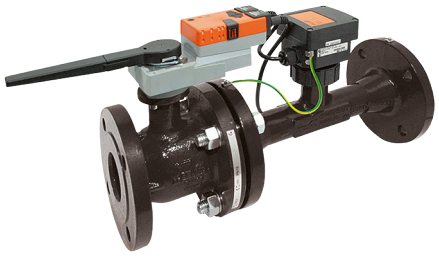
BELIMO

Technical data sheet P6..W..E-KMP

MP-BUS

Communicative characterised control valve with sensor-operated flow control, 2-way, Flange, PN 16 (EPIV), with emergency control function

- **Nominal voltage AC/DC 24 V**
- **Control modulating**
- **For closed cold and warm water systems**
- **For modulating control of air-handling and heating systems on the water side**
- **Communication via Belimo MP-Bus or conventional control**
- **Conversion of active sensor signals and switching contacts**
- **Design life SuperCaps: 15 years**



Type overview

Type	DN [ ]	DN [“]	Vnom [l/s]	Vnom [l/min]	kvs theor. [m³/h]	PN [ ]	n(gl) [ ]
P6065W800E-KMP	65	2 1/2	8	480	45	16	3.2
P6080W1100E-KMP	80	3	11	660	65	16	3.2
P6100W2000E-KMP	100	4	20	1200	115	16	3.2
P6125W3100E-KMP	125	5	31	1860	175	16	3.2
P6150W4500E-KMP	150	6	45	2700	270	16	3.2

kvs theor.: Theoretical kvs value for pressure drop calculation

Technical data

Electrical data	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	8 W
	Power consumption at rest	7 W
	Power consumption for wire sizing	16 VA
	Connection supply / control	Cable 1 m, 4 x 0.75 mm²
	Parallel operation	Yes (note the performance data)
Functional data	Torque Motor	40 Nm (DN 100...150) 20 Nm (DN 65...80)
	Positioning signal Y	DC 0...10 V
	Operating range Y	DC 2...10 V
	Operating range Y variable	Start point DC 0.5...24 V End point DC 8.5...32 V
	Position feedback U	DC 2...10 V
	Position feedback U variable	Start point DC 0.5...8 V End point DC 2...10 V
	Setting emergency setting position (POP)	NC / NO or adjustable 0...100% (POP rotary button)
	Bridging time (PF) variable	1...10 s
	Running time emergency control position	35 s / 90°
	Sound power level motor	45 dB(A)
	Sound power level emergency control position	61 dB(A)
	Adjustable flow rate Vmax	45...100% of Vnom
	Control accuracy	±10% (of 25...100% Vnom)
Functional data	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
	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

Technical data

	Installation position	Upright to horizontal (in relation to the stem)
	Maintenance	Maintenance-free
	Manual override	with push-button
Flow measurement	Measuring principle	Magnetic inductive volumetric flow measurement
	Measuring accuracy	±6% (of 25...100% Vnom)
	Min. flow measurement	2.5% of Vnom
Safety	Protection class IEC/EN	III Safety extra-low voltage
	Degree of protection IEC/EN	IP54
	EMC	CE according to 2014/30/EU
	Mode of operation	Type 1.AA
	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
Materials	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
Terms	Abbreviations	POP = Power off position / emergency setting position PF = Power fail delay time / bridging time

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.
- 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.

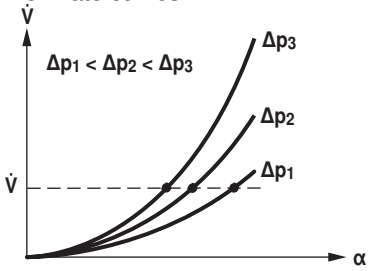
Product features

Mode of operation

The final controlling device is comprised of three components: characterised control valve (CCV), measuring pipe with volumetric flow sensor and the actuator itself.
The adjusted maximum flow (V̇max) is assigned to the maximum positioning signal (typically 10 V / 100%). 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 α varies according to the differential pressure through the final controlling element (see volumetric flow curves).
With the supply voltage the integrated condensors will be charged.
Interrupting the supply voltage causes the valve to be moved to the selected emergency setting position (POP) by means of stored electrical energy.

