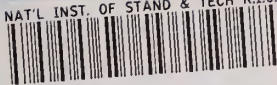


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*Flowmeter Installation Effects Due to A
Generic Header*

T. T. Yeh and G. E. Mattingly

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PREFACE

The research results reported in this document were produced with the support of a National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) initiated industry-government consortium. This is an established cooperative research effort on generic technical issues to produce industry needed flow metering improvements. In this mode of operation, there is a high degree of interaction between the representatives of the consortium member companies and the NIST researchers. These interactions include: (1) the planning of the specific focus of the NIST research efforts, (2) the discussions and analyses of the results obtained, and (3) the conclusions drawn for the particular phase of the work. For this reason, it is pertinent to acknowledge both the support given to this phase of the research program and the technical contributions made by the representatives of the consortium members.

The current consortium as of October 1993 is, alphabetically:

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2. Chevron Oil
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NOMENCLATURE

C	The distance between the exit plane of the tube bundle flow conditioner and test meters
C_d	$=W_b \cdot [(\rho/(2\Delta P))(1-\beta^4)/\beta^4]^{1/2}$, Orifice meter discharge coefficient.
$C_{d,s}$	Discharge coefficient at reference condition
D	Pipe diameter, 52.5 mm
D_{21}	Displacement parameter
d	Hole diameter of orifice plates
f	Meter frequency
P_6	Peakness parameter
r	Radius distance
Re	Reynolds number, $=W_b D/\nu$
S_a	A mean swirl angle, $=(\phi_+ + \phi_-)/2$
St	Turbine meter Strouhal number, fD/W_b
S_1	Pipe swirl number
U	Mean velocity component in X direction
V	Mean velocity component in Y direction
W	Mean velocity component in Z direction
W_b	Average bulk velocity
W_c	Mean velocity at pipe center line
X	A coordinate axes in a horizontal direction
Y	A coordinate axes, positive in upward direction
Z	A coordinate axes, positive in downstream direction
β	Orifice plate beta ratio, d/D
ν	Kinematic fluid viscosity
ρ	Fluid density
ϕ_+	Maximum magnitude of skew angle, $\arctan(V/W)$, in positive X
ϕ_-	Maximum magnitude of skew angle, $\arctan(V/W)$, in negative X
ΔC_d	Change of discharge coefficient, $C_d - C_{d,s}$
ΔP	Differential pressure across the orifice plate
ΔSt	Change of turbine meter constant, $St - St_s$

Flowmeter Installation Effects Due to A Generic Header

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ABSTRACT

This report presents recent results obtained in a consortium-sponsored research program on flowmeter installation effects being conducted at NIST-Gaithersburg, MD. The piping element tested and reported here is a generic header which has a specific arrangement of one inlet and two outlets. The results reported here are for the outlet nearest the inlet operated fully open with the other outlet fully closed. The meter performance measured in this outlet are reported with and without the installation of a conventional 19-tube concentric tube bundle flow conditioner. The LDV studies of this header piping configuration are presented in a separate report. [1]

The performance characteristics of a range of orifice meters with dimensionally scaled pressure tap geometries and a specific turbine meter are presented. The scaled orifice pressure tap arrangement is expected to set precedence for larger meter tests in that this data will be comparable to that from other research efforts where different sizes are used. The changes in discharge coefficients for orifice meters downstream of the header are : 1) positive for the smallest beta of 0.4, 2) positive but smaller for beta of 0.6, and 3) negative for the largest beta of 0.75. This header effect on orifice meter performance is similar to that found in the case of the double elbows out-of-plane configuration. The effect of angular pressure port location on orifice meter performance is not apparent from the data.

The change in Strouhal number for the turbine meter is positive for all conditions tested. This shift diminishes to zero very slowly with meter position downstream from this header. The shift is 0.4% at the position of 3.5~9.3 D downstream of the header. However, it takes about 60 pipe diameters to bring this shift down to the 0.1% level.

The tube bundle is quite effective in removing swirl from the flow in the pipe. With the 19-tube tube bundle installed, the change in turbine meter constant is within $\pm 0.1\%$ of the reference value for all positions tested. However, this tube bundle creates other effects such as increased turbulence level that produce profile evolutions that are different from those that occur without the tube bundle. These different evolutions significantly affect the orifice meters.

The correlation between the performances of these meters and several velocity profile indexes for this header are also presented. These relationships can be useful for developing criteria for improving the meter performance in non-ideal installation conditions.

INTRODUCTION

The flow measurement community wants increased metering accuracy. In many cases, meters are being retrofitted into fluid systems that were not designed for them. This invariably means the flowmeters are being inserted into "non-ideal" installation conditions where the upstream piping elements such as elbows, etc. produce pipeflow distributions that differ from the ideal ones used to design meters. "Ideal" installation conditions are where the meter location is preceded by sufficiently long, straight lengths of constant diameter piping that the meter's performance is not affected by the meter installation position. High accuracy levels are desired for critical meter systems. Such levels can be achieved by installing meters in ideal installation conditions. When this is not possible, the nature of the non-ideal conditions should be understood together with the effects these conditions have on flow meters. This is the objective of the NIST research on flowmeter installation effects.

The NIST-initiated consortium research program on flowmeter installation effects is designed to improve fluid metering performance when installation conditions are not ideal. This program has the main objective of producing a basic understanding of the flow phenomena that are produced in prevalent non-ideal installation conditions and to quantify these phenomena relative to the pipe flow in ideal installation conditions. The experimental program is based upon the measurements of pipe flow velocity profiles from selected piping configurations using laser Doppler velocimetry (LDV) in water flow in stainless steel pipe 50 mm in diameter where the diametral Reynolds number

is 10^5 . Flowmeter performance is presented in the Reynolds number range from 10^4 to 10^5 . Orifice and turbine meters have been tested, and the effects of tube bundle flow conditioners have been assessed.

Orifice and turbine meters have been used as examples in assessing installation effects. The characteristics of these meters have been determined and analyzed to show meter manufacturers and users alike how to improve performance in non-ideal installations, such as using flow conditioning. Meter performance has been determined for different installation locations downstream of selected pipeline elements, both with and without a tube bundle flow conditioner. The results show that while the conventional 19-tube tube bundle successfully removes swirl from these pipeflows it apparently produces other effects in the streamwise velocity profiles that cause several different types of perturbations on the meter performance [2-5].

Previous phases of this research program have produced measurements of the pipeflows in the downstream piping from the configurations of a single elbow, double elbows-out-of-plane, the tee-used-as-an-elbow, the concentric reducer, and a 45° elbow. Conventional, long-radius elbows are used in these studies; the radius of the centerline through these elbows is 1.5 pipe diameters. Detailed results of these studies can be found in [6-10]; additional summary descriptions are given in [11-14].

The primary piping element used in the present report is a generic header configuration. Header or manifold configurations are commonly found in various industrial plants. One of the most common reasons to use this configuration is to improve the overall rangeability of flow rate measurements by using headers with multi-outlet meter stations. Other purposes of header configurations in multi-run meter piping are to equalize the flow in the runs or to reduce capital cost in making flow rate measurements. Headers or flow manifolds are also used to rearrange the flow loop direction or to serve as a settling chamber in designing flow loops. Despite the wide spread industrial use of headers, there is very little information available regarding the flow patterns emerging from headers or the effects of these flows on meter performance. Recently, flow disturbances caused by special headers and their effects on metering performance have been the subjects of various investigations [15,16]. However, most of the configurations used in these investigations are the combinations of the specific header and various upstream piping elements such as single elbow, reducer, riser, etc. It is known that the flow upstream of a header may greatly influence

the flow pattern exiting the header. Rather than test the combination of a header with complicated or unknown upstream/downstream piping elements, the objective of the present study is to determine the meter performance in the flow pattern produced solely by the generic header. The corresponding LDV studies of the pipeflow produced by these piping configurations are reported elsewhere [1].

TEST CONFIGURATION: A Generic Header

Figure 1 shows a sketch of the generic header geometry, that is denoted as H342. This generic header consists of one inlet and two outlets having the same pipe size. The direction of the inlet pipe is normal both to the header and to the outlet pipes. The diameters of the inlet, the header, and outlet pipes are 77 mm, 103 mm, and 52 mm, respectively. The designation "342" denotes the relative diameter ratios of 3:4:2. Other parameters needed to be specified for this header test are the flow rate ratio between the two outlets and the outlet selected for the test. For the propose of identifying a test condition, the test configuration will be denoted as H342-F1/F2-n. H342 denotes the one inlet and two outlets header. F1/F2 denotes the flow rates flowing through the outlet-1 (near) and outlet-2 (far). The last digit "n" is used to denote the outlet# in which the meter is tested. In this report the complete configuration is H342-100/0-1. That is, all flow (100%) is going through the outlet-1 and no flow is in the outlet-2 and meters are tested in the outlet-1. The test results include measurements with and without the conventional 19-tube concentric tube bundle flow conditioner. In this test the header is installed vertically and the upper outlet is the outlet-1 and the lower one is outlet-2. Although other flow divisions can be arranged, it was thought that, in this condition, the effect of header on the flow downstream will be most significant, i.e., the worst case for downstream meter performance, due to the largest possible flow rate in the outlet pipe. Figure 2 shows the piping arrangement and the coordinate system used in the test. A right handed coordinate system is used which has the system origin (i.e., $X=Y=Z=0$) in the entrance plane of the outlet-1 (at header tank diameter) and at the pipe centerline. The positive Z direction is downstream; the positive Y direction is upward; the X direction is therefore to the right looking upstream. D is the pipe inner diameter in the test section.

To study the flow effects produced solely by the generic header configuration, efforts have been made to ensure a fully developed pipe flow that is free from other disturbances enters the header. The upstream piping was arranged so that over 45 pipe

diameters of straight, constant diameter (75 mm (3 in)) piping preceded the header. This inlet pipe section was a single piece of standard piping to assure a concentric constant diameter along the entire section without any misalignment that could result from joints. Upstream of this straight length of piping, the inlet flow was arranged to have a special, radial inlet so that no axial vorticity was produced by this entrance condition. Although the pipeflow entering the header was not directly measured, all previous LDV measurements from previous phases of our program made downstream from the single elbow showed that the effects of the elbow were negligibly small after about 30 pipe diameters for Reynolds number 100000. Since in this 75 mm (3 in) diameter pipe, the Reynolds number was 66000 (corresponding to 100000 in the 52 mm pipe), the pipeflow entering the header was assumed to be fully developed. With these reference profiles entering the header, the exiting pipeflows can be interpreted, for this conventional piping configuration, to be due solely to this generic header.

A conventional, 19-tube, concentric type tube bundle flow conditioner was also tested with the generic header. In this report the results for flowmeter performance will be presented. The results for the velocity measurements downstream of this generic header configuration are presented separately [1].

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

A) Orifice Meter Performance

Discharge coefficients were measured for selected orifice flowmeters downstream of the header configuration. A special orifice plate holder having scaled pressure taps was used in the test. Figure 3 shows a sketch of the pressure ports and the orifice plate holders for flange taps. The dimensions for conventional pressure ports for flange taps are given for both 10 cm (4 in) and 5 cm (2 in) diameter meters. The scaled ports on the 5 cm (2 in) pipe are the scaled down (half scale) version of the 10 cm (4 in) meter. The API standard [17,18,19] indicates that meter tubes using flange taps shall have the center of the upstream pressure tap hole placed 2.54 cm (1 in) from the upstream face of the orifice plate. The center of the downstream pressure tap hole shall be 2.54 cm (1 in) from the downstream face of the orifice plate. The tap hole diameter should be within 6.4 mm ~ 9.5 mm (0.25 in~ 0.375 in) for 5 cm (2 in) meter, and within 6.4 mm ~ 12.7 mm (0.25 in~0.5 in) for 10 cm (4 in) meter and larger.

To examine the angular effect of the pressure tap location for orifice meters in the

header flow, the test data were obtained for four different angular locations. Figure 3 also shows the scaled four port orifice plate holder used in the test. The effects of pressure tap orientations on orifice meter performance can thus be determined. For this scaled plate holder, the center of the upstream pressure tap hole is placed 1.27 cm (0.5 in) from the upstream face of the orifice plate and the center of the downstream pressure tap hole is 1.27 cm (0.5 in) from the downstream face of the orifice plate. The tap hole diameter is 6.4 mm (0.25 in). It is a holder with four sets of ports scaled to be similar to the conventional flange tap arrangement for a 10 cm (4 in.) diameter meter; this is intended to give results that can be compared to those obtained from conventional 10 cm (4 in) flange-tapped meters. For the test results reported, the holder was mounted in an orientation so that two sets of the pressure ports were in the vertical plane and the other two were in the horizontal plane. The 0°, 90°, 180°, and 270° ports were located at +Y, +X, -Y, and -X directions, respectively. The orifice plate holder, which is similar to conventional orifice flanges, used three dowel pins to align the flanges properly and centering pins to hold the plate in position while bolting the flanges.

The nominal values of the beta ratio selected for the test are 0.4, 0.6, and 0.75. Each orifice meter has been tested in a different range of Reynolds numbers over a 2.5 to 1 turndown. The reference values of the test meters were measured in a fully developed pipe flow downstream of about 200 diameters of constant diameter (5 cm), straight pipe. A transfer standard flowmeter which was calibrated gravimetrically before these tests was used for all flowmeter performance tests. However, during the course of these tests of flowmeter installation effects, all conditions were maintained to be the same as those for the reference case, In this way the uncertainty arising from a systematic effect or from a common error was minimized and the actual effects due to the installation condition can be accurately determined. The estimated uncertainty of the transfer flowmeter was 0.33%. The uncertainty of the pressure measurements was 0.3%, and was 0.2% for the discharge coefficients.

Figure 4 presents the variations of the reference discharge coefficients obtained from the different sets of pressure ports for beta=0.75. The discharge coefficient was determined by $C_d = W_b \cdot [(\rho / (2\Delta P))(1 - \beta^4) / \beta^4]^{1/2}$, where W_b is the average bulk velocity, $\beta = d/D$ is the beta ratio of the plate, ρ is the water density, and ΔP is the differential pressure across the orifice plate. The reference C_d was measured in a fully developed pipe flow downstream of about 200 diameters of constant diameter, straight pipe. In

the figure, all data are normalized by the averaged discharge coefficients obtained from all four ports of the 4-port scaled holder. These data show that the variations are normally very small and within about $\pm 0.15\%$ which is considered within the uncertainty of the experiments of 0.2%. The variations for the two smaller beta ratios are smaller. These data indicate that the reference values for all four sets of scaled ports are practically the same. Thus the averaged value from these four references could be chosen as a common reference value in determining the amount of the installation effect for all pressure ports. As discussed in the 45 degree elbow case, [6] the discharge coefficients for the conventional ports and the scaled ports could be different. Because of the variations of the wall pressure along the pipe, the differential pressure and thus the discharge coefficients obtained from the various pressure tap locations can be different. The effect of pressure tap separation on the discharge coefficients had been documented in various references [18,20,21]. In 1990, the American National Standard Institute adopted a new empirical equation, known as the RG equation, for determining discharge coefficient [18]. The RG equation has included the effects of the tap location on the empirical coefficient of discharge equation for orifice meters.

The present scaled data of the 5 cm (2 in) meters are intended to compare with the data for the conventional 10 cm (4 in) diameter meters. This metering arrangement is expected to lead to precedents for larger meter tests. These precedents could be that larger meter results may be able to be successfully predicted using smaller meters tested in quicker, cheaper tests. At each test condition the discharge coefficients at four port locations were measured. The range of Reynolds number spanned is 20000 to 100000; the beta ratio range is 0.40 to 0.75 and each meter is tested over a 2.5 to 1 turndown.

a. Downstream of a Generic Header.

The orifice flowmeter performance data downstream of the generic header piping configuration, H342-100/0-1, are presented in tabular format in Appendix A. The graphic presentations are discussed here.

Figure 5 shows the change in discharge coefficients for a $\beta = 0.4$ orifice meter at $Z=4.66 D$ downstream of the header, H342-100/0-1 as a function of Reynolds number. At each flow rate there are five data points taken. Both the individual data points and

the averaged data from the five individual data are shown. In addition, all data from four angular pressure port locations are presented. Figures 6 and 7 show the similar data for $\beta = 0.6$ and 0.75 , respectively. These data clearly show significant installation effects on the meter discharge coefficients for the three orifice meters tested. The changes in discharge coefficients are positive for the smallest beta of 0.4 , are also positive but smaller for beta of 0.6 , and are negative for the largest beta of 0.75 . This kind of effect has been found in the case of double elbows out-of-plane configuration [6,12]. There are many flow effects that can affect the performance of a flowmeter. Here two of them can be attributed to the final change in the discharge coefficients :1) swirl flow (transverse velocity profile) and 2) axial velocity profile. Swirl flow will normally result in an increase in the discharge coefficient, due to centrifugal effects. A uniform axial velocity profile will tend to decrease the coefficient, due to the increased pressure drop across the orifice plate required to move the additional fluid near the wall through the orifice hole, which is located at the center of the orifice plate. The final result thus depends on the competition of the intensities of these two effects.

These data also show that discharge coefficients tend to increase with Reynolds number, thus indicating that the effects of swirl flow increase as the flow rate increases. Less apparent is the effect of angular position on discharge coefficient. The variation of the change in discharge coefficients is smaller than the data uncertainty indicated by the individual data points. Since the effect of angular tap location is smaller, the data presented below will only be for those averaged data obtained at the 0° pressure port. The data for all four angular pressure ports are given in Appendix A.

Figure 8 presents the percentage change in discharge coefficient for a $\beta = 0.4$ orifice meter installed at different downstream positions from a header, H342-100/0-1, for a range of Reynolds numbers between 20000 and 60000. These are averaged data obtained from the scaled ports at the 0° angular position (at +Y direction). The ordinate in the figure is the percentage shift at each flowrate, in discharge coefficient relative to that obtained for the reference condition. Similar data for $\beta = 0.60$ and 0.75 are shown in Figures 9 and 10, respectively. The changes in discharge coefficients are positive for the smallest beta of 0.4 , are also positive but smaller for beta of 0.6 , and are negative for the largest beta of 0.75 . The discharge coefficients increase with Reynolds number. These data indicate that the effect of swirl flow increases as the flow rate increases. For all cases, the change in discharge coefficients is largest for meters at the nearest position of $Z/D=4.66$. The magnitude of these changes decreases

as the distance increases. The changes in discharge coefficient are practically zero at about $Z/D=51$.

Figures 11-13 show the change in orifice meter discharge coefficients as a function of meter location downstream from the header H342-100/0-1 for each beta ratio. In each figure data for three Reynolds numbers (lowest, medium, and highest test flows) are given. The $\pm 0.2\%$ error bars indicating the typical uncertainty are also shown. Figure 11 is for $\beta = 0.40$ and $Re = 22000, 36000, \text{ and } 55000$. The changes in discharge coefficients are all positive. The largest positive shift is about 4.6% for $Z/D = 5$ and $Re = 55000$. These changes decrease as the distance increases. At $Z/D = 45$ and beyond, the shifts are within $\pm 0.2\%$. Similar results are found for the medium orifice plate, $\beta = 0.60$ as shown in Figure 12. The shift is positive except that the magnitude is smaller than that of $\beta = 0.4$. Figure 13 is for the largest beta orifice plate tested, with $\beta = 0.75$. As contrasted with the results of the smaller beta plate, the shift for $\beta = 0.75$ is negative. As the distance increases the negative shift is reduced. The shift is reduced to within the $\pm 0.2\%$ when the distance, Z/D , reaches about 22 for $Re = 44000$ and about 40 for $Re=99000$.

Figure 14 compares the change in discharge coefficients as a function of meter location downstream from the header H342-100/0-1 for three beta ratios at the same Reynolds number of $Re=55000$. These show sizeable differences that depend upon beta ratio. In contrast to the usual result that the larger beta ratio produces a larger coefficient shift, these data show that the smallest beta ratio produces a larger coefficient shift. The different results are partly due to the fact that swirl has more effect on the small beta orifice meter while the axial profile flatness has more effect on the larger beta orifice meter. The change in discharge coefficient is largest for installation positions near the header with positive shifts of 4.6% for the smallest beta ratio of 0.4 and negative shifts of -1.9% for the largest beta ratio of 0.75. For meter installations more distant from this header, the magnitudes of the shifts diminish slowly. It is noted that, although the shift could be either positive or negative depending on the size of beta ratio, the change in orifice discharge coefficient condition prevails for extended lengths downstream of the header and the orifice meter requires about 45 diameters of downstream distance before discharge coefficients attain values equal to those for the fully developed pipeflow conditions.

b. Downstream of a Header with a 19-Tube Tube Bundle

Figure 15 shows the sketch of the header configuration and the 19-tube tube bundle installation location. During the complete tube bundle test, the bundle is installed at a fixed location relative to the header. The upstream and downstream ends of the tube bundle are at $Z/D=4.26$ and 6.2 , respectively. Again Z is the axial distance downstream from the exit plane of the header. The distance between the exit plane of the tube bundle flow conditioner and test meters is denoted by the length, C . Thus, in the present test, $Z/D-C/D = 6.2$. The tube bundle used is a conventional 19-tube concentric design and its arrangement is also shown in figure 15. The unit is a geometrically scaled version of the prevalent unit used in large pipe sizes according to orifice meter technology, [16]. It is comprised of tubes having a diameter of 9.5 mm, wall thickness of 0.4 mm, and tube length of 101.6 mm (approximately $2D$ length).

The orifice meter performance downstream of the header, H342-100/0-1 with the 19-tube tube bundle is reported in this section. The changes in orifice meter discharge coefficient are presented in tabular format in Appendix B. For all tests, the orifice plate data are obtained using the same scaled ports holder shown in Figure 3.

Figure 16 shows the change in discharge coefficients for a $\beta=0.75$ orifice meter installed at $Z= 8.92 D$ and $C= 2.72 D$ downstream of the header, H342-100/0-1, and the 19-tube tube bundle as a function of Reynolds number. The discharge coefficients from the pressure ports at the four angular orientations (0° , 90° , 180° , and 270°) were measured. Again the pressure taps are those scaled to conventional 10 cm (4 in) diameter meters. At each flow rate, both the five individual data points (shown by symbols) and the averaged value (shown by curve) are given. The data indicate that, qualitatively, there are differences for different angular tap locations. However, these differences are much smaller than the change due to the piping configuration itself. The effect due to angular tap location is of the order of .5% of the discharge coefficient, while that due to the piping configuration could be as much as 3%. In addition, the variation of the change in discharge coefficients due to angular tap location is smaller than the data uncertainty of $\pm 0.2\%$ as indicated by the individual data points. Since the effect of angular port locations is smaller, the data presented below will only be for those averaged data obtained at the 0° port. The complete data for all four pressure ports are given in Appendix B.

Figures 17-19 show the change in discharge coefficients at different downstream positions from the header, H342-100/0-1 and the 19-tube tube bundle as a function of Reynolds number. Figures 17, 18 and 19 are for beta ratio =0.4, 0.6 and 0.75 with the corresponding Reynolds number ranges of 25000 to 55000, 35000 to 85000 and 45000 to 100000, respectively. The same data are also plotted differently in figures 20-22, to show the change in discharge coefficients versus location downstream from the header, H342-100/0-1 with the 19-tube tube bundle located at $Z= 6.2 D$. In these figures, data for three flow rates are shown for each beta ratio. The change in discharge coefficient for all three beta ratios is shifted downwardly at the locations close to the tube bundle. The data in the previous section show that without the tube bundle, the changes in discharge coefficient are positive for the smallest beta ratio while the changes are negative for the largest beta ratio. This indicates that the tube bundle is quite effective in removing the swirl flow in the pipe. However, the tube bundle produces other effects on orifice meter performance. Figures 20-22 show the typical change in orifice meter discharge coefficient with distance downstream of a tube bundle flow condition: the value downshifted at closer locations, followed by a cross-over to a positive shift, and then returning to zero as the distance increases.

Figure 23 compares the results for three beta ratios of 0.4, 0.6, 0.75 for change in discharge coefficient plotted against the axial distance from the tube bundle locations, C/D , upstream of the meter for $Re=55000$. These results show clearly the dependence of the orifice characteristics for the three meters at the same flowrate. Significant negative shifts in discharge coefficient are noted especially for the larger beta ratios; the magnitudes of these shifts diminish with increasing axial separation, C , between the orifice plate and the tube bundle exit. All three beta ratio meters achieve about the same zero shift positions of 12~14 D . If one places a tolerance of $\pm 0.2\%$ about the reference orifice discharge coefficient, the meter performance for beta = 0.4 is acceptable for $C/D > 9$, and for beta = 0.6, it is acceptable for $C/D > 11$. The performance for beta = 0.75 is only acceptable when the 19-tube tube bundle is located at a C/D within the range of 12~14 with the cross over point at about $C/D = 13$ and $C/D > 40$.

c. Comparison of Orifice Meter Performance

Since the present header pipe flow is very similar to the pipe flow produced by a closely coupled double elbows out-of-plane configuration [1,6,12] the meter

performance for the header flow is expected to be very similar to that of the double elbows case. The meter performance for the header flow with and without the tube bundle is compared with the previous data of a closely coupled double elbows out-of-plane. The changes in discharge coefficients downstream from three different piping configurations are compared: 1) Header, H342-100/0-1 alone, 2) Closely coupled double elbows out-of-plane, and 3) H342-100/0-1 with a 19-tube tube bundle. Figure 24 shows the change in discharge coefficient as a function of the axial distance, Z for the smallest beta downstream from those three different piping configurations. The data show the change in discharge coefficients for both the header flow and the double elbows out-of-plane are positive with the magnitude of the shift much larger for the header case. The shift in discharge coefficient for the header with tube bundle is negative at about -0.5% for the closest location of $Z/D = 8$. As we have learned before, swirled flows will make the discharge coefficient increase, while the flatness of the axial velocity profile will make the coefficient decrease. The net result of these two effects on the meter performance is shown on the figure. That is, the swirl effect is larger than the flatness effect for both the header and double elbow out-of-plane flows. Also the effect of the swirl flow on the discharge coefficient is largest for the header without a tube bundle, and is smallest for the header with a 19-tube tube bundle. This is consistent with the result of the swirl number reported [1]. The data seem to confirm that the header produces a more energetic swirl flow than the double elbows out-of-plane. The tube bundle is very effective in reducing the swirl flow. Figures 25 and 26 show the comparisons of the change in discharge coefficients for the medium and larger beta ratios. For the medium beta ratio shown in the Figure 25, the shifts in coefficients for the header and the double elbows out-of-plane are still positive although they are smaller than the shifts for the small beta case. The shift for the header is still larger than those for the double elbows out-of-plane case. The largest downshift in the coefficient for the header with the tube bundle is about -1.6%, larger than those for the smaller beta as shown in Figure 24. Figure 26 shows the data for the largest test beta of 0.75. For all three configurations, the shift in coefficients are all negative at closer locations. These seem to indicate axial velocity profiles are more influential on the meter performance than the swirl flow effects for the largest beta ratio.

B) Turbine Meter Performance

As for the orifice meters, the performance of a turbine meter was also assessed in the two types of arrangements: header H342-100/0-1 without and with the 19-tube tube

bundle flow conditioner. In each case the turbine meter performance was determined at various axial locations downstream of the header. The transfer standard was used for all these flowmeter performance tests. As in the orifice meter tests, during the course of turbine meter tests, all conditions were maintained at the same conditions as those for reference case. In this way, the actual effects due to any installation condition can be accurately determined. The estimated uncertainty of the meter constant was 0.1%. The complete data for the change in meter constants are given in Appendix C.

Figures 27-28 present the percentage change in Strouhal number for a turbine meter at different downstream installation positions from a header as a function of Reynolds number. The meter factor is given by the Strouhal number, $St = fD/W_b$, where f is the meter frequency, D is pipe diameter, and W_b is the averaged bulk velocity. The ordinate is the percentage shift in meter factor at each flowrate taken relative to the reference condition. Here the reference Strouhal number of the turbine meter was measured in a fully developed pipe flow downstream of about 200 diameters of constant diameter, straight pipe. Figure 27 is for the header alone and figure 28 is for the header with the 19-tube tube bundle. The data shows results over the Reynolds number range from 40000 to 100000. Figures 29 and 30 present the meter performance as a function of axial distance for three Reynolds numbers of 44000, 72000 and 99000. The difference in the change in Strouhal number among the three Reynolds numbers is considered small with and without the 19-tube tube bundle. For the header alone, the change in Strouhal number for the turbine meter is positive. The shift is 0.4% for the installation position 3.5~9.3 D downstream of the header. This shift approaches zero for the furthest downstream test position of $Z = 61.62 D$. If one places a tolerance of $\pm 0.1\%$ about the reference meter constant, the minimal pipe length required to ensure an acceptable meter performance for the turbine meter is about 60 pipe diameters.

When the turbine meter is tested downstream of the header with the 19-tube tube bundle, results are as given in figure 30. The data show the meter factor shift is less than 0.1% for all installation positions of the 19-tube tube bundle. That is, this turbine meter is not affected by the pipeflows exiting from the combination of the header and the 19-tube tube bundle. It is, therefore, concluded that the geometry of this turbine design is capable of successfully averaging over the flow patterns presented in the header with a 19-tube tube bundle and producing a meter factor that is essentially the reference value in these installation conditions.

C) Correlation of Axial Velocity Profile Index and Meter Performance

Different piping configurations produce different velocity profiles. These velocity profiles can significantly affect flowmeter performance. Based on the measured velocities, important flow field parameters can be defined and quantified. Depending on the particular piping configuration some parameters may be more important than the others in affecting meter performance. Previous research results have shown that swirling flows produced by several different pipe configurations can have very strong effects on the meter performance of selected meters [2,6,11,13].

The results of velocity measurements for these piping configurations and its profile indexes are presented in an early report [1]. Various parameters can be used to characterize the pipe flows [1,22-25]. Here, four velocity profile indexes will be discussed: swirl angle, swirl number, degree of profile peakness, and a displacement parameter. The swirl produced by the header configurations is quite similar to those of the double elbows out-of-plane configuration. It is noted that there is only one large swirl eddy produced in the header configuration, as there was in the case of the double elbows out-of-plane. As shown in Ref. [1], a mean swirl angle, S_a , can be defined as

$$S_a = (\phi_+ + \phi_-) / 2 , \quad (1)$$

where $\phi = \arctan (V/W)$ is the vertical inclination angle of the velocity vector and subscripts + and - are, respectively, for the maximum magnitudes of ϕ in the positive and negative X directions along the horizontal diameter at a given axial location Z.

The decay of swirl flows can also be quantified by a pipe swirl number defined as follows:

$$S_1 = 4 \int_{-0.5}^{0.5} \frac{WVX | X |}{W_b^2 D^2} d(X/D) . \quad (2)$$

The swirl number, S_1 , corresponds to an integral of the angular momentum over the entire pipe cross-section.

The degree of peakness of the axial velocity profiles produced by the piping

configurations can be quantified by P_6 as:

$$P_6 = \int_{-0.5}^{0.5} (W_c^2 - W^2) d(r/D) / W_b^2, \quad (3)$$

where W_c is the velocity at the pipe center line location. The integrated quantity is similar to the momentum thickness parameters commonly used in studying boundary layer flows.

A parameter quantifying how the flow is displaced from the center of the pipe can also be useful. A more "peaky" flow at the pipe center means the flow is more concentrated at or less displaced from the pipe centerline. A displacement parameter is thus introduced to quantify the average flow displacement from the pipe centerline for a selected quantity as follow:

$$D_{21} = \frac{\int_{-D/2}^{D/2} W^2 r^2 dr}{D \int_{-D/2}^{D/2} W^2 r dr}. \quad (4)$$

D_{21} is for the first radial moment of the dynamic pressure W^2 . Thus, if a profile is flatter than the ideal profile the change of the peakness will be negative. In this case, the flow field is displaced away more from the center line and the change of the displacement should be positive. On the other hand, if the change of the peakness is positive, or the change of the displacement is negative, the axial mean velocity profile is more peaked at the pipe center. The detail variations of the profile indexes as a function of the distance downstream of the header flow are given in Ref.[1].

Having the distribution data as functions of the distance downstream from the header for both the orifice meter performance and the flow profile indexes we can obtain the correlations between them. Figures 31-36 show the relationships, as described in the captions, between the changes in meter performance and the parameter indexes.

Figure 31 shows the relationship between the change in discharge coefficients and the swirl number S_1 for all three beta ratios. A similar relationship based on the swirl angle S_a is shown in figure 32. These data show at the condition of greatest swirl, in which $S_1 = -0.115$ and $S_a = 16.6^\circ$, the change in discharge coefficient has a maximum positive

value of 4.7% for $\beta=0.4$, 2.5% for $\beta=0.6$, and a negative value of -0.08% for $\beta=0.75$. All these shifts are diminishing as the swirl intensity is decreasing. The shifts practically reach zero at swirl number $S_1 = -0.065$ and swirl angle $S_a = 9.5^\circ$. It should be noticed that we should not conclude from these data that any flow with swirl angle $S_a < 9.5^\circ$ will produce an ideal discharge coefficient. This is because the swirl number or the swirl angle is not the only parameter that will affect the performance of the flow meter. In general, additional flow index parameters could also be important. Figures 33 and 34 show the relationships for the profile peakness, P_6 and the profile displacement, D_{21} . These data show the effect of profile peakness on meter performance. Since both the profile peakness and the swirl flow exist in the header flow and both parameters seem to be important for the orifice meter response, the measured change in coefficient for the header flow will depend on both these parameters. A simple single parameter relationship alone will not be able to predict the meter performance very well. A two-parameter or multiple-parameter model is thus required for a complete prediction. Nevertheless, the single parameter relationship is useful for any given piping configuration.

Figure 35 shows the relationship between the change in the turbine meter constant Strouhal number, St , and the swirl number S_1 . Figure 36 shows a similar relationship for the swirl angle S_a . These data indicate there is a strong relationship between the swirl number S_1 or the swirl angle S_a and the St change. A larger swirl flow (larger magnitude of either S_1 or S_a) will produce a larger shift in the turbine meter constant St . The installation effects of the turbine meter downstream of the header seem to be dominated by the parametric features of the header swirl flow. Thus the St value for header installations could be corrected somehow according to a single parameter empirical curve, such as the S_1 vs St or S_a vs St curve.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The meter performances of selected orifice meters and a turbine meter downstream of the generic header, H342-100/0-1, both with and without a 19-tube tube bundle flow conditioner, are reported. In this report, all flow (100%) passes through outlet-1 and no flow exits outlet-2 and meters are tested in the outlet-1. The corresponding LDV studies of the pipeflow produced by these piping configurations show these pipeflows to be similar to those from the double elbows out-of-plane configuration.[1]

A special orifice plate holder with pressure taps that geometrically scales to a 4 inch, flanged tapped meter was used in the 5 cm (2 in) orifice meters. This is done so that the 5 cm (2 in) scaled tap orifice data can be compared to conventional 10 cm (4 in) diameter meter data. This arrangement is expected to set a precedent for larger meter tests. The nominal values of the beta ratio selected for test are 0.4, 0.6, and 0.75. Each orifice meter has been tested in a different range of Reynolds numbers over a 2.5 to 1 turndown.

The data clearly show significant installation effects on the meter discharge coefficients for the three orifice meters tested. The changes in discharge coefficients are positive for the smallest beta of 0.4, are also positive but smaller for beta of 0.6, and are negative for the largest beta of 0.75. This installation effect is similar to that found in the case of double elbows out-of-plane configuration, as the secondary flow produced by the header is very similar to that of double elbows out-of-plane. At least two flow effects can be attributed to the final change in the discharge coefficients: 1) swirl flow and 2) axial velocity profile. Swirl flow will normally result in an increase in the discharge coefficient, due to centrifugal effects. A uniform axial velocity profile will tend to decrease the coefficient, due to the increased pressure drop across the orifice plate required to move the additional fluid near the wall through the orifice hole. The final result thus depends on the competition of the intensities of these two effects. These data also show the discharge coefficients are increasing with the Reynolds number, which indicate that swirl effects increase as the flow rate increases.

