

Introduction to electrets: Principles, equations, experimental techniques

Gerhard M. Sessler

*Darmstadt University of Technology
Institute for Telecommunications
Merckstrasse 25, 64283 Darmstadt, Germany*

g.sessler@nt.tu-darmstadt.de



Darmstadt University of Technology • Institute for Telecommunications

Overview

Principles

- Charges
- Materials
- Electret classes

Equations

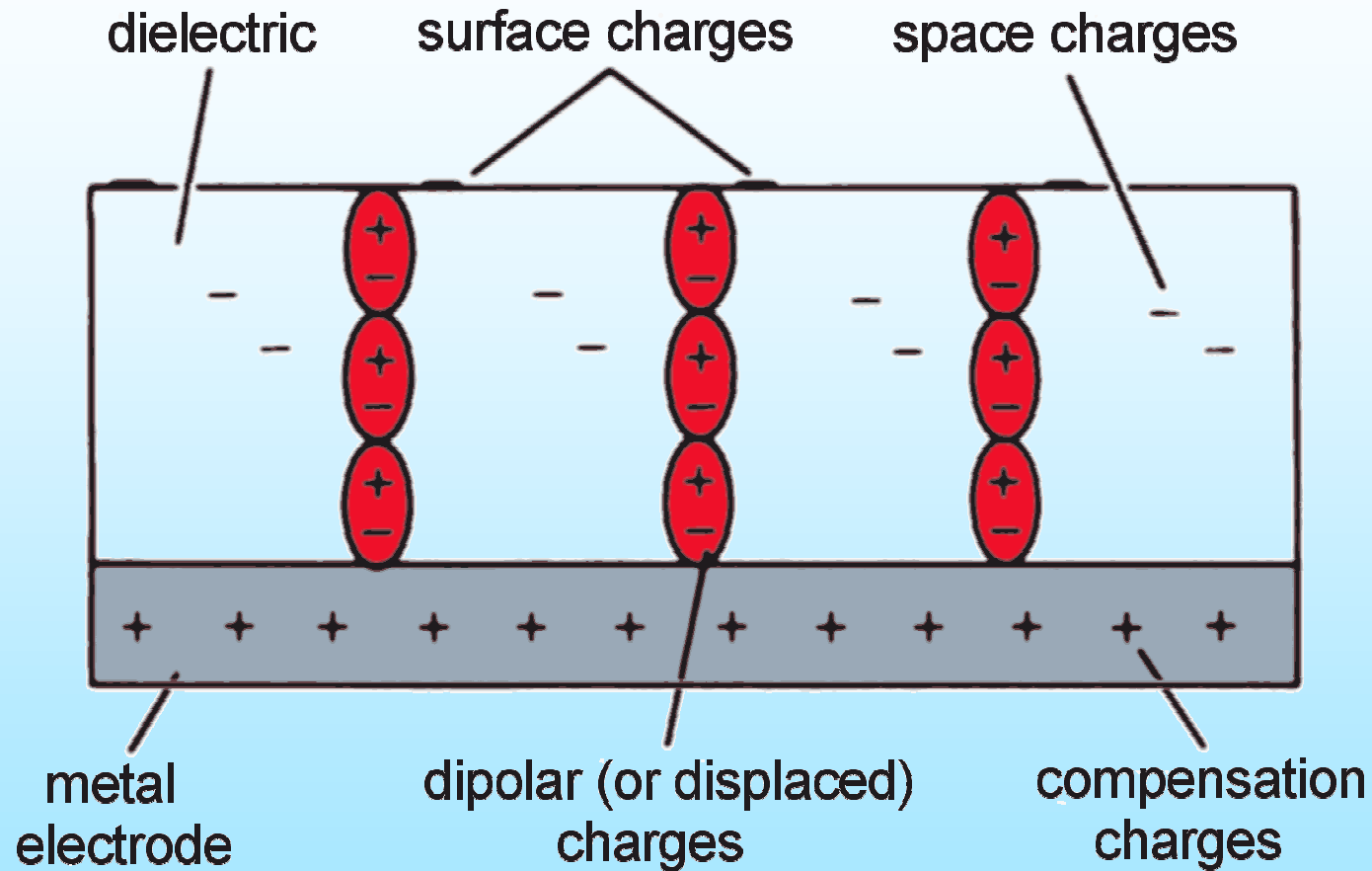
- Fields
- Forces
- Currents
- Charge transport

Experimental techniques

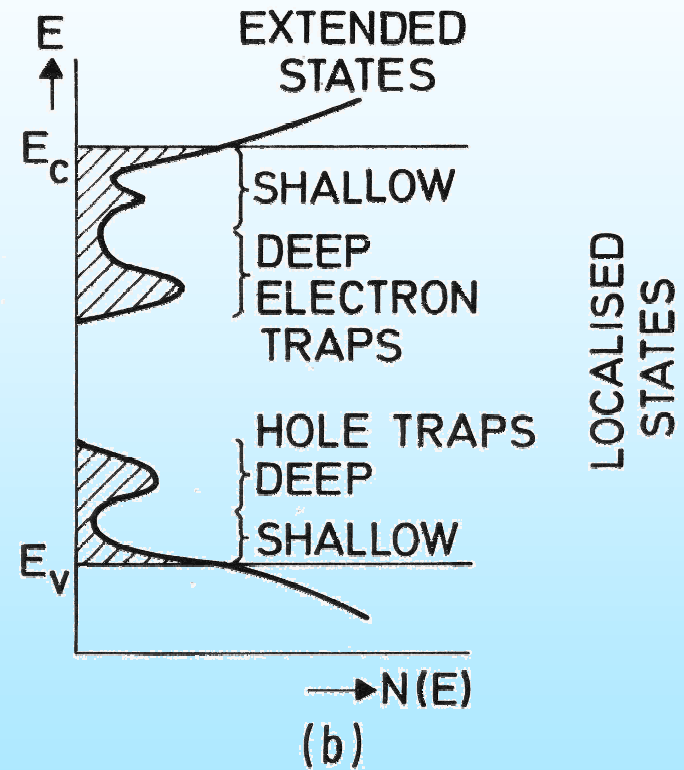
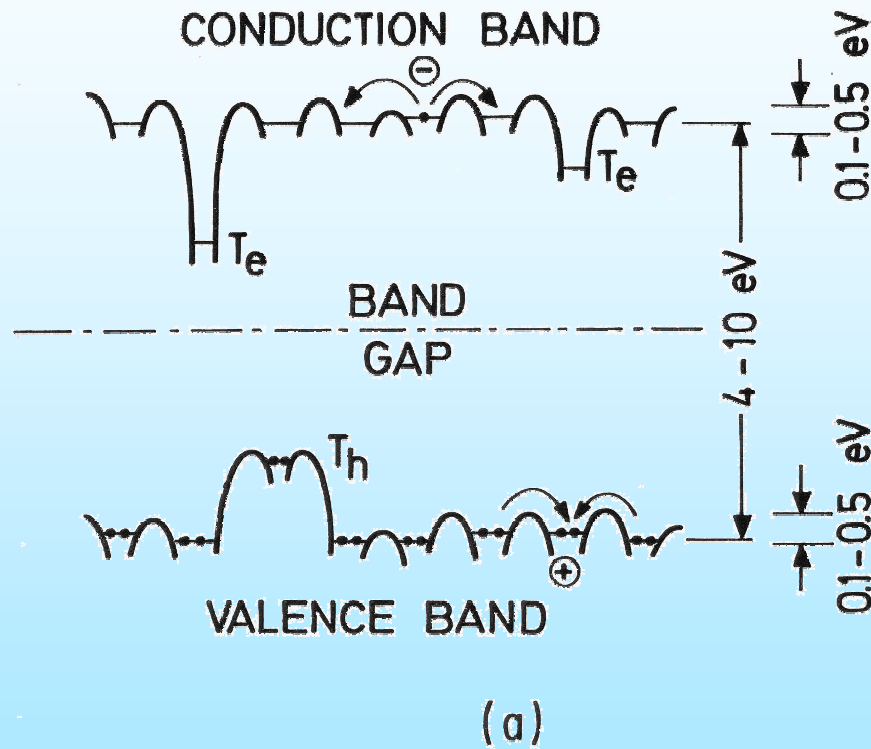
- Charging
- Surface potential
- Thermally-stimulated discharge
- Dielectric measurements
- Charge distribution (surface)
- Charge distribution (volume)



Electret charges



Energy diagram and density of states for a polymer



Electret materials

Polymers

Fluoropolymers (PTFE, FEP)
Polyethylene (HDPE, LDPE, XLPE)
Polypropylene (PP)
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)
Polyimide (PI)
Polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA)
Polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF)
Ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA)
•
•

