

## 13.3: Thermal Expansion

### Learning Objectives

By the end of this section, you will be able to:

- Answer qualitative questions about the effects of thermal expansion
- Solve problems involving thermal expansion, including those involving thermal stress

The expansion of alcohol in a thermometer is one of many commonly encountered examples of **thermal expansion**, which is the change in size or volume of a given system as its temperature changes. The most visible example is the expansion of hot air. When air is heated, it expands and becomes less dense than the surrounding air, which then exerts an (upward) force on the hot air and makes steam and smoke rise, hot air balloons float, and so forth. The same behavior happens in all liquids and gases, driving natural heat transfer upward in homes, oceans, and weather systems, as we will discuss in an upcoming section. Solids also undergo thermal expansion. Railroad tracks and bridges, for example, have expansion joints to allow them to freely expand and contract with temperature changes, as shown in Figure 13.3.1.



(a)



(b)

Figure 13.3.1: (a) Thermal expansion joints like these in the (b) Auckland Harbour Bridge in New Zealand allow bridges to change length without buckling. (credit: "ŠJů"/Wikimedia Commons).

What is the underlying cause of thermal expansion? As previously mentioned, an increase in temperature means an increase in the kinetic energy of individual atoms. In a solid, unlike in a gas, the molecules are held in place by forces from neighboring molecules; as we saw in [Oscillations](#), the forces can be modeled as in harmonic springs described by the [Lennard-Jones potential](#). [Energy in Simple Harmonic Motion](#) shows that such potentials are asymmetrical in that the potential energy increases more steeply when the molecules get closer to each other than when they get farther away. Thus, at a given kinetic energy, the distance moved is greater when neighbors move away from each other than when they move toward each other. The result is that increased kinetic energy (increased temperature) increases the average distance between molecules—the substance expands.

For most substances under ordinary conditions, it is an excellent approximation that there is no preferred direction (that is, the solid is "isotropic"), and an increase in temperature increases the solid's size by a certain fraction in each dimension. Therefore, if the solid is free to expand or contract, its proportions stay the same; only its overall size changes.

### Definition: Thermal Expansion in One Dimension

According to experiments, the dependence of thermal expansion on temperature, substance, and original length is summarized in the equation

$$\frac{dL}{dT} = \alpha L \quad (13.3.1)$$

where  $L$  is the original length  $\frac{dL}{dT}$  is the change in length with respect to temperature, and  $\alpha$  is the **coefficient of linear expansion**, a material property that varies slightly with temperature. As  $\alpha$  is nearly constant and also very small, for practical purposes, we use the linear approximation:

$$\Delta L \approx \alpha L \Delta T. \quad (13.3.2)$$

Table 13.3.1 lists representative values of the coefficient of linear expansion. As noted earlier,  $\Delta T$  is the same whether it is expressed in units of degrees Celsius or kelvins; thus,  $\alpha$  may have units of  $1/^\circ\text{C}$  or  $1/\text{K}$  with the same value in either case. Approximating  $\alpha$  as a constant is quite accurate for small changes in temperature and sufficient for most practical purposes, even for large changes in temperature. We examine this approximation more closely in the next example.

Table 13.3.1: Thermal Expansion Coefficients

Material	Coefficient of Linear Expansion $\alpha (1/^\circ\text{C})$	Coefficient of Volume Expansion $\beta (1/^\circ\text{C})$
<b>Solids</b>		
Aluminum	$25 \times 10^{-6}$	$75 \times 10^{-6}$
Brass	$19 \times 10^{-6}$	$56 \times 10^{-6}$
Copper	$17 \times 10^{-6}$	$51 \times 10^{-6}$
Gold	$14 \times 10^{-6}$	$42 \times 10^{-6}$
Iron or steel	$12 \times 10^{-6}$	$35 \times 10^{-6}$
Invar (nickel-iron alloy)	$0.9 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.7 \times 10^{-6}$
Lead	$29 \times 10^{-6}$	$87 \times 10^{-6}$
Silver	$18 \times 10^{-6}$	$54 \times 10^{-6}$
Glass (ordinary)	$9 \times 10^{-6}$	$27 \times 10^{-6}$
Glass (Pyrex®)	$3 \times 10^{-6}$	$9 \times 10^{-6}$
Quartz	$0.4 \times 10^{-6}$	$1 \times 10^{-6}$
Concrete, brick	$-12 \times 10^{-6}$	$-36 \times 10^{-6}$
Marble (average)	$2.5 \times 10^{-6}$	$7.5 \times 10^{-6}$
<b>Liquids</b>		
Ether		$1650 \times 10^{-6}$
Ethyl alcohol		$1100 \times 10^{-6}$
Gasoline		$950 \times 10^{-6}$
Glycerin		$500 \times 10^{-6}$
Mercury		$180 \times 10^{-6}$
Water		$210 \times 10^{-6}$
<b>Gases</b>		
Air and most other gases at atmospheric pressure		$3400 \times 10^{-6}$

## Bimetallic Strip as thermometers

Thermal expansion is exploited in the bimetallic strip (Figure 13.3.2). This device can be used as a thermometer if the curving strip is attached to a pointer on a scale. It can also be used to automatically close or open a switch at a certain temperature, as in older or analog thermostats.

