

METER ELECTRONICS AND METHODS FOR DETERMINING VOID FRACTION OF GAS

Background of the Invention

5 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to meter electronics and methods for determining a void fraction of gas in a flow material flowing through a flow meter.

2. Statement of the Problem

10 It is known to use Coriolis mass flow meters to measure mass flow, density, and volume flow and other information of materials flowing through a pipeline as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,491,025 issued to J.E. Smith, et al. of January 1, 1985 and Re. 31,450 to J.E. Smith of February 11, 1982. These flow meters have one or more flow tubes of different configurations. Each conduit configuration may be viewed as having a set of natural vibration modes including, for example, simple bending, torsional, radial and coupled modes. In a typical Coriolis mass flow measurement application, a conduit configuration is excited in one or more vibration modes as a material flows through the conduit, and motion of the conduit is measured at points spaced along the conduit.

15 The vibrational modes of the material filled systems are defined in part by the combined mass of the flow tubes and the material within the flow tubes. Material flows into the flow meter from a connected pipeline on the inlet side of the flow meter. The material is then directed through the flow tube or flow tubes and exits the flow meter to a pipeline connected on the outlet side.

20 A driver applies a force to the flow tube. The force causes the flow tube to oscillate. When there is no material flowing through the flow meter, all points along a flow tube oscillate with an identical phase. As a material begins to flow through the flow tube, Coriolis accelerations cause each point along the flow tube to have a different phase with respect to other points along the flow tube. The phase on the inlet side of the flow tube lags the driver, while the phase on the outlet side leads the driver. Sensors are placed at different points on the flow tube to produce sinusoidal signals representative of the motion of the flow tube at the different points. The phase difference between the two sensor signals is proportional to the mass flow rate of the material flowing through the flow tube or flow tubes. In one prior art approach either a Discrete Fourier

30

Transform (DFT) or a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) is used to determine the phase difference between the sensor signals. The phase difference, and a vibrational frequency response of the flow tube assembly, are used to obtain the mass flow rate.

In one prior art approach, an independent reference signal is used to determine a pickoff signal frequency, such as by using the frequency sent to the vibrational driver system. In another prior art approach, the vibrational response frequency generated by a pickoff sensor can be determined by centering to that frequency in a notch filter, wherein the prior art flowmeter attempts to keep the notch of the notch filter at the pickoff sensor frequency. This prior art technique works fairly well under quiescent conditions, where the flow material in the flowmeter is uniform and where the resulting pickoff signal frequency is relatively stable. However, the phase measurement of the prior art suffers when the flow material is not uniform, such as in two-phase flows where the flow material comprises a liquid and a solid or where there are air bubbles in the liquid flow material. In such situations, the prior art determined frequency can fluctuate rapidly. During conditions of fast and large frequency transitions, it is possible for the pickoff signals to move outside the filter bandwidth, yielding incorrect phase and frequency measurements. This also is a problem in empty-full-empty batching, where the flow meter is repeatedly operated in alternating empty and full conditions. Also, if the frequency of the sensor moves rapidly, a demodulation process will not be able to keep up with the actual or measured frequency, causing demodulation at an incorrect frequency. It should be understood that if the determined frequency is incorrect or inaccurate, then subsequently derived values of density, volume flow rate, etc., will also be incorrect and inaccurate. Moreover, the error can be compounded in subsequent flow characteristic determinations.

In the prior art, the pickoff signals can be digitized and digitally manipulated in order to implement the notch filter. The notch filter accepts only a narrow band of frequencies. Therefore, when the target frequency is changing, the notch filter may not be able to track the target signal for a period of time. Typically, the digital notch filter implementation takes 1-2 seconds to track to the fluctuating target signal. Due to the time required by the prior art to determine the frequency, the result is not only that the frequency and phase determinations contain errors, but also that the error measurement encompasses a time span that exceeds the time span during which the error and/or two-

phase flow actually occur. This is due to the relative slowness of response of a notch filter implementation.

The result is that the prior art flowmeter cannot accurately, quickly, or satisfactorily track or determine a pickoff sensor frequency during two-phase flow of the flow material in the flowmeter. Consequently, the phase determination is likewise slow and error prone, as the prior art derives the phase difference using the determined pickoff frequency. Therefore, any error in the frequency determination is compounded in the phase determination. The result is increased error in the frequency determination and in the phase determination, leading to increased error in determining the mass flow rate. In addition, because the determined frequency value is used to determine a density value (density is approximately equal to one over frequency squared), an error in the frequency determination is repeated or compounded in the density determination. This is also true for a determination of volume flow rate, where the volume flow rate is equal to mass flow rate divided by density.

Therefore, the prior art suffers from an inaccuracy or loss of measurement ability during two-phase flow conditions. In many flow applications, it is possible to have air (or other gas) entrained in the flow material. One example is oil field production, wherein crude oil that is pumped out of an oil well will likely contain air mixed in with the crude oil. Other examples are entrained air in a liquid in a food manufacturing process. The entrained air typically exists as bubbles in the flow liquid. The air bubbles can cause erroneous mass flow rates in a flow meter. It is highly desirable that a flow meter accurately measure a mass flow rate of the flow liquid even with any amount of entrained air mixed into the flow liquid. It is highly desirable that a flow meter accurately measure a mass flow rate of the flow liquid even where the entrained air is fluctuating.

Summary of the Solution

The above and other problems are solved and an advance in the art is achieved through the provision of meter electronics and methods for determining a void fraction of gas in a flow material.

Meter electronics for determining a void fraction of gas in a flow material flowing through a flow meter is provided according to an embodiment of the invention. The meter electronics comprises an interface for receiving a frequency response of the

flow material and a processing system in communication with the interface. The processing system is configured to receive the frequency response from the interface, break out the frequency response into at least a gas frequency component and a fluid frequency component, and determine the void fraction of gas from the frequency response and one or more of the gas frequency component and the fluid frequency component.

A method for determining a void fraction of gas in a flow material flowing through a flow meter is provided according to an embodiment of the invention. The method comprises receiving a frequency response of the flow material, breaking out the frequency response into at least a gas frequency component and a fluid frequency component, and determining the void fraction of gas from the frequency response and one or more of the gas frequency component and the fluid frequency component.

A method for determining a void fraction of gas in a flow material flowing through a flow meter is provided according to an embodiment of the invention. The method comprises receiving a frequency response of the flow material, processing the frequency response with a notch filter that substantially rejects one of a gas frequency component and a fluid frequency component, and determining the void fraction of gas from the frequency response and one or more of the gas frequency component and the fluid frequency component.

A method for determining a void fraction of gas in a flow material flowing through a flow meter is provided according to an embodiment of the invention. The method comprises receiving a frequency response of the flow material and filtering the frequency response with a first filter that substantially rejects the gas frequency component and substantially passes the fluid frequency component. The first filter outputs the fluid frequency component. The method further comprises filtering the frequency response with a second filter that substantially rejects the fluid frequency component and substantially passes the gas frequency component. The second filter outputs the gas frequency component. The method further comprises determining the void fraction of gas from the frequency response and one or more of the gas frequency component and the fluid frequency component.

Aspects of the Invention

In one aspect of the meter electronics, the void fraction of gas comprises a void fraction of air.

In one aspect of the meter electronics, the interface includes a digitizer
5 configured to digitize the frequency response.

In another aspect of the meter electronics, the processing system is further configured to receive a first sensor signal and a second sensor signal from the flow meter, generate a ninety degree phase shift from the first sensor signal, and compute the frequency response using the ninety degree phase shift.

10 In yet another aspect of the meter electronics, the processing system is further configured to receive a first sensor signal and a second sensor signal from the flow meter, generate a ninety degree phase shift from the first sensor signal, and compute the frequency response using the first sensor signal and the ninety degree phase shift.

In yet another aspect of the meter electronics, the processing system is further
15 configured to break out the frequency response by processing the frequency response with one or more filters that substantially reject one of the gas frequency component and the fluid frequency component.

In yet another aspect of the meter electronics, the processing system is further configured to break out the frequency response by processing the frequency response
20 with a notch filter that substantially rejects one of the gas frequency component and the fluid frequency component.

In yet another aspect of the meter electronics, the processing system is further configured to break out the frequency response by filtering the frequency response with a first filter that substantially rejects the gas frequency component and substantially
25 passes the fluid frequency component and filtering the frequency response with a second filter that substantially rejects the fluid frequency component and substantially passes the gas frequency component. The first filter outputs the fluid frequency component and the second filter outputs the gas frequency component.

In yet another aspect of the meter electronics, the processing system is further
30 configured to break out the frequency response by processing the frequency response with a low-pass filter, with a low-pass cut-off frequency of the low-pass filter being substantially above the fluid frequency component and with the low-pass filter

substantially passing the fluid frequency component and substantially rejecting the gas frequency component, and processing the frequency response with a high-pass filter, with a high-pass cut-off frequency of the high-pass filter being substantially below the gas frequency component and with the high-pass filter substantially passing the gas frequency component and substantially rejecting the fluid frequency component. The low-pass filter outputs the fluid frequency component and the high-pass filter outputs the gas frequency component.

