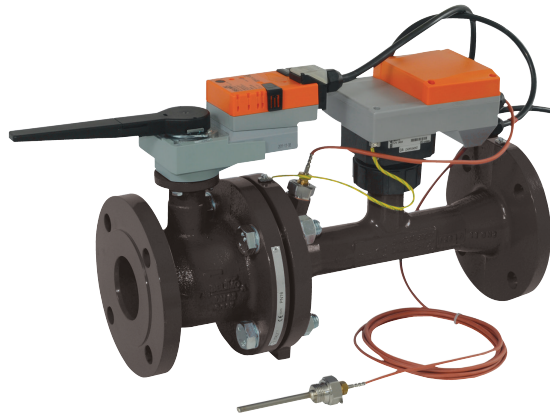


Characterised control valve with sensor-operated flow rate or power control, power and energy-monitoring function, 2-way, Flange, PN 16 (Energy Valve)

- Nominal voltage AC/DC 24 V
- Control modulating, communicative
- For closed cold and warm water systems
- For modulating control of air-handling and heating systems on the water side
- Ethernet 10/100 Mbit/s, TCP/IP, integrated web server
- Communication via BACnet IP, BACnet MS/TP, Modbus TCP, Modbus RTU, Belimo MP-Bus or conventional control


**Type overview**

Type	DN [ ]	DN ["]	Vnom [ l/s]	Vnom [ l/min]	kvs theor. [ m³/h]	PN [ ]	n(gl) [ ]
<b>P6065W800EV-BAC</b>	65	2 1/2	8	480	40	16	3.2
<b>P6080W1100EV-BAC</b>	80	3	11	660	60	16	3.2
<b>P6100W2000EV-BAC</b>	100	4	20	1200	100	16	3.2
<b>P6125W3100EV-BAC</b>	125	5	31	1860	160	16	3.2
<b>P6150W4500EV-BAC</b>	150	6	45	2700	240	16	3.2

kvs theor.: Theoretical kvs value for pressure drop calculation

**Technical data**

<b>Electrical data</b>	Nominal voltage	AC/DC 24 V
	Nominal voltage frequency	50 Hz
	Nominal voltage range	AC 19.2...28.8 V / DC 21.6...28.8 V
	Power consumption in operation	10 W
	Power consumption at rest	8.5 W
	Power consumption for wire sizing	14 VA
	Connection supply / control	Cable 1 m, 6 x 0.75 mm <sup>2</sup>
	Connection control Ethernet	RJ45 socket
	Parallel operation	Yes (note the performance data)
	<b>Functional data</b>	Torque motor
Communicative control		MP-Bus (Details see separate document "Data-Pool Values") BACnet IP, BACnet MS/TP (Details see separate document "PICS") Modbus TCP, Modbus RTU (Details see separate document "Modbus Register")
Positioning signal Y		DC 0...10 V
Positioning signal Y note		Input impedance 100 kΩ
Operating range Y		DC 2...10 V
Operating range Y variable		DC 0.5...10 V
Position feedback U		DC 2...10 V
Position feedback U variable		DC 0...10 V DC 0.5...10 V
Sound power level motor		45 dB(A)
Adjustable flow rate Vmax		45...100% of Vnom
Control accuracy		±10% (of 25...100% Vnom)
Configuration		via integrated web server / ZTH EU
Media		Cold and warm water, water with glycol up to max. 50% vol.
Medium temperature		-10...120°C
Permissible pressure ps		1600 kPa
Closing pressure Δps		690 kPa
Differential pressure Δpmax	340 kPa	

## Technical data

<b>Functional data</b>	Flow characteristic	equal percentage (VDI/VDE 2178), optimised in the opening range (switchable to linear)
	Leakage rate	Leakage rate A, air-bubble-tight (EN 12266-1)
	Pipe connector	Flange PN 16 according to EN 1092-2
	Installation position	Upright to horizontal (in relation to the stem)
	Maintenance	Maintenance-free
	Manual override	with push-button, can be locked
<b>Flow measurement</b>	Measuring principle	Magnetic inductive volumetric flow measurement
	Measuring accuracy	±6% (of 25...100% Vnom)
	Min. flow measurement	2.5% of Vnom
<b>Temperature measurement</b>	Measuring accuracy of the absolute temperature	± 0.6 °C @ 60 °C (PT1000 EN60751 Class B)
	Measuring accuracy of temperature difference	±0.23 K @ ΔT = 20 K
	Resolution	0.05 °C
<b>Safety</b>	Protection class IEC/EN	III Safety Extra-Low Voltage (SELV)
	Degree of protection IEC/EN	IP54 (for use of protective cap or grommet for RJ45 socket)
	EMC	CE according to 2014/30/EU
	Mode of operation	Type 1
	Rated impulse voltage supply / control	0.8 kV
	Control pollution degree	3
	Ambient temperature	-10...50 °C
	Non-operating temperature	-20...80 °C
	Ambient humidity	95% r.h., non-condensing
<b>Materials</b>	Housing	EN-JL1040 (GG25), with protective paint
	Measuring pipe	EN-GJS-500-7U (GGG50 with protective paint)
	Closing element	stainless steel AISI 316
	Stem	Stainless steel AISI 304
	Stem seal	EPDM Perox
	Ball seat	PTFE, O-ring Viton
	Immersion sleeve	Stainless steel AISI 316Ti

