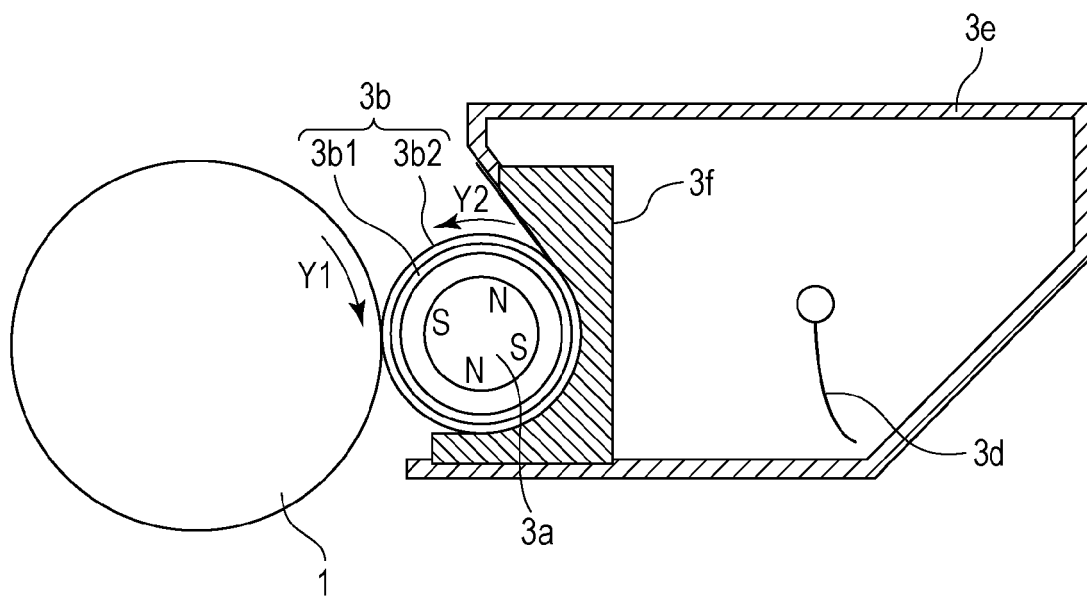


[Fig. 2]



[Fig. 3A]

