

# CONTENTS

1.	FUNDAMENTAL PARTICLES . . . . .	1
	1-1. Early history. 1-2. Theories of atomic structure. 1-3. The electron. 1-4. Other particles of matter. 1-5. Units.	
2.	ELECTRON BALLISTICS . . . . .	9
	2-1. Dynamics of a particle. 2-2. Acceleration of an electron in an electric field. 2-3. Velocity of an electron in an electric field. 2-4. Energy acquired by an electron. 2-5. Sources of energy—current flow. 2-6. The electron-volt. 2-7. Initial velocity perpendicular to the electric field. 2-8. Millikan's measurement of the electronic charge. 2-9. Electron in a magnetic field. 2-10. Thomson's measurement of $e/m$ . 2-11. The mass spectrograph. 2-12. The cyclotron. 2-13. Other particle accelerators. 2-14. Parallel electric and magnetic fields—focusing. 2-15. Perpendicular electric and magnetic fields. 2-16. The magnetron. 2-17. Velocity modulation of an electron beam. 2-18. Mapping of nonuniform fields. 2-19. Effect of the relativistic change of mass.	
3.	THE CATHODE-RAY TUBE . . . . .	50
	3-1. Focusing of electron beams. 3-2. The electron gun. 3-3. The cathode-ray tube. 3-4. Electric-field deflection of the cathode-ray beam. 3-5. Energy sources of the cathode-ray beam. 3-6. Magnetic deflection of the cathode-ray beam. 3-7. Fluorescent screens. 3-8. Anode voltages. 3-9. Frequency limitations. 3-10. The complete oscillograph. 3-11. The television camera tube.	
4.	EMISSION OF ELECTRONS . . . . .	71
	4-1. Electronic behavior in metals. 4-2. Free electrons—current flow in metals. 4-3. The energy barrier at the metal surface. 4-4. The work function. 4-5. Emission equations. 4-6. Energy of the emitted electrons. 4-7. Contact potential. 4-8. Thermionic cathode materials and construction. 4-9. Cathode temperatures. 4-10. The Schottky effect. 4-11. High-field emission. 4-12. Secondary emission. 4-13. Secondary emission surfaces. 4-14. Photoelectric emission. 4-15. The Einstein Equation.	
5.	SPACE CHARGE IN VACUUM TUBES . . . . .	112
	5-1. Experimental determination of current in a diode. 5-2. Field conditions at the cathode surface. 5-3. The space-charge equa-	

tion. 5-4. Departures from theory. 5-5. Transit time. 5-6. Power loss in the diode.	
6. DIODE RECTIFIERS FOR POWER-SUPPLY USE . . . . .	130
6-1. Volt-ampere relations; plate resistance. 6-2. The half-wave vacuum diode with resistance load. 6-3. The full-wave circuit with resistance load. 6-4. Ripple factor. 6-5. The shunt-capacitor filter. 6-6. The series-inductor filter. 6-7. The full-wave rectifier with L-section filter. 6-8. Critical value of filter input inductance. 6-9. The full-wave rectifier with $\pi$ -section filter. 6-10. Voltage doublers. 6-11. Choice of tubes.	
7. THE VACUUM TRIODE . . . . .	170
7-1. Energy distribution of the emitted electrons. 7-2. The function of the grid. 7-3. Vacuum-tube nomenclature. 7-4. Graphical characteristics. 7-5. Triode coefficients. 7-6. Wave form distortion in vacuum-tube circuits. 7-7. Amplifier classification. 7-8. Vacuum-tube amplifiers. 7-9. The series or voltage-source equivalent circuit. 7-10. The parallel or current-source equivalent circuit. 7-11. Input admittance of the grid circuit. 7-12. Transit-time effects. 7-13. Measurement of the triode coefficients. 7-14. The decibel and V.U.	
8. MULTI-ELEMENT TUBES . . . . .	222
8-1. Difficulties with the triode. 8-2. The tetrode. 8-3. Difficulties with the tetrode. 8-4. The pentode. 8-5. The equivalent circuit of a pentode. 8-6. The beam tube. 8-7. The variable-mu tube. 8-8. The magic-eye tube. 8-9. Special-purpose tubes.	
9. SMALL-SIGNAL AMPLIFIER CIRCUITS; FEEDBACK . . . . .	241
9-1. Fundamental amplifier types. 9-2. The grid input-plate output amplifier with resistive coupling. 9-3. Transformer-coupled grid input-plate output amplifiers. 9-4. The cathode input or grounded grid amplifier. The grid input-cathode output amplifier, or cathode follower. 9-6. Modified cathode-output amplifier. 9-7. Cathode-coupled circuits. 9-8. Feedback in amplifiers. 9-9. Inverse feedback effects. 9-10. Inverse feedback circuits. 9-11. Stability of inverse feedback circuits. 9-12. The grid-bias $R$ - $C$ circuit. 9-13. Resonant circuits. 9-14. Inductively coupled circuits. 9-15. Singly tuned radio-frequency amplifiers. 9-16. Doubly tuned radio frequency amplifiers. 9-17. Low-frequency compensation of wide-band amplifiers. 9-18. High-frequency compensation of wide-band amplifiers. 9-19. Direct-coupled amplifiers. 9-20. Noise in amplifiers.	
10. THE AUDIO-FREQUENCY AMPLIFIER—LARGE SIGNALS . . . . .	335
10-1. Graphical analysis—the load line. 10-2. Performance calculations from the load line. 10-3. The idealized Class A power	

