## IMPORTANT TECHNICAL DATA:

Measurement of the flow rate through the tunnel (in the longitudinal direction)

2 Pitot tubes for differential pressure per measuring point, mounted on opposite tunnel walls

Measuring ranges: -10 ... 0 ... +10 m/s

-15 ... 0 ... +15 m/s -20 ... 0 ... +20 m/s

Accuracy: <0,1 m/s

OUTPUTS: 4 ... 20 mA for the parameters:

Flow rate at the Pitot tube A incl. polarityFlow rate at the Pitot tube B incl. polarity

- Average value of the flow rate (averaging over tunnel cross-section) incl. polarity - Air temperature at the measuring point (-30 ... +140 °C, optionally -30 ... +600 °C)

- Barometer pressure at the measuring point (600 ... 1100 mbar)

- Status signals

CONTROL INPUT: For shortening averaging time in case of hazard

Service and PARAMETRIZING

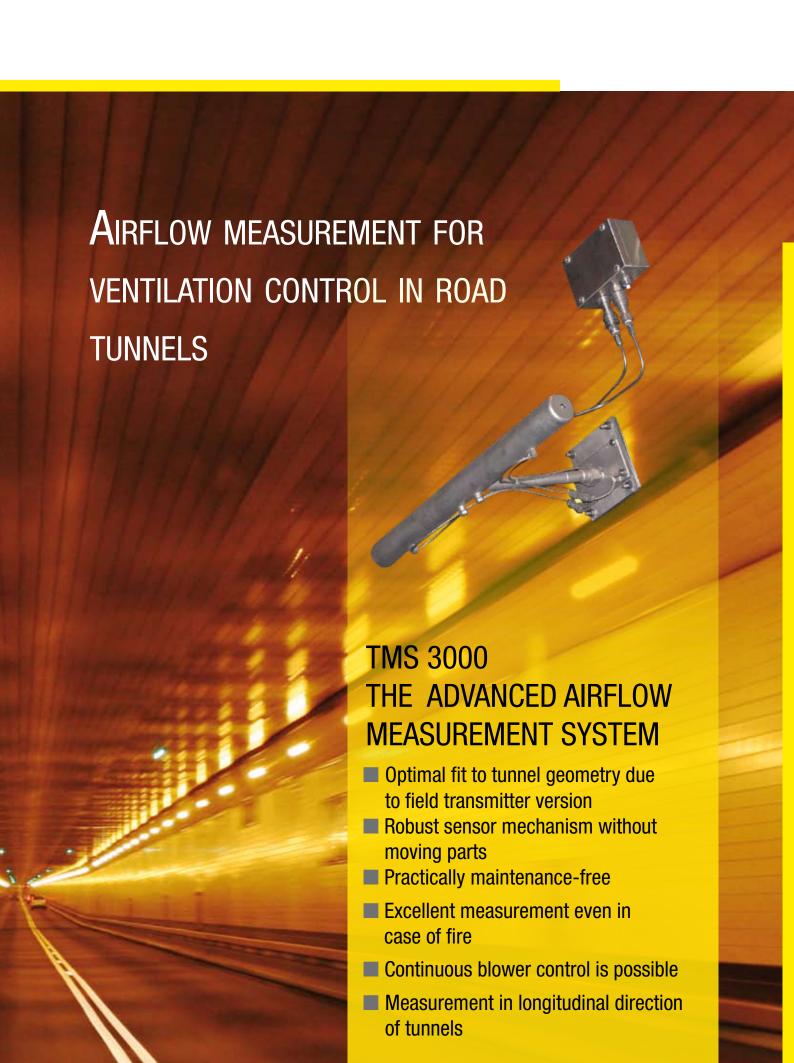
INTERFACE: I<sup>2</sup>C, on the front side of the evaluation unit

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# AIRFLOW MEASUREMENT SYSTEM TMS 3000

The ventilation of road tunnels ensures that noxic gases (above all carbon monoxide) and dirt particles are removed from the tunnel. The ventilation will become efficient and economic if it can be controlled using the flow rate of the air. Flow measurement systems TMS 3000 measure the exact flow rate in the longitudinal direction of the tunnel. Local turbulences constantly caused by traffic in the tunnel have no influence.

TMS 3000 averages the flow rate  $\rm v_z$  in the longitudinal direction of the tunnel (z-direction) through the tunnel cross-section and thus measures the actual volumetric flow rate of the air through the tunnel.

