

# [new product] Introduction of Ultrasonic Flowmeter for Steam

Fuji Electric Co., Ltd.

#### **Overview**

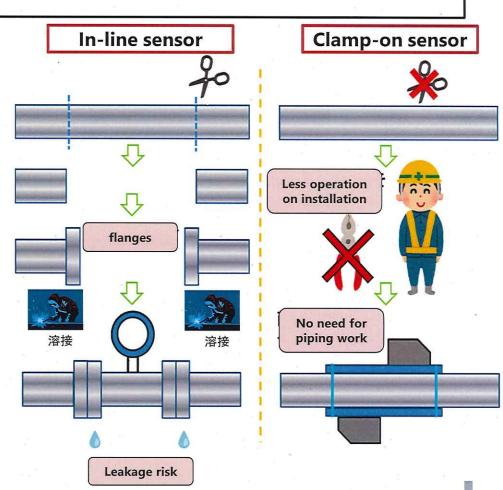


The world's first clamp-on ultrasonic flowmeter that can measure saturated steam

- Improved signal–noise ratio
- Optimized sensor positioning
- · Algorithm dedicated for steam measurement

### Advantages of clamp-on sensor

- Easy installation without interrupting the steam line
- No need for piping work No steam leakage
- No pressure loss
- Low maintenance and more versatile



### **Comparison with other flowmeters**



#### Advantages: No piping work, no pressure loss, measurable even at zero flow

Manufacturer	Fuji (under development)	Company A	Company B
Principle	Clamp-on ultrasonic	Vortex	Orifice + DP
	Sensor 2 センサ 送信 Sensor 2 2⇒1 ・1⇒2 時間差 受信	<b>日本の</b>	オリフィス式
Piping work	○ Unnecessary	× Necessary	× Necessary
Accuracy	○±3%~5% of reading	⊚±1~2% of reading	○±2% of reading
Pressure loss	○ No	× Yes	× Yes
Low flow measurement	O Low flow rate (no dead-band)	×	×
Range ability	<ul><li>Yes</li><li>2 range switchable</li></ul>	▲ Wide	× Small

## **Specifications**

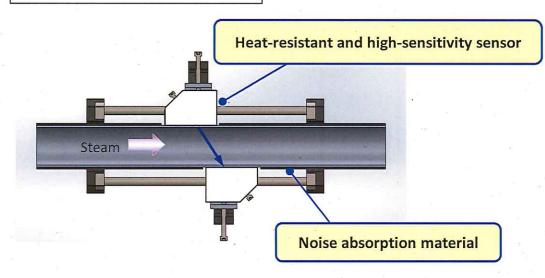


	item	Main Specifications
1	Applicable fluid/Principle	Saturated steam/Transit time difference method
2	Measuring range	Flow velocity: 0 to ±50 m/s
3	Accuracy (reading and pulse output)	When pipe straight run is $\ge 20$ D (1.0m) on upstream, $\ge 10$ D (0.5m) on downstream: Flowrate $\le 10$ m/s : $\pm 0.3$ m/s $\le 10-30$ m/s : $\pm 3\%$ $\le 30-50$ m/s : $\pm 5\%$
4	Straight run requirements	$\geq$ 20 D (1.0m) on upstream, $\geq$ 10 D (0.5m) on downstream
5	Applicable piping material	Select from carbon steel, stainless steel
6	Pipe size	50 mm (Other calibers are planned)
7	Pipe wall thickness	2.8–3.9 mm (SUS pipe: sch 10S ~40S), 3.8mm (SPG pipe)
8	Fluid temperature	+120°C to +180°C
9	Fluid pressure	0.1–0.9 MPaG
10	Input (mass flow conversion)	4–20 mA DC × 1, Pt × 1 (option)
11	Output	4–20 mA DC × 1, total pulse output × 1, contact output × 1
12	Mass flow conversion	Mass flow output by conversion with fixed value input, temperature or pressure input
13	Communication	RS485 (option), Ethernet (option, under development)
14	Power supply voltage	100–240 V AC, 24VA
15	Ambient temperature	-20°C to +60°C

## **Key technology**

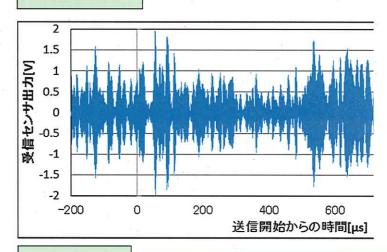


#### New technology



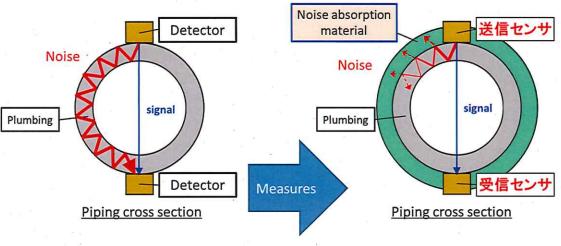
#### **Effect**

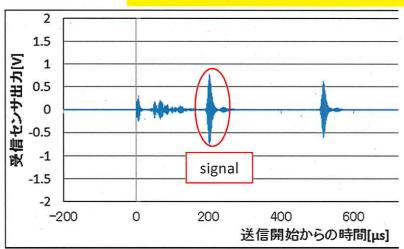
#### Before



#### After

#### detects signals hidden behind noise





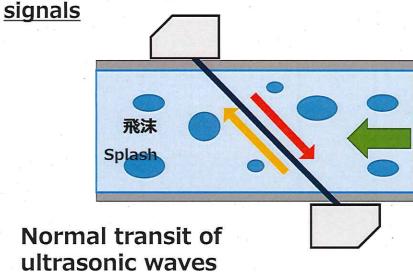
#### Algorithm dedicated for steam measurement



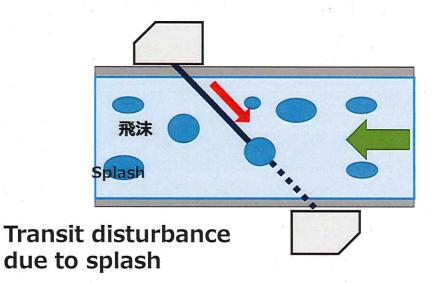
## ☆ the Algorithm remit measurement failures by splashes, and developed the world's first product

Fuji's unique digital signal processing reduces measurement failures caused by splash.

