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FLOW[®] Control

The Magazine of Fluid Handling Systems
NOVEMBER 2011 Vol. XVII, No. 11 • www.FlowControlNetwork.com

Understanding the
THE CORIOLIS EFFECT
Impact of Coriolis Flowmeters





The Coriolis Effect

Unquestionable Accuracy, But Are Coriolis Meters Aptly Named?

The Coriolis flowmeter market has been one of the fastest growing flowmeter markets over the past five years. In many process plants, users are selecting them to replace differential-pressure (DP) meters. Their use is also growing in the oil & gas industry. Despite their higher initial purchase price, many users find them a good investment when cost of ownership

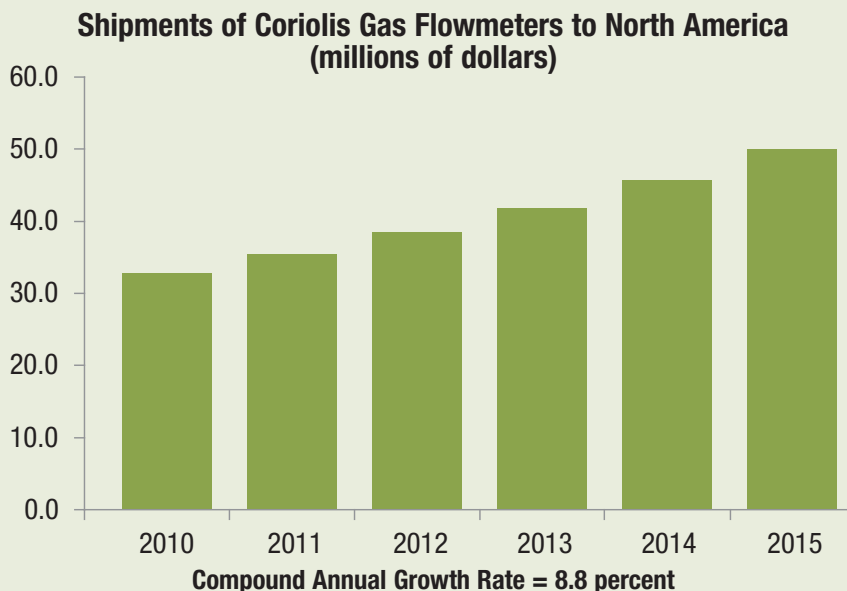
is considered.

One of the most important features of Coriolis flowmeters is that they measure mass flow. While in many cases volumetric flow is sufficient, it is also desirable at times to measure mass flow. Many products are sold by weight rather than by volume, and in these cases it is often desirable to measure mass flow.

Custody Transfer of Natural Gas Is a Potential Boom Market for Coriolis Meters

Custody transfer of natural gas is a fast-growing market, especially with the increased popularity of natural gas as an energy source. Natural gas changes hands, or ownership, at a number of points between the producer and the end-user. These transfers occur at custody-transfer points and are tightly regulated by standards groups such as the American Gas Association (AGA, aga.org). Other geographic regions have their own regulatory bodies.

One important function of the AGA and the American Petroleum Institute (API, api.org) is to lay down technical standards or criteria for sellers and buyers to follow when transferring ownership of natural gas and petroleum liquids from one party to another. In the past, these groups have published reports on the use of orifice-plate meters and turbine meters for use in the custody transfer of natural gas. The importance of these reports is illustrated by the example of ultrasonic flowmeters. In the mid-1990s, a European association of natural gas producers called Groupe Europeen de Recherche GaziSres (GERG) issued a report laying out criteria to govern the use of ultrasonic flowmeters in the custody transfer of natural gas. This resulted in a substantial boost in the sales of ultrasonic flowmeters for this purpose in Europe. In June 1998, the AGA issued AGA Report 9, which also gave criteria for using ultrasonic flowmeters in natural gas custody-transfer situations. This caused a substantial boost in the sales of these meters for that purpose, espe-



cially in the United States. The market for using ultrasonic meters to measure natural gas for custody transfer is now the fastest growing segment of the flowmeter market.

