

Institute of Refractories Engineers

Heat Flow and Thermal Expansion Training Day 2016

Sheffield 13 October 2016



Course Aim

- To give an appreciation of how heat flows through a lining and how thermal gradients are calculated and used
- To give an appreciation of thermal expansion and how thermal expansion allowances can be made.



Contents

- Introduction
- Thermal conductivity
- Coffee
- · Thermal Gradient Calculations
- Exercise
- Lunch
- Thermal Expansion
- Exercise
- · Transient Conditions



Why Consider Heat Flow?

Temperature Gradient

Shell temperature

Max design temperature

Acid dewpoint

Hand safe

Refractory Service

Material melting

Slag Penetration

Maximum Service Temperature

THERMAL EXPANSION

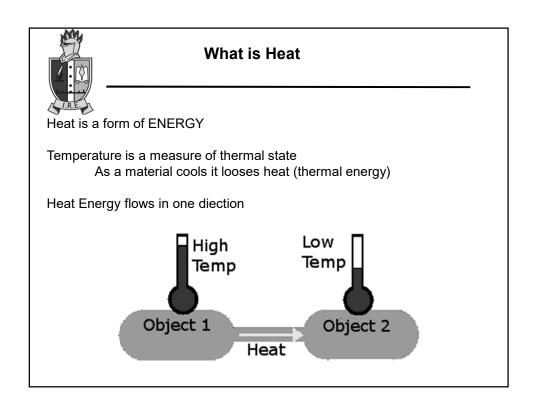
Heat Flow

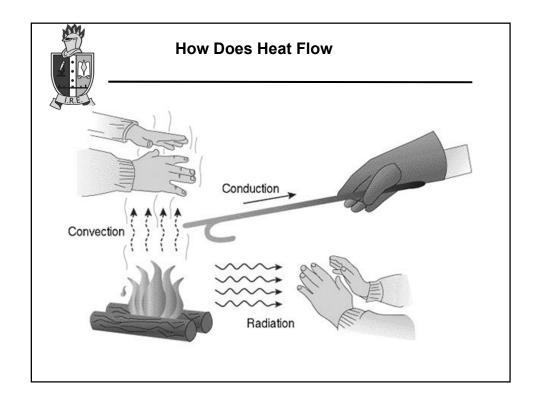
Skull stability

Energy loss

Heating and cooling rates

Turnaround time





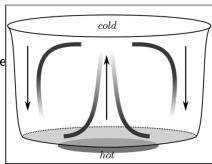


Convection

Convection is when heat energy is moved by a movement of a fluid (mass flow)

Natural Convection

- Fluid near hot object is heated
- Thermal expansion of heated fluid
 - · Decrease in density
 - · Low density fluid rises,
 - · High density fluid sinks
- · Cool fluid into contact with heat source
- · Cycle continues

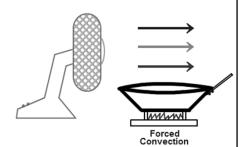




Forced Convection

Heat (energy) transfer caused by mass transfer Mass transfer caused by externally driven fluid flow

- · Cooling fans
- Water cooling circuits
 - Car engine cooling
 - · Blast furnace cooling
 - Domestic boiler





Radiation

Heat Transfer by Electromagnetic Radiation,

- IR wavelengths
- Can pass through transparent materials and space
- Stopped by opaque materials
- Amount of energy transfer depends stronglt on temperature





Thermal Expansion

Refractories expand when heated up

The steel shell constrains the expansion and leads to stresses

The stresses can be very high
Damage to lining
Damage to shell
Loss of containment

Correct understanding of expansion and how to allow for it is essential