The effects of pressure tap orientation on orifice meter performance has also been examined. Results show there are differences for different tap locations. However, these differences are smaller than the change due to the header flow itself. The effect due to angular tap location is of the order of 0.5% of the discharge coefficient, while that due to the header is as much as 4%.

The tube bundle is quite effective in removing the swirl flow in the pipe. However, it also creates other effects on the orifice meters. The changes in discharge coefficients for orifice meters downstream of the header with 19-tube tube bundle have significantly reduced values for installations nearer to the tube bundle. These negative shifts are reduced with distance to positive values. These reach a maximum and then diminish to zero with distance downstream. This is a typical response curve for the discharge coefficient of an orifice meter downstream of a 19-tube tube bundle.

For the header alone, the change in Strouhal number for the selected turbine meter is positive for all conditions. The shift diminishes to zero very slowly as the installation distance increases. The shift is 0.4% for the installation position 3.5~ 9.3 D downstream of the header. However, it takes about 60 pipe diameters of downstream distance to reduce this shift to about 0.1% level.

The change in meter constant for the turbine meter downstream of the header with a 19-tube tube bundle is within $\pm 0.1\%$ of the reference value for all positions tested. That is, this turbine meter is not affected by the pipeflows exiting from the combination of the header and the 19-tube tube bundle.

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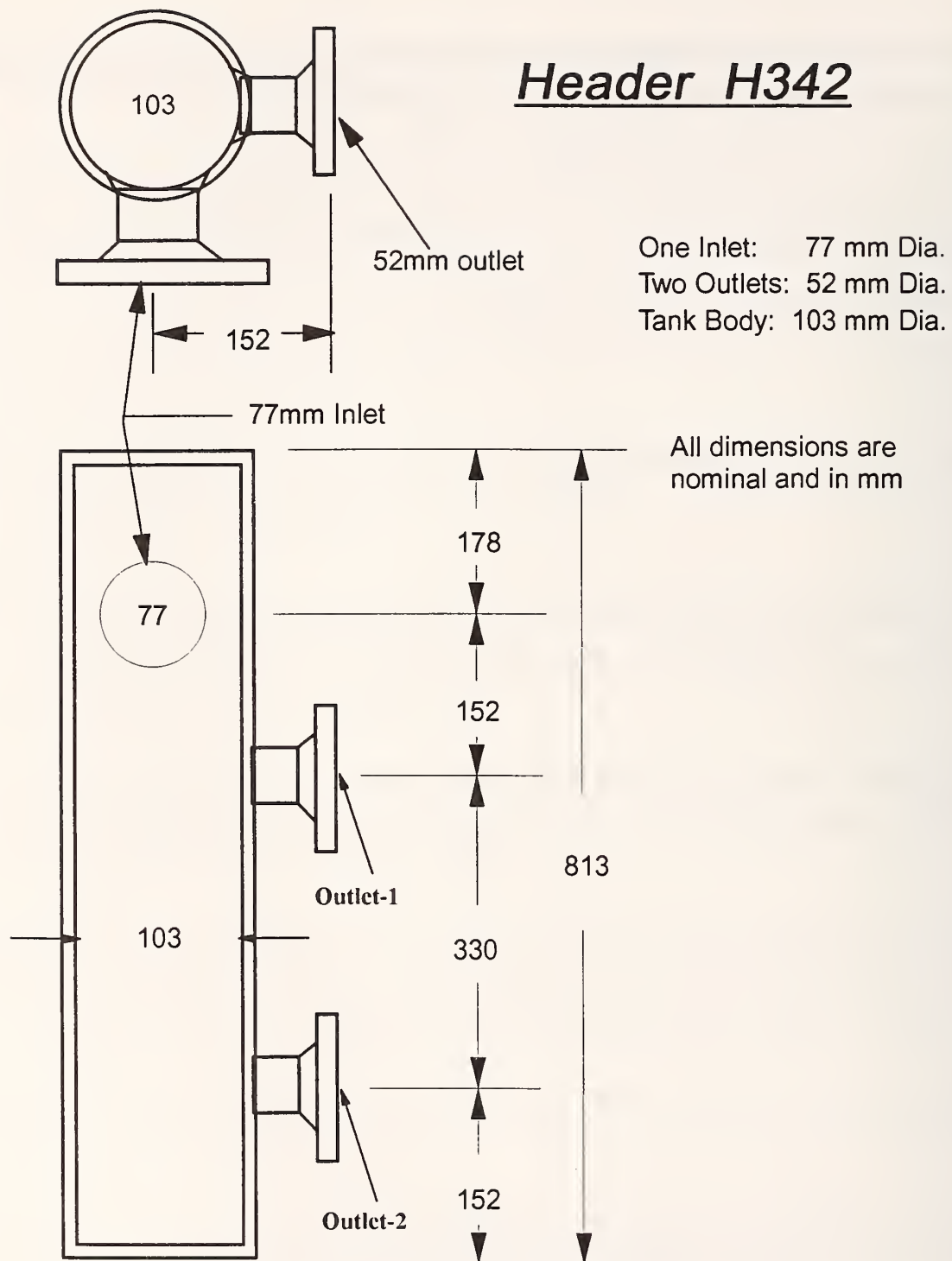


Figure 1. The Generic Header Geometry, H342 Consisting One Inlet and Two Outlets.

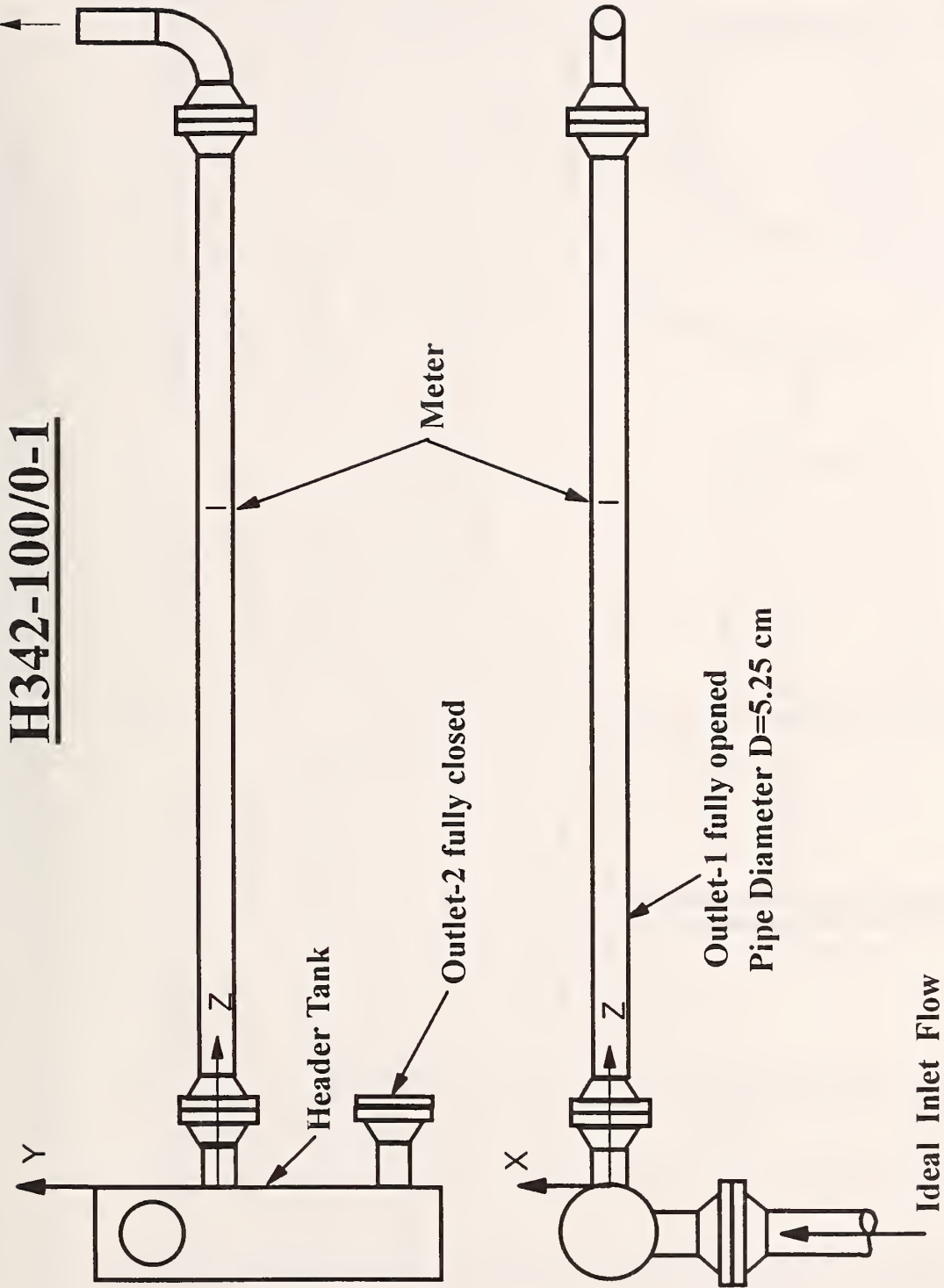
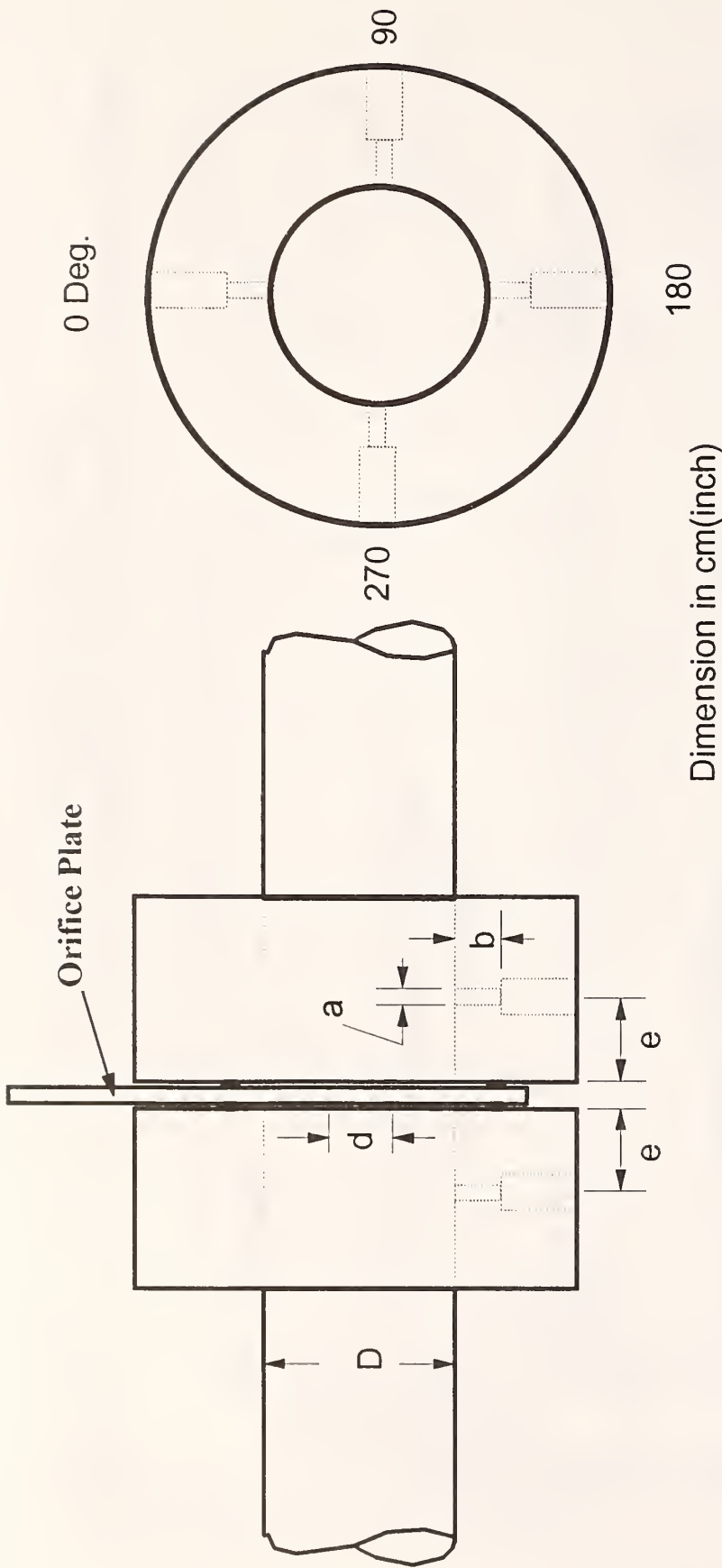


Figure 2. Sketch of the Header Arrangement and Coordinate System with the Near Outlet Fully Opened and the Far Outlet Fully Closed.



Orifice Plate Holder	D	e	a	b
10cm(4") Meter, Conv.	10.23(4.025)	2.54(1.0)	1.26(0.495)	4.76(1.875)
5cm(2") Meter, Conv.	5.26(2.07)	2.54(1.0)	0.95(0.375)	2.86(1.125)
5cm(2") Meter, Scaled	5.26(2.07)	1.27(0.5)	0.64(0.25)	2.38(0.9375)

Figure 3. Sketch of The Orifice Plate Holder and Pressure Ports.

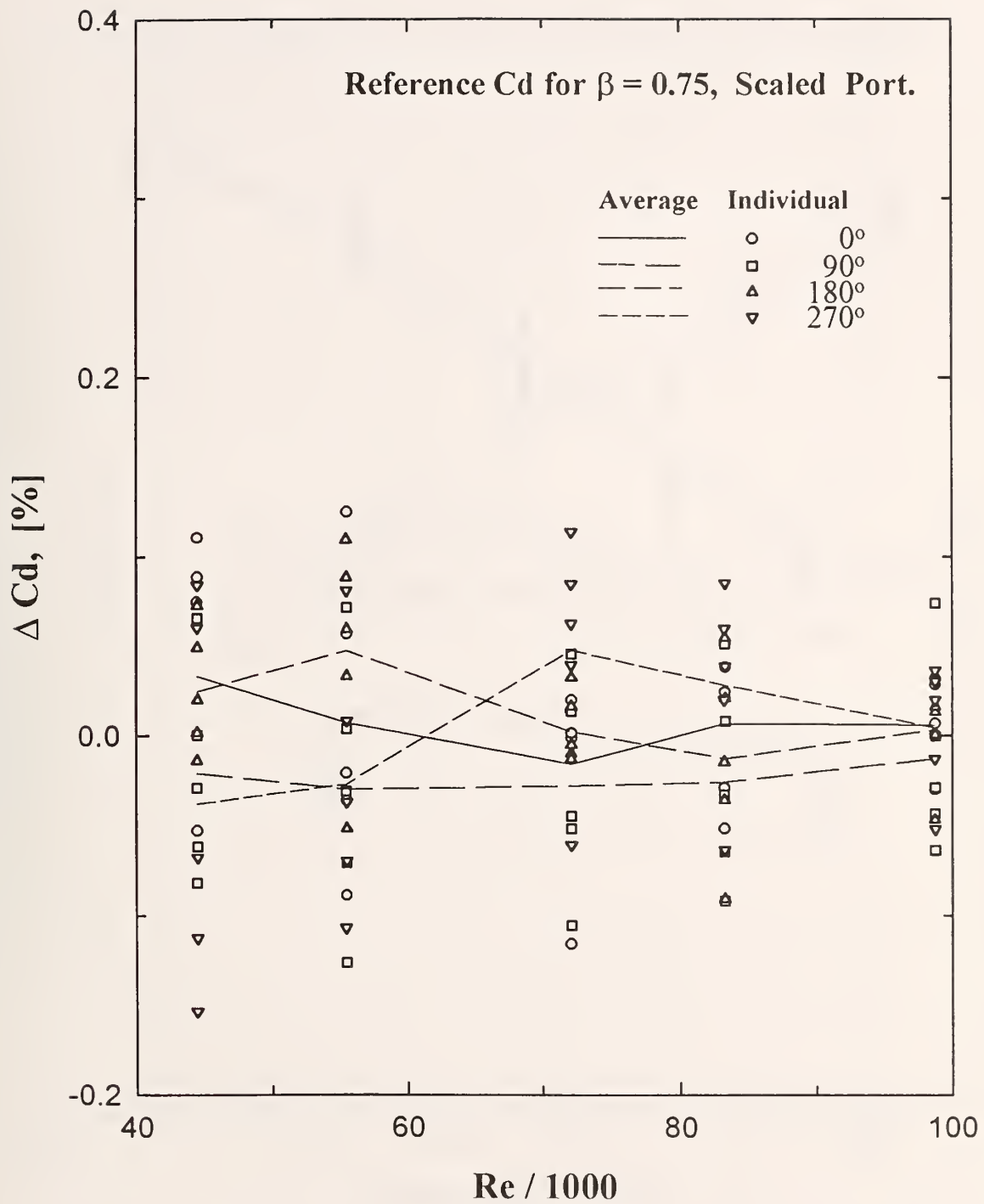


Figure 4. Typical Uncertainty and Angular Variation on Discharge Coefficients.

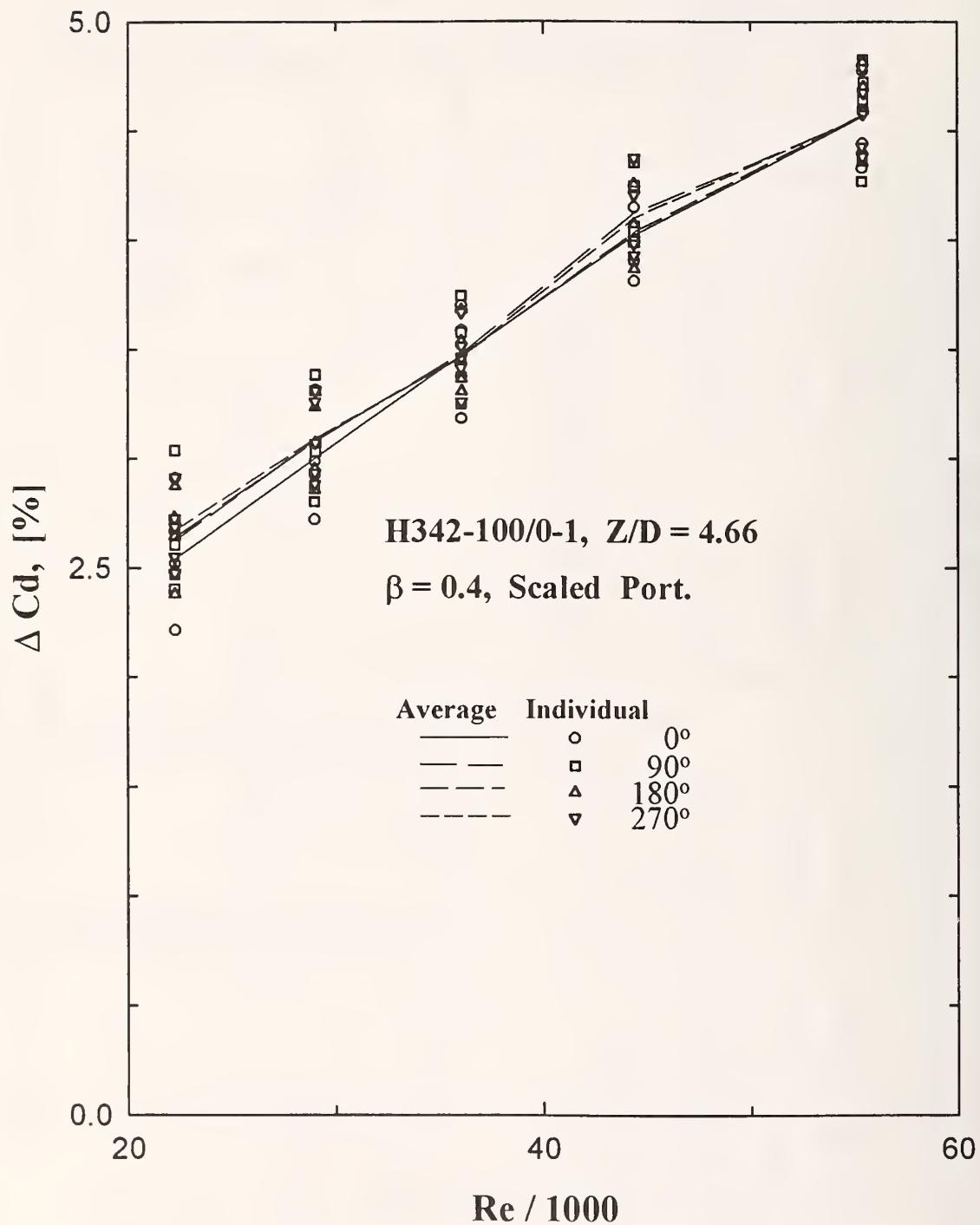


Figure 5. Change in Discharge Coefficients for a Beta = 0.4 Orifice Meter at Four Tap Locations Downstream of a Header.

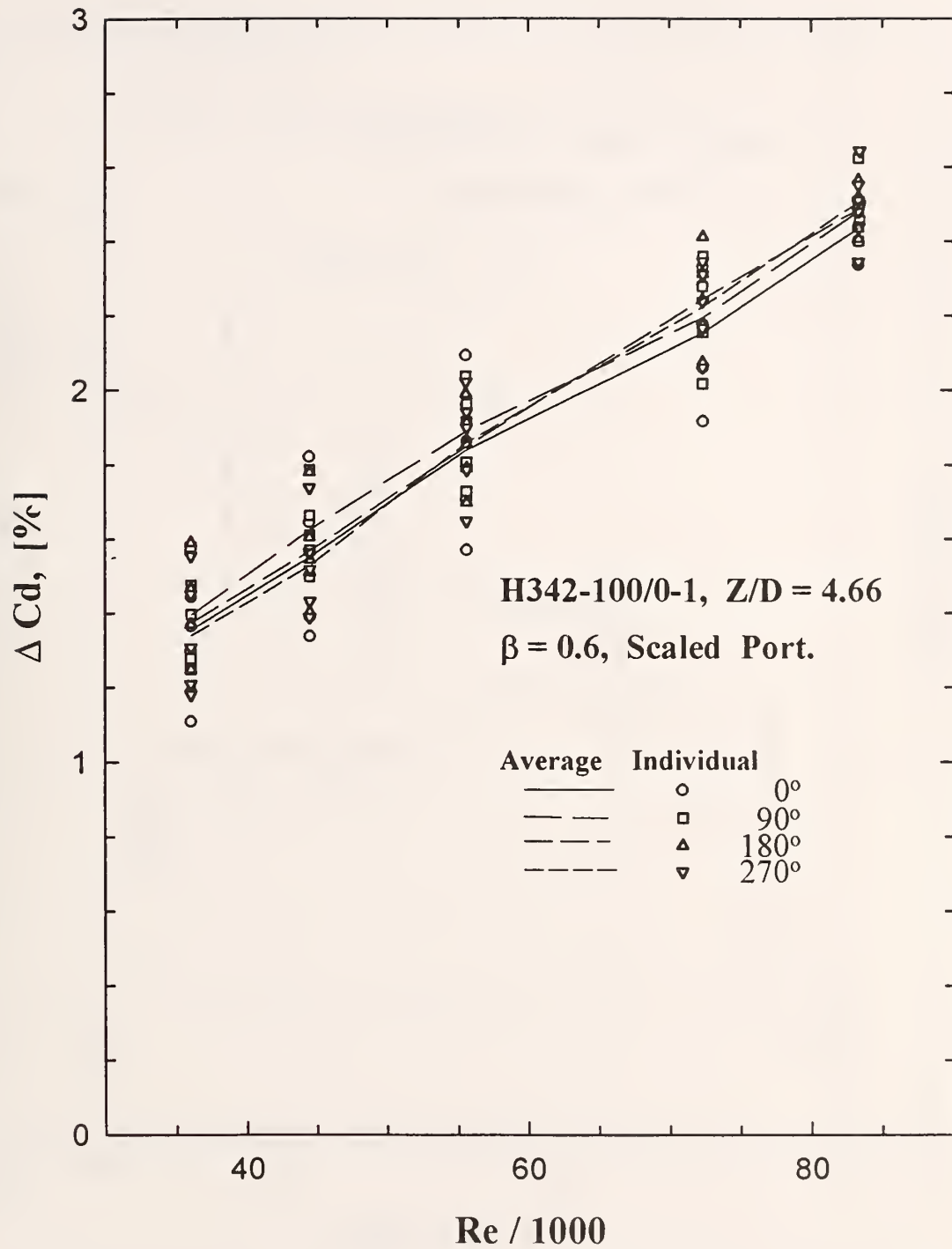


Figure 6. Change in Discharge Coefficients for a Beta =0.6 Orifice Meter Downstream of a Header for four Tap Locations.

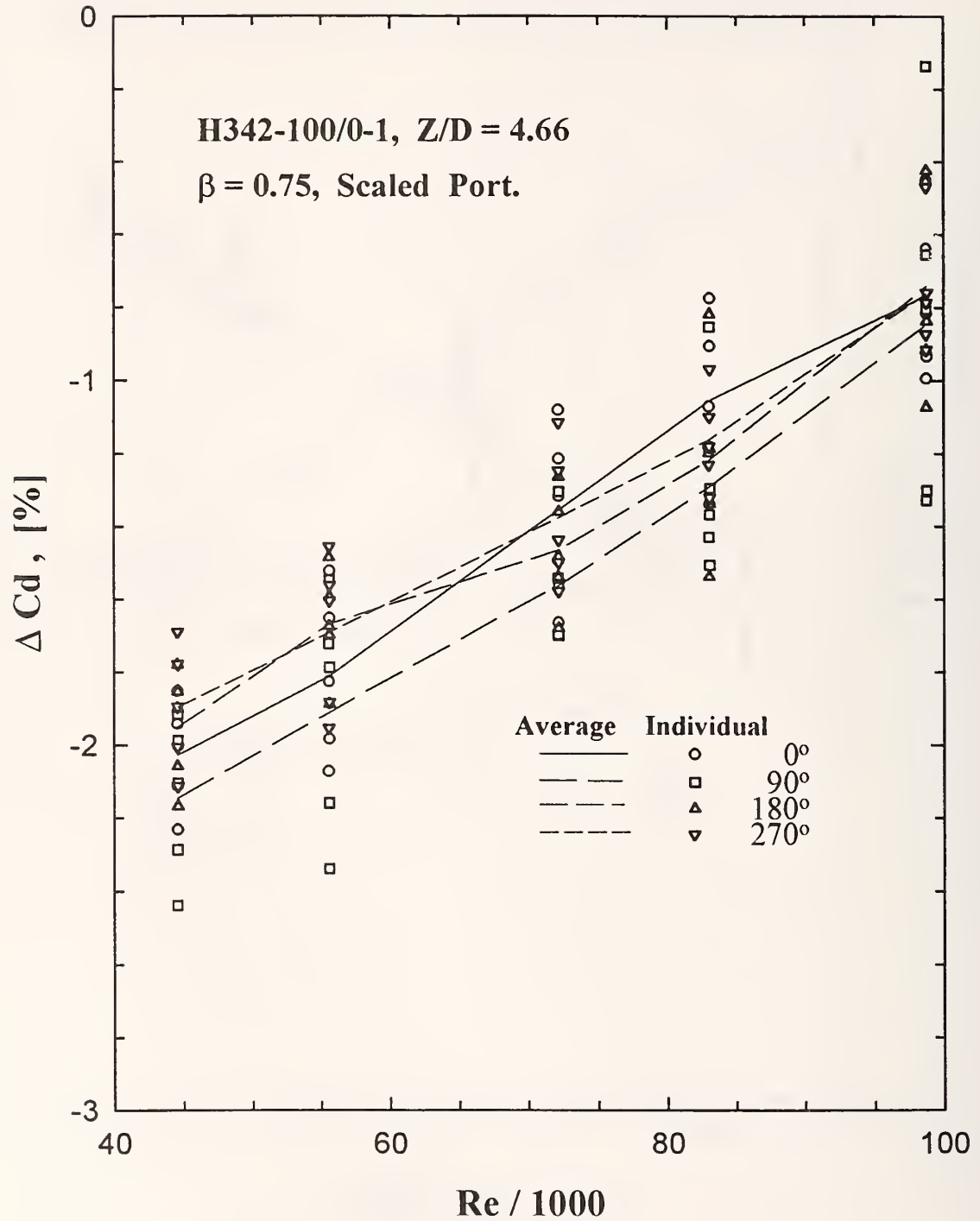


Figure 7. Change in Discharge Coefficients for a Beta = 0.75 Orifice Meter Downstream of a Header for four Tap Locations.

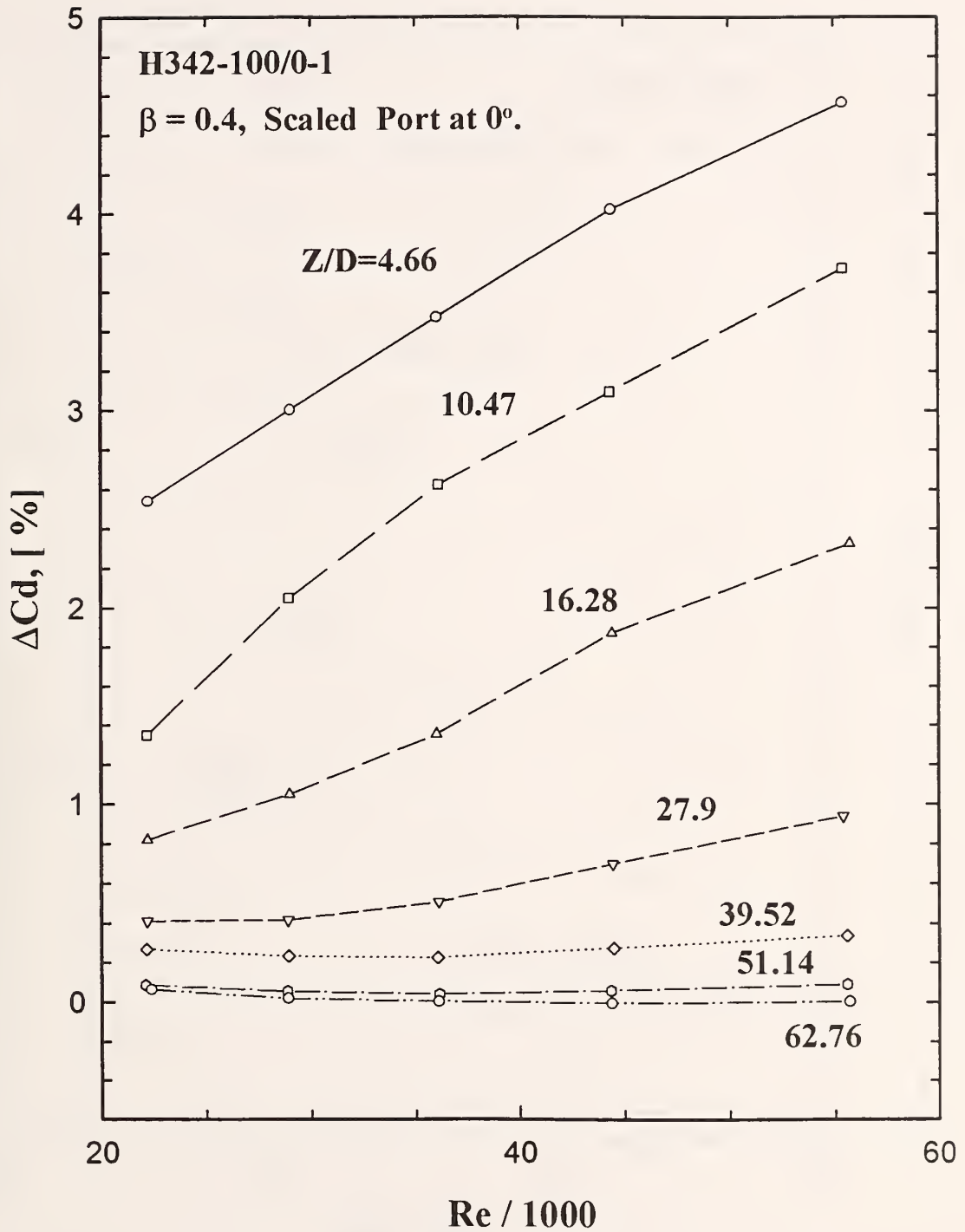


Figure 8. Change in Discharge Coefficients for a Beta =0.4 Orifice Meter at Different Downstream Positions from a Header, H342-100/0-1.

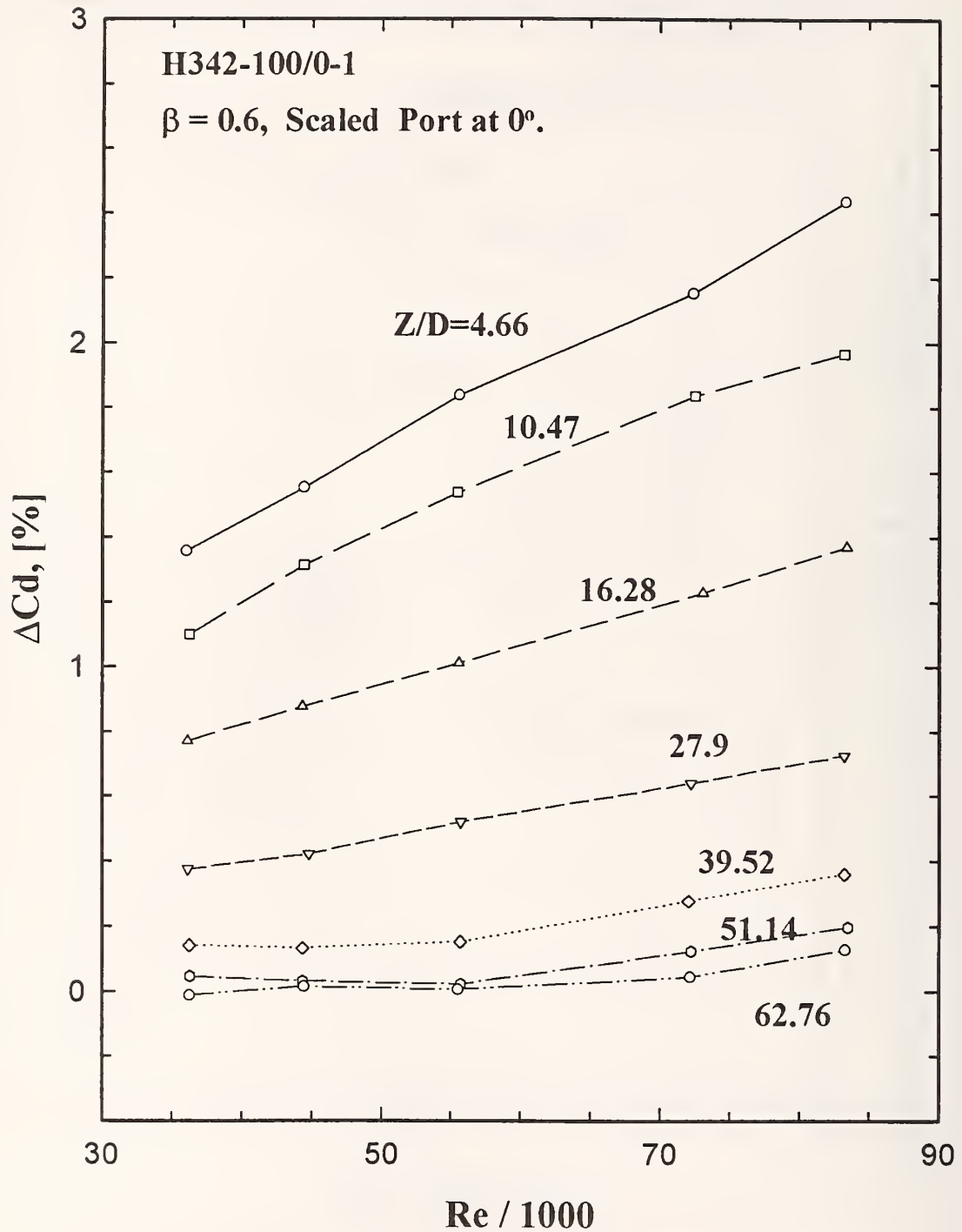


Figure 9. Change in Discharge Coefficients for a Beta =0.6 Orifice Meter at Different Downstream Positions from a Header, H342-100/0-1.

