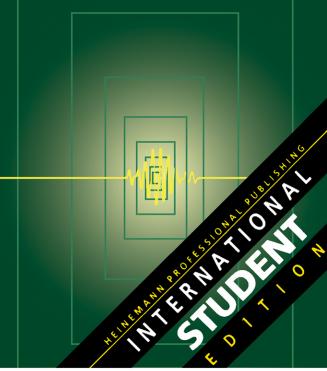
NEWNES

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17th edition

Keith Brindley

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Preface

Radio and electronics reference books are, generally, quite specific in nature; often covering such narrow and detailed aspects that they are of use to only a minority. Those few books which cover more than this tend not to allow easy reference to specific details, and are expensive. My intention in revising this book was to cater for the needs of most people with interests in radio and electronics related areas, while making it easy to locate the required information – at an affordable price. I hope I have succeeded.

My main criterion in choosing what to include and what to discard has been, 'What do I look up?' I have tried to include, therefore, anything of relevance to radio and electronics referred to in literature. In this respect, a number of tables of units, conversion factors, symbols etc., are newly included. On the other hand, anything for which a calculator is better used, has been discarded.

Keith Brindley

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Abbreviations and symbols

Many abbreviations are found as either capital or lower case letters, depending on publishers' styles. Symbols should generally be standard, as shown.

A Ampere or anode
ABR Auxiliary bass radiator
a.c. Alternating current
A/D Analogue to digital

ADC Analogue to digital converter

Ae Aerial

a.f. Audio frequency

a.f.c. Automatic frequency control
a.g.c. Automatic gain control
a.m. Amplitude modulation
ASA Acoustical Society of America

ASCII American Standard Code for Information Interchange

a.t.u. Aerial tuning unit

AUX Auxiliary

a.v.c. Automatic volume control b Base of transistor BAF Bonded acetate fibre

B & S Brown & Sharpe (U.S.) wire gauge

b.p.s. Bits per second BR Bass reflex

BSI British Standards Institution

C Capacitor, cathode, centigrade, coulomb c Collector of transistor, speed of light

CB Citizen's band

CCD Charge coupled device

CCIR International Radio Consultative Committee

CCITT International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative

Committee

CCTV Closed circuit television chps Characters per second CPU Central processor unit CTD Charge transfer device CLK Clock signal CrO₂ Chromium dioxide

CMOS Complementary metal oxide semiconductor

c.w. Continuous wave

D Diode

d Drain of an f.e.t.
D/A Digital to analogue

DAC Digital to analogue converter

dB Decibel

d.c. Direct current

DCC Double cotton covered

DCE Data circuit-terminating equipment

DF Direction finding
DIL Dual-in-line

DIN German standards institute
DMA Direct memory access
DPDT Double pole, double throw
DPST Double pole, single throw

DTE Data terminal equipment DTL Diode-transistor logic DTMF Dual tone multi-frequency DX Long distance reception **Emitter of transistor**

EAROM Electrically alterable read only memory

ECL Emitter coupled logic

e.h.t. Extremely high tension (voltage)

e.m.f. Electromotive force en Enamelled

EPROM

Erasable programmable read only memory

EQ Equalisation

ERP Effective radiated power **EROM** Erasable read only memory Farad, fahrenheit or force

f Frequency

Fe Ferrous

FeCr Ferri-chrome f.e.t. Field effect transistor f.m. Frequency modulation f.r. Frequency response or range

f.s.d. Full-scale deflection f.s.k. Frequency shift keying

Giga (109) G

g Grid, gravitational constant

н Henry

h.f. High frequency

Hz Hertz (cycles per second)

Current IB Infinite baffle i.c. Integrated circuit ΙF Intermediate frequency IHF Institute of High Fidelity (U.S.) l²L (HL) Integrated injection logic

i.m.d. Intermodulation distortion i/p Input

Inches per second i.p.s. k Kilo (103) or cathode

Κ Kilo, in computing terms (= $2^{10} = 1024$), or degrees

Inductance or lumens I.e.d. Light emitting diode I.f. Low frequency LIN Linear LOG Logarithmic LS Loudspeaker

LSI Large scale integration

I.w. Long wave (approx. 1100-2000 m)

М Mega (10⁶) Milli (10⁻³) or metres m

MHz Megahertz Moving coil m.c.

mic Microphone

MOS Metal oxide semiconductor MPU Microprocessor unit

MPX Multiplex

m.w. Medium wave (approx. 185-560 m)

Nano (10⁻⁹)

NAB National Association of Broadcasters

Ni-Cad Nickel-cadmium

n/c Not connected; normally closed

n/o Normally open

NMOS Negative channel metal oxide semiconductor

o/c Open channel; open circuit

o/p Output

op-amp Operational amplifier

p Pico (10⁻¹²)

PA Public address

PABX Private automatic branch exchange

PAL Phase alternation, line
p.a.m. Pulse amplitude modulation
PCB Printed circuit board
PLA Programmable logic array

PLL Phase locked loop

PMOS Positive channel metal oxide semiconductor

P.P.M. Peak programme meter

p.r.f. Pulse repetition frequency
PROM Programmable read only memory

PSS Packet SwitchStream

PSTN Public Switched Telephone Network

PSU Power supply unit

PTFE Polytetrafluoroethylene

PU Pickup

PUJT Programmable unijunction transistor

Quality factor; efficiency of tuned circuit, charge

R Resistance

RAM Random access memory

RCF Recommended crossover frequency
RIAA Record Industry Association of America

r.f. Radio frequency

r.f.c. Radio frequency choke (coil)
r.m.s. Root mean square
ROM Read only memory

RTL Resistor transistor logic

R/W Read/write
RX Receiver
S Siemens
s Source of an f.e.t.

s/c Short circuit

SCR Silicon-controlled rectifier s.h.f. Super high frequency

SI International system of units

S/N Signal-to-noise
SPL Sound pressure level
SPST Single pole, single throw
SPDT Single pole, double throw
SSI Small scale integration

s.w. Short wave (approx. 10-60 m)

s.w.g. Standard wire gauge s.w.r. Standing wave ratio

T Tesla
TDM Time division

TDM Time division multiplex t.h.d. Total harmonic distortion

t.i.d. Transient intermodulation distortion

TR Transformer