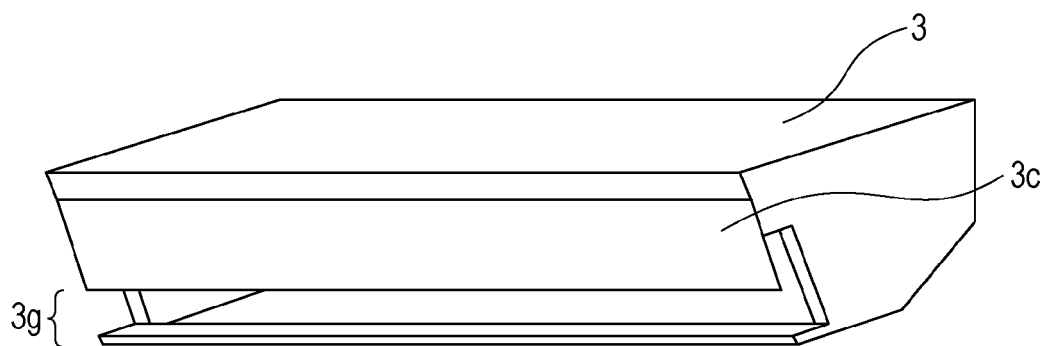
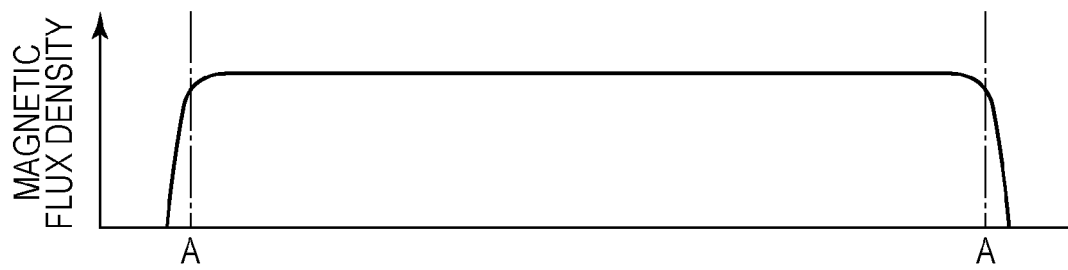
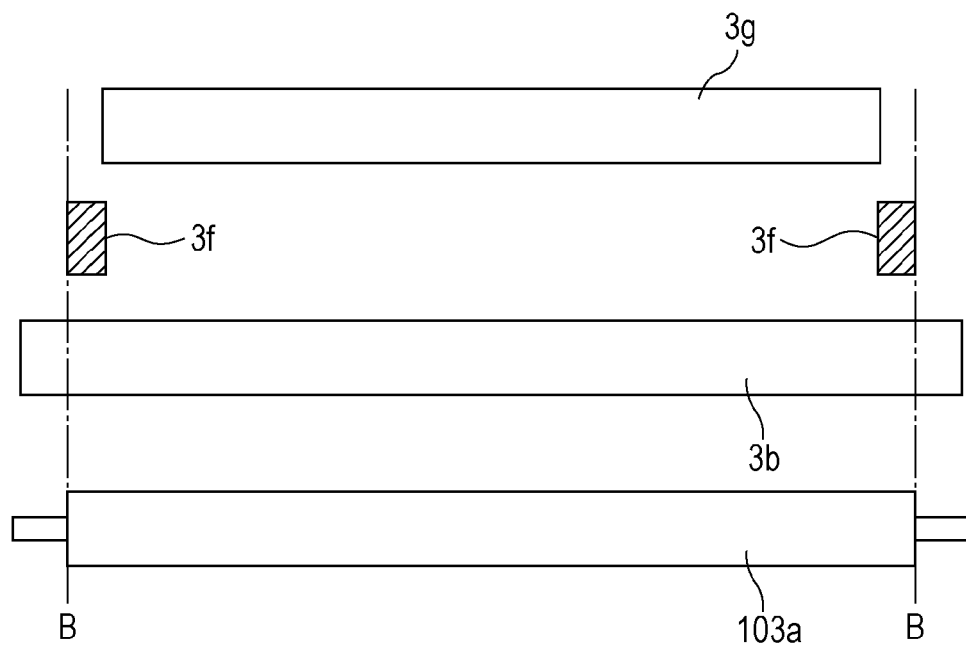


Fig. 3f is a perspective view of the elongated body 300. It shows a long, rectangular body with mounting brackets 3f at each end. The body is shown in a perspective view, with dashed lines indicating its internal structure and the mounting brackets 3f at each end.

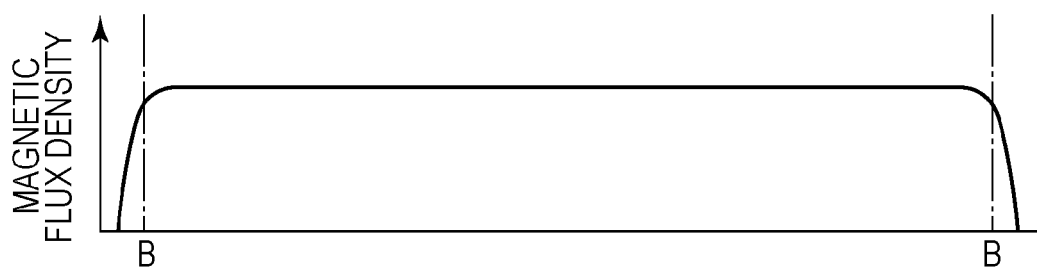
[Fig. 4B]



