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for the electrotechnical, electronic
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Electrical Engineering

Tables, Standards, Formulas

2nd English edition

Prepared and revised by teachers in vocational colleges and
engineers from the production industry (see next page).

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MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS, THEORY
OF CIRCUITS, COMPONENTS 11 ... 66

M

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION,
MEASURING 67 ... 120

TM

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS
121 ... 198

EI

SAFETY, ENERGY SUPPLY
199 ... 286

SE

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION
TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS

287 ... 334

IC

AUTOMATION, DRIVE AND
CONTROL SYSTEMS

335 ... 424

AC

MATERIALS, CONNECTING, JOINING
AND BONDING 425 ... 458

MC

THE COMPANY AND ITS ENVIRONMENT,
ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY, ANNEX

459 ... 527

CE

This edition is based on the 26th German edition of "Tabellenbuch Elektrotechnik", a leading compendium in German-speaking countries. The English edition addresses professionals in the various fields of electrical engineering, such as power and building engineering, field engineering, automation systems, machinery, drive systems, components and other electronic systems. This book is intended to

- prepare professionals for an activity in an international environment and
- help make the world's leading work processes and standards known outside of the German-speaking region.

Despite the harmonisation of the most important European standards, local regulations may differ slightly from German standards under certain circumstances, which means that where safety matters are concerned, the user has to check whether any other local regulations exist.

The book is divided into the following main sections focusing on the specified subjects:

- **Section M: mathematics, physics, theory of circuits, components** Formula symbols, units and quantities, mathematical symbols, exponents, unit prefixes, logarithmic unit decibel, force, moment of force, motion rules, work, power, heat, charge, voltage, current, resistance, electric and magnetic fields, alternating quantities, switching capacitors and coils, three-phase current, diodes, transistors, IGBTs, thyristors, magnetic field-dependent and photoelectronic components.
- **Section TM: technical documentation, measuring** Technical drawing, dimensioning, circuit diagrams, circuit symbols, comparison of circuit symbols, preparing documentation, measuring instruments and systems, measuring categories, measurement in electrical installations, power meters, bidirectional watt meters, ripple control receivers, oscilloscopes, measuring with sensors.
- **Section EI: electrical installations** Working in electrical installations, laying of cables, cable routing, installation circuits, intercom systems, types of dimmers, electrical installation with low-voltage halogen lamps, field-reducing electrical installation, building management and automation, project design based on KNX, house connection, foundation earth electrode, electrical installations in residential buildings, calculation of circuit loading, ampacity of cables and wires, lighting engineering, LED lighting.
- **Section SE: safety, energy supply** First aid, workplace health and safety, personal protective equipment, signs for accident prevention, differential current devices, basic protection, fault protection, additional protection, conductors for protective measures, types of power stations, insulator classes, transformers, overhead power cables, buried cables, private power generating systems, smart grids, fuel cells, primary cells, accumulators, UPS systems, electromagnetic compatibility EMC, lighting protection, quality of power supply, harmonics, power factor correction, smoke alarms, AFDD, AFCl, security and monitoring devices, energy conservation directive, energy efficiency, household appliances, electricity tariffs.
- **Section IC: information and communication technology systems** Number systems, codes, Boolean algebra, flip-flops, D/A converters, A/D converters, modulation and demodulation, IT networks, components for data networks, Ethernet, wireless LAN, AS-i bus system, interbus, PROFIBUS, identification systems, connection to the telephone network, internet, aerial systems, satellite systems, safe communication across different field busses.
- **Section AC: automation, drive and control systems** Rectifier, switch-mode power supplies, multivibrators, control relays, programmable logic controllers PLC, word processing in PLCs, control engineering, auxiliary circuits, sequence control with GRAFCET, contactors, motor protection, electrical equipment of machines, automatic control engineering, three-phase motors, single-phase A.C. motors, D.C. motors, efficiency of drive systems, servomotors, micro-motors, linear drives, design of automation systems, EC Machinery Directive.
- **Section MC: materials, connection, joining and bonding** Periodic table, specific material values, steel standardisation, magnetic materials, insulators, cables and wires, buried cables, connectors, solderless connection technology, ISO threads, screws, bolts and nuts, dowels and plugs.
- **Section CE: the company and its environment, environmental technology, annex** Organisational structures of companies, teamwork, job planning, cost accounting and key numbers, skills of electrical specialists, realisation of projects, conflict management, communication with customers, environmental terms, hazardous materials, electronic waste products, standards, glossary, subject index.

We have integrated modifications of standards, e.g. in the terms taken from DIN VDE 0100-200. It should be noted in general that standards allow different ways of representation, e.g. DIN EN 610892 (Documents in Electrical Engineering, Rules) allows the representation of electricity branching with or without a point. As in professional practice, we have taken advantage of this freedom also in the book.

The publisher and authors would be grateful for any suggestions and constructive comments.

Summer 2015

The authors' working group

Contents

Section M:		
Mathematics, Physics, Theory of Circuits, Components	11	
Symbols in this Book	12	
Subscripts and Signs for Formula Symbols in this Book	13	
International Formula Symbols	14	
Quantities and Units	15	
Mathematical Symbols	17	
Exponents, Unit Prefixes, Logarithms, Calculations According to the Rule of Three.	18	
Logarithmic Unit Decibel	19	
Angles, Trigonometric Functions, Percentage Calculation	20	
Relationships Between Trigonometric Functions	21	
Lengths and Areas	22	
Body and Mass	23	
Mass, Force, Pressure, Moment of Force	24	
Motion Rules	25	
Mechanical Work, Mechanical Power, Energy	26	
Transmissions	27	
Pulleys, Wedges, Winches	28	
Heat	29	
Charge, Voltage, Electric Current, Resistance.	30	
Electric Power, Electric Work	31	
Electric Field, Capacitor.	32	
Alternating Quantities, Wavelength.	33	
Power of Alternating Sine-wave Current, Impulse.	34	
Magnetic Field, Coil.	35	
Electric and Magnetic Field Strengths	36	
Current in the Magnetic Field, Induction	37	
Resistor Circuits	38	
Reference Arrows, Kirchhoff's Rules, Voltage Dividers.	39	
Potentiometer	40	
Equivalent Voltage Source, Equivalent Current Source, Matching.	41	
Basic Circuits of Inductances and Capacitances	42	
Switching Capacitors and Coils	43	
Series Connection of R , L , C	44	
Equivalent Series Connection and Equivalent Parallel Connection	46	
Simple Filters	47	
Three-phase Systems (Alternating Current)	48	
Unbalanced Load, Star-delta Conversion, Bridge Circuit	49	
Resistors and Capacitors.	50	
Colour Marking of Resistors and Capacitors.	51	
Application Groups and Structures of Capacitors	53	
Semiconductor Resistors	54	
Diodes.	55	
Field Effect Transistors, IGBT	56	
Bipolar Transistors	57	
Thyristor	58	
Thyristor Types and Trigger Diodes	59	
Rectifier Terms	60	
Types of Packages for Diodes, Transistors and ICs	61	
Magnetic Field-dependent Components	62	
Photoelectronic Components	63	
Protection Circuits for Diodes and Thyristors.	64	
Components for Surge Protection	65	
Cooling of Semiconductor Components	66	
Section TM:		
Technical Documentation, Measuring	67	
Graphical Representation of Characteristics	68	
General Technical Drawing	69	
Graphical Representation of Bodies	70	
Dimension Arrows, Special Representations	71	
Dimensioning, Hatching	72	
Circuit Diagrams as Functional Documents	74	
Other Functional Documents	75	
Location- and Connection-related Documents	76	
Marking in Circuit Diagrams	77	
Code Letters for Components (Objects) in Circuit Diagrams	78	
Subclasses According to the Task of an Object	79	
Contact Marking in Circuit Diagrams	80	
Circuit Symbols	81	
General Circuit Symbols	82	
Additional Circuit Symbols, Switches in Energy Plants	83	
Measuring Instruments and Devices	84	
Semiconductor Components	85	
Binary Elements	86	
Analog Information Processing, Meters and Tariff Switchgears	88	
Audio Converter, Video Converter and Aerial Systems	89	

