

# BOLTED LANGEVIN TRANSDUCERS WITH LEADFREE PIEZOELECTRIC CERAMICS

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# Agenda

- 1. Application of leadfree ceramics in actuators**
- 2. Leadfree piezoelectric ceramics in bolted Langevin transducers**
  - a. Small signal characteristics of ceramic rings
  - b. Bolted Langevin transducer setup
  - c. Transducer characteristics
  - d. Benchmark
- 3. Conclusions**



# Application of leadfree ceramics in actuators

- Restriction of hazardous substances directive:  
Reduce environmental pollution from lead!
- Several companies sell leadfree ceramics
- Mass application of leadfree ceramics in nebulizers
- Many publications about transducers, but very few standard transducers on commercial market!



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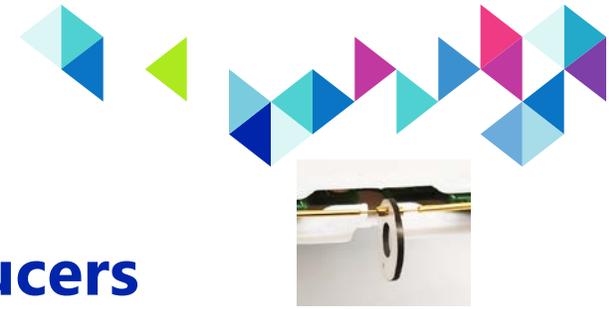


# Leadfree piezoelectric ceramics in bolted Langevin transducers

## Small signal characteristics of ceramic rings

- Ceramic rings ( $\varnothing$  12.7 mm  $\times$   $\varnothing$  5.2 mm  $\times$  2 mm),  
PZT: PIC 181, BNT: Fuji M05BR, KNN: PIC 758, PIC HQ2

