Characterization of the bimorph.

Warning: Do not look directly into the laser beam or into the laser beam reflected from the mirror - it may damage your vision.

The bimorph consists of two layers of piezoelectric material bonded together. Metal electrodes have been evaporated onto the two outer surfaces to allow the application of an electric field. (See Fig. 1). The layers are chosen in such a way that when an electric field is perpendicular to the outer surfaces, one of them expands (along $\boldsymbol{L}$), while the other contracts (along $\boldsymbol{L}$). Reversing the field reverses the effect on the layers: the one which previously contracted expands while the other one contracts. Assume that upon the application of the field the bimorph bends into a circular arc.

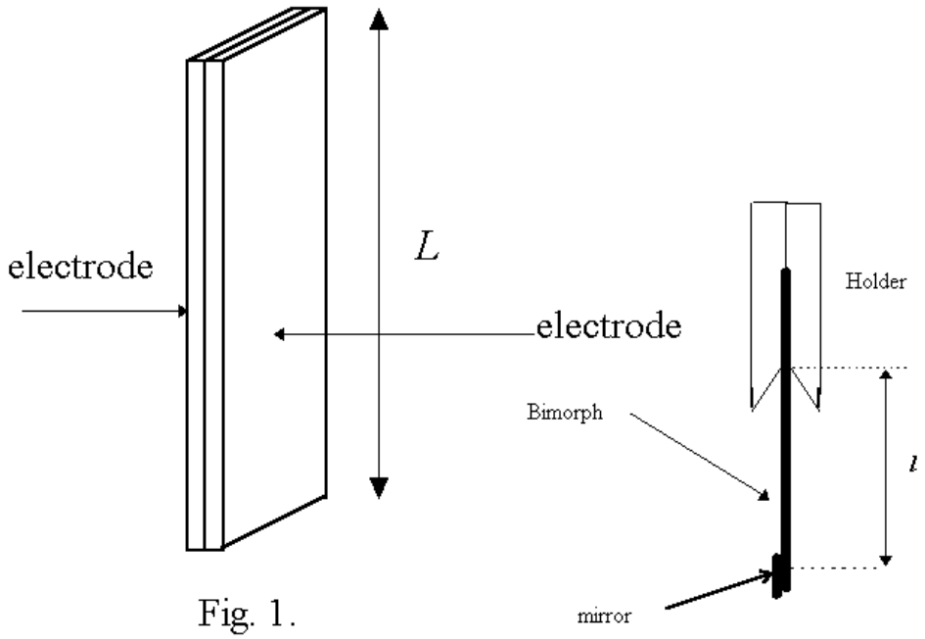


Fig. 1.

Note: Piezoelectric materials change their dimensions while in an electric field and produce an electric potential when under mechanical strain. The relative change of a given dimension in the electric field is, in first approximation, proportional to the field; there is however some hysteresis which means that if one applies the field and then reduces it back to zero the dimensions will not return to exactly the original values. One has to apply some small field in the opposite direction to restore the dimensions to the original value. The force expanding or contracting the piezoelectric material is, in first approximation, proportional to the field.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Determine the dependence of the displacement of the bimorph's free end as a function of the applied voltage in the range from +36V down to -36V and back up to +36V. During these measurements, change the voltage only in the indicated direction (for example, when you measure in the range from -36V to +36V always increase the voltage and never decrease it; if you miss a point, skip it). Demonstrate this dependence with a graph.

During one cycle of applied voltage from +36V to -36V and back to +36V a certain amount of energy is dissipated in the bimorph itself. Identify and calculate a quantity which is proportional to this amount of energy.

2. For a given bimorph, if the hysteresis is neglected, the displacement of the bimorph's free end is given by the formula $d = A\ V^m\ l^n$ where V is the applied voltage, l the length of the bimorph's free end (measured from the edge of the contacts in the holder)

and m, n and A are constants. Find, by performing the necessary measurements and calculations, the constants m, n and A.

3. Measure the capacitance of the bimorph.

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Apparatus:

- A bimorph of length L=(38+-1) mm, with a small mirror attached to one end, clamped in the holder (clothes pin) with attached contacts and leads. You can change the length of the free part of the bimorph l by moving it in the holder. Be careful, the bimorph is delicate!
- A laser pointer (with a rubber band around it, which can be used to keep the switch on during the measurements).
- Black modeling clay to fix the bimorph holder and the laser pointer on the table.
- A screen (use the graph paper which you can attach to the partition around the table).
- A multimeter with cables (To measure DC voltage with this multimeter rotate the switch to the position in which the little circle points at 200 in the area marked DCV. The input impedance for the voltage measurements is equal to 1 M, accuracy of the measurement is 0.1V).
- A variable resistor (potentiometer) 2.5M (to control the bimorph's voltage) with three leads. The red lead is connected to the central (moving) electrode of the potentiometer.
- A pack of four 9V batteries with leads (Note: The resistance of the battery pack was increased by adding a 5k resistor in series with one of the leads. This is to limit the current and protect the circuit. DO NOT short or bypass this resistor).
- A (1.00+-0.05) G resistor (note: the resistance of this resistor can be affected by the residue from your skin; do not touch the body of the resistor, only the metal wires).
- A stop watch.
- A ruler.
- Masking tape.

Answer Sheets

1. Part 1
    1. Draw a diagram of the circuit you used to determine the displacement of the free end of the bimorph versus voltage. (1 point)
    2. Draw a schematic diagram showing the geometry of the setup and label all the relevant quantities. (1 point)
    3. Give the formula relating the displacement of the bimorph's free end to the measured quantities. Enter the formula here with all the variables explained, referring to the diagram in 1.2, and enter the number of the page containing the derivation of this formula. (2 points)

4. Demonstrate the dependence of the displacement of the free end of the bimorph on voltage on the graph paper provided. Indicate which points correspond to measurements made while increasing voltage and those made while decreasing voltage. Remember to label the axes including the values and units. Write down the number of the graph. (2 points)
5. Identify a quantity proportional to the energy dissipated in the bimorph. (1 point)
6. Enter here the value of the quantity proportional to the energy dissipated in the bimorph, its error and units. (1.5 points)

2. Part 2

    1. Enter here the value for m. Enter the numbers of the pages containing data tables, graphs and calculations used to determine this value. (1 point)
    2. Enter here the value for n with error. Enter the numbers of the pages containing data tables, graphs and calculations used to determine this value. (1.5 point)
    3. Enter here the value of the constant A, its error and units. (3 points)

3. Part 3

    1. Draw a diagram of the circuit you used to measure the capacitance of the bimorph. (1 point)
    2. Write down the quantities you measured and the formula you used to obtain the capacitance of the bimorph. Write down the numbers of the pages containing the diagrams, graphs and data tables. (3 points)
    3. Enter here the value of the capacitance, its error and units. (2 points)