Orifice Metering of Natural Gas and Other Related Hydrocarbon Fluids—Concentric, Square-edged Orifice Meters

Part 1: General Equations and Uncertainty Guidelines

American Gas Association

AGA Report No. 3
Part 1

energy API
AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE

Manual of Petroleum
Measurement Standards
Chapter 14.3.1

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Washington, DC 20001

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FOURTH EDITION, SEPTEMBER 2012
ERRATA, JULY 2013

An American National Standard
ANSI/API MPMS Ch. 14.3.1/AGA Report No. 3, Part 1

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1 Introduction

1.1 Scope

This standard provides a single reference for engineering equations, uncertainty estimations, construction and installation requirements, and standardized implementation recommendations for the calculation of flow rate through concentric, square-edged, flange-tapped orifice meters. Both U.S. customary (USC), and international system of units (SI) units are included.

1.2 Organization of Standard

The standard is organized into four parts. Parts 1, 2, and 4 apply to the measurement of any Newtonian fluid in the petroleum and chemical industries. Part 3 focuses on the application of Parts 1, 2, and 4 to the measurement of natural gas.

1.2.1 Part 1—General Equations and Uncertainty Guidelines

The mass flow rate and base (or standard) volumetric flow rate equations are discussed, along with the terms required for solution of the flow equation.

The empirical equations for the coefficient of discharge and expansion factor are presented. However, the basis for the empirical equations are contained in other sections of this standard or the appropriate reference document.

In several sections of this revision of Part 1, identified errata have been changed relative to previous editions. In addition, this revision includes a change to the empirical expansion factor (Y) calculation for the flange-tapped orifice meters.

For all existing installations, the decision as to which expansion factor equation to use shall be at the discretion of the parties involved. However, the parties should be cognizant of the following:

1) If the calculated difference between previous revision (1990) Buckingham and Bean expansion factor equation (Annex C or API *MPMS* Ch. 14.3.3/AGA Report No. 3, Part 3, Annex G) and the new revised expansion factor equation is less than or equal to 0.25 %, then the expansion factor values produced by either expansion factor equation will be within the uncertainty of the new expansion factor database and the existence of any flow bias will be uncertain.

2) However, if the calculated difference between expansion factor equations exceeds 0.25 %, then a variable flow bias, which is a function of diameter ratio (β), isentropic exponent (κ), and $\Delta P/P_{f_1}$ ratio (x_1), will be experienced unless the new expansion factor equation is utilized.

For the proper use of this standard, a discussion is presented on the prediction (or determination) of the fluid's properties at flowing conditions. The fluid's physical properties shall be determined by direct measurements, appropriate technical standards, or equations of state.

Uncertainty guidelines are presented for determining the possible error associated with the use of this standard for any fluid application. User-defined uncertainties for the fluid's physical properties and auxiliary (secondary) devices are required to solve the practical working formula for the estimated uncertainty.