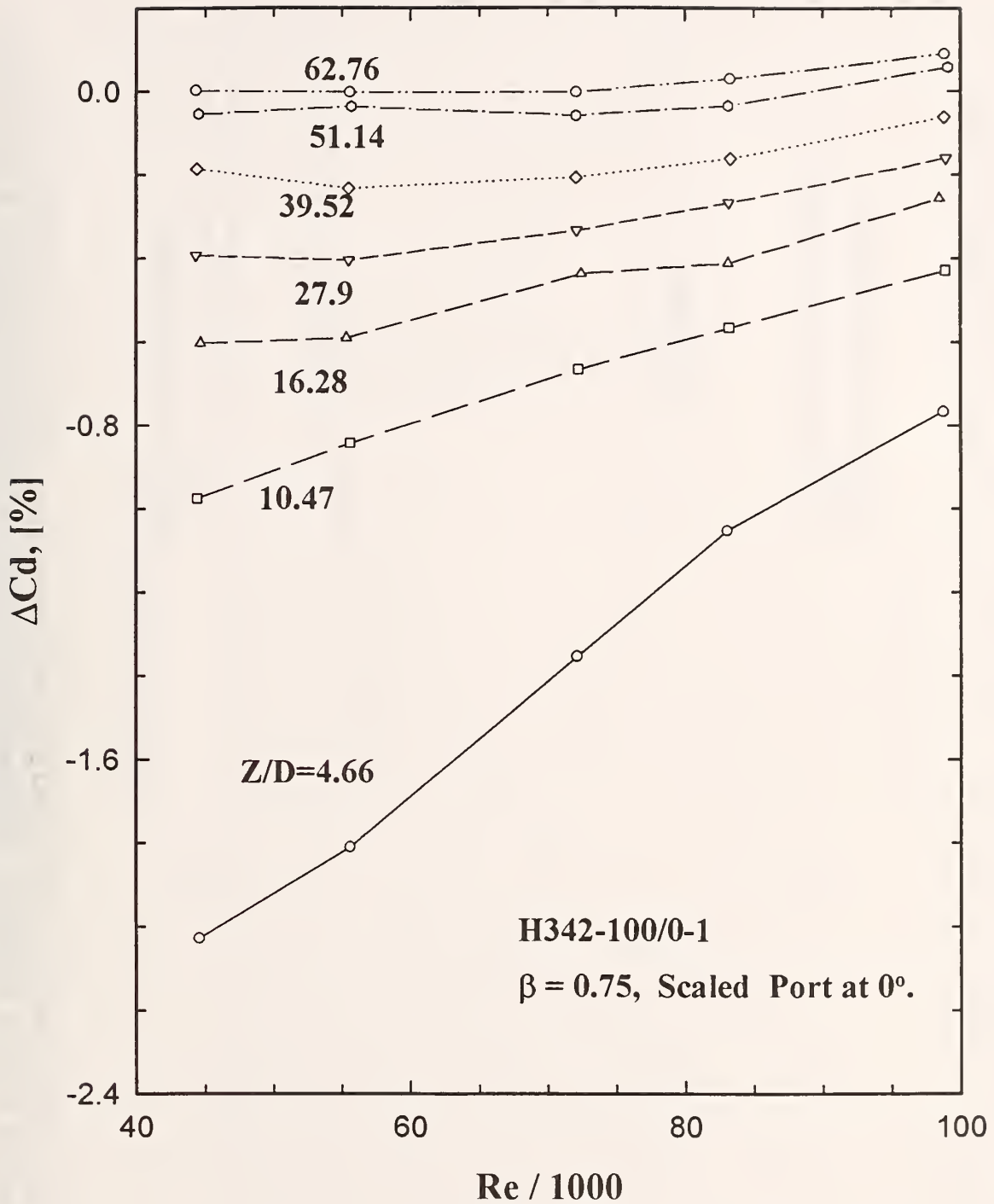


Figure 10. Change in Discharge Coefficients for a Beta =0.75 Orifice Meter at Different Downstream Positions from a Header, H342-100/0-1.

COQZH

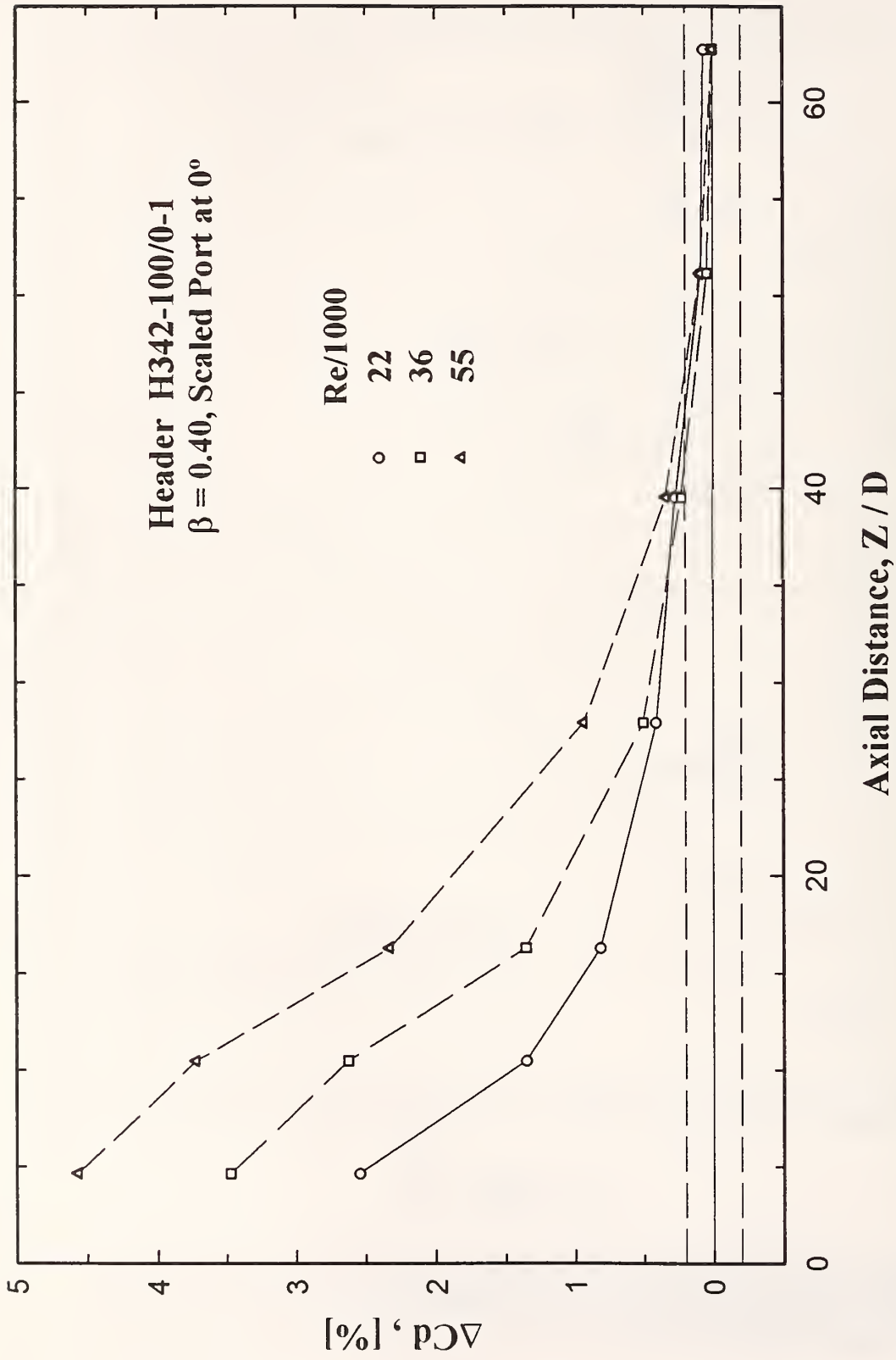


Figure 11. Axial Change in Discharge Coefficients for a $\beta = 0.4$ Orifice Meter Downstream from a Header. Horizontal dash lines Denote the $\pm 0.2\%$ Uncertainty.

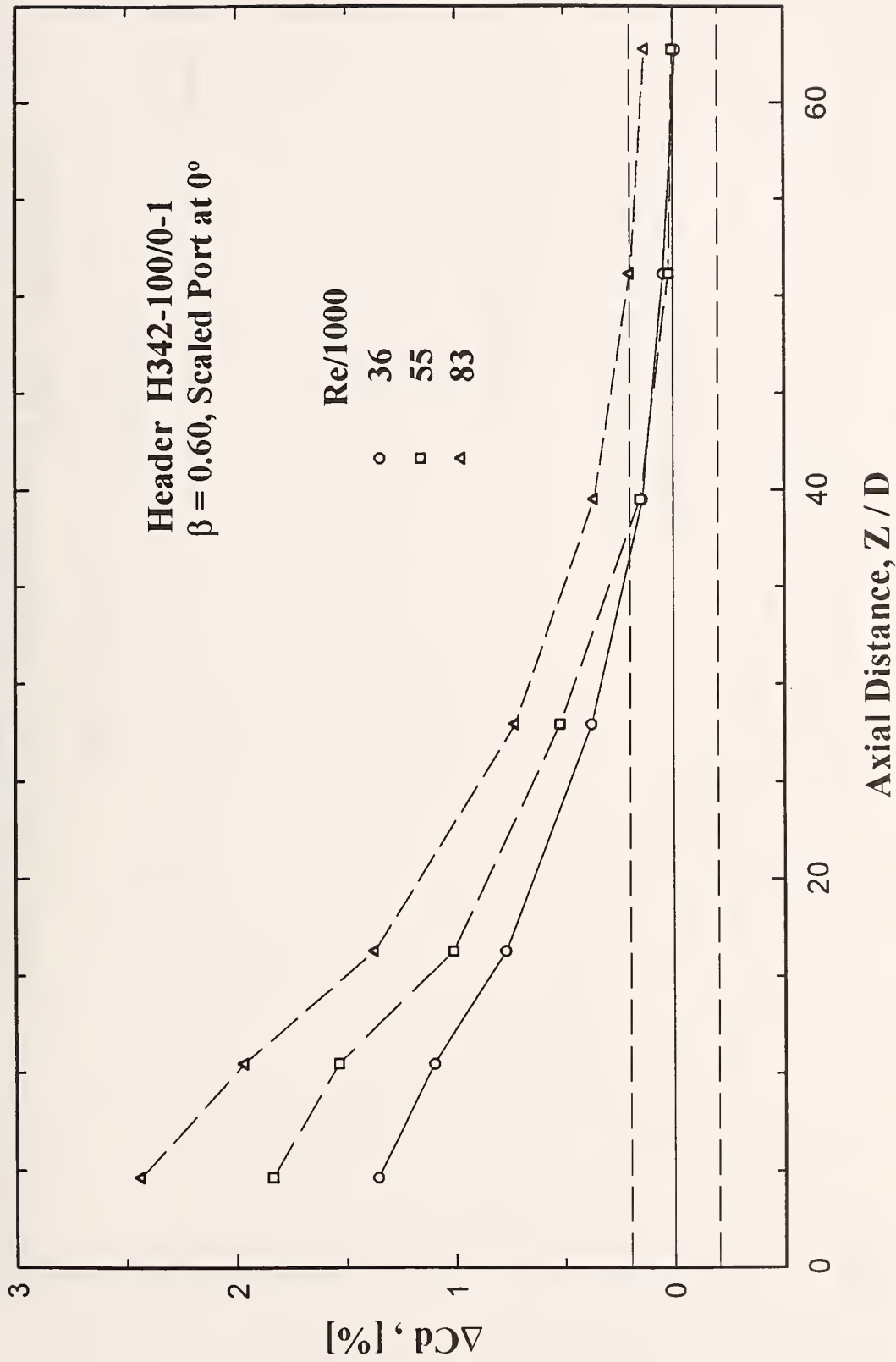


Figure 12. Axial Change in Discharge Coefficients for a $\beta = 0.6$ Orifice Meter Downstream from a Header. Horizontal dash lines Denote the $\pm 0.2\%$ Uncertainty.

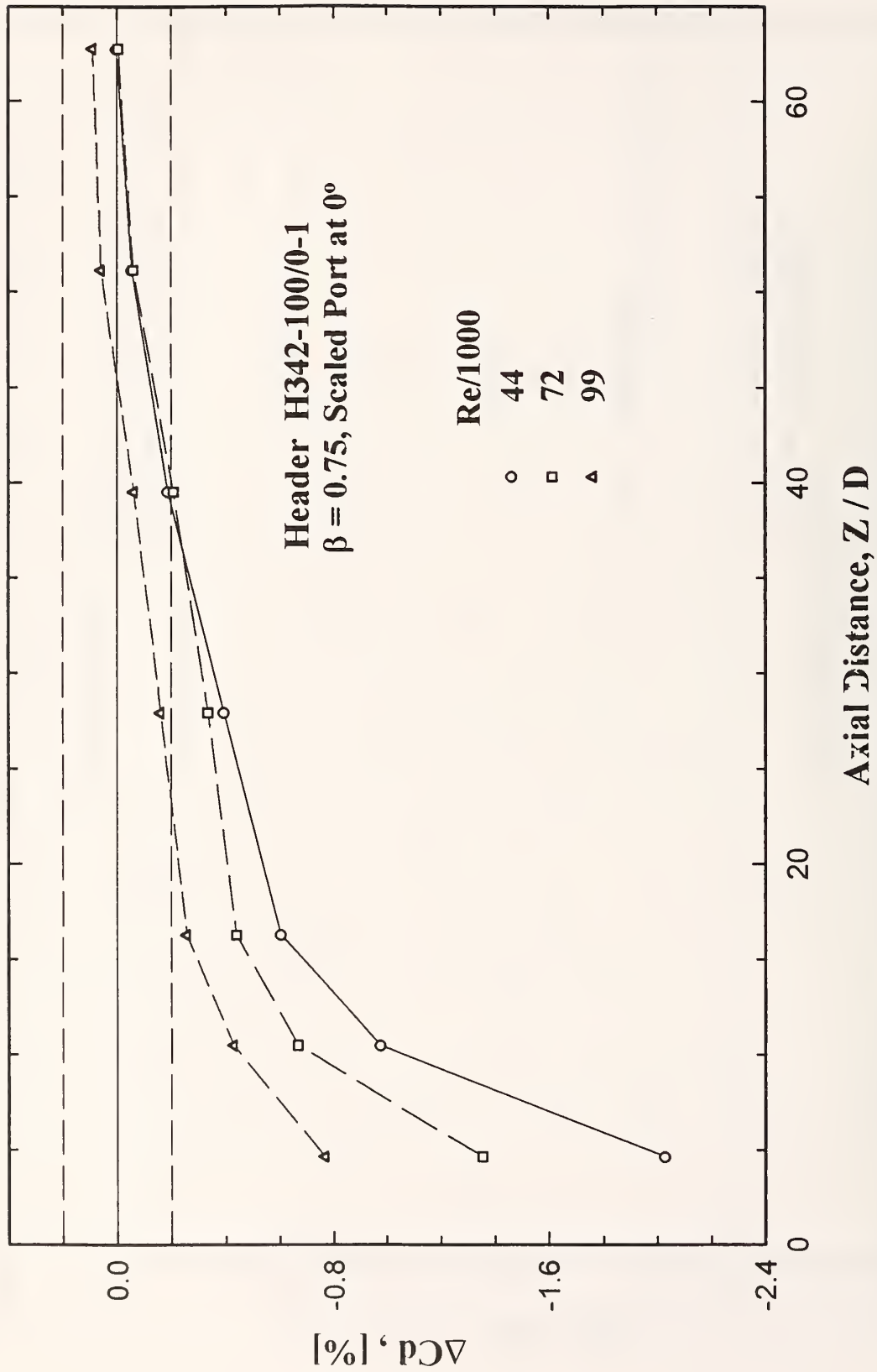


Figure 13. Axial Change in Discharge Coefficients for a $\beta = 0.75$ Orifice Meter Downstream from a Header. Horizontal dash lines Denote the $\pm 0.2\%$ Uncertainty.

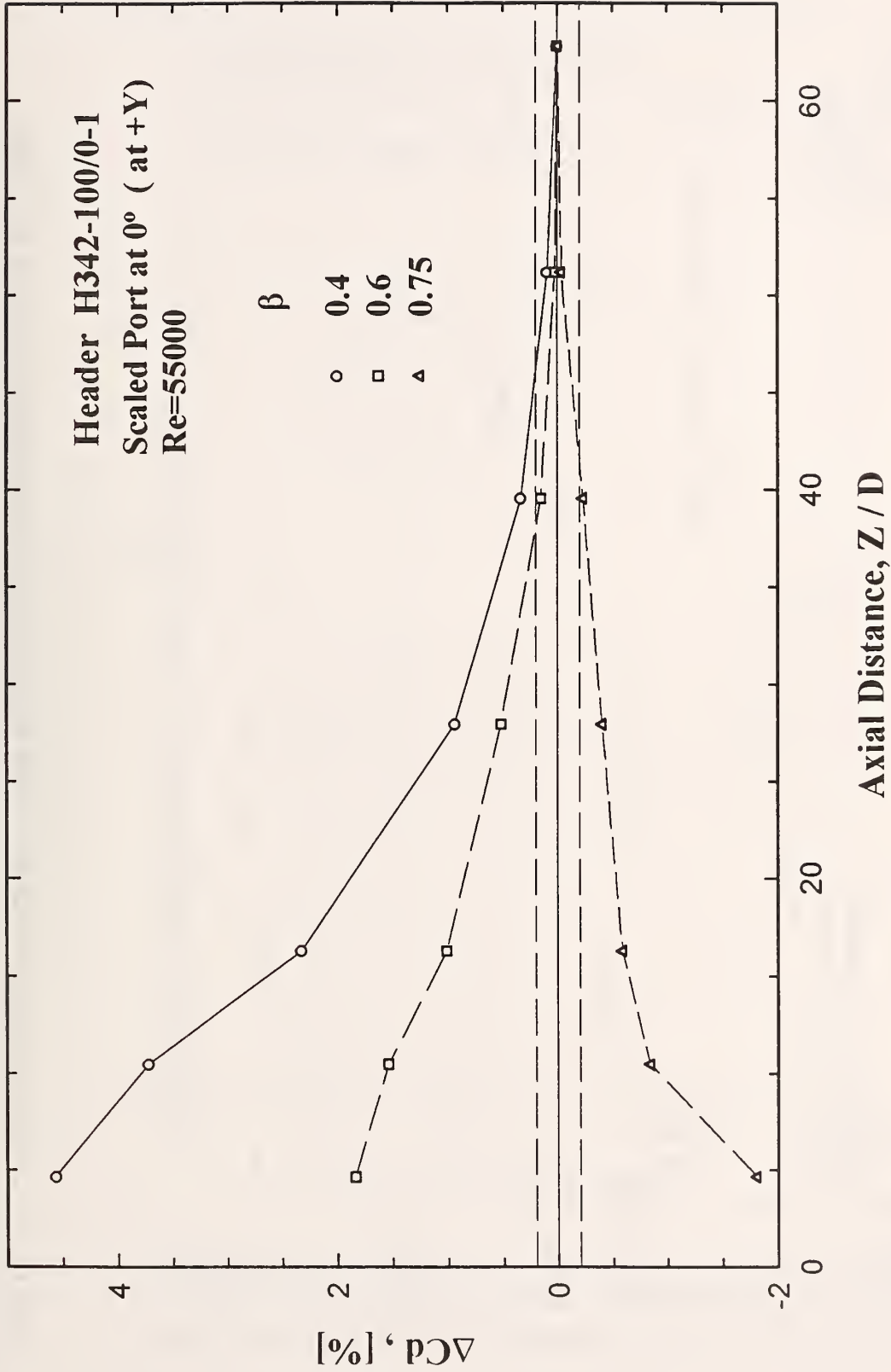
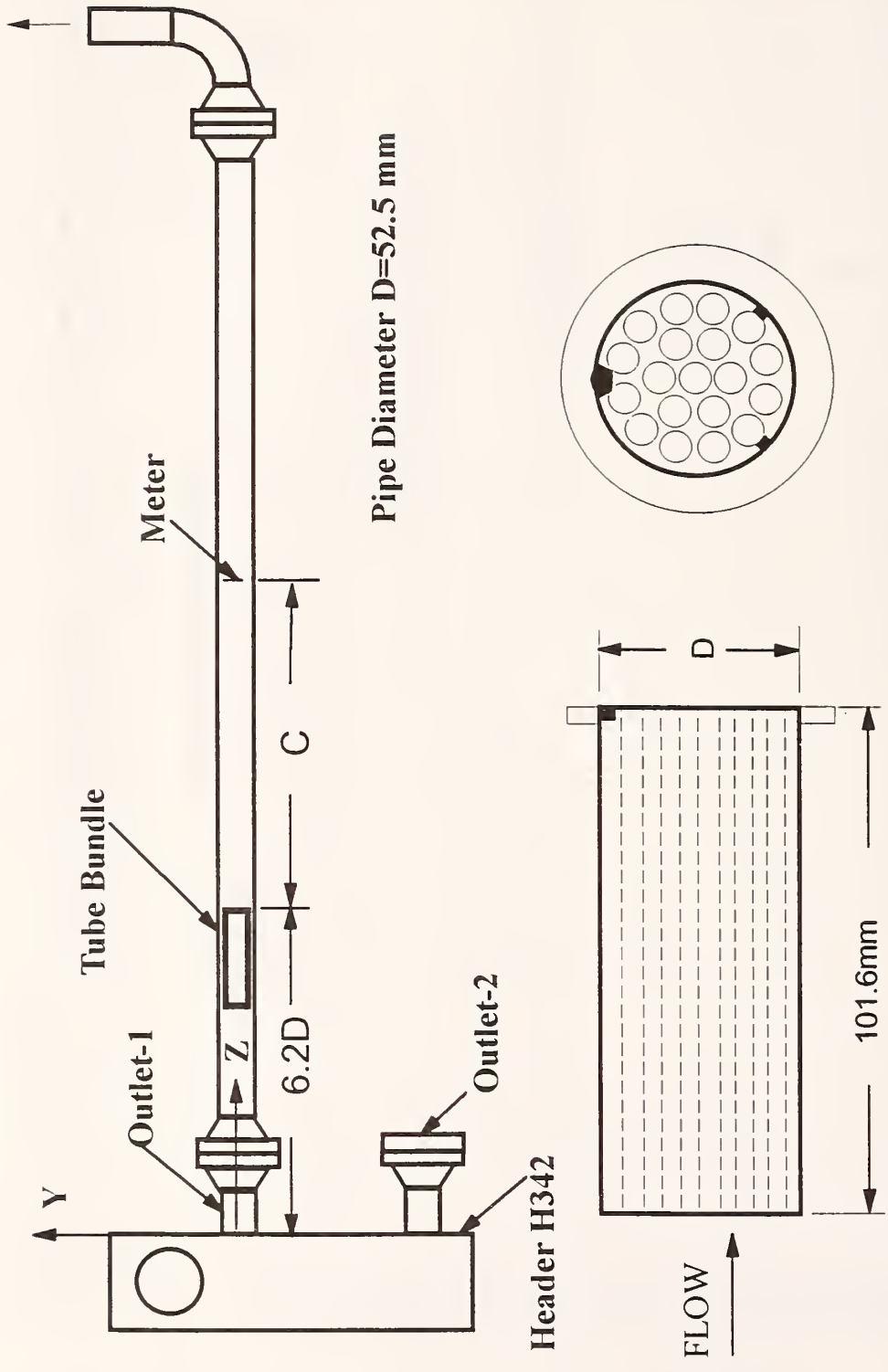


Figure 14. Axial Change in Discharge Coefficients for a Range of Orifice Meters Downstream from a Header for Re=55000. Horizontal Dash Lines Denote the $\pm 0.2\%$ Uncertainty.



19-Tube Tube Bundle(9.5mm ID, 0.4mm wall thickness)

Figure 15. Sketches of a Header with Tube Bundle Installation and a 19 Tube, Concentric Tube Bundle Arrangement.

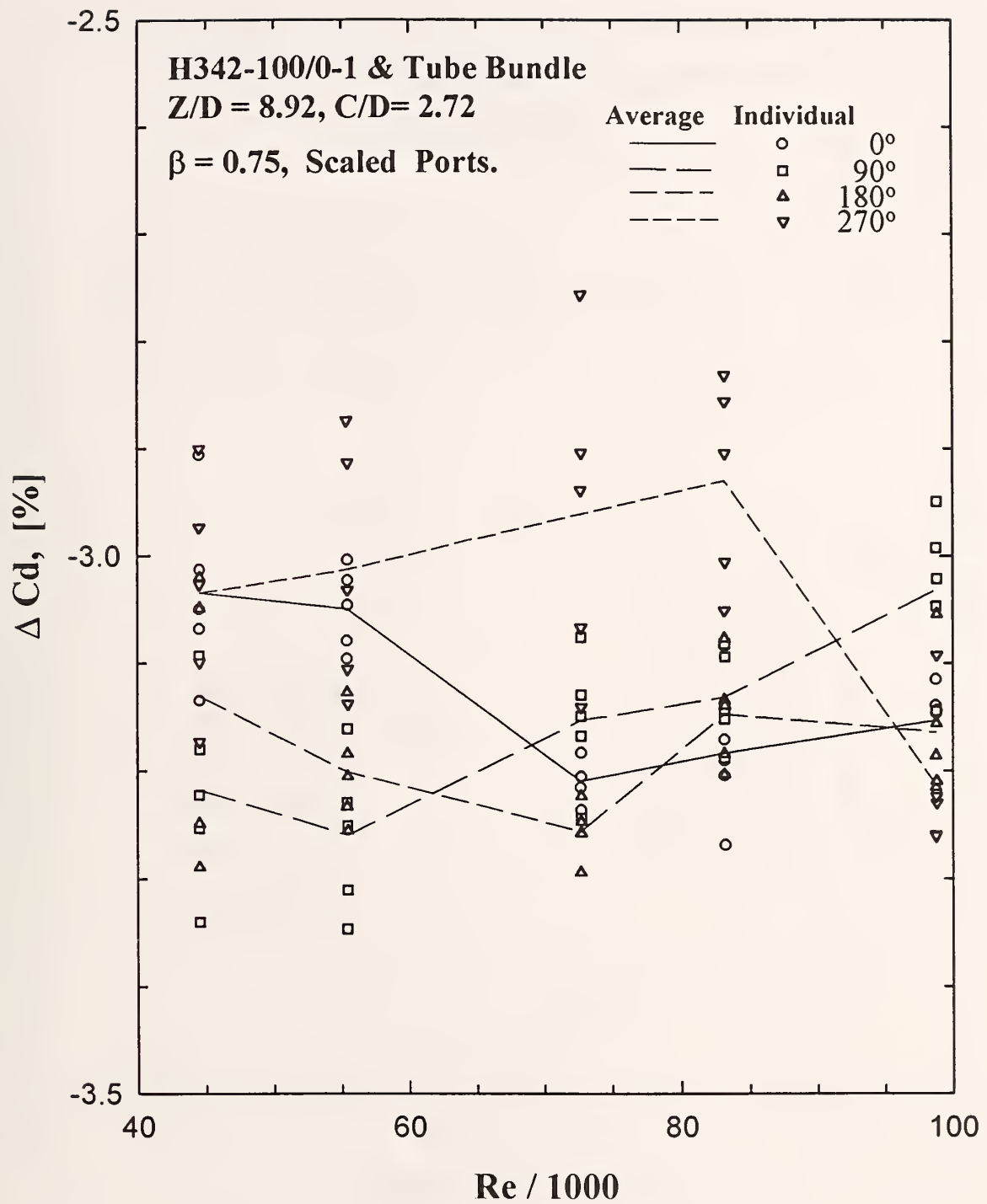


Figure 16. Change in Discharge Coefficients for a Beta = 0.75 Orifice Meter Downstream of a Header and a 19-Tube Tube Bundle for Four Tap Locations.

C1QHF

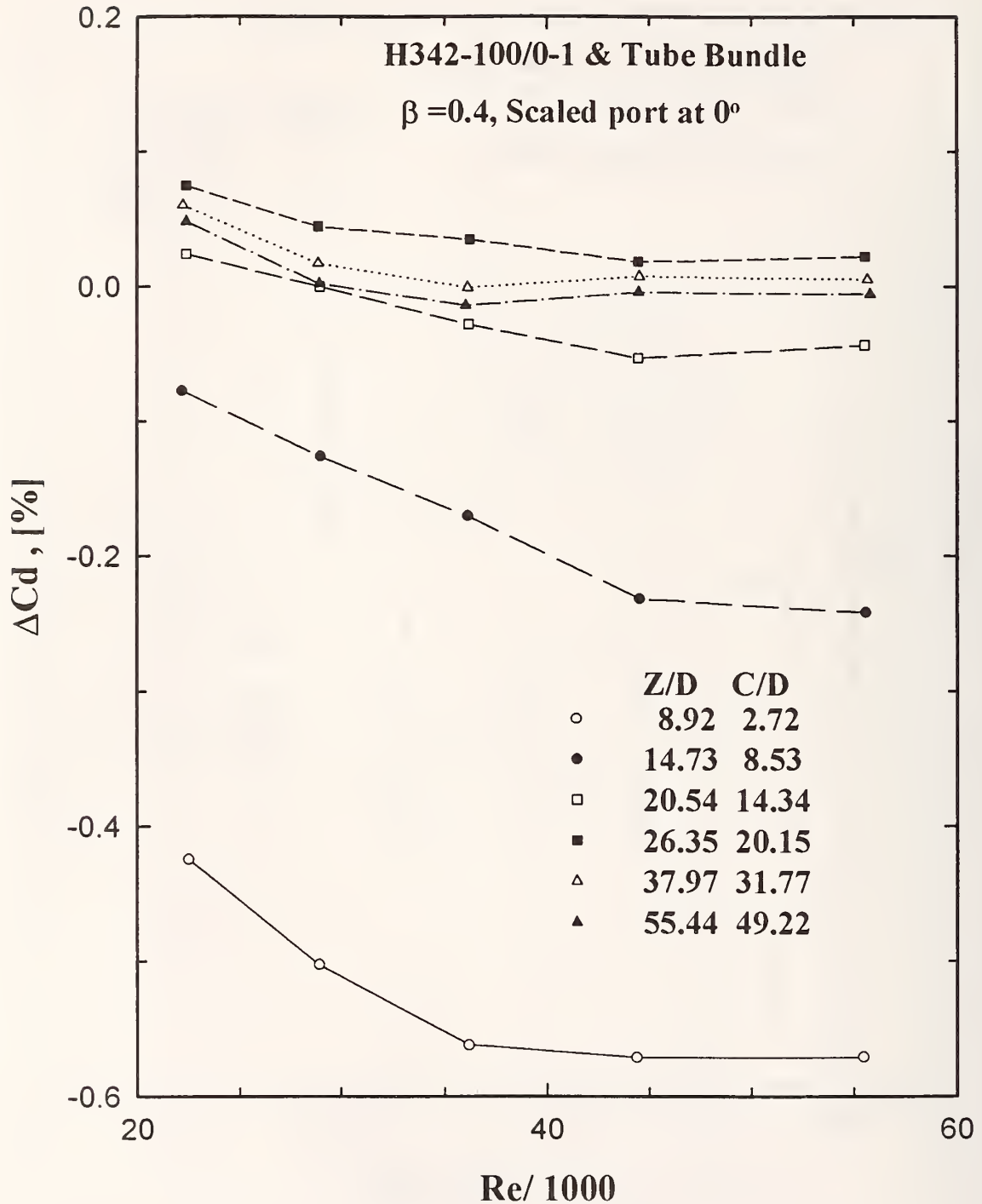


Figure 17. Change in Discharge Coefficients for a Beta =0.4 Orifice Meter at Different Downstream Positions from a Header, H342-100/0-1 and a 19-Tube Tube Bundle.

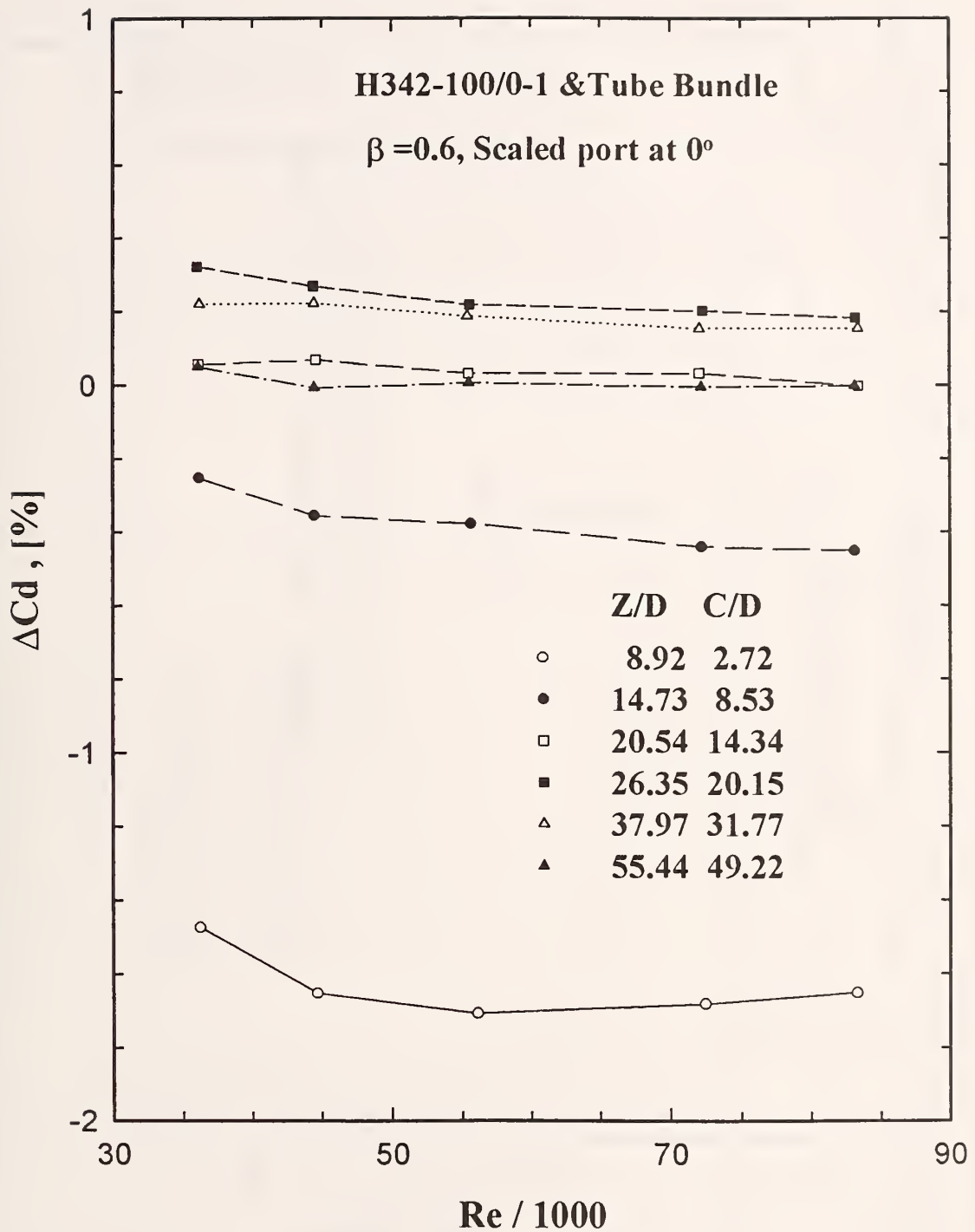


Figure 18. Change in Discharge Coefficients for a Beta =0.6 Orifice Meter at Different Downstream Positions from a Header, H342-100/0-1 and a 19-Tube Tube Bundle.

