

# Works on electric field cell with external electrodes

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# Works on electric field cell with external electrodes

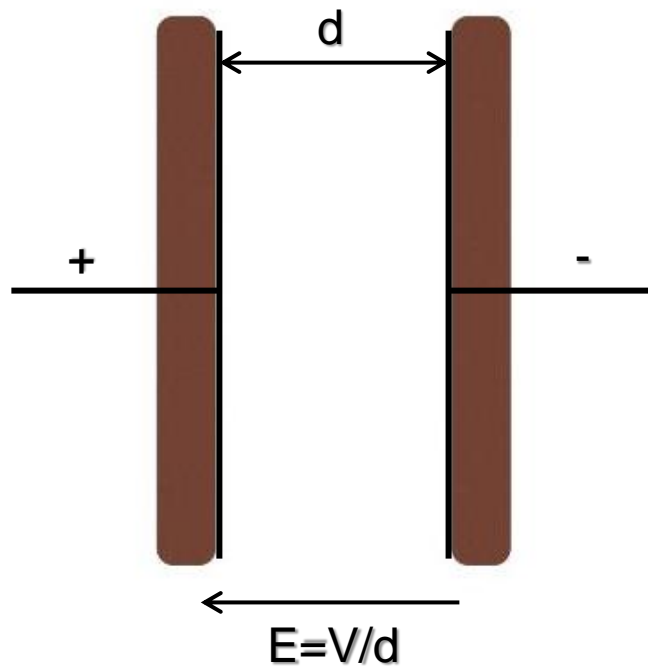
Electric field cell : review



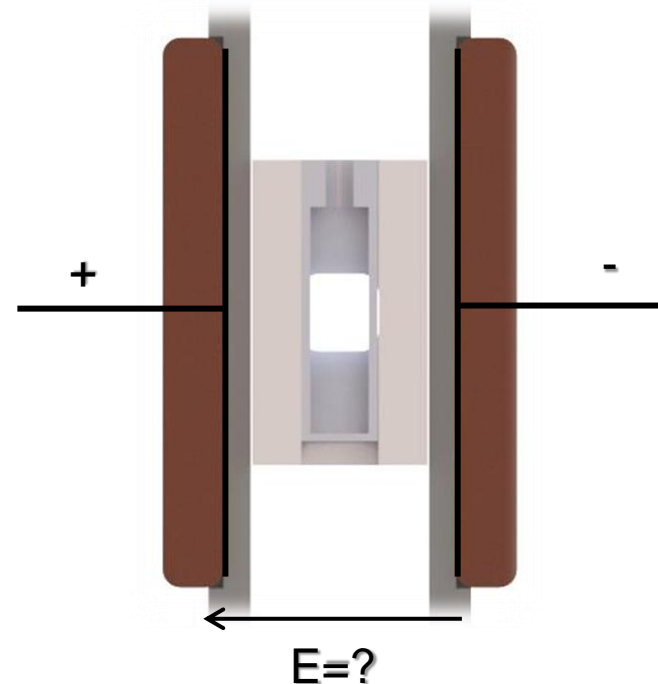
# Works on electric field cell with external electrodes

Electric field cell : review

Bare electrodes:



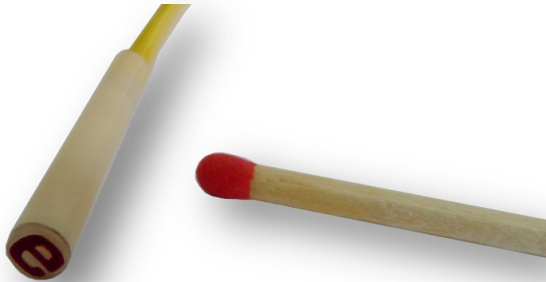
Dielectric materials:



