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**Model-Based Poling of
Piezoelectric Monolithic Ring Elements
for Ultrasonic Torsional Transducers**



Institut für Dynamik und Schwingungen
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Model-Based Poling of Piezoelectric Monolithic Ring Elements for Ultrasonic Torsional Transducers

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Minghui Huang
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Contents

Kurzfassung	VII
Abstract	IX
1 Motivation	1
2 State of the Art	3
2.1 Introduction	3
2.2 PZT Ceramics	4
2.2.1 Perovskite Structure	4
2.2.2 Microstructure and Domains	6
2.2.3 Hysteresis Behavior	7
2.2.4 Hard and Soft PZT Ceramics	8
2.2.5 Breakdown Strength	9
2.2.6 Poling Process	9
2.2.7 Material Properties	11
2.3 Poling Process	15
2.3.1 Poling Method	15
2.3.2 Research Status	17
2.4 Ultrasonic Torsional Transducers	24
2.4.1 Torsional Transducers Based on Rectangular Shear-Mode Elements	25
2.4.2 Torsional Transducers Based on Mode Transformation	27
2.4.3 Torsional Transducers Based on Dedicated Electrode Alignment	29
2.4.4 Torsional Transducers Based on Segmented Piezoelectric Elements	30
2.4.5 Torsional Transducers Based on Monolithic Ring Elements	33
2.5 Analysis of the State of the Art	35
3 Research Objectives and Thesis Outline	36
3.1 Research Objectives	36
3.2 Thesis Outline	36
4 Experimental Methodology	38
4.1 Experimental Method for Poling	38
4.1.1 Material and Sample Preparation	38
4.1.2 Poling Process of Monolithic Ring Elements	39

4.1.3	Polarization Measurement	40
4.1.4	Experimental Setup for Poling	42
4.2	Experimental Method for Characterization	44
4.2.1	Quasi-Static Measurement	44
4.2.2	Dynamic Measurement	45
4.2.3	Reference Prototypes	46
4.3	Prototypes for Applications	47
5	Modeling of the Poling Process for Ring Elements with d_{15}-Effect	49
5.1	Introduction	49
5.2	Preliminary Calculation	50
5.3	Finite Element Model	53
5.3.1	Model Description	54
5.3.2	Reorientation Process	54
5.3.3	Limitations of the Model	59
5.4	Simulation Results	59
5.5	Concluding Discussion	68
6	Experimental Results for Ring Element Poling	70
6.1	Introduction	70
6.2	Preliminary Investigation	71
6.2.1	Dielectric Strength	73
6.2.2	Poling Temperature	75
6.2.3	Electric Field and Poling Time	76
6.3	Poling of Ring Elements	78
6.3.1	Poling Conditions	78
6.3.2	Poling Results	80
6.4	Ring Element Characterization	81
6.4.1	Quasi-Static Measurements	82
6.4.2	Dynamic Measurements	84
6.5	Further Discussion	88
7	Application on Torsional Transducer	91
7.1	Introduction	91
7.2	Prototype I	91
7.3	Prototype II	96
7.4	Conclusion	97
8	Summary and Outlook	99
	Bibliography	102

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Kurzfassung

Ultraschall Torsionswandler werden in vielen technischen Applikationen eingesetzt. Im Vergleich zu longitudinalen Wandlern können Ultraschall Torsionswandler prinzipiell kompakter gebaut und daher leichter in andere Industriesysteme integriert werden. Aufgrund der schlechten Verfügbarkeit geeigneter piezoelektrischer Elemente werden technische Ultraschall Torsionswandler allerdings häufig groß gebaut oder müssen als teure Prototypen aufgebaut werden. Dadurch ist der breite Einsatz von Ultraschall Torsionswandlern eingeschränkt. Diese Arbeit beschäftigt sich mit der Polarisierung piezoelektrischer monolithischer Ringelemente in Umfangsrichtung. Durch die anvisierte Leistungssteigerung bei gleichzeitig abnehmenden Kosten können weitere Applikationen für Ultraschall Torsionswandler erschlossen werden.