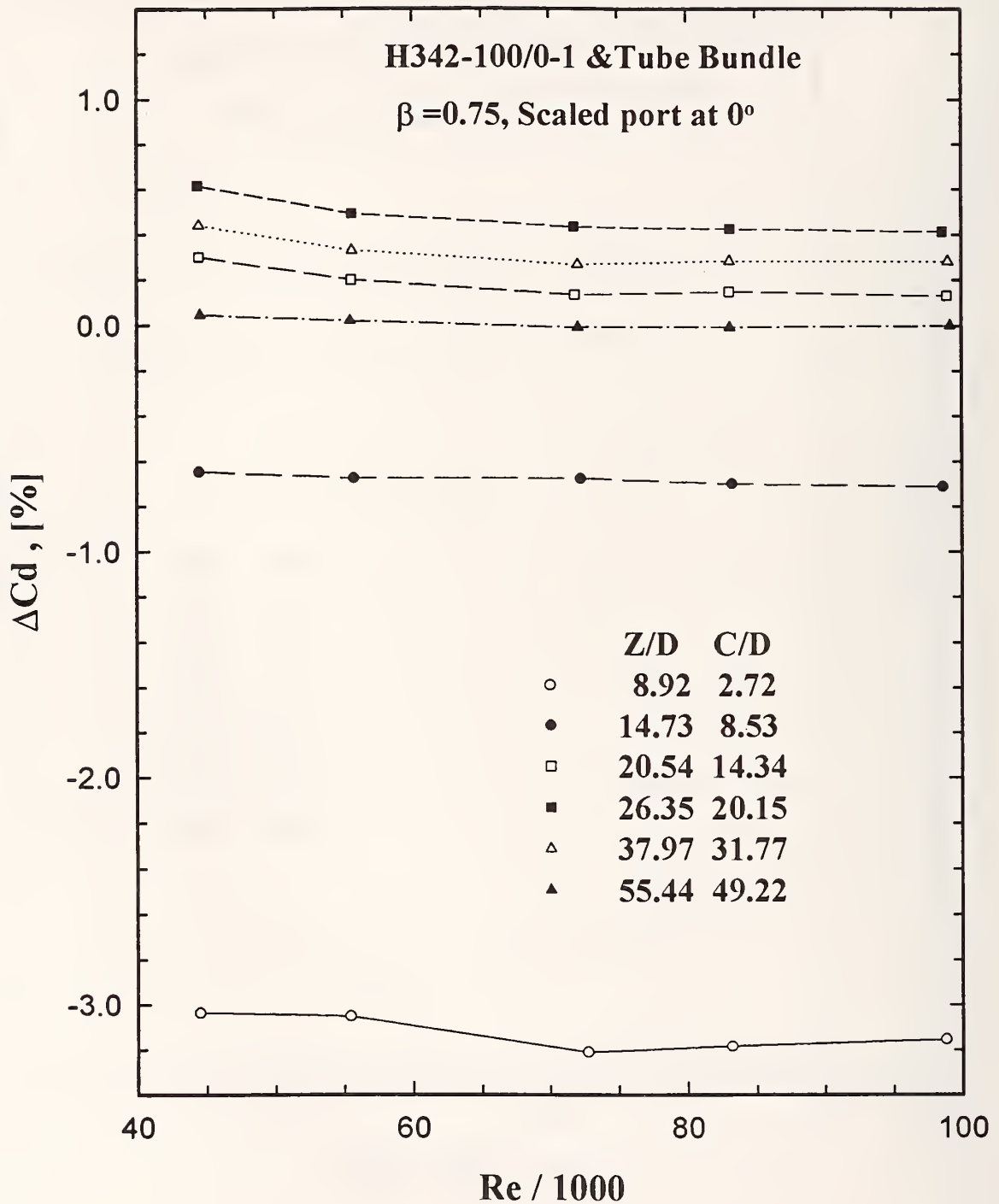


Figure 19. Change in Discharge Coefficients for a Beta =0.75 Orifice Meter at Different Downstream Positions from a Header, H342-100/0-1 and a 19-Tube Tube Bundle.

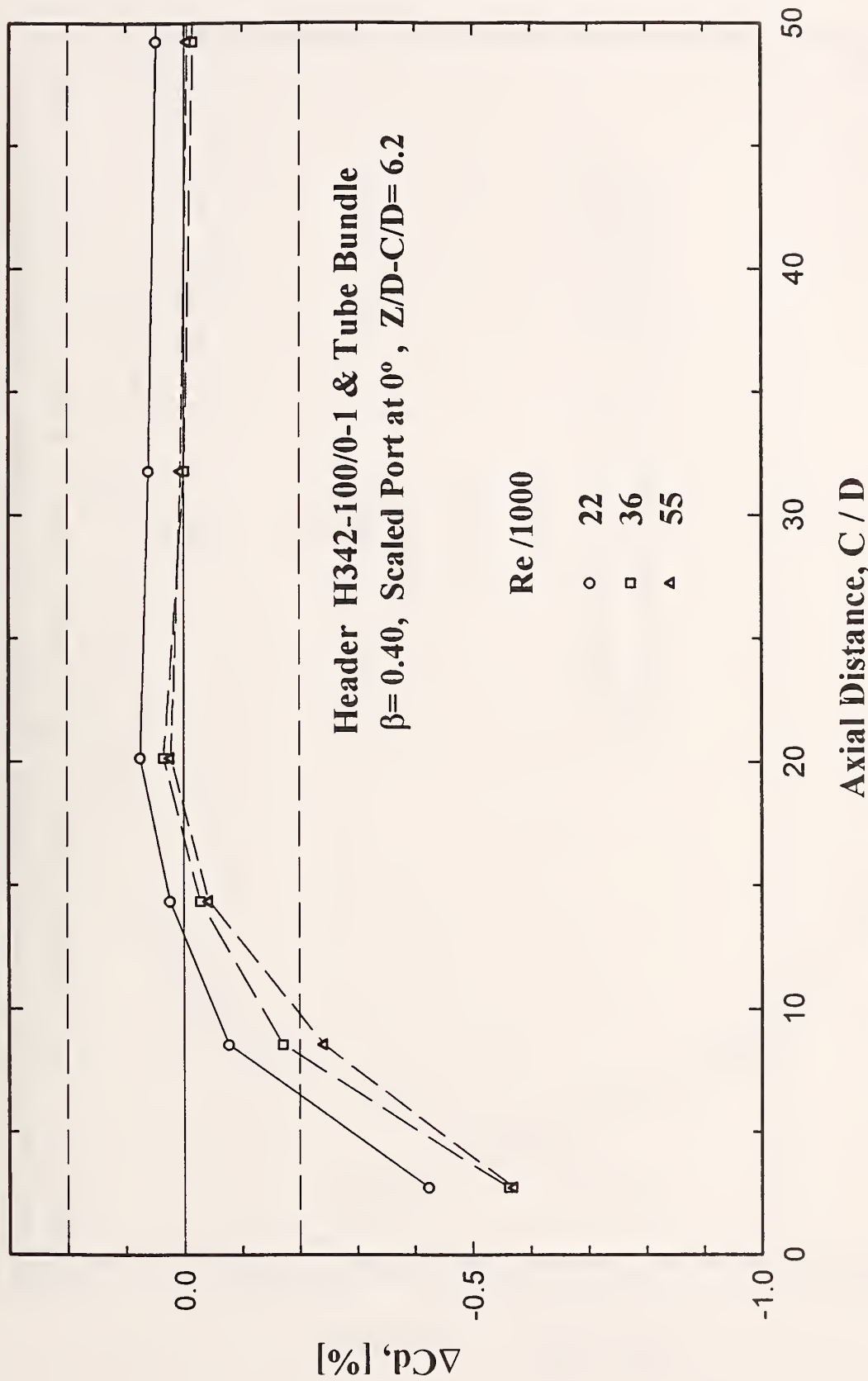


Figure 20. Axial Change in Discharge Coefficients for a Beta = 0.4 Orifice Meter Downstream from a Header and a 19-Tube Tube Bundle. Horizontal dash lines Denote the $\pm 0.2\%$ Uncertainty.

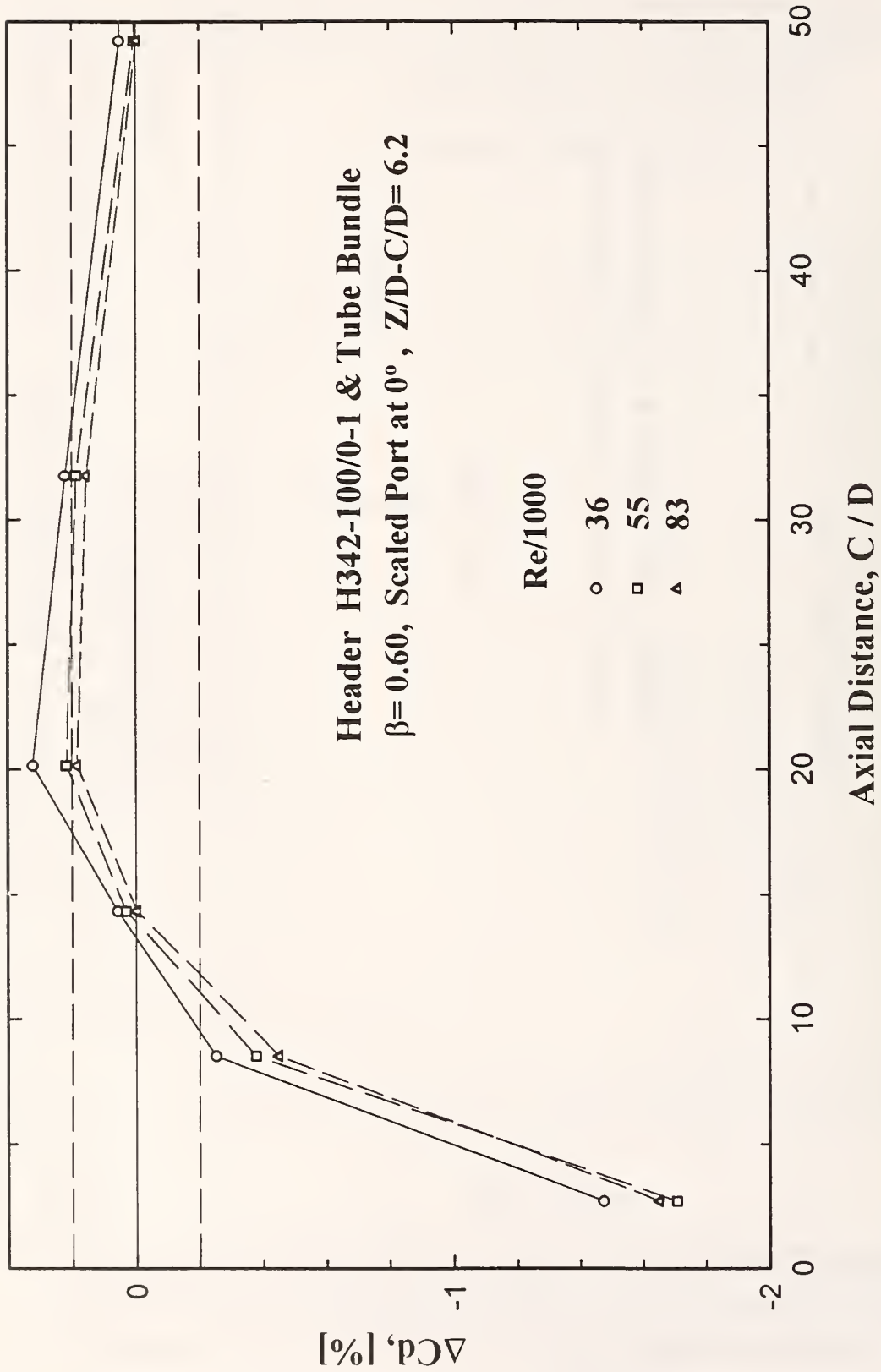


Figure 21. Axial Change in Discharge Coefficients for a $\beta=0.6$ Orifice Meter Downstream from a Header and a 19-Tube Tube Bundle. Horizontal dash lines Denote the $\pm 0.2\%$ Uncertainty.

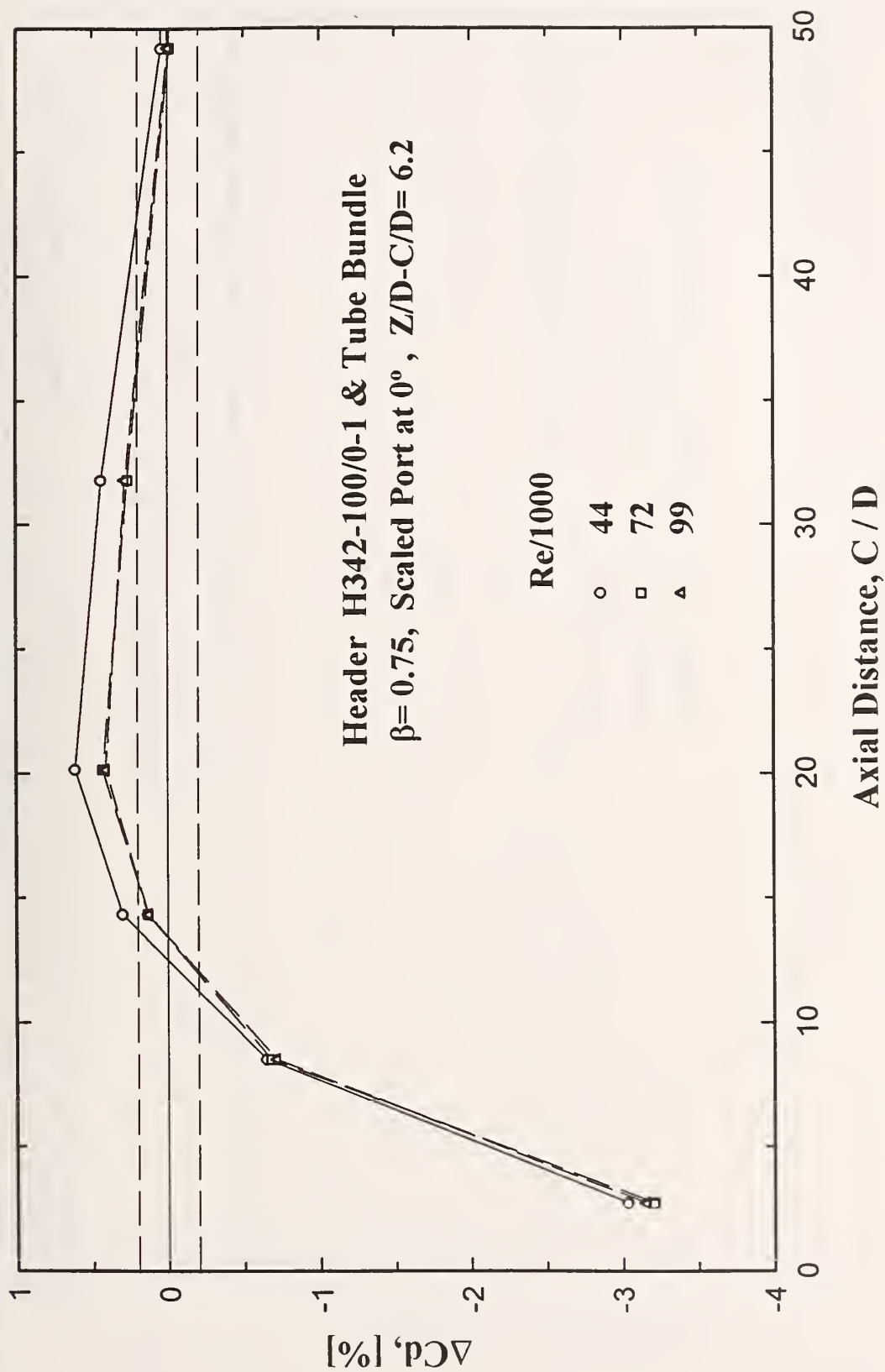


Figure 22. Axial Change in Discharge Coefficients for a Beta = 0.75 Orifice Meter Downstream from a Header and a 19-Tube Tube Bundle. Horizontal dash lines Denote the $\pm 0.2\%$ Uncertainty.

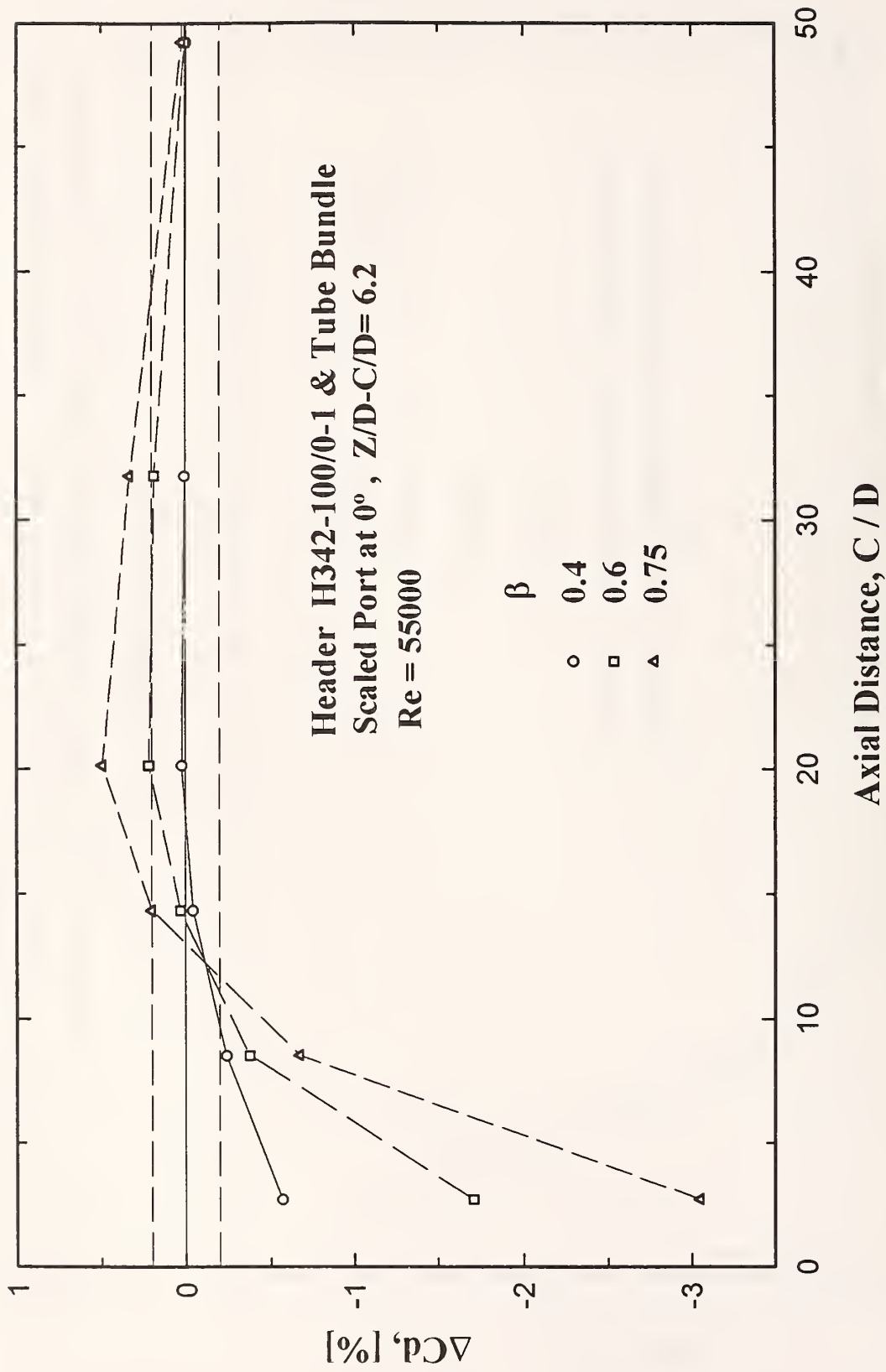


Figure 23. Axial Change in Discharge Coefficients for a Range of Orifice Meters Downstream from a Header and a 19-Tube Tube Bundle for Re=55000. Horizontal dash'lines Denote the $\pm 0.2\%$ Uncertainty.

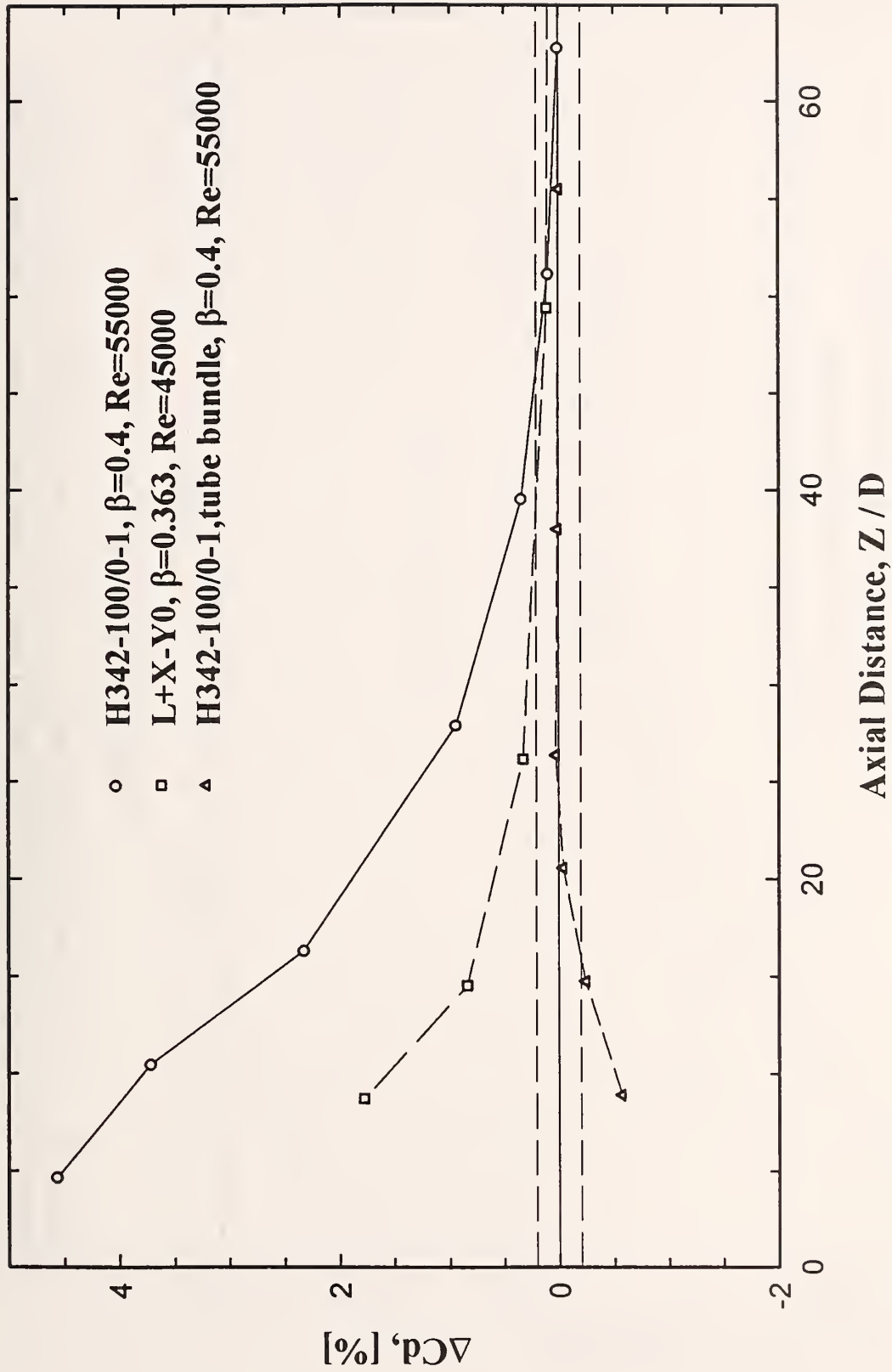


Figure 24. Axial Change in Discharge Coefficients for Small Beta Orifice Meters Downstream from Different Piping Configurations . Horizontal dash lines Denote the $\pm 0.2\%$ Uncertainty.

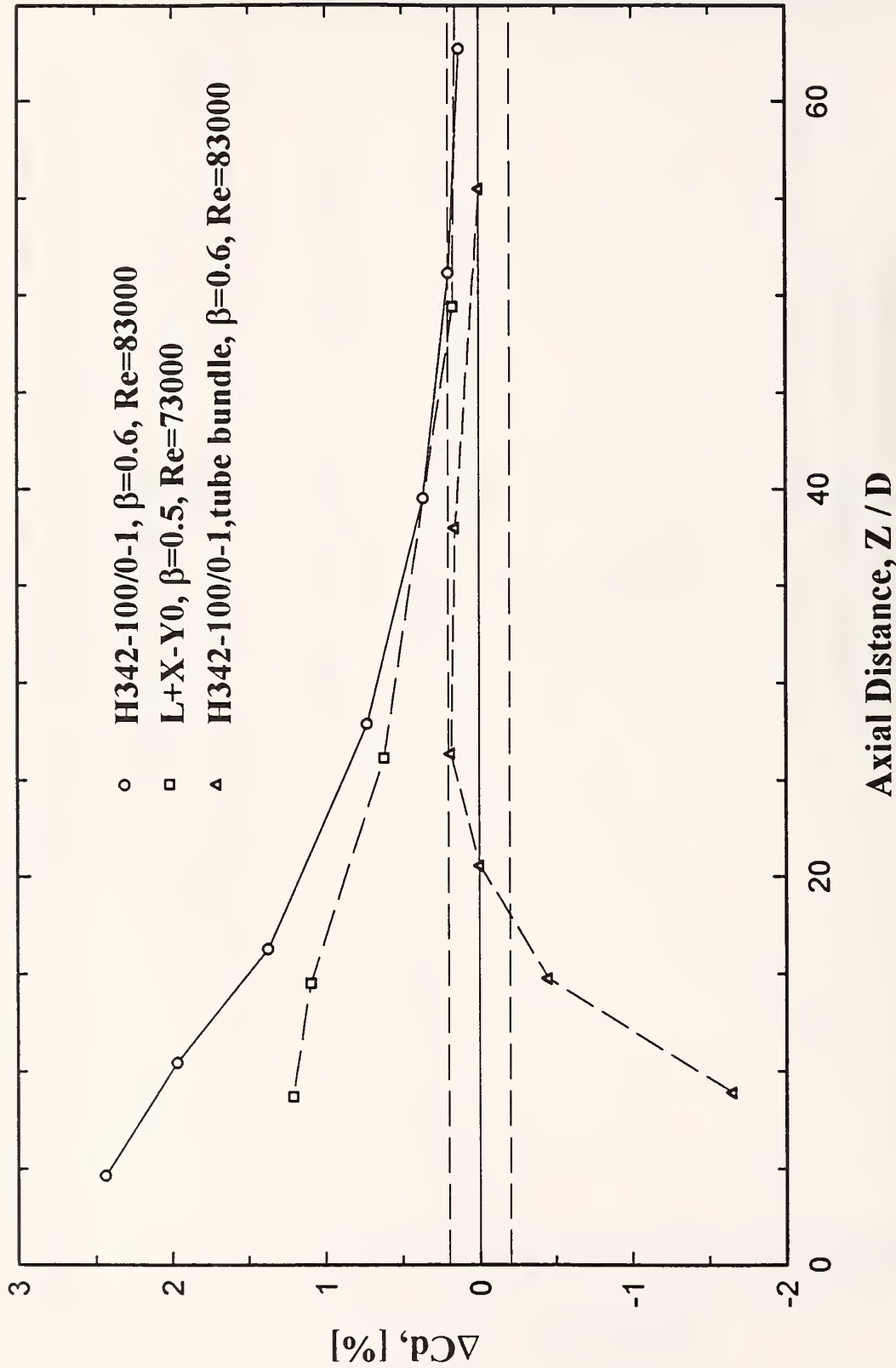


Figure 25. Axial Change in Discharge Coefficients for Medium Beta Orifice Meters Downstream from Different Piping Configurations. Horizontal dash lines Denote the $\pm 0.2\%$ Uncertainty.

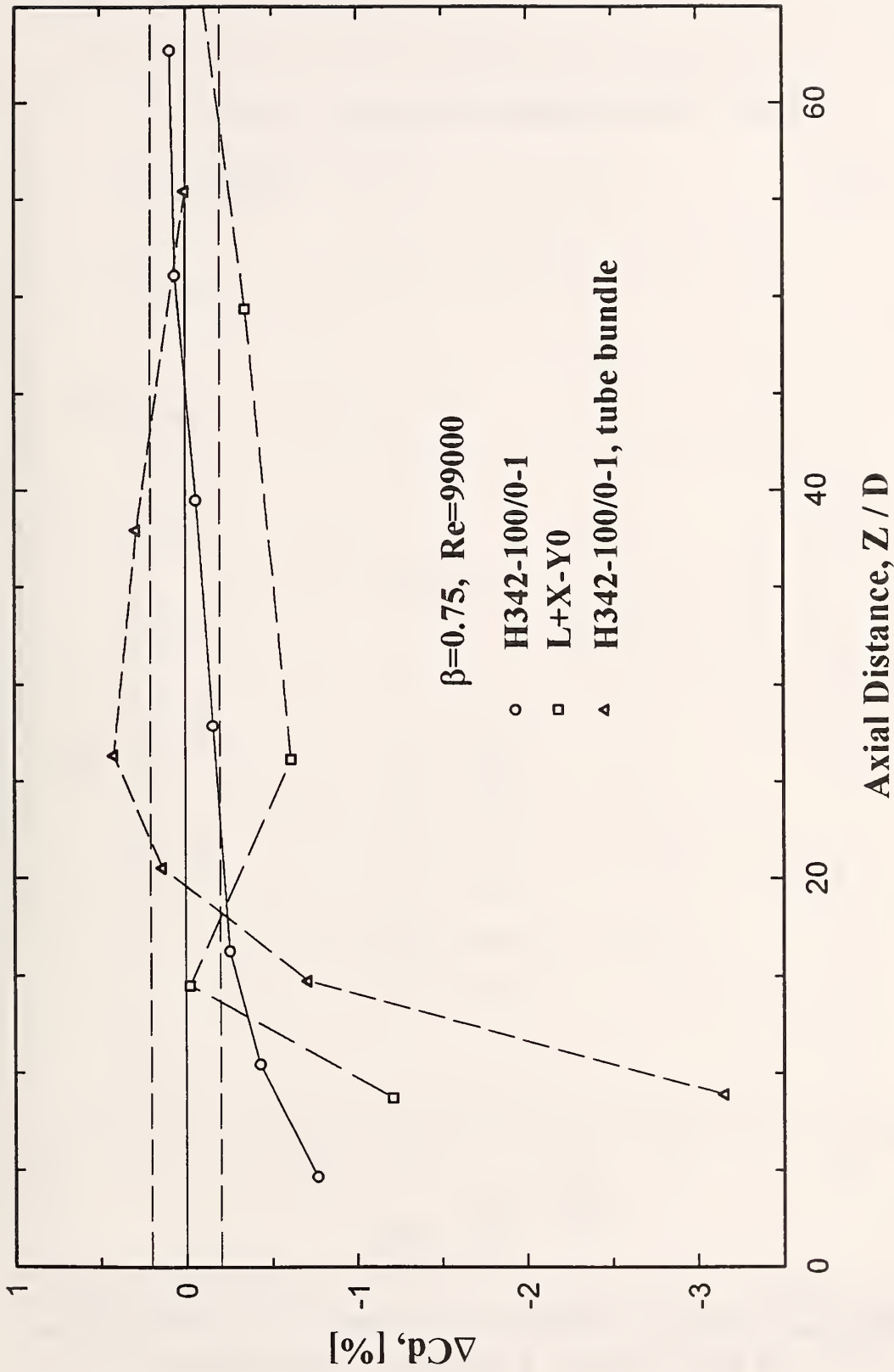


Figure 26. Axial Change in Discharge Coefficients for a Beta=0.75 Orifice Meter Downstream from Different Piping Configurations. Horizontal dash lines Denote the $\pm 0.2\%$ Uncertainty.

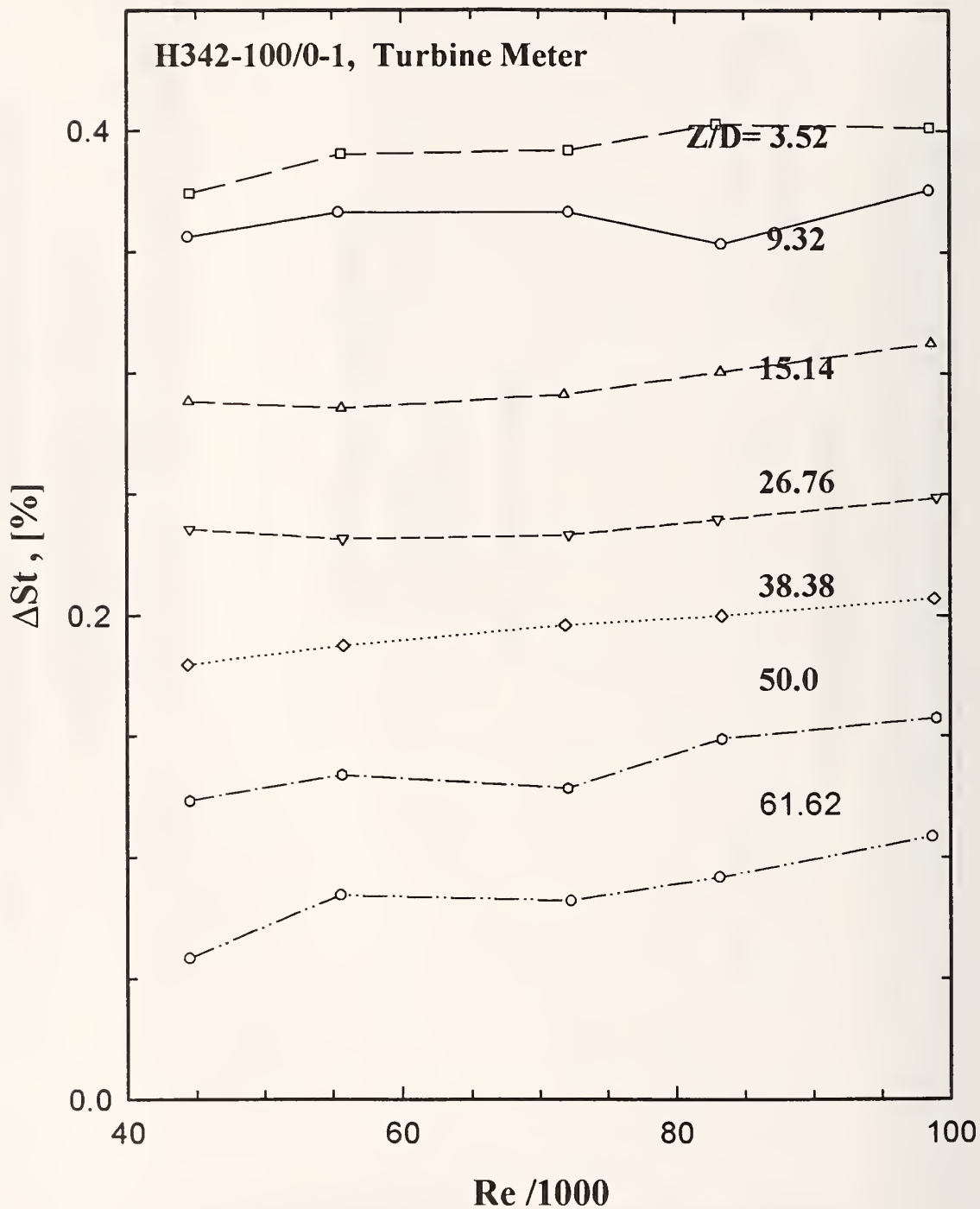


Figure 27. Change in Meter Constant for a Turbine Meter at Different Downstream Positions from a Header.

