A NEW TECHNIQUE FOR MEASURING GAS CONVERSION FACTORS FOR HYDROCARBON MASS FLOWMETERS

Jag J. Singh and Danny R. Sprinkle

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NASA
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Langley Research Center
Hampton, Virginia 23665
ABSTRACT

A new technique for measuring calibration conversion factors for hydrocarbon mass flowmeters has been developed. It has been applied to a widely used type of commercial thermal mass flowmeter for hydrocarbon gases. The values of conversion factors for two common hydrocarbons measured using this technique are in good agreement with the empirical values cited by the manufacturer. Similar agreements can be expected for all other hydrocarbons. The technique is based on Nernst theorem for matching the partial pressure of oxygen in the combustion product gases with that in normal air. It is simple, quick and relatively safe—particularly for toxic/poisonous hydrocarbons.

INTRODUCTION

Most of the current mass flowmeters for gaseous media depend on the thermal properties of the test gases. They are normally calibrated for air and then used for other gases either by use of a theoretical conversion factor or an empirical factor provided by the manufacturer. Since the theoretical conversion factors for many gases of interest, such as H₂, N₂, O₂, CO, CO₂, Freon 12, and hydrocarbon (CₓHᵧ), do not agree with the experimental values, it is often necessary to determine their calibration conversion factors experimentally. This is particularly true for most of the hydrocarbons. Even though the process of calibrating mass flowmeters for hydrocarbons of interest is not complicated, their conversion factors are often not available, particularly when the gases involved are rare or toxic. Any scheme which permits in situ or online measurements of conversion factors for all hydrocarbons would thus be of great interest to combustion chemists and others interested in synthetic fuel development.

In the following sections we discuss a new technique for calibrating mass flowmeters for hydrocarbon gases. This technique is suitable for all hydrocarbons compatible with the materials of construction of the flowmeters and associated gas transport components.

LIST OF SYMBOLS

-  \( \ell \)  air flowrate
-  \( m \)  oxygen flowrate
-  \( n \)  hydrocarbon flowrate
-  \( O_2 \)  oxygen molecule
-  \( C_{x \cdot y} \)  hydrocarbon molecule containing \( x \) atoms of carbon and \( y \) atoms of hydrogen
THEORETICAL BASIS OF THE TECHNIQUE

A sensitive technique\(^{(1)}\) for measuring oxygen partial pressures in hydrocarbon combustion products has recently been developed. During the development phase of this technique, it became obvious that the technique could also be adapted for direct measurement of conversion factors for all hydrocarbon gas flowmeters.

The \(O_2\)-partial pressure monitor was developed for monitoring \(O_2\)-concentration in the output channel of the following combustion process\(^{(2)}\):

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Input Channel} & : & \text{Output Channel} \\
\ln(\text{Air}) + m(O_2) + n(C_{x,y}) & \rightarrow \ln(\text{Air}) + nx(CO_2) + \frac{ny}{2}(H_2O) + \\
\begin{pmatrix}
m - n \left(\frac{4x + y}{4}\right) \\
O_2 \end{pmatrix} & \text{Heat}
\end{align*}
\]

The \(O_2\)-content of the output channel is compared with that of reference air, using an electrochemical \(O_2\) sensor. The sensor output depends on the oxygen partial pressure on its two sides, according to the following relation\(^{(3)}\):

\[
E = A \ln \left(\frac{P_1}{P_2}\right) + C(P) \tag{2}
\]

where \(E\) = sensor output

\(P_1\) = oxygen partial pressure in the reference gas
\[ P_2 = \text{oxygen partial pressure in the test gas} \]
\[ C(P) = \text{cell constant}. \]

Equation (2) reduces to the following form when the test gas and the reference air are at the same temperature and pressure.

\[ E = A \frac{X_1}{X_2} + C(P) \quad (3) \]

where \( X_{\text{i}} \) = mole fraction of oxygen in the medium \( i \).

