Dedication

If I Can Give You Anything I Will Give You The World. But All I've Is My Love

And Respect.

To The One Who Worked Hard, To Push Me Forward. Who Mixed His Sweat With

Tears And Blood To Give Me The Opportunity To Become The Man I Am Today.

My Father.

To The Smile That Lighten The World, To The Sea Of Love, Forgiveness And Compassion.

My Mother.

To The Inspiration, Love Of My Life And The One I Choose To Accompany Me In

My Life Journey.

My Love.

To Those Who Taught Us That We Can Do Whatever We Want, That There's No Life without Hope and That the World Is Ours If We Wants To.

My Teachers.

To The Kind Heart Who Encouraged Me And Helped Me To Stand After I Fail.

Friends And Family.

For All Those And More, I Present This Research As Gift Packed With Love And Gratitude. For All That You Are Doing And Did For Me.

Acknowledgement

Our ship finally landed at one of the knowledge learning shores. To announce the end of a fabulous stage of our life that forever will be with us.

Here we are standing in front of you with teary eyes and hopeful smiles to thank you from the bottom of our heart for your effort, time and knowledge.

Words fail to describe our gratitude and thanks for those who contributed in our learning process from the start till now.

For those who stood, encourage and guided us into achieving this result.

Dr. Abdel Fatah Bilal. The most gratitude thanks and respect for his helpful advices and guidelines, for being the best leader for us through this research, for being the father who taught us how to be humble and creative.

Finally many thanks to those who supported me from distant and worked behind the scene family, friends and co-workers.

For all my respect and gratitude.

CONTENTS

		Page	
Dedic	cation	I	
Ackn	owledgement	II	
Cont	ents	III	
Abstr	ract	V	
List o	of tables	VII	
List of figures			
2000	Chapter 1: Introduction	VII	
1-1	preface	2.	
	Problem Statement	2 3	
	Objectives	4	
	Research methodology	4	
	Chapter 2: Theoretical Background	!	
2-1	History of Pressure Vessel	6	
	ASME Code Contents	8	
2-3	Role of Finite Element in Pressure Vessel Design	10	
2-4		12	
2-5	General Description of Pressure Vessel design	14	
	2-5-1 UG-1 Scope	14	
	2-5-2 UG-4 General Materials	15	
	2-5-3 UG-27 (C) Cylindrical Shells	15	
	2-5-4 UG-99 (b) Hydrostatic Test	15	
	2-5-5 UG-32 (F) Ellipsoidal Heads	16	
	2-5-6 UG-32 (F) Hemispherical Heads	16	
	2-5-7 UG 40 Limits Of Reinforcement	16	
	2-5-8 UG-45 Nozzle Neck Thickness	17	
	2-5-9 UG-16 (b) General Design	18	
2.6	2-5-10 UG-22 Loadings	18	
	Finite Element Method (FEM)	19	
2-1	ANSYS	20	
2 1	Chapter three: Application study	22	
	Introduction Material Schooling	22 22	
3-2			
	Design input data	23 25	
	Design input data Shell thickness calculation	25 25	
	Dished head thickness	25 25	
	Saddle for support of horizontal vessels	26	

