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International Sales Manager ASEAN

Manila, May 7, 2019

Control Valve Design & Sizing –  
an efficient tool to reduce energy consumption

# ARCA Facts



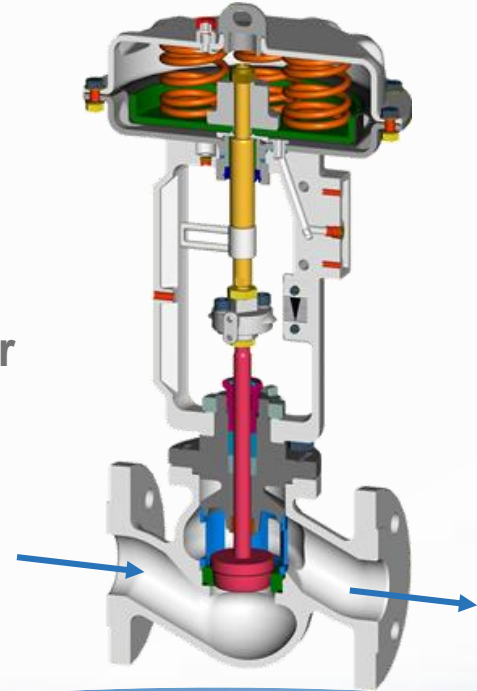
- Internationally operating manufacturer of control valves
- 100% family owned
- Two factories in Germany, with more than 200 employees
- Products are 100% "Made in Germany"



# Control valves



Control valve with actuator  
and digital positioner

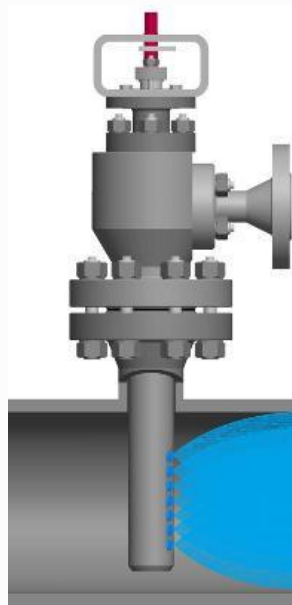




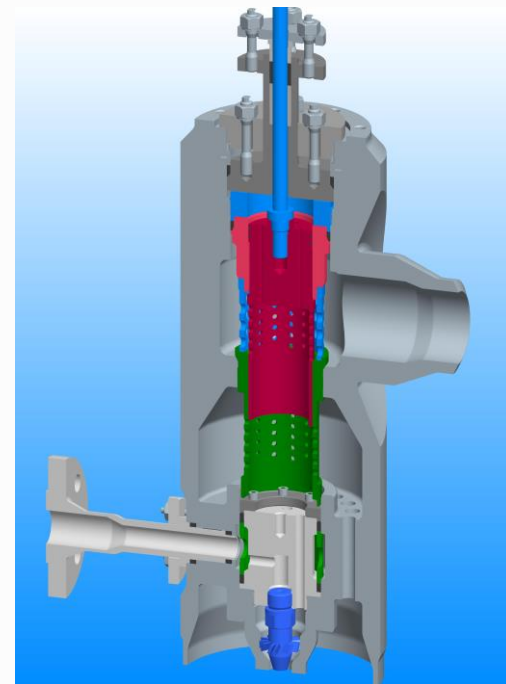
# Steam Conditioning valves & solutions



**Single-nozzle desuperheater**



**Multi-nozzle  
desuperheater**



**PRDS**

# Applications



- Thermal power plants:  
coal, gas, biomass, geothermal, solar-thermal, waste incineration
- Oil and gas industry
- Food and beverage industry
- Chemical, pharmaceutical industry
- Steel plants
- Marine business

# References



- Energy
- Oil and gas
- Chemical, pharma, biotech
- Food, beverage, sugar
- Steel, paper
- Marine & Offshore

