

A fluid solution to efficient power

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NA OEM Manager
October 2017

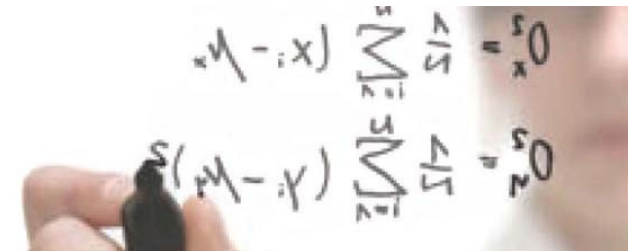


Overview

Can Hydraulic systems be made more efficient just by changing the fluid?

How are efficient fluids different?

How can we demonstrate productivity advantages of efficient fluids?



Who are Evonik?

- One of the World's leading specialty chemicals companies
- Global footprint
 - Sales Offices in over 35 countries
 - Sales in more 100 countries
 - Manufacturing Worldwide
- **34,350 employees**



What does
*Resource
Efficiency*
mean to you?



*“ We all talk about fluid power but rarely talk about **the fluid** ”*

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**Drivers for
efficiency
improvement
in hydraulic
applications**

**Economic
Forces**

**Technology
Changes**

**Social
Trends**

**Environmental
Issues**

**Political
Influences**

**Demand for
highly efficient
hydraulic
systems**

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Drivers for efficiency improvement in hydraulic applications

Economic Forces

- Total cost of ownership
- High productivity and reliability

Technology Changes

Social Trends

Environmental Issues

Political Influences

Demand for highly efficient hydraulic systems

Drivers for efficiency improvement in hydraulic applications

Economic Forces

Technology Changes

- Higher pressures
- Smaller volumes
- Higher power density
- Industry 4.0

Social Trends

Environmental Issues

Political Influences

Demand for highly efficient hydraulic systems

Drivers for efficiency improvement in hydraulic applications

Economic Forces

Technology Changes

Social Trends

- Quality awareness
- Compliance

Environmental Issues

Political Influences

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Environmental Issues

- Reduced noise levels
- Emission reduction
- Lifecycle analysis

Political Influences

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Environmental Issues

Political Influences

- Tax credits
- Political targets / Regulations e.g. EU Directive (2012/27/EU)

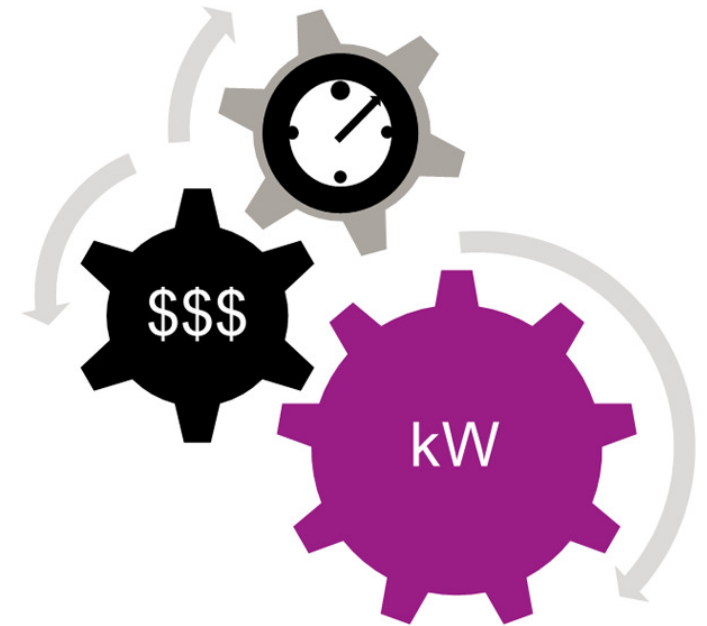
Demand for highly efficient hydraulic systems

How can “efficient fluids” help end users?

- Reduce energy consumption, fuel or electric power
- Maintain optimum power and productivity
- Provide long service life – reduced heat
- Ensure equipment protection and durability

Definitions of Energy Efficiency and Productivity

- **Energy Efficiency = work done/energy consumed**
- **Productivity = work done/time**



Most good IDEAS start with a question...

THE QUESTION

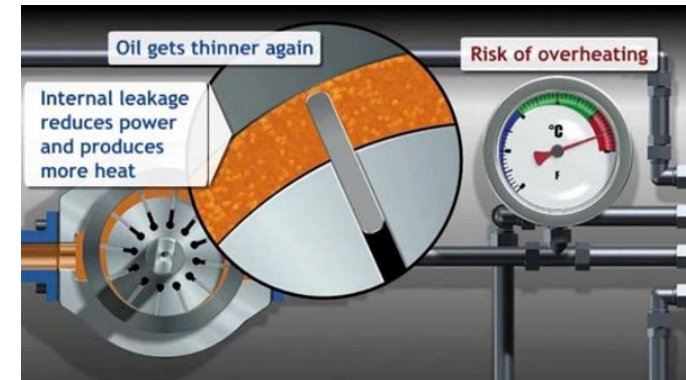
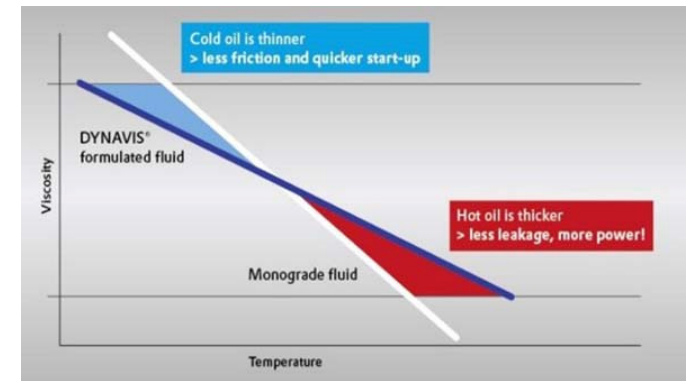
How can the efficiency of hydraulic equipment be improved?