Cellular and porous polymers

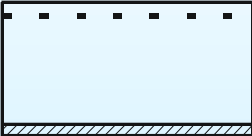
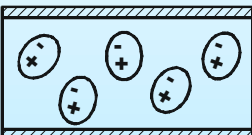
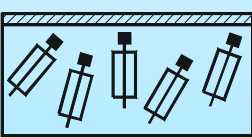
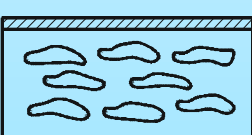
Cellular PP
Porous PTFE

Anorganic materials

Silicon oxide (SiO_2)
Silicon nitride (Si_3N_4)
Aluminum oxide (Al_2O_3)
Glas ($\text{SiO}_2 + \text{Na}, \text{S}, \text{Se}, \text{B}, \dots$)
Photorefractive materials
•
•
•



Charged or polarized dielectrics

Category	Materials	Charge or polarization		Properties	Applications
		Geometry	Density [mC/m ²]		
Real-charge electrets	FEP, SiO ₂		0.1 - 1	External electric field and force	Electret microphones, headphones, air filters, dosimeters, advanced engineering material.
NLO materials	PMMA / DR1, glasses		0.1 - 10	Electrooptic and NLO effects	EO switch, modulator, polarization converter, SHG - devices.
Ferroelectric materials	PVDF, PZT		10 - 100	Piezo- and pyroelectricity	Microphones, Hydrophones, accelerometers, infrared detectors, pyroelectric sensors, night-vision devices, actuators.
porous or cellular electrets	PP, PTFE		1	strong longitudinal piezoelectric effect	Loudspeakers, ultrasonic transducers, electromechanical transducers, hydrophones.



Overview

Principles

Charges

Materials

Electret classes

Equations

Fields

Forces

Currents

Charge transport

Experimental techniques

Charging

Surface potential

Thermally-stimulated discharge

Charge distribution (surface)

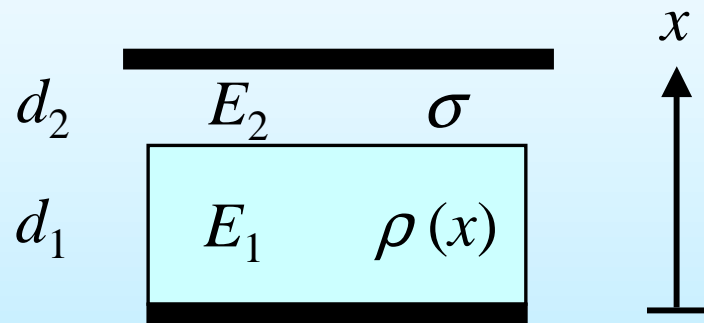
Charge distribution (volume)



Equations 1: Fields of an electret

Surface charges only:

$$\sigma = \sigma_r + \Delta P_P$$



$$E_1 = -\frac{\sigma d_2}{\epsilon_0(\epsilon d_2 + d_1)} \quad (1)$$

$$E_2 = \frac{\sigma d_1}{\epsilon_0(\epsilon d_2 + d_1)} \quad (2)$$

Volume charges only:

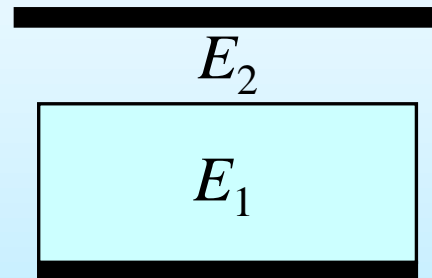
$$\rho(x) = \rho_r(x) + \rho_P(x)$$

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{1}{d_1} \int_0^{d_1} x \rho(x) dx$$

External field E_2 from
Eq. (2) with $\sigma = \hat{\sigma}$



Equations 2: Force of an electret on an electrode



$$F = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E_2^2$$



Equations 3: Currents in an electret

$$E(x,t) \quad P_p(x,t) \quad i_c(x,t)$$

Current density

$$i(t) = \frac{\partial(\epsilon_0 \epsilon E + P_p)}{\partial t} + i_c$$

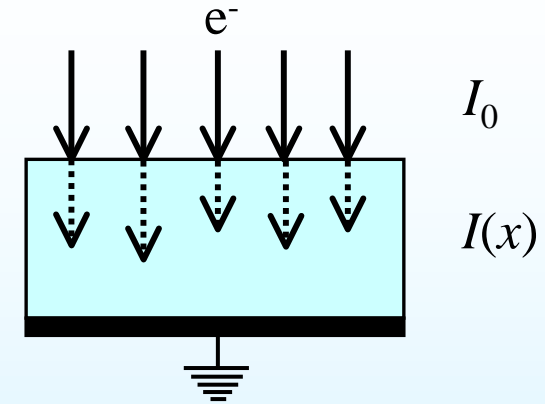
$$i_c = (\mu_+ \rho_+ + \mu_- \rho_-) E$$



Equations 4: Charge transport equations

Current Equation:

$$\varepsilon \frac{\partial E(x,t)}{\partial t} + \mu \rho_f(x,t) \cdot E(x,t) + I(x) = I_0 \quad (1)$$

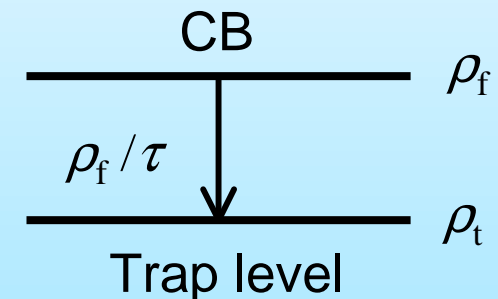


Poisson Equation:

$$\varepsilon \frac{\partial E(x,t)}{\partial t} = \rho_f(x,t) + \rho_t(x,t) \quad (2)$$

Poisson Equation:

$$\frac{\partial \rho_t(x,t)}{\partial t} = \frac{\rho_f(x,t)}{\tau} \cdot \left[1 - \frac{\rho_t(x,t)}{\rho_m} \right] \quad (3)$$

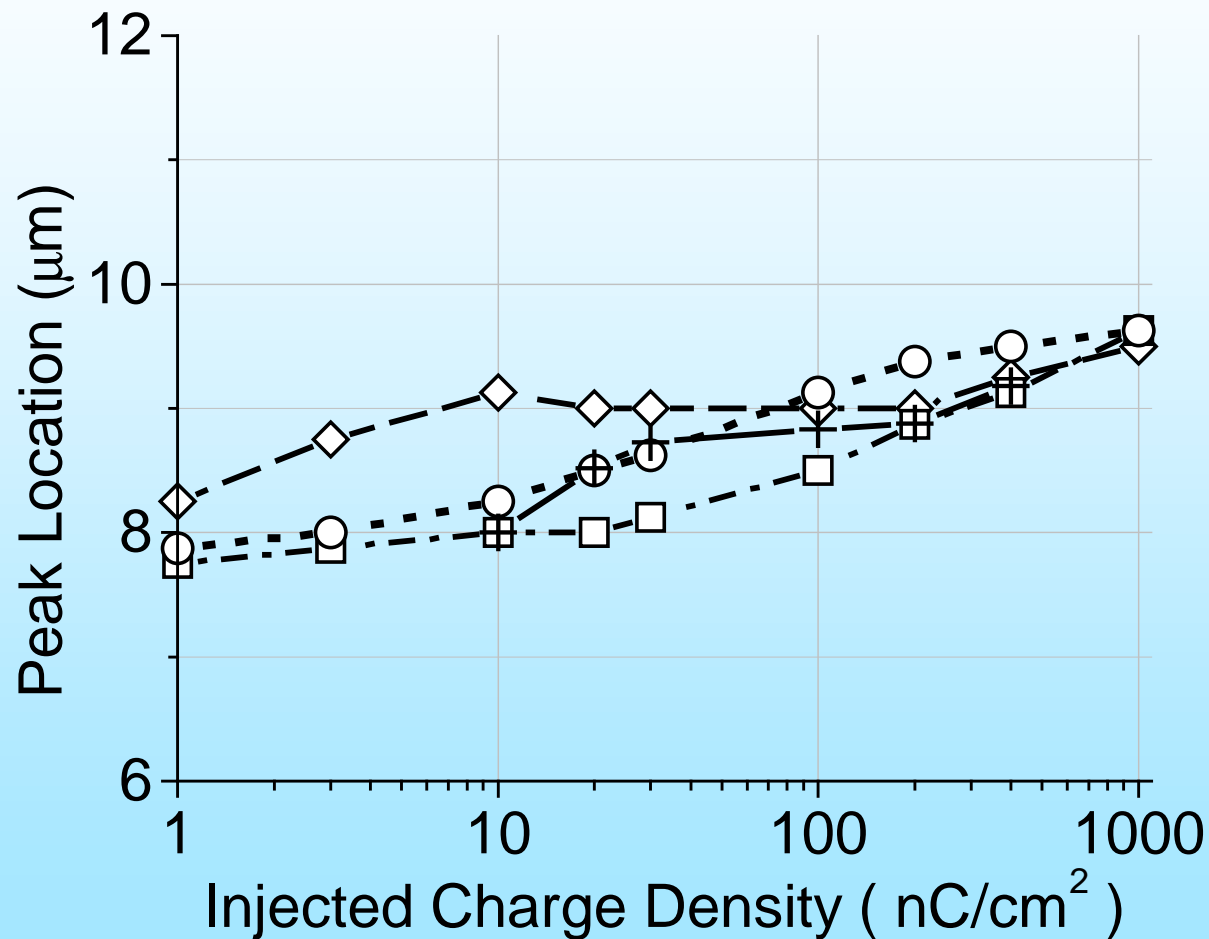


Parameters of Model:

