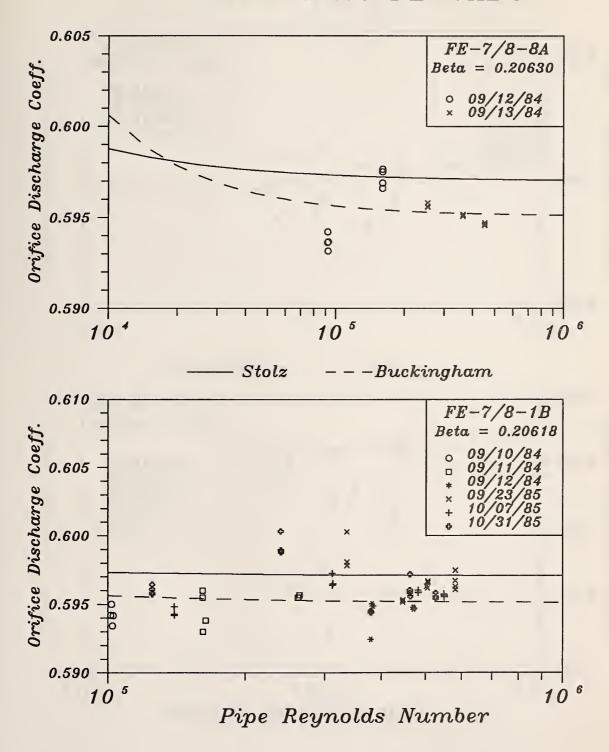


Figure 10B. Discharge coefficient/Reynolds number plots, FE-7ABC, 6-inch meter tube, 15 orifice plates.

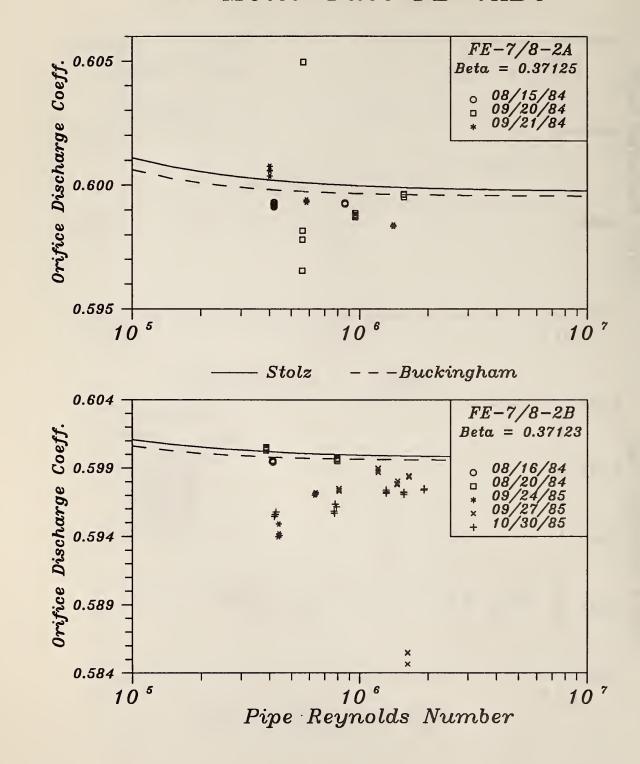


Figure 10C. Discharge coefficient/Reynolds number plots, FE-7ABC, 6-inch meter tube, 15 orifice plates.

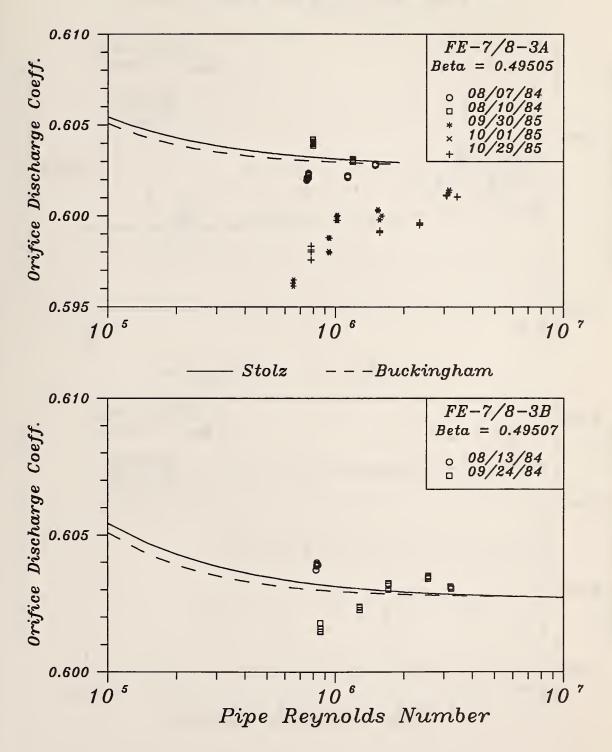


Figure 10D. Discharge coefficient/Reynolds number plots, FE-7ABC, 6-inch meter tube, 15 orifice plates.

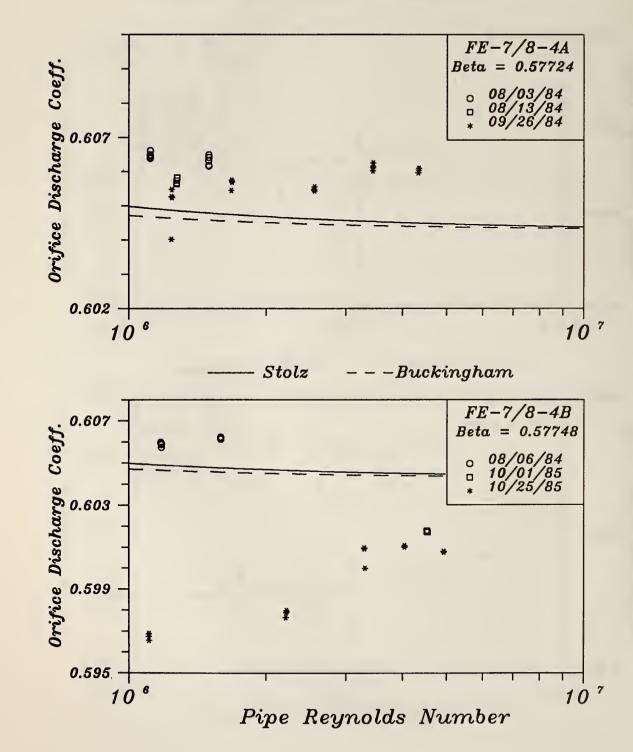


Figure 10E. Discharge coefficient/Reynolds number plots, FE-7ABC, 6-inch meter tube, 15 orifice plates.

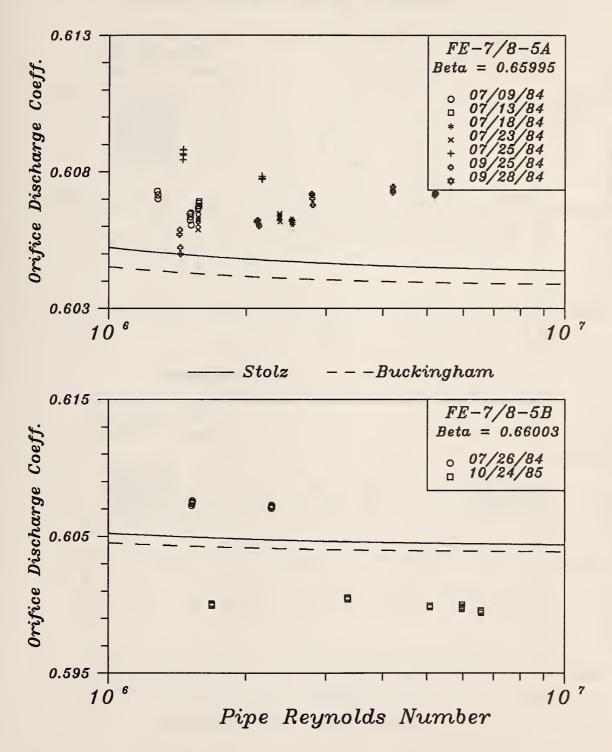


Figure 10F. Discharge coefficient/Reynolds number plots, FE-7ABC, 6-inch meter tube, 15 orifice plates.

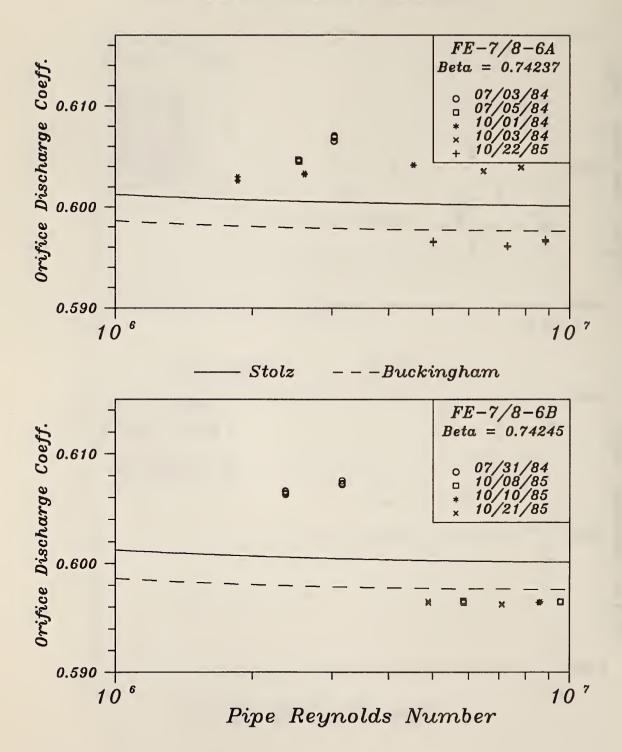


Figure 10G. Discharge coefficient/Reynolds number plots, FE-7ABC, 6-inch meter tube, 15 orifice plates.

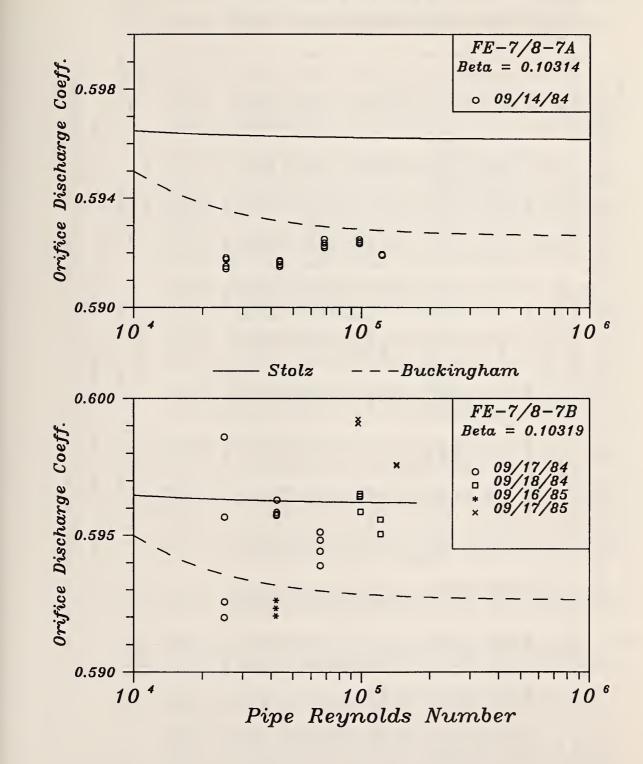


Figure 10H. Discharge coefficient/Reynolds number plots, FE-7ABC, 6-inch meter tube, 15 orifice plates.

Table 29A. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-1B Mounted in Meter Tube PE-8ABC

	at ·· Femp. (°F)°	8.0 8.4 8.7	8.3	9.8	10.5	11.9 12.0 12.2 12.1
	Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	365 365 365 365 365	364	361 361 360 360	360 360 360 360	361 361 361 361
	Gas/ Num. Noz.	0000	0000	0000	2222	0000
0543	Pipe Rey. Number	142,849 142,512 142,299 142,152	271,952 272,156 272,190 272,374	386,828 386,528 386,358 386,318	481,521 481,322 481,046 481,091	555,374 555,505 555,649 555,989
6.0829 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.20543	Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.5911 0.0018 0.0026 0.5899 0.0019 0.0026 0.5914 0.0022 0.0026 0.5908 0.0018 0.0026	0.5925 0.0014 0.0026 0.5949 0.0023 0.0026 0.5930 0.0014 0.0026 0.5939 0.0018 0.0026	0.5950 0.0014 0.0026 0.5951 0.0014 0.0026 0.5951 0.0014 0.0026 0.5952 0.0014 0.0026	0.5953 0.0013 0.0027 0.5956 0.0013 0.0027 0.5960 0.0016 0.0027 0.5958 0.0013 0.0027	0.5953 0.0012 0.0027 0.5954 0.0012 0.0027 0.5953 0.0012 0.0027 0.5957 0.0015 0.0027
6.0829 11	Syst.	0.00145 0.00145 0.00145 0.00145	0.00279 0.00278 0.00278 0.00278	0.00393 0.00393 0.00393 0.00393	0.00495 0.00495 0.00496 0.00496	0.00574 0.00575 0.00575 0.00576
meter =	Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	0.00069 0.00068 0.00068 0.00068	0.00102 0.00102 0.00102 0.00102	0.00193 0.00193 0.00193 0.00193	0.00203 0.00203 0.00203 0.00203	0.00208 0.00208 0.00208 0.00208
Tube Diameter =	Total (pour	0.47679 0.47589 0.47542 0.47509	0.90707 0.90736 0.90728 0.90758	1.29045 1.28959 1.28904 1.28886	1.60851 1.60840 1.60813 1.60851	1.85852 1.85961 1.86044 1.86145
ameter = 1.2496 Inches	f. Press Mean Std. Dev. psi) (psi)	0.0021 0.0023 0.0027 0.0020	0.0043 0.0107 0.0044 0.0077	0.0052 0.0054 0.0047 0.0050	0.0054 0.0054 0.0178 0.0101	0.0070 0.0095 0.0056 0.0210
= 1.2490	Diff, Press Mean Std. Dev (in.) (psi) (psi)	0.4561 0.4575 0.4550 0.4558	45.7) 1.6506 45.4) 1.6370 45.6) 1.6474 45.5) 1.6423	92.5) 3.3374 92.4) 3.3343 92.3) 3.3327 92.3) 3.3310	(144.3) 5.2069 (144.2) 5.2027 (144.0) 5.1957 (144.1) 5.2003	(192.0) 6.9309 (192.1) 6.9329 (192.3) 6.9385 (192.1) 6.9318
Diameter	(in.)	(12.6) (12.7) (12.6) (12.6)	(45.7) (45.4) (45.6) (45.5)	( 92.5) ( 92.4) ( 92.3) ( 92.3)	(144.3) (144.2) (144.0) (144.1)	(192.0) (192.1) (192.3) (192.1)
Orifice Di	Density (lb/CF)	2.1164 2.1107 2.1073 2.1051	2.1054 2.1067 2.1070 2.1085	2.0876 2.0858 2.0849 2.0847	2.0742 2.0735 2.0724 2.0727	2.0779 2.0786 2.0794 2.0808
	Orifice Press. (Psia)	673.97 673.05 672.74 672.55	670.64 670.51 670.35 670.32	665.04 665.71 665.49 665.40	663.49 663.67 663.83 664.05	665.42 665.95 666.34 666.63
	Temp.	86.80 87.30 87.75 88.05	86.57 86.34 86.18 85.90	87.31 87.43 87.47 87.45	88.81 89.12 89.21	89.57 89.79 89.90 89.81
	Date	11/18/85 11/18/85 11/18/85 11/18/85	11/18/85 11/18/85 11/18/85 11/18/85	11/18/85 11/18/85 11/18/85 11/18/85	11/18/85 11/18/85 11/18/85 11/18/85	11/18/85 11/18/85 11/18/85 11/18/85
	Run No.	864 865 866 867	868 869 870 871	873 874 875 876	878 878 879 880	881 882 883 884

Table 29B. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-2B Mounted in Meter Tube PE-8ABC

	Jat Temp. (°F)°	16.0 15.6 15.4 15.2	15.2 15.7 15.9 16.1	16.5	15.7 15.8 16.0	19.1 20.0 20.0 19.3	18.5 17.5 17.4 17.9	74.2 14.2 12.3 12.7 12.7
	Throat Press. Tem (Psia) (°F	345 346 346 347	348 348 349 349	340 340 340	343 342 342 342	339 338 337 337	337 336 335 335	294 294 294 297 297 297
	Gas/ Num. Noz.	2222	0000	мммм	0000	0000	мммм	00000000
		2000	8 4 5 6	70.02	2002	8040	M M O M	7 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
2869	Pipe Rey. Number	459,223 460,380 461,178 461,893	846,912 846,751 847,037 847,558	1,271,513 1,270,215 1,269,120 1,268,057	1,527,925 1,525,690 1,523,732 1,522,037	1,816,288 1,808,065 1,805,324 1,806,250	1,170,323 1,171,338 1,169,270 1,165,533	396,884 396,129 396,129 396,202 398,364 398,160 398,009
0 = 0	Syst.	0.0027 0.0027 0.0027 0.0027	0.0027 0.0027 0.0027 0.0027	0.0027 0.0027 0.0027 0.0027	0.0036 0.0036 0.0037 0.0037	0.0035 0.0035 0.0035 0.0035	0.0027 0.0027 0.0027 0.0027	0.0028 0.0028 0.0028 0.0028 0.0028 0.0028
Rati				0.0012 0 0.0014 0 0.0012 0	0.0015 0 0.0015 0 0.0015 0	0.0014 0. 0.0014 0. 0.0014 0. 0.0014 0.	0.0013 0 0.0013 0 0.0013 0 0.0013 0	
Beta	- Discharge Coefficien an Rand.			0000		0000		0000000
nches,	Co Mean	0.5978 0.5976 0.5977 0.5986	0.5951 0.5953 0.5953 0.5951	0.5912 0.5916 0.5916 0.5919	0.5964 0.5962 0.5965 0.5964	0.5970 0.5971 0.5969 0.5970	0.5958 0.5960 0.5962 0.5960	0.5999 0.6005 0.6001 0.5994 0.6017 0.6027
6.0829 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.36987	Syst.	0.00487 0.00487 0.00487 0.00488	0.00916 0.00919 0.00921 0.00923	0.01369 0.01368 0.01367 0.01366	0.02459 0.02457 0.02455 0.02453	0.02784 0.02783 0.02779 0.02769	0.01278 0.01270 0.01267 0.01267	0.00413 0.00412 0.00412 0.00412 0.00588 0.00511
11	Mass Flow Rate Total Rand. Sys (pounds/second)	0.00202 0.00202 0.00202 0.00202	0.00425 0.00424 0.00424 0.00424	0.00468 0.00467 0.00467 0.00467	0.00913 0.00913 0.00913 0.00912	0.00928 0.00926 0.00925 0.00927	0.00462 0.00462 0.00461 0.00461	0.00165 0.00165 0.00164 0.00164 0.00164 0.00164
amet	lass R ound	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	00000000
- Tube Diameter	Total (F	1.53915 1.54240 1.54491 1.54698	2.83843 2.83934 2.84098 2.84344	4.25968 4.25489 4.25062 4.24728	5.11054 5.10346 5.09732 5.09147	6.09380 6.07215 6.06150 6.05536	3.92111 3.91830 3.91127 3.90192	1.31000 1.3092 1.30762 1.31663 1.31533 1.31424
= 2.2499 Inches	ss Std. Dev. (psi)	0.0033 0.0040 0.0049 0.0038	0.0057 0.0063 0.0058 0.0057	0.0060 0.0089 0.0059 0.0069	0.0061 0.0084 0.0060 0.0061	0.0064 0.0068 0.0061 0.0065	0.0058 0.0058 0.0059 0.0058	0.0024 0.0025 0.0024 0.0026 0.0019 0.0019
2.249	Diff. Press. Mean Std in.) (psi) (	0.4630 0.4641 0.4647 0.4637	1.5756 1.5747 1.5755 1.5755	3.6046 3.5971 3.5925 3.5891	5.1515 5.1492 5.1390 5.1340	7.4556 7.4346 7.4240 7.4039	3.1202 3.1122 3.1064 3.1041	0.3910 0.3900 0.3902 0.3910 0.3953 0.3939
	Dif							
Diameter	(in.)	( 12.8) ( 12.9) ( 12.9) ( 12.8)	(43.7) (43.6) (43.7) (43.7)	( 99.9) ( 99.7) ( 99.5) ( 99.4)	(142.7) (142.7) (142.4) (142.3)	(206.6) (206.0) (205.7) (205.1)	( 86.5) ( 86.2) ( 86.1) ( 86.0)	10.83 10.83 11.93 11.93 10.93
Orifice	Density (lb/CF)	1.9861 1.9915 1.9951 1.9985	2.0022 2.0031 2.0044 2.0062	1.9942 1.9915 1.9896 1.9869	1.9685 1.9685 1.9656 1.9635	1.9299 1.9208 1.9179 1.9188	1.9226 1.9235 1.9192 1.9121	1.6924 1.6908 1.6836 1.6889 1.6798 1.6781 1.6781
	Orifice Press. (Psia)	636.11 637.04 637.86 638.49	640.19 640.94 641.50 642.21	637.75 636.96 636.31 635.68	629.82 629.17 628.17 628.57	622.68 621.22 620.26 619.13	619.48 618.22 617.07 616.00	541.31 540.87 540.38 540.25 548.75 548.23 548.00
	Temp.	94.12 93.68 93.50 93.27	93.63 93.95 94.08 94.20	93.57 93.57 93.53 93.65	93.26 93.40 93.40	96.46 97.41 97.33 96.23	95.72 94.59 94.70 95.47	92.58 92.59 92.74 92.35 92.32 92.15 92.15
	Date	11/12/85 11/12/85 11/12/85 11/12/85	11/12/85 11/12/85 11/12/85 11/12/85	11/12/85 11/12/85 11/12/85 11/12/85	11/12/85 11/12/85 11/12/85 11/12/85	11/12/85 11/12/85 11/12/85 11/12/85	11/12/85 11/12/85 11/12/85 11/12/85	11/15/85 11/15/85 11/15/85 11/15/85 11/15/85 11/15/85
	Run No.	822 823 824 824	826 827 828 828	830 831 832 833	834 835 836 836	838 839 840 841	842 843 844 845	848 849 850 851 852 853 854 854

Table 298. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-28 Mounted in Meter Tube PE-8ABC

Orifice Diameter = 2.2499 Inches· Tube Diameter = 6.0829 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.36987

Jemp. (°F)°	14.8 16.3 14.9	13.7 13.8 13.8 14.0
Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	303 305 306 306	300 297 295 294
Gas/ Num. Noz.	2222	4 4 4 4
Pipe Rey. (Number	799,460 800,040 801,885 809,024	1,197,748 1,184,495 1,177,632 1,171,690
Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand, Syst.	0.5962 0.0018 0.0028 0.5963 0.0018 0.0028 0.5962 0.0018 0.0028 0.5963 0.0018 0.0028	0.5985 0.0015 0.0028 0.5985 0.0014 0.0028 0.5983 0.0015 0.0028 0.5982 0.0014 0.0028
Syst.	0.00853 0.00862 0.00865 0.00863	0.01257 0.01243 0.01235 0.01230
Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	0.00354 0.00349 0.00348 0.00349	0.00410 0.00399 0.00388 0.00386
Total (p	2.65366 2.65997 2.66582 2.66582	3.95378 3.90664 3.88198 3.86241
Diff. Press Mean Std. Dev. (in.) (psi) (psi)	0.0058 0.0058 0.0058 0.0058	0.0066 0.0065 0.0068 0.0065
Mean (psi)	44.7) 1.6139 44.8) 1.6178 44.9) 1.6204 44.9) 1.6207	98.7) 3.5637 97.6) 3.5224 97.0) 3.5026 96.6) 3.4875
(in.)	C 44.8 C 44.9 C 44.9	( 98.7 ( 97.6 ( 97.0 ( 96.6)
Temp. Press. Density (°F) (Psia) (Lb/CF)	1.7015 1.7050 1.7106 1.7278	1.6952 1.6747 1.6640 1.6549
Orifice Press. (Psia)	558.42 560.88 562.32 564.08	552.48 546.19 542.85 540.35
Temp.	94.74 95.82 95.59 92.62	91.23 91.22 91.16 91.43
Date	11/15/85 11/15/85 11/15/85 11/15/85	11/15/85 11/15/85 11/15/85 11/15/85
Run No.	856 857 858 859	860 861 862 863

Table 29C. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-3A Mounted in Meter Tube PE-8ABC Orifice Diameter = 3.0003 Inches-- Tube Diameter = 6.0829 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.49324

Jat Temp. (°F)°	15.2 15.4 15.5 15.7	17.5 17.5 17.6 17.6	16.7 17.0 16.7 16.7	14.0 14.4 14.5 14.5	14.0 14.1 14.0	17.8 17.2 16.5	17.7 17.7 18.0 18.0	13.9 14.9 15.4 15.4
Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	308 307 306 306	301 300 299 298	291 289 288 288	281 279 279 278	271 271 270 270 270	308 308 308 308	307 306 306 306	305 305 305 305
Gas/ Num. Noz.			мммм	мммм	2222			m m m m
	2000	0 0 0 0	2 2 2 0	2000	28-8	0000	0 0 0 0	0000
Pipe Rey Number	669,786 667,252 665,418 663,336	1,307,369 1,303,567 1,299,428 1,294,795	2,215,615 2,207,202 2,198,777 2,192,060	2,561,162 2,548,819 2,542,220 2,536,973	2,977,206 2,973,228 2,971,611 2,967,488	661,769 662,719 663,759 663,312	1,320,203 1,319,566 1,318,431 1,318,669	2,316,972 2,311,263 2,308,913 2,309,956
syst.	0.0028 0.0028 0.0028 0.0028	0.0038 0.0038 0.0038 0.0038	0.0034 0.0034 0.0034 0.0034	0.0038 0.0038 0.0038 0.0038	0.0037 0.0037 0.0037 0.0037	0.0028 0.0028 0.0028 0.0028	0.0038 0.0038 0.0038 0.0038	0.0033 0.0033 0.0033 0.0033
		9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	50.0	9 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0.00	50.0	0000	0.00
Discharge Coefficient n Rand.	0.0023 0.0024 0.0024 0.0023	0.0019 0.0019 0.0019	0.0015 0.0015 0.0015 0.0016	0.0019 0.0019 0.0019	0.0018 0.0018 0.0018	0.0045 0.0045 0.0046 0.0046	0.0020 0.0020 0.0020 0.0020	0.0014 0.0014 0.0014 0.0014
Dis Coef n	94 0 92 0 93 0 97 0	5994 0 5997 0 5996 0 5997 0	95 95 95 95 95	15 0 17 0 16 0	25 25 0 12 0 0	88.79	85 0 82 0 87 0 85 0	95 0 97 0 95 0 97 0
CC Mean	0.5994 0.5992 0.5999 0.5997	0.5994 0.5997 0.5996 0.5997	0.5996 0.5997 0.5995 0.5995	0.6016 0.6015 0.6017 0.6016	0.6012 0.6012 0.6012 0.6011	0.5979 0.5983 0.5984 0.5984	0.5985 0.5982 0.5987 0.5985	0.5995 0.5997 0.5995 0.5997
: :	720 718 716 715	922 238	055 048 031 021	066 047 035 024		722 22 23 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	147 147 147	25 5 5 5
Rate Syst. ond)	0.00720 0.00718 0.00716 0.00715	0.02119 0.02112 0.02106 0.02098	0.03055 0.03048 0.03031 0.03021	0.04066 0.04047 0.04035 0.04024	0.04428 0.04425 0.04421 0.04417	0.00725 0.00722 0.00720 0.00719	0.02147 0.02146 0.02147 0.02147	0.03161 0.03170 0.03175 0.03176
ow R Id.		49,67	135 135 137 137	882 874 870 867	65 63 63			
Mass Flow Rate l Rand. Sy (pounds/second)	0.00347 0.00347 0.00346 0.00346	0.00964 0.00964 0.00963 0.00962	0.01035 0.01034 0.01033 0.01034	0.01882 0.01874 0.01870 0.01867	0.01867 0.01866 0.01865 0.01863	0.00452 0.00452 0.00452 0.00452	0.00877 0.00876 0.00876 0.00877	0.01012 0.01011 0.01010 0.01010
at (po								
Total	2.22182 2.21286 2.20671 2.19983	4.33486 4.32119 4.30658 4.28925	7.31407 7.28704 7.25324 7.22965	8.41593 8.37304 8.34925 8.32868	9.73007 9.71914 9.71164 9.69940	2.20852 2.20632 2.20674 2.20524	4.39038 4.38843 4.38576 4.38609	7.65415 7.64720 7.64497 7.64757
ss Std. Dev (psi)	0.0019 0.0021 0.0020 0.0019	0.0030 0.0029 0.0027 0.0028	0.0051 0.0053 0.0054 0.0054	0.0056 0.0056 0.0059 0.0057	0.0066 0.0064 0.0065 0.0063	0.0047 0.0047 0.0047 0.0047	0.0052 0.0054 0.0053 0.0054	0.0050 0.0054 0.0054 0.0053
စ်								
ff. Pu Mean (psi)	0.3295 0.3284 0.3268 0.3261	1.2885 1.2831 1.2794 1.2735	3.7812 3.7677 3.7509 3.7389	5.1545 5.1305 5.1128 5.1018	7.1222 7.1165 7.1103 7.1059	0.3333 0.3314 0.3310 0.3307	1.3187 1.3194 1.3168 1.3175	3.9708 3.9709 3.9741 3.9716
. Di	9.10	35.7) 35.6) 35.5) 35.3)				9.2) 9.2) 9.2) 9.2)	36.5) 36.5) 36.5) 36.5)	
(cin.)	0000	33333	(104.8) (104.4) (103.9) (103.6)	(142.8) (142.2) (141.7) (141.4)	(197.3) (197.2) (197.0) (196.9)	~~~	3333	(110.0) (110.1) (110.1)
ity CF)	40 40 60 60 60	67 111 53	14 78 25	17 32 88 51	36 23	788	32 22 33 33 34 32 34 32 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34	84 84 84 84
Density (1b/CF)	1.7540 1.7469 1.7417 1.7360	1.7067 1.7011 1.6953 1.6887	1.6514 1.6447 1.6378 1.6325	1.5917 1.5832 1.5788 1.5781	1.5393 1.5370 1.5362 1.5339	1.7218 1.7259 1.7286 1.7271	1.7155 1.7145 1.7132 1.7138	1.7228 1.7187 1.7172 1.7184
ice . s.	29 28 28 28	43 97 83	82 82 82 83	2883	21 74 82 82	12388	33 08 95	67 888 29 29
Orifice Press. (Psia)	566.70 564.60 563.19 561.58	553.43 551.73 549.97 547.83	534.82 533.09 530.55 528.82	514.75 512.24 510.84 509.52	496.21 495.74 495.36 494.82	568.96 567.99 567.59 567.16	564.33 564.08 563.95 563.91	560.67 560.88 561.07 561.29
:	28.28	25 8 8 9 9 9 9	2552	55.55	\$ 22 9 8 2 2 4 8 2 2 4	8888	8 28 39 88	19 21 3
Temp.	93.74 93.77 93.90 94.01	94.67 94.66 94.69 94.56	93.16 93.42 93.05 93.04	91.66 91.69 91.65 91.47	89.44 89.65 89.52 89.66	98.05 96.25 95.22 95.26	95.78 95.83 96.04 95.96	91.01 92.19 92.73 92.61
ę.	8888	8888	88 88	1/85 1/85 1/85 1/85	88,188	1,85 1,85 1,85 1,85 1,85 1,85	88,178	1/85
Date	11/11/85 11/11/85 11/11/85 11/11/85	11/11/85 11/11/85 11/11/85 11/11/85	11/11/85 11/11/85 11/11/85 11/11/85	11/11/85 11/11/85 11/11/85 11/11/85	11/11/85 11/11/85 11/11/85 11/11/85	11/21/85 11/21/85 11/21/85 11/21/85	11/21/85 11/21/85 11/21/85 11/21/85	11/21/85 11/21/85 11/21/85 11/21/85
Run No.	802 803 804 805	806 808 809	810 811 812	814 815 816 817	818 819 820 821	913 914 915	917 918 919 920	921 922 923 924
~ Z	~~~			2222		0000		5555

Table 29C. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-3A Mounted in Meter Tube PE-8ABC

Orifice Diameter = 3.0003 Inches-- Tube Diameter = 6.0829 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.49324

Jet Temp. (°F)°	13.8 14.0 13.9	11110
Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	305 306 306 306	306 306 306 306
Gas/ Num. Noz.		8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
ÜŽŽ		0000
Pipe Rey. Number	2,652,598 2,653,230 2,655,675 2,658,337	3,087,170 3,088,615 3,088,944 3,090,350
Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.6017 0.0019 0.0038 0.6016 0.0019 0.0038 0.6017 0.0019 0.0038 0.6018 0.0019 0.0038	7 0.6020 0.0017 0.0036 3 8 0.6018 0.0017 0.0036 3 0 0.6019 0.0017 0.0036 3 0 0.6018 0.0017 0.0036 3
ge - ent	9999	7 0 0.
char fici Rand	9999	9999
Coef	17 0 17 0 18 0	20 0 18 0 18 0
Mear	3333	9999
:	2558	F & & &
syst.	0.04267 0.04271 0.04273 0.04276	0.04677 0.04678 0.04680 0.04680
Rat		
Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	0.02141 0.02141 0.02142 0.02144	0.02161 0.02161 0.02161 0.02162
tal R	8.75948 8.76407 8.77141 8.77961	10.1620 10.1671 10.1694 10.1726
: 2	8.75	5000
Diff. Press Mean Std. Dev. (in.) (psi) (psi)	0.0055 0.0057 0.0051 0.0054	0.0057 0.0053 0.0056 0.0056
St		
f. Pl	(142.7) 5.1519 (142.9) 5.1572 (142.9) 5.1590 (143.0) 5.1615	(190.3) 6.8673 (190.5) 6.8741 (190.5) 6.8746 (190.6) 6.8774
Diff	0000	6666
in.	42.7 42.9 42.9 43.0	90.5
	2222	2222
Density (lb/CF)	7250 7257 7275	1.7383 1.7392 1.7394 1.7403
Den Ctb	7.1	7.1.7.1
ice s.	27.25	31 44 45 45
Orifice Press. (Psia)	560.92 561.35 561.77 562.21	561.88 562.16 562.31 562.44
1.	N 10 st st	* N = 0
Temp. (°F)	90.67 90.85 90.74 90.64	88.14 88.13 88.21 88.09
4.	8888	8888
Date	1/21/85 1/21/85 1/21/85 1/21/85	11/21/85 11/21/85 11/21/85 11/21/85
		` ` ` ` `
No.	925 926 927 928	929 930 931 932

Table 290. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-48 Mounted in Meter Tube PE-8ABC

	Temp.	16.8 16.0 15.8	15.3 17.9 17.9 17.9	11.9 12.6 12.6 12.6	8.8.3.4 8.2.1 8.1	3.5
	Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	338 337 336 336	333 333 333 333 333	330 332 333 333	336 336 337 337	338 339 340
	Gas/ Num. Noz.	0000	00000	0000	0000	~ ~ <del>~</del> ~ ~
	_	,990 ,523 ,301 ,622	69 622 823 824 64 64 65 64	38 (91 (95) (95) (95) (95) (95) (95)		269 (17) (17) (17) (17) (17) (17) (17) (17)
57537	Pipe Rey. Number	1,085,090 1,085,523 1,084,301 1,081,622	2,164,469 2,151,122 2,148,398 2,147,627 2,146,844	3,236,938 3,228,491 3,249,657 3,261,699	4,065,623 4,072,303 4,079,647 4,085,613	5,022,669 5,031,416 5,043,817 5,049,857
. 0 = 0.	Syst.	0.0027 0.0027 0.0027 0.0027	0.0034 0.0034 0.0034 0.0034 0.0034	0.0036 0.0036 0.0036 0.0036	0.0034 0.0034 0.0034 0.0034	0.0036 0.0036 0.0036 0.0036
Ratio	-	2222	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	019 0	2000
Beta	<u>e</u> =	0.0021 0.0021 0.0021	0.0019	0.0022 0.0022 0.0022	0.0019	0.0020
6.0829 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.57537	Co Mean	0.5985 0.0021 0.5988 0.0021 0.5986 0.0021 0.5987 0.0021	0.6001 0.0019 0.6003 0.0019 0.6003 0.0019 0.6003 0.0019 0.6003 0.0019	0.6022 0.0022 0.6023 0.0022 0.6023 0.0022 0.6024 0.0021	0.6026 0.0019 0.6025 0.0019 0.6026 0.0019 0.6027 0.0019	0.6021 0.0020 0.6022 0.0020 0.6023 0.0020 0.6022 0.0020
1829	ate Syst. nd)	0.01172 0.01166 0.01163 0.01162	0.03113 0.03133 0.03129 0.03128	0.04983 0.04987 0.05021 0.05042	0.05802 0.05810 0.05819 0.05826	0.07791 0.07801 0.07817 0.07825
	Rate Sy cond					
Tube Diameter =	Mass Flow Rate - Total Rand. Syst (pounds/second)	0.00690 0.00690 0.00690 0.00690	0.01569 0.01551 0.01551 0.01550	0.03073 0.03069 0.03101 0.03087	0.03172 0.03175 0.03178 0.03178	0.04334 0.04337 0.04340 0.04342
lbe Di	Total	3.62962 3.62723 3.62265 3.61482	7.22046 7.19728 7.18742 7.18493 7.18150	10.7278 10.7097 10.7854 10.8299	13.4269 13.4497 13.4751 13.4947	16.4854 16.5143 16.5558 16.5763
		mmm.	2.7.7.	5555	ភ្ភេក	5555
Diameter = 3.4999 Inches	std. Dev (psi)	0.0016 0.0018 0.0017 0.0017	0.0034 0.0034 0.0034 0.0034 0.0034	0.0038 0.0036 0.0038 0.0037	0.0039 0.0039 0.0040 0.0039	0.0045 0.0045 0.0043 0.0046
3.499	_	0.4110 0.4101 0.4100 0.4093	1.6391 1.6361 1.6340 1.6333 1.6326	3.5929 3.5887 3.6125 3.6264	5.4651 5.4753 5.4839 5.4894	8.0940 8.1030 8.1206 8.1319
e II	Diff. P Mean (in.) (psi)	35.00		8358 8888	25.55 5.55	3993
	: ~	(11.4) (11.4) (11.5) (11.3)	(45.4) (45.3) (45.3) (45.3) (45.2)	( 99.6) 3.5929 ( 99.4) 3.5887 (100.1) 3.6125 (100.5) 3.6264	(151.4) (151.7) (151.9) (152.1)	(224.3) 8.0940 (224.5) 8.1030 (225.0) 8.1206 (225.3) 8.1319
Orifice	Density (lb/CF)	1.9242 1.9240 1.9209 1.9154	1.8980 1.8874 1.8852 1.8845 1.8832	1.8958 1.8910 1.9050 1.9128	1.9482 1.9517 1.9555 1.9588	1.9834 1.9872 1.9926 1.9951
	Orifice Press. (Psia)	621.89 620.82 619.88 618.74	612.92 612.91 612.23 612.04 611.92	606.76 606.28 610.38 612.79	616.96 617.89 618.95 619.76	620.03 621.00 622.37 623.03
	: Pro					
	Temp.	93.96 93.24 93.23 93.61	92.87 95.29 95.28 95.31 95.34	88.52 89.31 89.26 89.31	84.65 84.58 84.52 84.43	79.47 79.37 79.24 79.24
	Date	11/07/85 11/07/85 11/07/85 11/07/85	11/07/85 11/07/85 11/07/85 11/07/85	11/07/85 11/07/85 11/07/85 11/07/85	11/07/85 11/07/85 11/07/85 11/07/85	11/07/85 11/07/85 11/07/85 11/07/85
	No.	780 781 782 783	784 787 787 788 789	790 792 793	794 795 797	798 800 801

Table 29E. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-58 Mounted in Meter Tube PE-8ABC

	Jat Temp. (°F)°	18.7 18.9 19.1	13.5 14.1 14.3	7.7	2.5	0.0
	Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	324 324 325 325	323 322 322 322	321 320 321 321	322 325 325 325	327 328 328 328
	Gas/ Num. Noz.			0000	0000	0000
5761	Pipe Rey. (Number N	1,392,798 (1,391,520 (1,392,535 (1,393,918 (	2,807,434 (2,799,020 (2,796,348 (2,794,126 (	4,257,150 (4,256,358 (4,256,624 (4,258,692 (	5,579,543 5,584,932 5,590,649 5,595,074	6,392,187 6,406,185 6,409,599 6,412,068
6.0829 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.65761	Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.5978 0.0020 0.0037 0.5977 0.0020 0.0037 0.5977 0.0020 0.0037 0.5974 0.0020 0.0037	0.6016 0.0020 0.0037 0.6014 0.0020 0.0037 0.6013 0.0020 0.0037 0.6017 0.0020 0.0037	0.6020 0.0015 0.0037 0.6020 0.0015 0.0037 0.6021 0.0015 0.0037 0.6021 0.0015 0.0037	0.6014 0.0015 0.0035 0.6015 0.0015 0.0035 0.6016 0.0015 0.0035 0.6015 0.0015 0.0035	0.6019 0.0014 0.0036 0.6020 0.0014 0.0036 0.6021 0.0014 0.0036 0.6020 0.0014 0.0036
6.0829 1	Syst.	0.02286 0.02286 0.02289 0.02290	0.04530 0.04527 0.04524 0.04524	0.06657 0.06657 0.06658 0.06664	0.08187 0.08190 0.08196 0.08200	0.09691 0.09708 0.09708 0.09709
Tube Diameter =	Mass Flow Rate Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	0.00745 0.00744 0.00744 0.00744	0.02113 0.02108 0.02106 0.02105	0.02247 0.02246 0.02247 0.02248	0.03354 0.03350 0.03350 0.03352	0.03440 0.03442 0.03440 0.03440
	Total (px	4.66274 4.65941 4.66320 4.66662	9.31667 9.29297 9.28408 9.27822	13.9944 13.9929 13.9946 14.0036	18.2260 18.2421 18.2604 18.2736	20.8153 20.8618 20.8697 20.8762
Inches.	std. Dev. (psi)	0.0018 0.0018 0.0018	0.0051 0.0051 0.0051 0.0050	0.0054 0.0053 0.0054 0.0053	0.0059 0.0058 0.0058 0.0061	0.0063 0.0063 0.0063 0.0062
iameter = 4.0002 Inches	Diff. Press Mean Std. Dev (in.) (psi) (psi)	10.6) 0.3826 10.6) 0.3826 10.6) 0.3828 10.6) 0.3832	(41.4) 1.4943 (41.3) 1.4918 (41.3) 1.4912 (41.2) 1.4881	92.5) 3.3396 92.5) 3.3400 92.5) 3.3389 92.6) 3.3414	(153.0) 5.5219 (153.0) 5.5232 (153.2) 5.5276 (153.3) 5.5326	(196.8) 7.1041 (197.2) 7.1181 (197.2) 7.1161 (197.3) 7.1196
Orifice Di	Density (lb/CF)	1.8291 1.8275 1.8293 1.8316	1.8459 1.8404 1.8386 1.8371	1.8592 1.8588 1.8589 1.8600	1.9095 1.9113 1.9134 1.9149	1.9307 1.9353 1.9363 1.9371
	Orifice Press. (Psia)	596.84 596.60 597.16 597.55	593.65 592.61 592.12 591.89	588.65 588.64 588.70 589.13	596.40 596.78 597.30 597.74	599.17 600.33 600.45 600.57
	Temp.	96.92 97.10 97.11 96.86	90.39 90.86 90.91 91.07	83.65 83.71 83.75 83.82	78.02 77.91 77.83 77.78	85.55 85.55 85.55 86.55
	Date	11/05/85 11/05/85 11/05/85 11/05/85	11/05/85 11/05/85 11/05/85 11/05/85	11/05/85 11/05/85 11/05/85 11/05/85	11/05/85 11/05/85 11/05/85 11/05/85	11/05/85 11/05/85 11/05/85 11/05/85
	No.	740 741 742 743	747 746 746	748 749 750 751	752 754 754 755	35 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25

Table 29F. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-6B Mounted in Meter Tube PE-8ABC

	t emp. °F)°	14.0 14.1 13.9	5.9 6.0 6.1	2.2.2	4.5.5.	6.7
	Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	379 379 380 380	380 380 381 381	384 384 384 384	382 383 383 383	383 383 383 383
	Gas/ Num. Noz.	0000	0000	0000	мммм	0000
		27 G 40 G 28 G 28 G	,342 G ,432 G ,891 G ,834 G	60 G 83 G 47 G 43 G	23 G 42 G 45 G 25 G	91 G 67 G 63 G 23 G
2) (2)	Pipe Rey. Number	2,453,927 2,454,840 2,457,028 2,458,328	4,177,342 4,181,432 4,185,891 4,191,834	6,609,960 6,606,983 6,611,547 6,614,843	8,393,823 8,401,942 8,409,045 8,414,825	9,300,091 9,308,167 9,315,663 9,318,123
-	syst.	0.0033 0.0033 0.0033 0.0033	0.0033 0.0033 0.0033 0.0033	0.0033 0.0033 0.0033 0.0033	0.0033 0.0033 0.0033 0.0033	0.0034 0.0034 0.0034 0.0034
Katio		18 0. 18 0. 18 0.	22 0. 22 0. 22 0.	18 0. 18 0.	0.0016 0.0033 0.0016 0.0033 0.0016 0.0033 0.0016 0.0033	0.0016 0.0034 0.0016 0.0034 0.0016 0.0034 0.0016 0.0034
seta	Discharge Coefficient In Rand.	0.0018 0.0018 0.0018 0.0018	0.0022 0.0022 0.0022 0.0022	0.0018 0.0018 0.0018	0.0016 0.0016 0.0016 0.0016	0.0016 0.0016 0.0016 0.0016
nches, 1	Coefficient	0.6045 0.6043 0.6045 0.6045	0.5992 0.5994 0.5992 0.5993	0.5986 0.0018 0.0033 0.5985 0.0018 0.0033 0.5985 0.0018 0.0033 0.5985 0.0018 0.0033	0.5985 0.0016 0.5984 0.0016 0.5983 0.0016 0.5984 0.0016	0.5989 0.5989 0.5989 0.5990
6.0829 Inches, Beta Ratio = U./39/3	Flow Rate Rand. Syst. ds/second)	0.03545 0.03548 0.03549 0.03553	0.06135 0.06143 0.06153 0.06163	0.09626 0.09618 0.09624 0.09632	0.12107 0.12116 0.12126 0.12134	0.13875 0.13886 0.13896 0.13896
  -	Mass Flow Rate l Rand. Sy (pounds/second)	0.01644 0.01644 0.01645 0.01645	0.03630 0.03631 0.03633 0.03636	0.05260 0.05258 0.05260 0.05260	0.05502 0.05505 0.05505 0.05506	
amete	lass Ra ounds					
Tube Di	Mass Flow Rate - Total Rand. Syst (pounds/second)	8.27616 8.28054 8.28699 8.29293	13.9353 13.9513 13.9700 13.9929	21.8398 21.8264 21.8425 21.8564	27.5953 27.6228 27.6483 27.6686	30.5267 30.5549 30.5815 30.5877
ameter = 4.4997 Inches Tube Diameter =	ss Std. Dev. (psi)	0.0014 0.0014 0.0014 0.0014	0.0053 0.0053 0.0054 0.0053	0.0057 0.0058 0.0057 0.0057	0.0064 0.0064 0.0065 0.0065	0.0068 0.0069 0.0068 0.0069
667.7	2	0.5310 0.5316 0.5315 0.5320	1.4967 1.4973 1.5006 1.5024	3.5596 3.5585 3.5611 3.5638	5.6554 5.6622 5.6681 5.6710	6.8776 6.8827 6.8888 6.8876
11 12	Mean (in.) (psi)	9999	5555	MMMM	5555	36.68
-	; ~	(14.7) (14.7) (14.7) (14.7)	(41.5) (41.6) (41.6)	(98.6) (98.6) (98.7) (98.7)	(156.7) 5.6554 (156.9) 5.6622 (157.0) 5.6681 (157.1) 5.6710	(190.6) 6.8776 (190.7) 6.8827 (190.9) 6.8888 (190.8) 6.8876
Orifice D	Density (lb/CF)	2.1862 2.1872 2.1894 2.1909	2.2401 2.2401 2.2429 2.2470	2.3145 2.3130 2.3149 2.3162	2.3275 2.3275 2.3298 2.3317	2.3349 2.3372 2.3394 2.3400
	Orifice Press. (Psia)	698.42 698.83 699.27 699.77	698.74 699.52 700.47 701.48	705.37 704.87 705.34 705.80	701.63 702.22 702.84 703.31	701.87 702.45 703.01 703.08
	Temp. (°F)	91.75 91.84 91.69 91.77	82.66 82.69 82.80 82.83	73.82 73.73 73.73	70.14 70.08 70.07 70.04	68.72 68.69 68.67 68.67
	Date	11/06/85 11/06/85 11/06/85 11/06/85	11/06/85 11/06/85 11/06/85 11/06/85	11/06/85 11/06/85 11/06/85 11/06/85	11/06/85 11/06/85 11/06/85 11/06/85	11/06/85 11/06/85 11/06/85 11/06/85
	Run No.	760 761 762 763	765 765 767	888 875 177	3333	3333

Table 29G. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-7/8-88 Mounted in Meter Tube PE-8ABC

	Temp.	43.2.6	6.3	4.4	7.4 8.2 8.9 9.3	11.2
	Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	386 386 387 388	389 391 392 393	398 399 399	398 399 400 398	400 401 401 402
	Gas/ Num. Noz.	0000			0000	0000
		ស្ត្រស្ត្	255 E	53.937	7 K 8 8	2228
10248	Pipe Rey. Number	73,635 73,603 73,583 75,583	105,695 105,876 106,045 106,213	27,637 27,709 27,775 27,845	134,947 134,775 134,688 134,689	154, 141 154, 425 154, 652 154, 688
6.0829 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.10248	Syst.	0.0027 0.0027 0.0027 0.0027	0.0028 0.0028 0.0028 0.0028	0.0028 0.0027 0.0027 0.0027	0.5964 0.0012 0.0028 0.5965 0.0012 0.0028 0.5966 0.0012 0.0028 0.5967 0.0012 0.0028	0.0028 0.0028 0.0028 0.0028
Rati	Discharge Coefficient ean Rand.	0.0015 0.0014 0.0014 0.0015		0.0028 0.0025 0.0026 0.0026	0.0012 0.0012 0.0012 0.0012	
Beta	isch beffi Ra	0000	0.000	0000	0.00	0.00
nches,	Coet Mean	0.5942 0.0015 0.0027 0.5944 0.0014 0.0027 0.5940 0.0014 0.0027 0.5948 0.0015 0.0027	0.5967 0.0014 0.5967 0.0014 0.5969 0.0014 0.5973 0.0015	0.5952 0.5949 0.5964 0.5967	0.5964 0.5965 0.5966 0.5967	0.5964 0.0011 0.5965 0.0011 0.5968 0.0011 0.5968 0.0011
1 6280	ate Syst. nd)	0.00071 0.00072 0.00072 0.00072	0.00109 0.00109 0.00110	0.00028 0.00028 0.00028 0.00028	0.00140 0.00141 0.00141 0.00142	0.00162 0.00162 0.00162 0.00162
	Rate					
Tube Diameter =	Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	0.00029 0.00029 0.00029 0.00029	0.00063 0.00063 0.00063 0.00063	0.00016 0.00016 0.00016 0.00016	0.00065 0.00065 0.00065 0.00065	0.00068 0.00068 0.00068 0.00068
be Di	Total	0.24598 0.24612 0.24629 0.24656	0.35511 0.35607 0.35697 0.35790	0.09297 0.09315 0.09334 0.09354	0.45542 0.45542 0.45553 0.45580	0.52243 0.52351 0.52431 0.52523
		0000	0000	0000	0.00	0000
Diameter = 0.6234 Inches	Diff. Press Mean Std. Dev. in.) (psi) (psi)	0.0061 0.0058 0.0057 0.0059	0.0061 0.0055 0.0050 0.0075	0.0021 0.0018 0.0019 0.0019	0.0051 0.0053 0.0052 0.0056	0.0053 0.0046 0.0053 0.0050
0.623	iff. Pre Mean (psi)	1.8026 1.8040 1.8089 1.8066	3.7212 3.7329 3.7416 3.7475	6.9) 0.2505 7.0) 0.2511 6.9) 0.2501 6.9) 0.2502	(166.2) 5.9970 (166.3) 6.0030 (166.4) 6.0061 (166.5) 6.0098	(219.0) 7.9050 (219.3) 7.9142 (219.4) 7.9180 (219.7) 7.9303
ie.	Dif	49.9) 1 50.0) 1 50.1) 1 50.1) 1	8353	9999	20 30 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	00 7 53 7 7 7 7
_	; ~	50.00	(103.1) 3.7212 0. (103.4) 3.7329 0. (103.7) 3.7416 0. (103.8) 3.7475 0.	96.96	(166.2) (166.3) (166.4) (166.5)	(219.0) (219.3) (219.4) (219.7)
Orifice	Density (1b/CF)	2.2795 2.2788 2.2787 2.2804	2.2795 2.2845 2.2893 2.2941	2.3438 2.3438 2.3501 2.3568	2.3252 2.3224 2.3213 2.3221	2.3184 2.3244 2.3285 2.3330
	Orifice Press. (Psia)	711.57 712.51 713.63 714.80	718.16 720.63 722.86 725.20	733.11 734.04 735.04 736.13	734.14 734.99 735.80 736.65	737.78 739.15 740.20 741.40
	Temp. (°F)	82.20 82.89 83.57 83.99	86.12 86.61 87.11 87.67	85.19 84.56 84.09 83.61	87.76 88.73 89.39 89.77	90.94 90.93 90.83 90.77
	Date	11/19/85 11/19/85 11/19/85	11/19/85 11/19/85 11/19/85 11/19/85	11/19/85 11/19/85 11/19/85 11/19/85	11/19/85 11/19/85 11/19/85 11/19/85	11/19/85 11/19/85 11/19/85 11/19/85
	Run No.	889 890 891	893 894 895 895	898 899 900	901 902 903 904	905 906 907 908

#### Meter Tube PE-8ABC

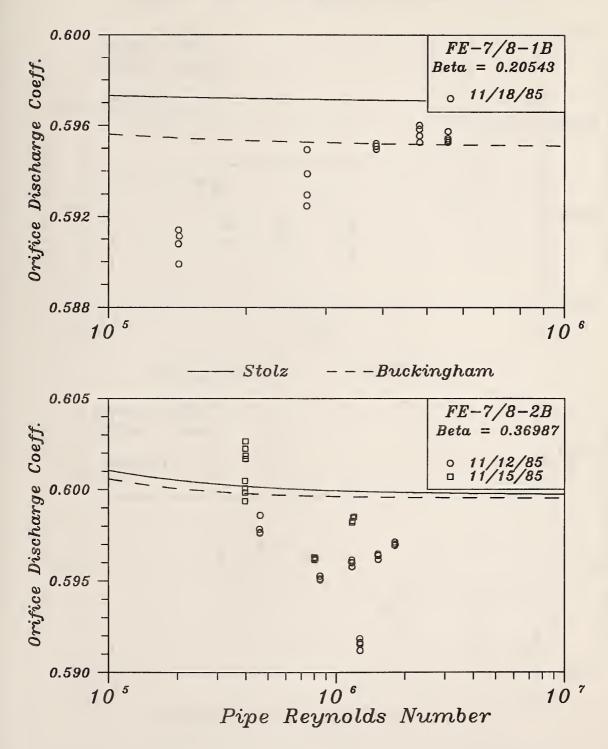


Figure 11A. Discharge coefficient/Reynolds number plots, PE-8ABC, 6-inch meter tube, 7 orifice plates.

