

# Modeling of Power and Thermal Characteristics of Piezoelectric Transformers

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# Outline

- Piezoelectric Transformer Background
- Piezoelectric Transformer Operating Principle
  - Equivalent Circuit and Drive Conditions
  - Material Properties and Loss
- Common Issues
  - Motivation for Model Development
- COMSOL Model Details
- Results
- Future Work

# Piezoelectric Transformer Background

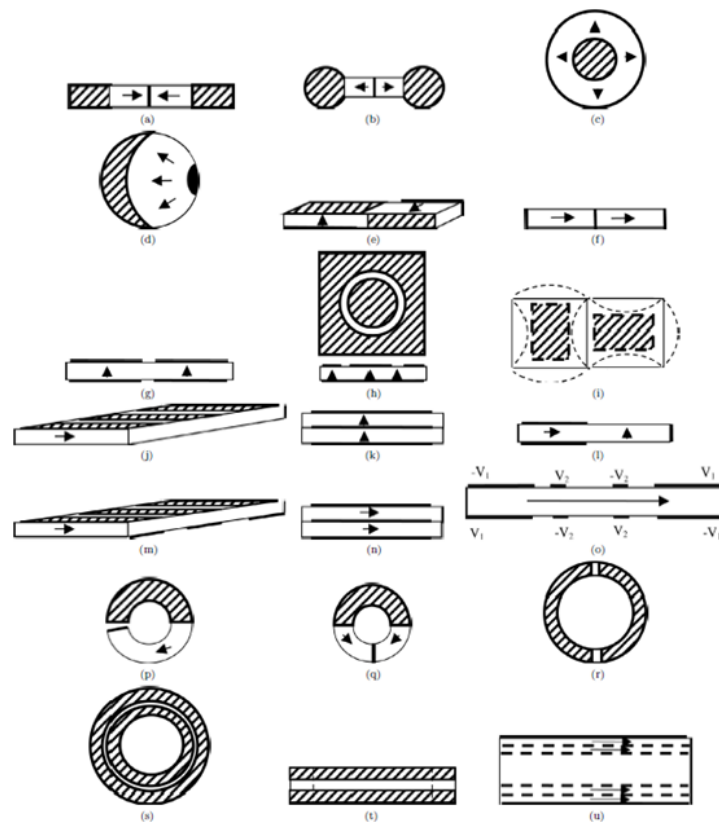
## Merits

- Solid State Devices
- Efficient and High Power Density
- Low-Profile Form Factor
- Low EMI Emission
- No Magnetic Susceptibility

## Applications

- Computer LED/LCD Backlights
- Florescent Ballast
- Portable Electronic Chargers
- Ignition of Gas-Discharge Lamps
- Compact AC/DC and DC/DC Converters