$I(x)$: current
 τ : free-carrier lifetime
 μ : free-carrier mobility
 ρ_m : trap density



Measured and calculated location of charge peak in electron-beam charged FEP ***(Sessler 2004)***



Overview

Principles

- Charges
- Materials
- Electret classes

Equations

- Fields
- Forces
- Currents
- Charge transport

Experimental techniques

- Charging**

- Surface potential**

- Thermally-stimulated discharge**

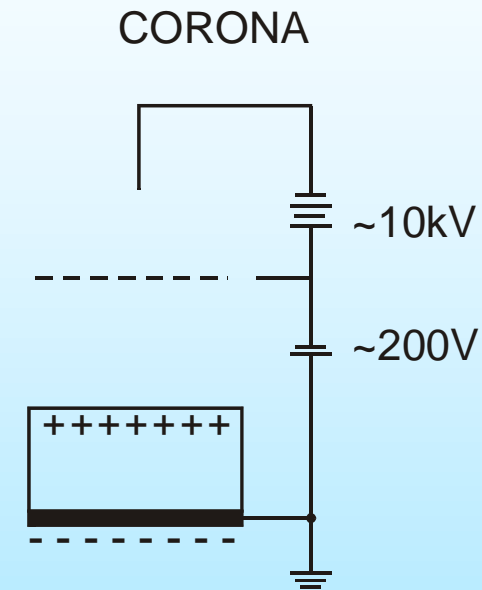
- Dielectric measurements

- Charge distribution (surface)

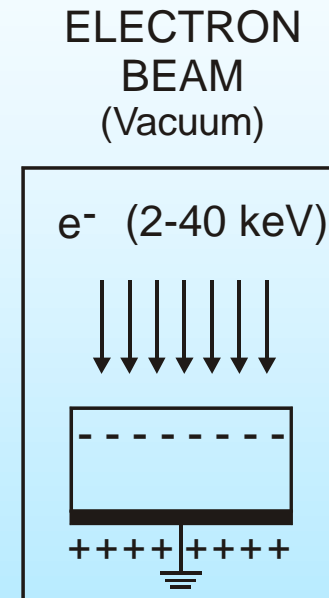
- Charge distribution (volume)



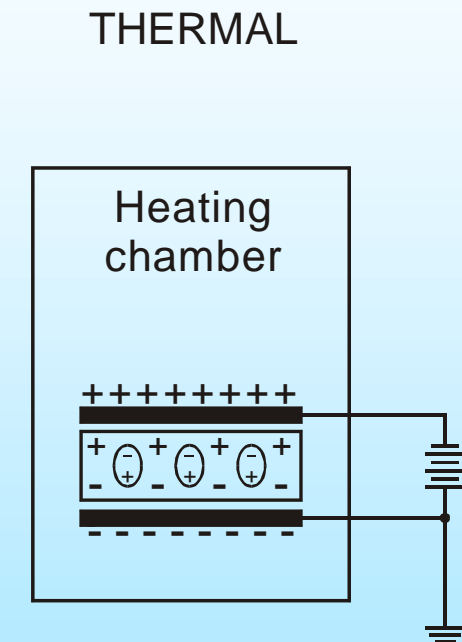
Charging methods



surface charge
(and polarization)



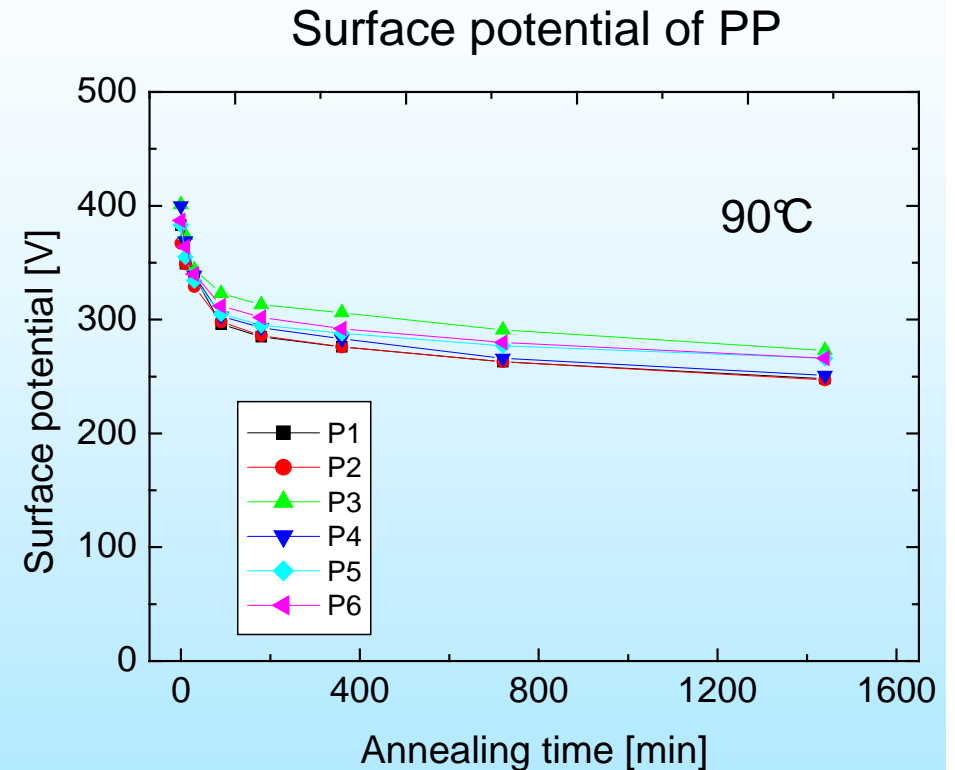
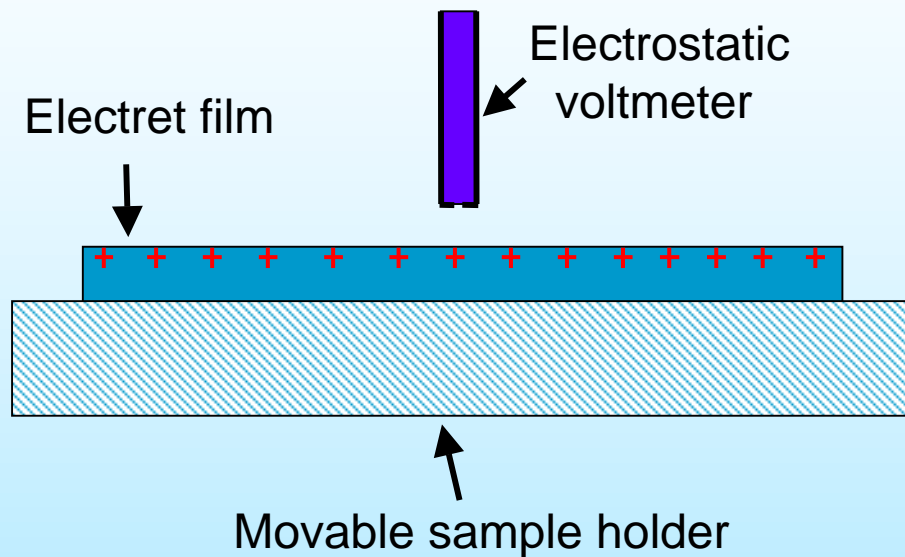
volume or
surface charges
and polarization



surface and
volume charges
and/or polarization



Surface potential measurement

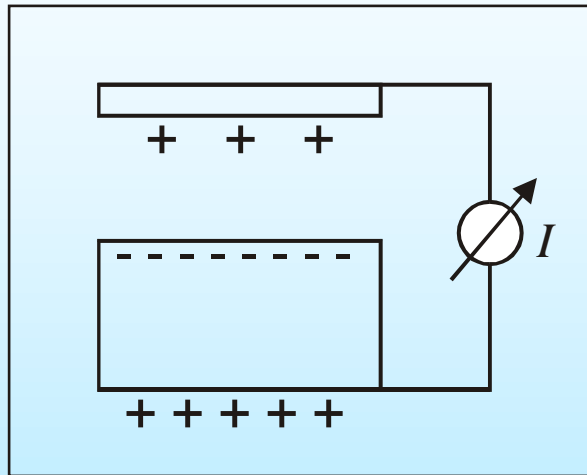


- Determination of charge stability of different electret materials by isothermal discharging at elevated temperatures

