

## Contacts

	<b>Page</b>
Abstract (Thai).....	(3)
Abstract (English).....	(5)
Acknowledgements.....	(7)
Contents.....	(8)
List of Tables .....	(10)
List of Figures.....	(11)
Symbols.....	(16)
Chapter	
1    Introductions	
Literature Reviews.....	1
Objectives.....	7
2    Background	
Piezoelectricity.....	8
Pyroelectricity.....	25
Thermal diffusivity and measurements.....	35
Piezocomposite.....	40
3    Experimentals	
Materials.....	56
Equipments.....	56
Experimental procedures.....	57
4    Results and Discussion	
Evaluation of the piezoelectric coefficient.....	77
Evaluation of the piezoelectric coefficient.....	82
Evaluation of the thermal diffusivity.....	85
Applications.....	91
5    Conclusions	
Conclusions.....	93
Suggestions for further investigations.....	95

## Contents (continued)

	<b>Page</b>
Bibliography.....	96
Appendix	
A Peltier Element.....	101
B Material properties of epoxy.....	102
C Heat Capacity.....	103
Vitae.....	108

## List of Tables

Table		Page
1.1	Value of the material parameter of the composites as reported in the literature	5
2.1	Piezoelectric coefficients	15
2.2	Tensorial properties expressed in matrix notation	17
2.3	The 32 crystallographic point groups arranged by crystal systems	28
2.4	Typical data of piezoelectric material	44
2.5	Properties of P(VDF-TrFE) copolymers for different VDF fractions	46
2.6	Material parameter of the ceramic, polymer compared with composite	47
2.7	Examples of the application of the piezoelectric material	52
3.1	Ceramic and epoxy parameters used in the composite fabrication	60
4.1	The value of the density, heat capacity and dielectric constant of the composite	76
5.1	All of the experimental results observed in the present work	94
A.1	Heat capacity of 1-3 composite PZT/epoxy ( $\phi=0.4$ )	105
A.2	Heat capacity of 0-3 composite PZT/P(VDF-TrFE) ( $\phi=0.3$ )	106
A.3	Heat capacity of epoxy	107

## List of Figures

<b>Figure</b>		<b>Page</b>
2.1	Illustration of the piezoelectric effect	12
2.2	Definition of the piezoelectric coefficients	16
2.3	Illustration of the direction associated with the subscripts used in the matrix notation	18
2.4	Schematic diagram of the setup for measuring the piezoelectric coefficient using direct piezoelectric effect	19
2.5	Schematic impedance diagram in the frequency region of the piezoelectric resonance	20
2.6	Equivalent circuit of a piezoelectric resonator	20
2.7	The intensity at the centre of the interference pattern of the interferometer plotted as a function of path-difference	22
2.8	The sample displacement caused by an external electric field	23
2.9	Illustration of the pyroelectric effect	27
2.10	Classification of symmetry relating piezoelectric, pyroelectric and ferroelectric material	30
2.11	The variation in spontaneous polarization with temperature for a ferroelectric material	31
2.12	Schematic diagram for the measurement of the thermal diffusivity	36
2.13	Temperature wave inside the sample	36
2.14	Demonstration showing of the temperature fluctuations at the time at which the surface temperature is a maximum	38
2.15	Classification of two-phase composites with respect to connectivity	41
2.16	Structure of the PZT	42
2.17	Schematic representation of a 1-3 composite PZT/polymer	43
2.18	Low ceramic volume fraction 0-3 connectivity composite	45
2.19	Schematic diagram of a classical single-element transducer	50
2.20	Setup of pulse-echo response	51

## List of Figures (continued)

<b>Figure</b>		<b>Page</b>
2.21	Principle of ultrasonic imaging systems	51
2.22	Excellence in medical diagnostic achieved with modern ultrasonic imaging	52
2.23	Typical configuration of IR detector	54
2.24	Design of a compensated pyroelectric detector	54
2.25	Operating of detector	55
3.1	Heating rate used in the sintering process	58
3.2	Heating rate used in annealing process	58
3.3	Dicing machine	59
3.4	Low-pressure chamber	59
3.5	Dicing direction	60
3.6	Heating rate used in the sintering process	61
3.7	Heating rate used in annealing process	61
3.8	The compression process	63
3.9	The composites that were sandwich between polyamide sheet were put on mold	63
3.10	The mold was heated by hot compressor	64
3.11	Photograph of the composites	64
3.12	Polarizing a piezoelectric material	65
3.13	Poling setup	66
3.14	Schematic of the interferometer adapted to measure piezoelectric coefficient	68
3.15	The sample whose surface was made reflective using a small piece of mirror attached onto the sample	69
3.16	The experimental arrangement used to measure the pyroelectric coefficient	71
3.17	Temperature sensor	71
3.18	The temperature sensor circuit	71

