# Toleration of the field situation with existing pockets in Germany

### Implementation in practice for symmetric and asymmetric installation

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European Metrology Association for Thermal Energy Measurement



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### Content

**Temperature Probe Categories** 

**Installation Types** 

The Heat Conduction Error

Review of the origins of the list of tolerated Pockets

What is regulated by the Toleration List

Checking the Metrological Suitability

Examples of test results from checking the Metrological Suitability

Identification of Pockets in the Field

Difference between MID and EN1434 Pockets

Asymmetric Installation

### Temperature Probe Categories





Categories of the different temperature probe types

### Installation Types

#### A distinction is made between two different types of installation

1. Direct Installation

The probe is immersed directly in the measuring medium (preferably installed in ball valve)





#### Installation in Pockets

Pocket remains in pipeline after replacement of the probe. To check the pocket, it is recommended to install shut-offs in front of and behind the installation site. Over a longer period of time, deposits can form, which influence the temperature measurement



### Often underestimated: The Heat Conduction Error

- The temperature probe always measures a temperature
  - $\rightarrow$  it's just a question of whether it's the right one
- Generally not used at ambient temperature
  - Measuring temperature above or below this temperature
- Temperature gradient within the temperature probe
  - This creates a heat flow
  - Sensor element is cooled or heated

The consequence of this: wrong measured value

Additional influence due to the pocket → Especially with short pockets!!





# A "German Toleration List" is being created ...



### **Look Back**

before 2006 Metrological investigations

The influence of pockets was investigated by Prof. Dr. Franz Adunka and Matthias Nau (JUMO)

→ Different combinations have a significant impact



2006 MID enters into force

Transposition of these into national law. Weights and Measures Regulations (EO) since February 2007: Installation with nominal

Installation with nominal flow rates of less than or equal to qp 6 m<sup>3</sup>/h is only to be provided directly. The use of immersion sleeves in combination with these MID devices was no longer permitted. → Problem for the users because many pockets are installed 2007 - 2008 Working Group for special regulation

Working group compiled a list of all common and common pockets in the field

Pockets were first mechanically clustered (~2.5 million in the field)) <u>Conclusion:</u> Pocket alone cannot be described. Metrology of the probe must also be considered 2009 PTB Announcement 04.2009

"Use of MID-compliant temperature probes for Heat meters in existing pockets" was decided by the "PTB Vollversammlung" and published in the press release



from 2009 Metrological Investigations

Initial investigations with tolerated pocket and with boundary patterns of these (with maximum gap size) were carried out in order to allow counters / temperature sensors for them.

As a result, the list of tolerated existing pockets was expanded with type examination certificate numbers

### **Status Quo**

#### 2009 - 2016 Replacement of the existing pockets in the field

New installations or modernizations of heating systems should minimize the stock of the old immersion sleeves by 30.10.2016

#### 2016 Discussion about a new extension

In 2016, the stock of pockets in the field was still overestimated to allow the toleration regulation to expire.

Therefore, it was extended by another 10 years

#### 2016 - 2023

Replacement of the existing pockets in the field

New installations or modernizations of heating systems should minimize the stock of the old immersion sleeves 2023 Discussions about the continued existence of toleration It is estimated that there are still ~2 million existing pockets in the field.

According to the current status, the toleration expires on 30.10.2026.

There are currently supporters for the expiry of the regulation, but also for the renewed extension of the toleration

#### 2026



### What is regulated by the PTB Notice?

#### Pocekts with lengths greater than 60 mm

- ... are considered tolerated if they comply with the fit tolerances (internal tolerance) of EN 1434-2 and thus have a low heat transfer error in connection with the immersion depth
- When using MID-marked temperature probe in the field, dimensional testing shall be carried out with a gauge based on EN 1434-6, Annex C, as a sufficient criterion for checking suitability
- Some pockets in the field have a larger inner diameter than defined in EN1434
  - → therefore also require a toleration or metrological investigation

