

# DigitalFlow™ GF868

## Panometrics Flare Gas Mass Ultrasonic Flowmeter with Extended Performance Range



### Applications

The DigitalFlow GF868 flowmeter is a complete ultrasonic flow metering system for:

- Flare gas
  - Track down or prevent losses from leakage with positive material identification
  - Account for total plant throughput of material
  - Reduce cost of steam usage with proportional control
  - Conserve energy by eliminating unnecessary flaring
  - Comply with government regulations for pollution control
- Vent gas

### Features

- Measures velocity, volumetric and mass flow
- Standard velocity range to 100 m/s (328 ft/s) standard
- Extended velocity range to 120 m/s (394 ft/s) \*
- Measures instantaneous average molecular weight
- Measures hydrocarbon gases
- Daily Zero and Span Self-Calibration Check, assuring accurate worry-free operation
- Delivers accurate flow rate, independent of gas composition
- Measures very low to very high velocity
- Field-proven installation techniques
- Built-in totalizers
- Built-in power supply for pressure and temperature transmitters
- 3940 to 1 turndown ratio
- One- or two channel/path configurations

\*Velocity maximum may be higher in specific installations—consult with GE



GE imagination at work

## Flare Gas Mass Flowmeter

The DigitalFlow GF868 ultrasonic flowmeter uses the patented Correlation Transit-Time™ technique, digital signal processing, and an accurate method of calculating molecular weight. Add to these features the inherent advantages of ultrasonic flow measurement—reliability with no routine maintenance, high accuracy, fast response, wide rangeability—and the DigitalFlow GF868 flowmeter is the clear choice for flare gas applications.

## Correlation Transit-Time Technology is Ideal for Flare Gas Flow Measurement

The Correlation Transit-Time technique has distinct advantages over other methods of flare gas flow measurement, and it is used to solve a variety of difficult problems. Typically, gas in flare stacks, headers or laterals is a mixture of components from different sources. Flow rate in flare systems may be unsteady or even bidirectional. Pulsating pressure, varying composition and temperature, harsh environment, and wide flow range further complicate the measurement. The GF868 is designed for superior performance under these conditions.

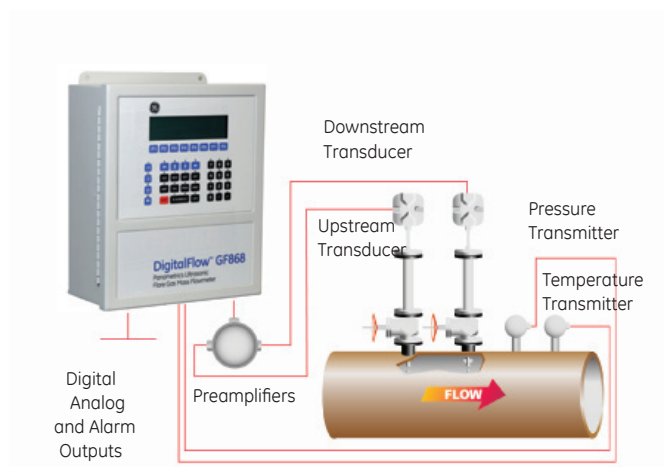
## Patented Molecular Weight Measurement Method

The DigitalFlow GF868 uses a patented method for calculating the average molecular weight of hydrocarbon mixtures. This proprietary algorithm extends the range for measuring average molecular weight, while improving accuracy and compensating for nonhydrocarbon gases better than ever before possible. Higher accuracy mass flow data and more precise knowledge of flare gas composition can improve the efficiency of plant operation, enabling correct metering of steam injection at the flare tip, rapid troubleshooting of leaks into the flare stream, early detection of process control problems, and accurate plant balance.

