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1 Attorney Docket No. 79611

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3 ELECTROACOUSTIC TRANSDUCER HAVING COMPRESSION

4 SCREW MECHANICAL BIAS

5

6 STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT INTEREST

7 The invention described herein may be manufactured and used
8 by or for the Government of the United States of America for
9 governmental purposes without the payment of any royalties
10 thereon or therefor.

11 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

12 (1) Field of the Invention

13 The present invention relates generally to underwater
14 transducers. More particularly, this invention relates to a
15 transducer having an in-line screw exerting compressive force to
16 prevent generation of excessive tensile stress.

17 (2) Description of the Prior Art

18 Acoustic signals are commonly used for underwater
19 navigation, communications, and imaging. The devices that
20 generate underwater sound for these applications convert input
21 energy into mechanical vibrations. These vibrations are then
22 radiated into the surrounding medium. This conversion of energy
23 from one form to another is termed transduction, and the devices
24 that make this conversion are called transducers.

1 Many of the transducers now in use contain electromechanical
2 ceramic materials. These ceramics deform when electric or
3 magnetic fields are applied to them. The deformations produce
4 the mechanical vibrations that are radiated by the transducers as
5 underwater sound. However, if excessive tensile stresses are
6 allowed to develop in the ceramics as they deform, the ceramics
7 will fracture, and the transducers will cease to operate
8 properly, or may fail completely. To prevent this problem a
9 permanent compressive stress must be applied to the ceramics.

10 Prior art designs have created compressive bias stress using
11 stress rods. One such example of the prior art is shown in U.S.
12 Patent No. 2,930,912 to H. B. Miller. Miller uses multiple
13 stress rods alongside his stack of ferroelectric elements;
14 however, this increases the complexity of the design, and stress
15 rods become particularly difficult to implement with small
16 drivers. Miller also uses a central stress rod to exert
17 compressive force. Typically, an axial hole extends throughout
18 the entire length of the ceramic driver to accommodate the stress
19 rod. Since the hole occupies a volume that could otherwise be
20 filled by additional driver material, performance of the
21 transducer may be decreased by this design. Furthermore,
22 machining such holes in small drivers having, for example, outer
23 diameters of about 2 mm is difficult to accomplish. In FIG. 6
24 Miller shows a pair of annular retainer members that engage the
25 threaded housing to compress the ferroelectric stack. However,

1 it appears that Miller compresses his ferroelectric stack between
2 essentially identical threaded retainer caps and does not
3 compress his ferroelectric stack between a radiating diaphragm
4 and an adjustable screw within a housing. Furthermore, during
5 tightening of the end members, torsional loading might be
6 transmitted to the stack and damage it.

7 Thus, in accordance with this inventive concept, a need has
8 been recognized in the state of the art for an electroacoustic
9 transducer having a driver element electrically coupled to
10 conductive components and a coil spring disposed in-line with a
11 radiating diaphragm and a threaded member that hold the driver in
12 compression without transmitting torsional loads.

13

14 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15 Accordingly, it is an object of the invention is to provide
16 an improvement for electroacoustic transducers.

17 Another object of the invention is to provide an apparatus
18 for compressing the driver element of an electroacoustic
19 transducer that eliminates one or more stress rods otherwise used
20 to maintain compressive bias in conventional transducers.

21 Another object of the invention is to provide an
22 electroacoustic transducer compressively biasing a driver with an
23 in-line screw member.

24 Another object of the invention is to provide an
25 electroacoustic transducer having minimum parts to compress a

1 ferroelectric driver and couple electrical signals thereto.

2 Another object of the invention is to provide an
3 electroacoustic transducer having uncomplicated disassembly and
4 reassembly when replacing a driver element.

5 Another object of the invention is to provide an
6 electroacoustic transducer having its driver element in a
7 conductive holder engaging channels to prevent creation of
8 torsional stresses in the driver element as a screw member
9 creates compressive stress in the driver element.

10 Another object of the invention is to provide an
11 electroacoustic transducer having one end of its driver element
12 coupled to a hemisphere which has its apex contacting the center
13 point of an axially aligned diaphragm to distribute loads and
14 reduce the possibility of creating uneven stresses in the driver
15 element that may otherwise fracture it.

16 Another object of the invention is to provide an acoustic
17 transducer having an end of its driver element coupled to a
18 resilient coil spring to make electrical contact with the driver
19 element via a conductive holder and screw member that exert
20 compressive bias.

21 Another object of the invention is to provide an acoustic
22 transducer having a diaphragm for radiating acoustic energy that
23 also functions as part of the electrically conductive path for
24 the driver.

1 These and other objects of the invention will become more
2 readily apparent from the ensuing specification when taken in
3 conjunction with the appended claims.