## Safety notes



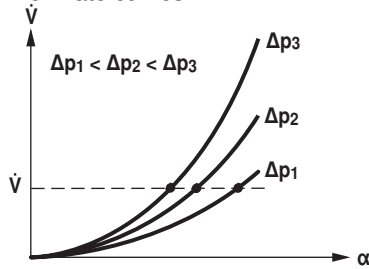
- This device has been designed for use in stationary heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems and must not be used outside the specified field of application, especially in aircraft or in any other airborne means of transport.
- Outdoor application: only possible in case that no (sea)water, snow, ice, insolation or aggressive gases interfere directly with the actuator and that is ensured that the ambient conditions remain at any time within the thresholds according to the data sheet.
- Only authorised specialists may carry out installation. All applicable legal or institutional installation regulations must be complied during installation.
- The connection between the control valve and the measuring tube should not be separated.
- The device contains electrical and electronic components and must not be disposed of as household refuse. All locally valid regulations and requirements must be observed.

Product features

**Mode of operation** The final controlling device is comprised of four components: characterised control valve (CCV), measuring pipe with volumetric flow sensor, temperature sensors and the actuator itself. The adjusted maximum flow ( $\dot{V}_{max}$ ) is assigned to the maximum positioning signal (typically 10 V / 100%). Alternatively, the positioning signal can be assigned to the valve opening angle or to the power required on the heat exchanger (see power control). The final controlling device can be controlled communicative or analogue. The medium is detected by the sensor in the measuring pipe and is applied as the flow value. The measured value is balanced with the setpoint. The actuator corrects the deviation by changing the valve position. The angle of rotation  $\alpha$  varies according to the differential pressure through the final controlling element (see flow rate curves).

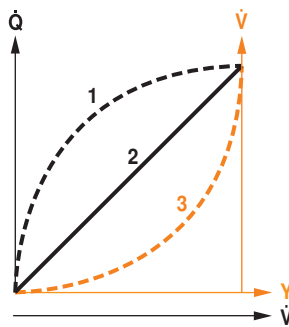
**Flow characteristic**

Flow rate curves



**Transmission behaviour HE**

Heat exchanger transmission behaviour  
Depending on the construction, temperature spread, medium and hydraulic circuit, the power  $Q$  is not proportional to the water volumetric flow  $\dot{V}$  (Curve 1). With the classical type of temperature control, an attempt is made to maintain the control signal  $Y$  proportional to the power  $Q$  (Curve 2). This is achieved by means of an equal-percentage valve characteristic curve (Curve 3).



**Power control**

Alternatively, the positioning signal  $Y$  can be assigned to the output power required on the heat exchanger.  
Depending on the water temperature and air conditions, the Energy Valve ensures the amount of water required  $\dot{V}$  to achieve the desired power.

Maximum controllable power on heat exchanger in power control mode:

<b>DN 65</b>	1700 kW
<b>DN 80</b>	2400 kW
<b>DN 100</b>	4200 kW
<b>DN 125</b>	6500 kW
<b>DN 150</b>	9500 kW

**Control characteristics**

The specially configured control parameters in connection with the precise velocity sensor ensure a stable quality of control. They are however not suitable for rapid control processes, i.e. for domestic water control.

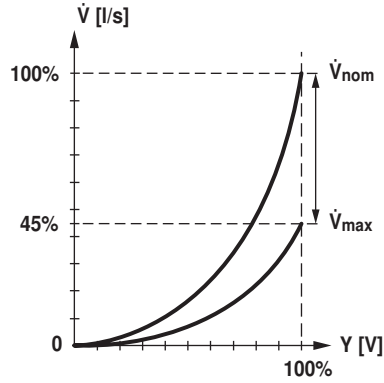
Product features

**Definition**  $\dot{V}_{nom}$  is the maximum possible flow.

$\dot{V}_{max}$  is the maximum flow rate which has been set with the greatest positioning signal, e.g. 100%.