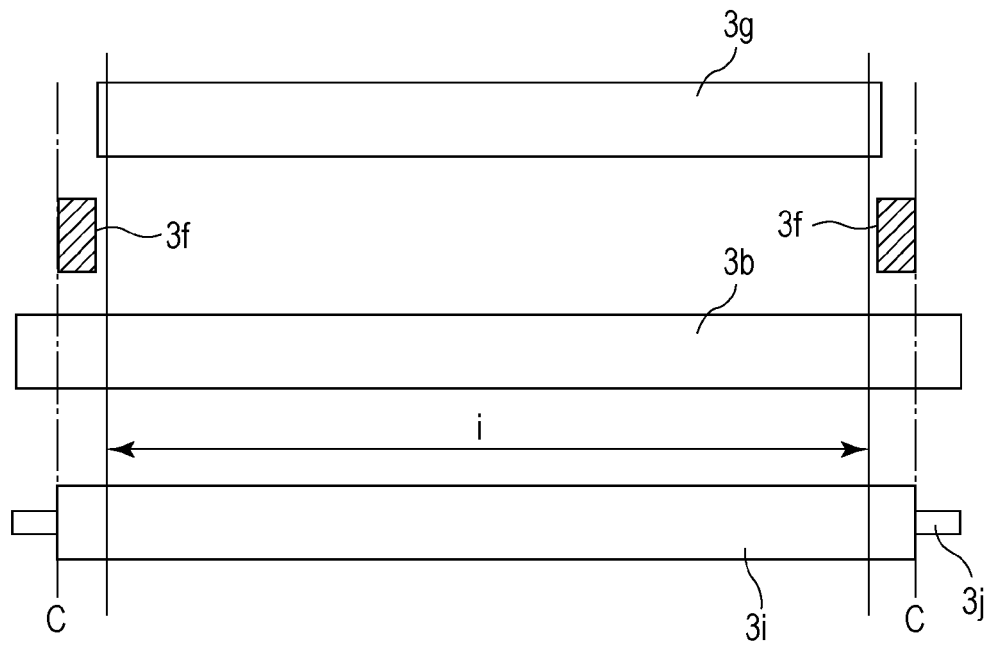
[Fig. 5A]



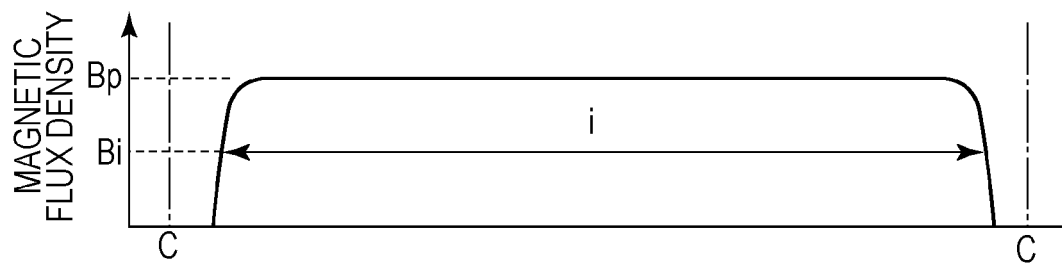
[Fig. 5B]



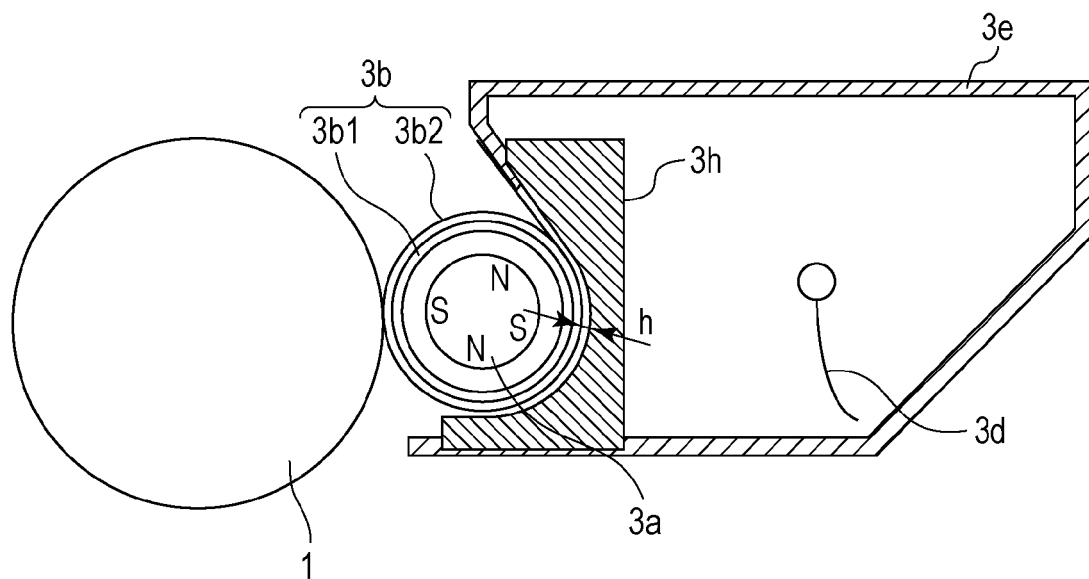
[Fig. 6A]



