

7.2. $\epsilon_r = 1 + \frac{N \cdot d_e}{\epsilon_0}$

$$1 + \frac{N \cdot d_e}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{1.7 \times 10^{-40} \frac{\text{F} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{atom}} \cdot \frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{F}}}{8.85 \times 10^{-14} \frac{\text{F}}{\text{cm}}}$$

$$\left[\frac{1.8 \text{ g}}{39.95 \text{ cm}^3} \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} \frac{\text{atom}}{\text{mol}} \right]$$

$$\epsilon_r(\text{Ar}) = 1.52$$

7.7. $\frac{\text{loss}}{\text{vol.}}$ $W_{\text{vol}} = \frac{1}{2} \omega \epsilon'' E^2 = \frac{1}{2} \omega \epsilon' \tan \delta E^2$

XLPE @ 60 Hz

$$2\pi \cdot 60 \frac{1}{\text{s}} \left(10^5 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{cm}} \right)^2 \cdot 8.85 \times 10^{-14} \frac{\text{F}}{\text{cm}} \cdot 2.3 \times 3 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$2.3 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\frac{\text{W}}{\text{cm}^3} \left(\frac{\text{J}}{\text{s} \cdot \text{cm}^3} \right)$$

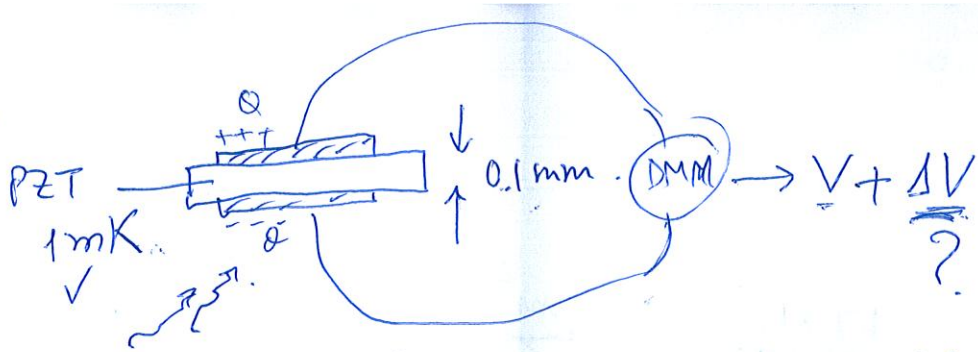
7.13 (C/cm²) Polarization = d. stress $\rightarrow \frac{F}{A}$

$$\frac{Q}{A} = d \cdot \frac{F}{A} = (C) V = \left(\frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r' A}{l} \right) \cdot V$$

$$\rightarrow F = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r' A \cdot V}{l \cdot d} = \frac{8.85 \times 10^{-14} \text{ F} \cdot 1000 \pi \left(\frac{0.3 \text{ cm}}{2} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{3500 \text{ V}}{250 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}}}{1 \text{ cm}} \cdot \frac{\text{V}}{\text{cm}}$$

$$= 87.6 \frac{\text{F} \cdot \text{V}^2}{\text{m}} = \frac{\text{J}}{\text{m}} = \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{m}}$$

exercise



coeff. $P_v = \frac{[\Delta P]}{\Delta T}$

$$\Delta P = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{CV}{A} = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r' \Delta V}{A}$$

$$P = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r' \Delta V}{l} \Delta T$$

$$\Delta V = \frac{P \cdot l \cdot \Delta T}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r'} = \underline{\underline{15 \text{ mV}}}$$

7.2

$$\epsilon_r = 1 + \frac{N \alpha_e}{\epsilon_0}$$

$1.7 \times 10^{-40} \text{ F.m}^2$
 $8.85 \times 10^{-12} \frac{\text{F}}{\text{m}}$

$$N = \frac{1.8}{\text{cm}^3} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{39.95} \cdot 6.02 \times 10^{23} \frac{\text{atoms}}{\text{mol}} = 2.71 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$\therefore \epsilon_r = 1 + \frac{2.71 \times 10^{22}}{\text{cm}^3} \cdot \frac{1.7 \times 10^{-40} \text{ F.cm}^2}{8.85 \times 10^{-12} \frac{\text{F}}{\text{cm}}} = 1.52 \quad \#$$

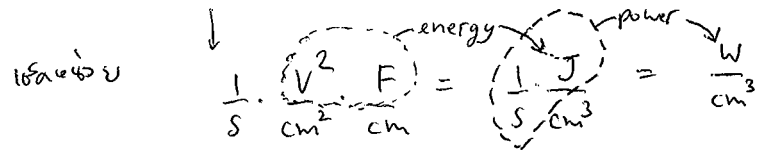
7.7

in power loss vs XLPE (cross-linked polyethylene) ← dielectric loss
 vs Al₂O₃ (Alumina ceramic) ← dielectric loss

in slide # 18. $\frac{\text{power loss}}{\text{volume}} = \omega^2 \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r' \tan \delta$

XLPE: $2\pi f \cdot \left(100 \times 10^3 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{cm}}\right)^2 \cdot 8.85 \times 10^{-14} \frac{\text{F}}{\text{cm}} \cdot 2.3 \tan \delta = 0.0128 f \cdot \tan \delta$

Al₂O₃: $2\pi f \cdot \left(100 \times 10^3 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{cm}}\right)^2 \cdot 8.85 \times 10^{-14} \frac{\text{F}}{\text{cm}} \cdot 8.5 \tan \delta = 0.0473 f \cdot \tan \delta$

