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of
ELECTRONICS

Rudolf F. Graf

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To provide maximum usability, a dictionary must be as complete and comprehensive as possible, and must provide valid,

(Continued on back flap)

(continued from front flap)

clear, concise definitions which leave no doubt as to their meanings.

In the preparation of *Howard W. Sams Modern Dictionary of Electronics*, no effort was spared in analyzing, researching, and developing material. In order to insure that this dictionary be as up to date as possible, both the author and the publisher's technical staff have continually researched new terms for this revised and enlarged second edition. All of the terms selected were thoroughly and carefully considered to determine common usage and meaning, undergoing close scrutiny by a specially selected team of editors. Finally, the definitions were carefully written, edited, and proofed to insure maximum accuracy and clarity.

Howard W. Sams Modern Dictionary of Electronics was especially designed and prepared to provide a comprehensive reference volume for engineers, technicians, instructors, editors, writers, and students. Since spelling, hyphenation, capitalization, etc., have been adopted from the style most consistently used and accepted in the industry, this dictionary will also find wide use as a manual of style by stenographers, secretaries, salesmen, report writers, consultants, etc.

About the Author

Rudolf Graf has spent 20 years in the electronics industry — holding positions ranging from instructor, editor, consultant, and design and development engineer to sales engineer and director of engineering. During the past four years, his efforts to uncover and research new terms have been never-ending.

MODERN DICTIONARY of ELECTRONICS

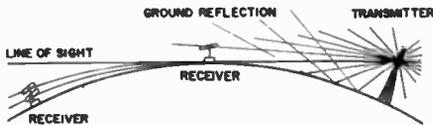
New Second Edition

Here are examples which show how the style and format provide maximum usefulness to the user:

conductance

back current—Also called reverse current. The current which flows when reverse bias is applied to a semiconductor junction.

byte—A single group of bits processed together (in parallel). It can consist of a variable number of bits.



Ground reflection.

cold emission—See Field Emission.

Faraday effect—The rotation of polarized light by a magnetic force.

envelope—1. The glass or metal housing of a vacuum tube. 2. The curve passing through the peaks of a graph and showing the waveform of a modulated radio-frequency carrier signal.

BCD—Abbreviation for Binary-Coded Decimal.

bucking voltage—A voltage which is opposite in polarity to another voltage in the circuit and hence bucks, or opposes, the latter voltage.

Bellini-Tosi direction finder—An early radio direction-finder system consisting of two loop antennas at right angles to each other and connected to a goniometer.

hy·per'bo·la (hī·pēr'bō·lä)

mi·cro·cir'cui·try (mī·krō·sēr'kī·trē)

catchwords for first and last entries on each page

terms in boldface, with marginal extension for ease in locating

brand-new terms, many as yet not defined elsewhere

illustrations selected to provide greater meaning

cross-referenced as necessary to speed location of definitions

capitalization to indicate proper names, trademarks, etc.

multiple meanings indicated and defined numerically

type and format selected for optimum readability

clear and concise meanings

spelling and hyphenation consistent with modern use

special exclusive section shows syllabic division and pronun-

d



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Modern Dictionary of Electronics

HOWARD W. S.

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY, INC.

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GREEK ALPHABET

The Greek alphabet is given below. The items for which each letter is a symbol are also listed. The small Greek letter is the symbol for all the items listed unless a capital letter is indicated (cap).

Letter		Name	Designates
Small	Capital		
α	A	Alpha	Angles, coefficients, attenuation constant, absorption factor, area.
β	B	Beta	Angles, coefficients, phase constant.
γ	Γ	Gamma	Specific quantity, angles, electrical conductivity, propagation constant, complex propagation constant (cap).
δ	Δ	Delta	Density, angles, increment or decrement (cap or small), determinant (cap), permittivity (cap).
ϵ	E	Epsilon	Dielectric constant, permittivity, base of natural (Napierian) logarithms, electric intensity.
ζ	Z	Zeta	Co-ordinate, coefficients.
η	H	Eta	Intrinsic impedance, efficiency, surface charge density, hysteresis, co-ordinates.
θ	Θ	Theta	Angular phase displacement, time constant, reluctance, angles.
ι	I	Iota	Unit vector.
κ	K	Kappa	Susceptibility, coupling coefficient.
λ	Λ	Lambda	Wavelength, attenuation constant, permeance (cap).
μ	M	Mu	Prefix <i>micro-</i> , permeability, amplification factor.
ν	N	Nu	Reluctivity, frequency.
ξ	Ξ	Xi	Co-ordinates.
\omicron	O	Omicron	—
π	Π	Pi	3.1416 (circumference divided by diameter).
ρ	P	Rho	Resistivity, volume charge density, co-ordinates.
σ	Σ	Sigma	Surface charge density, complex propagation constant, electrical conductivity, leakage coefficient, sign of summation (cap).
τ	T	Tau	Time constant, volume resistivity, time-phase displacement, transmission factor, density.
υ	Υ	Upsilon	—
ϕ	Φ	Phi	Magnetic flux, angles, scalar potential (cap).
χ	X	Chi	Electric susceptibility, angles.
ψ	Ψ	Psi	Dielectric flux, phase difference, co-ordinates, angles.
ω	Ω	Omega	Angular velocity ($2\pi f$), resistance in ohms (cap), solid angles (cap).

ELECTRONIC SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- A**—Ammeter; ampere; area
a—Ampere
AC, a.c., a-c, ac—Alternating current
AF, a.f., a-f, af—Audio frequency
AFC, afc—Automatic frequency control
AGC, agc—Automatic gain control
AM, am—Amplitude modulation
Amp, amp., Amps, amps.—Ampere; amperes
Ant, ant.—Antenna
AVC, a.v.c., avc—Automatic volume control
B—Susceptance
b—Magnetic flux density
BC, bc—Broadcast
BFO, bfo—Beat-frequency oscillator
C—Capacitance; capacitor
°C—Degrees Celsius or centigrade
cm—Centimeter
cps—Cycles per second
CW, cw—Continuous wave
db—Decibels
DC, d.c., d-c, dc—Direct current
d.c.c., dcc—Double cotton-covered
DPDT, d.p.d.t., dpdt—Double-pole, double-throw
DPST, d.p.s.t., dpst—Double-pole, single-throw
d.s.c., dsc—Double silk-covered
E, ⚡—Voltage
e.c., ec—Enamel-covered
EMF, emf—Electromotive force
ERP—Effective radiated power
F, f—Farad
f—Frequency
°F—Degrees Fahrenheit
FM, f.m., fm—Frequency modulation
G—Conductance
G_m, g_m, g_m—Mutual conductance
GCT—Greenwich Civil Time
gnd—Ground
H, h—Henry
HF, h.f., h-f, hf—High frequency
hp—Horsepower
hy.—Henry
I—Current
IF, i.f., i-f, if—Intermediate frequency
ips—Inches per second
j—Joule; an imaginary number; an operator to rotate a vector quantity 90° counterclockwise
K— $\times 1000$; dielectric constant; a numerical value that does not change during a given period
k—Dielectric constant
KC, kc—Kilocycle
kv—Kilovolt
kva—Kilovolt ampere
KW, kw—Kilowatt
KWH, kwh—Kilowatt hour
L—Inductance; inductor
l—Length
LF, l.f., l-f, lf—Low frequency
M—Mutual inductance; $\times 1000$
m—Meter
ma—Milliampere
MC, Mc, mc—Megacycle
mcw—Modulated continuous wave
meg—Megohm
MF, m.f., m-f, mf—Medium frequency
mf, mfd—Microfarad
mh—Millihenry
mm—Millimeter
mmf, mmfd—Micromicrofarad
mv—Millivolt (sometimes microvolt)
mw—Milliwatt (sometimes microwatt)
NC—No connection
OD—Outside diameter
P—Power
pf—Power factor
p-p—Peak-to-peak
Q—Merit of a coil or capacitor; quantity of electricity
R—Resistance; resistor
RC, R-C—Product of resistance time capacitance; resistor-capacitor
RF, r.f., r-f, rf—Radio frequency
RFC—Radio-frequency choke coil
rms—Root mean square
rpm—Revolutions per minute
s.c.c., scc—Single cotton-covered
s.c.e., sce—Single cotton enamel
sec—Second; secondary
SHF, s.h.f., shf—Super-high frequencies
s.s.c., ssc—Single silk-covered
SW, sw—Short wave
t—Time
T—Temperature
trf—Tuned radio frequency
UHF, uhf—Ultrahigh frequencies
V, v—Volt; voltmeter
VHF, vhf—Very high frequencies
VOM, vom—Volt-ohm-milliampere
VTVM, vtvm—Vacuum-tube voltmeter
VU—Volume unit
W—Watt; work
w—Watt
wh, whr—Watt-hour
X—Reactance
X_c—Capacitive reactance
X_L—Inductive reactance
Y—Admittance
Z—Impedance
μa—Microampere
μf—Microfarad
μh—Microhenry
μμf—Micromicrofarad
~—Cycles per second

The following symbols and abbreviations have been adopted as standard by the Electronic Industries Association (EIA) and the National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA).

- B, b—Base electrode for units employing a single base
- b₁, b₂, etc.—Base electrodes for more than one base
- BV_{CEO}—Breakdown voltage, collector to base, emitter open
- BV_{CE0}—Breakdown voltage, collector to emitter, base open
- BV_{CE(s)}—Breakdown voltage, collector to emitter, with specified resistance between base and emitter
- BV_{CE0}—Breakdown voltage, collector to emitter, with base short-circuited to emitter
- BV_{CEO}—Breakdown voltage, emitter to base, collector open
- BV_{ES}—Breakdown voltage, reverse
- C, c—Collector electrode
- C_{ib}—Input capacitance (common base)
- C_{ic}—Input capacitance (common collector)
- C_{ie}—Input capacitance (common emitter)
- C_{ob}—Output capacitance (common base)
- C_{oc}—Output capacitance (common collector)
- C_{oe}—Output capacitance (common emitter)
- E, e—Emitter electrode
- h_{ie}—Static value of the input resistance (common base)
- h_{ic}—Small-signal value of short-circuit input impedance (common base)
- h_{ib}—Static value of the input resistance (common collector)
- h_{ie}—Small-signal value of short-circuit input impedance (common emitter)
- h_{ic}—Static value of the input resistance (common emitter)
- h_{ie}—Small-signal value of short-circuit input impedance (common emitter)
- h_{re} (real)—Real part of small-signal value of short-circuit input impedance (common emitter)
- h_{oe}—Static value of open-circuit output conductance (common base)
- h_{oc}—Small-signal value of open-circuit output admittance (common base)
- h_{re}—Static value of open-circuit output conductance (common collector)
- h_{ie}—Small-signal value of open-circuit output admittance (common collector)
- h_{oc}—Static value of open-circuit output conductance (common emitter)
- h_{oe}—Small-signal value of open-circuit output admittance (common emitter)
- i_f—Forward current (instantaneous)
- I_o—Average output (rectified) current
- I_R—Reverse current (DC)
- i_R—Reverse current (instantaneous)
- K_T—Thermal derating factor
- L—Conversion loss
- N, n—Region of a device where electrons are the majority carriers
- NF—Noise figure
- P, p—Region of a device where holes are the majority carriers
- P_{ib}—Total power input (DC or average) to the base electrode with respect to the emitter electrode
- p_{ib}—Total power input (instantaneous) to the base electrode with respect to the emitter electrode
- P_{ic}—Total power input (DC or average) to the collector electrode with respect to the base electrode
- p_{ic}—Total power input (instantaneous) to the collector electrode with respect to the base electrode
- P_{ie}—Total power input (DC or average) to the collector electrode with respect to the emitter electrode
- p_{ie}—Total power input (instantaneous) to the collector electrode with respect to the emitter electrode
- R_e—External collector resistance
- r_{ce} (sat)—Collector-to-emitter saturation resistance
- R_e—External emitter resistance
- R_L—Load resistance
- T—Temperature
- T_a—Ambient temperature
- T_c—Case temperature
- t_d—Delay time
- t_r—Fall time
- t_{rf}—Forward recovery time
- T_j—Junction temperature
- T_{op}—Operating temperature
- t_p—Pulse time
- t_r—Rise time
- t_{rr}—Reverse recovery time
- t_s—Storage time
- T_{stg}—Storage temperature
- t_v—Pulse average time
- θ—Thermal resistance
- θ_{JA}—Thermal resistance, junction-to-ambient
- θ_{JC}—Thermal resistance, junction-to-case
- V_{BE}—Base supply voltage (DC)
- V_{BC}—Base-to-collector voltage (DC)
- V_{BC}—Base-to-collector voltage (rms)
- v_{bc}—Base-to-collector voltage (instantaneous)
- V_{BE}—Base-to-emitter voltage (DC)

f_{cs} —Small-signal, short-circuit, forward-current, transfer-ratio cutoff frequency (common base)

f_{cc} —Small-signal, short-circuit, forward-current, transfer-ratio cutoff frequency (common collector)

f_{ce} —Small-signal, short-circuit, forward-current, transfer-ratio cutoff frequency (common emitter)

f_{max} —Maximum frequency of oscillation

G_{cs} —Large-signal average power gain (common base)

G_{cc} —Small-signal average power gain (common base)

G_{cc} —Large-signal average power gain (common collector)

G_{ce} —Small-signal average power gain (common collector)

G_{cs} —Large-signal average power gain (common emitter)

G_{ce} —Small-signal average power gain (common emitter)

h_{cs} —Static value of the forward-current transfer ratio (common base)

h_{cc} —Small-signal, short-circuit, forward-current transfer ratio (common base)

h_{cc} —Static value of the forward-current transfer ratio (common collector)

h_{cc} —Small-signal, short-circuit, forward-current transfer ratio (common collector)

h_{ce} —Static value of the forward-current transfer ratio (common emitter)

h_{ce} —Small-signal, short-circuit, forward-current transfer ratio (common emitter)

h_{cs} —Small-signal value of open-circuit, reverse-voltage transfer ratio (common base)

h_{cc} —Small-signal value of open-circuit, reverse-voltage transfer ratio (common collector)

h_{ce} —Small-signal value of open-circuit, reverse-voltage transfer ratio (common emitter)

I_i —Intrinsic region of a device (where neither holes nor electrons predominate)

I_B —Base current (DC)

i_B —Base current (rms)

I_C —Base current (instantaneous)

i_C —Collector current (DC)

i_C —Collector current (rms)

i_C —Collector current (instantaneous)

I_{CO} —Collector cutoff current (DC), emitter open

i_{CO} —Collector cutoff current (DC), base open

I_{CBO} —Collector cutoff current (DC), with specified resistance between base and emitter

I_{CEO} —Collector cutoff current (DC), with base short-circuited to emitter

I_{CQS} —Collector current (DC), with specified circuit between base and emitter

I_E —Emitter current (DC)

i_E —Emitter current (rms)

I_{ES} —Emitter current (instantaneous)

I_{EBO} —Emitter cutoff current (DC), collector open

I_F —Forward current (DC)

P_{in} —Total power input (DC or average) to the emitter electrode with respect to the base electrode

p_{in} —Total power input (instantaneous) to the emitter electrode with respect to the base electrode

P_{is} —Large-signal input power (common base)

P_{is} —Small-signal input power (common base)

P_{ic} —Large-signal input power (common collector)

P_{is} —Small-signal input power (common collector)

P_{ie} —Large-signal input power (common emitter)

P_{is} —Small-signal input power (common emitter)

P_{io} —Large-signal output power (common base)

P_{io} —Small-signal output power (common base)

P_{ic} —Large-signal output power (common collector)

P_{io} —Small-signal output power (common collector)

P_{ie} —Large-signal output power (common emitter)

P_{io} —Small-signal output power (common emitter)

P_T —Total power input (DC or average) to all electrodes

p_T —Total power input (instantaneous) to all electrodes

R_E —External base resistance

V_{be} —Base-to-emitter voltage (rms)

v_{be} —Base-to-emitter voltage (instantaneous)

V_{cb} —Collector-to-base voltage (DC)

V_{cb} —Collector-to-base voltage (rms)

v_{cb} —Collector-to-base voltage (instantaneous)

V_{OC} —DC open-circuit voltage (floating potential) between collector and base, with emitter biased in reverse direction with respect to base

V_{CC} —Collector supply voltage (DC)

V_{CE} —Collector-to-emitter voltage (DC)

V_{ce} —Collector-to-emitter voltage (rms)

v_{ce} —Collector-to-emitter voltage (instantaneous)

$V_{CE(sat)}$ —Collector-to-emitter saturation voltage

V_{EB} —Emitter-to-base voltage (DC)

V_{eb} —Emitter-to-base voltage (rms)

v_{eb} —Emitter-to-base voltage (instantaneous)

V_{EC} —Emitter-to-collector voltage (DC)

V_{ec} —Emitter-to-collector voltage (rms)

v_{ec} —Emitter-to-collector voltage (instantaneous)

V_{OC} —DC open-circuit voltage (floating potential) between emitter and collector, with base biased in reverse direction with respect to collector

V_{EE} —Emitter supply voltage (DC)

V_F —Forward voltage (DC)

v_F —Forward voltage (instantaneous)

V_R —Reverse voltage (DC)

v_R —Reverse voltage (instantaneous)

V_{RT} —Reach-through voltage

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Howard W. Sams

**MODERN
DICTIONARY
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SECOND EDITION

Rudolf F. Graf



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Preface to the Second Edition

The field of electronics is a dynamic one; it is constantly and rapidly expanding. As technology advances, new words evolve and new meanings are given to existing terms. In order to keep pace with the changes that have occurred in the language of electronics since publication of the first edition of MODERN DICTIONARY OF ELECTRONICS, this new, revised second edition has been prepared.

More than 2,400 new terms in electronics and related fields have been added to the 10,000 terms contained in the first edition. These additions include the latest terms in the fields of microelectronics, semiconductor devices, reliability, computers, data processing, programming, and others. Numerous illustrations have been added to help give greater clarity to the definitions, and the pronunciation guide has been expanded to include the new terms most difficult to pronounce.

The modern and popular style of writing, use of catchwords at the top of each page, and cross-referencing of terms all follow the style set in the first edition.

A brand-new feature, positioned inside the front and back covers for ready reference, includes electronics terminology, expressed with Greek-alphabet symbols, abbreviated expressions for transistor parameters, and widely used symbols and abbreviations.

Publication of this second edition of MODERN DICTIONARY OF ELECTRONICS is in keeping with the intention of the publishers to issue periodic revisions as needed. Suggestions for new terms and definitions will thus be welcomed.

RUDOLF F. GRAF

October, 1963

Preface to the First Edition

No truly authoritative dictionary is the work of one person. Rather, it is the result of the efforts of many people. With the expansion of technologies, new words and phrases must be developed to permit effective communications of thoughts and ideas. The originators of the words give them their initial meanings, but their *exact* definitions change with technological advances and through actual usage by others.

The content of a dictionary is thus an analysis of words and their meanings, as determined by common usage and as researched and written by its authors and editors.

The emphasis of this dictionary is on the broad subject of electronics. Within this chosen field, it contains over 10,000 definitions of current terms, supported by over 350 illustrations. No effort has been spared to make it as comprehensive and authoritative as possible. Further, the definitions have been written in a modern and popular style to provide clear and concise explanations of the terms.

While this volume is as up-to-date as possible at the time of writing, the field of electronics is expanding so rapidly that new terms are constantly being developed, and old terms take on broader or more specialized meanings. It is the intention of the publishers to periodically issue revised editions of this dictionary; thus suggestions for new terms and definitions will be welcomed.

Acknowledgement and thanks are due several technical and engineering societies—notably the IRE, AIEE, and ASA—who generously aided in defining many terms during the initial compilation.

RUDOLF F. GRAF

October, 1961

HOW TO USE THIS DICTIONARY

This MODERN DICTIONARY OF ELECTRONICS follows the standards accepted by prominent lexicographers. All terms of more than one word are treated as one word. For example, "bridged-T network" appears between "bridge circuit" and "bridge duplex system." Abbreviations are also treated alphabetically; the initials "ARRL" follow the term "arrester" rather than appearing at the beginning of the A's.

For ease in quickly locating a specific term, catchwords for the first and last entries which appear on each page are shown at the top.

Illustrations have been positioned with the terms they depict and are clearly captioned so they can be immediately associated with the proper definition.

Moderate cross-referencing has been used as an aid in locating terms which you might look for in more than one place. For example, when looking up "Esaki diode" you'll be referred to "tunnel diode." However, occasionally you may look for a term and not find it. In such instances, always think of the term in its most logical form; i.e., you will find "acoustic resonator" in the A's and not in the R's. In other words, when looking up the definition for a specific type of device, such as a "dipole antenna," refer to the modifier "dipole" rather than to the subject "antenna."

A unique feature is the *Pronunciation Guide* beginning on page 425. This Guide shows syllabic division and pronunciations, based on accepted industry usage, for over 1,100 commonly mispronounced words. Because the language is in constant flux, pronunciations and spellings acceptable five years ago may be obsolete today. Witness the evolution of the word "ampere." Originally it was pronounced "AHMpair," the French pronunciation. In this country, accepted usage simplified the term to "AMpeer" (just as "Schmidt" became "Smith"). Today the accepted pronunciation is "AMper."

Since it follows the most authoritative standards of the industry, this dictionary will serve as an excellent guide on spelling, hyphenation, abbreviation, capitalization, etc.

It is hoped you will find MODERN DICTIONARY OF ELECTRONICS helpful, informative, and satisfactory in every way. Should you care to pass along any comments or suggestions which come to mind as a result of its use, we will be most happy to hear from you.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Howard W. Sams". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned to the right of the main text block.

A

- A-1.** Abbreviation for angstrom unit, used in expressing wavelength of light. Its length is 10^{-8} centimeter. 2. Chemical symbol for argon, an inert gas used in some electron tubes. 3. Symbol for area of a plane surface.
- a-** Abbreviation for atto (10^{-18}).
- A-** (A-minus or A-negative)—Sometimes called F-. Positive terminal of an A-battery or negative polarity of other sources of filament voltage. Denotes the terminal to which the negative side of the filament-voltage source should be connected.
- A+** (A-plus or A-positive)—Sometimes called F+. Positive terminal of an A-battery or positive polarity of other sources of filament voltage. The terminal to which the positive side of the filament voltage source should be connected.
- A + B, A - B**—The sum and difference signals of the two stereo channels; the A + B signal combines the signals of both channels in phase; the A - B signal combines them out of phase. By combining in suitable circuitry, A + B and A - B can be added to obtain 2 A, the signal from one channel; A - B can be subtracted from A + B to obtain 2 B, the signal from the other channel.
- abac**—See Alignment Chart.
- abampere**—Centimeter-gram-second electromagnetic unit of current. The current which, when flowing through a wire one centimeter long bent into an arc with a radius of one centimeter, produces a magnetic field intensity of one oersted. One abampere is equal to 10 amperes.
- A-battery**—Source of energy which heats the filaments of vacuum tubes in battery-operated equipment.
- abc**—Abbreviation for automatic bass compensation, a circuit used in some equipment to increase the amplitude of the bass notes to make them appear more natural at low volume settings.
- abcoulob**—Centimeter-gram-second electromagnetic unit of electrical quantity. The quantity of electricity passing any point in an electrical circuit in one second when the current is one abampere. One abcoulob is equal to 10 coulombs.
- aberration**—In lenses a defect that produces inexact focusing. Aberration may also occur in electron optical systems, causing a halo around the light spot.
- abfarad**—Centimeter-gram-second electromagnetic unit of capacitance. The capacitance of a capacitor when a charge of one abcoulob produces a difference of potential of one abvolt between its plates. One abfarad is equal to 10^9 farads.
- abhenny**—Centimeter-gram-second electromagnetic unit of inductance. The inductance in a circuit in which an electromotive force of one abvolt is induced by a current changing at the rate of one abampere per second. One abhenry is equal to 10^9 henrys.
- abmho**—Centimeter-gram-second electromagnetic unit of conductance. A conductor or circuit has a conductance of one abmho when a difference of potential of one abvolt between its terminals will cause a current of one abampere to flow through the conductor. One abmho is equal to 10^9 mho.
- abnormal glow**—In a glow tube, a current discharge of such magnitude that the cathode area is entirely surrounded by a glow. A further increase in current results in a rise in its density and a drop in voltage.
- abnormal reflections**—See Sporadic Reflections.
- abohm**—Centimeter-gram-second electromagnetic unit of resistance. The resistance of a conductor when, with an unvarying current of one abampere flowing through it, the potential difference between the ends of the conductor is one abvolt. One abohm is equal to 10^{-9} ohm.
- abort**—To cut short or break off (an action, operation, or procedure) with an aircraft, guided missile, or the like—especially because of equipment failure.
- AB power pack**—Assembly in a single unit of the A- and B-batteries of a battery-operated circuit. Also, a unit that supplies the necessary A and B voltages from an AC source of power.
- abrasion resistance**—A measure of the ability of a wire or wire covering to resist damage due to mechanical causes. Usually expressed as inches of abrasive tape travel.
- abscissa**—Horizontal, or X-, axis on a chart or graph.
- absolute address**—An address used to specify the location in storage of a word in a computer program, not its position in the program.
- absolute altimeter**—Electronic instrument which furnishes altitude data with regard to the surface of the earth or any other surface immediately below the instrument—as distinguished from an aneroid altimeter, the readings of which depend on air pressure.
- absolute altitude**—Altitude with respect to the earth's surface, as differentiated from the altitude with respect to sea level.
- absolute coding**—Computer coding using absolute addresses.
- absolute efficiency**—Ratio of the actual output of a transducer to that of a corresponding ideal transducer under similar conditions.
- absolute humidity**—Amount of water vapor present in a unit volume of atmosphere.
- absolute maximum rating**—Limiting values of operating and environmental conditions, applicable to any electron device of a specified type as defined by its published data, and not to be exceeded under the worst probable conditions. Those ratings beyond which the life and reliability of a device can be expected to decline.

absolute Peltier coefficient—The product of the absolute temperature and the absolute Seebeck coefficient of a material.

absolute pressure—Pressure of a liquid or gas measured relative to a vacuum (zero pressure).

absolute Seebeck coefficient—The integral from absolute zero to the given temperature of the quotient of the Thomson coefficient of a material divided by its absolute temperature.

absolute system of units—Also called coherent system of units. System of units in which a small number are chosen as fundamental and from which all other units are derived—i.e. the abohm is a fundamental unit, the ohm a derivative.

absolute temperature—Temperature measured from absolute zero, a theoretical level defined as -273.2°C or -459.7°F or 0°K .

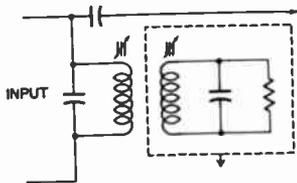
absolute units—A system of units based on physical principles, in which a small number of units are chosen as fundamental and all other units derived from them—i.e. abohm, abcoulomb, abhenry, etc.

absolute value—The numerical value of a number or symbol without reference to its algebraic sign. Thus, $|3|$ is the absolute value of $+3$ or -3 . An absolute value is signified by placing vertical lines on both sides of the number or symbol.

absolute zero—Lowest possible point on the scale of absolute temperature; the point at which all molecular activity ceases. Absolute zero is defined as -273.2°C , -459.7°F , or 0°K .

absorber—1. In a nuclear reactor, a substance that absorbs neutrons without reproducing them. Such a substance may be useful in control of a reactor or, if unavoidably present, may impair the neutron economy. 2. Any material or device which absorbs and dissipates radiated energy.

absorption—Dissipation of the energy of a radio or sound wave into other forms as a result of its interaction with matter.



Absorption circuit.

absorption circuit—A tuned circuit that dissipates energy taken from another circuit.

absorption coefficient—1. Measure of sound-absorbing characteristics of a unit area of a given material, compared with the sound-absorbing characteristics of an open space (total absorption) having the same area. 2. Ratio or loss of intensity caused by absorption, to the total original intensity of radiation.

absorption control—Control of a nuclear

reactor by use of a neutron absorber. Adjustment is made by varying the effective amount of absorber in or near the core. The most common arrangement is to incorporate the absorber in rods which can be moved in or out to produce the desired effect.

absorption current—The current flowing into a capacitor following its initial charge, due to a gradual penetration of the electric stress into the dielectric. Also, the current which flows out of a capacitor following its initial discharge.

absorption frequency meter—See Absorption Wavemeter.

absorption loss—That part of transmission loss due to dissipation or conversion of electrical energy into other forms (e.g., heat), either within the medium or attendant upon a reflection.

absorption marker—A sharp dip on a frequency-response curve due to the absorption of energy by a circuit sharply tuned to the frequency at which the dip occurs.

absorption modulation—Also called loss modulation. A system for amplitude-modulating the output of a radio transmitter by means of a variable-impedance device (such as a microphone or vacuum-tube circuit) inserted into or coupled to the output circuit.

absorption trap—A parallel-tuned circuit coupled either magnetically or capacitively to absorb and attenuate interfering signals.

absorption wave meter—Also called absorption frequency meter. An instrument for measuring frequency. Its operation depends on the use of a tuned electrical circuit or cavity loosely coupled to the source. Maximum energy will be absorbed at the resonant frequency, as indicated by a meter or other device. Frequency can then be determined by reference to a calibrated dial or chart.

A-B test—Direct comparison of two sounds by playing first one and then the other. May be done with two tape recorders playing identical tapes (or the same tape), two speakers playing alternately from the same tape recorder, or two amplifiers playing alternately through one speaker, etc.

abvolt—Centimeter-gram-second electromagnetic unit of potential difference. The potential difference between two points when one erg of work is required to transfer one abcoulomb of positive electricity from a lower to a higher potential. An abvolt is equal to 10^{-8} volt.

AC—Abbreviation for alternating current.

accelerating electrode—An electrode in a cathode-ray or other electronic tube to which a positive potential is applied to increase the velocity of electrons or ions toward the anode. A klystron tube does not have an anode but does have accelerating electrodes.

acceleration—The rate of change in velocity. Often expressed as a multiple of the acceleration of gravity ($g = 32.2 \text{ ft/sec}^2$).

acceleration at stall—The value of servomotor angular acceleration calculated from

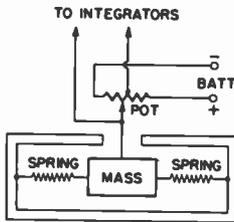
acceleration time

the stall torque of the motor and the moment of inertia of the rotor. Also called torque-to-inertia ratio.

acceleration time—In a computer, the elapsed time between the interpretation of instructions to read or write on tape and the possibility of information transfer from the tape to the internal storage, or vice versa.

acceleration voltage—Potential between a cathode and anode or other accelerating element in a vacuum tube. Its value determines the average velocity of the electrons.

accelerator—A device for imparting a very high velocity to charged particles such as electrons or protons. Fast-moving particles of this type are used in research or in studying the structure of the atom itself.



Accelerometer.

accelerometer—An instrument or device, often mounted in an aircraft, guided missile, or the like; used to sense accelerative forces and convert them into corresponding electrical quantities usually for measuring, indicating or recording purposes.

accentuation—Also called pre-emphasis. The emphasizing of any certain band of frequencies, to the exclusion of all others, in an amplifier or electronic device. Applied particularly to the higher audio frequencies in frequency-modulated (FM) transmitters.

accentuator—Network or circuit used for pre-emphasis or increase in amplitude of a given band of frequencies, usually audio.

acceptable-environmental-range test—A test to determine the range of environmental conditions for which an equipment maintains at least the minimum required reliability.

acceptable quality level—The maximum percentage of defective components considered to be acceptable as an average for a process or the lowest quality a supplier is permitted to present continually for acceptance. (Abbreviated AQL.)

acceptance sampling plan—A plan for the inspection of a sample as a basis for acceptance or rejection of a lot.

acceptance test—A test to demonstrate the degree of compliance of a purchaser's equipment with his requirements and specifications.

acceptor—Also called acceptor impurity. A substance with three electrons in the outer orbit of its atom. When added to a semiconductor crystal, such a substance provides one hole in the lattice structure of the crystal.

acetate tape

acceptor circuit—A circuit which offers minimum opposition to a given signal.

acceptor impurity—See Acceptor.

access arm—In a computer storage unit, a mechanical device which positions the reading and writing mechanism.

access time—Also called waiting time. The time interval between the instant a memory or storage device requests information and the instant this information begins to be available in useful form.

accompaniment manual—In an organ, the keyboard used for playing the accompaniment to the melody. Also called the lower manual, or great manual.

accompanying audio (sound) channel—Also known as co-channel sound frequency. The RF carrier frequency which supplies the sound to accompany a television picture.

accordion—A type of contact used in some printed-circuit connectors. The contact spring is given a z shape to permit high deflection without excessive stress.

AC coupling—Coupling of one circuit to another circuit through a capacitor or other device which passes the varying portion but not the static (DC) characteristics of an electrical signal.

accumulator—In an electronic computer, a device which stores a number and which, on receipt of another number, adds the two and stores the sum. An accumulator may have properties such as shifting, sensing signals, clearing, complementing, and so forth.

accuracy—1. The maximum error in the measurement of a physical quantity in terms of the output of an instrument when referred to the individual instrument calibration. Usually given as a percentage of full scale. 2. The quality of freedom from mistake or error in an electronic computer—that is, of conformity to truth or to a rule.

accuracy rating of an instrument—The limit, usually expressed as a percentage of full-scale value, not exceeded by errors when the instrument is used under reference conditions.

AC/DC—Electronic equipment capable of operation from either an AC or DC primary power source.

AC/DC receiver—A radio receiver designed to operate directly from either an AC or a DC source.

AC erasing head—In magnetic recording, a device using alternating current to produce the magnetic field necessary for removal of previously recorded information.

acetate—A basic chemical compound in the mixture used to coat recording discs.

acetate base—The transparent plastic film which forms the tough backing for acetate magnetic recording tape.

acetate disc—A mechanical recording disc, either solid or laminated, made mostly from cellulose nitrate lacquer plus a lubricant.

acetate tape—A sound-recording tape with a smooth, transparent acetate backing. One

side is coated with an oxide capable of being magnetized.

AC generator—1. A rotating electrical machine that converts mechanical power into alternating current. Also known as an alternator. 2. A device, usually an oscillator, designed for the purpose of producing alternating current.

A-channel—One of two stereo channels (usually the left) to the microphones, speakers, or other equipment associated with this channel.

achieved reliability—Reliability determined on the basis of actual performance of nominally identical items under equivalent environmental conditions. Also called operational reliability.

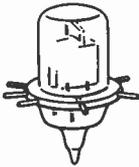
achromatic—1. In color television, a term meaning a shade of gray from black to white, or the absence of color (without color). 2. Black-and-white television, as distinguished from color television.

achromatic lens—A lens which has been corrected for chromatic aberration. Such a lens is capable of bringing all colors of light rays to approximately the same point of focus. This it does by combining a concave lens of flint glass with a convex lens of crown glass.

acid—A chemical compound which dissociates and forms hydrogen ions when in aqueous solution.

acclinic line—Also called isoclinic line. On a magnetic map, an imaginary line which connects points of equal magnetic inclination or dip.

AC magnetic biasing—In magnetic recording, the method used to remove random noise and/or previously recorded material from the wire or tape. This is done by introducing an alternating magnetic field at a substantially higher frequency than the highest frequency to be recorded.



Acorn tube.

acorn tube—A button- or acorn-shaped vacuum tube with no base, for UHF applications. Electrodes are brought out through the glass envelope on the side, top, and bottom.

acoustic—Also acoustical. Pertaining to sound or the science of sound.

acoustic absorptivity—The ratio of sound energy absorbed by a surface to the sound energy arriving at the surface. Equal to 1 minus the reflectivity of the surface.

acoustical-electrical transducer—A device designed to transform sound energy into electrical energy and vice versa.

acoustical mode—A mode of crystal-lattice vibration that does not produce an oscillating dipole.

acoustical ohm—A measure of acoustic resistance, reactance, or impedance. One acoustical ohm is equal to a volume velocity of 1 cubic centimeter per second when produced by a sound pressure of 1 microbar.

acoustical reflectivity—See Sound-Reflection Coefficient.

acoustical transmittivity—See Sound-Transmission Coefficient.

acoustic delay line—A device which retards one or more signal vibrations by causing them to pass through a solid or liquid.

acoustic depth finder—See Fathometer.

acoustic dispersion—The change of the speed of sound with frequency.

acoustic elasticity—1. The compressibility of the air in a speaker enclosure as the cone moves backward. 2. The compressibility of any material through which sound is passed.

acoustic feedback—Also called acoustic regeneration. The mechanical coupling of a portion of the sound waves from the output of an audio-amplifying system to a preceding part or input circuit (such as the microphone) of the system. When excessive, acoustic feedback will produce a howling sound in the speaker.

acoustic filter—A sound-absorbing device that selectively suppresses certain audio frequencies while allowing others to pass.

acoustic generator—A transducer such as a speaker, headphones, or a bell, which converts electrical, mechanical, or other forms of energy into sound.

acoustic homing system—A missile guidance system which responds to noise radiated by the target.

acoustic horn—Also called horn. A tube of varying cross section having different terminal areas which change the acoustic impedance to control the directivity of the sound pattern.

acoustic impedance—Total opposition of a medium to sound waves. Equal to the force per unit area on the surface of the medium, divided by the flux (volume velocity or linear velocity multiplied by area) through that surface. Expressed in ohms and equal to the mechanical impedance divided by the square of the surface area. One unit of acoustic impedance is equal to a volume velocity of one cubic centimeter per second produced by a pressure of 1 microbar. Acoustic impedance contains both acoustic resistance and acoustic reactance.

acoustic intensity—The limit approached by the quotient of acoustical power being transmitted at a given time through a given area divided by the area as the area approaches zero.

acoustic interferometer—An instrument for measuring the velocity or frequency of sound waves in a liquid or gas. This is done by observing the variations of sound pressure in a standing wave, established in the medium

acoustic labyrinth

between a sound source and a reflector, as the reflector is moved or the frequency is varied.

acoustic labyrinth—Special speaker enclosure having partitions and passages to prevent cavity resonance and to reinforce bass response.

acoustic line—Mechanical equivalent of an electrical transmission line. Baffles, labyrinths, or resonators are placed at the rear of a speaker to help reproduce the very low audio frequencies.

acoustic memory—A computer memory using an acoustic delay line. The line employs a train of pulses in a medium such as mercury or quartz.

acoustic ohm—The unit of acoustic resistance, reactance, or impedance. One acoustic ohm is present when a sound pressure of 1 dyne per square centimeter produces a volume velocity of 1 cubic centimeter per second.

acoustic pickup—In nonelectrical phonographs, the method of reproducing the material on a record by linking the needle directly to a flexible diaphragm.

acoustic radiator—In an electroacoustic transducer, the part that initiates the radiation of sound vibration. A speaker cone or headphone diaphragm is an example.

acoustic radiometer—An instrument for measuring sound intensity by determining the unidirectional steady-state pressure caused by the reflection or absorption of a sound wave at a boundary.

acoustic reactance—That part of acoustic impedance due to the effective mass of the medium—that is, to the inertia and elasticity of the medium through which the sound travels. The imaginary component of acoustic impedance and expressed in acoustic ohms.

acoustic regeneration—*See* Acoustic Feedback.

acoustic resistance—That component of acoustic impedance responsible for the dissipation of energy due to friction between molecules of the air or other medium through which sound travels. Measured in acoustic ohms and analogous to electrical resistance.

acoustic resonance—An increase in sound intensity as reflected waves and direct waves which are in phase combine. May also be due to the natural vibration of air columns or solid bodies at a particular sound frequency.

acoustic resonator—An enclosure which intensifies those audio frequencies at which the enclosed air is set into natural vibration.

acoustics—1. Science of production, transmission, reception, and effects of sound. 2. In a room or other location, those characteristics which control reflections of sound waves and thus the sound reception in it.

acoustic scattering—The irregular reflection, refraction, or diffraction of a sound wave in many directions.

active filter

acoustic shock—Physical pain, dizziness, and sometimes nausea brought on by hearing a loud, sudden sound.

acoustic system—Arrangement of components in devices designed to reproduce audio frequencies in a specified manner.

acoustic treatment—Use of certain sound-absorbing materials to control the amount of reverberation in a room, hall, or other enclosure.

acoustic wave—A traveling vibration which may exist in either a gas, liquid, or solid.

acoustic wave filter—A device designed to separate sound waves of different frequencies. (Through electroacoustic transducers, such a filter may be associated with electric circuits.)

acoustoelectric effect—Generation of an electric current in a crystal by a traveling longitudinal sound wave.

AC plate resistance—Also called dynamic plate resistance. Internal resistance of a vacuum tube to the flow of alternating current. Expressed in ohms, the ratio of a small change in plate voltage to the resultant change in plate current, other voltages being held constant.

AC receiver—A radio receiver designed to operate from an AC source only.

AC relay—A relay designed to operate from an alternating-current source.

AC resistance—Total resistance of a device in an AC circuit. (*Also see* High-Frequency Resistance.)

actinic—In radiation, the property of producing a chemical change, such as the photographic action of light.

actinium—A radioactive element discovered in pitchblende by the French chemist Debierne in 1889. Its atomic number is 89; its atomic weight, 227.

action area—In the rectifying junction of a metallic rectifier, that portion which carries the forward current.

activation—1. Making a substance artificially radioactive by placing it in an accelerator such as a cyclotron, or by bombarding it with neutrons. 2. To treat the cathode or target of an electron tube in order to create or increase its emission. 3. The process of adding electrolyte to a cell to make it ready for operation.

activation time—The time interval from the moment activation is initiated to the moment the desired operating voltage is obtained in a cell or battery.

active component—An electrical or electronic element capable of controlling voltages or currents to produce gain or switching action in a circuit (e.g., transistor, vacuum tube, or saturable reactor). Also called active device, or active element.

active device—*See* Active Component.

active electric network—An electric network containing one or more sources of energy.

active element—*See* Active Component.

active filter—A device employing passive net-

active guidance

work elements and amplifiers. It is used for transmitting or rejecting signals in certain frequency ranges, or for controlling the relative output of signals as a function of frequency.

active guidance—See Active Homing.

active homing—Also called active guidance. A missile system using a radar system in the missile itself to provide target information and to guide itself to the target.

active line—A horizontal line which produces the TV picture, as opposed to the lines occurring during blanking (horizontal and vertical retrace).

active maintenance downtime—The time during which work is actually being done on an item from the recognition of an occurrence of failure to the time of restoration to normal operation. This includes both preventive and corrective maintenance.

active material—1. In the plates of a storage battery, lead oxide or some other active substance which reacts chemically to produce electrical energy. 2. The fluorescent material, such as calcium tungstate, used on the screen of a cathode-ray tube.

active mixer and modulator—A device requiring a source of electrical power and using nonlinear network elements to heterodyne or combine two or more electrical signals.

active repair time—That portion of corrective maintenance downtime during which repair work is being done on the item, including preparation, fault-location, part-replacement, adjustment and recalibration, and final test time. It may also include part procurement time under shipboard or field conditions.

active sonar—See Sonar.

active substrate—A substrate part of which displays transistance, for example, single crystals of semiconductor materials within which transistors and diodes are formed.

active transducer—A type of transducer in which its output waves depend on one or more sources of power, apart from the actuating waves.

activity—1. In a piezoelectric crystal, the magnitude of oscillation relative to the exciting voltage. 2. The intensity of a radio-active source. 3. Operations that result in the use or modification of the information in a computer file.

activity ratio—The ratio of the number of records in a computer file which have activity to the total number of records in the file.

actuator—1. In a servo system, the device which moves the load. 2. The part of a relay that converts electrical energy into mechanical motion.

adapter—A fitting designed to change the terminal arrangement of a jack, plug, socket, or other receptacle, so that other than the original electrical connections are possible.

adaptive control system—A device the parameters of which are automatically adjusted

add-subtract time



Adapter.

to compensate for changes in the dynamics of the process to be controlled. An AFC circuit utilizing temperature-compensating capacitors to correct for temperature changes is an example.

Adcock antenna—A pair of vertical antennas separated by one-half wavelength or less and connected in phase opposition to produce a figure-8 directional pattern.

Adcock direction finder—A radio direction finder using one or more pairs of Adcock antennas for directional reception of vertically polarized radio waves.

Adcock radio range—A type of radio range utilizing four vertical antennas (Adcock antennas) placed at the corners of a square, with a fifth antenna in the center.

add-and-subtract relay—A stepping relay capable of being operated so as to rotate the movable contact arm in either direction.

addend—A quantity which, when added to another quantity (called the augend), produces a result called the sum.

adder—1. A device which forms the sum of two or more numbers, or quantities, impressed on it. 2. In a color TV receiver, a circuit which amplifies the receiver primary signal coming from the matrix. Usually there is one adder circuit for each receiver primary channel.

addition record—A new record created during the processing of a file in a computer.

additive—Sometimes referred to as the key. A number, series of numbers, or alphabetical intervals added to a code to put it in a cipher.

additive color—A system which combines two colored lights to form a third.

additron—An electrostatically focused, beam-switching tube used as a binary adder in high-speed digital computers.

address—An expression, usually numerical, which designates a specific location in a storage or memory device or other source or destination of information in a computer. (Also see Instruction Code.)

address computation—The process by which the address part of an instruction in a digital computer is produced or modified.

addressed memory—In a computer, memory sections containing each individual register.

address modification—In a computer, a change in the address portion of an instruction or command such that, if the routine which contains that instruction or command is repeated, the computer will go to a new address or location for data or instructions.

address part—In an electronic-computer instruction, a portion of an expression designating location. (Also see Instruction Code.)

add-subtract time—The time required by a digital computer to perform addition or subtraction. It does not include the time re-

quired to obtain the quantities from storage and put the result back into storage.

add time—The time required in a digital computer to perform addition. It does not include the time required to obtain the quantities from storage and put the result back into storage.

ADF—See Automatic Direction Finder.

adiabatic demagnetization—A technique used to obtain temperatures within thousandths of a degree of absolute zero. It consists of applying a magnetic field to a substance at a low temperature and in good thermal contact with its surroundings, insulating the substance thermally, and then removing the magnetic field.

A-display—Also called A-scan. A radar scope presentation in which time (distance or range) is one co-ordinate (usually horizontal) and the target appears displaced perpendicular to the time base.

adjacent- and alternate-channel selectivity—A measure of the ability of a receiver to differentiate between a desired signal and between signals which differ in frequency from the desired signal by the width of one channel or two channels, respectively.

adjacent audio (sound) channel—The RF carrier frequency which contains the sound modulation associated with the next lower-frequency television channel.

adjacent channel—That frequency band immediately above or below the one being considered.

adjacent-channel attenuation—See Selectance.

adjacent-channel interference—Undesired signals received on one communication channel from a transmitter operating on a channel immediately above or below.

adjustable resistor—A type of resistor in which the resistance can be changed mechanically, usually by moving a sliding contact.

admittance—The ease with which an alternating current flows in a circuit. The reciprocal of impedance and usually expressed in mhos.

ADP—Abbreviation for automatic data processing.

adsorption—The deposition of a thin layer of gas or vapor particles or gas onto the surface of a solid. The process is known as chemisorption if the deposited material is bound to the surface by a simple chemical bond.

advance ball—In mechanical recording, a rounded support (often sapphire) which is attached to a cutter and rides on the surface of the recording medium. Its purpose is to maintain a uniform mean depth of cut and to correct for small irregularities on the surface of the disc.

advance wire—An alloy of copper and nickel, used in the manufacture of electric heating units and some wirewound resistors.

aeolight—A glow lamp which employs a cold cathode and a mixture of inert gases and in which the intensity of illumination varies

with the applied signal voltage. This lamp is used to produce a modulated light for motion-picture sound recordings.

aerial—See Antenna.

aerial cable—A cable installed on a pole line or similar overhead structure.

aerodynamics—The science of the motion of air and other gases. Also, the forces acting on bodies when they move through such gases, or when such gases move against or around the bodies.

aeronautical advisory station—A station used for civil defense and advisory communications with private aircraft stations.

aeronautical fixed service—A fixed service intended for the transmission of information relating to air navigation and preparation for and safety of flight.

aeronautical fixed station—A station operating in the aeronautical fixed service.

aeronautical marker-beacon station—A land station operating in the aeronautical radionavigation service and providing a signal to designate a small area above the station.

aeronautical mobile service—A radio service between aircraft and land stations or between aircraft stations.

aeronautical radionavigation service—A radionavigation service intended for use in the operation of aircraft.

aeronautical station—A land station (or in certain instances a shipboard station) in the aeronautical mobile service that carries on communications with aircraft stations.

aeronautical utility land station—A land station located at an airport control tower and used for communications connected with the control of ground vehicles and aircraft on the ground.

aeronautical utility mobile station—A mobile station used at an airport for communications with aeronautical utility land stations, ground vehicles, and aircraft on the ground.

aerophare—See Radio Beacon.

AES—Abbreviation for Audio Engineering Society.

AF—See Audio Frequency.

AFC—See Automatic Frequency Control.

afterglow—Also called phosphorescence. The light that remains in a gas-discharge tube after the voltage has been removed, or on the phosphorescent screen of a cathode-ray tube after the exciting electron beam has been removed.

afterheat—Heat resulting from residual activity after a nuclear reactor has been shut down.

after pulse—In a photomultiplier, a spurious pulse induced by a preceding pulse.

AGC—See Automatic Gain Control.

aging—Storing a permanent magnet, capacitor, rectifier, meter, or other device, sometimes with voltage applied, until its desired characteristics become essentially constant.

agonic line—An imaginary line on the earth's

surface, all points of which have zero magnetic declination.

aided tracking—A system of tracking a target signal in bearing, elevation, or range (or any combination of these variables) in which manual correction of the tracking error automatically corrects the rate at which the tracking mechanism moves.

AIEE—Abbreviation for American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Now merged with IRE to form IEEE.

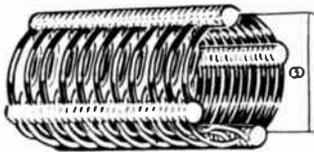
airborne intercept radar—Short-range airborne radar employed by fighter and interceptor planes to track down their targets.

airborne noise—Undesired sound in the form of fluctuations of air pressure about the atmospheric pressure as a mean.

air capacitor—A capacitor in which air is the only dielectric material between its plates.

aircarrier aircraft station—A radio station aboard an aircraft that is engaged in or essential to the transportation of passengers or cargo for hire.

air column—The air space within a horn or acoustic chamber.



Air-core coil.

air-core coil—A number of turns of spiral wire in which no metal is used in the center.

air-core transformer—A transformer (usually RF) having two or more coils wound around a nonmetallic core. Transformers wound around a solid insulating substance or on an insulating coil form are included in this category.

aircraft flutter—Flickering in a TV picture as the signal is reflected from flying aircraft. The reflected signal arrives in or out of phase with the normal signal and thus strengthens or weakens the latter.

aircraft station—A radio station installed on aircraft and continuously subject to human control.

airdrome control station—A station used for communication between an airport control tower and aircraft.

air gap—1. A nonmagnetic discontinuity in a ferromagnetic circuit. For example, the space between the poles of a magnet—although filled with brass, wood or any other nonmagnetic material—is nevertheless called an air gap. This gap reduces the tendency toward saturation. 2. The air space between two magnetically or electrically related objects.

air lock—A small chamber, located at the entrance to an area, the doors of which are so interlocked that only one can be opened at a time. This acts as an air seal to maintain the condition of the air within the area.

airport runway beacon—A radio-range beacon which defines one or more approaches to an airport.

airport surveillance radar—Radar equipment or a radar system used in air-traffic control. Used in conjunction with precision approach radar to scan the airspace for a distance of approximately thirty to sixty miles around an airport. It shows, on an indicator in the airport control tower, the location of all airborne aircraft below a certain altitude, as well as obstructions to flight within its range.

air-position indicator—Airborne computing system which presents a continuous indication of aircraft position on the basis of aircraft heading, airspeed, and elapsed time.

air-to-ground communication—Transmission of radio signals from an aircraft to stations or other locations on the earth's surface, as differentiated from ground-to-air, air-to-air, or ground-to-ground.

air-to-ground radio frequency—The frequency or band of frequencies agreed upon for transmission from an aircraft to an aeronautical ground station.

air-to-surface missile—A missile designed to be dropped from an aircraft. An internal homing device or the aircraft's radio guides it to a surface target.

alacritized switch—A mercury switch treated so as to have a low adhesional force between the rolling surface and the mercury pool.

Alexanderson alternator—An early mechanical generator used as a source of low-frequency power for transmission or induction heating. It is capable of generating frequencies as high as 200,000 cycles per second.

algebraic adder—A computer circuit which can form an algebraic sum.

algor—An international problem language designed for the concise, efficient expression of arithmetic and logical processes and the control (iterative, etc.) of these processes. From ALGORithmic Language.

algorithm—A fixed step-by-step procedure for finding a solution to a problem.

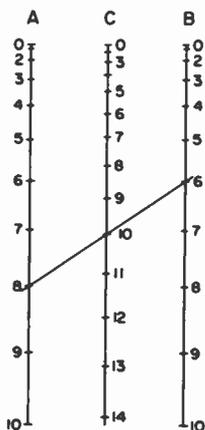
align—To carry on an alignment procedure.

alignment—The process of adjusting components of a system for proper interrelationship. The term is applied especially to (1) the adjustment of tuned circuits in a receiver to obtain the desired frequency response, and (2) the synchronization of components in a system.

alignment chart—Also called nomograph or abac. Chart or diagram consisting of two or more lines on which equations can be solved graphically. This is done by laying a straight-edge on the two known values and reading the answer at the point where the straight-edge intersects the scale for the value sought.

alignment pin—1. A pin in the center of the base of a tube. A projecting rib on the pin assures that the tube is correctly inserted into its socket. 2. Any pin or device that will insure the correct mating of two components designed to be connected.

alignment tool

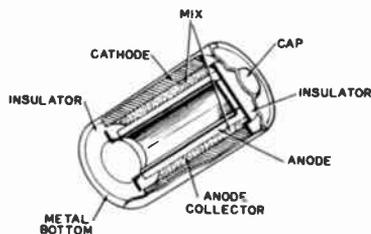


Alignment chart.

alignment tool—A special screwdriver or socket wrench used for adjusting trimmer or padder capacitors or cores in tuning inductances. It is usually constructed partly or entirely of nonmagnetic material. (Also see Neutralizing Tool.)

alive circuit—One which is energized.

alkali—A compound which forms hydroxyl ions when in aqueous solution. Also called a base.



Alkaline cell.

alkaline cell—A secondary cell with an electrolyte consisting of an alkaline solution (usually potassium hydroxide).

allen screw—A screw having a hexagonal hole or socket in its head. Often used as a setscrew.

allen wrench—A straight or bent hexagonal rod used to turn an Allen screw.

alligator clip—A spring-loaded metal clip with long, narrow meshing jaws, used for making temporary electrical connections.

allocate—In a computer, to assign storage locations to main routines and subroutines, thus fixing the absolute values of symbolic addresses.

alloy—A composition of two or more elements, of which at least one is a metal. It may be either a solid solution, a heterogeneous mixture, or a combination of both.

alpha particle

alloy deposition—The process of depositing an alloy on a substrate.

alloy-diffused transistor—A transistor with a diffused base and alloyed emitter.

alloy junction—A semiconductor junction in which a material such as indium (P-type dopant) is placed in contact with (N-type germanium and heated. The indium melts and dissolves some of the germanium. Upon cooling, the germanium recrystallizes with some of the indium and is therefore a P type.

alloy-junction photocell—A photodiode in which an alloy junction is produced by alloying (mixing) an indium disc with a thin wafer of N-type germanium.

alloy-junction transistor—A semiconductor wafer of P- or N-type material with two dots containing P- or N-type impurities fused, or alloyed, into opposite sides of the wafer to provide emitter and base junctions. The base region comprises the original semiconductor wafer.

alloy process—A method of making semiconductor junctions by melting an acceptor or donor on the surface of the semiconductor and then letting it recrystallize.

all-pass network—A network designed to introduce phase shift or delay but not appreciable attenuation at any frequency.

all-wave antenna—A receiving antenna suitable for use over a wide range of frequencies.

all-wave receiver—A receiver capable of receiving stations on all the commonly used wavelengths in short-wave bands as well as in the broadcast band.

alnico—An alloy consisting mainly of ALuminum, NICKel, and COBalt plus iron. Capable of very high flux density and magnetic retentivity. Used in permanent magnets for speakers, magnetrons, etc.

alpha—Emitter-to-collector current gain of a transistor connected as a common-base amplifier. For a junction transistor, alpha is less than unity, or 1.

alphabetic coding—A system of abbreviation used in preparing information for input into a computer. Information may then be reported in the form of letters and words as well as in numbers.

alphabetic-numeric—Having to do with the alphabetic letters, numerical digits, and special characters used in electronic data processing work.

alpha cutoff frequency—The frequency at which the current gain of a common-base transistor stage has decreased to 0.707 of its low-frequency value. Gives a rough indication of the useful frequency range of the device.

alphameric—A contraction of alpha-numeric and alphabetic-numeric.

alphanumeric—A contraction of alphabetic-numeric.

alphanumeric code—A code used to express numerically the letters of the alphabet.

alpha particle—A small, electrically charged particle thrown off at a very high velocity

by many radioactive materials including uranium and radium. Identical to the nucleus of a helium atom, it is made up of two neutrons and two protons. Its electrical charge is positive and is equal in magnitude to twice that of an electron.

alpha ray—A stream of fast-moving alpha particles which produce intense ionization in gases through which they pass, are easily absorbed by matter, and produce a glow on a fluorescent screen. The lowest-frequency radioactive emissions.

alternate channel—A channel located two channels above or below the reference channel.

alternate-channel interference—Interference caused in one communication channel by a transmitter operating in the channel after an adjacent channel. (*Also see* Second-Channel Interference.)

alternating-charge characteristic—The function relating, under steady-state conditions, the instantaneous values of the alternating component of transferred charge to the corresponding instantaneous values of a specified periodic voltage applied to a nonlinear capacitor.

alternating current—Abbreviated AC. A flow of electricity which reaches maximum in one direction, decreases to zero, then reverses itself and reaches maximum in the opposite direction. The cycle is repeated continuously. The number of such cycles per second is the frequency. The average value of voltage during any cycle is zero.

alternating-current pulse—An alternating-current wave of brief duration.

alternation—One-half of a cycle—either when an alternating current goes positive and returns to zero, or when it goes negative and returns to zero. Two alternations make one cycle.

alternator—A device for converting mechanical energy into electrical energy in the form of an alternating current.

alternator transmitter—A radio transmitter that generates power by means of a radio-frequency alternator.

altimeter—An instrument that indicates the altitude of an aircraft above a specific reference level, usually sea level or the ground below the aircraft. It may be similar to an aneroid barometer that utilizes the change of atmospheric pressure with altitude, or it may be electronic.

altimeter station—An airborne transmitter, the emissions from which are used to determine the altitude of an aircraft above the surface of the earth.

altitude—The vertical distance of an aircraft or other object above a given reference plane such as the ground or sea level.

alto-troposphere—A portion of the atmosphere about 40 to 60 miles above the surface of the earth.

aluminized-screen picture tube—A cathode-ray picture tube which has a thin layer of aluminum deposited on the back of its fluor-

escent surface to improve the brilliance of the image and also prevent ion-spot formation.

AM—*See* Amplitude Modulation.

amateur—Also called a ham. A person licensed to operate radio transmitters as a hobby. Any amateur radio operator.

amateur bands—Certain radio frequencies assigned exclusively to radio amateurs. In the United States of America, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) makes these assignments.

amateur station—A radio transmitting station operated by one or more licensed amateur operators.

amateur-station call letters—A group of numbers and letters assigned exclusively to a licensed amateur operator to identify his station.

ambient—Surrounding. (*Also see* Ambient Noise; Ambient Temperature.)

ambient noise—Acoustic noise in a room or other location. Usually measured with a sound-level meter. The term "room noise" commonly designates ambient noise at a telephone station.

ambient pressure—The general surrounding atmospheric pressure.

ambient temperature—Temperature of air or liquid surrounding any electrical part or device. Usually refers to the effect of such temperature in aiding or retarding removal of heat by radiation and convection from the part or device in question.

ambiguous count—A count on an electronic scaler that is obviously impossible.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers (AIEE)—A professional organization of scientists and engineers whose purpose is the advancement of the science of electrical engineering. Now merged with IRE to form IEEE.

American Morse code—A system of dot-and-dash signals originated by Samuel F. B. Morse and still used to a limited extent for wire telegraphy in North America. It differs from the International Morse code used in radiotelegraph transmission.

American Radio Relay League (ARRL)—An organization of amateur radio operators.

American Standards Association (ASA)—A national federation of 123 trade associations, technical and professional societies, and consumer groups whose purpose is to develop uniform and voluntary standards of performance, dimension, and terminology.

American wire gage (AWG)—The system of notation generally adopted in the United States for measuring the size of solid wires.

AM-FM receiver—A receiver capable of converting either amplitude- or frequency-modulated signals into audio frequencies.

AM-FM tuner—A device capable of converting either amplitude- or frequency-modulated signals into low-level audio frequencies.

ammeter—An instrument for measuring either direct or alternating electric current (depending on its construction). Its scale is

usually graduated in amperes, milliamperes, microamperes, or kiloamperes.

ammeter shunt—A low-resistance conductor placed in parallel with the meter movement so most of the current flows through this conductor and only a small part passes through the movement itself. This extends the usable range of the meter.

amp—Abbreviation for ampere.

amperage—The number of amperes flowing in an electrical conductor or circuit.

ampere—A unit of electrical current or rate of flow of electrons. One volt across 1 ohm of resistance causes a current flow of 1 ampere. A flow of 1 coulomb per second equals 1 ampere. An unvarying current is passed through a solution of silver nitrate of standard concentration at a fixed temperature. A current that deposits silver at the rate of .001118 gram per second is equal to 1 ampere, or 6.25×10^{18} electrons per second passing a given point in a circuit.

ampere-hour—A current of one ampere flowing for one hour. Multiplying the current in amperes by the time of flow in hours gives the total number of ampere-hours. Used mostly to indicate the amount of energy a storage battery can deliver before it needs recharging, or the energy a primary battery can deliver before it needs replacing. One ampere-hour equals 3,600 coulombs.

ampere-hour capacity—The amount of current a battery can deliver in a specified length of time under specified conditions.

ampere-hour meter—An electrical meter which measures the amount of current (amperes) per unit of time (hours) which has been consumed in a circuit.

Ampere's law—The magnetic-field intensity at any point near a current-carrying conductor. It can be computed on the assumption that each infinitesimal length of the conductor produces, at that point, an infinitesimal magnetic density. The resultant intensity at the point is the vector sum of the contributions of all elements of the conductor.

Ampere's rule—When electrons in a conductor flow away from the observer, the magnetic field in the conductor will be in a counterclockwise direction.

ampere-turn—The magnetomotive force produced by a coil, derived by multiplying the number of turns of wire in the coil by the current (in amperes) flowing through it.

amp-hr—Abbreviation for ampere-hour or ampere-hours.

amplidyne—A special direct-current generator used extensively in servo systems as a power amplifier. The response of its output voltage to changes in field excitation is very rapid, and its amplification factor is high.

amplification—Increase in size of a medium in its transmission from one point to another. May be expressed as a ratio or, by extension of the term, in decibels.

amplification factor (μ)—1. In a vacuum tube, the ratio of a small change in plate voltage to a small change in grid voltage

required to produce the same change in plate current (all other electrode voltages and currents being held constant). 2. In any device, the ratio of output magnitude to input magnitude.

amplifier—A device which draws power from a source other than the input signal and which produces as an output an enlarged reproduction of the essential features of its input. The amplifying element may be an electron tube, transistor, magnetic circuit, or any of various devices.

amplifier nonlinearity—The inability of an amplifier to produce an output at all times proportionate to its input.

amplify—To increase in magnitude or strength, usually said of a current or voltage.

amplistat—A self-saturating type of magnetic amplifier.

amplitude—The magnitude of a simple wave or of part of a complex wave. The largest, or peak value measured from zero.

amplitude-controlled rectifier—A rectifier circuit in which a thyratron is the rectifying element.

amplitude distortion—In an amplifier or other device, that which occurs when the output amplitude is not a linear function of the input amplitude. (Note: Amplitude distortion is measured with the system operating under steady-state conditions and with a sinusoidal input signal. When other frequencies are present, the term "amplitude" applies to the fundamental only.)

amplitude-frequency response—The variation of gain, loss, amplification, or attenuation of a device or system as a function of frequency. Usually measured in the region where the transfer characteristic is essentially linear.

amplitude gate—See Slicer.

amplitude-level selection—The choice of the voltage level at which an oscilloscope sweep is triggered.

amplitude limiter—A circuit or stage which automatically reduces the amplification to prevent signal peaks from exceeding a predetermined level.

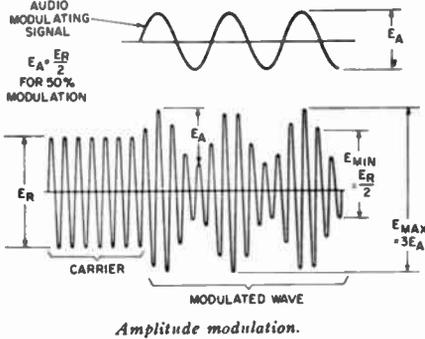
amplitude-modulated transmitter—A transmitter in which the amplitude of its radio-frequency wave is varied at a low frequency rate—usually in the audio or video range. This low frequency is the intelligence (information) to be conveyed.

amplitude-modulated wave—A constant-frequency waveform in which the amplitude varies in step with the frequency of an impressed signal.

amplitude modulation—Abbreviated AM. The process by which a constant frequency is varied in amplitude by a signal or intelligence frequency. In this manner, the envelope of the constant frequency bears a direct relationship to the signal or intelligence frequency. (See illustration on page 20.)

amplitude-modulation noise level—Unde-

amplitude permeability



sired amplitude variations of a constant radio-frequency signal, especially in the absence of any intended modulation.

amplitude permeability—The relative permeability at a stated value of field strength and under stated conditions, the field strength varying periodically with time and no direct magnetic-field component being present.

amplitude range—The ratio, usually expressed in decibels, between the upper and lower limits of program amplitudes which contain all significant energy contributions.

amplitude resonance—The condition that exists when any change in the period or frequency of the periodic agency (but not its amplitude) decreases the amplitude of the oscillation or vibration of the system.

amplitude-suppression ratio—In frequency modulation, the ratio of the magnitude of the undesired output to the magnitude of the desired output of an FM receiver when the applied signal is simultaneously amplitude- and frequency-modulated. Generally measured with an applied signal that is amplitude-modulated 30% at a 400-cycle rate and is frequency-modulated 30% of the maximum system deviation at a 1,000-cycle rate.

amu—Abbreviation for atomic mass unit.

anacoustic zone—Zone of silence in space where distances between air molecules are so great that sound waves are not propagated.

analog—In electronic computers a physical system in which the performance of measurements yields information concerning a class of mathematical problems.

analog channel—A computer channel in which the transmitted information can have any value between the defined limits of the channel.

analog computer—A computer operating on the principle of creating a physical (often electrical) analogy of the mathematical problem to be solved. Variables such as temperature or flow are represented by the magnitude of a physical phenomenon such as voltage or current. The computer manipulates these variables in accordance with the mathematical formulas "analogued" on it.

AND gate

analog output—As distinguished from digital output. Here the amplitude is continuously proportionate to the stimulus, the proportionality being limited by the resolution of the device.

analog-to-digital converter—A device which produces a digital output from an input in the form of physical motion or electrical voltages.

Analytical Engine—An early form of general-purpose digital computer invented in 1833 by Charles Babbage.

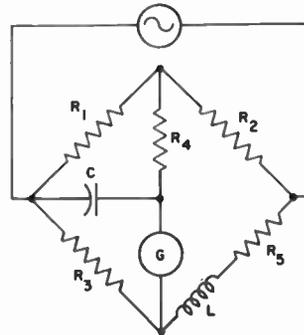
analyzer—An instrument used for checking the performance of electronic equipment, circuits, or parts.

anastigmat—A lens system designed so as to be free from the aberration called astigmatism.

anchor—An object, such as a metal rod, set into the ground to hold the end of a guy wire.

ancillary equipment—Equipment not directly employed in the operation of a system, but necessary for logistic support, preparation of flight or assessment of target damage—e.g. test equipment, vehicle transport.

AND circuit—Synonym for AND gate.



Anderson bridge.

Anderson bridge—A bridge normally used for the comparison of self-inductance with capacitance. It is a 6-branch network in which an outer loop of four arms is formed by four nonreactive resistors and the unknown inductor. An inner loop of three arms is formed by a capacitor and a fifth resistor in series with each other and in parallel with the arm opposite the unknown inductor. The detector is connected between the junction of the capacitor and the fifth resistor and at that end of the unknown inductor separated from a terminal of the capacitor by only one resistor. The source is connected to the other end of the unknown inductor and to the junction of the capacitor with two resistors of the outer loop. The balance is independent of frequency.

AND gate—In an electronic computer, a gate circuit with more than one control (input)

anechoic room

terminal. No output signal will be produced unless a pulse is applied to all inputs simultaneously.

anechoic room—An enclosure in which reflected sound energy is negligible. Used for measurement of microphone and speaker characteristics.

anemometer—An instrument used for measuring the force or speed of wind.

angels—Short-duration radar reflections in the lower atmosphere. Most often caused by birds, insects, organic particles, tropospheric layers, or water vapor.

angle—1. A fundamental mathematical concept formed when two straight lines meet at a point. The lines are the sides of the angle, and the point of intersection is the vertex. 2. A measure of the distance along a wave or part of a cycle, measured in degrees. 3. The distance through which a rotating vector has progressed.

angle modulation—Modulation in which the angle of a sine-wave carrier is the characteristic varied from its normal value. Phase and frequency modulation are particular forms of angle modulation.

angle of arrival—Angle made between the line of propagation of a radio wave and the earth's surface at the receiving antenna.

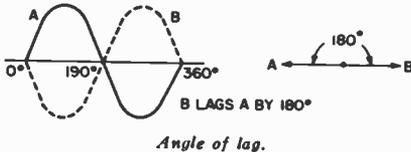
angle of beam—The angle which encloses most of the transmitted energy from a directional-antenna system.

angle of convergence—Angle formed by the lines of sight of both eyes when focusing on an object.

angle of deflection—The angle formed between the new position of the electron beam in a cathode-ray tube and the normal position before deflection.

angle of divergence—In cathode-ray tubes, a measure of its spread as the electron beam travels from the cathode to the screen. The angle formed by an imaginary center line and the border line of the electron beam. In good tubes, this angle is less than 2° .

angle of incidence—The angle between a wave or beam striking a surface and a line perpendicular to that surface.



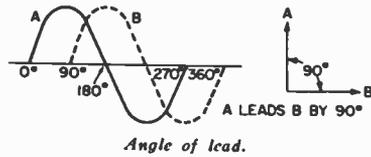
Angle of lag.

angle of lag—The angular phase difference between one sinusoidal function and a second having the same frequency. Expressed in degrees, the amount the second function must be retarded to coincide with the first.

angle of lead—The angular phase difference between one sinusoidal function and a second having the same frequency. Expressed in degrees, the amount the second function must be advanced to coincide with the first.

angle of reflection—The angle between a

annunciation relay



Angle of lead.

wave or beam leaving a surface and a line perpendicular to that surface.

angle of refraction—The angle between a wave or beam as it passes through a medium and a line perpendicular to the surface of that medium.

angstrom unit—A unit of measurement of a wavelength of light and other radiation. Equal to one ten-thousandth of a micron or one hundred-millionth of a centimeter (10^{-9} cm). The visible spectrum extends from about 4,000 to 8,000 angstrom units. Blue light has a wavelength in the region of 4,700 angstroms; yellow, 5,800; and red, 6,500.

angular acceleration—The time rate of change in angular velocity.

angular accelerometer—A device capable of measuring the magnitude of, and/or variations in, angular acceleration.

angular distance—The angle subtended by two bodies at the point of observation. It is equal to the distance in wavelengths multiplied by 2π radians or by 360° .

angular phase difference—Phase difference between two sinusoidal functions expressed as an angle.

angular velocity—The rate at which an angle changes. Expressed in radians per second, the angular velocity of a periodic quantity is the frequency multiplied by 2π . If the periodic quantity results from uniform rotation of a vector, the angular velocity is the number of radians per second passed over by the rotating vector. Generally designated by the Greek letter omega (ω).

anion—A negatively charged ion which, during electrolysis, is attracted toward the anode. A corresponding positive ion is called the cation.

anisotropic—A material that has better magnetic characteristics along one axis than any other.

anisotropic body—A body in which the value of any given property depends on the direction of measurement, as opposed to a body that is isotropic.

annealed wire—A wire which has been softened by heating (soft-drawn wire).

annealing—The process of heating any solid material such as glass or metal, followed by slow cooling. This generally lowers the tensile strength and thereby improves the ductility.

annular—Ringed; ring-shaped.

annunciation relay—An electromagnetically operated signaling apparatus which indicates whether a current is flowing or has flowed in one or more circuits.

annunciator—A visual device consisting of a number of pilot lights or drops. Each light or drop indicates the condition which exists or has existed in an associated circuit and is labeled accordingly.

anode—1. The positive electrode such as the plate of a vacuum tube; the element to which the principal stream of electrons flows. 2. In a cathode-ray tube, the electrodes connected to a source of positive potential. These anodes are used to concentrate and accelerate the electron beam for focusing.

anode breakdown voltage—The potential required to cause conduction across the main gap of a gas tube when the starter gap is not conducting and all other tube elements are held at cathode potential.

anode current—The electron flow in the element designated as the anode. Usually signifies plate current.

anode efficiency—See Plate Efficiency.

anode-load impedance—See Plate-Load Impedance.

anode modulation—See Plate Modulation.

anode power input—See Plate Power Input.

anode power supply—The means for supplying power to the plate of an electron tube at a more positive voltage than that of the cathode. (Also see Plate Power Supply.)

anode pulse modulation—See Plate Pulse Modulation.

anode saturation—See Plate Saturation.

anode sheath—A layer of electrons surrounding the anode in mercury-pool arc tubes.

anode strap—A metallic connector between selected anode segments of a multicavity magnetron, used principally for mode separation.

anode voltage—The potential difference existing between the anode and cathode.

anode voltage drop (of a glow-discharge, cold-cathode tube)—Difference in potential between cathode and anode during conduction, caused by the electron flow through the tube resistance (IR drop).

anodizing—An electrochemical oxidation process used to improve the corrosion resistance or to enhance the appearance of a metal surface. Aluminum and magnesium parts are frequently anodized.

anomalous propagation—1. Propagation that is unusual or abnormal. 2. The conduction of UHF signals through atmospheric ducts or layers in a manner similar to that of a wave guide. These atmospheric ducts carry the signals with less than normal attenuation over distances far beyond the optical path taken by UHF signals. Also called super-refraction. 3. In sonar, pronounced and rapid variations in the strength of the echo due to large, rapid focal fluctuations in propagation conditions.

A — N radio range—A navigational aid which provides four equisignal zones for aircraft guidance. Deviation from the assigned course is indicated aurally by the Morse code letters A (•—) or N (—•). On-course position is indicated by an audible merging of the A and N code signals into a continuous tone.

A — N signal—A radio-range, quadrant-designation signal which indicates to the pilot whether he is on course or to the right or left.

antenna—Also called aerial. That portion, usually wires or rods, of a radio transmitter or receiver station used for radiating waves into or receiving them from space.

antenna array—A system of two or more antennas coupled together to obtain desirable directional effects.

antenna bandwidth—The range of frequencies over which the impedance characteristics of the antenna are sufficiently uniform that the quality of the radiated signal is not significantly impaired.

antenna coil—In a radio receiver or transmitter, the inductance through which antenna current flows.

antenna cores—Ferrite cores of various cross-sections for use in radio antennas.

antenna coupler—An electronic device that connects the receiver or transmitter to the antenna transmission line.

antenna cross talk—A measure of undesired power transfer through space from one antenna to another. Usually expressed in decibels, the ratio of power received by one antenna to the power transmitted by the other.

antenna current—The radio-frequency current that flows in an antenna.

antenna effect—1. Cause of error in a loop antenna due to the capacitance to ground. 2. In a navigational system, any undesirable output signal that results when a directional antenna acts as a nondirectional antenna.

antenna gain—The effectiveness of a directional antenna in a particular direction, compared against a standard (usually an isotropic antenna). The ratio of standard antenna power to the directional antenna power that will produce the same field strength in the desired direction.

antenna height—The average antenna height above the terrain from two to ten miles from the antenna. In general, the antenna height will be different in each direction from the antenna. The average of these various heights is considered the antenna height above average terrain.

antenna lens—An arrangement of metal vanes or dielectric material used to focus a microwave beam in a manner similar to an optical lens.

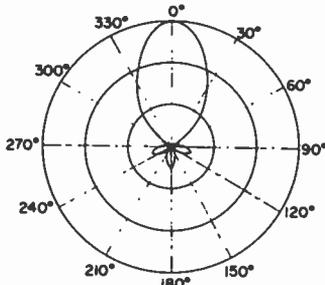


Antenna core.

antenna lobe

antenna lobe—See Lobe.

antenna matching—Selection of components to make the impedance of an antenna equal to the characteristic impedance of its transmission line.



Antenna pattern.

antenna pattern—Also called antenna polar diagram. A plot of angle *versus* free-space field intensity at a fixed distance in the horizontal plane passing through the center of the antenna.

antenna-pattern measuring equipment—Devices used to measure the relative field strength or intensity existing at any point or points in the space immediately surrounding an antenna.

antenna pedestal—A structure which supports an antenna assembly (motors, gears, synchros, rotating joints, etc.).

antenna polar diagram—See Antenna Pattern.

antenna power—The square of the antenna current of a transmitter, multiplied by the antenna resistance at the point where the current is measured.

antenna reflector—In a directional-antenna array, an element which modifies the field pattern in order to reduce the field intensity behind the array and increase it in front. In a receiving antenna, the reflector reduces interference from stations behind the antenna.

antenna relay—A relay used in radio stations to automatically switch the antenna to the receiver or transmitter and thus protect the receiver circuits from the RF power of the transmitter.

antenna resistance—The total resistance of a transmitting antenna system at the operating frequency. The power supplied to the entire antenna circuit, divided by the square of the effective antenna current referred to the feed point. Antenna resistance is made up of such components as radiation resistance, ground resistance, radio-frequency resistance of conductors in the antenna circuit, and equivalent resistance due to corona, eddy currents, insulator leakage, and dielectric power loss.

antenna stabilization—A system for holding a radar beam steady despite the roll and pitch of a ship or airplane.

antijamming radar data processing

antenna switch—Switch used for connecting an antenna to or disconnecting it from a circuit.

antenna system—An assembly consisting of the antenna and the necessary electrical and mechanical devices for insulating, supporting, and/or rotating it.

antenna terminals—On an antenna, the points to which the lead-in (transmission line) is attached.

anti-aircraft missile—A guided missile launched from the surface against an airborne target.

anticapacitance switch—A switch with widely separated legs, designed to keep capacitance at a minimum in the circuits being switched.

anticathode—Also called target. The target of an X-ray tube on which the stream of electrons from the cathode is focused and from which the X rays are radiated.

anti-clutter circuit—In a radar receiver, an auxiliary circuit which reduces undesired reflection, to permit the detection of targets which otherwise would be obscured by such reflections.

anti-clutter gain control—A device which automatically and gradually increases the gain of a radar receiver from low to maximum within a specified period after each transmitter pulse. In this way, short-range echoes producing clutter are amplified less than long-range echoes.

anticoincidence—A nonsimultaneous occurrence of two or more events (usually, ionizing events).

anticoincidence circuit—A counter circuit that produces an output pulse when either of two input circuits receives a pulse, but not when the two inputs receive pulses simultaneously.

anticollision radar—A radar system used in an aircraft or ship to warn of possible collision.

antiferroelectricity—The property of a class of crystals which also undergo phase transitions from a higher to a lower symmetry. They differ from the ferroelectrics in having no electric dipole moment.

antiferromagnetic resonance—The absorption of energy from an oscillating electromagnetic field by a system of processing spins located on two sublattices, with the spins on one sublattice going in one direction and the spins on the other sublattice in the opposite direction.

antihunt—A stabilizing signal or equalizing circuit used in a closed-loop feedback system of a servomechanism to prevent the system from hunting, or oscillating. Special types of antihunt circuits are the anticipator, derivative, velocity feedback, and damper.

antihunt circuit—A circuit used to prevent excessive correction in a control system.

antijamming radar data processing—Use of data from one or more radar sources to determine target range in the presence of jamming.

antilogarithm—The number from which a given logarithm is derived. For example, the logarithm of 4261 is 3.6295. Therefore the antilogarithm of 3.6295 is 4261.

antimicrophonic—Specifically designed to prevent microphönics. Possessing the characteristic of not introducing undesirable noise or howling into a system.

antimissile missile—A missile which is launched to intercept and destroy another missile in flight.

antinodes—Also called loops. The points of maximum displacement in a series of standing waves. Two similar and equal wave trains traveling at the same velocity in opposite directions along a straight line result in alternate antinodes and nodes along the line. Antinodes are separated from their adjacent nodes by half the wavelength of the wave motion.

antinoise microphone—A microphone which discriminates against acoustic noise. A lip or throat microphone is an example.

antiproton—An elementary atomic particle which has the same mass as a proton but is negatively charged.

antiresonant circuit—A parallel-resonant circuit offering maximum impedance to the series passage of the resonant frequency.

antiresonant frequency—The frequency at which the impedance of a system is very high.

antiresonant frequency of a crystal unit—For a particular mode of vibration, the frequency at which (neglecting dissipation) the effective impedance of the crystal unit is infinite.

antisidetone—In a telephone circuit, special circuits and equipment which are so arranged that only a negligible amount of the power generated in the transmitter reaches the associated receiver.

antisidetone circuit—In a telephone set, a circuit which has a balancing network for reducing sidetones.

antisidetone induction coil—An induction coil designed for use in an antisidetone telephone set.

antisidetone telephone set—A telephone set with an antisidetone circuit.

antitransmit-receive switch—Abbreviated ATR switch. An automatic device employed in a radar system to prevent received energy from being absorbed in the transmitter.

aperiodic—Having no fixed resonant frequency or repetitive characteristics or no tendency to vibrate. A circuit that will not resonate within its tuning range is often called aperiodic.

aperiodic antenna—An antenna designed to have a constant impedance over a wide frequency range (for example, a terminated rhombic antenna).

aperiodic function—A function having no repetitive characteristics.

aperture—1. In a unidirectional antenna, that portion of the plane surface which is perpendicular to the direction of maximum

radiation and through which the major part of the radiation passes. 2. In an opaque disc, the hole or window placed on either side of a lens to control the amount of light passing through.

aperture compensation—Reduction of aperture distortion by boosting the high-frequency response of a television-camera video amplifier.

aperture distortion—In a television signal, the distortion due to the finite dimension of the camera-tube scanning beam. The beam covers several mosaic globules simultaneously, resulting in a loss of picture detail.

aperture illumination—The field distribution in amplitude and phase through the aperture.

aperture mask—Also called shadow mask. A thin sheet of perforated material placed directly behind the viewing screen in a three-gun color picture tube to prevent the excitation of any one color phosphor by either of the two electron beams not associated with that color.

aperture plate—A ferrite memory plate containing a large number of uniformly spaced holes arranged in parallel rows and interconnected by plated conductors to provide a magnetic memory plane.

A power supply—A power supply used as a source of heating current for the cathode or filament of a vacuum tube.

apparent bearing—The direction from which the signal arrives with respect to some reference direction.

apparent power—The product of voltage and current of a single-phase circuit in which the two reach their peaks at different times.

apparent source—See Effective Acoustic Center.

Applegate diagram—A graphical representation of electron bunching in a velocity-modulated tube, showing their positions along the drift space. This bunching is plotted on the vertical coordinate, against time along the horizontal axis.

Appleton layer—In the ionosphere, a region of highly ionized air capable of reflecting or refracting radio waves back to earth. It is made up of the F_1 and F_2 layers.

appliance—Any electrical equipment used in the home and capable of being operated by a nontechnical person. Included are units that perform some task that could be accomplished by other, more difficult means, but usually not those used for entertainment (radios, TV's, hi-fi sets, etc.).

application factor—A modifier of the failure rate. It is based on deviations from rated operating stress (usually temperature and one electrical parameter).

applicator (applicator electrodes)—Appropriately shaped conducting surfaces between which an alternating electric field is established for the purpose of producing dielectric heating.

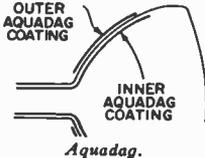
applied voltage

applied voltage—The potential between a terminal and a reference point in any circuit or device.

applique circuit—A special circuit provided to modify existing equipment in order to allow for some special usage.

approach path—In radio aircraft navigation, that portion of the flight path in the immediate vicinity of a landing area where such flight path terminates at the touchdown point.

AQL—Abbreviation for acceptable quality level.



aquadag—A conductive graphite coating on the inner side walls of some cathode-ray tubes. It serves as an electrostatic shield or as a postdeflection and an accelerating anode. Also applied to outer walls and grounded; here it serves, with the inner coating, as a capacitor to filter the applied high voltage.

arc—A luminous discharge of electricity through a gas. Characterized by a change in space potential in the immediate vicinity of the cathode; this change is approximately equal to the ionization potential of the gas.

arcback—Also called backfire. Failure of the rectifying action in a tube, resulting from the flow of a principal electron stream in the reverse direction due to the formation of a cathode spot on the anode. This action limits the peak inverse voltage which may be applied to a particular rectifier tube.

arc converter—A form of oscillator utilizing an electric arc to generate an alternating or pulsating current.

arc-drop loss—In a gas tube, the product of the instantaneous values of arc-drop voltage and current averaged over a complete cycle of operation.

arc-drop voltage—The voltage drop between the anode and cathode of a gas rectifier tube during conduction.

arc failure—1. A flashover in the air near an insulation surface. 2. An electrical failure in the surface heated by a flashover arc. 3. An electrical failure in the surface damaged by the flashover arc.

arc furnace—An electric furnace heated by arcs between two or more electrodes.

arcing—The production of an arc—for example, at the brushes of a motor or at the contact of a switch.

arc lamp—Application of an electric arc to produce a brilliant light. Used extensively in spotlights and motion-picture projectors.

arc oscillator—A negative-resistance oscillator comprised of a sustained DC arc and a resonant circuit.

arc resistance—The length of time that a material can resist the formation of a con-

armature voltage control

ductive path by an arc adjacent to the surface of the material. Also called tracking resistance.

arc suppressor—See Spark Suppressor.

arc-through—A loss of control in multi-electrode gas tubes. As a result, the principal electron stream flows during a scheduled nonconducting period.

argon—An inert gas used in discharge tubes and some electric lamps. It gives off a purple glow when ionized.

argument—The independent variable of a function.

arithmetic check—A check of a computation making use of the arithmetical properties of the computation.

arithmetic element—Synonym for arithmetic unit.

arithmetic mean—Usually, the same as average. It is obtained by first adding quantities together and then dividing by the number of quantities involved. It also means a figure midway between two extremes and is found by adding the minimum and maximum together and dividing by two.

arithmetic operation—In an electronic computer, the operations in which numerical quantities form the elements of the calculation, including the fundamental operations of arithmetic (addition, subtraction, multiplication, comparison, and division).

arithmetic organ—See Arithmetic Unit.

arithmetic shift—In a digital computer, the multiplication or division of a quantity by a power of the base used in the notation.

arithmetic unit—Also called arithmetic element or arithmetic organ. In an automatic digital computer, that portion in which arithmetical and logical operations are performed on elements of information.

armature—The moving element in an electromechanical device such as the rotating part of a generator or motor, the movable part of a relay, or the spring-mounted, iron portion of a bell or buzzer.

armature core—An assembly of laminations forming the magnetic circuit of an armature.

armature gap—The space between the armature and pole face.

armature hesitation—A delay or momentary reversal of the motion of the armature.

armature reaction—In an armature, the reaction of the magnetic field produced by the current on the magnetic lines of force produced by the field coil of an electric motor or generator.

armature rebound—Return motion of the armature of a relay after it strikes the back-stop.

armature slot—In the core of an armature, a slot or groove into which the coils or windings are placed.

armature stud—In a relay, an insulating member that transmits the motion of the armature to an adjacent contact member.

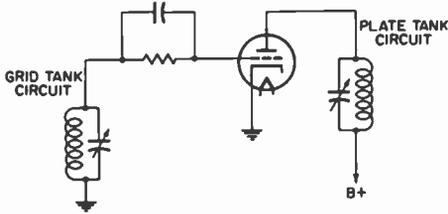
armature voltage control—A means of controlling the speed of a motor by changing the voltage applied to its armature windings.

arming the oscilloscope sweep—Closing a switch which enables the oscilloscope to trigger on the next pulse.

armor—A metallic cover placed over the insulation of wire or cable to protect it from abrasion or crushing.

armored cable—Two or more insulated wires collectively provided with a metallic covering, primarily to protect the insulated wires from damage.

Armstrong frequency-modulation system—A phase-shift modulation system originally proposed by E. H. Armstrong.



Armstrong oscillator.

Armstrong oscillator—A tuned-grid-tuned-plate oscillator developed by E. H. Armstrong.

array—In an antenna, a group of elements arranged to provide the desired directional characteristics. These elements may be antennas, reflectors, directors, etc.

array device—A group of many similar, basic, complex, or integrated devices without separate enclosures. Each has at least one of its electrodes connected to a common conductor, or all are connected in series.

arrester—See Lightning Arrester.

ARRL—Abbreviation for American Radio Relay League.

articulation—(Sometimes called intelligibility.) In a communications system, the percentage of speech units understood by a listener. The word "articulation" is customarily used when the contextual relationships among the units of speech material are thought to play an unimportant role; the word "intelligibility," when the context is thought to play an important role in determining the listener's perception.

articulation equivalent—The articulation of speech reproduced over a complete telephone connection, expressed numerically in terms of the trunk loss of a working reference system which is adjusted to give equal articulation.

artificial antenna—Also called dummy antenna. A device which simulates a real antenna in its essential impedance characteristics and has the necessary power-handling capabilities, but which does not radiate or receive radio waves. Used mainly for testing and adjusting transmitters.

artificial ear—A microphone-equipped device for measuring the sound pressures developed by an earphone. To the earphone

it presents an acoustic impedance equivalent to the impedance presented by the human ear.

artificial horizon—A gyroscopically operated instrument that shows, within limited degrees, the pitching and banking of an aircraft with respect to the horizon. Lines or marks on the face of the instrument represent the aircraft and the horizon. The relative positions of the two are then easily discernible.

artificial line—A lumped-constant network designed to simulate some or all the characteristics of a transmission line over a desired frequency range.

artificial load—Also called dummy load. A dissipative but essentially nonradiating device having the impedance characteristics of an antenna, transmission line, or other practical utilization circuit.

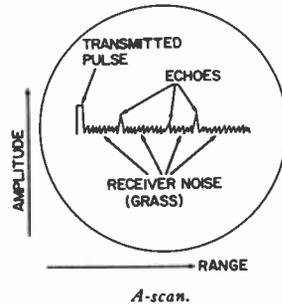
artificial radioactivity—Radioactivity induced in stable elements under controlled conditions by bombarding them with neutrons or high-energy, charged particles. Artificially radioactive elements emit beta and/or gamma rays.

artificial voice—A small speaker mounted in a specially shaped baffle that is proportioned to simulate the acoustical constants of the human head. It is used for calibrating and testing close-talking microphones.

artwork—An accurately scaled configuration used to produce a master pattern.

ASA—Abbreviation for American Standards Association.

asbestos—A nonflammable material generally used for heat insulation, such as in a line-cord resistor.



A-scan.

A-scan—Also called A-display. On a cathode-ray indicator, a presentation in which time (range or distance) is one co-ordinate (horizontal) and signals appear as perpendicular deflections to the time scale (vertical).

A-scope—An oscilloscope that uses an A-scan to present the range of a target as the distance along a horizontal line from the transmitted pulse pip to the target, or echo pip. Signals appear as vertical excursions of the horizontal line, or trace.

aspect ratio—Ratio of frame width to frame height. In the United States the television standard is 4/3.

asperities—Microscopic points on an electrode surface at which there is considerable field intensification.

aspheric—Not spherical; an optical element having one or more surfaces that are not spherical.

ASR—Abbreviation for airport surveillance radar.

ASRA—Abbreviation for automatic stereophonic recording amplifier. An instrument developed by Columbia Broadcasting System for stereo recording. Compression of the vertical component of the stereo recording signal is automatically decreased or increased as required by the recording conditions.

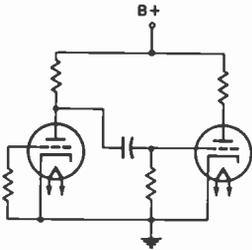
assemble—In digital computer programming, to put together subprograms into a complete program.

assembly—1. A complete operating unit, such as a radio receiver, made up of subassemblies such as an amplifier and various components. 2. Process in which instructions written in symbolic form by the programmer are changed to machine language by the computer.

assembly program—A computer program flexible enough to incorporate subroutines into the main program.

assignable cause—A definitely identified factor contributing to a quality variation.

astable circuit—A circuit which continuously alternates between its two unstable states at a frequency determined by the circuit constants. It can be readily synchronized by applying a repetitive input signal of slightly higher frequency. A blocking oscillator is an example of an astable circuit.



Astable multivibrator.

astable multivibrator—Also called free-running multivibrator. A multivibrator in which each tube alternately conducts and is cut off at a frequency determined by the circuit constants.

astatic—Having no particular orientation or directional characteristics; such as a vertical antenna.

astatic galvanometer—A sensitive galvanometer used for detecting small currents. Consists of two small magnetized needles of equal size and strength arranged in parallel and with their north and south poles adjacent, suspended inside the galvanometer coil. Since the resultant magnetic moment is zero,

the earth's magnetic field does not affect the system.

astigmatism—A type of spherical aberration in which the rays from a single point of an object do not converge on the image, thereby causing a blurred image. Astigmatism in an electron-beam tube is a focus defect in which electrons in different axial planes come to focus at different points.

astrionics—Electronics as involved with astronautics.

astrocompass—An instrument for determining direction relative to the stars. It is unaffected by the errors to which magnetic or gyrocompasses are subject.

astronautics—The science and art of operating space vehicles.

astrotracker—A device for tracking stars.

A-supply—The A-battery, transformer filament winding, or other voltage source that supplies power for heating the filaments of vacuum tubes.

asymmetric sideband transmission—See Vestigial Sideband Transmission.

asymmetry control—In pH meters, an adjustment sometimes provided to compensate for differences in the electrodes.

asymptote—A line which comes nearer and nearer a given curve but never touches it.

asymptotic breakdown voltage—A voltage that will break down insulation if applied over a long period of time.

asynchronous—Not having a constant period.

asynchronous computer—An automatic digital computer in which an operation is started by a signal denoting that the previous operation has been completed.

asynchronous machine—Any machine in which its speed of operation is not proportionate to the frequency of the system to which the machine is connected.

AT—Abbreviation for ampere-turn.

AT-cut crystal—A quartz-crystal slab cut at a 35° angle with respect to the optical, or Z-axis, of the crystal. It has practically a zero temperature coefficient and is used at frequencies of about 0.5 to 10 megacycles.

atmosphere—1. The body of air surrounding the earth. 2. A unit of pressure defined as the pressure of 760 mm of mercury at 0° C. Approximately 14.7 pounds per square inch.

atmospheric absorption—The energy lost in the transmission of radio waves due to dissipation in the atmosphere.

atmospheric duct—Within the troposphere, a condition in which the variation of refractive index is such that the propagation of an abnormally large proportion of any radiation of sufficiently high frequency is confined within the limits of a stratum. This effect is most noticeable above 3,000 mc.

atmospheric electricity—Static electricity between clouds, or between clouds and the earth.

atmospheric noise—See Atmospherics.

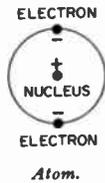
atmospheric pressure—The barometric pressure of air at a particular location on the

earth's surface. The nominal, or standard, value of atmospheric pressure is 760 mm of mercury (14.7 pounds per square inch) at sea level. Atmospheric pressure decreases at higher altitudes.

atmospheric radio wave—A radio wave that is propagated by reflections in the atmosphere. May include the ionospheric wave, the tropospheric wave, or both.

atmospheric refraction—The bending of the path of electromagnetic radiation from a distant point as the radiation passes obliquely through varying air densities.

atmospherics—Also referred to as static, atmospheric noise, and strays. In a radio tuner or receiver, noise due to natural weather phenomena and electrical charges existing in the atmosphere.



atom—The smallest portion of an element which exhibits all properties of the element. It is pictured as composed of a positively charged nucleus containing almost all the mass of the atom, surrounded by one or more electrons. In the neutral atom, the number of electrons is such that their total charge (negative) exactly equals the positive charge in the nucleus.

atomic battery—See Nuclear Battery.

atomic energy—See Nuclear Energy.

atomic fission—See Fission.

atomic fuel—A fissionable material—i.e., one in which the atomic nucleus may be split to release energy.

atomic fusion—See Fusion.

atomic mass unit—Abbreviated amu. Used to express the relative masses of isotopes. It is so proportioned that the mass of a neutral atom of the naturally most abundant isotope of oxygen (O16) is 16.00000 atomic mass units.

atomic migration—The progressive transfer of a valance electron from one atom to another within the same molecule.

atomic number—The number of protons (positively charged particles) in the nucleus of an atom. All elements have different atomic numbers, which determine their positions in the periodic table. For example, the atomic number of hydrogen is 1; that of oxygen is 8; iron, 26; lead, 82; uranium, 92.

atomic power—See Nuclear Energy.

atomic ratio—The ratio of quantities of different substances to the number of atoms of each.

atomic reactor—See Nuclear Reactor.

atomic theory—A generally accepted theory concerning the structure and composition of

substances and compounds. It states that everything is composed of various combinations of ultimate particles called atoms.

atomic weight—The approximate weight of the number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus of an atom. The atomic weight of oxygen, for example, is approximately 16 (actually it is 16.0044)—it contains 8 neutrons and 8 protons. Aluminum is 27 and contains 14 neutrons and 13 protons. If expressed in grams, these weights are called gram atomic weights.

ATR tube—Abbreviation for antitransmit-receive tube. A gas-filled, radio-frequency switching tube used to isolate the transmitter while a pulse is being received.

attachment cord—See Patch Cord.

attack—The length of time it takes for a tone in an organ to reach full intensity after a key is depressed. On most organs this effect is adjustable by either a switch or potentiometer.

attack time—The interval required for an input signal, after suddenly increasing in amplitude, to attain a specified percentage (usually 63%) of the ultimate change in amplification or attenuation due to this increase.

attenuation—The decrease in amplitude of a signal during its transmission from one point to another. It may be expressed as a ratio or, by extension of the term, in decibels.

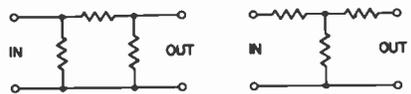
attenuation constant—1. The real component of the propagation constant. 2. For a traveling plane wave at a given frequency, the rate at which the amplitude of a field component (or the voltage or current) decreases exponentially in the direction of propagation, in nepers or decibels per unit length.

attenuation distortion—In a circuit or system, its departure from uniform amplification or attenuation over the frequency range required for transmission.

attenuation equalizer—A corrective network designed to make the absolute value of the transfer impedance of two chosen pairs of terminals substantially constant for all frequencies within a desired range.

attenuation network—A network providing relatively slight phase shift and substantially constant attenuation over a range of frequencies.

attenuation ratio—The magnitude of the propagation ratio which indicates the relative decrease in energy.



Attenuators.

attenuator—1. An adjustable resistive network for reducing the amplitude of an electrical signal without introducing appreciable

- phase or frequency distortion. 2. A distributed network that absorbs part of a signal and transmits the remainder with a minimum of distortion or delay.
- attenuator tube**—A gas-filled, radio-frequency switching tube in which a gas discharge, initiated and regulated independently from the radio-frequency power, is used to control this RF power by reflection or absorption.
- atto**—Prefix meaning 10^{-18} . Abbreviated a.
- audibility**—1. The ability to be heard, usually construed as being heard by the human ear. 2. The ratio of the strength of a specific sound to the strength of a sound that can barely be heard. Usually expressed in decibels.
- audible**—Capable of being heard, in most contexts by the average human ear.
- audible tones**—Sounds composed of frequencies which the average human can detect.
- audio**—Pertaining to frequencies corresponding to a normally audible sound wave. These frequencies range roughly from 15 to 20,000 cycles per second.
- audio amplifier**—*See* Audio-Frequency Amplifier.
- audio band**—The range of audio frequencies passed by an amplifier, receiver, transmitter, etc. (*Also see* Audio Frequency.)
- audio component**—That portion of any wave or signal which contains frequencies in the audible range (between 15 and 20,000 cycles per second).
- audio frequency**—Abbreviated AF. Any frequency corresponding to a normally audible sound wave. Audio frequencies range roughly from 15 to 20,000 cycles per second.
- audio-frequency amplification**—An increase in voltage, current, or power of a signal at the audio frequency.
- audio-frequency amplifier**—Also called audio amplifier. A device which contains one or more electron tubes or transistors (or both) and which is designed to amplify signals within a frequency range of about 20 to 20,000 cycles per second.
- audio-frequency choke**—An inductance used to impede the flow of audio-frequency currents.
- audio-frequency noise**—In the audio-frequency range, any electrical disturbance introduced from a source extraneous to the signal.
- audio-frequency oscillator**—An oscillator circuit using an electron tube, transistor, or other nonrotating device capable of producing audio signals.
- audio-frequency peak limiter**—A circuit generally used in the audio system of a radio transmitter to prevent overmodulation. It keeps the signal amplitude from exceeding a predetermined value.
- audio-frequency transformer**—Also called audio transformer. An iron-core transformer for use with audio-frequency currents to transfer signals from one circuit to another. Used for impedance matching or to permit maximum transfer of power.
- audiogram**—Also called threshold audiogram. A graph showing hearing loss, per cent of hearing loss, or per cent of hearing as a function of frequency.
- audiometer**—An instrument for measuring hearing acuity. Measurements may be made with speech signals (usually recorded) or with tone signals.
- audion**—A three-electrode vacuum tube introduced by Dr. Lee de Forest.
- audio oscillator**—*See* Audio-Frequency Oscillator.
- audio peak limiter**—*See* Audio-Frequency Peak Limiter.
- audiophile**—A person who is interested in good musical reproduction for his own personal listening and who uses the latest audio equipment and techniques.
- audio signal**—An electrical signal the frequency of which is within the audio range.
- audio spectrum**—The continuous range of audio frequencies extending from the lowest to the highest (from about 15 to 20,000 cycles per second).
- audio taper**—Semilogarithmic change of resistance. Used on tone controls in audio amplifiers to compensate for the lower sensitivity of the human ear when listening to low-volume sounds.
- audio transformer**—*See* Audio-Frequency Transformer.
- audiovisual**—Involving both sight and sound. (As audiovisual education uses films, slides, phonograph records, and the like, to supplement instruction.)
- augend**—In an arithmetic addition, the number increased by having another number (called the addend) added to it.
- augmented operation code**—In a computer, an operation code that is further defined by information contained in another portion of an instruction.
- aural**—Pertaining to the ear or to the sense of hearing. (*Also see* Audio.)
- aural radio range**—A radio range the courses of which are normally followed by interpretation of an aural signal.
- aural signal**—The signal corresponding to the sound portion of a television program. In general, the audible component of a signal.
- aural transmitter**—The equipment used to transmit the aural (sound) signals from a television broadcast station.
- aurora**—Sheets, streamers, or streaks of pale light often seen in the skies of the northern and southern hemispheres. The aurora borealis and aurora australis.
- auroral absorption**—Absorption of radio waves due to auroral activity. (*Also see* Aurora.)
- autoalarm**—Also called automatic alarm receiver. A device which is tuned to the international distress frequency of 500 kc and which automatically actuates an alarm if any signal is received.
- auto call**—An alerting device which sounds a preset code of signals in a building, to page

those persons whose code is being sounded.
autodyne circuit—A vacuum-tube circuit which serves simultaneously as an oscillator and as a heterodyne detector.

autodyne reception—A type of radio reception employed in regenerative receivers for the reception of CW code signals. In this system the incoming signal beats with the signal from an oscillating detector to produce an audible beat frequency.

automata—A plural form of automaton.

automatic—Self-regulating or self-acting; capable of producing a desired response to certain predetermined conditions.

automatic back bias—A radar-receiver technique which consists of one or more automatic gain-control loops to prevent large signals from overloading a receiver, whether by jamming or by actual echoes.

automatic bass compensation—A circuit used in a receiver or audio amplifier to make the bass notes sound more natural at low volume settings. The circuit, which usually consists of resistors and capacitors connected to taps on the volume control, automatically compensates for the poor response of the human ear to weak sounds.

automatic bias—See Self-Bias.

automatic brightness control—A circuit used in television receivers to keep the average brightness of the reproduced image essentially constant. Its action is similar to that of an automatic volume-control circuit.

automatic check—An operation performed by equipment built into an electronic computer to automatically verify proper operation.

automatic chrominance control—A color-television circuit which automatically controls the gain of the chrominance bandpass amplifier by varying the bias.

automatic circuit breaker—A device that automatically opens a circuit, usually by electromagnetic means, when the current exceeds a safe value. Unlike a fuse, which must be replaced once it blows, the circuit breaker can be reset manually when the current is again within safe limits.

automatic coding—A technique by which a digital computer is programmed to perform a significant portion of the coding of a problem.

automatic computer—A computer which automatically handles long sequences of reasonable operations without further intervention from a human being.

automatic contrast control—A television circuit which automatically changes the gain of the video-IF and -RF stages to maintain proper contrast in the television picture.

automatic current limiting—An overload-protection mechanism designed to limit the maximum output current of a power supply to a preset value. Usually it automatically restores the output when the overload is removed.

automatic cutout—A device operated by electromagnetism or centrifugal force, to auto-

matically disconnect some parts of an equipment after a predetermined operating limit has been reached.

automatic data processing—The processing of digital information by automatic computers and other machines. Abbreviated ADP. Also called integrated data processing.

automatic direction finder—Abbreviated ADF. Also called an automatic radio compass. An electronic device, usually for marine or aviation application, which provides a radio bearing to any transmitter whose frequency is known but whose direction and location are not.

automatic exchange—A telephone exchange in which connections are made between subscribers by means of devices set in operation by the originating subscriber's instrument and without the intervention of an operator.

automatic focusing—A method of electrostatically focusing a television picture tube: the focusing anode is internally connected through a resistor to the cathode and thus requires no external focusing voltage.

automatic frequency control—Abbreviated AFC. A circuit that automatically maintains the frequency of an oscillator within specified limits.

automatic gain control—Abbreviated AGC.
 1. A method of automatically obtaining a substantially constant output despite a variation in amplitude of the signal at the input.
 2. The device for accomplishing this result.

automatic grid bias—Grid-bias voltage provided by the difference in potential across a resistance (or resistances) in the grid or cathode circuit due to grid or cathode current or both.

automatic noise limiter—A vacuum-tube circuit that automatically clips off all noise peaks above the highest peak of the desired signal being received. This circuit prevents strong atmospheric or man-made interference from being troublesome.

automatic phase control—A circuit used in color television receivers to synchronize the burst signal with the 3.58-mc color oscillator.

automatic pilot—See Autopilot.

automatic programming—Any technique designed to simplify the writing and execution of programs in a computer. Examples are assembly programs which translate from the programmer's symbolic language to the machine language, those which assign absolute addresses to instruction and data words, and those which integrate subroutines into the main routine.

automatic radio compass—A radio direction finder which automatically rotates the loop antenna to the correct position. A bearing can then be secured from the indicator dials without mechanical adjustments or calculation. (Also see Automatic Direction Finder.)

automatic record changer—An electrically operated mechanism which automatically feeds, plays, and rejects a number of records in a preset sequence. It consists of a motor, turntable, pickup arm, and changer. Modern

automatic reset

changers are designed to play automatically 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ -, 45-, and 78-rpm records.

automatic reset—1. A stepping relay that returns to its home position either when it reaches a predetermined contact position or when a pulsing circuit fails to energize its driving coil within a given time. 2. An overload relay that restores the circuit as soon as the cause of the overload is corrected.

automatic sequencing—The ability of a computer to perform successive operations without additional instructions from a human being.

automatic short-circuit protection—An automatic current-limiting system which enables a power supply to continue operating at a limited current, and without damage, into any output overload, including a short circuit. The output voltage is restored to normal when the overload is removed, as distinguished from a fuse or circuit-breaker system which opens with overload and must be reclosed manually to restore power.

automatic shutoff—In a tape recorder, a switching arrangement which automatically shuts the recorder off when the tape breaks or runs out. Also, a switching arrangement which stops the record changer after the last record.

automatic starter—A device which, after being given the initial impulse by means of a push button or similar device, starts a system or motor automatically in the proper sequence.

automatic telegraph transmission—A form of telegraphy in which signals are transmitted mechanically from a perforated tape.

automatic telegraphy—A form of telegraphy in which signals are transmitted and/or received automatically.

automatic tracking—In radar, the process whereby a mechanism, actuated by the echo, automatically keeps the radar beam locked on the target, and may also determine the range simultaneously.

automatic tuning—An electrical, mechanical, or electrical/mechanical system that automatically tunes a circuit to a predetermined frequency when a button or other control is operated.

automatic voltage regulator—A device or circuit which maintains a constant voltage, regardless of any variation in input voltage or load.

automatic volume compression—*See* Volume Compression.

automatic volume control—Abbreviated AVC. 1. A method of automatically obtaining a substantially constant audio-output volume as the input varies in amplitude. 2. The device for accomplishing this result.

automatic volume expansion—Also called volume expansion. An audio-frequency circuit that automatically increases the volume range by making loud portions louder and weak ones weaker. This is done to make radio reception sound more like the actual program, because the volume range of

auxiliary storage

programs is generally compressed at the point of broadcast.

automation—The method or act of making a manufacturing or processing system partially or fully automatic.

automaton—1. A device that automatically follows predetermined operations or responds to encoded instructions. 2. Any communication-linked set of elements.

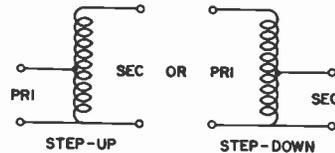
automonitor—1. To instruct an automatic digital computer to produce a record of its information-handling operations. 2. A program or routine for this purpose.

autopilot—Also called automatic pilot, gyropilot, or robot pilot. A device containing amplifiers, gyroscopes, and servomotors which automatically control and guide the flight of an aircraft or guided missile. The autopilot detects any deviation from the planned flight and automatically applies the necessary corrections to keep the aircraft or missile on course.

autoradiography—Self-portraits of radioactive sources made by placing the radioactive material next to photographic film. The radiations fog the film and thus leave an image of the source.

autoregulation induction heater—An induction heater in which a desired control is effected by the change in characteristics of a magnetic charge as it is heated at or near its Curie point.

Autosyn—A trade name of the Bendix Corp. for a remote-indicating instrument or system based on the synchronous-motor principle in which the angular position of the rotor of a motor at the measuring source is duplicated by the rotor of the indicator motor.



Autotransformer.

autotransformer—Any single-coil transformer in which the primary and secondary are connected to the same coil. Part of the primary is part of the secondary or vice versa. It can be used to change voltage amplitudes or to provide a variable regulation of voltage.

auxiliary circuit—Any circuit other than the main circuit.

auxiliary memory—*See* Auxiliary Storage.

auxiliary relay—1. A relay which responds to the opening or closing of its operating circuit, to assist another relay or device in the performance of a function. 2. A relay actuated by another relay and used to control secondary circuit functions such as signals, lights, or other devices.

auxiliary storage—Also called auxiliary memory. Storage capacity in a digital computer, in addition to the main memory.

auxiliary transmitter—A transmitter held in readiness in case the main transmitter of a broadcasting station fails.

availability—The ratio, expressed as a percent, of the time during a given period that an equipment is correctly operating to the total time in that period. Also called operating ratio.

available conversion gain—Ratio of available output-frequency power from the output terminals of a transducer to the available input-frequency power from the driving generator, with terminating conditions specified for all frequencies which may affect the result. Applies to outputs of such magnitude that the conversion transducer is operating in a substantially linear condition.

available line—In a facsimile system, that portion of a scanning line which can be used for picture signals. Expressed as a percentage of the length of the scanning line.

available machine time—Time after the application of power during which a computer is operating correctly.

available power—1. The mean square of the open-circuit terminal voltage of a linear source, divided by four times the resistive component of the source impedance. 2. The maximum power which can be delivered to a load.

available power gain—Sometimes called completely matched power gain. Ratio of the available power from the output terminals of a linear transducer, under specified input-termination conditions, to the available power from the driving generator. The available power gain of an electrical transducer is maximum when the input-termination admittance is the conjugate of the driving-point admittance at the input terminals of the transducer.

available signal-to-noise ratio—Ratio of the available signal power at a point in a circuit, to the available random-noise power.

avalanche—Rapid generation of a current flow with reverse-bias conditions as electrons sweep across a junction with enough energy to ionize other bonds and create electron-hole pairs, making the action regenerative.

avalanche breakdown—In a semiconductor diode, a nondestructive breakdown caused by the cumulative multiplication of carriers through field-induced impact ionization.

avalanche conduction—A form of conduction in a semiconductor in which charged-particle collisions create additional hole-electron pairs.

avalanche diode—Also called breakdown or zener diode. A diode which switches the current through it rapidly whenever the applied voltage increases. This switch uses the avalanche-breakdown principle, and the transit time is on the order of a trillionth of a second.

avalanche impedance—See Breakdown Impedance.

avalanche noise—A phenomenon in a semi-

conductor junction in which carriers in a high-voltage gradient develop sufficient energy to dislodge additional carriers through physical impact.

AVC—See Automatic Volume Control.

average—See Arithmetic Mean.

average absolute pulse amplitude—The average of the absolute value of instantaneous amplitude taken over the pulse duration. Absolute value means the arithmetic value regardless of algebraic sign.

average brightness—The average illumination in a television picture.

average calculating operation—A typical computer calculating operation longer than an addition and shorter than a multiplication, often taken as the mean of nine additions and one multiplication.

average electrode current—The value obtained by integrating the instantaneous electrode current over an averaging time and dividing by the average time.

average life—See Mean Life.

average noise factor—See Average Noise Figure.

average noise figure—Also called average noise factor. In a transducer, the ratio of total output noise power to the portion attributable to thermal noise in the input termination, the total noise being summed over frequencies from zero to infinity and the noise temperature of the input termination being standard (290° K).

average power output of an amplitude-modulated transmitter—The radio-frequency power delivered to the transmitter output terminals, averaged over a modulation cycle.

average pulse amplitude—The average of the instantaneous amplitudes taken over the pulse duration.

average rate of transmission—Effective speed of transmission.

average value—The value obtained by dividing the sum of a number of quantities by the number of quantities. The average value of a sine wave is 0.637 times the peak value.

aviation channels—A band of frequencies, below and above the standard broadcast band, assigned exclusively for aircraft and aviation applications.

aviation services—The aeronautical mobile and radionavigation services.

avionics—An acronym designating the field of Aviation electronics.

Avogadro's number—The number (N) of molecules in a gram-molecule or the number of atoms in a gram-atom of a substance. The number $N = 6.02 \times 10^{23}$ molecules.

AWG—American Wire Gage. A means of specifying wire diameter. The higher the number, the smaller the diameter.

axial leads—Leads coming out the ends and along the axes of a resistor, capacitor, or other axial part, rather than out the side.

axial ratio—Ratio of the major axis to the minor axis of the polarization ellipse of a wave guide. This term is preferred over

axis



Axial leads.

ellipticity, because mathematically ellipticity is 1 minus the reciprocal of the axial ratio.

axis—The straight line, either real or imaginary, passing through a body around which the body revolves or around which parts of a body are symmetrically arranged.

Ayrton-Perry winding—Two conductors con-

background noise

nected in parallel so that the current flows in opposite directions in each conductor and thus neutralizes the inductance between the two.

Ayrton shunt—Also called universal shunt. A high-resistance parallel connection used to increase the range of a galvanometer without changing the damping.

azimuth—Direction in the horizontal plane.

azimuth-stabilized, plan-position indicator—A PPI scope on which the reference bearing (usually true or magnetic north) remains fixed with respect to the indicator, regardless of the vehicle orientation.

B

B-1. Symbol for the base of a transistor.
2. Symbol for magnetic flux.

B- (**B-minus** or **B-negative**)—Negative terminal of a B battery or the negative polarity of other sources of anode voltage. Denotes the terminal to which the negative side of the anode-voltage source should be connected.