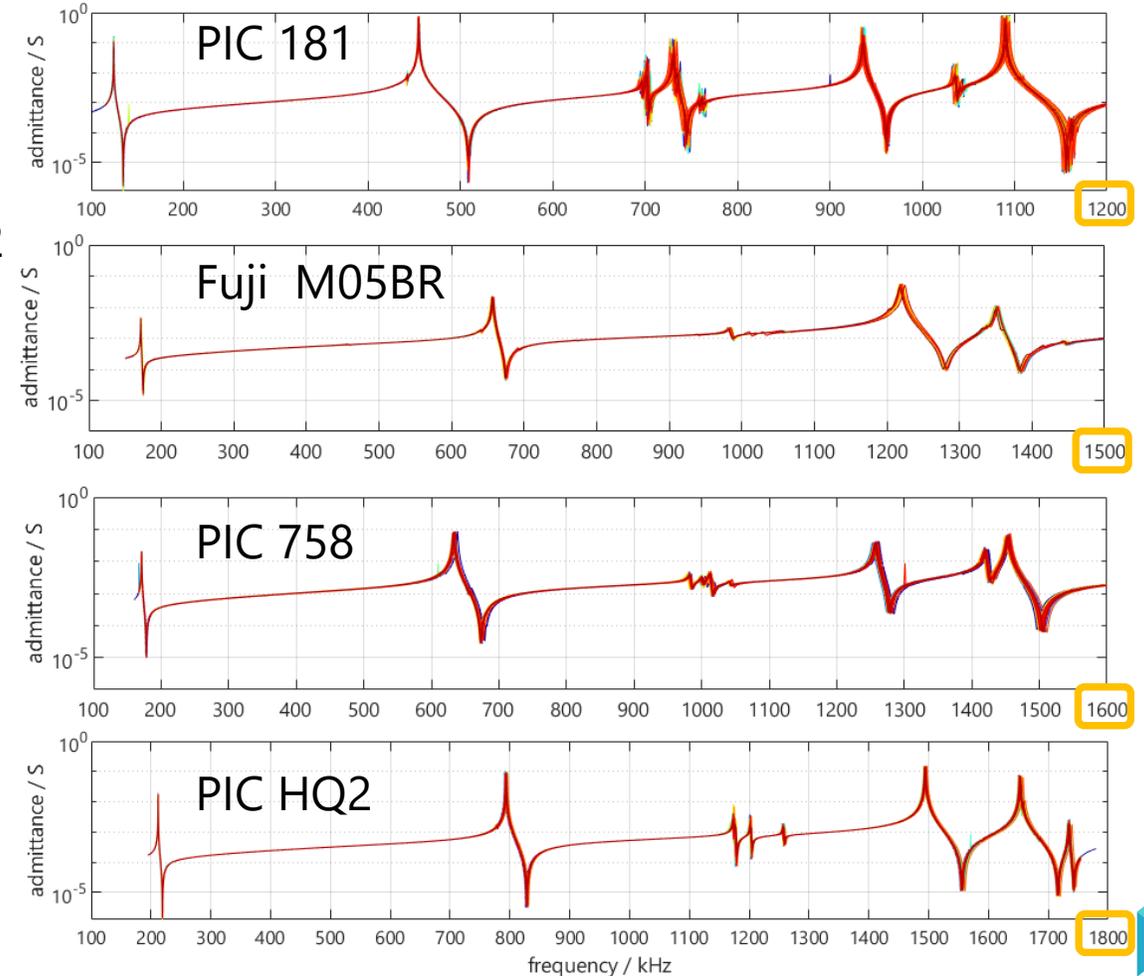




# Leadfree piezoelectric ceramics in bolted Langevin transducers

## Small signal characteristics of ceramic rings

- Ceramic rings ( $\varnothing$  12.7 mm  $\times$   $\varnothing$  5.2 mm  $\times$  2 mm),  
PZT: PIC 181, BNT: Fuji M05BR, KNN: PIC 758, PIC HQ2
  - Sample scattering is low, resonance frequencies of the individual modes vary by less than 0.2 %.
- ⇒ Reproducibility of leadfree ceramics is as good as that one of PZT!
- Vibration modes remain almost the same (and in same order).
  - Lower density of leadfree materials  
⇒ Higher frequencies!





## Leadfree piezoelectric ceramics in bolted Langevin transducers

### Lead free ceramics ...

- are lightweight,
- can achieve high  $Q_m$ ,
- show lower permittivity,
- have lower electro-mechanical coupling.

⇒ The transducer design must be adapted ...

- to match the desired resonance frequency,
- to yield sufficient power conversion.

(not done in this study!)

Name	PIC 181	Fuji MB05BR	PIC 758	PIC HQ2
Material	PZT	BNT	KNN	KNN
$\rho / \text{kg/m}^3$	7850	5700	4800	4800
$Q_m$	2200	626	585	2500
$\epsilon_{11}^T / \epsilon_0$	1224	595	950	254
$\epsilon_{33}^T / \epsilon_0$	1135	441	850	228
$e_{31} / \text{N/Vm}$	-4.5	-0.8	-2.6	-2.2
$e_{33} / \text{N/Vm}$	14.7	8.4	12.6	7.0
$e_{15} / \text{N/Vm}$	11.0	7.2	9.0	3.3
$c_{11}^E / \text{GPa}$	152.3	164.7	151.6	190.0
$c_{12}^E / \text{GPa}$	89.1	68.0	68.3	60.0
$c_{13}^E / \text{GPa}$	85.5	70.2	81.5	82.0
$c_{33}^E / \text{GPa}$	131.4	142.0	146.3	194.5
$c_{44}^E / \text{GPa}$	28.3	43.2	31.5	30.0
$k_{33}$	0.66	0.45	0.57	0.50
$d_{33} / \text{pm/V}$	253	90	170	60

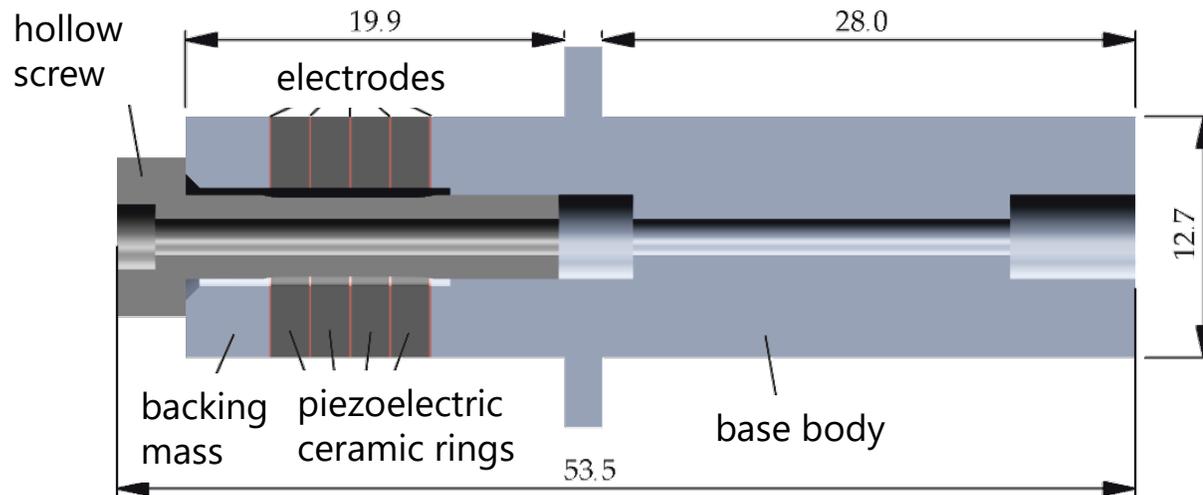




# Leadfree piezoelectric ceramics in bolted Langevin transducers

## Bolted Langevin transducer setup

- Same dimensions for PZT and leadfree variants,
- Designed to achieve 1.5 m/s at transducer tip.

