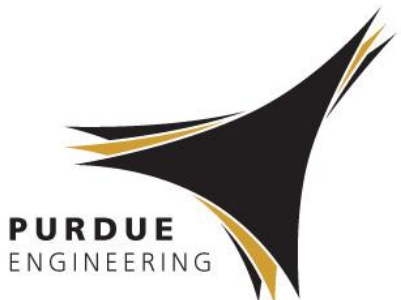


# Lecture 30: Thin-walled pressure vessels

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Lecture Book: Chapter 12

Fall 2019



# Outline

- **Start of Final Exam material** (this is *not* covered on Exam 2)
- Applications of pressure vessels
- Assumptions for stress analysis in thin-walled pressure vessels
- Stresses in thin-walled pressure vessels
  - Cylindrical pressure vessels
  - Spherical pressure vessels

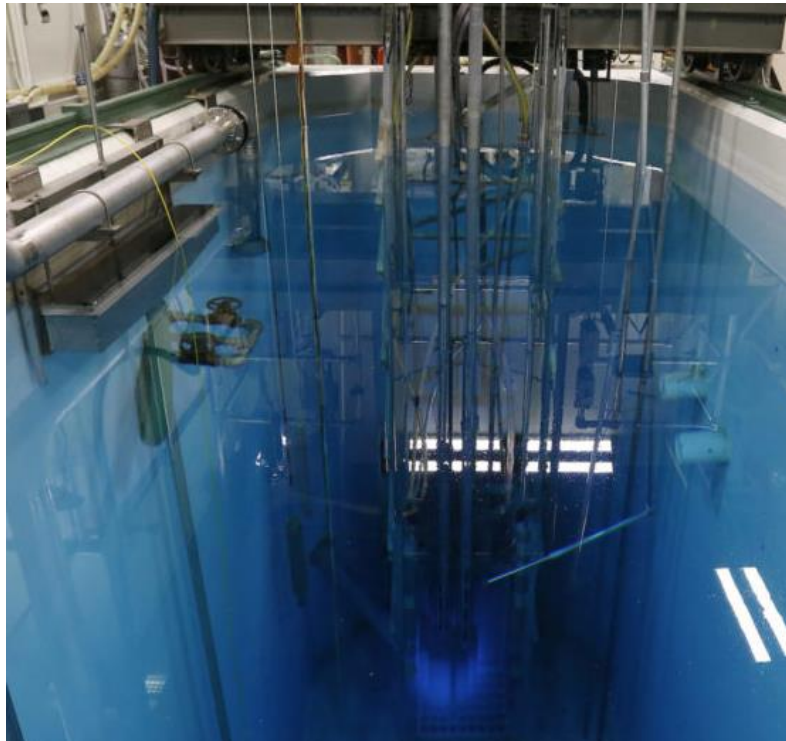


# Pressure vessel examples

Design, construction, and maintenance covered by the [ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code](#)

Can be subjected to internal *as well as external* pressure

Power generation, fuel containers, pressurized gas storage, ...



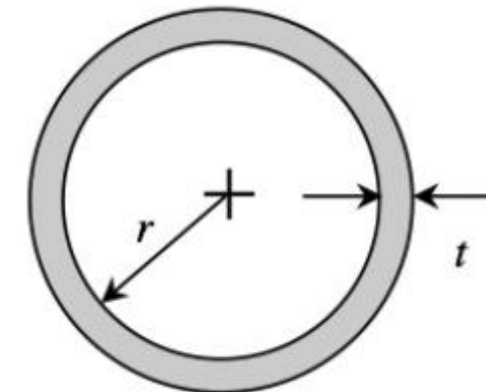
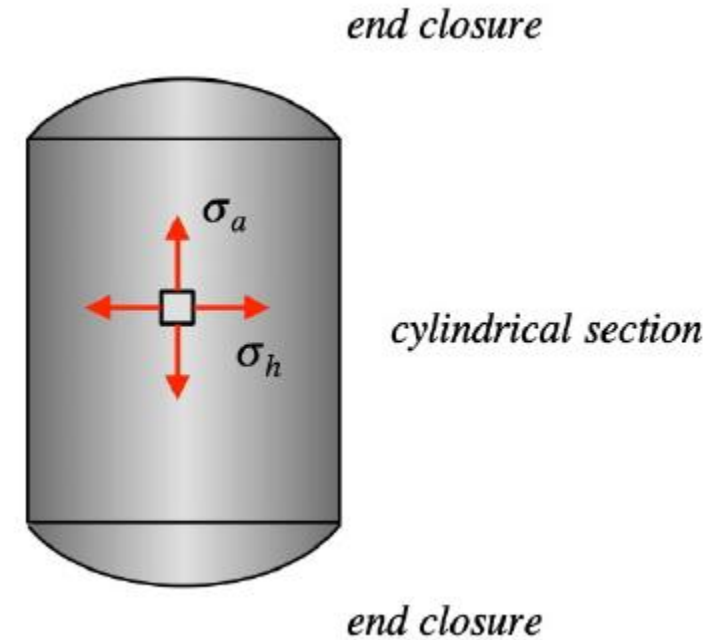
Coolant processing at PUR-1

