



**YORK INTERNATIONAL**

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**CORPORATION**

**York Enhancement Services**

**Presents**

**“ED 2000”**

**Electronic Anti-Fouling System**



# ***Electronic Anti-Fouling System***

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**An Innovative Solution  
To Prevent  
Mineral Precipitation Fouling**



# ***Benefits***

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## **◆ Save Money**

### **– Reduce Energy Costs**

**☞ Maintain Head Pressure or Condenser Approach Temperature**

### **– Extends Life of Condenser Tubes**

**☞ Eliminates Chemical Cleaning of Tubes**

### **– Save Water**

**☞ Increase Cycles of Concentration**

### **– One - Two Year Payback**



# ***Product Overview***

- ◆ **Developed & Tested at Drexel University**
  - Theory Established
  - Lab Validated
  - Field Validated
- ◆ **Improvements Patented**
- ◆ **Reliable & Consistent Performance**





# ***Product Validation***

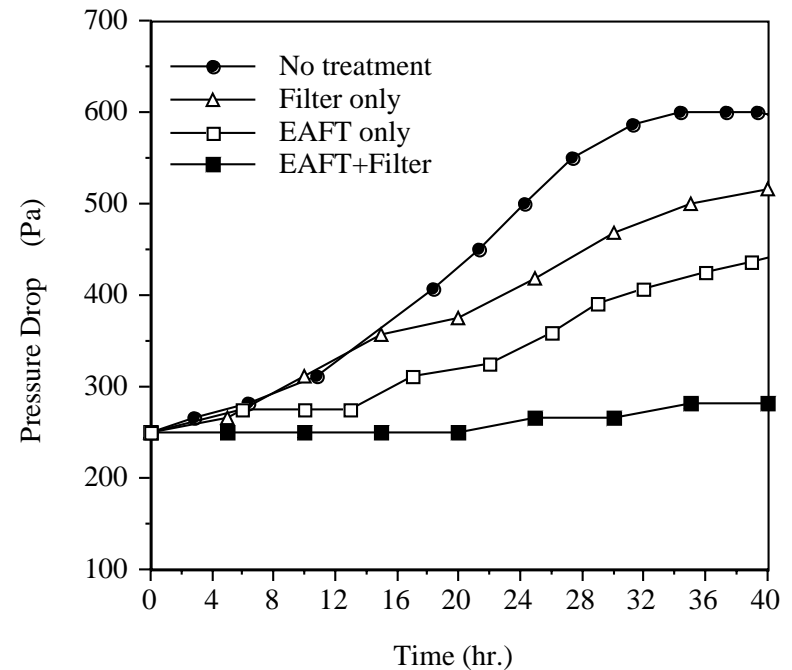
- ◆ International Journal of Heat & Mass Transfer
- ◆ Compact Heat Exchanger Conference
- ◆ 1999 ASHRAE Conference
- ◆ York International
- ◆ API Heat Transfer
- ◆ Alfa Laval Thermal