## Meter Tube PE-8ABC

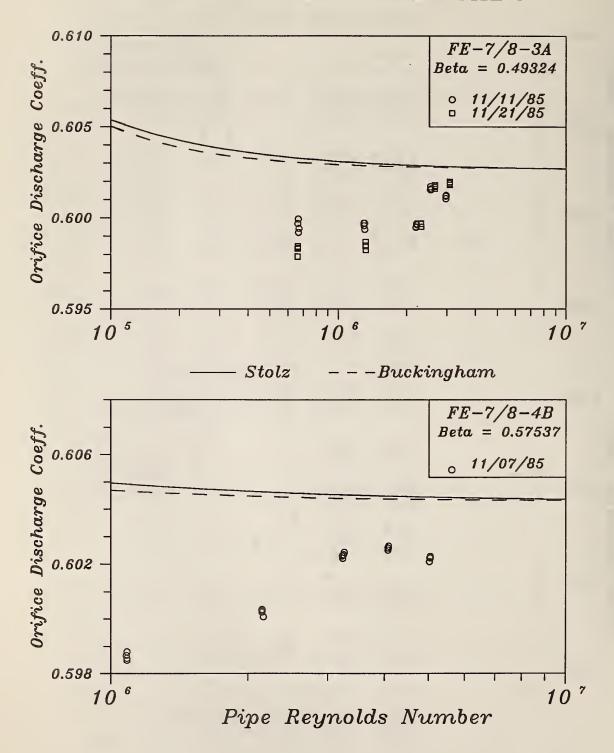


Figure 11B. Discharge coefficient/Reynolds number plots, PE-8ABC, 6-inch meter tube, 7 orifice plates.

#### Meter Tube PE-8ABC

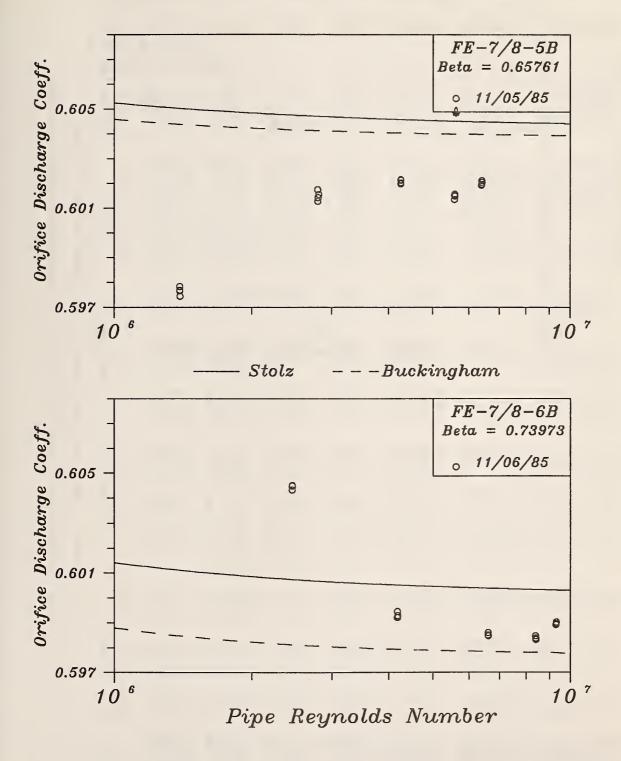


Figure 11C. Discharge coefficient/Reynolds number plots, PE-8ABC, 6-inch meter tube, 7 orifice plates.

# Meter Tube PE-8ABC

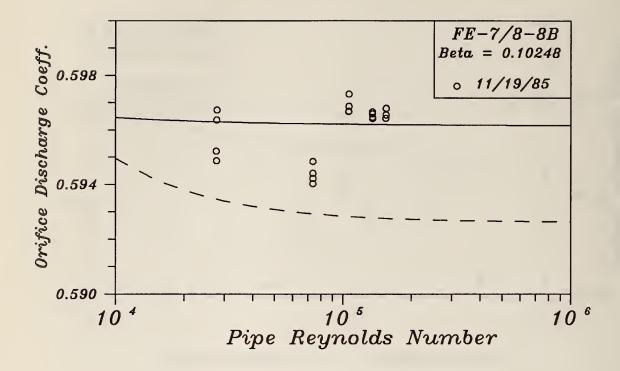


Figure 11D. Discharge coefficient/Reynolds number plots, PE-8ABC, 6-inch meter tube, 7 orifice plates.

Table 30A. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-9/0-1B Mounted in Meter Tube FE-9ABC Orifice Diameter = 1.9983 Inches -- Tube Diameter = 10.0829 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.19819

Jat Temp. (°F)°	3.1	2.2	4.1 4.1 4.0	2.4 1.4 1.0	2.3	2.5	7.4 wwwwww 7.5 8 6 8 6 6 6
Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	341 340 339 338	338 339 340 341	346 347 347 347	343 342 342 342	349 349 341 339 337	334 328 328 328 328	325 325 325 325 325 325 325
% = . Z.			пппп	мммм		00000	00000000
Gas/ Num. Noz.	<b>4444</b>	<b>4444</b>	<b>4444</b>	~ ~ ~ ~	~ ~ ~ ~ ~	<b>4444</b>	<b>4444444</b>
sey.	566 120 909 468	,337 ,634 ,455	571 959 785 366	565 548 368 341	349 252 397 73	366 509 369 136 713	200 243 288 230 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200
Pipe Rey. Number	462,566 461,120 459,909 459,468	921,337 923,634 926,455 931,002	627,571 627,959 628,785 629,366	752,665 753,548 754,068 753,841	234,349 234,668 228,422 227,097 225,773	276,366 273,609 273,369 273,186 272,913	270,803 270,888 270,775 269,643 269,665 269,665 269,503
<u>7</u> ×	4444	0000	0000	~~~	~~~~	00000	00000000
, 4	2222	35 35 35 35 35	22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	8888	0025 0025 0025 0025 0025	0026 0026 0026 0026 0026	28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 2
t Syst	0.0026 0.0026 0.0026 0.0026	0.0035 0.0035 0.0035 0.0035	0.0026 0.0026 0.0026 0.0026	0.0025 0.0025 0.0025 0.0025	0.0025 0.0025 0.0025 0.0025 0.0025	0.0026 0.0026 0.0026 0.0026 0.0026	0.0026 0.0026 0.0057 0.0026 0.0026 0.0026
- Discharge Coefficient an Rand.	18 18 18	117	114	113	118 129 119 121		
scharg fficie Rand.	0.0018 0.0020 0.0022 0.0018	0.0017 0.0017 0.0017	0.0014 0.0015 0.0014 0.0014	0.0015 0.0013 0.0013	0.0018 0.0018 0.0029 0.0019	0.0015 0.0016 0.0016 0.0032 0.0016	0.0016 0.0016 0.0015 0.0033 0.0021 0.0033
Coe	5947 5951 5953 5946	5947 5949 5947 5957	52 6	5961 5958 5957 5957			
Cc Mean	0.5947 0.5951 0.5953 0.5946	0.5947 0.5949 0.5947 0.5957	0.5952 0.5957 0.5952 0.5954	0.5961 0.5958 0.5957 0.5971	0.5944 0.5945 0.5987 0.5960 0.5967	0.6053 0.6011 0.6009 0.6057 0.6007	0.5974 0.5973 0.5972 0.6019 0.5967 0.5978
ate Syst. nd)	0.00775 0.00772 0.00770 0.00769	0.02350 0.02355 0.02363 0.02371	0.01056 0.01058 0.01058 0.01059	0.01243 0.01237 0.01234 0.01234	0.00376 0.00377 0.00368 0.00366	0.00454 0.00444 0.00444 0.00444	0.00444 0.00442 0.01220 0.00440 0.00438 0.00437
Mass Flow Rate Total Rand. Sys (pounds/second)	0000	0.000	0.00	0.000	00000	00000	0000000
ow Nec	503	82 88 28	515 515	975 975 976 976	38888	25,55,55	224 228 227 228 227 227 227 227 227 227 227
s Flow Rand. nds/se	0.00504 0.00507 0.00503 0.00502	0.01179 0.01180 0.01185 0.01182	0.00515 0.00515 0.00515 0.00515	0.00546 0.00546 0.00546 0.00546	0.00194 0.00194 0.00194 0.00196	0.00202 0.00201 0.00201 0.00201	0.00228 0.00228 0.00228 0.00227 0.00227
Mas							
Total	2.54778 2.53908 2.53180 2.52880	5.06558 5.07859 5.09584 5.12019	3.46820 3.47183 3.47586 3.47881	4.14598 4.14473 4.14519 4.14422	.28613 .28876 .25362 .24627 .23905	.53756 .50999 .50836 .50724 .50584	.48666 .48521 .48455 .48313 .47642 .47520
· F	2.54778 2.53908 2.53180 2.52880	0.00.0	4444	4444	4444	2.0.0.0.0	44444444
	0 M N 0	7257	0 M 0 00	41000	25707	- 0 m 6 0	997100100
ss Std. Dev. (psi)	0.0069 0.0083 0.0102 0.0068	0.0081 0.0082 0.0075 0.0337	0.0069 0.0083 0.0066 0.0068	0.0154 0.0075 0.0076 0.0259	0.0021 0.0020 0.0041 0.0022 0.0025	0.0021 0.0022 0.0023 0.0069	0.0016 0.0014 0.0015 0.0069 0.0036 0.0036
Diff. Press. Mean Std n.) (psi) (							
f. Pr Mean psi)	1.9932 1.9835 1.9766 1.9794	7.9101 7.9246 7.9557 7.9551	3.6388 3.6381 3.6478 3.6471	5.2067 5.2026 5.2030 5.1772	0.4875 0.4889 0.4711 0.4730 0.4696	0.7305 0.7190 0.7183 0.7064 0.7176	0.7122 0.7111 0.7107 0.6954 0.7039 0.6943
iff. Pr Mean (psi)			2000				
D in.)	55.2) 55.0) 54.8) 54.8)	56.69	88.6.	8663	13.5) 13.5) 13.1) 13.1)	20.2) 19.9) 19.9) 19.6)	19.7) 19.7) 19.7) 19.6) 19.6)
: 5	25 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 2	(219.2) (219.6) (220.4) (220.6)	(100.8) (100.8) (101.1) (101.1)	(144.3) (144.2) (144.2) (143.4)	<ul><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>立</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li><li>つ</li></ul>	25 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 5	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
Density (lb/CF)	2.0884 2.0811 2.0749 2.0724	2.0715 2.0772 2.0845 2.0958	2.1131 2.1148 2.1178 2.1201	2.1025 2.1045 2.1060 2.1052	2.1801 2.1827 2.1131 2.0989 2.0846	2.0037 1.9913 1.9903 1.9890	1.9733 1.9726 1.9726 1.9637 1.9638 1.9634
: B =	~~~~	2000	2000	2222	44444	2	2222222
ice s.	5455	53 11 52	56937	52 22 22	33 11 75 44	65 76 37 92	550 04 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Orifice Press. (Psia)	627.13 625.14 623.43 622.63	621.63 623.05 625.11 627.62	636.72 637.53 638.09 638.54	631.76 630.85 630.63 630.52	643.33 644.59 628.11 624.75 621.44	615.65 605.19 604.76 604.37 603.92	598.60 597.05 597.02 596.43 594.04 593.66 593.35
:							
Temp.	78.64 78.66 78.67 78.67	77.79 77.68 77.70 77.30	79.92 80.16 79.97 79.86	78.04 77.02 76.59 76.66	33.34 33.34 35.34 75.34	87.71 82.69 82.58 82.57 82.57	81.03 80.44 79.87 79.56 79.62 79.52 79.18
: 40							
e.	08/21/85 08/21/85 08/21/85 08/21/85	08/21/85 08/21/85 08/21/85 08/21/85	08/21/85 08/21/85 08/21/85 08/21/85	08/21/85 08/21/85 08/21/85 08/21/85	85 85 85 85 85 85 85	785	08/23/85 08/23/85 08/23/85 08/23/85 08/23/85 08/23/85
Date	8/21 8/21 3/21 3/21	08/21/85 08/21/85 08/21/85 08/21/85	08/21/85 08/21/85 08/21/85 08/21/85	08/21/85 08/21/85 08/21/85 08/21/85	08/22/85 08/22/85 08/22/85 08/22/85 08/22/85	08/22/85 08/22/85 08/22/85 08/22/85	08/23/85 08/23/85 08/23/85 08/23/85 08/23/85 08/23/85
۳. آه	232 232 233	234 235 236 237	238 239 240 241	245 245 245 247	248 249 250 251 251	253 255 256 256 257 258	260 261 262 263 264 265 265 265 267

Table 30A. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-9/0-1B Mounted in Meter Tube FE-9ABC

	at Temp. (°F)°	21.4 21.2 20.9 20.5	19.9 19.5 18.8	19.5
	Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	322 321 321 321	314 312 312 311	339 339 338
	lum.	MMMM 444	0000 0000	MMMM <b>444</b>
19819	Pipe Rey. C	165,489 165,291 165,303 165,416	251,372 251,025 250,744 250,457	175,309 175,330 175,316 175,219
Diameter = 1.9983 Inches Tube Diameter = 10.0829 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.19819	Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.5973 0.0021 0.0028 0.5976 0.0021 0.0028 0.5979 0.0021 0.0028 0.5979 0.0021 0.0028	0.5964 0.0016 0.0028 0.5965 0.0016 0.0028 0.5981 0.0021 0.0028 0.5966 0.0016 0.0027	0.5967 0.0019 0.0027 0.5977 0.0019 0.0027 0.5976 0.0019 0.0027 0.5974 0.0019 0.0027
10.0829 11	Syst.	0.00304 0.00303 0.00302 0.00302	0.00454 0.00452 0.00450 0.00449	0.00318 0.00318 0.00318
ameter =	Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	0.00105 0.00105 0.00105	0.00187 0.00187 0.00186 0.00187	0.00113 0.00113 0.00113
- Tube Di	Total (p	0.92950 0.92811 0.92761 0.92757	1.40626 1.40349 1.40092 1.39868	0.98433 0.98409 0.98365 0.98308
3 Inches	Diff. Press Mean Std. Dev. (in.) (psi) (psi)	0.0016 0.0016 0.0017 0.0016	0.0021 0.0019 0.0036 0.0019	0.0016 0.0015 0.0015
. = 1.998	Mean (psi)	8.1) 0.2920 8.1) 0.2913 8.1) 0.2908 8.1) 0.2905	( 19.0) 0.6867 ( 19.0) 0.6850 ( 18.8) 0.6799 ( 18.9) 0.6820	8.5) 0.3083 8.5) 0.3070 8.5) 0.3069 8.5) 0.3070
Diameter	(in.)	2.8 6.13 6.13	(19.0) (18.8) (18.8)	8 8 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Orifice	Density (1b/CF)	1.8809 1.8780 1.8777 1.8790	1.8365 1.8331 1.8303 1.8277	2.0023 2.0029 2.0025 2.0015
	Orifice Press. (Psia)	591.43 590.44 589.82 589.52	577.02 575.65 574.29 573.24	623.04 622.83 622.38 622.11
	Temp. (°F)	98.08 97.95 97.54 97.00	96.44 96.12 95.71 95.46	95.73 95.46 95.22 95.23
	Date	08/26/85 08/26/85 08/26/85 08/26/85	08/26/85 08/26/85 08/26/85 08/26/85	08/27/85 08/27/85 08/27/85 08/27/85
	No.	270 271 272 273	274 275 276 277	279 280 281 282

Table 308. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-9/0-2A Mounted in Meter Tube FE-9ABC

Orifice Diameter = 3.7480 Inches -- Tube Diameter = 10.0829 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.37172

at	(°F)°	9.5	.0.8 -1.2 -2.0	22.5	0.0.	22.5	-3.0 -2.6 -2.1 -1.8	10.2	10.5
Throat	Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	303 303 303	303 303 303	301 302 302 302	3 13 13 13 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	310 310 309 309	305 305 305 305	349 348 348	333 332 331 330
Gas/	Noz.	8888 8888	A 4 4 4	4444 	8888 8888	NNNN	**************************************	4444	0000 0000
Pipe Rey.	Number	606, 121 608, 074 610, 078 612, 049	838,584 839,573 840,275 841,090	1,673,505 1,673,506 1,673,933 1,674,465	2,155,330 2,155,741 2,155,981 2,155,733	2,581,260 2,580,449 2,578,801 2,576,654	2,976,084 2,970,858 2,963,012 2,957,442	1,858,471 1,852,558 1,847,205 1,841,421	2,225,415 2,216,566 2,210,090 2,202,565
Discharge	Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.5978 0.0019 0.0027 0.5982 0.0019 0.0026 0.5982 0.0020 0.0026 0.5989 0.0019 0.0026	0.5987 0.0018 0.0035 0.5988 0.0018 0.0035 0.5991 0.0018 0.0035 0.5986 0.0018 0.0035	0.6006 0.0019 0.0035 0.6006 0.0019 0.0035 0.6005 0.0019 0.0035 0.6005 0.0019 0.0035	0.6004 0.0018 0.0033 0.6002 0.0018 0.0033 0.6003 0.0018 0.0033 0.6003 0.0018 0.0033	0.6001 0.0016 0.0035 0.6003 0.0016 0.0035 0.6001 0.0016 0.0035 0.6003 0.0017 0.0035	0.6002 0.0015 0.0034 0.6001 0.0015 0.0034 0.6002 0.0015 0.0034 0.6001 0.0015 0.0034	0.6000 0.0019 0.0036 0.6000 0.0019 0.0036 0.5998 0.0019 0.0036 0.6000 0.0019 0.0036	0.6001 0.0017 0.0034 0.6000 0.0017 0.0034 0.6001 0.0017 0.0034 0.6002 0.0017 0.0034
Rate	syst.	0.01039 0.01034 0.01030 0.01025	0.02084 0.02081 0.02079 0.02077	0.04157 0.04158 0.04160 0.04162	0.05049 0.05043 0.05036 0.05028	0.06414 0.06407 0.06399 0.06393	0.06986 0.06987 0.06985 0.06981	0.04973 0.04973 0.04972 0.04969	0.05522 0.05505 0.05490 0.05474
	kand. sy pounds/second)	0.00429 0.00430 0.00430 0.00431	0.00886 0.00886 0.00887 0.00887	0.02287 0.02287 0.02288 0.02288	0.02376 0.02376 0.02376 0.02375	0.02537 0.02536 0.02536 0.02534	0.02559 0.02557 0.02553 0.02551	0.02324 0.02320 0.02316 0.02312	0.02285 0.02277 0.02273 0.02265
¥ _	lotal (p	3.32707 3.33258 3.33813 3.34303	4.53381 4.53656 4.53796 4.53971	9.01939 9.02012 9.02292 9.02645	11.6973 11.6949 11.6905 11.6835	13.9512 13.9424 13.9301 13.9173	16.0471 16.0268 15.9935 15.9681	10.3475 10.3225 10.2998 10.2738	12.3308 12.2810 12.2436 12.1985
SS.	std. Dev. (psi)	0.0014 0.0015 0.0015 0.0014	0.0016 0.0016 0.0015 0.0015	0.0035 0.0035 0.0034 0.0034	0.0097 0.0097 0.0097 0.0096	0.0100 0.0100 0.0098 0.0100	0.0102 0.0101 0.0102 0.0104	0.0085 0.0086 0.0085 0.0085	0.0087 0.0088 0.0086 0.0087
ě	(psi)	0.3081 0.3078 0.3079 0.3072	0.5559 0.5557 0.5551 0.5559	2.1834 2.1839 2.1856 2.1858	3.5455 3.5464 3.5464 3.5428 3.5394	5.0683 5.0613 5.0599 5.0512	6.7929 6.7904 6.7785 6.7725	) 2.5334 ) 2.5292 ) 2.5272 ) 2.5273	3.7771 3.7639 3.7519 3.7409
i	(in.)	( 8.5) ( 8.5) ( 8.5) ( 8.5)	(15.4) (15.4) (15.4) (15.4)	(60.5) (60.5) (60.6) (60.6)	(98.2) (98.3) (98.2) (98.1)	(140.4) (140.2) (140.2) (140.0)	(188.1) (188.1) (187.8) (187.6)	( 70.2) ( 70.1) ( 70.0) ( 69.9)	(104.7) (104.3) (104.0) (103.7)
	(lb/CF)	1.8112 1.8166 1.8221 1.8278	1.8591 1.8613 1.8627 1.8644	1.8591 1.8591 1.8598 1.8605	1.9251 1.9252 1.9252 1.9244	1.9154 1.9147 1.9132 1.9114	1.8879 1.8845 1.8794 1.8756	2.1122 2.1053 2.0989 2.0920	2.0095 2.0006 1.9941 1.9850
	(Psia)	557.35 557.41 557.45 557.40	556.76 556.74 556.64 556.55	554.05 554.11 554.31 554.55	575.20 574.88 574.43 573.95	569.49 569.04 568.49 567.96	561.15 560.75 560.00 559.34	641.56 640.66 639.83 638.76	612.70 610.48 608.78 607.10
	(°F)	85.15 83.96 82.71 81.38	73.78 73.31 72.92 72.50	71.71 71.72 71.79 71.81	74.51 74.25 73.93 73.67	72.12 71.93 71.81 71.80	71.32 71.74 72.24 72.54	86.23 86.95 87.61 88.22	85.99 86.20 86.30 86.50
Date		08/08/85 08/08/85 08/08/85 08/08/85	08/08/85 08/08/85 08/08/85 08/08/85	08/08/85 08/08/85 08/08/85 08/08/85	08/09/85 08/09/85 08/09/85 08/09/85	08/09/85 08/09/85 08/09/85 08/09/85	08/09/85 08/09/85 08/09/85 08/09/85	09/04/85 09/04/85 09/04/85 09/04/85	09/04/85 09/04/85 09/04/85 09/04/85
Run	Q	115 115 117	118 119 120 121	122 123 124 125	126 127 128 129	130 131 132 133	135 135 136	357 358 359 360	361 362 363 364

Table 308. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-9/0-2A Mounted in Meter Tube FE-9ABC

	at ·· Temp. (°F)°	8.0	κ. υ. υ. ν. 4. υ. γ.
	·· Throat ·· Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	327 326 326 325	321 321 319 319
	Gas/ Num. Noz.	NNNN	MMMM
37172	Pipe Rey. Gas/ Number Num.	2,636,471 2,632,723 2,629,697 2,627,351	3,053,754 A 3,050,823 A 3,031,543 A 3,030,066 A
Diameter = 3.7480 Inches·· Tube Diameter = 10.0829 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.37172	Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.02392 0.06916 0.5999 0.0015 0.0036 2,636,471 A 0.02390 0.06906 0.6000 0.0015 0.0036 2,632,723 A 0.02388 0.06896 0.6001 0.0015 0.0036 2,629,697 A 0.02387 0.06887 0.6001 0.0015 0.0036 2,629,597 A	0.02407 0.07505 0.5999 0.0014 0.0034 0.02405 0.07496 0.6000 0.0014 0.0034 0.02395 0.07449 0.5999 0.0014 0.0034 0.02395 0.07444 0.6000 0.0014 0.0034
10.0829 Ir		0.06916 0.06906 0.06896 0.06887	0.07505 0.07496 0.07449 0.07444
ameter =	Mass Flow Rate Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	0.02392 0.02390 0.02388 0.02387	0.02407 0.02405 0.02395 0.02395
· Tube Di		14.5284 14.5061 14.4877 14.4717	16.7375 16.7190 16.6038 16.5938
0 Inches	Diff. Press Mean Std. Dev. (in.) (psi) (psi)	(147.8) 5.3354 0.0088 (147.6) 5.3253 0.0090 (147.3) 5.3167 0.0090 (147.1) 5.3101 0.0090	0.0091 0.0093 0.0092 0.0093
r = 3.748	Diff. Pre Mean (psi)	5.3354 5.3253 5.3167 5.3167	(197.6) 7.1435 (197.6) 7.1330 (196.3) 7.0839 (196.1) 7.0776 (196.1)
Diamete		(147.8 (147.6 (147.3 (147.3	(197.9 (197.6 (196.3 (196.1
Orifice	Density (lb/CF)	1.9740 1.9708 1.9688 1.9667	
	Orifice Press. (Psia)	599.81 598.91 598.06 597.36	590.16 589.53 585.42 585.06
	Temp.	83.49 83.50 83.45 83.36	80.44 80.40 80.49 80.49
	Date	09/04/85 09/04/85 09/04/85 09/04/85	09/04/85 09/04/85 09/04/85 09/04/85
	Run No.	365 366 367 368	369 370 371 372

Table 30C. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-9/0-2B Mounted in Meter Tube FE-9ABC

	at Temp. (°F)°	7.1.6	2.5	4444	7.0	0.5	0.10
	Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	327 324 322 321	315 314 313	315 316 315	307 306 306 305	301 298 297 297	292 292 291 291
	Gas/ Num. Noz.	AAAA	4444 	8888 8888	NNNN	N N N N N	4444
37172	Pipe Rey. Number	665,247 660,517 657,228 653,864	864,272 861,425 858,549 855,969	1,283,425 1,285,553 1,287,486 1,285,638	2,102,400 2,100,314 2,096,963 2,094,071	2,489,165 2,470,124 2,464,127 2,458,273	2,688,973 2,684,098 2,681,950 2,679,626
Orifice Diameter = 3.7480 Inches Tube Diameter = 10.0829 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.37172	Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.5967 0.0026 0.0025 0.5968 0.0027 0.0025 0.5965 0.0027 0.0025 0.5961 0.0027 0.0025	0.5967 0.0020 0.0035 0.5968 0.0021 0.0035 0.5965 0.0020 0.0035 0.5968 0.0021 0.0035	0.5980 0.0014 0.0032 0.5981 0.0014 0.0032 0.5979 0.0014 0.0032 0.5981 0.0015 0.0032	0.5993 0.0017 0.0034 0.5992 0.0017 0.0034 0.5993 0.0017 0.0034 0.5992 0.0017 0.0034	0.5990 0.0015 0.0036 0.5990 0.0015 0.0036 0.5991 0.0015 0.0036 0.5990 0.0015 0.0036	0.5998 0.0016 0.0036 0.5999 0.0016 0.0036 0.5997 0.0016 0.0036 0.5999 0.0016 0.0036
10.0829 1	Syst.	0.01087 0.01079 0.01072 0.01066	0.02178 0.02176 0.02174 0.02171	0.02904 0.02909 0.02914 0.02908	0.04965 0.04946 0.04931 0.04912	0.06233 0.06172 0.06156 0.06145	0.06756 0.06742 0.06732 0.06726
ameter =	Mass Flow Rate Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	0.00358 0.00352 0.00357 0.00350	0.00838 0.00837 0.00836 0.00834	0.00888 0.00888 0.00888 0.00931	0.01940 0.01937 0.01934 0.01928	0.02061 0.02052 0.02047 0.02042	0.02666 0.02660 0.02656 0.02655
Tube Dia	Total (p	3.63638 3.60819 3.58811 3.56718	4.70552 4.69271 4.67963 4.66706	7.01376 7.02651 7.03780 7.02583	11.4202 11.3977 11.3727 11.3473	13.4540 13.3348 13.2996 13.2682	14.4915 14.4618 14.4462 14.4332
Inches-	ss Std. Dev. (psi)	0.0026 0.0027 0.0028 0.0026	0.0028 0.0029 0.0027 0.0028	0.0030 0.0030 0.0029 0.0030	0.0102 0.0102 0.0102 0.0102	0.0103 0.0102 0.0104 0.0103	0.0105 0.0105 0.0103 0.0107
= 3.7480	Diff. Press Mean Std. Dev in.) (psi) (psi)	0.3351 0.3324 0.3309 0.3295	0.5827 0.5814 0.5808 0.5789	1.3004 1.3019 1.3047 1.3017	3.4915 3.4833 3.4736 3.4651	(135.4) 4.9315 (135.4) 4.8868 (135.0) 4.8732 (134.8) 4.8635	5.8767 5.8630 5.8591 5.8510
Diameter	(in.)	9.3) (9.2) (9.2) (9.1)	(16.1) (16.1) (16.1) (16.0)	(36.0) (36.1) (36.2) (36.1)	(96.7) (96.5) (96.2) (96.0)	(136.6) (135.4) (135.0) (134.8)	(162.8) (162.4) (162.3) (162.1)
Orifice	Density (1b/CF)	1.9974 1.9817 1.9704 1.9589	1.9230 1.9163 1.9096 1.9037	1.9053 1.9090 1.9122 1.9091	1.8702 1.8678 1.8641 1.8609	1.8374 1.8216 1.8167 1.8119	1.7828 1.7771 1.7775 1.775
	Orifice Press. (Psia)	601.68 597.14 593.89 590.48	579.59 578.47 577.31 576.10	578.64 579.68 580.56 579.57	564.81 563.37 561.97 560.46	552.73 547.80 546.41 545.27	536.88 535.77 535.16 534.72
	Temp.	77.23 77.19 77.11 76.96	76.55 77.11 77.67 78.04	79.57 79.57 79.55 79.46	76.56 75.98 75.69 75.21	74.30 73.94 73.93 74.08	73.96 73.90 73.77 73.79
	Date	08/02/85 08/02/85 08/02/85 08/02/85	08/02/85 08/02/85 08/02/85 08/02/85	08/02/85 08/02/85 08/02/85 08/02/85	08/02/85 08/02/85 08/02/85 08/02/85	08/02/85 08/02/85 08/02/85 08/02/85	08/02/85 08/02/85 08/02/85 08/02/85
	No.	34 35 35 37 37	38 40 40 41	75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 7	67 87 97	50 51 52 53	54 55 56 57

Table 30D. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-9/0-3B Mounted in Meter Tube FE-9ABC

	at Temp. (°F)°	10.6 10.8 10.8	7.1 7.0 7.1 7.1	10.4	8.4.4	1.8	6.0.	2.5	.4.5 .3.8 .3.5
	·· Throat ·· Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	328 328 327 325	326 323 319 317	328 327 326 326 326	323 322 322 322	318 317 318 323	315 315 315	324 323 322 321	308 307 307 306
	Gas/ Num. Noz.	NNNN		MMMM 4444	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	NNNN	NNNN	0000 0000	MMMM 4444
0.49565	Pipe Rey.	1,313,441 1,312,442 1,307,116 1,296,734	1,749,626 1,738,347 1,715,563 1,707,284	1,525,472 1,523,792 1,522,579 1,520,622	2,912,220 2,905,398 2,899,448 2,895,211	3,757,689 3,752,549 3,752,961 3,808,646	4,617,478 4,618,509 4,620,259 4,621,962	1,326,676 1,323,011 1,319,625 1,315,290	5,428,580 5,410,268 5,394,890 5,378,793
10.0829 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.	Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.5990 0.0019 0.0033 0.5987 0.0019 0.0033 0.5987 0.0020 0.0033 0.5994 0.0020 0.0033	0.6019 0.0019 0.0036 0.6019 0.0019 0.0036 0.6022 0.0020 0.0036 0.6020 0.0020 0.0036	0.6002 0.0017 0.0032 0.6003 0.0018 0.0032 0.6003 0.0018 0.0032 0.6002 0.0018 0.0032	0.6018 0.0026 0.0036 0.6019 0.0026 0.0036 0.6019 0.0026 0.0036 0.6019 0.0026 0.0036	0.6021 0.0021 0.0036 0.6019 0.0022 0.0036 0.6019 0.0022 0.0036 0.6018 0.0021 0.0035	0.6025 0.0020 0.0035 0.6024 0.0020 0.0035 0.6025 0.0020 0.0035 0.6025 0.0020 0.0035	0.5999 0.0021 0.0032 0.5998 0.0021 0.0032 0.5999 0.0021 0.0032 0.6000 0.0021 0.0032	0.6024 0.0015 0.0035 0.6024 0.0015 0.0035 0.6023 0.0015 0.0035 0.6025 0.0015 0.0035
10.0829 1	Syst.	0.03079 0.03077 0.03066 0.03041	0.04581 0.04548 0.04483 0.04460	0.03435 0.03426 0.03419 0.03414	0.07544 0.07542 0.07539 0.07532	0.09587 0.09574 0.09579 0.09742	0.11639 0.11643 0.11648 0.11653	0.02977 0.02970 0.02960 0.02948	0.13384 0.13364 0.13342 0.13318
Diameter =	Total Rand. Sys (pounds/second)	0.00987 0.00992 0.01009 0.00991	0.02263 0.02244 0.02249 0.02221	0.01443 0.01442 0.01441 0.01441	0.05778 0.05773 0.05769 0.05766	0.05922 0.05920 0.05989 0.05989	0.06634 0.06634 0.06635 0.06635	0.01468 0.01467 0.01467 0.01465	0.04582 0.04575 0.04570 0.04562
Tube	Total (p	7.26705 7.26143 7.23072 7.17209	9.62498 9.55605 9.41776 9.36797	8,43991 8,42594 8,41553 8,40351	15.9493 15.9201 15.8939 15.8720	20.4814 20.4514 20.4581 20.7980	25.0514 25.0583 25.0688 25.0791	7.24832 7.22811 7.20607 7.17861	29.2176 29.1305 29.0536 28.9722
4.9976 Inches	ss Std. Dev. (psi)	0.0019 0.0019 0.0020 0.0020	0.0020 0.0019 0.0020 0.0019	0.0015 0.0015 0.0016 0.0015	0.0051 0.0051 0.0051 0.0052	0.0053 0.0053 0.0058 0.0058	0.0055 0.0055 0.0056 0.0055	0.0017 0.0017 0.0017 0.0017	0.0056 0.0052 0.0052 0.0054
166.4 =	Diff. Press. Mean Std n.) (psi) (	0.4100 0.4100 0.4085 0.4053	0.7127 0.7077 0.6970 0.6940	0.5522 0.5509 0.5501 0.5495	1.9621 1.9591 1.9567 1.9543	3.2664 3.2633 3.2657 3.3206	4.8943 4.8943 4.8958 4.8970	0.4042 0.4032 0.4019 0.4002	6.7478 6.7323 6.7182 6.6980
meter	(in.)	(11.4) (11.4) (11.3) (11.2)	(19.7) (19.6) (19.3) (19.2)	(15.3) (15.3) (15.2) (15.2)	(54.4) (54.3) (54.2) (54.2)	(90.5) (90.4) (90.5) (92.0)	(135.5) (135.6) (135.7) (135.7)	(11.2) (11.1) (11.1)	(186.5) (186.1) (185.6)
Orifice Dia	Density (1b/CF)	1.9601 1.9584 1.9496 1.9283	1.9589 1.9446 1.9157 1.9051	1.9548 1.9522 1.9502 1.9475	1.9529 1.9481 1.9440 1.9410	1.9312 1.9282 1.9282 1.9608	1.9244 1.9250 1.9257 1.9265	1.9728 1.9666 1.9607 1.9533	1.8960 1.8893 1.8835 1.8774
	Orifice Press. (Psia)	604.00 603.56 601.21 597.70	598.86 594.71 586.64 583.62	602.91 601.76 600.86 600.05	593.32 592.63 591.97 591.31	583.77 582.96 583.35 592.82	578.52 578.69 578.90 578.14	596.53 595.04 593.19 590.91	564.96 563.69 562.47 561.16
	Temp. (°F)	86.48 86.52 86.66 86.73	82.65 82.57 82.53 82.53	86.37 86.07 85.83 85.81	79.55 80.02 80.41 80.41	76.97 76.99 77.07 77.32	74.02 74.04 74.05 74.05	77.63 77.78 77.62 77.48	69.94 70.38 70.68 70.96
	Date	07/30/85 07/30/85 07/30/85 07/30/85	07/30/85 07/30/85 07/30/85 07/30/85	07/31/85 07/31/85 07/31/85 07/31/85	07/31/85 07/31/85 07/31/85 07/31/85	07/31/85 07/31/85 07/31/85 07/31/85	07/31/85 07/31/85 07/31/85 07/31/85	08/01/85 08/01/85 08/01/85 08/01/85	08/01/85 08/01/85 08/01/85 08/01/85
	Run No.	← M M →	N 0 1 8	2110	5454	17 18 19 20	8222	24 27 28 29 29 29	30 33 33

Table 30D. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-9/0-3B Mounted in Meter Tube FE-9ABC

Orifice Diameter = 4.9976 Inches -- Tube Diameter = 10.0829 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.49565

Jemp. Temp. (°F)°	9.6 10.1 10.3	9.1	88.5	9.99	15.4 15.4 15.6	13.5 13.1 13.2 13.7
Throat Press. Temp (Psia) (°F)	319 319 319 319	318 313 312	311 310 310 309	305 305 305 305	330 330 330	331 332 332 332
Gas/ Num. Noz.		222	2222	2222	2222	
	4444	444	4444	4444	4444	4444
Pipe Rey. Number	1,708,695 1,704,951 1,703,893 1,703,775	1,916,573 1,885,927 1,881,591	2,088,161 2,086,655 2,083,984 2,081,858	2,481,527 2,477,335 2,476,802 2,476,277	1,309,048 1,309,207 1,308,849 1,308,967	1,757,529 1,762,158 1,762,389 1,761,217
Syst.	0.0036 0.0036 0.0036 0.0036	0.0035 0.0035 0.0035	0.0034 0.0034 0.0034 0.0034	0.0036 0.0036 0.0036 0.0036	0.0033 0.0033 0.0033	0.0037 0.0036 0.0036 0.0037
			0000			0.0017 0.0037 0.0017 0.0036 0.0017 0.0036 0.0017 0.0037
Discharge Coefficient In Rand.	0.0018 0.0018 0.0018	0.0017 0.0017 0.0017	0.0016 0.0016 0.0016	0.0018 0.0018 0.0018	0.0014 0.0014 0.0014 0.0014	0.0017 0.0017 0.0017
Disc	4556		0000		9000	
C	0.6016 0.6015 0.6017	0.6019 0.6021 0.6021	0.6019 0.0016 0.6019 0.0016 0.6020 0.0016 0.6019 0.0016	0.6018 0.0018 0.6017 0.0018 0.6017 0.0018 0.6018 0.0018	0.6017 0.6021 0.6020 0.6019	0.6033 0.6032 0.6034 0.6031
e yst.	0.04512 0.04513 0.04512 0.04510	0.04835 0.04763 0.04756	0.05092 0.05085 0.05079 0.05073	0.06417 0.06414 0.06414 0.06411	0.03146 0.03147 0.03150 0.03150	0.04751 0.04754 0.04758 0.04767
Rat S cond	0000		0000		0000	
Mass Flow Rate l Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	0.02055 0.02053 0.02052 0.02051	0.02059 0.02037 0.02033	0.02063 0.02062 0.02061 0.02059	0.02184 0.02178 0.02178 0.02177	0.00885 0.00885 0.00885 0.00885	0.02035 0.02039 0.02040 0.02040
Hass Doun	0000	000	0000	0000	0000	
Total	9.39761 9.38328 9.37848 9.37602	10.5221 10.3463 10.3240	11.4346 11.4235 11.4083 11.3955	13.5358 13.5171 13.5144 13.5106	7.29444 7.29581 7.29618 7.29647	9.77261 9.79350 9.79770 9.79921
; 🗡	9.39761 9.38328 9.37848 9.37602	000	1111	£ £ £ £	2.23	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
	2423	444	2 2 2 2	2222	0000	2222
ss Std. Dev (psi)	0.0013 0.0014 0.0014	0.0014 0.0014 0.0014	0.0014 0.0014 0.0014 0.0015	0.0052 0.0052 0.0052 0.0052	0.0010 0.0010 0.0010	0.0011 0.0011 0.0010
y						
iff. Pr Mean (psi)	0.6981 0.6978 0.6975 0.6968	0.8757 0.8618 0.8601	29.4) 1.0601 29.3) 1.0590 29.3) 1.0574 29.3) 1.0566	1.5049 1.5039 1.5038 1.5028	0.4065 0.4061 0.4063 0.4063	0.7187 0.7201 0.7200 0.7214
Dif			3331	5556		9999
	19.3) 19.3) 19.3)	24.3) 23.9) 23.8)	29.4) 29.3) 29.3) 29.3)	41.7) 41.7) 41.7) 41.6)	11.3	19.9) 20.0) 19.9) 20.0)
•						
Density (lb/CF)	.9079 .9036 .9023	.9045 .8704 .8657	.8578 .8562 .8535	.8342 .8310 .8306	.9735 .9737 .9734 .9734	1.9927 1.9981 1.9986 1.9975
= E				2222		
Orifice Press. (Psia)	3626	33	65 65	7257	583	39 16 16
Orific Press. (Psia)	586.62 586.22 586.01 586.01	584 575 574	570.61 570.00 569.30 568.65	561.24 560.70 560.61 560.44	605.73 605.86 606.07 606.10	608.39 609.25 609.65 610.16
	4- 90 9- 90	διύτυ	<b>δ</b> 4 α ω	ស្តីស្ <b>ក</b>	ឯឧଚନ	0 O O a
Temp.	85.16 85.71 85.82 85.70	84.09 84.55 84.75	83.54 83.54 83.58 83.58	81.63 81.93 81.95 81.91	91.23 91.26 91.50 91.45	89.19 88.70 88.89 89.48
<b>A</b> )						
Date	08/30/85 08/30/85 08/30/85 08/30/85	08/30/85 08/30/85 08/30/85	08/30/85 08/30/85 08/30/85 08/30/85	08/30/85 08/30/85 08/30/85 08/30/85	09/03/85 09/03/85 09/03/85 09/03/85	09/03/85 09/03/85 09/03/85 09/03/85
No.	330 331 332 333	334 336 337	338 339 340 341	342 343 344 345	346 347 348 348 349	353 354 355 355

Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-9/0-4A Mounted in Meter Tube FE-9ABC Table 30E.

	Temp.	-2.5 -2.7 -2.9 -3.1	.2.8 .2.6 .2.7	9.0.5.	3.7.7.3.5	4.4	5.0	٠ ٠ ٠ ٠ ٠ ٠
	Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	305 304 304 303	301 302 302 302	300	321 321 320 320	297 296 296 295	289 288 287 287	281 280 279 279
	Gas/ Num. Noz.		~~~~	~~~~	мммм	~~~~	~~~~	m m m m
		0 0 0 4 4 4 4 4	A A A A	A A A A	4444 A444	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	A A A A	4444
10.0829 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.57015	Pipe Rey. Number	1,690,329 1,688,066 1,687,579 1,686,664	2,514,200 2,513,719 2,515,551 2,514,646	3,611,769 3,613,819 3,615,266 3,615,727	5,650,714 5,646,641 5,638,678 5,630,834	6,352,136 6,339,335 6,327,700 6,315,603	7,012,152 6,991,887 6,976,582 6,960,279	7,625,481 7,611,004 7,595,819 7,586,939
0 =	Syst.	0.0035 0.0035 0.0035	0.0035 0.0035 0.0035	0.0035 0.0035 0.0035 0.0035	0.0035 0.0035 0.0035 0.0035	0.0036 0.0037 0.0036 0.0037	0.0037 0.0037 0.0037 0.0037	0.0037 0.0037 0.0037 0.0037
atio						0.000		
ta R	Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand.	0.0021 0.0021 0.0021 0.0021	0.0016 0.0016 0.0016 0.0016	0.0023 0.0023 0.0023	0.0015 0.0015 0.0015	0.0015 0.0015 0.0015	0.0015 0.0015 0.0015	0.0015 0.0015 0.0015
, Be	Dis Coef							
nches	Cc Mean	0.6033 0.6033 0.6033 0.6033	0.6027 0.6029 0.6029 0.6029	0.6027 0.6028 0.6028 0.6027	0.6028 0.6028 0.6028 0.6028	0.6012 0.6011 0.6003 0.6011	0.6015 0.6015 0.6016 0.6015	0.6016 0.6015 0.6015
29 II		204 194 188 181	222 222 224 228	996 996 971	043 035 014 999	348 331 312 292	905 851 810 766	245 208 167 147
10.08	Syst Syst and)	0.04204 0.04194 0.04188 0.04181	0.06220 0.06222 0.06224 0.06228	0.08966 0.08966 0.08969 0.08971	0.14043 0.14035 0.14014 0.13999	0.16348 0.16331 0.16312 0.16292	0.17905 0.17851 0.17810 0.17766	0.19245 0.19208 0.19167 0.19147
99	Total Rand. Syst (pounds/second)	301	8888	33233	595 590 588 588	272 267 265 265 261	583 575 569	581 591 570 565
Diameter	Rai unds	0.02303 0.02301 0.02301 0.02301	0.02499 0.02499 0.02500 0.02499	0.03231 0.03232 0.03232 0.03233	0.04595 0.04594 0.04590 0.04588	0.05272 0.05267 0.05265 0.05265	0.05592 0.05583 0.05575 0.05569	0.05581 0.05591 0.05570 0.05565
e Dia	Total	304	5436 5437 5522 5511	564 521 556 556	200 217 788 788	711 389 389	.5018 .3857 .2969 .2000	2308
Tube	10	9.11898 9.10279 9.09680 9.08804	13.5436 13.5437 13.5522 13.5511	19.4464 19.4542 19.4621 19.4656	30.5906 30.5681 30.5217 30.4788	34.0711 34.0089 33.9502 33.8899	37.5018 37.3857 37.2969 37.2000	40.6230 40.5408 40.4530 40.4040
es			1212		8888			28 22 28
Inch	std. Dev (psi)	0.0010 0.0010 0.0010	0.0012 0.0011 0.0012 0.0011	0.0094 0.0094 0.0094 0.0094	0.0068 0.0068 0.0068 0.0069	0.0060 0.0060 0.0060 0.0059	0.0062 0.0062 0.0063 0.0064	0.0069 0.0067 0.0066 0.0065
5.7488 Inches	w							
= 5.	iff. Pr Mean (psi)	0.3608 0.3601 0.3598 0.3594	0.8063 0.8058 0.8061 0.8066	1.6712 1.6710 1.6714 1.6725	3.8159 3.8139 3.8081 3.8026	5.1788 5.1725 5.1647 5.1548	6.4320 6.4121 6.3967 6.3812	7.7694 7.7546 7.7390 7.7306
eter	D	10.0)	22.3) 22.3) 22.3) 22.3)	46.3) 46.3) 46.3) 46.3)	(105.7) (105.7) (105.5) (105.4)	(143.5) (143.3) (143.1) (142.8)	(178.2) (177.7) (177.2) (176.8)	(215.3) (214.9) (214.4) (214.2)
Diam	: 5		2222	4444	9999	2525	5555	2222
Orifice Diameter	Density (lb/CF)	1.8800 1.8768 1.8761 1.8748	1.8588 1.8588 1.8603 1.8593	1.8482 1.8493 1.8501 1.8504	9999 9980 9950	1.8358 1.8318 1.8282 1.8251	375 316 771 725	333 302 263 240
Ori	Densi (1b/C	1.8800 1.8768 1.8761 1.8748	 	1.8482 1.8493 1.8501 1.8504	1.9999 1.9980 1.9950 1.9918	1.8358 1.8318 1.8282 1.8251	1.7872 1.7816 1.7771 1.7725	1.7339 1.7302 1.7263 1.7240
	Orifice Press. (Psia)	25 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	25.32	84.00	30 05 22	37 37 70 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	33.73	13 882
	Orific Press. (Psia)	560.25 559.16 558.68 558.02	554.23 554.33 554.61 554.79	551.48 551.60 551.80 551.92	588.54 588.09 587.30 586.55	544.17 543.37 542.58 541.70	529.78 528.27 527.03 525.73	513.85 512.86 511.77 511.18
	Temp.	71.70 71.70 71.48 71.24	71.54 71.68 71.57 71.57	71.61 71.47 71.45 71.45 71.48	70.67 70.72 70.73 70.81	69.19 69.42 69.59 69.74	68.67 68.69 68.69 68.70	67.62 67.64 67.63 67.63
	Temp (°F)							
	Date	08/09/85 08/09/85 08/09/85 08/09/85	08/09/85 08/09/85 08/09/85 08/09/85	08/09/85 08/09/85 08/09/85 08/09/85	08/12/85 08/12/85 08/12/85 08/12/85	08/14/85 08/14/85 08/14/85 08/14/85	08/14/85 08/14/85 08/14/85 08/14/85	08/14/85 08/14/85 08/14/85 08/14/85
	O	08/6	08/0	08/0	08/1 08/1 08/1	08/1 1/89 1/89 1/89	08/1 08/1 08/1	08/1 08/1 08/1
	Run No.	138 139 140 141	142 143 144 145	146 147 148 149	150 151 152 153	182 183 184 185	186 187 188 189	190 191 192

Table 30F. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-9/0-4B Mounted in Meter Tube FE-9ABC

Orifice Diameter = 5.7488 Inches. Tube Diameter = 10.0829 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.57015

