

# **Lecture 4**

# **Cryogenic Properties of Materials : Part II**

J. G. Weisend II

# Thermal Conductivity of Non Metals

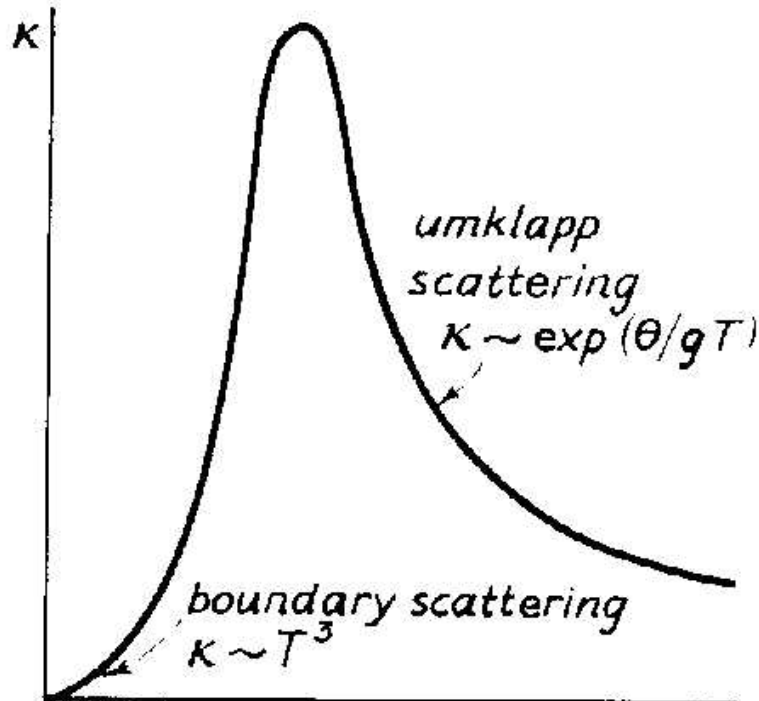
- Insulators: conduction heat transfer is completely caused by lattice vibrations (phonons)
- Semiconductors: conduction heat transfer is a mixture of phonon and electronic heat transfer

# Scattering Mechanisms in Phonon Heat Transfer in Crystalline Materials

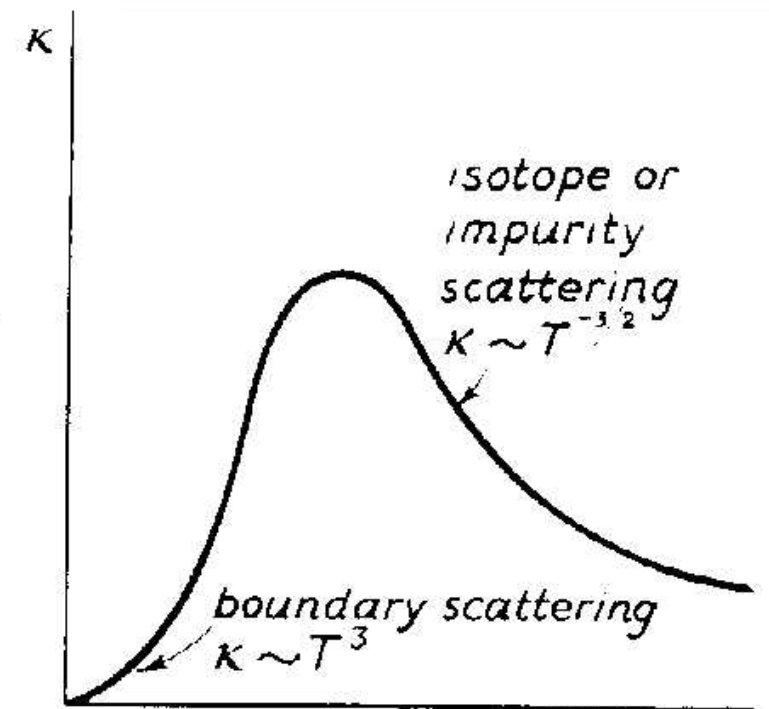
- Phonon/Phonon scattering (umklapp)
  - $W_u \sim AT^n \text{Exp}(-\theta/gT)$
- Boundary scattering
  - $W_B \sim 1/T^3$  at very low temperatures
- Defect scattering
  - $W_D \sim AT^{3/2}$
- Dislocation scattering
  - $W_{\text{dis}} \sim A/T^2$