In yet another aspect of the meter electronics, the processing system is further configured to determine the void fraction of gas by calculating an overall density from the frequency response, calculating a fluid component density from the fluid frequency component, calculating a gas component density from the gas frequency component, and calculating the void fraction of gas as a ratio of the fluid component density minus the overall density divided by the fluid component density minus the gas component density.

In yet another aspect of the meter electronics, the flow meter comprises a Coriolis flow meter.

In one aspect of the method, the void fraction of gas comprises a void fraction of air.

In another aspect of the method, receiving the frequency response further comprises receiving a first sensor signal and a second sensor signal from the flow meter, generating a ninety degree phase shift from the first sensor signal, and computing the frequency response using the ninety degree phase shift.

In yet another aspect of the method, receiving the frequency response further comprises receiving a first sensor signal and a second sensor signal from the flow meter, generating a ninety degree phase shift from the first sensor signal, and computing the frequency response using the first sensor signal and the ninety degree phase shift.

In yet another aspect of the method, the breaking out comprises processing the frequency response with one or more filters that substantially reject one of the gas frequency component and the fluid frequency component.

In yet another aspect of the method, the breaking out comprises processing the frequency response with a notch filter that substantially rejects one of the gas frequency component and the fluid frequency component.

In yet another aspect of the method, the breaking out comprises filtering the frequency response with a first filter that substantially rejects the gas frequency component and substantially passes the fluid frequency component and filtering the frequency response with a second filter that substantially rejects the fluid frequency component and substantially passes the gas frequency component. The first filter
5 outputs the fluid frequency component and the second filter outputs the gas frequency component.

In yet another aspect of the method, the breaking out comprises processing the frequency response with a low-pass filter, with a low-pass cut-off frequency of the low-pass filter being substantially above the fluid frequency component, wherein the low-pass filter substantially passes the fluid frequency component and substantially rejects the gas frequency component, and processing the frequency response with a high-pass filter, with a high-pass cut-off frequency of the high-pass filter being substantially below the gas frequency component, wherein the high-pass filter substantially passes the gas
10 frequency component and substantially rejects the fluid frequency component. The low-pass filter outputs the fluid frequency component and the high-pass filter outputs the gas frequency component.

In yet another aspect of the method, the determining comprises calculating an overall density from the frequency response, calculating a fluid component density from the fluid frequency component, calculating a gas component density from the gas
20 frequency component, and calculating the void fraction of gas as a ratio of the fluid component density minus the overall density divided by the fluid component density minus the gas component density.

In yet another aspect of the method, the flow meter comprises a Coriolis flow
25 meter.

Description of the Drawings

The same reference number represents the same element on all drawings.

FIG. 1 illustrates a Coriolis flow meter in an example of the invention;

FIG. 2 shows meter electronics according to an embodiment of the invention.

30 FIG. 3 is a flowchart of a method of processing a sensor signal in a Coriolis flowmeter according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 4 shows the meter electronics according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart of a method of processing first and second sensor signals in a Coriolis flowmeter according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 6 is a block diagram of a portion of the processing system according to an embodiment of the invention.

5 FIG. 7 shows detail of the Hilbert transform block according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIGS. 8 and 9 are block diagrams of two independent branches of the analysis block according to an embodiment of the invention.

10 FIG. 10 is a power spectrum density plot of a pick-off sensor signal of a flow meter under normal conditions.

FIG. 11 shows a Hilbert transform block according to the single phase shift embodiment.

FIG. 12 shows the analysis block for the single phase shift embodiment.

15 FIG. 13 shows the sensor processing of the invention as compared to the prior art, wherein a time difference (Δt) value of each is compared.

FIG. 14 shows the meter electronics according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 15 is a graph of flow meter frequency responses for air, for a fluid, and for a combined air/fluid mix (*i.e.*, for a fluid including entrained air).

20 FIG. 16 is a flowchart of a method for determining a void fraction of gas in a flow material flowing through a flow meter according to an embodiment of the invention.

25 FIG. 17 is a flowchart of a method for determining a void fraction of gas in a flow material flowing through a flow meter according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 18 is a frequency graph showing low-pass and high-pass filter responses that can be used to break out a fluid frequency component and a gas frequency component according to an embodiment of the invention.

30 FIG. 19 is a flowchart of a method for determining a void fraction of gas in a flow material flowing through a flow meter according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 20 is a graph of a notch filter frequency response.

Detailed Description of the Invention

FIGS. 1-20 and the following description depict specific examples to teach those skilled in the art how to make and use the best mode of the invention. For the purpose of teaching inventive principles, some conventional aspects have been simplified or omitted. Those skilled in the art will appreciate variations from these examples that fall within the scope of the invention. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the features described below can be combined in various ways to form multiple variations of the invention. As a result, the invention is not limited to the specific examples described below, but only by the claims and their equivalents.

FIG. 1 shows a Coriolis flow meter 5 comprising a meter assembly 10 and meter electronics 20. Meter assembly 10 responds to mass flow rate and density of a process material. Meter electronics 20 is connected to meter assembly 10 via leads 100 to provide density, mass flow rate, and temperature information over path 26, as well as other information not relevant to the present invention. A Coriolis flow meter structure is described although it is apparent to those skilled in the art that the present invention could be practiced as a vibrating tube densitometer without the additional measurement capability provided by a Coriolis mass flow meter.

Meter assembly 10 includes a pair of manifolds 150 and 150', flanges 103 and 103' having flange necks 110 and 110', a pair of parallel flow tubes 130 and 130', drive mechanism 180, temperature sensor 190, and a pair of velocity sensors 170L and 170R. Flow tubes 130 and 130' have two essentially straight inlet legs 131 and 131' and outlet legs 134 and 134' which converge towards each other at flow tube mounting blocks 120 and 120'. Flow tubes 130 and 130' bend at two symmetrical locations along their length and are essentially parallel throughout their length. Brace bars 140 and 140' serve to define the axis W and W' about which each flow tube oscillates.

The side legs 131, 131' and 134, 134' of flow tubes 130 and 130' are fixedly attached to flow tube mounting blocks 120 and 120' and these blocks, in turn, are fixedly attached to manifolds 150 and 150'. This provides a continuous closed material path through Coriolis meter assembly 10.

When flanges 103 and 103', having holes 102 and 102' are connected, via inlet end 104 and outlet end 104' into a process line (not shown) which carries the process material that is being measured, material enters end 104 of the meter through an orifice

101 in flange 103 is conducted through manifold 150 to flow tube mounting block 120 having a surface 121. Within manifold 150 the material is divided and routed through flow tubes 130 and 130'. Upon exiting flow tubes 130 and 130', the process material is recombined in a single stream within manifold 150' and is thereafter routed to exit end
5 104' connected by flange 103' having bolt holes 102' to the process line (not shown).

Flow tubes 130 and 130' are selected and appropriately mounted to the flow tube mounting blocks 120 and 120' so as to have substantially the same mass distribution, moments of inertia and Young's modulus about bending axes W--W and W'--W', respectively. These bending axes go through brace bars 140 and 140'. Inasmuch as the
10 Young's modulus of the flow tubes change with temperature, and this change affects the calculation of flow and density, resistive temperature detector (RTD) 190 is mounted to flow tube 130', to continuously measure the temperature of the flow tube. The temperature of the flow tube and hence the voltage appearing across the RTD for a given current passing therethrough is governed by the temperature of the material
15 passing through the flow tube. The temperature dependent voltage appearing across the RTD is used in a well known method by meter electronics 20 to compensate for the change in elastic modulus of flow tubes 130 and 130' due to any changes in flow tube temperature. The RTD is connected to meter electronics 20 by lead 195.

Both flow tubes 130 and 130' are driven by driver 180 in opposite directions
20 about their respective bending axes W and W' and at what is termed the first out-of-phase bending mode of the flow meter. This drive mechanism 180 may comprise any one of many well known arrangements, such as a magnet mounted to flow tube 130' and an opposing coil mounted to flow tube 130 and through which an alternating current is passed for vibrating both flow tubes. A suitable drive signal is applied by meter
25 electronics 20, via lead 185, to drive mechanism 180.

Meter electronics 20 receives the RTD temperature signal on lead 195, and the left and right velocity signals appearing on leads 165L and 165R, respectively. Meter electronics 20 produces the drive signal appearing on lead 185 to drive element 180 and vibrate tubes 130 and 130'. Meter electronics 20 processes the left and right velocity
30 signals and the RTD signal to compute the mass flow rate and the density of the material passing through meter assembly 10. This information, along with other information, is applied by meter electronics 20 over path 26 to utilization means 29.