# *ED 2000 Laboratory Validation*

## ◆ International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer

- Use of ED 2000 with filtration
- 1000 ppm
- 1.5 gpm
- 26-80 degrees C

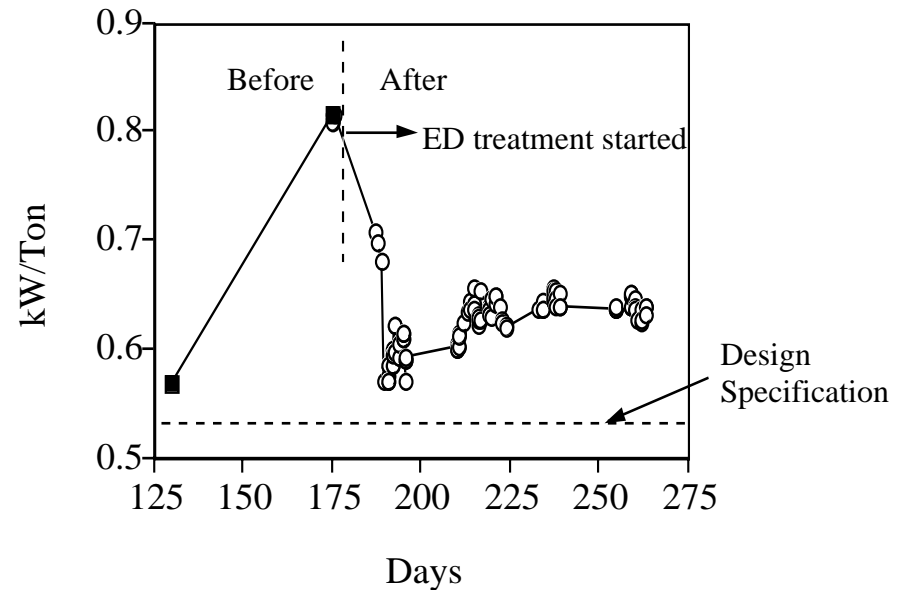




# ***ED 2000 Field Validation***

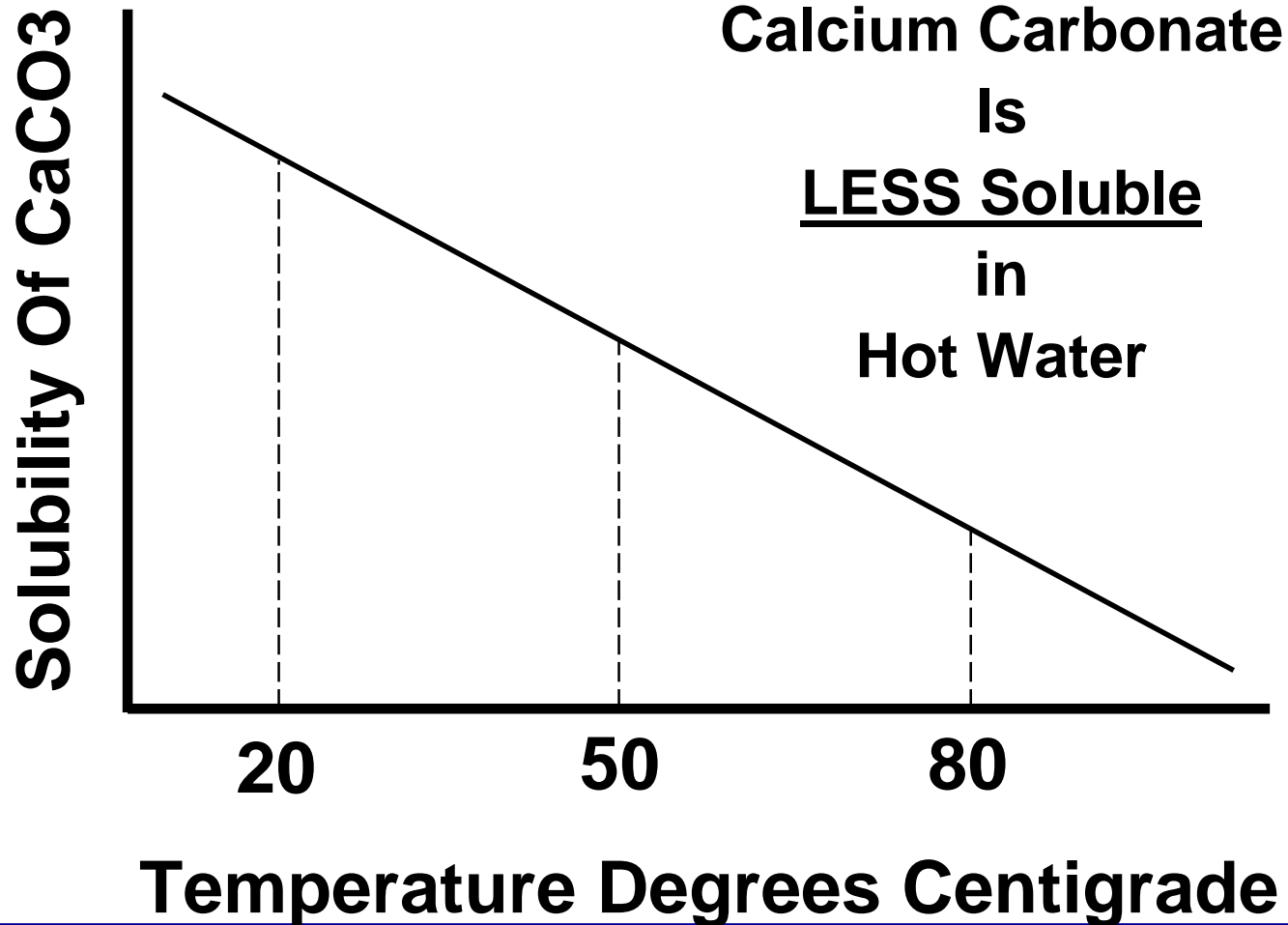
## ◆ Results Reported at the 1999 ASHRAE Meeting

- Use of ED 2000
- 450 ton chillers
- 1200-1500 hours
- With and without ED 2000





# *How Does Scale Form ?*







# *Adhering* *To* *Condenser Tubes*

## Electrostatic Attraction

Dissolved Calcium Ions  $\text{Ca}^{++}_2 + 2\text{HCO}_3$



Uncontrolled Precipitation

Insoluble Crystals  $\text{CaCO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$