Nuclear reactor at Missouri S&T (any piping in the "pool" is subjected to hydrostatic pressure)

# Assumptions

Lecture Book: Ch. 12, Pg. 3

- Geometry
  - Radius is at least 10 times the wall thickness
- Deformation
  - The strain varies insignificantly across the wall thickness
  - *The walls are in a state of “plane stress”*
- Material behavior
  - Linear elastic, small deformations (like usual)

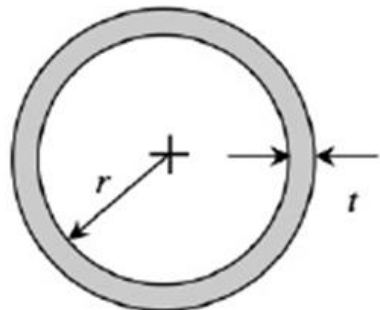
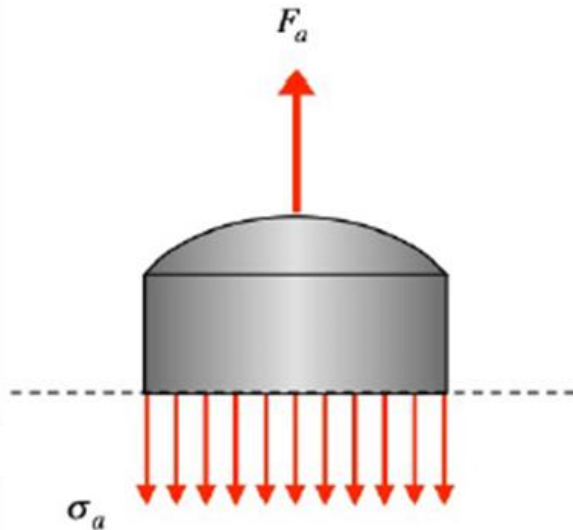
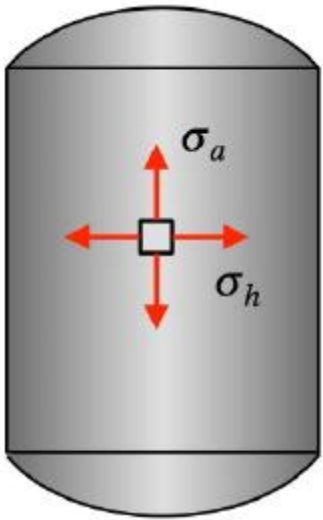


# Stresses in cylindrical pressure vessels

Cylindrical pressure vessel with internal pressure  $p$

Neglect strains through the wall thickness  $\rightarrow$  two stress components: **axial** and **hoop stress**