Improved efficiency with High VI multigrade hydraulic fluids

High VI fluids are a technology for improving the flow characteristics of hydraulic fluids

- Provide lower viscosity at colder temperatures
 - Especially at start up, less power required
- Resists internal leakage in the pump at higher temperatures
 - Avoids overheating
- Maintains pump efficiency
 - **Reduced fuel consumption**
 - **Increased service life**



Where can High VI efficient fluids be applied?

Hydraulic Fluids

Stationary, e.g. Injection Molding

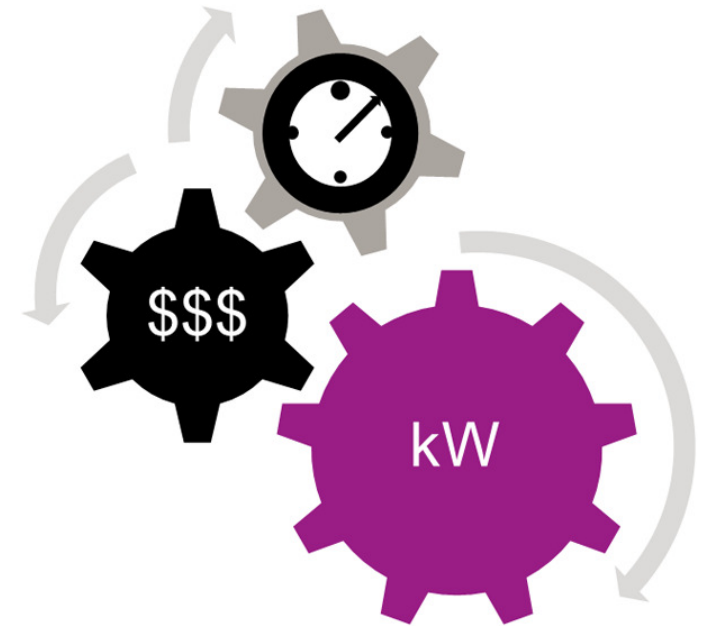


- Plastic processing industry
- Simple hydraulic monograde fluids
- High potential to improve efficiency

Mobile, e.g. Excavators



- Developing markets
- Conventional multigrade fluids
- High potential to improve efficiency



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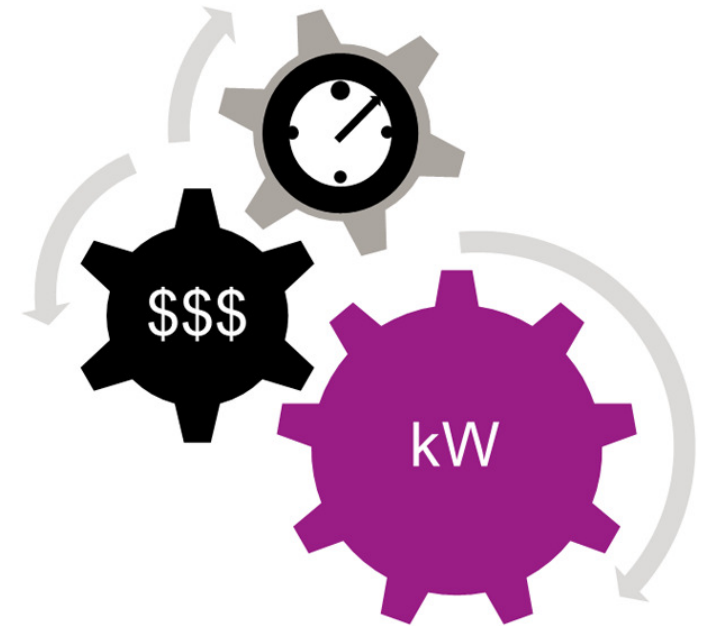


