# Electric current flow simulation with QuickField 6.3

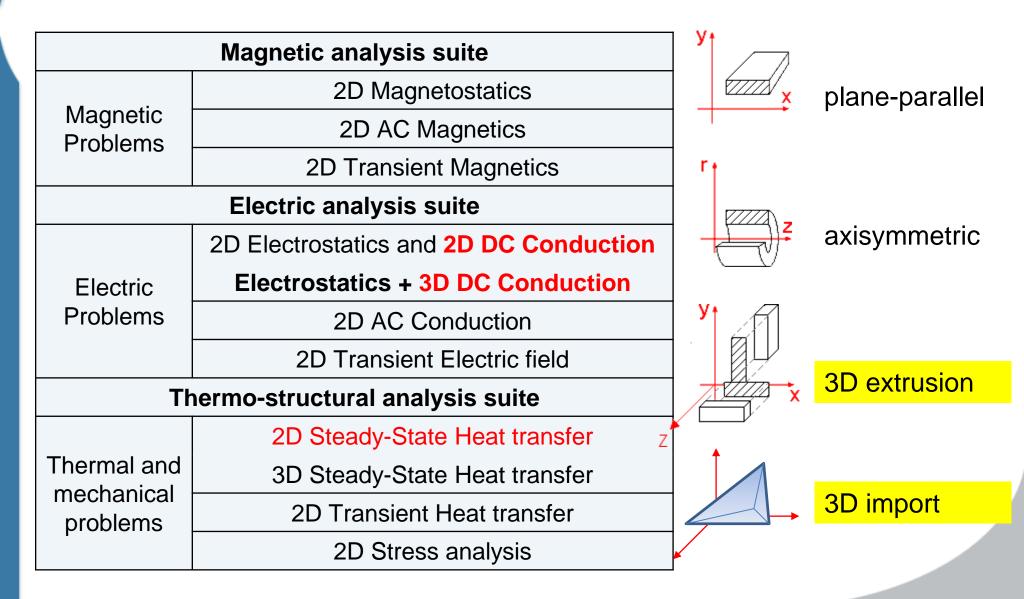


Vladimir Podnos, Director of Marketing and Support, Tera Analysis Ltd.

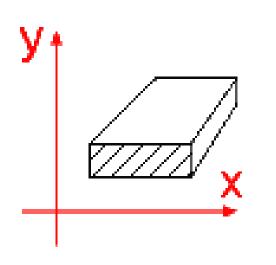


Alexander Lyubimtsev Support Engineer, Tera Analysis Ltd.

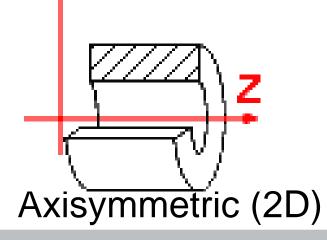
## **QuickField 6.3**

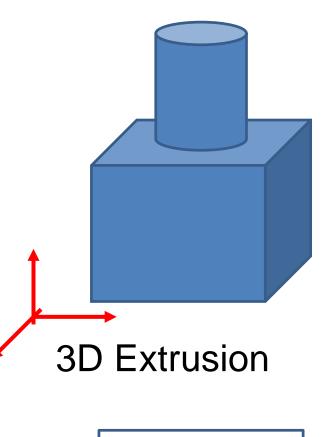


## **Geometric model**



#### Plane-parallel (2D)







Plane-parallel (2D) with heights

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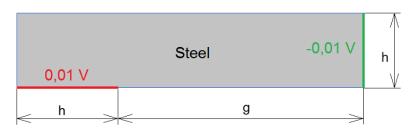


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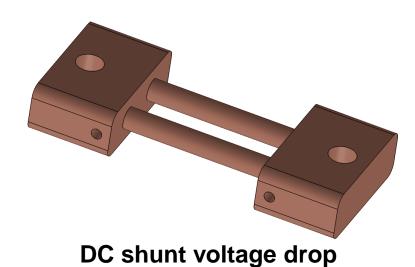


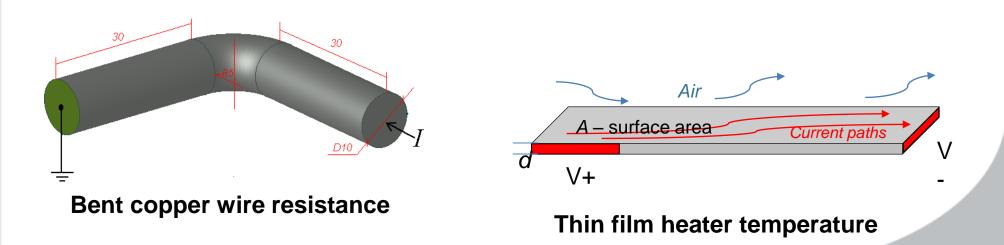
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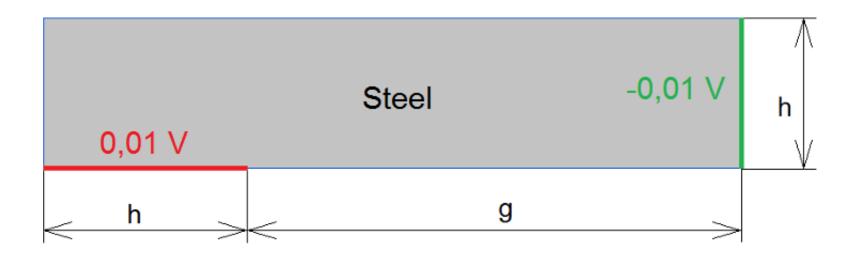


