

Current Distribution in Heaters

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Motivation

- When designing heater geometries, do current distributions need to be considered for uniform heating?
- How magnetic fields and field variations affect the current distributions?

Physics

- Assuming stationary situation.
- Solve the following equations:

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{j} = 0$$

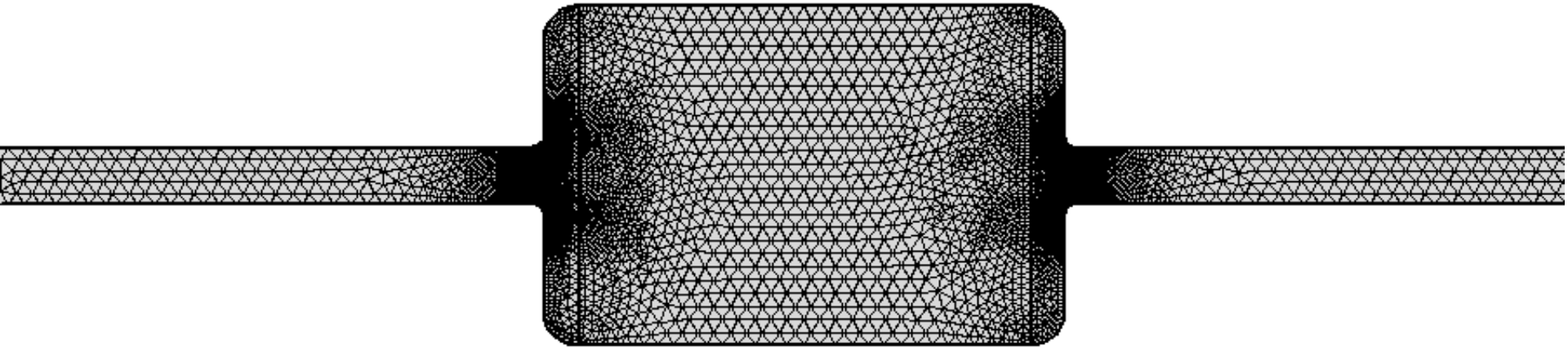
$$\vec{j} = \sigma \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla V$$

- Boundary conditions: fixed current density, zero normal current, fixed voltage, etc.

Calculations

- Complicated geometries → finite elements.
- COMSOL + Matlab.
- So far mainly 2D simulations (faster computations).



Heater geometry

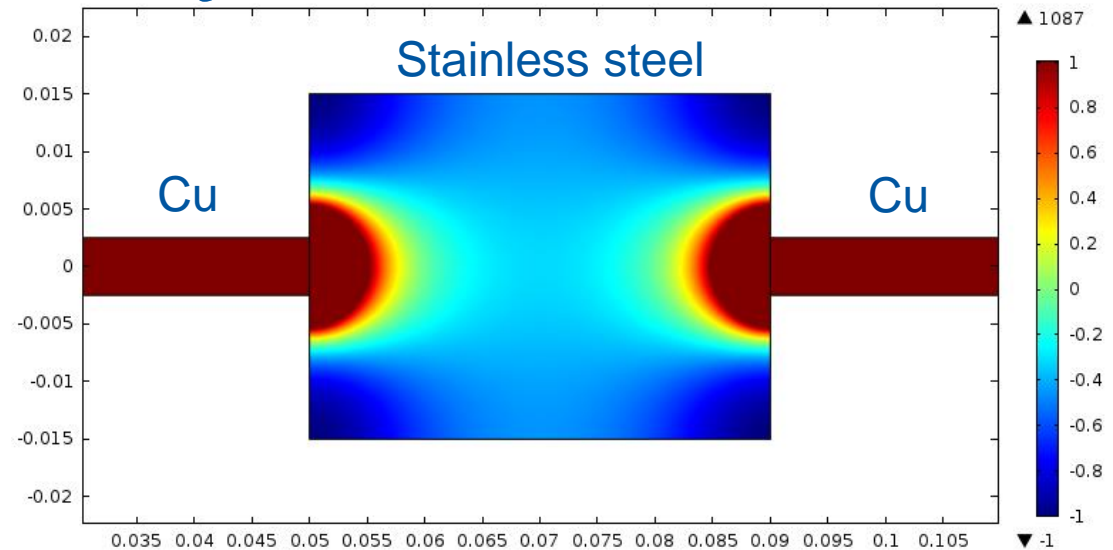
±100 %

- Relative difference to the average current density squared:

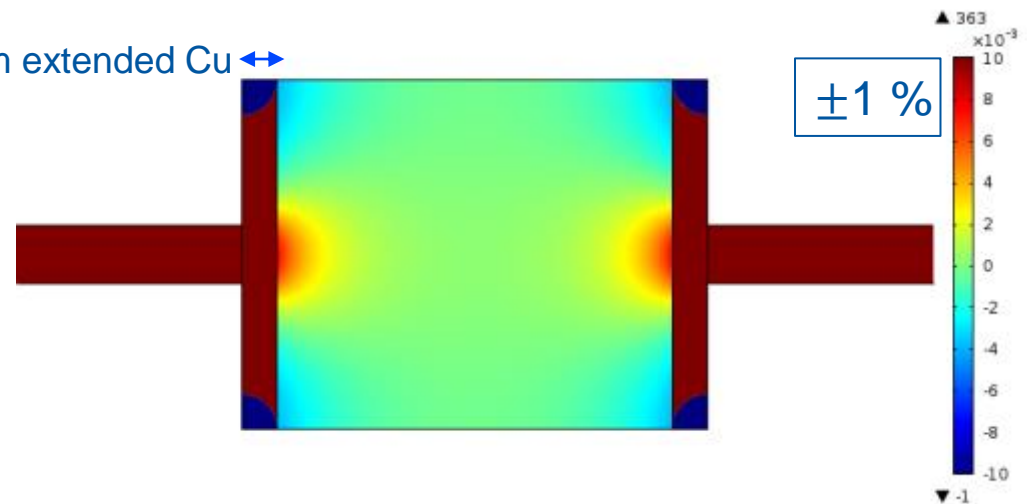
$$\delta = \frac{J(x, y)^2 - \langle J^2 \rangle}{\langle J^2 \rangle}$$