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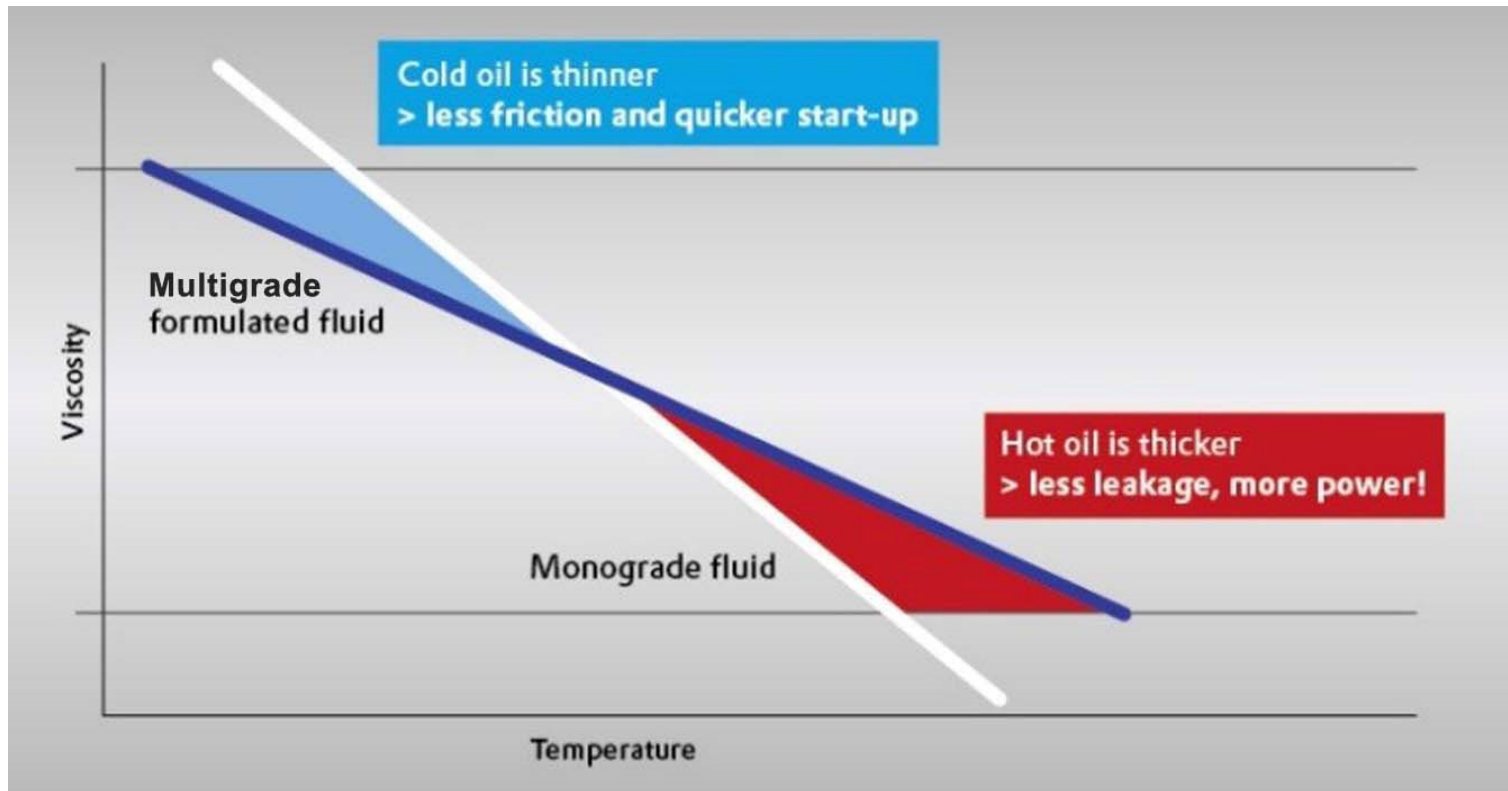
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Multigrade vs Monograde Hydraulic fluids



The higher the *Viscosity Index* (VI)

... the *flatter* the curve !