SIEMENS

ALSTOM

BABCOCK



ExxonMobil



VOITH



Formosa Plastics

PETRONAS



e-on



NOVARTIS



YOKOGAWA

Linde

Lurgi

INDORAMA CORPORATION

KRONES



Clariant

voestalpine



Marine



ThyssenKrupp



MAERSK



Smurfit Kappa



CHINASTEEL



Atlas Copco



DANIELI

# Power Station Jänschwalde / Germany



Jänschwalde is the biggest Power Station in Germany and one of many examples in which ARCA Valves have been installed



# BASF Ludwigshafen / Germany



## MVV3 Award

Presented to  
*ARCA Regler GmbH*

46 / 03 / 2016

A handwritten signature in blue ink, likely of Jan Peter Bredehoeft, is positioned above the printed name.

Jan Peter Bredehoeft  
Vice President, Indirect Procurement Europe

ARCA is Main Valve Vendor of BASF in EUROPE



# PEMEX Refinery Cadereyta / Mexiko



Delivery of 1.200 ECOTROL®-Valves



# Our Mission...

... is to provide the **best and most efficient solution** for your **control application**.

Innovative  
**Solutions**  
from 100 years  
experience

Challenge

**Fast  
Reliable  
International**

Solution

➤ **Energy efficiency in industry:**

## **Energy Loss in Control Valves – General Considerations**

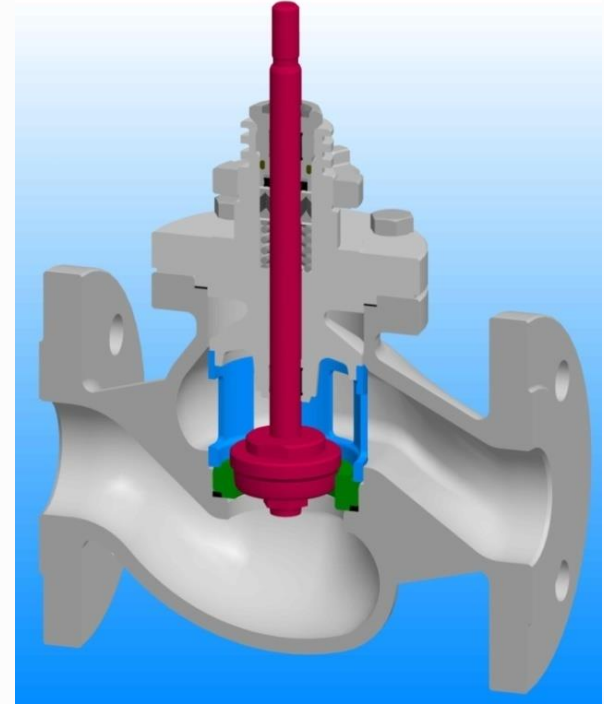


# Energy Loss in Control Valves



In the field of automation, control valves are among the largest energy consumers of a plant.

But, control valves are as essential for a production process as the brakes of a car for safe driving.



# ➤ Energy efficiency in industry:

## Saving energy when actuating a Control Valve...

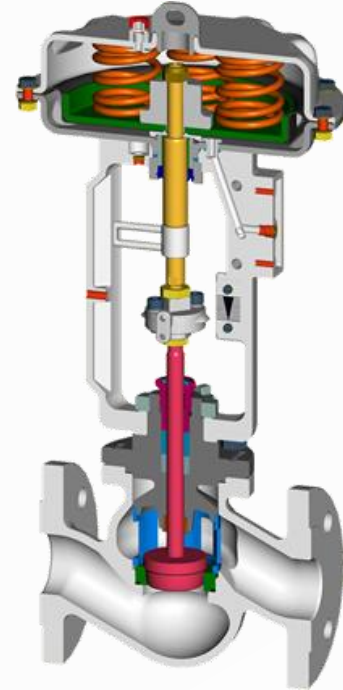
# Energy Consumption of Valve Actuators



Besides the energy converted by control process itself, the valve actuator needs energy to actuate the control valve.

Often pneumatic actuators are used, which are operated by the plants compressed air supply.