# Schematic Thermal Conductivity in Dielectric Crystals

From Low Temperature Solid State Physics –Rosenburg



$T$   
(a)



$T$   
(b)



# Thermal Conductivity of Amorphous Materials



- Mechanism is lattice vibrations
- Thermal conductivity is quite small (lack of regular structure)
- Thermal conductivity is proportional to specific heat and thus decreases with temperature



# Thermal Conductivity Integrals

- The strong temperature dependence of  $K$  makes heat transfer calculations difficult
- The solution is frequently to use thermal conductivity integrals
- The heat conduction equation is written as:

$$Q = -G(\theta_2 - \theta_1)$$

- $G$  is the geometry factor

$$G = \frac{1}{\int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{dx}{A(x)}}$$

- $\theta$  is the thermal conductivity integral

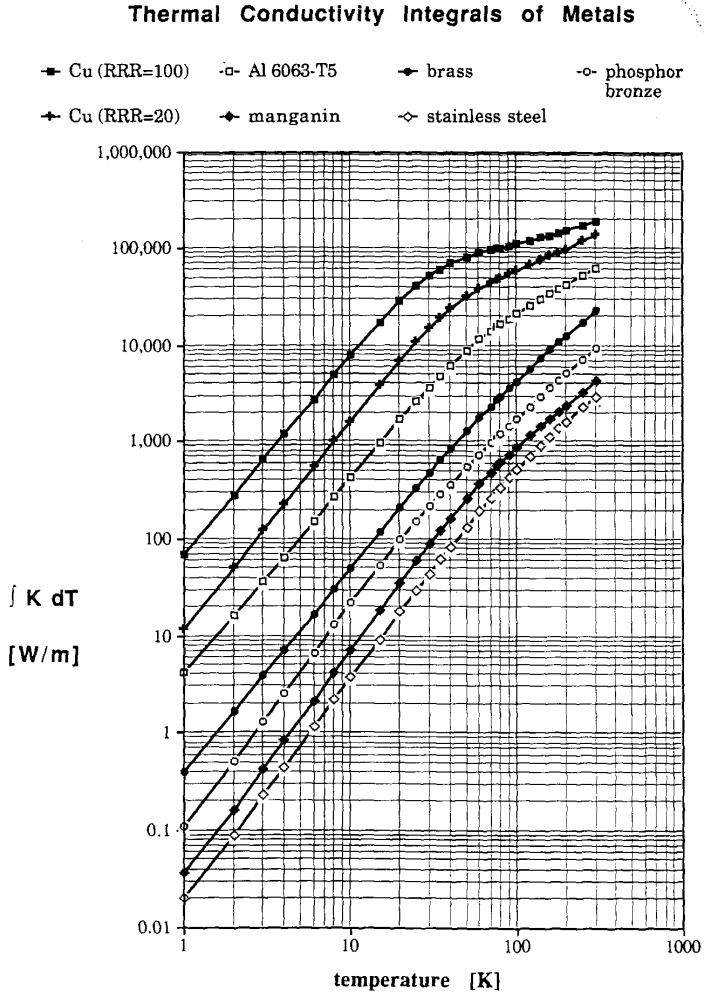