System efficiency depends on two loss mechanisms

- Hydrodynamic friction

- Churning losses

- Poor lubrication

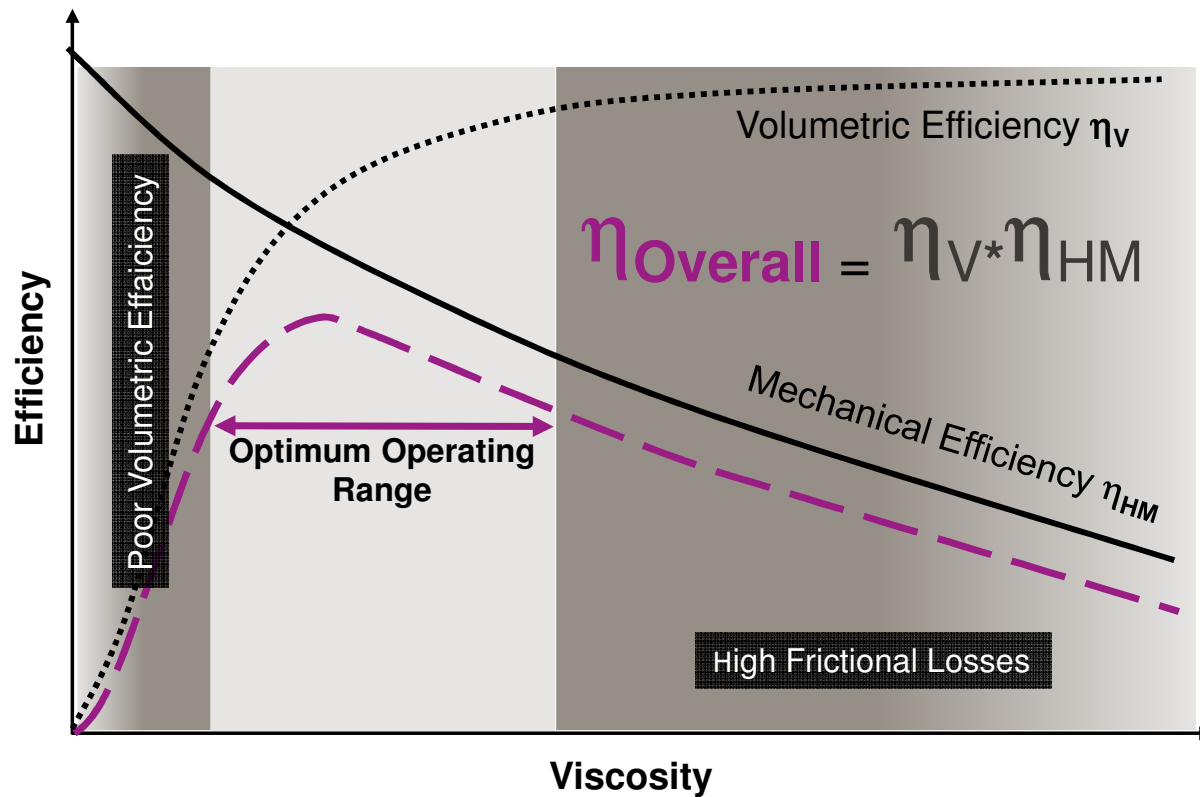
- Heat losses



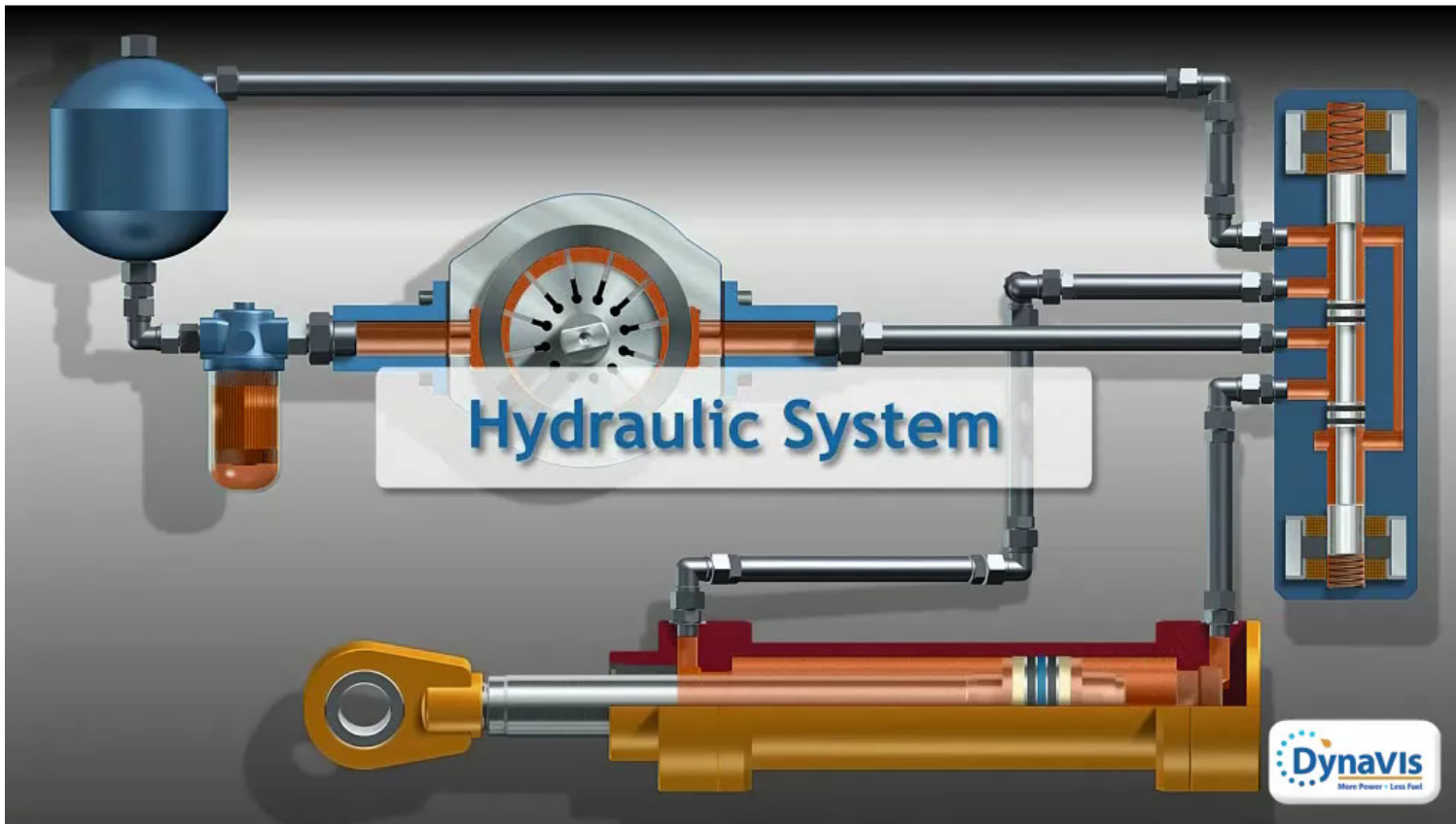
- Internal leakage

- External leakage

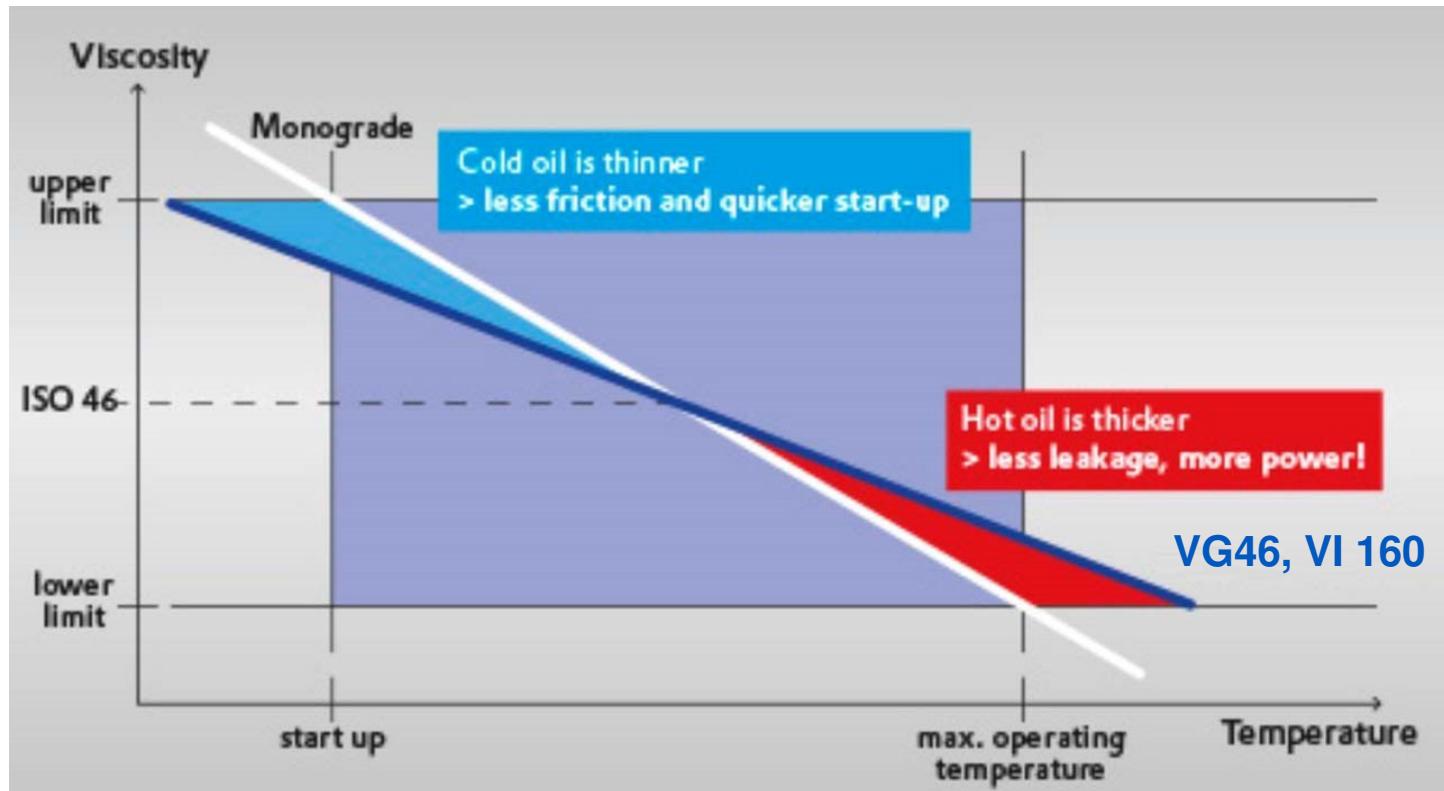
The influence of viscosity on the overall efficiency of a hydraulic pump