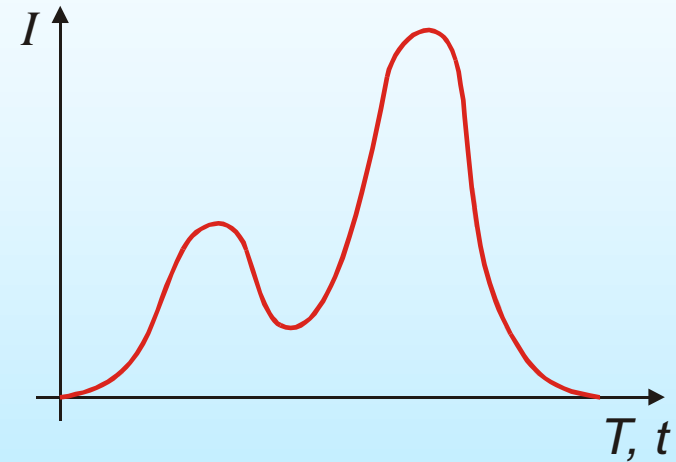


Thermally-stimulated discharge (TSD)

Heating chamber



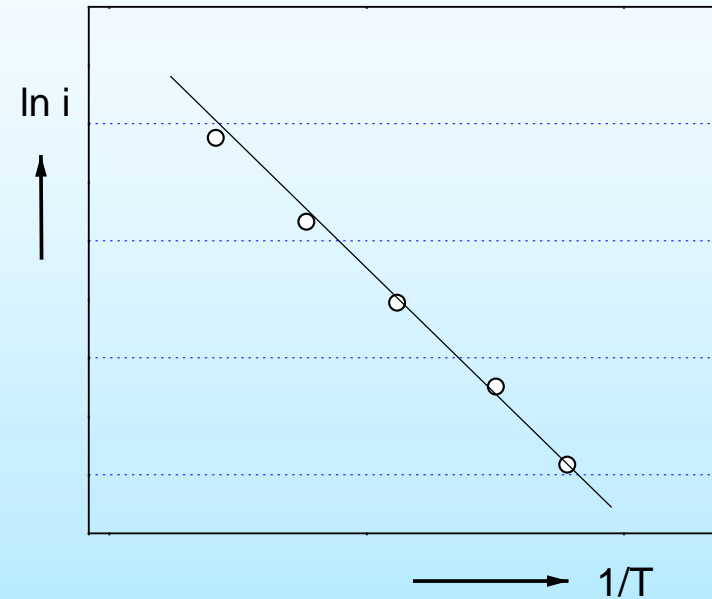
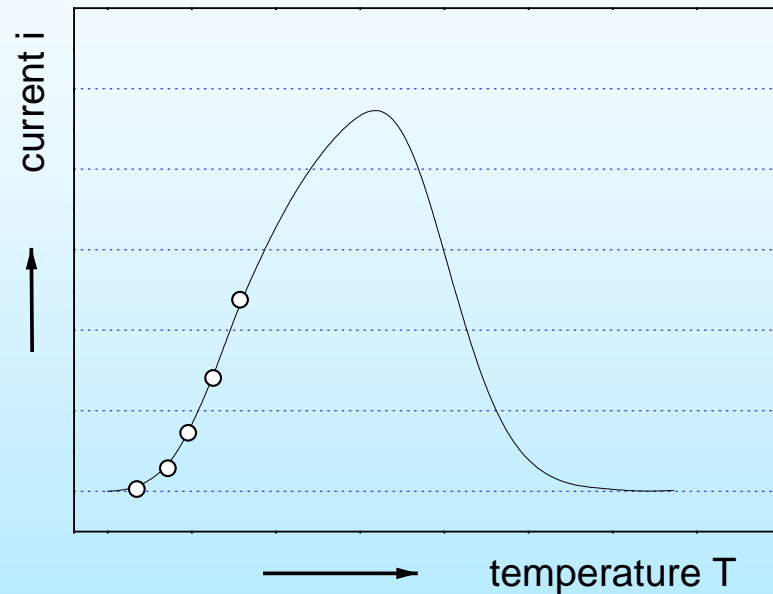
Linear temperature increase



Separation of surface and volume traps
Activation energies
Trap densities



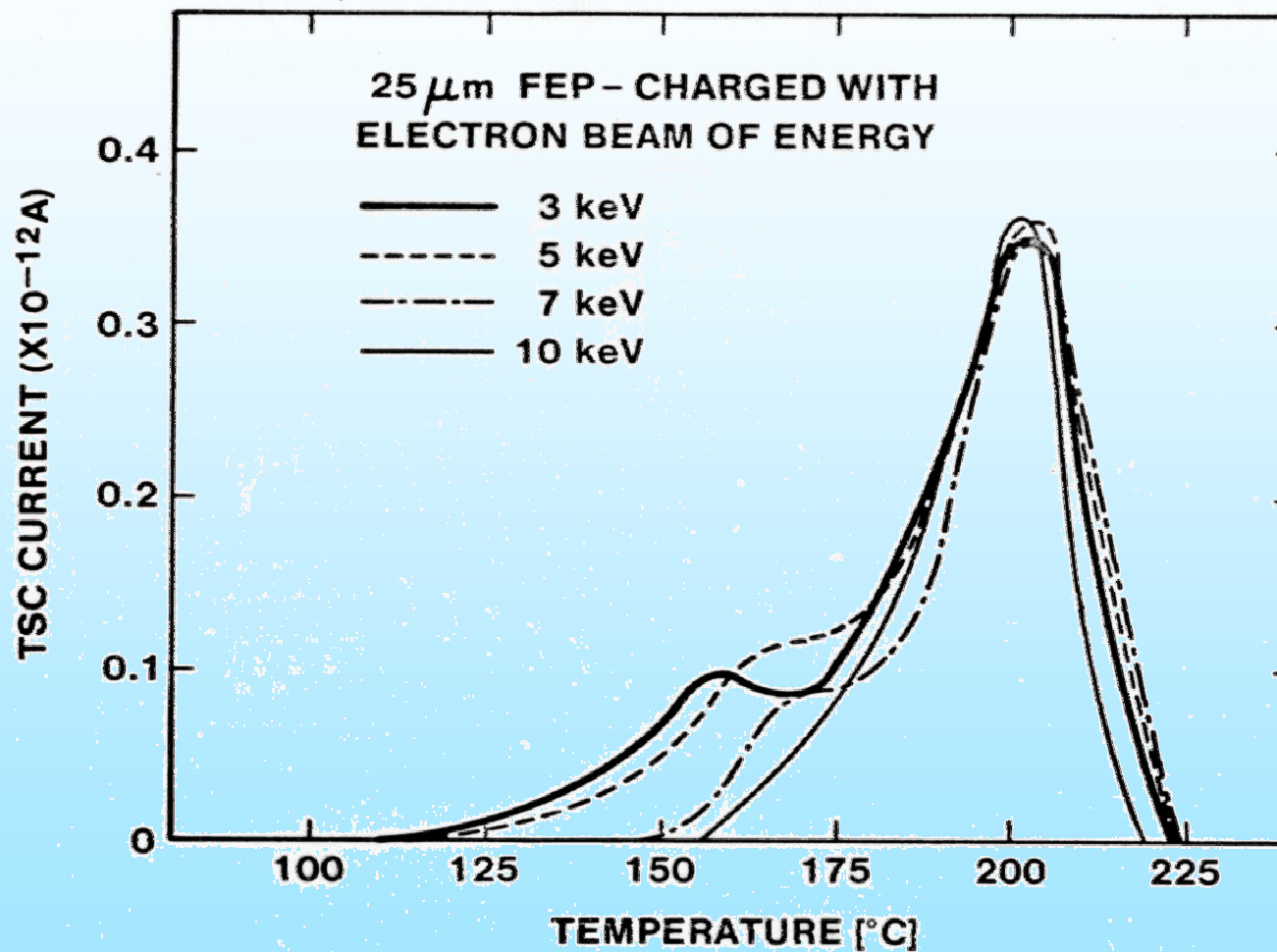
Measurement of activation energy A: Initial-rise-method



