

Measurement of gas flow by means of critical flow
nozzles (ISO 9300:2022)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 9300:2022 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 9300:2022 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 9300:2022 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 9300:2022.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation.
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English Version

Measurement of gas flow by means of critical flow nozzles (ISO 9300:2022)

Mesurage de débit de gaz au moyen de tuyères en
régime critique (ISO 9300:2022)

Durchflussmessung von Gasen mit Venturidüsen bei
kritischer Strömung (ISO 9300:2022)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 17 June 2022.

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 9300:2022) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 30 "Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits" in collaboration with CCMC.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2022, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2022.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 9300:2005.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national standards body/national committee. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 9300:2022 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 9300:2022 without any modification.

Contents

Page

Foreword.....	v
1 Scope.....	1
2 Normative references.....	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
3.1 Pressure	1
3.2 Temperature	2
3.3 Nozzle.....	2
3.4 Flow	3
3.5 Flow rate	4
3.6 Gas.....	5
4 Symbols and abbreviations	6
5 Basic equations.....	9
5.1 Gas behaviour	9
5.1.1 Isentropic process	9
5.1.2 State equation	9
5.2 Isentropic flow of a perfect gas.....	9
5.2.1 Flowing area	9
5.2.2 Static pressure	9
5.2.3 Static temperature	10
5.3 Theoretical variables at the critical point.....	10
5.3.1 General	10
5.3.2 Critical pressure.....	10
5.3.3 Critical temperature.....	10
5.3.4 Critical density.....	10
5.3.5 Critical velocity.....	10
5.4 Theoretical mass flow rates.....	10
5.4.1 General	10
5.4.2 Theoretical mass flow rate of a perfect gas.....	10
5.4.3 Theoretical mass flow rate of real gas	11
5.5 Mass flow rate	11
6 General requirements.....	11
7 Applications for which the method is suitable.....	12
8 CFN	12
8.1 General requirements for both the standard CFN types	12
8.1.1 General	12
8.1.2 Materials	12
8.1.3 Contraction and throat	13
8.1.4 Diffuser.....	13
8.2 Requirements for each standard types of CFN.....	14
8.2.1 Standard CFNs.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
8.2.2 Toroidal-throat CFN.....	15
8.2.3 Cylindrical-throat CFN	16
9 Installation requirements.....	18
9.1 General requirements for both the standard configurations.....	18
9.1.1 Standard configurations	18
9.1.2 Upstream pressure tapping	18
9.1.3 Downstream pressure tapping.....	19

9.1.4	Temperature measurement	19
9.1.5	Density measurement	20
9.1.6	Drain hole	20
9.1.7	Downstream condition.....	20
9.2	Pipe configuration	21
9.2.1	General.....	21
9.2.2	Upstream pipe	21
9.2.3	Pressure measurement.....	22
9.2.4	Temperature measurement.....	22
9.3	Chamber configuration	23
9.3.1	General.....	23
9.3.2	Upstream chamber	23
9.3.3	Pressure measurement.....	23
9.3.4	Temperature measurement.....	23
9.3.5	Back-pressure ratio.....	23
10	Calculations	23
10.1	General.....	23
10.2	Calculation of mass flow rate, q_m	23
10.3	Calculation of discharge coefficient, C_d	24
10.4	Calculation of critical flow function, C^* or C^*_d	25
10.5	Conversion of measured pressure into stagnation pressure	25
10.6	Conversion of measured temperature into stagnation temperature.....	25
10.7	Calculation of viscosity.....	25
11	Estimation of critical back-pressure ratio.....	26
11.1	For a traditional diffuser at Reynolds numbers higher than 2×10^5	26
11.2	For any diffuser at low Reynolds numbers	27
11.3	For CFNs without diffuser or with very short diffuser.....	28
12	Uncertainties in the measurement of flow rate.....	28
12.1	General.....	28
12.2	Practical computation of uncertainty	29
12.3	Correlated uncertainty components.....	30
Annex A (informative)	Discharge coefficient values	32
Annex B (informative)	Critical flow function	34
Annex C (informative)	Critical flow function values — Pure gases and air.....	37
Annex D (informative)	Computation of critical mass flux for critical flow nozzles with high nozzle throat to upstream pipe diameter ratio, $\beta > 0,25$	62
Annex E (informative)	Diameter correction method	66
Annex F (informative)	Adjustment of discharge coefficient curve on a data set	71
Annex G (informative)	Discharge coefficient	79
Annex H (informative)	Critical back pressure ratio	84
Annex I (informative)	Viscosity values – Pure gases and air	92
Annex J (informative)	Supplement	108
Bibliography	116

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

ISO 9300 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 30, *Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Pressure differential devices*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/SS F05, *Measuring instruments*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 9300:2005), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- the discharge coefficient curve is given by a single equation each for the toroidal- and cylindrical-throat critical flow nozzles (CFNs) that covers both the laminar and turbulent boundary layer regimes;
- the discharge coefficient curve of the cylindrical-throat CFN is updated based on the recent experimental and theoretical data;
- the quadrant CFN and detachable diffuser are introduced;
- the basic equations used to measure the discharge coefficient are listed;
- the premature unchoking phenomenon is explained to give attention to the unpredictable unchoking at low Reynolds numbers;
- REFPROP is introduced for the calculations of critical flow function and viscosity as well as their fitted curves are given for some pure gases and air;

- the diameter correction method is introduced to fit the experimental discharge coefficient data to a reference curve;
- the detailed method to match the discharge coefficient curve on an experimental data set is described;
- the background of the specifications is given.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Measurement of gas flow by means of critical flow nozzles

1 Scope

This document specifies the geometry and method of use (installation in a system and operating conditions) of critical flow nozzles (CFNs) used to determine the mass flow rate of a gas flowing through a system basically without the need to calibrate the CFN. It also gives the information necessary for calculating the flow rate and its associated uncertainty.

This document is applicable to nozzles in which the gas flow accelerates to the critical velocity at the minimum flowing section, and only where there is steady flow of single-phase gas. When the critical velocity is attained in the nozzle, the mass flow rate of the gas flowing through the nozzle is the maximum possible for the existing inlet condition, while the CFN can only be used within specified limits, e.g. the CFN throat to inlet diameter ratio and Reynolds number. This document deals with the toroidal- and cylindrical-throat CFNs for which direct calibration experiments have been made in sufficient number to enable the resulting coefficients to be used with certain predictable limits of uncertainty.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 Pressure

3.1.1

static pressure

pressure of the flowing gas (see Annex J)

Note 1 to entry: The static pressure is measured through a *wall pressure tapping* (3.1.3).

3.1.2

stagnation pressure

pressure which would exist in a flowing gas stream if the stream were brought to rest by an isentropic process