B+ (**B-plus** or **B-positive**)—Positive terminal of a B battery or the positive polarity of other sources of anode voltage. The terminal to which the positive side of the anode voltage source should be connected.

babble—1. The aggregate cross talk from a large number of disturbing channels. 2. In a carrier, or other multiple-channel system, the unwanted disturbing sounds which result from the aggregate cross talk or mutual interference from other channels.

babble signal—A type of electronic deception signal used to confuse enemy receivers. Generally it has characteristics of enemy transmission signals. It can be composed by superimposing incoming signals on previously recorded intercepted signals. This composite signal can then be radiated as a jamming signal.

BABS (Blind Approach Beacon System)—A pulse-type ground-based navigation beacon used for runway approach. The BABS ground beacon is installed beyond the far end of the runway on the extended center line. When interrogated by an aircraft, it retransmits two diverging beams, one of short and the other of long duration pulses. The beams are transmitted alternately, but because of the fast switching, the aircraft receives what appears to be a continuous transmission of both beams. The cathode-ray tube in the aircraft displays both long and short pulses superimposed on each other. When the aircraft is properly aligned with the runway, the pulses will be of equal amplitude.

back bias—See Reverse Bias.

backbone—A high-voltage, high-capacity transmission line or group of lines having a

limited number of large-capacity connections between loads and points of generation.

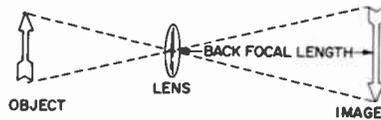
back contact—Relay, key, jack, or other contact designed to close a circuit and permit current to flow when, in the case of a relay, the armature has released or fallen back, or in other cases, when the equipment is inoperative.

back current—Also called reverse current. The current which flows when reverse bias is applied to a semiconductor junction.

back echo—An echo due to the back lobe of an antenna.

back emission—Also called reverse emission. Emission from an electrode occurring only when the electrode has the opposite polarity from that required for normal conduction. A form of primary emission common to rectifiers during the inverse portion of their cycles.

backfire—See Arcback.



Back focal length.

back focal length—Distance from the center of a lens to its principal focus on the side of the lens away from the object.

background control—In color television, a potentiometer used as a means of controlling the DC level of a color signal at one input of a tricolor picture tube. The setting of this control determines the average (or background) illumination produced by the associated color phosphor.

background count—Count caused by radiation from sources other than the one being measured.

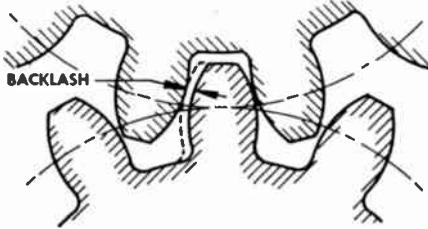
background noise—1. The total system noise, independent from the presence or absence of a signal. The signal is not included as part of the noise. 2. In a receiver, the noise in

background radiation

the absence of signal modulation in the carrier. 3. Any unwanted sound that intrudes upon program material, such as sounds produced as a result of surface imperfections of a disc record.

background radiation—Radiation due to the presence of radioactive material in the vicinity of the measuring instrument.

background response—In radiation detectors, response caused by ionizing radiation from sources other than that to be measured.



Backlash.

backlash—1. A condition wherein a gear forming part of a train may be moved without moving the succeeding or preceding gear; this is due to the space between the teeth of the meshing gears. 2. The angular amount by which a potentiometer shaft can be turned without the slider itself being moved and thereby changing the output voltage.

back loading—A form of horn loading particularly applicable to low-frequency speakers; the rear radiating surface of the speaker feeds the horn and the front part of the speaker is directly exposed to the room.

back lobe—In the radiation pattern of a directional antenna, that part which extends backward from the main lobe.

back pitch—The winding pitch of the back end of the armature—that is, the end opposite the commutator.

backplate—In a camera tube, the electrode to which the stored-charge image is capacitively coupled.

back porch—In a composite picture signal, that portion which lies between the trailing edge of a horizontal-sync pulse and the trailing edge of the corresponding blanking pulse. A color burst, if present, is not considered part of the back porch.

back-porch tilt—The slope of the back porch from its normal horizontal position. Positive and negative refer respectively to upward and downward tilt to the right.

back scattering—1. Radiation of unwanted energy to the rear of an antenna. 2. The reflected radiation of energy from a target toward the illuminating radar.

back-shunt keying—A method of keying a transmitter, in which the radio-frequency energy is fed to the antenna when the telegraph key is closed and to an artificial load when the key is open.

backswing—The amplitude of the first maximum excursion in the negative direction af-

balanced amplifier

ter the trailing edge of a pulse expressed as a percentage of the 100% amplitude.

back-to-back circuit—Two tubes or semiconductor devices connected in parallel but in opposite directions so that they can be used to control current without introducing rectification. Also called inverse-parallel connection.

backup item—An additional item to perform the general functions of another item. It may be secondary to an identified primary item or a parallel development to improve the probability of success in performing the general function.

backwall—The plate in a pot core which connects the center post to the sleeve.

backwall photovoltaic cell—A cell in which light must pass through the front electrode and a semiconductor layer before reaching the barrier layer.

backward-acting regulator—A transmission regulator in which the adjustment made by the regulator affects the quantity which caused the adjustment.

backward wave—In a traveling-wave tube, a wave having a group velocity opposite the direction of electron-stream motion.

backward-wave oscillator—An oscillator employing a special vacuum tube in which oscillatory currents are produced by using an oscillatory electromagnetic field to bunch the electrons as they flow from cathode to anode.

back wave—See Spacing Wave.

baffle—1. In acoustics, a shielding structure or partition used to increase the effective length of the external transmission path between two points (for example, between the front and back of an electroacoustic transducer). A baffle is often used in a speaker to increase the acoustic loading of the diaphragm. 2. In a gas tube, an auxiliary member placed in the arc path and having no separate external connection.

baffle plate—A metal plate inserted into a wave guide to reduce the cross-sectional area for wave-conversion purposes.

Bakelite—A trademark of the Bakelite Corp. for its line of plastic and resins. Formerly, the term applied only to its phenolic compound used as an insulating material in the construction of radio parts.

balance—1. The effect of blending the volume of various sounds coming over different microphones in order to present them in correct proportion. 2. The maintenance of equal average volume from both speaker systems of a stereo installation.

balance control—On a stereo amplifier, a differential gain control used to vary the volume of one speaker system relative to the other without affecting the over-all volume level. As the volume of one speaker increases and the other decreases, the sound appears to shift from left to center to right, or vice versa.

balanced amplifier—An amplifier circuit with two identical signal branches, connected to

balanced circuit

operate in phase opposition and with their input and output connections each balanced to ground; for example, a push-pull amplifier.

balanced circuit—A circuit with two sides electrically alike and symmetrical to a common reference point, usually ground.

balanced converter—See Balun.

balanced currents—Also called push-pull currents. In the two conductors of a balanced line, currents which are equal in value and opposite in direction at every point along the line.

balanced line—A line or circuit utilizing two identical conductors. Each conductor is operated so that the voltages on them at any transverse plane are equal in magnitude and opposite in polarity with respect to ground. Thus, the currents on the line are equal in magnitude and opposite in direction. A balanced line is preferred where minimum noise and cross talk are desired.

balanced-line system—A system consisting of a generator, balanced line, and load adjusted so that the voltages of the two conductors at all transverse planes are equal in magnitude and opposite in polarity with respect to ground.

balanced modulator—An amplitude modulator in which the control grids of two tubes are connected for parallel operation, and the screen grids and plates for push-pull operation. After modulation, the output contains the two sidebands without the carrier.

balanced oscillator—Any oscillator in which (1) the impedance centers of the tank circuits are at ground potential and (2) the voltages between either end and the centers are equal in magnitude and opposite in phase.

balanced termination—For a system or network having two output terminals, a load presenting the same impedance to ground for each output terminal.

balanced voltages—Also called push-pull voltages. On the two conductors of a balanced line, voltages (relative to ground) which are equal in magnitude and opposite in polarity at every point along the line.

balanced-wire circuit—A circuit with two sides electrically alike and symmetrical to ground and other conductors. Commonly refers to a circuit the two sides of which differ only by chance.

balancer—In a direction finder, that portion used for improving the sharpness of the direction indication. It balances out the capacitance effect between the loop and ground.

balancing network—An electrical network designed for use in a circuit in such a way that two branches of the circuit are made substantially conjugate (i.e., such that an electromotive force inserted into one branch produces no current in the other).

ballast lamp—A lamp which maintains a nearly constant current by increasing its resistance as the current increases.

bandpass-amplifier circuit

ballast resistor—A special resistor the resistance of which increases as the current does, thereby maintaining an essentially constant current despite any variation in the line voltage.

ballast tube—A current-controlling resistance device designed to maintain a substantially constant current over a specified range of variations in the applied voltage to a series circuit.

ballistic galvanometer—An instrument that indicates the effect of a sudden rush of electrical energy, such as the discharge current of a capacitor.

ballistic trajectory—In the trajectory of a missile, the curve traced after the propulsive force is cut off and the body of the missile is acted upon only by gravity, aerodynamic drag, and wind.

balun—Also called balanced converter or "bazooka." An acronym from BALanced to UNbalanced. A device used for matching an unbalanced coaxial transmission line to a balanced two-wire system.

banana jack—A jack that accepts a banana plug. Generally designed for panel mounting.

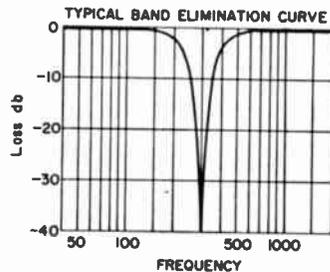
banana plug—A plug with a banana-shaped spring-metal tip and with elongated springs to provide a low-resistance compression fit.

band—1. Any range of frequencies which lies between two defined limits. 2. A group of radio channels assigned by the FCC to a particular type of radio service:

Very low freq.	(VLF)	10-30 kc.
Low freq.	(LF)	30-300 kc.
Medium freq.	(MF)	300-3,000 kc.
High freq.	(HF)	3-30 mc.
Very high freq.	(VHF)	30-300 mc.
Ultra-high freq.	(UHF)	300-3,000 mc.
Super-high freq.	(SHF)	3,000-30,000 mc.

3. A group of tracks or channels on a magnetic drum in an electronic computer. (Also see Track.)

band center—The geometric mean between the limits of a band of frequencies.



Band-elimination filter characteristic.

band-elimination filter—Also called band-stop filter. A wave filter with a single attenuation band, neither of the cutoff frequencies being zero or infinite. The filter passes frequencies on either side of this band.

bandpass-amplifier circuit—A stage designed

to uniformly amplify signals of certain frequencies only.

bandpass filter—A wave filter with a single transmission band, neither of the cutoff frequencies being zero or infinite. The filter attenuates frequencies on either side of this band.

bandpass flatness—The variations in gain in the bandpass of a filter or tuned circuit.

bandpass response—The response characteristic in which a definite band of frequencies is transmitted uniformly.

bandspreading—1. The spreading of tuning indications over a wide range to facilitate tuning in a crowded band of frequencies.

2. The method of double-sideband transmission in which the frequency band of the modulating wave is shifted upward so that the sidebands produced by modulation are separated from the carrier by a frequency at least equal to the bandwidth of the original modulating wave. In this way, second-order distortion products may be filtered out of the demodulator output.

band-stop filter—See Band-Elimination Filter.

bandswitch—A switch used to select any one of the frequency bands in which an electronic apparatus may operate.

bandwidth—1. The difference between the limiting frequencies of a continuous frequency band. 2. The range of frequencies within which performance falls within specific limits with respect to some characteristic.

bang-bang controller—A discontinuity-type nonlinear system that contains time delay, dead space, and hysteresis.

bank—An aggregation of similar devices (e.g. transformers, lamps, etc.) connected and used together. In automatic switching, a bank is an assemblage of fixed contacts over which one or more wipers or brushes move to establish electric connections.

bank winding—Also called banked winding. A compact multilayer form of coil winding used for reducing distributed capacitance. Single turns are wound successively in two or more layers, the entire winding proceeding from one end of the coil to the other without being returned.

bantam tube—A compact tube having a standard octal base but a considerably smaller glass envelope than the standard glass octal tube has.

bar—1. See Microbar. 2. A subdivision of a crystal slab. 3. A vertical or horizontal line on a television screen, used for testing.

bar generator—A generator of pulses or repeating waves which are equally separated in time. These pulses are synchronized by the synchronizing pulses of a television system so that they produce a stationary bar pattern on a television screen.

barium—An element the oxide of which is used in the cathode coating of vacuum tubes.

Barkhausen effect—A succession of abrupt changes which occur when the magnetizing

force acting on a piece of iron or other magnetic material is varied.

Barkhausen-Kurz oscillator—Circuit for generating ultrahigh frequencies. Its operation depends on the variation in the electrical field around the positive grid and less positive plate of a triode; the variation is caused by oscillatory electrons in the inter-electrode spaces.

Barkhausen oscillation—A form of parasitic oscillation in the horizontal-output tube of a television receiver; it results in one or more narrow, dark, ragged vertical lines near the left side of the picture or raster.

Barkhausen oscillator—See Barkhausen-Kurz Oscillator.

Barkhausen tube—See Positive-Grid Oscillator Tube.

bar magnet—A bar of metal that has been so strongly magnetized that it holds its magnetism and thereby serves as a permanent magnet.

barn—A unit of measure of nuclear cross sections. Equal to 10^{-24} square centimeters.

Barnett effect—The magnetization resulting from the rotation of a magnetic specimen. The rotation of a ferromagnet produces the same effect as placing the ferromagnet in a magnetic field directed along the axis of rotation. On the macroscopic model, the domains of a ferromagnet can be considered a group of electron systems, each acting as an independent gyroscope or gyrostator.

barometer—An instrument that measures the pressure of the atmosphere.

barometric pressure—The weight of the atmosphere per unit of surface. The standard barometer reading at sea level and 59° F is 29.92 inches of mercury absolute.

bar pattern—A pattern of repeating lines or bars on a television screen. When such a pattern is produced by pulses which are equally separated in time, the spacing between the bars on the television screen can be used to measure the linearity of the horizontal or vertical scanning systems.

bar quad—See B-quad.

barrel distortion—In camera or image tubes, the distortion which results in a monotonic decrease in radial magnification in the reproduced image away from the axis of symmetry of the electron optical system. In TV receivers, barrel distortion makes all four sides of the raster curve out like a barrel.

barretter—A voltage-regulator tube consisting of an iron-wire filament in a hydrogen-filled envelope. The filament is connected in series with the circuit to be regulated and maintains a constant current over a given voltage variation.

barrier capacitance—See Depletion-Layer Capacitance.

barrier layer—See Depletion Layer.

barrier-layer rectification—See Depletion-Layer Rectification.

barrier region—See Depletion Region.

base—1. In a transistor, the element which corresponds to the control grid of an elec-

baseband

tron tube. 2. In a vacuum tube, the insulated portion through which the electrodes are connected to the pins. 3. On a printed-circuit board, the portion that supports the printed pattern. 4. (*Also see* Positional Notation and Radix.) 5. *See* Alkali.

baseband—The frequency band occupied by the aggregate of the transmitted signals used to modulate a carrier. The term is commonly applied where the ratio of the upper to the lower limit of the frequency band is larger than unity.

base electrode—An ohmic or majority-carrier contact to the base region of a transistor.

base line—The horizontal or vertical line formed by the sweep as it moves across the cathode-ray tube.

base load—In a DC converter, the current which must be taken from the base to maintain a saturated state.

base-loaded antenna—A vertical antenna the electrical height of which is increased by adding inductance in series at the base.

base material—An insulating material (usually a copper-clad laminate) used to support a conductive pattern.

base number—The radix of a number system (10 is the base number, or radix, for the decimal system; 2 for the binary system).

base pin—*See* Pin.

base point—*See* Radix Point.

base region—In a transistor, the interelectrode region into which minority carriers are injected.

base resistance—Resistance in series with the base lead in the common-T equivalent circuit of a transistor.

base ring—Ohmic contact to the base region of power transistors; so called because it is ring-shaped.

base spreading resistance—In a transistor, the resistance of the base region caused by the resistance of the bulk material of the base region.

base station—A land station in the land-mobile service carrying on a service with other land-mobile stations.

base voltage—The voltage between the base terminals of a transistor and the reference point.

basic linkage—In a computer, a linkage that is used repeatedly in one routine, program, or system and that follows the same set of rules each time it is used.

basic-Q—*See* Nonloaded *Q*.

basic rectifier—A metallic rectifier in which each rectifying element consists of a single metallic rectifier cell.

bass—Sounds in the low audio-frequency range. On the standard piano keyboard, all notes below middle *C* (256 cycles per second).

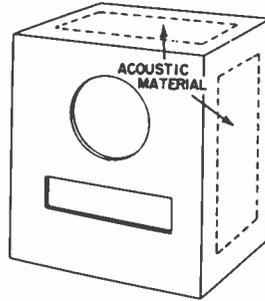
bass boost—A deliberate adjustment of the amplitude-frequency response of a system or component to accentuate the lower audio frequencies.

bass compensation—Emphasizing the low-frequency response of an audio amplifier at low volume levels to compensate for the

battery clip

lowered sensitivity of the human ear to weak low frequencies.

bass reflex—A method of extending the low-frequency range of a speaker and its response. Accomplished by an opening in the cabinet enclosing the speaker.



Bass-reflex enclosure.

bass-reflex enclosure—*See* Vented Baffle.

bass response—The extent to which a speaker or audio-frequency amplifier handles low audio frequencies.

batch processing—In a computer, a method of processing in which a number of similar input items are grouped for processing during the same machine run.

bat handle—Standard form of a toggle-switch lever having a shape similar to that of a baseball bat.

bathtub capacitor—A type of capacitor enclosed in a metal housing having broadly rounded corners like those on a bathtub.

bathycunductorgraph—A device used from a moving ship to measure the electrical conductivity of sea water at various depths.

bathythermograph—A device that automatically plots a graph showing temperature as a function of depth when lowered into the sea.

Batten system—A method developed by W. E. Batten for coordinating single words in a computer to identify a document. Sometimes called peck-a-boo system.

battery—A DC voltage source consisting of two or more cells which converts chemical, nuclear, solar, or thermal energy into electrical energy.

battery acid—A solution that serves as the electrolyte in a storage battery. In the common lead-acid storage battery, the electrolyte is diluted sulphuric acid.

battery capacity—The amount of energy obtainable from a storage battery, usually expressed in ampere-hours.

battery charger—Device used to convert alternating current into a pulsating direct current which can be used for charging a storage battery.

battery clip—A metal clip with a terminal to which a connecting wire can be attached, and with spring jaws that can be quickly snapped onto a battery terminal or other

battery receiver

point to which a temporary connection is desired.

battery receiver—A radio receiver that obtains its operating power from one or more batteries.

bat wing—An element on an FM or TV transmitting or receiving antenna; so called because of its shape.

baud—A unit of signaling speed derived from the duration of the shortest code element. Speed in bauds is the number of code elements per second.

bay—1. A portion of an antenna array. 2. A vertical compartment in which a radio transmitter or other equipment is housed.

bayonet base—A base having two projecting pins on opposite sides of a smooth cylindrical base; the pins engage corresponding slots in a bayonet socket and hold the base firmly in the socket.

bayonet coupling—A quick-coupling device. Connection is accomplished by rotating two parts under pressure. Pins on the side of the male connector engage slots on the side of the female connector.

bayonet socket—A socket for bayonet-base tubes or lamps; it has slots on opposite sides and one or more contact buttons at the bottom.

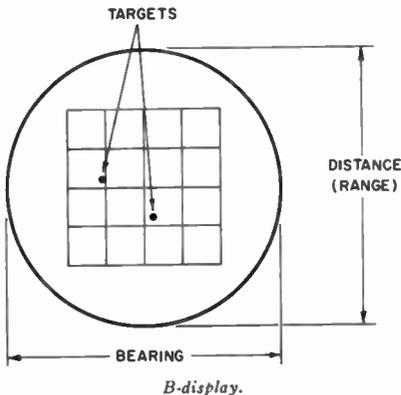
bazooka—See Balun.

B battery—The battery that furnishes the required DC voltages to the plate and screen-grid electrodes of the vacuum tubes in a battery-operated circuit.

BCD—Abbreviation for Binary-Coded Decimal.

B channel—One of two stereo channels, usually the right, together with the microphone, speakers, or other equipment associated with this channel.

BCI—Abbreviation for BroadCast Interference, a term denoting interference by transmitters with reception of broadcast signals on standard broadcast receivers.



B-display—On a radarscope, a type of presentation in which the target appears as a bright spot. Its bearing is indicated by the

beam modulation

horizontal co-ordinate and its range by the vertical co-ordinate.

beacon—A device which emits a signal for use as a guidance or warning aid. Radar beacons aid the radar set in locating and identifying special targets which may otherwise be difficult or impossible to sense.

beacon receiver—A radio receiver for converting into perceptible signals the waves emanating from a radio beacon.

beam—A flow of electromagnetic radiation concentrated in a parallel, converging, or diverging pattern.

beam bender—See Ion-Trap.

beam bending—Deflection of the scanning beam of a camera tube by the electrostatic field of the charges stored on the target.

beam blanking—Interruption of the electron beam in a cathode-ray tube by the application of a pulse to the control grid or cathode.

beam candlepower—The candlepower of a bare source which, if located at the same distance as the beam, would produce the same illumination as the beam.

beam convergence—The converging of the three electron beams of a three-gun color picture tube at a shadow mask opening.

beam-coupling coefficient—In a microwave tube, the ratio of the amplitude, expressed in volts, of the velocity modulation produced by a gap to the radio-frequency gap voltage.

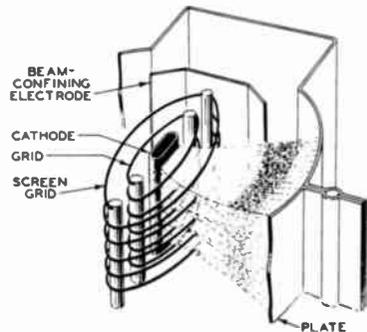
beam current—The current carried by the electron stream that forms the beam in a cathode-ray tube.

beam cutoff—In a television picture tube or cathode-ray tube, the condition in which the control-grid potential is so negative with respect to the cathode that electrons cannot flow and thereby form the beam.

beam-deflection tube—An electron-beam tube in which current to an output electrode is controlled by the transverse movement of an electron beam.

beam-index color tube—A color picture tube in which the signal generated by an electron beam after deflection is fed back to a control device or element in such a way that an image in color is provided.

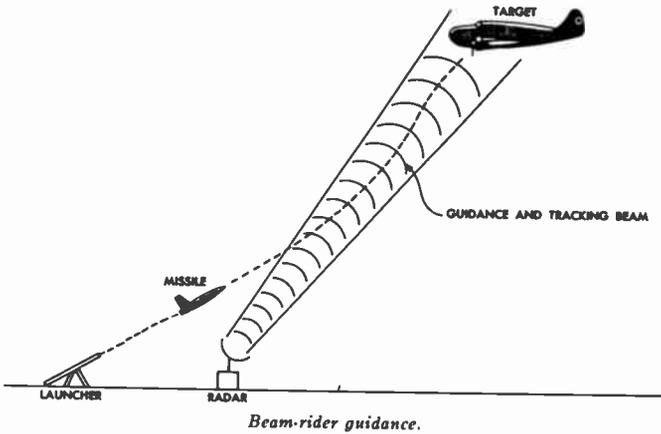
beam modulation—See Z-Axis Modulation.



Beam-power tube.

beam-power tube

bedspring



beam-power tube—An electron-beam tube in which directed electron beams are used to contribute substantially to its power-handling capability, and in which the control and screen grids essentially are aligned.

beam re-entrancy—See Re-entrancy.

beam relaxor—A type of sawtooth scanning-oscillator circuit which generates but does not amplify the current wave required for magnetic deflection in a single beam-power pentode.

beam-rider control system—A system whereby the control station sends a beam to the target, and the missile follows this beam until it collides with the target.

beam-rider guidance—A form of missile guidance wherein a missile, through a self-contained mechanism, automatically guides itself along a radar beam.

beam spreader—An optical element the purpose of which is to impart a small angular divergence to a collimated incident beam.

to target. A small cylindrical magnet, permanently attached to the glass envelope, provides a magnetic field. This field, in conjunction with an applied electric field, comprises the crossed fields necessary for operation of this tube. It is used in electronic switching and in distributing such as counting, timing, sampling, frequency dividing, coding, matrixing, telemetering, and controlling.

beam width—1. The angular width of a radio, radar, or other beam measured between two reference lines. 2. The width of a radar beam measured between lines of half-power intensity.

bearing—1. The horizontal direction of an object or point, usually measured clockwise from a reference line or direction through 360°. 2. Support for a rotating shaft.

bearing loss—The loss of power through friction in the bearings of an electric motor (brushes removed and no current in the windings).

beat—The periodic variation that results when waves of different frequencies are superimposed on each other.

beat frequency—One of the two additional frequencies produced when two different frequencies are combined. One beat frequency is the sum of the two original frequencies; the other is the difference between them.

beat-frequency oscillator—Abbreviated BFO. An oscillator that produces a signal which mixes with another signal to provide frequencies equal to the sum and difference of the combined frequencies.

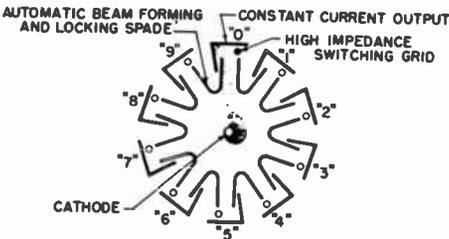
beating—The combining of two or more frequencies to produce sum and difference frequencies called beats.

beating oscillator—See Local Oscillator.

beat note—The wave of difference frequency created when two waves of different frequencies are combined. The beat note is equal to the difference in frequency between the two.

beat reception—See Heterodyne Reception.

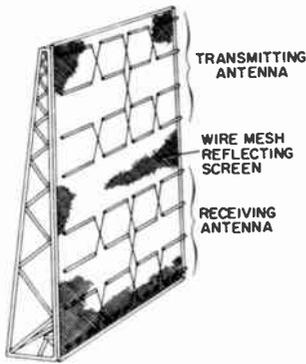
bedspring—A broadside antenna array with a flat reflector. (See illustration on page 40.)



Beam-switching tube.

beam-switching tube—A multiposition, high-vacuum, constant-current distributor. The beam-switching tube consists of many identical "arrays" around a central cathode. Each array comprises (1) a spade which automatically forms and locks the electron beam, (2) a target-output electrode which gives the beam current its constant characteristics, and (3) a high-impedance switching grid which switches the beam from target

bel



Bed spring antenna.

bel—The fundamental unit in a logarithmic scale for expressing the ratio of two amounts of power. The number of bels is equal to the $\log_{10} P_1/P_2$, where P_1 is the power level being considered and P_2 is an arbitrary reference level. The decibel, equal to 1/10 bel, is a more commonly used unit.

B eliminator—A power pack that changes the AC power-line voltage to the DC source required by the vacuum tubes. In this way, batteries can be eliminated.

bell—An electrical device consisting of a hammer vibrated by an electromagnet. The hammer strikes the sides of the bell and emits a ringing noise. The electromagnet attracts an armature or piece of soft iron forming part of the hammer lever. A contact breaker then opens the circuit and cuts off the attraction. A spring draws the hammer back to its original position, closing the circuit and repeating the action.

Bellini-Tosi direction finder—An early radio direction-finder system consisting of two loop antennas at right angles to each other and connected to a goniometer.

bellows—A pressure-sensing element consisting of a ridged metal cylinder closed at one end. A pressure difference between its outside and inside will cause the cylinder to expand or contract along its axis.

bell transformer—A small iron-core transformer; its primary coil is connected to an AC primary line, and its secondary coil delivers 10 to 20 volts for operation of a doorbell, buzzer, or chimes.

bell wire—Cotton-covered copper wire, usually No. 18, used for doorbell and thermostat connections in homes and for similar low-voltage work.

bend—A change in the direction of the longitudinal axis of a wave guide.

bend wave guide—A section of wave guide in which the direction of the longitudinal axis is changed.

Benito—A CW navigational system in which the distance to an aircraft is determined on the ground by measuring the phase difference of an audio signal transmitted from the ground and retransmitted by the air-

B-H curve

craft. Bearing information is obtained by ground direction finding of the aircraft signals.

beta—Symbolized by the Greek letter β . Also called current-transfer ratio. 1. The current transfer ratio (gain) of a transistor in the common-emitter circuit arrangement. This is the ratio of AC collector current to AC base current. 2. A symbol used to denote B quartz.

beta circuit—In a feedback amplifier, the circuit which transmits a portion of the amplifier output back to the input.

beta cutoff frequency—The frequency at which the beta of a transistor is 3 decibels below the low-frequency value.

beta particle—A small electrically charged particle thrown off by many radioactive materials. It is identical to the electron and possesses the smallest negative electrical charge found in nature. Beta particles emerge from radioactive material at high speeds, sometimes close to the speed of light.

beta ray—A stream of beta particles.

betatron—A large doughnut-shaped accelerator which produces artificial beta radiation. Electrons (beta particles) are whirled through a changing magnetic field. They gain speed with each trip and emerge with high energies (on the order of 100 million electron volts in some instances).

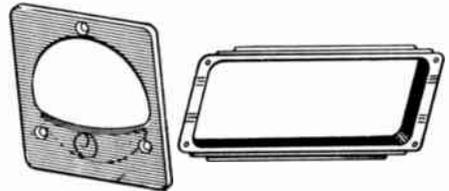
BEV—A Billion Electron Volts. An electron possessing this much energy travels at a speed close to that of light—186,000 miles a second.

bevatron—A very large circular accelerator in which protons are whirled between the poles of a huge magnet to produce energies of 10 billion electron volts.

Beverage antenna—See Wave Antenna.

beyond-the-horizon propagation—See Scatter Propagation.

beyond-the-horizon transmission—See Scatter Propagation.



Bezel.

bezel—A holder designed to receive and position the edges of a lens, meter, window, or dial glass.

BFO—Abbreviation for beat-frequency oscillator.

B-H curve—Curve plotted on a graph to show successive states during magnetization of a ferromagnetic material. A normal magnetization curve is a portion of a symmetrical hysteresis loop. A virgin magnetization curve

shows what happens the first time the material is magnetized.

bias—An electrical, mechanical, or magnetic force or voltage applied to a relay, vacuum tube, transistor, tape recorder, or other device. This is done to establish an electrical or mechanical reference level for operation of the device.

bias cell—A dry cell used in the grid circuit of a vacuum tube to provide the necessary C bias voltage.

biased induction—Symbolized by B_b . The biased induction at a point in a magnetic material which is subjected simultaneously to a periodically varying magnetizing force and a biasing magnetizing force and is the algebraic mean of the maximum and minimum values of the magnetic induction at the point.

biasing magnetizing force—Symbolized by H_b . A biasing magnetizing force at a point in a magnetic material which is subjected simultaneously to a periodically varying magnetizing force and a constant magnetizing force and is the algebraic mean of the maximum and minimum values of the combined magnetizing forces.

bias resistor—A resistance connected into a self-biasing vacuum-tube circuit to produce the voltage drop necessary to provide a desired biasing voltage.

bias telegraph distortion—Distortion in which all mark pulses are lengthened (positive bias) or shortened (negative bias). It can be measured with a steady stream of "unbiased reversals" (square waves having equal-length mark and space pulses). The average lengthening or shortening does not give true bias distortion unless other types of distortion are negligible.

bias windings—Control windings of a saturable reactor, by means of which the operating condition is translated by an arbitrary amount.



Biconical antenna.

biconical antenna—An antenna which is formed by two conical conductors, having a common axis and vertex, and excited at the vertex. When the vertex angle of one of the cones is 180° , the antenna is called a disc-cone.

bidirectional—Responsive in opposite directions. An ordinary loop antenna is bidirectional because it has maximum response from the opposite directions in the plane of the loop.

bidirectional antenna—An antenna having two directions of maximum response.

bidirectional current—A current which is both positive and negative.

bidirectional microphone—A microphone in

which the response predominates for sound incidences of 0° and 180° .

bidirectional pulses—Pulses, some of which rise in one direction and the remainder in the other direction.

bidirectional pulse train—A pulse train, some pulses of which rise in one direction and the remainder in the other direction.

bidirectional transducer—See Bilateral Transducer.

bidirectional transistor—A transistor in which the emitter and collector can be used interchangeably so that either electrode can be used as the input or output.

bifilar transformer—A transformer in which the turns of the primary and secondary windings are wound together side-by-side and in the same direction. This type of winding results in near unity coupling, so that there is a very efficient transfer of energy from primary to secondary.

bifilar winding—A method of winding non-inductive resistors in which the wire is folded back on itself and then wound double, with the winding starting from the point at which the wire is folded.

bilateral antenna—An antenna, such as a loop, having maximum response in exactly opposite directions (180° apart).

bilateral element—A two-terminal element, the voltage-current characteristic of which has odd symmetry around the origin.

bilateral network—A network in which a given current flow in either direction results in the same voltage drop.

bilateral transducer—Also called bidirectional transducer. A transducer capable of transmission simultaneously in both directions between at least two terminations.

billboard antenna—Broadside array consisting of stacked dipoles with flat reflectors.

bimetallic strip—A strip formed of two dissimilar metals welded together. Because the metals have different temperature coefficients of expansion, the strip bends or curls when the temperature changes.

bimetallic thermometer—A device containing a bimetallic strip which expands or contracts as the temperature changes. A calibrated scale indicates the amount of change in temperature.

binary—A numbering system using a base number, or radix, of 2. In the binary system, there are only two digits—1 and 0.

binary cell—In an electronic computer, an elementary unit of storage which can be placed in either of two stable states.

binary chain—A series of binary circuits, each of which can exist in either one of two states, arranged so each circuit can affect or modify the condition of the next circuit.

binary channel—A transmission facility limited to the use of two symbols.

binary code—A code in which each code element is one of two distinct kinds or values—for example, the presence and absence of a pulse.

binary-coded

binary-coded—Expressed by a series of binary digits (0's and 1's).

binary-coded character—A decimal digit, alphabetic letter, punctuation mark, etc., represented by a fixed number of consecutive binary digits.

binary-coded decimal—Abbreviated BCD. A system of number representation in which each decimal digit of a number is expressed by binary numbers.

binary counter—See Binary Scaler.

binary digit—See Bit.

binary magnetic core—A ring-shaped magnetic material which can be made to take either of two stable states of magnetic polarization.

binary notation—See Binary Number System.

binary number system—A number system using two symbols (usually denoted 0 and 1) and having 2 as its base, just as the decimal system uses 10 symbols (0, 1, . . . , 9) and has a base of 10. Also called binary notation.

binary point—The point which marks the place between integral powers of two and fractional powers of two in a binary number.

binary pulse-code modulation—A form of pulse-code modulation in which the code for each element of information consists of one of two distinct kinds, e.g., pulses and spaces.

binary scaler—Also called binary counter. 1. A counter which produces one output pulse for every two input pulses. 2. A counting circuit, each stage of which has two distinguishable states.

binary search—A searching technique used to find a particular item in a series of items by repeatedly dividing the portion of the file containing the sought-for item in half and rejecting that half which does not contain the item until only the desired item remains.

binary-to-decimal conversion—The process of converting a number written in binary notation to the equivalent number written in the ordinary decimal notation.

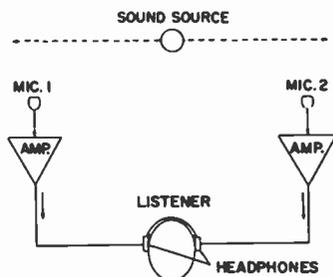
binaural—Two-eared; applied to a kind of recording that is played into separate headphones to create a sense of depth.

binaural disc—A stereo record with two separate signals, one on each wall of its recorded grooves. Stereophonic sound is obtained by feeding each signal into its own speaker.

binaural effect—The effect which makes it possible for a person to distinguish the difference in arrival time or intensity of sound at his ears and thereby determine the direction from which a sound is arriving.

binaural recorder—A tape recorder which employs two separate recording channels, or systems, each with its own microphone, amplifier, recording and playback heads, and earphones. Recordings using both channels are made simultaneously on a single magnetic tape having two parallel tracks. During playback, the original sound is reproduced with a depth and realism unequalled by any other recording method. For a true binaural effect, headphones are necessary.

bistable relay



Binaural sound reproducing system.

binaural sound—Sound recorded or transmitted by pairs of equipment so as to give the listener the effect of having heard the original sound.

binder—A substance, like cement, used to hold particles together and thus provide mechanical strength in carbon resistors and phonograph records.

binding energy—The energy which holds the neutrons and protons of an atomic nucleus together.



Binding post.

binding post—A bolt-and-nut terminal for making temporary electrical connections.

binistor—A semiconductor device for switching and storage circuits. It depends largely on an external voltage supply for its negative-resistance characteristic.

binomial array—A directional antenna array used for reducing minor lobes and providing maximum response in opposite directions.

biochemical fuel cell—An electrochemical generator of electrical power in which bi-organic matter is used as the fuel source. In the usual electrochemical reaction, air serves as the oxidant at the cathode and microorganisms are used to catalyze the oxidation of the bi-organic matter at the anode.

biometrics—The science of statistics as applied to biological observations.

bionics—1. The science of applying biological techniques to the design of electronic devices and systems. 2. The science of systems which function in a manner resembling living systems.

bipolar—Having two poles.

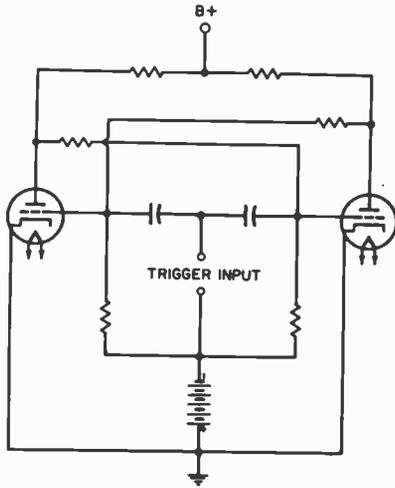
biquinary notation—A numerical system of notation based on a double scale of five.

biscuit—See Preform.

bistable multivibrator—A circuit that has two stable states and requires two input pulses to complete a cycle.

bistable relay—A relay that requires two pulses to complete one cycle composed of

bit



Bistable multivibrator.

two conditions of operation. Also called locked, interlocked, and latching relay.

bit—Abbreviation for binary digit. A unit of information equal to one binary decision, or the designation of one of two possible and equally likely values or states (such as 1 or 0) of anything used to store or convey information. It may also mean "yes" or "no."

bit density—The number of bits of information contained in a given area, such as the number of bits written along an inch of magnetic tape.

bit rate—The speed of transmission of bits.

black and white—See Monochrome.

black and white transmission—See Monochrome Transmission.

black body—An object that emits, in all parts of the spectrum, the maximum radiation obtainable from any body at the same uniform temperature. So-called because it theoretically absorbs all incident radiation.

black box—A generic term used to describe an unspecified device which performs a special function or in which specific inputs produce specific outputs.

black compression—Also called black saturation. The reduction in the gain of a television picture signal at those levels corresponding to dark areas in the picture with respect to the gain at that level corresponding to the midrange light value in the picture. The over-all effect of black compression is to reduce contrast in the low lights of the picture.

blacker-than-black—The amplitude region of the composite video signal below the reference black level in the direction of the synchronizing pulses.

blacker-than-black level—A voltage value used in an electronic television system for control impulses. It is greater than the value representing the black portions of the image.

blemish

black level—That level of the picture signal corresponding to the maximum limit of black peaks.

black light—See Infrared Waves.

black peak—A peak excursion of the picture signal in the black direction.

black saturation—See Black Compression.

blank—1. The result of the final operation on a crystal. 2. To cut off the electron beam of a cathode-ray tube. 3. Also called a space. The character code in a computer which will cause the printing of no character in a given position of output numbers or words.

blanked picture signal—The signal resulting from adding blanking to a picture signal. Adding the sync signal to the blanked picture signal forms the composite picture signal.

blanketing—The overriding of a signal by a more powerful one or by interference, so that a receiver is unable to receive the desired signal.

blank groove—See Unmodulated Groove.

blanking—The process of rendering a channel or device inoperative for a desired interval.

In television, for example, a signal with an instantaneous amplitude such that the return trace is made invisible.

blanking level—Also called pedestal level. In a composite picture signal, the level that separates the range of the composite picture signal containing picture information from the range containing synchronizing information.

blanking pulse—See Blanking Signal.

blanking signal—A wave made up of recurrent pulses related in time to the scanning process and used to effect blanking. In television, this signal is composed of pulses at line and field frequencies, which usually originate in a central sync generator and are combined with the picture signal at the pickup equipment in order to form the blanked picture signal. The addition of a sync signal completes the composite picture signal.

blanking time—The length of time the electron beam of a cathode-ray tube is cut off.

blank tape—See Raw Tape.

blasting—Overloading of an amplifier or speaker, resulting in severe distortion of loud sounds.

bleeder current—The current drawn continuously from a power supply by a resistor. Used to improve the voltage regulation of the power supply.

bleeder resistor—A resistor connected across a power source to improve the voltage regulation and to drain off the charge remaining in capacitors when the power is turned off. Also used to protect equipment from excessive voltage if the load is substantially reduced or removed.

bleeding whites—An overloading condition in which white areas in a television picture appear to flow into the black areas.

blemish—On the storage surface of a charge-

storage tube, an imperfection which produces a spurious output.

blip—Sometimes referred to as pip. On a cathode-ray display, a spot of light or a base-line irregularity representing the radar reflection from an object.

blivet—See Land.

Bloch wall—The transition layer separating adjacent ferromagnetic domains.

block—A group of words introduced as a unit to an electronic computer.

block diagram—A diagram in which the essential units of any system are drawn in the form of blocks, and their relationship to each other is indicated by appropriately connected lines. The path of the signal or energy may be indicated by lines and/or arrows.

blocked impedance—The input impedance of a transducer when its output is connected to a load of infinite impedance.

blockette—In digital computer programming, a subgroup, or subdivision, of a group of consecutive machine words transferred as a unit.

blocking—Application of an extremely high bias voltage to a transistor, vacuum tube, or metallic rectifier to prevent current from flowing in the forward direction.

blocking capacitor—A capacitor placed in a circuit to prohibit the flow of direct current without materially affecting the flow of alternating currents.

blocking oscillator—Also called squegging oscillator. An electron-tube oscillator that operates intermittently as its grid bias increases during oscillation to a point where the oscillations stop, and then decreases until oscillation resumes.

block sort—A computer sorting technique in which the file is first divided according to the most significant character of the key, and the separate portions are then sorted one at a time. It is used particularly for large files.

blooming—An increase in the size of the scanning spot on a cathode-ray tube, caused by defocusing when the brightness control is set too high. The result is expansion and consequent distortion of the image. May also be caused by insufficient high voltage.

blowout coil—An electromagnetic device used to establish a magnetic field in the space where an electrical circuit is broken and thus displace and extinguish the arc.

blowout magnet—A strong permanent magnet or electromagnet used for reducing or deflecting the arc between electrodes or contacts.

blue-beam magnet—A small permanent magnet used to adjust the static convergence of the electron beam for blue phosphor dots in a three-gun color picture tube.

blue glow—The glow normally seen in vacuum tubes containing mercury vapor; it is due to ionization of the molecules of mercury vapor.

blue gun—In a three-gun, color picture tube,

the electron gun whose beam strikes the phosphor dots emitting the blue primary color.

bobbin—A small insulated spool which serves as a support for a coil or wirewound resistor.

bobbin core—See Tape-wound Core.

body capacitance—Capacitance introduced into an electrical circuit by the proximity of the human body.

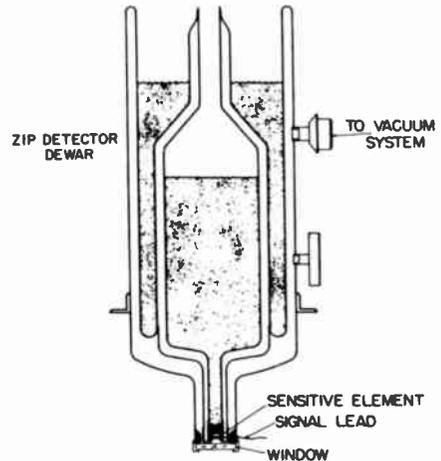
body electrodes—Electrodes placed on or in the body to couple electrical impulses from the body to an external measuring or recording device.

boffle—A speaker enclosure, developed by H. A. Hartley, containing a group of stretched, resilient sound-absorbing screens.

bogey—The average, or published, value for a tube characteristic. A bogey tube would be one having all characteristics of a bogey value.

bogey electron device—An electron device the characteristics of which have the published nominal values for the type.

boiling point—The temperature at which a liquid vaporizes when heated. The exact point depends on the absolute pressure at the liquid-vapor surface.



Superconducting bolometer.

bolometer—A radiation detector that converts incident radiation into heat which, in turn, causes a temperature change in the material used in the detector. This change is then measured to give an indication of the amount of incident radiant energy.

bombardment—1. The directing of high-speed electrons at an electrode, causing secondary emission of electrons, fluorescence, disintegration, or the production of X rays. 2. The process of directing high-speed particles at atoms to cause ionization or transmutation.

bond—1. Electrical interconnection made with a low-resistance material between a chassis, metal shield cans, or cable shielding braid,

in order to eliminate undesirable interaction and interference resulting from high-impedance paths between them. 2. See Valence Bond.

bonded-barrier transistor—A transistor made by alloying the base with the alloying material on the end of a wire.

bonded pickup—See Bonded Transducer.

bonded strain gauge—Strain-sensitive elements arranged to facilitate bonding to a surface in order to measure applied stresses. Other forms of stimuli also can be measured with bonded strain gauges, by collecting the applied force in a column or other suitable force-summing member and measuring the resultant stresses.

bonded transducer—Also called bonded pickup. A transducer which employs the bonded strain-gauge principle of transduction.

bonding—Soldering or welding together various elements, shields, or housings of a device to prevent potential differences and possible interference.

bond strength—A measure of the amount of stress required to separate a layer of material from the base to which it is bonded. Peel strength, measured in pounds per inch of width, is obtained by peeling the layer; pull strength, measured in pounds per square inch is obtained by a perpendicular pull applied to a surface of the layer.

bone conduction—The process by which sound is conducted to the inner ear through the cranial bones.

Boolean algebra—A system of mathematical logic dealing with classes, propositions, on-off circuit elements, etc. Associated by operators as AND, OR, NOT, EXCEPT, IF... THEN, etc., thereby permitting computations and demonstration as in any mathematical system. Named after George Boole, famous English mathematician and logician, who introduced it in 1847.

Boolean calculus—Boolean algebra modified to include time.

Boolean function—A mathematical function in Boolean algebra.

boom—A mechanical support for a microphone, used in a television studio to suspend the microphone within range of the actors' voices, but out of camera range.

boost capacitor—A capacitor used in the damper circuit of a television receiver to supply a boosted B voltage.

boosted B voltage—In television receivers the voltage resulting from the combination of the B voltage from the power supply and the average value of voltage pulses coming through the damper tube from the horizontal deflection-coil circuit. The pulses are partially or wholly smoothed by filtering. This boosted voltage may be several hundred volts higher than the B voltage.

booster—1. A carrier-frequency amplifier, usually a self-contained unit, connected between the antenna or transmission line and a television or radio receiver. 2. An intermediate radio or TV station which retrans-

mits signals from one fixed station to another. 3. A small, self-contained transformer designed to be connected to a cathode-ray tube socket to increase the filament voltage and thereby extend the life of the tube.

boot—1. A form placed around the wire termination of a multiple-contact connector for the purpose of containing the liquid potting compound until it hardens. 2. A protective housing, usually made from a resilient material, used to protect connector or other terminals from moisture.

bootstrap circuit—A single-stage amplifier in which the output load is connected between the negative end of the plate supply and the cathode, the signal voltage being applied between the grid and cathode. The name "bootstrap" arises from the fact that the change in grid voltage also changes the potential of the input source (with respect to ground) by an amount equal to the output signal.

boss—See Land.

bounce—An unnatural, sudden variation in the brightness of a television picture.



Bow-tie antenna.

bow-tie antenna—An antenna generally used for UHF reception. It consists of two triangles in the same plane, with a reflector behind them. The transmission line is connected to the points which form a gap.

boxcars—Long pulses that are separated by very short spaces.

B power supply—A power supply which provides the plate and screen voltages applied to a vacuum tube.

B-quad—A quad arrangement similar to the S-quad except for a short between the junctions of the two sets of series elements. Also called bridge quad or bar quad.

Bragg's law—An expression of the conditions under which a system of parallel atomic layers in a crystal will reflect an X-ray beam with maximum intensity.

braid—1. A weave of organic or inorganic fiber used as a covering for a conductor or group of conductors. 2. A woven metal tube used as shielding around a conductor or group of conductors. When flattened, it is used as a grounding strap.

braided wire—A flexible wire made up of small strands woven together.

brain waves—The patterns of lines produced on the moving chart of an electroencephalograph as the result of electrical potentials produced by the brain, picked up by electrodes, and amplified in the machine.

braking magnet

braking magnet—See Retarding Magnet.

branch—1. In an electronic network, a section between two adjacent branch points. 2. A portion of a network consisting of one or more two-terminal elements in series.

branch circuit—In a wiring system, that portion extending beyond the final over-current device protecting the circuit.

branch current—The current in the branch of a network.

branch impedance—In a passive branch, the impedance obtained by assuming a driving force across and a corresponding response in the branch, no other branch being electrically connected to the one under consideration.

branching—In a computer, a method of selecting, on the basis of the computer results, the next operation to execute while the program is in progress.

branch order—An instruction used to link subroutines into the main program of a computer.

branch point—1. In an electric network, the junction of more than two conductors. (*Also see* Node.) 2. In a computer, a point in the routine where one of two or more choices is selected under control of a routine.

branch voltage—The voltage across a branch of a network.

breadboard construction—An arrangement in which electronic components are fastened temporarily to a board for experimental work.

break—1. An open circuit. 2. An interruption in radio transmission to permit transmission from the other end.

break-before-make contacts—Contacts which interrupt one circuit before establishing another.

breakdown—1. An electric discharge through an insulator, insulation on wire, or other circuit separator, or between electrodes in a vacuum or gas-filled tube. 2. The phenomenon occurring in a reverse-biased semiconductor diode. The start of the phenomenon is observed as a transition from a region of high dynamic resistance to one of substantially lower dynamic resistance. This is done to boost the reverse current.

breakdown diode—See Avalanche Diode.

breakdown impedance—Also called avalanche impedance. The small-signal impedance at a specified direct current in the breakdown region of a semiconductor diode.

breakdown region—The entire region of the volt-ampere characteristic beyond the initiation of breakdown due to reverse current in a semiconductor-diode characteristic curve.

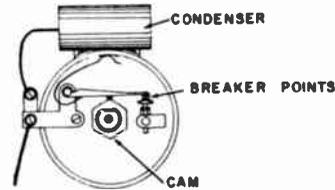
breakdown strength—See Dielectric Strength.

breakdown torque—The maximum torque a motor will develop, without an abrupt drop in speed, as the rated voltage is applied at the rated frequency.

breakdown voltage—1. That voltage at which an insulator or dielectric ruptures, or at which ionization and conduction take place in a gas or a vapor. 2. The voltage

bridge duplex system

measured at a specified current in the breakdown region of a semiconductor diode. Also called zener voltage.



Breaker points.

breaker points—The low-voltage contacts that interrupt the current in the primary circuit of the ignition system of a gasoline engine.

break-in keying—In the operation of a radiotelegraph communication system, a method by which the receiver is capable of receiving signals during transmission spacing intervals.

breakover voltage—The value of positive anode voltage at which an SCR with the gate circuit open switches into the conductive state.

break point—In a computer routine, a point at which the computer can be stopped or some other special action can occur.

break-point instruction—In the programming of a digital computer an instruction which, together with a manual control, causes the computer to stop.

breakup—See Color Breakup.

breathing—Amplitude variations similar to "bounce," but at a slow, regular rate.

breezeway—In the NTSC color system, that portion of the back porch between the trailing edge of the sync pulse and the start of the color burst.

B-register—A computer register that stores a word which will change an instruction before the computer carries out that instruction.

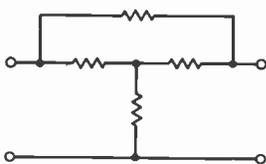
bridge—1. In a measuring system, an instrument in which part or all of a bridge circuit is used to measure one or more electrical quantities. 2. In a fully electronic stringed instrument, the part that converts the mechanical vibrations produced by the strings into electrical signals.

bridge circuit—A network arranged so that, when an electromotive force is present in one branch, the response of a suitable detecting device in another branch may be zeroed by suitable adjustment of the electrical constants of still other branches.

bridged-T network—A T-network in which the two series impedances of the T are bridged by a fourth impedance.

bridge duplex system—A duplex system based on the Wheatstone-bridge principle in which a substantial neutrality of the receiving apparatus to the transmitted currents is obtained by an impedance balance. Received currents pass through the receiving relay, which is bridged between the

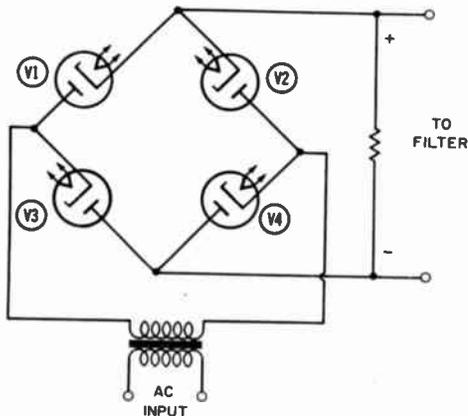
bridge quad



Bridged-T network.

points that are equipotential for the transmitted currents.

bridge quad—See B-quad.



Bridge rectifier.

bridge rectifier—A full-wave rectifier with four elements connected in the form of a bridge circuit so that DC voltage is obtained from one pair of opposite junctions when an alternating voltage is applied to the other pair of junctions.

bridging—The shunting of one electrical circuit by another.

bridging amplifier—An amplifier with an input impedance sufficiently high that its input may be bridged across a circuit without substantially affecting the signal level of the circuit.

bridging connection—A parallel connection by means of which some of the signal energy in a circuit may be withdrawn with imperceptible effect on the normal operation of the circuit.

bridging contacts—A set of contacts in which the moving contact touches two stationary contacts simultaneously during transfer.

bridging gain—Ratio between the power a transducer delivers to a specified load impedance under specified operating conditions, and the power dissipated in the reference impedance across which the transducer input is bridged. Usually expressed in decibels.

bridging loss—Ratio between the power dissipated in the reference impedance across which the input of a transducer is bridged, and the power the transducer delivers to a

brush rocker

specified load impedance under specified operating conditions. Usually expressed in decibels.

brightness—The attribute of visual perception in accordance with which an area appears to emit more or less light. Used with cathode-ray tubes.

brightness control—In a television receiver, the control which varies the average brightness of the reproduced image.

brightness signal—See Luminance Signal.

brilliance control—A potentiometer used in a three-way speaker system to adjust the output level of the tweeter for proper relative volume between the treble and the lower audio frequencies produced by the complete speaker system.

broad-band amplifier—An amplifier which has an essentially flat response over a wide frequency range.

broad-band antenna—An antenna which is capable of receiving a wide range of frequencies.

broad-band electrical noise—Also called random noise. A signal that contains a wide range of frequencies and has a randomly varying instantaneous amplitude.

broad-band tube (TR and pre-TR tubes)—A gas-filled, fixed-tuned tube incorporating a bandpass filter suitable for radio-frequency switching.

broadcast band—The band of frequencies extending from 535 to 1605 kilocycles.

broadcasting—The transmitting of speech, music, or visual programs for commercial or public-service motives to a relatively large audience (as opposed to two-way radio, for example, which is utilitarian and is directed toward a limited audience).

broadside—A direction perpendicular to an axis or plane.

broadside array—An antenna array whose direction of maximum radiation is perpendicular to the line or plane of the array (depending on whether the elements lie on a line or a plane). A uniform broadside array is a linear array whose elements contribute fields of equal amplitude and phase.

broad tuning—A tuned circuit or circuits which respond to frequencies within one band or channel, as well as to a considerable range of frequencies on each side.

brush—A piece of conductive material, usually carbon or graphite, which rides on the commutator of a motor and forms the electrical connection between it and the power source.

brush discharge—An intermittent discharge of electricity which starts from a conductor when its potential exceeds a certain value but is too low for the formation of an actual spark. It is generally accompanied by a whistling or crackling noise.

brush-discharge resistance—See Corona Resistance.

brush rocker—A movable rocker, or "yoke," on which the brush holders of a dynamo or

brush station

motor are fixed so that the position of the brushes on the commutator can be adjusted.

brush station—In a computer, a position where the holes of a punched card are sensed, particularly when this is done by a row of brushes sweeping electrical contacts.

B & S—Abbreviation for Brown and Sharpe gauge. A wire-diameter standard that is the same as AWG.

B scope—A type of radarscope that presents the range of an object by a vertical deflection of the signal on the screen, and the bearing by a horizontal deflection.

B supply or B+ supply—A source for supplying a positive voltage to the anodes and other positive electrodes of electron tubes.

buck—To oppose, as one voltage bucking another or the magnetic fields of two coils bucking each other.

bucket—A general term for a specific reference in storage in a computer, such as a section of storage, the location of a word, a storage cell, etc.

bucking coil—A coil connected and positioned in such a way that its magnetic field opposes the magnetic field of another coil. The hum-bucking coil of an electrodynamic speaker is an example.

bucking voltage—A voltage which is opposite in polarity to another voltage in the circuit and hence bucks, or opposes, the latter voltage.

buckling—The warping of the plates of a battery due to an excessively high rate of charge or discharge.

Bucky diaphragm—A grid composed of narrow strips of lead arranged with X-ray-trans-

bulb-temperature pickup

parent spaces between adjacent strips and placed between the specimen and the X-ray film. Used to reduce scattered radiation.

buffer—1. An isolating circuit used to avoid reaction of a driven circuit on the corresponding driving circuit. 2. A computer circuit having an output and a multiplicity of inputs and designed so that the output is energized whenever one or more inputs are energized. Thus, a buffer performs the circuit function equivalent to the logical OR.

buffer amplifier—An amplifier designed to isolate a preceding circuit from the effects of a following circuit.

buffer capacitor—A capacitor connected across the secondary of a vibrator transformer, or between the anode and cathode of a cold-cathode rectifier tube, to suppress voltage surges that might otherwise damage other parts in the circuit.

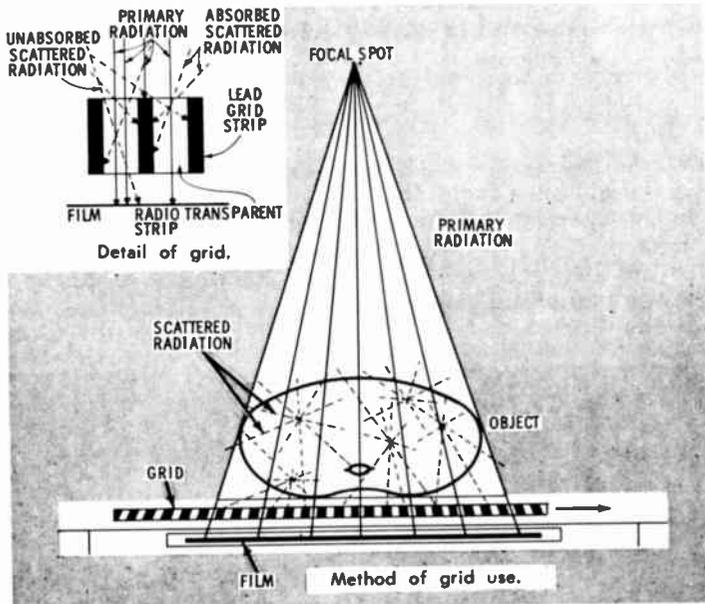
buffer storage—In a computer, a synchronized element of storage between two other forms of storage. Computation may continue while data are being transferred between the buffer and the other storage.

bug—1. A semiautomatic telegraph sending key consisting of a lever which is moved to one side to produce a series of correctly spaced dots, and to the other side to produce a dash. 2. A circuit fault due to improper design or construction.

build—The increase of diameter due to insulation.

bulb—The glass envelope which encloses an incandescent lamp or an electronic tube.

bulb-temperature pickup—A temperature transducer in which the sensing element is



Bucky diaphragm.

bulk eraser

enclosed in a metal tube or sheath to protect it against corrosive liquids or other contaminants.

bulk eraser—A device used to erase an entire reel of magnetic tape at once without the necessity of running it through a recorder. A strong alternating magnetic field is applied to the entire tape and neutralizes the magnetic patterns on the tape.

bulk noise—See Excess Noise.

buncher gap—See Input Gap.

bunching—1. Grouping pairs together for identification and testing. 2. In a vacuum tube, the condition whereby the electrons flow in groups rather than in a continuous, uniform stream.

bunching time—The time in the armature motion of a relay during which all three contacts of a bridging-contact combination are electrically connected.



Bunch stranding.

bunch stranding—A method in which a number of wires are twisted together in a common direction and with a uniform pitch to form a finished, stranded wire.

buried cable—A cable installed underground.

burned-in image—An image which remains in a fixed position in the output signal of a camera tube after the camera has been turned to a different scene.

burn-in—Operation of a device to stabilize its failure rate.

burn-in period—See Early Failure Period.

burst—A sudden increase in signal strength. (Also see Color Burst.)

burst pressure—The maximum pressure to which a device can be subjected without rupturing.

bus—In a computer, one or more conductors used as a path over which information is transmitted from any of several sources to any of several destinations.

bus bar—A heavy copper strap or bar used to carry heavy currents or to make a common connection between several circuits.

Butler oscillator—A two-tube (or transistor) crystal-controlled oscillator in which the crystal forms the positive feedback path when excited in its series-resonant mode.

butterfly resonator—A tuning device that combines both inductance and capacitance in such a manner that it exhibits resonant properties at very high and ultrahigh frequencies (characterized by a high tuning ratio and Q). So called because the shape of the rotor resembles the opened wings of a butterfly.

byte

butt joint—1. A splice or other connection formed by placing the ends of two conductors together and joining them by welding, brazing, or soldering. 2. A connection between two wave guides which maintains electrical continuity by providing physical contact between the ends.

button—1. The metal container in which the carbon granules of a carbon microphone are held. 2. Also called dot. A piece of metal used for alloying onto the base wafer in making alloy transistors.

button silver-mica capacitor—A stack of silvered mica sheets encased in a silver-plated brass housing. The high-potential terminal is connected through the center of the stack. The other capacitor terminal is formed by the metal shell, which connects at all points around the outer edge of the electrodes. This design permits the current to fan out in a 360° pattern from the center terminal, providing the shortest possible electrical path between the center terminal and chassis. The internal series inductance is thus kept small.

button stem—In a tube, the glass base onto which the mount structure is assembled. The pins may be sealed into the glass; if so, no base is needed. In some large tubes, the stiff wires are passed directly into the base pins to give added strength. (Also see Pressed Stem.)

button up—To close or completely seal any operating device.

buzzer—A signaling device in which an armature vibrates to produce a raucous, nonresonant sound.



BX cable.

BX cable—Insulated wires in flexible metal tubing, used for wiring buildings and electrical and electronic equipment.

bypass—A shunt (parallel) path around one or more elements of a circuit.

bypass capacitor—A capacitor used for providing a comparatively low-impedance AC path around a circuit element.

bypass filter—A filter providing a low-attenuation path around some other circuit or equipment.

B-Y signal—One of the three color-difference signals in color television. The B-Y signal forms a blue primary signal for the picture tube when combined—either inside or outside the picture tube—with a luminance or Y signal.

byte—A single group of bits processed together (in parallel). It can consist of a variable number of bits.

C

C—Symbol for capacitor, capacitance, carbon, coulomb, centigrade or Celsius, transistor collector, candle, velocity of light.

C- (**C minus**)—The negative terminal of a C battery, or the negative polarity of other sources of grid-bias voltage. Used to denote the terminal to which the negative side of the grid-bias voltage source should be connected.

C+ (**C plus**)—Positive terminal of a C battery, or the positive polarity of other sources of grid-bias voltage. The terminal to which the positive side of the grid-bias voltage source should be connected.

cabinet—A protective housing for electrical or electronic equipment.

cable—An assembly of one or more conductors, usually within a protective sheath, and so arranged that the conductors can be used separately or in groups.

cable coupler—A device used to join lengths of similar or dissimilar cable having the same electrical characteristics.

cable filler—Material used in multiple-conductor cables to occupy the spaces between the insulated conductors.

cable Morse code—A three-element code used mainly in submarine-cable telegraphy. Dots and dashes are represented by positive and negative current impulses of equal length, and a space by the absence of current.

cable sheath—The protective covering applied to a cable.

cable splice—A connection between two or more separate lengths of cable. The conductors in one length are individually connected to conductors in the other length, and the protecting sheaths are so connected that protection is extended over the joint.

cable terminal—A means of electrically connecting a predetermined number of cable conductors in such a way that they can be individually selected and extended by conductors outside the cable.

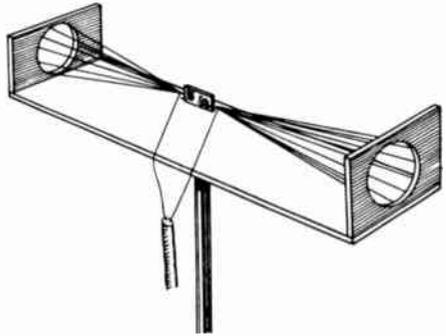
cadmium—A metallic element widely used for plating steel hardware or chassis to improve its appearance and solderability and to prevent corrosion. It is also used in the manufacture of photocells.

cadmium selenide cell—A photosensitive device which produces a small current when subjected to light. Used in some spectrophotometers.

cage antenna—An antenna comprising a number of wires connected in parallel and arranged in the form of a cage. This is done to reduce the copper losses and increase the effective capacity.

calculating punch—A punched-card machine that reads data from a group of cards and punches new data in the same or other cards.

calendar age—Age of an item or object measured in terms of time elapsed since it was manufactured.



Cage antenna.

calendar life—That period of time expressed in days, months, or years during which an item may remain installed and in operation, but at the end of which the item should be removed and returned for repair, overhaul, or other maintenance.

calibrate—To ascertain, by measurement or by comparison with a standard, any variations in the readings of another instrument, or to correct the readings.

calibrated triggered sweep—In a cathode-ray oscilloscope, a sweep that occurs only when initiated by a pulse and moves horizontally at a known rate.

calibration—The process of calibrating.

calibration accuracy—Finite degree to which a device can be calibrated (influenced by sensitivity, resolution, and reproducibility of the device itself and the calibrating equipment). Expressed as a per cent of full scale.

calibration curve—A smooth curve connecting a series of calibration points.

calibration marker—On the screen of a radar indicator, the markings that divide the range scale into accurate intervals for range determination or checking against mechanical indicating dials, scales, or counters.

call—A transmission made for the purpose of identifying the transmitting station and the station for which the transmission is intended.

call in—In a digital computer, to transfer control temporarily from a main routine to a subroutine.

call letters—A series of government-assigned letters, or letters and numbers, which identify a transmitting station.

calomel electrode—An electrode consisting of mercury in contact with a solution of

calorimeter

potassium chloride saturated with mercurous chloride (calomel). (*Also see* Glass Electrode.)

calorimeter—An apparatus for measuring quantities of heat. Used to measure microwave power in terms of heat generated.

camera—*See* Television Camera.

camera tube—An electron tube that converts an optical image into an electrical signal by a scanning process.

can—A metal shield placed around a tube, coil, or transformer to prevent electromagnetic or electrostatic interaction.

canal ray—Also called positive ray. Streams of positive ions that flow from the anode to the cathode in an evacuated tube.

candle—The unit of luminous intensity. One candle is defined as the luminous intensity of 1/60th square centimeter of a black-body radiator operating at the solidification temperature of platinum.

candlepower—Luminous intensity expressed in terms of standard candles.

candoluminescence—A phenomenon that produces white light without need for very high temperatures.

cannibalization—A method of maintenance or modification in which the required parts are removed from one system or assembly for installation on a similar system or assembly.

cap—Abbreviation for capacitor or capacitance.

capacitance—Abbreviated C. Also called capacity. In a capacitor or a system of conductors and dielectrics, that property which permits the storage of electrically separated charges when potential differences exist between the conductors. The capacitance of a capacitor is defined as the ratio between the electric charge that has been transferred from one electrode to the other and the resultant difference in potential between the electrodes. The value of this ratio is dependent on the magnitude of the transferred charge.

$$C \text{ (farad)} = \frac{Q \text{ (coulomb)}}{V \text{ (volt)}}$$

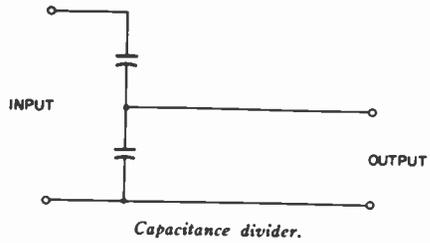
capacitance between two conductors—The ratio between the charge transferred from one conductor to the other and the resultant difference in the potentials of the two conductors when insulated from each other and from all other conductors.

capacitance divider—A circuit made up of capacitors and used for measuring the value of a high-voltage pulse by making available only a small, known fraction of the total pulse voltage for measurement.

capacitance meter—An instrument for measuring capacitance. If the scale is graduated in microfarads, the instrument is usually designated a microfaradmeter.

capacitance ratio—The ratio of maximum to minimum capacitance, as determined from a capacitance characteristic, over a specified voltage range.

capacitor motor



capacitance relay—An electronic circuit incorporating a relay which responds to a small change in capacitance, such as that created by bringing the hand or body near a pickup wire or plate.

capacitive coupling—The association of two or more circuits with one another by means of mutual capacitance between them. Between stages of an amplifier, that type of interconnection which employs a capacitor in the circuit, between the plate of one tube and the grid of the succeeding tube.

capacitive reactance—Symbolized by X_c . The impedance a capacitor offers to AC or pulsating DC. Measured in ohms and equal to $\frac{1}{2\pi fC}$, where f is in cycles per second and C is in farads.

capacitive storage welding—A particular type of resistance welding whereby the energy is stored in banks of capacitors, which are then discharged through the primary of the welding transformer. The secondary current generates enough heat to produce the weld.

capacitivity—*See* Dielectric Constant.

capacitor—Also called condenser, but capacitor is the preferred term. A device consisting of two conductors, A and B, each having an extended surface exposed to the surface of the other but separated by a layer of insulating material called the dielectric. The dielectric is so arranged and used that the electric charge on conductor A is equal in value but opposite in polarity to the charge on B. The two conductors are called the electrodes or plates.

capacitor antenna—Also called condenser antenna. An antenna which consists of two conductors or systems of conductors and the essential characteristic of which is its capacitance.

capacitor color code—Color dots or bands placed on capacitors to indicate one or more of the following: capacitance, capacitance tolerance, voltage rating, temperature coefficient, and the outside foil (on paper capacitors).

capacitor-input filter—A power-supply filter in which a capacitor is connected directly across, or in parallel with, the rectifier output.

capacitor microphone—*See* Electrostatic Microphone.

capacitor motor—A single-phase induction motor with the main winding arranged for

capacitor pickup

direct connection to the power source, together with an auxiliary winding connected in series with a capacitor.

capacitor pickup—A phonograph pickup which depends for its operation on the variation of its electrical capacitance.

capacitor series resistance—An equivalent resistance in series with a pure capacitance which gives the same resultant losses as the actual capacitor. This equivalent circuit does not represent the variation in capacitor losses with frequency.

capacitor speaker—See Electrostatic Speaker.

capacitor-start motor—An AC split-phase induction motor in which a capacitor is connected in series with an auxiliary winding to provide a means of starting. The auxiliary circuit opens when the motor reaches a predetermined speed.

capacitor voltage—The voltage across the terminals of a capacitor.

capacity—1. The current-output capability of a cell or battery over a period of time. Usually expressed in ampere-hours (amp-hr).
2. Capacitance.

capstan—The spindle or shaft in a tape recorder (often the motor shaft itself), which rotates against the tape to pull it along at a constant speed during record and playback.

capstan idler—See Pressure Roller.

captive screw—Screw-type fastener that is retained when unscrewed and cannot easily be separated from the part it secured.

capture effect—An effect occurring in FM reception when the stronger of two stations of the same or nearly same frequency completely suppresses the weaker station.

carbon—One of the elements, consisting of a nonmetallic conductive material occurring as graphite, lampblack, diamond, etc. Its resistance is fifty to several hundred times that of copper and decreases as the temperature increases.

carbon brush—A current-carrying brush made of carbon, carbon and graphite, or carbon and copper.

carbon-contact pickup—A phonograph pickup which depends for its operation on the variation in resistance of carbon contacts.

carbon-film resistor—A negative temperature-coefficient resistor formed by vacuum-depositing a thin carbon film onto a ceramic or metallic form.

carbonize—To coat with carbon.

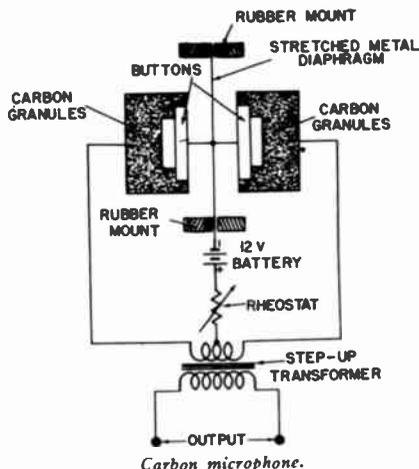
carbonized filament—A thoriated-tungsten filament treated with carbon. A layer of tungsten carbide formed on the surface slows down the evaporation of the active emitting thorium and thus permits higher operating temperatures and much greater electron emission.

carbonized plate—An electron-tube anode that has been blackened with carbon to increase its heat dissipation.

carbon microphone—A microphone which depends for its operation on the variation in resistance of carbon contacts.

carbon-pile regulator—An arrangement of

Cardew voltmeter



Carbon microphone.

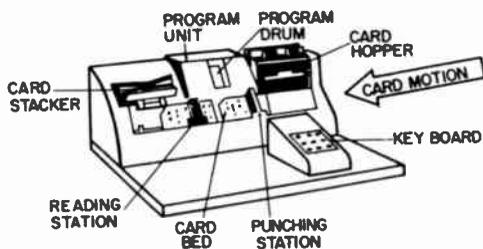
carbon discs the series resistance of which decreases as more pressure or compression is applied.

carbon resistor—A resistor, either fixed or adjustable, in which the resistance element is carbon, graphite, or a composition.

carborundum—A compound of carbon and silicon used in crystals to rectify or detect radio waves.

carcinotron—A voltage-tuned, backward-wave oscillator tube used to generate frequencies ranging from UHF up to 100,000 mc or more.

card—See Punched Card and Printed Circuit Board.



Card bed.

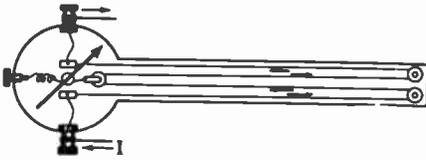
card bed—A mechanical device for holding punch cards to be transported past the punching and reading stations.

card code—An arbitrary code in which holes punched in a card are assigned numeric or alphabetic values.

card column—A column on a punch card into which information is punched for computer usage.

Cardew voltmeter—The earliest type of hot-wire instrument. It consisted of a small-diameter platinum-silver wire sufficiently long to give a resistance high enough to be connected directly across the circuit being measured. The wire was looped over pulleys and it expanded as current flowed, causing the pointer to rotate.

card face



Cardew voltmeter.

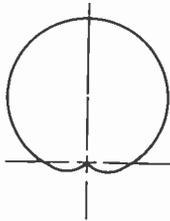
card face—The printed side of a punched card if only one side is printed.

card feed—A mechanism that moves punch cards, one at a time, into a machine.

card field—On a punch card, the fixed columns in which the same type of information is routinely entered.

card hopper—See Card Stacker.

card image—A duplication, in machine language, of the data on a punched card.



Cardioid diagram.

cardioid diagram—Heart-shaped polar diagram showing the response or radiation characteristic of certain directional antennas, or the response characteristic of certain types of microphones.

card machine—A machine used to transfer information from or to punched cards.

card programmed—Programmed by means of punched cards.

card punch—A machine used to punch information in the form of holes into cards.

card reader—A device designed to read punched cards and convert each hole into an electrical impulse for use in a computer system.

card row—On a punched card, one of the horizontal lines of punching positions.

card sensing—The process of sensing or reading the information in punched cards and converting this information, usually into electrical pulses.

card stacker—A mechanism that stacks cards in a pocket or bin after they have passed through a computer. Also called card hopper.

Carnot theorem—A thermodynamic principle which states that a cycle continuously operating between a low temperature and a high temperature can be no more efficient than a reversible cycle operating between the same temperatures.

carriage tape—See Control Tape.

carrier—1. A wave of constant amplitude,

carrier noise level

frequency, and phase which can be modulated by changing amplitude, frequency, or phase. 2. An entity capable of carrying an electric charge through a solid (e.g., holes and conduction electrons in semiconductors).

carrier-amplitude regulation—The change in amplitude of the carrier wave in an amplitude-modulated transmitter when symmetrical modulation is applied.

carrier current—The current associated with a carrier wave.

carrier-current communication—The superimposing of a high-frequency alternating current on ordinary telephone, telegraph, and power-line frequencies for telephone communication and control.

carrier-current control—Remote control in which the receiver and transmitter are coupled together through power lines.

carrier frequency—1. The frequency (cycles per second) of the wave modulated by the intelligence wave; usually a radio frequency (RF). 2. The reciprocal of the period of a periodic carrier.

carrier-frequency peak-pulse power—The power, averaged over that carrier-frequency cycle, which occurs at the maximum pulse of power (usually half the maximum instantaneous power).

carrier-frequency pulse—A carrier that is amplitude-modulated by a pulse. The amplitude of the modulated carrier is zero before and after the pulse.

carrier-frequency range—The continuous range of frequencies within which a transmitter may normally operate. A transmitter may have more than one carrier-frequency range.

carrier-frequency stereo disc—A stereo disc with two laterally-cut channels. One channel is cut in the usual manner. The second channel is employed to frequency-modulate a supersonic carrier frequency. The playback cartridge delivers the signal for one channel plus the carrier frequency containing the other channel. The latter must then be demodulated to obtain the second channel.

carrier-isolating choke coil—An inductor inserted in series with a line on which carrier energy is applied to impede the flow of carrier energy beyond that point.

carrier leak—The carrier-frequency signal remaining after suppression in a suppressed carrier system.

carrier level—The strength, expressed in decibels, of an unmodulated carrier signal at a particular point in a system.

carrier lifetime—The time required for excess carriers doped into a semiconductor to recombine with other carriers of the opposite sign.

carrier line—A transmission line used for multiple-channel carrier communications.

carrier loading—Lumped inductive loading in a cable section of a transmission line designed for carrier transmission.

carrier noise level—Also called residual modulation. The noise level produced by un-

desired variations of a radio-frequency signal in the absence of any intended modulation.

carrier repeater—An assembly, including an amplifier (or amplifiers), filters, equalizers, level controls, etc., used to raise the carrier signal level to a value suitable for traversing a succeeding line section while maintaining an adequate signal-to-noise ratio.

carrier signaling—In a telephone system, the method by which ringing, busy signals, or dial-signaling relays are operated by the transmission of a carrier-frequency tone.

carrier suppression—The method of operation in which the carrier wave is not transmitted.

carrier swing—The total deviation of a frequency- or phase-modulated wave from the lowest to the highest instantaneous frequency.

carrier tap choke coil—A carrier-isolating choke coil inserted in series with a line tap.

carrier tap transmission choke coil—An inductor inserted in series with a line tap to control the amount of carrier energy flowing into the tap.

carrier telegraphy—That form of telegraphy in which the transmitted signal is formed by modulating the alternating current, under control of the transmitting apparatus, before supplying it to the line.

carrier telephony—Ordinarily applied only to wire telephony. That form of telephony in which carrier transmission is used, the modulating wave being at an audio frequency.

carrier-to-noise ratio—Ratio of the magnitude of the carrier to the magnitude of the noise after selection and before any nonlinear process such as amplitude limiting and detection. This ratio is expressed in many different ways—for example, in terms of peak values in the case of impulse noise, and in terms of root-mean-square values in the case of random noise.

carrier-transfer filter—A group of filters arranged to form a carrier-frequency crossover or bridge between two transmission circuits.

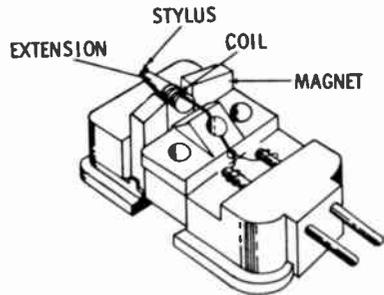
carrier transmission—That form of electrical transmission in which a single-frequency wave is modulated by another wave containing the information.

carrier wave—The single-frequency wave which is transmitted and which is modulated by another wave containing the information.

carry—1. A signal or expression produced in an electronic computer by an arithmetic operation on a one-digit place of two or more numbers expressed in positional notation and transferred to the next higher place for processing there. 2. A signal or expression—as defined in (1)—which arises when the sum of two digits in the same digit place equals or exceeds the base of the number system in use. If a carry into a digit place will result in a carry out of the same digit place and the normal adding circuit is by-

passed when this new carry is generated, the result is called a high-speed or "stand-on-nines" carry. If the normal adding circuit is used, the result is called a cascade carry. If a carry resulting from the addition of carries is not allowed to propagate, the process is called a partial carry; if it is, a complete carry. A carry generated in the most significant digit place and sent directly to the least significant place is called an end-around carry. 3. In direct subtraction, a signal or expression—as defined in (1) above—which arises when the difference between the digits is less than zero. Such a carry is frequently called a borrow. 4. The action of forwarding a carry. 5. The command directing a carry to be forwarded.

carry time—The time required for a computer to transfer a carry digit to the next higher column and add it there.



Cartridge.

cartridge—A removable phonograph pickup.

cartridge fuse—A tubular fuse the end caps of which are enclosed in a glass or composition insulating tube to confine the arc or vapor when the fuse blows. (Also see the illustration of a fuse.)

cascade—See Tandem.

cascade amplifier—A multiple-stage amplifier in which the output of each stage is connected to the input of the next stage.

cascade connection—Two or more similar component devices arranged in tandem, with the output of one connected to the input of the next.

cascade control—Also called piggy-back control. An automatic control system in which the control units, linked in chain fashion, feed into one another in succession. Each unit thus regulates the operation of the next in line.

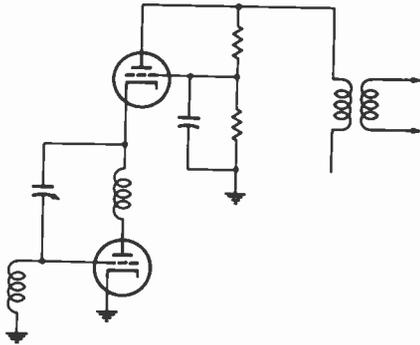
cascaed carry—In a computer, a system of executing the carry process in which carry information cannot be passed on to place $(N + 1)$ unless the Nth place has received carry information or produced a carry.

cascaed thermoelectric device—A thermoelectric device having two or more stages that are arranged thermally in series.

cascode amplifier—An amplifier using a neutralized grounded-cathode input stage followed by a grounded-grid output stage. The

casting-out-nines check

circuit has high gain, high input impedance, and low noise.



Cascode amplifier.

casting-out-nines check—A partial verification of an arithmetical operation on two or more numbers. It involves casting out nines from the numbers and from the results.

catalyst—A substance that initiates and/or accelerates a chemical reaction but does not normally enter into the reaction.

catastrophic failure—A failure which occurs without warning and usually renders the equipment unusable.

catena—A chain or connected series.

catenate—*See* Concatenate.

catenation—*See* Concatenation.

cathamplifier—A push-pull amplifier in which the push-pull transformer is in the cathode circuit.

cathode—1. In an electron tube the electrode through which a primary source of electrons enters the interelectrode space. 2. General name for any negative electrode.

cathode activity—Measure of the efficiency of an emitter. The mathematical relationship between two values of emission current measured under two conditions of cathode temperature.

cathode bias—A method of biasing a vacuum tube by placing the biasing resistor in the common cathode-return circuit, thereby making the cathode more positive—rather than the grid more negative—with respect to ground.

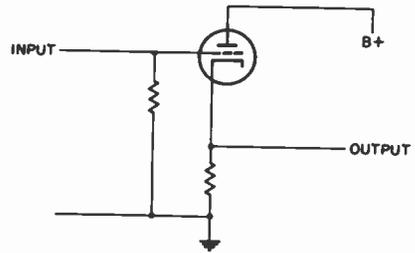
cathode-current density—The current per square centimeter of cathode area, expressed as amperes or milliamperes per centimeter squared.

cathode dark space—Also called Crookes' dark space. The relatively nonluminous region between the cathode and negative glow in a glow-discharge—cold-cathode tube.

cathode follower—Also called grounded-plate amplifier. An electron-tube circuit in which the output, or load, is connected into the cathode circuit of an electron tube and the input is applied between the control grid and the remote end of the cathode load. The circuit is characterized by low output

cathode-ray tuning indicator

impedance, high input impedance, and a gain of less than unity.



Cathode follower.

cathode glow—The luminous glow which covers the surface of the cathode in a glow-discharge—cold-cathode tube, between the cathode and the cathode dark space.

cathode heating time—The time required for the cathode to attain a specified condition—for example, a specified value of emission or a specified rate of change in emission.

cathode interface—A resistive and capacitive layer formed between the nickel sleeve and oxide coating of an indirectly-heated cathode. Raising the cathode temperature will largely nullify the layer.

cathode luminous sensitivity (of a multiplier phototube)—The photocathode current divided by the incident luminous flux.

cathode modulation—A form of amplitude modulation in which the modulating voltage is applied to the cathode circuit.

cathode pulse modulation—Modulation produced in an amplifier or oscillator by applying externally generated pulses to the cathode circuit.

cathode radiant sensitivity—The current leaving the photocathode divided by the incident radiant power of a given wavelength.

cathode ray—A stream of electrons emitted, under the influence of an electric field, from the cathode of an evacuated tube or from the ionized region nearby.

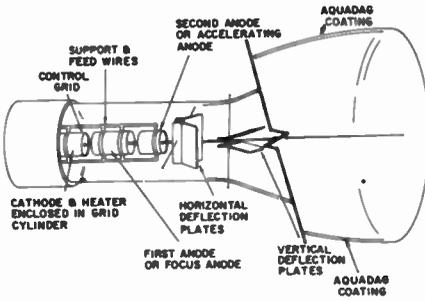
cathode-ray instrument—*See* Electron-Beam Instrument.

cathode-ray oscillograph—An apparatus capable of producing, from a cathode-ray tube, a permanent record of the value of an electrical quantity as a function of time.

cathode-ray oscilloscope—An instrument using a cathode-ray tube to make waveforms of varying currents or voltages visible on a fluorescent screen.

cathode-ray tube—Abbreviated CRT. A tube in which its electron beam can be focused to a small cross section on a luminescent screen and can be varied in position and intensity to produce a visible pattern. (*See* illustration on page 56.)

cathode-ray tuning indicator—Commonly called magic eye. A small-diameter cathode-ray tube that visually indicates whether an



Cathode-ray tube.

apparatus such as a radio receiver is tuned precisely to a station.

cathode spot—On the cathode of an arc, the area from which electrons are emitted at a current density of thousands of amperes per square centimeter and where the temperature of the electrode is too low to account for such currents by thermionic emission.

cathode sputtering—See Sputtering.

cathodoluminescence—Luminescence produced by the bombardment with high-velocity electrons of a metal in a vacuum. Small amounts of the metal are vaporized in an excited state by the bombardment and emit radiation characteristic of the metal.

cation—A positive ion that moves toward the cathode in a discharge tube.

catwhisker—A small, pointed wire used to make contact with a sensitive area on the surface of a crystal or semiconductor.

cavitation—In ultrasonic cleaning, the local formation of cavities in a liquid as the total pressure in that region is reduced.

cavitation noise—The noise produced in a liquid by the collapse of the bubbles created by cavitation.

cavity—A metallic enclosure inside which resonant fields may be excited at a microwave frequency.

cavity filter—A selective tuned device having the proper coupling means for insertion into a transmission line to produce attenuation of unwanted off-frequency signals.

cavity impedance—The impedance that appears across the gap of the cavity of a microwave tube.

cavity resonator—A space which is normally bounded by an electrically conducting surface and in which oscillating electromagnetic energy is stored; the resonant frequency is determined by the geometry of the enclosure.

cavity-resonator frequency meter—A cavity resonator used for determining the frequency of an electromagnetic wave.

cavity-tuned, absorption-type frequency meter—A device used for measuring frequency. Its operation depends on the use of an enclosure with a conductive inner wall; the resonant frequency of the wall is determined by its internal dimensions.

cavity-tuned, heterodyne-type frequency meter—A device for measuring frequency. Its operation depends on the use of an enclosure, the resonant frequency of which is determined by its internal dimensions.

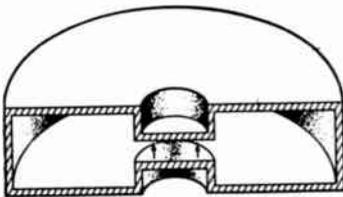
cavity-tuned, transmission-type frequency meter—A device for measuring frequency. Its operation depends on the use of an enclosure with a conductive inner wall; the resonant frequency of the wall is determined by its internal dimensions.

C band—A radio-frequency band of 3.9 to 6.2 kmc, with wavelengths of 7.69 to 4.84 cm. It includes the top two sidebands of S band, and the bottom three sidebands of the X band.

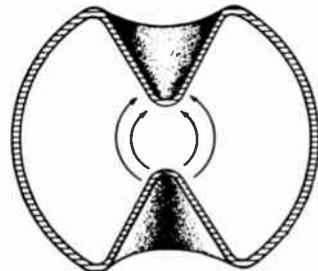
C-battery—Also called grid battery. The energy source which supplies the voltage for biasing the grid of a vacuum tube.

C bias—See Grid Bias.

CCIF—Abbreviation for International Telephone Consultative Committee.

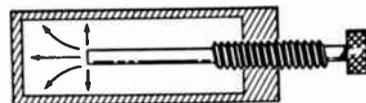


X-band reflex-klystron resonant cavity.



TR cavity.

Re-entrant wavemeter cavity.



Cavities.

CCIR—Abbreviation for International Radio Consultative Committee.

CCIT—Abbreviation for International Telegraph Consultative Committee.

CCS—Abbreviation for continuous commercial service. Refers to the power rating of transformers, tubes, resistors, etc. Used for rating components in broadcasting stations and some industrial applications.

CCW—Abbreviation for counterclockwise.

C display—A type of radar display in which the signal is a bright spot, with the bearing as the horizontal and the elevation angle as the vertical co-ordinate.

celestial guidance—A system of guidance in which star sightings that are automatically taken during the flight of a missile provide position information used by the guidance equipment.

cell—1. A single unit that produces a direct voltage by converting chemical energy into electrical energy. 2. A single unit that produces a direct voltage by converting radiant energy into electrical energy—for example, a solar or photovoltaic cell.

cell counter—An electronic instrument used to count white or red blood cells or other very small particles.

cell-type tube (TR, ATR, and PRE-TR tubes)—A gas-filled, radio-frequency switching tube which operates in an external resonant circuit. A tuning mechanism may be incorporated into the external resonant circuit or the tube.

cellulose-nitrate discs—See Lacquer Disc.

Celsius temperature scale—Also called centigrade temperature scale. A temperature scale based on the freezing point of water defined as 0°C. and the boiling point defined as 100°C. both under conditions of normal atmospheric pressure (760 mm of mercury).

center frequency—Also called resting frequency. The average frequency of the emitted wave when modulated by a symmetrical signal.

centering control—One of two controls used to shift the position of the entire image on the screen of a cathode-ray tube. The horizontal-centering control moves the image to the right or left, and the vertical-centering control moves it up or down.

centering diode—A clamping circuit used in some types of plan-position indicators.

center of gravity—A point inside or outside a body and around which all parts of the body balance each other.

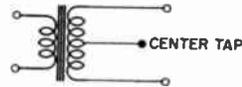
center of mass—On a line between two bodies, the point around which the two bodies would revolve freely as a system.

center poise—Scale of viscosity for insulating varnishes.

center ring—The part that supports the stator in an induction-motor housing. The motor end shields are attached to the ends of the center ring.

center tap—A connection at the electrical center of a winding, or midway between the

electrical ends of a resistor or other portion of a circuit.



Center tap.

centigrade temperature scale—The older name for a Celsius temperature scale in the English-speaking countries. Officially abandoned by international agreement in 1948, but still in common usage.

centimeter waves—Microwave frequencies between 3 and 30 kmc, corresponding to wavelengths of 1 to 10 centimeters.

central processing unit—The part of a computing system that contains the arithmetic, logical, and control circuits of the basic system.

centrifugal force—The force which acts on a rotating body and which tends to throw the body farther from the axis of its rotation.

centripetal force—The force which compels a rotating body to move inward toward the center of rotation.

ceramic—A clay-like material, consisting primarily of magnesium and aluminum oxides, which after molding and firing is used as an insulating material. It withstands high temperatures and is less fragile than glass. When glazed, it is called porcelain.

ceramic permanent magnet—A permanent, nonmetallic magnet made from pressed and sintered mixtures of metallic-oxide powders, usually oxides of barium and iron.

ceramic transducer—See Piezoelectric Transducer.

Cerenkov radiation—A blue glow given off by electrons traveling in a transparent material such as water. It is this radiation which is visible during the operation of some nuclear reactors.

cesium—A chemical element having a low work function. Used as a getter in vacuum tubes and in cesium-oxygen-silver photocell cathodes.

cesium-vapor lamp—A low-voltage arc lamp for producing infrared radiation.

C_{gk}—Symbol for grid-cathode capacitance in a vacuum tube.

C_{gp}—Symbol for grid-plate capacitance in a vacuum tube.

cgs electromagnetic system of units—A coherent system of units for expressing the magnitude of electrical and magnetic quantities. The most common fundamental units of these quantities are the centimeter, gram, and second. Their unit of current (ab-ampere) is of such a magnitude that if maintained constant in two straight parallel conductors having an infinite length and negligible circular sections and placed one centimeter apart in a vacuum, a force equal to 2 dynes per centimeter of length will be produced.

cgs electrostatic system of units—A coherent system of units for expressing the magnitude of electrical and magnetic quantities. The most common fundamental units of these quantities are the centimeter, gram, and second. Their unit of electrical charge (statcoulomb) is of such a magnitude that two equal unit point charges one centimeter apart in a vacuum will repel each other with a force of one dyne.

chad—The tiny piece removed when a hole is punched into a card or paper tape.

chadless tape—A type of punched paper tape in which each chad is left fastened by about a quarter of the circumference of the hole. Chadless punched paper tape must be sensed by mechanical fingers, because chad interferes with reliable electrical or photoelectrical reading.

chafe—Undesirable rubbing with friction.

chaining—In a computer, a system of storing records such that each record belongs to a list or group of records and has a linking field for tracing the chain.

chain printer—In a computer, a high-speed printer having type slugs carried on the links of a revolving chain.

chain reaction—When split by a neutron, a fissionable nucleus releases energy and one or more neutrons. These neutrons split other fissionable nuclei, releasing more energy and more neutrons. Hence, the reaction is self-sustaining.

challenger—See Interrogator.

chance failure—See Random Failure.

channel—1. A specific band of frequencies assigned for a particular purpose—for example, signaling, tone, television, or left and right stereo. 2. In an electronic computer, that portion of a storage medium which is accessible to a given reading station. (Also see Track.)

channel capacity—The maximum possible information rate through a channel, subject to the constraints of that channel. May be either per second or per symbol.

channel pulse—Intelligence on a channel, by virtue of the modulation characteristic.

channel reversal—Shifting the outputs of a stereo system so the channel formerly heard from the left speaker now comes from the right and vice versa.

channel-reversing switch—A switch that reverses the connections of two speakers in a stereo system with respect to the channels, so that the channel heard previously from the right speaker is heard from the left and vice versa.

channel selector—A switch or dial used for selecting a desired channel.

channel strip—An amplifier, or other device having a sufficiently wide bandpass to amplify one television channel.

channel-utilization index—In a computer, the ratio between the information rate (per second) through a channel and the channel capacity (per second).

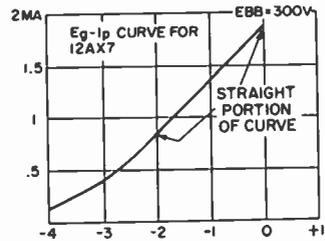
character—1. In electronic computers, one of

a set of elementary symbols which may be collectively arranged in order to express information. These symbols may include the decimal digits 0 through 9, the letters A through Z, punctuation and typewriter symbols, and any other single symbol which a computer may read, store, or write. 2. One of a set of symbols used to present information on a display tube.

character crowding—The effect of reducing the time interval between subsequent characters read from tape. It is caused by a combination of mechanical skew, gap scatter, jitter, amplitude variation, etc. Also called packing.

character emitter—In a computer, an electromechanical device that puts out coded pulses.

characteristic—An inherent and measurable property of a device. Such a property may be electrical, mechanical, thermal, hydraulic, electromagnetic, or nuclear; and it can be expressed as a value for stated or recognized conditions. A characteristic may also be a set of related values (usually in graphical form).



Characteristic curve.

characteristic curve—A graph plotted to show the relationship between changing values. An example would be a curve showing plate-current changes as the grid voltage varies.

characteristic distortion—Displacement of signal transitions due to the persistence of transients caused by preceding transitions.

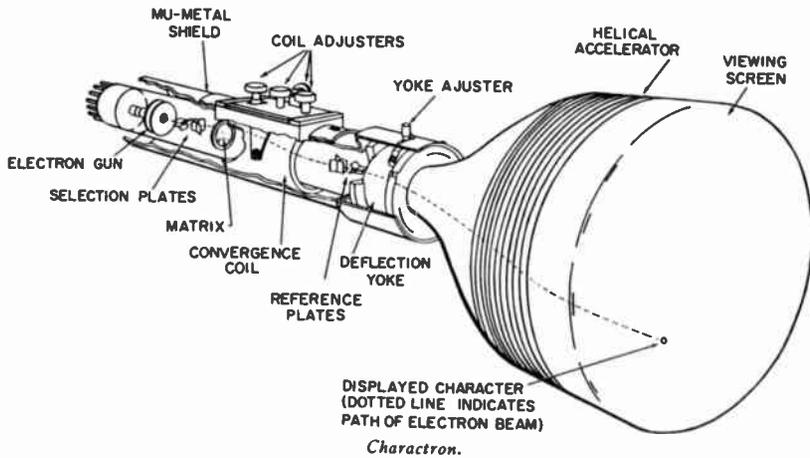
characteristic impedance—Also called surge impedance. 1. The driving-point impedance of a line if it were of infinite length. 2. In a delay line, the value of terminating resistance which provides minimum reflection to the network input and output.

characteristic spread—The range between the minimum and maximum values for a given characteristic that is considered normal in any large group of tubes or other devices.

characteristic telegraph distortion—Distortion which does not affect all signal pulses alike. Rather, the effect on each transition depends on the signal previously sent, because remnants of previous transitions or transients persist for one or more pulse lengths.

characteristic wave impedance

cheese antenna



characteristic wave impedance—The ratio of the transverse electric vector to the transverse magnetic vector at the point it is crossed by an electromagnetic wave.

character reader—A computer input device which can directly recognize printed or written characters; they need not first be converted into punched holes in cards or paper or polarized magnetic spots.

character recognition—In a computer, the act of reading, identifying, and encoding a printed character.

character sensing—To detect the presence of characters optically, magnetically, electrostatically, etc.

Charactron—Trade name of General Dynamics/Electronics for a specially constructed cathode-ray tube used to display alphanumeric characters and other special symbols directly on its screen.

charge—1. The electrical energy stored in a capacitor or battery or held on an insulated object. 2. The quantity of electrical energy in (1) above.

charge carrier—A mobile hole or conduction electron in a semiconductor.

charge-storage tube—A storage tube which retains information on its surface in the form of electric charges.

charge transfer—The process in which an ion takes an electron from a neutral atom of the same type with a resultant transfer of electronic charge.

charging—The process of converting electrical energy to stored chemical energy.

charging current—The current that flows into a capacitor when a voltage is first applied.

charging rate—The rate of current flow used in charging a battery.

chassis—1. The metal box, framework, or other support to which the components of a tuner, amplifier, or other device are attached. 2. The entire equipment (less cabinet) when so assembled. (Also see Printed-Circuit Board.)

chassis ground—A connection to the metal structure that supports the electrical components which make up the unit or system.

chatter—1. Prolonged undesirable opening and closing of electrical contacts. 2. The vibration of a cutting stylus in other than the direction in which it is driven.

chatter time—The interval of time from initial actuation of a contact to the end of chatter.

check—The partial or complete verification of the correctness of equipment operations, the existence of certain prescribed conditions, and/or the correctness of results.

check digit—A digit carried along with a machine word and used to report information about the other digits in the word so that if a single error occurs, the check fails and an error alarm signal is initiated.

checkerboard—See Worst-case Noise Pattern.

check point—In a computer routine, a point at which it is possible to store sufficient information to permit restarting the computation from that point.

check-point routine—A computer routine in which information for a check point is stored.

check problem—A problem which, when incorrectly solved, indicates an error in the programming or operation of a computer.

check register—A special register provided in some computers to temporarily store transferred information for comparison with a second transfer of the same information in order to verify that the information transferred each time agrees precisely.

check routine—A program the purpose of which is to determine whether a computer or a program is operating correctly.

checksum—In a computer, a summation of digits or bits summed according to an arbitrary set of rules and primarily used for checking purposes.

cheese antenna—An antenna with a cylindrical parabolic reflector enclosed by two plates perpendicular to the cylinder and so

chemical deposition

spaced that more than one mode can be propagated in the desired direction of polarization. It is fed on the focal line.

chemical deposition—The process of depositing a substance on a surface by means of the chemical reduction of a solution.

chemically deposited printed circuit—A printed circuit formed on a base by means of a chemical reaction.

chemically reduced printed circuit—A printed circuit formed by chemically reducing a metallic compound.

chemisorption—See Adsorption.

Child's law—Also known as the three-halves power equation. It states that the current in a thermionic diode varies directly with the three-halves power of the anode voltage and inversely with the square of the distance between electrodes.

chip—1. Also called thread. In mechanical recording, the material removed from the recording medium by the recording stylus as it cuts the groove. 2. In punched cards, a piece of cardboard removed in the punching process.



Chokes.

choke—An inductance used to impede the flow of pulsating direct current or alternating current by means of its self-inductance.

choke flange—A wave-guide flange with a grooved surface; the groove is so dimensioned that the flange forms part of a choke joint.

choke-input filter—A power-supply filter in which a choke is the first element in series with the input.

choke joint—A type of joint used for connecting two sections of wave guide. It is so arranged that there is efficient energy transfer without the need for an electrical contact inside the guide.

chopper—1. A device for interrupting a current or a light beam at regular intervals. Choppers are frequently used to facilitate amplification. 2. An electromechanical switch for the production of modified square waves. The waves are of the same frequency as a driving sine wave and bear a definite relationship to it.

chopper amplifier—A circuit that amplifies a low-level signal after it has gone through a chopper.

chord—A harmonious combination of tones sounded together through the use of one or more fingers on either or both hands. On chord organs a full chord is selected by depressing a single chord button.

chord organ—An organ with provision for

chrominance-carrier reference

playing a variety of chords, each produced by means of a single button or key.

Christmas-tree pattern—1. See Optical Pattern. 2. A pattern resembling a Christmas tree, sometimes produced on the screen of a television receiver when the horizontal oscillator falls out of sync.

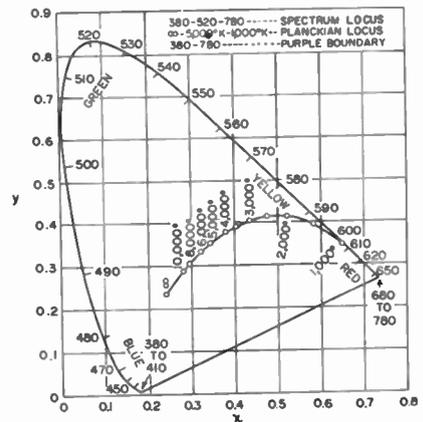
chroma—That quality which characterizes a color without reference to its brightness; that quality which embraces hue and saturation. White, black, and gray have no chroma.

chroma control—A variable resistor which controls saturation by varying the level of chrominance signal fed to the demodulators of a color television receiver.

chromatic aberration—An effect which causes refracted white light to produce an image with colored fringes due to the various colors being bent at different angles.

chromaticity—Quality, state, degree, or measure of color without reference to brilliance.

chromaticity coordinate—The ratio of any one of the tristimulus values of a sample color to the sum of the three tristimulus values.



Chromaticity diagram.

chromaticity diagram—A plane diagram formed when any one of the three chromaticity co-ordinates is plotted against another.

chromaticity flicker—The flicker which results from fluctuation of the chromaticity only.

chrominance—Colorimetric difference between any color and a reference color of equal luminance, the reference color having a specified chromaticity. In standard color-television transmission, the specified chromaticity is that of the zero subcarrier.

chrominance cancellation—A cancellation of the brightness variations produced by the chrominance signal on the screen of a monochrome picture tube.

chrominance-carrier reference—A continuous signal having the same frequency as the chrominance subcarrier, and a fixed phase with the color burst. The phase reference of

chrominance channel

carrier-chrominance signals for modulation or demodulation.

chrominance channel—In color television, a combination of circuits designed to pass only those signals having to do with the reproduction of color.

chrominance component—Either of the I and Q signals which add to produce the complete chrominance signal in NTSC systems.

chrominance demodulator—A demodulator used in color-television reception for deriving video-frequency chrominance components from the chrominance signal and a sine wave of the chrominance subcarrier frequency.

chrominance modulator—A modulator used in color-television transmission for generating the chrominance signal from the video-frequency chrominance components and the chrominance subcarrier.

chrominance primary—One of two transmission primaries, the amounts of which determine the chrominance of a color. Chrominance primaries have zero luminance and are not physical.

chrominance signal—That portion of the composite color signal used to represent electrically the hues and saturation levels of the colors in a televised scene.

chrominance subcarrier—Also called color carrier. An RF signal which has a specific frequency of 3.579545 megacycles and which is used as a carrier for the I and Q signals.

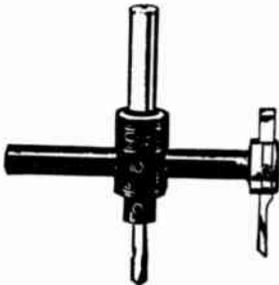
chrominance-subcarrier oscillator—In a color-TV receiver, a crystal-controlled oscillator which generates the subcarrier signal for use in the chrominance demodulators.

chrominance video signals—Output voltages from the red, green, and blue sections of a color-television camera or receiver matrix.

chronometer—An instrument for measuring time.

chronoscope—An instrument for measuring very small intervals of time.

CIE—Initials of the Commission Internationale de l'Éclairage or International Commission on Illumination.



Circle cutter.

circle cutter—A tool consisting of a center drill with an adjustable extension-arm cutter and used to cut holes in panels and chassis.

circular polarized wave

circle of confusion—The circular image of a point source due to the inherent aberrations in an optical system.

circlotron amplifier—A one-port, nonlinear cross-field high power microwave amplifier which uses a magnetron as a negative-resistance element, much as a maser uses an active material.

circuit—A network providing one or more closed paths.

circuit analyzer—Also called multimeter. Several instruments or instrument circuits combined in a single enclosure and used in measuring two or more electrical quantities in a circuit.

circuit breaker—An automatic device which, under abnormal conditions, will open a current-carrying circuit without damaging itself (unlike a fuse, which must be replaced when it blows).

circuit efficiency (of the output circuit of electron tubes)—Ratio of the power, at the desired frequency, delivered to a load at the output-circuit terminals of an oscillator or amplifier, to the power, at the desired frequency, delivered to the output circuit by the electron stream.

circuit element—Any basic constituent of a circuit except the interconnections.

circuit hole—On a printed-circuit board, a hole that lies partially or completely within the conductive area.

circuit noise—The noise brought to the receiver electrically from a telephone system, but not the noise picked up acoustically by the telephone transmitters.

circuit-noise meter—Also called noise-measuring set. An instrument for measuring the circuit-noise level. Through the use of a suitable frequency-weighting network and other characteristics, the instrument gives equal readings for noises of approximately equal interference. The readings are expressed in decibels above the reference noise.

circuit parameters—The values of the physical quantities associated with circuit elements—for example, the resistance (parameter) of a resistor (element), the amplification factor and plate resistance (parameters) of a tube (element), the inductance per unit length (parameter) of a transmission line (element).

circuit re-entrancy—See Re-entrancy.

circular antenna—A horizontally polarized antenna derived essentially from a half-wave antenna but having its elements bent into a circle.

circular electric wave—A wave with circular electric lines of force.

circular magnetic wave—A wave with circular magnetic lines of force.

circular mil—The universal term used to define cross-sectional areas. Equal to the area of a circle one mil (.001 inch) in diameter.

circular polarized wave—Applied usually to transverse waves. An electromagnetic wave for which the electric and/or magnetic field vector at a point describes a circle.

circular scanning—Scanning in which the direction of maximum radiation generates a plane or a right circular cone with a vertex angle close to 180°.

circulating memory—*See* Circulating Register.

circulating register—Also called circulating memory. A register (or memory) consisting of a means for delaying the information and a means for regenerating and reinserting it into the delaying means. This is accomplished as the information moves around a loop and returns to its starting place after a fixed delay.

circulating storage—A device using a delay line to store information in a train or pattern of pulses. The pulses at the output end are sensed, amplified, reshaped, and reinserted into the input end of the delay line.

citizens radio service—A type of radio service intended for private or personal use for communication, radio control, and similar purposes. A license can be obtained from the FCC; there is no need to take a technical examination. The frequencies assigned are in the 460-470-mc and 26.965-27.255-mc bands.

clamp—*See* Clamping Circuit.

clammer—*See* Clamping Circuit.

clamping—The process that establishes a fixed level for the picture signal at the beginning of each scanning line.

clamping circuit—Also called clamper or clamp. A circuit which adds a fixed bias to a wave at each occurrence of some predetermined feature of the wave. This is done to hold the voltage or current of the feature at (clamp it to) a specified fixed or variable level. (*Also see* DC Restorer.)

clapper—A hinged or pivoted armature.

Clapp oscillator—A Colpitts-type oscillator using a series-resonant tank circuit for improved stability.

Clark cell—An early standard cell that used an anode of mercury, a cathode of zinc amalgam, and an electrolyte containing zinc sulphate and mercurous sulphate. Its voltage is 1.433 at 15°C.

class-A amplifier—An amplifier in which the grid bias and alternating grid voltage are such that plate current flows at all times. To denote that no grid current flows during any part of the input cycle, the suffix 1 is sometimes added to the letter or letters of the class identification. The suffix 2 denotes that grid current flows during part of the input cycle.

class-AB amplifier—An amplifier in which the grid bias and alternating grid voltage are such that plate current flows for more than half but less than the entire electrical cycle. To denote that no grid current flows during any part of the input cycle, the suffix 1 is sometimes added to the letter or letters of the class identification. The suffix 2 denotes that grid current flows during part of the cycle.

class-AO emission—The incidental radiation

of an unmodulated carrier wave from a station.

class A1 emission—A carrier wave (unmodulated by an audio frequency) keyed normally for telegraphy to transmit intelligence in the International Morse Code at a speed not exceeding 40 words per minute (the average word is composed of five letters).

class A2 emission—A carrier wave which is amplitude-modulated at audio frequencies not exceeding 1,250 cycles per second. The modulated carrier wave is keyed normally for telegraphy to transmit intelligence in the International Morse Code at a speed not exceeding 40 words per minute, the average word being composed of five letters.

class A3 emission—A carrier wave which is amplitude-modulated at audio frequencies corresponding to those necessary for intelligible speech transmitted at the speed of conversation.

class-A insulating material—A material or combination of materials such as cotton, silk, and paper suitably impregnated, coated, or immersed in a dielectric liquid such as oil. Other materials or combinations of materials may be included if shown to be capable of satisfactory operation at 105°C.

class-A modulator—A class-A amplifier used for supplying the signal power needed to modulate the carrier.

class-A signal area—A strong TV signal area for VHF, 2,500 microvolts per meter or greater; and for UHF, 5,000 microvolts per meter or greater.

class-A transistor amplifier—An amplifier in which the input electrode and alternating input signal are biased so that output current flows at all times.

class-B amplifier—An amplifier in which the grid bias is approximately equal to the cut-off value so that, when no exciting grid voltage is applied, the plate current will be approximately zero and will flow for approximately half of each cycle when an alternating grid voltage is applied. To denote that no grid current flows during any part of the input cycle, the suffix 1 is sometimes added to the letter or letters of the class identification. The suffix 2 denotes that grid current flows during part of the cycle.

class-B insulating material—A material or combination of materials such as mica, glass fiber, asbestos, etc., suitably bonded. Other materials or combinations, not necessarily inorganic may be included if shown to be capable of satisfactory operation at 130°C.

class-B modulator—A class-B amplifier used specifically for supplying the signal power needed to modulate a carrier.

class-B transistor amplifier—An amplifier in which the input electrode is biased so that when no alternating input signal is applied, the output current is approximately zero, and when an alternating input signal is applied, the output current flows for approximately half a cycle.

class-C amplifier—An amplifier in which the

- grid bias is appreciably beyond the cutoff point, so that plate current is zero when no alternating grid voltage is applied, and plate current flows for appreciably less than half of each cycle when an alternating grid voltage is applied. To denote that no grid current flows during any part of the input cycle, the suffix 1 is sometimes added to the letter or letters of the class identification. The suffix 2 denotes that grid current flows during part of the cycle.
- class-C insulating material**—Insulation consisting entirely of mica, porcelain, glass, quartz, or similar inorganic materials. Other materials or combinations of materials may be included if shown to be capable of satisfactory operation at temperatures over 220°C.
- class-F insulating material**—A material or combination of materials such as mica, glass fiber, asbestos, etc., suitably bonded. Other materials or combinations of materials, not necessarily inorganic, may be included if shown to be capable of satisfactory operation at 155°C.
- class-H insulating material**—A material or combination of materials such as silicone elastomer, mica, glass fiber, asbestos, etc., suitably bonded. Other materials or combinations of materials may be included if shown to be capable of satisfactory operation at 180°C.
- class-J oscilloscope**—See J-Scope.
- class-O insulating material**—An unimpregnated material or combination of materials such as cotton, silk, or paper. Other materials or combinations of materials may be included if shown to be capable of satisfactory operation at 90°C.
- clavier**—Any keyboard, either hand or foot operated.
- clean room**—An area in which high standards of control of humidity, temperature, dust and all forms of contamination are maintained.
- clear**—Also called reset. To restore a storage or memory device to a prescribed state, usually to zero.
- clearance**—The shortest distance through space between two live parts, between live parts and supports or other objects, or between any live part and grounded part.
- click filter**—A capacitor and resistor connected across the contacts of a switch or relay to prevent a surge being introduced into an adjacent circuit. (*Also see Key-Click Filter.*)
- clipped-noise modulation**—A clipping action performed to increase the bandwidth of a jamming signal. Results in more energy in the sidebands, correspondingly less energy in the carrier, and an increase in the ratio of average power to peak power.
- clipper**—A device the output of which is zero or a fixed value for instantaneous input amplitudes up to a certain value, but is a function of the input for amplitudes exceeding the critical value.
- clipper amplifier**—An amplifier designed to limit the instantaneous value of its output to a predetermined maximum.
- clipper-limiter**—Also called slicer. A device the output of which is a function of the instantaneous input amplitude for a range of values lying between two predetermined limits, but is approximately constant at another level for input values above the range.
- clipping**—The loss of initial or final parts of words or syllables due to less-than-ideal operation of voice-operated devices.
- clock**—The primary source of synchronizing signals in electronic computers.
- clock frequency**—In digital computers, the master frequency of periodic pulses that are used to schedule the operation of the computer.
- clock rate**—The rate at which a word or characters of a word (bits) are transferred from one internal computer element to another. Clock rate is expressed in cycles (in a parallel-operation machine, in words; in a serial-operation machine, in bits) per second.
- clockwise-polarized wave**—See Right-handed Polarized Wave.
- close coupling**—Also called tight coupling. Any degree of coupling greater than critical coupling.
- closed circuit**—A complete electric circuit through which current may flow when a voltage is applied.
- closed-circuit television**—A television system in which the television signals are not broadcast, but are transmitted over a closed circuit and received only by interconnected receivers.
- closed entry**—A design that places a limit on the size of a mating part.
- closed loop**—1. A circuit in which the output is continuously fed back to the input for constant comparison. 2. In a computer, a group of indefinitely repeated instructions.
- closed-loop gain**—The gain through a system with the feedback connected.
- closed magnetic circuit**—A circuit in which the magnetic flux is conducted continuously around a closed path through ferromagnetic materials.
- closed routine**—In a computer, a routine that is entered by basic linkage from the main routine rather than being inserted as a block of instructions within a main routine.
- close-talking microphone**—Also called noise-cancelling microphone. A microphone designed to be held close to the mouth of the speaker.
- cloverleaf antenna**—An antenna having radiating elements shaped like a four-leaf clover.
- clutter**—Confusing, unwanted echoes which interfere with the observation of desired signals on a radar display.
- C-network**—A network composed of three impedance branches in series. The free ends are connected to one pair of terminals, and the junction points to another pair.

coarse-chrominance primary—Also called the Q signal. A zero-luminance transmission primary associated with the minimum bandwidth of chrominance transmission and chosen for its relatively small importance in contributing to the subjective sharpness of the color picture.