## Best Technology for Flare Gas

Ultrasonic flow measurement, the ideal technology for flare gas applications, is independent of gas properties,

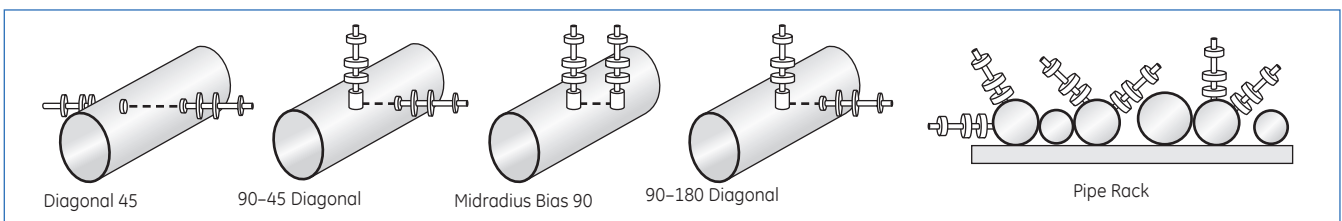
and does not interfere with the flow in any way. All-metal ultrasonic transducers installed in the pipe send sound pulses upstream and downstream through the gas. From the difference in these transit times between the transducers, with and against the flow, the DigitalFlow GF868's onboard computer uses advanced signal processing and correlation detection to calculate velocity, and volumetric and mass flow rate. Temperature and pressure inputs enable the meter to calculate standard volumetric flow. For maximum accuracy, use the two-channel version and measure along two different paths at the same location. The two-channel meter can also measure the flow in two separate pipes or at two different places on the same pipe.



Typical meter set-up for standard volumetric or hydrocarbon mass flow

## Simple Installation

The flowmeter system consists of a pair of transducers for each channel, preamplifiers, and an electronics console. The transducers can be installed as part of a flowcell, or directly into the pipe with a hot- or cold-tapping procedure. The electronics console of the DigitalFlow GF868 meter can be located up to 1,000 ft (300 m) from

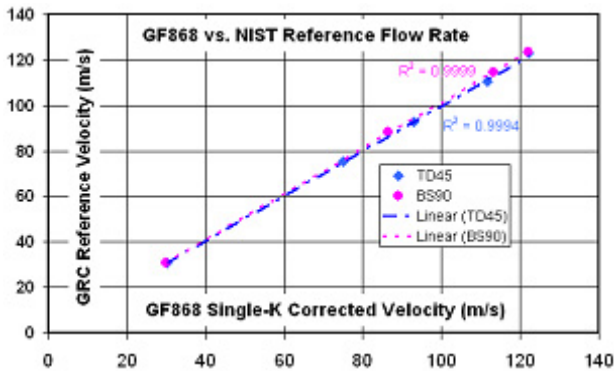


Standard transducer mounting configurations

## One Meter, Wide Range of Flow Conditions

### High Flow

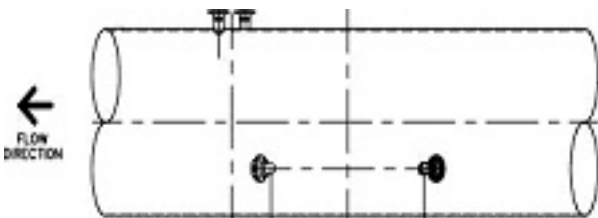
The DigitalFlow GF868 meter achieves a new standard rangeability of 3280 to 1 and a new Extended Range rangeability of 3940 to 1. It measures velocities from 0.1 to 328 ft/s (0.03 to 100 m/s) standard in both directions, while the Extended Range version measures velocities to 394 ft/s (120 m/s) in one direction, in steady or rapidly changing flow, in pipes from 2 in to 120 in (76 mm to 3 m) in diameter. With this range of operation, one DigitalFlow GF868 flowmeter performs measurements under most of the conditions that may occur in a flare line on or offshore. The extended velocity range to 100 m/s is enabled in standard meters with no loss of accuracy.



Contact GE for the report *Ultrasonic Flowmeter for Accurately Measuring Flare Gas over a Wide Velocity Range*.

### Low Flow

For base load operation the volumetric flow in flares is often in the range 0.1 to 1 f/s (0.03 to 0.3 m/s) and the flare gas flowmeter improves the accuracy over that range, but still measures at high velocity during facility relief or upset conditions. Additional paths, longer paths, unconventional configurations and location of paths are used to achieve accurate low flow measurements. A combination of two types of installation with a two-channel meter allows low flow to be measured by the Diagonal 45 configuration, and the high flow by the Bias 90 configuration. The Diagonal 45 path has a longer path length, and measures the low velocity with a high accuracy while the Bias 90 measures the midrange and high flow rates.