## List of Figures (continued)

Figure		Page
3.19	The photograph of the sample holder in the thermal diffusivity measurement	73
4.1	Scanning electron micrograph of the 0-3 composite PZT/P(VDF-TrFE)	75
4.2	Scanning electron micrograph of the 1-3 composite PZT/epoxy	76
4.3	Surface displacement versus driving voltage of the poled PZT ( $\phi = 1$ ) at 1 <i>kHz</i>	77
4-4	Surface displacement of the poled PZT ( $\phi = 1$ ) plotted as a function of driving voltage averaged over the frequency rang of 1 <i>kHz</i> to 5 <i>kHz</i>	78
4.5	Surface displacement versus driving voltage of the 1-3 composite PZT/epoxy ( $\phi = 0.6$ ) at 1 <i>kHz</i>	78
4.6	Surface displacement of the 1-3 composite PZT/epoxy ( $\phi = 0.6$ ) plotted as a function of driving voltage averaged over the frequency rang of 1 <i>kHz</i> to 5 <i>kHz</i>	79
4.7	Surface displacement versus driving voltage of the 1-3 composite PZT/epoxy ( $\phi = 0.4$ ) at 1 <i>kHz</i>	79
4.8	Surface displacement of the 1-3 composite PZT/epoxy ( $\phi = 0.4$ ) plotted as a function of driving voltage averaged over the frequency rang of 1 <i>kHz</i> to 5 <i>kHz</i>	80
4.9	Plot of the frequency dependence of measured $d_{33}$ of PZT and composite	81
4.10	Theoretical predicted value of elastic compliance and piezoelectric coefficient of 1-3 composites PZT/epoxy	81
4.11	A typical temperature pattern used for measuring the pyroelectric coefficient	83
4.12	Variation of polarization with temperature for the poled PZT	83

## List of Figures (continued)

Figure		Page
4.13	Variation of polarization with temperature for 1-3 composite PZT/epoxy ( $\phi = 0.6$ )	84
4.14	Variation of polarization with temperature for 1-3 composite PZT/epoxy ( $\phi = 0.4$ )	84
4.15	The phase retardation of a temperature waves passing through the 1-3 composite PZT/epoxy ( $\phi = 0.4$ ) plotted as a function of the modulated frequency	85
4.16	An illustration of the calculation attenuation an phase retardation of the temperature waves for the 1-3 composite PZT/epoxy ( $\phi = 0.4$ )	86
4.17	The phase retardation of a temperature waves passing through the 1-3 composite PZT/epoxy ( $\phi = 0.4$ ) plotted as a function of the modulated frequency	87
4.18	Measured current as a function of the modulated frequency for 1-3 composite PZT/epoxy ( $\phi = 0.4$ )	87
4.19	The phase retardation of a temperature waves passing through the 1-3 composite PZT/epoxy ( $\phi = 0.6$ ) plotted as a function of the modulated frequency	88
4.20	Measured current as a function of the modulated frequency for 1-3 composite PZT/epoxy ( $\phi = 0.6$ )	88
4.21	The phase retardation of a temperature waves passing through the epoxy plotted as a function of the modulated frequency	89
4.22	Measured current as a function of the modulated frequency for epoxy	89
4.23	The phase retardation of a temperature waves passing through the 0-3 composite PZT/P(VDF-TrFE) ( $\phi = 0.3$ ) plotted as a function of the modulated frequency	90

### List of Figures (continued)

<b>Figure</b>		<b>Page</b>
4.24	The phase retardation of a temperature waves passing through the 0-3 composite PZT/P(VDF-TrFE) ( $\phi = 0.3$ ) plotted as a function of the modulated frequency	90
4.25	Measured current as a function of the modulated frequency for 0-3 composite PZT/P(VDF-TrFE) ( $\phi = 0.3$ )	91
4.26	The phase retardation of a temperature waves passing through the LiTaO <sub>3</sub> plotted as a function of the modulated frequency	92
4.27	Measured current as a function of the modulated frequency for LiTaO <sub>3</sub>	92
A.1	Heat flow plotted as a function of the temperature of the 1-3 composite PZT/epoxy ( $\phi = 0.4$ )	103
A.2	Heat flow plotted as a function of the temperature of the 0-3 composite PZT/P(VDF-TrFE) ( $\phi = 0.3$ )	104
A.3	Heat flow plotted as a function of the temperature of epoxy	105



## Symbols

$A$	=	Electrode area
$C$	=	Capacitance
$C_V$	=	Volume heat capacity
$c$	=	Stiffness
$c_p$	=	Specific heat capacity
$D$	=	Dielectric displacement
$d$	=	Thickness
$d_{ij}$	=	Piezoelectric stress coefficient
$d_{ac}$	=	Surface displacement
$E$	=	Electric field
$e$	=	Piezoelectric stress coefficient
$F$	=	Force
$f$	=	Frequency
$g$	=	Piezoelectric strain coefficient
$h$	=	Piezoelectric strain coefficient
$I$	=	Light intensity
$i$	=	Electric current
$k$	=	Electrical coupling factor
$k$	=	Thermal conductivity
$k_r$	=	Temperature wave vector
$L$	=	Inductance
$m$	=	Mass
$P$	=	Polarization
$p$	=	Pyroelectric coefficient
$Q$	=	Charge
$R$	=	Resistance
$S_{ij}$	=	Strain tensor
$s$	=	Electric compliance
$T$	=	Temperature
$T_C$	=	Curie temperature
$t$	=	Time
$V$	=	Voltage

### Symbols (continued)

$x_r$	=	Penetration depth
$U$	=	Thermal energy
$Z$	=	Acoustic impedance
$z$	=	Position
$\epsilon$	=	Permittivity of a medium
$\epsilon_0$	=	Permittivity of free space
$\epsilon_r$	=	Relative permittivity
$\sigma_{ij}$	=	Stress tensor
$\gamma$	=	Thermal expansion
$\lambda$	=	Wave length
$\beta$	=	Heating rate
$\omega$	=	Angular frequency
$\chi$	=	Electric susceptibility
$\tan \delta$	=	Loss tangent
$\eta$	=	Absorbility
$\alpha$	=	Thermal diffusivity
$\rho$	=	Density
$\xi$	=	Poling ratio
$\phi$	=	Volume fraction of ceramic