Circuit Symbols for Installation Circuit Diagrams and Installation Diagrams	90	Automatic Switch for Staircase Lighting, Doorbell System with Door Opener	129
Installation Circuit Diagrams	92	Circuits with Latching Relays	130
Circuit Symbols for Overview Diagrams	93	Louvre-control Circuits	131
Coils, Transformers, Rotating Generators	94	Intercom Systems	133
Single-phase A.C. Motors and Starters	95	Two-wire Door Intercom Systems	134
Three-phase Motors and Starters	96	Lamp Circuits with Dimmers	135
Converter-fed Motors with A.C./D.C. Drive Systems	97	Push-button Dimmer, Types of Dimmers	136
Comparison of Circuit Symbols	98	Automatic Controller with Heat Sensor	137
Marks and Symbols on Electrical Equipment (Examples)	100	Automatic Switch with Ultrasonic Motion Sensor	138
Hydraulic and Pneumatic Controls	101	Electrical Installation with Low-voltage Halogen Lamps	139
Symbols in Process Engineering	102	Field-reducing Electrical Installation	140
Preparing Documentation on Equipment and Plant	103	Building Management and Automation	141
Structure and Contents of Operating Instructions	104	Lines and Areas in a KNX-TP System	142
Electrical Measuring Instruments and Systems	105	Circuit Symbols for KNX	143
Pictographs for Measuring	106	Components of KNX-TP Systems	144
Measuring Circuits for Resistance Calculation	107	Special Actuators and System Devices for KNX-TP	145
Measuring Range Extension	108	Sensors for KNX-TP	146
Measurements in Electrical Installations	109	Actuators for KNX-TP	147
Low-voltage Power Meters	112	Installation Bus with FSK Control KNX-PL	148
Electricity Meters, Kilowatt-hour Meters	113	Project Design and Commissioning Based on KNX	149
Digital Watt Meters (Smart Meters)	114	Local Operating Network LON	151
Oscilloscope	115	LON Components	152
Measurement with the Oscilloscope	116	Electrical Installations with Wireless Control	153
Displacement and Angle Measurement with Sensors	117	Local Control Network LCN	155
Measurement of Force and Pressure with Sensors	118	House Connection with Protective Equipotential Bonding	156
Motion Measurement with Sensors	119	Foundation Earth Electrode Installed in Concrete or Soil	157
Temperature Measurement with Sensors	120	Main Power Supply Lines in Residential Buildings	158
		Installation of the Meter Cabinet	159
		Minimum Electrical Equipment in Residential Buildings, Meter Cabinets	160
		Wiring in Residential Buildings	161
Section EI:		Calculation of Circuit Loading of Lines without Branching	162
Electrical Installations	121	Calculation of Circuit Loading of Branched Lines	164
Qualifications to Performing Electrotechnical Work	122	Protection of Conductors against Overload and Short Circuits	165
Working on Electrical Equipment	123	Methods of Installation for Permanent Installation	166
Workshop Equipment	124	Ampacity of Cables and Wires	167
Cable Installation, Working on Electrical Conductors	125	Ampacity of Flexible or Heat-resistant Cables	169
On-off Circuits, Series Connection	126	Ampacity Correction Factor	170
Three- and Four-way Switch Circuits	127		
Practical Installation of Electrical Circuits	128		

Contents

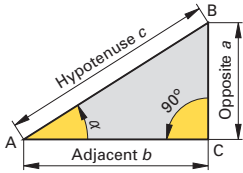
Minimum Conductor Cross Sections, Ampacity of Power Cables	171	Fault Protection by Automatic Disconnection from the Power Supply	212
Overcurrent Protection Devices (Low-voltage Fuses)	172	Other Protection Measures	214
Overcurrent Protection Devices	173	Additional Fault Protection in Professionally Monitored Systems	215
Bathrooms with Bathtubs or Showers	174	Conductors for Protective Measures	216
Special Rooms and Facilities, Working Under Voltage	175	Initial Testing of Protective Measures	217
Saunas, Swimming Pools, Accessible Pools..	176	Repetitive Testing	218
Electrical Installations in Hazardous Locations (Risk of Fire)	177	Repair, Modification and Testing of Electrical Equipment	219
Electrical Installations in Agricultural Facilities	178	Transformers and Chokes, Insulation Testing	221
Electrical Installations in Medical Areas	179	Calculation of Transformers	222
Electrical Installations in Teaching Rooms with Experimental Facilities	181	Additional Operating Parameters of Transformers	223
Electrical Installations in Hazardous Locations (Risk of Explosion)	182	Small Transformers	224
Power Supply of Workshops and Machine Shops	183	Types of Power Stations	225
Lighting Engineering	184	Rotating Generators	226
Design of Interior Workshop Lighting	185	Insulator Classes, Nameplates of Transformers	227
Maintenance Factors of Workplace Lighting..	186	Transformers for Three-phase Current	228
Calculation of Lighting Systems	187	Transformers in Parallel Operation	229
Lighting and Glare	188	Power Mains for Energy Supply	230
Fluorescent Lamps for 230 V	189	Overhead Power Lines	231
Incandescent Lamps, Metal-vapour Lamps ..	190	Overhead Mains	232
Energy-saving Lamps, Colour Reproduction .	191	Sag of Overhead Power Lines	233
Induction Lamps and Optical Fibres	192	Installation of Buried Cables	234
Electronic Ballasts for Fluorescent Lamps ..	193	Private Power Generating Systems	235
Discharge Lamp Circuits	194	Reimbursement for Renewable Energies According to EEG	237
LED Lighting	195	Wind Power Stations	238
LED-Lamps	196	Photovoltaic Systems	239
Photometric Data of Light Fixtures	197	Photovoltaic Arrays	240
Fluorescent Tube Systems	198	Smart Grids	241
		Fuel Cells	242
		Protection of Electrical Equipment, IP Codes .	243
Section SE:		Electrochemistry	244
Safety, Energy Supply	199	Primary Cells	245
First Aid at the Workplace	200	Accumulators	246
Personal Protective Equipment PPE	201	Charging Methods for Rechargeable Batteries	247
Signs for Accident Prevention	202	Emergency Power Supply and Emergency Lighting	248
Workplace Health and Safety	206	Stand-by Uninterrupted Power Supply Systems	249
Types of Contact, Current Hazards, Types of Faults	207	UPS Systems (Uninterrupted Power Supply) .	250
Protective Measures, Protection Classes	208	Electromagnetic Compatibility EMC	251
Distribution Systems (Network Layouts)	209	Electromagnetic Interferences EMI	252
Protection against Electric Shock	210	Measures against EMI	253
Differential Current Devices	211	Internal Lightning Protection	254