# Electric Field measurements

**kapt**es : An Electro-Optic probe to measure High Electric Fields

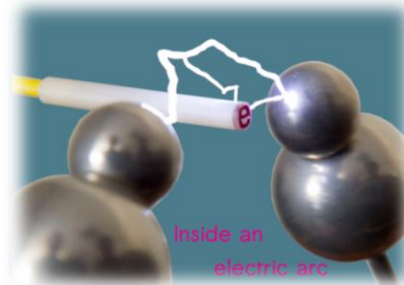
- In-situ measurements inside fluids
- E-field measurement without perturbation induced by the sensor
- Small size ( $\varnothing 4\text{mm}$ ) ; Slightly larger than a matchstick
- Pockels effect (birefringence proportional to the electric field)
- From 10Hz to 18GHz bandwidth



*The probe (left) compared with a matchstick (right)*



*The measuring instrument*



# Electric Field measurements

**kapt**ees : An Electro-Optic probe to measure High Electric Fields



*The experiment with the electric field cell (center)*



*Probe inside the sample*

# Electric Field measurements

Performed measurements in different fluids to test the electric field cell

- From 0.1kV to 2kV at 10kHz
- 2.5cm electrode spacing
- Hellma cell (type 110-5-40) 5mm sample thickness

Fluid	Permittivity $\epsilon_r$
Air	1.0
Toluene	2.3
Ethanol	24.3
DMSO (Dimethyl sulfoxide)	46.7
Distilled water	78.6
Tapped water	80.0



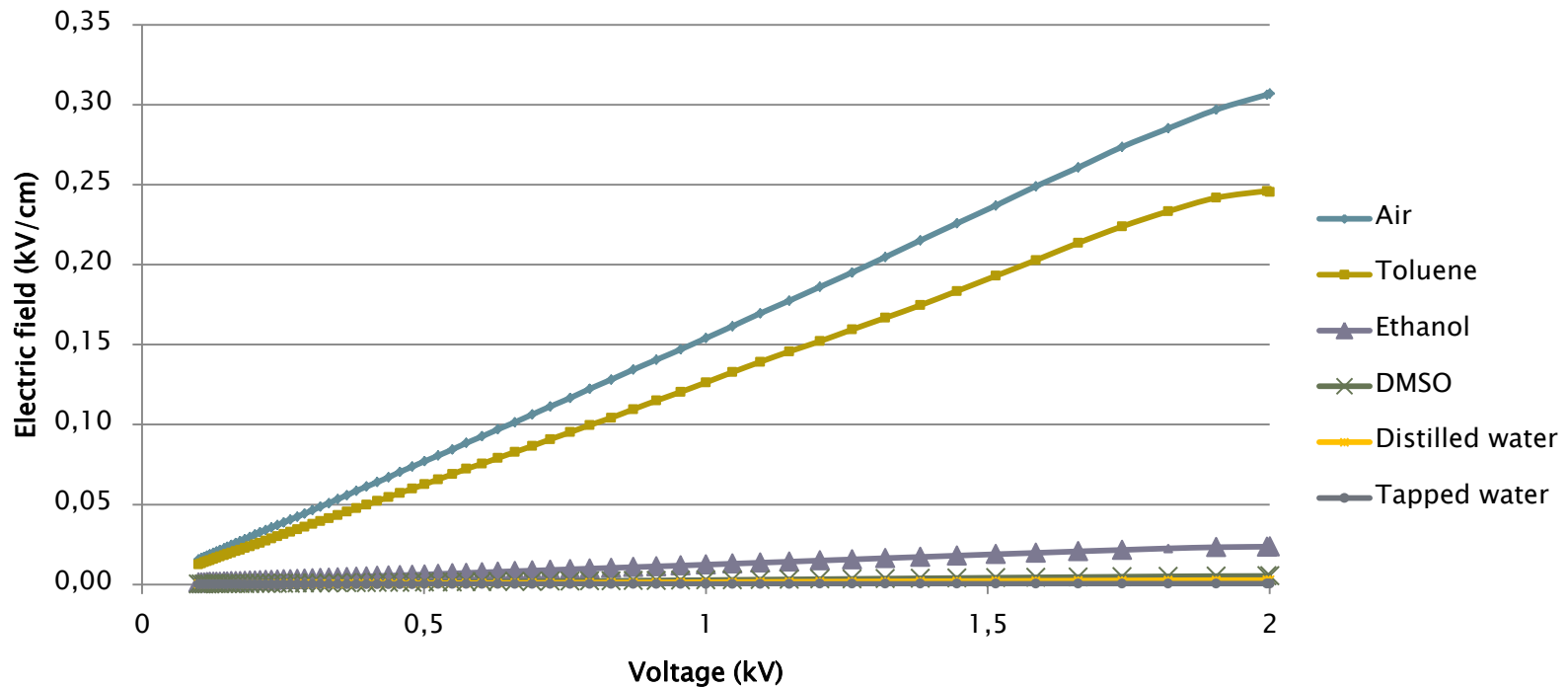
*Electric field cell in the 25mm space configuration*



