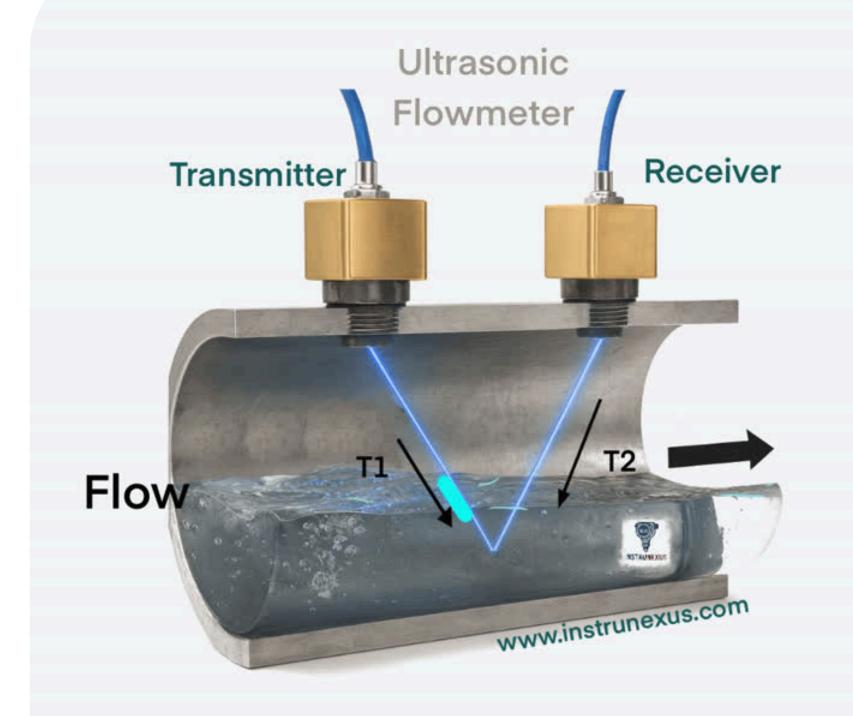
An ultrasonic flow meter measures fluid velocity by using sound waves.

It sends high-frequency ultrasonic pulses through the fluid, and based on the time difference or frequency shift, it calculates flow rate.

It is non-intrusive, has no moving parts, and is widely used for liquids and gases.





Frequency Shift

Analysis

Particle

Movement

Detection

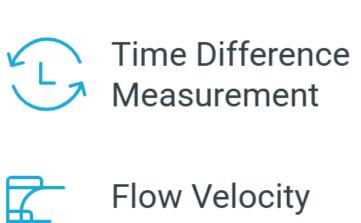
## What is the working principle of ultrasonic flow meters?

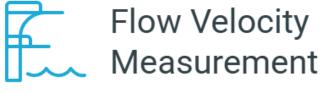
Two main principles:

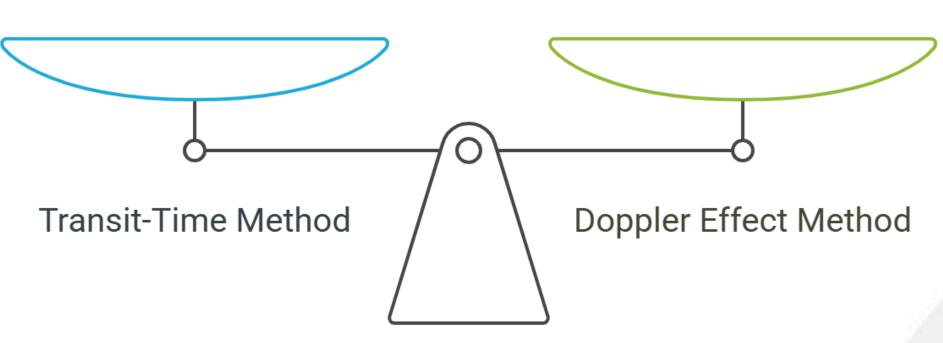
### **Transit-Time (Time-of-Flight):**

Measures the difference in travel time between ultrasonic pulses moving with and against the flow.