The AGA approved a report on the use of Coriolis flowmeters for custody-transfer of natural gas in 2003. This report is called AGA-11. This report partially explains the overall positive growth rate of Coriolis flowmeters, as users begin to use them for natural gas custody-transfer applications. Even though it often takes some time for end-users to adopt a new technology, this report has provided a significant boost to the use of Coriolis flowmeters for natural gas flow measurement.

The API has also issued a draft standard entitled "Measurement of Single-Phase,

Intermediate, and Finished Hydrocarbon Fluids by Coriolis Meters." A second draft standard, called "Measurement of Crude Oil by Coriolis Meters," has also been approved by the API.

Suppliers have made a number of improvements in Coriolis technology over the past five years. Coriolis meters are now much more capable of measuring gases than previous generations of Coriolis technology. The majority of Coriolis suppliers now have meters that can measure gas flow. Straight-tube meters have become more accurate and reliable, thereby addressing some of the drawbacks of bent-tube meters. These include pressure drop, the ability to measure high-speed fluids, and the tendency of bent tubes to impede the progress of fluids.



Chemical reactions are often based on mass rather than volume, so mass flow measurement is often required in the chemical industry.

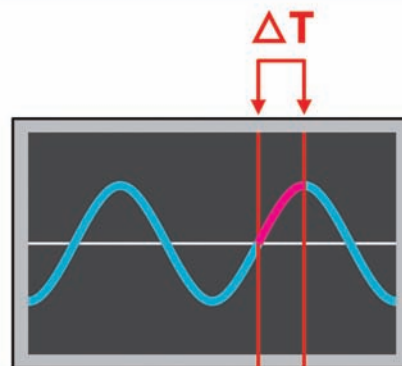
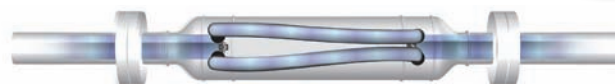
While both volumetric and mass flow apply to liquids and gases, mass flow is especially appropriate for measuring gases. This is because gases are much more affected by temperature and pressure than are liquids. Pressure has minimal effect on liquids in terms of compressibility, and is often ignored in making volumetric measurements of flow. The effects of temperature on liquids are also often disregarded, except where high accuracy is desired.

Coriolis flowmeters are the most accurate flowmeters made. While many magnetic flowmeters have accuracies in the range of 0.5 percent, many Coriolis flowmeters achieve accuracy of 0.1 percent. It is the high accuracy of Coriolis flowmeters that is one of the major reasons for their extremely rapid growth over the past five years. Companies that need flowmeters for custody transfer, or want highly accurate measurements in terms of mass, have a good reason to select Coriolis flowmeters.

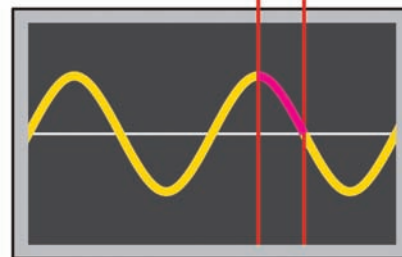
What Is the Coriolis Effect?

Coriolis flowmeters are named after Gaspard Gustave de Coriolis, a French mathematician and engineer. In 1835, he wrote a paper in which he described the behavior of objects in a rotating frame of reference. While this is sometimes called the Coriolis force, it is more accurately called the Coriolis effect, since it is not the result of a force acting directly on the object, but rather the perceived motion of a body moving in a straight line over a rotating body or frame of reference.

