

electron diffraction	occurs as a consequence of the wave nature of electrons; electrons exhibit diffraction when they pass through a crystal lattice
electron guns	devices that produce a narrow beam of electrons in a cathode ray tube by thermionic emission, which consists of a filament, a cathode and two open-cylinder anodes
electron-hole pairs	occur at temperatures above 0 K when some electrons gain sufficient energy to escape from their bonds and exist as free electrons, which leaves a hole behind; the electron and hole form an electron-hole pair
electron sea model	describes the circumstances by which in a metal, positive ions in the lattice are surrounded by a moving 'sea' of electrons
energy bands	represent where the electron energies of large number of electrons in matter are spread over bands; the highest occupied energy band is the valence band; above the valence band is the conduction band; between these bands is the forbidden energy gap

extrinsic conduction	electrical conduction in doped semiconductors
filament	a thin wire with high electrical resistance; when current passes through it, it gets hot
florescent screen	the screen of a cathode ray tube whose surface is coated with a material that fluoresces to emit light when struck with electrons; it is used to form an image of an electrical signal
germanium	a group IV element, which was originally used in semiconductor devices but now superseded by silicon as the preferred choice
Hertz, Heinrich	a German physicist who demonstrated the existence of electromagnetic waves after James Clerk Maxwell had predicted them; he also discovered the photoelectric effect but failed to investigate it further

holes

represent the absence of an electron in an energy level; formed when a group IV element (e.g. silicon) is doped with a group III element

maglev train

uses magnetic levitation for propulsion

maltese cross

an evacuated tube with a metal cross in it; used to show that cathode rays travel in straight lines

meissner effect

the exclusion of a magnetic field by a superconductor

n-type

semiconductor material has electrons as the majority carriers and holes as the minority carriers; doped with group V atoms

paddle wheels

discharge tubes used to show that cathode rays carry energy and momentum

photocells

cells in which the electrons initiating an electric current are produced by the photoelectric effect

photoelectric effect

the emission of electrons by materials when subjected to electromagnetic radiation of appropriate frequency; Einstein explained the photoelectric effect and showed the particle nature of light

photon

a quantum (bundle) of energy

Planck, Max

a German scientist credited with discovering quantum theory when investigating black body radiation; he found he could only get agreement between experiment and theory by postulating that light came in photons or quanta or bundles of energy