A pipe showing a set of nozzles for Bias 90 on the top and a set for a mid-radius Diagonal 45 below

## Identify Leak Sources, Reduce Steam Usage and Improve Plant Material Balance

Leaks and excess steam delivery are two major causes of loss of product and energy. Reducing them immediately improves the overall efficiency in refinery and chemical plant operation. Payback for the entire DigitalFlow GF868 installation usually occurs within a matter of months. The DigitalFlow GF868 can help save millions of dollars in reduced losses.

Once the sound speed of the gas has been determined by the DigitalFlow GF868, its on-board computer uses temperature and pressure inputs in conjunction with the sound speed to calculate instantaneous average molecular weight and mass flow rate of the gas. These parameters are used to help identify sources of leaks into the flare system. Detection of even a small increase in flow rate into the flare system may indicate a leak source such as partially unseated relief valve. An accompanying change in the average molecular weight of the flare gas may be used to help locate the leak source. Quick identification and elimination of leak sources into the flare system saves significant amounts of potentially lost energy and product.

Mass flow rate may be used to perform a mass balance calculation and to control flare tip steam injection. By knowing the exact amount of gas flow and average molecular weight in the flare stack, delivery of the correct amount of steam required at the flare tip can be accurately controlled. Steam usage can be reduced while maintaining compliance with pollution control regulations.

## Designed for Flare Gas Environment

The DigitalFlow GF868 flowmeter has no moving parts to clog or wear out. Its patented ultrasonic transducers are constructed of titanium or other metals that withstand the corrosive environment usually found in flare gas applications. The transducers are designed for use in hazardous locations. Wide rangeability allows measurement of flow rate from 0.1 up to 394 ft/s (0.03 to 120 m/s). In contrast to thermal flowmeters, the ultrasonic transit-time technique does not depend on the heat transfer coefficient of the flare gas and does not require regular maintenance. These and other features make the DigitalFlow GF868 unique among flare gas flowmeters.

# GF868 Specifications

## Electronics

### Flow Measurement

Patented Correlation Transit-Time mode

### Enclosures

- Standard: Epoxy-coated aluminum weatherproof Type 4X/IP66 Class I, Division 2, Groups A,B,C&D FM and CSA
- Optional: Stainless steel, fiberglass, explosion-proof, flameproof

### Dimensions

- Weight 11 lb (5 kg)
- Size (h x w x d) 14.24 in x 11.4 in x 5.12 in (362 mm x 290 mm x 130 mm)

### Channels

- Standard: One channel
- Optional: Two channels (for two pipes or two-path averaging)

### Display

Two independent software-configurable 64 x 128 pixel backlit LCD graphic displays

### Keypad

39-key tactile-feedback membrane

### Power Supplies

- Standard: 100 to 130 VAC, 50/60 Hz or 200 to 240 VAC, 50/60 Hz
- Optional: 12 to 28 VDC,  $\pm 5\%$

### Power Consumption

20W maximum

### Operating Temperature

$-4^{\circ}\text{F}$  to  $131^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $55^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

### Storage Temperature

$-67^{\circ}\text{F}$  to  $167^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $-55^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $75^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

### Standard Inputs

Two isolated 0/4 to 20 mA inputs (121 $\Omega$ ) with integral 24 VDC power supply  
Namur NE043 compliant

*For required temperature and pressure inputs*

### Standard Outputs

- Six 4 to 20 mA outputs, software assignable
  - Two outputs with 550 $\Omega$  maximum load
  - Four outputs with 1000 $\Omega$  maximum load.
- Namur NE043 compliant

## Optional Inputs/Outputs

There are four additional slots available for any combination of the following I/O boards:

- Analog output board with four isolated 0/4 to 20 mA outputs, 1 k $\Omega$  maximum load
- Analog input board; two types
  - With two isolated 4 to 20 mA inputs and 24V loop power
  - With two isolated, three-wire, 100 $\Omega$  RTD inputs; span  $-148^{\circ}\text{F}$  to  $662^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $-100^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $350^{\circ}\text{C}$ );
- Totalizer/frequency output board
  - With four outputs per board, 10-kHz maximum.
  - Software-selectable functioning in two modes
    - Totalizer mode: Pulse per defined unit of parameter (e.g., 1 pulse/ft<sup>3</sup> or 1 pulse/0.028 m<sup>3</sup>)
    - Frequency mode: frequency proportional to rate of parameter (e.g., 10 Hz = 1 ft<sup>3</sup>/h or 0.028 m<sup>3</sup>/h)
- Alarm relay board with three hermetically sealed Form C relays; 120 VAC, 28 VDC maximum, 2A maximum; DC 56W maximum, AC 60 VA