**The consumption of compressed air should be reduced to save energy.**



**Control valve with  
pneumatic actuator**



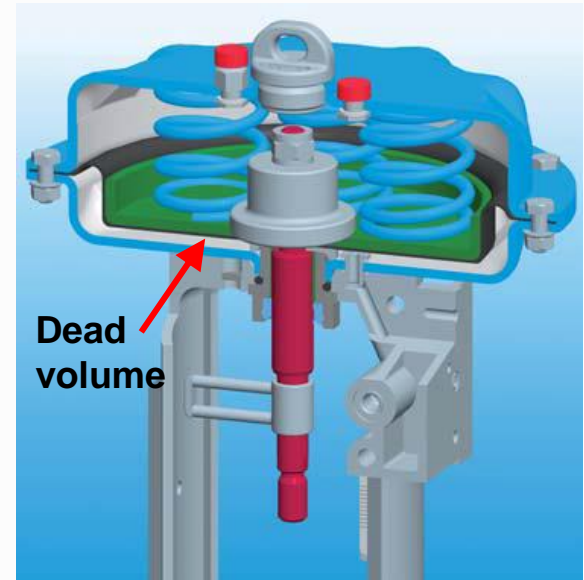
# Air consumption of pneumatic actuators



## **ARCA actuators save energy!**

ARCA minimizes the “dead volume”, due to different shelves for the air and the spring chamber.

**The use of ARCA actuators permanently saves energy and money!**



# Energy consumption of positioners



All pneumatic systems have a loss of instrument air, even when the valve is not moving, dependent on the pneumatic amplifier inside the positioner.

With the unique binary-triggered I/P output, the **ARCAPRO® 827** positioner provides the lowest “steady state” air consumption in the market with only **26 std I/h**.

Compared with 110 std I/h (typical other brand), every single ARCAPRO® 827 **saves around 650 m<sup>3</sup>** of compressed air per year, which is more than **40 US\$** of energy cost!



# Energy required to actuate the Control Valve

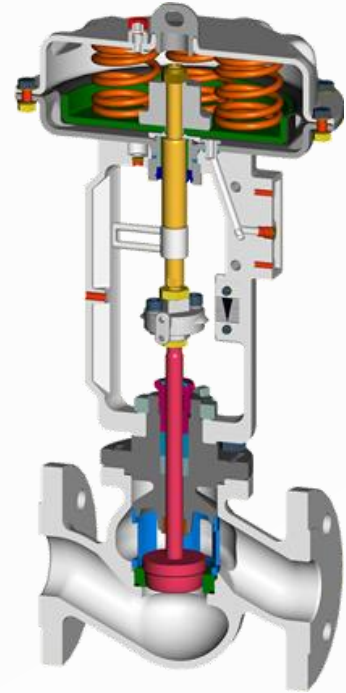


The energy required for one full stroke is:

$$W = F \cdot s = A \cdot \Delta p \cdot s$$

The energy to close a valve with 200 mm seat diameter and 100 mm stroke against 60 bar pressure is:

$$W = 0.0314 \, m^2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^6 \, N/m^2 \cdot 0.1m = \mathbf{18.84 \, kW_s}$$





# Energy required to actuate the Control Valve



The energy required for one full stroke is:

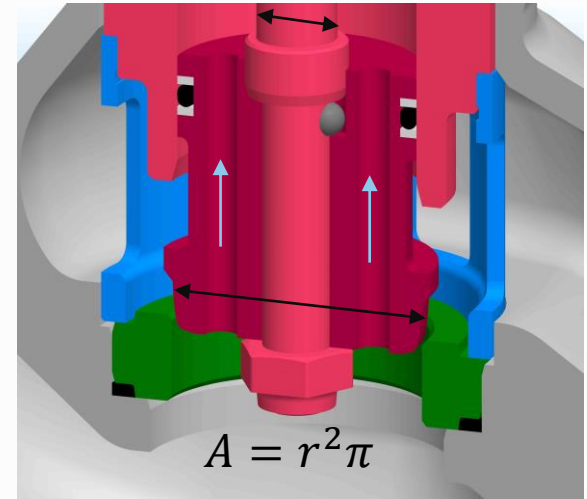
$$W = F \cdot s = A \cdot \Delta p \cdot s$$