TCZH

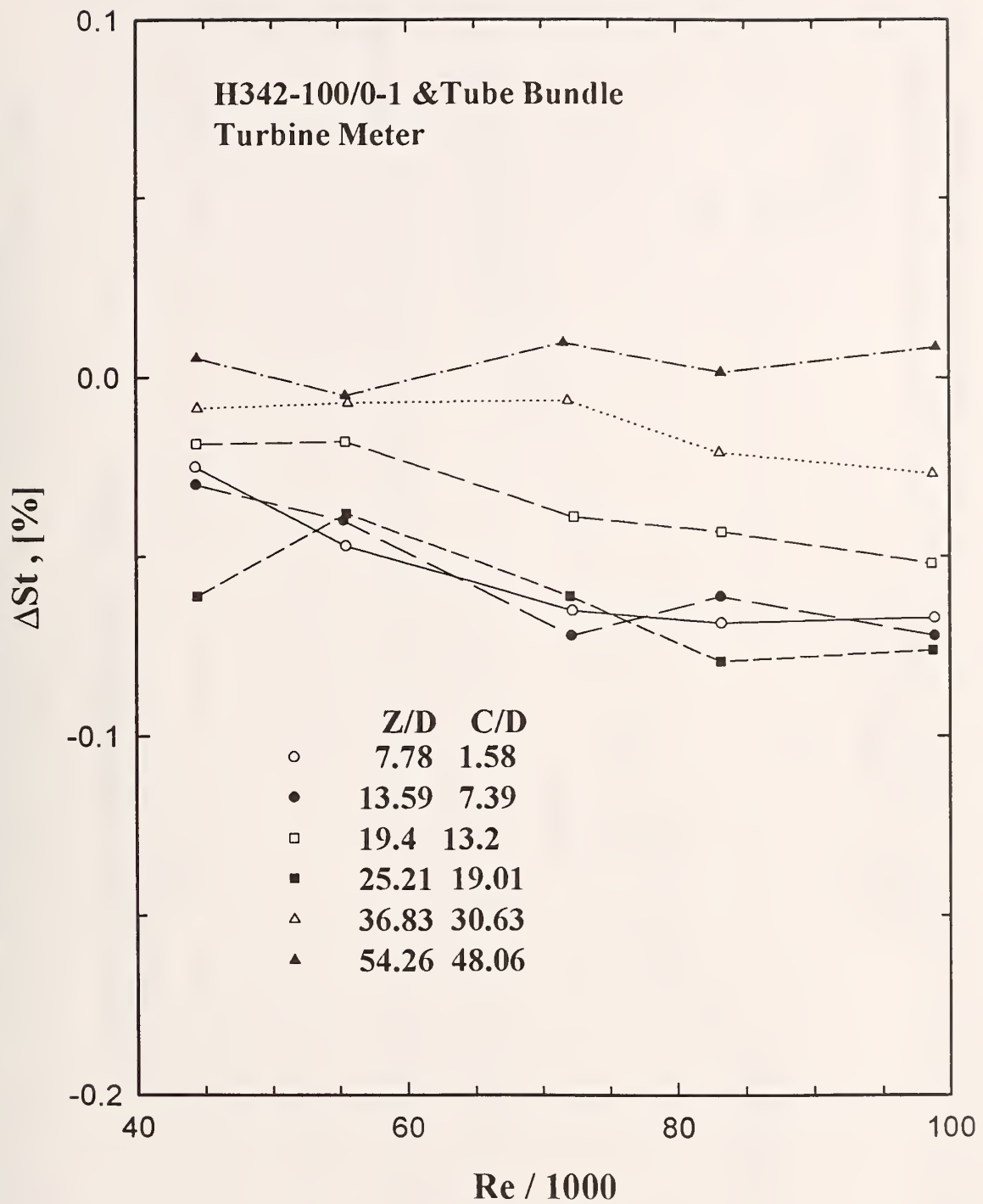


Figure 28. Change in Meter Constant for a Turbine Meter at Different Downstream Positions from a Header and a 19-Tube Tube Bundle.

TQZHF

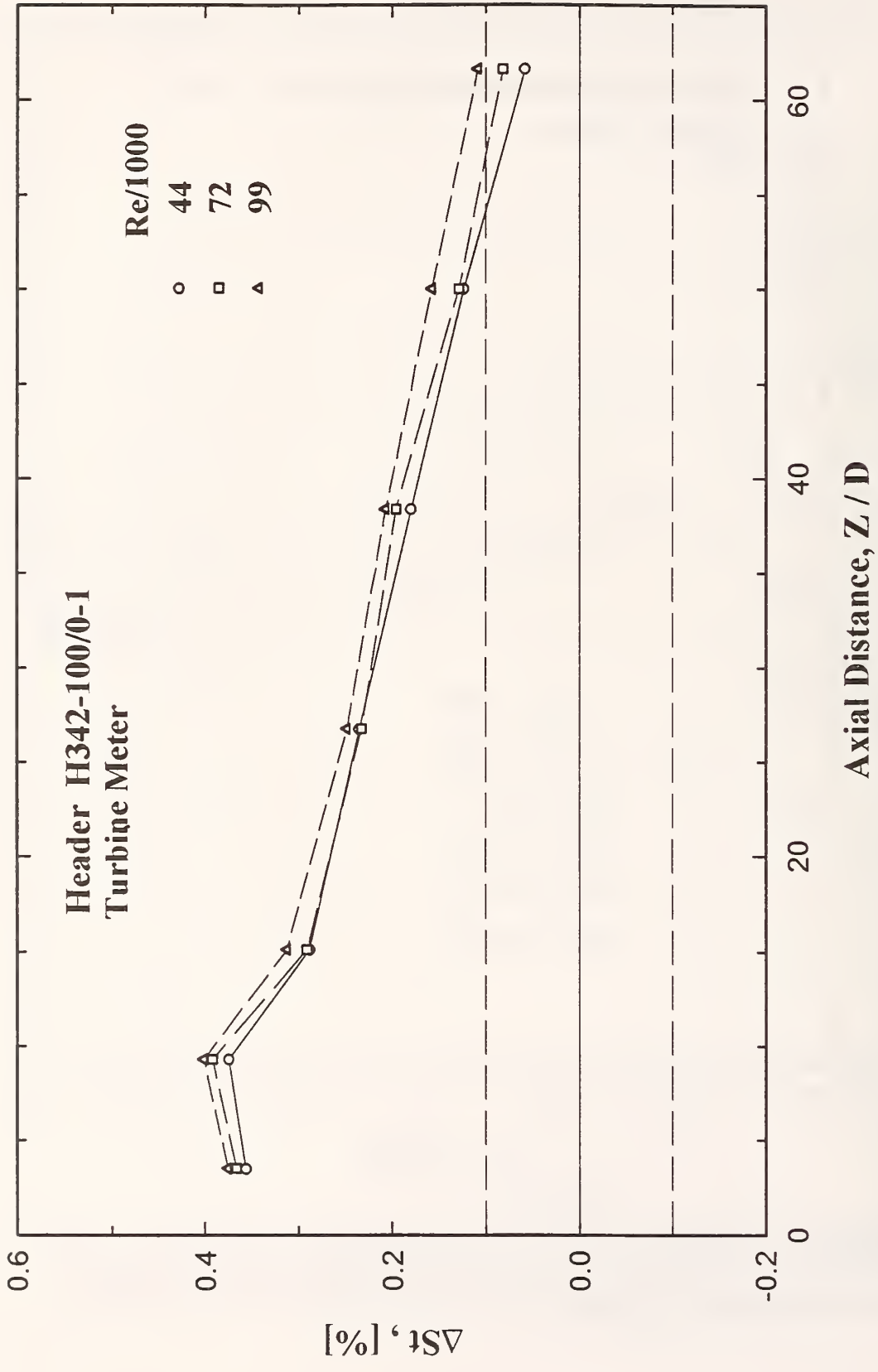


Figure 29. Axial Change in Meter Constant for a Turbine Meter Downstream from a Header. Horizontal dash lines Denote the $\pm 0.1\%$ Uncertainty.

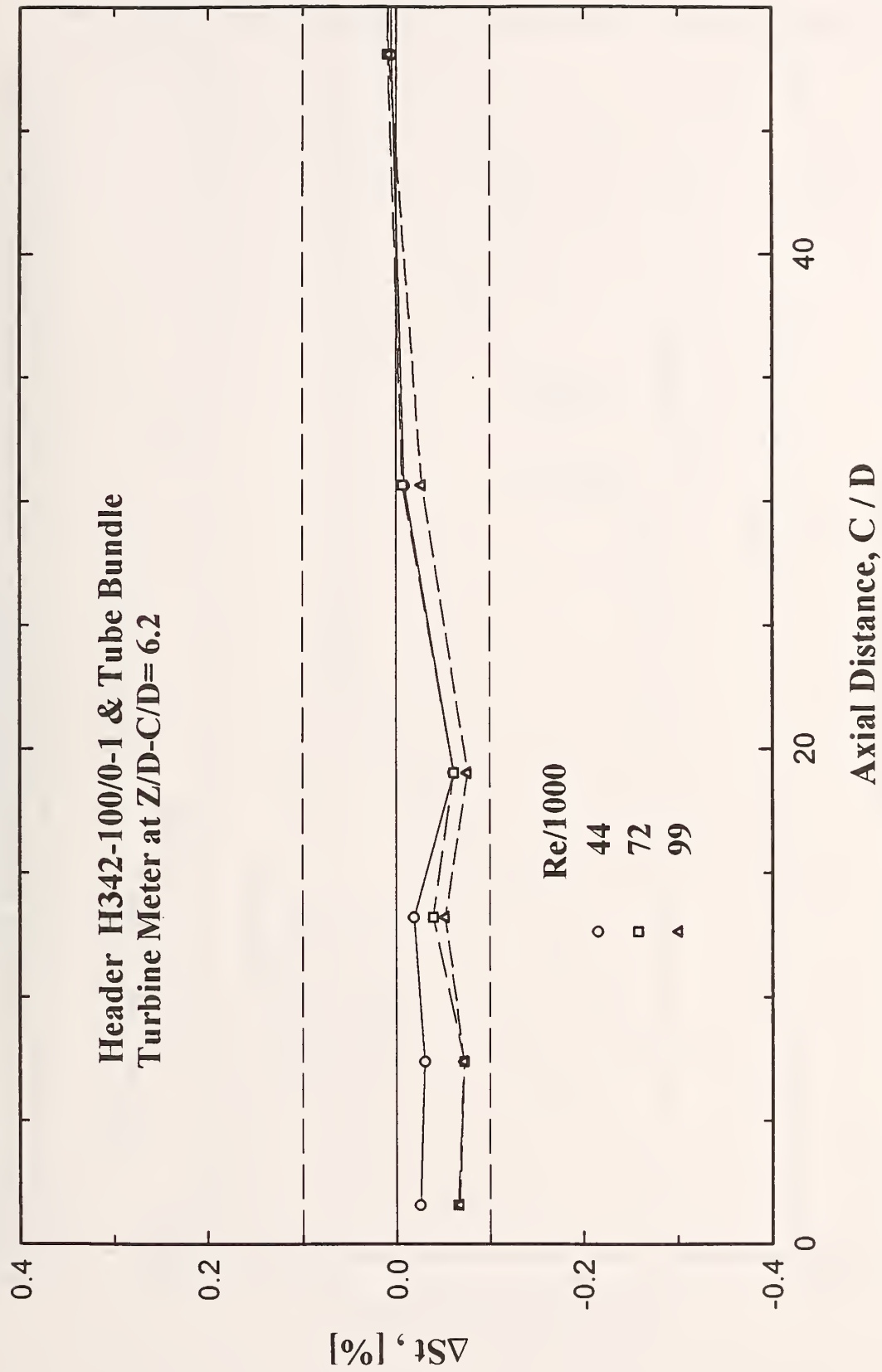


Figure 30. Axial Change in Meter Constant for a Turbine Meter Downstream from a Header and a 19-Tube Tube Bundle. Horizontal dash lines Denote the $\pm 0.1\%$ Uncertainty.

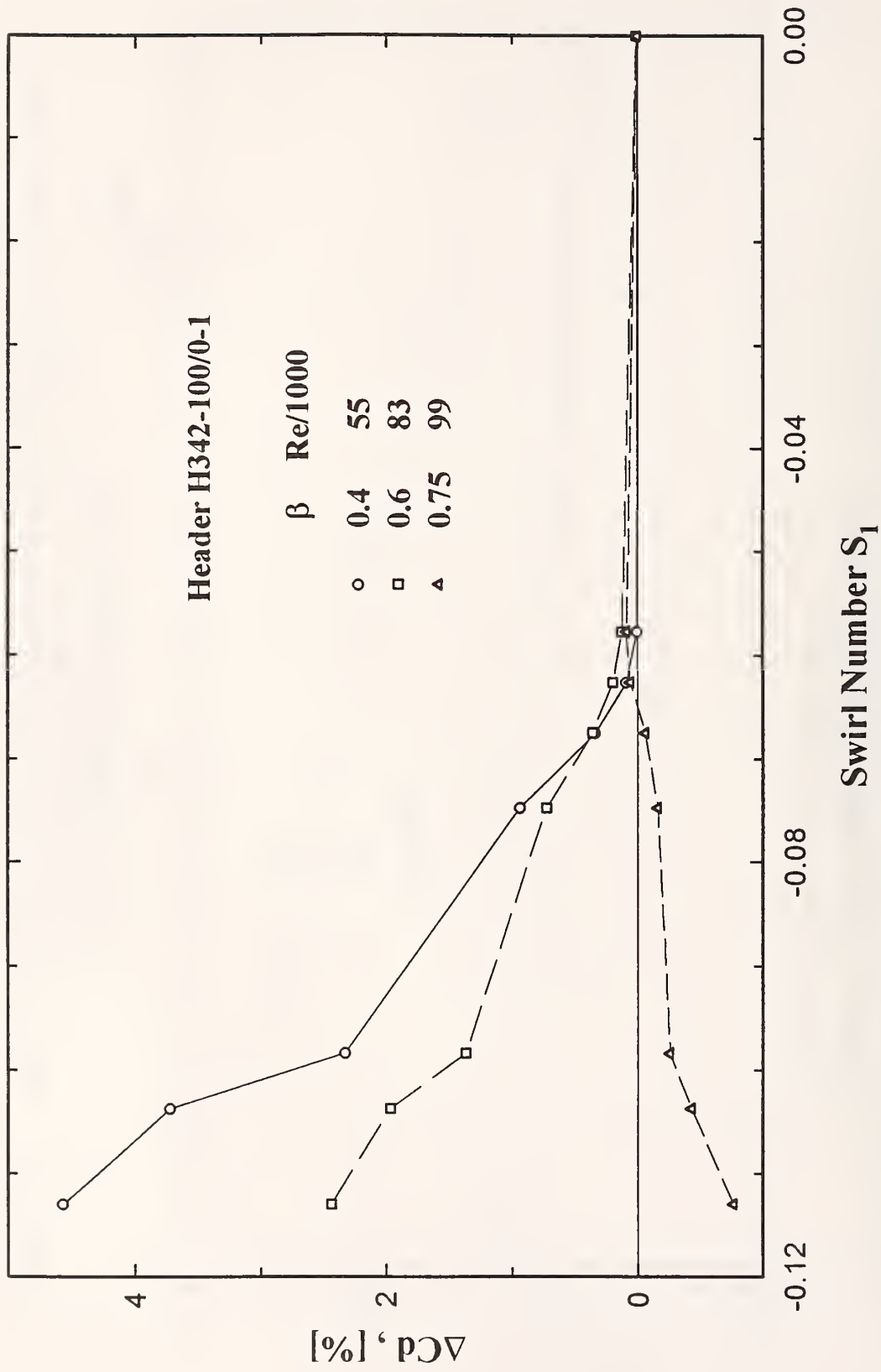


Figure 31. Relationship Between the Change in Discharge Coefficients and the Swirl Number S_1 for a Range of Beta Ratios.

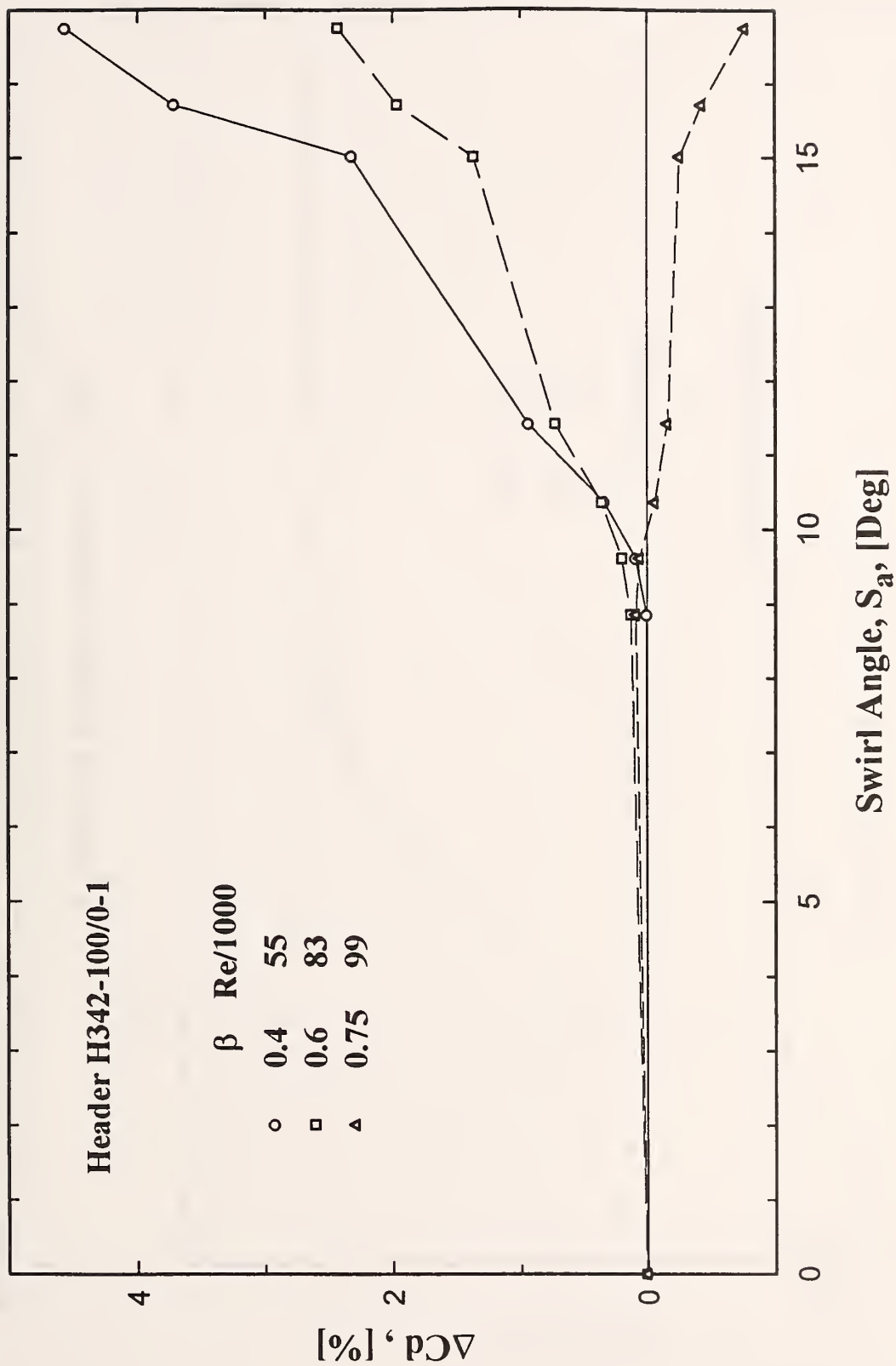


Figure 32. Relationship Between the Change in Discharge Coefficients and the Swirl Angle S_a for a Range of Beta Ratios.

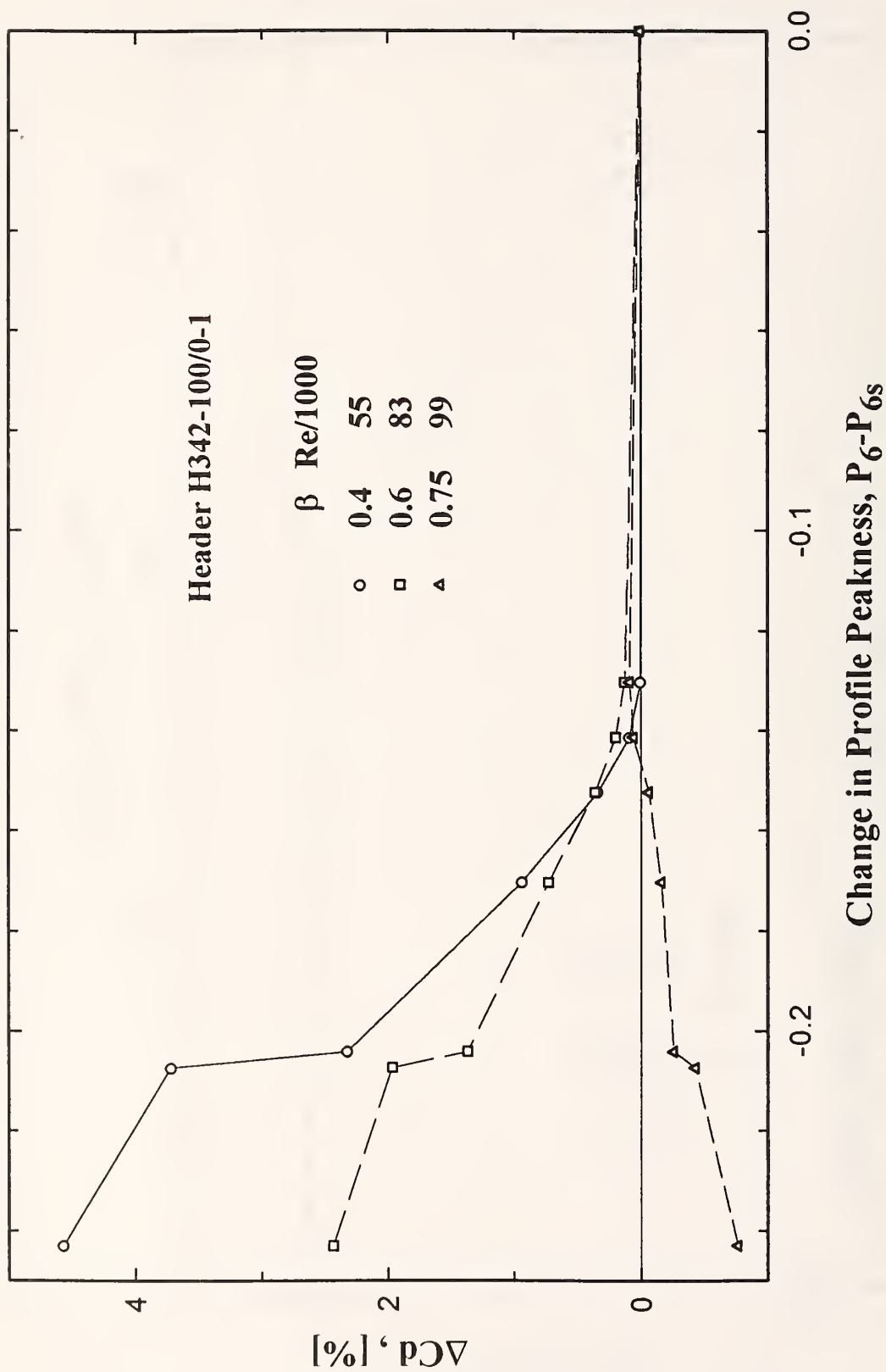


Figure 33. Relationship Between the Change in Discharge Coefficients and the Profile Peakness, P_6 for a Range of Beta Ratios.

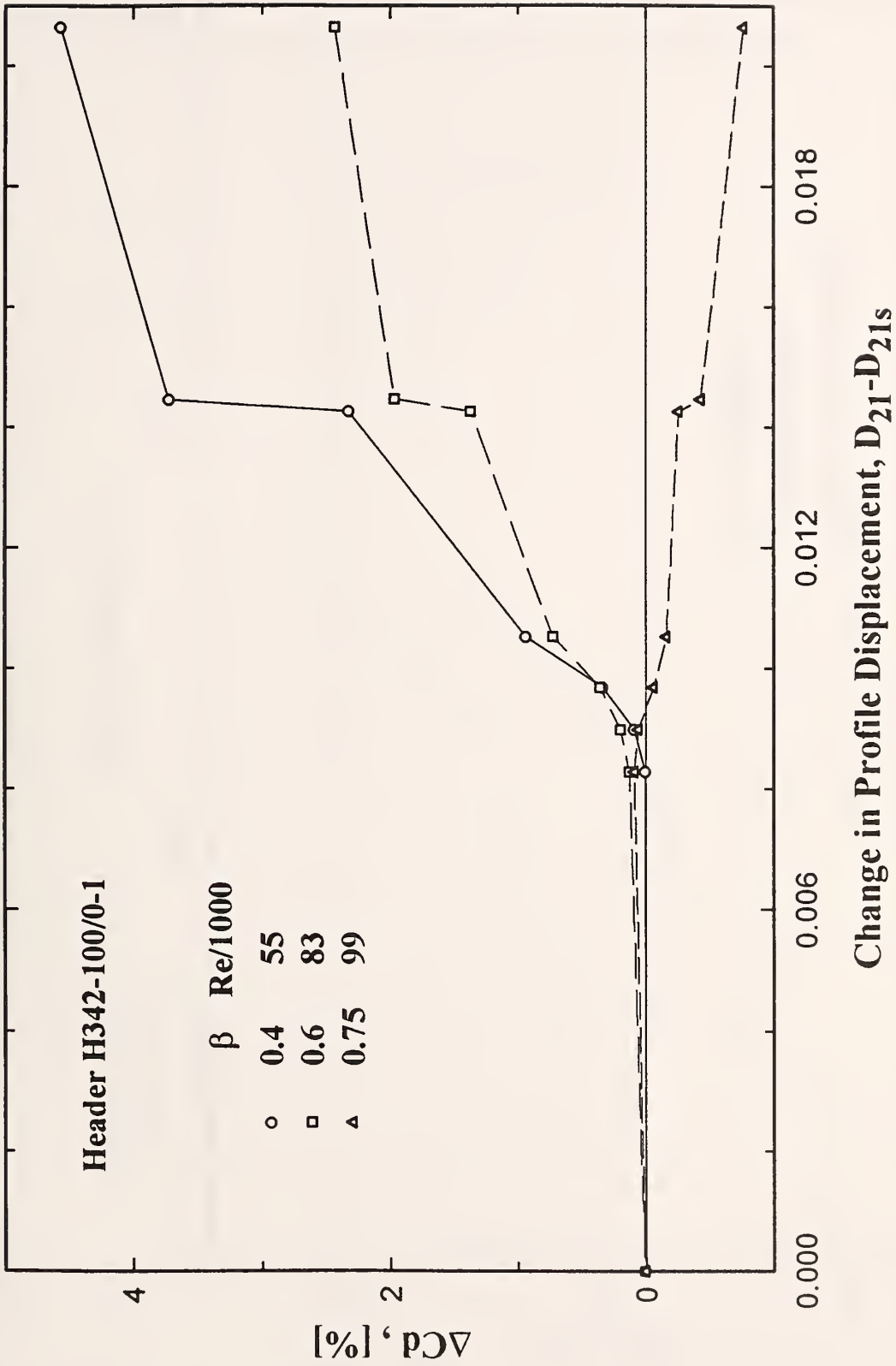


Figure 34. Relationship Between the Change in Discharge Coefficients and the Profile Displacement, D_{21} for a Range of Beta Ratios.

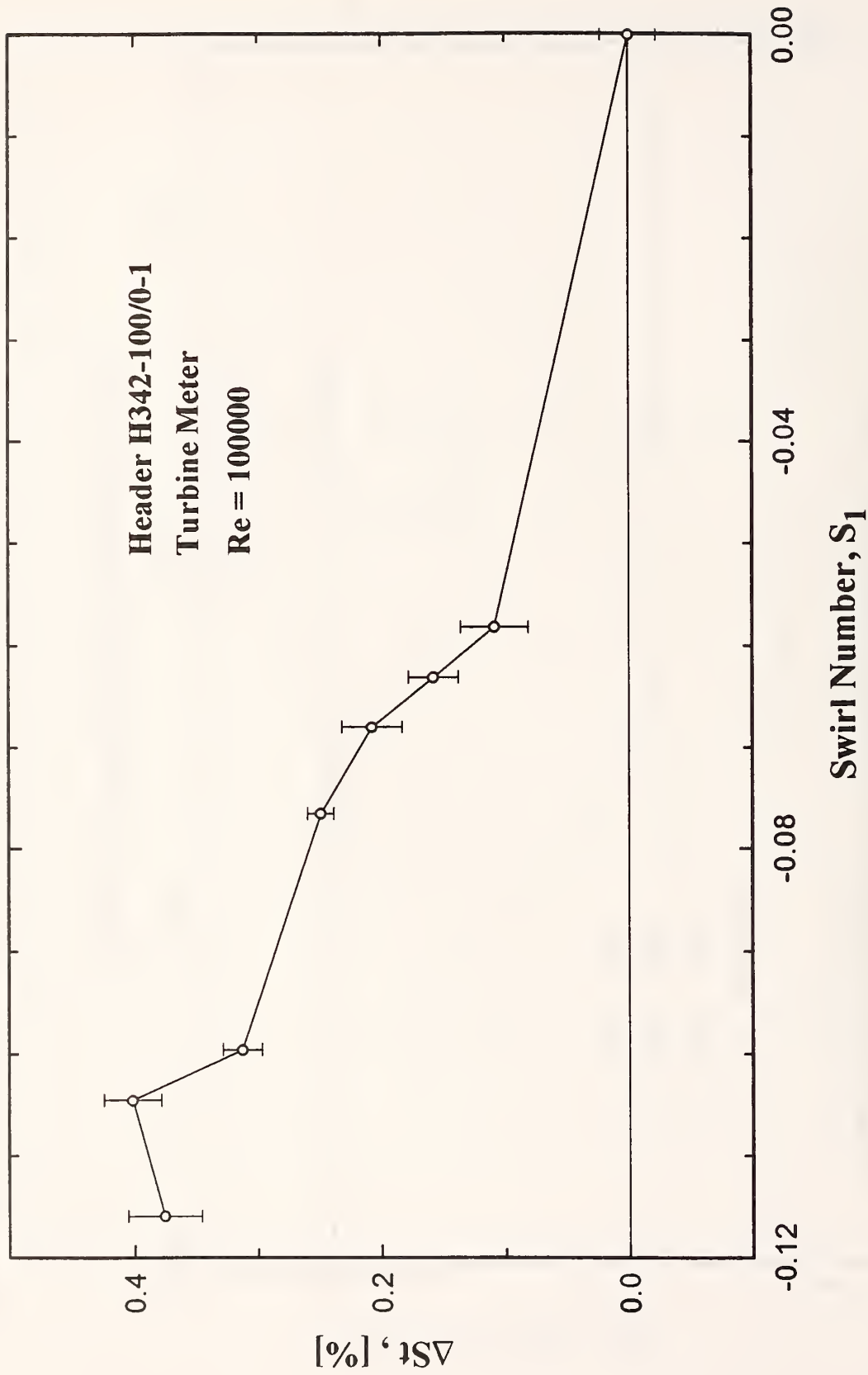


Figure 35. Relationship Between the Change in Meter Constant and the Swirl Number S_1 for a Turbine Meter.

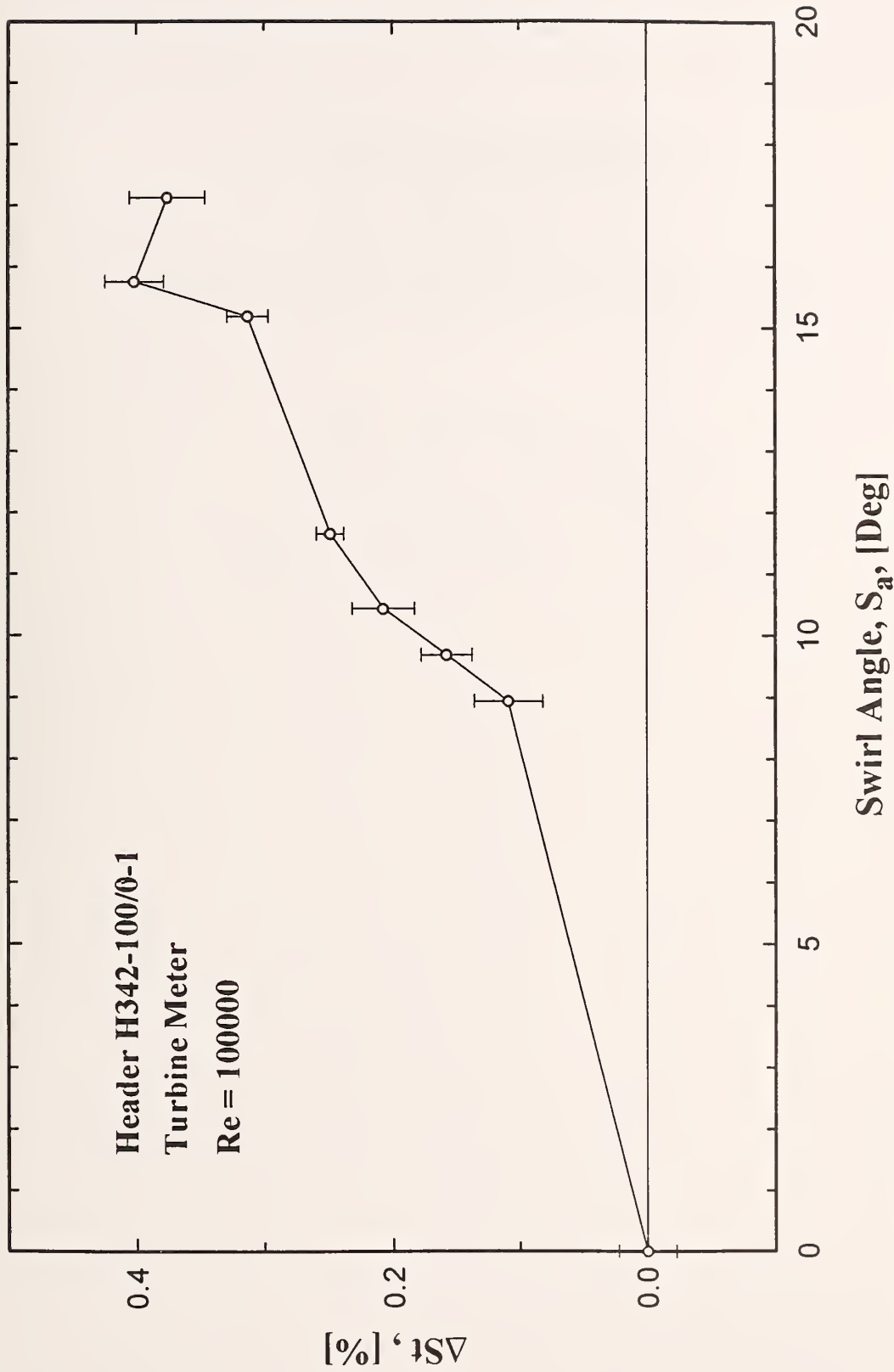


Figure 36. Relationship Between the Change in Meter Constant and the Swirl Angle S_a for a Turbine Meter.

