金属电阻丝应变效应:  $R = \frac{\rho L}{S} \leftarrow$ 

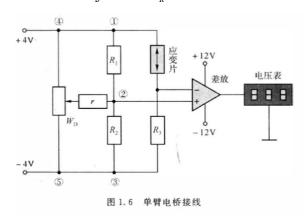
施加力F后, $\frac{\Delta R}{R} = \frac{\Delta L}{L} - \frac{\Delta S}{S} + \frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho} \leftarrow$ 

令应变  $\epsilon = \frac{\Delta L}{L}, \frac{\Delta S}{S} \approx 2 \frac{\Delta r}{r}$ 

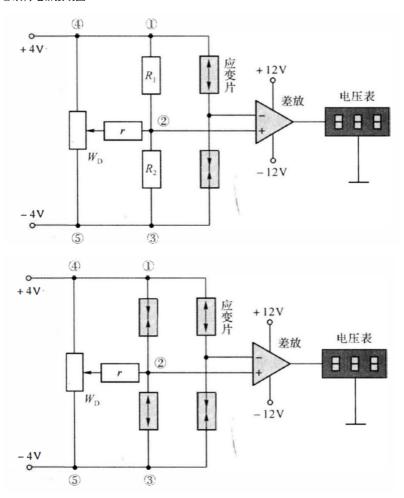
其中 
$$\frac{\mathit{\Delta}r}{r} = -\mu \frac{\mathit{\Delta}L}{\mathit{L}} = -\mu \epsilon \mathit{\leftarrow}$$

综上所得 
$$\frac{\Delta R}{R} = (1 + 2\mu)\epsilon + \frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho} \leftarrow$$

令  $K=(1+2\mu)+rac{\Delta p}{o}/\epsilon$ ,则 $K=rac{\Delta R}{R}/\epsilon$ ,即为电阻丝的灵敏度系数。 $\hookleftarrow$ 



## ②双臂电桥接线图: ↩



## 电涡流式传感器的性能测试及其应用