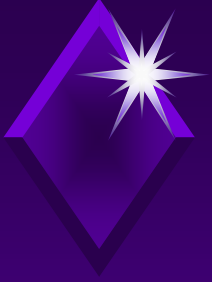


# *BUHAR SİSTEMLERİ ve ENERJİ TASARRUFU*



## *EİE - Ankara*



## *PROSES BUHARININ VERİMLİ KULLANIMI*

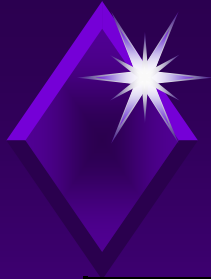


- ▼ Buhar neden Kullanılır.
- ▼ Buharın Özellikleri.
- ▼ Buhar Sistemine Bakış.
- ▼ Üretim.
- ▼ Dağıtım.
- ▼ Isı Transferi.
- ▼ Kondens Tahliyesi.
- ▼ Kondens Geri Kazanımı.
- ▼ Flaş Buhar Sistemi.
- ▼ TrapMan Sistemi.



## *Buhar Neden En İyisi*

- ▼ Birim kütle başına yüksek enerji
- ▼ Sabit sıcaklıkta ısı transferi imkanı
- ▼ Sıcaklık / basınç kontrol kolaylığı
- ▼ Temiz
- ▼ Toksik değil
- ▼ Çevre dostu



## *BUHAR TABLOLARI (mutlak P)*

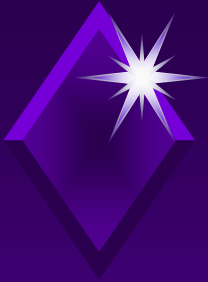
$P(\text{bar})$	$T(\text{C})$	$v_f$	$v_g$	$h_f$	$h_{fg}$	$h_g$
0.5	81	0.00103	3.240	340	2305	2645
1.0	100	0.00104	1.673	419	2257	2676
5.0	152	0.00109	0.3747	640	2107	2748
10.0	180	0.00113	0.1943	763	2014	2776
20.0	212	0.00117	0.0995	909	1889	2797

$v = \text{hacim}$   
( $\text{m}^3/\text{kg}$ )

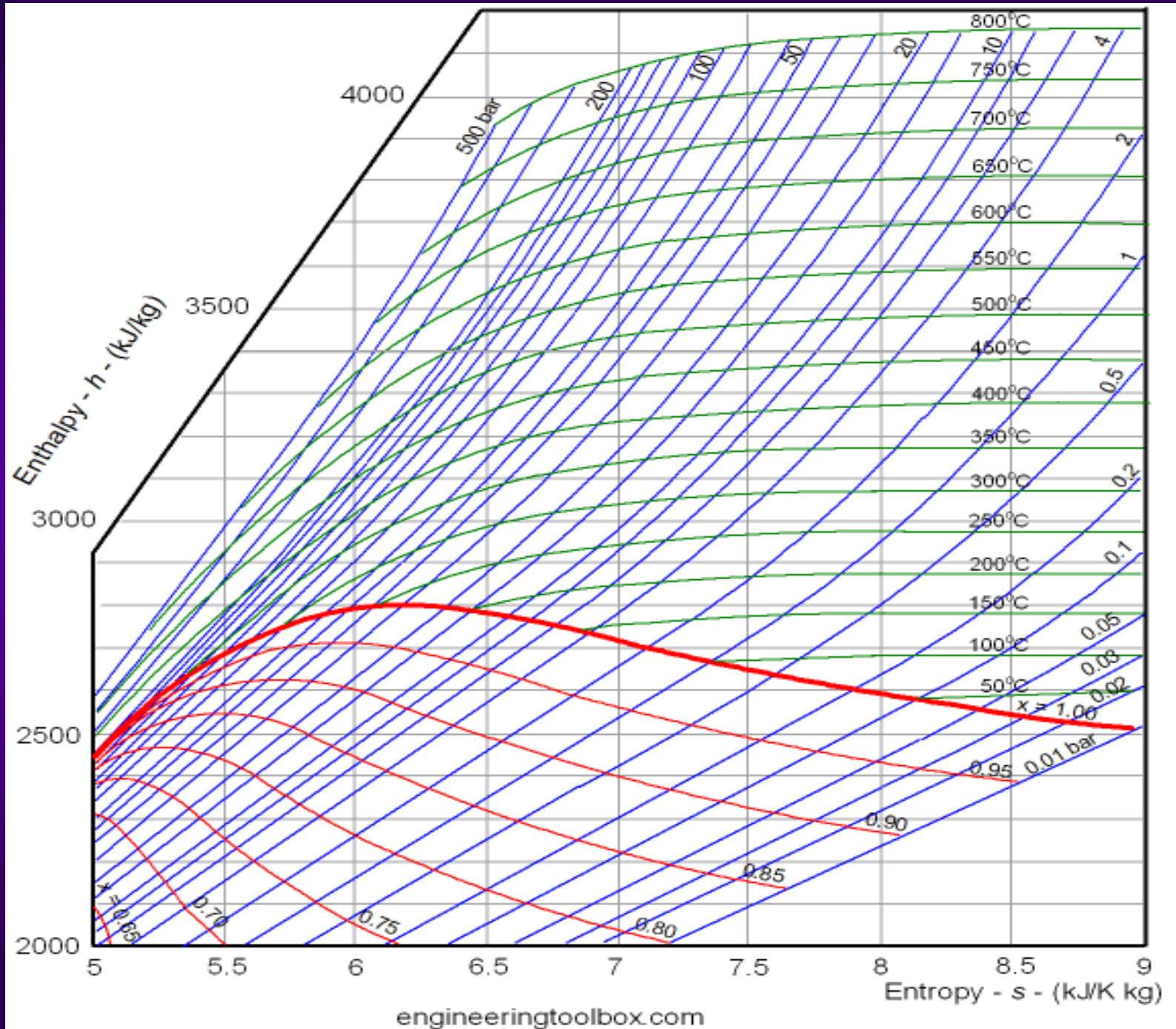
$h = \text{entalpi}$   
( $\text{kJ}/\text{kg}$ )

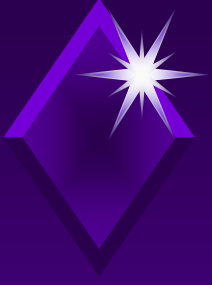
$f = \text{sıvı}$

$g = \text{gaz}$



# Mollier Diyagramı





# *Buhar Sistemi Ana Bölümleri*

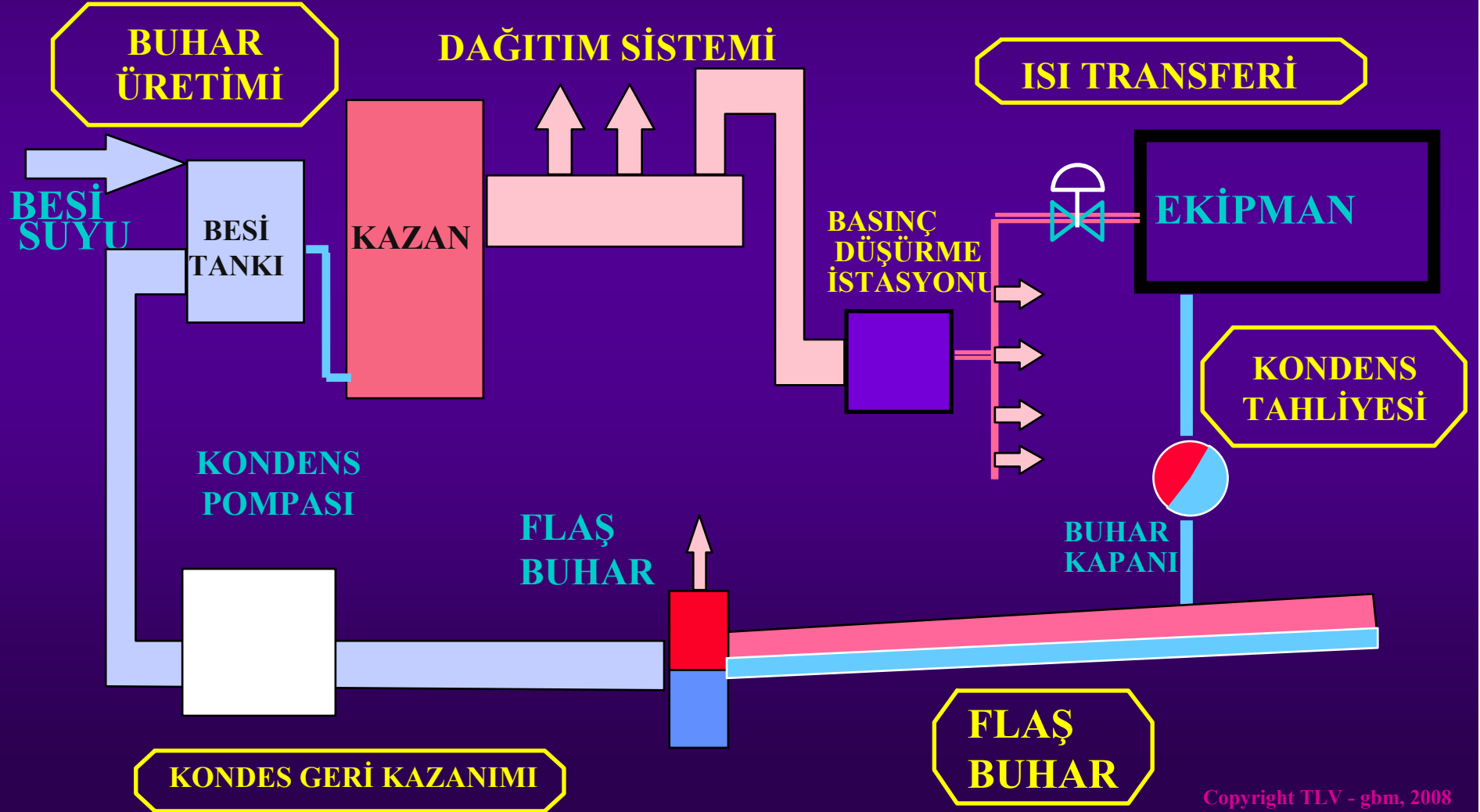
**Buhar  
Dağıtımı**

**VERİMLİLİK**

**Kondens  
Tahliyesi**

**Kondens  
Dönüşü**

# Buhar Sistemine Genel Bakış





# *BUHAR DAĞITIMI*

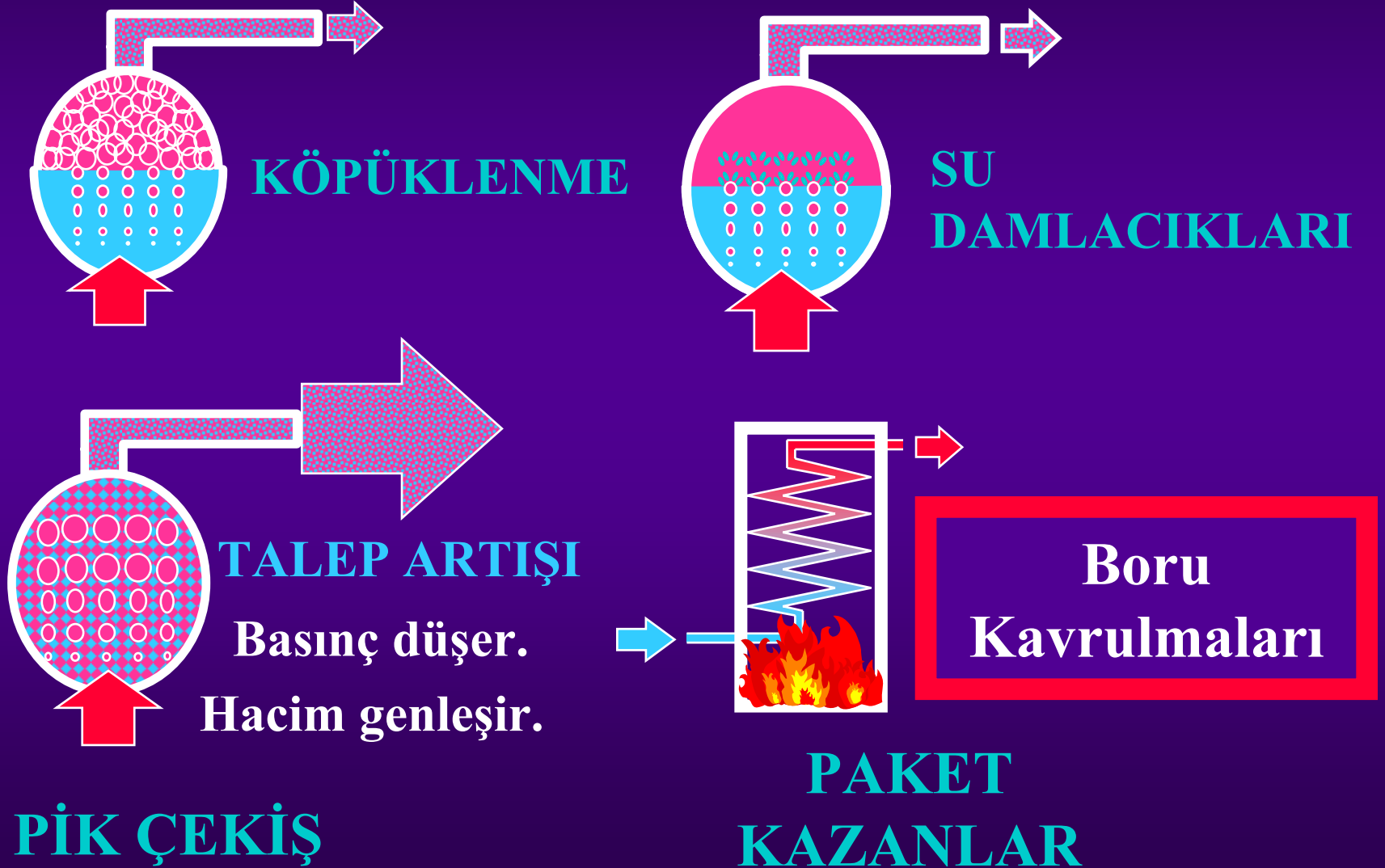
Separasyon

Basınç Kontrolü

Hava Atımı



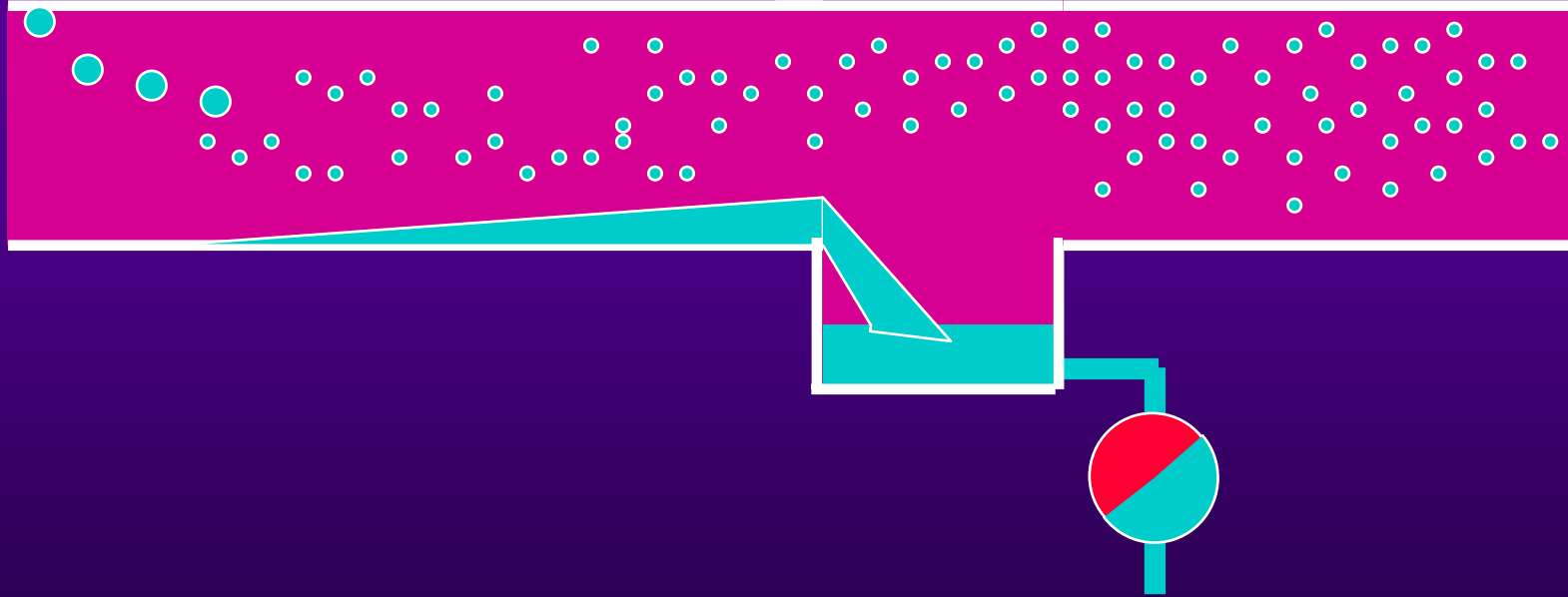
# BUHAR ÜRETİMİNDE PROBLEMLER



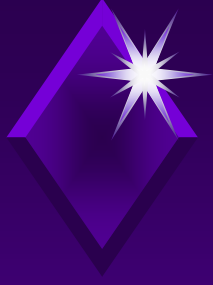


# Buhar Dağıtım Kalitesi

ISI KAYBI

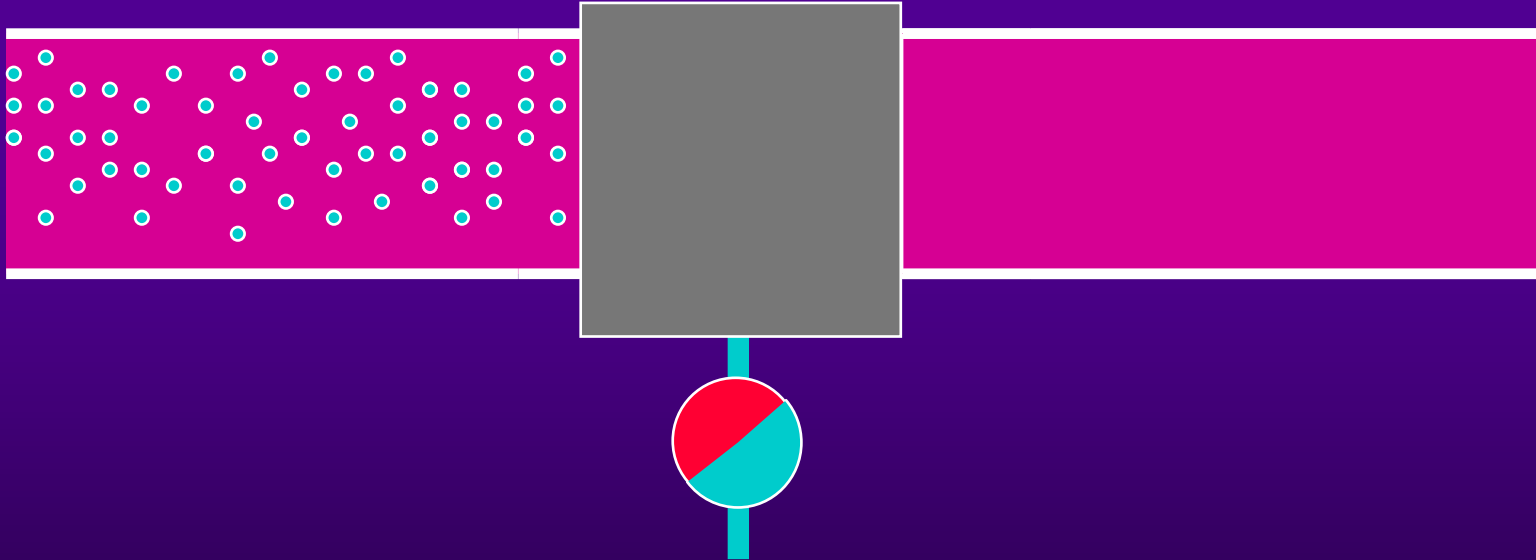


Buhar hızı ile sürüklenen **kondens tanecikleri**, hatları ve kullanılan ekipmanları aşındırmak yanında, ısı verimleri düşürür.



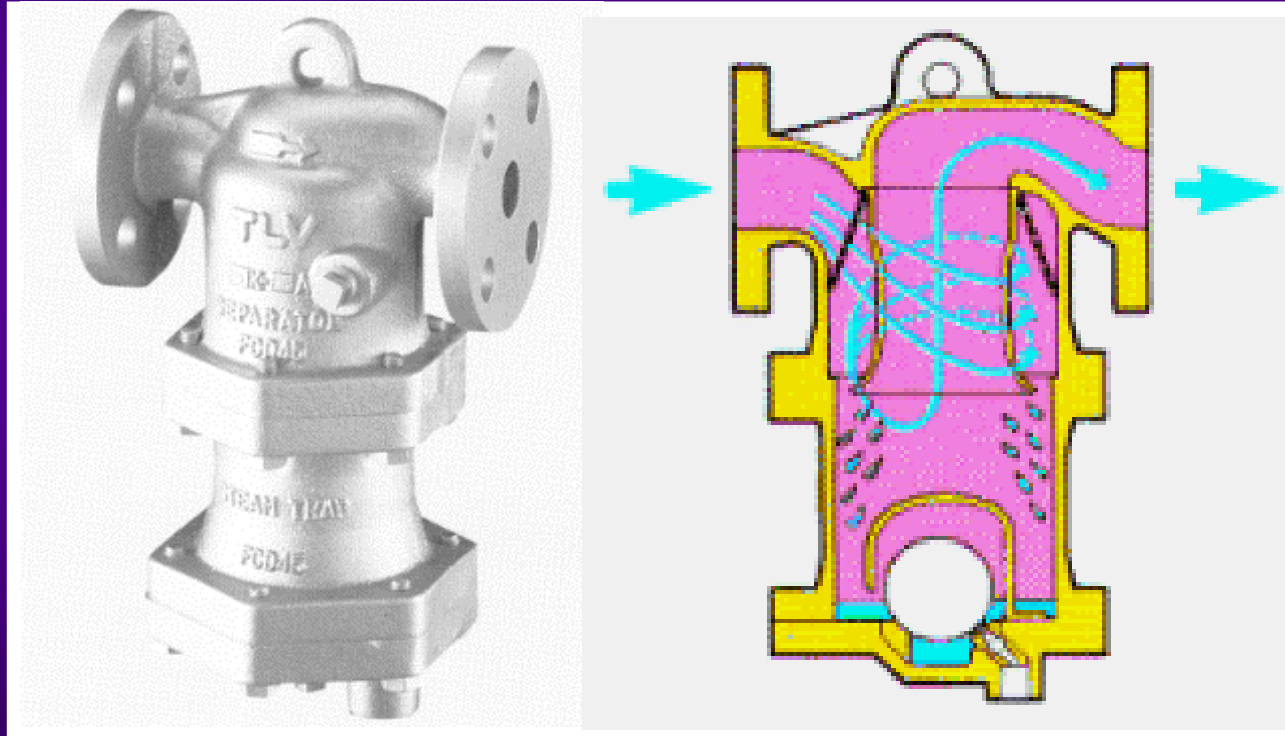
# *Buhar Dağıtım Kalitesi*

## **SEPARATÖR KULLANININ**





# SEPARATÖR VE BUHAR KAPANI



**YÜKSEK AYRIŞTIRMA VERİMİ**

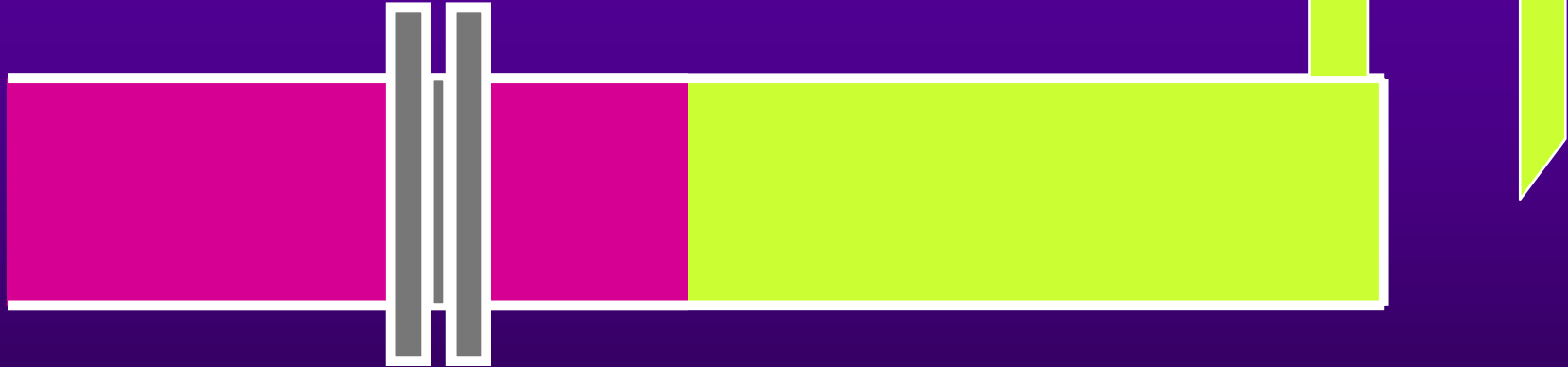


# *Hava Atımı*

**DEVREYE ALMA**

**HAVA  
ATICI**

**HAVA SIKIŞIR**



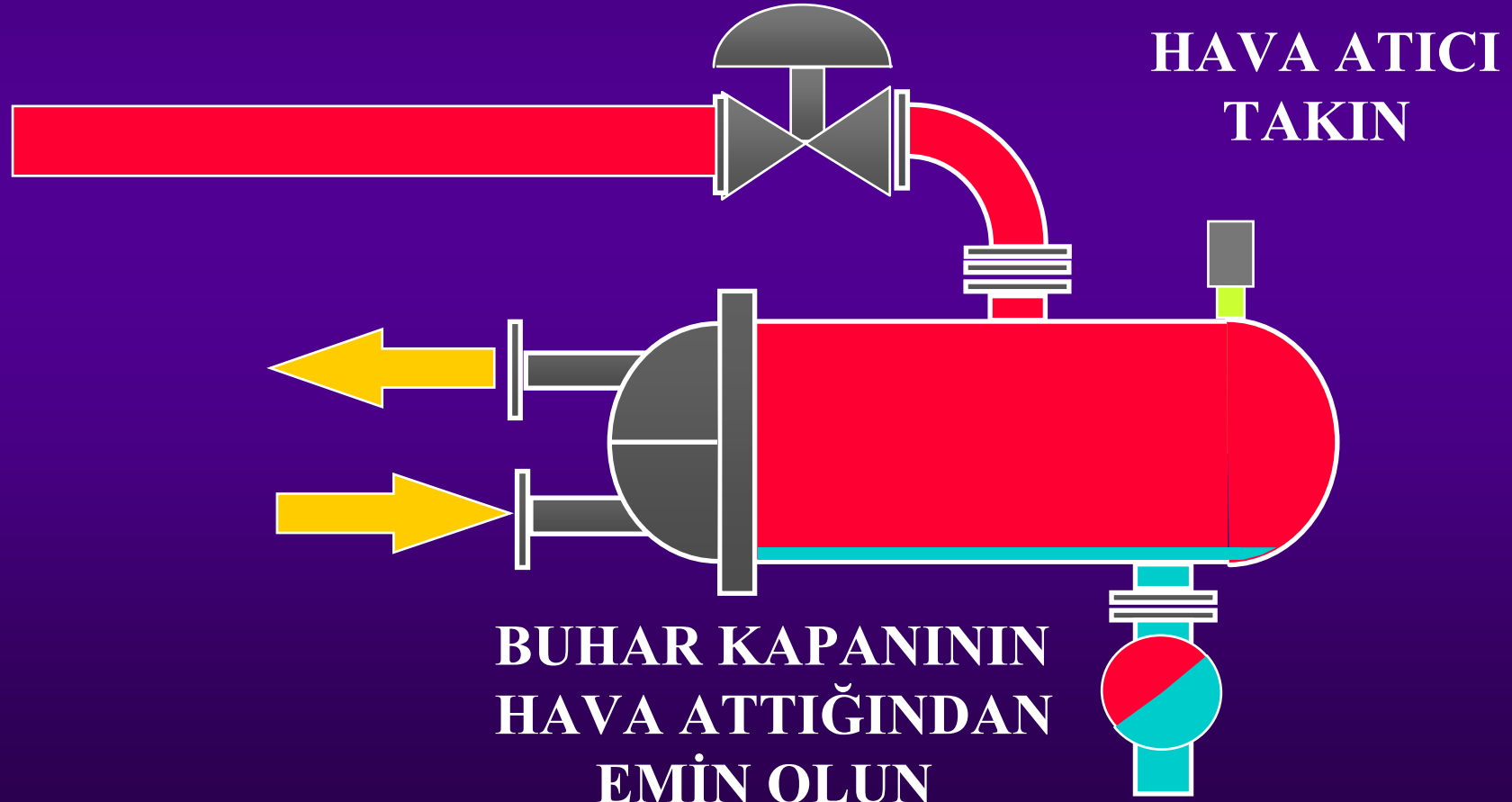
**FLANŞ**

**HIZLI DEVREYE ALMA**



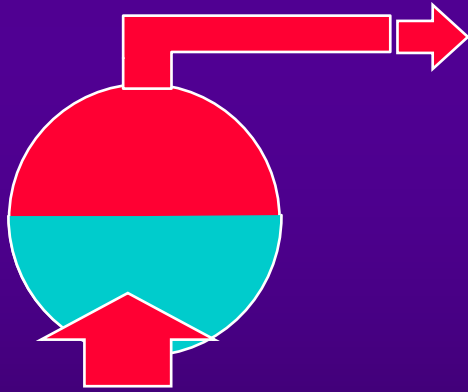
# Hava Atımı

## HIZLI DEVREYE ALMA



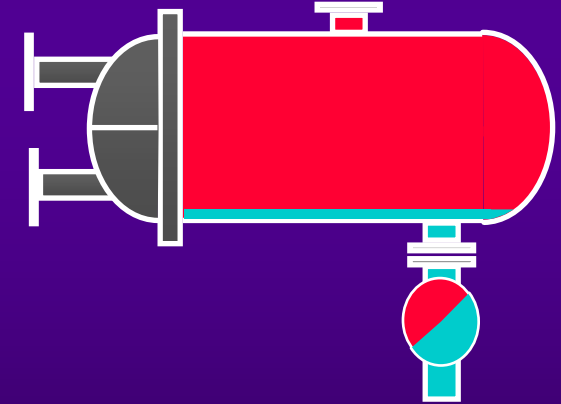


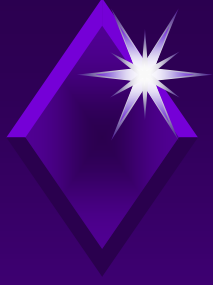
# *Separatör ve Hava Atıcılar*



**KURU  
BUHAR**

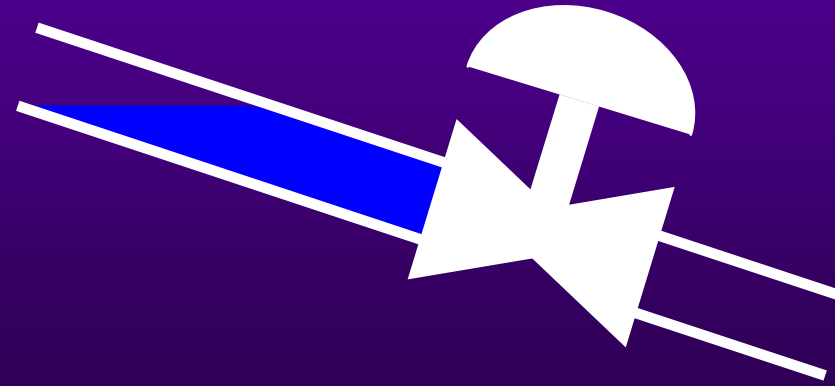
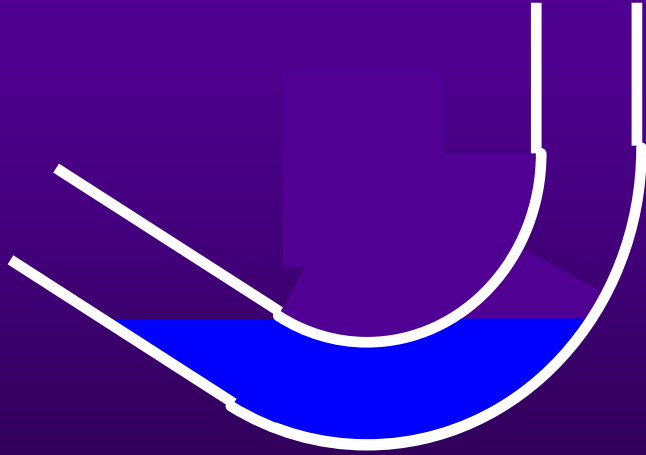
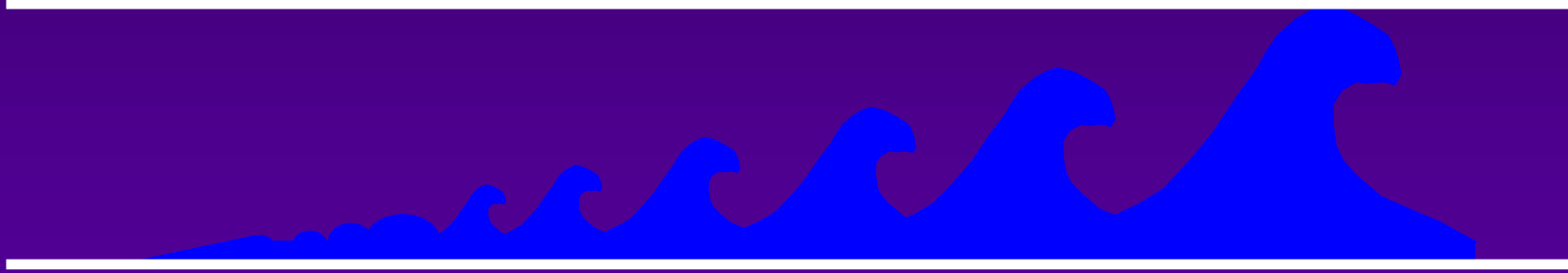
**HAVA  
YOK**



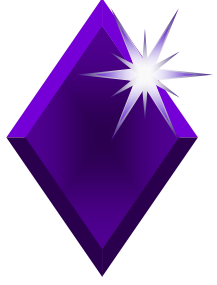


# BUHAR DAĞITIMI

## Koç Darbesinin Nedenleri

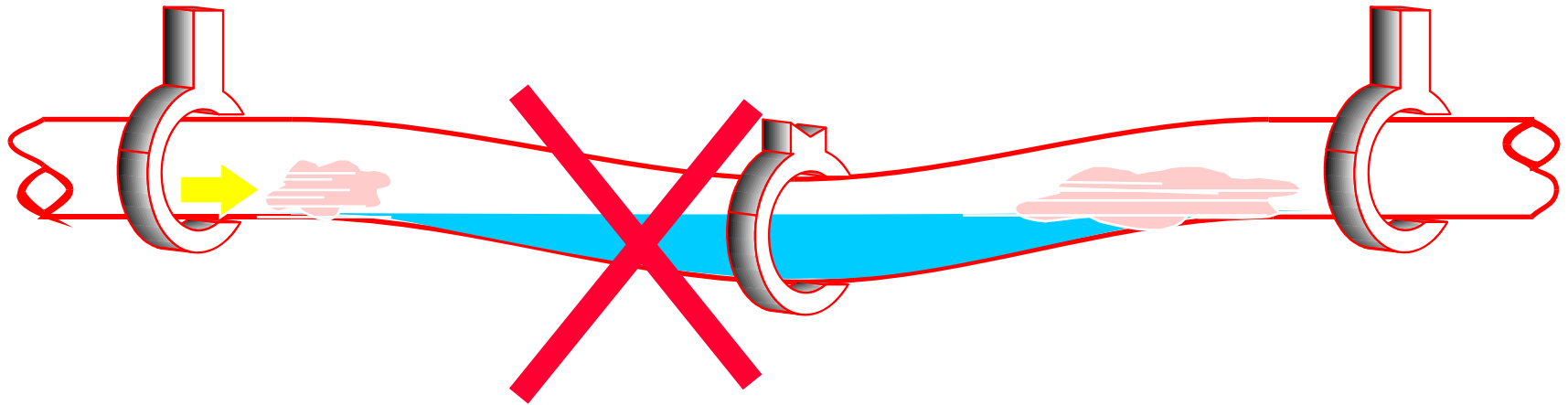
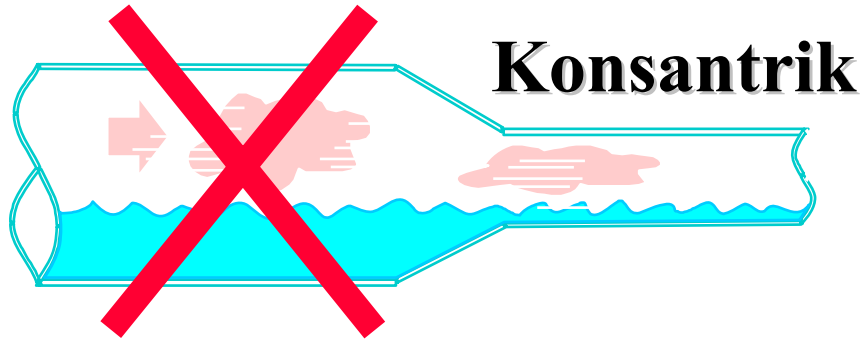