FIG. 2 shows meter electronics 20 according to an embodiment of the invention. The meter electronics 20 can include an interface 201 and a processing system 203. The meter electronics 20 receives first and second sensor signals from the meter assembly 10, such as pickoff/velocity sensor signals. The meter electronics 20 processes the first and second sensor signals in order to obtain flow characteristics of the flow material flowing through the meter assembly 10. For example, the meter electronics 20 can determine one or more of a phase difference, a frequency, a time difference (Δt), a density, a mass flow rate, and a volume flow rate from the sensor signals, for example. In addition, other flow characteristics can be determined according to the invention. The determinations are discussed below.

The phase difference determination and the frequency determination are much faster and more accurate and reliable than such determinations in the prior art. In one embodiment, the phase difference determination and the frequency determination are directly derived from a phase shift of only one sensor signal, without the need for any frequency reference signal. This advantageously reduces the processing time required in order to compute the flow characteristics. In another embodiment, the phase difference is derived from phase shifts of both sensor signals, while the frequency is derived from only one phase shift signal. This increases the accuracy of both flow characteristics, and both can be determined much faster than in the prior art.

The prior art frequency determination methods typically take 1-2 seconds to perform. In contrast, the frequency determination according to the invention can be performed in as little as 50 milliseconds (ms). Even faster frequency determination is contemplated, depending on the type and configuration of the processing system, the sampling rate of the vibrational response, the filter sizes, the decimation rates, etc. At the 50 ms frequency determination rate, the meter electronics 20 according to the invention can be about 40 times faster than the prior art.

The interface 201 receives the sensor signal from one of the velocity sensors 170L and 170R via the leads 100 of FIG. 1. The interface 201 can perform any necessary or desired signal conditioning, such as any manner of formatting, amplification, buffering, etc. Alternatively, some or all of the signal conditioning can be performed in the processing system 203.

In addition, the interface 201 can enable communications between the meter electronics 20 and external devices. The interface 201 can be capable of any manner of electronic, optical, or wireless communication.

The interface 201 in one embodiment is coupled with a digitizer 202, wherein the sensor signal comprises an analog sensor signal. The digitizer 202 samples and digitizes the analog sensor signal and produces a digital sensor signal. The digitizer 202 can also perform any needed decimation, wherein the digital sensor signal is decimated in order to reduce the amount of signal processing needed and to reduce the processing time. The decimation will be discussed in more detail below.

The processing system 203 conducts operations of the meter electronics 20 and processes flow measurements from the flow meter assembly 10. The processing system 203 executes one or more processing routines and thereby processes the flow measurements in order to produce one or more flow characteristics.

The processing system 203 can comprise a general purpose computer, a microprocessing system, a logic circuit, or some other general purpose or customized processing device. The processing system 203 can be distributed among multiple processing devices. The processing system 203 can include any manner of integral or independent electronic storage medium, such as the storage system 204.

The processing system 203 processes the sensor signal 210 in order to determine one or more flow characteristics from the sensor signal 210. The one or more flow characteristics can include a phase difference, a frequency, a time difference (Δt), a mass flow rate, and/or a density for the flow material, for example.

In the embodiment shown, the processing system 203 determines the flow characteristics from the two sensor signals 210 and 211 and the single sensor signal phase shift 213. The processing system 203 can determine at least the phase difference and the frequency from the two sensor signals 210 and 211 and the single phase shift 213. As a result, either a first or second phase shifted sensor signal (such as one of the upstream or downstream pickoff signals) can be processed by the processing system 203 according to the invention in order to determine a phase difference, a frequency, a time difference (Δt), and/or a mass flow rate for the flow material.

The storage system 204 can store flow meter parameters and data, software routines, constant values, and variable values. In one embodiment, the storage system

204 includes routines that are executed by the processing system 203. In one embodiment, the storage system 204 stores a phase shift routine 212, a phase difference routine 215, a frequency routine 216, a time difference (Δt) routine 217, and a flow characteristics routine 218.

5 In one embodiment, the storage system 204 stores variables used to operate the Coriolis flow meter 5. The storage system 204 in one embodiment stores variables such as the first sensor signal 210 and the second sensor signal 211, which are received from the velocity/pickoff sensors 170L and 170R. In addition, the storage system 204 can store a 90 degree phase shift 213 that is generated in order to determine the flow
10 characteristics.

In one embodiment, the storage system 204 stores one or more flow characteristics obtained from the flow measurements. The storage system 204 in one embodiment stores flow characteristics such as a phase difference 220, a frequency 221, a time difference (Δt) 222, a mass flow rate 223, a density 224, and a volume flow rate
15 225, all determined from the sensor signal 210.

The phase shift routine 212 performs a 90 degree phase shift on an input signal, *i.e.*, on the sensor signal 210. The phase shift routine 212 in one embodiment implements a Hilbert transform (discussed below).

The phase difference routine 215 determines a phase difference using the single
20 90 degree phase shift 213. Additional information can also be used in order to compute the phase difference. The phase difference in one embodiment is computed from the first sensor signal 210, the second sensor signal 211, and the 90 degree phase shift 213. The determined phase difference can be stored in the phase difference 220 of the storage system 204. The phase difference, when determined from the 90 phase shift 213, can be
25 calculated and obtained much faster than in the prior art. This can provide a critical difference in flow meter applications having high flow rates or where multi-phase flows occur. In addition, the phase difference can be determined independent of the frequency of either sensor signal 210 or 211. Moreover, because the phase difference is determined independently of the frequency, an error component in the phase difference
30 does not include an error component of the frequency determination, *i.e.*, there is no compounding error in the phase difference measurement. Consequently, the phase difference error is reduced over a phase difference of the prior art.

The frequency routine 216 determines a frequency (such as that exhibited by either the first sensor signal 210 or the second sensor signal 211) from the 90 degree phase shift 213. The determined frequency can be stored in the frequency 221 of the storage system 204. The frequency, when determined from the single 90 phase shift
5 213, can be calculated and obtained much faster than in the prior art. This can provide a critical difference in flow meter applications having high flow rates or where multi-phase flows occur.

The time difference (Δt) routine 217 determines a time difference (Δt) between the first sensor signal 210 and the second sensor signal 211. The time difference (Δt)
10 can be stored in the time difference (Δt) 222 of the storage system 204. The time difference (Δt) comprises substantially the determined phase divided by the determined frequency, and is therefore used to determine the mass flow rate.

The flow characteristics routine 218 can determine one or more flow characteristics. The flow characteristics routine 218 can use the determined phase
15 difference 220 and the determined frequency 221, for example, in order to accomplish these additional flow characteristics. It should be understood that additional information may be required for these determinations, such as the mass flow rate or density, for example. The flow characteristics routine 218 can determine a mass flow rate from the time difference (Δt) 222, and therefore from the phase difference 220 and the frequency
20 221. The formula for determining mass flow rate is given in U.S. Patent No. 5,027,662 to Titlow et al., and is incorporated herein by reference. The mass flow rate is related to the mass flow of flow material in the meter assembly 10. Likewise, the flow characteristics routine 218 can also determine the density 224 and/or the volume flow rate 225. The determined mass flow rate, density, and volume flow rate can be stored in
25 the mass flow rate 223, the density 224, and the volume 225 of the storage system 204, respectively. In addition, the flow characteristics can be transmitted to external devices by the meter electronics 20.

FIG. 3 is a flowchart 300 of a method of processing sensor signals in a Coriolis flowmeter according to an embodiment of the invention. In step 301, the first and
30 second sensor signals are received. The first sensor signal can comprise either an upstream or downstream pickoff sensor signal.

In step 302, the sensor signals can be conditioned. In one embodiment, the conditioning can include filtering to remove noise and unwanted signals. In one embodiment, the filtering can comprise band-pass filtering centered around the expected fundamental frequency of the Coriolis flow meter 5. In addition, other conditioning operations can be performed, such as amplification, buffering, etc. If the sensor signals comprise analog signals, the step can further comprise any manner of sampling, digitization, and decimation that are performed in order to produce digital sensor signals.

10 In step 303, a single 90 degree phase shift is generated. The 90 degree phase shift comprises a 90 degree phase shift of the sensor signal. The 90 degree phase shift can be performed by any manner of phase shift mechanism or operation. In one embodiment, the 90 degree phase shift is performed using a Hilbert transform, operating on digital sensor signals.

15 In step 304, a phase difference is computed, using the single 90 degree phase shift. Additional information can also be used in order to compute the phase difference. In one embodiment, the phase difference is determined from the first sensor signal, the second sensor signal, and the single 90 degree phase shift. The phase difference comprises a phase difference in the response signal, *i.e.*, in a pickoff sensor, that is seen due to the Coriolis effect in the vibrating meter assembly 10.

20 The resulting phase difference is determined without the need for any frequency value in the calculation. The resulting phase difference can be obtained much faster than a phase difference calculated using a frequency. The resulting phase difference has a greater accuracy than a phase difference calculated using a frequency.