#### Pockets with lengths of 60 mm or smaller

- ... must first be examined for metrological suitability together with the temperature probes
- For this purpose, the test required in EN 1434-4, clause 7.4.4.4 must be carried out at PTB as an example with new samples of the type under consideration.
- The acceptance criterion of the aptitude test is 0.5 MPE, corresponding to about 1.6 times the acceptance criterion after the standard identification

Toleration only applies up to a medium temp. of 110°C



### Influencing factors for an Pocket

- There are various factors influencing the heat dissipation error for thermowells
- Some influencing variables have a large share, some have a smaller one



### EN1434-4 $\rightarrow$ 7.4.4.4 and Appendix A (informative)



#### 7.4.4.4 Testing of the influence of pockets

The manufacturer shall deliver a special temperature sensor pair with pockets, described as follows:

- one sensor (the dedicated inlet temperature sensor) with pocket, selected or manufactured that the gap between pocket and sensor is the maximum gap according to the manufacturer's specification; Temperature probe flow
- one sensor (the dedicated outlet temperature sensor) with pocket, selected or manufactured that the gap between pocket and sensor is the minimum gap according to the manufacturer's specification.

Only the shortest pocket length in a family shall be tested, provided that thread, material, etc. are identical for all pockets in the family.

The test is carried out in two stages as follows:

- a) the two temperature sensors are tested without pockets according to 7.4.4.3;
- b) the two temperature sensors are then mounted in the pockets as described above and retested according to 7.4.4.3.

The calculated difference between the results obtained with and without pockets shall be within 1/2 of the limits stated in EN 1434-1:2022, 9.2.2.2.

To get the best reproducibility it is strongly recommended that the tests with and without pockets are both carried out following the procedure in Annex A.

- Boundary pockets for in total 56 pockets in the "German Toleration List"
  - It is not economically possible to build up and measure all individual samples for each of the 56 tolerated pockets
    - Therefore, boundary pockets for this investigation were defined together with PTB
    - These are available with 2 different hexagon heights

### Checking the Metrological Suitability



- Influence during the investigation
  - Since the influence of the pocket is to be determined, the immersion depth must be the same for direct measurement and the immersion depth with the pocket. The immersion depth is specified in EN1434-4



#### Кеу

- 1 sensor pair / pockets under test (50 % of the pocket thread shall be over the metal lid)
- 2 reference sensor
- 3 metal lid (thickness 2 mm, stainless steel) not in thermal contact with the body of the bath (e.g. point fixing by plastic parts; no metal contact between the lid and the bath housing); but the bottom side of the lid shall be in contact with the liquid

Figure A.1 — Details of temperature bath

No thermal insulation shall be used over the metal lid.



