

100 Pioneers for Efficient Resource Management

Examples of excellence in Baden-Württemberg from all parts of industry

Best practice case of
FUCHS SCHMIERSTOFFE GMBH

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Mannheim



Using waste condensate as a material and for energy – a contribution to sustainability

FUCHS SCHMIERSTOFFE GMBH, Mannheim

Technology/Process Technology:
Thermal use/cooling tower supply

Measure:

Construction of a new testing facility taking existing waste streams into account

Background and objectives

FUCHS SCHMIERSTOFFE GMBH produces lubricants and related specialised products in four plants across Germany. A new building was to be built at the Mannheim site with 1,200 m² of usable area for 10 to 15 additional test bays for the mechanical testing of lubricants with particular attention given to the future sustainable operation of the building. Measures such as building insulation, LED lighting and ventilation systems with maximum heat recovery were included in the planning.

To cool the test bays, which have peak outputs of up to 1.5 MW, the most energy-efficient cooling and cold water network possible was planned, with regulated energy-efficient pumps and two temperature levels with cooling tower and chillers. The original plan was to heat the building by means of a district steam network, as is customary on site. During the planning phase, however, it became apparent that large quantities of hot condensate were produced in the neighbouring production facility, which had remained unused to date and only been cooled and discharged as wastewater. This condensate is being generated during the use of saturated steam as process heat for production and on-site buildings.

However, the condensate has two properties relevant to the new testing facility: owing to its high temperature, it still holds a large amount of usable energy and as a condensate it is fully desalinated, making it ideal for operating the cooling tower and adiabatic air cooling.

Challenge

The hot condensate produced in the adjacent section of the plant has a temperature of 90 to 95 °C, but it accumulates very irregularly due to changing production conditions and seasonal fluctuations. Peak values of up to 10 m³/h must be taken into account, as well as a significantly reduced amount of condensate on non-production weekends. At the other end, the heating energy and cooling tower feed water requirements of the new testing building are also subject to fluctuations due to outside temperature and test bay load.

Idea

Measures to sustainably improve the energy footprint of a technical building can be implemented most efficiently if they are already taken into account in the planning phase. For this reason, the use of the waste condensate was explicitly included in the construction project in an additional planning round. The aim was to extract the maximum heat content from the hot condensate and at the same time to use as much as possible of the cooled condensate as feed water. As part of the overall planning of the plant section additional consumers of heat at a lower temperature level were to be identified as well as guaranteeing reliable operation in summer.

Implementation

The hot condensate is pumped from the existing pipeline into two collecting tanks each with a volume of 30 m³. From there it is fed to the testing building where it supplies the ventilation systems as well as the radiators and ceiling-mounted air heaters via heat exchangers. In the process, the condensate is cooled to a minimum of 50 °C and then some of it is used as warm condensate to



New testing facility – a view of the roof

Picture on the right: Condensate collection tanks





New testing facility – cooling tower

heat a small adjoining building and to keep the cooling tower and an adjacent 900 m² storage building frost-free.

After this second thermal application, the condensate, now at approx. 30 to 40 °C, flows through a chiller into a cold condensate tank with a volume of 5 m³. The fully desalinated water is drawn from the cold condensate tank to feed into the cooling tower as required (max. 4 m³/h). The cold condensate is also used to operate an adiabatic exhaust air cooling system, which uses cross-flow heat exchangers to ensure that the supply air for the testing building is pre-cooled in summer thus significantly reducing its need for cooling. Excess condensate is discharged as wastewater.



Cold condensate collection with chiller

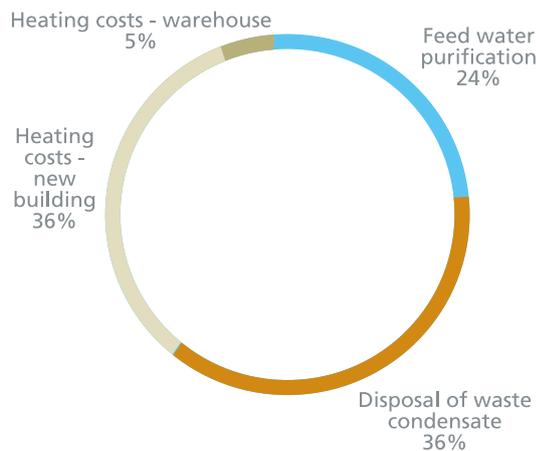
One of the two hot condensate tanks can also serve as a warm condensate storage tank to cope with seasonal fluctuations in cold and hot condensate requirements. The hot condensate is also used thermally and as material to humidify part of a building where the humidity must be controlled for process reasons. The entire plant is monitored and controlled by a modern instrumentation, control and automation system (ICA), which also allows detailed analyses of material and energy flows. This ensures the efficiency of the system is maintained under varying boundary conditions (weather conditions, cooling requirements of the test bays, generation of hot condensate, etc.).