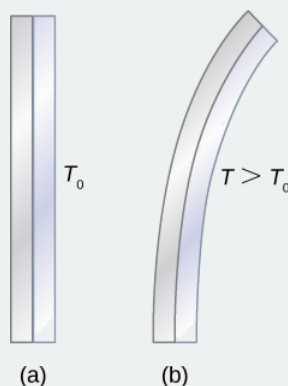


Figure 13.3.2: The curvature of a bimetallic strip depends on temperature. (a) The strip is straight at the starting temperature, where its two components have the same length. (b) At a higher temperature, this strip bends to the right, because the metal on the left has expanded more than the metal on the right. At a lower temperature, the strip would bend to the left.

### ✓ Example 13.3.1: Calculating Linear Thermal Expansion

The main span of San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge is 1275 m long at its coldest. The bridge is exposed to temperatures ranging from  $-15^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $40^{\circ}\text{C}$ . What is its change in length between these temperatures? Assume that the bridge is made entirely of steel.

#### Strategy

Use the equation for linear thermal expansion  $\Delta L = \alpha L \Delta T$  to calculate the change in length,  $\Delta L$ . Use the coefficient of linear expansion  $\alpha$  for steel from Table 13.3.1, and note that the change in temperature  $\Delta T$  is  $55^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

#### Solution

Substitute all of the known values into the equation to solve for  $\Delta L$ :

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta L &= \alpha L \Delta T \\ &= \left( \frac{12 \times 10^{-6}}{^{\circ}\text{C}} \right) (1275 \text{ m}) (55^{\circ}\text{C}) \\ &= 0.84 \text{ m}.\end{aligned}$$

#### Significance

Although not large compared with the length of the bridge, this change in length is observable. It is generally spread over many expansion joints so that the expansion at each joint is small.

### 13.3.1 Thermal Expansion in Two and Three Dimensions

Unconstrained objects expand in all dimensions, as illustrated in Figure 13.3.3. That is, their areas and volumes, as well as their lengths, increase with temperature. Because the proportions stay the same, holes and container volumes also get larger with temperature. If you cut a hole in a metal plate, the remaining material will expand exactly as it would if the piece you removed were still in place. The piece would get bigger, so the hole must get bigger too.

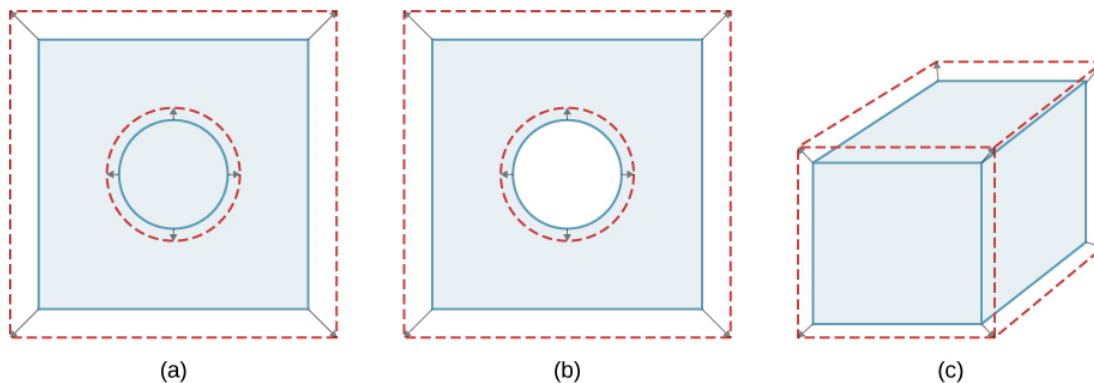


Figure 13.3.3: In general, objects expand in all directions as temperature increases. In these drawings, the original boundaries of the objects are shown with solid lines, and the expanded boundaries with dashed lines. (a) Area increases because both length and width increase. The area of a circular plug also increases. (b) If the plug is removed, the hole it leaves becomes larger with increasing temperature, just as if the expanding plug were still in place. (c) Volume also increases, because all three dimensions increase.