External Lightning Protection	255	Microcomputers.	299
Lightning Arrester Systems	257	Visual Display Units, Monitors	300
Quality of Power Supply	258	PC Ports and Connectors	301
Harmonics	259	Interface Connections, Interface Converters . .	302
Compensation, Power Factor Correction.	260	Operating System Windows.	303
Compensation of Reactive Power	261	Elements of Windows User Interfaces.	304
Monitoring of Final Circuits	263	IT Networks	305
Alarm and Monitoring Systems	264	Components of Data Networks	306
Safety and Security Systems in Buildings.	265	Communication via Ethernet	308
Smoke Alarms	266	Installation of an Ethernet.	309
Arc Fault Detection Device AFDD or Arc Fault Circuit Interrupter AFCI.	267	Industrial Ethernet.	310
Alarm Systems.	268	Signal Transmission	311
Intrusion or Burglar Alarm System	269	Wireless Data Transmission	312
Closed-circuit Television CCTV.	270	Wireless LAN	313
Temperatures Relevant to Heat Demand Calculations	271	Identification Systems.	314
Energy Conservation Directive.	272	AS-Interface Bus System	315
Heating Energy Consumption and Energy Index of a Single-family House.	274	Safe Communication across Different Field Busses	316
Room Heating	275	PROFIBUS, Process Field Bus.	317
Underfloor and Ceiling Panel Heating	276	Remote Control Systems	318
Air Conditioning.	277	Measuring Transducers and Signal Converters for Remote Control Systems	319
Electric Cookers	278	Programmable Measuring Transducers for Remote Control Systems	320
Water Heaters	279	Connection to the Telephone Network	321
Household Appliances	280	Telecommunication via ISDN.	322
CE Marking.	281	ISDN and Voice over IP (VoIP)	323
Energy Efficiency Classes	282	Internet Access.	324
Energy-saving Potentials	284	Internet Applications	325
Heat Pumps	285	Backing up and Protecting Data.	326
Electricity Tariffs	286	Aerials, Electrical Equipment for Aerial Systems.	327
Section IC: Information and Communication Technology Systems.	287	Satellite Reception.	328
Binary Numbers and Codes	288	Satellite Equipment.	329
Hexadecimal and Octal Numbers.	289	Aerial Systems for Satellite Receivers.	330
ASCII Code in Unicode	290	Broadcasting of Digital Terrestrial Television (DBV-T).	331
Binary Operations	291	Master Aerial Systems	332
Boolean Algebra	292	Installation and Safety of Aerial Systems	333
Development of Combinational Circuits	293	Broadband Communication Systems	334
Code Converters	294	Section AC: Automation, Drive and Control Systems.	335
Comparators and Flip-flops	295	Base Circuits of Amplifiers	336
Digital Counters and Shift Registers	296	Fundamental Principles of the Operational Amplifier.	337
D/A Converters and A/D Converters.	297	Circuits with Operational Amplifiers	338
Modulation and Demodulation	298		

Tasks of Power Converters	340	Special Types of Contactors	380
Identification Codes for Converter Connections	341	Identification and Actuation of Contactors . . .	381
Circuits for Rectifiers and Power Converters .	342	Utilisation Categories and Test Conditions Applying to Contactors	382
Bidirectional Connection, Control Characteristics	343	Contactors Circuits	383
Operating Quadrants for Drives, Linear Motors	344	Contactors Circuits with Control Devices	385
Semi-controlled Power Converters	345	Motor Protection	386
Fully Controlled Power Converters	346	Electronic Motor Protection	387
Inverters	347	Control via Motor Switches	388
D.C. Choppers, Voltage Source Inverters (VSI) .	348	Optoelectronic Proximity Switches (Light Barriers)	389
Voltage Source Inverters VSI	349	Proximity Switches (Sensors)	390
Triggering Circuits for Semiconductors	350	Ultrasonic Sensors	391
Smoothing and Voltage Stabilisation	351	Automatic Control Engineering	392
Fundamentals of Switch-mode Power Supplies	352	Discontinuous Automatic Control Elements . .	393
Switch-mode Power Supplies	353	Digital Control Elements for Continuous Automatic Control	394
Switching Transistors and Multivibrators . . .	354	Analog Control Elements for Continuous Automatic Control	395
Solid-state Relays SSR and Safety Relays. . .	355	Automatic Digital Control	396
Control Engineering	356	Setting of Control Loops	397
Small Controller EASY	357	Operating Modes and Temperature Rise Limits of Machines	399
Small Controller LOGO!	358	Efficiency of Electrical Drives	400
Structograms and Program Flowcharts.	359	Converter-fed Motors for Three-phase A.C. Supply.	401
Programmable Logic Controller PLC, Stored-program Control SPC	360	Surface-cooled Squirrel Cage Motors (Standard Motors)	402
Signal Coupling for PLCs and Microcomputers.	361	Operating Data of Squirrel Cage Motors	403
Control Statements for PLCs	362	Types of Construction of Rotating Electrical Machines	404
Program Examples for PLCs.	364	Calculation Formulas for Rotating Electrical Motors	405
Counters and Timers in PLCs	365	Conventional D.C. Drives	406
Programming Languages SCL (Structured Control Language) and SFC (Sequential Function Chart)	366	Nameplates of Rotating Electrical Machines. .	407
Program Structure for PLC S7	367	Three-phase Motors	408
Word Processing with PLCs	368	Pole-changing Motors	409
Sequential Control with Sequential Function Charts GRAFCET	369	Troubleshooting on Three-phase Asynchronous Motors.	410
Alphanumeric Identification of Connections. .	371	Single-phase A.C. Motors	411
Electronic Control of Electrical Consumers. . .	372	D.C. Motors	412
Limit Values for Loads Connected to the National Grid	373	Servomotors	413
Auxiliary Circuits	374	Activation of Servomotors	414
Safety-Related Parts of Control Systems. . . .	375	Stepper Motors	415
Architectures of Control Systems	376	Micromotors.	416
EC Machinery Directive	377	Data of Microdrives, Gears of Micromotors . .	417
Electrical Low-voltage Equipment of Machines	378	Linear Drives	418
Contactors	379	Piezo Actuators and Piezo Drives.	419
		Testing on Electrical Machines.	420

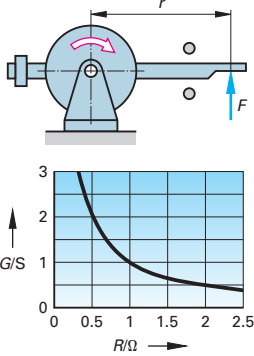
Drive Systems	421	Section CE:	
Selection of the Suitable Drive Motor	422	The Company and its Environment,	
Starting of Squirrel Cage Motors	423	Environmental Technology, Annex	459
Design of Automation Systems	424	Organisational Structures of Companies	460
		Organisation of Work	461
		Job Planning, Network Planning	462
		Teamwork.	463
		Conflict Management	464
		Analysing and Designing Processes	465
		Preparing a Presentation.	466
		Presentation of a Project	467
		Diagrams and Charts for Presentations.	468
		Realising Projects	469
		Systematic Marketing	470
		Communication with Customers	471
		Customer Training.	472
		Constituents of a Collective Labour	
		Agreement	473
		Legal Transactions of the Company	474
		Costs and Key Figures.	475
		Cost Accounting.	476
		Preparing a Quotation.	477
		Design-of-work and Scope-of-work	
		Specifications.	478
		Computer-aided Planning of Electrical	
		Installations	479
		Certification and Auditing.	480
		Hazardous Substances	481
		Hazard Statements (H-Statements) for	
		Hazardous Substances	482
		Precautionary Statements (P-Statements)	
		for Hazardous Materials	483
		Handling of Electronic Waste Products	484
		Standards & Codes	485
		Important Standards	486
		Important VDE Regulations	489
		Parts of DIN VDE 0100.	490
		Glossary	492
		Overcurrent Protection Devices	
		for Equipment	497
		Shortcuts of Technical Terms	498
		Subject Index	506
		Supporting Companies and Organisations.	524
		List of Picture Sources.	527
Section MC:			
Materials, Connecting, Joining and Bonding	425		
Periodic Table, Chemical Bond.	426		
Specific Material Values	427		
Steel Standardisation	428		
Conducting Materials in Electrical Engineering			
(Nonferrous Metals)	429		
Magnetisation Characteristics (B-H Curves)	430		
Magnetic Materials	431		
Solders, Thermal Bimetals, Carbon Brushes	432		
Contact Materials, Overhead Power Lines	433		
Insulators	434		
Synthetic Materials Used as Insulators.	436		
Other Insulators	437		
Auxiliary Materials.	438		
Cables and Wires.	439		
Insulated Power Cables and Cords	440		
Power Cables and Cords.	441		
Other Cables for Permanent Installation	442		
Cables for the Connection of Mobile			
Equipment	443		
Cables and Wires for Alarm and Signalling			
Systems	444		
Cables and Wires in Data Networks.	445		
Wires for ELV Lighting	446		
Multimedia Cabling in Private Homes.	447		
Codes for Colour Marking of Power Cables	448		
Cables for Power Distribution.	449		
Connectors in Power Engineering	450		
Connectors.	451		
RJ45 and RJ11 Connectors.	452		
Solderless Connection Technology	453		
Cable Conduits.	454		
Plugs and Anchors.	455		
Nomenclature and Samples of Screws,			
Bolts and Nuts	456		
Metric ISO Threads	457		
ISO System of Limits and Fits	458		