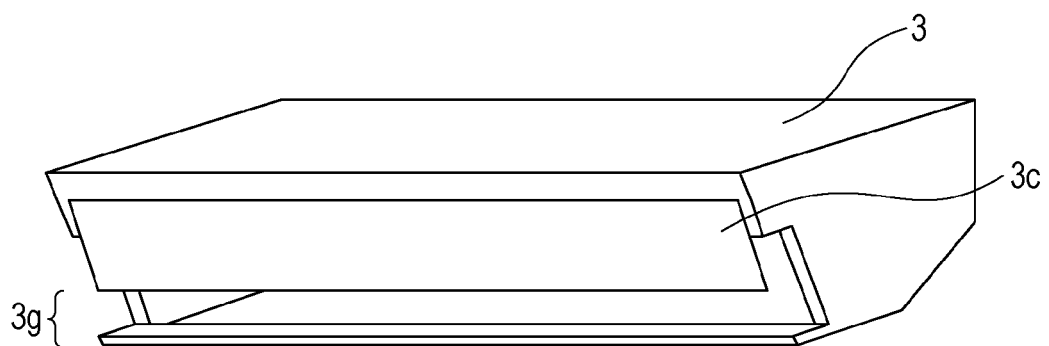
[Fig. 6B]



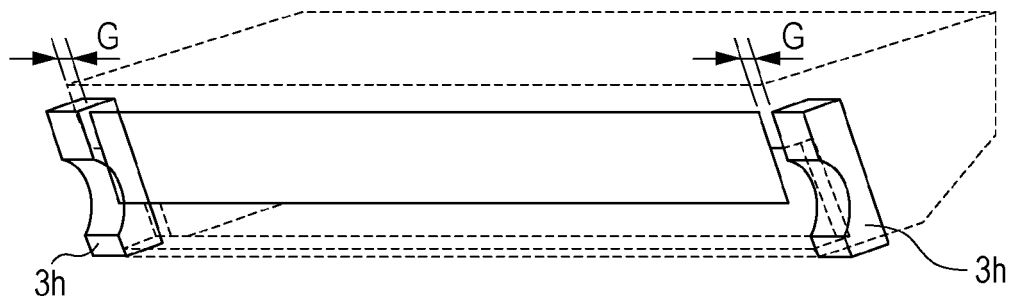
[Fig. 7]



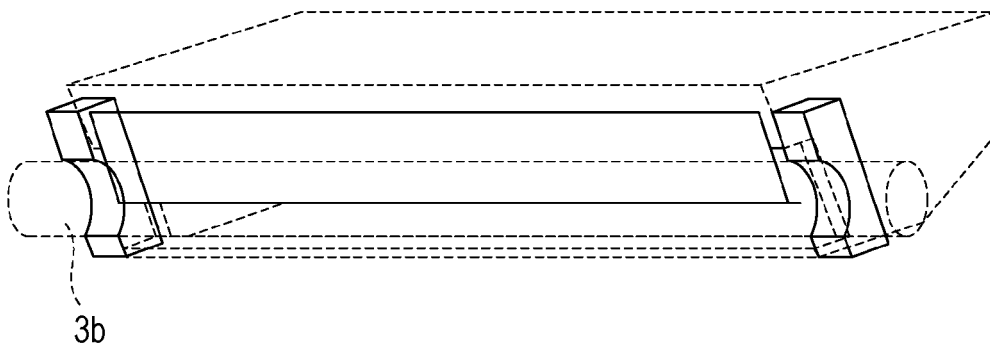
[Fig. 8A]