4 The present invention provides an electroacoustic transducer
5 that has a driver element coupled to an axially disposed
6 diaphragm. A coil spring conducts electrical power to the driver
7 element through an axially in-line conductive screw member,
8 holder, and mounting plug that exert compressive bias but no
9 torsional loads on the driver element to prevent development of
10 excessive tensile stress during projection of acoustic signals.

11

12 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

13 A more complete understanding of the invention and many of
14 the attendant advantages thereto will be readily appreciated as
15 the same becomes better understood by reference to the following
16 detailed description when considered in conjunction with the
17 accompanying drawings wherein like reference numerals refer to
18 like parts and wherein:

19 FIG. 1 isometrically depicts the invention projecting
20 acoustic signals through water;

21 FIG. 2 schematically shows an exploded view of a first
22 embodiment;

23 FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the first embodiment
24 taken generally along lines 3-3 in FIG. 1; and

25 FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of a second embodiment.

1 DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

2 Referring to FIG. 1, electroacoustic transducer 10 is
3 disposed in water 12 to radiate acoustic energy 14.
4 Electroacoustic transducer 10 is driven to project acoustic
5 energy 14 when alternating electrical driving signals from a
6 remote source (not shown) are coupled to it through electrical
7 connectors 16 and 18.

8 Referring also to FIGS. 2 and 3, transducer 10 has front
9 plate 20 and back plate 24 mounted on opposite ends of housing
10 30. Front plate 20 may be made from electrically conductive
11 material, e.g., brass which is connected to electrical connector
12 16 and has a portion of it machined away to form diaphragm 22
13 that is integral with front plate 20. Diaphragm 22 may have
14 diameter of about 0.25 inches and a thickness of 0.031 inches in
15 center portion 22a and an outer diameter of about 0.5 inches with
16 a thickness of about 0.007 inches in radially outwardly annulus
17 portion 22b. Center portion 22a is made thicker to prevent
18 indentation, or dimpling of diaphragm 22 by the load imposed by
19 contact with apex 62 of hemisphere 60, to be described below.
20 Other structures for diaphragm 22 might be provided, such as an
21 appropriately configured layer (or layers) suitably attached to
22 front plate 20.

23 Back plate 24 may be made from electrically nonconducting,
24 or insulator material, such as the material commercially marketed
25 under the trademark FLEXIGLAS. Back plate 24 has threaded hole

1 24a and O-ring 24b that sealably retain fitting 18a of electrical
2 connector 18 in housing 30 when fitting 18a of connector 18 is
3 appropriately tightened.

4 Connector 18 may be brazed, conductively epoxied, or
5 otherwise permanently attached to elongate coil spring, or
6 resilient lead 18b that extends into housing 30.

7 Compression screw member 40 is machined from an electrically
8 conductive material, such as metal, to have indent 40a, end slot
9 40b, and threaded surface 40c. Indent 40a receives dowel pin 18c
10 of connector 18. Pin 18c is attached to lead 18b. Indent 40a
11 may be differently shaped and modified to receive and retain pin
12 18c, and end slot 40b may also be a hex-socket or have some other
13 suitable part configured for engaging a mating tool to rotate and
14 displace screw member 40. Threaded surface 40c is machined to
15 mate with threaded axial bore 36 within housing 30. Thus, screw
16 member 40 can be axially displaced in threaded bore 36 and exert
17 a compressive force when a screwdriver is inserted through
18 threaded hole 24a in back plate 24 to engage slot 40b and is
19 rotated. Retainer ring, or lock washer 40d may be included to
20 hold screw member 40 in place after it is tightened.

21 Use of the term resilient lead is intended to mean that lead
22 18b maintains electrical connection between fitting 18a and screw
23 member 40 when fitting 18a is threaded into hole 24a. FIGS. 2
24 and 3 show lead 18b in the form of a spring coil, allowing lead
25 18b to compress when fitting 18a is threaded into hole 24a. The

1 attachment between lead 18b, pin 18c and indent 40a may take any
2 number of forms. Pin 18c may be fixed to lead 18b and rotatably
3 inserted into indent 40a. Alternatively, pin 18c may also be
4 rotatably attached to lead 18b, such as by being held within the
5 spring coils of lead 18b, and be removeably fixed within indent
6 40a.

7 Front and back plates 20 and 24 are secured to housing 30 by
8 a plurality of screws, or bolts 26 that reach through holes 26a
9 in the plates and are tightened into appropriately disposed
10 threaded holes 32 in housing 30. Separate O-ring 28 is retained
11 between each plate 20 and 24 and housing 30 in separate annular
12 grooves 34 to seal the interior of housing 30 from ambient water
13 when all bolts 26 are tightened.