**Doppler Effect: Uses frequency shift** when sound reflects from particles or bubbles in the fluid.









# What are the main types of ultrasonic flow meters?

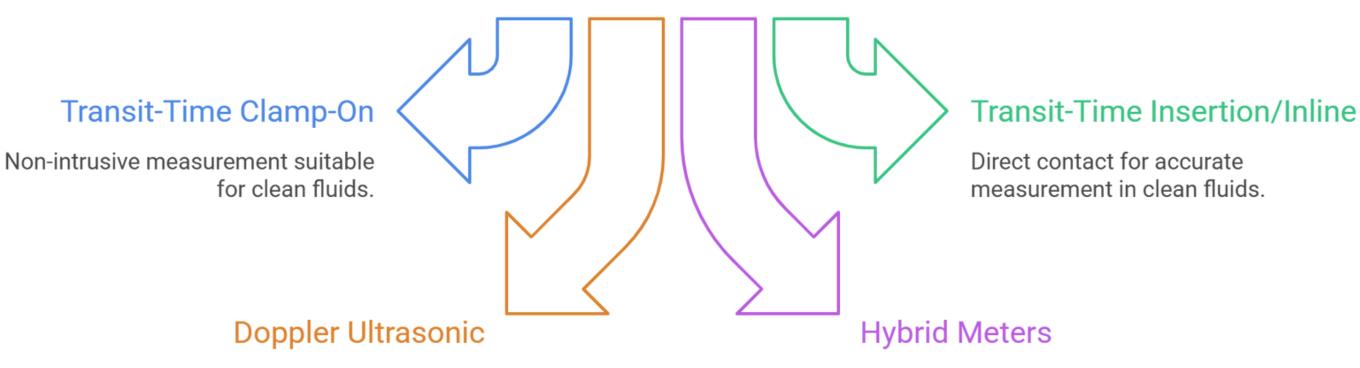
Transit-Time Clamp-On (non-intrusive).

Transit-Time Insertion/Inline (direct contact).

Doppler Ultrasonic (for fluids with solids/bubbles).

Hybrid Meters (combine both principles).

Which type of ultrasonic flow meter should be used?



Ideal for fluids with solids or bubbles.

Combines principles for versatile applications.



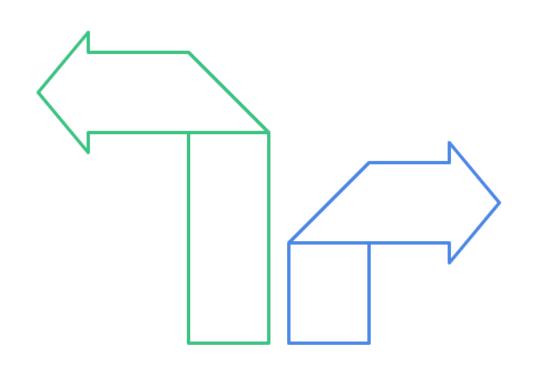
# What is the difference between transit-time and Doppler ultrasonic flow meters?

Transit-Time: Best for clean fluids with minimal suspended particles or bubbles.

Doppler: Best for dirty or slurry fluids with suspended solids, bubbles, or aeration. Which flow meter type should be used for fluid measurement?

### Doppler Flow Meter

Suitable for dirty or slurry fluids with suspended solids or aeration.



### Transit-Time Flow Meter

Ideal for clean fluids with minimal particles or bubbles.



- Non-intrusive (clamp-on type).
- No pressure drop.
- Suitable for large pipe diameters.
- Can measure bidirectional flow.
- Works with corrosive and hazardous fluids.
- High accuracy in clean liquid measurement.

High accuracy Non-intrusive The meter clamps onto The meter provides high the pipe. It does not accuracy in clean liquid require cutting or measurement. It welding. ensures precise flow readings, Corrosive fluids No pressure drop The meter does not This meter works with corrosive and hazardous obstruct the flow. fluids. It is resistant to Therefore, there is no loss of pressure. chemical damage. Large pipe Bidirectional flow diameters This meter is suitable The meter can measure

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The meter can measure
flow in both directions.
It accurately captures
forward and reverse

This meter is suitable
for large pipes. It can
measure flow in various
sizes.

flow.