Temp.	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1.1.1.		3.5	5.2
Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	343 344 344 344	329 327 326 325	316 315 314 313	282 282 282 282	276 276 276 275
Gas/ Num. Noz.		2222	мммм	~~~~	мммм
	4444	4444	4444	4444	<b>4444</b>
Pipe Rey. Number	1,859,501 1,861,904 1,864,446 1,866,983	3,925,841 3,907,465 3,891,477 3,874,603	5,119,382 5,103,315 5,086,472 5,072,454	6,034,045 6,031,983 6,030,457 6,029,707	7,488,873 7,487,572 7,485,510 7,478,959
syst.	0.0035 0.0035 0.0035 0.0035	0.0035 0.0035 0.0035 0.0035	0.0034 0.0034 0.0034 0.0034	0.0037 0.0037 0.0037 0.0037	0.0037 0.0037 0.0037 0.0037
	0.00	0000	0000	0000	0000
Discharge Coefficient an Rand.	0.0024 0.0024 0.0024 0.0024	0.0021 0.0021 0.0021 0.0022	0017 0017 0017	0.0016 0.0016 0.0016	0015 0015 0015
Disc beff	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
Discharge Coefficien Mean Rand.	0.6015 (0.6019 (0.6020	0.6023 0.6023 0.6023 0.6022	0.6027 0.0017 0 0.6028 0.0017 0 0.6028 0.0017 0 0.6028 0.0017 0	0.6007 0.0016 0.0037 0.6007 0.0016 0.0037 0.6007 0.0016 0.0037 0.6007 0.0016 0.0037	0.6011 0.0015 0 0.6010 0.0015 0 0.6009 0.0015 0 0.6011 0.0015
st.	0.04814 0.04819 0.04823 0.04828	0.09904 0.09858 0.09815 0.09775	0.12339 0.12299 0.12257 0.12224	0.15561 0.15567 0.15569 0.15574	0.18941 0.18937 0.18932 0.18915
Rate Sy ond)	0000	0.00	2000	2000	2000
nd.	582 584 584 586	1578 151 138	347 339 332 323	162	531 532 531 531
Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	0.02580 0.02582 0.02584 0.02586	0.03778 0.03761 0.03751 0.03738	0.04347 0.04339 0.04332 0.04323	0.05163 0.05162 0.05161 0.05161	0.05531 0.05532 0.05531 0.05558
£ 200					
Tota	10.2435 10.2563 10.2702 10.2839	21.3833 21.2762 21.1812 21.0843	27.6651 27.5707 27.4723 27.3920	32.2745 32.2698 32.2659 32.2667	39.8751 39.8671 39.8552 39.8179
	5555	7222	22,72	32333	33333
s td. Dev (psi)	0.0020 0.0020 0.0020 0.0020	0.0092 0.0091 0.0091 0.0092	0.0092 0.0092 0.0093 0.0093	0.0060 0.0058 0.0060 0.0059	0.0066 0.0064 0.0062 0.0067
ss. Std.	0000	0000	0000		
Diff. Press Mean Std. Dev. (psi) (psi)	0.4085 0.4084 0.4089 0.4089	50.9) 1.8352 50.6) 1.8262 50.4) 1.8187 50.2) 1.8116	88.2) 3.1843 87.9) 3.1735 87.6) 3.1626 87.4) 3.1543	(136.5) 4.9259 (136.5) 4.9262 (136.5) 4.9259 (136.5) 4.9269	(212.0) 7.6516 (212.0) 7.6521 (212.0) 7.6519 (211.7) 7.6407
+ 0	0.4085 0.4084 0.4089 0.4092	 e e e e e	W.W.W.	4.9	7.6 7.6 7.6
Di	11.33	6.65.65	3.5	5.55	2000
: 5			2000	5555	2222
. <del></del> .	2285	50202	2220	4004 4004	8828
Density (lb/CF)	2.1076 2.1106 2.1138 2.1170	2.0375 2.0267 2.0173 2.0074	9539 9467 9467	.7346 .7340 .7335	.6990 .6987 .6983
•					
Orifice Press. (Psia)	630.48 631.14 631.87 632.58	604.46 601.62 599.08 596.55	579.95 578.06 576.12 574.56	517.10 517.10 517.10 517.19	505.10 505.02 504.89 504.43
9 7 9	8888	9 9 8 8	52,52	2222	2222
<u> </u>	2002	73.70 73.78 73.80	70.86 70.87 70.90 70.95	70.29 70.44 70.53 70.63	33334
Temp (°F)	78.84 78.73 78.63 78.52				68.33 68.33 68.33 68.33
e e	8888	/85 /85 /85 /85	85 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38	85 /85	85 85 85 85 85 85
Date	08/05/85 08/05/85 08/05/85 08/05/85	08/05/85 08/05/85 08/05/85 08/05/85	08/05/85 08/05/85 08/05/85 08/05/85	08/14/85 08/14/85 08/14/85 08/14/85	08/14/85 08/14/85 08/14/85 08/14/85
c ·	59 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	60 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69	3223		
. Š	IV IV 40 40	0000	~~~	194 195 197	198 199 200 201

Table 30G. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-9/0-5B Mounted in Meter Tube FE-9ABC

Orifice Diameter = 6.6239 Inches- Tube Diameter = 10.0829 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.65694

.at Temp. (°F)°	6.3	2:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1	.3.1 .3.1	-6.2 -6.0 -5.8 -5.7	-7.5 -7.5 -7.4 -7.4	8.9 9.0 9.0
Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	33.1 33.1 33.1 33.1	329 328 325 325	312 311 307 306	305 305 305 306	295 295 295 295	291 291 291 291
Gas/ Num. Noz.	0000	0000	mmmm	0000	m m m m	4444
	4444	4444	4444	4444	4444	4444
Pipe Rey. Number	2,239,247 2,238,016 2,236,050 2,233,987	3,457,676 3,444,665 3,415,736 3,392,000	5,061,168 5,042,557 4,992,353 4,971,764	7,409,806 7,406,753 7,404,630 7,403,599	9,136,530 9,129,790 9,123,145 9,117,970	10,686,193 10,695,509 10,704,317 10,711,849
Syst.	0.0034 0.0034 0.0034 0.0034	0.0034 0.0034 0.0034 0.0034	0.0034 0.0034 0.0034 0.0034	0.0036 0.0036 0.0036 0.0036	0.0036 0.0036 0.0036 0.0036	0.0014 0.0036 0.0013 0.0036 0.0013 0.0036 0.0013 0.0036
-	0000			0000		0000
Discharge Coefficient ean Rand.	0.0018 0.0019 0.0019	0.0016 0.0017 0.0017	0.0017 0.0018 0.0018	0.0014 0.0014 0.0014 0.0014	0.0014 0.0014 0.0014 0.0014	0.0014 0.0013 0.0013 0.0013
Disc Soeff	9223					
C C Mean	0.5999 0.6002 0.6004 0.6005	0.6008 0.6007 0.6009 0.6008	0.6009 0.6009 0.6005 0.6005	0.5993 0.5993 0.5993 0.5992	0.5996 0.5995 0.5995 0.5996	0.5997 0.5996 0.5996 0.5997
ate Syst. nd)	0.05436 0.05435 0.05432 0.05427	0.08429 0.08391 0.08310 0.08247	0.12201 0.12154 0.12022 0.11971	0.18900 0.18913 0.18925 0.18937	0.22912 0.22897 0.22883 0.22873	0.26435 0.26456 0.26477 0.26497
Rat S conc						
Mass Flow Rate Total Rand. Sys (pounds/second)	0.02546 0.02545 0.02544 0.02542	0.03584 0.03792 0.03652 0.03609	0.04303 0.04366 0.04288 0.04270	0.05549 0.05548 0.05547 0.05546	0.05907 0.05905 0.05903 0.05900	0.06263 0.06264 0.06266 0.06268
Total	142 079 975 854	754 943 164 734	981 981 895 801	715	052 684 326 047	852 374 866 305
: ይ	12.3142 12.3079 12.2975 12.2854	18.8754 18.7943 18.6164 18.4734	27.3078 27.1981 26.8995 26.7801	39.7715 39.7689 39.7689 39.7734	48.8052 48.7684 48.7326 48.7047	56.8852 56.9374 56.9866 57.0305
e .	0000	NMMN				V 4 V 4
ss. Std. Dev (psi)	0.0010 0.0010 0.0010	0.0012 0.0013 0.0013	0.0053 0.0054 0.0053 0.0053	0.0050 0.0050 0.0050 0.0050	0.0055 0.0056 0.0056	0.0065 0.0064 0.0062 0.0064
y						
iff. Pr Mean (psi)	0.3199 0.3195 0.3190 0.3187	0.7447 0.7417 0.7343 0.7292	1.6331 1.6264 1.6113 1.6043	3.5426 3.5439 3.5444 3.5444	5.5137 5.5125 5.5086 5.5044	(210.2) 7.5859 (210.3) 7.5916 (210.6) 7.6003 (210.7) 7.6039
Dif			55 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			5 5 5 7 7 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
D	8.8)	20.6) 20.6) 20.3) 20.3)	45.2) 45.1) 44.6) 44.5)	98.2) 98.2) 98.2) 98.2)	152.8) 152.7) 152.6) 152.5)	210.
,					5555	
Density (lb/CF)	2.0181 2.0169 2.0150 2.0129	2.0312 2.0225 2.0031 1.9870	1.9374 1.9293 1.9076 1.8988	9022 9015 9010	1.8362 1.8347 1.8332 1.8319	8103 8122 8138
E B	22.22	2.2.2.	2.0.0.	7.1.1	4.4.4.	
ice ss.	93 25 38 38 38	3886	37 23 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34	98 88 88	54 18 86	12348
Orifice Press. (Psia)	609.22 608.97 608.55 607.98	605.40 602.84 597.28 592.93	572.95 570.75 564.72 562.37	560.56 560.68 560.80 560.98	540.91 540.54 540.18 539.86	531.86 532.34 532.75 533.17
	515 12 15	2223	88-7	<b>555</b>	282-2	<b>3222</b>
Temp.	81.49 81.55 81.63 81.65	76.21 76.11 75.94 75.92	71.18 71.18 71.11 71.15	67.71 67.95 68.15 68.32	66.35 66.38 66.41 66.45	64.62 64.62 64.61 64.61
ø	8888	8888	8888	8888	8888	8888
Date	08/06/85 08/06/85 08/06/85 08/06/85	08/06/85 08/06/85 08/06/85 08/06/85	08/06/85 08/06/85 08/06/85 08/06/85	08/15/85 08/15/85 08/15/85 08/15/85	08/15/85 08/15/85 08/15/85 08/15/85	08/15/85 08/15/85 08/15/85 08/15/85
<b>c</b> .						
No.	1832	78 79 80 81	83 83 85 85	202 203 204 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205	206 207 208 208 209	210 211 212 213

Table 30H. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-9/0-6A Mounted in Meter Tube FE-9ABC

Orifice Diameter = 7.4996 Inches -- Tube Diameter = 10.0829 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.74379

Jat Temp. (°F)°	3.6	0.2	2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2	8.8.5 2.8.5 4.8.5	-14.6 -14.8 -14.8	-14.1 -13.9 -13.7
Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	315 314 314 313	309 309 309 310	293 292 292 291	267 266 265 265 264	351 351 351	335 335 335 335
Gas/ Num. Noz.	0000 0000	0000 8888	0000 0000	4444	0000	0000
					64 G 338 G 45 G	
Pipe Rey Number	3,296,255 3,284,611 3,276,988 3,270,466	4,535,572 4,533,863 4,535,257 4,548,030	7,120,487 7,104,625 7,089,732 7,075,731	9,855,007 9,820,018 9,784,140 9,755,394	12,759,564 12,757,638 12,751,545 12,723,617	15,325,705 15,321,207 15,314,226 15,310,644
Syst.	0.0034 0.0034 0.0034 0.0034	0.0035 0.0035 0.0035 0.0035	0.0036 0.0036 0.0036 0.0036	0.0036 0.0036 0.0036 0.0036	0.0034 0.0063 0.0034 0.0034	0.0013 0.0035 0.0013 0.0035 0.0013 0.0035 0.0013 0.0035
-						013 0
is	0.0018 0.0018 0.0018	1 0.0016 4 0.0016 3 0.0016 5 0.0016	7 0.0020 0 0.0020 7 0.0020 5 0.0020	2 0.0018 2 0.0018 1 0.0018 0 0.0018	\$ 0.0014 \$ 0.0014 \$ 0.0014 \$ 0.0014	5 0.0013 5 0.0013 6 0.0013 7 0.0013
Co Mean	0.5951 0.5951 0.5952 0.5952	0.5951 0.5954 0.5953 0.5955	0.5927 0.5930 0.5927 0.5926	0.5932 0.5932 0.5931 0.5930	0.5928 0.5929 0.5928 0.5929	0.5926 0.5925 0.5924 0.5924
;						
Rate Syst. ond)	0.08076 0.08073 0.08063 0.08051	0.11479 0.11476 0.11479 0.11515	0.18176 0.18140 0.18111 0.18076	0.24267 0.24173 0.24087 0.24015	0.31431 0.64337 0.31383 0.31413	0.38169 0.38192 0.38201 0.38209
••• Mass Flow Rate otal Rand. Sys (pounds/second)	0.03547 0.03542 0.03536 0.03536	0.04356 0.04355 0.04365 0.04374	0.08310 0.08306 0.08302 0.08298	0.09066 0.09055 0.09044 0.09025	0.10004 0.10001 0.09999 0.09987	0.10168 0.10166 0.10163 0.10163
Mass R pound					0000	
Total	17.9814 17.9310 17.8926 17.8577	24.6077 24.5991 24.6068 24.6838	38.1147 38.0277 37.9492 37.8703	52.0855 51.8847 51.6847 51.5237	68.1341 68.1051 68.0680 67.9793	81.4410 81.4401 81.4198 81.4110
ss Std. Dev. (psi)	0.0011 0.0011 0.0011	0.0013 0.0013 0.0013 0.0013	0.0050 0.0049 0.0049 0.0049	0.0057 0.0055 0.0056 0.0055	0.0075 0.0074 0.0074 0.0072	0.0079 0.0080 0.0083 0.0082
Diff. Press. Mean Std in.) (psi) (	0.3764 0.3757 0.3749 0.3744	0.7150 0.7141 0.7145 0.7161	1.8010 1.7954 1.7940 1.7907	3.6861 3.6723 3.6600 3.6501	4.8246 4.8197 4.8195 4.8163	7.2876 7.2910 7.2912 7.2922
Diff M (p	4444		49.9) 1.8010 49.7) 1.7954 49.7) 1.7940 49.6) 1.7907		55 4.	99 7. 09 7. 1) 7.
; ~	(10.4) (10.4) (10.4)	(19.8) (19.8) (19.8) (19.8)	(9.67) (4.67) (4.67)	(102.1) (101.8) (101.4) (101.1)	(133.7) 4.8246 (133.5) 4.8197 (133.5) 4.8195 (133.4) 4.8163	(202.0) 7.2876 (202.0) 7.2910 (202.0) 7.2912 (202.1) 7.2922
Density (1b/CF)	1.9290 1.9220 1.9173 1.9130	1.9019 1.9012 1.9018	.8257 .8213 .8171	1.6612 1.6547 1.6479 1.6428	2.1746 2.1743 2.1729 2.1681	2.0562 2.0558 2.0551 2.0544
0						
Orifice Press. (Psia)	578.56 577.50 576.51 575.52	567.32 567.17 567.34 569.08	538.15 537.05 536.06 535.06	489.29 487.47 485.69 484.30	646.29 645.91 645.53 645.35	614.49 614.65 614.69 614.65
Temp. (°F)	77.66 78.34 78.59 78.74	74.83 74.87 74.85 74.85	68.31 68.39 68.53 68.53	64.55 64.52 64.57 64.60	60.17 60.00 60.00 60.71	60.50 60.70 60.85 60.95
Date	08/12/85 08/12/85 08/12/85 08/12/85	08/12/85 08/12/85 08/12/85 08/12/85	08/13/85 08/13/85 08/13/85 08/13/85	08/13/85 08/13/85 08/13/85 08/13/85	08/19/85 08/19/85 08/19/85 08/19/85	08/19/85 08/19/85 08/19/85 08/19/85
De	08/1 08/1 08/1	08/1 08/1 08/1	08/1 08/1 08/1	08/1 08/1 08/1	08/1 08/1 08/1	08/1 08/1 08/1
Run No.	154 155 156 157	158 159 160 161	35 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	171 171 173	222 224 224 225 225	226 227 228 228 229

Table 301. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-9/0-68 Mounted in Meter Tube FE-9ABC

Orifice Diameter = 7.4997 Inches -- Tube Diameter = 10.0829 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.74380

Jat Temp. (°F)°	7.1.8	1111	5.2.	8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.	-11.5 -11.4 -11.3	-14.9 -14.1 -14.1
Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	313 313 312	303 303 303 302	275 275 276 276	264 265 265 265	263 262 260	352 349 347 345
Gas/ Num. Noz.	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN <b>AAA</b>	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	000 888	0000
Pipe Rey. Number	3,287,149 3,280,754 3,277,148 3,273,270	4,473,457 4,464,910 4,458,503 4,454,005	6,688,967 6,705,638 6,716,809 6,723,899	9,748,634 9,760,087 9,775,945 9,790,304	12,222,443 12,179,013 12,061,363	16,069,690 15,942,611 15,867,823 15,763,598
Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.5936 0.0018 0.0034 0.5934 0.0018 0.0034 0.5936 0.0018 0.0034 0.5936 0.0018 0.0034	0.5938 0.0016 0.0035 0.5941 0.0016 0.0035 0.5940 0.0016 0.0035 0.5940 0.0016 0.0035	0.5923 0.0021 0.0036 0.5920 0.0021 0.0036 0.5921 0.0021 0.0036 0.5921 0.0021 0.0036	0.5922 0.0018 0.0036 0.5924 0.0018 0.0036 0.5923 0.0018 0.0036 0.5923 0.0018 0.0036	0.5915 0.0016 0.0059 0.5917 0.0016 0.0036 0.5915 0.0016 0.0036	0.5924 0.0015 0.0034 0.5920 0.0013 0.0034 0.5919 0.0013 0.0034 0.5920 0.0013 0.0034
Syst.	0.08007 0.07996 0.07989 0.07980	0.11210 0.11202 0.11189 0.11179	0.17015 0.17061 0.17096 0.17113	0.24014 0.24049 0.24093 0.24129	0.54887 0.30430 0.30129	0.40120 0.39847 0.39656 0.39377
Mass Flow Rate - Fotal Rand. Syst (pounds/second)	0.03475 0.03473 0.03470 0.03469	0.04123 0.04118 0.04116 0.04113	0.08198 0.08204 0.08200 0.08200	0.09016 0.09021 0.09023 0.09026	0.09074 0.09063 0.09006	0.14813 0.10594 0.10538 0.10578
Total (P	17.8896 17.8552 17.8352 17.8134	24.1651 24.1254 24.0897 24.0649	35.6275 35.7248 35.7925 35.8321	51.5064 51.5758 51.6678 51.7489	64.3321 64.1280 63.4678	85.8504 85.0985 84.6646 84.0490
std. Dev. (psi)	0.0013 0.0012 0.0012 0.0012	0.0014 0.0014 0.0014 0.0015	0.0049	0.0056 0.0055 0.0053 0.0056	0.0077 0.0074 0.0076	0.0084 0.0088 0.0089 0.0091
Diff. Press. Mean Std (in.) (psi) (	10.4) 0.3769 10.4) 0.3764 10.4) 0.3758 10.4) 0.3753	0.7058 0.7041 0.7035 0.7027	1.6905 1.6969 1.6994 1.7012	(101.4) 3.6612 (101.5) 3.6641 (101.7) 3.6712 (101.9) 3.6771	5.7027 5.6833 5.6302	7.6811 7.6203 7.5850 7.5275
(in.)	( 10.4) ( 10.4) ( 10.4) ( 10.4)	(19.6) (19.5) (19.5) (19.5)	( 46.8) ( 47.0) ( 47.1) ( 47.1)	(101.4) (101.5) (101.7) (101.9)	(158.0) (157.5) (156.0)	(212.8) (211.1) (210.2) (208.6)
Density (lb/CF)	1.9169 1.9128 1.9105 1.9080	1.8662 1.8625 1.8595 1.8574	1.7016 1.7064 1.7097 1.7117	1.6410 1.6432 1.6462 1.6489	1.6458 1.6396 1.6222	2.1688 2.1511 2.1398 2.1239
Orifice Press. (Psia)	576.02 575.08 574.50 573.87	557.43 556.75 556.00 555.47	504.72 506.06 507.03 507.56	484.16 484.82 485.65 486.38	482.13 480.89 476.21	645.74 640.86 637.91 633.59
Temp. (°F)	76.65 76.78 76.83 76.83	73.08 73.36 73.41 73.45	68.27 68.29 68.35 68.33	64.73 64.76 64.78 64.78	61.53 61.64 61.69	60.65 60.61 60.67 60.68
Date	08/08/85 08/08/85 08/08/85 08/08/85	08/08/85 08/08/85 08/08/85 08/08/85	08/13/85 08/13/85 08/13/85 08/13/85	08/13/85 08/13/85 08/13/85 08/13/85	08/19/85 08/19/85 08/19/85	08/19/85 08/19/85 08/19/85 08/19/85
No.	103	1112113	175 175 177	178 179 180 181	214 215 216	218 219 220 221

Table 30J. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-9/0-78 Mounted in Meter Tube FE-9ABC

Orifice Diameter = 0.9995 Inches· - Tube Diameter = 10.0829 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.09913

Jat Temp. (°F)°	21.1 22.1 22.8 23.2	20.6 20.7 20.7 20.7	20.7 20.8 20.7 20.7	20.7 20.7 20.6 20.6	21.0 21.0 21.0	21.7
Thre Press. (Psia)	323 323 323 323	326 326 325 325	325 325 326 326	325 325 325 325	320 319 319 319	325 324 324 324
Gas/ Num. Noz.	4444	4444	NNNN	NNNN	NNNN	7 7 7 7 7 Y
Pipe Rey. Number	206,483 205,739 205,259 204,909	52,627 52,541 52,471 52,411	65,787 65,819 65,870 65,877	105,509 105,535 105,581 105,625	142, 169 142, 004 141, 848 141, 736	180,376 180,011 179,728 179,398
Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.5957 0.0016 0.0029 0.5957 0.0015 0.0029 0.5961 0.0016 0.0029 0.5959 0.0015 0.0029	0.5994 0.0022 0.0029 0.5994 0.0023 0.0029 0.5995 0.0022 0.0029 0.5993 0.0023 0.0029	0.5989 0.0018 0.0029 0.5993 0.0018 0.0029 0.5995 0.0018 0.0029 0.5998 0.0018 0.0029	0.5977 0.0020 0.0029 0.5978 0.0020 0.0029 0.5980 0.0020 0.0029 0.5980 0.0020 0.0029	0.5997 0.0016 0.0029 0.5994 0.0015 0.0029 0.5994 0.0015 0.0029 0.5996 0.0015 0.0029	0.5979 0.0013 0.0029 0.5980 0.0013 0.0029 0.5981 0.0013 0.0029 0.5982 0.0013 0.0029
Syst.	0.00374 0.00375 0.00375 0.00376	0.00097 0.00097 0.00097 0.00097	0.00121 0.00121 0.00121 0.00121	0.00193 0.00193 0.00193 0.00193	0.00260 0.00260 0.00260 0.00259	0.00331 0.00331 0.00330 0.00330
ass Flow R Rand. ounds/seco	0.00208 0.00208 0.00207 0.00207	0.00058 0.00057 0.00057 0.00057	0.00059 0.00059 0.00059 0.00059	0.00085 0.00085 0.00085 0.00085	0.00101 0.00101 0.00101	0.00094 0.00093 0.00093
Total (p	1.15623 1.15352 1.15186 1.15074	0.29430 0.29382 0.29338 0.29296	0.36798 0.36819 0.36847 0.36851	0.58997 0.59018 0.59039 0.59065	0.79385 0.79281 0.79188 0.79119	1.00965 1.00776 1.00622 1.00459
ss Std. Dev. (psi)	0.0088 0.0072 0.0145 0.0069	0.0024 0.0027 0.0025 0.0026	0.0026 0.0028 0.0027 0.0027	0.0089 0.0089 0.0091 0.0090	0.0109 0.0090 0.0092 0.0092	0.0080 0.0085 0.0081 0.0088
Diff. Pre Mean (psi)	7.1903 7.1821 7.1666 7.1730	0.4595 0.4585 0.4577 0.4572	0.7230 0.7224 0.7223 0.7219	1.8653 1.8658 1.8651 1.8657	3.4089 3.4083 3.4033 3.3991	(151.2) 5.4559 (150.9) 5.4457 (150.6) 5.4367 (150.4) 5.4286
	(199.2 (198.6 (198.7	( 12.7 ( 12.7 ( 12.7 ( 12.7	20.0	( 51.7 ( 51.7 ( 51.7 ( 51.7	(94.5	(151.2) (150.9) (150.6) (150.4)
Density (lb/CF)	1.8927 1.8863 1.8819 1.8783	1.9057 1.9022 1.8991 1.8968	1.8951 1.8962 1.8978 1.8974	1.8939 1.8943 1.8952 1.8960	1.8618 1.8595 1.8574 1.8557	1.8860 1.8860 1.8827 1.8790
Orifice Press. (Psia)	595.23 594.70 594.36 594.08	599.69 598.79 597.91 597.03	597.76 598.13 598.50 598.68	597.98 598.16 598.34 598.57	587.58 586.85 586.24 585.73	597.03 596.10 595.29 594.52
Temp. (°F)	96.78 97.83 98.58 99.19	96.62 96.72 96.72 96.58	97.14 97.18 97.11 97.11	97.01 97.08 97.00 96.99	96.72 96.68 96.69 96.67	97.60 97.82 97.95 98.20
Date	08/27/85 08/27/85 08/27/85 08/27/85	08/29/85 08/29/85 08/29/85 08/29/85	08/29/85 08/29/85 08/29/85 08/29/85	08/29/85 08/29/85 08/29/85 08/29/85	08/29/85 08/29/85 08/29/85 08/29/85	08/30/85 08/30/85 08/30/85 08/30/85
No.	284 284 285 285 286	310 311 312 313	314 315 316 317	318 319 320 321	322 323 324 325	326 327 328 329
	Date Orifice Diff. Press Mass Flow Rate Discharge Pipe Rey. Temp. Press. Density Mean Std. Dev. Total Rand. Syst. Coefficient Number (°F) (Psia) (lb/CF) (in.) (psi) (psi) (pounds/second) Mean Rand. Syst.	Date Orifice Diff. Press Total Rand. Syst. Coefficient Number Num. Press. (°F) (Psia) (Lb/CF) (in.) (psi) (psia) (27/85 96.78 595.23 1.8927 (199.2) 7.1903 0.0088 1.15623 0.00208 0.00374 0.5957 0.0016 0.0029 205,739 A 1 323 08/27/85 98.58 594.36 1.8819 (198.6) 7.1430 0.0069 1.15074 0.00207 0.00376 0.5959 0.0015 0.0029 205,739 A 1 323 08/27/85 99.19 594.08 1.8783 (198.7) 7.1730 0.0069 1.15074 0.00207 0.00376 0.5959 0.0015 0.0029 204,909 A 1 323	Date Orifice Diff. Press Total Rand. Syst. Coefficient Number	Date	Date         Time         Orifice         Time         Discharge         Time         Pipe Rey.         Geneticient         Number         Number         Number         Press.           08/27/85         9.78         Clark         Clark         Total         Rand.         Syst.         Coefficient         Number         Number </td <td>Date        </td>	Date

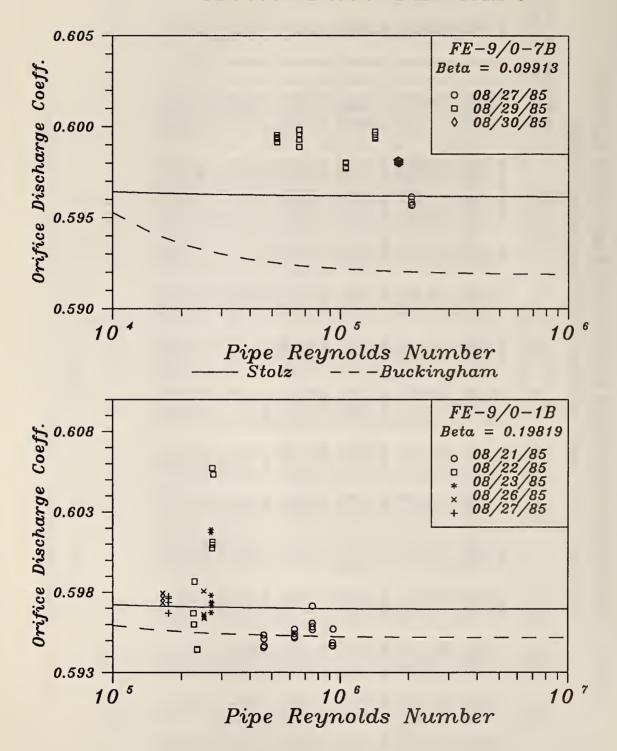


Figure 12A. Discharge coefficient/Reynolds number plots, FE-9ABC, 10-inch meter tube, 10 orifice plates.

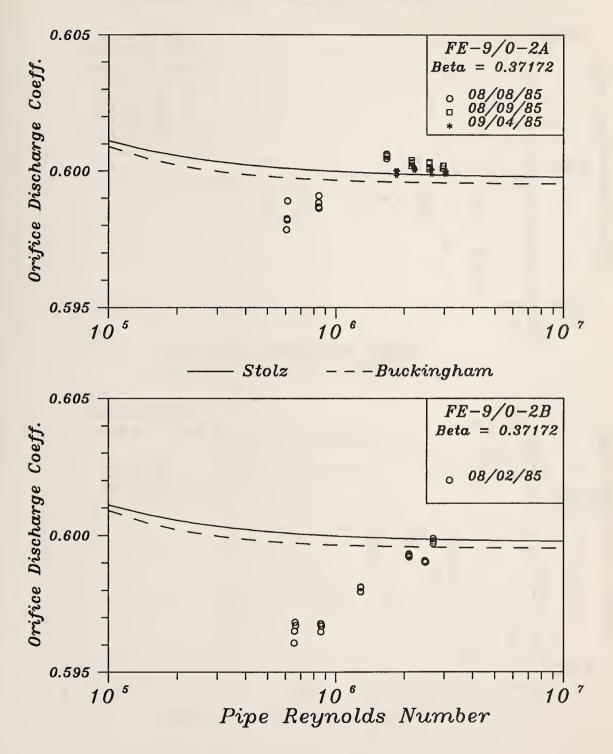


Figure 12B. Discharge coefficient/Reynolds number plots, FE-9ABC, 10-inch meter tube, 10 orifice plates.

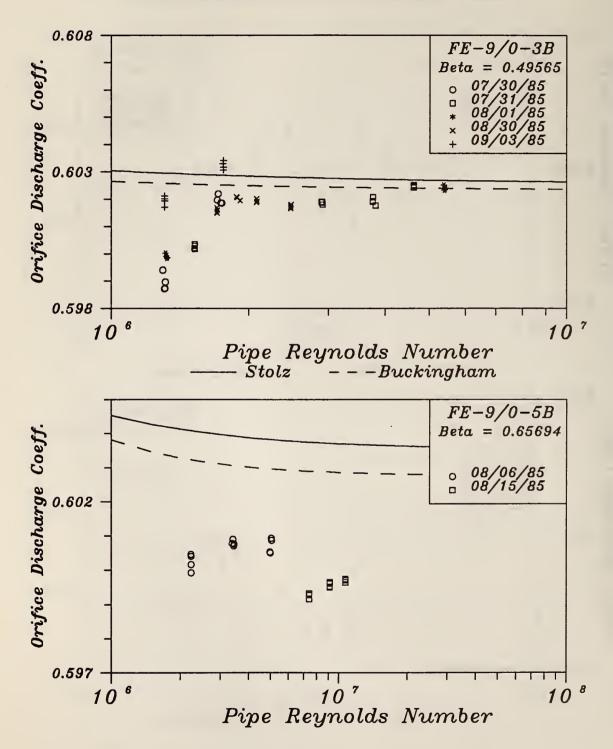


Figure 12C. Discharge coefficient/Reynolds number plots, FE-9ABC, 10-inch meter tube, 10 orifice plates.

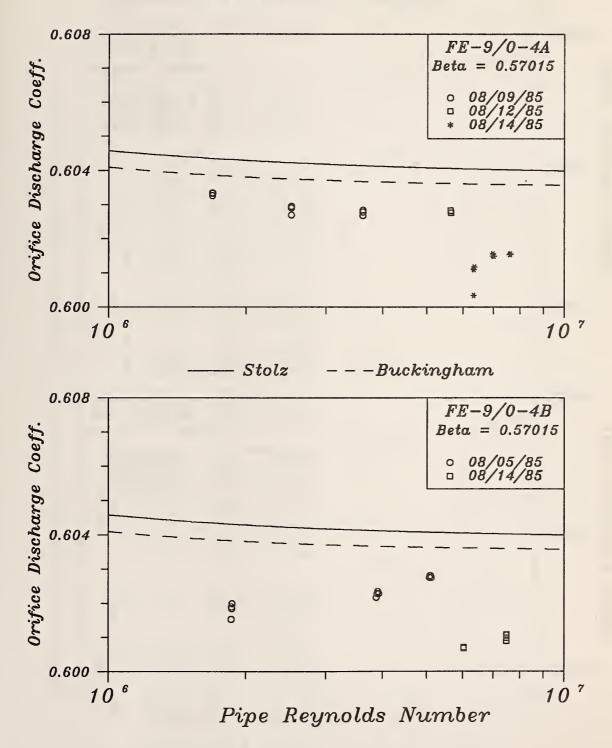


Figure 12D. Discharge coefficient/Reynolds number plots, FE-9ABC, 10-inch meter tube, 10 orifice plates.

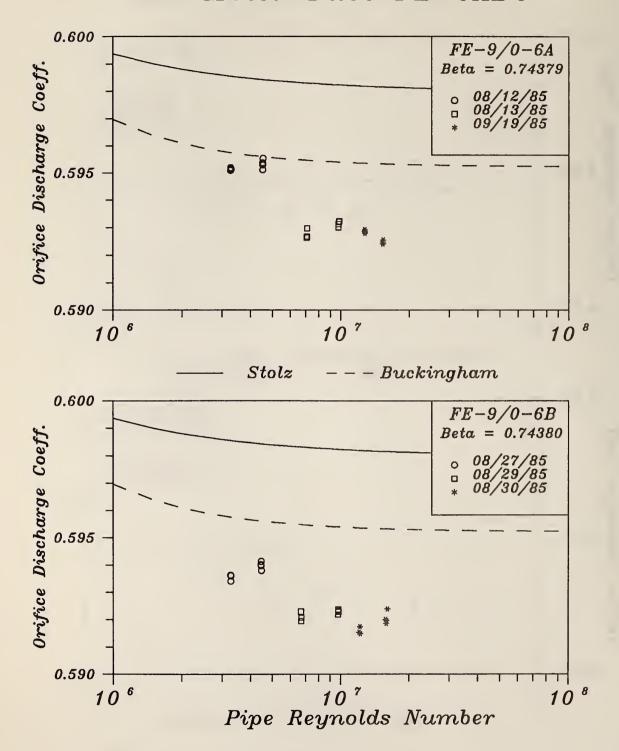


Figure 12E. Discharge coefficient/Reynolds number plots, FE-9ABC, 10-inch meter tube, 10 orifice plates.

Table 31A. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-9/0-1A Mounted in Meter Tube FE-0ABC

Orifice Diameter = 1.9987 Inches -- Tube Diameter = 10.0200 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.19947

at ·· Temp. (°F)°	8.8.8.8. 2.2.5.	-6.5 -6.3 -6.3	.3.8 .2.7 .2.3
Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	328 327 326 326	310 309 308 308	334 334 334 334
Gas/ Num. Noz.	0000		m m m m
	2000	0000	3 7 6 6
Pipe Rey. Number	281,151 280,453 279,746 278,041	431,247 430,399 429,044 428,103	181,560 181,377 181,241 181,153
Syst.	0.0024 0.0024 0.0024 0.0025	0.0026 0.0026 0.0026 0.0026	0.0025 0.0025 0.0025 0.0025
Discharge - Coefficient lean Rand. S	0.0033 C	0.0039 0.0038 0.0039 0.0039	0.0029 0.0029 0.0032 0.0029
isch effi Ra	0.00	0.00	0.0
Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand.	0.5967 0.5953 0.5956 0.5964	0.5965 0.5961 0.5960 0.5952	0.5911 0.5919 0.5915 0.5900
ate Sys nd)	0.00413 0.00412 0.00411 0.00409	0.00659 0.00658 0.00656 0.00655	0.00278 0.00279 0.00280 0.00280
low R nd. /seco	75 75 65		
Total Rand. Syst (pounds/second)	0.00494 0.00494 0.00494 0.00495	0.01142 0.01142 0.01142 0.01142	0.00090 0.00090 0.00090 0.00090
tal Ra	.48932 .48577 .48170 .47180	581 208 479 964	118 081 067 083
: ይ	1.48 1.48 1.48	2.27681 2.27208 2.26479 2.25964	0.97118 0.97081 0.97067 0.97083
Dev.	)55 )57 )52 )55	121 114 117	)28 )28 )28 )28
ss Std.	0.0055 0.0057 0.0052 0.0055	0.0121 0.0114 0.0117 0.0114	0.0028 0.0028 0.0032 0.0028
Diff. Press Mean Std. Dev. (in.) (psi) (psi)	0.7242 0.7259 0.7231 0.7165	1.8064 1.8052 1.8009 1.8018	0.3134 0.3126 0.3130 0.3148
Diff G ₹	0000	2222	0000
:: (jii.)	20.1) 20.1) 20.0) 19.9)	50.1) 50.0) 49.9) 49.9)	8.7.8 6.7.8 7.8 7.8
•			
Density (1b/CF)	1.9514 1.9467 1.9413 1.9278	1.8279 1.8239 1.8175 1.8130	1.9536 1.9523 1.9513 1.9507
ice . s.	55 23 55 23	\$ 6,5 3 4,7 5 4,7 6 4,7	26 35 88 16 35 88
Orifice Press. (Psia)	605.31 604.02 602.50 598.65	570.38 569.29 567.64 566.44	615.08 615.35 615.69 616.16
Temp. (°F)	66.81 67.01 67.03 67.03	68.28 68.32 68.46 68.54	73.33 73.78 74.21 74.66
: 55			
Date	11/07/84 11/07/84 11/07/84 11/07/84	11/07/84 11/07/84 11/07/84 11/07/84	11/15/84 11/15/84 11/15/84 11/15/84
Ro.	915 916 917 918	919 920 921 922	955 956 957 958

Table 318. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-9/0-18 Mounted in Meter Tube FE-0ABC

	at Temp. (°F)°	-2.0
	Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	334 333 333 333
	Gas/ Num. Noz.	мммм
	e S S	0000
19943	Pipe Rey. Number	181,022 180,504 180,222 179,903
= 0.1	Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.5885 0.0029 0.0025 0.5891 0.0029 0.0025 0.5903 0.0036 0.0025 0.5903 0.0032 0.0025
atio	Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst	260.
ta R	fici	002
, Be	Dis	85 0 91 0 03 0
ches	Mea	0.58
Diameter = 1.9983 Inches Tube Diameter = 10.0200 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.19943	Mass Flow Rate Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	0.00280 0.00280 0.00280 0.00280
=	d. R	
атетег	ass Flo Ranc ounds/s	0.00090 0.00090 0.00090 0.00090
ube Di	Total	0.96875 0.96668 0.96552 0.96408
:		0000
Inches	Mean Std. Dev. (in.) (psi)	0.0029 0.0028 0.0036 0.0032
9983	Pres	54 7 7 7 7 7 7
11	ff. Mea (psi	8.7) 0.3154 8.7) 0.3143 8.7) 0.3128 8.7) 0.3125
ter	. Di	5555
iame	į	
Orifice D	sity (CF)	13 13 75
Orit	Density (lb/CF)	1.9507 1.9446 1.9413 1.9375
	Orifice Press. (Psia)	49 56 37
	Ori Pre (Ps	615.49 614.56 614.07 613.37
	:	K2K2
	Temp.	73.73 74.41 74.75 75.04
	Date	11/15/84 11/15/84 11/15/84 11/15/84
	Run No.	959 960 961 962

Table 31C. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-9/0-2A Mounted in Meter Tube FE-0ABC

Orifice Diameter = 3.7480 Inches· Tube Diameter = 10.0200 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.37405

at Temp. (°F)°	12.3 12.3 12.4 12.4	11.4 10.9 10.7	5.2	2222
Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	329 328 328 328	327 327 327 326	324 326 325 325	324 324 324 324 324
Gas/ Num. Noz.		0000	0000	0000
S S S	0000	0000	9999	9999
Pipe Rey. Number	866, 248 864, 812 864, 014 863, 390	1,293,465 1,295,359 1,296,086 1,297,142	2,178,365 2,189,722 2,179,502 2,178,453	2,622,938 2,622,071 2,623,638 2,624,188
Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.5978 0.0015 0.0036 0.5981 0.0016 0.0036 0.5983 0.0015 0.0036 0.5982 0.0015 0.0036	0.5988 0.0012 0.0033 0.5987 0.0012 0.0033 0.5989 0.0012 0.0033 0.5990 0.0012 0.0033	0.5996 0.0016 0.0034 0.5997 0.0015 0.0034 0.5998 0.0015 0.0034 0.5997 0.0015 0.0034	0.5994 0.0013 0.0036 0.5994 0.0013 0.0036 0.5993 0.0013 0.0036 0.5994 0.0013 0.0036
Syst.	0.02269 0.02265 0.02264 0.02262	0.02996 0.02993 0.02991 0.02988	0.05160 0.05195 0.05173 0.05175	0.06610 0.06610 0.06615 0.06620
Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	0.00613 0.00616 0.00612 0.00612	0.00645 0.00645 0.00645 0.00645	0.02129 0.01980 0.01971 0.01969	0.02051 0.02051 0.02052 0.02052
Total (p	4.72666 4.71932 4.71492 4.71120	7.04815 7.05323 7.05449 7.05684	11.7500 11.8219 11.7642 11.7620	14.1159 14.1133 14.1227 14.1283
ff. Press Mean Std. Dev. (psi) (psi)	0.0018 0.0018 0.0018	0.0014 0.0014 0.0015 0.0015	0.0062 0.0052 0.0055 0.0054	0.0054 0.0055 0.0053 0.0053
Diff. Press. Mean Std. (psi) (p	0.6076 0.6062 0.6051 0.6049	.3520 .3523 .3514 .3514	.7046 .7266 .7081 .7099	.3345 .3401 .3401
Diff, Press, Mean Std. De (in.) (psi) (psi)	(16.8) 0 (16.8) 0 (16.8) 0 (16.8) 0	(37.5) 1.3520 (37.5) 1.3523 (37.4) 1.3514 (37.4) 1.3508	(102.6) 3.7046 (103.3) 3.7266 (102.7) 3.7081 (102.8) 3.7099	(147.9) 5.3361 (147.8) 5.3345 (148.0) 5.3401 (148.0) 5.3417
Density (lb/CF)	1.8525 1.8493 1.8475 1.8460	1.8441 1.8468 1.8478 1.8492	1.8629 1.8740 1.8643 1.8632	1.8659 1.8652 1.8664 1.8668
Orifice Press. (Psia)	605.97 605.02 604.53 604.07	601.89 601.94 601.84 601.78	597.62 601.31 598.59 598.70	596.41 596.33 596.69 596.97
Temp.	89.24 89.25 89.30 89.30	88.37 87.78 87.49 87.12	80.95 81.24 81.38 81.58	79.26 79.34 79.35 79.46
Date	10/18/84 10/18/84 10/18/84 10/18/84	10/18/84 10/18/84 10/18/84 10/18/84	10/18/84 10/18/84 10/18/84 10/18/84	10/18/84 10/18/84 10/18/84 10/18/84
Run No.	795 796 797 798	799 800 802	803 804 805 806	807 808 809 810

Table 31D. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-9/0-28 Mounted in Meter Tube FE-0ABC

Run No.

811 812 813 814

815 816 818

	t emp. °F)°	12.4 12.2 12.2	10.0 10.6 11.3	3.0
	Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	370 370 370	369 368 368 368	365 365 365 365
			0000	2222
17405	Pipe Rey. Gas/ Number Num. Noz.	967,760 968,069 968,782 969,101	1,457,233 1,453,781 1,450,467 1,450,572	2,447,001 2,447,692 2,447,342 2,446,964
Orifice Diameter = 3.7480 Inches Tube Diameter = 10.0200 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.37405	Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.5978 0.0013 0.0036 0.5980 0.0013 0.0036 0.5980 0.0013 0.0036 0.5981 0.0013 0.0036	0.5986 0.0014 0.0032 0.5985 0.0014 0.0032 0.5987 0.0014 0.0032 0.5988 0.0014 0.0032	0.5996 0.0014 0.0033 0.5997 0.0014 0.0033 0.5996 0.0014 0.0033 0.5997 0.0014 0.0033
10.0200 In	Syst.	0.02562 0.02563 0.02563 0.02564	0.03386 0.03389 0.03391 0.03390	0.05817 0.05812 0.05809 0.05807
ameter =	Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	0.00653 0.00653 0.00653 0.00653	0.00692 0.00691 0.00690 0.00690	0.02178 0.02178 0.02177 0.02177
- Tube Di		5.34350 5.34534 5.34784 5.35027	8.02088 8.00841 7.99556 7.99434	13.3328 13.3323 13.3293 13.3273
0 Inches-	ss Std. Dev. (psi)	0.0014 0.0014 0.0014 0.0014	0.0046 0.0046 0.0046 0.0047	0.0051 0.0053 0.0050 0.0052
ameter = 3.7480	Diff. Press Mean Std. Dev. (in.) (psi) (psi)	(19.0) 0.6853 (19.0) 0.6851 (19.0) 0.6851 (19.0) 0.6849	( 42.5) 1.5330 ( 42.5) 1.5322 ( 42.4) 1.5302 ( 42.4) 1.5289	(115.9) 4.1835 (115.8) 4.1807 (115.9) 4.1812 (115.8) 4.1800
Orifice [	Density (lb/CF)	2.0987 2.0997 2.1013 2.1030	2.1075 2.1024 2.0975 2.0976	2.1239 2.1244 2.1237 2.1234
	Orifice Press. (Psia)	681.67 681.95 682.08 682.15	680.11 679.69 679.21 679.01	673.43 673.22 673.09 672.98
	Temp.	89.92 89.90 89.67 89.65	87.44 88.16 88.80 88.64	80.04 79.81 79.75
	Date	10/19/84 10/19/84 10/19/84 10/19/84	10/19/84 10/19/84 10/19/84 10/19/84	10/19/84 10/19/84 10/19/84 10/19/84

819 820 821 821

Table 31E. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-9/0-3A Mounted in Meter Tube FE-0ABC

Orifice Diameter = 4.9985 Inches-- Tube Diameter = 10.0200 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.49885

oat Temp. (°F)°	7.6 7.6 7.5 7.5	5.4	0.000	4.6 6.4 6.4 6.4	6.5
Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	372 372 372 372	371 371 371 371	368 367 367 366	362 362 361 361	358 358 358 358
Gas/ Num. Noz.	7777	0000	0000	7 7 7 7	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Pipe Rey. Number	1,480,452 1,480,521 1,480,671 1,480,539	1,976,455 1,975,659 1,975,060 1,974,190	2,987,794 2,984,746 2,979,846 2,976,990	4,298,279 4,295,935 4,293,710 4,290,877	5,272,462 5,271,366 5,271,349 5,268,659
Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.5999 0.0015 0.0032 0.5999 0.0015 0.0032 0.6000 0.0015 0.0032 0.6002 0.0015 0.0032	0.6014 0.0017 0.0035 0.6015 0.0017 0.0035 0.6015 0.0017 0.0035 0.6015 0.0017 0.0035	0.6020 0.0015 0.0035 0.6019 0.0015 0.0035 0.6017 0.0015 0.0035 0.6018 0.0015 0.0035	0.6013 0.0014 0.0034 0.6012 0.0014 0.0034 0.6013 0.0014 0.0034 0.6011 0.0014 0.0034	0.6016 0.0013 0.0034 0.6014 0.0013 0.0034 0.6014 0.0013 0.0034 0.6014 0.0013 0.0034
syst. Syst.	0.03401 0.03401 0.03400 0.03399	0.05115 0.05111 0.05108 0.05106	0.07504 0.07494 0.07480 0.07474	0.10589 0.10580 0.10572 0.10565	0.12870 0.12871 0.12867 0.12861
Mass Flow Rate Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	0.00922 0.00922 0.00922 0.00922	0.02495 0.02494 0.02493 0.02492	0.02639 0.02638 0.02634 0.02632	0.03914 0.03913 0.03912 0.03911	0.04552 0.04552 0.04552 0.04551
Total (po	8.13219 8.13194 8.13179 8.13098	10.8217 10.8158 10.8110 10.8057	16.2224 16.2027 16.1732 16.1565	23.1485 23.1319 23.1174 23.1010	28.2859 28.2827 28.2796 28.2647
f. Press Mean Std. Dev. psi) (psi)	0.0015 0.0015 0.0015	0.0015 0.0015 0.0015 0.0016	0.0049 0.0049 0.0049 0.0049	0.0055 0.0055 0.0055 0.0054	0.0054 0.0053 0.0052 0.0054
Diff. Press Mean Std. De (in.) (psi) (psi)	12.9) 0.4663 12.9) 0.4662 12.9) 0.4661 12.9) 0.4657	22.7) 0.8187 22.7) 0.8181 22.7) 0.8175 22.6) 0.8172	50.6) 1.8272 50.6) 1.8250 50.5) 1.8232 50.4) 1.8206	3.7463 3.7439 3.7401 3.7396	5.6057 5.6079 5.6073 5.6042
Di	(12.9) (12.9) (12.9) (12.9)	(22.7) (22.7) (22.6)	(50.6) (50.6) (50.5) (50.4)	(103.8) 3.7463 (103.7) 3.7439 (103.6) 3.7401 (103.6) 3.7396	(155.3) 5.6057 (155.4) 5.6079 (155.4) 5.6073 (155.3) 5.6042
Density (lb/CF)	2.1465 2.1466 2.1467 2.1464	2.1536 2.1528 2.1519 2.1507	2.1639 2.1613 2.1571 2.1548	2.1516 2.1508 2.1495 2.1479	2.1425 2.1421 2.1421 2.1408
Orifice Press. (Psia)	686.11 686.05 685.95 685.87	684.36 683.91 683.56 683.20	677.78 676.93 675.75 675.10	666.15 665.52 665.09 664.67	659.22 659.23 659.10 658.80
Temp. (°F)	84.77 84.63 84.64	82.36 82.28 82.22 82.22	76.35 76.30 76.30 76.35	71.29 71.22 71.18 71.20	69.03 69.10 69.03 69.06
Date	10/15/84 10/15/84 10/15/84 10/15/84	10/15/84 10/15/84 10/15/84 10/15/84	10/15/84 10/15/84 10/15/84 10/15/84	10/15/84 10/15/84 10/15/84 10/15/84	10/15/84 10/15/84 10/15/84 10/15/84
Run No.	735 726 738 738	739 740 741 742	743 744 745 746	747 748 749 750	751 752 753 754

Table 31F. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-9/0-3B Mounted in Meter Tube FE-0ABC

	oat Temp. (°F)°	6.8 6.8 6.8	8.4.4	0.1.0.		~
	Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	352 352 352 351	351 351 351	349 349 348	345 345 345 345	344 344 343 343
	Gas/ Num. Noz.	0000		0000	0000	0000
9286	Pipe Rey. Number	1,407,828 1,406,612 1,405,870 1,405,424	1,876,985 1,876,507 1,875,665 1,874,830	2,831,608 2,829,822 2,830,232 2,829,980	4,098,068 4,097,669 4,096,131 4,094,919	5,051,550 5,051,828 5,042,589 5,041,356
Tube Diameter = 10.0200 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.49876	Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand, Syst.	0.6007 0.0013 0.0032 0.6009 0.0013 0.0032 0.6010 0.0013 0.0032 0.6007 0.0013 0.0032	0.6028 0.0016 0.0036 0.6028 0.0016 0.0036 0.6029 0.0016 0.0036 0.6029 0.0016 0.0036	0.6028 0.0015 0.0035 0.6028 0.0015 0.0035 0.6026 0.0015 0.0035 0.6027 0.0015 0.0035	0.6022 0.0013 0.0035 0.6023 0.0013 0.0035 0.6023 0.0013 0.0035 0.6022 0.0013 0.0035	0.6026 0.0013 0.0035 0.6029 0.0013 0.0035 0.6026 0.0013 0.0035 0.6028 0.0013 0.0035
10.02001	Syst.	0.03203 0.03201 0.03200 0.03199	0.04816 0.04815 0.04813 0.04811	0.07110 0.07106 0.07106 0.07103	0.10112 0.10112 0.10110 0.10114	0.12347 0.12346 0.12320 0.12316
ameter =	Mass Flow Rate Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	0.00540 0.00539 0.00539 0.00538	0.02067 0.02067 0.02066 0.02066	0.02123 0.02122 0.02122 0.02122	0.02780 0.02782 0.02780 0.02780	0.03428 0.03432 0.03426 0.03422
	Total (pc	7.67893 7.67218 7.66811 7.66532	10.2062 10.2036 10.1986 10.1942	15.3074 15.2973 15.2986 15.2954	21.9973 21.9956 21.9887 21.9863	27.0205 27.0204 26.9650 26.9567
iameter = 4.9976 Inches	Diff. Press Mean Std. Dev. in.) (psi) (psi)	0.0011	0.0011 0.0011 0.0012	0.0047 0.0047 0.0046 0.0047	0.0054 0.0054 0.0053 0.0052	0.0052 0.0052 0.0052 0.0052
- 4.997	Z.	0.4398 0.4392 0.4390 0.4392	0.7707 0.7705 0.7699 0.7696	1.7275 1.7259 1.7271 1.7262	3.5661 3.5646 3.5635 3.5647	5.3632 5.3592 5.3518 5.3518
Diameter :	Diff. P Mean (in.) (psi)	(12.2) (12.2) (12.2) (12.2)	( 21.4) 0.7707 ( 21.4) 0.7705 ( 21.3) 0.7699 ( 21.3) 0.7696	(47.9) 1.7275 (47.8) 1.7259 (47.9) 1.7271 (47.8) 1.7262	( 98.8) 3.5661 ( 98.8) 3.5646 ( 98.7) 3.5635 ( 98.8) 3.5647	(148.6) (148.5) (148.3) (148.2)
Orifice	Density (1b/CF)	2.0250 2.0230 2.0215 2.0210	2.0275 2.0268 2.0258 2.0247	2.0339 2.0325 2.0328 2.0324	2.0364 2.0364 2.0357 2.0352	2.0380 2.0374 2.0339 2.0326
	Orifice Press. (Psia)	648.84 648.33 647.94 647.77	646.43 646.26 645.96 645.71	642.16 641.79 641.81 641.64	635.76 635.67 635.54 635.61	632.48 632.27 631.20 630.83
	Temp. (°F)	83.61 83.66 83.70 83.69	81.43 81.45 81.45 81.49	77.30 77.32 77.27 77.20	72.48 72.50 72.56 72.70	70.10 70.08 70.04 70.04
	Date	10/12/84 10/12/84 10/12/84 10/12/84	10/12/84 10/12/84 10/12/84 10/12/84	10/12/84 10/12/84 10/12/84 10/12/84	10/12/84 10/12/84 10/12/84 10/12/84	10/12/84 10/12/84 10/12/84 10/12/84
	Run No.	712 713 714 715	716 717 718 719	825 252 252 252 252 252 252 252 253 253 2	727 728 729 730	73.2 73.3 73.4 73.4