14 Housing 30 is made from electrically nonconducting, or
15 insulator material, such as the material marketed under the
16 trademark PLEXIGLAS. Axial bore 36 has a pair of diametrically
17 opposed, longitudinal guide channels 38 machined in housing 30 to
18 extend across housing 30 from a front side where front plate 20
19 is mounted to a rear side where rear plate 24 is mounted.

20 Rotation of compression screw 40 also displaces electrically
21 conductive metal holder 42 inside of threaded axial bore 36.
22 Holder 42 is sized to longitudinally travel within bore 36 but
23 does not engage the threads of bore 36. Dowel pins 44 extend
24 from holder 42 into guide channels 38 and are sized to freely
25 slide longitudinally in them. Dowel pins 44 may be the end

1 portion of a single metal shaft extending through holder 42 or
2 may be two short metal pieces secured to holder 42. Either way,
3 dowel pins 44 in guide channels 38 prevent rotation of holder 42
4 as compression screw 40 rotates to axially displace it in bore
5 36.

6 A recess 42a in holder 42 supports mounting plug 46 which is
7 made from an electrically conductive material such as metal.
8 Mounting plug 46 has a uniform flat surface 46a that abuts
9 transducer driver element 50 at one end 50a. Mounting plug 46
10 and end 50a of driver element 50 are secured together for
11 positive electrical connection by using a thin layer 46b of
12 electrically conductive adhesive, such as epoxy.

13 Driver element 50 may be one of several types of
14 transduction materials (e.g., ferroelectric, relaxor
15 ferroelectric, magnetostrictive) having the property that when an
16 electrical signal is applied, the length of driver element 50
17 will expand or contract. Accordingly, alternating electrical
18 driving signals cause driver element 50 to mechanically vibrate.

19 These vibrations are transmitted to diaphragm 22 in end plate
20 20. The vibrating diaphragm 22 projects acoustic signals 14
21 through surrounding water 12. Typically, driver element 50 may
22 measure about 2 x 2 x 10 mm to effectively radiate acoustic
23 signals through water medium 12 in the range of about 10 to 100
24 kiloHertz.

1 In accordance with this invention, driver element 50 is
2 mechanically biased with a residual compressive stress created
3 between compression screw member 40 and diaphragm 22. This
4 prevents the transduction material from developing excessive
5 tensile stress when it expands in length, and tightening screw
6 member 40 creates this compressive stress to protect driver
7 element 50.

8 Driver element 50 has its other end 50b bonded to hemisphere
9 60 with a conductive adhesive. Hemisphere 60 is fabricated from
10 electrically conductive material, such as metal, and the
11 uppermost portion, or apex 62 of hemisphere 60 is held against
12 center portion 22a of diaphragm 22 along central axis 22c by the
13 compressive force exerted by screw member 40. Since front plate
14 20 is made from an electrically conductive material and connector
15 16 is connected to front plate 20, an electrically conductive
16 path is created through connector 16, front plate 20, diaphragm
17 22, and hemisphere 60 to driver element 50. Thus, diaphragm 22
18 is responsively displaced by electrical signals causing
19 mechanical vibrations of driver element 50.

20 Referring to the cross-sectional view of another embodiment
21 in FIG. 4, this embodiment of the invention has some components
22 that are essentially the same as the first embodiment.
23 Transducer 10' is driven to project acoustic energy 14 when
24 electrical driving signals from a remote source are coupled to it
25 via electrical connectors 16' and 18.

1 Electrical connector 18 is essentially the same as described
2 above, but electrical connector 16' has fitting 16a in outward
3 extending threaded bore 30a in housing 30 and may be resiliently
4 engaged and/or brazed to flexible lead 16b. The other end of
5 lead 16b is connected and/or resiliently engaged to electrode tab
6 16c. Electrode tab 16c contacts or is adhered to end 50b of
7 driver element 50 with a suitable conductive bonding agent, and
8 electrical insulator layer 48 is interposed between electrode tab
9 16c and hemisphere 60 and adhered to them with a suitable bonding
10 agent. This forms an electrically conductive path through
11 connector fitting 16a, lead 16b, and electrode tab 16c to deliver
12 electrical driving signals to driver element 50 from connector
13 16'. Insulator layer 48 electrically separates electrode tab 16c
14 from hemisphere 60. The uppermost portion, or apex 62 of
15 hemisphere 60 is held against center portion 22a of diaphragm 22
16 at central axis 22c by the compressive force exerted by screw
17 member 40. Thus, diaphragm 22 may be responsively displaced by
18 mechanical vibrations from driver element 50, and acoustic
19 signals are projected.