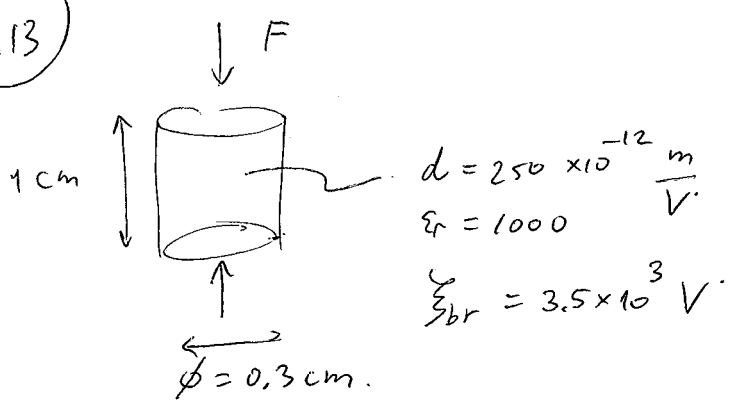


at 60Hz: XLPE $\frac{\text{loss}}{\text{vol}} = 0.0128 \times 60 \times 3 \times 10^{-4} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{cm}^3} = 0.23 \frac{\text{mW}}{\text{cm}^3} \quad \#$

" Al₂O₃ " $0.0473 \times 60 \times 1 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{cm}^3} = 2.84 \frac{\text{mW}}{\text{cm}^3} \quad \#$

at 1 MHz: XLPE $\frac{\text{loss}}{\text{vol}} = 0.0128 \times 10^6 \times 4 \times 10^{-4} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{cm}^3} = 5.12 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{cm}^3} \quad \#$

" Al₂O₃ " $0.0473 \times 10^6 \times 1 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{cm}^3} = 47.3 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{cm}^3} \quad \#$



$P = d \cdot T$
 stress $\equiv \frac{\text{force}}{\text{area}} \left(\frac{\text{N}}{\text{cm}^2} \right)$
 induced polarization $\left(\frac{\text{C}}{\text{cm}^2} \right)$
 piezo coeff $\left(\frac{\text{m}}{\text{V}} \right)$

charge density

$P = d \cdot \frac{F}{A}$ — (1)

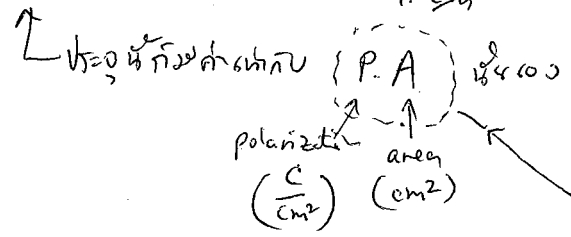
force (F) internal spark
 $V_{br} = 3.5 \text{ kV}$

plates 2 parallel (on a zcv)

$Q = CV = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \cdot A \cdot V$

distance between plates (with piezo coeff.)

$Q = 8.85 \times 10^{-14} \frac{\text{F}}{\text{cm}} \cdot 1000 \cdot \pi (0.15 \text{ cm})^2 \cdot \frac{3500 \text{ V}}{1 \text{ cm}} = 2.19 \times 10^{-8} \text{ Coulombs}$



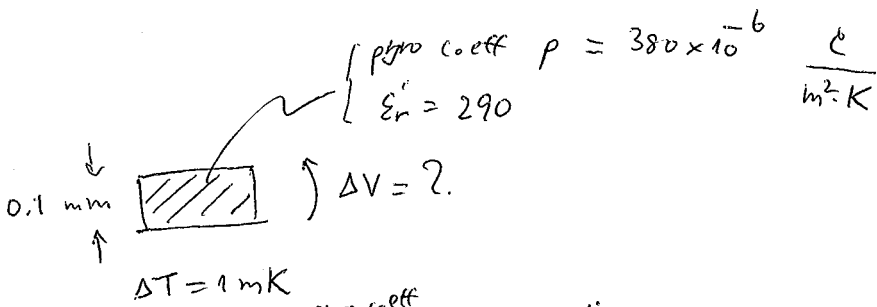
$P \cdot A = d F$

$F = \frac{Q}{d} = \frac{2.19 \times 10^{-8} \text{ Coulombs}}{250 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m/V}}$

$\frac{\text{C}}{\text{m/V}} = \frac{\text{C} \cdot \text{V}}{\text{m}} = \frac{\text{F} \cdot \text{V} \cdot \text{V}}{\text{m}} = \frac{\text{FV}^2}{\text{m}} = \frac{\text{J}}{\text{m}} = \text{N}$

$F = 87.6 \text{ N}$ #

PZT Pyro



im hot

$$p = \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta T} \rightarrow \Delta p = p \cdot \Delta T = 380 \times 10^{-6} \frac{C}{m^2.K} \cdot 10^{-3} K$$

$$= 3.8 \times 10^{-7} \frac{C}{m^2}$$

in PZT material polarization is induced (Δp) and charge is induced in plates = ΔQ = Δp · A (in Q = CV ∴ in C across ΔQ = CΔV)

width of plates = 0.1 mm

$$\Delta V = \frac{\Delta p \cdot A}{C} = \frac{\Delta p \cdot A \cdot d}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r A}$$

$$\therefore \Delta V = 3.8 \times 10^{-7} \frac{C}{m^2} \cdot \frac{0.1 \times 10^{-3} m}{8.85 \times 10^{-12} \frac{F}{m} \cdot 290} = 0.0148 V \quad \#$$

Use 15 mV resolution DMM