$\dot{V}_{max}$  can be set to between 45% and 100% of  $\dot{V}_{nom}$ .

$\dot{V}_{min}$  0% (non-variable).

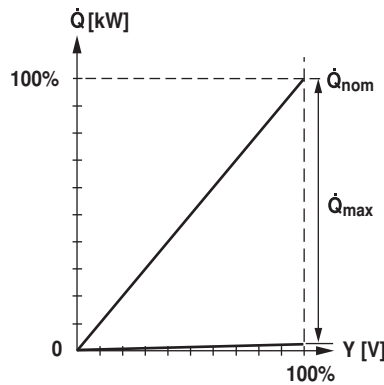


**Definition** Power control

$Q_{nom}$  is the maximum possible power output on the heat exchanger.

$Q_{max}$  is the maximum power output on the heat exchanger which has been set with the greatest positioning signal.  $Q_{max}$  can be set between 1% and 100% of  $Q_{nom}$ .

$Q_{min}$  0% (non-variable).



## Product features

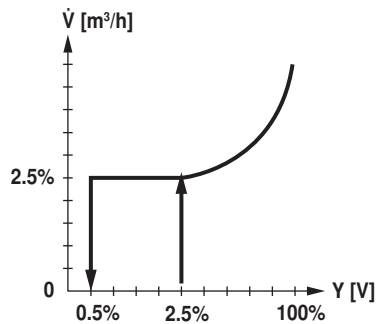
**Creep flow suppression** Given the very low flow speed in the opening point, this can no longer be measured by the sensor within the required tolerance. This range is overridden electronically.

### Opening valve

The valve remains closed until the volumetric flow required by the positioning signal Y corresponds to 2.5% of  $\dot{V}_{nom}$ . The control along the valve characteristic curve is active after this value has been exceeded.

### Closing valve

The control along the valve characteristic curve is active up to the required flow rate of 2.5% of  $\dot{V}_{nom}$ . Once the level falls below this value, the flow rate is maintained at 2.5% of  $\dot{V}_{nom}$ . If the level falls below the flow rate of 0.5% of  $\dot{V}_{nom}$  required by the reference variable Y, then the valve will close.



**Communication** The parameterisation can be carried out through the integrated web server (RJ45 connection to the web browser) or by communicative means. Additional information regarding the integrated web server can be found in the separate documentation.

**“Peer to Peer” connection**  
<http://belimo.local:8080>  
 The Notebook must be set to “DHCP”.  
 Make sure that only one network connection is active.

**Standard IP address:**  
<http://192.168.0.10:8080>  
 Static IP address

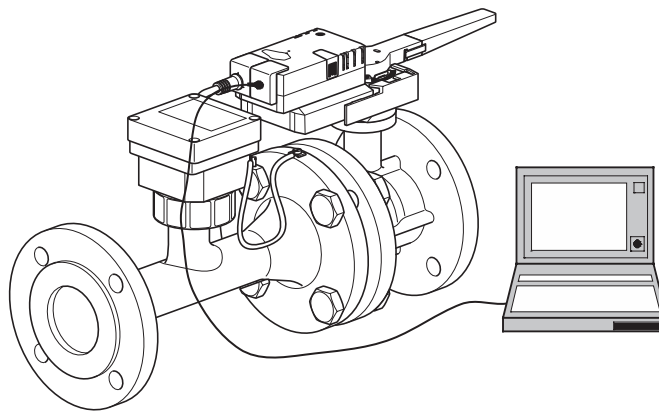
**Password (read-only):**  
 User name: «guest»  
 Password: «guest»

### Positioning signal inversion

This can be inverted in cases of control with an analogue positioning signal. The inversion causes the reversal of the standard behaviour, i.e. at a positioning signal of 0%, regulation is to  $\dot{V}_{max}$  or  $Q_{max}$ , and the valve is closed at a positioning signal of 100%.

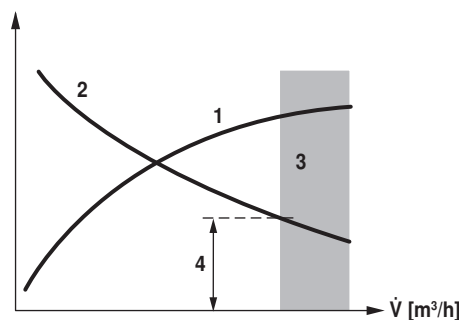
### Hydraulic balancing

Via the integrated web server, the maximum flow rate (equivalent to 100% requirement) can be adjusted on the device itself, simply and reliably, in a few steps. If the device is integrated in the management system, then the balancing can be handled directly by the management system.