20 Transducer 10' has front plate 20' and back plate 24 mounted
21 on opposite ends of housing 30. Front plate 20' and back plate
22 24 may be made from electrically nonconducting, or insulator
23 material such as the material commercially marketed under the
24 trademark PLEXIGLAS, and what ever material is selected for front
25 plate 20', it has a portion of it machined away to form diaphragm

1 22, which therefore is integral with it. It may be preferable to
2 make front plate 20' from metal so that when material is machined
3 away from it, the integral diaphragm 22 is more likely to have
4 sufficient strength and suitable radiation properties. Diaphragm
5 22 may have dimensions and shape as referred to above, although
6 many other shapes and thicknesses could be provided in accordance
7 with different driver elements, driving signals, and materials
8 available to responsively radiate acoustic energy 14.

9 This invention eliminates the need for one or more stress
10 rods by using the innovative combination of coaxially aligned
11 diaphragm 22, holder 42, mounting plug 46, compression screw
12 member 40, and electrical connectors 16, 16', and 18 having leads
13 18b and 16b. By turning screw member 40 in the threaded bore 36,
14 the appropriate mechanical compressive bias is created and
15 maintained on driver element 50 by clamping driver element 50
16 between the combination of screw member 40-holder 42-plug 46 and
17 diaphragm 22. There is no transmission of torsional stresses to
18 driver element 50 as screw member 40 is rotated since driver
19 element 50 is mounted on holder 42 via mounting plug 46. Two
20 dowel pins 44, positioned 180 degrees apart along the
21 circumference of holder 42, are free to longitudinally travel in
22 two channels 38 in housing 30. As pins 44 move along channels
23 38, holder 42, plug 46, and driver element 50 are prevented from
24 rotating, and retainer ring 40d may be included to prevent screw

1 member 40 from loosening once desired compressive stress has been
2 exerted on driver element 50.

3 Use of coil spring contacts 18b eliminates conventional
4 hookup wires that might otherwise be coupled to screw member 40
5 and electrical connector 18. Unlike conventional hookup wires,
6 coil spring contacts 18b do not have to be soldered to screw
7 member 40 to therefore make the transducer assembly less
8 complicated. The free end of each coil spring contact 18b
9 resiliently fits over and electrically engages tapered pin 18c
10 that is partially inserted, or wedged in indent 40a in screw
11 member 40.

12 Driving electrical signals for driver element 50 are coupled
13 through connector 18 and through an electrically conductive path
14 that includes coil spring 18b, screw member 40, holder 42, and
15 mounting plug 46. Since housing 30 is in physical contact with
16 screw member 40, pins 44, holder 42, and mounting plug 46, the
17 housing material, therefore, must be suitable electrical
18 insulator that is strong enough to bear exertion of compressive
19 force on screw member 40. The commercially available product
20 marketed under trademark PLEXIGLAS is satisfactory.

21 Front plate 20, 20' and diaphragm 22 may be constructed from
22 a variety of materials and diaphragm 22 can have various cross-
23 sectional shapes. Hemisphere 60 is adhesively bonded directly or
24 through insulator layer 48 and electrode tab 16c to driver
25 element 50. Hemisphere 60 thusly uniformly distributes

1 compressive stress generated by tightening screw member 40 over
2 the cross-sectional area of driver element 50.

3 Front plate 20, 20' is detachable to permit removal and
4 replacement of front plate 20, 20' and diaphragm 22. Rear plate
5 24 is detachable for maintenance and removal and replacement of
6 components. In addition, electrical connector 18 may be removed
7 from threaded hole 24a to allow access to compression screw
8 member 40 to adjust the mechanical bias or to remove driver
9 element 50.

10 Electroacoustic transducer 10, 10' as disclosed herein
11 eliminates the need for one or more compressive stress rods.
12 This is a particularly advantageous feature when working with
13 small sizes of ferroelectric drivers such as required herein.
14 The novel and uncomplicated design of electroacoustic transducer
15 10, 10' as disclosed herein reduces the number of constituent
16 parts and reduces the effort to disassemble and reassemble when
17 replacing drive element 50, for example. Housing 30 has
18 compactly packaged components, as described in detail herein,
19 coaxially aligned with threaded axial bore 36. These components
20 include compression screw member 40, holder 42, mounting plug 46,
21 insulator layer 48, driver element 50, and hemisphere 60. Second
22 connector 18 in threaded hole 24a in back plate 24 and diaphragm
23 22 in front plate 20, 20' also are coaxially aligned with
24 threaded bore 36, and diaphragm 22 has portions 22a and 22b that
25 radially extend outwardly from the axis of threaded bore 36.