First, determine the **axial stress**,  $\sigma_a$

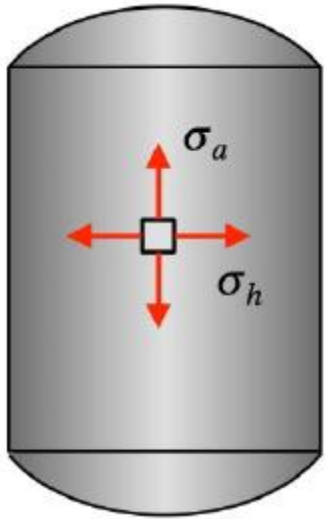


Lecture Book:  
Ch. 12, Pg. 3

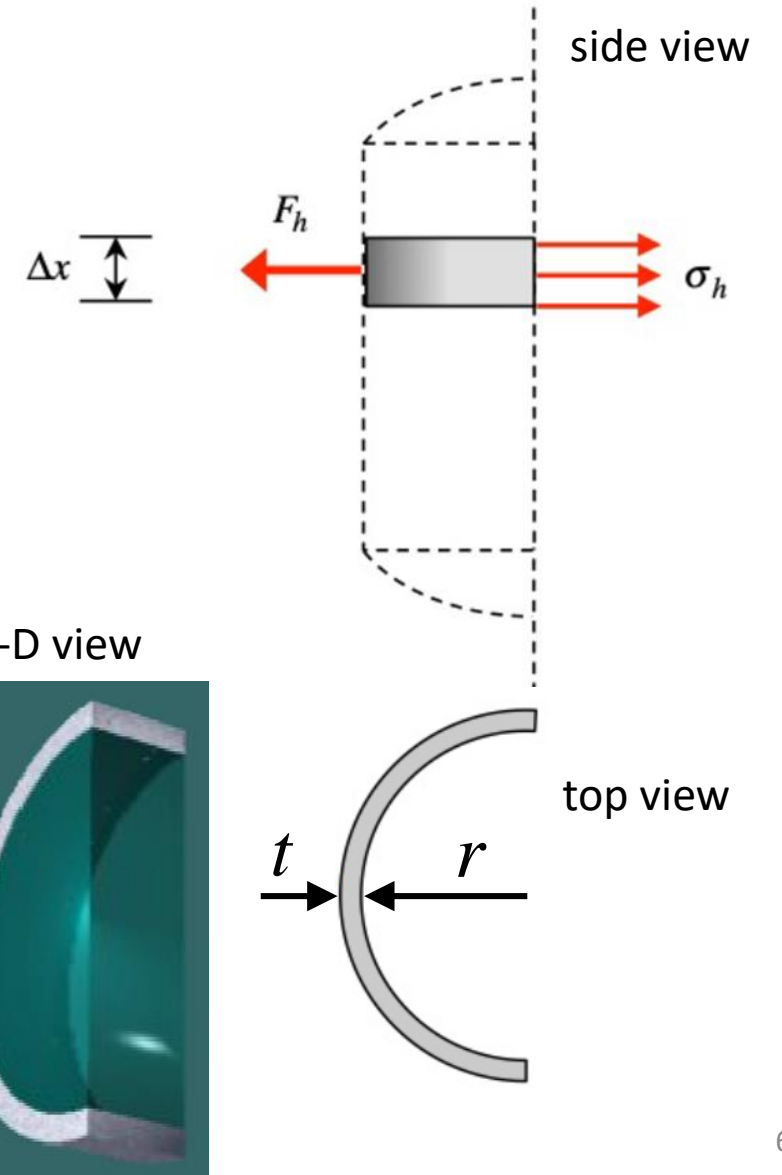
# Stresses in cylindrical pressure vessels