Die Untersuchung des Polarisationsprozesses erfolgt sowohl modellgestützt als auch experimentell. Im Rahmen der modellgestützten Untersuchung dient ein FE-Modell in Ansys zur Untersuchung der Polarisationsqualität von Ringelementen in verschiedenen Konfigurationen. Dabei werden insbesondere fächerartige und parallele Elektrodenmuster untersucht und in Bezug auf die Polarisationsqualität diskutiert. Weiterhin werden wichtige Einflussfaktoren wie z.B. die angelegte elektrische Feldstärke, Anzahl der Segmente, Geometrie der Ringelemente und Breite der Elektrode modellbasiert untersucht. Basierend auf diesen Ergebnissen wird eine optimale Konfiguration für die Polarisation abgeleitet. In experimentellen Voruntersuchungen wird weiterhin der Einfluss von Polarisierungsdauer und Temperatur auf die Polarisierungsqualität ermittelt. Basierend auf diesen Ergebnissen werden die monolithischen Ringelemente mit optimierten Prozessparametern polarisiert.

Nach der Polarisierung werden die Ringelemente quasistatisch und dynamisch charakterisiert. Dabei werden wichtige Parameter wie das äquivalente d_{15} , der effektive Kopplungsfaktor k_{eff} und die mechanische Güte Q_m gemessen. Als Referenz dient ein kommerzieller Prototyp. Die Ringelemente erreichen eine äquivalente d_{15} von 90×10^{-12} m/V, und damit ca. 75% des Referenzmusters. Allerdings zeigen die Ringelemente eine höhere mechanische Güte und eine höhere elektrische Admittanz als das Referenzmuster.

Als Anwendungsbeispiel werden zwei Torsionswandler aus den Ringelementen aufgebaut. Die Ringelemente erzeugen genügend Torsionsbewegung und weisen auch unter axialen Vorspannungen bis 70 MPa eine gute Leistung auf. Die monolithischen Ringelemente haben eine gute Perspektive zum zukünftigen Aufbau von Torsionswandlern in kompakter Ausführung bei geringen Kosten.

Schlagwörter: Polarisationsuntersuchung, d_{15} Ringelement, Ultraschall Torsionswandler, Piezokeramik

Abstract

Ultrasonic torsional transducers are key components for many engineering applications. Compared to longitudinal transducers torsional transducers are more compact and more suitable for system integration. However, due to the availability of suitable poled piezoelectric elements on the market the presented torsional transducers are either bulky or utilized expensive customized prototypes which limit the further applications of torsional transducers in a wider scope. This thesis aims at the poling of piezoelectric monolithic ring elements with polarization in circumferential direction to achieve adequate torsional output. It is a necessary first step for the applications of torsional transducers by combining increased performance and compact design at a reduced price.

This poling study is performed both from the aspect of modeling and experimental investigations in order to obtain adequate poled monolithic ring elements. In the modeling investigation a finite element model is developed using Ansys to simulate the poling quality of the ring elements in different configurations. Two poling patterns, with fan-shape and parallel-shape electrode configurations, are compared and discussed. The influence of vital factors are investigated including applied electric field strength, number of segments, geometrical parameters of rings, electrode width etc. Optimized poling pattern and factors are obtained based on the simulation results. In the experimental investigations a preliminary poling study is performed using properly designed poling setups and data acquisition system. The dependence of poling quality on time and temperature is discussed based on these results. The monolithic ring elements are poled using an optimized poling pattern and process parameters.

These poled ring elements are characterized by quasi-static measurements and dynamic measurements to evaluate the poling quality. Important parameters such as equivalent d_{15} , effective coupling factor k_{eff} and mechanical quality factor Q_m are measured. A commercially available customized prototype is utilized as a reference. In comparison, the poled monolithic ring elements developed in this study exhibit an equivalent d_{15} of 90×10^{-12} m/V which is approximately 70% of reference prototypes. The poled ring elements also show a mechanical quality factor Q_m up to 5 times higher and an electrical admittance up to 2 times higher than the counterparts of reference prototypes.

Two torsional transducers are assembled using monolithic ring elements poled in parallel-shape pattern. The results show that these monolithic ring elements can generate adequate torsional vibration and exhibit reasonably good performances under an application of axial preloads up to 70 MPa. These poled monolithic ring elements present

promising perspectives for manufacturing compact and cost-efficient torsional transducers in the future.

Key words: Poling technique, d_{15} ring element, torsional transducer, piezoceramic