# Electric Field measurements

Performed measurements in different fluids to test the electric field cell

Resulting electric field at 2.5cm electrode spacing in different fluids



The higher the electric field, the lower the permittivity

# Electric Field measurements

Performed measurements in different fluids to test the electric field cell

Fluid	Permittivity $\epsilon_r$	Electric field (kV/cm)
Air	1.0	0.307
Toluene	2.3	0.245
Ethanol	24.3	23.6E-3
DMSO (Dimethyl sulfoxide)	46.7	5.32E-3
Distilled water	78.6	2.72E-3
Tapped water	80.0	0.52E-3

*Electric field in different fluids with an applied voltage of 2kV at 10kHz at 20°C*

Remark 1: Without dielectrics the electric field would be equal to 0.8kV/cm

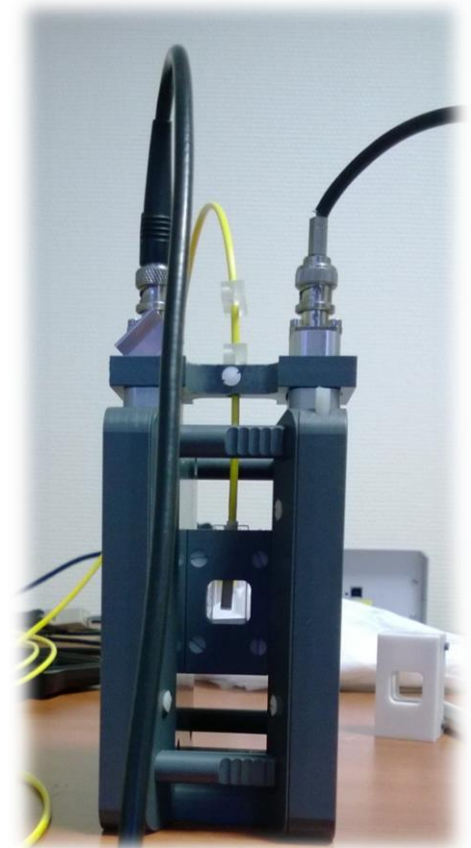
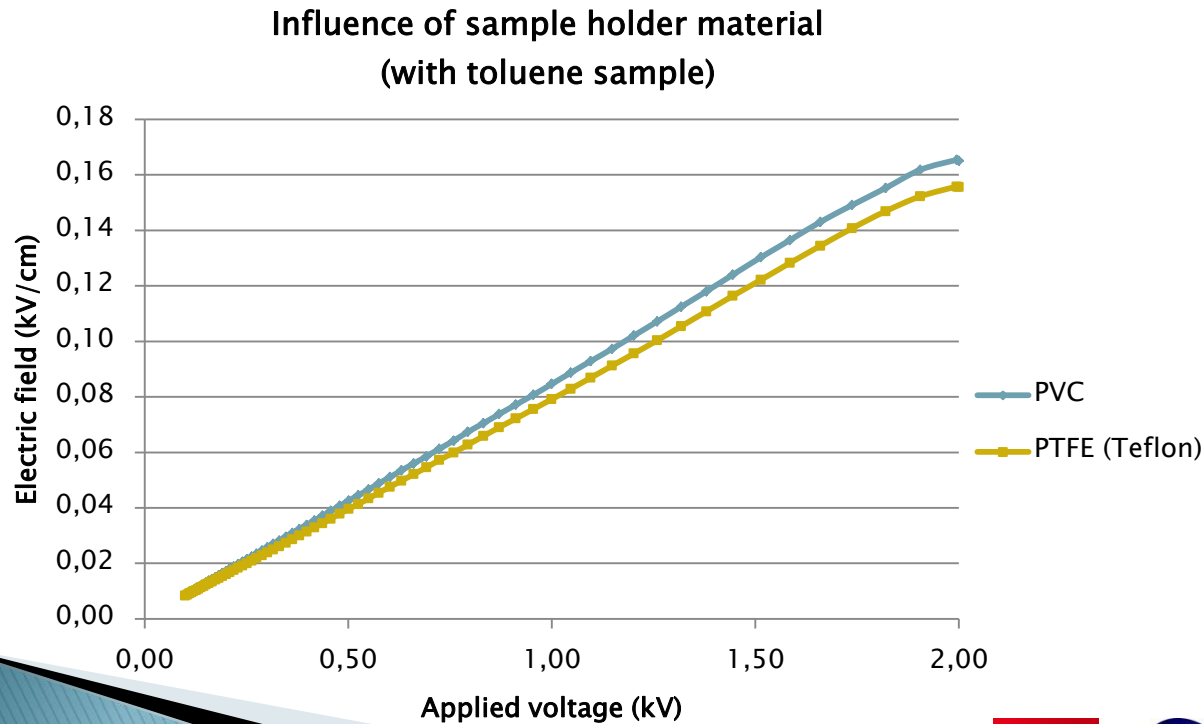
Remark 2: the permittivity is temperature dependent!