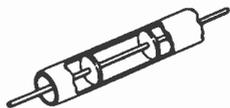
coast station—A land-based radio station in the maritime mobile service. It carries on communications with shipboard stations.

coated tape—See Magnetic-Powder-Coated Tape.

coaxial antenna—An antenna comprised of a quarter-wavelength extension to the inner conductor of a coaxial line, and a radiating sleeve which in effect is formed by folding back the outer conductor of the coaxial line for approximately one-quarter wavelength.

coaxial cable—See Coaxial Line.

coaxial filters—A passive, linear, essentially non-dissipative network that transmits certain frequencies and rejects others.



Coaxial line.

coaxial line—Also called coaxial cable, coaxial transmission line, and concentric line. A transmission line in which one conductor completely surrounds the other, the two being coaxial and separated by a continuous solid dielectric or by dielectric spacers. Such a line has no external field and is not susceptible to external fields from other sources.

coaxial-line connector—A connection between two coaxial lines, or between a coaxial line and the equipment.

coaxial relay—A type of relay used for switching high-frequency circuits.

coaxial speaker—A single speaker comprising a high and a low-frequency unit plus an electrical crossover network.

coaxial stub—A short length of coaxial cable joined as a branch to another coaxial cable. Frequently a coaxial stub is short-circuited at the outer end, and its length is so chosen that a high or low impedance is presented to the main coaxial cable at a certain frequency range.

coaxial transmission line—See Coaxial Line.

COBOL—Acronym for COmmon Business Oriented Language. Used to express problems of data manipulation and processing in English narrative form.

co-channel interference—Interference between two signals of the same type from transmitters operating on the same channel.

codan—Acronym for Carrier-Operated Device, Anti-Noise. An electronic circuit that keeps a receiver inactive except when a signal is received.

code—1. A communications system in which arbitrary groups of symbols represent units

of plain text of varying length. Codes may be used for brevity or security. 2. System of signaling by utilizing dot-dash-space, mark-space, or some other method where each letter or figure is represented by prearranged combinations. 3. System of characters and rules for representing information. 4. Loosely, the set of characters resulting from the use of a code.

code character—The representation of a discrete value or symbol in accordance with a code.

coded decimal digit—A decimal digit expressed in terms of four or more ones and zeros.

coded program—A description of a procedure for solving a problem with a digital computer. It may vary in detail from a mere outline of the procedure to an explicit list of instructions coded in the machine's language.

code element—One of the finite set of parts of which the characters in a code may be composed.

code-practice oscillator—An audio oscillator with a key and either headphones or a speaker, used to practice sending and receiving Morse code.

coder—1. A device which sets up a series of signals in code form. 2. A beacon circuit which forms the trigger-pulse output of a discriminator into a series of pulses and then feeds them to a modulator circuit.

coding—1. Converting program flow charts into the language used by the computer. 2. The assignment of identification codes to transactions, such as a customer code number. 3. A method of representing of characters within a computer.

codiphase radar—A radar system including a phased-array radar antenna and signal-processing and beam-forming techniques.

coefficient—The ratio of change under specified conditions of temperature, length, volume, etc.

coefficient of coupling—See Coupling Coefficient.

coefficient of performance of a thermoelectric cooling couple—The quotient of the net rate of heat removal from the cold junction divided by the electrical power input to the thermoelectric couple, assuming perfect thermal insulation of the thermoelectric arms.

coefficient of performance of a thermoelectric heating device—The quotient of the rate at which heat is removed from the cooled body divided by the electrical power input to the device.

coefficient of performance of a thermoelectric heating couple—The quotient of the rate at which heat is added to the hot junction divided by the electrical power input to the thermoelectric couple, assuming perfect thermal insulation of the thermoelectric arms.

coefficient of performance of a thermoelectric heating device—The quotient of

- the rate at which heat is added to the heated body divided by the electrical power input to the device.
- coercive force**—Symbolized by H . The magnetizing force that must be applied to a magnetic material in a direction opposite the residual induction in order to reduce the induction to zero.
- coercivity**—The property of a magnetic material measured by the coercive force corresponding to the saturation induction for the material.
- cogging**—Nonuniform angular velocity. The armature coil of a motor tends to speed up when it enters the magnetic field produced by the field coils, and to slow down when leaving it. This becomes apparent at low speeds, and the fewer the coils, the more noticeable it is.
- coherent light detection and ranging**—See Colidar.
- coherent-pulse operation**—The method of pulse operation in which a fixed phase relationship is maintained from one pulse to the next.
- coherent radiation**—A form of radiation in which definite phase relationships exist between radiation at different positions in a cross section of the radiant beam.
- coherent system of units**—Also called absolute system of units. A system of units in which the magnitude and dimensions of each unit are related to those of the other units by definite simple relationships in which the proportionality factors are usually chosen to be unity.
- coherer**—An early form of detector used in wireless telegraphy.
- coil**—A number of turns of wire wound around an iron core or onto a form made of insulating material, or one which is self-supporting. A coil offers considerable opposition to the passage of alternating current, but very little opposition to direct current.
- coil form**—An insulating support of ceramic, plastic, or cardboard onto which coils are wound.
- coil loading**—As commonly understood, the insertion of coils into a line at uniformly spaced intervals. However, the coils are sometimes inserted in parallel.
- coil neutralization**—See Inductive Neutralization.
- coil serving**—A covering, such as thread or tape, that serves to protect a coil winding from mechanical damage.
- coil tube**—A tubular coil form. (Also see Spool.)
- coincidence amplifier**—An amplifier which produces no output unless two input pulses are applied simultaneously to the circuit.
- coincidence circuit**—A circuit that produces a specified output pulse when and only when a specified number (two or more) or combination of input terminals receives pulses within a specified time interval.
- coincident-current selection**—In a computer, the selection by the simultaneous application of two or more currents, of a magnetic cell for reading or writing.
- cold cathode**—A cathode the operation of which does not depend on its temperature being above the ambient temperature.
- cold-cathode tube**—An electron tube containing a cathode which will emit electrons without being heated.
- cold emission**—See Field Emission.
- cold flow**—Change of dimension or distortion, caused by sustained application of a force.
- cold-pressure welding**—A method of making an electrical connection in which the members to be joined are compressed to the plastic range of the metals.
- cold rolling**—Rolling a magnetic core alloy into the form of a rod so that the metallic grains are oriented in the long direction of the rod.
- cold weld**—A joint between two metals (without an intermediate material) produced by the application of pressure only.
- colidar**—Abbreviation for COherent Light Detection And Ranging. An optical radar system that uses the direct output from a ruby laser source without further pulse modulation.
- collate**—To combine two or more similarly ordered sets of items to produce another ordered set. Both the number and the size of the individual items may differ from those of the original sets or their sums.
- collating sequence**—In digital computers, the sequence in which the characters acceptable to a computer are ordered. The British term is marshalling sequence.
- collector-1**. An electrode that collects electrons or ions which have completed their functions within an electron tube. 2. The collector of a transistor is an electrode through which a primary flow of carriers leaves the interelectrode region.
- collector capacitance**—Depletion-layer capacitance associated with the collector junction of a transistor.
- collector current**—The direct current flowing in the collector of a transistor.
- collector cutoff current**—The minimum current that will flow in the collector circuit of a transistor with zero current in the emitter circuit.
- collector efficiency**—The ratio, usually expressed in percentage, of useful power output to final-stage power-supply power input of a transistor.
- collector family**—Set of transistor characteristic curves in which the collector current and voltage are variables.
- collector junction**—Of a semiconductor device, a junction normally biased in the high-resistance direction, so that the current through the junction can be controlled by the introduction of minority carriers.
- collector resistance**—Resistance in series with the collector lead in the common-T equivalent circuit of a transistor.
- collector transition capacitance**—The ca-

capacitance across the collector-to-base transition region of a transistor.

collector voltage—The DC collector supply voltage applied between the base and collector of a transistor.

collimation—The process of adjusting an instrument so that its reference axis is aligned in a desired direction within a predetermined tolerance.

collimation equipment—Equipment designed specifically for aligning optical equipment.

collimator—An optical device that creates a beam made up of parallel rays of light, used in testing and adjusting certain optical instruments.

collinear array—An antenna array in which half-wave elements are arranged end to end on the same vertical or horizontal line.

color-bar pattern—A test pattern (usually a series of vertical bars, each having a specific hue), used for checking the performance of a color-television receiver.

color breakup—Any fleeting or partial separation of a color picture into its display primary components because of a rapid change in the condition of viewing. For example, fast movement of the head, abrupt interruption of the line of sight, and blinking of the eyes are illustrations of rapid changes in the conditions of viewing.

color burst—Also called reference burst. Approximately nine cycles of the chrominance subcarrier added to the back porch of the horizontal blanking pedestal of the composite color signal and used in the color receiver as a phase reference for the 3.579545-mc oscillator.

color carrier—See Chrominance Subcarrier.

colorcast—A color television broadcast.

color code—A system of colors for specifying the electrical value of a component part or for identifying terminals and leads. Also used to distinguish between cable conductors.

color coder—Also called color encoder. In a color-TV transmitter, that circuit or section which combines the camera signals and the chrominance subcarrier to form the transmitted color picture signal.

color contamination—An error in color rendition due to incomplete separation of the paths carrying different color components of the picture. Such errors can arise in the optical, electronic, or mechanical portions of a color-television system as well as in the electrical portions.

color-coordinate transformation—Computation of the tristimulus values of colors in terms of one set of primaries from the tristimulus values of the same colors in another set of primaries. Such computation may be performed electrically in a color-television system.

color decoder—A section or circuit of a color-television receiver used for deriving the signals for the color-display device from the color-picture signal and the color burst.

color-difference signal—The signal produced when the amplitude of a color signal is re-

duced by an amount equal to the amplitude of the luminance signal. Color-difference signals are usually designated R-Y, B-Y, and G-Y. In a sense, I and Q signals are also color-difference signals because they are formed when specific proportions of R-Y and B-Y color-difference signals have been combined.

color edging—Spurious color at the boundaries of differently colored areas in a picture.

color encoder—See Color Coder.

color flicker—The flicker which results from fluctuation of both the chromaticity and the luminance.

color fringing—Spurious chromaticity at the boundaries of objects in a color-TV picture. It can be caused by the change in relative position of the televised object from field to field, or by misregistration. Color fringing may cause small objects to appear separated into different colors.

colorimeter—An optical instrument used for the comparison of the color of a sample with that of a standard sample or a synthesized stimulus.

colorimetric—The measurement of color characteristics, particularly wavelength and primary-color content.

colorimetry—The technique of measuring color and interpreting the results.

color killer—A stage designed to prevent signals in a color receiver from passing through the chrominance channel during monochrome telecasts.

color match—The condition in which the two halves of a structureless photometric field look exactly the same.

color mixture—Color produced by the combination of lights of different colors. The combination may be accomplished by successive presentation of the components, provided the rate of alternation is sufficiently high; or the combination may be accomplished by simultaneous presentation, either in the same or in adjacent areas, provided they are small enough and close enough together to eliminate pattern effects.

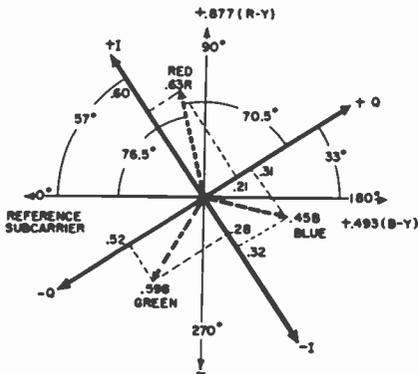
color oscillator—In a color-television receiver, the oscillator operating at the burst frequency of 3.58 mc. Its frequency and phase are synchronized by the master oscillator at the transmitter.

color phase—The difference in phase between a chrominance primary signal (I or Q) and the chrominance carrier reference.

color-phase alternation—Periodic changing of the color phase of one or more components of the color-television subcarrier between two sets of assigned values.

color-phase diagram—A vector diagram which denotes the phase difference between the color-burst signal and the chrominance signal for each of the three primary and complementary colors. This diagram also designates vectorially the peak amplitude of the chrominance signal for each of these colors, and the polarities and peak amplitudes of the in-phase and quadrature por-

color-picture signal



Color-phase diagram.

signals required to form these chrominance signals.

color-picture signal—1. A signal which represents electrically the three color attributes (brightness, hue, and saturation) of a scene.

2. A combination of the luminance and chrominance signals, excluding all blanking and synchronizing signals.

color-picture tube—An electron tube that provides an image in color by scanning a raster and by varying the intensity at which it excites the phosphors on the screen to produce light of the chosen primary colors.

color purity—Freedom of a color from white light or any colored light not used to produce the desired color.

color-purity magnet—A magnet placed in the neck region of a color-picture tube to alter the electron-beam path and thereby improve color purity.

color saturation—The degree to which white light is absent in a particular color. A fully saturated color contains no white light. If 50% of the light intensity is due to the presence of white light, the color is said to have a saturation of 50%.

color sensitivity—The spectral sensitivity of

color triangle

a light-sensitive device such as a phototube or camera tube.

color signal—Any signal at any point in a color-television system, used for wholly or partially controlling the chromaticity values of a color-television picture. This is a general term encompassing many specific connotations, such as are conveyed by the words, "color-picture signal," "chrominance signal," "carrier-color signal," "monochrome signal" (in color television), etc.

color subcarrier—A monochrome signal to which modulation sidebands have been added to convey color information.

color-sync signal—The series of color bursts (pulses of subcarrier-reference signal) applied to the back porch of the horizontal-sync pedestal in the composite video signal.

color-television receiver—A standard monochrome receiver to which special circuits have been added. Phosphors capable of glowing in the three primary colors are used on the special screen. By using these primary colors and mixing them to produce complementary colors, and by varying their intensity, it is possible to reproduce an image in somewhat the original colors.

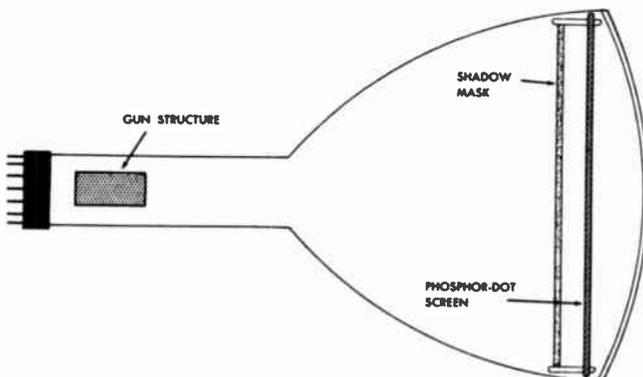
color-television signal—The complete signal used to transmit a color picture. Included are horizontal-, vertical-, and color-sync components.

color temperature—The temperature to which a perfectly black body must be heated to match the color of the source being measured. Color-temperature measurements begin at absolute zero and are expressed in degrees Kelvin.

color transmission—The transmission of color-television signals which can be reproduced with different values of hue, saturation, and luminance.

color triad—One cell of a three-color, phosphor-dot screen of a phosphor-dot, color-picture tube. Each triad contains one dot of each of the three color-producing phosphors.

color triangle—A triangle drawn on a chromaticity diagram to represent the entire range of chromaticities obtainable when the 3 pre-



Color picture tube.

scribed primaries are added. These are represented by the corners of the triangle.

Colpitts oscillator—An electron-tube oscillator comprising a parallel-tuned tank circuit connected between grid and plate. The tank capacitance contains two voltage-dividing capacitors in series, with their common connection at cathode potential. When these two capacitances are the plate-to-cathode and grid-to-cathode capacitances of the tube, the circuit is known as an Ultra-audion oscillator.

column—Also called place. In positional notation, a position corresponding to a given power of the radix. A digit located in any particular column is a coefficient of a corresponding power of the radix.

combination cable—A cable in which the conductors are grouped in combinations such as pairs and quads.

combination microphone—A microphone consisting of two or more similar or dissimilar microphones combined into one.

combination tones—Frequencies produced in a nonlinear device, such as in an audio amplifier having appreciable harmonic distortion.

combiner circuit—One that combines the luminance and chroma channels with the sync signals in color-TV cameras.

combustible—See Flammable.

command—1. In a computer, one or more sets of signals which occur as the result of an instruction. (*Also see* Instruction.) 2. An independent signal from which the dependent signals in a feedback-control system are controlled according to the prescribed system relationships.

command destruct signal—A radio signal for destroying a missile in flight.

command guidance system—A missile guidance system in which both the missile and the target are tracked by radar. The missile is guided by signals transmitted to it while it is in flight. (*Also see* Command Link.)

command link—The portion of a command guidance system used to transmit steering commands to the missile. (*Also see* Command Guidance System.)

common-base amplifier—Also called a grounded-base amplifier. A transistor amplifier in which the base element is common to both the input and the output circuit. It is comparable to the grounded-grid configuration of a triode electron-tube amplifier.

common-carrier fixed station—A fixed station that is open to public correspondence.

common-collector amplifier—Also known as an emitter-follower and a grounded-collector amplifier. A transistor amplifier in which the collector element is common to both the input and the output circuit. This configuration is comparable to an electron-tube cathode follower.

common-emitter amplifier—Also called grounded-emitter amplifier. A transistor amplifier in which the emitter element is com-

mon to both the input and the output circuit. This configuration is comparable to a conventional electron-tube amplifier.

common language—A form of representing information which a machine can read and which is common to a group of computers and data-processing machines.

common-mode rejection—The ability, usually expressed in db, of a differential sensing device to discriminate against the fundamental quantities.

common-mode resistance—The resistance between the input- and output-signal lines or circuit ground. In an isolated amplifier, this is its insulation resistance. (Common-mode resistance has no connection with common-mode rejection.)

common-mode voltage—The amount of voltage common to both input lines of a balanced amplifier. Usually specified as the maximum voltage which can be applied without breaking down the insulation between the input circuit and ground. (Common-mode voltage has no connection with common-mode rejection.)

communication—The transmission of information from one point, person, or equipment to another.

communication band—The band of frequencies due to the modulation (including keying) necessary for a given type of transmission.

communications receiver—A receiver designed for reception of voice or code signals from stations operating in the communications service.

communication switch—A device used to execute repetitive sequential switching.

commutation capacitors—Cross-connected capacitors in a thyatron inverter. They provide a path such that the start of conduction in one thyatron causes an extinguishing pulse to be applied to the alternate thyatron. Also used in inverter circuits employing semiconductor devices.

commutator—The part of the armature to which the coils of a motor are connected. It consists of wedge-shaped copper segments arranged around a steel hub and insulated from it and from one another. The motor brushes ride on the outer edges of the commutator bars and thereby connect the armature coils to the power source.

compander—A combination comprised of a compressor at one point in a communication path to reduce the volume range of signals, followed by an expander at another point to improve the ratio of the signal to the interference entering the path between the compressor and expander.

companding—A process in which compression is followed by expansion. Companding is often used for noise reduction, in which case the compression is applied before the noise exposure and the expansion afterward.

companion keyboard—A remote keyboard connected by a multiwire cable to an ordinary keyboard and able to operate it.

comparator—A circuit which compares two signals and supplies an indication of agreement or disagreement.

compare—A computer operation in which two quantities are matched for the purpose of discovering their relative magnitudes or algebraic values.

comparison bridge—A type of voltage-comparison circuit resembling a four-arm electrical bridge. The elements are so arranged that if a balance exists in the circuit, a zero error signal is derived.

compatibility—1. That property of a color-television system which permits typical, unaltered monochrome receivers to receive substantially normal monochrome from the transmitted signal. 2. In stereo, a system usable with a monophonic program source, or a stereo program that can be reproduced monophonically on a monophonic system.

compensated-loop direction finder—A direction finder employing a loop antenna and a second antenna system to compensate for polarization error.

compensated semiconductor—A semiconductor in which one type of impurity or imperfection (donor) partially cancels the electrical effects of the other (acceptor).

compensated volume control—*See* Loudness Control.

compensation—The controlling elements which compensate for or offset the undesirable characteristics of the process to be controlled in a system.

compensator—1. In a direction finder, the portion which automatically applies to the direction indication all or part of the correction for the deviation. 2. An electronic circuit for altering the frequency response of an amplifier system to achieve a specified result. This refers to record equalization or loudness correction.

compile—To bring digital-computer programming subroutines together into a main routine or program.

compiler—An automatic coding system in a computer which generates and assembles a program from instructions written by a programmer.

compiling routine—A routine by means of which a computer can itself construct the program used to solve a problem.

complement—1. In an electronic computer, a number the representation of which is derived from the finite positional notation of another by one of the following rules:

True complement—Subtract each digit from 1 less than the base; then add 1 to the least significant digit and execute all required carries.

Base minus 1's complement—Subtract each digit from 1 less than the base (e.g., "9's complement" in the base 10, "1's complement" in the base 2, etc.)

2. To form the complement of a number. (In many machines, a negative number is represented as a complement of the corresponding positive number.)

complementary colors—Two colors are complementary if, when added together in proper proportion such as by projection, they produce white light.

complementary rectifier—Half-wave rectifying circuit elements which are not self-saturating rectifiers in the output of a magnetic amplifier.

complementary-symmetry circuit—An arrangement of PNP and NPN transistors that provides push-pull operation from one input signal.

complementary tracking—A system of interconnection of two or more devices in which one (the master) operates to control the others (the slaves).

complementary wavelength—The wavelength of light of a single frequency. When combined with a sample color in suitable proportions, the wavelength matches the reference-standard light.

complementor—A circuit or device that produces a Boolean complement. A NOT circuit.

complete carry—A system of executing the carry process in a computer. All carries, and any other carries to which they give rise, are allowed to propagate to completion in this system.

complex components—Indivisible and non-repairable components having more than one function.

complex parallel permeability—The complex relative permeability measured under stated conditions on a core with the aid of a coil. The parameter characterizing the induction is the impedance of the coil when placed on the core, expressed as a parallel connection of reactance and resistance. The parameter characterizing the field strength is the reactance the coil would have if placed on a core of the same dimensions but with unity relative permeability, the distribution of the magnetic field being identical in both cases. The coil should have negligible copper losses.

complex permeability—Under stated conditions, the complex quotient of the moduli of the parallel vectors representing induction and field strength in a material. One of the moduli varies sinusoidally with time, and the component chosen from the other modulus varies sinusoidally at the same frequency.

complex series permeability—The complex relative permeability measured under stated conditions on a core with the aid of a coil. The parameter characterizing the induction in the core is the impedance of the coil when placed on the core, expressed as a series connection of reactance and resistance. The parameter characterizing the field strength is the reactance this coil would have if placed on a core of the same dimensions but with unity relative permeability. The coil should have negligible copper losses, etc.

complex wave—A periodic wave made up of a combination of several frequencies or sev-

eral sine waves superimposed on one another.

complex-wave generator—A device which generates a nonsinusoidal signal having a desired repetitive characteristic and waveform.

compliance—1. The reciprocal of stiffness—i.e., the ability to yield or flex. 2. The ease with which a phonograph stylus responds to an outside force. 3. The mechanical and acoustical equivalent of capacitance.

compliance voltage range—The output voltage range of a DC power supply operating in a constant-current mode.

component—1. An essential functional part of a subsystem or equipment. It may be any self-contained element with a specific function, or it may consist of a combination of parts, assemblies, accessories, and attachments. 2. In vector analysis, one of the parts of a wave, voltage, or current considered separately.

component density—The volume of a circuit assembly divided by the total number of discrete circuit components utilized, usually expressed in components per cubic foot.

component layout—The physical arrangement of the components in a chassis or printed circuit.

component operating hours—A unit of measurement for the period of successful operation of one or more components (of a specified type) which have endured a given set of environmental conditions.

component stress—Those factors of usage or test, such as voltage, power, temperature, frequency, etc., which tend to affect the failure rate of component parts.

composite cable—A cable in which conduc-

tors of different gauges or types are combined under one sheath.

composite circuit—A circuit which can be used simultaneously for telephony and direct-current telegraphy or signaling, the two being separated by frequency discrimination.

composite color signal—The color-picture signal plus all blanking and synchronizing signals. Includes luminance and chrominance signals, vertical- and horizontal-sync pulses, vertical- and horizontal-blanking pulses, and the color-burst signal.

composite color sync—The signal comprising all the sync signals necessary for proper operation of a color receiver. Includes the deflection sync signals to which the color sync signal is added in the proper time relationship.

composite conductor—Two or more strands of different metals, such as aluminum and steel or copper and steel, assembled and operated in parallel.

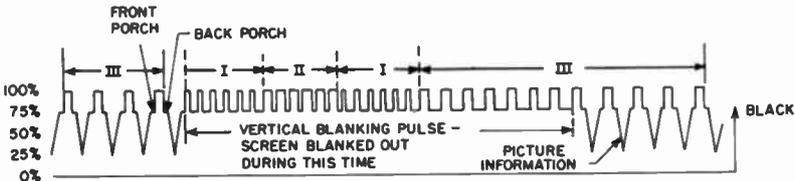
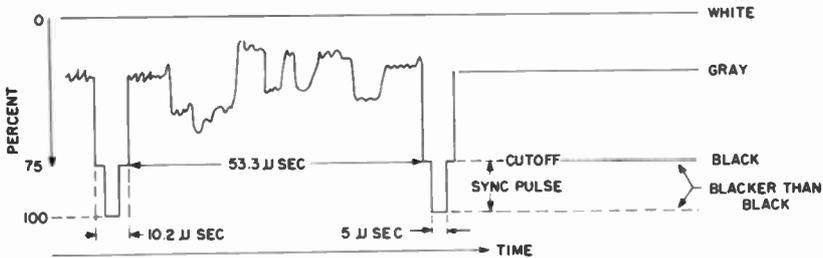
composite controlling voltage—The voltage of the anode of an equivalent diode, combining the effects of all individual electrode voltages in establishing the space-charge limited current.

composite filter—A filter with two or more sections.

composite guidance system—A guidance system using a combination of more than one individual guidance system.

composite picture signal—The television signal produced by combining a blanked picture signal with the sync signal.

composite video signal—The complete video signal. For monochrome, it consists of the picture signal and the blanking and synchronizing signals. For color, color-synchron-



- I - EQUALIZING PULSES - 2.5 μ SEC
- II - VERTICAL SYNC PULSES - 190.5 μ SEC
SERRATIONS IN VERT SYNC PULSES 4.4 μ SEC
- III - HORIZONTAL SYNC PULSES - 5 μ SEC

Composite picture signal.

izing signals and color-picture information are added.

compound-connected transistor—Two transistors which are combined to increase the current amplification factor at high emitter currents. This combination is generally employed in power-amplifier circuits.

compound horn—An electromagnetic horn of rectangular cross section. The four sides of the horn diverge in such a way that they coincide with or approach four planes, with the provision that the two opposite planes do not intersect the remaining planes.

compound modulation—See Multiple Modulation.

compound-wound motor—A DC motor having two separate field windings. One, usually the predominant field, is connected in parallel with the armature circuit and the other is connected in series.

compression—A process in which the effective amplification of a signal is varied as a function of the signal magnitude, the effective gain being greater for small than for large signals. In television, the reduction in gain at one level of a picture signal with respect to the gain at another level of the same signal.

compressional wave—In an elastic medium, a wave which causes a change in volume of an element of the medium without rotation of the element.

compression driver unit—A speaker driver unit that does not radiate directly from the vibrating surface. Instead, it requires acoustic loading from a horn which connects through a small throat to an air space adjacent to the diaphragm.

compression ratio—The ratio between the magnitude of the gain (or amplification) at a reference signal level and its magnitude at a higher stated signal level.

compressor—A transducer which, for a given amplitude range of input voltages, produces a smaller range of output voltages. In one important type of compressor, the envelope of speech signals is used to reduce their volume range.

compromise network—In a telephone system, a network used in conjunction with a hybrid coil to balance a subscriber's loop. The network which is adjusted for an average loop length, an average subscriber's set, or both, and gives compromise (not precision) isolation between the two directional paths of the hybrid coil.

Compton effect—The elastic scattering of photons by electrons. Because the total energy and momentum are conserved in the collisions, the wavelength of the scattered radiation undergoes a change that depends on the scattering angle.

computer—Any device, usually electronic, capable of accepting information, comparing, adding, subtracting, multiplying, dividing, and integrating this information, and then supplying the results of these processes in acceptable form.

computer code—Also called machine language. The code by which data are represented within a computer system. An example is a binary-coded decimal.

computing—To perform basic and more involved mathematical processes of comparing, adding, subtracting, multiplying, dividing, integrating, etc.

computing machine—An automatic device which carries out well defined mathematical operations.

concatenate—To link together or unite in a series.

concatenation—The joining or linking of sets or series.

concave—Curved inward.

concentrated-arc lamp—A type of low-voltage arc lamp having nonvaporizing electrodes sealed in an atmosphere of inert gas and producing a small, brilliant, incandescent cathode spot.

concentric cable—See Coaxial Line.

concentric groove—See Locked Groove.

concentric-lay conductor—A conductor having a central core surrounded by one or more layers of helically laid wires.

concentric line—See Coaxial Line.

concentric stranding—A method of stranding wire in which the final wire is built up in layers such that the inner diameter of a succeeding layer always equals the outer diameter of the underlying layer.

concurrent processing—The ability of a computer to work on more than one program at the same time.

condensed mercury temperature—The temperature of a mercury-vapor tube, measured on the outside of the tube envelope, in the region where the mercury is condensing in a glass tube or at a designated point on a metal tube.

condenser—See Capacitor.

condenser antenna—See Capacitor Antenna.

condenser microphone—See Electrostatic Microphone.

condenser speaker—See Electrostatic Speaker.

conditional—1. In a computer, subject to the result of a comparison made during computation. 2. Subject to human intervention.

conditional jump—Also called conditional transfer of control. An instruction to a computer which will cause the proper one of two (or more) addresses to be used in obtaining the next instruction, depending on some property of one or more numerical expressions or other conditions.

conditional transfer of control—See Conditional Jump.

Condor—A CW navigational system, similar to benito, which automatically measures bearing and distance from a single ground station and displays them on a cathode-ray indicator. The distance is determined by phase comparison, and the bearing, by automatic direction finding.

conductance—Symbolized by G or g. 1. In an element, device, branch, network, or system, the physical property that is the factor by

conducted heat

which the square of an instantaneous voltage must be multiplied to give the corresponding energy lost by dissipation as heat or other permanent radiation, or by loss of electromagnetic energy from the circuit. 2. The real part of admittance.

conducted heat—Thermal energy transferred by thermal conduction.

conducted interference—Any unwanted electrical signal conducted on the power lines supplying the equipment under test, or on lines supplying other equipment to which the one under test is connected.

conduction—The transmission of heat or electricity through or by means of a conductor.

conduction band—In a semiconductor, a partially filled energy band in which electrons can move freely, allowing the material to carry an electric current.

conduction-current modulation—1. Periodic variations in the conduction current passing a point in a microwave tube. 2. The process of producing such variations.

conduction electrons—The electrons which are free to move under the influence of an electric field in the conduction band of a solid.

conductive material—A material in which a relatively large conduction current flows when a potential is applied between any two points on or in a body constructed from the material. Metals and strong electrolytes are examples of conductors.

conductive pattern—The arrangement or design of the conductive lines on a printed-circuit board.

conductivity—The conductance between opposite faces of a unit cube of material. The volume conductivity of a material is the reciprocal of the volume resistivity.

conductivity modulation—The change in conductivity of a semiconductor as the charge-carrier density is varied.

conductivity - modulation transistor—A transistor in which the active properties are derived from minority-carrier modulation of the bulk resistivity of the semiconductor.

conductor—1. A bare or insulated wire or combination of wires not insulated from one another, suitable for carrying an electric current. 2. A body of conductive material so constructed that it will serve as a carrier of electric current.

conduit—A tubular raceway for holding wires or cables designed and used expressly for this purpose.

conduit wiring—Wiring carried in conduits and conduit fittings.

cone—The cone-shaped paper or fiber diaphragm of a speaker.

conelrad—Acronym for CONtrol of ELECTromagnetic RADIation. Air-defense, radio-alert plans for controlling electromagnetic radiation during a national emergency. Its purpose is to deny enemy aircraft the use of electromagnetic radiation for navigation, but still allow it to provide essential services. The two frequencies assigned for CONELRAD

connector assembly

operations by commercial broadcast stations are 640 and 1240 kc.

cone of nulls—A conical surface formed by directions of negligible radiation.

cone of silence—An inverted cone-shaped space directly over the aerial towers of some radio beacons. Within the cone, signals cannot be heard or will be greatly reduced in volume.

confidence—1. The likelihood, expressed in per cent, that a statement is true. 2. The degree of assurance that the stated failure rate has not been exceeded.

confidence factor—The percentage figure expressing confidence level.

confidence interval—A range of values believed to include, with a preassigned degree of confidence, the true characteristic of the lot.

confidence level—The probability (expressed as a percentage), that a given assertion is true or that it lies within certain limits calculated from the data. 2. A degree of certainty.

confidence limits—Extremes of a confidence interval within which there is a designated chance that the true value is included.

configuration—The relative arrangement of parts (or components) in a circuit.

conical horn—A horn the cross-sectional area of which increases as the square of the axial length.

conical scanning—A form of scanning in which the beam of a radar unit describes a cone, the axis of which coincides with that of the reflector.

conjugate branches—Any two branches of a network in which a driving force impressed on one branch does not produce a response in the other.

conjugate bridge—A bridge in which the detector circuit and the supply circuits are interchanged, compared with a normal bridge.

conjugate impedance—An impedance the value of which is the conjugate of a given impedance. For an impedance associated with an electric network, the conjugate is an impedance with the same resistance component and a negative reactive component of the original.

connected—A network is connected if, between every pair of nodes of the network, there exists at least one path composed of branches of the network.

connection—1. The attachment of two or more component parts so that conduction can take place between them. 2. The point of such attachment.

connection diagram—A diagram showing the electrical connections between the parts comprising an apparatus.

connector—A coupling device which provides an electrical and/or mechanical junction between two cables, or between a cable and a chassis or enclosure.

connector assembly—The combination of a mated plug and receptacle.

conoscope—An instrument for determining the optical axis of a quartz crystal.

consequent poles—Additional magnetic poles present at other than the ends of a magnetic material.

consol—See Sonnet.

console—1. A cabinet for a radio or television receiver that stands on the floor rather than on a table. 2. Main operating unit in which indicators and general controls of a radar or electronic group are installed.

console operator—A person who monitors and controls an electronic computer by means of a central control unit or console.

consnance—Electrical or acoustical resonance between bodies or circuits not connected directly together.

constant—An unvarying or fixed value or data item.

constant-amplitude recording—The disc-recording characteristic in which the groove displacement is directly proportionate to the signal amplitude.

constant current—A current that does not undergo a change greater than the required precision of the measurement when the impedance of the generator is halved.

constant-current characteristic—The relationship between the voltages of two electrodes, the current to one of them as well as all other voltages being maintained constant.

constant-current modulation—Also called Heising modulation. A system of amplitude modulation in which the output circuits of the signal amplifier and carrier-wave generator or amplifier are directly and conductively coupled by a common inductor. The inductor has an ideally infinite impedance to the signal frequencies and therefore maintains the common plate-supply current of the two devices constant. The signal-frequency voltage thus appearing across the common inductor also modulates the plate supply to the carrier generator or amplifier, with corresponding modulation of the carrier output.

constant-current power supply—A power supply that is capable of maintaining a preset current through a variable load resistance by automatically varying the voltage applied to the load.

constant-current transformer—A transformer which, when supplied from a constant-voltage source, automatically maintains a constant current in its secondary circuit under varying loads.

constant-delay discriminator—See Pulse Demoder.

constant-K filter—An image-parameter filter comprising a tandem connection of a number of identical prototype L-section filters. Each adjacent pair of L-sections together forms either a T- or π -network. The product of the series and shunt impedances is a constant that is independent of frequency.

constant-K network—A ladder network in which the product of its series and shunt

impedances is independent of frequency within the range of interest.

constant-luminance transmission—A type of transmission in which the transmission primaries are a luminance primary and two chrominance primaries.

constant-power-dissipation line—A line superimposed on the output static characteristic curves and representing the points of collector voltage and current, the product of which represents the maximum collector power rating of a particular transistor.

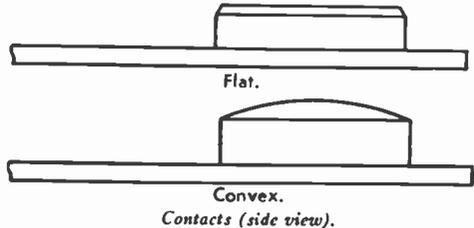
constant-resistance network—A network which, when terminated in a resistive load will reflect a constant resistance to the output circuit of the driving amplifier.

constant-velocity recording—The disc-recording characteristic in which the groove displacement is inversely proportionate to the signal frequency.

constant voltage—A voltage that does not undergo a change greater than the required precision of the measurement when the impedance of the generator is doubled.

constant-voltage transformer—A transformer delivering a fixed predetermined voltage over a limited range of input voltage variations (e.g. 95-125 volts).

consumer's reliability risk—The risk to the consumer that a product will be accepted by a reliability test when the reliability of the product is actually below the value specified for rejection.



contact—One of the current-carrying parts of a relay, switch, or connector that are engaged or disengaged to open or close the associated electrical circuits.

contact area—The common area between two conductors or a conductor and a connector through which the flow of electricity takes place.

contact bounce—The uncontrolled making and breaking of contact when the relay contacts are closed.

contact chatter—A sustained, rapid opening and closing of the relay contacts caused by variations in the coil current, mechanical vibration and shock, etc.

contact force—The amount of force exerted by one of a pair of closed contacts on the other.

contact length—The length of travel of one contact while touching another contact during the assembly or disassembly of a connector.

contact microphone—A microphone designed

contact modulator

to pick up mechanical vibrations directly from the sound source and convert them into corresponding electrical currents or voltages.

contact modulator—A switch used to produce modified square waves having the same frequency as and a definite phase relationship to a driving sine wave. Also called electromechanical chopper.

contact noise—The random fluctuation of voltage across a junction through which current is flowing from one solid to another.

contactor—A heavy-duty relay used to control electrical circuits.

contact potential—Also called volta effect. The difference of potential that exists when two dissimilar, uncharged metals are placed in contact. One becomes positively charged and the other negatively charged, the amount of potential depending on the nature of the metals.

contact-potential difference—The difference between the work functions of two materials, divided by the electronic charge generated by them.

contact pressure—The amount of pressure holding a set of contacts together.

contact rating—The power-handling capability of contacts.

contact rectifier—A rectifier consisting of two different solids in contact. Rectification is due to the greater conductivity across the contact in one direction than in the other.

contact resistance—Total electrical resistance of a contact system, such as the resistance of a relay or a switch measured at the terminals. Usually this resistance is only a fraction of an ohm.

contact retention—The minimum axial load a contact in a connector can withstand in either direction while remaining firmly fixed in its normal position in the insert.

contact separation—The maximum distance between the stationary and movable contacts when the circuit is broken.

contact wetting—The coating of a contact surface with an adherent film of mercury.

contact wipe—The sliding or tangential motion between two touching contact surfaces.

contaminated—Made radioactive by addition of a radioactive material.

contents—The information stored in any part of the computer memory.

Continental code—See International Morse Code.

continuity—1. A continuous path for the flow of current in an electric circuit. 2. In radio broadcasting, the prepared copy from which the spoken material is presented.

continuity test—An electrical test for determining whether a connection is broken.

continuity writer—In radio broadcasting, the person who writes the copy from which the spoken material is presented.

continuous commercial service—See CCS.

continuous-duty rating—The rating applied to equipment if operated for an indefinite length of time.

control grid

continuous rating—The rating that defines the load which can be carried for an indefinite length of time.

continuous recorder—A recorder that makes its record on a continuous sheet or web rather than on individual sheets.

continuous waves—Also referred to as CW. Waves in which successive oscillations are identical under steady-state conditions.

contrast—In television, the ratio between the maximum and minimum brightness values in a picture.

contrast control—A method of adjusting the contrast in a television picture by changing the amplitude of the video signal.

contrast ratio—Ratio of the maximum to the minimum luminance values in a television picture or a portion thereof.

control—Also called a control circuit. 1. In a digital computer, those parts which carry out the instructions in proper sequence, interpret each instruction, and apply the proper signals to the arithmetic unit and other parts in accordance with the interpretation. 2. Sometimes called a manual control. In any mechanism, one or more components responsible for interpreting and carrying out manually initiated directions. 3. In some business applications, a mathematical check. 4. In electronics, a potentiometer or variable resistor.

control ampere turns—The magnitude and polarity of the control magnetomotive force required for operation of a magnetic amplifier at a specified output.

control card—In computer programming, a card containing input data or parameters for a specific application of a general routine.

control characteristic—1. A plot of the load current of a magnetic amplifier as a function of the control ampere turns for various loads and at the rated supply voltage and frequency. 2. The relationship, usually shown by a graph, between the critical grid voltage and the anode voltage of a tube.

control circuits—In a digital computer, the circuits which carry out the instruction in proper sequence, interpret each instruction, and apply the proper commands to the arithmetic element and other circuits in accordance with the interpretation.

control counter—In a computer, a device which records the storage location of the instruction word to be operated on following the instruction word in current use.

control data—In a computer, one or more items of data used to control the identification, selection, execution, or modification of another routine, record file, operation, data value, etc.

control electrode—An electrode on which a voltage is impressed to vary the current flowing between other electrodes.

control field—In a sequence of similar items of computer information, a constant location where control information is placed.

control grid—A grid ordinarily placed be-

- tween the cathode and an anode and used as a control electrode.
- controlled-carrier modulation**—Also called variable-carrier or floating-carrier modulation. A modulation system in which the carrier is amplitude-modulated by the signal frequencies, and also in accordance with the envelope of the signal, so that the modulation factor remains constant regardless of the amplitude of the signal.
- controlled rectifier**—1. A rectifier employing grid-controlled devices such as thyratrons or ignitrons to regulate its own output current. 2. Also called an SCR (silicon-controlled rectifier). A four-layer PNPN semiconductor which functions like a grid-controlled thyatron.
- controller**—An element or group of elements that take data proportional to the difference between input and output of a device or system and convert this data into power used to restore agreement between input and output.
- control locus**—A curve which shows the critical value of grid bias for a thyatron.
- control panel**—A panel having a systematic arrangement of terminals used with removable wires to direct the operation of a computer or punched-card equipment.
- control ratio**—The ratio of the change in anode voltage to the corresponding change in critical grid voltage of a gas tube, with all other operating conditions maintained constant.
- control register**—In a digital computer, the register that stores the current instruction governing the operation of the computer for a cycle. Also called instruction register.
- control section**—See Control Unit.
- control sequence**—In a computer, the normal order of execution of instructions.
- control tape**—In a computer, a paper or plastic tape used to control the carriage operation of some printing output devices. Also called carriage tape.
- control unit**—That section of an automatic digital computer that directs the sequence of operations, interprets coded instructions, and sends the proper signals to the other computer circuits to carry out the instructions. Also called control section.
- control winding**—In a saturable reactor, the winding used for applying a controlling magnetomotive premagnetization force to the saturable-core material.
- convection**—The motion in a fluid as a result of differences in density and the action of gravity.
- convection cooling**—A method of heat transfer which depends on the natural upward movement of the air warmed by the heat dissipated from the device being cooled.
- convection current**—The amount of time required for a charge in an electron stream to be transported through a given surface.
- convection-current modulation**—1. The time variation in the magnitude of the convection current passing through a surface. 2. The process of producing such a variation.
- convergence**—The condition in which the electron beams of a multibeam cathode-ray tube intersect at a specified point.
- convergence coil**—One of the two coils associated with an electromagnet, used to obtain dynamic beam convergence in a color-television receiver.
- convergence control**—A variable resistor in the high-voltage section of a color-television receiver. It controls the voltage applied to the three-gun picture tube.
- convergence electrode**—An electrode the electric field of which causes two or more electron beams to converge.
- convergence magnet**—A magnet assembly the magnetic field of which causes two or more electron beams to converge.
- convergence phase control**—A variable resistor or inductance for adjusting the phase of the dynamic convergence voltage in a color-TV receiver employing a three-gun picture tube.
- convergence surface**—The surface generated by the point at which two or more electron beams intersect during the scanning process in a multibeam cathode-ray tube.
- conversion efficiency**—1. The ratio of AC output power to the DC input power to the electrodes of an electron tube. 2. The ratio of the output voltage of a converter at one frequency to the input voltage at some other frequency. 3. In a rectifier, the ratio of DC output power to AC input power.
- conversion loss**—The ratio of available input power to available output power under specified test conditions.
- conversion time**—The length of time required by a computer to read out all the digits in a given coded word.
- conversion transconductance**—The magnitude of the desired output-frequency component of current divided by the magnitude of the input-frequency component of voltage when the impedance of the output external termination is negligible for all frequencies which may affect the result.
- conversion transducer**—One in which the signal undergoes frequency conversion. The gain or loss is specified in terms of the useful signal.
- conversion voltage gain (of a conversion transducer)**—With the transducer inserted between the input-frequency generator and the output termination, the ratio of the magnitude of the output-frequency voltage across the output termination to the magnitude of the input-frequency voltage across the input termination of the transducer.
- convert**—To change information from one form to another without changing the meaning, e.g., from one number base to another.
- converter**—1. In a superheterodyne radio receiver, the section which converts the desired incoming RF signal into a lower carrier frequency known as the intermediate frequency.

converter tube

2. A rotating machine consisting of an electric motor driving an electric generator, used for changing alternating current to direct current. 3. A facsimile device that changes the type of modulation delivered by the scanner. 4. Generally called a remodulator. A facsimile device that changes amplitude modulation to audio-frequency-shift modulation. 5. Generally called a discriminator. A device that changes audio-frequency-shift modulation to amplitude modulation. 6. A conversion transducer in which the output frequency is the sum or difference of the input frequency and an integral multiple of the local-oscillator frequency.

converter tube—A multielement electron tube that combines the mixer and local-oscillator functions of a heterodyne conversion transducer.

converting—Changing data from one form to another to facilitate its transmission, storage, or manipulation of information.

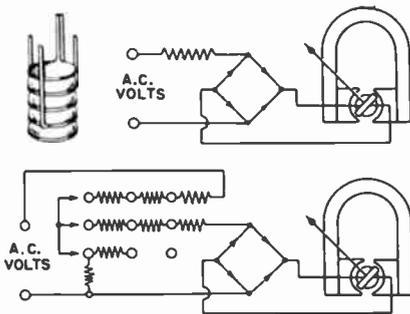
convex—Curved outward.

Cook system—An early stereo-disc recording technique in which the two channels were recorded simultaneously with two cutters on different portions (bands) of a record as concentric spirals. The playback equipment consisted of two pickups mounted side by side so that each played at the correct spot on its own band.

Coolidge tube—An X-ray tube in which the electrons are produced by a hot cathode.

coordinator indexing—1. In a computer, a system in which individual documents are indexed by descriptors of equal rank so that a library can be searched for a combination of one or more descriptors. 2. A computer indexing technique in which the coupling of individual words is used to show the interrelations of terms.

copper loss—See I²R Loss.



Copper-oxide rectifier.

copper-oxide rectifier—Copper discs coated on one side with cuprous oxide. Contact is made by a soft lead washer.

copy—See Subject Copy.

copying telegraph—An absolute term for a facsimile system for the transmission of black-and-white copy only.

Corbino effect—A special case of the Hall

corona resistance

effect that occurs when a disc carrying a radial current is placed perpendicularly into a magnetic field.

cord—One or a group of flexible insulated conductors covered by a flexible insulation and equipped with terminals.

cordwood assembly—A module consisting of nominally cylindrical components bundled together as closely as possible and arranged with interconnecting circuit boards at either end.

core—1. A magnetic material placed within a coil to intensify the magnetic field. 2. Magnetic material inside a relay or coil winding.

coreless-type induction heater—A device in which an object is heated by induction without being linked by a magnetic-core material.

core loss—Also called iron loss. Loss of energy in a magnetic core as the result of eddy currents, which circulate through the core and dissipate energy in the form of heat.

core memory—A computer memory device containing magnetic cores.

core plane—A horizontal network of magnetic cores that contains a core common to each storage position.

core storage—In a computer, a form of high-speed storage that uses magnetic cores.

core transformer—A transformer in which the windings are placed on the outside of the core.

core-type induction heater—A device in which an object is heated by induction. Unlike the coreless type, a magnetic core links the inducing winding to the object.

core wrap—Insulation placed over a core before the addition of windings.

corner—An abrupt change in direction of the axis of a wave guide.

corner cut—A corner removed, for orientation purposes, from a card to be used with a computer.

corner frequency—The frequency at which the open-loop gain-versus-frequency curve changes slope. For a servo motor, the product of the corner frequency in radians per second and the time constant of the motor is unity.

corner reflector—A reflecting object consisting of two (dihedral) or three (trihedral) mutually intersecting conducting surfaces. Trihedral reflectors are often used as radar targets.

corner-reflector antenna—An antenna consisting of a primary radiating element and a dihedral corner reflector formed by the elements of the reflector.

corona—A luminous discharge of electricity, due to ionization of the air, appearing on the surface of a conductor when the potential gradient exceeds a certain value.

corona failure—Failure due to corona degradation at areas of high voltage stress.

corona resistance—That length of time that an insulation material withstands the action of a specified level of field-intensified ionization that does not result in the immediate, complete breakdown of the insulation. Also

corona voltmeter



Corner-reflector antenna.

called ionization resistance, brush-discharge resistance, or slot-discharge resistance.

corona voltmeter—A voltmeter in which the peak voltage value is indicated by the beginning of corona at a known and calibrated electrode spacing.

corrective equalization—See Frequency-Response Equalization.

corrective network—An electric network designed to be inserted into a circuit to improve its transmission or impedance properties, or both.

correlated characteristic—A characteristic known to be reciprocally related to some other characteristic.

correlation—The relationship, expressed as a number between minus one and plus one, between two sets of data, etc.

corrosion—Gradual chemical or electrochemical destruction of a metal by atmosphere, moisture, or other agents.

coscant-squared antenna—An antenna which emits a cosecant-squared beam. In the shaped-beam antenna used, the radiation intensity over part of its pattern in some specified plane (usually the vertical) is proportionate to the square of the cosecant of the angle measured from a specified direction in that plane (usually the horizontal).

cosecant-squared beam—A radar-beam pattern designed to give uniform signal intensity in echoes from distant and nearby objects. It is generated by a spun-barrel reflector. The beam intensity varies as the square of the cosecant of the elevation angle.

cosine law—The law which states that the brightness in any direction from a perfectly diffusing surface varies in proportion to the cosine of the angle between that direction and the normal to the surface.

cosmic rays—Any rays of high penetrating power produced by transmutations of atoms in outer space. These particles continually enter the earth's upper atmosphere from interstellar space.

coulomb—The quantity of electricity which passes any point in an electric circuit in 1 second when the current is maintained constant at 1 ampere. The coulomb is the unit of electric charge in the mksa systems.

Coulomb's law—Also called law of electric charges or law of electrostatic attraction. The force of attraction or repulsion between two charges of electricity concentrated at two points in an isotropic medium is propor-

counting-type frequency meter

tionate to the product of their magnitudes and is inversely proportionate to the square of the distance between them. The force between unlike charges is an attraction, and between like charges a repulsion.

coulometer—An electrolytic cell which measures a quantity of electricity by the amount of chemical action produced.

Coulter counter—An electronic-cell counting instrument operating on the ion-conductivity principle. Designed by J. R. Coulter. (Also see cell counter.)

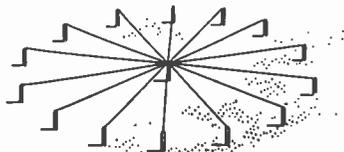
count—In radiation counters, a single response of the counting system.

countdown—A decreasing tally that indicates the number of operations remaining in a series.

counter—1. A circuit which counts input pulses. One specific type produces one output pulse each time it receives some predetermined number of input pulses. The same term may also be applied to several such circuits connected in cascade to provide digital counting. 2. In mechanical analog computers, a means for measuring the angular displacement of a shaft. 3. Sometimes called accumulator. A device capable of changing from one to the next of a sequence of distinguishable states upon receipt of each discrete input signal.

counterclockwise polarized wave—See Left-Handed Polarized Wave.

counterelectromotive force—Abbreviated counter emf. A voltage developed in an inductive circuit by an alternating or pulsating current. The polarity of this voltage is at every instant opposite that of the applied voltage.



Counterpoise.

counterpoise—A system of wires or other conductors, elevated above and insulated from ground, forming a lower system of conductors of an antenna.

counting efficiency—In a scintillation counter, the ratio, under specified conditions, of the average number of photons or particles of ionizing radiation that produce counts to the average number of photons or particles incident on the sensitive area.

counting-rate meter—A device for indicating the time rate of occurrence of input pulses averaged over a time interval.

counting-type frequency meter—An instrument for measuring frequency. Its operation depends on the use of pulse-counting techniques to indicate the number and/or rate of recurring electrical signals applied to its input circuits.

coupled circuit

coupled circuit—Any network containing only resistors, inductors (self and mutual), and capacitors, and having more than one independent mesh.

coupler—An arrangement of coils or capacitors so placed with respect to each other that there is electromagnetic or electrostatic coupling between their circuits.

coupling—The association of two or more circuits or systems in such a way that power may be transferred from one to another.

coupling angle—In connection with synchronous motors, the mechanical-degree relationship between the rotor and the rotating field.

coupling aperture—Also called coupling hole or coupling slot. An aperture, in the wall of a wave guide or cavity resonator, designed to transfer energy to or from an external circuit.

coupling capacitor—Any capacitor used to couple two circuits together. Coupling is accomplished by means of the capacitive reactance common to both circuits.

coupling coefficient—Also called coefficient of coupling. The degree of coupling that exists between two circuits. It is equal to the ratio between the mutual impedance and the square root of the product of the total self-impedances of the coupled circuits, all impedances being of the same kind.

coupling hole—See Coupling Aperture.

coupling loop—A conducting loop projecting into a wave guide or cavity resonator and designed to transfer energy to or from an external circuit.

coupling probe—A probe projecting into a wave guide or cavity resonator and designed to transfer energy to or from an external circuit.

coupling slot—See Coupling Aperture.

coupling transformer—A transformer that couples two circuits together by means of its mutual inductance.

covalent bond—A type of linkage between atoms. Each atom contributes one electron to a shared pair that constitutes an ordinary chemical bond.

cpm—Abbreviation for cycles per minute.

cps—Abbreviation for cycles per second.

crater lamp—A glow-discharge tube in which the glow discharge takes place in a cup or crater rather than on a plate as in a neon lamp. The brilliance of the light produced is proportional to the current through the tube. Used for photographic recording of facsimile signals.

crazing—Checking of an insulation material when it is stressed and in contact with certain solvents or their vapors.

creepage distance—The shortest distance between conductors of opposite polarities, or between a live part and ground measured over the surface of the supporting material.

creepage surface—An insulating surface that provides physical separation between two electrical conductors of different potential.

crest factor of a periodic function—The

critical part

ratio of the maximum (crest) value of a periodic function to its rms value.

crest factor of a pulse—The ratio of the peak amplitude to the rms amplitude of a pulse.

crest value—Also called peak value. The maximum absolute value of a function.

crest voltmeter—A peak-reading voltmeter.

crimp—To compress or deform a connector barrel around a cable so as to make an electrical connection.

"crippled leapfrog" test—In a computer, a variation of the "leapfrog" test in which the test is repeated from a single set of storage locations rather than from a changing set of storage locations.

critical angle—The maximum angle at which a radio wave may be emitted from an antenna and still be returned to the earth by refraction in the ionosphere.

critical area—See elemental area.

critical characteristic—A characteristic not having the normal tolerance to variables.

critical coupling—Also called optimum coupling. Between two circuits independently resonant to the same frequency, the degree of coupling which transfers the maximum amount of energy at the resonant frequency.

critical current—That current, at a specified temperature and in the absence of external magnetic fields, above which a material is normal and below which it is superconducting.

critical damping—The value of damping which provides the most rapid transient response without overshoot.

critical dimension—The dimension of a wave-guide cross section that determines the cutoff frequency.

critical failure—A failure that causes a system to operate outside designated limits.

critical frequency—Also called penetrating frequency. The limiting frequency below which a magneto-ionic wave component is reflected by an ionospheric layer and above which the component penetrates the layer at vertical incidence. (Also see Wave-guide Cutoff Frequency.)

critical grid current—The instantaneous value of grid current in a gas tube when the anode current starts to flow.

critical grid voltage—The instantaneous value of grid voltage at which the anode current starts to flow in a gas tube.

critical high-power level—The radio-frequency power level at which ionization is produced in the absence of a control-electrode discharge.

critical item—See Critical Part.

critical magnetic field—That field intensity below which at a specified temperature and in the absence of current, a material is superconducting and above which it is normal.

critical part—A part whose failure to meet specified requirements results in the failure of the product to serve its intended purpose. Also called critical item.

critical potential—See Ionization Potential.

critical temperature—That temperature below which, in the absence of current and external magnetic fields, a material is superconducting and above which it is normal.

critical voltage—Also called cutoff voltage. In a magnetron, the highest theoretical value of steady anode voltage, at a given steady magnetic-flux density, at which electrons emitted from the cathode at zero velocity will fail to reach the anode.

Crookes dark space—See Cathode Dark Space.

Crosby system—A compatible multiplex FM stereo broadcast technique in which the right and left signals are combined in phase (sum signal) and transmitted on the main carrier, and also combined out-of-phase (difference signal) and transmitted on the sub-carrier. The two signals are combined (matrixed) in the receiving apparatus to restore the right and left channels.

crosscheck—To check a computation by two different methods.

cross coupling—Unwanted coupling between two different communication channels or their components.

crossfoot—1. In a computer, to add or subtract numbers in different fields of the same punch card and punch the result into another field of the same card. 2. To compare totals of the same numbers obtained by different methods.

cross-hatching—In a printed-circuit board, the breaking up of large conductive areas where shielding is required.

cross magnetostriction—Under specified conditions, the relative change of dimension in a specified direction perpendicular to the magnetization of a body of ferromagnetic material when the magnetization of the body is increased from zero to a specified value (usually saturation).

cross modulation—A type of intermodulation that occurs when the carrier of the desired signal is modulated by an undesired signal.

cross neutralization—A method of neutralization used in push-pull amplifiers. A portion of the plate-to-cathode AC voltage of each tube is applied to the grid-to-cathode circuit of the other tube through a neutralizing capacitor.

crossover—The point where two conductors that are insulated from each other cross.

crossover distortion—Distortion that occurs in a push-pull amplifier at the points of operation where the input signals cross over (go through) the zero reference points.

crossover frequency—As applied to electrical dividing networks, the frequency at which equal power is delivered to each of the adjacent-frequency channels when all channels are terminated in the specified load. (Also see Transition Frequency.)

crossover network—A selective network which divides its audio input into two or more frequency bands for distribution to speakers.

crossover spiral—See Leadover Groove.

cross polarization—The component electric field vector normal to the desired polarization component.

cross talk—Interference which appears in a given transmitting or recording channel but has its origin in another channel. (Also see Magnetic Printing.)

cross-talk coupling—Also called cross-talk loss. Cross coupling between speech communication channels or their components.

cross-talk loss—See Cross-talk Coupling.

CRT—Abbreviation for cathode-ray tube.

cryogenic device—A device intended to function best at temperatures near absolute zero.

cryogenics—The science of producing low temperatures (for example, refrigeration).

cryostat—A refrigerating unit such as that for producing or utilizing liquid helium in establishing extremely low temperatures (approaching absolute zero).

cryotron—A superconductive four-terminal device in which a magnetic field, produced by passing a current through two input terminals, controls the superconducting-to-normal transition—and thus the resistance—between the two output terminals.

cryotronics—A contraction of "cryogenic electronics."

crystal—A solid in which the constituent atoms are arranged with some degree of geometric regularity. In communication practice, a piezoelectric crystal, piezoelectric crystal plate, or crystal rectifier.

crystal anisotropy—A force which directs the magnetization of a single-domain particle along a direction of easy magnetization. To rotate the magnetization of the particle, an applied magnetic field must provide enough energy to rotate the magnetization through a difficult crystal direction.

crystal calibrator—A crystal-controlled oscillator used as a reference to check and set the frequency tuning of a receiver or transmitter.

crystal control—Control of the frequency of an oscillator by means of a specially designed and cut crystal.

crystal-controlled oscillator—See Crystal Oscillator.

crystal-controlled transmitter—A radio transmitter in which the carrier frequency is controlled directly by a crystal oscillator.

crystal cutter—A disc cutter in which the mechanical displacements of the recording stylus are derived from the deformities of a crystal having piezoelectric properties.

crystal detector—A mineral or crystalline material which allows electrical current to flow more easily in one direction than in the other. In this way, an alternating current can be converted to a pulsating current.

crystal diode—A rectifying element comprising a semiconductor crystal having two terminals. Its operation is analogous to that of electron-tube diodes.

crystal filter—A highly selective circuit capable of discriminating against all signals

crystal holder

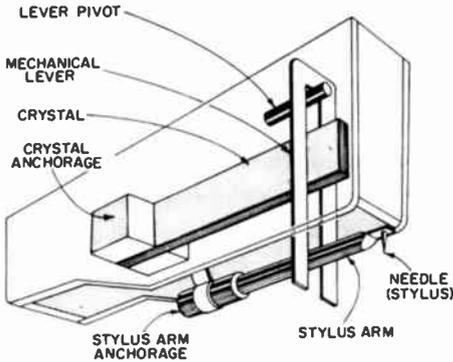
except those at the center frequency of a crystal, which serves as the selective element.

crystal holder—A case of insulating material for mounting a crystal. External prongs allow the crystal to be plugged into a suitable socket.

crystal microphone—Also called piezoelectric microphone. A microphone which depends for its operation on the generation of an electric charge by the deformation of a body (usually crystalline) having piezoelectric properties.

crystal oscillator—Also called crystal-controlled oscillator. An oscillator in which the frequency of oscillation is controlled by a piezoelectric crystal.

crystal oven—A container, maintained at a constant temperature, in which a crystal and its holder are enclosed in order to keep their temperature constant and thereby reduce frequency drift.



Crystal pickup.

crystal pickup—Also called piezoelectric pickup. A phonograph pickup which depends for its operation on the generation of an electric charge by the deformation of a body (usually crystalline) having piezoelectric properties.

crystal pulling—A method of growing crystals in which the developing crystal is gradually withdrawn from a melt.

crystal rectifier—An electrically conductive or semiconductive substance, natural or synthetic, which has the property of rectifying small radio-frequency voltages.

crystal speaker—Also called piezoelectric speaker. A speaker in which the mechanical displacements are produced by piezoelectric action.

crystal-stabilized transmitter—A transmitter employing automatic frequency control, in which the reference frequency is the same as the crystal-oscillator frequency.

crystal transducer—*See* Piezoelectric Transducer.

crystal video receiver—A radar receiver consisting only of a crystal detector and video amplifier.

C-scope—A cathode-ray oscilloscope arranged to present a C-type display.

current probe

CT-cut crystal—A natural quartz crystal cut to vibrate below 500 kc.

cue circuit—A one-way communication circuit for conveying program control information.

cup core—A core which forms a magnetic shield around an inductor. Usually a cylinder with one end closed. A center core inside the inductor is normally used and may or may not be part of the cup core.

curie—A unit used for indicating the strength of radioactive sources in terms of the number of disintegrations per second in the source. One curie is equal to 3.7×10^{10} disintegrations per second.

Curie point—Also called magnetic transition temperature. The temperature above which a ferromagnetic material becomes substantially nonmagnetic.

curing temperature—Temperature at which a material undergoes a curing process.

Curpistor—A subminiature constant-current tube containing two electrodes and filled with radioactive nitrogen.

current—The movement of electrons through a conductor. Measured in amperes, and its symbol is *I*.

current amplification—1. The ratio of the current produced in the output circuit of an amplifier to the current supplied to the input circuit. 2. In photomultipliers, the ratio of the signal output current to the photoelectric signal current from the photocathode.

current amplifier—A device designed to deliver a greater output current than its input current.

current attenuation—The ratio of the magnitude of the current in the input circuit of a transducer to the magnitude of the current in a specified load impedance connected to the transducer.

current-balance relay—A relay in which operation occurs when the magnitude of one current exceeds the magnitude of another current by a predetermined ratio.

current density—The amount of electric current passing through a given cross-sectional area of a conductor in amperes per square inch—i.e., the ratio of the current in amperes to the cross-sectional area of the conductor.

current generator—A two-terminal circuit element with a terminal current independent of the voltage between its terminals.

current-limiting resistor—A resistor inserted into an electric circuit to limit the flow of current to some predetermined value. Usually inserted in series with a fuse or circuit breaker to limit the current flow during a short circuit or other fault, to prevent excessive current from damaging other parts of the circuit.

current noise—*See* Excess Noise.

current probe—A type of transformer usually having a snap-around configuration, used for measuring the current in a conductor.

current relay

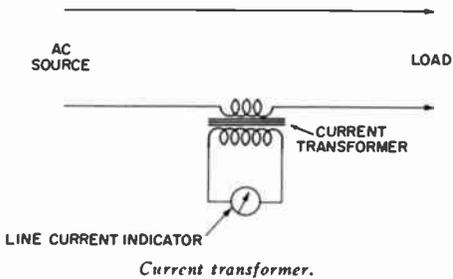
current relay—A relay that operates at a predetermined value of current. It can be an overcurrent relay, an undercurrent relay, or a combination of both.

current-sensing resistor—A resistor of low value placed in series in a circuit to develop a voltage proportional to the current.

current sensitivity—The current required to give standard deflection on a galvanometer.

current-stability factor—In a transistor, the ratio of a change in emitter current to a change in reverse-bias current between the collector and base.

current-transfer ratio—See Beta.



current transformer—An instrument transformer the primary winding of which is connected in series with a circuit carrying the current to be measured or controlled.

current-type telemeter—A telemeter in which the magnitude of a single current is the translating means.

customer set—See Subscriber Set.

cutoff—1. Minimum value of bias which cuts off, or stops, the flow of plate current in a tube. 2. The frequency above or below which a selective circuit fails to respond.

cutoff attenuator—A variable length of wave guide used below the cutoff frequency of the wave guide to introduce variable nondissipative attenuation.

cutoff current—Transistor collector current with no emitter current and normal collector-to-base bias.

cutoff frequency—The frequency at which the gain of an amplifier falls below .707 times the maximum gain.

cutoff limiting—Keeping the output of a vacuum tube below a certain point by driving the control grid beyond cutoff.

cutoff voltage—The electrode voltage which reduces the dependent variable of an electron-tube characteristic to a specified value. (Also see Critical Voltage.)

cutoff wavelength—The ratio of the velocity of electromagnetic waves in free space to the cutoff frequency of a wave guide.

cutout—An electrical device that interrupts the flow of current through any particular apparatus or instrument, either automatically or manually.

cutter—Also called mechanical recording head. An electromechanical transducer which

cyclic code

transforms an electric input into a mechanical output (for example, the mechanical motions which a cutting stylus inscribes into a recording medium).

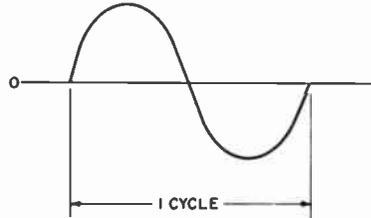
cut-through flow test—A test to measure the resistance to deformation of insulation subjected to heat and pressure.

cutting rate—The number of lines per inch the lead screw moves the cutting-head carriage across the face of a recording blank. Standard rates are 96, 104, 112, 128, 136, and greater in multiples of eight lines per inch. For microgroove recordings, 200 to 300 lines per inch are used.

CW—Abbreviation for: 1. Continuous wave. 2. Clockwise.

CW reference signal—In color television, a sinusoidal signal used to control the conduction time of a synchronous demodulator.

cybernetics—The study of systems of control and communications in humans and animals, and in electrically operated devices such as calculating machines.



Cycle.

cycle—The change of an alternating wave from zero to a negative peak to zero to a positive peak and back to zero. The number of cycles per second (cps) is called the frequency. (Also see Alternation.)

cycle counter—A mechanism or device used to record the number of times a specified cycle is repeated.

cycle index—1. In digital computer programming, the number of times a cycle has been executed. 2. The difference between the number of times a cycle has been executed and the number of times it is desired that the cycle be repeated.

cycle shift—In a computer, the removal of the digits of a number or characters from a word from one end of the number or word and their insertion, in the same sequence, at the other end.

cycle timer—A controlling mechanism which opens or closes contacts according to a pre-set cycle.

cyclically magnetized condition—The condition of a magnetic material after being under the influence of a magnetizing force varying between two specific limits until, for each increasing (or decreasing) value of the magnetizing force, the magnetic-flux density has the same value in successive cycles.

cyclic code—Any binary code that changes by

only one bit when going from one number to the number immediately following.

cyclic memory—A memory that continuously stores information but provides access to any piece of stored information only at multiples of a fixed time called the cycle time.

cyclic shift—An electronic-computer operation which produces a word the characters of which are obtained by a cyclic permutation of the characters of a given word.

cycling vibration—Sinusoidal vibration applied to an instrument and varied in such a way that the instrument is subjected to a specified range of vibrational frequencies.

cyclogram—An oscilloscope display obtained by monitoring two voltages having a direct cyclic relationship to each other.

cyclometer register—A set of four or five wheels numbered from 0 to 9 inclusive on their edges, and enclosed and connected by gearing so that the register reading appears as a series of adjacent digits.

cyclotron—A device consisting of an evacuated tank in which positively charged particles (for example, protons, deuterons, etc.) are guided in spiral paths by a static magnetic field while being highly accelerated by a fixed-frequency electric field.

cyclotron frequency—The frequency at

which an electron traverses an orbit in a steady, uniform magnetic field and zero electric field. Given by the product of the electronic charge and the magnetic-flux density, divided by 2π times the electron mass.

cyclotron-frequency magnetron oscillations—Those oscillations having substantially the same frequency as that of the cyclotron.

cyclotron radiation—The electromagnetic radiation emitted by charged particles orbiting in a magnetic field. It arises from the centripetal acceleration of the particle moving in a circular orbit.

cyclotron resonance—The effect characterized by the tendency of charge carriers to spiral around an axis in the same direction as an applied magnetic field, with an angular frequency determined by the value of the applied field and the ratio of the charge to the effective mass of the charge carrier.

cylindrical reflector—A reflector which is part of a cylinder, usually parabolic.

cylindrical wave—A wave the equiphase surfaces of which form a family of coaxial cylinders.

Czochralski technique—A method of growing large single crystals by pulling them from a molten state. Usually used for growing single crystals of germanium and silicon.

D

D—Symbol for electrostatic flux density, deuterium, or dissipation factor.

dag—Abbreviation for Aquadag.

Damon effect—The change in susceptibility of a ferrite, caused by a high RF power input.

damped natural frequency—The frequency at which a system with a single degree of freedom will oscillate, in the presence of damping, after momentary displacement from the rest position by a transient force.

damped oscillation—The oscillation that occurs when the amplitude of the oscillating quantity decreases with time. If the rate of decrease can be expressed mathematically, the name of the function describes the damping. Thus, if the rate of decrease is expressed as a negative exponential, the system is said to be an exponentially damped system.

damped waves—Waves in which successive cycles at the source progressively diminish in amplitude.

damp tube—The tube which conducts in the horizontal-output circuit of a television receiver when the current in the horizontal-deflecting yoke reaches its negative peak. This causes the sawtooth deflection current to decrease smoothly to zero instead of continuing to oscillate.

damp winding—In electric motors, a permanently short-circuited winding, usually uninsulated, and arranged so that it opposes rotation or pulsation of the magnetic field with respect to the pole shoes.

damping—1. Reduction of energy in a mechanical or electrical system by absorption or radiation. 2. Act of reducing the amplitude of the oscillations of an oscillatory system, hindering or preventing oscillation or vibration, or diminishing the sharpness of resonance of the natural frequency of a system.

3. The dissipation of kinetic energy in a system by a controlled energy-absorbing medium. A system can be described as being either critically damped, overdamped, or underdamped.

damping coefficient—The ratio of actual damping to critical damping.

damping constant—The Napierian logarithm of the ratio of the first to the second of two values of an exponentially decreasing quantity separated by a unit of time.

damping factor—1. For any underdamped motion during any complete oscillation, the quotient obtained by dividing the logarithmic decrement by the time required by the oscillation. 2. Numerical quantity indicating ability of an amplifier to operate a speaker properly. Values over 4 are usually considered satisfactory.

damping magnet—A permanent magnet and a movable conductor such as a sector or disc arranged in such a way that a torque (or force) is produced which tends to oppose any relative motion.

damping of an instrument—The manner in which the pointer of an instrument settles to a steady indication after a change in the measured quantity has occurred.

damping ratio—The ratio of actual damping to critical damping.

Daniell cell—A primary electric cell having copper and zinc electrodes.

daraf—The unit of elastance. It equals the reciprocal of capacitance and is actually farad spelled backward.

dark conduction—Residual electrical conduction in a photosensitive substance in total darkness.

dark current—See Electrode Dark Current.

dark discharge—In a gas, an electric discharge that has no luminosity.

dark spot—A phenomenon sometimes observed in a reproduced television image. It is caused by the formation of electron clouds in front of the mosaic screen in the transmitter camera tube.

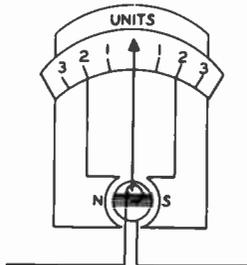
dark spot signal—The signal existing in a television system while the television camera is scanning a dark spot.

darktrace tube—A cathode-ray tube with a screen composed of a halide of sodium or potassium. Wherever the electron beam strikes the screen, it turns magenta and has a long persistence.

D'Arsonval current—A high-frequency, low-voltage current of comparatively high amperage.

D'Arsonval galvanometer—A DC galvanometer consisting of a narrow rectangular coil suspended between the poles of a permanent magnet.

D'Arsonval instrument—See Permanent-Magnet Moving-Coil Instrument.



D'Arsonval movement.

D'Arsonval movement—A meter movement consisting essentially of a small, lightweight coil of wire supported on jeweled bearings between the poles of a permanent magnet. When the direct current to be measured is sent through the coil, its magnetic field interacts with that of the permanent magnet and causes the coil and attached pointer to rotate.

dash—Term used in radiotelegraphy. It consists of three units of a sustained transmitted signal followed by one unit during which no signal is transmitted.

dashpot—A device using a gas or liquid to absorb energy from or retard the movement of the moving parts of a circuit breaker or other electrical or mechanical device.

data—Information, particularly that used as a basis for mechanical or electronic computation.

data acquisition system—A system in which a computer at a central computing facility gathers data from multiple remote locations.

data collection—In a computer, the transferring of data from one or more points to a central point. Also called data gathering.

data communication—The transmission of information from one point to another.

data conversion—The changing of data from one form of representation to another.

data element—An element which converts data functions into a usable signal. (Also see Element.)

data-flow diagram—An illustration having a configuration such that it suggests a certain amount of circuit operation.

data gathering—See Data Collection.

data-handling capacity—The number of bits of information which may be stored in a computer system at one time. The rate at which these bits may be fed to the input either by hand or with automatic equipment.

data-handling system—Semiautomatic or automatic equipment used in the collection, transmission, reception, and storage of numerical data.

data link—Electronic equipment which permits automatic transmission of information in digital form.

data processing—The handling of information in a sequence of reasonable operations.

data-processing machines—A general name for a machine which can store and process numerical and alphabetical information.

data processor—An electronic or mechanical machine for handling information in a sequence of reasonable operations.

data reduction—The process of summarizing a large quantity of experimentally obtained data.

data synchronizer—A device that controls and synchronizes the transmission of data between an input/output (I/O) device and the computer system.

data transmission—The sending of information from one place to another or from one part of a system to another.

data transmission utilization measure—In a data transmission system, the ratio of the useful data output to the total data input.

daylight visible range—The maximum range at which, under given conditions, a large black object can be seen against a white sky.

db—Abbreviation for decibel.

dba—Abbreviation for decibels adjusted. Used in conjunction with noise measurements. The reference level is -90 dbm, and the adjustment depends on the frequency-band weighting characteristics of the measuring device.

dbj—A unit used to express relative RF signal levels. The reference level is zero dbj = 1,000 microvolts. (Originated by Jerrold Electronics.)

dbm—Abbreviation for decibels above (or

below) one milliwatt. A quantity of power expressed in terms of its ratio to 1 milliwatt.

db meter—A meter having a scale calibrated to read directly in decibel values at a specified reference level (usually one milliwatt equals zero db).

dbv—See Voltage Level.

DC—Abbreviation for direct current.

DC amplifier—See Direct-Current Amplifier.

dcc—Abbreviation for double cotton-covered.

DC component—The average value of a signal.

DC dump—The withdrawal of direct-current power from a computer. This may result in loss of the stored information.

DC generator—A rotating electric device for converting mechanical power into DC power.

DC inserter stage—A television transmitter stage that adds a DC component known as the pedestal level to the video signal.

DC leakage current—The conduction current that flows through a capacitor when rated DC voltage is applied.

DC picture transmission—Transmission of the DC component of the television picture signal. This component represents the background or average illumination of the overall scene and varies only with the over-all illumination.

DC resistivity—The resistance of a body of ferromagnetic material having a constant cross-sectional area, measured under stated conditions by means of direct voltage, multiplied by the cross-sectional area, and divided by the length of the body.

DC restoration—The re-establishment, by a sampling process, of the DC and the low-frequency component which, in a video signal, have been suppressed by AC transmission.

DC restorer—Also called clamper or restorer. A clamping circuit which holds either amplitude extreme of a signal waveform to a given reference level of potential.

DC transducer—A transducer capable of proper operation when excited with direct current. Its output is given in terms of direct current unless otherwise modified by the function of the stimulus.

DC transmission—Transmission of a television signal in such a way that the DC component of the picture signal is still present. This is done to maintain the true level of background illumination.

DCWV—Abbreviation for direct current working volts. The maximum continuous voltage which can be applied to a capacitor.

dead—Free from any electric connection to a source of potential difference and from electric charge; having the same potential as that of earth. The term refers only to current-carrying parts which are sometimes alive, or charged.

dead band—In a control system, the range of values through which the measurand can be varied without initiating an effective response.

deadbeat instrument—A voltmeter, ammeter,

or similar device in which the movement is highly damped to bring it to rest quickly.

dead break—An unreliable contact made near the trip point of a relay or switch at low contact pressure. As a result, the switch does not actuate, even though the circuit is interrupted.

dead end—1. In a sound studio, the end with the greater sound-absorbing characteristic. 2. In a tapped coil, the portion through which no current is flowing at a particular bandswitch position.

dead room—A room for testing the acoustic efficiency or range of electroacoustic devices such as speakers and microphones. The room is designed with an absolute minimum of sound reflection, and no two dimensions of the room are the same. A ratio of 3 to 4 to 5 is usually employed (e.g., 15' × 20' × 25'). The walls, floor, and ceiling are lined with a sound-absorbing material.

dead short—A short circuit having minimum resistance.

dead space—An area or zone, within the normal range of a radio transmitter, in which no signal is received.

dead spot—1. A geographic location in which signals from one or more radio stations are received poorly or not at all. 2. That portion of the tuning range of a receiver where stations are heard poorly or not at all because of poor sensitivity.

dead time—The minimum interval, following a pulse, during which a transponder or component circuit is incapable of repeating a specified performance.

dead zone—The range of values over which no corrective action will take place in an automatic control system.

deafness—See Hearing Loss.

debugging—1. Isolating and removing all malfunctions ("bugs") from a computer or other device to restore its operation. 2. A process undertaken to carry an equipment or a group of parts through the initial period during which catastrophic-type failures occur at an abnormally high rate.

debugging period—See Early Failure Period.

debunching—Space-charge effect that tends to destroy the electron bunching in a velocity-modulation vacuum tube by spreading the beam due to mutual repulsion of the electrons.

Debye length—A theoretical length that describes the maximum separation at which a given electron is influenced by the electric field of a given positive ion. Also called Debye shielding distance or plasma length.

Debye shielding—See Debye Length.

decade—The interval between any two quantities having a ratio of 10:1.

decade band—A band having frequency limits related by the equation $f_b - f_a = 10$.

decade box—A special assembly of precision resistors, coils, or capacitors. It contains two or more sections, each having 10 times the value of the preceding section. Each section is divided into 10 equal parts. By means

decade counter

of a 10-position selector switch or equivalent arrangement, the box can be set to any desired value in its range.

decade counter—See Decade Scaler.



Decade resistance box.

decade resistance box—A resistance box containing two or more sets of 10 precision resistors.

decade scaler—Counter or scale-of-ten counter. A scaler with a factor of 10. It produces one output pulse for every 10 input pulses.

decaesent point—The temperature at which there is a sudden absorption of heat as the temperature of a metal is raised.

decay—Gradual reduction of a quantity.

decay characteristic—See Persistence Characteristic (of a luminescent screen).

decca—A CW radio aid to navigation using multiple receivers to measure and indicate the relative phase difference of CW signals received from several synchronized radio stations. The system provides differential distance information from which position can be determined.

decelerating electrode—In an electron-beam tube, an electrode to which a potential is applied to slow down the electrons in the beam.

deceleration time—In a computer, the time interval between the completion of the reading or writing of a record on a magnetic tape and the time when the tape stops moving.

deception device—A device that works to make unfriendly signals either unusable or misleading.

deci—Prefix meaning one-tenth (10^{-1}).

decibel—Abbreviated db. The standard unit for expressing transmission gain or loss and relative power levels. The term "dbm" is used, when a power of one milliwatt is the reference level. Db indicates the ratio of power output to power input:

$$db = 10 \log_{10} \frac{P_1}{P_2}$$

One decibel is 1/10 of a bel.

decoder

decibel meter—Also called db meter. An instrument for measuring the electric power level, in decibels, above or below an arbitrary reference level.

decilog—A division of the logarithmic scale used for measuring the logarithm of the ratio of two values of any quantity. The number of decilogs is equal to 10 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio. One decilog therefore corresponds to a ratio of $10^{0.1}$ (i.e. 1.25892+).

decimal notation—The writing of quantities in the decimal numbering system.

decimal numbering system—The popular numbering system using the Arabic numerals 0 through 9 and thus having a base, or radix, of 10. For example, the decimal number 2,345 can be derived in this way:

$$2,000 + 300 + 40 + 5 = 2,345 \text{ or:}$$

$$2(10^3) + 3(10^2) + 4(10^1) + 5(10^0) = 2,345.$$

In the decimal system, all numbers are obtained by raising the radix (total number of marks, or 10 in this system) to various powers.

decimal point—In a decimal number, the point which marks the place between integral and fractional powers of 10.

decimal-to-binary conversion—The mathematical process of converting a number written in the scale of 10 into the same number written in the scale of 2.

decimetric waves—Electromagnetic waves having wavelengths between 0.1 and 1 meter.

decineper—One-tenth of a neper.

decision—In a computer, the process of determining further action on the basis of the relationship of two similar items of data.

decision box—On a flow chart, a rectangle or other symbol used to mark a choice or branching in the sequence of programming of a digital computer.

decision element—In computers or data-handling systems, a circuit which performs a logical operation—such as AND, OR, NOT, or EXCEPT on one or more binary digits of input information which represent "yes" or "no"—and expresses the result in its output.

declination—The angular difference between the position of a compass needle and the true position of geographical north and south.

declinometer—Also called a compass declinometer. A device for measuring the direction of a magnetic field relative to astronomical or survey coordinates.

decode—In a computer, to obtain a specific output when specific character-coded input lines are activated.

decoder—1. A device for decoding a series of coded signals. 2. In automatic telephone switching, a relay-type translator which determines from the office code of each call the information required for properly recording the call through the switching train. Each decoder has means, such as a cross-connecting field, for establishing the controls desired and readily changing them. 3. Some-

decoding

times called matrix. In an electronic computer, a network or system in which a combination of inputs is excited at one time to produce a single output.

decoding—1. The process of obtaining intelligence from a code signal. 2. In multiplex, a process of separating the subcarrier from the main carrier.

decoupling—The reduction of coupling.

decoupling circuit—A circuit used to prevent interaction of one circuit with another.

decoupling network—A network of capacitors and chokes or resistors placed into leads which are common to two or more circuits, to prevent unwanted, harmful interstage coupling.

dee—A hollow, D-shaped accelerating electrode in a cyclotron.

de-emphasis—Also called post-emphasis or post-equalization. Introduction of a frequency-response characteristic which is complementary to that introduced in pre-emphasis.

de-emphasis network—A network inserted into a system to restore the pre-emphasized frequency spectrum to its original form.

de-energize—To disconnect a device from its power source.

deep discharge—The withdrawal of all available electrical energy before recharging a cell or battery.

defect—A condition considered potentially hazardous or operationally unsatisfactory and therefore requiring attention.

definition—The fidelity with which the detail of an image is reproduced. When the image is sharp (i.e., has definite lines and boundaries), the definition is said to be good.

deflecting electrode—An electrode to which a potential is applied in order to deflect an electron beam.

deflecting torque—*See* Torque of an Instrument.

deflection—Movement of the electron beam in a cathode-ray tube as electromagnetic or electrostatic fields are varied to cause the light spot to traverse the face of the tube in a predetermined pattern.

deflection coil—One of the coils in the deflection yoke.

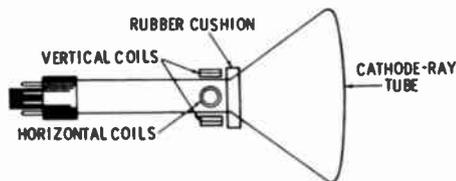
deflection factor—*See* Deflection Sensitivity.

deflection polarity—The relationship between the direction of displacement of an oscilloscope trace and the polarity of the applied signal wave.

deflection sensitivity—Also called deflection factor. The displacement of the electron beam at the target or screen of a cathode-ray tube divided by the change in magnitude of the deflecting field. Deflection sensitivity is usually expressed in millimeters (or inches) per volt applied between the deflecting electrodes, or in millimeters (or inches) per ampere in the deflection coil.

deflection voltage—The voltage applied to the electrostatic plates of a cathode-ray tube to control the movement of the electron beam.

delayed automatic volume control



Deflection yoke.

deflection yoke—An assembly of one or more electromagnets for deflecting one or more electron beams.

degassing—The process of driving out and exhausting the gases of an electron tube occluded in its internal parts.

degaussing—Girdling a ship's hull with a web of current-carrying cable that sets up a magnetic field equal in value and opposite in polarity to that induced by the earth's magnetic field, thus rendering the ship incapable of actuating the detonator of a magnetic mine.

degeneracy—The condition in which two or more modes have the same resonant frequency in a resonant device.

degenerate modes—A set of modes having the same resonance frequency (or propagation constant). The members of a set of degenerate modes are not unique.

degeneration—*See* Negative Feedback.

degradation—A gradual decline of quality or loss of ability to perform within required limits.

degradation failure—Failure resulting from a gradual change in the performance characteristics of a device or part.

deionization—The process by which an ionized gas returns to its neutral state after all sources of ionization have been removed.

deionization time—The time required for the grid of a gas tube to regain control after the anode current has been interrupted.

dekahexadecimal—*See* Sexidecimal Notation.

delay—The time required for a signal to pass through a device or conductor.

delay circuit—A circuit which delays the passage of a pulse or signal from one part of a circuit to another.

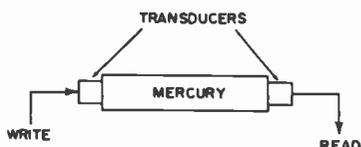
delay coincidence circuit—A coincidence circuit actuated by two pulses, one of which is delayed a specific amount with respect to the other.

delay counter—In a computer, a device that can temporarily delay a program a sufficient length of time for the completion of an operation.

delay distortion—That form of distortion which occurs when the phase shift of a circuit or system does not change at a constant rate over the frequency range required for transmission.

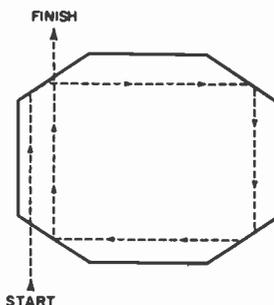
delayed automatic volume control—Abbreviated delayed AVC. An automatic volume-control circuit that acts only on signals above a certain strength. It thus permits reception of weak signals even though they may be fading, whereas normal automatic volume

delayed AVC



Mercury type.

demodulator



Prism type.

Delay lines.

control would make the weak signals even weaker.

delayed AVC—See Delayed Automatic Volume Control.

delayed PPI—A PPI (plan-position indicator) in which the initiation of the time base is delayed.

delayed sweep—In a cathode-ray tube, a type of sweep which is not allowed to begin for a while after being triggered by the initiating pulse.

delay equalizer—A network which adds a delay in a given frequency band to correct phase-shift distortion. It is used in long-line transmissions. The configuration is generally balanced and of the lattice type.

delay line—1. A real or artificial transmission line or equivalent device designed to delay a signal or wave for a predetermined length of time. 2. A specially constructed cable used in the luminance channel of a color receiver to delay the luminance signal.

delay-line memory—See Delay-Line Storage.

delay-line register—An acoustic or electric delay line in an electronic computer, usually one or an integral number of words in length, together with input, output, and circulation circuits.

delay-line storage—Also called delay-memory. In an electronic computer, a storage or memory device consisting of a delay line and a means for regenerating and reinserting information into it.

delay relay—Also called time-delay relay. A relay in which there is a delay between the time it is energized or de-energized and the contacts open or close.

delay time—The amount of time one signal is behind (lags) another.

deletion record—In a computer, a new record to replace or remove an existing record in a master file.

delimiter—In a computer, a character that limits a string of characters and therefore cannot be a member of the string.

Dellinger effect—See Radio Fadeout.

delta—1. The Greek letter delta (Δ) represents any quantity which is much smaller than any other quantity of the same units appear-

ing in the same problem. 2. In a magnetic cell, the difference between the partial-select outputs of the same cell in a one state and in a zero state.

delta connection—In a three-phase system, the terminal connections. So called because they are triangular like the Greek letter delta.

delta match—See Y Match.

delta-matching transformer—A term denoting the method of matching an open-wire transmission line to a half-wave antenna by spreading out the upper ends of the line in the form of a Y and connecting them directly to the antenna to form a triangle.

dem—Abbreviation for demodulator.

demagnetization—Partial or complete reduction of residual magnetism.

demagnetization curve—In the second quadrant of a hysteresis loop, the portion which lies between the residual induction point, B_r , and the coercive force point, H_c .

demagnetizer—A device for removing the magnetism which may build up in a recording or playback head.

demagnetizing force—A magnetizing force applied in such a direction that it reduces the residual induction in a magnetized body.

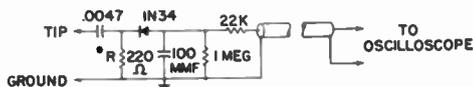
Dember effect—Also known as the photo-diffusion effect. The production of a potential difference between two regions of a semiconductor specimen when one is illuminated. This phenomenon is related to the photoelectromagnetic effect, except there is no magnetic field. H. Dember discovered when an illuminated metal plate, producing electrons, is bombarded by other electrons from an outside source, the photoelectric emission increases because, in addition to photoelectrons, secondary electrons are also knocked out by bombardment.

demodulation—Also called detection. The operation on a previously modulated wave in such a way that it will have substantially the same characteristics as the original modulating wave.

demodulator—In a broad sense, a device which operates on a modulated carrier wave in such a way that the wave with which

demodulator probe

the carrier was originally modulated is recovered.



"R" MAY BE INCREASED IN VALUE TO REDUCE CIRCUIT LOADING.

Demodulator probe.

demodulator probe—A probe designed for use with an oscilloscope, for displaying modulated high-frequency signals.

denary band—A band having frequency limits with the ratio of $f_s/f_a = 10$.

dendrite—A semiconductor crystal with a heavily-branched, tree-like structure which grows from the nucleus as the metal becomes solidified.

dendritic growth—A technique of producing semiconductor crystals in long, uniform ribbons with optically flat surfaces.

dense binary code—A binary code in which all the possible states of the pattern are used.

densitometer—An instrument for measuring the optical density (photographic transmission, photographic reflection, visual transmission, and so forth) of a material.

density—1. A measure of the light-reflecting or -transmitting properties of an area.
2. Ratio of the mass of a substance to its volume.

dependent linearity—Nonlinearity errors expressed as a deviation from a desired straight line of fixed slope and/or position.

depletion layer—Also called barrier layer. In a semiconductor, the region in which the mobile-carrier charge density is insufficient to neutralize the net fixed charge density of donors and acceptors.

depletion-layer capacitance—Also called barrier capacitance. Capacitance of the depletion layer of a semiconductor. It is a function of the reverse voltage.

depletion-layer rectification—Also called barrier-layer rectification. The rectification that appears at the contact between dissimilar materials, such as a metal-to-semiconductor contact or a PN junction, as the energy levels on each side of the discontinuity are readjusted.

depletion-layer transistor—Any of several types of transistors which rely directly for their operation on the motion of carriers through depletion layers (for example, a spaciistor).

depletion region—Also referred to as the spacecharge, barrier, or intrinsic region. In a semiconductor, the region containing the acceptor and donor ions the excess holes or electrons of which have been removed.

depolarization—The process of preserving the activity of a primary cell by the addition of a substance to the electrolyte. This substance combines chemically with the hydro-

design-center rating

gen gas as it forms, thus preventing excessive buildup of hydrogen bubbles.

depolarizer—A chemical used in some primary cells to prevent formation of hydrogen bubbles at the positive electrode.

deposition—The application, usually in a vacuum, of a material to a substrate by means of an electrical, chemical, screening, or vapor method.

depth finder—See Fathometer.

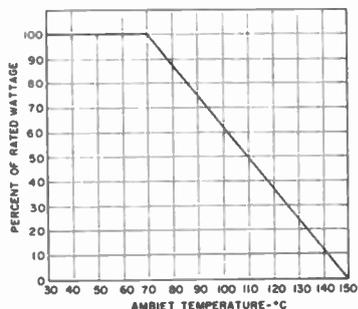
depth of cut—The depth to which the recording stylus penetrates the lacquer of a recording disc.

depth of heating—The depth at which effective dielectric heating can be confined below the surface of a material when the applicator electrodes are placed adjacent to only one surface.

depth of modulation—In a radio-guidance system obtaining directive information from the two spaced lobes of a directional antenna, the ratio of the difference in total field strength of the two lobes to the field strength of the greater lobe at a given point in space.

depth of penetration—The thickness of a layer extending inward from the surface of a conductor and having the same resistance to direct current as the whole conductor has to alternating current of a given frequency.

depth sounder—See Fathometer.



Derating curve

derating—The reduction in rating of a device or component, especially the maximum power-dissipation rating at higher temperatures.

derating factor—The factor by which the ratings of component parts are reduced to provide additional safety margins in critical applications or when the parts are subjected to extreme environmental conditions for which their normal ratings do not apply.

derivative action—See Rate Action.

derivative control—Automatic control in which the rate of correction is determined by the rate at which the error producing it changes.

design-center rating—Values of operating and environmental conditions which should not be exceeded under normal conditions in a bogey electron device.

design for maintainability—Those features and characteristics of design of an item that reduce requirements for tools, test equipment, facilities, spares, highly skilled personnel, etc., and improve the capability of the item to accept maintenance actions.

design-maximum rating—Values of operating and environmental conditions which should not be exceeded under the worst possible conditions in a bogey electron device.

design proof test—A test used to verify that a design specification meets the overall functional requirements of the finished product.

Desk-Fax—Trade name of Western Union Telegraph Co. for a small facsimile transceiver employed principally in short-line telegraph service.

destination register—In a computer, a register into which data is being placed.

Destriau effect—Sustained emission of light by suitable phosphor powders embedded in an insulator and subjected only to the action of an alternating electric field.

destructive read-out—In a computer, the destruction of data during the process of sensing.

destructive test—Any test resulting in the destruction or drastic deterioration of the test specimen.

detail—A measure of the sharpness of a recorded facsimile copy or reproduced image. Generally related to the number of lines scanned per inch. Defined as the square root of the ratio between the number of scanning lines per unit length and the definition in the direction of the scanning line.

detail contrast—The ratio of the amplitude of the high-frequency components of a video signal to the amplitude of the reference low-frequency component.

detection—See Demodulation.

detectophone—An instrument for secretly listening in on a conversation. A high-sensitivity, nondirectional microphone is concealed in the room and connected to an amplifier and headphones or recorder remotely located. Sometimes the microphone feeds into a wired-wireless transmitter that broadcasts over power lines, to permit the listener to be farther away.

detector—1. A device for effecting the process of detection or demodulation. 2. A mixer or converter in a superheterodyne receiver; often referred to as a "first detector." 3. A device that produces an electrical output that is a measure of the radiation incident on the device.

detector circuit—That portion of a receiver which recovers the modulation signal from the RF carrier wave.

detector probe—A probe containing a high-frequency rectifying element such as a crystal diode or a tube. Used with an oscilloscope, vacuum-tube voltmeter, or signal tracer for recovering the modulation from a carrier.

detent—A stop or other holding device, such as a pin, lever, etc., on a ratchet wheel.

detune—To change the inductance and/or capacitance of a tuned circuit and thereby cause it to be resonant at other than the desired frequency.

deuterium—Heavy hydrogen, so called because it weighs twice as much as ordinary hydrogen. The nucleus of heavy hydrogen is a deuteron.

deuteron—Also called deuteron. The nucleus of an atom of heavy hydrogen (deuterium) containing one proton and one neutron. Deuterons are often used as atomic projectiles in atom smashers.

deviation—1. The difference between the actual and specified values of a quantity. 2. In frequency modulation, the difference between the instantaneous frequency during modulation and the carrier frequency.

deviation distortion—Distortion caused by inadequate bandwidth, amplitude-modulation rejection, or discriminator linearity in an FM receiver.

deviation ratio—In frequency modulation, the ratio of the maximum change in carrier frequency to the highest modulating frequency.

deviation sensitivity—The smallest frequency deviation that produces a specified output power in FM receivers.

device—A combination of physical elements, or parts, the purpose of which is to perform some function.

Dewar flask—A container with double walls. The space between the walls is evacuated, and the surfaces bounding this space are silvered.

dew point—The temperature at which condensation first occurs when a vapor is cooled.

DF—Abbreviation for direction finder or dissipation factor.

DF antenna—Any antenna combination included in a direction finder for obtaining the phase or amplitude reference of the received signal. May be a single or orthogonal loop, an adcock, or spaced differentially-connected dipoles.

DF antenna system—One or more DF antennas and their combining circuits and feeder systems, together with the shielding and all electrical and mechanical items up to the receiver input terminals.

diagnostic routine—An electronic-computer routine designed to locate a malfunction in the computer, a mistake in coding, or both.

diagnotor—In a computer, combined diagnostic and edit routine that questions unusual situations and makes note of the implied results.

diagram—Schematics, prints, charts, etc., or any other graphical representation, the purpose of which is to explain rather than to represent.

dial—1. A means for indicating the value to which a control knob has been set. 2. A calling device which generates the required number of pulses in a telephone set and thereby establishes contact with the party being called.

dial cord—Also called dial cable. A braided cord or flexible wire cable connected to a tuning knob so that turning the knob will move the pointer or dial which indicates the frequency to which a radio receiver is tuned. Also used for coupling two shafts together mechanically.

dial light—A small pilot lamp which illuminates the tuning dial of a radio receiver.

dial register—See Standard Register of a Motor Meter.

dial tone—A hum or other tone employed in a dial telephone system to indicate that the line is not busy and that the equipment is ready for dialing.

diamagnetic—Term applied to a substance with a negative magnetic susceptibility.

diamagnetic material—A material having a lesser permeability than that of a vacuum.

diamond antenna—Also called a rhombic antenna. A horizontal antenna having four conductors that form a diamond, or rhombus.

diamond lattice—The crystal structure of germanium and silicon (as well as a diamond).

diapason—The unique fundamental tone color of organ music.

diaphragm—A flexible membrane used in various electroacoustic transducers for producing audio-frequency vibrations when actuated by electric impulses, or electric impulses when actuated by audio-frequency vibrations. (Also see Iris.)

diathermy—Therapeutic heating of tissues beneath the skin by applying an RF current to some part of the body.

dichroic mirror—A special mirror through which all light frequencies pass except those for the color which the mirror is designed to reflect.

dichroism—The property of showing different colors when an object is viewed from several directions.

dicing—The process of sawing a crystal wafer into blanks.

dielectric—1. The insulating (nonconducting) medium between the two plates of a capacitor. Typical dielectrics are air, wax-impregnated paper, plastic, mica, and ceramic. A vacuum is the only perfect dielectric. 2. A medium capable of recovering, as electrical energy, all or part of the energy required to establish an electric field (voltage stress). The field, or voltage stress, is accompanied by displacement or charging currents.

dielectric absorption—Also called dielectric hysteresis or dielectric soak. A characteristic of dielectrics which determines the length of time a capacitor takes to deliver the total amount of its stored energy. It manifests itself as the reappearance of a potential on the electrodes after the capacitor has been discharged. Its magnitude depends on the charge and discharge time of the capacitor.

dielectric amplifier—An amplifier employing a device similar to an ordinary capacitor,

but with a polycrystalline dielectric which exhibits a ferromagnetic effect.

dielectric antenna—An antenna in which a dielectric is the major component producing the required radiation pattern.

dielectric breakdown—An abrupt increase in the flow of electric current through a dielectric material as the applied electric field strength exceeds a critical value.

dielectric breakdown voltage—The voltage between two electrodes at which electric breakdown of the specimen occurs under prescribed test conditions. Also called electric breakdown voltage, breakdown voltage, or hi-pot.

dielectric constant—The ratio of the capacitance of a capacitor with the given dielectric to the capacitance of a capacitor having air for its dielectric but otherwise identical. Also called permittivity, specific inductive capacity, or capacitivity.

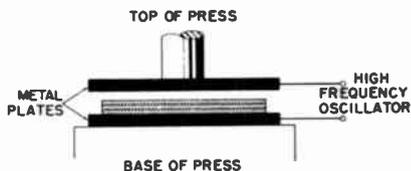
dielectric current—The current flowing at any instant through the surface of an isotropic dielectric which is in a changing electric field.

dielectric dissipation—See Loss Tangent.

dielectric dissipation factor—The cotangent of the dielectric phase angle of a material.

dielectric fatigue—The deterioration of a dielectric material after the prolonged application of a voltage.

dielectric guide—A wave guide made of a solid dielectric material through which the waves travel.



Dielectric heating.

dielectric heating—A method of raising the temperature of a nominally insulating material by sandwiching it between two plates to which an RF voltage is applied. The material acts as a dielectric, and its internal losses cause it to heat up.

dielectric hysteresis—See Dielectric Absorption.

dielectric loss—The power dissipated by a dielectric as the friction of its molecules opposes the molecular motion produced by an alternating electric field.

dielectric loss angle—The complement of the dielectric phase angle (i.e., the dielectric phase angle minus 90°).

dielectric loss factor—The product of the dielectric constant of a material times the tangent of the dielectric loss angle. Also called dielectric loss index.

dielectric loss index—See Dielectric Loss Factor.

dielectric phase angle—The angular difference in phase between the sinusoidal alter-

nating voltage applied to a dielectric and the component of the resultant alternating current having the same period.

dielectric phase difference—See Dielectric Loss Angle.

dielectric polarization—See Polarization, 3.

dielectric power factor—The cosine of the dielectric phase angle.

dielectric soak—See Dielectric Absorption.

dielectric strength—The maximum voltage a dielectric can withstand without rupturing. Usually expressed as volts per mil. Also called: electric strength, breakdown strength, and electric field strength.

dielectric test—A test for determining whether insulating materials and spacings will break down prematurely under normal operating conditions. The test consists of applying a higher-than-rated voltage for a measured length of time.

dielectric wave guide—A wave guide constructed from a dielectric (nonconductive) substance.

difference channel—The combination of the difference signal between the left and right stereo channels.

difference detector—A detector circuit in which the output is a function of the difference between the peak or rms amplitudes of the input waveforms.

difference frequency—1. A signal representing, in essence, the difference between the left and right sound channels of a stereophonic sound system. 2. One of the output frequencies of a converter. It is the difference between the two input frequencies.

difference of potential—The voltage or electrical pressure existing between two points. It will result in a flow of electrons whenever a circuit is established between the two points.

they respond to the difference between two voltages or currents, but effectively suppress like voltages or currents.

differential analyzer—A mechanical or electrical computing device of the analog type for solving differential equations.

differential capacitance—The derivative with respect to voltage of a capacitor charge characteristic at a given point on the curve.

differential capacitance characteristic—The function that relates differential capacitance to voltage.

differential capacitor—A variable capacitor having two similar sets of stator plates and one set of rotor plates. When the rotor is turned, the capacitance of one section is increased while the capacitance of the other section is decreased.

differential cooling—A lowering of temperature which takes place at a different rate at various points on an object or surface.

differential discriminator—A discriminator that passes only pulses having amplitudes between two predetermined values, neither of which is zero.

differential duplex system—A duplex system in which the sent currents divide through two mutually inductive sections of the receiving apparatus. These sections are connected respectively to the line and to a balancing artificial line in opposite directions. Hence, there is substantially no net effect on the receiving apparatus. The received currents pass mainly through one section, or through the two sections in the same direction, and operate the apparatus.

differential gain control—Also called gain-sensitivity control. A device for altering the gain of a radio receiver in accordance with an expected change of signal level, in order to reduce the amplitude differential between the signals at the receiver output.

differential galvanometer—A galvanometer having two similar but opposed coils, so that their currents tend to neutralize each other. A zero reading is obtained when the currents are equal.

differential gap—The difference between two target values, one of which applies to an upswing of conditions and the other to a downswing.

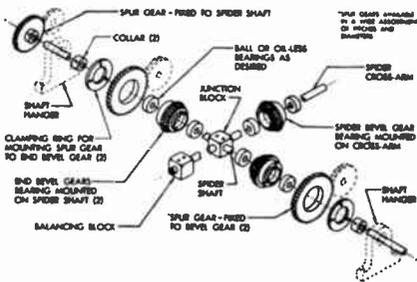
differential microphone—See Double-Button Carbon Microphone.

differential permeability—The ratio of the positive increase of normal induction to the positive increase of magnetizing force when these increases are minute.

differential phase—The difference in phase shift through a television system for a small, high-frequency sine-wave signal at two stated levels of a low-frequency signal on which the first signal is superimposed.

differential pressure—The difference in pressure between two pressure sources.

differential relay—A relay having multiple windings which do not function unless the voltage, current, or power difference between the windings reaches a predetermined value.



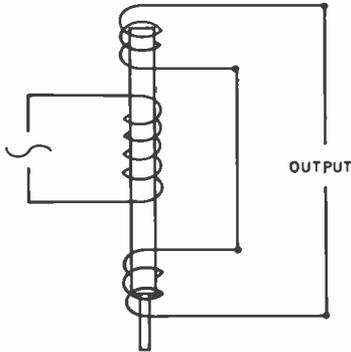
Differential.

differential—1. A planetary gear system which adds or subtracts angular movements transmitted to two components and delivers the answer to a third. Widely used for adding and subtracting shaft movements in servo systems and for addition and subtraction in computing machines. 2. In electronics, the difference between two levels.

differential amplifier—An amplifier having two similar input circuits so connected that

differential transducer

differential transducer—A device capable of simultaneously measuring two separate stimuli and providing an output proportionate to the difference between them.



Differential transformer.

differential transformer—Also called linear variable-differential transformer. 1. A transformer used to join two or more sources of signals to a common transmission line. 2. An electromechanical device which continuously translates displacement or position change into a linear AC voltage.

differential winding—A coil winding so arranged that its magnetic field opposes that of a nearby coil.

differential-wound field—A type of motor or generator field having both series and shunt coils connected so they oppose each other.

differentiating circuit—Also called differentiator.

differentiating network—See Differentiator. **differentiator**—Also called differentiating circuit or differentiating network. A network the output waveform of which is the time derivative of its input waveform.

diffracted wave—A radio, sound, or light wave which has struck an object and been bent or deflected, other than by reflection or refraction.

diffraction—The bending of radio, sound, or light waves as they pass through an object or barrier, thereby producing a diffracted wave.

diffused-alloy transistor—A transistor made by combining the diffusion and alloy techniques. The semiconductor wafer is first subjected to gaseous dissemination to produce the nonuniform base region. Alloy

diffusion length

junctions are then formed as in a conventional alloy transistor.

diffused-base transistor—Also called graded-base transistor. A type of transistor made by combining diffusion and alloy techniques. A nonuniform base region and the collector-to-base junction are formed by gaseous dissemination into a semiconductor wafer that constitutes the collector region. Then the emitter-to-base junction is formed by a conventional alloy process on the base side of the diffused wafer.

diffused-emitter-and-base transistor—Also called double-diffused transistor. A semiconductor wafer which has been subjected to gaseous dissemination of both N- and P-type impurities to form two PN junctions in the original semiconductor material.

diffused-emitter-and-collector transistor—A transistor in which both the emitter and collector are made by a dissemination process.

diffused junction—A junction formed by the dissemination of an impurity within a semiconductor crystal.

diffused mesa transistor—A transistor in which the collector-base junction is formed by gaseous diffusion, and the emitter-base junction is formed either by gaseous diffusion or by an evaporated metal strip. The collector-base junction is then defined by etching away the undesired parts of the emitter and base regions, thus producing a mesa.

diffused planar transistor—A transistor made by two gaseous diffusions, but in which the collector-base junction is defined by oxide masking. Junctions are formed beneath this protective oxide layer with the result that the device has lower reverse currents and good DC gain at low currents.

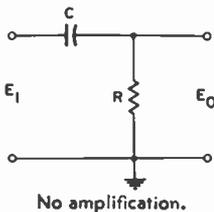
diffused sound—Sound which has uniform energy density, meaning the energy flux is equal in all parts of a given region.

diffusion—In a transistor, the movement of carriers into an area of fewer carriers. Also, a similar movement of donors and acceptors at high temperatures.

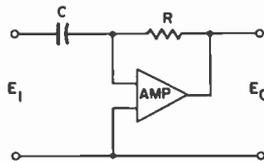
diffusion capacitance—The capacitance of a forward-biased PN junction.

diffusion constant—The quotient of diffusion-current density in a homogeneous semiconductor, divided by the charge-carrier concentration gradient. It is equal to the drift mobility times the average thermal energy per unit charge of carriers.

diffusion length—In a homogeneous semi-



No amplification.



Amplification.
Differentiator.

$$E_0 = T \frac{dE_1}{dT} (T=RC)$$

Formula.

diffusion process

conductor, the average distance the minority carriers move between generation and recombination.

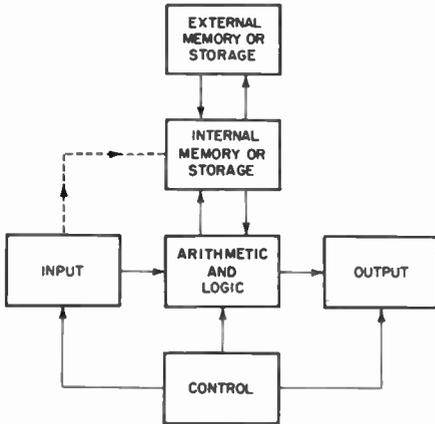
diffusion process—The method of producing junctions by disseminating acceptors or donors into a semiconductor at a high temperature.

diffusion transistor—A transistor relying on the dissemination of carriers, donors, or acceptors for carrying current.

digiralt—A system of high-resolution radar altimetry in which pulse-modulated radar and high-performance time-to-digital conversion techniques are combined.

digit—One of the symbols, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, used in numbering in the scale of 10. One of these symbols, when used in a scale of numbering to the base n , expresses integral values ranging from 0 to $n-1$ inclusive.

digital—Using numbers expressed in digits and in a certain scale of notation to represent all the variables that occur in a problem.



Block diagram of digital computer.

digital computer—An electronic calculator that operates with numbers expressed directly as digits, as opposed to the directly measurable quantities (voltage, resistance, etc.) in an analog computer. In other words, the digital computer counts (as does an adding machine); the analog computer measures a quantity (as does a voltmeter).

digital data—Information expressed in numerical values based upon some base numbering system.

digital output—An output signal which represents the size of a stimulus or input signal in the form of a series of discrete quantities which are coded to represent digits in a system of numerical notation. This type of output is to be distinguished from one which provides a continuous rather than a discrete output signal.

digital-to-analog converter—A computing device that changes digital quantities into

diode amplifier

physical motion or into a voltage (i.e., a number output into turns of a potentiometer).

digital voltmeter—An indicator which provides a digital readout of measured voltage rather than a pointer indication.

digit compression—In a computer, any of several techniques used to pack digits.

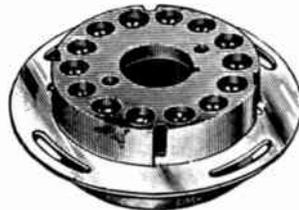
digitize—To convert an analog measurement of a physical variable into a number expressed in digits in a scale or notation.

digitizer—A device which converts analog data into numbers expressed in digits in a system of notation.

digit selector—In a computer, a device for separating a card column into individual pulses that correspond to punched row positions.

digit-transfer bus—The main wire or wires used to transfer information (but not control signals) among the various registers in a digital computer.

diheptal base—Also called diheptal socket. A vacuum-tube base having 14 pins (such as the base of a cathode-ray tube).



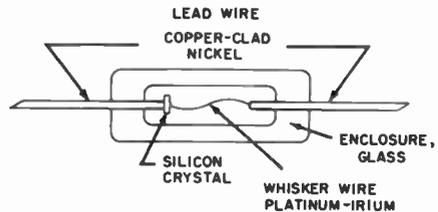
Diheptal socket.

diheptal socket—See Diheptal Base.

dimensional stability—The ability of a body to maintain precise shape and size.

dimmer—A control for varying the intensity of illumination of a pilot, scale, or dial light.

SILICON DIODE



Diode.

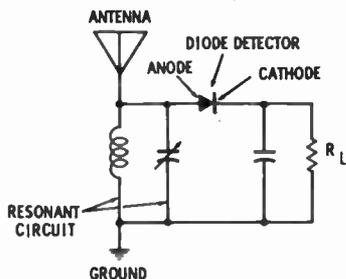
diode—A two-terminal device which will conduct electricity more easily in one direction than in the other.

diode amplifier—A parametric amplifier that uses a special diode in a cavity. Used to amplify signals at frequencies as high as 6,000 mc.

diode assembly

diode assembly—A single structure of more than one diode.

diode characteristic—The composite electrode characteristic of a multielectrode tube, taken with all electrodes except the cathode connected together.



Diode detector.

diode detector—A diode used in a demodulation, or detection, circuit.

diode limiter—A circuit employing a diode and used to prevent signal peaks from exceeding a predetermined value.

diode mixer—A diode which mixes incoming radio-frequency and local-oscillator signals to produce an intermediate frequency.

diode peak detector—A diode used in a circuit to indicate when audio peaks exceed a predetermined value.

diode-pentode—A vacuum tube having a diode and a pentode combined in the same envelope.

diode rectification—The conversion of an alternating current into a unidirectional current by means of a two-element device such as a crystal, vacuum tube, etc.

diode switch—A diode in which positive and negative biasing voltages (with respect to the cathode) are applied in succession to the anode in order to pass and block, respectively, other applied waveforms within certain voltage limits. In this way, the diode acts as a switch.

diode-triode—A vacuum tube having a diode and triode combined in the same envelope.

diopter—The unit of optical measurement which expresses the refractive power of a lens or prism.