Product features

**Delta-T manager** If a heating or cooling register is operated with a differential temperature that is too low and thus with a flow rate that is too high, this will not result in an increased power output. Nevertheless, heating or cooling machines must provide the energy at a lower degree of efficiency. This means, that pumps circulate too much water and increase energy consumption unnecessarily. With the aid of the Energy Valve, it is simple to discover that operation is being carried out at a differential temperature that is too low, resulting in the inefficient use of energy. Necessary setting adjustments can now be carried out quickly and easily at any time. The integrated differential temperature limiting offers the user the possibility of defining a low limit value. The Energy Valve limits the flow rate automatically to prevent the level from falling below this value. The settings of the Delta-T manager can be made either directly on the web server or via the Belimo Cloud a direct analysis of the Delta-T behavior is carried out by Belimo experts.



Power output of the heating or cooling registers 1  
 Differential temperature between supply and return 2  
 Loss zone (heating or cooling register saturation) 3  
 Adjustable minimum differential temperature 4

**Combination analogue - communicative**

The integrated web server, BACnet, Modbus or MP-Bus can be used for the communicative position feedback with conventional control by means of an analogue positioning signal.

**Power and energy monitoring function**

The final controlling device is equipped with two temperature sensors. One sensor (T2) is integrated in the measuring pipe, the second sensor (T1) is included with the system, prewired, and must be installed in the water circulation on site. The sensors are used to record the medium temperature of the supply and return lines of the consumer (heat/cold register). As the water quantity is also known, thanks to the volumetric flow measurement integrated in the system, the power released from the consumer can be calculated. Furthermore, the heating/cooling energy is also determined automatically by means of the evaluation of the power over time. The current data, e.g. temperatures, volumetric flow volumes, exchanger energy consumption, etc. can be recorded and accessed at any time by means of web browsers or communication.

**Data recording**

The recorded data (integrated data recording for 13 months) can be used for the optimisation of the overall system and for the determination of the performance of the consumer. Download csv files through web browser.

**Belimo cloud**

Additional Services are available, if the Energy Valve 3.0 is connected to the Cloud: For instance, several devices may be managed online. Also Belimo experts may help analyze the Delta-T behavior or provide written reports about the Energy Valve 3.0 performance. Under certain conditions, the product warranty according to the applicable Terms and Conditions of Sale may be prolonged. Further details may be found under [www.belimo.com/ext-warranty]

**Manual override**

Manual override with push-button possible (the gear is disengaged for as long as the button is pressed or remains locked).

**High functional reliability**

The actuator is overload protected, requires no limit switches and automatically stops when the end stop is reached.

Accessories

	Description	Type
<b>Electrical accessories</b>	Grommet to RJ connection module	Z-STRJ.1
	Stem heating flange ISO 5211, F05 (30W)	ZR24-F05
	Connection cable 5 m, A+B: RJ12 6/6, To ZTH/ZIP-USB-MP	ZK1-GEN
<b>Service Tools</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Type</b>
	Service tool for parametrisable and communicative Belimo actuators / VAV controller and HVAC performance devices	ZTH EU

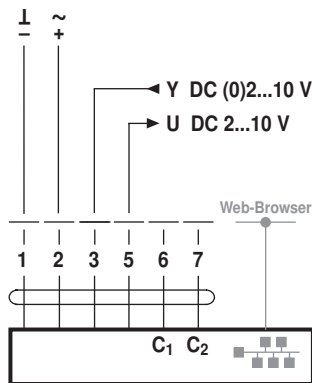
Electrical installation

**Notes**

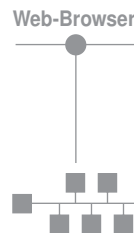
- Connection via safety isolating transformer.
- Parallel connection of other actuators possible. Observe the performance data.
- The wiring of the line for Modbus (RTU) / BACnet (MS/TP) is to be carried out in accordance with applicable RS485 regulations.
- Modbus / BACnet: Supply and communication are not galvanically isolated. Connect earth signal of the devices with one another.

Wiring diagrams

Conventional operation



- Cable colours:**
- 1 = black
  - 2 = red
  - 3 = white
  - 5 = orange
  - 6 = pink
  - 7 = grey



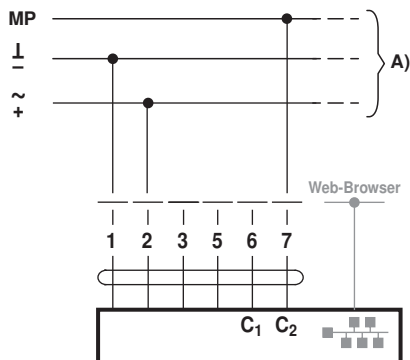
Connection of a notebook for parameterisation and manual control via RJ45.