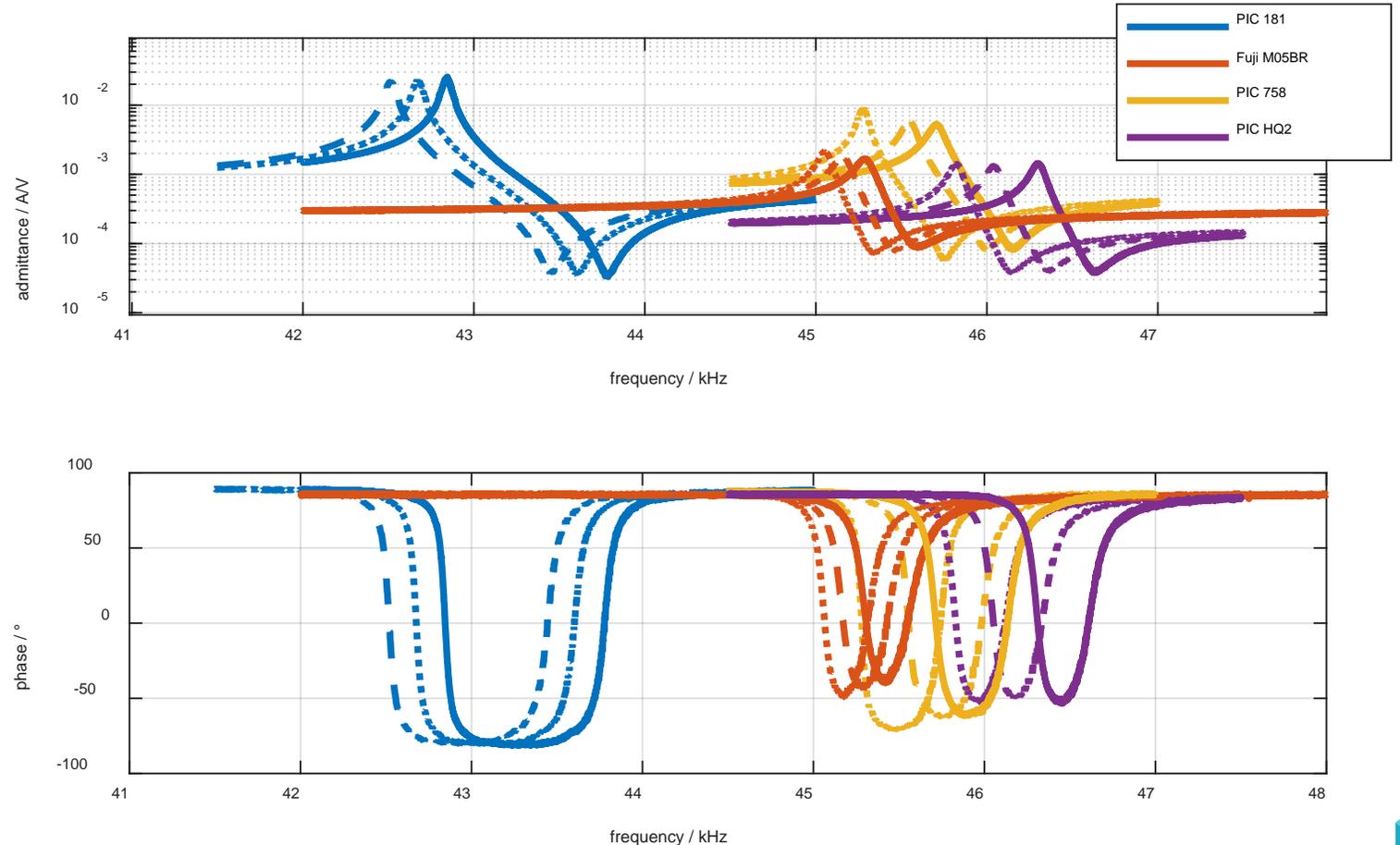




# Leadfree piezoelectric ceramics in bolted Langevin transducers

## Transducer characteristics

- Higher frequencies
- Lower admittances
- Lower electro-mechanical coupling
- About the same variance of individual transducers