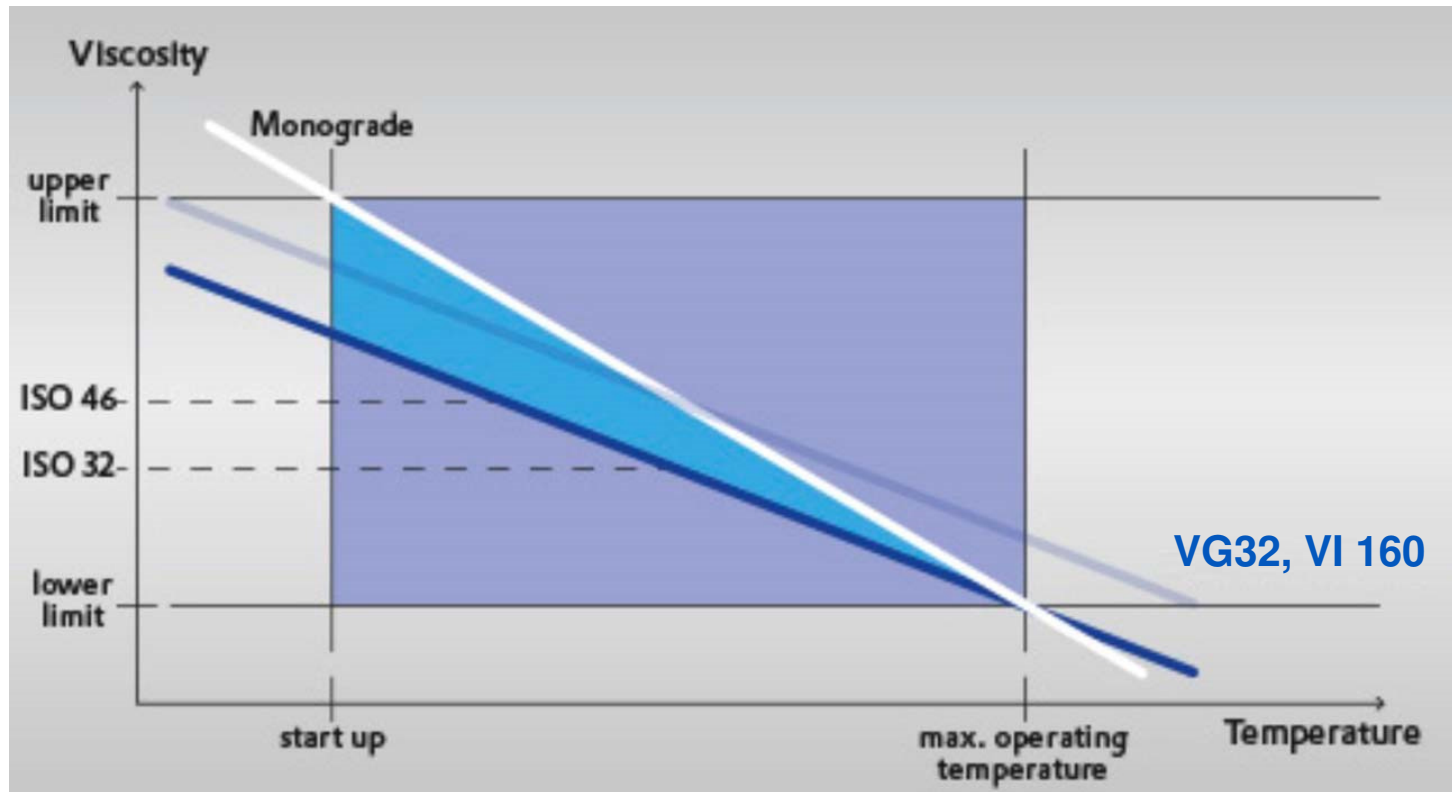
How does it work?



