

Title (en)  
MEASURING DEVICE AND METHOD FOR MEASURING THE FLOW RATE OF A MEDIUM FLOWING THROUGH A MEASURING TUBE

Title (de)  
MESSVORRICHTUNG UND VERFAHREN ZUR MESSUNG DER FLIEßGESCHWINDIGKEIT EINES EIN MESSROHR DURCHFLIEßENDEN MEDIUMS

Title (fr)  
DISPOSITIF ET PROCÉDÉ DE MESURE DE LA VITESSE D'ÉCOULEMENT D'UN FLUIDE TRAVERSANT UN TUBE DE MESURE

Publication  
**EP 2564169 A1 20130306 (DE)**

Application  
**EP 11716545 A 20110427**

Priority  
• EP 10161420 A 20100429  
• EP 2011056617 W 20110427  
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Abstract (en)  
[origin: EP2383548A1] The measuring device (1) comprises a unit for generating a constant magnetic field lying perpendicular to a flow direction of a medium (5), two extraction areas (7, 7'), which are arranged in an orthogonal direction to the flow of the medium plane lying on the wall of a meter tube (3), and a measuring device for detecting a measuring signal. Each extraction areas have an electrode present on the side facing the medium having a non-metallic porous layer. The porous layer (11, 11') comprises an oxide and/or a non-oxide ceramic material, a metal oxide and a metal nitride. The measuring device (1) comprises a unit for generating a constant magnetic field lying perpendicular to a flow direction of a medium (5), two extraction areas (7, 7'), which are arranged in an orthogonal direction to the flow of the medium plane lying on the wall of a meter tube (3), and a measuring device for detecting a measuring signal. Each extraction areas have an electrode present on the side facing the medium having a non-metallic porous layer. The porous layer (11, 11') comprises an oxide and/or a non-oxide ceramic material, a metal oxide, a metal nitride, metal carbide and plastic; exhibits a fractal structure or a porous structure; and is applied on the electrode and integrated in the wall of the measuring tube. The measuring device has an input resistance of 100 GOhm. The magnetic field generating unit generates a flux density of 0.1 Tesla in the measuring tube, and includes a permanent magnet having the materials made of rare earths such as samarium cobalt and neodymium iron. The thickness of the porous layer is equivalent to thickness of the measuring tube wall. The extraction area is incorporated into the measuring device as a construction element. The measuring signal is decoupled via two symmetrically arranged porous layers such that interfering signals in both extraction areas largely compensate for the difference, where the desired signal is obtained as the sum of the signals at half the amplitude of the signal extraction areas than the full signal amplitude. The porous layer has low-pass characteristics matched by their electrical resistivity and dielectric constant. An independent claim is included for a method for measuring the flow velocity of a fluid flowing through a meter tube.

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CPC (source: EP US)  
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