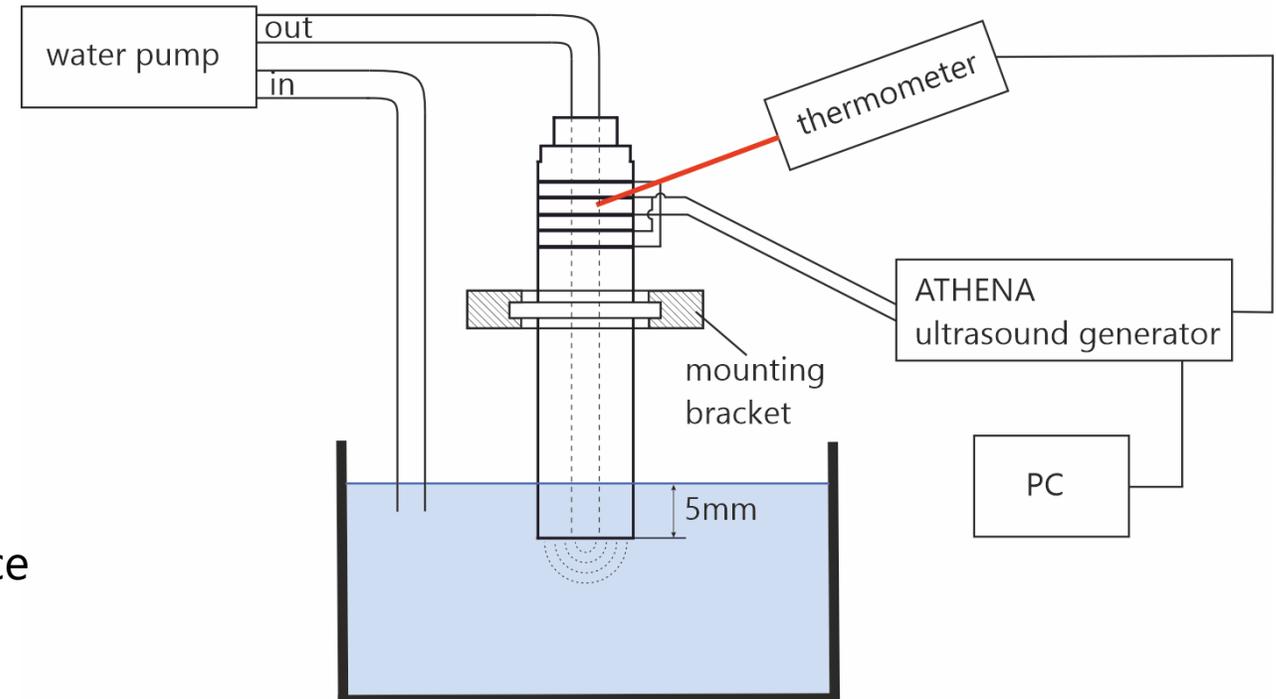




# Leadfree piezoelectric ceramics in bolted Langevin transducers

## Benchmark Setup

- Same dimensions for all variants
- Weak clamping of the transducer near to vibration node
- Immersion of transducer tip in non-resonantly tuned water basin
- Optional transducer cooling from the inside by water stream (500 mL/min)
- Controlled operation in mechanical resonance (frequency and amplitude control)
- Recording of electrical quantities and temperature



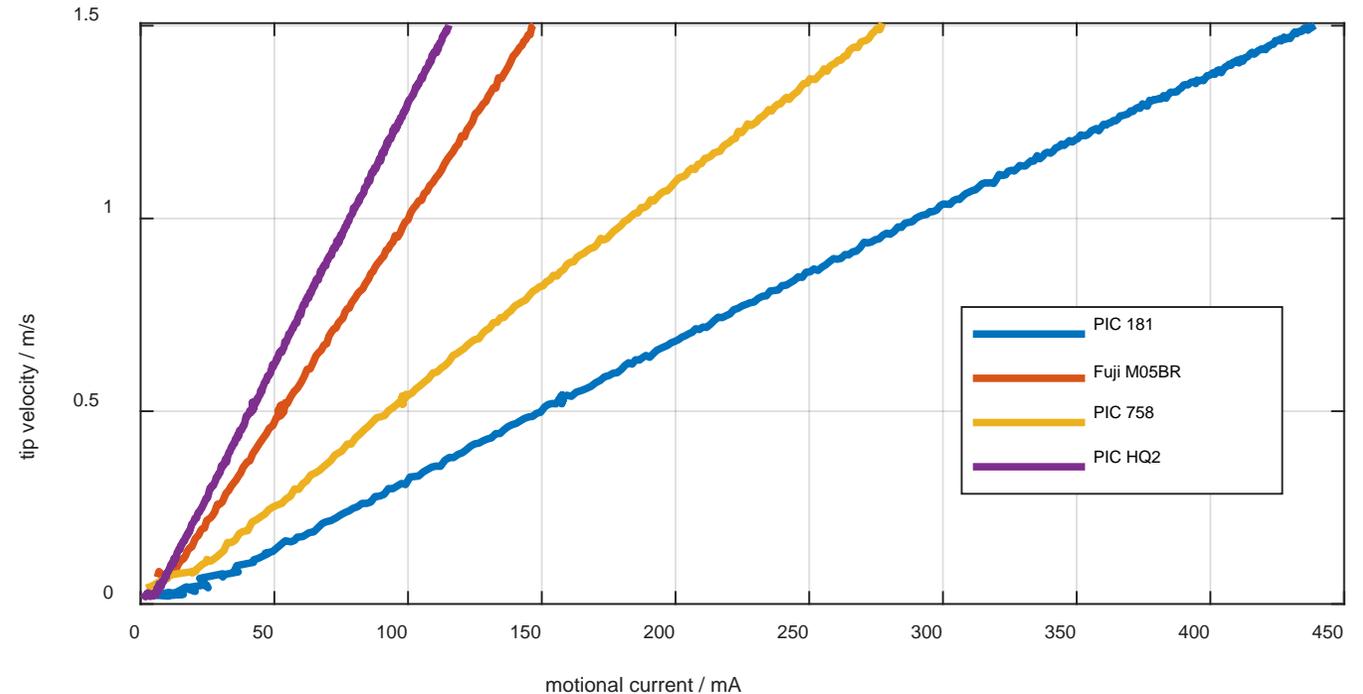


# Leadfree piezoelectric ceramics in bolted Langevin transducers

## Benchmark

- Free vibration, no cooling
- Short time test  $\Rightarrow$  no heat-up
- Good linearity of tip velocity and motional current

