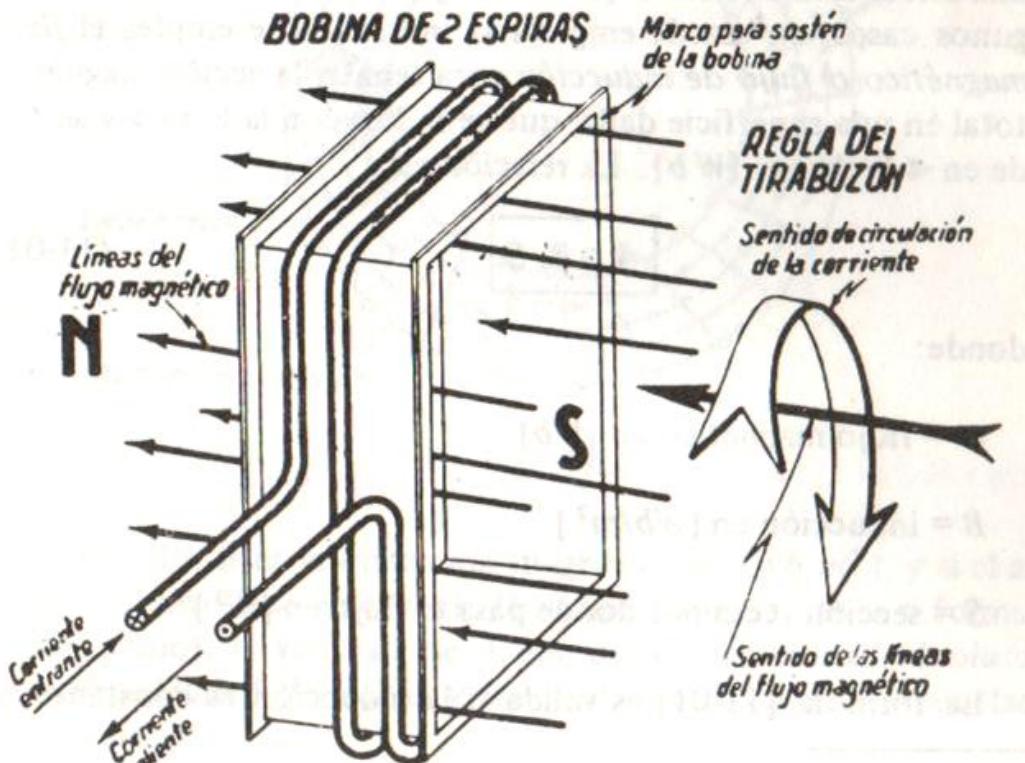


- 11-01. Los elementos fundamentales.



$$\Phi = B \cdot S$$

donde:

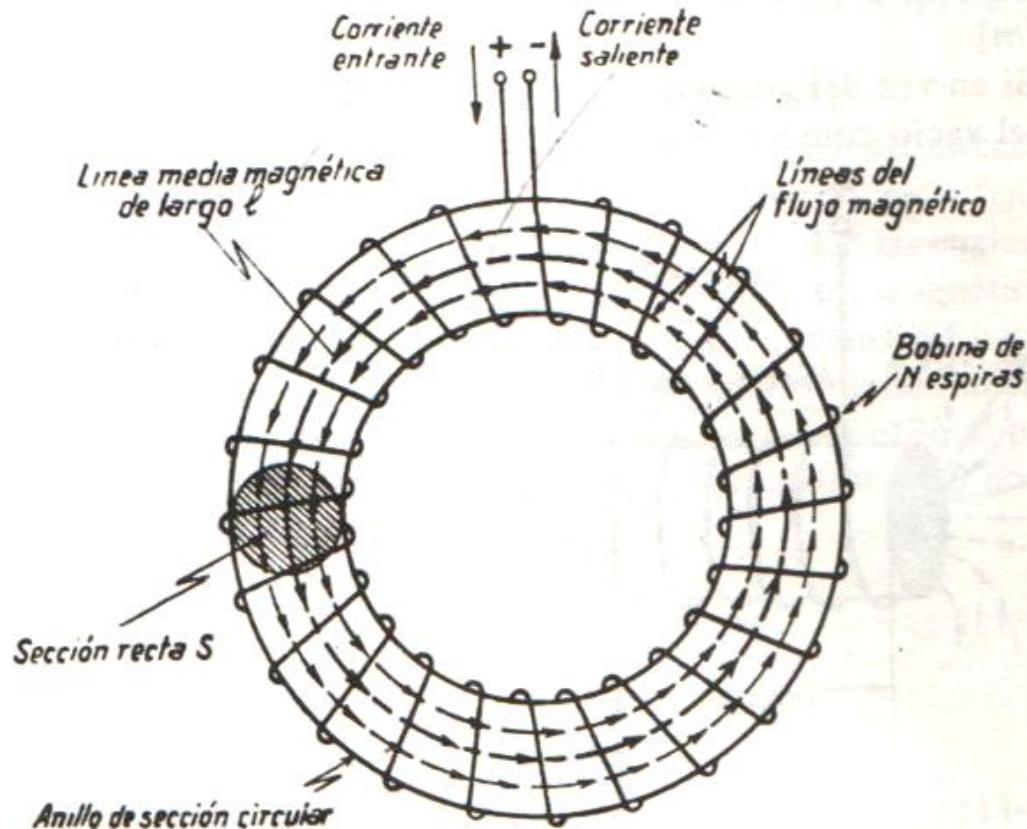
Φ = flujo magnético en [Wb]