The Hydraulic fluid determines TOW and energy efficiency



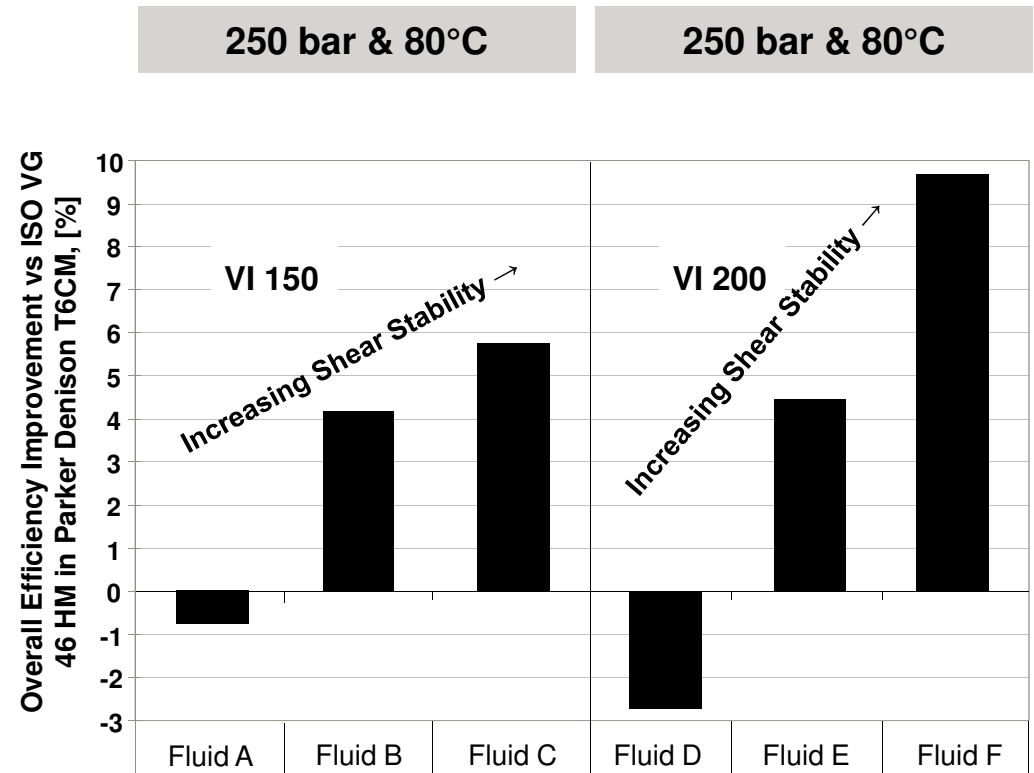
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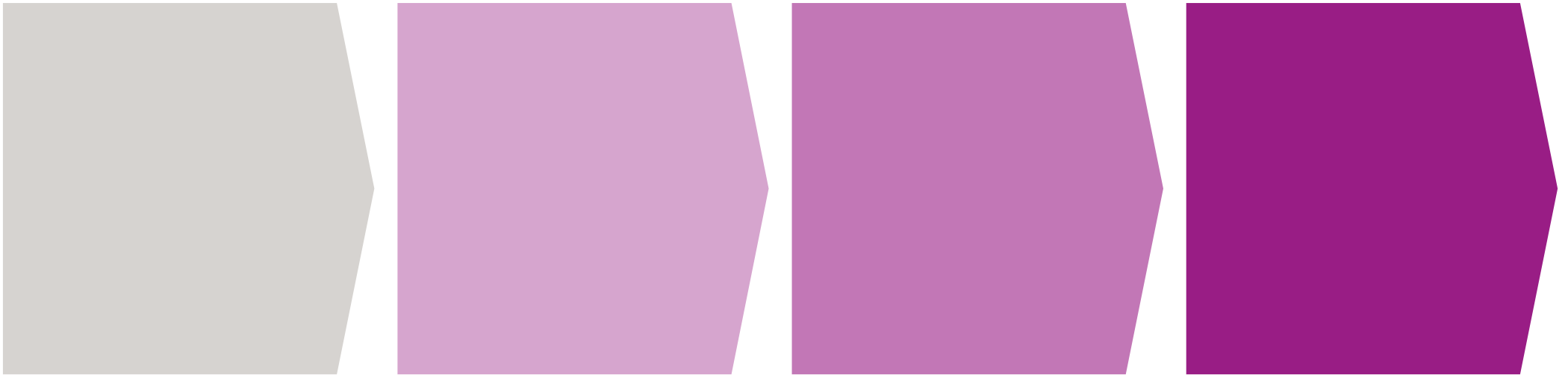
Not all high VI hydraulic fluids improve efficiency

- The fluids evaluated are **ISO VG 46 VI 150 & 200** based on Viscosity Index Improvers of different shear stability in mineral oils.
- The efficiency is a function of the dynamic viscosity within the pump

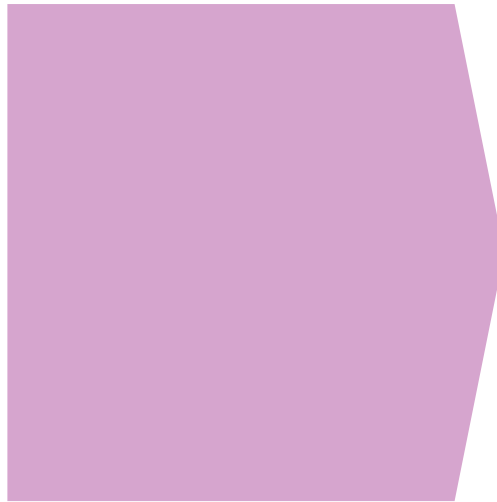
Only shear-stable, high VI fluids deliver significant efficiency improvements.



