

# Karl Ferdinand Braun Encyclopedia Article

## Karl Ferdinand Braun

The following sections of this BookRags Literature Study Guide is offprint from Gale's For Students Series: Presenting Analysis, Context, and Criticism on Commonly Studied Works: Introduction, Author Biography, Plot Summary, Characters, Themes, Style, Historical Context, Critical Overview, Criticism and Critical Essays, Media Adaptations, Topics for Further Study, Compare & Contrast, What Do I Read Next?, For Further Study, and Sources.

(c)1998-2002; (c)2002 by Gale. Gale is an imprint of The Gale Group, Inc., a division of Thomson Learning, Inc. Gale and Design and Thomson Learning are trademarks used herein under license.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Encyclopedia of Popular Fiction: "Social Concerns", "Thematic Overview", "Techniques", "Literary Precedents", "Key Questions", "Related Titles", "Adaptations", "Related Web Sites". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Guide to Literature for Young Adults: "About the Author", "Overview", "Setting", "Literary Qualities", "Social Sensitivity", "Topics for Discussion", "Ideas for Reports and Papers". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

All other sections in this Literature Study Guide are owned and copyrighted by BookRags, Inc.

# Contents

<a href="#">Karl Ferdinand Braun Encyclopedia Article.....</a>	<a href="#">1</a>
<a href="#">Contents.....</a>	<a href="#">2</a>
<a href="#">Karl Ferdinand Braun.....</a>	<a href="#">3</a>

# Karl Ferdinand Braun

**1850-1918**

German physicist who was known for his improvements in the fields of radio, television, and electronics. Braun's first great work was to convert alternating current, which travels in two directions, to direct current, which travels in one direction, which helped to improve radio signals. In 1897, he completed his oscilloscope, a precursor to the modern television cathode ray tube. Braun also made improvements to the distance and strength of Marconi's radio signals, and patented his new system in 1899. What he developed would later be used in radio, television, and radar. Braun shared the Nobel Prize for Physics with Marconi in 1909.