APPENDIX A

Orifice Flowmeter Performance for a Header H342-100/0-1

Meters in the Outlet Pipe #1
with the Outlet #1 Opened and the Outlet #2 Closed

Water Temperature = 21.5 °C

Gage Pressure = 138 kPa (20 PSI)

Water Density = 997.88 kg/m³

Water Kinematic Viscosity = 9.71958×10^{-7}

Meter Tube Diameter, D = 52.5 mm (2.07")

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 and Beta = 0.3995169
 Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 4.66
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 21 mm (0.827")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	22254	2.21735	2.46876	2.38099	2.47832
2	22267	2.91114	3.03741	2.87481	2.91404
3	22239	2.66894	2.40543	2.73144	2.72680
4	22252	2.39069	2.60654	2.49238	2.55244
5	22260	2.52119	2.69128	2.64686	2.68923
6	28996	2.92524	3.30977	3.23613	3.26050
7	29010	3.31365	3.38375	3.30517	3.31159
8	28983	2.72436	2.80156	2.95478	2.93615
9	28987	2.98772	2.86294	2.85625	2.88440
10	29015	3.06438	3.03091	3.07123	3.07214
11	36022	3.51850	3.45872	3.44725	3.41335
12	36027	3.18225	3.24724	3.36292	3.25904
13	36027	3.70010	3.74319	3.67996	3.66751
14	36026	3.37315	3.37287	3.30492	3.51392
15	36030	3.58624	3.57562	3.53599	3.46016
16	44401	3.98834	4.06445	3.86915	4.00293
17	44397	4.14946	4.24777	4.07162	4.20567
18	44388	3.81401	3.90967	3.98238	3.93129
19	44392	4.24641	4.35382	4.25751	4.37527
20	44392	3.90774	4.03925	4.00253	3.98503
21	55387	4.32818	4.26649	4.41261	4.42798
22	55426	4.77427	4.82543	4.81613	4.78735
23	55444	4.60194	4.64174	4.59020	4.57629
24	55450	4.68273	4.72268	4.70349	4.67251
25	55406	4.44275	4.36497	4.35441	4.38021
**** Average Data ****					
26	22254	2.54187	2.64189	2.62530	2.67216
27	28998	3.00308	3.07780	3.08472	3.09297
28	36027	3.47206	3.47953	3.46621	3.46280
29	44394	4.02119	4.12298	4.03663	4.10003
30	55423	4.56598	4.56428	4.57537	4.56887
**** Standard Deviation ****					
31	22254	0.26505	0.24785	0.19447	0.16853
32	28998	0.21441	0.26067	0.18747	0.18985
33	36027	0.20060	0.19007	0.14797	0.14873
34	44394	0.17608	0.17661	0.14335	0.18576
35	55423	0.18004	0.23831	0.19336	0.16858

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 and Beta = 0.3995169
 Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 10.47
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 21 mm (0.827")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	22207	1.10831	1.13410	1.19658	1.28172
2	22210	1.61168	1.62592	1.60858	1.58858
3	22205	0.98933	1.02826	1.05520	1.16034
4	22190	1.74017	1.73385	1.66861	1.65187
5	22194	1.29939	1.43733	1.47422	1.40944
6	28917	1.97723	2.07859	2.09159	2.09085
7	28924	2.44723	2.32415	2.22626	2.17874
8	28926	1.73774	1.72496	1.71525	1.69979
9	28912	1.89451	1.91714	1.87106	1.85895
10	28905	2.19573	2.00527	1.97231	2.09858
11	36127	2.48006	2.52729	2.51847	2.53419
12	36109	2.61273	2.57550	2.68562	2.59272
13	36107	2.30467	2.40425	2.45308	2.42030
14	36103	2.77570	2.67051	2.79848	2.81832
15	36110	2.94427	2.81626	2.66631	2.64677
16	44367	3.22938	3.13736	3.08374	3.15374
17	44340	3.07580	2.90223	2.87236	2.84763
18	44328	2.96917	3.04606	2.98540	2.98200
19	44348	3.36299	3.32104	3.25223	3.31029
20	44327	2.82263	2.83570	2.80695	2.92834
21	55407	3.54186	3.61249	3.55625	3.60737
22	55422	3.70838	3.71974	3.67666	3.69093
23	55427	4.06524	3.99537	3.98780	3.82792
24	55409	3.94277	3.82484	3.80296	3.92745
25	55347	3.34943	3.51079	3.46582	3.51655
**** Average Data ****					
26	22201	1.34978	1.39189	1.40064	1.41839
27	28917	2.05049	2.01002	1.97530	1.98538
28	36111	2.62348	2.59877	2.62438	2.60245
29	44342	3.09198	3.04847	3.00013	3.04439
30	55402	3.72153	3.73264	3.69789	3.71404
**** Standard Deviation ****					
31	22201	0.32091	0.30522	0.26532	0.20551
32	28917	0.27660	0.21982	0.19686	0.19933
33	36111	0.24923	0.15490	0.13825	0.14711
34	44342	0.21208	0.19277	0.17622	0.18610
35	55402	0.29037	0.18767	0.20553	0.16513

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 and Beta = 0.3995169
 Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 16.28
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 21 mm (0.827")

		$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$			
		At Pressure Tap Positions			
No.	Re	0°	90°	180°	270°
1	22223	1.07119	0.96511	1.04199	0.99814
2	22226	0.69674	0.85578	0.72031	0.77210
3	22216	0.64360	0.65843	0.66424	0.73332
4	22221	0.87886	0.91889	0.92970	0.90299
5	22223	0.80493	0.77200	0.78812	0.67461
6	28949	0.94280	1.15928	0.92822	0.96741
7	28967	1.26460	1.10379	1.16983	1.12712
8	28947	1.12269	1.02180	1.10760	0.90745
9	28952	0.87444	0.94650	0.88576	1.10474
10	28978	1.04805	0.88665	1.00179	1.00963
11	36024	1.22731	1.29133	1.29795	1.20390
12	36005	1.38582	1.45254	1.41010	1.39632
13	35999	1.32045	1.41107	1.34964	1.37971
14	36019	1.56567	1.48579	1.46597	1.46347
15	36024	1.27124	1.24608	1.22831	1.29183
16	44403	1.63223	1.81560	1.81379	1.83703
17	44439	2.15395	1.89998	1.91468	1.93827
18	44408	1.77370	1.73419	1.73166	1.78910
19	44418	1.84657	1.95088	1.95042	1.96457
20	44456	1.96211	2.00198	2.00193	1.99727
21	55712	2.46356	2.38924	2.38192	2.38688
22	55716	2.33923	2.27311	2.22108	2.23142
23	55729	2.59883	2.45024	2.43242	2.44091
24	55773	2.16056	2.20842	2.16497	2.15174
25	55722	2.06545	2.15942	2.25857	2.18908
**** Average Data ****					
26	22222	0.81906	0.83404	0.82887	0.81624
27	28959	1.05053	1.02361	1.01865	1.02327
28	36014	1.35410	1.37736	1.35038	1.34705
29	44425	1.87372	1.88053	1.88250	1.90525
30	55730	2.32553	2.29609	2.29180	2.28000
**** Standard Deviation ****					
31	22222	0.16813	0.12197	0.15501	0.13181
32	28959	0.15293	0.11139	0.11921	0.09231
33	36014	0.13216	0.10400	0.09300	0.10082
34	44425	0.19686	0.10666	0.10859	0.08810
35	55730	0.21737	0.12190	0.11207	0.12703

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 and Beta = 0.3995169
 Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 27.9
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 21 mm (0.827")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	22216	0.52338	0.49260	0.47787	0.48421
2	22212	0.31332	0.33806	0.38940	0.38459
3	22215	0.36885	0.42176	0.35405	0.41732
4	22222	0.40183	0.44880	0.49785	0.51076
5	22193	0.45386	0.37732	0.45935	0.45940
6	28868	0.49049	0.44709	0.44252	0.46785
7	28877	0.28516	0.37232	0.38646	0.40858
8	28887	0.53986	0.47106	0.47375	0.44934
9	28881	0.41774	0.45656	0.46318	0.39495
10	28871	0.35721	0.39024	0.40484	0.38262
11	36098	0.36688	0.44569	0.46176	0.45566
12	36106	0.53117	0.52423	0.52509	0.56194
13	36100	0.44207	0.48881	0.49450	0.51332
14	36117	0.56723	0.56783	0.56916	0.59034
15	36105	0.62971	0.54113	0.58431	0.60291
16	44434	0.54348	0.63991	0.66360	0.64470
17	44468	0.64615	0.78381	0.80170	0.81880
18	44477	0.71431	0.72084	0.74859	0.73700
19	44449	0.83612	0.74856	0.81331	0.75893
20	44457	0.75500	0.73349	0.71431	0.77906
21	55442	0.80103	0.90912	0.86165	0.87817
22	55272	0.93114	0.88405	0.95989	0.89784
23	55339	1.05897	0.99330	0.98812	0.98812
24	55638	0.99815	0.96157	0.91769	0.95958
25	55305	0.89665	0.86604	0.88548	0.84538
**** Average Data ****					
26	22211	0.41224	0.41571	0.43571	0.45125
27	28877	0.41810	0.42746	0.43416	0.42067
28	36105	0.50741	0.51352	0.52696	0.54483
29	44457	0.69900	0.72533	0.74830	0.74770
30	55399	0.93718	0.92282	0.92256	0.91382
**** Standard Deviation ****					
31	22211	0.08040	0.06020	0.06125	0.05070
32	28877	0.10176	0.04340	0.03740	0.03640
33	36105	0.10375	0.04740	0.05090	0.06050
34	44457	0.11078	0.05310	0.06100	0.06480
35	55399	0.09830	0.05250	0.05250	0.05810

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 and Beta = 0.3995169
 Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 39.52
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 21 mm (0.827")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	22167	0.31283	0.33627	0.21062	0.31371
2	22171	0.25423	0.22679	0.23874	0.21777
3	22191	0.30467	0.29478	0.32700	0.27224
4	22162	0.20455	0.24922	0.28552	0.25091
5	22179	0.27826	0.34614	0.34260	0.32680
6	28895	0.22694	0.17908	0.18355	0.28536
7	28898	0.15455	0.22832	0.24432	0.19774
8	28899	0.30840	0.25000	0.30670	0.26399
9	28899	0.21322	0.31284	0.26279	0.25082
10	28913	0.27014	0.28088	0.29937	0.22636
11	36082	0.29173	0.29537	0.28315	0.28198
12	36028	0.19447	0.17772	0.16921	0.24616
13	36061	0.24465	0.20917	0.22068	0.21966
14	36041	0.18868	0.24106	0.20795	0.19638
15	36042	0.21046	0.26108	0.24896	0.23347
16	44493	0.35448	0.23008	0.31625	0.26433
17	44492	0.26510	0.32576	0.30044	0.30053
18	44475	0.22168	0.29522	0.28504	0.28476
19	44476	0.29341	0.35597	0.33298	0.33012
20	44479	0.25027	0.26182	0.24428	0.30563
21	55601	0.41770	0.42807	0.41169	0.36221
22	55558	0.32434	0.32081	0.31535	0.31768
23	55582	0.30318	0.36090	0.35884	0.37620
24	55540	0.27028	0.28607	0.30243	0.32875
25	55580	0.37891	0.38293	0.37490	0.39448
**** Average Data ****					
26	22174	0.27091	0.29064	0.28090	0.27628
27	28901	0.23466	0.25022	0.25934	0.24485
28	36051	0.22600	0.23689	0.22600	0.23553
29	44483	0.27699	0.29377	0.29579	0.29708
30	55572	0.33888	0.35576	0.35264	0.35586
**** Standard Deviation ****					
31	22174	0.04360	0.05230	0.05620	0.04480
32	28901	0.05830	0.05090	0.04950	0.03300
33	36051	0.04240	0.04530	0.04268	0.03170
34	44483	0.05040	0.04900	0.03390	0.02456
35	55572	0.05890	0.05470	0.04430	0.03100

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 and Beta = 0.3995169
 Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 51.44
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 21 mm (0.827")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	22116	0.01790	0.06820	0.05530	0.02090
2	22123	0.12171	0.12742	0.13837	0.05200
3	22093	0.11712	0.11320	0.10499	0.08380
4	22094	0.07360	0.15780	0.11687	0.10579
5	22115	0.10766	0.13758	0.15612	0.13722
6	28844	0.06000	0.06880	0.09251	0.06785
7	28855	0.02870	0.10993	0.11254	0.09180
8	28831	0.09050	0.02590	0.10600	0.05350
9	28830	0.09050	0.03780	0.06190	0.02990
10	28818	0.01540	0.05520	0.02490	0.01070
11	36118	0.10268	0.10119	0.06430	0.07880
12	36107	0.04840	0.03150	0.02300	0.02240
13	36139	0.08310	0.07110	0.10283	0.04850
14	36108	0.00853	0.02250	0.05520	0.00195
15	36123	-0.03400	0.01170	0.00560	0.01540
16	44337	-0.01300	0.04380	0.05100	0.05000
17	44357	0.03030	0.02910	0.10521	0.07577
18	44341	0.07980	0.09880	0.12516	0.10153
19	44358	0.13458	0.11626	0.11483	0.12054
20	44329	0.06870	0.07370	0.08560	0.04505
21	55597	0.11674	0.13138	0.14831	0.11052
22	55557	0.08540	0.08810	0.12019	0.06480
23	55600	0.17660	0.15310	0.16421	0.15075
24	55557	0.02900	0.04390	0.07840	0.05029
25	55563	0.05420	0.07400	0.06630	0.08460
		****	Average Data	****	
26	22108	0.08760	0.12083	0.11434	0.07900
27	28836	0.05720	0.05950	0.07960	0.05080
28	36119	0.04170	0.04760	0.05020	0.03340
29	44344	0.06000	0.07230	0.09660	0.07880
30	55575	0.09260	0.09810	0.11547	0.09220
		****	Standard Deviation	****	
31	22108	0.04330	0.03370	0.03840	0.04540
32	28836	0.03460	0.03240	0.03600	0.03150
33	36119	0.05550	0.03737	0.03769	0.03043
34	44344	0.05530	0.03640	0.02880	0.03220
35	55575	0.05600	0.04380	0.04240	0.03950

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 and Beta = 0.3995169
 Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 62.76
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 21 mm (0.827")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	22407	0.06190	0.02600	0.05068	0.05160
2	22403	0.07520	0.01570	0.04980	0.02590
3	22402	0.06710	0.07380	0.09020	0.06600
4	22409	0.04270	0.00285	0.12577	0.04667
5	22409	0.08210	0.06510	0.09050	0.01550
6	28881	0.00912	0.00264	0.02730	0.00353
7	28874	0.03370	0.02060	0.07240	0.03890
8	28859	0.00332	0.01500	0.03490	-0.01600
9	28853	0.03570	0.00569	0.01750	-0.03200
10	28866	0.01500	0.02198	0.02530	-0.00960
11	36094	-0.03800	-0.03200	-0.03246	-0.05700
12	36051	0.05420	-0.03200	-0.05100	-0.03700
13	36073	-0.01300	-0.00380	-0.03800	-0.00360
14	36088	0.00084	0.02220	0.02820	-0.01900
15	36077	0.01820	0.02350	0.01090	0.01950
16	44370	-0.04059	-0.04900	-0.07300	-0.07900
17	44391	0.01240	0.04990	0.06490	-0.01100
18	44410	0.03940	0.07300	0.05110	0.00644
19	44394	-0.03300	-0.00670	-0.04200	-0.02400
20	44392	-0.00380	-0.00930	-0.00430	-0.03200
21	55689	0.01760	0.01700	-0.00088	-0.01500
22	55665	-0.04500	-0.03800	-0.01100	-0.03900
23	55678	0.05500	0.02370	0.01500	0.00258
24	55678	-0.00270	0.04400	0.04410	-0.00930
25	55701	-0.00810	-0.01400	-0.02400	0.02100
**** Average Data ****					
26	22406	0.06580	0.03670	0.08140	0.04130
27	28867	0.01960	0.01320	0.03550	-0.00300
28	36077	0.00448	-0.00440	-0.01600	-0.01900
29	44392	-0.00510	0.01150	-0.00069	-0.02800
30	55682	0.00359	0.00695	0.00474	-0.00780
**** Standard Deviation ****					
31	22406	0.01500	0.03120	0.03188	0.02060
32	28867	0.01460	0.00872	0.02150	0.02660
33	36077	0.03470	0.02740	0.03390	0.02960
34	44392	0.03270	0.04910	0.05890	0.03190
35	55682	0.03690	0.03230	0.02648	0.02240

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 and Beta = 0.5990338
 Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 4.66
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 31.5 mm (1.24")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	36028	1.36545	1.39743	1.37017	1.30770
2	36017	1.56780	1.57884	1.59061	1.55478
3	36013	1.29779	1.24724	1.19750	1.20920
4	36032	1.44311	1.47478	1.46596	1.45146
5	36022	1.10768	1.27758	1.24906	1.18059
6	44431	1.82039	1.78618	1.77882	1.73741
7	44432	1.64515	1.61129	1.60411	1.56405
8	44462	1.56377	1.57004	1.54364	1.51784
9	44452	1.33835	1.49698	1.40241	1.43151
10	44444	1.39044	1.66363	1.50995	1.38832
11	55605	1.56934	1.72803	1.69744	1.93989
12	55611	1.70590	1.80689	1.79029	1.64734
13	55604	1.96137	1.91373	1.85492	1.89866
14	55617	1.86220	1.96229	1.91274	1.78566
15	55562	2.09217	2.03565	1.98827	2.02117
16	72363	2.33101	2.35875	2.41206	2.31024
17	72351	2.17723	2.15363	2.17600	2.23723
18	72333	1.91548	2.01617	2.07440	2.06026
19	72337	2.05852	2.16750	2.24091	2.16522
20	72334	2.28159	2.27652	2.31214	2.34528
21	83395	2.49984	2.45624	2.51401	2.64410
22	83302	2.33590	2.48751	2.43525	2.34451
23	83291	2.43738	2.43909	2.40620	2.47944
24	83295	2.50772	2.62249	2.56406	2.55097
25	83300	2.39850	2.40046	2.51805	2.51087
		****	Average Data	****	
26	36022	1.35636	1.39516	1.37466	1.34075
27	44444	1.55162	1.62562	1.56779	1.52782
28	55600	1.83821	1.88932	1.84874	1.85856
29	72344	2.15276	2.19452	2.24310	2.22365
30	83316	2.43587	2.48117	2.48752	2.50598
		****	Standard Deviation	****	
31	36022	0.17145	0.13760	0.15976	0.15974
32	44444	0.19547	0.10864	0.13903	0.13623
33	55600	0.20641	0.12282	0.11192	0.14569
34	72344	0.16882	0.13018	0.12861	0.11457
35	83316	0.07160	0.08510	0.06480	0.10909

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 and Beta = 0.5990338
 Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 10.47
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 31.5 mm (1.24")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	36275	1.10447	1.15641	1.26462	1.28645
2	36276	1.01204	1.12660	1.03882	0.96757
3	36283	0.94889	1.03620	1.08444	1.07471
4	36245	1.33744	1.27247	1.45731	1.40606
5	36266	1.08837	1.10391	1.01821	1.12979
6	44457	1.12016	1.29493	1.22639	1.20178
7	44466	1.18234	1.18350	1.13359	1.14824
8	44444	1.29950	1.37632	1.50503	1.51483
9	44407	1.41005	1.44332	1.24879	1.28955
10	44441	1.55091	1.50356	1.55259	1.43481
11	55502	1.33332	1.45436	1.42015	1.50773
12	55483	1.55114	1.58766	1.59774	1.63221
13	55480	1.75814	1.67880	1.50786	1.47300
14	55502	1.59878	1.60952	1.64875	1.51880
15	55414	1.44135	1.50704	1.39470	1.38446
16	72449	1.95082	2.02154	1.89534	1.88514
17	72624	1.64913	1.75313	1.65464	1.59887
18	72639	1.73575	1.66234	1.74266	1.71787
19	72612	2.05190	1.93300	1.93383	1.82520
20	72268	1.80059	1.70878	1.61150	1.55790
21	83220	2.03786	1.89341	1.90473	1.91747
22	83200	2.04140	2.02005	1.98599	1.93295
23	83234	1.90294	1.75864	1.76882	1.77158
24	83249	2.14779	2.09570	2.11786	2.02013
25	83216	1.70285	1.91615	1.58479	1.68500
**** Average Data ****					
26	36269	1.09825	1.13913	1.17268	1.17292
27	44443	1.31259	1.36032	1.33329	1.31784
28	55476	1.53655	1.56748	1.51384	1.50325
29	72518	1.83764	1.81577	1.76760	1.71700
30	83224	1.96658	1.93679	1.87244	1.86543
**** Standard Deviation ****					
31	36269	0.14784	0.08600	0.18665	0.17409
32	44443	0.17380	0.12601	0.18449	0.15467
33	55476	0.16081	0.08790	0.10948	0.08890
34	72518	0.16304	0.15416	0.14219	0.14014
35	83224	0.17105	0.12866	0.20466	0.13463

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 and Beta = 0.5990338
 Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 16.28
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 31.5 mm (1.24")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	36143	0.76277	0.80401	0.90481	0.74870
2	36146	0.72789	0.75917	0.75721	0.84705
3	36116	0.93188	0.91083	0.99614	0.96978
4	36124	0.58714	0.95476	0.95389	0.77103
5	36142	0.84189	0.81922	0.73633	0.78756
6	44304	0.94250	1.05849	1.09924	1.01901
7	44313	0.86506	1.00137	0.96624	0.75073
8	44358	0.79601	0.93932	0.91333	0.83123
9	44347	0.72118	1.07431	0.85050	0.71367
10	44326	1.05776	0.96487	1.03422	1.12190
11	55636	0.93879	1.09096	1.08263	0.90163
12	55604	1.07417	1.16602	1.21325	1.17405
13	55579	1.09222	1.20045	1.22998	1.05334
14	55552	0.83090	0.96484	0.92844	0.85274
15	55570	1.11878	1.13397	1.13027	1.09511
16	73181	1.07443	1.27557	1.17948	1.05941
17	73168	1.26203	1.31036	1.38292	1.23124
18	73147	1.14232	1.19404	1.20932	1.15549
19	73122	1.36739	1.34863	1.36640	1.20071
20	72821	1.29882	1.40439	1.42641	1.34707
21	83415	1.44491	1.46193	1.51155	1.31534
22	83466	1.39093	1.40775	1.37232	1.37517
23	83456	1.51312	1.50753	1.57737	1.42493
24	83378	1.25317	1.37149	1.31118	1.25561
25	83380	1.25024	1.27688	1.30540	1.21992
		****	Average Data	****	
26	36134	0.77031	0.84960	0.86967	0.82483
27	44330	0.87650	1.00768	0.97271	0.88731
28	55588	1.01096	1.11124	1.11691	1.01537
29	73088	1.22900	1.30661	1.31292	1.19879
30	83419	1.37047	1.40512	1.41556	1.31820
		****	Standard Deviation	****	
31	36134	0.12911	0.08080	0.11722	0.08900
32	44330	0.13059	0.05840	0.09820	0.17648
33	55588	0.12228	0.09110	0.12120	0.13447
34	73088	0.11977	0.08050	0.11217	0.10699
35	83419	0.11636	0.08810	0.12249	0.08350

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
a Header H342-100/0-1 and Beta = 0.5990338
Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 27.9
Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 31.5 mm (1.24")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	36133	0.25960	0.43036	0.48900	0.40821
2	36146	0.46394	0.48063	0.57467	0.32998
3	36150	0.29931	0.40420	0.40176	0.43031
4	36132	0.51785	0.57963	0.60282	0.60209
5	36114	0.33151	0.34340	0.38775	0.28900
6	44771	0.32306	0.46177	0.47957	0.43469
7	44791	0.49797	0.52316	0.58915	0.52410
8	44778	0.43834	0.59688	0.45665	0.36560
9	44783	0.39866	0.56024	0.43984	0.34402
10	44803	0.44599	0.66911	0.60418	0.48913
11	55780	0.54680	0.62217	0.62999	0.53088
12	55767	0.56091	0.57130	0.54468	0.47442
13	55774	0.66597	0.65672	0.71825	0.64392
14	55735	0.40639	0.47944	0.47217	0.40026
15	55678	0.41752	0.45674	0.34290	0.33651
16	72042	0.79376	0.77214	0.84126	0.75407
17	72232	0.67613	0.68810	0.70166	0.64450
18	72269	0.59345	0.63464	0.65990	0.62016
19	72272	0.56370	0.69492	0.59495	0.48663
20	72298	0.57498	0.60889	0.66735	0.56060
21	83231	0.73368	0.74752	0.83318	0.75736
22	83249	0.59633	0.62272	0.64387	0.63043
23	83283	0.75029	0.70056	0.70244	0.59329
24	83242	0.74846	0.80571	0.74924	0.70824
25	83191	0.80052	0.76939	0.79550	0.69691
		****	Average Data	****	
26	36135	0.37444	0.44765	0.49119	0.41191
27	44785	0.42080	0.56223	0.51387	0.43150
28	55747	0.51952	0.55727	0.54161	0.47720
29	72222	0.64040	0.67974	0.69302	0.61319
30	83239	0.72586	0.72919	0.74485	0.67726
		****	Standard Deviation	****	
31	36135	0.11093	0.08870	0.09760	0.12070
32	44785	0.06490	0.07770	0.07690	0.07720
33	55747	0.10798	0.08660	0.14369	0.11815
34	72222	0.09775	0.06430	0.09270	0.10078
35	83239	0.07680	0.07080	0.07500	0.06546

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 and Beta = 0.5990338
 Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 39.52
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 31.5 mm (1.24")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	36251	0.07230	0.18774	0.15712	0.06552
2	36265	0.10127	0.22263	0.17432	0.17739
3	36258	0.13433	0.20460	0.22777	0.26297
4	36253	0.14925	0.22683	0.21370	0.30427
5	36264	0.24929	0.26846	0.27665	0.35017
6	44344	0.09470	0.29999	0.17659	0.24654
7	44336	0.03170	0.23813	0.14866	0.07240
8	44335	0.22476	0.31298	0.21970	0.20837
9	44360	0.16615	0.32984	0.20030	0.16320
10	44347	0.14515	0.30851	0.13930	0.08177
11	55701	0.20706	0.31794	0.28392	0.22613
12	55709	0.13696	0.19276	0.15238	0.19725
13	55714	0.15688	0.24550	0.16303	0.11341
14	55675	0.08050	0.21660	0.16603	0.15545
15	55731	0.17687	0.27691	0.26388	0.17068
16	72000	0.17759	0.20874	0.22660	0.15182
17	72064	0.38357	0.45993	0.43271	0.34766
18	72046	0.23951	0.27270	0.28221	0.19400
19	72044	0.21636	0.25507	0.23996	0.18795
20	72077	0.37687	0.40409	0.39339	0.39216
21	83269	0.35813	0.41344	0.39503	0.38688
22	83254	0.41025	0.49498	0.47528	0.49569
23	83247	0.42801	0.49746	0.42961	0.43478
24	83191	0.32760	0.39218	0.28222	0.30665
25	83214	0.28049	0.31585	0.29311	0.26557
		****	Average Data	****	
26	36258	0.14129	0.22206	0.20992	0.23207
27	44345	0.13248	0.29789	0.17690	0.15445
28	55706	0.15165	0.24994	0.20585	0.17257
29	72046	0.27878	0.32011	0.31498	0.25471
30	83235	0.36089	0.42278	0.37504	0.37790
		****	Standard Deviation	****	
31	36258	0.06730	0.03020	0.04600	0.11269
32	44345	0.07310	0.03502	0.03390	0.07660
33	55706	0.04730	0.04930	0.06260	0.04270
34	72046	0.09490	0.10630	0.09260	0.10720
35	83235	0.06002	0.07600	0.08450	0.09310

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 and Beta = 0.5990338
 Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 51.14
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 31.5 mm (1.24")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	36333	-0.01500	-0.00130	0.05560	-0.00360
2	36323	0.08900	0.12905	0.12339	0.15311
3	36316	0.03050	0.14168	0.11982	0.06840
4	36314	0.05550	0.02930	-0.05800	-0.04300
5	36290	0.06780	-0.05200	0.03510	0.12140
6	44362	0.07650	0.08700	-0.04500	-0.02900
7	44364	0.05180	0.13662	0.08880	0.12268
8	44336	0.03460	0.07770	0.02390	0.07980
9	44308	-0.02720	0.14035	0.00555	-0.08141
10	44302	0.01860	0.27723	0.08290	0.04110
11	55741	0.07180	0.12351	0.13483	0.11501
12	55740	0.04280	0.10810	0.00280	0.04318
13	55703	-0.03300	0.09060	0.06420	-0.02700
14	55725	0.02450	0.11059	0.04740	-0.06083
15	55715	0.00222	0.08496	0.02850	-0.10340
16	72225	0.14217	0.21729	0.14455	0.13583
17	72236	0.14041	0.16806	0.23378	0.11151
18	72195	0.12362	0.13300	0.15415	0.04940
19	72240	0.15051	0.20693	0.18063	0.10701
20	72220	0.06590	0.11617	0.15088	0.02470
21	83512	0.17292	0.19265	0.18078	0.27464
22	83563	0.23601	0.33619	0.28863	0.09460
23	83545	0.22535	0.26750	0.21653	0.17725
24	83395	0.20784	0.27634	0.16024	0.15638
25	83363	0.14518	0.17900	0.20678	0.13693
		****	Average Data	****	
26	36315	0.04570	0.04930	0.05530	0.05940
27	44334	0.03090	0.14379	0.03130	0.02670
28	55725	0.02170	0.10356	0.05560	-0.00670
29	72223	0.12453	0.16829	0.17280	0.08571
30	83476	0.19746	0.25033	0.21058	0.16795
		****	Standard Deviation	****	
31	36315	0.04040	0.08370	0.07300	0.08240
32	44334	0.03850	0.08010	0.05590	0.08100
33	55725	0.03940	0.01540	0.04978	0.08640
34	72223	0.03410	0.04420	0.03660	0.04640
35	83476	0.03710	0.06420	0.04830	0.06690

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
a Header H342-100/0-1 and Beta = 0.5990338
Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 62.76
Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 31.5 mm (1.24")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	36262	-0.05058	-0.03000	0.00712	-0.07600
2	36273	0.00596	0.04990	0.04170	0.08730
3	36262	0.06590	0.21764	0.23647	-0.03600
4	36248	-0.08200	0.06770	0.07080	0.03350
5	36255	0.00003	0.14946	0.03750	0.11419
6	44423	0.04910	0.13686	0.05170	0.05360
7	44408	-0.01300	0.15609	0.01360	0.00442
8	44413	0.00139	0.07520	-0.01300	-0.01400
9	44407	-0.05500	0.12733	-0.00490	-0.04300
10	44442	0.08730	0.13475	0.01300	-0.09000
11	55562	0.06463	0.06100	0.05630	-0.03300
12	55540	-0.03600	0.05920	0.04850	-0.07995
13	55531	0.00434	0.01380	-0.03200	-0.09300
14	55578	-0.02300	-0.01900	0.01620	-0.11082
15	55550	0.01500	0.04430	0.02550	-0.14984
16	72179	0.05920	0.15400	0.11993	0.02920
17	72198	0.10946	0.09860	0.13200	0.00795
18	72111	-0.01600	0.00314	0.04400	-0.01600
19	72176	0.04400	0.03600	0.04520	-0.03900
20	72180	0.03030	0.08980	0.03920	-0.06700
21	83303	0.14000	0.12492	0.13170	0.14987
22	83340	0.20116	0.19131	0.16961	0.16043
23	83312	0.14869	0.16026	0.15291	0.02520
24	83308	0.08660	0.14773	0.13447	0.09450
25	83286	0.06440	0.06670	0.06760	0.00851
		****	Average Data	****	
26	36260	-0.01200	0.09090	0.07870	0.02452
27	44419	0.01390	0.12606	0.01220	-0.01791
28	55552	0.00493	0.03212	0.02280	-0.09300
29	72169	0.04560	0.07630	0.07620	-0.01700
30	83310	0.12816	0.13818	0.13126	0.08770
		****	Standard Deviation	****	
31	36260	0.05670	0.09540	0.09100	0.08040
32	44419	0.05520	0.03030	0.02492	0.05380
33	55552	0.03920	0.03430	0.03480	0.04280
34	72169	0.04510	0.05818	0.04540	0.03790
35	83310	0.05380	0.04640	0.03850	0.06940

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 and Beta = 0.7487923
 Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 4.66
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 39.4 mm (1.55")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	44577	-2.23229	-2.43816	-2.05832	-2.00458
2	44588	-2.11286	-1.91469	-1.77927	-1.68924
3	44590	-1.85141	-2.28704	-1.89954	-1.89527
4	44594	-1.94187	-1.98837	-1.85295	-1.77782
5	44607	-2.00198	-2.10498	-2.16868	-2.11317
6	55612	-1.98319	-1.78699	-1.69830	-1.88171
7	55584	-1.82557	-2.15944	-1.67392	-1.45427
8	55589	-1.65151	-2.33904	-1.88782	-1.60353
9	55589	-1.52127	-1.54599	-1.59300	-1.56117
10	55551	-2.07183	-1.72204	-1.48447	-1.95243
11	72159	-1.21514	-1.56072	-1.67926	-1.43608
12	72162	-1.66434	-1.70005	-1.48238	-1.57799
13	72156	-1.31709	-1.30475	-1.35995	-1.49726
14	72155	-1.49345	-1.69593	-1.26327	-1.24701
15	72138	-1.08043	-1.54194	-1.53818	-1.11455
16	83097	-0.90598	-1.29370	-1.18598	-0.96966
17	83084	-1.33706	-1.50448	-1.33699	-1.31938
18	83054	-0.77482	-1.36544	-1.53637	-1.17948
19	83047	-1.06965	-0.85308	-0.81893	-1.09805
20	83008	-1.17856	-1.42794	-1.19850	-1.22937
21	98742	-0.81534	-1.32792	-1.07123	-0.91440
22	98729	-0.63788	-0.65394	-0.91503	-0.87165
23	98731	-0.44908	-0.13711	-0.45196	-0.46979
24	98747	-0.99317	-0.80241	-0.42392	-0.78505
25	98783	-0.93325	-1.30058	-0.83608	-0.75695
		****	Average Data	****	
26	44591	-2.02808	-2.14664	-1.95175	-1.89602
27	55585	-1.81067	-1.91070	-1.66752	-1.69062
28	72154	-1.35409	-1.56068	-1.46461	-1.37458
29	83058	-1.05321	-1.28894	-1.21537	-1.15918
30	98746	-0.76574	-0.84439	-0.73964	-0.75957
		****	Standard Deviation	****	
31	44591	0.14834	0.21508	0.15872	0.17014
32	55585	0.22748	0.32765	0.14912	0.21509
33	72154	0.22994	0.16094	0.16069	0.18997
34	83058	0.22113	0.25581	0.26285	0.13269
35	98746	0.22320	0.49525	0.28834	0.17408

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 and Beta = 0.7487923
 Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 10.47
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 39.4 mm (1.55")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	44440	-1.14914	-1.11713	-0.99718	-1.06717
2	44468	-1.05504	-0.83307	-1.05530	-1.15707
3	44453	-0.92090	-1.03583	-1.10645	-0.52306
4	44466	-0.78167	-0.95454	-1.06270	-0.86685
5	44401	-0.97098	-0.91581	-1.01355	-1.21144
6	55589	-0.77091	-0.45285	-0.86418	-1.00724
7	55620	-0.83592	-0.68671	-1.07930	-0.93320
8	55582	-1.08995	-0.77832	-0.75796	-1.09780
9	55555	-0.91857	-0.87296	-1.28637	-1.14264
10	55594	-0.60021	-0.73011	-1.09632	-0.82665
11	72264	-0.48630	-0.60401	-1.00196	-0.76787
12	72233	-0.67238	-0.69630	-0.80550	-0.56397
13	72291	-0.82834	-0.28423	-0.64461	-1.06177
14	72239	-0.59080	-0.90331	-0.88495	-0.83692
15	72231	-0.75652	-0.94811	-1.06055	-0.80903
16	83228	-0.41046	-0.72845	-0.75977	-0.78862
17	83186	-0.68508	-0.51181	-0.87529	-1.17556
18	83206	-0.53728	-0.34083	-0.81509	-0.86791
19	83229	-0.62272	-0.77423	-0.68397	-0.54215
20	83180	-0.57892	-0.81220	-0.95002	-0.43898
21	98869	-0.44771	-0.35823	-0.62827	-0.68932
22	98928	-0.26306	-0.20555	-0.53561	-0.42098
23	98897	-0.35373	-0.37380	-0.69455	-0.54868
24	98930	-0.50993	-0.60015	-0.45144	-0.64934
25	98889	-0.56846	-0.59378	-0.43941	-0.47819
**** Average Data ****					
26	44446	-0.97554	-0.97127	-1.04706	-0.96511
27	55588	-0.84311	-0.70420	-1.01684	-1.00151
28	72252	-0.66688	-0.68719	-0.87952	-0.80791
29	83206	-0.56690	-0.63350	-0.81684	-0.76264
30	98903	-0.42859	-0.42632	-0.54986	-0.55730
**** Standard Deviation ****					
31	44446	0.13862	0.10934	0.04360	0.27944
32	55588	0.18070	0.15637	0.20794	0.12655
33	72252	0.13478	0.26604	0.16434	0.17816
34	83206	0.10295	0.20083	0.10214	0.28959
35	98903	0.12188	0.16910	0.11070	0.11257