Mathematics



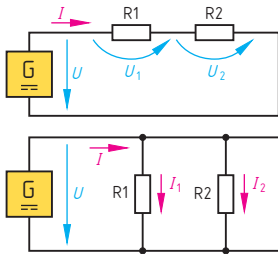
Symbols in this Book	12
Subscripts and Signs for Formula Symbols in this Book	13
International Formula Symbols	14
Quantities and Units	15
Mathematical Symbols	17
Exponents, Unit Prefixes, Logarithms, Calculations According to the Rule of Three	18
Logarithmic Unit Decibel	19
Angles, Trigonometric Functions, Percentage Calculation Relationships Between Trigonometric Functions	21

Physics



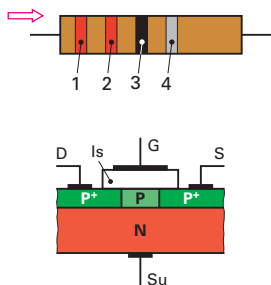
Lengths and Areas	22
Body and Mass	23
Mass, Force, Pressure, Moment of Force	24
Motion Rules	25
Mechanical Work, Mechanical Power, Energy	26
Transmissions	27
Heat	29
Charge, Voltage, Electric Current, Resistance	30
Electric Power, Electric Work	31
Electric Field, Capacitor	32
Alternating Quantities, Wavelength	33
Magnetic Field, Coil	35
Electric and Magnetic Field Strengths	36
Current in the Magnetic Field, Induction	37

Circuit theory



Resistor Circuits	38
Reference Arrows, Kirchhoff's Rules, Voltage Dividers. Equivalent Voltage Source, Equivalent Current Source, Matching	41
Basic Circuits of Inductances and Capacitances	42
Switching Capacitors and Coils	43
Equivalent Series Connection and Equivalent Parallel Connection	46
Simple Filters	47
Three-phase Systems (Alternating Current)	48
Unbalanced Load, Star-delta Conversion, Bridge Circuit	49

Components



Resistors and Capacitors	50
Semiconductor Resistors	54
Diodes	55
Field Effect Transistors, IGBT	56
Bipolar Transistors	57
Thyristor	58
Rectifier Terms	60
Types of Packages for Diodes, Transistors and ICs	61
Magnetic Field-dependent Components	62
Photoelectronic Components	63
Protection Circuits for Diodes and Thyristors	64
Cooling of Semiconductor Components	66

Symbols in this Book

M

Symbol	Meaning	Symbol	Meaning	Symbol	Meaning
Lower-case letters		Upper-case letters		Lower-case Greek letters	
<i>a</i>	acceleration	<i>A</i>	1. area, 2. cross section 3. attenuation constant	α (alpha)	1. angle 2. temperature coefficient 3. triggering angle
<i>c</i>	1. spec. heat capacity 2. electrochemical equivalent 3. propagation velocity of waves 4. coefficient	<i>B</i>	1. magn. flux density 2. current gain 3. number base 4. phase of three-phase system	β (beta)	1. angle 2. short-circuit current amplification factor
<i>d</i>	1. diameter 2. distance 3. dissipation factor 4. duty cycle	<i>C</i>	1. capacitance 2. thermal capacity 3. constant 4. coupling factor 5. phase of three-phase system	γ (gamma)	1. angle 2. conductivity
<i>e</i>	elementary charge	<i>D</i>	1. electric flux density 2. damping factor 3. deflection coefficient	δ (delta)	angle for losses
<i>f</i>	1. frequency 2. filter factor	<i>E</i>	1. electric field strength 2. illuminance	ϵ_0	electric field constant
<i>g</i>	1. gravitational acceleration, position	<i>F</i>	1. force, 2. factor, 3. fault	ϵ (epsilon)	permittivity
<i>h</i>	height	<i>G</i>	1. conductance 2. amplification factor 3. gravitational force	ζ (zeta)	work ratio, utilisation ratio
<i>i</i>	time-controlled current	<i>H</i>	magnetic field strength	η (eta)	efficiency
<i>l</i>	1. length 2. spacing	<i>I</i>	1. electric current 2. light intensity	κ (kappa)	conductivity (optional symbol)
<i>m</i>	1. mass 2. number of strands	<i>J</i>	1. current density 2. mass moment of inertia	ϑ (theta)	temperature in °C
<i>n</i>	1. speed, number of revolutions 2. integer 1, 2, 3, ... 3. refractive index	<i>L</i>	1. level 2. inductance	λ (lambda)	wavelength
<i>o</i>	overdrive factor	<i>M</i>	1. moment of force 2. memory capacity	μ (mu)	1. permeability 2. friction coefficient
<i>p</i>	1. number of pole pairs 2. pressure 3. percentage rate	<i>N</i>	number of turns	μ_0	magnetic field constant
<i>q</i>	1. quantity 2. shunt current ratio	<i>P</i>	1. active or effective power 2. process value in controller circuits, often also PV	π (pi)	number 3.1415926...
<i>r</i>	1. radius 2. rate 3. differential resistance	<i>Q</i>	1. electric charge 2. heat 3. reactive power 4. resonant circuit quality	ρ (rho)	1. specific resistance 2. density
<i>s</i>	1. section, strength 2. normalized slip 3. correction	<i>R</i>	1. active resistance 2. spring rate 3. rigidity	σ (sigma)	1. leakage factor 2. stress
<i>t</i>	1. time 2. transformation ratio	<i>S</i>	1. susceptance 2. steepness 3. slip (absolute) 4. transmission quantity 5. set value in controller circuits, often also SV	τ (tau)	time constant
<i>v</i>	1. velocity 2. time-controlled voltage	<i>T</i>	1. cycle time 2. transmission factor 3. temperature in K 4. torque	φ (phi)	angle, particularly phase-shift angle
<i>w</i>	1. width 2. energy density 3. command variable	<i>U</i>	voltage	ω (omega)	1. angular velocity 2. angular frequency
<i>x</i>	controlled variable	<i>V</i>	volume	Upper-case Greek letters	
<i>y</i>	correcting variable	<i>W</i>	1. energy 2. work	Δ (Delta)	difference
<i>z</i>	integer, e.g. number of teeth of a gear	<i>X</i>	reactance	Θ (Theta)	current linkage, (phase-shift angle in NA)
		<i>Y</i>	admittance	Φ (Phi)	1. magnetic flux 2. luminous flux
		<i>Z</i>	1. impedance 2. wave impedance 3. oscillation impedance	Ψ (Psi)	electric flux
				Ω (Omega)	1. solid angle 2. resistance

Special symbols are created by adding one or more subscripts or other signs to the symbol.