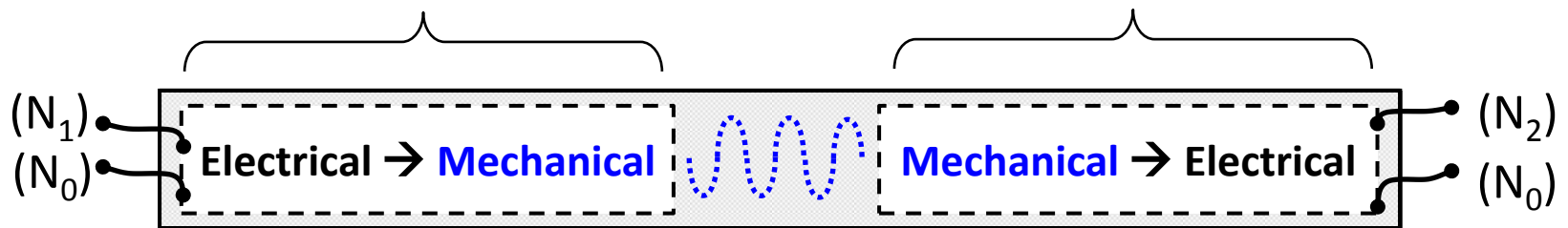
## PT Designs in Literature<sup>1</sup>



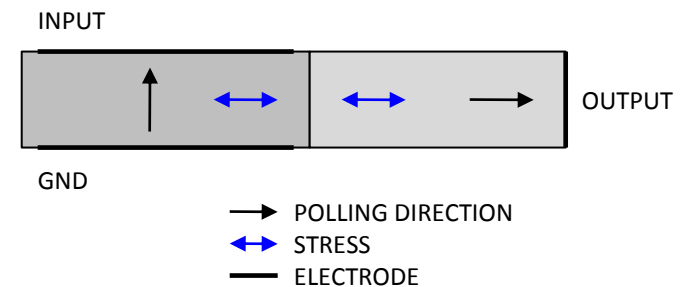
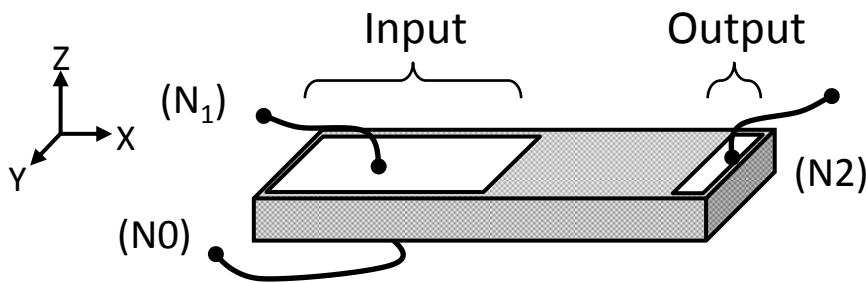
1. J. Yang, "Piezoelectric Transformer Structural Modeling – A Review", IEEE Trans on UFFC, 54, 6, 1154-70 (2007).

# Piezoelectric Transformer Operating Principle

Combination of Converse Piezoelectric Effect, Vibration and Direct Piezoelectric Effect



## Rosen<sup>1</sup> Type Piezoelectric Transformer

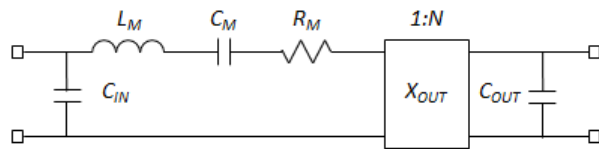


1. C. A. Rosen, "Ceramic transformers and filters", *proc. Electronic Comp. Symp.*, 205-211 (1956)

# Equivalent Circuit Model & Resonant Drive Conditions

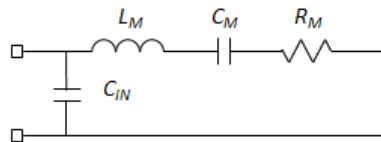
## PIEZOELECTRIC TRANSFORMER EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT

(Piezoelectric Transformer with Output Opened)



## PIEZOELECTRIC ELEMENT EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT

(Piezoelectric Transformer with Output Shorted)