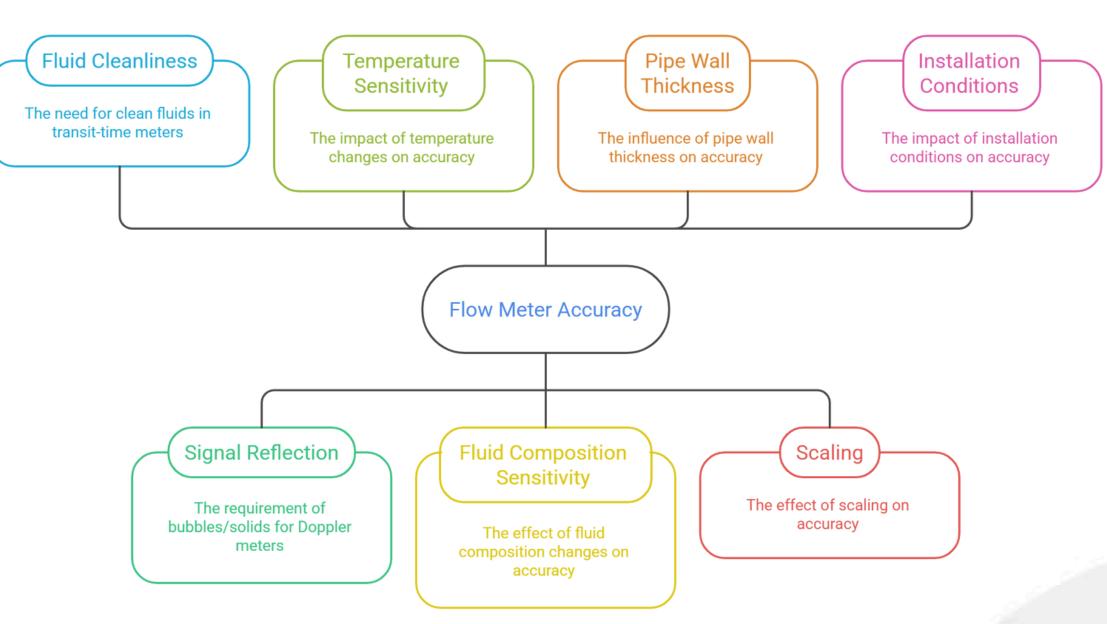


## What are the limitations of ultrasonic

### flow meters?

- Transit-time meters require clean fluids.
- Doppler meters need bubbles/solids to reflect signal.
- Sensitive to temperature and fluid composition changes.
- Accuracy can be affected by pipe wall thickness, scaling, and installation conditions.

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**Factors Affecting Flow Meter Accuracy** 



ultrasonic flow meters?

• Transit-Time: ±0.5% to ±1% of reading (for clean liquids).

- Doppler: ±2% to ±5% of reading (for dirty liquids).
- Clamp-On: Slightly less accurate than inline meters.



Accuracy of ±0.5% to ±1% for clean liquids.

Accuracy of ±2% to ±5% for dirty liquids.





Slightly less accurate compared to inline meters.



# Can ultrasonic flow meters measure gases?

Yes, but with limitations. Specialized ultrasonic gas meters are used in natural gas pipelines, custody transfer, and flare gas measurement. They require precise calibration and multiple transducers.



## **Ultrasonic Technology**

Uses sound waves for precise gas flow measurement.



#### **Calibration**

Ensures accuracy through meticulous adjustment processes.





### **Multiple Transducers**

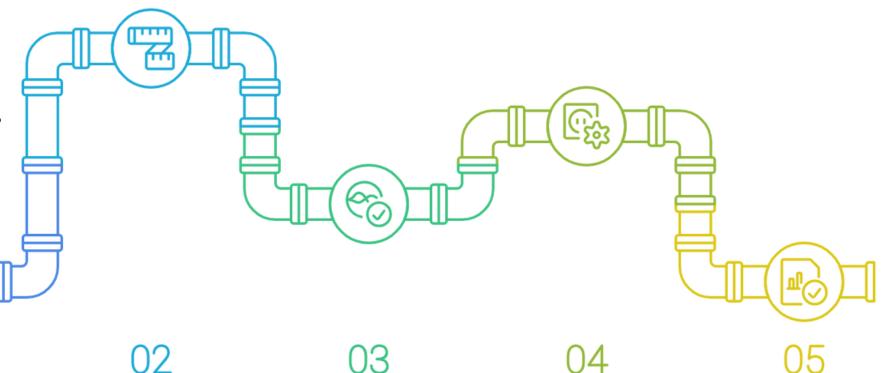
Enhances reliability with multiple sensing devices.



fh ≽ Napkin

# What is the effect of pipe material on ultrasonic flow meters?

Pipe wall thickness, material type (steel, PVC, concrete), and lining affect ultrasonic signal transmission. Correct parameters must be entered during setup for accurate measurement.