25 In step 305, a frequency is computed. The frequency according to the invention is advantageously computed from the 90 degree phase shift. The frequency in one embodiment uses the 90 degree phase shift and the corresponding sensor signal from which the 90 degree phase shift is derived. The frequency is a vibrational response frequency of one of the first sensor signal and the second sensor signal (the frequencies of the two sensor signals are substantially identical in operation). The frequency
30 comprises a vibrational frequency response of the flowtube or flowtubes to a vibration generated by the driver 180.

The frequency thus derived is obtained without the need for any independent frequency reference signal. The frequency is obtained from the single 90 degree phase shift in an operation that is much faster than in the prior art. The resulting frequency has a greater accuracy than a frequency calculated in the prior art.

5 In step 306, a mass flow rate of flow material is computed. The mass flow rate is computed from the resulting phase difference and the resulting frequency computed in steps 304 and 305. In addition, the mass flow rate computation can compute a time difference (Δt) from the phase difference and the frequency, with the time difference (Δt) being ultimately used to compute the mass flow rate.

10 In step 307, the density can optionally be determined. The density can be determined as one of the flow characteristics, and can be determined from the frequency, for example.

In step 308, the volume flow rate can optionally be determined. The volume flow rate can be determined as one of the flow characteristics, and can be determined
15 from the mass flow rate and the density, for example.

FIG. 4 shows the meter electronics 20 according to an embodiment of the invention. The elements in common with FIG. 2 share the same reference numbers.

The meter electronics 20 in this embodiment includes the first sensor signal 210 and the second sensor signal 211. The processing system 203 processes the first and
20 second (digital) sensor signals 210 and 211 in order to determine one or more flow characteristics from the signals. As previously discussed, the one or more flow characteristics can include a phase difference, a frequency, a time difference (Δt), a mass flow rate, a density, and/or a volume flow rate for the flow material.

In the embodiment shown, the processing system 203 determines the flow
25 characteristics from only the two sensor signals 210 and 211, without the need for any external frequency measurement and without the need for an external frequency reference signal. The processing system 203 can determine at least the phase difference and the frequency from the two sensor signals 210 and 211.

As was previously discussed, the storage system 204 stores a phase shift routine
30 212, a phase difference routine 215, a frequency routine 216, a time difference (Δt) routine 217, and a flow characteristics routine 218. The storage system 204 stores the first sensor signal 210 and the second sensor signal 211. The storage system 204 also

stores a first 90 degree phase shift 213 and a second 90 degree phase shift that are generated from the sensor signals in order to determine the flow characteristics. As was previously discussed, the storage system 204 stores the phase difference 220, the frequency 221, the time difference (Δt) 222, the mass flow rate 223, the density 224, and the volume flow rate 225.

The phase shift routine 212 performs a 90 degree phase shift on an input signal, including on the first sensor signal 210 and on the second sensor signal 211. The phase shift routine 212 in one embodiment implements a Hilbert transform (discussed below).

The phase difference routine 215 determines a phase difference using the first 90 degree phase shift 213 and the second 90 degree phase shift 214. Additional information can also be used in order to compute the phase difference. The phase difference in one embodiment is computed from the first sensor signal 210, the second sensor signal 211, the first 90 degree phase shift 212, and the second 90 degree phase shift 213. The determined phase difference can be stored in the phase difference 220 of the storage system 204, as previously discussed. The phase difference, when determined using the first and second 90 phase shifts, can be calculated and obtained much faster than in the prior art. This can provide a critical difference in flow meter applications having high flow rates or where multi-phase flows occur. In addition, the phase difference can be determined independent of the frequency of the sensor signals 210 and 211. Moreover, because the phase difference is determined independently of the frequency, an error component in the phase difference does not suffer from an error component of the frequency determination, *i.e.*, there is no compounding error in the phase difference measurement. Consequently, the phase difference error is reduced over a phase difference of the prior art.

The frequency routine 216 determines a frequency (such as that exhibited by either the first sensor signal 210 or the second sensor signal 211) from the first 90 degree phase shift 213 and the second 90 degree phase shift 214. The determined frequency can be stored in the frequency 221 of the storage system 204, as previously discussed. The frequency, when determined from the first and second 90 phase shifts, can be calculated and obtained much faster than in the prior art. This can provide a critical difference in flow meter applications having high flow rates or where multi-phase flows occur.

The time difference (Δt) routine 217 determines a time difference (Δt) between the first sensor signal 210 and the second sensor signal 211. The time difference (Δt) can be stored in the time difference (Δt) 222 of the storage system 204, as previously discussed. The time difference (Δt) comprises substantially the determined phase
5 divided by the determined frequency, and is therefore used to determine the mass flow rate.

The flow characteristics routine 218 can determine one or more of the mass flow rate, the density, and/or the volume flow rate, as previously discussed.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart 500 of a method of processing first and second sensor
10 signals in a Coriolis flowmeter according to an embodiment of the invention. In step 501, the first sensor signal is received. In one embodiment, the first sensor signal comprises either an upstream or downstream pickoff sensor signal.

In step 502, the second sensor signal is received. In one embodiment, the second sensor signal comprises either a downstream or upstream pickoff sensor signal (*i.e.*, the
15 opposite of the first sensor signal).

In step 503, the sensor signals can be conditioned. In one embodiment, the conditioning can include filtering to remove noise and unwanted signals. In one embodiment, the filtering can comprise band-pass filtering, as previously discussed. In addition, other conditioning operations can be performed, such as amplification,
20 buffering, etc. If the sensor signals comprise analog signals, the step can further comprise any manner of sampling, digitization, and decimation that are performed in order to produce digital sensor signals.

In step 504, a first 90 degree phase shift is generated. The first 90 degree phase shift comprises a 90 degree phase shift of the first sensor signal. The 90 degree phase
25 shift can be performed by any manner of mechanism or operation. In one embodiment, the 90 degree phase shift is performed using a Hilbert transform, operating on digital sensor signals.

In step 505, a second 90 degree phase shift is generated. The second 90 degree phase shift comprises a 90 degree phase shift of the second sensor signal. As in the first
30 90 degree phase shift, the 90 degree phase shift can be performed by any manner of mechanism or operation.

In step 506, a phase difference is computed between the first sensor signal and the second sensor signal, using the first 90 degree phase shift and the second 90 degree phase shift. Additional information can also be used in order to compute the phase difference. In one embodiment, the phase difference is determined from the first sensor signal, the second sensor signal, the first 90 degree phase shift, and the second 90 degree phase shift. The phase difference comprises a phase difference in the response signal, *i.e.*, in the two pickoff sensors, that is seen due to the Coriolis effect in the vibrating meter assembly 10.

The resulting phase difference is determined without the need for any frequency value in the calculation. The resulting phase difference can be obtained much faster than a phase difference calculated using a frequency. The resulting phase difference has a greater accuracy than a phase difference calculated using a frequency.

In step 507, a frequency is computed. The frequency according to the invention is advantageously computed from the first 90 degree phase shift and the second 90 degree phase shift. The frequency in one embodiment uses the 90 degree phase shift and the corresponding sensor signal from which the 90 degree phase shift is derived. The frequency is a vibrational response frequency of one of the first sensor signal and the second sensor signal (the frequencies of the two sensor signals are substantially identical in operation). The frequency comprises a vibrational frequency response of the flowtube or flowtubes to a vibration generated by the driver 180.

The frequency thus derived is obtained without the need for any independent frequency reference signal. The frequency is obtained from the 90 degree phase shifts in an operation that is much faster than in the prior art. The resulting frequency has a greater accuracy than a frequency calculated in the prior art.

In step 508, a mass flow rate of flow material is computed. The mass flow rate is computed from the resulting phase difference and the resulting frequency computed in steps 506 and 507. In addition, the mass flow rate computation can compute a time difference (Δt) from the phase difference and the frequency, with the time difference (Δt) being ultimately used to compute the mass flow rate.

In step 509, the density can optionally be determined, as previously discussed.

In step 510, the volume flow rate can optionally be determined, as previously discussed.

FIG. 6 is a block diagram 600 of a portion of the processing system 203 according to an embodiment of the invention. In the figure, the blocks represent either processing circuitry or processing actions/routines. The block diagram 600 includes a stage 1 filter block 601, a stage 2 filter block 602, a Hilbert transform block 603, and an analysis block 604. The LPO and RPO inputs comprise the left pickoff signal input and the right pickoff signal input. Either the LPO or the RPO can comprise a first sensor signal.

In one embodiment, the stage 1 filter block 601 and the stage 2 filter block 602 comprise digital Finite Impulse Response (FIR) polyphase decimation filters, implemented in the processing system 203. These filters provide an optimal method for filtering and decimating one or both sensor signals, with the filtering and decimating being performed at the same chronological time and at the same decimation rate. Alternatively, the stage 1 filter block 601 and the stage 2 filter block 602 can comprise Infinite Impulse Response (IIR) filters or other suitable digital filters or filter processes. However, it should be understood that other filtering processes and/or filtering embodiments are contemplated and are within the scope of the description and claims.

