Bobina de ruhmkorff wikipedia

Heinrich Daniel Rumkorf Tumba de Heinrich Daniel Rumcorff. Informacion personal Calendata de naixencia 15 de chinero de 1803 Puesto de naixencia Hannover (Voter de Hanover, shade Baixa Saxony) Calendata de muerte 20 d'aviento de 1877 Puesto de Murte Paris (France) Ocupaci'n incheniero y fisico bobin de Remff. Heinrich Daniel Ruhmkorff (y Ryumkorff), naixito de Hannover, en l'electorato de Hannover (hue Baixa Saxony) o 15 de chinero de 1803 y muerto en Paris (France) o 20 d'aviento de 1877, esti'un incheniero y fisicoeleman. Heinrich Daniel Ruhmkorff esti' l'inventor d'a bobina de Ruhmkorff (y bobina de Rymcorff), una bobina d'inducci'n que produce una chispa de dick 30 cm de longaria. Encara que ista bobina inicialment yr prensata tha o suyo uso en a medecina, fue emplegata como chenerador de corriente d'alta tensi'n por fisicos como Gustav Kirchhoff u Rudolf Heinrich Hertz ta as suyas experencias en asdas hertzianas, Y tami'n por edouar Branli ta descubrir os radio conductors emplegatos dimpu's por Oliver Lodge ta bells aparatos que faci' servir Guglielmo Marconi ta os suyos experimentos con a radioelectricidat. Encara que naixito d'Alemanya, a na aprendi' mecanica, treballe en o Reino Unito con Joseph Bramah, l'inventor d'a prensa hidraulica, antis d'instalar-se en par'res tre taballar en o campo d'a optica. En 1855 enguere a suya tienda en par's ta la venta d'aparatos electricos d'alta calidat. En suya empresa millore as bobbins, en colaboraci'on con Antoine Masson y Hippolyte Iliso. Se veiga tami'n bobina de rumcorff (y bobina de Rymcorff). Winclos externos se veigan as im'chens de Commons sobre Heinrich Daniel Ruhmkorff. Biography: 1 2 3 4 .5 Bobina de Ruhmkorff : 1 2. The site of The Ride Ray Metro. Obtenito de Ruhmkorff Inductor Tombstone Heinrich Daniel Ruhmkorff at the cemetery of Montparnasse in Paris Heinrich Daniel Ruhmkorff (15 January 1803 in Hanover - 20 December 1877 in Paris) was a German manufacturer of instruments that commercialized the induction coil (often referred to as Ruhmkorff coils.) While living abroad, he changed to Wu for u. After an apprenticeship with a German mechanic, he moved to England. Biography says he worked with inventor Joseph Brama, but this is unlikely since Brama died in 1814. He may, however, have worked for Brama's company. In 1855 he opened a shop in Paris, where he gained a reputation for the high quality of his electrical equipment. Although Rumcorfu is often credited with inventing an induction coil, it was actually invented by Nicholas Callan in 1836. The first Rumcorf coil, which he patented in 1851, used long winding copper wire to reach the spark of about 2 (50 mm) long. In 1857, after studying a much improved version made by The American inventor Edward Samuel Ritchie, Rumcorff improved his design (like other engineers) using glass insulation and other innovations to allow the production of sparks more than 30 centimeters long. Rumkorf patented the first version of his induction coil in 1851, and its success was such that in 1858 he became the first winner of the Volta Prize, 50,000 French francs of Napoleon III for one of the most important discoveries in the application of electricity. He died in Paris in 1877. Several of Jules Verne's sci-fi novels mention Rumcorf's Rumcorf. It was an early form of a portable electric lamp. The lamp consisted of a Geissler tube that was excited by the battery-powered Ruhmkorff induction coil. The original lamp generated white light using a Geissler tube filled with carbon dioxide. However, carbon dioxide tends to break down. Thus, in later lamps, Geissler's tube was filled with nitrogen (which is generated by red light), and the glass was replaced by glass containing uranium salts (which fluorescent with green light). Designed for use by miners, the lamp was designed by Alphonse Dumas, an engineer at the St. Prist and Lac iron mines near Privas, in the department of Ardes, France, and Dr. Camille Benoit, a physician in Privas. In 1864, the French Academy of Sciences awarded Dumas and Benoit a prize of 1,000 francs for their invention. This lamp can be seen as a precursor to modern fluorescent lanterns because, as in Ruhmkorff lamps, modern portable fluorescent lamps use an inverter (oscillator and step up transformer) to convert low voltage DC current from dry cells or batteries into air conditioning or even a pulsating current at high enough voltage to ionize the gas in the fluorescent tube. Modern portable fluorescent lamps contain no nitrogen, CO2, no uranium glass; instead, the modern fluorescent tube is filled with argon at very low pressure, along with a few milligrams of mercury. Lamp electrodes usually consist of double or tripic spiral tungsten wire covered with substances such as alkaline metal oxides, which easily emit free electrons, contributing to the ionization of the gas and thereby initiating and supporting the electric arc. The inner walls of the tube are covered with a thin layer of fluorescent substances, which when they are excited by 253.7 nanometers (9.99×10-6 c) of the UV radiation line from the mercury arc, emits visible light, usually in the range of 6500K (daylight) color temperature. The spectral characteristics (coloration) of such light are completely dependent on the chemical nature Modern inverters for portable fluorescent lamps do not rely on electromechanical and electromagnetic vibrating switching contacts to obtain the necessary current breaks in the primary winding of the transformer, which are necessary to produce induced high voltage in the secondary winding of the transformer, as happens in the Ruhmkorff coils; instead, the main transformer circuit is switched with one or two transistors, oscillating at frequencies of tens or even hundreds of thousands of cycles per second, resulting in smaller and lighter devices that have very good efficiency in lumens/watts for this battery consumption or longer battery life for this flow of light compared to incandescent bulbs. In addition, such high frequencies virtually eliminate the strobe effect, which is very noticeable when the tubes are powered by low-frequency alternating or pulsating currents, as happens when the usual 50 or 60 Hz ac mains are used as a power source. Transistorized devices are also silent, unlike the true Ruhmkorff coils that make its characteristic buzzing noise when in action, even if they are contained in enclosed enclosures or boxes. Indeed, the principle of modern fluorescent portable lamps or lanterns remains the same as in the Duma and the original benoit mountain electric lamp. Asteroid Asteroid 15273 Rumcorf, discovered in 1991 by E. W. Elst, is named after Heinrich Daniel Rumkorf. 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