$$\frac{d(\ln i)}{d(1/T)} = -\frac{A}{k}$$



TSD for electron beam charged FEP ***(v. Seggern 1981)***



Overview

Principles

Charges
Materials
Electret classes

Equations

Fields
Forces
Currents
Charge transport

Experimental techniques

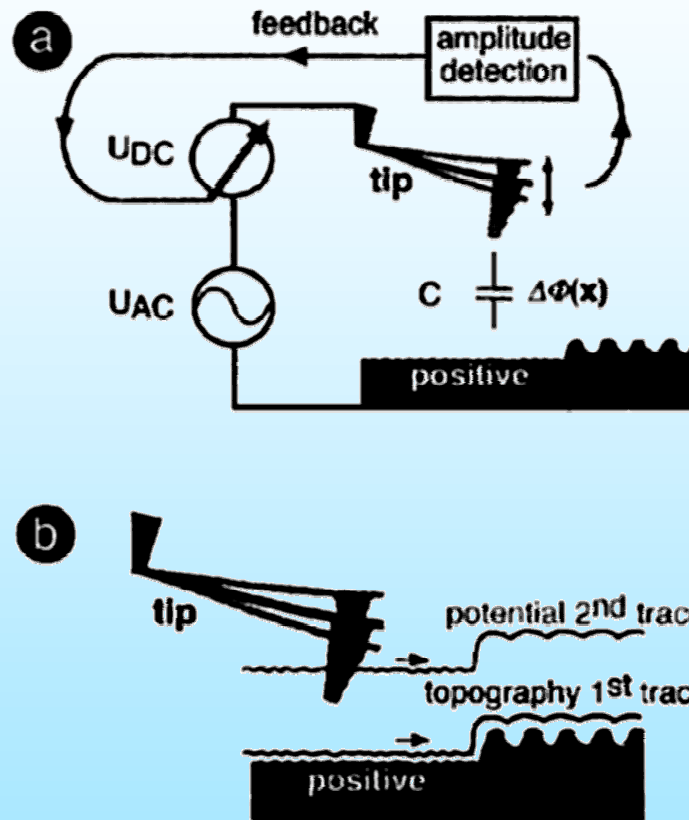
Charging
Surface potential
Thermally stimulated discharge

Charge distribution (surface)

Charge distribution (volume)



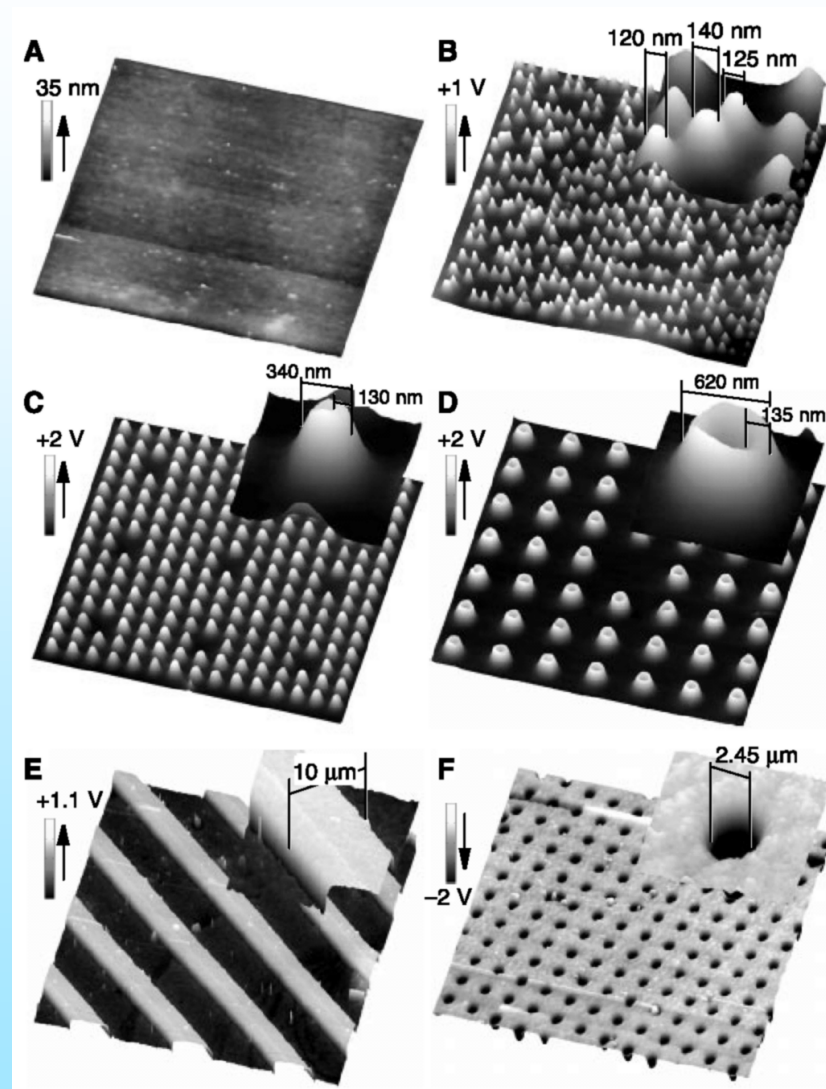
Kelvin probe force microscope (KFM) ***(Jacobs et al 1997)***



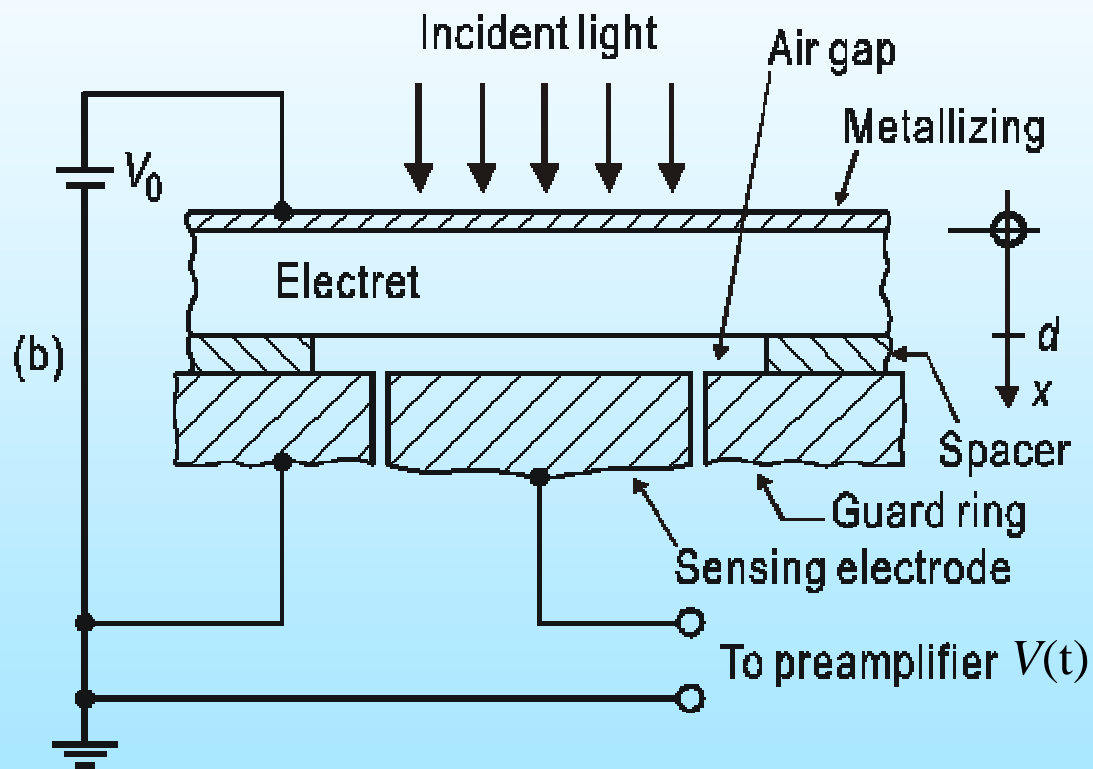
Measures lateral potential distribution



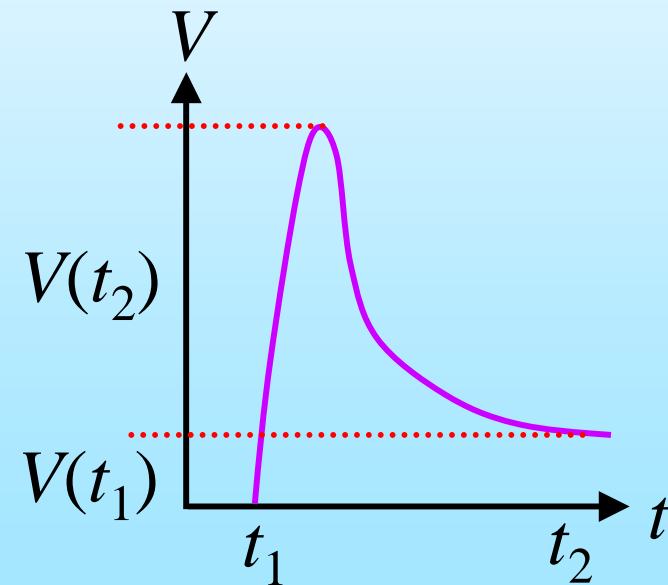
KFM images of charge distribution on PMMA (Jacobs et al 2001)