FIG. 7 shows detail of the Hilbert transform block 603 according to an embodiment of the invention. In the embodiment shown, the Hilbert transform block 603 includes a LPO branch 700 and a RPO branch 710. The LPO branch 700 includes a LPO delay block 701 in parallel with a LPO filter block 702. Likewise, the RPO branch includes an RPO delay block 711 in parallel with an RPO filter block 712. The LPO delay block 701 and the RPO delay block 711 introduce sampling delays. The LPO delay block 701 and the RPO delay block 711 therefore select LPO and RPO digital signal samples that are chronologically later in time than the LPO and RPO digital signal samples that are filtered by the LPO filter block 702 and the RPO filter block 712. The LPO filter block 702 and the RPO filter block 712 perform a 90 degree phase shift on the inputted digital signal samples.

The Hilbert transform block 603 is a first step to providing the phase measurement. The Hilbert transform block 603 receives the filtered, decimated LPO and RPO signals and performs a Hilbert transform. The Hilbert transform produces 90 degree phase-shifted versions of the LPO and RPO signals, *i.e.*, it produces quadrature (Q) components of the original, in-phase (I) signal components. The output of the

Hilbert transform block 603 therefore provides the new quadrature (Q) components LPO Q and RPO Q, along with the original, in-phase (I) signal components LPO I and RPO I.

The inputs to the Hilbert transform block 603 can be represented as:

$$5 \quad LPO = A_{lpo} \cos(\omega t) \quad (2)$$

$$RPO = A_{rpo} \cos(\omega t + \phi) \quad (3)$$

Using the Hilbert transform the output becomes:

$$10 \quad LPO_{hilbert} = A_{lpo} \sin(\omega t) \quad (4)$$

$$RPO_{hilbert} = A_{rpo} \sin(\omega t + \phi) \quad (5)$$

Combining the original terms with the output of the Hilbert transform yields:

$$15 \quad LPO = A_{lpo} [\cos(\omega t) + i \sin(\omega t)] = A_{lpo} e^{j(\omega t)} \quad (6)$$

$$RPO = A_{rpo} [\cos(\omega t + \phi) + i \sin(\omega t + \phi)] = A_{rpo} e^{j(\omega t + \phi)} \quad (7)$$

20 FIGS. 8 and 9 are block diagrams of two independent branches of the analysis block 604 according to an embodiment of the invention. The analysis block 604 is the final stage of the frequency, differential phase, and delta T (Δt) measurement. FIG. 8 is phase portion 604a comprising a first branch that determines a phase difference from the in-phase (I) and quadrature (Q) components. FIG. 9 is a frequency portion 604b that
25 determines a frequency from the in-phase (I) and quadrature (Q) components of a single sensor signal. The single sensor signal can comprise the LPO signal, as shown, or can alternatively comprise the RPO signal.

In the embodiment of FIG. 8, the phase portion 604a of the analysis block 604 includes join blocks 801a and 801b, a conjugate block 802, a complex multiplication
30 block 803, a filter block 804, and a phase angle block 805.

The join blocks 801a and 801b receive both in-phase (I) and quadrature (Q) components of a sensor signal and pass them on. The conjugate block 802 performs a complex conjugate on a sensor signal (here the LPO signal), and forms a negative of the imaginary signal. The complex multiplication block 803 multiplies the RPO signal and
35 the LPO signal, implementing equation (8) below. The filter block 804 implements a digital filter, such as the FIR filter discussed above. The filter block 804 can comprise a

polyphase decimation filter that is used to remove harmonic content from the in-phase (I) and quadrature (Q) components of the sensor signal, as well as to decimate the signal. The filter coefficients can be chosen to provide decimation of the inputted signal, such as decimation by a factor of 10, for example. The phase angle block 805
 5 determines the phase angle from the in-phase (I) and quadrature (Q) components of the LPO signal and the RPO signal. The phase angle block 805 implements equation (11) shown below.

The phase portion 604a shown in FIG. 8 implements the following equation:

$$10 \quad \overline{LPO} \times RPO = A_{lpo} e^{-j(\omega t)} \times A_{Rpo} e^{j(\omega t + \phi)} = A_{lpo} \times A_{Rpo} e^{j(-\omega t + \omega t + \phi)} \quad (8)$$

where $\overline{LPO}$ is the complex conjugate of LPO . Assuming that:

$$15 \quad A_{Rpo} = A_{Lpo} = A \quad (9)$$

then:

$$\overline{LPO} \times RPO = A^2 e^{j(\phi)} = A^2 [\cos(\phi) + i \sin(\phi)] \quad (10)$$

20 The resulting differential phase angle is:

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{\sin(\phi)}{\cos(\phi)} \right] \quad (11)$$

FIG. 9 is a block diagram of a frequency portion 604b of the analysis block 604
 25 according to the invention. The frequency portion 604b can operate on either the left or right pickoff signal (LPO or RPO). The frequency portion 604b in the embodiment shown includes a join block 901, a complex conjugate block 902, a sampling block 903, a complex multiplication block 904, a filter block 905, a phase angle block 906, a constant block 907, and a division block 908.

30 As previously discussed, the join block 901 receives both in-phase (I) and quadrature (Q) components of a sensor signal and passes them on. The conjugate block 902 performs a complex conjugate on a sensor signal, here the LPO signal, and forms a negative of the imaginary signal. The delay block 903 introduces a sampling delay into the frequency portion 604b, and therefore selects a digital signal sample that is
 35 chronologically older in time. This older digital signal sample is multiplied with the

current digital signal in the complex multiplication block 904. The complex multiplication block 904 multiplies the LPO signal and the LPO conjugate signal, implementing equation (12) below. The filter block 905 implements a digital filter, such as the FIR filter previously discussed. The filter block 905 can comprise a polyphase
 5 decimation filter that is used to remove harmonic content from the in-phase (I) and quadrature (Q) components of the sensor signal, as well as to decimate the signal. The filter coefficients can be chosen to provide decimation of the inputted signal, such as decimation by a factor of 10, for example. The phase angle block 906 determines a phase angle from the in-phase (I) and quadrature (Q) components of the LPO signal.
 10 The phase angle block 906 implements a portion of equation (13) below. The constant block 907 supplies a factor comprising a sample rate F_s divided by two pi, as shown in equation (14). The division block 908 performs the division operation of equation (14).

The frequency portion 604b implements the following equation:

$$15 \quad \overline{LPO}_{(n-1)} \times LPO_{(n)} = A_{lpo} e^{-j(\omega t_{-1})} \times A_{lpo} e^{j(\omega t)} = A_{lpo}^2 e^{j(\omega t - \omega t_{-1})} \quad (12)$$

The angle between two consecutive samples is therefore:

$$20 \quad \omega t - \omega t_{-1} = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{\sin(\omega t - \omega t_{-1})}{\cos(\omega t - \omega t_{-1})} \right] \quad (13)$$

which is the radian frequency of the left pick-off. Converting to Hz:

$$25 \quad f_{lpo} = \frac{(\omega t - \omega t_{-1}) \times F_s}{2\pi} \quad (14)$$

where “Fs” is the rate of the Hilbert transform block 603. In the example previously discussed, “Fs” is about 2 kHz.

FIG. 10 is a power spectrum density plot of a pick-off sensor signal of a flow meter under normal conditions. The fundamental frequency of the flowmeter is the tallest spike of the graph and is located at about 135 Hz. The figure also shows several
 30 other large spikes in the frequency spectrum (the first non-fundamental mode is the twist mode at a frequency of about 1.5 times the frequency of the fundamental mode). These spikes comprise harmonic frequencies of the flowmeter and also comprise other, undesirable sensor modes (*i.e.*, a twist mode, a second bend mode, etc.).

FIG. 11 shows an alternative Hilbert transform block 603' according to a single phase shift embodiment. The Hilbert transform block 603' in this embodiment includes a LPO branch 1100 and a RPO branch 1110. The LPO branch 1100 includes a delay block 701 in parallel with a filter block 702. The RPO branch 1110 in this embodiment includes only a delay block 701. As before, the delay blocks 701 introduce sampling delays. As before, the filter block 702 performs a 90 degree phase shift on the inputted digital signal sample. It should be understood that alternatively the Hilbert transform block 603' could phase shift just the RPO signal.

This processing embodiment uses the Hilbert transform/phase shift of only one sensor signal in order to derive both the frequency and the phase difference (see FIGS. 2-3). This significantly reduces the number of computations needed to perform a phase measurement and significantly reduces the number of computations needed to obtain the mass flow rate.

