

A simple design to study the accuracy of household meters

MetroWaMet final meeting and
dissemination workshop
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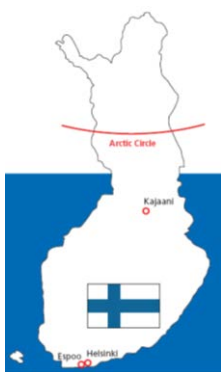
15th September 2021

VTT – beyond the obvious

Content

- Shortly VTT MIKES and project background
- Development of the calibration rig
- Measurement results of the household meter

National Metrology Institute VTT MIKES



- Part of VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland Ltd
- National Metrology Institute VTT MIKES has two departments located in Espoo and Kajaani



VTT MIKES Kajaani

- World's northernmost national standard laboratory
- National standard for force, torque, heavy mass and water flow

VTT – beyond the obvious

MetroWaMet

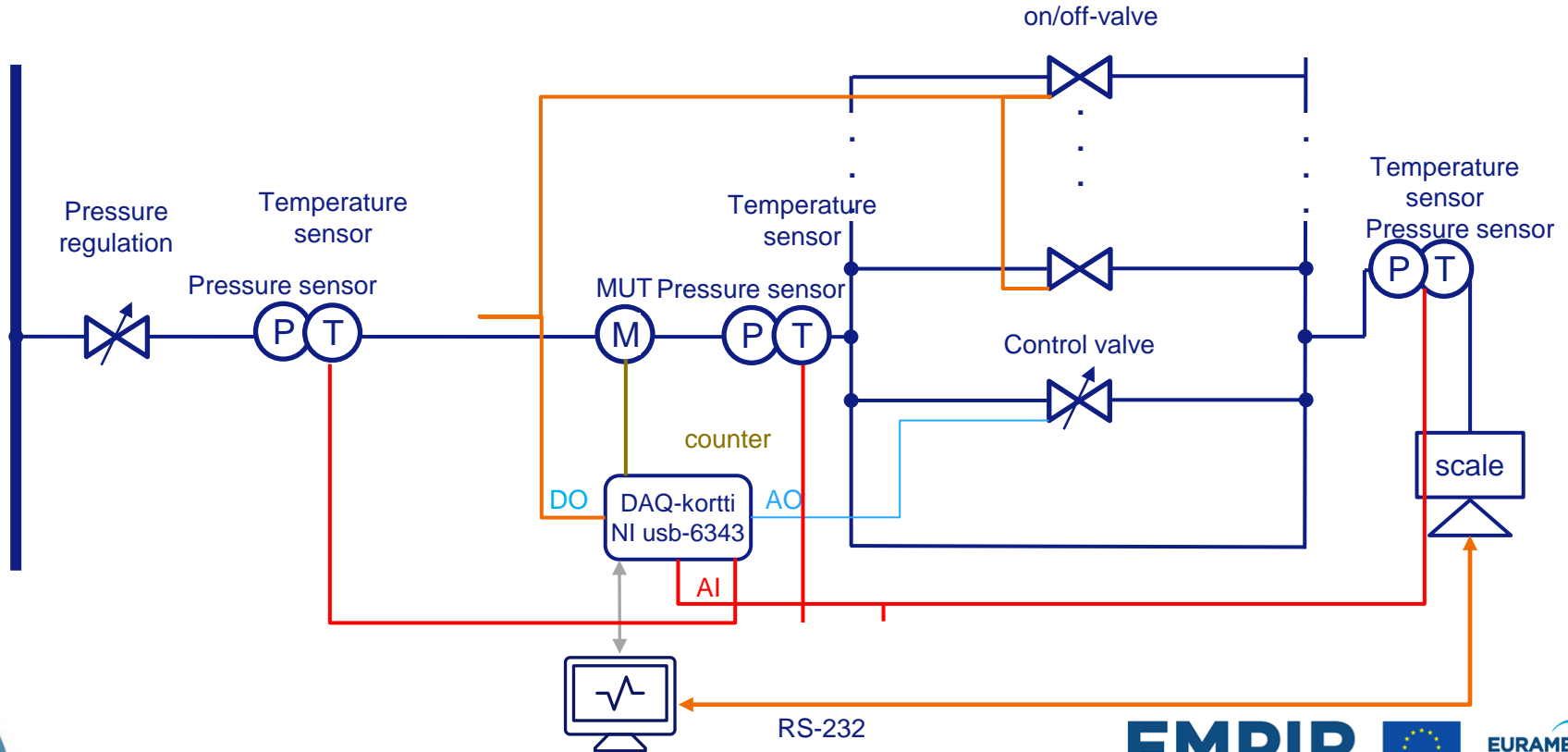
- The work is done under EMPIR project called “Metrology for real-world domestic water metering”
- Work Package 1, Infrastructure to assess domestic water meters under dynamic load changes
- The aim was to develop/modify an existing test rig to meet the needs to measure the water meters under dynamic load changes
- Comparison measurement between partners
- In Finland we used the scale of the gravimetric calibration rig as the base for the new dynamic rig