$\Rightarrow$  Is motional current a good measure to control transducer amplitude, even under load?





# Leadfree piezoelectric ceramics in bolted Langevin transducers

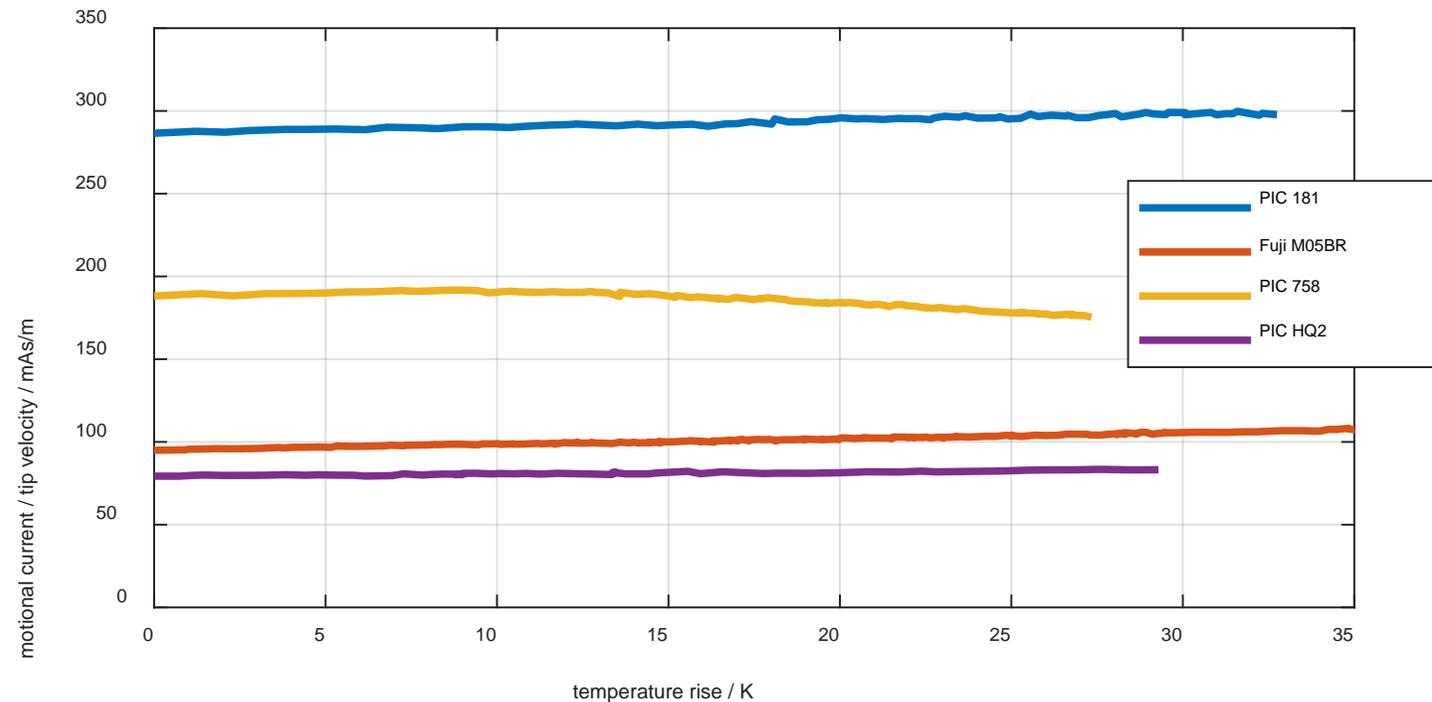
## Benchmark

- Free vibration, no cooling
- Continuous drive at maximum amplitude until temperature rise of  $\approx 30$  K

⇒ Ratio of motional current and tip velocity depends on temperature:

- PIC 181: + 0.12 %/K
- Fuji M05BR: + 0.38 %/K
- PIC 758: nonlinear drop
- PIC HQ2: + 0.17 %/K