$$\theta_i = \int_0^{T_i} K(T) dT$$



# Thermal Conductivity Integrals

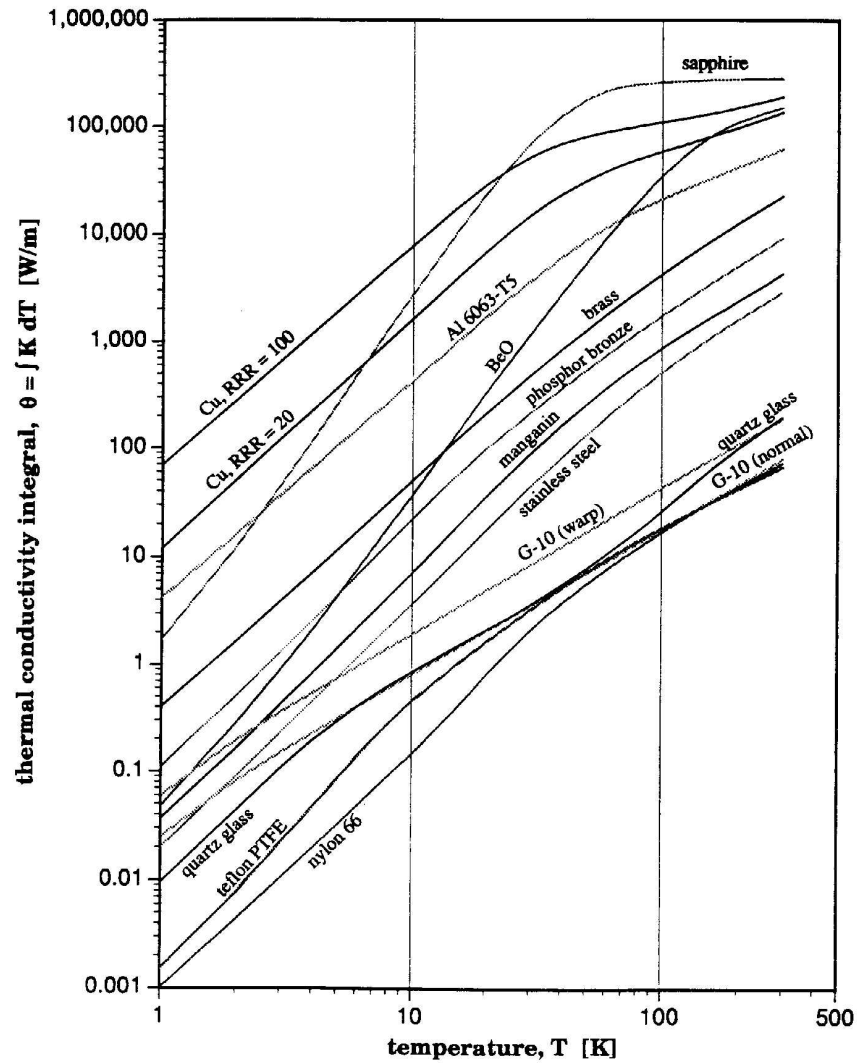
- Advantages:
  - Simple
  - Only end point temperatures are important. (assuming there are no intermediate heat sinks) The actual temperature distribution is not.
  - Thermal conductivity integrals have been calculated for many engineering materials
  - This is quite useful for heat leak calculations





From Handbook of Cryogenic Engineering, J. Weisend II (Ed)

# Thermal Conductivity Integrals of Metals & Nonmetals





# Electrical Resistivity

- Ohm's Law  $V=IR$ 
  - $R=\rho L/A$  where  $\rho$  is the electrical resistivity
- Conduction electrons carry the current & there are 2 scattering mechanisms
  - Scattering of electrons off phonons
  - Scattering of electrons off impurities or defects (e.g. dislocations)

