The electrical conduction properties in oriented polypropylene (OPP) were studied over the electric field intensity between 10[MV/m] and 300[MV/m] at the range of temperature from 5[°C] to 55[°C] in this study. The range of electrical conduction properties observed at 15[°C] were divided into five regions with increasing electric field intensity. Particularly, voltage-controlled negative resistance was shown in the region from 70[MV/m] to 82[MV/m].

Key words: Electrical Conduction Properties, Electric Field Intensity, Negative Resistance

I. INTRODUCTION

Many studies on electrical conduction properties of polypropylene have been performed. Generally, it is difficult to interpret conduction mechanism occurring in oriented polypropylene due to its high volume resistance and very low carrier density[1][2]. In this study the influence of electric strength and temperature on electrical conduction in oriented polypropylene is examined.

II. EXPERIMENTAL

1. Specimens

Commercially available oriented polypropylene of 15[μm] thickness films were used in this study. The samples were cut into 100[mm] diameter circles and cleaned in benzene. And then they were later covered with aluminium plate and inserted into the electrode that was located in pure paraffin oil.

2. Measuring Apparatus

A schematic diagram of the experimental apparatus is shown in Fig. 1. DC voltage was supplied with DC HV generator and the conduction current was measured by an electrometer and then recorded by a recorder.

Fig. 1. Experimental Apparatus

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Conduction Current

The conduction current depends on the temperature and the electric field. Measuring results are given in Fig. 2, which shows the conduction current of OPP at two constant temperature(15[°C] & 25[°C]). The relationship between the conduction current and the electric field is not linear. Five different regions- i.e., region I, II, III, IV and V- may be distinguished as Fig. 2[3][4].
It may be observed that as the temperature is increased above 25[°C], the entire current vs. electric field plot is shifted gradually toward low field intensity and so the magnitude of the current increases. Table 1 shows that excellent agreement was found between the experimental and theoretical values.

![I-E Plot of OPP](image1)

**Fig. 2. I-E Plot of OPP**

**Table 1. Electric Field at Negative Resistance Point**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field T [°C]</th>
<th>Experimental Electric Field [kV/m]</th>
<th>Theoretical Electric Field [kV/m]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>60.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>53.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>45.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>40.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IV. CONCLUSION**

The properties of conduction current on OPP studied over field intensity between 10[kV/m] and 300[kV/m] at the temperature range of 5-55[°C].

The relationship between the current and the electric field shows nonlinear characteristics, in which five regions can be distinguished.

Particularly, the negative resistance was observed at electric field between 70[kV/m] and 82[kV/m] and its characteristics of this region can be explained by Gibson’s theory.

**REFERENCES**