Table 31G. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-9/0-4A Mounted in Meter Tube FE-0ABC

Orifice Diameter = 5.7488 Inches-- Tube Diameter = 10.0200 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.57373

at Temp. (°F)°	6.5 6.5 6.5	3.3.3.5 5.4.5	4.4 4.4 4.6 4.6	-7.6 -7.7 -7.7 -7.8	9.3.3.5
Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	373 373 374 374	367 367 367 367	363 362 362 362	360 360 360 360	356 356 356 356
Gas/ Num. Noz.		~~~~	2222	мммм	4444
	4000	8888	849-	0 4 8	26.48
Pipe Rey. Number	1,987,334 1,984,830 1,983,629 1,983,659	2,456,758 2,455,288 2,453,838 2,452,708	4,296,748 4,295,244 4,294,476 4,287,231	5,789,377 5,792,250 5,794,334 5,792,458	6, 757, 298 6, 753, 503 6, 757, 736 6, 761, 752
Syst.	0.0035 0.0035 0.0035 0.0035	0.0033 0.0033 0.0033 0.0033	0034 0034 0034 0034	0.0033 0.0047 0.0047	0.0033 0.0033 0.0033
	0.0020 0.0035 0.0020 0.0035 0.0020 0.0035 0.0020 0.0035	0.0018 0.0033 0.0018 0.0033 0.0018 0.0033 0.0018 0.0033	0.6026 0.0017 0.0034 0.6025 0.0017 0.0034 0.6024 0.0017 0.0034 0.6025 0.0017 0.0034		0.6025 0.0014 0.0033 0.6026 0.0014 0.0033 0.6026 0.0014 0.0033 0.6025 0.0014 0.0033
- Discharge Coefficient an Rand.	0.0020 0.0020 0.0020 0.0020	0.0018 0.0018 0.0018	9.00	0.0015 0.0015 0.0015	0.6025 0.0014 0.6026 0.0014 0.6026 0.0014 0.6025 0.0014
Coe Mean	0.6020 0.6020 0.6021 0.6021	0.6020 0.6022 0.6022 0.6020	0.6026 0.6025 0.6024 0.6025	0.6027 0.6028 0.6026 0.6027	0.6025 0.6026 0.6026 0.6025
. Æ	9.00	0.00		9.00	
st.	0.05149 0.05157 0.05161 0.05163	0.05850 0.05844 0.05839 0.05835	0.10610 0.10595 0.10585 0.10554	0.13607 0.13609 0.20640 0.13600	0.15782 0.15768 0.15778 0.1578
Rate Sy cond)	0000	0000	0000	0.2	
Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	0.02779 0.02777 0.02776 0.02776	0.02801 0.02799 0.02798 0.02797	0.04075 0.04074 0.04074 0.04066	0.04805 0.04805 0.04806 0.04808	0.04942 0.04940 0.04941 0.04947
Total (pour	10.8919 10.8861 10.8839 10.8853	13.3983 13.3865 13.3771 13.3694	23.1529 23.1360 23.1262 23.0712	993 1130 1225 1067	36.0589 36.0331 36.0581 36.0799
: ₽	10.8	## # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	ង្គង្គង	30.9993 31.0130 31.0225 31.0067	36.0
Dev.	<b>EEEE</b>	2222	47 47 47	52 23 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	22222
sss Std. Dev. (psi)	0.0011 0.0011 0.0011	0.0012 0.0012 0.0012	0.0047 0.0048 0.0048 0.0047	0.0051 0.0053 0.0052 0.0050	0.0052 0.0053 0.0053 0.0052
ř	0.4460 0.4461 0.4460 0.4461	19.0) 0.6871 19.0) 0.6862 19.0) 0.6858 19.0) 0.6857	2.0332 2.0320 2.0313 2.0305	(101.3) 3.6550 (101.3) 3.6555 (101.3) 3.6577 (101.3) 3.6544	(137.8) 4.9732 (137.6) 4.9670 (137.7) 4.9707 (137.9) 4.9754
Diff. Ref	7.000	0000	22.22	. w w w	4444
Diff. Pr Mean (in.) (psi)	12.4) 12.4) 12.4) 12.4)	19.0 19.0 19.0	56.3) 56.3) 56.3) 56.3)	101.3) 101.3) 101.3)	137.8) 137.6) 137.7) 137.9)
•					
Density (lb/CF)	2.1722 2.1692 2.1679 2.1679	2.1334 2.1307 2.1293 2.1282	2.1476 2.1466 2.1460 2.1361	2.1390 2.1401 2.1410 2.1401	2.1269 2.1255 2.1271 2.1274
Orifice Press. (Psia)	687.97 688.09 688.20 688.32	676.92 676.58 676.11 675.71	668.21 667.57 667.16 666.81	662.67 662.97 663.12 662.70	655.62 655.12 655.57 655.89
:					
Temp.	82.48 83.10 83.42 83.50	80.35 80.30 80.26 80.22	71.92 71.70 71.56 71.48	68.10 68.04 67.98 67.89	66.24 66.18 66.18 66.15
e e	25/8 28/8 29/8/8	5/84 5/84 5/84	5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8	5/84 5/84 5/84	10/16/84 10/16/84 10/16/84 10/16/84
Date	10/16/84 10/16/84 10/16/84 10/16/84	10/16/84 10/16/84 10/16/84 10/16/84	10/16/84 10/16/84 10/16/84 10/16/84	10/16/84 10/16/84 10/16/84 10/16/84	5555
No.	55 55 55 55 56 55 57 55 58 56 58 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 5	759 760 761 762	763 765 765 765	767 768 769 770	<b>4333</b>

Table 31H. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-9/0-4B Mounted in Meter Tube FE-0ABC

Orifice Diameter = 5.7488 Inches-- Tube Diameter = 10.0200 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.57373

at ·· Temp. (°F)°	5.9	4.3	3.5. 4.8. 5.8. 5.6.	-7.0 -7.0 -7.1 -7.1	-9.0 -9.1 -9.1
Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	374 375 375 376	378 378 379 380	378 378 378 378	374 374 375 375	366 364 361 358
Gas/ Num. Noz.	2000	0000	0000 0000		4444
Pipe Rey. Number	1,988,939 1,986,648 1,987,155 1,988,517	2,515,193 2,518,103 2,521,307 2,523,975	4,452,504 4,455,904 4,455,842 4,455,160	6,000,004 6,000,620 6,006,747 6,010,061	6,937,655 6,886,741 6,836,021 6,784,324
Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.6026 0.0020 0.0035 0.6025 0.0020 0.0035 0.6025 0.0020 0.0035 0.6028 0.0020 0.0035	0.6023 0.0016 0.0033 0.6025 0.0016 0.0033 0.6024 0.0016 0.0033 0.6025 0.0016 0.0033	0.6019 0.0015 0.0034 0.6017 0.0015 0.0034 0.6017 0.0015 0.0034 0.6019 0.0015 0.0034	0.6021 0.0013 0.0033 0.6020 0.0013 0.0033 0.6022 0.0013 0.0033 0.6021 0.6021 0.0033	0.6020 0.0013 0.0033 0.6020 0.0013 0.0033 0.6019 0.0013 0.0033 0.6019 0.0013 0.0033
Syst.	0.05129 0.05140 0.05157 0.05173	0.06021 0.06035 0.06048 0.06059	0.11089 0.11086 0.11080 0.11072	0.14214 0.14209 0.14221 0.14229	0.16282 0.16144 0.16007 0.15868
Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	0.02562 0.02560 0.02568 0.02564	0.02616 0.02619 0.02620 0.02624	0.03756 0.03756 0.03756 0.03756	0.04452 0.04453 0.04456 0.04457	0.04739 0.04662 0.04653 0.04548
Total (Po	10.8836 10.8822 10.8952 10.9124	13.7681 13.7913 13.8134 13.8327	24.1360 24.1489 24.1442 24.1353	32.3187 32.3180 32.3522 32.3734	37.1769 36.8659 36.5571 36.2439
f. Press Mean Std. Dev. psi) (psi)	0.0015 0.0015 0.0015	0.0016 0.0015 0.0015	0.0048 0.0051 0.0050 0.0050	0.0054 0.0054 0.0055 0.0055	0.0065 0.0057 0.0058 0.0056
Diff. Press Mean Std. De (in.) (psi) (psi)	0.4463 0.4467 0.4475 0.4481	19.6) 0.7058 19.6) 0.7068 19.6) 0.7082 19.6) 0.7091	2.1255 2.1272 2.1267 2.1267	3.8074 3.8080 3.8092 3.8124	5.1215 5.0807 5.0406 4.9984
Di	( 12.4) 0.4463 ( 12.4) 0.4467 ( 12.4) 0.4475 ( 12.4) 0.4481	(19.6) (19.6) (19.6) (19.6)	(58.9) 2.1255 (58.9) 2.1272 (58.9) 2.1267 (58.9) 2.1240	(105.5) 3.8074 (105.5) 3.8080 (105.5) 3.8092 (105.6) 3.8124	(141.9) 5.1215 (140.8) 5.0807 (139.7) 5.0406 (138.5) 4.9984
Density (lb/CF)	2.1631 2.1609 2.1621 2.1642	2.1907 2.1936 2.1969 2.1996	2.2375 2.2393 2.2392 2.2387	2.2361 2.2365 2.2391 2.2412	2.1988 2.1800 2.1613 2.1424
Orifice Press. (Psia)	689.36 689.93 691.25 692.75	696.52 697.84 699.00 700.03	697.04 697.21 696.97 696.63	689.31 689.26 689.89 690.16	674.55 669.15 663.72 658.24
Temp.	81.71 82.48 83.09 83.64	81.13 81.41 81.53 81.68	73.15 72.94 72.82 72.69	68.98 68.88 68.83 68.80	66.65 66.54 66.43 66.33
Date	10/17/84 10/17/84 10/17/84 10/17/84	10/17/84 10/17/84 10/17/84 10/17/84	10/17/84 10/17/84 10/17/84 10/17/84	10/17/84 10/17/84 10/17/84 10/17/84	10/17/84 10/17/84 10/17/84 10/17/84
No.	73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 7	779 780 781 782	783 784 785	787 788 789 790	791 792 793 794

Table 311. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-9/0-5A Mounted in Meter Tube FE-0ABC

Orifice Diameter = 6.6241 Inches· Tube Diameter = 10.0200 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.66109

oat ·· Temp. (°F)°		1111	6.6	-14.3 -14.2 -14.1	-12.6 -12.5 -12.4 -12.3
Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	355 355 355 355	353 352 352 351	347 348 348 348	322 323 323 325 325 325 325 325 325 325	324 323 323 323
Gas/ Num. Noz.	0000	0000	2000 0000	0000	0000
Pipe Rey. Number	2,370,046 2,370,061 2,369,201 2,365,898	3,671,635 3,667,354 3,665,370 3,662,851	5,584,928 5,599,872 5,608,131 5,613,015	9,191,098 9,144,509 9,118,763 9,096,276	7,894,528 7,883,966 7,880,898 7,882,180
Discharge Coefficient Mean Rand. Syst.	0.6002 0.0018 0.0033 0.6007 0.0018 0.0033 0.6007 0.0018 0.0033 0.6006 0.0018 0.0033	0.6003 0.0014 0.0033 0.6004 0.0014 0.0033 0.6002 0.0014 0.0033 0.6001 0.0014 0.0033	0.6007 0.0015 0.0033 0.6006 0.0014 0.0033 0.6011 0.0015 0.0033 0.6009 0.0015 0.0033	0.6002 0.0021 0.0035 0.6003 0.0022 0.0035 0.6003 0.0022 0.0035 0.6003 0.0022 0.0035	0.6002 0.0023 0.0035 0.6003 0.0023 0.0035 0.6000 0.0023 0.0035 0.6001 0.0023 0.0035
Syst.	0.05675 0.05677 0.05677 0.05670	0.08763 0.08743 0.08734 0.08724	0.13158 0.13197 0.13214 0.13223	0.22193 0.22081 0.22023 0.21974	0.19297 0.19276 0.19279 0.19288
Mass Flow Rate - Total Rand. Syst (pounds/second)	0.02066 0.02067 0.02067 0.02065	0.02810 0.02804 0.02799 0.02798	0.03481 0.03476 0.03471 0.03475	0.13390 0.13364 0.13361 0.13345	0.12177 0.12171 0.12169 0.12168
Total (p	12.9100 12.9121 12.9085 12.8898	19.8037 19.7720 19.7568 19.7402	29.8474 29.9370 29.9824 30.0092	48.2417 47.9803 47.8379 47.7152	41.5227 41.4657 41.4564 41.458
ss Std. Dev. (psi)	0.0014 0.0014 0.0013	0.0015 0.0015 0.0015	0.0055 0.0055 0.0056 0.0057	0.0064 0.0067 0.0063 0.0064	0.0064 0.0062 0.0062 0.0062
Diff. Press. Mean Sto (in.) (psi) (	9.5) 0.3434 9.5) 0.3430 9.5) 0.3430 9.5) 0.3426	22.2) 0.7999 22.1) 0.7981 22.1) 0.7979 22.1) 0.7974	50.4) 1.8206 50.6) 1.8268 50.6) 1.8261 50.7) 1.8288	(139.1) 5.0210 (138.3) 4.9914 (137.9) 4.9775 (137.6) 4.9654	(104.0) 3.7550 (103.9) 3.7491 (104.0) 3.7526 (104.0) 3.7526
b	( 9.5) ( 9.5) ( 9.5)	(22.2) (22.1) (22.1) (22.1)	(50.4) (50.6) (50.6) (50.7)	(138.3) (138.3) (137.9) (137.6)	(104.0) (103.9) (104.0)
Density (lb/CF)	2.0518 2.0519 2.0511 2.0479	2.0727 2.0699 2.0685 2.0669	2.0649 2.0713 2.0746 2.0769	1.9564 1.9460 1.9398 1.9344	1.9393 1.9364 1.9357 1.9360
Orifice Press. (Psia)	654.84 655.03 654.91 654.06	649.98 648.85 648.29 647.74	638.71 640.53 641.35 641.93	597.42 594.30 592.66 591.29	595.28 594.55 594.52 594.69
Temp.	82.05 82.15 82.23 82.23	74.79 74.58 74.47 74.41	68.93 68.89 68.89 68.84	60.23 60.30 60.38 60.47	62.10 62.16 62.29 62.35
Date	10/22/84 10/22/84 10/22/84 10/22/84	10/22/84 10/22/84 10/22/84 10/22/84	10/22/84 10/22/84 10/22/84 10/22/84	10/30/84 10/30/84 10/30/84 10/30/84	10/30/84 10/30/84 10/30/84 10/30/84
Run No.	827 828 829 830	831 832 833 834	835 836 837 838	899 900 901 902	903 905 906

Table 31J. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-9/0-5B Mounted in Meter Tube FE-0ABC

	Jemp. (°F)°	5.0 5.0 6.0	-0.7 -0.8 -0.8	.6.1 .6.1 .6.2	-12.8 -12.6 -12.6	-14.4 -14.4 -14.4 -14.3
	Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	343 342 341 340	333 331 331 330	322 325 325 325 325	357 357 357 356	345 345 344 343
	Gas/ Num. Noz.	0000	0000	мммм	0000	0000
		6999	<i>ឲំ</i>	9099	4000	0040
Diameter = 6.6239 Inches Tube Diameter = 10.0200 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.66107	Pipe Rey. Number	2,288,077 2,280,057 2,274,194 2,265,514	3,463,166 3,449,859 3,445,795 3,443,065	5,239,949 5,238,652 5,239,324 5,236,310	7,677,714 7,668,852 7,659,460 7,649,460	9,733,529 9,711,849 9,691,084 9,668,220
= 0.0	Syst.	0.0034 0.0034 0.0034 0.0034	0.0034 0.0034 0.0034 0.0034	0.0034 0.0034 0.0034 0.0034	0.0035 0.0035 0.0035 0.0035	0.0034 0.0034 0.0034 0.0034
atio			60.00	0.6014 0.0018 0.0034 0.6014 0.0018 0.0034 0.6015 0.0018 0.0034 0.6019 0.0018 0.0034	2222	0.5997 0.0020 0.0034 0.5996 0.0020 0.0034 0.5995 0.0020 0.0034 0.5996 0.0020 0.0034
eta R	Discharge Coefficient ean Rand.	0.0020 0.0021 0.0021	0.6009 0.0017 0.6008 0.0016 0.6008 0.0016 0.6009 0.0016	0.6014 0.0018 0.6014 0.0018 0.6015 0.0018 0.6019 0.0018	0.5992 0.0022 0.5992 0.0022 0.5992 0.0022 0.5991 0.0022	0.0020 0.0020 0.0020 0.0020
s, Be	Coet		0.6009 0.6008 0.6008 0.6009	0.6014 0.6014 0.6015 0.6019	0.5992 (0.5992 (0.5992 (0.5992 (0.5991 (	0.5997 (0.5996 (0.5995 (0.5995 (0.5996 (0.5995 (0.5996
nche	, E	0.6007 0.6009 0.6009 0.6015	9.00	9.0	0.5992 0.5992 0.5992 0.5991	0.5997 0.5996 0.5995 0.5995
1 000	<u>;</u>	448 448 439 421	3241 3204 3192 3183	0.12299 0.12291 0.12288 0.12277	0.19014 0.19003 0.18983 0.18959	0.23627 0.23567 0.23514 0.23457
10.02	Syst.	0.05462 0.05448 0.05439 0.05421	0.08241 0.08204 0.08192 0.08183	0.12299 0.12291 0.12288 0.12277	0.19014 0.19003 0.18983 0.18959	0.23627 0.23567 0.23514 0.23457
11	Mass Flow Rate Il Rand. Sy (pounds/second)	934 925 925 921	703 678 675 675	672 668 668 667	011 008 005 003	482 475 471 469
mete	Ra Ra unds	0.02934 0.02925 0.02925 0.02921	0.03703 0.03678 0.03675 0.03672	0.04672 0.04668 0.04668 0.04667	0.12011 0.12008 0.12005 0.12003	0.13482 0.13475 0.13471 0.13469
e Dia	Mass Flow Rate Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	147 721 414 928	721 916 565 565	22222	987 556 143 568	119 833 533 515
T <sub>d</sub>	1 2	12.4147 12.3721 12.3414 12.2928	18.5721 18.4916 18.4665 18.4487	27.8232 27.8123 27.8123 27.7929	40.8087 40.7656 40.7143 40.6568	51.4119 51.2833 51.1633 51.0315
sət		2222	4 4 5 4			
Inch	ess Std. Dev. (psi)	0.0012 0.0012 0.0012 0.0012	0.0014 0.0014 0.0013 0.0014	0.0061 0.0059 0.0060 0.0060	0.0062 0.0064 0.0064 0.0062	0.0063 0.0065 0.0063 0.0066
6239	<u>_</u>					
9	iff. Pr Mean (psi)	9.2) 0.3310 9.1) 0.3297 9.1) 0.3291 9.1) 0.3272	0.7528 0.7497 0.7487 0.7477	47.2) 1.7041 47.2) 1.7034 47.2) 1.7026 47.1) 1.6992	90.5) 3.2654 90.4) 3.2635 90.3) 3.2594 90.2) 3.2562	(148.3) 5.3512 (148.0) 5.3400 (147.7) 5.3300 (147.3) 5.3154
eter	D	9.2) 9.1) 9.1)	20.9) 20.8) 20.7) 20.7)	47.2) 47.2) 47.2) 47.1)	0.5)	(148.3) (148.0) (147.7) (147.3)
Diam	: 5	~~~~	0000	4444	0000	5555
Orifice	Density (lb/CF)	1.9585 1.9585 1.9530 1.9446	1.9333 1.9247 1.9221 1.9203	1.9132 1.9124 1.9126 1.9114	619 589 559 527	882 829 721
Ori	Den	9,0,0,0	9.9.9.	9.6.6.	2.1619 2.1589 2.1559 2.1527	2.0882 2.0829 2.0780 2.0721
	Orifice Press. (Psia)	255 25	32 1 38 4	51	62886	8829
	Orifice Press. (Psia)	631.74 629.86 628.55 626.26	612.64 609.99 609.17 608.55	598.83 598.51 598.44 598.01	658.09 657.62 656.89 656.03	635.10 633.59 632.26 630.66
	ė.c	13 41 80	24 15 15 06	30 14 09	36 55 59 61	45 45 46 46 47
	Temp.	82.13 82.41 82.63 82.80	75.24 75.16 75.12 75.08	69.30 69.23 69.14 69.09	62.36 62.52 62.59 62.59	60.47 60.45 60.46 60.46
	Date	10/23/84 10/23/84 10/23/84 10/23/84	10/23/84 10/23/84 10/23/84 10/23/84	10/23/84 10/23/84 10/23/84 10/23/84	10/30/84 10/30/84 10/30/84 10/30/84	10/30/84 10/30/84 10/30/84 10/30/84
	Da	10/2 10/2 10/2	10/2 10/2 10/2	10/2 10/2 10/2	10/3 10/3 10/3	10/3 10/3 10/3
	Run No.	839 840 841 842	843 844 845 846	848 848 849 850	891 892 893 894	895 896 897 898
		~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	~~~~			

Table 31K. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-9/0-6A Mounted in Meter Tube FE-0ABC

Orifice Diameter = 7.4996 Inches·· Tube Diameter = 10.0200 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.74846

t emp. °F)°	1.3	1.9.8.8	15.5	13.7	7.7.7.
Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	275 274 273 273	27.1 27.1 27.1 27.1	312 - 313 - 315 - 316 -	326 - 326 - 327 - 327 -	337 - 337 - 338 - 338 -
	0000	0000	4444	мммм	0000
Gas/ Num. Noz.	9999	9999	9999	0000	9999
Pipe Rey. Number	2,868,920 2,860,111 2,852,446 2,846,973	3,971,695 3,972,563 3,975,308 3,974,612	11,562,419 11,595,195 11,639,690 11,663,508	10, 121,616 10, 137,223 10, 152,425 10, 161,298	8, 182, 412 8, 195, 421 8, 204, 749 8, 215, 324
<pre> Discharge Coefficient ean Rand. Syst.</pre>	0.0021 0.0035 0.0021 0.0035 0.0021 0.0035 0.0021 0.0035	0.5940 0.0018 0.0036 0.5941 0.0018 0.0036 0.5940 0.0018 0.0036 0.5937 0.0018 0.0036	0.5909 0.0015 0.0034 11,562,419 0.5910 0.0015 0.0034 11,595,195 0.5912 0.0015 0.0034 11,639,690 0.5914 0.0015 0.0034 11,663,508	0.5918 0.0015 0.0034 0.5916 0.0015 0.0034 0.5918 0.0015 0.0034 0.5916 0.0015 0.0034	0.5920 0.0017 0.0035 0.5921 0.0017 0.0035 0.5922 0.0017 0.0035 0.5919 0.0017 0.0035
Coef Mean	0.5933 0.5935 0.5939 0.5939 0.5939	0.5940 0.5941 0.5940 0.5937	0.5909 0.5910 0.5912 0.5914	0.5918 C 0.5916 C 0.5918 C 0.5916 C	0.5920 0.5921 0.5922 0.5919
Rate Syst. ond)	0.06802 0.06794 0.06787 0.06784	0.09698 0.09698 0.09703 0.09700	0.27376 0.27483 0.27621 0.27691	0.24403 0.24448 0.24490 0.24519	0.20160 0.20198 0.20225 0.20258
Total Rand. Syst (pounds/second)	0.02937 0.02926 0.02920 0.02916	0.03503 0.03504 0.03506 0.03512	0.07919 0.07918 0.07922 0.07920	0.07480 0.07482 0.07484 0.07483	0.07070 0.07071 0.07075 0.07078
	15.1789 15.1379 15.1030 15.0799	20.8875 20.8906 20.9052 20.8998	60.3329 60.5380 60.8116 60.9572	53.1829 53.2768 53.3670 53.4243	43.2741 43.3537 43.4099 43.4749
Diff. Press Mean Std. Dev. (in.) (psi)	0.0013 0.0013 0.0013	0.0014 0.0014 0.0014 0.0014	0.0072 0.0078 0.0072 0.0072	0.0070 0.0071 0.0074 0.0069	0.0063 0.0063 0.0062 0.0063
Diff. Press. Mean Std in.) (psi) (	9.1) 0.3280 9.1) 0.3270 9.0) 0.3259 9.0) 0.3256	17.3) 0.6246 17.3) 0.6245 17.3) 0.6251 17.3) 0.6255	120.4) 4.3438 120.8) 4.3589 121.2) 4.3747 121.5) 4.3835	89.6) 3.2328 89.8) 3.2399 89.9) 3.2430 90.0) 3.2492	57.5) 2.0734 57.5) 2.0765 57.6) 2.0788 57.7) 2.0838
•	9.10	(17.3) (17.3) (17.3) (17.3)	(120.4) (120.8) (121.2) (121.5)	(89.6) (89.8) (89.9) (90.0)	(57.5) (57.5) (57.6) (57.7)
Density (lb/CF)	1.5694 1.5650 1.5605 1.5574	1.5570 1.5574 1.5585 1.5580	1.8850 1.8912 1.8995 1.9041	1.9637 1.9672 1.9705 1.9727	2.0262 2.0298 2.0325 2.0355
Orifice Press. (Psia)	505.93 504.67 503.74 503.16	497.92 497.98 498.28 498.10	574.44 576.41 579.03 580.40	599.59 600.63 601.61 602.24	620.62 621.85 622.64 623.56
Temp. (°F)	76.66 77.07 77.44 77.78	73.09 73.03 73.00 72.96	58.64 58.82 59.02 59.09	60.81 60.85 60.88 60.92	63.19 63.24 63.26 63.31
Date	10/24/84 10/24/84 10/24/84 10/24/84	10/24/84 10/24/84 10/24/84 10/24/84	10/29/84 10/29/84 10/29/84 10/29/84	10/29/84 10/29/84 10/29/84 10/29/84	10/29/84 10/29/84 10/29/84 10/29/84
Run No.	851 852 853 854	855 856 857 858	879 880 881 882	883 884 885 886	888 888 889 890

Table 31L. Orifice Discharge Coefficient Values for Orifice Plate FE-9/0-68 Mounted in Meter Tube FE-0ABC

	Temp.	2.3	2.2.	-13.1 -13.0 -13.0	-11.9	-10.2 -10.3 -10.3
ice Diameter = 7.4997 Inches·· Tube Diameter = 10.0200 Inches, Beta Ratio = 0.74847	Throat Press. Temp. (Psia) (°F)°	279 280 286 288	286 287 288 288 288	288 289 289 289	297 296 297 297	303 303 302 301
	Gas/ Num. Noz.	0000	0000	4444	мммм	~~~~
		4800	4005	2 2 8 2 8	200	0 0 0 0
	Pipe Rey. Number	2,912,694 2,914,508 2,969,615 2,991,926	4,196,334 4,204,640 4,218,899 4,221,221	10,639,606 10,650,187 10,662,518 10,673,106	9,208,307 9,207,686 9,208,430 9,209,645	7,373,097 7,362,153 7,349,969 7,323,293
	syst.	0.0035 0.0035 0.0035 0.0035	0.5935 0.0017 0.0036 0.5936 0.0017 0.0036 0.5936 0.0017 0.0036 0.5935 0.0017 0.0036	0.0035 0.0035 0.0035 0.0045	0.0035 0.0035 0.0035 0.0035	0.0035 0.0035 0.0036 0.0036
			7 0.7	0000	5500	6 0. 6 0. 6 0.
	- Discharge Coefficient ean Rand.	0.0020 0.0021 0.0021 0.0020	0.0017 0.0017 0.0017 0.0017	0.5917 0.0014 0.5917 0.0014 0.5915 0.0014 0.5916 0.0014	0.5917 0.0015 0.5915 0.0015 0.5910 0.0015 0.5916 0.0015	0.5916 0.0016 0.5914 0.0016 0.5919 0.0016 0.5916 0.0016
	Dis Coef n	3300	35 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	17 0 17 0 15 0 16 0	15 0 16 0 16 0	51 0 51 0 51
	Mean Mean	0.5932 0.5933 0.5930 0.5933	0.5935 0.5936 0.5936 0.5935	0.59 0.59 0.59 0.59	0.5917 0.0015 0 0.5915 0.0015 0 0.5910 0.0015 0	0.5916 0.0016 0.5914 0.0016 0.5919 0.0016 0.5916 0.0016
	Mass Flow Rate Total Rand. Syst. (pounds/second)	936 951 105 163	262 283 1319 1323	316 348 3383 672		1116 1084 1052 1052
		0.06936 0.06951 0.07105 0.07163	0.10262 0.10283 0.10319 0.10323	0.25316 0.25348 0.25383 0.34672	0.22212 0.22207 0.22209 0.22211	0.18116 0.18084 0.18052 0.17985
	Rand.	954 007 171 982	618 626 614 609	695	547 547 547	312 320 310 310
	Mass Flow Rate Il Rand. Sy (pounds/second)	0.02954 0.03007 0.03171 0.02982	0.03618 0.03626 0.03614 0.03609	0.06469 0.06476 0.06478 0.06478	0.06243 0.06244 0.06244 0.06244	0.05312 0.05320 0.05310 0.05301
	E ¥a Fa C	526 383 181	333	221	\$66 \$66 \$66 \$66 \$66 \$66 \$66 \$66 \$66 \$66	731 336 328
	Total	15.4444 15.4626 15.7883 15.9181	22.1533 22.2006 22.2817 22.2933	55.2587 55.3221 55.3949 55.4541	48.0366 48.0302 48.0346 48.0405	38.6371 38.5731 38.5036 38.3528
	- Diff. Press Mean Std. Dev ).) (psi) (psi)	0.0012 0.0013 0.0013	0.0014 0.0014 0.0015 0.0014	0.0065 0.0067 0.0068	0.0064 0.0065 0.0066 0.0061	0.0057 0.0059 0.0058 0.0057
	Press n St					
	oiff. Pr Mean (psi)	9.3) 0.3340 9.3) 0.3344 9.5) 0.3417 9.5) 0.3442	18.4) 0.6624 18.4) 0.6636 18.5) 0.6659 18.5) 0.6664	(110.7) 3.9937 (110.8) 3.9982 (111.0) 4.0062 (111.1) 4.0096	81.4) 2.9389 81.5) 2.9396 81.6) 2.9452 81.4) 2.9395	51.7) 1.8641 51.6) 1.8625 51.4) 1.8562 51.3) 1.8510
	Di (in.)	ઌ૽ઌ૽ઌ૽ઌ	18.4) 18.4) 18.5)	(110.7) (110.8) (111.0)	81.4) 81.5) 81.6)	5638
	: :5		5555		2222	5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	ity EFJ	45 T 23 G	45 40 40 40	51 71 13	2882	22 28 32
Orifice	Density (lb/CF)	1.5960 1.5973 1.6312 1.6449	1.6542 1.6578 1.6640 1.6649	1.7151 1.7171 1.7194 1.7213	1.7625 1.7626 1.7628 1.7628	1.7987 1.7958 1.7925 1.7852
J	a)	85 6 6 10	3054	20 - E	E 0 8 0	F & F 7
	Orifice Press. (Psia)	514.58 515.36 526.12 530.35	526.80 527.89 529.71 529.94	530.06 530.69 531.41 531.93	545.51 545.40 545.48 545.52	558.37 557.48 556.51 554.45
	:					
	Temp. (°F)	77.41 77.73 78.19 78.27	72.85 72.85 72.85 72.85	60.94 60.96 60.99 60.99	62.38 62.34 62.34 62.33	64.28 64.25 64.26
	ā	48/48/	78/4	5/84	5/84 5/84 5/84	5/84
	Date	10/24/84 10/24/84 10/24/84 10/24/84	10/24/84 10/24/84 10/24/84 10/24/84	10/26/84 10/26/84 10/26/84 10/26/84	10/26/84 10/26/84 10/26/84 10/26/84	10/26/84 10/26/84 10/26/84 10/26/84
	Run No.	859 860 861 862	864 865 865 865	868 869 870	871 872 873 874	875 876 878 878

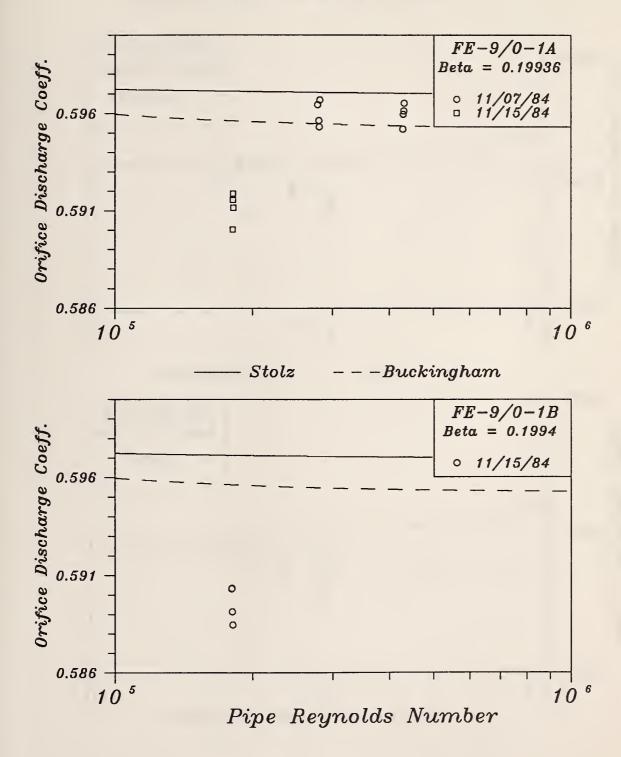


Figure 13A. Discharge coefficient/Reynolds number plots, FE-OABC, 10-inch meter tube, 12 orifice plates.

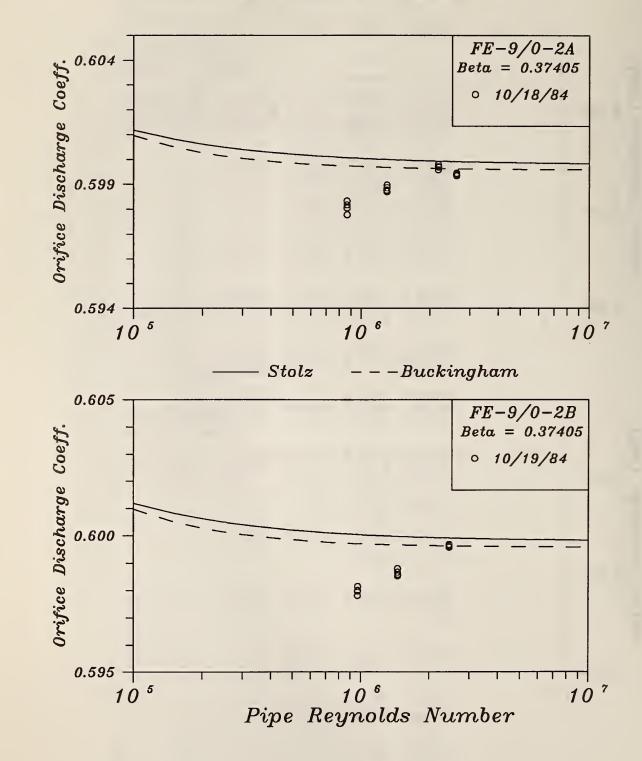


Figure 13B. Discharge coefficient/Reynolds number plots, FE-OABC, 10-inch meter tube, 12 orifice plates.

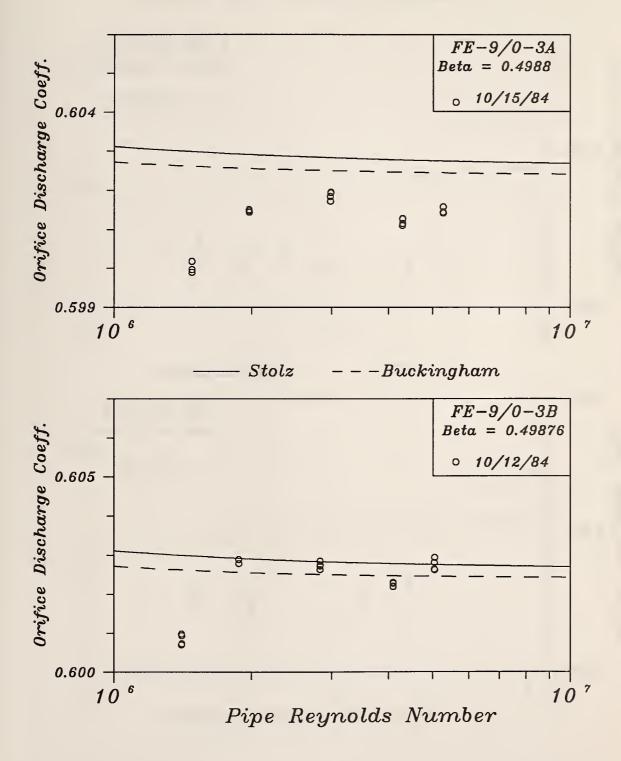


Figure 13C. Discharge coefficient/Reynolds number plots, FE-OABC, 10-inch meter tube, 12 orifice plates.

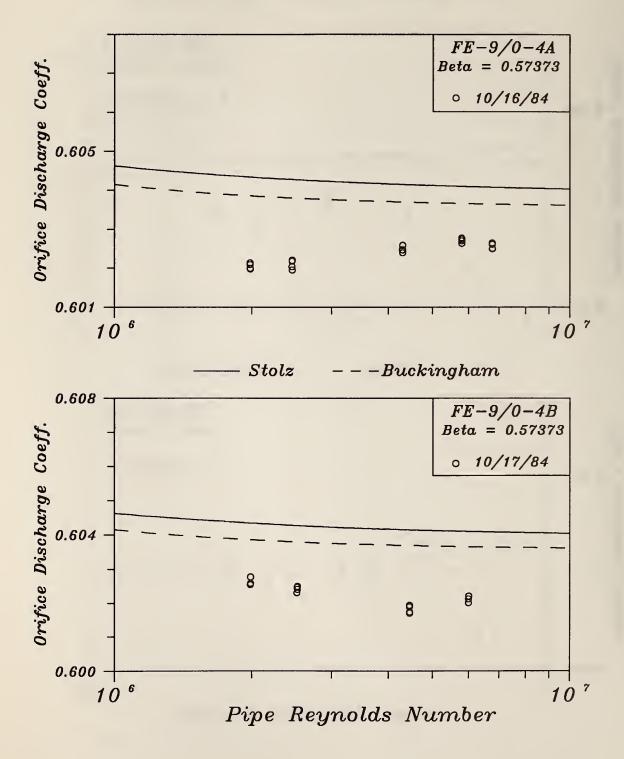


Figure 13D. Discharge coefficient/Reynolds number plots, FE-OABC, 10-inch meter tube, 12 orifice plates.

# Meter Tube FE-OABC

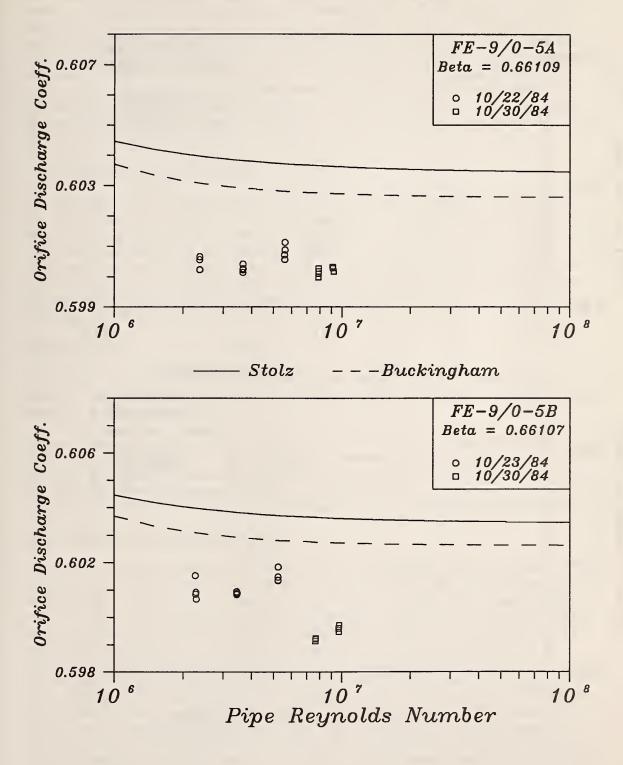


Figure 13E. Discharge coefficient/Reynolds number plots, FE-OABC, 10-inch meter tube, 12 orifice plates.

# Meter Tube FE-OABC

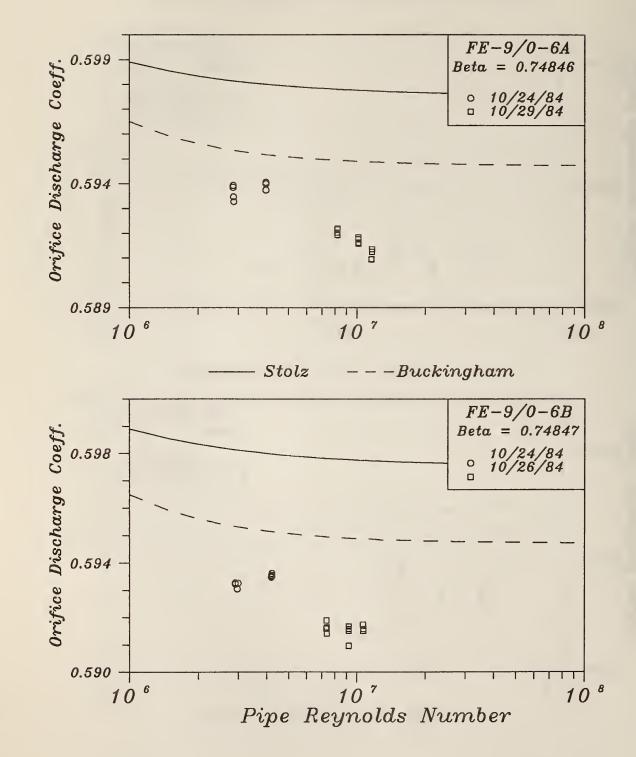


Figure 13F. Discharge coefficient/Reynolds number plots, FE-OABC, 10-inch meter tube, 12 orifice plates.

### D. Test Run Result Analysis and Discussion

The results of the test runs for the four meter tubes involved in these tests are examined and compared for consistency. In doing so the results of the propagation of error analysis are used as a guide to evaluation of expected levels of scatter in the results. It should be noted that the propagation of errors analysis treats those parameters which are known to have an effect on the test results (see Appendix C for a derivation of those parameters). It is possible that other sources of variability may effect the results which were not considered in the propagation of error analysis. It is stressed that the following is not a statistical analysis of the test results.

### 1. Discussion of Test Results - FE-7ABC

The FE-7ABC orifice meter tube and its associated orifice plates were the first and second set of orifice meters to be tested during the 1984 and 1985 testing seasons, respectively. These orifice meters were the only ones tested in both seasons. The following are brief comments and observations on the character of the results. These are discussed in ascending order of nominal beta ratio. References to Reynolds numbers in the remainder of this discussion refers expressly to the pipe Reynolds number.

### Beta Ratio 0.1 - FE-7/8-7A & 7B

Test runs were performed on the 7A plate on one day in 1984. The results of these test runs have a small level of scatter both within and between test groups.

Plate 7B was tested in both 1984 and 1985. The data taken in 1984 agree well with those taken on the 1A plate. The 1985 data shows a considerable degree of scatter although it is still within the bounds of the propagation of errors limits. Test runs 373 - 376 appear to have an unknown difficulty making the discharge values abnormally low ( $\approx 0.56$ ).

### Beta Ratio 0.2 - FE-7/8-8A & 1B

The orifice plate marked FE-7/8-8A is a replacement plate for the original plate marked FE-7/8-1A which was dished early in the program by developing a very high differential pressure across it during initial testing in the intermediate Reynolds number project [1]. The 8A plate was only tested in 1984 at three flow rate settings. Discharge coefficient values for this plate agree well with the character of the C values for the 1B plate. The values for the 1B plate show little dependence on pipe Reynolds number. The scatter in the C values for both plates has a band width of three-quarters to one percent with the exception of test runs 397, taken in 1985, and 507 and 516, taken in 1984, which have an abnormally large variation in the differential pressure and discharge coefficient values. These are offset from those of the remainder of the test run group. The standard deviation of the mean is approximately 5 times that of the other three runs taken in that group.

### Beta Ratio 0.375 - FE-7/8-2A & 2B

The 2A plate was tested only in 1984. These test results have a level of reproducibility of approximately 2 parts in 600 or 0.33% and fall below the Buckingham and Stolz correlations by approximately the magnitude of the average random uncertainty. Plate 2B was tested in both 1984 and 1985. A small splitting in the results values may occur at the lowest Reynolds numbers between the two years, but this is within the random variation of the discharge coefficient values with the exception of test runs 472 - 475 in 1985. These discharge coefficient values are inconsistent with the remainder of the plate's results. This fact was noted by the operator and the flow conditions were rerun the same day. The rerun test points are numbers 480 - 483 whose results are consistent with discharge coefficient values observed at other Reynolds numbers.

### Beta Ratio 0.5 - FE-7/8-3A & 3B

The 3A plate was run in both operating years. The results from 1984 lie above those obtained in 1985. The difference in C values for the two years is larger than the random component of variation except at the lowest pipe Reynolds numbers, i. e., differential pressures. The difference between the two years results is approximately 4 parts in 600 or 0.66% or greater. The results of test runs 505-509 are not consistent with the remainder of the data on the 3A plate and have not been plotted in the graph for that plate. The operator noted that Gulf Coast gas was in use and that the regulators of the main pipeline were not in service for these runs. The 1984 data taken on both plates is in good agreement and has a between group variation of 1 to 2 parts in 600.

### Beta Ratio 0.57 - FE-7/8-4A & 4B

Test runs on plate 4A were taken in the 1984 operating year only and are consistent with expected levels of variation from the propagation of error analysis. Test run data were taken in both years for plate 4B. However, only the two lowest differential pressure points are retained in the final database due to zero drift in the high range differential pressure transducer (see Appendix B). The discharge coefficient values for these two test groups, 206 - 217, agree well with those taken in 1984 on the 4A plate.

### Beta Ratio 0.66 - FE-7/8-5A & 5B

Test runs on plate 5A were taken in 1984 only and are self consistent as a set. Data were collected both before and after the change of differential pressure transducers in 1984. Discharge coefficient values obtained on two days, one in 1984, the other in 1985, differ substantially between days. The difference is approximately 10 parts in 600 for the two lowest Reynolds number points, which approximates the sum of the random variations in the values. Even so this difference is large.

### Beta Ratio 0.75 - FE-7/8-6A & 6B

Test runs were taken in both years on each plate. The 1984 and 1985 results differ substantially for a given plate, while results for the same year and plates of the same nominal beta ratio agree within the variation predicted by the propagation of errors analysis.

### 2. Discussion of Test Results - PE-8ABC

The PE-8ABC meter tube was the only nickel-plated meter tube tested in this project. These tests were performed as a check to determine whether the nickel-plated meter tube surface caused any detectable effects on orifice discharge coefficients. The B set of orifice plates were tested at five flow rate settings each in a single series of tests performed on one day with the exception of 2B and 3A which were replicated once. These tests were the last performed in November 1985. The testing was stopped due to cold weather at the test site.

### Beta Ratio 0.2 - FE-7/8-1B

The agreement with the results on this plate in the FE-7ABC meter tube are good at the highest three pipe Reynolds number points. The discharge coefficient values obtained at the lowest differential pressure points fall below those taken in the FE-7ABC meter tube, but are in agreement due to the relatively large uncertainty of low differential pressure measurement. Test runs 879 and 884 have considerably larger random uncertainties in the differential pressure relative to the remainder of the test runs on this plate.

### Beta Ratio 0.375- FE-7/8-2B

Test runs were taken on two days with flow rates corresponding to 10, 45, and 100 inches of water repeated on the second day. Runs 830 - 833 fall below the remainder of the data. The operator noted this at the time of the tests and repeated this flow rate setting at the end of the day. The results of these reruns agreed more closely with those taken at the other flow rate settings.

Comparison with the results obtained for this plate in the FE-7ABC meter tube shows the low Reynolds number results in PE-8ABC to more closely agree with the 1984 results in FE-7ABC than the 1985 values in the same meter tube. Generally the increasing trend of the discharge coefficient value with pipe Reynolds number in 1985 is seen here except for the low differential pressure values.

### Beta Ratio 0.5 - FE-7/8-3A

Test runs were taken on two days over the complete flow rate setting range of approximately 10 to 200 inches of water. The character of the results is one of increasing discharge coefficient value with pipe Reynolds number which is consistent with the behavior of the results obtained on the 3A plate in FE-7ABC in 1985. The highest Reynolds number results agree with the data taken on this plate in the FE-7ABC meter tube in 1984. Generally the agreement between days, meter tubes

and years is within that expected from the propagation of errors analysis.

### Beta Ratio 0.57 - FE-7/8-4B

The reproducibility at each flow rate setting for these results is quite good. Again the increase in discharge coefficient with pipe Reynolds number is seen for this plate in both meter tubes in which it was tested in 1985.

### Beta Ratio 0.66 - FE-7/8-5B

The reproducibility of the results at each flow rate is smaller than that of the between set values. However, the between set scatter in the results is within the uncertainty predicted by the propagation of errors analysis. The magnitude of the between setting variation seen with the plate in PE-8ABC is not reflected in the FE-7ABC results which show little dependence on Reynolds number and are approximately one percent below the Stolz and Buckingham correlations.

### Beta Ratio 0.75 - FE-7/8-6B

One day's tests were run with discharge coefficient values showing small dependence on Reynolds number except for the lowest Reynolds number group which lies near the outer bound of random variation as predicted by the propagation of errors analysis. The results taken with this plate in the FE-7ABC meter tube differ by approximately 6 parts in 600 which is at the outer limit of agreement predicted by the propagation of errors analysis.

### 3. Discussion of Test Results - FE-9ABC

Tests on the FE-9ABC meter tube were performed in 1985 only. The meter tube had been refurbished which resulted in a very smooth meter tube. Tests were performed on 10 of the 12 orifice plates. The results observed for these plates agree within the propagation of errors analysis both internally and between plates. Both show a decrease in discharge coefficient value at the high Reynolds numbers taken on the Amarillo gas stream. However, the variation in the results is within that predicted by the propagation of errors estimates.

### <u>Beta Ratio 0.2 - FE-9/0-1B</u>

Discharge coefficient values for this plate show a good degree of consistency with the exception of the test runs taken at pipe Reynolds numbers between 200,000 and 300,000. The range of variation in the values corresponds in most cases to larger differential pressure variation than test runs taken at other Reynolds numbers. Test runs in this Reynolds number range were repeated on several days. The last two days of observations, August 26 and 27, 1985 were somewhat less scattered than the previous day's data, but still showed a larger degree of

variation than results taken at the other flow rate points. The variation seen in the Reynolds number range is consistent with the propagation of error analysis.

Many of those test points exhibiting large excursions from the characteristic variation band of discharge coefficient values also have considerably larger variation in the mean differential pressure value, particularly test runs 257, 253, 267, 264, and 247. Discharge coefficient values observed outside the 200,000 to 300,000 region show lower within-group variation than predicted by the propagation of errors analysis. This level of variation is also seen between Reynolds number groupings which occupy a variation band of two to three parts in 600. Generally, little dependence of the discharge coefficient values on pipe Reynolds number is seen, although the lowest Reynolds number points may exhibit a small dependency.

### Beta Ratio 0.375 - FE-9/0-2A and 2B

Test runs were performed on one day on the 2B plate and three days on the 2A plate. The results agree between the plates well within the limits of the propagation of errors analysis. It should be noted that test runs on the 2B plate used both types of gas, at times within the same test group. Discharge coefficient values are very consistent in this respect, showing no change with change in gas type.

### Beta Ratio 0.5 - FE-9/0-3B

Five days of testing were performed on this orifice meter. As with the 2B plate the gas type was changed during the first test run groups taken. Discharge coefficient values observed at Reynolds numbers above approximately 1,500,000 show little dependence on Reynolds number and have a variation of 1 to 2 parts in 600 across the flow rate range above 15 inches of water. The observations taken at approximately 11 and 15 inches of water consistently fall below those taken at higher differential pressures, although the level of variation is within the propagation of error limits.

### Beta Ratio 0.66 - FE-9/0-5B

The dependence of discharge coefficient values on Reynolds number is small. Replication of the observations was not done and the character of the results is similar to the 4A and 4B plates in that a small shift is evident between values obtained on the two gas types. Again the variation is within the limits given by the progation of errors analysis.