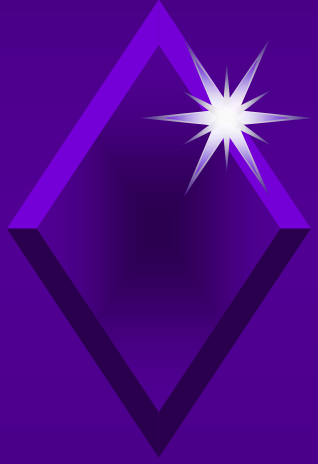




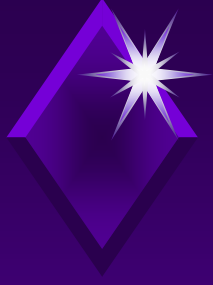
# BUHAR DAĞITIMI

## Koç Darbesinin Nedenleri



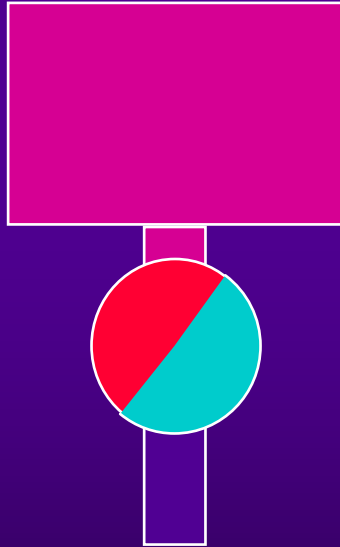


# *BUHAR KAPANLARIYLA KONDENS TAHLİYESİ*

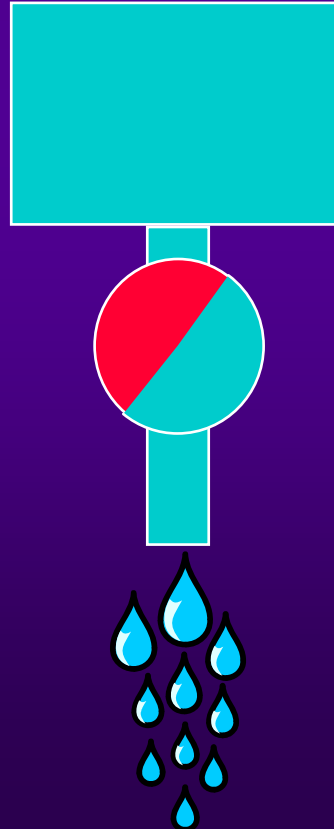


# *Buhar Kapanlarının Kullanımı*

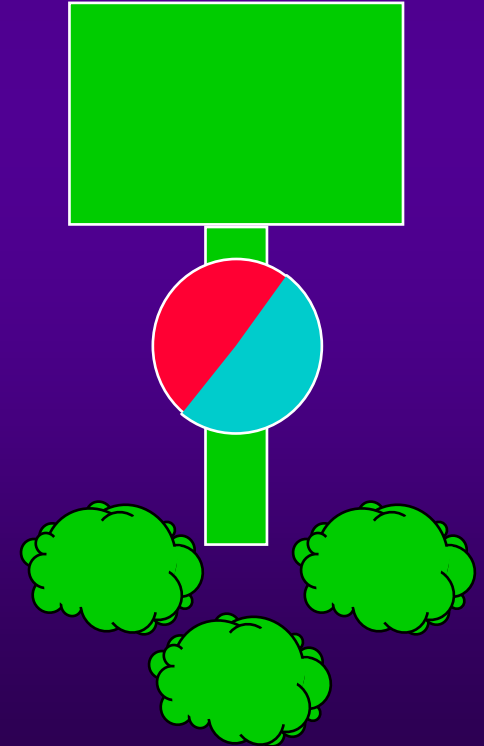
## **BUHAR KAPANLAMA**



## **KONDENS TAHLİYESİ**



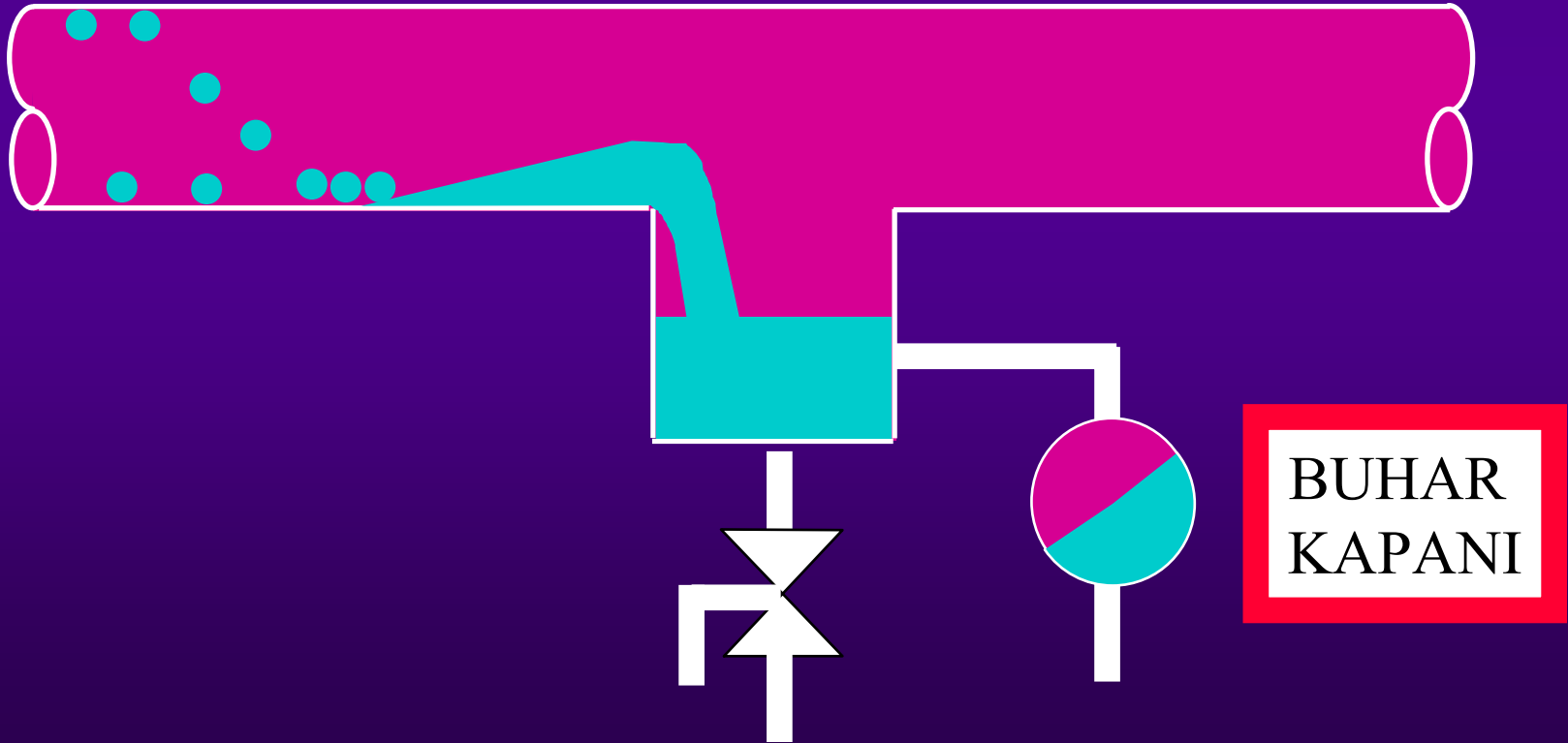
## **HAVA-GAZ ATIMI**





# *Buhar Kapanlarının Kullanımı*

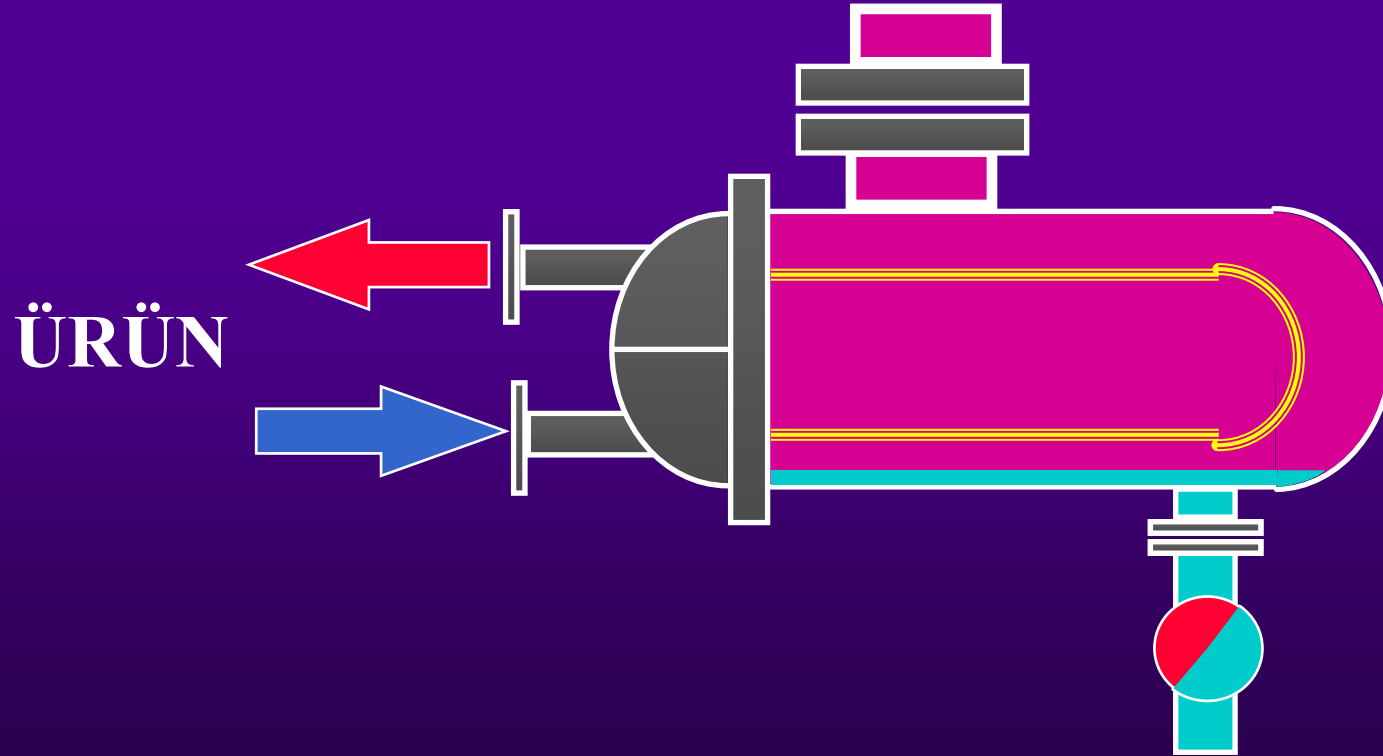
## **HATLARIN TAHLİYESİ**

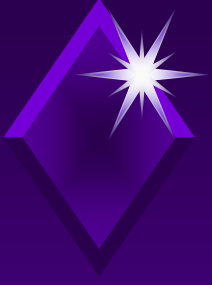




# *Buhar Kapanlarının Kullanımı*

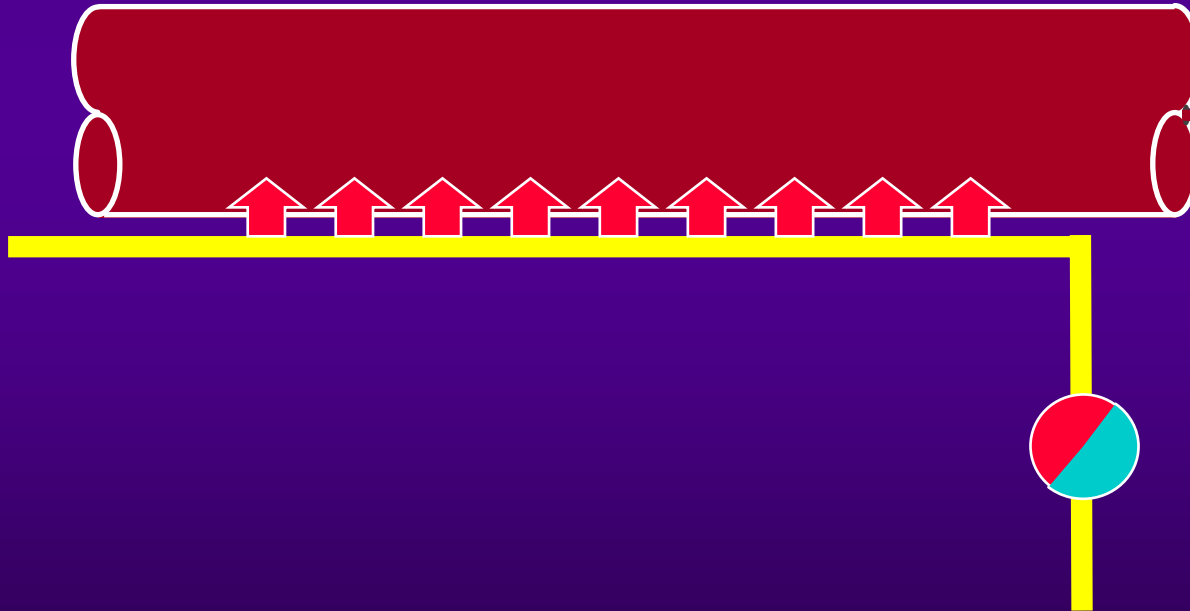
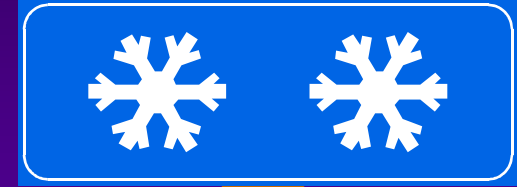
## ISITICI EKİPMANIN TAHLİYESİ

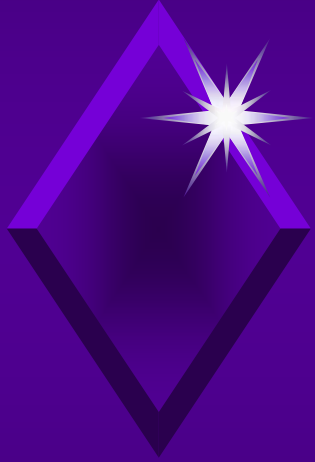




# *Buhar Kapanlarının Kullanımı*

## HAT İZLEME



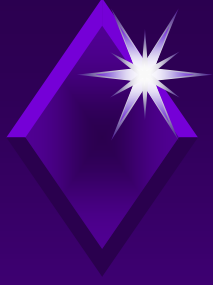


*Buhar Kapanlarının Doğru Kullanımı*

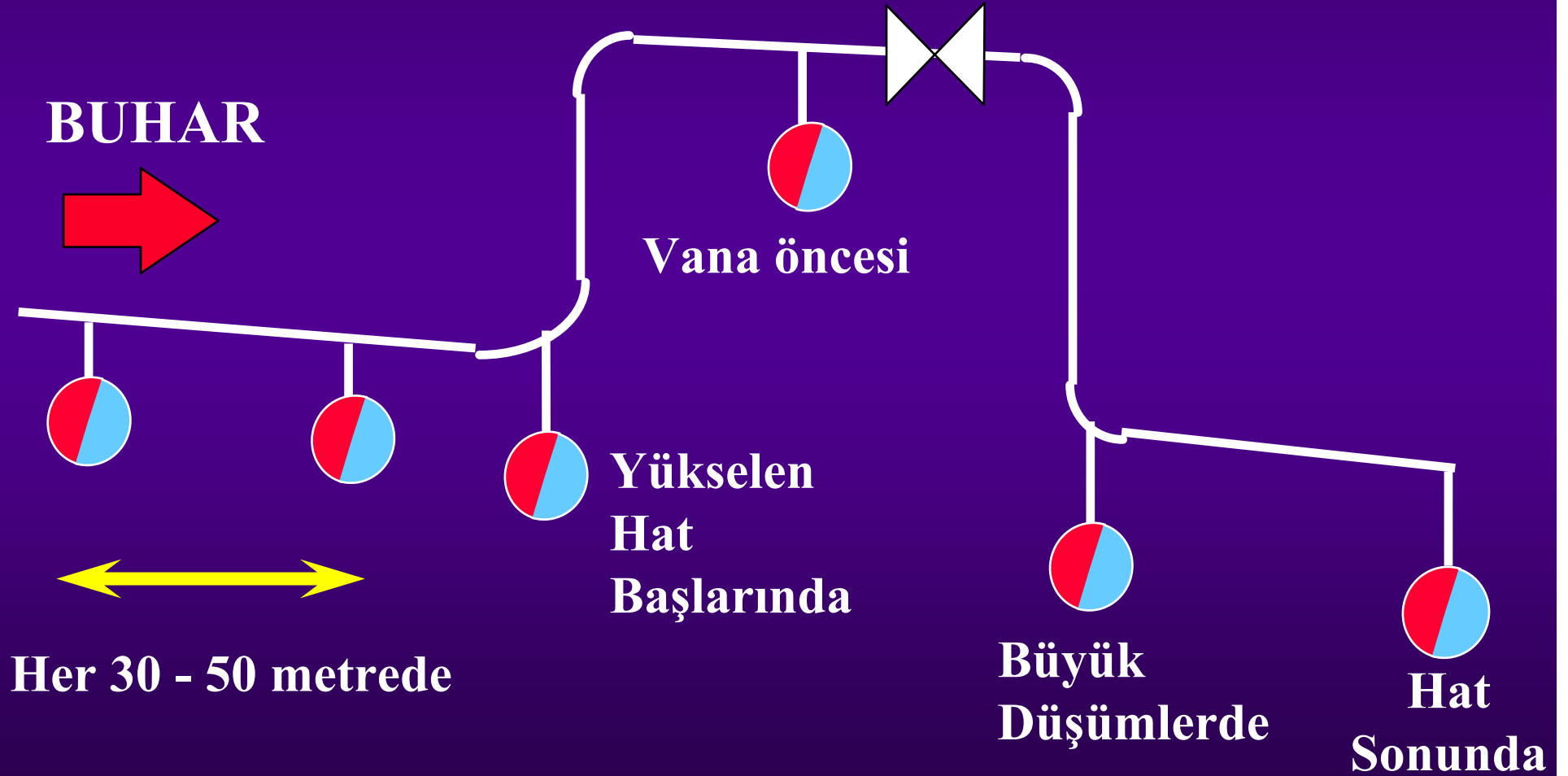
**Buhar Hatlarının Tahliyesi**

**Grup Kapanlama Sorunu**

**Buhar Kilitlemesi Sorunu**



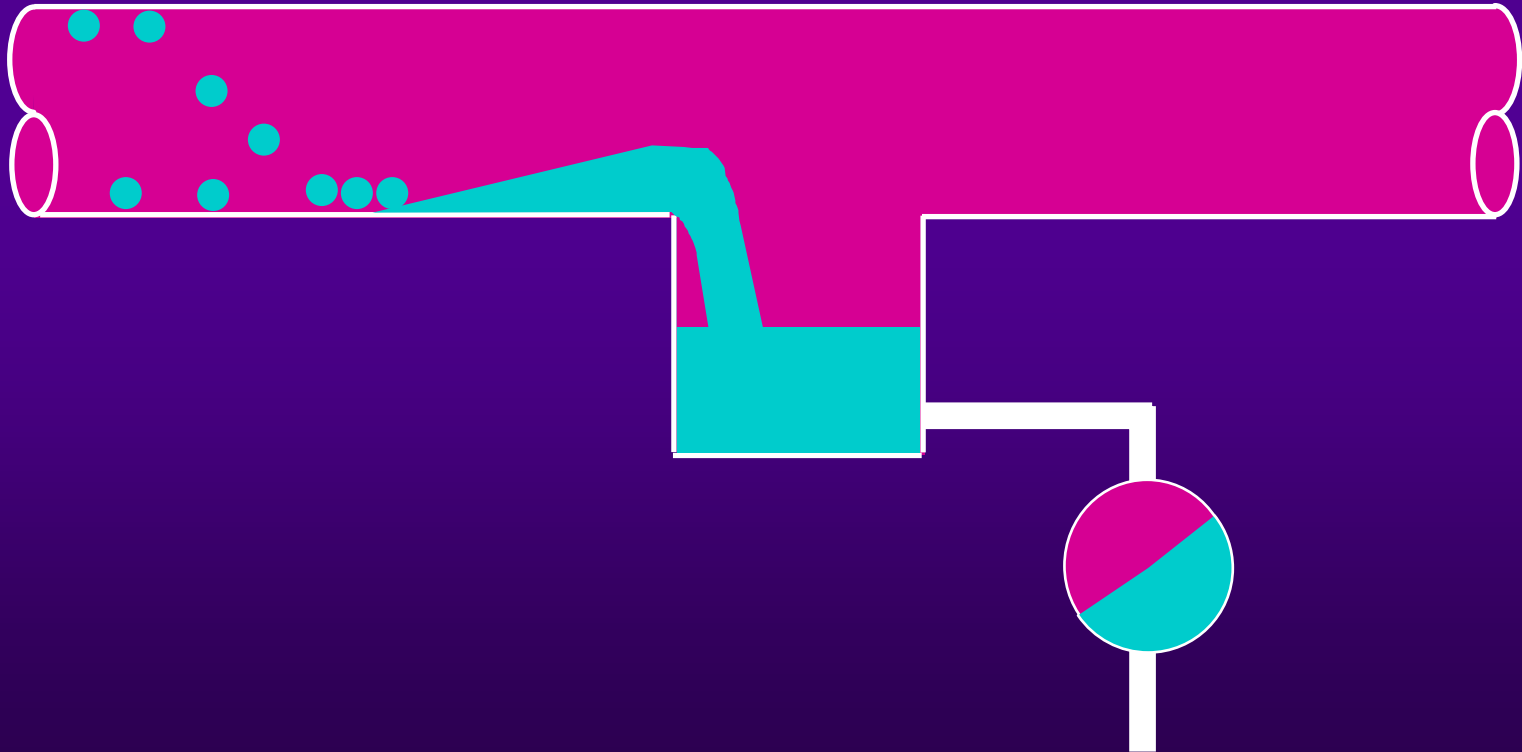
# *Kondens Toplanma Noktaları*

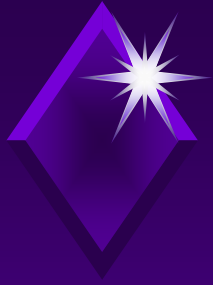




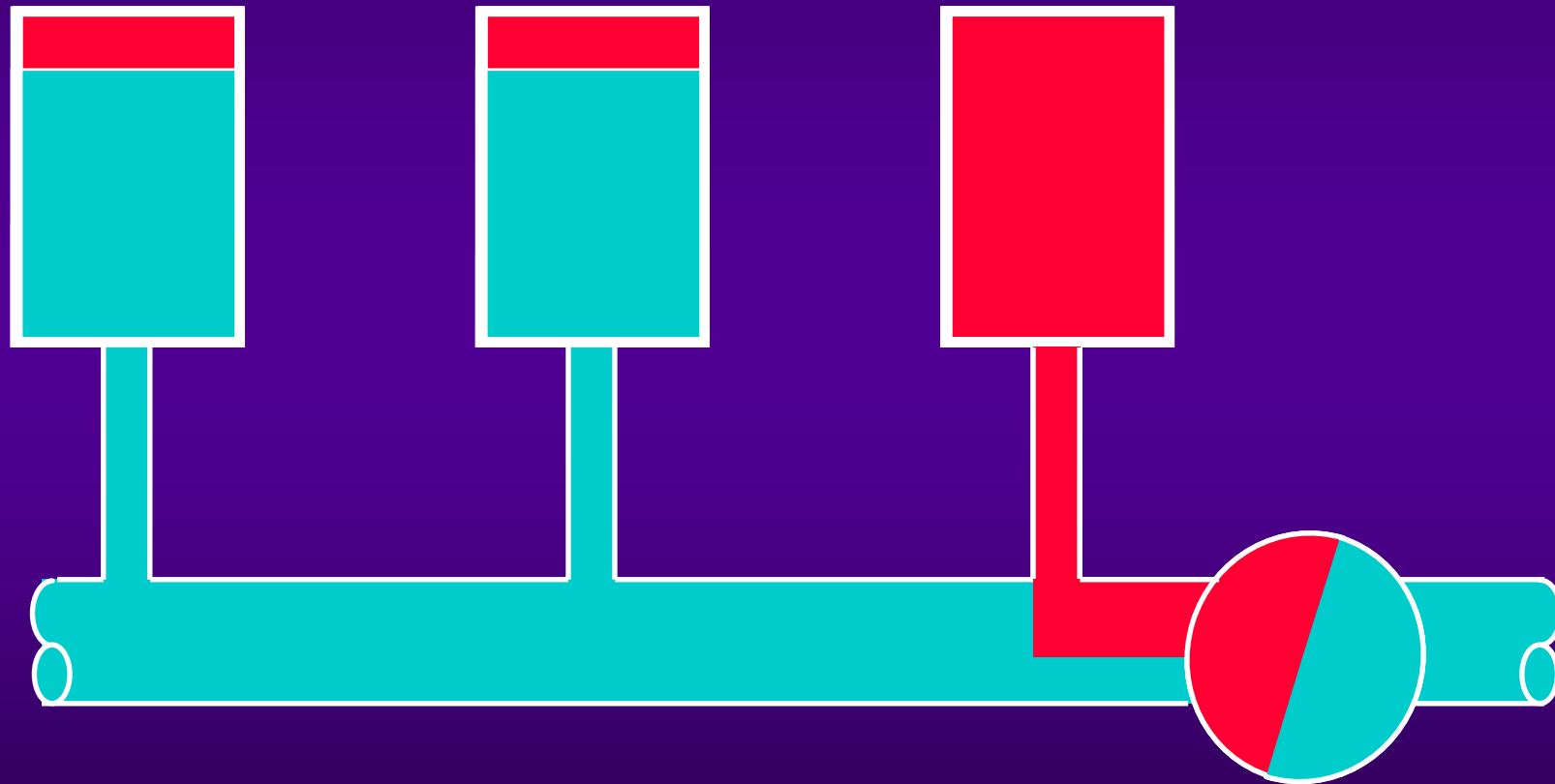


# *Kondens Toplanma Noktaları*





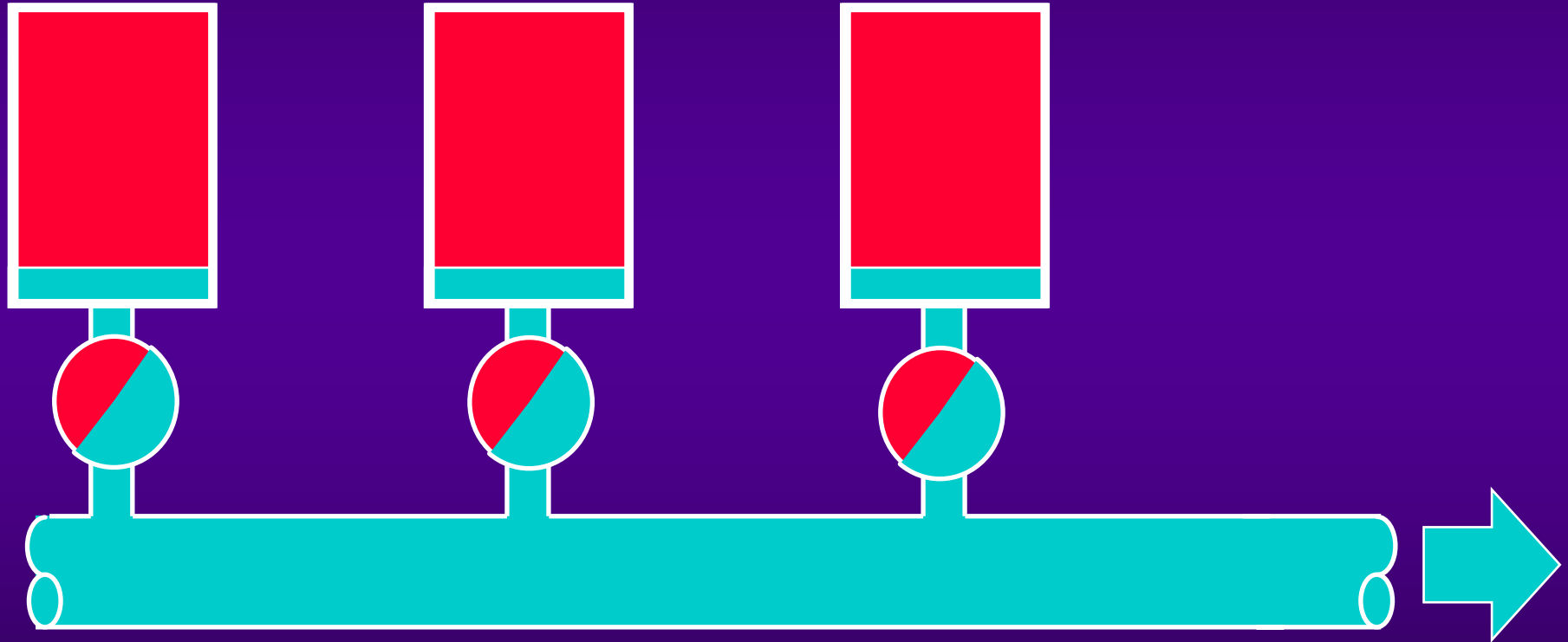
# *Grup Kapanlama*



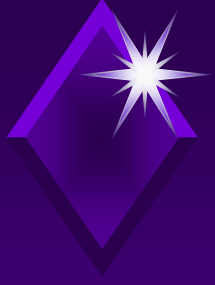
**KAPAN KAPATIR**



# *Grup Kapanlama*

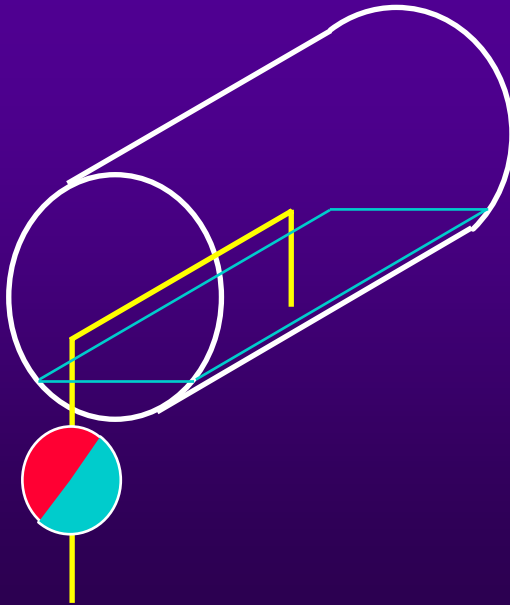


**AYRI AYRI KAPANLAMA**

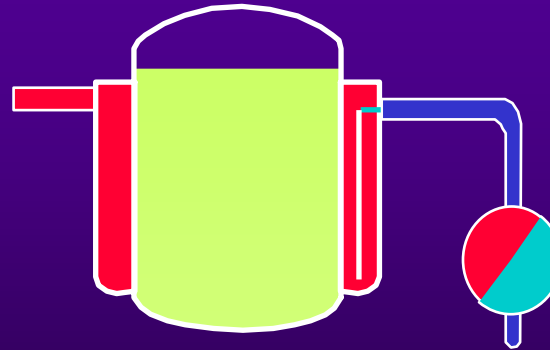


# *Buhar Kilitlemesi*

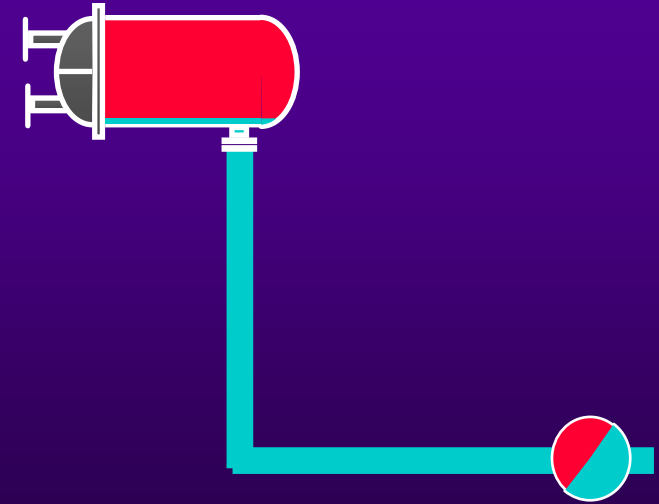
**Kurutma  
Silindirleri**



**Sifon  
Tahliyeler**

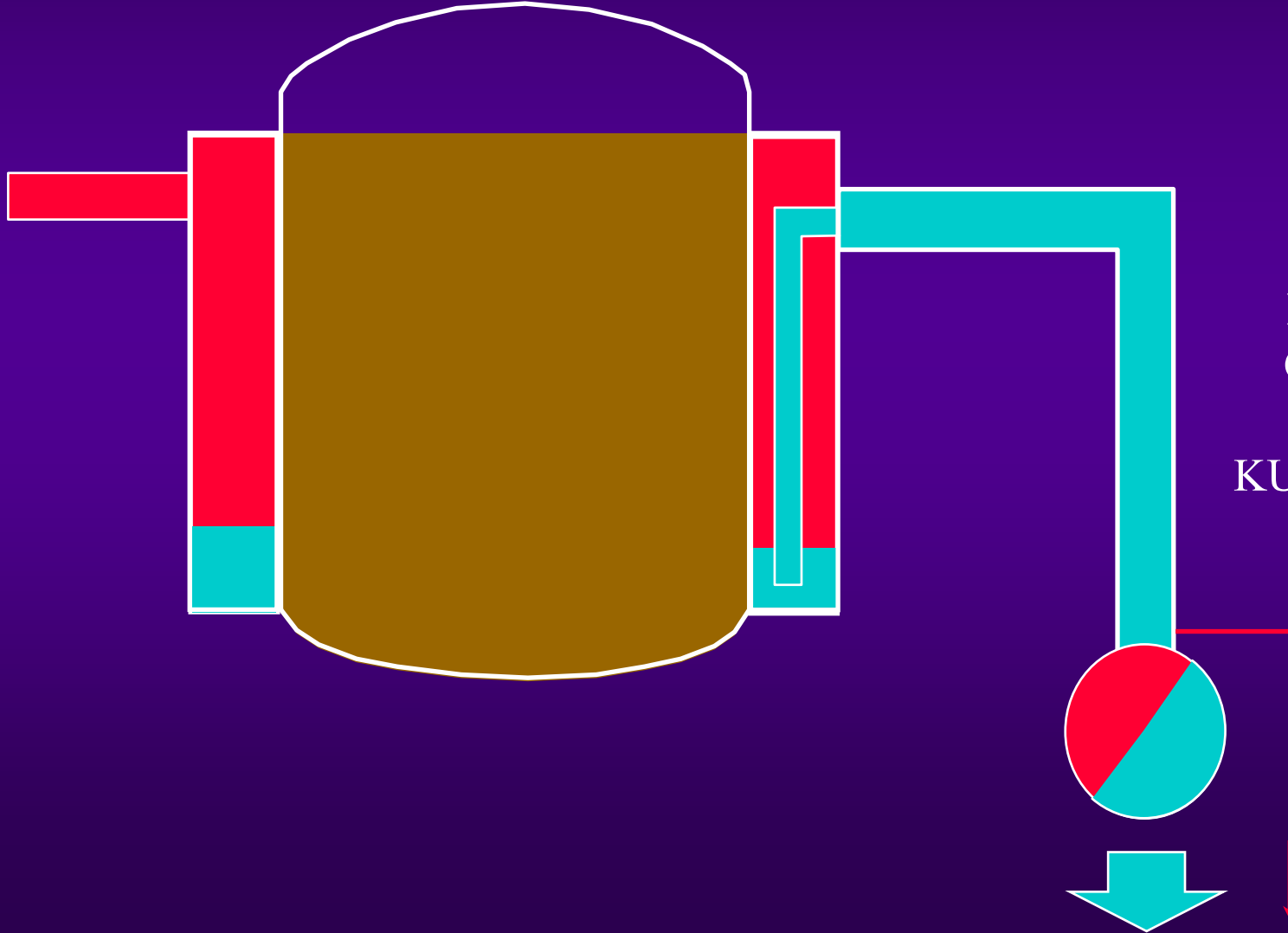


**Uzak  
Kapan  
Uygulamaları**





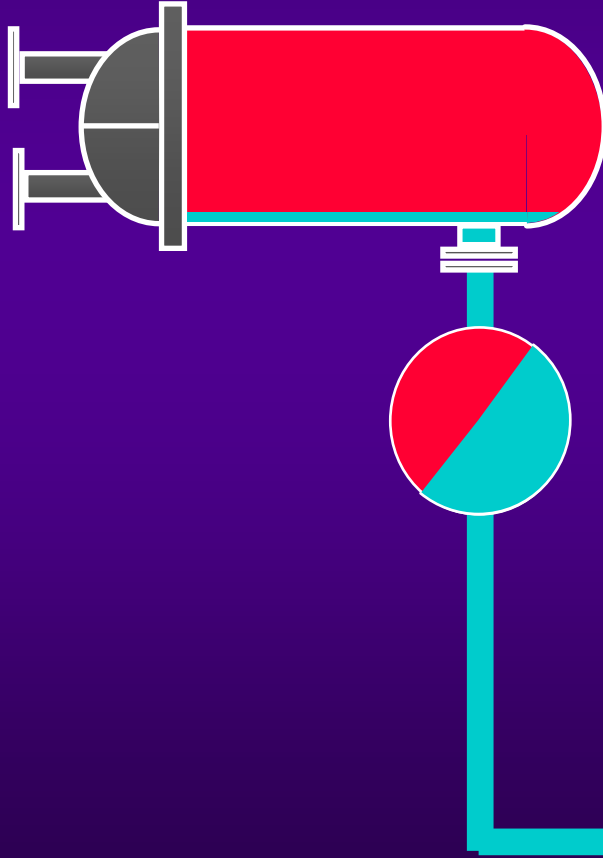
# *Buhar Kilitlemesi*



BUHAR  
KİLİTLEME  
ÇÖZÜCÜLÜ  
KAPAN  
KULLANILMALI



# *Buhar Kilitlemesi*



**KAPANI  
EKİPMAN ÇIKIŞINA  
YAKIN YERE KOYUN**



# *BUHAR KAPANLARI TIPLERİ*

- ▼ **Termostatik Buhar Kapanları**
  - ▼ Bimetalik
  - ▼ Basınç Dengeli
- ▼ **Mekanik Buhar Kapanları**
  - ▼ Ters Kovalı
  - ▼ Mekanizmalı Şamandıralı
  - ▼ TLV Serbest Şamandıralı
- ▼ **Termodinamik Buhar Kapanları**



# *TERMOSTATİK KAPANLAR*

BIMETALİK

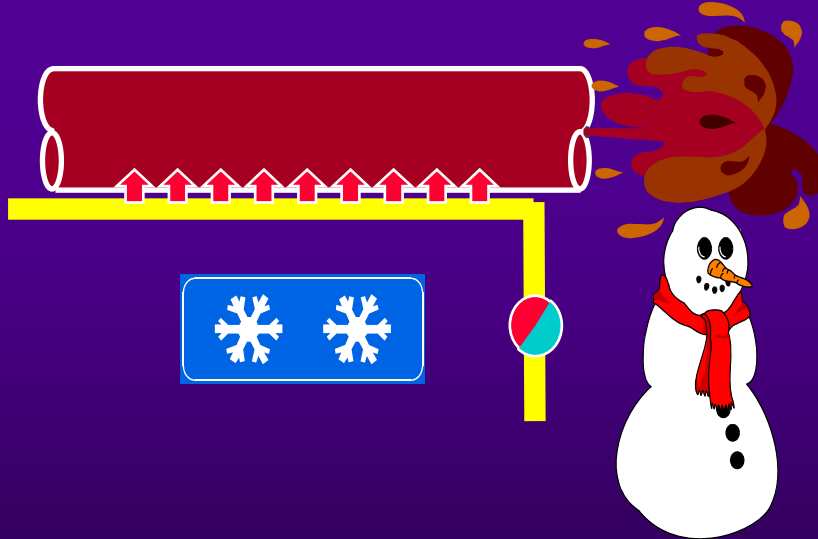
BASINÇ DENGELİ TIPLER



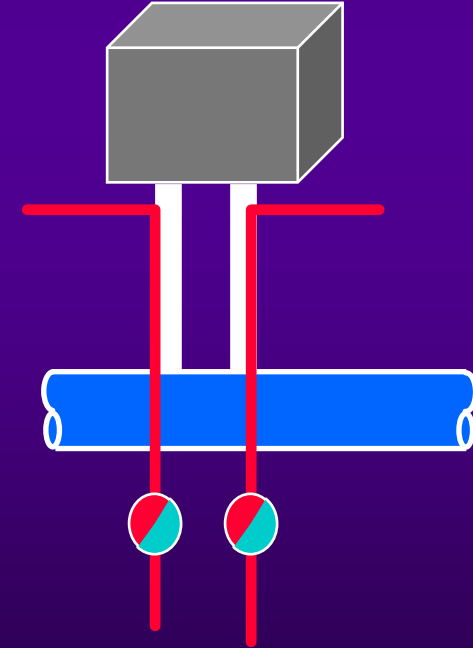


# *Bimetalik Buhar Kapanları*

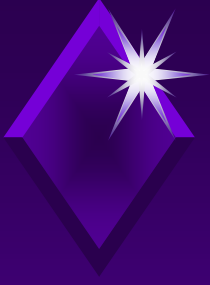
**DÜŞÜK SICAKLIK  
HAT İZLEME**



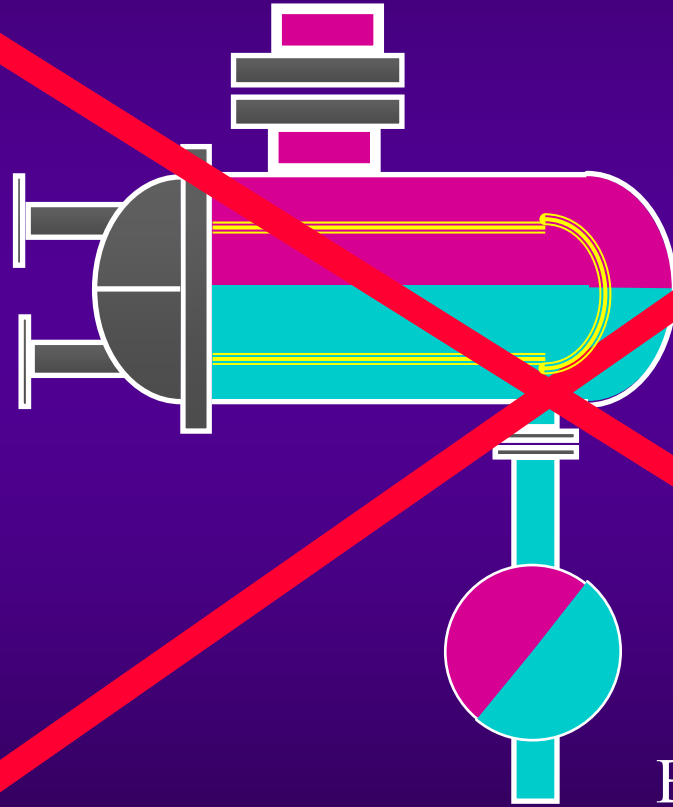
**ENSTRÜMAN  
İZLEME**



**DÜŞÜK SABİT SICAKLIKLARDA**



# *Bimetalik Buhar Kapanları*



**ISITICI  
EKİPMAN**

**BİMETALİK  
BUHAR KAPANI**

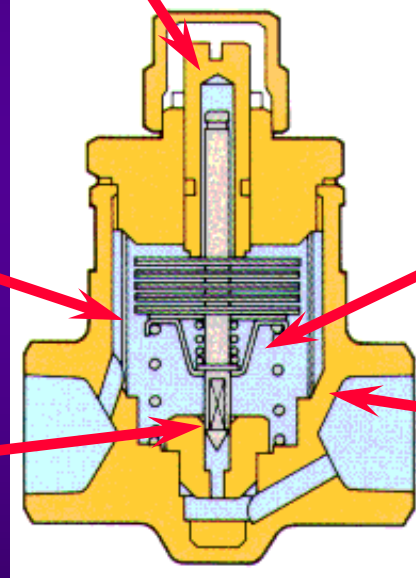


## *LEX 3 BİMETALİK ÖZELLİKLERİ*

**Set sıcaklığı  
ayarlanabilir**

**Filtre**

**Paslanmaz  
çelik sit- süpap**



**Aşırı genleşmeye  
karşı koruma**

**Paslanmaz çelik  
yaylar**

**Başlangıçta hızlı hava ve  
kondens atımı**

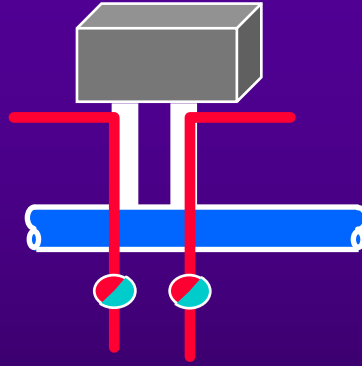


# *Basınç Dengeli Kapanlar*

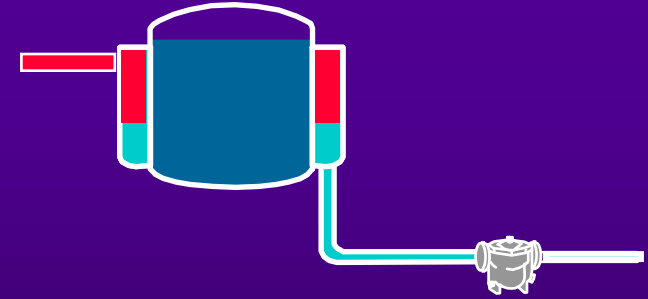
**HAT  
İZLEME**



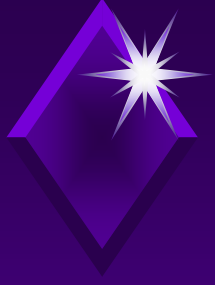
**ENSTRÜMAN  
İZLEME**



**KÜÇÜK  
PROSESLER**

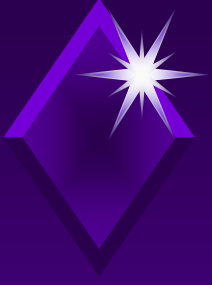


**BUHAR SICAKLIĞINA YAKIN TAHLİYE**

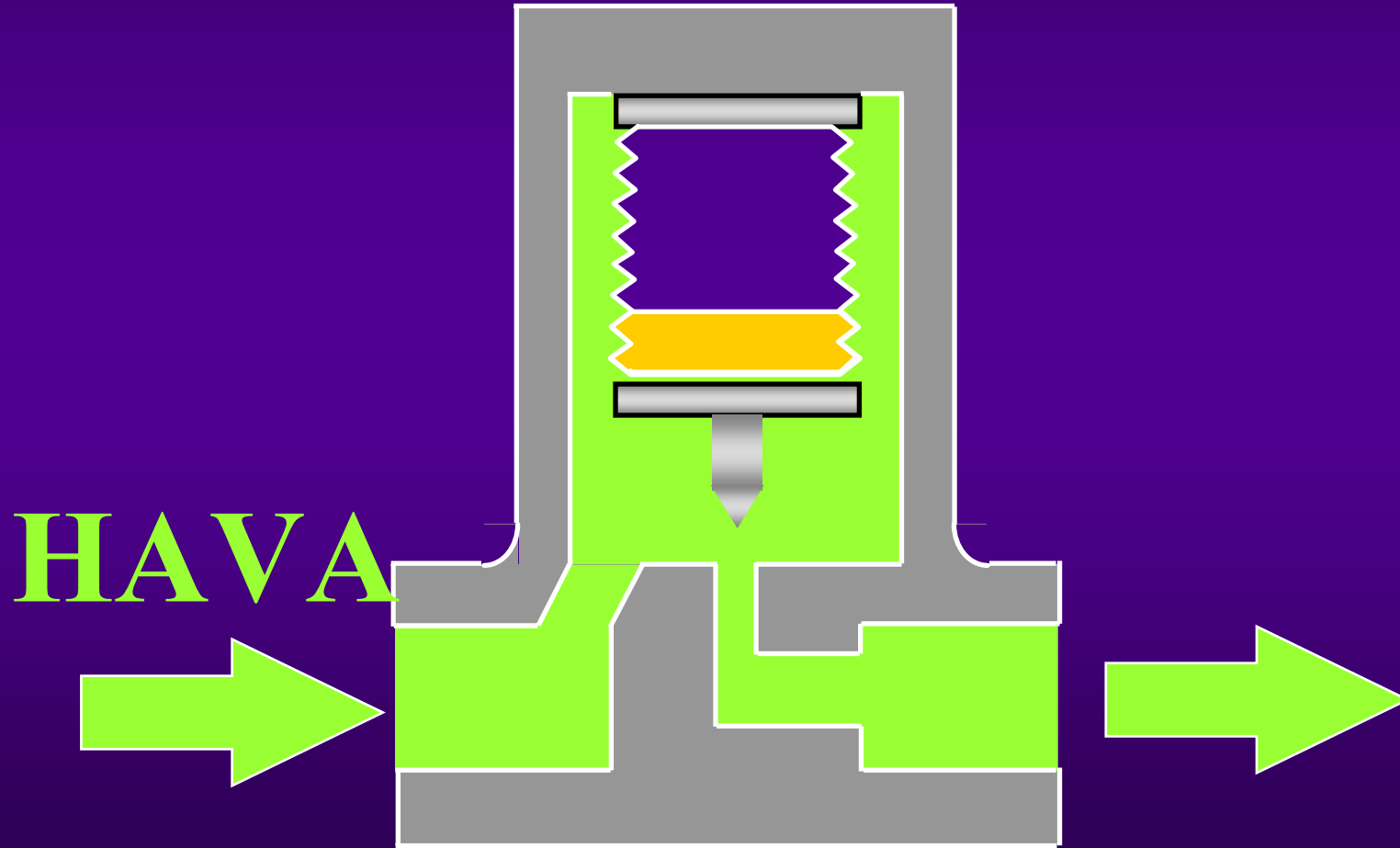


# *Basınç Dengeli Tipler*

- ▼ Körüklü
- ▼ Kapsüllü
- ▼ TLV X Element.