Flow characteristic

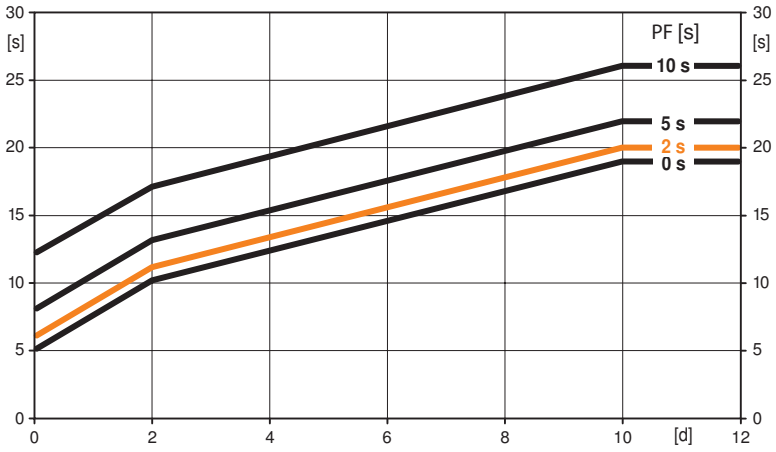
Flow rate curves



Pre-charging time (start up)

The capacitor actuators require a pre-charging time. This time is used for charging the capacitors up to a usable voltage level. This ensures that, in the event of an electricity interruption, the actuator can move at any time from its current position into the preset emergency setting position (POP).
The duration of the pre-charging time depends mainly on following factors:
– Duration of the electricity interruption
– PF delay time (bridging time)

Typical pre-charging time



PF [s]	[d]				
	0	**1**	**2**	**7**	**≥10**
0	5	8	10	15	19
2	6	9	11	16	20
5	8	11	13	18	22
10	12	15	17	22	26
	[s]				

[d] = Electricity interruption in days
[s] = Pre-charging time in seconds
PF[s] = Bridging time
Calculation example: Given an electricity interruption of 3 days and a bridging time (PF) set at 5 s, the actuator requires a pre-charging time of 14 s after the electricity has been reconnected (see graphic).

Delivery condition (capacitors)

The actuator is completely discharged after delivery from the factory, which is why the actuator requires approximately 20 s pre-charging time before initial commissioning in order to bring the capacitors up to the required voltage level.

Product features

Emergency setting position (POP) rotary knob

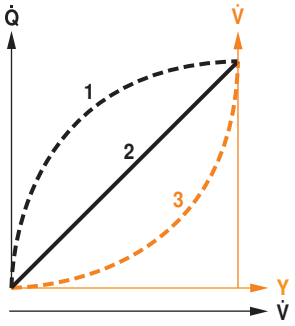
The «Emergency setting position» rotary knob can be used to adjust the desired emergency setting position (POP) between 0 and 100% in 10% increments. The rotary knob allways refers to the adapted angle of rotation range. In the event of an electricity interruption, the actuator will move into the selected emergency setting position (POP).
Settings: The rotary knob must be set to the «Tool» position for retroactive settings of the emergency setting position (POP) with the Belimo service tool MFT-P. Once the rotary knob is set back to the range 0…100%, the manually set value will have positioning authority.

Bridging time

Electricity interruptions can be bridged up to a maximum of 10 s.
In the event of an electricity interruption, the actuator will remain stationary in accordance with the set bridging time. If the electricity interruption is greater than the set bridging time, then the actuator will move into the selected emergency setting position (POP).
The bridging time set ex-works is 2 s. This can be modified on site in operation with the use of the Belimo service tool MFT-P.
Settings: The rotary knob must not be set to the «Tool» position!
Only the values need to be entered for retroactive adjustments of the bridging time with the Belimo service tool MFT-P.

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).