Scale Build-up

Scale

Positively Charged Calcium Salts

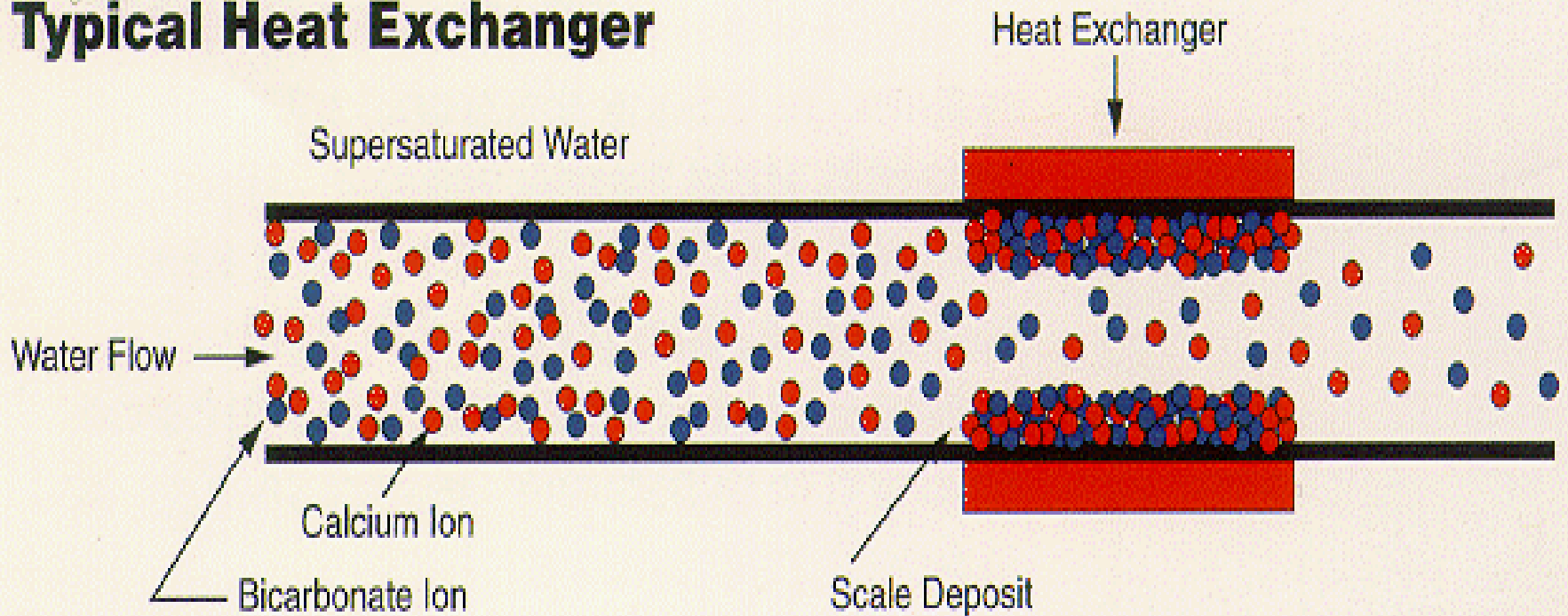
Stick To

Negatively Charged Metal Surfaces



# Uncontrolled Precipitation

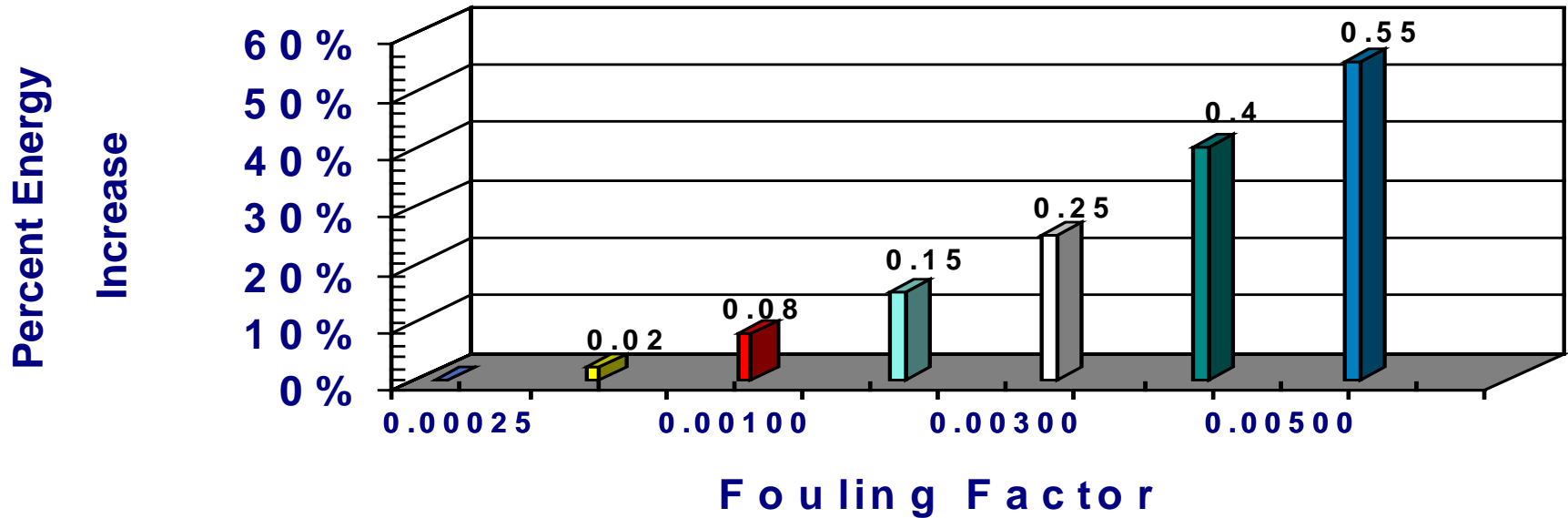
## Typical Heat Exchanger





# *Additional Energy Costs Due To Condenser Tube Fouling*

**Tube Fouling Affect On Energy Costs**





# ***What Is The New Technology ?***

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## **◆ Solenoid Induced Molecular Agitation**

