

Coriolis in the Marine Industry



Advantages Coriolis Meters

- Direct Measurement of Mass, Temp, Density
- Indirect measurement of Volume and Concentration (e.g. BRIX)
- Accuracy - high precision...Swiss Watch
- Rate, Total, Density, and Temperature outputs standard
- No moving parts
- No straight piping requirements
- Low maintenance
- No need for recalibration
- Overall cost of ownership
- Variety of materials



- Accurate Mass Flow measurement
- Accurate Density Measurement
- Accurate Temperature Measurement

What makes the difference between suppliers ?

- Mechanical Design
- Signal Processing

- **MASS FLOW SENSITIVITY DEFINITION:**

- $K = \text{flowrate (gm/sec)} / \text{per unit } \Delta t \text{ time-delay } (\mu\text{sec})$
- The better the Phase Shift (Δt time-delay (μsec)) the better the mechanical design



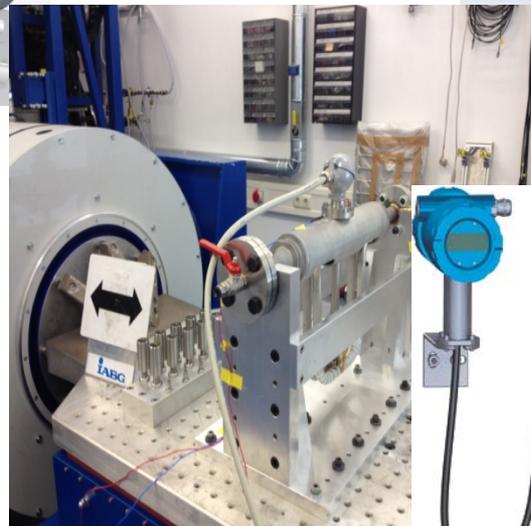
0 – 230.000 kg/h



U-Tube

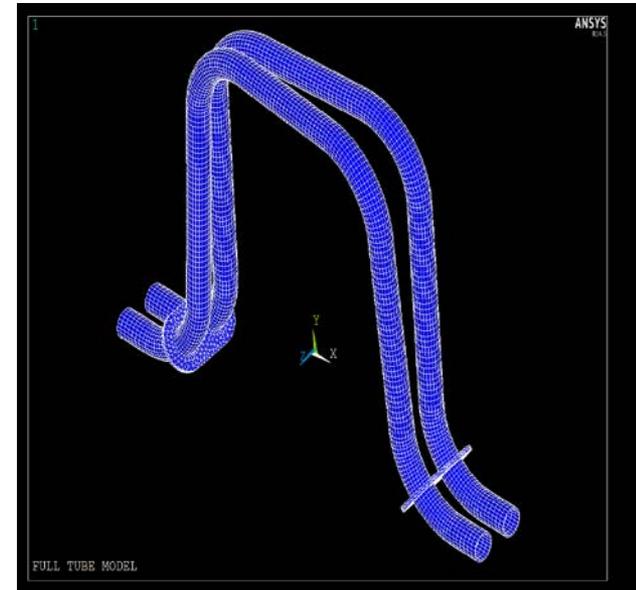
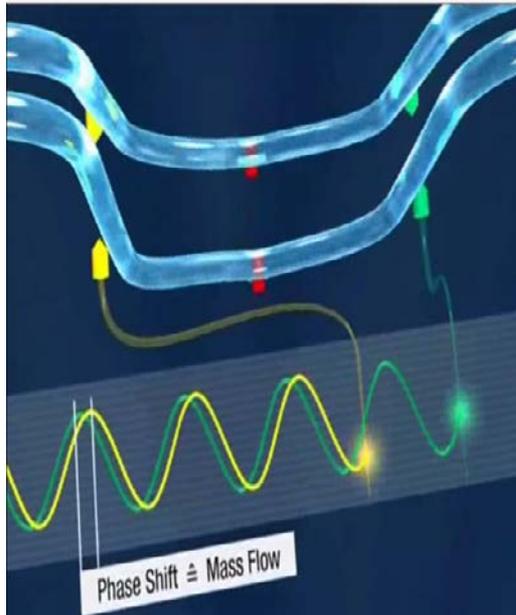


Diamond shape



Gaspard Gustave de Coriolis

20th Century



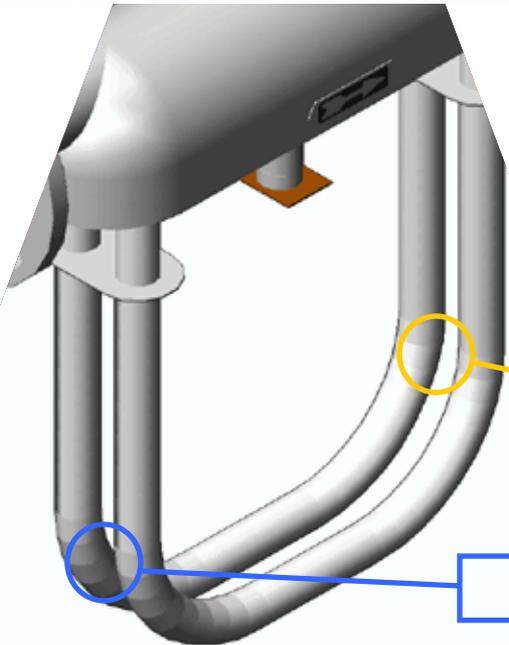
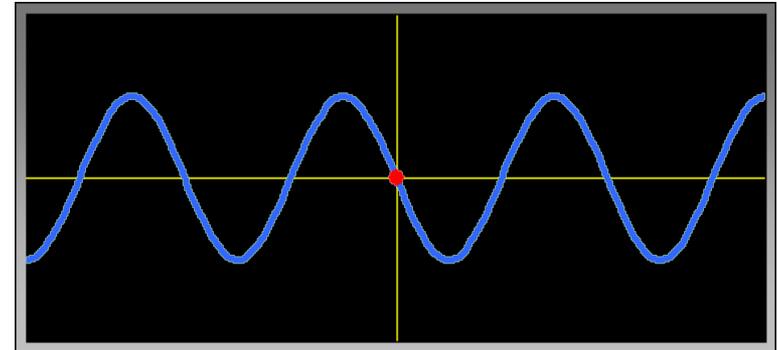
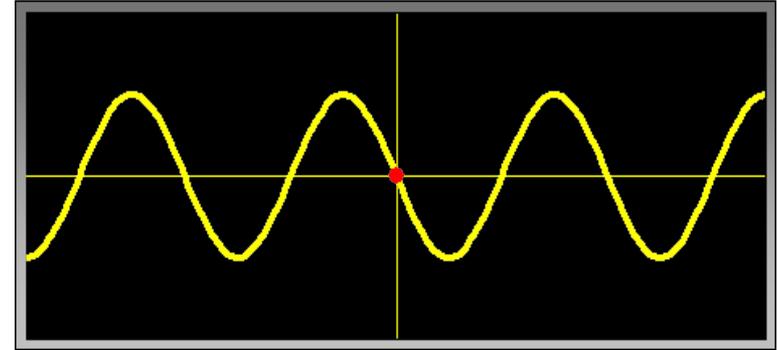
Sur les équations du mouvement relatif des systèmes de corps, 1835

$$\vec{F}_C = -2 m (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{v})$$

Principle of Measurement



Mass Flow



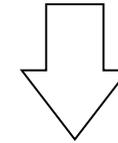
Electromagnetic Pick-off (Downstream)