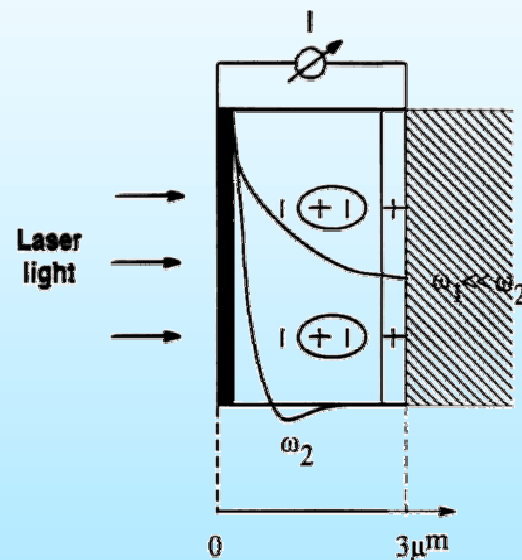
Thermal pulse method (Collins 1975)



$$\frac{\bar{r}}{d} = \frac{V(t_2)}{V(t_1)}$$



Thermal wave method (Bauer 1996)

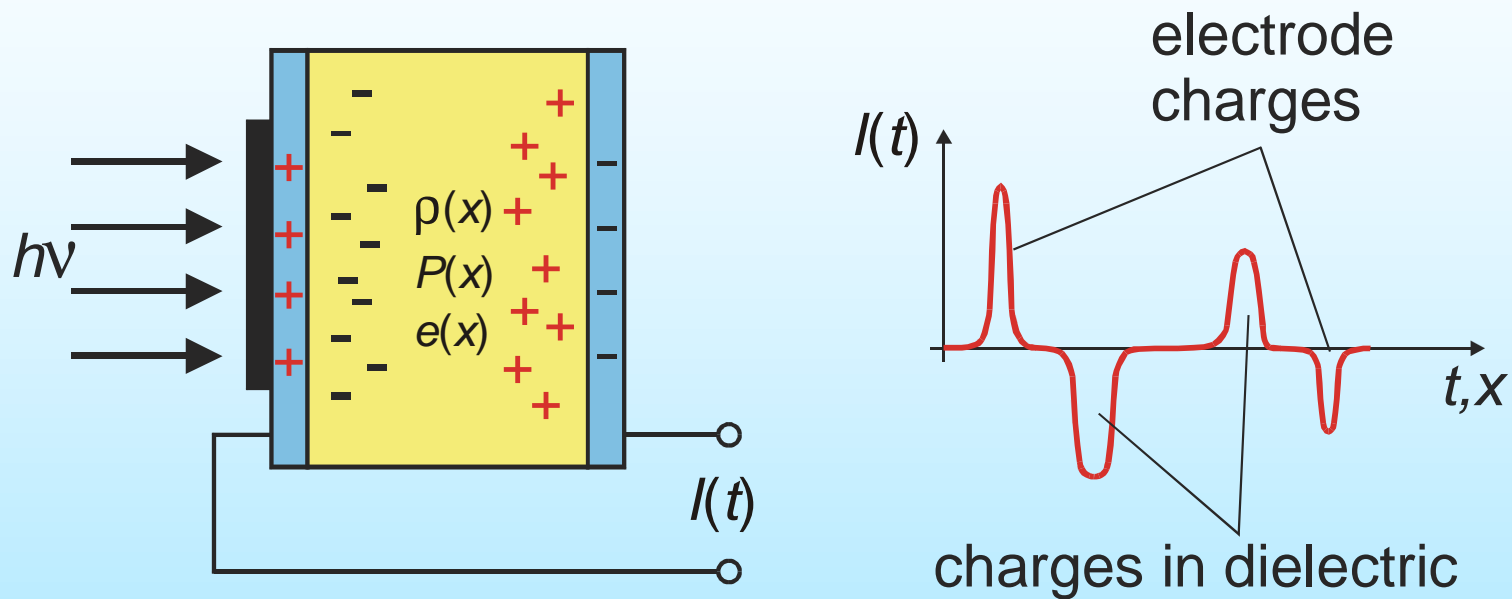


penetration depth
$$1/k = \sqrt{2D/\omega}$$

Measures charge distribution close to surface



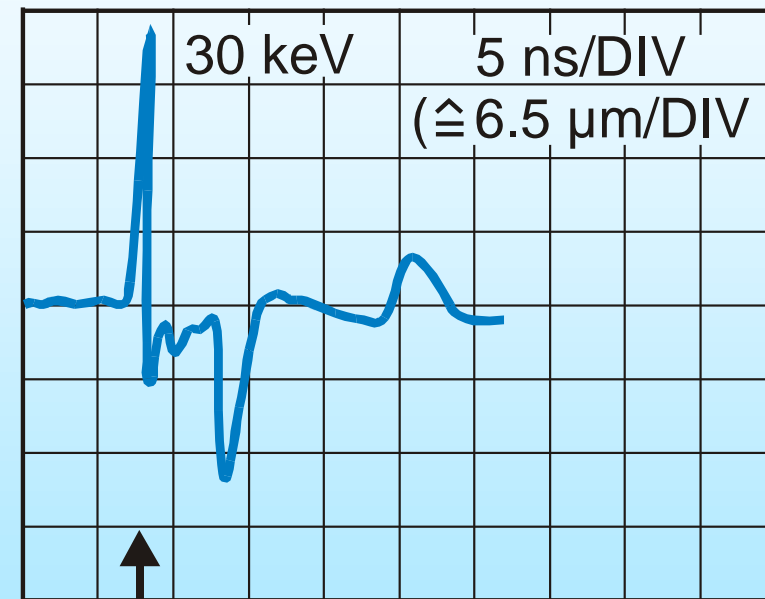
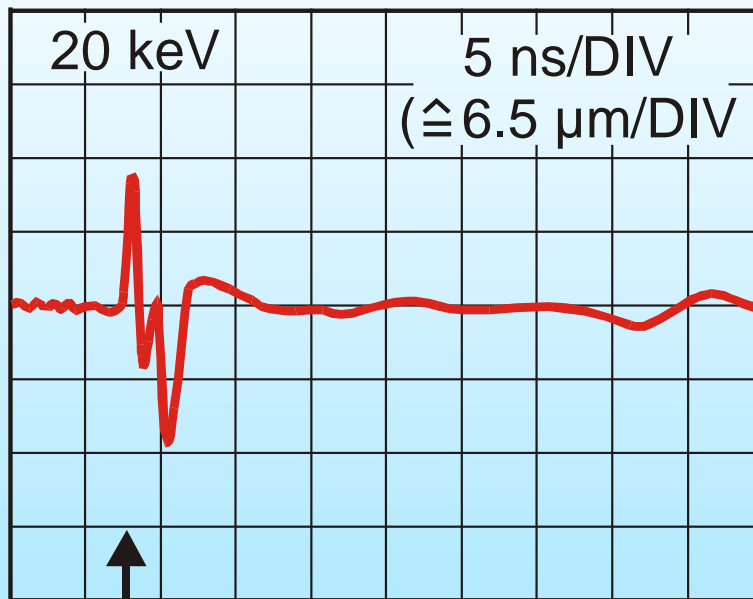
Laser-Induced Pressure Pulse (LIPP) method