In this embodiment, the output of the Hilbert transform block 603' will provide the quadrature (Q) component of either the left or right sensor signal, but not both. In the example below, the LPO signal is phase shifted.

$$LPO = A_{lpo} \cos(\omega t) \quad (26)$$

$$RPO = A_{rpo} \cos(\omega t + \phi) \quad (27)$$

Using the Hilbert transform, the output becomes:

$$LPO_{hilbert} = A_{lpo} \sin(\omega t) \quad (28)$$

$$RPO = A_{rpo} \cos(\omega t + \phi) \quad (29)$$

Combining the LPO original term with the output of the Hilbert transform (*i.e.*, with the 90 phase shift) yields:

$$LPO = A_{lpo} [\cos(\omega t) + i \sin(\omega t)] = A_{lpo} e^{j(\omega t)} \quad (30)$$

while the RPO stays the same:

$$RPO = A_{rpo} \cos(\omega t + \phi) = A_{rpo} \left[\frac{e^{j(\omega t + \phi)} + e^{-j(\omega t + \phi)}}{2} \right] \quad (31)$$

FIG. 12 shows the analysis block 604a' for the single phase shift embodiment. The analysis block 604a' in this embodiment includes one join block 801, the complex multiplication block 803, a low-pass filter block 1201, and a phase angle block 805. The analysis block 604a' in this embodiment implements the following equation:

$$LPO \times RPO = A_{lpo} e^{-j(\omega t)} \times A_{rpo} \left[\frac{e^{j(\omega t + \phi)} + e^{-j(\omega t + \phi)}}{2} \right] = \frac{A_{lpo} \times A_{rpo}}{2} \left[e^{j(-\omega t + \omega t + \phi)} + e^{j(\omega t + \omega t + \phi)} \right] \quad (32)$$

The low-pass filter block 1201 comprises a low-pass filter that removes a high-frequency component produced by the complex multiplication block 803. The low-pass filter block 1201 can implement any manner of low-pass filtering operation. The result of the multiplication operation produces two terms. The $(-\omega t + \omega t + \phi)$ term combines and simplifies to a phase-only ϕ term (a DC result), since the $(-\omega t)$ and the (ωt) terms cancel each other out. The $(\omega t + \omega t + \phi)$ simplifies to a $(2\omega t + \phi)$ term, at twice the frequency. Since the result is the sum of 2 terms, the high frequency $(2\omega t + \phi)$ term can be removed. The only signal of interest here is the DC term. The high frequency $(2\omega t + \phi)$ term can be filtered out of the result using a low-pass filter. The cut-off of the low-pass filter can be located anywhere between zero and 2ω .

After filtering, the result is:

$$LPO \times RPO = A^2 e^{j(\phi)} = \frac{A^2}{2} [\cos(\phi) + i \sin(\phi)] \quad (33)$$

Therefore, the differential phase angle is:

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{\sin(\phi)}{\cos(\phi)} \right] \quad (34)$$

By taking the Hilbert transform of one pick-off signal instead of two, the computational load needed to perform phase and frequency estimation in Coriolis mass flow meters is advantageously reduced. The phase and frequency can therefore be determined using two sensor signals, but using only one 90 degree phase shift.

FIG. 13 shows the sensor processing of the invention as compared to the prior art, wherein a time difference (Δt) value of each is compared. The chart shows a flow material including a gas flow (*i.e.*, gas bubbles, for example). Under this condition, the

flow noise is substantially reduced in the new algorithm because of the rate of phase and frequency calculation. It can be seen from the graph that the result derived by the invention does not display the large peaks and valleys that are reflected in prior art (Δt) measurements.

5 FIG. 14 shows the meter electronics 20 according to another embodiment of the invention. The meter electronics 20 of this embodiment can determine a void fraction of gas in a flow material flowing through an associated flow meter, among other things. The meter electronics 20 can receive a frequency response of the flow material, break out the frequency response into at least a gas frequency component and a fluid
10 frequency component, and determine the void fraction of gas from the frequency response and one or more of the gas frequency component and the fluid frequency component. The void fraction can comprise a substantially instantaneous void fraction. The meter electronics 20 therefore can determine the flow characteristics of a fluid regardless of the presence or amount of entrained gas.

15 The fluid can comprise any manner of fluid and the gas can comprise any manner of gas. The gas can comprise air, for example. The discussion below focuses on air in a fluid, but it should be understood that the invention applies to any gas.

 The processing system 203 in this embodiment can include a void fraction routine 1401, a notch filter routine 1402, and one or more filters or filter routines, such
20 as a low-pass filter routine 1403 and a high-pass filter routine 1404. Alternatively, the one or more filters or filter routines can include a notch filter configuration or other filter configuration that rejects a narrow band of frequencies. The processing system 203 can further include a frequency response 1410 and a void fraction 1418 that can store frequency response measurements and void fraction determinations, respectively.

25 The processing system 203 can further include a fluid frequency component 1416 and a gas frequency component 1412 that store working frequency values for the void fraction determination. The processing system 203 can further include an overall density 1420, a gas component density 1421, and a fluid component density 1422 that store working density values for the void fraction determination.

30 The frequency response 1410 in one embodiment comprises the previously discussed frequency 221 received from the meter assembly 10 (see FIGS. 2 and 4). The frequency response 1410 can be determined using the previously discussed processing

blocks (see FIGS. 6-7 and 9). Advantageously, when using the previously discussed high-speed frequency determination, the invention can quickly, accurately, and reliably determine the void fraction of gas 1418.

In one embodiment, the frequency response 1410 is derived from first and second sensor signals, wherein the two sensor signals are processed by the processing system 203 in order to obtain the frequency response 1410. The processing can include phase shifting one sensor signal, as previously discussed, and generating frequency values based on the phase-shifted signal and the two sensor signals.

The frequency response 1410 comprises a mix frequency (f_{mix}), wherein the frequency response 1410 can include an gas frequency component (f_{gas}) 1412 and a fluid frequency component (f_{fluid}) 1416. At any time, the frequency response 1410 can include any amount of a gas frequency component (f_{gas}) 1412 (*i.e.*, entrained gas).

FIG. 15 is a graph of flow meter frequency responses for air, for a fluid, and for a combined air/fluid mix (*i.e.*, for a fluid including entrained air). A basic concept of the invention is that the density of a gas is distinguishable from the density of a fluid in the flow material flowing through the flow meter. Since density can be derived from a measured frequency that is obtained by a flow meter, the frequency associated with air is also distinguishable from the frequency of the fluid. This is also true of other gases or gas mixtures.

An equation for calculating frequency is:

$$\omega t - \omega t_{-1} = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{\sin(\omega t - \omega t_{-1})}{\cos(\omega t - \omega t_{-1})} \right] \quad (35)$$

where ω is the radian frequency of the Coriolis flow meter. The ω_{-1} term represents a radian frequency sample from a previous or earlier sample period. Converting the radian frequency ω to a frequency f in Hertz (Hz) gives:

$$f_{\text{fluid}} = \frac{(\omega t - \omega t_{-1}) \times F_s}{2\pi} \quad (36)$$

This equation assumes only one frequency is present. If two frequencies are present, as in the case of entrained air (the frequency of air and the frequency of the flow material fluid), the new equation becomes:

$$f_{\text{mix}} = \frac{F_s}{2\pi} \times \left(\tan^{-1} \left[\frac{A_{\text{fluid}}^2 \sin(\omega_{\text{fluid}} t - \omega_{\text{fluid}} t_{-1}) + A_{\text{air}}^2 \sin(\omega_{\text{air}} t - \omega_{\text{air}} t_{-1})}{A_{\text{fluid}}^2 \cos(\omega_{\text{fluid}} t - \omega_{\text{fluid}} t_{-1}) + A_{\text{air}}^2 \cos(\omega_{\text{air}} t - \omega_{\text{air}} t_{-1})} \right] \right) \quad (37)$$

where f_{mix} is the frequency response of the entire flow material, including a gas frequency component (f_{gas}) and a fluid frequency component (f_{fluid}).

The low-pass filter routine 1403 implements a low-pass filter. A low-pass filter passes low frequencies substantially below a low-pass cut-off frequency. A low-pass filter therefore can be used to remove high frequencies.

The high-pass filter routine 1404 implements a high-pass filter. A high-pass filter passes high frequencies substantially above a high-pass cut-off frequency. A high-pass filter therefore can be used to remove low frequencies.

The notch filter routine 1402 implements a notch filter. A notch filter rejects a narrow range of frequencies that are centered on a “notch” in the frequency response of the notch filter. Only the frequencies in the notch are rejected by the notch filter. Therefore, the notch filter is very useful for removing known, undesired frequencies from the frequency response 1410.

In operation, the meter electronics 20 receives the frequency response 1410. The meter electronics 20 breaks out the frequency response 1410 into the gas frequency component 1412 and the fluid frequency component 1416. The meter electronics 20 uses the frequency response 1410 and one or more of the gas frequency component 1412 and the fluid frequency component 1416 to determine the void fraction of gas. The meter electronics 20 determines an overall density (ρ_{mix}) 1420 from the frequency response 1410. Likewise, a gas component density (ρ_{air}) 1421 is determined from the gas frequency component 1412 and a fluid component density (ρ_{fluid}) 1422 is determined from the fluid frequency component 1416 (see equations 38 and 39 below). These density values can be used to determine the void fraction. Consequently, the void fraction can be determined for substantially any gas and substantially any liquid in the flow material.