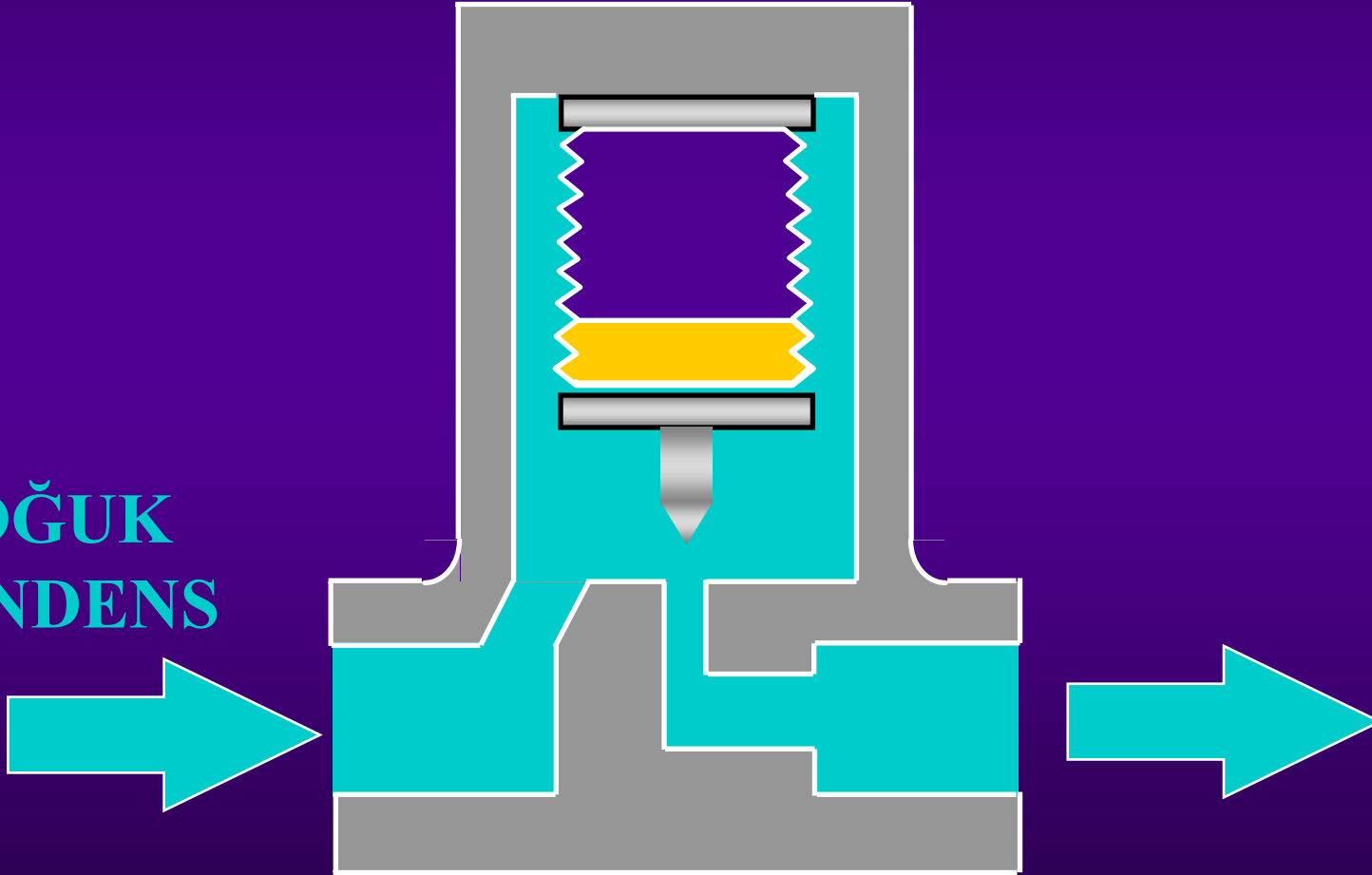
# *Basınç Dengeli: Körük*





# *Basınç Dengeli: Körük*

SOĞUK  
KONDENS

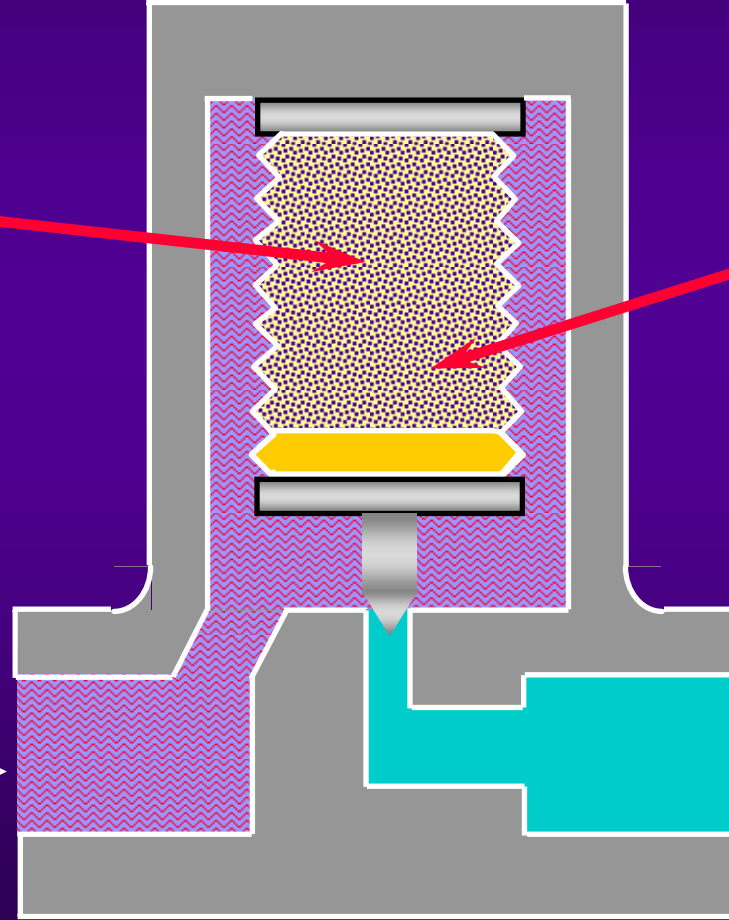
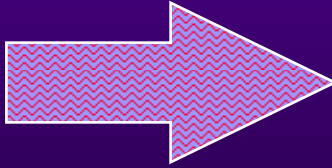




# *Basınç Dengeli: Körük*

**SIVI  
KAYNAR**

**SICAK  
KONDENS**



**KÖRÜK  
GENLEŞİR**

**KAPAN  
KAPATIR**





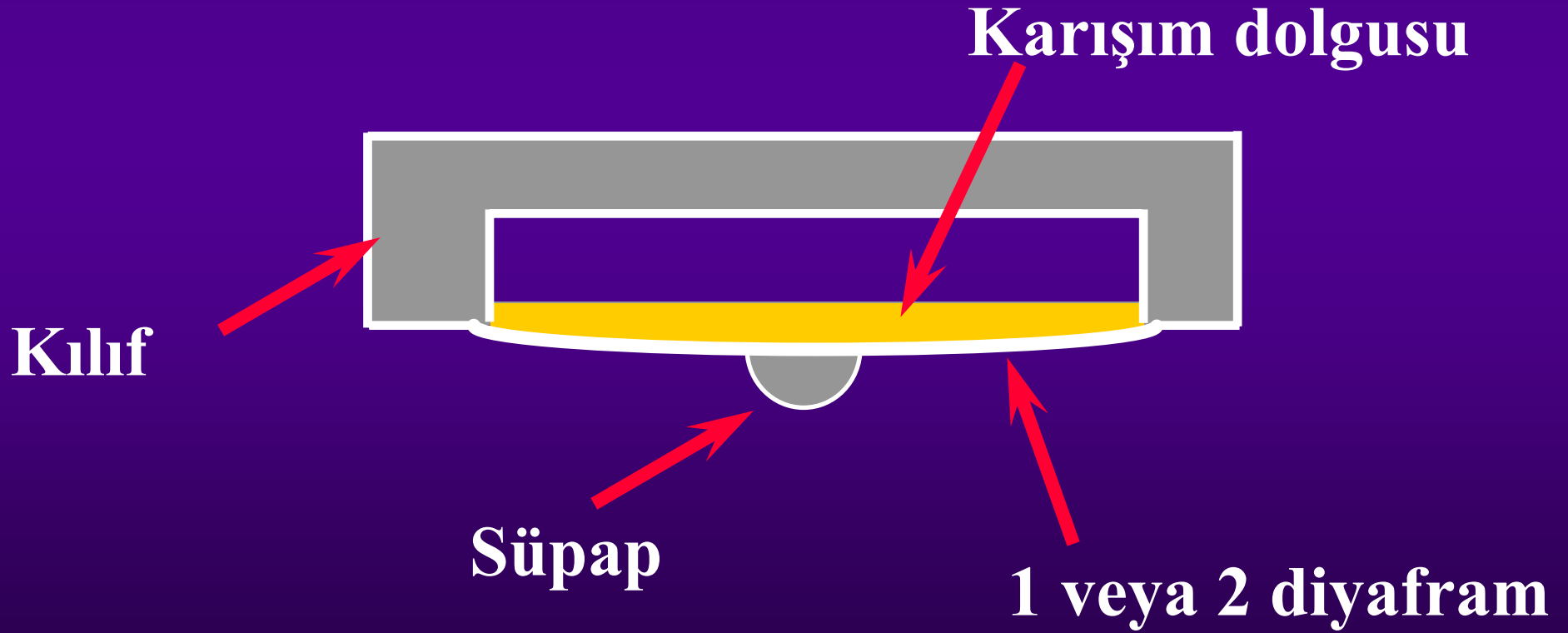
## *Kürüğün dezavantajları*

- ▼ Körük Arızaları:
  - ▼ Yorulma
  - ▼ Koç darbeleri
  - ▼ Kızgın buharda problem
- ▼ Arızaya geçme konumu belli değil:  
Açık veya Kapalı



# *Basınç Dengeli: Kapsül*

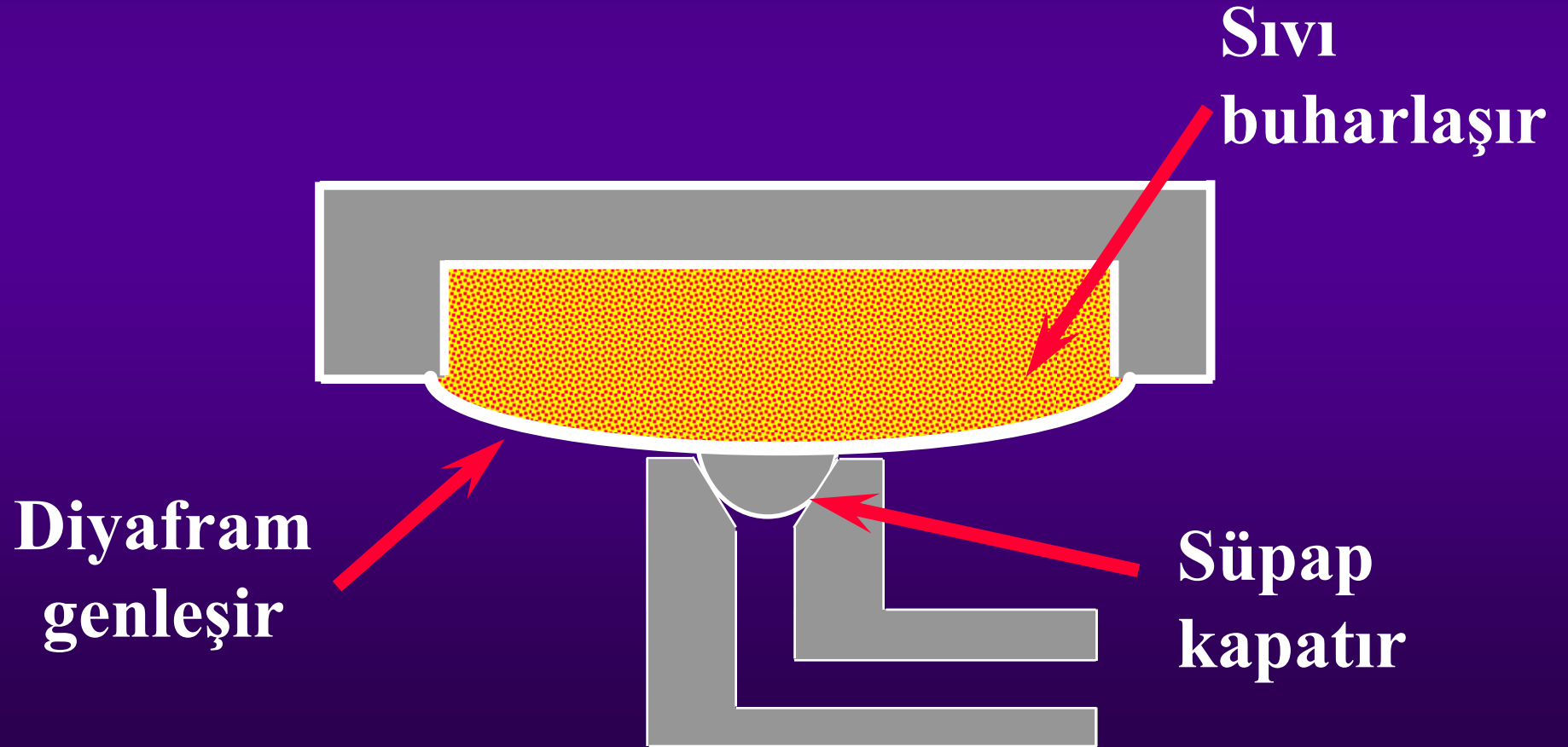
**ALİŞILAGELMİŞ**





# *Basınç Dengeli: Kapsül*

**ALİŞİLAGELMİŞ**



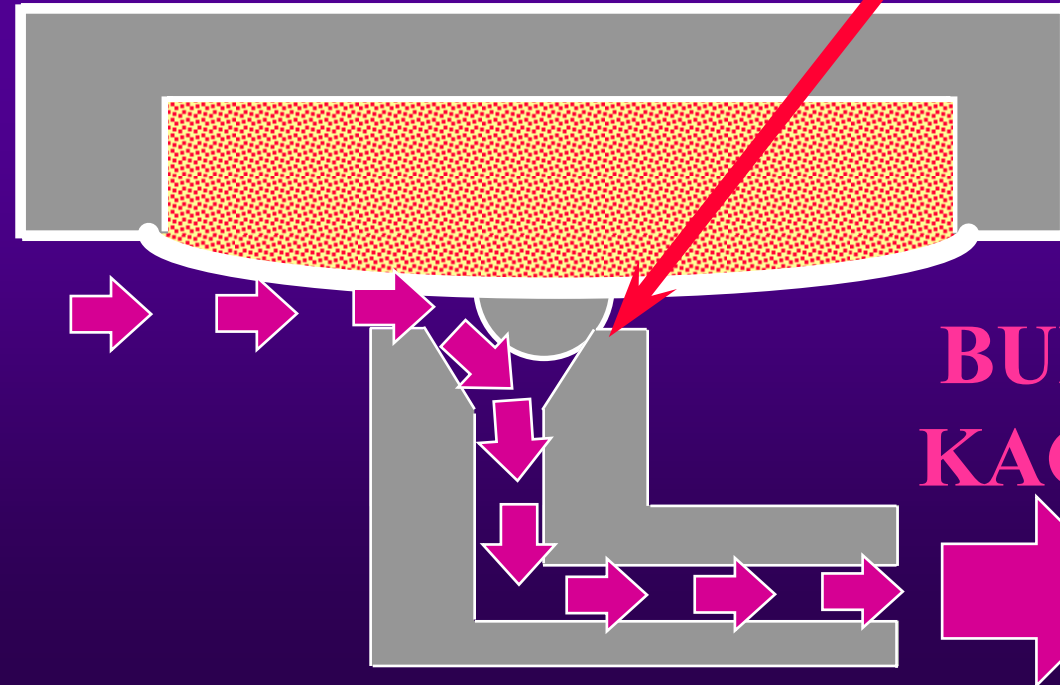


# *Basınç Dengeli: Kapsül*

## **ALIŞILAGELMİŞ MODELLER**

**KAPSÜL İYİ MERKEZLEYEMEZSE**

**HATALI  
KAPAMA**



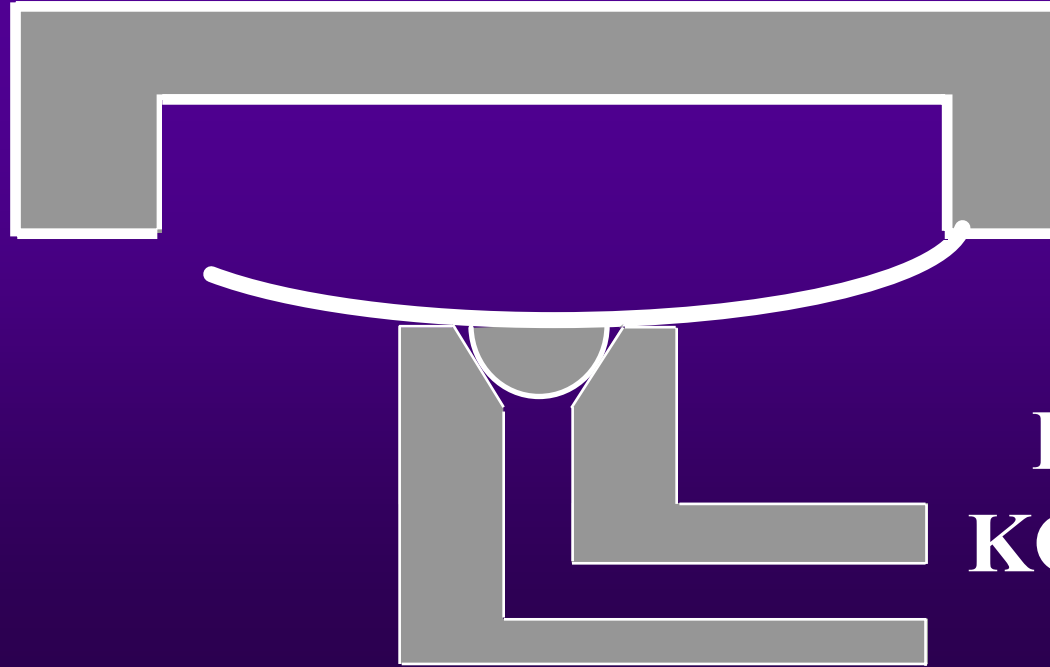
**BUHAR  
KAÇAĞI**



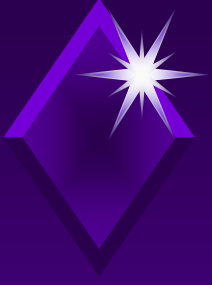
# *Basınç Dengeli: Kapsül*

## **ALIŞILAGELMİŞ MODELLER**

**KAPSÜL DİYAFRAMI KIRILIRSA**

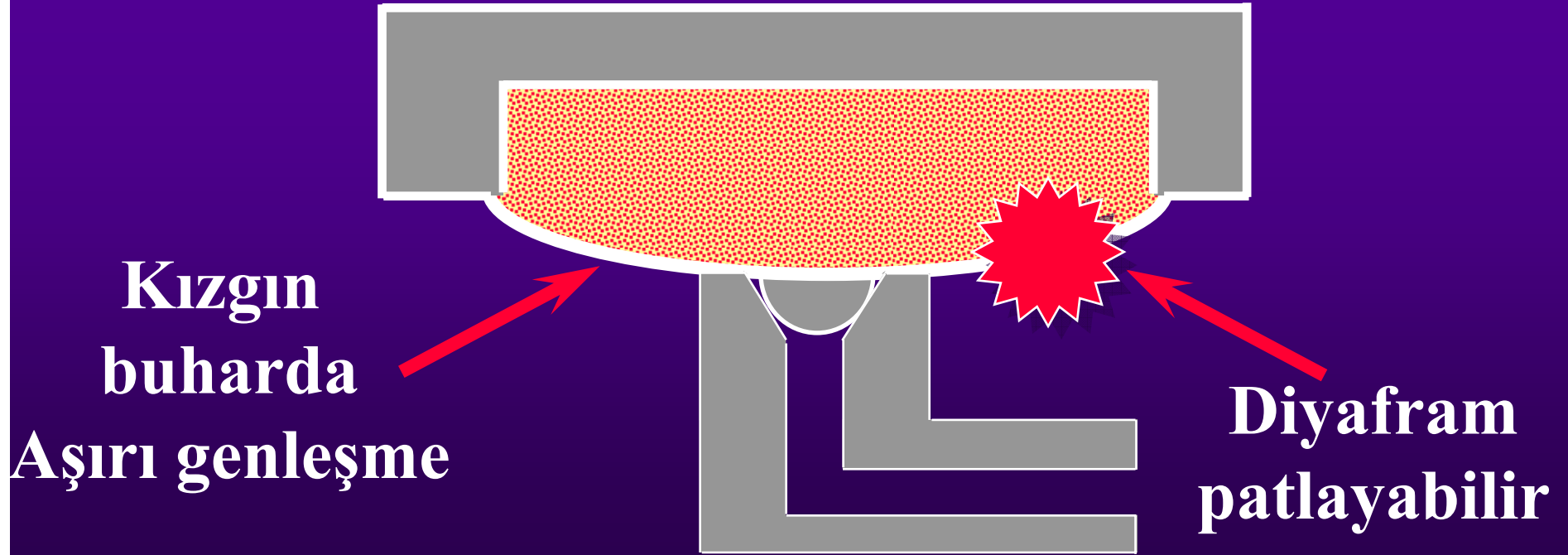


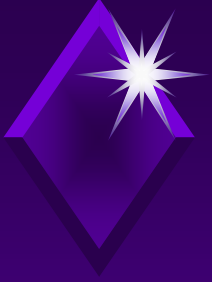
**KAPALI  
KONUMDA  
ARIZA**



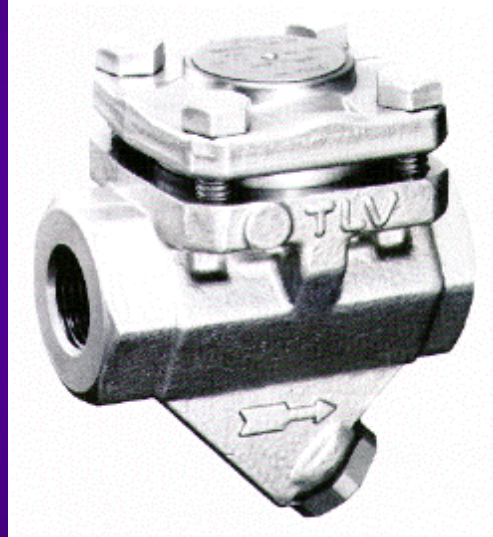
# *Basınç Dengeli: Kapsül*

## **ALIŞILAGELMİŞ MODELLER**

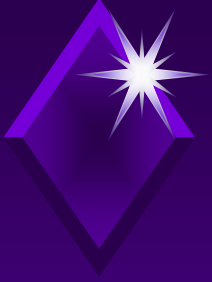




## *X- ELEMENT TERMOSTATİK KAPANLAR*



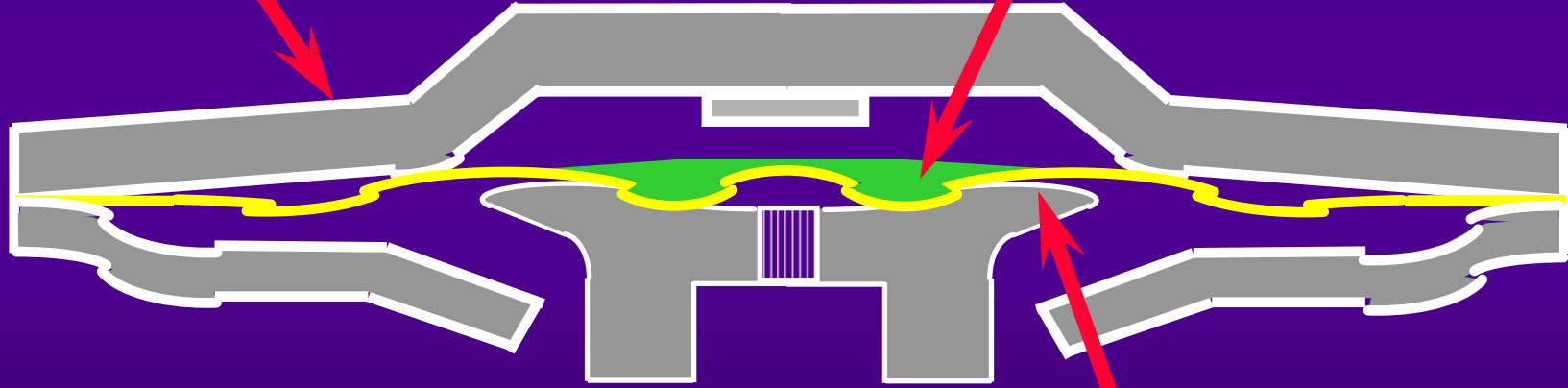
## **DAHİLİ FİLTRELİ TERMOSTATİK KAPANLAR**



# *X ELEMENT*

**Muhafaza**

**Sıvı dolgu**



**4 veya 5 kat ondüla**

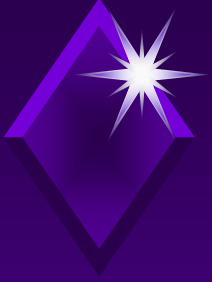
**Süpap**

420F paslanmaz  
(Rockwell 50C)

**Diyafram**

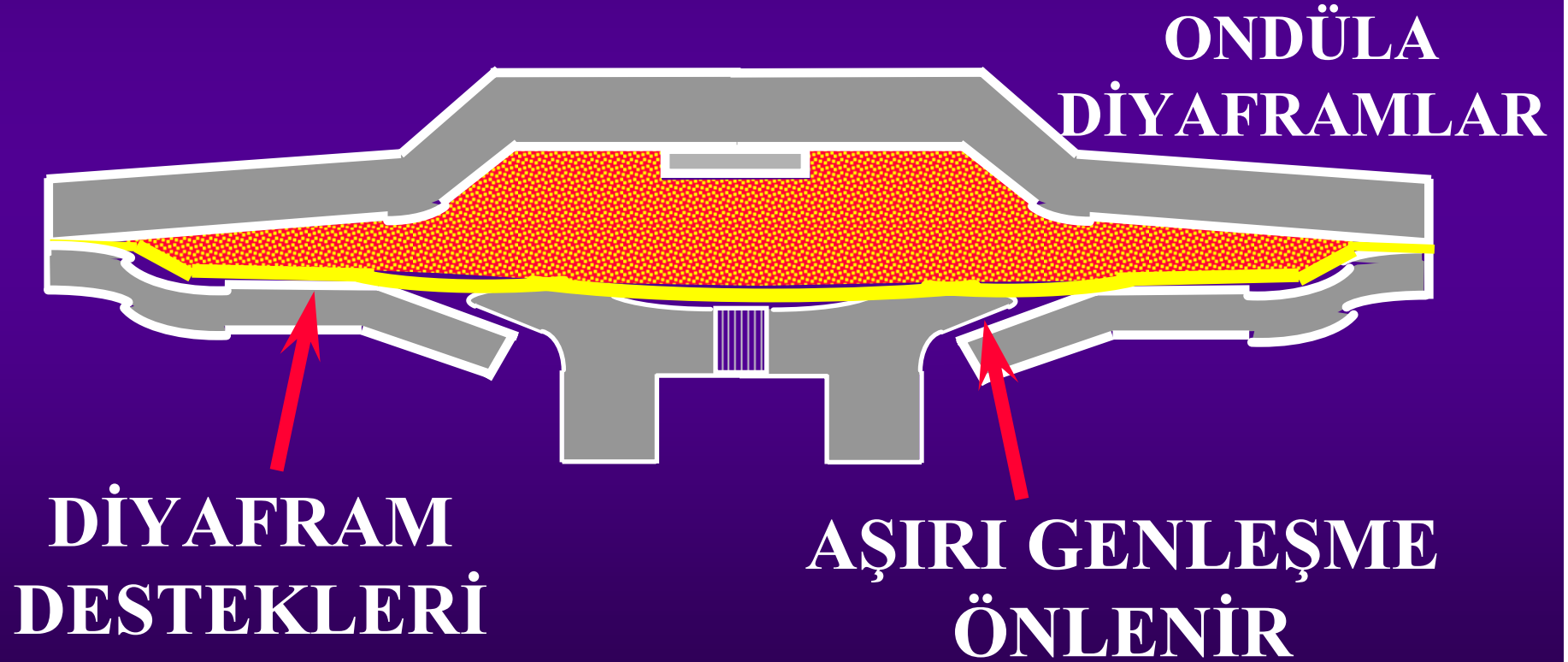
HASTALLOY®  
MUADİLİ





# *TLV X ELEMENT*

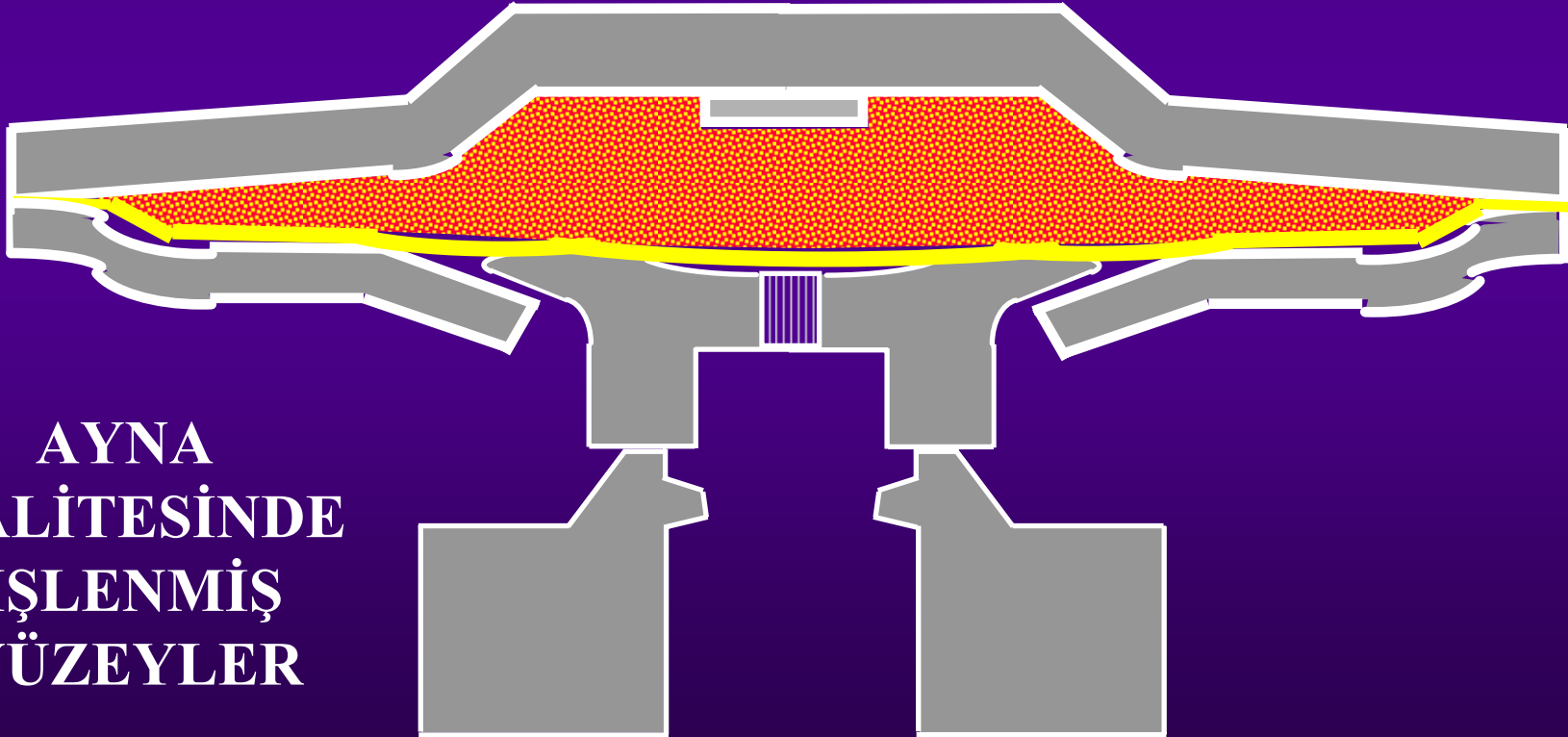
**DİYAFRAM DESTEKLERİ İLE  
DİYAFRAM HASARI ÖNLENİR**





# TLV X ELEMENT

## SIKI KAPAMA

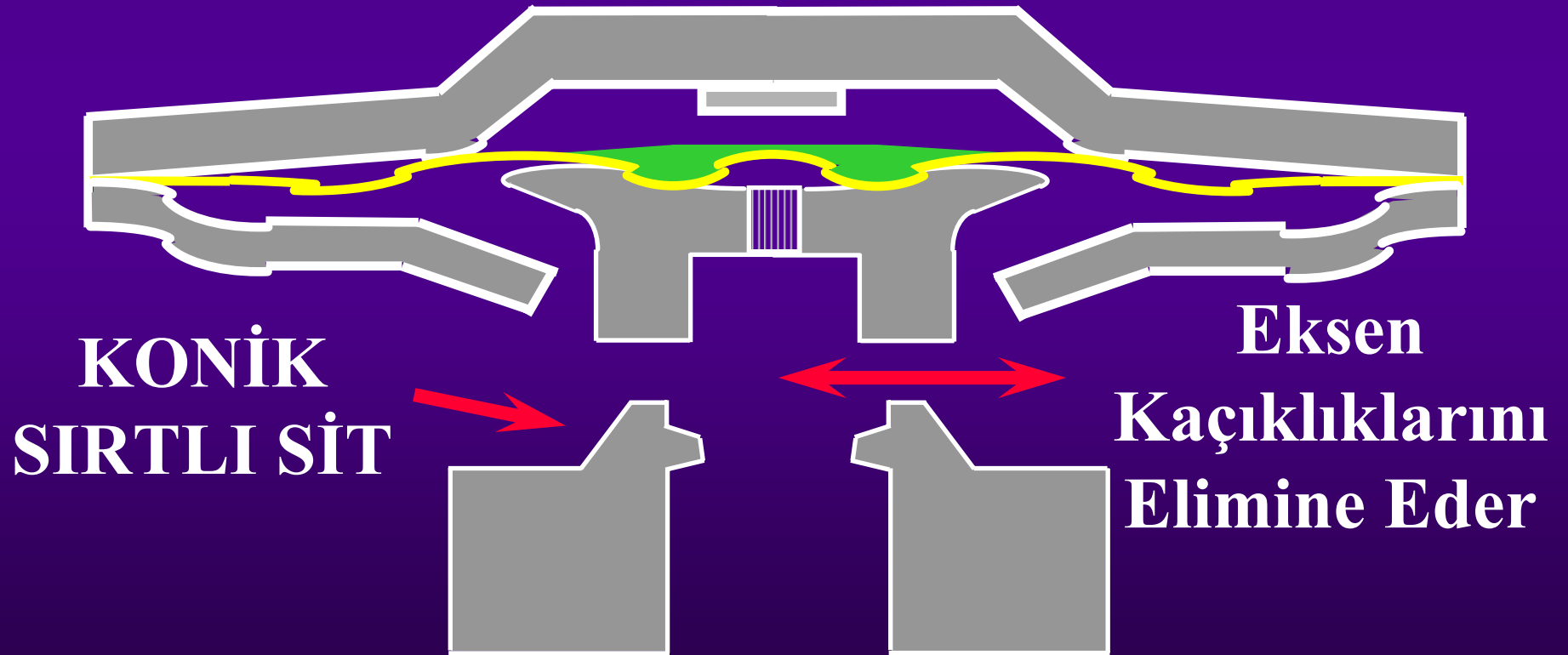


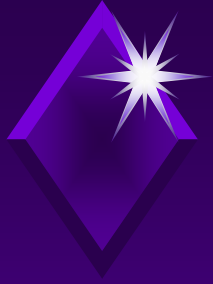
AYNA  
KALİTESİNDE  
İŞLENMİŞ  
YÜZEYLER



# TLV X ELEMENT

**MERKEZLEME SORUNU YOK!**



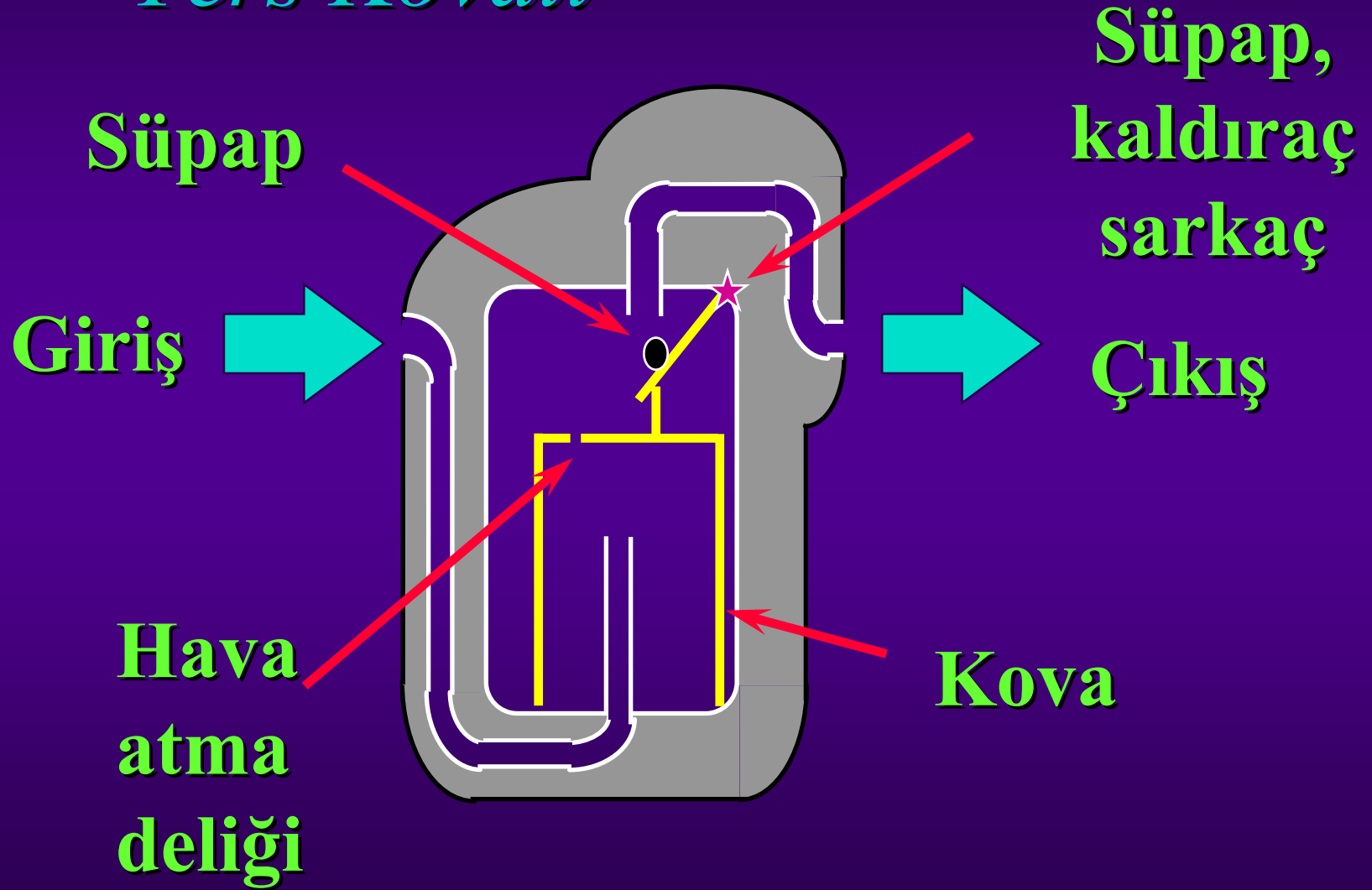


## *Mekanik Buhar Kapanları*

- ▼ **Ters Kovalı**
- ▼ **Mekanizmalı Şamandıralı**
- ▼ **Serbest Şamandıralı**



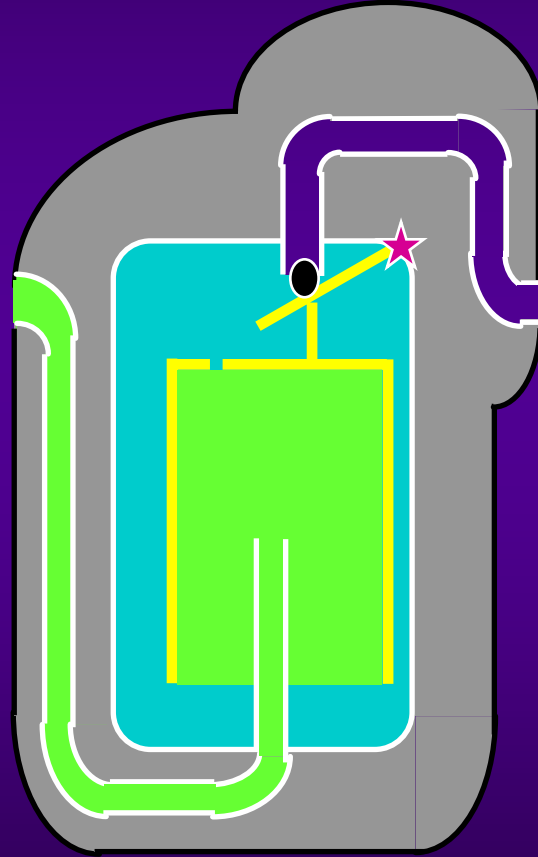
# *Ters Kovalı*



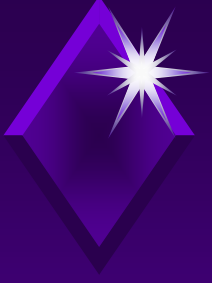


## *Ters Kovalı*

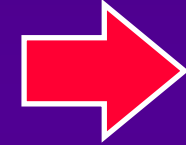
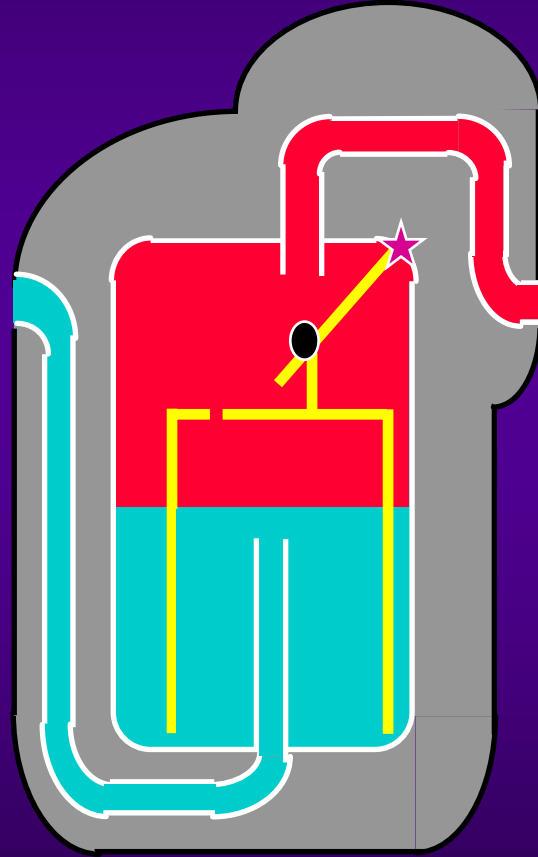
Kova  
üzerindeki  
bir delik  
yardımıyla  
**Hava** tahliye  
edilmeye  
çalışılır.