Simple dynamic water meter calibration rig

Liquid flow

- We use the flow from local water supply network
 - Pressure ca. 7 barg
 - Regulated to 4 barg
 - Pressure regulator at the inlet to balance the fluctuations
 - Temperature of the water is colder (ca. 7 - 8 °C) compared to normal 20 °C

Hardware

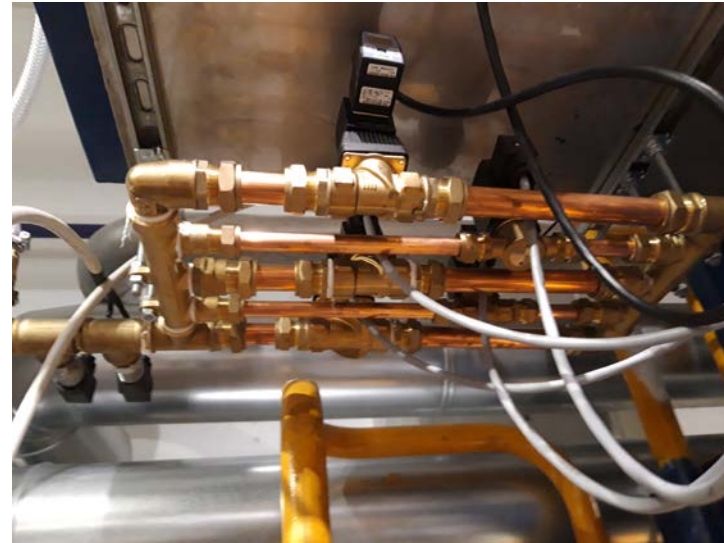


Flow rig

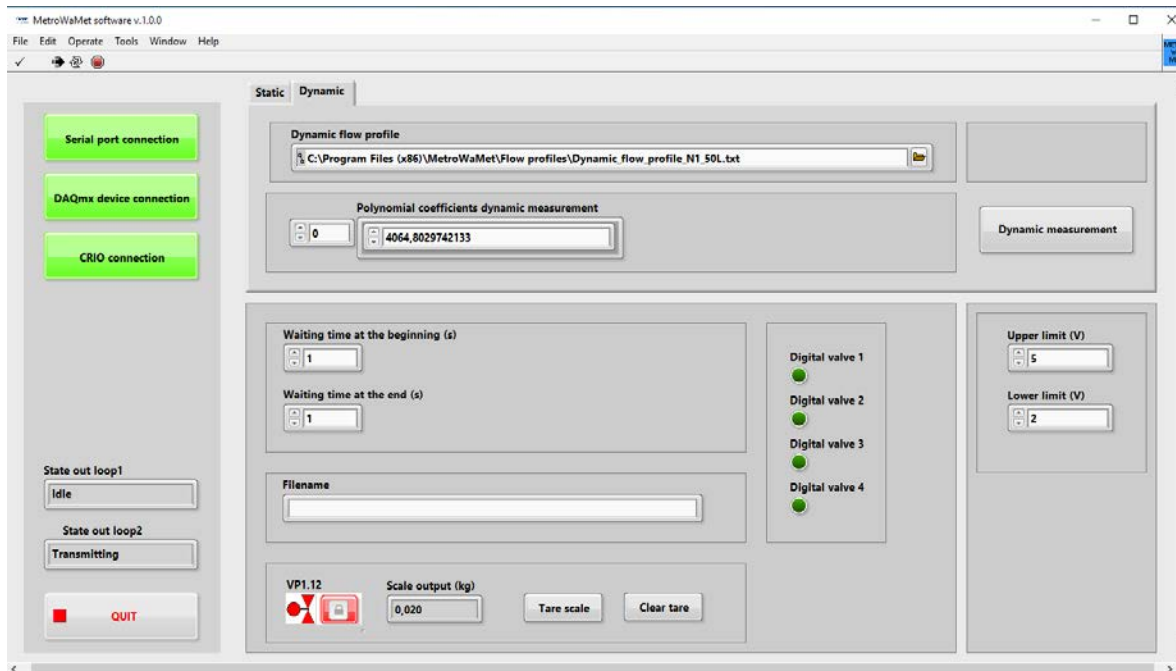
Inlet and pressure vessel



Control valves



User interface of the software



Simple design

- The rig imitates the operating system of normal house
 - There are needs for very specific rigs, but we tried to get this closer to normal use
 - Primary standard -> secondary standard -> ... -> bucket

