Contents:

1. Introduction 1
    1.2 Basic concepts 1
2. Discrete semiconductor devices 7
    2.1 Single crystal devices 7
        2.1.1 The MS and PN junction 7
        2.1.2 Devices with a junction 11
        2.1.3 Bipolar transistor 18
        2.1.4 Basic connections of bipolar transistors 21
        2.1.5 Frequency limits in bipolar transistors 25
        2.1.6 Multilayer switching devices 27
        2.1.7 Bulk effect devices 31
        2.1.8 Devices using surface effects 38
        2.1.9 Submicron and heterogeneous devices 42
    2.2 Polycrystalline semiconductor devices 46
        2.2.1 The varistor 46
        2.2.2 Thermistors and posistors 47
3. Optical and magnetic devices 53
    3.1 Optoelectronic devices 53
    3.2 Single crystal optoelectronic devices 54
        3.2.1 Radiation sources 54
        3.2.2 Radiation detectors 57
    3.3 Polycrystalline radiation detectors 60
    3.4 Heterogeneous optoelectronic devices 63
    3.5 Special radiation detectors 64
    3.6 Magnetic field controlled devices 65
4. Applications of discrete devices 68
    4.1 Practical linearisation 68
        4.1.1 Linearisation of an empirical curve 68
        4.1.2 Linear equivalent circuit of a device 70
            4.1.2.1 Linear equivalent circuit of a diode 70
            4.1.2.2 Linear equivalent circuit of a bipolar transistor 71
            4.1.2.3 Linear equivalent circuit of a unipolar transistor 73
        4.1.3 Small signal equivalents of reactances 74
        4.1.4 Large signal equivalent of reactances 74
    4.2 Application examples 75
        4.2.1 Circuits with bipolar transistors 75
            4.2.1.1 Common emitter 75
            4.2.1.2 Stabilised common emitter 76
            4.2.1.3 Free resistance in the emitter 76
            4.2.1.4 Common collector amplifier 77
            4.2.1.5 Common base amplifier 78

4.2.1.6 Tuned common emitter amplifier 78
4.2.1.7 Darlington amplifier 79
4.2.1.8 Non-symmetrical phase inverter 82
4.2.1.9 Symmetrical phase inverter 82
4.2.2 Circuits with unipolar transistors 83
4.2.2.1 Common source amplifier 83
4.2.2.2 Enhancement mode circuit 83
4.3 Power circuits with discrete transistors 83
4.3.1 Classes of amplifiers 84
4.3.1.1 Class A 84
4.3.1.2 Class B 86
4.3.1.3 Class C 89
4.3.1.4 Higher classes 89
4.3.2 Transistors as power switches 90
4.3.2.1 Bipolar switch 90
4.3.2.2 Unipolar switch 93
4.4 Applications of diodes 95
4.4.1 Half wave rectifier 95
4.4.2 Full wave rectifier 96
4.4.3 Calculation of ripple 97
4.5 Application of varicaps 98
4.6 Application of photodiodes 98
4.7 Basic thyristor applications 98
4.8 Triac applications 101
4.9 Switching a D.C. load 101
5. Vacuum devices 104
5.1 Tubes with electron density modulation 105
5.1.1 Diodes and triodes 105
5.1.2 Transmitting tubes 108
5.2 Tubes with electron velocity modulation 109
5.2.1 Using the transit time - a klystron 110
5.2.2 Increasing the duration of interaction 111
5.2.3 Magnetrons 113
5.3 Optical tubes 114
5.3.1 Cathode ray tubes 114
5.3.2 Optoelectronic converters 120