**HAVA ATIMI  
YAVAŞ**

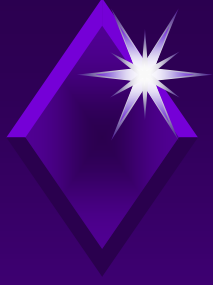


# *Ters Kovalı*



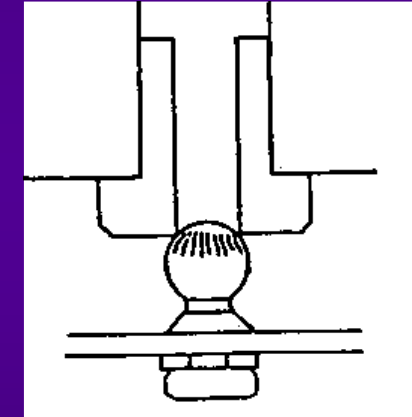
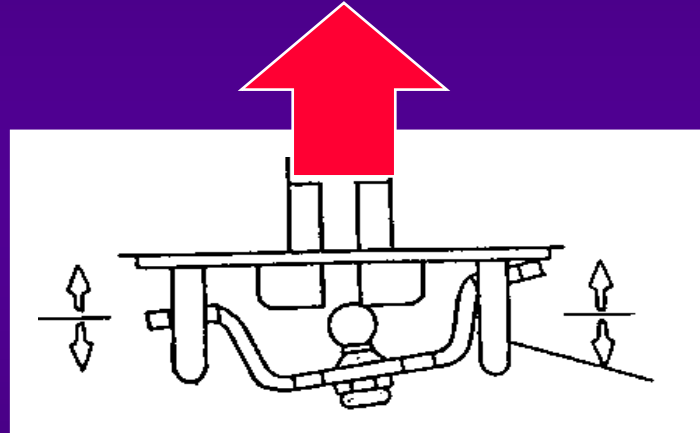
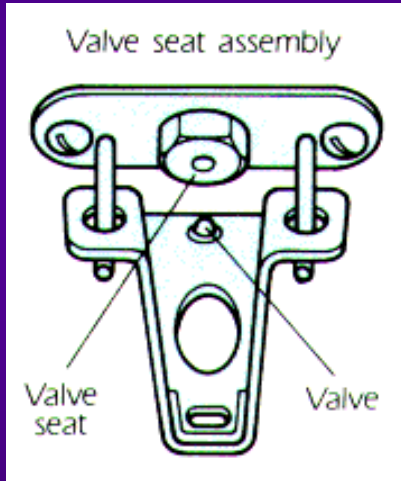
**BUHAR**

**BİR MİKTAR CANLI BUHAR KAÇAĞI  
İLE ÇALIŞIR**



# *Ters Kovalı – Muhtemel Sorunlar*

## **BUHAR KAÇAĞI**



**ZAYIF  
MEKANİZMA**

**ZAYIF  
KAPATMA**

**KONSANTRE  
AŞINMA**



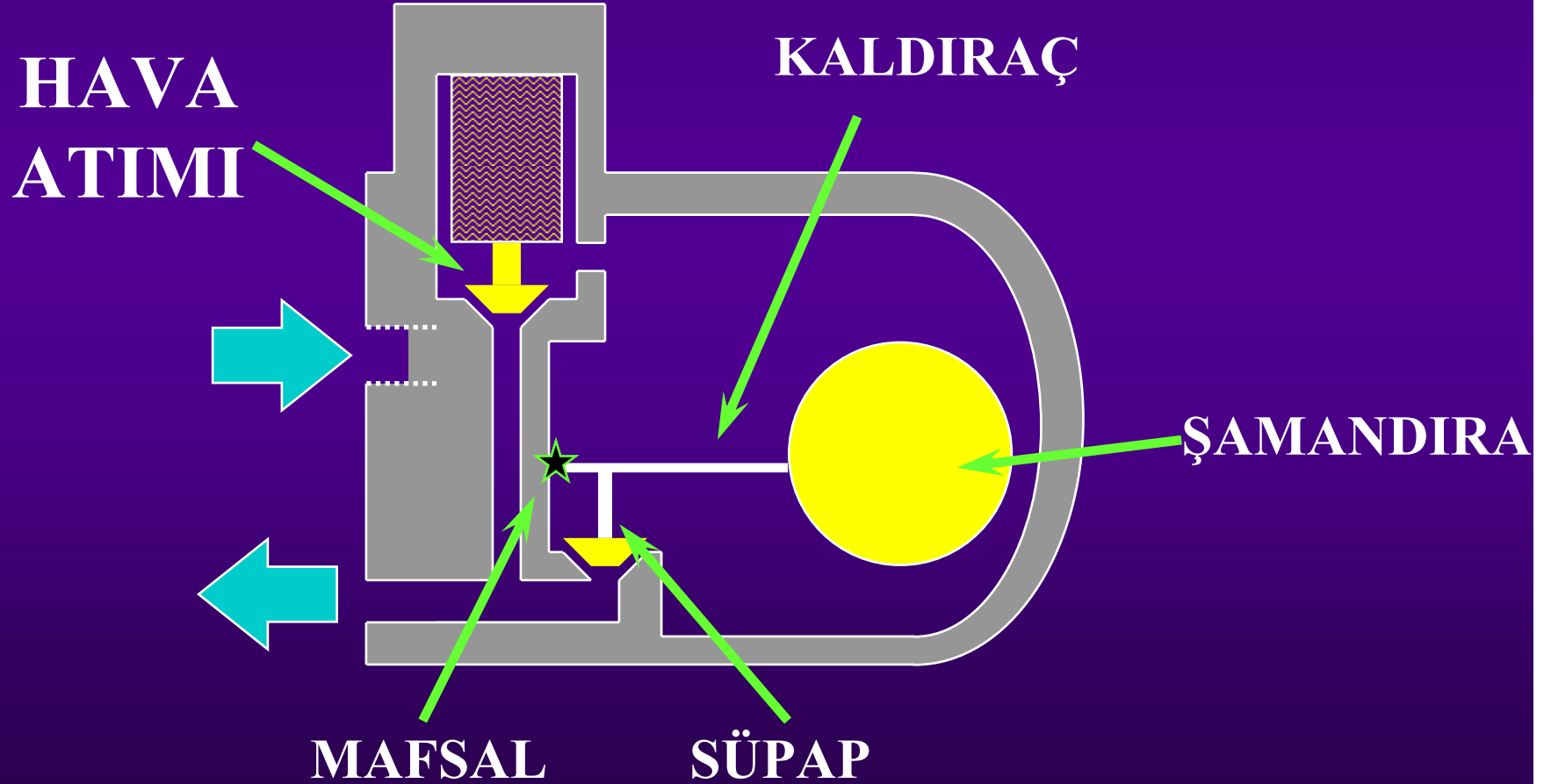


## *Ters Kovalı Problemleri*

- ▼ **Yavaş hava atımı**
- ▼ **Geride kondens kalabilir**
- ▼ **Buhar kaçırabilir**
- ▼ **Konsantre aşınma**

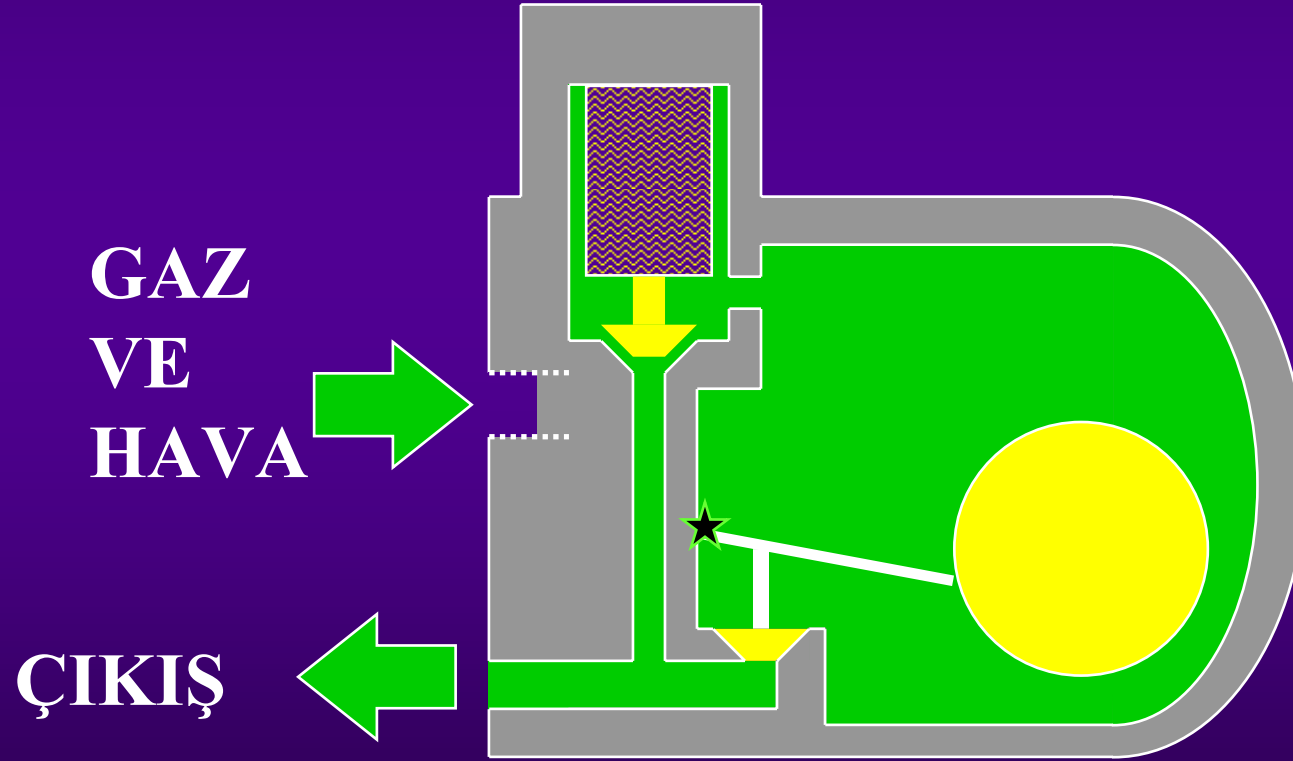


# Mekanizmalı Şamandıralı



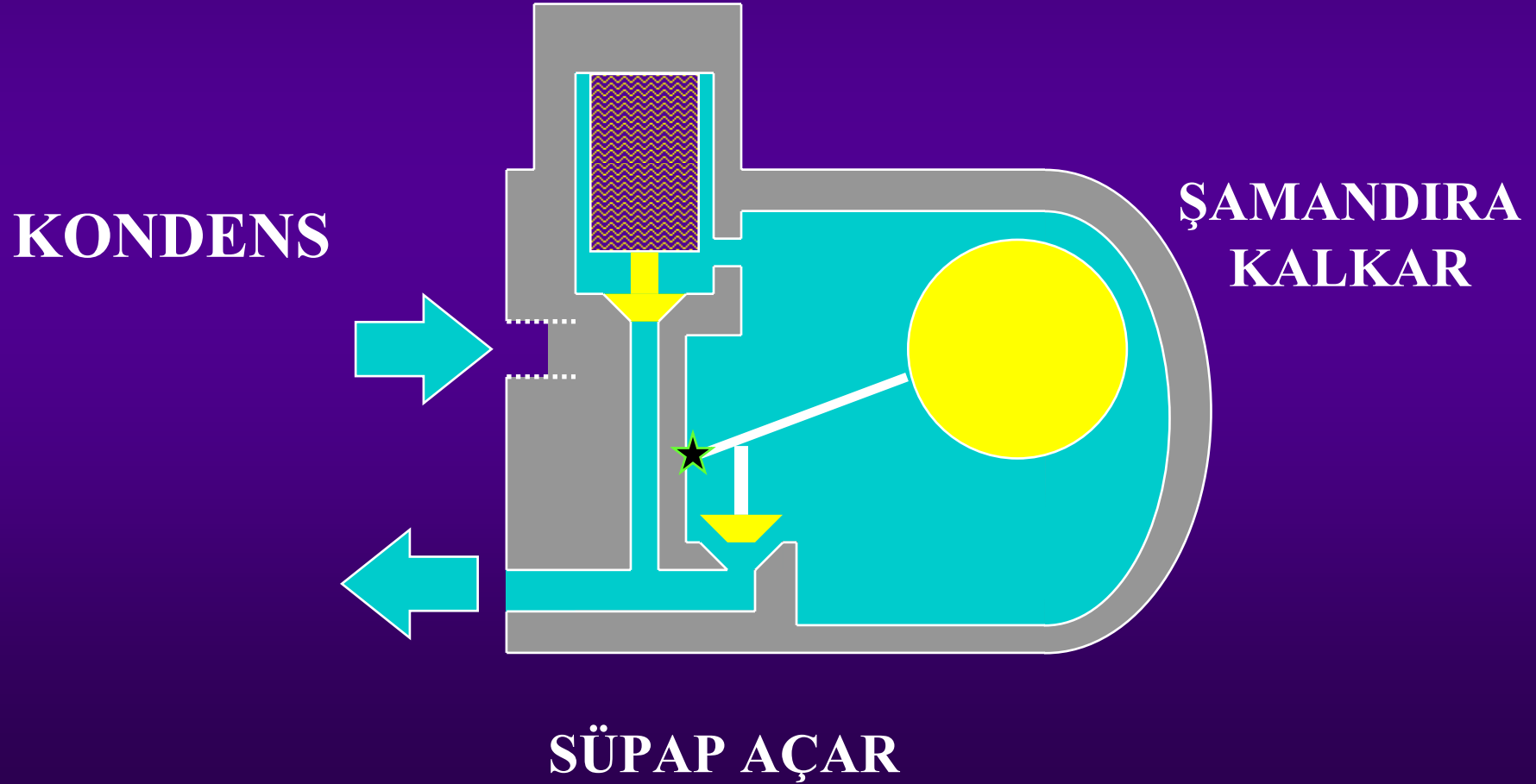


# *Mekanizmalı Şamandıralı*



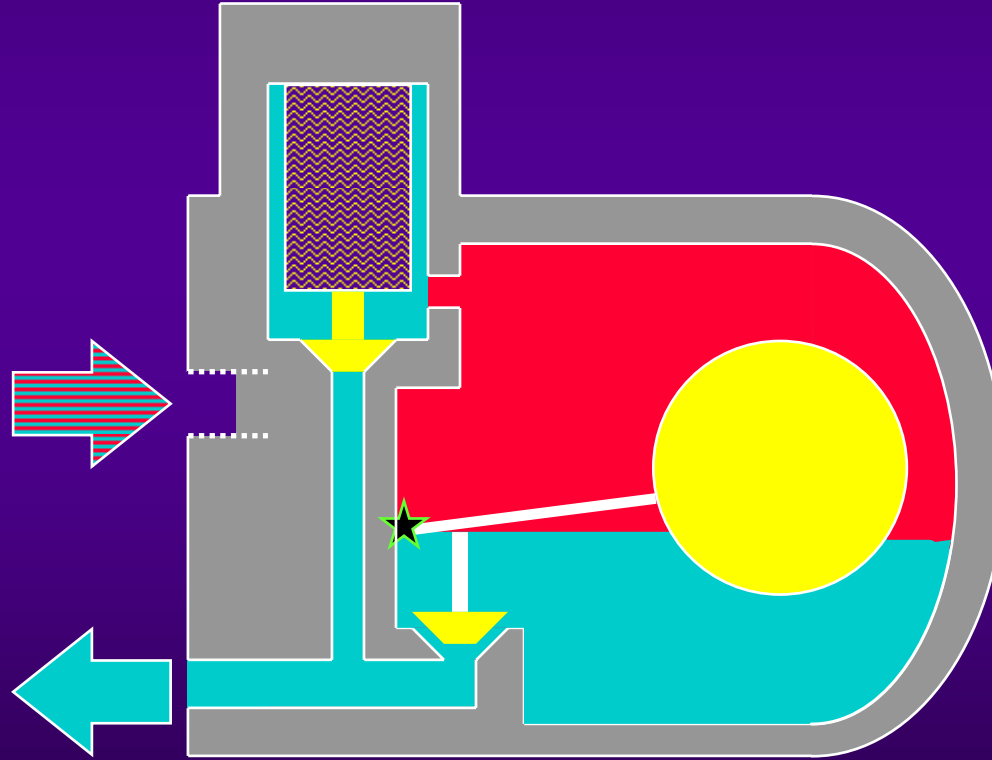


# *Mekanizmalı Şamandıralı*





# *Mekanizmalı Şamandıralı*



**SÜREKLİ AÇMA KAPAMA**



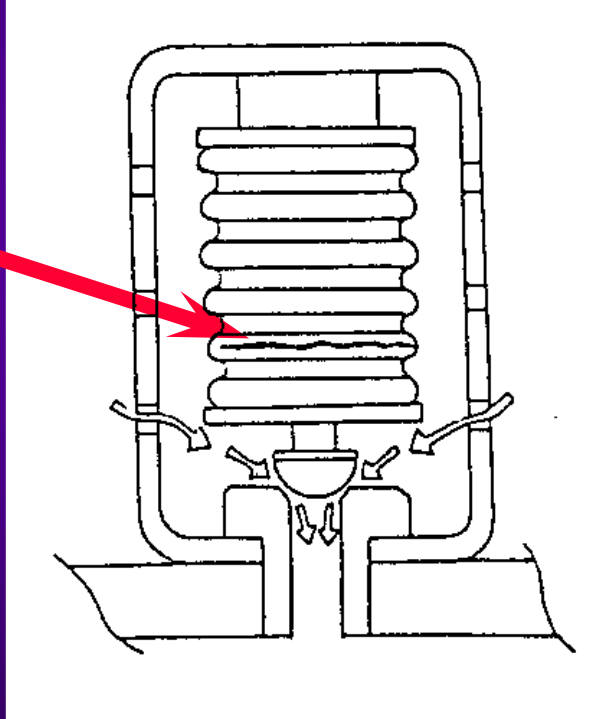
## *Avantajları*

- ▼ **Hızlı hava atımı**
- ▼ **Doymuş buhar sıcaklığında çalışma**
- ▼ **Kondens yükündeki değişmelere**  
**Ani tepki verme**

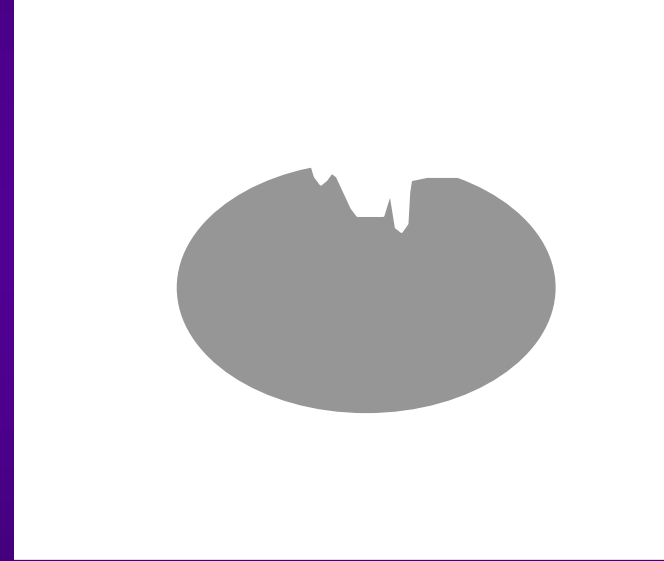


# Dezavantajları

**Çatlak**



**Hava atıcı**

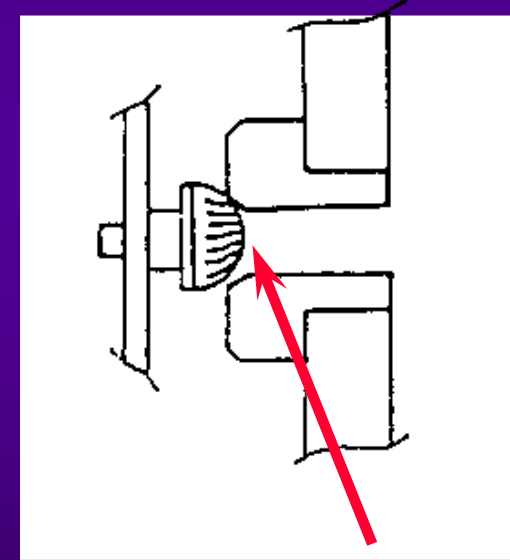
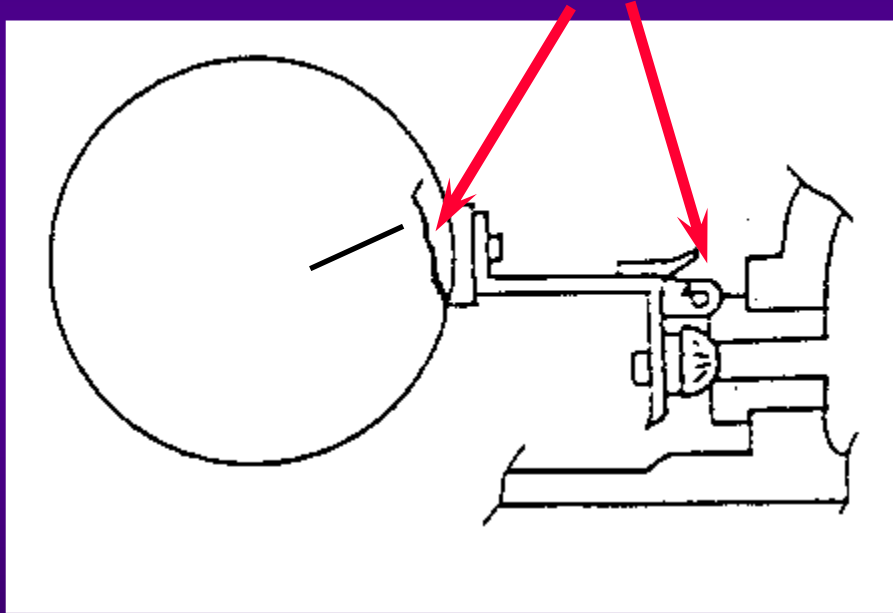


**Şamandıra  
bozulabilir**



## *Dezavantajları*

### **Çatlamlar, kırılmalar**



### **Konsantre aşınma**



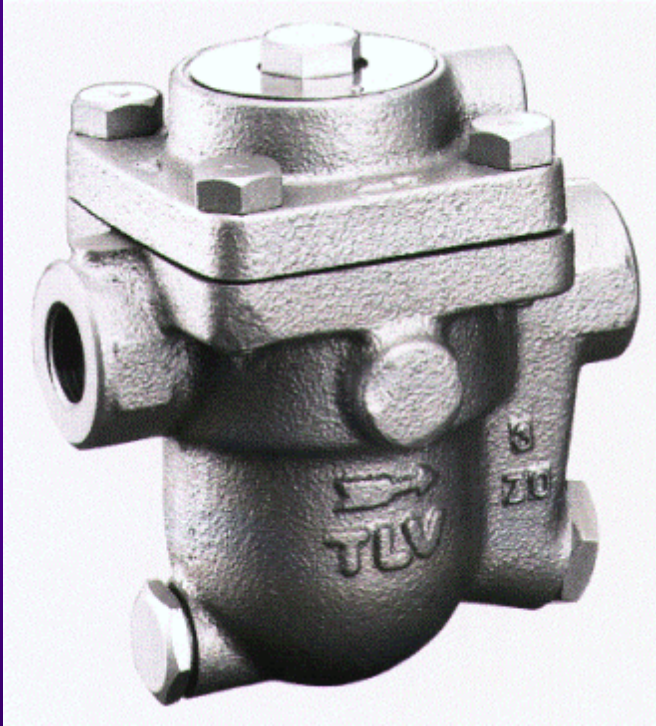


## *Dezavantajları*

- ▼ **Çok sayıda hareketli parça**
- ▼ **Süpap ve sitlerde konsantre aşınma**
- ▼ **Yorulma kaynaklı körük arızaları**
- ▼ **Şamandıranın koç darbelerinden  
Zarar görmesi**



# *SERBEST ŞAMANDIRALI*



**PROSES**



**HAT TAHLİYESİ,  
İZLEME**

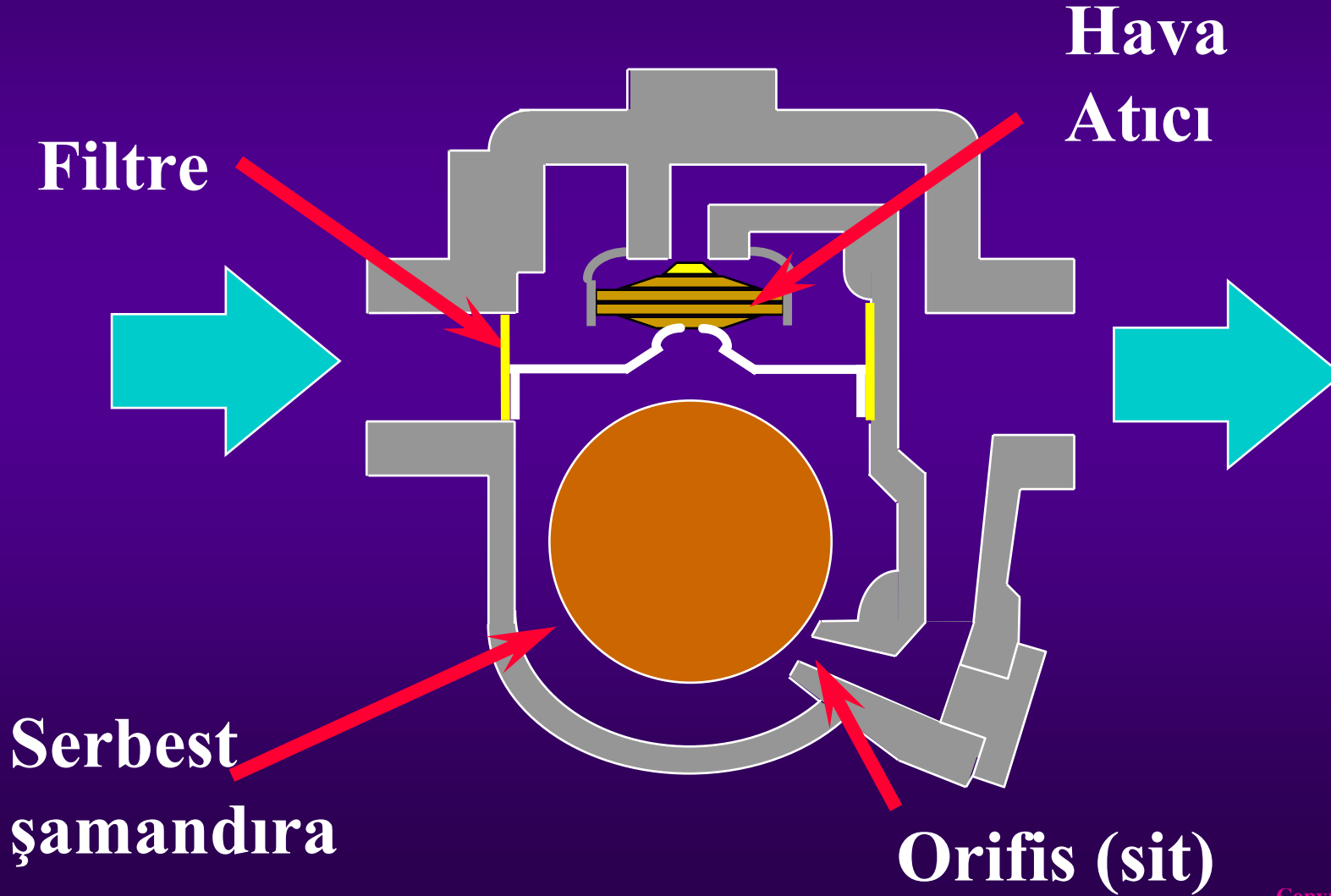


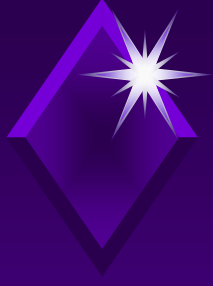
## *Serbest Şamandıralı*

- ▼ Güvenilirlik
- ▼ Dayanıklılık
- ▼ Sızdırmazlık kalitesi
- ▼ Kendini ayarlama
- ▼ Hava atma kabiliyeti



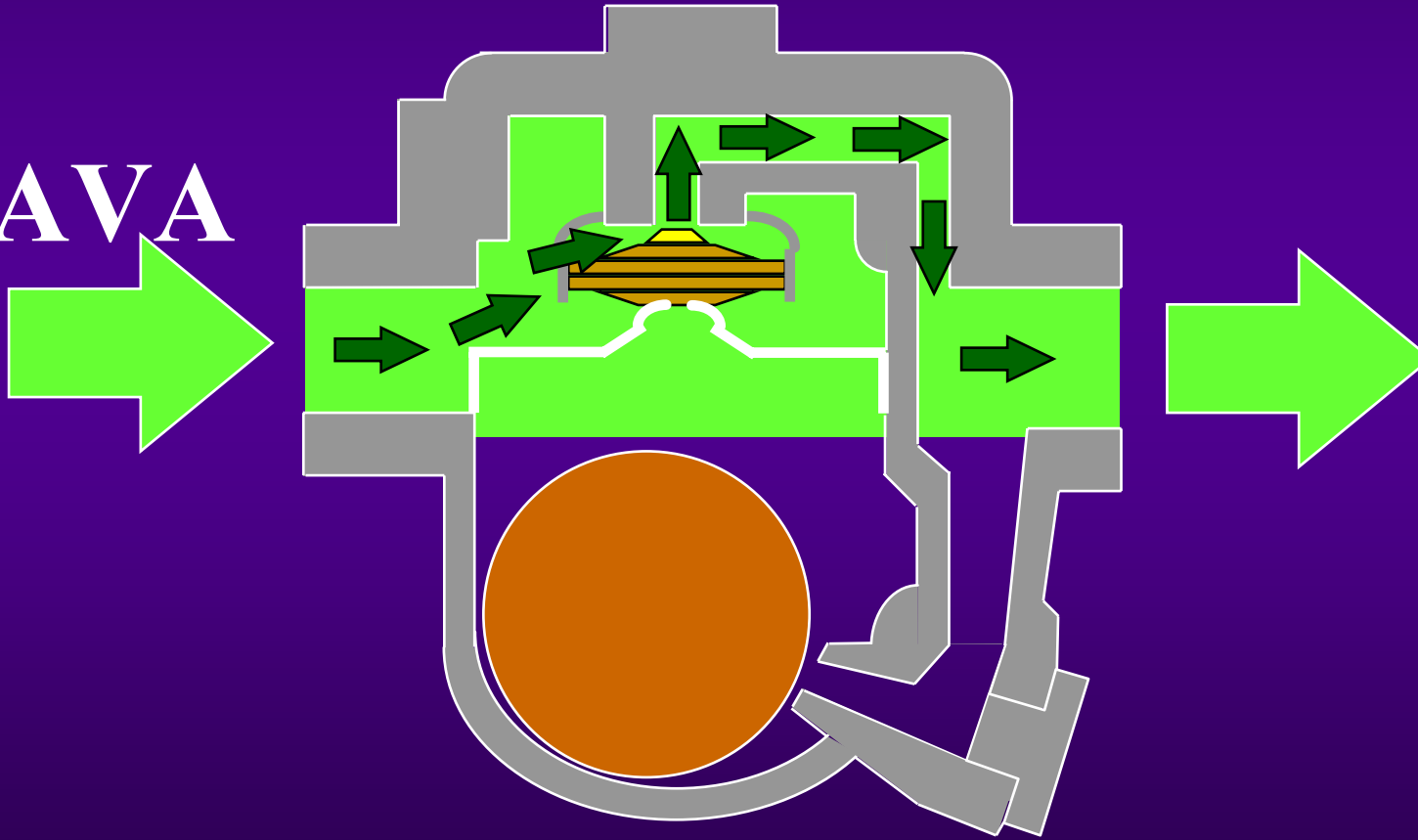
# *SERBEST ŐAMANDIRALI*





# *SERBEST ŞAMANDIRALI çalışma şekli*

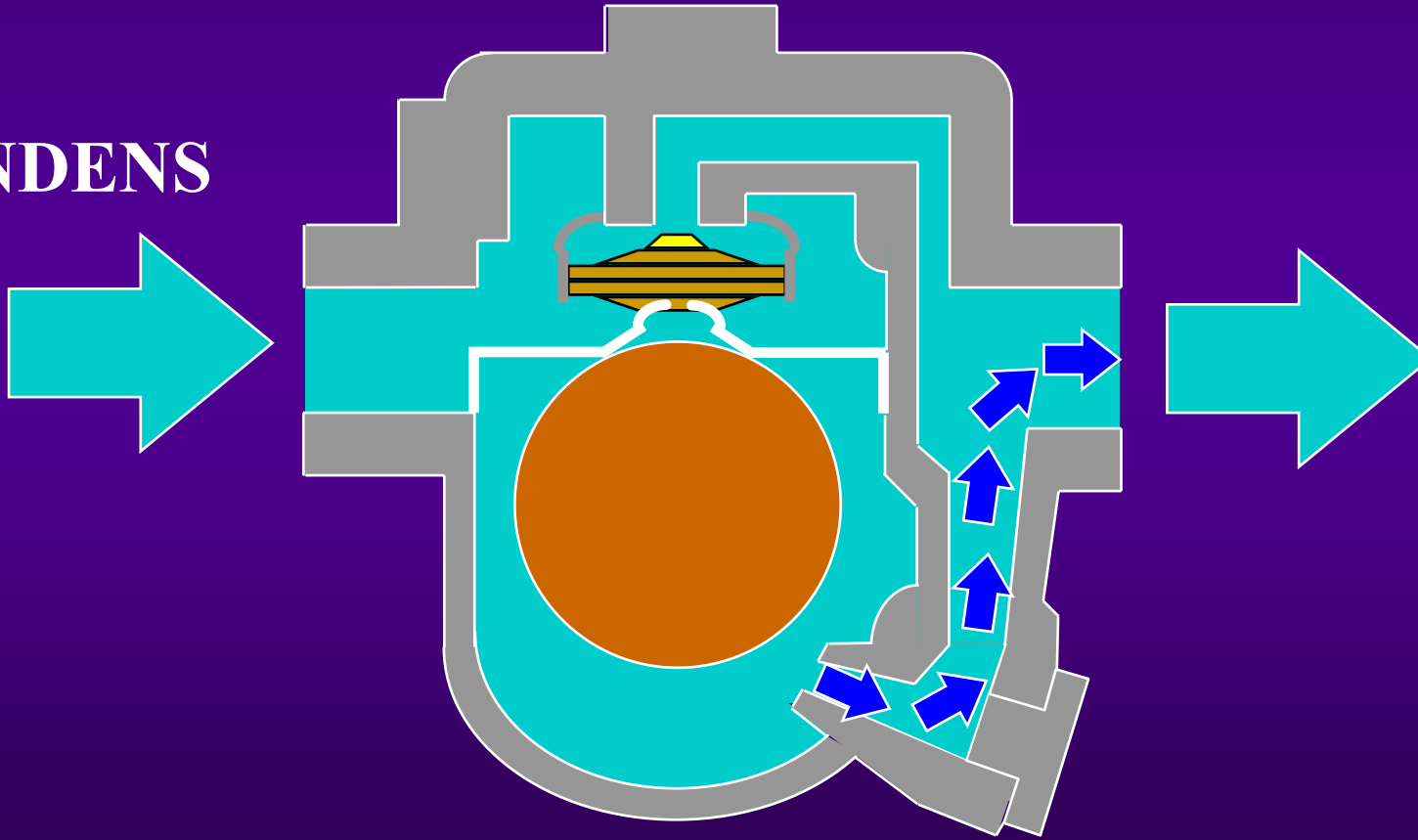
HAVA

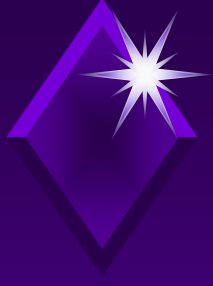




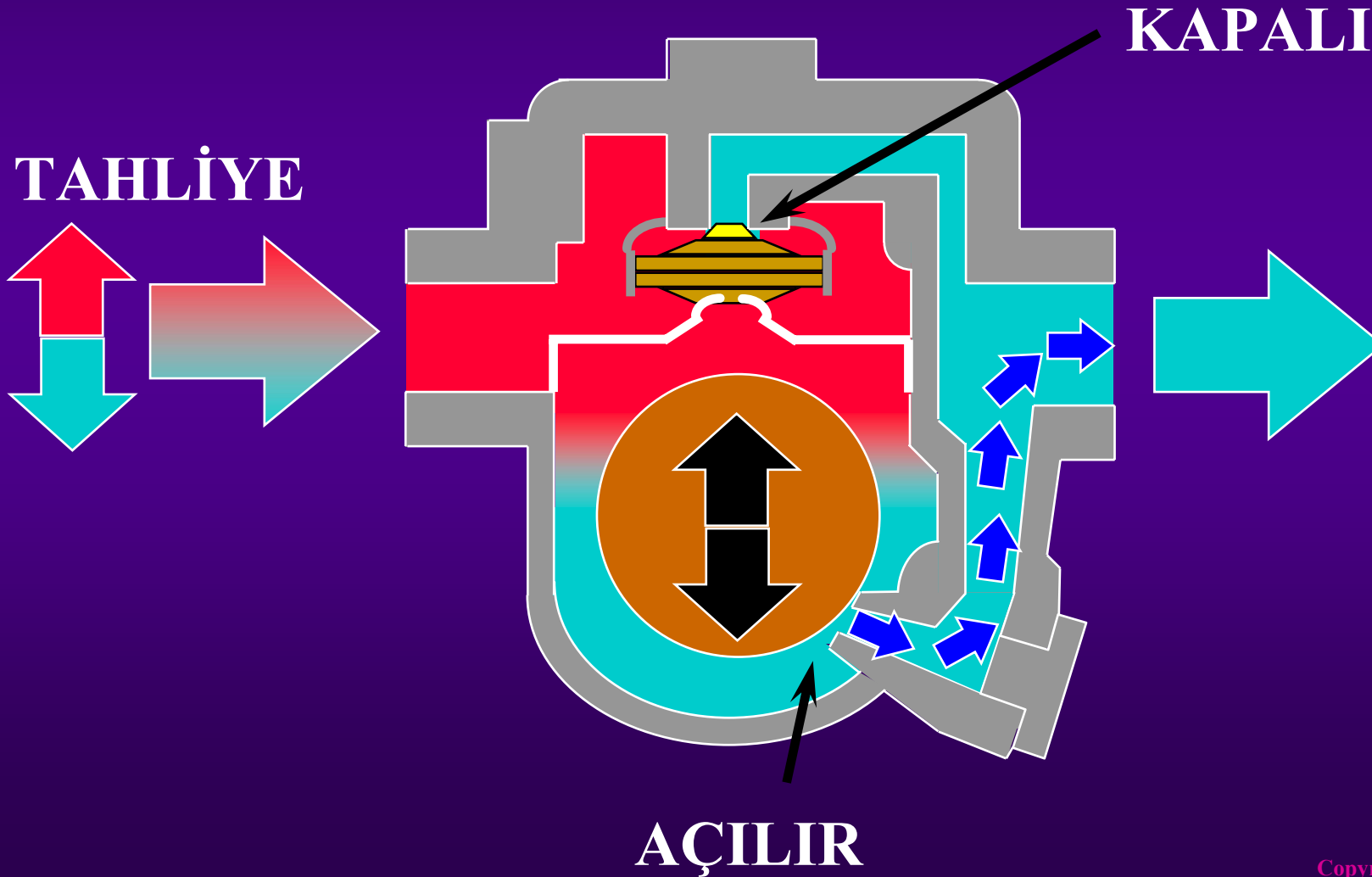
# *SERBEST ŞAMANDIRALI çalışma şekli*

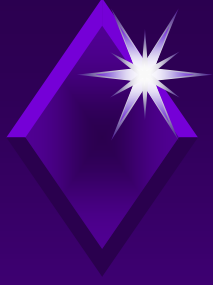
KONDENS



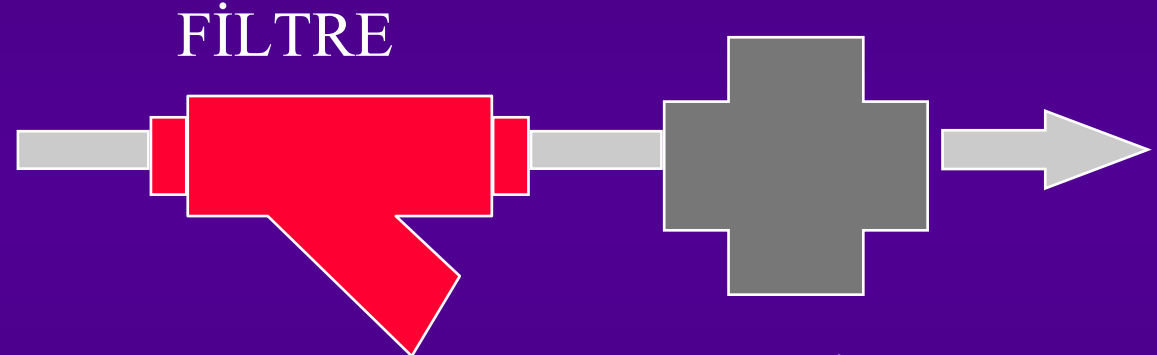


# *SERBEST ŞAMANDIRALI çalışma şekli*





# ***SERBEST ŞAMANDIRALI*** ***AVANTAJLARI*** **Haricen filtreye gerek yok**



FİLTRE

KONVANSİYONEL  
ŞAMANDIRALI

**MALİYET AVANTAJI**

**(Ekipman ve montajdan)**

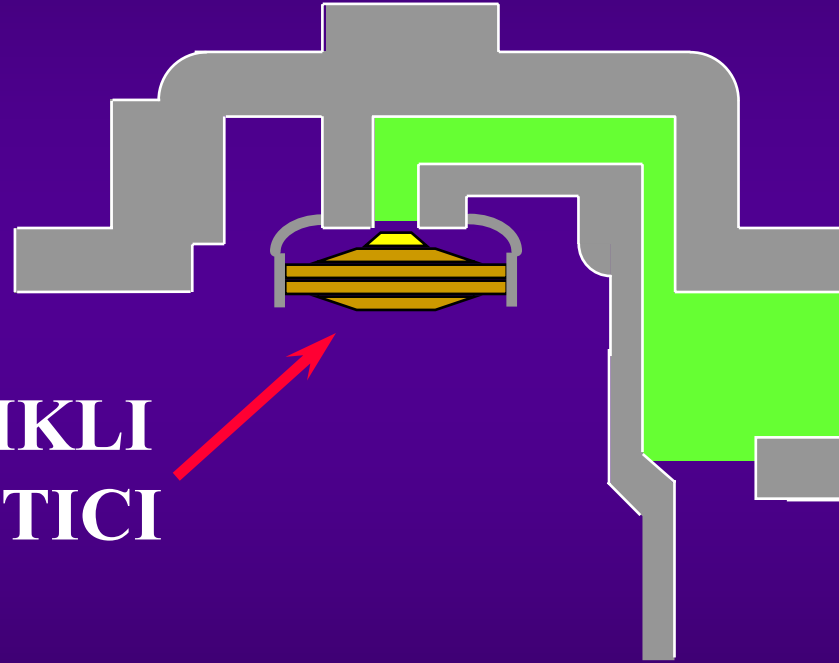
**AZ YER İŞGALİ**





**SERBEST ŞAMANDIRALI**

**MÜKEMMEL HAVA ATIMI**



**DAYANIKLI  
HAVA ATICI**

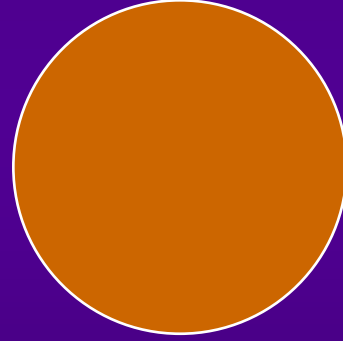
**YÜKSEK KAPASİTE**



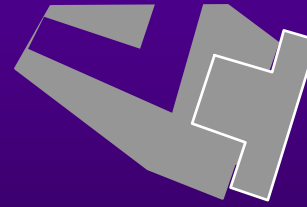
# *SERBEST ŞAMANDIRALI*

## UZUN ÖMÜR

Yüzeylerde  
homojen  
aşınma

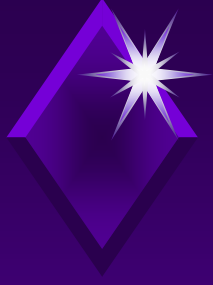


316 Paslanmaz çelik



**Tek hareketli  
Parça!**

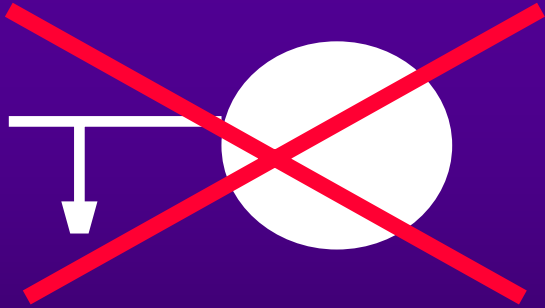
420F Paslanmaz çelik  
(Rockwell 50C).