Subscripts and Signs for Formula Symbols in this Book

Subscript, sign	Meaning	Subscript	Meaning	Subscript	Meaning
Numerals, symbols		max	maximum	F	1. forward, 2. fault 3. (negative) feedback
0	1. idle 2. vacuum 3. reference variable	mec	mechanical	G	gate
1	1. input	min	minimum	H	1. hysteresis 2. Hall, 3. height 4. heat sink
2	1. order, sequence	o	oscillator	K	cathode
3, 4, ...	order, sequence	off	switch off, turn off	L	1. inductive 2. load 3. left 4. Lorentz 5. loop
$\hat{\cdot}$, e.g. \hat{u}	peak value	out	output	N	nominal, rated
$\check{\cdot}$, e.g. \check{u}	minimum value	p	1. parallel, 2. pause 3. pulse, 4. potential 5. pressure, 6. pre-permissible	O	1. operation, 2. operational earthing (network)
$\hat{\check{\cdot}}$, e.g. $\hat{\check{u}}$	1. peak-to-peak value 2. oscillation width	per	quality	P	positive feedback
' , e.g. u'	1. related to 2. note 3. derivation	q	1. reactive quantity 2. relative, related to 3. rise, 4. resonance 5. remanence, retentivity 6. reception	R	1. reverse, reward 2. active resistance 3. right 4. regular 5. red
Δ	delta connection	r	1. screen... 2. signal... 3. specific	S	1. source, 2. saddle ... 3. smoothing 4. switching 5. sluice ... 6. sector 7. system earthing 8. scanning
Y	star connection	s	short circuit	T	1. transformer ... 2. transverse 3. track 4. test ...
Lower-case letters		sh	step	V	voltage meter
a	1. armature, 2. ambient, 3. actual	st	1. test, 2. transverse 3. time	W	weight
ab	absorbed	t	thermal, heat ...	X	at the x-port
adm	admissible	th	total	Y	1. at the y-port 2. star connection
del	delivered	tot	1. voltage 2. visual	Z	Zener ...
amb	ambient air ...	v	1. command variable 2. wind... 3. wave ...		
b	1. bit 2. brake ...	w	1. unknown variable 2. in x-direction		
c	1. cut-off, 2. crest, 3. comparison 4. centripetal...	x	1. correcting variable 2. in y-direction		
d	1. referring to DC 2. duration, 3. digit 4. damping, 5. direction 6. desired 7. derivation, derived	y	zigzag connection		
e	1. exterior, 2. effective, 3. error	z			
eff	effective value	Upper-case letters		Lower-case Greek letters	
f	1. frequency 2. fall ...	A	1. ammeter 2. aerial 3. armature, 4. anode 5. acceleration, 6. area 7. amplifier, amplifying	α (alpha)	in direction of the angle α
h	high, upper	B	1. base 2. building	σ (sigma)	leakage
i	1. inner, internal 2. induced, 3. current 4. ideal, 5. intermediate 6. impulse	C	1. collector, 2. capacitive 3. clock pulse, 4. coercitive 5. cluster, 6. channel 7. maximum (max) contact voltage 8. carrier	φ (phi)	phase-shift related
in	input	D	1. drain, 2. data, 3. discharge	Upper-case Greek letters	
j	junction	E	1. emitter 2. environment 3. earth	Δ (Delta)	1. referring to a difference 2. configuration of a three-phase system
k	kinetic				
l	1. low, lower, 2. loss				
m	1. magnetic 2. mean value 3. measuring, measured				

Subscripts may be combined, e.g. V_{CE} for collector-emitter voltage. Subscripts that consist of several letters may be reduced to the first letter.

Quantity	Symbol until September 2010	Symbol after September 2010		Unit, unit symbol
		Preferred symbol	Reserve symbol	
Current and related quantities				
Rated current	I_n	I_{rat} or I_r	I_N	Ampere, A
Nominal current	I_N	I_n or I_{nom}	–	
Sustained short-circuit current	I_{kd}	I_k	I_{SC}	
Maximum aperiodic short-circuit current	I_s	\hat{I}_k	\hat{I}_{SC}	
Initial periodic short-circuit current	i_s	I_{k0}	I_{SCO}	
Transient current	i	I_k'	I_{SC}'	
Subtransient current	i_s	I_k''	I_{SC}''	
Current load	I'	A	Not applicable	Amperes per metre, A/m
Voltage and related quantities				
Rated voltage	U_N	U_{rat} or U_r	U_N	Volt, V
Nominal voltage	U_n	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Induced voltage	U_i	U_g		
Open-loop voltage	U_0	U_0		
Power and related quantities				
Rated power	P_N	P_{rat} or P_r	P_N	Watt, W
Rated apparent power	S_N	S_{rat} or S_r		Volt-ampere, VA
Nominal power	P_n	P_n or P_{nom}	Not applicable	Watt, W
Input power	P_1 or P_i	P_{in}		
Output power	P_2 or P_o	P_{out}		
Mechanical power	P	P_{mec}		
Dissipation	P_v	P_t		
Power factor (P.F.)	$\cos \varphi$	λ (lambda)		
Active factor	–	$\cos \varphi$		One (no unit)
Moments of force, torques				
Torque, moment of force	M	T	M	Newton meter, Nm
Nominal moment/torque	M_n	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Rated moment/torque	M_N	T_{rat} or T_r	M_{rat} or M_r	
Breakdown torque	M_K	T_b	M_b	
Holding torque	M_H	T_H	M_H	
Pull-up torque	M_S	T_u	M_u	
Breakaway torque	M_A	T_l	M_l	
nom = nominal, rat = rated, T = torque, active factor = cosine of fundamental (without overtones), power factor (P.F.) = relation of wattage to apparent power (with overtones)				