The energy to close a valve with 200 mm seat diameter and 100 mm stroke against 60 bar pressure is:

$$W = 0.0314 \text{ m}^2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2 \cdot 0.1 \text{ m} = \mathbf{18.84 \text{ kW}s}$$

With pressure balancing, it is only:

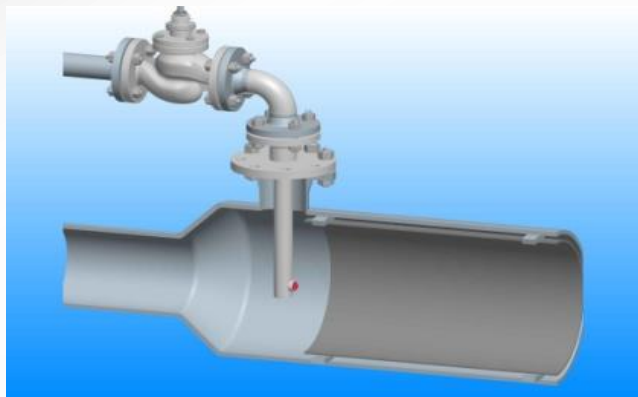
$$W = 0.000707 \text{ m}^2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2 \cdot 0.1 \text{ m} = \mathbf{0.424 \text{ kW}s}$$



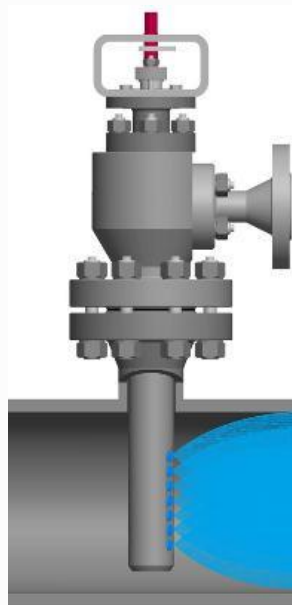
pressure balanced plug

# ➤ Case Study: Optimising Steam Conditioning in Power Generation

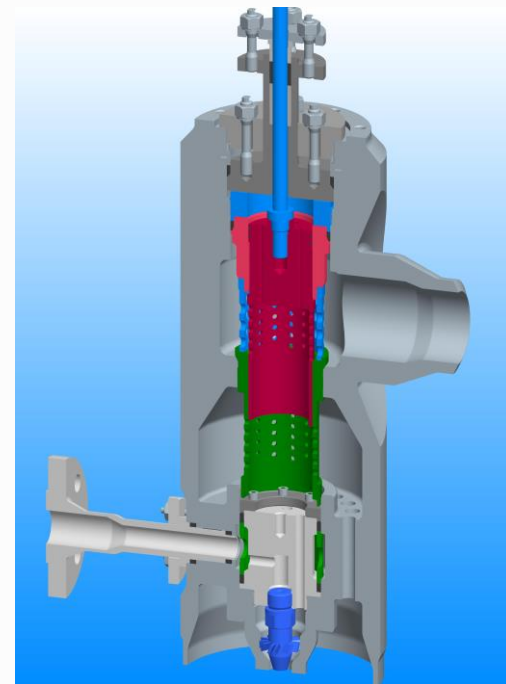
# Steam Conditioning valves & solutions



**Single-nozzle desuperheater**



**Multi-nozzle  
desuperheater**



**PRDS**

# Energy Saving Potential in Steam Conditioning



## Multi-nozzle desuperheaters save energy:

ARCA uses quarter-turn/one-piece-design technology of Borsig, which was one of the best and most famous German steam technology companies.

By management-buy-out, it is now ARCA-Group technology.