Cylindrical pressure vessel with internal pressure  $p$

Next, determine the **hoop stress**,  $\sigma_h$



Lecture Book:  
Ch. 12, Pg. 4

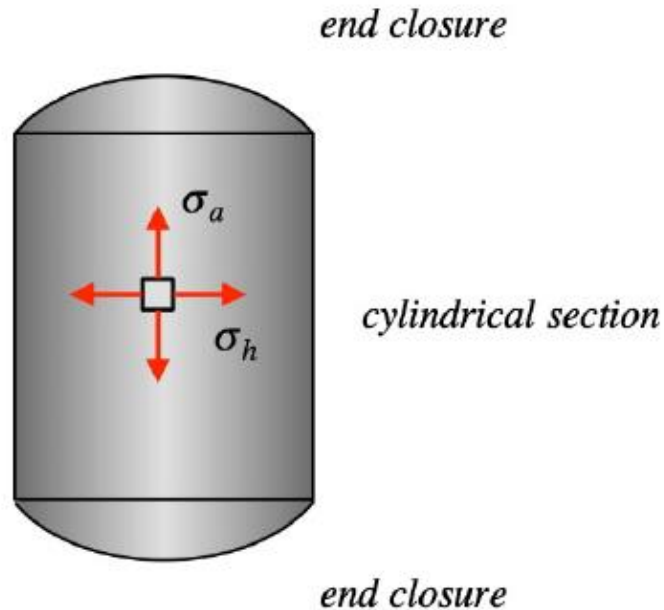


# Stresses in cylindrical pressure vessels

Axial stress:  $\sigma_a = \frac{pr}{2t}$

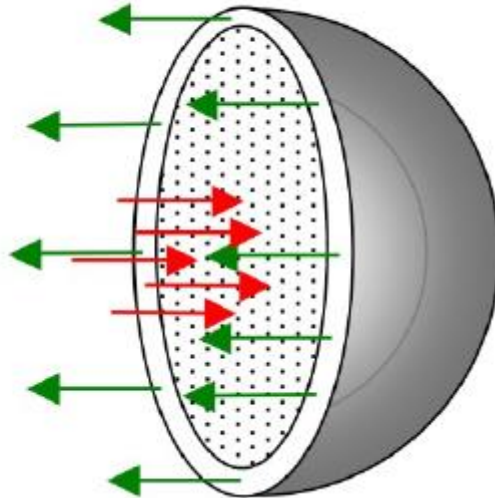
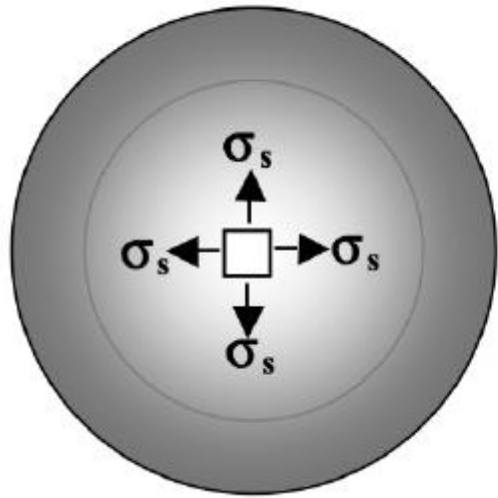
Hoop stress:  $\sigma_h = \frac{pr}{t}$

The hoop stress is exactly 2x the axial stress!



