

Caterpillar Surveillance Panel questions for Emerson regarding the differences and updates to the Micromotion (MM) flow meter used in the COAT test.

1. What range is the MM temperature sensor calibrated over?
2. Why doesn't Emerson calibrate the RTD at high temperatures?
3. Does Emerson set the RTD temperature environment during its calibration? At what temperature?
4. Can the laboratories calibrate the temperature sensor themselves?
5. Should the laboratories use measured fluid temperature values to calibrate the MM sensor, or send a temperature signal to the transmitter to use?
6. Can laboratories calibrate the instrument for density, and what is the procedure?
7. If sensors are identical and software allows for temperature calibration, why do old and new systems not react in the same manner to artificial changes in temperature?
8. Do new systems use the RTD temperature?
9. Do the new systems require additional authorization to respond to changes to slope and offset, or is there another calibration procedure?
10. Does the coriolis tube temperature measurement reading adjust both density and mass flow?
11. What does Emerson recommend to assure universality of MM setup across labs?
12. Should its Smart Meter Verification be incorporated into the COAT procedure?
 - a. Can it be used in lieu of yearly calibrations?
 - b. Is Zero verification part of the Smart Meter Verification?