Optional connection via RJ45 (direct connection Notebook / connection via Intranet or Internet) for access to the integrated web server

Functions

Functions for actuators with specific parameters (Parametrisation with web server)

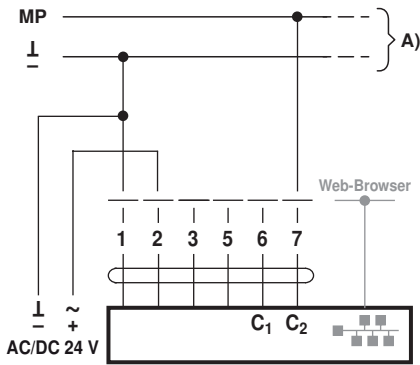
MP-Bus, supply via 3-wire connection



A) Additional actuators and sensors (max. 8)

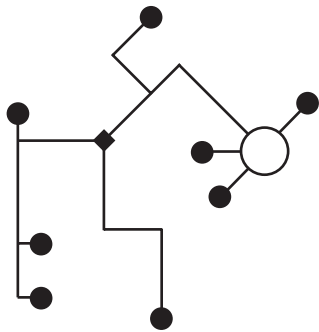
Functions

MP-Bus via 2-wire connection, local power supply



A) Additional actuators and sensors (max. 8)

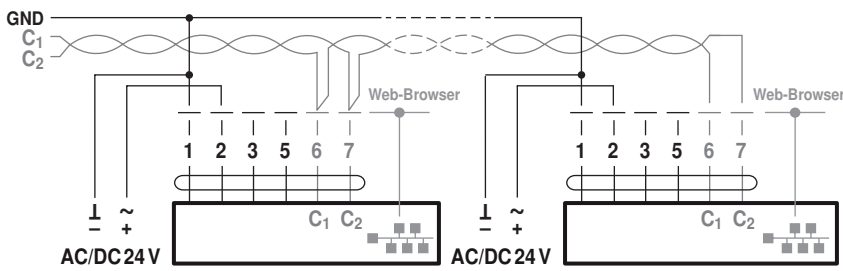
Network topology



There are no restrictions for the network topology (star, ring, tree or mixed forms are permitted). Supply and communication in one and the same 3-wire cable

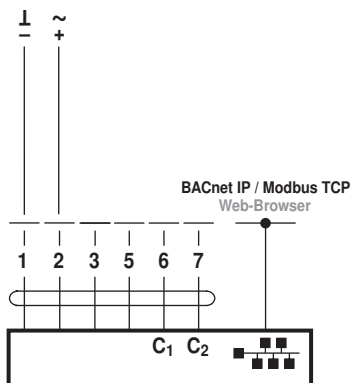
- no shielding or twisting necessary
- no terminating resistors required