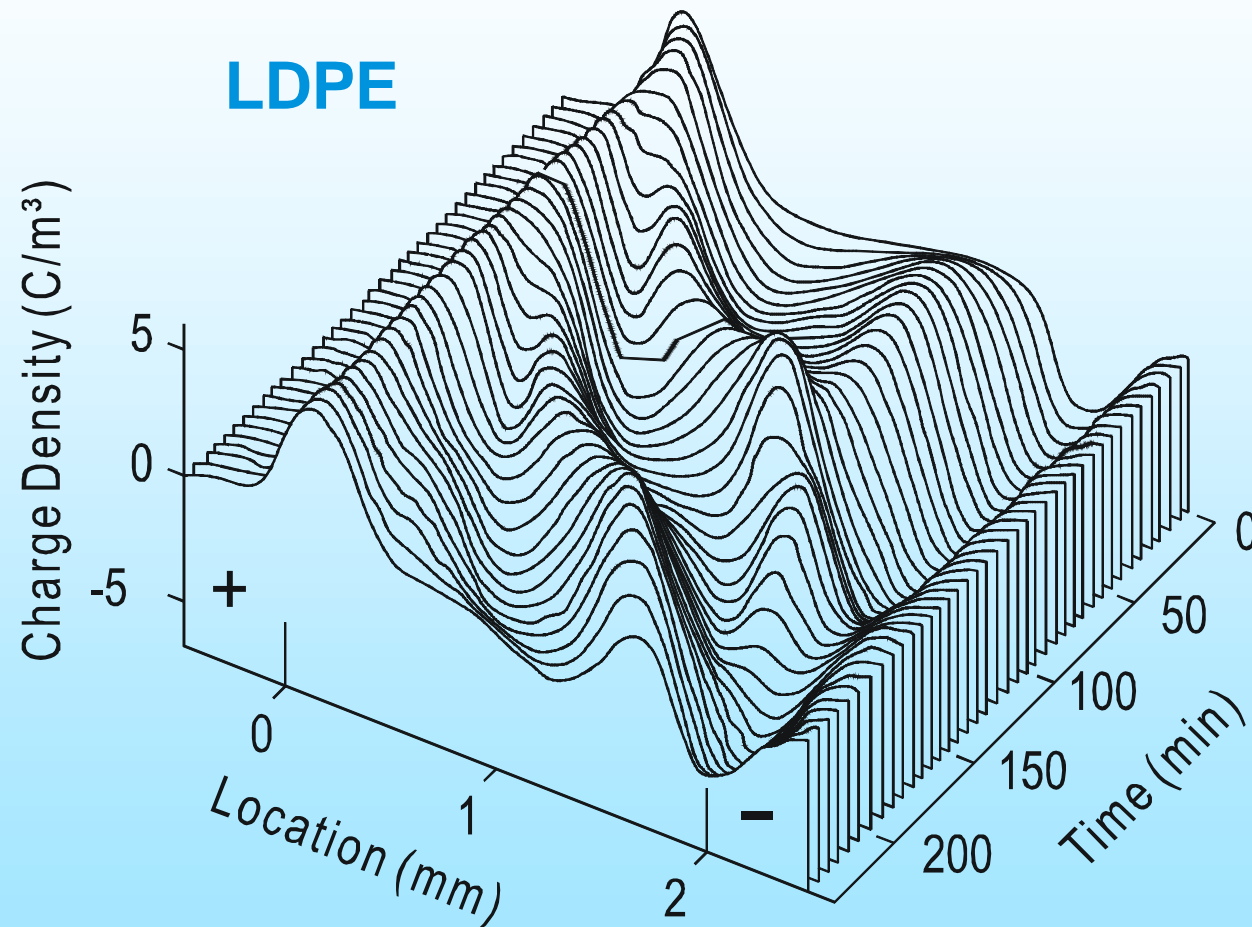
$$I(t) \propto (\gamma + 1) \left(\rho - \frac{dP}{dx} \right) - \frac{de}{dx}, \quad x = ct$$



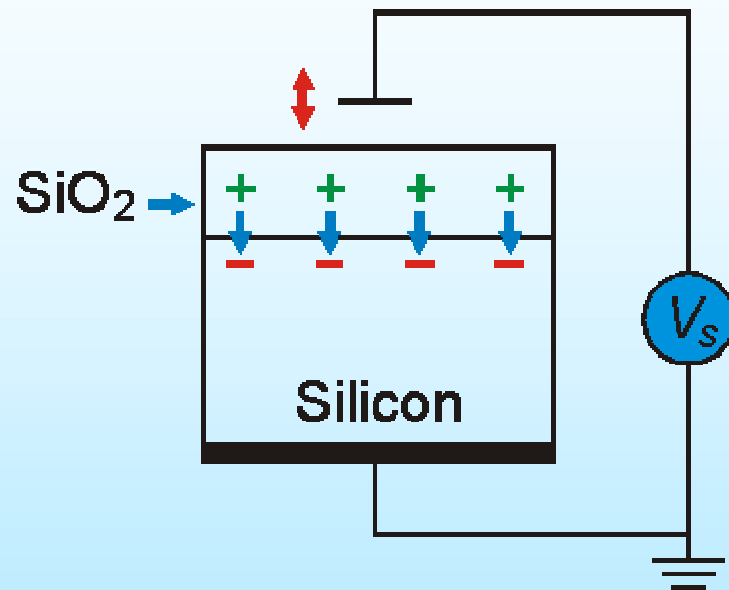
Charge distribution in e-beam irradiated FEP ***(Sessler et al 1983)***



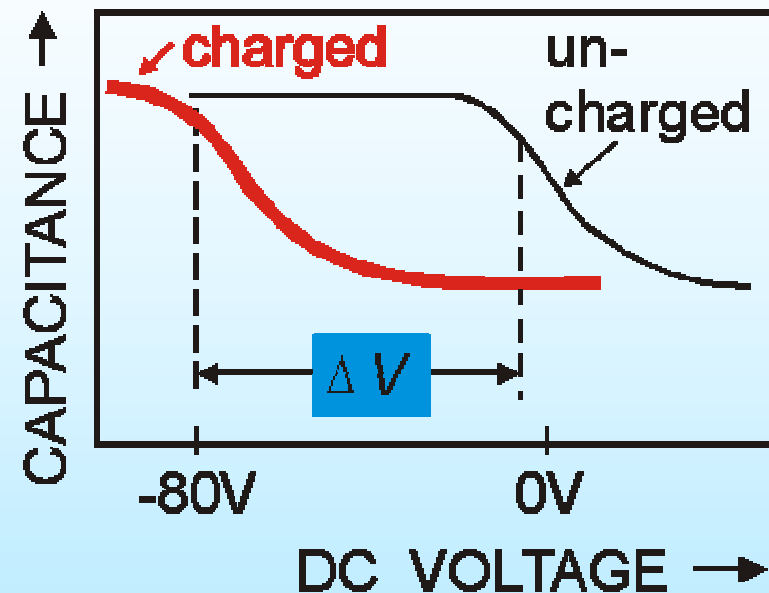
***Evolution of charge distribution in LDPE
measured with Pulsed ElectroAcoustic (PEA) method
(Hozumi et al 1998)***