### **– New Control Circuitry**

- ☞ Square Wave Current**

- ☞ Constant Oscillating Current Wave**

### **– Innovative Coil Application**

- ☞ Off-set Design**

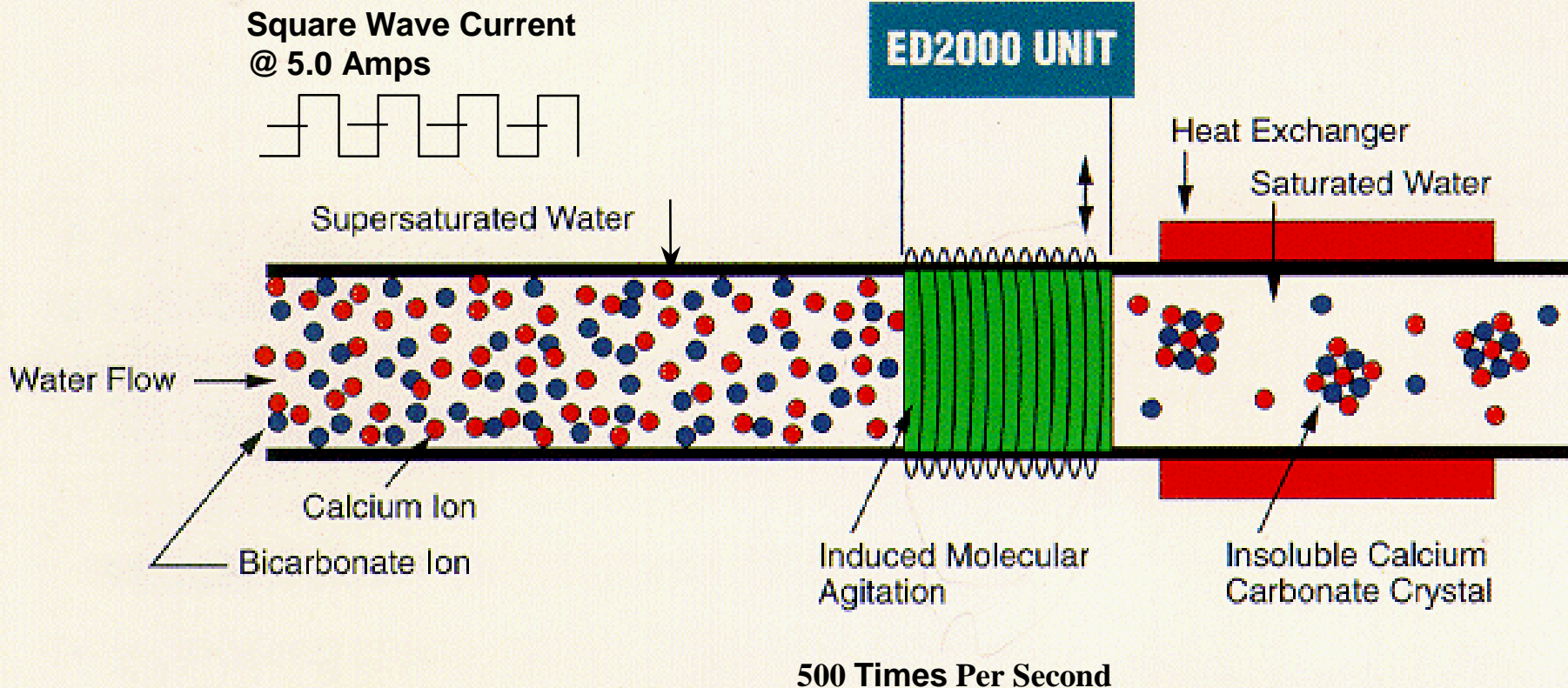
- ☞ Enclosed Pre-Wrapped Coil**

# How Does It Work?



## “Controlled Precipitation”

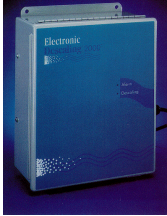
### Heat Exchanger with ED 2000



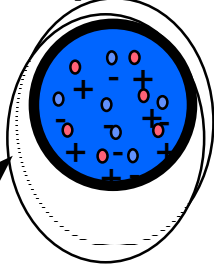


# Solenoid-Induced Molecular Agitation

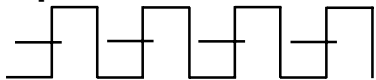
**ED 2000**



End View of  
Condenser  
Pipe w/ Water

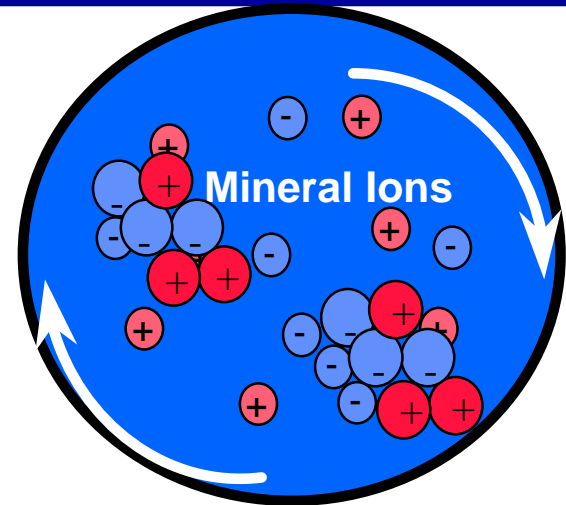


Solenoid (Off-set Coil )  
Square Wave Current

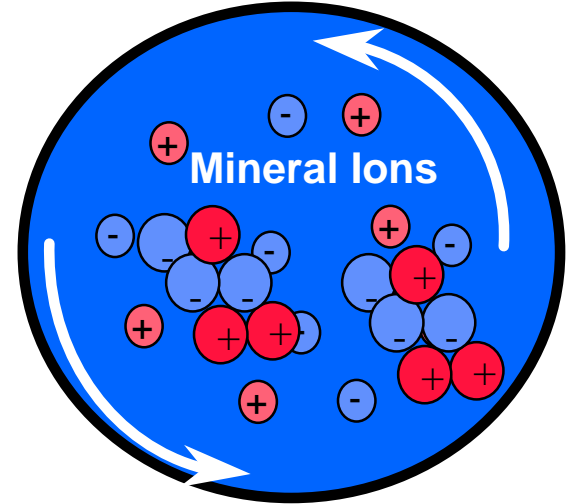


@ 5.0 Amps