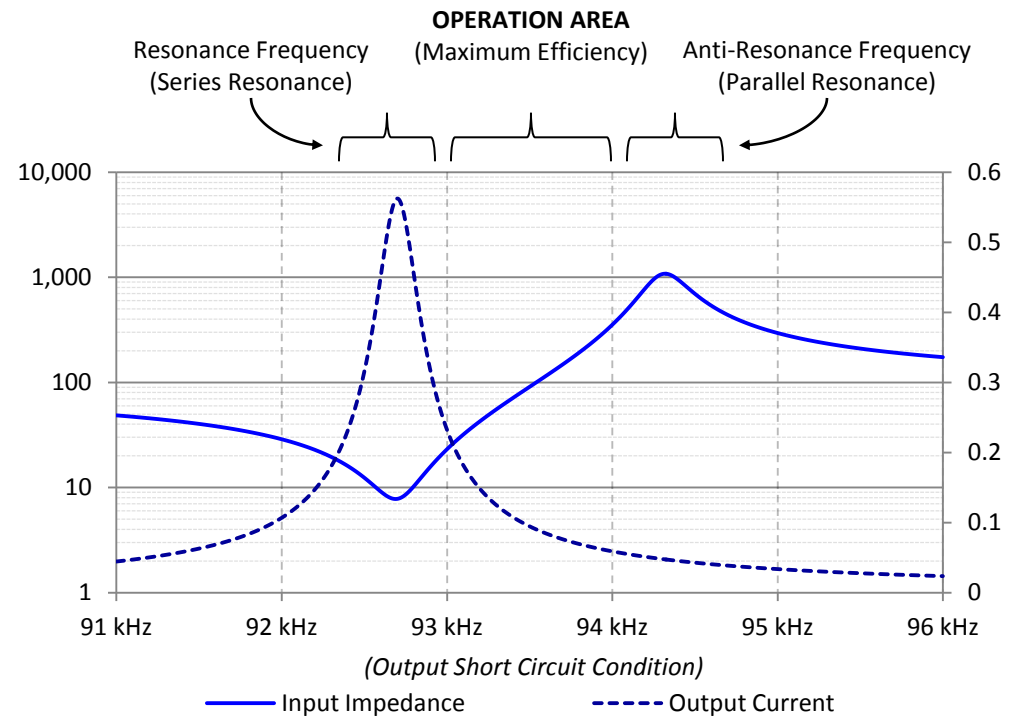


## OPTIMAL LOAD OF PIEZOELECTRIC TRANSFORMER

(Purely Resistive Load)

$$R_{opt} = \frac{1}{2\pi f_{opt} C_{OUT}}$$

$$f_s = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{C_M L_M}} \quad f_{opt} \approx \frac{(f_p - f_s)}{2} + f_s \quad f_p = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{C_{OUT} + C_M}{C_M C_{OUT} L_M}}$$



# Material Properties & Loss

## Electromechanical Coupled Physics

$$T_i = c_{ij}^E S_j - e_{mi} E_m$$

$$D_i = e_{mi} S_j + \varepsilon_{ik}^S E_k$$

### Losses

$$s^{E*} = s^E (1 - j \tan \phi')$$

$$d^* = d (1 - j \tan \theta')$$

$$\varepsilon^{T*} = \varepsilon^T (1 - j \tan \delta')$$

**Material properties and losses are nonlinear at:**

- High Frequency (Resonance)
- High Power
- Elevated Temperatures

## Elastic Stiffness

$$\underline{s}^E = \begin{bmatrix} s_{11}^E & s_{12}^E & s_{13}^E & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ s_{12}^E & s_{11}^E & s_{13}^E & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ s_{13}^E & s_{13}^E & s_{33}^E & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & s_{55}^E & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & s_{55}^E & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & s_{66}^E \end{bmatrix} = (\underline{c}^E)^{-1}$$

## Piezoelectric Charge Constant

$$\underline{d} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & d_{15} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d_{15} & 0 & 0 \\ d_{31} & d_{31} & d_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = (\underline{e}^T)^{-1}$$

## Dielectric Permittivity

$$\underline{\varepsilon}^T = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{11}^T & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon_{11}^T & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \varepsilon_{33}^T \end{bmatrix} = (\underline{\beta}^T)^{-1}$$

# Common Issues

- Nonlinear Device
- Dependent on:
  - Excitation Frequency
  - Excitation Voltage and Current
  - Ambient Temperature
  - Mechanical Loading
  - Electrical Loading

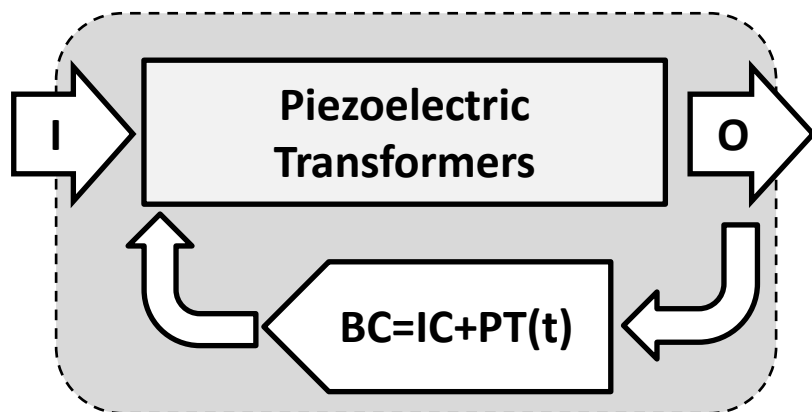
*A fully coupled device model that includes thermal, electrical and mechanical loads is an ideal tool for Piezoelectric Transformer design.*

