

Cause And Effect Text Structure

Zeeman effect It is caused by the interaction of the magnetic field with the magnetic moments of the atomic electrons associated with their orbital motion and spin; this interaction shifts some orbital energies more than others, resulting in the split spectrum. V_{M} is small (less than the fine structure), it can be treated as a perturbation; this is the Zeeman effect proper. In the Paschen-Back effect, The Zeeman effect (Dutch: ['ze:man]) is the splitting of a spectral line into several components in the presence of a static magnetic field

In 1896, Zeeman learned that his laboratory had one of Henry Augustus Rowland's highest...

Bohr effect That is, the Bohr effect refers to the shift in the oxygen dissociation curve caused by changes The Bohr effect is a phenomenon first described in 1904 by the Danish physiologist Christian Bohr (who was also the father of the physicist and Nobel laureate Niels Bohr). Since carbon dioxide reacts with water to form carbonic acid, an increase in CO₂ results in a decrease in blood pH, resulting in hemoglobin proteins releasing their load of oxygen. Hemoglobin's oxygen binding affinity (see oxygen-haemoglobin dissociation curve) is inversely related both to acidity and to the concentration of carbon dioxide. Conversely, a decrease in carbon dioxide provokes an increase in pH, which results in hemoglobin picking up more oxygen. That is, the Bohr effect refers to the shift in the oxygen dissociation curve caused by changes in the concentration of carbon dioxide or the pH of the environment. to acidity and to the concentration of carbon dioxide

The Sunyaev-Zeldovich effect was predicted by Rashid Sunyaev and Yakov Zeldovich to describe anisotropies in the CMB. The effect is caused by the CMB interacting with high energy electrons. These high energy electrons cause inverse Compton scattering of CMB photons which causes a distortion in the radiation spectrum of the CMB. The Sunyaev-Zeldovich effect is most apparent when observing galactic

clusters. Analysis of CMB data at higher angular resolution (high 758ba6a3bf The term "thermoelectric effect" encompasses three separately identified effects: the Seebeck effect (temperature differences cause electromotive forces), the Peltier effect (thermocouples create temperature differences), and the Thomson effect (the Seebeck coefficient varies with temperature). The Seebeck and Peltier effects are different manifestations of the same physical process; textbooks may refer to this process as the Peltier-Seebeck effect (the separation derives from the independent discoveries by Jean Charles Athanase Peltier and Thomas Johann Seebeck). The Thomson effect is an... 758ba6a3bf == History == 758ba6a3bf

Text and conversation theory Communication "is" the organization and the organization exists because communication takes place. The theory provides a framework for better understanding organizational communication. The theory is built on the notion that an organization is not seen as a physical unit holding communication. Text and conversation theory puts communication processes at the heart of organizational communication and postulates, an organization doesn't contain communication as a "causal influence", but is formed by the communication within. In the theory's simplest explanation, an organization is created and defined by communication. This theory is not intended for direct application, but rather to explain how communication exists. This duality and coexistence ensures a cyclical nature between structure and agency, which has a cause and effect: new structure and agency Text and conversation is a theory in the field of organizational communication illustrating how communication makes up an organization. and discourse 758ba6a3bf

This causes dust that is small enough to be affected by this drag, but too large to be blown away from the star by radiation pressure, to spiral slowly into the star. In the Solar System, this affects dust grains from about 1 μm to 1 mm in diameter. Larger dust is likely to collide with another object long before such drag can have an effect. 758ba6a3bf This effect can be used to generate electricity, measure temperature or change the temperature of objects. Because the direction of heating and cooling is affected by the applied voltage, thermoelectric devices can be used as temperature controllers. 758ba6a3bf

Marangoni effect The Marangoni effect (also called the

Gibbs-Marangoni effect) is the mass transfer along an interface between two phases due to a gradient of the surface tension. The Marangoni effect (also called the Gibbs-Marangoni effect) is the mass transfer along an interface between two phases due to a gradient of the surface tension. In the case of temperature dependence, this phenomenon may be called thermo-capillary convection or Bénard-Marangoni convection

Physicist Julius Edgar Lilienfeld first proposed the concept of a field-effect transistor (FET) in 1925, but it was not possible to construct a working device at that time. The first working metal-oxide-semiconductor field-effect transistor (MOSFET) was invented in 1959 by engineers Mohamed Atalla and Dawon Kahng at Bell Labs. Their breakthrough—fabricating a practical field-effect transistor enabled by Atalla's earlier work on silicon surface passivation and thermal oxidation—revolutionized electronics and paved the way for smaller and cheaper radios, calculators, computers... Increased AC resistance caused by skin effect can be mitigated by using a specialized multistrand wire called litz wire. Because the interior of a large conductor carries little of the current, tubular conductors can be used to save weight and cost. Robertson considered dust motion in a beam of radiation emanating from a point source. A. W. Guess later considered the problem for a spherical source of radiation and found that for particles far from the source the resultant forces are in agreement with those concluded... Skin effect has practical consequences in the analysis... This phenomenon was first identified in the so-called "tears of wine" by physicist James Thomson (Lord Kelvin's brother) in 1855. The general effect is named after Italian physicist Carlo Marangoni, who studied it for his doctoral dissertation at the University of Pavia and published his results in 1865. A complete theoretical treatment of the subject was given by J. Willard Gibbs in his work *On the Equilibrium of Heterogeneous Substances* (1875–1878).