⇒ Should be considered for precise process control



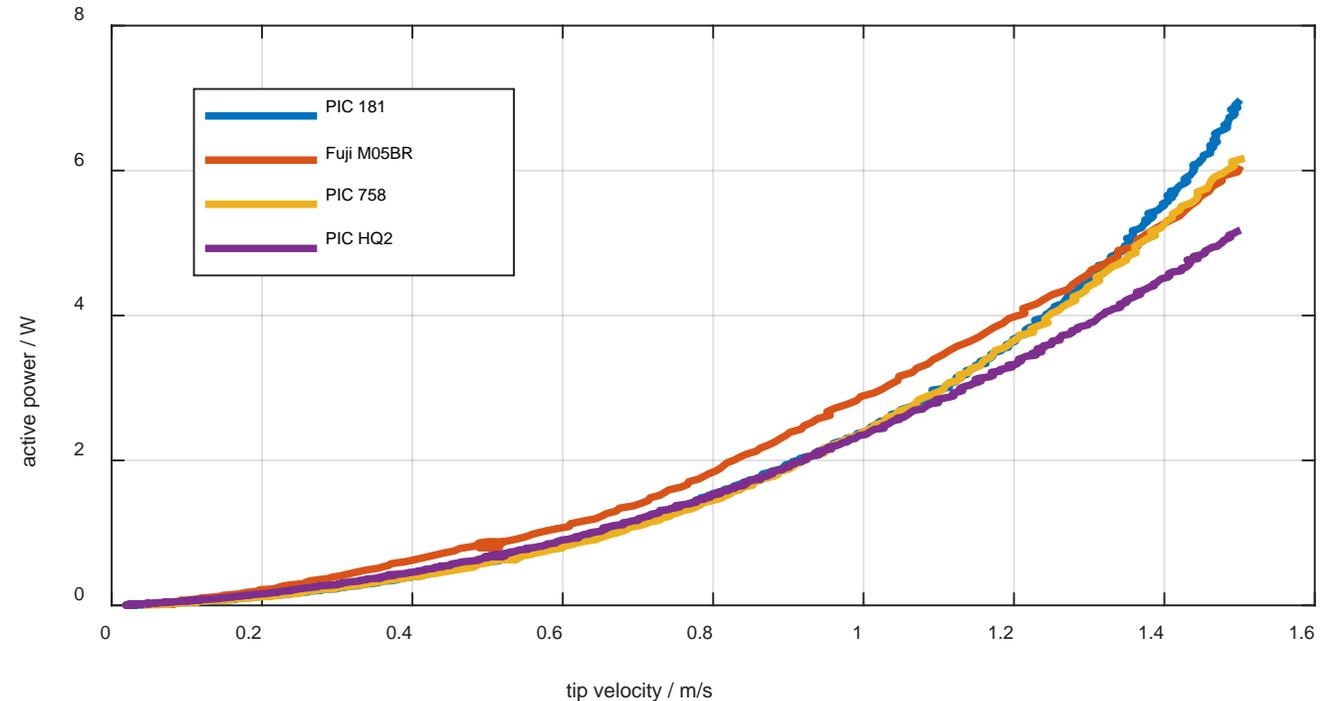


# Leadfree piezoelectric ceramics in bolted Langevin transducers

## Benchmark

- Free vibration, no cooling
- Short time test  $\Rightarrow$  no heat-up
- At maximum amplitude  
15 – 28 % less power need  
by leadfree variants (!)

(correlates with falling  $Q_m$   
with vibration amplitude)



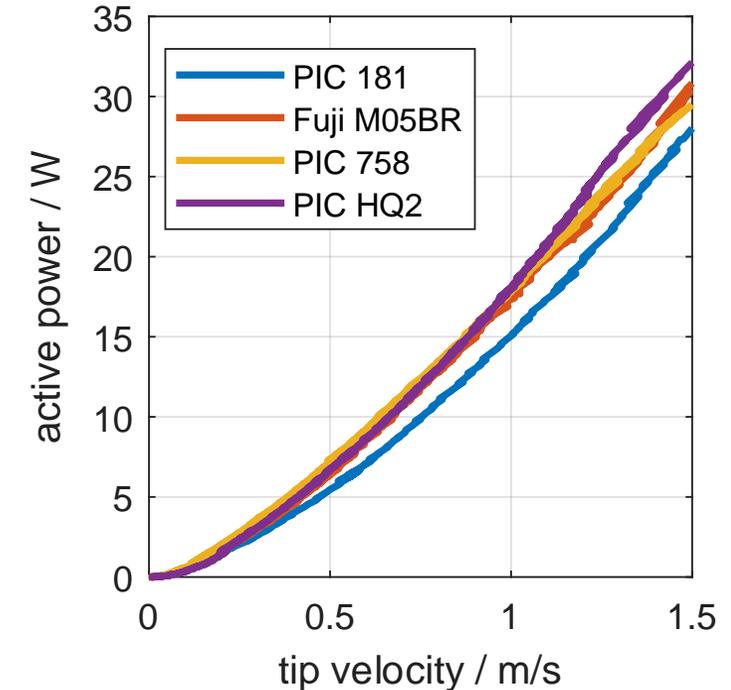
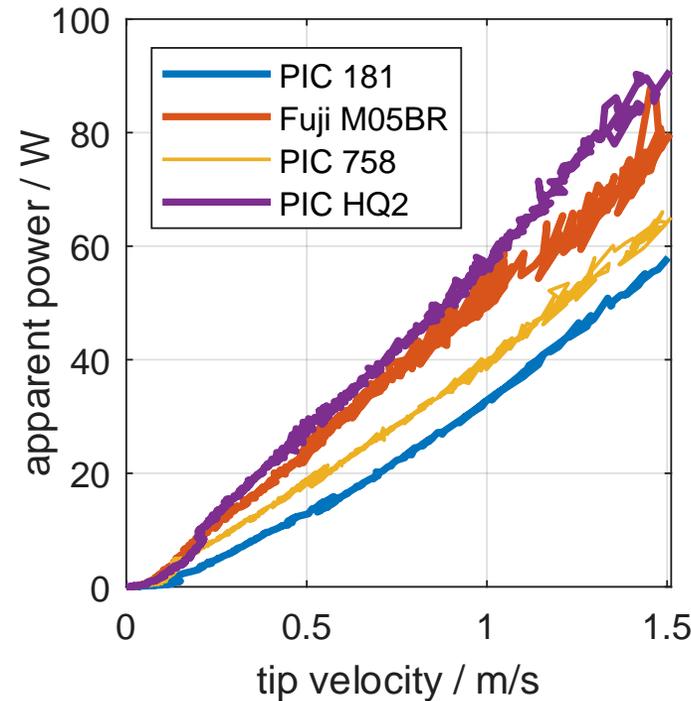