One common example given to illustrate the Coriolis effect is that of a ball propelled through the air a long distance in a straight line from the North Pole toward a target on the equator. By the time the ball arrives at the equator, it will not land at its apparent target, because the earth will have rotated sufficiently



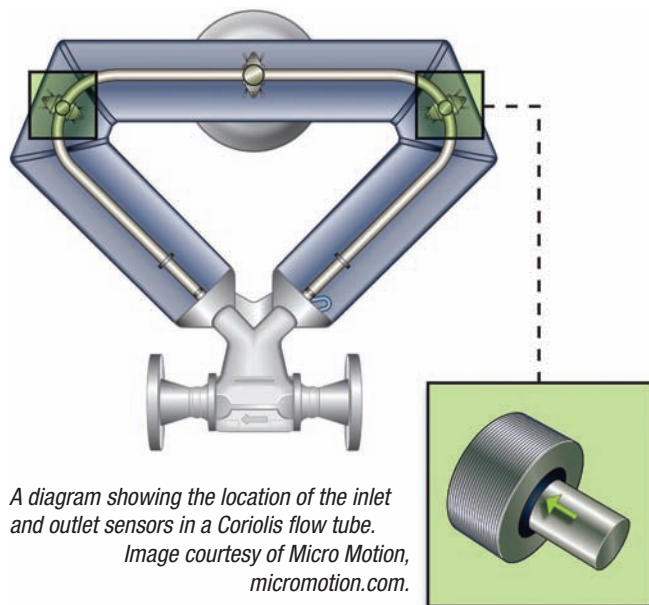
Pickoff (inlet side)



Pickoff (outlet side)

A diagram showing the phase shift in the sine waves formed by the inlet and outlet sensors.

Image courtesy of Micro Motion, micromotion.com.



A diagram showing the location of the inlet and outlet sensors in a Coriolis flow tube.

Image courtesy of Micro Motion, micromotion.com.

underneath the moving ball so that it will land some distance away from the perceived target on the equator. From the perspective of the person standing where the ball is “thrown,” the ball will appear to have curved.

A similar example is someone throwing a ball from the center of a rotating merry-go-round. If she throws the ball at a horse on the edge of the merry-go-round, assuming the merry-go-round is rotating at a rapid pace, she will not hit the horse she is aiming at but perhaps the one after it, since the horse she aimed at will have moved by the time the ball reaches the edge of the merry-go-round.

In both these cases, there is no force acting to push the ball in a curved direction. Instead, its motion will appear to be curved from the perspective of the ball-thrower because the frame of reference is moving underneath the ball. This is why the Coriolis “force” is more appropriately called the Coriolis effect. It refers to the apparent effect on the motion of an object passing over a rotating frame of reference when viewed from the perspective of the point of origin of that moving object.

Do Coriolis Flowmeters Embody the Coriolis Effect?

If Coriolis flowmeters embody the Coriolis effect, it is logical to



assume that they must have rotating tubes. Yet it is not clear why fluid passing through rotating tubes would have a Coriolis effect on the motion of the tubes, since the effect of the fluid is simply the result of inertial motion on the tubes. But in the Coriolis effect, there is no force exerted on the ball thrown on the earth or the merry-go-round apart from the force exerted in throwing the ball. The ball simply appears to curve when viewed from the perspective of the rotating body.

Proponents of the Coriolis theory also cite a similar example when trying to explain the Coriolis effect. They point to a hose full of water that is held in someone's hand. When no water is running through the hose, it remains still. But as water runs through the hose, the hose starts to twist and turn, due to the inertial effect of the running water on the hose. This is very much like the action of fluid on Coriolis tubes, but it is not clear why this is an example of the Coriolis effect. Of course rapidly flowing fluid through a narrow flexible object like a hose will cause it to twist and turn, due to the inertia of the fluid. If the pipes that carry many of the liquids in a plant were flexible instead of rigid, and the flow velocity was high enough, they would twist and turn as well. But what does this have to do with the Coriolis effect?