The ARCA design is extremely reliable especially in installations with frequent start-ups, e.g. in gas power plants

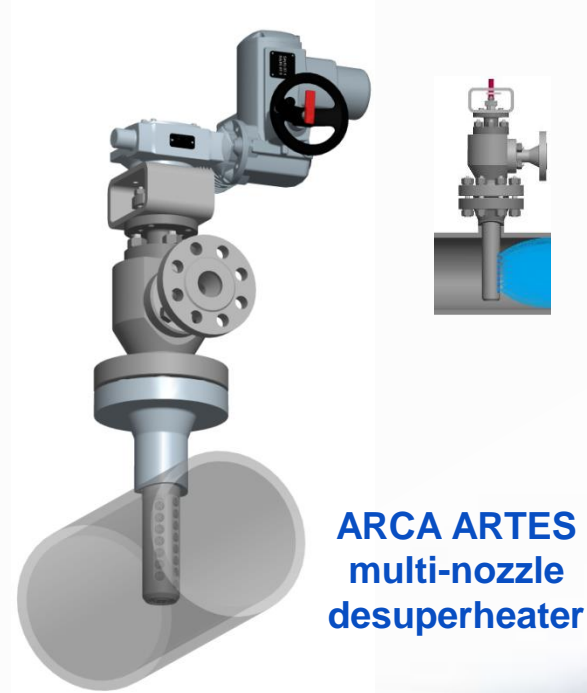




## Multi-nozzle desuperheaters save energy:

For a static nozzle, the water pressure must be **30 bar higher** than the steam pressure, to get a rangeability of 3:1. For a multi-nozzle desuperheater, it only has to be **10 bar higher** than the steam pressure. For a steam pressure of 22 bar and a water flow of 40 t/h, the power required for the cooling water pump is

- for static injection nozzles: **82 kW**
- for a multi-nozzle desuperheater: **45 kW**
- for a PRDS with Venturi nozzle: **28 kW**