Electromagnetic Pick-off (Upstream)

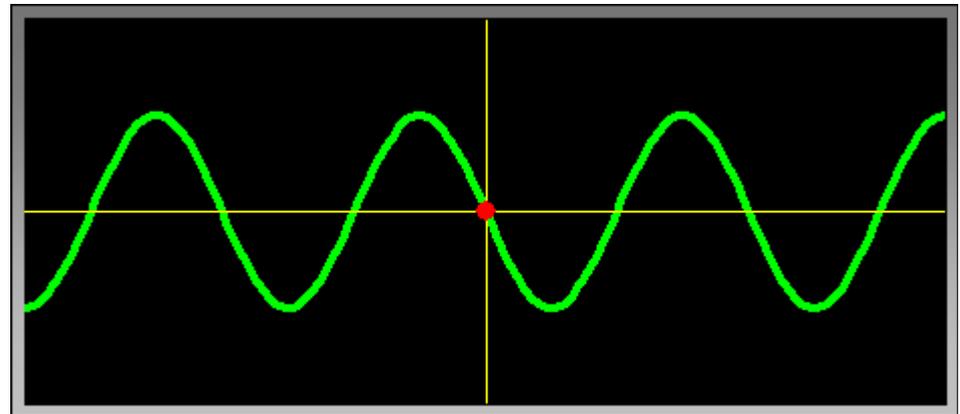
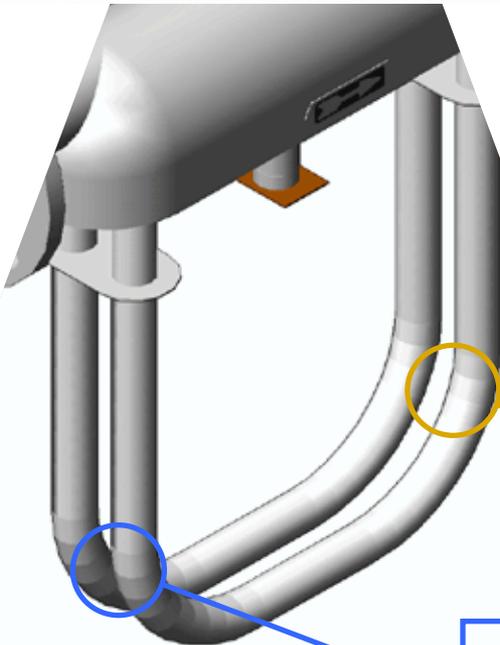
Principle of Measurement



Zero flow



ΔT : No time difference



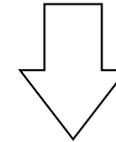
Electromagnetic Pick-off (Downstream)

Electromagnetic Pick-off (Upstream)

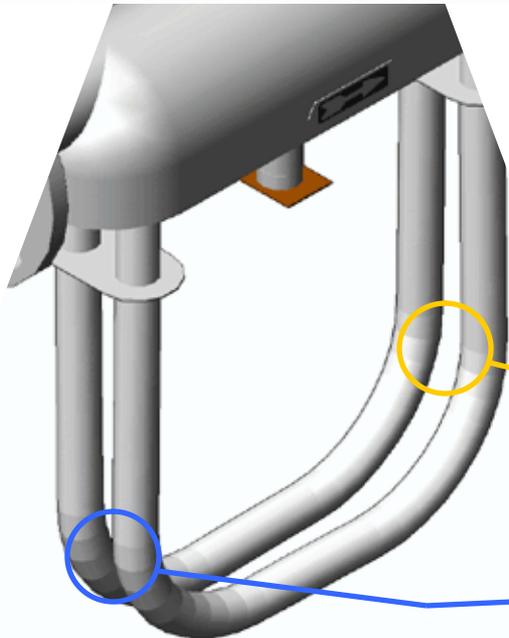
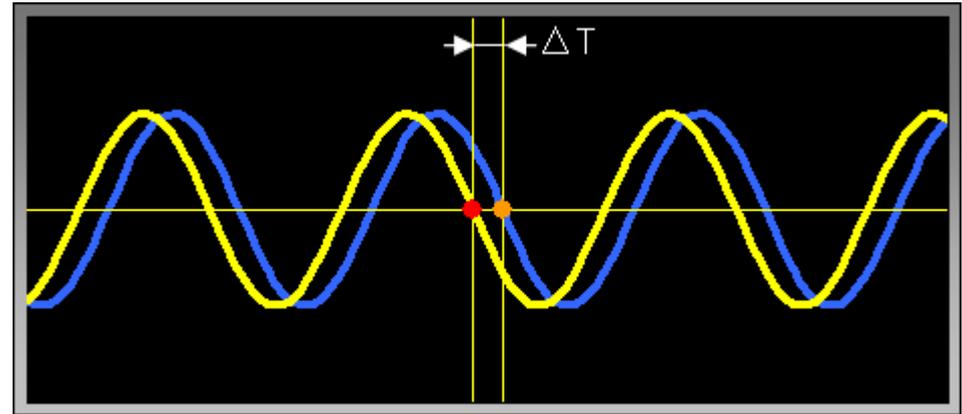
Principle of Measurement



Low flow



ΔT : Small



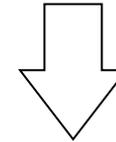
Electromagnetic Pick-off (Downstream)

Electromagnetic Pick-off (Upstream)

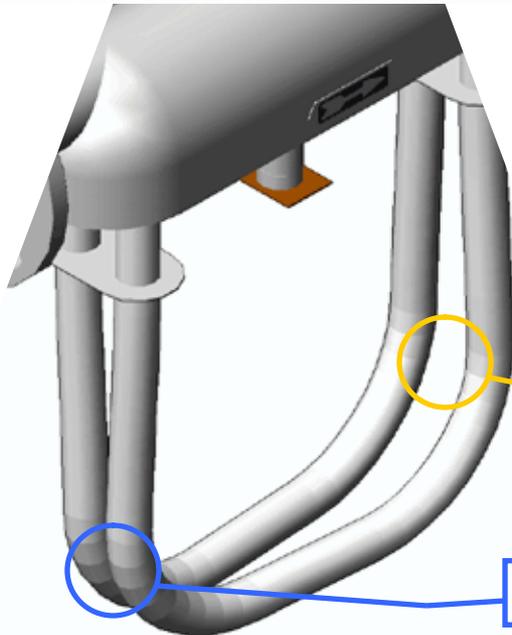
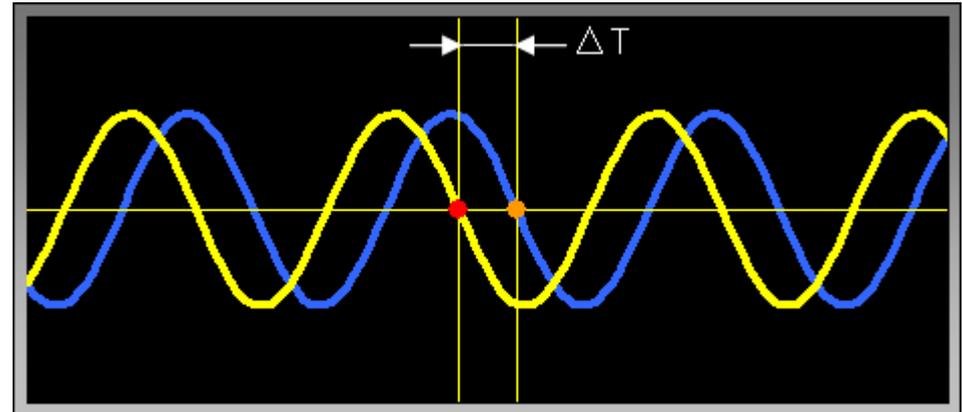
Principle of Measurement