## Digital Interfaces

- Standard: RS232
- Optional: RS485 (multiuser)
- Optional: HART<sup>®</sup> protocol
- Optional: Modbus<sup>®</sup> RS485 or TCP/IP
- Optional: Ethernet TCP/IP
- Optional: OPC server
- Optional: Foundation Fieldbus  
Namur NE107 Compliant

## Site Parameter Programming

Menu-driven operator interface using keypad and “soft” function keys

## Data Logging

Memory capacity (linear and/or circular type) to log more than 43,000 flow data points

## Display Functions

- Graphic display shows flow in numerical or graphic format
- Displays logged data and diagnostics

## European Compliance

Complies with EMC Directive 2004/108/EC, 2006/95/EC LVD (Installation Category II, Pollution Degree 2) and PED 97/23/EC for DN<25

## T5/T17 Wetted Flow Ultrasonic Transducers

### Temperature Ranges

|                            |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Normal Temperature:        | -55°C to 150°C) |
| Low Temperature (T5 Only): | -220°C to -50°C |
| High Temperature:          | -50°C to 250°C  |

### Pressure Range

Standard: -2 psig to 1500 psig (87.6 to 10300 kPa)

### Transducer Materials

- Standard: Titanium
- Optional: Monel® or Hastelloy® alloys

### Process Connections

Flanged and compression fittings

### Area Classifications

Explosion-proof Div. 1, Class I, Group C, D  
Optional: Group B upon request  
ATEX II 2 G Ex d IIC T4, T3 or T2 Gb  
IECEX II 2 G Ex d IIC T4, T3 or T2

### Insertion Mechanism

#### Standard and Extended Range

3 in (76 mm) flange mounted packing gland and valve at equal mounting angle both up and downstream

### Preamplifier

Transducer Mounted XAMP with transformer and BNC connections; requires one preamp/transformer per channel.

### Gain

- Standard: 20
- Optional: 2, 10, 40 (factory selected)

### Temperature Range:

-40°C to +60°C (-40°F to +140°F)

### Enclosure

Explosion-proof Div. 1, Class I, Group C, D  
Optional: Group B upon request  
ATEX II 2 G Ex d IIC T6  
IECEX II 2 G Ex d IIC T6

### Transducer Cables

- Standard: (per pair of transducers)  
- One pair of coaxial cables, type RG62 A/U, preamplifier to XGF868i electronics, lengths 3 m (10 ft) to 330 m (1000 ft) maximum
- Optional: flame retardant, armored cable;

## Additional Options

### PanaView™ PC-Interface Software

The DigitalFlow GF868 communicates with a PC through a serial interface and Windows® operating systems. Features include site files, logs and other operations with a PC.

### Installation Flowcells

Transducers and flowcells for specific applications are available. Consult GE for details