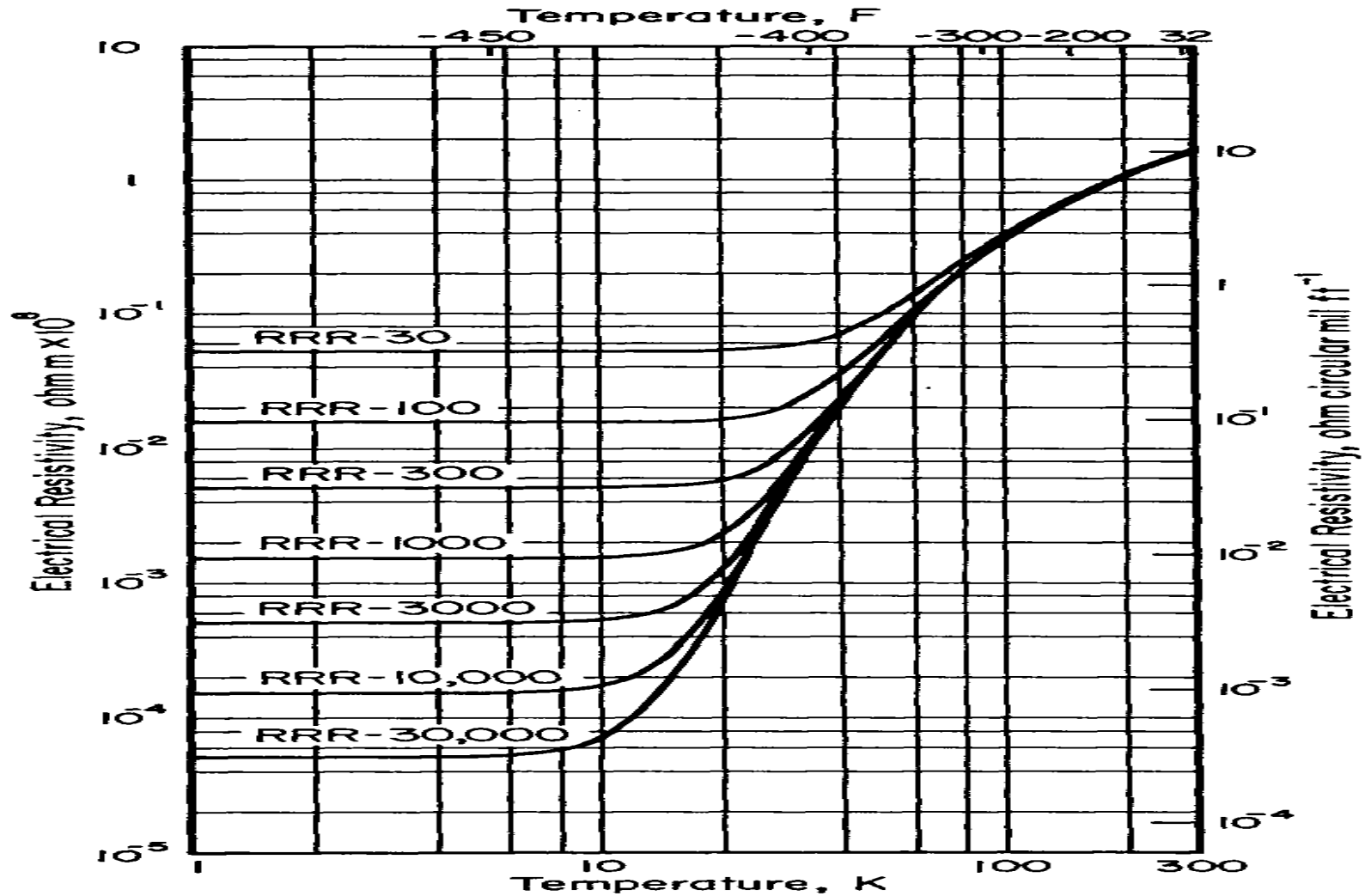


# Electrical Resistivity of Metals

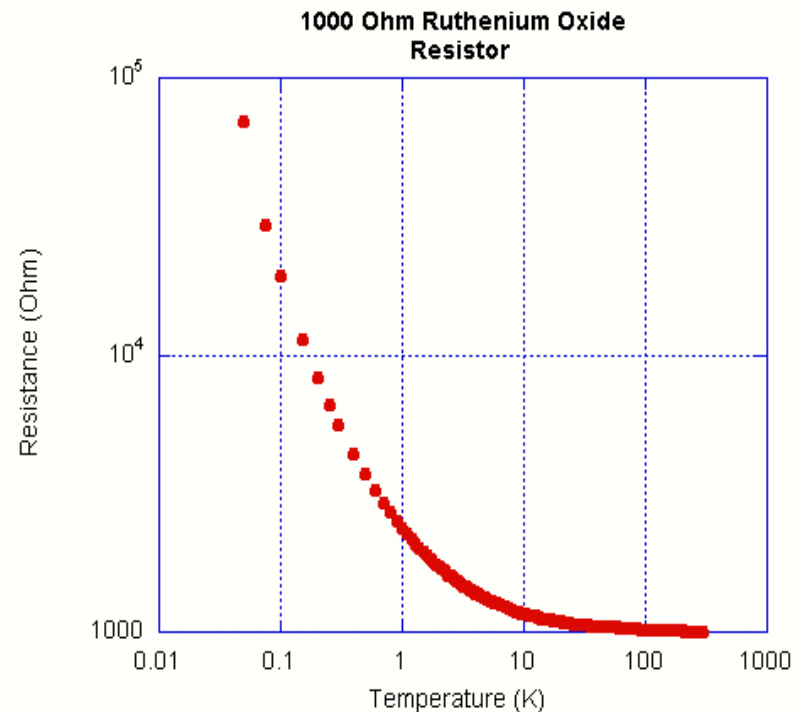
- For  $T \sim \theta$  phonon scattering dominates
  - $\rho$  is proportional to  $T$
- For  $T \ll \theta$  impurity scattering dominates
  - $\rho$  is constant
- Between these two regions ( $T \sim \theta/3$ )
  - $\rho$  is proportional to  $T^5$  for metals
- $RRR = \rho(300\text{ K})/\rho(4.2\text{ K})$  an indication of metal purity