### Beta Ratio 0.75 - FE-9/0-6A and 6B

Discharge coefficient values decrease somewhat with Reynolds number for both plates. Agreement of the results between the plates is well within the propagation of errors limits as is the within and between group variation. Changes in gas type show no effects.

### 4. Discussion of Test Results - FE-OABC

Tests on the FE-OABC meter tube were performed in 1984 only. The meter tube had been refurbished, resulting in a very smooth meter tube. Tests were performed on 12 orifice plates.

### Beta Ratio 0.2 - FE-9/0-1A and 1B

Three flow rate settings only were run on the 1A plate and only one on the 1B plate. The low Reynolds number points agree within the propagation of errors limits.

### Beta Ratio 0.375 - FE-9/0-2A and 2B

Observations were taken at five flow rate settings for both plates. The results are consistent between plates and test groups and within propagation of errors limits. Results for both plates indicate a dependence of discharge coefficient on increasing Reynolds number opposite to that predicted by the Stolz and Buckingham correlations.

### Beta Ratio 0.5 - FE-9/0-3A and 3B

The results for both plates show a somewhat random pattern of variation which is within the propagation of errors limits. The results for both plates are consistent between themselves and within test groups.

### Beta Ratio 0.57 - FE-9/0-4A and 4B

Observations were taken over the full flow rate range, and these agree between the two plates and show a good level of consistency within and between test groups.

### Beta Ratio 0.66 - FE-9/0-5A and 5B

Observations were replicated on each plate over the full flow rate range. For both plates the two highest Reynolds number points decrease somewhat relative to the rest of the values. The magnitude of this decrease is less than the propagation of errors limits, but appears to be consistent across the two plates, although observations were taken on the same day for both plates at the high Reynolds number points.

### Beta Ratio 0.75 - FE-9/0-6A and 6B

Observations were taken across the full flow rate range, but were not replicated. A decreasing dependence of discharge coefficient with Reynolds number is observed. Consistency in the results between plates is good.

### Comparison of Results for FE-9ABC and FE-0ABC

The results obtained for orifice plates tested in both meter tubes show similar results for all plates having a sufficient number of test runs performed to make a reasonable comparison. This represents a comparison between the two years of the work with the corresponding changes in the

measurement system and procedures made over the course of the project, and suggests that the measurement systems have performed as expected and do not appear to have contributed anomalies to the results.

### VIII. Archiving of the Database

The extent of the complete database generated during the course of this work is quite large. It is stored in computer readable form only and available from either API or NBS. The bulk of the database consists of the differential and static pressure transducer and platinum resistance thermometer observations recorded for each test run, 150 sets of observations. Each observation set contained an observation for each of the thirteen pressure transduction devices and a forward and reverse current resistance value for each of the five thermometers.

The final database contains the normal operational malfunctions and blunders encountered in obtaining any experimental database. These were listed in the inventory given in section VII. The format used in archiving the complete database in computer readable form is described in Appendix G of this report. In archiving the database all of the complete test runs recorded on magnetic diskettes by the data acquisition system are included, i.e., those marked for deletion and those not. Test runs marked for deletion were excluded from the analysis. Test runs interrupted before completion were never recorded by the data acquisition microprocessor. Therefore, these cannot be archived.

### IX. Acknowledgments

Many people have contributed their assistance to this project in one way or another. The authors would like to express their gratitude to those who have done so. Specific persons have worked closely with the authors on various aspects of the project: NBS staff, NGPL staff and various individuals associated with the API through its Committee on Petroleum Measurement.

In particular the principal investigator wishes to thank Nancy Skinner, Carol Kimmel, and Monica Mock for their excellent work in preparing intermediate manuscripts and Shirley Losh for completing the final manuscript. Additionally, Dr. R. F. Kayser provided considerable assistance in the editing of the final drafts of this document.

The efforts of various people at NGPL were essential to the completion of this project as a joint one between NGPL and NBS. The authors would like to thank Mr. Gary G. Less for his efforts in working with the authors to achieve a successful conclusion to the project. Various of the staff of the NGPL Station 113, Joliet, IL, contributed time and insight to the startup and operation of the tests during both years of testing. Messrs. J. Jones and G. Buchler provided timely information and expertise during various phases of the project, particularly at those times when diagnostic testing was required. The authors would like to acknowledge the assistance of the two operators of the test loop, Mr. Bud McDaniel in 1984, and Mr. Bob Libershire in 1985. We would particularly like to acknowledge the excellent contribution of Mr. McDaniel, deceased, who operated the test loop in 1984 and assisted with operations in 1985. Mr. McDaniel's constant attention to properly performing the details of the project's operations produced a database with a minimal amount of operator-induced error. Mr. McDaniel's extensive experience in the operation of natural gas pipelines was of much help in completing this project.

The contribution of Drs. K. Starling and J. Savidge of the University of Oklahoma to the analysis portions of the project are gratefully acknowledged for the very timely access provided to the formulations of the equation of state for natural gas mixtures and the associated computer codes. This allowed the computation of results given here to reflect the state-of-the-art in the area of natural gas physical property calculations which have materially improved the quality of the final results of the project. The numerous discussions with Dr. Savidge during code development and debugging were essential to the final completion of this aspect of the work.

Mr. J. Hord, Dr. M. M. Hessel, Dr. J. J. Ulbrecht, and Dr. J. W. Lyons were instrumental in various phases of the project's management and coordination with the API. The principal investigator would like to thank Dr. H. G. Semerjian for his encouragement and many suggestions during the latter phases of the work.

Several individuals outside NBS contributed their time, effort and thought. The membership of the API Orifice Database Steering Committee (OSC) with little exception remained the same throughout the project,

and contributed suggestions, observations, and opinions to the work. The members of the OSC maintained a high level of interest throughout the project and were instrumental in the control of its direction and progress. In particular, Mr. W. A. Fling, as the API Project Manager, maintained close contact with the work in its entirety, closely scrutinized the test run results as they were developed, and was instrumental in identifying malfunctions in the system. Consequently, he and Mr. Less consulted with the NBS principal investigator frequently, and both were instrumental in the solution of several difficulties. The principal investigator would like to acknowledge the efforts of Mr. E. L. Upp and Mr. J. Jones who worked closely with him in identifying difficulties with the differential pressure instrumentation in August 1984. Also, the cooperative spirit and efforts of Mr. C. Britton and Mr. S. Caldwell of CEESI in performing the final diagnostic tests done in October 1985 are much appreciated.

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### APPENDIX A

Descriptions of the API Natural Gas Test Facility submitted by the Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America to the American Petroleum Institute

Two reports were submitted to the American Petroleum Institute by the Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America describing the natural gas test facility. These are reproduced here in keeping with the intent of NBS and API to document this orifice test program as completely as practicable. Two reports were made describing various aspects of the test facility. No alterations have been made to either report with the exception of placing page numbers on each page to be consistent with the page numbering system of this document.

API NATURAL GAS TEST FACILITY

### NATURAL GAS PIPELINE COMPANY OF AMERICA

### JOLIET, ILLINOIS

### Brief History of Joliet Test Facility

On pipeline systems with high flow rates and high pressures, there has always been the concern of an accurate method of calibration of gas measurement devices under these conditions. In recent years, there has been considerable work on the use of critical flow nozzles as a secondary flow standard for gas meter calibration. The sonic venturi nozzle, as you may be aware, is a development of test work in the aerodynamic industry. Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America has been instrumental in the application of the sonic venturi nozzles as a high pressure calibration standard for turbine and diaphragm meters under operating conditions.

The test site at Joliet, Illinois is set up to meet a variety of needs associated with gas measurements. These included questions about the accuracy of orifice coefficients at high pressure as well as increasing concerns about the calibration of newer flow measuring devices as they come on the market. Of major concern was whether meter manufactures published calibrations of their devices were valid under actual field conditions. The sonic venturi nozzle has proven to be a suitable device to answer these concerns.

When API originated the project to verify or update orifice coefficients, one of their major concerns was verification of the extrapolated orifice equation in the high Reynolds number range. The sonic venturi nozzle approach seemed to be the only secondary standard capable of this possible verification. Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America was chosen by API as the contractor to run the high Reynolds number tests with sonic venturi nozzles for the natural gas phase of the orifice coefficient project at the Joliet, Illinois test facility.

Once the API/NGPLA contract was finalized, NGPLA proceeded to revise the test loop to API specifications in February, 1984.

### General Description of Test Facility

The API natural gas test facility for running high Reynolds number tests on 6-inch and 10-inch diameter meter runs against sonic venturi nozzles as a secondary standard is located at Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America's regulator setting near Joliet, Illinois.

The test facility is installed in parallel with NGPLA's mainline regulators and is capable of flow rates in excess of 6,000,000 SCF/hr as presently designed. The pressure cut across the station regulators is sufficient to assure sonic velocities in the application of sonic venturi nozzles. The facility is free of compressor pulsation effects as the nearest reciprocating compressors are approximately 100 miles from the test site.

The test facility is capable of using natural gas from two pipeline systems, each of which has a different gas composition. The typical gas composition of each source is referenced in table number one. All tests run in 1984 were run only from the Gulf Coast source. This was preferable because of the higher total methane and lower nitrogen content. In the 1985 tests, this was not possible and either source of gas was utilized as operating pressures and availability dictated.

	REPRESENTATIVE	ANALYSIS
	Gulf Coast	Amarillo
	Gas	Gas
	Mol %	Mol %
Nitrogen	.30	4.97
Methane	96.30	88.75
Carbon Dioxide	. 60	.46
Ethane	1.65	3.97
Propane	.40	1.20
2-Butane	.10	.13
n-Butane	.10	.27
2-Pentane	.05	.07
n-Pentane	.03	.07
Hexanes Plus	.07	.10

Table 1

Modification of the test facility to API specifications was completed in late June for the 1984 series of tests.

### 1984 System and Piping Configuration

Figure #1 is a general schematic of the 1984 test loop configuration.

A one million Btu/hr water bath mainline heat exchanger is installed to increase the flowing gas to a temperature above the hydrocarbon dew point to prevent the possible formation of hydrocarbons in the sonic venturi nozzle throat. Gas pressures to the nozzle inlet may vary between 550 psig to 720 psig and nozzle outlet pressures may vary from 385 psig to 415 psig from day to day dependent on NGPLA's load conditions. Flowing gas temperatures are dependent on the capacity of the heat exchanger at a particular flow rate. At low flow rates, a flowing gas temperature of 92°F may be attained, while at the largest flow rates, the maximum flowing gas temperature may be 60°F.

An 89 foot long section of straight pipe precedes the orifice meter test section.

### Reference Point (2) Figure I

A 6 X 10 X 6 inch Sprenkle flow conditioner was installed for the 6-inch meter run tests and a 10 X 16 X 10 inch Sprenkle was installed for the 10-inch meter run tests.

### Reference Point (3) Figure I

The 6-inch and 10-inch diameter API test meter runs were installed in this location for each of their test periods.

The secondary section is a four nozzle manifold system. A combination of eleven critical flow venturi nozzles were used ranging in size from 0.094 inches to 2.338 inches, reference table number 2. The five smallest nozzles fit into two inch diameter pipe holders. The six and ten inch holders were removable and could be replaced with any combination of the four 2-inch holders.

S	onic Venturi		
N	ozzle Throat		Nozzle Holder
Di	ameter-Inches		Size - Inches
	0.095		2
	0.1259		2
	0.1879		2
	0.2491		2
	0.3742		2
	0.5328		6
	0.7537		6
	0.064		6
	1.375		6
	1.945		10
	2.330		10

Table #2

Tube bundle type straightening vanes were installed ahead of each sonic nozzle, reference point (4) Figure I

Block and bleed valves installed in each nozzle run assure a positive shut off when a nozzle was taken out of service, reference point (6) Figure I.

Individual flowing gas temperatures were measured upstream of each nozzle with electronic thermo sensors. Orifice meter tube flowing gas temperatures were measured with electronic thermo sensors at the outlet of the downstream spool of the API tube.

Individual static pressures were taken upstream of each sonic nozzle with individual electronic static pressure transducers. Static pressures were taken downstream of each nozzle to assure that sonic flow conditions were present for each data point. The upstream differential pressure tap of both the 6 and 10 inch meter runs was used for the orifice meter static pressure.

Differential pressures across the orifice plate were determined with two 0-30 inch range and two 0-200 inch range Rosemount Model 1151 differential pressure transducers. The two 0-200 inch range transducers were later replaced with two 0-150 inch range transducers with improved resolution resulting.

All electronic transducers were calibrated every morning against standards that had been calibrated or verified by the National Bureau of Standards.

A Ruska Differential Pressure Gauge Model DDR 6000 with a 0-200 inch differential range was utilized as a standard for calibration of the differential pressure transducers.

The static pressure transducers were calibrated against an AMETEK Model HK-1000 Pressure Tester as a standard.

The ENCAL chromatograph was calibrated daily against a standard gas sample prepared by the National Bureau of Standards.

Reference Point (10) Figure I.

A gas sampling probe is installed at this point to supply a continuous on line sample of the flowing gas for the ENCAL gas chromatograph. The sample gas is preheated with a catalytic heater before the pressure is cut to 20 psig at the probe location. The sample line from this point to the ENCAL gas chromatograph is insulated and heat traced it's entire length. A continuous bleed is provided at the chromatograph end to increase the gas velocity in the sample line.

The critical flow venturi nozzles are of the circular arc inlet with no cylindrical throat section. All of the nozzles listed in table number 2 were calibrated at the Colorado Engineering Experiment Station, Inc. (CEESI) Nunn, Colorado under the sponsorship of the Gas Research Institute and with the direct supervision of the National Bureau of Standards.

Reference Points (7) (8) (9) Figure I.

A 12' X 25' instrument building is adjacent to the test facility. One 12 X 12 room for the electronic transducers is equipped for Class II,

Division I service. The 12 X 12 room houses the computer, an ENCAL gas chromatograph and the high pressure differential tester. Both rooms are air conditioned.

The entire length of the test loop including approach piping and the nozzle manifold is insulated with one inch thick plastic coated foam rubber type of insulation to reduce ambient temperature changes during each test run.

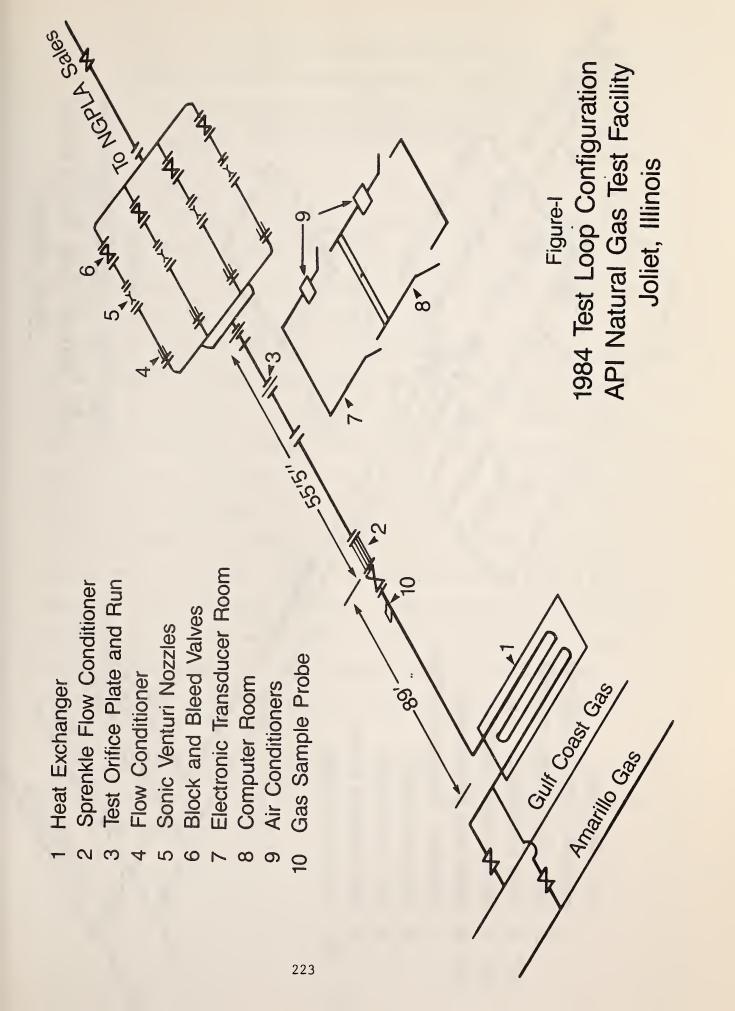
A review of the 1984 data indicated that a repeat of the gas phase of testing should be done in an attempt to improve data scatter at low Reynolds number on the lower beta ratio plates. Figure II is a general schematic of the 1985 test loop configuration. The following modifications were made on the test facility in an attempt to improve the system:

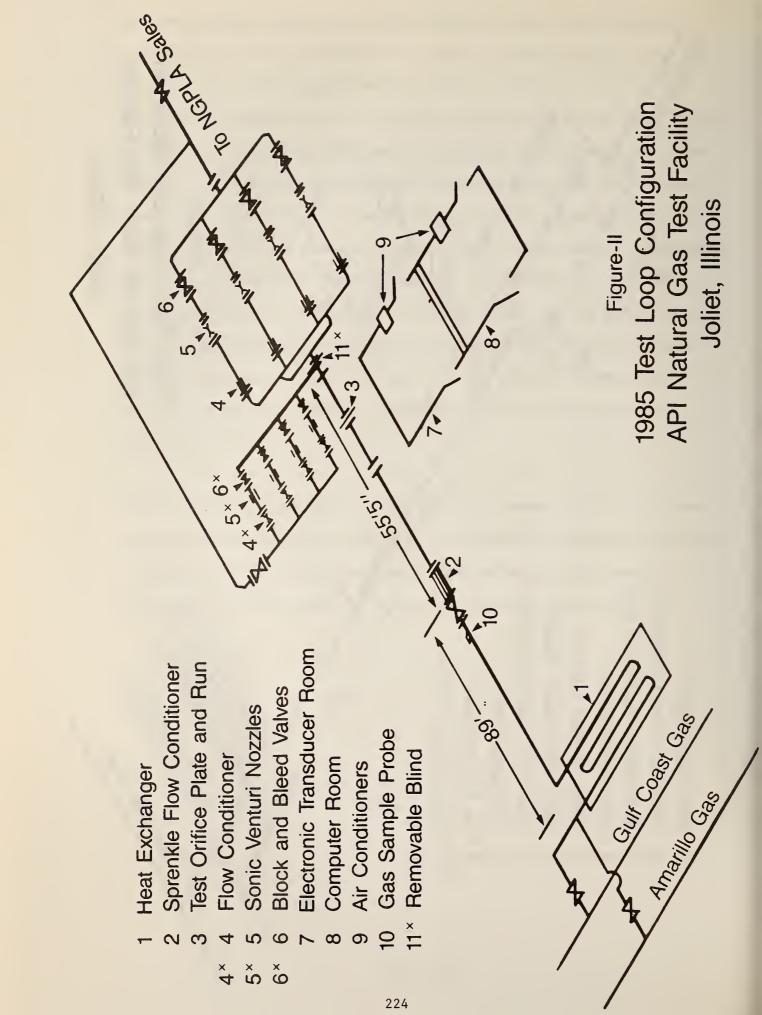
Reference Point (4X) (5X) (6X) (11X) Figure II

A four nozzle manifold of 2-inch holders for the smaller nozzles was fabricated and installed in parallel with the larger four nozzle manifold system. A removable blind plate was installed at point (11X) to isolate the small nozzle manifold from the large nozzle manifold when no nozzles in the large manifold were in service.

The 1984 computer program utilizing a maximum of four static pressure transducers for four sonic nozzles at one time was not changed. For this reason, of the eight nozzles available, flow rates were limited to any combination of nozzles up to a maximum of four nozzles at one time. Since there were only four static pressure transducers available for the eight nozzles, the static pressure sensing lines were manifolded to sense the static pressure of the sonic nozzle in service. For example, static pressure sensing line from the #1 run of small nozzle manifold system was manifolded to the static pressure sensing line from the #1 run of the large nozzle manifold system etc. The same system was also utilized for the temperature sensors by physically connecting the temperature sensor for the nozzle in service to the junction box terminal. Temperature sensors and pressure taps not in service were either disconnected or valved off.

The two 0-150 inch and two 0-30 inch Rosemount pressure transducers were replaced with two 0-200 inch and 0-40 inch Honeywell differential pressure transducers. The new transducer units were internally programmed to compensate for static pressure and ambient temperature effects.





### API NATURAL GAS TEST FACILITY

### NATURAL GAS PIPELINE COMPANY OF AMERICA - JOLIET, ILLINOIS

# SYSTEM AND PIPING CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION 1984 and 1985 COMBINED REPORT

### General Description

The API natural gas test facility for running high Reynolds number tests on 6-inch and 10-inch diameter meter runs against sonic venturi nozzles as a secondary standard is located at Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America's regulator setting near Joliet, Illinois.

The test facility is installed in parallel with NGPL's mainline regulators and is capable of flow rates in excess of 6,000,000 SCF/hr as presently designed. The pressure cut across the station regulators is sufficient to assure sonic velocities in the application of sonic venturi nozzles. The facility is free of compressor pulsation effects as the nearest reciprocating compressors are approximately 100 miles from the test site.

The test facility is capable of using natural gas from two pipeline systems, each of which has a different gas composition. The typical gas composition of each source is referenced in table number one. All tests run in 1984 at this location were run only from the Gulf Coast source because of its higher total methane and lower nitrogen content. In the 1985 tests, either source of gas was utilized as operating pressures and availability dictated.

The system and piping configuration of the test facility for both the 1984 and 1985 testing periods were basically the same except for the differences as noted in the appendix.

### 1984 System and Piping Configuration

1. Reference Figure I item 1 & Photo 1.

A one million Btu/hr water bath mainline heat exchanger is installed to increase the flowing gas to a temperature above the hydrocarbon dew point to prevent the possible formation of hydrocarbons in the sonic venturi nozzle throat. Gas pressures to the nozzle inlet may vary between 550 psig to 720 psig and nozzle outlet pressures may vary from 385 psig to 415 psig from day to day dependent on NGPL's load conditions. Flowing gas temperatures are dependent on the capacity of the heat exchanger at a particular flow rate. At low flow rates, flowing gas temperatures of 92°F may be attained, while at the largest flow rates, the flowing gas temperature may be 60°F.

- 2. An 89 foot long section of straight pipe precedes the orifice meter test section.
- 3. Reference Figure 1 item 2 & Figure 8.
  - A 6  $\times$  10  $\times$  6 inch Sprinkle flow conditioner was installed for the 6-inch meter run tests and a 10  $\times$  16  $\times$  10 inch Sprinkle was installed for the 10-inch meter run tests.
- 4. Reference Figure 1 item 3 and Figures 11 and 12 for installation and dimension details of the 6-inch and 10-inch diameter API test meter runs.
- 5. Reference Figures 1 thru 7 & Photos 1, 7, 8, 9, 10.

The secondary standard section is a four nozzle manifold system. A combination of eleven critical flow venturi nozzles were used ranging in size from 0.094 inches to 2.338 inches, reference table number 2. The five smallest nozzles fit into two inch pipe holders. The six largest nozzles fit into the six and ten inch diameter holders. The six and ten inch holders may be removed and replaced with any combination of four 2-inch holders illustrated in Figure 7 to accommodate the smaller nozzles.

Block and bleed valves installed in each nozzle run assure a positive shut off when a nozzle is taken out of service.

6. Peference Figures 2, 7 & Photo 9.

Individual flowing gas temperatures are measured at points "A" for the 6-inch meter run, point "B" for the 10-inch meter run, points "C, D, E and F" for the 6 and 10 inch nozzle holders and point "G" for each of the four 2-inch nozzle holders illustrated in Figure 7.

7. Reference Figures 2 and 7.

Individual static pressures are taken at points "H, I, J and K" for the 6 and 10 inch nozzle holders and at point "P" for each of the four 2-inch nozzle holders for the upstream nozzle pressure, and at points "L, M, N and P" for the downstream nozzle pressures. The upstream differential pressure tap of both the 6 and 10 inch meter runs is used for the orifice meter static pressure.

8. Reference Figure 1 item 10 & Photo 5:

A gas sampling probe is installed at this point to supply a continuous on line sample of the flowing gas for the gas chromatograph. The sample gas is preheated with a catalytic heater before the pressure is cut to 20 psig at the probe location. The sample line from this point to the chromatograph is insulated and heat traced it's entire length. A continuous bleed is provided at the chromatograph end to increase the gas velocity in the sample line.

9. Peference Figure 1 item 5, Figures 9, 10 & Photo 6.

The critical flow venturi nozzles are of the circular arc inlet with no cylindrical throat section. All of the nozzles listed in table number 2 were calibrated at the Colorado Engineering Experiment Station, Inc. (CEESI) Nunn, Colorado under the sponsorship of the Gas Research Institute and with the direct supervision of the National Bureau of Standards.

- 10. Reference Figure 1 items 7, 8, 9 Figure 13 & Photos 2, 10.
  - A 12' X 25' instrument building is adjacent to the test facility. One 12 X 12 room for the electronic transducers is equipped for Class II,

    Division I service. The other 12 X 12 room houses the computer, gas

    chromatograph and the high pressure differential tester. Both rooms are

    air conditioned..

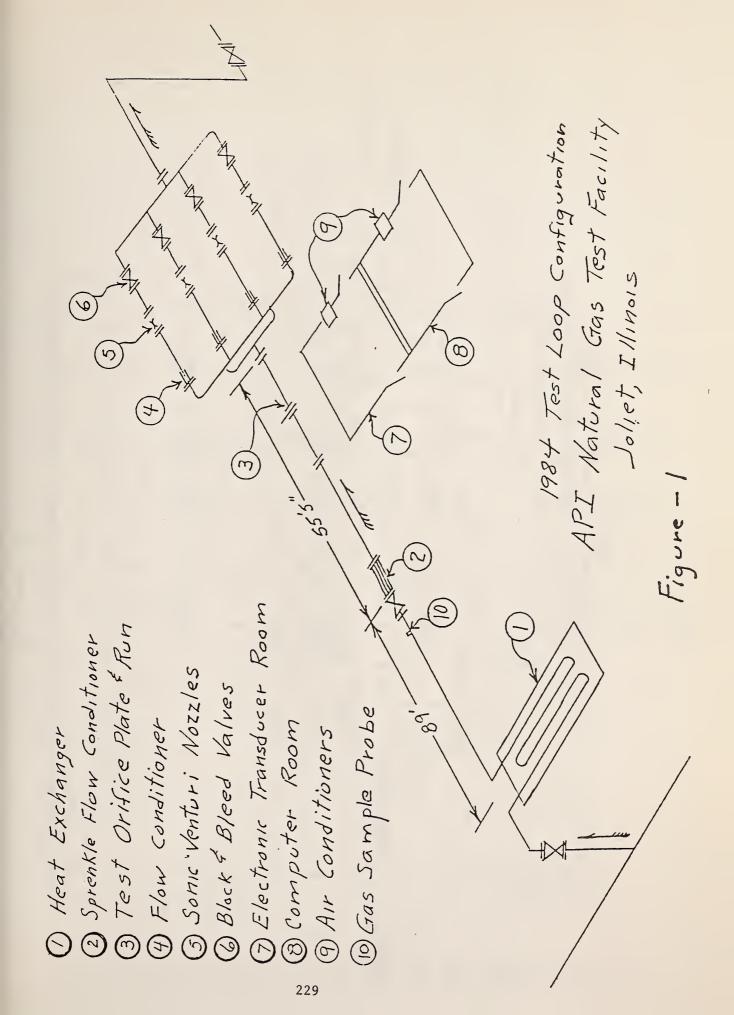
### 11. Peference Photos 4, 8, 9.

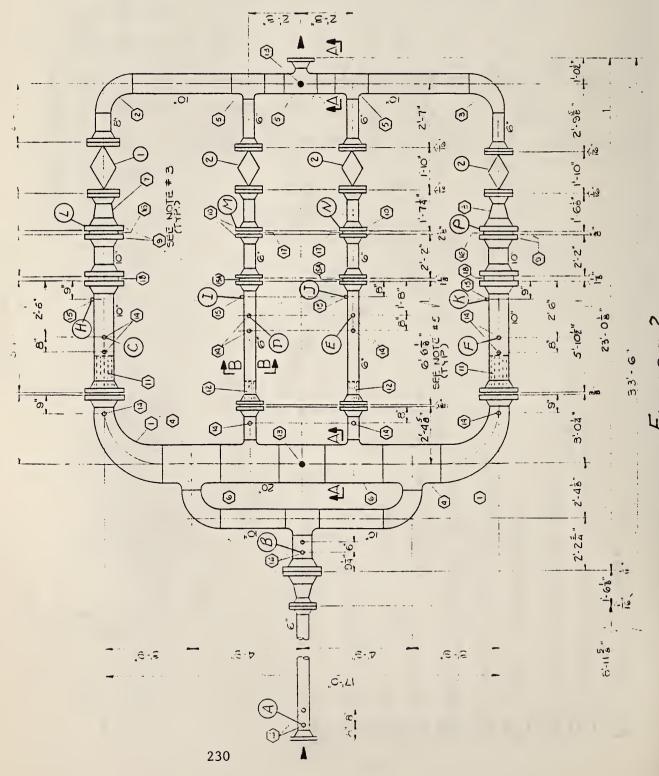
The entire length of the test loop including approach piping and the nozzle manifold is insulated with one inch thick rubber foam plastic coated type of insulation to eliminate ambient temperature changes during each test run.

	REPRESENTATIVE	ANALYSIS
	Gulf Coast	Amarillo
	Gas	Gas
	Mo1 %	Mol %
Nitrogen	.30	4.97
Methane	96.30	88.75
Carbon Dioxide	.60	.46
Ethane	1.65	3.97
Propane	.40	1.20
2-Butane	.10	.13
n-Butane	.10	.27
2-Pentane	.05	.07
n-Pentane	.03	.07
Hexanes Plus	.07	.10

Table 1

Sonic Venturi	
Nozzle Throat	Nozzle Holder
Diameter-Inches	Size - Inches
0.095	2
0.1259	2
0.1879	2
0.2491	2
0.3742	2
0.5328	6
0.7537	6
0.064	6
1.375	6
1.945	10
2.330	10





# PARTIAL MATERIAL LIST FOR TEST LOOP

20" . IO" REDUCING ELL

O' . B' REDUCING ELL,

10" · 6" REDUCING ELL

20" 20" 10" REPUCING TEE

10" - 10" - 0" KRIZUCING TER

20" -20" - 6" DRAWN NOZZLE - REF. FARRICATION DETAILS PWG. 3-37-C103, ITEM 1

IO" . 8" REDUCER

10"-600# R.F. F.S., W.N. ORIFICE FLANGES - 7" DRILL & 7" N.P.T. TAP, COMPLETE WITH 11/4" DIA. x 0'-9" LG. STUD BOLTS ! " DIA x 0'-4" JACK SCREWS

- 600 \* R.F., F.S., W.N. ORIFICE FLANGES - ;" DRILL ; ; N.P.T. TAP, COMPLETE WITH I" DIA. \* 01.874" LG. STUD BOLTS ; I"DIA. \* 01.872" LG. JACK SCREVE

STRAIGHTENING VANES - FLANGE MOUGL CARBON STEEL;
DANIEL INDUSTRIES INC. MODEL Nº 1100F TYPE II, LINE 1.D. 10.020"(12/4" RING 0.0.) . O **(3)** 

STRAIGHTENING VANES - FLANGE MODEL, CARBON STEEL; DO GOOF (8 TRING 0.D.) ō | (2)

X-HVY: WELDOLET - SEE SECTION A.A :-: (0)

(4) -- 34" - 3000 # F.S. FULL COUPLING W/34" X-HVY. BULL PLUG REF. WELD PETAILS PWG. 04-37-A156

1/2" - 3000 # F.S. FULL COUPLING W/1/2" X-HVY. BULL PLUG(REF. 04-37-A156) **(9)** 

SPACER PLATE - 1/2" THICK FOR 10" - 600# R.F. W.N. ORIFICE FLANGE SPACER PLATE - I" THICK FOR G" - 600# R.F. W.N FLANGE (2)

SPACER PLATE - 2" THICK FOR 6" - 600 # R.F. W.N. ORIFICE FLANGE SPACER PLATE - 1" THICK FOR 10" - 600 # R.F. W.N. FLANGE SPACER PLATE - 1" THICK FOR 2" - 600 # R.F. W.N. FLANGE 000

Figure - 3

231

# PIPE SCHEDULE

. 20.000" O.D. \* .485" W.T. 5LX40 10.750" O.C. \* .365" W.T. GR. "B' 5MLS. 8.625" O.D. \* .322" W.T. GR. "B" 5MLS. 6.625" O.D. \* .280" W.T. GR. "B" 5MLS. 2.375" O.D. \* SMALLER TO BE X-HVY. GR. "B" 5MLS.

# FITTING SCHEDULE

ALL SCREWED FITTINGS TO BE 2000 # F.S.
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
ALL WELD FITTINGS TO MATCH ADJACENT PIPE.

# FLANGE SCHEDULE

ALL FLANGES TO BE 600 # R.F., F.S., W.N. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

# VALVE SCHEDULE

- 1 -8"-600 # SEAL VALVE, F.E., W/PLOCK & BLEED FEATURE
- 2 6"-600 # SEAL VALVE, F.E., W/ BLOCK & BLEED FEATURE
- (3) 1" BALL VALVE ; W-K-M MODEL\*IR-BIAZ-CS-03-SI WITH LOCTITE COMPOUND

# DESIGN PRESSURE: 858 PSIG

# DESIGN FACTOR (F): 0.50

Figure-4 232

# NOTES (FABRICATOR)

I. ALL WELDS TO BE FULLY INSPECTED RADIOGRAPHICALLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING FILM REQUIREMENTS

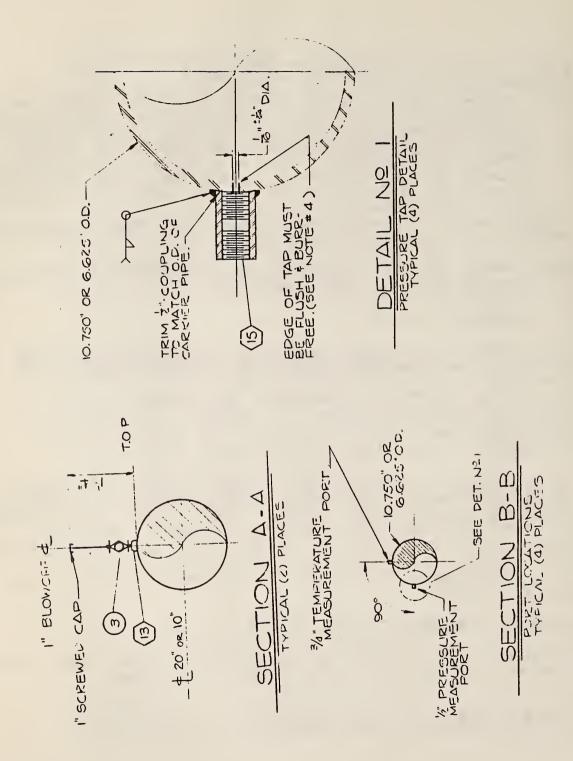
· CLASS I RADIOGRAPHIC FILM (KODAK TYPE M OR EQ.)
AND LEAD SCREENS SHALL BE USED FOR POUBLE
WALL X. RADIOGRAPHY AND ALL GAMMA RADIOGRAPHY.

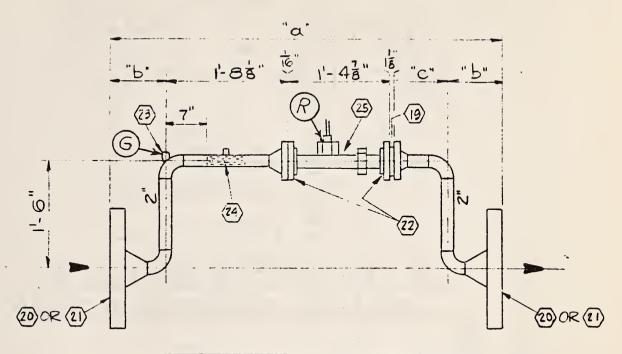
· CLASS II RADIOGRAPHIC FILM (KOPAK TYPE AA OR EQ.) AND LEAD SCREENS SHALL BE USED FOR SINGLE WALL RADIOGRAPHY.

SINGLE WALL X-RADIOGRAPHY SHALL BE THE PREFERRED METHOD OF EXAMINATION.

- 2. ALL PIPING TO BE HYDROSTATICALLY TESTED AS FOLLOWS:
  1287 PSIG MIN.; 1337 PSIG MAX.
  DURATION 4 HOURS
  MEDIUM WATER
- 3. ALL ORIFICE FLANGES SHALL BE ORIENTED WITH THE PORTS IN THE THREE AND NINE O'CLOCK POSITIONS.
- 4. ALL TAPS IN TEST LOOP SHALL BE DRILLED THRU. AT POINT OF BREAKTHROUGH, ALL EDGES SHALL BE DEBURRED AND LIGHTLY ROUNDED TO A RADIUS NOT EXCEEDING O.I DIAMETERS OF THE TAP.
- 5. SPOOL PIECES CONTAINING 6" AND 10" STRAIGHTENING VANES (ITEMS (1) \$ (12) SHALL EACH HAVE AN INTERIOR SURFACE ROUGHNESS HEIGHT WHICH POES NOT EXCEED 10-4 DIAMETERS. CIRCULARITY OF EACH SPOOL SHALL NOT DEVIATE BY MORE THAN O.O. DIAMETERS.
- 6. ALL EXTERIOR SURFACES TO BE PAINTED WITH RED QXIDE PRIMER.
- 7. DESIGN TEMPERATURE: 100° F
- 8. FABRICATION TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AGA GAS COMMITTEE REPORT NO. 3 (LATEST REVISION)
- 9. STRESS RELIEF : NOT REG'O.

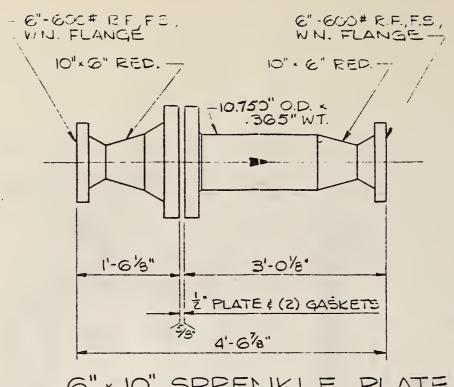
Figure-5



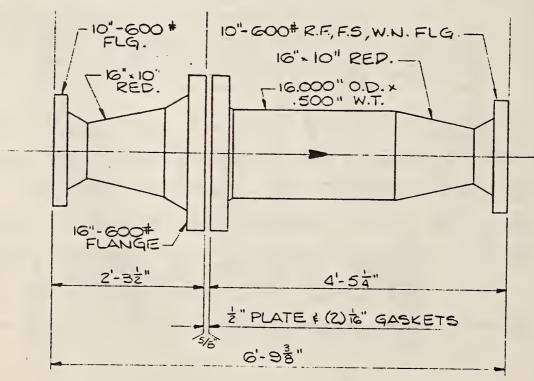


	, "a"	"Ь"		FLANGE SZ.
6" RUN	6'-71/2"	7%"	2'-19/16"	(IE)
10" RUN	5-117/8"	91/4"	1-33/6"	(P)

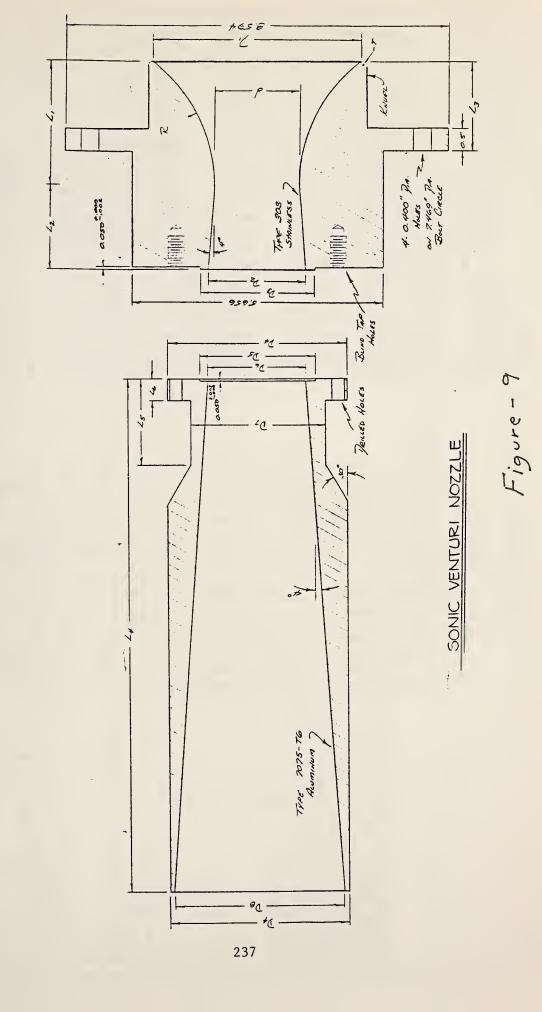
- 2"x14"0.D. (600 #) R.F., F.S., W.N. REDUCING FLANGE
- (2) 2" x 20"0.0 (600 #) R.F., F.S., W.N. REDUCING FLANGE
- 2"-600 # R.F., F.S., THREADED FLANGE
- (3) 3/4" X-HVY. THREADED ELBOLET W/子"X-HVY. BULL PLUG
- 2" STRAIGHTENING VANES IN LINE MODEL, CARBON STEEL; DANIEL INDUSTRIES INC. MODEL Nº 1100 L TYPE I, LINE 1.D. 1.939"
  REF. INSTALLATION DETAIL DWG. 03-27-C23
  - 2" SONIC FLOW NOZZLE & FLOW PROVER HOLDER-SUPPLIED BY API.



# 6" × 10" SPRENKLE PLATE HOLDER ASSEMBLY - PLAN



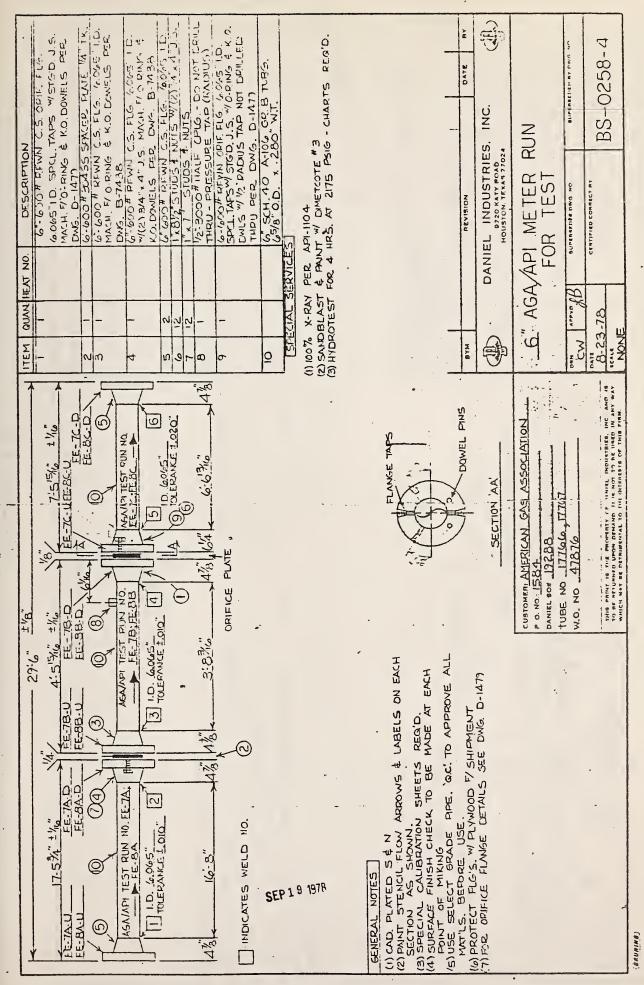
10" × 16" SPRENKLE PLATE HOLDER ASSEMBLY - PLAN



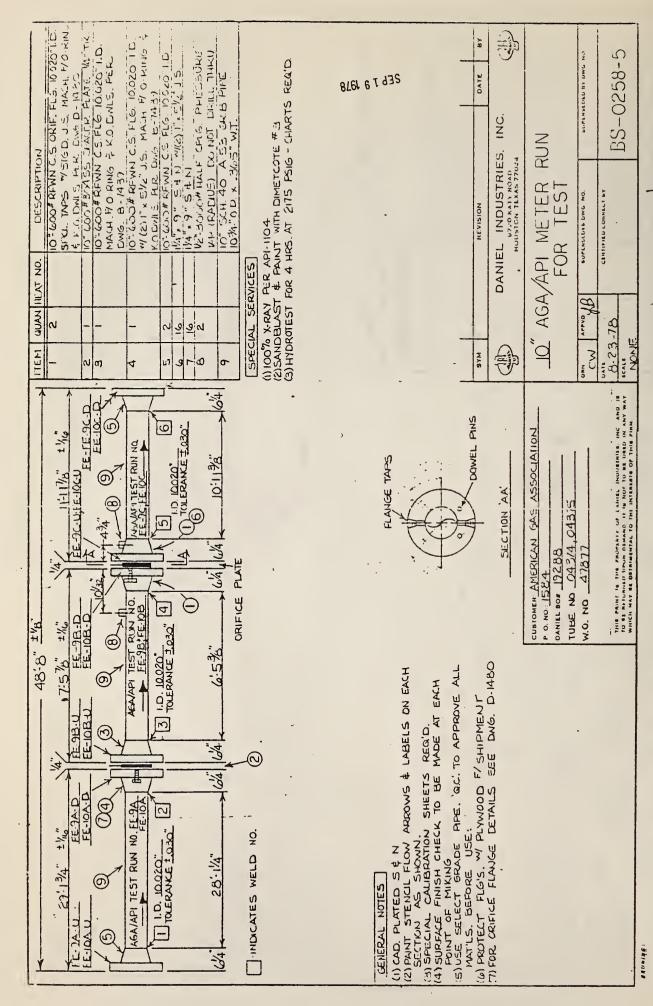
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2.50	1.200			1.456						
3.00	1.600			2.093			<del></del>	<del></del>		
3.00	2.000			2.709		·				
4.00	2.600		3.00	3.32	11.72	2.0	0.75	وَ ا	.25	3,52
5.00	3,000		4.00	4.590	14.03	2.0	0.75	وز!	.200	450
5.65	4.000		500	5.420	1512	2.0	0.75	ت	.250	5.52

Figure-10



Elgure - 11



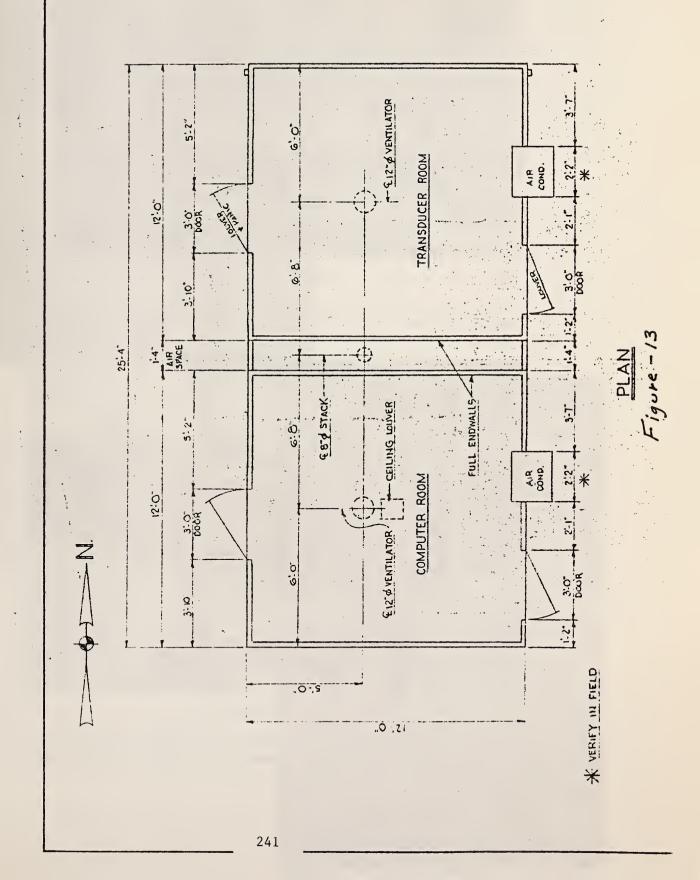




Photo No. 1 (1984-85 Configuration)

Inlet line heater to preheat flowing gas stream above any danger of hydrocarbon liquid dropout in the sonic nozzle throat



Photo No. 2 (1985 Piping Configuration)

Two room instrument building with six inch API meter run in foreground. The four nozzle manifold is behind the building



Photo No. 3 (1984-85 Configuration)
Six inch orifice flange

Photo No. 4 (1984-85 Configuration)

Six inch orifice flange with insulation jacket. Entire exposed test loop piping is insulated to reduce ambient temperature affect, especially when a cloud passes over.





Photo No. 5 (1984-85 Configuration)

Sample probe house with catalytic heater to preheat gas sample for analysis by chromatograph.



Photo No. 6 (1984-85 Configuration)

Typical sonic venturi nozzle of Smith-Matz design.



Photo No. 7 (1984-85 Configuration)

View of four block and bleed Orbit valves for large nozzle manifold system.



Photo No. 8 (1984 Configuration)

View of four sonix nozzles manifold with two 2-inch nozzle holders and two 6-inch nozzle holders installed.

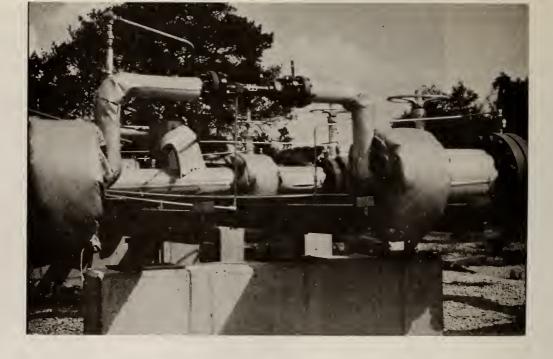


Photo No. 9 (1984 Configuration)

2-inch nozzle holder installed in large manifold system.



Photo No. 10 (1984 Piping Configuration)

Sonic nozzle manifold and instrument building, note air conditioners. Air conditioner on right is explosion proof for hazardous area. The building remained the same for both 1984 and 1985.



Photo No. 11 (1984-85 Configuration)

Two 0-150 inch differential pressure transducer at top, 400-700 psig static pressure transducer in center, and 0-30 inch transducers on bottom all for the orifice meter. The 0-150 inch and 0-30 inch differential pressure transducers were replaced with 0-200 inch and 0-40 inch transducers for ambient temperature and static pressure effect.

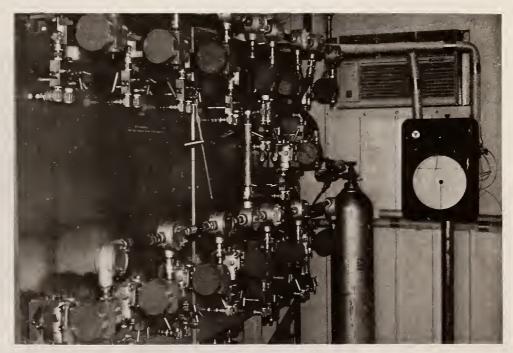


Photo No. 12 (1984-85 Configuration)

Entire transducer board, four static pressure transducers on bottom left are for measuring upstream static pressure for each sonic nozzle. Four static pressure transducers top left measure pressure downstream of each sonic nozzle.



Photo No. 13 (1984-85 Configuration)

Chromatograph standard sample cylinder installed in separate insulated heated enclosure to ensure that no condensation of components occurs.



Photo No. 14 (1984-85 Configuration)

Ametek static pressure dead weight tester with nitrogen bottles to daily calibrate all static pressure transducers.



Photo No. 15 (1984-85 Configuration)

Test loop computer, data is collected from four runs for each flow rate with 150 data points per five minute run.

Photo No. 16 (1984-85 Configuration)

Gas chromatograph a complete gas analysis is made every 13 minutes. Bottom left side is the Ruska DDR 6000 instrument for daily calibration of all the differential pressure transducers.