Identify Pipe Material

Determine the type of material the pipe is made of

Determine Pipe Wall Thickness

Measure the thickness of the pipe wall

**Consider Lining** 

Evaluate the presence and type of lining

Enter Parameters

Input the identified parameters into the measurement device

Ensure Accurate Measurement

Verify that the measurement is accurate based on the setup



## How do clamp-on ultrasonic flow meters work?

10

Clamp-on meters use external transducers mounted on the pipe wall.



**Pipe Diameter Input** 

Entering the correct pipe diameter into the meter

They send and receive ultrasonic pulses through the pipe and fluid.



**Acoustic Coupling Gel** 

Applying gel to ensure good contact between transducer and pipe

They require proper pipe diameter input, acoustic coupling gel, and installation alignment.



Installation Alignment

Aligning the transducers properly on the pipe



## What industries commonly use ultrasonic flow meters?

Chemical & Pharma 11

• Oil & Gas: Custody transfer, flare gas monitoring.

Simple Handles slurries and viscous liquids

Measures corrosive and hazardous materials

Complex

- Water & Wastewater: Leak detection, distribution.
- Power Plants: Boiler feedwater, cooling systems.
- Chemical & Pharma: Corrosive liquids, batching.
- Food & Beverage: Milk, juices, slurries.





Food &

Beverage







Water & Wastewater

Measures clean, lowviscosity fluids

### **Power Plants**

Monitors hightemperature boiler feedwater

#### Oil & Gas

Handles custody transfer and flare gas



# How do you install ultrasonic flow meters for accuracy?

12

Ensure adequate straight-run piping (typically 10D upstream, 5D downstream).

Use coupling gel for clamp-on sensors.

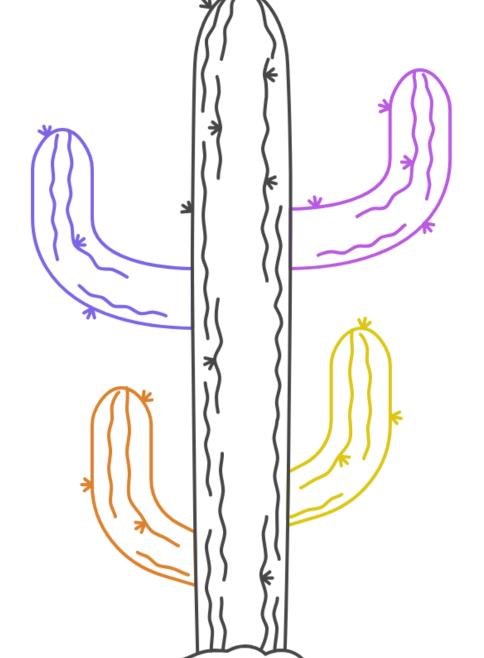
Avoid air bubbles and solids for transit-time type.

Proper alignment of transducers is Weak Signal Critical.