## *SERBEST ŐAMANDIRALI*

# KOĀ DARBESİ DAYANIMI

Kaldıraç ve  
Baęlantı yok

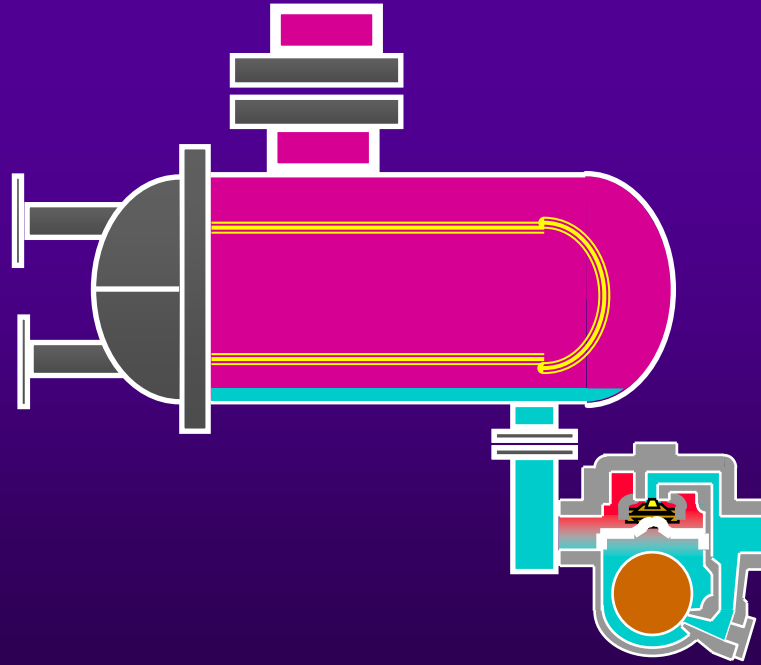


1740 psig  
őok direnci

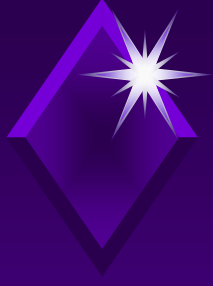


# *SERBEST ŞAMANDIRALI* *Kullanıldığı Yerler*

## **ISITICI EKİPMAN TAHLİYESİ**

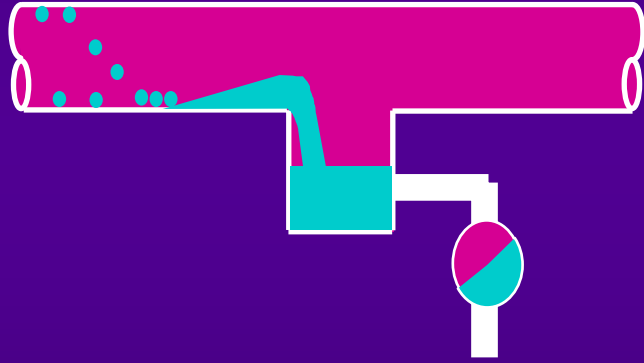


- ▼ Anında kondens tahliyesi
- ▼ Modülasyonlu çalışma
- ▼ Sağlam yapı

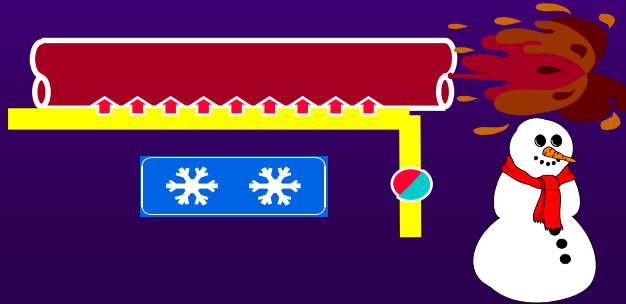


# SERBEST ŞAMANDIRALI Kullanıldığı Yerler

## ANA HATLARIN TAHLİYESİ



## HAT İZLEME



## 3 NOKTADAN OTURMA



## SIKI KAPATMA



## ÇOK YÜKSEK ENERJİ VERİMLİLİĞİ



# *TERMODİNAMİK KAPANLAR*

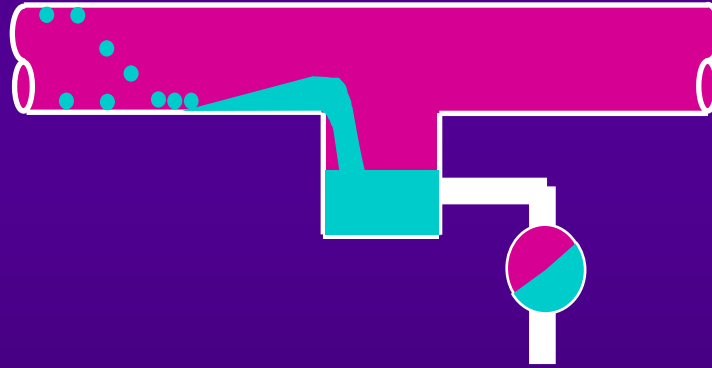
KONVANSİYONEL TD KAPANLAR

TLV THERMODYNE SERİSİ



# *TERMODİNAMİK KAPAN*

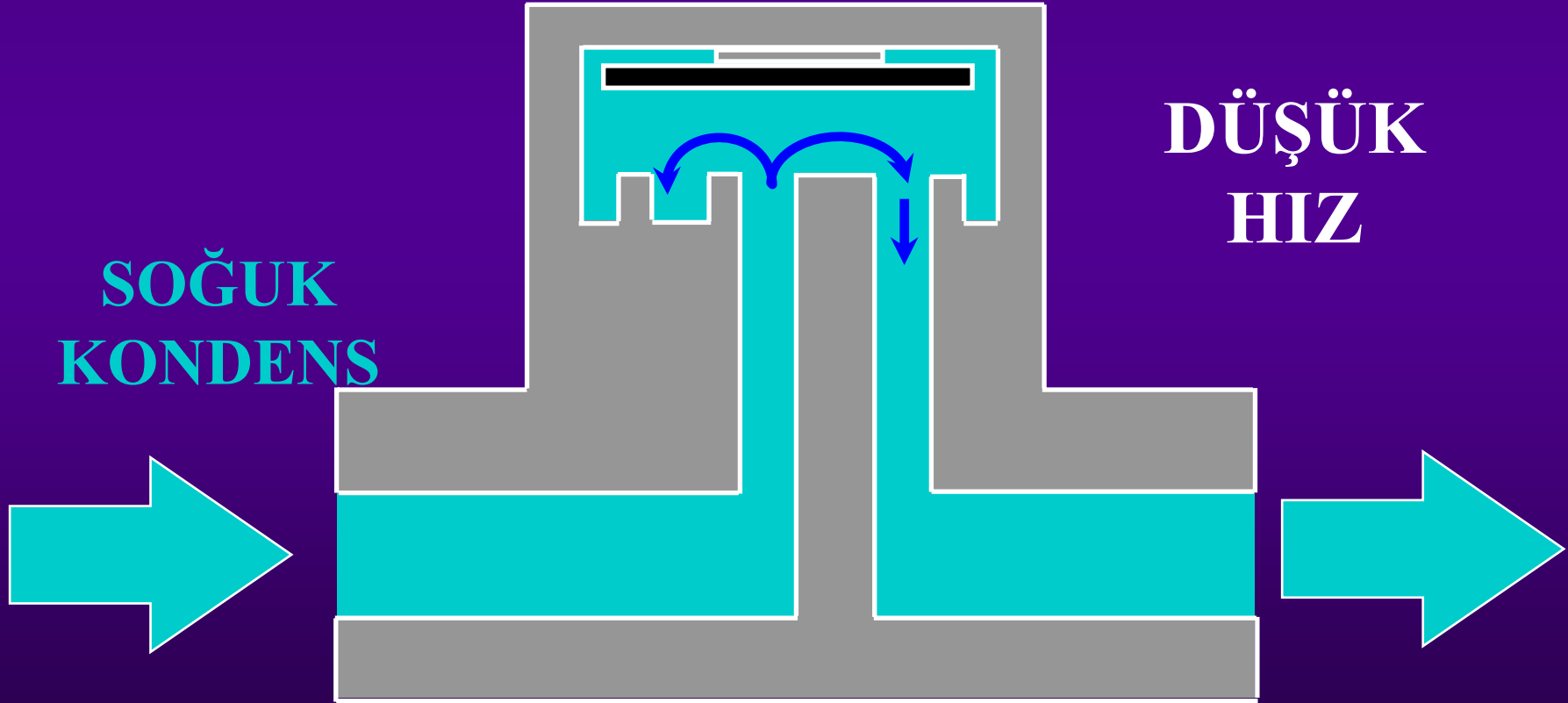
## ANA HATLARIN TAHLİYESİ



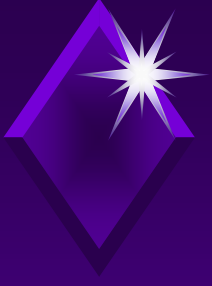
**SERBEST ŞAMANDIRALILAR**  
**DAHA VERİMLİDİR**



# *Termodinamik Kapan*



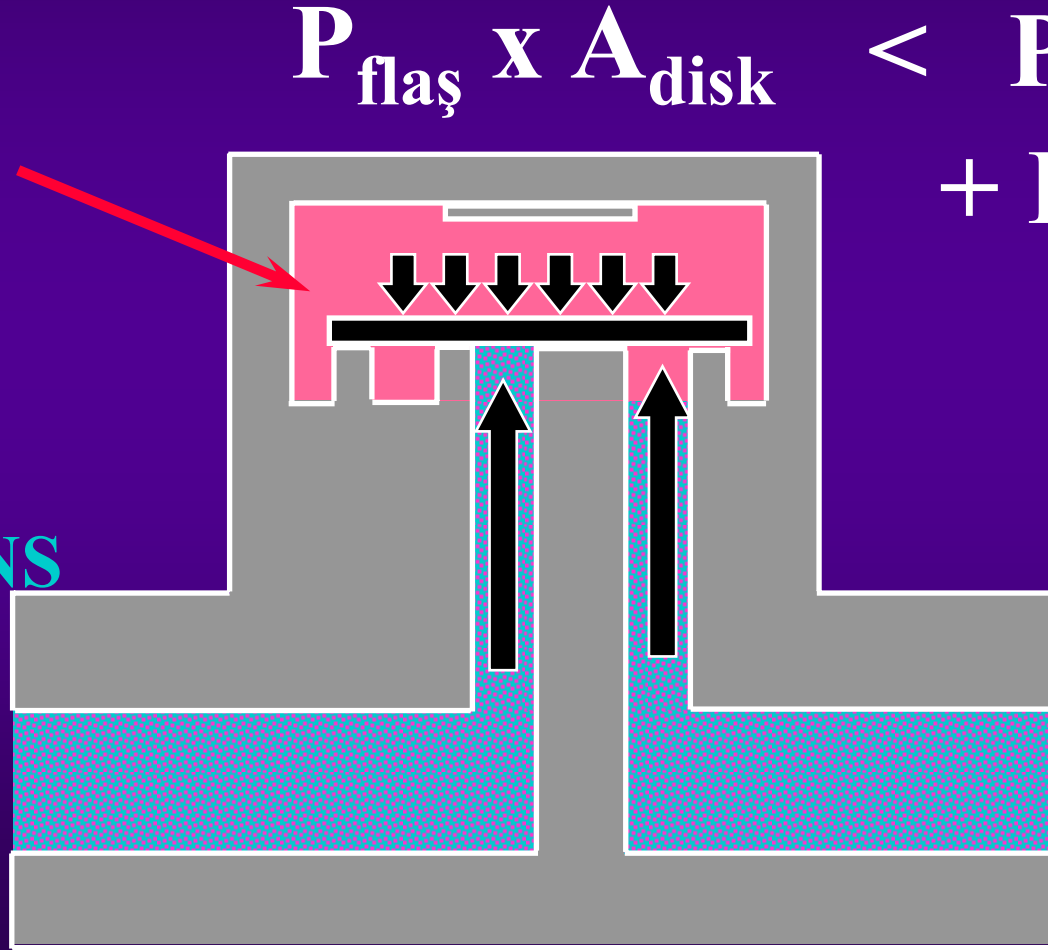
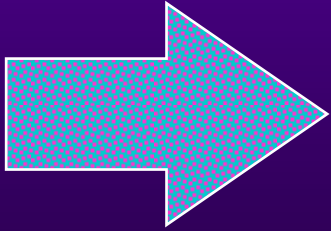




# Termodinamik Kapan

BASINÇ  
DÜŞER

SICAK  
KONDENS

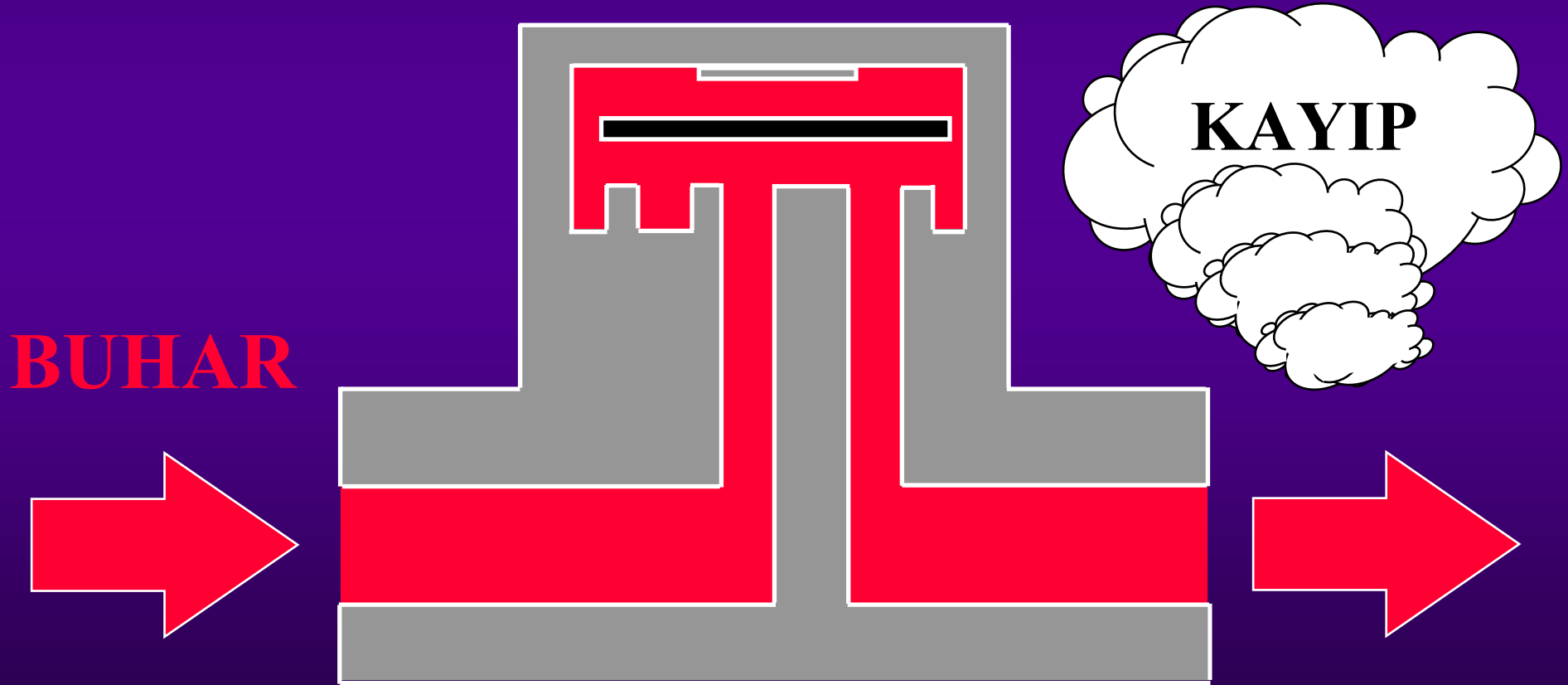


$$P_{\text{flaş}} \times A_{\text{disk}} < P_1 \times A_{\text{iç}} + P_2 \times A_{\text{dış}}$$



# *Termodinamik Kapan*

**DÜŞÜK YÜKLERDE**





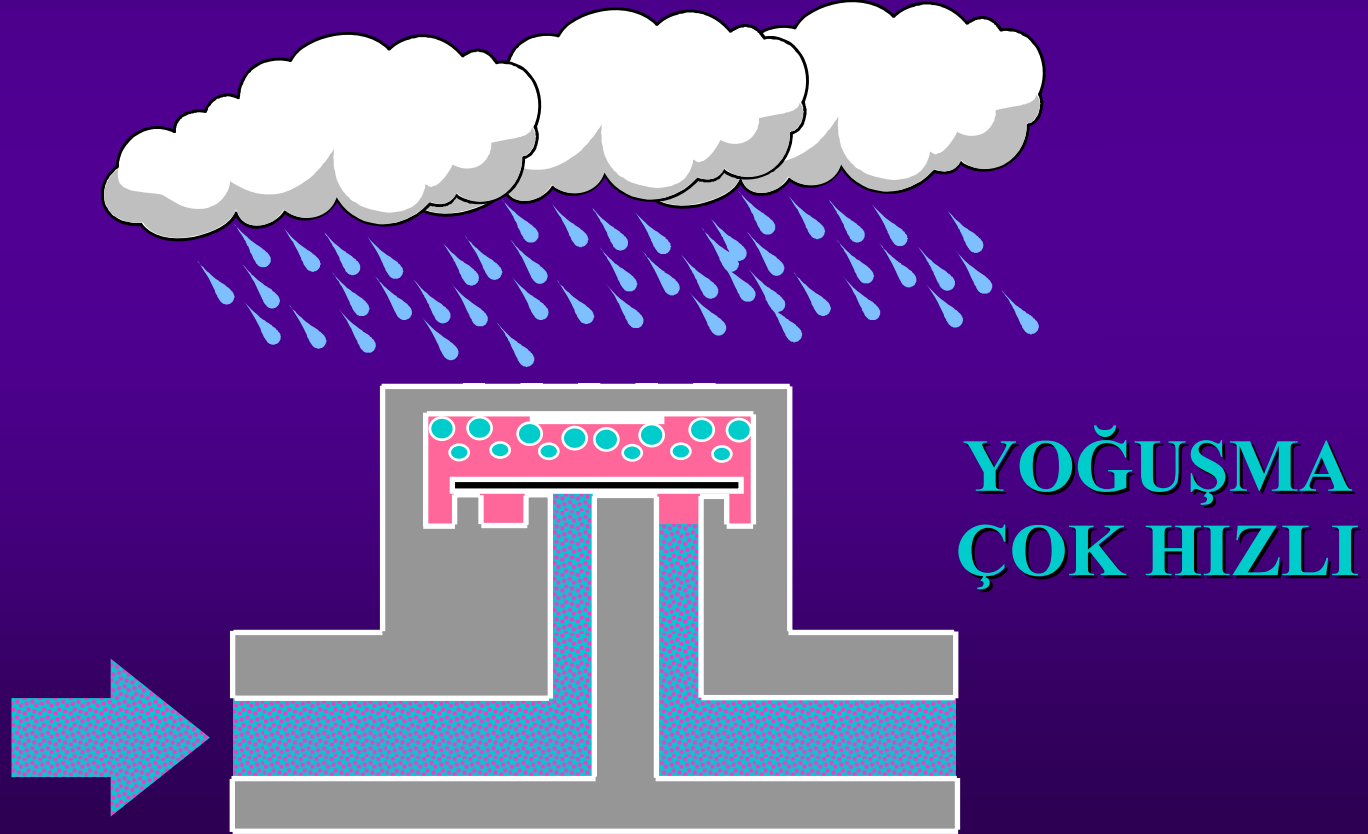
## *Muhtemel Problemler*

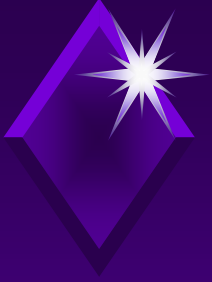
- ▼ **Sık sık açma kapama**
- ▼ **Hava kilitlemesi**
- ▼ **Düşük yüklerde buhar kaçağı**



# *Termodinamik Kapan*

**İzolasyon Kapağı yoksa, buhar kaçağı ve disk-sit aşınması hızlanır**





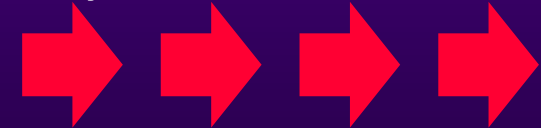
# *Termodinamik Kapan*

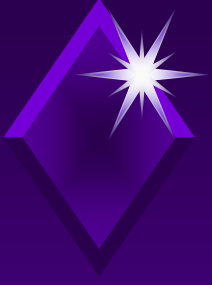
**İzolasyon kapaklı model  
tercih edin!!!!**

**KAYIP!!!**

**YOĞUŞMA  
ÇOK HIZLI**

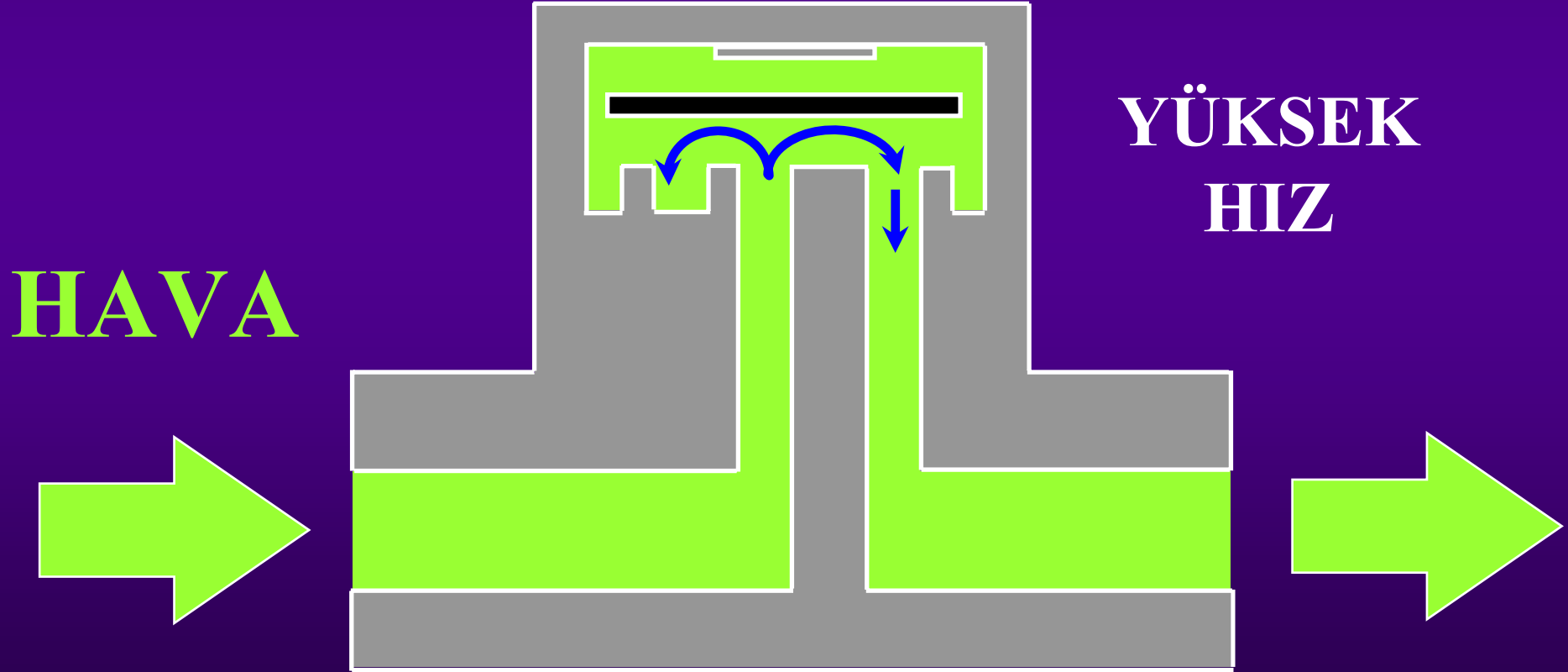
**ÇARPMA ETKİSİ**





# *Termodinamik Kapan*

## **HAVA KİLİTLEMESİ**



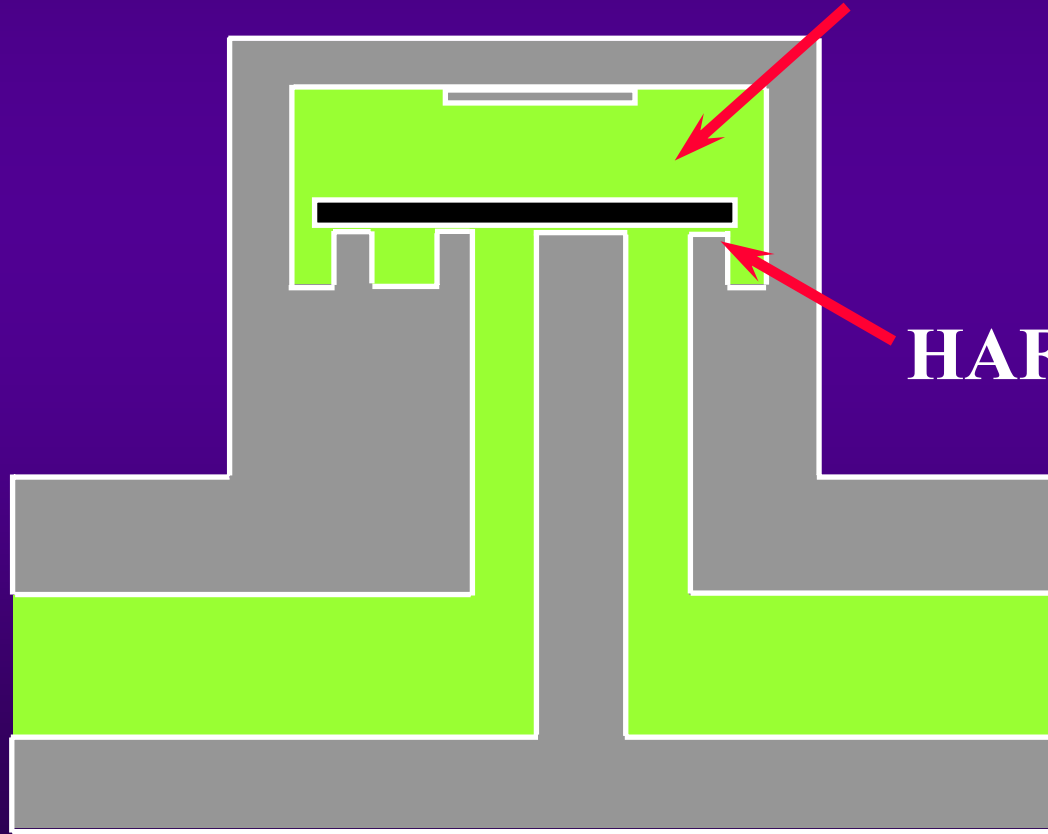
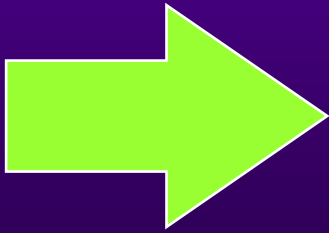


# *Termodinamik Kapan*

**HAVA KİLİTLEMESİ**

**YOĞUŞMA  
YOK**

**HAVA**



**HAFİF KAÇAK**

**HAVA  
ATILMAZ**



## *Termodinamik Kapan*

- ▼ Bazı disk yüzeyleri kaba işlenir
  - ▼ Havayı çabuk kaçırması için
- ▼ Buhar da kaçacak!
- ▼ Kayıp

**HAVA ATICILI MODELLERİ TERCİH EDİN**





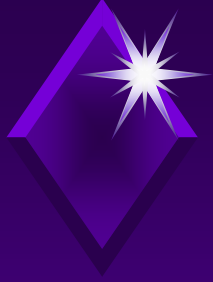
# *THERMODYNE'LER*



**\*Bimetalik Hava Atıcı**

**\*Değişebilir Sitli**

**\*İzolasyon Kapaklı**



## *THERMODYNE'LER*

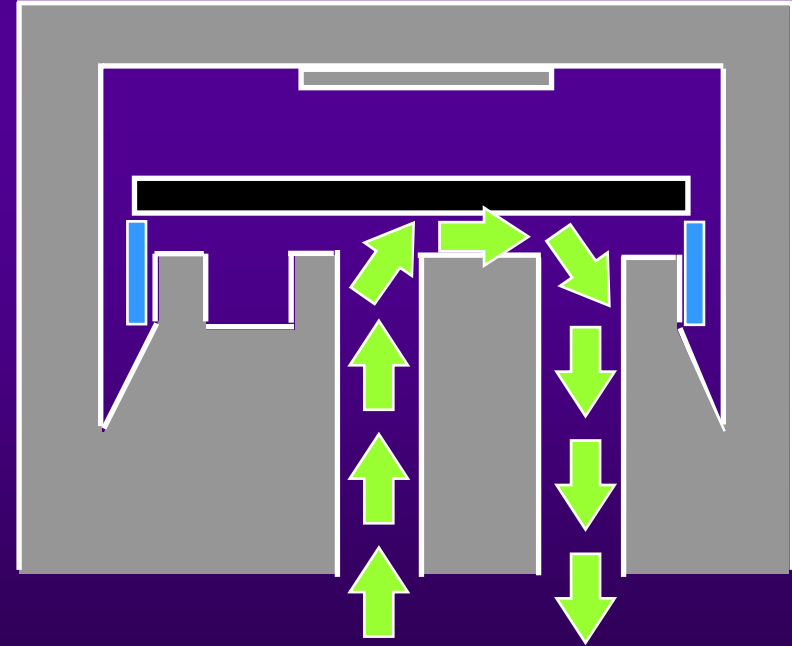
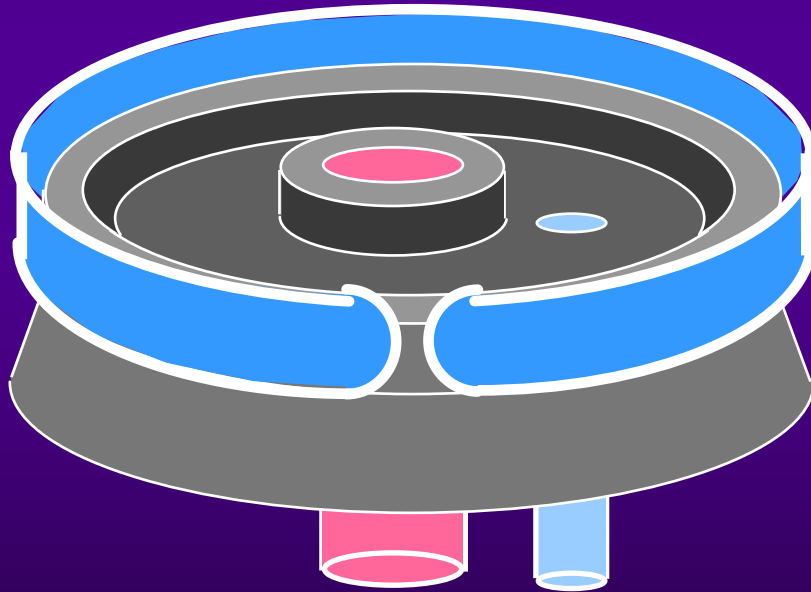
- ▼ Daha Çabuk Devreye Alma
- ▼ Minimum Buhar Kaybı
- ▼ Dayanım: Az Aşınma, Uzun Ömür
- ▼ Minimum düşük yük Kaybı
- ▼ Bakım Maliyetlerinde Azalma



# *THERMODYNE*

**Daha abuk devreye alma**

**BİMETALİK HAVA ATICI**

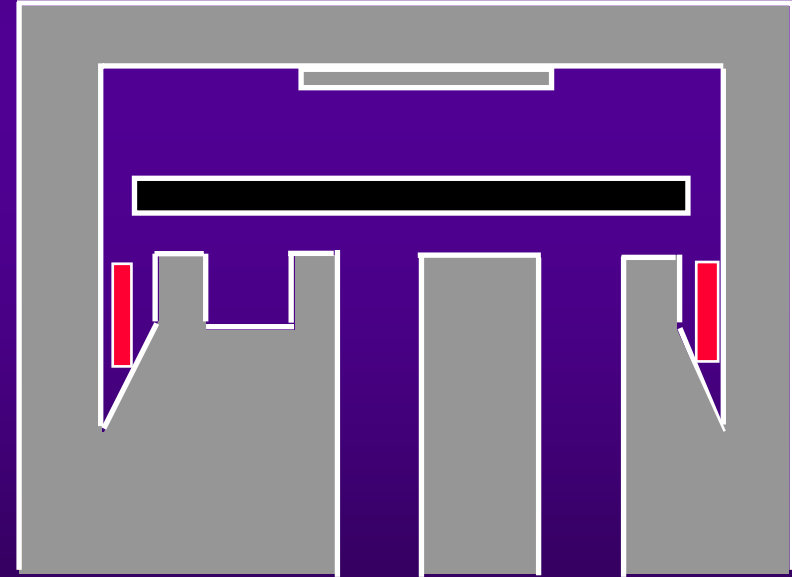
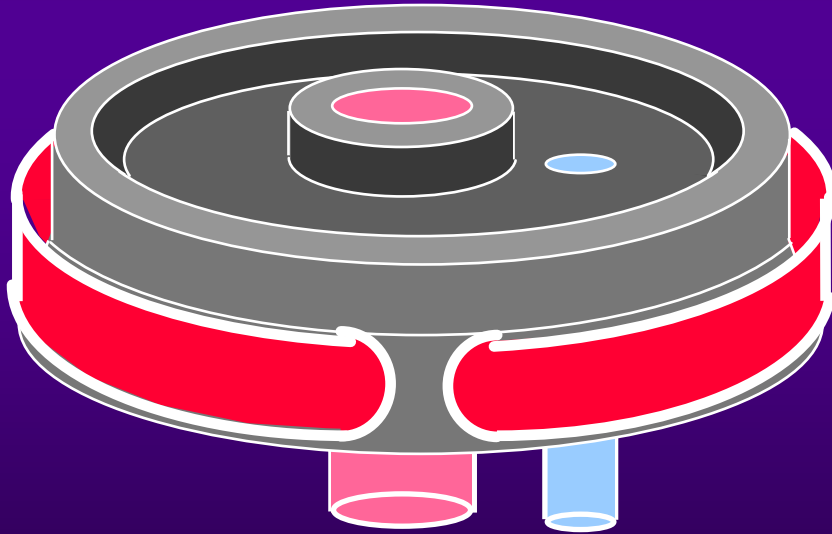