BACnet MS/TP / Modbus RTU

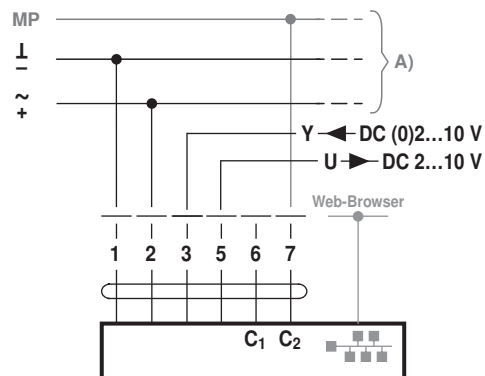


C<sub>1</sub> = D<sub>-</sub> = A  
C<sub>2</sub> = D<sub>+</sub> = B

BACnet IP / Modbus TCP



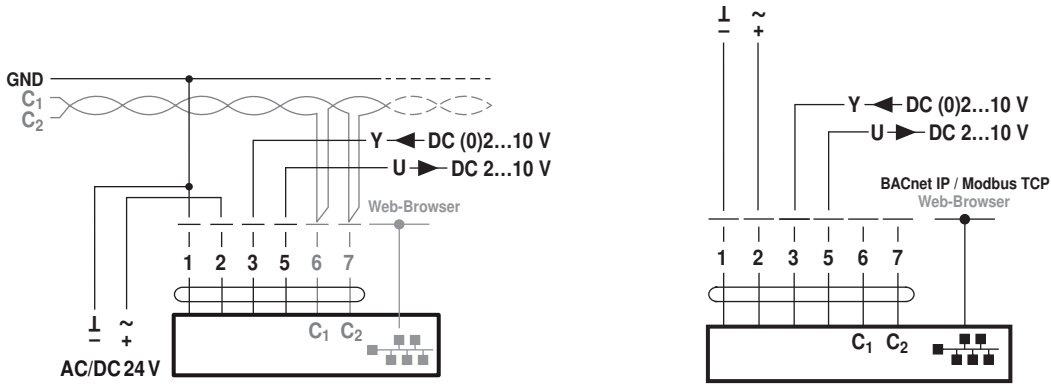
MP-Bus with analog setpoint (hybrid mode)



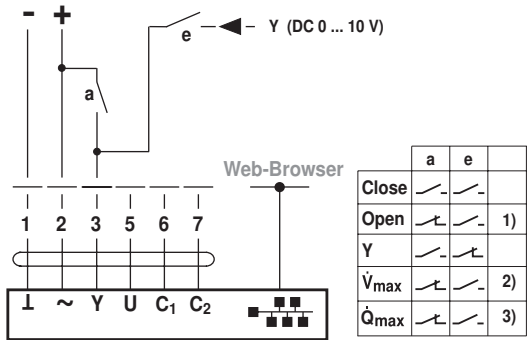


**Functions**

BACnet MS/TP / Modbus RTU with analog setpoint (hybrid mode) BACnet IP / Modbus TCP with analog setpoint (hybrid mode)

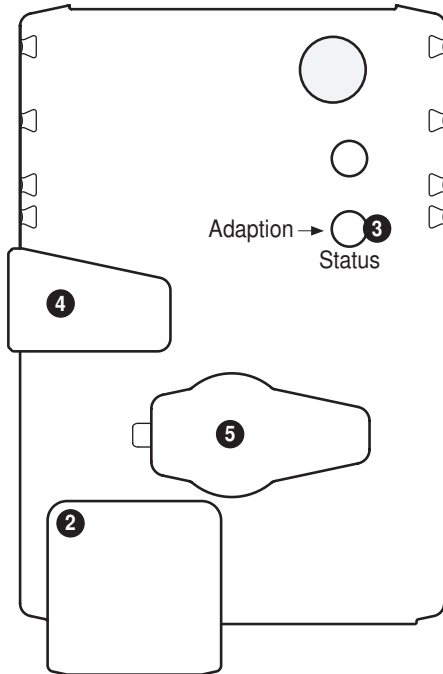


Override control and limiting with DC 24 V with relay contacts (with conventional control or hybrid mode)



- 1) Position control
- 2) Flow control
- 3) Power control

## Operating controls and indicators

**2 LED display green**

Off: No power supply or wiring errors  
 On: In operation  
 Flickering: Internal communication (Valve/Sensor)

**3 Push-button and LED display yellow**

On: Adaptation process active  
 Press button: Triggers angle of rotation adaptation, followed by standard mode

**4 Gear disengagement button**

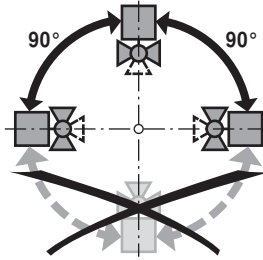
Press button: Gear disengages, motor stops, manual override possible  
 Release button: Gear engages, synchronisation starts, followed by standard mode

**5 Service plug**

For connecting the ZTH EU

## Installation notes

**Recommended installation positions** The ball valve can be installed upright to horizontal. The ball valve may not be installed in a hanging position, i.e. with the stem pointing downwards.



**Mounting position in the return** Installation in the return is recommended.

**Water quality requirements** The water quality requirements specified in VDI 2035 must be adhered to. Belimo valves are regulating devices. For the valves to function correctly in the long term, they must be kept free from particle debris (e.g. welding beads during installation work). The installation of suitable strainer is recommended. The water must exhibit a conductivity  $\geq 20 \mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  during operation for correct functioning. It should be noted that, under normal circumstances, even filling water with a lower conductivity will experience an elevation of its conductivity to above the minimum required value during filling and that the system can thus be put into operation.

Elevation of conductivity during filling caused by:

- untreated residual water from pressure test or pre-rinsing
- metal salts (e.g. surface rust) dissolved out of the raw material

**Stem heating** In cold water applications and warm humid ambient air can cause condensation in the actuators. This can lead to corrosion in the gear box of the actuator and causes a breakdown of it. In such applications, the use of a stem heating is provided. The stem heating must be enabled only when the system is in operation, because it does not have temperature control.

