

Calculation and Selection - Compact Heat Meter

Initial data

3000 W	Heat load	90 / 70 °C	Flow and return temperature
		90 °C	Maximum water temperature at the flow meter installation place

Calculation results

$1003 \cdot 0.156 \cdot 90 - 0.0029 \cdot 90^2 = 966$ [kg/m ³]	Water density in the heating system $t=90^{\circ}\text{C}$
4.187 [kJ/kg °C]	Specific heat capacity of water
$(3.6 \cdot 3000) / (4.187 \cdot (90-70)) / 966 = 0.134$ [m ³ /h]	Estimated water flow rate
$Q_{\min} 0.006 < 0.134$ [m ³ /h] $< Q_{\max} 0.6$	Estimated water flow in the measuring range of the flow meter
17 [kPa] $\cdot (0.134$ [m ³ /h] $/ 0.6$ [m ³ /h]) ² $= 0.85$ [kPa]	Pressure loss across the flow meter at estimated flow rate
$[0.134$ m ³ /h] / {3600 $\cdot 3.14 \cdot (DN15 \cdot 0.001)^2 \cdot 0.25}$ } = 0.2 [m/s]	The flow rate is within normal limits $V < 3.0$ [m/s]

Selection result : Compact heat meter

Landis Gyr : T 330

Germany

Qmax 1.2 [m³/h]	Maximum flow rate
Qn 0.6 [m³/h]	Nominal flow rate
Qmin 0.006 [m³/h]	Minimum flow rate
Class : 2	Accuracy class according to EN 1434-1
dT 3.0 ... 80°C	The temperature difference that ensures the measurement accuracy of the corresponding class
ultrasonic	Type of flow meter
DN 15 [mm]	Nominal diameter of the flow meter
PN 16 [bar]	Nominal pressure of the flow meter
T 5.0 ... 105°C	Permissible water temperatures for the flow meter
dP 17 [kPa]	Pressure loss across the flow meter at nominal flow rate $Q_{N0.6}$ [m ³ /h]
Pt500	Type of temperature sensor
T 0 ... 180°C	Permissible water temperatures for the temperature sensors