Lubricant product development and its path to market

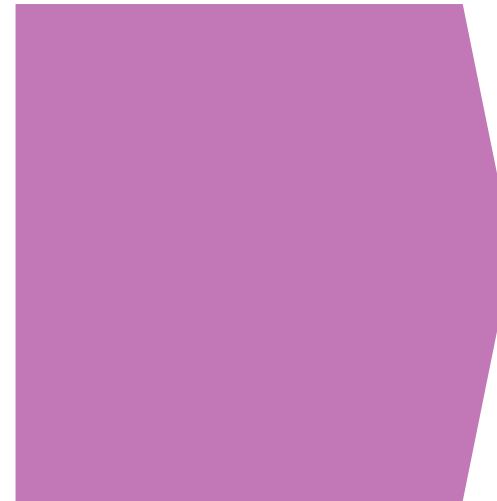


Lubricant product development and its path to market



Lubricant product development and its path to market

Theory



Lubricant product development and its path to market

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Development in
laboratory



Lubricant product development and its path to market

Theory

**Development in
laboratory**

**Bench
tests**



Performance Demonstrations



Performance Demonstrations



Excavator Specifications and Field Test Activities – Test Protocol

Hitachi ZX290



Digging



Truck Loading



Hitachi ZX 290:

- Engine: Isuzu AL-4HKK1X 140 kW (188 HP) at 2 100 rpm
- Hydraulic pumps: 3 axial piston pumps and 1 pilot gear pump
- Hydraulic system: 290 L and hydraulic oil tank: 156 L

Field Test Daily Routine:

- Truck loading (32 times with 12 buckets / truck loading)
- Digging (8 times with 10 minutes / digging)
- Hydraulic fluid is tested for 4 days (oil temp: 50°C - 90°C)

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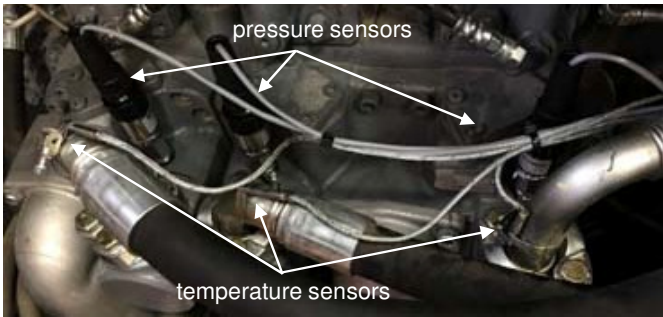
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Measurements and Monitoring System – Data Capture

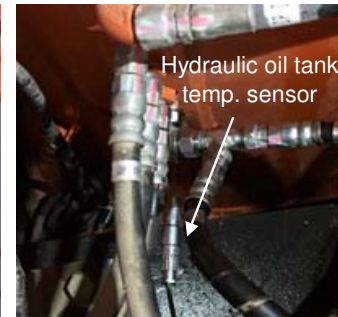
Temperature & pressure sensors



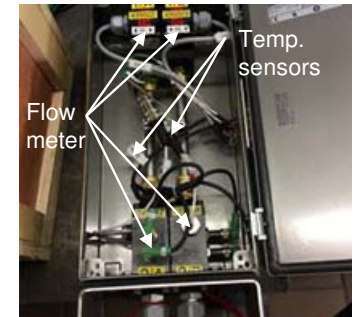
Ambient temp.sensor



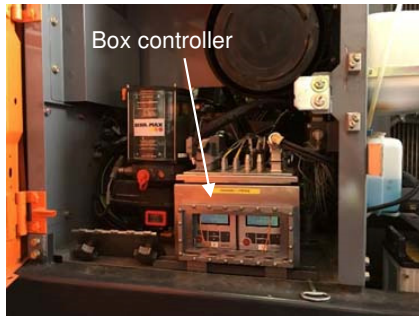
Hydraulic oil tank temp. sensor



Flowmeter, temp.sensor



Engine fan speed sensor & box controller



Universal data acquisition system



Display shows live-measurement



High VI Multigrade performance demonstrations Construction Machines

- A range of instrumented excavators in comprehensive tests
- Accurate recording of the saving potential depending on the type of use
- Robust protocols ensure statistically valid data



	Fuel consumption per cycle	Efficiency increase (buckets per liter of fuel)	Productivity increase (buckets per cycle)
Leveling	–	Up to 4%	–
Drive mode (meters)	–	Up to 11 %	Up to 8 %
Digging (at full speed)	Up to 5%	Up to 15 %	Up to 15 %



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High VI Multigrade fluid DYNAVIS® performance demonstrations

Construction Industry

Schrode GmbH – Germany

New Holland crawler excavator
Application:
Earth moving and road construction

Effect:
10 to 15% during normal use
up to 25% during stone milling



Vakaru Verslo Projektai – Lithuania

Kleemann, mobile screening unit
Application:
Sand sieving

Effect:
Saves 3 liters fuel per operating
hour, better cold start behavior



Screen-Renting BVBA – Belgium

Hitachi ZX210W mobile excavator,
Application:
Material handling

Effect:
Saves 2 liters fuel per operating
hour, no more failures caused by
overheating



Ghizzoni S.p.A. – Italy

New Holland E385B crawler excavator,
Application:
Restoring a pipeline route

Effect:
10% fuel saving,
improved machine handling



Where can High VII efficient fluids be applied?