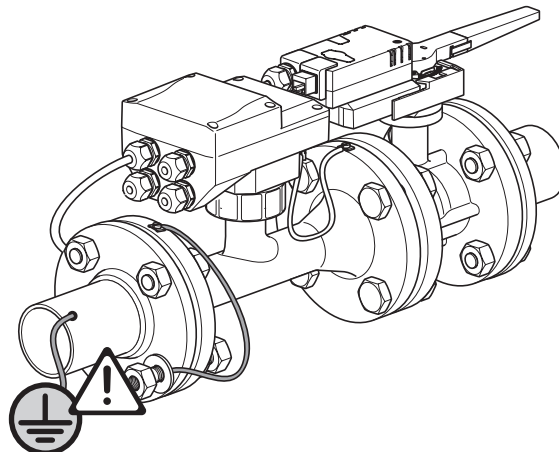
**Maintenance** Ball valves, rotary actuators and sensors are maintenance-free.

Before any service work on the final controlling device is carried out, it is essential to isolate the rotary actuator from the power supply (by unplugging the electrical cable if necessary). Any pumps in the part of the piping system concerned must also be switched off and the appropriate slide valves closed (allow all components to cool down first if necessary and always reduce the system pressure to ambient pressure level).

The system must not be returned to service until the ball valve and the rotary actuator have been correctly reassembled in accordance with the instructions and the pipeline has been refilled by professionally trained personnel.

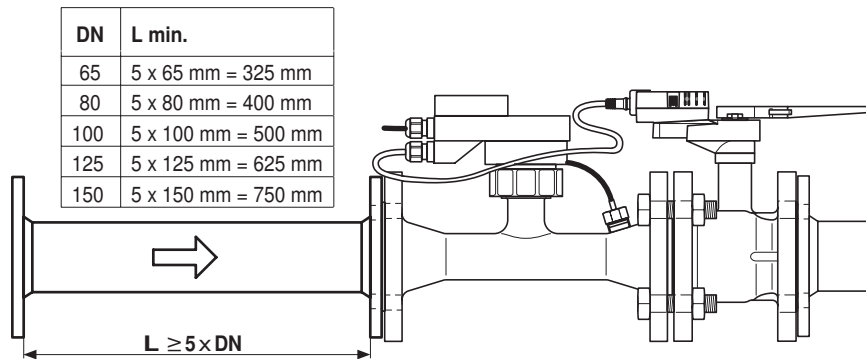
**Flow direction** The direction of flow, specified by an arrow on the housing, is to be complied with, since otherwise the flow rate will be measured incorrectly.

**Earthing** It is imperative that the measuring pipe be correctly earthed in order to ensure that the volumetric flow sensor does not make any unnecessary incorrect measurements.



Installation notes

**Inlet section** In order to achieve the specified measuring accuracy, a flow-calming section or inflow section in the direction of the flow is to be provided upstream from the flow sensor. Its dimensions should be at least 5x DN.



**Installation of immersion sleeve and temperature sensor**

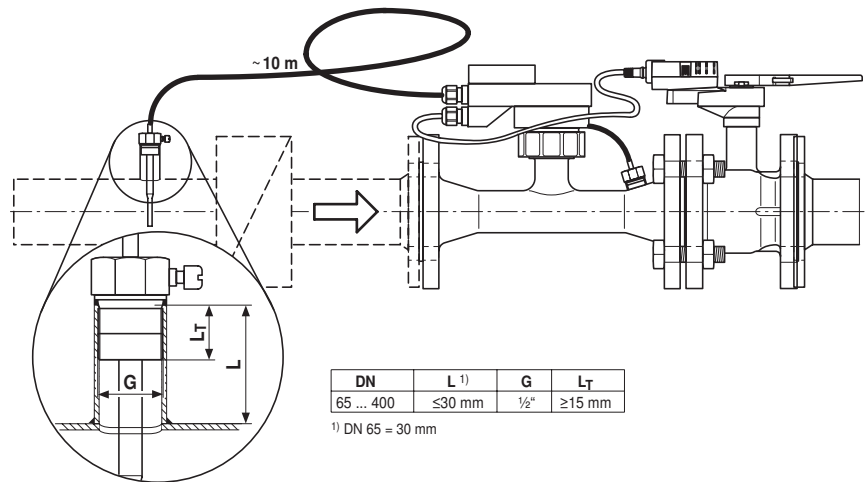
The valve is equipped with two temperature sensors:

- T2: One sensor is already installed in the valve unit.
- T1: The second sensor must be mounted at the installation site ahead of the consumer (valve in the return line; recommended) or after the consumer (valve in the supply line). The immersion sleeve required is supplied with the valve unit.