Alignment and coupling issues

No Reading

Incorrect setup parameters



Drift in Zero

Requires frequent recalibration

**Erratic Readings** 

Air bubbles affect the flow



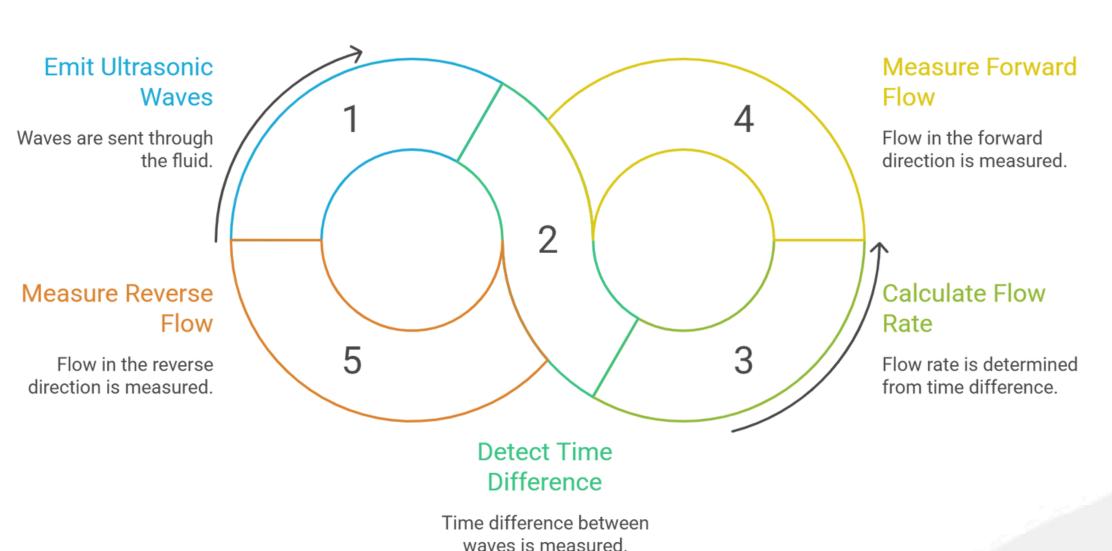


# What is Reynolds number requirement for ultrasonic flow meters?

13

Transit-time meters require fully developed turbulent flow (Re > 10,000).

At lower Reynolds numbers, flow profile distortion may cause inaccuracy.





## 14

## How do temperature and pressure affect ultrasonic flow meters?

Temperature: Affects speed of sound in fluid, requiring compensation.

Pressure: Minimal effect, but extreme conditions require specialized transducers.

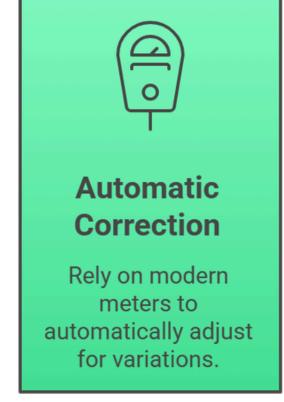
Modern meters auto-correct for these variations.









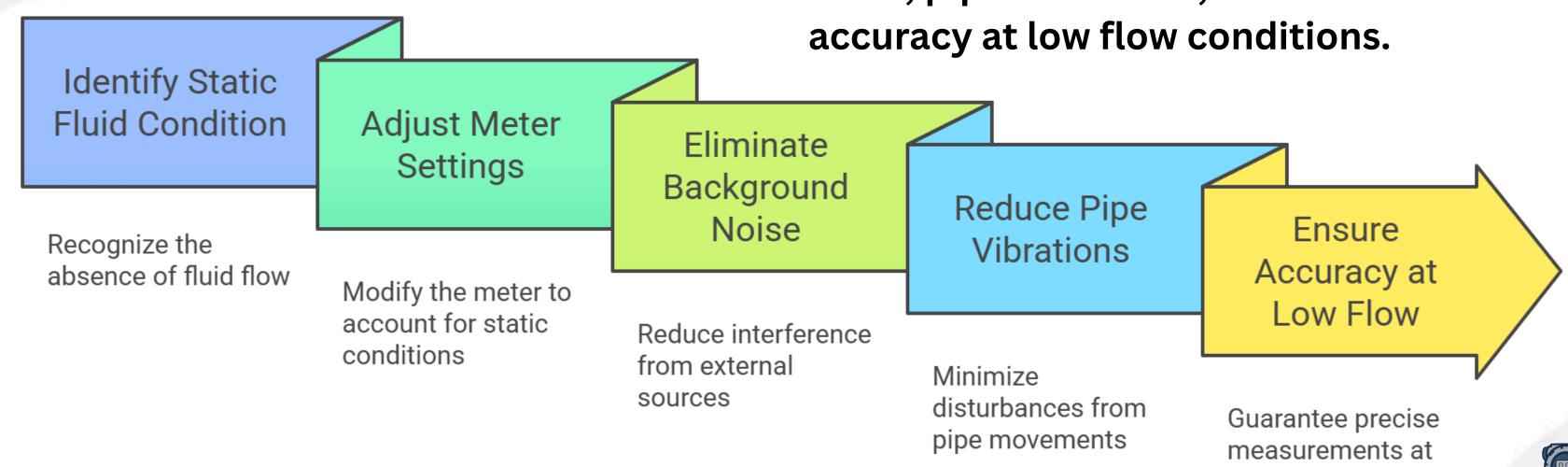






## What is zero-flow calibration in ultrasonic flow meters?

It is the process of adjusting the meter when the fluid is static (no flow). This eliminates background noise, pipe vibrations, and ensures accuracy at low flow conditions.