# Electrical Resistivity of Copper



- Amorphous materials & semiconductors have very different resistivity characteristics than metals
- The resistivity of semiconductors is very different from metals, decreasing with increasing T due to fewer electrons in the conduction band
- Superconductivity – another course



# Wiedemann – Franz Law



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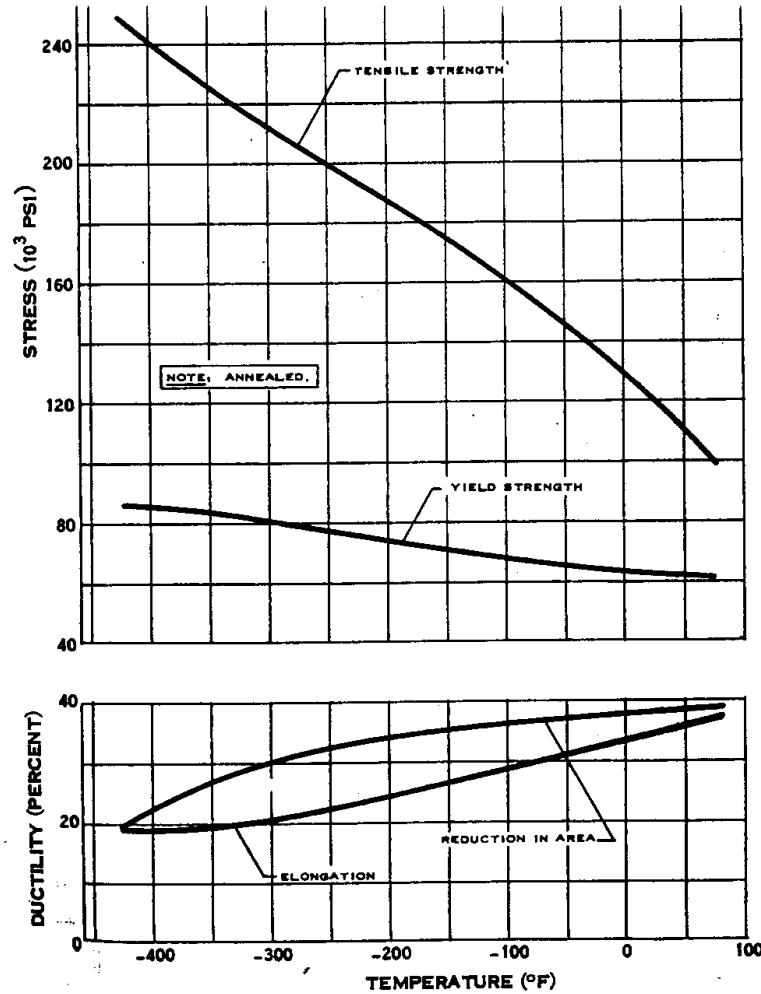
- In metals, the scattering mechanisms for thermal & electrical conductivity are basically the same
- W-F Law:  $K/\sigma = L_0 T$
- $L_0$  is the Lorenz #  $= 2.45 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W}\Omega/\text{K}^2$
- This only works at room temp and  $T \ll \theta$

- Tends to increase at low temperatures (as long as there is no ductile to brittle transition)
- 300 K values are typically used for conservative design. Remember all systems start out at 300 K & may unexpectedly return to 300 K.
- Always look up values or test materials of interest





# Typical Properties of 304 Stainless Steel From Cryogenic Materials Data Handbook (Revised) Schwartzberg et al ( 1970)



# Sources of Data for the Cryogenic Properties of Material

- “A Reference Guide for Cryogenic Properties of Materials”, Weisend, Flynn, Thompson; SLAC-TN-03-023 on indico page
- Cryogenic Materials Data Handbook: Durham et al. C13.6/3.961 :
- MetalPak: computer code produced by CryoData  
<http://www.htess.com/software.htm>
- CryoComp: computer Code produced by Eckels Engineering  
<http://www.eckelsengineering.com/>
- I will provide needed properties for exams. If you need properties for the projects and can't find them online please see me.