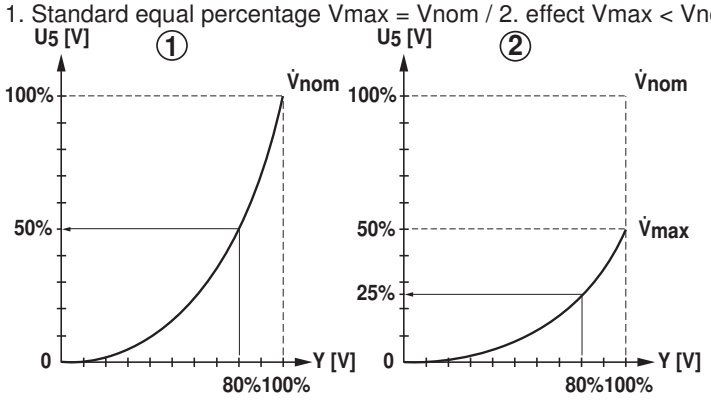


Product features

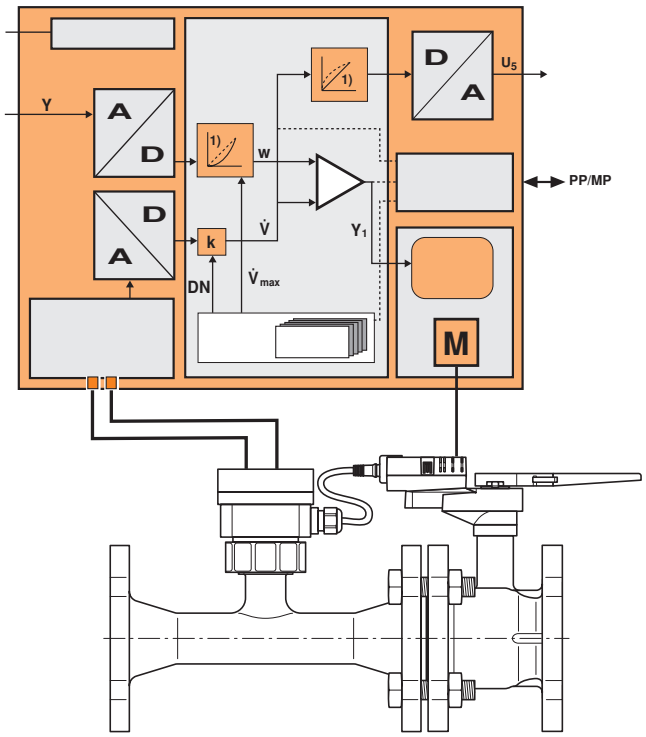
Control characteristics

The velocity of the medium is measured in the measuring component (sensor electronics) and converted to a flow rate signal.
The positioning signal Y corresponds to the power Q via the exchanger, the volumetric flow is regulated in the EPIV. The control signal Y is converted into an equal-percentage characteristic curve and provided with the V̇max value as the new reference variable w. The momentary control deviation forms the positioning signal Y1 for the actuator.
The specially configured control parameters in connection with the precise flow rate sensor ensure a stable quality of control. They are however not suitable for rapid control processes, i.e. for domestic water control.
U5 displays the measured volumetric flow as voltage (factory setting). As an alternative, U5 can be used for displaying the valve opening angle. It is always in reference to the respective V̇nom, i.e. if V̇max is e.g. 50% of V̇nom, then Y = 10 V, U5 = 5 V.

1. Standard equal percentage Vmax = Vnom / 2. effect Vmax < Vnom



Block diagram



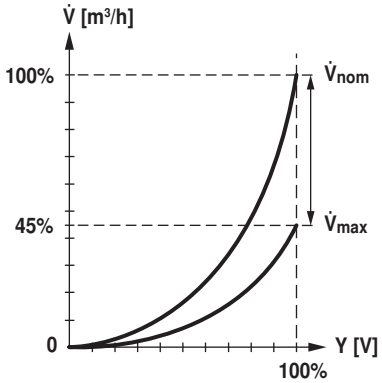
Product features

Definition

V̇nom is the maximum possible flow.

V̇max is the maximum flow rate which has been set with the greatest positioning signal, e.g. 100%.
V̇max can be set to between 45% and 100% of V̇nom.

V̇min 0% (non-variable).