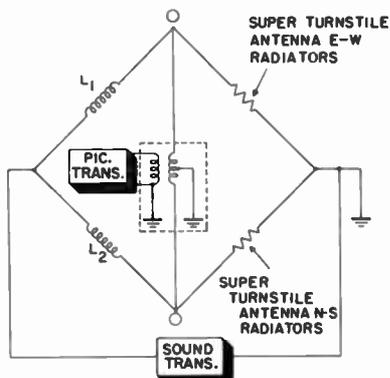
dip—1. A drop in the plate current of a Class-C amplifier as its tuned circuits are being adjusted to resonance. 2. The angle between the direction of the earth's magnetic field and the horizontal as measured in a vertical plane.

dip coating—1. A method of applying an insulating coating to a conductor by passing it through an applicator containing the insulating medium in liquid form. The insulation is then sized and passed through ovens to solidify. 2. The insulation so applied.

diplexer—A coupling unit which allows more than one transmitter to operate together on the same antenna.

diplex operation—The simultaneous trans-

direct current

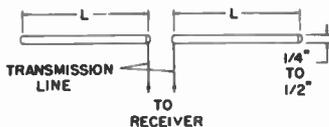


Diplexer circuit.

mission or reception of two messages from a single antenna or on a single carrier.

diplex radio transmission—Simultaneous transmission of two signals by using a common carrier wave.

dipole—See Dipole Antenna.



$$2L = \frac{1}{2} \text{ WAVELENGTH} \times .95$$

$$L (\text{FT}) = \frac{234}{\text{FREQ. (MC)}}$$

Dipole antenna.

dipole antenna—Also called dipole. A straight radiator usually fed in the center. Maximum radiation is produced in the plane normal to its axis. The length specified is the overall length.

dip soldering—The process of soldering component leads, terminals, and hardware to the conductive pattern on the "bottom" of a printed-circuit board by dipping that side into molten solder or floating it on the surface.

direct-acting recording instrument—An instrument in which the marking device is mechanically connected to or directly operated by the primary detector.

direct capacitance—The capacitance between two conductors excluding stray capacitance that may exist between the two conductors and other conducting elements.

direct-coupled amplifier—A direct-current amplifier in which the plate of one stage is coupled to the grid of the next stage by a direct connection or a low-value resistor.

direct coupling—The association of two or more circuits by means of an inductance, a resistance, a wire or a combination of these so that both direct and alternating currents can be coupled.

direct current—Abbreviated DC. An essen-

tially constant-value current that flows in only one direction.

direct-current amplifier—Also called DC amplifier. An amplifier capable of boosting DC voltages. Resistive coupling only is generally employed between stages, but sometimes will be combined with other forms.

direct-current generator—A rotating machine that changes mechanical into electrical energy in the form of direct current. This is accomplished by commutating bars on the armature. The bars make contact with stationary brushes from which the direct-current is taken.

direct grid bias—The DC component of grid bias (voltage).

direct-insert subroutine—See Open Subroutine.

direction—The position of one point in space with respect to another.

directional antenna—An antenna which radiates radio waves more effectively in some directions than in others.

directional coupler—A junction consisting of two wave guides coupled together in such a manner that a traveling wave in either guide will induce a traveling wave in the same direction in the other guide.

directional filter—A filter used to separate the two frequency ranges in a carrier system where one range of frequencies is used for transmission in one direction and another range of frequencies for transmission in the opposite direction. Also called directional separation filter.

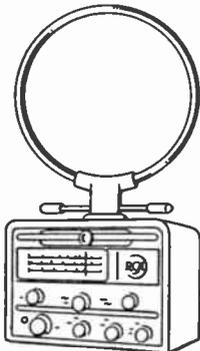
directional gain—See Directivity Index.

directional homing—The procedure of following a path in such a way that the target is maintained at a constant relative bearing.

directional hydrophone—A hydrophone having a response that varies significantly with the direction of incidence of sound.

directional lobe—See Lobe.

directional microphone—A microphone the response of which varies significantly with the direction of sound. (Also see Unidirectional, Bidirectional, and Semidirectional Microphone.)



Direction finder.

directional pattern—Also called radiation pattern. A graphical representation of the radiation or reception of an antenna as a function of direction. Cross sections are frequently given as vertical and horizontal planes, and principal electric and magnetic polarization planes.

directional separation filter—See Directional Filter.

direction finder—Abbreviated DF. Also called radio compass. Apparatus for receiving radio signals and taking their bearings in order to determine their point of origin.

direction of lay—The lateral direction in which strands or the elements of a cable are wound over the top of the cable. Expressed as right- or left-hand lay, viewed as they recede from the observer.

direction of polarization—For a linearly polarized wave, the direction of the electrostatic field.

direction of propagation—At any point in a homogeneous, isotropic medium, the direction of the time-average energy flow. In a uniform wave guide, the direction of propagation is often taken along the axis. In a uniform lossless wave guide, the direction of propagation at every point is parallel to the axis and in the direction of time-average energy flow.

directive gain—In a given direction, 4π times the ratio of the radiation intensity to the total power radiated by the antenna.

directivity—The measured strength of an antenna signal in the direction of its maximum radiation.

directivity factor—The ratio of the power received or delivered by a directional transducer, to the maximum response.

directivity index—Also called directional gain. An expression of the directivity factor in decibels. It is 10 times the logarithm of the directivity factor.

directivity of a directional coupler—Ratio of the power measured at the forward-wave sampling terminals with only a forward wave present in the transmission line, to the power measured at the same terminals when the forward wave reverses direction. This ratio is usually expressed in db and would be infinite for a perfect coupler.

directivity signal—A spurious signal present in the output of any coupler because its directivity is not infinite.

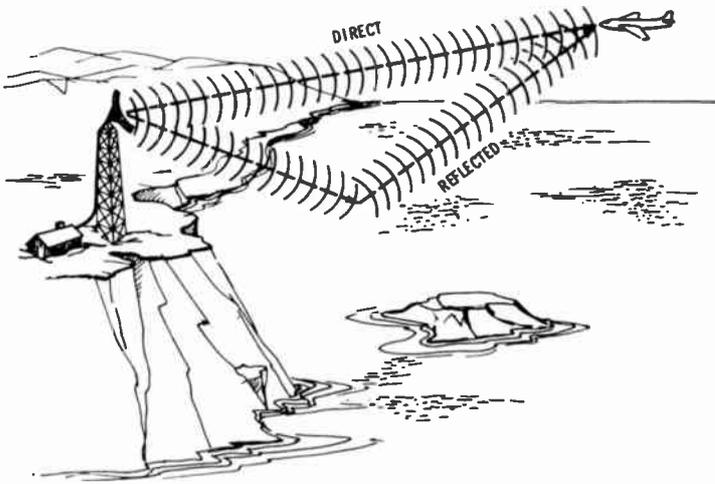
direct light—Light from a luminous object such as the sun or an incandescent lamp, as opposed to reflected light.

directly-heated cathode—A wire, or filament, designed to emit the electrons that flow from cathode to plate. This is done by passing a current through the filament; the current heats the filament to the point where electrons are emitted. In an indirectly-heated cathode, the hot filament raises the temperature of a sleeve around the filament; the sleeve then becomes the electron emitter.

director—A shorter element placed in front

direct pickup

dish



Direct waves.

of the antenna proper to concentrate and direct the radiation in one general direction and thereby increase the gain in that direction.

direct pickup—Transmission of television images without resorting to an intermediate magnetic or photographic recording.

direct-radiator speaker—A speaker in which the radiating element acts directly on the air instead of relying on any other element such as a horn.

direct recording—The production of a visible record without subsequent processing, in response to received signals.

direct scanning—In this method, the entire subject is illuminated continuously but the television camera views only one portion of it at a time.

direct voltage—Also called DC voltage. A voltage that forces electrons to move through a circuit in the same direction and thereby produce a direct current.

direct wave—A wave that is propagated directly through space, as opposed to one that is reflected from the sky or ground.

disc—1. A phonograph record. 2. The blank used in a recorder.

disc capacitor—A small disc-shaped capacitor with a ceramic dielectric, generally used for bypassing or for temperature compensation in tuned circuits.

discharge—1. In a storage battery, the conversion of chemical energy into electric energy. 2. The release of energy stored in a capacitor when a circuit is connected between its terminals.

discharge breakdown—Breakdown of a material as a result of degradation due to gas discharges.

discharge lamp—A lamp containing a low-pressure gas or vapor which ionizes and emits light when an electric discharge is passed

through it. Fluorescent materials are sometimes used on the inside of the glass envelope to increase the illumination, as in an ordinary fluorescent lamp.

discharge rate—The amount of current a battery will deliver over a given period of time. A slower discharge rate generally results in more efficient use of a battery.

discharge tube—A tube containing a low-pressure gas which passes a current whenever sufficient voltage is applied.

discone antenna—A special form of biconical antenna in which the vertex angle of one cone is 180°.

disconnect—1. To break an electric circuit. 2. To remove the power from an electrical device (colloquially, "to unplug the device").

disc recorder—A recording device in which the sounds are mechanically impressed onto a disc—as opposed to a tape recorder, which impresses the sound magnetically on a tape.

discrete sampling—The lengthening of individual samples so that the sampling process does not deteriorate the intelligence frequency response of the channel.

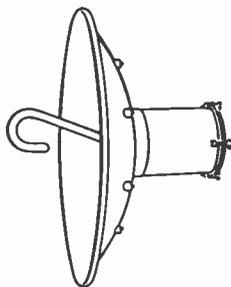
discrimination—The difference between losses at specified frequencies, with the system or transducer terminated in specified impedances.

discriminator—A circuit the output of which depends on the difference between the input signal and some other signal used as a standard. (Also see Frequency Discriminator, Phase Discriminator, and Pulse Discriminator.)

disc storage—In a computer, a memory device which stores information magnetically on a disc that resembles a phonograph record.

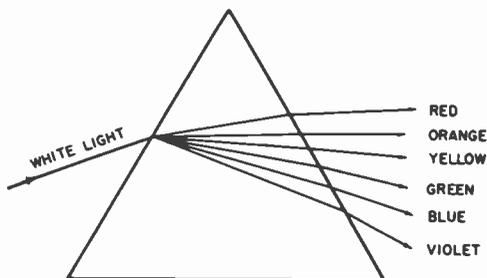
dish—A microwave antenna, usually shaped like a parabola, which reflects the radio energy leaving or entering the system.

dispatcher



Dish antenna.

dispatcher—In a digital computer, the section which transfers the "words" to their proper destinations.



Dispersion by a prism.

dispersion—1. Separation of a wave into its component frequencies. 2. Scattering of a microwave beam as it strikes an obstruction. 3. The separation of light into its different colored rays through the use of a prism. 4. In a magnetostrictive delay line, the variation of delay as a function of frequency.

dispersive medium—A medium in which the phase velocity of a wave is related to the frequency.

displacement—The vector quantity representing change of position of a particle.

displacement of porches—The difference in level between the front and back porch of a television signal.

displacement transducer—A device which converts mechanical energy into electrical energy, usually by the movement of a rod or an armature. The amount of output voltage is determined by the amount the rod or armature is moved.

display—Visual presentation of a received signal on a cathode-ray tube.

display loss—See Visibility Factor.

display primaries—Also called receiver primaries. The red, green, and blue colors produced by a color television receiver and mixed in proper proportions to produce other colors.

display unit—A device used to provide a visual representation of data.

disruptive discharge—The sudden, large

distributed network

current through an insulating medium when electrostatic stress ruptures the medium and thus destroys its insulating ability.

dissector tube—A camera tube having a continuous photocathode on which a photoelectric-emission pattern is formed. Scanning is done by moving the electron optical image of the pattern over an aperture. (*Also see Image Dissector.*)

dissipation—Loss of electrical energy as heat.

dissipation factor—Symbolized by D . Ratio between the permittivity and conductivity of a dielectric. The reciprocal of the dissipation factor is the storage factor, sometimes called the quality factor. Abbreviated DF .

dissonance—The formation of maxima and minima by the superposition of two sets of interference fringes from light of two different wavelengths.

dissymmetrical transducer—A transducer whose transmission is affected if any two of its terminations are interchanged.

distance mark—Also called range mark. A mark which indicates, on a cathode-ray screen, the distance from the radar set to a target.

distance-measuring equipment—Abbreviated DME. A radio navigational aid for determining the distance from a transponder beacon by measuring the time of transmission to and from it.

distance resolution—The ability of a radar to differentiate targets solely by distance measurement. Generally expressed as the minimum distance the targets can be separated and still be distinguishable.

distortion—An undesired change in the waveform of the original signal, resulting in unfaithful reproduction of audio or video signals. Distortion is classified as nonlinear, frequency, or phase, depending on how the waveform is affected.

distortion meter—An instrument which measures the deviation of a complex wave from a pure sine wave.

distress frequency—A frequency reserved for distress calls, by international agreement. It is 500 kc for ships at sea and aircraft over the sea.

distributed—Spread out over an electrically significant length, area, or time.

distributed capacitance—Also called self-capacitance. Any capacitance not concentrated within a capacitor, such as the capacitance between the turns in a coil or choke, or between adjacent conductors of a circuit.

distributed constants—Constants such as resistance, inductance, or capacitance that exist along the entire length or area of a circuit, instead of being concentrated within circuit components.

distributed inductance—The inductance along the entire length of a conductor, as distinguished from the inductance concentrated within a coil.

distributed network—An electrical-electronic device which for proper operation depends

distributed pole

on physical size in comparison to a wavelength and physical configuration.

distributed pole—A motor has distributed poles when its stator or field windings are distributed in a series of slots located within the arc of the pole.

distributing cable—See Distribution Cable.

distribution amplifier—A power amplifier designed to energize a speech, music, or antenna distribution system. Its output impedance is sufficiently low that changes in the load do not appreciably affect the output voltage.

distribution cable—Also called distributing cable. A cable extended from a feeder cable for the purpose of providing service to a specific area.

distribution coefficients—Equal-powered tristimulus values of monochromatic radiations.

distributor—See Memory Register.

disturbance—An irregular phenomenon which interferes with the interchange of intelligence during transmission of a signal.

disturbed-one output—A 1 output of a magnetic core to which partial-write pulses have been applied since that core was last selected for writing.

disturbed-zero output—A zero output of a magnetic core to which partial-write pulses have been applied since that core was last selected for reading.

dither—An oscillation introduced for the purpose of overcoming the effects of friction, hysteresis, or clogging.

divergence loss—The part of the transmission loss that is caused by the spreading of sound energy.

diverging lens—A lens that is thinner in the center than at the edges. Such a lens causes light passing through to spread out, or diverge.

diversity reception—A method of minimizing the effects of fading during reception of a radio signal. This is done by combining and/or selecting two or more sources of received-signal energy which carry the same intelligence but differ in strength or signal-to-noise ratio in order to produce a usable signal.

divided-carrier modulation—The process by which two signals are added so that they can modulate two carriers of the same frequency but 90° out of phase. The resultant signal will have the same frequency as the carriers, but its amplitude and phase will vary in step with the variations in amplitude of the two modulating signals.

divider—See Frequency Divider.

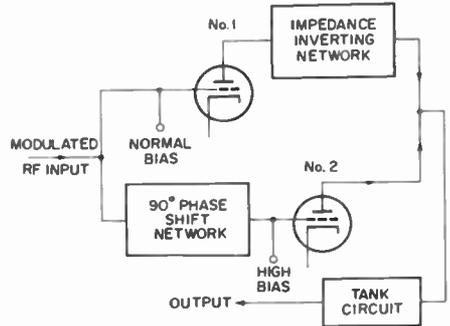
dividing network—Also called speaker dividing network and crossover network. A frequency-selective network which divides the audio-frequency spectrum into two or more parts to be fed to separate devices such as amplifiers or speakers.

DME—Abbreviation for distance-measuring equipment.

Doherty amplifier—A radio-frequency linear

doorknob tube

power amplifier divided into two sections, the inputs and outputs of which are connected by quarter-wave (90°) networks. As long as the input-signal voltage is less than half the maximum amplitude, section No. 2 is inoperative and section No. 1 delivers all the power to the load. The load presents twice the optimum impedance required for maximum output. At one-half the maximum input, section No. 1 is operating at peak efficiency but is beginning to saturate. Above



Doherty amplifier.

this level, section No. 2 comes into operation and decreases the impedance presented to section No. 1. As a result, section No. 2 delivers more and more power to the load until, at maximum signal input, both sections are operating at peak efficiency and each section is delivering one-half the total output power.

dolly—A wheeled platform on which a television camera or other apparatus is mounted to give it wider mobility.

domestic induction heater—A home cooking utensil which is heated by induced currents within it. The unit contains a primary inductor, with the utensil itself acting as the secondary.

dominant mode—Also called fundamental mode or principal mode. In wave-guide transmission, the mode with the lowest cutoff frequency. Designations for this mode are $TE_{0,1}$ and $TE_{1,1}$ for rectangular and circular wave guides, respectively.

dominant wave—The guided wave which has the lowest cutoff frequency. It is the only wave which will carry energy when the excitation frequency is between the lowest and the next higher cutoff.

dominant wavelength of a color—The predominant wavelength of light in a color.

donor—Also called donor impurity. An impurity atom which tends to give up an electron and thereby affects the electrical conductivity of a crystal. Used to produce N-type semiconductors.

donor impurity—See Donor.

donut—See Land.

doorknob tube—So called because of its shape. It is a vacuum tube designed for

dotant

UHF transmitter circuits. It has a low electron-transit time and low interelectrode capacitance because of the close spacing and small size, respectively, of its electrodes.

dotant—An impurity added to a semiconductor to improve its electrical conductivity.

doped junction—A semiconductor junction produced by the addition of an impurity to the melt during crystal growth.

doping—Adding impurities to change the resistivity of semiconductors in order to make N- or P-types.

Doppler effect—The observed change of frequency of a wave caused by a time rate of change of the effective distance traveled by the wave between the source and the point of observation.

Doppler radar—A radar unit that measures the velocity of a moving object by the shift in carrier frequency of the returned signal. The shift is proportionate to the velocity of the object as it approaches or recedes.

Doppler shift—The change observed in the frequency of a wave due to the Doppler effect.

dosage meter—See Dosimeter and Intensitometer.

dosimeter—Also called intensitometer or dosage meter. An instrument that measures the amount of exposure to nuclear or X-ray radiation utilizing the ability of such radiation to produce ionization of a gas.

dot—See Button.

dot cycle—One cycle of a periodic alternation between two signaling conditions, each condition having unit duration. Thus, two-condition signaling consists of a dot, or marking element, followed by a spacing element.

dot encapsulation—A packaging process in which cylindrical components are inserted into a perforated wafer to form a solid block with interconnecting conductors on both surfaces joining the components.

dot generator—An instrument used in servic-

double-doped transistor

ing color television receivers. It produces a pattern of white dots so that convergence adjustments can be made on the picture tube.

dot pattern—Small dots of light produced on the screen of a color picture tube by the signal from a dot generator. If overall beam convergence has been obtained, the three color-dot patterns will merge into one white-dot pattern.

dot sequential—Pertaining to the association of the primary colors in sequence with successive picture elements of a color television system. (Examples: dot-sequential pickup, dot-sequential display, dot-sequential system, dot-sequential transmission.)

double armature—An armature having two windings and commutators but only one core.

double-base diode—See Unijunction Transistor.

double-break contacts—A set of contacts in which one contact is normally closed and makes simultaneous connection with two other contacts.

double bridge—See Kelvin Bridge.

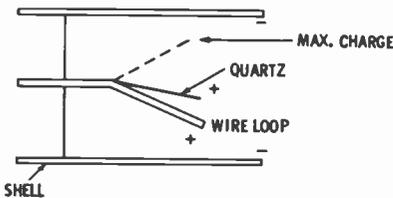
double-button carbon microphone—Also called differential microphone. A microphone with two carbon-resistance elements or buttons, one on each side of a central diaphragm. They are connected in parallel to the current source in order to give twice the resistance change obtainable with a single button.

double-checkerboard pattern—See Worst-Case Noise Pattern.

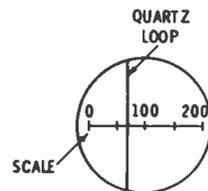
double-diffused epitaxial mesa transistor—See Epitaxial-growth Mesa Transistor.

double-diffused transistor—See Diffused-Emitter-and-Base Transistor.

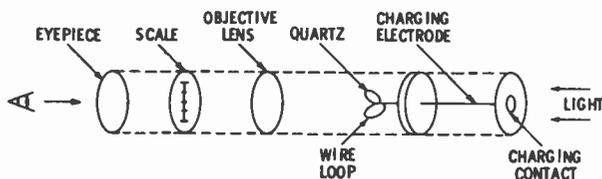
double-doped transistor—A transistor formed by growing a crystal and successively adding P- and N-type impurities to the melt while the crystal is being grown.



Expanded view of dosage indicator.



Dosage scale.



Dosimeter viewer.

Pocket dosimeter.

double-junction photosensitive semiconductor—A semiconductor in which the current flow is controlled by light energy. It consists of three layers of a semiconductor material with electrodes connected to the ends of each.

double-length number—Also called double-precision number. An electronic computer number having twice the normal number of digits.

double-make contacts—A set of contacts in which one contact is normally open and makes simultaneous connection with two other independent contacts when closed.

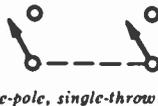
double moding—Changing from one frequency to another abruptly and at irregular intervals.

double modulation—The process of modulation in which a carrier wave of one frequency is first modulated by a signal wave, and the resultant wave is then made to modulate a second carrier wave of another frequency.



Double-pole, double-throw switch.

double-pole, double-throw switch—Abbreviated DPDT. A switch that has six terminals and is used to connect one pair of terminals to either of the other two pairs.



Double-pole, single-throw switch.

double-pole, single-throw switch—Abbreviated DPST. A switch that has four terminals and is used to connect or disconnect two pairs of terminals simultaneously.

double-precision arithmetic—The use of two computer words to represent a number. This is done where it is necessary to obtain greater accuracy than a single word of computer storage will provide.

double-precision number — See Double-Length Number.

double-sideband transmitter — One which transmits not only the carrier frequency, but also the two sidebands resulting from modulation of carrier.

double-spot tuning—Superheterodyne reception of a given station at two different local-oscillator frequencies. The local oscillator is adjusted either above or below the incoming signal frequency by the intermediate-frequency value.

double superheterodyne reception — Also called triple detection. The method of reception in which two frequency converters are employed before final detection.

doublet—The output voltage waveform of a delay line under linear operating conditions when the input to the line is a current step function.

doublet antenna—An antenna consisting of two elevated conductors substantially in the same straight line and of substantially equal length, with the power delivered at the center.

double-throw switch—A switch which alternately completes a circuit at either of its two extreme positions. It is both normally open and normally closed.

double-track recorder—See Dual-Track Recorder.

double triode—See Duotriode.

double-tuned amplifier—An amplifier in which each stage utilizes coupled circuits having two frequencies of resonance for the purpose of obtaining wider bands than are possible with single tuning.

double-tuned circuit—A circuit in which two circuit elements are available for tuning.



Double-V antenna.

double-V antenna—Also called fan antenna. A modified single dipole which has a higher input impedance and broader bandwidth than an ordinary dipole.

doubly-balanced modulator—A modulator circuit in which two Class-A amplifiers are supplied with modulating and carrier signals of equal amplitudes and opposite polarities. Carrier suppression takes place because the two amplifiers share a common plate circuit and only the sidebands appear at the output.

down lead—The wire that connects an antenna to a transmitter or receiver.

down time—The length of time a device is not usable because of a malfunction.

downward modulation — Modulation in which the instantaneous amplitude of the modulated wave is never greater than that of the unmodulated carrier.

DPDT—Abbreviation for double-pole, double-throw switch.

DPST—Abbreviation for double-pole, single-throw switch.

drag angle—A stylus cutting angle of less than 90° to the surface of the record. So called because the stylus drags over the surface instead of digging in. It is the opposite of dig-in angle.

drag cup—A nonmagnetic metal rotated in a magnetic field to generate a torque or voltage proportional to its speed.

drag magnet—See Retarding Magnet.

drain—1. The current taken from a voltage source. 2. In a field-effect transistor, the element that corresponds to the plate of a vacuum tube.

D-region—The region of the ionosphere up to about 90 kilometers above the earth's surface. It is below the E-region.

dress—The exact placement of leads and components in a circuit to minimize or eliminate undesirable feedback and other troubles.

drift—1. Movement of carriers in a semiconductor as voltage is applied. 2. A change in either absolute level or slope of an input-output characteristic. 3. See Flutter. 4. See Degradation.

drift mobility—The average drift velocity of carriers in a semiconductor per unit electric field. In general, the mobilities of electrons and holes are not the same.

drift space—In an electron tube, a region substantially free of alternating fields from external sources, in which relative repositioning of the electrons depends on their velocity distributions and the space-charge forces.

drift speed—Average speed at which electrons or ions progress through a medium.

drift transistor—A type of transistor manufactured with a variable-conductivity base region. Such a base sets up an electric field which speeds up the carriers, thus reducing the transit time and improving high-frequency operation.

drift velocity—Net velocity of charged particles in the direction of the applied field.

drip-proof motor—A motor in which the ventilating openings are such that foreign matter falling on the motor at any angle not exceeding 15° from the vertical cannot enter the motor either directly or indirectly.

drive—See Excitation.

drive belt—A belt used to transmit power from a motor to a driven device.

driven element—An antenna element connected directly to the transmission line.

driven sweep—A sweep signal triggered by an incoming signal only.

drive pin—In disc recording, a pin similar to the center pin but located at one side of it and used to prevent a disc record from slipping on the turntable.

drive pulse—A pulsed magnetomotive force applied to a magnetic cell from one or more sources.

driver—An electronic circuit which supplies an input to another electronic circuit.

driver stage—The amplifier stage preceding the power-output stage.

driving-point impedance—At any pair of terminals in a network, the driving-point impedance is the ratio of an applied potential difference to the resultant current at these terminals, all terminals being terminated in any specified manner.

driving signal—Television signals that time the scanning at the pickup point. Two kinds of driving signals are usually available from a central sync generator, one composed of pulses at the line frequency and the other of pulses at the field frequency.

driving spring—The spring driving the wipers of a stepping relay.

drone cone—An undriven speaker cone mounted in a bass-reflex enclosure.

droop—The decrease in mean pulse amplitude, expressed as a percentage of the 100% amplitude, at a specified time following the initial attainment of 100% amplitude.

drop-out value—The maximum value of current, voltage, or power which will de-energize a previously energized relay. (Also see Hold Current and Pickup Value.)

dropping resistor—A resistor used to decrease a given voltage by an amount equal to the potential drop across the resistor.

drop repeater—A microwave repeater station equipped for local termination of one or more circuits.

drum memory—A rotating cylinder or disc coated with magnetic material so that information can be stored in the form of magnetic spots.

drum recorder—A facsimile recorder in which the record sheet is mounted on a rotating cylinder.

drum speed—The number of revolutions per minute made by the transmitting or receiving drum of a facsimile transmitter or recorder.

drum transmitter—A facsimile transmitter in which the copy is mounted on a rotating cylinder.

drunkometer—A device measuring the degree of alcoholic intoxication by analyzing the subject's breath.

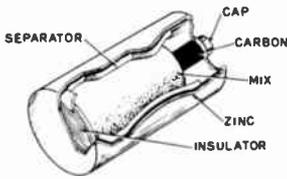
dry—A condition in which the electrolyte in a cell is immobilized. The electrolyte may be either in the form of a gel or paste or absorbed in the separator material.

dry battery—Two or more dry cells arranged in series, parallel, or series-parallel within a single housing to provide desired voltage and current values.

dry cell—Also called primary cell. A source of electrical energy produced by the reaction of a chemical-paste electrolyte on carbon and zinc. (See illustration, page 102.)

dry circuit—A circuit in which the open-circuit voltage is .03V or less and the current 200ma or less. (The voltage is most important because at such a low level it is not able to break through most oxides, sulfides, or other films which can build up on contacting surfaces.)

dry contacts



Dry cell.

dry contacts—Contacts which neither break nor make a circuit.

dry-disc rectifier—A rectifier consisting of discs of metal and other materials in contact under pressure. Examples are the copper-oxide and the selenium rectifier.

dry-electrolytic capacitor—An electrolytic capacitor with a paste rather than liquid electrolyte. By eliminating the danger of leakage, the paste electrolyte permits the capacitor to be used in any position.

dry shelf life—The length of time that a cell can stand without electrolyte before it deteriorates to a point where a specified output cannot be obtained.

dsc—Abbreviation for double silk-covered.

D-scan—A radar display similar to a C-scan except that the blips extend vertically to give a rough estimate of distance.

DT-cut crystal—A crystal cut to vibrate below 500 kc.

dual capacitor—Two capacitors within a single housing.

dual-frequency induction heater—A type of induction heater in which work coils operating at two different frequencies induce energy, either simultaneously or successively, to material within the heater.

dual-groove record—See Cook System.

dual modulation—The use of two different types of modulation, each conveying separate intelligence, to modulate a common carrier or subcarrier wave.

dual pickup—See Turnover Pickup.

dual-track recorder—Sometimes called a half-track recorder. Its recording head covers only half the width of the tape, making it possible to record on one half of the tape and then, by turning the reels over, to record on the unused half.

dubbing—In radio broadcasting, the addition of sound to a prerecorded tape or disc.

duct—A protective pipe through which conductors or cables are run.

dummy antenna—See Artificial Antenna.

dummy instruction—An artificial instruction or address inserted in a list of instructions to a computer solely to fulfill prescribed conditions (such as word length or block length) without affecting the operation.

dummy load—See Artificial Load.

dump—1. Also called power dump. To withdraw all power from a computer, either accidentally or intentionally. 2. To transfer all or part of the contents of one section of a digital-computer memory into another section.

duty ratio

dump check—Checking a computer by adding all digits as they are dumped (transferred) to verify the sum to make sure no errors exist as the digits are retransferred.

dumping resistor—A resistor whose function is to discharge a capacitor or network for safety purposes.



Duodecal socket.

duodecal socket—A vacuum-tube socket having 12 pins. Used for cathode-ray tubes.

duodiode—Also called dual diode. A vacuum tube or semiconductor having two diodes within the same envelope.

duodiode-pentode—An electron tube containing two diodes and a pentode in the same envelope.

duodiode-triode—An electron tube containing two diodes and a triode in the same envelope.

duolateral coil—See Honeycomb Coil.

duopole—An all-pass section with two poles and two zeros.

duotriode—An electron tube containing two triodes in the same envelope. Also called double triode.

duplex cable—A cable made up of two insulating stranded conductors twisted together. The conductors may or may not have a common insulating covering.

duplex channel—A channel providing for duplex operation.

duplexer—A radar device which, by using the transmitted pulse, automatically switches the antenna from receive to transmit at the proper time.

duplexing assembly (radar)—See TR Switch.

duplex operation—Simultaneous operation of transmitting and receiving apparatus at two locations.

duplex system—A telegraph system which affords simultaneous, independent operation in opposite directions over the same channel.

duplication check—A computer check in which the same operation or program is checked twice to make sure the same result is obtained both times.

duty cycle—The amount of time a device operates, as opposed to its idle time. Applied to a device that normally runs intermittently rather than continuously.

duty factor—1. In a carrier composed of regularly recurring pulses, the product of their duration and repetition frequency. 2. Ratio of average to peak power.

duty ratio—In a pulsed system, such as radar, the ratio of average to peak power.

DX-1. Abbreviation for distance. 2. Reception of distant stations.

dynamic characteristics—Relationship between the instantaneous plate voltage and plate current of a vacuum tube as the voltage applied to the grid is varied.

dynamic convergence—The condition where the three beams of a color picture tube come together at the aperture mask as they are reflected both vertically and horizontally. (Also see Vertical Dynamic Convergence and Horizontal Dynamic Convergence.)

dynamic demonstrator—A three-dimensional schematic diagram in which the components of the radio, television receiver, etc., are mounted directly on the diagram.

dynamic deviation—The difference between the ideal output value and the actual output value of a device or circuit when the reference input is changing at a specified constant rate and all other transients have expired.

dynamic equilibrium of an electromagnetic system—1. The tendency of any electromagnetic system to change its configuration so that the flux of magnetic induction will be maximum. 2. The tendency of any two current-carrying circuits to maintain the flux of magnetic induction linking the two at maximum.

dynamic focus—The application of an AC voltage to the focus electrode of a color picture tube to compensate for the defocusing caused by the flatness of the screen.

dynamic microphone—See Moving-Coil Microphone.

dynamic mutual-conductance tube tester—See Transconductance Tube Tester.

dynamic pickup—See Moving-Coil Pickup.

dynamic plate resistance—See AC Plate Resistance.

dynamic printout—In a computer, a printout of data which occurs as one sequential operation during the machine run.

dynamic range—Ratio between the maximum signal-level capability of a system or component and its noise level, usually expressed in decibels.

dynamic regulator—A transmission regulator in which the adjusting mechanism is in self-equilibrium at only one or a few settings and requires control power to maintain it at any other setting.

dynamic reproducer—See Moving-Coil Pickup.

dynamic resistance—Incremental resistance measured over a relatively small portion of the operating characteristic of a device.

dynamic sequential control—A method of operation in which a digital computer can alter instructions or their sequence, as the computation proceeds.

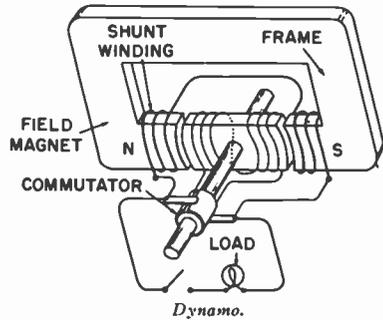
dynamic speaker—See Moving-Coil Speaker.

dynamic storage—Stored computer data which remain in motion on the sensing device (i.e., acoustic delay line, magnetic drum, etc.), as opposed to static storage.

dynamic subroutine—In digital-computer

programming, a subroutine which involves parameters (such as decimal point position) from which a properly coded subroutine is derived. The computer itself adjusts or generates the subroutine according to the parametric values chosen.

dynamic transfer-characteristic curve—A curve showing the variation in output current as the input current changes.



Dynamo.

dynamo—1. Normally called a generator. A machine that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy by electromagnetic induction. 2. In precise terminology, a generator of direct current—as opposed to an alternator, which generates AC.

dynamoelectric—Pertaining to the relationship between mechanical force and electrical energy or vice versa.

dynamometer—1. An instrument in which the force between a fixed and a moving coil provides a measure of current, voltage, or power. 2. Equipment designed to measure the power output of a rotating machine by determining the friction absorbed by a hand brake opposing the rotation.

dynamotor—Also called a rotary converter or synchronous inverter. A rotating device for changing a DC voltage to another value. It is a combination electric motor and DC generator with two or more armature windings and a common set of field poles. One armature winding receives the direct current and rotates (thus operating as a motor), while the others generate the required voltage (and thus operate as dynamos or generators).

dynaquad—A germanium PNP semiconductor switching device which is base-controlled and has three terminals. Its operation is similar to that of a flip-flop circuit or latching relay.

dynatron—See tetrode.

dynatron oscillator—An oscillator circuit employing a tetrode tube. Secondary emission from its plate decreases the plate current whenever the plate voltage increases, giving the tube a negative-resistance characteristic.

dyne—The force that produces an acceleration of one centimeter per second per second on a one-gram mass.

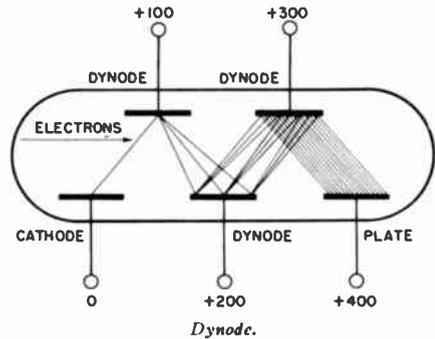
dyne per square centimeter

dyne per square centimeter—The unit of sound pressure. One dyne per square centimeter was originally called a bar in acoustics, but the full expression is used in this field now because the bar is defined differently in other applications. Also called microbar.

dynistor—A nonlinear semiconductor having the characteristics of a small current flow as voltage is applied. As the applied voltage is increased a point is reached at which the current flow suddenly increases radically and will continue at this rate even though the applied voltage is reduced.

dynode—An electrode having the primary function of supplying secondary-electron emission in an electron tube.

echo checking



E

E—Symbol for voltage or emitter.

E and M leads—In a signaling system, the output and input leads, respectively.

early-failure period—The period of equipment life, starting immediately after final assembly, during which equipment failures initially occur at a higher than normal rate due to the presence of defective parts and abnormal operating procedures. Also called debugging period, burn-in period, or infant-mortality period.

early-warning radar—A radar which usually scans the sky in all directions, in order to detect approaching enemy planes and/or missiles at distances far enough away that interceptor planes can be in the air to meet their approach before they are near their target.

earphone—Also called receiver. An electro-acoustic transducer intended to be placed in or over the ear.

earth—Term used in Great Britain for ground.

earthed—A British term meaning grounded.

earth inductor—See Generating Magnetometer.

earth oblateness—The slight departure from a perfect spherical shape of the shape of the earth and the form of its gravity field.

E-bend—See E-Plane Bend.

ebiconductivity—Conductivity induced as the result of electron bombardment.

ec—Abbreviation for enamel covered.

eccentric circle—See Eccentric Groove.

eccentric groove—Also called eccentric circle. An off-center locked groove for actuating the trip mechanism of an automatic record changer at the end of a recording.

eccentricity—In disc recording, the displacement of the center of the recording-groove spiral with respect to the record center hole.

Eccles-Jordan circuit—A flip-flop circuit consisting of a two-stage, resistance-coupled electron-tube amplifier. Its output is coupled back to its input, two separate conditions of stability being achieved by alternately biasing the two stages beyond cutoff.

ECCM (electronic counter-countermeasures)—Retaliatory tactics used to reduce the effectiveness of electronic countermeasures.

ECDC (abbreviation for ElectroChemical Diffused-Collector transistor)—A PNP transistor in which all the mass of P material is etched off and replaced with metal, which acts as a heat sink. It is suitable for high-current, high-speed core driver and computer-memory applications.

echelon—One of a series of levels of accuracy of calibration, the highest of which is represented by an accepted national standard. There may be auxiliary levels between two successive echelons.

echo—1. In radar, that portion of the energy reflected to the receiver from a target. 2. A wave which has been reflected or otherwise returned with sufficient magnitude and delay to be distinguishable from the directly transmitted wave. 3. In facsimile, a multiple reproduction on the record sheet caused by the arrival of the same original facsimile signal at different times over transmission paths of different lengths.

echo area—Equivalent echoing area of a radar target (i.e., the relative amount of radar energy the target will reflect).

echo box—Also called phantom target. A device for checking the over-all performance of a radar system. It comprises a resonant cavity which receives a portion of the pulse energy from the transmitter and retransmits it to the receiver as a slowly decaying transient. The time required for this transient response to decay below the minimum detectable level on the radar indicator is known as the ring time and is indicative of the over-all performance of the radar set.

echo chamber—A reverberant room or enclosure used for adding hollow effects or actual echoes to radio or television programs.

echo checking—A system of assuring accuracy by reflecting transmitted information back to the transmitter and comparing the reflected information with the original information transmitted.

echo depth sounder—See Fathometer.

echo depth sounding—A system of determining the ocean depth by producing a sound just below the water's surface and measuring the amount of time before the echo is reflected from the floor of the ocean.

echo intensifier—A device, located at the target, that is used to increase the amplitude of the reflected energy to an abnormal level.

echo ranging—Determination of both direction and distance of an underwater object from a vessel by ultrasonic radiation.

echo sounder—A sounding device used by ships to determine the depth of water. (Also see Echo Depth Sounding.)

echo suppressor—A voice-operated device that is connected to a two-way telephone circuit to attenuate echo currents in one direction caused by telephone currents in the other direction.

ECM (electronic countermeasures)—Methods of jamming or otherwise hindering the operation of enemy electronic equipment.

ECO—Abbreviation for electron-coupled oscillator.



E-core.

E-core—The laminated configuration resembling the capital letter *E* in some transformers and inductive transducers.

eddy-current heating—Synonym for induction heating.

eddy-current loss—The core loss which results when a varying induction produces electromotive forces which cause a current to circulate within a magnetic material.

eddy currents—Also called Foucault currents. Those currents induced in the body of a conducting mass by a variation in magnetic flux.

edge effect—See Following or Leading White and Following or Leading Black.

edging—Undesired coloring around the edges of different-colored objects in a color television picture.

Edison base—Standard screw-thread base used for ordinary electric lamps.

Edison effect—Also called Richardson effect. The movement of electrons from a heated electrode called the emitter to a second electrode called the collector. This movement constitutes an electric current.

Edison storage cell—A storage cell having negative plates of iron oxide and positive plates of nickel oxide immersed in an alkaline solution. An open-circuit voltage of 1.2 volts per cell is produced.

E-display—In radar, a rectangular display in which targets appear as blips with distance

indicated by the horizontal coordinate and elevation by the vertical coordinate.

EDP—Abbreviation for electronic data processing.

EDP center—See Electronic Data Processing Center.

EDPM—Abbreviation for electronic data-processing machine.

EEG—Abbreviation for electroencephalograph.

effective acoustic center—The point from which the spherically divergent sound waves from an acoustic generator appear to diverge. Also called apparent source.

effective antenna length—The length which, when multiplied by the maximum current, will give the same product as the length and uniform current of an elementary electric dipole at the same location, and the same radio field intensity in the direction of maximum radiation.

effective area—The effective area of an antenna in any specified direction is equal to the square of the wavelength multiplied by the power gain (or directive gain) in that direction, divided by 4π .

effective bandwidth—For a bandpass filter, the width of an assumed rectangular bandpass filter having the same transfer ratio at a reference frequency and passing the same mean-square value of a hypothetical current and voltage having even distribution of energy over all frequencies.

effective current—That value of alternating current which will give the same heating effect as the corresponding value of direct current. For sine-wave alternating currents, the effective value is 0.707 times the peak value.

effective cutoff—See Effective Cutoff Frequency.

effective cutoff frequency—Also called effective cutoff. The frequency at which the insertion loss of an electric structure between specified terminating impedances exceeds the loss at some reference point in the transmission band.

effective field intensity—Root-mean-square value of the inverse distance fields one mile from the transmitting antenna in all directions horizontally.

effective height—The height of the antenna center of radiation above the effective ground level.

effective parallel resistance—The resistance leakage considered to be in parallel with a pure dielectric.

effective percentage modulation—For a single, sinusoidal input component, the ratio between the peak value of the fundamental component of the envelope and the direct-current component in the modulated conditions, expressed in per cent.

effective radiated power—Antenna input times gain, expressed in watts. If specified for a particular direction, it is the antenna power gain in that direction only.

effective radius of the earth—A value used

effective resistance

in place of the geometrical radius to correct the atmospheric refraction when the index of refraction in the atmosphere changes linearly with height. Under conditions of standard refraction, the effective radius is one and one-third the geometrical radius.

effective resistance—The average rate of dissipation of electric energy during a cycle divided by the square of the effective current.

effective series resistance—A dropping resistance considered to be in series with an assumed pure capacitance.

effective sound pressure—The root-mean-square value of the instantaneous sound pressure at one point over a complete cycle. The unit is the dyne per square centimeter.

effective speed of transmission—The average rate over some specified time interval at which information is processed by a transmission facility. Usually expressed as average characters or average bits per unit time. Also called average rate of transmission.

effective value—Also called the rms (root mean square) value. The value of alternating current that will produce the same amount of heat in a resistance as the corresponding value of direct current. The effective value is 0.707 times the peak value.

efficiency—Ratio of the useful output of a physical quantity which may be stored, transferred, or transformed by a device, to the total input of the device.

efficiency of rectification—Ratio of direct-current power output to alternating-current power input of a rectifier.

EGO—Acronym for Eccentric orbit Geophysical Observatory.

ehf—Abbreviation for extremely high frequency.

E-H tee—A wave-guide junction composed of a combination of E and H plane tee junctions which intersect the main guide at a common point.

E-H tuner—An E-H tee having two arms terminated in adjustable plungers. It is used for impedance transformation.

EIA—Abbreviation for Electronic Industries Association.

Einthoven string galvanometer—A moving-coil type of galvanometer in which the coil is a single wire suspended between the poles of a powerful electromagnet.

EKG—Abbreviation for electrocardiograph.

elastance—Symbolized by S . In a capacitor, the ratio of potential difference between its electrodes to the charge in the capacitor. It is the reciprocal of capacitance. The unit of measure is the daraf.

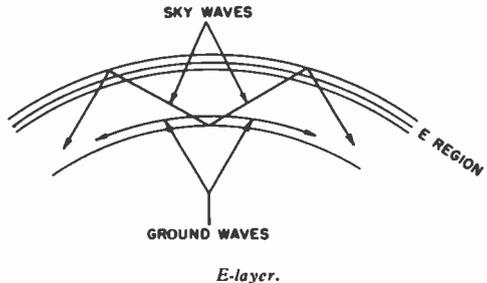
$$S \text{ (daraf)} = \frac{V}{Q}$$

elastic collision—Collision resulting in no molecular excitation when the conservation of momentum and kinetic energy governs the energy transfer.

elastic limit—The maximum stress a solid can endure and still return to its unstrained

electrical forming

state when the stress is removed.
elasticity—The resistance of an electrostatic field. It is the reciprocal of permittivity.



E-layer—An ionized layer in the E-region of the ionosphere which reflects radio waves. It occurs between 50 and 90 miles above the earth's surface.

electra—A specific radionavigational aid that provides a number (usually 24) of equisignal zones. Electra is similar to sonne except that in sonne the equisignal zones as a group are periodically rotated in bearing.

electralloy—A nonmagnetic alloy frequently used in radio chassis.

electret—A dielectric body having separate electric poles with opposite charges of a permanent or semipermanent nature. These charges are induced by an applied field, but persist after the field is gone. In some respects, an electret is an electric analog of a permanent magnet.

electric—Pertaining to, consisting of, containing, producing, derived from, or produced or operated by, electricity. Used interchangeably with electrical.

electrical—See Electric.

electrical angle—A means of specifying a particular instant in an AC cycle. One complete cycle is considered equal to 360°; hence a half-cycle is 180° and a quarter-cycle is 90°. If one voltage reaches a peak value a quarter of a cycle after another, the electrical angle (phase difference) between the two voltages is 90°.

electrical center—The point approximately midway between the ends of an inductor or resistor. This point divides the inductor or resistor into two equal electrical values (e.g., voltage, resistance, inductance, or number of turns).

electrical degree—A unit of time measurement applied to alternating current.

electrical distance—The distance between two points, expressed as the length of time an electromagnetic wave in free space takes to travel between them.

electrical element—Any of the individual building blocks from which electronic circuits are constructed, such as insulation, conductance, resistance, capacitance, inductance, and transistance.

electrical forming—The application of electric energy to a semiconductor device in

electrical inertia

order to permanently modify the electrical characteristics.

electrical inertia—Inductance that opposes any change in current flow through an inductor.

electrical length—Length expressed in wavelengths, radians, or degrees. Distance in wavelengths $\times 2\pi =$ radians; distance in wavelengths $\times 360 =$ degrees.

electrical load—A device (e.g., a speaker) comprising resistive and/or reactive components into which an amplifier, generator, etc., delivers power.

electrical noise—Unwanted electrical energy other than cross talk in a transmission system.

electrical radian— 57.296° , or $\frac{1}{2}\pi$ ($1/6.28$) of a cycle of alternating current or voltage.

electrical reset—A term applied to a relay to indicate that it is capable of being electrically reset after an operation.

electrical resistivity—The resistance of a material to passage of an electric current through it. Expressed as ohms (units of resistance) per mil foot or as microhms (millionths of an ohm) per centimeter cubed (cm^3) at a specified temperature.

electrical resolver—Special type of synchro having a single winding on the stator and two windings the axes of which are 90° apart on the rotor.

electrical sheet—Iron or steel sheets from which laminations for electric motors are punched.

electrical zero—A standard synchro position at which electrical outputs have defined amplitudes and time phase.

electric arc—A discharge of energy through a gas.

electric bell—An audible signaling device consisting of one or more gongs and an electromagnetically actuated striking mechanism.

electric brazing—A brazing (alloying) process in which the heat is furnished by an electric current.

electric breakdown voltage—See Dielectric Breakdown Voltage.

electric breeze or wind—The emission of electrons from a sharp point of a conductor which carries a high negative potential.

electric charge—Electric energy stored on the surface of an object.

electric chronograph—A highly accurate apparatus for measuring and recording time intervals.

electric circuit—A continuous path consisting of wires and/or circuit elements over or through which an electric current can flow. If the path is broken at any point, current can no longer flow and there is no circuit.

electric controller—A device which governs the amount of electric power delivered to an apparatus.

electric dipole—Also called a doublet. A simple antenna comprising a pair of oppositely charged conductors capable of radi-

electric hysteresis

ating an electromagnetic wave in response to the movement of an electric charge from one conductor to the other.

electric-discharge lamp—A sealed glass enclosure containing a metallic vapor or an inert gas through which electricity is passed to produce a bright glow.

electric displacement—See Electric-Flux Density.

electric-displacement density—See Electric-Flux Density.

electric eye—1. The layman's term for a photoelectric cell. 2. The cathode-ray, tuning-indicator tube used in some radio receivers.

electric field—The region about a charged body. Its intensity at any point is the force which would be exerted on a unit positive charge at that point.

electric-field intensity—A measure of the force exerted at a point by a unit charge at that point.

electric-field strength—The magnitude of the electric field in an electromagnetic wave. Usually stated in volts per meter. (Also see Dielectric Strength.)

electric-field vector—At a point in an electric field, the force on a stationary positive charge per unit charge. May be measured in either newtons per coulomb or volts per meter. This term is sometimes called the electric-field intensity, but such use of the word "intensity" is deprecated in favor of "field strength," since intensity denotes power in optics and radiation.

electric-filament lamp—A glass bulb either evacuated or filled with an inert gas and having a resistance element electrically heated to and maintained at the temperature necessary to produce incandescence.

electric filter—See Electric-Wave Filter.

electric-flux density—Also called electric-displacement density or electric displacement. At a point, the vector equal in magnitude to the maximum charge per unit area which would appear on one face of a thin metal plate introduced in the electric field at that point. The vector is normal to the plate from the negative to the positive face.

electric furnace—A furnace in which electric arcs provide the source of heat.

electric generator—A machine that transforms mechanical power into electrical power.

electric governor-controlled series-wound motor—A series-wound motor having an electric speed governor connected in series with the motor circuit. The governor is usually built into the motor.

electric hygrometer—An instrument for indicating humidity by electric means. Its operation depends on the relationship between the electric conductance and moisture content of a film of hygroscopic material.

electric hysteresis—Internal friction in a dielectric material when subjected to a varying electric field (e.g., the paper or mica dielectric of a capacitor in an AC circuit).

electrician

The resultant heat generated can eventually break down the dielectric and cause the capacitor to fail.

electrician—A person engaged in designing, making, or repairing electric instruments or machinery. Also, one who sets up an electrical installation.

electric image—The electrical counterpart of an object; i.e., the fictitious distribution of the same amount of electricity that is actually distributed on a nearby object.

electricity—A fundamental quantity consisting of two oppositely charged particles. The electrons are negatively charged, and the protons are positively charged. A substance with more electrons than protons is said to be negatively charged; conversely, one with more protons than electrons is positively charged.

electric light—Light produced by an electric lamp.

electric meter—A device that measures and registers the amount of electricity consumed over a certain period of time.

electric moment—For two charges of equal magnitude but opposite polarities, a vector equal in magnitude to the product of the magnitude of either charge by the distance between the centers of the two charges. The direction of the vector is from the negative to the positive charge.

electric motor—A device which converts electrical energy into rotating mechanical energy.

electric network—A combination of any number of electric elements, having either lumped or distributed impedances, or both.

electric oscillations—The back-and-forth flow of electric charges whenever a circuit containing inductance and capacitance is electrically disturbed.

electric potential—A measure of the work required to bring a unit positive charge from an infinite distance or from one point to another (the difference of potential between two points).

electric precipitation—The collecting of dust or other fine particles floating in the air. This is done by inducing a charge in the particles, which are then attracted to highly oppositely charged collector plates.

electric probe—A rod inserted into an electric field during a test to detect DC, audio, or RF energy.

electric reset—A qualifying term indicating that the contacts of a relay must be reset electrically to their original positions following an operation.

electric shield—A housing, usually aluminum or copper, placed around a circuit to provide a low-resistance path to ground for high frequency radiations and thereby prevent interaction between circuits.

electric strain gauge—A device which detects the change in shape of a structural member under load and causes a corresponding change in the flow of current through the device.

electrocardiograph

electric strength—The maximum electric charge a dielectric material can withstand without rupturing. (*Also see Dielectric Strength.*)

electric stroboscope—An instrument for observing or for measuring the speed of rotating or vibrating objects by electrically producing periodic changes in the intensity of light used to illuminate the object.

electric tachometer—A tachometer (rpm indicator) that utilizes voltage or electrical impulses.

electric telemeter—A system consisting of a meter which measures a quantity, a transmitter which sends the information to a distant station, and a receiver which indicates or records the quantity measured.

electric transcription—In broadcasting, a disc recording of a message or a complete program.

electric transducer—A device actuated by electric waves from one system and supplying power, also in the form of electric waves, to a second system.

electric tuning—A system by which a radio receiver is tuned to a station by pushing a button (instead of, say, turning a knob).

electric vector—A component of the electromagnetic field associated with electromagnetic radiation. The component is of the nature of an electric field. The electric vector is supposed to coexist with, but act at right angles to, the magnetic vector.

electric wave—Another term for the electromagnetic wave produced by the back-and-forth movement of electric charges in a conductor.

electric-wave filter—Also called electric filter. A device that separates electric waves of different frequencies.

electrification—The process of establishing an excess of positive or negative charges in a material.

electroacoustic—Pertaining to a device (e.g., a speaker and a microphone) which involves both electric current and sound-frequency pressures.

electroacoustic transducer—A device that receives excitations from an electric system and delivers an output to an acoustic system, or vice versa. A speaker is an example of the first, and a microphone is an example of the second.

electroanalysis—The process of determining the quantity of an element or compound in an electrolyte solution by depositing the element or compound on an electrode by electrolysis.

electrobiology—The science concerned with electrical phenomena of living creatures.

electrobioscopy—The application of a voltage to produce muscular contractions.

electrocardiogram—A photographic or other graphic record obtained from an electrocardiograph.

electrocardiograph—A medical instrument for detecting irregularities in the action of a human heart. It measures the changes in

voltage occurring in the human body with each heartbeat. Abbreviated EKG.

electrochemical deterioration—A process in which autocatalytic electrochemical reactions produce an increase in conductivity and in turn ultimate thermal failure.

electrochemical equivalent—The weight of an element, compound, radical, or ion involved in a specified electrochemical reaction during passage of a specified quantity of electricity such as a coulomb.

electrochemical recording—A recording made by passing a signal-controlled current through a sensitized sheet of paper. The paper reacts to the current and thereby produces a visual record.

electrochemistry—That branch of science concerned with reciprocal transformations of chemical and electrical energy. This includes electrolysis, electroplating, the charge and discharge of batteries, etc.

electrocoagulation—The process of solidifying tissue by means of a high frequency electrical current.

electrocution—Killing by means of an electric current.

electrode—1. In an electronic tube, the conducting element that does one or more of the following: emits or collects electrons or ions, or controls their movement by means of an electric field on it. 2. In semiconductors, the element that does one or more of the following: emits or collects electrons or holes, or controls their movements by means of an electric field on it. 3. In electroplating, the metal being plated.

electrode admittance—The alternating component of the electrode current divided by that of the electrode voltage (all other electrode voltages maintained constant).

electrode capacitance—The capacitance between one electrode and all the other electrodes connected together.

electrode characteristic—The relationship, usually shown by a graph, between the electrode voltage and current, all other electrode voltages being maintained constant.

electrode conductance—The real part of the electrode admittance.

electrode current—Current passing into or out of an electrode.

electrode dark current—In phototubes, the component of electrode current that flows in the absence of ionizing radiation and optical photons. Also called dark current.

electrode dissipation—The power which an electrode dissipates as heat when bombarded by electrons and/or ions and radiation from nearby electrodes.

electrode drop—The voltage drop produced in an electrode by its resistance.

electrode impedance—The reciprocal of electrode admittance.

electrodeposition—Also called electrolytic deposition. The process of depositing a substance on an electrode by electrolysis, as in electroplating, electroforming, electrorefining, or electrowinning.

electrode potential—The instantaneous voltage on an electrode. Its value is usually given with respect to the cathode of a vacuum tube.

electrode reactance—The imaginary component of electrode impedance.

electrode resistance—The reciprocal of electrode conductance. It is the effective parallel resistance, not the real component of electrode impedance.

electrode voltage—The voltage between an electrode and the cathode or a specified point of a filamentary cathode. The terms "grid voltage," "anode voltage," "plate voltage," etc., designate the voltage between these electrodes and the cathode. Unless otherwise stated, electrode voltages are measured at the available terminals.

electrodialytic process—A process for producing fresh water by using a combination of electric current and two types of chemically treated membranes.

electrodynamics—Pertaining to electric current, electricity in motion, and the actions and effects of magnetism and induction.

electrodynamic braking—A method of stopping a tape-deck motor gently by the application of a predetermined voltage to the motors.

electrodynamic instrument—An instrument which depends for its operation on the reaction between the current in one or more moving coils and the current in one or more fixed coils.

electrodynamic speaker—A speaker consisting of an electromagnet called the field coil, through which a direct current flows.

electrodynamometer—An instrument for detecting or measuring an electric current by determining the mechanical reactions between two parts of the same circuit.

electroencephalograph—An instrument for detecting irregularities in the mental process by recording the infinitesimal waveforms of voltage developed in the brain.

electroforming—1. Also called electrodeposition and electroplating. Making a metal object by using electrolysis to deposit a metal on an electrode. 2. Creating a PN junction by passing a current through point contacts on a semiconductor.

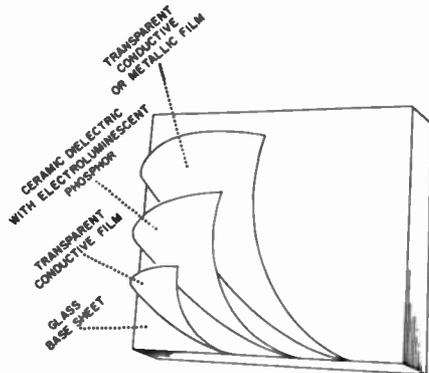
electrographic recording—Also called electrostatography. The producing of a visible record by using a gaseous discharge between two or more electrodes to form electrostatically charged patterns on an insulator. (Also see Electrostatic Electography.)

electrokinetics—The branch of physics concerned with electricity in motion.

electroluminescence—Causing a crystalline phosphor to glow by applying an electrical potential to it or suspending it in a changing electric field.

electroluminescent lamp—A lamp in the shape of a panel which is decorative as well as illuminative. It consists primarily of a capacitor having a ceramic dielectric with electroluminescent phosphor. The amount

electrolysis



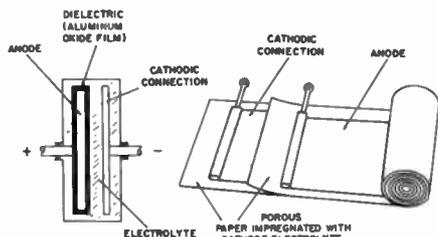
Electroluminescent lamp.

of illumination is determined by the voltage across the layer and by the frequency applied to it.

electrolysis—1. The process of changing the chemical composition of a material (called the electrolyte) by sending an electric current through it. 2. The decay of an underground structure by chemical action due to stray electrical currents.

electrolyte—1. A substance in which the conduction of electricity is accompanied by chemical action. 2. The paste which forms the conducting medium between the electrodes of a dry cell, storage cell, or electrolytic capacitor.

electrolytic—Pertaining to or made by electrolysis; deposited by electrolysis; pertaining to or containing an electrolyte.



Electrolytic capacitor.

electrolytic capacitor—A capacitor, usually of large value, employing a set of electrodes (called anode plates) immersed in an electrolytic solution. Chemical action forms a very thin dielectric film on the plates, insulating them from the electrolyte. The electrolyte then acts as the other electrode of the capacitor.

electrolytic cell—In a battery, the container, two electrodes, and the electrolyte.

electrolytic conduction—The flow of current between electrodes immersed in an electrolyte. It is caused by the movement of ions from one electrode to the other when a voltage is applied between them.

electromagnetic deflection

electrolytic deposition—See Electrodeposition.

electrolytic dissociation—The breaking up of molecules into ions in a solution.

electrolytic interrupter—A device which is tilted to change the current through it.

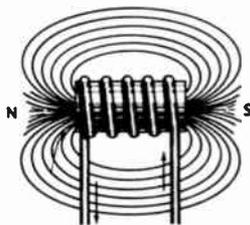
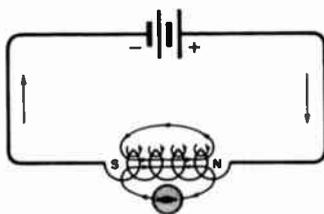
electrolytic iron—Iron obtained by an electrolytic process. The iron possesses good magnetic qualities and is exceptionally free of impurities.

electrolytic recording—A form of facsimile recording in which ionization causes a chemically moistened paper to undergo a change.

electrolytic rectifier—A rectifier in which rectification of an alternating current is accomplished by electrolytic action.

electrolytic refining—The refining or purifying of metals by electrolysis.

electrolyzer—An electrolytic cell that produces alkalis, metals, chlorine, or other allied products.



Electromagnet.

electromagnet—A temporary magnet consisting of a solenoid with an iron core. A magnetic field exists only while current flows through the solenoid.

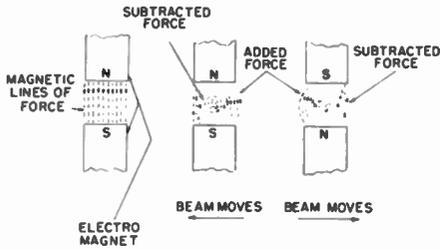
electromagnetic—Having both magnetic and electric properties.

electromagnetic coupling—The mutual relationship between two separate but adjacent wires when the magnetic field of one induces a voltage in the other.

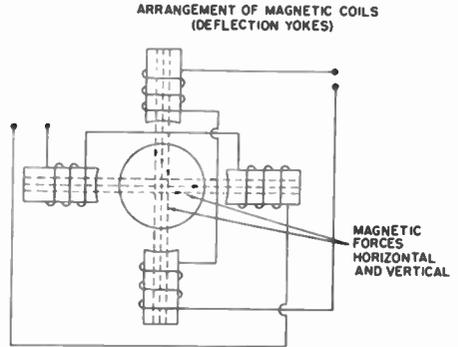
electromagnetic crack detector—An instrument for detecting hidden cracks in iron or steel objects by magnetic means.

electromagnetic deflection—The deflection of an electron stream by means of a magnetic field. In a television receiver, the magnetic field for deflecting the electron beam horizontally and vertically is produced by two pairs of coils, called the deflection yoke, around the neck of the picture tube.

electromagnetic-deflection coil



electromagnetic-type microphones



Electromagnetic deflection coil.

electromagnetic-deflection coil—A coil, around the neck of a cathode ray tube, for deflecting the electron beam.

electromagnetic energy—The energy in a radio wave. It consists of electrical and magnetic components.

electromagnetic field—1. The field of influence produced around a conductor by the current flowing through it. 2. A rapidly moving electric field and its associated magnetic field. The latter is perpendicular to both the electric lines of force and their direction.

electromagnetic focusing—In a television picture tube, the focusing produced by a coil mounted on the neck. Direct current through the coil produces magnetic field lines parallel to the tube axis.

electromagnetic horn—A horn-shaped structure that provides highly directional radiation of radio waves in the 100-megacycle or higher frequency range.

electromagnetic induction—The voltage produced in a coil as the number of magnetic lines of force (flux linkages) passing through the coil changes.

electromagnetic lens—An electron lens in which the electron beams are focused electromagnetically.

electromagnetic mirror—A surface or region capable of reflecting radio waves, such as one of the ionized layers in the upper atmosphere.

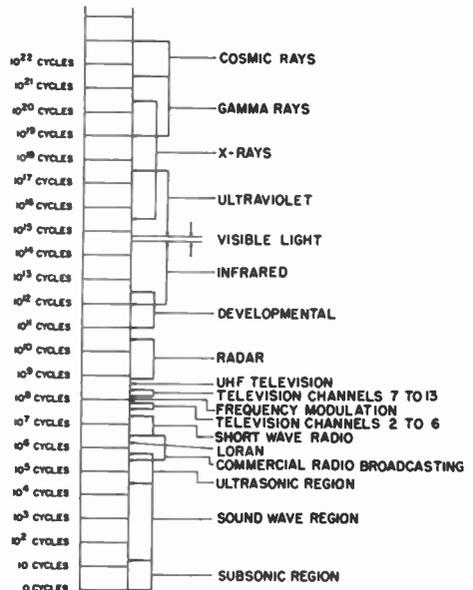
electromagnetic oscillograph—An oscillograph in which a mechanical motion is derived from electromagnetic forces to produce a record.

electromagnetic radiation—Emission of energy in the form of electromagnetic waves.

electromagnetic relay—An electromagnetically operated switch composed of one or more coils and armatures. Whenever current flows through the coil, its magnetic field attracts the armature and completes a circuit.

electromagnetic repulsion—The repelling action between like poles of electromagnets.

electromagnetics—In physics, the branch concerned with the relationships between electric currents and their associated magnetic fields.



Electromagnetic radiation spectrum chart.

electromagnetic spectrum—A chart or graph showing the relationship between all known electromagnetic waveforms classified by wavelengths.

electromagnetic theory of light—The theory which states that electromagnetic and light waves have identical properties.

electromagnetic-type microphones—Microphones in which the voltages are varied by an electromagnet (namely, ribbon or velocity, dynamic or moving-coil, and reluctance or moving-vane microphones).

electromagnetic unit—Abbreviated emu. A unit of electricity based primarily on the magnetic effect of an electric current. The fundamental centimeter-gram-second unit is the abampere. Now considered obsolete.

electromagnetic vibrator—A mechanical device for interrupting the flow of direct current and thereby making it a pulsating current. This is done where a circuit requires an alternating current to operate. A reed within the vibrator is alternately attracted to two electromagnets.

electromagnetic wave—The radiant energy produced by oscillation of an electric charge. It includes radio, infrared, visible and ultra-violet light waves, and X-, gamma, and cosmic rays.

electromagnetism — The magnetic field around a wire or other conductor when, and only when, current passes through it.

electromechanical—Any device using electrical energy to produce mechanical movement.

electromechanical bell—A bell with a pre-wound spring-driven clapper which is tripped electrically to ring the bell.

electromechanical breakdown—A mechanical runaway that occurs when the mechanical restoring force fails to balance the electrical compressive force.

electromechanical chopper—See Contact Modulator.

electromechanical frequency meter — A meter which uses the resonant properties of mechanical devices to indicate frequency.

electromechanical recorder—A device which transforms electrical signals into equivalent mechanical motion which is transferred to a medium by cutting, embossing, or writing.

electromechanical transducer—A device that transforms electrical energy into mechanical energy or vice versa. A speaker is an example of the first, and a microphone of the second.

electromechanics—That branch of electrical engineering concerned with machines producing or operated by electric currents.

electrometallurgy—That branch of science concerned with the application of electrochemistry to the extraction or treatment of metals.

electrometer—1. An electrostatic instrument that measures a potential difference or an electric charge by the mechanical force exerted between electrically charged surfaces. 2. A DC vacuum-tube voltmeter with an extremely high input resistance, usually around 10^{10} megohms, as opposed to 10 megohms or less for a conventional type.

electrometer tube—A vacuum tube having a very low control-electrode conductance, to facilitate the measurement of extremely small direct currents and voltages.

electromotive force—Abbreviated emf. The force which causes electricity to flow when there is a difference of potential between two points. The unit of measurement is the volt.

electromotive series—A list of metals arranged in decreasing order of their tendency to pass into ionic form by losing electrons.

electromyography—An electronic method of measuring and recording the electrical activity of muscles.

electron—Also called negatron. One of the natural elementary constituents of matter; it carries a negative electric charge of one electronic unit and has approximately $1/1840$ th the mass of a hydrogen atom or 9.107×10^{-28} gram.

electron attachment—Process by which an electron is attached to a neutral molecule to form a negative ion. Often characterized by the attachment coefficient η , which is the number of attachments per centimeter of drift. Also characterized by the ratio $h = \sigma_a / \theta$, where σ_a is the attachment cross section and θ the total cross section.

electron avalanche—The chain reaction started when one free electron collides with one or more orbiting electrons and frees them. The free electrons then free others in the same manner, and so on.

electron beam—A narrow stream of electrons moving in the same direction under the influence of an electric or magnetic field.

electron-beam generator—A device which, by means of supplementary electrodes, concentrates the electrons into a narrow path.

electron-beam instrument—Also called a cathode-ray instrument. An instrument in which a beam of electrons is deflected by an electric or magnetic field (or both). Usually the beam is made to strike a fluorescent screen so the deflection can be observed.

electron-beam machining—A process in which controlled electron beams are used to weld or shape a piece of material.

electron-beam magnetometer—An instrument that measures the intensity and direction of magnetic forces by the immersion of an electron beam into the magnetic field.

electron-beam tube—An electron tube which depends for its operation on the formation and control of one or more electron beams.

electron-coupled oscillator—Abbreviated ECO. A circuit using a multigrad tube in which the cathode and two grids operate as a conventional oscillator and the electron stream couples the plate-circuit load to the oscillator.

electron coupling—In vacuum (principally multigrad) tubes, the transfer of energy between electrodes as electrons leave one and go to the other.

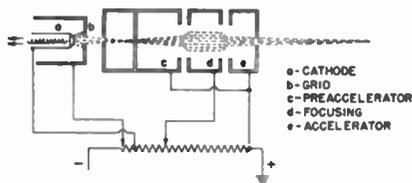
electron drift—The movement of electrons in a definite direction through a conductor, as opposed to the haphazard transfer of energy from one electron to another by collision.

electron emission—The freeing of electrons into space from the surface of a body under the influence of heat, light, impact, chemical disintegration, or a potential difference.

electron flow—The movement of electrons

electron gun

from a negative to a positive point in a metal or other conductor, or from a negative to a positive electrode through a liquid, gas, or vacuum.



Electron gun.

electron gun—A cylindrical electrode, together with baffles and apertures, that produces a narrow beam of electrons.

electronic—1. Any system or device in which electrons flow through a vacuum, gas, or semiconductor. 2. Of or pertaining to devices, circuits, or systems using the principle of electron flow through a conductor—for example, *electronic control*, equipment, instrument, circuit.

electronic autopilot—An arrangement of gyroscopes, electronic amplifiers, and servomotors for detecting deviations in the flight of an aircraft and applying the required corrections directly to its control cables.

electronic "bug"—A keying system which converts the Morse signals from a hand key into correctly proportioned and spaced dots and dashes.

electronic circuit—A circuit containing one or more electron tubes, transistors, magnetic amplifiers, etc.

electronic commutator—An arrangement of electron tubes and circuits for switching circuits in rapid succession.

electronic control—Also called *electronic regulation*. The control of a machine or condition by electronic devices.

electronic counter—An instrument capable of counting up to several million electrical pulses per second.

electronic countermeasures—Reducing the effectiveness of enemy equipment employing or affected by electromagnetic radiations. This is done by using appropriate electronic devices.

electronic countermeasures control—1. Collection and sorting of large quantities of data for the purpose of measuring and defining radar signals. 2. Examination of the data received in order to determine selection and switching of countermeasure devices with little or no time delay.

electronic coupling—The method of coupling electrical energy from one circuit to another through the electron stream in a vacuum tube.

electronic data-processing center—A place in which is kept automatically operated equipment, including computers, designed to simplify the interpretation and use of data gathered by instrumentation installa-

electronic jamming

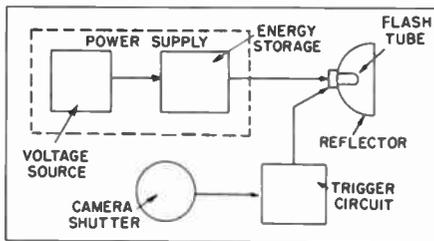
tions or information-collection agencies. Abbreviated EDP center.

electronic data-processing machine—Abbreviated EDPM. A machine or its device and attachments used primarily in or with an electronic data-processing system.

electronic data-processing system—Any machine or group of automatically intercommunicating machines capable of entering, receiving, sorting, classifying, computing and/or recording alphabetical or numerical accounting or statistical data (or all three) without intermediate use of tabulating cards.

electronic deception—Radiation or reradiation of electromagnetic waves to mislead the enemy in the interpretation of data received by his electronic equipment.

electronic efficiency—The ratio of (a) the power at the desired frequency delivered by the electron stream to the oscillator or amplifier circuit to (b) the direct power supplied to the stream.



Electronic flash unit.

electronic flash—Also called *strobe*. The firing of special light-producing, high-voltage, gas-filled glass tubes with a high instantaneous surge of current furnished by a capacitor or bank of capacitors which have been charged from a high-voltage source (usually 450 volts or higher).

electronic flash tube—See *Flash Tube*.

electronic frequency synthesizer—A device which generates two or more selectable frequencies from one or more fixed-frequency sources.

electronic heating—Also called *high-frequency heating*. A method of heating a material by inducing a high-frequency current in it or having the material act as the dielectric between two plates charged with a high-frequency current.

Electronic Industries Association (EIA)—A trade association of the electronics industry. Some of its functions are the formulation of technical standards, dissemination of marketing data, and the maintenance of contact with government agencies in matters relating to the electronics industry.

electronic instrument—Any instrument which depends for its operation on the action of one or more electron devices.

electronic jamming—Electronic countermeasures consisting of the radiation or reradiation of electromagnetic waves to impair

the use of a specified segment of the radio spectrum and thereby prevent communication or operation in that spectrum.

electronic keying—A method of keying whereby the dots and dashes are produced solely by electronic means.

electronic line scanning—Facsimile scanning in which a spot on a cathode-ray tube moves across the copy electronically while the record sheet or subject copy is moved mechanically in a perpendicular direction.

electronic microphone—A device which depends for its operation on the generation of a voltage by the motion of one of the electrodes in a special electron tube.

electronic mine detector—See Mine Detector.

electronic multimeter—A device employing the characteristics of an electron-tube circuit for the measurement of electrical quantities, at least one of which is voltage or current, on a single calibrated scale.

electronic organ—The electronic counterpart of the pipe organ. All tones and tone variations such as vibrato, tremolo, etc., are produced by electronic circuits instead of by pipes.

electronic packaging—The coating or surrounding of an electronic assembly with a dielectric compound.

electronic photometer—An electronic instrument for measuring intensity of light, brightness of paints, turbidity of solutions, etc. It comprises a phototube, an electronic direct-current amplifier, and an indicating instrument.

electronic profilometer—An electronic instrument for measuring surface roughness. The diamond-point stylus of a permanent-magnet dynamic pickup is moved over the surface being examined. The resultant variations in voltage are amplified, rectified, and measured with a meter calibrated to read directly in micro-inches of deviation from smoothness.

electronic reconnaissance—Search for electromagnetic radiations to determine their existence, source, and pertinent characteristics for electronic warfare purposes.

electronic rectifier—A rectifier using electron tubes or equivalent semiconductor elements as rectifying elements.

electronic regulation—See Electronic Control.

electronics—1. The field of science and engineering concerned with the behavior of electrons in devices and the utilization of such devices. 2. Of or pertaining to the field of electronics, such as electronics engineer, course, laboratory, committee.

electronic switch—1. A vacuum tube or transistor used as an on-and-off switching device. 2. A test instrument for presenting two waveshapes on a single-gun cathode-ray tube.

electronic thermal conductivity—The part of the thermal conductivity due to the transfer of thermal energy by means of electrons and holes.

electronic timer—1. A synchronizer, pulse

generator, modulator, or keyer that originates a series of continuous control pulses at an unvarying repetition rate known as the pulse-recurrence frequency. 2. An interval timer using an electronic circuit.

electronic voltmeter—Also called vacuum-tube voltmeter. A voltmeter which utilizes the rectifying and amplifying properties of electron tubes and their circuits to secure such characteristics as high input impedance, wide frequency range, peak-to-peak indications, etc.

electronic volt-ohmmeter—A device employing the characteristics of an electron-tube circuit for the measurement of voltage and resistance on a single calibrated scale.

electronic warfare—Military usage of electronics to reduce an enemy's effective use of radiated electromagnetic energy and to insure our own effective use.

electronic waveform synthesizer—A device using electron devices to generate an electrical signal of a desired waveform.

electron lens—The convergence of the electrons into a narrow beam in a cathode-ray tube by deflecting them electromagnetically or electrostatically. So called because its action is analogous to that of an optical lens.

electron microscope—An instrument which uses an electron beam to penetrate thin samples of a material. It is possible to magnify images of the material on a screen or film up to 350,000 times.

electron multiplier—A vacuum tube in which electrons liberated from a photosensitive cathode are attracted successively to a series of electrodes called dynodes. In doing so, each electron liberates others by secondary emission and thereby greatly increases the number of electrons flowing in the tube.

electron-multiplier section—A section of an electron tube in which an electron current is amplified by one or more successive dynode stages.

electron optics—The branch of electronics concerned with the behavior of the electron beam under the influence of electrostatic and electromagnetic forces.

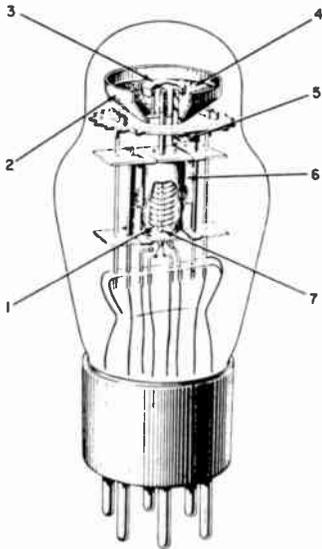
electron-pair bond—A valence bond formed by two electrons, one from each of two adjacent atoms.

electron paramagnetic resonance—A condition in which a paramagnetic solid subjected to two magnetic fields, one of which is fixed and the other normal to the first and varying at the resonance frequency, emits electromagnetic radiation associated with changes in the magnetic quantum number of the electrons.

electron-ray tube—Also called a "magic eye." A tube which indicates visibly on a fluorescent target the effects of changes in control-grid voltage applied to the tube. Used as a tuning indicator in receivers.

electron scanning—The moving of an electron beam back and forth and/or up and down by deflecting the beam electromagnetically or electrostatically.

electron spin



- 1 - TRIODE GRID
- 2 - TARGET
- 3 - CATHODE LIGHT SHIELD
- 4 - FLUORESCENT COATING
- 5 - RAY-CONTROL ELECTRODE
- 6 - TRIODE PLATE
- 7 - CATHODE

Electron-ray tube.

electron spin—The twirling motion of an electron, independent of any orbital motion.

electron telescope—An apparatus for seeing through haze and fog. An infrared image is formed optically on the photoemissive mosaic of an electron-image tube and then made visible by the tube.

electron transit time—The time required for electrons to travel between two electrodes in a vacuum tube. This time is extremely important in tubes designed for ultrahigh frequencies.

electron tube—An electron device in which the electrons move through a vacuum or gaseous medium within a gas-tight envelope.

electron volt—Abbreviated ev. The most common unit of energy for individual particles. Defined as the energy acquired by a particle with a charge of one electron (1.6×10^{-19} coulomb) after passing through a potential difference of 1 volt.

electron-wave tube—An electron tube in which streams of electrons having different velocities interact and cause a progressive change in signal modulation along their length.

electro-optical transistor—A transistor capable of responding in nanoseconds to both light and electrical signals.

electropad—The part of an electrocardiograph body electrode that makes contact with the skin.

electrostatic electrophotography

electrophorus—An early type of static-electricity generator.

electroplate—To deposit a metal on the surface of certain materials by electrolysis.

electroplating—Also called electrodeposition, electroforming, or electrorefining. The depositing of a metal on certain conductive materials by electrolysis for protection or decoration, or for the purpose of securing a surface with different properties or dimension from those of the base.

electrorefining—See Electroplating.



Electroscope.

electroscope—An electrostatic device for indicating a potential difference or an electric charge.

electrosensitive recording—The passage of electric current into a sheet of sensitive paper to produce a permanent record.

electroshock—A state of shock produced by passing an electric current through the brain. It is useful in the treatment of certain mental disorders.

electrostatic—Pertaining to static electricity—i.e., electricity, or an electric charge, at rest.

electrostatic actuator—An apparatus comprising an auxiliary external electrode which permits known electrostatic forces to be applied to the diaphragm of a microphone for the purpose of obtaining a primary calibration.

electrostatic charge—An electric charge stored in a capacitor or on the surface of an insulated object.

electrostatic component—The portion of radiation due to electrostatic fields.

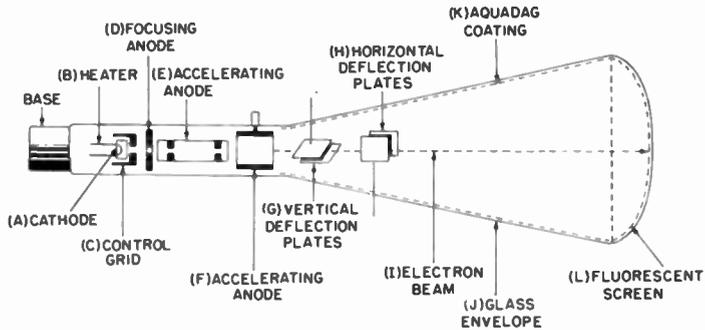
electrostatic-convergence principle—The principle of electron-beam convergence through use of an electrostatic field.

electrostatic coupling—Method of coupling by which charges on one surface influence those on another through capacitive action.

electrostatic deflection—The method of deflecting an electron beam by passing it between charged plates mounted inside a cathode-ray tube. (See illustration, page 116.)

electrostatic electrophotography—The branch of electrostatography which produces a visible record by employing an insulating medium to form latent electrostatic patterns without the aid of electromagnetic radiation.

electrostatic electrophotography—That branch of electrostatography which produces



Electrostatic deflection.

a visible record by employing a photo-responsive medium to form latent electrostatic images with the aid of electromagnetic radiation.

electrostatic energy—The energy contained in electricity at rest, such as in the charge of a capacitor.

electrostatic field—A force in space which exerts an equivalent force on an electrical charge (electron) within its region of influence.

electrostatic flux—The electrostatic lines of force existing between bodies at different potentials.

electrostatic focusing—The focusing of an electron beam by the action of an electric field.

electrostatic galvanometer—Galvanometer operated by the effects of two electric charges on each other.

electrostatic generator—A device for the production of electric charges by electrostatic action.

electrostatic induction—The process of charging an object electrically by bringing it near a charged object.

electrostatic instrument—An instrument which depends for its operation on the attraction and repulsion between electrically charged bodies.

electrostatic memory—Also called electrostatic storage. A memory device in which information is retained by an electrostatic charge. A special type of cathode-ray tube is usually employed, together with associated circuitry.

electrostatic memory tube—Also called storage tube. An electron tube in which information is retained by electric charges.

electrostatic microphone—Also called capacitor or condenser microphone. A microphone which depends for its operation on variations in its electrostatic capacitance.

electrostatic precipitation—The process of removing smoke, dust, and other particles from the air by charging them so that they can be attracted to and collected by a properly polarized electrode.

electrostatic recording—Recording by means of a signal-controlled electrostatic field.

electrostatic relay—A relay in which two or more conductors that are separated by insulating material move because of the mutual attraction or repulsion produced by electric charges applied to the conductors.

electrostatics—The branch of physics concerned with electricity at rest.

electrostatic separator—An apparatus in which a finely pulverized mixture of the materials to be separated is passed through the powerful electrostatic field between two electrodes.

electrostatic series—See Triboelectric Series.

electrostatic shield—A shield which prevents electrostatic coupling between circuits, but permits electromagnetic coupling.

electrostatic speaker—Also called capacitor or condenser speaker. A speaker in which the mechanical forces are produced by the action of electrostatic fields.

electrostatic storage—The storage of changeable information in the form of charged or uncharged areas usually on the screen of a cathode-ray tube.

electrostatic transducer—A transducer that consists of a capacitor, at least one plate of which can be set into vibration. Its operation depends on the interaction between its electric field and a change in its electrostatic capacity.

electrostatic tweeter—A speaker with a movable flat metal diaphragm and a non-movable metal electrode capable of reproducing high audio frequencies. The diaphragm is driven by the varying high voltages applied across it and the electrode.

electrostatic unit—An electric unit based primarily on the dynamic interaction of electric charges. Defined as a charge which, if concentrated on a small sphere, would repel with a force of one dyne a similar charge one centimeter away in a vacuum.

electrostatic voltmeter—A voltmeter depending for its action on electrostatic forces. Its scale is usually graduated in volts or kilovolts.

electrostaticography—The process of recording and reproducing visible patterns by the formation and utilization of latent electrostatic charge patterns.

electrostriction

electrostriction—The mechanical distortion of a ferroelectric ceramic when an electric field is applied to it.

electrostrictive effect—The elastic deformation of a dielectric by an electrostatic field.

electrostrictive relay—A relay the operation of which is produced by an electrostrictive-dielectric actuator.

electrotherapy—Also known as electrotherapeutics. The medical science or use of electricity to treat a disease or ailment.

electrothermal—The heating effect of electric current, or the electric current produced by heat.

electrothermal expansion element—An actuating element consisting of a wire strip or other shape and having a high coefficient of thermal expansion.

electrothermal recorder—A recorder in which heat produces the image on the recording medium in response to the received signals.

electrothermal recording—See Electrothermal Recorder.

electrothermic instrument—An instrument which depends for its operation on the heating effect of a current. Examples are the thermocouple, bolometric, hot-wire, and hot-strip instruments.

electrothermics—The branch of science concerned with the direct transformation of electric energy into heat.

electrowinning—The process by which metals are recovered from a solution by electrolysis.

element—1. The combination of atoms which comprise substances of all kinds. 2. In a computer, the portion or subassembly which constitutes the means of accomplishing one particular function, such as the arithmetic element. 3. Any electrical device (such as an inductor, resistor, capacitor generator, line, or electron tube) with terminals at which it may be connected directly to other electrical devices. 4. The dot or dash of an International Morse character. 5. A radiator, either active or parasitic, that is part of an antenna. 6. The smallest portion of a televised picture that still retains the characteristics of the picture. 7. A portion of a part that cannot be renewed without destruction of the part.

elemental area—Along a scanning line, any segment having the same dimension as the nominal width of the line.

elementary charge—A natural unit or quantum into which both positive and negative charges appear to be subdivided. It is the charge on a single electron and has a value of about 4.77×10^{-10} electrostatic units.

elevation—The angular position perpendicular to the earth's surface.

elevation-position indicator—A radar display which simultaneously shows angular elevation and slant range of detected objects.

eliminator—Also called a battery eliminator. A device operated from an AC or DC power line and used for supplying current and voltage to a battery-operated circuit.

elliptically polarized wave—An electromag-

emission types

netic wave the electric intensity vector of which describes an ellipse at one point.

elliptical polarization—Polarization in which the wave vector rotates in an elliptical orbit about a point.

embedment—A component or circuit subunit cast completely within a block of resin. The mold is discarded after casting and curing.



Embossed-groove recording.

embossed-groove recording—A method of recording sounds on discs or film strips by embossing sound grooves with a blunt stylus rather than by cutting into them with a sharp stylus. Embossing throws the material up in furrows on each side of the sound groove without actually removing any of the material in the disc or strip.

embossing stylus—A recording stylus with a rounded tip which forms a groove in the recording medium by merely displacing the material instead of removing it completely.

emergency communication—The transmission or reception of distress, alarm, urgent, or safety signals or messages relating to the safety of life or property, or the occasional operation of equipment to determine whether it is in working condition.

emergency radio channel—Any radio frequency reserved for emergency use, particularly for distress signals.

emergency service—The radio-communication service carrier used for emergency purposes.

emf—Abbreviation for electromotive force.

emission—1. The waves radiated into space by a transmitter. 2. The ejection of electrons from the surface of a material (under the influence of heat, for example).

emission characteristic—The relationship between the emission and the factor controlling it, such as temperature, voltage, or current of the filament or heater. This relationship is usually shown on a graph.

emission current—The current produced in the plate circuit of a tube when all the electrons emitted by the cathode pass to the plate.

emission efficiency—The rating of a hot cathode. Expressed in milliamperes per watt.

emission spectrum—The spectrum showing the radiation emitted by a substance, such as the light emitted by a metal when placed in an electric arc, or the light emitted by an incandescent filament.

emission types—The classification of modes of radio transmission adopted by international agreement. AM designations are:

emission-type tube tester

Type A0. Unmodulated continuous-wave transmission.

Type A1. Telegraphy or pure continuous waves.

Type A2. Modulated telegraphy.

Type A3. Telephony.

Type A4. Facsimile.

Type A5. Television.

emission-type tube tester—Also called an English-reading tube tester. A tube tester for checking the electron emission from the filament or cathode. The indicating meter is generally calibrated to read "Good" or "Bad." The tester connects all elements such as the plate and screen, suppressor, and control grids together and uses them as an anode.

emission velocity—The initial velocity at which electrons emerge from the surface of a cathode, ranging from zero up to a few volts (attained by very few electrons). This effect accounts for the existence of virtual cathodes, and also for the shape of the cutoff region of plate current.

emissivity—The ratio of the radiant energy emitted by a radiation source to the radiant energy of a perfect (black-body) radiator having the same area and at the same temperature and conditions.

emitter camera—A British television camera tube resembling an iconoscope.

emittance—The power per unit area radiated by a source of energy.

emitter bias—The bias voltage applied to the emitter of a transistor.

emitter current—The direct current flowing in the emitter circuit of a transistor.

emitter follower—A common-collector transistor amplifier similar in operation to a vacuum-tube cathode follower.

emitter-follower amplifier—*See* Common-Collector Amplifier.

emitter junction—A semiconductor junction normally biased in the low-resistance direction so that minority carriers are injected into the interelectrode region.

emitter (junction transistor)—In a double-junction (PNP or NPN) transistor, the end semiconductor material that is forward-biased with respect to the base and emits a flow of carriers into the interelectrode region. Roughly comparable to the cathode of a tube.

emitter resistance—The resistance in series with the emitter lead in the common-T equivalent circuit of a transistor.

emitter voltage—The voltage between the emitter terminal and a reference point.

empire cloth—A cotton or linen cloth coated with varnish and used as insulation on coils and other parts of electrical equipment.

empirical—Based on actual measurement, observation, or experience, as opposed to theoretical determination.

emu—Abbreviation for electromagnetic unit.

enabling gate—A circuit which determines the start and length of a generated pulse.

enabling pulse—A pulse which opens a nor-

end-scale value of an instrument

mally closed electric gate, or otherwise permits an operation for which a pulse is a necessary condition.

enameled wire—Wire coated with a layer of baked-enamel insulation.

encapsulation—A protective coating of cured plastic placed around delicate electronic components and assemblies. It is identical to potting, except the cured plastic is removed from the mold. The plastic therefore determines the color and surface hardness of the finished part. The molds may be made of any suitable material.

enclosed relay—A relay in which both the coil and the contacts are protected from the environment.

enclosure—A housing for any electrical or electronic device, normally a speaker.

encoder—Sometimes called matrix. A network or system in which only one input is excited at a time but produces a combination of outputs.

end-around shift—In a computer, the movement of characters from one end of the register to the other end of the same register.

end bell—*See* End Shield.

end bracket—*See* End Shield.

end effect—The capacitive effect at the ends of a half-wave antenna. To compensate for this effect, a dipole is cut slightly shorter than a half wave.

end-fire array—A linear or cylindrical antenna having its direction of maximum radiation parallel to the long axis of the array.

end instrument—A device connected to one terminal of a loop and capable of converting usable intelligence into electrical signals, or vice versa. Includes all generating, signal-converting, and loop-terminating devices at the transmitting and/or receiving location.

end item—A combination of products, parts, and/or materials that is ready for its intended use.

end mark—In a computer, a code or signal used to indicate the termination of a unit of information.

endodyne reception—A British term applying to reception of unmodulated code signals. A vacuum-tube circuit having a local oscillator whose frequency is slightly different from that of the carrier signal. Thus a beat signal in the audio range is produced.

end-of-file mark—In a computer, a code instruction indicating that the last record of a file has been read.

end-on directional antenna—A directional antenna which radiates chiefly toward the line on which the antenna elements are arranged.

endothermic—A term describing a chemical reaction in which heat is absorbed.

end-point voltage—The terminal voltage of a cell below which equipment connected to it will not operate or should not be operated.

end-scale value of an instrument—The value of actuating electrical quantity which corresponds to the end-scale indication.

end shield—1. Frequently called the end bracket or end bell. In a motor housing, the part that supports the bearing and also guards the electrical and rotating parts inside the motor. 2. In a magnetron, the shield that confines the space charge to the interaction space.

end spaces—In a multicavity magnetron, the two cavities at either end of the anode block which terminate all the anode-block cavity resonators.

end use—The way the ultimate consumer uses a device.

energize—To apply the rated voltage to a circuit or device, such as to the coil of a relay, in order to activate it.

energy—The capacity for performing work. A particle or piece of matter may have energy because it is moving or because of its position in relation to other particles or pieces of matter. A rolling ball is an example of the first; a ball at rest at the top of an incline, an example of the second.

energy conversion—The change of energy from one form to another, e.g., from chemical energy to electrical energy.

energy density—The ratio of the energy available from a cell to the weight or volume of the cell.

energy gap—The energy range between the bottom of the conduction band and the top of the valence band of a semiconductor.

energy-level diagram—A line drawing that shows the increase or decrease in electrical power as current intensities rise and fall along a channel of signal communications.

energy-measuring equipment—Equipment used to measure energy in electrical, electronic, acoustical, or mechanical systems.

energy-product curve—A curve obtained by plotting the product of the value of magnetic induction B and demagnetizing force H for each point of the demagnetization curve of a permanent magnetic material. Usually shown together with the demagnetization curve.

energy state—The position and speed of an electron relative to the position and speed of other electrons in the same atom or adjoining atoms.

engineering—A profession in which a knowledge of the natural sciences is applied with judgment to develop ways of utilizing the materials and forces of nature.

English-reading tube tester—See Emission-Type Tube Tester.

entropy—A measure of the unavailable energy in a thermodynamic system.

entry—Each statement in a computer programming system.

envelope—1. The glass or metal housing of a vacuum tube. 2. The curve passing through the peaks of a graph and showing the waveform of a modulated radio-frequency carrier signal.

envelope delay—The time which elapses as a transmitted wave passes any two points of a transmission circuit. Such delay is deter-

mined primarily by the constants of the circuit and is measurable in milliseconds or microseconds.

envelope-delay distortion—The distortion that occurs during transmission when the phase shift of a circuit or system is not constant over the frequency range.

environmental conditions—External conditions of heat, shock, vibration, pressure, moisture, etc.

environmentally sealed—Provided with gaskets, seals, potting, or other means to keep out contamination which might reduce performance.

environmental testing—The testing of a system or component under controlled environmental conditions, each of which tends to affect its operation or life.

EP—Abbreviation for extended play (a type of recording).

epitaxial film—1. A film of single-crystal semiconductor material that has been deposited onto a single-crystal substrate. 2. Any deposited film, provided the orientation of its crystal is the same as that of the substrate material.

epitaxial growth—The formation of a single crystal on a single-crystal substrate.

epitaxial-growth mesa transistor—A transistor made by overlaying a thin mesa crystal over another mesa crystal.

epitaxial growth process—The process of growing a semiconductor material by depositing it in vaporized form on a semiconductor seed crystal. The deposited layer continues the single-crystal structure of the seed.

epitaxial planar transistor—A transistor in which a thin collector region is epitaxially deposited on a low-resistivity substrate, and the base and emitter regions are produced by gaseous diffusion with the edges of the junction under a protective oxide mask.

epitaxy—The oriented intergrowth between two crystals.

E plane—The plane of an antenna containing the electric field. The principal E plane also contains the direction of maximum radiation.

E-plane bend—Also called E-bend. The smooth change in direction of the axis of a waveguide. The axis remains parallel to the direction of polarization throughout the change.

E-plane T-junction—Also called series T-junction. A wave-guide T-junction in which the structure changes in the plane of the electric field.

epoxy resin—An insulating plastic used for encapsulating or embedding electronic equipment.

epsilon—The greek letter E, or ϵ , frequently used to represent 2.71828, which is the base of the natural system of logarithms.

equal-energy source—A light source having a constant emission rate of energy per unit of wavelength throughout the visible spectrum.

equal-energy white—The light produced by a source which radiates equal energy at all visible wavelengths.

equalization—See Frequency-Response Equalization.

equalizer—A passive device designed to compensate for an undesired amplitude-frequency and/or phase-frequency characteristic of a system or component.

equalizing current—A current circulated between two parallel-connected compound generators to equalize their output.

equalizing network—A network connected to a line to correct or control its transmission frequency characteristics.

equalizing pulses—A series of pulses (usually six) occurring at twice the line frequency before and after the serrated vertical TV synchronizing pulse. Their purpose is to cause vertical retrace to occur at the correct instant for proper interlace.

equal-loudness contours—See Fletcher-Munson Curves.

equation solver—A computer, usually of the analog type, designed to solve systems of linear simultaneous (nondifferential) equations or to find the roots of polynomials.

equiphase surface—In a wave any surface over which the field vectors at the same instant are either in phase or 180° out of phase.

equiphase zone—In radionavigation, the region in space within which the difference in phase between two radio signals is indistinguishable.

equipment—An item having a complete function apart from being a substructure of a system. Sometimes called a set.

equipment life—The arithmetic mean of the cumulative operating times of identical pieces of equipment beginning with the time of acceptance by the ultimate consumer and ending when the equipment is no longer serviceable.

equipotential—A conductor having all parts at a single potential. The cathode of a heater-type tube is equipotential, whereas the filament is not because its voltage varies from one end to the other.

equipotential cathode—See Indirectly Heated Cathode.

equipotential line—An imaginary line in space having the same potential at all points.

equipotential surface—A surface or plane passing through all points having the same potential in a field of flow.

equisignal localizer—Also called tone localizer. A type of localizer in which lateral guidance is obtained by comparing the amplitudes of two modulation frequencies.

equisignal radio-range beacon—A radio-range beacon used for aircraft guidance. It transmits two distinctive signals, which are received with equal intensity only in certain directions called equisignal sectors.

equisignal surface—The surface formed around an antenna by all points which have

a constant field strength (usually measured in volts per meter) during transmission.

equisignal zone—In radionavigation, the region in space within which the difference in amplitude between two radio signals is indistinguishable.

equivalent absorption—The rate at which a surface will absorb sound energy, expressed in sabins. Defined as the area of a perfect absorption surface that will absorb the same sound energy as the given object under the same conditions.

equivalent binary digits—The number of binary digits equivalent to a given number of decimal digits or other characters.

equivalent circuit—An arrangement of common circuit elements with electrical characteristics, equivalent to those of a more complicated circuit or device.

equivalent circuit of a piezoelectric crystal unit—The electric circuit which has the same impedance as the unit in the frequency region of resonance. It is usually represented by an inductance, capacitance, and resistance in series, shunted by the direct capacitance between the terminals of the crystal unit.

equivalent component density—In circuits where discrete components are not readily identifiable, the volume of the circuit divided by the number of discrete components necessary to perform the same function.

equivalent conductance—The normal conductance of an ATR tube in its mount, measured at its resonance frequency.

equivalent dark-current input—The incident luminous flux required to give an output current equal to the dark current.

equivalent diode—An imaginary diode consisting of the cathode of a triode or multigrid tube and a virtual anode to which is applied a composite controlling voltage of such a value that the cathode current would be the same as the current in the triode or multigrid tube.

equivalent grid voltage—The grid voltage plus plate voltage, divided by the μ of the tube.

equivalent height—The virtual height of an ionized layer of the ionosphere.

equivalent loudness—The intensity level of a sound relative to some arbitrary reference intensity, such as a 1,000-cycle pure tone which is judged by the listeners to be equivalent in loudness.

equivalent network—A network which may replace another network without substantial change in the operation of the system.

equivalent noise input—In a photosensitive device, the value of incident luminous flux which produces an rms output current equal to the rms noise current within a specified bandwidth when the flux is modulated in a stated manner.

equivalent noise pressure—See Transducer Equivalent Noise Pressure.

equivalent noise temperature—The absolute

temperature at which a perfect resistor with the same resistance as the component would generate the same noise as the component at room temperature.

equivalent permeability—The relative permeability which a component would have under specified conditions if it had the same reluctance as a component of the same shape and size but different materials.

equivalent plate voltage—The plate voltage plus μ times the grid voltage.

equivalent resistance—The concentrated or lumped resistance that would cause the same power loss as the actual small resistances distributed throughout a circuit.

equivalent series resistance—In a circuit, the square root of the difference between the impedance squared and the reactance squared.

equivocation—In a computer, the conditional information contained in an input symbol given an output symbol, averaged over all input-output pairs.

erasable storage—Storage media in a computer which hold information that can be changed.

erase—Similar to clearing. To destroy data stored on a magnetic tape, drum, or other storage device so that new data may be recorded on it.

erase oscillator—In a magnetic recorder an oscillator that provides the high-frequency signal necessary for erasing a magnetic tape.

erasing head—A device for obliterating any previous recordings. It may also be used to precondition magnetic media for recording purposes.

E-region—The region of the ionosphere about 50 to 100 miles above the earth's surface.

$E_r - E_y$ —The resultant color television signal when E_r is subtracted from the original full red signal.

erg—The absolute centimeter-gram-second unit of energy and work. The work done when a force of one dyne is applied through a distance of one centimeter.

error—1. In mathematics, the difference between the true value and a calculated or observed value. A quantity (equal in absolute magnitude to the error) added to a calculated or observed value to obtain the true value is called a correction. 2. In a computer or data-processing system, any incorrect step, process, or result. In addition to the mathematical usage in the computer field, the term

also commonly refers to machine malfunctions, or "machine errors," and to human mistakes, or "human errors."

error correction code—A digit or digits, carried along with a moved computer word or record, which may be used to partially reconstruct the moved record in case of partial loss.

error correction routine—A series of computer instructions programmed to correct a detected error condition.

error-detecting code—In a digital computer, a system of coding characters such that any single error produces a forbidden or impossible code combination.

error detector—That portion of an automatic control system that determines when the regulated quantity has deviated outside the dead zone.

error-rate damping—A damping method in which a signal proportional to the rate of change of error is added to the error signal for anticipatory purposes.

error signal—In an automatic control device, a signal whose magnitude and sign are used to correct the alignment between the controlling and the controlled elements.

Esaki diode—See Tunnel Diode.

E scan—A radar display in which targets appear as blips, with distance indicated by the horizontal coordinate and elevation by the vertical coordinate.

escutcheon—A backing plate around an opening. Commonly, the ornamental metal, wood, plastic, or other framework around a radio tuning dial, control knob, or other panel-mounted part in a radio receiver or television receiver, audio-frequency amplifier, etc.

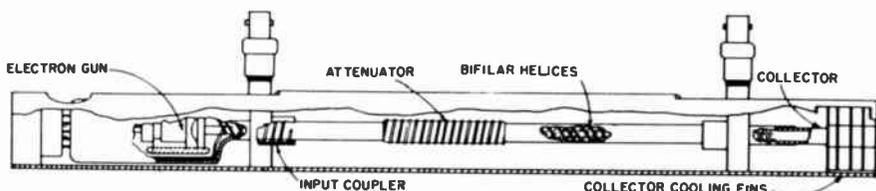
Estiatron—A special type of electrostatically focused traveling-wave tube.

etchant—In the preparation of a printed-circuit board, a solution used to remove the unwanted portion of the conductive material by means of a chemical reaction.

etched printed circuit—A type of printed circuit formed by chemically or electrolytically (or both) removing the unwanted portion of a layer of material bonded to a base.

etching to frequency—Finishing a crystal blank to its final frequency by etching it in hydrofluoric acid.

ether—A hypothetical medium that pervades all space (including vacuum) and all matter and is assumed to be the vehicle for propagation of electromagnetic radiations.



Estiatron.

Ettingshausen effect—Analogous to the Hall effect. The different temperatures found on opposite edges of a metal strip which is perpendicular to a magnetic field and through which an electric current flows longitudinally.

eureka—The ground transponder of secondary radar system rebecca-cureka.

ev—See Electron Volt.

evaporation of electrons—The cooling which occurs on the surface of a cathode during emission. It is analogous to the cooling of a liquid or solid as it evaporates.

E-vector—A vector representing the electric field of an electromagnetic wave. In free space it is perpendicular to the direction of propagation.

even harmonic—Any harmonic that is an even multiple (2, 4, 6, etc.) of the fundamental frequency.

E-wave—Designation for TM (transverse magnetic) wave, one of the two classes of electromagnetic waves that can be sent through wave guides.

exalted-carrier reception—See Reconditioned-Carrier Reception.

excess conduction—Conduction by excess electrons in a semiconductor.

excess electron—An electron in excess of the number needed to complete the bond structure in a semiconductor.

excess fifty—In a computer, a representation in which a number (N) is denoted by the equivalent of $(N + 50)$.

excess meter—An electricity meter which measures and registers the integral, with respect to time, of those portions of the active power in excess of the predetermined value.

excess modified index of refraction—See Refractive Modulus.

excess noise—Noise resulting from the passage of current through a semiconductor material. Also called current noise, bulk noise, and $1/f$ noise.

excess sound pressure—The total instantaneous pressure at a point in a medium containing sound waves, minus the static pressure when no sound waves are present. The unit is the dyne per square centimeter.

excess-three code—A number code in which the decimal digit N is represented by the four-bit binary equivalent of $n + 3$. (Also see Binary-Coded Decimal.)

exchange—To remove the contents of one storage unit of a computer and place it in a second, at the same time placing the contents of the second storage unit into the first.

exchange register—See Memory Register.

excitation—1. Also called stimulus. An external force or other input applied to a system to cause it to respond in some specified way. 2. Also called drive. A signal voltage applied to the control electrode of an electron tube.

excitation anode—An auxiliary anode of a pool-cathode tube, used to maintain a cathode spot when the output current is zero.

excitation current—The resultant current in

the shunt field of a motor when voltage is applied across the field.

excitation purity—Also called purity. The ratio between the distance from the reference point to the point representing the sample and the distance along the same straight line from the reference point to the spectrum locus or to the purple boundary, both distances being measured (in the same direction from the reference point) on the CIE chromaticity diagram.

excitation voltage—The voltage required for excitation of a circuit.

excited-field speaker—A speaker in which the steady magnetic field is produced by an electromagnet.

exciter—1. In a directional transmitting antenna system, the part connected directly to the source of power such as to the transmitter. 2. A crystal or self-excited oscillator that generates the carrier frequency of a transmitter. 3. A small, auxiliary generator that provides field current for an AC generator.

exciter lamp—1. A high-intensity incandescent lamp having a concentrated filament. It is used in making variable-area, sound-on-film recording and in reproducing all types of sound tracks on film, as well as in some mechanical television systems. 2. A light source used in a facsimile transmitter to illuminate the subject copy being scanned.

exciting current—1. The current which flows in the primary of a transformer when the secondary is open-circuited. This current produces a flux that generates a back emf equal to the applied voltage. 2. Also called magnetizing current. The current that passes through the field windings of a generator.

exciting current of a transformer—The current that flows in any winding when all other windings are open-circuited. Usually expressed in percentage of rated current of the winding.

exciton—A bound electron-hole pair in an insulator or a semiconductor. It may move through the crystal transporting excitation energy, but does not contribute to electric conductivity since it is neutral.

excitron—A single-anode pool tube with means for maintaining a continuous cathode spot.

exclusion principle—The principle which states that if particles are considered to occupy quantum states, then only one particle of a given kind can occupy any one state. Particles differ in kind due to their direction of spin, momentum, orbit, etc.

execution—The performance of an operation or instruction.

executive routine—In digital-computer programming, a routine designed to process and control other routines.

exhaustion—The removal of gases from a space, such as the bulb of a vacuum tube, by means of vacuum pumps.

exit—In a computer, the means of halting a repeated cycle of operation in a program.

exosphere

exosphere—The outermost region of the earth's atmosphere, where the atoms and molecules move in dynamic orbits under the influence of the gravitational field.

exothermic—A chemical reaction in which heat is produced.

expand—To spread out part or all the trace of a cathode-ray display.

expanded scope—A magnified portion of a cathode-ray-tube presentation.

expanded sweep—A preselected portion of a sweep, during which time the electron beam is speeded up in a cathode-ray tube.

expander—A transducer which produces a larger range of output voltages for a given amplitude range of input voltages. One important type expands the volume range of speech signals by employing their envelope.

expansion—A process in which the effective gain applied to a signal is increased for larger signals and decreased for smaller signals.

experimental model—An equipment model that demonstrates the technical soundness of a basic idea but does not necessarily have the same form or parts as the final design.

experimental station—Any station (except amateur) utilizing electromagnetic waves between 10 kilocycles and 3,000,000 megacycles in experiments, with a view toward the development of a science or technique.

exploring coil—See Magnetic Test Coil.

explosion-proof motor—A motor designed and constructed so as to withstand an internal explosion of a specified gas or vapor and to prevent the ignition of the specified gas or vapor surrounding the motor by sparks, flashes, or explosions of the specified gas or vapor inside the motor casing.

explosive atmosphere—The condition where air is mixed with dust, metal particles, or inflammable gas in such proportion that it is capable of igniting or exploding.

exponential—Pertaining to exponents or to an expression having exponents. A quantity that varies in an exponential manner increases by the square or some other power of a factor, instead of linearly.

exponential curve—A curve representing the variation of an exponential function.

exponential damping—Damping which follows an exponential law.

exponential horn—A horn the cross-sectional area of which increases exponentially with axial distance.

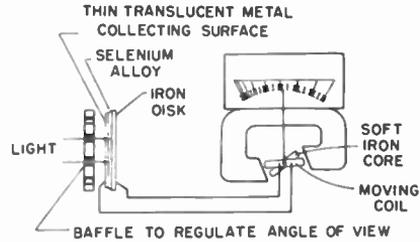
exponential quantity—A single quantity which increases or decreases at the same rate as the quantity itself (e.g., the discharge current of a capacitor through a non-inductive resistor).

exponential sweep—An electron-beam sweep which starts rapidly and slows down exponentially.

exponential transmission line—A two-conductor transmission line the characteristic impedances of which vary exponentially with the electrical length of the line.

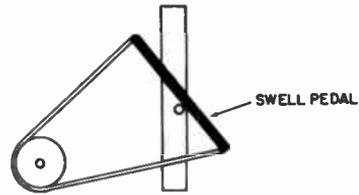
exposure meter—In photography, an instru-

extinction potential



Exposure meter.

ment which measures scene brightness and indicates proper lens opening and exposure time.



Expression control.

expression control—In an organ the control which regulates the over-all volume. Usually operated with the right foot.

extended-cutoff tube—See Remote-Cutoff Tube.

extended octaves—In an organ, tones above or below the notes on the regular keyboard which can be sounded only when certain couplers are on.

extended play—Abbreviated EP. A 45-rpm record on a seven-inch disc. It provides eight minutes of playing time, instead of the five minutes of a standard 45-rpm disc.

external armature—A ring-shaped armature that rotates around the field magnets of a generator or motor.

external circuit—All wires and other conductors which are outside the source.

external critical damping resistance—The value of resistance that must be placed in series or in parallel with a galvanometer in order to produce the critically damped condition.

externally quenched counter tube—A radiation counter tube that requires an external circuit to prevent it from reigniting.

external memory—A storage unit outside the computer (e.g., a magnetic tape).

external Q—In a microwave tube, the reciprocal of the difference between the reciprocal of the loaded Q and the reciprocal of the unloaded Q.

external storage—Storage facilities separate from the computer itself but holding information in a form acceptable to the computer, e.g., magnetic tapes, magnetic wires, punched cards, etc.

extinction potential—The lowest value to

which the plate voltage of a gaseous tube can be reduced without cutting off the flow of plate current.

extra-class license—The highest classification of United States amateur license. Requirements include a code sending and receiving ability of 20 words per minute, a knowledge of advanced theory, and the holding of a general- or conditional-class license for two years.

extract—To remove from a set of items of information all those items that meet some arbitrary criterion.

extract instruction—In a digital computer, the instruction to form a new word by placing selected segments of given words side by side.

extraordinary wave component—The magnetoionic wave component in which the electric vector rotates in the opposite sense from that for the ordinary wave component.

extrapolate—To estimate the value of a

function for variables lying outside the range in which values of the function are known (e.g., to extend the graphs of the function beyond the plotted points).

extremely high frequency—Abbreviated EHF. The frequency band extending from 30 to 300 kmc (30-300 gc).

extrinsic base resistance-collector capacitance product—The product of the base resistance and collector capacitance of a transistor. It is expressed in units of time, since it is an RC time constant and affects the high-frequency operation of a transistor.

extrinsic properties—The properties of a semiconductor, modified by impurities or imperfections within the crystal.

extrinsic semiconductor—A semiconductor the electrical properties of which depend on its impurities.

eyelet—A tubular metal piece having one end (and possibly the second) headed or rolled over at a right angle.

F

f—1. Abbreviation for farad, femto (10^{-15}).
2. Symbol for focal length, frequency.

F—1. Symbol for filament, fusc. 2. Abbreviation for Fahrenheit.

F— — See A—.

F+ — See A+.

fa—Abbreviation for femtoampere (10^{-15} ampere).

fabrication holes—See Pilot Holes.

fabrication tolerance—In the construction or assembly of an equipment or portion of an equipment, the maximum variation in the characteristics of a part which, considering the defined variations of the other parts in the equipment, will permit the equipment to operate within specified performance limits.

face—1. A plane surface on a crystal which stands in a particular and invariable relation to the axes and planes of reference and to other faces. 2. Front, or viewing, surface of a cathode-ray tube. 3. The portion of a meter bearing the scale markings.

faceted crystal—A single or twinned mass of quartz bounded in part or entirely by the original crystal growth faces.

face-parallel cut—A Y-cut for a quartz crystal.

face-perpendicular cut—An X-cut for a quartz crystal.

facom—A long-distance measuring or radio-navigational system which derives information of distances by comparing the phases of received and locally generated signals. It is a base-line system operating in the low-frequency band and will work under adverse propagation and noise conditions at ranges of up to 3,000 miles from the signal source.

facsimile—Abbreviated fax. Also called radio-photo. The process by which pictures are scanned and the information converted into

signal waves which reproduce a likeness (facsimile) of the subject copy at another local or remote point.

facsimile broadcast station—A station licensed to transmit images of still objects for reception by the general public.

facsimile receiver—An apparatus that translates the facsimile signal into a reproduced image.

facsimile recorder—Apparatus which reproduces on paper the image transmitted by a facsimile system.

facsimile signal—The signal resulting from the scanning in a facsimile system.

facsimile signal level—The maximum facsimile signal power or voltage (rms or DC) measured at any point in a facsimile system. It may be expressed in decibels with respect to some standard such as 1 milliwatt.

facsimile system—An integrated assembly of the elements used for facsimile transmission and reception.

facsimile transmission—The transmission of signal waves produced by the scanning of a picture on a revolving drum by a photoelectric cell for reproduction in permanent form at the receiver.

facsimile transmitter—An apparatus employed to convert the subject copy into suitable facsimile signals. Usually, the copy is wrapped around a revolving drum and scanned by a photoelectric cell, which converts the darks and lights into corresponding signal amplitudes.