# Stresses in spherical pressure vessels

Spherical pressure vessel with internal pressure  $p$

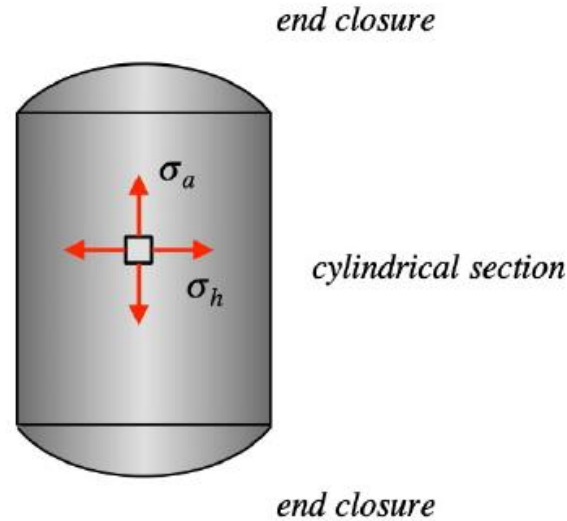




# Pressure vessel summary

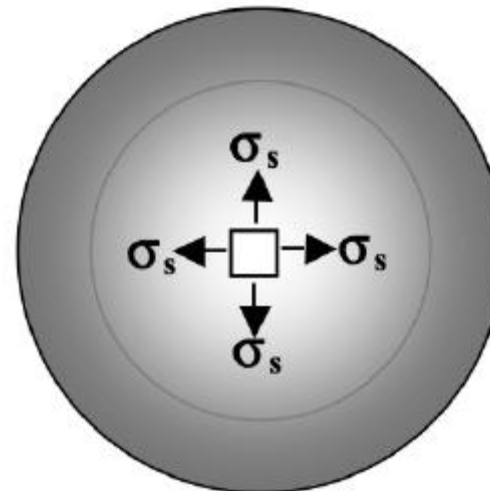
- Cylindrical pressure vessels

- Axial stress:  $\sigma_a = \frac{pr}{2t}$
- Hoop stress:  $\sigma_h = \frac{pr}{t}$



- Spherical pressure vessels

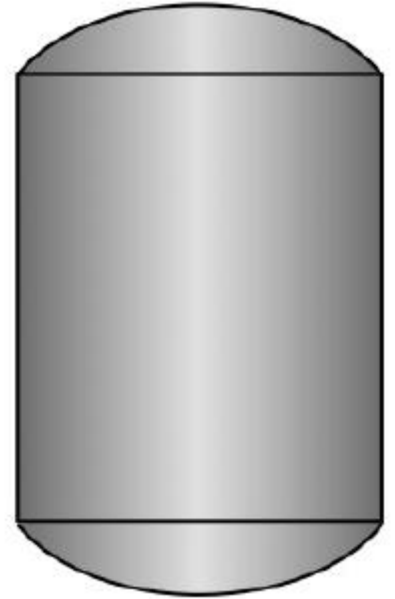
- Normal stress in any direction:  $\sigma_s = \frac{pr}{2t}$



# Example 12.1

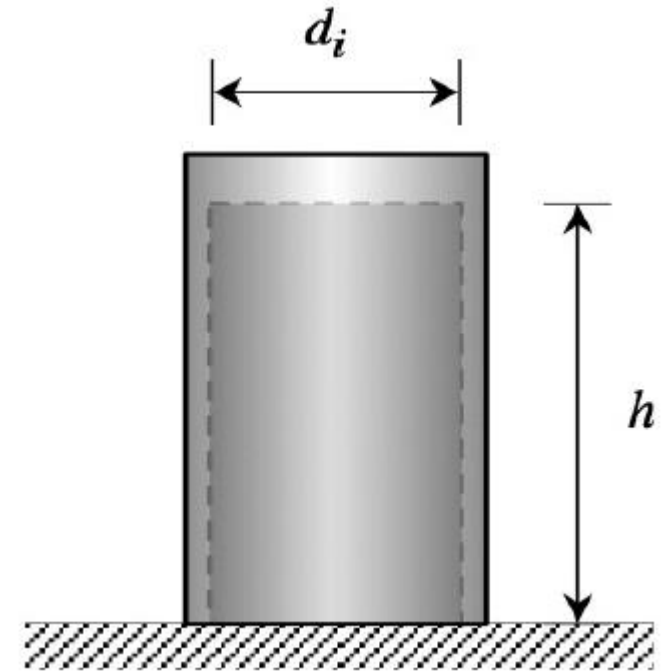
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A steel propane tank for a barbecue grill has a 12-in inside diameter and a wall thickness of  $1/8$  in. The tank is pressurized to 200 psi. Determine the axial and hoop components of stress in the wall of the tank.



# Example 12.2

A vertical standpipe has an inside diameter of  $d_i = 3m$  and is filled with water to depth of  $h = 5m$ . If the allowable hoop stress is  $80MPa$ , what is the minimum wall thickness of the tank?



# Example 12.4

A compressed air tank having an inner radius of 2 ft. and a wall thickness of 0.25 in. is manufactured by welding two steel hemispheres as shown in the figure.

- (a) If the allowable tensile stress is 14000 psi and the allowable shear stress is 6000 psi, what is the maximum permissible air pressure in the tank?
- (b) The welded seam would fail if the tensile load on the weld exceeds 8 kips per inch of the weld. If the required factor of safety against failure of the weld is 2.5, what is the maximum permissible pressure?