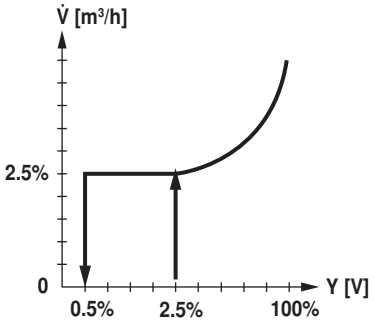


Creep flow suppression

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 V̇nom. 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 V̇nom. Once the level falls below this value, the flow rate is maintained at 2.5% of V̇nom. If the level falls below the flow rate of 0.5% of V̇nom required by the reference variable Y, then the valve will close.



Converter for sensors

Connection option for a sensor (active sensor or switching contact). The MP actuator serves as an analogue/digital converter for the transmission of the sensor signal via MP-Bus to the higher level system.

Parameterisable actuators

The factory settings cover the most common applications. Single parameters can be modified with the Belimo Service Tools MFT-P or ZTH EU.

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 V̇max, and the valve is closed at a positioning signal of 100%.

Hydraulic balancing

With the Belimo tools, the maximum flow rate (equivalent to 100% requirement) can be adjusted on-site, 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.

Manual override

Manual control with push-button possible - temporary. The gear is disengaged and the actuator decoupled for as long as the button is pressed.

High functional reliability

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

Product features

Home position

The first time the supply voltage is switched on, i.e. at the time of commissioning, the actuator carries out an adaption, which is when the operating range and position feedback adjust themselves to the mechanical setting range.
After this process the actuator moves into the required position in order to ensure the flow rate defined by the positioning signal.

Accessories

Gateways

Description	Type
Gateway MP for BACnet MS/TP, AC/DC 24 V	UK24BAC
Gateway MP to Modbus RTU, AC/DC 24 V	UK24MOD
Gateway MP to LonWorks, AC/DC 24 V, LonMark certified	UK24LON
Gateway MP to KNX, AC/DC 24 V, EIBA certified	UK24EIB

Electrical accessories

Description	Type
Stem heating flange ISO 5211, F05 (30W)	ZR24-F05
Connecting cable 5 m, A+B: RJ12 6/6, To ZTH/ZIP-USB-MP	ZK1-GEN
Connection cable 5 m, A: RJ11 6/4, B: Free wire end, To ZTH/ZIP-USB-MP	ZK2-GEN
MP-Bus power supply for MP actuators, AC 230/24V for local power supply	ZN230-24MP
Connecting board MP bus suitable for wiring boxes EXT-WR-FP..-MP	ZFP2-MP

Service Tools

Description	Type
Service Tool, for MF/MP/Modbus/LonWorks actuators and VAV-Controller	ZTH EU
Belimo PC-Tool, software for adjustments and diagnostics	MFT-P
Adapter to Service Tool ZTH	MFT-C
ZIP-USB-MP interface	ZIP-USB-MP

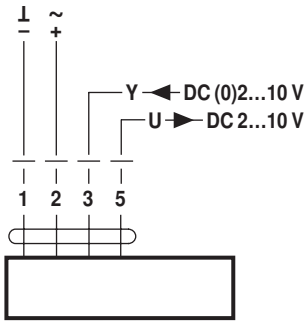
Electrical installation

Notes

- Connection via safety isolating transformer.
- Parallel connection of other actuators possible. Observe the performance data.

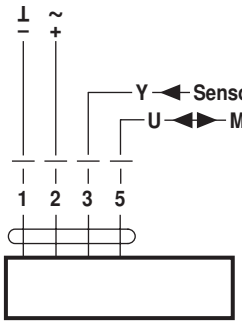
Wiring diagrams

AC/DC 24 V, modulating



Cable colours:
1 = black
2 = red
3 = white
5 = orange

Operation on the MP-Bus



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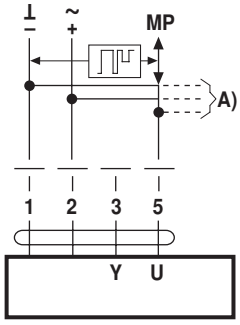
Functions