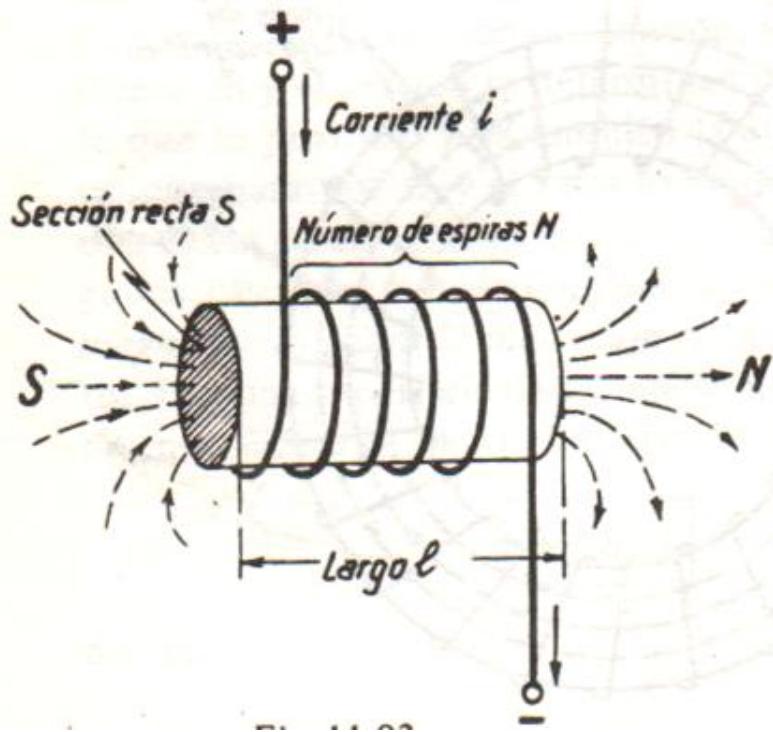
B = inducción en [Wb/m^2]

S = sección recta por donde pasa el flujo en [m^2]

La fórmula [11-01] es válida si la inducción es constante

$$B = \mu_0 \frac{Ni}{l} \quad (11-02)$$

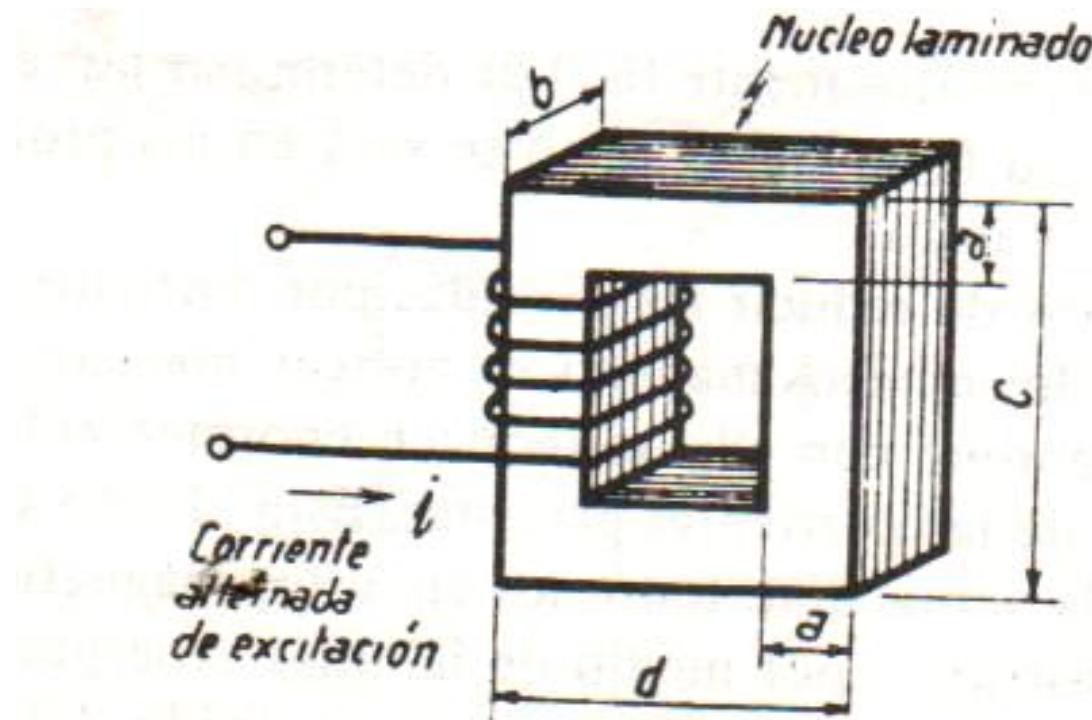




$$H = \frac{Ni}{l}$$

se lo llama *intensidad de campo ó excitación magnética*, y midiendo i en Amper y l en metros, H se mide en « Amper vuelta por metro » [$A\cdot v/m$] ó simplemente en « Amper por metro » [A/m].

$$B = \mu \mu_0 \frac{Ni}{l}$$



$$B = \mu \mu_0 H$$

en donde H se expresa en [$A\text{-v/m}$] y B en [Wb/m^2].

$$\Phi = B \cdot S = \mu \mu_0 \frac{N \cdot i}{l} S$$

reordenamos:

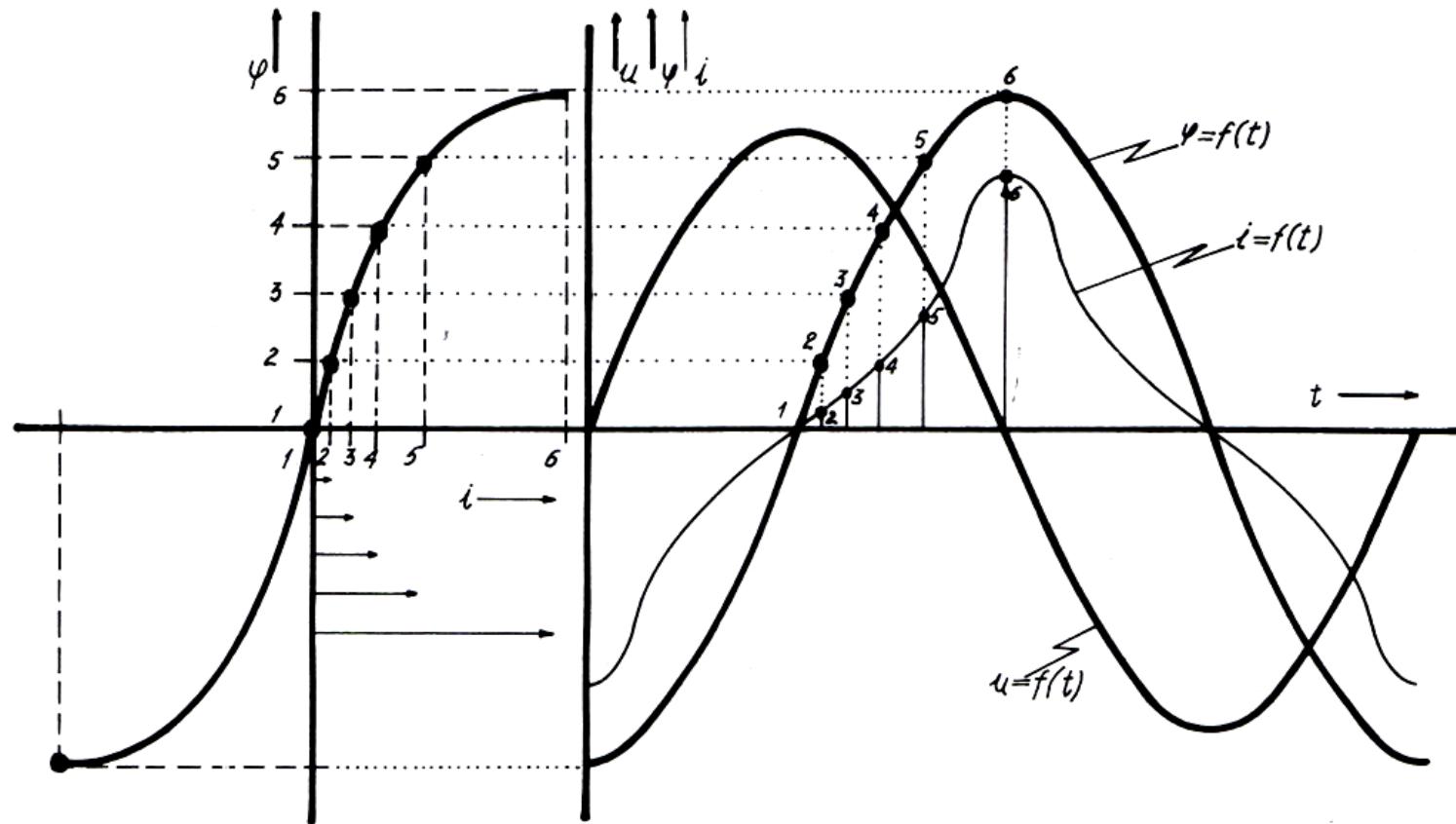
$$\frac{\Phi}{\mu \mu_0 S} = \frac{N \cdot i}{l}$$

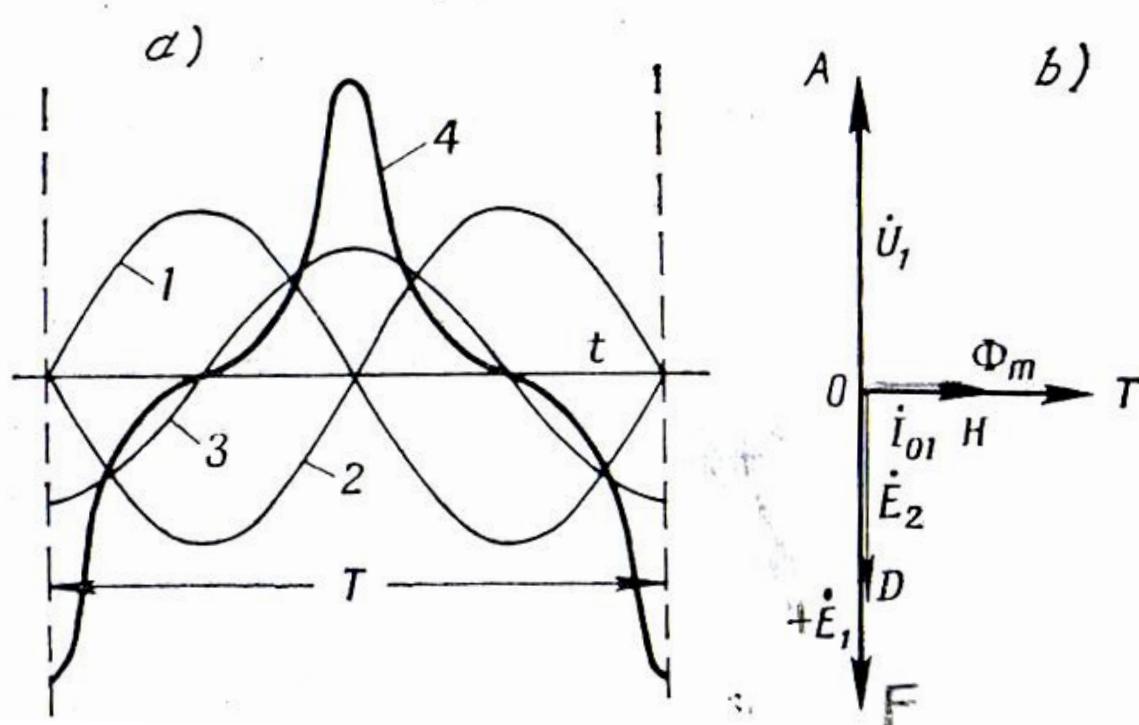
Al valor $N \cdot i$ se lo llama *fuerza magneto motriz*, se la mide en:
«Amper-vuelta» [$A \cdot v$], y la señalaremos con F :