# APPENDIX I

ILLUSTRATIONS AND PHOTOS

OF 1985

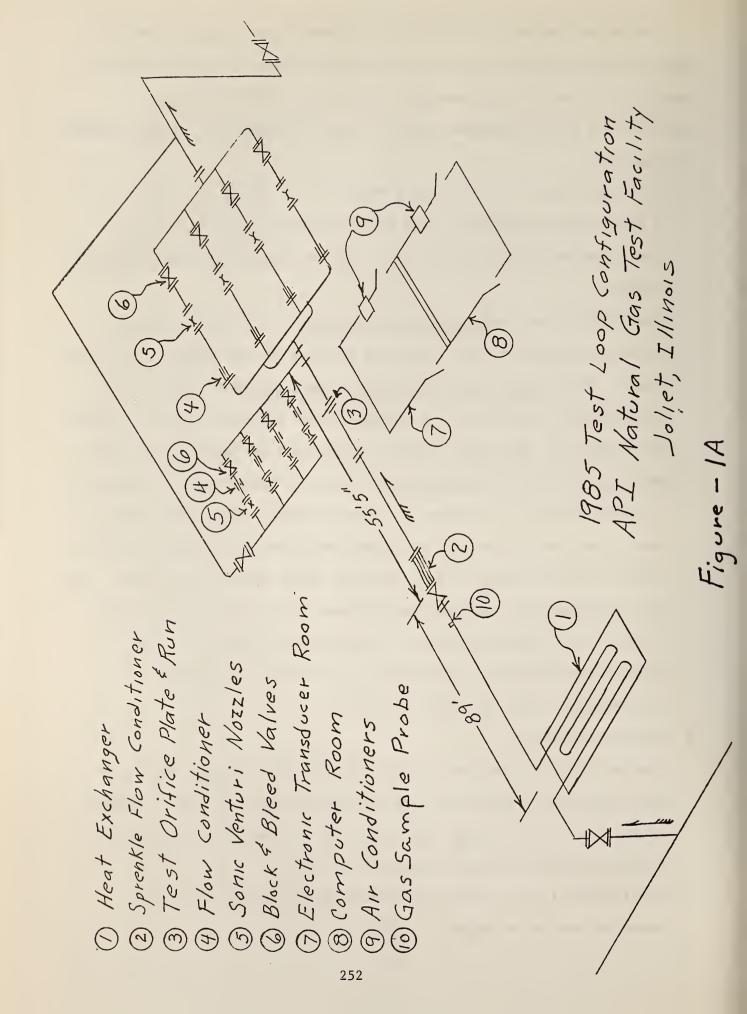
PIPING AND INSTRUMENTATION REVISIONS

Preliminary review of the 1984 data indicated that a repeat of the gas phase of testing should be done in an attempt to improve the data scatter at low Reynolds number on the lower beta ratio plates. The following modifications to the system were made in order to eliminate or improve certain problem areas:

Peference Figure 1-A, 2-A, 7-A, & Photos 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.
 A four nozzle manifold of 2-inch holders for the smaller nozzles was fabricated and installed in parallel with the larger four nozzle manifold system.

The 1984 computer program utilizing a maximum of four static pressure transducers for four sonic nozzles at one time was not changed. For this reason, of the eight nozzles available, flow rates were limited to any combination of nozzles up to a maximum of four nozzles at one time. Since there were only four static pressure transducers available for the eight nozzles, the static pressure sensing lines were manifolded as illustrated in photo number 22. For example, static pressure sensing line from the #1 run of small nozzle manifold system was manifolded to the static pressure sensing line from the #1 run of the large nozzle manifold system etc. The same system was also utilized for the temperature sensors by physically connecting the temperature sensor for the nozzle in service to the junction box terminal. Temperature sensors not in service were disconnected. Reference photo number 24.

- 2. Reference Photo 23.
  - The two 0-150 inch and two 0-30 inch differential pressure transducers were replaced with two 0-200 inch and two 0-40 inch differential pressure transducers. The new units were internally programmed to compensate for static pressure and ambient temperature effects.
- 3. All thermo-well type temperature sensors were replaced with direct insertion sensors on October 3, 1985.



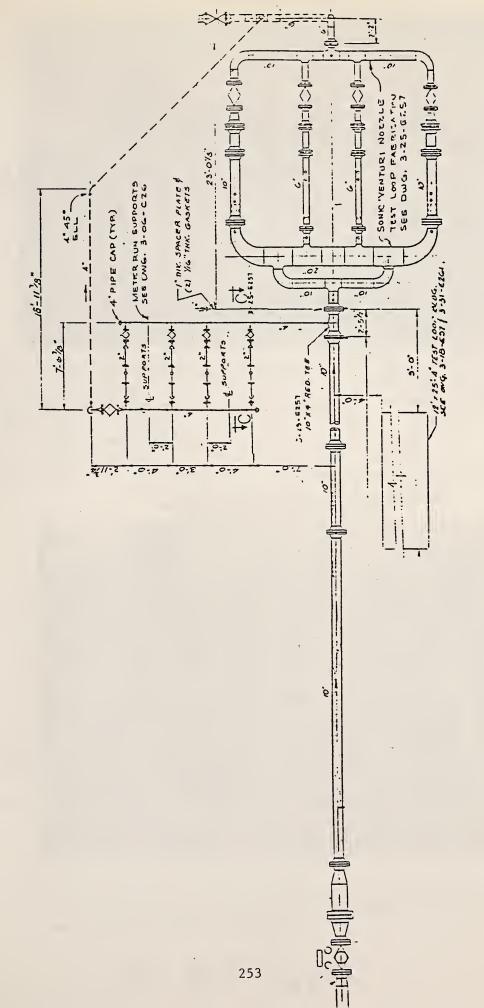
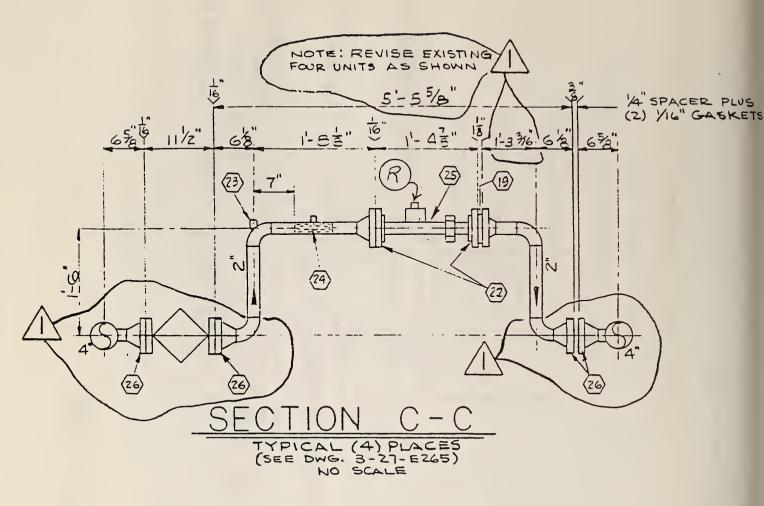


Figure 2-A



- (20) ----
- (21) ----
- 2 2"- 600 # R.F., F.S., THREADED FLANGE
- 23 3/4" X-HVY. THREADED ELBOLET W/4" KHW. BULL PLUG
- 2" STRAIGHTENING VANES IN LINE MODEL, CARBON STEEL; DANIEL INDUSTRIES INC. MODEL Nº 1100 L TYPE I, LINE 1.D. 1.939"
  REF. INSTALLATION PETAIL DWG. 03-27-C23
- 2 2" SONIC FLOW NOZZLE & FLOW PROVER HOLDER-SUPPLIED BY API.
- 2 Z" 600 R.F., F.S. W.N. FLANGE



Photo No. 17 (1985 Configuration)

View of eight nozzle manifold system



Photo No. 18 (1985 Configuration)

View of four 2-inch nozzle holders. 2-inch block and bleed valves are upstream of nozzles.



Photo No. 19 (1985 Configuration)

View of 10-inch insulated API meter run and 2-inch nozzle holders

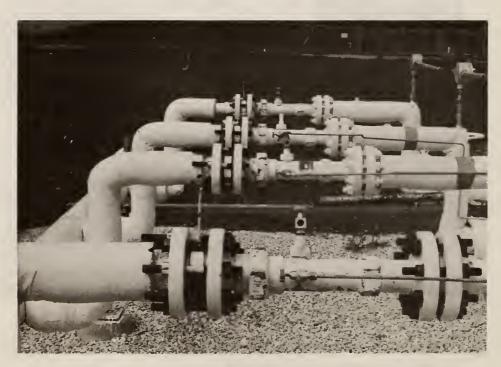


Photo No. 20 (1985 Configuration)

Close up view of 2-inch nozzle holders



Photo No. 21 (1985 Configuration)

View of 10X10X14" Tee branching off to the 4-inch header for 2-inch nozzle holders. Temperature sensor for the meter run in inserted in the top of Tee. A 10-inch blind is installed between the downstream Tee flanges to isolate the large nozzle holder system from the small nozzles at low flow rates.

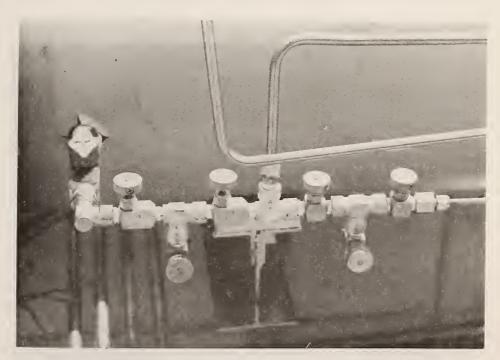


Photo No. 22 (1985 Configuration)

Static pressure sensing line manifold to assure isolation of large nozzle system static pressure from small nozzle system static pressure. 257

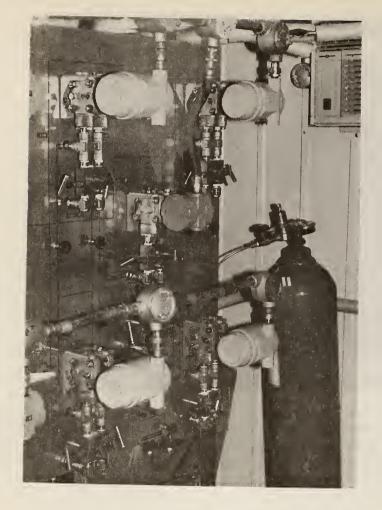


Photo No. 23 (1985 Configuration)

Two 0-200 inch pressure and temperature compensated differential pressure transducers at top, 400-700 psig static pressure transducer in center, and two 0-40 inch pressure and temperature compensated differential pressure transducers on bottom, all for orifice meter.



Photo No. 24 (1985 Configuration)

Temperature sensor junction box

# APPENDIX B Operational History of the Project

#### I. Introduction

This appendix gives a detailed chronological account of the major events which occurred during this project. It is written to provide a record of the progress and significant events which occurred during the project. Significant portions of this appendix were taken from the monthly progress reports prepared for the API by the NBS Principal Investigator (J. Whetstone). These have been edited primarily for clarity in the context of this document and for proper language usage. Verbatim excerpts are usually indented for the sake of clarity. As was mentioned in the introduction of this report, this project was one of three conducted simultaneously by the API between 1982 and 1987. This project was somewhat unique among the three in that responsibility for various portions of the project was split between the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) and the Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America (NGPLA). NBS provided the measurement systems and associated instrumentation and performed the analysis of the data given previously in this report. NGPLA provided the use of its test site located at its Joliet, Illinois Station and was responsible for operation of the tests.

From the outset a strong advisory role was played by the API Program manager and the API's Orifice Meter Database Steering Committee (OSC) which was composed of the following persons:

R. E. Beaty - Committee Chairman, AMOCO Production Co.

! D. W. Kemp - Cities Service Co.
Occidental Petroleum Corp.

# W. A. Fling - Cities Service Co.

Occidental Petroleum Corp.

\* E. L. Upp - Daniel Industries
R. G. Teyssandier - Daniel Industries

H. L. Bean - El Paso Natural Gas. Co., Retired

T. L. Hilburn - Phillips Petroleum

G. G. Less - NGPLA

R. L. Schreibeis - API Staff representationJ. K. Walters - API Staff representation

! D. W. Kemp - ex officio membership on the committee as Chairman, API, Committee on Petroleum Measurement

# API Program Manager

\* R. Teyssandier replaced E. L. Upp at approximately the mid-point of the work.

The membership of this committee stayed essentially the same throughout the course of the project. Frequent meetings of this committee occurred and, at times, strongly influenced the course of the planning and execution of the project's technical direction. No major change in the work was made without consultation and agreement of the committee.

The initial plans for the project called for a single testing period to occur during the summer and early fall of 1984. However, events occurring in the intermediate Reynolds number project influenced the high Reynolds number project and a second season of tests were completed in 1985. These tests were run only during warm weather at the test site to minimize or eliminate the possibility of condensation of some of the heavier hydrocarbon fractions in the natural gas.

# II. Development and Commissioning of Measurement Systems

Initial planning discussions concerning the type of instrumentation and standards to be used in the measurement systems were held in 1982 and early 1983 in conjunction with reviews of the work then in progress on the intermediate Reynolds number project [B1]. The general philosophy and approach taken in the intermediate Reynolds number project was followed in planning the measurement systems. Particularly, the use of working standards which were closely tied to U. S. national standards was emphasized. This was particularly true for the pressure measurements. Both absolute and differential pressure working standards were planned since the transducers used for these measurements were of industrial quality and it was not clear at the outset at what level of temporal stability these would perform. Additionally, laboratory grade transducers having the required explosion-proof housings and construction were not readily available. Therefore, a double level of redundancy in the differential pressure transducers, and the capability to calibrate both differential and absolute pressure transducers was planned for the instrumentation system. The specifications for the various transducers (pressure and temperature), data logging, and data acquisition and storage computer were completed in early 1983 and were assembled and tested at the NBS-Boulder laboratories by early 1984.

These systems were installed at Joliet in late May of 1984 in preparation for testing to begin in June. During the course of the installation of the systems, the NGPLA personnel responsible for operation of the test were trained in the operation of the data acquisition equipment and familiarized with the various procedures required of the operator by the data acquisition computer software.

#### III. 1984 Data Collection Season

The 1984 data collection season began in early July with test runs on the FE-7ABC meter tube using both sets of orifice plates. A preliminary review of the results of the tests taken in July and early August showed inconsistent values for the high and low range differential pressure transducer means and the discharge coefficients derived from them for some, but not all of the test runs. Additionally, this inconsistency was intermittent.

# A. Investigation of Intermittently Inconsistent Differential Pressure Measurements

An investigation of possible causes for this situation was made by NGPLA operating staff, the NBS principal investigator (J. Whetstone) and Mr. Upp as representative of the OSC. This investigation was performed on August 21 through 23. Its results were given in a report to the full OSC shortly thereafter. The following description is excerpted from that report and has been edited for clarity.

# August 21 - 3:00 to 9:30 PM

The pressure values obtained from the 20-inch and the 200-inch differential pressure transducers in their range of overlap, i.e., 30-40 inches of water, were not in good agreement. Using the computer software (scan program), the pressure values could be observed. Tests of the the computer software were made. By the end of the day it was clear that the software was operating properly. Certain modifications to the transducer calibration program were made to allow a 20-point calibration of each set of transducers. Also it was observed that the pressure lines connecting the RUSKA DDR-6000 to the transducer manifold were not insulated and that in the transducer room these were in the direct air stream from the air conditioner. The air conditioner was turned off and the doors were opened. Subsequent calibration operations proceeded more quickly because the time necessary for the pressure to stabilize at each calibration point was considerably reduced. This was particularly true in the pressurizing stage of the procedure.

### August 22

The differential pressure transducers were calibrated at 270 and at 600 psig. These two calibration passes agreed with one another rather well. After completing the calibration procedures the scan program was entered, and the differential pressure values at zero differential pressure conditions were displayed on the console screen. These values are updated on the screen every 10 seconds and agreed within .05 inches of water of each other. The transducers were then cycled to atmospheric pressure and to 600 psi and to 271 psi. During these operations the transducers were exposed to large pressure differentials. After one of these excursions the values of the zero differential pressure values computed for the 200-inch transducers by as much as 0.5 inches of water. The values of the two 20-inch transducers

during these operations were always within 0.1 inch of water or less of zero. The zero differential pressure values for the 200-inch transducers were continually changing with each pressurization step.

The pressure was set to 600 psi and the calibration pump was used to pressurize the transducer manifold to various levels up to approximately 200 inches of water differential. After each of these cycles the zero differential pressure values for the 200-inch transducers changed while the 20-inch transducers remained at their previous values, very near zero. During this entire operation the scan program was running, using the coefficients obtained from the last 600-psi calibration done between 2:30 and 3:30, i.e., nothing was done to the computer or to its software.

The scan program was left running over night. The values displayed are given below for various times. DPl and DP2 are the 20-inch transducers. The pressure units are inches of water.

DATE/TIME	DP1	DP2	DP3	DP4
8/22 5:45 9:23	-0.01 -0.04	0.02 0.02	-0.13 0.30	-0.15 0.36
8/23 7:28	-0.06	0.01	0.49	0.58

# August 23

The differential pressure transducer procedure was modified for a 20-point calibration to give a larger number of observation points to check whether the quadratic calibration equation was causing a problem. This calibration was completed and the scan program was entered. It used the coefficient values gotten from the 20 calibrations.

Time	DP1	DP2	DP3	DP4
10:50	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.01

Put a differential of 100 inches on the transducers.

0.01	0.03	-0.04	-0.08

Repeat the pressure cycle

0.02	0.03	-0.03	-0.05
0.02	0.05	0.05	0.05

The pressurizing pump was used to set several differential pressure values in the overlap zone of the transducers. The pump was then valved off. The following were recorded from the scan program.

4.86	4.86	4.80	4.78
9.72	9.69	9.65	9.61
19.86	19.82	19.79	19.77
35.12	35.12	35.04	35.00

The transducer manifold was pressurized to 100 inches of water and a similar schedule was run.

36.79	36.82	36.77	36.74
30.90	30.89	30.86	30.84
5.75	5.74	5.70	5.66

(The following is a record of the section of the notebook recorded in my absence by E.L. Upp.) Shut down to go to 100 inches then back to zero to check the method of bleed down. The pump is backed off before the bypass is opened. The 200-inch goes to negative diff. press. of 38 inches and zero shows a great shift, however if the bypass is opened before the pump is backed off the zero's agree and diff. press. agree to 35 inches on all four transducers. See data below.

9.91	9.89	9.85	9.81
16.73	16.68	16.66	16.62
23.14	23.09	23.07	23.04
30.69	30.66	30.59	30.57
35.30	35.30	35.20	35.17
28.94	28.91	28.84	28.82
19.37	19.32	19.29	19.25
8.72	8.70	8.65	8.60
.02	.04	-0.03	-0.07

The transducer manifold was valved off the nitrogen bottle supply used in calibration procedures and in the tests described above, and on to the orifice plate taps with no flow in the line. The line pressure was approximately 700 psi. By manipulating the crossover valves and changing to a pressure of 700 psi the zero differential pressure values displayed on the screen were the following.

Time	DP1	DP2	DP3	DP4
	0.00	0.04	0.35	0.33

The transducer manifold was valved back to the nitrogen bottle with no change resulting in the zero differential pressure values.

During the operations described above the supposition was put forth that the large shifts in the 200-inch zero values were caused by allowing the transducers to experience large negative differential pressures. To test this the following tests were performed and data taken.

Time	DP1	DP2	DP3	DP4
12:00	0.01	0.04	0.36	0.32

Put a small negative differential pressure on the manifold and return to crossed over condition.

0.01 0.04 0.35 0.32

Go to +50 inches diff. press. and return with at least a -1.5 in. of water excursion shown on the screen during the operation.

0.01 0.04 0.35 0.32

Repeat but go to +200 in. diff. press. A larger negative swing was observed when returning.

0.01 0.04 0.28 0.23

Repeat to +150 in. water with a -36 in. displayed on the negative swing.

12:19 0.01 0.03 0.25 0.21

Go to Lunch with the same values as at 12:19 displayed at 1:50

Conclusions Drawn From These Data

The 200-inch transducers are affected by pressure excursions which bring them against their mechanical stops. Especially influential are negative excursions. The magnitude of the shifts in the response of the 200-inch transducers can be as large as plus or minus 0.5 inches of water. The 20-inch transducers are much more stable, especially DP2.

Subsequent Actions and Recommendations

- 1. The 200-inch transducers should be replaced by 150-inch transducers taken to Joliet by E. L. Upp the previous week.
- 2. E. L. Upp and W. A. Fling would assess the data to determine which test points and orifice plates should be rerun.
- 3. A change in procedures and/or a modification in equipment should be effected to minimize or eliminate negative excursions of the differential pressure transducers.

After a discussion with Jim Jones, NGPLA Joliet Station Superintendent, Dr. Whetstone decided to reduce the number of test points taken at each flow rate from six to four. This corresponds to two 13-minute cycles of the Encal chromatograph rather than three. The reduction in the quantity of data at each flow rate setting should not adversely affect the quality of the database while increasing the number of plates which can be tested in a day.

Following discussions of the situation with the OSC, two 150-inch of water transducers were installed the last week of August. During the week of September 7, 1984 several transducer calibration passes were made with the result that one of the new 150-inch transducers appeared to be performing approximately 10 times worse than the other, i.e., one had a residual standard deviation for the fit of 0.001 psi while the

other had a residual standard deviation of approximately 0.014 psi. Analysis of the calibration data and the fitting procedure showed that the quadratic model used was not properly representing the response of the second transducer. The model used to fit the calibration data was modified to a cubic. This change reduced the second transducer's residual standard deviation value to a level equivalent to that of the first. A cubic model was used for both of the transducers.

The calibration procedures were modified somewhat to reduce the possibility of large differential pressure excursions by setting the static pressure at which the procedures were performed to a value very near the operating pressure of the pipeline.

Following these changes the testing program was resumed. The OSC had decided to repeat all of the tests on the orifice plates run previously. To clearly mark the break in the data collected, the test run number used to begin this block of tests was set at 501 which was the first test performed on September 10, 1984. Subsequent test runs were numbered sequentially ending with test run 970 taken on November 11, 1984.

#### IV. The 1985 Data Collection Season

Events occurring in the companion Intermediate Reynolds Number Project [B1] during the winter and spring of 1985 relating to corrosion-induced, surface-roughness effects on discharge coefficient measurements and a desire to repeat certain of the test runs taken the previous year caused the OSC to decide to extend the project. Differential pressure transducers, which were thought to have better operating characteristics, were available, and repetition of certain of the test runs performed in the cooler part of the testing season could be re-tested at a time when the pipeline gas was warmer.

#### Test Loop Modifications

Additionally, a second nozzle manifold was fabricated and installed to substantially eliminate the need to depressurize the pipeline to change nozzles. The second manifold allowed all but one of the nozzles to be mounted in the test loop. This manifold was 2-inches in diameter and held four of the five small nozzles allowing a broader range of flows to be achieved without physically changing nozzles with the attendant test loop pressure cycling. A requirement of the instrumentation associated with the new manifold was that it should be configured and operating procedures modified such that no changes in the data acquisition, analysis and storage software was necessary. The two manifolds were fitted with pressure tap line valves so that the transducers measuring the nozzle plenum pressures could be paired, thereby maintaining the use of four pressure transducers. The pressure transducers on the downstream side of the nozzles were not paired. Therefore, when the small nozzles were in operation the downstream pressures were not measured, and the recorded values were those of the larger nozzles which were not operational and were generally at substantially lower pressures.

Thermometers were installed in the small nozzles. This increased the set of thermometers in potential use to nine. Operating procedures were changed so that the operators physically switched the various thermometer leads to the four ports of the data logger. A pair of PRT's were assigned to each data logger port in correspondence with the pairing of the nozzle static pressure transducers.

The new differential pressure transducers and the nozzle manifold were installed and operational checks were completed July 23, 1985. Test run number 1 was taken July 24, 1985. Data collection activities ran smoothly with no major difficulties in operations. A new NGPLA operator had been assigned to the project for the 1985 season which resulted in the expected changes in some details of the operation, but no significant difficulties were identified in the operating procedures.

The initial meter tube tested in the 1985 testing season was the FE-9ABC meter tube using 10 of the orifice plates of the A and B sets. These tests were completed in early September. The second meter tube to be tested was FE-7ABC which had been run the previous summer and fall. The test run data was taken for most of the plates in early October. The scatter in data taken in 1984 and 1985 indicated that a systematic effect may be present. To investigate the possibility of malfunctions in the instrumentation and computer systems, a group of tests was made jointly by NBS and personnel from Colorado Engineering Experiment Station, Inc. The following is the report of those diagnostic tests. It has been edited for clarity here, but is given without essential deletions. Editorial comments or adjustments are enclosed in brackets (). To be specific concerning the equipment in use, manufacturer's names and model numbers are given in this report. In doing so the National Bureau of Standards in no way explicitly or implicitly recommends or endorses any such devices or instruments [B2].

# Summary Report

of

# Joliet Test Loop Instrumentation System Investigation

# performed by

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# During October 14 through 18, 1985

#### submitted

### October 25, 1985

This summary report describes tests of the instrumentation system installed at the Natural Gas Pipe Line Company of America's Joliet, Ill. test loop as part of the API sponsored Orifice Database Project. Colorado Engineering Experiment Station. Inc. (CEESI) and National Bureau of Standards personnel performed these tests. The purpose of this investigation was to determine whether the source of the scatter in the data collected during 1985 at Joliet could be isolated, and, if so, what measures could be implemented to reduce the variation in the data.

### I. Auxiliary Equipment

Messrs. Britton and Caldwell brought several pieces of auxiliary equipment to be used to check the operation of the currently installed instrumentation system. This included measurements of temperatures other than those currently logged by the instrumentation system. The auxiliary equipment used were the following.

- 1. Hewlett Packard Model 7090A Measurement Plotting System,
- 2. Fluke Model 2190A Digital Thermometer,
- 3. Fluke Model 2300A Scanner,
- 4. Fluke Model 8520A Digital Multimeter,
- 5. Mensor 0 2500 psid Digital Pressure Transducers (2),
- 6. Ametek Model PK-300 Deadweight Tester, and
- 7. Honeywell Differential Pressure Transducer Model STD120-3000.

The Honeywell transducer was installed with approximately 2 feet of stainless tubing between it and the pressure taps of the 6-inch orifice meter, FE-7ABC. It had been calibrated during the week of October 7, 1985 at CEESI. Due to the restraints of the piping system, CEESI's Honeywell transducer was not calibrated after installation in the system. (The hand Pump used to pressurize the differential pressure transducer piping circuit for calibration was not large enough to handle

the added volume.) This transducer was connected in parallel with the four Honeywell differential pressure transducers of the instrumentation system.

One of the Mensor transducers monitored the downstream tap of the orifice plate and was connected to the piping system at the Rosemount static pressure transducer. The second Mensor transducer monitored the inlet pressure of Nozzle Run D in the 2-inch manifold and was connected at the corresponding Rosemount transducer on the instrument panel.

The Fluke digital thermometer was installed with four thermocouple probes. The locations of these probes were the following.

- In the water bath of the gas fired heater located upstream of the orifice meter
- 2. On the outer surface of the orifice meter near the orifice flange.
- 3. Upstream of the orifice, in the gas stream. The penetration into the gas stream was made approximately 50 feet from the orifice meter flange.
- 4. Downstream of the orifice plate, in the gas stream, located approximately six inches from the bare platinum resistance thermometer of the instrumentation system and used for recording the temperature at the orifice.

The Fluke scanner was used to sequentially display the temperature values from each of the probes on the digital thermometer.

The HP Model 7090A was used for recording and plotting the voltage values from various transducers, typically the differential pressure transducer brought by CEESI and one of those of the instrumentation system. The orifice static pressure transducer's voltage was monitored by the third channel of the 7090A. This connection was made at the transducer housing.

In addition a Daniel Industries Square Root Error Indicator Model 50 owned by NGPLA was installed in parallel with {the} CEESI Honeywell differential pressure transducer. The instrument failed to power up and consequently, was not used.

#### II. Description of Tests and Observations

1. Observation of the Differential Pressure Transducer Calibration Procedures

Initially a calibration pass of the 40-inch differential pressure transducers was made. This was followed immediately by a second pass to determine the level of difference between two calibration passes closely spaced in time. Tables 1A and 1B list the effects of successive calibration passes for one transducer of each span setting, i.e., 40 and 250

Table 1A. Effects of calibrations over a three week period on Honeywell differential pressure transducer HW-003

Date	Run	Cal.	Transducer Response Coefficients			
	No.	Pass	A <sub>0</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	$A_2$	A <sub>3</sub>
9/26/85	449	-	-0.361166	0.180806	-	-
10/08/85	529	-	-0.361730	0.180901	-	-
10/15/85	-	1	-0.361639	0.181020	-	-
10/15/85	-	2	-0.361554	0.180953	-	-
10/15/85	541	3	-0.361389	0.180904	-	-
10/16/85	557	-	-0.359589	0.180583	-	-
10/17/85	563	-	-0.361642	0.180889	-	-

Date	Run No.	Cal. Pass	f. Pressure in In. of W			
			DP @ 4V	Diff.	DP @ 8V	Diff.
9/26/85	449	_	10.032	_	30.070	_
10/08/85	529	-	10.027	-0.005	30.076	0.006
10/15/85	-	1	10.042	0.010	30.105	0.035
10/15/85	-	2	10.037	0.005	30.092	0.022
10/15/85	541	3	10.036	0.004	30.086	0.016
10/16/85	557	-	10.051	0.019	30.065	-0.005
10/17/85	563	-	10.028	-0.004	30.076	0.006

Table 1B. Effects of calibrations over a three week period on Honeywell differential pressure transducer HW-002

Date	Run No.	Cal.	Transducer Response Coefficients				
		Pass	$A_0$	A <sub>1</sub>	$A_2$	A <sub>3</sub>	
9/26/85	449	-	-2.24822	1.12409	0.00052559	-0.00001533	
10/08/85	529	-	-2.25591	1.12826	0.00061120	-0.00000309	
10/15/85	-	2	-2.25335	1.12629	0.00051617	-0.00003056	
10/15/85	541	3	-2.25694	1.12948	-0.00015505	0.00001111	
10/16/85	557	-	-2.24615	1.12342	0.00093670	-0.00004363	
10/17/85	563	-	-2.26037	1.13196	-0.00044275	0.00002334	

Date	Run	Cal.	Calculated Diff. Pressure			
	No.	Pass	at 4 and 8	3 Volts	in In. of Wa	ter
			DP @ 4V	Diff.	DP @ 8V	Diff.
9/26/85	449	-	62.496	-	187.588	-
10/08/85	529	-	62.561	0.065	187.650	0.062
10/15/85	-	2	62.567	0.071	187.701	0.113
10/15/85	541	3	62.597	0.095	187.710	0.122
10/16/85	557	-	62.612	0.116	187.825	0.237
10/17/85	563	-	62.671	0.175	187.828	0.240

inches of water. {Both transducers demonstrated a reproducibility of approximately 0.09 percent or less of the full span of the response over the three week period. Transducer response function polynomial coefficients listed results in pressure units of psi. The conversion factor 27.7076 inches of water at 60 °C/psi was used. Differences are taken between run 449 and the others listed.}

#### 2. Calibration of the Static Pressure Transducers

After calibrating the differential pressure transducers, the static pressure transducers were calibrated. Following the data collection procedures, the microprocessor system fit the transducer responses and rejected these fits based on the previously set limits to the goodness of the fit. CEESI's Mensor transducers were on-line during the period of data collection and agreed within 0.2 psi of the deadweight tester values.

A second calibration pass was initiated and a difference of 2 psi observed at the 400 psi point between the Mensor transducers and the deadweight tester. This difference was not observed at 500 psi. The calibration procedure was aborted due to incorrect input to the computer system. The second static pressure calibration was begun after the deadweight tester had been inspected. During this inspection the ball and ball retaining cylinder were found to be excessively dirty for this type of instrument. These were cleaned and the tester reassembled, and the calibration procedures restarted. Although the ball was not sticking, the mensor transducers were indicating 401 psi with the deadweight tester set for 400 psi. The tester still had something malfunctioning and further inspections were made. It was found that the weight stack was oscillating or chattering. Increasing the pressure to 500 psi decreased the amplitude of the chatter significantly and the mensor transducers indicated 500 psi within approximately 0.2 psi. It was decided to proceed with the static pressure transducer calibration procedures and to observe whether the tester chattered at the succeeding pressures. The tester was not observed to chatter at the higher pressures, but still exhibited chatter at the 400 psi pressure point. Tables 1C and 1D list the effects of successive calibration passes on the static pressure transducers connected to the orifice meter and one nozzle. {Maximum variation relative to test run 449 for both transducers is approximately 1 psi at 775 psig.)

Table 2A. Effects of calibrations over a three week period on Rosemount static pressure transducer S/N 541529 (orifice static pressure)

Date	Run	Cal.	Trans	ducer Respon	nse Coefficie	nts
	No.	Pass	A <sub>0</sub>	$A_1$	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>
9/26/85	449	_	-234.013	127.468	-0.139236	-
10/08/85	529	-	-239.116	128.980	-0.257092	-
10/15/85	-	2	-239.137	129.176	-0.290898	-
10/15/85	541	3	-235.251	127.741	-0.172472	-
10/16/85	557	-	-232.099	127.255	-0.157710	-
10/17/85	563	-	-230.056	126.689	-0.122678	-
Date	Run	Cal.		Calculated	Static Pressu	re
	No.	Pass		at 4 and 8	Volts in psi	a
			P @ 4	V Diff.	P @ 8V	Diff
9/26/85	449	_	273.6	-	776.82	-
10/08/85	529	-	272.6	-0.94	776.01	-0.81
10/15/85	-	2	272.9	-0.72	775.64	-1.17
10/15/85	541	3	272.9	-0.68	775.64	-1.17
10/16/85	557	-	274.4	0.77	775.85	-0.97
10/17/85	563	-	274.7	4 1.11	775.60	-0.99

Table 2B. Effects of calibrations over a three week period on Rosemount static pressure transducer S/N 541528 (nozzle static pressure - position 1)

Date	Run	Cal.	Transd	ucer Respon	se Coefficien	ts
	No.	Pass	A <sub>0</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>
9/26/85	449	-	-241.874	126.512	-0.0379579	-
10/08/85	529	-	-233.779	124.189	0.115094	-
10/15/85	-	2	-237.940	125.675	-0.0061641	-
10/15/85	541	3	-233.712	124.121	0.119199	-
10/16/85	557	-	-227.491	122.939	0.174872	-
10/17/85	563	-	-227.135	122.746	0.189841	-
Date	Run	Cal		Calculated	Diff. Pressur	e
	No.	Pass			s in In. of W	
			P @ 4V	Diff.	P @ 8V	Diff
9/26/85	449	-	263.57	-	767.79	-
10/08/85	529	-	264.82	1.25	767.10	-0.69
10/15/85	-	2	264.66	1.09	767.06	-0.73
10/15/85	541	3	264.68	1.11	766.89	-0.91
10/16/85	557	-	267.06	3.49	766.21	-0.58
10/17/85	563	-	266.89	3.32	766.98	-0.81

#### 3. Comparison of Parallel Connected Instrumentation

#### A. Differential Pressure Measurements

Observation of the differential (pressure) transducer response was done using the HP 7090A plotting and measurement system. Input to the three channels of the system were the following.

- 1. CEESI Honeywell differential pressure transducer
- 2. Test loop differential pressure transducer
- 3. CEESI Mensor transducer connected to the orifice static pressure {tap}.

Observations over several time intervals were made. Most of these were taken over a 5-minute interval to match the data collection time for a single run of the data acquisition system. Figure B1 shows a plot of the three channels taken at the same time as run 565. Two observations can be made, (1) a periodic variation in the signal is observed, and (2) there may be significant shifts in the differential pressure signal during the course of a run. Both differential pressure transducers showed very similar variation signatures. The similarity between the two suggests that the source of the variation is common and is either electrical, a true differential pressure variation or a combination of both. Simple tests of the transducer response variation with the transducers valved off and crossed over show that the source of a minor component is electrical in nature. The variation increased substantially when differential pressure was re-applied.

{The following section was not included in the original report. It is given here as an explanation of the values listed in table 2.}

# B. Comparison of Test Loop Instrumentation Response with the Diagnostic Instruments

Table 3 lists the results of test parameters observed by the normal test loop instruments and those brought to the test site for diagnostic tests. The test runs listed were collected over a period of several days. Generally, all of the measured parameters show good agreement between the diagnostic instruments and the test loop instruments. The values listed for the diagnostic instruments were obtained from manual observations of the response. The test loop instrument values were obtained from the run-time sheets printed by the computer after each test run.

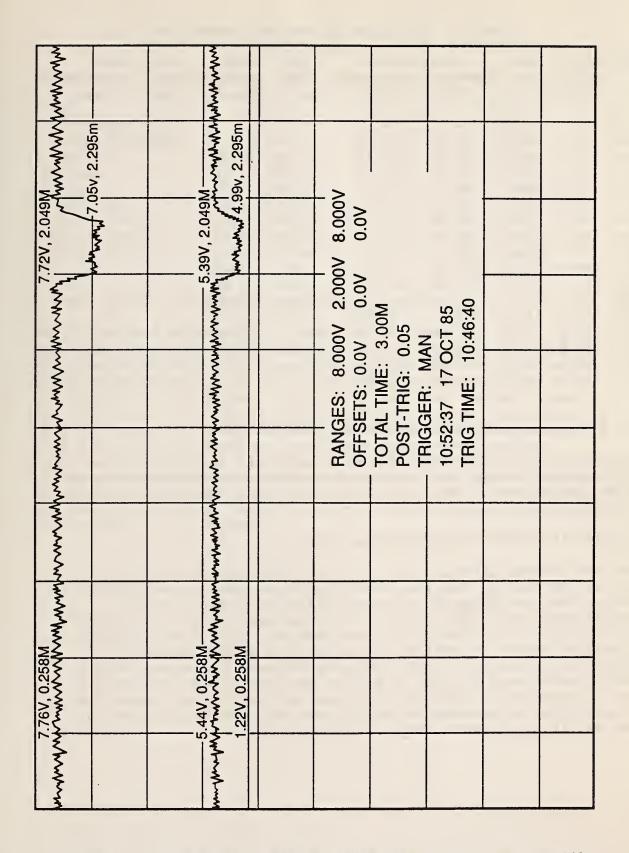


Figure B1. Differential pressure traces taken during test run 565.

Table 3. Tabulation of response comparisons

Run	Orif. Temp.	Orif. Press.	Diff. Press.	Noz. Press.
	TC RTD	Mensor Rosemour	t CEESI* NGPLA	Mensor Rosemount
	(Degrees F)	(Psia) (Psia)	(In. of Water)	(Psia) (Psia)
543	94.6 94.29	724.58 724.58	3	723.3 723.1
544	94.6 94.23	722.51 722.80	)	721.3 721.3
548	93.1 92.82	712.21 712.22	2 47.98 47.96	
557	92.5 92.16	675.33 675.60	45.16 45.18	
562	91.8 91.67	640.58 641.06	42.85 42.82	
563	87.8 87.60	653.12 653.44	43.37 43.43	
564	87.7 87.47	645.36 645.58	42.89 42.93	
565	88.9 88.78	629.00 629.39	105 68 106.49	
566	89.2 89.06	627.41 628.06	106.76 106.40	
567	90.5 90.36	636.51 637.12	2 11.82 11 73	
568	91.4 91.23	642.46 642.89	11.88 11.89	
569	76.5 76.34	694.56 695.31	60.82 60.97	
570	77.5 77.43	704.90 705.58	8 61.71 61.84	
571	73.2 73.17	707.40 707.79	129.35 129.44	710.15 710.11
572	73.2 73.08	708.90 708.76	129.62 129.68	711.20 711.08
573	70.4 70.31	702.70 702.96	5	706.50 706.40
574	70.4 70.27	702.80 703.09		706.60 706.90

#### 4. Chromatograph Response and Gas Standards Checks

Diagnostic tests of the chromatograph response were performed. NGPLA made available access to a second chromatograph as part of these tests which allowed several intercomparisons to be made. These are discussed in detail below.

#### A. Amarillo Calibration Standard Gas Test

The ENCAL chromatograph located at the main office of Station 113 (Joliet) was used to test the composition of the Amarillo Gas Standard. The cylinder containing the standard gas had been taken to the chromatograph at the main office by NGPLA personnel prior to this visit. (The results of that test are included here as a form of documentation of NGPLA's efforts to identify sources of error in the measurement systems and procedures). This instrument {located in the main office} used a gas standard prepared to NGPLA's specifications for Station 113 with a composition between the Gulf Coast and Amarillo gas compositions. Table 3 gives the measured and manufacturer specified compositions for the Amarillo gas standard prepared for this project.

Table 4.

Component	Specified Composition	Measured Composition
C <sub>6</sub> +	0.1001	0.09714
Nitrogen	2.701	2.6573
Carbon Dioxide	0.5990	0.5833
Methane	91.3973	91.5547
Ethane	3.7516	3.6633
Propane	1.001	0.9995
Isobutane	0.1500	0.1515
Normal Butane	0.0999	0.0986
Isopentane	0.1001	0.0995
Normal Pentane	0.1000	0.1013

#### B. Tests of Test Loop ENCAL Chromatograph Response

The initial test objective was to determine the amount of change in the composition of the test gas measured by the test loop ENCAL induced by using one of the calibration gases with the opposite test gas, i.e., the Amarillo calibration gas for the chromatograph standard with the test loop running Gulf Coast gas. For this test the test loop was blocked so that there was no flow in the loop. In this way the gas being tested by the chromatograph would be stable in composition. Then both calibration gases were used in succession to perform several composition measurements of the test gas. Differences between the two composition measurements would then give an estimate of the effect on the gas properties of operating the chromatograph in this way as has been done during the 1985 testing at Joliet. Table 5 lists the test gas composition using both calibration gas standards.

	Table		-		_	th calibra AL chromat	
Date:	10/16	10/16	5 10/16	10/16	10/16	10/16	10/16
Time:	12:22	12:34				14:29	14:42
Calib. Gas	Gulf	Gulf	Gulf	Amar.	Amar.	Amar.	Amar.
	Coast	Coast	Coast	:			
Component							
C 1	.02906	.02946	.02926	.02937	.02912	.02906	.02910
C <sub>6</sub> +							
N <sub>2</sub>	.36384	.36619	.36057	.34768		. 34986	.35015
Methane		95.67700					
CO <sub>2</sub>	.69508	.69276	. 69574	.70943		.70977	.70966
Ethane	2.31571	2.31875	2.32698	2.37968	2.37820	2.37853	2.37860
Propane	.55849	.56063	. 56356	.56730	.56510	. 56504	. 56497
I-Butane	.14005	.14008	.14142	.14032	.13982	.13979	.13955
N-Butane	.12443	.12592	.12680	.12659	.12790	.12932	.12889
I-Pentane	.05607	.05563	.05475	.05286		.05772	.05680
N-Pentane	.03296	.03355	.03478	.03499		.03511	.03392
iv ronouno	.03270	.03333	.03-170	.03477	.03313	.00511	,00072
BTU	1033.9	1034.0	1034.2	1034.6	1034.6	1034.7	1034.6
		2000	200.12		100.10	200.,,	
S.G.	.5864	.5864	.5865	.5869	.5869	. 5870	.5869

#### C. Composition of Test Loop Gas Taken From a Sample Cylinder

A sample of gas was taken from the test loop (Gulf Coast was the gas type) in one of the stainless steel sample containers supplied by Mr. Fling. It was analyzed on both ENCAL chromatographs located at the test site. One was the ENCAL located at the test loop and the other was the main office ENCAL chromatograph used in the tests described in section A above. Table 5 gives the results of several analyses using the main office ENCAL which had as its standard the specially prepared mixture made by Matheson. This sample bottle was then brought to the test loop and connected to the ENCAL there which had been calibrated with the Amarillo gas standard. Table 7 lists successive compositions for the gas drawn from this sample bottle.

Table 6. Sample bottle of Gulf Coast gas analyzed by encal in office using Matheson calibration gas

Date:	10/16	10/16	10/16	10/16
Time:	1342	1356	1410	1424
Calib. Gas	Matheson	Matheson	Matheson	Matheson
C <sub>6</sub> +	.05115	.05631	.05898	.06000
Nitrogen	. 44034	. 37154	.35358	.35433
Methane	95.57980	95.62870	95.63170	95.6288
CO	.65523	. 65580	.65671	.65876
Ethane	2.35533	2.36082	2.37018	2.37177
Propane	.57128	.57399	.57387	.57491
I-Butane	.13912	. 14097	.14097	.14076
N-Butane	.12522	.12680	.12654	.12780
I-Pentane	.50135	.05120	.05247	.05195
N-Pentane	.03112	.03387	.03494	.03088
BTU	1034.8	1036.0	1036.4	1036.3
S.G.	. 5871	. 5871	. 5872	. 5872

NOTE: This sample bottle to be sent to Wayne Fling for further analysis.

Table 7. Sample bottle of Gulf Coast analyzed on encal at test loop (using Amarillo calib. gas) after sample analyzed in office

Date:	10/16	10/16	10/16	10/16	10/16	10/16	10/16
Time:	15:07	15:20	15:33	15:46	15:58	16:11	16:24
C <sub>6</sub> +	.02278	.02479	.02578	.02685	.02761	.02885	.02902
Nitrogen	.44798	.39926	.37451	.36632	.36331	. 35495	.35222
Methane	95.53660	95.57170	95.59830	95.60120	95 59620	95.6032	95 60910
CO	.70705	.70859	.70737	. 70784	.70888	.70963	.70962
Ethane	2.37331	2.37654	2.37427	2.37389	2.37983	2.37923	2.37566
Propane	.56143	.56233	.56370	56457	.56554	.56487	.56468
I-Butane	.13807	.13891	.13926	.13956	.13933	.13950	.13978
N-Butane	.12652	.12733	.12823	.12877	.12864	.12882	.12864
I-Pentane	.05432	.05711	.05544	.05712	.05700	.05714	.05769
N-Pentane	.03198	.03339	.03310	.03388	.03367	.03383	.03362
BTU	1033.1	1033.8	1034.1	1034.4	1034.4	1034.6	1034.6
S.G.	.5869	.5869	.5868	.5869	.5869	.5869	. 5869

#### 5. Comparison of DDR-6000 Response to the Ametek RK-300.

The Ruska DDR-6000 response was tested at atmospheric pressure using the Ametek deadweight tester. The test sides of both instruments were connected together. Nitrogen was used as the pressure source for the deadweight tester. The manufacturer's accuracy specification for the Ametek used is 0.015% for differential pressures greater than 30 inches of water and 0.025% for differential pressures less than 30 inches. Table 8 gives the results of this test.

Table 8. DDR-6000 calibration 2nd test

Ob:	s. Ametek	DDR	DDR Zero	Actual	DDR	Diff.
	Press.	Indication	Adjusted	Diff. Press.	Press.	
	(In. Water)	(Volts)	(Volts)	(In. Water)	(In. Wat	ter)
1	0	0.01529	0.0000	0.000	0.000	.000
2	10	0.23376	0.24906	9.998	10.009	+.011
3	20	0.48255	0.49785	19.995	20.007	+0.15
4	50	1.2290	1.2443	49.988	50.004	+0.16
5	100	2.4729	2.4882	99.976	99.992	+0.16
6	150	3.7169	3.7322	149.964	149.984	+.020
7	200	4.9608	4.9761	199.952	199.973	+.021
8	250	6.2050	6.2203	249.940	249.973	+.033
9	200	4.9608	4.9761	199.952	199.973	+ 021
10	100	2.4730	2.4883	99.976	99.996	+.020
11	20	0.48260	0.4979	19.995	20.009	+.014
12	20	0.01530	0.000	0.000	0.000	.000

#### 6. Thermocouple Measurement Results

Table 9 gives the temperatures of the thermocouples at the four installations given in the auxiliary equipment section. (The water temperature refers to the upstream, heated water bath, the skip temperature is that obtained from a thermocouple mounted on the meter tube surface, the upstream gas temperature is measured by an insertion thermocouple in a thermometer well upstream of the Sprenkle flow conditioner, and the orifice temperature was taken from the test loop instruments.)

Table 9. Temperature vs. time CEESI thermocouples

10/16/85 Flow Through the FE-7/8-1B Plate

Time	Water Temp.	Skin Temp.	Upstream Gas Temperature	Orifice Temp.
7:30	113.0	remp.	remperature	86.0
8:10	130.0			93.0
8:24	129 9	89.5	95.4	92.2
8:40	127.8	89.4	95.3	92.0
8:55	127.0	89.1	94.7	91.8
9:25	125.8	89.4	94.7	91.5
9:42	125.0	89.5	94.8	92.2
12:35	121 3	89.5	93.3	91.6
1:35	119.8	90.9	92.6	91.3
*2:00	118.8	88.7	91.9	84 5
2:30	116.0	86.0	90.2	81 5
	10/17/85	Flow thr	ough 6B Plate	
1:30	150.0	74.7	74.6	74.7
1:40	161.0	77.3	77.2	77.3
2:00	167.3	73.7	73 2	73.3
2:10	171.0	73.4	73.1	73.2
2:30	168.8	70.5	70.5	70.5
2:45	171.9	70.9	70.4	70.4

<sup>\*</sup>Line Shut-in for ENCAL Evaluation at 2:00 PM.

# 7. Comparison of Compressibility Factor Values For Selected Gas Compositions

Tables 10-12 list compressibility and supercompressibility factors for the test gas compositions obtained from the test loop ENCAL chromatograph for both calibration gases. The differences between the two types of calibration gas for the same test gas is the source of a change in the compressibility and supercompressibility factors of below 0.02%. Table 12 gives these factors calculated for the composition in table 11 but with the  $C_6+$  fraction set to zero. Neglecting the  $C_6+$  fraction induces a systematic change in the values of these factors of at most 0.03%.

Table 10. Gulf Coast test gas using gulf coast calibration gas taken on Oct. 15, 1985 at 12:47 using the test loop ENCAL chromatograph

#### Compressibility Factors

Pressure		Т	emperatu	re (°F)		
psia	50	60	70	80	90	100
400	0.9371	0.9415	0.9455	0.9493	0.9527	0.9560
450	0.9293	0.9343	0.9389	0.9431	0.9470	0.9506
500	0.9215	0.9271	0.9322	0.9370	0.9413	0.9454
550	0.9138	0.9200	0.9256	0.9309	0.9357	0.9402
600 j	0.9061	0.9129	0.9191	0.9248	0.9301	0.9350
650 j	0.8985	0.9059	0 9126	0.9189	0.9246	0.9299
700 j	0.8909	0.8989	0.9062	0.9130	0.9192	0 9249
750	0.8834	0.8920	0.8999	0.9071	0.9138	0 9199
800	0.8760	0.8852	0 8937	0.9014	0.9085	0.9151
850 j	0.8687	0.8785	0.8875	0.8957	0.9033	0.9103

#### Computed Supercompressibility Factors $F_{p\,v}$

	Pressure		Te	mperatur	e (°F)	
psia	50	60	70	80	90	100
400	1.0319	1.0295	1.0273	1.0253	1.0234	1.0217
450	1.0362	1.0335	1.0309	1 0286	1.0265	1.0245
500	1 0406	1.0374	1.0346	1 0320	1.0296	1.0274
550	1 0450	1.0415	1.0383	1.0353	1.0327	1.0302
600	1.0494	1.0455	1.0419	1.0387	1 0358	1.0331
650	1.0538	1.0495	1.0456	1.0421	1.0388	1 0359
700	1.0583	1.0536	1.0493	1.0454	1.0419	1.0387
750	1.0628	1.0576	1.0530	1.0488	1.0450	1.0415
800	1.0673	1.0617	1.0567	1.0521	1 0480	1.0442
850 j	1.0718	1.0658	1 0603	1.0555	1.0510	1 0470

#### Measured Gas Composition

Nitrogen	0.3606	N Butane	0.1268
Carbon Dioxide	0.6957	IsoButane	0.1414
Methane	95.6661	N Pentane	0.0348
Ethane	2.3270	IsoPentane	0.0548
Propane	0.5636	C <sub>6</sub> + Average	0.0293

Table 11. Gulf Coast test gas using Amarillo calibration standard taken on Oct. 16, 1985 at 14:42 using the test loop ENCAL chromatograph

Pressure		T	emperatu	re (°F)		
psia	50	60	70	80	90	100
400	0.9370	0.9414	0.9455	0.9492	0.9527	0.9559
450	0.9292	0.9342	0.9388	0.9430	0.9469	0.9506
500	0.9214	0.9270	0.9321	0 9369	0.9412	0.9453
550 j	0.9137	0.9199	0.9255	0.9308	0 9356	0.9401
600	0.9060	0.9128	0.9190	0.9247	0.9300	0.9349
650	0.8983	0.9057	0.9125	0.9187	0 9245	0.9298
700	0.8908	0.8988	0.9061	0.9128	0 9190	0.9248
750	0.8832	0.8919	0 8997	0.9070	0.9136	0.9198
800	0.8758	0.8850	0.8935	0 9012	0.9083	0.9149
850	0.8684	0.8783	0.8873	0.8955	0.9031	0.9101

#### Computed Supercompressibility Factors, $\textbf{F}_{\textbf{P}\,\textbf{V}}$

	Pressure		Te	mperatur	e (°F)	
psia	50	60	70	80	90	100
400	1.0319	1.0295	1.0273	1.0253	1.0234	1.0217
450	1.0363	1.0335	1.0310	1.0287	1.0265	1.0246
500	1.0406	1.0375	1.0346	1.0320	1.0296	1.0274
550	1.0450	1.0415	1.0383	1.0354	1.0327	1.0303
600	1.0495	1.0456	1.0420	1.0388	1.0358	1.0331
·						
650	1.0539	1.0496	1.0457	1.0422	1.0389	1.0359
700 j	1.0584	1.0537	1.0494	1.0455	1.0420	1.0388
750 j	1.0629	1.0577	1 0531	1.0489	1.0451	1.0416
800 j	1.0674	1.0618	1.0568	1.0522	1.0481	1.0443
850 j	1.0719	1.0659	1.0605	1.0556	1.0511	1.0471

#### Measured Gas Composition

Nitrogen	0.3501	N-Butane	0.1289
Carbon Dioxide	0.7096	IsoButane	0 1398
Methane	95.6082	N-Pentane	0.0339
Ethane	2.3786	IsoPentane	0.0568
Propane	0.5650	C <sub>6</sub> + Average	0.0291

Table 12. Compressibility and supercompressibility computed for the same gas composition as in table 9 with the  $C_6+$  fraction set to zero and the composition renormalized

Pressure		T	emperatu	re (°F)		
psia	50	60	70	80	90	100
400	0.9373	0.9417	0.9457	0.9495	0 9529	0.9561
450	0.9296	0.9345	0.9391	0.9433	0.9472	0.9508
500	0.9218	0.9274	0.9325	0.9372	0.9415	0 9456
550	0.9141	0.9203	0.9259	0 9311	0.9359	0.9404
600	0.9065	0 9132	0.9194	0.9251	0.9304	0 9352
650	0.8989	0.9062	0.9130	0.9192	0.9249	0.9302
700	0.8913	0.8993	0.9066	0.9133	0 9195	0.9252
750	0.8839	0.8924	0.9003	0.9075	0.9141	0 9202
800	0.8765	0.8856	0 8940	0.9017	0.9088	0.9154
850	0.8691	0.8789	0.8879	0 8961	0.9036	0.9106

#### Computed Supercompressibility Factors, $F_{p,v}$

Pressure		Т	emperatu	re (°F)		
psia	50	60	70	80	90	100
400	1.0318	1.0294	1.0272	1.0252	1.0233	1.0216
450	1.0361	1.0333	1.0308	1.0285	1.0264	1.0244
500	1 0404	1.0373	1.0345	1.0319	1.0295	1.0273
550	1.0448	1 0413	1.0381	1.0352	1.0326	1.0301
600	1.0492	1.0453	1.0418	1.0386	1.0356	1.0329
650	1.0536	1.0493	1.0455	1.0419	1.0387	1.0357
700	1.0581	1.0534	1 0491	1 0453	1.0418	1.0385
750	1.0625	1.0574	1.0528	1.0486	1.0448	1.0413
800	1.0670	1.0615	1.0565	1.0519	1.0478	1.0441
850	1.0715	1.0655	1.0601	1.0552	1.0508	1.0468

The gas composition is the same as that of Table 9 except for the  $C_6+$  fraction which is set to zero and the composition renormalized.