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 and Beta = 0.7487923
 Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 16.28
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 39.4 mm (1.55")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	44662	-0.67127	-0.76623	-0.23484	-0.46506
2	44650	-0.59837	-0.70060	-0.65105	-0.69645
3	44688	-0.50365	-0.67055	-0.73284	-0.51860
4	44674	-0.80502	-0.60016	-0.66796	-0.40931
5	44678	-0.43610	-0.54584	-0.54349	-0.61839
6	55348	-0.67252	-0.67359	-0.42589	-0.50203
7	55312	-0.45205	-0.62847	-0.74522	-0.55042
8	55315	-0.59075	-0.56736	-0.54781	-0.59164
9	55306	-0.71969	-0.47575	-0.57762	-0.71536
10	55287	-0.51904	-0.73017	-0.85109	-0.66063
11	72444	-0.52261	-0.47359	-0.48919	-0.40105
12	72455	-0.05500	-0.38848	-0.89413	-0.51910
13	72444	-0.35713	-0.71195	-0.54587	-0.35311
14	72471	-0.62651	-0.60245	-0.38878	-0.48713
15	72462	-0.63115	-0.54815	-0.40611	-0.27763
16	83251	-0.35794	-0.41946	-0.39221	-0.40975
17	83217	-0.47243	-0.28968	-0.40257	-0.50654
18	83199	-0.42471	-0.50596	-0.37525	-0.63125
19	83007	-0.29155	-0.68496	-0.56556	-0.23097
20	83007	-0.51358	-0.54333	-0.36101	-0.45975
21	98574	-0.31755	-0.20929	-0.39734	-0.60083
22	98407	-0.26247	-0.38107	-0.39144	-0.29864
23	98441	-0.29285	-0.41956	-0.35222	-0.44255
24	98419	-0.24747	-0.48824	-0.23472	-0.33574
25	98481	-0.15856	-0.29127	-0.25510	-0.11010
		****	Average Data	****	
26	44670	-0.60287	-0.65666	-0.56602	-0.54156
27	55314	-0.59082	-0.61508	-0.62953	-0.60402
28	72455	-0.43854	-0.54492	-0.54481	-0.40760
29	83136	-0.41204	-0.48868	-0.41931	-0.44765
30	98465	-0.25579	-0.35789	-0.32617	-0.35757
		****	Standard Deviation	****	
31	44670	0.14412	0.08580	0.19739	0.11577
32	55314	0.10941	0.09820	0.16785	0.08480
33	72455	0.24145	0.12327	0.20529	0.09837
34	83136	0.08800	0.14503	0.08230	0.14764
35	98465	0.06100	0.10843	0.07680	0.18192

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 and Beta = 0.7487923
 Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 27.9
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 39.4 mm (1.55")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	44340	-0.47379	-0.49053	-0.40950	-0.53184
2	44348	-0.39414	-0.40526	-0.15900	-0.30917
3	44347	-0.42823	-0.36759	-0.18867	-0.17834
4	44328	-0.37068	-0.34031	-0.27241	-0.34743
5	44342	-0.30108	-0.20346	-0.37656	-0.35835
6	55480	-0.38770	-0.54413	-0.33109	-0.74900
7	55504	-0.30951	-0.47232	-0.44951	-0.46004
8	55475	-0.41489	-0.42770	-0.42311	-0.45832
9	55437	-0.49099	-0.38140	-0.47094	-0.54938
10	55451	-0.42465	-0.32565	-0.49030	-0.44436
11	72144	-0.35114	-0.46473	-0.52390	-0.47590
12	72119	-0.35999	-0.64738	-0.51977	-0.41567
13	72137	-0.39185	-0.38947	-0.48218	-0.37137
14	72105	-0.24353	-0.26530	-0.46439	-0.31363
15	72105	-0.32440	-0.47737	-0.57393	-0.27271
16	83284	-0.29353	-0.33370	-0.39860	-0.46624
17	83273	-0.09300	-0.39468	-0.54478	-0.39997
18	83240	-0.40597	-0.34404	-0.27140	-0.29429
19	83056	-0.24680	-0.44896	-0.52228	-0.18793
20	83079	-0.29503	-0.28208	-0.38966	-0.34892
21	98939	-0.19901	-0.21210	-0.35303	-0.45415
22	98931	-0.25297	-0.19810	-0.32520	-0.25490
23	98939	-0.20734	-0.09800	-0.31065	-0.21381
24	98962	-0.06400	-0.29161	-0.36595	-0.21051
25	98912	-0.07000	-0.32004	-0.35728	-0.32553
		****	Average Data	****	
26	44341	-0.39359	-0.36143	-0.28122	-0.34502
27	55469	-0.40556	-0.43024	-0.43299	-0.53223
28	72122	-0.33418	-0.44885	-0.51283	-0.36986
29	83187	-0.26683	-0.36070	-0.42534	-0.33947
30	98936	-0.16069	-0.22389	-0.34240	-0.29177
		****	Standard Deviation	****	
31	44341	0.06470	0.10493	0.11075	0.12657
32	55469	0.06510	0.08420	0.06190	0.12816
33	72122	0.05640	0.13943	0.04230	0.08086
34	83187	0.11332	0.06330	0.11070	0.10739
35	98936	0.08360	0.08740	0.02350	0.10182

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
a Header H342-100/0-1 and Beta = 0.7487923
Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 39.52
Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 39.4 mm (1.55")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	44402	-0.23150	-0.29976	-0.14608	-0.29544
2	44434	-0.13667	-0.42859	-0.09000	-0.08800
3	44411	-0.27836	-0.12372	-0.18469	-0.23776
4	44392	-0.08500	-0.24557	-0.15664	-0.24074
5	44382	-0.20101	-0.08900	-0.22921	-0.31831
6	55455	-0.14441	-0.47277	-0.18761	-0.26899
7	55481	-0.23167	-0.31757	-0.25887	-0.34373
8	55444	-0.19076	-0.40305	-0.32154	-0.55306
9	55492	-0.32492	-0.16642	-0.24742	-0.38748
10	55487	-0.27545	-0.27574	-0.16939	-0.44667
11	72099	-0.26797	-0.13714	-0.21236	-0.05600
12	72078	-0.20078	-0.25801	-0.29779	-0.30706
13	72061	-0.25493	-0.31536	-0.29871	-0.24548
14	72090	-0.14168	-0.25732	-0.32899	-0.20702
15	72089	-0.17081	-0.25807	-0.25544	-0.14005
16	83297	-0.10453	-0.23441	-0.23578	-0.24469
17	83342	-0.17524	-0.13216	-0.18995	-0.25482
18	83337	-0.12619	-0.34663	-0.23622	-0.14604
19	83286	-0.25206	-0.25482	-0.29591	-0.32261
20	83249	-0.15109	-0.27283	-0.32497	-0.35443
21	98834	-0.03600	-0.21279	-0.23936	-0.15089
22	98878	-0.03100	-0.12719	-0.17926	-0.08700
23	98809	0.00763	-0.16398	-0.03300	-0.13692
24	98825	-0.11480	-0.11800	-0.15621	-0.13315
25	98783	-0.13527	-0.14960	-0.14568	-0.18349
**** Average Data ****					
26	44404	-0.18644	-0.23738	-0.16324	-0.23613
27	55472	-0.23344	-0.32711	-0.23696	-0.39999
28	72083	-0.20723	-0.24518	-0.27865	-0.19117
29	83302	-0.16183	-0.24818	-0.25657	-0.26452
30	98826	-0.06200	-0.15431	-0.15064	-0.13830
**** Standard Deviation ****					
31	44404	0.07670	0.13767	0.04750	0.08920
32	55472	0.07000	0.11738	0.06050	0.10723
33	72083	0.05390	0.06510	0.04520	0.09650
34	83302	0.05690	0.07730	0.05200	0.08000
35	98826	0.06030	0.03730	0.07550	0.03430

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 and Beta = 0.7487923
 Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 51.14
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 39.4 mm (1.55")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	44534	-0.14369	-0.22799	-0.15159	-0.39507
2	44524	0.06690	-0.17805	-0.07700	-0.21716
3	44549	-0.09400	-0.03300	0.04507	-0.08371
4	44518	-0.06500	0.00004	-0.04600	-0.28844
5	44536	-0.03000	-0.13668	-0.22583	-0.13103
6	55682	-0.03900	-0.15753	-0.04000	-0.02000
7	55672	-0.00670	-0.10556	-0.16705	-0.16640
8	55690	0.07480	-0.13633	-0.16601	-0.09600
9	55662	-0.13585	-0.07400	-0.11431	-0.24084
10	55665	-0.08300	0.00986	-0.10687	-0.11782
11	72121	-0.04400	-0.02000	-0.05400	-0.19231
12	72086	-0.05200	-0.08400	-0.05200	-0.11283
13	72086	-0.23727	0.04380	-0.01300	-0.06300
14	72103	0.01380	-0.14040	0.02270	0.06640
15	72080	-0.02974	-0.05628	-0.10585	-0.02400
16	83212	0.03010	0.09654	-0.03900	-0.03200
17	83152	-0.09000	-0.07000	-0.01300	-0.07500
18	83139	-0.02400	-0.07500	-0.02800	-0.01800
19	83144	0.04910	-0.07400	-0.02900	0.04870
20	83105	-0.13173	-0.08500	-0.12095	0.00367
21	99118	0.04470	0.05330	-0.02800	-0.06200
22	99115	0.13942	-0.00800	-0.00820	0.11294
23	99089	0.06120	0.07249	0.05480	0.14907
24	99056	-0.03200	-0.02900	-0.01200	0.04620
25	99061	0.07850	-0.01900	-0.04500	0.08290
		****	Average Data	****	
26	44532	-0.05500	-0.11513	-0.09100	-0.22308
27	55674	-0.03800	-0.09300	-0.11894	-0.13021
28	72095	-0.06000	-0.05100	-0.04033	-0.06500
29	83151	-0.03500	-0.04145	-0.04600	-0.01452
30	99088	0.05830	0.01390	-0.00770	0.06580
		****	Standard Deviation	****	
31	44532	0.07850	0.09640	0.10317	0.12411
32	55674	0.07930	0.06560	0.05210	0.07870
33	72095	0.09690	0.06900	0.04830	0.09690
34	83151	0.07860	0.07670	0.04240	0.04580
35	99088	0.06170	0.04570	0.03780	0.08110

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 and Beta = 0.7487923
 Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 62.76
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 39.4 mm (1.55")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	44371	-0.07600	-0.11575	0.20564	0.20956
2	44338	0.08910	-0.05700	0.15701	0.07120
3	44299	-0.03600	0.08980	0.12927	0.12497
4	44328	0.14232	0.00713	0.00929	0.03230
5	44304	-0.11298	0.21731	0.29194	0.31162
6	55566	-0.06100	-0.05800	-0.01000	0.11832
7	55540	0.01590	-0.06100	-0.13329	0.00920
8	55556	0.11444	-0.05000	-0.07600	-0.04900
9	55530	-0.10631	-0.08700	0.02620	-0.10757
10	55579	0.02280	-0.04800	-0.05100	-0.16271
11	72124	-0.10686	-0.14596	-0.03244	-0.23173
12	72114	-0.03700	-0.09700	0.02940	-0.09900
13	72094	0.09061	-0.17706	0.02070	-0.04500
14	72115	0.03040	-0.19295	0.00367	0.04710
15	72071	0.00358	-0.20961	-0.08700	-0.18079
16	83260	-0.00430	-0.14229	-0.06200	-0.02800
17	83262	-0.06500	-0.06400	-0.01900	0.09000
18	83283	0.06180	-0.01113	-0.00350	-0.14660
19	83268	0.11591	-0.02900	0.00651	-0.06300
20	83284	0.03980	-0.05200	0.03860	-0.10304
21	98805	0.05336	0.03080	-0.08400	0.10548
22	98853	0.15123	0.03750	0.01970	0.11671
23	98848	0.01430	-0.02959	0.05060	0.11465
24	98828	0.12617	0.03270	-0.09800	0.10591
25	98806	0.10598	0.02560	-0.00540	-0.07100
**** Average Data ****					
26	44328	0.00137	0.02840	0.15863	0.14995
27	55554	-0.00290	-0.06300	-0.05100	-0.03800
28	72103	-0.00390	-0.16449	-0.01300	-0.10205
29	83271	0.02970	-0.05986	-0.00790	-0.05000
30	98828	0.09021	0.01940	-0.02300	0.07440
**** Standard Deviation ****					
31	44328	0.10944	0.13102	0.10389	0.11228
32	55554	0.08480	0.01300	0.05990	0.10863
33	72103	0.07420	0.04420	0.04750	0.11004
34	83271	0.06820	0.05030	0.03670	0.09020
35	98828	0.05560	0.02790	0.06470	0.08120

APPENDIX B

Orifice Flowmeter Performance
for a Header H342-100/0-1 with a 19-Tube Tube Bundle

Meters in the Outlet Pipe #1
with the Outlet #1 Opened and the Outlet #2 Closed

Tube Bundle Entrance Location, $Z= 4.26D$

Tube Bundle Exit Location, $Z= 6.2D$

Water Temperature = $21.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Gage Pressure = 138 kPa (20 PSI)

Water Density = 997.88 kg/m^3

Water Kinematic Viscosity = 9.71958×10^{-7}

Meter Tube Diameter, $D= 52.5\text{ mm (2.07")}$

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
a Header H342-100/0-1 with a 19-Tube Bundle at 6.2D
and Beta = 0.3995169

Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 8.92, C/D= 2.72
Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 21 mm (0.827")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	22520	-0.47277	-0.36004	-0.47485	-0.48338
2	22524	-0.43597	-0.45856	-0.44662	-0.45172
3	22532	-0.38881	-0.38556	-0.37857	-0.52933
4	22515	-0.45036	-0.41585	-0.44744	-0.47696
5	22516	-0.37589	-0.39867	-0.41851	-0.46351
6	28945	-0.52198	-0.47407	-0.49958	-0.56505
7	28932	-0.49581	-0.49881	-0.52306	-0.57226
8	28940	-0.48166	-0.44628	-0.50080	-0.52812
9	28926	-0.55529	-0.53158	-0.55653	-0.59134
10	28937	-0.45931	-0.43467	-0.52582	-0.51390
11	36191	-0.53631	-0.55319	-0.59383	-0.58785
12	36187	-0.54042	-0.53551	-0.53519	-0.57743
13	36167	-0.59094	-0.52365	-0.60775	-0.60220
14	36176	-0.57841	-0.49286	-0.57920	-0.61406
15	36171	-0.56378	-0.51613	-0.59445	-0.62198
16	44380	-0.60810	-0.58338	-0.62173	-0.61535
17	44406	-0.56437	-0.56130	-0.56354	-0.60369
18	44399	-0.57558	-0.55709	-0.56423	-0.60369
19	44404	-0.55113	-0.52144	-0.55233	-0.61532
20	44413	-0.55698	-0.54094	-0.57060	-0.56249
21	55481	-0.55002	-0.55360	-0.55132	-0.58678
22	55443	-0.62228	-0.56839	-0.62517	-0.60476
23	55458	-0.58810	-0.56182	-0.62273	-0.64252
24	55504	-0.54548	-0.54208	-0.54478	-0.58888
25	55474	-0.54791	-0.51766	-0.57632	-0.58991
		****	Average Data	****	
26	22521	-0.42477	-0.40374	-0.43319	-0.48098
27	28936	-0.50281	-0.47708	-0.52116	-0.55413
28	36178	-0.56197	-0.52427	-0.58208	-0.60072
29	44400	-0.57123	-0.55283	-0.57448	-0.60010
30	55472	-0.57075	-0.54872	-0.58406	-0.60256
		****	Standard Deviation	****	
31	22521	0.04110	0.03680	0.03640	0.02970
32	28936	0.03710	0.03930	0.02310	0.03210
33	36178	0.02350	0.02250	0.02801	0.01820
34	44400	0.02240	0.02310	0.02710	0.02170
35	55472	0.03350	0.01980	0.03800	0.02330

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 with a 19-Tube Bundle at 6.2D
 and Beta = 0.3995169

Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 14.73, C/D= 8.53
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 21 mm (0.827")

		$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$			
		At Pressure Tap Positions			
No.	Re	0°	90°	180°	270°
1	22198	-0.11898	-0.05561	-0.02600	-0.10959
2	22155	-0.09800	-0.10804	-0.01100	-0.08000
3	22167	-0.08500	-0.04000	-0.00210	-0.06700
4	22179	-0.06200	0.06060	0.01220	-0.13233
5	22189	-0.02200	-0.10097	-0.06200	-0.09400
6	28981	-0.13642	-0.09900	-0.08500	-0.18313
7	28980	-0.09500	-0.04900	-0.02800	-0.11144
8	28967	-0.16202	-0.11601	-0.15569	-0.15532
9	28978	-0.14196	-0.07900	-0.05400	-0.16425
10	28972	-0.09400	-0.03400	-0.06700	-0.12727
11	36120	-0.14603	-0.04700	-0.07500	-0.16538
12	36120	-0.12412	-0.10827	-0.12986	-0.18512
13	36105	-0.17797	-0.11180	-0.13684	-0.21677
14	36087	-0.21471	-0.17467	-0.16031	-0.23086
15	36103	-0.18908	-0.13313	-0.06800	-0.19491
16	44555	-0.22899	-0.18952	-0.18746	-0.23435
17	44528	-0.24810	-0.17601	-0.19762	-0.21763
18	44542	-0.18018	-0.12516	-0.14451	-0.18243
19	44532	-0.22296	-0.17862	-0.18281	-0.23382
20	44510	-0.27807	-0.25913	-0.24624	-0.27145
21	55575	-0.26756	-0.23005	-0.20491	-0.26935
22	55589	-0.25472	-0.18137	-0.16195	-0.21095
23	55608	-0.20364	-0.16958	-0.13149	-0.19908
24	55573	-0.25055	-0.21035	-0.20308	-0.25756
25	55587	-0.23254	-0.22305	-0.20996	-0.24143
**** Average Data ****					
26	22178	-0.07700	-0.04900	-0.01794	-0.09700
27	28976	-0.12595	-0.07500	-0.07800	-0.14828
28	36107	-0.17038	-0.11504	-0.11408	-0.19861
29	44533	-0.23166	-0.18569	-0.19173	-0.22792
30	55586	-0.24180	-0.20289	-0.18228	-0.23568
**** Standard Deviation ****					
31	22178	0.03700	0.06770	0.02850	0.02580
32	28976	0.03010	0.03400	0.04820	0.02880
33	36107	0.03550	0.04500	0.04030	0.02560
34	44533	0.03580	0.04786	0.03640	0.03210
35	55586	0.02460	0.02620	0.03415	0.02980

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 with a 19-Tube Bundle at 6.2D
 and Beta = 0.3995169
 Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 20.54, C/D= 14.34
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 21 mm (0.827")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	22377	-0.03200	0.00685	0.05090	-0.02000
2	22380	0.09450	0.04200	0.09450	0.04370
3	22396	0.04930	0.07130	0.06300	0.00558
4	22381	-0.00570	0.05760	0.10638	0.05720
5	22399	0.01490	0.03200	0.07100	0.02120
6	28940	-0.05900	0.02510	0.03030	0.03580
7	28943	-0.03400	0.03840	0.04190	0.01300
8	28938	0.00725	0.05210	0.05770	-0.03600
9	28950	0.02735	0.09290	0.06880	0.05414
10	28941	0.05930	0.06500	0.08290	-0.01489
11	36179	-0.05100	-0.01900	-0.02100	-0.03400
12	36161	-0.02500	-0.00380	-0.00190	-0.04900
13	36164	-0.01300	0.01670	0.02060	0.06540
14	36154	-0.07300	0.02890	0.03700	-0.02400
15	36163	0.02237	0.05080	0.04790	0.00072
16	44477	-0.07000	-0.05500	-0.02064	-0.04100
17	44470	-0.01652	0.00103	0.02100	-0.06300
18	44461	-0.09623	-0.04600	-0.02400	-0.07200
19	44457	-0.05000	-0.01100	0.00311	-0.09069
20	44472	-0.03388	-0.00340	0.00180	-0.03500
21	55514	-0.06934	-0.07200	-0.03700	-0.06900
22	55532	-0.03800	-0.07800	-0.06012	-0.05600
23	55513	-0.07900	-0.03600	-0.02296	-0.09600
24	55536	-0.01000	-0.03300	-0.01700	-0.07600
25	55528	-0.01800	-0.02200	-0.03100	-0.01800
**** Average Data ****					
26	22386	0.02410	0.04220	0.07710	0.02150
27	28942	0.00007	0.05490	0.05630	0.01040
28	36164	-0.02800	0.01460	0.01650	-0.00810
29	44468	-0.05300	-0.02300	-0.00370	-0.06000
30	55525	-0.04300	-0.04800	-0.03400	-0.06309
**** Standard Deviation ****					
31	22386	0.04940	0.02460	0.02290	0.03070
32	28942	0.04740	0.02610	0.02090	0.03650
33	36164	0.03650	0.02760	0.02830	0.04490
34	44468	0.03100	0.02570	0.01860	0.02280
35	55525	0.03040	0.02512	0.01660	0.02890

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
a Header H342-100/0-1 with a 19-Tube Bundle at 6.2D
and Beta = 0.3995169
Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 26.35, C/D= 20.15
Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 21 mm (0.827")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	22395	0.03920	0.06160	0.11693	0.03870
2	22375	0.07400	0.08960	0.17824	0.05250
3	22381	0.08800	0.13846	0.13485	0.09480
4	22373	0.11217	0.10208	0.14194	0.08160
5	22374	0.05850	0.11660	0.15285	0.08540
6	28892	0.07570	0.13241	0.13385	0.08280
7	28879	0.10706	0.11917	0.17782	0.09570
8	28855	-0.01400	0.06440	0.11264	0.01170
9	28873	0.01310	0.08310	0.18740	0.02430
10	28856	0.03930	0.10274	0.14661	0.04280
11	36211	0.03070	0.07140	0.12400	0.01460
12	36209	-0.02000	0.07910	0.11736	0.00181
13	36197	0.01840	0.11209	0.11281	-0.00300
14	36224	0.06310	0.12611	0.14595	0.06110
15	36235	0.08120	0.07570	0.15473	0.04350
16	44452	-0.02900	0.02929	0.05140	0.00964
17	44474	0.05710	0.04940	0.10638	0.03890
18	44453	0.01010	-0.00360	0.05920	-0.02800
19	44462	0.01870	0.06490	0.10118	0.00400
20	44470	0.03450	0.08510	0.09694	-0.00450
21	55521	0.02150	-0.01300	0.03520	-0.02000
22	55538	0.04850	0.04209	0.04340	0.01480
23	55531	-0.00840	0.03030	0.04690	-0.03283
24	55552	0.01320	0.00745	0.06420	0.00606
25	55537	0.03750	0.06520	0.08260	0.04390
**** Average Data ****					
26	22380	0.07440	0.10165	0.14495	0.07060
27	28871	0.04434	0.10036	0.15166	0.05140
28	36215	0.03470	0.09290	0.13097	0.02340
29	44462	0.01830	0.04500	0.08300	0.00410
30	55536	0.02250	0.02630	0.05447	0.00237
**** Standard Deviation ****					
31	22380	0.02700	0.02890	0.02280	0.02390
32	28871	0.04796	0.02710	0.03090	0.03630
33	36215	0.03940	0.02460	0.01820	0.02770
34	44462	0.03180	0.03390	0.02550	0.02399
35	55536	0.02200	0.03040	0.01890	0.03010

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 with a 19-Tube Bundle at 6.2D
 and Beta = 0.3995169
 Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 37.97, C/D= 31.77
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 21 mm (0.827")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	22228	0.07320	0.13435	0.12586	-0.01900
2	22218	0.01500	0.10599	0.04600	-0.06900
3	22238	0.06090	0.06280	0.17154	0.03330
4	22223	0.09800	0.07280	0.13336	0.00696
5	22211	0.05350	0.02080	0.10216	0.10185
6	28884	0.03210	0.13174	0.16409	-0.01757
7	28881	0.02440	0.09118	0.15124	0.06050
8	28855	0.05540	0.04160	0.08280	0.03350
9	28867	-0.00710	0.05140	0.02690	-0.05000
10	28865	-0.01000	-0.00092	-0.00720	-0.06600
11	36123	0.03045	-0.02400	0.06380	-0.02568
12	36134	0.00850	0.03340	0.03700	0.01650
13	36118	-0.00300	0.07830	0.05060	0.02890
14	36108	-0.01500	0.01710	0.01970	-0.06969
15	36096	-0.02400	-0.05600	0.02970	-0.04500
16	44546	0.00197	0.07988	0.09290	0.01590
17	44542	-0.00860	0.02063	0.05830	-0.01200
18	44546	0.04170	0.06970	0.08890	-0.02400
19	44508	-0.02063	-0.00460	0.01270	-0.05420
20	44522	0.02330	0.08540	0.05890	0.06310
21	55666	0.04280	0.07110	0.07420	-0.00720
22	55653	-0.00300	-0.02900	0.03600	-0.03900
23	55645	-0.02100	-0.00710	0.04160	-0.05000
24	55689	0.02210	0.04230	0.06670	0.03630
25	55661	-0.01200	0.02800	0.04480	0.00207
**** Average Data ****					
26	22224	0.06030	0.07934	0.11598	0.01080
27	28871	0.01710	0.06300	0.08360	-0.00800
28	36116	-0.00064	0.00973	0.04040	-0.01900
29	44533	0.00754	0.05020	0.06240	-0.00240
30	55663	0.00578	0.02120	0.05280	-0.01400
**** Standard Deviation ****					
31	22224	0.03060	0.04320	0.04580	0.06337
32	28871	0.03030	0.05030	0.07490	0.05400
33	36116	0.02110	0.05180	0.01720	0.04120
34	44533	0.02490	0.03980	0.03190	0.04430
35	55663	0.02610	0.03980	0.01640	0.03710

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
a Header H342-100/0-1 with a 19-Tube Bundle at 6.2D
and Beta = 0.3995169

Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 55.44, C/D= 49.2
Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 21 mm (0.827")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	22394	0.09020	0.10947	0.09020	-0.04300
2	22376	0.03520	0.02380	0.07000	0.02340
3	22383	0.01960	0.08130	0.10086	-0.06700
4	22386	0.06310	-0.05500	-0.02000	0.07000
5	22385	0.03190	0.01000	0.00816	-0.00420
6	28945	0.00981	0.00452	0.02090	-0.01000
7	28928	-0.01169	-0.02100	-0.03800	-0.03000
8	28948	0.02840	0.02210	0.01820	-0.03700
9	28910	-0.01600	0.02450	-0.01000	-0.05000
10	28937	0.00089	0.01120	0.04280	-0.08000
11	36039	0.01500	0.02070	0.03950	0.00607
12	36008	-0.01608	-0.08500	-0.04700	-0.09800
13	36019	-0.02700	0.00990	-0.00860	-0.07000
14	36006	-0.03446	-0.03000	-0.04291	-0.05700
15	36024	-0.00560	0.05500	-0.00830	-0.03800
16	44495	0.02250	0.04980	0.01271	-0.03400
17	44491	0.00095	-0.05300	-0.03800	-0.08900
18	44494	-0.00770	-0.01000	-0.00870	-0.07500
19	44458	-0.01600	-0.09500	-0.11156	-0.09600
20	44491	-0.02500	-0.06100	-0.04600	-0.09300
21	55809	0.01890	0.01550	0.01540	-0.03500
22	55774	-0.00720	-0.03500	-0.02000	-0.07000
23	55786	-0.01300	-0.03000	-0.03400	-0.04200
24	55767	-0.00063	-0.09400	-0.06100	-0.09300
25	55773	-0.02400	0.00537	-0.02200	-0.07500
**** Average Data ****					
26	22385	0.04800	0.03410	0.04790	-0.00400
27	28934	0.00217	0.00817	0.00473	-0.04300
28	36019	-0.01400	-0.00580	-0.01400	-0.05100
29	44486	-0.00400	-0.03400	-0.03818	-0.07700
30	55782	-0.00520	-0.02800	-0.02400	-0.06500
**** Standard Deviation ****					
31	22385	0.02840	0.06420	0.05630	0.05450
32	28934	0.01770	0.01840	0.03280	0.02950
33	36019	0.01960	0.05390	0.03471	0.03860
34	44486	0.01700	0.05560	0.04600	0.02540
35	55782	0.01581	0.04294	0.02734	0.02500

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
a Header H342-100/0-1 with a 19-Tube Bundle at 6.2D
and Beta = 0.5990338

Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 8.92, C/D= 2.72
Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 31.5 mm (1.24")

		$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$			
		At Pressure Tap Positions			
No.	Re	0°	90°	180°	270°
1	36230	-1.46115	-1.36205	-1.48594	-1.64825
2	36236	-1.45765	-1.55325	-1.54058	-1.65583
3	36266	-1.44924	-1.44226	-1.52059	-1.57845
4	36235	-1.56522	-1.42818	-1.53340	-1.59095
5	36220	-1.43354	-1.52412	-1.51329	-1.74641
6	44728	-1.60727	-1.46109	-1.55236	-1.50938
7	44668	-1.65199	-1.55347	-1.68652	-1.69237
8	44659	-1.72665	-1.63641	-1.69809	-1.76820
9	44668	-1.57845	-1.60142	-1.74024	-1.70463
10	44673	-1.69851	-1.52583	-1.63922	-1.75369
11	56137	-1.68896	-1.68546	-1.70104	-1.60525
12	56137	-1.70322	-1.61271	-1.71093	-1.65150
13	56128	-1.76966	-1.58440	-1.72586	-1.63741
14	56125	-1.69680	-1.56022	-1.65366	-1.67238
15	56132	-1.67946	-1.53722	-1.70739	-1.69273
16	72459	-1.73642	-1.54698	-1.66218	-1.69749
17	72489	-1.68166	-1.66249	-1.68651	-1.75608
18	72472	-1.67499	-1.62599	-1.66029	-1.67705
19	72484	-1.67805	-1.58868	-1.63992	-1.64136
20	72482	-1.63838	-1.70123	-1.67639	-1.73892
21	83300	-1.62505	-1.53745	-1.60124	-1.64513
22	83278	-1.69956	-1.68152	-1.62485	-1.72761
23	83290	-1.65782	-1.56098	-1.60461	-1.69760
24	83273	-1.64925	-1.60805	-1.66286	-1.70716
25	83277	-1.62446	-1.58997	-1.67004	-1.72917
		****	Average Data	****	
26	36237	-1.47336	-1.46198	-1.51877	-1.64398
27	44679	-1.65258	-1.55564	-1.66329	-1.68566
28	56132	-1.70763	-1.59600	-1.69978	-1.65185
29	72477	-1.68191	-1.62508	-1.66506	-1.70210
30	83284	-1.65123	-1.59550	-1.63272	-1.70136
		****	Standard Deviation	****	
31	36237	0.05240	0.07690	0.02130	0.06640
32	44679	0.06130	0.06750	0.07120	0.10312
33	56132	0.03580	0.05740	0.02740	0.03340
34	72477	0.03400	0.06060	0.01770	0.04640
35	83284	0.03070	0.05500	0.03210	0.03410

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 with a 19-Tube Bundle at 6.2D
 and Beta = 0.5990338

Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 14.73, C/D= 8.53
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 31.5 mm (1.24")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	36173	-0.32167	-0.33639	-0.19509	-0.39118
2	36191	-0.27566	-0.27777	-0.11957	-0.35649
3	36180	-0.22903	-0.51321	-0.12749	-0.38240
4	36180	-0.18279	-0.31157	-0.09500	-0.23941
5	36182	-0.25055	-0.51584	-0.09700	-0.29694
6	44446	-0.37379	-0.39891	-0.33567	-0.50871
7	44445	-0.34306	-0.61848	-0.28243	-0.41215
8	44486	-0.31619	-0.44522	-0.23116	-0.30317
9	44440	-0.44427	-0.35379	-0.27052	-0.27229
10	44458	-0.29701	-0.50333	-0.22096	-0.22140
11	55678	-0.36723	-0.36575	-0.31482	-0.39919
12	55679	-0.35540	-0.33507	-0.39826	-0.48674
13	55675	-0.33389	-0.45599	-0.35880	-0.40337
14	55663	-0.37549	-0.41411	-0.31109	-0.39276
15	55638	-0.45691	-0.38344	-0.39454	-0.55426
16	72205	-0.43647	-0.47152	-0.38206	-0.43908
17	72230	-0.42383	-0.48842	-0.36762	-0.43726
18	72209	-0.42884	-0.48321	-0.39088	-0.40865
19	72214	-0.44778	-0.45830	-0.37699	-0.45490
20	72199	-0.45921	-0.42719	-0.40776	-0.44834
21	83224	-0.48859	-0.57900	-0.41529	-0.40224
22	83214	-0.42647	-0.56120	-0.37222	-0.39467
23	83119	-0.45768	-0.53625	-0.43373	-0.46376
24	83043	-0.46184	-0.55294	-0.44441	-0.44878
25	83047	-0.42147	-0.51471	-0.40337	-0.41566
**** Average Data ****					
26	36181	-0.25193	-0.39096	-0.12679	-0.33328
27	44455	-0.35487	-0.46395	-0.26815	-0.34354
28	55667	-0.37779	-0.39087	-0.35550	-0.44726
29	72212	-0.43923	-0.46574	-0.38507	-0.43764
30	83129	-0.45122	-0.54881	-0.41380	-0.42502
**** Standard Deviation ****					
31	36181	0.05180	0.11468	0.04060	0.06410
32	44455	0.05750	0.10266	0.04550	0.11567
33	55667	0.04670	0.04630	0.04170	0.07090
34	72212	0.01425	0.02460	0.01510	0.01770
35	83129	0.02790	0.02530	0.02760	0.02940

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
a Header H342-100/0-1 with a 19-Tube Bundle at 6.2D
and Beta = 0.5990338
Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 20.54, C/D= 14.34
Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 31.5 mm (1.24")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	36144	-0.03200	0.14888	0.14570	0.00655
2	36169	0.04648	0.17369	0.19766	0.13223
3	36150	0.09580	0.14922	0.22798	0.07140
4	36123	0.14645	-0.05500	0.16031	0.10683
5	36135	0.02540	0.03860	0.15153	0.15893
6	44555	0.03732	0.05830	0.13052	0.10567
7	44550	0.01310	0.13053	0.11988	0.07650
8	44562	0.13493	0.15170	0.11628	0.12031
9	44551	0.07140	0.19700	0.12255	0.09510
10	44545	0.08980	0.21712	0.12361	0.05750
11	55503	-0.01900	0.12534	0.10824	0.05610
12	55478	0.01217	0.01643	0.07840	-0.04900
13	55523	0.06030	0.15103	0.17672	0.06870
14	55493	0.02520	0.15462	0.09770	0.00864
15	55547	0.07571	0.13140	0.19480	0.09810
16	72089	0.08609	-0.01400	0.10679	0.02140
17	72042	-0.03000	-0.02000	0.06640	-0.06600
18	72071	0.04090	0.05660	0.12524	0.01880
19	72055	0.00758	0.07622	0.08180	-0.07900
20	72077	0.06040	0.02600	0.08790	-0.01000
21	83421	-0.02900	0.04120	0.07513	-0.00940
22	83408	0.00372	-0.01400	0.05270	-0.06600
23	83376	0.00679	-0.02500	-0.00470	-0.03000
24	83392	0.05740	0.01770	0.06010	-0.00490
25	83436	-0.05400	0.09140	0.10801	-0.03900
**** Average Data ****					
26	36144	0.05635	0.09120	0.17664	0.09520
27	44553	0.06930	0.15093	0.12256	0.09100
28	55509	0.03080	0.11576	0.13116	0.03650
29	72067	0.03200	0.02510	0.09360	-0.02500
30	83407	-0.00310	0.02220	0.05830	-0.03200
**** Standard Deviation ****					
31	36144	0.06830	0.09650	0.03490	0.05920
32	44553	0.04720	0.06230	0.00531	0.02450
33	55509	0.03770	0.05670	0.05094	0.05730
34	72067	0.04520	0.04240	0.02270	0.04650
35	83407	0.04230	0.04640	0.04080	0.02520