$$F = N \cdot i$$

Y al valor $l/\mu\mu_0 S$ se lo llama *reluctancia*, se lo mide en
«1/Henry» [H^{-1}] y lo indicaremos con R .

$$R = \frac{l}{\mu \mu_0 S} \quad (11-09)$$



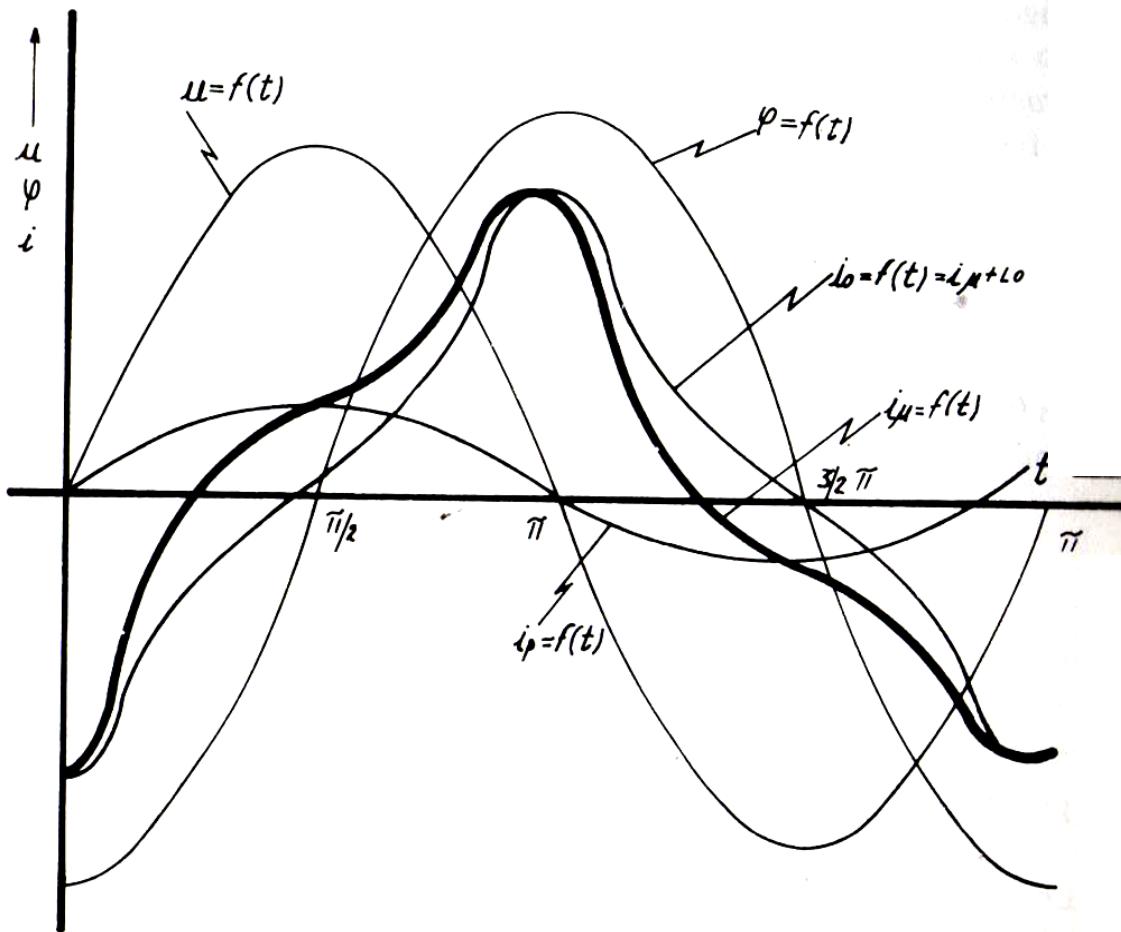


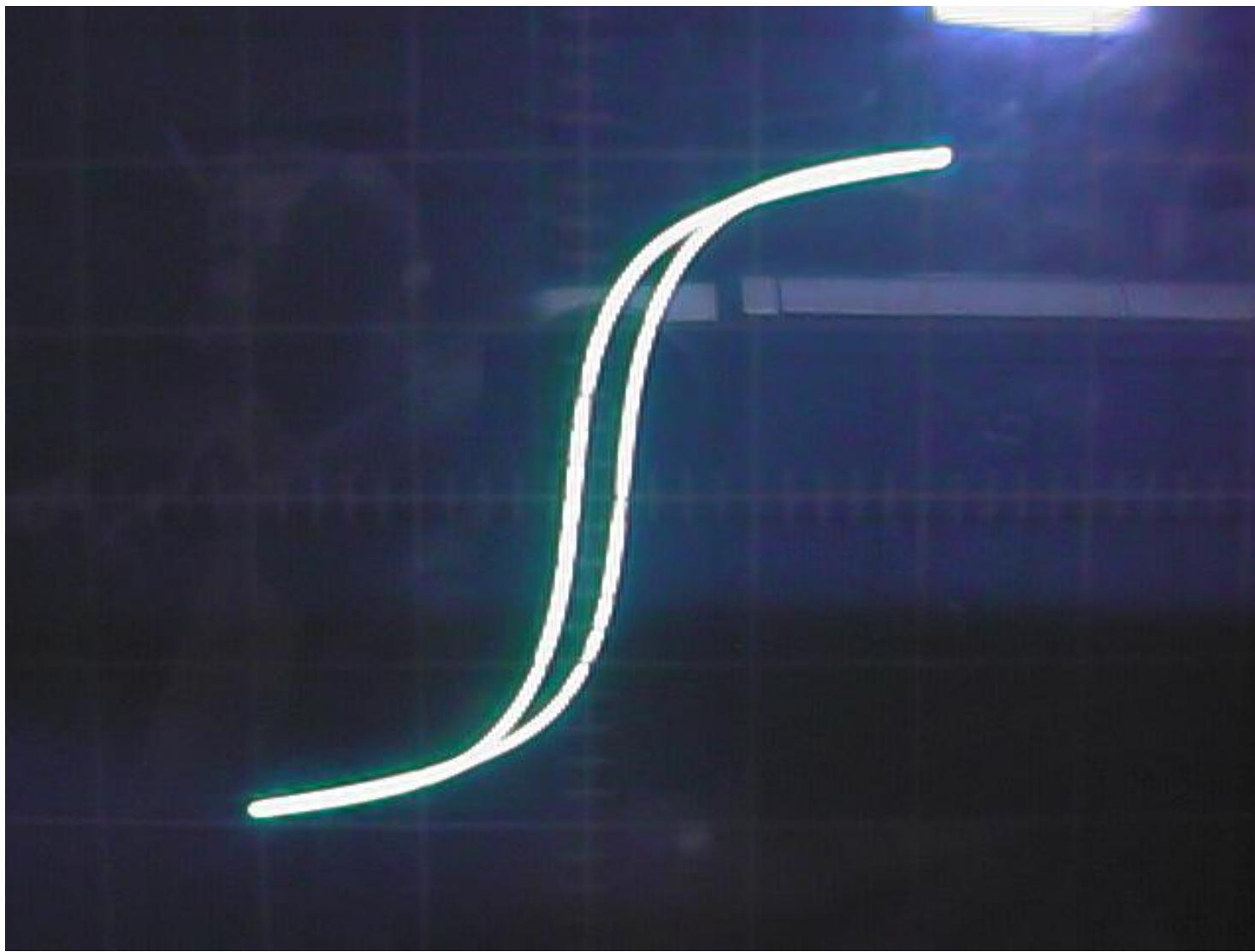
Curva 1 : - $E_1 = U_1$

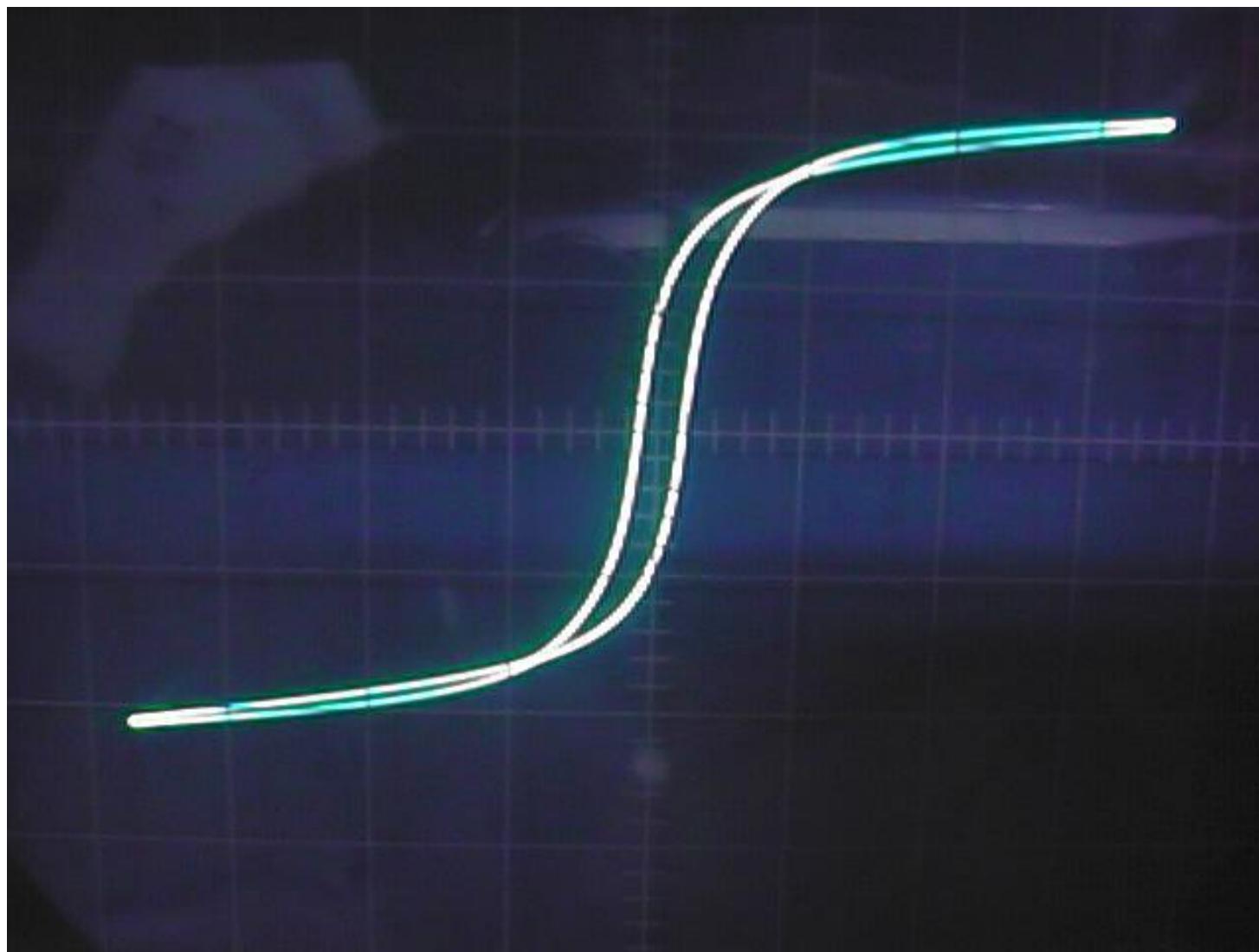
Curva 2 : E_1 (fem)