#### Gas Composition

Nitrogen	0.3607	N-Butane	0.1268
Carbon Dioxide	0.6959	IsoButane	0.1415
Methane	95.6940	N-Pentane	0.0348
Ethane	2.3277	IsoPentane	0.0548
Propane	0.5638	C <sub>6</sub> +	0.0

#### 8. Differential Pressure Signal Quality

The quality of the differential pressure signal was observed throughout this set of tests. The method used was plotting of the differential pressure transducer signals such as is shown in figure 1. The variation in differential pressure signals seen in the plots is rather low in frequency. The effects of higher frequency components in the gas pressure could not be observed directly by the instrumentation available in this work. If such high frequency pressure waves are present in the pipeline and test loop, their effect on the response of the transducers and their associated piping is not known and is not measurable with the present instrumentation system. However, a change in the response of the differential pressure transducers might be seen for differing conditions of the test loop or for the pipeline system around the Joliet station. A change in conditions would be expected to change characteristics (and frequency) of the pressure waves in the system if these were As a test of this assumption a change in the pipeline configuration upstream of the station was done during a data collection pass consisting of four runs.

- a. Pipeline Condition An initial data collection pass of four runs was made with the pipeline operating in its normal condition at that time in which gas was being fed to the Howard St. Line through two 8-inch valves located 1/4-mile from the station. Station personnel stated that these were small valves for the flow rate being sent to Howard Street. It could be assumed that the level of acoustic noise in the pipeline induced by these valves would be higher with them open than with them closed.
- b. The two 8-inch valves were shut and the second data pass was begun. No changes were made in the test loop conditions. During the fourth run in the pass, the valves were opened. The results of this test are given in table 13.

Table 13 lists results for the initial data collection pass of four runs which were run numbers 549 through 552. The valves were closed during runs 553 - 555. These are marked by the asterisks in the table. The difference in variation in the results are quite substantial. The range of variation in the differential pressure values decreases by approximately a factor of 3. The variation in the discharge coefficient for the four initial runs is 0.35% relative to 0.11% for the three runs taken with the valves off. The variation in the signals increased as the valves were opened. These data were collected using the 0.1 beta ratio plate of the 6-inch meter run.

Table 13. Observed pipeline disturbance effects

Run No.	Orifice Press.	Reynolds Number	Discharge Coefficient	Diff. Press.	Range of Diff. Press.
	(Psi)			(In. Water)	(%)
549	555.4	228,511	0.5959	37.388	17.51
550	557.8	229,587	0.5967	37 448	21.66
551	560.3	230,583	0 5947	37.875	17.69
552	563.2	231,720	0.5968	37.817	18.13
553*	580.9	239,140	0.5948	39.288	6.98
554*	587.6	241,943	0.5952	39.688	6.97
555*	593.9	244,544	0.5955	40.087	6.33
556	598.3	246,488	0.5977	40.089	12.87

<sup>\*</sup> Eight-inch valves closed during this run

A similar test of the system was made with the 0.75 beta ratio plate installed in the meter run, in which a main shut off valve upstream of the meter run in the test loop was partially closed in an attempt to isolate the orifice meter somewhat from pipeline noise or disturbances. Minimal change in the discharge coefficient values for the fully open or partially closed condition of the valve were observed.

Near the end of the tests it was suggested by NGPLA personnel that damping the transducers may have an effect on the differential pressure values and consequently the discharge coefficient values. After the authors left the site the damping of the transducers was changed sequentially and data collected for each value. The damping time constants used were 0.3, 1.0, 2.0, and 5.0 seconds. Normally the transducers have been operated with no damping. Minimal change in the discharge coefficient values were observed as the damping time constant was changed.

#### III. Conclusions

With the use of redundant measurements made during this evaluation, the instrumentation system at the Joliet Test Site is operating within its expected specifications. All calibration procedures used by the NGPLA operating personnel are adequate and are being followed correctly. this time quantitative evaluation of the effect of the original computational method agreed by the committee for this project relative to one based on Starling's recent publication of AGA Draft Report No. 8 cannot be performed until critical flow factor calculations based on Starling's method are complete. The originally agreed method utilizes NX-19 for computation of the gas properties at the orifice and Johnson's method for calculation of mass flow rate through the nozzle. Preliminary calculations of the compressibility factors using the three methods show that the difference between Johnson's and Starling's compressibility values for the same gas composition differ. The magnitude of the difference may be significant to the results obtained to date. As an example the following calculation was made for Run No. 563.

Orifice Pressure - 653.44 Psia Nozzle Pressure - 653.57 Temp. = 87.60°F Temp. = 85.12°F Starling Z = 0.92356 Starling Z = 0.92214 NX-19 Z = 0.92702 Johnson Z = 0.92129

Starling Z - NX-19 Z = -0.00346Starling Z - Johnson Z = +0.00085

It is expected that the use of a unified method for calculation of the gas properties for the test data will result in improved results and may reduce the scatter in the results since the differences between NX.19 and Johnson's methods relative to Starling will be pressure, temperature and composition dependent. The above example shows that changes of approximately 0.4 percent may be seen if the proper gas property calculation is performed.

#### IV. Recommendations

- 1. It is recommended that further testing at the site be limited to high differential pressure values, i e., 50, 100, and 200 inches of water.
- 2. Although gas property effects induced by measured compositional changes in the gas appear to be minimal in the compressibility factors, the magnitude of the effect of these changes on the critical flow factor is not yet known for values based on the recent correlation of Starling in AGA Draft Report No. 8. The computational capability to calculate the critical factor value is being pursued by Dr. Whetstone. When these calculations can be made they will be, and an addendum to this report will be made.

This report was presented to the Orifice Steering Committee. No single source of variation in the measurement system could be identified as being sufficiently large to cause the offset in the results between the data taken in 1984 and 1985. Approximately a month of testing was performed after these diagnostic tests were completed in the hope that the source of the systematic effects could be isolated at a latter time and appropriate corrections applied to the data during analysis. No such source was identified.

#### References

- B1. Whetstone, J. R., Cleveland, W. G., Baumgarten, G. P., Woo, S., and Croarkin, M. C., "Measurements of Coefficients of Discharge for Concentric Flange-Tapped Square-Edged Orifice Meters in Water Over the Reynolds Number Range 1,000 to 2,700,000", NBS Report to be published.
- B2. Certain commercial equipment and instruments are identified in this paper in order to describe the experimental procedures and results adequately. In no case does such identification imply recomendation or endorsement by the National Bureau of Standards nor does it imply the material or equipment is necessarily the best available for the purpose.

#### APPENDIX C

#### Derivation of the Coefficient of Discharge Relation and Associated Units Conversion Factors

#### A. Theoretical Mass Flow Rate

The arrangement of an orifice meter placed in a pipeline with differential pressure taps located in the adjacent flanges is illustrated in figure C1. The derivation of the theoretical mass flow rate is based on the following assumptions:

- the velocity profile is uniform (one-dimensional) with no boundary layers at the pipewall or the surface of the orifice plate,
- 2. the pipeline is horizontal and of uniform, circular cross section, and
- 3. no energy loss occurs between the pressure taps.

The parameters used in the derivation are:

- $P_1$  = pressure at the upstream orifice tap,
- $V_1$  = average velocity in the pipe upstream of the orifice plate,
- D = diameter of the meter tube,
- $A_1 = \pi D^2/4$  = area of the meter tube through which the fluid flows,
- $P_2$  = pressure at the downstream orifice tap,
- $V_2$  = average velocity of the fluid through the orifice,
- d = diameter of orifice
- $A_2 = \pi d^2/4$  area of the orifice,
- $m_1$  = mass flow rate through the meter tube,
- m<sub>2</sub> = mass flow rate through the orifice,
- $\rho_1$  = density of the fluid flowing in the meter tube,
- $\rho_2$  = density of the fluid flowing in the orifice,
- B = d/D, the orifice beta ratio,
- u = internal energy of the flowing fluid per unit mass,
- h = enthalpy of the flowing fluid per unit mass,
- s = entropy of the flowing fluid per unit mass,
- R = universal gas constant,
- $\Gamma$  = absolute temperature,
- cp = specific heat of fluid at constant pressure,
- c<sub>v</sub> = specific heat of fluid at constant volume,
- $\gamma = c_p/c_v$ , the ratio of specific heats,
- $r = P_2/P_1$ , the ratio of the pressure at the upstream pressure tap to that at the downstream pressure tap,
- $\Delta P = P_1 P_2$ , the differential pressure developed across the orifice meter.

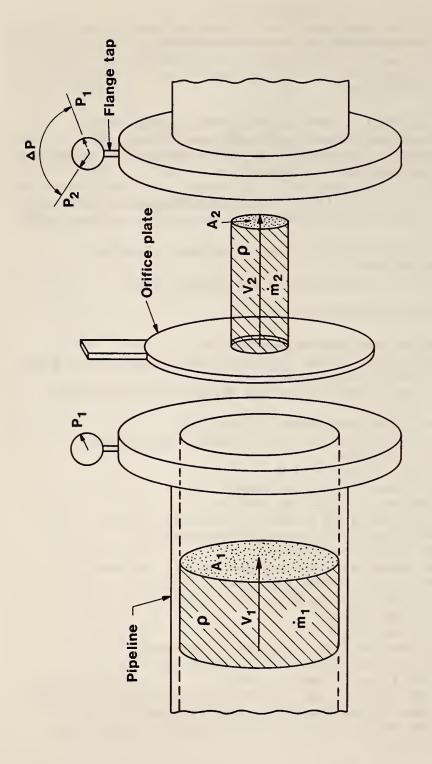


Figure C1. Orifice meter installation in a pipeline

The physical principles needed to derive the mass flow rate are the continuity equation (conservation of mass) and the energy equation (conservation of energy).

The mass flow rate of fluid passing through the meter tube or the orifice may be expressed as a function of the average fluid velocity, V, the area of the tube or orifice, A, and the density of the fluid,  $\rho$ :

$$\stackrel{\circ}{\mathbf{m}} = \rho \mathbf{AV}.$$
(C.1)

The continuity equation requires that

$$\overset{\bullet}{\mathbf{m}}_{1} = \overset{\bullet}{\mathbf{m}}_{2} , \qquad (C.2)$$

or

$$\rho_1 A_1 V_1 = \rho_2 A_2 V_2. \tag{C.3}$$

The energy equation relates the properties of the flowing fluid at position 1 to those at position 2. In SI units,

$$\frac{P_1}{\rho_1} + \frac{1}{2} V_1^2 + u_1 + gZ_1 = \frac{P_2}{\rho_2} + \frac{1}{2} V_2^2 + u_2 + gZ_2, \qquad (C.4)$$

where  $Z_1$  and  $Z_2$  are the elevations of the points at which the pressures are measured and g is the local acceleration due to gravity. With the assumption that the pressure taps are at the same elevation, one can rewrite this in terms of the enthalpy per unit mass:

$$h_1 + \frac{1}{2} V_1^2 = h_2 + \frac{1}{2} V_2^2.$$
 (C.5)

Eliminating  $V_1$  using eq (C.3) and forming  $\rho_2 A_2 V_2$ , one obtains the theoretical mass flow rate in the form:

$$\dot{m} = (\rho_2 \pi d^2 / 4) [2(h_1 - h_2)]^{1/2} [1 - \beta^4 (\rho_2 / \rho_1)^2]^{-1/2}.$$
 (C.6)

To proceed further, one needs to express the enthalpy difference,  $h_1 - h_2$ , in terms of parameters that are either measured or calculated. If it is assumed that the fluid is an ideal gas, then

$$P/\rho = RT, (C.7)$$

where R is the universal gas constant and T is the absolute temperature. With the assumption that the change in state of the fluid between the pressure taps is reversible and adiabatic, one also has

$$P_1/\rho_1^{\gamma} = P_2/\rho_2^{\gamma} = P/\rho^{\gamma} = constant = c, \qquad (C.8)$$

where  $\gamma$  is the ratio of the specific heats. Using this equation, one can integrate the thermodynamic relation  $(\partial h/\partial P)_s = 1/\rho = c/P^{1/\gamma}$  to obtain

$$h_1 - h_2 = c \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} P_1^{(\gamma - 1)/\gamma} [1 - r^{(\gamma - 1)/\gamma}],$$
 (C.9)

where  $r = P_2/P_1$  is the ratio of the pressure at the downstream pressure tap to that at the upstream pressure tap.

Combination of eq (C.9) and (C.6) leads, upon rearrangement, to an expression for the theoretical mass flow rate in terms of the differential pressure,  $\Delta P = P_1 - P_2$ , developed across the orifice meter:

$$\dot{m} = \frac{\pi}{2./2} \frac{d^2 Y (\rho_1 \Delta P)^{1/2}}{(1-\beta^4)^{1/2}}$$
 (C.10)

where

$$Y = \left[ r^{2/\gamma} \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{1 - r^{(\gamma - 1)/\gamma}}{1 - r} \frac{1 - \beta^4}{1 - \beta^4 r^{2/\gamma}} \right]$$
 (C.11)

Here Y is the adiabatic expansion factor, which depends on the diameter ratio, b, the pressure ratio, r, and the ratio of specific heats,  $\gamma$ .

The value of  $\rho_1$  in eq (C.10) should be computed at  $P_1$ ,  $T_1$  using the general equation of state of the actual gas.

Equation (C.11) is generally applicable to flow element geometries where the radial expansion of the fluid is confined by the shape of the element, i.e., in nozzles and venturis. However, the abrupt geometries of orifices allow expansion of the gas radially as well as longitudinally, and the adiabatic conditions assumed in developing eq (C.11) do not apply for orifices. An empirical method for determining the expansion factors for orifices was developed by Buckingham [C1] and

modified by Bean and is the widely used basis for calculation of expansion factors for orifice flows. This method is contained in API 2530/AGA 3 for up stream and downstream static pressure taps for the flange tapped orifice meter. This relation, eq (C.12), was used in analyzing test run results.

$$Y_2 = [1 + x_2]^{1/2} - (0.41 + 0.35\beta^4) x_2/[k(1 + x_2)]$$
 (C.12)

where  $\mathbf{x}_2$  = the ratio of differential pressure to absolute static pressure at the downstream tap.

#### B. Orifice Thermal Expansion Factor

Most materials expand or contract as their temperature increases or decreases. Consequently, a factor,  $F_a$ , must be introduced to correct the area of the orifice when the operating temperature differs appreciably from that at which the area was determined. This is done by replacing  $d^2$  in eq (C.10) by  $F_a\,d^2$ .

#### C. Definition of the Discharge Coefficient

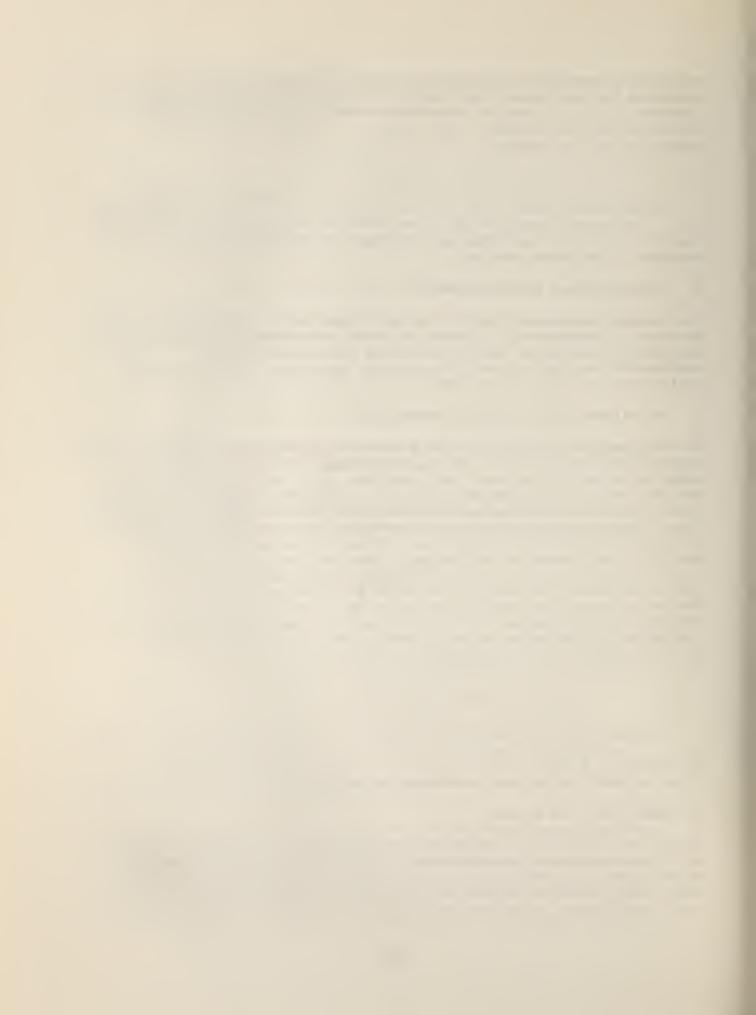
The derivation of eq (C.10) is based on the assumptions given at the beginning of this Appendix. The derivation neglects many effects that occur in actual orifice meter configurations, e.g., effects due to non-uniformities in the velocity profile , turbulence, frictional losses, orifice edge sharpness, the finite thickness of the orifice plate, pressure tap location, etc. The inability to model these effects realistically results in a significant difference between the actual mass flow rate through an orifice meter and that predicted theoretically (eq 10). One corrects for this difference by introducing a correction factor defined as the ratio of the actual mass flow rate to the theoretical mass flow rate given by eq (C.10) modified to include the orifice thermal expansion factor. This ratio is customarily called the coefficient of discharge, or the discharge coefficient, and denoted by  $C_d$ . From eq (C.10),  $C_d$  is given by

$$C_{d} = m(1-\beta^{4})^{1/2} \left[ \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} {}^{2}YF_{a}(\rho_{1}\Delta P)^{1/2} \right]^{-1}$$
 (C.13)

Because  $C_{\rm d}$  is a ratio, the value of  $C_{\rm d}$  is independent of the system of units in which the various quantities are measured.

#### D. Unit Conversion Factors

Because the quantities in eq (C.12) are often measured in incommensurate units, it is customary to replace the factor of  $\pi/2\sqrt{2}$  in the definition of the discharge coefficient by a factor, N, which depends on the actual units used. With this replacement, eq (C.12) is identical to eq (1) in section II.



#### APPENDIX D

Report to the American Petroleum Institute on Experimental and Computed Values of

Natural Gas Compressibility for Samples of Gas Similar to Those Used in the Joliet Orifice Meter Testing Program

The report reproduced here was submitted to the American Petroleum Institute by the University of Oklahoma. It is reproduced here in keeping with the intent of NBS and API to document this orifice test program as completely as practicable. No alterations have been made to the report with the exception of placing page numbers on each page of the textual portion of the report to be consistent with the page numbering system of this document. The original report contained voluminous tables in various of the appendices. These tables have not been reproduced here. The appendices containing comparision of experimental and calculated values have been included.

# FINAL REPORT TO AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE

ON

# CONTINUED EXPERIMENTAL AND ANALYTICAL SERVICES IN SUPPORT OF THE API NATURAL GAS FLOW TEST PROGRAM

Ву

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May 15, 1986

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#### FINAL REPORT ON

#### CONTINUED EXPERIMENTAL AND ANALYTICAL SERVICES

#### IN SUPPORT OF

#### THE API NATURAL GAS FLOW TEST PROGRAM

#### SUMMARY

#### INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to a proposal presented by the University of Oklahoma on August 15, 1985, a contract for continued work to support API's test program was signed on November 12, 1985. Under this contract, the Investigators were obligated to carry out the following work:

- 1. Two evacuated cylinders were to be sent to NGPL to be filled with gas from the pipeline under test. One cylinder will be sent to Cities Service for analysis and the other will be sent to O.U. for compressibility factor measurements. (This gas became known as the Amarillo gass.)
- Information supplied by API regarding composition variation of the pipeline gas will be tabulated with respect to composition. Compressibility factor and C\* calculations will be performed for the maximum, minimum and average compositions of both the Gulf Coast and Amarillo gas compositions supplied by API on July 12, 1985. However, these compositions must be modified to include water con-Efforts will be made to develop simple tent. interpolation tables for interpolating compressibility factor and C\* variations from the test gas furnished to OU and the limits of variation defined by compositions supplied by API. Accuracy sought for the interpolation tables will be equal to or better than the quaranteed discharge coefficient for the flow nozzle, i.e., 0.1%. Estimation of accuracy will be included with the tables.
- 3. Compressibility factor data runs are to be made with O.U.'s Z-Meter in 50 psi increments from 150 psi to cylinder pressure at nominally 60 F and 79 F. One duplicate run is to be made at each pressure and temperature with a difference in Z of no greater than 0.05%. Cryogenic compression will be

used to obtain data in the 500 to 900 psi range. The composition supplied by API, including water vapor will be used to calculate the compressibility factor for each data point and compared with the experimental value and reported.

4. Compressibility factor tables will be computed for the test gas for 1 psi and 0.5 F intervals up to 600 psi. A C\* table will be developed for the same increments of temperature and pressure. The estimated dew point curve for the experimental gas for the range of interest. The outlet nozzle conditions for a number of inlet conditions will be plotted to show when condensation could occur.

The composition of the gas was supplied by API but was found to be in error. The correct composition is given in Table 1, Appendix A.

#### EXPERIMENTAL DATA

The experimental equipment and procedures are exactly the same as reported in the April 15, 1985 report on the first part of the API work. Oral presentation of the accuracy and precision of the work was made at steering committee meeting in Tulsa, Dec. 5, 1985. A request was made that some of this information be included in the final report. O.U. agreed to this inclusion and is providing it in the form of the attached reprint of a paper presented at the annual GPA meeting. In this way, it can be done without cost. The purpose of this inclusion is to assure API that the quality of the data is that of the best research data. One factor worth noting is that the precision of the data has improved from +/- 0.03% to +/- 0.02% from the first API test to the second.

The primary data for the new test work are presented in Tables 1 and 2, and the accompanying precision plots are given in Figures 1 and 2, Appendix A. It should be noted that more tests than the one replication specified by the contract has been made in every case (also at no cost to API). Runs were usually repeated if they differed by more than 30 parts in 100,000. This is significantly less difference than the 0.05% stipulated in the proposal.

The data in Tables 1 and 2 are for the pipeline gas on the wet basis of 5.4 lb. H2O water per MMSCF supplied by API. All subsequent calculations were performed on this basis. When compressibility factors were calculated for the

original analysis supplied by API, converted to a wet basis, the difference from the experimental values was considerably greater than normally found. A careful reanalysis was performed by Cities Service and the agreement became very good, as can be seen from Table 5. From this it can be seen that inaccuracies in composition analysis can result in undesireable errors in calculated compressibilities. The final wet basis composition for the gas is given at the top of Tables 1 and 2.

For sake of completeness, the experimental compressibility factor data for the dry Gulf Coast gas are repeated in Tables 3 and 4, and Figures 3 and 4, Appendix B. The gas composition is given at the top of each table.

#### COMPUTATION WORK

During discussion of changing API's chromatographic analysis to a wet basis, it was discovered that a communication error had occurred during the early 1985 work on the Gulf Coast gas. All data and calculations were reported for the cylinder of test gas supplied by API, per the proposal. A Committee member pointed out the need for calculations to be made for the wet flowing gas with an average water content of 4.6 lb H20 per MMSCF. To maintain the quality and utility of our work, O.U. recalculated both the compressibility factor and C\* values for the Gulf Coast gas. This work was done without charge to API.

Comparison of the calculated compressibility factors with the experimental values for the wet Amarillo gas is given in Table 5, Appendix C. All deviations are less than 0.1% and most are less than 0.05%. Again the excellence of the OU/GRI correlation was proven.

For completeness, comparison of the calculated and experimental values for the Gulf Coast gas are given in Table 6, Appendix D. This can only be on the dry basis because the gas supplied by API for the test work was dry. This work was done without charge.

The calculated values of the compressibility factor for the pressure and temperature increments agreed upon are presented in Table 7, Appendix E, for the wet Amarillo gas. These values were calculated using the OU/GRI correlation.

The new calculated values of the compressibility factor for the pressure and temperature increments agreed upon are presented in Table 8, Appendix F, for the wet Gulf Coast gas. This work also was performed without charge.

The dew point curve for the wet Amarillo gas is presented in Figure 5, Appendix G. Expansion calculations were performed to determine whether a given set of conditions might result in condensation. To use the figure, select the condition of interest in the column of lettered points to the right. The outlet condition is represented by the same letter in the same row in the left hand column of letters. From the figure, it can be seen that the chance of condensation is very slight for the inlet pressures available. Only the lowest temperatures at the highest pressures should be of concern.

The calculated C\* values for the wet Amarillo gas are presented in Table 9, Appendix G. At the end of this Appendix are Tables 9a and 9b, which give mass flow rate comparisons between the OU/GRI correlation result and the Johnson tables for both the Amarillo and Gulf Coast gases.

Similarly, the dew point curve for the wet Gulf Coast gas is shown in Figure 6, Appendix H. The calculated values differ so slightly from those reported earlier that this table is not repeated.

#### INTERPOLATION TABLES

Given the range of composition, heating value, and gravity supplied by API for the Amarillo gas and Gulf Coast gas, interpolation functions were developed in the following manner.

- 1). The condition at which the compressibility factor and critical flow factor would change most for change in the variable was selected to determine whether gas composition, heating value, or specific gravity would be best for developing interpolation equations. This condition was found to be the lowest temperature, highest pressure condition for the range of the calculations to be made (50 deg. F and 700 psia.). The best variable was found to be the heating value.
- 2). Compressibility factor and critical flow factor values were calculated using the OU/GRI equation of state for each

of the compositions supplied by API and plotted versus pressure for both types of gas. Then Z and C\* values were plotted versus heating value to determine the functional form that could be used for interpolation. It was observed for both gases that a nearly linear relationship exists between the heating value of the gas and the critical flow factor and the same for compressibility factor at constant temperature and constant pressure conditions. This relationship holds within the targeted uncertainty.

- 3). A linear function of pressure and heating value was selected to model the critical flow factor and the compressibility factor for each isotherm. That is, Z = A + B\*HV + C\*P and C\* = K + L\*HV + M\*P. The variation of C\* was noted to be less than the variation of Z for the range of conditions under consideration.
- 4). Data for Z and C\* were generated for interpolation purposes using the OU/GRI equation of state at five (5) heating values for temperatures from 40 to 110 degrees F and pressures from 360 to 740 psia for both the Amarillo gas and the Gulf Coast gas. The range of heating values covered the range supplied by API to insure that the interpolation equations were applicable to all of the gases under consideration. For the Amarillo gas, the heating value ranged from 1024.7 to 1053.2 Btu. The Gulf Coast gas heating values ranged from 10224.1 to 1029.2 Btu.
- 5). Acceptable results were obtained from the modeling in 3) and 4), i.e., the interpolated values are within 0.1% of the calculated values. Comparison of the interpolated results with the measured values also shows good agreement.

To use the interpolation tables, one only needs to supply the gross heating value of the wet gas using API's method and the operating pressure heating value of the gas using API's method and the operating pressure in psia. The appropriate function(s) to be used are located by the operating temperature condition (deg. F). If calculation is needed for an intermediate temperature, then linear interpolation between the values calculated for the adjacent temperatures may be used. Z and C\* relations are provided for each gas for the range of conditions needed lby API. It is important to note that the relationships are not valid outside the range of conditions used to develop them and therefore should not be used beyond the temperature, pressure, and heating value conditions stated above — please do not extrapolate.

The interpolation tables are as follows. Table 10, Appendix I, gives constants for interpolating compressibility factors for Amarillo gas between pressures at constant temperature. Table 11, Appendix I gives constants for interpolating critical flow factors between pressures at constant temperature.

Table 12, Appendix I presents the constants for interpolating compressibility factors for the wet Gulf Coast gas and Table 13 Appendix I gives those for critical flow factors.

CAUTION. The Investigators are not in favor of using this method to obtain intermediate values of Z or C\*. The computer programs are available for both and would be recommended for any future work. These tables should be marked and used only for the current work.

#### References

- 1. Ellington, R. T., Starling, K. E., Hill, M. J., and Savidge, J. L., "High Quality Compressibility Factors Prove Accuracy of New Correlation," Presented at 65th Annual GPA Convention, San Antonio, TX, (1986) March 10-12.
- 2. Starling, K. E., Savidge, J. L., Ellington, R. T., Reid, T., and Shankar, S., "New Developments in the Determination of Compressibility and Supercompressibility: Status of Natural Gas Supercompressibility Factor and Thermodynamic Properties Correlation Research," Presented at AGA Distribution/Transmission Conference, Chicago, IL (1986) April 28-30.
- 3. Ellington, R. T., Hill, M. J., and Narayanan, S.,
  "Research Data From an Industrial Compressibility Factor
  Instrument for Improved Correlations, International Gas
  Research Conference, Toronto, CAN, (1986) Sept. 10.
- 4. Starling, K. E., and Kumar, K. H., "Computer Program for Natural Gas Supercompressibility Factor, Custody Transfer Calculations and Process Calculations Using the OU/GRI Correlation," 64th Annual GPA Convention, Houston, TX (1985) March 18-20.
- 5. Starling, K. E., et al., "Development of an Equation of State for the Computation of Natural Gas Supercompressibility Factor and Other Properties," Operating Section Proceedings of the American Gas Association, (1984).
- 6. Ellington, R. T., Hill, M. J., and Savidge, J. L.,

Table 1. Compressibility Factors for Amarillo Gas at 288.71 K.

Composition: 90.66 % CH4 - 4.59 % C2H6 - 0.78 % C3H8 - 0.14 % n-C4H10 - 0.10 % i-C4H10 - 0.02 % n-C5H12 - 0.03 % i-C5H12 - 0.03 % C6H14 - 3.22 % N2 - 0.42 % CO2 - 0.01 % H2O

A=V2/V1: 50.0271

B (Sec. Vir. Coef.): -0.1532 X 10(-3) 1/psia

D (Dec.	viii. coci.,	. 0.1332	A 10 ( 3 ) 1,	pola
T(F)	Pl(psia)	P2(psia)	P3(psia)	Z
60.008 60.008 60.008	913.265 913.325 913.221 913.229	14.110 14.076 14.066 14.068	34.326 34.291 34.281 34.289	0.86695 0.86712 0.86703 0.86673
60.008	863.407	14.216	33.160	0.87395
60.008	863.406	14.215	33.158	0.87398
60.008	863.405	14.209	33.155	0.87383
60.008	813.470	14.228	31.927	0.88057
60.008	813.468	14.228	31.924	0.88074
60.008	813.464	14.222	31.919	0.88065
60.008	763.442	14.159	30.621	0.88774
	763.440	14.159	30.622	0.88767
60.008	713.498	14.164	29.413	0.89463
60.008	713.492	14.162	29.410	0.89467
60.008	713.490	14.161	29.408	0.89473
60.008	663.552	14.172	28.224	0.90169
	663.548	14.168	28.220	0.90172
60.008	613.641	14.228	27.098	0.90887
60.008	613.637	14.224	27.094	0.90891
60.008	613.634	14.219	27.090	0.90885
60.008	563.523	14.040	25.749	0.91593
60.008	563.525	14.044	25.752	0.91606
60.008	563.654	14.051	25.759	0.91626
60.008	513.744	14.233	24.795	0.92323
60.008	513.743	14.235	24.795	0.92339
60.008	513.741	14.232	24.792	0.92338
60.008	513.572	14.039	24.602	0.92317
60.008	463.518	13.925	23.356	0.93080
60.008	463.517	13.923	23.354	0.93081
60.008	463.512	13.920	23.352	0.93072

### Appendix A

Table 1 (	continued)			
60.008 60.008	413.747 413.746 413.746	14.127 14.125 14.124	22.447 22.444 22.445	0.93801 0.93806 0.93792
60.008 60.008	363.623 363.618 363.612	13.933 13.928 13.927	21.158 21.152 21.151	0.94539 0.94551 0.94554
60.008	313.843	14.124	20.269	0.95278
60.008	313.843	14.128	20.273	0.95286
60.008	313.844	14.127	20.271	0.95298
60.008	263.735	13.949	19.032	0.96032
60.008	263.730	13.943	19.026	0.96037
60.008	263.723	13.938	19.020	0.96040
60.008	213.878	14.056	18.091	0.96779
	213.873	14.055	18.089	0.96778
60.008	164.074	14.219	17.222	0.97537
60.008	164.050	14.192	17.195	0.97526
60.008	163.987	14.130	17.134	0.97515

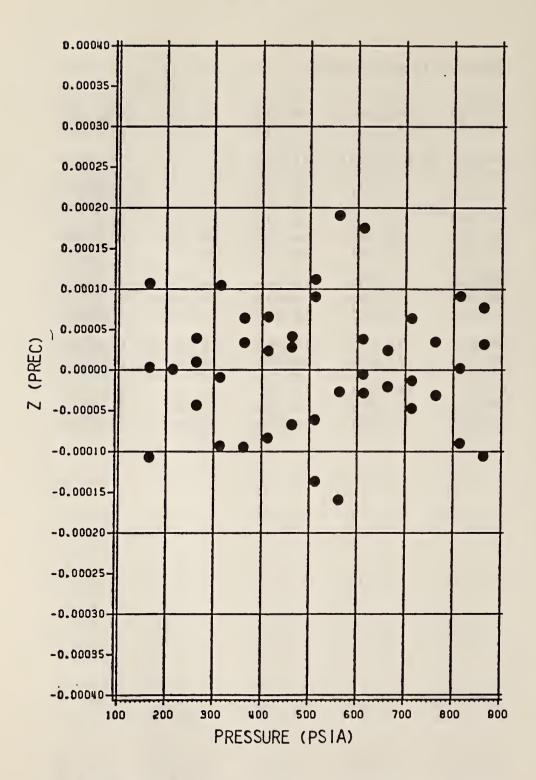


FIGURE 1. Z (PREC) VERSUS PRESSURE (PSIA) FOR AMARILLO GAS AT 288.71 K.

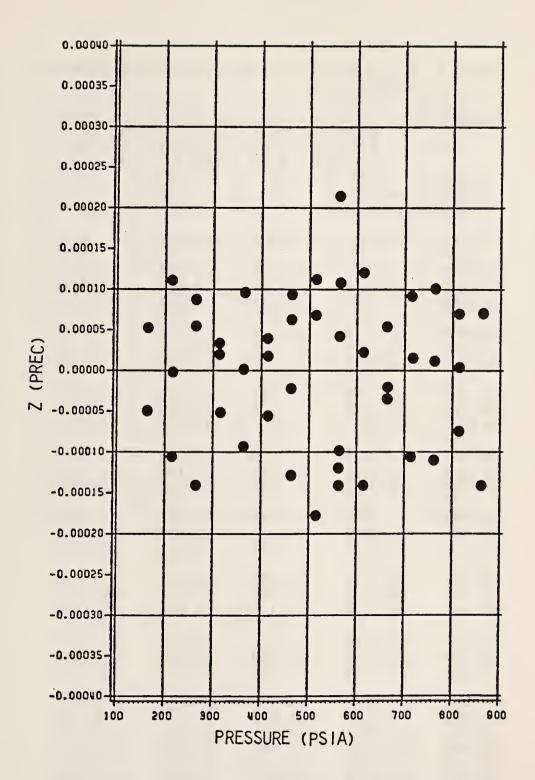


FIGURE 2. Z (PREC) VERSUS PRESSURE (PSIA) FOR AMARILLLO GAS AT 299.85 K.

Table 2. Compressibility Factors for Amarillo Gas at 299.85 K.

Composition: 90.66 % CH4 - 4.59 % C2H6 - 0.78 % C3H8 - 0.14 % n-C4H10 - 0.10 % i-C4H10 - 0.02 % n-C5H12 - 0.03 %i-C5H12 - 0.03 % C6H14 - 3.22 % N2 - 0.42 % CO2 - 0.01 % H2O A=V2/V1: 49.9518 B (Sec. Vir. Coef.): -0.1334 X 10(-3) 1/psia T(F) Pl(psia) P2(psia) Z P3 (psia) 80.060 14.136 913.270 33.954 0.88631 80.060 913.269 14.130 33.951 0.88616 14.134 80.060 913.269 33.951 0.88634 80.060 863.328 14.140 32.746 0.89173 80.060 863.324 14,140 32.742 0.89192 0.89192 80.060 863.317 14.133 32.735 80.060 14.231 813.452 31.630 0.89767 80.060 14.225 813.450 31.627 0.89754 80.060 813.447 14.222 31.622 0.89761 80.060 763.500 14.234 30.444 0.90339 80.060 763.500 14.235 30.444 0.90350 80.060 763.501 14.237 30.443 0.90358 14.142 80.060 713.469 29.179 0.90914 80.060 713.546 14.230 0.90903 29.268 80.060 713.546 14.233 29.268 0.90921 80.060 14.200 0.91546 663.568 28.069 14.195 0.91538 80.060 663.565 28.065 80.060 663.561 14.190 28.059 0.91539 0.92133 14.211 80.060 613.628 26.933 14.209 26.929 0.92148 80.060 613.626 0.92157 613.623 14.208 26.926 80.060 0.92779 80.060 563.495 14.017 25.600 14.017 25.598 0.92789 80.060 563.493 80.060 563.492 14.014 25.598 0.92773 80.060 563.728 14.270 25.855 0.92760 14.268 0.92758 80.060 563.727 25.853 80.060 563.719 14.260 25.845 0.92756 80.060 14.040 24.501 0.93403 513.565 0.93376 14.021 24.485 80.060 513.550 0.93399 80.060 513.541 14.016 24.478

### Appendix A

•	Table 2 (	continued)			
- 1	80.060	463.650	14.082	23.439	0.93997
	80.060	463.623	14.050	23.406	0.94007
	80.060	463.617	14.045	23.400	0.94015
	80.060	463.823	14.268	23.623	0.94018
8	30.060	413.917	14.320	22.581	0.94645
	30.060	413.906	14.305	22.567	0.94638
	30.060	413.898	14.298	22.559	0.94647
8	30.060	363.982	14.337	21.518	0.95273
	30.060	363.976	14.331	21.512	0.95282
	30.060	363.972	14.326	21.506	0.95291
8	30.060	314.034	14.343	20.458	0.95919
	30.060	314.033	14.341	20.456	0.95912
	30.060	314.031	14.339	20.454	0.95920
8	30.060	264.083	14.345	19.408	0.96549
	30.060	264.083	14.346	19.408	0.96568
	30.060	264.083	14.345	19.407	0.96571
8	30.060	213.920	14.116	18.140	0.97221
	30.060	213.913	14.107	18.131	0.97211
	30.060	213.904	14.098	18.121	0.97232
8	30.060	164.014	14.164	17.162	0.97866
	30.060	163.980	14.129	17.128	0.97856
	30.060	163.974	14.125	17.123	0.97866

Table 3. Compressibility Factors for Gulf Coast Gas at 288.71 K.

Composition: 96.5007 % CH4 - 1.7490 % C2H6 - 0.4003 % C3H8 - 0.0999% n-C4H10 - 0.1000 % i-C4H10 - 0.1001 % n-C5H12 - 0.0999 % i-C5H12 - 0.1001 % C6H14 - 0.2501 % N2 - 0.5990 % CO2 A=V2/V1: 50.0221

B (Sec. Vir. Coef.) =  $-0.1484 \times 10(-3) \text{ 1/psia}$ 

	•		• • • •	•
T(F)	Pl(psia)	P2(psia)	P3(psia)	Z
60.008 60.008 60.008	763.416 763.409 763.366	14.196 14.183 14.140	30.606 30.591 30.542	0.89072 0.89080 0.89111
60.008 60.008 60.008	713.719 713.704 713.687 713.695	14.442 14.429 14.417 14.427	29.642 29.624 29.610 29.626	0.89766 0.89794 0.89803 0.89769
60.008 60.008 60.008	663.742 663.740 663.738 663.743	14.427 14.424 14.425 14.432	28.436 28.428 28.435 28.440	0.90454 0.90482 0.90449 0.90457
60.008 60.008 60.008	613.791 613.778 613.777	14.428 14.414 14.411	27.263 27.246 27.245	0.91148 0.91169 0.91154
60.008 60.008 60.008	563.820 563.822 563.824 563.812	14.410 14.414 14.414 14.402	26.087 26.089 26.092 26.081	0.91855 0.91867 0.91847 0.91838
60.008 60.008 60.008	513.860 513.858 513.853 513.850	14.399 14.397 14.396 14.389	24.938 24.932 24.933 24.928	0.92541 0.92578 0.92552 0.92539
60.008 60.008 60.008	463.892 463.888 463.882 463.877	14.384 14.379 14.375 14.370	23.797 23.790 23.785 23.782	0.93258 0.93281 0.93290 0.93277
60.008 60.008 60.008 60.008	413.921 413.920 413.920 413.924 413.932	14.367 14.365 14.367 14.374 14.378	22.671 22.668 22.671 22.677 22.683	0.93978 0.93999 0.93980 0.93993 0.93972

## Appendix B

Table 3 (	continued)			
60.008 60.008 60.008	363.981 363.983 363.987 363.988	14.381 14.383 14.385 14.389	21.595 21.593 21.597 21.601	0.94681 0.94716 0.94698 0.94696
60.008 60.008 60.008 60.008	314.037 314.037 314.030 314.026	14.390 14.387 14.378 14.374	20.526 20.524 20.514 20.510	0.95417 0.95411 0.95429 0.95415
60.008 60.008 60.008 60.008	264.067 264.065 264.061 264.056	14.368 14.364 14.361 14.357	19.445 19.439 19.436 19.432	0.96112 0.96154 0.96139 0.96144
60.008 60.008 60.008	214.102 214.101 214.101	14.355 14.354 14.351	18.386 18.384 18.383	0.96858 0.96867 0.96833
60.008 60.008 60.008	214.097 164.144 164.143 164.144	14.350 14.349 14.349 14.349	18.381 17.350 17.350 17.350	0.96859 0.97570 0.97573 0.97575
60.008 60.008 60.008 60.008	114.192 114.192 114.192 114.194 114.193	14.350 14.351 14.351 14.353 14.351	16.336 16.336 16.337 16.339 16.337	0.98299 0.98309 0.98301 0.98308 0.98324
60.008	114.191	14.348	16.334	0.98315

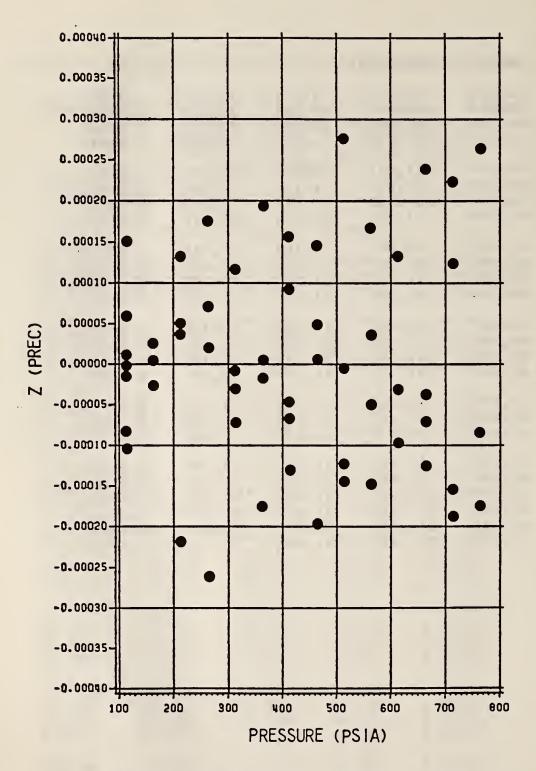


FIGURE 3. Z (PREC) VERSUS PRESSURE (PSIA) FOR GULF COAST GAS AT 288.71 K.

Table 4. Compressibility Factors for Gulf Coast Gas at at 299.85 K.

Composition: 96.5007 % CH4 - 1.7490 % C2H6 - 0.4003 % C3H8 - 0.0999% n-C4H10 - 0.1000 % i-C4H10 - 0.1001 % n-C5H12 - 0.0999 % i-C5H12 - 0.1001 % C6H14 - 0.2501 % N2 - 0.5990 % CO2

A=V2/V1: 49.9162

B (Sec. Vir. Coef.): -0.1284 X 10(-3) 1/psia

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T(F)	Pl(psia)	P2(psia)	P3(psia)	Z
80.060 80.060 80.060	763.529 763.529 763.523	14.303 14.307 14.305	30.472 30.475 30.472	0.90644 0.90649 0.90650
80.060	713.566	14.293	29.291	0.91223
80.060 80.060	713.537 713.520	14.264 14.247	29.261 29.245	0.91226 0.91222
80.060 80.060	663.416 663.414	14.087 14.084	27.925 27.923	0.91818 0.91813
80.060	663.408	14.082	27.921 26.805	0.91817
80.060	613.479 613.474	14.102	26.797 26.790	0.92402 0.92416
80.060	613.468 563.554	14.092	26.786 25.696	0.92410
80.060 80.060	563.554 563.541	14.130 14.132 14.116	25.696 25.683	0.92997 0.92981
80.060 80.060	513.613 513.613	14.139	24.588 24.593	0.93581 0.93609
80.060 80.060	513.617 513.612	14.151 14.143	24.595 24.589	0.93619 0.93604
80.060	513.607 463.741	14.139	24.585	0.93605
80.060	463.741	14.230	23.572	0.94212
80.060 80.060 80.060	413.745 413.808 413.739	14.178 14.178 14.175	22.432 22.432 22.428	0.94798 0.94812 0.94809
80.060	413.828 413.809	14.273	22.527 22.485	0.94796 0.94802
80.060 80.060	363.945 363.949	14.344 14.348	21.521 21.523	0.95414 0.95426
80.060	363.953	14.355	21.531	0.95412

## Appendix B

Table 4	(continued)			
80.060	313.939	14.288	20.399	0.96038
80.060	313.945	14.296	20.407	0.96055
80.060	313.949	14.302	20.413	0.96053
80.060	313.978	14.330	20.443	0.96026
80.060	263.935	14.231	19.291	0.96689
80.060	263.930	14.230	19.290	0.96681
80.060	263.932	14.233	19.293	0.96689
80.060	213.995	14.244	18.266	0.97304
80.060	213.992	14.239	18.261	0.97309
80.060	213.988	14.236	18.259	0.97303
80.060	164.035	14.237	17.234	0.97930
80.060	164.034	14.241	17.239	0.97923
80.060	164.040	14.252	17.250	0.97937

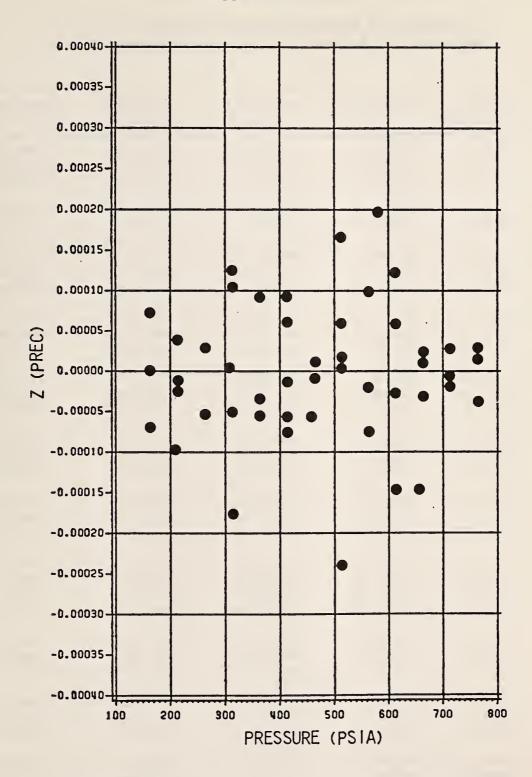


FIGURE 4 Z (PREC) VERSUS PRESSURE (PSIA) FOR GULF COAST GAS AT 299.85 K.

