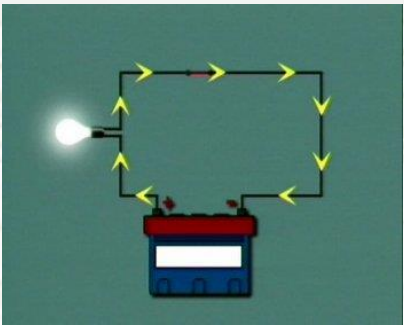
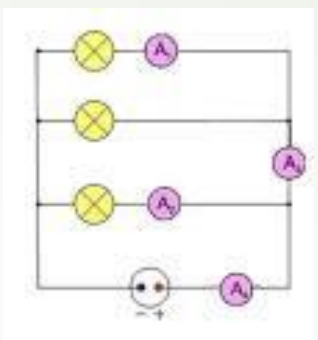
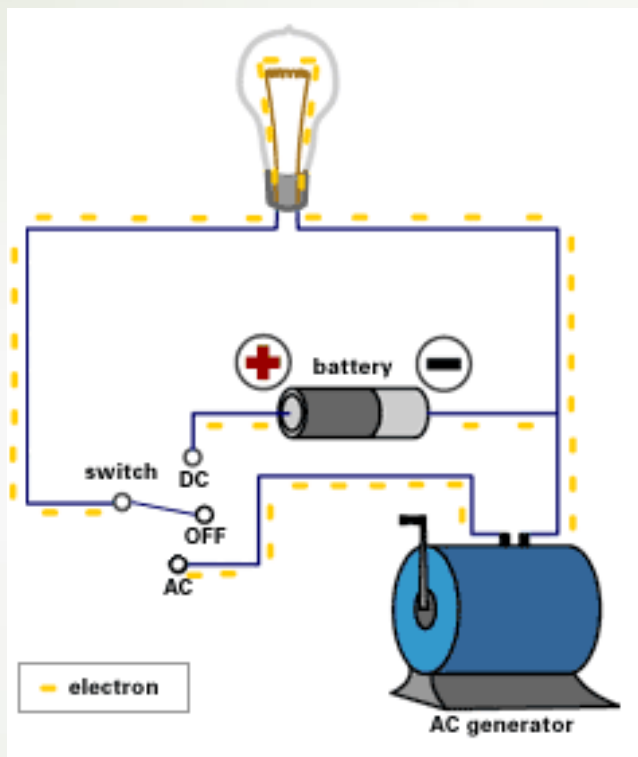


# ELEKTRIČNI TOK



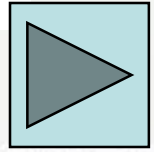
Voltage source

Conductor

Load

Switch

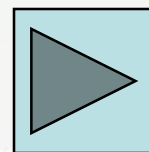
Circuit Diagram



V večini snovi imajo jedra atomov razmeroma trdno vezane elektrone na določenih razdaljah. Pri nekaterih snoveh, posebej pri kovinah, pa elektroni niso tako trdno vezani na jedro, zlasti ne tisti, ki so od njega bolj oddaljeni.

Ti elektroni zelo radi zapustijo atom in se gibljejo prosto in neurejeno znotraj kovine.

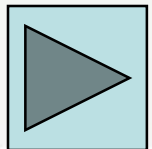
Če nam neurejeno gibanje elektronov uspe urediti v delno urejeno gibanje elektronov v eni smeri, dobimo tok prostih elektronov, ki ga imenujemo **električni tok**.