### Examples of test results (Metrological Suitability)



Temperature difference in K

### Examples of test results (Metrological Suitability)



### Examples of test results (Metrological Suitability)



Temperature difference in K

### What is the content of the "German Toleration List"?

		Liste der a	ausgespro	ochenen Duldung	der Bestandstauch	hülsen		I	im Feld identifizierba	ar						
		Status:	15.03.2023		Ansprechpartner: Herr Dr. Seb	astian Baack (sebas	tian.baack@pt	o.de, +49 30 34	81 7729) oder Frau Ge	erlinde Eichhorn (	(gerlinde.eichho	rn@ptb.de, +49 30	3481 7270)			
														Baumu	sterprüfbe	escheinigungsn
lfd. Nr.	Duldungs- kennzeichen TH XXX	Bautyp [A, B, C, sonstig]	Bild	signifikantes Merkmal im eingebauten Zustand	identifizierbares Kennzeichen (Beschriftung)	Tauchhülsen- innen- durchmesser di [mm]	Toleranzen Innendurch- messer (mm)	Baulänge [mm]	Einschub- länge [mm] ab Oberkante = Baulänge abzgl. Bodenstärke	Einbaulänge [mm]	Wandstärke [mm]	Gewindemaß [Angabe in " oder mm]	Schlüssel- weite	Höhe des Sechskants [mm]	max. Einsatz- temperatur tmax=105°C oder Angabe von tmax	Stückzahl im Feld (D)
1	TH 001	Spanner-Pollux Invensys Sensus Brunata	Ŷ		SPX/50/5,2 (oder SPX/150/5.2)	5,2	H11: +0,075 -0,000	43	42	32,8	0,5	1/2	SW24	6	150	>> 100000
2	TH 002	Spanner-Pollux Invensys Sensus	Ŧ		SPX/50/5,2 (oder SPX/150/5.2)	5,2	H11: +0,075 -0,000	43	42	32,8	0,5	3/8	SW24	6	150	>> 100000
3	TH 003	Spanner-Pollux Invensys Sensus	Ŷ	Sechskant-Überwurfmutter zur Fühler-Fixierung		5,2	-	57	56	44,3	0,85	1/2	SW24 (SW22)	9	150	> 40000
4	TH 004	Spanner-Pollux, Sensus Invensys Brunata		Onnaurenue wut für Plombierdraht oberhalb Sechskant		5,2	-	54	53	33,3	1,1	1/2	SW24 (SW22)	9	150	>> 100000

Examples in the list of "German Toleration List" (as of 15.03.2023  $\rightarrow$  56 pockets)