1 Electroacoustic transducer 10, 10' of this inventive concept
2 applies compressive mechanical bias to ferroelectric driver
3 element 50 by the combined actions of flexing diaphragm 22 and
4 compression screw member 40. Compression screw member 40 serves
5 as one part of the conductive path to electrical connector 18,
6 and electrical connection between screw member 40 and underwater
7 electrical connector 18 includes resilient coil spring 18b.
8 Electroacoustic transducer 10, 10' has apex 62 of hemisphere 60
9 to establish a single central controlled point of contact along
10 central axis 22c of diaphragm 22. This minimizes the chance of
11 fracturing driver element 50 that might otherwise be caused by
12 uneven stress on the end of driver element 50 if it were in
13 direct contact with diaphragm 22.

14 Having the teachings of this invention in mind,
15 modifications and alternate embodiments of this invention may be
16 fabricated to have a wide variety of applications in other
17 systems. For examples, in accordance with this invention,
18 electroacoustic transducer 10, 10' could have larger or smaller
19 driver elements 50 and diaphragms 22 to project different
20 acoustic signals, and different housings 30 and plates 20, 20'
21 and 24 with different sealing arrangements could be fabricated to
22 function in higher ambient pressures without departing from the
23 scope of this invention.

1 The disclosed components and their arrangements as disclosed
2 herein all contribute to the novel features of this invention.
3 Electroacoustic transducer 10, 10' of this invention provides a
4 reliable and cost-effective means to generate and project
5 acoustic signals through the water. Therefore, electroacoustic
6 transducer 10, 10' as disclosed herein is not to be construed as
7 limiting, but rather, is intended to be demonstrative of this
8 inventive concept.

9 It will be understood that many additional changes in the
10 details, materials, steps and arrangement of parts, which have
11 been herein described and illustrated in order to explain the
12 nature of the invention, may be made by those skilled in the art
13 within the principle and scope of the invention.
14

1 Attorney Docket No. 79611

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3 ELECTROACOUSTIC TRANSDUCER HAVING COMPRESSION

4 SCREW MECHANICAL BIAS

5

6 ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

7 An electroacoustic transducer has a housing having an axial
8 threaded bore. A transducer driver element is axially aligned in
9 the bore and has a first end mounted on an electrically
10 conductive holder that is axially displaceable by a conductive
11 screw member having threads that mate with the threaded bore. A
12 hemisphere on the other end of the driver element contacts a
13 diaphragm for radiating acoustic signals. An electrical
14 connector has a conductive coil spring coupled to the screw
15 member and is electrically connected to the first end of the
16 driver element via the coil spring, screw member, holder, and
17 mounting plug. Another electrical connector is connected to the
18 other end of the driver element via a conductive front plate,
19 diaphragm, and hemisphere in one embodiment or a flexible lead in
20 another embodiment. In both embodiments, the electrical
21 connectors couple electrical driving signals to the driver
22 elements to cause the driver elements to mechanically vibrate;
23 the screw members exert compressive bias to prevent the driver
24 elements from developing excessive tensile stress when they
25 vibrate; the hemispheres establish a controlled point of contact

1 at the surface of the diaphragm to reduce the possibility of
2 fracturing the driver elements; and the holders and plugs prevent
3 transfer of torsional loads from the screw members to the driver
4 elements.