Quantities and Units 1

Quantity	SI unit (other unit)	Unit symbol, unit equation	Quantity	SI unit (other unit)	Unit symbol, unit equation
Length, area, volume, angle			Electricity		
length	metre (sea mile) (mile) (inch) (foot)	m 1 sm = 1,852 m 1 mi = 1,609.344 m 1" = 25.4 mm 1 ft = 12 x 1" = 0.3048 m	electric charge, electric flux	coulomb	1 C = 1 A · 1 s = 1 As
area	square metre	m ²	electric charge density, electric flux density	coulombs per square metre	C/m ²
volume	cubic metre (litre)	m ³ 1 l = 1 dm ³ = 1/1000 m ³	space charge density	coulombs per cubic metre	C/m ³
angle (plane) (see page 20)	radian (degree)	rad 1° = $\frac{\pi}{180}$ rad	electr. voltage, electr. potential	volt	1 V = 1 J/C
solid angle	steradian	sr	electr. field strength	volts per metre	1 V/m = 1 N/C
Time, frequency, velocity, acceleration			electr. capacitance	farad	1 F = 1 As/V = 1 C/V
time	second (minute) (hour) (day)	s 1 min = 60 s 1 h = 60 min = 3,600 s 1 d = 24 h	current loading	amperes per metre	A/m
frequency	hertz	1 Hz = 1/s	permittivity, dielectric constant	farads per metre	1 F/m = 1 C/(Vm)
rotational speed-rotational frequency	per second (per minute)	1/s = 60/min	electric current	ampere	1 A = 1 C/s
angular frequency	per second	1/s	electric current density	amperes per m ²	A/m ²
velocity	metres per second (knot)	m/s 1 kn = 1 sm/h = 0.5144 m/s 1 km/h = $\frac{1}{3.6}$ m/s	electric resistance, active resistance, reactance, impedance	ohm	1 Ω = 1 V/A
angular velocity	radians per second	rad/s	electric conductance, susceptance, admittance	siemens	1 S = $\frac{1}{1 \Omega}$
acceleration	–	m/s ²	specific electric resistance	ohmmetre	1 Ωm = 100 Ωcm 1 Ωmm ² /m = 1 μΩm
Mechanics			electric conductivity	siemens per metre	1 Sm/m ² = 1 MS/m
mass	kilogram (carat) (tonne)	kg 1 Kt = 0.2 g 1 t = 1,000 kg	power	watt	1 W = 1 V · 1 A
density	–	kg/m ³ , kg/dm ³	reactive power	(var)	1 var = 1 V · 1 A
moment of inertia	–	kg · m ²	apparent power	(VA)	1 VA = 1 V · 1 A
force	newton	1 N = 1 kg · m/s ²	inductance	henry	1 H = 1 Vs/A
moment of force, torque	–	Nm	work, energy	joule (watt-hour) (electron volt)	1 J = 1 Ws 1 Wh = 3.6 kNm 1 eV = 0.1602 aJ
impulse	newton sec.	1 Ns = 1 kg · m/s	Magnetism		
pressure	pascal (bar)	1 Pa = 1 N/m ² 1 bar = 0.1 MPa = 10 N/cm ²	current linkage	ampere	A
surface pressure, rigidity, modulus of elasticity	–	N/mm ²	magnetic field strength	amperes per metre	A/m
work, energy	joule (electron volt)	1 J = 1 Nm = 1 Ws 1 eV = 0.1602 aJ	magnetic flux	weber	1 Wb = 1 T · 1 m ² = 1 Vs
power	watt	1 W = 1 J/s = 1 Nm/s	magn. flux density magn. polarisation	tesla	1 T = 1 Wb/m ² = 1 Vs/m ²
			inductance	henry	1 H = 1 Vs/A
			permeability	henrys per metre	1 H/m = 1 Vs/(Am)
			magn. resistance	–	1/H = A/Vs

Quantities and Units 2

M

Quantity	SI unit (other unit)	Unit symbol, unit equation	Quantity	SI unit (other unit)	Unit symbol, unit equation
Electromagnetic radiation (except light)			Nuclear reaction, ionising radiation		
radiant energy	joule	1 J = 1 Nm = 1 Ws	activity of a radioactive substance	becquerel	1 Bq = 1/s
radiant power	watt	1 W = 1 J/s	absorbed dose	gray	1 Gy = 1 J/kg
radiant intensity	watt/sterad.	W/sr	absorbed dose rate	grays per second	Gy/s
radiant intensity	–	W/(sr · m ²)	dose equivalent	sievert	1 Sv = 1 J/kg
irradiance	–	W/m ²	dose equivalent rate	sieverts per second	1 Sv/s = 1 J/(kg · s)
Light, optics			ion dose	coulombs per kilogram	C/kg
light intensity	candela	cd	ion dose rate	amperes per kilogram	1 A/kg = 1 C/(kg · s)
luminance	candelas per m ²	cd/m ²	Acoustics		
luminous flux	lumen	lm	sound pressure	pascal	1 Pa = 1 N/m ²
luminous efficacy	lumens per watt	lm/W	sound particle velocity	metres per second	m/s
illuminance	lux	1 lx = 1 lm/m ²	sound velocity (propagation velocity)	metres per second	m/s
optical power of lenses	– (diopetre)	1/m 1 dpt = 1/m	volume velocity	–	1 m ³ /s = 1 m ² · 1 m/s
Heat			sound intensity	–	W/m ²
centigrade temperature	degree centigrade	°C	specific sound impedance	–	Pa · s/m
thermodynamic temperature	kelvin	K (0 K ≐ – 273.15 °C)	acoustic impedance	–	Pa · s/m ³
temperature difference	kelvin	K	mechanical impedance	–	N · s/m
heat, inner energy	joule	1 J = 1 Ws	equivalent absorption area	square metre	m ²
heat flow	watt	1 W = 1 J/s	Chemistry, molecular physics		
thermal resistance (of components)	kelvins per watt	K/W	quantity of substance	mol(e)	mol
thermal conductivity	–	W/(K · m)	concentration of quantity of substance	–	mol/m ³
heat transfer coefficient	–	W/(K · m ²)	molar volume	–	m ³ /mol
thermal capacity, entropy	joules per kelvin	J/K	molality	–	mol/kg
specific thermal capacity	–	J/(kg · K)	molar mass	–	kg/mol
Chemistry, molecular physics			molar thermal capacity	–	J/(mol · K)
Chemistry, molecular physics			diffusion coefficient	–	m ² /s
Chemistry, molecular physics			Other disciplines		
quantity of substance	mol(e)	mol	distance in astronomy	(astronomical unit) parsec	1 AU = 149.6 Gm 1 pc = 30.857 Pm
concentration of quantity of substance	–	mol/m ³	velocity of light	km/s	c = 3 × 10 ⁸ m/s ≈ 300,000 km/s
molar volume	–	m ³ /mol	light year l.y.	km	1 l.y. = 9.461 · 10 ¹² km
molality	–	mol/kg	mass in nuclear physics	(nuclear mass unit)	1 u = 1.66 · 10 ⁻²⁷ kg
molar mass	–	kg/mol	mass per unit length of textile fibres and threads	tex	1 tex = 1 g/kg
molar thermal capacity	–	J/(mol · K)	area of plots of land	are hectare	1 a = 100 m ² 1 ha = 100 a
diffusion coefficient	–	m ² /s			

