

Wielkości magnetostrykcyjne (magnetomechaniczne). Oznaczenia i jednostki spotykane w literaturze i ich związek z wielkościami w układzie MKSAzr

| Nazwa wielkości | Definicja wielkości | Jednostka w MKSAzr | Równa jest jednostkom | Wielkości | Źródło |
|--|--|---------------------|---|--|--|
| Współczynnik sprzężenia magnetomechanicznego | $k = \sqrt{\frac{E_{\text{przetw.}}}{E_{\text{całk.}}}}$ | 1 | 1 | k | [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10], [11], [12], [13], [14], [22], [23], [24], [25], [33], [35], [39], [42], [43], [46] |
| | | | | K | [17], [37], [44], [46] |
| | | | 100% | k_o, k_A | [40], [41] |
| | | | | k | [26], [27], [34] |
| | | | 1 Wb/N | K | [36] |
| | | | | k_c | [21] |
| | | | $10^3 \text{ Gs} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{dyn}$ | d | [4], [5], [6], [8], [9], [25], [33] |
| | | | | p | [39] |
| | | | $10^3 \frac{1}{\text{Oe}}$ | β | [15] |
| | | | | $4\pi d_o$ | [40], [41] |
| Współczynnik indukcji naprężeniowej (czułość na naprężen, współczynnik magnetostrykcyjny odwracalny) | $d = \left(\frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial H}\right)_{\sigma} = \left(\frac{\partial B}{\partial \sigma}\right)_H$ | 1 Wb/N | 1 Wb/N | A | [10], [17], [22], [23], [24], [35], [42] |
| | | | | $4\pi \left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial \sigma}\right)$ | [2] |
| | | | $4\pi \frac{1}{l} \frac{\Delta l}{\Delta H}$ | $4\pi \frac{1}{l} \frac{\Delta l}{\Delta H}$ | [35] |
| | | | | $4\pi \frac{1}{l} \frac{\Delta l}{\Delta H}$ | [2] |
| | | | $4\pi \frac{1}{l} \frac{d l}{d H}$ | $4\pi \frac{1}{l} \frac{d l}{d H}$ | [3], [35] |
| | | | | $4\pi \left(\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial H}\right)_{\sigma}$ | [2] |
| | | | $9,81 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ Gs} \cdot \text{mm}^2/\text{kG}$ | A | [3] |
| | | | | e | [4], [25] |
| | | | 1 Wb/m^2 | $-\gamma$ | [15] |
| | | | | $4\pi \lambda$ | [1] |
| Współczynnik naprężen polowych (wsp. indukcji odkształceniowej) | $e = -\left(\frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial B}\right)_{\sigma} = -\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial \sigma}\right)_B$ | 1 Wb/m ² | 10^4 Gs | $4\pi \mu \lambda$ | [42] |
| | | | | $4\pi \mu_r \lambda$ | [11], [12], [34], |
| | | | $10^4 \frac{\text{dyn}}{\text{cm}^2 \text{Oe}}$ | $\approx 4\pi \mu' \lambda$ | [42] |
| | | | | g | [4]*), [25], |
| | | | $1 \text{ m}^2/\text{Wb}$ | $-\delta$ | [15], |
| | | | | β | [21] |
| | | | 10^{-4} 1/Gs | $\Delta(\Delta l/l)/\Delta B$ | [34], [35] |
| | | | | $1/l \cdot \Delta l / \Delta B$ | [3] |
| | | | 1 N/Wb lub $1 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2} / \frac{\text{Wb}}{\text{m}^2}$ | $\Delta/4\pi \mu_r$ | [3] |
| | | | | h | [4]*), [8], [25] |
| Stała magnetostrykcyjna | $h = -\left(\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial B}\right)_{\epsilon} = -\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial \epsilon}\right)_B$ | 1 N /Wb | 1 N/Wb lub $1 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2} / \frac{\text{Wb}}{\text{m}^2}$ | Λ | [21] |
| | | | | $-a$ | [15] |
| | | | $10^{-3} \text{ dyn/cm}^2 \text{Gs}$ | h | [8], [22], [23], [24], |
| | | | | λ | [10], [11], [12], [13], [14], [17], [32], [34], [35], [37], [42], [46] |
| | | | $10^{-3} \text{ dyn/cm}^2 \text{Gs}$ | $-k/4\pi$ | [44] |
| | | | | $K/4\pi$ | [34] |
| | | | $10^{-3} \text{ dyn/cm}^2 \text{Gs}$ | $-b$ | [44] |
| | | | | Γ | [26]*), [27]*) |

*) Wielkości określone przy stałym J. Dokładna wartość można wyznaczyć z zależności podanych w tablicy 6.