Chapter Four: ANSYS Analysis of the Pressure Vessel				
Introdu	ction	30		
Geome	try	31		
Build th	ne model	31		
4-3-1	Preferences	32		
4-3-2	Element types	33		
4-3-3	Material properties	34		
4-3-4	Create model	36		
Selection	on of mesh size	38		
Define l	boundary conditions and loads and run the analysis	40		
Deform	ed Shape	44		
Create	Contour Plots of the von Mises	45		
Full model				
Verifica	ation of the results	47		
Chap	oter Five: Conclusion & Recommendation			
Conclus	sion	49		
5-1-1	Factor of safety for strength	49		
5-1-2	Factor of safety for pressure:	50		
Recomi	mendations	50		
	References	51		
	Introduction Geometric Build the 4-3-1 4-3-2 4-3-3 4-3-4 Selection Define to Deform Create of Full moderate of Conclustion Selection Chapter Chapter Conclustion Selection Selection Chapter Chapter Conclusion Selection Chapter Chapter Conclusion Selection Chapter Chapter Chapter Conclusion Chapter Chapter Conclusion Chapter C	Introduction Geometry Build the model 4-3-1 Preferences 4-3-2 Element types 4-3-3 Material properties 4-3-4 Create model Selection of mesh size Define boundary conditions and loads and run the analysis Deformed Shape Create Contour Plots of the von Mises Full model Verification of the results Chapter Five: Conclusion & Recommendation Conclusion 5-1-1 Factor of safety for strength 5-1-2 Factor of safety for pressure: Recommendations		

Abstract

A pressure vessel is defined as a container with a pressure differential between inside and outside. The inside pressure is usually higher than the outside pressure. High pressure rise is developed in the pressure vessel and pressure vessel has to withstand severe forces. So the selection of pressure vessel is most critical.

In Sudan pressure vessel industry is limited to domestic LPG containers. This is due to the fact that higher capacity pressure vessel should be fabricated from alloy steel which are not available in the local market. In this research an attempt was made to design 1.75 MPa, 3.75 cubic meter LPG vessel made of Mild steel. The design was carried as per ASME BOILER & PRESSURE VESSEL CODE Sec VIII and was verified using ANSYS package. The dimension obtained was 2000 mm length and 1400mm diameter using 15 mm thickness St 37-2 Miled steel Sheets. The factor of safety came to be equal to 1.2.

The study concluded that LPG pressure vessels could be made of Mild steel for sizes up to 1400 mm diameters with different volumes using different lengths.

التجريدة

تعرف خزانات الضغط بانها خزانات يختلف فيها الضغط الداخلي والخارجي للخزان, عادة ما يكون الضغط الداخلي ذو قيمة اكبر من قيمة الضغط الخارجي. تتشاء زيادة كبيرة في الضغط في الخزان ويجب ان يتحمل الخزان قوي شديدة وبالتالي يكون اختيار خزان الضغط الاكثر حرجا.

في السودان نجد ان صناعة خزانات الضغط المرتفع محصور ة فقط في صناعة احجام الاستخدام المنزلي, ويرجع ذلك لحقيقة ان الاحجام الكبيرة يجب ان تصنع من الفولاذ السبائكي الذي هو غير متوفر في السوق المحلي. في هذا البحث تمت محاولة لتصميم خزان بضغط بقيمة 1.75 MPa وحجم يبلغ 3.75 متر مكعب هذا الخزان مصنع من الحديد الطري . المرجع الرئيسي لهذا التصميم ASME BOILER & PRESSURE VESSEL CODE Sec VII المرجع الرئيسي لهذا التصميم ANSYS package

الابعاد المتحصل عليها من الدراسة هي: طول الخزان بقيمة 2000 ملميتر, وقطر يبلغ 1400 ملميتر, ووجد ان معامل يبلغ 1400 ملميتر باستخدام الواح من 2-37 St بسمك يبلغ 1400مليتر, ووجد ان معامل الامان قيمته 1.2.

توصلت هذه الدراسة الي ان خزانات الضغط المستخدمة للغاز الطبيعي يمكن تصنيعها من الحديد الطري بقطر حتى 1400 ملميتر بحجوم مختلفة مع اطوال مختلفة.

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2-1 Table 3-1	Design & Construction Codes for Pressure Vessels The specification of the saddle	Page 11 28
	LIST OF FIGURES	
FIG 3-1	A plot of Dish end thickness, Shell thickness versus	Page 24
FIG 3-2	radius of the pressure vessel The specification of the saddle	27
FIG 4-1	The Pressure Vessel Dimensions	31
FIG 4-2	The mesh size selection plot	39