

Thermal conductivity of limestone at various temperatures

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Limestone is a type of carbonate sedimentary rock which is the main source of the material lime. It is composed mostly of the mineral's calcite and aragonite. Limestone forms when these minerals precipitate out of water containing dissolved calcium. Magnesian limestone is an obsolete and poorly-defined term used variously for dolomite, for limestone containing significant dolomite, or for any other limestone containing a significant percentage of magnesium. Most limestone was formed in shallow marine environments, such as continental shelves or platforms, though smaller amounts were formed in many other environments. Much dolomite is secondary dolomite, formed by chemical alteration of limestone. Limestone is exposed over large regions of the Earth's surface, and because limestone is slightly soluble in rainwater, these exposures often are eroded to become karst landscapes. Most cave systems are found in limestone bedrock. Limestone has numerous uses: as a chemical feedstock for the production of lime used for cement, as aggregate for the base of roads, as white pigment or filler in products such as toothpaste or paints, as a soil conditioner, and as a popular decorative addition to rock gardens.

Thermodynamic temperature (degrees kelvin), Thermal conductivity (watts per meter-kelvin)

472	1.19
553	1.21
683	1.19
813	1.11
952	1.12
1013	1.07
1075	1.03
1181	0.62
1253	0.57
1324	0.54
395.9	1.43
450.4	1.41
527.6	1.4
605.4	1.33