

SRK-100 Thermal Mass Flow Meter

Product Overview

- Direct mass flow No need for separate temperature or pressure transmitters
- High accuracy and repeatability Precision measurement and extraordinary repeatability
- Large turndown ratio and Low-end sensitivity
- No moving parts Eliminates costly bearing replacements

Overview

The advanced technique of Silver Automation Instruments has been introduced to produce this flow meter measuring gas mass flow. Traditional flow meters need to adopt temperature and pressure compensation for measurement of fluid mass flow, whereas this flow meter can directly measure fluid mass flow without requiring temperature and pressure compensation. Its conspicuous features are as follows: direct trade settlement, no movable components, small pressure loss, wide range ratio, high accuracy, high reliability, simple installation and convenient operation. It is extensively used in the industries such as petroleum, chemical industry, medical industry, heat power plant and environmental protection etc.

Typical Applications

- Flow measurement of gas in industrial pipelines
- Flow measurement of air during gas combustion
- Flow measurement of flue gas out of chimneys
- Flow measurement of waterfall gas during water treatment
- Flow measurement of gas and compressed air during production of cement, cigarette and glass
- Flow measurement of natural gas, coal gas, liquefied gas, flare gas and hydrogen gas etc.
- Flow measurement of trapped gas in steelworks

Operating Principle

SRK-100 Series thermal gas mass flow meter employs thermal diffusion principle. The thermal diffusion technique is that of excellent performance and high reliability under severe conditions. The typical sensing elements include two thermal resistances (platina RTD); one is a velocity sensor and the other is a temperature sensor for automatic compensation for gas temperature variation. When the two RTDs are placed in medium, the velocity sensor is heated to a constant difference in temperature above ambient temperature, and the temperature sensor is used to respond to the medium temperature. If gas velocity increases, the heat quantity transmitted to the medium from the sensor will increase, so there is a need for more supply of power, whereas the power for electronic elements to heat RTD is corresponding with mass flow to a certain extent.

Technical Specifications

 \pm 1% reading; \pm 0.5% full range Accuracy Repeatability $\pm 0.5\%$ of full range Normal 100:1; it is decided by calibrated flow range Turn down ratio 80 Nm/s (air, 20°C, 101.33kPa) Upper Limit of Range Lower Limit of Range 0.05Nm/s (air, 20°C, 101.33kPa) Size Ø6~ Ø6000 Pressure Range Negative Pressure, 0~1.0MPa, 0~1.6MPa, 0~2.0MPa, 0~3.0MPa Medium -20~60°C, 60~100°C, 100~150°C, 150~200°C, 200~300°C **Temperature** All kinds pure gas or mixed gas with fixed percentage, gas with dust, sand or moisture, corrosive Medium gas Sensor Diameter Ø3 (standard), Ø4 Sensor Material 316SST, hastelloy, titanium Probe Stem Diameter Ø19(standard), Ø16, Ø12 Probe Stem Material 316SST, hastelloy, Power supply 24VDC/400mA or 220VAC/2W Output 4-20mA DC, max load 1000Ω; RS485, Hart LED; four digits instantaneous flow, eight digits totalized flow Display Correction 16 non-linearity correction Remote type: transmitter + flow totalizer Type Integral type: transmitter with integral totalzier Installation Type Insertion type and In-line type Alarm 1-2 relay output, 3A/220VAC, 3A/30VAC, settable

Dimension

Protection level

Explosive proof

SRK-100 Thermal mass flow meter dimension shown as following:

IP65 ExdII CT6

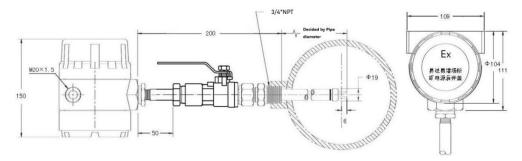


Figure 1-1 Dimension of Insertion Type Thermal Mass Flow meter

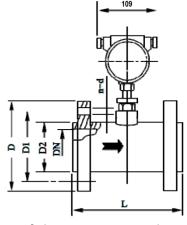


Figure 1-2 Dimension of Flange Connection Thermal Mass Flow meter

| Nominal Diameter | Length | Flange Dimension | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Nominal Diameter | Unit (mm) | Flange OD | Bolt Circle Diam | Sealing Face | Bolt Specifi. | Nominal Pressure |
| DN | L | D | D1 | D2 | n-d | PN |
| 15 | 160 | 95 | 65 | 46 | 4- φ 14 | 4.0 |
| 20 | 160 | 105 | 75 | 56 | 4- φ 14 | 4.0 |
| 25 | 160 | 115 | 85 | 65 | 4- φ 14 | 4.0 |
| 32 | 200 | 140 | 100 | 76 | 4 - ♦ 18 | 4.0 |
| 40 | 200 | 150 | 110 | 84 | 4- ∳ 18 | 4.0 |
| 50 | 200 | 165 | 125 | 99 | 4 - ♦ 18 | 4.0 |
| 65 | 200 | 185 | 145 | 118 | 4 - ♦ 18 | 4.0 |
| 80 | 200 | 200 | 160 | 132 | 8- ф 18 | 4.0 |
| 100 | 200 | 220 | 180 | 156 | 8- ф 18 | 4.0 |

Flange Standard: GB/T 9119-2000, if you need other standard flange, please specifies.