# Leadfree piezoelectric ceramics in bolted Langevin transducers

## Benchmark

- Water load, no cooling
- Short time test  $\Rightarrow$  no heat-up
- When operated at mechanical resonance without reactive load compensation, leadfree variants need more apparent and active power.

(correlates with smaller energy conversion rate and additional losses in electronics)

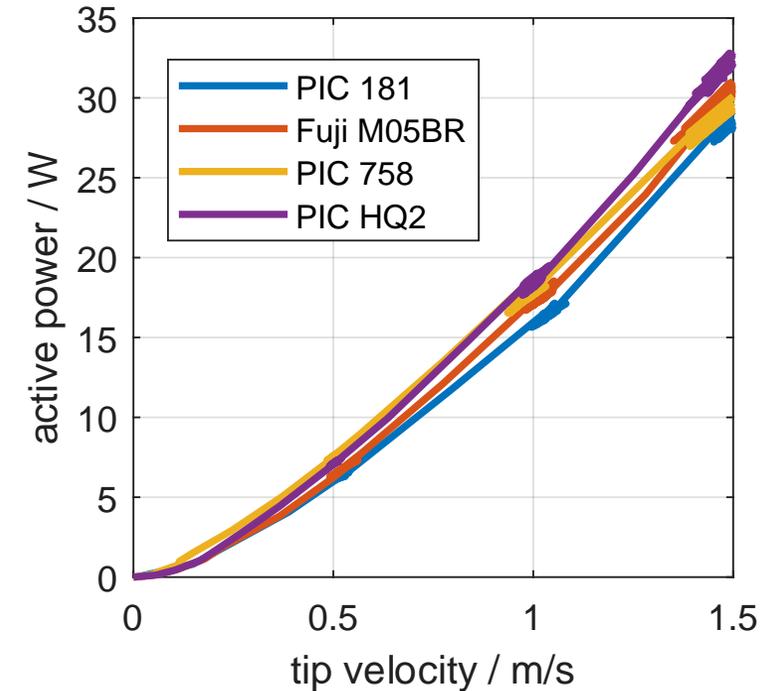
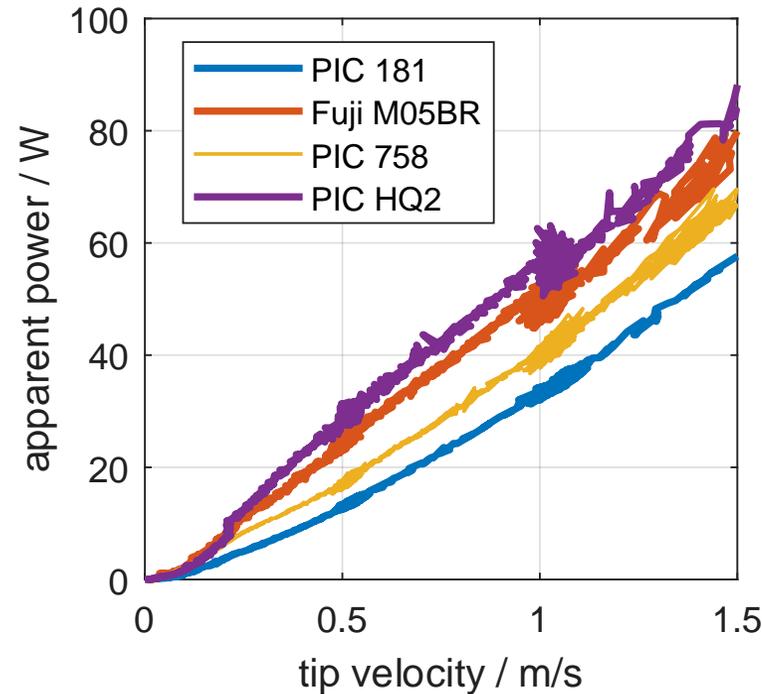




# Leadfree piezoelectric ceramics in bolted Langevin transducers

## Benchmark

- Water load, with cooling
- Continuous operation until temperature stabilization in three steps (0.5, 1 and 1.5 m/s)
- Again: Leadfree variants need more power
- But ...