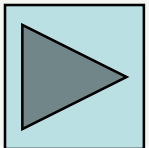
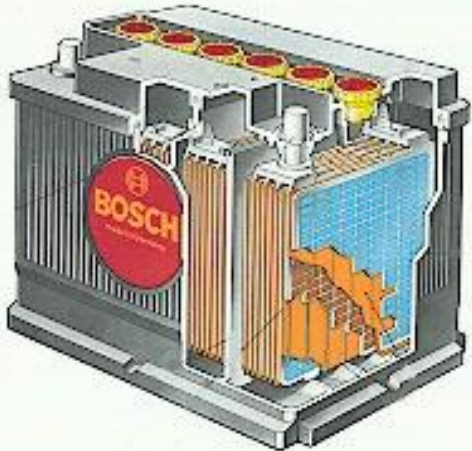
- Oznaka:  $I$

- Enota:  $A$

- Enačba:  $I = \frac{e}{t}$

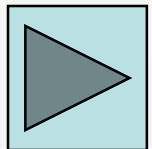


- **VIRI EL. TOKA:** PROIZVAJAJO EL. TOK baterija, akumulator, dinamo, generator (HE, TE, JE, ...)



# • PORABNIKI EL. TOKA:

gospodinjski aparati, delovni stroji,  
svetila,...