Model Selection Guideline

a) Flow range and Flow meter size selection

1. Table Reference

Table2: Four kinds common gas calibrated range selection table

Table3: Common gas upper limit

All flow meters are calibrated before leaving factory, the upper limit of flow range will be indicated on the name plate of flow meter.

- 2. Lower and upper limit of the flow range
- 1) Lower limit: the thermal mass flow meter is sensitive to low flow, it can detect 0.05 m/s flow rate, so in normal condition, lower limit can be ignored.
- 2) Upper limit: It is normally decided by process design; the flow meter upper limit is more than 20% of design limit.
- 3) Mixed gas measurement: For mixed gas, the ender user should provide standard density and mole ratio (different gas percentage of the mix gas). The measuring range is decided by our factory. It is normally calibrated by air or nitrogen, and then corrected by meter conversion coefficient.
- 3. Statement

The flow range is limited by equipment; please get confirmation from factory before purchasing.

Table 2 Four kinds common gas calibrated range selection table (Nm3/h)

| | | | d range selection table (N | | |
|--------|--------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|--|
| DN(mm) | Air | (N ₂) | (O ₂) | (H ₂) | |
| 15 | 65 | 65 | 32 | 10 | |
| 25 | 175 | 175 | 89 | 28 | |
| 32 | 290 | 290 | 144 | 45 | |
| 40 | 450 | 450 | 226 | 70 | |
| 50 | 700 | 700 | 352 | 110 | |
| 60 | 1200 | 1200 | 600 | 185 | |
| 80 | 1800 | 1800 | 900 | 280 | |
| 100 | 2800 | 2800 | 1420 | 470 | |
| 125 | 4400 | 4400 | 2210 | 700 | |
| 150 | 6300 | 6300 | 3200 | 940 | |
| 200 | 10000 | 10000 | 5650 | 1880 | |
| 250 | 17000 | 17000 | 8830 | 2820 | |
| 300 | 25000 | 25000 | 12720 | 4060 | |
| 400 | 45000 | 45000 | 22608 | 7200 | |
| 500 | 70000 | 70000 | 35325 | 11280 | |
| 600 | 100000 | 100000 | 50638 | 16300 | |
| 700 | 135000 | 135000 | 69240 | 22100 | |
| 800 | 180000 | 180000 | 90432 | 29000 | |
| 900 | 220000 | 220000 | 114500 | 77807 | |
| 1000 | 280000 | 280000 | 141300 | 81120 | |
| 1200 | 400000 | 400000 | 203480 | 91972 | |
| 1500 | 600000 | 600000 | 318000 | 101520 | |
| 2000 | 70000 | 700000 | 565200 | 180480 | |

Note: The flow unit in above table is Nm3/h, corresponding flow rate is 34m/s, when in application, it can expand to 50m/s.

| DN | Argon | Helium | Natural | Methane | LPG | City | Chlorine |
|------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|----------|
| (mm) | (Ar) | (He) | Gas | Gas | LI 0 | Gas | Gas |
| 25 | 82 | 37 | 58 | 51 | 84 | 44 | 109 |
| 40 | 207 | 94 | 147 | 129 | 211 | 111 | 273 |
| 50 | 331 | 151 | 235 | 206 | 339 | 177 | 436 |
| 80 | 828 | 378 | 588 | 516 | 847 | 444 | 1092 |
| 100 | 1380 | 630 | 980 | 860 | 1143 | 740 | 1820 |
| 150 | 2760 | 1260 | 1960 | 1720 | 2826 | 1480 | 3640 |
| 200 | 5520 | 2520 | 3920 | 3440 | 5652 | 2960 | 7280 |
| 250 | 8280 | 3780 | 5880 | 5160 | 8478 | 4440 | 10920 |
| 300 | 11923 | 5443 | 8467 | 7430 | 12208 | 6393 | 15724 |
| 400 | 21196 | 9676 | 15052 | 13209 | 21703 | 11366 | 27955 |
| 500 | 33120 | 15120 | 23520 | 20640 | 33912 | 17760 | 43680 |
| 600 | 47692 | 21772 | 33868 | 29721 | 48833 | 25574 | 62899 |
| 700 | 64915 | 29635 | 46099 | 40454 | 66467 | 34809 | 85612 |
| 800 | 84787 | 38707 | 60211 | 52838 | 86814 | 45465 | 111820 |
| 900 | 107308 | 48988 | 76204 | 66873 | 109874 | 57542 | 141523 |
| 1000 | 132480 | 60480 | 94080 | 82560 | 135648 | 71040 | 174720 |
| 1200 | 190771 | 87091 | 135475 | 118886 | 195333 | 102297 | 251596 |
| 1500 | 298080 | 136080 | 211680 | 185760 | 305208 | 159840 | 393120 |
| 2000 | 529920 | 241920 | 376320 | 330240 | 542592 | 284160 | 698880 |

Standard state: temperature 0°C, Pressure 1.01325×105Pa (absolute pressure)

Flow unit option: kg/h, t/h, Nm3/h, Nkm3/h.

b) Installation types

1. Recommendation:

When the pipeline $\leq \emptyset 100$, Flange type is recommended.