Mathematical Symbols

Symbol	Meaning	Example	Symbol	Meaning	Example
General symbols					
... n	and so on until n	$k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$	∞	infinite	$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, \infty$
...	and so on until infinity	$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ $\sqrt{2} = 1.41421 \dots$	\rightarrow	versus, approaches, exceeds	$x \rightarrow a$, x approaches the value a
			$f(x)$	function of x	$f(I) = I^2 \cdot R$
			i or j	imaginary unit	$i^2 = j^2 = -1$
			Z	complex quantity Z	$Z = R + jX$
Boolean algebra					
$\neg a, \bar{a}$	NOT a	$\overline{a \wedge b} = \neg (a \wedge b)$	Geometry, vectors		
\wedge	AND	$a \wedge b$ or $\wedge (a, b)$	\parallel	parallel	$g_1 \parallel g_2, R_1 \parallel R_2$
\vee	OR	$a \vee b$ or $\vee (a, b)$	$\uparrow\uparrow$	parallel in the same dir.	$g \uparrow\uparrow h$
$\overline{\wedge}$	NOT AND (NAND)	$a \overline{\wedge} b = \overline{a \wedge b}$	$\uparrow\downarrow$	parallel in opposite dir.	$g_1 \uparrow\downarrow g_2$
$\overline{\vee}$	NOT OR (NOR)	$a \overline{\vee} b = \overline{a \vee b}$	\perp	orthogonal, perpendicular	$g \perp h$
Set theory					
\in	element of	$a \in M$: a is element of M	\triangle	triangle	$\triangle ABC$
\subset	subset	$M_1 \subset M_2$: M_1 is subset of M_2	\cong	congruent	$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$
\cup	union of sets	$\{1, 2\} \cup \{3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$	\sim	similar	$\triangle P_1P_2P_3 \sim \triangle ABC$
\Rightarrow	from this follows that	$a \cdot b = c \Rightarrow a = c/b$	\sphericalangle	angle	$\sphericalangle ABC = \sphericalangle (BA, BC)$, $\sphericalangle (\vec{a}, \vec{b})$
Arithmetic					
$=$	equal to	$P = U \cdot I$	\overline{AB}	line segment AB	P_1P_2
\neq	not equal, unequal	$4 \neq 5$	\widehat{AB}	arc AB	$\widehat{AB} = \sphericalangle \gamma$
\sim	proportional	$u \sim r$	\vec{A}, \vec{B}	vector A , vector B	$\vec{C} = \vec{A} + \vec{B}$
\approx	approximately	$\pi \approx 3.14$	$ \vec{A} $	absolute value of vector A	$ \vec{F} = 50 \text{ N}$
\cong	corresponds to	$1 \text{ cm} \cong 20 \text{ N}$	Differentiation, integration		
$<$	less than	$2 < 3$	Δ	difference	$\Delta U = U_2 - U_1$
$>$	greater than	$5 > 2$	y'	y prime	y' is the first derivation of y , first derivative
\leq	less than or equal to	$a \leq 10$	$\frac{dy}{dx}$	dy by dx or dy over dx	quotient $y' = dy/dx$
\geq	greater than or equal to	$n \geq 7$	\int	integral	$\int f(x) dx, \int_a^b f(x) dx$
\ll	considerably less than	$R \ll 100 \text{ k}\Omega$	Exponents, logarithms		
\gg	considerably greater than	$R_x \gg R_n$	a^x	a to the power of x	$5^3, 10^x$
\cdot, \times	times, multiplied	$a \cdot b = ab, 12 \times 3 = 36$	exp	exponential function	$\exp x = e^x$, with $e = 2.718\dots$
$-, /, :$	divided by	$\frac{7}{2} = 7/2 = 7 : 2$	log	general logarithm	
%	per cent	$1\% = 10^{-2}, 50\% = 0.5$	\log_a	logarithm to the basis a	$\log_3 9 = 2$
‰	per thousand, per mil	$1\text{‰} = 10^{-3}, 8\text{‰} = 0.8\%$	lg	common logarithm	$\lg 2 = 0.30103\dots$
(), [], { }	round, squared, curly, pointed brackets	$[a(b-c) + d]^2$	lb	dyadic logarithm	$\text{lb } 8 = 3$
$ z $	amount of z	$ 4 = 4, -7 = 7$	ln	natural logarithm	$\ln 10 = 2.3025\dots$
$n!$	n factorial	$n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot n, 3! = 6$	Trigonometry		
Σ	sum	$\Sigma I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + \dots$	sin	sine	$\sin \alpha$
Π	product	$\Pi k = k_1 \cdot k_2 \cdot k_3 \cdot \dots$	cos	cosine	$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha =$ $= (\sin \alpha)^2 + (\cos \alpha)^2 = 1$
$\sqrt{\quad}$	square root of	$\sqrt{16} = 4$	tan	tangent	$\tan \alpha = \sin \alpha / \cos \alpha$
$\sqrt[n]{\quad}$	n th root of	$\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$	cot	cotangent	$\cot \alpha = 1 / \tan \alpha$
π	pi	$\pi = 3.14159\dots$	arcsin	arc sine	$\sin \alpha = x \Rightarrow \arcsin x = \alpha$
			arccos	arc cosine	$\cos \alpha = x \Rightarrow \arccos x = \alpha$
			arctan	arc tangent	$\tan \alpha = x \Rightarrow \arctan x = \alpha$
			arccot	arc cotangent	$\cot \alpha = x \Rightarrow \text{arccot } x = \alpha$

Exponents, Unit Prefixes, Logarithms, Calculations According to the Rule of Three

Exponents

Values less than 1 can be expressed by multiples of decimal powers with negative exponents.
 Values greater than 1 can be expressed by multiples of decimal powers with positive exponents.

Value	0.001	0.01	0.1	1	10	100	1,000	10,000	100,000	1,000,000
Decimal powers	10^{-3}	10^{-2}	10^{-1}	10^0	10^1	10^2	10^3	10^4	10^5	10^6

Powers of two are used in digital engineering. The base here is 2.

Value	1/128	1/64	1/32	1/16	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128
Powers of two	2^{-7}	2^{-6}	2^{-5}	2^{-4}	2^{-3}	2^{-2}	2^{-1}	2^0	2^1	2^2	2^3	2^4	2^5	2^6	2^7

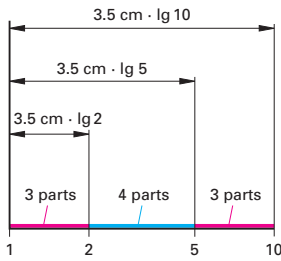
Metric prefixes

Binary prefixes

Prefix symbol	Prefix	Meaning (factor)	Prefix symbol	Prefix	Meaning (factor)	Prefix symbol	Prefix	Meaning (factor)
y	Yokto	10^{-24}	da	deca	10	-	-	-
z	Zepto	10^{-21}	h	hecto	10^2	-	-	-
a	atto	10^{-18}	k	kilo	10^3	Ki	kibi	2^{10}
f	femto	10^{-15}	M	mega	10^6	Mi	mebi	2^{20}
p	pico	10^{-12}	G	giga	10^9	Gi	gibi	2^{30}
n	nano	10^{-9}	T	tera	10^{12}	Ti	tibi	2^{40}
μ	micro	10^{-6}	P	peta	10^{15}	Pi	pebi	2^{50}
m	milli	10^{-3}	E	exa	10^{18}	Ei	exbi	2^{60}
c	centi	10^{-2}	Z	zetta	10^{21}	Zi	zebi	2^{70}
d	deci	10^{-1}	Y	yobi	10^{24}	Yi	yobi	2^{80}

Prefixes may not be combined. You can assign only one prefix per unit.

Logarithms



Logarithmic sectioning

The logarithm (log) indicates to which power a base has to be raised in order to obtain the logarithm argument. The following applies $a^b = c, \log_a c = b$

The common logarithm (lg) has the base 10. The natural logarithm (ln) has the base of the e-function (e=2.718...). The dyadic logarithm (lb) has the base 2.

Extensive number ranges can be represented in a more structured way when using a logarithmic scale.

$$\log_a c = \frac{\ln c}{\ln a} = \frac{\ln c}{\lg a}$$

$$\log_a(cd) = \log_a c + \log_a d \quad 1$$

$$\log_a \frac{c}{d} = \log_a c - \log_a d \quad 2$$

$$\log_a(c^m) = m \cdot \log_a c \quad 3$$

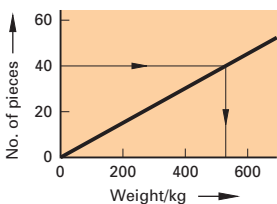
$$\log_a \sqrt[n]{c} = \frac{1}{n} \log_a c \quad 4$$

$$\lg x = \ln x / \ln 10 \quad 5$$

$$\ln x = \lg x / \lg e \quad 6$$

$$\text{lb} x = \lg x / \lg 2 \quad 7$$

Calculation according to the rule of three



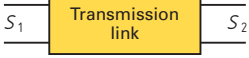
Calculation acc. to the rule of three of a proportional relation

Steps of approach	Example
Proportional relation (unit obtained by division)	
1. Statement 2. Calculation for 1 object 3. Calculation for z objects	n elements have a weight of a kg 1 element has a weight of a/n kg z elements have a weight of z · a/n kg
Inverted proportional relation (unit obtained by multiplication)	
1. Statement 2. Calculation for 1 object 3. Calculation for z objects	n workers need a hours 1 worker needs n · a hours z workers need n · a/z hours

