

pressure loss calculation for GFO-RM gasmeters

Q _{max}	=	maximum Flowrate of meter	m ³ /h	
Q _b	=	Flowrate in operating conditions	m ³ /h	
Δp _{Qmax}	=	Pressureloss at maximum Flowrate of meter at 1 bar absolute with natural gas	mbar	(see table 1)
Δp _{ng}	=	Pressureloss in operating conditions with naturalgas	mbar	
P _b	=	aboslute operating pressure	bar	
P _{atm}	=	absolute atmosperic pressure	bar	
ρ _n	=	Density in standard conditions	kg/m ³	(see table 2)

Calculation of pressureloss under operating conditions in Natural gas :

$$\Delta p_{ng} = P_b / P_{atm} * (Q_b / Q_{max})^2 * \Delta p_{Qmax}$$

Calculation of pressureloss under operating conditions for any gas

$$\Delta p = \rho_n / \rho_{n_{ng}} * \Delta p_{ng}$$

Table 1 : Pressureloss table.
Pressureloss at maximum Flowrate of meter at 1 bar absolute with natural gas

Gvalue	Diameter (mm)	Q _{max} (m ³ /h)	Δp _{Qmax} (mbar)
G16	40	25	0,14
G25	40	40	0,37
G40	40	65	0,97
G40	50	65	0,77
G65	50	100	1,38
G100	80	160	2,15
G160	80	250	2,00
G160 Twin	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
G250	100	400	4,10
G400 Twin	100	650	3,55
G400 Twin	150	650	3,30
G650 Twin	150	1000	3,30

Table 2 : Densities in standard conditions for common Gases

Medium	ρ _n (kg/m ³)
Natural gas	0,83
Town gas	0,64
Carbon dioxide	1,98
Air	1,29
Nitrogen	1,25
Hydrogen	0,09
Methane	0,72
Propane	2,01

Example : Determination of the pressure loss under operating conditions

Given : IMRM G100 ; DN80; load = 100 m³/h; operating pressure 4 bar natural gas / air

for natural gas :

$$\Delta p_{ng} = \rho_{n_{ng}} * P_b / P_{atm} * (Q_b / Q_{max})^2 * \Delta p_{Qmax} = 5 / 1 * (100/160)^2 * 2.11 = 4,12 \text{ mbar}$$

For air

$$\Delta p = \rho_n / \rho_{n_{ng}} * \Delta p_{ng} = 1.29 / 0.83 * 3.42 = 6,40 \text{ mbar}$$