How Coriolis Flowmeters Actually Work

Instead of having a rotating frame of reference, Coriolis flowmeters work on the principle that the inertia created by fluid flowing

How Coriolis Flowmeters Work



For a visual explanation of how Coriolis flowmeters work, visit flwctrl.com/oDTiNZ. This video, produced by Endress+Hauser and hosted on Flow Control's FlowTube fluid handling video service, offers an easy-to-understand explanation of how Coriolis flowmeters accurately measure multiple process variables, such as mass flow, volume flow, density, temperature and viscosity via a single flow measurement device.

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- **Non Invasive** No Moving Parts
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Maximum Flow	220 ml/min (H ₂ O)
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through an oscillating tube causes the tube to twist in proportion to mass flowrate. Many Coriolis meters have two tubes. They are made to vibrate in opposition to each other by means of a magnetic coil. Sensors in the form of magnet and coil assemblies are mounted on the inlet and the outlet of both flow tubes. As the coils move through the magnetic field created by the magnet, they create a voltage in the form of a sine wave. These sine waves are the key to measuring mass flow.

Under no-flow conditions, the inlet and outlet sine waves are in phase with each other. When fluid is moving through the tubes, the tubes twist in proportion to mass flowrate. The amount of this twist is detected by the inlet and outlet sensors, based on a phase shift (time difference) that occurs in the sine waves formed by the two sensors. The mass flowrate is derived from the difference in phase shift in the sine waves formed by the inlet and outlet sensors.

Coriolis Flowmeters or Inertial Mass Flowmeters?

It is difficult to see the relation between the Coriolis effect and the inertial principle that Coriolis flowmeters actually operate on. However, this doesn't cast doubt on their effectiveness or undermine their theory of operation. It simply calls into question



whether they are appropriately named, and what connection the inventors of this meter saw between the Coriolis effect and the inertial operation of Coriolis meters. Perhaps they saw the Coriolis effect as a type of metaphor or analogue to the inertial force exerted by fluid flowing through a vibrating tube.

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Coriolis meters do have a kind of “mystique” about them that no other flowmeter has. It may be due in part to the difficulty people have in understanding how they operate. Also, manufac-

turers typically enclose the sensors inside a container, concealing their inner workings. No doubt, part of this mystique is that they are the most accurate flowmeter and they do the measurement with no moving parts, apart from the vibration of the tubes.

Recent Developments

Regardless of what one calls the principles that form the basis of Coriolis flowmeters, there is no denying that these flowmeters are playing an increasingly important role in the flowmeter market today. One important development is the introduction of large-line-size Coriolis flowmeters. Formerly, only Rheonik (now part of GE Measurement & Control Solutions, ge-mcs.com) produced Coriolis flowmeters for line sizes above six inches. Following Rheonik's introduction of large-line Coriolis flowmeters, Micro Motion (micromotion.com), Endress+Hauser (endress.com), and KROHNE (krohne.com) have all entered this market. While all Coriolis flowmeters above six inches are large and somewhat unwieldy, they have been selling well enough to have a significant impact on the market.

Despite their hefty price tag, 8-, 10-, and 12-inch Coriolis meters, many of which are designed for custody-transfer applications, are selling well in the oil & gas industry. Most recently, Endress+Hauser has introduced a 14-inch Coriolis flowmeter designed for custody-transfer applications. End-users are willing to pay a higher price for the high accuracy and reliability of Coriolis flowmeters when measuring high-value products like crude oil. Likewise, end-users pay a high initial price for ultrasonic flowmeters for custody transfer of natural gas, because they want the high accuracy and reliability of ultrasonic meters. In both these cases, lifecycle costs outweigh initial purchase price considerations.

While most of the large-line Coriolis flowmeters use the traditional bent-tube design, KROHNE has introduced a large-line Coriolis meter using its straight-tube Coriolis design. While this meter is somewhat longer than the bent-tube meters, it is less bulky because the straight-tube design requires less space. This may prove to be a strategic advantage to KROHNE in the competition for the large-line-size Coriolis flowmeter market. 

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For more information on Flow Research's research in the area of Coriolis flow measurement, see FlowCoriolis.com.

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