**Solenoid-Induced Molecular Agitation  
( Oscillating Electric Field )**



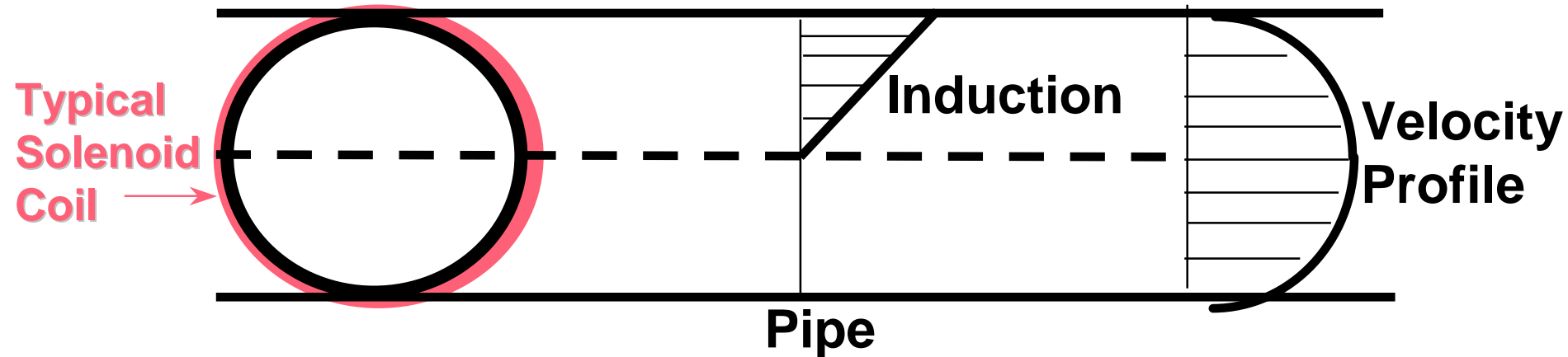
**500 Times Per Second**





# *Typical Coil*

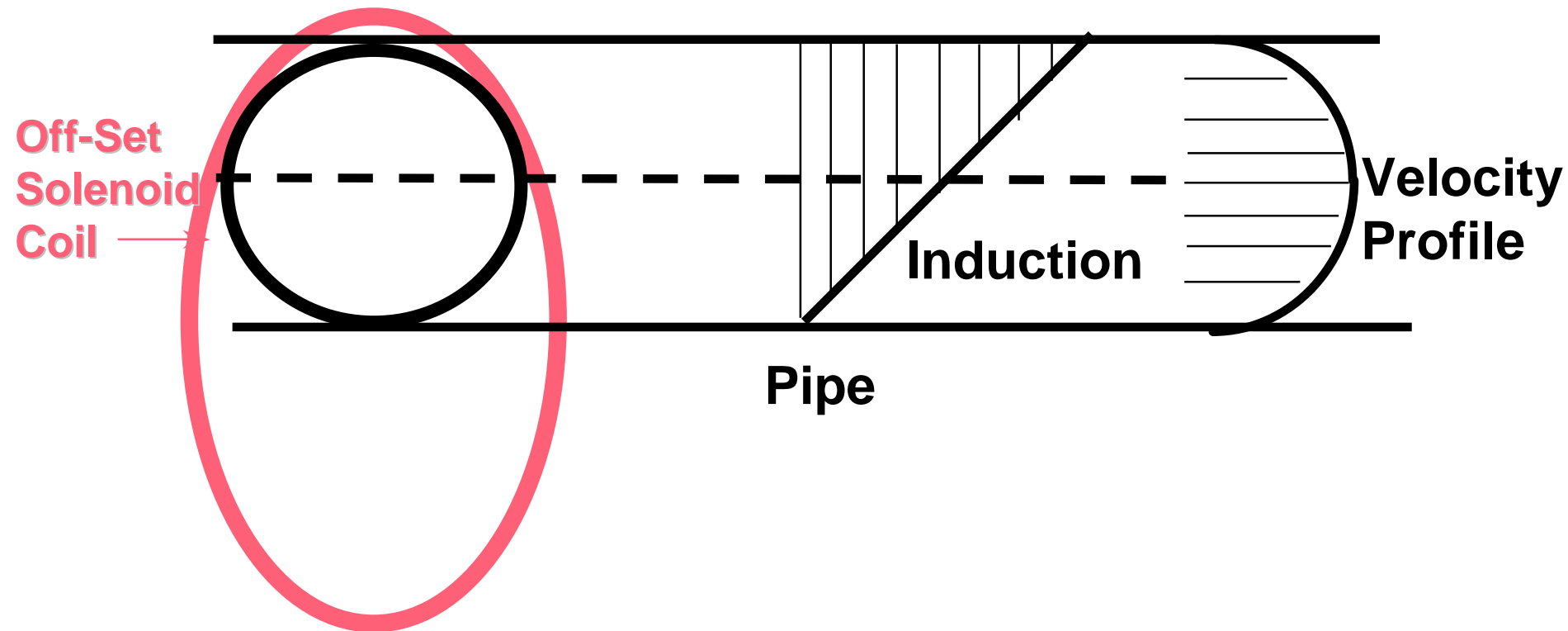
Induction is Zero at the Center of Pipe, where Flow-Velocity is Maximum





# *Off-Set Coil*

**ED 2000 has 700% Better Treatment by using an Off-Set Coil**







# ***How is it Different?***

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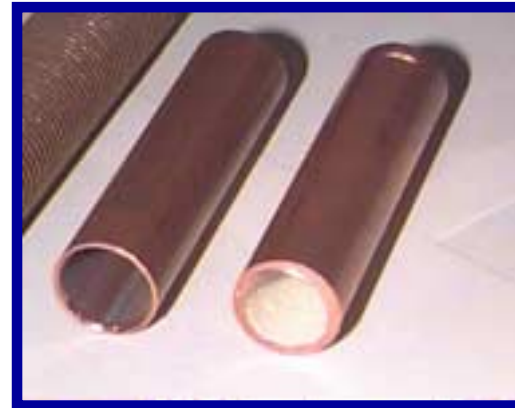
- ◆ **Magnets**
- ◆ **Electronic Systems**
- ◆ **Mechanical Systems**
  - **Auto Tube Brushing**
  - **Ball Systems**



# *Test Tube Results*

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## ◆ *Tubes Before and After* Installation of ED 2000