High flow



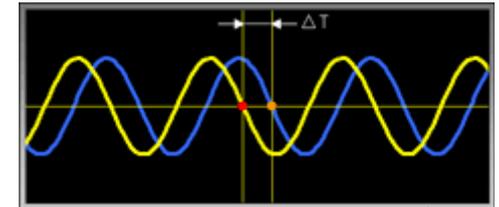
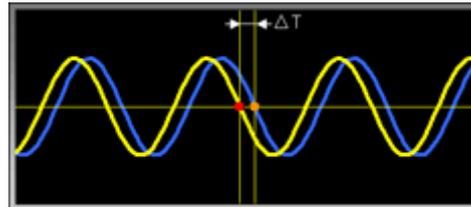
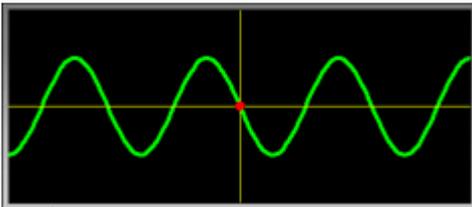
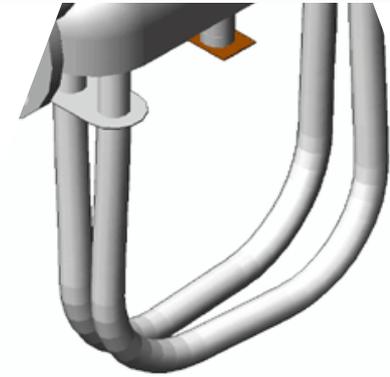
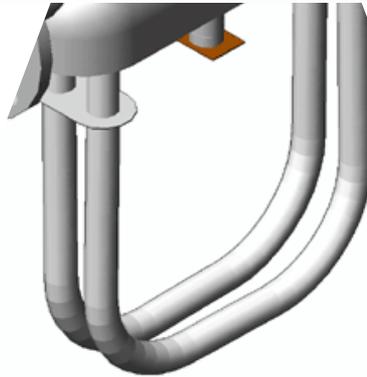
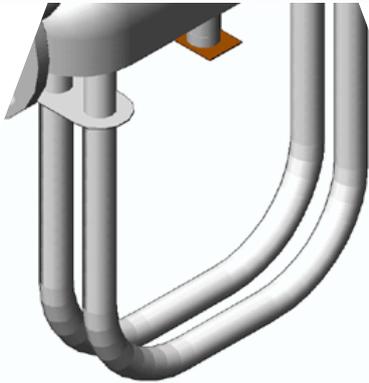
ΔT : High



Electromagnetic Pick-off (Downstream)

Electromagnetic Pick-off (Upstream)

Principle of Measurement



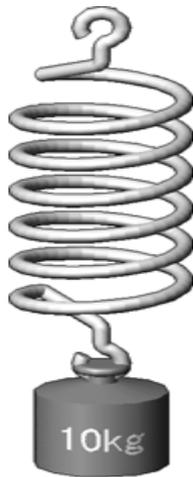
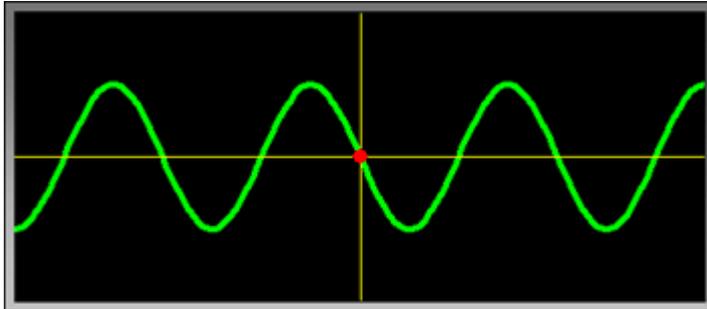
No flow, no ΔT

Small flow, small ΔT

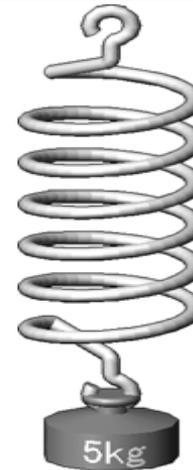
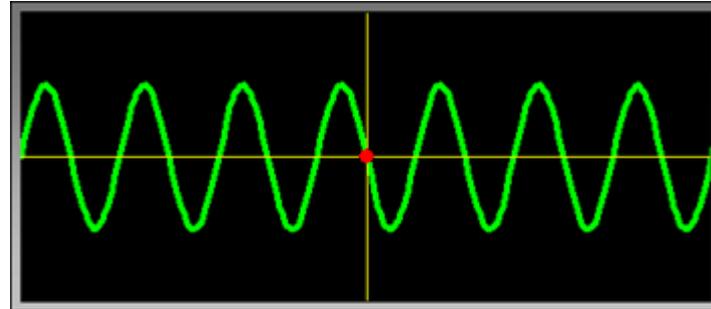
High flow, high ΔT

Principle of Measurement

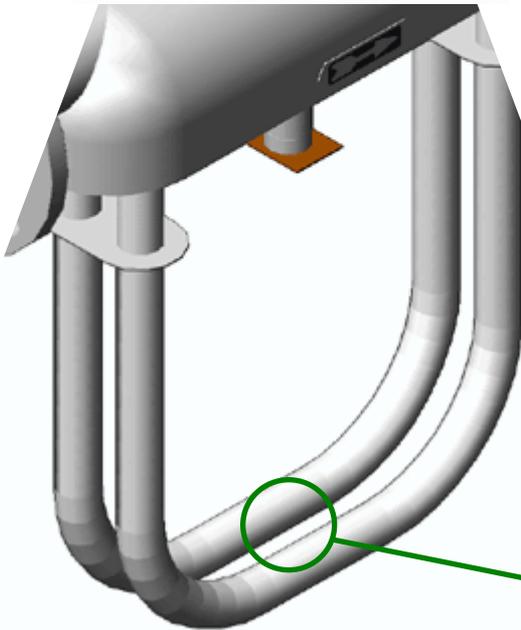
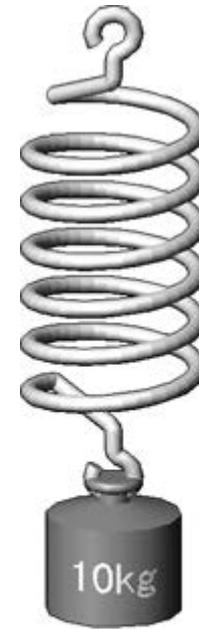
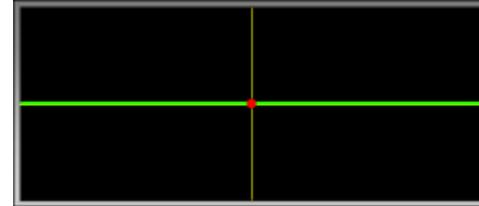
Density



