HP6

Ettingshausen Effect	Nernst Effect	Righi-Leduc Effect
$\Delta T = \frac{PHI}{t}$	$V = QHb \frac{dT}{dx}$	$\Delta T = SHb \frac{dT}{dx}$
Cu; $P = -1.6 \times 10^{-10} \frac{^{o}C\text{-cm}}{\text{amp-gauss}}$	Li; $Q = 1.6 \times 10^{-2} \frac{\text{volts}}{\text{gauss} - ^{o}C}$	Cu ; $S = -2.3 \times 10^{-7}\ (\text{gauss})^{-1}$

For $I = 3$ amperes, $B = 6000$ gauss, $t = .05$ cm, $b = 1$ cm, $d = 4$ cm, $\frac{dT}{dx} = \frac{1^{o}C}{cm}$

$\Delta T = -5 \times 10^{-5}\ ^{o}C$	$V = 10^{-9}$ volts	$\Delta T = -1.4 \times 10^{-3}\ ^{o}C$

Table 2-1

The Ettingshausen, Nernst and Righi-Leduc Effects