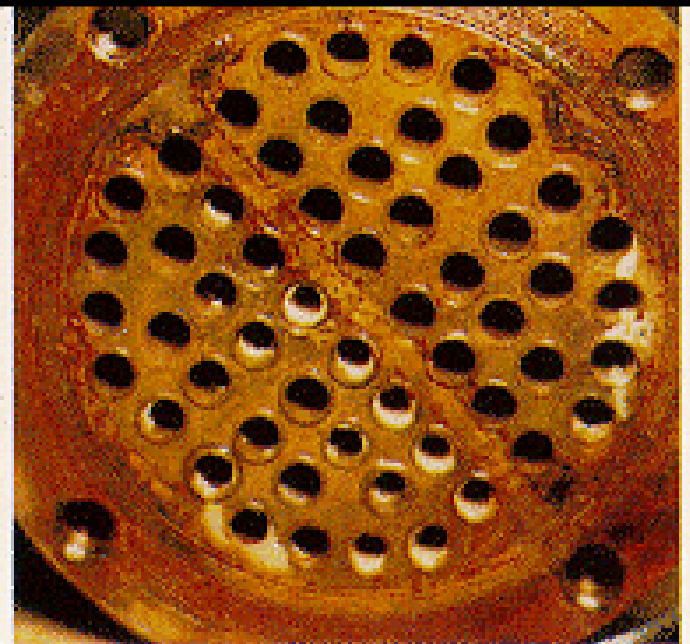




# *Tube Bundle*



*Scale on Tube Bundle*

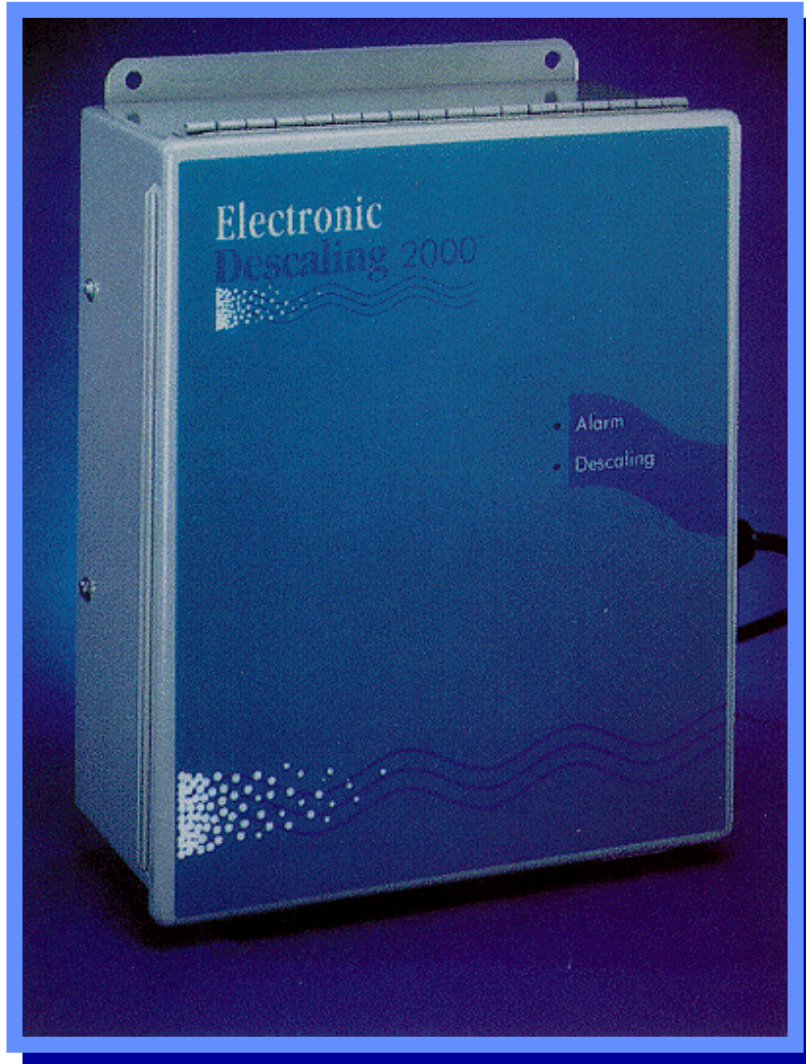


*After Installation  
of ED 2000*



***ED 2000***

***Electronic Anti-Fouling System***





# ***ED 2000 Coil & Enclosure***

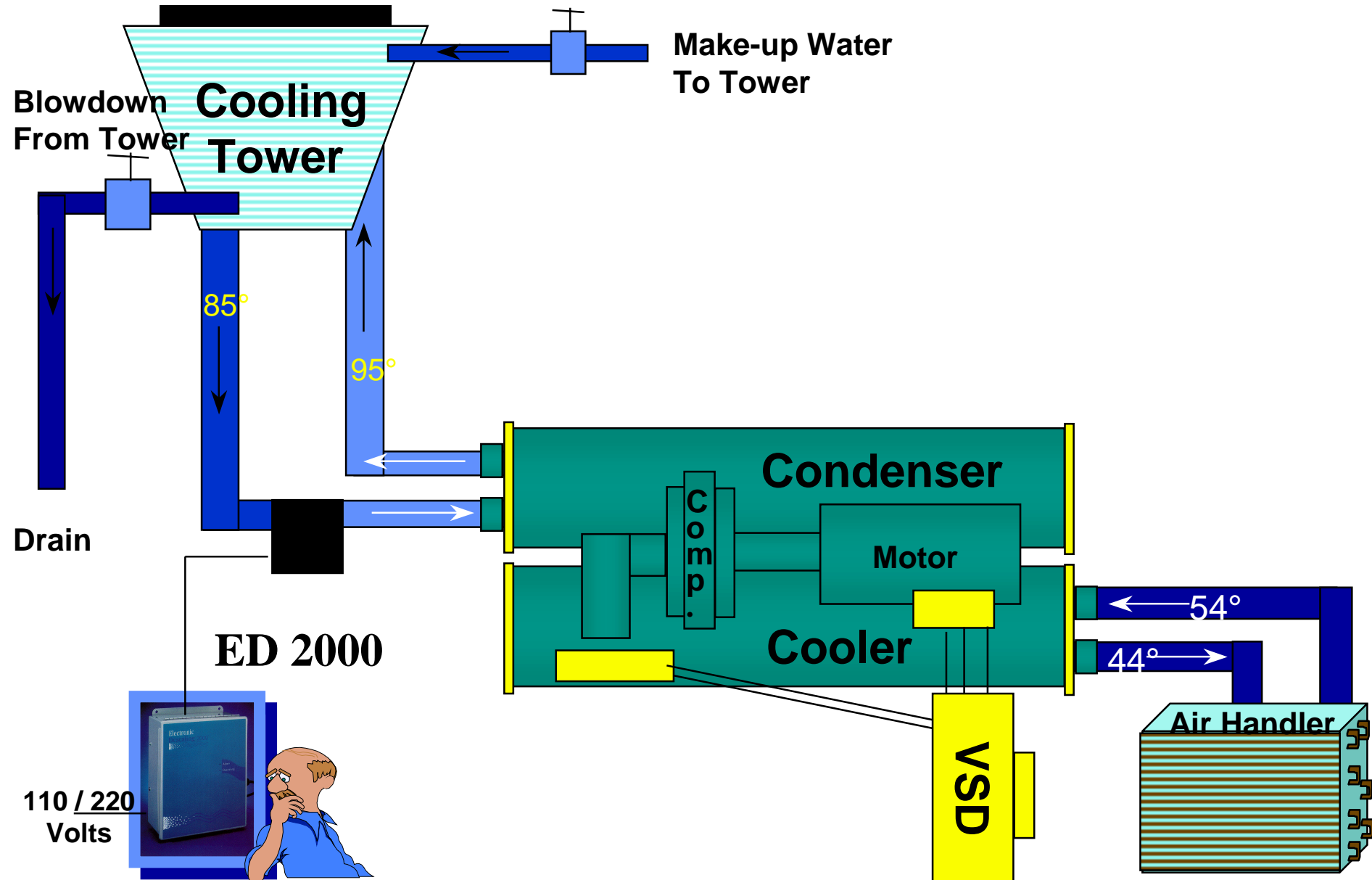
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- ◆ **Up to 20" Pipe Diameter**
- ◆ **Prewrapped Solenoid Coil**
  - **UL Rated NEMA 12 Enclosure**
- ◆ **ABS Weather Resistant Enclosure**
  - **Optional SS Enclosure**
- ◆ **110 / 220 Volts**
- ◆ **Installs in Less Than 1 Hour on a Simple Installation**





