Consolidated

a Baker Hughes business

Case study

Designing PRVs for Cryogenic Optimization

Enhanced Seat Tightness

50%-200%

Improvement vs. standard trim disc for reduced Fugitive Emissions⁽¹⁾

Cost of Ownership

\$2K - \$6K

Per PRV Repair⁽¹⁾

Operating Cost Savings Up to \$50K Per PRV Repair⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Savings vary by application.

The <u>Right Valve</u> for the <u>Right Application</u> Contact your local *Green Tag*™ Center today.

valves.bakerhughes.com

Pressure Relief Valves (PRVs) are a necessary requirement for overpressure protection within the LNG industry. However, not all PRVs are created equally when it comes to performance within cryogenic applications, and design temperatures as low as -320°F (-196°C).

THE CHALLENGE

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PRV leakage problems in LNG applications are a result of dramatic thermal stresses, rapidly leading to **process waste and fugitive emissions**:

- Seat leakage Induced by thermal stresses causing disc seat deflection.
- Galling of bearing/guiding surfaces Anti-seize grease, used to prevent galling, deteriorates under cryogenic conditions resulting in galling.
- **Fugitive Emissions** Prolonged seat leakage, premature opening as a result of major seat leakage, or the PRV not fully closing after a relief event due to galling leads to costly releases or fugitive emission of process fluid.

THE SOLUTION

Consolidated's 1900 Dual Media (DM), 1900 and 2900 Series patented Cryodisc technology offers enhanced seat tightness before and after a relief event. The low temperature media creates thermal stresses in the material that deflect the patented disc thermolip downward creating uniform contact pressure on the nozzle seat resulting in enhanced seat tightness.

Titanium Nitride (TiN) coating, an extremely hard ceramic material, is applied to bearing surfaces and guiding surfaces of out critical PRV components to **prevent galling induced wear**.

A PRV that can maintain seat tightness before and after a relief event **saves user's thousands annually on unplanned downtime, PRV repair costs, process loss and excessive fugitive emissions**.