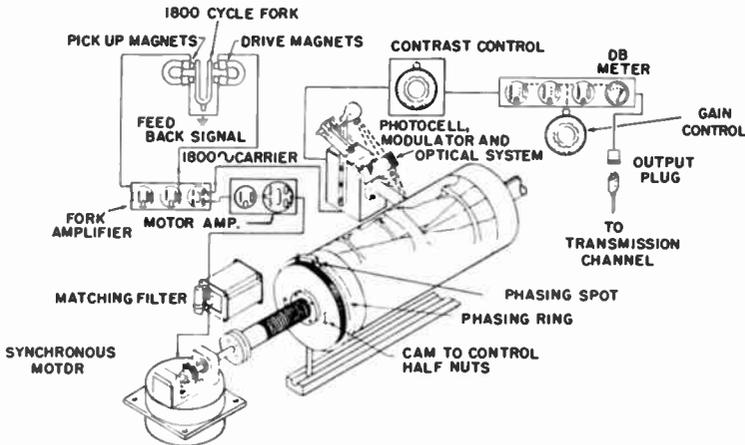
fade—The gradual lowering in amplitude of a signal.

fade in—To increase the signal strength gradually in a sound or television channel.

fade out—1. The gradual decrease in signal strength in a sound or television channel.
2. The cessation or near cessation of radio-wave propagation through parts of the iono-

fader

Faraday shield



Facsimile transmitter.

sphere due to a sudden atmospheric disturbance.

fader—A multiple-unit control used in radio for gradual changeover from one microphone or audio channel to another; in television, from one camera to another; and in motion-picture projection, from one projector to another.

fading—The variation of radio field strength caused by a gradual change in the transmission medium.

fading margin—The number of decibels of attenuation which can be added to a specified radio-frequency propagation path before the signal-to-noise ratio of the channel falls below a specified minimum.

Fahnestock clip—A spring-type terminal to which a temporary connection can readily be made.

Fahrenheit temperature scale—A temperature scale in which the freezing point of water is defined as 32° and the boiling point as 212° under normal atmospheric pressure (760 mm of mercury).

fail-safe control—A system of remote control for preventing improper operation of the controlled function in event of circuit failure.

failure—The inability of a system, subsystem, component, or part to function in the required or specified manner.

failure indicator—The observed characteristic that shows that an item is defective.

failure mechanism—See Failure Mode.

failure mode—The manner in which a failure occurs, including the operating condition of the equipment or part at the time of the failure. Also called failure mechanism.

failure rate—Also called hazard. The probability of failure, normally expressed in per cent per 1,000 hours, of the items still operating.

fall-in—In a synchronous motor, the point at which synchronous speed is reached.

fallouts—See Transistor Seconds.

fall time—The length of time during which a pulse is decreasing from 90% to 10% of its maximum amplitude.

false course—In navigation normally providing one or more course lines, a spurious additional course-line indication due to undesired reflections or maladjusted equipment.

false-echo device—A device for producing an echo different from that normally observed.

fan antenna—See Double-V Antenna.

fan beam—A field pattern having an elliptically shaped cross section in which the ratio of major to minor axes usually exceeds 3 to 1.

fan marker—A radio signal having a vertically directed fan beam which tells the pilot the location of his aircraft while flying along a radio range.

fanned-beam antenna—A unidirectional antenna so designed that transverse cross sections of the major lobe are almost elliptical.

farad—The capacitance of a capacitor in which a charge of 1 coulomb produces a change of 1 volt in the potential difference between its terminals. The farad is the unit of capacitance in the mksa systems.

faraday—A unit equal to the number of coulombs (96,500) required for an electrochemical reaction involving one electrochemical equivalent.

Faraday cage—See Faraday Shield.

Faraday dark space—The relatively non-luminous region between the negative glow and the positive column in a glow-discharge-cold-cathode tube. (Also see Glow Discharge.)

Faraday effect—The rotation of polarized light by a magnetic force.

Faraday screen—See Faraday Shield.

Faraday shield—Also called Faraday cage or Faraday screen. A network of parallel wires

connected together to provide electrostatic shielding.

Faraday's laws—1. The mass of a substance liberated in an electrolytic cell is proportionate to the quantity of electricity passing through the cell. 2. When the same quantity of electricity is passed through different electrolytic cells, the masses of the substances liberated are proportionate to their chemical equivalents. 3. Also called the law of electromagnetic induction. When a magnetic field cuts a conductor, or when a conductor cuts a magnetic field, an electric current will flow through the conductor if a closed path is provided over which the current can circulate.

faradic current—An intermittent and non-symmetrical alternating current like that obtained from the secondary winding of an induction coil.

faradmeter—An instrument for measuring electric capacitance.

far-end crosstalk—Crosstalk that travels along the disturbed circuit in the same direction as the signals travel in that circuit.

Farnsworth image-dissector tube—A special cathode-ray tube for use in television cameras.

fast-access storage—In a computer memory or storage, the section from which information may be obtained most rapidly.

fastener—A device used to secure a conductor (or other object) to the structure which supports it.

fast-forward control—A tape-recorder control which permits running the tape through the machine rapidly in the forward direction.

fast groove—Also called fast spiral. In disc recording, an unmodulated spiral groove having a much greater pitch than the recorded grooves.

fast-operate-fast-release relay—A high-speed relay designed specifically for both short-operate and short-release times.

fast-operate relay—A high-speed relay designed specifically for short-operate but not short-release time.

fast-operate-slow-release relay—A relay designed specifically for short-operate and long-release times.

fast-release relay—A high-speed relay designed specifically for short-release but not short-operate time.

fast spiral—See Fast Groove.

fast time constant—An antijamming device used in radar video-amplifier circuits. It differentiates incoming pulses so that only the leading edges of the pulse are used. Abbreviated FTC.

fathometer—Also called depth finder, depth sounder, acoustic depth finder, echo depth sounder, or sonic depth sounder. A direct-reading device for determining the depth of water in fathoms or other units by reflecting sonic or ultrasonic waves from the ocean bottom. Also used to locate underwater bodies, such as schools of fish or sunken objects.



Fathometer.

fatigue—The weakening of a material under repeated stress.

fault—A defect in a wire circuit due to unintentional grounding, a break in the line, or a crossing or shorting of the wires.

fault electrode current—The peak current that flows through an electrode during a fault, such as an arc back or a load short circuit.

fault finder—A test set for locating troubles in a telephone system.

Faure plate—A storage-battery plate consisting of a conductive lead grid filled with active paste material.

fax—Abbreviation for facsimile.

FCC—Abbreviation for Federal Communications Commission.

F-display—Also called F-scan or F-scope. In radar, a rectangular display in which a target appears as a centralized blip when the radar antenna is aimed at it. Horizontal and vertical aiming errors are indicated by the horizontal and vertical displacement of the blip.

fdm—Abbreviation for frequency-division multiplex.

FEB—Abbreviation for functional electronic block.

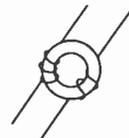
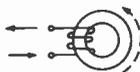
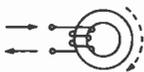
Federal Communications Commission—Abbreviated FCC. A board of commissioners appointed by the President and having the power to regulate all electrical communications systems originating in the United States.

feedback—1. In a transmission system or a section of it, the returning of a fraction of the output to the input. 2. In a magnetic amplifier, a circuit connection by which an additional magnetomotive force (which is a function of the output quantity) is used to influence the operating condition. 3. Part of a closed-loop system which brings back information about the condition under control, for comparison with the target value.

feedback control loop—A closed transmission path which includes an active transducer and consists of a forward path, a feedback path, and one or more mixing points arranged to maintain a prescribed relationship between the loop input and output signals.

feedback control system—A control system comprising one or more feedback control loops; it combines the functions of the controlled signals and commands, tending to maintain prescribed relationship between the two.

- feedback cutter**—An electromechanical transducer which performs like a disc cutter except it is equipped with an auxiliary feedback coil in the magnetic field. Signals exciting the cutter are induced into the feedback coil, the output of which is fed back in turn to the input of the cutter amplifier. The result is a substantially uniform frequency response.
- feedback oscillator**—An oscillating circuit, including an amplifier, in which the output is coupled in phase with the input. The oscillation is maintained at a frequency determined by the parameters of the amplifier and the feedback circuits, such as I.C., R.C., and other frequency-selective elements.
- feedback path**—In a feedback control loop, the transmission path from the loop output signal to the loop feedback signal.
- feedback regulator**—A feedback control system which tends to maintain a prescribed relationship between certain system signals and other predetermined quantities.
- feedback transfer function**—In a feedback control loop, the transfer function of the feedback path.
- feedback winding**—In a saturable reactor, the control winding to which a feedback connection is made.
- feeder**—A conductor or group of conductors connecting two generating stations, two substations, a generating station and a substation or feeding point, a substation and a feeding point, or a transmitter and antenna.
- feeder cable**—A communication cable extending from the central office along a primary route (main feeder cable), or from a main feeder cable along a secondary route (branch feeder cable) and providing connections to one or more distribution cables.
- feed holes**—Holes punched in a tape so that it can be driven by a sprocket wheel.
- feed pitch**—The distance between the centers of adjacent feed holes in a tape.
- feed reel**—On a tape recorder, the reel which supplies the magnetic tape to the recording or playback head.
- feedthrough capacitor**—A very efficient type of bypass capacitor having its inner electrode in series with the wire to be bypassed and its outer electrode coaxial to the wire.
- feedthrough insulator**—A type of insulator which permits wire or cable to be fed through walls, etc., with minimum current leakage.
- feed-thru connection**—*See* Thru-hole Connection.
- female**—The recessed portion of a device into which another part fits.
- femto**—Prefix meaning 10^{-15} . Abbreviated f.
- femtoampere**—A unit of current equal to 10^{-15} ampere. Abbreviated fa.
- femtovolt**—A unit of voltage equal to 10^{-15} volt. Abbreviated fv.
- Fermi level**—The value of electron energy at which the Fermi distribution function is one half.
- ferreed**—An electromechanical switch that combines the rapid switching of bistable magnetic material with metallic contacts to produce output indications that persist as long as desired without further application of power.
- ferric oxide (Fe_2O_3)**—A red, iron oxide coating for magnetic recording tapes.
- ferrimagnetic amplifier**—A microwave amplifier utilizing ferrite material in the coupling inductors and transformers.
- ferristor**—A two-winding ferrosesonant magnetic amplifier that operates on a high carrier frequency.
- ferrite core**—A core made from iron and other oxides and usually shaped like a doughnut. It is used in circuits and magnetic memories and can be magnetized and demagnetized very rapidly.
- ferrite-rod antenna**—Also called ferrod or loopstick antenna. An antenna used in place of a loop antenna in a radio receiver. It consists of a coil wound around a ferrite rod.
- ferrites**—Chemical compounds of iron oxide and other metallic oxides combined with ceramic material. They have ferromagnetic properties but are poor conductors of electricity. Hence they are useful where ordinary ferromagnetic materials (which are good electrical conductors) would cause too great a loss of electrical energy.
- ferrod**—*See* Ferrite-Rod Antenna.
- ferrodynamic instrument**—An electrodynamic instrument in which the measuring forces are materially increased by the presence of ferromagnetic material.
- ferroelectric**—Having dielectric properties resembling the magnetic properties of iron compounds.
- ferroelectric converter**—A device which generates high voltage when heat is applied to it. Its operation is based on the change in the dielectric constant or the permittivity of certain materials such as barium titanate when heated. This change reaches maximum at the Curie point.
- ferroelectric crystal**—A crystal which can be polarized in the opposite direction by applying an electric field weaker than the breakdown strength of the material.



Ferrite cores.

ferroelectricity—A property of a crystal having a spontaneously reversible polarization.

ferromagnetic—The ability of certain materials such as iron, nickel, and cobalt to be highly magnetized.

ferromagnetic material—A material having a specific permeability greater than unity, the amount depending on the magnetizing force. A ferromagnetic material usually has relatively high values of specific permeability and it exhibits hysteresis.

ferromagnetic oxide parts—Parts, consisting primarily of oxides which display ferromagnetic properties.

ferromagnetism—A high degree of magnetism in ferrites and similar compounds. The magnetic moments of neighboring ions tend not to align parallel with each other. The moments are of different magnitudes, and the resultant magnetization can be large.

ferromanganese—An alloy of iron and manganese.

ferrometer—An instrument for making permeability and hysteresis tests of iron and steel.

ferroresonant circuit—A resonant circuit in which one of its elements is a saturable reactor.

ferrospinel—A ceramic-like material containing iron and other elements combined with oxygen. A poor conductor of electricity, it is used in transformers, antenna loops, and television deflecting yokes.

ferrous—Pertaining to iron, particularly to iron compounds in which the iron is bivalent.

ferrule resistor—A resistor having ferrule terminals for mounting in standard fuse clips.

FET—Abbreviation for (unipolar) field effect transistor.

fetch—That portion of a computer cycle during which the location of the next instruction is determined. The instruction is taken from memory and modified if necessary, and it is then entered into the control register.

fiber—A tough insulating material, generally of paper and cellulose, compressed into rods, sheets, or tubes.

fiber needle—A playback point or phonograph needle made from fiber. Being softer than a metal or diamond needle, it is less scratchy; however, it has an extremely short life.

fidelity—The accuracy with which a system or portion of a system reproduces at its output the essential characteristics of the signal impressed on its input.

field—1. One half of a television image. With present U. S. standards, pictures are transmitted in two fields of 262½ lines each, which are interlaced to form 30 complete frames, or images, per second. 2. A general term referring to the region under the influence of some physical agency such as electricity, magnetism, or a combination produced by an electrically charged object, electrons in motion, or a magnet. 3. A group of

characters in a computer which is treated as a single unit of information. 4. In each of a number of punch cards, a column or columns regularly used for a standard item of information.

field coil—A coil of insulated wire wound around an iron core. Current flowing in the coil produces a magnetic field.

field density—See Magnetic Induction.

field-discharge protection—A control function or device to limit the induced voltage in the field when the field current attempts to change suddenly.

field distortion—Distortion between the north and south poles of a generator due to the counter electromotive force in the armature winding.

field-effect tetraode—A semiconductor device consisting basically of a thin N region adjacent to a similarly thin P region. Two contacts are made to the N side and two to the P side so that currents can be passed through each thin region parallel to the single junction. The two currents remain separate because reverse bias is maintained on the junction. A current in either side affects the resistance of the other side and hence the current in the other side.

field-effect transistor—A transistor with a circuit application similar to that of a vacuum tube. The main conduction path is through a bar of N-type silicon, with control through depletion layers on each side of the N-type bar.

field emission—Also called cold emission. The liberation of electrons from a solid or liquid by application of a strong electric field at the surface.

field forcing—The effect of a control function or device which temporarily overexcites or underexcites the field of an electrical machine in order to increase the rate of change of flux.

field frequency—Also called field-repetition rate. In television, the frame frequency multiplied by the number of fields contained in one frame. In the United States the field frequency is 60 per second, or twice the frame frequency.

field intensity—See Field Strength.

field magnet—An electromagnet or permanent magnet which produces a strong magnetic field in a speaker, microphone, phonograph pickup, generator, motor, or other electrical device.

field-neutralizing coil—A coil encircling the faceplate of a color picture tube. The current through it produces a magnetic field which offsets any effects of the earth's and other stray magnetic fields on the electron beams.

field-neutralizing magnet—Also called rim magnet. A permanent magnet mounted near the edge of the faceplate of a color picture tube to prevent stray magnetic fields from affecting the path of the electron beams.

field of view—The solid angle which can be seen through an optical system.

field period

field period—The time required to transmit one television field. In the United States, it is 1/60th of a second.

field pickup—Also called a remote or nemo. A radio or television program originating outside the studio.

field repetition rate—See Field Frequency.

field rheostat—A variable resistance connected to the field coils of a motor or generator and used for varying the field current.

field ring—The part which supports the field of a DC or series-wound motor housing. The motor end shields are attached to the ends of the field ring.

field selection—In a computer, the isolation of a particular data field with one computer word without isolating the word.

field sequential—Pertaining to the association of individual primary colors with successive fields in a color-television system (e.g., field-sequential pickup, display, system, transmission).

field-sequential color television—A color-television system in which the individual primary colors (red, blue, and green) are produced in successive fields.

field strength—1. Also called field intensity.

The value of the vector at a point in the region occupied by a vector field. In radio, it is the effective value of the electric-field intensity in microvolts or millivolts per meter produced at a point by radio waves from a particular station. Unless otherwise specified, the measurement is assumed to be in the direction of maximum field intensity. 2. The amount of magnetic flux produced at a particular point by an electromagnet or permanent magnet.

field-strength meter—A calibrated measuring instrument for determining the strength of radiated energy (field strength) being received from a transmitter.

field telephone—A durable, portable telephone designed for use in the field.

field wire—A flexible insulated wire used in field-telephone and -telegraph systems.

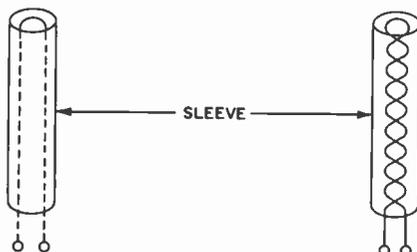
figure of merit—1. The property or characteristic which makes a tube, coil, or other electronic device suitable for a particular application. It is a quality to look for in choosing a piece of equipment. 2. In a magnetic amplifier, the ratio of the power gain to the time constant. 3. For a thermoelectric material, the quotient of the square of the absolute Seebeck coefficient (α) divided by the product of the electrical resistivity (ρ) and the thermal conductivity.

filament—1. Also known as a filamentary cathode. The cathode of a thermionic tube, usually a wire or ribbon, which is heated by passing a current through it. 2. In tubes employing a separate cathode, the heating element.

filamentary transistor—A conductivity-modulation transistor which is much longer than it is wide.

filament battery—The source of energy for heating the filament of a vacuum tube.

film reader



Filaments (indirectly-heated).

filament circuit—The complete circuit through which filament current flows.

filament current—The current supplied to a filament to heat it.

filament emission—The liberation of electrons when the filament in a vacuum tube is heated.

filament power supply—The source of power for the filament or heater of a vacuum tube.

filament resistance—The resistance (in ohms) of the filament of a vacuum tube or incandescent lamp.

filament rheostat—A variable resistance placed in series with the filament of a vacuum tube to regulate the filament current.

filament sag—The bending of a filament when it heats up and expands.

filament saturation—Also called temperature saturation. The condition whereby a further increase in filament voltage will no longer increase the plate current at a given value of plate voltage.

filament transformer—A transformer used exclusively to supply filament voltage and current for the vacuum tubes.

filament voltage—The voltage value which must be applied to the filament of a vacuum tube to obtain the rated filament current.

filament winding—A secondary winding provided on a power transformer to furnish alternating filament voltage for one or more vacuum tubes.

file—1. In computer usage, a sequential set of items (not necessarily all the same size). 2. To insert an item into such a set.

file gap—A space or interval of time, the purpose of which is to indicate or signal the end of a file.

file maintenance—The processing of a computer file in order to bring it up to date.

filler—In mechanical recording, the inert material of a record compound (as distinguished from the binder).

film badge—A type of dosimeter consisting of a badge containing a sensitized film which, when developed, gives an indication of the total dose of ionizing radiation to which the badge has been subjected.

film pickup—A film projector combined with a television camera for telecasting scenes from a motion-picture film.

film reader—A computer input device which scans opaque and transparent patterns on

photographic film and relays the corresponding information to the computer.

film recorder—A device that receives information from a computer and records it on photographic film.

film reproducer—An instrument which reproduces a recording on film.

film resistor—A fixed resistor the resistance element of which is a thin layer of conductive material on an insulated form. Some sort of mechanical protection is placed over this layer.

film scanning—The process of converting movie film into corresponding electrical signals that can be transmitted by a television system.

filter—1. A selective network of resistors, inductors, or capacitors which offers comparatively little opposition to certain frequencies or to direct current, while blocking or attenuating other frequencies. 2. Also called a wave filter. A tuned circuit designed to pass AC signals of a specified frequency.

filter attenuation band—Also called a filter stop band. A frequency band in which the attenuation constant is not zero if dissipation is neglected. In other words, a frequency band of attenuation.

filter capacitor—A capacitor used in a filter circuit. The term is usually reserved for electrolytic capacitors in a power-supply filter circuit.

filter center—In an aircraft control and warning system, a location at which information from observation posts is filtered for further dissemination to air-direction centers.

filter choke—An iron-core coil which passes direct current but opposes pulsating or alternating current.

filter-impedance compensator—An impedance compensator which is connected across the common terminals of electric-wave filters, when the latter are used in parallel, in order to compensate for the effects of the filters on each other.

filter passband—See Filter-Transmission Band.

filter slot—A choke, in the form of a slot, designed to suppress unwanted modes in a wave guide.

filter stop band—See Filter Attenuation Band.

filter-transmission band—Also called filter passband. A frequency band in which the attenuation constant is zero if dissipation is neglected. In other words, a frequency band of free transmission.

final amplifier—The stage which feeds the antenna in a transmitter.

final wrap—The outer layer of insulation around a coil, covering the saddle and splice insulation.

finder—In a telephone switching system, a name applied to the switch or relay group that selects the path which the call is to follow through the system.

fine-chrominance primary—Also called the I-signal. In the color television system pres-

ently standardized for broadcasting in the United States, the chrominance primary associated with the greater transmission bandwidth.

fine-tuning control—A receiver control which varies the frequency of the local oscillator over a small range to compensate for drift and permit fine adjustment to the carrier frequency of a station.

finished blank—A crystal product after completion of all processes. It may also include the electrodes adherent to the crystal blank.

finishing—The process of repeated hand lapping and electrical testing by which a finished crystal blank is brought up to specifications.

finishing rate—Expressed in amperes, the rate of charge to which the charging current of a battery is reduced near the end of the charge to prevent excessive gassing and temperature rise.

finish lead—The lead connected to the finish, or outer end, of a coil.

finite—Having fixed and definite limits.

fins—Radial sheets or discs of metal attached to metal parts of a power tube or other component for the purpose of dissipating heat.

fire-control equipment—Equipment that takes in target indications from optical or radar devices and, after calculating the motion of the target and firing vehicle, properties of air, etc., puts out directions of bearing, elevation, and timing for aiming and firing the guns.

fire-control radar—Radar employed for directing gunfire against the targets it observes.

fired tube (TR, ATR, and pre-TR tubes)—The condition of a tube while a radio-frequency glow discharge exists at the resonant gap, resonant window, or both.

firing—1. In any gas- or vapor-filled tube, the ionization of the gas and the start of current flow. 2. The excitation of a device during a brief pulse. 3. In a magnetic amplifier, the transition from the unsaturated to the saturated state of the saturable reactor during the conducting or gating alternation. 4. An adjective modifying phase or time, to designate when firing occurs.

firing angle—The electrical angle of the plate-supply voltage at which a ionization of a gaseous tube occurs.

firing point—The point at which the gas or vapor in a tube ionizes and current begins to flow.

firing potential—The controlled potential at which conduction through a gas-filled tube begins.

first audio stage—The first stage in an audio amplifier.

first detector—Now called the mixer. In a superheterodyne receiver, the stage where the local-oscillator signal is combined with the modulated incoming radio-frequency signal to produce the modulated intermediate-frequency signal.

first Fresnel zone—In optics and radio communications, the circular portion of a wave

front intersecting the line between an emitter and a more distant point where the resultant disturbance is being observed. The center intersects the front with the direct ray, and the radius is such that the shortest path from the emitter through the periphery to the receiving point is one-half wave longer than the ray.

fishbone antenna—An antenna consisting of a series of coplanar elements arranged in collinear pairs and loosely coupled to a balanced transmission line.

fishpaper—A tough fiber used in sheet form for insulating transformer windings from the core, field coils from field poles, or conductors from the armature.

fission—Also called atomic fission or nuclear fission. The splitting of an atomic nucleus into two parts. Fission reactions occur only with heavy elements such as uranium and plutonium and are accompanied by large amounts of radioactivity and heat.

fissionable—Capable of undergoing fission.

fission products—The elements which result from atomic fission. They may consist of more than forty different radioactive elements such as arsenic, silver, cadmium, iodine, barium, tin, cerium, and others.

fitting—An accessory, such as a locknut or bushing, to a wiring system. Its function is primarily mechanical rather than electrical.

fix—A position determined without reference to any former position.

fixed bias—A constant value of bias voltage.

fixed capacitor—A capacitor designed with a definite capacitance that cannot be adjusted.

fixed crystal—A crystal detector with a non-adjustable contact position.

fixed-cycle operation—1. A type of computer performance whereby a fixed amount of time is allocated to an operation. 2. Synchronous or clock-type arrangement in a computer in which events occur as a function of measured time.

fixed-frequency IFF—A class of IFF (Identification Friend or Foe) equipment which responds immediately to every interrogation, thus permitting the response to be displayed on plan-position indicators.

fixed-frequency transmitter—A transmitter designed for operation on a single carrier frequency.

fixed-point system—A system of notation in which a number is represented by a single set of digits and the position of the radix point is not numerically expressed. (*Also see* Floating-Point System.)

fixed-program computer—*See* Wired-Program Computer.

fixed resistor—A resistor designed to introduce only a predetermined amount of resistance into an electrical circuit and not adjustable.

fixed screen—Application of a potential to a screen grid which is unaffected by other operating conditions within the tube.

fixed service—Any service communicating by

radio between fixed points, except broadcasting and special services.

fixed station—1. A station in the fixed service. (A fixed station may, as a secondary service, transmit to mobile stations on its normal frequencies.) 2. A permanent station which communicates with other fixed stations.

fixed transmitter—A transmitter operated from a permanent location.

flag—A large sheet of metal or fabric for shielding television camera lenses from light.

flame-failure control—A system which automatically stops the fuel supply to a furnace if the pilot burner accidentally goes out.

flame microphone—A microphone in which the action of sound waves on a flame changes the resistance between two electrodes in the flame.

flame resistance—The characteristic of a material that prevents it from flaming when the source of heat is removed.

flame-resistant—*See* Flame-Retardant.

flame-retardant—Retarding ignition and the spread of flames, either inherently or because of special treatment. Also called flame-resistant.

flammability—The ability of a material to support combustion.

flammable—Term applied to material which readily ignites and burns when exposed to flames or elevated temperatures. Also called combustible.

flange connector—A mechanical joint employing plane flanges bolted together in a wave guide.

flange coupling—A connection utilizing flanges not in mechanical contact between two parts of a wave guide, yet introducing no discontinuity in the flow of energy along the guide.

flap attenuator—A form of wave-guide attenuator in which a variable amount of loss is introduced by insertion of a sheet of resistive material, usually through a nonradiating slot.

flare angle—The continuous change in cross section of a wave guide.

flare factor—A number expressing the degree of outward curvature of a speaker horn.

flash—Sometimes called hit. Momentary interference to a television picture, lasting approximately one field or less and of sufficient magnitude to totally distort the picture information. In general, this term is used only when the impairment is so short that the basic impairment cannot be recognized.

flasher—A device, generally a thermal or motor-driven switch, that rapidly and automatically lights and extinguishes electric lamps.

flash magnetization—Magnetization of a ferromagnetic object by an abrupt current impulse.

flashover—A disruptive discharge through air, around or over the surface of insulation, or between parts of different potential or polarity produced by the application of

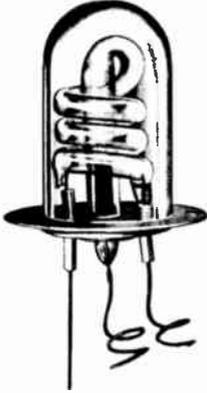
flashover voltage

voltage, wherein the breakdown path becomes sufficiently ionized to maintain an electric arc.

flashover voltage—The highest value attained by any voltage impulse which caused a flashover.

flash pulsing—Transmission of short bursts of radiation at irregular intervals by a mechanically controlled keyer.

flash test—A method of testing insulation by momentarily applying a voltage much higher than the working voltage.



Flash tube.

flash tube—Also called electronic flash tube and photoflash tube. A gas discharge tube for producing high-intensity, short-duration flashes of light. It consists of a glass tube bent in a U, a helix, or a combination of the two and filled with a rare gas. The tube has an anode, a cold cathode, and a trigger electrode. It is flashed by applying a high-voltage pulse to the trigger electrode.

flash welding—Welding in which an arc is first struck between the pieces to be welded. After the ends are thus heated, the weld is completed by bringing them together under pressure and cutting off the current.

flat, flexible cable—See Tape Cable.

flat leakage power (TR and pre-TR tubes)—The peak radio-frequency power transmitted through the tube after establishment of a steady-state radio-frequency discharge.

flat line—A radio-frequency transmission line or part of a line having a low standing-wave ratio.

flat response—Ability of a sound system to reproduce all tones, from the lowest to the highest, in the proper proportion.

flat top—The horizontal portion of an antenna.

flat-top antenna—An antenna having two or more lengths of wire parallel to each other and to the ground.

flat-top response—Response characteristic in which a definite band of frequencies is transmitted uniformly.

Fletcher-Munson curves

flat-type relay—A relay having a flat-type armature.

flaw—In a material, any discontinuity that would be harmful to proper functioning of the material.

flaw detection—The process of using sonic or ultrasonic waves to locate imperfections in a solid material. This is done by transmitting the waves through the material and listening for reflections or variations in transmission when they strike an imperfection in the material.

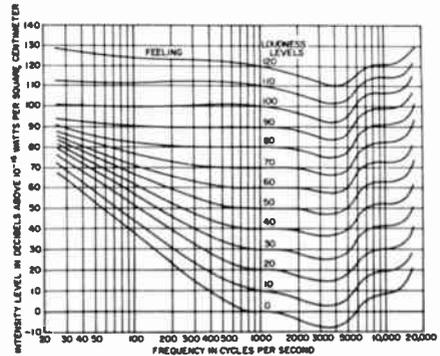
F-layer—An ionized layer in the F-region of the ionosphere.

F₁-layer—The lower ionized layer, normally existing in the F-region in the day hemisphere.

F₂-layer—The higher layer normally existing in the F-region in the day hemisphere and the continuation of that layer in the night hemisphere.

Fleming's rule—Also called the right-hand or left-hand rule. If the thumb and the first and second fingers are extended at right angles to one another, with the thumb representing the direction of the wire motion, the first finger representing the direction of magnetic lines of force (from the north pole to the south pole), and the second finger representing the direction of the current, then the right hand will give the correct relationships for a conductor in the armature of a generator, and the left hand will give the correct relationships for a conductor in the armature of a motor. This rule is applied to the so-called conventional current flow, which is the opposite of electron flow.

Fleming valve—An early name for a diode, or two-electrode thermionic vacuum tube used as a detector.



Fletcher-Munson curves.

Fletcher-Munson curves—Also called equal-loudness contours. A group of sensitivity curves showing the characteristics of the human ear for different intensity levels between the threshold of hearing and the threshold of feeling. The reference frequency is 1,000 cps.

float switch

plied to the other circuit terminals as specified.

float switch—A switch actuated by a float on the surface of a liquid.

flock—Finely divided felt used on phonograph turntables, underneath microphone stands, or wherever a nonscratching surface is desired.

flow—The passage of electrons (a current) through a conductor or through the space between electrodes.

flow chart—See Flow Diagram.

flow diagram—Also called flow chart. A chart showing all the logical steps of a computer program. A program is coded by writing down the successive instructions that will cause the computer to perform the logical operations necessary for solving the problem, as represented on a flow chart.

flowed wax—A mechanical recording disc prepared by melting and flowing wax onto a metal base.

flowmeter—A device for measuring the rate of flow of liquids or gases.

fluctuating current—A direct current that changes in value, but not at a steady rate.

fluctuation noise—See Random Noise.

fluctuation voltage—Small voltage variations in a thermionic tube due to thermal agitation, shot effect, flicker effect, etc.

fluid damping—Damping obtained through displacement of a viscous fluid and the accompanying dissipation of heat.

fluorescence—Emission of light when a material is excited by electrons, ultraviolet radiation, or X rays.

fluorescent—Having the property of giving off light when activated by electronic bombardment or a source of radiant energy.

fluorescent lamp—An electric discharge lamp in which a gas ionizes and produces radiation that activates the fluorescent material inside the glass tubing. The phosphors in the fluorescent material transform the radiant energy from the electric discharge into wavelengths giving more light (higher luminosity).

fluorescent material—A material that fluoresces readily when exposed to electron beams, X rays, or other radiation.

fluorescent screen—The coating, on the face of a cathode-ray or television picture tube, which glows under electron bombardment.

fluorometer—An instrument for measuring fluorescence.

fluoroscope—A device consisting of a fluorescent screen and an X-ray tube. Objects between the tube and the screen are made visible as X-ray shadows.

fluoroscopy—The use in diagnosis, testing, etc., of a fluorescent screen activated by X rays.

flush receptacle—A receptacle recessed into a wall, with only the plate extending beyond the surface.

flush-type instrument—An instrument designed to be mounted with its face projecting only slightly from the front of the panel.

flutter—1. Also called wow and drift. The

fluxmeter

frequency deviations produced by irregular motion of the turntable during recording, duplication, or reproduction. The term "flutter" usually refers to relatively high cyclic deviations (for example, 10 cycles per second), and the term "wow" to relatively low ones (for example, a variation of once per revolution). The term "drift" usually refers to a random rate close to zero cycles per second. 2. In communications, (a) distortion due to variations in loss resulting from simultaneous transmission of a signal at another frequency, or (b) a similar effect due to phase distortion.



Flutter bridge.

flutter bridge—An instrument for measuring the irregularities in a constant-speed device such as a film, disc, or tape recorder.

flutter echo—1. A rapid succession of reflected pulses resulting from a single initial pulse. 2. A multiple echo in which the reflections occur in rapid succession. If periodic and audible, it is referred to as a musical echo.

flutter rate—The number of times per second the flutter varies.

flux—1. A material used to promote the joining of metals in soldering. Rosin is widely used in soldering electronic parts. 2. Number of particles crossing a unit area per unit time. The common unit of flux is particles/cm²/sec. Integrated flux, after an exposure of time T, is equal to the total number of particles which have traversed a unit area during time T.

flux density—Also called induction density. The number of magnetic lines of force passing through a unit area.

fluxgate—A magnetic azimuth-sensitive element of the fluxgate-compass system activated by the earth's magnetic field.

fluxgate compass—A gyrostabilized, remote-indicating compass and azimuth-control system used with automatic pilots.

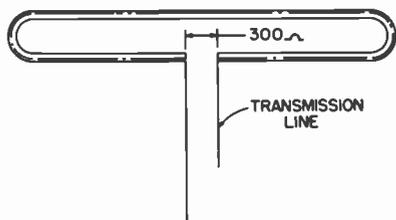
fluxgraph—A machine that automatically plots on paper the magnetic field strength at various points in the vicinity of a coil.

flux guide—In induction heating, a magnetic material used for guiding the electromagnetic flux to the desired location or for confining it to definite regions.

flux linkage—Magnetic lines of force which link a coil of wire. Whenever the flux linkage changes, an emf is generated in the coil.

fluxmeter—An instrument used with a test coil for measuring magnetic flux. It consists usually of a moving-coil galvanometer in

follower drive



Folded-dipole antenna.

which appears to overlap horizontally or vertically. It is due to nonlinear horizontal- or vertical-sweep circuits.

follower drive—Also called slave drive. A drive in which the reference input and operation are direct functions of a master drive.

following blacks—Also called edge effect, trailing reversal, or trailing blacks. A picture condition in which the edge following a white object is overshadowed toward black (i.e., the object appears to have a trailing black border).

following whites—Also called edge effect, trailing reversal, or trailing whites. A picture condition in which the edge following a black or dark gray object is shaded toward white (i.e., the object appears to have a trailing white border).

footcandle—A unit of brilliance of a light. It is the luminance on a surface of one square foot on which a flux of one lumen is uniformly distributed, or the luminance at a surface one foot from a uniform source of one candlepower.

footlambert—A unit of luminance equal to $1/\pi$ candle per square foot, or to the uniform luminance of a perfect diffusing surface emitting or reflecting light at the rate of one lumen per square foot.

foot-pound—A unit of measurement equivalent to the work of raising one pound vertically a distance of one foot.

forbidden band—The energy band lying between the conduction and valence bands. The energy difference across it determines whether a solid acts as a conductor, semiconductor, or insulator.

force—1. Any physical action capable of moving a body or modifying its motion. 2. In computer programming, manual intervention which directs the computer to execute a jump instruction.

forced coding—See Minimum-Access Programming.

forced oscillation—In a linear constant-parameter system, the response to an applied driving force, excluding the transient which results from energy at the time the driving force is applied.

force factor (of an electromechanical or electroacoustic transducer)—1. The complex quotient of the force required to block the mechanical or acoustic system, divided by the corresponding current in the elec-

forward-backward counter

trical system. 2. The complex quotient of the resultant open-circuit voltage in the electric system, divided by the velocity in the mechanical or acoustic system.

force-summing device—In a transducer the element directly displaced by the applied stimulus.

fore pump—An auxiliary vacuum pump used as the first stage in evacuating vacuum systems.

fork oscillator—An oscillator in which a tuning fork is the frequency-determining element.

fork tines—The projecting ends of a tuning fork. When vibrated, they produce a constant frequency.

formant—The particular frequency region in which the energy of a vowel sound is concentrated most strongly.

formant filter—A waveshaping network used in an organ to modify the signal from the tone generator so it will assume the waveshape of the desired tone.

form factor—1. Ratio of the effective value of a current to its average value. 2. Shape (diameter/length) of a coil. 3. Ratio of the effective value of a symmetrical alternating quantity to its half-period average value.

Formica—Trade name for a phenolic compound having good insulating qualities.

form-wound coil—An armature coil that is shaped over a forming device before being placed on the armature of a motor or generator.

FORTRAN—A computer programming system which enables the programmer to state, in relatively simple language, the steps of a procedure to be carried out by the computer and to automatically obtain an efficient machine language program.

fortuitous telegraph distortion—Distortion other than bias or characteristic. It occurs when a signal pulse departs from the average combined effects of bias and characteristic distortion for one occurrence. Since fortuitous distortion varies from one signal to another it must be measured by a process of elimination over a long period. It is expressed in a percentage of unit pulse.

forty-five/forty-five—Also called the Westrex system. A system of disc recording in which signals originating from two microphones are impressed on each side of a groove. The two sides are cut 45° from the surface of the record.

forty-five record—A 7-inch record with a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch center hole. It is recorded at 45 rpm and played at the same speed.

forty-four-type repeater—Type of telephone repeater used in a four-wire system. It employs two amplifiers and no hybrid arrangements.

forward-acting regulator—A transmission regulator which makes an adjustment without affecting the quantity that caused the adjustment.

forward-backward counter—A counter having both an add and subtract input and thus

forward bias

capable of counting in either an increasing or a decreasing direction.

forward bias—Large-current bias applied in the forward direction to a diode (the opposite of reverse bias).

forward coupler—A directional coupler used for sampling incident power.

forward current—The current which flows across a semiconductor junction when a forward-bias voltage is applied.

forward direction—The direction in which the resistance to current flow through a semiconductor is lower.

forward path—In a feedback control loop, the transmission path from the loop-actuating to the loop-output signal.

forward-propagation tropospheric scatter—A method of communication by means of ultra-high frequency FM radio. It provides reliable multichannel telephone, teletype, and data transmission without line-of-sight restrictions or the necessity of using wire or cables.

forward recovery time—In a semiconductor diode, the time required for the current or voltage to arrive at a specified condition after instantaneous switching from zero or a specified reverse voltage to a specified forward voltage.

forward resistance—The resistance measured at a specified forward voltage drop or forward current in a rectifier.

forward scattering—The reflected radiation of energy from a target away from the illuminating radar.

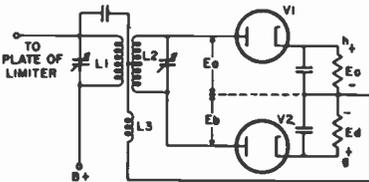
forward short-circuit-current-amplification factor—In a transistor, the ratio of incremental values of output to input current when the output circuit is AC short-circuited.

forward-transfer function—In a feedback control loop, the transfer function of the forward path.

forward voltage—Voltage of the polarity that produces the larger current.

forward voltage drop—The resultant voltage drop when current flows through a rectifier in the forward direction.

forward wave—In a traveling-wave tube, a wave with a group velocity in the same direction the electron stream moves.



Foster-Seeley discriminator.

Foster-Seeley discriminator—A type of frequency discriminator that converts a frequency-modulated signal into an audio signal. It requires a limiter to prevent random

four-wire repeater

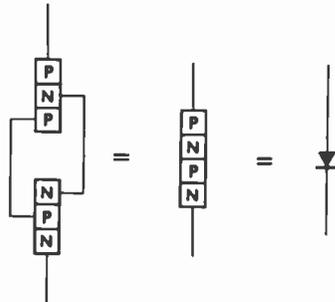
amplitude variations of the FM signal from appearing in its output.

Foster's reactance theorem—The driving-point impedance of a finite two-terminal network composed of pure reactances is a reactance which is an odd rational function of frequency and which is completely determined, except for a constant factor, by assigning the resonant and antiresonant frequencies. In other words, the driving-point impedance consists of segments going from minus infinity to plus infinity (except that at zero, or infinite, frequency, a segment may start or stop at zero impedance). The frequencies at which the impedance is infinite are termed poles, and those at which it is zero are termed zeros.

Foucault currents—See Eddy Currents.

four-address code—An artificial language for describing or expressing the instructions carried out by a digital computer. In automatically sequenced computers, the instruction code is used for describing or expressing sequences of instructions. Each instruction word then contains a part specifying the operation to be performed, plus one or more addresses which identify a particular location in storage.

Fourier series—A mathematical analysis that permits any complex waveform to be resolved into a fundamental, plus a finite number of terms involving its harmonics.



Four-layer diode.

four-layer diode—A semiconductor diode with three junctions. Electrode connections are made to each end layer.

four-pole network—See Two-Terminal-Pair Network.

four-track tape—A tape with four recording strips which permit it to be played in both directions for stereo recordings, like a two-track monophonic tape. Thus, twice as much material can be recorded than on a two-track stereo tape.

four-wire circuit—A two-way circuit with two paths. Each path transmits the electric waves in one direction only. The transmission paths may or may not employ four wires.

four-wire repeater—A telephone repeater used in a four-wire circuit. It has two am-

plifiers; one amplifies the telephone currents in one side of the four-wire circuit, and the other in the other side.

four-wire terminating set—A hybrid arrangement involving termination of four-wire circuits on a two-wire basis for interconnection with two-wire circuits.

fractional arithmetic units—Arithmetic units in a computer that is operated with the decimal point at the extreme left so that all numbers have a value less than 1.

fractional-horsepower motor—Any motor having a continuous rating of less than one horsepower.

Frahm frequency meter—A meter that measures the frequency of an alternating current. It consists of a row of steel reeds, each with a different natural frequency. All are excited by an electromagnet fed with the current to be measured. The reed that vibrates is the one with a frequency corresponding most nearly to that of the current.

frame—1. In television, the total area occupied by the picture. In the United States, each frame contains 525 horizontal scanning lines, and 30 complete frames are shown per second. 2. One cycle of a recurring number of pulses.

frame frequency—The number of times per second the picture area is completely scanned (30 per second in the United States television system).

frame grid—A type of grid construction in which the individual grid wires are stretched across a rigid frame instead of being wound like a conventional grid.

frame of reference—A set of points, lines, or planes used for defining space coordinates.

framer—A device for adjusting facsimile equipment so that the recorded elemental area bears the same relationship to the record sheet as the corresponding transmitted elemental area bears to the subject copy as the line progresses.

frame roll—A momentary roll, or "flip-flop," of a television picture.

frame-synchronizing pulse—A recurrent signal that establishes each frame.

framing—Adjusting the picture to a desired position in the direction of line progression.

framing control—More often called centering control. A knob (or knobs) for centering and adjusting the height and width of a television picture.

framing magnet—More often called centering magnet. A magnet which centers the televised picture on the face of the tube.

Franklin antenna—An antenna which is several half-wavelengths long and has non-radiating phasing coils between half-wave sections.

Franklin oscillator—A two-terminal feedback oscillator using two tubes or transistors and having sufficient loop gain to permit extremely loose coupling to the resonant circuit.

Fraunhofer region—The region in which the energy from an antenna proceeds essen-

tially as though coming from a source located in the vicinity of the antenna.

free electrons—Electrons which are not bound to a particular atom, but circulate among the atoms of a substance.

free energy—The available energy in a thermodynamic system.

free field—Theoretically, a field (wave or potential) which is free from boundaries in a homogeneous, isotropic medium. In practice, a field in which the effects of the boundaries are negligible over the region of interest.

free grid—A grid electrode that is left unconnected in a vacuum tube. Its potential exerts a control over the plate current.

free impedance—Also called normal impedance. The input impedance of a transducer when the load impedance is zero.

free magnetic pole—A magnetic pole so far from an opposite pole that it is free from the effect of the other pole.

free motional impedance—The complex remainder after the blocked impedance of a transducer has been subtracted from the free impedance.

free net—A net in which any station may communicate with any other station in the same net without first obtaining permission from the control station.

free oscillations—Commonly referred to as shock-excited oscillations. Oscillations that continue in a circuit or system after the applied force has been removed. The frequency of the oscillations is determined by the parameters of the system or circuit.

free-point tester—An instrument for measuring electrode voltages and currents of tubes when removed from the set.

free progressive wave—Also called free wave. A wave free from boundary effects in a medium. In other words, there are no reflections from nearby surfaces. A free wave can only be approximated in practice.

free radicals—Atoms, ionized fragments of atoms, or molecules which combine and release enormous amounts of energy.

free reel—The reel which supplies the magnetic tape on a recorder.

free-rotor gyro—A gyro the rotor of which is supported by a gas-lubricated spherical bearing.

free-running frequency—The frequency at which a normally synchronized oscillator operates in the absence of a synchronizing signal.

free-running multivibrator—See Astable Multivibrator.

free-running sweep—A sweep operating without synchronizing pulses.

free sound field—A field in a medium free from discontinuities or boundaries. In practice it is a field in which the boundaries cause negligible effects over the region of interest.

free space—Empty space, or space with no free electrons or ions. It has approximately the electrical constants of air.

free-space field intensity—The radio-field intensity that would exist at a point in a uniform medium in the absence of waves reflected from the earth or other objects.

free-space loss—The theoretical radiation loss which would occur in radio transmission if all variable factors were disregarded.

free-space radar equation—The equation for determining the characteristic of a radar signal propagated between the radar set and a reflected target in free space.

free-space radiation pattern—The radiation pattern of an antenna in free space, where there is nothing to reflect, refract, or absorb the radiated waves.

free-space transmission—Electromagnetic radiation over a straight line in a vacuum or ideal atmosphere sufficiently removed from all objects that affect the wave.

free speed—The angular speed of an energized motor under no-load conditions. (*Also see* Angular Velocity.)

free wave—*See* Free Progressive Wave.

freewheeling circuit—A motor arrangement in which the field is shunted by a half-wave rectifier which discharges the energy stored in the field during the negative half cycles.

freeze-out—A short-time denial of a telephone circuit to a subscriber by a speech-interpolation system.

F-region—The region of the ionosphere above 100 miles.

freq—Abbreviation for frequency.

frequency—Symbolized by f . 1. The number of recurrences of a periodic phenomenon in a unit of time. Electrical frequency is specified as so many cycles per second. Radio frequencies are normally expressed in kilocycles per second (kc/s) at and below 30,000 kilocycles, and in megacycles per second (mc/s) above this frequency. 2. Number of complete cycles per second of a wave motion (e.g., of an alternating current or sound wave).

frequency allocation—The assignment of available frequencies in the radio spectrum to specific stations, for specific purposes. This is done to yield maximum utilization of frequencies with minimum interference between stations. Allocations in the United States are made by the Federal Communications Commission.

frequency band—A continuous and specific range of frequencies.

frequency band of emission—The frequency band required for a specific type of transmission and speed of signaling.

frequency changer—A device for changing the frequency of alternating current.

frequency-changing circuit—A circuit comprising an oscillator and a mixer and delivering an output at one or more frequencies other than the input frequency.

frequency channel—A continuous portion of the appropriate frequency spectrum for a specified class of emission.

frequency compensation—A method of extending the higher or lower (or both) fre-

quency ranges within which an amplifier has nearly uniform gain.

frequency constant—The number relating the natural vibration frequency of a piezoid (finished crystal blank) to its linear dimension.

frequency conversion—The process of converting a signal to some other frequency by combining it with another frequency.

frequency converter—A circuit or device for changing the frequency of an alternating current.

frequency correction—Compensation, by means of an attenuation equalizer, for unequal transmission of various frequencies in a line.

frequency cutoff—The frequency at which the current gain of a transistor drops 3 db below the low-frequency gain.

frequency demodulation—Removal of the intelligence from a modulated carrier.

frequency departure—The amount a carrier or center frequency deviates from its assigned value.

frequency deviation—In frequency modulation, the peak difference between the instantaneous frequency of the modulated wave and its carrier frequency.

frequency-deviation meter—An instrument that indicates the number of cycles a transmitter has drifted from its assigned carrier frequency.

frequency discriminator—A circuit that converts a frequency-modulated signal into an audio signal.

frequency distortion—The distortion that results when all frequencies in a complex wave are not amplified or attenuated equally.

frequency distribution—The number of occurrences of particular values plotted against those values.

frequency diversity—*See* Frequency-Diversity Reception.

frequency-diversity reception—Also called frequency diversity. The form of diversity reception which utilizes transmission at different frequencies.

frequency divider—A device delivering an output voltage which is an integral submultiple or proper fraction of the input frequency.

frequency-division multiplex—Abbreviated fdm. A device or process for transmitting two or more signals over a common path by sending each one over a different frequency band.

frequency doubler—An electronic stage having a resonant plate circuit tuned to the second harmonic of the input frequency. The output signal will then have twice the frequency of the input signal.

frequency drift—Any undesired change in the frequency of an oscillator, transmitter, or receiver.

frequency frogging—Normally used in carrier repeaters to prevent singing and reduce crosstalk, as well as for system equalization and regulation. This is done by modulators

frequency indicator

and associated filter networks, which translate the frequency bands to low group from high group in the repeater.

frequency indicator—A device which shows when two alternating currents have the same phase or frequency.

frequency interlace—In television, the relationship of intermeshing between the frequency spectrum of an essentially periodic interfering signal and the spectrum of harmonics of the scanning frequencies. Such relationship minimizes the visibility of the interfering pattern by altering its appearance on successive scans.

frequency keying—A method of keying in which the carrier frequency is shifted between two predetermined frequencies.

frequency-measuring equipment—Equipment for indicating or measuring the frequency or pulse-repetition rate of an electrical signal.

frequency meter—An instrument for measuring the frequency of an alternating current.

frequency-modulated, carrier-current telephony—A form of telephony in which a frequency-modulated carrier signal is transmitted over power lines or other wires.

frequency-modulated cyclotron—A cyclotron in which the frequency of the accelerating electric field is modulated in order to hold the positively charged particles in synchronism with the accelerating field despite their much greater mass at very high speeds.

frequency-modulated radar—Also called FM radar. A form of radar in which the radiated wave is frequency-modulated. The range is measured by beating the returning wave with the one being radiated.

frequency-modulated transmitter—One in which the frequency of the wave is modulated.

frequency-modulated wave—A carrier wave whose frequency is varied by an amount proportionate to the amplitude of the modulating signal.

frequency modulation—Modulation of a sine-wave carrier so that its instantaneous frequency differs from the carrier frequency by an amount proportionate to the instantaneous amplitude of the modulating wave. Combinations of phase and frequency modulation also are commonly referred to as frequency modulation. (*Also see* Frequency-Modulated Wave.)

frequency-modulation deviation—The peak difference between the instantaneous frequency of a modulated wave and the carrier or reference frequency.

frequency monitor—An instrument for indicating the amount a frequency deviates from its assigned value.

frequency multiplex—A technique for the transmission of two or more signals over a common path. Each signal is characterized by a distinctive reference frequency or band of frequencies.

frequency separator

frequency multiplier—A device for delivering an output wave whose frequency is a multiple of the input frequency (e.g., frequency doublers and triplers).

frequency overlap—1. In a color TV system, that part of the frequency spectrum occupied by both the monochrome and chrominance signals. 2. That part of the frequency band which is shared as a result of inter-leaving.

frequency pulling—A change in oscillator frequency due to a change in the load impedance.

frequency pushing—A change in the frequency of an oscillator due to a change in anode current or voltage.

frequency range—1. In a transmission system, those frequencies at which the system is able to transmit power without attenuating it more than an arbitrary amount. 2. In a receiver, the frequency band over which the receiver is designed to operate, covering those frequencies the receiver will readily accept and amplify. 3. A designated portion of the frequency spectrum.

frequency record—A recording of various known frequencies at known amplitudes, usually for testing purposes.

frequency regulator—A regulator that maintains the frequency of the frequency-generating equipment at a predetermined value or varies it according to a predetermined plan.

frequency relay—A relay which functions at a predetermined value of frequency. It may be an overfrequency or underfrequency relay, or a combination of both.

frequency response—A measure of how effectively a circuit or device transmits the different frequencies applied to it.

frequency-response characteristic—The amount by which the gain or loss of a device varies with the frequency.

frequency-response curve—A graphical representation of the way a circuit responds to different frequencies within its operating range.

frequency-response equalization—Also called equalization or corrective equalization. The effect of all frequency-discriminative means employed in a transmission system to obtain the desired overall frequency response.

frequency run—A series of tests for determining the frequency-response characteristics of a transmission line, circuit, or device.

frequency selectivity—The degree to which a transducer is capable of differentiating between the desired signal and between signals or interference at other frequencies.

frequency-sensitive relay—A relay that operates only when energized with voltage, current, or power within specific frequency limits.

frequency separator—The circuit which separates the horizontal-scanning from the vertical-scanning synchronizing pulses in a television receiver.

frequency shift

frequency shift—A system of telegraph operation in which the space signal is 70 cycles lower than the mark signal.

frequency-shift converter—A device which limits the amplitude of the received frequency-shift signal and then changes it to an amplitude-modulated signal.

frequency-shift indicator—In automatic code transmission, a device which designates mark and space by shifting the carrier back and forth between two frequencies instead of keying it on and off.

frequency-shift keying—Abbreviated fsk. A form of frequency modulation in which the modulating wave shifts the output frequency between predetermined values and the output wave has no phase discontinuity.

frequency-shift transmission—A method of transmitting the mark and space elements of a telegraph code by shifting the carrier frequency slightly, usually about 800 cycles.

frequency splitting—One condition of magnetron operation in which rapid alternation occurs from one mode of operation to another. This results in a similar rapid change in oscillatory frequency and consequent loss of power at the desired frequency.

frequency stability—The ability of electronic equipment to maintain the desired operating frequency.

frequency stabilization—The controlling of the center or carrier frequency so that it does not differ more than a prescribed amount from the reference frequency.

frequency standard—A stable low-frequency oscillator used for frequency calibration. It can generate a fundamental frequency of 50 to 100 kilocycles with a high degree of accuracy. Harmonics of this fundamental are then used as reference points for checking throughout the radio spectrum at 50- or 100-kilocycle intervals.

frequency swing—The instantaneous departure of the emitted wave from the center frequency when its frequency is modulated.

frequency tolerance—The maximum permissible deviation with respect to the reference frequency of the corresponding characteristic frequency of an emission. Expressed in per cent or in cycles per second.

frequency tripler—An amplifier whose output circuit is resonant to the third harmonic of the input signal. The output frequency is three times the input frequency.

frequency-type telemeter—A telemeter which employs the frequency of a periodically recurring electric signal as the translating means.

frequency-wavelength relation—For radio waves, the frequency in cycles per second is equal to approximately 300,000,000 divided by the wavelength in meters. The wavelength in meters is equal to approximately 300,000,000 divided by frequency in cycles per second or 300 divided by frequency in megacycles.

Fresnel—A little-used unit of frequency equal to 10^{12} cycles per second.

fruit pulse

Fresnel lens—A thin lens constructed to have the optical properties of a much thicker lens.

Fresnel loss—See Surface Reflection.

Fresnel region—The region between an antenna and the Fraunhofer region.

Fresnel zone—An area selected in the aperture of a radiating system so that radiation from all parts of the system reaches some point at which it is desired at a common phase within 180° .

frictional electricity—Electric charges produced by rubbing one material against another.

frictional error—Applied to pickups, the difference in values measured in per cent of full scale before and after tapping, with the measurand constant.

frictional loss—The loss of energy due to friction between moving parts.

frictional machine—Also called a static machine. A device for producing frictional electricity.

friction tape—A fibrous tape impregnated with a sticky, moisture-resistant compound which provides a protective covering or insulation.

fringe area—The outermost limits of TV reception areas, requiring the most powerful antennas.

fringe howl—A squeal or howl heard when some circuit in a receiver is on the verge of oscillation.

fritting—A type of contact erosion in which an electrical discharge makes a hole through the contact film and produces molten matter that is drawn through the hole by electrostatic forces and then solidifies and forms a conducting bridge.

front contact—A movable relay contact which closes a circuit when the associated device is operated.

front porch—In the composite television signal, that portion of the synchronizing signal (at the blanking or black level) preceding the horizontal-sync pulse at the end of each active horizontal line. The standard EIA signal is 1.27 microseconds in duration.

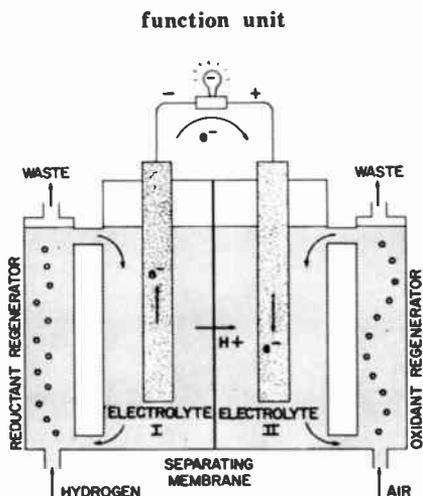
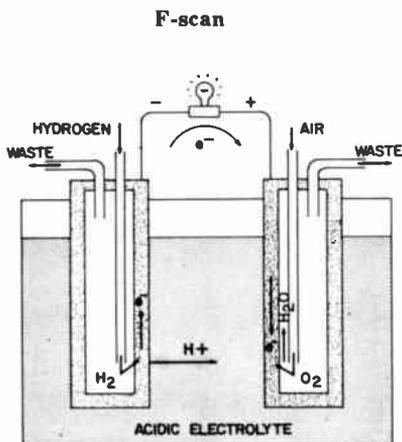
front-surface mirror—An optical mirror on which the reflecting surface is applied to the front of the mirror instead of the back.

front-to-back ratio—Also called front-to-rear ratio. 1. The ratio of power gain between the front and rear of a directional antenna. 2. Ratio of signal strength transmitted in a forward direction to that transmitted in a backward direction. For receiving antennas, the ratio of received-signal strength when the source is in the front of the antenna to the received-signal strength when the antenna is rotated 180° .

front-to-rear ratio—See Front-to-Back Ratio.

fruit—See Fruit Pulse.

fruit pulse—Formerly called fruit. A pulse reply received as the result of interrogation of a transponder by interrogators not associated with the responder in question.



Fuel cell.

F-scan—See F-Display.

F-scope—See F-Display.

fsk—See Frequency-Shift Keying.

FTC—See Fast Time Constant.

fuel cell—An electrochemical generator in which the chemical energy from the reaction of air (oxygen) and a conventional fuel is converted directly into electricity. A fuel cell differs from a battery in that it uses hydrocarbons (or some derivative such as hydrogen) for fuel, and it operates continuously as long as fuel and air are available.

full-duplex operation—Simultaneous operation in opposite directions in a telegraph system.

full load—The greatest load a piece of equipment is designed to carry under specified conditions.

full-pitch winding—A type of armature winding in which the number of slots between the sides of the coil equals the pole-pitch measure in the slots.

full scale—The maximum rated value of an instrument.

full-scale cycle—The complete range of an instrument, from minimum reading to full scale and back to minimum reading.

full-scale value of an instrument—The largest actuating electrical quantity which can be indicated on the scale; or, for an instrument having its zero between the ends of the scale, the sum of the values of the actuating electrical quantity corresponding to the two ends.

full-track recording—See Single-Track Magnetic System.

full-wave rectifier—One which rectifies both half cycles of an alternating current to produce a direct current.

full-wave rectifier tube—A tube containing two sets of rectifying elements, to provide full-wave rectification.

full-wave vibrator—A vibrator used for changing the direction of direct-current flow

through a transformer at regular intervals. It has an armature that moves back and forth between two fixed contacts. It is used mainly in battery-operated power supplies for mobile-radio equipment.

function—A quantity the value of which depends on the value of one or more other quantities.

functional device—See Integrated Circuit.

functional electronic block—A fabricated device serving a complete electronic function, such as amplification, without other individual components or conducting wires except those required for input, power, and output. Abbreviated FEB.

function digit—A coded instruction used in a computer for setting a branch order to link subroutines into the main program.

function generator—A device capable of generating one or more desired waveforms.

functioning time—In a relay, the time that elapses between energization and operation or between de-energization and release.

functioning value—In a relay, the value of applied voltage, current, or power at which operation or release occurs.

function switch—1. A network or system having a number of inputs and outputs. When signals representing information expressed in a certain code are applied to the inputs, the output signals will represent the input information in a different code. 2. In adapters or control units, the switch which determines whether the system plays as a monophonic or stereophonic unit; it may parallel the speakers or cut out one or the other, switch amplifiers from one speaker to the other, reverse channels, etc.

function table—1. A table of values for mathematical function. 2. A hardware device or a computer program which translates one representation of information into another.

function unit—A device which can store a

functional relationship and release it continuously or sporadically.

fundamental—See Fundamental Frequency.
fundamental component—The fundamental frequency component in the harmonic analysis of a wave.

fundamental frequency—The principal component of a wave; i.e., the component with the lowest frequency or greatest amplitude. It is usually taken as a reference.

fundamental harmonic—The harmonic component with the lowest frequency.

fundamental mode—1. See Dominant Mode.
 2. Of vibration, the mode having the lowest natural frequency.

fundamental piezoelectric crystal unit—A unit designed to use the lowest resonant frequency for a particular mode of vibration.

fundamental tone—1. In a periodic wave, the component corresponding to the fundamental frequency. 2. In a complex tone, the component tone of lowest pitch.

fundamental units—Units arbitrarily selected to serve as the basis of an absolute system of units.

fundamental wavelength—The wavelength corresponding to the fundamental frequency. In an antenna, the lowest resonant frequency of the antenna alone, without inductance or capacitance.

fungusproof—To chemically treat a material, component, or unit to prevent the growth of fungus spores.

fuse—A protective device, usually a short piece of wire but sometimes a chemical compound, which melts and breaks the circuit when the current exceeds the rated value.

fuse alarm—A circuit which produces a visual and/or audible signal to indicate a blown fuse.

fuse block—An insulating base on which fuse clips or other contacts for holding fuses are mounted.

fuse box—An enclosed box containing fuse blocks and fuses.

fuse clips—Contacts on the fuse support for connecting the fuse holder into the circuit.

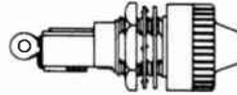
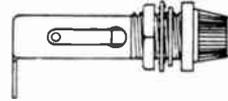
fused junction—In a semiconductor, a junction formed by recrystallizing a base crystal from a liquid phase of one or more components of the semiconductor.

fused-junction transistor—See Alloy-junction Transistor.

fused quartz—A glasslike insulating material

having exceptional heat- and acid-resisting properties.

fuse filler—Material placed within the fuse tube to aid circuit interruption.



Fuse holders.

fuse holder—A device for supporting a fuse and providing connections for its terminals in a circuit.

fuse link—In a fuse, the current-carrying portion which melts when the current exceeds a predetermined value.

Fusetat—Trade name for a time-delay fuse similar to a Fusetron. It has a sized base requiring a permanent socket adapter, which prevents insertion of a fuse or Fusetron of an incorrect rating.

Fusetron—A screw-plug fuse that permits up to 50% overload for short periods of time without blowing.

fuse tube—The insulated tube enclosing a fuse link.

fuse unit—An assembly comprised of a fuse link mounted in a fuse holder, which contains parts and materials essential to the operation of the fuse link.

fuse wire—A wire made from an alloy that melts at a relatively low temperature.

fusible resistor—A resistor which protects a circuit against overload by opening when the current in the circuit exceeds a predetermined value.

fusible wire—A wire used in fire-alarm circuits. It is made of an alloy with a low melting point.

fusion—Also called atomic fusion or nuclear fusion. The merging of atomic nuclei, under extreme heat (millions of degrees), to form a heavier nucleus. The fusion of two nuclei of light atoms is accompanied by a tremendous release of energy.

fv—Abbreviation for femtovolt (10^{-15} volt).



(A) Glass-tube.



(B) Clear-window.



(C) Grasshopper.

Fuses.

G

G—Also called **G force**. 1. Symbol for the acceleration of a free-falling body due to the earth's gravitational pull. Equal to 32.17 feet per second per second. 2. Symbol for conductance, the grid of a vacuum tube, a generator, or ground. 3. Abbreviation for giga (10^9).

G/A (ground-to-air)—Communication with airborne objects from the ground.

GA coil—A coil wound with air spaces between its turns and layers to reduce the capacitance.

gage—Also spelled gauge. An instrument or means for measuring or testing. By extension, the term is often used synonymously with transducer.

gage pressure—Also spelled gauge. 1. A differential pressure measurement using the ambient pressure as a reference. 2. A pressure in excess of a standard atmosphere at sea level (i.e., 14.7 pounds per square inch).

gain—Also called transmission gain. 1. Any increase in power when a signal is transmitted from one point to another. Usually expressed in decibels. Widely used for denoting transducer gain. 2. The ratios of voltage, power, or current with respect to a standard or previous reading.

gain control—A device for varying the gain of a system or component.

gain margin—See Singing Margin.

gain-sensitivity control—See Differential Gain Control.

gain-time control—See Sensitivity Time Control.

galena—A bluish-gray, crystalline form of lead sulphide often used as the crystal in a variable crystal detector.

galvanic—An early term for current resulting from chemical action, as distinguished from electrostatic phenomena.

galvanic cell—An electrolytic cell capable of producing electric energy by electrochemical action.

galvanic corrosion—Corrosion resulting from the flow of current between coupled metals through an electrolyte with which the metals are in contact.

galvanic current—An electrobiological term for unidirectional current such as ordinary direct current.

galvanizing—The coating of steel with zinc to retard corrosion.

galvanometer—An instrument for measuring an electric current. This is done by measuring the mechanical motion produced by the electromagnetic or electrodynamic forces set up by the current.

galvanometer constant—The factor by which a certain function of a galvanometer reading must be multiplied to obtain the current in ordinary units.

galvanometer recorder (for photographic recording)—A combination of a mirror and coil suspended in a magnetic field. A signal

voltage, applied to the coil, causes a light beam from the mirror to be reflected across a slit in front of a moving photographic film.

galvanometer shunt—A resistor connected in parallel with a galvanometer to increase the range of the instrument. The resistor limits the current to a known fraction and thus prevents excess current from damaging the galvanometer.

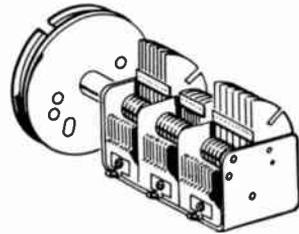
gamma—A numerical indication of the degree of contrast in a televised image. It is obtained by making a plot of the log of the output magnitude (ordinate) against the log of the input magnitude (abscissa), measured from a point corresponding to some reference black level. Then, take a straight line which approximates this plot over the region of interest and take its slope.

gamma correction—Introduction of a non-linear output-input characteristic for the purpose of changing the effective value of gamma.

gamma radiation—The radiation of gamma rays.

gamma rays—The emission from certain radioactive substances. They are electromagnetic radiations similar to X-rays, but with a shorter wavelength.

gang—To mechanically couple two or more variable capacitors, switches, potentiometers, or other components together so they can be operated from a single control knob.



Gang capacitor.

gang capacitor—Also called gang tuning capacitor. Two or more variable tuning capacitors mounted on the same shaft and controlled by a single knob, but each capacitor tuning a different circuit. Thus, more than one circuit can be tuned simultaneously by a single control.

gang control—Simultaneous control of several similar pieces of apparatus with one adjustment knob or other control.

ganged tuning—Simultaneous tuning of two or more circuits with a single mechanical control.

gang punch—To punch information that is identical or constant into all of a group of punch cards.

gang switch—A number of switches mechanically coupled for simultaneous operation,

but electrically connected to different circuits. In one common form, two or more rotary switches are mounted on the same shaft and operated by a single control.

gang tuning capacitor—See Gang Capacitor.

gap—1. In a magnetic circuit, the portion that does not contain ferromagnetic material (e.g., an air space). 2. The space between two electrodes in a spark gap. 3. The distance between the poles of a recording head.

gap arrester—A type of lightning arrester comprising a number of air gaps in series between metal cylinders or cones.

gap coding—In navigation, a process of communicating by interrupting the transmission of an otherwise continuous signal so that the interruptions form a telegraphic message.

gap filler—1. A lightweight radar set used to fill in gaps in the coverage pattern of an early-warning radar net. 2. An auxiliary radar antenna used to fill in gaps in the pattern of the main radar antenna.

gap filling—Electrical or mechanical rearrangement of an antenna array, or the use of a supplementary array, to produce lobes where gaps previously occurred.

gap insulation—Insulation wound in a gap.

gap length—In longitudinal magnetic recording, the distance between adjacent surfaces of the poles of a magnetic head.

gap motor—A spark-gap drive motor.

gap scatter—In a computer, the deviation from true vertical alignment of the gaps of the magnetic readout heads for the several parallel tracks.

garbage—In a computer, a slang term for unwanted and meaningless information carried along in storage. Sometimes called hash.

garble—Faulty transmission, reception, or encoding which renders the message incorrect or unreadable.

garter spring—In facsimile, the spring fastened around the drum to hold the record sheet or copy in place.

gas—One of the three states of matter. An aeriform fluid having neither independent shape nor volume, but tending to spread out and occupy the entire enclosure in which it is placed. Gases are formed by heating a liquid above its boiling point.

gas amplification—Ratio of the charge collected to the charge liberated by the initial ionizing of the gas in a radiation counter.

gas-amplification factor—Ratio of radiant or luminous sensitivities with and without ionization of the gas contained in a gas phototube.

gas cleanup—The tendency of many gas-filled tubes to lose their gas pressure and hence become inoperable. This occurs when the ions of gas are driven at high velocity into the metal parts or the glass envelope of the tube where they form stable compounds and are lost as far as the tube is concerned.

gas current—The current which flows in the grid circuit of a vacuum tube when gas ions within the tube are attracted by the grid.

gas detector—An instrument used to indi-

cate the concentration of harmful gases in the air.

gas diode—A hot-cathode diode containing an inert gas which neutralizes the space charge. By not having to buck the space charge, a relatively low plate voltage can produce much larger currents.

gas-electric drive—A self-contained power-conversion system comprising an electric generator driven by a gasoline engine. The generator in turn supplies power to the driving motor or motors.

gaseous electronics—The field of study involving the conduction of electricity through gases and a study of all atomic-scale collision phenomena.

gaseous tube—An electronic tube into which a small amount of gas or vapor is introduced after the tube has been evacuated. Ionization of the gas molecules during operation of the tube affects its operating characteristics.

gaseous-tube generator—A power source comprising a gas-filled electron-tube oscillator and a power supply, plus associated controls.

gas-filled lamp—A tungsten-filament lamp containing nitrogen or an inert gas such as argon.

gas-filled radiation-counter tube—A gas tube used for the detection of radiation. It operates on the principle that radiation will ionize a gas.

gas-filled tube rectifier—A rectifier tube in which a unidirectional flow of electrons from a heated electrode ionizes the inert gas within the tube. In this way, rectification is accomplished.

gas focusing—The method of concentrating an electron beam by the action of an ionized gas.

gas magnification—The increase in current through a phototube due to ionization of the gas within the tube.

gas noise—Electrical noise produced by erratic motion of gas molecules in gas or partially evacuated vacuum tubes.

gas-phase laser—A continuous-wave device for general experimental work with coherent light. It employs a resonator made up of a fused-silica plasma tube 60 cm long having internal, multilayer, dielectric-coated confocal reflectors of optical-grade fused silica.

gas phototube—A phototube into which a quantity of gas has been introduced, usually to increase its sensitivity.

gas ratio—The ratio of the ion current in a tube to the electron current that produces it.

gassiness—The presence of unwanted gas in a vacuum tube, usually in relatively small amounts. It is caused by leakage from outside the tube or by evolution from its inside walls or elements.

gassing—1. Evolution of a gas from one or more electrodes during electrolysis. 2. The production of gas in a storage battery when

the charging current is continued after the battery has been completely charged.

gassy tube—See Soft Tube.

gaston—A modulator that produces a random-noise modulation signal from a gas tube. It may be attached to any standard aircraft communications transmitter to provide a counterjamming modulation.

gas tube—A partially evacuated electron tube containing a small amount of gas. Ionization of the gas molecules is responsible for the current flow.

gas-tube relaxation oscillator—A relaxation oscillator in which the abrupt discharge is provided by the breakdown of the gas in the tube.

gas X-ray tube—An X-ray tube in which electron emission from the cathode is produced by bombarding it with positive ions.

gate—1. A circuit having one output and several inputs. The output remains unenergized until certain input conditions have been met. In computer work, a gate is often called an AND circuit. 2. A signal used to trigger the passage of other signals through a circuit. 3. An electrode in a field-effect transistor. 4. An output element of a cryotron.

gate current—Instantaneous current flowing between the gate and cathode of a silicon-controlled rectifier.

gate current for firing—Gate current required to fire a silicon-controlled rectifier when the anode is at +6 volts with respect to the cathode and with the device at stated temperature conditions.

gated-beam detector—A single-stage FM detector using a gated-beam tube.

gated-beam tube—A five-element tube in which the electrons flow in a beam between the cathode and plate. A small increase in voltage on the limiter grid will cut off the plate current, and further increases will have a negligible effect on it.

gated sweep—A sweep whose duration as well as starting time is controlled.

gate generator—A circuit or device used to produce one or more gate pulses.

gate impedance—The impedance of a gate winding in a magnetic amplifier.

gate power dissipation—The power dissipated between the gate and cathode terminals of a silicon-controlled rectifier.

gate-producing multivibrator—A rectangular-wave generator that produces a single positive or negative gate voltage only when triggered by a pulse.

gate pulse—A pulse that enables a gate circuit to pass a signal. The gate pulse generally has a longer duration than the signal to insure time coincidence.

gate trigger current—In a controlled rectifier, the minimum gate current, for a given anode-to-cathode voltage, required to switch the rectifier on.

gate trigger voltage—In a controlled rectifier, the gate voltage that produces the gate trigger current.

gate tube—A tube which does not operate unless two signal voltages, derived from two independent circuits, are applied simultaneously to two separate electrodes.

gate turn-off current—In a controlled rectifier, the minimum gate current, for a given collector current in the on state, required to cause the rectifier to switch off.

gate turn-off voltage—In a controlled rectifier, the gate voltage required to produce the gate turn-off current.

gate voltage—1. The voltage across the gate-winding terminals of a magnetic amplifier. 2. The instantaneous voltage between gate and cathode of a silicon-controlled rectifier with anode open.

gate winding—The reactor winding that produces the gating action in a magnetic amplifier.

gating—1. Selecting those portions of a wave which exist during certain intervals or which have certain magnitudes. 2. Applying a rectangular voltage to the grid or cathode of a cathode-ray tube, to sensitize it during the sweep time only.

gating circuit—A circuit that operates as a selective switch and allows conduction only during selected time intervals or when the signal magnitude is within specified limits.

gating pulse—A pulse which modifies the operation of a gate circuit.

gauge—See Gage.

gauge pressure—See Gage Pressure.

gauss—The cgs unit of magnetic induction.

Gaussian noise—Noise that has a frequency distribution that follows the Gaussian curve.

gaussmeter—An instrument that provides direct readings of magnetic field density (flux density) by virtue of the interaction with an internal magnetic field.

Gauss's theorem—The summation of the normal component of the electric displacement over any closed surface is equal to the electric charge within the surface.

Ge—Abbreviation for gigacycles (10^9 cps).

GCA—Abbreviation for ground-controlled approach.

GCI—Abbreviation for ground-controlled interception.

GCT or Get—Abbreviation for Greenwich civil time.

G-display—Also called G-scan or G-scope. In radar, a rectangular display in which a target appears as a laterally-centralized blip on which wings appear to grow as the target approaches. Horizontal and vertical aiming errors are indicated by horizontal and vertical displacement of the blip.

gear—An element shaped like a toothed wheel which engages one or more similar wheels. The energy transmitted can be stepped up or down by making the driven gears of different sizes.

garmotor—A train of gears and a motor used for reducing or increasing the speed of the driven object.

Geiger counter—Also called Geiger-Mueller or G-M counter. A radiation detector that

uses a Geiger-Mueller counter tube, an amplifier, and an indicating device. The tube consists of a thin-walled gas-filled metal cylinder with a projecting electrode. Nuclear particles enter a window in the metal cylinder and temporarily ionize the gas, causing a brief pulse discharge. These pulses, which appear at the projecting electrode, are amplified and indicated visibly or audibly.

Geiger-Mueller counter—See Geiger Counter.

Geiger-Mueller counter tube—A radiation-counter tube designed to operate in the Geiger-Mueller region.

Geiger-Mueller region—Also called Geiger region. The voltage interval in which the pulse size is independent of the number of primary ions produced in the initial ionizing event.

Geiger-Mueller threshold—Also called Geiger threshold. The lowest voltage at which all pulses produced in the tube by any ionizing event are of the same size regardless of the size of the primary ionizing event. This threshold is the start of the Geiger region where the counting rate does not substantially change with applied voltage.

Geiger region—See Geiger-Mueller Region.

Geiger threshold—See Geiger-Mueller Threshold.

Geissler tube—A gas filled dual-electrode discharge tube that glows when electric current passes through the gas.

gel—A material composed of a solid held in a liquid.

genemotor—A type of dynamotor having two armature windings. One winding serves as the driving motor and operates from the vehicle battery. The other winding functions as a high-voltage DC generator for operation of mobile equipment.

general-purpose computer—A computer designed to solve a wide variety of problems, the exact nature of which may have been unknown before the computer was designed.

general-purpose motor—A motor of 200 hp or less and 450 rpm or more, rated for continuous operation, having standard ratings, and suitable for use without restriction to a particular application.

general rate—The amount of time taken by the creation of electron-hole pairs in a semiconductor.

general routine—A computer routine designed to solve a general class of problems, but when appropriate parametric values are supplied, it specializes in a specific problem.

generating electric field meter—Also called a gradient meter. A device for measuring the potential gradient at the surface of a conductor. A flat conductor is alternately exposed and then shielded from the electric field to be measured. The resultant current in the conductor is then rectified and used as the measure.

generating magnetometer—Also called earth

inductor. A magnetometer which measures an electric field by the amount of emf generated in a coil rotated in the field.

generating station—An installation that produces electric energy from chemical, mechanical, hydraulic, or some other form of energy.

generating voltmeter—Also called a rotary voltmeter. A device which measures voltage. A capacitor is connected across the voltage, and its capacitance is varied cyclically. The resultant current in the capacitor is then rectified and used as a measure.

generation rate—The time rate of creation of electron-hole pairs in a semiconductor.

generator—1. Symbolized by G. A rotating machine which converts mechanical energy into electrical energy. 2. An electronic device which converts DC voltage to AC of the desired frequency and waveshape.

generator efficiency—1. In a generator, the ratio between the power required to drive the generator and the output power obtained from it. 2. In a thermoelectric couple, the ratio of the electrical power output to the thermal power input. It is an idealized efficiency assuming perfect thermal insulation of the thermoelectric arms.

generator voltage regulator—A regulator which maintains or varies the voltage of a synchronous generator, capacitor motor, or direct-current generator at or within a predetermined value.

geodesic—The shortest line between two points on a given surface.

geometric distortion—In television, any geometric dissimilarity between the original scene and reproduced image.

geometric mean—The square root of the product of two quantities.

george box—An amplitude-sensitive device employed in an IF amplifier. It rejects jamming signals of insufficient amplitude to operate its circuits; however, jamming signals having sufficient amplitude are not affected.

germanium—A light gray, brittle metal with chemical properties resembling those of carbon, silicon, and tin. It is used in the manufacture of transistors and semiconductor diodes.

germanium diode—A rectifier or detector made from a germanium crystal.

German silver—Usually called nickel silver. A silverish alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel.

getter—An alkali metal introduced into a vacuum tube during manufacture. It is fired after the tube has been evacuated, to react chemically with and eliminate any remaining gases. The getter then remains inactive inside the tube. The silvery deposit sometimes seen on the inside of the glass envelope is due to getter firing.

G force—See G.

G/G (ground-to-ground)—Communication between two points on the ground.

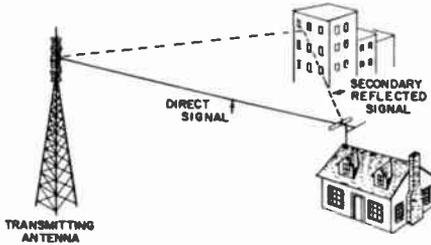
ghost—See Ghost Image.

ghost image—Also called ghost. A duplicate image offset somewhat to the right of the desired image on a television screen. It is

ghost pulse

due to a reflected signal, which travels farther and hence arrives after the desired signal.

ghost pulse—See Ghost Signal.



Ghost signal.

ghost signal—Also called ghost pulse. An unwanted signal on the screen of a radar indicator. Echoes which experience multiple reflections before reaching the receiver are an example.

giant grid—An extensive regional or national system of backbones and networks.

giant ties—See Interconnection.

Gibson girl—A portable, hand-operated transmitter used by pilots forced down at sea.

giga—A prefix meaning one billion, or 10^9 .

gigacycle—One kilomegacycle, or one billion cycles.

gigahertz—A term for 10^9 cycles per second. Used to replace the more cumbersome term kilomegacycle.

gigawatt—Abbreviated gw. One thousand megawatts (10^9 watts).

gigohm—One thousand megohms (10^9 ohms).

gilbert—A cgs unit of the magnetomotive force required to produce one maxwell of magnetic flux in a magnetic circuit of unit reluctance. Magnetomotive force in gilberts = $10/4\pi$ ampere-turns.

gilbert per centimeter—The practical cgs unit of magnetic intensity. Gilberts per centimeter are the same as oersteds.

Gill-Morrell oscillator—A retarding-field oscillator in which the oscillation frequency depends not only on the electron-transit time within the tube, but also on the associated circuit parameters.

gill selector—A slow-acting telegraph sender and calling key for selective signaling.

gimbal—A mechanical frame having two perpendicularly intersecting axes of rotation.

gimmick—A capacitance formed by twisting two insulated wires together or bringing two conductors into close proximity.

gimp—Slang name for the extremely flexible wire in telephone cords and similar uses.

Giorgi system—See Mksa System of Units.

glass electrode—In electronic pH measurement, an electrode used for determining the potential of a solution with respect to a reference electrode. The calomel type is the most common.

glow lamp

glass-plate capacitor—A high-voltage capacitor in which the metal plates are separated by sheets of glass for the dielectric. The complete assembly is generally immersed in oil.

glass tube—A vacuum or gaseous tube that has a glass envelope.

glide path—The approach path used by an aircraft making an instrument landing.

glide-path localizer—In an aircraft instrument-landing system, the part which indicates the altitude of the plane and creates a glide path for a blind landing.

glide slope—A radio beam used by pilots to determine their altitude when landing.

glide-slope facility—A radio transmitting facility which provides the glide-slope signals.

G-line—A round wire coated with a dielectric and used to transmit microwave energy.

glint—Also called glitter. A distorted radar-signal echo, which varies in amplitude from pulse to pulse because the beam is being reflected from a rapidly moving object such as an airplane propeller.

glissando—A tone that changes smoothly from one pitch to another.

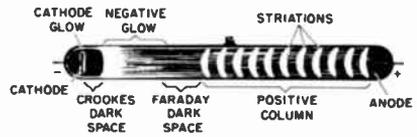
glitch—Low-frequency interference in a television picture. It is seen as a narrow bar moving vertically.

glitter—See Glint.

glossmeter—A photoelectric instrument for determining the gloss factor of a surface (i.e., the ratio of light reflected in one direction to the light reflected in all directions).

glow discharge—A discharge of electricity through a gas in an electron tube. It is characterized by a cathode glow resulting from a space potential, much higher than the ionization potential of the gas in the vicinity of the cathode.

glow-discharge microphone—A microphone in which the sound waves cause corresponding variations in the current forming a glow discharge between two electrodes.



Glow-discharge tube.

glow-discharge tube—A gas tube that depends for its operation on the properties of a glow discharge.

glow-discharge voltage regulator—A gas tube used for voltage regulation. The resistance of the gas within the tube varies in step with the voltage applied across the tube.

glow lamp—A lamp containing a small amount of gas or vapor. Current between the two electrodes ionizes the gas and causes

glow potential

the lamp to glow but does not provide rectification. Neon gives a red-orange glow, mercury vapor a blue glow, and argon a purple glow.

glow potential—The voltage at which a glow discharge begins.

glow switch—An electron tube used in some fluorescent-lamp circuits. It contains two bimetal strips which are closed when heated by the glow discharge.

glow-tube rectifier—Also called a point-plane rectifier. A cold-cathode gas-discharge tube which provides a unidirectional current flow.

glue-line heating—An arrangement of electrodes designed to heat a thin film of material having a high loss factor between alternate layers of materials having a low loss factor.

g_m—Symbol for the mutual conductance or transconductance of a vacuum tube.

G-M counter—Abbreviation for Geiger-Mueller counter.

GMT—Abbreviation for Greenwich mean time.

gobo—A dark mat used to shield the lens of a television camera from stray lights.

gold-bonded diode—A semiconductor diode in which a preformed whisker of gold contacts an N-germanium substrate as the junction is formed by millisecond electrical pulses.

gold-leaf electroscope—An apparatus comprising two pieces of gold leaf joined at their upper ends and suspended inside a glass jar. When a charge is applied to the terminal connected to the leaves, they spread apart due to repulsion of the like charges on them.

Goldschmidt alternator—An early radio transmitter. It is a rotating machine employing oscillating circuits in connection with the field and the armature to introduce harmonics in the generated fundamental frequency. Interaction between the stator and rotor harmonics gives a cumulative effect and thereby provides very high radio frequencies.

goniometer—1. In a radio-range system, a device for electrically shifting the directional characteristics of an antenna. 2. An electrical device for determining the azimuth of a received signal by combining the outputs of individual elements of an antenna array in certain phase relationships.

googol—In mathematics, the figure 1 followed by 100 zeros.

goto circuit—A circuit capable of sensing the direction of current. It can be used in majority logic circuits in which the output is either positive or negative, depending on whether the majority of its inputs is positive or negative.

governed series motor—A motor used with teletypewriter equipment. It has a governor for regulating the speed.

governor—A motor attachment that auto-

graphite

matically controls the speed at which the motor rotates.

GPI—Abbreviation for ground-position indicator.

graded base transistor—See Diffused Base Transistor.

graded filter—A power-supply filter in which the output stage of a receiver or audio amplifier is connected at or near the filter input so that the maximum available DC voltage will be obtained. The output stage has low gain; therefore, ripple is not too important.

graded-junction transistor—See Rate-Grown Transistor.

graded thermoelectric arm—A thermoelectric arm having a composition that changes continuously in the direction of the current.

gradient—The rate at which a variable quantity increases or decreases. For example, potential gradient is the difference of potential along a conductor or through a dielectric.

gradient meter—See Generating Electric Field Meter.

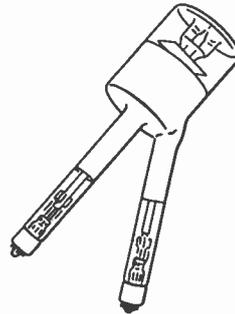
gradient microphone—A microphone in which the output rises and falls with the sound pressure. (Also see Pressure Microphone.)

gram—A unit of mass and weight in the metric system.

gramme ring—A ring-shaped iron armature around which the coils are wound. Each turn is tapped from the inside diameter of the ring to a commutator segment.

granular carbon—Small particles of carbon used in carbon microphones.

graph—A pictorial presentation of the relationship between two or more variables.



Graphochon.

graphochon—An electron tube which utilizes camera-tube principles for storing and recovering electrical signals.

graphical analysis—The use of diagrams and other graphic methods to obtain operating data and answers to scientific or mathematical problems.

graphic instrument—See Recording Instrument.

graphite—A finely divided carbon used as a lubricant and in the construction of some

carbon resistance elements. The most common use is in so-called lead pencils.

grass—Also called hash. The pattern produced on a radar screen by random noise.

graticule—A calibrated screen placed in front of a cathode-ray tube for measurement purposes.

grating—A device for spreading out light or other radiation. It consists of narrow parallel slits in a plate or narrow parallel reflecting surfaces made by ruling grooves on polished metal. The slits or grooves break up the waves as they emerge. (*Also see* Ultrasonic Space Grating *and* Ultrasonic Cross Grating.)

grating reflector—An antenna reflector consisting of an openwork metal structure that resembles a grating.

Gratz rectifier—An arrangement of two rectifiers per phase connected into a three-phase bridge circuit to provide full-wave rectification.

gravity—The force which tends to pull bodies toward the center of the earth, thereby giving them weight. (*Also see* G.)

gravity cell—A primary cell in which two electrolytes are kept separated by differences in specific gravity. It is a modification of the Daniell cell and is now obsolete.

gray body—A radiating body whose spectral emissivity remains the same at all wavelengths. It is in constant ratio of less than unity to the ratio of a black-body radiator at the same temperature.

Gray code—A positional binary number notation in which any two numbers whose difference is one are represented by expressions that are the same except in one place or column and differ by only one unit in that place or column.

gray scale—In a television system, a scale of brightness values ranging from maximum to minimum.

great manual—In an organ, the keyboard normally used for playing the accompaniment to the melody. Also called the accompaniment manual or lower manual.

Greenwich mean time—Abbreviated GMT. The mean solar time at the meridian of Greenwich (zero longitude).

grid—1. An electrode having one or more openings for the passage of electrons or ions. (*Also see* Control Grid, Screen Grid, Shield Grid, Space-Charge Grid, *and* Suppressor Grid.) 2. An interconnected system in which high-voltage, high-capacity backbone lines overlay and are connected with networks of lower voltages.

grid battery—Sometimes called a C-battery. A source of energy for supplying a bias voltage to the grid of a vacuum tube.

grid bearing—A bearing made with the reference line to grid north.

grid bias—Also called C-bias. A constant potential applied between the grid and cathode of a vacuum tube to establish an operating point.

grid-bias cell—A small cell used in a vacuum tube circuit to make the grid more negative than the cathode. It provides a voltage, but cannot supply an appreciable amount of current.

grid blocking—Blocking of capacitance-coupled stages in an amplifier because of an accumulated charge of the coupling capacitor as the result of current flow during the reception of large signals.

grid cap—At the top of some vacuum tubes, the terminal which connects to the control grid.

grid capacitor—A capacitor in parallel with the grid resistor or in series with the grid lead of a tube.

grid characteristic—The curve obtained by plotting grid-voltage values of a vacuum tube as abscissas against grid-current values as ordinates on a graph.

grid circuit—The circuit connected between the grid and cathode, and forming the input circuit of a vacuum tube.

grid-circuit tester—A tester designed to measure the grid resistance of vacuum tubes without discriminating between the type or polarity of impedance.

grid clip—A spring clip used for making a connection to the top-cap terminal of some vacuum tubes.

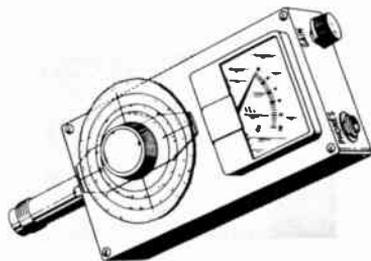
grid conductance—The in-phase component of the alternating grid current divided by the alternating grid voltage, all other electrode voltages being maintained constant.

grid control—The method of controlling the cathode current of a tube by varying the control-grid voltage.

grid-controlled mercury-arc rectifier—A mercury-arc rectifier employing one or more electrodes exclusively for controlling start of the discharge.

grid current—The current which flows in the grid-to-cathode circuit of a vacuum tube. It is usually a complex current made up of several currents having a variety of polarities and impedances.

grid detection—Detection by rectification in the grid circuit of a vacuum tube.



Grid-dip meter.

grid-dip meter—A multiple-range oscillator incorporating a meter in the grid circuit to indicate grid current. The meter is so named because its reading dips (reads a lower

grid dissipation

grid current) whenever an external resonant circuit is tuned to the oscillator frequency.

grid dissipation—The power lost as heat at the grid of a tube.

grid-drive characteristic—The relationship between the electrical or light output of an electron tube and the control-electrode voltage measured from cutoff.

grid driving power—The average product of the instantaneous value of grid current and the alternating component of grid voltage over a complete cycle.

grid emission—Electron or ion emission from the grid of an electron tube.

grid-glow tube—A glow-discharge, cold-cathode tube in which one or more control electrodes initiate the anode current, but do not limit it except under certain conditions.

grid leak—A high resistance connected across the grid capacitor or between the grid and cathode. It provides a direct-current path, to limit the accumulation of a charge on the grid.

grid-leak capacitor—A small capacitor connected in a vacuum-tube grid circuit, together with a resistor, to produce grid bias.

grid-leak detector—A triode or multielectrode tube in which rectification occurs because of electron current through a high resistance in the grid circuit. The voltage associated with this flow appears in amplified form in the plate circuit.

grid limiting—The use of grid-current bias derived from the signal, through a large series grid resistor, in order to cut off the plate current and consequently level the output wave for all input signals above a critical value.

grid locking—Faulty tube operation in which excessive grid emission causes the grid potential to become continuously positive.

grid modulation—Modulation produced by application of the modulating voltage to the control grid of any tube in which the carrier is present. Modulation in which the grid voltage contains externally generated pulses is called grid-pulse modulation.

grid neutralization—A method of neutralizing an amplifier. A portion of the grid-to-cathode alternating-current voltage is shifted 180° and applied to the plate-to-cathode circuit through a neutralizing capacitor.

grid north—An arbitrary reference direction used with the grid system of navigation.

grid-pool tank—A grid-pool tube having a heavy metal envelope somewhat resembling a tank in appearance.

grid-pulse modulation—Modulation produced in an amplifier or oscillator by application of one or more pulses to a grid circuit.

grid pulsing—Method of controlling the operation of a radio-frequency oscillator. The oscillator-tube grid is biased so negatively that no oscillation occurs, even at full plate voltage, except when this negative bias is re-

ground clutter

moved by application of a positive voltage pulse to the grid.

grid resistor—A general term that denotes any resistor in the grid circuit.

grid return—An external conducting path for the return of grid current to the cathode.

grid suppressor—A resistor, sometimes connected between the control grid and the external circuit of an amplifier, to prevent parasitic oscillations caused by stray-capacitance feedback.

grid swing—The total variation in grid-to-cathode voltage from the positive peak to the negative peak of the applied-signal voltage.

grid-to-cathode capacitance—The direct capacitance between the grid and cathode of a vacuum tube.

grid-to-plate capacitance—Designated C_{gp} . The direct capacitance between the grid and plate in a vacuum tube.

grid-to-plate transconductance—The mutual conductance, or ratio of plate-current to grid-voltage changes, in a vacuum tube.

grid voltage—The voltage between the grid and cathode of a tube.

grid-voltage supply—The means for supplying, to the grid of an electron tube, a potential which is usually negative with respect to the cathode.

grommet—An insulating washer, usually of rubber or plastic, inserted through a hole in a chassis or panel to prevent a wire from touching the sides.

groove—In mechanical recording, the track inscribed in the record by a cutting or embossing stylus, including undulations or modulations caused by vibration of the stylus. In stereo discs, its cross section is a right-angled triangle, with each side at a 45° angle to the surface of the record; information is cut on both sides of the groove.

groove angle—In disc recording, the angle between the two walls of an unmodulated groove in a radial plane perpendicular to the surface of the recording medium.

groove shape—In disc recording, the contour of the groove in a radial plane perpendicular to the surface of the recording medium.

groove speed—In disc recording, the linear speed of the groove with respect to the stylus.

ground—1. A metallic connection with the earth to establish ground potential. 2. A common return to a point of zero potential, such as the chassis of a radio.

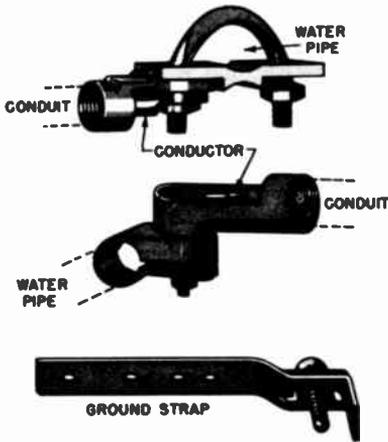
ground absorption—The loss of energy during transmission because of the radio waves dissipated to ground.

ground bus—A conductor, usually large-diameter wire, that connects a number of points to one or more grounding electrodes.

ground clamp—A clamp used for connecting a grounding conductor (ground wire) to a grounded object such as a water pipe. (See illustration on page 152.)

ground clutter—The pattern produced on

ground conduit



Ground clamps.

the screen of a radar indicator by undesired ground return.

ground conduit—A conduit used solely to contain one or more grounding conductors.

ground-controlled approach—Abbreviated GCA. A ground radar system providing information with which aircraft approaches can be directed by radio.

ground-controlled interception—Abbreviated GCI. A radar system used for directing an aircraft to intercept enemy aircraft.

ground dielectric constant—The dielectric constant of the earth at a given location.

ground distance—The great-circle component of distance from one point to another at mean sea level.

grounded—Connected to the earth, or to some conducting body in place of the earth.

grounded-base amplifier—See Common-Base Amplifier.

grounded capacitance—In a system having several conductors, the capacitance between a given conductor and the other conductors when they are connected together and to ground.

grounded-cathode amplifier—The conventional amplifier circuit. It consists of a tube amplifier in which the cathode is at ground potential at the operating frequency. The input is applied between the control grid and ground, and the output load is between the plate and ground.

grounded-collector amplifier—See Common-Collector Amplifier.

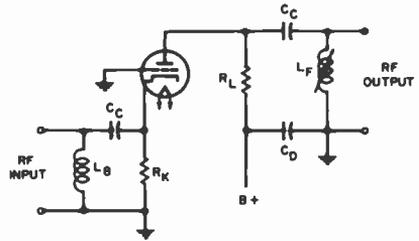
grounded conductor—A conductor which is intentionally grounded, either directly or through a current-limiting device.

grounded-emitter amplifier—See Common-Emitter Amplifier.

grounded-grid amplifier—An electron-tube amplifier circuit in which the control grid is at ground potential at the operating frequency. The input is applied between the cathode and ground, and the output load is between the plate and ground. The grid-

ground noise

to-plate impedance of the tube is in parallel with the load, instead of acting as a feedback path.



Grounded-grid amplifier.

grounded-grid triode—A type of triode designed for use in a grounded-grid circuit.

grounded-grid triode circuit—A circuit in which the input signal is applied to the cathode and the output is taken from the plate. The grid is at RF ground and serves as a screen between the input and output circuits.

grounded-grid triode mixer—A triode in which the grid forms part of a grounded electrostatic screen between the anode and cathode. It is used as a mixer for centimeter wavelengths.

grounded parts—Parts of a completed installation that are so connected that they are substantially at the same potential as the earth.

grounded-plate amplifier—Also called cathode follower. An electron-tube amplifier circuit in which the plate is at ground potential at the operating frequency. The input is applied between the control grid and ground, and the output load is between the cathode and ground.

grounding—Connecting to ground, or to a conductor which is grounded.

grounding connection—A connection used in establishing a ground.

grounding electrode—A conductor embedded in the earth and used for maintaining ground potential on conductors connected to it, or for dissipating into the earth any current conducted to it.

grounding switch—A form of air switch for connecting a circuit or apparatus to ground.

ground insulation—The major insulation used between a winding and structural parts at ground potential.

ground loop—A path through which current may flow from any starting point, through a system, and back to the starting point.

ground lug—A lug for connecting a grounding conductor to a grounding electrode.

ground noise—In recording and reproducing, the residual noise in the absence of a signal. It is usually caused by dissimilarities between the recording and reproducing media, but may also include amplifier noise such as from a tube or noise generated in resistive elements at the input of the reproducer amplifier system.

ground-plane antenna



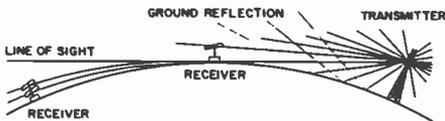
Ground-plane antenna.

ground-plane antenna—A vertical antenna combined with a turnstile element to lower the angle of radiation. It has a concentric base support and a center conductor that place the antenna at ground potential, even though located several wavelengths above ground.

ground plate—A plate of conductive material buried in the earth to serve as a grounding electrode.

ground-position indicator — Abbreviated GPI. A dead-reckoning computer, similar to an air-position indicator, with provision for taking drift into account.

ground potential—Zero potential with respect to ground or the earth.



Ground reflection.

ground-reflected wave—In a ground wave, the component reflected from the earth.

ground return—1. In radar, the echoes reflected from the earth's surface and fixed objects on it. 2. A lead from an electronic circuit, antenna, or power line to ground.

ground-return circuit—A circuit which has a conductor (or two or more in parallel) between two points and which is completed through ground or the earth.

ground rod—A steel or copper rod driven into the earth to make an electrical contact with it.

ground speed—In navigation, the speed of a vehicle with reference to ground.

ground-support equipment — All ground equipment that is part of a complete weapons system and that must be furnished to

guard circle

insure complete support of the weapon system.

ground-to-air communication — One-way communication from ground stations to aircraft.

ground velocity—The rate at which the energy travels in an electromagnetic wave (i.e., the velocity of propagation of the envelope of a wave).

ground wave—A radio wave which travels along the earth's surface rather than through the upper atmosphere.

ground wire—A conductor leading to an electric connection with the earth.

group frequency—The number of sets or groups of waves passing a given point in one second.

grouping—Nonuniform spacing between the grooves of a disc recording.

group modulation—The process by which a number of channels, already separately modulated to a specific frequency range, are again modulated to shift the group to another range.

group velocity—The velocity of propagation of the envelope of a wave occupying a frequency band over which the envelope delay is approximately constant. It is equal to the reciprocal of the envelope delay per unit length.

Grove cell—A primary cell with a platinum electrode submerged in an electrolyte of nitric acid within a porous cup, surrounded by a zinc electrode in an electrolyte of sulphuric acid. This cell normally operates on a closed circuit.

growler—An electromagnetic device for locating short-circuited coils and for magnetizing or demagnetizing objects. So called because of the growling noise it makes when indicating a short circuit. It consists essentially of two field poles arranged as in a motor.

grown-diffused transistor — A transistor made by combining the diffusion and double-doped techniques. Suitable N- and P-type impurities are added simultaneously to the melt while the crystal is being grown. Subsequently, the base region is formed by diffusion as the crystal grows.

grown junction—The boundary between P- and N-type semiconducting materials. It is produced by varying the impurities during the growth of a crystal from the melt. Such junctions have strong rectifying properties, the forward current being obtained when P is positive to N.

grown-junction transistor—A transistor in which junctions are formed by adding impurities to the melt while the crystal is being grown.

G-scan—See G-Display.

G-scope—See G-Display.

guard band—1. Also called interference-guard band. A frequency band left vacant between two channels to safeguard against mutual interference. 2. The unused area serving to isolate elements in a printed circuit.

guard circle—An inner concentric groove on

guard ring

disc records. It prevents the pickup from being thrown to the center of the record and possibly damaged.

guard ring—A metal ring placed around a charged terminal or object to distribute the charge uniformly over the surface of the object.

guard shield—A shield surrounding the input circuit of an amplifier.

guard wire—A grounded wire used frequently where high-tension lines cross a thoroughfare. Should a line break, it will contact the guard wire and be grounded.

Gudden-Pohl effect—The momentary illumination produced when an electric field is applied to a phosphor previously excited by ultraviolet radiation.

guidance—Control of a missile or vehicle from within by a person, a preset or self-reacting automatic device, or a device that reacts to outside signals.

guidance system—A system which measures and evaluates flight information, correlates it with target data, and converts the resultant into the parameters necessary to achieve the desired flight path.

guided ballistic missile—A ballistic missile which is guided during the powered portion of the trajectory and follows a free ballistic path during the remainder.

guided missile—An unmanned device the flight of which is controlled by a self-contained mechanism.

guided wave—A wave in which the energy is concentrated near a boundary (or between substantially parallel boundaries) separating materials of different properties. The direction of propagation is parallel to the boundary.

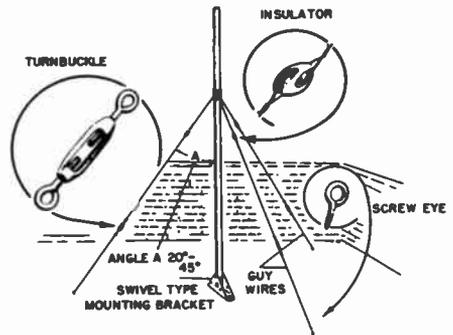
guide wavelength—*See* Wave-guide Wave-length.

Guillemin line—A special type of artificial transmission line or pulse-forming network used in radar sets to control the duration of the pulses. It generates a nearly square pulse for use in high-level pulse modulation.

gun-directing radar—Radar used for directing antiaircraft or similar artillery fire.

gutta-percha—A natural vegetable gum, similar to rubber, used principally as insulation for wires and cables.

half-cycle



Guy wire.

guy wire—A wire used to brace the mast or tower of a transmitting or receiving antenna system.

gyro—Abbreviation for gyroscope.

gyrofrequency—The natural frequency at which charged particles rotate around the lines of force of the earth's magnetic field. For electrons, it is 700 to 1,600 kilocycles per second; for ions, it is in the audio-frequency range.

gyromagnetic—The magnetic properties of rotating electric charges, such as electrons spinning within atoms.

gyropilot—*See* Autopilot.

gyroscope—A rotating device the axle of which will maintain a constant direction, even though the earth is turning under it. It consists of a wheel mounted so that its spinning axis is free to rotate around either of two other axes perpendicular to itself and to each other. When its axle is pointed north, it can be used as a gyrocompass. Abbreviated gyro.

gyroscopic action—An action that causes a mass to turn on an axis perpendicular to the applied torque and to the axis of spin.

gyrostabilized platform—*See* Stable Platform.

G-Y signal—In color television, the green-minus-luminance signal representing primary green minus the luminance, or Y— signal. It is combined with a luminance, or Y— signal outside or inside the picture tube to yield a primary green signal.

H

h—Abbreviation for henry.

H-1. A radar air-navigation system using an airborne interrogator to measure the distance from two ground responder beacons. (*Also see* Shoran.) 2. Symbol for heater or magnetic field strength.

hairpin pickup coil—A hairpin-shaped, single-turn coil for transferring UHF energy.

hairpin tuning bar—A sliding hairpin-shaped metal bar inserted between the two halves of a doublet antenna to vary its electrical length.

halation—Distortion seen as blurred images

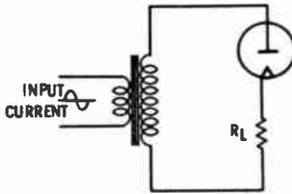
and caused by reflection of the image rays off the back of a fluorescent screen that is too thick.

half-adder—A circuit having two input and two output channels for binary signals (0,1). So called because two half-adders may be used together to form one adder.

half cell—An electrode, submerged in an electrolyte, for measuring single electrode potentials.

half cycle—The time interval required for the operating frequency to complete one half, or 180°, of its cycle.

half-duplex operation



Half-wave rectifier.

half-duplex operation—A duplex telegraph system capable of operating in either direction, but not in both simultaneously.

half-duplex repeater—A duplex telegraph repeater provided with interlocking arrangements which restrict the transmission of signals to one direction at a time.

half life—The time interval used to measure the rate of decay of radioactive material. In the first half-life, the amount of radioactive material left unchanged is one-half the original amount; in the next half-life interval, half of the remaining amount, or one-fourth of the original amount remains. Thus, by determining the remaining radioactivity of a fossil and comparing it with the half-life of the material, scientists can estimate the age of the fossil. The half-life of various materials varies greatly—from millionths of a second to billions of years.

half-nut—A feed nut which engages half the circumference or less of a lead screw, so that it can be withdrawn from the lead screw to stop the lateral scanning movement.

half-power point—On an amplitude response characteristic or other curve of the magnitude of a network quantity versus frequency, distance, angle, or other variable, the point that corresponds to half the power of a neighboring point having maximum power.

half-power width of a radiation lobe—In a plane containing the direction of the maximum of the lobe, the full angle between the two directions in that plane in which the radiation intensity is one half the maximum value of the lobe.

half step—See Semitone.

half tap—A bridge that can be placed across conductors without disturbing their continuity.

half-time emitter—A device that produces synchronous pulses midway between the row pulses of a punched card.

half-tone characteristic—In facsimile, the fidelity of the recorded density shadings in comparison with the original transmitted subject copy. Also used to express the relationship between the facsimile signal and the subject or recorded copy.

half-track recorder—See Dual-Track Recorder.

half wave—A wave with an electrical length of half a wavelength.

half-wave antenna—An antenna having an electrical length equal to half the wavelength of the signal being transmitted or received.

Hall generator



half-wave dipole—A straight, ungrounded antenna measuring substantially one-half wavelength.

half-wave rectification—The production of a pulsating direct current by passing only half the input cycle of an alternating current. The other half is blocked by the rectifier.

half-wave rectifier—A rectifier utilizing only one half of each cycle to change alternating current into pulsating direct current.

half-wave transmission line—A piece of transmission line having an electrical length equal to half the wavelength of the signal being transmitted or received.

half-wave vibrator—A vibrator used mainly in battery-operated mobile power supplies. It has only one pair of contacts, and supplies an intermittent unidirectional current at its output (usually connected to a half-wave rectifier).

Hall constant—The constant of proportionality R in the relationship:

$$E_h = R \times j \times h$$

where,

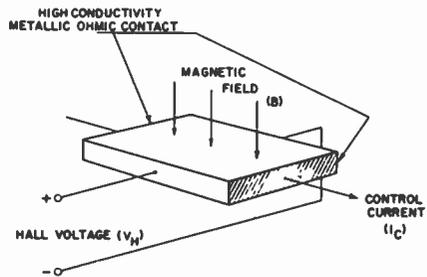
E_h is the transverse electric field (Hall field),

j is the current density,

h is the magnetic field strength.

(The sign of the majority carrier can be inferred from the sign of the Hall constant.)

Hall effect—The development of a voltage between the edges of a current-carrying metal strip when it is placed in a magnetic field perpendicular to the faces of the strip.



Hall generator.

Hall generator—A thin wafer of semiconductor material used for measuring AC power and magnetic field strength. Its output voltage is proportional to the current passing

through it times the magnetic field perpendicular to it.

halo—The undesirable ring of light around a spot on the fluorescent screen of a cathode-ray tube.

halogen—A general name applied to four chemical elements, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine, that have similar chemical properties.

halogen quenching—A method of quenching the discharge in a counter tube by the introduction of a small quantity of one of the halogens.

ham—Also called amateur. Slang for a licensed radio operator who operates a station as a hobby rather than a business.

Hamming code—One of the error correction code systems used in data transmission.

hand capacitance—The capacitance introduced when one's hand is brought near a tuning capacitor or other insufficiently shielded part of a receiver.

Handie-Talkie—Trade name of the Motorola Communications Div. for a two-way radio small enough to be carried in one's hand.

hand receiver—An earphone held to the ear by hand.

hand reset—A relay in which the contacts must be reset manually to their original positions after normal conditions are resumed.

handset—A telephone-type receiver and transmitter mounted on a single frame.

handset telephone—See Hand Telephone Set.

hand telephone set—Also called a handset telephone. A telephone set having a handset and a mounting which supports the handset when not in use.

hangover—Also called tailing. The smeared or blurred bass notes reproduced by a poorly damped speaker or one mounted in an improperly vented enclosure.

hangup—A condition in which the central processor of a computer is trying to perform an illegal or forbidden operation or in which it is continually repeating the same routine.

hard copy—Typewritten or printed characters on paper produced by a computer at the same time information is copied or converted into machine language that is not easily read by a human.

hard-drawn copper wire—Copper wire that is not annealed after work hardening during drawing, thus providing increased tensile strength.

hard magnetic materials—Magnetic materials that are not easily demagnetized.

hardness—Referring to X rays, the quality which determines their penetrating ability. The shorter the wavelength, the harder and hence more penetrating they are.

hardness tester—Equipment for determining the force required to penetrate the surface of a solid.

hard rubber—A material formerly widely used for insulation. It is formed by vul-

canizing rubber at high temperature and pressure to give it the desired hardness.

hard solder—Solder composed principally of copper and zinc. It must be red-hot before it will melt. Hard soldering is practically equivalent to brazing.

hard tube—A high-vacuum electronic tube.

hardware—1. Slang for the individual components in a circuit. 2. Particular circuits or functions built into a system.

hard X rays—Highly penetrating X rays as distinguished from less penetrating, or soft, X rays.

harmonic—A sinusoidal wave having a frequency that is an integral multiple of the fundamental frequency. For example, a wave with twice the frequency of the fundamental is called the second harmonic.

harmonic analysis—1. A method of identifying and evaluating the harmonics that make up a complex waveform of voltage, current, or some other varying quantity. 2. The expression of a given function as a series of sine and cosine terms that are approximately equal to the given function, such as a Fourier series.

harmonic analyzer—Also called harmonic-wave analyzer. A mechanical or electronic device for measuring the amplitude and phase of the various harmonic components of a wave from its graph.

harmonic antenna—An antenna the electrical length of which is an integral multiple of a half wavelength.

harmonic attenuation—Elimination of a harmonic frequency by using a pi network and tuning its shunt resistances to zero for the frequency to be eliminated.

harmonic content—The degree of distortion in the output signal of an amplifier.

harmonic conversion transducer—A conversion transducer in which the useful output frequency is a multiple or submultiple of the input frequency.

harmonic detector—A voltmeter circuit that measures only a particular harmonic of the fundamental frequency.

harmonic distortion—Impairment of fidelity caused by the generation of new frequencies that are harmonics of the frequencies contained in the applied signal. Harmonic distortion is caused by nonlinearities in the amplifier or transducer.

harmonic filter—A combination of inductance and capacitance tuned to an undesired harmonic to suppress it.

harmonic generator—A vacuum tube or other generator operated so that it generates strong harmonics in the output.

harmonic interference—Interference between radio stations because harmonics of the carrier frequency are present in the output of one or more stations.

harmonic-leakage power (TR and Pre-TR tubes)—The total radio-frequency power transmitted, through the fired tube in its mount, at other than the fundamental frequencies generated by the transmitter.

harmonic motion

harmonic motion—Back and forth motion, such as that of a pendulum, in which the distance on one side of equilibrium always equals the distance on the other side; the acceleration is toward the point of equilibrium and directly proportional to the distance from it. Graphically, harmonic motion is represented by a sine wave.

harmonic producer—A tuning-fork-controlled oscillator used to provide carrier frequencies for broad-band carrier systems. It is capable of producing odd and even harmonics of the fundamental tuning-fork frequency.

harmonic ringing—A system of selectively signaling several parties on a subscriber's line. The different rings are produced by currents which are harmonics of several fundamental frequencies.

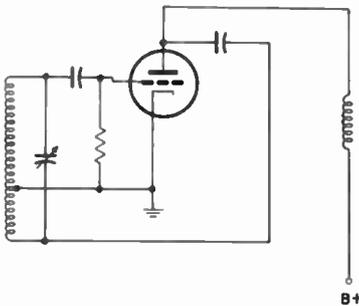
harmonic series of sounds—A series in which each basic frequency in it is an integral multiple of a fundamental frequency.

harmonic telephone ringer—A ringer which responds only to alternating current within a very narrow frequency band. A number of such ringers, each responding to a different frequency, are used in one type of selective ringing.

harmonic-wave analyzer—See Harmonic Analyzer.

harness—Wires and cables arranged and tied together so they can be connected or disconnected as a unit.

hartley—In computers, a unit of information content equal to one decimal decision, or the designation of one of ten possible and equally likely values or states of anything used to store or convey information. One hartley equals $\log_2 10$ (3.323) bits.



Hartley oscillator.

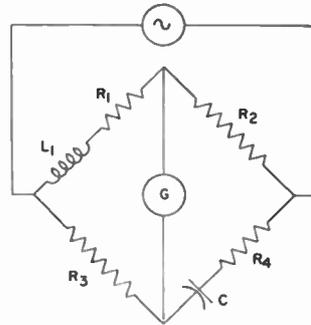
Hartley oscillator—An oscillator in which the parallel-tuned tank circuit is connected between grid and plate. The inductor of the tank has an intermediate tap at cathode potential. Feedback voltage is obtained across the grid-to-cathode portion of the inductor.

hash—Electrical noise generated within a receiver by a vibrator or a mercury-vapor rectifier. (Also see Grass, Garbage.)

hash total—In a computer, a total for checking purposes. It is determined by adding all

head guy

the digits or all the numbers in a particular field in a batch of unit records, with no attention paid to the meaning or significance of the total.