# ED 2000 Installation

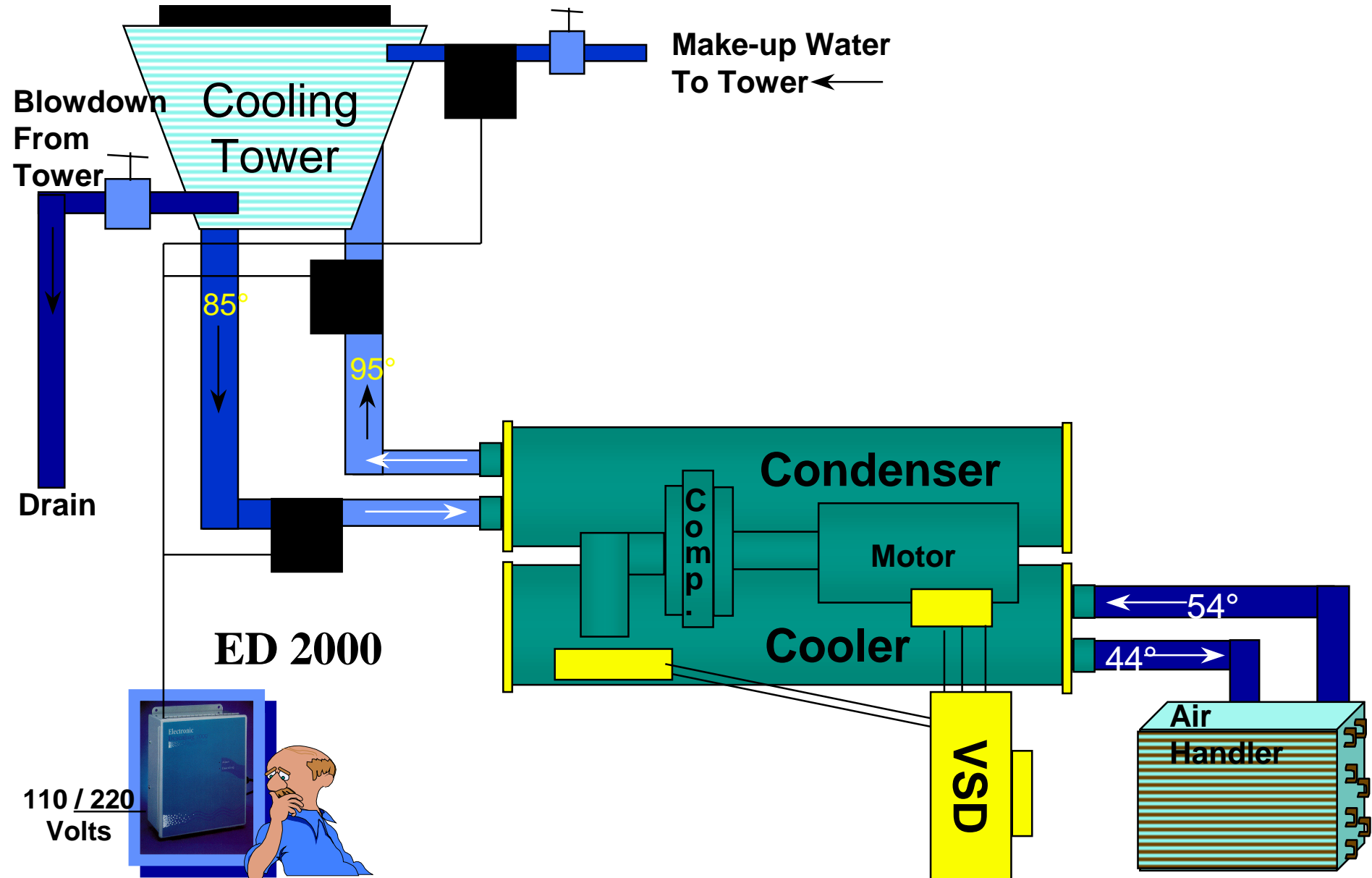


110 / 220  
Volts





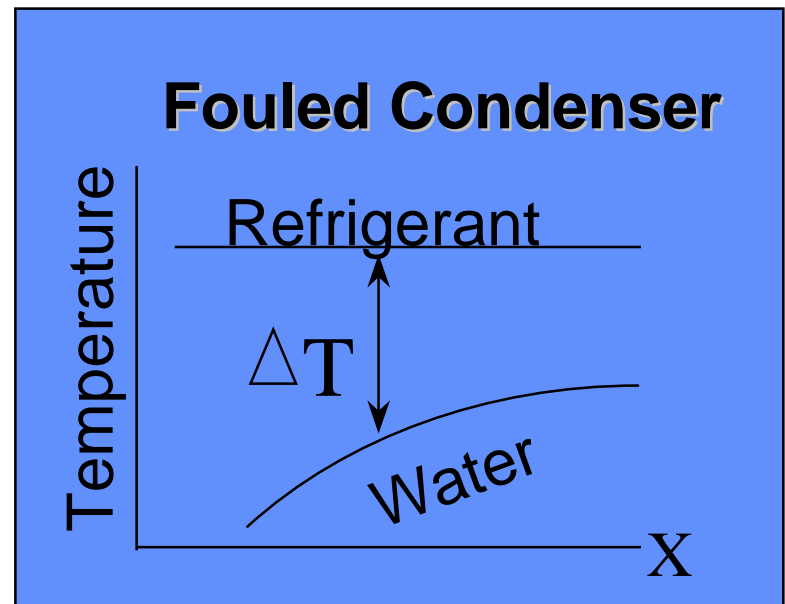
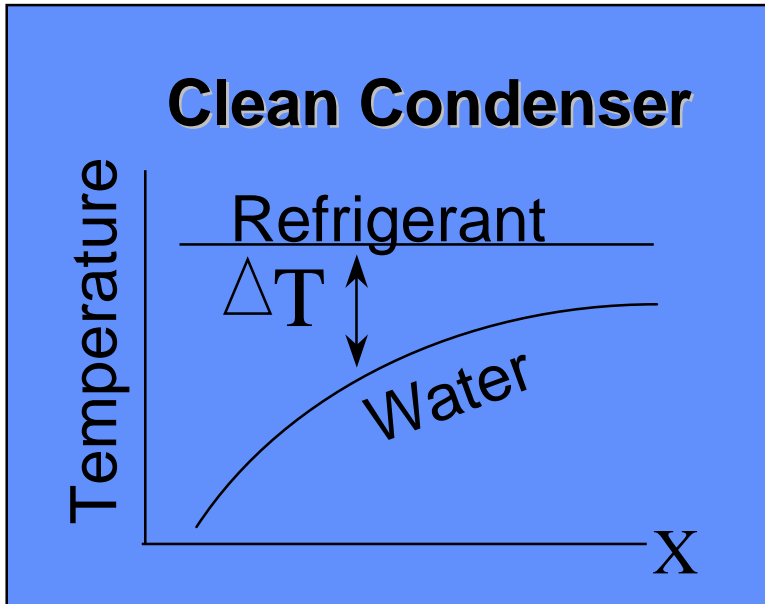
# ED 2000 Installation