Mole fraction of oxygen in the output channel of equation (1) is given by the following equation:

\[ X_2(O_2) = \frac{0.2095\bar{\ell} + \left[ m - n\left(\frac{4x + y}{4}\right)\right]}{\bar{\ell} + nx + \frac{n}{2}y + \left[ m - n\left(\frac{4x + y}{4}\right)\right]} \quad (4) \]

If the mole fraction of oxygen in the output channel is same as in the reference gas (air), we obtain:

\[ 0.2095 = \frac{0.2095\bar{\ell} + \left[ m - n\left(\frac{4x + y}{4}\right)\right]}{\bar{\ell} + nx + \frac{n}{2}y + \left[ m - n\left(\frac{4x + y}{4}\right)\right]} \quad (5) \]

For the special case of \( C_xH_y \equiv CH_4 \), equation (5) simplifies as follows:

\[ 0.2095 = \frac{0.2095\bar{\ell} + (m - 2n)}{\bar{\ell} + (m + n)} \quad (6) \]

and

\[ \frac{m}{n} = 2.795 \]

Calculated values of \( \frac{m}{n} \) for other hydrocarbons are listed in Table I.

It is apparent from equation (7) that \( \frac{m}{n} \) is independent of the value of \( \bar{\ell} \), though the latter does determine the sustenance of the hydrocarbon combustion flame. The optimum value of \( \bar{\ell} \) ranges from 2 \( m \) to 3 \( m \).
The condition specified by equations (6) and (7) is signaled by the production of the same oxygen sensor output as is obtained with air as the test gas. The relation between oxygen and methane concentrations given by equation (7) can be used as the basis for methane flowrate calculation if the oxygen flowrate were known. Oxygen conversion factors are usually supplied by the flowmeter manufacturers because of widespread use of oxygen in chemistry/combustion laboratories. Comparable relations exist between flowrates for oxygen and other hydrocarbons.

**EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE**

Figure 1 shows a schematic diagram of the experimental system used for equalizing partial pressures of oxygen in the test gas and the reference air. Typically, the hydrocarbon under test would be burnt in oxygen-enriched air in a well-stirred combustor in order to ensure complete combustion. A fraction of the combustion products would be passed through the oxygen partial pressure monitor. For a particular dial setting of the hydrocarbon-flowmeter, the oxygen flowrate would be adjusted to make the oxygen partial pressure in the output channel same as in the reference air. This condition would be signaled by the production of the same cell output as is obtained when normal air is used as the test gas. The hydrocarbon flowmeter conversion factor (F) would then be given by the following relation.

\[
F = \frac{O_2-\text{Flowrate}}{\left(\frac{m}{n}\right)_{\text{Hydrocarbon}}} \quad (8a)
\]

\[
O_2-\text{Flowrate} = \frac{O_2-\text{Flowrate}}{2.795 \ (\text{CH}_4 \ \text{flowrate on dial})} \quad (\text{for methane gas}) \quad (8b)
\]

\[
O_2-\text{Flowrate} = \frac{O_2-\text{Flowrate}}{3.295 \ (\text{C}_2\text{H}_2 \ \text{flowrate on dial})} \quad (\text{for acetylene gas}) \quad (8c)
\]

We shall apply this technique to one class of linear mass flowmeters widely used in chemical and aerospace laboratories. However, the procedure is applicable to all other mass flowmeters, regardless of their operating principles.

Typical results obtained with methane and acetylene gases are summarized in Tables II and III and illustrated in figures 2 and 3. The agreement between the present experimental values and the empirical values listed by the flowmeter manufacturer(4) is quite good. It is also apparent that the \( \text{CH}_4 \) and \( \text{C}_2\text{H}_2 \) conversion factors are independent of the oxygen flowrates as well as the carrier medium (air) flowrates.
The last columns in Tables II and III list the values of conversion factors expected if the test gases were at STP during their transport through the heated element of the flowmeter. However, the temperature and pressure of the test gases through the heated element are not standard and their values are not easily determinable. This makes their calculated conversion factor values suspect, thereby necessitating their experimental determination for all hydrocarbons and other gases whose $C_p$ varies significantly with temperature and pressure.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

A new technique for measuring conversion factors for hydrocarbon flowrates with commercially available thermal mass flowmeters has been developed. This technique is simpler and safer, particularly for toxic/poisonous hydrocarbons. It is particularly suitable for combustion kinetics studies involving more complex hydrocarbons.