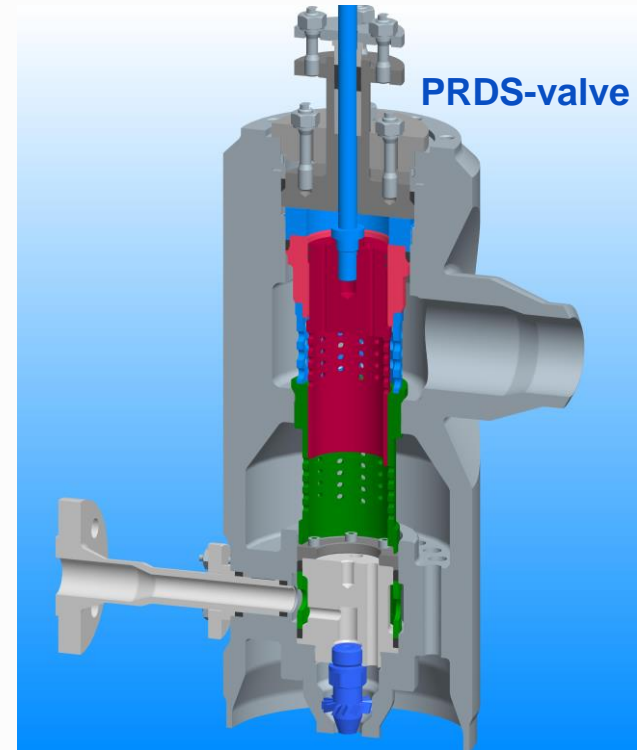


# Energy Saving Potential in Steam Conditioning



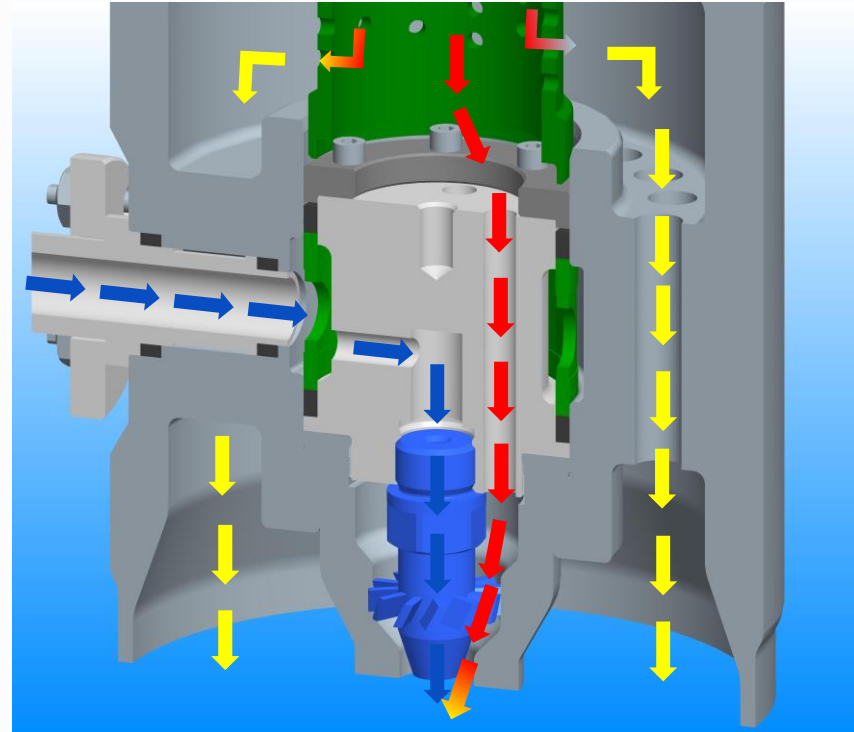
In a combined **P**ressure **R**educing and **D**e-superheating **S**tation (**PRDS**), a fraction of the high pressure steam can be used to atomize the cooling water in a 2-phase nozzle, using the Venturi effect.

Then, the water pressure can be equal or even less the downstream steam pressure, reducing the power required for the water pump to only **28 kW**.



# Steam and water flow in a PRDS Valve

1. The main steam flow passes the reducing stages and leaves the valve
2. The cooling water goes into the 2-phase nozzle.
3. A fraction of the steam is separated upstream and led to the swirling chamber of the 2-phase nozzle. The Venturi-effect maintains a high velocity and a very low pressure at this point, providing perfect atomizing of the water.



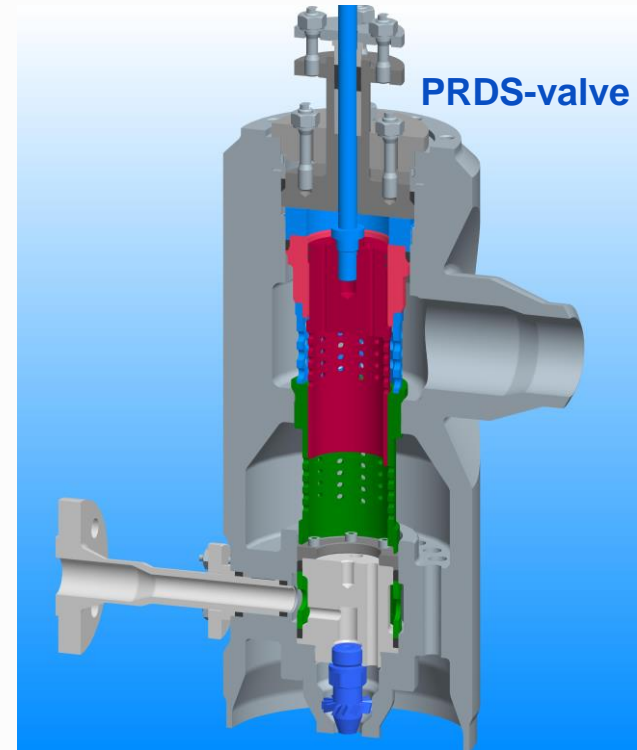
# Energy Saving Potential in Steam Conditioning



**Energy saving per year, compared to static nozzles,  
for steam at 22 bar and a water flow of 40 t/h:**

- with multi-nozzle desuperheater: **324 000 kWh**
- with Venturi 2-phase nozzle: **473 000 kWh**

**This is BIG!!!**





These were some examples how  
**ARCA**  
can help to improve the energy efficiency  
in your production processes

We are open  
...for any questions  
...and challenges  
...and inquires