# ***How Do I Know It Is Working?***

## **Condenser Approach Curves**



**Condenser Approach - The temperature difference between refrigerant and condenser water outlet**

**A 1 degree increase = 1.5-3% increase in energy cost**

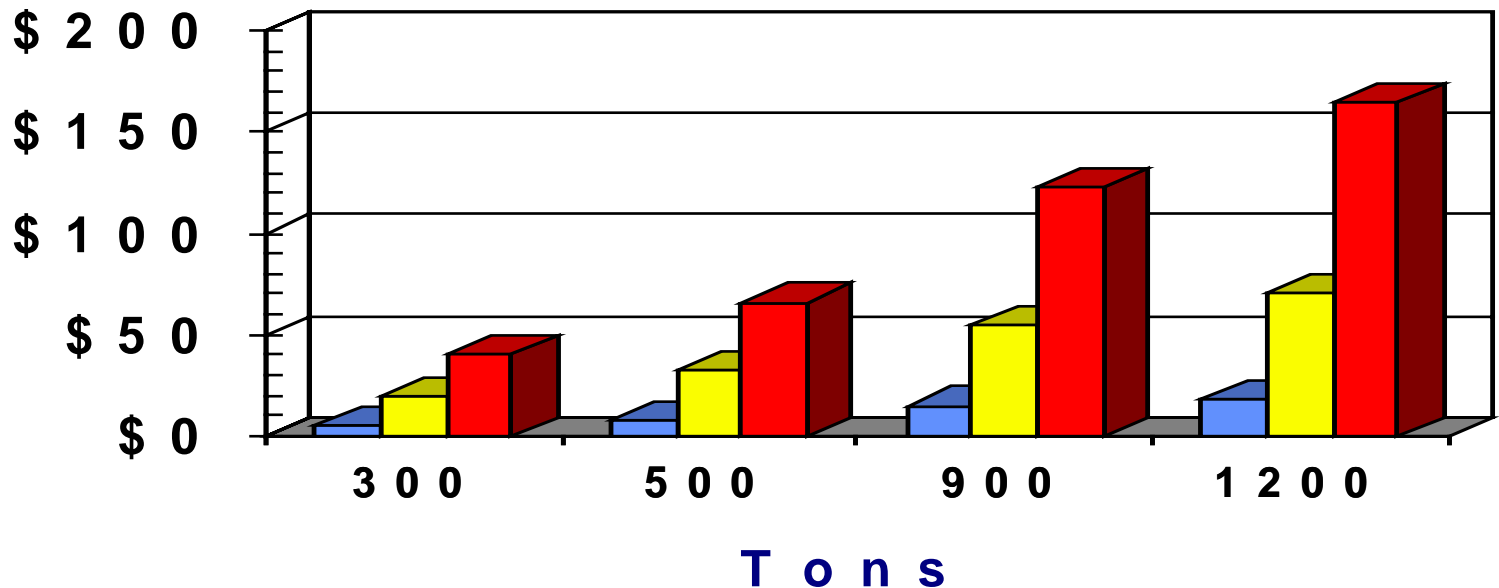




# *Additional Energy Costs Due To Condenser Tube Fouling*

## T u b e F o u l i n g E x p e n s e

Energy Costs



■ .001 (.012")   ■ .003 (.036")   ■ .005 (.060")



# *Case Study*

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## ◆ **Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA**

- **Two 450 ton YORK Centrifugal Chillers**
- **1500 Running Hours**
- **0.84 kW/ton versus 0.61 kW/ton**
- **\$0.085 cost per kW/hour**
- **\$26,507 current cost to operate**
- **\$19,494 with ED 2000**
- **\$7,013 savings**





# *Case Study*

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- ◆ **Monroe County Detention Facility, Key West, Florida, USA**
  - Two 300 ton YORK Centrifugal Chillers
  - 8732 Running Hours
  - 0.60 kW/ton versus 0.56 kW/ton
  - 11 degree increase in condenser approach temperature
  - \$0.09 cost per kW/hour
  - \$169,853 current cost to operate
  - \$156,610 with ED 2000
  - \$13,243 savings



# *Case Study*

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## ◆ **Hilton Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana**

– **Three 250 ton Centrifugal Chillers**

– **No scale inhibitors used**

– **Make-up Water Analysis**

**Tower Water Analysis**

<b>Calcium Hardness</b>	<b>122 ppm</b>	<b>450 ppm</b>
<b>Alkalinity</b>	<b>150 ppm</b>	<b>360 ppm</b>
<b>Chlorides</b>	<b>88 ppm</b>	<b>630 ppm</b>
<b>pH</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>
<b>Conductivity</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>2900</b>



# *Case Study*

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## **Siemens, Newport News, Virginia**

### **Three 700 ton YORK Centrifugal Chillers**

- No scale inhibitors used**
- Make-up Water Analysis**

### **Tower Water Analysis**

<b>Calcium Hardness</b>	<b>180 ppm</b>	<b>160 ppm</b>
<b>Alkalinity</b>	<b>270 ppm</b>	<b>400 ppm</b>
<b>Chlorides</b>	<b>15 ppm</b>	<b>130 ppm</b>
<b>pH</b>	<b>7.71</b>	<b>8.84</b>
<b>Conductivity</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>1165</b>



# ***System Guarantee***

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- ◆ **Three Year Warranty**
  - Replace
  - Repair
  
- ◆ **One Year Money Back Guarantee**
  - If installed before end of 1999.



**YORK**<sup>®</sup>

**Enhancement  
Services**

**ED 2000**

The

**Electronic Anti-Fouling System**

For

**The Next *Millennium***