$$\sigma_{Ss} = 2 \cdot 10^6 \text{ S/m}$$

$$\sigma_{Cu} = 2 \cdot 10^9 \text{ S/m}$$



3 mm extended Cu ↔



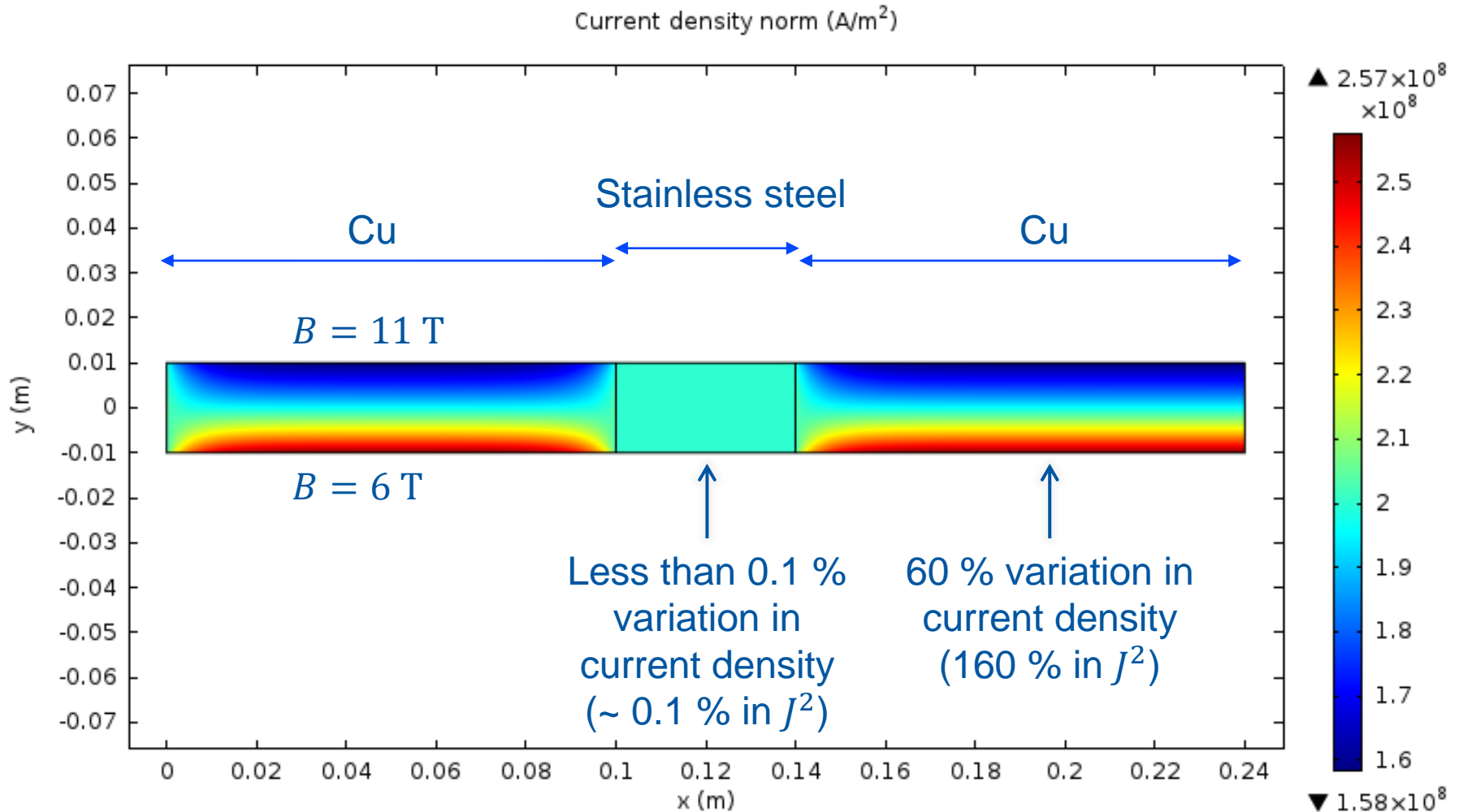
Magnetoresistance

- Two effects:
 - Isotropic magnetoresistance (scalar effects).
 - Simply set $\sigma = \sigma(T, B)$ in Cu.
 - Anisotropic magnetoresistance (Hall effect).
 - Simulated with a simple model with anisotropic conductivity.
 - Conductivity is a tensor:

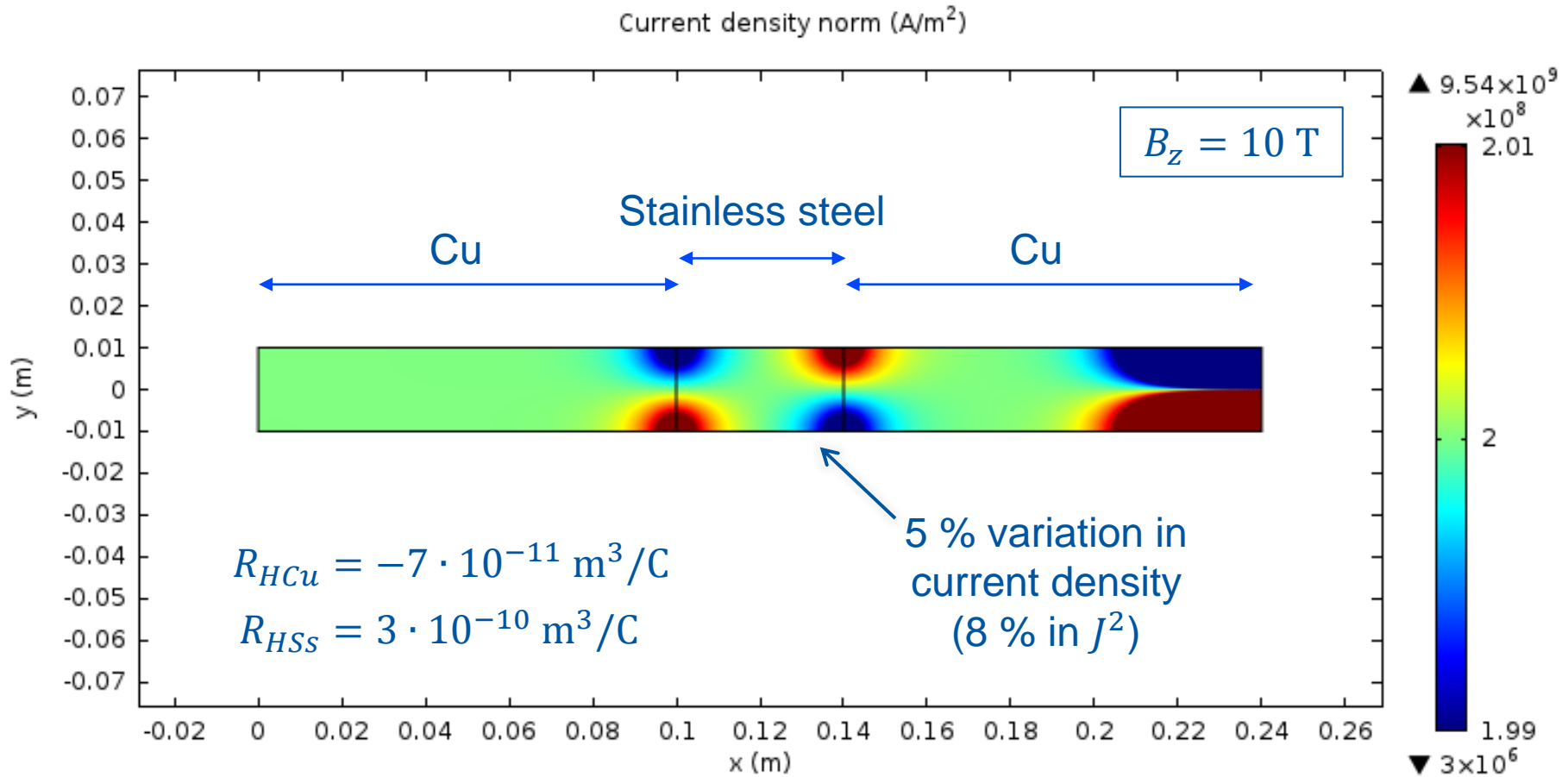
$$\sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{xx} & \sigma_{xy} \\ \sigma_{yx} & \sigma_{yy} \end{bmatrix}$$

↙ Elements depend on B & R_H .