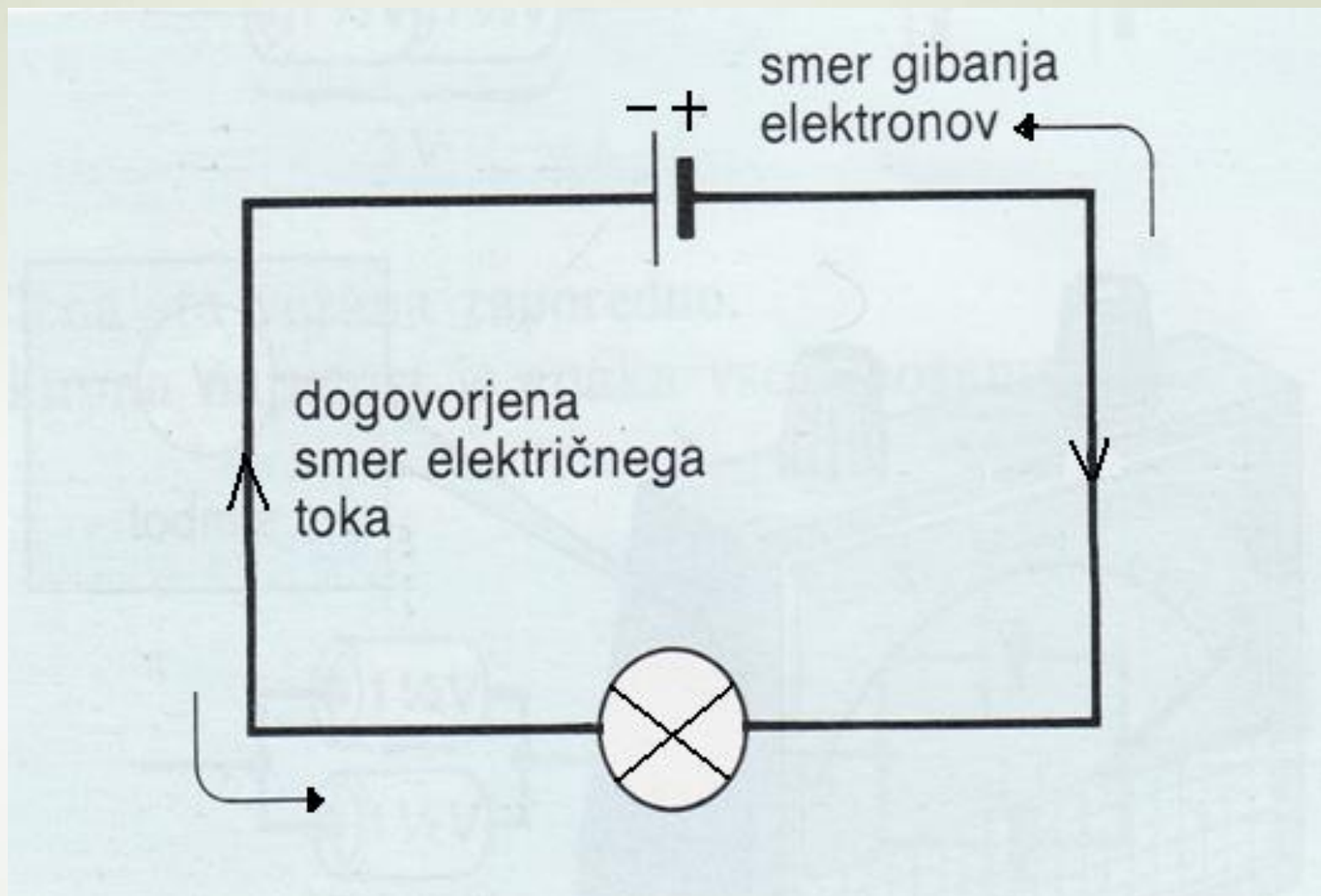


- **DA EL. TOK TEČE, MORATA BITI IZPOLNJENA DVA POGOJA:**

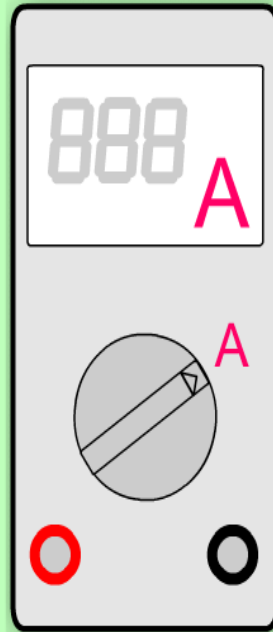
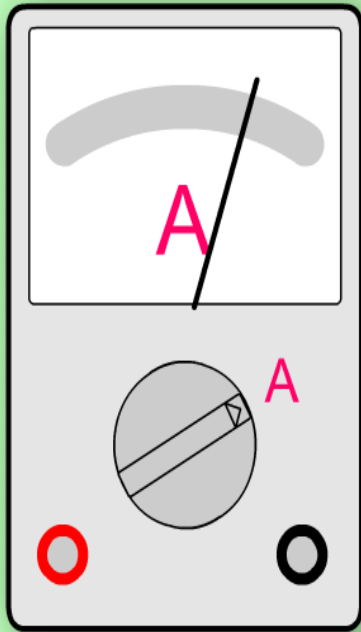
1. el. krog mora biti sklenjen
2. v el. krogu morata biti vsaj en vir in vsaj en porabnik.



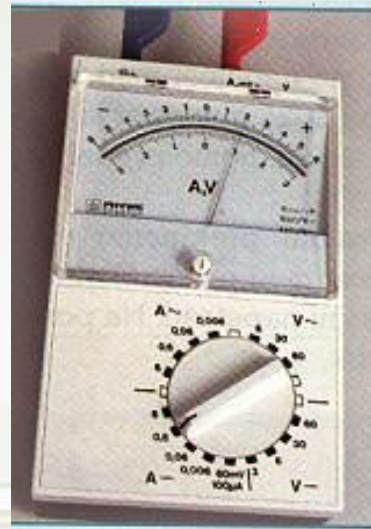
# • SMER EL. TOKA



- MERILNIK EL. TOKA:
- AMPERMETER
- 

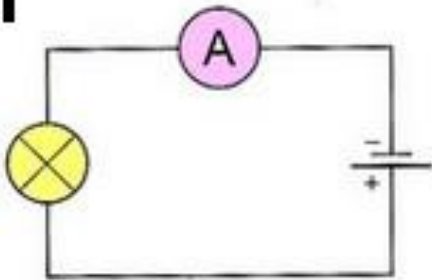






- A-meter vključimo v električni tokokrog zaporedno s porabnikom in izvorom napetosti.

1



## • POZNAMO:

### • 1. ENOSMERNI TOK

Tok teče vedno v enaki smeri,  
od + k -

### 2. IZMENIČNI TOK

Tok menja smer 50 krat na 1s