- amplifier. 10-4. The idealized Class A power amplifier—pentodes and beam tubes. 10-5. Output circuits. 10-6. Plate-circuit efficiency. 10-7. Plate dissipation. 10-8. Determination of amplitude distortion. 10-9. Inter-modulation distortion. 10-10. The plate load for maximum power output. 10-11. Dynamic shift of the  $Q$  point. 10-12. The push-pull Class A amplifier. 10-13. Graphical analysis of the push-pull amplifier. 10-14. The Class AB push-pull amplifier. 10-15. The Class B push-pull amplifier. 10-16. Phase inversion circuits. 10-17. Amplifiers with reactive loads.
11. THE RADIO-FREQUENCY AMPLIFIER—LARGE SIGNALS . . . 391
- 11-1. Operation of amplifiers with discontinuous plate current. 11-2. The Class B amplifier with tuned load. 11-3. Optimum design of the Class B linear amplifier. 11-4. Current and voltage wave forms in Class C operation. 11-5. Power considerations in Class C amplifiers. 11-6. Operation under optimum conditions. 11-7. Resonant load circuits. 11-8. The cathode-input or grounded-grid Class C power amplifier. 11-9. Harmonic generators. 11-10. Neutralization of triode amplifiers. 11-11. Power sources for radio-frequency amplifiers.
12. VACUUM-TUBE OSCILLATORS . . . . . 426
- 12-1. Feedback requirements for oscillators. 12-2. Circuit requirements for oscillation. 12-3. Frequency stability of tuned-circuit oscillators. 12-4. Basic oscillator circuits. 12-5. Electron-coupled circuits. 12-6. Piezoelectric crystals. 12-7. Crystal oscillators. 12-8. Two-terminal oscillators. 12-9. Phase-shift oscillators. 12-10. Klystron oscillators. 12-11. Magnetron oscillators.
13. MODULATION SYSTEMS . . . . . 458
- 13-1. Fundamentals of modulation. 13-2. Amplitude modulation. 13-3. Methods of amplitude modulation. 13-4. The Van der Bijl modulator. 13-5. Plate-modulated Class C amplifier. 13-6. Modulation of tetrodes. 13-7. Grid-bias modulators. 13-8. Cathode modulation. 13-9. Balanced amplitude modulator. 13-10. Amplification of modulated signals. 13-11. Frequency modulation. 13-12. AM vs FM with respect to interference. 13-13. Reactance-tube frequency modulators. 13-14. Phase modulation as a source of frequency modulation. 13-15. Phasitron frequency modulator.
14. DEMODULATION . . . . . 503
- 14-1. Square-law demodulation of AM signals. 14-2. General principles of square-law demodulation. 14-3. Linear demodulation. 14-4. Analysis of the linear diode. 14-5. Input impedance

