

CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
CHAPTER 1	1—THE ELECTRIC CIRCUIT. ELECTRICAL TERMS Circuit conditions, Ohm's law. Series and parallel circuits. Kirchhoff's laws. Internal resistance of supply source. Electromotive force and terminal p.d. or voltage. The series-parallel circuit. Ammeters and voltmeters. Range extension of ammeters and voltmeters	1—17
CHAPTER 2	2—THE ELECTRIC CIRCUIT (CONTINUED). ELECTRICAL UNITS The SI system. Mechanical units of force, work and energy, power. Electrical units of current, quantity, voltage and resistance. Examples relating mechanical and electrical energy. Efficiency. Grouping of cells	18—36
CHAPTER 3	3—CONDUCTORS AND INSULATORS Resistance of a conductor,—variation with dimensions and material. Variation of conductor resistance with temperature. Temperature coefficient of resistance. Resistance of an insulator,—variation with dimensions and material. Variation of insulation resistance with temperature. Resistance of a semi-conductor,—variation with temperature. Heat and electrical energy. Relations between mechanical and heat energy. Relation between electrical and heat energy	37—57
CHAPTER 4	4—ELECTROCHEMISTRY Electrolysis. Electrolytic cells. Volt-ammeters (water and copper). Quantitative laws of electrolysis (Faraday's). The electro-chemical equivalent, chemical equivalent, valency and atomic weight. Back e.m.f. of electrolysis. Resistance of electrolytes. Power expended during electrolysis. Primary and secondary cells. The simple voltaic cell,—cell e.m.f. Electromotive series. Polarisation. The primary cell,—	

CHAPTER		PAGE
CHAPTER 4	—Continued Daniell (energy and e.m.f.). The Leclanché cell (wet and dry types). The secondary cell,—capacity and efficiency. Charging procedure	58—86
CHAPTER 5	—MAGNETISM. ELECTROMAGNETISM Natural and artificial magnets. The magnetic field,—flux and flux-density. Molecular theory of magnetism. Electromagnetism. Fields due to long, straight, current-carrying conductor, loop and solenoid,—introduction of an iron core. Force on a current-carrying conductor in a magnetic field, units of ampere, flux-density and flux. The magnetic circuit, magnetising force or magnetic field strength. Magnetising force of a current-carrying conductor. Permeability of free space (μ_0).	87—110
CHAPTER 6	—ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION Flux-linkages. Faraday's and Lenz's laws of electromagnetic induction. Static induction,—e.m.f. of self and mutual induction. Dynamic induction,—magnitude of e.m.f. The weber. Direction of induced e.m.f.—Fleming's right-hand rule. The simple magneto-dynamo. The simple d.c. generator, commutation, and practical requirements,—windings. A.C. and d.c. theory,—introduction	111—137
CHAPTER 7	—BASIC A.C. THEORY The a.c. waveform. Representation of sinusoidal alternating quantities,—trigonometrical and phasor representation. Addition and subtraction of alternating quantities,—graphical and mathematical methods. Root mean square and average values. Form factor. Peak factor	138—158
CHAPTER 8	—THE D.C. GENERATOR D.C. machine construction,—field system and armature, D.C. armature winding arrangements. The d.c. generator,—e.m.f. equation, no-load	

	PAGE
characteristics. Associated magnetic circuit effects. Generator characteristics. Types of d.c. generator,—permanent magnet and separately-excited types. The shunt-connected generator,—theory of self-excitation. The magnetisation curve or O.C.C. and critical resistance. Load characteristic. The series-connected generator, self-excitation and load characteristic. The compound-connected generator. Types of connection. Load characteristic . . .	158—191
CHAPTER 9—THE A.C. CIRCUIT (CONTINUED)	
Impedance, inductance, inductive reactance. Circuits with pure resistance, pure inductance and resistance and inductance in series,—power factor,—true and apparent power. Capacitance, capacitive reactance. Circuits with pure capacitance, and resistance and capacitance in series. The series circuit,—inductive impedances in series and inductive and capacitive impedances in series. The general series circuit,—resonance	192—222
CHAPTER 10—THE D.C. MOTOR	
Direction of force,—Fleming's left-hand rule. Magnitude of force. Back e.m.f. of a motor. Voltage, current and speed equations. Speed controlling factors. Types of d.c. motor,—shunt, series and compound. The power and torque equations. Torque controlling factors. Motor characteristics. The shunt motor,—electrical characteristics (speed and torque), mechanical characteristic. The series motor, — electrical characteristics (speed and torque), mechanical characteristic. The compound motor,—electrical characteristics (speed and torque), mechanical characteristics. Cumulative and differential connection of fields,—strength of shunt and series fields. Motor starters. Speed control,—field and voltage control . . .	223—246