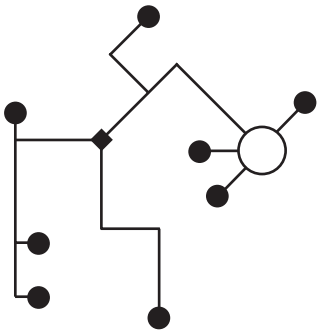
Functions when operated on MP-Bus

Connection on the MP-Bus



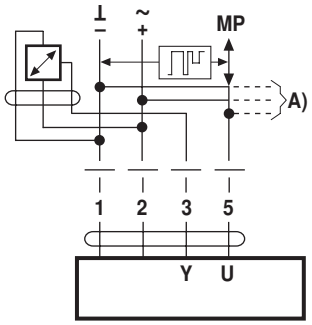
A) more actuators and sensors (max.8)

Network topology



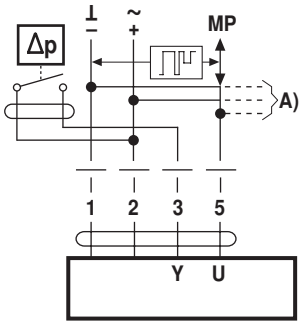
There are no restrictions for the network topology (star, ring, tree or mixed forms are permitted).
Supply and communication in one and the same 3-wire cable
- no shielding or twisting necessary
- no terminating resistors required

Connection of active sensors



A) more actuators and sensors (max.8)
- Supply AC/DC 24 V
- Output signal DC 0...10 V (max. DC 0...32 V)
- Resolution 30 mV

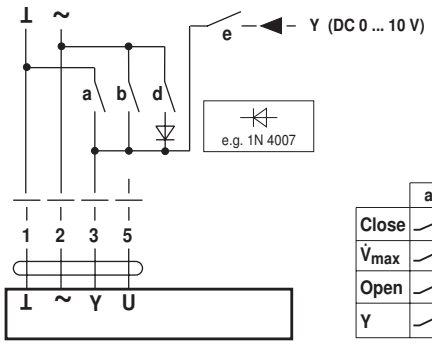
Connection of external switching contact



A) more actuators and sensors (max.8)
- Switching current 16 mA @ 24 V
- Start point of the operating range must be parameterised on the MP actuator as ≥ 0.5 V

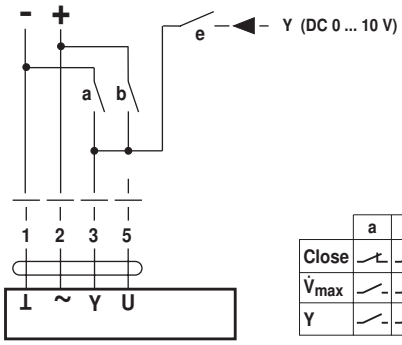
Functions for actuators with specific parameters (Parametrisation with PC-Tool necessary)

Override control and limiting with AC 24 V with relay contacts



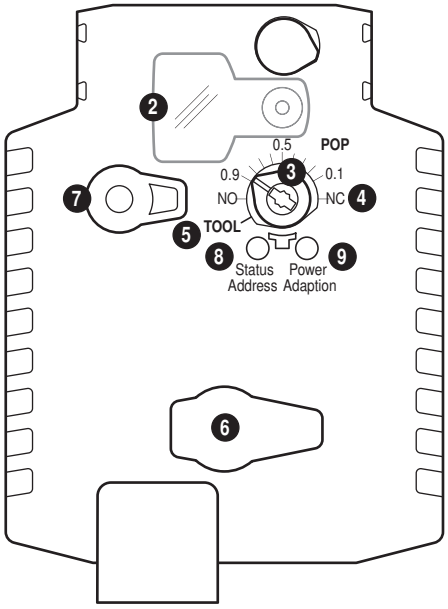
	a	b	d	e
Close	t	-	-	-
$\dot{V}_{max}$	-	t	-	-
Open	-	-	t	-
Y	-	-	-	t