### What is the content of the "German Toleration List"?

3481 7270)														
	Baumu	sterprüfbe	escheinigungsn	r. der MID	- konformitätsu	ntersuchten W	ärmezähler / Te	emperaturfühler						
Schlüssel- weite	Höhe des Sechskants [mm]	max. Einsatz- temperatur tmax=105°C oder Angabe von tmax	Stückzahl im Feld (D)	Oberflächenfär bung	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SW24	6	150	>> 100000	MS/Ni	Temperaturfühler A 0445/2112/2007 (Jumo GmbH & Co.KG) Duldung vom: 01.04.2011	Wärmezähler DE-07-MI004-PTB004, DE-07-MI004-PTB006, DE-07-MI004-PTB028 (Sensus GmbH), Duldung vom 17.06.2011	Wārmezāhler DE-07-MI004-PTB001, DE-08-MI004-PTB005, DE-08-MI004-PTB018, DE-09-MI004-PTB018, DE-09-MI004-PTB012, jeweils für Temp,Fühlerpaar CS- 5.2/CST-5.2 (Engelmann Sensor GmbH) Duldung vom 3.9.2011	Wärmezähler DE-11-MI004-PTB004, DE- 11-MI004-PTB003, DE-06- MI004-PTB007 (Landis+Gyr GmbH) Duldung vom 24.9.2011	Wärmezähler DE-10-MI004-PTB013, DE- 07-MI004-PTB030, DE-09- MI004-PTB001, DE-10- MI004-PTB004, (Diehl Metering GmbH) Duldung vom 22.3.2012	Wārmezāhler DE-12-M1004-PTB009 (Qundis GmbH) Duldung vom 2.5.2012	Wärmezähler DE-12-M1004-PTB010 (Zenner International GmbH) Duldung vom 15.01.2013	Wärmezähler DE-13-M1004-PTB001 (Engelmann Sensor GmbH) Duldung vom 25.02.2013	Temperaturfühler DE-06-M1004-PTB009 (Engelmann Sensor GmbH) Duldung vom 24.06.2015	Wärmezäl DK-0200-Mi0 (Kamstrup Duldung v 14.04.20
SW24	6	150	>> 100000	MS/Ni	Temperaturfühler A 0445/2112/2007 (Jumo GmbH & Co.KG) Duldung vom: 01.04.2011	Wärmezähler DE-07-M1004-PTB004, DE-07-M1004-PTB006, DE-07-M1004-PTB027, DE-07-M1004-PTB028 (Sensus GmbH), Duldung vom 17.06.2011	Wärmezähler DE-07-MI004-PTB001, DE-07-MI004-PTB025, DE-08-MI004-PTB025, DE-09-MI004-PTB018, DE-09-MI004-PTB012, jeweils für Temp,Fühlerpaar CS- 5.2/CST-5.2 (Engelmann Sensor GmbH) Duldung vom 3.9.2011	Wärmezähler DE-11-MI004-PTB004, DE- 11-MI004-PTB003, DE-06- MI004-PTB007 (Landis+Gyr GmbH) Duldung vom 24.9.2011	Wärmezähler DE-10-MI004-PTB013, DE- 07-MI004-PTB030, DE-09- MI004-PTB001, DE-10- MI004-PTB004, (Diehl Metering GmbH) Duldung vom 22.3.2012	Wärmezähler DE-12-M1004-PTB009 (Qundis GmbH) Duldung vom 2.5.2012	Wärmezähler DE-12-MI004-PTB010 (Zenner International GmbH) Duldung vom 15.01.2013	Wärmezähler DE-13-M1004-PTB001 (Engelmann Sensor GmbH) Duldung vom 25.02.2013	Temperaturfühler DE-06-M1004-PTB009 (Engelmann Sensor GmbH) Duldung vom 24.06.2015	Wärmezäl DE-14-MI004- (Qundis Gr Duldung 04.04.20
SW24 (SW22)	9	150	> 40000	MS/Ni	Temperaturfühler A 0445/2112/2007 (Jumo GmbH & Co.KG) Duldung vom: 01.02.2012	Wärmezähler DE-11-MI004-PTB004, DE-11-MI004-PTB003, DE-06-MI004-PTB007 (Landis-Gyr GmbH) Duldung vom 2.3.2012	Wärmezähler DE-10-M1004-PTB013, DE-07-M1004-PTB030, DE-09-M1004-PTB001, DE-10-M1004-PTB004, (Diehl Metering GmbH) Duldung vom 22.3.2012	Wärmezähler DE-12-M1004-PTB009 (Qundis GmbH) Duldung vom 2.5.2012	Wārmezāhler DE-07-M1004-PTB004, DE- 07-M1004-PTB006, DE-07- M1004-PTB027, DE-07- M1004-PTB028 (Sensus GmbH), Duldung vom 23.05.2012	Wärmezähler DE-12-M1004-PTB010 (Zenner International GmbH) Duldung vom 15.01.2013	warmezanier DE-07-MI004-PTB001, DE-07-MI004-PTB025, DE-08-MI004-PTB025, DE-09-MI004-PTB012, DE-13-MI004-PTB011, (Engelmann Sensor GmbH) Duldung vom 01.09.2014	Temperaturfühler DE-06-M1004-PTB009 (Engelmann Sensor GmbH) Duldung vom 24.06.2015	Wärmezähler DE-14-M1004-PTB006 (Qundis GmbH) Duldung vom 04.04.2016	Wärmezäl DK-0200-MI0 (Kamstrup Duldung v 14.04.20
SW24 (SW22)	9	150	>> 100000	MS/Ni	Temperaturfühler A 0445/2112/2007 (Jumo GmbH & Co.KG) Duldung vom: 01.02.2012	Wärmezähler DE-11-MI004-PTB004, DE-11-MI004-PTB003, DE-06-MI004-PTB007 (Landis+Gyr GmbH) Duldung vom 20.2.2012	Wärmezähler DE-10-MI004-PTB013, DE-07-MI004-PTB030, DE-09-MI004-PTB001, DE-10-MI004-PTB004, (Diehl Metering GmbH) Duldung vom 22.3.2012	Wārmezähler DE-12-MI004-PTB009 (Qundis GmbH) Duldung vom 2.5.2012	Wārmezāhler DE-07-M1004-PTB004, DE- 07-M1004-PTB006, DE-07- M1004-PTB027, DE-07- M1004-PTB028 (Sensus GmbH), Duldung vom 23.05.2012	Wärmezähler DE-12-M1004-PTB010 (Zenner International GmbH) Duldung vom 15.01.2013	Warffezanier DE-07-MI004-PTB001, DE-07-MI004-PTB025, DE-08-MI004-PTB012, DE-09-MI004-PTB012, DE-09-MI004-PTB012, DE-13-MI004-PTB011, (Engelmann Sensor GmbH) Duldung vom	Temperaturfühler DE-06-M1004-PTB009 (Engelmann Sensor GmbH) Duldung vom 24.06.2015	Wärmezähler DE-14-M1004-PTB006 (Qundis GmbH) Duldung vom 04.04.2016	Wärmezäl DK-0200-MI0 (Kamstrup Duldung v 14.04.20