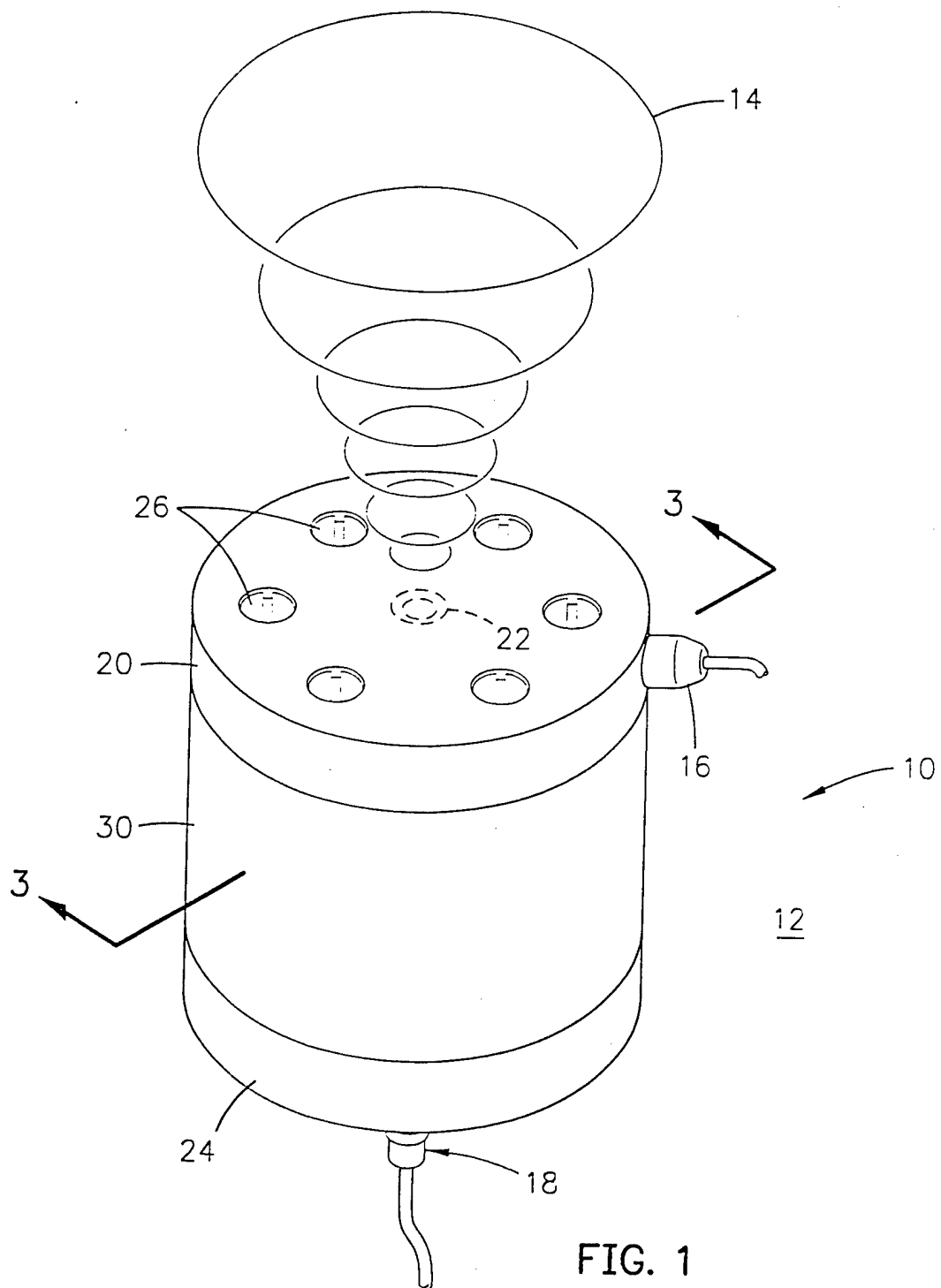


FIG. 1

