Project description:

The continuous cooling of the condenser within a very narrow temperature range is one of the essential prerequisites for keeping the pressure in the turbine at a constant level and is thus decisive for the efficiency of a power plant. In regions where water is abundant, once-through cooling or a wet cooling tower is normally used.

In areas with ecologically sensitive bodies of water or limited water availability, water consumption must be restricted. This is why indirect dry cooling towers are used in these regions as a rule.

In the Yangcheng power plant (2 x 600 MW), the world’s two largest dry cooling towers are operated. Through the use of these towers, water consumption could be reduced to three cubic metres per day. These cooling towers were erected by GEA EGI in 2007.
To ensure the safe operation of this plant over many years, it is essential to use modern and premium-quality valves. The failure of even a small cooling water valve may have disastrous consequences for the entire system and have an adverse effect on the output of the power plant.

This is why, besides high quality standards, modern solutions for demanding tasks are asked for. When the ambient temperature drops, the system must be quickly drained to prevent damage caused by freezing cooling water. It has to be done fast, reliably and, if necessary, even without electrical energy. To ensure this, GEA EGI decided in favour of VAG butterfly valves combined with hydraulic brake and lift units.

EGI’s construction site manager, Mr Boros Jeno, has been at the Yangcheng power plant site for almost two years now. To him the failure of even a small valve means a disaster for the entire system. He is highly satisfied with VAG’s valves as they are of top quality, easy to control and practically maintenance-free, all of which sets his heart at rest.