

# Pressure Independent Valve Systems

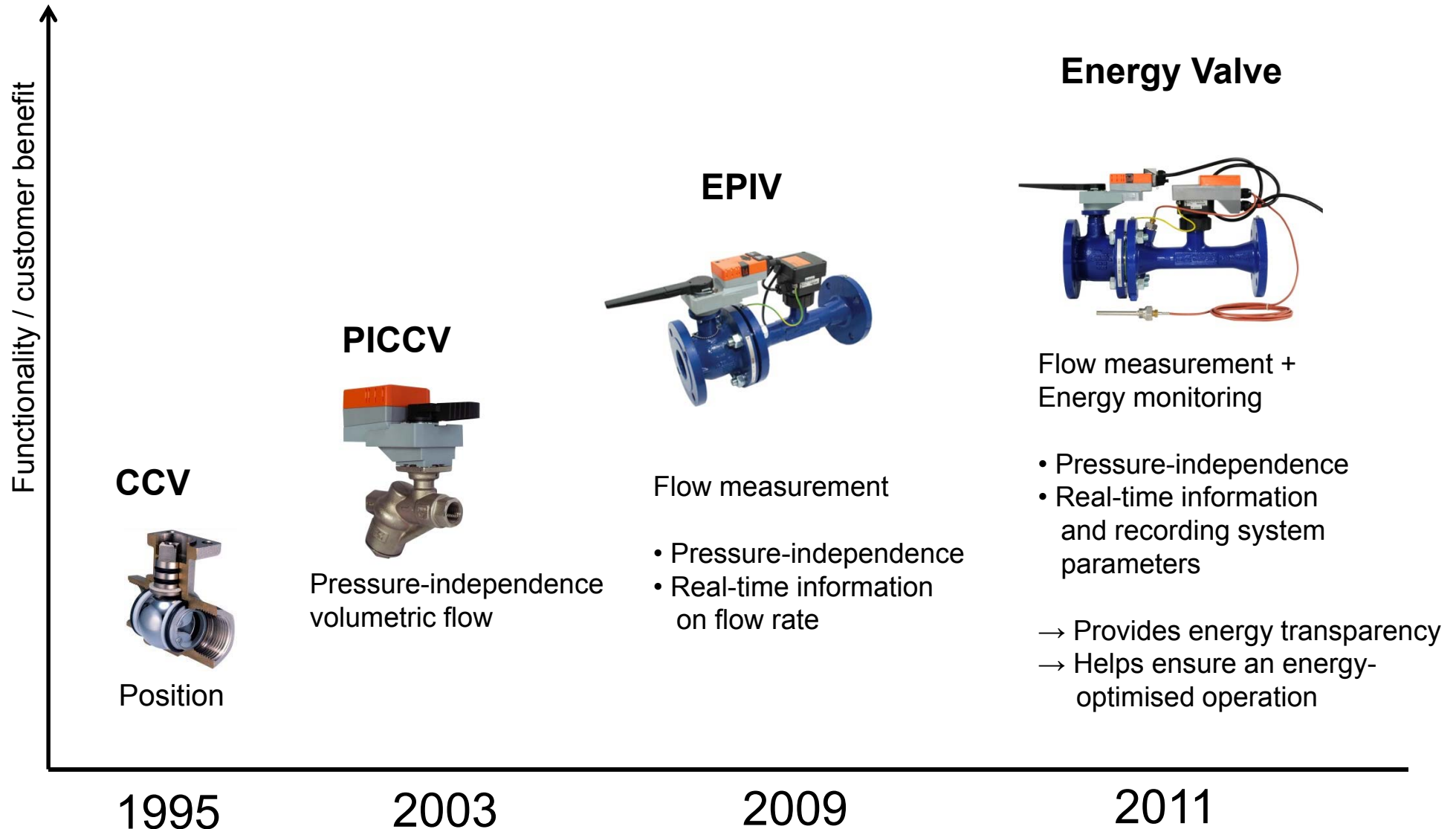
**ASHRAE Seminar**  
**College of the North Atlantic, Doha, Qatar**  
**20<sup>th</sup> April 2013**

- **Introduction**
  
- **Pressure independent Valves - mechanical**
  - PICCV
  
- **Pressure independent Valves - electronic**
  - EPIV
  - ENERGY VALVE

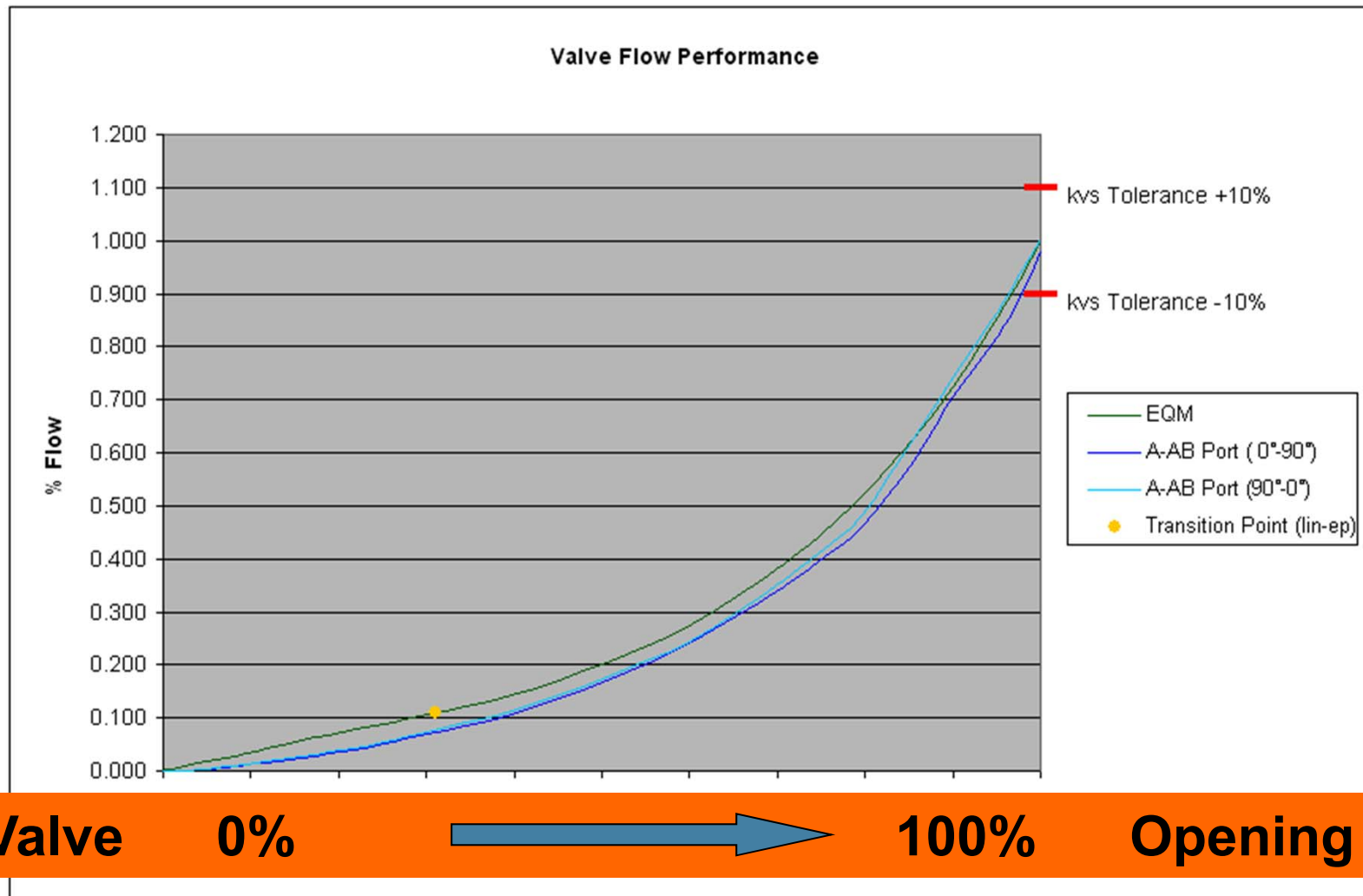
# Introduction

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# The Evolution of the **CCV** (Characterised Control Valve)



# Control Valve - The Perfect Flow Curve !

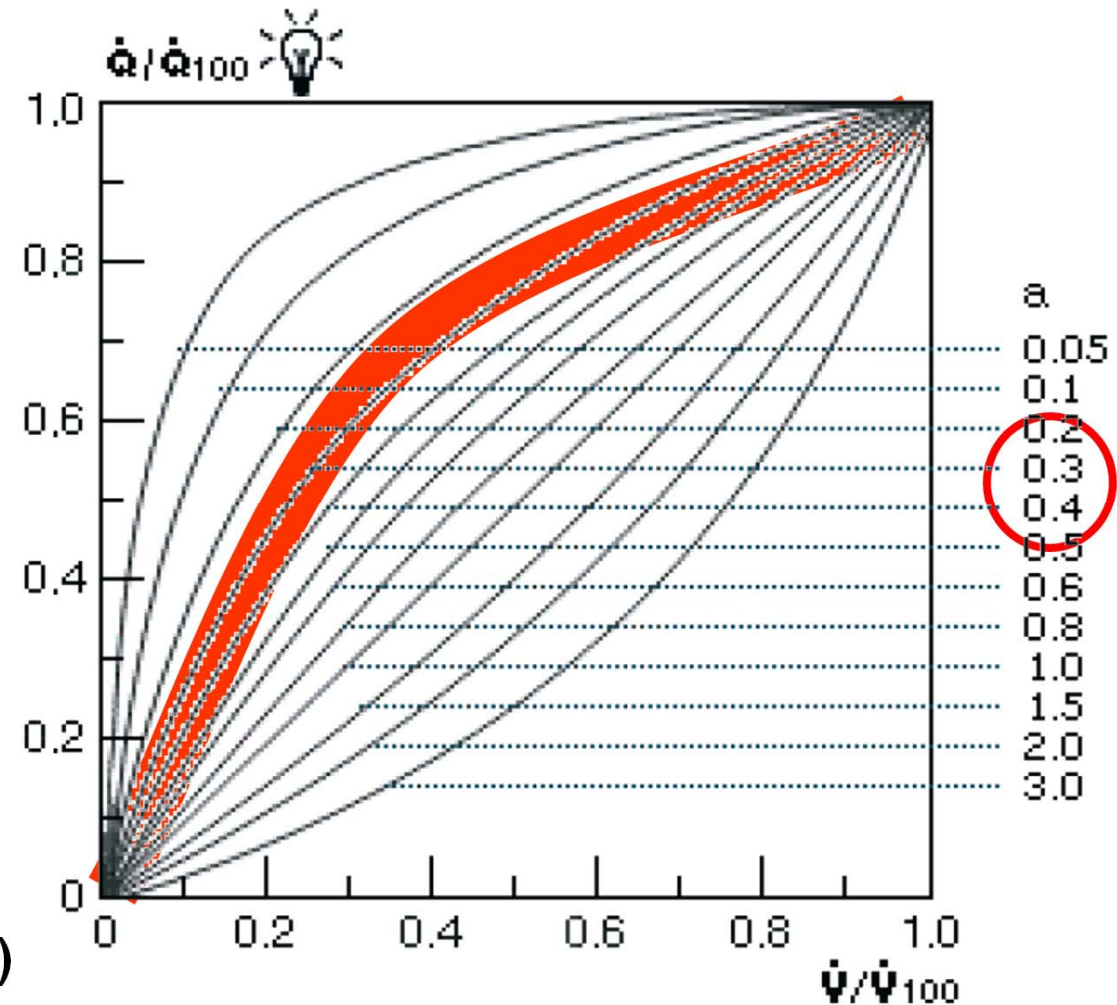


**$\Delta P$  across the control element = const !**

# HVAC Heat exchanger / Performance



$$a = f \cdot \frac{(\vartheta 1_e - \vartheta 1_a)}{(\vartheta 1_e - \vartheta 2_a)}$$

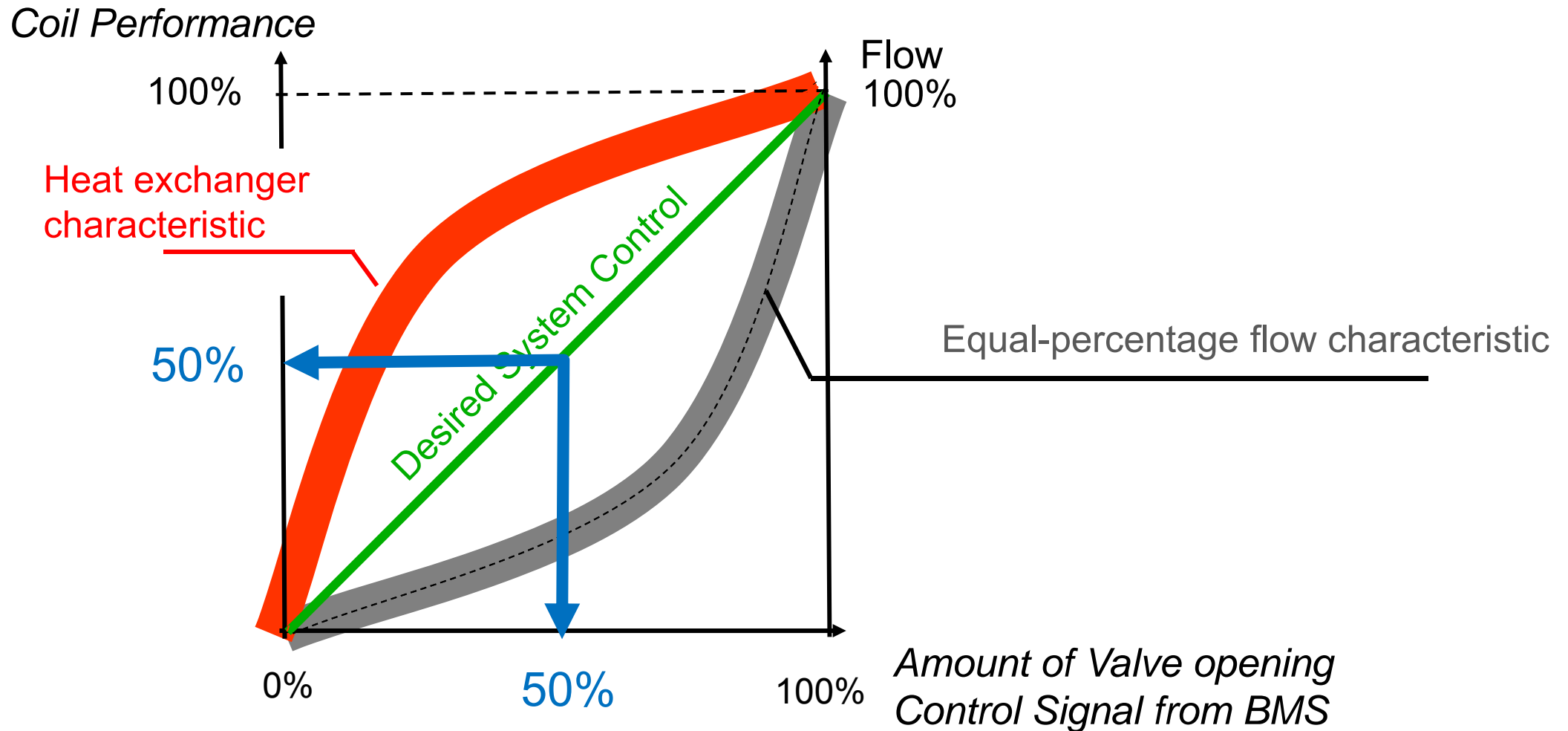


The a-value (HVAC usually 0.2 – 0.6)

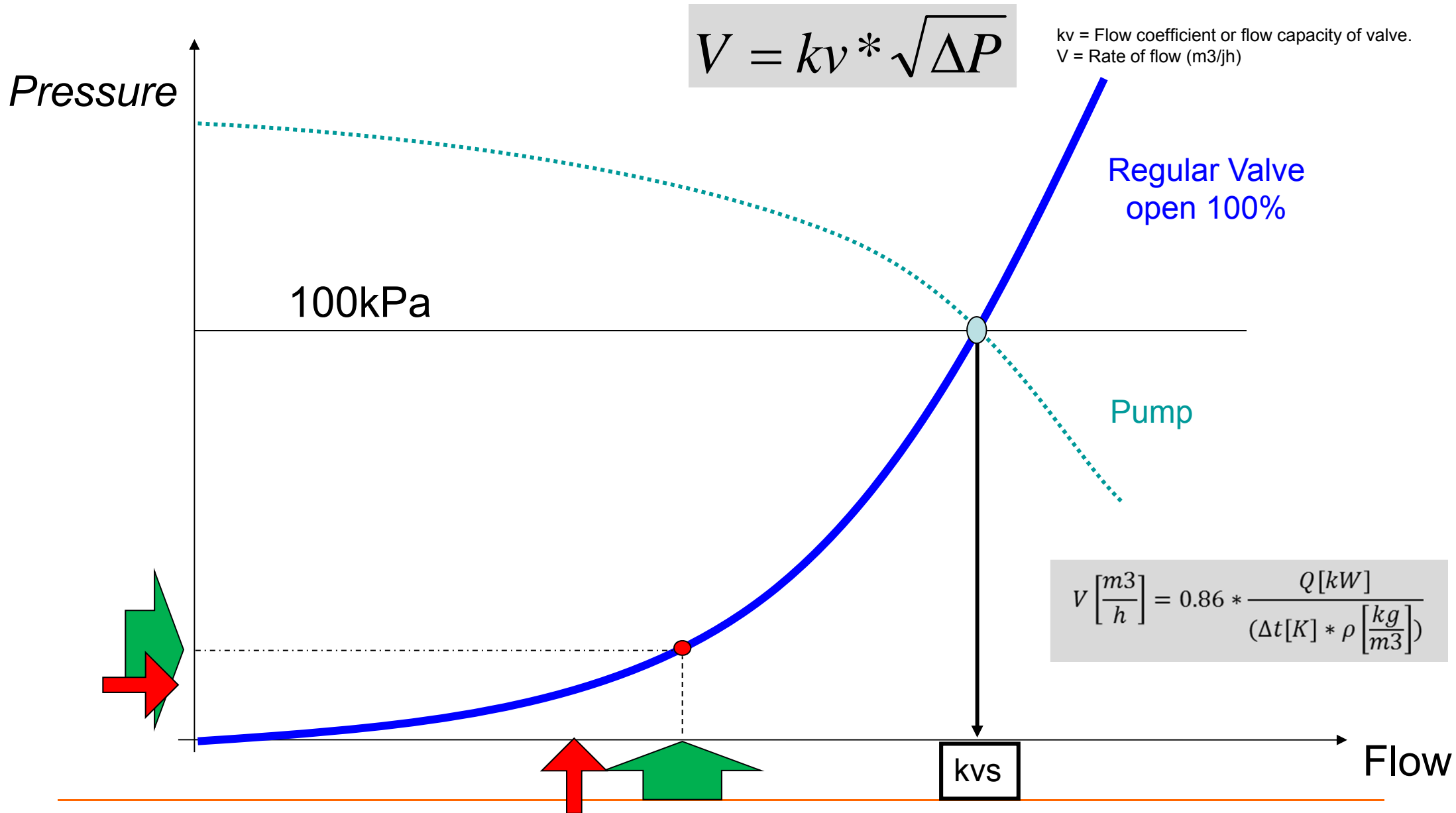
- measure of non-linearity of a heat exchanger characteristic, calculated based on **temperature conditions** at the heat exchanger