Scalar magnetoresistance

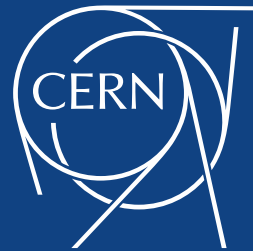


Hall effect



Conclusions

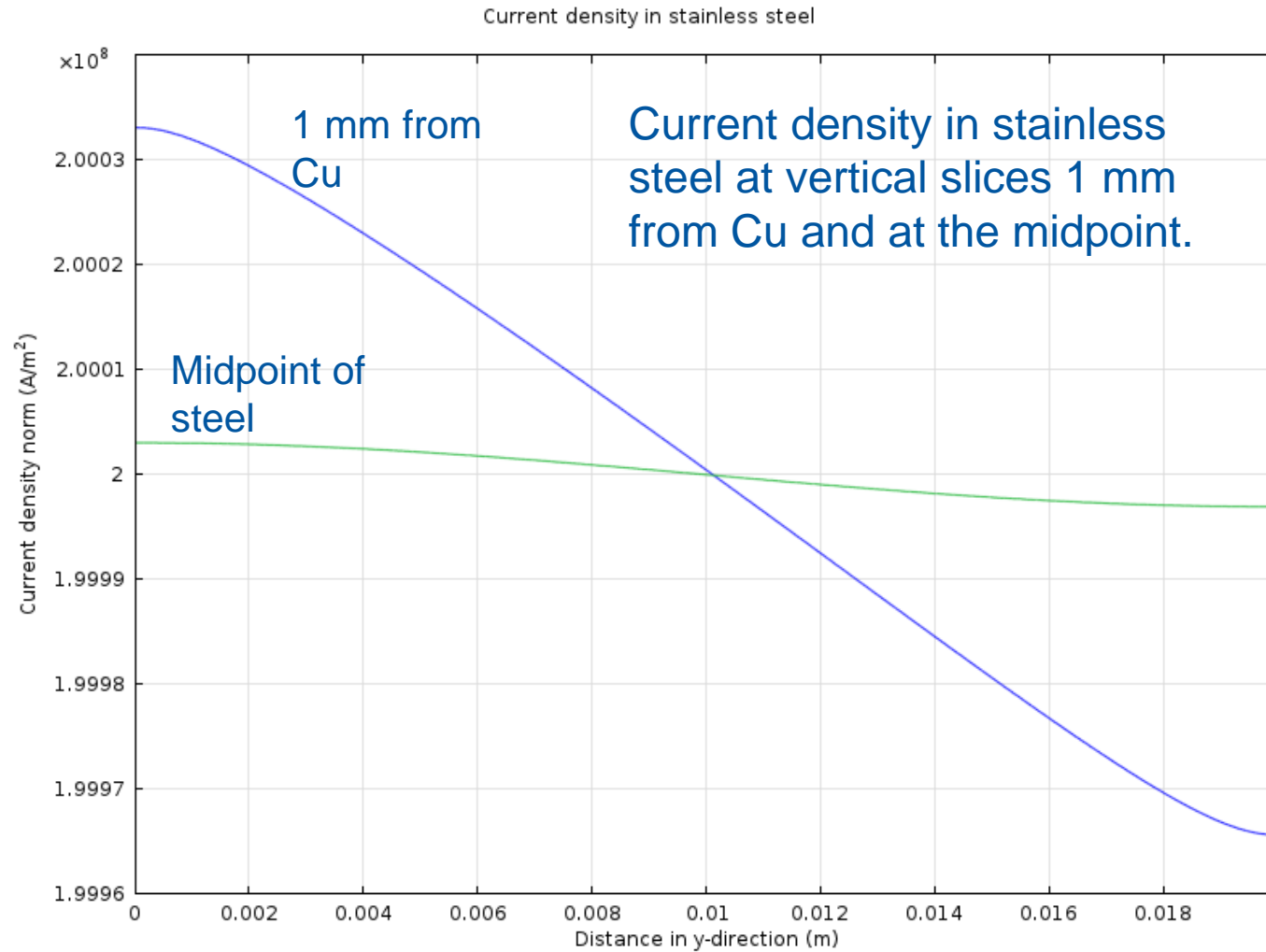
- Current distributions should be taken into consideration in heaters (e.g. in copper cladding).
- Magnetic field variations in Cu do not pose any problems.
- Hall effect is larger, but still manageable (at most $< 5\%$ variation from average heating).