Hay bridge.

Hay bridge—A four-arm, alternating-current bridge used for measuring inductance in terms of capacitance, resistance, and frequency. The arms adjacent to the unknown impedance are nonreactive resistors, and the opposite arm is comprised of a capacitor in series with a resistor (unlike the Maxwell bridge, where it is in parallel). Usually the bridge is balanced by adjustment of the resistor, which is also in series with the capacitor and one of the nonreactive arms. The balance depends upon the frequency.

hazard—See Failure Rate.

Hazeltine neutralizing circuit—An early form of neutralized radio-frequency amplifier circuit.

H-bend—Also called H-plane bend. In waveguide technique, a smooth change in the direction of the axis of the wave guide. Throughout the change, the axis remains perpendicular to the direction of polarization.

H-display—Also called H-scan. In radar, a B-display modified to indicate the angle of elevation. The target appears as two closely spaced blips which approximate a short, bright line that slopes in proportion to the sine of the angle of target elevation.

head—The erasing, recording, or reproducing element of a tape recorder.

head alignment—Positioning the record-playback head on a tape recorder so that its gap is perpendicular to the tape.

head amplifier—An audio-frequency amplifier mounted on or near the sound head of a motion-picture projector to amplify the extremely weak output of the phototube.

head demagnetizer—Device for eliminating any magnetism built up in a recording head.

header—The part of a sealed component or assembly that provides support and insulation for the leads passing through the walls.

head guy—A messenger cable and attachments placed so they pull toward the pole line.

heading

heading—The direction of a ship, aircraft, or other object with reference to true, magnetic, compass, or grid north.

headlight—An aircraft radar antenna small enough to be housed in the wing, like an automobile headlight. The beam operates like a searchlight.

headphone—Also called a head receiver or phone. A device held against the ear and having a diaphragm which vibrates according to current variations. It reproduces the incoming electrical signals as sound. Thus, the headphone permits private listening to a receiver, amplifier, or other device.

head receiver—*See* Headphone.



Headset.

headset—A headphone (or a pair of headphones) and its associated headband and connecting cord.

hearing aid—A small audio reproducing system for the hard of hearing. It consists of a microphone, amplifier, battery, and earphone and is used to increase the sound level normally received by the ear.

hearing loss—Also called deafness. The hearing loss of an ear at a specified frequency—i.e., the ratio, expressed in decibels, of its threshold of audibility to the normal threshold.

hearing loss for speech—The difference in decibels between the speech levels at which the average normal ear and the defective ear, respectively, reach the same intelligibility. It is often arbitrarily set at 50%.

heat aging—A test used to indicate the relative resistance of various insulating materials to heat degradation.

heat coil—A protective device that grounds or opens a circuit, or both, when the current rises above a predetermined value. A mechanical element moves when the fusible substance that holds it in place is heated above a certain point by current through the circuit.

heater—1. Also called filament. An element that supplies the heat to an indirectly heated cathode. 2. A resistor that converts electrical energy into heat.

heater biasing—Application of a DC potential to the heater to eliminate diode conduction between it and some other element within the tube.

heater current—The current flowing through a heater in a vacuum tube.

Heaviside layer

heater voltage—The voltage between the terminals of a heater.

heater-voltage coefficient—In a klystron, the frequency change per volt of heater voltage change when the reflector voltage is adjusted for the peak of a reflector voltage mode.

heat-eye tube—A cathode-ray tube powered by a midget generator. It is used as an infrared instrument that can "see" in the dark.

heat gradient—The difference in temperature between two parts of the same object.

heating effect of a current—Assuming a constant resistance, the amount of heat produced by the current through it. It is proportionate to the square of the current.

heating element—The wirewound resistor, terminals, and insulating supports used in electric cooking and heating devices.

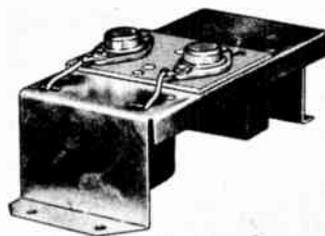
heating pattern—In induction or dielectric heating, the distribution of temperature in a load or charge.

heating station—In induction or dielectric heating, the work coil or applicator and its associated production equipment.

heat loss—The loss due to conversion of part of the electric energy into heat.

heat of emission—Additional heat energy that must be supplied to an electron-emitting surface to keep its temperature constant.

heat of radioactivity—Heat generated by radioactive disintegration.



Heat sink.

heat sink—A device for dissipating the heat from a rectifier, transistor, or other heat-vulnerable component.

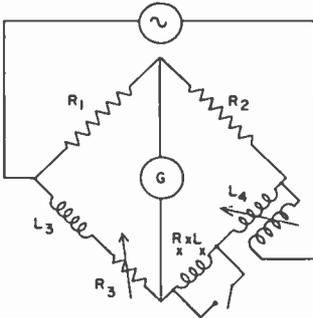
heat waves—Infrared radiation similar to radiowaves but of a higher frequency.

heat writer—A direct writer which records on thermally sensitive paper with a heated stylus.

Heaviside - Campbell mutual - inductance bridge—A Heaviside mutual-inductance bridge in which one inductive arm contains a separate inductor that is included in the bridge arm during the first of a pair of measurements and is short-circuited during the second. The balance is independent of frequency. (*Also see* Heaviside Mutual-Inductance Bridge.)

Heaviside layer—Also called the Kennelly-Heaviside layer. The region of the ionosphere that reflects radio waves back to earth.

Heaviside mutual-inductance bridge—An alternating-current bridge normally used for the comparison of self- and mutual-inductances. Each of the two adjacent arms contains self-inductance, and one or both of them have mutual inductance to the supply circuit. The other two arms normally are nonreactive resistors. The balance is independent of frequency.



Heaviside-Campbell mutual-inductance bridge.

heavy hydrogen—Another term for deuterium (H^2) or tritium (H^3).

hecto—A prefix meaning 100.

heelpiece—Part of a relay magnetic structure at the end of a coil, opposite the armature. It generally supports the armature and completes the magnetic path between it and the core of the coil.

Hefner lamp—A standard source that gives a luminous intensity of 0.9 candlepower.

height control—In a television receiver, the adjustment which determines the amplitude of the vertical-scanning pulses and hence the height of the picture.

height finder—A radar which measures the altitude of an airborne object.

height-position indicator—A radar display which simultaneously shows the angular-elevation slant range and height of objects.

height-range indicator—A cathode-ray tube from which altitude and range measurements of airborne objects may be viewed.

Heising modulation—See Constant-Current Modulation.

helical—Spiral-shaped.

helical antenna—Also called a helical-beam antenna. A spiral conductor wound around a circular or polygonal cross section. The axis of the spiral normally is mounted parallel to the ground and fed at the adjacent end. The radiation produced has approximately a circular polarization and is confined mainly to a single lobe located along the axis of the spiral.

helical-beam antenna—See Helical Antenna.

helical potentiometer—A precision potentiometer which requires several turns of the control knob to move the contact arm from one end of the spiral-wound resistance element to the other end.

helical scanning—1. Radar scanning in which the RF beam describes a distorted spiral motion. The antenna rotates about the vertical axis while the elevation angle rises slowly from zero to 90° . 2. Method of facsimile scanning in which the elemental area sweeps across the copy in a spiral motion.

helionics—The conversion of solar heat to electric energy.

helix—A spiral.

helix recorder—A recorder in which helical scanning is used.

Helmholtz coil—A phase-shifting network used for determining the range in certain types of radar equipment. It consists of fixed and movable coils. The phase is kept constant at the input, but may be continually shifted from 0° to 360° at the output.

Helmholtz resonator—An acoustic enclosure with a small opening which causes the enclosure to resonate. The frequency at which it does depends on the geometry of the resonator.

hemimorphic—Terminated at the two ends by dissimilar sets of faces.

HEM wave—See Hybrid Electromagnetic Wave.

henry—Abbreviated h. The measure of inductance. In a closed circuit one henry of inductance is present, when a current variation of 1 ampere per second induces 1 volt.

heptode—A seven-electrode electron tube containing an anode, a cathode, a control electrode, and four grids.

hermaphroditic connector—A connector in which both mating contacts are exactly alike at their mating face.

hermetic sealing—The evacuating and sealing of an enclosure to make it airtight.

herringbone pattern—Television interference seen as one or more horizontal bands of closely spaced V- or S-shaped lines.

hertz—A unit of frequency equal to one cycle per second (rarely used in the United States).

Hertz antenna—An antenna system which does not depend for its operation on the presence of ground. Its resonant frequency is determined by its distributed capacitance, which varies according to its physical length.

Hertz effect—The ionization and spark discharge produced by ultraviolet radiation.

Hertzian oscillator—A type of oscillator for producing ultrahigh-frequency oscillations. It consists of two metal plates or other conductors separated by an air gap. The capacitor formed has such a small capacitance that ultrahigh-frequency oscillations can occur.

Hertzian waves—Electromagnetic waves of frequencies between 10 kc and 30,000,000 mc. A radio wave.

Hertz vector—A vector which specifies the electromagnetic field of a radio wave. Both the electric and the magnetic intensities can be specified in terms of it.

heterodyne—Also called beat. To mix two frequencies together in order to produce two

- other frequencies equal to the sum and difference of the first two. For example, heterodyning a 100-kc and a 10-kc signal will produce a 110-kc (sum frequency) and a 90-kc (difference frequency) signal.
- heterodyne conversion transducer (converter)**—A conversion transducer in which the output frequency is the sum or difference of the input frequency and an integral multiple of the frequency of another wave.
- heterodyne detection**—Detection (or conversion) by mixing two signals together to generate the intermediate frequency in a superheterodyne receiver or to make CW signals audible.
- heterodyne detector**—A detector that converts an incoming RF signal to an audible tone by heterodyning. It incorporates a local oscillator (called a beat-frequency oscillator).
- heterodyne frequency**—The sum or difference frequency produced by combining two other frequencies.
- heterodyne oscillator**—An oscillator which produces a desired frequency by combining two other frequencies (e.g., two radio frequencies to produce an audio frequency, or the incoming and local-oscillator frequencies to produce the intermediate frequency of a superheterodyne receiver).
- heterodyne principle**—See Heterodyne.
- heterodyne reception**—Also called beat reception. Reception by combining a received high-frequency wave with a locally generated wave in a nonlinear device to produce sum and difference frequencies at the output.
- heterodyne-type frequency meter**—An instrument for measuring frequency by producing a zero difference frequency (zero beat) between the signal under test and an internally generated signal.
- heterodyne whistle**—A steady squeal heard in a radio receiver when the signals from stations having nearly equal frequencies beat together.
- heterodyning**—See Heterodyne.
- heterogeneity**—A state or condition being unlike in nature, kind, or degree.
- heterogeneous**—Composed of different materials (opposite of homogeneous).
- heterosphere**—The portion of the upper atmosphere in which the relative proportions of oxygen, nitrogen, and other gases are un-fixed and radiation particles and micromeroids are mixed with the air particles.
- heuristic program**—A set of computer instructions that simulate the behavior of human operators in approaching similar problems.
- hexadecimal number system**—A number system having as its base the equivalent of the decimal number sixteen.
- hexode**—A six-electrode electron tube containing an anode, a cathode, a control electrode, and three grids.
- HF**—Abbreviation for high frequency.
- HH beacon**—A nondirectional radio homing beacon with a power output of 2,000 watts or more.
- hierarchy**—A series of items classified according to rank or order.
- hi-fi**—See High Fidelity.
- high band**—Television channels 7-13, covering a frequency range of 174-216 mc.
- high definition**—Television or facsimile equivalent of high fidelity.
- high-energy materials**—Also called hard magnetic materials. Magnetic materials having a comparatively high energy product, e.g., materials used for permanent magnets.
- highest probable frequency**—Abbreviated HPF. An arbitrarily chosen frequency value 15% above the F_2 -layer MUF (maximum usable frequency) for the radio circuit. For the E-layer, the HPF is equal to the MUF.
- high fidelity**—Popularly called hi-fi. The characteristic which enables a system to reproduce sound as nearly like the original as possible.
- high-fidelity receiver**—A radio receiver capable of receiving and reproducing, without noticeable distortion, the original modulation impressed on the carrier waves.
- high frequency**—Abbreviated HF. The frequency band from 3 to 30 mc (10 meters to 100 meters).
- high-frequency alternator**—An alternator capable of generating radio-frequency carrier waves.
- high-frequency band**—The band of frequencies extending from 3 to 30 mc.
- high-frequency broadcast station**—A commercial station licensed for transmission to the general public and operated in the high-frequency broadcast band, using frequency modulation exclusively.
- high-frequency carrier telegraphy**—Carrier telegraphy with the carrier currents above the frequencies transmitted over a voice telephone channel.
- high-frequency heating**—See Electronic Heating.
- high-frequency induction heater or furnace**—An induction heater or furnace using frequencies much higher than the standard 60-cycle.
- high-frequency resistance**—Also called RF or AC resistance. The total resistance offered by a device in a high-frequency AC circuit. This includes the DC and all other resistances due to the effects of the alternating current.
- high-frequency treatment**—Therapeutic use of intermittent and isolated trains of heavily damped oscillations having a high frequency and voltage and a relatively low current.
- high-frequency unit**—See Tweeter.
- high-level detector**—A linear power detector with a voltage-current characteristic that may be treated as a straight line or two intersecting lines.
- high-level firing time**—The time required to establish a radio-frequency discharge in a switching tube after radio-frequency power is applied.
- high-level modulation**—A system in which the modulation is introduced at a point

high-level, radio-frequency signal

where the power level approximates the output power.

high-level, radio-frequency signal (TR, ATR, and pre-TR tubes)—A radio-frequency signal with sufficient power to fire the tube.

high-level vswr (switching tubes)—The voltage standing-wave ratio due to a fired tube in its mount, located between a generator and the matched termination in a wave guide.

highlight—The brightest portion of a reproduced image.

high-mu tube—A vacuum tube with a high amplification factor.

high-pass filter—A wave filter having a single transmission band extending from some critical, or cutoff, frequency other than zero, up to infinite frequency.

high-performance equipment—Equipment having sufficiently exacting characteristics to permit their use in trunk or link circuits.

high-potential test—A test for determining the breakdown point of insulating materials and spacings. It consists of applying a voltage higher than the rated voltage between two points or between two or more windings. However, it is not a test of conductor insulation.

high-power silicon rectifiers—A group of rectifiers with continuous ratings exceeding 50 average amps per section in a single-phase, half-wave circuit.

high Q—Having a high ratio of reactance to effective resistance. The factor determining the efficiency of a reactive component.

high-rate discharge—The storage-battery discharge equivalent to the heaviest possible duty in service.

high-recombination-rate contact—A semiconductor-to-semiconductor or metal-to-semiconductor contact at which thermal equilibrium charge-carrier concentrations are maintained substantially independent of current density.

high-resistance joint—A faulty union of conductors or conductor and terminal. The result is less current flow and a drop in voltage at the union.

high-resistance voltmeter—A voltmeter having a resistance considerably higher than 1,000 ohms per volt. As a result, it draws very little current from the circuit being measured.

high-speed bus—See Memory Register.

high-speed carry—In a computer, a type of carry in which: 1. a carry into a column results in a carry out of that column, because the sum without carry in that column is 9. 2. Instead of a normal adding process, a special process is used which takes the carry at high speed to the actual column where it is added. Also called standing-on-nines carry.

high-speed relay—A relay designed specifically for short-operate or short-release time, or both.

high-speed telegraph transmission—Trans-

hit-on-the-fly printer

mission of code at higher speeds than are possible with hand-operated keys.

high tension—Lethal voltages, on the order of thousands of volts.

high-tension magneto—A self-contained generator in which the required high potential is generated directly; no induction coil is needed.

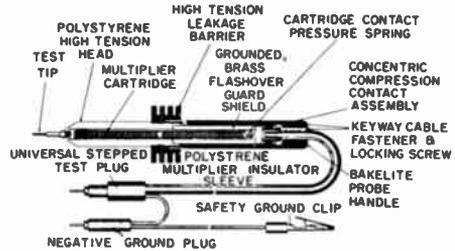
high-vacuum phototube—A phototube that is highly evacuated so that its electrical characteristics are essentially unaffected by gaseous ionization. In a gas phototube, some gas is intentionally introduced.

high-vacuum rectifier—A vacuum-tube rectifier in which conduction is entirely by electrons emitted from the cathode.

high-vacuum tube—An electron tube that is highly evacuated so that its electrical characteristics are essentially unaffected by gaseous ionization.

high-velocity scanning—The scanning of a target with electrons of such velocity that the secondary-emission ratio is greater than unity.

high voltage—The accelerating potential that speeds up the electrons in a beam of a cathode-ray tube.



High-voltage probe.

high-voltage probe—A probe with a high internal resistance, for measuring extremely high voltages. It is used with a voltmeter having an internal resistance of 20,000 ohms per volt or more.

hill-and-dale recording—See Vertical Recording.

hinge—A joint in a relay that permits movement of the armature relative to the stationary parts of the relay structure.

hinged-iron ammeter—A moving-iron ammeter in which the fixed portion of the magnetic circuit is placed around the conductor to measure the current through it.

HIPERNAS—Acronym for High PERFORMANCE Navigation System. A self-compensated, pure-inertial guidance system.

hi-pot—See Dielectric Breakdown Voltage.

hiss—Random noise characterized by prolonged sibilant sounds in the audio-frequency range.

histogram—An experimental frequency distribution which shows the number of quantities of particular magnitudes.

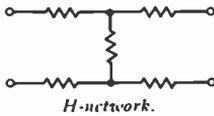
hit—See Flash.

hit-on-the-fly printer—A mechanical printer

H-lines

in which the printing head is in continual motion.

H-lines—Imaginary lines that represent the direction and strength of magnetic flux on a diagram.



H-network—A network composed of five impedance branches. Two are connected in series between an input terminal and an output terminal and two are connected between another input terminal and another output terminal. The fifth is connected from the junction points of the two branches.

hog horn—A microwave feed horn shaped so that the input energy from the wave guide approaches from the same direction as the horn opening.

hold—To retain the information contained in one storage device after being copied into a second storage device.

hold control—In a television receiver, the adjustment which controls the frequency of the vertical- or horizontal-scanning pulses and hence the stability of the picture.

hold current—Also called the electrical hold value. The minimum current which will keep the contact springs energized in a relay.

hold electrode—In a mercury switch, the electrode that remains in contact with the mercury pool while the circuit is being closed or opened.

holding anode—In a mercury-arc rectifier, a small auxiliary anode that maintains the ionization while the main anode current is zero.

holding beam—A diffused beam of electrons for regenerating the charges retained on the dielectric surface of an electrostatic memory or storage tube.

holding circuit—Also called a locking circuit. An alternate operating circuit which, when completed, maintains sufficient current in a relay winding to keep the relay energized after the initial current has ceased.

holding coil—A separate relay coil which keeps the relay energized after the original current has been removed.

holding current—That value of average forward current (with the gate open) below which a silicon-controlled rectifier returns to the forward blocking state after having been in forward conduction.

holding gun—In a storage tube, the source of electrons constituting the holding beam.

holding time—The total time a trunk or circuit is in use on a call, including both operator's and user's time.

hold time—In resistance welding, the time that is allowed for the weld to harden.

hole—In the electronic valence structure of

homodyne reception

a semiconductor, a mobile vacancy which acts like a positive electronic charge with a positive mass.

hole current—Conduction in a semiconductor when electrons move into holes, creating new holes. The holes appear to move toward the negative terminal, giving the equivalent of positive charges flowing to the terminal.

hole density—In a semiconductor, the density of holes in an otherwise full band.

hole injector—A pointed metallic device for injecting holes into an N-type semiconductor.

hole-in-the-center effect—Also called hole-in-the-middle effect. The lower volume or absence of sound between the left and right speakers of a stereo system.

hole mobility—The ability of a hole to travel easily through a semiconductor.

hole site—The area on a computer punch card or paper tape where a hole may or may not be punched. It can be a form of binary storage in which a hole represents a 1 and the absence of a hole represents a 0.

hole storage factor (K')—In a transistor, the excess stored charge (when the transistor is in saturation) per unit excess base current. Excess base current is defined as the amount of current supplied to the base in excess of the current required to just keep the transistor in saturation.

hole trap—A semiconductor impurity which can trap holes by releasing electrons into the conduction or valence bands.

hollow-cathode tube—A gas discharge tube with a hollow cathode closed at one end. Almost all the radiation is from the cathode glow within the hollow cathode.

hollow core—A plain ferrite core having a center hole for mounting purposes.

homing—1. Approaching a desired point by maintaining some indicated navigational parameter constant (other than altitude).

2. In missile guidance, the use of radiation from a target to establish a collision course.

homing adapter—A device used with an aircraft radio receiver to produce aural and/or visual signals which indicate the direction of a transmitting radio station.

homing antenna—A type of directional-antenna array used for pinpointing a target.

homing beacon—A radio transmitter which emits a distinctive signal for determining bearing, course, or location.

homing device—1. An automatic device that moves or rotates in the correct direction without first having to go to the end of its travel in the opposite direction. 2. A radio device that guides an aircraft to an airport or transmitter site.

homing guidance—A form of missile guidance in which some distinguishing characteristic of the target (e.g., noise, heat) is used to steer the missile to it.

homing station—A radionavigational aid incorporating direction-finding facilities.

homodyne reception—Also called zero-beat

reception. A system of reception using a locally generated voltage at the carrier frequency.

homogeneity—The state or condition of being similar in nature, kind, or degree.

homogeneous—Of the same nature (the opposite of heterogeneous).

homologous field—A field in which the lines of force in a given plane all pass through one point (e.g., the electric field between two coaxial charged cylinders).

homopolar—Electrically symmetrical — i.e., having equally distributed charges.

homopolar generator—A DC generator in which all the poles presented to the armature are of the same polarity, so that the armature conductor always cuts the magnetic lines of force in the same direction. A pure direct current can thus be produced without commutation.

homopolar magnet—A magnet with concentric pole pieces.

homosphere—That part of the atmosphere which is made up mostly of atoms and molecules found near the earth's surface, and retaining the same relative proportions of oxygen, nitrogen, and other gases throughout.

honeycomb coil—Also called duolateral or lattice-wound coil. A coil with the turns wound crisscross to reduce the distributed capacitance.

hood—A shield placed over a cathode-ray tube to eliminate extraneous light and thus make the image on the screen appear more clearly.

hookswitch—A hook or plunger-operated switch used in a telephone set to open the circuit when the instrument is not in use.

hook transistor—A four-layer transistor with a built-in hook amplifier for a collector.

hookup—1. Method of connection between the various units in a circuit. 2. The diagram of connections used.

hookup wire—The wire used in coupling circuits together. It may be solid or stranded, and is usually tinned and insulated No. 18 or 20 soft-drawn copper.

hop—An excursion of a radio wave from the earth to the ionosphere and back. It is usually expressed as single-, double-, and multihop. The number of hops is called the order of reflection.

horizon—An apparent or visible junction of earth and sky as seen on or above the earth. It bounds the part of the earth's surface that can be reached by the direct wave of a radio station. The distance to the horizon is affected by atmospheric refraction.

horizon distance—The space between the farthest visible point and the transmitter antenna. It is the distance over which ultra-high-frequency transmission can be received under ordinary conditions with an unelevated receiving antenna.

horizontal—1. Perpendicular to the direction of gravity. 2. In the direction of or parallel to the horizon. 3. On a level.

horizontal axes—The three horizontal axes of crystallographic reference.

horizontal blanking—Cutting off the electron beam between successive active horizontal lines during retrace.

horizontal blanking pulse—A rectangular pedestal in the composite television signal. It occurs between active horizontal lines and cuts off the beam current of the picture tube during retrace.

horizontal centering control—In a television receiver or cathode-ray oscilloscope, the adjustment for moving the entire display back and forth.

horizontal-deflecting electrode—A pair of electrodes that move the electron beam from side to side on the screen of a cathode-ray tube employing electrostatic deflection.

horizontal-discharge tube—A vacuum tube used in the horizontal-deflection circuit to discharge a capacitor and thereby form the sawtooth scanning wave. (*Also see Discharge Tube.*)

horizontal-drive control—In an electromagnetically deflected television receiver, the control which adjusts the ratio of the pulse amplitude to the linear portion of the scanning-current wave.

horizontal dynamic convergence—Convergence of the three electron beams in a color picture tube at the aperture mask during scanning of a horizontal line.

horizontal frequency—*See Line Frequency.*

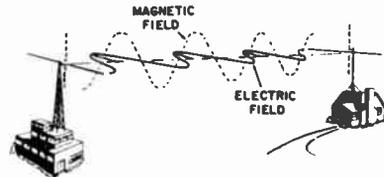
horizontal hold control—A synchronization control which varies the free-running frequency of the horizontal deflection oscillator so it will be in step with the scanning frequency at the transmitter.

horizontal hum bars—Broad, horizontal, moving or stationary bars, alternately dark and light, that extend over an entire television picture. They are caused by interference at approximately 60 cps or a harmonic of 60 cps.

horizontal-linearity control—In a television receiver, the control for adjusting the width at the left side of the screen.

horizontal line frequency—*See Line Frequency.*

horizontal lock—The circuit that maintains horizontal synchronization in a television receiver.



Horizontally polarized wave.

horizontally polarized wave—A linearly polarized wave with a horizontal electric-field vector.

horizontal-output transformer—*See Flyback Transformer.*

horizontal parabola control

horizontal parabola control—See Phase Control.

horizontal polarization—Transmission in which the electrostatic field leaves the antenna in a horizontal plane. Elements of the transmitting and receiving antennas likewise are horizontal. Horizontal polarization is standard for television in the United States.

horizontal repetition rate—Also called horizontal scanning frequency. The number of horizontal lines per second (15,750 cycles per second in the United States).

horizontal resolution—The number of picture elements in a horizontal scanning line that can be distinguished.

horizontal retrace—The line that would be seen on the screen, while the spot is returning from right to left, if retrace blanking were not used.

horizontal ring-induction furnace—A furnace for melting metal. It comprises an open trough or melting channel, a primary inductor winding, and a magnetic core which links the melting channel to the primary winding.

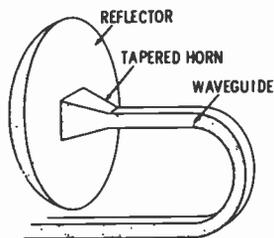
horizontal-scanning frequency—See Horizontal-Repetition Rate.

horizontal sweep—Movement of the electron beam from left to right across the screen or the scene being televised.

horizontal-sync discriminator—A circuit employed in the flywheel method of synchronization to compare the phase of the horizontal-sync pulses with that of the horizontal-scanning oscillator.

horizontal-sync pulse—The rectangular pulses which occur above the pedestal level between each active horizontal line. They keep the horizontal scanning at the receiver in step with the horizontal scanning at the transmitter.

horn—Also called an acoustic horn. A tubular or rectangular enclosure for radiating or receiving acoustic waves. (Also see Horn Antenna.)



Horn antenna.

horn antenna—Also called a horn. A tubular or rectangular microwave antenna which is wider at the open end and through which radio waves are radiated into space.

horn arrester—A lightning arrester that has a spark gap with upward-projecting diversion horns of thick wire. When the arc is formed, it travels up the gap, and is extinguished upon reaching the widest part of the gap.

hot-wire ammeter

horn loading—A method of coupling a speaker diaphragm to the listening space by an expanding air column having a small throat and large mouth.

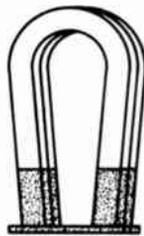
horn mouth—The wide end of a horn.

horn radiator—A horn-shaped radiating element.

horn speaker—A speaker in which a horn couples the radiating element to the medium.

horn throat—The narrow end of a horn.

horsepower—Abbreviated hp. A unit of power, or the capacity of a mechanism to do work. It is the equivalent of raising 33,000 pounds one foot in one minute, or 550 pounds one foot in one second. One horsepower equals 746 watts.



Horseshoe magnet.

horseshoe magnet—A permanent magnet or electromagnet shaped like a horseshoe or U to bring the two poles close together.

hot—1. Connected, alive, energized; pertains to a terminal or any ungrounded conductor. 2. Not grounded.

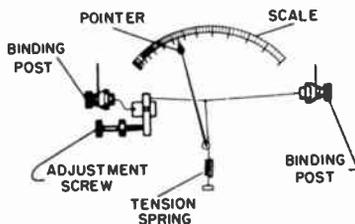
hot cathode—Also called thermionic cathode. A cathode which supplies electrons by thermionic emission. (As opposed to a cold cathode, which has no heater.)

hot-cathode tube—Also called thermionic tube. Any electron tube containing a hot cathode.

hot-cathode X-ray tube—A high-vacuum X-ray tube in which a hot rather than cold cathode is used.

hot spot—The point of maximum temperature on the outside of a device or component.

hot-wire ammeter—Also called thermal ammeter. An ammeter in which the expansion of a wire moves a pointer to indicate the amount of current being measured. The current flows through the wire and changes its length in proportion to I^2 . Instability because of wire stretching, and the lack of



Hot-wire ammeter.

ambient temperature compensation make the hot-wire ammeter commercially unsatisfactory.

hot-wire anemometer—An instrument that measures the velocity of wind or a gas by its cooling effect on an electrically heated wire.

hot-wire instrument—An electrothermic instrument operated by expansion of a wire heated by the current it is carrying.

hot-wire microphone—A microphone in which the cooling or heating effect of a sound wave changes the resistance of a hot wire and thus the current through it.

hot-wire relay—A relay that is actuated as the result of thermal expansion of a part of the relay due to current flow.

hot-wire transducer—A unilateral transducer in which the cooling or heating effect of a sound wave changes the resistance of a hot wire and thus the current.

housekeeping—In a computer routine, those operations, such as setting up constants and variables for use in the program, that contribute directly to the proper operation of the computer but not to the solution of the problem.

howl—An undesirable prolonged wail produced in a speaker by electric or acoustic feedback.

howler—An electromechanical device which produces an audio-frequency tone.

hp—Abbreviation for horsepower.

H-pad—An attenuation network in which the elements are arranged in the form of the letter *H*.

h-parameters—See Hybrid Parameters.

h-particle—The positive hydrogen ion or proton resulting from bombardment of the hydrogen atom by alpha rays or fast-moving positive ions.

HPF—Abbreviation for highest probable frequency.

H plane—The plane in which the magnetic field of an antenna lies. It is perpendicular to the E plane. The principal H plane of an antenna is the H plane that also contains the direction of maximum radiation.

H-plane bend—See H-Bend.

H-plane T-junction—Also called shunt T-junction. A wave-guide T-junction in which the structure changes in the plane of the magnetic field.

H-scan—See H-Display.

hub—On a control panel or plugboard, a socket or receptacle into which an electrical lead or plug wire may be connected for the purpose of carrying signals.

hue—Often used synonymously with the term "color," but does not include gray. It is the dominant wavelength—i.e., the one which distinguishes a color as red, yellow, etc. Varying saturations may have the same hue.

hue control—On a color television receiver, the operating control that changes the hue (color) of the picture.

hum—In audio-frequency systems, a low-

pitched droning noise consisting of several harmonically related frequencies. It results from an alternating-current power supply, ripple from a direct-current power supply, or induction from exposure to a power system. By extension, the term is applied in visual systems to interference from similar sources.

human engineering—The science and art of developing machines for human use, giving consideration to the abilities, limitations, habits, and preferences of the human operator.

hum-balancing pot—A potentiometer usually placed across the heater circuit. Its arm is grounded so that the heater voltage is balanced with respect to ground.

hum bar—A dark band extending across the picture. It is caused by excessive 60-cycle hum (or harmonics) in the signal applied to the picture-tube input.

hum bucking—The introduction of a small amount of voltage, at the power-line frequency, into a circuit to cancel unwanted power.

hum-bucking coil—A coil wound around the field coil of a dynamic speaker and connected in series opposition with the voice coil. In this way, any hum voltage induced in the field coil will be induced in the voice coil in the opposite direction and buck, or cancel, the effects of the hum.

humming—A sound produced by transformers having loose laminations or by magnetostriction effects in iron cores. The frequency of the sound is twice the power-line frequency.

hum modulation—Modulation of a radio-frequency or detected signal by using hum.

hunting—An undesirable oscillation of an automatic control system where the controlled variable swings on both sides of the predetermined reference value without settling on it.

hv or HV—Abbreviation for high voltage.

H-vector—A vector which represents the magnetic field of an electromagnetic wave. In free space, it is perpendicular to the E-vector and the direction of propagation.

H-wave—A mode in which electromagnetic energy can be transmitted in a wave guide. An H-wave has an electric field perpendicular to the length of the wave guide, and a magnetic field parallel as well as perpendicular to the length.

hybrid balance—A measure of the degree of balance between two impedances connected to two conjugate sides of a hybrid set. It is given by the formula for return loss.

hybrid circuit—An electronic circuit which uses two or more types of components such as tubes and transistors which perform similar functions, but have different modes of operation.

hybrid coil—Also called hybrid transformer. A three- or four-winding repeat coil arranged so that incoming and outgoing cur-

rents in a two-wire path do not interfere with each other.

hybrid electromagnetic wave—Abbreviated HEM wave. An electromagnetic wave having components of both electric- and magnetic-field vectors in the direction of propagation.

hybrid integrated circuit—1. An arrangement that consists of one or more integrated circuits combined with one or more discrete component parts. 2. The combination of more than one type of integrated circuit into one integrated component.

hybrid junction—Also called hybrid-t or magic-t. A wave-guide arrangement with four branches. When they are properly terminated, energy is transferred from any one branch into two of the remaining three branches. In common usage, this energy is divided equally between the two.

hybrid parameters—Also called h-parameters. The resultant parameters of an equivalent transistor circuit when the input current and output voltage are selected as independent variables.

hybrid ring—Also called a "rat race." A hybrid junction commonly used as an equal power divider. It consists of a re-entrant line (wave guide) to which four side arms are connected. The line is of the proper electrical length to sustain standing waves.

hybrid set—Two or more transformers interconnected to form a network having four pairs of accessible terminals. Four impedances may be connected to the four terminals, so that the branches containing them may be made conjugate in pairs.

hybrid-t—See Hybrid Junction.

hybrid transformer—See Hybrid Coil.

hydroacoustics—The generation of acoustic energy from the flow of fluids under pressure.

hydroacoustic transducer—A transducer that produces high-level acoustic energy from the flow of high-pressure fluid.

hydroelectric—The production of electricity by water power.

hydrogen electrode—A platinum electrode covered with platinum black, around which a stream of hydrogen is bubbled. The hydrogen electrode furnishes a standard against which other electrode potentials can be compared.

hydrogen lamp—A special light source, used in some spectrophotometers, which produces invisible light energy. It is used in finding the light-energy frequency of test solutions.

hydrogen thyratron—A thyratron containing hydrogen.

hydromagnetics—See Magnetohydrodynamics.

hydromagnetic waves—Waves in which the energy oscillates between the magnetic field energy and kinetic energy of the hydrodynamic motion, the reservoirs being the self-inductance of the conductive matter and the mass inertia of the moving fluid.

hydrometer—An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of a liquid such as the electrolyte of a storage battery. It contains

a graduated float which indicates the specific gravity by the amount of liquid displaced.

hydrophone—An electroacoustic transducer which responds to waterborne sound waves and delivers essentially equivalent electric waves.

hydrostatic pressure—See Static Pressure.

hygrometer—An instrument that measures the relative humidity of the atmosphere.

hygroscopic—Readily absorbing and retaining moisture from the atmosphere. The opposite term is non-hygroscopic.

hygrostat—A device that closes a pair of contacts when the humidity reaches a prescribed level.

hyperacoustic zone—The region in the upper atmosphere, above about 60 miles, in which the distance between the air molecules is roughly equal to the wavelength of sound, so that sound is transmitted with less efficiency than at lower levels. Sound waves cannot be propagated above this zone.

hyperbola—1. A curve that is the focus of points having a constant difference of distance from two fixed points. 2. In hyperbolic guidance systems, a path along which the difference between the arrival times of pulses from two transmitters is constant. (Also see Hyperbolic Guidance System).

hyperbolic grind—A shape of tape playback and record heads. It permits good head contact and better response at high frequencies.

hyperbolic guidance system—A method of guidance in which sets of ground stations transmit pulses from which a hyperbolic path can be derived to give range and course information for steering. (Also see Hyperbola.)

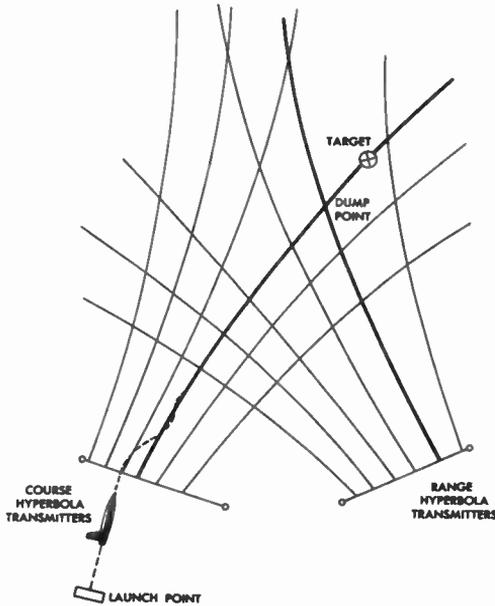
hyperbolic horn—A horn in which the equivalent cross-sectional radius increases according to a hyperbolic law.

hyperbolic navigation system—A method of radionavigation (e.g., loran) in which pulses transmitted by two ground stations are received by an aircraft or ship. The difference in arrival time from each station is a measure of the difference in distance between the aircraft or ship and each station. This distance is plotted on one of many hyperbolic curves on a map. A second reading from another pair of stations (or from the same master and a different slave) establishes another point on a different hyperbolic curve. The intersection of the two curves gives the position of the aircraft or ship.

hypersonic—Having five or more times the speed of sound.

hysteresigraph—A device for experimentally presenting or recording the hysteresis loop of a magnetic specimen.

hysteresis—1. The amount the magnetization of a ferrous substance lags the magnetizing force because of molecular friction. 2. A type of oscillator behavior where multiple values of the output power and/or frequency correspond to given values of an operating parameter. 3. The temporary change in the counting-rate-vs-voltage characteristic of a



Hyperbolic guidance.

radiation-counter tube (caused by previous operation). 4. The difference between the response of a unit or system to an increasing and a decreasing signal.

hysteresiscope—An instrument used to obtain hysteresis loops on a cathode-ray oscilloscope screen without the need for specially prepared ring samples. It is used in the inspection of magnetic material.

hysteresis curve—A curve showing the relationship between a magnetizing force and the resultant magnetic flux.

hysteresis distortion—Distortion of waveforms in circuits containing magnetic components. It is due to the hysteresis of the magnetic cores.

hysteresis error—The difference in the reading obtained on a measuring instrument containing iron when the current is increased to a definite value and when the current is reduced from a higher value to the same definite value.

hysteresis heater—An induction device in which a charge (or a muffle around the charge) is heated by hysteresis losses due to the magnetic flux produced in the charge.

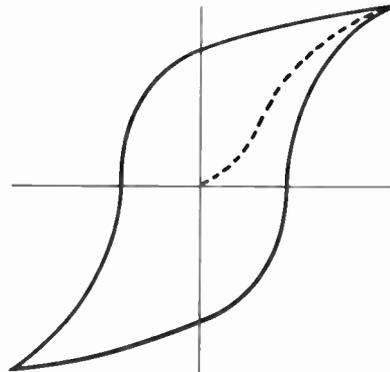
hysteresis loop—For a magnetic material, a curve showing two values of magnetic flux density—one when the magnetizing force is increasing and the other when it is decreasing—for each value of the magnetizing force.

hysteresis loss—The power expended in a

magnetic material as a result of magnetic hysteresis.

hysteresis meter—An instrument for determining the hysteresis loss in a ferromagnetic material. It measures the torque produced when the test specimen is placed in a rotating magnetic field or is rotated in a stationary magnetic field.

hysteresis motor—A synchronous motor without salient poles or direct-current excitation. It is started by the hysteresis losses induced in its secondary by the revolving field.



Hysteresis loop.

I

I—Symbol for current.

IAGC—Abbreviation for instantaneous automatic-gain control.

IC—Abbreviation for internal connection.

ICBM—Abbreviation for intercontinental ballistic missile.

iconoscope—A camera tube in which a beam of high-velocity electrons scans a photoemissive mosaic capable of storing an electrical charge pattern.

ICW—Abbreviation for interrupted continuous wave.

ideal bunching—A theoretical condition where bunching of the electrons in a velocity-modulated tube would give an infinitely large current peak during each cycle.

ideal capacitor—A capacitor having a single-valued transferred-charge characteristic.

ideal crystal—A crystal having no mosaic structure and capable of X-ray reflection in accordance with the Darwin-Ewald-Prins law.

ideal dielectric—See Perfect Dielectric.

ideal-noise diode—A diode that has an infinite internal impedance and in which the current exhibits full shot-noise fluctuations.

ideal transducer—Theoretically, any linear passive transducer which—if it dissipated no energy and, when connected to a source and load, presented its combined impedance to each—would transfer maximum power from source to load.

ideal transformer—A hypothetical transformer which would neither store nor dissipate energy. Its self-inductances would have a finite ratio and unity coefficient of coupling, and its self- and mutual impedances would be pure inductances of infinitely great value.

I-demodulator—In a color television receiver, the stage where the chrominance and colorburst oscillator signals are combined to restore the I-signal.

identification—In radar, determining the identity of a displayed target (i.e., which one of the blips in the display represents the target).

identification beacon—A code beacon used for positively identifying a particular point on the earth's surface.

identification friend or foe—See IFF.

identify—In a computer, to attach a unique code or code name to a specific unit of information.

idiochromatic—Having photoelectric properties characteristic of the pure crystal itself and not due to foreign matter.

I-display—In radar, a display in which a target appears as a circle when the radar antenna is pointed directly at it. The radius of the circle is proportionate to the target distance. When the antenna is not pointing at the target, only a segment of the circle appears. Its length is inversely proportionate

to the magnitude of the pointing error, and the segment points away from the direction of error.

idler—A rubber-tired wheel that transfers power from a phonograph motor to the turntable rim.

idler pulley—A pulley used only for tightening a belt or changing its direction. The shaft does not drive any other part.

IEEE—Abbreviation for Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers. (The IEEE resulted from the merger of the IRE and AIEE.)

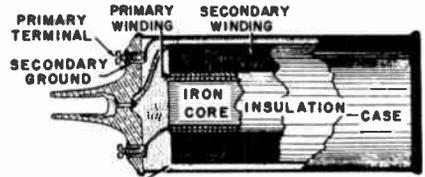
IF—Abbreviation for intermediate frequency.

IF amplifier—See Intermediate-Frequency Amplifier.

IFF—Abbreviation for identification friend or foe. Equipment used for automatically transmitting identification signals between two stations located on ships, aircraft, or ground. The basic parts of IFF equipment are interrogators, transponders, and responders.

IFRU—See Interference-Rejection Unit.

IF strip—See Intermediate-Frequency Strip.



Ignition coil.

ignition coil—An iron-core transformer which converts a low direct voltage to the 20,000 volts or so required to produce an ignition spark in gasoline engines. It has an open core, a heavy primary winding connected to the battery or other source through a vibrating armature contact, and a secondary winding with many turns of fine wire.

ignition interference—Noise produced by sparks or other ignition discharges in a car, motor, or furnace ignition, or by equipment with loose contacts or connections.

ignition reserve—In a gasoline engine, the difference between the available voltage and the required ignition voltage.

ignition voltage—In a gasoline engine, the peak voltage required to produce a spark across the plug electrodes.

ignitor discharge—In switching tubes, a DC glow discharge between the ignitor electrode and a suitably located electrode. It is used to facilitate radio-frequency ionization.

ignitor electrode—An electrode (which is partly immersed in the mercury-pool cathode of an ignitron) used to initiate conduction at the desired points in each cycle.

ignitor firing time—In switching tubes, the

ignitor interaction

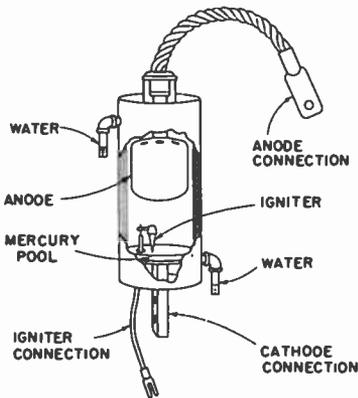
interval between application of a DC voltage to the ignitor electrode and start of current flow.

ignitor interaction—In a TR, pre-TR or attenuator tube, the difference between the insertion loss measured at a specified level of ignitor current and that measured at zero ignitor current.

ignitor leakage resistance—In a switching tube, the insulation resistance measured between the ignitor electrode terminal and the adjacent RF electrode in the absence of an ignitor discharge.

ignitor oscillation—A relaxation type of oscillation in the ignitor circuit of a TR, pre-TR, or attenuator tube.

ignitor voltage drop—In switching tubes, the DC voltage between the cathode and anode at a specified ignitor current.



Ignitron.

ignitron—A single-anode pool tube using an ignitor to initiate the cathode spot before each conduction.

ignore—In a computer, a character code indicating that no action is to be taken.

IGY—Abbreviation for international geophysical year.

IHF—Abbreviation for Institute of High-Fidelity Manufacturers, an association of manufacturers which publishes ratings and standards for high-fidelity equipment.

illegal character—A character which a computer system cannot properly use because the structure of the character does not agree with the machine logic. Such characters can be generated by machine failure or improper programming.

illuminance—The density of the luminous flux on a surface. It equals the flux divided by the area of the surface when uniformly illuminated.

illuminant-C—The reference white of color television—i.e., light which most nearly matches average daylight.

illumination—The density of luminous flux (amount of light) striking a surface.

illumination control—A photo-relay circuit

image impedance

that turns on artificial lighting when natural illumination decreases below a predetermined level.

illumination sensitivity—The output current of a photosensitive device divided by the incident illumination at constant electrode voltages.

illuminometer—A portable photometer for measuring the illumination on a surface.

ILS—Abbreviation for instrument landing system.

image—1. The instantaneous illusion of a picture on a flat surface. 2. The unused one of the two groups of sidebands generated in amplitude modulation.

image admittance—Reciprocal of image impedance.

image antenna—The imaginary counterpart of an actual antenna. For mathematical purposes it is assumed to be located below the ground and symmetrical with the actual antenna.

image-attenuation constant—The real part of the transfer constant.

image-converter tube—See Image Tube.

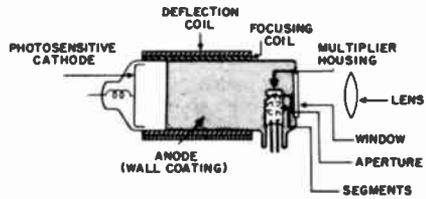


Image dissector.

image dissector—A television camera tube in which the image is swept past an aperture in a series of 525 interlaced lines thirty times per second. Instead of a beam scanning the image, the entire image is scanned past the aperture, which "dissects" the image—hence, the name. (Also see Dissector Tube.)

image distortion—Failure of the reproduced image in a television receiver to resemble the original scene scanned by the camera.

image effect—An effect produced on the field of an antenna as the electromagnetic waves are reflected from the earth's surface.

image frequency—In heterodyne frequency converters, an undesired input frequency capable of producing the selected frequency by selecting one of the two sidebands produced by beating. The word "image" implies the mirrorlike symmetry of signal and image frequencies about the beating oscillator frequency or intermediate frequency, whichever is higher.

image iconoscope—A camera tube in which a photoemitting surface produces the electron image and focuses it on one side of a separate storage target. A beam of high-velocity electrons then scans the same side to produce an output.

image impedance—The impedances which will simultaneously terminate all inputs and

image interference

outputs of a transducer in such a way that at each of its inputs and outputs the impedances in both directions are equal.

image interference—In a receiver, a response due to signals of a frequency removed from the desired signal by twice the intermediate frequency.

image-interference ratio—In a superheterodyne receiver, the effectiveness of the pre-selector in rejecting signals at the image frequency.

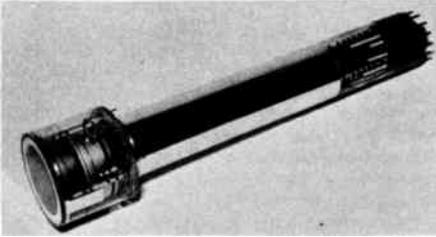


Image orthicon.

image orthicon—A camera tube in which a photoemitting surface produces an electron image and focuses it on one side of a separate storage target. The opposite side of the target is then scanned by low-velocity electrons to produce the output.

image phase constant—The imaginary part of the transfer constant.

image ratio—In a heterodyne receiver, the ratio of the image-frequency signal input to the desired signal input for identical amplitude outputs.

image rejection—The suppression of image-frequency signals in a superheterodyne receiver.

image response—Response of a superheterodyne receiver to the image frequency, compared with the response to the desired frequency.

image-transfer constant—See Transfer Constant.

image tube—Also called an image-converter tube. An electron tube which reproduces on its fluorescent screen an image of an irradiation pattern incident on its photosensitive surface.

impact excitation—The starting of damped oscillations by a sudden surge, such as by a spark discharge.

impedance—The total opposition (i.e., resistance and reactance) a circuit offers to the flow of alternating current. It is measured in ohms, and its reciprocal is called admittance.

impedance angle—Angle of the impedance vector with respect to the resistance vector. Represents the phase angle between voltage and current.

impedance bridge—A circuit for measuring resistance and inductance combined.

impedance characteristic—A graph of impedance versus frequency of a circuit or component.

impulse frequency

impedance coil—A coil in which its inductive reactance is used to hinder the flow of alternating current in or between circuits.

impedance compensator—An electric network used with a line or another network to give the impedance of the combination a certain characteristic over a desired frequency range.

impedance coupling—Use of an inductor or an impedance coil to join two circuits.

impedance irregularities—Breaks or abrupt changes which occur in an impedance-frequency curve when unlike sections of a transmission line are joined together or when there are irregularities on the line.

impedance matching—The connection across a source impedance of another impedance having the same magnitude and phase angle. If the source is a transmission line, reflection is thereby avoided.

impedance-matching transformer—A transformer used to match the impedance of a source and load.

impedance transformer—A transformer that transfers maximum energy from one circuit to another.

impedance triangle—A diagram consisting of a right triangle. The sides are proportional to the resistance and reactance in an AC circuit, with the hypotenuse representing the impedance.

imperfect dielectric—A dielectric in which part of the energy required to establish its electric field is converted into heat instead of being returned to the electric system when the field is removed.

imperfection (of a crystalline solid)—Any deviation in structure from an ideal crystal (one which is perfectly periodic in structure and contains no foreign atoms).

implode—The inward bursting of a picture tube due to its high vacuum.

impregnation—The process of coating the insides of coils and closely packed electronic assemblies by dipping them into a liquid and letting it solidify.

impressed voltage—The voltage applied to a circuit or device.

improvement threshold—The value of carrier-to-noise ratio below which the signal-to-noise ratio decreases more rapidly than the carrier-to-noise ratio.

impulse—A pulse that begins and ends within so short a time that it may be regarded mathematically as infinitesimal. The change produced in the medium, however, is generally of a finite amount. (*Also see Pulse.*)

impulse-driven clock—An electric clock in which the hands are moved forward at regular intervals by current impulses from a master clock.

impulse excitation—Also called shock excitation. A method of producing oscillatory current in which the duration of the impressed voltage is relatively short compared with that of the current produced.

impulse frequency—The number of pulse periods per second generated by the dial-

impulse generator

pulse springs in a telephone as they rapidly open and close in response to the dialing of a digit.

impulse generator—Also called surge generator. An electric apparatus that produces high-voltage surges for testing insulators and for other purposes.

impulse noise—Noise characterized by transient disturbances separated by quiescent intervals. The frequency spectrum of these disturbances is substantially uniform over the useful passband of the transmission system.

impulse-noise generator—Equipment for generating repetitive pulses which provide random noise signals uniformly spread over a wide band of frequencies.

impulse relay—1. A relay that stores enough energy from a brief impulse to complete its operation after the impulse ends. 2. A relay that can distinguish between different types of impulses, operating on long or strong impulses, and not operating on short or weak ones. 3. An integrating relay.

impulse separator—Normally called sync separator. In a television receiver, the circuit that separates the synchronizing impulses from the video information in the received signal.

impulse speed—The rate at which a telephone dial mechanism makes and breaks the circuit to transmit pulses.

impulse train—See Pulse Train.

impulse transmission—The form of signaling used principally to reduce the effects of low-frequency interference. Impulses of either or both polarities are employed for transmission, to indicate the occurrence of transitions in the signals.

impulse-transmitting relay—A relay in which a set of contacts closes briefly when the relay changes from the energized to the de-energized position, or vice-versa.

impulse-type telemeter—A telemeter which employs the characteristics of intermittent electric signals, other than their frequency, as the translating means.

impurity—An atom that is foreign to the crystal in which it exists. Material added to a semiconductor crystal to produce excess electrons (a donor impurity) or excess holes (an acceptor impurity).

impurity density—The amount of impurity material diffused into a certain volume of semiconductor material used in manufacturing semiconductor devices.

impurity level—The energy level existing in a substance because of impurity atoms.

inactive leg—Within a transducer, an electrical element which does not change its electrical characteristics with the applied stimulus. Applied specifically to elements that complete a Wheatstone bridge in certain transducers.

incandescence—The state of a body with such a high temperature that it gives off light.

incandescent lamp—An electric lamp in

incremental sensitivity

which electric current flowing through a filament of resistance material heats the filament until it glows.

INCH—Acronym for INtegrated CHopper. It is a device designed to operate as a chopper, commutator, modulator, demodulator, or mixer, depending on circuit requirements.

inching—See Jogging.

incidence angle—The angle between an approaching light ray or emission and the perpendicular (normal) to the surface in the path of the ray.

incident field intensity—The field strength of a down-coming sky wave, not including the effects of earth reflections at the receiving location.

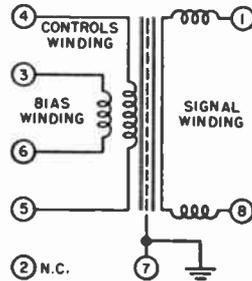
incident wave—In a medium of certain propagation characteristics, a wave which strikes a gap in the medium or strikes a medium having different propagation characteristics.

incipient failure—A degradation failure in its beginning stages.

inclination—The angle which a line, surface, or vector makes with the horizontal.

inclinometer—An instrument for measuring the magnetic inclination of the earth's magnetic field. It uses a magnetic needle that pivots vertically to indicate the inclination.

incoherent scattering—The disordered change in their direction of propagation when radio waves encounter matter.



Inductor.

increductor—A controllable inductor similar to a saturable reactor, except that it is capable of operating at high frequencies (e.g., up to 400 mc).

increment—A small change in value.

incremental hysteresis loss—Losses in a magnetic material that has been subjected to a pulsating magnetizing force.

incremental induction—One half the algebraic difference between the maximum and minimum magnetic induction at a point in a material which has been subjected simultaneously to a polarizing and a varying magnetizing force.

incremental permeability—Ratio of the cyclic change in magnetic induction to the corresponding cyclic change in magnetizing force when the mean induction is other than zero.

incremental sensitivity—The smallest change

incremental tuner

that can be detected by a particular instrument in a quantity under observation.

incremental tuner—A television tuner in which antenna, RF-amplifier and RF-oscillator inductors are continuous or in small sections connected in series. Rotary switches, connected to taps on the inductors, provide the portion of total inductance required for a channel, or short-circuit all remaining inductance except that required for the channel.

independent failure—A failure which has no significant relationship to other failures in a given device and can occur without interaction with other component parts in the equipment.

independent variable—One of several voltages and currents chosen arbitrarily and considered to vary independently.

index counter—An odometer-type counter which shows the amount of tape that has been unreeled on a recorder. In this way, the operator is able to note the location of a particular selection on the tape.

indexing—In a computer, a technique of address modification that is often implemented by means of index registers.

indexing slots—See Polarizing Slots.

index of cooperation—In facsimile, the product of the diameter of the scanning drum multiplied by the number of scanning lines per inch.

index of modulation—The modulation factor.

index of refraction—Ratio of the speeds of light or other radiation in two different materials. This determines the amount the ray will be refracted or bent when passing from one material to the other, such as from air to water.

index register—In a computer, a register that holds a quantity which may be used for modifying addresses or for other purposes, as directed by the program.

indicating demand meter—A meter equipped with a scale over which a pointer is advanced to indicate inmaximum demand.

indicating fuse—A protective device placed in a telephone circuit to provide visual and audible indication of a fault in the line. It consists of a fuse, pilot lamp, relay, and buzzer. When a line fault blows the fuse, the lamp lights and the buzzer sounds.

indicating instrument—An instrument which visually indicates only the present value of the quantity being measured.

indicating lamp—A lamp which indicates the position of a device or the condition of a circuit.

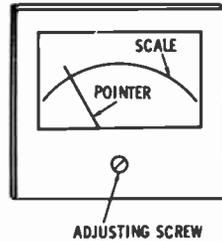
indicating meter—A meter which gives a visual indication of only the present or short-time average value of the measured quantity.

indication—The display to the human senses of information concerning a quantity being measured.

indicator—An instrument that makes information available, but does not store it.

indicator gate—A rectangular voltage wave-

induced current



Indicating meter.

form applied to the grid or cathode circuit of an indicator cathode-ray tube to sensitize or desensitize the tube during the desired portion of the operating cycle.

indicator tube—An electron-beam tube which conveys useful information by the variation in cross section of the beam at a luminescent target.

indirect-acting recording instrument—An instrument in which the marking device is actuated by raising the level of measurement energy of the primary detector. This is done mechanically, electrically, electronically, photoelectrically, or by some other intermediate means.

indirect addressing—A method of computer cross reference in which one memory location indicates where the correct address of the main fact can be found.

indirect light—Light from an object which has no self-luminous properties. Instead, it reflects light from another source.

indirectly controlled variable—A variable that is related to and influenced by the directly controlled variable but is not directly measured for control.

indirectly heated cathode—Also called equipotential or unipotential cathode. A cathode which is heated by an independent heater.

indirect piezoelectricity—The production of a mechanical strain in a crystal by applying a voltage to it (as opposed to the more common piezoelectric effect of applying a strain to the crystal in order to produce a voltage).

indirect scanning—A television technique used in early mechanical systems, and today in the flying-spot scanning of films. A small beam of light is moved across the subject and then reflected to a battery of phototubes.

indirect wave—Also called sky wave. A radio wave reflected from one of the layers of the ionosphere.

indoor antenna—Any receiving antenna located inside a building but outside the receiver.

indoor transformer—A transformer which must be protected from the weather.

induced—Produced by the influence of an electric or magnetic field.

induced charge—An electrostatic charge produced in one object by the electric field surrounding a nearby object.

induced current—1. The current that flows

induced environment

in a conductor which is moved perpendicularly to a magnetic field, or which is subjected to a magnetic field of varying intensity. The former takes place in an induction-motor rotor; the latter, in the secondary winding of a transformer. 2. In induction heating, the current that flows in a conductor when a varying electromagnetic field is applied.

induced environment—The temperatures, vibrations, shocks, accelerations, pressures, and other conditions imposed on a system due to the operation or handling of the system.

induced failure—A failure that is basically caused by a condition or phenomenon external to the item that fails.

induced voltage—The voltage produced in a conductor when the conductor is moved up and down through the magnetic field of a second conductor, or when the field varies in intensity and cuts across the first conductor. Even though there is no mechanical coupling between the two conductors, the one producing the field will produce a voltage in the other.

inductance—In a circuit, the property which opposes any change in the existing current. Inductance is present only when the current is changing.

inductance bridge—An instrument, similar to a Wheatstone bridge, for measuring an unknown inductance by comparing it with a known inductance.

inductance coil—See Inductor.

inductance-tube modulation—A method of modulation employed in frequency-modulated transmitters. An oscillator control tube acts as a variable inductance in parallel with the tank circuit of the radio-frequency oscillator tube. As a result, the oscillator frequency varies in step with the audio-frequency voltage applied to the grid of the oscillator control tube.

induction—The process in which one conductor induces a voltage into another. (*Also see Induced Voltage.*)

induction brazing—The electric brazing process in which heat is produced by an induced current.

induction coil—1. A transformer for converting interrupted direct current into high-voltage alternating current. 2. A transformer used in a telephone set for interconnecting the transmitter, receiver, and line terminals.

induction compass—A compass in which the indications are produced by the current generated in a coil revolving in the magnetic field of the earth.

induction-conduction heater—A heating device through which electric current is conducted but is restricted by induction to a preferred path.

induction density—See Flux Density.

induction field—In the electromagnetic field of a transmitting antenna, the portion which acts as though it were permanently associated with the antenna.

inductive load

induction frequency converter—A slip-ring induction machine driven by an external source of mechanical power. Its primary circuits are connected to a source of electric energy having a fixed frequency. The energy delivered by its secondary circuits is proportionate in frequency to the relative speed of the primary magnetic field and the secondary member.

induction furnace—A furnace heated by electromagnetic induction.

induction heating—The method of producing heat by subjecting a material to a variable electromagnetic field. Internal losses in the material then cause it to heat up.

induction instrument—An instrument operated by the reaction between the magnetic flux set up by one or more currents in fixed windings and the currents set up by electromagnetic induction in movable conductive parts.

induction motor—An alternating-current motor in which the primary winding (usually the stator) is connected to the power source and induces a current into a poly-phase secondary or squirrel-cage secondary winding (usually the rotor).

induction-motor meter—A meter containing a rotor that moves in reaction to a magnetic field and the currents induced into it.

induction noise—The noise—other than thump, flutter, cross fire or cross talk—produced when two circuits are inductively coupled together.

induction-resistance welding—Welding in which electromagnetic induction alone causes the heating current to flow in the parts being welded.

induction-ring heater—A core-type induction heater adapted principally for heating round objects. The core is open or can be taken off to facilitate linking the charge.

induction speaker—A speaker in which the current that reacts with the steady magnetic field is induced into the moving member.

inductive—Pertaining to inductance or to the inducing of a voltage through mutual or electrostatic induction.

inductive circuit—A circuit with more inductive than capacitive reactance.

inductive coupling—The association of two or more circuits solely by the mutual inductance between them.

inductive feedback—1. The transfer of energy from the plate circuit to the grid circuit of a vacuum tube by induction. 2. The transfer of energy from the output circuit to the input circuit of an amplifying device through an inductor or inductive coupling.

inductive interference—Interference produced in communication systems by induced voltages within the system.

inductive kick—The voltage, many times higher than the impressed voltage, produced by the collapsing field in a coil when the current through it is abruptly cut off.

inductive load—A predominately inductive

load; i.e., one in which the current lags the voltage.

inductively coupled circuit—A network with two meshes having only mutual inductance in common.

inductive microphone—See Inductor Microphone.

inductive neutralization—Also called shunt or coil neutralization. A method of neutralizing an amplifier, whereby the equal and opposite susceptance of an inductor cancels the feedback susceptance caused by interelement capacitance.

inductive reactance—The opposition to the flow of alternating or pulsating current by the inductance of a circuit. It is measured in ohms, and its symbol is X_L . It is equal to 2π times the frequency in cycles per second times the inductance in henrys.

inductive transducer—A transducer in which changes in inductance convey the stimulus information.

inductive tuning—A method of tuning a radio by moving a core into and out of a coil to vary the inductance.

inductive winding—A coil through which a varying current is sent to give it an inductance.

inductor—Also called inductance or retardation coil. A conductor used for introducing inductance into an electric circuit. The conductor is wound into a spiral, or coil, to increase its inductive intensity.

inductor microphone—Also called inductive microphone. A microphone in which the sound waves move a conductor back and forth, cutting magnetic lines of force and producing an electrical output of the same frequency and proportional to the amplitude of the sound waves.

inductor-type synchronous motor—A type of synchronous motor having field magnets that are fixed in magnetic position relative to the armature conductors, the torques being produced by forces between the stationary poles and salient rotor teeth. Such motors usually have permanent-magnet field excitation, are built in fractional-horsepower frames, and operate at low speeds (300 revolutions per minute or less).

industrial radio services—Radiocommunication services essential to, operated by, and for the sole use of those enterprises which require radiocommunications in order to function efficiently.

industrial television—Abbreviated ITV. Television used for remote viewing of manufacturing or assembling processes, usually over cables rather than through the air.

industrial tube—A vacuum tube designed for industrial electronic equipment.

inelastic collision—Collision resulting in excitation of a molecule.

inertance—Acoustical equivalent of inductance.

inert gas—See Noble Gas.

inertia—The tendency of an object at rest to remain at rest, or of a moving object to

continue moving in the same direction and at the same speed, unless disturbed by an outside force.

inertial guidance—The automatic guidance system used in missiles and satellites to make them follow a predetermined trajectory without assistance from the ground. Gyroscopes, accelerometers, and possibly a gyro-stabilized platform are used.

inertial navigation—A guidance technique in which air-frame acceleration is first measured and then integrated twice with respect to time in order to determine the distance traveled. External aids such as radio and radar are not necessary. The acceleration or deceleration of the air frame is measured continuously with accelerometers oriented in some convenient frame of reference, usually corresponding to the earth's north-south, east-west coordinates.

inertia relay—A relay having added weights or other modifications that increase its moment of inertia and either slow it or cause it to continue in motion after the energizing force is removed.

inertia switch—A switch capable of sensing acceleration, shock, or vibration.

infant mortality—The occurrence of premature catastrophic-type failures at a rate substantially greater than that observed during life prior to wearout.

infant-mortality period—See Early-Failure Period.

infinite—Boundless; having no limits whatsoever.

infinite baffle—A speaker enclosure with no openings through which sound waves can travel from the front of the cone to the back.

infinite-impedance detector—A detector circuit in which the load is a resistor connected in parallel with an RF bypass capacitor between the cathode and ground. Since the grid is always negative with respect to the cathode, the tube presents an infinite impedance to the input.

infinite line—A transmission line with the same characteristics as an ordinary line that is infinitely long.

infinite resolution—The capability of a device to provide continuous output over its entire range.

infinitesimal—Immeasurably small; approaching zero.

infinity—1. A hypothetical amount larger than any assignable amount. 2. A number larger than any number a computer can store in any register.

inflection point—The point where a curve changes direction.

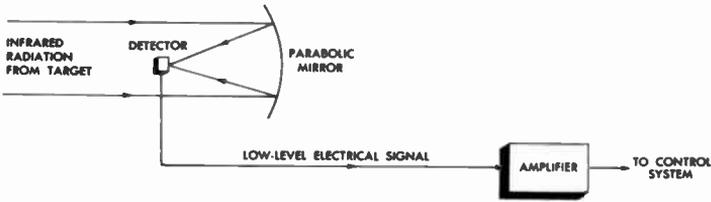
information—In computing, the basic data and/or program entered into the system.

information rate—In computers, the minimum number of binary digits per second required to specify the source messages.

information retrieval—A method for cataloging vast amounts of data related to one field of interest so that any part or all of

infrared

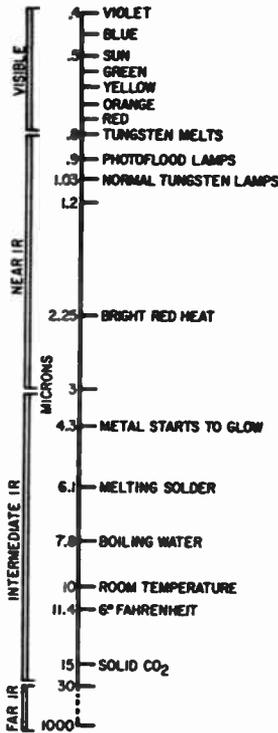
initial differential capacitance



Infrared guidance.

this data can be called out at any time with accuracy and speed.

infrared—A form of electromagnetic radiation similar to visible light and radio waves. It is generated by thermal agitation and



Infrared spectrum.

radiated by everything with a temperature above absolute zero (-273°C). High temperatures increase the thermal agitation. Hence, the hotter the object, the greater the infrared radiation.

infrared counter-countermeasures—Action taken to employ infrared radiation equipment and systems in spite of enemy measures to counter their use.

infrared countermeasures—Action taken to reduce the effectiveness of enemy equipment employing infrared radiation.

infrared detector—A device that detects the presence of infrared radiation and gives a visual warning.

infrared guidance—A system using infrared heat resources for reconnaissance of targets or for navigation.

infrared homing—A type of missile homing in which the guidance system tracks the target from the infrared radiation it emits.

infrared light—Light rays just below the red end of the visible spectrum.

infrared radiation—Heat radiation with wavelengths slightly longer than those of visible red (i.e., 0.75 to 1,000 microns).

infrared waves—Also called black light. Invisible waves longer than the longest visible red light waves but shorter than radio-frequency waves.

infrared window—A region of relatively high transmission in the infrared-frequency range.

infrasonic frequency—Also called subsonic frequency. A frequency below the audio range. Infrasonic vibrations can be felt but not heard.

inharmonic frequency—A frequency which is not a rational multiple of another frequency.

inherent delay—Delay between the insertion of information into a unit and presentation of the information at the output. Delay is usually inserted into the CRT vertical amplifier of pulse analyzers to allow the leading edge of the signal triggering the sweep to be seen.

inherited error—In a computer, the error in the initial values, especially that error accumulated from prior steps in a step-by-step integration.

inhibiting input—A computer gate input which, if in its prescribed state, prevents any output which might otherwise occur.

inhibition gate—A gate circuit used as a switch and placed in parallel with the circuit it is controlling.

inhibit pulse—A computer drive pulse that tends to prevent certain drive pulses from reversing the flux of a magnetic cell.

initial differential capacitance—The differ-

ential capacitance of a nonlinear capacitor when the capacitor voltage is zero.

initial drain—The current supplied at nominal voltage by a cell or battery.

initial element—See Primary Detector.

initial failure—The first failure that occurs in use.

initial ionizing event—Also called primary ionizing event. An ionizing event that initiates a tube count.

initializing—The preliminary steps in arranging those instructions and data in a computer memory that are not to be repeated.

initial permeability—Permeability at a field density approaching zero.

initial reversible capacitance—In a nonlinear capacitor, the reversible capacitance at a constant bias voltage of zero.

initial-velocity current—A current which flows between an electrode, such as the grid of a vacuum tube, and its cathode as a result of electrons thrown off from the cathode because of heat alone. Their velocity is sufficient to allow the electrons to reach the grid unaided by an accelerating field.

injection grid—A vacuum-tube grid that controls the electron stream without causing interaction between the screen and control grids. In some superheterodyne receivers, the injection grid introduces the oscillator signal into the mixer stage.

injection laser—A semiconductor diode in which radiation is produced as electrons recombine with holes in the junction region. For coherent emission, the current density must exceed a certain threshold value, commonly about 10,000 amperes per square centimeter for gallium-arsenide diodes.

injector—An electrode on a spacistor.

ink-mist recording—Also called ink-vapor recording. In facsimile, electromechanical recording in which particles of an ink mist are deposited directly onto the record sheet.

ink recorder—The ink-filled pen or capillary tube that produces a graphic record.

ink recording—A type of mechanical facsimile recording in which an inked helix marks the record sheet.

ink-vapor recording—See Ink-Mist Recording.

inleads—Those portions of the electrodes of a device that pass through an envelope or housing.

in-line heads—See Stacked Heads.

inorganic electrolyte—A solution that conducts electricity due to the presence of ions of substances not of organic origin.

in phase—Two waves of the same frequency that pass through their maximum and minimum values of like polarity at the same instant, are said to be in phase.

in-phase portion of the chrominance signal—That portion of the chrominance signal having the same phase as, or exactly the opposite phase from, that of the subcarrier modulated by the I-signal. This portion of

the chrominance signal may lead or lag the quadrature portion by 90 electrical degrees.

input—1. The current, voltage, power, or other driving force applied to a circuit or device. 2. The terminals or other places where current, voltage, power, or driving force may be applied to a circuit or device.

input admittance—The reciprocal of input impedance.

input area—In a computer, the area of internal storage into which data from external storage is transferred.

input block—In a computer, a section of the internal storage reserved for receiving and processing input data.

input capacitance—The sum of the direct capacitances between the control grid and cathode (and any other electrodes operated at the alternating potential of the cathode). This is not the effective capacitance, which is a function of the impedances of the associated circuits.

input equipment—The equipment that introduces information into a computer.

input gap—Also called buncher gap. In a microwave tube, the gap where the initial velocity modulation of the electron stream occurs.

input impedance—The impedance a transducer presents to a source.

input impedance of a transmission line—The impedance between the input terminals with the generator disconnected.

input-output devices—Computer hardware by which data is entered into a computer or by which the finished computations are recorded for immediate or future use. Abbreviated I/O.

input register—In a computer, the register of internal storage able to accept information from outside the computer at one speed and supply the information to the computer calculating unit at another, usually much greater, speed.

input resonator—The buncher resonator in a velocity-modulated tube. It modifies the velocity of the electrons in the beam.

input transformer—A transformer that transfers energy from an alternating-voltage source to the input of a circuit or device. It usually provides the correct impedance match, too.

input unit—In a computer, the unit that takes information from outside the computer into the computer.

input winding—See Signal Winding.

inquiry station—In a computer, a direct method of reading data from or entering data into storage.

inquiry unit—A device used to extract a quick reply to a random question regarding information in a computer storage.

inrush current—In a solenoid or coil, the steady-state current drawn from the line with the armature in its maximum open position.

insert core—An iron core used generally for

insert earphones

instrument relay

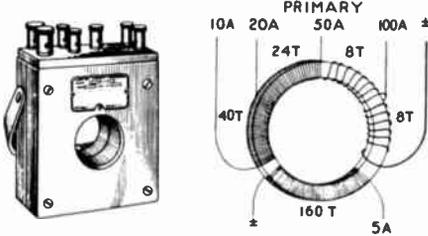
- adjusting an inductor to a fixed frequency. It consists of a threaded metal insert molded or cemented into one or both ends of the core.
- insert earphones**—Small earphones which fit partially inside the ear.
- insertion gain**—Ratio of the power delivered to a transmission system before and after a transducer is inserted.
- insertion loss**—1. The difference between the power received at the load before and after the insertion of apparatus at some point in the line. 2. Ratio in decibels of the power received at the load before and after insertion of the apparatus.
- insertion phase shift**—The change in phase of an electric structure when inserted into a transmission system.
- inside lead**—See Start Lead.
- inside spider**—A flexible device placed inside a voice coil to center it with the pole pieces of a speaker.
- inspection chamber**—In a spectrophotometer, the part in which the solution to be tested is placed for analysis.
- inspectoroscope**—An instrument for viewing quartz crystals, while they are immersed in oil, to determine mechanical faults, the approximate direction of the optical axis, and regions of optical twinning.
- instability**—The measure of the fluctuations or irregularities in the performance of a device, system, or parameter.
- instantaneous automatic gain control**—Abbreviated IAGC. In radar, an automatic gain control which instantly responds to variations in the mean clutter level and thereby reduces it.
- instantaneous companding**—Companding which varies the effective gain in response to instantaneous values of the signal wave.
- instantaneous disc**—A blank recording disc that can be played back on a phonograph immediately after being cut on a recorder.
- instantaneous frequency**—The rate at which the angle of a wave changes when the wave is a function of time. If the angle is measured in radians, the frequency in cycles is the rate of change of the angle divided by 2π .
- instantaneous power**—The power at the points where an electric circuit enters a region. It is equal to the rate at which the circuit is transmitting electrical energy into the region.
- instantaneous power output**—The rate at which energy is delivered to a load at a particular instant.
- instantaneous recording**—A recording intended for direct reproduction without further processing.
- instantaneous sampling**—The process of obtaining a sequence of instantaneous values of a wave. These values are called instantaneous samples.
- instantaneous sound pressure**—The total instantaneous pressure at a certain point, minus the static pressure at that point. The most common unit is the microbar.
- instantaneous speech power**—The rate at which the speaker is radiating sound energy at any given instant.
- instantaneous value**—The magnitude, at any particular instant, of a varying value.
- instruction**—Information which, when properly coded and introduced as a unit into a digital computer, causes the computer to perform one or more of its operations. An instruction commonly includes one or more addresses.
- instructional constant**—Also called pseudo instruction. In a computer, data stored in the program or instructional area which will be used only as a test constant.
- instruction code**—A code for representing the instructions a digital computer can execute.
- instruction counter**—See Control Counter.
- instruction modification**—A change in the operation-code portion of a computer instruction or command such that, if the routine containing the instruction or command is repeated, the computer will perform a different operation.
- instruction register**—In a computer, the register that temporarily stores the instruction currently being performed by the control unit of the computer.
- instrument**—A device capable of measuring, recording, and/or controlling.
- instrument approach**—A blind landing—i.e., solely by navigational instruments, without visual reference to the terrain.
- instrument-approach system**—In navigation, a system furnishing vertical and horizontal guidance to aircraft during descent. Touchdown requires some other guidance.
- instrumentation**—1. Application of industrial instruments to a process or manufacturing operation. 2. The instruments themselves.
- instrument chopper**—A vibrating switch used for modulating, demodulating, and switching DC or low-frequency AC information in instrumentation. It is driven synchronously from an AC or pulsating DC source. The driven switching circuit is designed for low-level (0- to 10-volt) signal information.
- instrument flight**—A blind flight—i.e., one in which the pilot controls the path and altitude of the aircraft solely by instrument.
- instrument lamp**—A light that illuminates or irradiates an instrument.
- instrument-landing station**—A special radio station for aiding in landing aircraft.
- instrument-landing system**—Abbreviated ILS. A radionavigation system intended to aid aircraft in landing. It provides lateral and vertical guidance, including distance from the landing point.
- instrument multiplier**—See Voltage-Range Multiplier.
- instrument relay**—A relay which operates on the principles employed in such electrical

instrument shunt

measuring instruments as the electrodynamicometer, iron-vane, and D'Arsonval meters.

instrument shunt—An internal or external resistor connected in parallel with the circuit of an instrument to extend its current range.

instrument switch—A switch disconnecting an instrument or transferring it from one circuit or phase to another.



Instrument transformers.

instrument transformer—A transformer which reproduces, in its secondary circuit, the primary current (or voltage) with its phase relationship substantially preserved, suitable for utilization in measurement, control, or protective devices.

insulated—Separated from other conducting surfaces by a nonconductive material offering a high, permanent resistance to the passage of current and disruptive discharge.

insulated carbon resistor—A carbon resistor encased in fiber, plastic, or other insulation.

insulated clip—A clip terminating in an insulated eye through which flexible cords or wires may be run and supported.

insulated wire—A conductor covered with a nonconductive material.

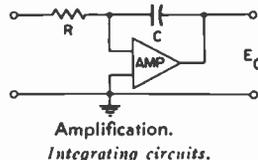
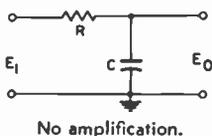
insulating material—A material on or through which essentially no current will flow. It is used to confine the flow of current within a conductor or to eliminate the shock hazard of a bare conductor.

insulating tape—Tape that is wrapped around joints in insulated wires or cables. It is impregnated with an insulating material and covered with adhesive on one side.

insulating varnish—A varnish applied to coils and windings to improve their insulation (and, at times, their mechanical rigidity).

insulation—A nonconductive material that prevents the leakage of electricity from a conductor, provides mechanical spacing or support, or protects against accidental contact.

insulation resistance—The ratio of the voltage applied between two electrodes in con-



Integrating circuits.

$$E_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int E_1 dt$$

$$(T=RC)$$

Formula.

integrating meter

tact with a specific insulator to the total current between the electrodes.

insulator—1. A material of such extremely low conductivity that, in effect, no current flows through it. 2. A high-resistance device that supports or separates conductors to prevent a flow of current between them or to other objects.

insulator arcing ring—A circular or oval metal part placed at one or both ends of an insulator to prevent current from arcing over and damaging it and/or the conductor.

insulator arc-over—The flow of power current over an insulator in the form of an arc following a surface discharge.

insulating—See Surface Insulation.

integer—A whole number, not fractional or mixed (e.g., 1, 2, 9, 100, etc.—not 1.1 or $\frac{1}{2}$).

integral-cavity, reflex-klystron oscillator—A reflex-klystron oscillator in which tuning is accomplished by changing the physical dimensions of the resonant cavity. It is usually referred to as a diaphragm- or grid-gap-tuned klystron, since a flexible diaphragm is used to change the cavity dimension, i.e., the gap between the cavity grids.

integral-external-cavity reflex oscillator—A reflex-klystron oscillator in which a fixed internal cavity is tightly coupled to a permanently attached external cavity. Tuning is achieved by varying a reactance probe in the external cavity.

integral-horsepower motor—A motor which is built into a frame and has a continuous rating of one horsepower.

integrated amplifier—An audio unit containing both a preamplifier and a power amplifier on one chassis.

integrated circuit—Also called functional device. An interconnected array of conventional components fabricated on and in a single crystal of semiconductor material by etching, doping, diffusion, etc. and capable of performing a complete circuit function.

integrated component—A number of electrical elements comprising a single structure which cannot be divided without destroying its stated electronic function.

integrated data processing—A method of transforming disjointed and repetitive paperwork tasks into a correlated and mechanized production of information for any purpose.

integrated morphology—The loss of identity of the current- or signal-modifying areas, patterns, or volumes that occurs in the integration of electronic materials in contrast to an assembly of devices performing the same function.

integrating circuit—See Integrator.

integrating meter—A meter which adds up

integrating photometer

(integrates) the electrical energy used over a period of time. An ordinary electric watt-hour meter is an example.

integrating photometer—A photometer which, with a single reading, indicates the average candlepower from a source in all directions or at all angles in a single plane.

integrating relay—A relay that sums up the inputs of voltage or current supplied to it and opens or closes its contacts in response to the input so integrated.

integrating-sphere densitometer—A photoelectric instrument that measures the density of motion-picture film or its sound track.

integrator (in electronic computers)—1. A device with an output proportionate to the integral of the input signal. 2. In certain digital machines, a device that numerically approximates the mathematical process of integration. 3. Also called an integrating network or circuit. A transducer with an output waveform that is the time integral of its input waveform.

intelligence bandwidth—The total audio (or video) frequency bandwidths of one or more channels.

intelligence sample—Part of a signal taken as evidence of the quality of the whole.

intelligence signal—Any signal which conveys information (e.g., voice, music, code, or television).

intelligibility—See Articulation.

intensifier electrode—See Post-Accelerating Electrode.

intensifying screen—A thin fluorescent screen placed next to a photographic plate to increase the effect of radiation on the plate.

intensitometer—Also called a dosage meter or dosimeter. An instrument that estimates the amount of X-ray radiation, for determining the duration of exposure during X-ray pictures or therapy.

intensity—1. The strength of a quantity. 2. The relative strength, or amplitude, of electric, magnetic, or vibrational energy. 3. The brilliance of an image on the screen of a cathode-ray tube.

intensity control—Used with cathode-ray tubes to control the intensity of the electron beam and hence the amount of light generated by the fluorescent screen. Generally, the grid bias of the tube is regulated.

intensity level—Ratio of the intensity of the sound to a reference intensity of a free plane wave of 1 microwatt per square centimeter under normal conditions. Commonly expressed in decibels.

intensity modulation—See Z-Axis Modulation.

interaction—The effects two or more parts, components, etc., have on each other while each is performing a function.

interaction loss (of a transducer)—Expressed in decibels, it equals 20 times the logarithm (to the base 10) of the scalar value of the reciprocal of the interaction factor.

interelectrode coupling

interaction space—In an electronic tube, the region where the electrons interact with an alternating electromagnetic field.

interaxis error—The deviation from 90° perpendicularity of one set of resolver windings when excitation is applied to one of the other windings. For rotor interaxis error one stator winding is excited; for stator interaxis error one rotor winding is excited.

interblock space—See Inter-Record Gap.

intercarrier noise suppression—The means of suppressing the noise resulting from increased gain when a high-gain receiver with automatic volume control is tuned between stations. The suppression circuit automatically blocks the audio-frequency output of the receiver when there is no signal at the second detector.

intercarrier sound—The method whereby the picture carrier and associated sound carrier produce a frequency-modulated signal with a center frequency equal to the difference between the two.

intercellular massage—The ultrasonic stimulation of body cells. Sometimes called micro-massage.

intercept receiver—Also called search receiver. A specially calibrated receiver which can be tuned over a wide frequency range in order to detect and measure enemy RF signals.

intercept service—In a telephone system, a service provided to subscribers whereby calls to disconnected stations or dead lines are either routed to an intercept operator for explanation or the calling party receives a distinctive tone signal to indicate that he has made such a call.

intercharacter space—In telegraphy, the space between characters of a word. It is equal to three unit lengths.

intercom—See Intercommunication System.

intercommunication system—Also called intercom. A closed-circuit communication system consisting of a master and one or more remote units.

interconnection—Also called tie line. A transmission line connecting two electric systems or networks and permitting energy to be transferred in either direction. Larger interconnections are often called interties, giant ties, or regional interconnections.

interconnection diagram—Diagram showing the identity of all units in a piece of electronic equipment and the connections between them.

interdigital magnetron—A magnetron with anode segments around the cathode. Alternate segments are connected together at one end, and remaining segments at the opposite end.

interelectrode capacitance—The capacitance between certain electrodes of an electron tube.

interelectrode coupling—Capacitive feedback from the plate of a tube to the grid. In triodes, this limits the maximum amplification possible without starting oscillation.

interelectrode leakage

interelectrode leakage—The undesired current which flows between elements not normally connected in any way.

interelectrode transit time—The time required for an electron to travel between two electrodes.

interelement capacitance—The capacitance caused by the PN junctions between the regions of a transistor and measured between the external leads of the transistor.

interface—The surface which forms the boundary between two media.

interface resistance—See Cathode Interface.

interfacial connection—In a printed-circuit board, a conductor that connects conductive patterns on opposite faces of the base.

interference—Electrical or electromagnetic disturbance that causes undesirable responses in electronic equipment not designed to radiate electromagnetic energy.

interference eliminator—A device designed for the purpose of reducing or eliminating interference.

interference filter—A device added between a source of man-made interference and a radio receiver to attenuate or eliminate noise signals. It generally contains a combination of capacitance and inductance.

interference guard band—See Guard Band.

interference pattern—1. The resultant space distribution of pressure, particle velocity, or energy flux when progressive waves of the same frequency and kind are superimposed. 2. The pattern produced on a radar scope by interference signals.

interference-rejection unit—A tunable filter or wave trap capable of being adjusted to reject any frequency within the IF passband of a receiver while allowing the remainder of the passband curve to remain intact. It is adjusted to reject an interference signal and thus constitutes a form of anti-jamming. Abbreviated IFRU.

interference spectrum—The frequency distribution of the jamming interference.

interferometer—An apparatus that shows interference between two or more wave trains coming from the same luminous area, and also compares wavelengths with observable displacements of reflectors or other parts.

interferometer homing—A homing guidance system in which the direction of the target is determined by comparing the phase of the echo signal as received at more than one antenna.

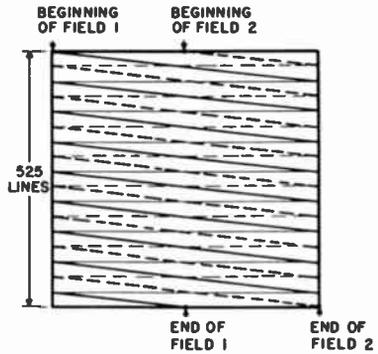
interior label—In a computer, a magnetically recorded sequence added to a tape to identify the contents.

interior-wiring-system ground—The ground connection to one of the current-carrying conductors of an interior wiring system.

interlace—In a computer, to assign successive storage location numbers to physically separated storage locations on a magnetic drum. This serves to reduce access time.

interlaced scanning—Also called line interlace. A system of scanning whereby the odd- and even-numbered lines of a picture are

intermediate-frequency response ratio



Interlaced scanning.

transmitted consecutively as two separate fields. These are superimposed to create one frame, or complete picture, at the receiver. The effect is to double the apparent number of pictures and thus reduce flicker.

interlace factor—A measure of the degree of interlace of normally interlaced fields.

interleave—1. In a computer, to insert segments of one program into another program so that the two programs can be executed essentially simultaneously. 2. See interlace.

interleaving—Placing between. For example, in the transmission of a composite color signal, the bands of energy of the chrominance signal are interleaved with, or placed between, those of the luminance signal.

interlock—A safety device which opens the power circuit when a protective safety barrier is removed, either intentionally or otherwise.

interlocking—The forcing of a voltage of one frequency to be in step with a voltage of another frequency.

interlock relay—A relay in which one armature cannot move or its coil be energized unless the other armature is in a certain position.

intermediate frequency—Abbreviated IF. A frequency to which a signal wave is shifted locally as an intermediate step in transmission or reception.

intermediate-frequency amplifier—An amplifier tuned to a fixed frequency, or capable of single-control tuning over a range of frequencies, for the purpose of selecting one of the frequency components generated in a mixer circuit.

intermediate-frequency harmonic interference—Interference caused in superheterodyne receivers by the radio-frequency circuit accepting harmonics of the intermediate-frequency signal.

intermediate-frequency interference ratio—See Intermediate-Frequency Response Ratio.

intermediate-frequency response ratio—Also called intermediate-frequency interference ratio. In a heterodyne receiver, the ratio of intermediate-frequency signal input

intermediate-frequency strip

at the antenna to the desired signal input for identical outputs.

intermediate-frequency strip—A subassembly containing the intermediate-frequency stages in a receiver.

intermediate-frequency transformer—A transformer designed for use in the intermediate-frequency amplifier of a superheterodyne receiver.

intermediate-frequency-transformer-lead color code—Transformer leads in many radio receivers are identified by the following standard EIA colors:

Blue—plate. Green—grid or diode.
Red—B+. Black—grid return.

Green-black—second diode (full-wave transformers only).

intermediate means—All system elements needed to perform distinct operations in the measurement sequence between the primary detector and the end device.

intermediate-range ballistic missile—A tactical missile or rocket weapon with a range of 200 to 1,500 miles.

intermediate repeater—A repeater used other than at the end of a trunk or line.

intermediate state—The partial superconductivity that occurs when a magnetic field of appropriate strength is applied to a sphere of material below its critical temperature (i.e., the temperature below which the material superconducts if no magnetic field were present).

intermediate subcarrier—A carrier used for modulating a carrier or another intermediate subcarrier. It also may have been modulated by one or more subcarriers.

intermittent—Occurring at intervals.

intermittent current—A unidirectional current that is interrupted at intervals.

intermittent defect—A defect that depends on variable conditions in a circuit. Hence it is not present at all times.

intermittent duty—Operation for specified alternate intervals of load and no-load; load and rest; or load, no-load, and rest.

intermittent-duty rating—The output rating of a device operated for specified intervals, rather than continuously.

intermittent reception—A defect where the receiver operates normally for a while, at regular or irregular intervals.

intermittent scanning—One or two 360° scans of an antenna beam at irregular intervals to make detection by intercept receivers more difficult.

intermittent-service area—An area still receiving the ground wave of a broadcast station, but subject to interference and fading.

intermodulation—In a nonlinear transducer element, the production of frequencies corresponding to the sums and differences of the fundamentals and harmonics of two or more frequencies transmitted through the transducer.

intermodulation distortion—The impaired fidelity resulting from the production of new frequencies that are the sum and the

international communication service

difference between frequencies contained in the applied waveform.

intermodulation frequencies—The sum and difference frequencies generated in a nonlinear element.

intermodulation interference—The combination-frequency tones produced at the output by a nonlinear amplifier or network when two or more sinusoidal voltages are applied at the input. Generally expressed as the ratio of the root-mean-square voltage of one or more combination frequencies to that of one of the parent frequencies measured at the output.

internal arithmetic—Any computations performed by the arithmetic unit of a computer, as distinguished from those performed by peripheral equipment.

internal connection—Abbreviated IC. In a vacuum tube, a base-pin connection designed not to be used for any circuit connections.

internal correction voltage—The voltage added to the composite controlling voltage of an electron tube. It is the voltage equivalent of those effects produced by initial electron velocity, contact potential, etc.

internal input impedance—The actual impedance at the input terminals of a device.

internally stored program—A sequence of instructions (program) stored inside a computer in the same storage facilities as the computer data, as opposed to being stored externally on punched paper tape, pin boards, etc.

internal magnetic recording—Storage of information within the material itself, such as used in magnetic cores.

internal memory—Also called internal storage. The total memory or storage which is automatically accessible to a computer. It is an integral physical part of the computer and is directly controlled by it.

internal output impedance—The actual impedance at the output terminals of a device.

internal resistance—The inherent resistance of a battery, generator, or circuit component.

internal storage—1. Storage facilities in a computer forming an integral physical part of and directly controlled by the computer.
2. The total storage automatically available to the computer.

international broadcast station—A station licensed for transmission of broadcast programs for international public reception. By international agreement, frequencies are allocated between 6,000 and 26,600 kc.

international call sign—The identifying letters and numbers assigned to a radio station in accordance with the International Telecommunications Union. The first character, or the first two, identify the nationality of the station.

international communication service—A telecommunication service between offices or stations (including mobile) belonging to different countries.

international coulomb—The quantity of electricity passing any section of an electric circuit in one second when the current is one international ampere. One international coulomb equals 0.99985 absolute coulomb.

international farad—The capacitance of a capacitor when a charge of one international coulomb produces a potential difference of one international volt between the terminals. One international farad equals 0.99952 absolute farad.

international henry—The inductance which produces an electromotive force of one international volt when the current is changing at a rate of one international ampere per second. One international henry equals 1.00018 absolute henrys.

international joule—The energy required to transfer one international coulomb between two points having a potential difference of one international volt. One international joule equals 1.00018 absolute joules.

International Morse code—Also called Continental code. A system of dot-and-dash signals used chiefly for international radio and wire telegraphy. It differs from American Morse code in certain code combinations only.

international ohm—The resistance at 0°C. of a column of mercury of uniform cross section 106.300 centimeters in length and with a mass of 14.4521 grams. One international ohm equals 1.00048 absolute ohms.

International Radio Consultative Committee—Abbreviated CCIR. An international committee which studies technical operating and tariff questions pertaining to radio, broadcast television, and multichannel video transmissions and issues recommendations. It reports to the International Telecommunications Union.

international radio silence—Three-minute periods of radio silence, commencing 15 and 45 minutes after each hour, on a frequency of 500 kilocycles only. During this time all radio stations are supposed to listen on that frequency for distress signals of ships and aircraft.

international radium standard—A standard of radioactivity, consisting of 21.99 milligrams of pure radium chloride.

international system (of electrical and magnetic units)—A system for measuring electrical and magnetic quantities by using four fundamental quantities. Resistance and current are arbitrary values that correspond approximately to the absolute ohm and the absolute ampere. Length and time are arbitrarily called centimeter and second. The international system of electrical units was used between 1893 and 1947. By international agreement, it was discarded on January 1, 1948, in favor of the mksa (Giorgi) system.

International Telecommunications Union—The international counterpart of the Federal Communications Commission. It provides

standardized communications procedures and practices, including frequency allocations and radio regulations, on a world-wide basis.

International Telegraph Consultative Committee—Abbreviated CCIT. An international committee responsible for studying technical operating and tariff questions pertaining to telegraph and facsimile and issuing recommendations. It reports to the International Telecommunications Union.

International Telephone Consultative Committee—Abbreviated CCIF. An international committee responsible for studying and issuing recommendations regarding technical operations and tariff questions pertaining to ordinary telephones; carrier telephones; and music, picture, television, and multichannel telegraph transmission over wire line. It reports to the International Telecommunications Union.

international temperature scale—A temperature scale adopted in 1948 by international agreement. Between the boiling point of oxygen (−182.97°C) and 630.5°C it is based upon the platinum resistance thermometer. From 630.5°C to 1063.0°C it is based on the platinum rhodium thermocouple, and above 1063.0°C on the optical pyrometer.

international volt—The voltage that will produce a current of one international ampere through a resistance of one international ohm. One international volt equals 1.00033 absolute volts.

international watt—The power expended when one international ampere flows between two points having a potential difference of one international volt. One international watt equals 1.00018 absolute watts.

interphase transformer—An autotransformer or a set of mutually coupled reactors used with three-phase rectifier transformers to modify current relationships in the rectifier system and thereby cause a greater number of rectifier tubes to carry current at any instant.

interphone system—An intercommunication system like that in an aircraft or other mobile unit.

interpolation—The process of finding a value between two known values on a chart or graph.

interpole—A small auxiliary pole placed between the main poles of a direct-current generator or motor to reduce sparking at the commutator.

interpreter—A punch-card machine which will read the information conveyed by holes punched in a card and print its translation in characters arranged in specified rows and columns on the card.

interpreter code—A computer code which an interpretive routine can use.

interpretive programming—The writing of computer programs in a "pretend" machine language, which the computer precisely con-

interpretive routine

verts into actual machine-language instructions before performing them.

interpretive routine—Computer routine designed to transfer each pseudocode and, using function digits, to set a branch order that links the appropriate subroutine into the main program.

interrecord gap—Also called interblock space. The space between records on magnetic tape caused by delays involved in starting and stopping the tape motion. This gap is used to signal that the end of a record has been reached.

interrogation—The triggering of one or more transponders by transmitting a radio signal or combination of signals.

interrogator—Also called challenger. A radio transmitter used to trigger a transponder.

interrogator - responder—Abbreviated IR. A combined radio transmitter and receiver for interrogating a transponder and displaying the replies.

interrupted continuous waves—Abbreviated ICW. Continuous waves that are interrupted at an audio-frequency rate.

interrupter—A magnetically operated device used for rapidly and periodically opening and closing an electric circuit in doorbells and buzzers and in the primary circuit of a transformer supplied from a DC source.

interrupter contacts—On a stepping relay, an additional set of contacts operated directly by the armature.

interrupting capacity—The highest current at which the device can interrupt at the rated voltage.

interrupting time—In a circuit breaker, the interval between the energizing of the trip coil and the interruption of the circuit, at the rated voltage.

interstage—Between stages.

interstage coupling—Coupling between stages.

interstage punching—A system in which only the odd-numbered rows are punched in the British standard card.

interstage transformer—A transformer that couples two stages together.

interstation noise suppression—Canceling of the noise which occurs when a high-gain radio receiver with automatic volume control is tuned between stations.

inerties—See Interconnection.

interval timer—A device for measuring the time interval between two actions.

interword space—In telegraphy, the space between words or coded groups. It is equal to seven unit lengths.

intonation—The slight modification of pitch, or frequency, that makes a note sound flat or sharp compared with the natural frequency of the note played.

intrinsic brightness—The luminous intensity measured in a given direction per unit of apparent (projected) area when viewed from that direction.

intrinsic coercive force—The magnetizing

inverse electrode current

force that, when applied to a magnetic material in a direction opposite to that of the residual induction, reduces the intrinsic induction to zero.

intrinsic coercivity—The measurement (in oersteds) of the force required to reduce the intrinsic induction of the magnetized material to zero.

intrinsic conduction—In an intrinsic semiconductor, the conduction associated with the directed movement of electron-hole pairs under the influence of an electric field.

intrinsic-contact potential difference—The true potential difference between two spotlessly clean metals in contact.

intrinsic electric strength—The characteristic electric strength of a material.

intrinsic induction—The excess magnetic induction produced in a magnetic material by a given magnetizing force, over the induction that would be produced by the same magnetizing force in a vacuum.

intrinsic-junction transistor—See Intrinsic-Region Transistor.

intrinsic layering—The method of separating two conductive semiconductor regions by a region of near-intrinsic semiconductor material.

intrinsic mobility—The mobility of electrons in an intrinsic semiconductor, or in a semiconductor having a very low concentration of impurities.

intrinsic permeability—Ratio of intrinsic normal induction to the corresponding magnetizing force.

intrinsic properties—The semiconductor properties which are characteristic of the pure, ideal crystal.

intrinsic Q—See Unloaded Q.

intrinsic region—See Depletion Region.

intrinsic-region transistor—Also called intrinsic-junction transistor. A four-layer transistor with an intrinsic region between the base and collector.

intrinsic semiconductor—A semiconductor in which some hole and electron pairs are created by thermal energy at room temperature, even though there are no impurities in it.

intrinsic temperature range—The temperature range at which impurities or imperfections within the crystal do not modify the electrical properties of a semiconductor.

Invar—An alloy containing 63.8% iron, 36% nickel, and 0.2% carbon. Has a very low thermal coefficient of expansion. Used primarily as resistance wire in wirewound resistors.

inverse electrical characteristics—In a transistor, those characteristics obtained when the collector and emitter terminals are interchanged and the transistor is then tested in the normal manner.

inverse electrode current—The current flowing through an electrode in the opposite direction from that for which the tube was designed.

inverse feedback

inverse feedback—Returning part of the output power of an amplifying device to its input circuit in order to cancel a portion of the input.

inverse-feedback filter—A tuned circuit at the output of a highly selective amplifier having negative feedback. The feedback output is zero for the resonant frequency, but increases rapidly as the frequency deviates.

inverse limiter—A transducer with a constant output for inputs of instantaneous values within a specified range. Above and below that range, the output is linear or some other prescribed function of the input.

inverse networks—Any two two-terminal networks in which the product of their impedances is independent of frequency within the range of interest.

inverse-parallel connection—See Back-to-Back Circuit.

inverse peak voltage—1. The peak instantaneous voltage across a rectifier tube during the nonconducting half-cycle. 2. The highest negative voltage reached between the plate and cathode of a rectifier tube.

inverse photoelectric effect—The transformation of the kinetic energy of a moving electron into radiant energy, as in the production of X rays.

inverse piezoelectric effect—Contraction or expansion of a piezoelectric crystal under the influence of an electric field.

inverse ratio—The seesaw effect whereby one value increases as the other decreases or vice versa.

inverse-square law—The strength of a field, or the intensity of radiation, decreases in proportion to the square of the distance from its source.

inverse voltage—The effective voltage across a rectifier tube during the half-cycle when current does not flow.

inversion—1. The bending of a radio wave because the upper part of the beam is slowed down as it travels through denser air. This may occur when a body of cold air moves in under a moisture-laden body of air. 2. The producing of inverted or scrambled speech by beating an audio-frequency signal with a fixed band of the resultant beat frequencies. The original low audio frequencies then become high frequencies and vice versa.

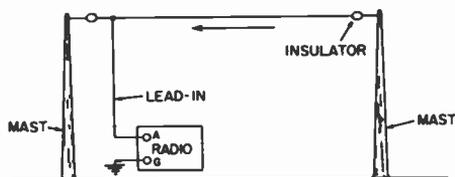
inverted amplifier—An amplifier stage containing two vacuum tubes. The control grids are grounded, and the driving excitation is applied between the cathodes. The grids then serve as a shield between the input and output circuits. Thus, the output-circuit capacitance is greatly reduced.

inverted-L antenna—An antenna consisting of one or more horizontal wires with a vertical wire connected at one end.

inverted speech—See Scrambled Speech.

inverter—1. A circuit which takes in a positive signal and puts out a negative one, or vice versa. 2. A device that changes AC to

ionization potential



Inverted-L antenna.

DC or vice versa. It frequently is used to change 6-volt or 12-volt direct current to 110-volt alternating current.

I/O device—Abbreviation for input/output device. A card reader, magnetic tape unit, printer, or similar device that transmits data to or receives data from a computer or secondary storage device.

ion—An electrically charged atom or group of atoms. Positively charged ions have a deficiency of electrons, and negatively charged ions have surplus electrons.

ion counter—A tubular chamber for measuring the ionization of air.

ionic focusing—Focusing the electron beam in a cathode-ray tube by varying the filament voltage and temperature to change the electrostatic focusing field automatically produced by the accumulation of positive ions in the tube.

ionic-heated cathode—A cathode that is heated primarily by bombardment with ions.

ionic-heated cathode tube—An electron tube containing an ionic-heated cathode.

ionization—1. The acquiring of a charge by a neutral atom or molecule, or the freeing of electrons from a neutral atom or molecule. 2. The electrically charged particles produced by high-energy radiation (such as light or ultra-violet rays) or by the collision of particles during thermal agitation.

ionization chamber—An enclosure containing two or more electrodes between which an electric current may pass when the gas within is ionized. The current is a measure of the total number of ions produced in the gas by externally induced radiations.

ionization current—The current resulting from the movement of electric charges, under the influence of an applied electric field, in an ionized medium.

ionization energy—Sometimes called ionization potential. The minimum amount of energy (usually expressed in electron-volts) required to eject an electron from a molecule.

ionization gauge—A gauge that measures the degree of a vacuum in an electron tube by the amount of ionization current in the tube.

ionization-gauge tube—An electron tube that measures low gas pressure by the amount of ionization current produced.

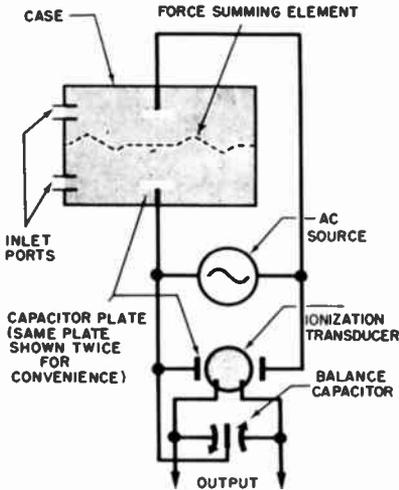
ionization potential—Also called critical potential. The minimum energy that will produce ionization in a substance. Expressed as volts acting on one electronic charge.

ionization pressure

ionization pressure—An increase in the pressure in a gaseous discharge tube due to ionization of the gas.

ionization resistance—See Corona Resistance.

ionization time—The time interval between the initiation and the establishment of conduction in a gas tube at some stated voltage drop for the tube.



Ionization transducer.

ionization transducer—A transducer in which displacement of the force-summing member is sensed by the induced changes in differential ion conductivity.

ionization vacuum gauge—A gauge in which the operation depends on the positive ions produced in a gas by electrons as they accelerate between a hot cathode and another electrode in a vacuum. It ordinarily covers a pressure range of 10^{-4} to 10^{-10} mm of mercury.

ionize—To free an electron from an atom or molecule (e.g., by X-ray bombardment) and thus transform the atom or molecule into a positive ion. The freed electron attaches itself to another atom or molecule, which then becomes a negative ion.

ionized layers—Layers of increased ionization within the ionosphere. They are responsible for absorption and reflection of radio waves and are important for communication and for tracking satellites and other space vehicles.

ionizing event—Any interaction by which one or more ions are produced.

ionizing radiation—Radiation which directly or indirectly produces ionization.

ion migration—Movement of the ions produced in an electrolyte by application of an electric potential between electrodes.

ionophone—A high-frequency speaker in which the audio-frequency signal modulates

ion trap

an RF supply to maintain an arc in the mouth of a quartz tube. The resultant modulated wave acts directly on the ionized air under pressure and thus creates sound waves.

ionosphere—The part of the earth's outer atmosphere where sufficient ions and electrons are present to affect the propagation of radio waves.

ionospheric disturbance—A variation in the normal ionization of the ionosphere.

ionospheric error—Also called sky error. In navigation, the total systematic and random error resulting from reception of the navigational signal after it has been reflected from the ionosphere. It may be due to variations in the transmission path, uneven height of the ionosphere, or uneven propagation within the ionosphere.

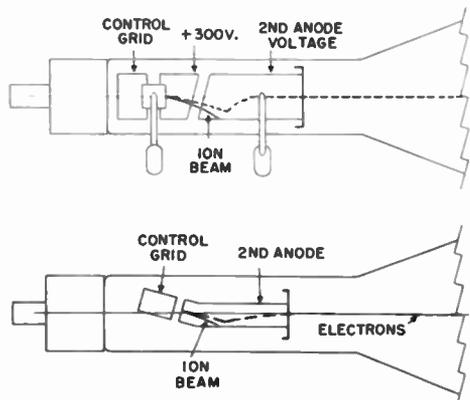
ionospheric prediction—The forecasting of ionospheric conditions and the preparation of radio propagation data derived from it.

ionospheric storm—An ionospheric disturbance associated with abnormal solar activity and characterized by wide variations from normal, including turbulence in the F-region and increases in absorption. Often the ionization density is decreased and the virtual height is increased. The effects are most marked in high magnetic latitudes.

ionospheric wave—Also called a sky wave. A radio wave that is propagated by way of the ionosphere.

ion sheath—A positive-ion film which forms on or near the grid of a gas tube and limits its control action.

ion spot—1. In camera or image tubes, the spurious signal resulting from bombardment of the target or photocathode by ions. 2. On a cathode-ray-tube screen, an area where the luminescence has been deteriorated by prolonged bombardment with negative ions.



Ion trap.

ion trap—Also called a beam bender. An electron-gun structure and magnetic field which diverts negative ions to prevent their

burning a spot in the screen, but permits electrons to flow toward the screen.

I_p—Symbol for the plate current of a vacuum tube.

I-phase carrier—Also called in-phase carrier. A carrier separated in phase by 57° from the color subcarrier.

ips—Abbreviation for inches per second.

IR—Abbreviation for interrogator-responder.

IRAC—Acronym for Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee. It is composed of representatives of eleven government agencies: The FCC; Army; Navy; Air Force; Maritime Commission; and the Treasury, State, Commerce, Agriculture, Interior, and Justice Departments.

IR compensation—A control device that compensates for voltage drop due to current flow.

IR drop—The voltage drop produced across a resistance (R) by the flow of current (I) through it.

IRE—Abbreviation for Institute of Radio Engineers, an organization whose objectives are scientific, literary, and educational. They include the advancement of the theory and practice of radio and allied branches of engineering and of the related arts and sciences and their application to human needs. Now merged with AIEE. See IEEE.

iris—Also called diaphragm. In a waveguide, a conducting plate which is very thin (compared with the wavelength) and occupies part of the cross section of a waveguide.

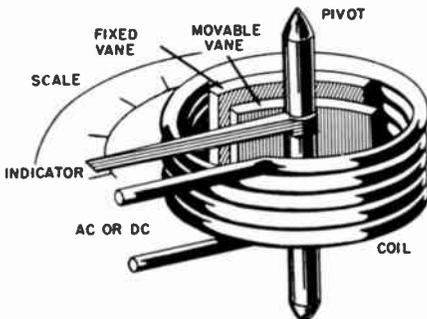
I²R—Power in watts expressed in terms of the current (I) and resistance (R).

I²R loss—The power lost in transformers, generators, connecting wires, and other parts of a circuit because of the current flow I through the resistance R of the conductors.

iron-core coil—A coil in which iron forms part or all of the magnetic circuit, linking its winding. In a choke coil, the core is usually built up of laminations of sheet iron.

iron-core transformer—A transformer in which iron forms part or all of the magnetic circuit, linking the transformer windings.

iron loss—See Core Loss.



Iron-vane instrument (movable).

iron-vane instrument—A measuring instru-

ment in which the movable element is an iron vane.

irradiation—The application of X rays, radium rays, or other radiation.

irregularity—A change from normal in the impedance characteristics.

I-scan—A radar display in which a target appears as a complete circle when the radar antenna is correctly pointed at it, the radius of the circle being proportional to the target distance.

I-signal—Also called the fine-chrominance primary. A signal formed by the combination of an R-Y signal having a +.74 polarity and a B-Y signal having a -.27 polarity. One of the two signals used to modulate the chrominance subcarrier, the other being the Q signal.

isobar—1. On meteorological maps, a line denoting places having the same atmospheric pressure at a given time. 2. One of a group of atoms or elements having the same atomic weights but different atomic numbers.

isochrone—On a map or chart, a line joining points associated with a constant time difference in the reception of radio signals.

isochrone determination—A radio location in which a position line is determined by the difference in transit times of signals along two paths.

isochronous circuits—Circuits having the same resonant frequency.

isoclinic line—See Aclinic Line.

isodynamic lines—On a magnetic map, lines passing through points of equal strength of the earth's magnetic field.

isoelectronic—Having the same number of electrons outside the nucleus of the atom.

isolated amplifier—A differential amplifier in which the input-signal lines are conductively isolated from the output-signal lines and chassis ground.

isolating diode—A diode that passes signals in one direction through a circuit but blocks signals and voltages in the opposite direction.

isolating switch—A switch used to separate a circuit from the source of power.

isolation—Electrical or acoustical separation between two locations.

isolation amplifier—An amplifier employed to minimize the effects of the following circuit on the preceding circuit.

isolation network—A network inserted into a circuit or transmission line to prevent interaction between circuits on each side of the insertion point.

isolation transformer—A transformer which isolates the powered equipment from the power source. It usually has a one-to-one voltage ratio and is used mainly for safety reasons.

isolator ferrite—A microwave device which allows RF energy to pass through in one direction with very little loss but absorbs RF power in the other direction.

isomer—One of two or more substances composed of molecules having the same kind-

isostatic

of atoms in the same proportions but arranged differently. Hence, the physical and chemical properties are different. Isomers which do not have the same molecular weights are called polymers.

isostatic—Being subjected to equal pressure from every side.

isothermal region—The stratosphere considered as a region of uniform temperature.

isotope—One of two or more forms of the same element having the same atomic number but a different atomic weight.

isotropic—Having the same properties in all directions.

isotropic radiator—A radiator which sends out equal amounts of energy in all directions.

item—A general term denoting one of a number of similar units, assemblies, objects, etc.

iterative impedance—An impedance used to terminate one of two pairs so that the other

jitter

pair of terminals will have the same input impedance.

iterative process—The calculating of a desired result by means of a repeating cycle of operations which comes closer and closer to the desired result.

iterative routine—A computer routine composed of repetitive computations, so that the output of every step becomes the input of the succeeding step.

ITU—Abbreviation for International Telecommunications Union, an international organization established to provide standardized communications procedures and practices, including frequency allocation and radio regulations on a world-wide basis. It is the international equivalent of the Federal Communications Commission.

ITV—Abbreviation for industrial television.

I-type—Intrinsic semiconductor.

J

J—Abbreviation for joule.



Jack.

jack—A socket to which the wires of a circuit are connected at one end, and into which a plug is inserted at the other end.

jack panel—An assembly composed of a number of jacks mounted on a board or panel.

jaff—Slang for the combination of electronic and chaff jamming.

jag—In facsimile, distortion caused in the received copy by a momentary lapse in synchronism between the scanner and recorder.

jam—In punch-card machines, a condition in the card feed which interferes with the normal travel of the punch cards through the machine.

jammer—An electronic device for intentionally introducing unwanted signals into radar sets to render them ineffective.

jammer band—The radio-frequency band where the jammer output is concentrated. It is usually the band between the points where the intensity is 3 db down from maximum.

jamming—The intentional transmission of radio signals in order to interfere with the reception of signals from another station.

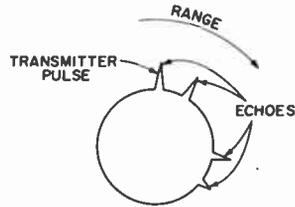
jamming effectiveness—The jamming-to-signal ratio—i.e., the percentage of information incorrectly received in a test message.

JAN specification—Abbreviation for Joint Army-Navy specification.

J-antenna—A half-wave antenna fed at one

end by a parallel-wire, quarter-wave section having the configuration of a *J*.

J-carrier system—A broad-band carrier system which provides 12 telephone channels and utilizes frequencies up to about 140 kilocycles by means of four-wire transmission on a single open-wire pair.



J-display.

J-display—Also called J-scan. In radar, a modified A-display in which the time base is a circle and the target signal appears as a radial deflection from it.

JEDEC—Acronym for Joint Electron Device Engineering Council.

JETEC—Acronym for Joint Electron Tube Engineering Council.

jewel bearing—A natural or synthetic jewel, usually sapphire, used as a bearing for a pivot or other moving parts of a delicate instrument.

jezebel—A system for the detection and classification of submarines.

jitter—1. Instability of a signal in either its amplitude, its phase, or both. The term is applied especially to signals reproduced on the screen of a cathode-ray tube. The term "tracking jitter" describes minor variations in the pointing of an automatic tracking radar. 2. In facsimile, raggedness in the received copy caused by erroneous displace-

jogging

ment of recorded spots in the scanning direction.

jogging—Also called inching. Quick and repeated opening and closing of a motor starting circuit to produce slight movements of the motor.

Johnson noise—Also called thermal noise. The noise generated by any resistor at a temperature above absolute zero. It is proportionate to the absolute temperature and the bandwidth, according to the following formula:

$$N = KTB$$

where,

N is the noise power in watts,

K is Boltzmann's constant, or 1.38047×10^{-23}

T is the absolute temperature in degrees Kelvin,

B is the bandwidth in cycles per second.

joint—A union of two conductors.