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 with a 19-Tube Bundle at 6.2D
 and Beta = 0.5990338
 Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 26.35, C/D= 20.15
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 31.5 mm (1.24")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	36070	0.33321	0.39524	0.53035	0.37825
2	36067	0.38931	0.37475	0.45674	0.25659
3	36026	0.23391	0.32677	0.42968	0.42118
4	36015	0.29696	0.34381	0.44176	0.28596
5	36028	0.35581	0.22219	0.45008	0.48119
6	44390	0.22858	0.46779	0.30687	0.27819
7	44354	0.25153	0.19274	0.30987	0.23404
8	44390	0.32257	0.50932	0.42987	0.39403
9	44370	0.26519	0.46529	0.39337	0.30804
10	44396	0.27517	0.35878	0.38142	0.36724
11	55579	0.18679	0.25442	0.25957	0.20325
12	55575	0.21033	0.35512	0.30008	0.13026
13	55568	0.25906	0.30588	0.33743	0.19518
14	55582	0.22875	0.24051	0.36521	0.17997
15	55581	0.20414	0.23111	0.38783	0.19850
16	72270	0.15438	0.21566	0.21097	0.09990
17	72271	0.19714	0.18235	0.23221	0.13921
18	72315	0.21554	0.25239	0.26337	0.10453
19	72278	0.22867	0.21196	0.28542	0.11997
20	72293	0.21369	0.21077	0.31597	0.14042
21	83165	0.13944	0.25935	0.24307	0.14619
22	83181	0.20593	0.24840	0.27288	0.15536
23	83188	0.17356	0.29918	0.30279	0.18533
24	83166	0.15639	0.23100	0.22651	0.13498
25	83176	0.24141	0.24691	0.31753	0.18341
**** Average Data ****					
26	36041	0.32183	0.33254	0.46171	0.36462
27	44380	0.26860	0.39879	0.36428	0.31631
28	55577	0.21781	0.27741	0.33002	0.18143
29	72285	0.20188	0.21463	0.26160	0.12081
30	83175	0.18335	0.25696	0.27256	0.16105
**** Standard Deviation ****					
31	36041	0.05920	0.06690	0.03930	0.09350
32	44380	0.03480	0.12771	0.05396	0.06480
33	55577	0.02760	0.05220	0.05120	0.02990
34	72285	0.02869	0.02470	0.04160	0.01890
35	83175	0.04070	0.02560	0.03840	0.02240

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 with a 19-Tube Bundle at 6.2D
 and Beta = 0.5990338

Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 37.97, C/D= 31.77
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 31.5 mm (1.24")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	36225	0.13695	0.09720	0.23502	0.15404
2	36227	0.22555	0.03549	0.23162	-0.00290
3	36229	0.25082	0.24712	0.22318	0.19449
4	36213	0.30257	0.29213	0.32507	0.08130
5	36208	0.18630	0.35022	0.12277	0.26128
6	44413	0.20684	0.03480	0.09440	0.17361
7	44450	0.30924	0.23571	0.20684	0.04390
8	44421	0.26094	0.30054	0.18881	0.11180
9	44422	0.18200	0.15081	0.11362	0.24290
10	44424	0.15431	0.39772	0.25235	0.18904
11	55435	0.16678	0.10383	0.13846	0.23306
12	55413	0.14808	0.17412	0.20044	0.12057
13	55436	0.21686	0.04220	0.23366	0.03110
14	55434	0.24855	0.26923	0.21908	0.08740
15	55396	0.15131	0.16606	0.16816	0.05750
16	72109	0.12509	0.23072	0.24135	0.13267
17	72084	0.14606	0.17012	0.18157	0.12282
18	72067	0.17768	0.05980	0.18667	0.09000
19	72091	0.16539	0.12760	0.19405	0.09360
20	72072	0.15347	0.11477	0.20581	0.08270
21	83400	0.14934	0.27528	0.18885	0.11452
22	83395	0.15837	0.25966	0.22052	0.27865
23	83383	0.14174	0.20191	0.19377	0.14677
24	83373	0.13674	0.15906	0.17535	0.05550
25	83382	0.18698	0.15481	0.15591	0.13700
		****	Average Data	****	
26	36220	0.22043	0.20443	0.22753	0.13764
27	44426	0.22266	0.22393	0.17121	0.15226
28	55423	0.18631	0.15108	0.19195	0.10593
29	72085	0.15353	0.14060	0.20189	0.10455
30	83386	0.15463	0.21015	0.18688	0.14647
		****	Standard Deviation	****	
31	36220	0.06290	0.13319	0.07169	0.10218
32	44426	0.06215	0.13895	0.06580	0.07670
33	55423	0.04420	0.08490	0.03860	0.07840
34	72085	0.02010	0.06370	0.02370	0.02166
35	83386	0.01980	0.05560	0.02377	0.08190

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 with a 19-Tube Bundle at 6.2D
 and Beta = 0.5990338
 Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 55.44, C/D= 49.20
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 31.5 mm (1.24")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	36129	0.01820	0.13739	0.17674	0.16797
2	36113	0.04100	0.09440	0.16827	0.10083
3	36073	0.01910	0.04003	-0.02900	-0.02000
4	36094	0.08860	-0.02000	0.12959	0.08180
5	36095	0.07925	-0.12791	0.08380	-0.06300
6	44436	0.06260	0.04339	-0.01800	-0.07400
7	44449	-0.05232	0.00070	0.05940	-0.15063
8	44448	-0.08200	0.13899	-0.10641	-0.33732
9	44459	0.00367	-0.00160	0.07100	0.01170
10	44454	0.03440	-0.00350	0.06010	-0.13301
11	55553	0.06470	0.02390	0.00221	-0.10305
12	55550	0.02490	-0.08900	0.02956	-0.09479
13	55533	-0.05000	-0.10052	-0.07200	-0.16101
14	55524	-0.00970	-0.15716	-0.02600	-0.18208
15	55525	0.00657	-0.13180	0.04440	-0.03100
16	72261	0.05460	0.00784	0.06430	0.00778
17	72173	-0.02300	-0.08800	-0.05100	-0.05500
18	72136	0.01280	-0.01500	-0.02000	-0.05500
19	72184	-0.01700	-0.03800	0.01930	-0.04100
20	72176	-0.05100	-0.06400	-0.03655	-0.07400
21	83136	0.02200	0.03810	0.06540	-0.01000
22	83113	-0.00910	-0.01091	0.01140	0.05820
23	83142	0.01050	0.07040	0.07010	0.04230
24	83150	-0.00800	-0.04900	-0.01700	0.04260
25	83137	-0.02900	0.03070	-0.04000	-0.01200
**** Average Data ****					
26	36101	0.04940	0.02470	0.10590	0.05340
27	44449	-0.00680	0.03560	0.01330	-0.13669
28	55537	0.00532	-0.09100	-0.00430	-0.11442
29	72186	-0.00480	-0.03900	-0.00480	-0.04300
30	83135	-0.00280	0.01590	0.01790	0.02420
**** Standard Deviation ****					
31	36101	0.03320	0.10357	0.08350	0.09357
32	44449	0.06000	0.06100	0.07570	0.12881
33	55537	0.04570	0.06930	0.04630	0.05950
34	72186	0.03980	0.03790	0.04620	0.03030
35	83135	0.02020	0.04640	0.04900	0.03280

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 with a 19-Tube Bundle at 6.2D
 and Beta = 0.7487923

Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 8.92, C/D= 2.72
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 39.4 mm (1.55")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	44540	-2.90613	-3.22274	-3.24892	-2.97343
2	44561	-3.01263	-3.17986	-3.04817	-3.17288
3	44535	-3.04934	-3.25346	-3.28921	-2.89987
4	44558	-3.13494	-3.34015	-3.01971	-3.09928
5	44531	-3.06801	-3.09309	-3.04914	-3.02631
6	55448	-3.00413	-3.31062	-3.25594	-3.13825
7	55438	-3.04576	-3.16147	-3.20557	-3.10585
8	55421	-3.02267	-3.25169	-3.18453	-3.03195
9	55391	-3.07926	-3.34662	-3.23381	-2.87428
10	55397	-3.09604	-3.23001	-3.12815	-2.91353
11	72742	-3.18346	-3.16834	-3.25796	-3.06677
12	72759	-3.20562	-3.24425	-3.25844	-2.90406
13	72749	-3.23698	-3.14964	-3.22380	-2.75663
14	72744	-3.20577	-3.07610	-3.24760	-3.14117
15	72730	-3.21589	-3.13002	-3.29425	-2.93931
16	83206	-3.08389	-3.15238	-3.18444	-2.83213
17	83200	-3.20457	-3.14356	-3.13463	-3.05072
18	83201	-3.19072	-3.18806	-3.07721	-3.00579
19	83236	-3.26857	-3.09441	-3.13981	-2.85632
20	83204	-3.17120	-3.08176	-3.20347	-2.90469
21	98773	-3.13932	-3.04649	-3.18591	-3.25912
22	98767	-3.11451	-3.14465	-3.21537	-3.26038
23	98818	-3.14381	-3.02095	-3.20966	-3.22998
24	98835	-3.22170	-2.94939	-3.05398	-3.09245
25	98798	-3.14666	-2.99202	-3.15609	-3.22364
**** Average Data ****					
26	44545	-3.03421	-3.21787	-3.13103	-3.03436
27	55419	-3.04957	-3.26008	-3.20150	-3.01276
28	72745	-3.20955	-3.15360	-3.25641	-2.96150
29	83209	-3.18381	-3.13204	-3.14791	-2.92993
30	98798	-3.15322	-3.03069	-3.16410	-3.21311
**** Standard Deviation ****					
31	44545	0.08430	0.09140	0.12717	0.10667
32	55419	0.03770	0.07180	0.04950	0.11657
33	72745	0.01940	0.06140	0.02530	0.14921
34	83209	0.06690	0.04350	0.04920	0.09470
35	98798	0.04080	0.07280	0.06560	0.06910

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 with a 19-Tube Bundle at 6.2D
 and Beta = 0.7487923

Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 14.73, C/D= 8.53
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 39.4 mm (1.55")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	44563	-0.77383	-0.75390	-0.50606	-0.52620
2	44536	-0.58357	-0.50749	-0.44279	-0.61020
3	44526	-0.72386	-0.67769	-0.42438	-0.68810
4	44534	-0.64333	-0.71677	-0.29781	-0.48753
5	44538	-0.50342	-0.73582	-0.40152	-0.59140
6	55772	-0.79213	-0.82800	-0.63801	-0.75251
7	55836	-0.57506	-0.89235	-0.37801	-0.83636
8	55751	-0.72555	-0.74702	-0.71557	-0.65027
9	55774	-0.65534	-0.64508	-0.51114	-0.78313
10	55728	-0.62535	-0.97800	-0.49409	-0.88367
11	72341	-0.63729	-0.73329	-0.62551	-0.83006
12	72313	-0.64085	-0.77787	-0.72367	-0.66569
13	72306	-0.73445	-0.69854	-0.65432	-0.80283
14	72335	-0.65550	-0.86911	-0.60314	-0.75440
15	72333	-0.70968	-0.83231	-0.57336	-0.88307
16	83312	-0.67463	-0.58747	-0.69118	-0.74148
17	83315	-0.67499	-0.77666	-0.62104	-0.75870
18	83272	-0.70463	-0.59729	-0.64626	-0.79731
19	83294	-0.70621	-0.64449	-0.65777	-0.78976
20	83282	-0.73658	-0.57980	-0.67431	-0.90035
21	98575	-0.75773	-0.61535	-0.56573	-0.58309
22	98595	-0.65736	-0.59919	-0.56346	-0.78387
23	98644	-0.71866	-0.54158	-0.55046	-0.66738
24	98611	-0.72053	-0.60007	-0.58663	-0.73951
25	98657	-0.70551	-0.67202	-0.50826	-0.64045
**** Average Data ****					
26	44539	-0.64559	-0.67832	-0.41452	-0.58068
27	55772	-0.67469	-0.81809	-0.54736	-0.78119
28	72326	-0.67556	-0.78222	-0.63599	-0.78722
29	83295	-0.69941	-0.63714	-0.65811	-0.79752
30	98617	-0.71195	-0.60564	-0.55490	-0.68286
**** Standard Deviation ****					
31	44539	0.10813	0.09970	0.07620	0.07750
32	55772	0.08490	0.12856	0.13111	0.08890
33	72326	0.04374	0.06990	0.05710	0.08250
34	83295	0.02550	0.08216	0.02677	0.06160
35	98617	0.03610	0.04660	0.02870	0.07970

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
a Header H342-100/0-1 with a 19-Tube Bundle at 6.2D
and Beta = 0.7487923

Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 20.54, C/D= 14.34
Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 39.4 mm (1.55")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	44497	0.22325	0.30932	0.43488	0.46188
2	44520	0.29751	0.42471	0.50134	0.39343
3	44516	0.41247	0.19290	0.57561	0.35346
4	44533	0.32301	0.49105	0.52797	0.37273
5	44514	0.25644	0.24813	0.46668	0.23090
6	55570	0.21375	0.07640	0.38799	0.14187
7	55578	0.11187	0.25768	0.42143	0.10346
8	55599	0.27531	0.35982	0.42288	0.23897
9	55592	0.15657	0.30348	0.47513	0.16046
10	55567	0.24559	0.22656	0.37984	0.02420
11	71883	0.13522	0.36236	0.34347	0.27454
12	71909	0.06330	0.19853	0.41772	0.18061
13	71895	0.14832	0.30893	0.41031	0.32936
14	71930	0.19077	0.23471	0.38175	0.21323
15	71900	0.13775	0.08640	0.47103	0.36933
16	83068	0.17413	0.12201	0.34751	0.17620
17	83095	0.08520	0.23709	0.37380	0.01660
18	83113	0.12274	0.18784	0.37186	0.22560
19	83109	0.21914	0.23552	0.44076	0.16632
20	83070	0.14109	0.31789	0.39256	0.24209
21	98933	0.15791	0.33718	0.34591	0.23329
22	98969	0.06560	0.31967	0.36659	0.09900
23	98934	0.15174	0.26962	0.42811	0.19973
24	98968	0.10240	0.25466	0.37515	0.07030
25	98927	0.18388	0.19229	0.45397	0.16791
**** Average Data ****					
26	44516	0.30253	0.33322	0.50130	0.36249
27	55581	0.20062	0.24478	0.41746	0.13379
28	71903	0.13507	0.23819	0.40486	0.27341
29	83091	0.14846	0.22006	0.38529	0.16536
30	98946	0.13230	0.27468	0.39396	0.15405
**** Standard Deviation ****					
31	44516	0.07220	0.12307	0.05420	0.08430
32	55581	0.06630	0.10643	0.03730	0.07840
33	71903	0.04580	0.10626	0.04710	0.07860
34	83091	0.05092	0.07200	0.03470	0.08910
35	98946	0.04780	0.05720	0.04540	0.06850

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
a Header H342-100/0-1 with a 19-Tube Bundle at 6.2D
and Beta = 0.7487923

Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 26.35, C/D= 20.15
Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 39.4 mm (1.55")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	44444	0.57060	0.45976	0.62477	0.74749
2	44420	0.60236	0.54257	0.69747	0.58261
3	44424	0.63017	0.72500	0.74081	0.39402
4	44405	0.63630	0.32553	0.65118	0.56537
5	44445	0.64133	0.37806	0.78361	0.51686
6	55625	0.48533	0.31070	0.53282	0.41507
7	55649	0.56206	0.22542	0.51797	0.33048
8	55641	0.42978	0.57970	0.67279	0.36273
9	55616	0.47940	0.33013	0.52338	0.30239
10	55628	0.50670	0.61871	0.54631	0.58432
11	71816	0.42926	0.14198	0.60051	0.27924
12	71863	0.51698	0.37478	0.65513	0.45005
13	71863	0.35662	0.32421	0.58616	0.44286
14	71831	0.40403	0.43123	0.50114	0.17431
15	71913	0.46368	0.42296	0.59641	0.59369
16	83194	0.50012	0.52543	0.56896	0.48388
17	83159	0.43092	0.44646	0.53408	0.39641
18	83184	0.34642	0.24991	0.57782	0.33147
19	83176	0.45604	0.44730	0.62340	0.30730
20	83116	0.38907	0.32257	0.49297	0.25710
21	98598	0.38195	0.43480	0.56373	0.50383
22	98603	0.45853	0.25422	0.54559	0.35690
23	98650	0.49357	0.36741	0.62641	0.34295
24	98630	0.41111	0.45120	0.59743	0.48661
25	98564	0.32651	0.40130	0.56291	0.30163
		****	Average Data	****	
26	44428	0.61615	0.48618	0.69958	0.56128
27	55632	0.49265	0.41293	0.55866	0.39899
28	71857	0.43411	0.33904	0.58787	0.38804
29	83166	0.42450	0.39832	0.55945	0.35522
30	98609	0.41434	0.38179	0.57922	0.39840
		****	Standard Deviation	****	
31	44428	0.02970	0.15686	0.06450	0.12743
32	55632	0.04790	0.17510	0.06460	0.11178
33	71857	0.06030	0.11771	0.05520	0.16257
34	83166	0.05920	0.11006	0.04850	0.08730
35	98609	0.06480	0.07820	0.03100	0.09080

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 with a 19-Tube Bundle at 6.2D
 and Beta = 0.7487923

Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 37.97, C/D= 31.77
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 39.4 mm (1.55")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	44504	0.50952	0.23913	0.74489	0.40291
2	44528	0.47893	0.34309	0.65711	0.53623
3	44525	0.45549	0.39719	0.66642	0.47954
4	44525	0.31524	0.51881	0.59308	0.34789
5	44525	0.44406	0.60026	0.64942	0.50012
6	55658	0.36749	0.62314	0.45506	0.26346
7	55655	0.36602	0.12844	0.38684	0.17046
8	55645	0.40117	0.06940	0.35178	0.26379
9	55628	0.26237	-0.15292	0.32949	0.37012
10	55612	0.25807	0.53414	0.46304	0.12463
11	72063	0.17630	-0.19991	0.50983	0.26497
12	72120	0.30449	0.29929	0.42014	0.38946
13	72098	0.32558	0.37549	0.48395	0.31962
14	72110	0.30974	0.05700	0.43243	0.12823
15	72105	0.22381	0.46305	0.42803	0.20851
16	83132	0.28234	0.15729	0.42192	0.18465
17	83171	0.22787	0.19467	0.42106	0.20137
18	83051	0.31633	0.32692	0.40560	0.32066
19	83153	0.25607	0.32207	0.39881	0.23507
20	83140	0.34177	0.23903	0.42254	0.31845
21	99072	0.30627	0.30894	0.42810	0.40414
22	99030	0.21968	0.35016	0.42596	0.25160
23	99015	0.28443	0.39707	0.45757	0.32202
24	98981	0.34552	0.36509	0.42636	0.20037
25	99009	0.26502	0.40871	0.41847	0.30975
**** Average Data ****					
26	44521	0.44065	0.41970	0.66219	0.45334
27	55640	0.33103	0.24044	0.39724	0.23850
28	72099	0.26799	0.19917	0.45488	0.26216
29	83129	0.28488	0.24800	0.41398	0.25205
30	99022	0.28418	0.36599	0.43128	0.29757
**** Standard Deviation ****					
31	44521	0.07460	0.14250	0.05460	0.07640
32	55640	0.06580	0.32757	0.06012	0.09503
33	72099	0.06440	0.26891	0.04010	0.10038
34	83129	0.04610	0.07605	0.01080	0.06480
35	99022	0.04699	0.04000	0.01520	0.07650

Change in Orifice Meter Discharge Coefficients for
 a Header H342-100/0-1 with a 19-Tube Bundle at 6.2D
 and Beta = 0.7487923
 Orifice Plate Axial Position Z/D= 55.44, C/D= 49.20
 Orifice Plate: Hole Diameter, d= 39.4 mm (1.55")

No.	Re	$\Delta C_d[\%], (C_d/C_{d,s}-1)*100$ At Pressure Tap Positions			
		0°	90°	180°	270°
1	44664	0.03420	-0.35143	0.11689	0.28104
2	44630	-0.03300	0.26957	0.28564	-0.15390
3	44613	0.10249	-0.06500	0.16486	-0.00210
4	44617	0.07230	0.13202	0.21147	0.03030
5	44606	0.04932	-0.15831	0.06640	-0.28344
6	55524	-0.05600	-0.05100	0.17741	0.00187
7	55482	0.08270	0.24122	-0.03500	-0.55416
8	55530	0.09490	0.10560	0.21113	-0.13747
9	55506	0.01340	-0.05100	-0.04300	-0.26932
10	55490	-0.03500	-0.12546	0.11361	-0.21183
11	72154	-0.05800	-0.28101	0.17504	-0.27529
12	72116	-0.01300	-0.30977	0.15835	-0.07000
13	72139	0.05020	0.00810	0.16471	0.06700
14	72095	0.03090	-0.12431	0.07690	0.03740
15	72113	-0.05500	-0.14255	0.18374	0.20238
16	83258	-0.02300	0.20953	0.05860	-0.02400
17	83145	-0.01700	0.11918	0.14311	-0.11038
18	83153	-0.00860	0.08176	0.14250	-0.21535
19	83094	0.05030	-0.02000	0.13429	-0.24331
20	83088	-0.04400	0.04450	0.10966	-0.15842
21	99166	0.01060	0.10561	0.05610	0.04180
22	99142	-0.04266	-0.05800	0.15290	-0.10839
23	99206	0.01610	0.05530	0.17682	-0.04400
24	99191	0.01210	0.18084	0.21026	0.01950
25	99188	0.00731	0.06920	0.08870	-0.08600
		****	Average Data	****	
26	44626	0.04520	-0.03500	0.16906	-0.02600
27	55506	0.02000	0.02385	0.08490	-0.23418
28	72123	-0.00890	-0.16990	0.15175	-0.00940
29	83147	-0.00860	0.08510	0.11762	-0.15032
30	99179	0.00070	0.07060	0.13695	-0.03500
		****	Standard Deviation	****	
31	44626	0.05070	0.24361	0.08460	0.21203
32	55506	0.06770	0.14794	0.11792	0.20525
33	72123	0.04910	0.12895	0.04260	0.17965
34	83147	0.03590	0.08750	0.03662	0.08620
35	99179	0.02410	0.08650	0.06330	0.06502



APPENDIX C

Turbine Flow Meter Performance
for a Header H342-100/0-1
with and without a 19-tube bundle

Meters in the Outlet Pipe #1
with the Outlet #1 Opened and the Outlet #2 Fully Closed

Tube Bundle Entrance Location, $Z= 4.26D$
Tube Bundle Exit Location, $Z= 6.2D$
Water Temperature = $21.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
Gage Pressure = 138 kPa (20 PSI)
Water Density = 997.88 kg/m^3
Water Kinematic Viscosity = $9.71958 \cdot 10^{-7}$
Meter Tube Diameter, $D= 52.5\text{ mm (2.07")}$

Change in Turbine Meter Constant for
Header H342-100/0-1

$$\Delta S_t, [\%] = (S_t/S_{t,s} - 1) * 100$$

No.	Re (Z = 3.52 D)	ΔS_t	Re (Z = 9.32 D)	ΔS_t	Re (Z = 15.14 D)	ΔS_t
1	44420	0.31779	44531	0.35006	44513	0.30057
2	44414	0.37954	44531	0.34087	44457	0.30861
3	44399	0.34871	44552	0.41022	44498	0.26915
4	44433	0.39806	44555	0.37596	44480	0.27818
5	44399	0.33643	44558	0.39383	44483	0.28487
6	55426	0.37403	55604	0.37647	55664	0.26668
7	55424	0.35216	55605	0.40453	55659	0.28068
8	55477	0.31299	55653	0.41909	55670	0.27366
9	55442	0.43389	55644	0.35610	55638	0.29840
10	55407	0.35839	55673	0.39596	55639	0.30868
11	72157	0.41658	72170	0.40496	72146	0.28684
12	72141	0.36351	72138	0.36262	71894	0.29462
13	72145	0.32398	72170	0.39309	71728	0.26845
14	72193	0.43316	72165	0.37693	71695	0.29897
15	72185	0.29444	72172	0.42202	71681	0.30649
16	83371	0.41384	83087	0.40338	83247	0.29356
17	83277	0.36045	83105	0.43108	83251	0.30334
18	83349	0.39373	82993	0.39270	83251	0.30923
19	83370	0.31186	82863	0.41764	83312	0.28035
20	83365	0.28663	82904	0.36916	83263	0.31678
21	98478	0.41403	98512	0.41666	98630	0.29153
22	98507	0.35582	98562	0.40219	98634	0.33361
23	98447	0.39005	98504	0.38924	98630	0.30549
24	98482	0.33771	98520	0.42851	98650	0.31962
25	98502	0.38056	98515	0.37017	98643	0.31205
**** Average Data ****						
26	44413	0.35610	44545	0.37419	44486	0.28828
27	55435	0.36629	55636	0.39043	55654	0.28563
28	72164	0.36634	72163	0.39192	71829	0.29107
29	83346	0.35331	82990	0.40280	83265	0.30065
30	98483	0.37564	98523	0.40135	98637	0.31248
**** Standard Deviation ****						
31	44413	0.03250	44545	0.02910	44486	0.01610
32	55435	0.04395	55636	0.02460	55654	0.01740
33	72164	0.05910	72163	0.02330	71829	0.01440
34	83346	0.05360	82990	0.02380	83265	0.01410
35	98483	0.02970	98523	0.02290	98637	0.01570

Change in Turbine Meter Constant for
Header H342-100/0-1

$$\Delta S_t, [\%] = (S_t/S_{t,s} - 1) * 100$$

No.	Re (Z = 26.76 D)	ΔS_t	Re (Z = 38.38 D)	ΔS_t	Re (Z = 50.00 D)	ΔS_t
1	44552	0.21747	44408	0.13734	44550	0.09780
2	44545	0.22657	44400	0.17942	44515	0.16733
3	44553	0.23405	44397	0.20320	44544	0.13858
4	44563	0.25389	44447	0.16551	44554	0.09500
5	44582	0.24466	44400	0.21228	44528	0.11765
6	55811	0.21210	55799	0.18158	55675	0.15173
7	55719	0.24268	55786	0.20338	55645	0.14262
8	55745	0.26379	55807	0.16309	55653	0.15538
9	55759	0.21163	55788	0.17721	55640	0.11887
10	55743	0.22754	55786	0.21266	55656	0.10176
11	72160	0.24290	72035	0.20406	72070	0.15548
12	72186	0.20921	71954	0.19008	72102	0.13473
13	72171	0.23358	71821	0.23939	72110	0.11925
14	72170	0.22751	71859	0.16415	72111	0.10408
15	72165	0.25197	71844	0.18225	72098	0.12826
16	83040	0.25262	83341	0.21374	83269	0.12448
17	83074	0.23767	83370	0.20010	83369	0.16898
18	83067	0.24167	83378	0.16377	83384	0.13751
19	83058	0.23710	83365	0.18913	83343	0.16284
20	83076	0.22918	83353	0.23296	83353	0.15065
21	99024	0.23967	98891	0.19684	98997	0.16612
22	99022	0.23629	98824	0.23409	98973	0.15380
23	99029	0.26211	98818	0.22333	98997	0.18627
24	98991	0.25550	98821	0.20996	98978	0.13463
25	98994	0.24892	98871	0.17115	98985	0.14609
		****	Average Data	****		
26	44559	0.23532	44411	0.17956	44538	0.12328
27	55755	0.23155	55793	0.18758	55654	0.13407
28	72170	0.23304	71903	0.19598	72098	0.12836
29	83063	0.23965	83361	0.19994	83344	0.14890
30	99012	0.24850	98845	0.20708	98986	0.15737
		****	Standard Deviation	****		
31	44559	0.01440	44411	0.03000	44538	0.03020
32	55755	0.02200	55793	0.02012	55654	0.02300
33	72170	0.01620	71903	0.02820	72098	0.01800
34	83063	0.00852	83361	0.02500	83344	0.01830
35	99012	0.01070	98845	0.02440	98986	0.01980

Change in Turbine Meter Constant for
Header H342-100/0-1

$$\Delta S_t, [\%] = (S_t/S_{t,s} - 1) * 100$$

No.	Re (Z = 61.62 D)	ΔS_t
1	44514	0.06990
2	44521	0.04780
3	44492	0.02626
4	44507	0.05420
5	44462	0.09420
6	55702	0.03970
7	55629	0.09973
8	55605	0.06520
9	55420	0.08670
10	55398	0.13056
11	72322	0.03510
12	72279	0.07580
13	72265	0.08870
14	72259	0.12429
15	72271	0.08670
16	83184	0.05380
17	83145	0.12775
18	83177	0.07400
19	83176	0.09330
20	83092	0.10911
21	98678	0.07330
22	98683	0.09660
23	98662	0.12080
24	98646	0.14686
25	98673	0.10521
** Average Data **		
26	44499	0.05840
27	55551	0.08440
28	72279	0.08210
29	83155	0.09180
30	98669	0.10854
** Standard Deviation **		
31	44499	0.02534
32	55551	0.03410
33	72279	0.03190
34	83155	0.02880
35	98669	0.02740

Change in Turbine Meter Constants for
Header H342-100/0-1 with a 19-Tube Bundle at 6.2D

No.	ΔS_t		$\Delta S_t, [\%] = (S_t/S_{t,s}-1)*100$				
	Re (Z = 7.78 D) (C = 1.58 D)	ΔS_t	Re (Z = 13.59 D) (C = 7.39 D)	ΔS_t	Re (Z = 19.4 D) (C = 13.2 D)	ΔS_t	
1	44394	-0.04400	44417	-0.04100	44427	-0.01800	
2	44374	-0.03100	44438	-0.01100	44460	-0.04900	
3	44379	-0.00600	44400	-0.05800	44469	-0.00590	
4	44370	-0.02600	44430	-0.09500	44449	0.01300	
5	44371	-0.01700	44387	0.00456	44439	-0.03400	
6	55514	-0.05800	55362	-0.04600	55493	-0.02200	
7	55529	-0.07200	55340	-0.01300	55488	-0.01100	
8	55502	-0.02500	55359	-0.08631	55506	-0.04200	
9	55478	-0.03000	55346	-0.06800	55434	-0.03000	
10	55502	-0.05022	55306	-0.03600	55442	0.01270	
11	72280	-0.07700	72215	-0.04200	72402	-0.04052	
12	72272	-0.06900	72187	-0.07200	72381	-0.07000	
13	72268	-0.08800	72194	-0.05300	72345	-0.00350	
14	72243	-0.04300	72195	-0.10691	72355	-0.02300	
15	72226	-0.04700	72187	-0.08500	72351	-0.04900	
16	83289	-0.08200	83250	-0.03300	83298	-0.04100	
17	83264	-0.07300	83260	-0.03000	83308	-0.01400	
18	83290	-0.06600	83223	-0.05700	83304	-0.04000	
19	83284	-0.09177	83242	-0.07500	83316	-0.02800	
20	83254	-0.02900	83251	-0.09900	83336	-0.08400	
21	98879	-0.09400	98901	-0.08100	98658	-0.05900	
22	98875	-0.03600	98885	-0.03100	98652	-0.02200	
23	98897	-0.07300	98836	-0.09300	98642	-0.03900	
24	98876	-0.06000	98838	-0.10350	98661	-0.08959	
25	98830	-0.06500	98851	-0.05086	98658	-0.04000	
	****		Average Data				****
26	44377	-0.02500	44414	-0.03000	44449	-0.01856	
27	55505	-0.04700	55342	-0.04000	55473	-0.01800	
28	72258	-0.06500	72196	-0.07200	72367	-0.03901	
29	83276	-0.06839	83245	-0.06100	83313	-0.04300	
30	98872	-0.06700	98862	-0.07200	98654	-0.05200	
	****		Standard Deviation				****
31	44377	0.01420	44414	0.03920	44449	0.02440	
32	55505	0.01940	55342	0.02840	55473	0.02080	
33	72258	0.01930	72196	0.02590	72367	0.02860	
34	83276	0.02410	83245	0.02690	83313	0.02660	
35	98872	0.02098	98862	0.03010	98654	0.02520	

Change in Turbine Meter Constants for
Header H342-100/0-1 with a 19-Tube Bundle at 6.2D

No.	ΔS_t		$\Delta S_t, [\%] = (S_t/S_{t,s}-1)*100$				
	Re	ΔS_t	Re	ΔS_t	Re	ΔS_t	
	(Z = 25.21 D) (C = 19.01 D)		(Z = 36.83 D) (C = 30.63 D)		(Z = 54.26 D) (C = 48.06 D)		
1	44491	-0.02800	44529	0.03840	44479	-0.01800	
2	44472	-0.04700	44558	-0.00640	44496	0.00748	
3	44467	-0.06500	44531	-0.04800	44478	0.00233	
4	44482	-0.07400	44524	-0.07900	44464	0.02050	
5	44442	-0.09100	44509	0.05250	44447	0.01430	
6	55559	-0.07493	55695	-0.07400	55490	-0.05500	
7	55538	-0.00490	55720	-0.07000	55478	0.00286	
8	55552	-0.03200	55672	0.02930	55441	0.04040	
9	55576	0.01130	55672	0.05680	55496	0.01270	
10	55539	-0.08956	55667	0.02220	55456	-0.03100	
11	72084	-0.08600	71952	0.01200	71644	0.01360	
12	72159	-0.06100	72004	-0.02800	71624	0.01300	
13	72085	-0.07700	71945	-0.01300	71627	0.01590	
14	72041	-0.05200	71961	-0.01600	71621	-0.01800	
15	72029	-0.02700	71869	0.01240	71579	0.02310	
16	83235	-0.05600	83132	-0.03100	83240	0.00860	
17	83239	-0.08500	83176	-0.01800	83277	-0.01000	
18	83219	-0.07100	83188	-0.03700	83277	0.00034	
19	83235	-0.09100	83157	0.00659	83251	0.00498	
20	83234	-0.08000	83130	-0.02500	83267	0.00365	
21	98730	-0.05700	98756	-0.01885	98787	0.02510	
22	98708	-0.05000	98776	-0.04500	98803	-0.00700	
23	98790	-0.10270	98720	-0.00330	99152	-0.01300	
24	98789	-0.11987	98750	-0.02700	99152	0.01280	
25	98722	-0.04300	98731	-0.04400	99150	0.02620	
	****		Average Data				****
26	44471	-0.06100	44530	-0.00860	44473	0.00542	
27	55553	-0.03800	55685	-0.00710	55472	-0.00500	
28	72080	-0.06100	71946	-0.00652	71619	0.00975	
29	83232	-0.07900	83157	-0.02100	83263	0.00150	
30	98748	-0.07600	98747	-0.02700	99009	0.00866	
	****		Standard Deviation				****
31	44471	0.02440	44530	0.05590	44473	0.01450	
32	55553	0.04350	55685	0.06060	55472	0.03740	
33	72080	0.02280	71946	0.01790	71619	0.01587	
34	83232	0.01490	83157	0.01600	83263	0.00714	
35	98748	0.03290	98747	0.01750	99009	0.01825	

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