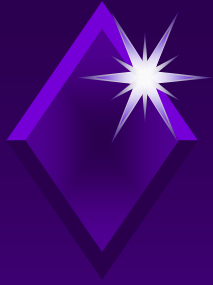
# *THERMODYNE*

**Daha çabuk devreye alma**

**BİMETALİK HAVA ATICI**



**NORMAL ÇALIŞMA**

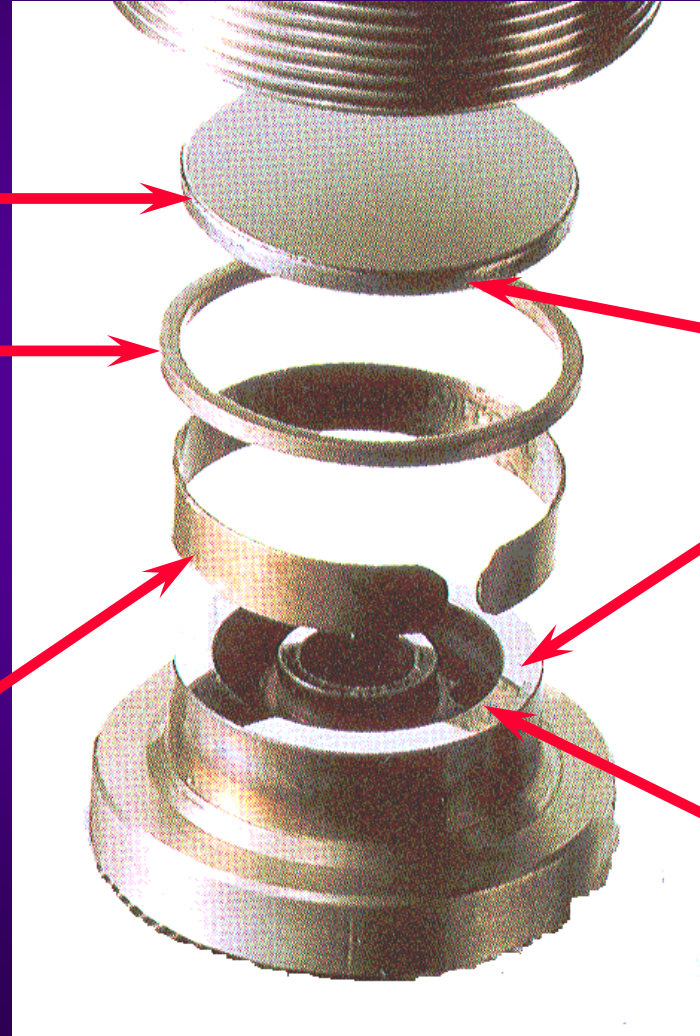


# *THERMODYNE*

**Disk**

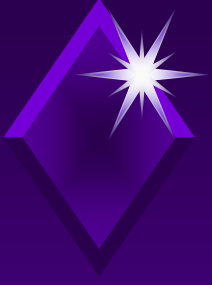
**Disk  
Tutucu  
Ring**

**Bimetal  
Ring**



**LEPLENMİŞ,  
SERTLEŞTİRİLMİŞ,  
PASLANMAZ ÇELİK**

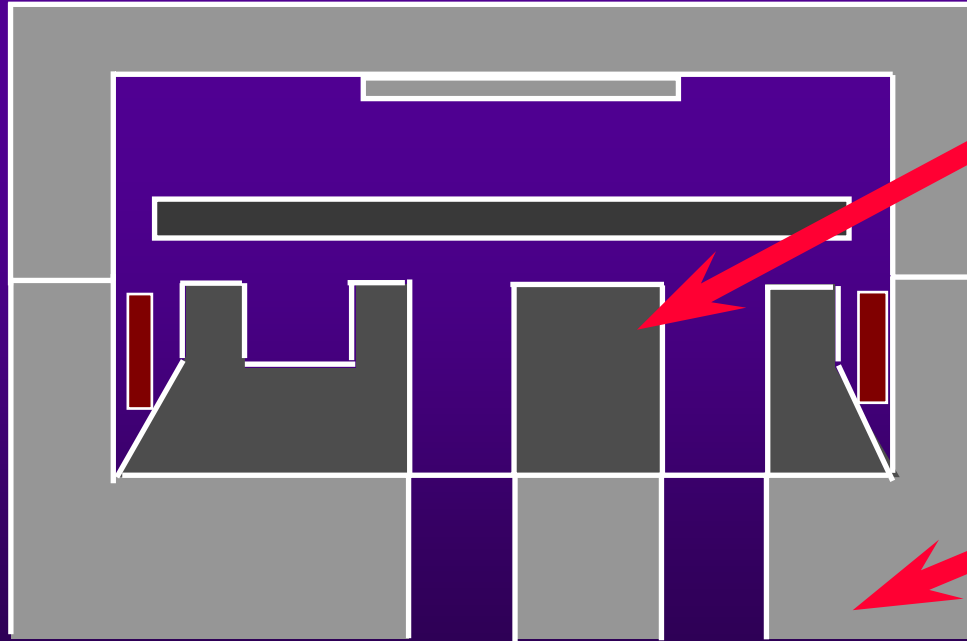
**Valf Siti**



*THERMODYNE*

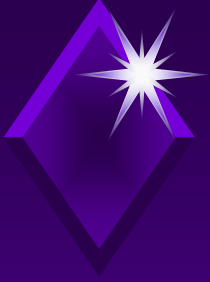
**BAKIM KOLAYLIĞI**

**DEĞİŞEBİLİR MODÜL**



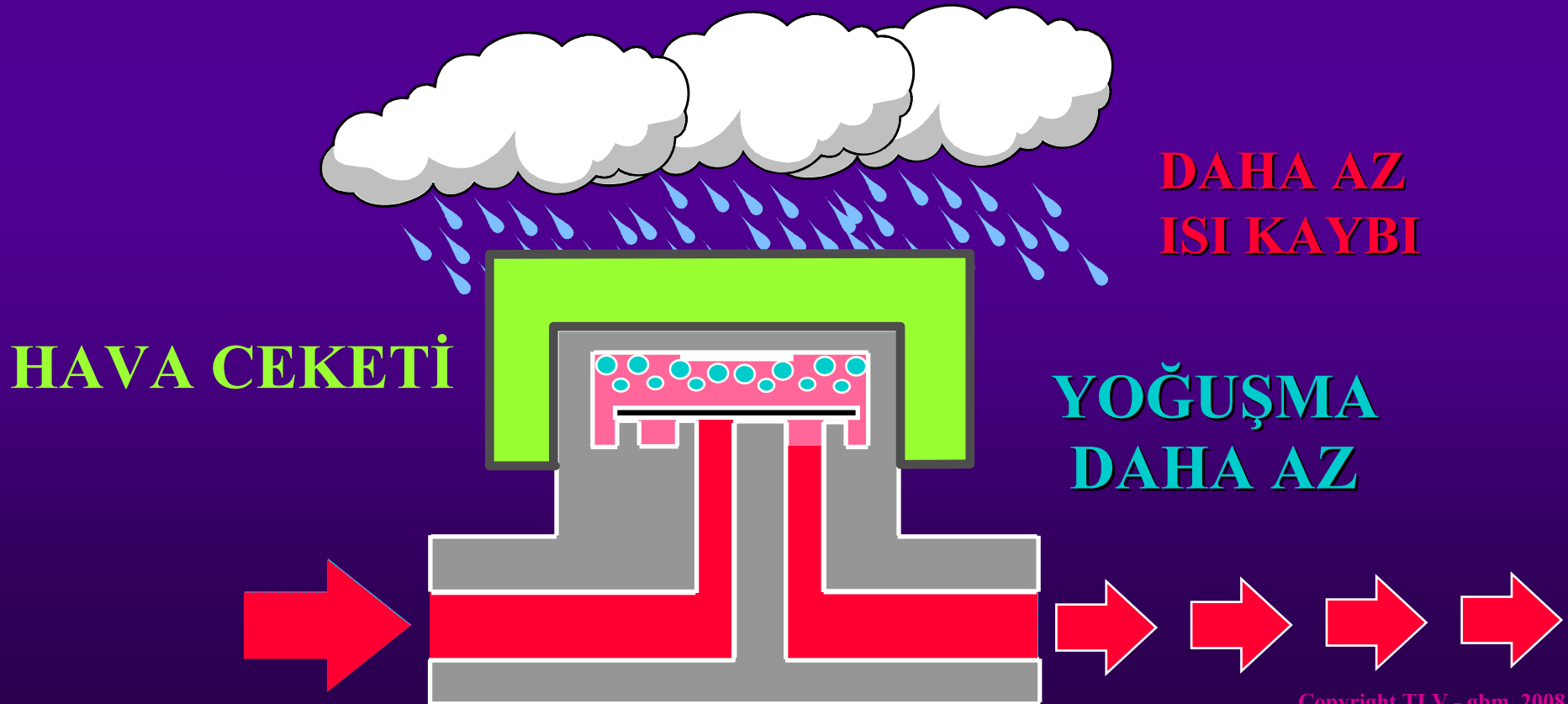
**PASLANMAZ  
ÇELİK  
İÇ AKSAM**

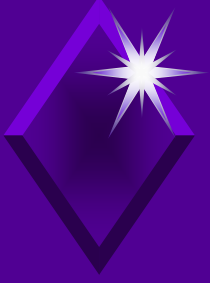
**KAYNAKLANABİLİR  
GÖVDE**



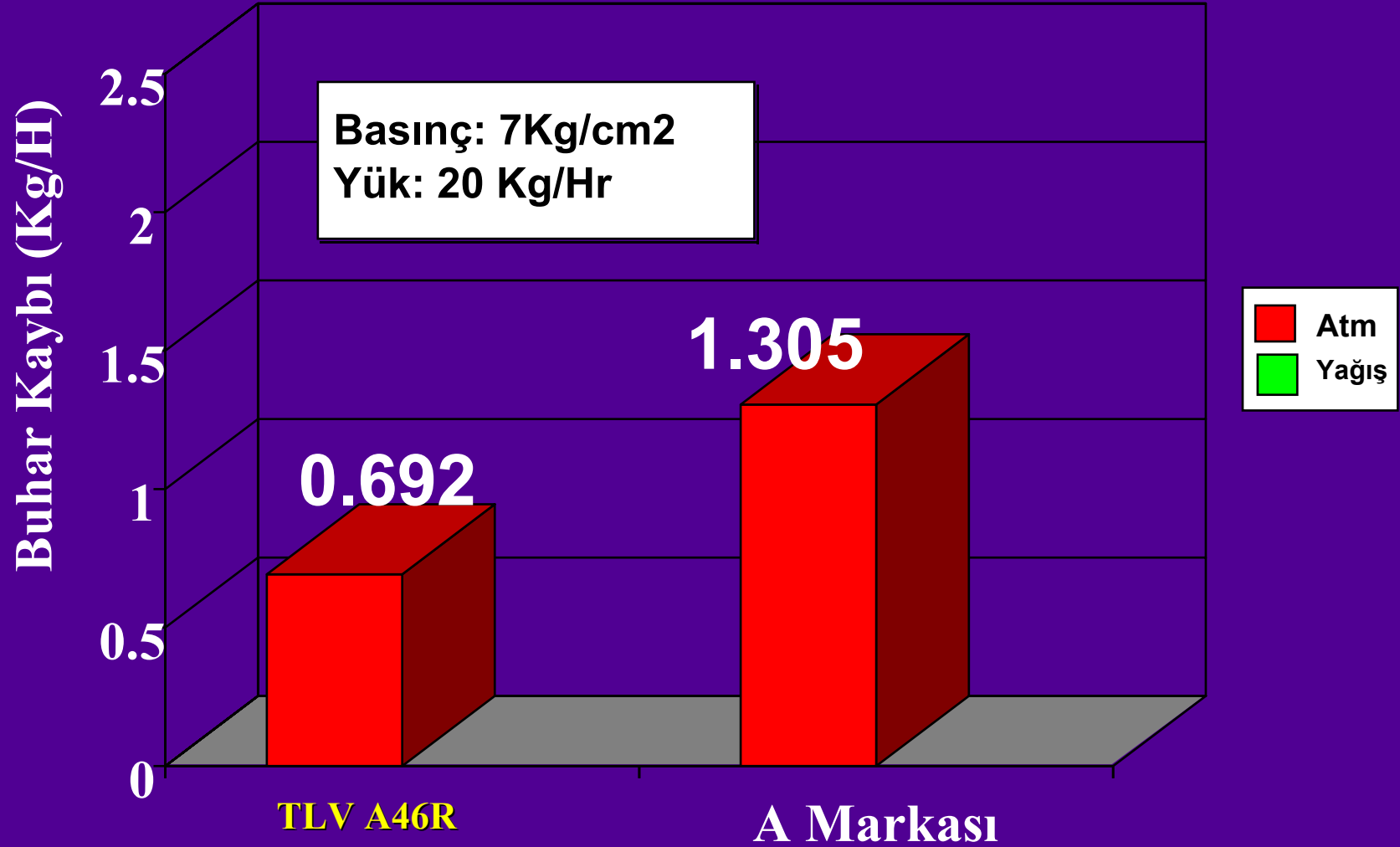
*THERMODYNE*

**DÜŞÜK KAYIP, UZUN ÖMÜR**  
**İZOLASYON KAPAĞI STANDART**





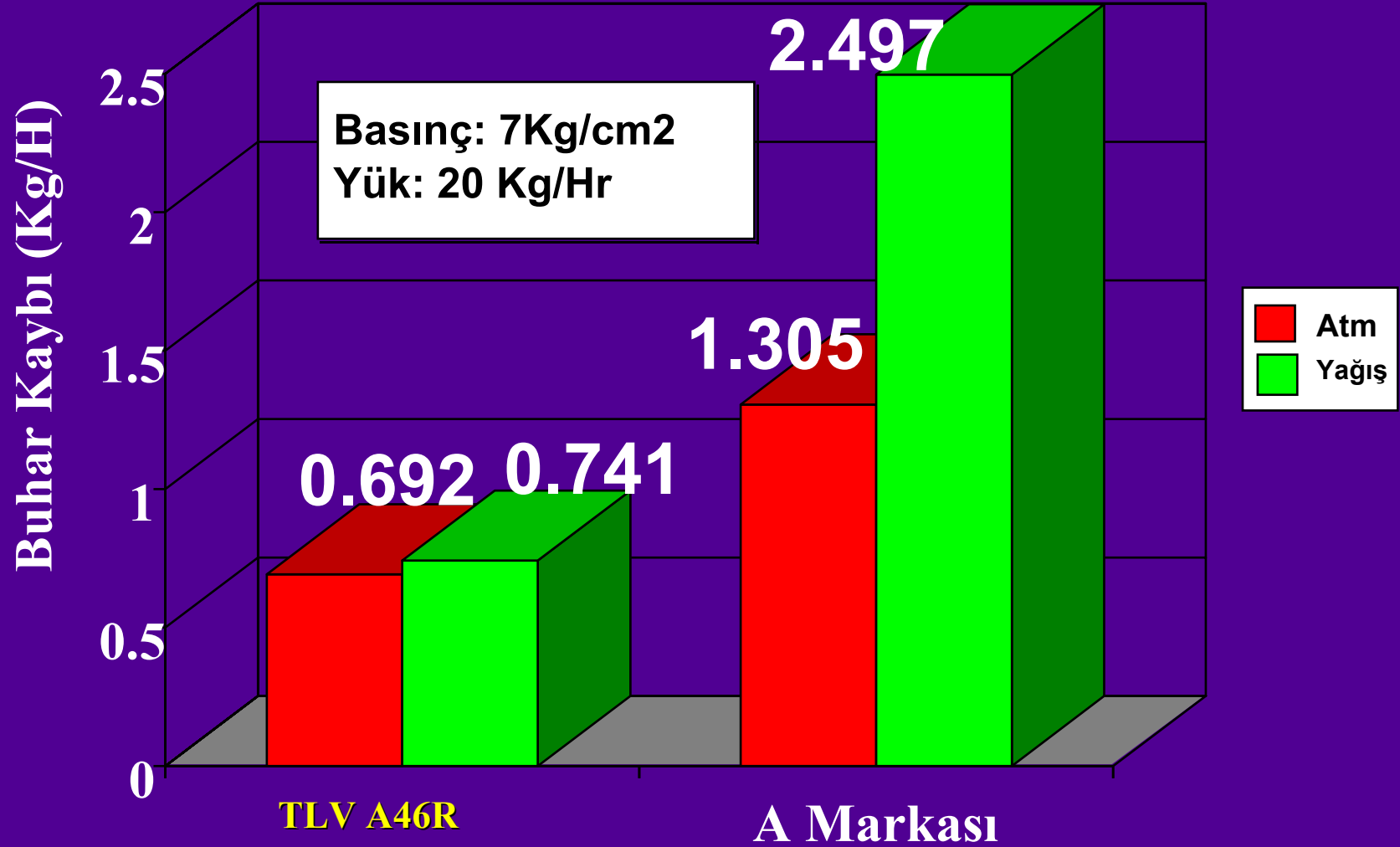
# HAVA CEKETİYLE TASARRUF

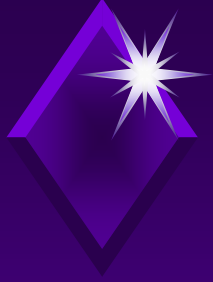






# HAVA ÇEKİTİYLE TASARRUF





## *TERMODYNE KAPANLAR*

- ▼ **Çabuk Devreye Alma**
  - ▼ Patentli Hava Atıcı.
- ▼ **Minimum Buhar Kaybı**
  - ▼ Lepenmiş Disk ve Sit.
- ▼ **Dayanım: Az Aşınma, Uzun Ömür**
  - ▼ Sertleştirilmiş Paslanmaz Çelik Çalışma Yüzeyleri.
- ▼ **Minimum düşük yük Kaybı**
  - ▼ Hava/Buhar Ceketli.
- ▼ **Bakım Maliyetlerinde Azalma**
  - ▼ Hat Üzerinde Değiştirilebilir Modül (Bakım Kiti).



# Buhar Kapanı Seçimi

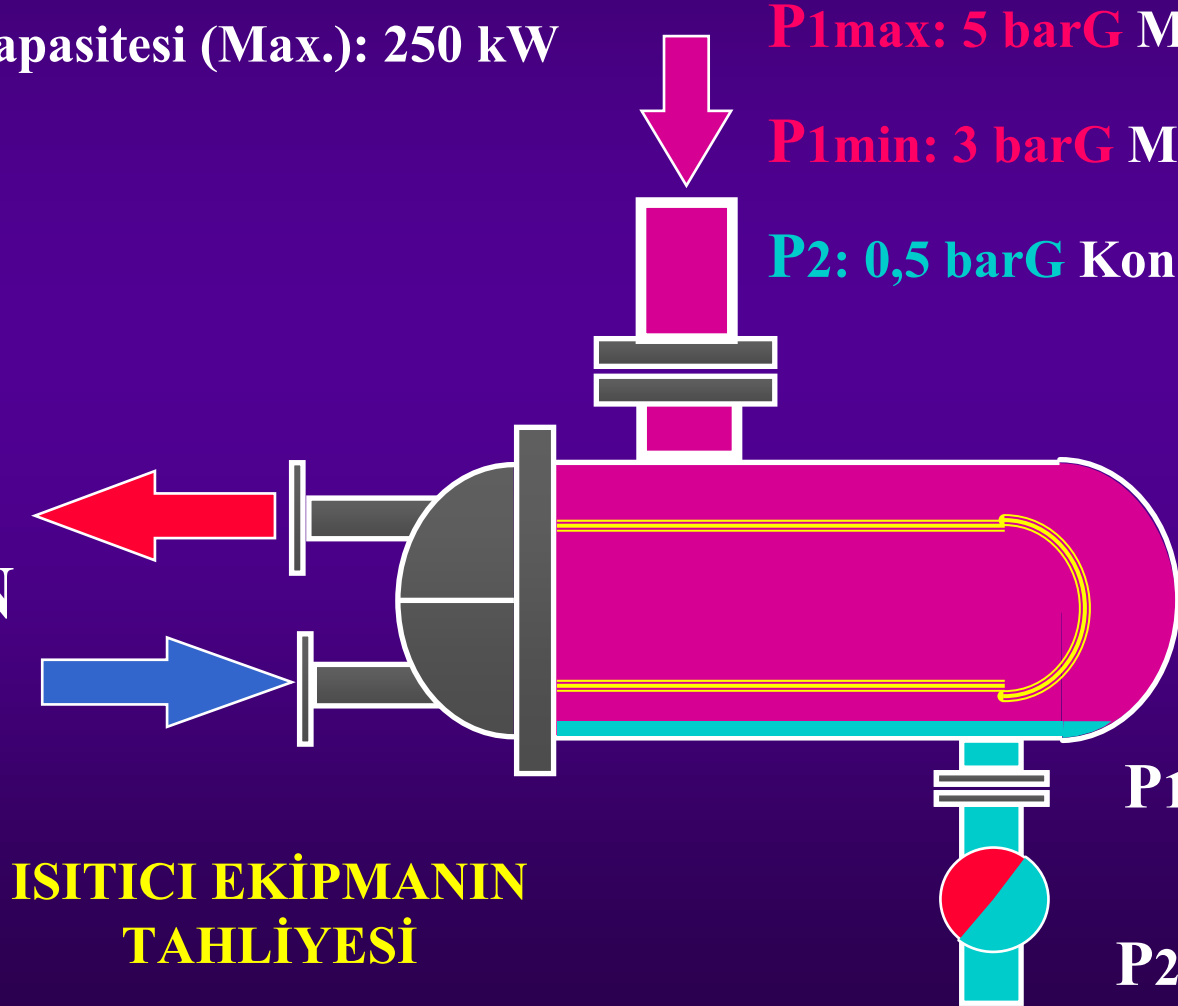
Eşanjör Kapasitesi (Max.): 250 kW

**P1max: 5 barG** Max. Buhar Basıncı

**P1min: 3 barG** Min. Buhar Basıncı

**P2: 0,5 barG** Kondens Hattı Basıncı  
(Karşı Basıncı)

ÜRÜN



ISITICI EKİPMANIN  
TAHLİYESİ



# *Buhar Kapanı Seçimi*

**Eşanjör Kapasitesi (Max.): 250 kW**

**P1max: 5 barG Max. Buhar Basıncı**

**P1min: 3 barG Min. Buhar Basıncı**

**P2: 0,5 barG Kondens Hattı Basıncı**

*(Karşı Basınç)*

**Bilinmesi Gerekenler:**

\* 860 Kcal = 1 kWh

\* 510 Kcal / Kg

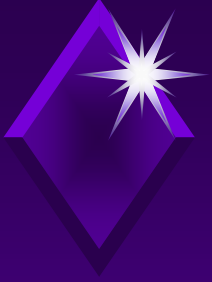
3 barG doymuş buharın  
Buharlaştırma Entalpisi

**Seçimi, minimum fark basınçta max. kondens yüküne göre yapmalıyız...**

**Max. Kondens Yüğü  $Q = \text{Max. Buhar Yüğü} = (250 \times 860) / 510$**

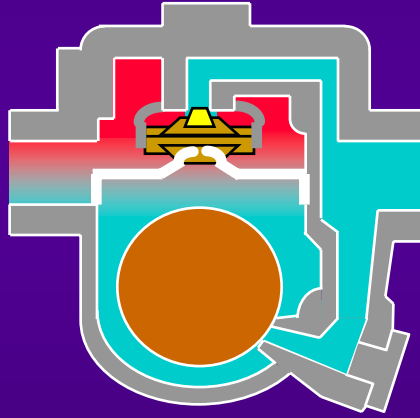
**$Q \approx 420 \text{ Kg/ h}$**

**Min.  $\Delta P = 3 - 0,5 = 2,5 \text{ bar}$**



## *Buhar Kapanı Seçimi*

**Isı Deęiřtirici Uygulamaları İin Emniyet Faktörü (kapasite) = 2 alarak...  
( řamandırahılar iin)  
Artık Seçimimizi Yapabiliriz.**



**Unutmayalım!...**

**Eřanjör gibi proses uygulamaları iin en iyi seçim neydi?**



# *KONDENS GERİ KAZANIMI*

- ▼ **Faydaları**
- ▼ **Sistem Tipleri**
- ▼ **Sistem Uygulamaları**



## *Faydaları*

- ▼ Enerji Tasarrufu
- ▼ Su işleme maliyetlerinde azalma
- ▼ Daha az atık
  - ▼ Daha az atık maliyeti?
- ▼ Daha güvenli



# *GERİ KAZANIM SİSTEMİ TİPLERİ*

Temel

Açık

Kapalı

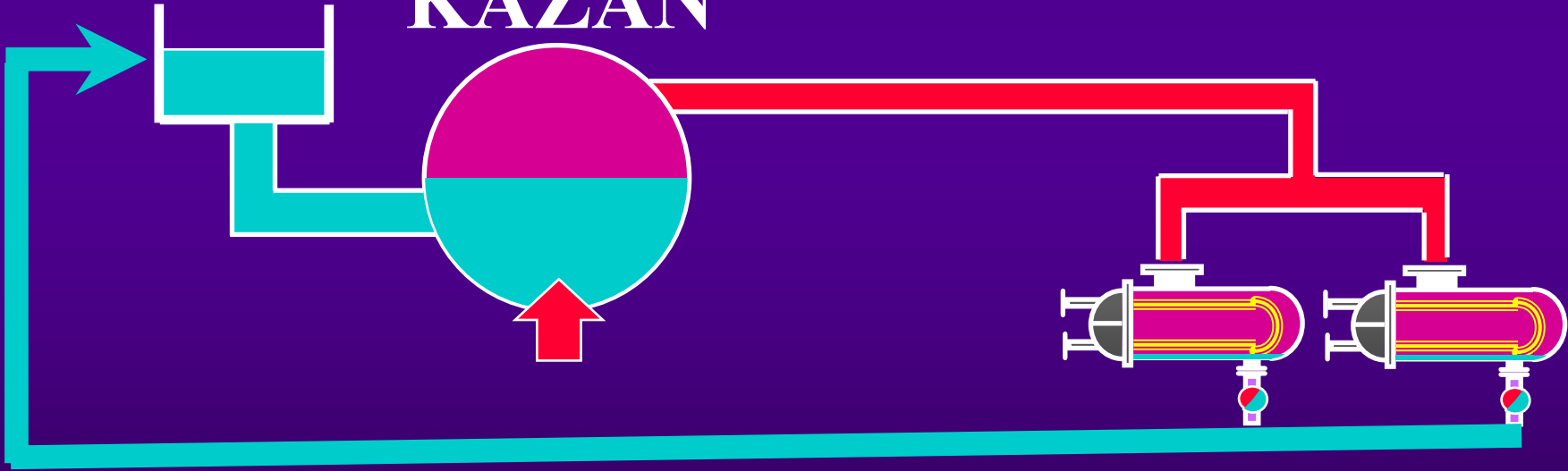
Direk Kazan Besleme





# Temel Geri Kazanım Sistemi

BESİ  
TANKI  
KAZAN



**KARŞI BASINÇ GÖZÖNÜNE ALINMALI**



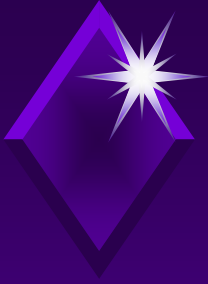
# Açık Sistem

BESİ  
TANKI  
KAZAN



FLAŞ  
BUHAR  
KAYBI

POMPA



# *Kapalı Sistem*





# Kapalı Sistem

BESİ  
TANKI  
KAZAN

KARŞI BASINCA  
GÖRE  
DİZAYN

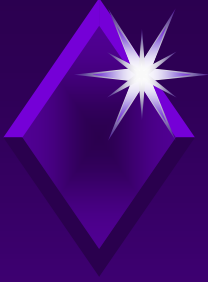
FLAŞ  
BUHAR  
KULLANIMI

KAPANLAR

POMPA

Copyright TLV - gbm, 2008





# Direk Kazan Besleme

BESİ  
TANKI

KAZAN

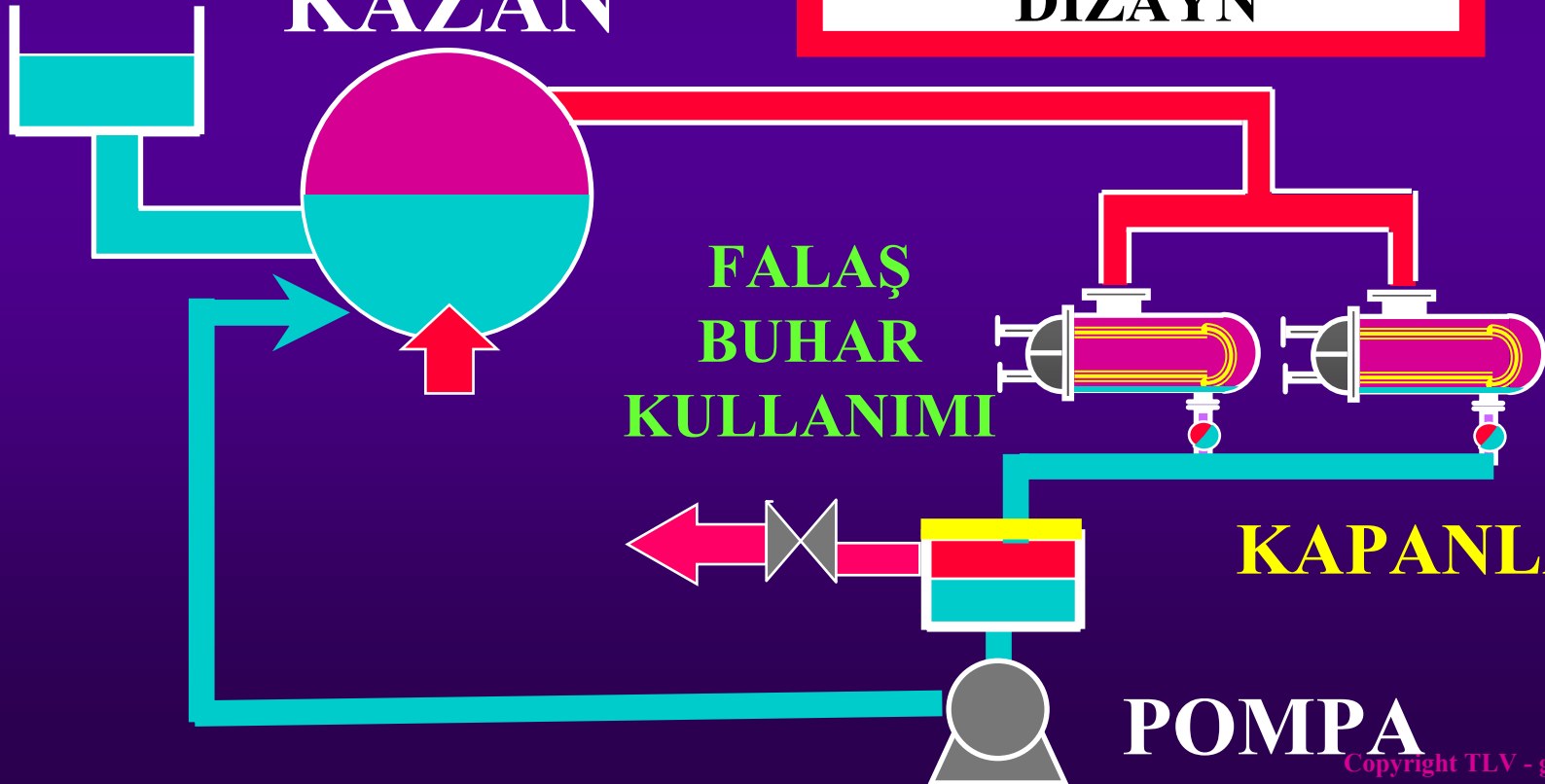
KARŞI BASINCA  
GÖRE  
DİZAYN

FALAŞ  
BUHAR  
KULLANIMI

KAPANLAR

POMPA

Copyright TLV - gbm, 2008



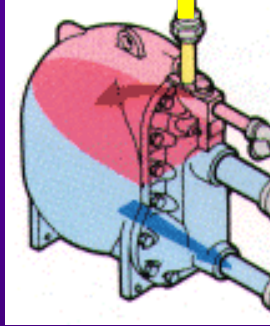


# *Kondens Geri Kazanım Sistemi Uygulaması*



# *BUHAR TAHRİKLİ POMPA*

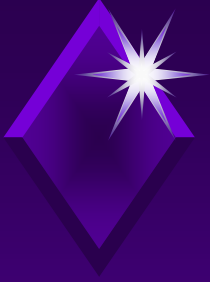
**DENGE  
HATTI**



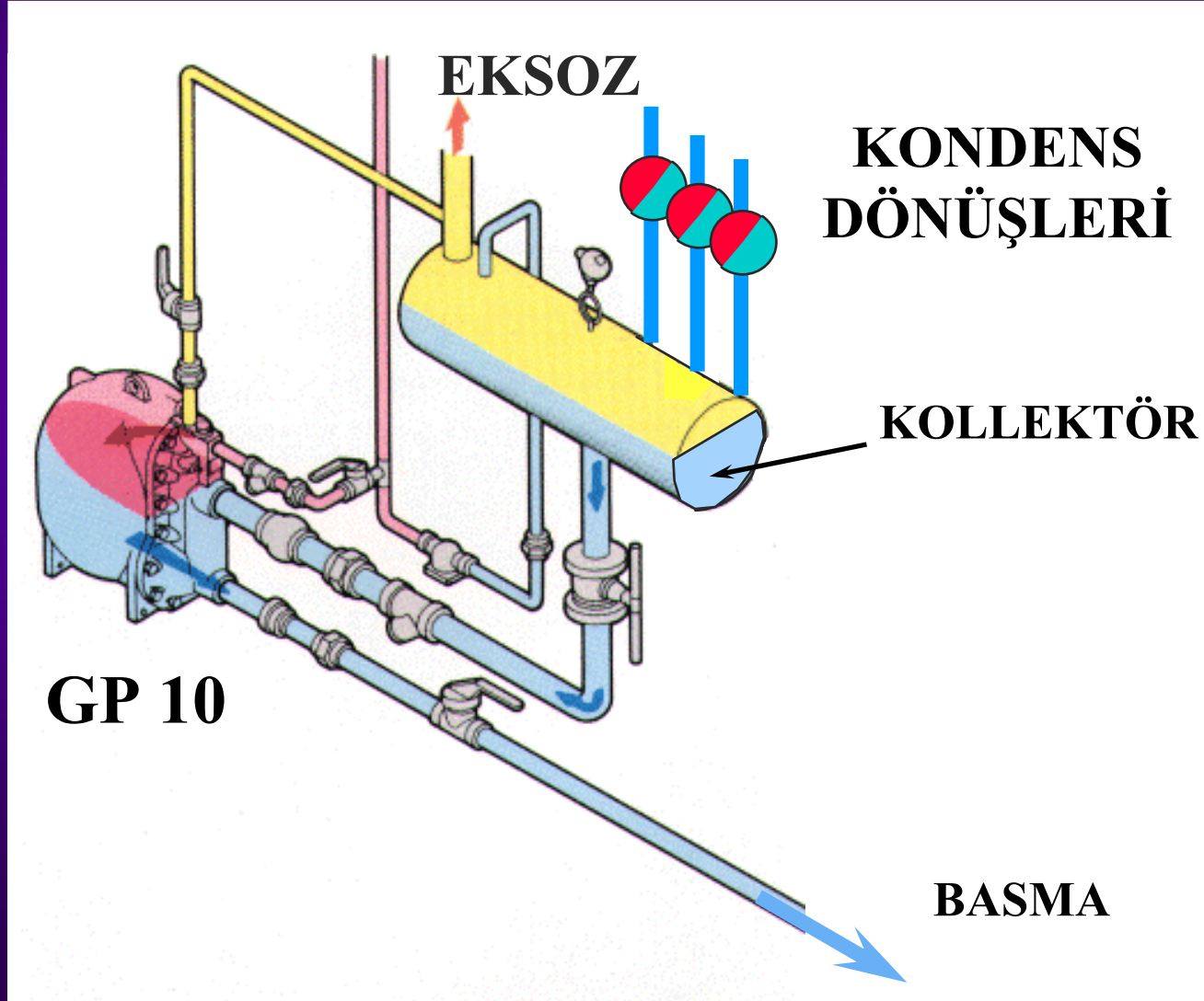
**TAHRİK BUHARI**

**KONDENS GİRİŞİ**

**KONDENS POMPALAMA**



# UYGULAMA

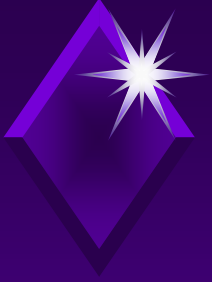






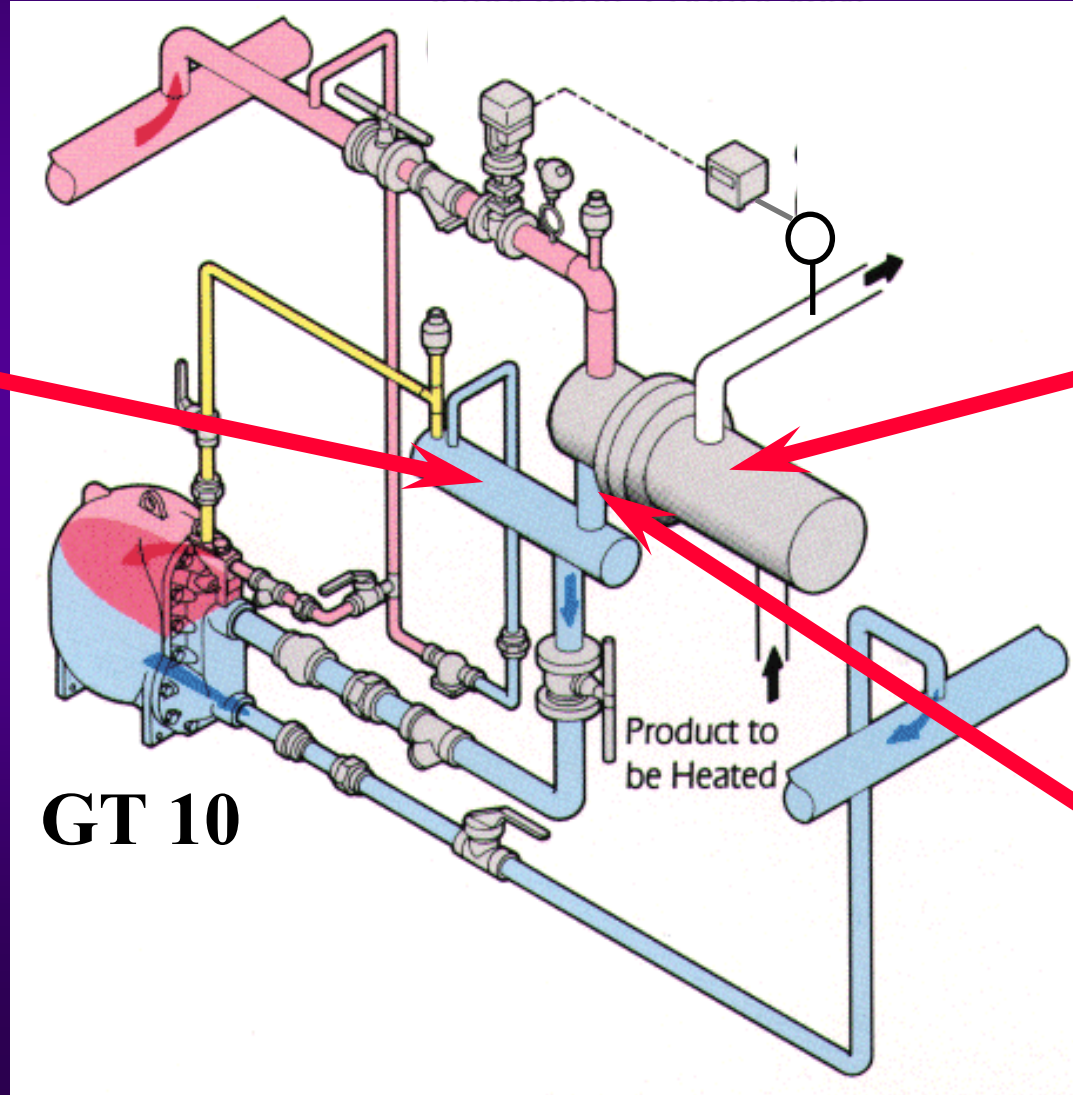
## *FAYDALARI*

- ▼ Kondensi her sıcaklıkta pompalar:
  - ▼ KAVİTASYON YOK
- ▼ Kesin güvenli (tehlikeli bölgeler için):
  - ▼ ELEKTRİK GEREKTİRMEZ
- ▼ Fazla bakım gerektirmez:
  - ▼ İTİNALI DİZAYN



# POMPA KAPAN UYGULAMA

KAPALI  
TANK  
KOLLEKTÖR



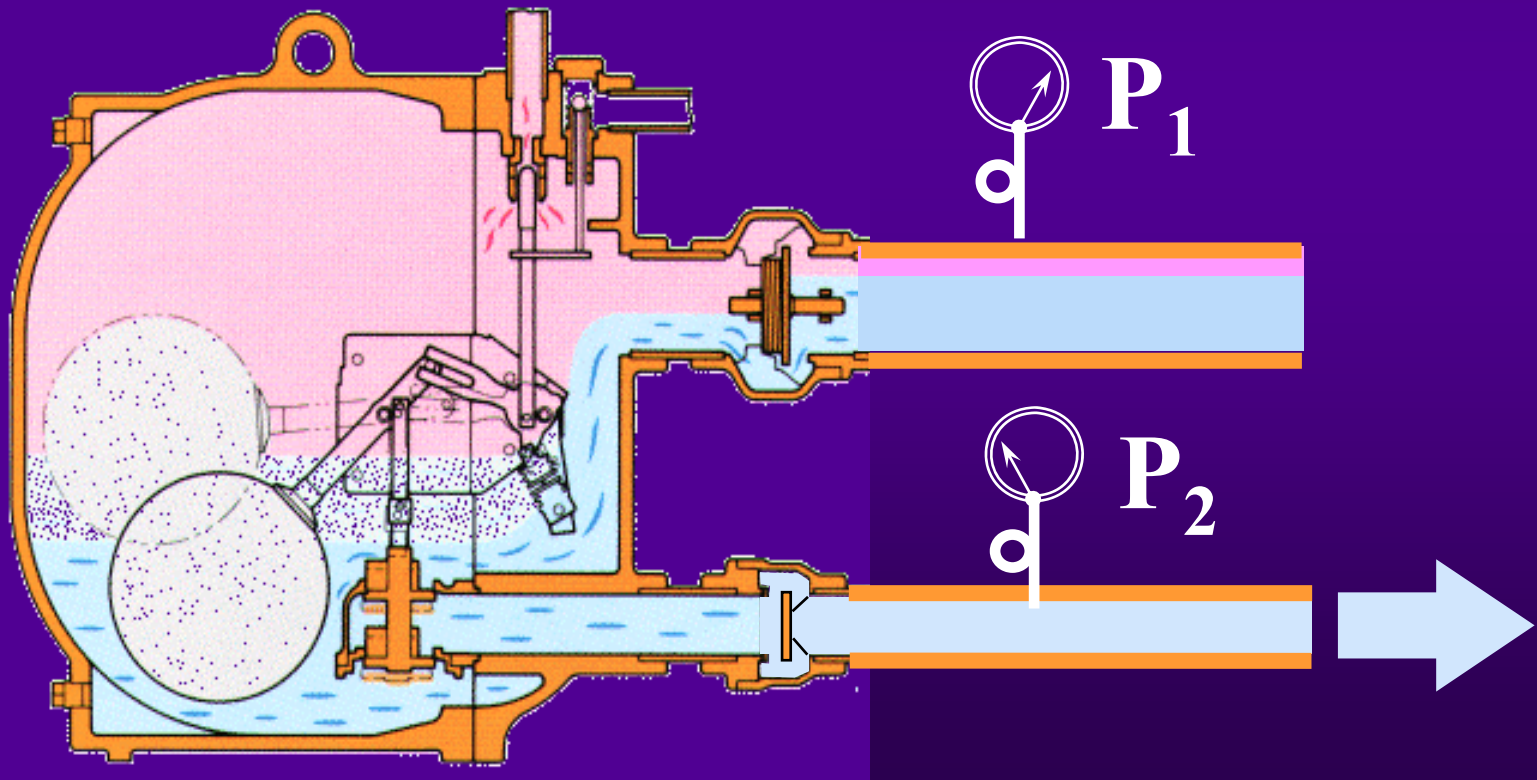
TEK  
EKİPMAN

KAPAN  
GEREKMEZ



# *KAPAN OLARAK*

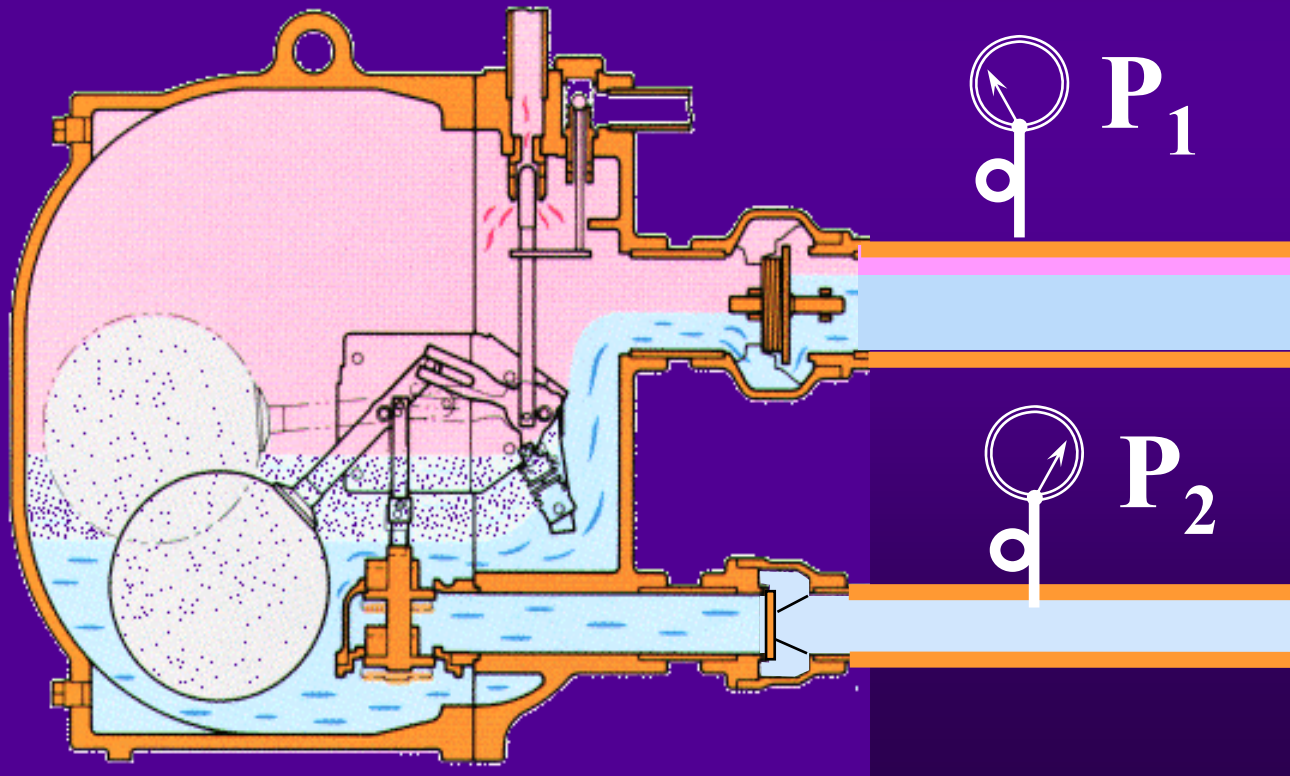
$$P_1 > P_2$$





# *KAPAN OLARAK*

$$P_1 < P_2$$

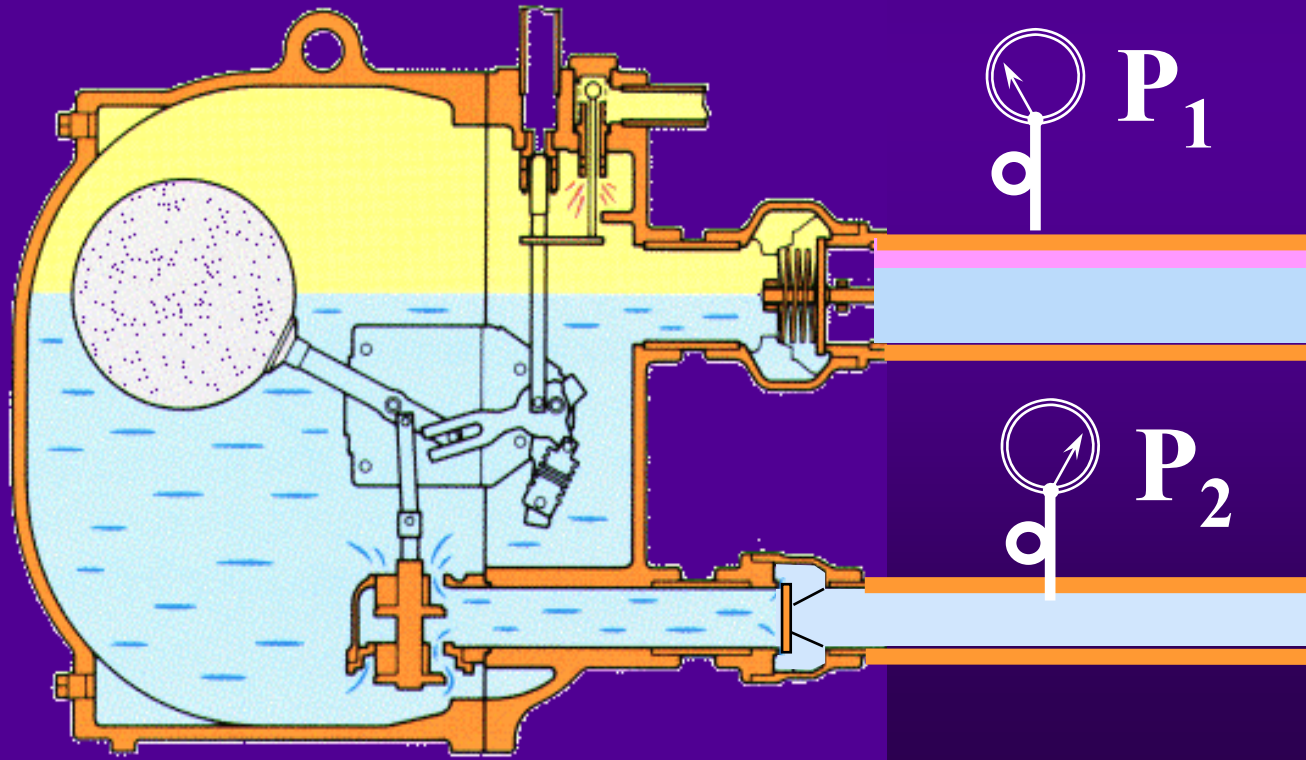


**AKIŞ  
YOK**

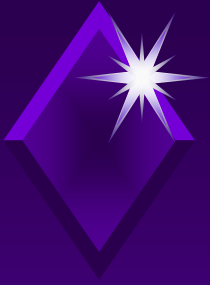


# *POMPA OLARAK*

$$P_1 < P_2$$

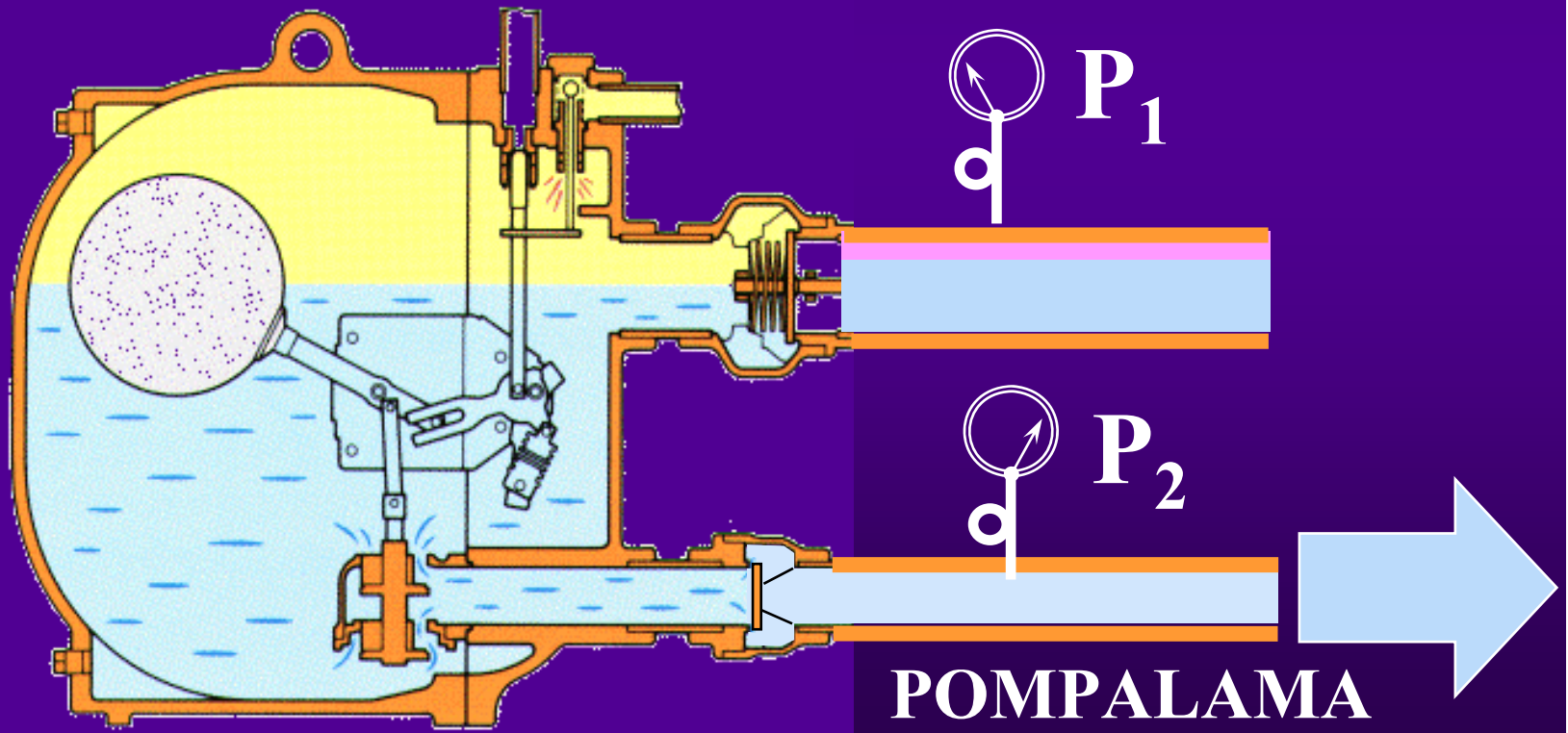


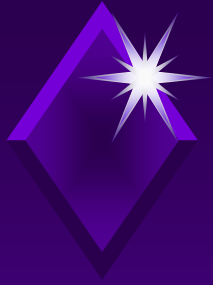
**AKIŞ  
BAŞLAR**



# *POMPA OLARAK*

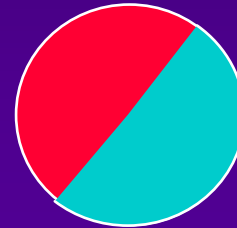
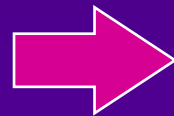
$$P_1 < P_2$$





