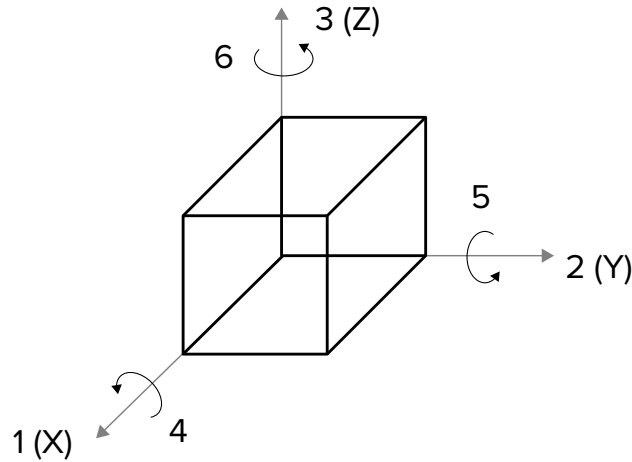


Definitions & Terminology

SYMBOLS AND TERMINOLOGY



K_3^S — All strains in the material are constant or mechanical deformation is blocked in any direction.
 — Electrodes are perpendicular to 3 axis.
 — Relative dielectric constant (ϵ_3^S/ϵ_0).

K_1^T — All stresses on material are constant external forces.
 — Electrodes are perpendicular to 1 axis.
 — Relative dielectric constant (ϵ_1^T/ϵ_0).

K_p — Stress or strain is equal in all directions perpendicular to 3 axis. Electrodes are perpendicular to 3 axis.
 — Electromechanical coupling factor.

K_{15} — Stress or strain is in shear form around 2 axis.
 — Electrodes are perpendicular to 1 axis.
 — Electromechanical coupling factor

d_h — Hydrostatic stress or stress is applied equally in all directions. Electrodes are perpendicular to 3 axis.
 — Piezoelectric charge coefficient.

d_{33} — Applied stress, or piezoelectrically induced strain is in 3 direction.
 — Electrodes are perpendicular to 3 axis.
 — Piezoelectric charge coefficient.

g_{15} — Applied stress, or the piezoelectrically induced strain in shear form around 2 axis.
 — Electrodes are perpendicular to 1 axis.
 — Piezoelectric voltage coefficient.

g_{31} — Applied stress, or the piezoelectrically induced strain is in the 1 direction.
 — Electrodes are perpendicular to 3 axis.
 — Piezoelectric voltage coefficient.

S_{36}^E — Compliance is measured with closed circuit.
 — Stress or strain is shear around 3 direction.
 — Strain or stress is in 3 direction.
 — Elastic compliance.

S_{11}^D — Compliance is measured with open circuit.
 — Stress or strain is in 1 direction.
 — Strain or stress is in 1 direction.
 — Elastic compliance.