# Typical HVAC Heat Exchanger Curve

## + Equal Percentage Valve Characteristic



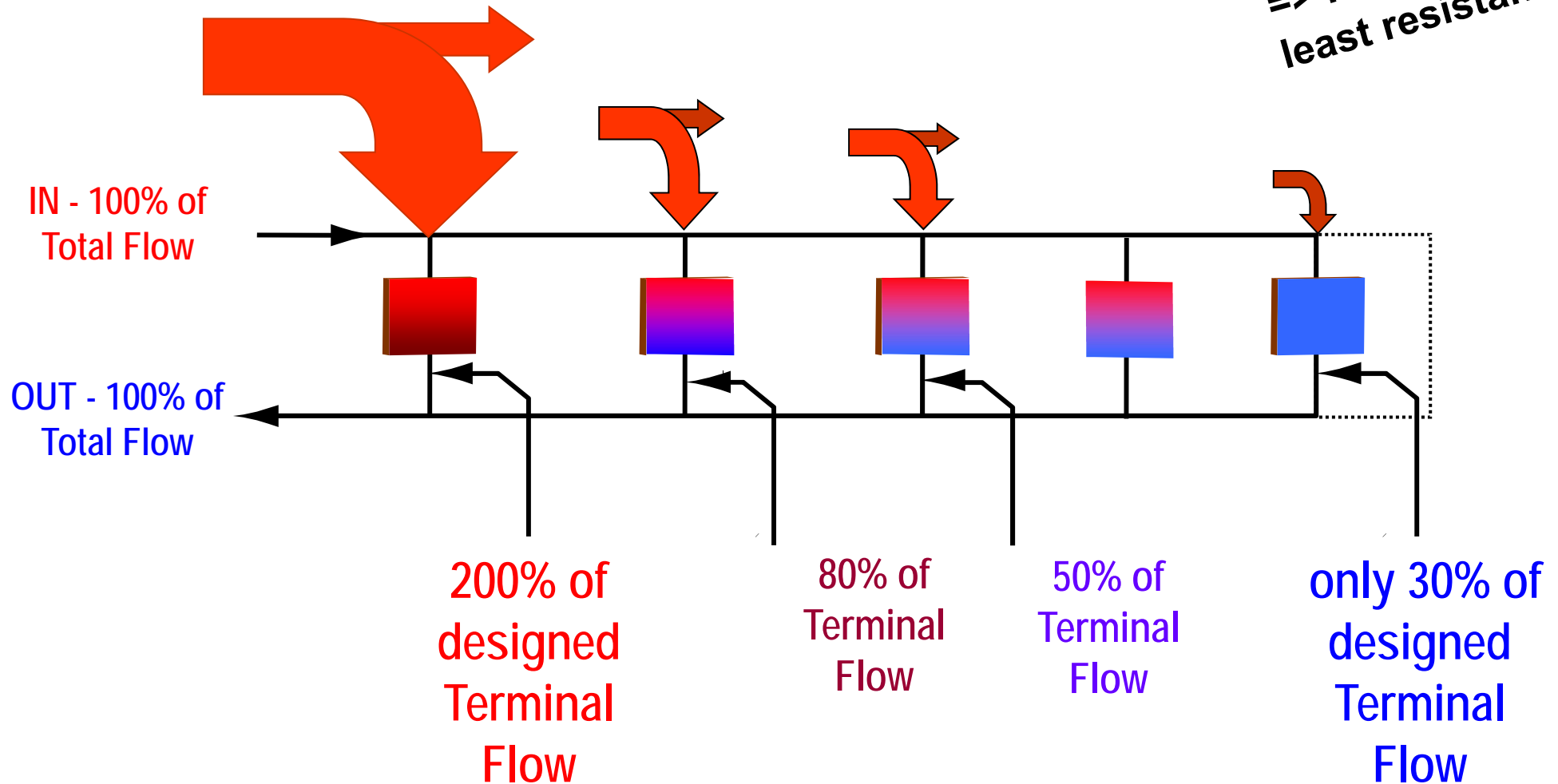
# Control Valve – Pressure Dependence





# Direct Return Systems

Industry Trend, 90% of all Systems today

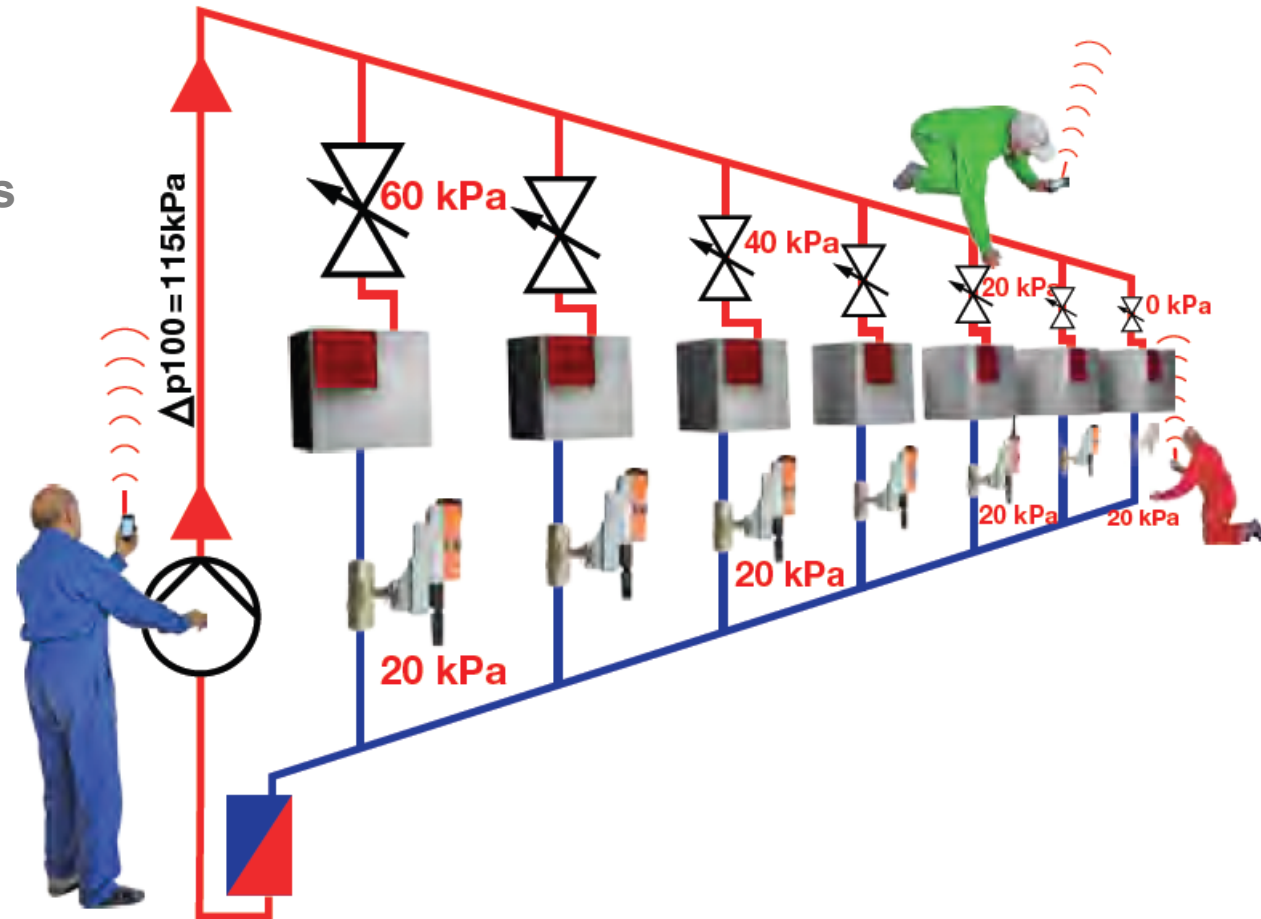


# Traditional Balancing Devices



# Efforts for conventional hydraulic balancing

- **Very time-intensive**
  - 30 min per line (valve / coil)
- **Designed for full-load operation**
- **Additional Equipment:**
  - Measuring devices, Instructions
  - Laptop – for documentation
  - Communication devices
  - ...
- **Requires at least 2 people in communication with one another**
  - **Red** continuously checks the last consumer
  - **Blue** varies the partial water flow with main pump
  - **Green** balancing of the respective consumer



# PI-Valves General Benefits

- **Easier selection**

- No kvs / Cv calculation required

$$V = \cancel{kvs} * \sqrt{\cancel{\Delta P}}$$

- **Easier installation**

- Less components
- Smaller setup than conventional
- Minimized commissioning and balancing efforts

$$GPM = \cancel{Cv} * \sqrt{\cancel{\Delta P}}$$

- **Better control**

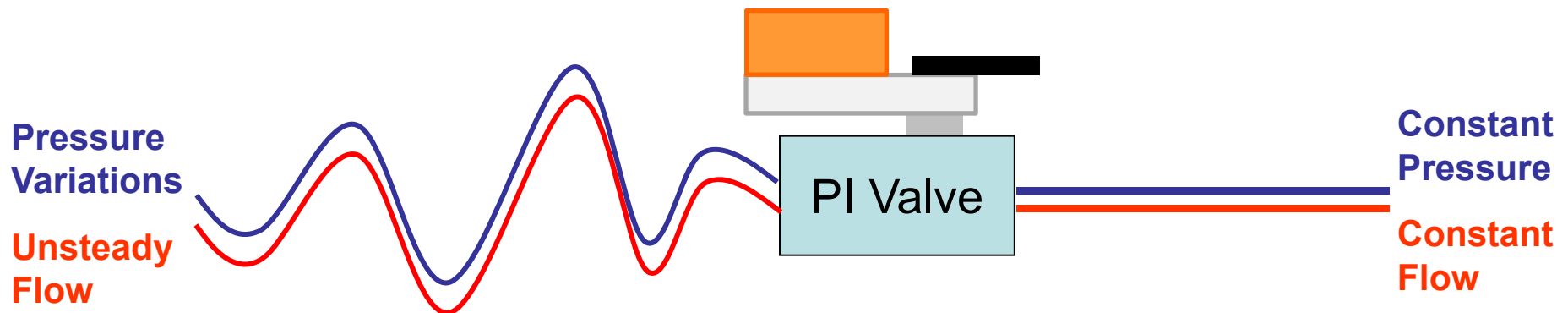
- No influence from neighboring zones, areas, consumers
- Dynamically balanced circuits at all load conditions
- Only the temperature controls the valve, not pressure and temperature
- Repeatability – specific **flow** is always bond to a specific signal

# Pressure Independent Control Valve Definition

## Pressure Independent Characterised Control Valve

is a 2-way Control Valve that supplies a **specific flow**  
for each value of the **control signal**

This specific requested flow @ a given setpoint will stay constant  
**REGARDLESS** of pressure variations in the system

