



Features

FMTA is a probe we insert into the duct (along with the whole diameter) to measure the flow. When the probe encounters the flow, several pressure detecting holes will sense and get the average total pressure P1 in windward side and static pressure P2 in leeward. FMTA then gets the flow velocity by measuring the difference between total pressure and static pressure (i.e. dynamic pressure). By Bernoulli theory, we can get the output dynamic pressure(ΔP) and flow average velocity(V).

Applications

FMTA and differential pressure transmitter are often being used in the measurement of flow. With several pressure detecting holes on the FMTA, we can get the average of the flow inside the duct and improve the problem happened in the flow measuring where disturbance occurs when there's no adequate space inside the straight inlet.

Specifications

Media measured	: Gases
Operating pressure	: Max. 16 bar
Operating temperature	: Max. 1000°C
Installation connection	: R3/4" < 12" pipe size R1" > 18" pipe size
Measuring Tap	: R1/8" < 12" R1/4" > 18"
Measuring material	: Stainless steel 316

Ordering

FMTA.			Description
Pipe Type	P		Circular Pipe
	R		Rectangular Pipe
Tap Type		T	Threaded Connection
		M	Manifold Head
Size			0050
			0080
			0100
			0125
			0150
			0200
			0250
			0300
			0400
			0500
			0600
			0700
			0900
			1000



Basic Formula of Flow Velocity

$$V = K \sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho} \Delta P}$$

Basic Formula of Flow

$$qv = K \epsilon A \sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho} \Delta P}$$

$$qm = qv \times \rho$$

V = Flow velocity of fluid, m/s
 ΔP = Difference between total pressure and static pressure (dynamic pressure), Pa
 ρ = Flow density, kg /m³
K = Flow coefficient
qv = Volume flow of liquid, m³/s
qm = Mass flow of liquid, kg /s
K = Flow coefficient of average flow measuring tube during operation
 ϵ = Inflation coefficient of liquid going thru measuring tube during operation
A = Cross-sectional area of duct during operation, m²