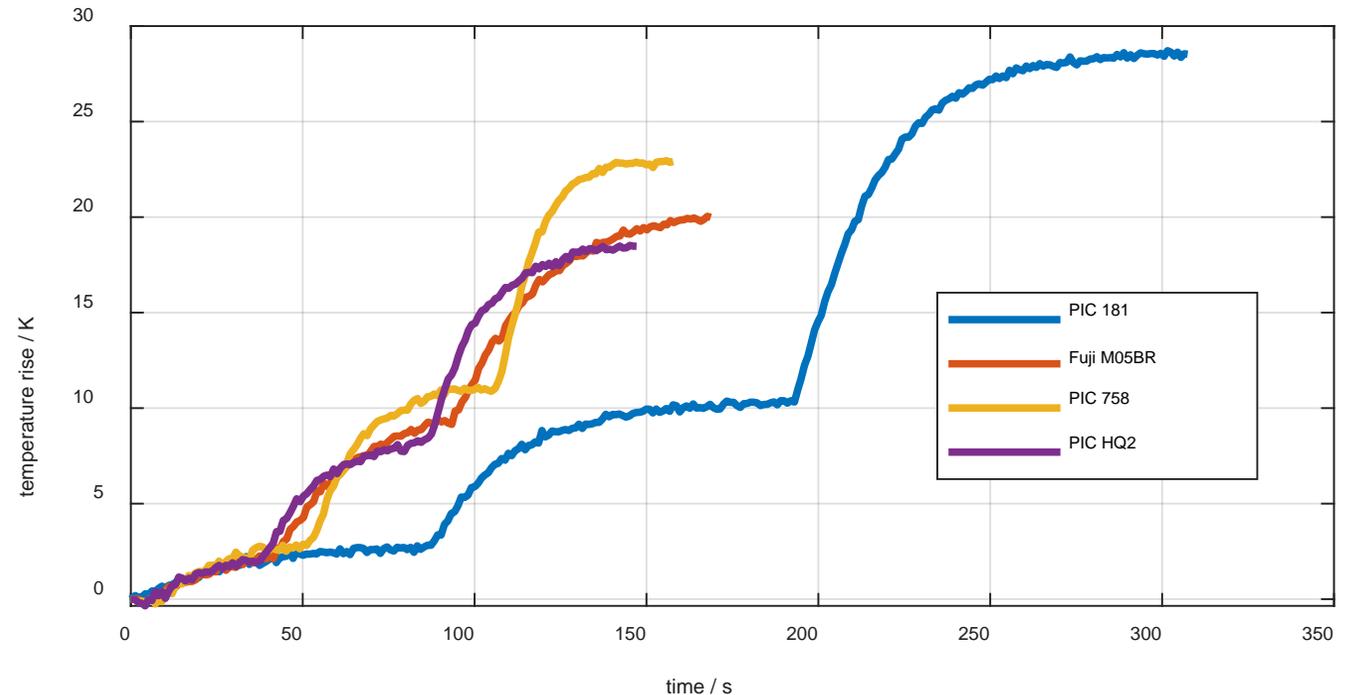


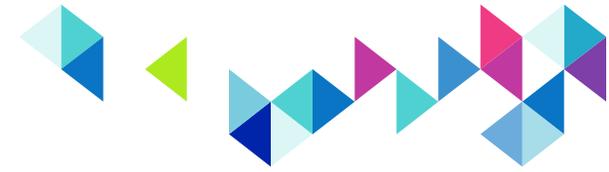


# Leadfree piezoelectric ceramics in bolted Langevin transducers

## Benchmark

- Water load, with cooling
- Continuous operation until temperature stabilization in three steps (0.5, 1 and 1.5 m/s)
- Temperature stabilizes faster and heat up is up to 35 % lower!





## Conclusions

### **Lead free piezoelectric ceramics for bolted Langevin transducers**

- are available on market,
- can compete with standard PZT in terms of reproducibility,
- have lower weight, lower conversion efficiency and heat up less than PZT.

### **During transducer design some aspects must be considered:**

- geometry must be adapted to fit given frequencies or impedances,
- the piezo volume must be increased to gain same maximum power as PZT.

# Thank you for your attention!

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## Lead-Free Ceramics in Prestressed Ultrasonic Transducers

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