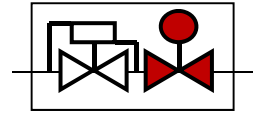


# PICCV



## The **P**ressure **I**ndependent **C**haracterised **C**ontrol **V**alve

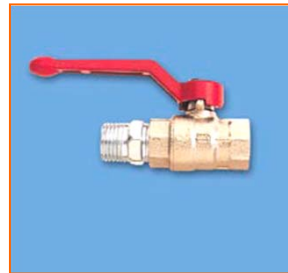
# Three functions – One Unit



hydraulic balancing



temporary tight shut off



pressure independent control



# PICCV



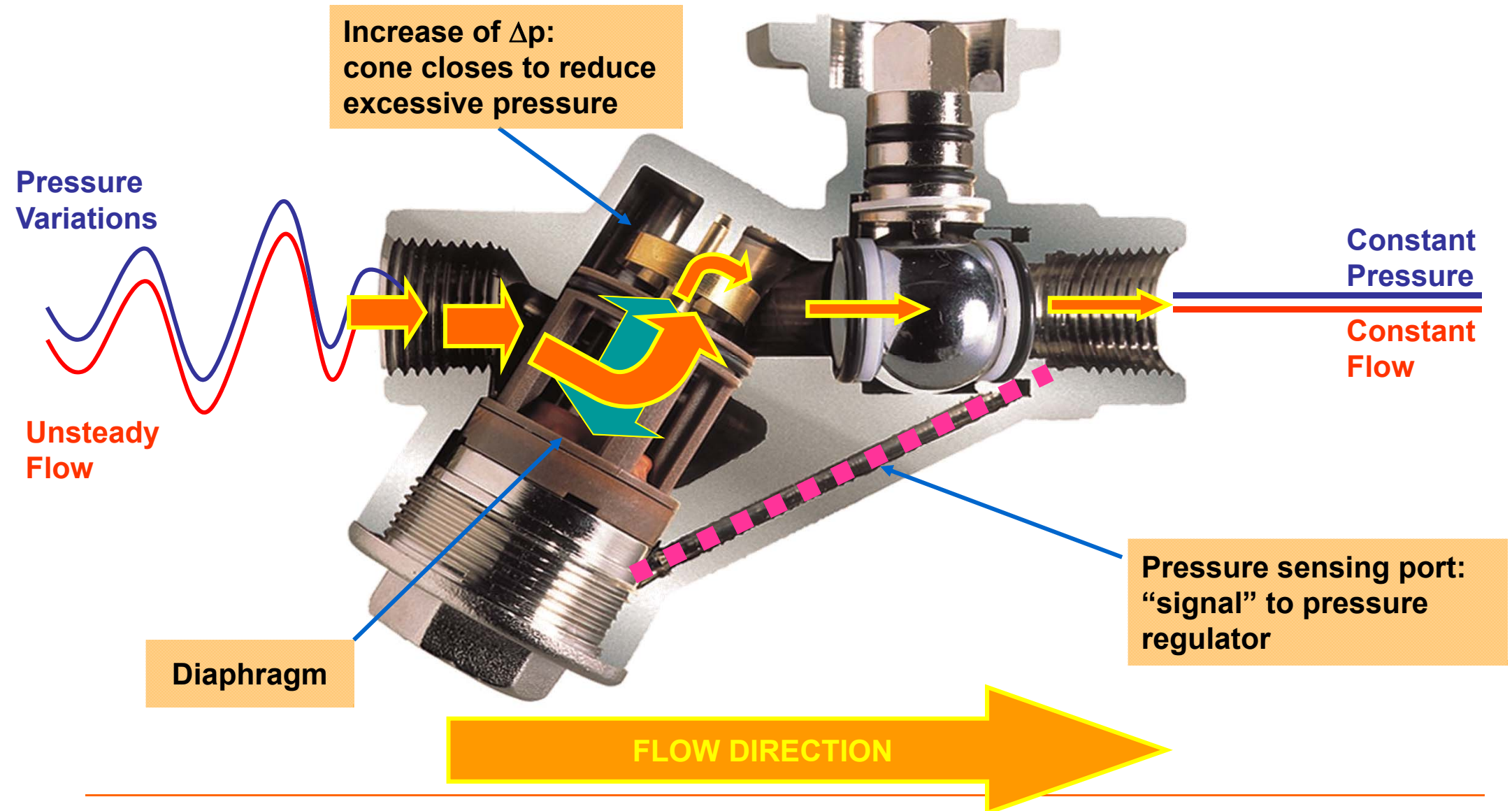
combined in one valve

Save time and money



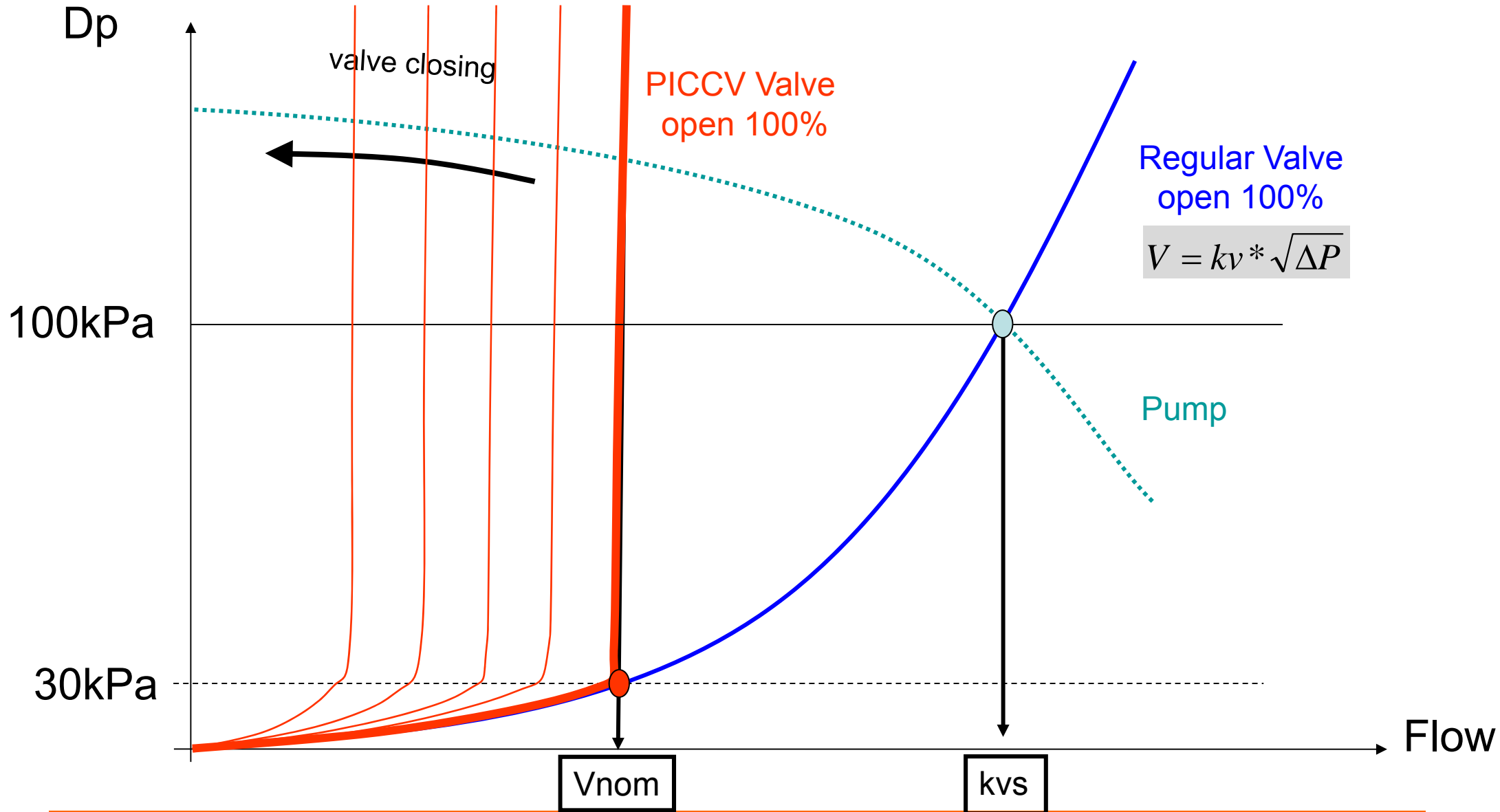
# PICCV – Function

## "active" between 30-350kPa





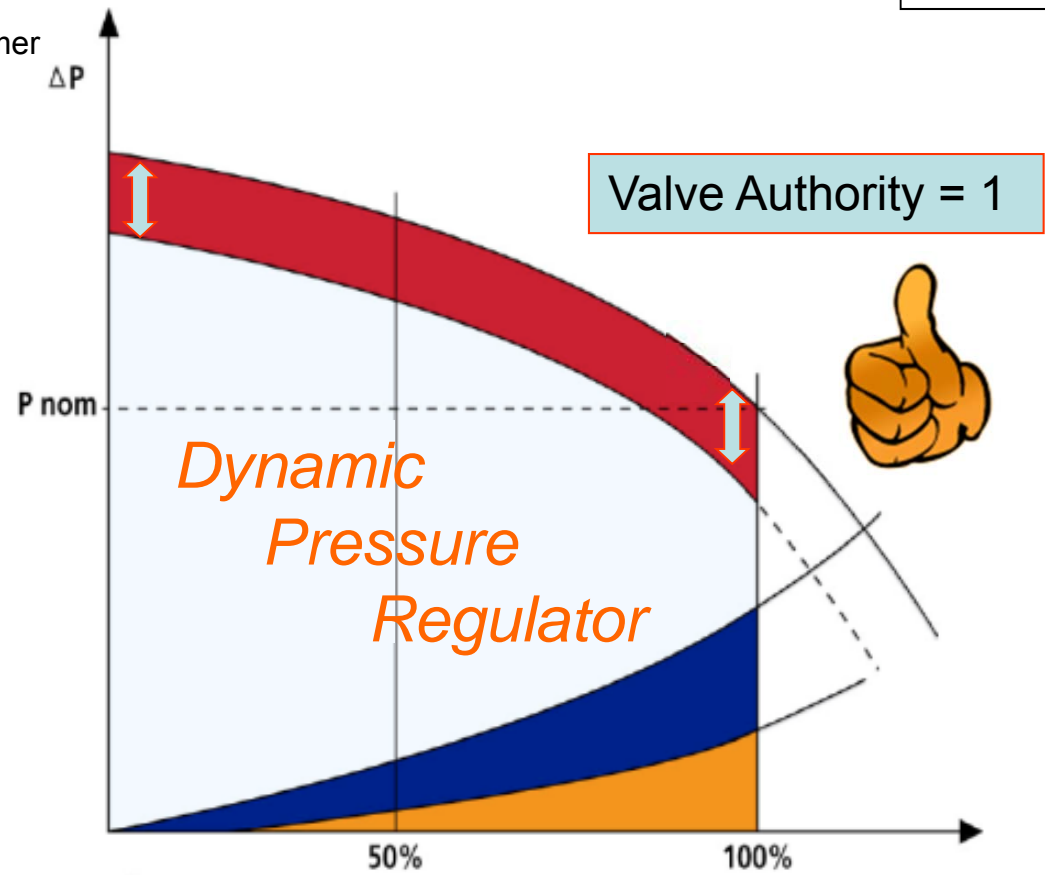
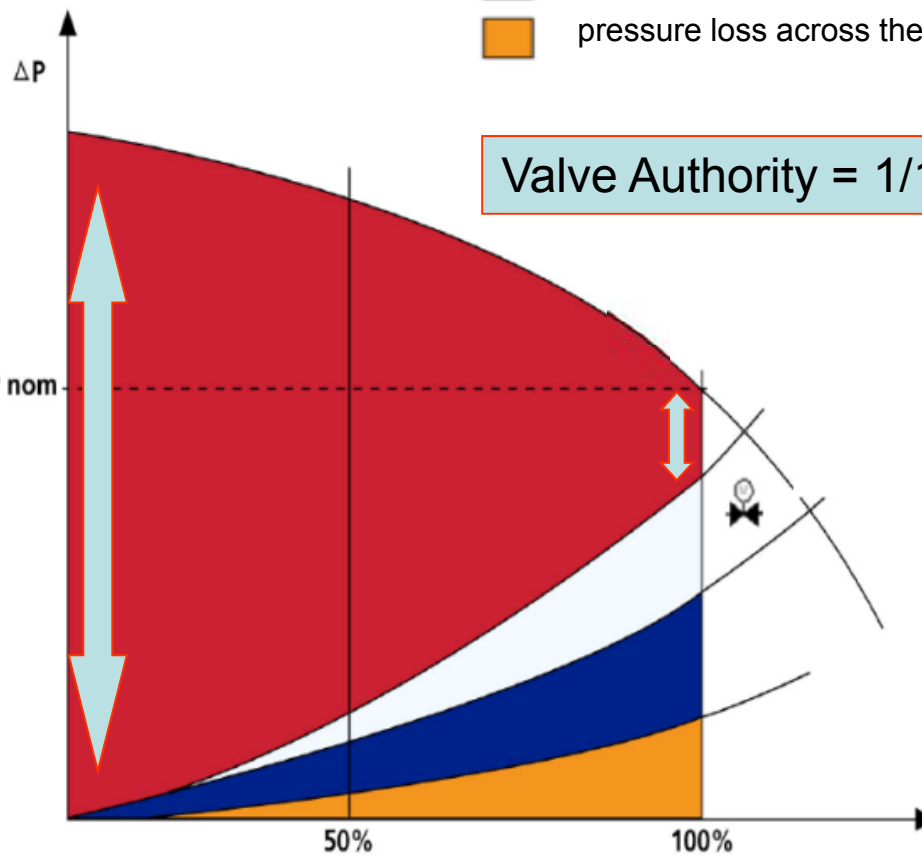
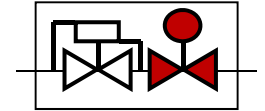
# Control Valve – Pressure Independence



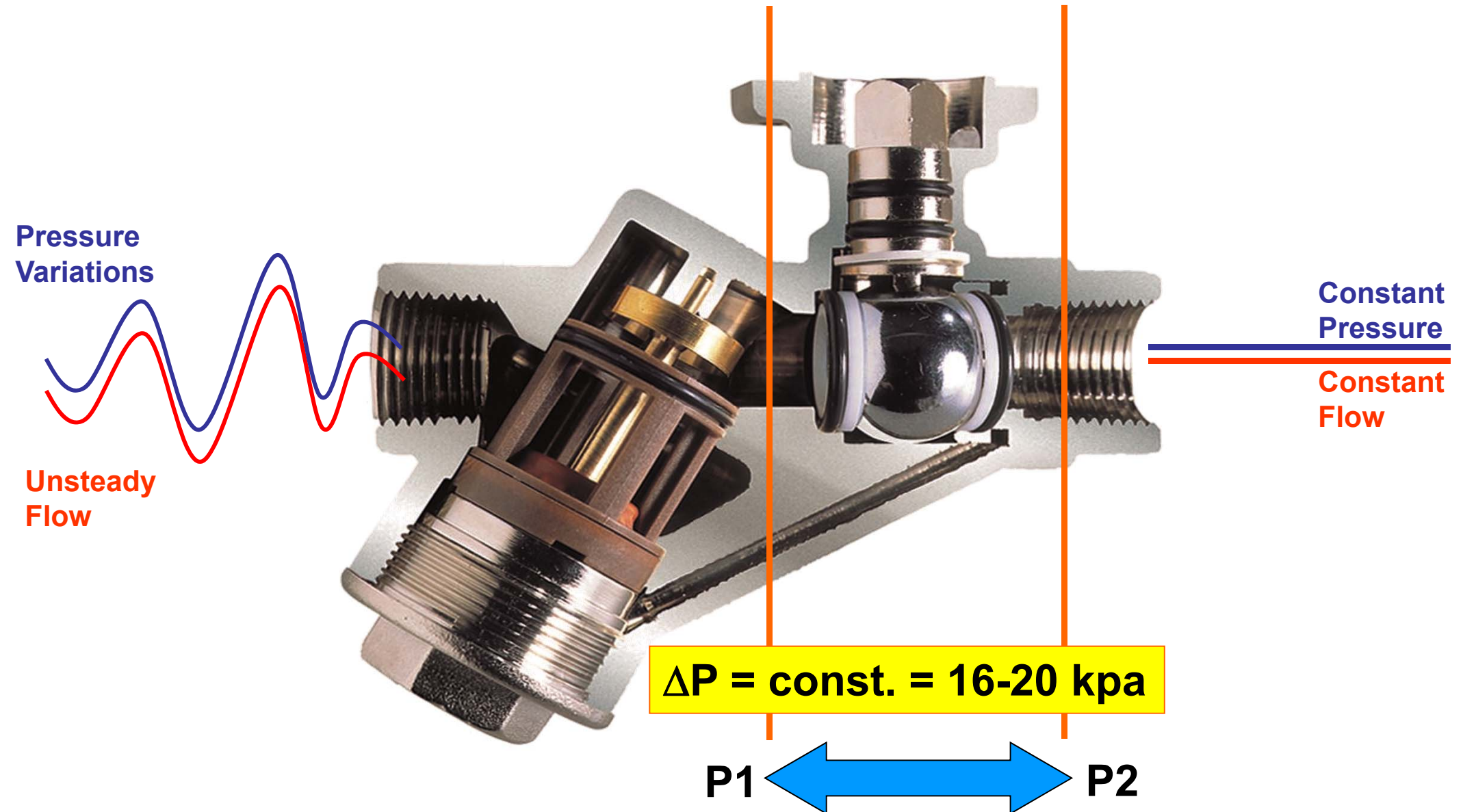
# Characteristic Curves

## Static vs. automatic balancing

- Pressure loss across the CV
- pressure loss across the static balancing valve
- Pressure loss across piping
- pressure loss across the consumer



# PICCV – Function 30-350kPa



# PICCV – SIZING and SELECTION

## Required Information

### FOR SIZING:

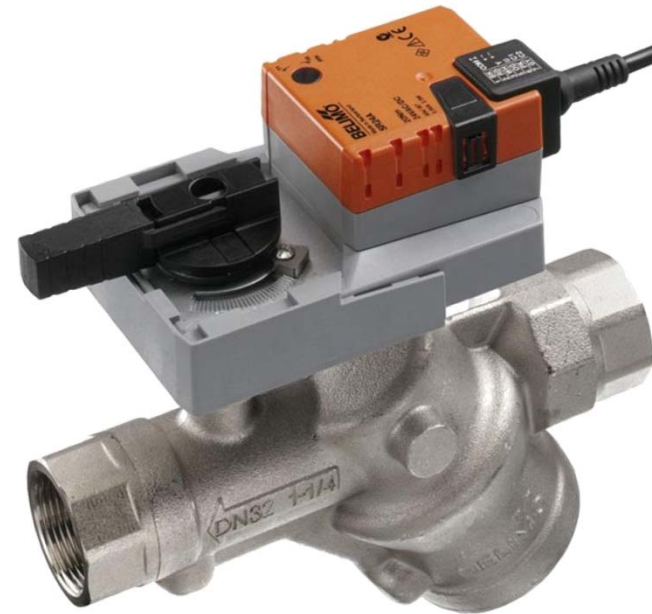
- flow in l/s

### FOR SELECTION:

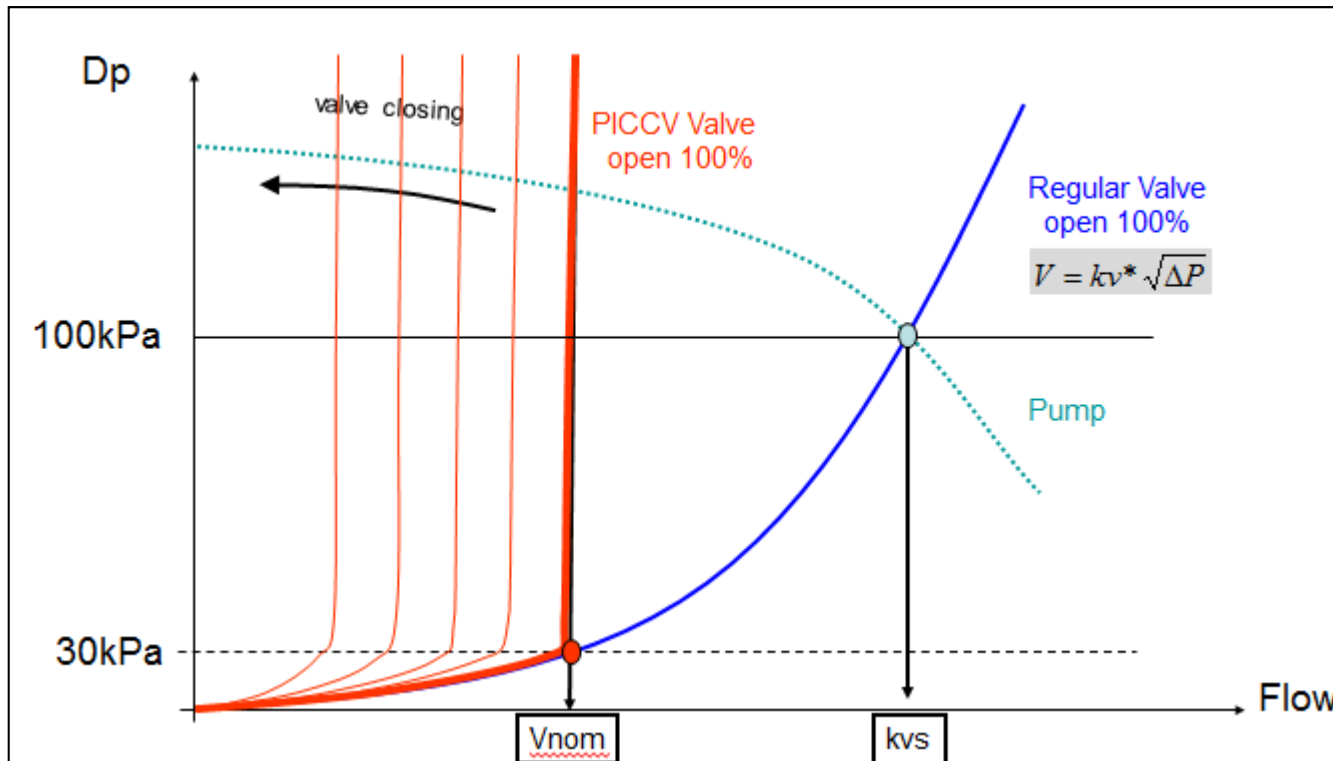
- pipe size
- required (close-off) pressures

### EQUATIONS USED

- No equations are required.
- Choose the PICCV that has the closest **V<sub>nom</sub>** to the requirement and round up to next available flow.



# PICCV - SIZING and SELECTION



DN	Vnom [l/s]
15	0.1
15	0.4
20	0.4
20	0.6
25	0.7
25	1.1
32	1.2
32	1.6
40	1.8
40	2.2
50	2.7
50	5.5

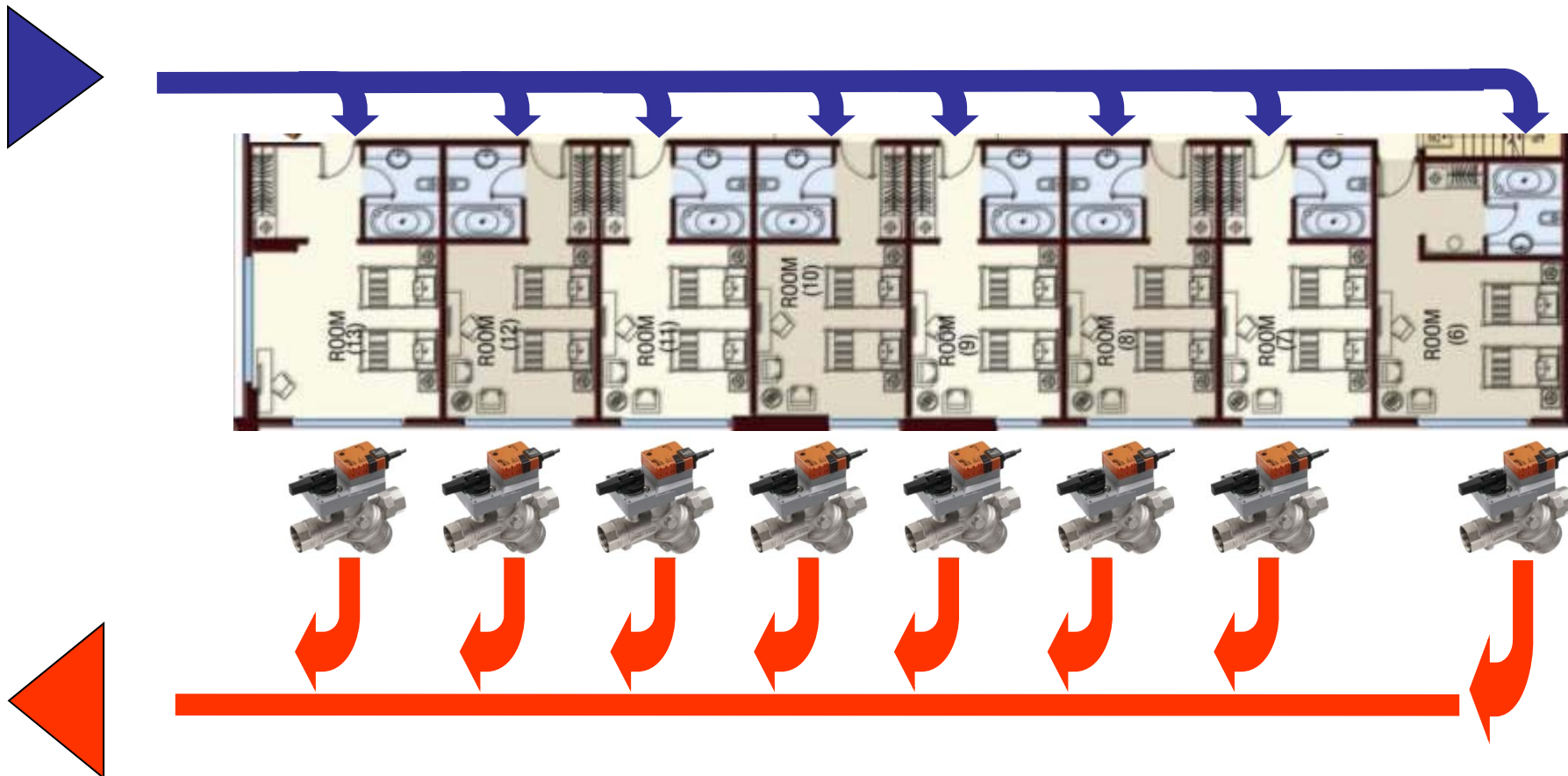
## Vnom:

- 100% Flow
- @ valve fully open
- @ 30-350 kPa

E.g.  
 Required flow: 0.63l/s  
 Selected Vnom: 0.7l/s

# APPLICATION Example

## Hotel, Hospital, School



# PICCV - Benefits

Benefit	Remarks / Explanation
Simplest, safe valve design	No calculation of $k_{vs}$ value required
No hydraulic balancing necessary	Pressure-independent operation
Correct flow rate values, even with partial-load operation	
Flexibility during the planning and construction phase	Simple adjustment $V_{max} = 45 \dots 100\%$ of $V_{nom}$
Flexible for future conversion	
«All-in-One» solution	3 functions: Control / Balance / Shut Off



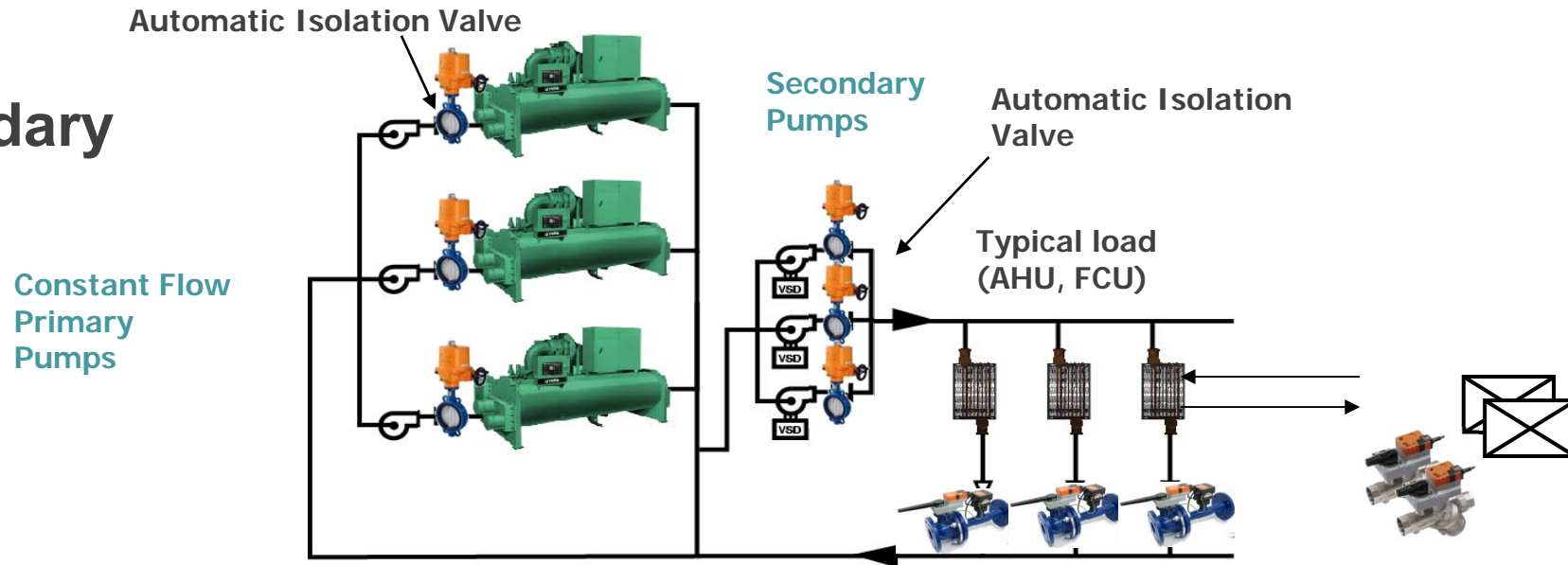


## The **E**lectronic **P**ressure **I**ndependent **V**alve

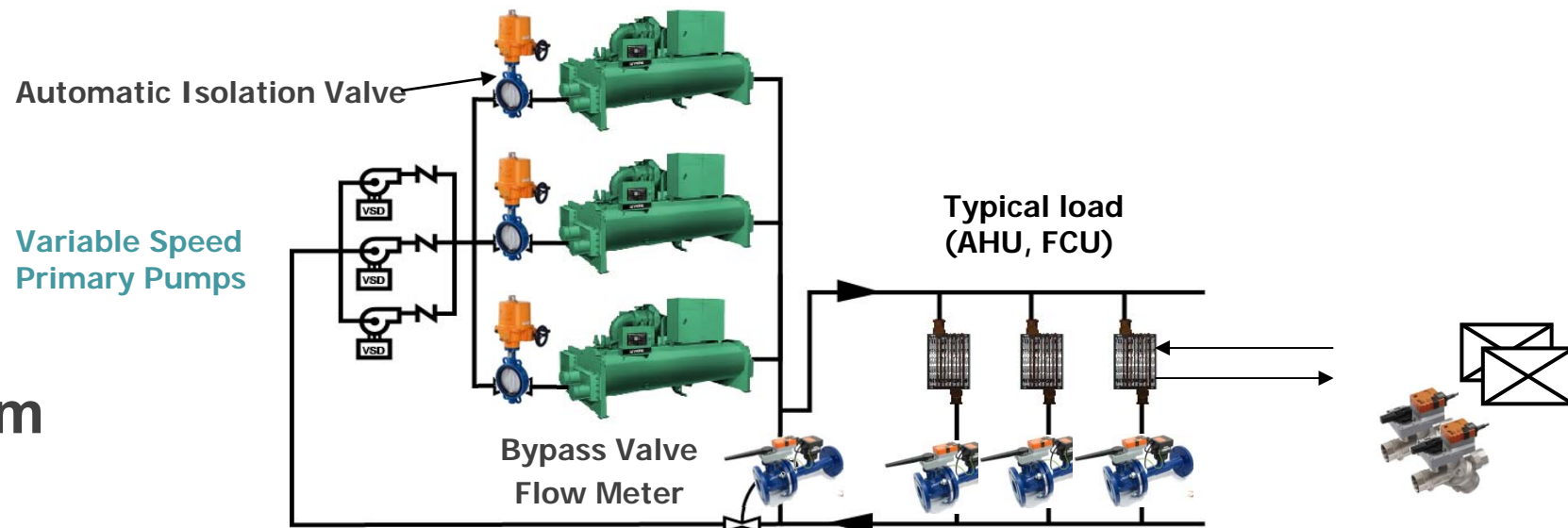


# Chiller Plant - PICCV / EPIV

## Primary/Secondary System

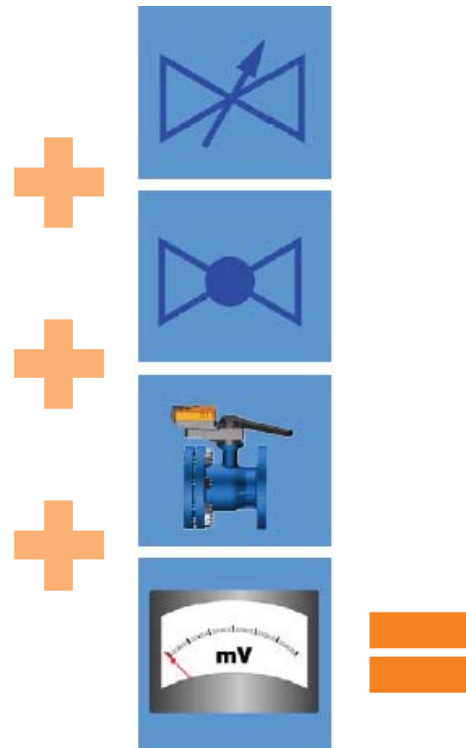


## Variable Primary System



# EPIV – 4 Functions – One Unit

1. Hydraulic balancing
2. Air bubble-tight-shut-off
3. Pressure-independent flow control
4. Permanent volumetric flow measurement

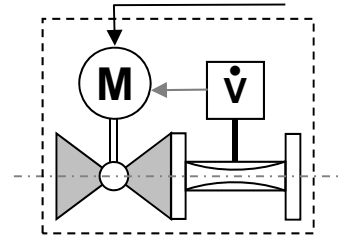


With the **EPIV**,  
4 functions are  
combined in one unit.



# The EPIV

## "VAV" for water applications



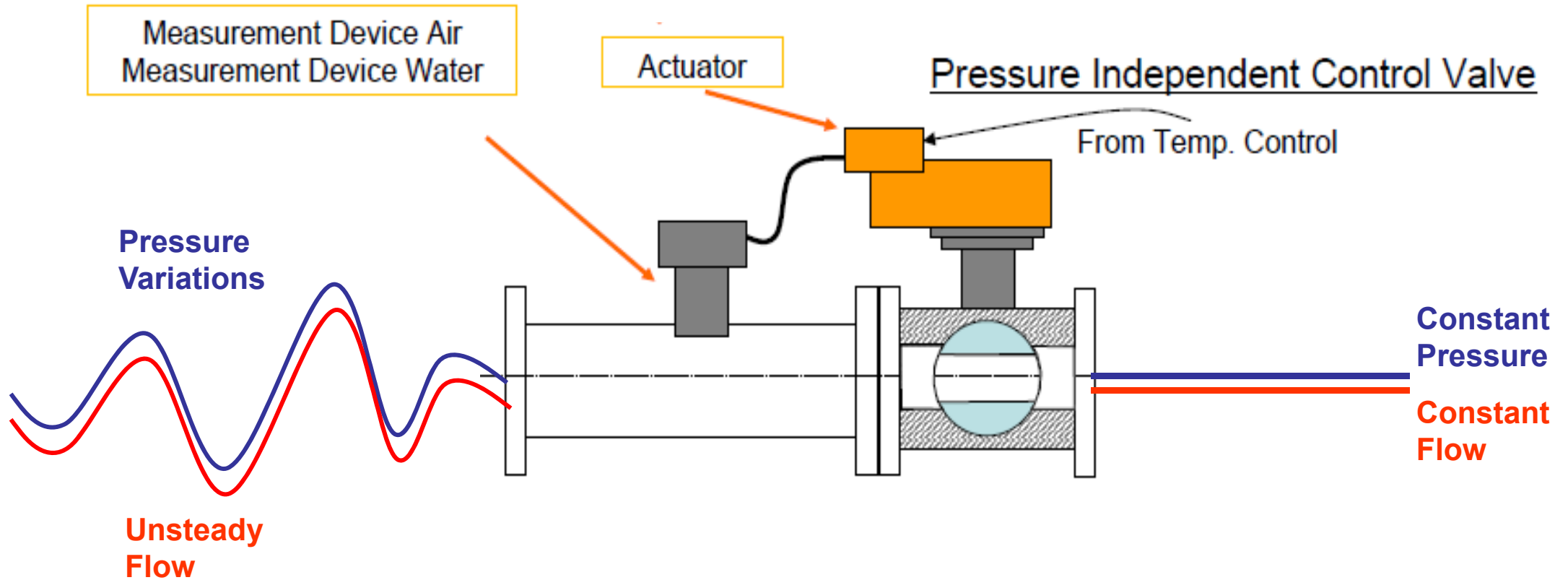
Measuring tube

Flow sensor with control unit

Intelligent Actuator with integrated control electronics

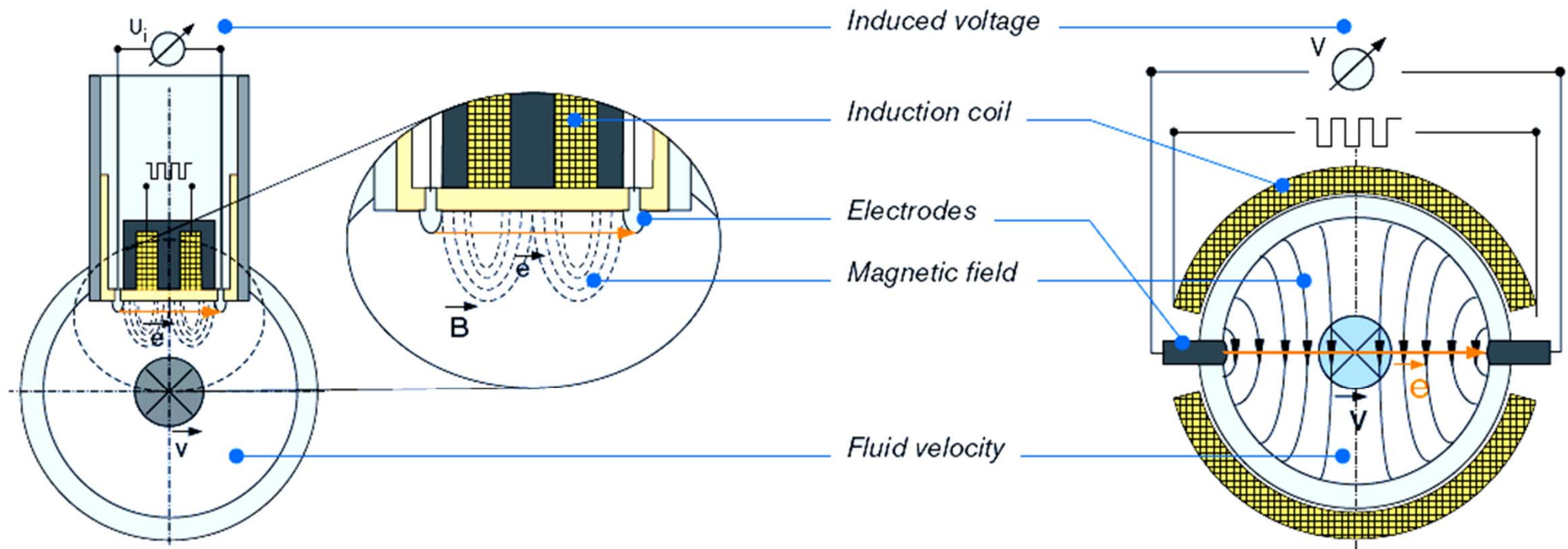
Control valve (LG-CCV)

# EPIV Operation



# The Flow Sensor

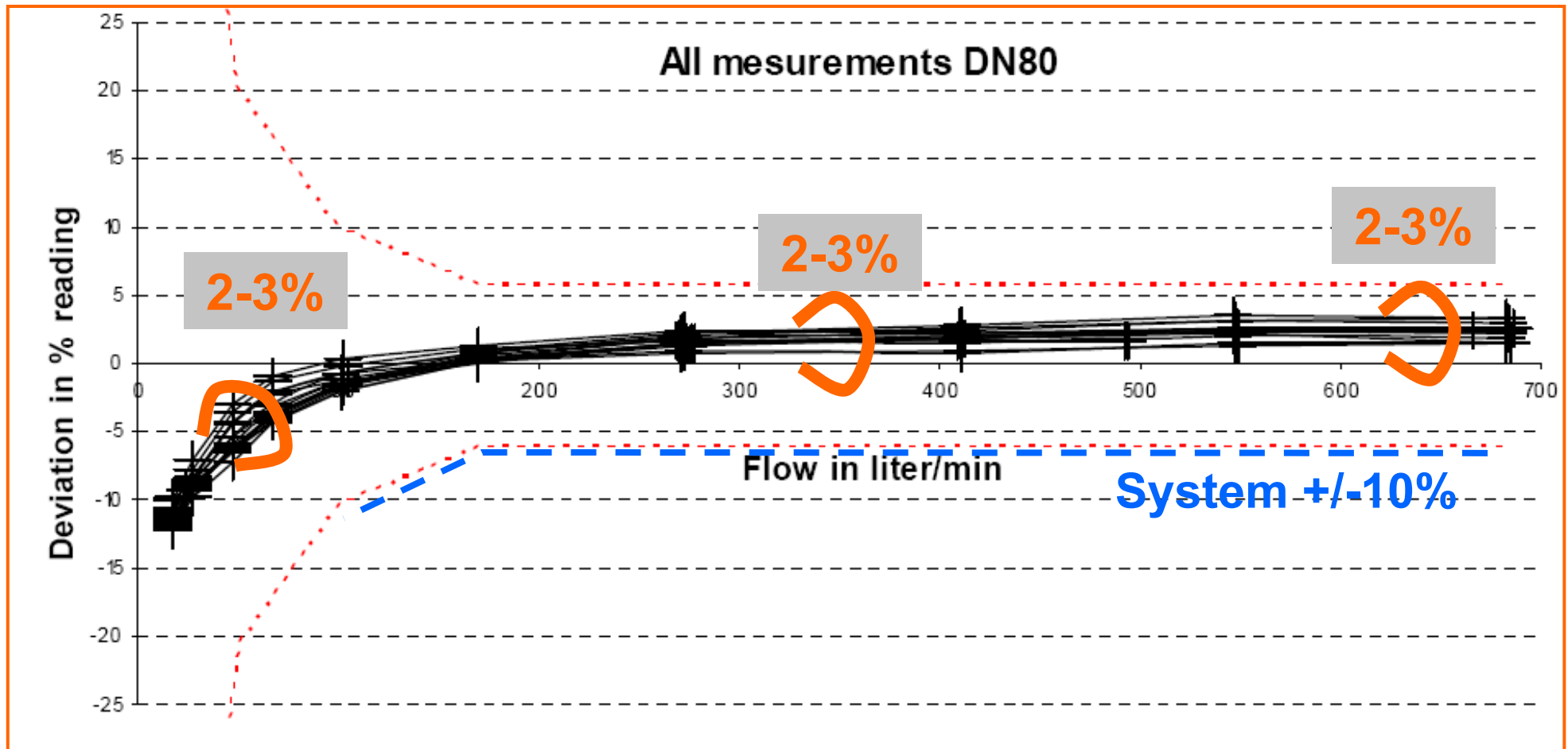
## Magnetic inductive flow metering



The Flow velocity is obtained by **measuring the changes of induced voltage** of the conductive fluid passing across a controlled magnetic field => Measured as 4-20mA  
(Output to BMS: 0-10V with 10V=Vnom)