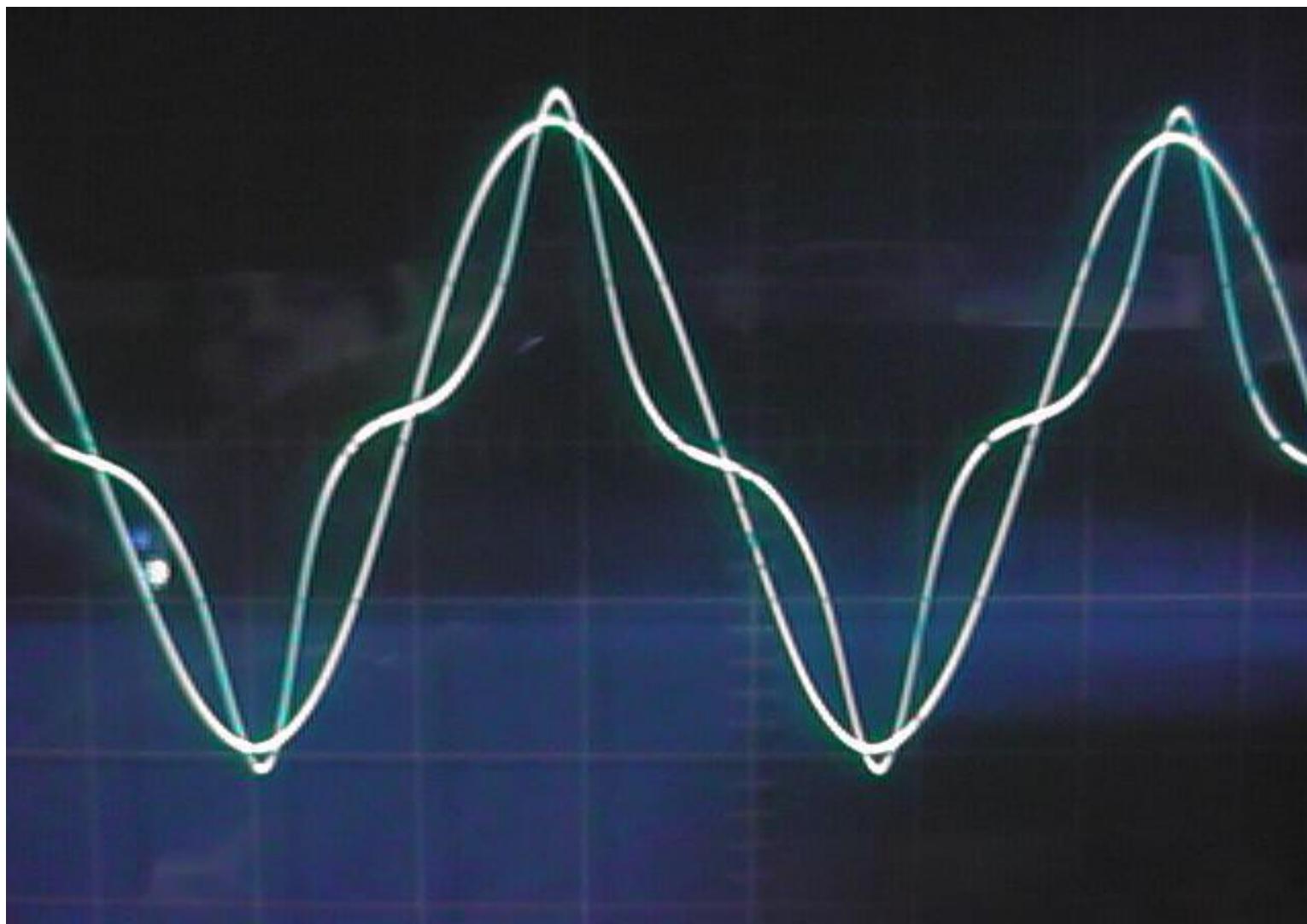
Curva 3 : Flujo

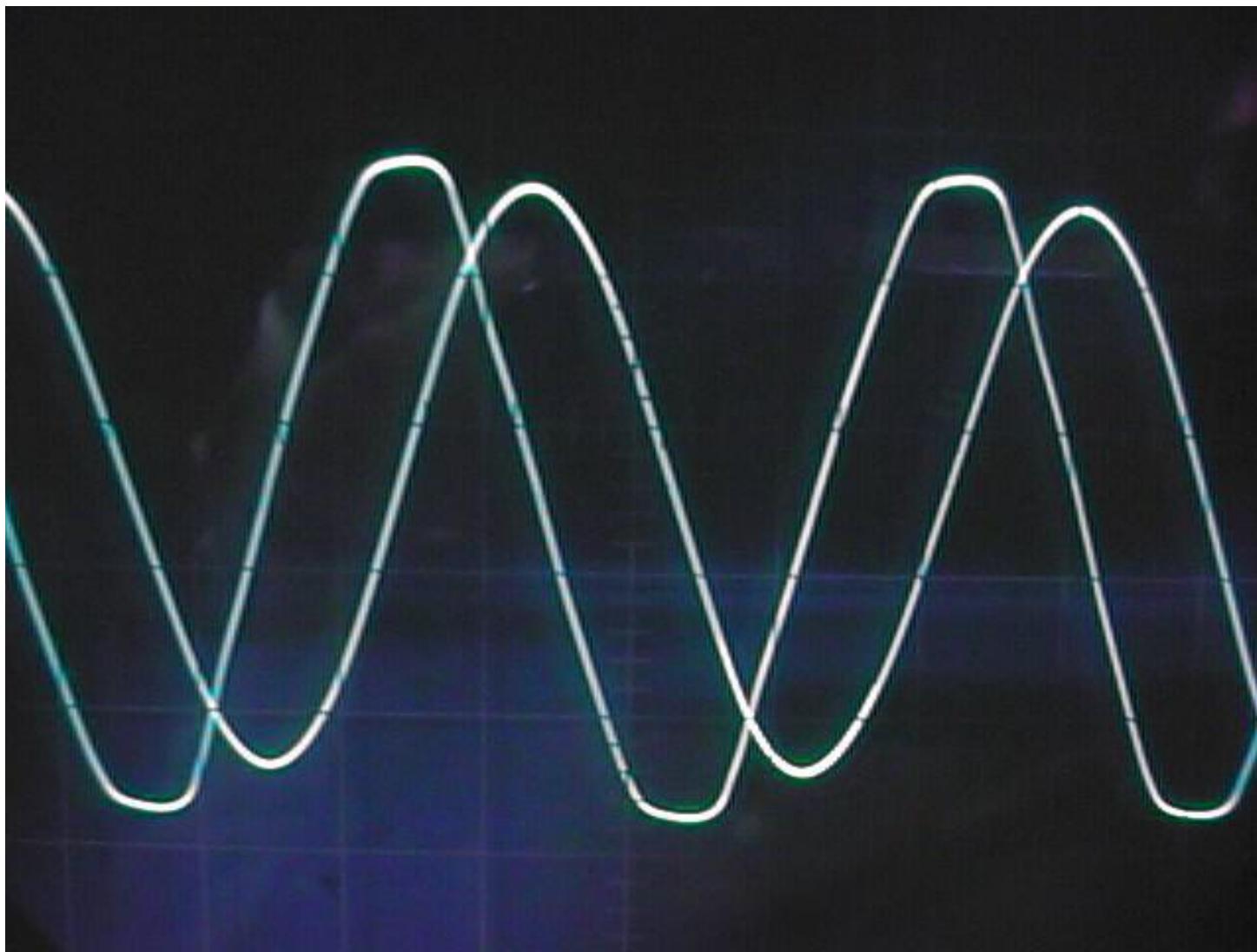