Override control and limiting with DC 24 V with relay contacts



	a	b	d	e
Close	t	-	-	-
$\dot{V}_{max}$	-	t	-	-
Y	-	-	-	t

Operating controls and indicators

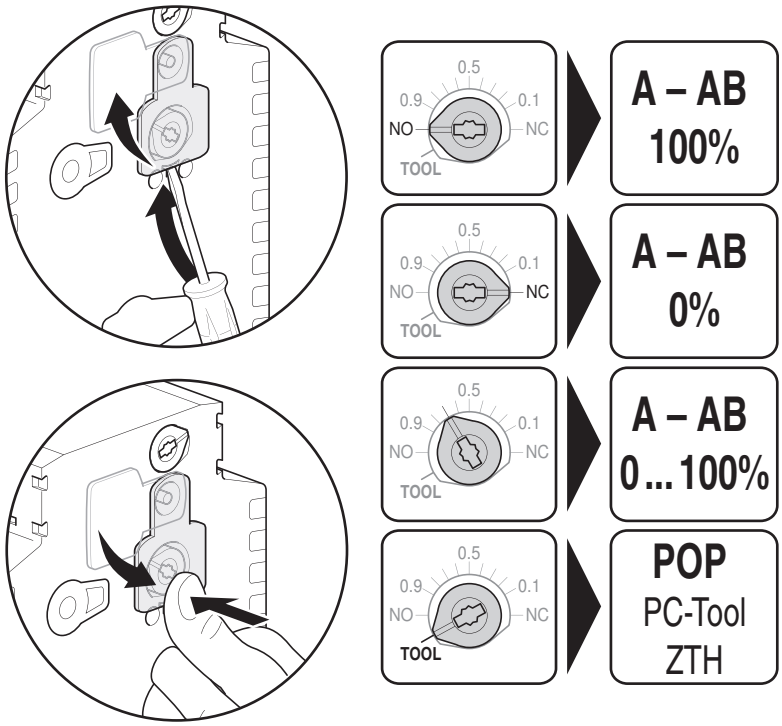


2 **Cover, POP button**
3 **POP button**
4 **Scale for manual adjustment**
5 **Position for adjustment with tool**
6 **Tool socket**
7 **Disengagement button**

LED displays 8 yellow	9 green	Meaning / function
Off	On	Operation OK / without fault
Off	Flashing	POP function active
On	Off	Fault
Off	Off	Not in operation
On	On	Adaptation procedure running
Flashing	On	Communication

8 **Press button:** Acknowledgment of addressing
9 **Press button:** Triggers angle of rotation adaption, followed by standard operation

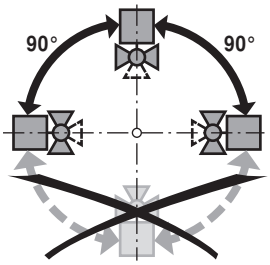
Setting emergency setting position (POP)



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 ≥ 20 µS/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.

In the event of any service work on the final controlling device, it is essential to isolate the rotary actuator from the power supply (by unplugging the electrical cable). Any pumps in the part of the piping system concerned must also be switched off and the appropriate slide valves closed (allow everything to cool down first if necessary and 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 properly reassembled in accordance with the instructions and the pipeline has been refilled in the proper manner.

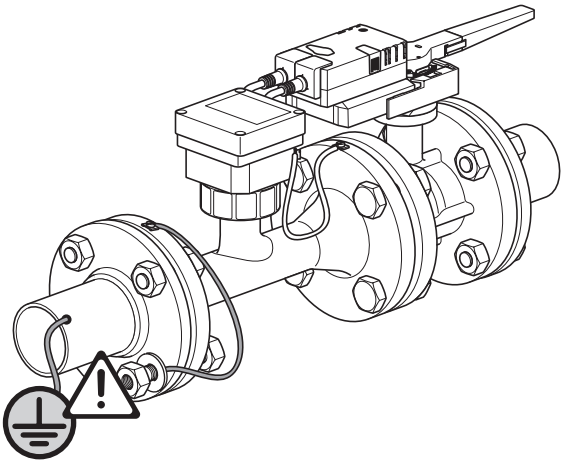
Flow direction

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.