# Motivation for Model Development

- *Because of the thermal-electrical-mechanical coupled physics of Piezoelectric devices we need to build models considering all the peripheral effects.*

- **System Level**

- *Input (I)*
- *Output (O)*
- *Initial Conditions (IC)*



- **Coupled Physics**

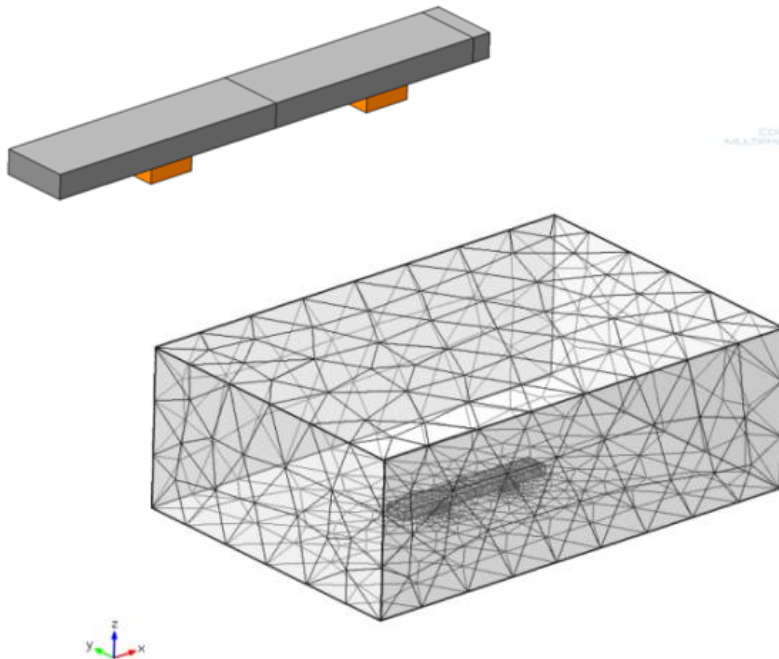
- **Piezoelectric**
- **Electrical**
  - *Driving*
  - *Load circuit*
- **Mechanical**
  - *Device holder (fixture)*
- **Thermal**
  - *Ambient temperature*