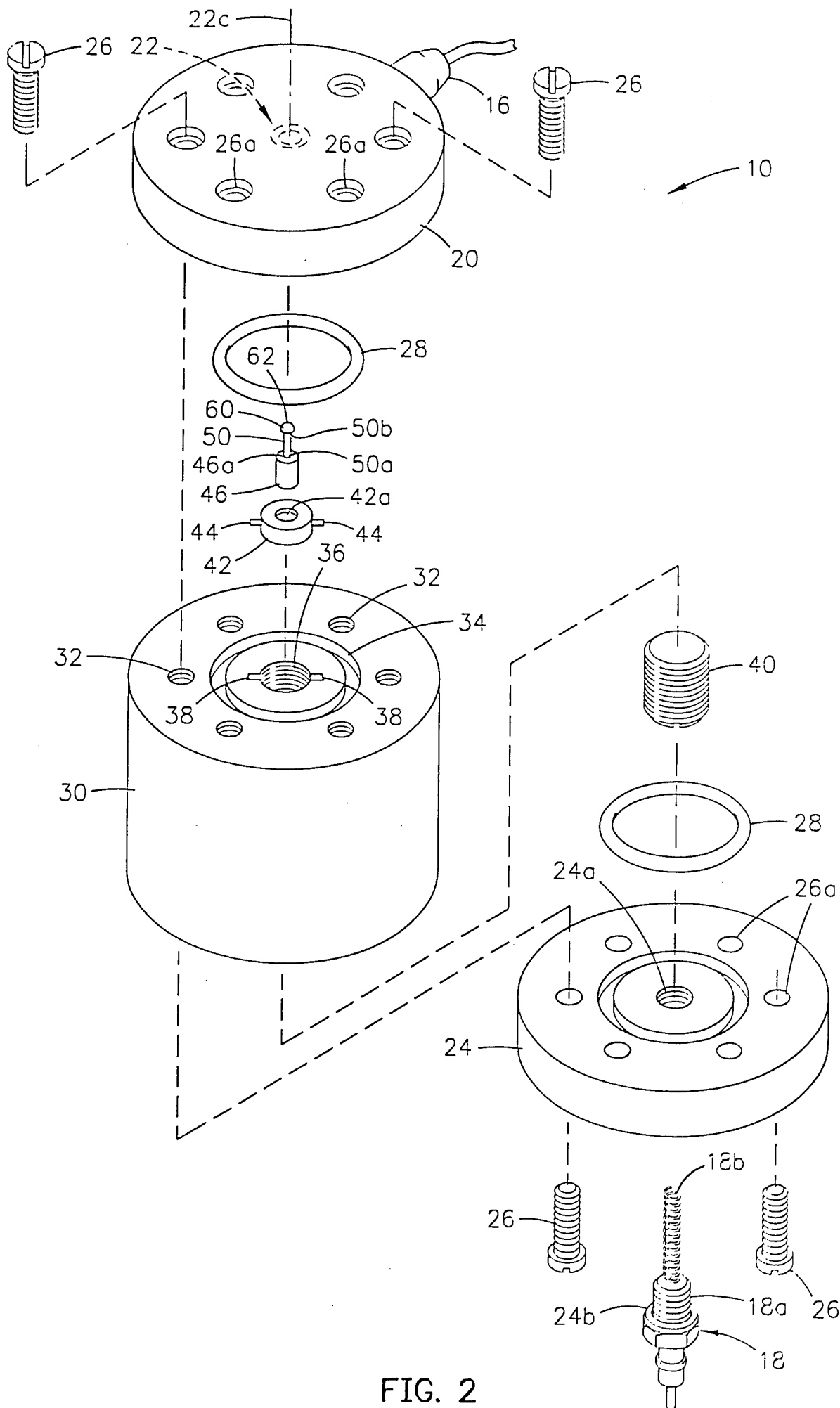


FIG. 2

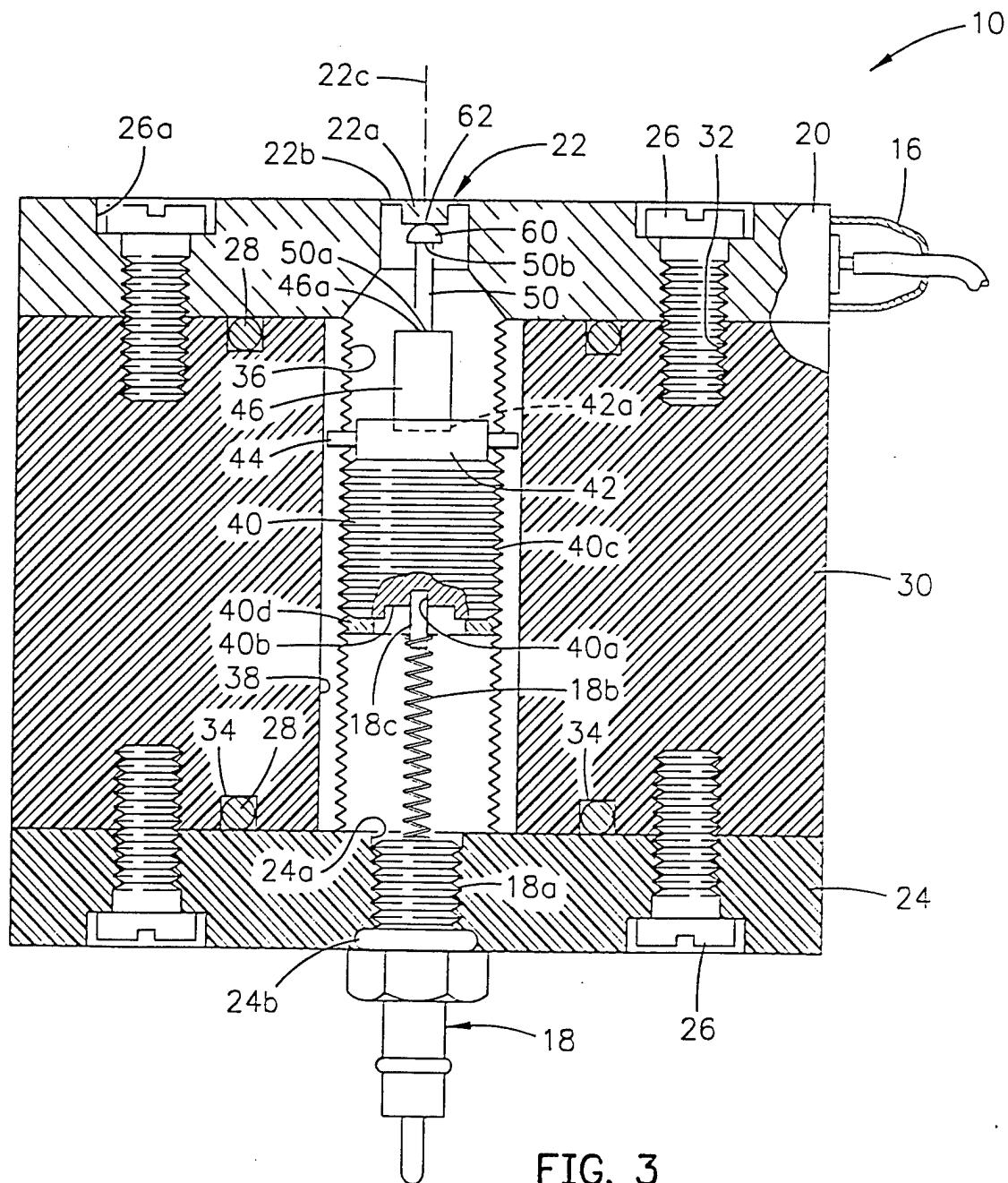