Density

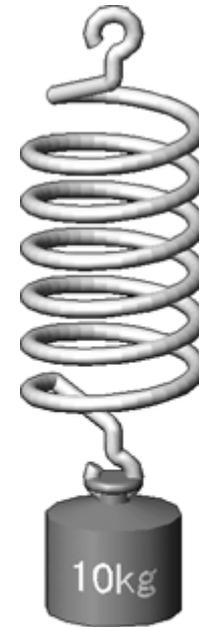
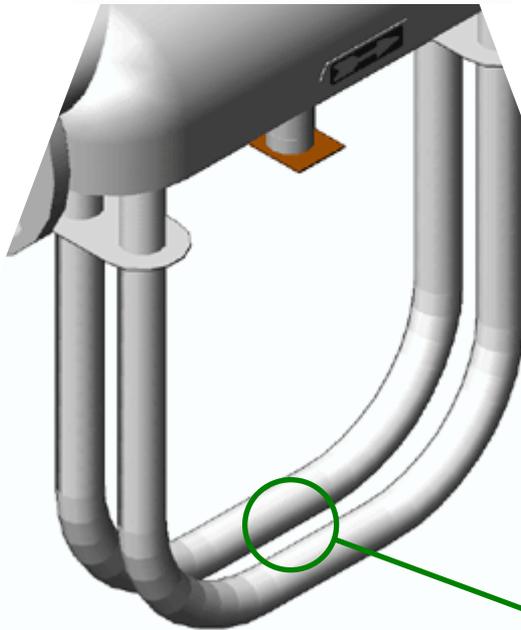
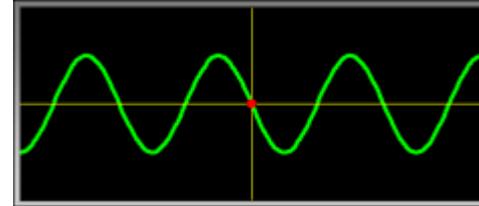


Principle of Measurement



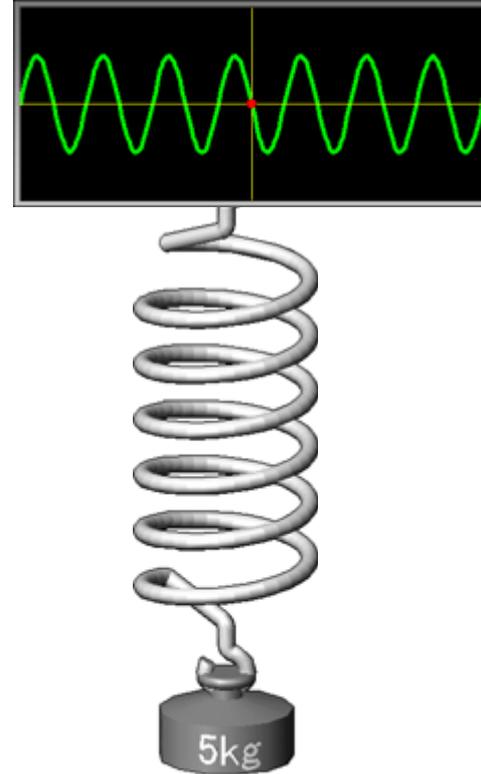
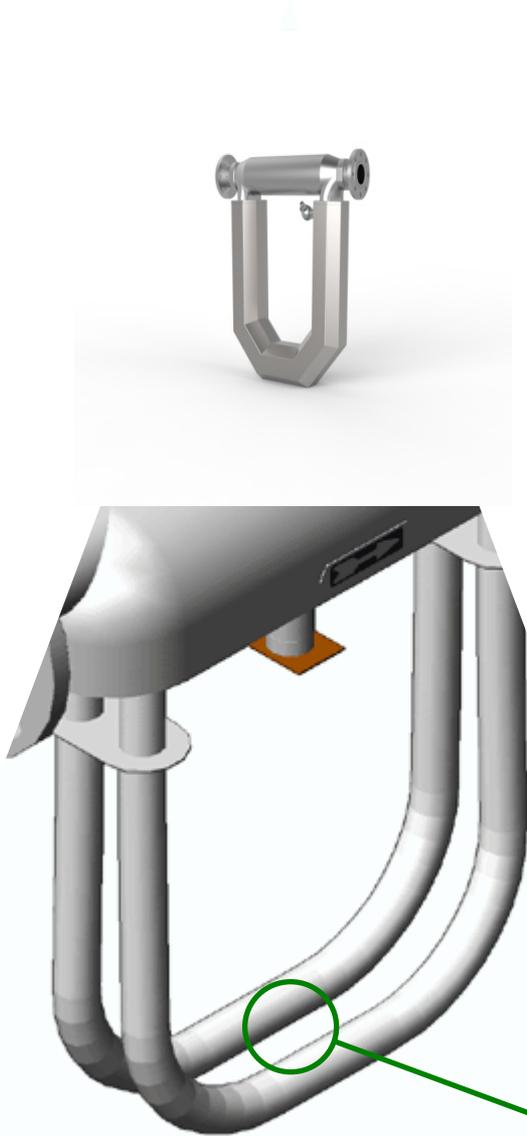
Electromagnetic Oscillator

Principle of Measurement



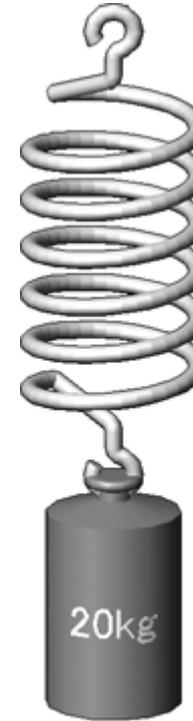
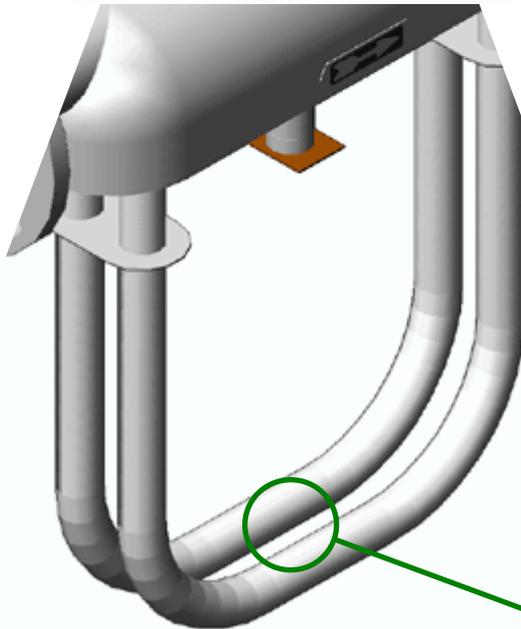
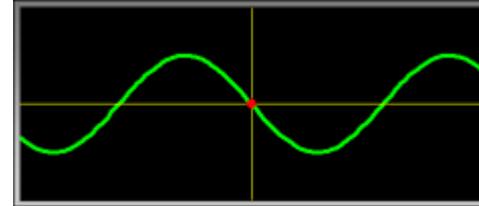
Electromagnetic Oscillator