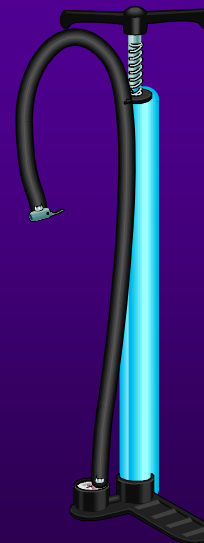
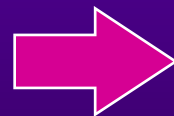
# *POMPA KAPAN - ÖZET*

$+\Delta P$



KAPAN

$-\Delta P$



POMPA



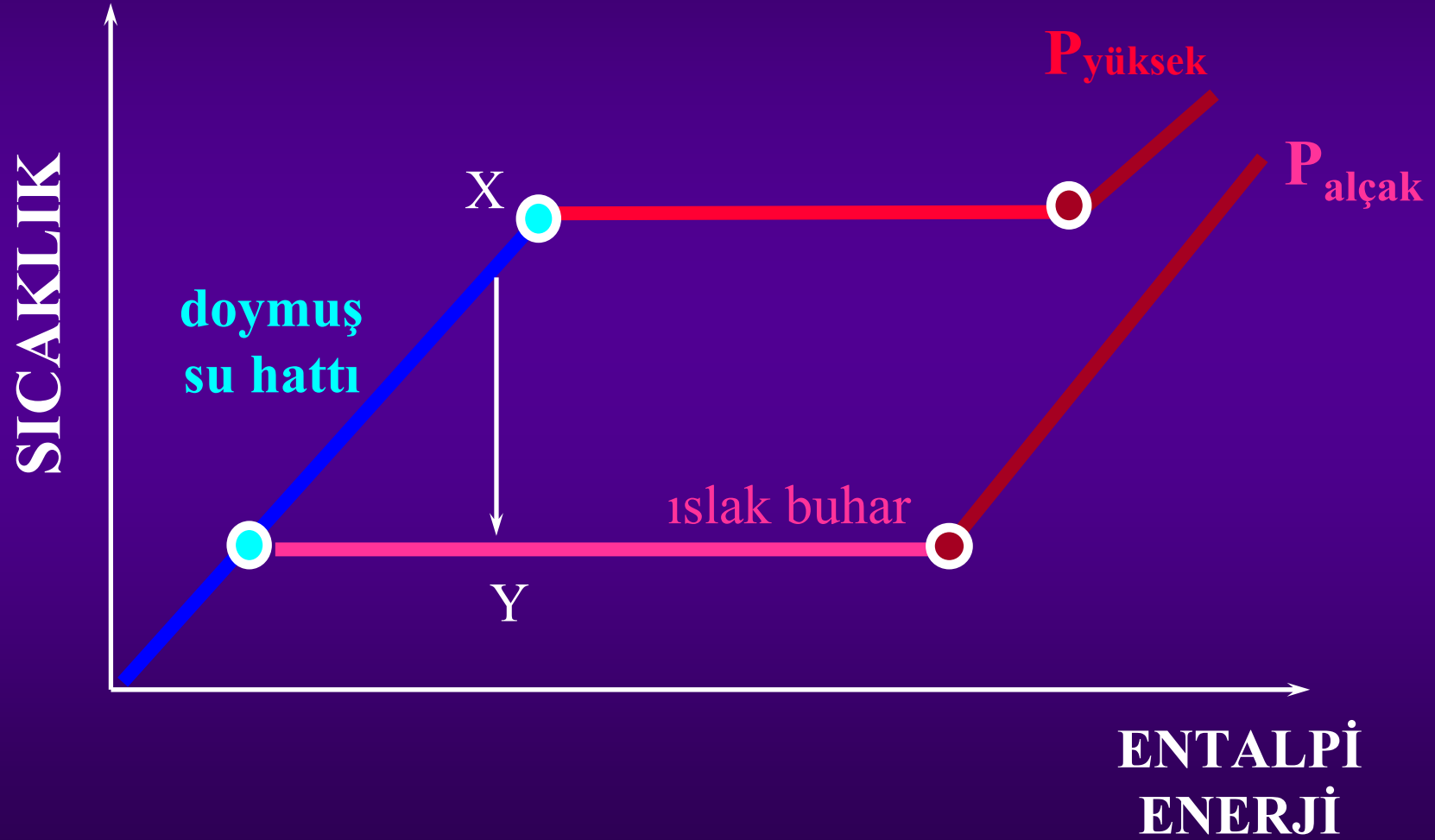
# *FLAŞ BUHAR SİSTEMİ*

- FLAŞ BUHAR NEDİR
- FLAŞ BUHAR HESABI
- UYGULAMALAR





# FLAŞ BUHAR





**P<sub>1</sub>**

**P<sub>2</sub>**



**Kondens Akışı**  
**1000 kg/h**

**Flaş Buhar ve**  
**Kondens Akışı**



*Kondens, bulunduğu basınçdaki “doymuş su sıcaklığında ve entalpisinde” dir.*

*Basınç düştüğü zaman, doymuş su olarak bulunabileceği sıcaklık ve ihtiva edebileceği entalpi de azalacaktır.*

*Sonuç olarak, açığa çıkacak entalpi kondensin bir kısmının buharlaşmasına neden olacaktır.*

$$\% \text{Flaş buhar} = (h_{f1} - h_{f2}) / h_{fg2}$$

$h_{f1}$  :  $P_1$  deki kondensin özgül entalpisi

$h_{f2}$  :  $P_2$  deki kondensin özgül entalpisi

$h_{fg2}$  :  $P_2$  deki kondensin buharlaşma entalpisi



## Örnek

$P_1 = 10$  barG buhar sıcaklığında kondensin özgül entalpisi

$$h_{f1} = 781,4 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$P_2 = 0,5$  barG' de (kondens hattı basıncı)

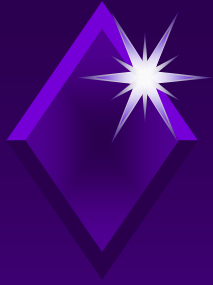
$$h_{f2} = 468,2 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$h_{fg2} = 2226 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ flaş buhar} &= 781,4 - 468,2 / 2226 \\ &= 14,07 \% \end{aligned}$$

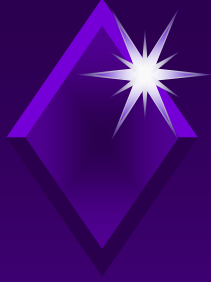
1 t/saat kondens tahliyesinde

$$\approx 140 \text{ kg/saat flaş buhar}$$

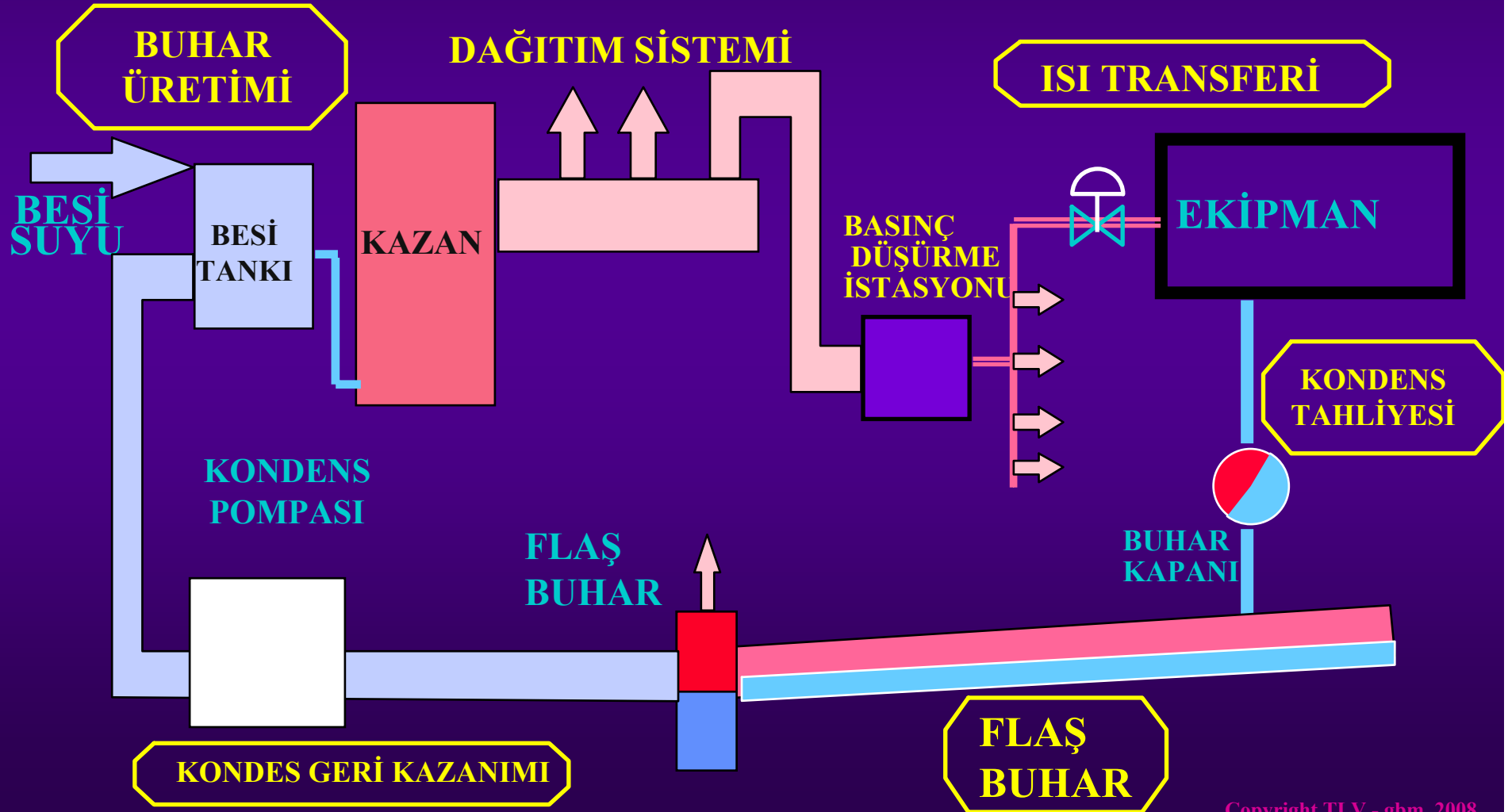


## *% Flaş Buhar*

$P_1$	$P_2$ - Kondens hattı basıncı (barg)						
	0,5	1	2	4	6	8	10
1	1.68						
2	4.22	2.54					
4	7.77	6.13	3.65				
6	10.33	8.72	6.28	2.70			
8	12.40	10.81	8.41	4.88	2.23		
10	14.11	12.53	10.17	6.69	4.06	1.87	
14	16.98	15.44	13.74	9.72	7.16	5.02	3.20
21	20.84	19.35	17.10	13.80	11.32	9.26	7.50

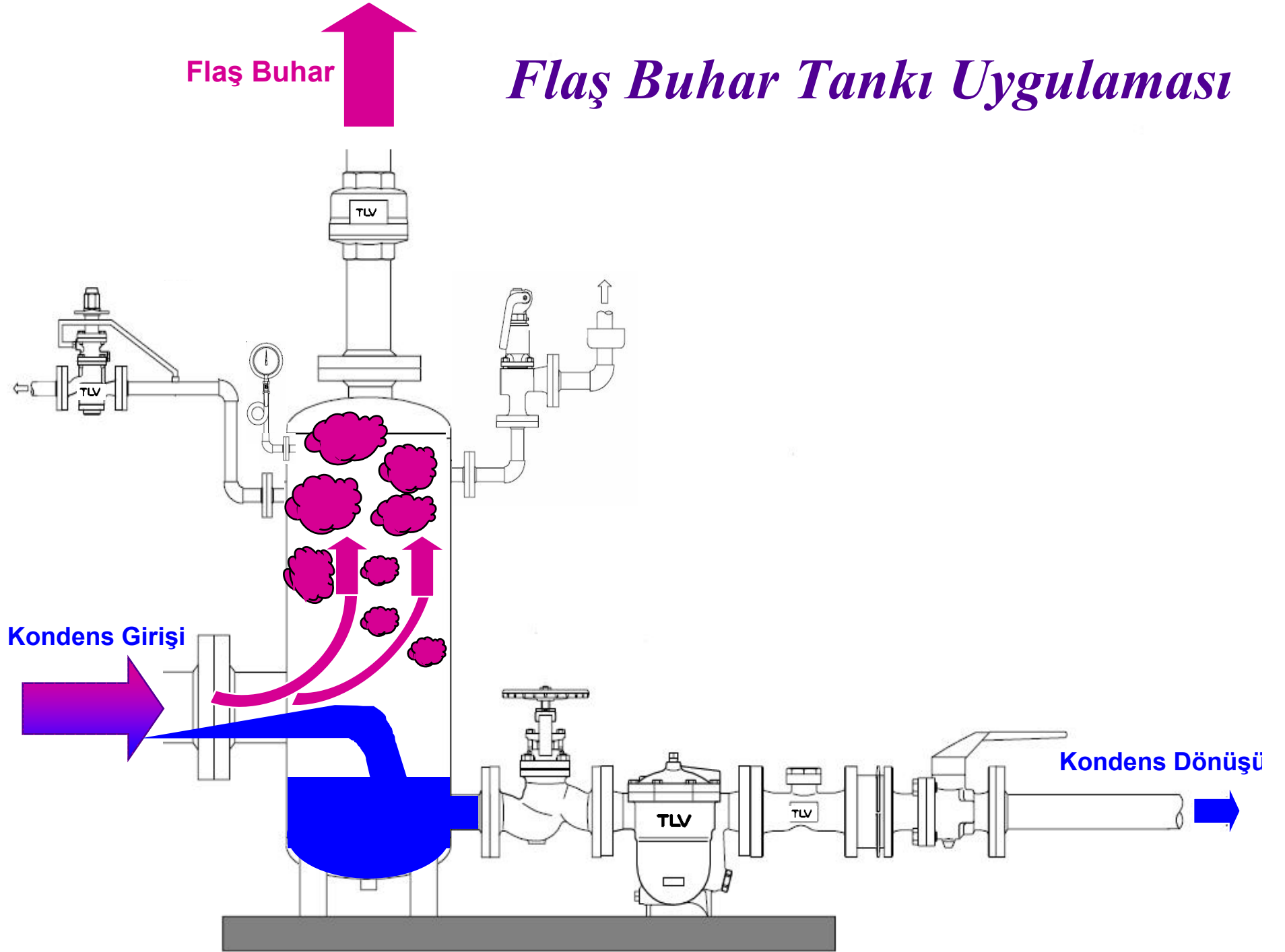


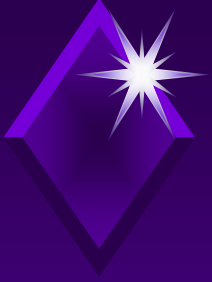
# Flaş Buhar Sistemi Genel Bakış



Flaş Buhar

# Flaş Buhar Tankı Uygulaması





# BUHAR MALİYETLERİ



**Buhar = Enerji = Maliyet!...**





# BUHAR MALİYETLERİ

YAKIT	Fuel Oil No:6	Doğal Gaz	Kömür (toz)
Alt Isıl Değeri	9600 Kcal/Kg	8250 Kcal/Nm <sup>3</sup>	3000 Kcal/Kg

## Pratik Hesap Formülasyonu,

**M:** TL veya USD olarak 1 ton doymuş buharın maliyeti

**Eort:** Kcal/kg, 1 Kg doymuş buharelde etmek için kazanda verilmesi gereken enerji. (Kondens dönüş ortalama sıcaklıkları ve ilave besi suyu oranı ve sıcaklığı da dikkate alınarak bulunacak ortalama değer.)

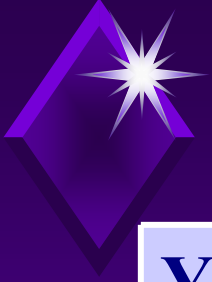
**Yalt:** Kcal/Kg veya Kcal/Nm<sup>3</sup> olarak, kullanılan yakıtın alt ısıl değeri

**η :** % Toplam Kazan Verimi

**BM:** Yakıtın birim maliyeti TL-USD/kg, TL-USD/Nm<sup>3</sup>

**M2:** Yaklaşık Elektrik + İşçilik ve diğer maliyetler

Olmak üzere,



## BUHAR MALİYETLERİ

YAKIT	Fuel Oil No:6	Doğal Gaz	Kömür (toz)
Alt Isıl Değeri	9600 Kcal/Kg	8250 Kcal/Nm <sup>3</sup>	3000 Kcal/Kg

Böylece formülümüz:

$$M = \frac{E_{ort} \times 1000}{Y_{alt} \times \eta} \cdot MB + M2$$



## BUHAR MALİYETLERİ

YAKIT	Fuel Oil No:6	Doğal Gaz	Kömür (toz)
Alt Isıl Değeri	9600 Kcal/Kg	8250 Kcal/Nm <sup>3</sup>	3000 Kcal/Kg

### ÖRNEK

Doğalgaz için, 10 barg Doymuş Buhar maliyeti.

( Eort= 600 Kcal/kg, MB= 0,49\* YTL/Nm<sup>3</sup> ve M2= 2,5 YTL/ 1 ton buhar kabulüyle )

$$M = \frac{600 \times 1000}{8250 \times 0,90} \cdot MB + M2$$

$$M = 42 \text{ YTL/ 1 ton buhar}$$

\*Ocak 2008 fiyatları (sanayide ortalama ve KDV hariç)



## *Buhar Kaçağını ve Maliyetini Pratik Hesaplama*

$$K = A^2 \times B \times C$$

**K:** Kg/Saat Buhar Kaçağı

**A:** Delik Çapı (mm)

**B:** 0,4 (sabit)

**C:** Mutlak Basınç (Gösterge Bas. + 1 bar)

$$M = (K \times S \times Y) / 1000$$

**M :** YTL/yıl Buhar Maliyeti

**K :** Kg/Saat Buhar Kaçağı

**S :** Yıllık Çalışma Süresi (Saat/yıl)

**Y :** Buhar Birim Maliyeti (YTL/ton)



## *Buhar Kaçağını ve Maliyetini Pratik Hesaplama*

**ÖRNEK: 3 mm. Çapında bir orifisten kaçan 5 barG basınçta buharın yıllık maliyeti**

24 saat/gün, 350 gün/yıl çalışma kabulüyle  
ve Buhar Maliyeti = 42 YTL/ ton olarak;

$$K = A^2 \times B \times C = 3^2 \times 0,4 \times 6 = 21,6 \text{ Kg/saat}$$

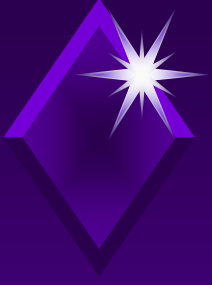
$$K = 21,6 \text{ Kg/saat}$$

### **Kaçan Enerji Maliyeti**

$$M = (K \times S \times Y) / 1000 = (21,6 \times 8400 \times 42) / 1000$$

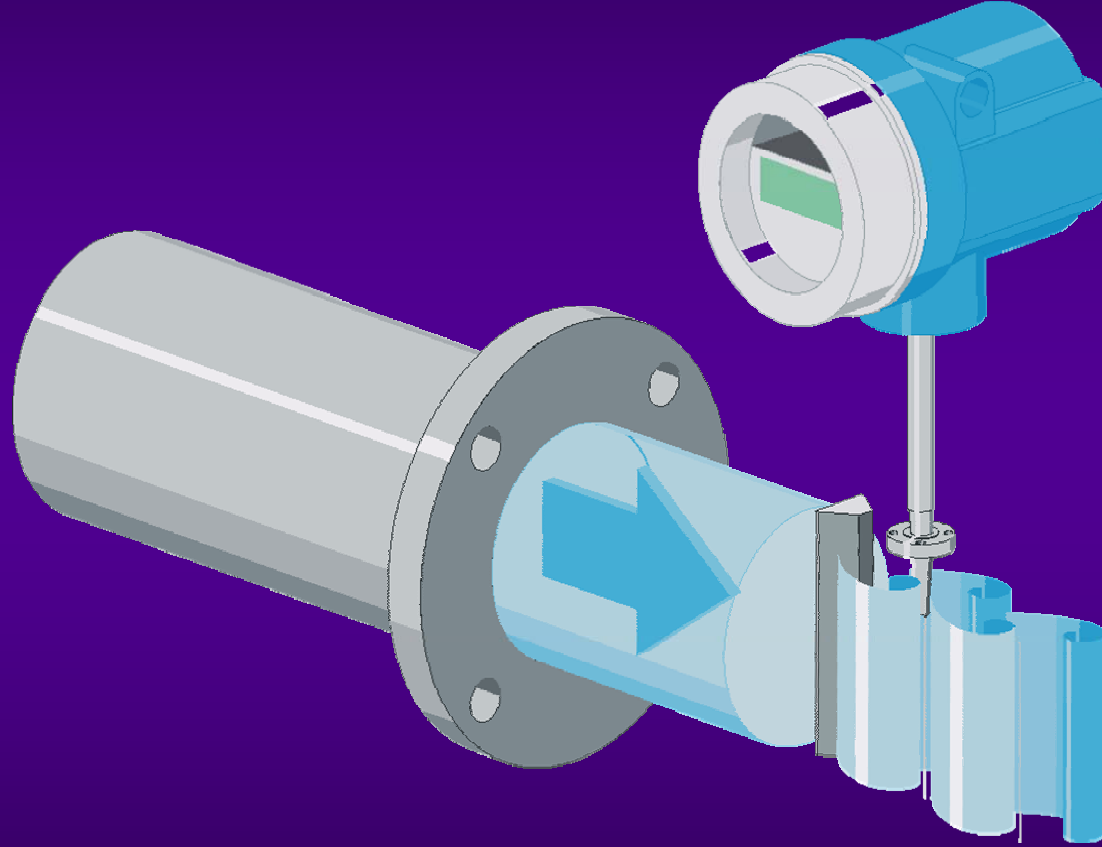
$$M = 7 620 \text{ YTL}$$

**Gibi büyük bir enerji kaybı maliyeti sözkonusu olacaktır!...**



*Ölçemezsek, Kontrol Edemeyiz...*

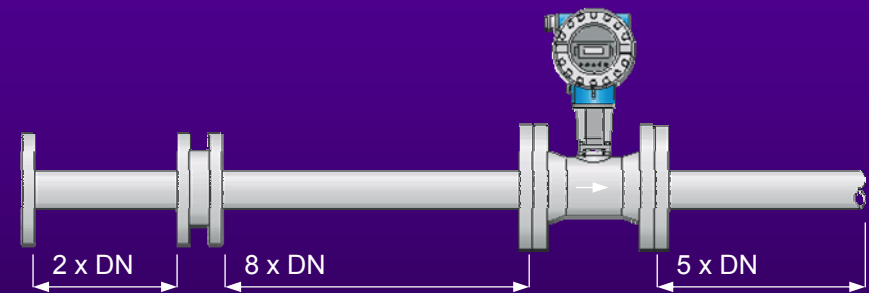
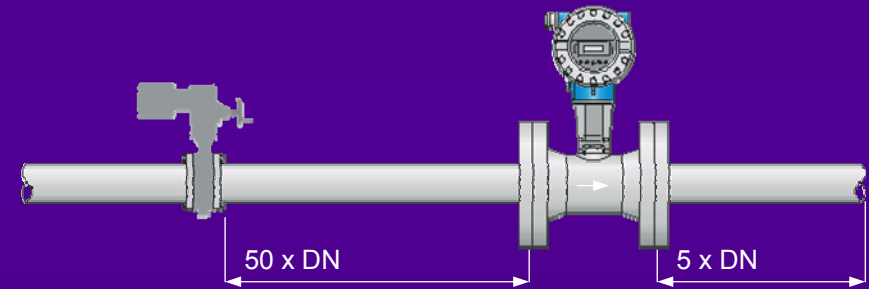
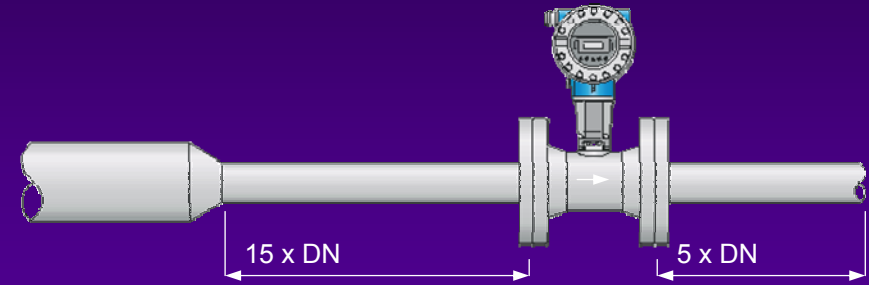
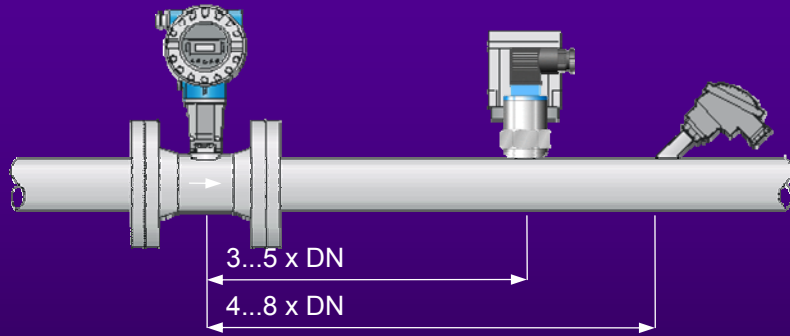
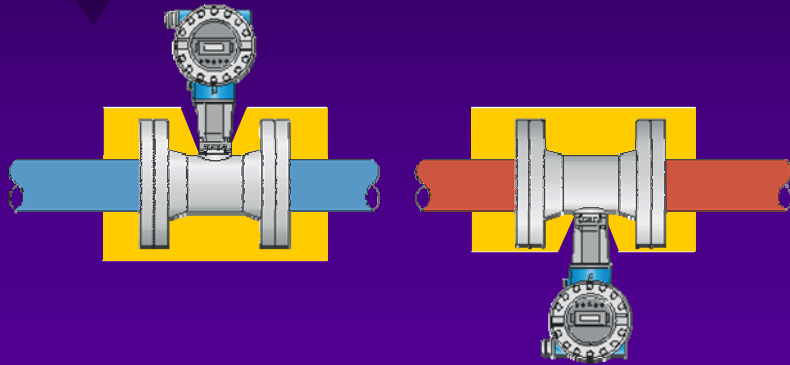
*AKIŞ ÖLÇERLER ( Debimetre – Sayaç )*



**Buhar için en uygunu VORTEX tip'lerdir...**



## Montaj Şekilleri



*TLV Co., Ltd*

*BUHAR KAPANI YÖNETİMİ*



**Emniyet**

**Karlılık**

**Performans**

**İyileştirmesi sağlar...**





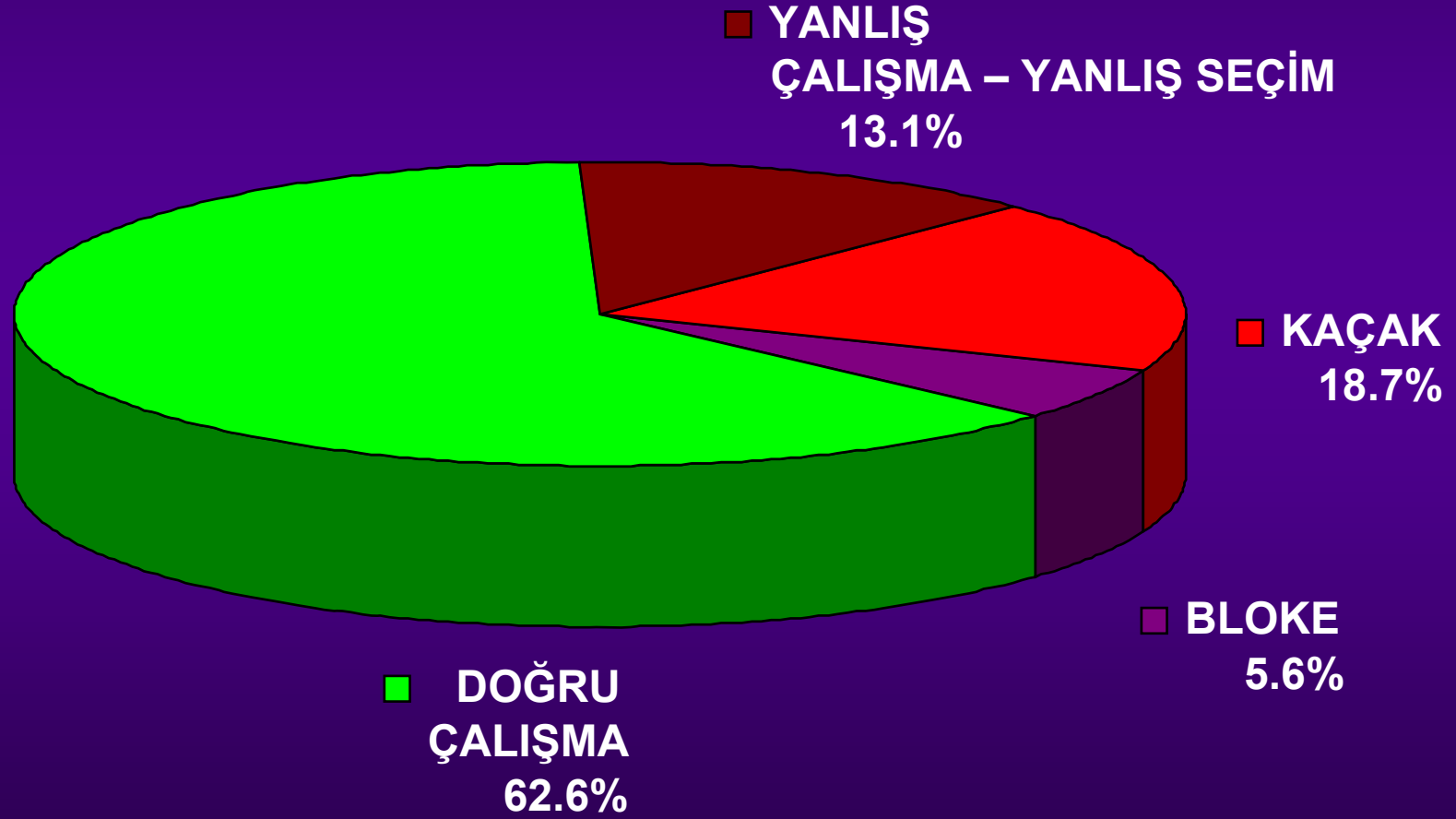
**Bir tesiste, kapanların  
ortalama % kaçı doğru çalışır?**



**% ?**



# ORTALAMA DURUM





## *SUNUM İÇERİĞİ*

- ▼ İyileştirme için sebepler.
- ▼ Kapan test teknolojileri.
- ▼ Bir kapan yönetim sistemi.
- ▼ Kapanış Özeti.

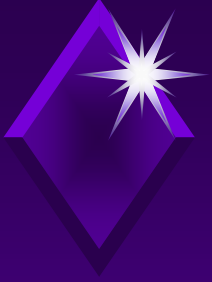


# *İYİLEŐTİRME İÇİN SEBEPLER*

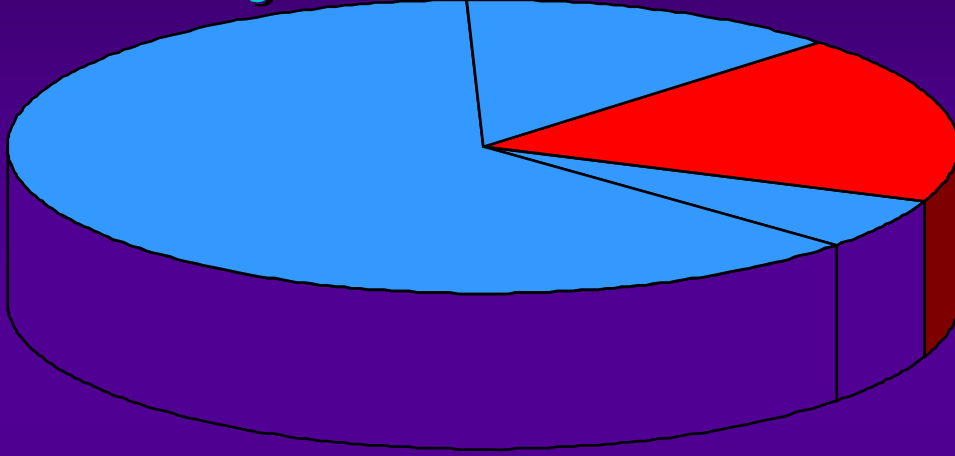
Enerji tasarrufu.

Güvenlik.

Doğru çalışma.

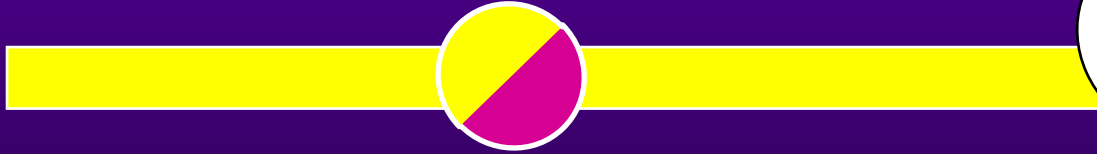


## KAÇIRAN BUHAR KAPANLARI



**18.7%**

**KAÇAK**



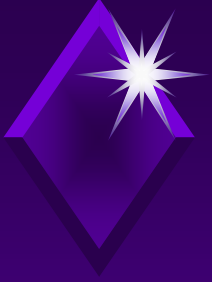
**43+  
Ton/  
YIL**

**ORTALAMA 22,000 KAPAN TEST EDİLDİ.**

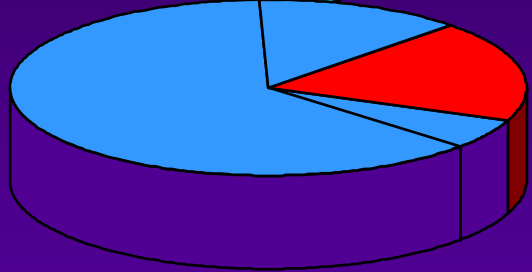


## *POTANSİYEL TASARRUFU HESAPLAYIN*

- ▼ Tesisinizdeki kapan sayısı?
- ▼ Kaçırabilecek kapan sayısını hesaplayın:
  - ▼ Ortalama rakam 18%
- ▼ Ortalama kaçakla çarpın:
  - ▼ 43 ton/ yıl /trap.
- ▼ Buhar ton maliyetiyle çarpın.



# KAÇIRAN BUHAR KAPANLARI



18.7%

X KAÇAK

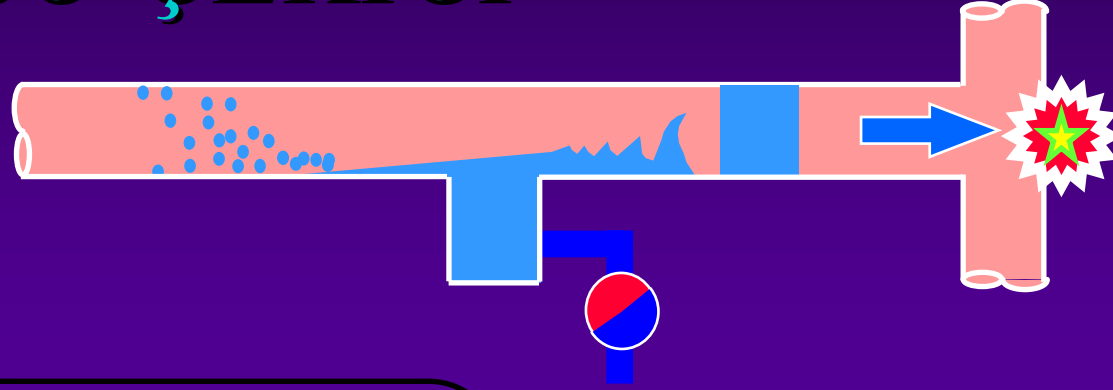


*Büyük tasarruf!!*





# SU ÇEKİCİ



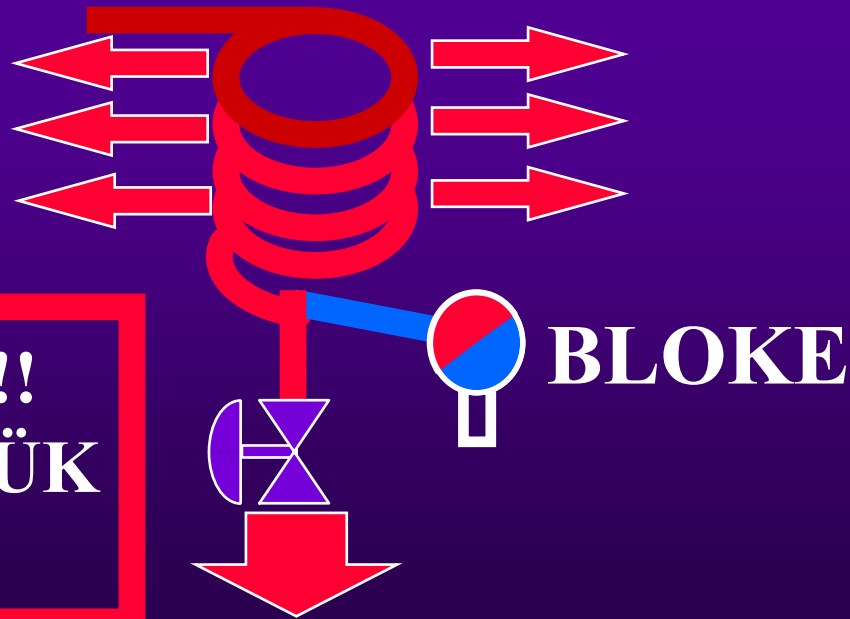
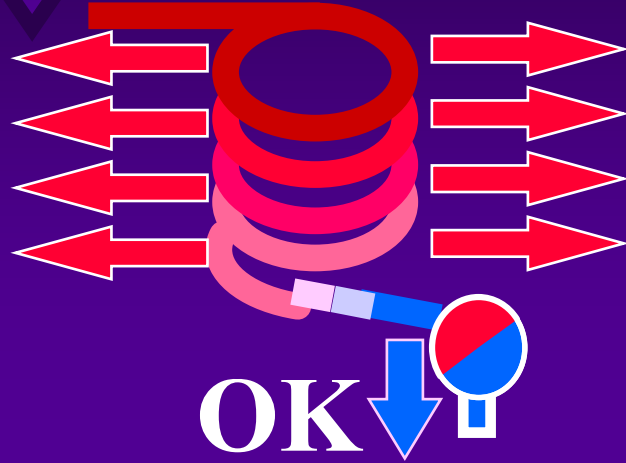
**ONARIM PAHALIDIR!**

**AĞIR HASARA SEBEBİYET VEREBİLİR**





# BLOKE BUHAR KAPANI



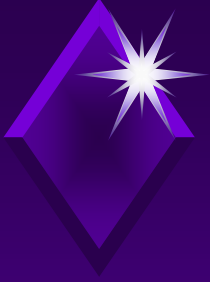
**BYPASS!!  
ÇOK BÜYÜK  
KAYIP**



## *ISITMA İYİLEŐTİRMELERİ*

- ▼ Ürün sıcaklıklarını artırır.
- ▼ Üretim oranını artırır.
- ▼ Sıcaklık dalgalanma problemlerini azaltır.
  - ▼ Ürün kalitesini artırır.
- ▼ Bypass vanası kaynaklı kayıpları bitirir.

