

à, •à, ²à, £à, —à, "à, ¥à, -à, †à, œà, ¥à, ,à, -à, †à¹€à, -à, "à, ´à, ºà, ±à, ™ (Edison effect)

à, ,à, ¥à, ´à, •à, ,à¹à, °

à, —à, "à, ¥à, -à, †à, œà, ¥à, ,à, -à, †à¹€à, -à, "à, ´à, ºà, ±à, ™ à, —à, µà¹à, —à, ³à, •à, ±à, ™à¹fà, ™à, «à, ¥à, -à, "à, ºà, ¹à, •à, •à, ²à, •à, ²à, " à, º

The "Edison Effect"

The year 1883 was significant for Edison in that, by his discovery of what was to become known as the "Edison effect," he pushed aside a veil of darkness behind which were to be found all the wonders of electronics. Edison in this achievement discovered the previously unknown phenomenon by which an independent wire or plate, when placed between the legs of the filament in an electric bulb, serves as a valve to control the flow of current. This discovery unearthed the fundamental principle on which rests the modern science of electronics.

In that year, 1883, Edison filed a patent on an electrical indicator employing the "Edison effect," the first application in the field of electronics.

The facilities of Menlo Park were proving inadequate to meet the requirements of Edison's amazing ability. He began looking around for a place more suitable for his needs. This he found in the little Essex County community of West Orange in northern New Jersey. He gave the orders that set workmen to the task of building a new and greater research laboratory.

other does not. Note that the arrows represent electron current, not conventional current. Image source: Wikipedia