Savings

The thermal utilisation of the hot condensate significantly reduces the annual demand for district steam used to heat the testing building and the adjoining buildings by more than 40% and the electrically-run frost protection of one warehouse building can be completely eliminated. In total, approx. 130 MWh are saved annually, which corresponds to a CO₂-equivalent (CO₂-eq) of around 18 t/year.

The use as feed water for the cooling tower and adiabatic air cooling also pays off. The (cooled) condensate is fully desalinated water, so it is ideally suited for evaporation in these plants in order to use the enthalpy for cooling. This decreases both the need for purified water by around 1,000 m³/year and the need for sludge removal due to reduced salt enrichment. The costs formerly entailed in wastewater disposal and cooling of the waste condensate are also largely eliminated.

Annual savings



Learning objective

The new testing building was put into operation in February 2017, the technical building services, to which the use of the waste condensate belongs, are still being tested. In addition, only a few test bays were moved in to begin with, so that only a small portion of the cooling capacity expected in the completed building is required. It is therefore too soon to draw a comparison between expectations and what has been achieved.

It has been demonstrated since October 2016, however, that heating buildings by means of waste condensate and energy recovery via cross-flow heat exchangers actually works, at least in principle. In colder weather in winter 2016–2017, additional heating energy did have to be supplied in the form of district steam. This was also due to the fact that the actual amount of hot condensate that accumulated in the plant fell short of planning expectations. Although this extends the pay-back period of the concept, it does not alter its fundamental suitability for sustainable resource conservation. In the future, efforts will be made to re-use the condensate in particular areas of other sections of the plant.

Company

FUCHS develops, produces and sells a full range of lubricants and related specialised products for virtually all industries and applications. Founded in 1931 as a family-run business in Mannheim, 57 operating companies now trade under the umbrella of FUCHS PETROLUB SE with around 5,000 employees in more than 40 countries. FUCHS is the world's largest supplier among independent lubricant manufacturers.

Their more than 100,000 customers worldwide include automotive suppliers and OEMs, companies from the mechanical engineering, metal processing, mining and exploration, aerospace, energy, construction and transport sectors, agriculture and forestry as well as the steel, metal, cement, casting and forging industries, but also food and glass manufacturers. FUCHS lubricants are tailor-made, stand for performance and sustainability, safety and reliability, efficiency and cost savings and meet the highest quality requirements.

FUCHS SCHMIERSTOFFE GMBH is a wholly owned subsidiary of the globally operating lubricant manufacturer FUCHS PETROLUB SE, with headquarters in Mannheim. As the largest subsidiary of the FUCHS Group with more than 800 employees, FUCHS SCHMIERSTOFFE GMBH develops and sells high-quality lubricants and related specialised chemical products for the German and international markets.



Filling



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The project "100 Companies for Resource Efficiency" was initiated by the Alliance for Greater Resource Efficiency between the leading trade associations of the state of Baden-Württemberg and the state government. The alliance includes the Ministry for the Environment, Climate and the Energy Sector Baden-Württemberg, the State Association of the Baden-Württemberg Industry (LVI), the Baden-Württemberg Chamber of Industry and Commerce (BWIHK), the Chemical Industry Association of Baden-Württemberg (VCI), the Mechanical Engineering Industry Association (VDMA) for Baden-Württemberg and the Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers' Association (ZVEI), Regional Office of Baden-Württemberg.

The project was carried out jointly by the Institute for Industrial Ecology (INEC) at Pforzheim University and the Baden-Württemberg State Agency for Environmental Technology. The examples presented were carefully examined and selected by a jury of members of the participating alliance partners.

The initiative shows how resource efficiency can be implemented and the benefits associated with it. It supports the previous activities on resource efficiency in the country with concrete, presentable results and brings them to the operational level. This motivates other companies to participate.

The 100 examples of excellence have a strong impact beyond Baden-Württemberg and underline the efficiency of the local economy. The aim is to highlight and present the examples of excellence in a representative, high-profile and exemplary way.

Further information about the project:

www.100betriebe.pure-bw.de

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Baden-Württemberg

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