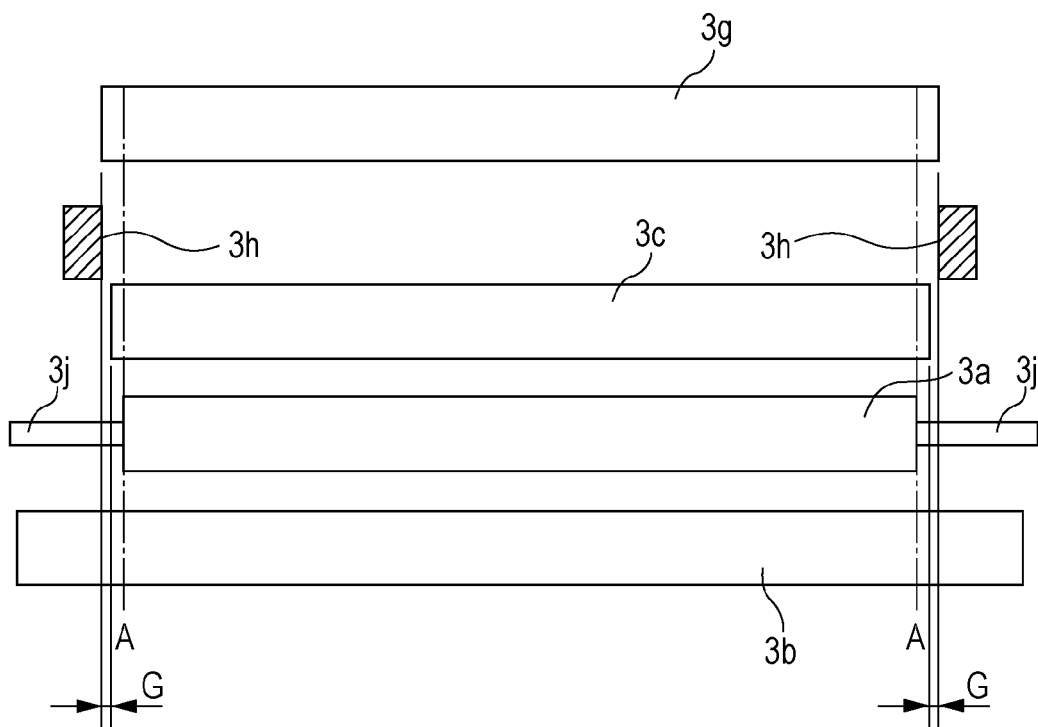
[Fig. 8B]



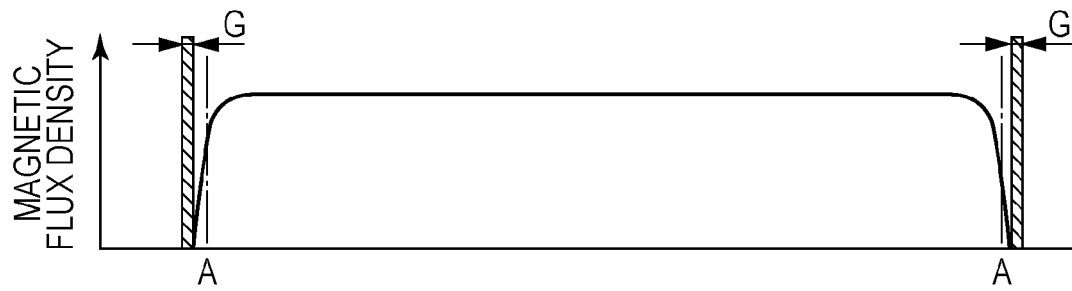
[Fig. 8C]