Installation notes

Earthing

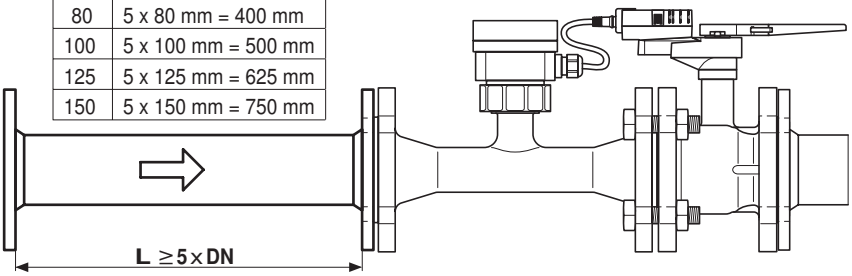
It is imperative that the measuring pipe be correctly earthed in order to ensure that the volumetric flow sensor does not make any unnecessary incorrect measurements.



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.

DN	L min.
65	5 x 65 mm = 325 mm
80	5 x 80 mm = 400 mm
100	5 x 100 mm = 500 mm
125	5 x 125 mm = 625 mm
150	5 x 150 mm = 750 mm



General notes

Valve selection

The valve is determined using the maximum flow required V̇max.
A calculation of the kvs value is not required.
V̇max = 45 … 100% of V̇nom
If no hydraulic data are available, then the same valve DN can be selected as the heat exchanger nominal diameter.

Minimum differential pressure (pressure drop)

The minimum required differential pressure (pressure drop through the valve) for achieving the desired volumetric flow V̇max 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 V̇max. Higher differential pressures are compensated for automatically by the valve.

Formula

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

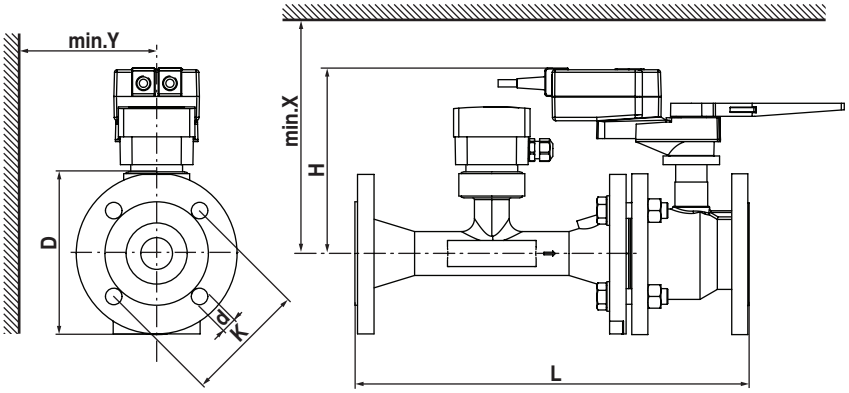
Δp_{min}: kPa
$\dot{V}_{max}$: m^3/h
$k_{vs\ theor.}$: m^3/h

Example (DN80 with the desired maximum flow rate = 50% V̇nom)
P6080W1100E-KMP
kvs theor. = 65 m^3/h
V̇nom = 660 l/min
50% * 660 l/min = 330 l/min = 19.8 m^3/h

$$\Delta p_{min} = 100 \times \left(\frac{\dot{V}_{max}}{k_{vs\ theor.}} \right)^2 = 100 \times \left(\frac{19.8\ m^3/h}{65\ m^3/h} \right)^2 = 10\ kPa$$

Dimensions / Weight

Dimensional drawings



If Y < 180 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]
P6065W800E-KMP	65	454	212	185	4 x 19	145	220	150	25
P6080W1100E-KMP	80	499	212	200	8 x 19	160	220	160	30
P6100W2000E-KMP	100	582	212	229	8 x 19	180	240	175	47
P6125W3100E-KMP	125	640	212	252	8 x 19	210	260	190	58
P6150W4500E-KMP	150	767	212	282	8 x 23	240	260	200	73

Further documentation

- Overview MP Cooperation Partners
- Tool connections
- General notes for project planning