

Mesh tension required:

$$\epsilon_0 := 8.85 \cdot 10^{-12} \frac{\text{F}}{\text{m}}$$

Mesh modulus: assume no wire crossing

wire dia	wire spacing	wire elastic modulus	Voltage	gap
$d_{mw} := .001 \text{ in}$	$s_{mw} := 1 \text{ mm}$	$E_{ss} := 28 \cdot 10^6 \text{ psi}$	$V_{el} := 9 \text{ kV}$	$d_{el} := 3 \text{ mm}$

$$E_{el} := \frac{V_{el}}{d_{el}} \quad E_{el} = 30 \frac{\text{kV}}{\text{cm}}$$

mesh modulus will be material modulus * cross section areal fill ratio

$$N_a := \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} d_{mw}^2}{s_{mw} \cdot d_{mw}} \quad N_a = 0.02$$

$$E_{\text{mesh}} := E_{ss} N_a \quad E_{\text{mesh}} = 3.851 \times 10^9 \text{ Pa}$$

Pressure, from electric field

$$P_{el} := \epsilon_0 \frac{V_{el}^2}{2 d_{el}^2} \quad P_{el} = 39.825 \text{ Pa}$$

We desire a 1% uniformity of EL gradient:

frame radius, (circular approximation)

$$\delta_{\text{max}} := .01 d_{el} \quad \delta_{\text{max}} = 0.03 \text{ mm} \quad R_{\text{mp}} := 7 \text{ cm}$$

For thin membrane, with no plate stiffness, deflection is a function of initial stress only (up to three thicknesses of deflection)

$$\delta_{\text{mem}} := \frac{P_{el} \cdot R_{\text{mp}}^2}{4 \sigma_i \cdot d_{mw}} \quad \sigma_i := \frac{P_{el} \cdot R_{\text{mp}}^2}{4 \delta_{\text{max}} \cdot d_{mw}} \quad \sigma_i = 9286 \text{ psi} \quad \text{Uh oh!}$$

actual wire stress:

$$S_{y_{ss}} := 75000 \text{ psi}$$

$$\sigma_{mw} := \sigma_i \cdot \frac{s_{mw} \cdot d_{mw}}{\frac{\pi}{4} d_{mw}^2} \quad \sigma_{mw} = 4.655 \times 10^5 \text{ psi} \quad \text{way too high to achieve 1\% EL gradient uniformity (10\% just possible at yield)}$$

Large Deflection Formula for Circular Membrane with initial stress under pressure loading Eaton, et. al.

$$\text{let:} \quad \sigma_{ps} := 0.75 S_{y_{ss}} \cdot N_a \quad \sigma_{ps} = 1.122 \times 10^3 \text{ psi}$$

$$h := d_{mw} \quad a := R_{\text{mp}} \quad \epsilon_i := \frac{\sigma_{ps}}{E_{\text{mesh}}} \quad \epsilon_i = 2.009 \times 10^{-3} \quad E := E_{\text{mesh}} \quad \nu := .3$$

$$P := P_{el} \quad \eta := 1$$

$$D := \frac{\eta \cdot E \cdot h^3}{12(1 - \nu^2)}$$

$$\alpha := 14 \cdot \frac{(2 \cdot h)^2 + 3 a^2 \cdot \epsilon_i \cdot (1 + \nu)}{(1 + \nu) \cdot (23 - 9 \nu)}$$

$$\beta := -7 P \cdot a^4 \frac{h^2}{8 D \cdot (1 + \nu) \cdot (23 - 9 \nu)}$$

$$\gamma := \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^3}{27} + \frac{\beta^2}{4}}$$

$$f := \sqrt[3]{\frac{-\beta}{2} + \gamma} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{-\beta}{2} - \gamma} \qquad f = 0.174 \, \text{mm} \qquad \frac{f}{d_{\text{el}}} = 5.784 \, \%$$