Jones plug—A type of polarized connector designed in the form of a receptacle and having several contacts.

joule—The work done by a force of 1 newton acting through a distance of 1 meter. The joule is the unit of work and energy in the MKSA system.

Joule effect—In a circuit, electrical energy is converted into heat by an amount equal to I^2R . Half of this heat flows to the hot junction and the other half to the cold junction.

Joule heat—The thermal energy produced as a result of the Joule effect.

Joule's law of electric heating—The amount of heat produced in a conductor is proportional to the resistance of the conductor, the square of the current, and the time.

J-scan—See J-Display.

J-scope—Also called Class-J oscilloscope. A cathode-ray oscilloscope that presents a J-display.

J/S ratio—A ratio, normally expressed in db, of the total interference power to the signal-carrier power in the transmission medium at the receiver.

juice—Slang for electric current.

jump—To cause the next instruction to be

keep-alive circuit

selected from a specified storage location in a computer.

jumper—A short length of wire used to complete a circuit temporarily or to bypass a circuit.

junction—1. A connection between two or more conductors or two or more sections of a transmission line. 2. A contact between two dissimilar metals or materials (e.g., in a rectifier or thermocouple). 3. A region separating two types of semiconductor, especially a PN junction.

junction box—A box for joining different runs of raceway or cable, plus space for connecting and branching the enclosed conductors.

junction diode—A two-terminal device containing a single crystal of semiconducting material which ranges from P-type at one terminal to N-type at the other. It conducts current more easily in one direction than in the other and is a basic element of the junction transistor. When fabricated in a suitable geometrical form, it can be used as a solar cell.

junction point—See Node.

junction station—A microwave relay station that joins a microwave radio leg or legs to the main, or through, route.

junction transistor—A transistor having three alternate sections of P-type or N-type semiconductor material. (Also see PNP Transistor and NPN Transistor.)

junctor—In crossbar systems, a circuit extending between frames of a switching unit and terminated in a switching device on each frame.

just-release value—The measured functioning value at which a particular relay releases.

just scale—A musical scale formed by three consecutive triads (those in which the highest note of one is the lowest note of the other), each having the ratio 4:5:6 or 10:12:15.

jute—Cordage fiber (such as hemp) saturated with tar and used as a protective layer over cable.

jute-protected cable—A cable having its sheath covered by a wrapping of tarred jute or other fiber.

K

K—1. Symbol for cathode or dielectric constant. 2. Abbreviation for Kelvin or kilo.

K-band—A radio frequency band extending from 11 to 36 kmc and having wavelengths of 2.73 to 0.83 cm.

kc—Abbreviation for kilocycle.

K-carrier system—A broad-band carrier system which provides 12 telephone channels and utilizes frequencies up to about 60 kilocycles by means of four-wire transmission on cable facilities.

K-display—Also called K-scan. Modification of a type-A scan, used for aiming a double-lobe system in bearing or elevation. The en-

tire range scale is displaced toward the antenna lobe in use. One signal appears as a double deflection from the range and relative scales. The relative amplitudes of these two pips indicate the amount of error in aiming the antenna.

keep-alive anode—An auxiliary electrode that maintains a DC discharge in a mercury-pool tube. It has the disadvantage of reducing the peak inverse voltage rating.

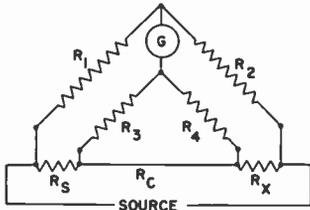
keep-alive circuit—In a TR or anti-TR switch, a circuit for producing residual ionization in order to reduce the time for full ionization when the transmitter fires.

keep-alive voltage

keep-alive voltage—A DC voltage that maintains a small glow discharge within one of the gap electrodes of a TR tube. This allows the tube to ionize more rapidly when the transmitter fires thus preventing damage to the receiver.

keeper—A magnetic conductor placed over the ends of a permanent magnet to protect it against being demagnetized.

Kelvin balance—An instrument for measuring current. This is done by sending it through a fixed and a movable coil attached to one arm of a balance. The resultant force between the coils is then compared with the force of gravity acting on a known weight at the other end of the balance arm.



Kelvin bridge.

Kelvin bridge—Also called a double or Thomson bridge. A seven-arm bridge for comparing the resistances of two 4-terminal resistors or networks. Their adjacent potential terminals are spanned by a pair of auxiliary resistance arms of known ratio, and they are connected in series by a conductor joining their adjacent current terminals.

Kelvin temperature scale—A thermodynamic absolute-temperature scale where zero is absolute zero.

Kendall effect—A spurious pattern or other distortion in a facsimile record. It is caused by unwanted modulation produced by transmission of a carrier signal. Such modulation appears as a rectified baseband that interferes with the lower sideband of the carrier.

Kennelly-Heaviside layer—See Heaviside Layer.

kenopliotron—A diode-triode vacuum tube within one envelope. The anode of the diode also serves as the cathode of the triode.

kenotron—Also called a valve tube. A term used primarily in industrial and X-ray fields for a hot-cathode vacuum tube.

keraunophone—A radio circuit device for audibly demonstrating the occurrence of distant lightning flashes.

Kerr cell—A transparent enclosure used as a light valve in some mechanical television systems. It contains a transparent substance which exhibits electric double refraction. Hence, it can convert a varying voltage into corresponding variations in the intensity of a polarized light passing through the cell.

Kerr effect—1. An electro-optical effect in which certain transparent substances become

key pulse

double refracting when subjected to an electric field perpendicular to a beam of light. 2. The conversion of plane into elliptically polarized light when reflected from the polished end of a magnet.

kev—Abbreviation for kilo-electron-volt.

key—1. A hand-operated switching device for switching one or more parts of a circuit. It ordinarily consists of concealed spring contacts and an exposed handle or push button. 2. A projection which slides into a mating slot or groove so as to guide two parts being assembled and assure proper polarization.

keyboard computer—A computer whose input employs a keyboard, e.g., an electric typewriter.

keyboard perforator—A mechanism that punches a paper tape from which messages are automatically transmitted by a transmitter distributor. The keyboard is similar to that of a typewriter and can be operated by any trained typist after a few hours' instruction. As each key is depressed, the tape is punched with corresponding code symbols.

key click—Undesired clicking noises caused by the opening and closing of the signaling key.

key-lick filter—Also called a click filter. A filter that attenuates the surges produced each time the keying circuit of a transmitter is opened or closed.

keyed AGC—Abbreviation for keyed automatic-gain control.

keyed automatic gain control—Abbreviated keyed AGC. A television automatic-gain control in which the AGC tube is kept cut off except when the peaks of the positive horizontal-sync pulse act on its grid. The AGC voltage is therefore not affected by noise pulses occurring between the sync pulses.

keyed rainbow generator—A color TV test instrument which displays the individual colors of the spectrum, separated by black bars, on the picture tube.

keyer—In telegraphy a device which breaks up the output of a transmitter or other device into the dots and dashes of the code.

keyer adapter—A device that detects a modulated signal and produces a DC output signal whose amplitude varies in accordance with the modulation. In radio facsimile transmission, it is used to provide the keying signal for a frequency-shift exciter unit.

keying—The forming of signals, such as those employed in telegraph transmission, by an abrupt modulation of the output of a direct- or an alternating-current source (e.g., by interrupting it or by suddenly changing its amplitude, frequency, or some other characteristic).

keying frequency—In facsimile, the maximum number of times a second a black-line signal occurs while scanning the subject copy.

keying wave—See Marking Wave.

key pulse—A telephone signaling system in

key pulsing

which numbered keys are depressed instead of a dial being turned.

key pulsing—A switchboard arrangement using a nonlocking keyset for the transmission of pulse signals corresponding to the key depressions.

key punch—A keyboard machine for manually punching information into paper tape or cards.

key station—The master station from where a network radio or television program originates.



Keystone distortion.

keystone distortion—1. In a TV receiver, distortion seen as a trapezoidal instead of rectangular raster. 2. The distortion produced when a plane target area not normal to the average direction of the beam is scanned rectilinearly with constant-amplitude sawtooth waves. 3. Camera-tube distortion in which the slope or length of a horizontal line trace or scan line is linearly related to its vertical displacement.

keystone shaped—Wider at the top than at the bottom, or vice versa.

keystoning—The keystone-shaped scanning pattern produced when the electron beam in the television camera tube is at an angle with the principal axis of the tube. (*Also see Keystone Shaped.*)

keyswitch—In an organ, the switch which is closed to allow a tone from the tone generator to sound when a key is depressed.

keyway—The mating slot or groove in which a key slides.

kickback—The voltage developed across an inductance by the sudden collapse of the magnetic field when the current through the inductance is cut off.

kickback power supply—*See* Flyback Power Supply.

kick-sorter—British term for pulse-height analyzer.

Kikuchi lines—A series of spectral lines obtained by the scattering of electrons, when an electron beam is directed against a crystalline solid. The pattern may be interpreted to yield information on the structure of the crystal and its mechanical perfection.

kilo—A prefix meaning 1,000.

kiloampere—1,000 amperes.

kilocycle—Abbreviated kc. One thousand cycles per second.

kilogauss—1,000 gauss.

kilohm—One thousand ohms.

kilohmmeter—A meter designed for measuring resistance in kilohms.

kilomegacycle—Also called gigacycle. One billion cycles per second.

klystron control grid

kilometer—One thousand meters, or approximately 3,280 feet.

kilometric waves—British term for electromagnetic waves between 1,000 and 10,000 meters in length.

kilovar—One reactive kilovolt-ampere, or 1,000 reactive volt-amperes.

kilovar-hour—1,000 reactive volt-ampere-hours.

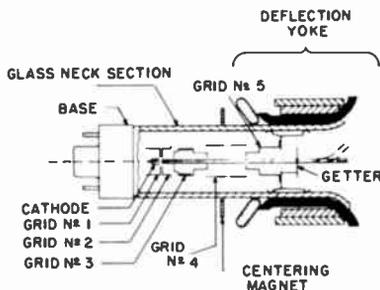
kilovolt—1,000 volts. Abbreviated kv.

kilovolt-ampere—1,000 volt-amperes.

kilovoltmeter—A voltmeter which reads thousands of volts.

kilowatt—1,000 watts.

kilowatt-hour—The equivalent energy supplied by a power of 1,000 watts for one hour.



Kinescope.

kinescope—1. In television receivers, the cathode-ray tube in which the electrical signals are translated into a visible picture on a luminescent screen. 2. A film recording made from a television program on a picture tube and used as a permanent record or for subsequent rebroadcasting.

kinescope recorder—A camera which photographs television images directly from the picture tube onto motion-picture film.

kinetic energy—Energy which a system possesses by virtue of its motion.

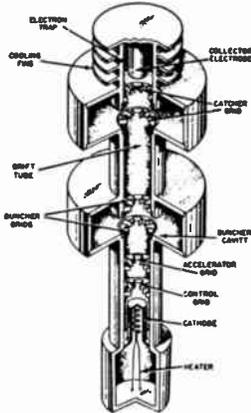
Kirchhoff's laws—1. The current flowing to a given point in a circuit is equal to the current flowing away from that point. 2. The algebraic sum of the voltage drops in any closed path in a circuit is equal to the algebraic sum of the electromotive forces in that path. (Laws 1 and 2 are also called Laws of electric networks.) 3. At a given temperature, the emissive power of a body is the same as its radiation-absorbing power for all surfaces.

klydonograph—Also called a surge-voltage recorder. *See* Lichtenberg Figure Camera.

klystron—1. An electron tube used as an oscillator or amplifier in ultra-high frequencies. The electron beam is velocity-modulated (periodically bunched) to accomplish the desired results. 2. A type of oscillator or amplifier used for the generation or reception of microwave frequencies.

klystron control grid—An electrode which controls the emission, or beam current, of a klystron or other velocity-modulated tube.

klystron generator



Cutaway view of klystron tube.

klystron generator—A klystron tube used as a generator. Its cavity feeds energy directly into a wave guide.

klystron oscillator—An oscillator employing a klystron tube to generate radio-frequency power.

klystron repeater—A klystron tube operated as an amplifier and inserted directly into a wave guide in such a way that incoming waves velocity-modulate the electron stream emitted from a heated cathode. A second cavity converts the energy of the electron clusters into waves of a much higher amplitude and feeds them into the outgoing guide.

kmc—Abbreviation for kilomegacycle.

knee—An abrupt change in direction between two relatively straight segments of a curve,

lag

such as the region of a magnetization curve near saturation or the top bend of a vacuum-tube characteristic curve.

knife switch—A form of air switch in which a moving element is sandwiched between two contact clips. The moving element is usually a hinged blade, although when it is not, it is removable.

knob—A round, polygonal, or pointer-shaped part which is fastened to one end of a control shaft so that the shaft can be turned more easily. The knob sometimes indicates the degree of rotation also.

knocker—A term used with some fire-control radars to indicate a subassembly comprising synchronizing and triggering circuits. It drives the RF pulse-generating equipment in the transmitter, and also synchronizes the cycle of operation with the transmitted pulse in range units and indicators.

knockout—A removable portion in the side of a box or cabinet. During installation it can be readily taken out with a hammer, screwdriver, or pliers so the raceway, cables, or fittings can be attached.

knot—One nautical mile (6,080.20 feet, or 1.15 statute miles) per hour.

K-scan—See K-Display.

K-series—A series of frequencies in the X-ray spectrum of an element.

kurtosis—The degree of curvature of the peak of a probability curve.

kv—Abbreviation for kilovolt.

kva—Abbreviation for kilovolt-ampere.

kw—Abbreviation for kilowatt.

kwhr—Abbreviation for kilowatt-hour.

kymograph—An instrument for recording wave-like oscillations of varying quantities for medical studies.

L

L—Symbol for coil or inductance.

label—A code name used to identify or classify a name, term, phrase, or document.

labile oscillator—A local oscillator the frequency of which is remote-controlled by a signal received from a radio or over a wire.

labyrinth—Speaker enclosure with absorbing air chambers at the rear to eliminate acoustic standing waves.

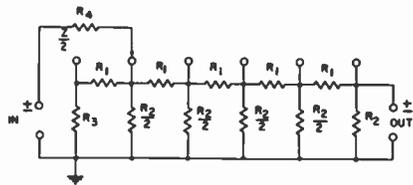
lacquer disc—Also called cellulose-nitrate discs. A mechanical recording disc, usually made of metal, glass, or paper and coated with a lacquer compound often containing cellulose nitrate.

lacquer master—See Lacquer Original.

lacquer original—Also called lacquer master. An original recording made on a lacquer surface to be used as a master.

lacquer recording—Any recording made on a lacquer medium.

ladder attenuator—A series of symmetrical sections used in signal generators and other devices where voltages and currents must be reduced in known ratios. They are designed so that the required ratio of voltage loss per



Ladder attenuator.

section is obtained with image-impedance operation. The impedance between any junction point and common ground in a ladder attenuator is half the image impedance.

ladder network—Also called series-shunt network. A network composed of H-, L-, T-, or pi-networks connected in series.

LAFOT—Coded weather broadcasts issued by the U. S. Weather Bureau for the Great Lakes region. They are broadcast every six hours by Marine radiotelephone broadcasting stations on their assigned frequencies.

lag—1. The displacement in time, expressed in electrical degrees, between two waves of

the same frequency. 2. The time between transmission and reception of a signal. 3. In a television camera tube, the persistence of the electrical-charge image for a time interval equal to a few frames.

lagged-demand meter—A meter in which there is a characteristic time lag, by either mechanical or thermal means, before maximum demand is indicated.

lagging current—The current flowing in a circuit that is mostly inductive. If the circuit contains only inductance, the current lags the applied voltage by 90°. Because of the characteristics of an inductance, the current does not change direction until after the corresponding voltage does.

lagging load—A predominantly inductive load—i.e., one in which the current lags the voltage.

lambda—Greek letter λ , used to designate wavelength measured in meters.

lambert—A unit of luminance equal to 1/ π candle per square centimeter. It is equal to the uniform luminance of a perfectly diffusing surface emitting or reflecting light at the rate of one lumen per square centimeter.

Lambert's law—A law (not always valid) that states that the intensity of radiation from a diffusely radiating plane surface is proportional to the cosine of the angle between the direction of radiation and the normal to the surface. A surface obeying this law appears equally bright when viewed from any angle.

laminated—Made of layers.

laminated contact—A switch contact made up of a number of laminations, each making contact with an opposite conducting surface.

laminated core—An iron core for a coil, transformer, armature, etc. It is built up from laminations to minimize the effect of eddy currents. The sheet iron or steel laminations are insulated from each other by surface oxides or by oxides and varnish.

laminated record—A mechanical recording medium composed of several layers of material (normally a thin face of material on each side of a core).

lamination—A single stamping of sheet material used in building up a laminated object such as the core of a power transformer.

Lamont's law—The permeability of steel at any flux density is proportional to the difference between the saturation value of the flux density and its value at the point in question. This law is only approximately accurate and is not true for the initial part of the magnetization curve.

lamp—A device for producing light.

lamp bank—An arrangement of incandescent lamps commonly used as a resistance load during electrical tests.

lamp cord—A twin conductor, either twisted or parallel, used for connecting floor lamps and other electric appliances to wall outlets.

lamp holder—A lamp socket.

Lampkin oscillator—A variation of the Hartley oscillator. Its distinguishing feature is

that an approximate impedance match is effected between the tank and grid-cathode circuits.

lamp receptacle—A device that supports an electric lamp and connects it to a power line.

land—1. The surface between two adjacent grooves of a recording disc. 2. Also called boss, pad, terminal point, blivet, tab, spot, donut. In a printed circuit board, the conductive area to which components or separate circuits are attached. It usually surrounds a hole through the conductive material and the base material.

Landau damping—The damping of a space-charge wave by electrons moving at the phase velocity of the wave.

landing beacon—The radio transmitter that produces a landing beam for aircraft. (*Also see* Landing Beam.)

landing beam—A highly directive radio signal projected upward from an airport to guide aircraft in making a landing during poor visibility.

landline—A telegraph or telephone line passing over land, as opposed to submarine cables.

landmark beacon—Any beacon other than an airport or airway beacon.

land mobile service—A radio service in which communication is between base stations and land mobile stations or between land mobile stations.

land mobile station—A two-way mobile station that operates solely on land.

land return—Radiation reflected from nearby land masses and returned to a radar set as an echo.

land station—A permanent, or fixed station.

Langevin ion—An electrified particle produced in a gas by an accumulation of ions on dust particles or other nuclei.

Langmuir dark space—The nonluminous region surrounding a negatively charged probe inserted into the positive column of a glow or arc discharge.

language—A set of computer symbols, with rules for their combination. They form a code to express information with fewer symbols and rules than there are distinct expressible meanings.

language converter—A data-processing device designed to change one form of data, i.e., microfilm, strip chart, etc., into another (punch card, paper tape, etc.).

language translation—The transformation of information from one language to another.

L-antenna—An antenna consisting of an elevated horizontal wire to which a vertical lead is connected at one end.

lap dissolve—In motion pictures or television, simultaneous transition in which one scene is faded down and out while the next scene is faded up and in.

lapel microphone—A microphone worn on the user's clothing.

Laplace transform—A mathematical substi-

tution the use of which permits the solution of a certain type of differential equation by algebraic means.

lapping—Bringing quartz crystal plates up to their final frequency by moving them over a flat plate over which a liquid abrasive has been poured.

lap winding—An armature winding in which opposite ends of each coil are connected to adjoining segments of the commutator so that the windings overlap.

large-signal, DC-current gain—The DC output current of a transistor with the DC output circuit shorted, divided by the DC input current producing the DC output current.

large-signal power gain—The ratio of the AC output power to the AC input power under specified large-signal conditions. Usually expressed in decibels (db).

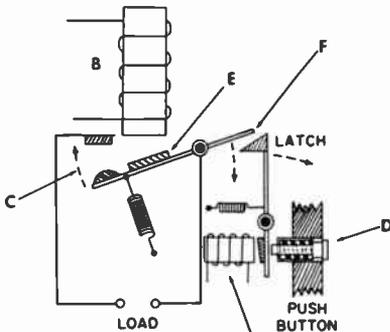
large-signal, short-circuit, forward-current transfer ratio—In a transistor, the ratio under specified test conditions of a change in output current to the corresponding change in input current.

Larmor orbit—The path of circular motion of a charged particle in a uniform magnetic field. The motion of the particle is unimpeded in the direction of the magnetic field, but motion perpendicular to the direction of the field is always accompanied by a force perpendicular to the direction of motion and the field.

laryngaphone—Also called a throat microphone. A microphone applied to the throat of a speaker to pick up voice vibrations directly. It is very useful in noisy locations because it picks up only the speaker's voice—no outside noises.

laser—Sometimes called an optical maser. An acronym for Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation. An amplifier and generator of coherent energy in the optical, or light, region of the spectrum.

laser ranger—A device similar to conventional radar but using high intensity light rather than microwaves.



Latch-in relay.

latch-in relay—Also called locking relay. A

relay with contacts which remain energized or de-energized until reset manually or electrically.

late contacts—In a relay, contacts that open or close after other contacts when the relay operates.

latency—1. The time required by a digital computer to deliver information from its memory. 2. In a serial-storage system, the access time minus the word time.

latent image—A stored image (e.g., the one contained in the charged mosaic capacitance in an iconoscope).

lateral chromatic aberration—Aberration which affects the sharpness of images off the axis. This occurs because different colors produce different magnifications.

lateral compliance—The force required to move the reproducing stylus from side to side as it follows the modulation on a laterally recorded record.

lateral-correction magnet—In a three-gun picture tube, an auxiliary component used for positioning the blue beam horizontally so that beam convergence will be obtained. It operates on the principle of magnetic convergence and is used in conjunction with a set of pole pieces mounted on the focus element of the blue gun.

lateral forced-air cooling—A method of heat transfer which employs a blower to produce side to side circulation of air through or across the heat dissipators.

lateral recording—A mechanical recording in which the groove modulation is perpendicular to the direction of motion of the recording medium and parallel to its surface.

lattice—1. In navigation, a pattern of identifiable intersection lines placed in fixed positions with respect to the transmitters that establish it. 2. The geometrical arrangement of atoms in a crystalline material.

lattice network—A network composed of four branches connected in series to form a mesh. Two nonadjacent junction points serve as input terminals, and the remaining two as output terminals.

lattice structure—In a crystal, a stable arrangement of atoms and their electron-pair bonds.

lattice-wound coil—See Honeycomb Coil.

launch complex—The entire launch, control, and support system required for launching rockets.

launching—The transferring of energy from a coaxial cable or shielded paired cable into a wave guide.

lavalier microphone—A small microphone suspended from the neck by a cord or wire. Used mainly in broadcasting and public-address applications, it frees the speaker's hands.

LAWEB—Weather bulletins issued every 6 hours. They are given in layman's language from ship and shore positions along the Great Lakes during the navigation season. Part 1 is from land stations, and Part 2 is

lawn mower

from a ship four or more miles off shore with the ship's position given.

lawn mower—In facsimile, a term often used when referring to a helix-type recorder mechanism.

law of electric charges—Like charges repel; unlike charges attract. (Also see Coulomb's Law.)

law of electromagnetic induction—See Faraday's Laws.

law of electrostatic attraction—See Coulomb's Law.

law of magnetism—Like poles repel; unlike poles attract.

law of normal distribution—The Gaussian law of the frequency distribution of any normal, repetitive function. It describes the probability of the occurrence of deviants from the average.

law of reflection—The angle of reflection is equal to the angle of incidence—i.e., the incident, reflected, and normal rays all lie in the same plane.

laws of electric networks—See Kirchhoff's Laws.

lay—The length of one complete turn in a spiral-wound cable.

layer winding—A coil-winding method in which adjacent turns are placed side by side and touch each other. Additional layers may be wound over the first and are usually separated by sheets of insulation.

layout—1. Diagram indicating the positions of parts on a chassis or panel. 2. The actual positions of the parts themselves.

L-band—A radio-frequency band of 390 to 1,550 mc and corresponding wavelengths of 77 to 19 cm.

LC product—Inductance (L) in henrys multiplied by capacitance (C) in farads.

L/C ratio—Inductance in henrys, divided by capacitance in farads.

LCS—Abbreviation for loudness-contour selector.

LCVD—See Least Voltage Coincidence Detection.

L-display—Also called L-scan. A radar display in which the target appears as two horizontal blips to the right and left of a central vertical time base.

lead—1. A wire to or from a circuit element. 2. To precede (the opposite of lag).

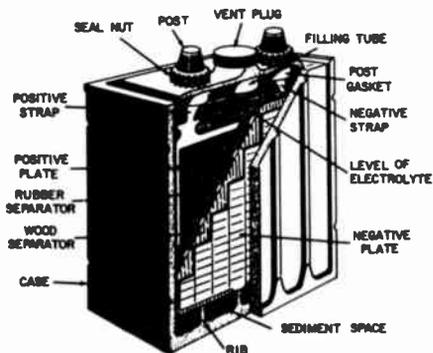
lead-acid cell—Also called lead cell. A cell in an ordinary storage battery. It consists of electrodes (plates) immersed in an electrolyte of dilute sulphuric acid. The electrodes contain certain lead oxides that change their composition as the cell is charged or discharged.

lead cell—See Lead-Acid Cell.

lead-covered cable—A cable with a lead sheath. The sheath offers protection from the weather and mechanical damage to wires contained.

leader cable—A navigational aid in which the path to be followed is defined by a magnetic field around a cable.

lead-over groove



Lead-acid cell.

leader tape—A nonmagnetic tape which can be spliced to either end of a recording tape.

lead-in—The conductor which connects the antenna to the receiver or transmitter.

leading blacks—Also called edge effect. In a television picture, the condition where the edge preceding a white object is overshadowed toward black (i.e., the object appears to have a preceding, or leading, black border).

leading current—Current that reaches maximum before the voltage that produces it does. A leading current flows in any predominantly capacitive circuit.

leading edge—The major portion of the rise of a pulse.

leading-edge pulse time—The time required by a pulse to rise from its instantaneous amplitude to a stated fraction of its peak amplitude.

leading ghost—A twin image appearing to the left of the original in a televised picture.

leading load—A predominantly capacitive load—i.e., one in which the current leads the voltage.

lead-in groove—Also called a lead-in spiral. A blank spiral groove around the outside of the record. Its pitch is usually much greater than the other grooves and is used to quickly lead the needle into the beginning of the recorded groove.

leading whites—Also called edge effect. In a television picture, the condition where the edge preceding a black object is shaded toward white (i.e., the object appears to have a preceding, or leading, white border).

lead-in insulator—A tubular insulator through which cables or wires are brought inside a building.

lead-in spiral—See Lead-in Groove.

lead-in wires—Wires which carry current into a building (e.g., from an antenna).

lead-out groove—Also called a throw-out spiral. A blank spiral groove on the inside of a recording disc, next to the label. It is generally much deeper than the recording groove and is connected to either the locked or eccentric groove.

lead-over groove—Also called a crossover

spiral. On disc records containing several selections, the groove in which the needle travels as it crosses from one selection to the next.

lead screw—1. In recording, a threaded rod which guides the cutter or reproducer across the surface of a disc. 2. In facsimile, a threaded shaft which moves the scanning mechanism or drum lengthwise.

leakage—1. Electrical loss from poor insulation. 2. Undesired flow of electricity over or through an insulator. 3. The portion not utilized most effectively in a magnetic field (e.g., at the end pieces of an electromagnet).

leakage coefficient—Ratio of total to useful flux produced in the neutral section of a magnet.

leakage current—1. An undesirable small value stray current which flows through (or across the surface of) an insulator or the dielectric of a capacitor. 2. A current which flows between two or more electrodes in a tube other than across the interelectrode space.

leakage flux—The flux which does not pass through the air gap, or useful part, of the magnetic circuit.

leakage inductance—A self-inductance due to the leakage flux generated in the winding of a transformer.

leakage power—In TR and pre-TR tubes, the radio-frequency power transmitted through a fired tube.

leakage radiation—Spurious radiation in a transmitting system—i.e., radiation from other than the system itself.

leakage reactance—The reactance represented by the difference in value between two mutually coupled inductances when their fields are aiding and then opposing.

leakage resistance—The normally high resistance of the path over which leakage current flows.

leakance—The reciprocal of insulation resistance.

leaky—Usually applied to a capacitor in which the resistance has dropped so far below normal that leakage current flows.

leaky wave-guide antenna—An antenna constructed from a long wave guide with radiating elements along its length. It has a very sharp pattern.

"leapfrog" test—Slang for a program designed to uncover malfunctions in a digital computer.

least mechanical equivalent of light—The radiant power that is contained in one lumen at the wavelength of maximum visibility. It is equal to 1.46 milliwatts at a wavelength of 555 millimicrons.

least voltage coincidence detection—A system that provides protection against interfering signals by blocking all signals except those having a pulse-repetition frequency the same as or some exact multiple of the radar-set pulse-repetition frequency. Abbreviated LCVD.

Lecher line—See Lecher Wire.

Lecher oscillator—A device for producing standing waves on two parallel wires called Lecher wires.

Lecher wire—Also called Lecher line. Two parallel wires on which standing waves are set up, usually for the measurement of wavelength.

Leclanche cell—An ordinary dry cell. It is a primary cell with a positive electrode of carbon and a negative electrode of zinc in an electrolyte of sal ammoniac and a depolarizer of manganese dioxide.

left-handed polarized wave—Also called counterclockwise-polarized wave. An elliptically polarized transverse electromagnetic wave in which the electric intensity vector rotates counterclockwise (looking in the direction of propagation).

left-hand rule—See Fleming's Rule.

left-hand taper—The greater resistance in the counterclockwise half of the operating range of a rheostat or potentiometer than in the clockwise half (looking from the shaft end).

leg—A section or branch of a component or system (e.g., one of the windings of a transformer).

legend—A table of symbols or other data placed on a map, chart, or diagram to assist the reader in interpreting it.

Lenard rays—Cathode rays that emerge from a special vacuum tube through a thin glass window or metallic foil.

Lenard tube—An electron tube in which the beam can be taken through a section of the wall of the evacuated enclosure.

length of a scanning line—1. The length of the path traced by the scanning or recording spot as it moves from line to line. 2. On drum-type equipment, the circumference of the drum. 3. The spot speed divided by the scanning-line frequency.

lens—1. An optical device which focuses light by refraction. 2. An electrical device which focuses microwaves by refraction or diffraction. 3. An acoustic device which concentrates sound waves by refraction. 4. An electronic optical device which focuses electrons.

lens disc—A television scanning disc having a number of openings arranged in a spiral, with a lens set into each opening.

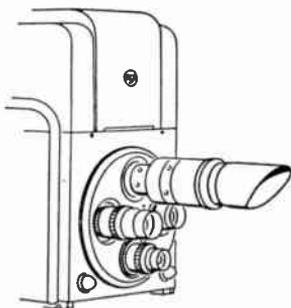
lens speed—The amount of light a lens will pass. It is equal to the focal length divided by the diameter of the lens.

lens turret—On a camera, an arrangement which accommodates several lenses and can be rotated to facilitate their rapid interchange. (See illustration on page 196.)

Lenz's law—The direction of the magnetic field generated by an induced current opposes the change of the field causing the induction.

Lepel discharger—A quenched spark gap used in early radio-telegraph transmitters employing shock excitation.

level



Lens turret.

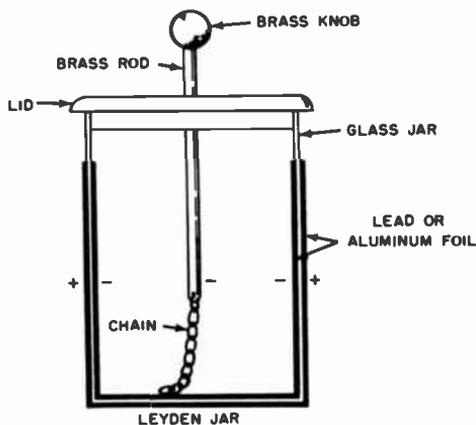
level—The magnitude of a quantity in relation to an arbitrary reference value. Level normally is stated in the same units as the quantity being measured (e.g., volts, ohms, etc.). However, it may be expressed as the ratio to a reference value (e.g., db—as in blanking level, transmission level, etc.).

level above threshold—Also called sensation level. The pressure level of a sound in decibels above its threshold of audibility for the individual listener.

level compensator—1. An automatic gain control, which minimizes the effect of amplitude variations in the received signal. 2. A device that automatically controls the gain in telegraph receiving equipment.

level indicator—A sound-volume indicator.

lever switch—Commonly referred to as a key lever or lever key. A hand-operated switch for rapidly opening and closing a circuit.



Leyden jar.

Leyden jar—The original capacitor. It consists of metal foil sheets on the inside and outside of a glass jar. The foil serves as the plates and the glass as the dielectric.

LF—Abbreviation for low frequency—(i.e., between 30 and 300 kilocycles).

LFM—A VHF fan-type marker. It is low

lighthouse tube

powered (5 watts) and has a range of only 10 miles or less.

l/f noise—See Excess Noise.

library—In computer programming, a collection of standard and fully tested routines and subroutines by which problems and parts of problems may be solved.

Lichtenberg figure camera—Also called klydonograph or surge-voltage recorder. A device for indicating the polarity and approximate crest value of a voltage surge by the appearance and dimensions of the Lichtenberg figure produced on a photographic plate or film. The emulsion coating of the plate or film contacts a small electrode coupled to the circuit in which the surge occurs. The film is backed by an extended plane electrode.

lie detector—Also called a polygraph. An electronic instrument which measures the blood pressure, temperature, heart action, breathing, and skin moisture of the human body. Abrupt or violent changes in these variables indicate the subject is not telling the truth.

life test—The operation of a device under conditions that approximate the normal lifetime of use. This is done to observe whether changes might occur in actual service and to secure an approximate measure of life expectancy.

lifting magnet—A powerful electromagnet used on the end of a crane to lift iron and steel objects. They can be dropped instantly by merely cutting off the current.

light—Radiant energy within the wavelength limits perceptible by the average human eye (roughly, between 400 and 700 millimicrons). Although ultraviolet and infrared emissions will excite some types of photocells, they are usually not considered light. 2. In combination with other terms, a device used as a source of luminous energy (e.g., a pilot light).

light amplifier—A solid-state amplifier using photoconductive and electroluminescent films.

light-beam instrument—An instrument in which a beam of light is the indicator.

light-beam pickup—A phonograph pickup utilizing a beam of light as a coupling element of the transducer.

light chopper—A device for interrupting a light beam. It is frequently used to facilitate amplification of the output of a phototube on which the beam strikes.

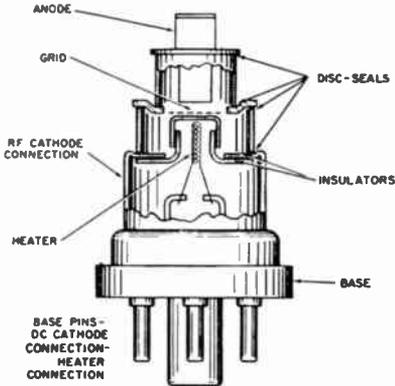
light-dimming control—A circuit, often employing a saturable reactor, used to control the brightness of the lights in theaters, auditoriums, etc.

light flux—See Luminous Flux.

light gun—A photoelectric cell used by computer operators to take specific actions in assisting and directing computer operation. So called because of its gunlike case.

lighthouse tube—An ultrahigh-frequency electron tube shaped like a lighthouse and having disc-sealed planar elements.

lighting outlet



Cutaway view of lighthouse tube.

lighting outlet—An outlet for direct connection of a lamp holder, lighting fixture, or pendant cord terminating in a lamp holder.

light load—A fraction of the total load the device is designed to handle.

light microsecond—The unit for expressing electrical distance. It is the distance over which light travels in free space in one microsecond (i.e., about 983 feet, or 300 meters).

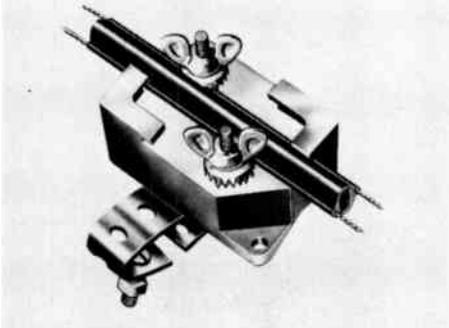
light modulation—Variation in the intensity of light, usually at audio frequencies, for communications or motion-picture sound purposes.

light modulator—The device for producing the sound track on a motion-picture film. It consists of a source of light, an appropriate optical system, and a means for varying the resulting light beam (such as a galvanometer or light valve).

light negative—Having a negative photoconductivity—i.e., decreasing in conductivity when subjected to light.

lightning arrester—A device containing spark gaps, which allow lightning currents to flow into the earth.

lightning generator—A generator of high-voltage surges (e.g., for testing insulators).



Lightning arrester.

limited signal

lightning rod—A rod projecting above the highest point on a structure and connected to ground in such a way that it can carry a lightning discharge to ground.

lightning surge—A transient disturbance in an electric circuit caused by lightning.

lightning switch—A switch for connecting a radio antenna to ground during electrical storms.

light pipe—An optical transmission element in which unfocused transmission and reflection are used to reduce photon losses.

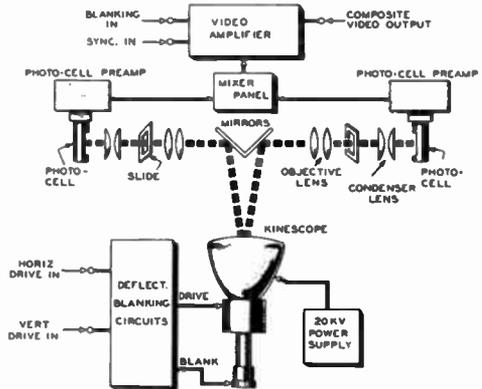
light-positive—Having positive photoconductivity—i.e., increasing in conductivity when subjected to light.

light ray—A very thin beam of light.

light relay—A photoelectric device that opens or closes a relay when the intensity of a light beam changes.

light sensitive—Exhibiting a photoelectric effect when irradiated (e.g., photoelectric emission, photoconductivity, and photovoltaic action).

light-sensitive tube—A vacuum tube that changes its electrical characteristics with the amount of illumination.



Light-spot scanner.

light-spot scanner—Also called a flying-spot scanner. A television camera in which the source of illumination is a spot of light that scans the scene to be televised. The picture signal is generated in a phototube, which picks up light either transmitted through the scene or reflected from it.

light valve—A device the light transmission of which can be varied in accordance with an externally applied electrical quantity such as voltage, current, an electric or magnetic field, or an electron beam.

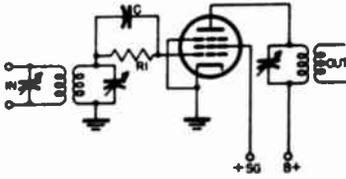
light-year—The distance traveled by light in one year, or about 5,880,000,000,000 miles.

limit bridge—A form of Wheatstone bridge used for rapid routine production testing. Conformity with tolerance limits, rather than exact value, is determined.

limited signal—In radar, a signal that is intentionally limited in amplitude by the dynamic range of the system.

limited stability

limited stability—The property of a system which remains stable only as long as the input signal falls within a particular range.



Limiter circuit.

limiter—1. A device in which some characteristic of the output is automatically prevented from exceeding a predetermined value—e.g., a transducer in which the output amplitude is substantially linear (with regard to the input) up to a predetermined value and substantially constant thereafter. 2. A radio-receiver stage or circuit that limits the amplitude of the signals and hence keeps interfering noise low by removing excessive amplitude variations from the signals.

limiting—The restricting of the amplitude of a signal so that interfering noise can be kept to a minimum.

limiting resolution—In television, a measure of the resolution usually expressed in terms of the maximum number of lines per picture height discriminated on a test chart.

limits—The minimum and maximum values specified for a quantity.

limit switch—A mechanically operated contact-making or -breaking device mounted in the path of a moving object and actuated by its passage.

line—1. In television, a single trace of the electron beam from left to right across the screen. The present United States standard is based on 525 lines to a complete picture. 2. A conductor of electrical energy. 3. The path of the moving spot in a cathode-ray tube. 4. A term used interchangeably for maxwell.

line advance—Also called line feed. The distance between the centers of the scanning lines.

line amplifier—An amplifier that supplies a program transmission line or system with a signal at a specified level.

linear—Having an output that varies in direct proportion to the input.

linear acceleration—The rate of change in linear velocity.

linear accelerator—A device for speeding up charged particles such as protons. It differs from other accelerators in that the particles move in a straight line instead of in circles or spirals.

linear accelerometer—A transducer for measuring linear accelerations.

linear actuator—An actuator which produces mechanical motion from electrical energy.

linear amplification—Vacuum-tube amplification in which the plate current changes

linear modulator

in direct proportion to the applied grid voltage.

linear amplifier—An amplifier that develops an output directly proportionate in amplitude to that of the input signal.

linear array—An antenna array in which the elements are equally spaced and in a straight line.

linear control—A rheostat or potentiometer having uniform distribution of graduated resistance along the entire length of its resistance element.

linear detection—Detection in which the output voltage is substantially proportionate to the input voltage over the useful range of the detector.

linear detector—A detector that produces an output signal directly proportionate in amplitude to the variations in amplitude (for AM transmission) or frequency (for FM transmission) of the RF input.

linear distortion—Amplitude distortion in which the output- and input-signal envelopes are not proportionate, but no alien frequencies are involved.

linear electrical parameters of a uniform line—Frequently called the linear electrical constants. The series resistance and inductance, and the shunt conductance and capacitance, per length of a line.

linear electron accelerator—An evacuated metal tube in which electrons are accelerated through a series of small gaps (usually cavity resonators in the high-frequency range). The gaps are so spaced that, at a specific excitation frequency, the electrons gain additional energy from the electric field as they pass through successive gaps.

linearity—1. The relationship existing between two quantities when a change in a second quantity is directly proportionate to a change in the first quantity. 2. Deviation from a straight-line response to an input signal.

linearity control—A manual control for adjusting the scanning waveshapes in television receivers.

linearly polarized wave—At a point in a homogeneous isotropic medium, a transverse electromagnetic wave the electric field vector of which lies along a fixed line.

linear magnetostriction—Under stated conditions, the relative change of length of a ferromagnetic object in the direction of magnetization when the magnetization of the object is increased from zero to a specified value (usually saturation).

linear modulation—Modulation in which the amplitude of the modulation envelope (or the deviation from the resting frequency) is directly proportionate to the amplitude of the modulating wave at all audio frequencies.

linear modulator—A modulator in which the modulated characteristic of the output wave is substantially linear with respect to the modulating wave for a given carrier magnitude.

linear power amplifier

linear power amplifier—A power amplifier in which the output voltage is directly proportionate to the input voltage.

linear programming—In computers, a mathematical method of sharing a group of limited resources among a number of competing demands. All decisions are interlocking because they must be made under a common set of fixed limitations.

linear pulse amplifier—A pulse amplifier which maintains the peak amplitudes of the input and output pulses in proportion.

linear rectification—The production, in the rectified current or voltage, of variations that are proportionate to variations in the input-wave amplitude.

linear rectifier—A rectifier with the same output-current or -voltage waveshape as that of the impressed signal.

linear scan—A radar beam which traverses only one arc or circle.

linear scanning—Scanning in which a radar beam generates only one arc or circle.

linear sweep—In a television receiver, the spot sweeps across the screen at a uniform velocity. This is due to a periodic voltage which, when applied to the horizontal-deflection plates of the cathode-ray tube, increases linearly to maximum and then falls abruptly to zero.

linear taper—A potentiometer which changes the resistance linearly as it is rotated through its range.

linear time base—In a cathode-ray tube, the time base in which the spot moves at a constant speed along the time scale. This type of time base is produced by application of a sawtooth waveform to the horizontal-deflection plates of a cathode-ray tube.

linear transducer—A transducer that produces a linear output wave.

linear variable-differential transformer—*See* Differential Transformer.

linear varying parameter network—A linear network in which one or more parameters vary with time.

linear velocity transducer—A transducer which produces an output signal proportionate to the velocity of single-axis translational motion between two objects.

line balance—1. The degree of similarity between two conductors of a transmission line. The better the balance, the less the extraneous disturbance (including cross talk) picked up. 2. Impedance equal to that of the line at all frequencies (e.g., in terminating a two-wire line).

line-balance converter—A device used at the end of a coaxial line to isolate the outer conductor from ground.

line circuit—In a telephone system, the relay equipment associated with each station connected to a dial or manual switchboard. The term is also applied to a circuit for interconnecting an individual telephone and a channel terminal.

line coordinate—In a matrix, a symbol (normally at the side) identifying a specific row

line lengthener

of cells and, in conjunction with a column coordinate, a specific cell.

line cord—Also called a power cord. A two-wire cord terminating in a two-prong plug at the end that goes to the supply, and connected permanently into a radio receiver or other appliance at the other end.

line-cord resistor—An asbestos-enclosed, wire-wound resistance element incorporated into a line cord along with the two regular wires. It lowers the line voltage to the correct value for the series-connected tube filaments and pilot lamps of a universal AC/DC receiver.

line drop—A voltage drop between two points on a power or transmission line. It is due to the resistance, reactance, or leakage of the line.

line-drop signal—A signal associated with a subscriber line on a manual switchboard.

line-drop voltmeter compensator—A device using a voltmeter to enable it to indicate the voltage at some distant point in the circuit.

line equalizer—An inductance and/or capacitance inserted into a transmission line to correct its frequency-response characteristics.

line-equipment balancing network—A hybrid network designed to balance filters, composite sets, and other line equipment.

line feed—*See* Line Advance.

line filter—A device containing one or more inductors and capacitors. It is inserted between a transmitter, receiver, or appliance and the power line to block noise signals. In a radio receiver, it prevents powerline noise signals from entering the receiver. In other appliances, it prevents their own electrical noises from entering the power line.

line-filter balance—A network designed to maintain phantom-group balance when one side of the group is equipped with a carrier system. Since the network must balance the phantom group for voice frequencies only, its configuration is much simpler than the filter it balances.

line-focus tube—An X-ray tube in which the focal spot is roughly a line.

line frequency—1. Also called horizontal line frequency or horizontal frequency. In television, the number of times per second the scanning spot crosses a fixed vertical line in the picture in one direction, including vertical-return intervals. 2. The frequency of the supply voltage.

line hydrophone—A directional hydrophone consisting of a single straightline element, an array of adjacent electroacoustic transducing elements in a straight line, or the acoustic equivalent of such an array.

line impedance—The impedance measured across the terminals of a transmission line.

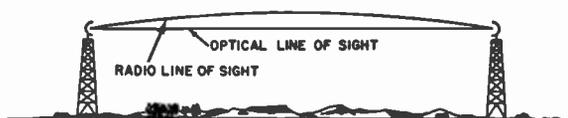
line interlace—*See* Interlaced Scanning.

line leakage—Resistance existing through the insulation between the two wires of a telephone-line loop.

line lengthener—A device for altering the electrical length of a wave guide or trans-

line level

link coupling



Line of sight.

mission line, but not its physical length or other electrical characteristics.

line level—The intensity of the signal at a certain position on a transmission line.

line loss—The total of the various energy losses in a transmission line.

line microphone—A directional microphone consisting of a single straight-line element, an array of adjacent electro-acoustic transducing elements in a straight line, or the acoustical equivalent of such an array.

line noise—Noise originating in a transmission line.

line of force—In an electric or magnetic field, an imaginary line in the same direction as the field intensity at each point. Sometimes called a maxwell when used as a unit of magnetic flux.

line of propagation—The path over which a radio wave travels through space.

line of sight—1. The distance to the horizon from an elevated point, including the effects of atmospheric refraction. The line-of-sight distance for an antenna at zero height is zero. 2. A straight line between an observer or radar antenna and a target. 3. An unobstructed, or optical, path between two points. 4. The radio-propagation characteristic of a microwave.

line-of-sight coverage—The maximum distance for transmission above the highest usable frequency. Radio waves at those frequencies do not follow the curvature of the earth and are not reflected from the ionosphere, but go off into space and are lost.

line-of-sight stabilization—In shipboard or airborne radar, compensating for the roll and pitch by automatically changing the elevation of the antenna in order to keep the beam pointed at the horizon.

line of travel—The path followed by an electromagnetic wave from one point to another.

line oscillator—An oscillator in which the resonant circuit is a section of transmission line an integral number of quarter wavelengths in electrical length.

line pad—In radio broadcasting, a pad inserted between the final program amplifier and the transmitter to insure a constant load on the amplifier.

line printer—In computers, a high-speed printer which produces an entire line at one time. All characters of the alphabet are contained around the rim of a continuously rotated disc, and there are as many discs as there are characters in the line. The computer momentarily stops the discs at the right characters for each line, and stamps out an impression in a fraction of a second.

line pulsing—A method of pulsing a trans-

mitter by charging an artificial line over a relatively long period, and then discharging it through the transmitter tubes at a shorter interval determined by the line characteristics.

line regulation—The maximum change in the output voltage or characteristics of a power supply or system as the result of a specified change in line voltage.

line-sequential color-television system—A color-television system in which the individual lines of green, red, and blue are scanned in sequence rather than simultaneously.

line spectrum—A spectrum the components of which occur at a number of distinct frequencies.

line-stabilized oscillator—An oscillator in which the frequency is controlled by using one section of a line as a sharply selective circuit.

line stretcher—A section of rigid coaxial line with telescoping inner and outer conductors that permit the section to be conveniently lengthened or shortened.

line transformer—A transformer inserted into a system for such purposes as isolation, impedance matching, or additional circuit derivation.

line unit—An electric device used in sending, receiving, and controlling the impulses of a teletypewriter.

line voltage—The voltage level of the main power supply to the equipment.

line-voltage regulator—A device that counteracts variations in the power-line voltage and delivers a constant voltage to the connected load.

linguistic—Pertaining to language or its study, including its origin, structure, phonetics, etc.

link—1. A transmitter-receiver system connecting two locations. 2. In a digital computer, the part of a subprogram that connects it with the main program. 3. An interconnection.

linkage—1. A measure of the voltage that will be induced in a circuit by magnetic flux. It is equal to the flux times the number of turns linked by the flux. 2. A mechanical arrangement for transferring motion in a desired manner. It consists of solid pieces with movable joints. 3. In a computer, a technique used to provide interconnections for entry and exit of a closed subroutine to or from the main routine.

link coupling—Inductive coupling between circuits. A coil in one circuit acts as the primary, and a coil in the second circuit as the secondary.

link neutralization

link fuse—An unprotected fuse consisting of a short, bare wire between two fastenings.

link neutralization—Neutralization of a tuned radio-frequency amplifier by means of an inductive coupling loop from the output to the input.

link transmitter—In broadcasting, a booster for a remote pickup or from studio to main transmitter.

lin-log receiver—A radar receiver in which the amplitude response is linear for small-amplitude signals and logarithmic for large ones.

lip microphone—A sensitive microphone which is placed in contact with the lip.

liquid-borne noise—Undesired sound characterized by fluctuations of pressure of a liquid about the static pressure as a mean.

liquid fuse unit—A fuse unit in which the fuse link is immersed in a liquid or the arc is drawn into the liquid when the fuse link melts.

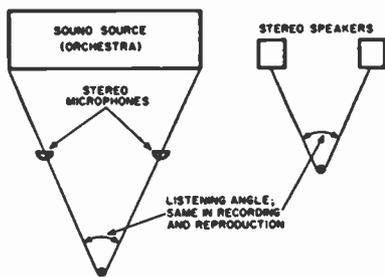
liquid rheostat—A rheostat consisting of metal plates immersed in a conductive liquid. The resistance is changed by raising or lowering the plates or the liquid level to vary the area of the plates contacting the liquid.

liser—A microwave oscillator of very high spectrum purity. Its emission consists of right circularly polarized waves of two different cavity resonant frequencies.



Lissajous figure.

Lissajous figures—Patterns produced on the screen of a cathode-ray tube when sine-wave signal voltages of various amplitude and phase relationships are applied to the horizontal- and vertical-deflection circuits simultaneously.



Listening angle.

listening angle—The enclosed angle between the listener and the two speakers of a stereo reproducing system.

listening sonar—See Sonar.

lithium—An alkali metal used in the construction of photocells.

load division

litz wire—Also called Litzendraht wire. A conductor composed of a number of fine, separately insulated strands which are woven together so that each strand successively takes up all possible positions in the cross section of the entire conductor. Litz wire gives reduced skin effect; hence, lower resistance to high-frequency currents.

live—A term applied to a circuit through which current is flowing.

live cable test cap—A protective cap placed over the end of a cable to insulate the cable and seal its sheath.

live end—The end of a radio studio where the reflection of sound is greatest.

live room—A room with a minimum of sound-absorptive material such as drapes, upholstered furniture, rugs, etc. Because of the many reflecting surfaces, any sound produced in the room will have a long reverberation time.

L-network—A network composed of two impedance branches in series. The free ends are connected to one pair of terminals, and the junction point and one free end are connected to another pair.

load—1. The power consumed by a machine or circuit in performing its function. 2. A resistor or other impedance which can replace some circuit element. 3. The power delivered by a machine. 4. A device that absorbs power and converts it into the desired form. 5. The impedance to which energy is being supplied. 6. Also called work. The material heated by a dielectric or induction heater. 7. In a computer, to fill the internal storage with information obtained from auxiliary or external storage.

load and go—In a computer, an operation and compiling technique in which the pseudo language is converted directly to machine language and the program is then run without the creation of an output machine-language program.

load balance—See Load Division.

load circuit—The complete circuit required to transfer power from a source to a load (e.g., an electron tube).

load-circuit efficiency—In a load circuit, the ratio between its input power and the power it delivers to the load.

load-circuit power input—The power delivered to the load circuit. It is the product of the alternating components of the voltage across the load circuit and the current passing through it (both root-mean-square values), times their power factors.

load coil—Also called a work coil. In induction heaters a coil which, when energized with an alternating current, induces energy into the item being heated.

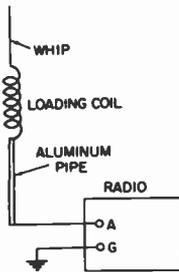
load curve—A curve of power versus time—i.e., the value of a specified load for each unit of the period covered.

load divider—A device for distributing power.

load division—Also called load balance. A control function that divides the load in a

loaded antenna

prescribed manner between two or more power sources supplying the same load.



Center-loaded antenna.

loaded antenna—An antenna to which extra inductance or capacitance has been added to change its electrical (but not its physical) length.

loaded applicator impedance—In dielectric heating, the complex impedance measured at the point of application with the load material properly positioned for heating and at the specified frequency.

loaded impedance—In a transducer, the impedance at the input when the output is connected to its normal load.

loaded line—A wire in which loading coils have been inserted to reduce attenuation and phase lag.

loaded motional impedance—See Motional Impedance.

loaded Q —Also called the working Q . The Q of an electric impedance when coupled or connected under working conditions.

load impedance—The impedance which the load presents to a transducer.

loading—In communication practice, the insertion of reactance into a circuit to improve its transmission characteristics.

loading coil—An inductor inserted into a circuit to increase its inductance and thereby improve its transmission characteristics.

loading-coil spacing—The line distance between the successive loading coils of a line.

loading disc—A metal disc placed on top of a vertical antenna to increase its natural wavelength.

loading error—The error introduced when more than negligible current is drawn from the output of a device.

loading routine—In a computer, a routine which, when in the memory, is able to read other information into the memory from cards, tape, etc.

load line—A straight line drawn across a series of plate-current-plate-voltage characteristic curves on a graph to show how plate current changes with grid voltage when a specified plate-load resistance is used.

load matching—In induction and dielectric heaters, adjustment of the load-circuit impedance so that the desired energy will be transferred from the power source to the load.

locked groove

load-matching network—An electrical impedance network inserted between the source and the load to provide for maximum transfer of energy.

load-matching switch—In induction and dielectric heaters, a switch used in the load-matching network to alter its characteristics and thereby compensate for a sudden change in the load characteristics (such as in passing through the Curie point).

load regulation—The maximum change in the output voltage of a power supply as the result of a specified change in output load current (generally from no load to full load).

loadstone—See Lodestone.

load-transfer switch—A switch for connecting either a generator or a power source to one load circuit or another.

lobe—Also called directional, radiation, or antenna lobe. One of the areas of greater transmission in the pattern of a directional antenna. Its size and shape are determined by plotting the signal strength in various directions. The area with the greatest signal strength is known as the major lobe, and all others are called minor lobes.

lobe frequency—The number of times a lobe pattern is repeated per second.

lobe switching—A form of scanning in which the maximum radiation or reception is periodically switched to each of two or more directions in turn.

local action—In a battery, the loss of otherwise usable chemical energy by currents which flow within regardless of its connections to an external circuit.

local battery—A battery made of single dry cells located at the subscriber's station.

local control—Control of a radio transmitter control directly at the transmitter, as opposed to remote control.

localizer—A radio which provides signals for guiding aircraft onto the center line of a runway.

localizer on-course line—A vertical line passing through a localizer. Indications of opposite sense are received on either side of the line.

local oscillator—Also called beating oscillator. An oscillator used in a superheterodyne circuit to produce a sum or difference frequency equal to the intermediate frequency of the receiver. This is done by mixing its output with the received signal.

local-oscillator tube—The vacuum tube which provides the local-oscillator signal in a superheterodyne receiver.

local program—A program originating at and released through only one broadcast station.

location—A unit-storage position in the main or secondary storage of a computer.

location counter—In the control section of a computer, a register which contains the address of the instruction currently being executed.

locked groove—Also called concentric groove. The blank and continuous groove in the center, near the label, of a disc record. It

prevents the needle from traveling farther inward, onto the label.

locked-rotor current—In a motor, the steady-state current taken from the line while the rotor is locked and the rated voltage (and frequency in alternating-current motors) is applied to the motor.

locked-rotor torque—Also called static torque. The minimum torque a motor will develop at rest, for all angular positions of the rotor, when the rated voltage is applied at rated frequency.

lock-in—The term used when a sweep oscillator is in synchronism with the applied sync pulses.

locking circuit—See Holding Circuit.

locking-in—In two oscillators which are coupled together, the shifting and automatic holding of one or both of their frequencies so that the two frequencies are in synchronism (i.e., have the ratio of two integral numbers).

locking relay—See Latch-in Relay.

lock-on—The condition in which a radar is able to track its target automatically.

lock-on range—The range from a radar to its target at the instant when lock-on occurs.

lockout—See Receiver Lockout System.

lock-up relay—A relay that is locked in the energized position magnetically or electrically rather than mechanically.

loctal base—See Loktal Base.

lodar—Also called lodad. A direction finder which compensates for night effect by observing the distinguishable ground- and sky-wave loran signals on a cathode-ray oscilloscope and positioning a loop antenna to obtain a null indication of the more suitable components.

lodestone—Also spelled loadstone. A natural magnet consisting chiefly of a magnetic oxide of iron called magnetite.

Loftin-White circuit—A type of direct-coupled amplifier circuit.

log—1. A listing of radio stations and their frequency, power, location, and other pertinent data. 2. A record of the station with which a radio station has been in communication. Amateur radio operators, as well as

all commercial operators, are required by law to keep a log. 3. At a broadcast station, a detailed record of all programs broadcast by the station. 4. At a broadcast transmitter, a record of the meter readings and other measurements required by law to be taken at regular intervals. 5. Abbreviation for logarithm.

logarithmic amplifier—An amplifier the output of which is a logarithmic (as opposed to linear) function of its input.

logarithmic curve—A curve on which one coordinate of any point varies in accordance with the logarithm of the other coordinate of the point.

logarithmic decrement—For an exponentially damped alternating current, the natural logarithm of the ratio of the first to the second of two successive amplitudes having the same polarity.

logarithmic horn—A horn the diameter of which varies logarithmically with the length.

logarithmic scale—A scale on which the various points are plotted according to the logarithm of the number with which the point is labeled.

logger—An instrument which automatically scans conditions (temperature, pressure, humidity) and records (logs) the findings on a chart.

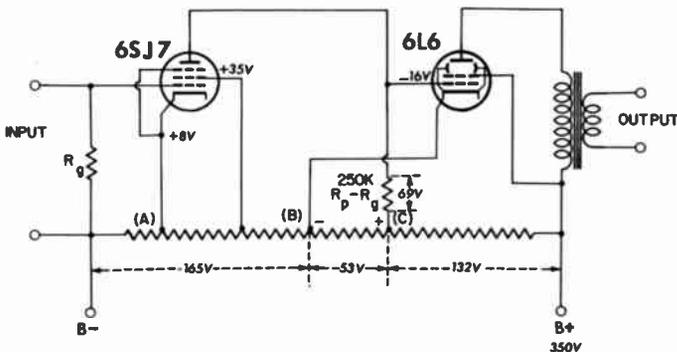
logic—1. The science dealing with the basic principles and applications of truth tables, switching, gating, etc. 2. See Logical Design.

logical choice—In a computer, the correct decision where alternatives or different possibilities are open.

logical design—1. The preplanning of a computer or data-processing system prior to its detailed engineering design. 2. The synthesizing of a network of logical elements to perform a specified function. 3. The result of 1 and 2 above, frequently called the logic of the system, machine, or network.

logical diagram—In logical design, a diagram representing the logical elements and their interconnections, but not necessarily their construction or engineering details.

logical element—In a computer or data-processing system, the smallest building



Loftin-White amplifier.

blocks which operators can represent in an appropriate system of symbolic logic. Typical logical elements are the AND gate and the "flip-flop."

logical operations—The operations in which logical quantities (yes-no decisions, quantities expressed as zeros and ones, etc.) make comparisons, decisions, and extractions.

logical symbol—A symbol used to represent a logical element on a graph.

log receiver—A receiver in which the output amplitude is proportionate to the logarithm of the input amplitude.

loktal base—Also spelled loctal. An eight-pin base for small vacuum tubes. It is designed so that it locks the tube firmly in a corresponding eight-hole socket. Unlike in other tubes, the pins are sealed directly into the glass envelope.

loktal tube—Also spelled loctal. A vacuum tube with a loktal base.

long-distance navigational aid—A navigational aid usable beyond radio line of sight.

longevity—The period of time during which the failure rate of a group of components is essentially constant.

longitudinal chromatic aberration—A lack of sharpness in the image because different colors come to a focus at different distances from the lens.

longitudinal current—A current which flows in the same direction in both wires of a parallel pair. The earth is its return path.

longitudinal magnetization—In magnetic recording, magnetization of the recording medium in a direction essentially parallel to the line of travel.

longitudinal redundancy—In a computer, a condition in which the bits in each track or row of a record do not total an even (or odd) number. The term is generally used to refer to records on magnetic tape, and a system can have either odd or even longitudinal parity.

longitudinal wave—A wave in which the direction of displacement and propagation are the same at each point.

long-persistence screen—A fluorescent screen in which the light intensity of its spots does not immediately die out after the beam has moved on.

long-play record—Abbreviated LP record. Also called a microgroove record. A 10- or 12-inch record or transcription with finely-cut grooves which give it a long playing time.

long-pull magnet—An electromagnet designed to exert a practically uniform pull, for an extended range of armature movement. It consists of a conical plunger moving up and down inside a hollow core.

long-range radar—A radar installation capable of detecting targets 200 or more miles away.

long shunt—A shunt field connected across the series field and the armature, instead of directly across the armature alone, of a motor or generator.

long-tailed pair—A two-tube circuit in which

decreased plate current through one tube results in increased plate current through the other tube, and vice versa.

long wave—Wavelengths longer than about 1,000 meters. They correspond to frequencies below 300 kc.

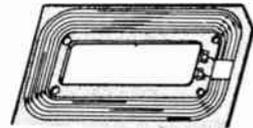
long-wire antenna—A linear antenna which is much longer than the operating wavelength. For this reason, it can provide a directional pattern.

lookthrough—1. In jamming, sporadic interruption of the emission for extremely short periods in order to monitor the victim signal. 2. When a set is being jammed, the monitoring of the desired signal during lulls in the jamming signals.

loom—A flexible nonmetallic tubing placed around insulated wire for protection.

loop—See Mesh and Antinodes.

loop actuating signal—The signal derived from mixing the loop-input and loop-feedback signals.



Loop antenna.

loop antenna—An antenna used in radio direction-finding apparatus and modern radio receivers. It consists of one or more loops of wire.

loop control—The maintaining of a specified loop of material between two sections of a machine by automatically adjusting the speed of at least one of the driven sections.

loop difference signal—The output signal from a summing point of a feedback control loop. It is a specific type of loop actuating signal produced by a particular loop input signal applied to that summing point.

loop error—The desired value minus the actual value of the loop output signal.

loop error signal—The loop actuating signal, when it is the loop error.

loop feedback signal—The signal derived from the loop output signal and fed back to the mixing point for control purposes.

loop feeder—A feeder which follows along a circuit and distributes the voltage more evenly at different points.

loop gain—The total usable power gain of a carrier terminal or two-wire repeater. Because any closed system tends to sing (oscillate), its usable gain may be less than the sum of the enclosed amplifier gains. The maximum usable gain is determined by—and cannot exceed—the losses in the closed path.

looping—A computer operation in which a sequence of steps is repeated.

loop input signal—An external signal applied to a feedback control loop.

loop-mile—The length of wire in a mile of two-wire line.

loop output signal

loop output signal—The controlled signal extracted from a feedback control loop.

loop pulsing—Regular, momentary interruptions of the DC path at the sending end.

loop return signal—The signal returned, via a feedback control loop, to a summing point in response to a loop input signal applied to that summing point. The loop return signal is a specified type of loop input signal and is subtracted from it.

loopstick antenna—See Ferrite-Rod Antenna.

loop test—A method of locating a fault in the insulation of a conductor when the conductor can be arranged to form part of a closed circuit.

loop transfer function—The transfer function of the transmission path. It is formed by opening and properly terminating a feedback loop. (*Also see Transfer Function.*)

loose coupler—An obsolete tuning system consisting of two coils, one inside the other. Coupling was varied over a wide range by sliding one coil over the other.

loose coupling—Any degree of coupling less than critical.

lorac—A navigation system which determines a position fix by the intersection of lines of position. Each line is defined by the phase angle between two heterodyne beat-frequency waves. One wave is the beat frequency between two CW signals from two widely spaced transmitters. The other is a reference wave of the same frequency and is obtained by deriving the heterodyne beat of the same two CW signals at a fixed location and transmitting it, via a second radio-frequency channel, to the receiver being located.

lorad—See Lodar.

loran—A contraction of LOnG-RAnge Navigation. A navigation aid sending out pulses at radio frequencies between 1,800 and 2,000 kc. It defines lines of position which are based on the differences in travel time between radio waves from a master and a slave station. Airborne equipment utilizes a picture tube and measuring circuits to determine the time differences and relate them to time-difference lines drawn on a map. A navigation fix is established by the intersection of two or more lines of position.

loran station—A radionavigational land station transmitting synchronized pulses.

Lorentz force equation—An equation relating the force on a charged particle to its motion in an electromagnetic field.

lorhumb line—In navigation, a course line in a lattice; the derivation of one coordinate from the other is always equal to the ratio of the difference between coordinates at the beginning and ending of the course line.

loss—1. A decrease in power suffered by a signal as it is transmitted from one point to another. It is usually expressed in decibels. 2. Energy dissipated without accomplishing useful work.

loss angle—The complement of the phase angle of an insulating material.

loudspeaker dividing network

Lossev effect—The resultant radiation when charge carriers recombine after being injected into a forward-biased PN or PIN junction.

loss factor—The characteristic which determines the rate at which heat is generated in an insulating material. It is equal to the dielectric constant times the power factor.

loss index—The product of the power factor times the dielectric constant of a material.

lossless line—A theoretically perfect line—i.e., one that has no loss and hence transmits all the energy fed to it.

loss modulation—See Absorption Modulation.

loss tangent—Also called dielectric dissipation factor. The decimal ratio of the irrecoverable to the recoverable part of the electrical energy introduced into an insulating material by the establishment of an electric field in the material.

lossy—Insulating material which dissipates more than the usual energy.

lossy attenuator—A length of wave guide made from some dissipative material and used to deliberately introduce transmission loss.

lossy line—A transmission line designed with high attenuation.

lot—A group of similar components which have been either all manufactured in a continuous production run from homogeneous raw materials under constant process conditions or assembled from more than one production run and submitted for random sampling and acceptance testing.

lot tolerance per cent defective—A process average that will be rejected 90% of the time. Abbreviated LTPD.

loudness—The intensity of sound. It depends primarily on the sound pressure, and secondarily on the frequency and waveforms, of the stimulus.

loudness contour—A curve showing the sound pressure required at each frequency to produce a given loudness sensation to a typical listener.

loudness-contour selector—Abbreviated as LCS. A circuit that alters the frequency response of an amplifier so that the characteristics of the amplifier will more closely match the requirements of the human ear.

loudness control—Also called compensated volume control. A combined volume and tone control which boosts the bass frequencies at low volume to compensate for the inability of the ear to respond to them. Some loudness controls provide similar compensation at the treble frequencies.

loudness level—The sound-pressure level of a 1,000-cycle tone judged by a listener to be as loud as the sound under consideration. It is measured in decibels relative to .0002 microbar.

loudspeaker—See Speaker.

loudspeaker dividing network—See Dividing Network.

loudspeaker impedance—See Speaker Impedance.

loudspeaker system—See Speaker System.

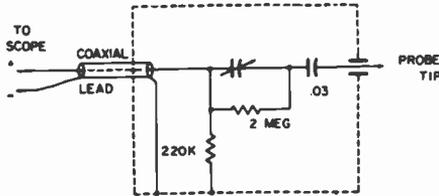
loudspeaker voice coil—See Speaker Voice Coil.

louver—The grill of a speaker.

low-angle radiation—Radiation that proceeds at low angles above ground.

low band—Television channels 2 through 6 covering frequencies between 54 and 88 mcs.

low-capacitance contacts—A type of contact construction providing small capacitance between contacts.



Low-capacitance probe circuit.

low-capacitance probe—A probe with very low capacitance. It is connected between the input of an oscilloscope and the circuit under observation.

low-corner frequency—The frequency at which the output of a resolver is 3 db below the mid-frequency value and the phase shift is 45°.

low-definition television—A television system employing less than 200 scanning lines per frame.

low-energy circuit—A circuit that functions at low voltage and low current, e.g., 10 volts or less and 1 milliampere or less.

low-energy material—See Soft Magnetic Material.

lower manual—See Accompaniment Manual.

lower sideband—The lower of two frequencies or groups of frequencies produced by the amplitude-modulation process.

lowest effective power—The minimum product of the antenna input power in kilowatts and the antenna gain required for satisfactory communication over a particular radio route.

lowest useful high frequency—In radio transmission, the lowest frequency effective at a specified time for ionospheric propagation of radio waves between any two points, excluding frequencies below several megacycles. It is determined by such factors as absorption, transmitter power, antenna gain, receiver characteristics, type of service, and noise conditions.

low frequency—Abbreviated LF. The band of frequencies extending from 30 to 300 kc (1,000 to 10,000 meters).

low-frequency compensation—A technique for extending the low-frequency response of a broad-band amplifier.

low-frequency induction heater or furnace

—A heater or furnace in which the charge is heated by inducing a current at the power-line frequency through it.

low-frequency padder—In a radio receiver, a small adjustable capacitor connected in series with the oscillator tuning coil. During alignment it is adjusted to obtain correct calibration of the circuit at the low-frequency end of the tuning range.

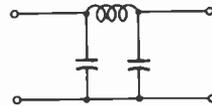
low-level contacts—Contacts that control only relatively small currents in circuits having relatively low voltages.

low-level modulation—The modulation produced in a system when the power level at a certain point is lower than it is at the output.

low-level radio-frequency signal (TR, ATR, and pre-TR tubes)—A radio-frequency signal with insufficient power to fire the tube.

low-loss insulator—An insulator with high radio-frequency resistance and hence slight absorption of energy.

low-loss line—A transmission line with relatively low losses.



Low-pass filter.

low-pass filter—A filter network which passes all frequencies below a specified frequency with little or no loss but discriminates strongly against higher frequencies.

low-rate discharge—The withdrawal of a small current from a cell or battery for long periods of time.

low tension—British term for low voltage. Generally refers to the heater or filament voltage.

low-velocity scanning—The scanning of a target with electrons having a velocity below the minimum required to give a secondary-emission ratio of unity.

L-pad—A volume control that has practically the same impedance at all settings. It consists essentially of an L-network in which both elements are adjusted simultaneously.

LP record—Abbreviation for long-play record.

LTPD—Abbreviation for lot tolerance per cent defective.

L-scan—See L-Display.

lug—A device soldered or crimped to the end of a wire lead to provide an eye or fork that can be placed under the head of a binding screw.

lumen—A unit of luminous flux equal to the flux (illumination) on a surface, all points of which are the same distance from a uniform source of one candle.

lumen-hour—A unit of the quantity of light delivered in one hour by a flux of one lumen.

luminaire—A complete lighting unit consist-

luminance

ing of a light source, together with a globe, reflector, refractor, housing, socket, and other parts integral with the housing.

luminance—1. The luminous flux emitted, reflected, or transmitted from the source. Usual units are the lumen per steradian per square meter, candle per square foot; meter-lambert, millilambert, and foot-lambert. 2. In color television, the photometric quantity of light radiation.

luminance channel—In a color television system, any path intended to carry the luminance signal. The luminance channel may also carry other signals such as the carrier color, which may or may not be used.

luminance channel bandwidth—The bandwidth of the path intended to carry the luminance signal.

luminance flicker—The flicker resulting from fluctuation of the luminance only.

luminance primary—The one of three transmission primaries whose amount determines the luminance of a color.

luminance signal—The signal in which the amplitude varies with the luminance values of a televised scene. It is part of the composite color signal.

luminescence—The absorption of energy by matter, and its subsequent emission as light. If the light is emitted within 10^{-8} second after the energy is absorbed, the process is known as fluorescence. If the emission takes longer, the process is called phosphorescence.

luminescence threshold—Also called threshold of luminescence. The lowest radiation frequency that will excite a luminescent material.

luminescent—Any material which will give off light but not heat when energized by an external source such as a stream of electrons or radiant energy.

luminescent screen—A screen which becomes luminous in those spots excited by an electron beam. The screen of a cathode-ray tube is the best-known example.

luminosity—Ratio of luminous flux to the corresponding radiant flux at a particular wavelength. It is expressed in lumens per watt.

luminosity coefficients—The constant multipliers for the respective tristimulus values of any color. The sum of the three products is the luminance of the color.

luminosity curve—A distribution curve showing luminous flux per element of wavelength as a function of wavelength.

luminous—Emitting light (i.e., glowing).

luminous efficiency—The ratio of luminous flux to radiant flux. It is usually expressed in lumens per watt of radiant flux and should not be confused with the term "efficiency" when applied to a practical source of light. The latter is based on the power

luxmeter

supplied to the source—not the radiant flux from the source. For energy radiated at a single wavelength, luminous efficiency is synonymous with luminosity.

luminous flux—Also called light flux. Time rate of flow of light (the total visible energy produced by a source per unit time). Usually measured in lumens.

luminous intensity—Light intensity in a specified direction. The standard unit is called the international candle. Originally an ordinary wax candle was selected as the standard, and even today it is rated as having a luminous intensity of approximately one candle.

luminous sensitivity—1. In a phototube, the output current divided by the incident luminous flux at a constant electrode voltage. (The term "output current" here does not include the dark current.) 2. The sensitivity of an object to light from a tungsten-filament lamp operating at a color temperature of 2870°K . This definition is permissible, since luminous sensitivity is not an absolute characteristic but depends on the spectral distribution of the incident flux.

lumped—Concentrated at a single point.

lumped-constant elements—Distinct electrical units smaller than a wavelength. They are calibrated and used, in conjunction with other electrical/electronic equipment, for controlling voltage and current.

lumped-constant-tuned heterodyne-frequency meter—A device for measuring frequency. Its operation depends on the use of a tuned electrical circuit consisting of lumped inductance and capacitance.

lumped impedance—Impedance concentrated in a component, as distinguished from impedance due to stray or distributed effects.

lumped inductance—Inductance concentrated in a component, as opposed to stray or distributed inductance.

lumped parameter—Any circuit parameter which—for purposes of analysis—can be considered to represent a single inductance, capacitance, resistance, etc., throughout the frequency range of interest.

lux—A practical unit of illumination in the metric system. It is equivalent to the meter-candle and is the illumination on a one square-meter area on which there is a uniformly distributed flux of one lumen, or the illumination produced at a surface one meter from a source of one candle.

Luxemburg effect—A nonlinear effect in the ionosphere. As a result, the modulation on a strong carrier wave will be transferred to another carrier passing through the same region.

luxmeter—A type of illumination photometer employing a variable aperture and the contrast principle.

M

m—Abbreviation for the prefix “milli-”.

M—1. Symbol for mutual inductance. 2. Abbreviation for the prefix “mega” or “meg” meaning one million.

ma—Abbreviation for milliampere.

machine-available time—In a computer, power-on time less maintenance time.

machine cycle—The shortest complete process or action that is repeated in order. The minimum length of time in which the foregoing can be performed.

machine language—Also called computer code. A set of symbols, characters, or signs and the rules for combining them to convey instructions or data to a computer.

machine run—In a computer, the performance of one or more machine routines which are linked to form one operating unit.

machine sensible—Information in a form such that it can be read by a specific machine.

machine word—A unit of information consisting of a standard number of characters which a computer regularly handles in each register.

macro code—A coding system which assembles groups of computer instructions into single code words and which therefore requires interpretation or translation so that an automatic computer can follow it.

macroprogramming—In a computer, the writing of machine-procedure statements in terms of macro-code instructions.

macroscopic—Large enough to be observed by the unaided eye.

macrosonics—The utilization of high amplitude sound waves for performing functions such as cleaning, drilling, emulsification, etc.

MADT transistor—A microalloy diffused-base transistor.

magamp—Abbreviation for magnetic amplifier.

magic eye—See Electron-Ray Tube.

magic-t—See Hybrid Junction.

magnal base—An 11-pin base used on cathode-ray tubes.



Magnal socket.

magnal socket—An 11-pin socket used with cathode-ray tubes.

magnesium—An alkaline metal the compounds of which are sometimes used for cathodes.

magnesium-copper-sulphide rectifier—A

dry disc rectifier consisting of magnesium in contact with copper sulphide.

Magnesyn—Trade name for a device made by Bendix Aviation Corp. It is a portion of a repeater unit consisting of a two-pole permanent-magnet rotor within a three-phase, two-pole, delta-connected stator. The rotor carries the indicating pointer and is free to rotate in any direction.

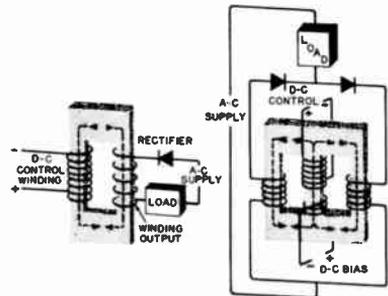
magnet—A body that has the property of attracting or repelling magnetic materials. In its natural form it is called a lodestone. It may also be produced by permanently magnetizing a piece of iron or steel. A temporary magnet—called an electromagnet—is produced by passing a current through a coil surrounding a piece of iron or steel; the magnetism persists only while current is flowing. When suspended freely, a magnet will turn and align its poles with the north and south magnetic poles of the earth. (Also See Electromagnetism and Permanent Magnet.)

magnet brake—A friction brake controlled electromagnetically.

magnetic—Pertaining to magnetism.

magnetic aging—A normal or accelerated change produced in the properties of a magnetic material by the effects of time and temperature.

magnetic air gap—The air space, or non-magnetic portion, of a magnetic circuit.



Magnetic amplifiers.

magnetic amplifier—Abbreviated magamp. A variable-impedance device by which load power and voltage can be controlled. Amplification occurs since the control source requires much less power than is supplied to the load.

magnetic analysis—The separation of a stream of electrified particles by a magnetic field, in accordance with their mass, charge, or speed. This is the principle of the mass spectrograph.

magnetic anisotropy—The dependence of the magnetic properties of some materials on direction.

magnetic-armature speaker—Also called a

magnetic azimuth

magnetic-armature loudspeaker or magnetic speaker. A speaker comprising a ferromagnetic armature actuated by magnetic attraction.

magnetic azimuth—Azimuth measured from magnetic north.

magnetic bearing—The position in which an object is pointing with respect to the earth's magnetic north pole. It is expressed in degrees clockwise from that pole.

magnetic biasing—The superimposing of another magnetic field on the signal magnetic field of a tape while a magnetic recording is being made.

magnetic blowout—A magnet for establishing a field where an electrical circuit is broken. The field lengthens the arc and thus helps to extinguish it.

magnetic braking—Application of the brakes by magnetic force. The current for exciting the electromagnets is derived either from the traction motors acting as generators, or from an independent source.

magnetic cartridge—See Variable-Reluctance Pickup.

magnetic character—A character imprinted with ink having magnetic properties. These characters are unique in that they can be read directly by both humans and machines.

magnetic circuit—A closed path of magnetic flux. The path has the same direction as the magnetic induction at every point.

magnetic coated disc—A magnetic disc-recording medium consisting of a coat of magnetizable material over a non-magnetic base.

magnetic coil—The winding of an electromagnet.

magnetic compass—A device for indicating direction. It consists of a magnetic needle which pivots freely and points toward the earth's north magnetic pole.

magnetic contactor—A contactor actuated electromagnetically.

magnetic-convergence principle—The obtaining of beam convergence through the use of a magnetic field.

magnetic core—1. A magnetic material which, once placed into one of two magnetic states, will remain in that state. Thus it can provide storage, gating, or switching. 2. The ferrous material in the center of an electromagnet.

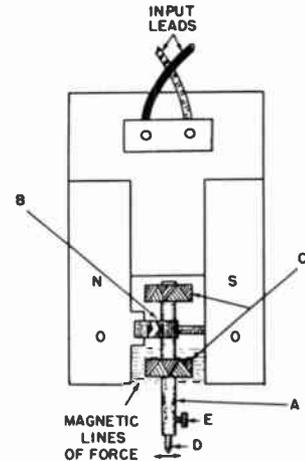
magnetic core storage—A type of computer storage which employs a core of magnetic material surrounded by a coil of wire. The core can be magnetized to represent a binary 1 or 0.

magnetic course—A course in which the reference line is magnetic north.

magnetic cutter—A cutter in which the mechanical displacement of the recording stylus is produced by the action of magnetic fields.

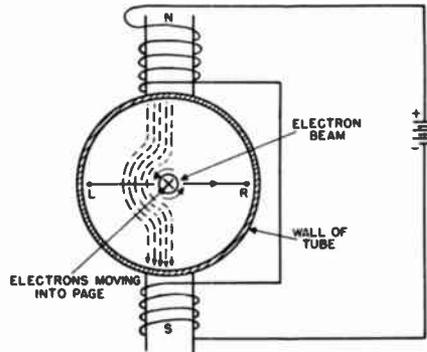
magnetic cycle—The sequence of changes in the magnetization of an object corresponding to one cycle of the alternating current producing the magnetization.

magnetic direction indicator



Magnetic cutter.

magnetic deflection—The moving of the electron beam by means of a magnetic field produced by a coil around the neck of the cathode-ray tube (i.e., a linear motion is produced when the current through the coil has a sawtooth waveform).



Magnetic deflection.

magnetic delay line—A computer delay line in which magnetic energy is propagated.

magnetic detecting device—A device for detecting cracks in iron or steel. This is done by introducing magnetic particles, which are attracted to the opposing magnetic poles created at the break.

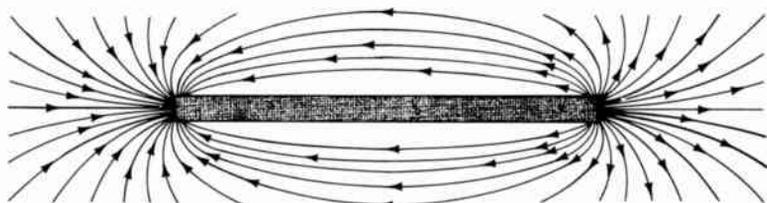
magnetic device—Any device actuated electromagnetically.

magnetic dipole—A pair of equal-strength north and south magnetic poles spaced close together, and so small that its directive properties are independent of its size and shape. It is the magnetic equivalent of an electrical dipole.

magnetic direction indicator—Abbreviated MDI. An instrument that provides a compass indication, which it obtains electrically

magnetic disc

magnetic needle



Magnetic field.

from a remote gyro-stabilized magnetic compass (or its equivalent).

magnetic disc—A magnetic recording medium in the form of a disc.

magnetic disc storage—Storage of digital information on magnetic discs.

magnetic displacement—Magnetic flux density or magnetic induction.

magnetic drum—A storage device consisting of a rapidly rotating cylinder, the surface of which can be easily magnetized and which will retain the magnetization. Information is stored in the form of magnetized spots (or no spots) on the drum surface.

magnetic field—An area where magnetic forces can be detected around a permanent, natural, or electromagnet.

magnetic field strength—See Magnetizing Force.

magnetic figures—A pattern showing the distribution of a magnetic field. It is made by sprinkling iron filings on a non-magnetic surface in the field.

magnetic flip-flop—A bistable amplifier using one or more magnetic amplifiers. The two stable output levels are determined by appropriate changes in the control voltage or current.

magnetic flux—The magnetic induction in a material. An electromotive force will be induced in a conductor placed in a magnetic field whenever the magnitude of the flux changes.

magnetic flux density—See Magnetic Induction.

magnetic focusing—The focusing of an electron beam by the action of a magnetic field.

magnetic freezing—In a relay, sticking of the armature to the core due to residual magnetism.

magnetic gap—The nonmagnetic part of a magnetic circuit.

magnetic gate—A gate circuit used in a magnetic amplifier.

magnetic head—In magnetic recording, a transducer that converts electric variations into magnetic variations for storage on magnetic media, or for reconvertng such stored energy into electric energy. Stored energy can also be erased by this method.

magnetic hysteresis—In a magnetic material, the property by virtue of which the magnetic induction for a given magnetizing force depends on the previous conditions of magnetization.

magnetic hysteresis loss—The power expended in a magnetic material, as a result

of magnetic hysteresis, when the magnetic induction is cyclic.

magnetic induction—Also called magnetic flux density. The flux per unit area perpendicular to the direction of the flux. The cgs unit of induction is called the gauss (plural, gaussses) and is defined by the equation:

$$B = \frac{d\phi}{dA}$$

magnetic ink—Visible ink containing magnetic particles. When printed on a document (e.g., a bank check), the ink can be read by a magnetic character sensor and also by humans.

magnetic integrated circuit—An integrated component in which magnetic elements perform all or a major portion of its intended function.

magnetic-latch relay—See Polarized Double-Biased Relay.

magnetic leakage—Passage of magnetic flux outside the path along which it can do useful work.

magnetic lens—An apparatus that uses a nonuniform magnetic field to focus beams of rapidly moving electrons or ions in a cathode-ray or other tube.

magnetic line of force—In a magnetic field, an imaginary line which has the direction of the magnetic flux at every point.

magnetic materials—Materials that show magnetic properties. Ferromagnetic materials are more strongly magnetic than paramagnetic materials.

magnetic memory—A computer memory (or any portion) in which information is stored in the form of magnetism.

magnetic microphone—See Variable-Reluctance Microphone.

magnetic mine—An underwater mine that detonates when near the steel hull of a ship. This is accomplished by relays, which redistribute the magnetic field in the mine when it is near the ship.

magnetic modulator—Also called a magnetor. A modulator employing a magnetic amplifier as the modulating element.

magnetic moment—Ratio of the maximum torque exerted on a magnet, to the magnetizing force of the field in which the magnet is situated.

magnetic needle—The magnetized needle used in a compass. When freely suspended, it will point to the earth's magnetic north and south poles.

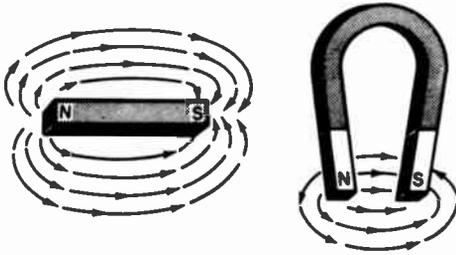
magnetic north

magnetic north—The direction indicated by the north-seeking end of the needle in a magnetic compass.

magnetic phase modulator—A ferrite-core delay line in which the delay is varied by an external magnetic field.

magnetic pickup—*See* Variable-Reluctance Pickup.

magnetic-plated wire—A wire with a non-magnetic core and a plated surface of ferromagnetic material.



Magnetic poles.

magnetic poles—Those portions of a magnet toward which the lines of flux converge. All magnets have two poles, called north and south or north-seeking and south-seeking, poles.

magnetic pole strength—The magnetic moment of a magnetized body divided by the distance between the poles.

magnetic potential difference—The line integral of magnetizing force between two points in a magnetic field.

magnetic-powder-coated tape—Also called coated tape. A tape consisting of a coating of uniformly dispersed powdered ferromagnetic material on a nonmagnetic base.

magnetic printing—Also called magnetic transfer, and cross talk. The permanent transfer of a recorded signal from a section of one magnetic recording medium to another section of the same or a different medium when they are brought near each other.

magnetic probe—A loop-type conductor for detecting presence of static, audio, or RF magnetic fields.

magnetic radio bearing—*See* Radio Bearing.

magnetic recorder—Equipment incorporating an electromagnetic transducer and a means for moving a magnetic recording medium past the transducer. Electric signals are recorded in the medium as magnetic variations. (*Also see* Magnetic Recording.)

magnetic recording—Recording audio frequencies by magnetizing areas of a tape or wire. The magnetized tape or wire is played back by passing it through a reproducing head. Here the magnetized areas are reconverted into electrical energy, which headphones or speakers then change back into sound.

magnetic recording head—In magnetic re-

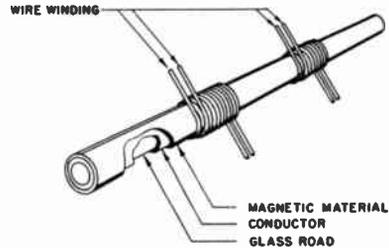
magnetic speaker

ording, a magnetic head that transforms electric variations into magnetic variations for storage on a magnetic medium such as tape or discs.

magnetic recording medium—A wire, tape, cylinder, disc, or other magnetizable material which retains the magnetic variations imparted to it during magnetic recording.

magnetic reproducer—Equipment which picks up the magnetic variations on magnetic recording media and converts them into electrical variations.

magnetic reproducing head—In magnetic recording, the head that converts the magnetic variations into electric variations.



Magnetic rod.

magnetic rod—A square-loop switching and storage element for digital systems. It consists of a silver-coated glass rod upon which a thin layer of iron and nickel is deposited. Conductors are wound around the rod for the drive, sense, enable, and inhibit currents.

magetics—The branch of science concerned with the laws of magnetic phenomena.

magnetic saturation—In an iron core, the point where application of a further increase in magnetizing force will produce little or no increase in the magnetic lines of force.

magnetic separator—An apparatus for separating powdered magnetic ores from nonmagnetic ores, or iron filings and other small iron objects from nonmagnetic materials. An electromagnet is employed which deflects the magnetic materials from the path taken by the nonmagnetic materials.

magnetic shield—A sheet or core of iron enclosing instruments or radio parts to protect them from stray magnetic fields. The shield provides a convenient path for the magnetic lines of force and thus diverts them from the component being protected.

magnetic shift register—A register in which magnetic cores are used as binary storage elements. By means of pulses, the pattern of binary digital information can be shifted one position to the left or right in the register.

magnetic shunt—A piece of iron used during instrument calibration to divert a portion of the magnetic lines of force passing through an air gap in the instrument.

magnetic speaker—*See* Magnetic-Armature Speaker.

magnetic starter

magnetic starter—A starter actuated electro-magnetically.

magnetic storage—Any storage system in a computer which makes use of the magnetic properties of materials to store information.

magnetic storm—A disturbance in the earth's magnetic field. It is associated with abnormal solar activity and is capable of disrupting both radio and wire transmission.

magnetic strain gauge—Also spelled gage. An instrument for measuring strain in rails or other structural members that bend only microscopically under a normal load. It does this by determining the change in reluctance of a magnetic circuit having a movable armature.

magnetic susceptibility—Ratio of the intensity of magnetization to the corresponding value of the magnetizing force.

magnetic tape—The recording media used in tape recorders. A paper or plastic tape on which a magnetic emulsion (usually ferric oxide) has been deposited. The most common width for home recorders is one-quarter inch. Some tapes are made of a magnetic material and hence need no magnetic-emulsion coating.

magnetic-tape core—A toroidal core made by winding a strip of thin magnetic-core material around a form. A toroidal winder is then used to wind coils around the core.

magnetic tape recorder—A recorder in which magnetic tape is the recording medium.

magnetic test coil—Also called search or exploring coil. A coil which is connected to a suitable device to measure a change in the magnetic flux linked with it. The flux linkage may be changed by either moving the coil or varying the magnitude of the flux.

magnetic transducer—See Variable-Reluctance Transducer.

magnetic transfer—See Magnetic Printing.

magnetic transition temperature—Also called the Curie point. In a ferromagnetic material, the point where its transition to paramagnetic seems to be complete as its temperature is raised.

magnetic units—Ampere-turn, gauss, gilbert, line of force, maxwell, oersted, and unit magnetic pole are examples of magnetic units—i.e., those used in measuring magnetic quantities.

magnetic-vane meter—Also called a moving-vane meter. A meter for measuring alternating current. It contains a metal vane which pivots inside a coil. Alternating current flows through the coil and sets up magnetic forces which rotate the vane and attached pointer in proportion to the value of the current.

magnetic variometer—An instrument for measuring the differences in a magnetic field with respect to space or time.

magnetism—A property possessed by certain materials by which these materials can exert mechanical force on neighboring masses of

magnetograph

magnetic materials and can cause voltages to be induced in conducting bodies moving relative to the magnetized bodies.

magnetite—A mineral which exists in a magnetized condition in its natural state. It consists chiefly of a magnetic oxide of iron.

magnetization curve—A curve plotted on a graph to show successive states during magnetization of a ferromagnetic material. A normal magnetization curve is a portion of a symmetrical hysteresis loop. A virgin magnetization curve shows what happens to the material the first time it is magnetized.

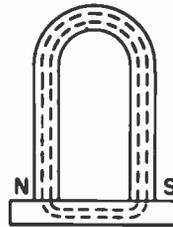
magnetization intensity—At any point in a magnetized body, the ratio between the magnetic moment of the element of volume surrounding the point, and an infinitesimal volume.

magnetize—To make magnetic.

magnetizing current—See Exciting Current.

magnetizing force—Also called magnetic field strength. The magnetomotive force per unit length at any given point in a magnetic circuit. In the cgs system the unit is the oersted. It is defined by the equation:

$$\frac{\text{Magnetomotive force in gilberts}}{\text{Length in centimeters}}$$



Magnet keeper.

magnet keeper—A bar of iron or steel placed across the poles of a horseshoe magnet when the magnet is not in use. The keeper prevents the magnet from becoming demagnetized, by completing the magnetic circuit to keep the flux from leaking off.

magnet meter—Also called a magnet tester. An instrument for measuring the magnetic flux produced by a permanent magnet. It usually comprises a torque-coil or moving-magnet magnetometer with a particular arrangement of pole pieces.

magneto—1. An AC generator for producing ringing signals. 2. An AC generator for producing the ignition voltage in some gasoline engines.

magnetolectric generator—An electric generator with permanent-magnet field poles.

magnetofluidynamics—See Magneto-hydrodynamics.

magnetofluidmechanics—See Magneto-hydrodynamics.

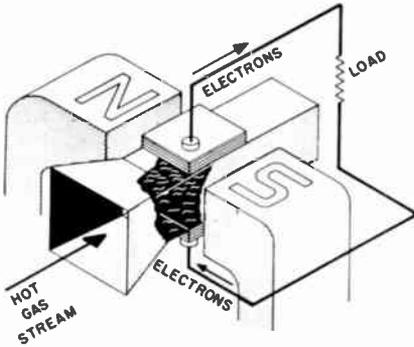
magnetogasdynamics—See Magneto-hydrodynamics.

magnetograph—A magnetometer that pro-

magneto hydrodynamic gyroscope

vides a continuous record of the changes occurring in the earth's magnetic field.

magneto hydrodynamic gyroscope—A gyroscope in which a rotating magnetic field drives a conducting fluid (e.g., mercury) around the closed path formed between the inner surface of a magnetic sleeve and the outer surface of a concentric magnetic cylinder.



Magneto hydrodynamic generator.

magneto hydrodynamic power generation—The generating of electric current by the motion of an ionized gas.

magneto hydrodynamics—Abbreviated MHD. The study of the interaction between magnetic fields and electrically conductive fluids and gases. Also called magneto fluid dynamics, magneto fluid mechanics, magneto gas dynamics, hydromagnetics.

magneto ionic wave component—Either of the two elliptically polarized wave components into which a linearly polarized wave in the ionosphere is separated by the earth's magnetic field.

magnetometer—An instrument for measuring the intensity or direction (or both) of a magnetic field (or component) in a particular direction.

magnetomotive force—The force by which a magnetic field is produced, either by a current flowing through a coil of wire or by the proximity of a magnetized body. The amount of magnetism produced in the first method is proportional to the current through the coil and the number of turns in it. The cgs unit of magnetomotive force is called the gilbert. Magnetomotive force may also result from a magnetized body.

magneto-resistance—The change in electrical conductivity of a material when a magnetic field is applied. This change is quite pronounced in materials with a high carrier mobility.

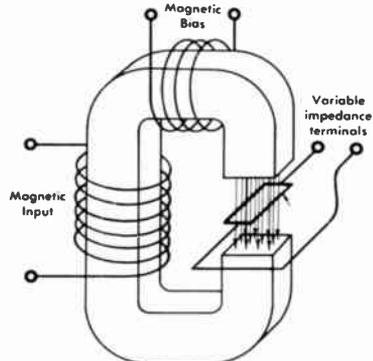
magneto resistor—A semiconductor device in which the electrical resistance is a function of the applied magnetic field.

magnetosphere—A 900-mile-thick belt in the upper atmosphere, composed primarily of helium gas.

magnetostrictive delay line

magnetostatic field—A magnetic field that is neither moving nor changing direction. Such a field could be produced by a stationary magnetic pole or by a constant current flowing in a stationary conductor.

magnetostriction—1. The microscopic change in size experienced by ferromagnetic materials when subjected to an external magnetic field. 2. Conversely, the change in magnetic induction of a ferromagnetic material under stress.

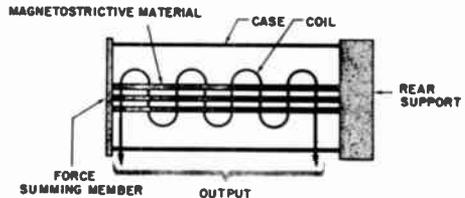


Magneto resistor.

magnetostriction microphone—A microphone in which the deformation of a magnetostrictive material generates the required voltages.

magnetostriction oscillator—An oscillator in which the frequency is determined by the characteristics of the magnetostrictive element that inductively couples the plate circuit to the grid circuit.

magnetostriction speaker—A speaker in which the mechanical displacement is derived from the deformation of a magnetostrictive material.



Magnetostriction transducer.

magnetostriction transducer—A transducer comprising an element of magnetostrictive material inside a coil, and a force-summing member attached to one end of the element. Current flows through the coil, and the magnetic field around it expands and contracts the element to move the member back and forth.

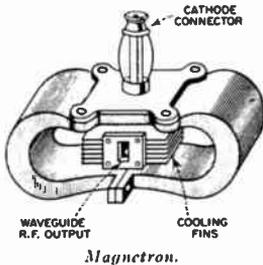
magnetostrictive delay line—A delay line made of nickel or certain other materials

which become shorter when placed in a magnetic field.

magnetostrictive relay—A relay that functions because of dimensional changes occurring in a magnetic material under the influence of a magnetic field.

magnetostrictive resonator—A ferromagnetic rod which can be excited magnetically so that it will resonate (vibrate) at one or more desired frequencies.

magneto telephone—A telephone equipped with a magneto (a hand-driven, two-pole, ringing-signal generator). Although obsolete for home and business telephones, it is still used in many field applications.



magnetron—An electron tube which produces an AC power output. The tube is surrounded by an electromagnet, which controls the flow of electrons from cathode to anode.

magnetron effect—In a thermionic vacuum tube, the reduced electron emission due to the magnetic field of the filament current.

magnetron oscillator—An electron tube in which electrons are accelerated by a radial electric field between the cathode and one or more anodes and by an axial magnetic field that provides a high-energy electron stream to excite the tank circuits.

magnetron pulling—A shift in the frequency of a magnetron due to a change in the standing waves on the RF lines.

magnetron pushing—The shift in frequency of a magnetron caused by faulty modulator operation.

magnetron rectifier—A gas-tube rectifier in which the electron stream is controlled by an optical element or instrument instead of by heated electrodes.

magnet steel—A special steel used in permanent magnets because of its high retentivity. In addition to steel, it also contains tungsten, cobalt, chromium, and manganese.

magnet tester—See Magnet Meter.

magnetotor—See Magnetic Modulator.

magnet wire—An insulated copper wire used for winding the coils of electromagnets.

Magnistor—A saturable reactor for controlling electrical pulses or sine waves having frequencies of 100 kc to 30 mc and power levels ranging from microwatts to tens of watts.

magnitude—Size; the quantity assigned to one unit so that it may be compared with other units of the same class (i.e., the ratio of one quantity to another).

magnitude-controlled rectifier—A type of rectifier circuit in which a thyatron is used as the rectifying element. The load current is controlled by varying the bias on the grid of the thyatron.

mag-slip—A British term for synchro (i.e., a synchronous device such as the selsyn, autosyn, motor torque and generator).

main anode—The anode which conducts the load current.

main bang—The transmitted pulse of a radar system.

main control unit—Transmitter or receiver controls for energizing, adjustment, etc., of the transmitter or receiver, but not for operating it while on the air.

main exciter—An exciter which supplies energy for the field excitation of another exciter.

main gap—The conduction path between the principal cathode and anode.

main power—Power supplied to a complete system from a line.

mains—Interior wires extending from the service switch, generator bus, or converter bus to the main distribution center.

main sweep—The longest-range scale available on some fire-control radars.

maintainability—The probability of restoring a system to its specified operating conditions within a specified total down time, when maintenance action is initiated under stated conditions.

maintenance—All procedures necessary to keep an item in, or restoring it to, a serviceable condition, including servicing, repair, modification, modernization, overhaul, inspection, etc.

major-apex face—In a natural quartz crystal, any one of the three larger sloping faces extending to the apex (pointed) end. The other three are called the minor-apex faces.

major cycle—In a memory device which provides serial access to storage positions, the time interval between successive appearances of a given storage position.

major defects—Those defects usually responsible for the failure of a component to function in its intended manner.

major face—Any one of the three larger sides of a hexagonal quartz crystal.

major failure—A noncritical failure that can degrade the system performance due to cumulative tolerance buildup.

majority carrier—The predominant carrier in a semiconductor. Electrons are the majority carrier in N-type semiconductors, since there are more electrons than holes. Likewise, holes are the majority carrier in P-types, since they outnumber the electrons.

majority-carrier contact—An electrical contact across which the ratio of majority-carrier current to applied voltage is substan-

tially independent of the voltage polarity but the ratio of minority-carrier current to applied voltage is not.

majority emitter—The transistor electrode from which the majority carriers flow into the interelectrode region.

major lobe—The antenna lobe in the direction of maximum energy radiation or reception.

major loop—A continuous network composed of all the forward elements and the primary feedback elements of a feedback control system.

make—The closing of a relay, key, or other contact.

make-before-break—A double-throw contact which establishes the new circuit first, before interrupting the previous one.

make contact—The contact which closes a circuit when a normally open device is operated.

male—Adapted so as to fit into a matching hollow part.

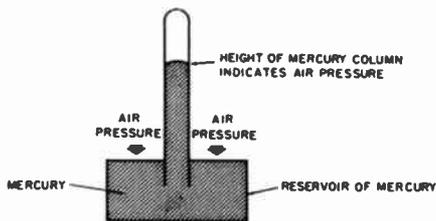
malfunction—See Error.

mandrel test—A test used to determine the flexibility of insulation. In it a wire, with or without previous stretch, is wrapped around a mandrel.

manganin—An alloy wire used in precision wirewound resistors because of its low temperature coefficient of resistance.

manipulated variable—A quantity or condition that is varied as a function of the actuating signal in order to control the value of the directly controlled variable.

man-made static—High-frequency noise signals created by sparking in an electric circuit. When picked up by radio receivers, it causes buzzing and crashing sounds from the speaker.



Manometer.

manometer—A gauge for measuring the pressure of gases. It contains a column of incompressible liquid. The amount the liquid is displaced indicates the magnitude of the pressure causing the displacement.

manual—1. Hand operated. 2. In an organ, a group of keys played with the hand. In two-manual organs the upper manual, also referred to as the solo or swell manual, is normally used to play the melody. The lower manual, also referred to as the accompaniment manual or great manual, is normally used to play the accompaniment.

manual control—The opening or closing of switches by hand.

manual controller—An electric controller in which all but its basic functions are performed by hand.

manual reset—A qualifying term used to indicate that a relay may be reset manually after an operation.

manual ringing—A method of ringing a telephone. The key must be held down for the ringing to continue. Nor does it stop when the receiver is lifted off the hook, unless the caller releases the key.

manual switch—A switch which is actuated by an operator.

manual switchboard—A telephone switchboard in which the operator makes connections manually with plugs and jacks or with keys.

manual telegraphy—Telegraphy in which an operator forms the individual characters of the alphabet in code.

manual telephone set—A set not equipped with a dial for securing the number to be called. Instead, lifting the receiver alerts the switchboard operator, who then connects the caller to the person being called.

manual telephone system—A system in which telephone connections between customers are ordinarily established manually by telephone operators, in accordance with orders given verbally by the calling parties.

manual tuning—Rotation by hand of a knob on a radio receiver to tune in a desired station.

manufacturing holes—See Pilot Holes.

Marconi antenna—An antenna system in which one end of the signal source is connected to a radiating element and the other end is connected to ground.

margin—1. The difference between the actual operating point and the point where improper operation will occur. 2. Also called range or printing range. In telegraphy, the interval between limits on a scale, usually arbitrary, in which printing is error-free.

marginal checking—Also called marginal testing. Preventive maintenance in which certain operating conditions (e.g., supply voltage or frequency) are varied from normal in order to locate defects before they become serious.

marginal relay—A relay that functions as a result of predetermined changes in the coil current or voltage.

marginal testing—See Marginal Checking.

marine broadcast station—A coastal station which regularly broadcasts the time and meteorological and hydrographic information.

marine radiobeacon station—A radionavigation land station, the emissions from which are used to determine the bearing or direction of a ship in relation to the marine radiobeacon station.

maritime mobile service—The radio service in which ships communicate with each

other or with coastal and other land stations on specified frequencies.

maritime radionavigation service—A radio service intended to be used for the navigation of ships.

mark—In telegraphy, the closed-circuit condition—i.e., the signal that closes the circuit at the receiver to produce a click of the key or to print a character on a teletypewriter.

marker—Also called marker beacon. A radio navigational aid consisting of a transmitter that sends a signal to designate the small area around and above it.

marker antenna—The transmitting antenna for a marker beacon.

marker beacon—See Marker.

marker generator—An RF generator that injects one or more pips of a specific frequency onto the response curve of a tuned circuit being displayed on the screen of a cathode-ray oscilloscope.

marker pip—The inverted V (Δ) or spot of light used as a frequency index mark in cathode-ray oscilloscopes for alignment of TV sets. It is produced by coupling a fixed-frequency oscillator to the output of a sweep-driven signal generator.

marking-and-spacing intervals—In telegraphy, the intervals corresponding to the closed and open positions, respectively, of the originating transmitting contacts.

marking pulse—The signal interval during which the selector unit of a teletypewriter is operated.

marking wave—Also called keying wave. In telegraphy, the emission while the active portions of the code characters are being transmitted.

mark sense—To mark a position on a punch card, using a special pencil that leaves an electrically conductive deposit for later conversion to machine punching.

mark sensing—A technique for detecting special pencil marks entered in special places on a card and automatically translating the marks into punched holes.

marshalling sequence—See Collating Sequence.

maser—Acronym for Microwave Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation. A low-noise microwave amplifier in which a signal is boosted by changing the energy level of a gas or crystal (commonly, ammonia or ruby, respectively).

mask—1. A frame mounted in front of a television picture tube to limit the viewing area of the screen. 2. A device (usually a thin sheet of metal which contains an open pattern) used to shield selected portions of a base during a deposition process. 3. A device used to shield selected portions of a photosensitive material during photographic processing.

masking—The process by which a sound is made audible by the addition of a second sound called the masking sound. The unit of measurement is usually the decibel.

masking audiogram—A graphical representation of the amount of masking by a noise. It is plotted in decibels as a function of the frequency of the masked tone.

mask microphone—A microphone designed for use inside an oxygen or other respiratory mask.

Masonite—Trade name of The Masonite Corp. Fiberboard made from steam-exploded wood fiber. Its highly compressed forms are used for panels in electrical equipment.

mass—The quantity of matter in an object. It is equal to the weight of a body divided by the acceleration due to gravity.

mass data—A larger amount of data than can be stored in the central processing unit of a computer at any one time.

mass radiator—A spark radiator which generates a low-level, broad-band signal extending into and above the ehf band. Arcing occurs between fine metal particles suspended in a liquid dielectric.

mass spectrometer—An instrument that permits rapid analysis of chemical compounds. It consists of a vacuum tube into which a small amount of the gas to be studied is admitted. The gas is ionized by the electrons emitted from the cathode and speeded up by an accelerating grid. An electric field draws the ions out of the ionizing chamber. They are then sent through electric and magnetic fields that sort them according to their ratios of mass to charge.

mass spectrum—The spectrum obtained by deflecting a beam of electrons with an electric or magnetic field as they emerge from a tube containing a small quantity of the gas being investigated. The amount a particle is deflected depends on the ratio of its mass to its atomic charge. Hence, every element has a characteristic mass-spectrum line.

mast—The pole on which an antenna is mounted.

master—The mold from which other disc recordings are cast. It is made by electroforming from a disc recording, and is a "negative" of the disc (i.e., has ridges instead of grooves).

master brightness control—In a color television receiver, a variable resistor that adjusts the bias level on all three guns in the picture tube at the same time.

master clock—In a computer, the primary source of timing signals.

master control—In a studio, a central point from which sound or television programs are switched to one or more transmitters.

master drive—A drive that determines the reference input for one or more follower drives.

master file—In a computer, a file of relatively more permanent information that is usually updated periodically.

master gain control—An amplifier control that permits adjusting the gain of two or more channels simultaneously.

master oscillator—In an amplifier, the os-

illator that establishes the carrier frequency of the output.

master oscillator-power amplifier—Abbreviated MOPA. An oscillator followed by a radio-frequency buffer-amplifier stage.

master routine—See Subroutine.

master stamper—A master from which phonograph records are pressed.

master station—The radio station to which the emissions of other stations of a synchronized group are referred.

master switch—The switch that dominates the operation of contactors, relays, or other electromagnetic devices.

master TV system—A combination of components for providing multiple TV-set operation from one antenna.

MAT—Acronym for microalloy transistor.

match—The similarity or equality of one thing to another.

matched impedance—The equal impedance between two coupled circuits.

matched load—A device used to terminate a transmission line or wave guide so that all the energy from the signal source will be absorbed.

matched termination—A termination that does not reflect the waves along the wave guide or transmission line.

matched transmission line—A transmission line along which there is no wave reflection.

matched wave guide—A wave guide along which there is no reflected wave.

matching—Coupling two circuits or parts together so that the impedance of either circuit is equal to the impedance between its terminals.

matching impedance—The impedance value that must be connected to the terminals of a signal-voltage source for proper matching.

matching plate—In wave-guides, a diaphragm used for matching.

matching stub—A device placed on a radio-frequency transmission line to vary its electrical length and hence its impedance.

matching transformer—A transformer used for matching impedances.

material system—The designation of the number of basic metals (e.g., silver-antimony-telluride) making up thermoelectric materials.

mathematical check—A check making use of mathematical identities or other properties.

mathematical logic—Also called symbolic logic. Exact reasoning concerning nonnumerical relations by using symbols that are efficient in calculation.

matrix—1. A coding network or system in a computer. When signals representing a certain code are applied to the inputs, the output signals are in a different code. 2. Sometimes called decoder. A computer network or system in which a combination of inputs produces a single output. 3. A computer network or system in which only one input is excited at a time and produces a combination of outputs. 4. In a color TV circuit, the

section that combines the I, Q, and Y signals and transforms them into individual red, green, and blue signals which are applied to the picture-tube grids.

matrixer—Also called matrix unit. A device which transforms the color coordinates, usually by electrical or optical means.

matrix unit—See Matrixer.

matter—Any physical entity—i.e., having mass.

Matteucci effect—The ability of a twisted ferromagnetic wire to generate a voltage as its magnetization changes.

max—Abbreviation for maximum.

maximum—Abbreviated max. The highest value occurring during a stated period.

maximum average power output—In television, the maximum radio-frequency output power, averaged over the longest repetitive modulation cycle.

maximum deviation sensitivity—Under maximum system deviation, the smallest signal input for which the output distortion does not exceed a specified limit.

maximum frequency of oscillation—The highest frequency at which a transistor or vacuum tube will oscillate.

maximum keying frequency—In a facsimile system, the frequency (in cycles per second) equal to half the number of critical areas of the subject copy scanned per second.

maximum modulating frequency—In a facsimile system, the maximum scanning frequency process that can be transmitted without degrading the recorded copy.

maximum output—The highest average output power into a rated load, regardless of distortion.

maximum peak plate current—The highest instantaneous plate current a tube can safely carry.

maximum percentage modulation—The highest percentage of modulation permitted in a transmitter without producing excessive harmonics in the modulating frequency.

maximum permeability—The highest permeability reached as induction or magnetization is increased.

maximum sensitivity—The smallest signal input that produces a specified output.

maximum signal level—In an amplitude-modulated system, the level corresponding to copy black or copy white—whichever has the higher amplitude.

maximum sound pressure—For any given cycle of a periodic wave, the maximum absolute value of the instantaneous sound pressure. The most common unit is a microbar.

maximum system deviation—In a frequency-modulation system, the greatest permissible deviation in frequency.

maximum undistorted output—Also called maximum useful output. The maximum power an amplifier can deliver without producing excessive harmonics.

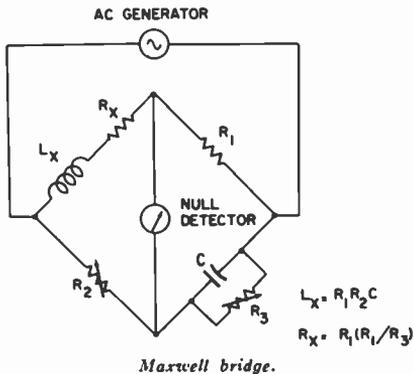
maximum usable frequency—Abbreviated MUF. In radio transmission by ionospheric

reflection, the highest frequencies that can be transmitted by reflection from regular ionized layers.

maximum useful output—See Maximum Undistorted Output.

maximum writing rate—The maximum spot speed which produces a line of specified density on a photographic negative or on the screen of a cathode-ray tube.

maxwell— 10^{-8} weber, the cgs unit of magnetic flux.



Maxwell bridge.

Maxwell bridge—A four-arm AC bridge normally used for measuring inductance in terms of resistance and capacitance (or capacitance in terms of resistance and inductance). One arm has an inductor in series with a resistor, and the opposite arm has a capacitor in parallel with a resistor. The other two arms normally are nonreactive resistors. The balance is independent of frequency.

Maxwell inductance bridge—A four-arm AC bridge for comparing inductances. Two adjacent arms have inductors, and the other two arms usually have nonreactive resistors. The balance is independent of frequency.

Maxwell mutual-inductance bridge—A four-arm AC bridge for measuring mutual inductance in terms of self-inductance. Mutual inductance is present between the supply circuit and the arm which includes one coil of the mutual inductor. The other three arms normally are nonreactive resistors. The balance is independent of frequency.

Maxwell's equations—Fundamental equations, developed by J. C. Maxwell, for expressing radiation mathematically and describing the condition at any point under the influence of varying electric and magnetic fields.

Maxwell's law—A movable portion of a circuit will always travel in the direction that gives maximum flux linkages through the circuit.

Maxwell triangle—A graph that defines the chromaticity values of a color in terms of three coordinates.

Maxwell-turn—A unit of magnetic linkage

equal to one magnetic line of force passing through one turn of a circuit.

mayday—International distress call for radio-telephone communication. It is derived from the French *m'aidez*, meaning "help me."

mc—Abbreviation for megacycle.