Principle of Measurement



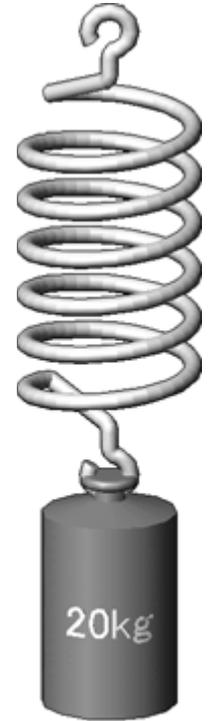
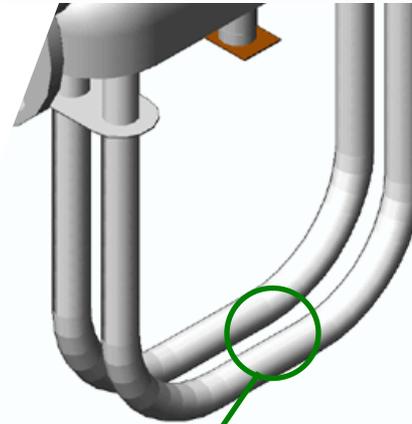
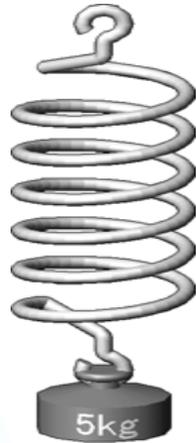
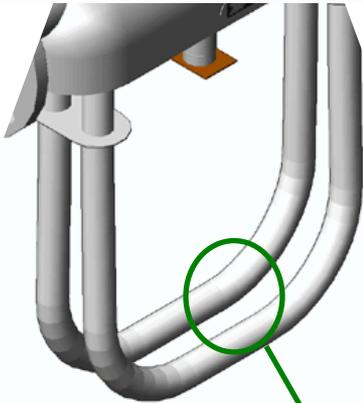
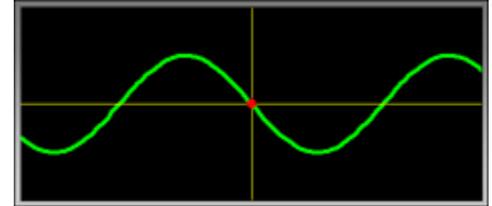
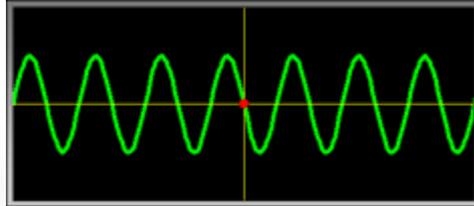
Electromagnetic Oscillator

Principle of Measurement

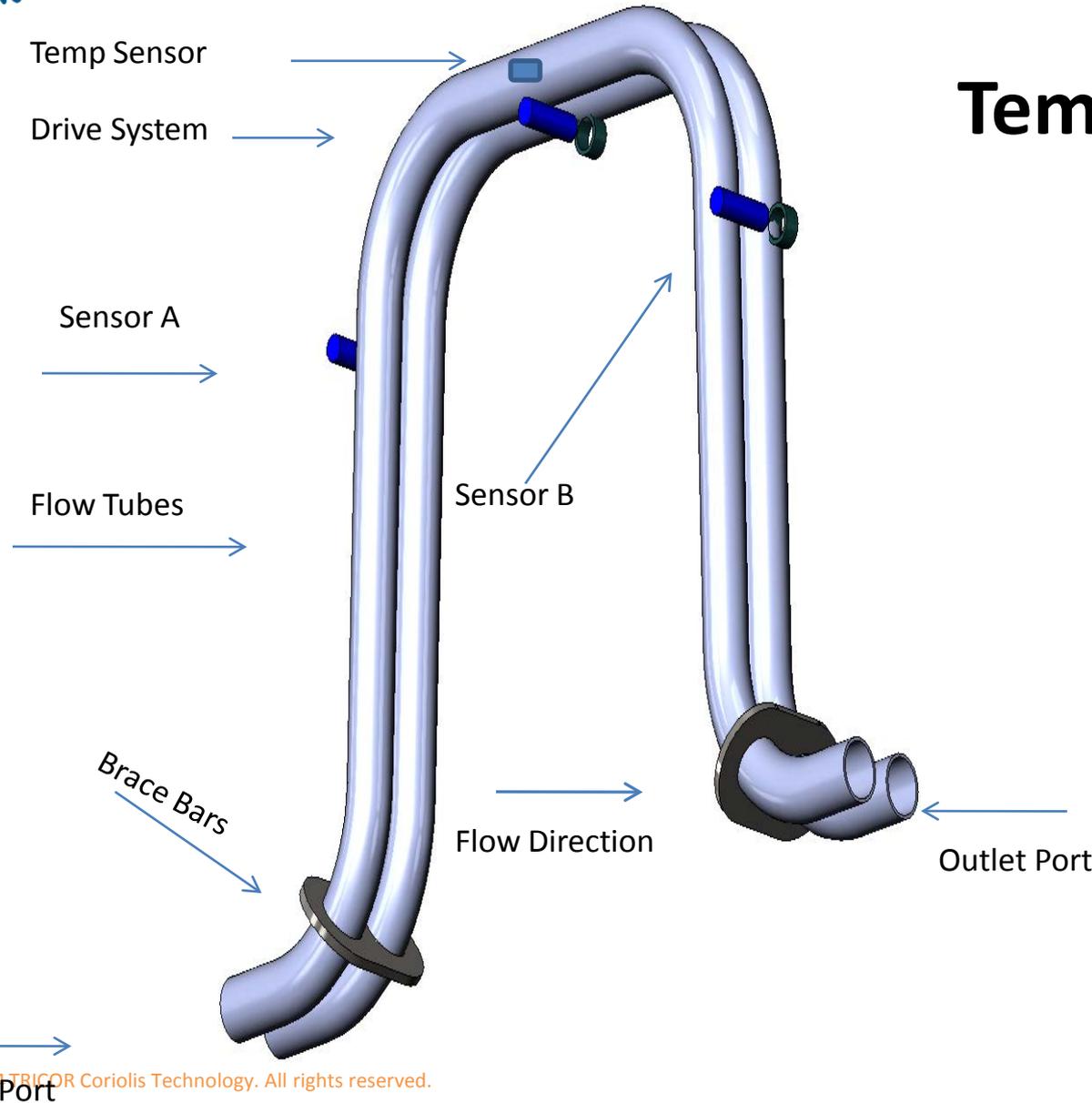


Electromagnetic Oscillator

Principle of Measurement



Electromagnetic Oscillator



Temperature

ACCURACY CLAIMS:

Claimed Mass Flow Accuracy = 0,1%

METER DESIGN:

316L Temperature Coefficient = 4,26%
per 100°C (.0426 % /°C)

**Mass Flow Temperature Accuracy
Required = $0.1 / 0,0426 = 2.3^{\circ}\text{C}$**

MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE ERROR AT 90°C

Class A Sensors : $\Delta t = \pm(0,15^{\circ}\text{C} + 0,002$
 $|t|) = 0.15 + .002 * 90 = 0.33^{\circ}\text{C}$

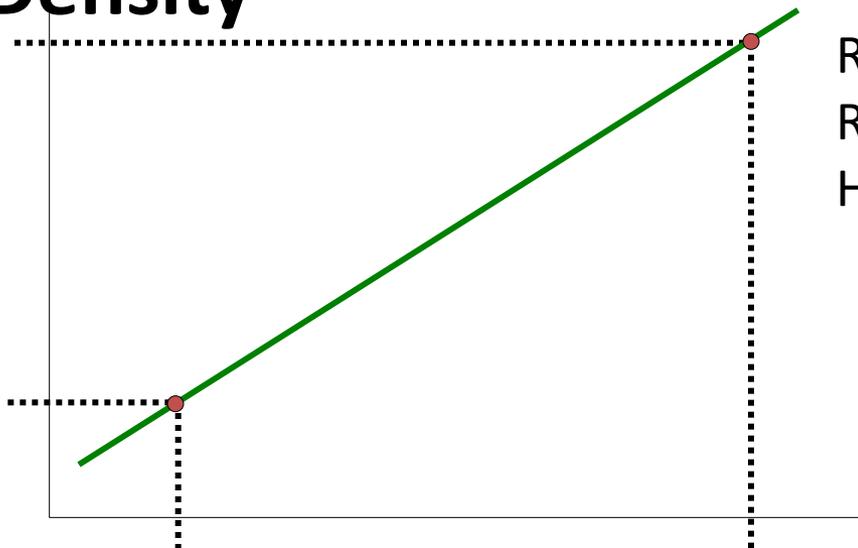
Class B Sensors: $\Delta t = \pm(0.3^{\circ}\text{C} + 0,005$
 $|t|) = 0,3 + .005 * 90 = 0,75^{\circ}\text{C}$

What makes the difference between suppliers ?