# Accuracy of the EPIV

## EPIV vs. calibrated Measuring Rig

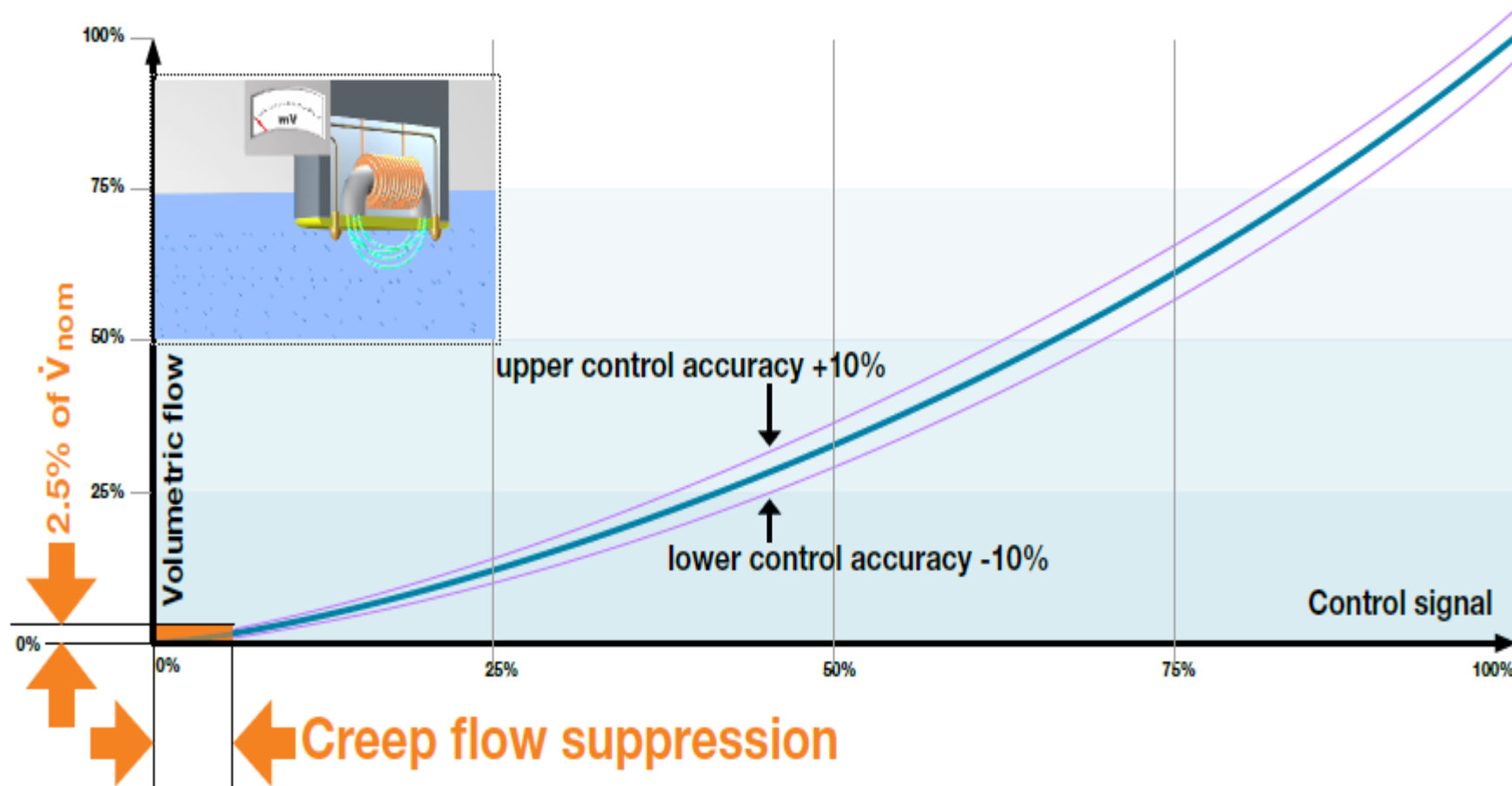


Flow 2.5% of Vnom = Vmin

Flow 100% = Vnom



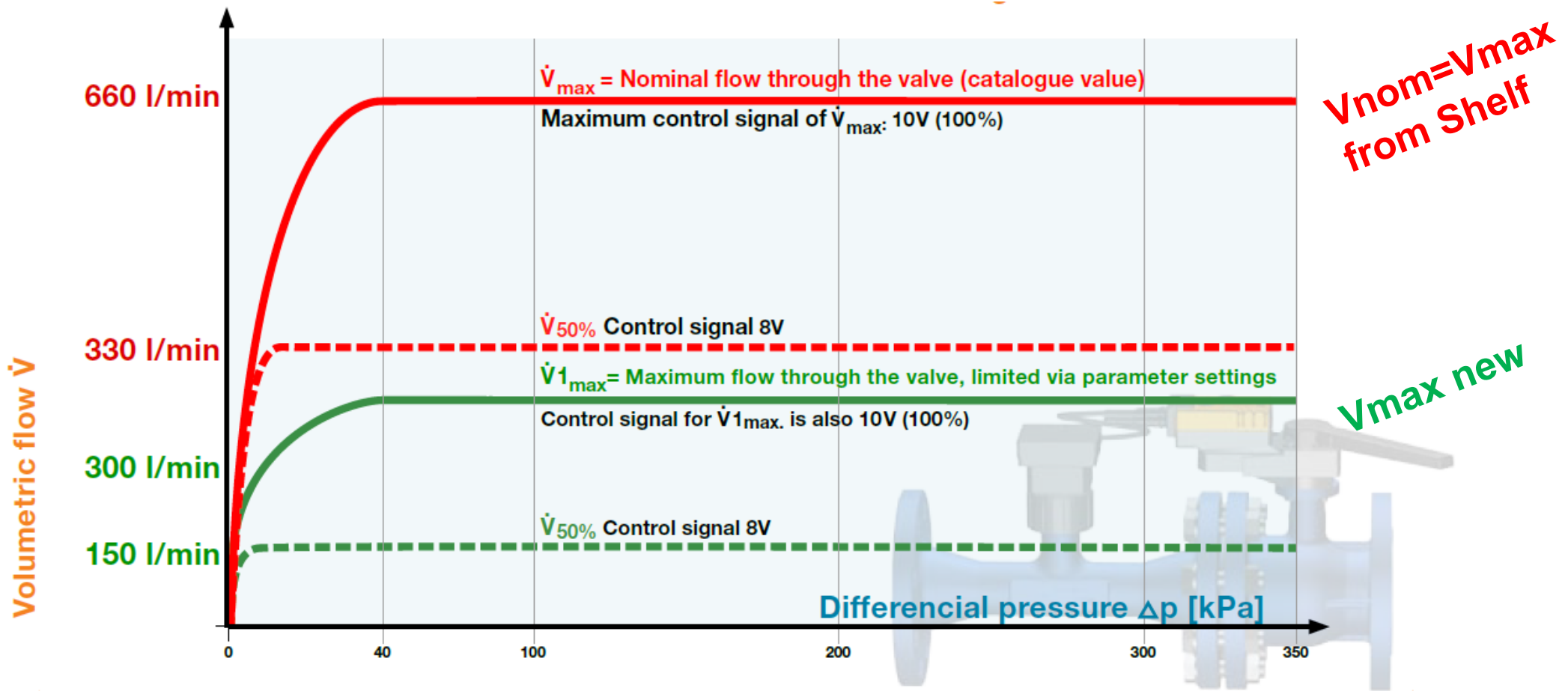
# Creep Flow Suppression



- No precisely definable voltage arises when flow velocity is almost stationary
- This 2.5% range is suppressed electronically

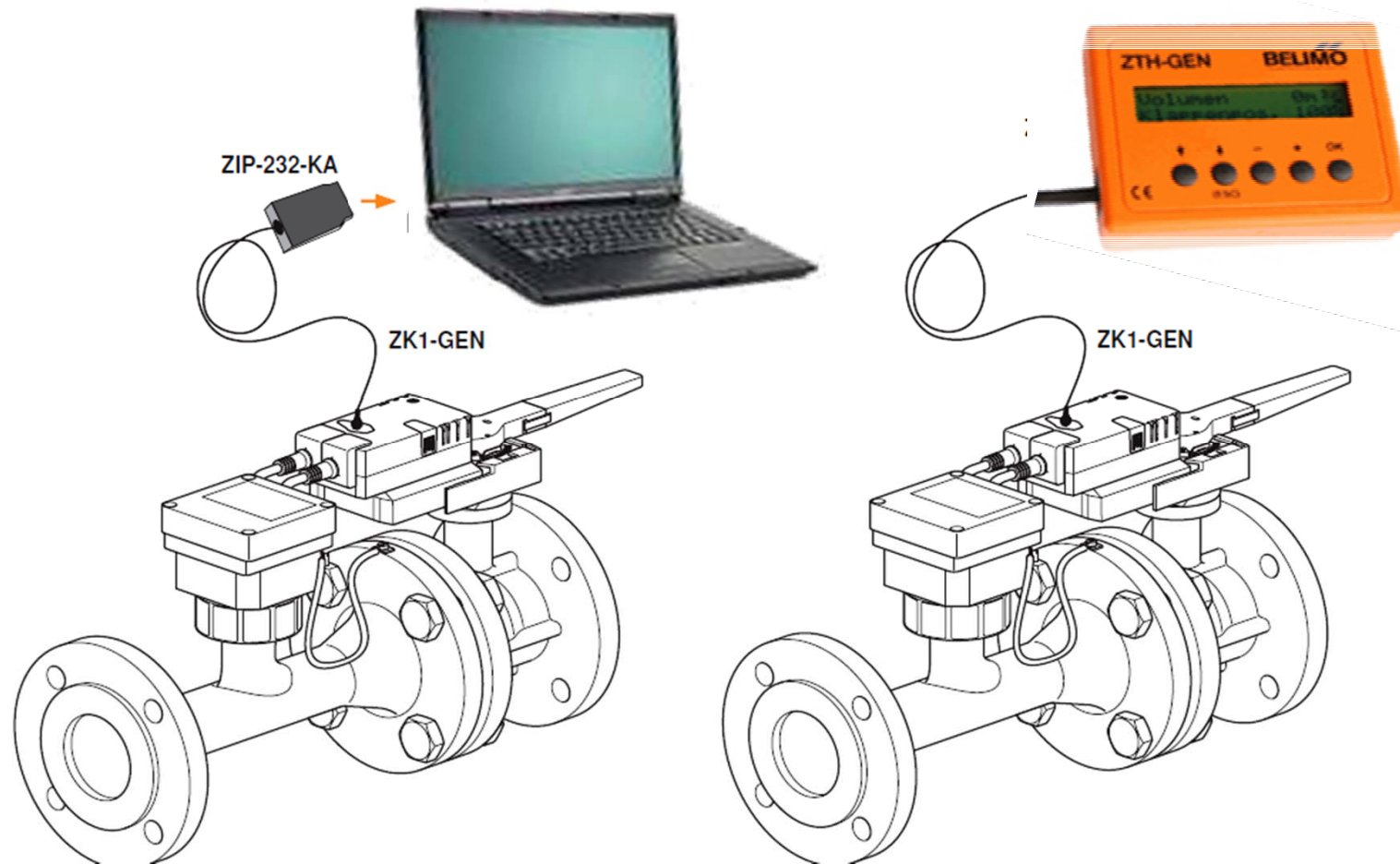
# Programmable Flow Limitation

e.g. EPIV - P6080W1100E-MP



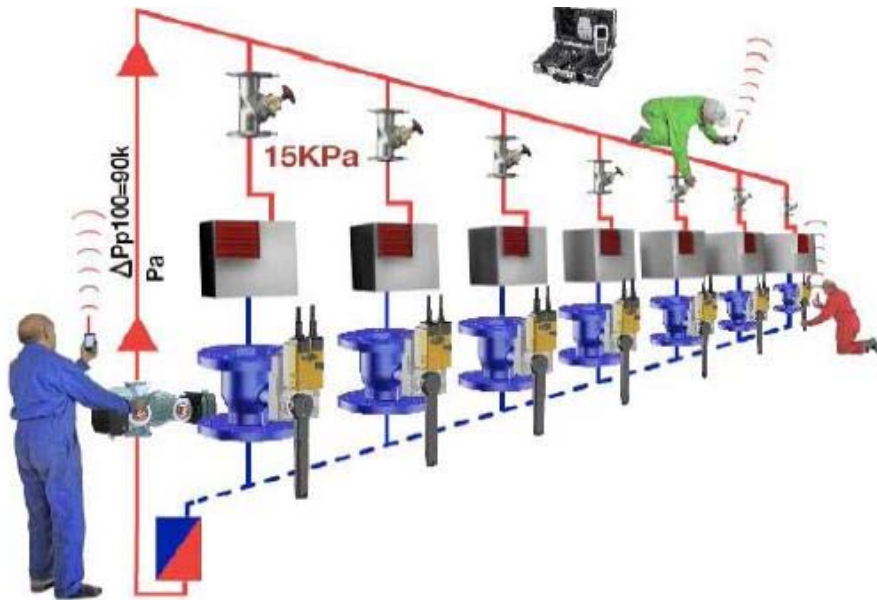


# Service Devices



- ZTH-GEN manual “remote” control unit
- PC-Tool, (with ZIP-232-KA)
- BMS with MP-BUS

# Old vs. "New" Hydraulic Balancing Vmax setting withing seconds!



## The old way of balancing

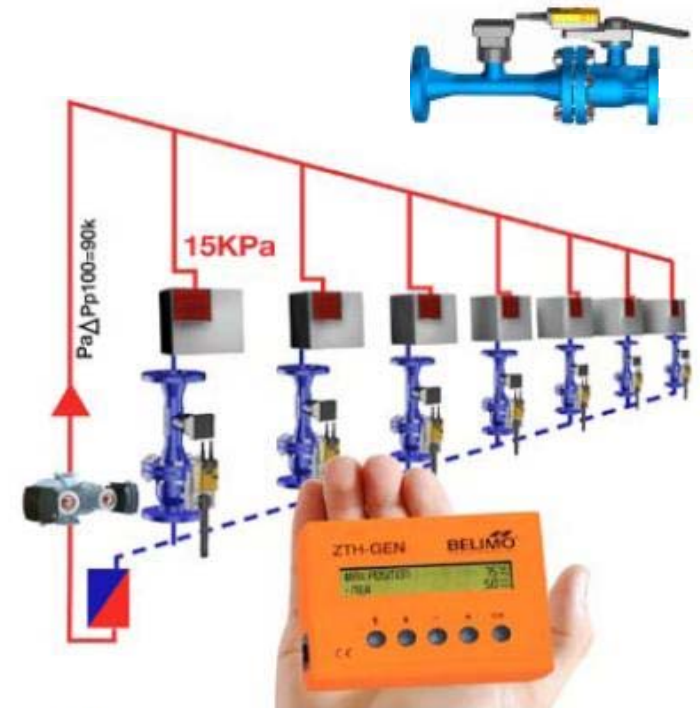
30 minutes per line

3 people

Equipment:

- Laptop
- Phone
- Measuring device
- Instructions

10 kg



## The new way of balancing

10 seconds per line

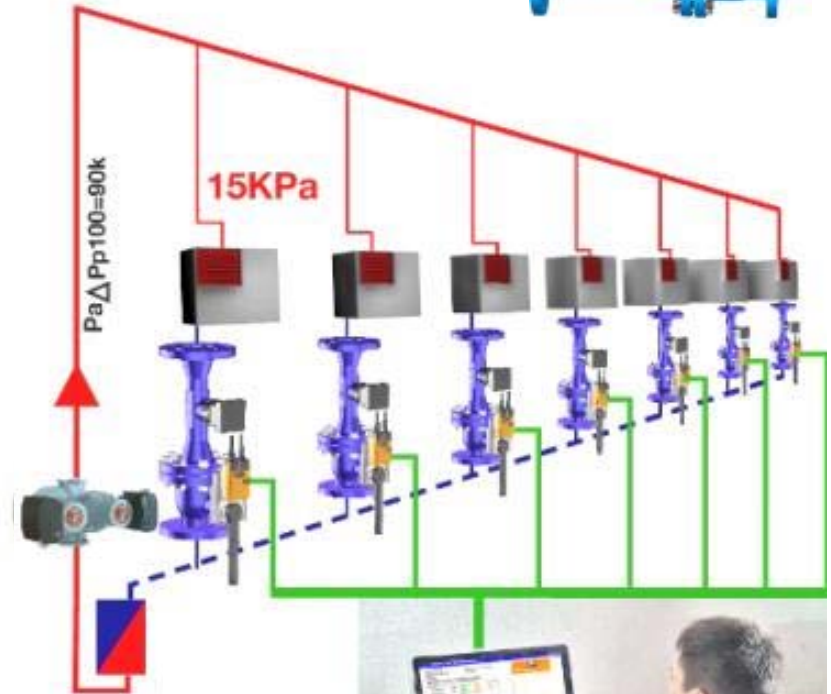
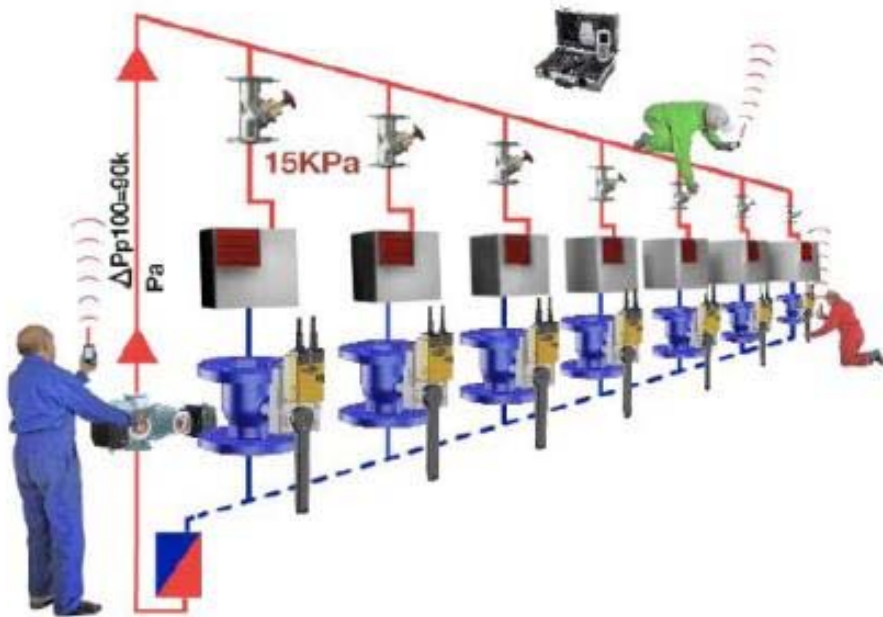
1 person

Equipment:

- Setting device ZTH-GEN

100 g

# Balancing, directly form BMS



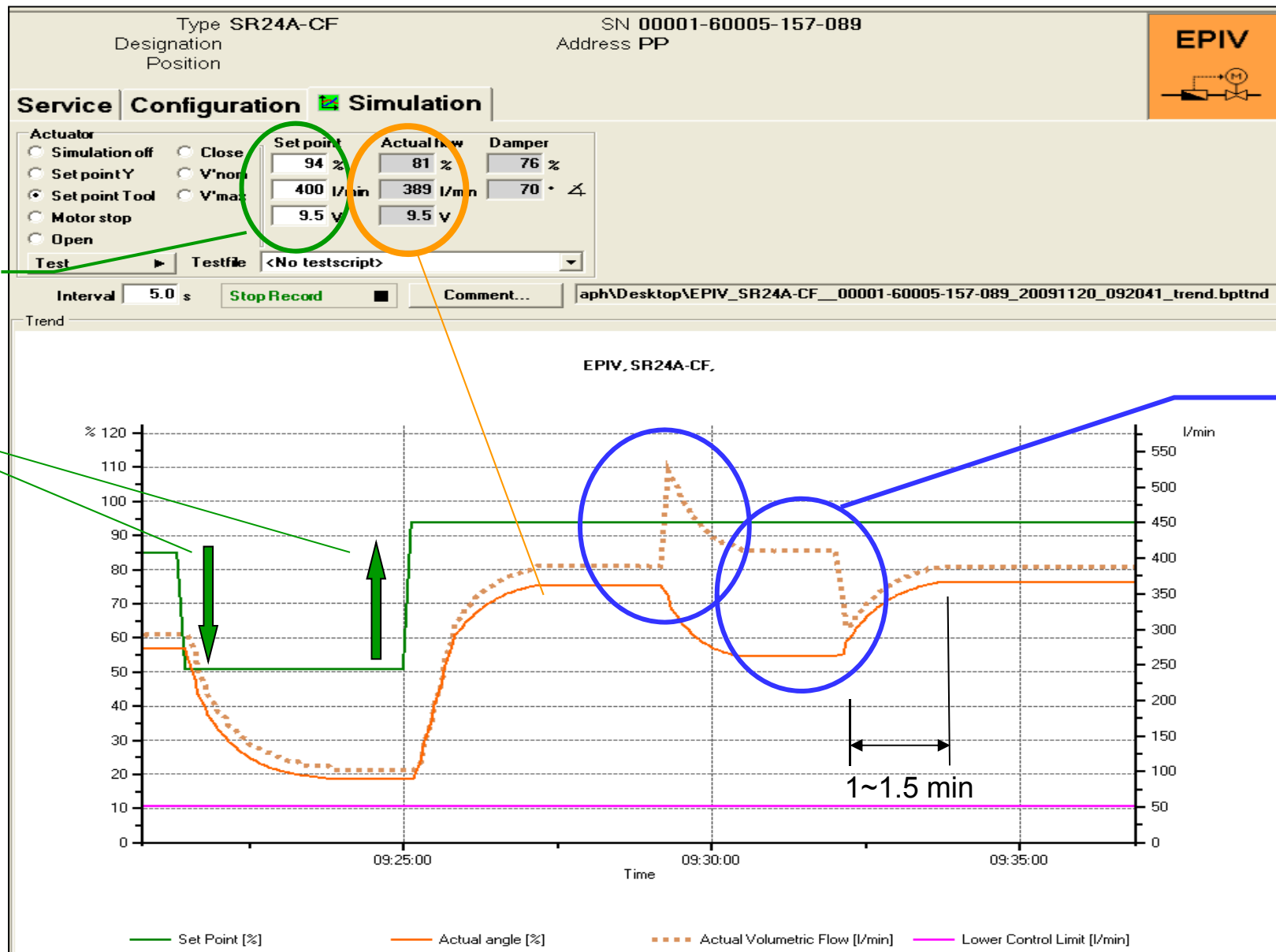
## Conventional Balancing

- needs 3 people
- 30 min. for each line
- 210 min. for 7 lines



1 person, 10 sec. for 7 lines

# PC-Tool Simulation



Changing Set values from controller => Set Flow

Set value = constant, Inlet pressure rises / drops



# EPIV - Benefits

Benefit	Remarks / explanation
Simplest, safe valve design	No calculation of $k_{vs}$ value required
No hydraulic balancing necessary	Continuous monitoring / balancing of the volumetric flow Pressure-independent operation
Correct flow rate values, even with partial-load operation	
No energy loss with zero load	Leakage rate A (air bubble tight)
Flexibility during the planning and construction phase	Simple adjustment $V_{max} = 45 \dots 100\%$ of $V_{nom}$
Flexible for future conversion	
«All-in-One» solution	4 functions: Control / Measure / Balance / Shut
Knowledge how much water flows through each consumer.	Displaying the measured current flow rate

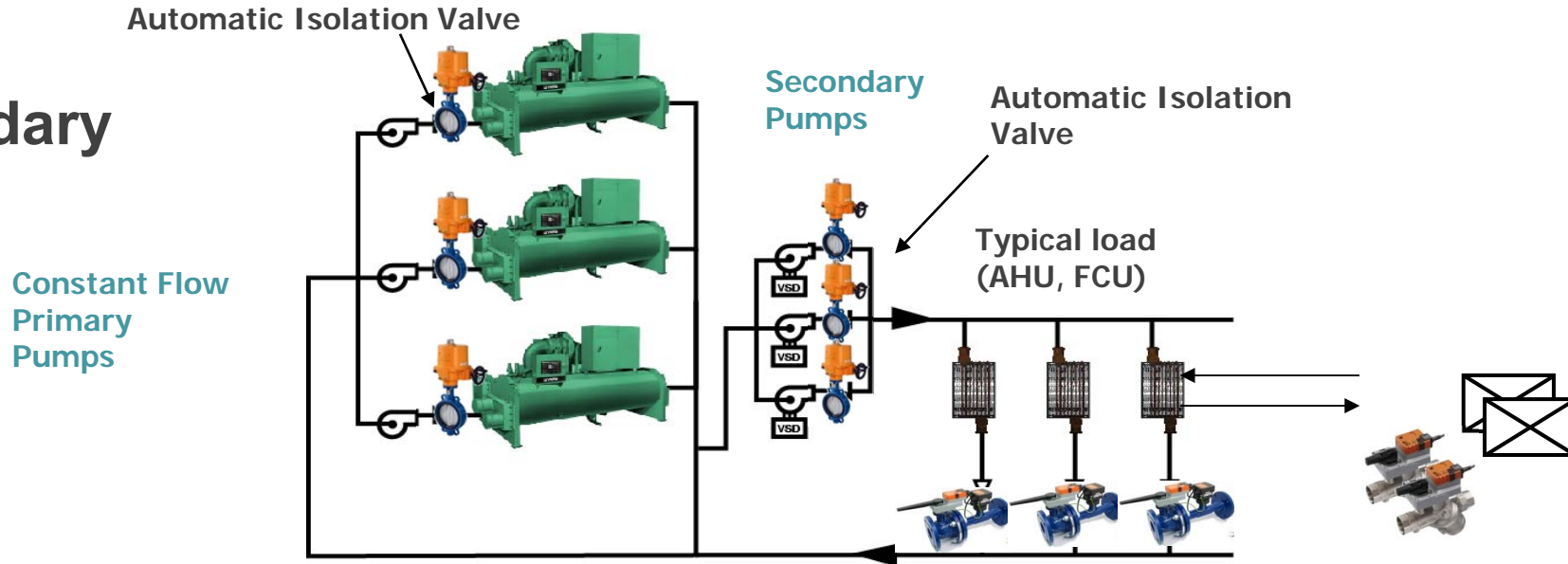
# ENERGY VALVE



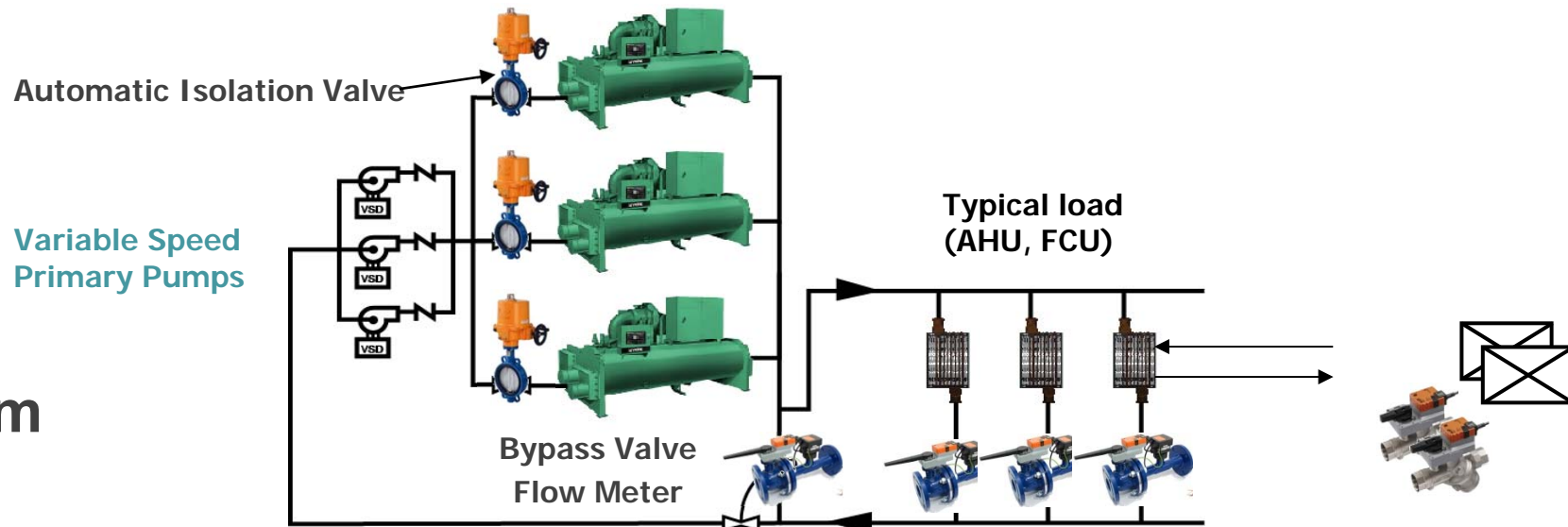
The **Energy Valve** - Knowledge is Power

# APPLICATION Chiller Plant - PICCV / EV

## Primary/Secondary System



## Variable Primary System

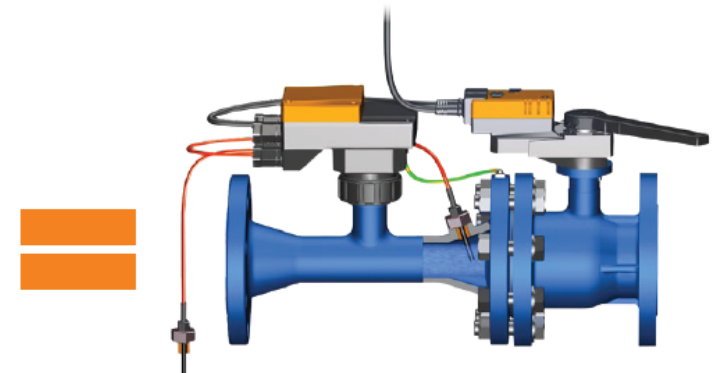


# ENERGY VALVE – 5 Functions – One Unit

1. Hydraulic balancing
2. Air bubble-tight-shut-off
3. Pressure-independent flow control
4. Permanent volumetric flow measurement
5. Energy Monitoring



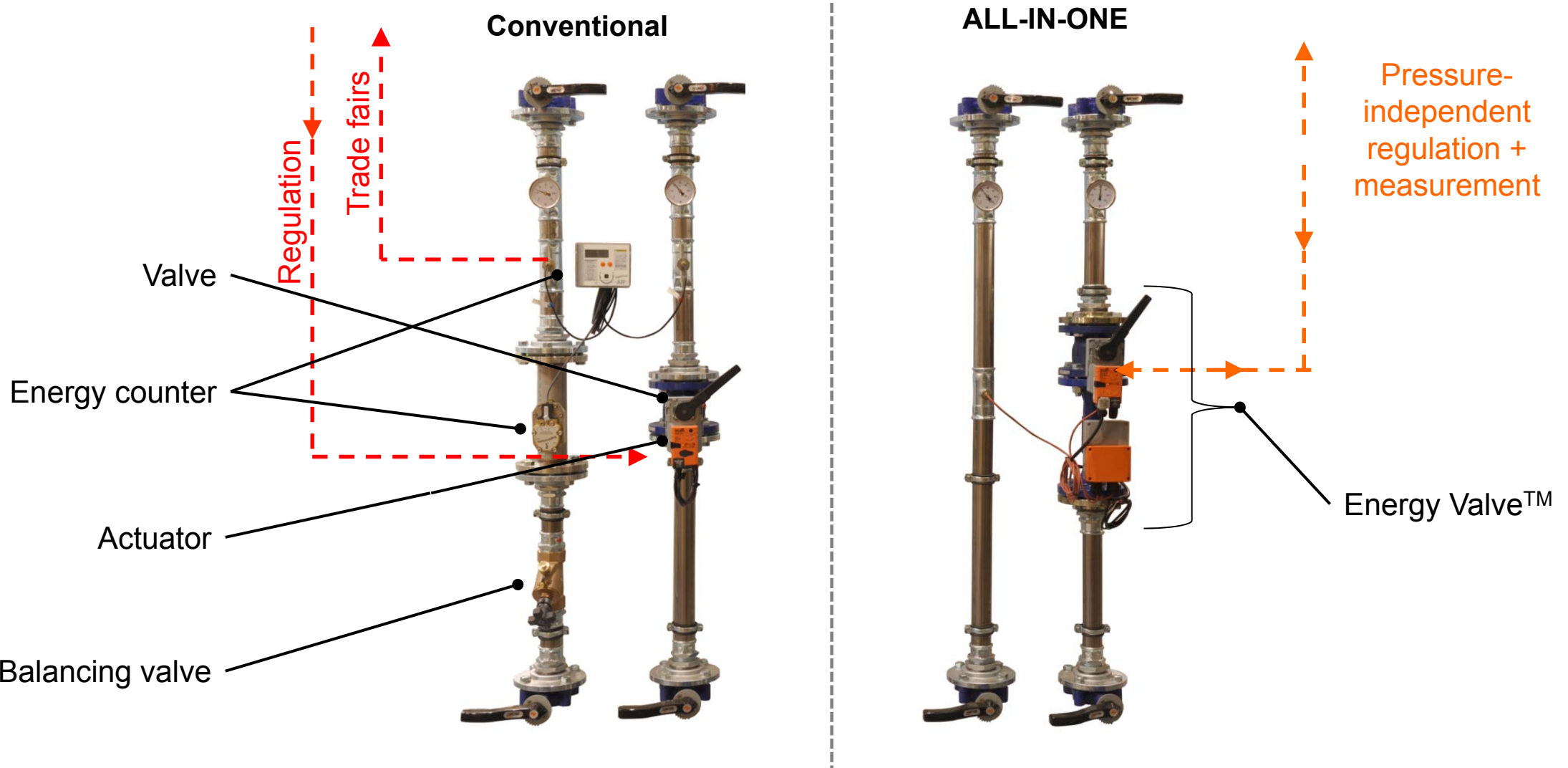
With the **Energy Valve**, all 5 functions are combined in one unit.