## Identification in the field (for tolerated pockets)



#### It is mandatory that ...

- the used pocket must be clearly assigned to one of the codes for pockets from the "German Toleration List"
- the pocket must be identified in the field
- the pocket must be clearly marked
- → For this purpose, there
   is an identification set to
   help

### Pocket identification in the field



More detailed instructions for identification are available on the JUMO homepage  $\rightarrow$ 



### MID/EN1434 – Pocket identification in the field

#### Inscription "MID" (not normatively specified)

- No conformity can be declared for pockets with the inscription "MID" (therefore no CE mark
- It merely states that this pocket has been approved together with a temperature probe/pair in a type examination certificate
- Originally the metrological suitability test was carried out in accordance with EN 1434-4, clause 7.4.4.4 for the type examination certificate



#### Inscription "EN-1434" + "MID" (metrologically proven)

- Pockets comply with the fit tolerances (internal tolerance) according to EN 1434-2
- Proposed gauge for verification (EN1434-6)
  - One end of the tool must fit completely downwards into the bottom of the pocket.
  - The other end of the tool must not fit into the pocket.





How to proceed with the "German Toleration List" is currently under discussion



## "German Toleration List" is only valid for symmetrical installation





### **The symmetrical installation**

= Both installation points 100% identical

### The asymmetric installation

as soon as installation points differ
Jusually with compact heat meters

### Impact analysis during asymmetrical installation

#### **ATTENTION:**

In the case of asymmetrical installation, the impact test differs from symmetrical installation.

#### **Background:**

- Between flow and return the temperature difference has an additional asymmetric error caused by the heat conduction error of the different installation site
- The flow velocity can also be differ significantly (tapering of nominal diameter in the volumetric measuring section)



#### Impact analysis for asymmetrical installation

#### **Procedure:**

- 3 temperature probes and 3 installation points each (e.g. pocket, ball valve, volume measuring part, T-piece) must be examined
- Groups/boundary patterns can also be created for pockets
- Here, too, minimum and maximum gap dimensions must be considered
- All individual components are measured separately at 15l/h - 300l/h with the specially designed flow channel
- Then the asymmetry error is calculated (difference of the single measurements)



Asymmetry error between volume measuring part and ¾" ball valve								
Volume measuring part	Ball Valve <sup>3</sup> /4"	Combination (L/h)	15	30	60	120	300	
1	1	1	0.130 K	0.058 K	-0.007 K	-0.022 K	-0.015 K	
1	2	2	0.116 K	0.083 K	-0.009 K	-0.021 K	-0.017 K	
1	3	3	0.089 K	0.080 K	-0.005 K	-0.021 K	-0.017 K	
2	1	4	0.153 K	0.059 K	-0.014 K	-0.018 K	-0.017 K	
2	2	5	0.139 K	0.084 K	-0.016 K	-0.017 K	-0.019 K	
2	3	6	0.112 K	0.081 K	-0.012 K	-0.017 K	-0.019 K	
3	1	7	0.152 K	0.053 K	-0.021 K	-0.030 K	-0.014 K	
3	2	8	0.138 K	0.078 K	-0.023 K	-0.029 K	-0.016 K	
3	3	9	0.111 K	0.075 K	-0.019 K	-0.029 K	-0.016 K	