- **Mechanical Design**
 - Our Phase Shift is @ 40 μS
 - 40 μS reflects and excellent mechanical design
-
- **MASS FLOW SENSITIVITY DEFINITION:**
 - $K = \text{flowrate (gm/sec)} / \text{per unit } \Delta t \text{ time-delay } (\mu\text{sec})$
 - The better the Phase Shift (Δt time-delay (μsec)) the better the mechanical design

- Density

High Density
Density
Low Density

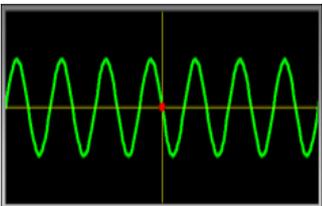


RHO air 0,0012g/cc
RHO H2O 0,998g/cc

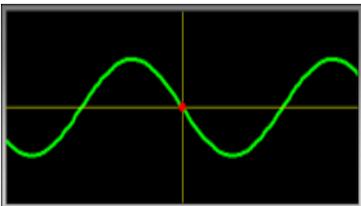
163Hz
141Hz

Periode²
Air 3,76378E-05
Water 5,02993E-05

Slope Air/Water = 25,17%
25% reflects an excellent Density slope



period²



- **Temperature**
- **Class A Sensor : $\Delta t = \pm(0,15^{\circ}\text{C} + 0,002 |t|)$**
- **We are fully matching the required specification**

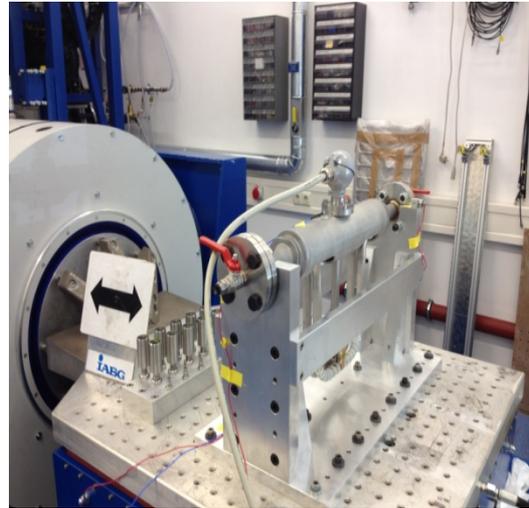
What makes the difference between suppliers ?

- **Signal Processing**
- Analog Front End makes the electronics very robust for harsh conditions
- Digital Signal Processing with a μP timer resolution of 100MHz (10 ns)

What makes a good Coriolis meter?

- Accurate Mass Flow measurement ++
- Accurate Density Measurement ++
- Accurate Temperature Measurement +

An excellent meter to replace Volume flow meters in the Marine Industry as **Density accuracy is also key** also for an **excellent Volume Measurement of a Mass Flow Meter**



Quoted for:
Hanjin Gothenburg
Ever-Chivalry
Ital Contessa

TRICOR METER SELECTION AND PRESSURE DROP PROGRAM

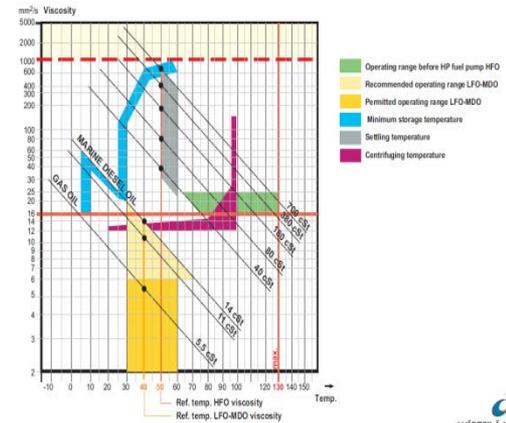
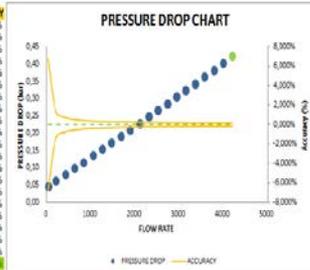