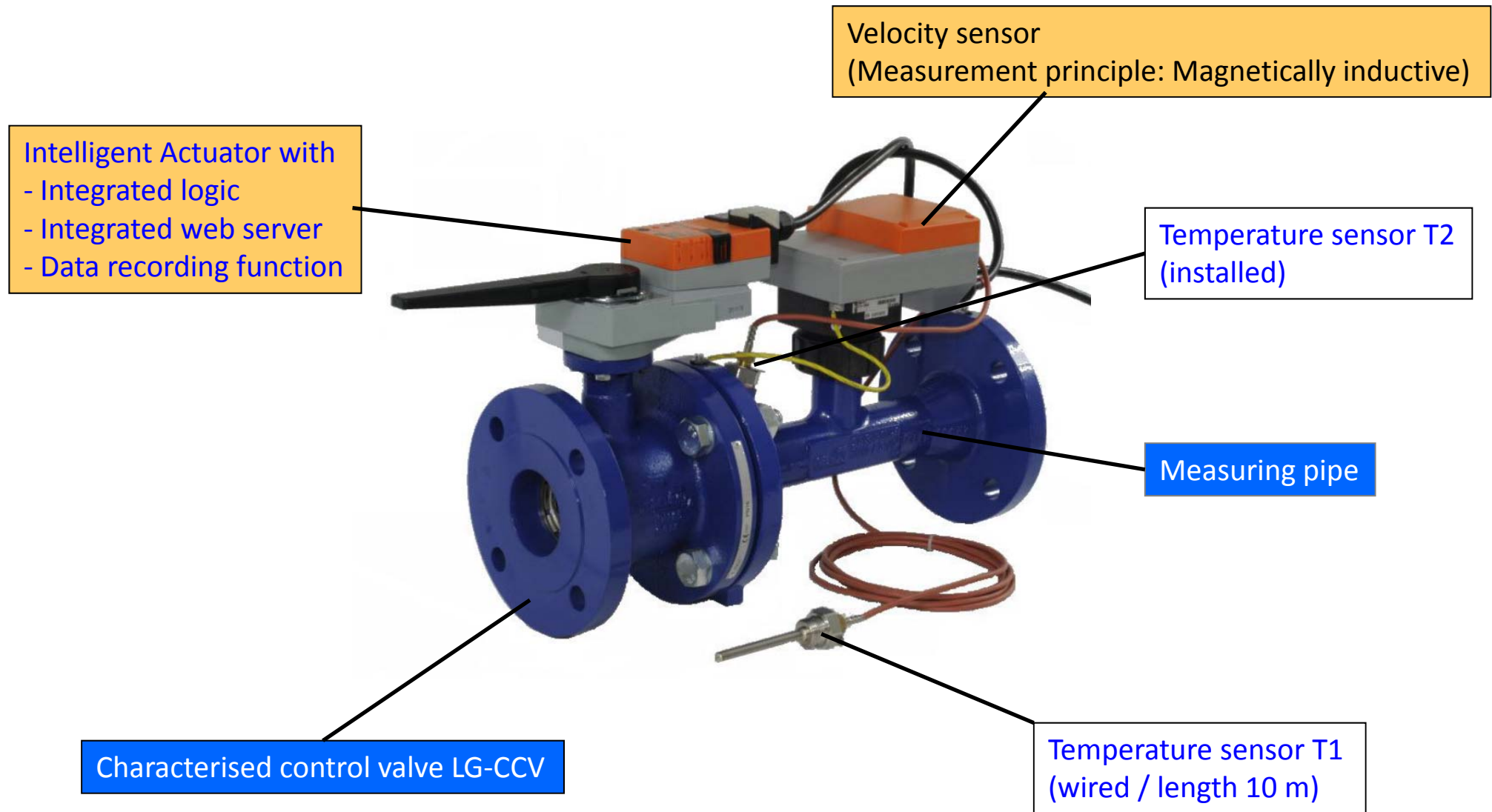


# ALL-IN-ONE

## Rapid installation, simple integration



# The Energy Valve



# Power Calculation / Energy Consumption

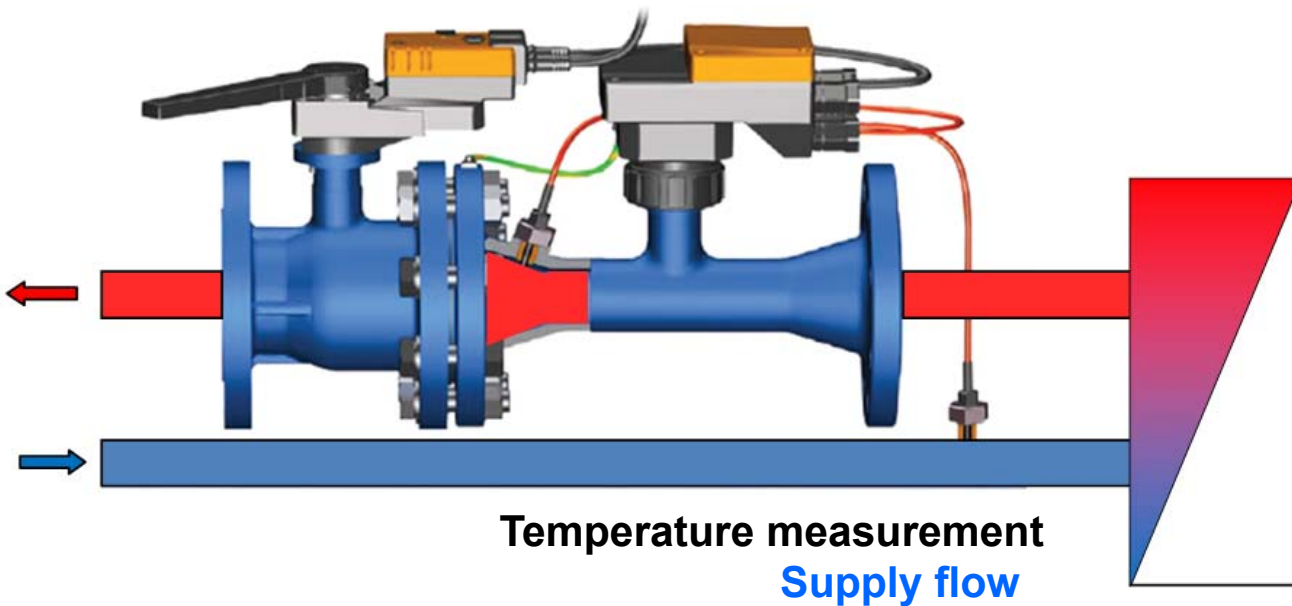
Temperature measurement  
Return flow

flow measurement



Energy consumption

$$Q = \int \dot{Q} \cdot \Delta t \quad [\text{kwh}]$$
$$[\text{TonH}]$$



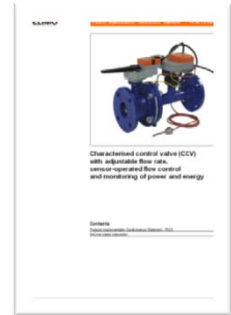
Power output

$$\dot{Q} = f(\dot{V}, \Delta T, \rho, c) \quad [\text{kw}]$$
$$[\text{Ton}]$$

# Energy Valve Communication and Control

- **Conventional**

- Positioning DDC signal Y (Volt) as **set point for flow rate**
- Feedback U5 as information on **flow rate, power, T1, T2,  $\Delta T$  or opening angle**



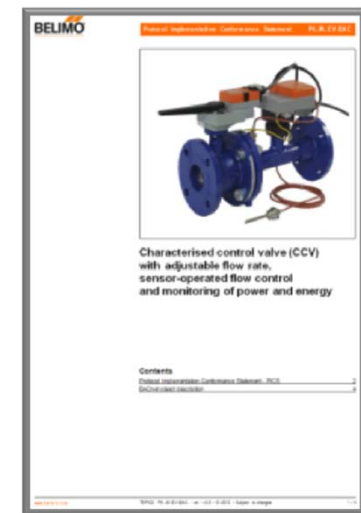
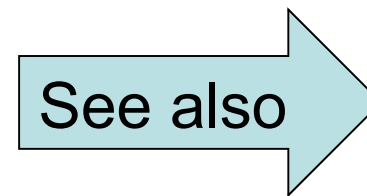
- **Always an integral part of the Energy Valve are:**

- BACnet IP
- BACnet MS/TP
  - Baud rates: 9600, 19,200, 38,400, 76,800, 115,200
- MP bus (MP bus slave interface)



Object Name	Object Type / Instance	Description	Values	Default
<i>Device_Name</i>	Device [x]			
SpRel	Analog Output [1]	Setpoint Relative in %  The set point is interpreted either as position setpoint or as flow setpoint (related to Vmax). See ControlMode for more information.	0 ... 100	0
RelPos	Analog Input [1]	Relative Position in %	0 ... 100	-
AbsPos	Analog Input [2]	Absolute Position in °	0 ... 90	-
RelFlow	Analog Input [10]	Relative Flow in %	0 ... 100	-
AbsFlow_SI1	Analog Input [11]	Absolute Flow in l/min	0 ... 100'000	-
AbsFlow_SI2	Analog Input [12]	Absolute Flow in m3/h	0 ... 600	-
AbsFlow_US	Analog Input [13]	Absolute Flow in gpm	0 ... 100'000	-
T1_SI	Analog Input [20]	Temperature 1 (remote) in °C	-10 ... +120	-
T1_US	Analog Input [25]	Temperature 1 (remote) in °F	14 ... 248	-
T2_SI	Analog Input [21]	Temperature 2 (embedded) in °C	-10 ... +120	-
T2_US	Analog Input [26]	Temperature 2 (embedded) in °F	14 ... 248	-
DeltaT_SI	Analog Input [22]	Delta Temperature in °C	-500 ... +500	-
DeltaT_US	Analog Input [27]	Delta Temperature in °F	-500 ... +500	-
P_SI	Analog Input [30]	Power in kW	0 ... 2.147e+9	-
P_US	Analog Input [35]	Power in kBTU/h	0 ... 2.147e+9	-
E_Cooling_SI	Analog Input [31]	Cooling Energy in kWh	0 ... 2.147e+9	-
E_Cooling_US	Analog Input [36]	Cooling Energy in kBTU	0 ... 2.147e+9	-
E_Heating_SI	Analog Input [32]	Heating Energy in kWh	0 ... 2.147e+9	-
E_Heating_US	Analog Input [37]	Heating Energy in kBTU	0 ... 2.147e+9	-
Override	Multi-state Output [1]	Override Control	Auto Close Open Vnom Vmax Stop	Auto
Vmax	Analog Value [100]	Maximum Flow Limit in %	0 ... 100	100
Vnom_SI	Analog Value [101]	Nominal volume flow in l/min (read-only)	0 ... 100'000	-
Vnom_US	Analog Value [102]	Nominal volume flow in gpm (read-only)	0 ... 100'000	-
ControlMode	Multi-state Value [100]	Control Mode  The value defines the interpretation of the setpoint.	PosCtrl FlowCtrl	FlowCtrl
DeltaT_Limitation	Multi-state Value [101]	DeltaT Limitation	NoLimiting DeltaTLimiting	NoLimiting
SpDeltaT_SI	Analog Value [103]	Setpoint DeltaT in °C	4 ... 20	0
SpDeltaT_US	Analog Value [104]	Setpoint DeltaT in °F	7 ... 36	0

# BACnet Objects to read from the ENERGY VALVE



# Data Recording

- **Integrated in the actuator**
- **Previous 7 days**
  - Measurement series every 30 seconds → 21'600 measurement series
- **Previous 13 months**
  - Measurement series every 2 hours  
→ 4'750 measurement series
- **csv file → Excel**

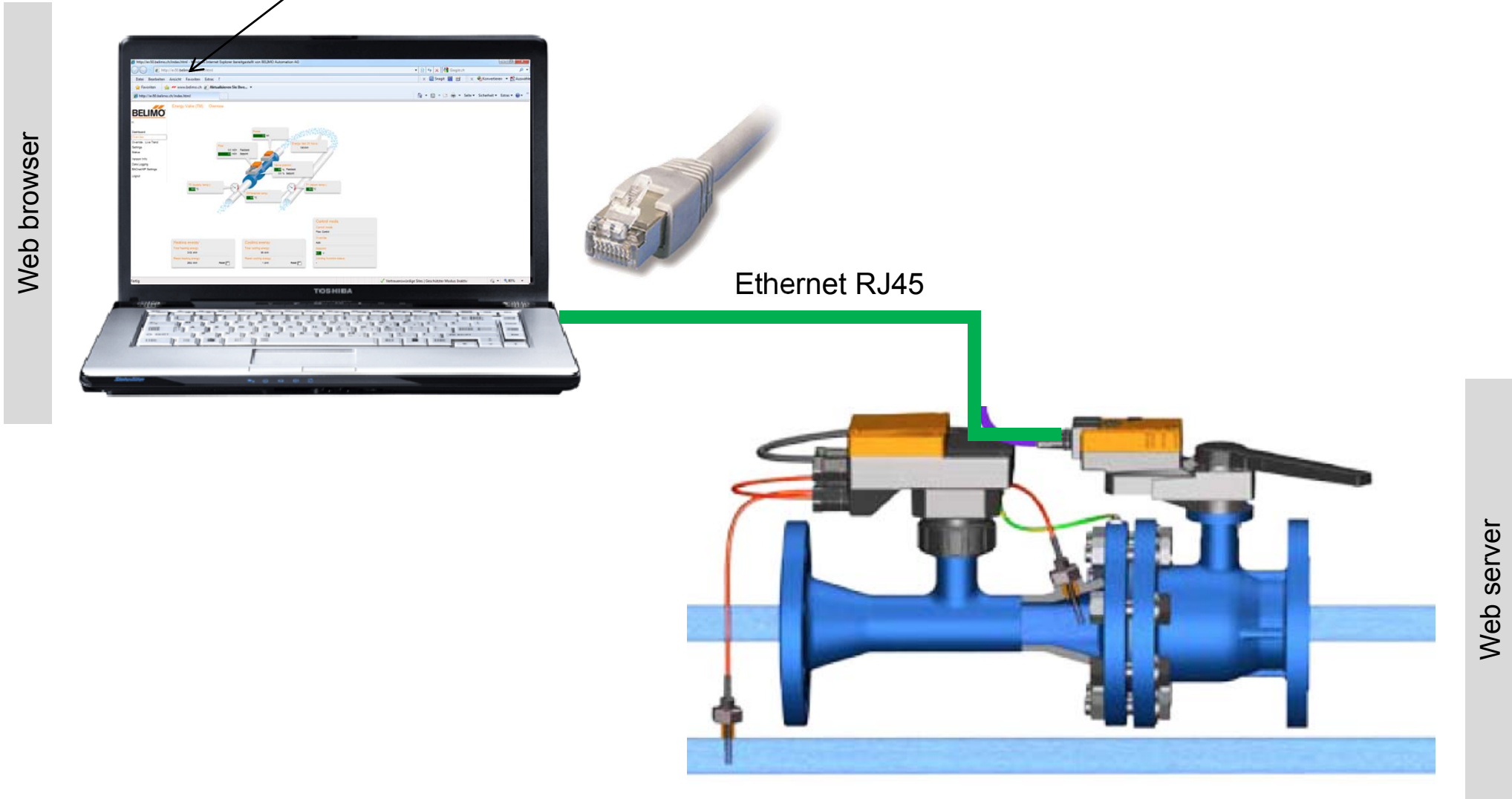
Temperature  $T_2$  at time X = ?  
 Value: 43.96  
 Unit: 0 = °C  
 → 43.96 °C

Default Datalog Configuration		18.01.2012 09:22									
Timestamp	2.In0: Control	2.In1: Override	2.In12: DspS	2.In13: T1_rei	2.In14: UnitT	2.In15: T2_en	2.In16: UnitT	2.In17: Delta	2.In18: UnitT	2.In19: UnitT	2.In20: UnitT
10.02.2012 00:00:06	1	1	0	50.38	0	43.96	0	6.418	0	0	0
10.02.2012 00:00:37	1	1	0	50.52	0	43.96	0	6.558	0	0	0
10.02.2012 00:01:07	1	1	0	50.52	0	43.96	0	6.556	0	0	0
10.02.2012 00:01:37	1	1	0	50.49	0	43.93	0	6.553	0	0	0
10.02.2012 00:02:07	1	1	0	50.37	0	43.93	0	6.449	0	0	0
10.02.2012 00:02:37	1	1	0	50.36	0	43.88	0	6.482	0	0	0
10.02.2012 00:03:07	1	1	0	50.54	0	43.86	0	6.683	0	0	0
10.02.2012 00:03:37	1	1	0	50.5	0	43.86	0	6.644	0	0	0
10.02.2012 00:04:07	1	1	0	50.41	0	43.84	0	6.568	0	0	0



# Integrated Web server... ...the unique added value

<http://192.168.0.10:8080> (default) - to be changed individually



# Integrated Web server

Example: [EV50.belimo.ch](http://EV50.belimo.ch)

- Real-time information



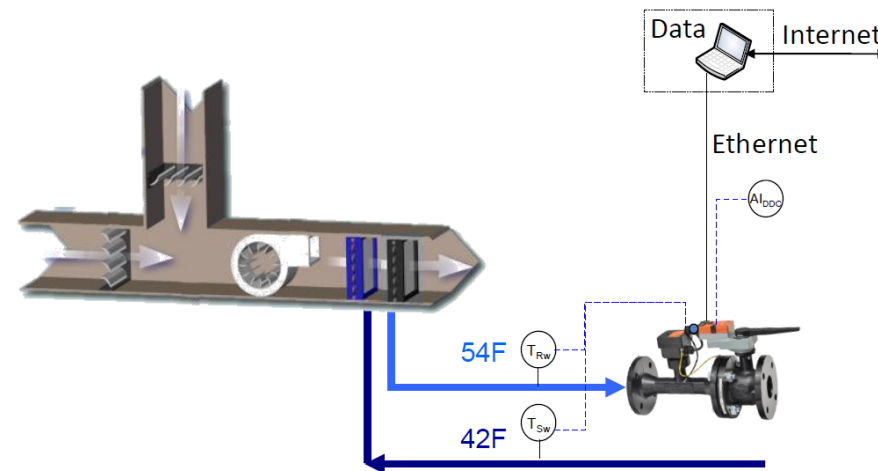
- Positioning signal
- Flow rate
- Temperatures T1 / T2 /  $\Delta T$
- Consumer power output
- Cumulated energy consumption heating/cooling
- Settings
- Status information

Status	History	Occured
	T1 missing / broken	0
	T1 short circuit	0
	T2 missing / broken	0
	T2 short circuit	0
	Flow sensor error	0
	Flow signal with closed valve	0
Flow not realized	Flow not realized	53
	Actuator sticks	0
	Reset <input type="checkbox"/>	



# Field Test Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)

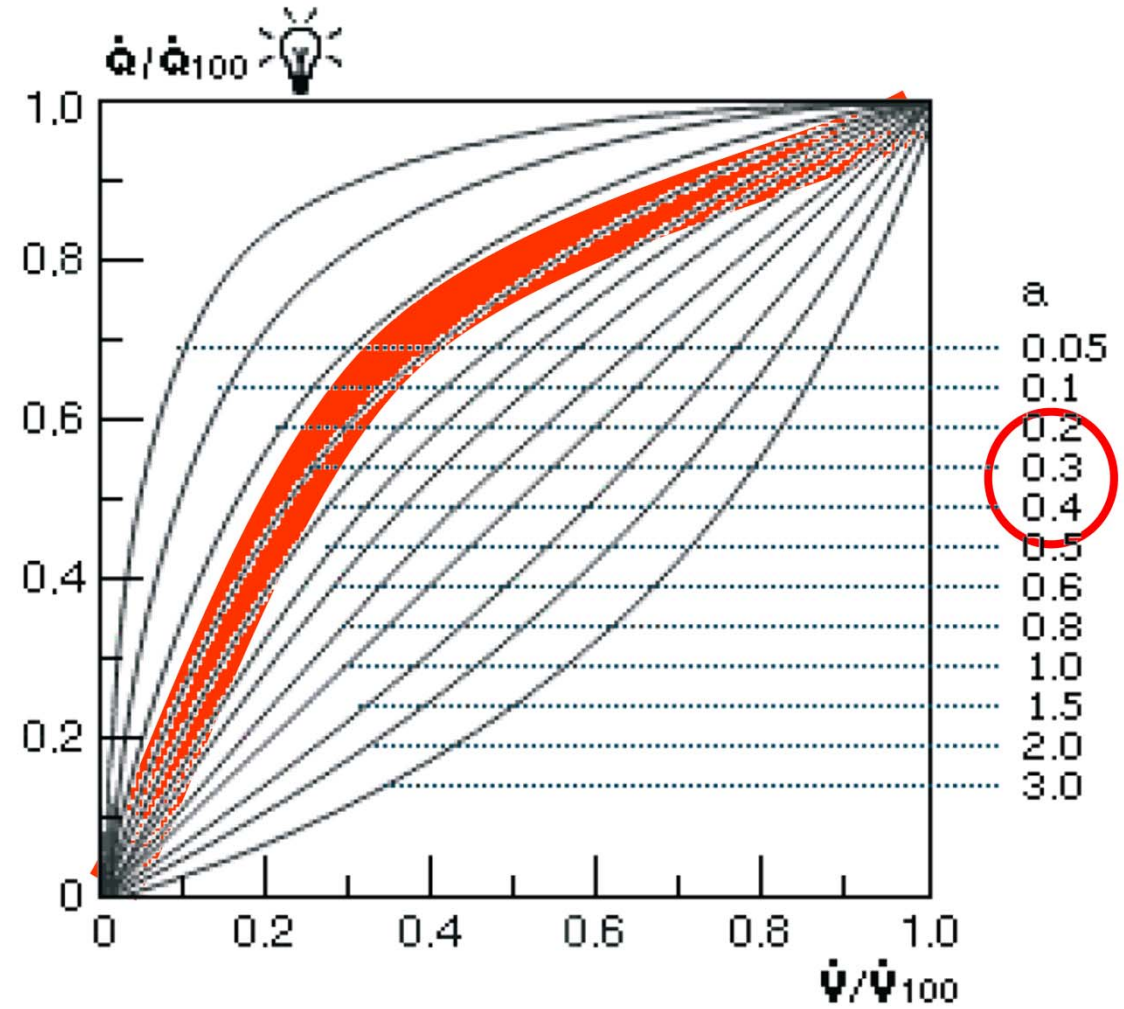
- The Hayden Library (~ 14,000 m<sup>2</sup>, built 1949)