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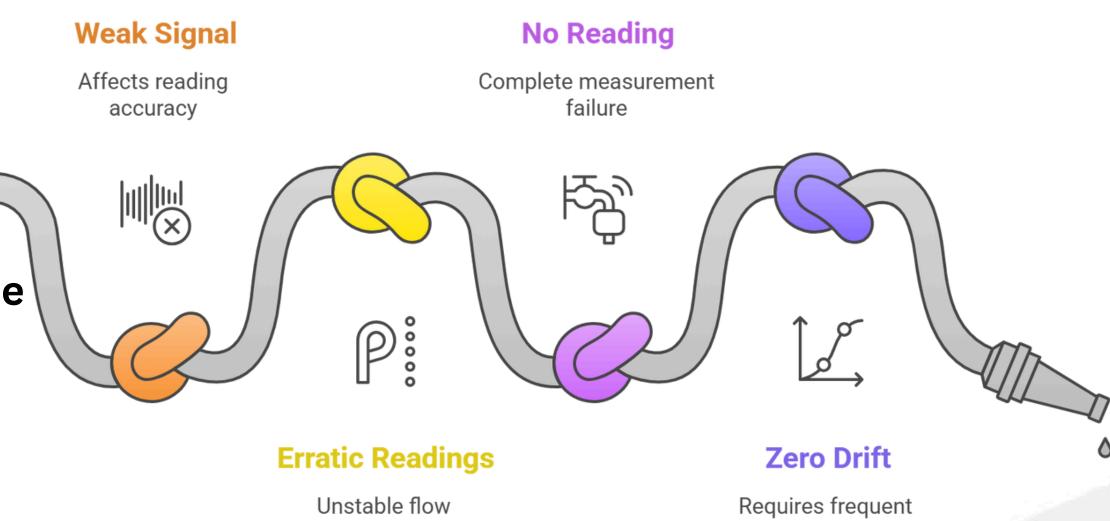
minimal flow rates

**INSTRUNEXUS** 

recalibration

## What are common troubleshooting issues in ultrasonic flow meters?

- Weak signal: Poor transducer alignment, dirty pipe, wrong coupling.
- Erratic readings: Air bubbles, cavitation, multiphase flow.
- No reading: Incorrect setup (pipe material, diameter), faulty transducer.
- Drift in zero: Requires recalibration.

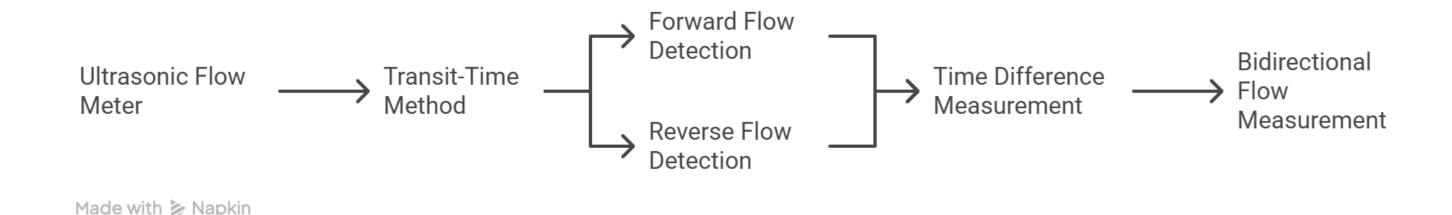


measurement

# Can ultrasonic flow meters measure bidirectional flow?

Yes. Transit-time ultrasonic meters can measure both forward and reverse flow by detecting time difference in both directions.