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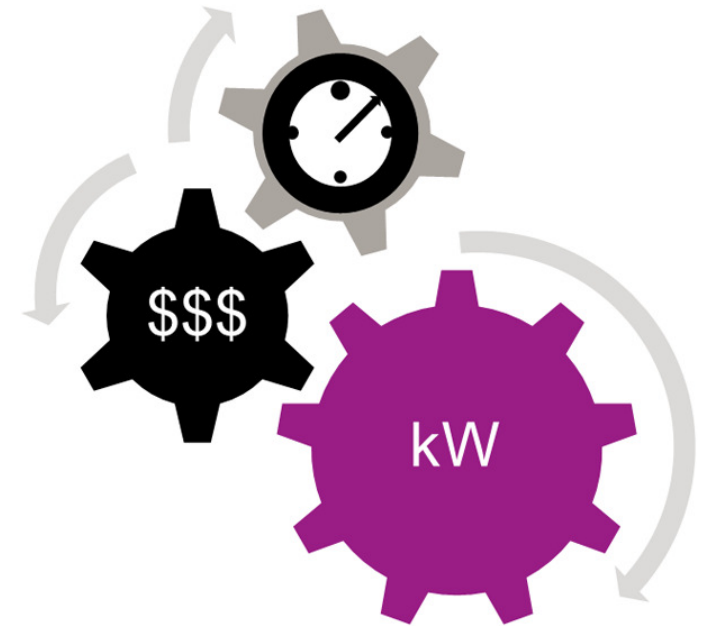


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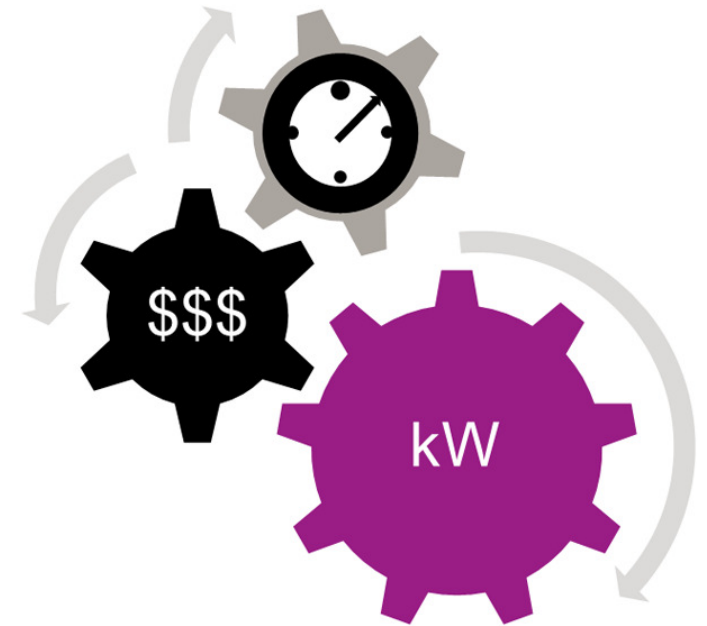


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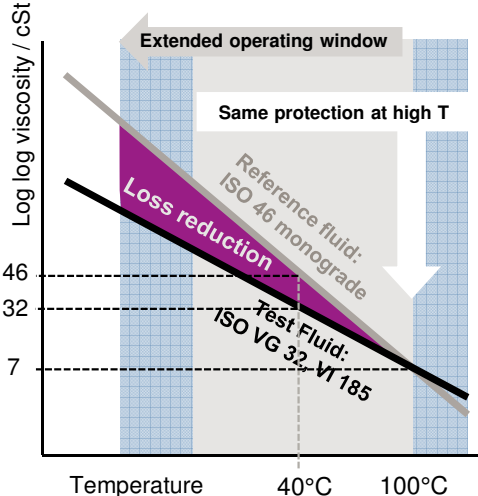




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Performance demonstrations

Equipment	Energy savings	Hydraulic Fluid
 Husky XL300	4.2 %	 <p>The graph plots Log log viscosity (cSt) on the y-axis against Temperature (°C) on the x-axis. The y-axis has markers at 7, 32, and 46. The x-axis has markers at 40°C and 100°C. Two lines represent different fluids: a grey line for 'Reference fluid: ISO 46 monograde' and a black line for 'Test Fluid: ISO VG 32-VT 185'. The Test Fluid line is lower than the Reference fluid line, indicating lower viscosity. A shaded purple area between the lines is labeled 'Loss reduction'. A grey arrow points to the right, labeled 'Extended operating window', indicating that the Test Fluid maintains a viscosity above 32 cSt at higher temperatures compared to the Reference fluid. A label 'Same protection at high T' is also present.</p>
 Krauss Maffei KM 80 CX SP 380	up to 5 %	
 Engel Victory 330/120	6.2 %	
 Boy 35 E	up to 10 %	
 Haitian MA10000 II	11 %	

Theory



Development in laboratory



Bench tests



Performance demonstrations

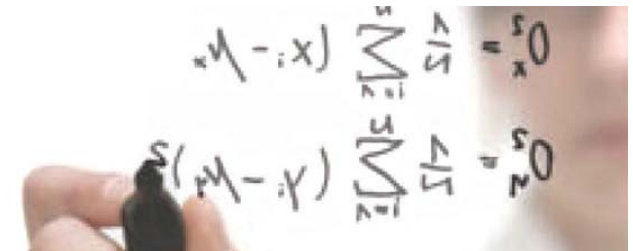


Conclusions

Gains in Productivity and Efficiency can be realized by switching to High VI Multigrade fluids.

Efficient fluids differ from conventional fluids by using shear stable, High VI components.

Productivity and Efficiency gains can be demonstrated by developing robust testing protocols and performing 'real world' testing.





“ We all talk about fluid power but rarely talk about the fluid ”



EVONIK

POWER TO CREATE

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Efficiency for end user

$$\underbrace{\mu_{fuel} \cdot t \cdot Q_{HV} \cdot \eta_{ICE} \cdot \eta_{HS}}_{\text{Fuel consumed}} = \underbrace{m \cdot Q_{MG}}_{\text{Work at gravel}}$$

Work done within excavator

Work at gravel

Fuel consumed

- μ_{fuel} - average fuel mass flow rate, kg/h
- Q_{HV} - heating value of fuel, J/kg
- η_{ICE} - average efficiency of the internal combustion engine
- η_{HS} - average efficiency of the entire hydraulic system
- t - time consumed to move gravel with mass m , h
- m - gravel mass to be moved, kg
- Q_{MG} - average specific work needed to move gravel, J/kg

Lubricant product development and its path to market