Density (ρ) comprises:

$$\rho = m \left(\frac{1}{f} \right)^2 + b \quad (38)$$

where m is the mass flow rate measurement, f is the frequency measurement, and b is some manner of calibration factor. Consequently, the void fraction of gas 1418 is calculated as a ratio of the fluid component density (ρ_{fluid}) 1422 minus the overall

density (ρ_{mix}) 1420 divided by the fluid component density (ρ_{fluid}) 1422 minus the gas component density (ρ_{gas}) 1421. The computation has the form:

$$\text{Void_Fraction} = \frac{\rho_{fluid} - \rho_{mix}}{\rho_{fluid} - \rho_{gas}} \quad (39)$$

5 The resulting void fraction of gas 1418 reflects a ratio of gas to fluid in the flow material.

It should be understood that only one of the gas frequency component 1412 and the fluid frequency component 1416 may be needed if either the gas or the fluid is known. For example, if the gas comprises air, then a standard air frequency response (and density) can be assumed. As a result, the known gas or fluid frequency can be
10 filtered out, and only one filtering step is needed.

The meter electronics 20 can additionally determine other flow characteristics, such as an overall mass flow rate, a mass flow rate of just the fluid component, a fluid density, etc. The meter electronics 20 can be in communication with the meter assembly 10, where the meter assembly 10 can comprise any manner of flow meter that
15 generates a frequency response. In one embodiment, the meter assembly 10 comprises a Coriolis flow meter. In another embodiment, the meter assembly 10 comprises a vibrating densitometer.

It should be understood that the meter electronics 20 of this figure can include various other components and/or routines that were previously discussed. Components
20 and/or routines in common with other embodiments share common reference numbers. The meter electronics 20 can determine a frequency response and a density for the flow material as previously discussed.

One method of breaking out the fluid and gas frequency components from the frequency response comprises performing two filtering operations. One filtering
25 operation comprises filtering the frequency response with a first filter that substantially rejects the gas frequency component and substantially passes the fluid frequency component. The second filtering operation comprises filtering the frequency response with a second filter that substantially rejects the fluid frequency component and substantially passes the gas frequency component. As a result, the first filter outputs the
30 fluid frequency component and the second filter outputs the gas frequency component.

FIG. 16 is a flowchart 1600 of a method for determining a void fraction of gas in a flow material flowing through a flow meter according to an embodiment of the invention. In step 1601, a frequency response is received. The frequency response can be received in the meter electronics 20, for example. The frequency response comprises
5 a frequency response to a vibrating meter assembly 10 that includes the flow material. The flow material can include entrained gas.

In one embodiment, the frequency response can comprise a first sensor signal and a second sensor signal. The first sensor signal and the second sensor signal can be received from pick-off sensors 170L and 170R of the meter assembly 10, for example.
10 A 90 degree phase shift can be generated from either sensor signal. The 90 degree phase shift and the first and second sensor signals can be used to compute the frequency response, wherein the frequency response varies over time according to both the mass flow rate of the flow material and according to the presence and amount of entrained gas.

In step 1602, the frequency response is broken out into a gas frequency component 1412 and a fluid frequency component 1416. This is possible because the frequency response 1410 comprises a gas frequency component that is related to a gas flow rate in the flow material and a fluid frequency component that is related to the fluid flow rate. The fluid can comprise any manner of fluid. The breaking out can be
15 performed by a first filter and a second filter, as previously discussed. In addition, the breaking out can be performed by a low-pass filter and a high-pass filter, as previously discussed.
20

In step 1603, as previously discussed, the void fraction of gas 1418 is determined using the frequency response 1410, the gas frequency component 1412, and the fluid frequency component 1416. The determination can include determining density values
25 from the frequency response 1410, the gas frequency component 1412, and the fluid frequency component 1416, as previously discussed. The resulting void fraction of gas 1418 can be expressed as a ratio, a percentage, or other measure.

FIG. 17 is a flowchart 1700 of a method for determining a void fraction of gas in a flow material flowing through a flow meter according to an embodiment of the invention. In step 1701, a frequency response is received, as previously discussed.
30

In step 1702, the frequency response is filtered with a first filter. The first filter substantially rejects the gas frequency component and substantially passes the fluid frequency component (see FIG. 18). In one embodiment, the first filter comprises a low-pass filter, wherein a low-pass cut-off frequency of the low-pass filter is substantially above the fluid frequency component. As a result, the low-pass filter substantially passes the fluid frequency component and substantially rejects the gas frequency component.

In step 1703, the frequency response is filtered with a second filter. The second filter substantially rejects the fluid frequency component and substantially passes the gas frequency component. In one embodiment, the second filter comprises a high-pass filter, wherein a high-pass cut-off frequency of the high-pass filter is substantially below the gas frequency component (but above the fluid frequency component). As a result, the high-pass filter substantially passes the gas frequency component and substantially rejects the fluid frequency component.

In step 1704, as previously discussed, the void fraction of gas 1418 is determined using the frequency response 1410, the gas frequency component 1412, and the fluid frequency component 1416.

FIG. 18 is a frequency graph showing low-pass and high-pass filter responses that can be used to break out the fluid frequency component and the gas frequency component according to an embodiment of the invention. The lower line of the graph represents a flow meter frequency response including a fluid frequency component lobe and a gas frequency component lobe. The fluid frequency component lobe is lower in frequency than the gas frequency component lobe. The upper lines comprise a low-pass filter response and a high-pass filter response, along with a cut-off frequency. Here, the cut-off frequency for both the low-pass and high-pass filters is substantially centered between the two lobes. The low-pass and high-pass filters can have a common cut-off frequency or can have different cut-off frequencies, depending on the fluid and gas frequency components. It can be seen that the low-pass filter will output the fluid frequency component and the high-pass filter will output the gas frequency component. Therefore, the two filters can break out the frequency response 1410 into the gas frequency component 1412 and the fluid frequency component 1416.

Another method of breaking out the fluid and gas frequency components comprises filtering out a single, known frequency component and using the frequency component passed by the filter operation in order to determine the fluid and gas component densities. For example, where gas in the flow material is air, then the filtering operation can be configured to filter out a relatively narrow frequency band centered on a typical air frequency response. Subsequently, the overall density derived from the frequency response and the fluid density component derived from the remaining fluid frequency component can be used to determine an air density term. For example, where the gas is known to be atmospheric air, a filter (such as a notch filter, for example) can be used to substantially reject an air frequency component of the frequency response. As a result, the overall density (ρ_{mix}) 1420 can be calculated from the frequency response 1410 and a fluid component density (ρ_{fluid}) 1422 can be calculated from the fluid frequency component 1416. Therefore, the air component density (ρ_{gas}) 1421 comprises the overall density (ρ_{mix}) 1420 minus the fluid component density (ρ_{fluid}) 1422.

Alternatively, it should be understood that the fluid frequency component can be removed/filtered out, and the void fraction can be determined using the gas frequency component. As before, this single frequency removal can be performed where the fluid possesses a known characteristic frequency response and density. Therefore, the single frequency removal method can remove either the fluid frequency component or the gas frequency component.

In one embodiment, a single frequency component can be removed by one or more filters while the other frequency component is passed by the filtering operation. The one or more filters in one embodiment comprise a notch filter. A notch filter passes all frequencies except frequencies within a narrow band (*i.e.*, a notch in the frequency response). Alternatively, the one or more filters can comprise any satisfactory filter or combination of filters.

FIG. 19 is a flowchart 1900 of a method for determining a void fraction of gas in a flow material flowing through a flow meter according to an embodiment of the invention. In step 1901, the frequency response 1410 is received, as previously discussed.

In step 1902, the frequency response is processed with a notch filter. The notch filter passes frequencies above and below a notch, such as above and below the gas frequency response in this embodiment. Therefore, the notch filter substantially rejects the gas frequency component 1412. The notch filter substantially passes the fluid
5 frequency component 1416.

FIG. 20 is a graph of a notch filter frequency response. In the example shown, the notch is centered on a gas frequency. The notch filter passes substantially all of the frequencies above and below the notch and only the gas frequency is substantially rejected by the notch filter.

10 In step 1903, the void fraction of gas 1418 is determined using the frequency response, the gas frequency component 1412, and the fluid frequency component 1416, as previously discussed.

The meter electronics and method according the invention can be implemented according to any of the embodiments in order to obtain several advantages, if desired.
15 The invention can determine a void fraction of gas in a two phase flow. The invention can determine a void fraction of gas in a multi-phase flow. The invention can determine a void fraction of air. The invention can provide a void fraction of gas determination of greater accuracy and reliability. The invention can provide a void fraction of gas determination faster than the prior art and while consuming less processing time.