#### Definition: Thermal Expansion in Two Dimensions

For small temperature changes, the change in area  $\Delta A$  is given by

$$\Delta A = 2\alpha A \Delta T \quad (13.3.3)$$

where  $\Delta A$  is the change in area  $A$ ,  $\Delta T$  is the change in temperature, and  $\alpha$  is the coefficient of linear expansion, which varies slightly with temperature.

#### Definition: Thermal Expansion in Three Dimensions

The relationship between volume and temperature  $\frac{dV}{dT}$  is given by  $\frac{dV}{dT} = \beta V$ , where  $\beta$  is the **coefficient of volume expansion**. As you can show in Exercise,  $\beta = 3\alpha$ . This equation is usually written as

$$\Delta V = \beta V \Delta T. \quad (13.3.4)$$

Note that the values of  $\beta$  in Table 13.3.1 are equal to  $3\alpha$  except for rounding.

Volume expansion is defined for liquids, but linear and area expansion are not, as a liquid's changes in linear dimensions and area depend on the shape of its container. Thus, Table 13.3.1 shows liquids' values of  $\beta$  but not  $\alpha$ .

In general, objects expand with increasing temperature. Water is the most important exception to this rule. Water does expand with increasing temperature (its density **decreases**) at temperatures greater than  $4^\circ\text{C}$  ( $40^\circ\text{F}$ ). However, it is densest at  $+4^\circ\text{C}$  and expands with **decreasing** temperature between  $+4^\circ\text{C}$  and  $0^\circ\text{C}$  ( $40^\circ\text{F}$  to  $32^\circ\text{F}$ ), as shown in Figure 13.3.4. A striking effect of this phenomenon is the **freezing of water** in a pond. When water near the surface cools down to  $4^\circ\text{C}$ , it is denser than the remaining water and thus sinks to the bottom. This "turnover" leaves a layer of warmer water near the surface, which is then cooled. However, if the temperature in the surface layer drops below  $4^\circ\text{C}$ , that water is less dense than the water below, and thus stays near the top. As a result, the pond surface can freeze over. The layer of ice insulates the liquid water below it from low air temperatures. Fish and other aquatic life can survive in  $4^\circ\text{C}$  water beneath ice, due to this unusual characteristic of water.

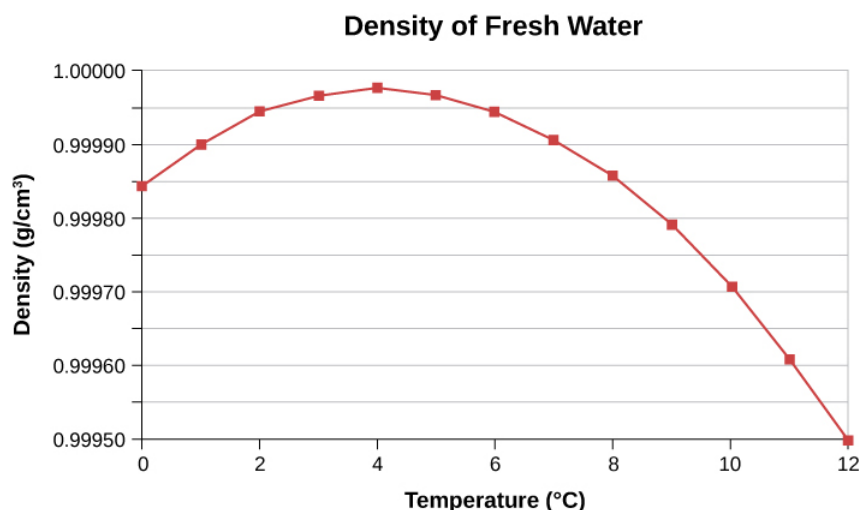


Figure 13.3.4: This curve shows the density of water as a function of temperature. Note that the thermal expansion at low temperatures is very small. The maximum density at  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$  is only 0.0075% greater than the density at  $2^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and 0.012% greater than that at  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The decrease of density below  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$  occurs because the liquid water approaches the solid crystal form of ice, which contains more empty space than the liquid.

### ✓ Example 13.3.2: Calculating Thermal Expansion

Suppose your 60.0-L (15.9-gal) steel gasoline tank is full of gas that is cool because it has just been pumped from an underground reservoir. Now, both the tank and the gasoline have a temperature of  $15.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ . How much gasoline has spilled by the time they warm to  $35.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ?

#### Strategy

The tank and gasoline increase in volume, but the gasoline increases more, so the amount spilled is the difference in their volume changes. We can use the equation for volume expansion to calculate the change in volume of the gasoline and of the tank. (The gasoline tank can be treated as solid steel.)