#### Synchronous addition processing of received



The flow can be measured without disturbance.

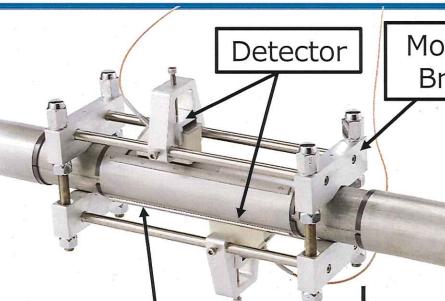


Conventional analog processing signals can cause measurement failures.

Ensured sufficient signal level by summing flow rate signals

#### **System composition**

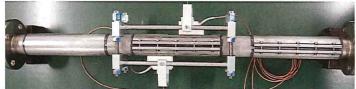




Mounting Bracket

#### Installation example

Before installing an insulation material

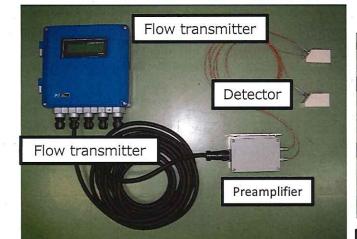


After installing an insulation material



Noise absorption material

Cable length between Detector to Preamplifier 2<sub>m</sub>



Cable length between Preamplifier to Flow transmitter

5m-30m

%Please contact us if you have a request for cable lengths of 30m or more.

Preamplifier



4-20 mA DC

Total pulse

Pt (option)

RS-485 Communication (option)



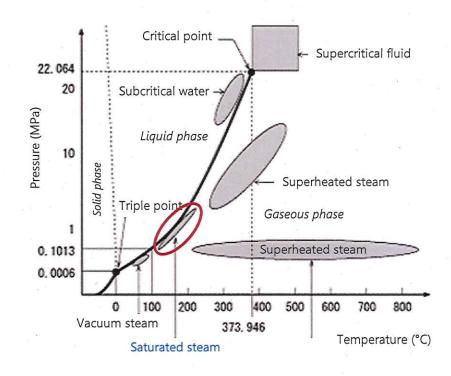
## Thank you!

### Types of steam



Saturated steam	<ul> <li>Typically 0.05–2.0 MPa, 110–215°C</li> <li>Wet or dry</li> </ul>
Superheated steam (subcritical steam)	Steam heated above the boiling point but not higher than the critical pressure
Vacuum steam	<ul> <li>Below the atmospheric pressure, 30–100°C</li> <li>Used as a substitute for hot water</li> </ul>
Subcritical water	Used to oxidize and decompose protein
Supercritical fluid (water)	<ul> <li>Water heated above the critical pressure and temperature</li> <li>Expected to be used as a solvent</li> </ul>

## Our new product is applicable to this type of steam



高田 敏則. 食品業界における蒸気の有効利用技術. 食品機械装置. 2006年12月号. Vol.43 https://www.tlv.com/ja/articles/steam/doc9/

#### Target market and market size



#### **Confidential**

#### <FAM/Steam consumption>

	Steam consumption					
	Amount of steam for cleaning (t/h)	Amount of steam for drying (t/h)	Amount of steam for sterilization (t/h)	FAM (Billion yen)		
Food	1,378	2,411	1,963	63.3		
Beverrage · Tabacco · Feed	259	135	1,249	13.9		
Transport equipmant (Automobile)	2,262	240	0	15.0		
Textile industry	878	3,039	0	17.2		
Pulp·Paper·Paper product	638	10,267	0	84.2		
Chemical industry(Inorganic)	444	846	0	8.6		
Chemical industry(Organic)	0	5,399	2,724	58.5		
Chemical industry (Pharmaceutical)	97	16	218	3.3		
Petrolum · Coal product	0	0	0	9.2		
Rubber product	26	219	0	1.0		
Ceramic Stone product	96	1,692	0	7.4		
Steel industry	674	3,593	0	3.2		
Nonferrous metal product	125	0	0	1.4		
General machinery	490	0	0	2.5		
Electronic parts·circuit	624	92	0	4.3		
Distribution center	New market	1 =	8	8 8 8 8 8 8		

#### Target customer

- **■** Food
- Pulp · Paper · Paper product
- Steel industry

Washing/120℃

## **Clamp-on Ultrasonic Flowmeters: Outline**



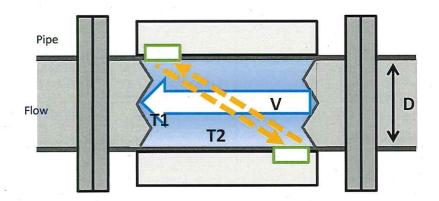
- Highly accurate flow measurement with three measuring paths
- Applicable to various liquids

#### Principle

Pipe inner diameter	: บ
Transit time from upstream to downstream	: T1
Transit time from downstream to upstream	
Flow coefficient	· K

Flow velocity:  $V = K \cdot (T_2 - T_1)$ 

Pipe cross-sectional areas:  $A = \frac{\pi D^2}{4}$ 



Flow rate:  $Q = A \cdot V$