When the pipeline $> \emptyset 100$, Insertion type is recommended.

2. If the field pipes have been installed, no installation flanges available, Insertion type can be selected. Please specify when ordering.

c) Construction Types

1. Compact type:

The sensor, transmitter, display are integral, Power supply can be 220VAC or 24VDC. The display unit can display instantaneous flow and totalized flow, set alarm point and output 4-20mA.



Figure 2: Compact Type

2. Remote type

The sensor, transmitter, and display are not integral. The display unit can display instantaneous flow and totalized flow, set alarm point and output 4-20mA. The two parts are connected by three wires, and the transmitters are 3 wire type.



Figure 3: Remote Type

d) Output Type

- Linear output: standard 4-20mA linear output.
- The display unit output 4-20mA, the flow range can be set manually. For example, the flow meter measuring range is 0~5000 Nm3/h, it output 4-20mA, the display unit can set 0-3000Nm3/, 100~1500 Nm3/h... then output corresponding 4-20mA signal.
- Cut off small flow. For some customers, cut-off small flow is required.
- Output filter: when the gas is flowing in the pipeline, there are vibrations for some reason, the output figures on the display are fluttering, filter factor can be increased to decrease the fluttering.
- Communication port: RS485 or alarm output. Customer needs to specify when ordering.
- Hart Protocol.

e) Measuring Unit and Flow Unit Conversion Table

- 1. Normal used mss flow unit: kg/h; Standard volume unit: Nm3/h
- When the flow range is large, please select t/h or Nm3/h
 When the flow range is small, options are following:
 Standard milliliter per minute: ml/min, symbol: SCCM Standard liter per minute: L/min, symbol: SLM
 Standard cubic meter per minute: Sm3/min

In industry, following units can be adapted.

Table 4 Flow Unit Conversation Table

| | | | Symbol | Implication | |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Flow Metric syste | Metric system | em Volume | SCCM | Standard milliliter/ minute | |
| | | | SLM | Standard liter /minute | |
| | | | SL/min NL | Standard liter /minute | |
| | | | SM3/min NCM | Standard cubic meter /minute | |
| | | Mass | kg/time | Kilogram/unit time | |
| | | | TNS/time | Ton/time | |
| | British System | | SCF/time | Standard cubic foot/ time | |
| | | LB/time | Pound/ time | | |
| Flow rate | | NM/time | Standard meter/ time | | |
| | | | SF/time | Standard feet/time | |
| Conversion | | 1SCFM=28.316SL/min | | | |
| | | | 1 Standard cubic foot =0.0283SM3/min | | |
| Length Unit Conversion | | | 1inch=25.4mm 1cm=0.394inch | | |
| | | | 1ft=30.5cm 1m=3.28ft | | |

Symbol: LB—pound kg——Kilogram TNS——Ton

Model Selection

Table 5

| ltem | Code | Description | | |
|---------------------|----------|---|--|--|
| Product Code | SRK-100 | SRK-100 Series Thermal Mass Flow meter | | |
| Pipe size | DN | Ø6~ Ø6000 | | |
| Construction | F | Remote Type | | |
| Construction | I | Compact Type | | |
| | PI | Insertion Type W Weld base | | |
| | rı | B Base + ball valve | | |
| Sensor Structure *1 | | F Flange | | |
| | PL | In-line Type T Thread | | |
| | | C Compression fitting | | |
| | 19 | Ø19(standard) | | |
| Probe Diameter | 16 | Ø16 | | |
| | 12 | Ø12 | | |
| | 6 | 316 | | |
| Probe Material | F | PTFE coated | | |
| | Y | Others | | |
| Explosive Proof | A0 | NO | | |
| EXPIOSIVE 11001 | A1 | With Explosive Proof | | |
| | ТО | -20~60°C | | |
| | T1 | 60-100℃ | | |
| Temperature | T2 | 100-150°C | | |
| | T3 | 150-200°C | | |
| | T4 | 200-300℃ | | |
| | PO | Negative Pressure | | |
| | P1 | 0-1.0Mpa | | |
| Pressure | P2 | 0-1.6Mpa | | |
| | P3 | 0-2.0Mpa | | |
| | P4 | 0-3.0Mpa | | |
| B C I | D | 24VDC | | |
| Power Supply | A | 220VAC | | |
| | 0 | Other | | |
| | 0 | No output 4-20mA | | |
| Output | | | | |
| | 2 | RS485, Modbus Hart Protocol | | |
| | A0 | No alarm | | |
| Alarm | Al | 1 alarm relay output | | |
| Alailii | A1 A2 | 1 alarm relay output 1 alarm relay outputs | | |
| | N N | No display | | |
| Display | E E | LCD | | |
| | | LCD | | |

Note: *1, For example: Code PIW---Insertion type flow meter with weld base.