

## Training Event 2020 Exercise 2 – Thermal Expansion

Linear thermal expansion

$$\Delta L = L \alpha \Delta T$$

### METHOD

1. Get temperature of each layer
2. Calculate Thermal expansion of each layer (remember to convert from diameter to circumference)
3. Allow for expansion of shell
4. Decide how you might make thermal expansion allowance  
How might different methods work considering the service conditions of each example

### EXAMPLE 1

Ladle for alloy steel in a foundry.

The ladle is used to contain steel for ingot casting. The working lining is fired magnesia, with a high alumina backup lining. The ladles are often allowed to cool between casts but are thoroughly preheated again.

The lining must not be allowed to move as the ladle is transported around the plant.

Ladle Diameter 1200mm inside new lining

Shell – 38mm carbon steel, cte –  $12 \times 10^{-6} / ^\circ\text{C}$

Insulation – 5mm high efficiency insulation panel. Do not include in expansion calculation

Safety Lining – 75mm Bauxite Brick, cte  $5.2 \times 10^{-6} / ^\circ\text{C}$

Working Lining – 175mm Fired Magnesia Brick, cte  $13 \times 10^{-6} / ^\circ\text{C}$

### EXAMPLE 2

Thermal Oxidiser treating toxic liquid wastes

The lining is a vertical cylinder, 3.5m outside diameter and 8m tall.

It operates at  $1100^\circ\text{C}$  with occasional stoppages during which the lining is cooled to ambient

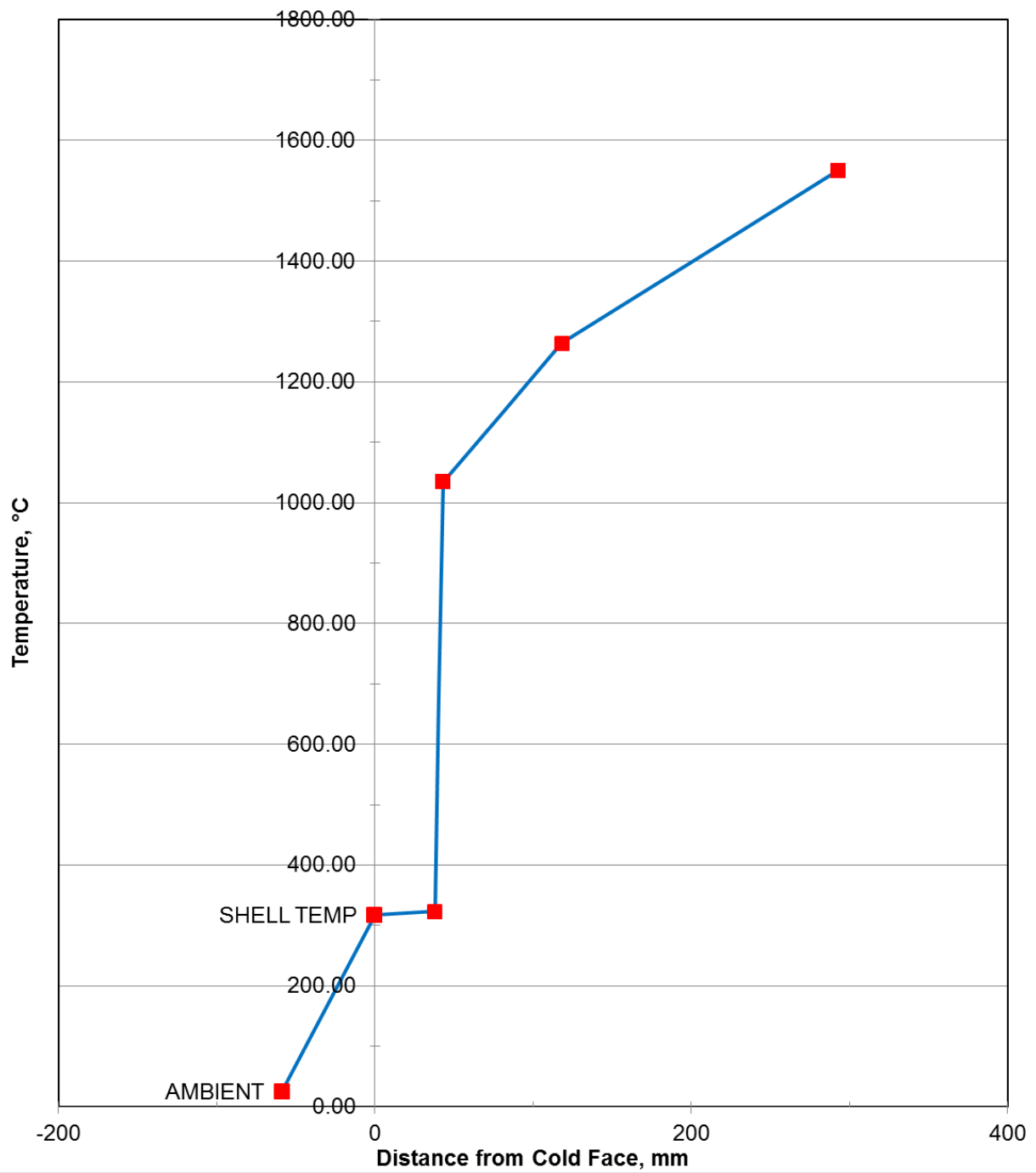
The combustion products include acid gases so the expansion design must not create additional insulation. Why not?

Shell – 10mm carbon steel, cte –  $12 \times 10^{-6} / ^\circ\text{C}$

Insulation – 65mm Insulating Firebrick cte  $5.2 \times 10^{-6} / ^\circ\text{C}$

Hot Face – 175mm Alumina-SiC Brick cte  $4.8 \times 10^{-6} / ^\circ\text{C}$

**Temperature Gradient Through Lining  
IRE EXERCISE, FOUNDRY LADLE, SIDEWALL,**



# Temperature Gradient Through Lining IRE EXERCISE, THERMAL OXIDISER, WALL,