Logarithmic Unit Decibel

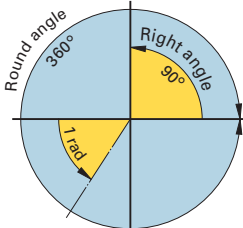
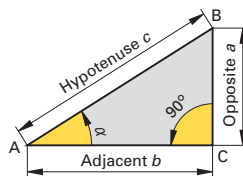
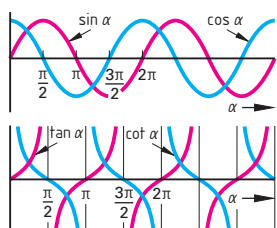
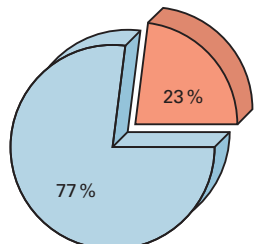
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Logarithmic unit decibel

Term, definition	Formula, note	Comments, example
Transmission factor T Gain factor V Attenuation factor D	Increase > 1 and decrease < 1 : $T = V = S_2/S_1$ 1 $D = S_1/S_2$ 2	 <p style="text-align: center;">S_1 Transmission link S_2</p> <p>S_1, S_2 quantities referring to transmission</p>
Power-related measures Gain ratio G Attenuation ratio A In order to identify the value as a logarithmic quantity, dB is added instead of a unit, because the value actually has no unit.	Gain ratio $G = 10 \lg (P_2/P_1)$ 3 Attenuation ratio $A = 10 \lg (P_1/P_2)$ 4 $G = -A$ 5 $A = -G$ 6 dB refers to decibel (one tenth of a bel, a unit named after the American scientist Alexander Graham Bell)	Example 1: A filter circuit has an input of 500 mW and an output of 250 mW. What are a) the attenuation factor D and b) the attenuation ratio A ? a) $D = S_1/S_2 = 500 \text{ mW}/250 \text{ mW} = 2$ b) $A = 10 \lg (500 \text{ mW}/250 \text{ mW}) = 3.01 \text{ dB}$
Voltage-related measures, pressure-related measures Gain ratio G Attenuation ratio A Sound pressure transmission ratio T_p For these quantities, dB is also used instead of a unit.	Gain ratio $G = 20 \lg (U_2/U_1)$ 7 $G = -A$ 8 Attenuation ratio $A = 20 \lg (U_1/U_2)$ 9 $A = -G$ 10 Sound pressure transmission ratio $T_p = 20 \lg (p_2/p_1)$ 11	Example 2: An amplifier has an input of 3 mV and an output of 5 V. What is a) the gain factor, b) the gain ratio? a) $V = U_2/U_1 = 5 \text{ V}/3 \text{ mV} = 1,667$ b) $G = 20 \lg (U_1/U_2) = 20 \lg (5 \text{ V}/3 \text{ mV}) = 64.4 \text{ dB}$
Level in dB(*) (* place holder for additional specifications)		
Sound level, general	This quantity expresses the ratio between two values, one of which is an agreed reference value.	The reference value should be indicated in level specifications.
Power level L_p Identified by dB (1 mW) or dBm, Voltage level L_U , identified by dB (1 μ V) or dBm = dB (1 mV) Sound-pressure level L_p actually identified by dB (20 μ N/m ²)	Power level $L_p = 10 \lg (P/1 \text{ mW})$ 12 Voltage level $L_U = 20 \lg (U/1 \mu\text{V})$ 13 Sound-pressure level $L_p = 20 \lg (p/20 \mu\text{N/m}^2)$ 14	The agreed reference values are 1 mW for L_p , 1mV for L_U and 20 μ N/m ² for L_p . Example 3: An aerial has an output of 80 mV. $L_U = ?$ $L_U = 20 \lg (U/1 \text{ mV}) = 38 \text{ dBm}$
Rated sound-pressure level Identified by dB(A), dB(B) or dB(C), depending on the correction	The measured quantity is the sound-pressure level. The measuring values are modified with the help of filters A, B or C for frequencies other than 1,000 Hz.	The rated sound-pressure level in dB(A) corresponds to a great extent to the human loudness sensation in phon.
A attenuation ratio D attenuation factor G gain ratio L_p power level L_p sound-pressure level	L_U voltage level \lg common logarithm P power p pressure T transmission factor	U voltage V gain factor Subscripts: 1 input, 2 output of the transmission link

Angles, Trigonometric Functions, Percentage Calculation

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Figures	Explanations	Notes, formulas												
Angles														
 <p>Angle dimensions</p>	<p>The units referring to angles are degree, centesimal degree and radian.</p> <p>The <i>round angle</i> has</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 360 ° (degrees) 400 gon (centesimal degrees) 2π rad (radian) <p>The unit radian corresponds to the proportion of the circular arc length to the radius in a circle.</p> $\alpha_r = \alpha^\circ \cdot \frac{\pi}{180^\circ}$ <p>1 rad = $\frac{360^\circ}{2\pi} = 57.296^\circ$</p>	<p>Important angles</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Round angle</th> <th>Straight angle</th> <th>Right angle</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>360°</td> <td>180°</td> <td>90°</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 · π rad</td> <td>π rad</td> <td>$\frac{\pi}{2}$ rad</td> </tr> <tr> <td>400 gon</td> <td>200 gon</td> <td>100 gon</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Still customary in survey engineering: 1 gon = (π/200) rad</p>	Round angle	Straight angle	Right angle	360°	180°	90°	2 · π rad	π rad	$\frac{\pi}{2}$ rad	400 gon	200 gon	100 gon
Round angle	Straight angle	Right angle												
360°	180°	90°												
2 · π rad	π rad	$\frac{\pi}{2}$ rad												
400 gon	200 gon	100 gon												
Angle functions														
 <p>Right-angled triangle</p>	<p>The longest side (c) of the right-angled triangle is referred to as the <i>hypotenuse</i>. It is the side opposite the right angle. The two other sides (a and b) of the triangle form the right angle. These sides are referred to as the <i>catheti</i> or simply <i>legs</i> of the triangle. The leg (a) opposite the acute angle α is the <i>opposite</i>. The leg contiguous to the angle α is the <i>adjacent</i> (b).</p>	<p>An angle in a right-angled triangle can be defined by its angle degrees or as a <i>ratio of two triangle sides</i>. The ratio of the sides depends on the size of the angle. That is why the ratios of two sides in a right-angled triangle are referred to as <i>angle functions</i> (function = dependence) or trigonometric functions.</p>												
 <p>Trigonometric functions</p>	<p>Sine = $\frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$</p> <p>Cosine = $\frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$</p> <p>Tangent = $\frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$</p> <p>Cotangent = $\frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{opposite}}$</p>	$\sin \alpha = \frac{a}{c}$ $\cos \alpha = \frac{b}{c}$ $\tan \alpha = \frac{a}{b}$ $\cot \alpha = \frac{b}{a}$												
Percentage calculation														
	<p>Per cent (pro cent in Latin) means "per hundred". The total quantity (basic quantity) is always equal to one hundred, the partial quantity (percentage) is expressed in per cent (= hundredths).</p> <p>23% of 300 € is equal to 69 €</p> <p>percentage = $\frac{100 \cdot \text{percentage amount}}{\text{basic value}}$</p>	<p>Percentage calculation</p> $p = \frac{P \cdot 100\%}{B}$ <p>Calculation of interest</p> $I = \frac{C_0 \cdot p \cdot n}{100\%}$ <p>Calculation of compound interest</p> $C_n = C_0 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{p}{100\%}\right)^n$												
<p>a, b, c legs of a right-angled triangle</p> <p>B basic amount</p> <p>C₀ starting capital</p> <p>C_n capital after n years</p>	<p>I interest per year</p> <p>n term in years</p> <p>P percentage amount</p> <p>p percentage in %, interest rate in %</p>	<p>α, β, γ angles in a triangle</p> <p>α° degrees of an angle</p> <p>α_r radian of an angle</p>												