Curva 4 : Corriente de vacío

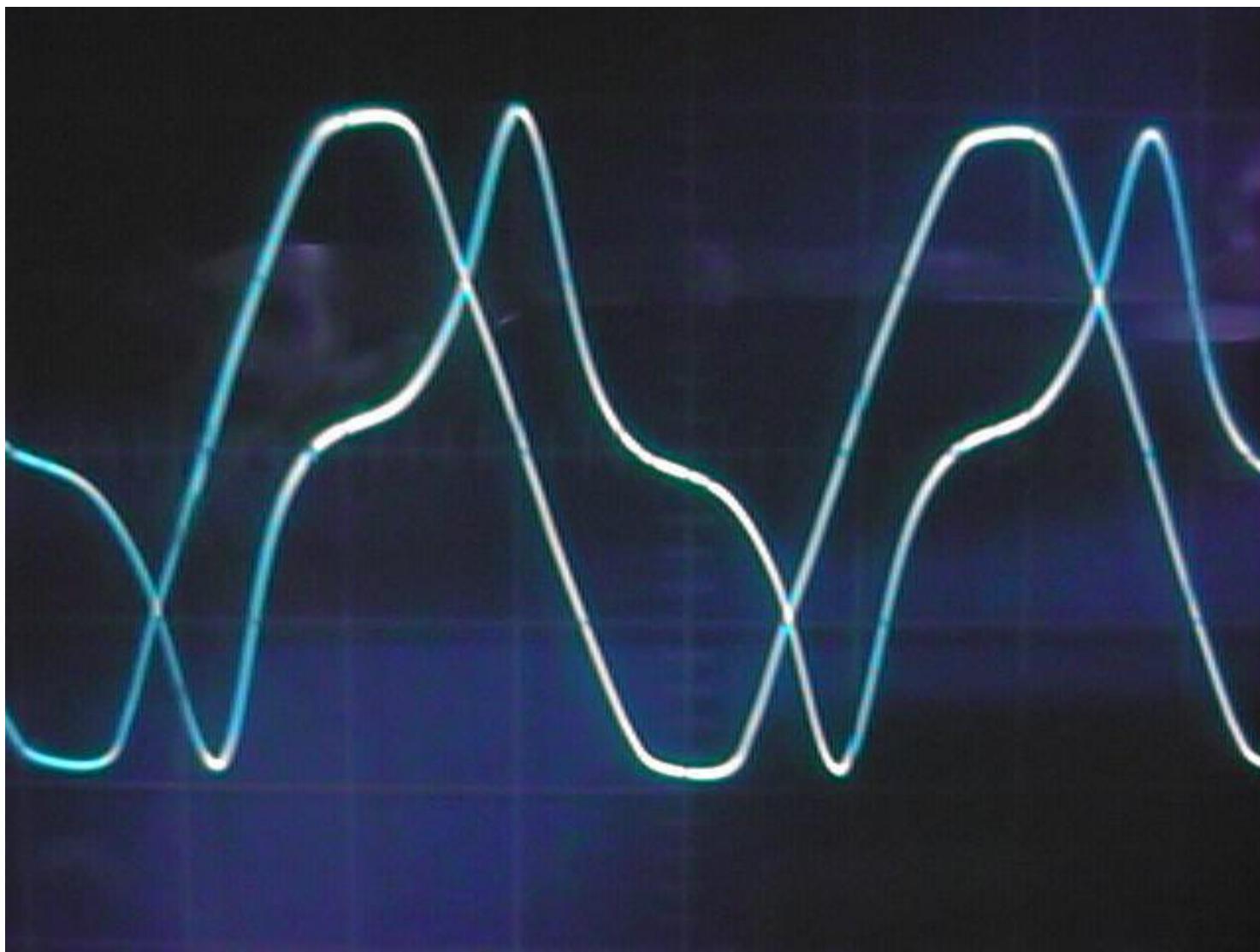


