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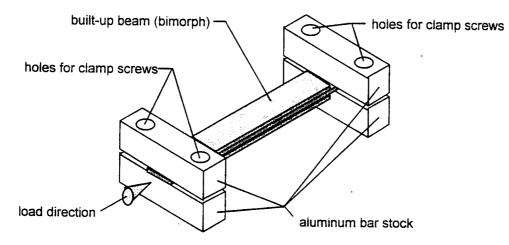
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(57) Abstract

A coupling coefficient is a measure of the effectiveness with which a shape-changing material (or a device employing such a material) converts the energy in an imposed signal to useful mechanical energy. Device coupling coefficients are properties of the device and, although related to the material coupling coefficients, are generally different from them. This invention describes a class of devices wherein the apparent coupling coefficient can, in principle, approach 1.0, corresponding to perfect electromechanical energy conversion. The key feature of this class of devices is the use of destabilizing mechanical pre-loads to counter inherent stiffness. The approach is illustrated for piezoelectric and thermoelectrically actuated devices. The invention provides a way to simultaneously increase both displacement and force, distinguishing it from alternatives such as motion amplification, and allows transducer designers to achieve substantial performance gains for actuator and sensor devices.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No. PCT/US98/03713

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC(6) :HO1L 41/08 US CL :310/332, 348, 354 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC										
B. FIELDS SEARCHED										
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)										
U.S. : 310/328, 330-332, 348, 353, 354										
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched none										
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) U.S. PTO APS, WPIDS file on STN										
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT										
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where	appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.							
X/Y	US 5,284,058 A (JONES) 08 Februclaim 4; col. 3, 11. 11-21	1, 2, 4-6, 10, 11, 13, 14/9, 12, 14-20, 23, 24								
X/Y	US 3,578,994 A (MASON) 18 May 1 2	1-3, 6-8/9, 12, 14, 17, 20								
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X/Y	US 3,008,580 A (MASUDA) 16 Apr col. 3, 11. 59-67	il 1991 (16/04/91) Fig. 1, ll;	1-9, 15, 18- 20/16,17							
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X Furth	er documents are listed in the continuation of Box	C. See patent family annex.								
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No. PCT/US98/03713

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT							
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.					
Y	JP 5-175569 A (KOIKE) 01 July 1993 (01/07/93) Fig. 1	12					
A	US 5,677,485 A (NAKAMURA) 14 October 1978 (14/10/78) Fig. 2, col. 2, ll. 19-26	1-24					
A	US 4,047,060 A (SCHAFFT) 06 September 1977 (06/09/77) Fig. 6; claim 1.	1-24					
A,E	US 5,796,152 A (CARR ET AL.) 18 August 1998 (18/08/98 Fig. 10; col. 2, ll. 54-56; col. 2, line 65 to col. 3, line 13; claims 1, 2, 13	1-24					
A,P	US 5,712,609 A (MEHREGANY) 27 January 1998 (27/01/98) Claim 2.	1-24					
A	US 3,521,089 A (STETZER) 21 July 1970 (21/07/70) Figs. 1, 3	1-24					
A	FR 1,123,132 A (ZELBSTEIN) 18 September1956 (18/09/56) Fig. 2	1-24					