- of the linear diode detector. 14-6. Amplitude distortion effects in the linear diode. 14-7. Automatic volume control (AVC). 14-8. Dynamic rectification characteristics. 14-9. Miscellaneous forms of AM detectors. 14-10. Measurement of percentage of modulation. 14-11. Vacuum-tube voltmeters. 14-12. Demodulation of FM waves. 14-13. The amplitude limiter. 14-14. The frequency discriminator. 14-15. The ratio detector. 14-16. The gated-beam tube as a limiter-discriminator. 14-17. Frequency converters. 14-18. Complete AM radio receiving systems. 14-19. FM receiving system.
15. WAVE-SHAPING CIRCUITS . . . . . 564
- 15-1. Circuit-element response. 15-2. Transient response of simple *RC* and *RL* circuits. 15-3. Differentiating and integrating circuits. 15-4. *RC* coupling circuits. 15-5. Clamping circuits. 15-6. Ringing circuit. 15-7. Wave clippers. 15-8. Trigger circuits. 15-9. Multivibrators. 15-10. Synchronization of the multivibrator. 15-11. The blocking oscillator. 15-12. Linear sweep wave forms for electric deflection of cathode-ray tubes. 15-13. Vacuum tube sweep circuits. 15-14. The bootstrap sweep. 15-15. Wave form generators for magnetic deflection of cathode-ray tubes.
16. GASEOUS CONDUCTION . . . . . 615
- 16-1. The Bohr atom. 16-2. The first Bohr postulate—energy of an orbit. 16-3. The second Bohr postulate—the quantum theory. 16-4. The third Bohr postulate—radiation. 16-5. Excitation, ionization, recombination. 16-6. Metastable states. 16-7. Mean free paths. 16-8. The gas discharge between cold electrodes. 16-9. Conditions in the discharge.
17. GAS DIODES . . . . . 640
- 17-1. Formation of the arc. 17-2. The thermionic cathode in a gas tube. 17-3. Hot-cathode gas diodes. 17-4. Mercury-cathode rectifiers. 17-5. Arc-back in gas tubes. 17-6. Gas-tube ratings and definitions. 17-7. Half-wave gas-diode rectifier—resistance load. 17-8. Full-wave gas-diode rectifier—resistance load. 17-9. The bridge rectifier. 17-10. Parallel operation of gas diodes. 17-11. Effect of transformer leakage inductance. 17-12. Polyphase rectifiers. 17-13. The three-phase half-wave rectifier. 17-14. Three-phase half-wave zigzag rectifiers. 17-15. Six-phase half-wave rectifier. 17-16. Three-phase full-wave rectifier. 17-17. Transformer utilization factor. 17-18. *M*-phase rectifiers. 17-19. Summary—polyphase rectifiers with resistance load. 17-20. Polyphase rectifiers with inductance filters. 17-21. Rectifier circuit design. 17-22. Over-all efficiency. 17-23. Glow tubes. 17-24. Gaseous-discharge light sources.

# CONTENTS

xi

18. GAS CONTROL TUBES AND CIRCUITS . . . . .	700
18-1. Action of the grid—the grid ion sheath. 18-2. The thyatron, or gas triode. 18-3. Deionization. 18-4. Thyatron control of alternating current. 18-5. Bias or amplitude control. 18-6. Phase-shift control. 18-7. Bias-phase control. 18-8. Thyatron firing circuits. 18-9. Shield-grid thyatrons. 18-10. Thyatron applications. 18-11. Grids in mercury-pool cathode tubes. 18-12. The ignitron. 18-13. Ignitron circuits. 18-14. Ignitron ratings. 18-15. Inverters. 18-16. Cold-cathode gas triodes.	
19. PHOTOELECTRIC CELLS . . . . .	739
19-1. Photoelectric-cell classification. 19-2. Sensitivity definitions. 19-3. Photoelectric cathode materials. 19-4. The vacuum photoemissive cell. 19-5. The gas-filled photoemissive cell. 19-6. Calculation of output. 19-7. Color response of typical surfaces. 19-8. Photoemissive cell applications. 19-9. Photoelectric electron multipliers. 19-10. Noise in electron multipliers.	
20. SOLID-STATE ELECTRONICS . . . . .	760
20-1. Semiconductors. 20-2. Energy states in semiconductors. 20-3. Conduction in a semiconductor. 20-4. Thermistors. 20-5. Photoconductors. 20-6. Point-contact rectifiers. 20-7. Transistors. 20-8. Large-area or blocking-layer rectifiers. 20-9. Photo-voltaic cells.	
APPENDIX A: VACUUM-TUBE CHARACTERISTICS . . . . .	787
APPENDIX B: SELECTED BESSEL FUNCTIONS . . . . .	796
INDEX . . . . .	797