# COMSOL Model Details

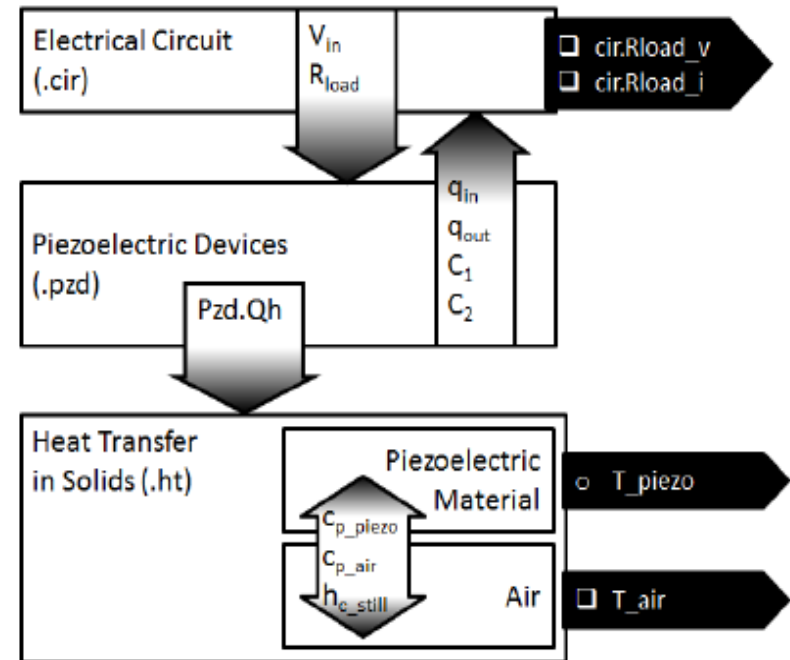
- **Model Geometry**

- *PZT-4*
- *Silicone Supports*
- *Air Cavity*



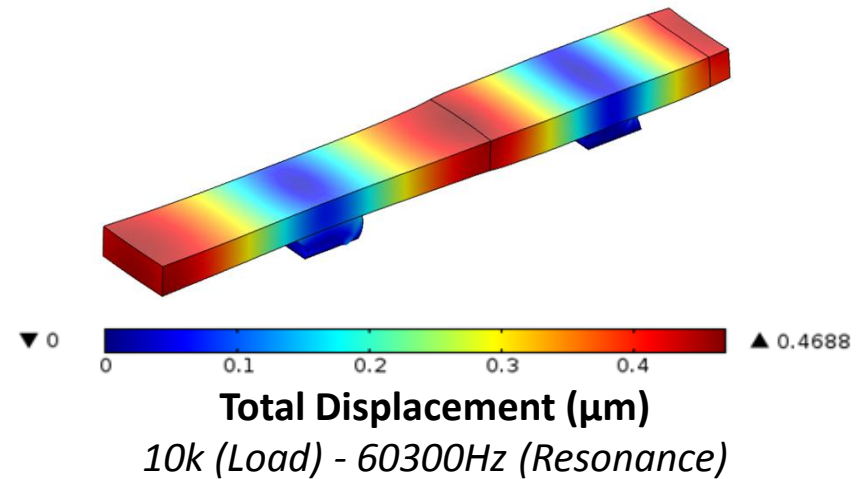
- **Model Topology**

- *Electrical Circuit*
- *Structural Mechanics*
- *Heat Transfer*

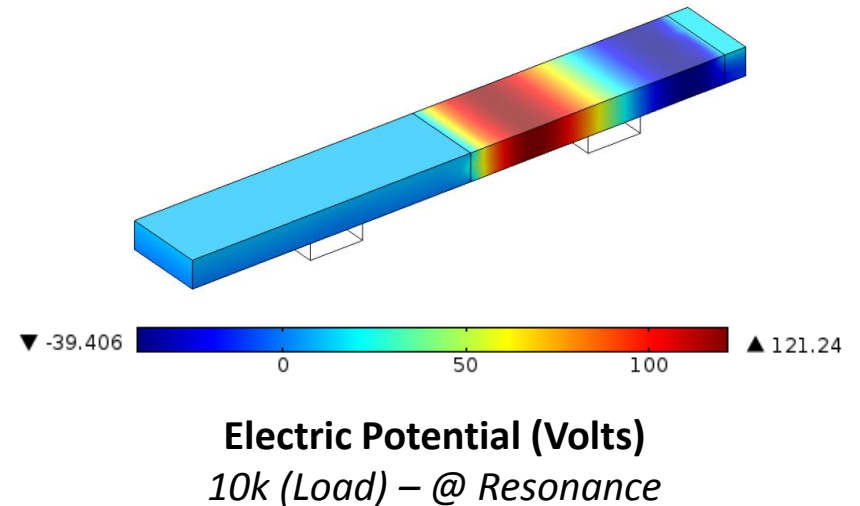


# Mechanical Results

- **Resonant Mode Shape**
  - *2<sup>nd</sup> Longitudinal Mode*
  - *Mounted at Modal Points*