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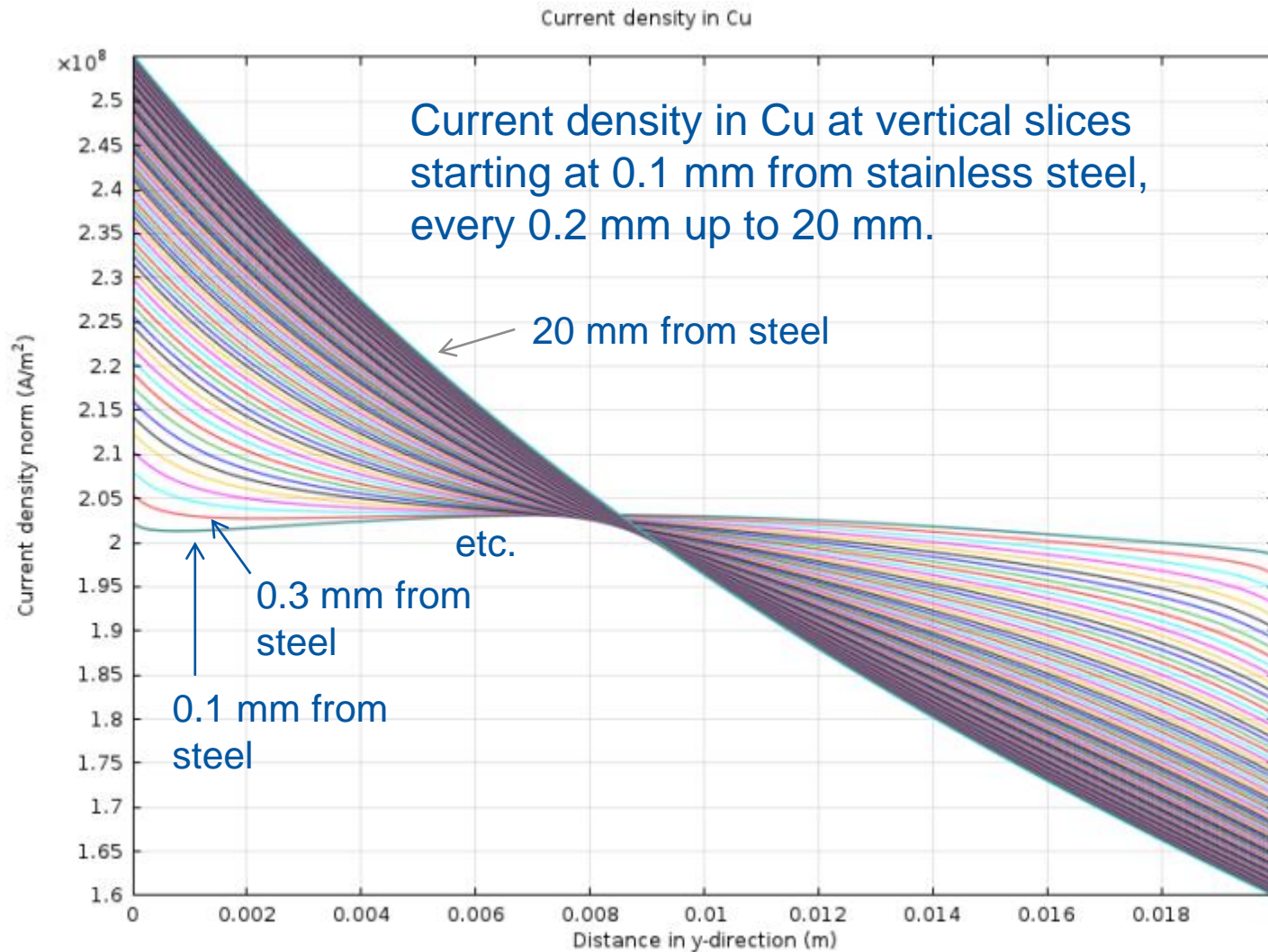
Extra slides

(Scalar magnetoresistance)



Extra slides

(Scalar magnetoresistance)



Extra slides

(Hall effect)