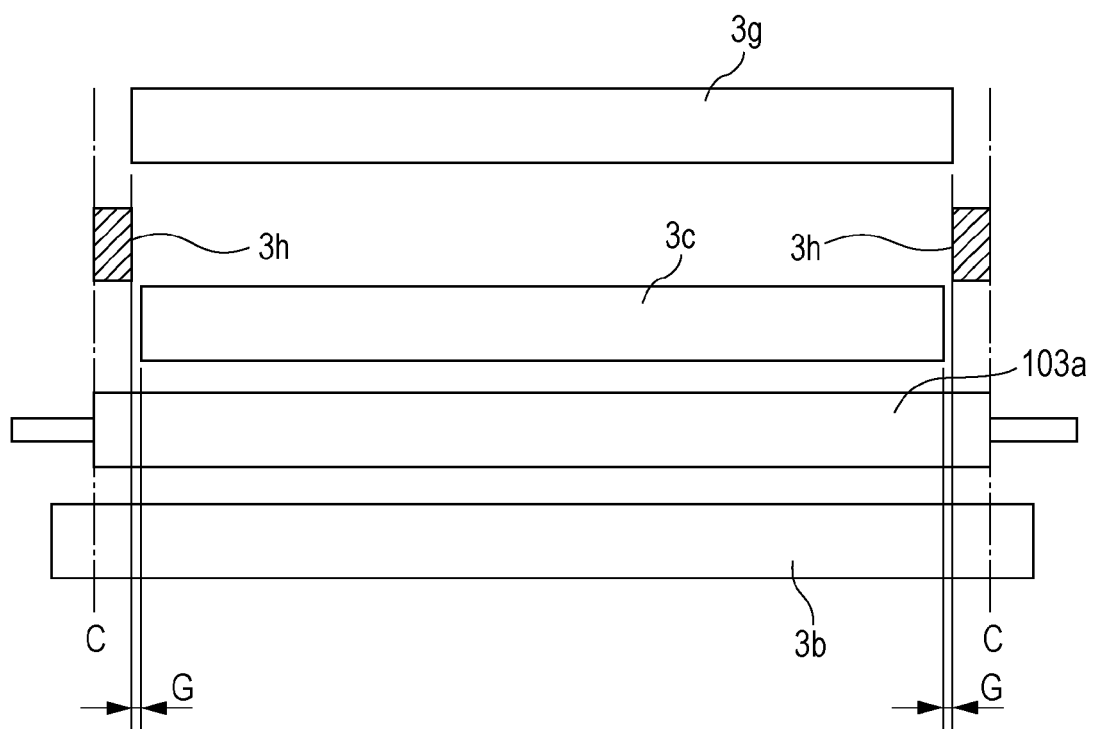
[Fig. 9A]



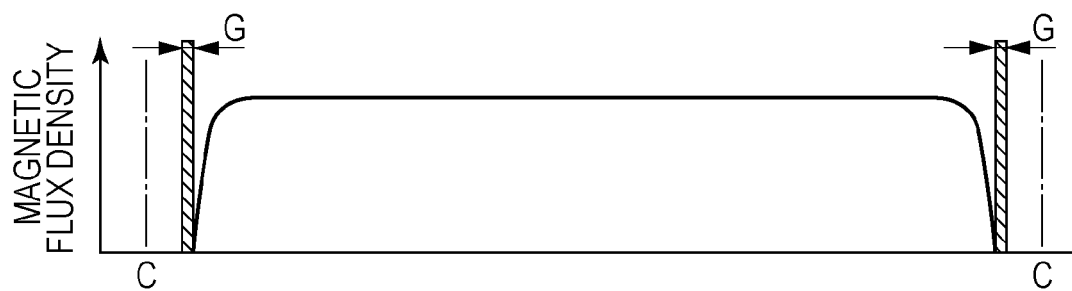
[Fig. 9B]



[Fig. 10A]



[Fig. 10B]



A cross-sectional view of a multi-layered structure. It consists of several horizontal layers. The top layer is labeled 3g. Below it is a layer labeled 3c, which is flanked by two hatched rectangular blocks labeled 3h. Below layer 3c is another layer labeled 3i. At the bottom is a thick layer labeled 3b. Two vertical dashed lines, both labeled A, define a central region. A horizontal double-headed arrow labeled i indicates the width of this region. At the bottom left and right, there are small horizontal arrows pointing towards each other, labeled G.

The diagram illustrates a magnetic circuit with a central core of length i and two air gaps of length G . The magnetic flux density is labeled B_p in the core and B_i in the air gaps. The vertical axis is labeled "MAGNETIC FLUX DENSITY".