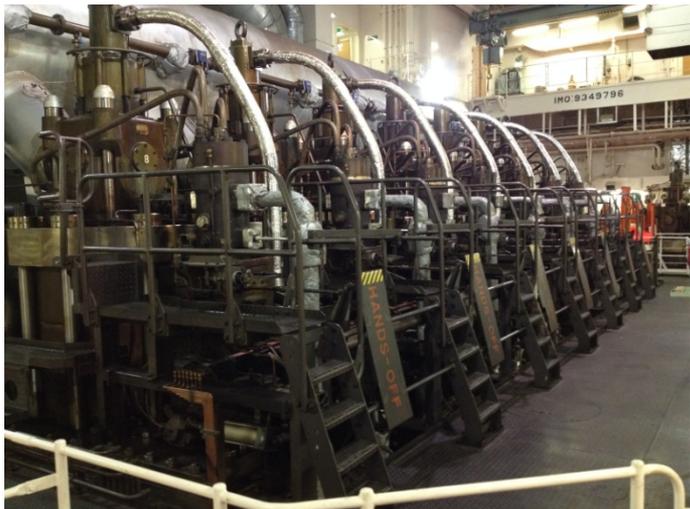
NEW CALCULATION PRINT

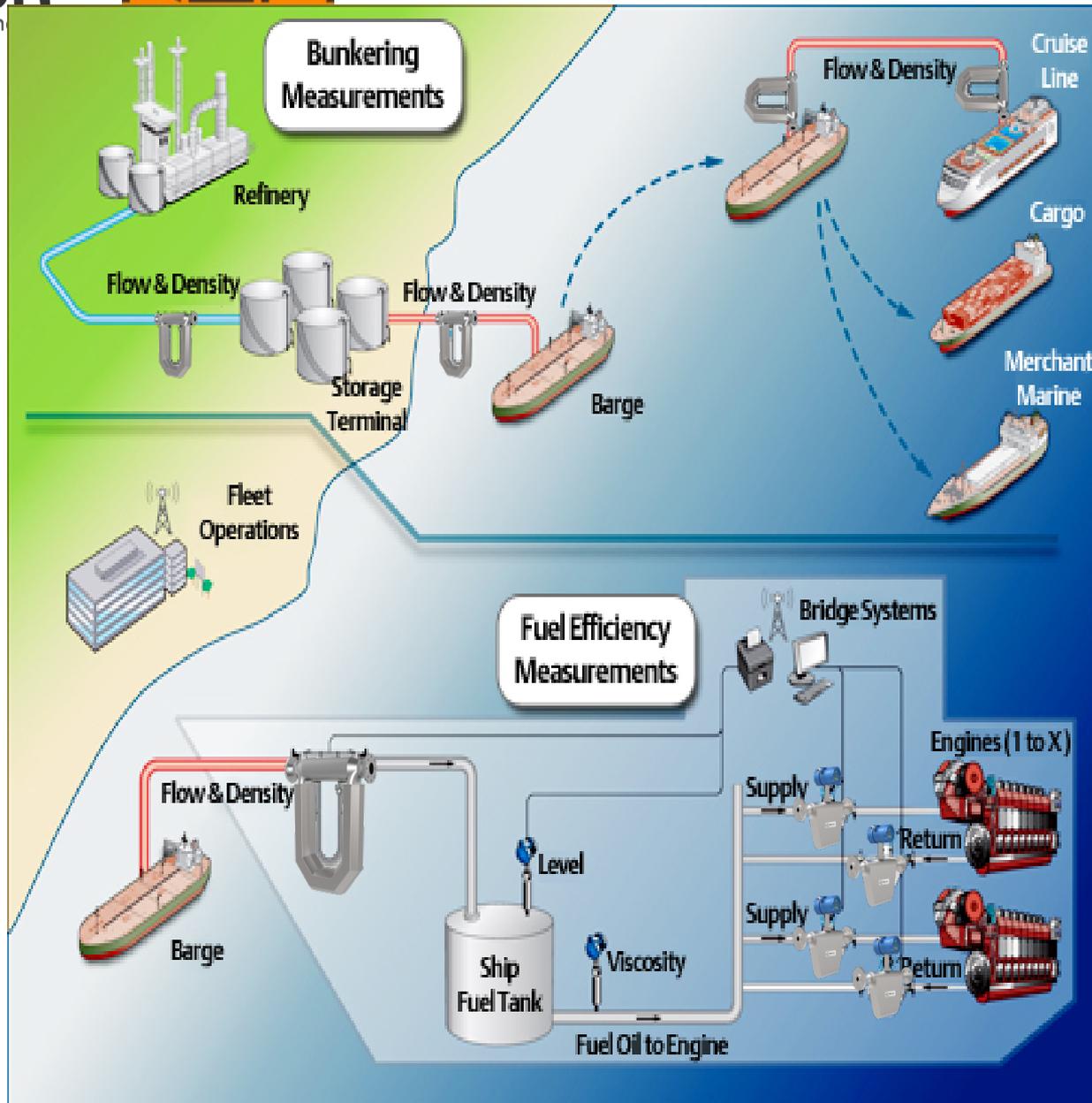
CUSTOMER INFORMATION:
 DATE: 20.06.2014
 NAME: NSB
 PROJECT NAME: Ital Contessa
 SELECTED METER: TCM-3000

INPUT DATA:
 FLUID DENSITY: 800 kg/m³
 SYSTEM FLOW RATE: 4200 l/h
 DYNAMIC VISCOSITY: 90 cP

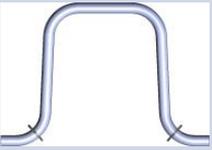
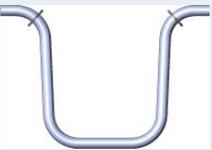
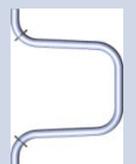
FLOW	VELOCITY	PRESSURE DROP	% MAX FLOW	ACCURACY	
1%	42.00 l/h	0.03 mPa	0.048 bar	0.67 psi	0.15% ± 6.787%
5%	210.00 l/h	0.15 mPa	0.081 bar	0.88 psi	0.75% ± 1.433%
10%	420.00 l/h	0.21 mPa	0.079 bar	1.15 psi	1.50% ± 0.797%
15%	630.00 l/h	0.46 mPa	0.097 bar	1.41 psi	2.25% ± 0.646%
20%	840.00 l/h	0.61 mPa	0.116 bar	1.68 psi	3.00% ± 0.432%
25%	1050.00 l/h	0.76 mPa	0.134 bar	1.95 psi	3.75% ± 0.397%
30%	1260.00 l/h	0.92 mPa	0.153 bar	2.22 psi	4.50% ± 0.322%
35%	1470.00 l/h	1.07 mPa	0.171 bar	2.49 psi	5.25% ± 0.290%
40%	1680.00 l/h	1.22 mPa	0.190 bar	2.76 psi	6.00% ± 0.267%
45%	1890.00 l/h	1.37 mPa	0.209 bar	3.03 psi	6.75% ± 0.248%
50%	2100.00 l/h	1.53 mPa	0.228 bar	3.30 psi	7.50% ± 0.233%
55%	2310.00 l/h	1.68 mPa	0.247 bar	3.58 psi	8.25% ± 0.221%
60%	2520.00 l/h	1.83 mPa	0.266 bar	3.85 psi	9.00% ± 0.211%
65%	2730.00 l/h	1.99 mPa	0.285 bar	4.13 psi	9.75% ± 0.202%
70%	2940.00 l/h	2.14 mPa	0.304 bar	4.41 psi	10.50% ± 0.195%
75%	3150.00 l/h	2.29 mPa	0.324 bar	4.69 psi	11.25% ± 0.189%
80%	3360.00 l/h	2.44 mPa	0.343 bar	4.98 psi	12.00% ± 0.183%
85%	3570.00 l/h	2.60 mPa	0.363 bar	5.26 psi	12.75% ± 0.178%
90%	3780.00 l/h	2.75 mPa	0.382 bar	5.54 psi	13.50% ± 0.174%
95%	3990.00 l/h	2.90 mPa	0.402 bar	5.83 psi	14.25% ± 0.170%
100%	4200.00 l/h	3.05 mPa	0.422 bar	6.12 psi	15.00% ± 0.167%