Skin effect It is caused by opposing eddy currents induced by the changing magnetic field resulting from the alternating current. The electric current flows mainly at the skin of the conductor, between the outer surface and a level called the skin depth. frequencies, skin depth becomes much smaller. Increased AC resistance caused by skin effect can be mitigated by using a specialized multistrand wire called In

electromagnetism, skin effect is the tendency of an alternating electric current (AC) to become distributed within a conductor such that the current density is largest near the surface of the conductor and decreases exponentially with greater depths in the conductor 758ba6a3bf

== Overview == 758ba6a3bf Since the distance between the Zeeman sub-levels is a function of magnetic field strength, this effect can be used to measure magnetic field strength, e.g. that of the Sun and other stars or in laboratory plasmas. 758ba6a3bf

Sunyaev-Zeldovich effect Gases in the local group may also cause anisotropies in the CMB due to the thermal Sunyaev-Zeldovich effect which must The Sunyaev-Zeldovich effect (named after Rashid Sunyaev and Yakov B. Observed distortions of the cosmic microwave background spectrum are used to detect the disturbance of density in the universe. large-scale structure formation. Using the Sunyaev-Zeldovich effect, dense clusters of galaxies have been observed. Zeldovich and often abbreviated as the SZ effect) is the spectral distortion of the cosmic microwave background (CMB) through inverse Compton scattering by high-energy electrons in galaxy clusters, in which the low-energy CMB photons receive an average energy boost during collision with the high-energy cluster electrons 758ba6a3bf

MOSFET and Walter Houser Brattain attempted to build a field-effect device which led to their discovery of the transistor effect. The term metal-insulator-semiconductor field-effect transistor (MISFET) is almost synonymous with MOSFET. It has an insulated gate, the voltage of which determines the conductivity of the device. Another near-synonym is insulated-gate field-effect transistor (IGFET). However, their structure failed In electronics, the metal-oxide-semiconductor field-effect transistor (MOSFET, MOS-FET, MOS FET, or MOS transistor) is a type of field-effect transistor (FET), most commonly fabricated by the controlled oxidation of silicon. This ability to change conductivity with the amount of applied voltage can be used for amplifying or switching electronic signals 758ba6a3bf

Poynting initially gave a description of the effect in 1903 based on the luminiferous aether theory, which was superseded by the theories of relativity in 1905–1915. In 1937 Robertson described the effect in terms of general relativity. 758ba6a3bf

Poynting–Robertson effect, also known as Poynting–Robertson drag, named after John Henry Poynting and Howard P. Robertson, is a process by which solar radiation causes a dust grain orbiting a star to lose angular momentum relative to its orbit around the star. This is related to radiation pressure tangential to the grain's motion. Robertson, is a process by which solar radiation causes a The Poynting–Robertson effect, also known as Poynting–Robertson drag, named after John Henry Poynting and Howard P 758ba6a3bf

In general, a process can have multiple causes, which are also said to be causal factors for it, and all lie in its past. An effect can in turn be a cause of, or causal factor for, many other effects, which all lie in its future. Thus, the distinction between cause and effect either follows from or else provides the distinction between past and future. While the former viewpoint is more prevalent in physics, some writers have held that causality is metaphysically prior to notions of time and space. Causality is an abstraction that indicates how the world progresses. As such, it is a basic concept, and one might expect it to be more apt as an explanation of other concepts of progression than as something to be explained by yet more fundamental ideas. The concept is like those of agency and efficacy. For... 758ba6a3bf == History == 758ba6a3bf

Causality , a cause) contributes to the production of another event, process, state, or object (i. The cause of something may also be described as the reason behind the event or process. , an effect) where the cause is at least partly responsible for the effect, and the effect is at least partly dependent on the cause. e. The cause of something may also be described as Causality is an influence by which one event, process, state, or subject (i. e. at least partly responsible for the effect, and the effect is at least partly dependent on the cause 758ba6a3bf

== Experimental discovery == 758ba6a3bf Skin depth depends on the frequency of the alternating current; as frequency increases, current flow becomes more concentrated near the surface, resulting in less skin depth. Skin effect reduces the effective cross-section of the conductor and thus increases its effective resistance. At 60 Hz in copper, skin depth is about 8.5 mm. At high frequencies, skin depth becomes much smaller. 758ba6a3bf Since the foundation of organizations are in communication, an organization cannot exist

without communication, and the organization is defined as the result of communications happening within its context. Communications begin with individuals within the organization discussing beliefs, goals, structures, plans and relationships. These communicators...

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Thermoelectric effect Conversely, when a voltage is applied to it, heat is transferred from one side to the other, creating a temperature difference. A thermoelectric device creates a voltage when there is a different temperature on each side. effect" encompasses three separately identified effects: the Seebeck effect (temperature differences cause electromotive forces), the Peltier effect (thermocouples The thermoelectric effect is the direct conversion of temperature differences to electric voltage and vice versa via a thermocouple 758ba6a3bf

== Discovery == 758ba6a3bf The effect is named after the Dutch physicist Pieter Zeeman, who discovered it in 1896 and received the Nobel Prize in Physics for it in 1902. It is analogous to the Stark effect, the splitting of a spectral line into several components in the presence of an electric field. Also, similar to the Stark effect, transitions between different components have, in general, different intensities, with some being entirely forbidden (in the dipole approximation), as governed by the selection rules. 758ba6a3bf

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