FIG. 3

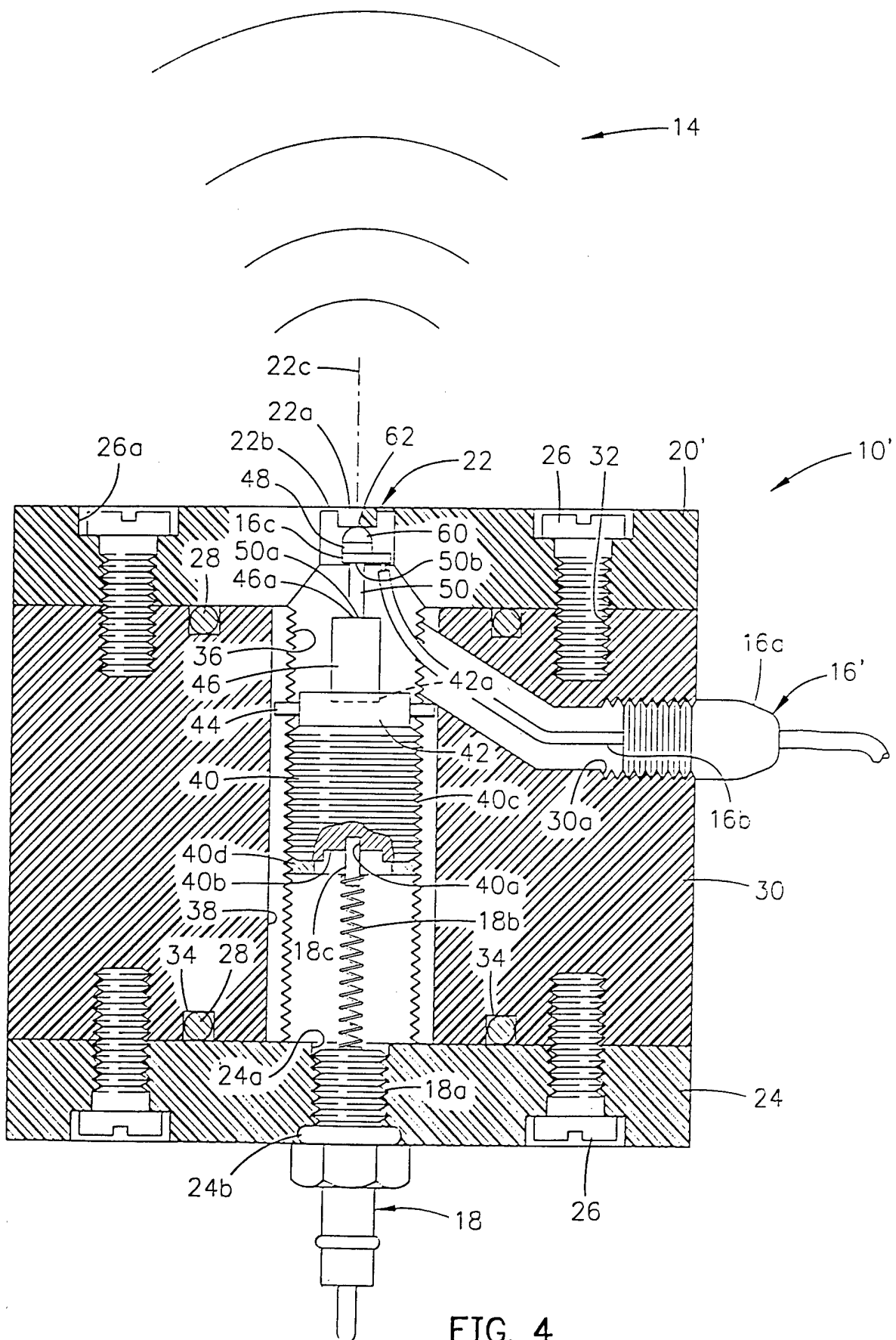


FIG. 4