



AGA Report No. 6

**Field Proving of Gas Meters Using Transfer
Methods**

Prepared by
Transmission Measurement Committee

First Edition, March 2013



American Gas Association



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DISCLAIMER & COPYRIGHT	III
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	IV
TABLE OF CONTENTS	V
PURPOSE	1
1. SCOPE	1
2. TERMINOLOGY	1
3. THEORY	6
4. PROVING METERS USING CRITICAL FLOW DEVICES.....	9
4.1. INTRODUCTION	9
4.2. LABORATORY CALIBRATION OF CRITICAL FLOW VENTURI NOZZLES	10
4.3. CALCULATIONS.....	12
4.4. CFVN STAGNATION PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE	13
4.5. PROVING METERS USING A CFVN	14
4.6. CRITICAL FLOW ORIFICE PROVER	16
4.7. OTHER CRITICAL FLOW PROVERS	16
5. PROVING FIELD METERS WITH MASTER METERS.....	17
5.1. INTRODUCTION	17
5.2. HIGH PRESSURE FIELD PROVING WITH A MASTER METER.....	18
5.2.1 <i>Permanently Installed Master Meter</i>	19
5.2.2 <i>Temporarily Installed Master Meter</i>	19
5.2.3 <i>Instrumentation and Calculations</i>	20
5.3. LOW PRESSURE FIELD PROVING WITH A MASTER METER	20
5.4. CALIBRATION OF THE MASTER METER	22
5.4.1 <i>Assessing Installation Effects for Master Meters</i>	23
5.5. CALCULATIONS.....	24
6. APPLICATION OF FIELD PROVING PROCEDURES.....	25
7. REFERENCES	26
APPENDIX A – MASTER METER CONSIDERATIONS	27
A.1. INTRODUCTION	27
A.2. CONSIDERATION OF VARIOUS METER TYPES FOR USE AS MASTER METERS	27
A.2.1 <i>Coriolis</i>	27
A.2.2 <i>Critical Flow Venturi Nozzle (CFVN)</i>	28
A.2.3 <i>Multipath Ultrasonic Flow Meter (UFM)</i>	28
A.2.4 <i>Orifice Meter</i>	28
A.2.5 <i>Positive Displacement (PD) Meters (Rotary and Diaphragm)</i>	28
A.2.6 <i>Turbine Flow Meter</i>	29
A.2.7 <i>Subsonic Venturi</i>	29
A.3. REFERENCES	30
APPENDIX B – CFVN INFORMATION.....	31
B.1. CFVN UNCHOKING TEST	31
B.2. PRESSURE DROP REQUIRED FOR CRITICAL FLOW.....	32
APPENDIX C – UNCERTAINTY	33

C.1.	DESCRIPTION OF THE UNCERTAINTY EVALUATION METHOD	33
C.1.1.	<i>Define the Measurement Process</i>	34
C.1.2.	<i>Identify Uncertainty Sources</i>	34
C.1.3.	<i>Estimate Uncertainties</i>	35
C.1.4.	<i>Combined Uncertainties</i>	35
C.1.5.	<i>Report the Results of the Uncertainty Evaluation</i>	35
C.1.6.	<i>Simplification of Uncertainty Calculations</i>	35
C.1.7.	<i>Proving by CFVN Uncertainty Evaluation Example</i>	36
C.1.8.	<i>Proving by Master Meter Evaluation Example</i>	39
C.2.	REFERENCES	41
APPENDIX D – CALCULATION EXAMPLES		41
D.1.	PROVING BY CRITICAL FLOW VENTURI NOZZLE	41
D.2.	FIELD PROVING BY MASTER METER	45
D.2.1.	<i>Proving by Master Meter Example 1</i>	45
D.2.2.	<i>Proving by Master Meter Example 2</i>	47
D.2.3.	<i>Proving by Master Meter Example 3</i>	49
D.3.	CALCULATION OF CFVN SIZE	50
D.3.1.	<i>Determine the Desired Flowing Conditions</i>	50
D.3.2.	<i>Calculate the Mass Flow Rate of Gas</i>	51
D.3.3.	<i>Determine the Critical Flow Factor, C*</i>	51
D.3.4.	<i>Calculate the CFVN Throat Area</i>	51
D.3.5.	<i>Calculate the CFVN Throat Diameter</i>	51
APPENDIX E – FLUID PROPERTIES		53
E.1.	AIR PROPERTIES	53
E.2.	NATURAL GAS PROPERTIES	53
FORM TO PROPOSE CHANGES		55

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide operating personnel with methods to prove gas flow meters in the field. The methods presented will include both current technology and previously presented technology that is still in use.

1. Scope

This report includes methods for proving gas flow meters and/or metering systems in the field using either critical flow or other transfer metering techniques. It is intended for use by both technicians and engineers to enable them to apply principles of engineering, physics, and mathematics to the process of proving, verifying, or checking a working meter or metering system by utilizing a calibrated, traceable master metering system with a documented uncertainty across the range over which the master metering system is applied.

This document is intended as an informational guide and not as a prescriptive document. It is the responsibility of those using the methods described to establish error limits, required operating test range, and other criteria for determining the acceptability of a meter proof and the situations in which these proving methods can be applied.

2. Terminology

For the purposes of this report, the following terms are defined:

Actual volume	a quantity of gas that occupies a specified physical volume at some specified pressure and temperature. This term only refers to the actual volume at operating conditions. <i>Contrasting term: standard volume.</i>
Actual volume flow rate	the rate of flow in units of actual volume per unit time. <i>Contrasting term: standard volume flow rate.</i>
Accuracy	a qualitative concept of the closeness in agreement of a measured value and an accepted reference value. <i>Contrasting term: "meter accuracy" that has a specific quantitative definition provided in this document.</i>
Adjustment	the mechanical or electronic operations required to create agreement between the test device output and the reference device as the result of information gathered during a calibration.
Beta	a dimensionless ratio of the measured throat diameter to the measured inlet diameter.
Boundary layer	the layer of slower flow adjacent to the boundary surface of a body containing a flowing fluid.
Calibration	the process of determining, under specified conditions, the relationship between the output (or response) of a