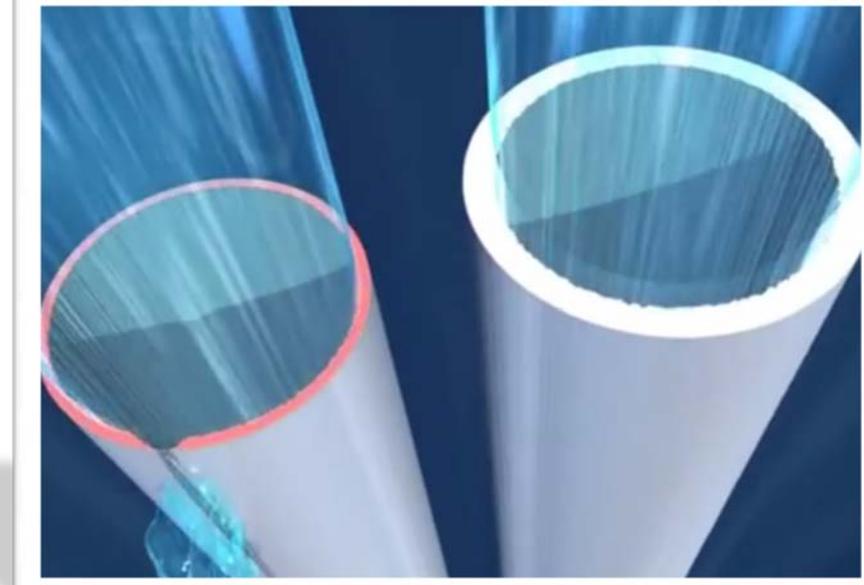
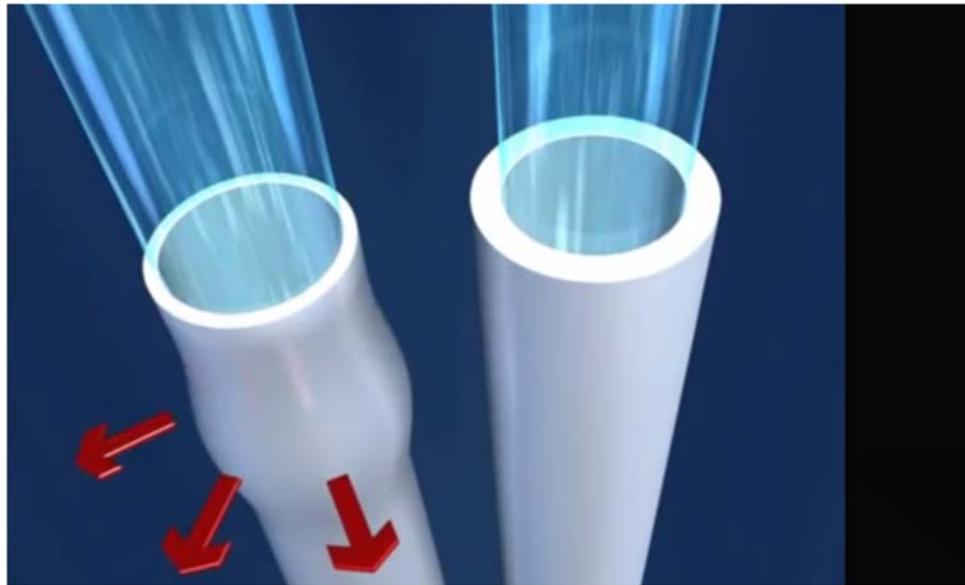
Key Mounting considerations

Tube Design	Orientation		Required Flow Direction	Self Draining	Risk of Air Entrapment	Use with Slurries	Use with Fluids with Solids
U-Tube	Horizontal Flow Line Tubes Up		None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Horizontal Flow Line Tubes Down		None	No	No	No	No
	Vertical Flow Line		Yes, Flow Up	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
D-tube	Horizontal Flow Line Tubes Up		None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Horizontal Flow Line Tubes Down		None	No	No	No	No
	Vertical Flow Line		Yes, Flow Up	No	Yes	No	No

Key Selection Criteria

Tube Shape	Model	Flow Accuracy & Sensitivity	Density Accuracy	Pressure Drop	Vibration Immunity	Signal-to-Noise Ratio	Self Draining	Manufacturing Cost	Price versus Performance
U-Tube		Good	Excellent	Good	Good	Good	Yes	Average/High	Good/Excellent
D-Tube		Excellent	Excellent	Poor	Excellent	Excellent	No	High	Average
LP-Tube		Poor	Poor	Excellent	Good	Average	Yes	Low/Average	Poor

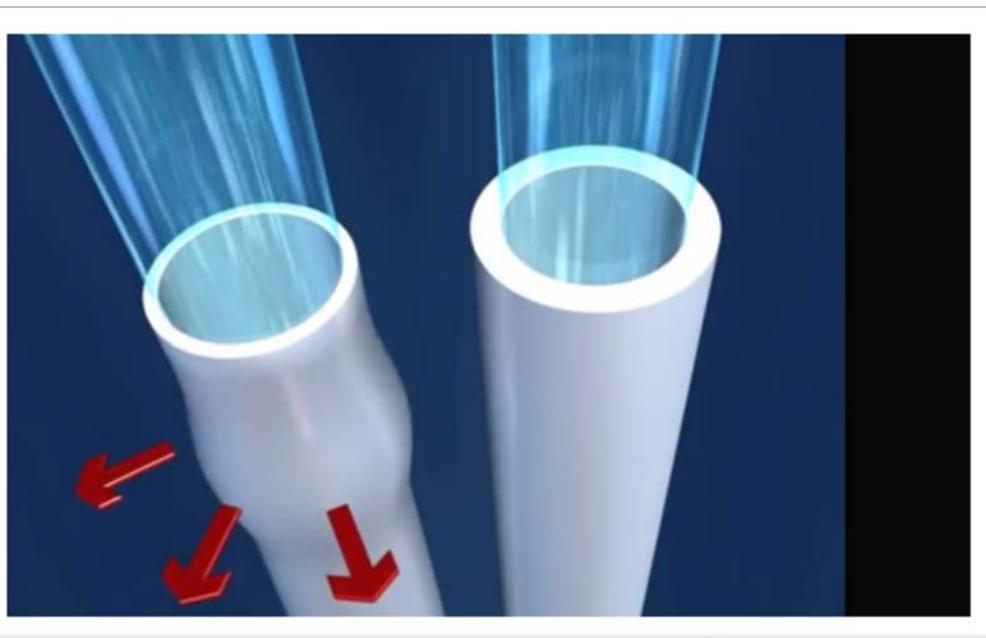
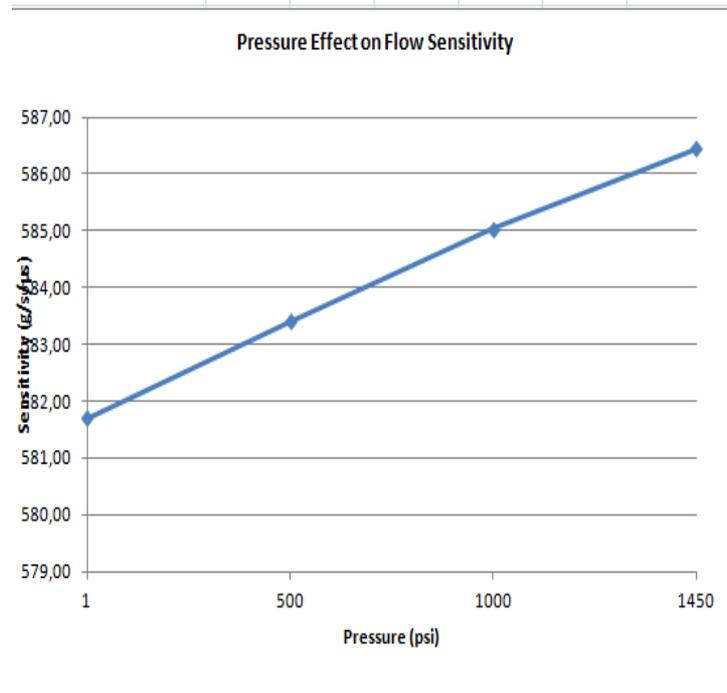
- Less exposed or prone to pressure expansions or pressure shocks/surge
- Less prone to erosion, corrosion
- Less sensitive for density measurement under changing pressure conditions



Integrated pressure compensation

TCM 065K

Pressure in bar	Pressure (psi)	Sensitivity (g/s/μs)	Sens. Deviation in %
0,06895	1	581,70	0
34,475	500	583,40	0,292281345
68,95	1000	585,03	0,571677986
99,9775	1450	586,44	0,812691267



- Integrated pressure compensation
- Less prone to pressure changes
- One of the last independent Coriolis manufacturers
- Customized Solutions
- Customized flange sizes
- Customized installation length
- Mechanical design outperforms most competitors
- Increased Safety



Value of our assets

Our assets

=

Our benefits

Reliability
Efficiency
Quality
Service



Thank you



Questions ?