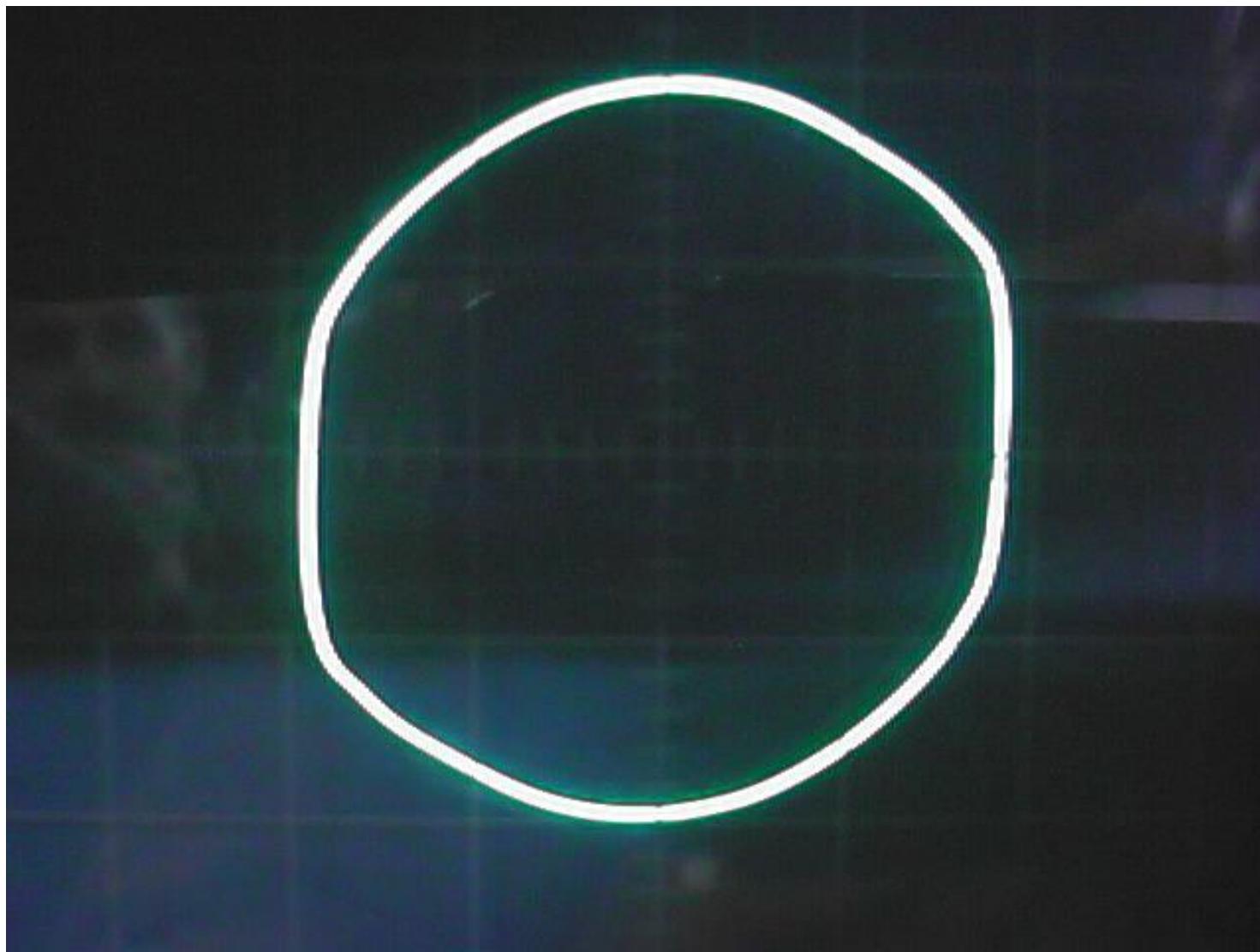












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