Transversal components  $\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{x}}$  and  $\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{y}}$  that are not involved in air transportation in the longitudinal direction  $\mathbf{z}$  of the tunnel don't contribute to the measuring signal.

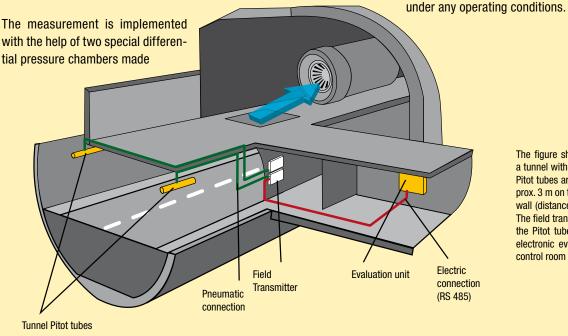
Even larger traffic density in a tunnnel cannot affect the measurement. The former can lead to significant measurement errors in ultrasonic measurements with time-of-flight method.

of stainless steel that are measuring the flow velocity in z-direction due to their shape.

The differential pressure which according to Bernoulli equation is proportional to the squared flow velocity is fed through two pressure lines to the electronic evaluation unit that calculates the flow rate.

High-precision measurement of differential pressure is based on recurring automatic reset (autozero method) as well as on a high-resolution digital to analog converter. Therefore, the flow rate can be measured with a very high resolution (< 0.1 m/s).

Measurement of differential pressure is carried out in the evaluation unit. This means that there are no moving mechanical parts or electronic devices in the driving area. This is very advantageous for easy servicing: Pitot tubes are designed in such a way that infiltrating soiling or water cannot interfere with the measurement. Even in an extreme case of fire the measurement is not disturbed and resists hot gases with the temperature of 1200 °C up to. This guarantees safe and continuous control of the fan almost

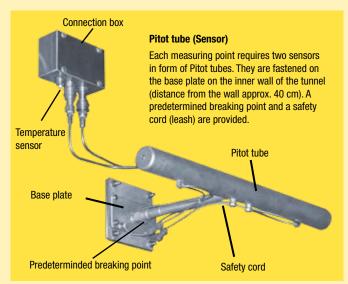


The figure shows a typical installation in a tunnel with a ceiling diffuser. The tunnel Pitot tubes are placed at the height of approx. 3 m on the left and right of the tunnel wall (distance to the wall approx. 40 cm). The field transmitters are mounted near to the Pitot tubes in a protected place. The electronic evaluation unit is located in a control room outside of the tunnel.



Airflow measurement systems TMS 3000 are specifically designed for working under conditions prevailing in road tunnels. In the driving area there are only robust mechanical sensors made of stainless steel, the evaluation electronics is located in a separate control room.

The high-resolution measurement allows continuous blower control and thus an effective optimization of fans and power consumtion. Our devices have been successfully used in the longest tunnels (e.g. the St.Gotthard Tunnel in Switzerland or Plabutsch in Austria) or shorter tunnels (e.g. University Tunnel in Düsseldorf, Germany).



Measurement is based on high-precision differential pressure measurement which results in accurate flow measurement of the air through the tunnel. The data from the separately mounted field transmitters are transferred digitally into the evaluation unit (RS 485).

#### **Differential pressure transmitter**

The differential pressure transmitter MU3000D can either be mounted in a separated field housing (field transmitter) or as a module into the 19" rack of the evaluation unit.

### Field transmitter (For version A)



Transmitter module for insert into control unit (For version B)



### Central unit (evaluation unit)

For different modules like differential pressure transmitter, barometer module, temperature module in 19" rack.



### For new tunnels or for retrofitting this system provides essential advantages:

- Optimal fit to tunnel geometry due to field transmitter version.
- Robust sensors made of stainless steel.
- No moving parts.
- In the driving area there are no active electronic components.
- The measuring system is practically maintenance-free (recommended inspection interval 5 years).
- Excellent measurement is still guaranteed even in case of fire.
- High resolution of less than 0.1 m/s in both flow directions.
- Information on flow rate through the tunnel cross-section gives precise flow measurement without any impact of road traffic.

- Calibration by our accredited test rig installation for airflow (ISO 17025).
- An absolute zero-point stability thanks to autozero method (automatically recurring "reset" of differential pressure measuring cells).
- Air pressure measurement is already included.
- The Pitot tube sensors protrude only for approx. 40 cm into the driving area.
- The easiest dismounting of the Pitot tubes without tools during recurring cleaning of the tunnel walls.