### **Ultrasonic Flow Meter Bidirectional Measurement**

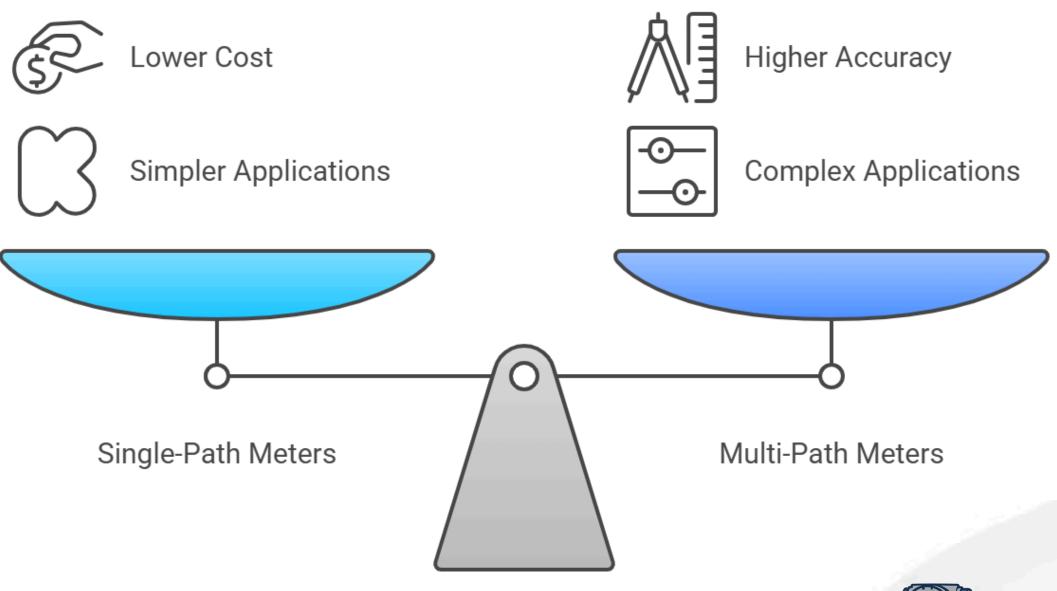




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 Single-Path: One pair of transducers; lower cost, less accurate.

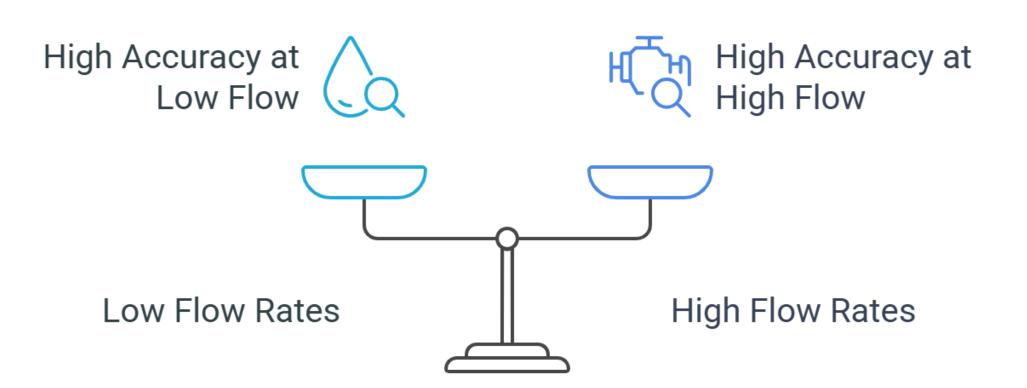
Multi-Path: Multiple pairs across
 pipe diameter; higher accuracy,
 used in custody transfer and
 large pipelines.



# What is the turndown ratio of ultrasonic flow meters?

Typically 20:1 to 100:1, depending on design.

This means they can accurately measure across a wide flow range, from very low to very high flow rates.





# Why are ultrasonic flow meters preferred for custody transfer applications?

- High accuracy with multipath design.
- No moving parts → low maintenance.
- Wide rangeability.
- Non-intrusive, reducing leakage risk.
- International standards compliance (e.g., AGA, ISO).

### Wide Rangeability

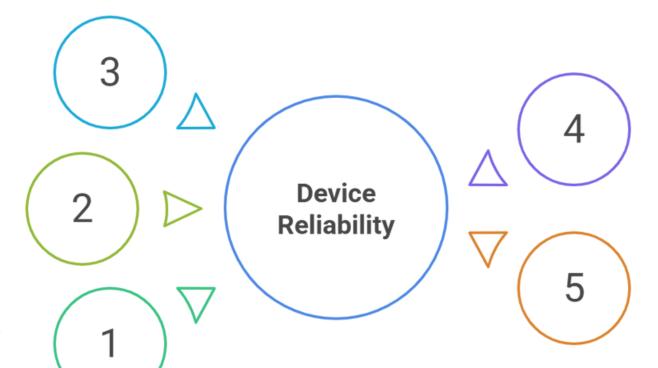
Adapts to various operational conditions

### Low Maintenance

Reduces downtime and operational costs

#### **High Accuracy**

Ensures precise measurements and performance



20

### Non-Intrusive Design

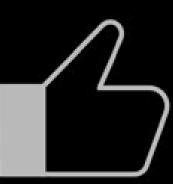
Minimizes disruption and leakage risks

#### Standards Compliance

Meets international safety and performance benchmarks







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