- 6 AHU / cooling
- Situation snapshot with the aid of the Energy Valve
- System optimisation

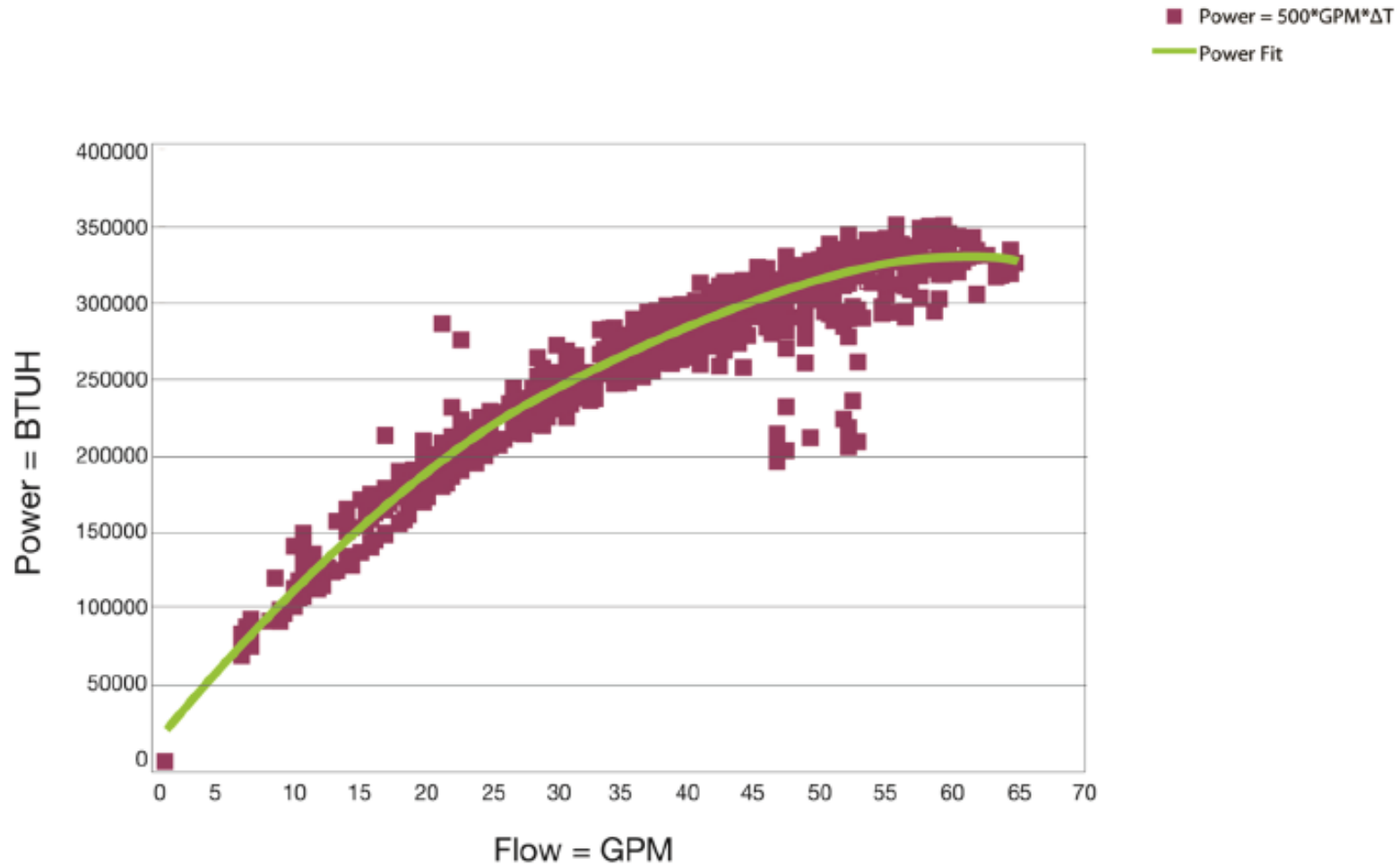


# Coils / Heat exchangers

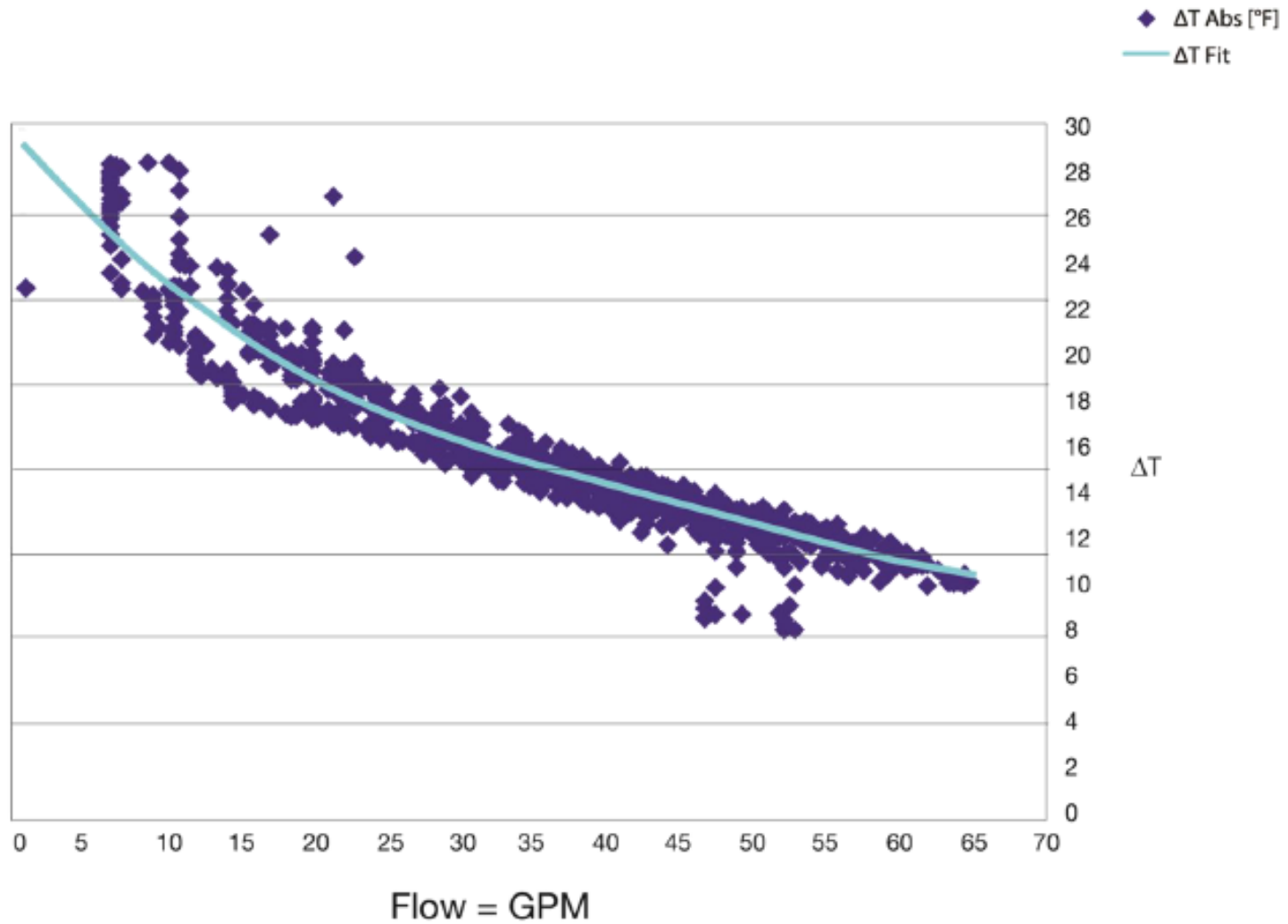


# Application of the recorded Data

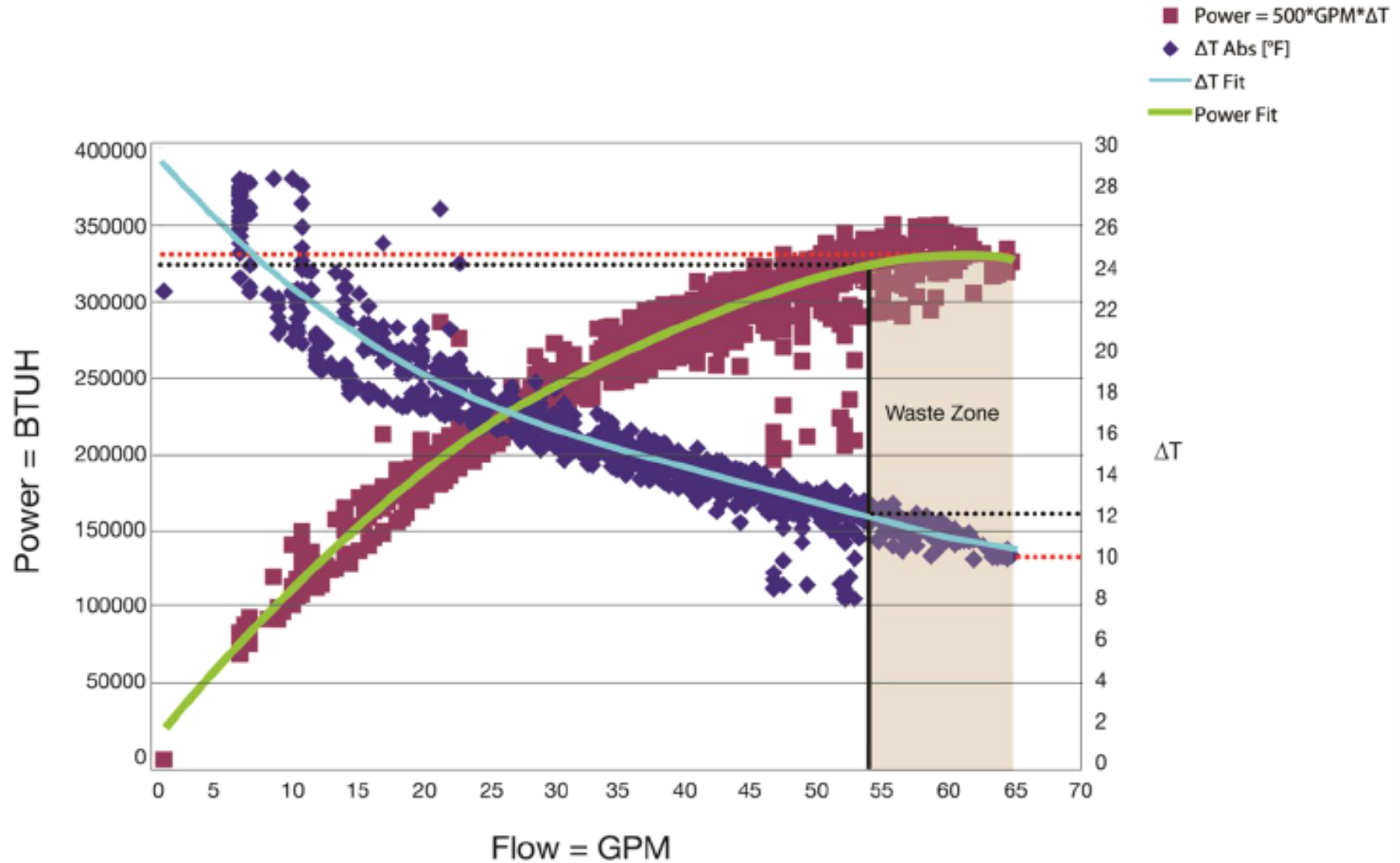
## AHU-6 Power Curve



# Application of the recorded Data AHU-6 DT Curve



# Power Saturation & Waste Zone





# Coil Degradation

- Damaged Coils
- Air Side Fouling
- Water Side fouling



**Damaged Coils**



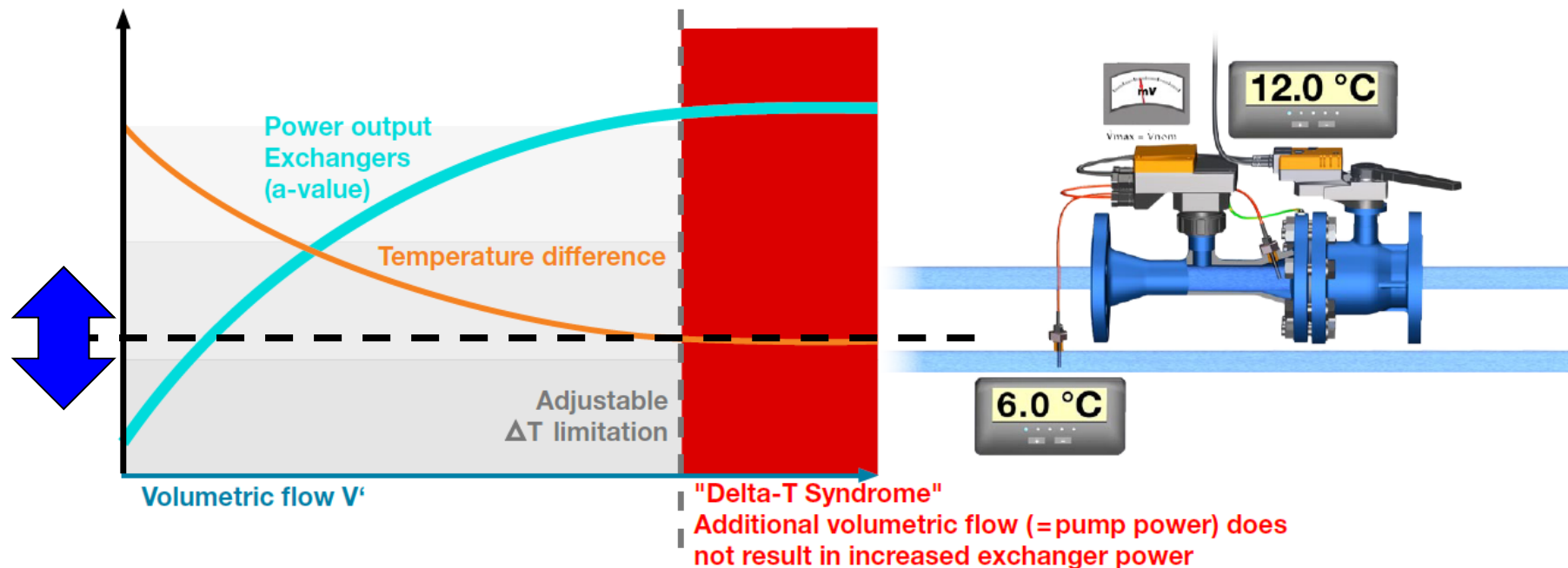
**Air Side Dirt and Fouling**



**Water Side Fouling**

# Energy Valve - $\Delta T$ Limitation

- Adjustable minimal differential temperature
- Flow rate is limited automatically

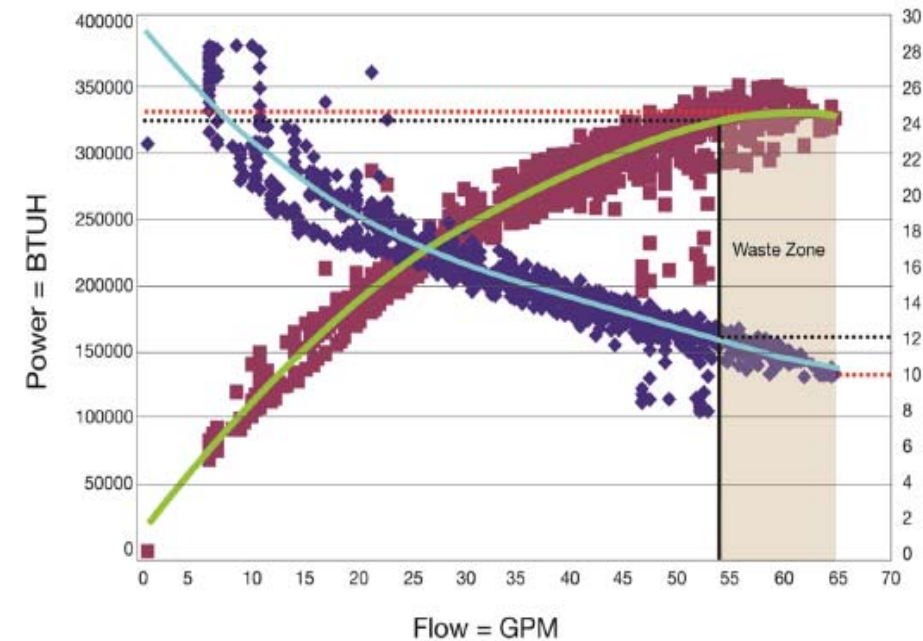


- Advantages with added value
  - Operation always in the optimum range of the exchanger
  - Reduced Pump operation, energy savings
  - Reduced and Improved Chiller operation
  - Reduction of operating costs



# Field Test Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)

- **Field test results**
  - **System transparency** indicates large optimisation potential
  - Systems are operated with too much volumetric flow of water
  - Optimised water quantities can be defined
  - Significant reduction of pump energy
    - Typically, flow rate reduction **> 25%**
    - Previously, water quantity was too high by a factor of 2 on some days  
→ pump energy reduction by **50%**



# ENERGY VALVE - Benefits

Benefit	Remarks / explanation
Simplest, safe valve design	No calculation of $k_{vs}$ value required
No hydraulic balancing necessary	Continuous monitoring / balancing of the volumetric flow Pressure-independent operation
Correct flow rate values, even with partial-load operation	
No energy loss with zero load	Leakage rate A (air bubble tight)
Flexibility during the planning and construction phase	Simple adjustment $V_{max} = 45 \dots 100\%$ of $V_{nom}$
Flexible for future conversion	
«All-in-One» solution	5 functions: Control / Measure / Balance / Shut / Energy monitoring
Transparency provides the basis for the energy-efficient operation	It is not until becomes known where and how much energy is consumed that targeted optimisations can be undertaken. The EV makes all of the required information available.
Helps ensure preservation of value	Indicates worsening of performance
Ideal for retrofit applications	Reconstruction of the system's hydraulic data

# ENERGY VALVE



- ... includes all Benefits of a Control Ball Valve and an EPIV
- ... offers Transparency and Availability of Consumption and Operation Data (up to 13 months)
- ... is a powerfull Tool against Low DT
- ... will maximise Energy Efficiency of your Systems



- ***Thank you for your attention!***

***- It was a pleasure -***