CV-method for measuring charge centroid location



**Electrostatic Voltmeter
(field compensation principle)**

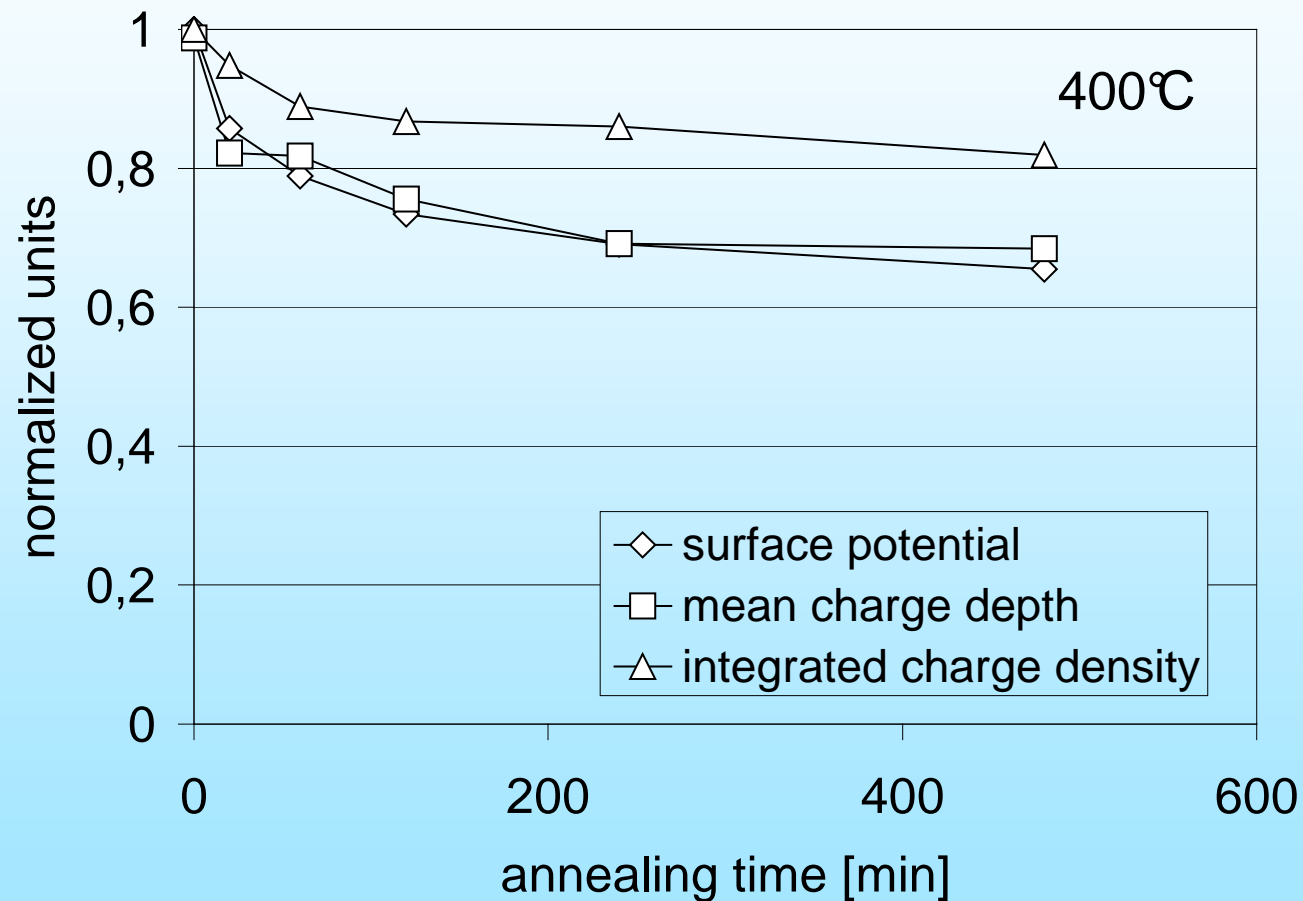


**Capacitance - Voltage
measurements**

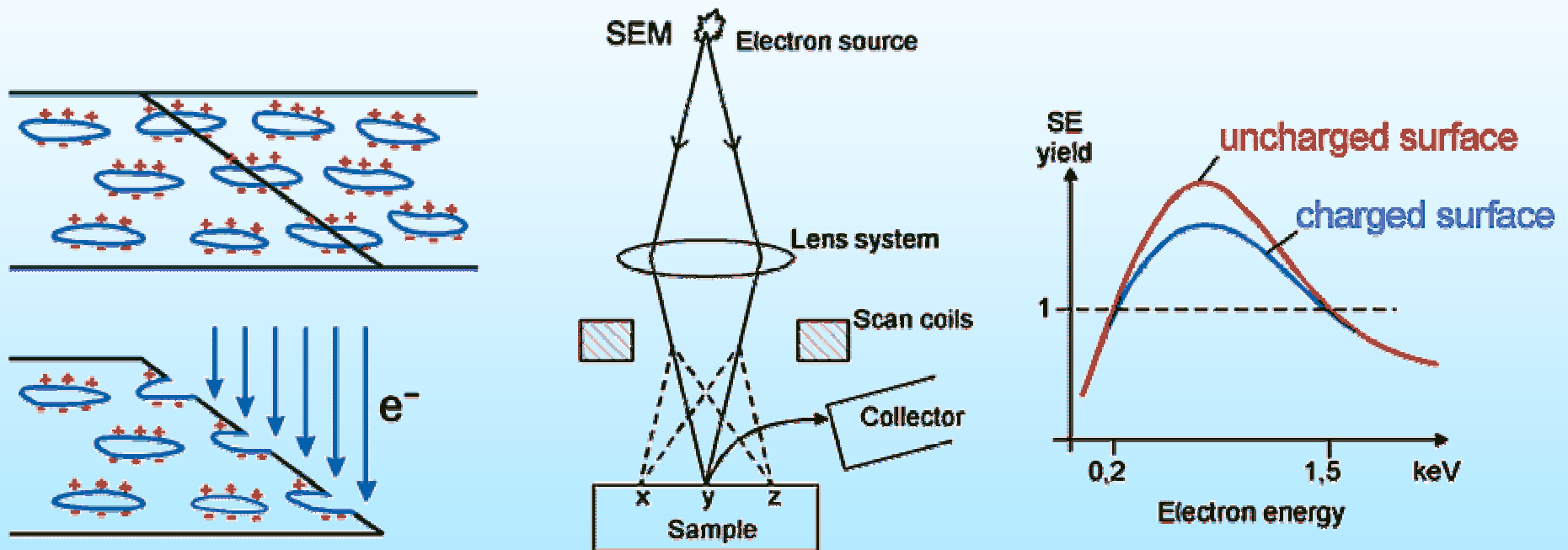
Measures location of charge centroid and total charge



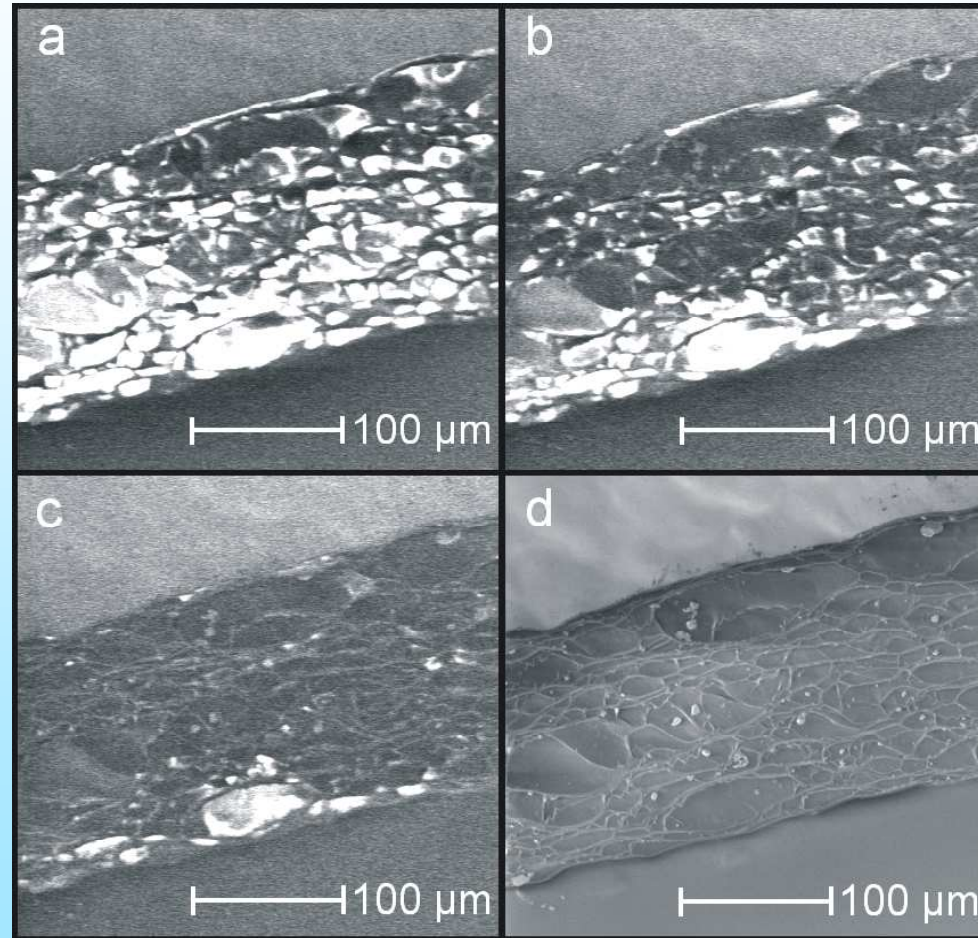
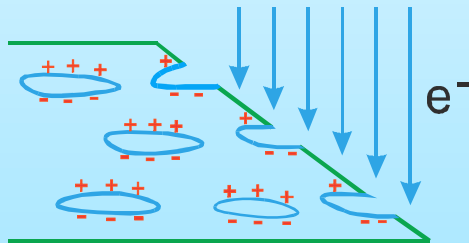
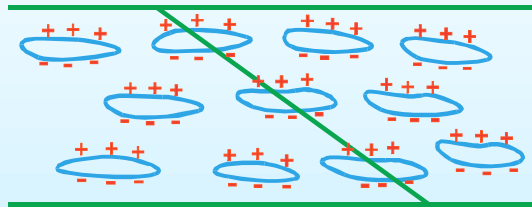
Charge drift in double layers of SiO_2 (300 nm) and Si_3N_4 (150 nm) (Zhang et al 2002)



Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) method



SEM pictures of cross section of charged cellular PP (Hillenbrand et al 2000)



Summary:

New aspects of electret research

Electret materials

- NLO materials
- Cellular polymers
- Tailored polymers
- Silicon materials

Theoretical approaches

- Charge transport models with
 - dispersive transport
 - generation-recombination models
 - radiation effects

Experimental methods

- Pressure pulse and thermal methods
- Atomic force microscopy
- Scanning electron microscopy
- CV-method
- Dielectric method

Better understanding of

- Charging and charge transport in irradiated polymers, cellular polymers, etc.