Thin film heater Joule losses





## Thin film heater power



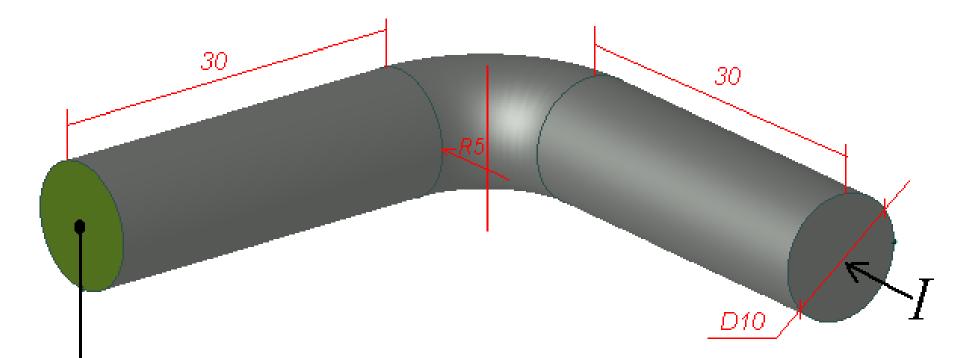
#### **Problem specification:**

Electrical conductivity of the steel  $\gamma = 10 \cdot 10^6$  S/m, h = 6 mm, g = 20 mm, d = 0.1 mm - thickness of the plate

#### <u>Tasks:</u>

Calculate Joule losses

## **Bent copper wire resistance**



#### Problem specification:

Copper electric conductivity  $\sigma = 56e6$  S/m.

Current I = 100 A

#### <u>Task:</u>

Calculate resistance.

 $R = \Delta V / I$  [Ohm]

### **DC** shunt resistance

R



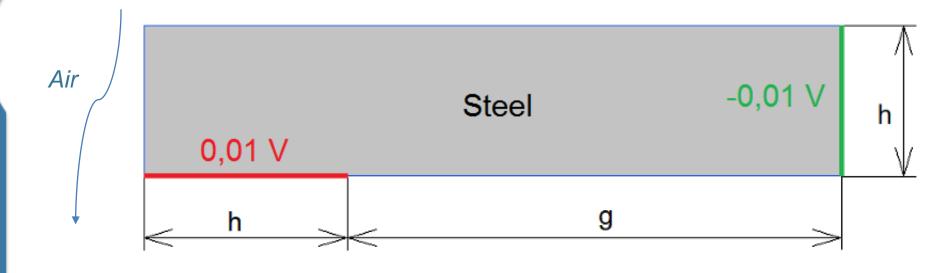
Copper electric conductivity  $\sigma = 56e6$  S/m.

Current I = 100 A

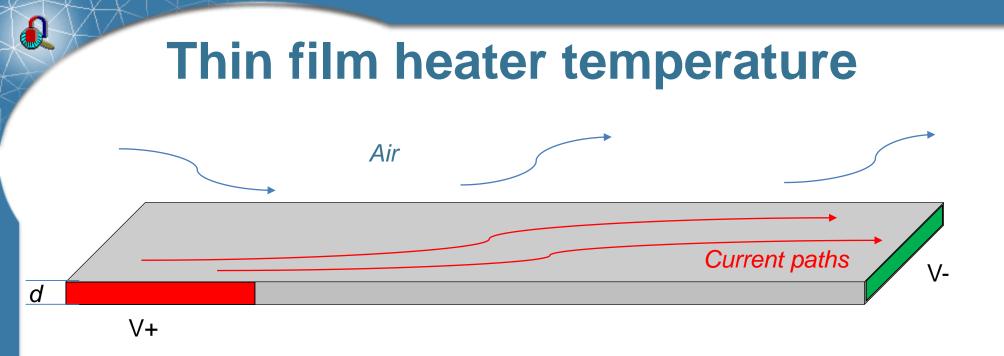
#### Task:

Calculate voltage drop on terminals

## Thin film heater temperature

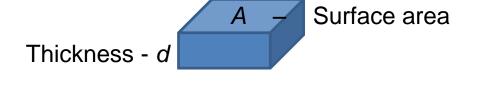


**Electric problem** Thermal problem common geometry model Geometry model: Geometry model: Data: Data: Electrical conductivity Thermal conductivity Potential difference Joule losses Convection **Results: Results:** Current density, Joule losses Temperature distribution



Convection from side surfaces is already included in model

Convection from top surface Q [W] =  $\alpha \cdot \Delta T \cdot A$ 



#### Volume heat sink Q [W] = $-k \cdot \Delta T \cdot (A \cdot d)$ $k = \alpha / d$

www.quickfield.com/advanced/thin\_film\_resistance.htm

 $\alpha = 10 \text{ W/K} \cdot \text{m}^2, d = 0.1 \text{ mm.}$ k = 10/0.0001 = 100000