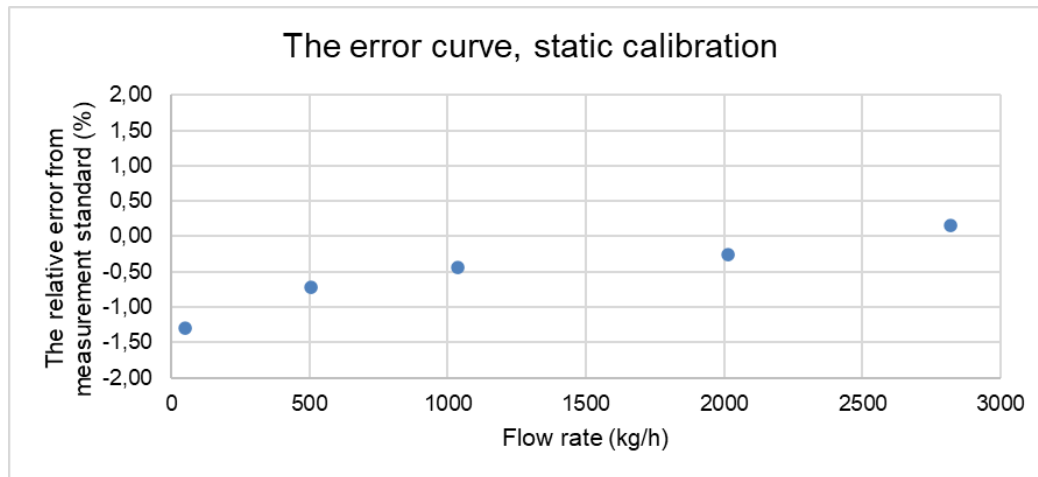
Performance of household water meter

Measurements with typical meter

- Tested meter is ultrasonic design, size of the meter is DN20, $Q_3=2,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ and R250
- Meter has normal operation mode (resolution 1 L) and test mode (resolution 0.001 L)
- Normal end-user cannot use test operation mode
- Tests were done with VTT's test rig, where the scale is the reference, with dynamic and static profiles

Measurements with typical meter

Specification for the meter is class 2



- Static measurements
- Test mode
- Average results of 5 repeats, 300 s each

Meter is working fine in class 2, even close to class 1 ($Q_2=16 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$)



Measurements with typical meter

Static measurements, test mode, average results of 5 repeats, 300 s each

Nominal flow rate	Mass flow rate of the reference	Time of meas.	Average upstream Pressure	Average water temp.	Average reference mass	Density of water	Indicated mass by MUT	Average relative error	Standard deviation	Relative expanded uncertainty ($k=2$)
(kg/h)	(kg/h)	(s)	(bar)	(°C)	(kg)	(kg/m ³)	(kg)	(%)	(%)	
50	51,98	300,0	4,05	10,20	4,331	999,685	4,275	-1,301	0,34	0,73
500	505,34	300,0	3,93	6,94	42,112	999,907	41,808	-0,720	0,06	0,31
1000	1035,49	300,0	3,84	6,96	86,291	999,906	85,910	-0,442	0,07	0,31
2000	2014,96	300,0	3,56	7,22	167,913	999,894	167,478	-0,259	0,07	0,31
2800	2819,78	300,0	3,17	6,87	234,982	999,910	235,366	0,164	0,03	0,29

Measurements with typical meter

Dynamic measurements, test mode, average results of 5 repeats

Profile N°	Time of meas. (s)	Average upstream Pressure (bar)	Average water temp. (°C)	Average MUT Flow Rate (kg/h)	Average Reference Flow Rate (kg/h)	Water density (kg/m ³)	Average Reference Totalized Mass (kg)	Average relative error (%)	Standard deviation	Relative expanded uncertainty (k=2) (%)
1 - 50 L	443,0	3,99	7,51	445,429	449,343	999,874	55,294	-0,87	0,21	0,50
2 - 100 L	748,0	3,99	8,04	491,727	495,641	999,848	103,019	-0,79	0,11	0,35
3 - 80 L	560,0	4,01	7,72	555,959	559,171	999,868	86,908	-0,57	0,06	0,30

Measurements with typical meter

- Previous measurements were made with more specific test mode
- How about with normal mode

Comparison of test mode and normal mode

Static measurements, average results of 5 repeats

Nominal flow rate	Time of meas.	TEST MODE			NORMAL MODE	
		Average relative error	Standard deviation	Relative expanded uncertainty (k=2)	Average relative error	Standard deviation
(kg/h)	(s)	(%)	(%)		(%)	(%)
50	300,0	-1,301	0,34	0,73	-0,659	0,899
500	300,0	-0,720	0,06	0,31	-0,028	3,615
1000	300,0	-0,442	0,07	0,31	0,927	3,562
2000	300,0	-0,259	0,07	0,31	-1,341	1,533

Comparison of test mode and normal mode

Dynamic measurements, average results of 5 repeats

Profile N°	Time of meas. (s)	TEST MODE			NORMAL MODE	
		Average relative error (%)	Standard deviation	Relative expanded uncertainty (k=2) (%)	Average relative error (%)	Standard deviation
1 - 50 L	443,0	-0,87	0,21	0,50	-2,16	3,06
2 - 100 L	748,0	-0,79	0,11	0,35	-1,98	1,12
3 - 80 L	560,0	-0,57	0,06	0,30	1,34	3,78

Conclusion

- Both modes gives good results
- End user point of view, meters are accurate
- Specific and accurate tests needs more special flow rigs, like the ones developed during MetroWaMet project

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