# Flow Accuracy



| Transducer Type   | T5 Wetted Transducer                                 |                 |                         |                 | T17 Wetted Transducer               |                 |                         |                 |
|---|--|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Number of Paths   | One Path   |                 | Two Paths               |                 | One Path                            |                 | Two Paths               |                 |
| <b>Flow Measurement Range</b>   |  |                 |                         |                 |                                     |                 |                         |                 |
| Standard Range  | -328 to 328 ft/s (-100 to 100 m/s) - bidirectional   |                 |                         |                 |                                     |                 |                         |                 |
| Extended Range  | .1 to 394 ft/s (0.03 to 120 m/s) - non-bidirectional |                 |                         |                 |                                     |                 |                         |                 |
| <b>Applicable Pipe Sizes</b>  |  |                 |                         |                 |                                     |                 |                         |                 |
| Diagonal 45   | 3 in to 14 in (50 to 350 mm) OD                      |                 |                         |                 | 14 in to 120 in (350 to 3000 mm) OD |                 |                         |                 |
| Bias 90   | Note 1 & 2   |                 |                         |                 | Not Applicable                      |                 |                         |                 |
| <b>Design Velocity Accuracy from 1 to 394 ft/s (0.3 to 120 m/s) - see notes below</b>     |  |                 |                         |                 |                                     |                 |                         |                 |
| Transducer Type   | T5 Wetted Transducer                                 |                 |                         |                 | T17 Wetted Transducer               |                 |                         |                 |
| Number of Paths   | One Path   |                 | Two Paths               |                 | One Path                            |                 | Two Paths               |                 |
|   | 1 ft/s (0.3 m/s)                                     | >3 ft/s (1 m/s) | 1 ft/s (0.3 m/s)        | >3 ft/s (1 m/s) | 1 ft/s (0.3 m/s)                    | >3 ft/s (1 m/s) | 1 ft/s (0.3 m/s)        | >3 ft/s (1 m/s) |
| Pipe Dia. </= 6 in. (150mm)   | +/-2.5%  | +/-2.0%         | +/-2.0%                 | +/-1.5%         | NA                                  | NA              | NA                      | NA              |
| Pipe Dia. >/= 6 in (150mm)  | +/-2.0%  | +/-2.0%         | +/-1.5%                 | +/-1.5%         | +/-2.0%                             | +/-2.0          | +/-1.5%                 | +/-1.5%         |
| <b>Calibrated Velocity Accuracy from 1 to 394 ft/s (0.3 to 120 m/s) — see notes below</b> |  |                 |                         |                 |                                     |                 |                         |                 |
| Transducer Type   | T5 Wetted Transducer                                 |                 |                         |                 | T17 Wetted Transducer               |                 |                         |                 |
| Number of Paths   | One Path   |                 | Two Paths               |                 | One Path                            |                 | Two Paths               |                 |
|   | 1 ft/s (0.3 m/s)                                     | >3 ft/s (1 m/s) | 1 ft/s (0.3 m/s)        | >3 ft/s (1 m/s) | 1 ft/s (0.3 m/s)                    | >3 ft/s (1 m/s) | 1 ft/s (0.3 m/s)        | >3 ft/s (1 m/s) |
| Pipe Dia. </= 6 in. (150mm)   | +/-1.5%  | +/-1.0%         | +/-1.0%                 | +/-0.75%        | NA                                  | NA              | NA                      | NA              |
| Pipe Dia. >/= 6 in (150mm)  | +/-1.0%  | +/-1.0%         | +/-0.75%                | +/-0.75%        | +/-1.0%                             | +/-1.0%         | +/-0.75%                | +/-0.75%        |
| <b>Mass Flow Accuracy</b>   |  |                 |                         |                 |                                     |                 |                         |                 |
| 2 to 120 kg   | +/-4.0%  |                 | +/-3.1%                 |                 | +/-2.7%                             |                 | +/-2.3%                 |                 |
| <b>Molecular Weight Accuracy</b>  |  |                 |                         |                 |                                     |                 |                         |                 |
| 2 to 120 kg/kmole   | +/-1.8% to +/-2%                                     |                 |                         |                 |                                     |                 |                         |                 |
| <b>Flow Velocity Sensitivity from .1 to 1 ft/s (0.03 to .3 m/s)</b>                       |  |                 |                         |                 |                                     |                 |                         |                 |
| Pipe Dia. = 10 in. (250mm)  | ±0.12 in/s(±0.004 m/s)                               |                 | ±0.08 in/s( ±0.003 m/s) |                 | NA                                  |                 | NA                      |                 |
| Pipe Dia. = 14 in. (250mm)  | ±0.12 in/s(±0.004 m/s)                               |                 | ±0.08 in/s( ±0.003 m/s) |                 | ±0.08 in/s(±0.003 m/s)              |                 | ±0.06 in/s( ±0.002 m/s) |                 |
| Pipe Dia. >/= 20 in. (500mm)  | ±0.12 in/s(±0.004 m/s)                               |                 | ±0.08 in/s( ±0.003 m/s) |                 | ±0.06 in/s( ±0.002 m/s)             |                 | ±0.04 in/s(±0.0015 m/s) |                 |

Note 1 Accuracy and sensitivity are dependent on pipe diameter, molecular weight and temperature. All accuracy specs assume molecular weights greater than 24 kg/kmole and temperatures less than 100 °F (38 °C)

Note 2 Accuracy is dependent on straight run. All accuracy specs assume a fully developed flow profile or a minimum straight run of 20D upstream and 10D downstream

Note 3 Stated accuracy may be achieved with total straight run as little as 10D/3D using flow profile correction - contact factory for details





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