REFERENCES


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydrocarbon</th>
<th>Chemical Formula ($C_xH_y$)</th>
<th>$\frac{m}{n}$</th>
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### TABLE II.- SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR METHANE FLOWMETER CONVERSION FACTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Air-Flowrate (l) cm³/min (True Reading)</th>
<th>O₂-Flowrate (m) cm³/min (True Reading)</th>
<th>CH₄-Flowrate (n) cm³/min (Dial Reading)</th>
<th>Sample Gas Flowrate cm³/min (Air Equivalent)</th>
<th>O₂-Partial Pressure Monitor Output (mV)</th>
<th>CH₄-Conversion Factor (F)</th>
<th>Theoretical Value⁴ ( \left( \frac{C_p(Air) \text{ at STP}}{C_p(CH₄) \text{ at STP}} \right) )</th>
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\(^\star\) Including the effects of errors associated with the O₂- and CH₄-flowrate indications, the final value of the conversion factor becomes 0.697 ± 0.020. This value should be compared with \( F = 0.69 \) listed by the flowmeter manufacturer.⁴
### TABLE III.- SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR ACETYLENE FLOWMETER CONVERSION FACTOR

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Air-Flowrate (( t )) cm(^3)/min (True Reading)</th>
<th>( O_2 )-Flowrate (( m )) cm(^3)/min (True Reading)</th>
<th>( CH_4 )-Flowrate (( n )) cm(^3)/min (Dial Reading)</th>
<th>Sample Gas Flowrate cm(^3)/min (Air Equivalent)</th>
<th>( O_2 )-Partial Pressure Monitor Output (mV)</th>
<th>( C_2H_2 ) Conversion Factor (F)</th>
<th>Theoretical Value ( \left( \frac{C_p(Air) \text{ at STP}}{C_p(C_2H_2) \text{ at STP}} \right) )</th>
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<td>(-19.05 \pm 0.05)</td>
<td>0.643</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( F = (0.644 \pm 0.005)^{(a)} \)

\(^{(a)}\) Including the effects of errors associated with the \( O_2 \)- and \( C_2H_2 \)-flowmeter indications, the final value of conversion factor becomes \( 0.644 \pm 0.020 \). This value should be compared with \( F = 0.67 \) listed by the flowmeter manufacturer. \(^{(4)}\)
FIGURE - 1. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE EXPERIMENTAL SYSTEM FOR MONITORING OXYGEN PARTIAL PRESSURE IN HYDROCARBON COMBUSTION PRODUCT GASES.
FIGURE 2(a). METHANE FLOWRATE vs OXYGEN FLOWRATE FOR MAKING $X(O_2)$ IN THE COMBUSTION PRODUCTS EQUAL TO THAT IN NORMAL AIR.
FIGURE - 2(b). ACETYLENE FLOWRATE vs OXYGEN FLOWRATE for making $X(O_2)$ in the combustion products equal to that in normal air.
FIGURE 3(a). DEPENDENCE OF METHANE CONVERSION FACTOR, $F$, FOR THERMAL MASS FLOWMETERS ON THE CARRIER GAS (AIR) FLOWRATES.
\[ F = \frac{Oxygen \, Flowrate}{3.295 \times Acetylene \, Flowrate \, on \, Dial} \]

**FIGURE - 3(b). DEPENDENCE OF ACETYLENE CONVERSION FACTOR, \( F \), FOR THERMAL MASS FLOWMETERS ON THE CARRIER GAS (AIR) FLOWRATES.**
A new technique for measuring calibration conversion factors for hydrocarbon mass flowmeters has been developed. It has been applied to a widely used type of commercial thermal mass flowmeter for hydrocarbon gases. The values of conversion factors for two common hydrocarbons measured using this technique are in good agreement with the empirical values cited by the manufacturer. Similar agreements can be expected for all other hydrocarbons. The technique is based on Nernst theorem for matching the partial pressure of oxygen in the combustion product gases with that in normal air. It is simple, quick and relatively safe—particularly for toxic/poisonous hydrocarbons.