**DOĐRU ÇALIŐMA**



## *DİĞER TETKİK FAYDALARI*

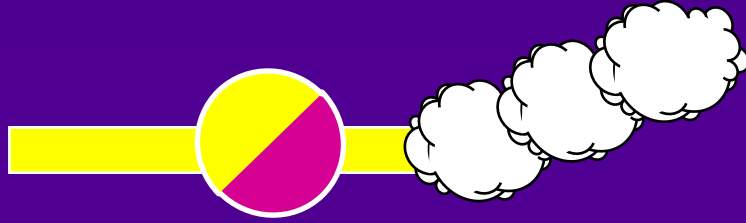
- ▼ Emniyet kurallarına uygunluğu sağlar:
  - ▼ Basınç sistemi veya sağlık & iş emniyeti kuralları
- ▼ Kaçıran bypass vanaları tespit eder.
- ▼ Doğru buhar kapanı uygulamasını garantiler:
  - ▼ İş için en uygun buhar kapanı.
  - ▼ Doğru montaj.



# KAPAN YÖNETİM SİSTEMİ FAYDALARI

## KAÇIRAN BUHAR

KAPANLARINI TESPİT EDER

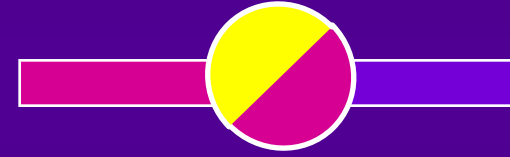


**ENERJİ TASARRUFU**



## BLOKE BUHAR

KAPANLARINI TESPİT EDER



- ▼ Su çekicini elimine eder.
  - Emniyet ve onarım.
- ▼ Isıtma problemlerini azaltır.
- ▼ Bypass vanası yanlış kullanımını elimine eder.
- ▼ **Doğru çalışma.**



# *TEST TEKNOLOJİLERİ*

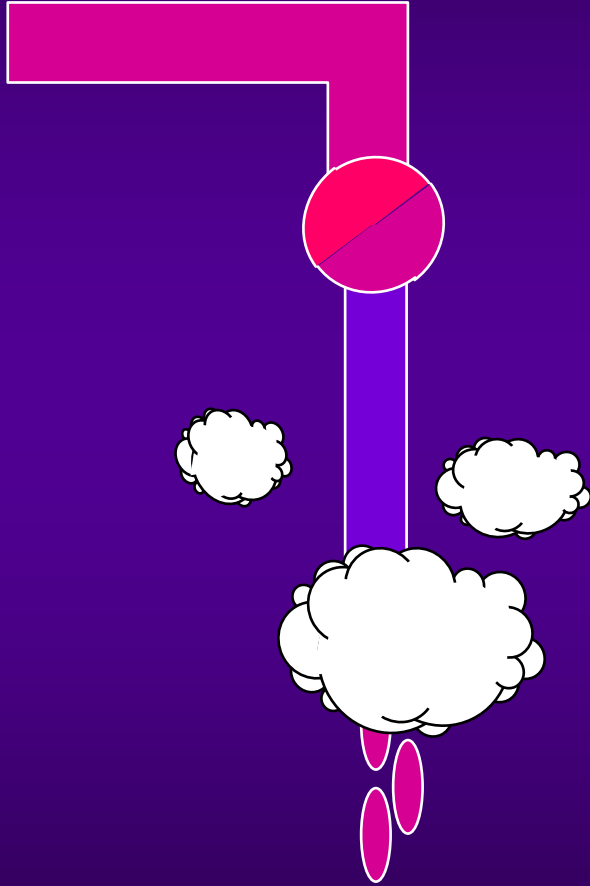
Konvansiyonel Yöntemler.

TLV TrapMan Sistemi.

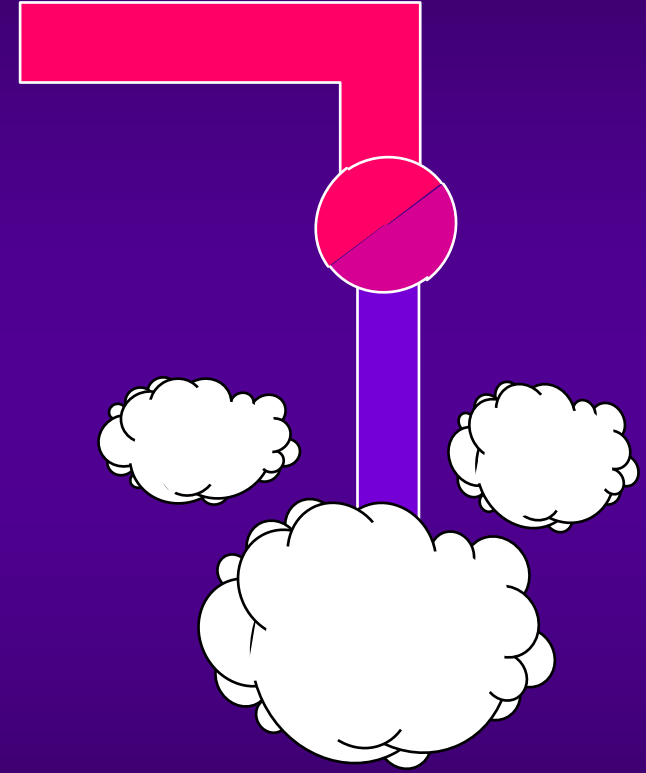




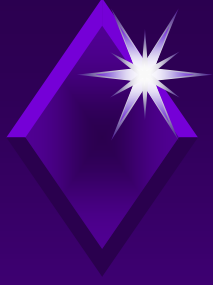
# Gözlemler



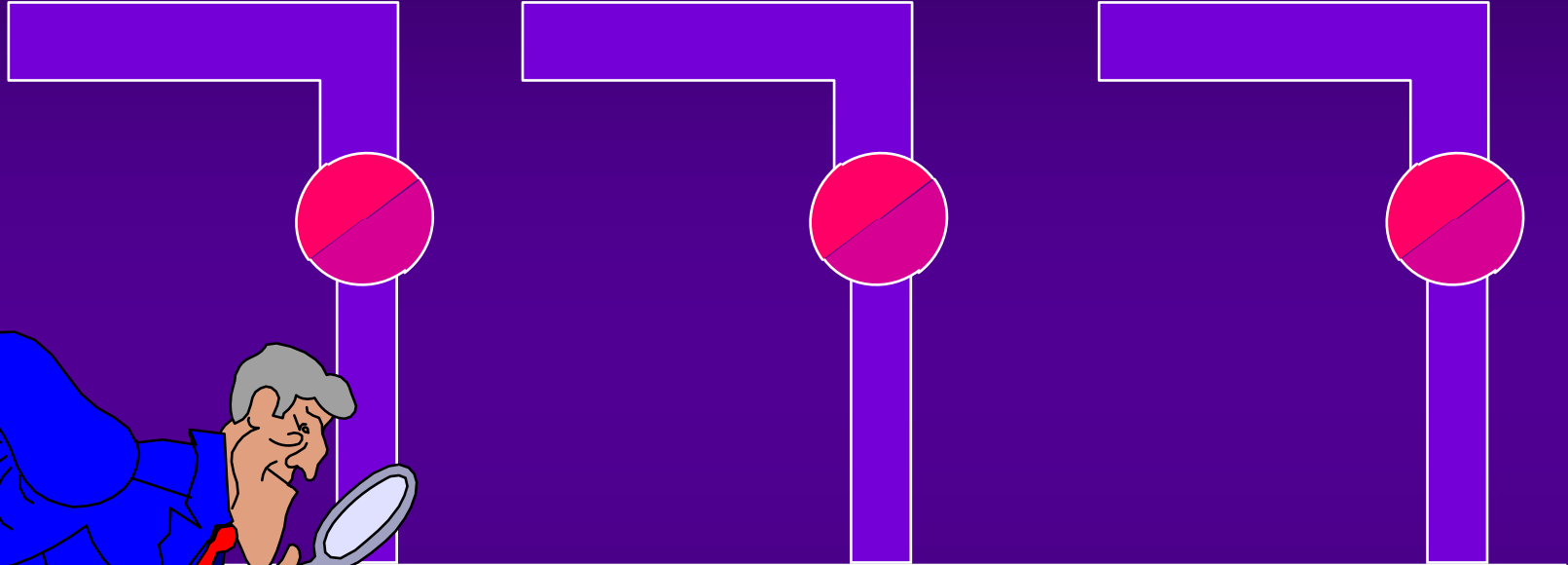
Flaş Buhar?



Canlı Buhar?



# Gözlemler



**DÖNÜŞ SİSTEMİ**

**Görülecek  
bir şey yok!**



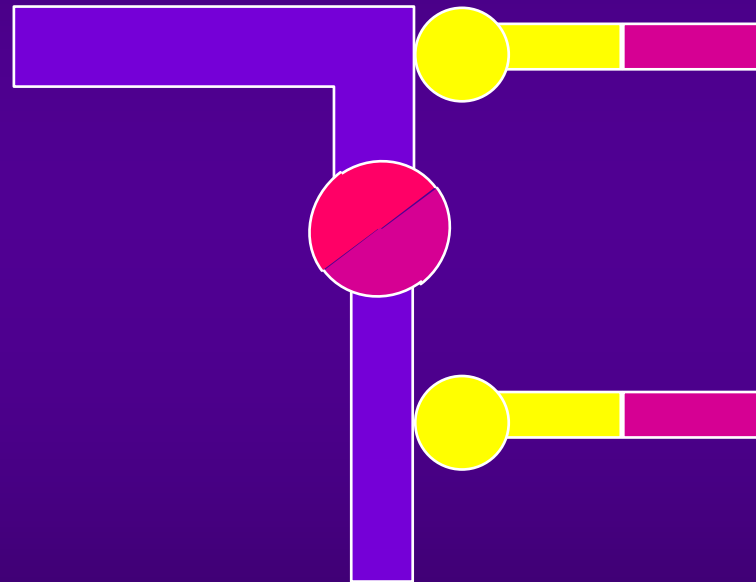
# Gözlemler

**DÖNÜŞ SİSTEMİ**





# Sıcaklık Ölçümleri



Sadece blokajı gösterir

Dönüş hattı buhar basıncına  
bağlı sıcaklık

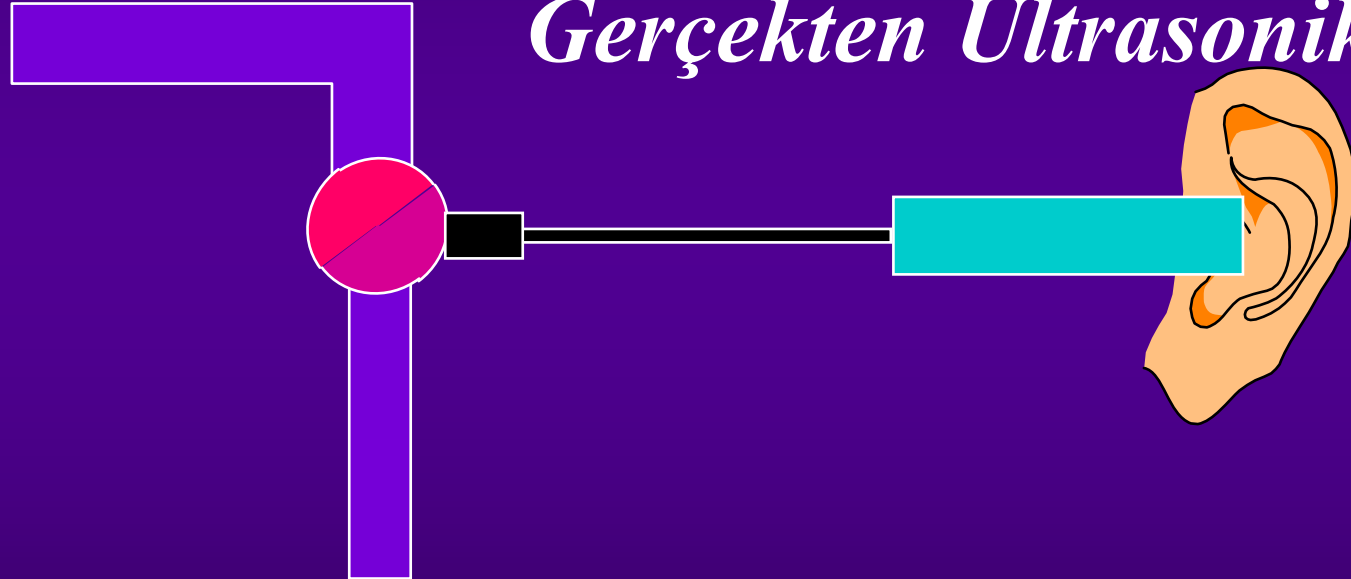
**DÖNÜŞ SİSTEMİ**



# *Kaçakları Dinleme*

*Subjektif*

*Gerçekten Ultrasonik*

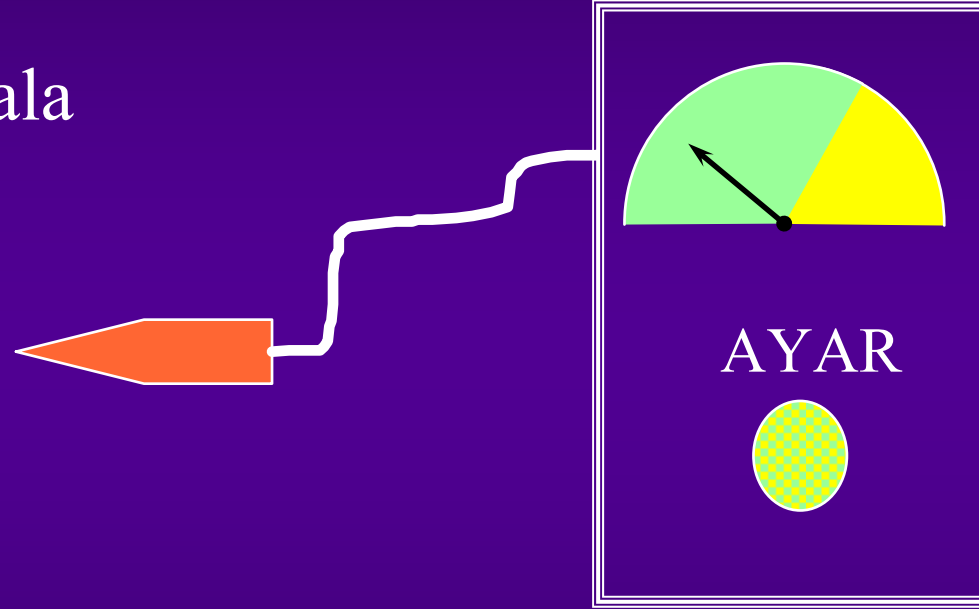


**DÖNÜŞ SİSTEMİ**



# *Konvansiyonel Ultrasonik*

- ▼ Ayar ve kullanım hala subjektif.
- ▼ Buhar kaybı tespiti yok
- ▼ Kondens akışı da gürültü yaratır.
- ▼ Her kapan farklı ses karakterine sahiptir.





# KONVANSİYONEL TESTLER



**SUBJEKTİF  
METOTLAR**



**KİŞİNİN  
KARARI**



**SONUÇLAR  
GÜVEN VERMEZ**

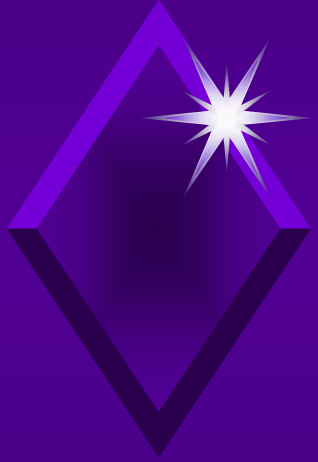


# *GÜVENİLİR TEST METODU*

- ▼ Subjektif olmayan ölçümler.
- ▼ Test datasından otomatik karar.
- ▼ Buhar kayıplarının miktarsal hesabı.
- ▼ Tam kapan yönetimi için komputerize veri biriktirme.



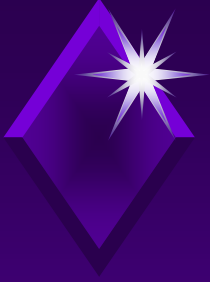
**TLV TrapMan®**



*TLV TRAPMAN*  
*BUHAR KAPANI TEST SİSTEMİ*

**1. TEKNOLOJİ**

**2. ÇALIŞMA**



# *TrapMan SİSTEMİ*

MANUEL  
KONTROL  
UNİTESİ  
TM5



PC  
YAZILIM  
TrapManager

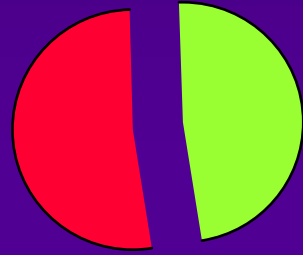
- **TrapMan ilk kez 1987’de sunulmuştur.**
  - Dünyanın ilk kompüterize kapan test sistemidir.
  - Halen daha iyisi geliştirilememiştir!
- **4000’nin üzerinde sistem satılmıştır.**
- **Büyük uluslararası şirketler satın almıştır.**





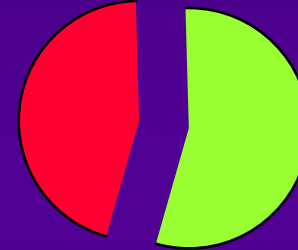
# TEST GÜVENİRLİLİĞİ

**DİNLEME**



47.2%

**ULTRASONİK**



53.8%

**TrapMan®**

**TÜM KULLANICILAR**



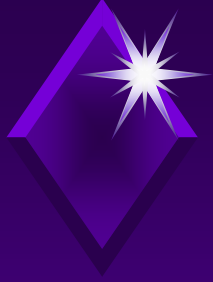
90.3%

**TrapMan®**

**TECRÜBELİ KULLANICI**



97.8%



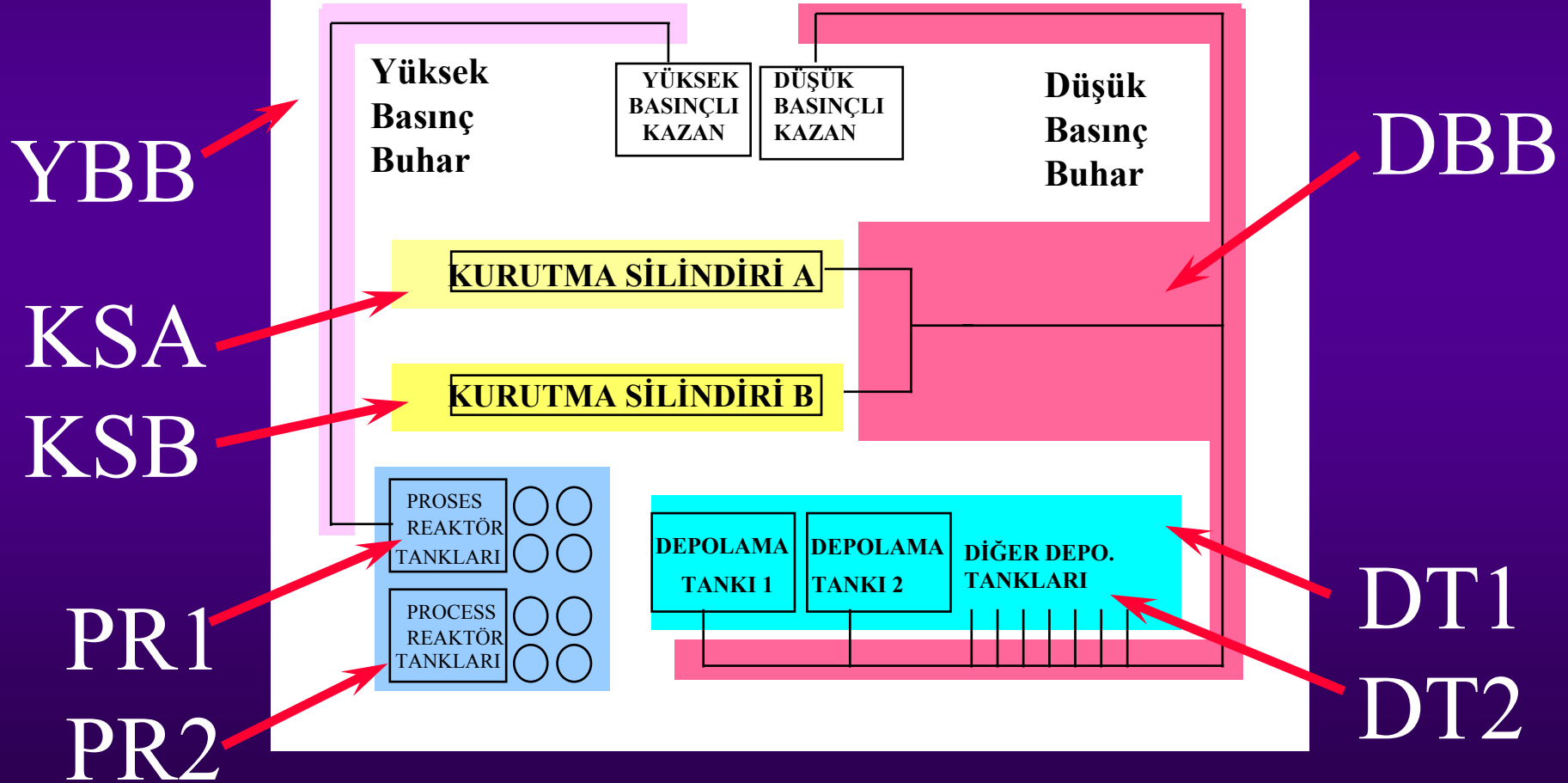
## *TrapMan Çalışması*

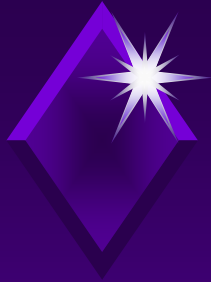
- ▼ Veritabanını hazırlayın.
  - ▼ SADECE BİR KEZ.
- ▼ Veriyi TrapMan'a yükleyin.
- ▼ Testleri yapın.
- ▼ Sonuçları PC'ye yükleyin.



# Başlangıç Tetkik Hazırlıkları

## Tesis alanlarını tanımlayın





# KAPAN VERITABANI

Trap	Trap Type	Model	Manufacturer	Location	Size	Connection	Pressure	Install Date	Application	Priority	Comments
1	FLOAT	SS3N-21	TLV	A Plant	15	SCREW	5	10-Mar-98	Drip	Important	98 Project
2	FLOAT	SS3N-21	TLV	A Plant	15	SCREW	5	10-Mar-98	Drip	Important	98 Project
3	FLOAT	SS3N-21	TLV	A Plant	15	SCREW	5	10-Mar-98	Drip	Important	98 Project
4	FLOAT	SS3N-21	TLV	A Plant	15	SCREW	5	10-Mar-98	Drip	Important	98 Project
5	FLOAT	SS3N-21	TLV	A Plant	15	SCREW	5	10-Mar-98	Drip	Important	98 Project
200	FLOAT	SS3N-21	TLV	A Plant	15	SCREW	5	10-Mar-98	Drip	Important	98 Shutdown
201	FLOAT	SS3N-21	TLV	A Plant	15	SCREW	5	10-Mar-98	Drip	Important	98 Shutdown
202	FLOAT	SS3N-21	TLV	A Plant	15	SCREW	5	10-Mar-98	Drip	Important	98 Shutdown
203	FLOAT	SS3N-21	TLV	A Plant	15	SCREW	5	10-Mar-98	Drip	Important	98 Shutdown
204	FLOAT	SS3N-21	TLV	A Plant	15	SCREW	5	10-Mar-98	Drip	Important	98 Shutdown



# Başlangıç Tetkik Hazırlıkları



**Kapan  
numaralandırmasına  
karar verin.**



**Kapanları  
etiketleyin.**

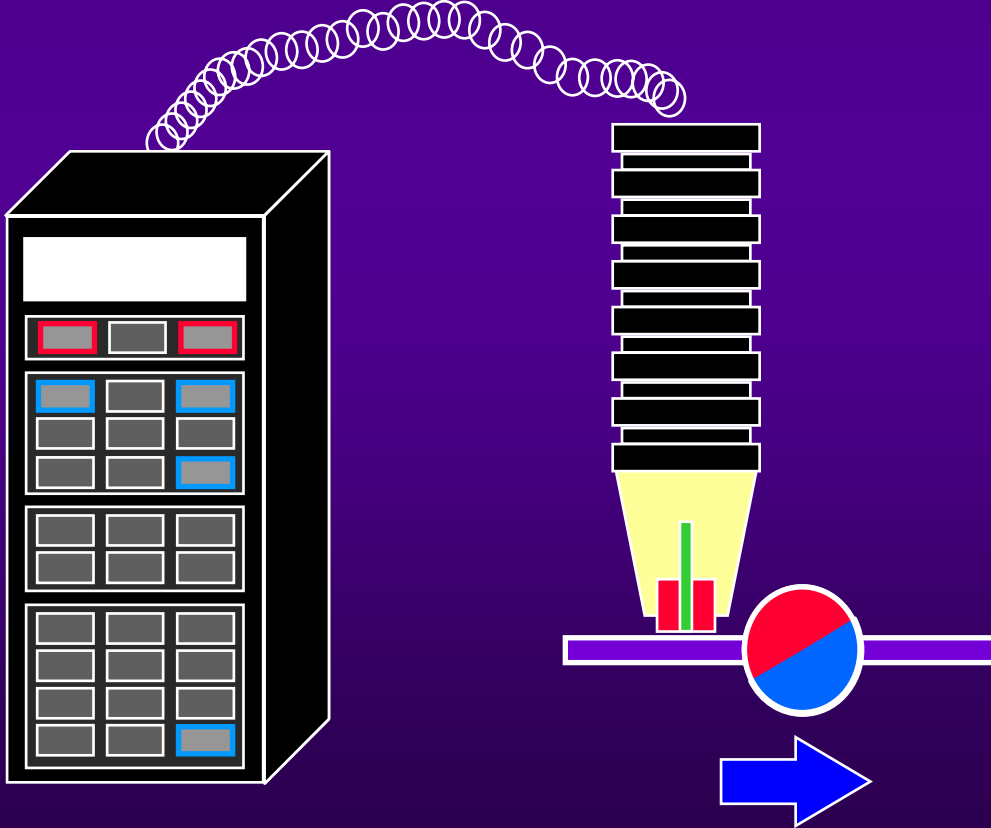


# KAPAN TESTİ

Kapan no  
görüntüleyin

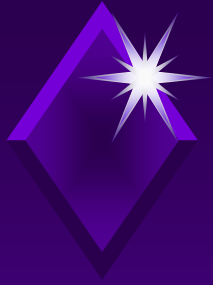
Kapan girişine  
Probu yerleştirin.

Prob:



**SIC**

**Ultrasonik  
Titreşim**



# TLV TrapMan® KARAR

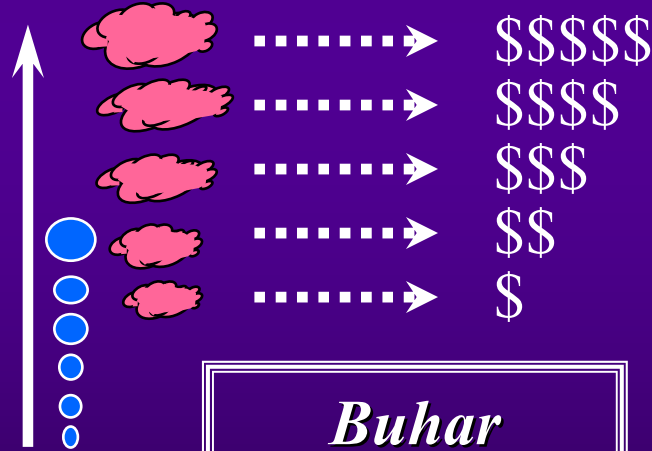
**SIC**

**Ultrasonik  
Titreşim**

**SONUÇ**

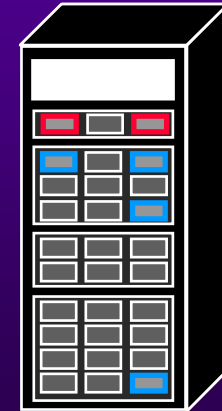
**Bloke.  
Low Temp.  
Fail Temp.**

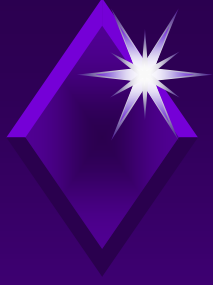
Ultrasonic Sound level



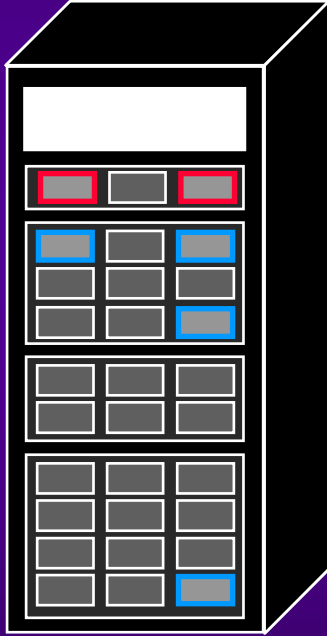
*Buhar  
Kayıp Verisi*

**Otomatik.  
TM5 Logs.**

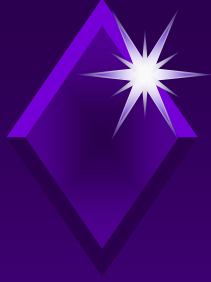




# TEST SONUÇLARINI YÜKLEYİN

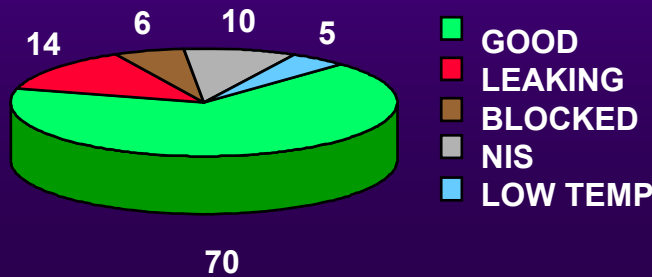
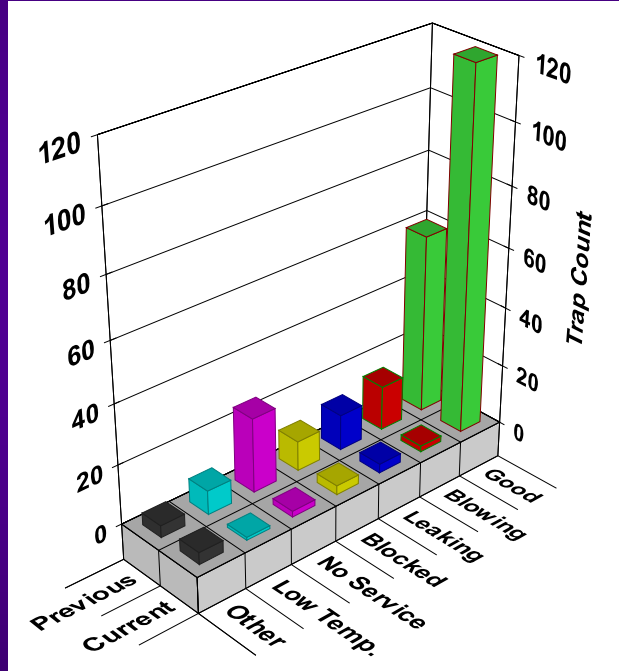






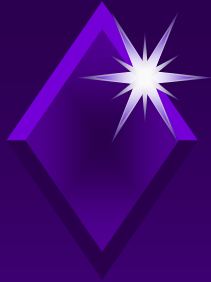
# ANALİZLER

## Grafik Analizler



## Analiz Konuları

- ▼ Toplam arızalar.
- ▼ Alan.
- ▼ Uygulama.
- ▼ Kapan tipi.
- ▼ İmalatçı.
- ▼ Kullanımdaki süre.
- ▼ Kapan tipi&uygulama.
- ▼ Kapan tipi&süre.



# ÖRNEK RAPOR

**Fail Trap Report**

2 of 3+ Total:48 100%

Company Name  
Division Name  
Address 1 Address 2  
City Name, State Name 675-01

**Failed Trap Report**

Printed Date: 09-03-98  
Page: 2 / 9

Fail Category: **BLOWING**  
Current Monetary Loss: **2,000**      Current Steam Leakage: **2,400**

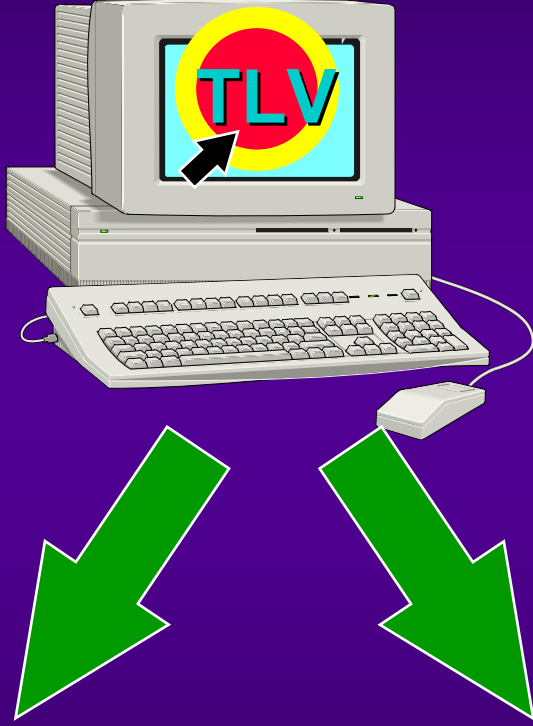
Area-TrapID	Model Name Trap Type Manufacturer	Application Priority Operations	Elevation Orientation	Connectn Type Size	Condensate Rate Recovered?	Installed Months Use Freq.	Pressure Hr/Day B. Press. Day/Yr Set Temp Stm Cost	Trap Location	Test Results Judgement Inspection Date	Monetary Loss Steam Loss Leak Level
<b>003-00002</b>	J3X-10	Process	Indoor low	SW	100	02-01-95	150 12		<b>BLOWING</b>	1,000
	FLOAT	Important	horizontal	0.50	Yes	24-36	2 100		Automatic	1,200
	TLV	Batch				12	0 10.00		02-01-97	0
<b>009-00002</b>	J3X-10	Process	Indoor low	SW	100	02-01-95	150 12		<b>BLOWING</b>	1,000
	FLOAT	Important	horizontal	0.50	Yes	24-36	2 100		Automatic	1,200
	TLV	Batch				12	123 10.00		02-01-97	0

Quantity: 2 trap(s)

Pressure: Kg/cm <sup>2</sup>	Currency: \$	Condensate Rate: kg/hr
Temperature: C	Steam Cost: \$/ton	Steam Leakage: 1,000 kg / Year
Pipe Size: mm	Inspection Frequency: Month(s)	Monetary Loss: \$/ Year



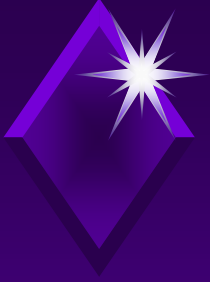
# *KOLAY VERİ İHRACI*



**Kes  
yapıştır**

**Dosya  
ihraç**

- ▼ **Windows programları.**
  - ▼ **Excel.**
  - ▼ **PowerPoint.**
  - ▼ **Word.**
  - ▼ **Lotus.**
- ▼ **Ayrılmış değişken.**
  - ▼ **Diğer.**



## *İyileştirme aksiyonu yapın*



- ▶ Onarımları yapın.
- ▶ Yeni ekipman takın.
  - ▶ Yüksek kalitede.....TLV!
- ▶ Sorunların temel sebebini bulun.



## *Düzenli tetkikler*

### **Başlangıç tetkiki ile aynı**

(sistemi tekrar kurmak gerekmeyecektir!)

- ▼ Kapan verisini TrapMan' a yükleyin
- ▼ Kapanı test edin.
- ▼ Test sonuçlarını PC'ye aktarın.
- ▼ Analiz edin.
- ▼ Düzeltici aksiyonları belirleyin ve uygulayın!



# Onarımlar



**BAKIM  
YAPIN!**



**UYGUN  
EKİPMANI  
SEÇİN**

KAPANIN DURUMU

**ARIZALI**



**İYİ**



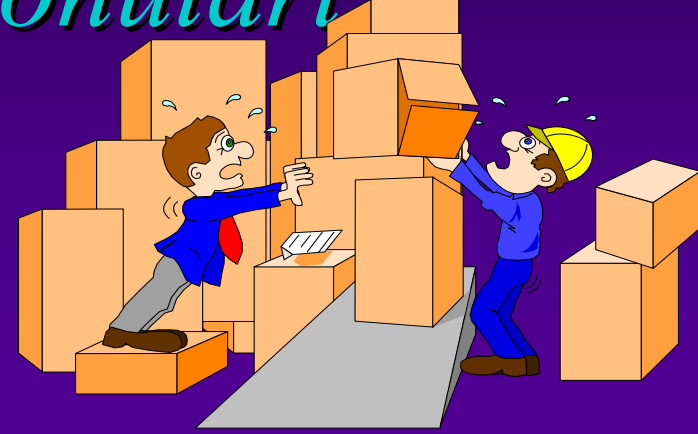
**VERİTABANINI  
GÜNCELLEYİN**



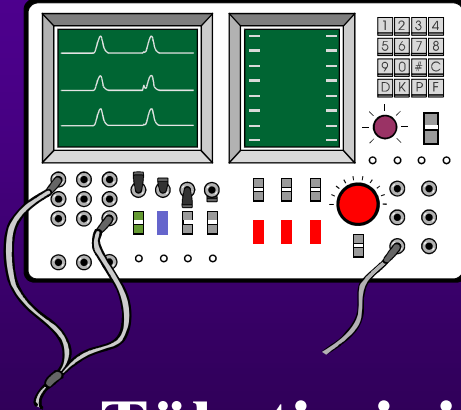
# *Diğer Yönetim Konuları*



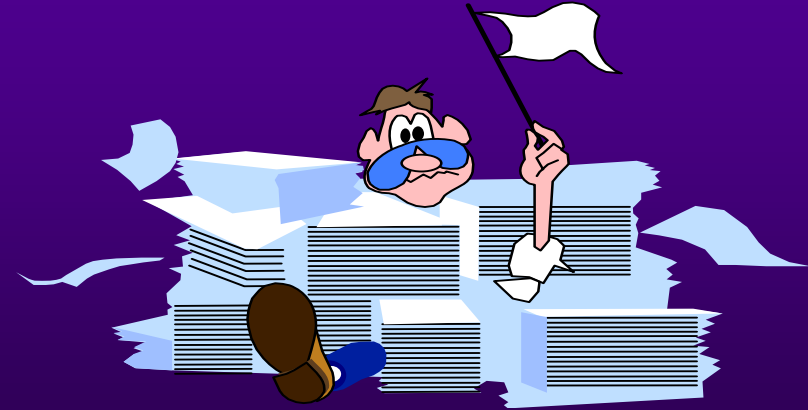
**Rutin Bakım**



**Y.Parça Politikası**



**Buhar Tüketimini İzleme**



**Dökümantasyon**



# *Sistem Performansını Gözden Geçirin*



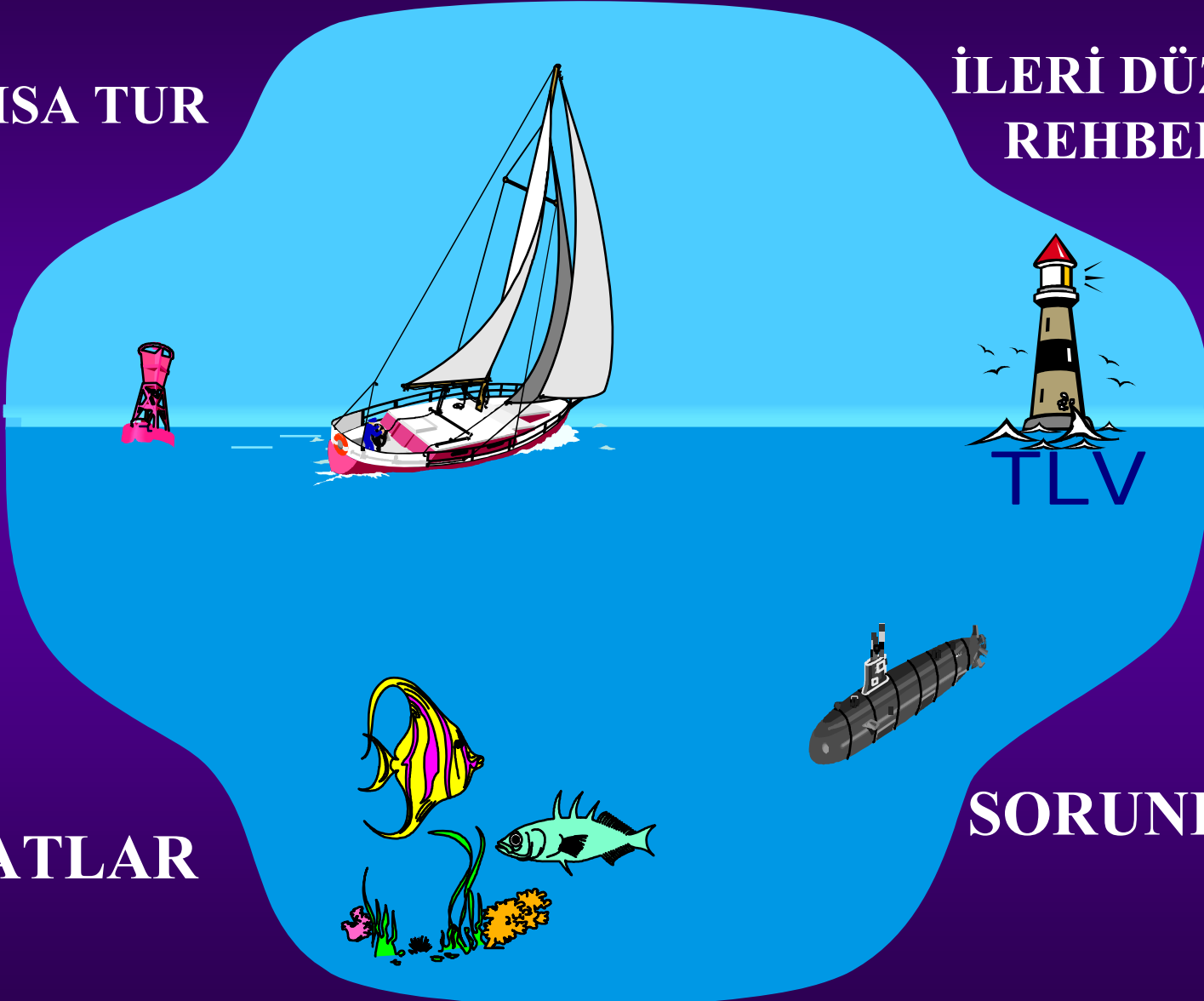
- ▼ Sistemle ilgili herkes toplanır.
- ▼ Kazançlar gözden geçirilir.
- ▼ İyileştirme yolları bulunur:
  - ▼ Yönetim sistemi.
  - ▼ Kapan performansı.





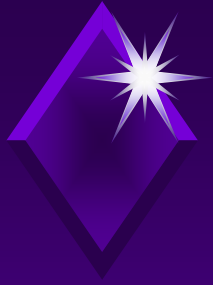
**KISA TUR**

**İLERİ DÜZEYDE  
REHBERLİK**



**FIRSATLAR**

**SORUNLAR**



*Sonunda...*





*İlginize Teşekkürler...*

Kaynaklar:

TLV Co., Ltd. Yayınları ve Prezantasyonları

TLV – VENKAVA