CHAPTER	A.C. CIRCUITS (CONTINUED) AND SYSTEMS	PAGE
11	Power in the a.c. circuit. Active and reactive components. The parallel circuit. Inductive impedances in parallel. Inductive and capacitive impedances in parallel. Parallel resonance. Power-factor improvement, advantages of p.f. improvement. <i>kW</i> , <i>kVA</i> and <i>kVAR</i> . Power-factor improvement (<i>kVA</i> method). Polyphase working, —three-phase systems. Star or Y connection, —use of the neutral. Balanced and unbalanced loads. Delta or Δ (mesh) connection. Three-phase power Three-phase <i>kVA</i> , <i>kW</i> and <i>kVAR</i>	247—275
12	ELECTROMAGNETISM (CONTINUED) Permeability of free space (μ_0). Magnetising force due to a long, straight, current-carrying conductor, inside a solenoid and inside a toroid. Ferromagnetism. Relative permeability (μ_r). The B-H or magnetisation curve. Absolute permeability (μ). Reluctance (<i>S</i>). The composite magnetic circuit,—series and parallel arrangement. Magnetic fringing and leakage. Iron losses, —the hysteresis loop, hysteresis and eddy-current losses. Pull of an electromagnet	276—300
13	THE ELECTRON THEORY, BASIC ELECTRONICS AND ELECTROSTATICS Constitution of matter. The structure of the atom. Current flow as electron movement, ionisation. Electric field. The electroscope. Potential difference. Electrostatic charging,—induction. Distribution of charge. Electrostatic fields of force. Electrostatic flux. Electric potential. The capacitor. Capacitor systems,—series and parallel connection, capacitor current. Energy stored in an electric field or dielectric. Relative and absolute permittivity (ϵ_r and ϵ). Permittivity of free space (ϵ_0). Capacitance of parallel-plate capacitor	301—323

CHAPTER 14—MISCELLANEOUS CIRCUIT CONDITIONS AND METHODS OF SOLUTION. SPECIAL APPLICATIONS	PAGE
D.C. networks. Applications of Kirchhoff's laws. Maxwell's circulating current theorem. The super-position of current theorem. Conductance, susceptance and admittance,—the series and parallel circuit. The Wheatstone bridge. Measurement of resistance. Temperature measurement. The potentiometer. The thermocouple. Temperature measurement, compensating leads or cables, instrumentation . . .	324—349
 CHAPTER 15—ELECTRONICS	
Thermionic devices. Electron emission. The vacuum diode, static characteristic, dynamic characteristic,—load line, diode as a rectifier. Ionisation. Discharge lamps, The fluorescent lamp (low-pressure). The fluorescent lamp (high-pressure). Cold-cathode lamps. The cathode-ray oscilloscope. The cathode-ray tube (C.R.T.), operation, focussing, deflection. Time-base. Solid-state devices. Semiconductors. Basic theory, co-valent bonding. Conduction control, intrinsic conductivity, impurity (extrinsic) conductivity, N-type germanium, P-type germanium, ionisation. The P-N junction. The junction diode, forward bias, reverse bias, diode characteristic. Rectifier operation, static and dynamic operation . . .	350—385
SOLUTIONS TO PRACTICE EXAMPLES . . .	386—480
SECOND CLASS EXAMINATION QUESTIONS	481—488
SOLUTIONS TO SECOND CLASS QUESTIONS	489—507
FIRST CLASS EXAMINATION QUESTIONS	508—517
SOLUTIONS TO FIRST CLASS QUESTIONS	518—554
INDEX	555—558