## Appendix C

Comparison of Calculated and Experimental Compressibility Factors, Z, - Wet Amarillo Gas

Table 5

Comparison of Calculated and Experimental Compressibility Factors, Z, - Wet Amarillo Gas

*******				
Temperature	Pressure	Z-factor	Z-factor	Percent
F	psia	exp.	calc.	deviation
	.========	=========	============	
60.008	163.987	0.97515	0.97542	-0.027
60.008	164.050	0.97526	0.97541	-0.015
60.008	164.075	0.97537	0.97540	-0.004
60.008	213.874	0.96778	0.96796	-0.019
60.008	213.879	0.96779	0.96796	-0.018
60.008	263.724	0.96040	0.96053	-0.014
60.008	263.731	0.96037	0.96053	-0.017
60.008	263.736	0.96032	0.96053	-0.022
00.003	203.730	0.50052	0.70033	0.022
60.008	313.844	0.95278	0.95308	-0.031
60.008	313.844	0.95286	0.95308	-0.023
60.008	313.845	0.95298	0.95308	-0.010
80.008	313.843	0.93296	0.93306,	-0.010
60.008	363.613	0.94554	0.94570	-0.017
				-0.020
60.008	363.619	0.94551	0.94570	
60.008	363.624	0.94539	0.94570	-0.033
60.008	413.747	0.93806	0.93830	-0.026
60.008	413.747	0.93792	0.93830	-0.041
60.008	413.748	0.93801	0.93830	-0.031
60.008	463.513	0.93072	0.93100	-0.030
60.008	463.518	0.93081	0.93099	-0.020
60.008	463.519	0.93080	0.93099	-0.021
	•			
60.008	513.574	0.92317	0.92368	-0.056
60.008	513.743	0.92338	0.92366	-0.030
60.008	513.745	0.92339	0.92366	-0.029
60.008	513.746	0.92323	0.92366	-0.046
60.008	563.525	0.91593	0.91643	-0.055
60.008	563.527	0.91606	0.91643	-0.041
60.008	563.656	0.91626	0.91641	-0.017
60.008	613.636	0.90885	0.90921	-0.040
60.008	613.639	0.90891	0.90921	-0.033
60.008	613.643	0.90887	0.90921	-0.038
60,008	663.550	0.90172	0.90208	-0.040
60.008	663.554	0.90169	0.90208	-0.043
00.000	000,007	0.0000		

60.008	713.492	0.89473	0.89501	-0.032
60.008	713.494	0.89467	0.89501	-0.038
60.008	713.500	0.89463	0.89501	-0.043
(0.000				
60.008	763.443	0.88767	0.88802	-0.039
60.008	763.445	0.88774	0.88802	-0.032
60.008	813.467	0.88065	0.88110	-0.051
60.008	813.471	0.88074	0.88110	-0.041
60.008	813.473	0.88057	0.88110	-0.060
	0201110	0.0000,	0.00110	0.000
60.008	863.408	0.87383	0.87428	-0.052
60.008	863.409	0.87398	0.87428	-0.035
60.008	863.410	0.87395	0.87428	-0.038
60.008	913.224	0.86703	0.86758	-0.064
60.008	913.232	0.86673	0.86758	-0.098
60.008	913.268	0.86695	0.86758	-0.072
00.008	913.328	0.86712	0.86757	-0.052
80.060	163.974	0.97866	0.97859	0.007
80.060	163.981	0.97856	0.97859	-0.003
80.060	164.014	0.97866	0.97859	0.007
80.060	213.905	0.97232	0.97213	0.020
80.060	213.914	0.97211	0.97212	-0.002
80.060	213.921	0.97221	0.97212	0.009
00 060	264 004	0.06840	0 06866	-0.017
80.060	264.084 264.084	0.96549 0.96568	0.96566 0.96566	-0.017 0.002
80.060	264.084	0.96571	0.96566	0.002
00.000	204.004	0.90371	0.90300	0.000
80.060	314.032	0.95920	0.95925	-0.005
80.060	314.034	0.95912	0.95925	-0.013
80.060	314.035	0.95919	0.95925	-0.006
	•			
80.060	363.973	0.95291	0.95288	0.003
80.060	363.977	0.95282	0.95288	-0.006
80.060	363.983	0.95273	0.95288	-0.015
80.060	413.899	0.94647	0.94655	-0.008
80.060	413.899	0.94647	0.94655	-0.018
80.060	413.918	0.94636	0.94655	-0.010
00.000	710.710	0.54045	0.54055	0.020
80.060	463.619	0.94015	0.94029	-0.015
80.060	463.624	0.94007	0.94029	-0.024
80.060	463.651	0.93997	0.94029	-0.034
80.060	463.824	0.94018	0.94027	-0.009
00.010		0.0000	0.00101	0.005
80.060	513.543	0.93399	0.93406	-0.007
80.060	513.551	0.93376	0.93406	-0.032 -0.003
80.060	513.566	0.93403	0.93400	-0.003

-			-
'11' >	-	$\sim$	-
Ta	$\mathbf{D}\mathbf{T}$	_	5

80.060	563.494	0.92773	0.92788	-0.016
80.060	563.495	0.92789	0.92788	0.001
80.060	563.497	0.92779	0.92788	-0.009
80.060	563.721	0.92756	0.92785	-0.031
80.060	563.729	0.92758	0.92785	-0.029
80.060	563.730	0.92760	0.92785	-0.027
00.000	5051750	0.52.00	0.52705	0.027
80.060	613.625	0.92157	0.92173	-0.018
80.060	613.628	0.92148	0.92173	-0.027
80.060	613.630	0.92133	0.92173	-0.044
	010.000	0,75255	0.72175	0.044
80.060	663.563	0.91539	0.91568	-0.031
80.060	663.567	0.91538	0.91568	-0.032
80.060	663.570	0.91546	0.91568	-0.024
		0.520.0	017200	0.02
80.060	713.471	0.90914	0.90970	-0.061
80.060	713.548	0.90903	0.90969	-0.072
80.060	713.548	0,90921	0.90969	-0.052
00.000	7 2 5 7 5 7 6	0.70721	0.70707	0.052
80.060	763.502	0.90339	0.90378	-0.043
80.060	763.502	0.90350	0.90378	-0.031
80.060	763.504	0.90358	0.90378	-0.022
00.000	705,504	0.70550	0.30070	0.022
80.060	813.450	0.89761	0.89795	-0.038
80.060	813.453	0.89754	0.89795	-0.046
80.060	813.455	0.89767	0.89795	-0.031
80.060	863.320	0.89192	0.89222	-0.034
80.060	863.327	0.89192	0.89222	-0.034
80.060	863.331	0.89173	0.89222	-0.055
			•••••	
80.060	913.272	0.88616	0.88659	-0.048
80.060	913.272	0.88634	0.88659	-0.028
80.060	913.273	0.88631	0.88659	-0.031
00.000	, 20 , 2 , 0	3,00002	0,0000	

# Table 6 Comparison of Calculated and Experimental Compressibility Factors, Z, - Dry Gulf Coast Gas

Appendix D

*********				
Temperature	Pressure	Z-factor	Z-factor	Percent
F	psia	exp.	calc.	deviation
********		_		
60.008	114.191	0.98315	0.98336	-0.021
60.008	114.192	0.98299	0.98336	-0.037
60.008	114.192	0.98309	0.98336	-0.027
60.008	114.192	0.98301	0.98336	-0.035
60.008	114.193	0.98324	0.98336	-0.012
60.008	114.194	0.98308	0.98336	-0.028
60.008	164.144	0.97573	0.97609	-0.037
60.008	164.144	0.97570	0.97609	-0.040
60.008	164.144	0.97575	0.97609	-0.035
60.008	214.098	0.96859	0.96884	-0.026
60.008	214.102	0.96867	0.96884	-0.018
60.008	214.102	0.96833	0.96884	-0.053
60.008	214.103	0.96858	0.96884	-0.027
60.008	264.057	0.96144	0.96161	-0.018
60.008	264.062	0.96139	0.96161	-0.023
60.008	264.066	0.96154	0.96161	-0.007
60.008	264.068	0.96112	0.96161	-0.051
(0.000				0.006
60.008	314.027	0.95415	0.95440	-0.026
60.008	314.031	0.95429	0.95440	-0.011
60.008	314.038	0.95417	0.95440	-0.024 -0.030
60.008	314.038	0.95411	0.95440	-0.030
60.008	363.982	0.94681	0.94721	-0.043
60.008	363.984	0.94716	0.94721	-0.006
60.008	363.988	0.94698	0.94721	-0.025
60.008	363.989	0.94696	0.94721	-0.027
00.00	303.909	0.94090	0.54/21	0.027
60.008	413.921	0.93999	0.94006	-0.008
60.008	413.921	0.93980	0.94006	-0.028
60.008	413.922	0.93978	0.94006	-0.030
60.008	413.925	0.93993	0.94006	-0.014
60.008	413.933	0.93972	0.94006	-0.036
		••••		
60.008	463.878	0.93277	0.93294	-0.019
60.008	463.883	0.93290	0.93294	-0.005
60.008	463.890	0.93281	0.93294	-0.014
60.008	463.893	0.93258	0.93294	-0.039
60.008	513.852	0.92539	0.92586	-0.051
60.008	513.855	0.92552	0.92586	-0.037
60.008	513.859	0.92578	0.92586	-0.009
60.008	513.862	0.92541	0.92586	-0.049

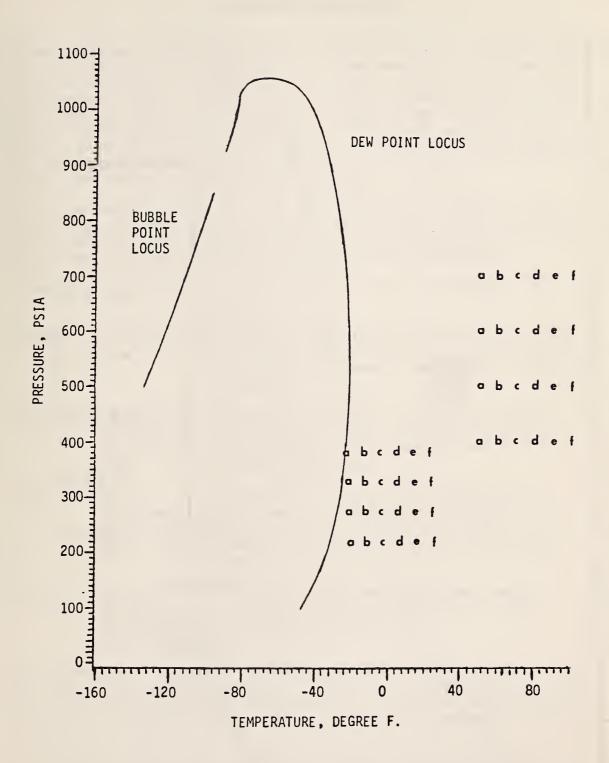
60.008	563.814	0.91838	0.91883	-0.049
60.008	563.822	0.91855	0.91883	-0.030
60.008	563.824	0.91867	0.91883	-0.017
60.008	563.826	0.91847	0.91883	-0.039
60.008	613.779	0.91154	0.91185	-0.034
60.008	613.780	0.91169	0.91185	-0.017
60.008	613.793	0.91148	0.91185	-0.040
00.008	013.793	0.91146	0.91183	-0.040
60.008	663.740	0.90449	0.90493	-0.048
60.008	663.742	0.90482	0.90493	-0.012
60.008	663.744	0.90454	0.90493	-0.043
60.008	663.745	0.90457	0.90493	-0.039
60.008	713.689	0.89803	0.89807	-0.005
60.008	713.697	0.89769	0.89807	-0.042
60.008	713.706	0.89794	0.89807	-0.014
60.008	713.721	0.89766	0.89807	-0.045
60.008	763.368	0.89111	0.89132	-0.024
60.008	763.411	0.89080	0.89132	-0.058
60.008	763.419	0.89072	0.89132	-0.067
00.000	703.419	0.09012	0.09132	-0.007
80.060	164.034	0.97923	0.97919	0.004
80.060	164.035	0.97930	0.97919	0.011
80.060	164.040	0.97937	0.97919	0.018
00.000	201,040	0 1 7 1 7 0 1	0,7,727	0.010
80.060	213.989	0.97303	0.97291	0.012
80.060	213.993	0.97309	0.97291	0.019
80.060	213.996	0.97304	0.97291	0.013
80.060	263.931	0.96681	0.96666	0.016
80.060	263.933	0.96689	0.96666	0.024
80.060	263.936	0.96689	0.96666	0.024
80.060	313.940	0.96038	0.96043	-0.005
80.060	313.946	0.96055	0.96043	0.013
80.060	313.950	0.96053	0.96043	0.011
80.060	313.979	0.96026	0.96042	-0.017
80.060	363.946	0.95414	0.95423	-0.010
80.060	363.950	0.95426	0.95423	0.003
80.060	363.954	0.95412	0.95423	-0.012
80.060	413.740	0.94809	0.94811	-0.002
80.060	413.746	0.94798	0.94811	-0.014
80.060	413.809	0.94812	0.94810	0.002
80.060	413.810	0.94802	0.94810	-0.009
80.060	413.829	0.94796	0.94810	-0.015
00.010	,,,,		0.04000	0.010
80.060	463.742	0.94210	0.94200	0.010
80.060	463.742	0.94212	0.94200	0.012
80.060	513.609	0.93605	0.93596	0.009
80.060	513.613	0.93604	0.93596	0.008
80.060	513.615	0.93581	0.93596	-0.016
80.060	513.615	0.93609	0.93596	0.014
80.060	513.619	0.93619	0.93596	0.024
30.000	313,013	319	0,70070	3.027

80.060	563.543	0.92981	0.92997	-0.017
80.060	563.556	0.92986	0.92996	-0.011
80.060	563.556	0.92997	0.92996	0.001
80.060	613.470	0.92410	0.92403	0.008
80.060	613.476	0.92416	0.92403	0.014
80.060	613.481	0.92402	0.92403	-0.001
80.060	613.489	0.92391	0.92403	-0.013
80.000	013.403	0.92391	0.92403	-0.013
00.000				
80.060	663.410	0.91817	0.91815	0.002
80.060	663.416	0.91813	0.91815	-0.003
80.060	663.418	0.91818	0.91815	0.003
80.060	713.522	0.91222	0.91233	-0.012
80.060	713.539	0.91226	0.91232	-0.007
80.060	713.568	0.91223	0.91232	-0.010
00.000		0,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0,71505	0.010
00 000	762 828	0.00680	0.00680	0 010
80.060	763.525	0.90650	0.90659	-0.010
80.060	763.531	0.90644	0.90659	-0.016
80.060	763.531	0.90649	0.90659	-0.011

Appendix G
Figure 5

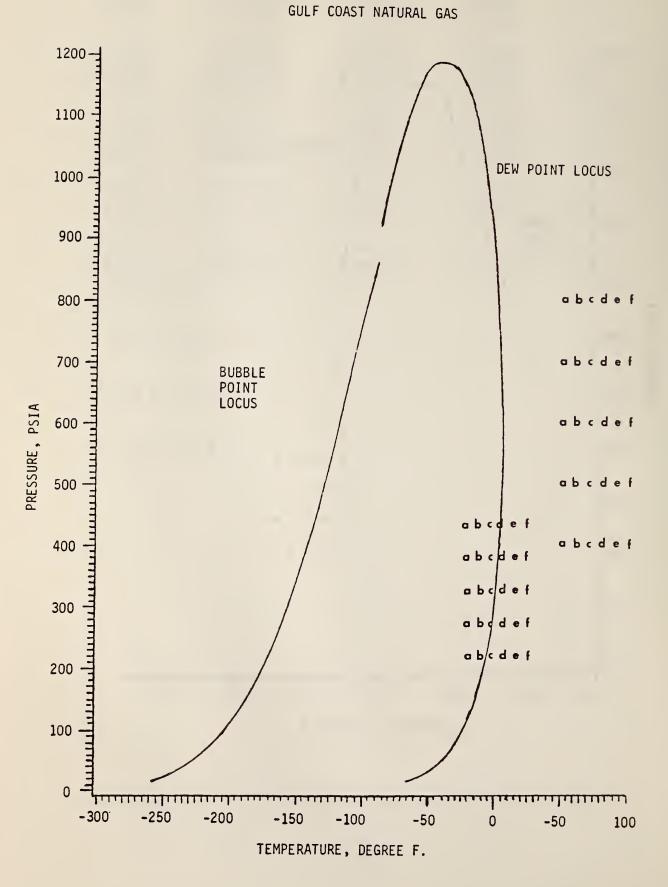
PRESSURE - TEMPERATURE DIAGRAM

AMARILLO NATURAL GAS



Appendix H Figure 6

# PRESSURE - TEMPERATURE DIAGRAM



#### Appendix E

#### Database Structure

Several databases were needed to store the test run data. The following tables give the structures of these. Each record of a database contained a maximum of 32 fields. Due to the number of individual data items necessary for each test run or group of test runs, several databases were used to record the data. The following gives a short description of each type of database and a listing of its structure. Structural information is composed of a field name and type, an indicator of either numeric (N) or character (C) type, and the width of the field given in the number of characters in the field. For numeric fields a decimal point position is included.

Each day's data was contained in a set of databases. The file names of the database set of a day always contained the year and day of the date of the test run. For example for test run data taken on July 30, 1985, each of the following file names were used for the database set.

0730HEAD	Header file	This file contained one record per test run.
0730PRES	Pressure file	This file contained one record for each set of observations taken by the datalogger. One set was taken approxi-mately every 2 seconds.
0730DELP	Differential Pressure Calibration file	This file contained the response values for the differential pressure transducers and standard. One record for each calibration point.
0730STAT	Static Pressure Calibration file	This file contained the response values for the static pressure transducers and weight designation of the deadweight tester. One record for each calibration point.
0730COEF	Pressure Transducer Calibration Coefficients	This file contained the response model coefficients for each transducer. One record per transducer.

Field names were selected to be descriptive of the parameter stored in each field, e.g., the field NOZZL:1 in the header database is a character string with the nozzle designation. If only one nozzle were in operation in the test run then OFF was stored in the appropriate fields.

These databases were used to maintain the complete database for the data acquisition and analysis procedures. It does not reflect the structure or ordering of the archival database which is given in another appendix to this report.

## Header Database Structure

FLD	NAME	TYPE	WIDTH	DEC
001	RUN: NUMBER	N	004	
002	NUM: PR: REC	N	004	
003	DATE	С	800	
004	TIME	С	008	
005	NOZZL:1	С	020	
006	NOZZL: 2	С	020	
007	NOZZL:3	С	020	
800	NOZZL:4	С	020	
009	METR: TUBE	С	020	
010	ORF: PLATE	С	020	
011	P:BARO	С	012	
012	TRO:ZERO	N	012	010
013	TR1:ZERO	N	012	010
014	TR2:ZERO	N	012	010
015	TR3:ZERO	N	012	010
** TOTAL	_ **	(	00205	

## Chromatograph Database Structure

STRUCT	URE FOR FILE:	D:0	730NCAL	.DBF
NUMBER	OF RECORDS:	0000	09	
FLD	NAME	TYPE	WIDTH	DEC
001	DATE	С	800	
002	RUN: TIME	С	800	
003	ANL: TIME	С	800	
004	MODE	С	004	
005	ALARM	С	020	
006	C6:PLUS	С	020	
007	NITROGEN	С	020	
800	METHANE	С	020	
009	CO2	С	020	
010	ETHANE	С	020	
011	PROPANE	С	020	
012	I:BUTANE	С	020	
013	N:BUTANE	С	020	
014	I:PENTANE	С	020	
015	N: PENTANE	С	020	
** TOT	AL **	(	00249	

## Pressure Database Structure

STRUCTU	RE FOR FILE:	D:0	730PRES	.DBF
NUMBER	OF RECORDS:	012	00	
FLD	NAME	TYPE	WIDTH	DEC
001	RUN: NUMBER	N	004	
002	DATE	С	800	
003	TIME	С	800	
004	CHO: PRES	С	012	
005	CH1: PRES	С	012	
006	CH2:PRES	С	012	
007	CH3: PRES	С	012	
800	CH4:PRES	С	012	
009	CH5: PRES	C	012	
010	CH6: PRES	C	012	
011	CH7:PRES	С	012	
012	CH8: PRES	С	012	
013	CH9: PRES	C	012	
014	CH10:PRES	С	012	
015	CH11: PRES	С	012	
016	CH12:PRES	С	012	
017	PRT1:FOR	С	012	
018	PRT2:FOR	С	012	
019	PRT3:FOR	С	012	
020	PRT4:FOR	С	012	
021	PRT5:FOR	С	012	
022	PRT1:REV	С	012	
023	PRT2:REV	С	012	
024	PRT3:REV	С	012	
025	PRT4:REV	С	012	
026	PRT5:REV	С	012	
027	PRTCKFOR	С	012	
028	PRTCKREV	С	012	
** TOTA	L **		00321	

## <u>Differential Pressure Calibration Database Structure</u>

STRUCTU	JRE FOR FILE:	D:0	730DELP	DBF
NUMBER	OF RECORDS:	0010	)5	
FLD	NAME	TYPE	WIDTH	DEC
001	RUN: NUMBER	N	004	
002	DATE	С	800	
003	TIME	С	800	
004	DDR:ZERO	С	012	
005	DDR:PRES	С	012	
006	SER:NUM1	С	012	
007	VOLTAGE1	С	012	
800	SER:NUM2	С	012	
009	VOLTAGE2	С	012	
** TOTA	\L **	(	00093	

#### Static Pressure Calibration Database Structure

STRUCTU	JRE	FOR FILE:	D:C	730STAT	.DBF
NUMBER	OF	RECORDS:	000	800	
FLD		NAME	TYPE	E WIDTH	DEC
001	RU	JN:NUMBER	N	004	
002	DA	ATE	С	800	
003	T]	IME	С	800	
004	ΑΊ	M:PRES	С	012	
005	DV	VT:SER:N	С	012	
006	DV	VT:TEMP	С	012	
007	DV	VT:CAR:WT	С	012	
800	DV	TW:TOT:TV	С	012	
009	DI	VT:ST:PRS	С	012	
010	SI	ER:NUM1	С	012	
011	V	DLTAGE1	С	012	
012	SI	ER:NUM2	С	012	
013	V	DLTAGE2	С	012	
014	SI	ER:NUM3	С	012	
015	V	DLTAGE3	С	012	
016	SI	ER:NUM4	С	012	
017	V	OLTAGE4	С	012	
018	SI	ER:NUM5	С	012	
019	V	DLTAGE5	С	012	
020	P	: BARO	С	012	
** TOTA	۲L ۶	k*		00225	

#### Pressure Transducer Response Model Coefficient Database Structure

STRUCTURE FOR FILE: D:0730COEF.DBF

NUMBER OF RECORDS: 00018
DATE OF LAST UPDATE: 07/06/88

PRIMARY USE DATABASE

FLD	NAME	TYPE	WIDTH	DEC
001	SER:NUM	С	012	
002	DATE	С	800	
003	TIME	С	800	
004	COEF: CONS	C	012	
005	COEF:LIN	С	012	
006	COEF: QUAD	С	012	
007	COEF: CUB	С	012	
800	STD:DEV	С	012	
009	CAL: PRES	N	012	003
** TOTAL	**	(	00101	

#### APPENDIX F

Report of Calibration of the 0.125-inch Diameter Nozzle

The report of calibration reproduced here was performed by Colorado Engineering Experiment Station for one of the nozzles used in the testing program. It is reproduced here in keeping with the intent of NBS and API to document this orifice test program as completely as practicable. No alterations have been made to the report with the exception of placing page numbers on each page to conform with the page number system of this report.



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# COLORADO ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION INC.

November 24, 1986

Mr. Wayne Fling, Jr. OXY Oil & Gas Corp. Post Office Box 300 Tulsa, OK 74102

Dear Wayne:

Enclosed is the calibration information on the second (latest manufacture) 1/8 inch NGPL critical flow venturi.

The following information was given by telephone to Charlie Sindt on September 18, 1984:

Throat Diameter: 0.125 inches
A Coefficient: 0.982698
B Coefficient: 8.29

All my calibration reports show a throat diameter of 0.125 inches and I have no idea where the diameter in the NBS report (0.1248 inches) came from. These three numbers listed above must be used together to provide a complete, accurate use of the calibration. If I can be of further help please let me know.

Yours truly,

Walt Seidl

enc

CC Dr. James Whetstone, NBS / Mr. Charles Sindt, NBS



LABORATORY/OFFICE: 54043 County Rd. 37 P.O Box 41 Nunn, Colo. 80648 303-897-2711

# COLORADO ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION INC.

CALIBRATION OF A SONIC NOZZLE THROAT .125 INCHES (NONINAL)

FØR: NBS ØRDER: VERBAL C. SINDT

DATA FILE: 84NBS39 DATE: 17 AUG 1984

INLET DIA: 1.66 INCHES THRØAT DIA: 0.125 INCHES
TEST GAS: AIR STD DENSITY= 0.074916 LBH/CU-FT

AT STANDARD CONDITIONS OF 529.69 DEG R. AND 14.696 PSIA

K FACTOR: DISCHARGE COEFFICIENT PSIA: INLET STATIC PRESSURE IN PSIA

DEG R: INLET TEMPERATURE IN DEGREES RANKINE

REY NO: THREAT REYNELDS NUMBER

L	PSIA	DEG R	K FACTØR	REY NØ	LBM/SEC
1	905.75	537	0.98792	2554700.	0.25816
2	855.96	534.1	0.98793	2429000.	0.24444
3	806.1	534.1	0.98848	2285800.	0.23002
4	756.62	533.5	0.98861	2146200.	0.21579
5	715.38	532.9	0.98848	2029700.	0.2039
6	657.06	530.7	0.9887	1872100.	0.18747
7	607.33	531	0.98871	1726800.	0.17299
8	508.19	528.9	0.98885	1448700.	0.14469
9	408.97	531.3	0.98931	1156200.	0.11588
10	310.2	529	0.98987	880040.	0.087907
11	115.66	531	0.99065	324980.	0.032557
12	166.5	532.1	0.9922	467980.	0.043959
13	214.31	535.4	0.99252	598540.	0.060348
14	263.43	533.2	0.99072	739360.	0.074307
15	361.9	533.3	0.98905	1013500.	0.10218

#### AVERAGE VALUES FOR ABOVE RESULTS:

P= 510.22 PSIA DENSITY= 2.6102 LBM/CU-FT

T= 532.49 DEG R VISCUSITY= 1.0227E-6 LBM/INCH-SEC

Z= 0.99162 COMPRESSIBILITY FACTOR

C\* CRIT= 0.53937 LBM-(DEG R)+0.5/LB-SEC

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# COLORADO ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION INC.

CALIBRATION OF A SONIC FLOW NOZZLE

THRØAT: .125 INCHES (NØMINAL)

FØR: N.B.S. ØRDER: VERBAL C. SINDT

DATA FILE: 84NBS37 DATE: 16 AUGUST 1984

INLET DIA: 1.66 INCHES THRWAT DIA: 0.125 INCHES TEST GAS: AIR STD DENSITY= 0.074916 LBN/CU-FT

AT STANDARD CONDITIONS OF 529.69 DEG R. AND 14.696 FSIA

K FACTOR: DISCHARGE COEFFICIENT PSIA: INLET STATIC PRESSURE IN PSIA

DEG R: INLET TEMPERATURE IN DEGREES RANKINE

REY NO: THROAT REYNOLDS NUMBER

L	PSIA	DEG R	K FACTØR	REY NØ	LBM/SEC
1	905.76	534.7	0.98695	2567200.	0.25857
2	855.97	532.7	0.98794	2437700.	0.24482
3	806.11	531.7	0.98793	2298500.	0.2305
4	756.63	531.5	0.98821	2156200.	0.21617
5	715.39	530.5	0.98864	2042500.	0.20447
6	657.08	529	0.98861	1880100.	0.1878
7	307.35	529.1	0.9893	1736100.	0.17344
8	558.02	530.7	0.98934	1586600.	0.15888
9	508.21	528.6	0.98943	1450700.	0.14483
10	458.56	527.8	0.98957	1309900.	0.13062
11	408.98	527.6	0.99004	1167800.	0.11641
12	359.41	527.2	0.98962	1025400.	0.10216
13	310.22	527.8	0.98962	882470.	0.087996
14	260.11	527.5	0.99058	740130.	0.073769
15	210.58	525.2	0.99225	602770.	0.059876

#### AVERAGE VALUES FØR ABØVE RESULTS:

P= 558.56 FSIA DENSITY= 2.8732 LBM/CU-FT

T= 529.43 DEG R VISCOSITY= 1.0181E-6 LBM/INCH-SEC

Z= 0.99035 COMPRESSIBILITY FACTOR

C\* CRIT= 0.54025 LBN-(DEG R)40.5/LB-SEC

LABORATORY/OFFICE: 54043 County Rd. 37 P O Box 41 Nunn. Colo. 80648 303-897-2711

# COLORADO ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION INC.

84A15 16 AUGUST 1984 NBS NØZZLE .125 THRØAT

I	TCAL2	TCAL4	TCAL5	AVG T	PCAL	NASS	%DEV
1	XXXXX	72.88	73.01	72.94	1632.57	2542.3	-0.001
2	XXXXX	72.87	73	72.93	1632.56	2542.33	0.001

M1(AVE)= 2542.32 H1(C@RR)= 2545.28

I	TCAL2	TCAL4	TCAL5	AVG T	PCAL	NASS	ZDEV
1	XXXXX	71.55	71.76	71.65	823 -893	1290.31	-0.001
2	XXXXX	71.55	71.77	71.66	823-934	1290.35	0.001

TIMERS: 1 = 6132.03 2 = 6132.11 3 = 6132. 4 = 6132.

TIME: 6132.04 SECØNDS HASS FLØW RATE: 0.204403 PØUNDS/SECØND

BARØHETRIC PRESSURE: 12.17 PSIA

NØZZLE: 0.125 THRØAT DIAMETER: 0.125 INCHES

P START= 703.395 P STØP= 703.395

P HIN= 703.395 P MAX= 703.395 P AVE= 703.395 715.565 PSIA

T START= 74.4 T STØP= 70.3

T MIN= 70.3 T MAX= 74.4 T AVE= 71.5717 DEG F 531.262 DEG R

MASS FLØW RATE: 0.20433 FØUNDS PER SECOND

Z= 0.9882 V0= 1.02E-6 C0= 0.5426 R= 2039520. C= 0.98854



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# COLORADO ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION INC.

84416 NBS NØZZLE 17 AUG 1984 .125 THRØAT

Ι	TCAL2	TCAL4	TCAL5	AUG T	PCAL	NASS	%DEV
1	XXXXX	75.41	75.69	75.55	1579.19	2445.93	0
2	XXXXX	75.3	75.57	75.44	1578.81	2445.95	0

M1(AVE)= 2445.94 H1(CORR)= 2448.81

I	TCAL2	TCAL4	TCAL5	AUG T	PCAL	NASS	ZDEV
1	XXXXX	74.41	74.79	74.6	791.936	1232.25	0.006
2	XXXXX	74.42	74.78	74.6	791 -847	1232.11	-0.006

TIMERS: 1 = 5962.92 2 = 5962.97 3 = 5962.87 4 = 5962.86

TIME: 5962.91 SECONDS MASS FLOW RATE: 0.203799 POUNDS/SECOND

BARØMETRIC PRESSURE: 12.157 PSIA

NØZZLE: 0.125 THRØAT DIAMETER: 0.125 INCHES

P START= 703.395 P STØP= 703.395

P MIN= 703.395 P MAX= 703.395 P AVE= 703.395 715.552 PSIA

T START = 76.7 T STOP = 72.5

T MIN= 72.5 T MAX= 76.7 T AVE= 74.2646 DEG F 533.955 DEG R

MASS FLOW RATE: 0.203722 POUNDS PER SECOND

Z= 0.9887 V0= 1.024E-6 C0= 0.5425 R= 2025570. C= 0.98848

Least-squares fit of equation of the form C = A + B/sqr(R) where C is the discharge coefficient and R is the Reynolds number

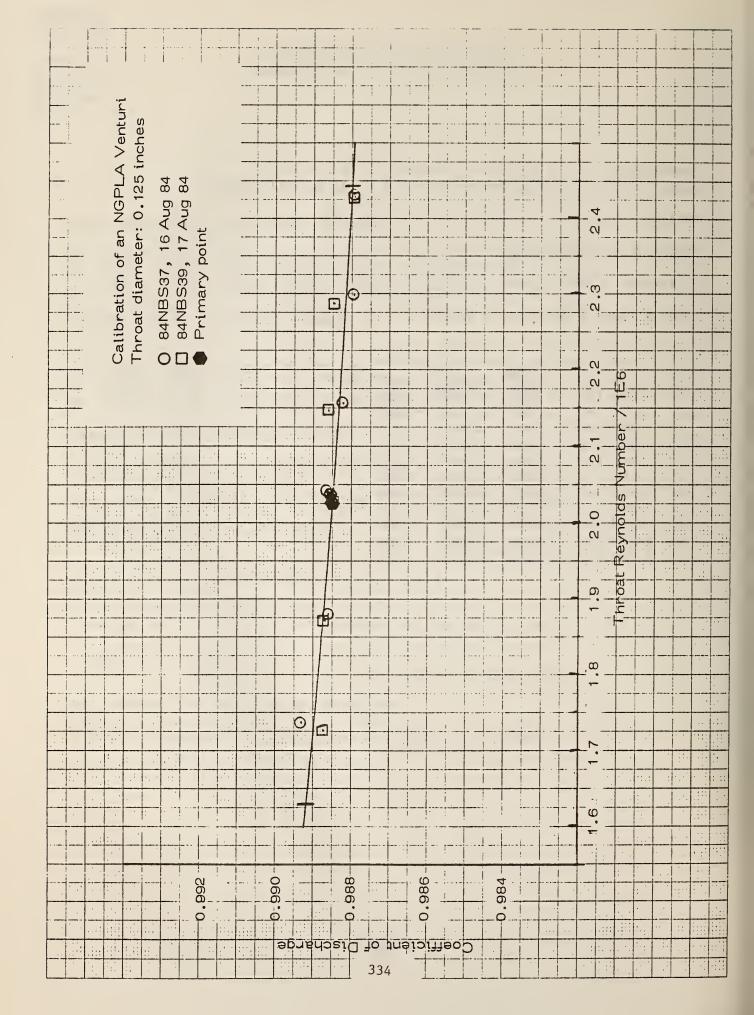
DATA FILE: 2RNBS

Number of data points: 12

C= 0.982698 + 8.29 /sqr(R)

Percent Standard Deviation: 0.0207053

L	Rey No		ЬЭ	Cd(calc)	% Dev
1	1.7268	E+6	0.98872	0.98901	-0.029
2	1.7361	E+6	0.98930	0.9889 <b>9</b>	0.031
3	1.8721	E+6	0.98871	0.98876	-0.005
4	1.8801	E+6	0.98862	0.98874	-0.013
5	2.0297	E+6	0.98848	0.98852	-0.004
6	2.0425	E+6	0.98864	0.98850	0.014
7	2.1462	E+6	0.98861	0.98836	0.026
8	2.1562	E+6	0.98821	0.98834	-0.014
9	2.2858	E+6	0.98849	0.98818	0.031
10	2.2985	E+6	0.98793	0.98817	-0.024
11	2.4290	E+6	0.98794	0.98802	-0.008
12	2.4377	E+6	0.98794	0.98801	-0.007



#### Appendix G

#### Archival Database Structure and Format

The raw data was stored on magnetic tape to provide an archival record. The files on the tape are arranged in the following order.

- 1. A copy of this document giving the structure of the tape. This file is reproduced in ASCII form.
- 2. A copy of the test run inventory given in table 27 of this report, also reproduced in ASCII form.
- The data collected. Certain of the data files contain coefficients for the pressure transducers.

Generally the database is arranged with the pressure transducer response coefficients as the first file. It is followed by a file containing the PRT coefficients. These are followed by four files containing the test run data for all runs taken on each meter tube in the order FE-7ABC, PE-8ABC, FE-9ABC, and FE-0ABC. These files are followed by several auxiliary files as described below.

#### Database Record Structures

fit

1. Pressure transducer calibration coefficient data blocks.

The coefficient data necessary to convert the recorded pressure transducer readings to pressure units are recorded in a series of 13 record pairs. The format of each record pair is given here:

Record # or description	Columns	Format	Comments
record I			
transducer serial number recording date recording time			
record II	31 - 80	blank	
constant term	1 - 16	+N.NNNNNNNNE+NN	
linear term	17 - 32	+N.NNNNNNNNE+NN	
quadratic term	33 - 48		
cubic term	49 - 64	+N.NNNNNNNNE+NN	
residual standard deviation of the	65 - 80	+N.NNNNNNNE+NN	

2. Platinum resistance thermometer calibration coefficient data blocks.

The coefficient data necessary to convert the recorded voltage readings into temperature units are recorded as a series of five records, ordered as follows:

- i) Orifice thermometer
- ii) Nozzle 1 thermometer
- iii) Nozzle 2 thermometer
- iv) Nozzle 3 thermometer
- v) Nozzle 4 thermometer

The format of the records is given here:

Record # or description	Columns	Format	Comments

#### record I

PRT ID/Location	1 - 11	XXXXXXXXXX
	12	blank
Constant	13 - 19	+NNN.NN
coefficient	20	blank
Linear coefficient	21 - 27	+NNN.NN

#### 3. Test run header data block.

The header data or those data occurring once in a test run are recorded in a record pair. The format of the records is given here:

Record # or	Columns	Format	Comments
description			
record I			
100010 1			
run number	1 - 4	NNNN .	
	5	blank	
number of pressure	6 - 9	NNNN	
records	10	blank	
date	11 - 18	MM/DD/YY	
	19	blank	
time	20 - 27	HH:MM:SS	
	28	blank	
nozzle 1 diameter	29 - 34	N.NNNN	If any nozzle field
(in.)	35	blank	contains
nozzle 2 diameter	36 - 41	N.NNNN	0.0000, then the
(in.)	42	blank	nozzle was
nozzle 3 diameter	43 - 48	N.NNNN	not in operation
(in.)	49	blank	in the test run.
nozzle 4 diameter	50 - 55	N.NNNN	
(in.)			
	56 - 80	blank	
record II			
plate	1 - 9	XXXXXXXX	
identification			
	10	blank	
plate diameter	11 - 16	N. NNNN	
(in.)			
	17	blank	
tube identification	18 - 24	XXXXXXX	
	25	blank	
tube diameter (in.)	26 - 32	NN.NNNN	
	33	blank	
barometric pressure	34 - 38	NN.NN	
(psia)			
``	39 - 80	blank	

#### 4. Pressure and temperature raw data blocks.

The pressure and temperature data are recorded in 5 record blocks. The number of sets is given in the header block as the number of pressure records. The format of the record sets is as follows:

Record # or description	Columns	Format	Comments
record I			
run number	1 - 4	NNNN	
	5	blank	
date	6 - 13	MM/DD/YY	
41	14 15 - 22	blank	
time	23	HH:MM:SS blank	
CHO pressure	24 - 35	+N.NNNNE+NN	
transducer	24 - 33	TN, MMMMETMM	
reading (volts)			
reading (veres)	36 - 80	blank	
record II			
CH1 pressure	1 - 12	+N.NNNNE+NN	
transducer			
reading (volts)			
CH2 pressure	13 - 24	+N.NNNNE+NN	
transducer			
reading (volts)	25 - 36	+N.NNNNE+NN	
CH3 pressure transducer	23 - 36	+N.INMININE+NN	
reading (volts)			
CH4 pressure	37 - 48	+N.NNNNE+NN	
transducer		7 2 7 2 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	
reading (volts)			
CH5 pressure	49 - 60	+N.NNNNE+NN	
transducer			
reading (volts)			
CH6 pressure	61 - 72	+N.NNNNE+NN	
transducer			
reading (volts)	70 00	1.1	
	73 - 80	blank	

Record # or description	Columns	Format	Comments
record III			
CH7 pressure transducer	1 - 12	+N.NNNNE+NN	
reading (volts) CH8 pressure transducer	13 - 24	+N.NNNNE+NN	
reading (volts) CH9 pressure transducer	25 - 36	+N.NNNNE+NN	
reading (volts) CH10 pressure transducer	37 - 48	+N.NNNNE+NN	
reading (volts) CH11 pressure transducer	49 - 60	+N.NNNNE+NN	
reading (volts) CH12 pressure transducer	61 - 72	+N.NNNNE+NN	
reading (volts)	73 - 80	blank	
record IV			
PRT1 forward temperature reading (volts)	1 - 12	+N . NNNNNE+NN	
PRT2 forward temperature	13 - 24	+N.NNNNE+NN	
reading (volts) PRT3 forward temperature	25 - 36	+N.NNNNE+NN	
reading (volts) PRT4 forward temperature	37 - 48	+N.NNNNE+NN	
reading (volts) PRT5 forward temperature	49 - 60	+N.NNNNE+NN	
reading (volts) PRT1 reverse temperature	61 - 72	+N.NNNNE+NN	
reading (volts)	73 - 80	blank	
record V			
PRT2 reverse temperature reading (volts)	1 - 12	+n.nnnne+nn	

PRT3 reverse	13 - 24	+N.NNNNE+NN
temperature		
reading (volts)		
PRT4 reverse	25 - 36	+N.NNNNE+NN
temperature		
reading (volts)		
PRT5 reverse	37 - 48	+N.NNNNE+NN
temperature		
reading (volts)		
check resistor	49 - 60	+N.NNNNE+NN
forward voltage		
check resistor	61 - 72	+N.NNNNE+NN
reverse voltage		
	73 - 80	blank

#### 5. Natural gas composition data blocks.

The data recorded by the on-line chromatographic system at Joliet are stored in a record pair. In many cases, there was not an analysis performed by the chromatograph for each test run. Typically, two test runs were made for each gas analysis recorded. Thus, the data in this record pair corresponds to the most recent analysis recorded prior to the run time listed in the header block. The format of the record pair is given here:

ecord # or escription	Columns	Format	Comment
_			
ecord I	1 0	MM (DD (37)	
te	1 - 8	MM/DD/YY	
	9	blank	
n time	10 - 17	HH:MM:SS	
	18	blank	
alysis time	19 - 22	HHMM	
	23	blank	
de	24 - 27	XXXX	
	28	blank	
arm	29 - 36	XXXXXXX	
	37 - 80	blank	
cord II			
+ mole percent	1 - 7	NNN.NNN	
	8	blank	
trogen conc.	9 - 15	NNN.NNN	
le percent			
	16	blank	
hane conc.	17 - 23	NNN . NNN	
e percent			
F	24	blank	
conc.	25 - 31	NNN . NNN	
le percent	23 31	212121 • 212121	
ro por conc	32	blank	
nane conc.	33 - 39	NNN.NNN	
le percent	33 37	747474 * 747474	
to percent	40	blank	
nano dono	41 - 47	NNN . NNN	
ppane conc. Le percent	41 - 4/	ININIA * ININIA	
e hercenc	48	blank	
itana aana	46 49 - 55		
utane conc.	49 - 33	NNN . NNN	
e percent	5.6	h l amle	
	56	blank	
utane conc.	57 - 63	NNN.NNN	
e percent	61	1.1 1.	
	64	blank	
entane conc.	65 - 71	NNN . NNN	
e percent	70		
	72	blank	
pentane mole	73 - 79	NNN . NNN	
rcent			
	80	blank	

## Format for section IV, auxiliary file, for the High Reynolds Number Data Base Project

For the High Reynolds Number data base, the auxiliary file contains the nozzle calibration coefficients, and the pressure transducer daily calibration data.

1. Sonic nozzle diameter and calibration coefficient data block.

The diameter and calibration coefficient data for the sonic nozzles consists of a series of 11 records. These values were used uniformly throughout the data reduction procedures employed in this project. The format of the sonic nozzle data records is given here:

Record # or description	Columns	Format	Comments
record I			
nozzle diameter	1 - 6 7	N.NNNN blank	
A coefficient	8 - 14 15	N.NNNNN blank	
B coefficient	16 - 22 23 - 80	+NN.NNN blank	

#### 2. Static and differential pressure transducer calibration data blocks.

The pressure transducer calibration data are in the form of a header record followed by a series of single data records. For the differential pressure calibrations, the header record identifies the calibration observation number, date, time, transducer serial numbers for the two transducers, and DDR-6000 serial numbers. The calibration observation number is a sequential number which is one (1) at the beginning of any given day, and is not related to the test run number. The format of the differential pressure header record is given here:

Record # or description	Columns	Format	Comments
record I			
calibration observation number	1-2	NN	
	3	blank	
date	4 - 11	MM/DD/YY	
	12	blank	
time	13 - 20	HH:MM:SS	
	21	blank	
DP1 serial number	22 - 27	XXXXXX	
	28	blank	
DP2 serial number	29 - 34	XXXXXX	
	35	blank	
number of data points	36 - 37	NN	
	38 - 80	blank	

The differential pressure data records for the calibration are a series of records containing the DDR-6000 zero and response values, and the response values for each device. The total number of records in the series is given in the header record, above. The format of the data records is given here:

Record # or description	Columns	Format	Comments
record I			
DDR-6000 zero voltage	1 - 9	N.NNNNNNN	
Ö	10	blank	
DDR-6000 response voltage	11 - 18	N.NNNNNN	
	19	blank	
DP1 response voltage	20 - 26	N.NNNN	
	27	blank	
DP2 response voltage	28 - 34	N.NNNN	
0	35 - 80	blank	

For the static pressure calibrations, the header record identifies the calibration observation number, date, time, barometric pressure, the serial number of the dead weight tester, the serial number of five transducers, and the number of data records in the calibration. The calibration observation number is a sequential number which is one (1) at the beginning of any given day, and is not related to the test run number. The format of the static pressure header record is given here:

Record # or description	Columns	Format	Comments	
record I				

record I		
calibration	1 - 2	NN
observation number		
	3	blank
date	4 - 11	MM/DD/YY
	12	blank
time	13 - 20	HH:MM:SS
	21	blank
barometric pressure	22 - 28	NNN.NNN
(psia)		
	29	blank
DWT serial number	30 - 34	XXXXX
	35	blank
SP1 serial number	36 - 41	XXXXX
	42	blank
SP2 serial number	43 - 48	XXXXX
	49	blank
SP3 serial number	50 - 55	XXXXX
	56	blank
SP4 serial number	57 - 62	XXXXXX
	63	blank
SP5 serial number	64 - 69	XXXXX
	70	blank
number of data	71 - 72	NN
records		
	73 - 80	blank

The static pressure calibration data records are a series of records containing the dead weight tester temperature, carrier mass, total mass, and static pressure, and the response values for each of the five transducers. The format of the data records is given here:

Record # or description	Columns	Format	Comments
record I			
DWT temperature (deg. F)	1 - 7	NN . NNNN	
	8	blank	
DWT weight carrier mass (lb <sub>m</sub> )	9 - 16	NN . NNNNN	
	17	blank	
DWT total mass (lb <sub>m</sub> )	18 - 24	NNN . NNN	
m ,	25	blank	
DWT static pressure (psig)	26 - 32		
	33	blank	
SP1 response voltage	34 - 40	N. NNNNN	
	41	blank	
SP2 response voltage	42 - 48	N.NNNN	
	49	blank	
SP3 response voltage	50 - 56	N.NNNN	
	57	blank	
SP4 response voltage	58 - 64	N.NNNN	
•	65	blank	
SP5 response voltage	66 - 72	N.NNNN	
	73 - 80	blank	

#### APPENDIX H

#### Operating Procedure for NGPLA

#### START UP - Gas in flow meters at line pressure.

#### In Computer Room:

- 1. Turn on Kepco Power Supply (it should indicate 30 volts).
- 2. Check that Ruska DDR6000 is on (3 hour warm-up required).
- 3. Turn on HP 3497A data logger.
- 4. Turn on window volt meter.

#### In Transducer Room:

- 5. Check that all side valves on the DP transducer 5 ways are closed and all left hand side valves on the static transducer 5 ways are closed.
- 6a. Close all vents on static transducer 5 ways and open both small valves.
- 6b. Open right hand side valves on static transducer 5 ways.
- 6c. Check to make sure 3 small valves on all DP transducer 5 ways are closed. If these valves are closed and DP transducers were left with 600 psi nitrogen gas, skip to step 10. SEE NOTE AT END OF SHUT DOWN PROCEDURE.
- 7. Close the Whitey vent valve on DDR 5 way.
- 8. Open the three small valves on the DDR 5 way.
- 9. Open the side valves on the DDR 5 way.
- 10. Open pressure pump bypass (pull out little knob).
- 11. Back out pressure pump counter clockwise. (Return two turns clockwise).
- 12. Back off N2 supply regulator at bottle valve for DP calibration.
- 13. Open N<sub>2</sub> supply valve for DP transducer calibration (lowest Whitey).
- 14. At  $N_2$  supply regulator open bottle valve and slowly apply pressure (100 psi/10 sec.) to equal gas line pressure.

#### In Computer Room:

15. Turn on computer power (CRT and printer power also come on). Enter "B:<cr>" at CRT.

- 16. Punch the "Online Fault" button on the printer (green indicator light comes on).
- 17. Enter "DO NGPL<cr>" at CRT (computer will display menu).

NOTE\*: At any time during the day, the test loop pressure and temperature values may be monitored from the menu. Enter "1<cr>" at CRT to enter the monitor program.

#### To Calibrate the Pressure Transducer:

18. Enter "2<cr>" at CRT.

Computer will display the last ENCAL analysis.

NOTE: If this does not occur within three minutes, punch "RESET" on computer and go to step 17.

19. Follow the instruction on the CRT.

NOTE\*: The low range DP transducers are calibrated first, then the high range, then the static transducers.

- 20. Zero differential is taken as valves are now set.
- 21. To get the requested differential pressure, close the right hand small valve on the DDR 5 way 3 and push in pump bypass knob, adjust the pump as required.

NOTE: Don't drive the window volt meter negative BELOW its zero DP reading.

- 22. At the end of each DP transducer calibration open the DDR 5 way right hand small valve and pull out the bypass knob to get zero DP reading. Back out pressure pump (counter clockwise) between DP calibrations and after last DP calibration. Turn pump back clockwise two turns from stop.
- 23. At the end of each calibration the computer displays and prints calibration data. Keep these prints.

NOTE\*: If the standard deviation on the print-out is:

Low range DP: greater than .001 High range DP: greater than .01 Static pressures: greater than .6

the calibration must be rerun.

To rerun enter N when asked "if the calibration was NOT good and you wish to redo it enter N else enter Y".

24. After calibrations are completed the computer returns to the menu.

#### IMPORTANT -- IN TRANSDUCER ROOM - BEFORE YOU PROCEED

- 25. Close side valves on DDR 5 way. Close valve at N2 regulator.
- 25a. Very slowly open vent valve 1.
- 26. Open 2 small valves on any DP transducer 5 way, leave vent closed.
- 27. When the gas line is to pressure open both side valves on all DP transducer 5 ways.
- 28. Close right hand side valves on all static transducer 5 ways.
- 28a. Close left small valves on static transducer 5 ways.
- 29. Close 2 small valves opened in step 26.
- 30. Open left hand side valves on all static transducer 5 ways.
- 31. Open vents on all static transducer 5 ways.

TRANSDUCERS are ready for data runs.

#### ORIFICE METER DATA ACQUISITION:

1. When the NGPL menu is displayed after the pressure transducer calibration, enter "3<cr>" at CRT to begin data acquisition.

NOTE\*: Please be certain that the ENCAL is not about to print before this step.

- 2. The computer will display the last ENCAL analysis. Touch the space bar to continue.
- 3. The computer will display a message to the operator, followed by the date on which the transducers were last calibrated.
- 4. The computer will then ask for the next run number, barometric pressure, meter tube designation, orifice plate designation, and each of four nozzle designations. Please follow the instructions on the CRT.

NOTE\*: If a nozzle location is not to be used for the current flowrate, use item #12 for OFF.

- 5. The computer will then ask for comments from the operator. These comments are particularly useful, for example, to note weather conditions (rain starting during a test point or broken clouds with intermittent sunshine). In addition, the operator should note anything that does not seem appropriate. Note that after all comments have been made, an additional <cr>
  is required to continue.
- 6. The pressure and temperature monitor will then be displayed. The operator should wait for stable conditions before beginning data acquisition. If a nozzle which should be OFF has a pressure drop larger than 5 percent, an error message will be displayed. Follow the instructions. If the orifice state pressure falls below 460 psia, the program will abort. If the orifice static pressure falls between 460 and 480 psia, a warning will be displayed. Follow the instructions.
- 7. Touch the space bar when the cursor is lit to begin data acquisition. Data acquisition requires approximately six minutes.
- 8. After data acquisition, touch the  $\langle cr \rangle$  to continue. If a new ENCAL analysis is ready, the computer will run the program necessary to read the analysis. Then the data acquisition program will run again. For the same flowrate the program will continue with step #5 of these instructions. After six points at the same flowrate, the program will automatically stop and compute mean pressures, temperatures, mass flowrate, and orifice  $C_D$ . Then the data will be put into the database. Wordstar is then used to store operator comments (see special instructions on use of Wordstar).
- 9. A new ENCAL analysis will be read before returning to the main MENU.

- 10. If another flowrate is desired, enter "3<cr>" at CRT.
- 11. After six (6) flowrates or at the end of the day, it is necessary to get a final ENCAL analysis, back up all data on two (2) floppy diskettes, initialize the NGPL database files and put the computer in remote mode for data transmissions. Enter "4<cr>" at CRT to begin these tasks.

NOTE\*: Please be certain that the final ENCAL analysis is later than the one previously used for data acquisition. If necessary, please wait (up to 13 minutes) before entering "4<cr>" at CRT.

SHUT DOWN - Procedures for Transducers After Completion of Daily Runs

#### In Computer Room:

- 1. Turn off computer.
- 2. Turn off window volt meter.
- 3. IF YOU INTEND TO RUN TOMORROW leave Kepco on otherwise turn it off.

#### In Transducer Room:

- 4. Close all left hand static pressure 5 way valves.
- 5. Open two small valves on any DP transducer 5 way, leave vent closed.
- 6. Close both side valves on all DP transducer 5 ways.
- 7. Open vent at 5 way used in step 5 (bleed off gas).
- 8. Close valves opened in step 5 and 7.
- 9. Check that 3 small valves on DDR 5 way are open.
- 10. Close Whitey vent at DDR 5 way.
- 11. SLOWLY open side valves on DDR 5 way.
- 11a. Slowly open valve at N2 regulator to fill system with N2 to 600 psi.
- 12. When DP manifold is to 600 psi as set at  $N_2$  regulator, close bottle valve.
  - NOTE\*: It is important to leave about 600 psi on DP manifold and DDR as applying this pressure just prior to calibration can cause considerable instability during the calibration of DP transducers.

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	This report describes the data acquisi in the American Petroleum Institute (A		
	coefficient project performed in natur test loop of the Natural Gas Pipeline	al gas flows and conducted at the	
	Joliet, Illinois. These systems follo	w the general design philosophy of	
	the companion intermediate Reynolds nu flows [1]. NBS provided the measureme	nt and data acquisition systems,	
	maintained the resulting database, and database.	calculated the results from that	
	Measurements of orifice discharge coef	ficients for 6- and 10-inch	
	diameter orifice meter runs were made flowrate measurement with associated m		
	temperatures. Eleven venturis were ca Engineering Experiment Station, Inc. (	librated at the Colorado	
	and differential pressure and temperat	cure for venturi and orifice meter	
	conditions were made using an automate Temperature and pressure measurements	were directly related to U.S.	
	national measurement standards. Daily differential pressure transducers usin	ng pressure working standards was	
	designed into the measurement procedur		
	Natural gas compositions were measured based on gravimetrically-prepared gas	d using on-line gas chromatography standards having compositions	
	closely similar to those of the two go Calculations of natural gas density as	as stream compositions used.	
	recently developed state-of-the-art ed	quation of state [2] and a	
	corresponding-states model of transpor		
Collected over a 2-year period, the database contains tests on 44 orifice plates in 8 beta ratios for two meter sizes (6- and 10-inches).			
The database contains 1,345 valid test points.			
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