All possible combinations are formed

Average Value	0.127 K	0.072 K	-0.014 K	-0.023 K	-0.017 K	
Standard deviation	0.021	0.012	0.006	0.005	0.002	

### Examples of results of the investigation (graphical)



#### Asymmetry error between volume measuring part and <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" ball valve



### Examples of results of the investigation



#### Asymmetry error between volume measuring part and 5.2mm boundary pocket

Volume measuring part	Boudary Pocket TH004 (min)	Combination	15 L/h	30 L/h	60 L/h	120 L/h	300 L/h
1	1	1	0.297 K	0.193 K	0.201 K	0.072 K	-0.022 K
1	2	2	0.405 K	0.272 K	0.168 K	0.053 K	-0.025 K
1	3	3	0.377 K	0.223 K	0.177 K	0.054 K	-0.024 K
2	1	4	0.209 K	0.202 K	0.184 K	0.071 K	-0.019 K
2	2	5	0.317 K	0.281 K	0.151 K	0.052 K	-0.022 K
2	3	6	0.289 K	0.232 K	0.160 K	0.053 K	-0.021 K
3	1	7	0.192 K	0.212 K	0.187 K	0.081 K	-0.017 K
3	2	8	0.300 K	0.291 K	0.154 K	0.062 K	-0.020 K
3	3	9	0.272 K	0.242 K	0.163 K	0.063 K	-0.019 K

All possible combinations are formed

Average Value	0.295 K 0.239		0.172 K	0.062 K	-0.021 K	
Standard deviation	0.069	0.036	0.017	0.010	0.003	

### Examples of results of the investigation (graphical)



#### Asymmetry error between volume measuring part and 5.2mm boundary pocket



#### **Example of regulation of** asymmetrical installation by the manufacturer

F

- Screenshot: Operating instructions of a compact heat meter
- $\bigcirc$  In this case the dTmin is limited to 5K
- See also the note that the pocket must be installed insulated

Examples of asymmetrical installation

#### Asymmetric mounting (temperature sensor)

The meter can be mounted asymmetric, too. This means one temperature sensor is directly immersed in the volume measuring tube, whereas the other temperature sensor is mounted in a protection pocket. For the lower value of the temperature difference is then 5 K valid at the respective lower flow limit qi. For this kind of installation the mentioned protection pockets must be used. Furthermore the national regulations of the respective country have to be observered.

Inside diame- ter	Rack length from upper edge	Thread size [mm]	
[mm]	[mm]		
5.2	42	1/2"	
5.2	46	1/2"	
5.2	46	1/2"	
5.2	50	1/2"	
5.2	50	1/2"	
5.2	37	1/2"	
	Inside diame- ter [mm] 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2	Inside diame- ter         Rack length from upper edge           [mm]         [mm]           5.2         42           5.2         46           5.2         46           5.2         46           5.2         50           5.2         50           5.2         50           5.2         37	

<sup>1</sup> The sensor pocket must be installed in isolation.

## Difference between replaceable and fixed-connected temperature probes on the heat meter



#### **Replaceable Temperature Probes**

- JUMO declares conformity
- JUMO is holder of the type examination certificate
- Heat meter manufacturer or user can use temperature pair without measured values on the heat meter (only connect it and it works)
- No additional measurements necessary
- Temperature pair must have the same connection length
- Asymmetry error is added in addition to the pairing error (EN1434) with



#### **Fixed-Connected Temperature Probes (with characteristic curve)**

- Customer must declare conformity for the complete meter (type examination certificate complete)
- In his type examination certificate, the customer refers to the JUMO type examination certificate
- Characteristic parameters RO, A, B are sent to the heat meter manufacturer together with the temperature probe
- Possibly additional measurements at the customer necessary
- Different cable lengths/types can be combined
- No pairing error, since individual characteristic curve available
  - → thus there is the possibility to realize dTmin = 3K with a small asymmetry error.

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