20

We claim:

1. Meter electronics (20) for determining a void fraction of gas in a flow material flowing through a flow meter (5), the meter electronics (20) comprising:

an interface (201) for receiving a frequency response of the flow material; and

5 a processing system (203) in communication with the interface (201) and configured to receive the frequency response from the interface (201), break out the frequency response into at least a gas frequency component and a fluid frequency component, and determine the void fraction of gas from the frequency response and one or more of the gas frequency component and the fluid frequency component.

10

2. The meter electronics (20) of claim 1, with the void fraction of gas comprising a void fraction of air.

3. The meter electronics (20) of claim 1, with the interface (201) including a digitizer
15 (202) configured to digitize the frequency response.

4. The meter electronics (20) of claim 1, with the processing system (203) being further configured to receive a first sensor signal and a second sensor signal from the flow meter (5), generate a ninety degree phase shift from the first sensor signal, and compute
20 the frequency response using the ninety degree phase shift.

5. The meter electronics (20) of claim 1, with the processing system (203) being further configured to receive a first sensor signal and a second sensor signal from the flow meter (5), generate a ninety degree phase shift from the first sensor signal, and compute
25 the frequency response using the first sensor signal and the ninety degree phase shift.

6. The meter electronics (20) of claim 1, with the processing system (203) being further configured to break out the frequency response by processing the frequency response with one or more filters that substantially reject one of the gas frequency component and
30 the fluid frequency component.

7. The meter electronics (20) of claim 1, with the processing system (203) being further configured to break out the frequency response by processing the frequency response with a notch filter that substantially rejects one of the gas frequency component and the fluid frequency component.

5

8. The meter electronics (20) of claim 1, with the processing system (203) being further configured to break out the frequency response by filtering the frequency response with a first filter that substantially rejects the gas frequency component and substantially passes the fluid frequency component and filtering the frequency response with a second
10 filter that substantially rejects the fluid frequency component and substantially passes the gas frequency component, wherein the first filter outputs the fluid frequency component and the second filter outputs the gas frequency component.

9. The meter electronics (20) of claim 1, with the processing system (203) being further
15 configured to break out the frequency response by processing the frequency response with a low-pass filter, with a low-pass cut-off frequency of the low-pass filter being substantially above the fluid frequency component and with the low-pass filter substantially passing the fluid frequency component and substantially rejecting the gas frequency component, and processing the frequency response with a high-pass filter,
20 with a high-pass cut-off frequency of the high-pass filter being substantially below the gas frequency component and with the high-pass filter substantially passing the gas frequency component and substantially rejecting the fluid frequency component, wherein the low-pass filter outputs the fluid frequency component and the high-pass filter outputs the gas frequency component.

25

10. The meter electronics (20) of claim 1, with the processing system (203) being further configured to determine the void fraction of gas by calculating an overall density from the frequency response, calculating a fluid component density from the fluid frequency component, calculating a gas component density from the gas frequency
30 component, and calculating the void fraction of gas as a ratio of the fluid component density minus the overall density divided by the fluid component density minus the gas component density.

11. The meter electronics (20) of claim 1, with the flow meter (5) comprising a Coriolis flow meter (5).

5 12. A method for determining a void fraction of gas in a flow material flowing through a flow meter, the method comprising:

receiving a frequency response of the flow material;

breaking out the frequency response into at least a gas frequency component and a fluid frequency component; and

10 determining the void fraction of gas from the frequency response and one or more of the gas frequency component and the fluid frequency component.

13. The method of claim 12, with the void fraction of gas comprising a void fraction of air.

15

14. The method of claim 12, with the receiving the frequency response further comprising:

receiving a first sensor signal and a second sensor signal from the flow meter;

generating a ninety degree phase shift from the first sensor signal; and

20 computing the frequency response using the ninety degree phase shift.

15. The method of claim 12, with the receiving the frequency response further comprising:

receiving a first sensor signal and a second sensor signal from the flow meter;

25 generating a ninety degree phase shift from the first sensor signal; and

computing the frequency response using the first sensor signal and the ninety degree phase shift.

16. The method of claim 12, with the breaking out comprising processing the frequency
30 response with one or more filters that substantially reject one of the gas frequency component and the fluid frequency component.

17. The method of claim 12, with the breaking out comprising processing the frequency response with a notch filter that substantially rejects one of the gas frequency component and the fluid frequency component.

5 18. The method of claim 12, with the breaking out comprising:

filtering the frequency response with a first filter that substantially rejects the gas frequency component and substantially passes the fluid frequency component; and

filtering the frequency response with a second filter that substantially rejects the fluid frequency component and substantially passes the gas frequency component;

10 wherein the first filter outputs the fluid frequency component and the second filter outputs the gas frequency component.

19. The method of claim 12, with the breaking out comprising:

15 processing the frequency response with a low-pass filter, with a low-pass cut-off frequency of the low-pass filter being substantially above the fluid frequency component, wherein the low-pass filter substantially passes the fluid frequency component and substantially rejects the gas frequency component; and

20 processing the frequency response with a high-pass filter, with a high-pass cut-off frequency of the high-pass filter being substantially below the gas frequency component, wherein the high-pass filter substantially passes the gas frequency component and substantially rejects the fluid frequency component;

wherein the low-pass filter outputs the fluid frequency component and the high-pass filter outputs the gas frequency component.

25 20. The method of claim 12, with the determining comprising:

calculating an overall density from the frequency response;

calculating a fluid component density from the fluid frequency component;

calculating a gas component density from the gas frequency component; and

calculating the void fraction of gas as a ratio of the fluid component density

30 minus the overall density divided by the fluid component density minus the gas component density.

21. The method of claim 12, with the flow meter comprising a Coriolis flow meter.

22. A method for determining a void fraction of gas in a flow material flowing through a flow meter, the method comprising:

- 5 receiving a frequency response of the flow material;
 processing the frequency response with a notch filter that substantially rejects one of a gas frequency component and a fluid frequency component; and
 determining the void fraction of gas from the frequency response and one or more of the gas frequency component and the fluid frequency component.

10

23. The method of claim 22, with the void fraction of gas comprising a void fraction of air.

24. The method of claim 22, with the receiving the frequency response further
15 comprising:

- receiving a first sensor signal and a second sensor signal from the flow meter;
 generating a ninety degree phase shift from the first sensor signal; and
 computing the frequency response using the ninety degree phase shift.

20 25. The method of claim 22, with the receiving the frequency response further comprising:

- receiving a first sensor signal and a second sensor signal from the flow meter;
 generating a ninety degree phase shift from the first sensor signal; and
 computing the frequency response using the first sensor signal and the ninety

25 degree phase shift.

26. The method of claim 22, with the determining comprising

 calculating an overall density from the frequency response;

30 calculating a fluid component density from the fluid frequency component if the gas frequency component is rejected by the notch filter or calculating a gas component density if the fluid frequency component is rejected;

estimating the gas component density if the gas frequency component is rejected by the notch filter or estimating the fluid component density if the fluid frequency component is rejected;

calculating the void fraction of gas as a ratio of the fluid component density minus the overall density divided by the fluid component density minus the gas component density.

27. The method of claim 22, with the flow meter comprising a Coriolis flow meter.

10 28. A method for determining a void fraction of gas in a flow material flowing through a flow meter, the method comprising:

receiving a frequency response of the flow material;

filtering the frequency response with a first filter that substantially rejects the gas frequency component and substantially passes the fluid frequency component, wherein
15 the first filter outputs the fluid frequency component;

filtering the frequency response with a second filter that substantially rejects the fluid frequency component and substantially passes the gas frequency component, wherein the second filter outputs the gas frequency component;

determining the void fraction of gas from the frequency response and one or
20 more of the gas frequency component and the fluid frequency component.

29. The method of claim 28, with the void fraction of gas comprising a void fraction of air.

25 30. The method of claim 28, with the receiving the frequency response further comprising:

receiving a first sensor signal and a second sensor signal from the flow meter;

generating a ninety degree phase shift from the first sensor signal; and

computing the frequency response using the ninety degree phase shift.

30

31. The method of claim 28, with the receiving the frequency response further comprising:

receiving a first sensor signal and a second sensor signal from the flow meter;
generating a ninety degree phase shift from the first sensor signal; and
computing the frequency response using the first sensor signal and the ninety
degree phase shift.

5

32. The method of claim 28, with the determining comprising;
calculating an overall density from the frequency response;
calculating a fluid component density from the fluid frequency component;
calculating a gas component density from the gas frequency component; and
10 calculating the void fraction of gas as a ratio of the fluid component density
minus the overall density divided by the fluid component density minus the gas
component density.

15

33. The method of claim 28, with the flow meter comprising a Coriolis flow meter.

34. The method of claim 28, with the first filter comprising a low-pass filter and with
the second filter comprising a high-pass filter.