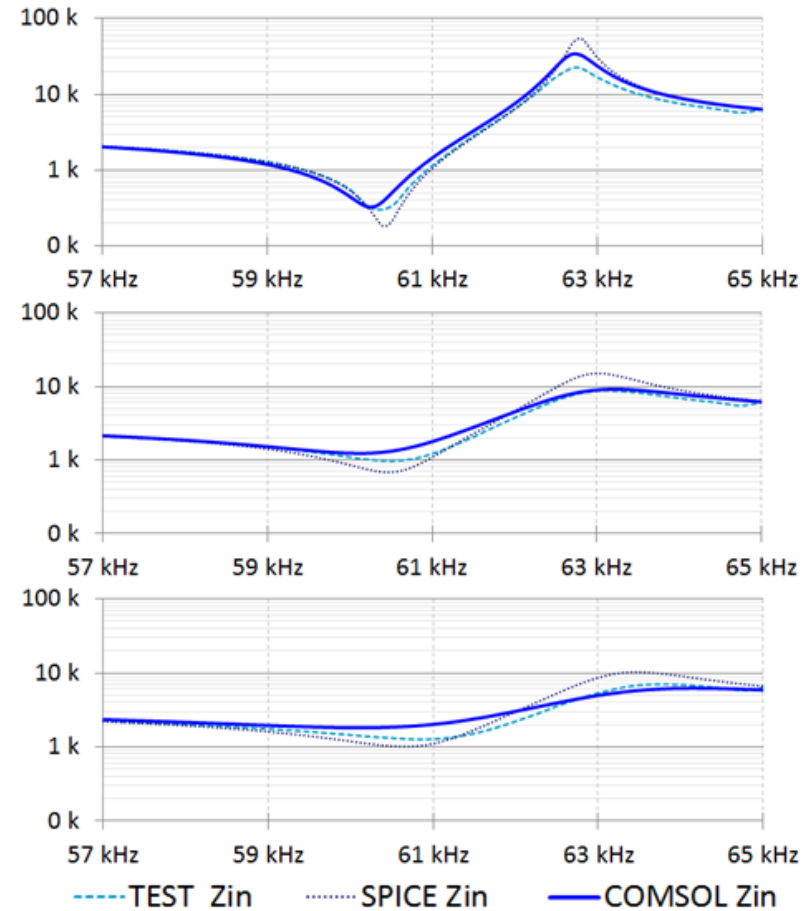


**Physical Test Sample**



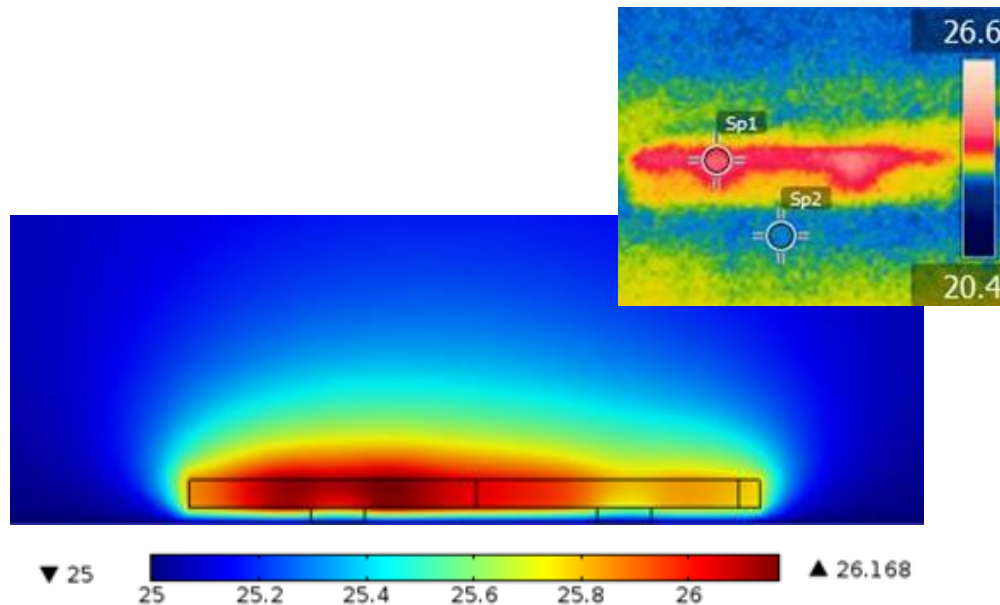
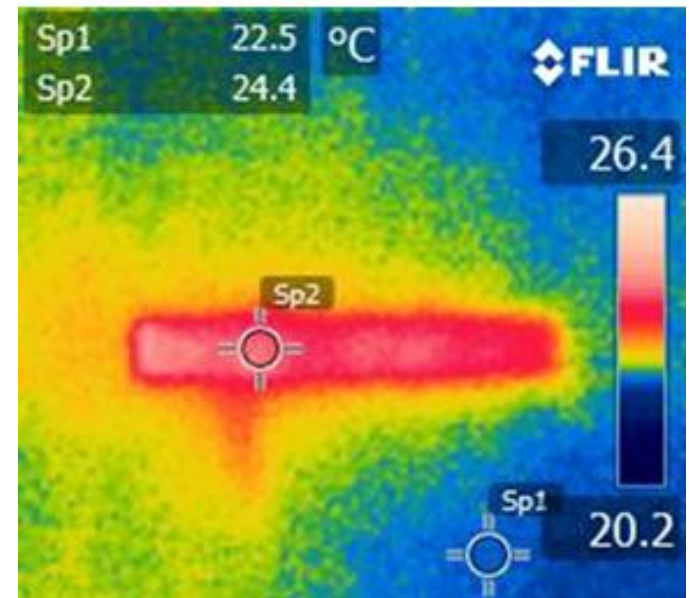
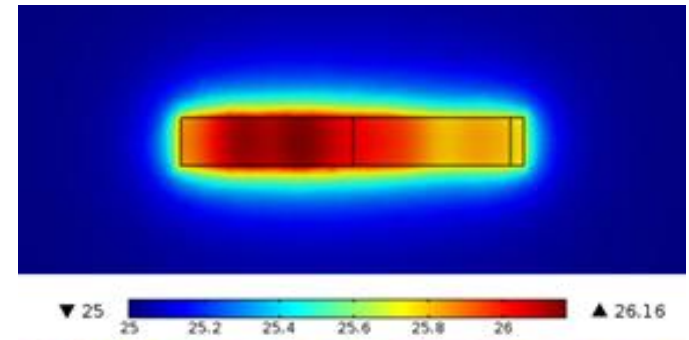
# Input Impedance Results

- ***Input Impedance Plot***
  - COMSOL Model
    - Derived Value
  - Electrical Test
    - Electrical Test
  - SPICE
    - Parameters Derived from Test Sample Measurement



# Temperature Profile Results

- **Temperature Profile**
  - Top Surface
  - Thermal Image of Test Sample vs. Model



# Future Work

- Implement Fully-Coupled Heat Transfer
  - Include Thermal Expansion
  - Include Temperature Dependence of Piezoelectric Parameters
- Include effects of Electrode Material
  - Thin Mechanical Layer
- Include Effects of Wired Connections

# References

1. C. A. Rosen, “Ceramic transformers and filters”, *Electronic Comp. Symp.*, 205-211 (1956)
2. J. Yang, “Piezoelectric Transformer Structural Modeling – A Review”, *IEEE Transactions on Ultrasonics, Ferroelectrics and Frequency Control*, Vol. 54, No. 6, 1154-1170 (2007).
3. S. Bronshtein, A Abramovitz, A, Bronshtein and I. Katz, “A Method for Parameter Extraction of Piezoelectric Transformers”, Vol. 26, No. 11, 3395-3401 (2011)
4. E. L. Horsley, M. P. Foster and D. A Stone, “State-of-the-art Piezoelectric Transformer technology”, *European Conference on Power Electronics and Applications*, 1-10 (2007)
5. Manh Cuong Do, “Piezoelectric Transformer Integration Possibility in High Power Density Applications”, Technische Universitat at Dresden (2008)
6. G. E. Martin, Dielectric, “Elastic and Piezoelectric Losses in Piezoelectric Materials”, *Proc. Ultrasonics Symp*, 613-617 (1974)