

History of the electronics system

History of Electronics ; 1745-2019

History of Electronics Dates back to 1745 with Invention of the Layden Jar followed by identification of electron in 1897 and then invention of the vacuum tube.

Here I will briefly describe history of electronics from 1745-2021 and inventions made by popular scientists during this period and uses and importance of these inventions.

Here is Brief History of Electronics from 1745-2021, Greatest Engineers, Scientists, Physicists and Inventors along with details of their Contribution to Electronics and Importance of their Discoveries, Inventions and Works in Field of Electronics.

Ewald Georg von Kleist and Pieter van Musschenbroek discovered the Layden Jar in 1745. It was the first electrical capacitor; a storage mechanism for an electrical charge. The first ones were a glass jar filled with water-two wires suspended in the water. Muschenbroek got such a shock out of the first jar he experimented with that he nearly died.

Benjamin Flew kites to demonstrate that lightning is a form of Static Electricity (ESD). He would run a wire to the kite and produce sparks at the ground, or charge a Leyden jar. This led Franklin to invent the lightning rod.

Franklin also made several electrostatic generators with rotating glass balls to experiment with.

These experiments led him to formulate the single fluid (imponderable fluid) theory of electricity. Previous theories had held there were two electrical fluids and two magnetic fluids. Franklin theorized just one imponderable electrical fluid (a fluid under conservation) in the universe.

The difference in electrical charges was explained by an excess (+) or defect () of the single electrical fluid. This is where the positive and negative symbols come from in Electric Circuit.

Invented the torsion balance in 1785. The torsion balance is a simple device ; a horizontal cross-bar is mounted on a stretched wire. A ball is then mounted on each end of the cross bar. Given a positive or negative charge, those balls will then attract or repel other objects that carry charges. The balls responding to these charges will try to twist the wire holding the cross bar.

The wire resists twisting, and how much twisting occurs tells you how much force the attraction or repulsion exerted. Coulomb showed electrical attraction and repulsion follow an inverse square law. The unit of charge

(Coulomb) is named after him.

Announced the results of his experiments investigating Galvani's claims about the source of electricity in the frog leg experiment. He undertook to prove that he could produce electricity without the frog. He took the same bimetallic arcs (many of them) and dipped them in glasses of brine.

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