The temperature sensor is already wired with the valve.

**Note**

The cable between valve unit and temperature sensor may not be either shortened or lengthened.



General notes

**Valve selection** The valve is determined using the maximum flow required  $\dot{V}_{max}$ . A calculation of the kvs value is not required.  
 $\dot{V}_{max} = 45 \dots 100\%$  of  $\dot{V}_{nom}$   
 If no hydraulic data are available, then the same valve DN can be selected as the heat exchanger nominal diameter.

General notes

**Minimum differential pressure (pressure drop)**

The minimum required differential pressure (pressure drop through the valve) for achieving the desired volumetric flow  $\dot{V}_{max}$  can be calculated with the aid of the theoretical kvs value (see type overview) and the below-mentioned formula. The calculated value is dependent on the required maximum volumetric flow  $\dot{V}_{max}$ . Higher differential pressures are compensated for automatically by the valve.

Formula

$$\Delta p_{min} = 100 \times \left( \frac{\dot{V}_{max}}{k_{vs \text{ theor.}}} \right)^2$$

$\Delta p_{min}: \text{kPa}$   
 $\dot{V}_{max}: \text{m}^3/\text{h}$   
 $k_{vs \text{ theor.}}: \text{m}^3/\text{h}$

Example (DN100 with the desired maximum flow rate = 50%  $\dot{V}_{nom}$ )  
 P6100W2000EV-BAC  
 $k_{vs \text{ theor.}} = 100 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$   
 $V_{nom} = 1200 \text{ l/min}$   
 $50\% * 1200 \text{ l/min} = 600 \text{ l/min} = 36 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$

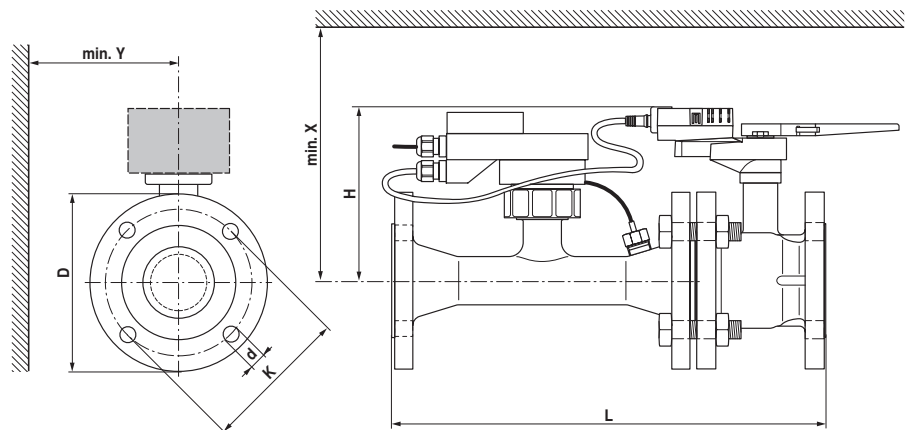
$$\Delta p_{min} = 100 \times \left( \frac{\dot{V}_{max}}{k_{vs \text{ theor.}}} \right)^2 = 100 \times \left( \frac{36 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}}{100 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}} \right)^2 = 13 \text{ kPa}$$

**Behaviour with sensor failure**

In case of a flow sensor error, the Energy Valve will switch from either Power or Flow control to Position control (Delta-T manager will be deactivated). Once the error disappears, the Energy Valve will switch back to the normal control setting (Delta-T manager activated)

Dimensions / Weight

Dimensional drawings



If  $Y < 180 \text{ mm}$ , then the extension of the hand crank must be dismantled as necessary.

Type	DN [ ]	L [ mm]	H [ mm]	D [ mm]	d [ mm]	K [ mm]	X [ mm]	Y [ mm]	Weight [ kg]
P6065W800EV-BAC	65	454	200	185	4 x 19	145	220	150	27
P6080W1100EV-BAC	80	499	200	200	8 x 19	160	220	160	33
P6100W2000EV-BAC	100	582	220	229	8 x 19	180	240	175	44
P6125W3100EV-BAC	125	640	240	252	8 x 19	210	260	190	59
P6150W4500EV-BAC	150	767	240	282	8 x 23	240	260	200	75

Further documentation

- Overview MP Cooperation Partners
- Tool connections
- General notes for project planning
- Instruction Webserver Belimo Energy Valve
- Description Data-Pool Values
- Description Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement PICS
- Description Modbus register
- Introduction to MP-Bus Technology