

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996484971403316
Autore	TATHAM, John <fl. 1632-1664.>
Titolo	Londons triumph : presented in severall delightfull scænes, both upon the water and land, and celebrated in honour of the truly loyal and known deserver of honour, Sr. John Robinson, knight and baronet, lord mayor of the city of London at the costs and charges of the worshipful company of clothworkers
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London, : Printed for H. Brome, 1662
Descrizione fisica	Testo elettronico (PDF) ([2], 20 p.)
Disciplina	796.12
Soggetti	Drammi null
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Risorsa elettronica
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Riproduzione dell'originale nella Bodleian Library

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910566480603321
Autore	Schmidt Gerhard
Titolo	Magnetolectric Sensor Systems and Applications
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Basel, : MDPI - Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute, 2022
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (200 p.)
Soggetti	Electricity, electromagnetism & magnetism Physics Research & information: general
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	<p>In the field of magnetic sensing, a wide variety of different magnetometer and gradiometer sensor types, as well as the corresponding read-out concepts, are available. Well-established sensor concepts such as Hall sensors and magnetoresistive sensors based on giant magnetoresistances (and many more) have been researched for decades. The development of these types of sensors has reached maturity in many aspects (e.g., performance metrics, reliability, and physical understanding), and these types of sensors are established in a large variety of industrial applications. Magnetic sensors based on the magnetolectric effect are a relatively new type of magnetic sensor. The potential of magnetolectric sensors has not yet been fully investigated. Especially in biomedical applications, magnetolectric sensors show several advantages compared to other concepts for their ability, for example, to operate in magnetically unshielded environments and the absence of required cooling or heating systems. In recent years, research has focused on understanding the different aspects influencing the performance of magnetolectric sensors. At Kiel University, Germany, the Collaborative Research Center 1261 "Magnetolectric Sensors: From Composite Materials to Biomagnetic Diagnostics", funded by the German Research Foundation, has dedicated its work to establishing a fundamental</p>

understanding of magnetoelectric sensors and their performance parameters, pushing the performance of magnetoelectric sensors to the limits and establishing full magnetoelectric sensor systems in biological and clinical practice.