#### Solution

1. Use the equation for volume expansion to calculate the increase in volume of the steel tank:

$$\Delta V_s = \beta_s V_s \Delta T.$$

2. The increase in volume of the gasoline is given by this equation:

$$\Delta V_{gas} = \beta_{gas} V_{gas} \Delta T.$$

3. Find the difference in volume to determine the amount spilled as

$$V_{spill} = \Delta V_{gas} - \Delta V_s.$$

Alternatively, we can combine these three equations into a single equation. (Note that the original volumes are equal.)

$$\begin{aligned} V_{spill} &= (\beta_{gas} - \beta_s) V \Delta T \\ &= [(950 - 35) \times 10^{-6} / ^{\circ}\text{C}](60.0 \text{ L})(20.0 ^{\circ}\text{C}) \\ &= 1.10 \text{ L}. \end{aligned}$$

#### Significance

This amount is significant, particularly for a 60.0-L tank. The effect is so striking because the gasoline and steel expand quickly. The rate of change in thermal properties is discussed later in this chapter.

If you try to cap the tank tightly to prevent overflow, you will find that it leaks anyway, either around the cap or by bursting the tank. Tightly constricting the expanding gas is equivalent to compressing it, and both liquids and solids resist compression with extremely large forces. To avoid rupturing rigid containers, these containers have air gaps, which allow them to expand and contract without stressing them.

### ? Exercises 13.3.1

Does a given reading on a gasoline gauge indicate more gasoline in cold weather or in hot weather, or does the temperature not matter?

#### Answer

The actual amount (mass) of gasoline left in the tank when the gauge hits “empty” is less in the summer than in the winter. The gasoline has the same volume as it does in the winter when the “add fuel” light goes on, but because the gasoline has expanded, there is less mass.

## 13.3.2 Thermal Stress

If you change the temperature of an object while preventing it from expanding or contracting, the object is subjected to stress that is compressive if the object would expand in the absence of constraint and tensile if it would contract. This stress resulting from temperature changes is known as **thermal stress**. It can be quite large and can cause damage.

To avoid this stress, engineers may design components so they can expand and contract freely. For instance, in highways, gaps are deliberately left between blocks to prevent thermal stress from developing. When no gaps can be left, engineers must consider thermal stress in their designs. Thus, the reinforcing rods in concrete are made of steel because steel’s coefficient of linear expansion is nearly equal to that of concrete.

To calculate the thermal stress in a rod whose ends are both fixed rigidly, we can think of the stress as developing in two steps. First, let the ends be free to expand (or contract) and find the expansion (or contraction). Second, find the stress necessary to compress (or extend) the rod to its original length by the methods you studied in [Static Equilibrium and Elasticity](#) on static equilibrium and elasticity. In other words, the  $\Delta L$  of the thermal expansion equals the  $\Delta L$  of the elastic distortion (except that the signs are opposite).

### ✓ Example 13.3.3: Calculating Thermal Stress

Concrete blocks are laid out next to each other on a highway without any space between them, so they cannot expand. The construction crew did the work on a winter day when the temperature was  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Find the stress in the blocks on a hot summer day when the temperature is  $38^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The compressive Young’s modulus of concrete is  $Y = 20 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2$ .

#### Strategy

According to the chapter on static equilibrium and elasticity, the stress  $F/A$  is given by

$$\frac{F}{A} = Y \frac{\Delta L}{L_0},$$

where  $Y$  is the Young’s modulus of the material—concrete, in this case. In thermal expansion,  $\Delta L = \alpha L_0 \Delta T$ . We combine these two equations by noting that the two  $\Delta L$ ’s are equal, as stated above. Because we are not given  $L_0$  or  $A$ , we can obtain a numerical answer only if they both cancel out.

#### Solution

We substitute the thermal-expansion equation into the elasticity equation to get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{F}{A} &= Y \frac{\alpha L_0 \Delta T}{L_0} \\ &= Y \alpha \Delta T, \end{aligned}$$

and as we hoped,  $L_0$  has canceled and  $A$  appears only in  $F/A$ , the notation for the quantity we are calculating.

Now we need only insert the numbers:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{F}{A} &= (20 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2)(12 \times 10^{-6} /^{\circ}\text{C})(38^{\circ}\text{C} - 5^{\circ}\text{C}) \\ &= 7.9 \times 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2. \end{aligned}$$

Significance The ultimate compressive strength of concrete is  $20 \times 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2$ , so the blocks are unlikely to break. However, the ultimate shear strength of concrete is only  $2 \times 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2$ , so some might chip off.

### ? Exercise 13.3.2

Two objects **A** and **B** have the same dimensions and are constrained identically. **A** is made of a material with a higher thermal expansion coefficient than **B**. If the objects are heated identically, will **A** feel a greater stress than **B**?

#### Answer

Not necessarily, as the thermal stress is also proportional to Young's modulus.

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