# Electric Field measurements

## Influence of the permittivity of the sample holder on the measurement

- Measurements with PVC ( $\epsilon_r=5.0$ ) and PTFE ( $\epsilon_r=2.1$ ) sample holder and toluene sample
- From 0.1kV to 2kV at 10kHz
- 3.8cm electrode spacing



Sample holder in PVC on the EFC and the sample holder in PTFE (behind)

# Electric Field measurements

## Influence of the permittivity of the sample holder on the measurement

- Measurements with PVC ( $\epsilon_r=5.0$ ) and PTFE ( $\epsilon_r=2.1$ ) sample holder and toluene sample
- From 0.1kV to 2kV at 10kHz
- 3.8cm electrode spacing

Material	Permittivity $\epsilon_r$	Electric field (kV/cm)
PTFE (Teflon)	2.1	0.155
PVC	5.0	0.165

*Electric field in different materials with an applied voltage of 2kV at 10kHz at 20°C*

Remark :without dielectrics the electric field would be equal to 0.526kV/cm



*Sample holder in PVC on the EFC and the sample holder in PTFE (behind)*

# Electric Field measurements

## Material importance

In presence of different dielectric materials between the electrodes their respective permittivity play an important role.

The ratio between each material permittivity will determine the finally applied electric field.

The best measurement configuration will be to have an electrode isolation material with the same permittivity as the sample.

Due to our neutron scattering, the presence of a quartz cell is necessary. The permittivity of quartz ( $\epsilon_r=4$ ) and the surrounding air will always reduce the effective electric field.

# Conclusion

The materials of the electric field cell must be selected to minimize the screening effect.

Therefore, we can imagine different electric field cells with different materials to approach each sample permittivity.

The next step will be to find and test these materials, make measure at the LLB and study the thermalization with Comsol Multiphysics® simulation software.

# Thanks

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