MCM—See Monte Carlo Method.

McNally tube—A velocity-modulated vacuum tube that produces low-power UHF oscillations. It is used as a local oscillator in some radar receivers.

MCW—Abbreviation for modulated continuous wave.

m-derived filter—A filter derived by multiplying the values of a constant-k filter by a factor m, the value of which is less than unity.

m-derived L-section filter—A reactance network derived from the prototype L-section filter, so that the image-transfer coefficient and one image impedance are changed, but the other image impedance is left unchanged.

MDI—Abbreviation for magnetic direction indicator.

M-display—See M-Scan.

Meacham-bridge oscillator—A crystal oscillator in which the crystal forms one arm in a bridge so as to obtain effective multiplication of the actual Q of the crystal.

meaconing—The interception and rebroadcast of beacon signals. They are rebroadcast on the received frequency to confuse enemy navigation. As a result, aircraft or ground stations are given inaccurate bearings.

mean carrier frequency—The average carrier frequency of a transmitter (corresponding to the resting frequency in a frequency-modulated system).

mean charge—The arithmetic mean of the transferred charges corresponding to a given capacitor voltage, as determined from a specified alternating-charge characteristic curve.

mean charge characteristic—The function giving the relation of mean charge to capacitor voltage.

mean free path—1. The average distance which sound waves travel between successive reflections in an enclosure. 2. The average distance between collisions of atomic particles, which may be further specified according to type of collision (e.g., elastic, inelastic).

mean life—1. Also called average life. In a semiconductor, the time taken by injected excess carriers to recombine with others of the opposite sign. 2. A measure of the probability that a part or equipment will function satisfactorily during its constant-failure-rate period. It is unrelated to longevity.

mean pulse time—The arithmetic mean of the leading-edge and trailing-edge pulse times.

means of communications—The medium (i.e., electromagnetic or sound waves, visual, messenger) by which a message is conveyed from one person or place to another.

mean-time-between-failures — Abbreviated MTBF. The limit of the ratio of operating time in a device to the number of observed failures as the latter approaches infinity.

mean-time-to-failure — Abbreviated MTTF. In a piece of equipment, its measured operating time divided by its total number of failures during that time. Normally this measurement is made between the early-life and wearout failures.

mean-time-to-first-failure — Abbreviated MTTFF. A special case of MTBF, where T is the accumulated operating time to first failure of a number of devices (failures).

mean-time-to-repair — The total effective maintenance time during a given time interval divided by the total number of failures during the interval.

mesurand—Also called stimulus. The physical quantity, force, property, or condition measured by an instrument.

measurement component—Those parts or subassemblies used primarily for the construction of measurement apparatus, excluding screws, nuts, insulated wire, or other stable materials.

measurement device—An assembly of one or more basic elements with other components needed to form a self-contained unit for performing one or more measurement operations. Included are the protecting, supporting, and connecting, as well as functioning parts.

measurement energy—The energy required to operate a measurement device or system. Normally it is obtained from the mesurand or the primary detector.

measurement equipment — Any assemblage of measurement components, devices, apparatus, or systems.

measurement inverter—See Measuring Modulator.

measurement range of an instrument—The total range throughout which the instrument will provide an accurate measurement.

measurement voltage divider—Also called voltage-ratio or volt box. A combination of two or more resistors, capacitors, or other elements arranged in series so that the voltage across any one is a definite, known fraction of the voltage applied to the combination (provided the current drain at the tap point is negligible or taken into account). The term "volt box" is usually limited to resistance voltage dividers intended for extending the range of direct-current potentiometers.

measuring modulator—Also called measurement inverter or chopper. An intermediate means of modulating a direct-current or low-frequency alternating-current input in a measurement system to give a proportionate alternating-current output, usually as a preliminary to amplification.

mechanical bandspread — A vernier tuning dial or other mechanical means of lengthening the rotation of a control knob. This

permits more precise tuning in crowded short-wave bands.

mechanical compliance—The displacement of a mechanical element per unit of force, expressed in centimeters per dyne. It is the reciprocal of stiffness and is analogous to capacitance.

mechanical damping—Mechanical resistance, generally associated with the moving parts of a cutter or reproducer.

mechanical damping ring—A loose member mounted on a contact spring for the purpose of reducing contact chatter.

mechanical filter — See Mechanical Wave Filter.

mechanical impedance — The alternating force applied to a system, divided by the resultant alternating linear velocity in the direction of the force at its point of application.

mechanical joint—A joint made by clamping cables or other conductors together mechanically rather than by soldering them.

mechanically timed relay — A relay that is mechanically timed by such means as a clockwork, escapement, bellows, or dashpot.

mechanical ohm—The unit of mechanical resistance, reactance, or impedance. A force of one dyne producing a velocity of one centimeter per second has a magnitude of one mechanical ohm.

mechanical phonograph recorder — Also called mechanical recorder. Equipment that converts electric or acoustic signals into mechanical motion and cuts or embosses it into a medium.

mechanical reactance—The magnitude (size) of the imaginary component of mechanical impedance.

mechanical recorder—See Mechanical Phonograph Recorder.

mechanical recording head—See Cutter.

mechanical rectifier—A rectifier in which its action is done mechanically (e.g., by making and breaking the electrical circuit at the correct times with a rotating wheel or vibrating reed).

mechanical register—An electromechanical device which records or indicates a count.

mechanical reproducer — See Phonograph Pickup.

mechanical resistance—The real component of mechanical impedance.

mechanical scanning—An obsolete type of scanning in which a rotating device, such as a disc or mirror, breaks up a scene into a rapid succession of narrow lines for conversion into electrical impulses.

mechanical shock—Shock which occurs when the position of a system is significantly changed in a relatively short time in a non-periodic manner. It is characterized by suddenness and large displacements which develop significant internal displacements within the system.

mechanical transducer—A device that trans-

forms mechanical energy directly into acoustical energy.

mechanical transmission system—An assembly of gears, etc., for transmitting mechanical power.

mechanical tuning range—The frequency range of oscillation of a klystron that is obtainable by tuning mechanically while keeping the reflector voltage optimized for the peak of the reflector-voltage mode.

mechanical tuning rate—In a klystron, the frequency change per degree of rotation of the tuning apparatus while oscillation is maintained on the peak of the reflector-voltage mode.

mechanical wave filter—Also called mechanical filter. A filter that separates mechanical waves of different frequencies.

mechanical waveform synthesizer—A device which mechanically generates an electrical signal with the desired waveform.

mechanism of failure—See Failure Mode.

mechanized assembly—The joining together of elements by operators using semiautomatic equipment as contrasted to fully automatic assembly.

median—The middle, or average, value in a series (e.g., in the series 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, the median is 3).

medical electronics—The branch of electronics concerned with its therapeutic or diagnostic applications in the field of medicine.

medium frequency—Abbreviated MF. The band of frequencies from 300 to 3,000 kilocycles in the radio spectrum.

medium-power silicon rectifiers—Rectifiers with maximum continuous ratings of 1 to 50 average amperes per section in a single-phase, half-wave circuit.

meg—Abbreviation for megohm.

mega—Abbreviated M. Prefix denoting 10⁶ (one million).

megabar—The absolute unit of pressure equal to one million bars.

megabit—A unit equal to one-million binary digits.

megacycle—Abbreviated mc. One million cycles.

megatron—A tube having a high power output at high frequencies, but very low interelectrode capacitances because its electrodes are arranged in parallel layers.

Megger—A trade name of the Biddle Co. for an ohmmeter capable of measuring insulation and other high resistances. Its DC voltage source is a built-in, hand-driven generator.

megohm—Abbreviated meg. One million ohms.

megohm sensitivity—The resistance in megohms which must be placed in series with a galvanometer in order that an applied emf of 1 volt shall produce the standard deflection. If the resistance of the galvanometer coil itself is neglected, the number representing the megohm sensitivity is equal to the reciprocal of the number representing the current sensitivity.

Meissner effect—The sudden loss of magnetism in superconductors as they are cooled below the temperature required for superconductivity. As a result, they become diamagnetic—i.e., the self-induced magnetization opposes the applied magnetic field to such an extent that there is no longer a magnetic field.

Meissner oscillator—An oscillator in which the grid and plate circuits are inductively coupled through an independent tank circuit, which determines the frequency.

mel—A unit of pitch. A simple 1,000-cps tone, 40 db above a listener's threshold, produces a pitch of 1,000 mels.

meltpack process—The making of junctions by melting a correctly doped semiconductor and allowing it to refreeze.

meltpack transistor—A grown transistor produced by melting the tip of a double-doped pellet. Junctions are formed when the tip recrystallizes.

melting channel—The restricted portion of the charge in a submerged horizontal ring induction furnace. The induced currents are concentrated here to effect high energy absorption and thereby melt the charge.

melt-quench transistor—A junction transistor made by quickly cooling a melted-back region.

memory—See Storage.

memory buffer register—In a computer, a register in which a word is stored as it comes from memory (reading) or just prior to its entering memory (writing).

memory capacity—See Storage Capacity.

memory cycle—In a computer, an operation consisting of reading from and writing into memory.

memory dump—In a computer, a process of writing the contents of memory consecutively in such a form that it can be examined for computer or program errors.

memory fill—In a computer, the placing of a pattern of characters in the memory registers not in use in a particular problem to stop the computer if the program, through error, seeks instructions taken from forbidden registers.

memory register—Also called high-speed bus, distributor, or exchange register. In some computers, a register used in all data and instruction transfers between the memory, the arithmetic unit, and the control register.

memory relay—A relay in which each of two or more coils may operate independent sets of contacts, and another set of contacts remains in a position determined by the coil last energized. The term is sometimes erroneously used for polarized relay.

memory unit—That part of a digital computer in which information is stored in machine language, using electrical or magnetic techniques.

mercury—A silver-white metal that becomes a liquid above -38.87° Centigrade. In addition to thermometers, it is used in switches

mercury arc

metallic rectifier

and many electronic tubes. When vaporized, it ionizes readily and conducts electricity.

mercury arc—A cold-cathode arc through ionized mercury vapor. A very bright bluish-green glow is given off.

mercury-arc converter—A frequency converter using a mercury vapor tube.

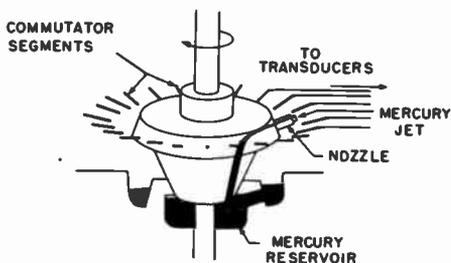
mercury-arc rectifier—Also called mercury-vapor or simply mercury rectifier. A diode rectifier tube containing mercury vapor. The mercury vapor is ionized by the voltage across the tube, and a much greater current can flow. There is only a small voltage drop in the tube during conduction.

mercury barometer—An instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure.

mercury cell—An electrolytic cell in which the deposited alkali metal forms an alloy with its mercury cathode.

mercury-contact relay—A relay in which the contacts are mercury.

mercury-hydrogen spark-gap converter—A spark-gap generator in which the source of radio-frequency power is the oscillatory discharge of a capacitor through an inductor and a spark gap. The latter comprises a solid electrode and a pool of mercury in hydrogen.



Mercury-jet scanning switch.

mercury-jet scanning switch—A commutating switch in which a stream of mercury performs the switching between the common circuit and those to be sampled.

mercury memory—Also called mercury storage. Delay lines using mercury as the medium for storage of a circulating train of waves or pulses.

mercury-motor meter—A motor meter in which a portion of the rotor is immersed in mercury, which directs the current through conducting portions of the rotor.

mercury rectifier—See Mercury-Arc Rectifier.

mercury relay—A relay in which the energized coil pulls a magnetic plunger into a tube containing mercury. The plunger moves the mercury in order to make connection between the contacts.

mercury storage—See Mercury Memory.

mercury switch—An electric switch comprising a large globule of mercury in a metal

or glass tube. Tilting the tube causes the mercury to move toward or away from the electrodes to make or break the circuit.

mercury tank—In a computer, a container of mercury holding one or more delay lines for storing information.

mercury-vapor lamp—A glow lamp in which mercury vapor is ionized by the electric current, producing a bluish-green luminous discharge.

mercury-vapor rectifier—See Mercury-Arc Rectifier.

mercury-vapor tube—A tube containing mercury vapor, which when ionized allows conduction and produces a luminous glow.

merge—To produce a single sequence of items ordered according to some rule (i.e., arranged in some orderly sequence), from two or more sequences previously ordered according to the same rule, without changing the size, structure, or total number of the items.

mesa transistor—A diffused-base transistor, so called because it resembles the geological formation of the same name.

mesh—Sometimes called a loop. A set of branches forming a closed path in a network—provided that if any branch is omitted, the remaining branches do not form a closed path.

mesh current—The current assumed to exist over all cross sections of a closed path in a network. It may be the total current in a branch included in the path, or a partial current which, when combined with the others, forms the total current.

meson—A particle which weighs more than an electron but generally less than a proton. Mesons can be produced artificially as well as by cosmic radiation. They are so unstable that they disintegrate in millionths of a second.

message—1. An ordered selection of an agreed set of symbols for the purpose of communicating information. 2. The original modulating wave in a communication system.

metadyne—British term for amplidyne. A direct-current machine used for voltage regulation or transformation. It has more than two brushes for each pair of poles.

metal—A material that has high electrical and thermal conductivity at normal temperatures.

metal detector—Also called metal locator. An electronic device for detecting concealed metal objects.

metallic circuit—A circuit in which the earth itself is not used as ground.

metallic insulator—A shorted quarter-wave section of transmission line. It acts as an electrical insulator at a quarter-wave length of the transmitted frequency.

metallic rectifier—A rectifier in which the asymmetrical junction between dissimilar solid conductors presents a high resistance to current flow in one direction and a low resistance in the opposite direction.

metallic-rectifier cell—An elementary rectifying device having only one positive electrode, negative electrode, and rectifying junction.

metallic-rectifier stack—A single structure made up of one or more metallic-rectifier cells.

metallized capacitor—A self-healing fixed capacitor. A thin film of metal is vacuum-deposited directly on the dielectric, which can be paper or plastic. When a breakdown occurs, the metal film around it immediately burns away.

metallized resistor—A fixed resistor with a resistance element made of a thin film of metal deposited on a glass or ceramic rod.

metal locator—See Metal Detector.

metal master—See Original Master.

metal negative—See Original Master.

metal-tank mercury-arc rectifier—A mercury-arc rectifier in which its anodes and mercury cathode are enclosed in a metal chamber.

metal tube—A vacuum tube with a metal envelope. The electrode leads pass through glass beads fused into the metal housing.

meteorological aids service—A radio service in which emissions consist of special signals intended solely for meteorological uses.

meteorological radar station—A station, operating in the meteorological aids service, that employs radar and is not intended for operation while in motion.

meter—1. Any measuring device; specifically, any electrical or electronic measuring instrument. 2. In the metric system of measurement, the unit of length equal to 39.37 inches, 3.281 feet, or 1.094 yards.

meter ampere—A measure of the strength of a radio transmitter. It is equal to the antenna height in meters times the maximum antenna current in amperes.

meter-candle—See Lux.

meter-correction factor—The factor by which a meter reading must be multiplied to compensate for meter errors in order to obtain the true reading.

meter display—A display in which one or more pointer instruments give the indications.

meter-kilogram-second-ampere system of units—See MKSA System of Units.

meter rating—A manufacturer's designation used to indicate the operating limitations of the meter. The full-scale marking on a meter scale does not necessarily correspond to the rating of the meter.

meter-type relay—A meter movement in which the armature function is performed by a contact-bearing pointer.

metrecon—A storage tube used in scanning converters (e.g., in radar and industrial TV).

metric system—The decimal system of weights and measures, used extensively by scientists.

metric waves—British classification for wavelengths between 1 and 10 meters.

mev—Usually pronounced M-E-V. Abbrevia-

tion for million electron-volts. 1 mev equals 4.45×10^{-20} kilowatt hours, or 1.6020×10^{-6} erg.

MEW—Abbreviation for microwave early warning.

MF—Abbreviation for medium frequency.

mfd—Abbreviation for microfarad.

mh—Abbreviation for millihenry.

MHD—Abbreviation for magnetohydrodynamics.

mho—The unit of conductance of a conductor when a potential difference of 1 volt between its ends maintains an unvarying current of 1 ampere. The mho is the unit of conductance in the mksa system.

mica—A transparent mineral which can be split into thin sheets. Because of its excellent insulating and heat-resisting qualities, it is used to separate the plates of capacitors and to insulate electrode elements in vacuum tubes.

mica capacitor—A fixed capacitor encased usually in molded Bakelite and with its dielectric plates separated by sheets of mica.

micro—1. In the metric system, a prefix meaning one millionth (1/1,000,000). 2. A prefix meaning something very small.

microalloy diffused transistor—Abbreviated MADT. A microalloy transistor made by incorporating diffusion techniques. Prior to the electrochemical plating process, the semiconductor wafer is subjected to gaseous diffusion in order to provide a nonuniform base region.

microalloy transistor—Abbreviated MAT. A variation of the surface-barrier transistor. Suitable N- or P-type impurities are first plated into the etched depressions and then alloyed into the P- or N-type semiconductor wafer.

microammeter—A meter, having a scale that reads in microamperes, for measuring extremely small currents.

microampere—One millionth of an ampere.

microbar—A unit of pressure commonly used in acoustics. One microbar is equal to one dyne per square centimeter. (Originally the term "bar" denoted 1 dyne per square centimeter. Therefore, to avoid confusion it is preferable to use microbar or "dynes per square centimeter" when speaking of sound pressures.)

micro B-display—A B-scope in which range and azimuth data are so expanded that only a small portion of the area under surveillance is presented, and, because of the degree of expansion, distortion of the presentation is negligible.

microcircuitry—Circuitry composed of discrete component parts that are indistinguishable to the eye.

microcoding—In a computer, a system of coding that uses suboperations not ordinarily accessible in programming.

microelectronics—Also called microsystems electronics. A branch of the electronic field that deals with the realization of electronic systems from extremely small electronic parts.

microelement—A component used in assembling a microcircuit.

microfarad—Abbreviated mfd. One millionth of a farad.

microfarad meter—See Capacitance Meter.

microflash lamp—A lamp that emits radiation pulses having a duration of approximately one microsecond.

microgroove—In disc recording, the groove width of most long-play and 45-rpm records. Normally it is .001 inch, or about half as wide as the groove on a 78-rpm record.

microgroove record—See Long-Play Record.

microhenry—One millionth of a henry.

microhm—One millionth of an ohm.

microlock—A phase-lock-loop system for transmitting and receiving information. Because the system reduces bandwidth drastically, it is used as a radar beacon for tracking, or to provide telemetering data.

micrologic—A group of high-speed, low-power integrated logic building blocks primarily intended to be used in building the logic section of a digital computer.

micrologic elements—Moletronic-type semiconductor networks used in computer and other critical circuits.

micromassage—See Intercellular Massage.

micromho—One millionth of a mho.

micromicro—Prefix meaning one millionth of a millionth (10^{-12}).

micromicrofarad—Abbreviated mmf or mmfd. One millionth of a microfarad, or one picofarad.

micromicrowatt—One picowatt, or 10^{-12} watt.

microminiature lamp—Any incandescent lamp, usually rated in the milliwatt range, that operates on 3 volts or less. Diameters range from 0.01 to 0.06 inches.

microminiaturization—1. The producing of microminiature electronic circuits from individual miniature solid-state and other non-thermionic components. 2. A relative degree of miniaturization resulting in an equipment or assembly volume an order of magnitude smaller than that existing in subminiature equipment.

micromodule—A tiny ceramic wafer made from semiconductive and insulative materials. It is capable of functioning as either a transistor, resistor, capacitor, or other basic component.

micron—1. A unit of length equal to 10^{-6} meter. 2. A unit used in the measurement of very low pressures. It is equivalent to 0.001 mm (10^{-6} meter) of mercury at 32° F.

microphone—An electroacoustic transducer which responds to sound waves and delivers essentially equivalent electric waves.

microphone amplifier—Also called a microphone preamplifier. An audio-frequency amplifier that boosts the output of a microphone before the signal reaches the main audio-frequency amplifier.

microphone boom—A movable crane from which a microphone is suspended.

microphone button—The resistance element

of a carbon microphone. It is button-shaped and filled with carbon particles.

microphone cable—A shielded cable for connecting a microphone to an amplifier.

microphone mixer—An audio mixer that feeds the output from two or more microphones into a single input to an audio amplifier. The output from each microphone is adjustable by individual controls on the mixer.

microphone preamplifier—See Microphone Amplifier.

microphone stand—A stand that holds a microphone the desired distance above the floor or a table.

microphone transformer—An iron-core transformer used for coupling certain microphones to an amplifier or transmission line.

microphonics—The mechanical translation, by a vacuum tube, of vibration or shock into an electrical signal.

microphonism—The production of noise from mechanical shock or vibration. The resultant noise is called microphonics.

microphotograph—A minute reproduction obtained by photographic means.

microprogramming—In a computer, a technique in which the coder builds his own machine instructions from the basic, elemental instructions built into the hardware.

microradiometer—Also called a radio micro-meter. A thermosensitive detector of radiant power. It consists of a thermopile supported on and connected directly to the moving coil of a galvanometer.

microsecond—One millionth of a second.

microstrip—A microwave transmission component utilizing a single conductor supported above ground.

microsystems electronics—See Microelectronics.

microvolt—One millionth of a volt.

microvoltmeter—A highly sensitive voltmeter, which measures millionths of a volt.

microvolts per meter—The potential difference in microvolts developed between an antenna system and ground, divided by the distance in meters between the two points.

microwatt—One millionth of a watt.

microwave—Pertaining to wavelengths ranging from about 30 to 0.3 centimeters.

microwave discriminator—A tuned cavity which converts a frequency-modulated microwave signal into an audio or video signal.

microwave early warning—Abbreviated MEW. A high-power, long-range, early-warning radar. It has numerous indicators that give high resolution and large traffic-handling capacity.

microwave filter—A filter built into a microwave transmission line to pass desired frequencies but reject or absorb all other frequencies.

microwave oscillator—An oscillator that generates frequencies higher than about 300 megacycles (wavelengths shorter than about one meter).

microwave radio relay—The relaying of

long-distance telephone calls and television broadcast programs by means of highly directional high-frequency radio waves that are received and sent on from one booster station to another.

microwave region—The portion of the electromagnetic spectrum between the far infrared and conventional radio-frequency portion. Commonly regarded as extending from 1,000 (30 cm) to 300,000 (1 mm) megacycles.

microwave relay system—A series of ultra-high-frequency radio transmitters and receivers comprising a system for handling communications (usually multichannel).

microwaves—Radio frequencies with such short wavelengths that they exhibit some of the properties of light. Their frequency range is from 1,000 mc and up. (Microwaves are preferred in point-to-point communications because they are easily concentrated into a beam.)

middle marker—In an instrument-landing system, a marker located on a localizer course line, about 3,500 feet from the approach end of the runway.

middle-side system—See M-S Stereo System.

migration—The movement of ions through a medium.

mike—Slang for microphone.

mil—One thousandth of an inch. Used in the United States for measuring wire diameter.

MIL—Abbreviation for military. Pertains to a nation's armed forces, including its army, navy, and air force. Specifically, the armed forces of the United States.

Miller bridge—A type of bridge circuit for measuring the amplification factor of vacuum tubes.

Miller effect—The increase in the effective grid-to-cathode capacitance of a vacuum tube because the plate induces a charge electrostatically on the grid through grid-to-plate capacitance.

Miller oscillator—A crystal-controlled oscillator in which the crystal oscillates at its parallel resonant frequency due to the connection of negative resistance across its plates.

milli—Abbreviated m. Prefix meaning one thousandth ($1/1000$, or 10^{-3}).

milliammeter—An electric current meter calibrated in milliamperes.

milliampere—Abbreviated ma. One one-thousandth (.001) of an ampere.

millihenry—Abbreviated mh. One one-thousandth (.001) of a henry.

millilambert—A unit of brightness equal to one one-thousandth of a lambert.

millimicron—A unit of length equal to one ten-millionth of a centimeter (10^{-7} cm), or one one-thousandth of a micron.

milliohm—One one-thousandth of an ohm.

milliroentgen—A unit of radioactive dose equal to one one-thousandth of a roentgen.

millivolt—One one-thousandth of a volt.

millivoltmeter—A sensitive voltmeter calibrated in millivolts.

millivolts per meter—The potential difference in millivolts developed between an antenna system and ground, divided by the distance in meters between the two points.

milliwatt—One one-thousandth of a watt. The reference level used for db measurements.

mine detector—Also called electronic mine detector. An electronic device that indicates the presence of metallic or nonmetallic explosive mines under the ground or under water.



Miniature tube.

miniature tube—A small electron tube usually having a 7- or 9-pin base.

miniaturization—The process of reducing the minimum volume required by equipments or parts in order to perform their required functions.

minigroove—A recording having more lines per inch than the average 78-rpm phonograph record but not as many as the extended play, long playing, or micro-groove records.

minimum-access programming—Also called minimum-latency programming, or forced coding. Programming a digital computer so information is obtained from the memory in the minimum waiting time.

minimum discernible signal—Abbreviated MDS. In a receiver, the smallest input signal that will produce a discernible signal at the output. The smaller the signal required, the more sensitive the receiver.

minimum firing power—The lowest radio-frequency power that will initiate a radio-frequency discharge in a switching tube at a specified ignitor current.

minimum-latency programming—See Minimum-Access Programming.

minimum-phase network—A network for which the phase shift at each frequency equals the minimum value determined solely by the attenuation-frequency characteristic.

minimum reject number—A number from 1 to 11 that defines the maximum number of rejects allowed for each of 10 sample sizes given for each LTPD. Abbreviated MRN.

minitrack—An electronic interferometer system used for tracking artificial satellites with radio waves. It does this by comparing the phases of signals from two antennas on a short base line.

minor apex face—In a quartz crystal, any one of the three smaller sloping faces near but not touching the apex (pointed end). The other three are called the major-apex faces.

minor bend—A rectangular waveguide bent so that one of its longitudinal axes is parallel

minor cycle

to its narrow side throughout the length of the bend.

minor cycle—Also called word time. In a digital computer using serial transmission, the time required to transmit one word or the space between words.

minor defect—A defect responsible for the functioning of a component with no or only a slight reduction in effectiveness.

minor face—One of the three smaller sides of a hexagonal quartz crystal.

minor failure—A failure which has no significant effect on the satisfactory performance of a system.

minority carrier—The less predominant carrier in a semiconductor. Electrons are the minority carrier in P-type semiconductors, since there are fewer electrons than holes. Likewise, holes are the minority carrier in N-types, since they are outnumbered by the electrons.

minority emitter—An electrode from which minority carriers flow into the inter-electrode region.

minor lobe—Any lobe except the major lobe.

minor loop—A continuous network composed of both forward and feedback elements, which is only part of the overall feedback control system.

Minter stereo system—A stereo recording technique for producing the right and left channels. The two program channels are combined additively and recorded with a monophonic cutter. A 25-kc note is also recorded and is frequency-modulated by the two channels combined subtractively. The sum and difference signals are then matrixed (combined) to produce the right and left channels.

mirror galvanometer—A suspended-coil instrument which, instead of using a pointer to indicate the reading, employs a light beam reflected from a mirror attached to the moving coil.

mirror galvanometer oscillograph—An instrument that photographs the deflection of a light spot from a mirror attached to a moving coil. Used for recording small current variations.

mirror-reflection echoes— Multiple-reflection echoes produced when a radar beam is reflected from a large, flat surface (such as the side of an aircraft carrier) and strikes nearby targets.

mixed-base notation

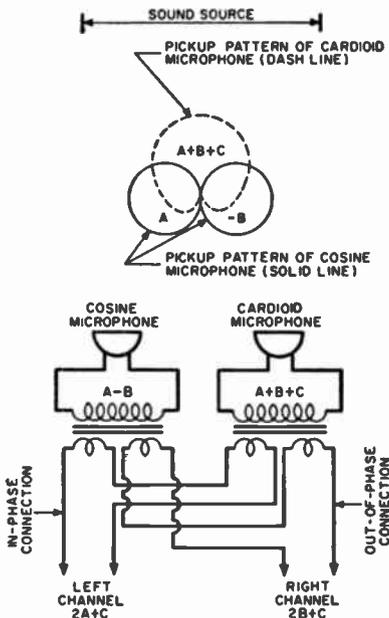
misfire—Failure of a mercury-pool-cathode tube to establish an arc between the main anode and cathode during a scheduled conducting period.

mismatch—The difference in impedance between a load and its source.

mismatch factor—See Reflection Factor.

mismatch loss—The ratio between the power a device would absorb if it were perfectly matched to the source, and the power it actually does absorb.

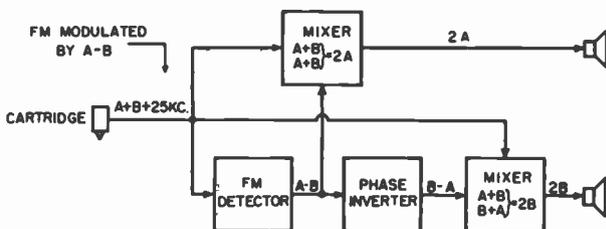
mistake—See Error.



Mitte-seite stereo system.

mitte-seite stereo system—German for middle-side system. A technique of stereo pickup in which two directional microphones, placed close together and at right angles to each other, are oriented so that one picks up sound from directly ahead, and the other from the two sides, with maximum intensity.

mixed-base notation—A number system in which a single base, such as 10 in the deci-



Minter stereo-disc playback.

mal system, is replaced by two number bases, such as 2 and 5, used alternately.

mixed highs—In color television, the method of reproducing very fine picture detail by transmitting high-frequency components as part of the luminance signal for achromatic reproduction.

mixer—1. In a sound transmission, recording or reproducing system, a device having two or more inputs (usually adjustable) and a common output. The latter combines the separate input signals linearly in the desired proportion to produce an output signal. 2. Also called the first detector. In a superheterodyne receiver, the stage where the incoming signal is modulated with the signal from the local oscillator to produce the intermediate-frequency signal.

mixer tube—An electron tube which, when supplied with voltage or power from an external oscillator, performs the frequency-conversion function of a heterodyne-conversion transducer.

mixing—Combining two or more signals—e.g., the outputs of several microphones, or the received and local-oscillator signals in a superheterodyne receiver.

mixing amplifier—An amplifier which combines several signals, each with a different amplitude and waveshape, into a composite signal.

mixing point—In a block diagram of a feedback control loop, a symbol indicating that the output is a function of the inputs at any instant.

mksa electromagnetic system of units—Also called the Giorgi system. A system in which the fundamental units are the meter, kilogram, second, and ampere.

mme—Abbreviation for megamegacycle.

mmf—Abbreviation for micromicrofarad (also abbreviated mmf_l) or magnetomotive force.

mmfd—Abbreviation for micromicrofarad. (Also see mmf.)

mnemonic—A term describing something used to assist the human memory.

mnemonic code—Computer instructions written in a form easy for the programmer to remember (although they must later be converted into machine language).

mobile radio service—Radio service between a fixed location and one or more mobile radio stations, or between mobile stations.

mobile receiver—The radio receiver in an automobile, truck, or other vehicle.

mobile-relay station—A type of base station in which the base-station receiver automatically turns on the base-station transmitter which then retransmits all signals received by the base-station receiver. Such a station is used to extend the range of mobile units and requires two frequencies for operation.

mobile station—A radio station intended for use while in motion or during halts at unspecified points. Included are hand- and pack-carried units.

mobile telemetering—Electric telemetering

between moving objects, where interconnecting wires cannot be used.

mobile transmitter—A radio transmitter installed and operated in a vessel, land vehicle, or aircraft.

mobility—Symbolized by the Greek letter μ (μ). The ease with which carriers move through a semiconductor when they are subjected to electric forces. In general, electrons and holes do not have the same mobility in a given semiconductor. Also, their mobility is higher in germanium than in silicon.

mod/demod—Abbreviated form of modulating and demodulating.

mode—The unit in a set of values that occurs most frequently.

mode filter—A selective device designed to pass energy along a wave guide in one or more modes of propagation and to substantially reduce energy carried by other modes.

modem—Acronym for MODulator DEModulator.

mode number—1. In a reflex klystron, the number of whole cycles that a mean-speed electron remains in the drift space. 2. The number of radians of phase shift resulting from going once around the anode of a magnetron divided by 2π .

mode of resonance—A form of natural electromagnetic oscillation in a resonator. It is characterized by an unvarying field pattern.

mode (of transmission propagation)—1. A form of guided-wave propagation characterized by a particular field pattern that intersects the direction of propagation. The field pattern is independent of its position along the wave guide. For a uniconductor wave guide, it also is independent of frequency. 2. In a vibrating system, the state which corresponds to one of the resonant frequencies.

mode of vibration—1. The pattern formed by the movement of the individual particles in a vibrating body (e.g., a piezoelectric crystal). This pattern is determined by the stresses applied to the body, the properties of the body, and the boundary conditions. The three common modes of vibration are flexural, extensional, and shear. 2. In a vibrating system, its characteristic pattern (i.e., the motion of every particle) is a simple harmonic, all of the same frequency. More than one mode may exist concurrently in a multiple-degree-of-freedom system.

mode purity—The freedom of an ATR tube from undesirable mode conversion while the tube is in its mount.

mode separation—In an oscillator, the difference in frequency between resonator modes of oscillation.

mode shift—In a magnetron, the change in mode during a pulse.

mode skip—Failure of a magnetron to fire during each successive pulse.

mode transducer—Also called mode transformer. A device that transforms an electromagnetic wave from one mode of propagation to another.

mode transformer—See Mode Transducer.

modification—The physical alteration of a system, subsystem, etc., for the purpose of changing its designed capabilities or characteristics.

modified index of refraction—Also called modified refractive index. In the troposphere, the index of refraction at any height increased by h/a , where h is the height above sea level and a is the mean geometrical radius of the earth. When the index of refraction in the troposphere is horizontally stratified, propagation over a hypothetical flat earth through an atmosphere with the modified index of refraction is substantially equivalent to propagation over a curved earth through the real atmosphere.

modified refractive index—See Modified Index of Refraction.

modular—1. Made up of modules. 2. Dimensioned according to a prescribed set of size increments.

modulated amplifier—In a transmitter, the amplifier stage where the modulating signal is introduced and modulates the carrier.

modulated-beam photoelectric system—An intrusion-detector system which provides reliable beam ranges of several thousand feet. This is done by interrupting the light beam at the source with a rotating punched or slotted disc. In this way, the phototube output is converted to an AC signal, which can then be easily amplified.

modulated carrier—A radio-frequency carrier in which the amplitude or frequency has been varied by, and in accordance with, the intelligence to be conveyed.

modulated continuous wave—Abbreviated MCW. A wave in which the carrier is modulated by a constant audio-frequency tone. In telegraphy service, the carrier is keyed to produce the modulation.

modulated light—Light whose intensity has been made to vary in accordance with variations in an audio-frequency or code signal.

modulated signal generator—A device which produces an output signal that may be changed in amplitude and/or frequency according to a desired pattern. It is calibrated in units of both power (or voltage) and frequency.

modulated stage—The radio-frequency stage to which the modulator is coupled and in which the continuous wave (carrier wave) is modulated, in accordance with the system of modulation and the characteristics of the modulating wave.

modulated wave—A carrier wave in which the amplitude, frequency, or phase varies in accordance with the intelligence signal being transmitted.

modulating electrode—In a cathode-ray tube, an electrode to which a potential is applied to control the magnitude of the beam current.

modulating signal—See Modulating Wave.

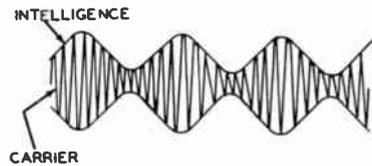
modulating wave—Also called modulating signal, or simply signal. A wave which

varies some characteristic (i.e., frequency, amplitude, phase) of the carrier.

modulation—The process of modifying some characteristic of a wave (called a carrier) so that it varies in step with the instantaneous value of another wave (called a modulating wave or signal). The carrier can be a direct current, an alternating current (provided its frequency is above the highest frequency component in the modulating wave), or a series of regularly repeating, uniform pulses called a pulse chain (provided their repetition rate is at least twice that of the highest frequency to be transmitted).

modulation capability—The maximum percentage of modulation possible without objectionable distortion.

modulation distortion—Distortion occurring in the radio-frequency amplifier tube of a receiver when the operating point is at the bend of the grid-voltage-plate-current characteristic curve. As a result, the plate-current changes are greater on positive than on negative half-cycles. The effect is equivalent to an increase in the percentage of modulation.



Modulation envelope.

modulation envelope—A curve, drawn through the peaks of a graph, showing how the waveform of a modulated carrier represents the waveform of the intelligence carried by the signal. The modulation envelope is the intelligence waveform.

modulation factor—In an amplitude-modulated wave, the ratio of half the difference between the maximum and minimum amplitudes to the average amplitude. This ratio is multiplied by 100 to obtain the percentage of modulation.

modulation index—In frequency modulation with a sinusoidal modulating wave, the ratio of the frequency deviation to the frequency of the modulating wave.

modulation meter—Also called modulation monitor. An instrument for measuring the degree of modulation (modulation factor) of a modulated wave train. It is usually expressed in per cent.

modulation monitor—See Modulation Meter.

modulation noise—Also called noise behind the signal. The noise caused by the signal, but not including the signal.

modulation percentage—The modulation factor multiplied by 100.

modulation ratio—For an electrically modulated source, the number obtained by dividing the percentage of radiation modulation by the percentage of current modulation.

modulation rise—An increase in the modulation percentage. It is caused by a nonlinear tuned amplifier, usually the last intermediate-frequency stage of a receiver.

modulator—1. A device that effects the process of modulation. 2. In radar, a device for generating a succession of short energy pulses which cause a transmitter tube to oscillate during each pulse. 3. An electrode in a spaciator.

modulator driver—A transmitter circuit that produces a pulse to be delivered to the control grid of the modulator stage.

modulator glow tube—A cold-cathode recorder tube used for facsimile and sound-on-film recording. It provides a modulated, high-intensity, point-of-light source.

modulator stage—The last stage in which the modulated radio-frequency wave is amplified.

module—A combination of components which are contained in one package or common to one mounting and provide a complete function.

moire—In a television picture, a wavy or satiny effect produced when converging lines in the picture are almost parallel to the scanning lines. It is also due sometimes to the characteristics of color picture tubes or image-orthicon tubes.

moisture absorption—The amount of moisture (in percentage) that an insulation will absorb. The figure should be as low as possible when the insulation is to be used in a moist environment.

moisture repellent—Having properties such that moisture will not penetrate.

moisture resistance—The ability of a material not to absorb moisture, either from the air or from being immersed in water.

moisture resistant—Having characteristics such that exposure to a moist atmosphere will not readily lead to a malfunction.

mol—Abbreviation for molecular weight.

mold—In disc recording, a metal part derived from a master by electro-forming. It is a positive of the recording (i.e., it has grooves similar to those of a recording and can thus be played).

molded capacitor—A capacitor that has been encased in a molded plastic insulation.

molecular circuitry—See Morphological Circuitry.

molecular electronics—Abbreviated *moletronics*. The science of making a single block of matter perform the function of a complete circuit. This is done by merging the function with a material, using solid-state functional blocks.

molecular technique—A practical method of causing a single piece of material or a crystal to provide a complete circuit function.

molecular weight—Abbreviated *mol*. The sum of the atomic weights of all atoms in a molecule.

molecule—In any substance, the smallest particle that still retains the physical and chemical characteristics of that substance. A

molecule consists of one or more atoms of one or more elements. Sometimes two entirely different substances may have similar chemical elements, but their atoms will be arranged in a different order.

moletronics—Acronym for molecular electronics.

molybdenum—A metallic element (chemical symbol, *Mo*; atomic number, 42; atomic weight, 95.95) sometimes used for the grid and plate electrodes of vacuum tubes.

momentary switch—A switch which returns to its normal circuit condition when the actuating force is removed.

monaural—See Monophonic.

monitor—1. "To listen . . ." to a communication service, without disturbing it, to determine its freedom from trouble or interference. 2. A device (e.g., a receiver, oscilloscope, teleprinter, etc.) used for checking signals.

monitor head—On some tape recorders an additional playback head which permits listening to the recorded material while it is being made.

monitoring—Observing the characteristics of transmitted signals as they are being transmitted.

monitoring amplifier—A power amplifier used primarily for evaluation and supervision of a program.

monitoring radio receiver—A radio receiver for checking the operation of a transmitting station.

monkey chatter—So called because of the garbled speech or music heard along with the desired program. This interference occurs when the side frequencies of an adjacent-channel beat with the signal from the desired station.

monochromatic—1. Pertaining to or consisting of a single color. 2. Radiation of a single wavelength.

monochromatic sensitivity—The response of a device to light of a given color only.

monochromator—An instrument used to isolate narrow portions of the spectrum by making use of the dispersion of light into its component colors.

monochrome—Also called black-and-white in referring to television. Having only one chromaticity—usually achromatic, or black and white and all shades of gray.

monochrome channel—In a color television system, any path intended to carry the monochrome signal (although it may carry other signals also).

monochrome channel bandwidth—The bandwidth of the path that carries the monochrome signal.

monochrome signal—1. In a monochrome television transmission, the signal wave that controls the luminance values in the picture. 2. In a color-television transmission signal wave, the portion with major control of luminance—whether displayed in color or monochrome.

monochrome transmission—Also called

monoclinic

black-and-white transmission. In television, the transmission of a signal wave for controlling the luminance—but not the chromaticity—values in the picture.

monoclinic—A crystal structure in which two of the three axes are perpendicular to the third, but not to each other.

monogroove stereo—Also called single-groove stereo. A stereo recording in which both channels are contained in one groove.

monolithic—Existing as one large, undifferentiated whole.

monophonic—Also called by the older term "monaural." Pertaining to audio information on one channel (e.g., as opposed to binaural or stereophonic). Monophonic and monaural are usually, although not necessarily, associated with a one-speaker system.

monopulse—A method of determining azimuth and elevation angles simultaneously. The antenna system is not mechanically lobed in this method.

monorange speaker—A speaker that provides the full spectrum of audio frequencies.

monoscope—Also called phasmajector or monotron. An electronbeam tube in which the picture signal is generated by scanning an electrode, parts of which have different secondary-emission characteristics.

monostable multivibrator—A multivibrator having one stable and one semistable condition. A trigger pulse drives the unit into the semistable state, where it remains for a predetermined time before returning to the stable condition.

monotron—See Monoscope.

Monte Carlo method—Abbreviated MCM. 1. A computer technique in which a number of possible models under study are mathematically constructed from constituents selected at random from representative populations. 2. Any procedure that involves statistical sampling techniques in order to obtain an approximate solution of a mathematical or physical problem.

mopa—Acronym for master oscillator-power amplifier.

morphological circuitry—Also called molecular circuitry. A circuit made from a material in which the molecular structure has been arranged to perform a certain electrical function.

Morse code—A system of dot-and-dash signals developed by Samuel F. B. Morse and now used chiefly in wire telegraphy.

Morse sounder—A telegraph receiving instrument that produces a sound at the beginning and end of each dot and dash. From these sounds, a trained operator can interpret the message.

Morse telegraphy—Telegraphy in which the Morse code or its derivative is used—specifically, the International (also called Continental) or American Morse code.

mosaic—The light-sensitive surface of an iconoscope or other television camera tube. In one form, it consists of millions of tiny silver globules on a sheet of ruby mica. Each

motor meter

globule is treated with cesium vapor to make it sensitive to light.

mosaic detector—A device in which a number of active elements are arranged in an array. It is generally used as an imaging device.

mother—In disc recording, a mold electroformed from the master.

mother crystal—The quartz crystal found in nature. It has the characteristic geometric design of a crystal (i.e., flat faces at definite angles to each other), but all or some of the faces may be worn because of abrasion with stones or other objects.

motional impedance—Also called loaded motional impedance. The complex remainder after the blocked impedance of a transducer has been subtracted from the loaded impedance.

motion-picture pickup—A television camera or technique for televising scenes directly from motion-picture film.

motor—A device that moves an object. Specifically, a machine that converts electric energy into mechanical energy.

motor board—Also called the tape-transport mechanism. In a tape recorder: 1. The platform on which the motor (or motors), reels, heads and controls are mounted. 2. The parts of the recorder other than the amplifier, preamplifier, speaker, and case.

motorboating—Interference heard as the characteristic "putt-putt" made by a motorboat. It is due to self-oscillation, usually pulsating, in an amplifier below or at a low audio frequency.

motor converter—A device for converting an alternating current to a pulsating direct current. It consists of an induction motor to which an AC supply is connected. The armature of the induction motor is linked mechanically to the armature of a synchronous converter, which is connected to a DC circuit.

motor-driven relay—A relay in which the contacts are actuated by the rotation of a motor shaft.

motor effect—The repulsion force exerted between adjacent conductors carrying currents in the opposite direction.

motor-field control—The method of controlling the speed of a motor by changing the magnitude of its field current.

motor-field induction heater—An induction heater in which the inducing winding typifies that of a rotary or linear induction motor.

motor-generator set—A motor-generator combination for converting one kind of electric power to another (e.g., alternating current to direct current). The two are mounted on a common base and their shafts are coupled together.

motor meter—A meter comprising a rotor, one or more stators, and a retarding element which makes the speed of the rotor proportionate to the quantity being measured (e.g., power or current). A register, connected

to the rotor by suitable gearing, counts the revolutions of the rotor in terms of the total.

mount—The flange or other means by which a switching tube, or a tube and cavity, are connected to a wave guide.

mount structure—The essential elements of a vacuum tube except the envelope.

mouth of a horn—The end having the larger cross section.

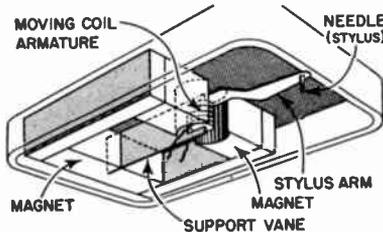
M-out-of-N code—A type of fixed-weight binary code in which M of the N digits are always in the same state.

movable contact—The one of a pair of contacts that is moved directly by the actuating system.

moving-coil galvanometer—A galvanometer in which the moving element is a suspended or pivoted coil.

moving-coil meter—A meter in which a coil pivots between permanent magnets.

moving-coil microphone—Also called a dynamic microphone. A moving-conductor microphone in which the diaphragm is attached to a coil positioned in a fixed magnetic field. The sound waves strike the diaphragm moving it, and hence the coil, back and forth. An audio-frequency current is induced in the moving coil in the magnetic field and coupled to the amplifier.



Moving-coil pickup.

moving-coil pickup—Also dynamic pickup or reproducer. A phonograph pickup in which a conductor or coil produces an electric output as it moves back and forth in a magnetic field.

moving-coil speaker—Also called a dynamic speaker. A speaker in which the moving diaphragm is attached to a coil, which is conductively connected to the source of electric energy and placed in a constant magnetic field. The current through the coil interacts with the magnetic field, causing the coil and diaphragm to move back and forth in step with the current variations through the coil.

moving-conductor microphone—A microphone which produces its electric output from the motion of a conductor in a magnetic field.

moving-conductor speaker—A speaker in which a conductor is moved back and forth in a steady magnetic field. The cone is moved by the reaction between the magnetic field and the current in the conductor.

moving element—The parts of a meter that

change position as a result of a variation in the electrical quantity being measured by the meter.

moving-iron instrument—An instrument in which the current in one or more fixed coils acts on one or more pieces of soft iron or magnetically similar material, at least one of which is movable. The various forms of this instrument (plunger, vane, repulsion, attraction, repulsion-attraction) are distinguished chiefly by their mechanical construction. Otherwise, the action is the same.

moving-magnet instrument—An instrument in which a movable permanent magnet aligns itself in the field produced by another permanent magnet and an adjacent coil or coils carrying current, or by two or more current-carrying coils.

moving-magnet magnetometer—A magnetometer in which the torques act on one or more permanent magnets, which can turn in the field to be measured. Some types use auxiliary magnets (gaussian magnetometer); others use electric coils (sine or tangent galvanometer).

moving-target indicator—Abbreviated MTI. A device which limits the display of radar information primarily to moving targets.

mr/m—Abbreviation for milliroentgens per minute.

MRN—Abbreviation for minimum reject number.

ms—Abbreviation for milliseconds.

M-scan—Also called M-display. An A-scan radar display in which the target distance is determined by moving a pedestal signal along the base line until it coincides with the horizontal position of the target-signal deflection.

M-S stereo system—See Mitte-Seite Stereo System.

MTBF—Abbreviation for mean-time-between-failures.

MTI—Abbreviation for moving-target indicator.

MTTF—Abbreviation for mean-time-to-failure.

MTTFF—Abbreviation for mean-time-to-first-failure.

mu—Generally written as the Greek letter μ . 1. Symbol for amplification factor. 2. Symbol for permeability. 3. Abbreviation for prefix micro-. 4. Abbreviation for micron.

μ —Abbreviation for the prefix "micro-."

μa —Abbreviation for microampere.

μh —Abbreviation for microhenry.

μsec —Abbreviation for microsecond.

μv —Abbreviation for microvolt.

μw —Abbreviation for microwatt.

mu-circuit—In a feedback amplifier, the circuit which amplifies the vector sum of the input signal and the feedback portion of the output signal in order to generate the output signal.

muf—Abbreviation for maximum usable frequency.

mu factor—Ratio of the changes between

two electrode voltages, assuming the current and all other electrode voltages are maintained constant—i.e., it is a measure of the relative effect which the voltages on two electrodes have on the current in the circuit of a specified electrode.

Muller tube—A thermionic vacuum tube having an auxiliary cathode or grid connected internally to the main cathode through a high-value resistor.

multiaddress—Pertaining to computer instructions which specify two or more addresses.

multianode tank—See Multianode Tube.

multianode tube—Also called multianode tank. An electron tube having two or more main anodes and a single cathode.

multiband antenna—An antenna usable at more than one frequency band.

multicasting—Broadcasting a stereo program by using two FM stations. Two FM receivers are required.

multicavity magnetron—A magnetron in which the circuit includes more than one cavity.

multicellular horn—A cluster of horns with juxtaposed mouths, which control the directional pattern of the radiated energy.

multichannel radio transmitter—A radio transmitter having two or more complete radio-frequency portions capable of operating on different frequencies, either individually or simultaneously.

multielectrode tube—An electron tube containing more than three electrodes associated with a single electron stream.

multielement parasitic array—An array of dipoles and parasitic reflectors arranged to produce a beam of desired directivity.

multifrequency transmitter—A radio transmitter capable of operating on two or more selectable frequencies, one at a time, using preset adjustments of a single radio-frequency portion.

multigun tube—A cathode-ray tube having more than one electron gun. Used in color television receivers and multiple-presentation oscilloscopes.

multihop propagation—The bouncing of radio waves from the ionosphere to increase their range.

multimeter—See Circuit Analyzer.

multimoding—The simultaneous generation of many frequencies instead of one discrete frequency.

multipath cancellation—In effect, complete cancellation of signals because of the relative amplitude and phase differences of the components arriving over separate paths.

multipath delay—A form of phase distortion occurring most often in high-frequency layer-refracted or reflected signals, and also in VHF scattered signals. The existence of more than one signal path between transmitter and receiver causes the signal components to reach the receiver at slightly different times, causing echos or ghosting.

multipath effect—The arrival of radio waves at slightly different times because all components do not travel the same distance.

multipath reception—Reception in which the radio signal from the transmitter travels to a receiver antenna by more than one route, usually because it is reflected from obstacles. The result is seen as ghosts in a TV picture.

multipath transmission—The phenomenon where the signals reach the receiving antenna from two or more paths and usually have both amplitude and phase differences. It may cause jitter in facsimile (in Europe it is called echo).

multiple—1. A group of terminals arranged in parallel to make a circuit or group of circuits accessible at any of several points to which a connection can be made. 2. To render a circuit accessible as in (1) above by connecting it in parallel with several terminals.

multiple accumulating registers—In a computer, additional internal storage capacity which can contain loading, storing, adding, subtracting, and comparing factors up to four computer words in length.

multiple-address code—A computer instruction code that includes more than one address.

multiple-address instruction—In a computer, an instruction that contains more than one address.

multiple break—In an electrical circuit, an interruption at more than one point.

multiple-break contacts—A contact arrangement such that a circuit is opened in two or more places.

multiple-contact switch—A switch in which the movable contact can be set to any one of several fixed contacts.

multiple course—One of a number of lines of position defined by a navigational system. Any one of these lines may be selected as a course line.

multiple-length number—In a computer, a quantity or expression that occupies two or more registers.

multiple modulation—Also called compound modulation. A succession of modulation processes in which the modulated wave from one process becomes the modulating wave for the next.

multiple pileup—Also called multiple stack. An arrangement of contact springs composed of two or more pile-ups.

multiple programming—In computer programming, simultaneous execution of two or more arithmetical or logical operations.

multiple-purpose tester—A single test instrument having several ranges, for measuring voltage, current, and resistance.

multiple-reflection echos—Returned echos that have been reflected from an object in the radar beam. Such echos give a false bearing and range.

multiple sound track—Two or more sound

multiple stack

tracks printed side by side on the same medium, containing the same or different material, but meant to be played at the same time (e.g., those used for stereophonic recording).

multiple stack—See Multiple Pile-up.

multiple tube counts—Spurious counts induced in a radiation counter by previous tube counts.

multiple-tuned antenna—A low-frequency antenna with one horizontal section and several tuned vertical sections.

multiple-unit tube—Also called a duodiode, duotriode, diode-pentode, duodiode-triode, duodiode-pentode and triode-pentode. An electron tube containing two or more groups of electrodes associated with independent electron streams within one envelope.

multiplex—See Multiplexing.

multiplex adapter—A circuit incorporated in an FM tuner or receiver to permit two-channel, or stereophonic, reception from a station transmitting multiplex broadcasts. The other audio channel is produced by demodulating the transmitted subcarrier.

multiplex code transmission—The simultaneous transmission of two or more code messages in either or both directions over the same transmission path.

multiplexer—A device which simultaneously transmits two or more signals over a common carrier wave.

multiplexing—Also called multiplex or multiplex transmission. The simultaneous transmission of two or more messages in one or both directions over the same transmission path. The transmitted signals may be separated in time, frequency, or phase. Often used in telemetering applications, where the information from several sources is transmitted on only one channel.

multiplex operation—Simultaneous transmission of two or more messages in either or both directions over the same transmission path.

multiplex printing telegraphy—The form of printing telegraphy that uses a line circuit to transmit one character (or one or more pulses of a character) for each of two or more independent channels.

multiplex radio transmission—The simultaneous transmission of two or more signals over a common carrier wave.

multiplex stereo—A system of broadcasting both channels of a stereo program on a single carrier. This is commonly done by modulating an ultrasonic subcarrier—either with the signals of one of the stereo channels, or by a difference signal composed of the two channels combined out of phase, or subtractively.

multiplex telegraphy—Telegraphy employing multiplex code transmission.

multiplex transmission—See Multiplexing.

multiplication point—A mixing point the output of which is obtained by multiplication of its inputs.

multiplier—A device in which the output

multivibrator

is the product of the signal magnitudes represented by one of the two or more input signals.

multiplier phototube—Also called photomultiplier tube. A phototube with one or more dynodes between its photocathode and the output electrode.

multiplier-quotient register—In a computer, a register in which is placed the multiplier for multiplication and in which is developed the quotient for division.

multiplying factor—The number by which the reading of a meter must be multiplied to obtain the true value.

multipolar—Having more than one pair of magnetic poles.

multiposition relay—A relay having more than one operate or nonoperate position, e.g., a stepping relay.

multiprocessor—A computer having multiple arithmetic and logic units that can be used simultaneously.

multirate meter—A meter which registers at different rates or on different dials at different hours of the day.

multi-RF-channel transmitter—A radio transmitter having two or more complete radio-frequency portions that may be operated on different frequencies either individually or simultaneously.

multisegment magnetron—A magnetron with an anode divided into more than two segments, usually by parallel slots.

multispeed motor—A motor which can be operated at any one of two or more definite speeds, each practically independent of the load.

multistage tube—An X-ray tube in which the cathode rays are accelerated by multiple ring-shaped anodes, each at a progressively higher potential.

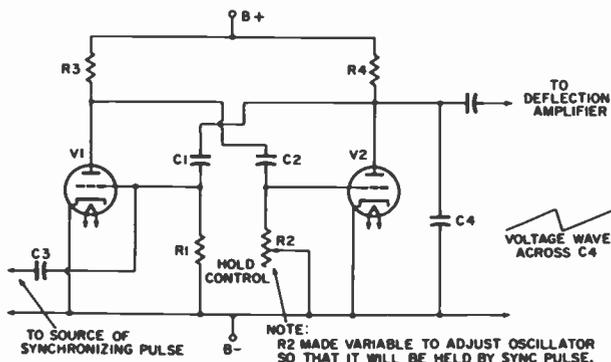
multistate noise—In transistors and diodes, erratic switching that occurs within the device at various sharply defined levels of applied current.

multitrack magnetic system—A magnetic-recording system in which its medium has two or more tracks.

multitrack recording system—A recording system in which the medium has two or more recording paths, which may carry the same or different material but are played at the same time.

multiturn potentiometer—A potentiometer that must be rotated more than one turn for the slider to travel the complete length of the resistive element.

multivibrator—A relaxation oscillator in which the in-phase feedback voltage is obtained from two electron tubes or transistors. Typically, their outputs are coupled through resistive-capacitive elements. The time constants of the coupling elements determine the fundamental frequency, which may be further controlled by an external voltage. When such a circuit is normally in a non-oscillating state and a trigger signal is required to start a cycle of operation, it is



Multivibrator (asymmetrical).

called a one-shot, flip-flop, or start-stop multivibrator.

multivoltage control—A method of controlling the voltage of an armature by successive impression of a number of substantially fixed voltages on the armature. The voltages are usually obtained from multicommutator generators common to a group of motors.

Mumetal—A metallic alloy with high permeability and a low hysteresis loss. It is excellent for magnetic shielding.

Mumetal shield—A cone-shaped covering made of Mumetal. Placed over the flared portion of a picture tube, it acts as a shield to prevent outside magnetic fields from affecting the alignment of the electron beams in the tube.

Munsell system—A color-specification system used principally in photography and color printing. It is based on sample cards containing the hue scale in five principal and five intermediate hues, and the brilliance scale in ten steps ranging from black to white. These represent visual, not physical, intervals.

Munsell value—In the Munsell system of object-color specification, the dimension which indicates the apparent luminous transmittance or reflectance of the object on a scale having approximately equal perceptual steps under the usual conditions of observation.

Murray loop test—A method of localizing a fault in a cable. This is done by replacing two arms of a Wheatstone bridge with a loop formed by the cable under test and a good cable connected to the far end of the defective cable.

MUSA antenna—Acronym for Multiple-Unit Steerable Antenna. It consists of several stationary antennas, the composite major lobe of which is electrically steerable.

mush winding—A type of winding in an AC machine. The conductors are placed one by one in prepared slots and the end connections are separately insulated.

musical cushion—A musical selection added at the end of a program which is running

short or over. By playing it slowly or cutting out portions, the program director can make the program come out on time.

musical echo—See Flutter Echo.

musical quality—See Timbre.

must-release value—The specified operating value at which all relays that meet a certain specification must release.

muting—Muffling or deadening a sound.

muting circuit—1. A circuit which cuts off the receiver output when the RF carrier reaching the first detector is at or below a predetermined intensity. 2. A circuit for making a receiver insensitive while its associated transmitter is on.

muting switch—A switch used with automatic tuning systems to silence the receiver while it is being tuned.

mutual conductance—See Transconductance.

mutual-conductance meter—See Transconductance Meter.

mutual-conductance tube tester—See Transconductance Tube Tester.

mutual impedance—Between any two pairs of network terminals (all other terminals being open), the ratio of the open-circuit potential at either one of the two pairs, to the current applied to the other pair.

mutual inductance—The property that exists between two current-carrying conductors when the magnetic lines of force from one link with those of the other. It determines, for a given rate of change of current in one circuit, the electromotive force induced in the other.

mutual induction—The production of a voltage in one circuit by a changing current in a neighboring circuit, even though no apparent connection exists between the two circuits.

mutual inductor—An inductor for changing the mutual inductance between two circuits.

mutual information—See Transinformation.

mv—Abbreviation for millivolt.

mw—Abbreviation for milliwatt.

Mw—Abbreviation for megawatt.

Mycalex—Trade name of the Mycalex Corp. for mica bonded with glass. It has a low

power factor at high frequencies, and is a good insulator at all frequencies.

Mylar—Trade name of E. I. duPont de Nemours and Co., Inc., for a highly durable, transparent plastic film of outstanding

strength. It is used as a base for magnetic tape and as a dielectric in capacitors.

Mylar capacitor—A capacitor in which Mylar film, either alone or in combination with paper, is the dielectric.

N

n—Abbreviation for the prefix "nano."

N—Symbol for number of turns, or the north-seeking pole of a magnet.

NAB—Abbreviation for National Association of Broadcasters.

nano—Abbreviated n. Prefix meaning millimicro (10^{-9}).

nanampere—One millimicroampere (10^{-9} ampere).

nanocircuit—An integrated microelectronic circuit in which each component is fabricated on a separate chip or substrate so that independent optimization for performance can be achieved.

nanofarad—Abbreviated nf. .001 microfarad, or 1,000 micromicrofarad.

nanosecond—Abbreviated nsec. One billionth of a second (10^{-9} second).

nanovolt—One millimicrovolt (10^{-9} volt).

Naperian logarithm—Also called hyperbolic or natural logarithm. A logarithm to the base 2.71828.

naper—See Neper.

narrow band—A band whose width is greater than 1% of the center frequency and less than one-third octave.

narrow-band amplifier—An amplifier designed for optimum operation over a narrow band of frequencies.

narrow-band axis—In phasor representation of the chrominance signal, the direction of the coarse-chrominance primary of a color TV system.

narrow-band FM—Abbreviation for narrow-band frequency modulation.

narrow-band FM adapter—An attachment which converts an AM communications receiver to FM.

narrow-band frequency modulation—Abbreviated NBFM. Frequency modulation which occupies only a small portion of the conventional FM bandwidth. Used mainly for two-way voice communication by police, fire, taxicabs, and amateurs. The FCC limits the deviation to 3 kc for amateurs and 15 kc for all others.

NARTB—Abbreviation for National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters.

n-ary code—A code in which each element can be any one of n distinct kinds or values.

n-ary pulse-code modulation—A type of pulse-code modulation in which the code for each element of information can consist of any one of n distinct kinds or values.

NASA—Acronym for National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The federal agency charged with all scientific space missions.

National Association of Broadcasters—Ab-

breivated NAB. An association of radio and television broadcasters.

National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters—Abbreviated NARTB. A name used for a number of years by an association of broadcasters. In 1958 the name was changed back to National Association of Broadcasters, an earlier title.

National Electrical Manufacturers Association—Abbreviated NEMA. An organization of manufacturers of electrical products.

National Electric Code—Regulations governing construction and installation of electrical wiring and apparatus in the United States. They were established by the American National Board of Fire Underwriters for safety purposes.

National Television System Committee—Abbreviated NTSC. A committee organized in 1940 and comprising all United States companies and organizations interested in television. Between 1940 and 1941, it formulated the black and white television standards and between 1950 and 1953, the color television standards that were approved by the Federal Communications Commission.

natural frequency—1. The frequency at which a body will oscillate if disturbed from its equilibrium position. 2. The lowest resonant frequency of a circuit or component without adding inductance or capacitance.

natural frequency of an antenna—The lowest resonant frequency of an antenna with no added inductance or capacitance.

natural logarithm—See Naperian Logarithm.

natural magnet—Magnetic ore (e.g., a lodestone) which exhibits the property of magnetism in its natural state.

natural period—The period of the free oscillation of a body or system.

natural resonance—See Periodic Resonance.

natural wavelength—The wavelength corresponding to the natural frequency of an antenna or circuit.

Navaglobe—A long-distance navigational system of the continuous-wave, low-frequency type. Bearing information is provided by amplitude comparison.

navar—A coordinated series of radar air-navigation and traffic-control aids utilizing transmissions at wavelengths of 10 and 60 centimeters. In an aircraft, it provides distance and bearing from a given point, display of other aircraft in the vicinity, and commands from the ground. On the ground, it provides a display of all aircraft in the vicinity, as well as their altitudes and identities, plus means for transmitting certain commands.

navarho—A continuous-wave, low-frequency navigation system that provides simultaneous bearing and range information over long distances.

navigation—The process of directing an airplane or ship toward its destination by determining its position, direction, etc.

navigational parameter—In a navigational aid, a visual or aural output having a specific relationship to navigational coordinates.

NBFM—Abbreviation for narrow-band frequency modulation.

NC—Abbreviation for no connection (in a vacuum-tube base) or normally closed relays or other contacts.

n-cube—Also called n-dimensional cube or n-variable cube. In switching theory, a term used to indicate two n-1 cubes having corresponding points connected.

n-dimensional cube—See n-cube.

N-display—Also called N-scan, or N-scope. A radar display similar to the K-display. The target appears as a pair of vertical deflections (blips) from the horizontal time base. Direction is indicated by the related amplitude of the vertical deflections. Target distance is determined by moving a pedestal signal (the control of which is calibrated in distance) along the base line until it coincides with the horizontal position of the vertical deflections.

near-end cross talk—In a disturbed telephone channel, cross talk propagated in the opposite direction from the current in the disturbing channel. The terminal where the near-end cross talk is present is ordinarily near, or coincides with, the energized terminal of the disturbing channel.

near infrared—Name applied to the spectral region primarily comprising wavelengths between 3 and 30 microns.

needle—1. A probe used on stacks of punched cards. 2. See Stylus.

needle chatter—See Needle Talk.

needle drag—See Stylus Drag.

needle gap—A spark gap having needle-point electrodes.

needle pressure—See Stylus Force.

needle scratch—See Surface Noise.

needle talk—Also called needle chatter. Sounds produced directly by the needle of a phonograph pickup.

neg—Abbreviation for negative.

negative—1. Abbreviated neg. Less than zero. 2. The opposite of positive (e.g., negative resistance, transmission, feedback, etc.). 3. A terminal or electrode having an excess of electrons. Electrons flow out of the negative terminal of a voltage source, toward a positive source.

negative bias—In a vacuum tube, the voltage which makes the control grid more negative than the cathode.

negative booster—A booster used with a ground-return system to reduce the difference of potential between two points to the grounded return. It is connected in series with a supplementary insulated feeder ex-

tending from the negative bus of the generating station or substation to a distant point on the grounded return.

negative charge—A condition in a circuit when the element in question retains more than its normal quantity of electrons.

negative conductor—A conductor connected to the negative terminal of a source of supply. Such a conductor is frequently used as an auxiliary return circuit in a system of electric traction.

negative electricity—A body that contains an excess of electrons (e.g., the electricity that predominates in a comb which has been run through one's hair).

negative electrode—The electrode from which the forward current flows.

negative feedback—Also called degeneration, inverse feedback, or stabilized feedback. A process by which a part of the output signal of an amplifying circuit is fed back to the input circuit. The signal fed back is 180° out-of-phase with the input signal; therefore, the amplification is decreased, and distortion reduced.

negative-feedback amplifier—An amplifier in which negative feedback is employed to improve the stability or frequency response, or both.

negative ghost—A ghost which has the opposite shading from that of the original image (i.e., is black when the image is white, and vice versa).

negative glow—The luminous glow between the cathode and Faraday dark spaces in a glow-discharge, cold-cathode tube. (Also see Glow Discharge.)

negative image—A televised picture in which the whites appear black and vice versa. It is due to the picture signal having a polarity opposite to that of a normal signal.

negative impedance—Also called negative resistance when there is no inductance or capacitance in the circuit. A characteristic of certain electrical devices or circuits—instead of increasing, the voltage decreases when the current is increased and vice versa.

negative ion—An atom with more electrons than normal. Thus, it has a negative charge.

negative light modulation—In television, the process whereby a decrease in initial light intensity causes an increase in the transmitted power.

negative modulation—In an AM television system, that modulation in which an increase in brightness corresponds to a decrease in transmitted power.

negative modulation factor—The maximum negative departure of the envelope of an AM wave from its average value, expressed as a ratio. This rating is used whenever the modulation signal wave has unequal positive and negative peaks.

negative picture phase—For a television signal, the condition in which an increase in brilliance makes the picture-signal voltage swing in a negative direction from the zero level.

negative plate

negative plate—The grid and active material connected to the negative terminal of a storage battery. When the battery is discharging, electrons flow from this terminal, through the external circuit, to the positive terminal.

negative resistance—A resistance which exhibits the opposite characteristic from normal—i.e., when the voltage is increased across it, the current will decrease instead of increase.

negative-resistance oscillator—An oscillator produced by connecting a parallel-tuned resonant circuit to a two-terminal negative-resistance device (one in which an increase in voltage results in a decrease in current). Dynatron and transitron oscillators are examples.

negative-resistance repeater—A repeater in which gain is provided by a series or shunt negative resistance, or both.

negative temperature coefficient—The amount of reduction in the value of a quantity, such as capacitance or resistance, for each degree of increase in temperature. (Also see Temperature Coefficient.)

negative terminal—In a battery or other voltage source, the terminal having an excess of electrons. Electrons flow from it, through the external circuit, to the positive terminal.

negative-transconductance oscillator—An electron-tube oscillator the output of which is coupled back to the input without phase shift, the phase condition for oscillation being satisfied by the negative transconductance of the tube. A transitron oscillator is an example.

negative transmission—The modulation of the picture carrier by a picture signal with a polarity such that the sync pulses occur in the blacker-than-black region and a decrease in initial light intensity increases the transmitted power.

negatron—1. An electron. 2. A four-electrode vacuum tube having a negative-resistance characteristic.

NEMA—Abbreviation for National Electrical Manufacturers Association.

NEMA standards—Specifications adopted as standard by the National Electric Manufacturers Association.

Nernst lamp

nemo—See Field Pickup.

neon—An inert gas used in neon signs and in some electron tubes. It produces a bright red glow when ionized. Symbol, *Ne*; atomic number, 10; atomic weight, 20.183.



Neon bulb.

neon bulb—A glass envelope filled with neon gas and containing two or more insulated electrodes. The tube will not conduct until the potential difference between two electrodes reaches the firing, or ionization, potential, and will remain conductive until the voltage is reduced to the extinction level.

neon-bulb oscillator—A simple relaxation oscillator in which a capacitor charges to the ionization potential of the neon gas within a bulb. Ionization rapidly depletes the charge on the capacitor, and a new charge cycle begins.

neper—Also called napier. The fundamental division of a logarithmic scale for expressing the ratio between two currents, powers, or voltages. The number of nepers denoting such a ratio is the natural (Napierian) logarithm of the square root of this ratio. One neper equals 0.8686 bels, or 8.686 decibels. Expressed as a formula:

$$N = \log_{\epsilon} \sqrt{\frac{E_1}{E_2}}$$

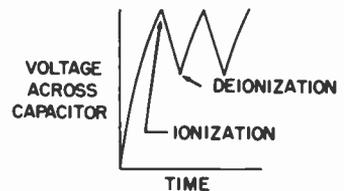
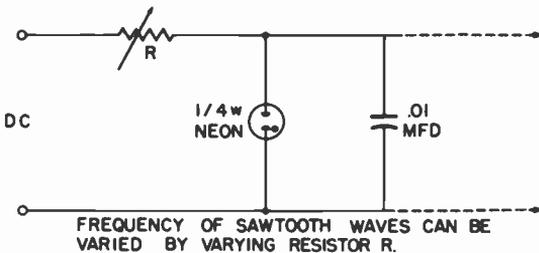
where,

N is the number of nepers denoting their ratio,

E_1 and E_2 are the two voltages.

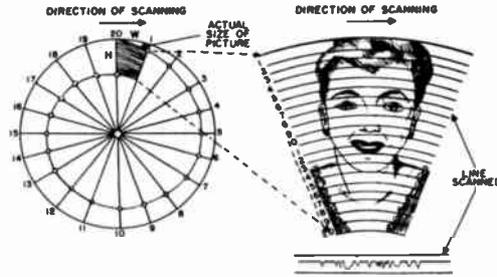
Nernst effect—The effect whereby a potential difference is developed across a heated metal strip placed perpendicular to a magnetic field.

Nernst lamp—An electric lamp consisting



Neon-bulb oscillator.

- of a short, slender rod of zirconium oxide that is heated to incandescence by a current.
- nesting**—In a computer, the inclusion of a routine or block of data within a larger routine or block of data.
- net**—Organization of stations capable of direct communications on a common channel, often on a definite schedule.
- net authentication**—Identification used on a communications network to establish the authenticity of several stations.
- net information content**—A message of the essential information contained in a message. It is expressed as the minimum number of bits or hartleys required to transmit the message with specified accuracy over a noiseless medium.
- net loss**—The algebraic sum of the gains and losses between two terminals of a circuit. It is equal to the difference in the levels at these points.
- net reactance**—The difference between the capacitive and inductive reactance in an AC circuit.
- network**—1. A combination of electrical elements. 2. An interconnected system of transmission lines that provides multiple connections between loads and sources of generation.
- network analysis**—The obtaining of the electrical properties of a network (e.g., its input and transfer impedances, responses, etc.) from its configuration, parameters, and driving forces.
- network analyzer**—A group of electric-circuit elements which can readily be connected to form models of electric networks. From corresponding measurements on the model, it is then possible to infer the electrical quantities at various points on the prototype system.
- network constant**—Any one of the resistance, inductance, mutual-inductance, or capacitance values in a circuit or network. When these values are constant, the network is said to be linear.
- network master relay**—A relay that closes and trips an alternating-current, low-voltage network protector.
- network relay**—A form of relay (e.g., voltage, power, etc.) used in the protection and control of alternating-current, low-voltage networks.
- network synthesis**—The obtaining of a network from prescribed electrical properties such as input and transfer impedances, specified responses for a given driving force, etc.
- network transfer function**—A frequency-dependent function, the value of which is the ratio of the output to the input voltage.
- neuristor**—A two-terminal active device with some of the properties of neurons (e.g., propagation that suffers no attenuation and has a uniform velocity, and a refractory period).
- neuroelectricity**—The minute electric voltage generated by the nervous system.
- neutral**—In a normal condition; hence, neither positive nor negative. A neutral object has its normal number of electrons—i.e., the same number of electrons as protons.
- neutral ground**—A ground connection to the neutral point or points of a circuit, transformer, rotating machine, or system.
- neutralization**—The nullifying of voltage feedback from the output to the input of an amplifier through the interelectrode impedance of the tube. Its principal use is in preventing oscillation in an amplifier. This is done by introducing, into the input, a voltage equal in magnitude but opposite in phase to the feedback through the interelectrode capacitance.
- neutralize**—In an amplifier stage, to balance out the feedback voltage due to grid-plate capacitance, thus preventing regeneration.
- neutralizing capacitor**—A capacitor, usually variable, employed in a radio receiving or transmitting circuit to feed a portion of the signal voltage from the plate circuit back to the grid circuit.
- neutralizing circuit**—In an amplifier circuit, the portion that provides an intentional feedback path from plate to grid. This is done to prevent regeneration.
- neutralizing indicator**—An auxiliary device (e.g., a lamp or detector coupled to the plate tank circuit of an amplifier) for indicating the degree of neutralization in an amplifier.
- neutralizing tool**—Also called a tuning wand. A small screwdriver or socket wrench, partly or entirely nonmetallic, for making neutralizing or aligning adjustments in electronic equipment. (*Also see* Alignment Tool.)
- neutralizing voltage**—The AC voltage fed from the grid circuit to the plate circuit (or vice versa). It is deliberately made 180° out of phase with and equal in amplitude to the AC voltage similarly transferred through undesired paths (usually the grid-to-plate interelectrode capacitance).
- neutral relay**—Also called a nonpolarized relay. A relay in which the armature movement does not depend on the direction of the current in the controlling circuit.
- neutrino**—An atomic particle with essentially no mass and no charge postulated to explain the conservation of energy and momentum when a radioactive atom emits an electron.
- neutrodyne**—An amplifier circuit used in early tuned radio-frequency receivers. It was neutralized by the voltage fed back by a capacitor.
- neutron**—One of the three elementary particles (the electron and proton are the other two) of an atom. It has approximately the same mass as the hydrogen atom, but no electric charge. It is one of the constituents of the nucleus (the proton is the other one).
- neutron flux**—A term used to express the intensity of neutron radiation, usually in connection with the operation of a reactor.
- newton**—In the mksa system, the unit of force that will impart an acceleration of

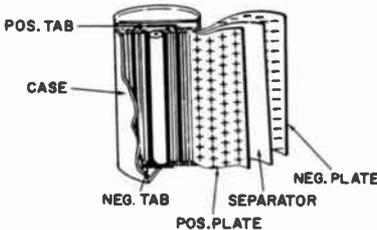


Nipkow's television system.

1 meter per second per second to a mass of 1 kilogram.

nf—Abbreviation for nanofarad.

Nichrome—Trade name of Driver-Harris Co. for an alloy of nickel and chromium used extensively in wirewound resistors and heating elements.



Nickel-cadmium cell.

nickel-cadmium cell—A cell with a nickel and oxide positive electrode and a cadmium negative electrode. The plates are wrapped with a separator between them, and are immersed in a potassium-hydroxide electrolyte.

nickel silver—See German Silver.

nif—Abbreviation for noise-improvement factor.

NI junction—A semiconductor junction between N-type and intrinsic materials.

Nipkow disc—A round plate used for scanning small elementary areas of an image in correct sequence for a mechanical television system. It has one or more spirals of holes around its outer edge, and successive openings are positioned so that rotation of the disc provides the scanning.

NIPO—Acronym for Negative Input, Positive Output.

nit—In a computer, a choice among events that are equally probable. One nit equals 1.44 bits.

Nixie tube—A glow tube which converts a combination of electrical impulses into a visual display. (Also see Numerical-Readout Tube.)

n-level logic—Pertaining to a collection of gates connected in such a way that not more than n gates appear in series. (Computer term).

N-N junction—In an N-type semiconducting

material, a region of transition between two regions having different properties.

no-address instruction—An instruction specifying an operation which the computer can perform without having to refer to its storage or memory unit.

noble gas—Also called inert gas or rare gas. One of the chemically inert gases, including helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon.

noctovision—A television system employing invisible rays (usually infrared) for scanning purposes at the transmitter. Hence, no visible light is necessary.

nodal point—See Node.

nodal-point keying—Keying an arc transmitter at a point that is essentially at ground potential in the antenna circuit.

node—1. Also called junction point, branch point, or vertex. A terminal of any branch of a network, or a terminal common to two or more branches. 2. Also called nodal point. In a standing wave, a point, line, or surface where some characteristic of the wave field has essentially zero amplitude.

nodules—Clusters of oxide particles which protrude above the surface of magnetic tape.

noise—1. Any unwanted disturbance within a dynamic electrical or mechanical system (e.g., undesired electromagnetic radiation in a transmission channel or device). 2. Any unwanted electrical disturbance or spurious signal which modifies the transmitting, indicating, or recording of desired data. 3. In a computer, extra bits or words which have no meaning and must be ignored or removed from the data at the time it is used. 4. Random electrical variations generated internally in electronic components.

noise analysis—Determination of the frequency components that make up the noise being studied.

noise behind the signal—See Modulation Noise.

noise-canceling microphone—See Close-Talking Microphone.

noise clipper—A circuit that automatically or manually clips the noise from the output of a receiver.

noise-current generator—A current generator in which the output is a random function of time.

noise diode—A standard electrical-noise

source consisting of a diode operated at saturation. The noise is due to random emission of electrons.

noise factor—Also called noise figure. 1. For a given bandwidth, the ratio of total noise at the output, to the noise at the input. 2. A number expressing the amount by which a receiver falls short of equaling the theoretical optimum performance.

noise figure—See Noise Factor.

noise filter—A combination of electrical components which prevent extraneous signals from passing into or through an electronic circuit.

noise-improvement factor—In a receiver, the ratio of output signal-to-noise ratio to the input signal-to-noise ratio. (The term receiver is used in the broad sense and is taken to include pulse demodulators.) Abbreviated *nif*.

noise killer—An electric network inserted into a telegraph circuit (usually at the sending end) to reduce interference with other communication circuits.

noise level—1. The strength of extraneous audible sounds at a given location. 2. The strength of extraneous signals in a circuit. (Noise level is referred to a specified base and usually measured in decibels.)

noise limiter—A vacuum-tube circuit that cuts off all noise peaks stronger than the highest peak in the received signal. In this way, the effects of strong atmospheric or man-made interference are reduced.

noise-measuring set—See Circuit—Noise Meter.

noise quieting—The ability, usually expressed in decibels, of a receiver to reduce background noise in the presence of a desired signal.

noise ratio—The ratio between the noise power at the output and at the input.

noise-reducing antenna system—A receiving-antenna system so designed that only the antenna proper can pick up signals. It is placed high enough to be out of the noise-interference zone, and is connected to the receiver with a shielded cable or twisted transmission line that is incapable of picking up signals.

noise source—A device employed to generate random noise (e.g., photomultiplier and gaseous-discharge tubes).

noise suppression—1. The ability of a radio receiver to materially reduce the noise output when no carrier is being received. 2. A means of reducing surface noise during reproduction of a phonograph record.

noise suppressor—1. A circuit which reduces high-frequency hiss or noise. It is utilized primarily with old phonograph records. 2. In a receiver circuit, the portion which reduces noise automatically when no carrier is being received.

noise temperature—At a pair of terminals and at a specific frequency, the temperature of a passive system having an available

noise power per unit bandwidth equal to that of the actual terminals.

noise-voltage generator—A voltage generator the output of which is a random function of time.

noisy mode—In a computer, a floating-point arithmetic procedure associated with normalization. In this procedure digits other than zero are introduced in the low-order positions during the left shift.

no-load losses—The losses in a transformer when it is excited at the rated voltage and frequency, but is not supplying a load.

nominal band—In a facsimile-signal wave, the frequency band equal to the width between the zero and the maximum modulating frequency.

nominal bandwidth—The difference between the nominal upper and lower cutoff frequencies of a filter. It may be expressed in octaves, in cycles per second, or as a percentage of the passband center frequency.

nominal horsepower—The rated power of a motor, engine, etc.

nominal impedance—The impedance of a circuit under normal conditions. Usually it is specified at the center or the operating-frequency range.

nominal line pitch—The average separation between the centers of adjacent lines in a raster.

nominal line width—1. In television, the reciprocal of the number of lines per unit length in the direction of line progression. 2. In facsimile transmission, the average separation between centers of adjacent scanning or recording lines.

nominal power rating of a resistor—The power which a resistor can dissipate continuously at a specified ambient temperature and for a stipulated length of time without excessive resistance drift.

nominal value—The stated or specified value as opposed to the actual value.

nominal voltage—The voltage of a fully charged storage cell when delivering rated current.

nomograph—See Alignment Chart.

nonbridging contacts—A contact arrangement in which the opening of one set of contacts occurs before the closing of another set.

noncombustible—See Nonflammable.

nonconductor—An insulating material—i.e., one through which no electric current can flow.

noncorrosive flux—A flux that does not contain acid and other substances which might corrode the surfaces being soldered.

nondestructive readout—In a computer, the copying of information from a storage device without altering the physical representation of the information in the device.

nondirectional—See Omnidirectional.

nondirectional antenna—See Omnidirectional Antenna.

nondirectional microphone—See Omnidirectional Microphone.

nondissipative stub

nondissipative stub—A lossless length of wave guide or transmission line coupled into the sides of a wave guide.

nonequivalence element—A logic element having an action that represents the Boolean connective exclusive OR.

nonerasable storage—In a computer, a storage medium which cannot be erased and reused, e.g., punched cards or perforated paper tape.

nonferrous—Not made of or containing iron.

nonflammable—Also called noncombustible. Term applied to material which will not burn when exposed to flame or elevated temperatures, e.g., asbestos, ceramics, and structural metals.

nonhoming tuning system—A motor-driven automatic-tuning system in which the motor starts in the direction of the previous rotation. If this direction is incorrect for the new station, the motor reverses, after turning to the end of the dial, then proceeds to the desired station.

noninductive capacitor—A capacitor constructed with practically no inductance.

noninductive circuit—A circuit with negligible inductance.

noninductive load—A load that has no inductance. It may consist entirely of resistance or capacitance.

noninductive resistor—A wirewound resistor with little or no self-inductance.

noninductive winding—A winding in which the magnetic fields produced by its two parts cancel each other and thereby provide a noninductive resistance.

nonionizing radiation—Radiation which does not produce ionization (e.g., infrared, ultraviolet, and visible light).

nonlinear—Having an output that does not rise or fall in direct proportion to the input.

nonlinear capacitor—A capacitor that has a nonlinear mean-charge characteristic or peak-charge characteristic or a reversible capacitance that varies with bias voltage.

nonlinear coil—A coil with an easily saturable core. Its impedance is high at low or zero current, and is low when enough current flows to saturate the core.

nonlinear distortion—Distortion that occurs when the output does not rise and fall directly in proportion to the input. The input and output values need not be of the same quantity—e.g., in a linear detector, these values are the signal voltage at the output and the modulation envelope at the input.

nonlinear network—A network (circuit) not specifiable by linear differential equations with time as the independent variable.

nonloaded Q —Also called basic Q . The value of the Q of an electric impedance without external coupling or connection.

nonmagnetic—Material which is not attracted by a magnet and cannot be magnetized (e.g., paper, plastic, tin, glass). In a strict sense, having a permeability equal to that of air or 1.

nonsynchronous vibrator

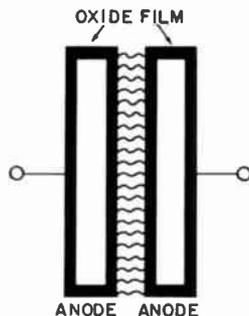
nonmagnetic steel—A steel alloy that contains about 12% manganese, and sometimes a small quantity of nickel. It is practically nonmagnetic at ordinary temperatures.

nonmetallic sheathed cable—Two or more rubber- or plastic-covered conductors assembled in an outer sheath of nonconducting fibrous material that has been treated to make it flame- and moisture-resistant.

nonphysical primary—A color primary represented by a point outside the area of the chromaticity diagram enclosed by the spectrum locus and the purple boundary.

nonplanar network—A network that cannot be drawn on a plane without crossing branches.

nonpolar crystals—Crystals having the property that each lattice point is identical.



Nonpolarized electrolytic capacitor.

nonpolarized electrolytic capacitor—An electrolytic capacitor which can be connected without regard to polarity. This is possible because the dielectric film is formed on both electrodes.

nonpolarized relay—See Neutral Relay.

nonresonant line—A transmission line with a natural resonant frequency different from that of the transmitted signal.

nonreturn-to-zero—A method of writing information on a magnetic surface in which the current through the write-head winding does not return to zero after the write pulse.

nonsaturated color—A color that is not pure—i.e., one that has been mixed with white or its complementary color.

nonshorting contact switch—A selector switch which breaks the old circuit before completing the new one. This occurs because the movable contact is narrower than the distance between the contact clips.

nonsinusoidal wave—Any wave that is not a sine wave. It therefore contains harmonics.

nonstorage camera tube—A television camera tube in which the picture signal is always in proportion to the intensity of the illumination on the corresponding area of the scene being televised.

nonsynchronous—Not related in frequency, speed, or phase to other quantities in a device or circuit.

nonsynchronous vibrator—A vibrator that interrupts a direct-current circuit at a fre-

nonuniform field

quency unrelated to the other circuit constants. It does not rectify the resulting stepped-up alternating voltage.

nonuniform field—A field in which the scalar (or vector) at that instant does not have the same value at every point in a given region.

nonvolatile storage—Storage media which retain information in the absence of power and which will make the information available when power is restored.

no operation—In a computer, a specific instruction that causes the computer to perform no operation.

NOR element—A gate circuit having multiple inputs and one output that is energized only if all inputs are zero.

norm—1. The mean or average. 2. A customary condition or degree.

normal contact—A contact which in its normal position closes a circuit and permits current to flow.

normal distribution—The most common frequency distribution in statistics. The probability curve is bell-shaped, and the greatest probability occurs at the arithmetical average (i.e., at the top of the curve). The probability of occurrence of a particular value is shown by the areas between two abscissa values on the curve.

normal electrode—A standard electrode used for measuring electrode potentials.

normal failure period—That period of time during which an essentially constant failure rate exists.

normal impedance—See Free Impedance.

normal induction—The limiting induction, either positive or negative, in a magnetic material that is under the influence of a magnetizing force that varies between two extremes.

normal induction curve—The curve obtained by plotting B (induction) against H (magnetizing force), starting from a totally demagnetized state.

normalization—The transforming of signals to a common basis—e.g., adjusting two signals, representing the same spoken word but differing in loudness, to the same loudness.

normalized admittance—The reciprocal of normalized impedance.

normalized impedance—An impedance divided by the characteristic impedance of a wave guide.

normalized plateau slope—The slope of the substantially straight portion of the counting-rate-versus-voltage characteristic of a radiation counter tube, divided by the quotient of the counting rate and the voltage at the Geiger-Mueller threshold.

normally closed—Symbolized by NC. Designation applied to the contacts of a switch or relay when they are connected so that the circuit will be completed when the switch is not activated or the relay coil is not energized.

normally open—Symbolized by NO. Designation applied to the contacts of a switch or

NOT gate

relay when they are connected so that the circuit will be broken when the switch is not activated or the relay coil is not energized.

normal-mode voltage—1. The actual signal voltage developed by a transducer. 2. The difference voltage between two input-signal lines.

normal operating period—The time interval between debugging and wear-out.

normal permeability—Ratio of the normal induction to the corresponding magnetizing force. In the cgs system, the flux density in a vacuum is numerically equal to the magnetizing force.

normal position—The position of the relay contacts when the coil is not energized.

normal-stage punching—In a computer, a card-punching system in which only the even-numbered rows are punched on the British standard card.

north pole—In a magnet, the pole from where magnetic lines of force are considered to leave the magnet.

Norton's theorem—The voltage E across an admittance Y' in a linear network, when E is present at any two terminals between which the short-circuit current previously was I and the admittance Y. Or:

$$E = \frac{I}{Y + Y'}$$

NOT AND circuit—An AND gating circuit which inverts the pulse phase.

notation—A manner of representing numbers. Some of the more important notation scales are:

Base	Name
2	binary
3	ternary
4	quaternary, tetral
5	quinary
10	decimal
12	duodecimal
16	hexadecimal, sexidecimal
32	duotricenary
2, 5	biquinary

notch antenna—An antenna that forms a pattern by means of a notch or slot in a radiating surface. Its characteristics are similar to those of a properly proportioned metal antenna and may be evaluated with similar techniques.

notching circuit—A control circuit used in a cathode-ray oscilloscope to expand portions of the displayed image.

NOT circuit—In a computer, a circuit in which the output signal has a phase or polarity opposite from that of the input signal.

note—1. The pitch, duration, or both of a tone sensation. 2. The sensation itself. 3. The vibration causing the sensation. 4. The general term when no distinction is desired between the symbol, the sensation, and the physical stimulus.

NOT gate—An inhibitory circuit equivalent to the logical operation of negation (mathe-

mathematical complement). The output of the circuit is energized only when its single input is not energized and there will be no output if the input is energized.

noval base—A nine-pin glass base for a miniature electron tube. For orientation of the tube into its socket, the spacing between pins 1 and 9 is greater than between the other pins.

novice license—A class of amateur license issued only to those who have never held an FCC license of any kind. Its requirements are the easiest of all, but novice operation is limited. Transmitters must be crystal controlled, and the maximum permissible plate input power is 75 watts. Novice licensees are restricted to certain frequencies (3.70-3.75, 7.15-7.20, 21.10-21.25, and 145-147 mc). A novice license is valid for one year only, and it is not renewable.

NPN transistor—An intrinsic-region transistor with a P-type base and an N-type emitter and collector.

NPIP transistor—An intrinsic-region transistor in which the intrinsic region is located between two P-regions.

n-plus-one address instruction—In a computer, a multiple-address instruction in which one address serves to specify the location of the next instruction of the normal sequence to be executed.

NPN transistor—A junction transistor with a P-type base and an N-type collector and emitter.

PNPN transistor—A hook transistor with a P-type base, N-type emitter, and a hook collector.

N-quadrant—One of the two quadrants where the N-signal is heard in an A-N radio range.

N-region—Also called N-zone. The region where the conduction-electron density in a semiconductor exceeds the hole density.

N-scan—See N-Display.

N-scope—See N-Display.

nsec—Abbreviation for nanosecond (10^{-9} sec).

n-signal—A dash-dot signal heard in either a bisignal zone or an N-quadrant of a radio range.

n-terminal network—A network with n accessible terminals.

n th harmonic—A harmonic whose frequency is n times the frequency of the fundamental.

NTSC—Abbreviation for National Television System Committee.

NTSC triangle—On a chromaticity diagram, a triangle which defines the gamut of color obtainable through the use of phosphors.

N-type conductivity—The conductivity associated with conduction electrons in a semiconductor.

N-type crystal rectifier—A crystal rectifier in which forward current flows when the semiconductor is more negative than the metal.

N-type semiconductor—An extrinsic semiconductor in which the conduction-electron density exceeds the hole density. By impli-

cation, the net ionized impurity concentration is a donor type.

nuclear battery—Also called an atomic battery. A battery which converts nuclear energy into electrical energy.

nuclear bombardment—The shooting of atomic particles at nuclei, usually in an attempt to split the atom in order to form a new element.

nuclear energy—Also called atomic energy or power. The energy released in a nuclear reaction when a neutron splits the nucleus of an atom into smaller pieces (fission), or when two nuclei are joined together under millions of degrees of heat (fusion).

nuclear fission—See Fission.

nuclear fusion—See Fusion.

nuclear magnetic resonance—The flipping over of a particle such as a proton as the result of the application of an alternating magnetic field at right angles to a steady magnetic field in which the particle is placed.

nuclear pile—See Nuclear Reactor.

nuclear reaction—The reaction, accompanied by a tremendous release of energy, when the nucleus of an atom is split into smaller pieces (fission) or when two or more nuclei are joined together under millions of degrees of heat (fusion).

nuclear reactor—Also called an atomic reactor, nuclear pile, or reactor. A device which can sustain nuclear fission in a self-supporting chain reaction.

nucleation—The occurrence in an existing phase or state of a new phase or state.

nucleonics—The application of nuclear science in physics, chemistry, astronomy, biology, industry, and other fields.

nucleus—The core of an atom. It contains most of the mass and has a positive charge equal to the number of protons it contains. Its diameter is about one ten-thousandth that of the atom. Except for the ordinary hydrogen atom, the nuclei of all other atoms consist of protons and neutrons tightly locked together.

null—1. A balanced condition which results in zero output from a device or system. 2. To oppose an output which differs from zero so that it is returned to zero. 3. The minimum output amplitude (ideally, zero) in direction-finding systems where the amplitude is determined by the direction from which the signal arrives or by the rotation in bearing of the system's response pattern. 4. In a computer, a lack of information as opposed to a zero or blank for the presence of no information.

null balance—A condition in which two or more signals are summed and produce a result that is essentially zero.

null detection—A method of making DF measurements. The antenna is turned to the point where the received signal is weakest. The true bearing of the signal is then found by noting the antenna direction and using a correction factor.

null detector

null detector—An apparatus that senses the complete balance, or zero-output condition, of a system or device.

null-frequency indicator—A device that indicates frequency by heterodyning two electrical signals together to give a zero-beat indication.

null indicator—A device that indicates when current, voltage, or power is zero.

null method—Also called zero method. A method of measurement in which the circuit is balanced, to bring the pointer of the indicating instrument to zero, before a reading is taken (e.g., in a Wheatstone bridge, or in a laboratory balance for weighing purposes).

null-spacing error—In a resolver, the difference between 180° and the angle between null positions of the output winding with respect to one input winding.

number—An abstract mathematical symbol for expressing a quantity. In this sense, the manner of representing the number is immaterial. Take 26, for example. This is its decimal form—but it could be expressed as binary 011010 and still mean the same. Some common numbering systems are: binary (base 2), quinary (base 5), octonary or octal (base 8), and decimal (base 10).

number of scanning lines—The ratio of the scanning frequency to the frame frequency.

number system—Any system for the representation of numbers. (*Also see* Positional Notation.)

numerical control—A manufacturing technique controlled automatically by orders (called commands). These are introduced in the form of numbers—which may be entered by a decade switch, or by a dial switch like the one on a telephone.

numerical control system—A system controlled by direct insertion of numerical data at some point. The system must automatically interpret at least some portion of the data.

numerical-readout tube—A gas-filled, cold-cathode, digital-indicator tube having a common anode and containing stacked metallic elements in the form of numerals. When a negative voltage is applied to one of them, the element then becomes the cathode of a simple gas-discharge diode.

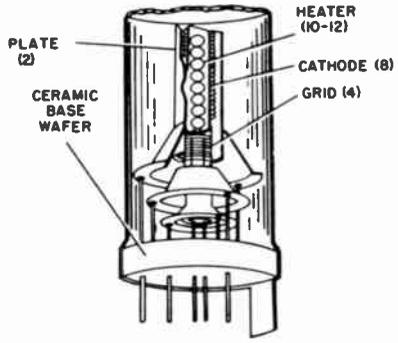
numeric coding—A system of abbreviation

occluded gas

used in the preparation of information for machine acceptance in which all information is reduced to numerical quantities, in contrast to alphabetic coding.

nutating feed—In a tracking radar, an oscillating antenna feed that produces an oscillating deflection of the beam without changing the plane of polarization.

nutating field—The time-variant, three-dimensional field pattern of a directional or beam-producing antenna having a nutating feed.



nuvistor—A small vacuum tube with a cantilever-supported cylindrical electrode that eliminates the need for mica supports. Only metal and ceramic are used, and there is no getter.

n-variable cube—See n-Cube.

Nyquist diagram—A plot, in rectangular coordinates, of the real and imaginary parts of factor $\mu\beta$ for frequencies from zero to infinity in a feedback amplifier—where μ is the amplification in the absence of feedback, and β is the fraction of the output voltage superimposed on the amplifier input.

Nyquist interval—The maximum separation in time which can be given to regularly spaced instantaneous samples of a wave of a given bandwidth for complete determination of the waveform of the signal. Numerically it is equal in seconds to one-half the bandwidth.

N-zone—See N-Region.

OAO—Abbreviation for Orbiting Astronomical Observatory.

object program—A source program that has been automatically translated into machine language.

oblique-incidence transmission—Transmission of a radio wave by reflection from the ionosphere.

oboe—A radar navigation system consisting of two ground stations, which measure the distance to an airborne transponder beacon and relay this information to the aircraft.

obsolescence-free—Not likely to become outdated within a reasonable time. Frequently applied to tube testers and other test instruments which have provisions for accommodating new developments.

occlude—To absorb—e.g., some metals will occlude gases, which must be driven out before the metals can be used in the electrodes or supports of a vacuum tube.

occluded gas—Gas that has been absorbed by a material (e.g., by the electrodes, supports, leads, and insulation of a vacuum tube).

octal—See Positional Notation.

octal base—An eight-pin tube base (although unneeded pins are often omitted without changing the position of the remaining pins). An aligning key in the center of the base assures correct insertion of the tube into the socket.

octal digit—One of the symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 when used in numbering in the scale of 8.

octal number system—A number system in which the equivalent of the decimal integer 8 is used as a base.

octave—The interval between two sounds having a basic frequency ratio of two—or, by extension, the interval between any two frequencies having a ratio of 2:1. The interval, in octaves, between any two frequencies is the logarithm to the base 2 (or 3.322 times the logarithm to the base 10) of the frequency ratio.

octave band—A band of frequencies the limits of which have the ratio 2 to 1.

octave-band pressure level—Also called octave pressure level. The pressure level of a sound for the frequency band corresponding to a specified octave.

octave pressure level—See Octave-Band Pressure Level.

octode—An eight-electrode electron tube containing an anode, a cathode, a control electrode, and five additional grids.

octonary—See Positional Notation.

odd-even check—An automatic computer check in which an extra digit is carried along with each word, to determine whether the total number of 1's in the word is odd or even, thus providing a check for proper operation.

odd harmonic—Any frequency that is an odd multiple of the fundamental frequency (e.g., 1, 3, 5, etc.).

odd-line interlace—The double-interlace system in which, since there are an odd number of lines per frame, each field contains a half line. In the 525-line television frame used in the United States, each field contains 262.5 lines.

odograph—Automatic electronic map tracer used in military vehicles for map making and land navigation. It automatically plots, on an existing map or on cross-sectional paper, the exact course taken by the vehicle. This is done by phototubes and thyatron, which transfer the indication of a precision magnetic compass onto a plotting unit actuated by the speedometer drive cable. A pen then traces the course.

oersted—In the cgs electromagnetic system, the unit of magnetizing force equal to $1,000/4\pi$ ampere-turns per meter.

off-center display—A PPI display, the center of which does not correspond to the position of the radar antenna.

off-line operation—1. Computer operation that is independent of the time base of the actual inputs. 2. In a computer system, op-

eration of peripheral equipment independent from the central processor, e.g., the transcribing of card information to magnetic tape, or of magnetic tape to printed form.

off-normal contacts—Relay contacts that assume one condition when the relay is in its normal position and the reverse condition for any other position of the relay.

offset angle—In lateral-disc reproduction, the smaller of the two angles between the projections, into the plane of the disc, of the vibration axis of the pickup stylus and the line connecting the vertical pivot (assuming a horizontal disc) of the pickup arm with the stylus point.

offset stacker—In a computer, a card stacker having the ability to stack cards selectively under machine control so that they protrude from the balance of the stack, thus giving physical identification.

off-target jamming—Employment of a jammer away from the main units of the force. This is done to prevent the enemy from monitoring the jamming signals and using them to pinpoint the location of the force.

OGO—Abbreviation for Orbiting Geophysical Observatory.

ohm—Symbolized by the Greek letter *omega* (Ω). The unit of resistance. It is defined as the resistance, at 0°C., of a uniform column of mercury 106.300 cm long and weighing 14.4521 grams. One ohm is the value of resistance through which a potential difference of one volt will maintain a current of one ampere.

ohmic contact—Between two materials, a contact across which the potential difference is proportionate to the current passing through it.

ohmic heating—The energy imparted to charged particles as they respond to an electric field and make collisions with other particles. The name was chosen due to the similarity of this effect to the heat generated in an ohmic resistance due to the collisions of the charge carriers in their medium.

ohmic resistance—Resistance to direct current.

ohmic value—The resistance in ohms.

ohmmeter—A direct-reading instrument for measuring electric resistance. Its scale is usually graduated in ohms, megohms, or both. (If the scale is graduated in megohms, the instrument is called a megohmmeter; if the scale is calibrated in kilohms, the instrument is a kilohmmeter.)

ohmmeter zero adjustment—In an ohmmeter, a potentiometer or other means of compensating for the drop in battery voltage with age. Usually a knob is rotated until the meter pointer is at zero on the particular scale being used.

Ohm's law—The voltage across an element of a DC circuit is equal to the current in amperes through the element, multiplied by the resistance of the element in ohms. Expressed mathematically as $E = I \times R$. The

other two versions are $I = E/R$ and $R = E/I$.

ohms-per-volt—A sensitivity rating for voltage-measuring instruments (the higher the rating, the more sensitive the meter). On any particular range, it is obtained by dividing the resistance of the instrument (in ohms) by the full-scale voltage value of that range.

oil circuit breaker—A circuit breaker in which the interruption occurs in oil to suppress the arc and prevent damage to the contacts.

oiled paper—Paper that has been treated with oil or varnish to improve its insulating qualities.

oil-filled cable—A cable having insulation impregnated with an oil which is fluid at all operating temperatures and provided with facilities such as longitudinal ducts or channels and with reservoirs, or their equivalent, by means of which positive oil pressure can be maintained within the cable at all times.

oil fuse cutout—An enclosed fuse cutout in which all or part of the fuse support is mounted in oil.

oil switch—A switch in which the interruption of the circuit occurs in oil to suppress the arc and prevent damage to the contacts.

Omega—A very long-range radio-navigation system that operates in the very low-frequency portion of the radio spectrum.

omega—Symbolized by Ω or ω . The last letter in the Greek alphabet. A capital *omega* (Ω) represents the word "ohm." A small *omega* (ω) represents radians per second, or $2\pi f$.

omnibearing—The bearing indicated by a navigational receiver on transmissions from an omnirange.

omnibearing converter—An electromechanical device which combines an omnirange signal with aircraft heading information to furnish electrical signals for operating the pointer of a radio magnetic indicator. (*Also see Omnibearing Indicator.*)

omnibearing indicator—An omnibearing converter to which a dial and pointer have been added.

omnibearing line—One of an infinite number of straight, imaginary lines radiating from the geographical location of a VHF omnirange.

omnibearing selector—Instrument capable of being set manually to any desired omnibearing or its reciprocal in order to control a coarse-line deviation indicator.

omnidirectional—Also called nondirectional. All-directional; not favoring any one direction.

omnidirectional antenna—Also called nondirectional antenna. An antenna producing essentially the same field strength in all horizontal directions and a directive vertical radiation pattern.

omnidirectional hydrophone—A hydrophone having a response that is essentially independent of the angle of arrival of the incident sound wave.

omnidirectional microphone—Also called nondirectional microphone. A microphone that responds to a sound wave from almost any angle of arrival.

omnidirectional range—Also called omnirange. A radio facility providing bearing information to or from such facilities at all azimuths within its service area.

omnidirectional range station—In the aeronautical radionavigational service, a land station that provides a direct indication of the bearing (omnibearing) of that station from an aircraft.

omnigraph—An instrument that produces Morse-code messages for instruction purposes. It contains a buzzer circuit which is usually actuated by a perforated tape.

omnirange—*See* Omnidirectional Range.

on-course curvature—In navigation, the rate at which the indicated course changes with respect to the distance along the course path.

on-course signal—The monotone radio signal which indicates to the pilot that he is neither too far to the right nor to the left of the radio beam being followed.

on-demand system—A system from which the desired information or service is available at the time of request.

ondograph—An instrument for drawing alternating voltage waveform curves. It employs a capacitor which is momentarily charged to the amplitude at a particular point on the curve and then discharged through a recording galvanometer. This is repeated at intervals of about once every hundred cycles with the sample taken a little farther along on the waveform each time.

ondoscope—A glow-discharge tube used on an insulating rod to indicate the presence of high-frequency RF near a transmitter. The radiation ionizes the gas in the tube, and the visible glow indicates the presence of RF.

one-input terminal—Called the set terminal. The terminal which, when triggered, will put a flip-flop in the one (opposite of starting) condition.

one-many function switch—A function switch in which only one input is excited at a time and each input produces a combination of outputs.

one output—*See* One State.

one-output terminal—The terminal which produces an output of the correct polarity to trigger a following circuit when a flip-flop circuit is in the one condition.

one-shot multivibrator—*See* Multivibrator.

one state—Also called one output. In a magnetic cell, the positive value of the magnetic flux through a specified cross-sectional area, determined from an arbitrarily specified direction. (*Also see* Zero State).

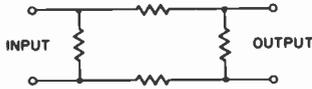
one-third-octave band—A frequency band in which the ratio of the extreme frequencies is 1.2599.

one-to-partial-select ratio—In a computer,

one-to-zero ratio

the ratio of a 1 output to a partial-select output.

one-to-zero ratio—In a computer, the ratio of a 1 output to the 0 output.



O-network.

O-network—A network composed of four impedance branches connected in series to form a closed circuit. Two adjacent junction points serve as input terminals, and the remaining two as output terminals.

one-way communication—Applied to certain radio-communication or intercommunications systems where a message is transmitted from one station to one or more receiving stations that have no transmitting apparatus.

one-way repeater—See Repeater.

on line—In a computer, having to do with the operation of input-output devices under direct control of the central processing unit.

on-line data reduction—The processing of data just as fast as the data flow into the computer.

on-line operation—An operation carried on within the main computer system (e.g., computing and writing results onto a magnetic tape, printed report, or paper tape).

on-off keying—Keying in which the output of a source is alternately transmitted and suppressed to form signals.

on-off ratio—Ratio of the duration (on) of a pulse to the space (off) between successive pulses.

on-off switch—See Power Switch.

opacimeter—Also called turbidimeter. A photoelectric instrument for measuring the turbidity (amount of sediment) of a liquid. It does this by determining the amount of light that passes through the liquid.

opacity—The degree of nontransparency of a substance—i.e., its ability to obstruct, by absorption, the transmission of radiant energy such as light. Opacity is the reciprocal of transmission.

open—A circuit interruption that results in an incomplete path for current flow (e.g., a broken wire, which opens the path of the current).

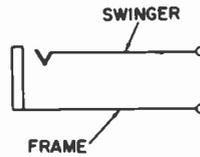
open-center display—A PPI display on which zero range corresponds to a ring around the center of the display.

open circuit—A circuit which does not provide a complete path for the flow of current. (Also see Open.)

open-circuit impedance—The driving-point impedance of a line or four-terminal network when the far end is open.

open-circuit jack—A jack that normally leaves its circuit open. The circuit can be closed only by inserting the plug into the jack.

operate current



Open-circuit jack.

open-circuit signaling—Signaling in which no current flows under normal (i.e., inoperative) conditions.

open-circuit voltage—The voltage at the terminals of a battery or other voltage source when no appreciable current is flowing.

open core—A core fitting inside a coil but having no external return path. The magnetic circuit thus has a long path through air.

open-delta connection—Two single-phase transformers connected so that they form only two sides of a delta, instead of the three sides with three transformers in a regular delta connection.

open-loop control system—A control system in which there is no self-correcting action, as there is in a closed-loop system.

open magnetic circuit—A magnet that has no closed external ferromagnetic circuit and does not form a complete conducting circuit itself (e.g., a permanent magnet ring interrupted by an air gap).

open-phase relay—A relay which functions when one or more phases of a polyphase circuit open and sufficient current is flowing in the remaining phase or phases.

open plug—A plug designed to hold jack springs in their open position.

open relay—A relay not having an enclosure.

open routine—In a computer, a routine that it is possible to insert directly into a larger routine without a linkage or calling sequence.

open subroutine—Also called direct-insert subroutine. A subroutine inserted directly into a larger sequence of instructions. Such a subroutine is not entered by a jump instruction; hence, it must be recopied at each point where it is needed.

open-temperature pickup—A temperature transducer in which its sensing element is directly in contact with the medium whose temperature is being measured.

open wire—A conductor separately supported above the earth's surface.

open-wire circuit—A circuit made up of conductors separately supported on insulators.

open-wire transmission line—A transmission line formed by two parallel wires. The distance between them, and their diameters, determine the surge impedance of the transmission line.

operand—A computer word on which an operation is to be performed.

operate current—The minimum current required to trip all the contact springs of a relay.

operate time

operate time—The time that elapses, after power is applied to a relay coil, until the contacts being checked have operated (i.e., first opened in a normally closed contact, or first closed in a normally open contact).

operating angle—The electrical angle (portion of a cycle) during which plate current flows in an amplifier or an electronic tube. Class-A amplifiers have an operating angle of 360°; Class-B, 180° to 360°; and Class-C, less than 180°.

operating cycle—The complete sequence of operations required in the normal functioning of an item of equipment.

operating-mode factor—A failure-rate modifier determined by the type of equipment environment, e.g., laboratory computer, nose-cone compartment, etc.

operating point—Also called the quiescent point. On a grid-voltage-plate-current characteristic curve of a vacuum tube, the point which corresponds to the direct-voltage value being used for the grid and plate.

operating position—The operator-attended terminal of a communications channel. It is usually used in its singular sense (e.g., a radio-operator's position, a telephone-operator's position), even when there is more than one operating position.

operating power—The power actually reaching a transmitting antenna.

operating ratio—See Availability.

operating temperature—The temperature or range of temperatures at or over which a device is expected to operate within specified limits of error.

operating time—The time period between turn-on and turn-off of a system, subsystem, component, or part during which the system, etc., functions as specified. Total operating time is the summation of all operating-time periods.

operating voltages—The direct voltages applied to the electrodes of a vacuum tube under operating conditions.

operation—A specific action which a computer will perform whenever an instruction calls for it (e.g., addition, division).

operational readiness—The probability that, at any point in time and under stated conditions, a system will be either operating satisfactorily or ready to be placed in operation.

operational reliability—See Achieved Reliability.

operation code (computer)—Also called the operation part of an instruction. The list of operation parts occurring in an instruction code, together with the names of the corresponding operations (e.g., "add," "unconditional transfer," "add and clear," etc.).

operation decoder—In a computer, circuitry which interprets the operation-code portion of the machine instruction to be executed and sets other circuitry for its execution.

operation number—In a computer program, a number indicating the position of a given operation or its equivalent subroutine.

optical sound recorder

operation part—In a computer instruction, the part that specifies the kind of operation, but not the location of the operands. (Also see Instruction Code.)

operation register—In a computer, the register that stores the operation-code portion of an instruction.

operation time—The amount of time required by a current to reach a stated fraction of its final value after voltages have been applied simultaneously to all electrodes. The final value is conventionally taken as that reached after a specified length of time.

operator—Any person who operates, adjusts, and maintains equipment—specifically, a computer, radio transmitter, or other communications equipment.

opposition—The phase relationship between two periodic functions of the same period when the phase difference between them is half of a period.

optical ammeter—An electrothermic instrument for measuring the current in the filament of an incandescent lamp. It normally uses a photoelectric cell and indicating instrument to compare the illumination with that produced by a current of known magnitude in the same filament.

optical axis—The Z-axis of a crystal.

optical character recognition—An automatic means of direct reading and recognition of data in printed or hand-lettered form.

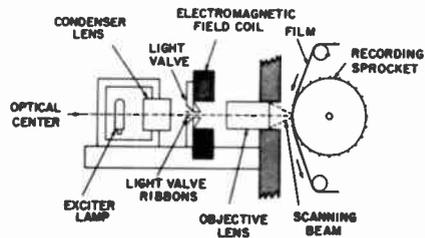
optical maser—See Laser.

optical mode—In a crystal lattice, a mode of vibration that produces an oscillating dipole.

optical pattern—Also called Christmas-tree pattern. In mechanical recording, the pattern observed when the surface of the record is illuminated by a light beam of essentially parallel rays.

optical pyrometer—A temperature-measuring device comprising a comparison source of illumination, together with some convenient arrangement for matching this source—either in brightness or color—against the source whose temperature is to be measured. The comparison is usually made by the eye.

optical sound recorder—Also called a photographic sound recorder. Equipment for optically recording the electric signals derived from sound signals. A light modulator is in-



Optical sound recorder.

corporated, plus means for moving a light-sensitive medium relative to the modulator.

optical sound reproducer—Also called a photographic sound reproducer. Equipment for converting optical sound into electrical signals. It consists of a light source, an optical system, a photoelectric cell (or other light-sensitive device such as a photoconductive cell), and a mechanism for moving the medium (usually film) carrying the optical sound record.

optical twinning—A defect occurring in natural quartz crystals. The right quartz and left quartz both occur in the same crystal. This generally results in small regions of unusable material, which are discarded when the crystal is cut up.

optics—The branch of science concerned with vision—i.e., the nature and propagation of electromagnetic radiation in the infrared, visible, and ultraviolet regions.

optimization—The continual adjustment of a process for the best obtainable set of conditions.

optimum bunching—The bunching condition required for maximum output in a velocity-modulation tube.

optimum coupling—See Critical Coupling.

optimum load—The value of load impedance which will transfer maximum power from the source to the load.

optimum plate load—The ideal plate-load impedance for a given tube and set of operating conditions.

optimum reliability—The value of reliability that yields a minimum total successful mission cost.

optimum working frequency—The frequency at which transmission by ionospheric reflection can be expected to be most effectively maintained between two specified points and at a certain time of day. (For propagation by way of the F_2 layer, the optimum working frequency is often taken as being 15% below the monthly median value of the F_2 maximum usable frequency for a specified path and time of day.)

optoelectronic integrated circuit—An integrated component that uses a combination of electroluminescence and photoconductivity in the performance of all or at least a major portion of its intended function.

optophone—A photoelectric device that converts light energy into sound energy. Thus, a blind person by using a selenium cell and a circuit for connecting the resulting signals into sounds of corresponding pitch can "read" by ear.

orange peel—A term applied to the surface of a recording blank which resembles an orange peel. Such a surface has a high background noise.

orbit—The path followed by one body in its revolution about another body.

orbital electron—An electron which is visualized as moving in an orbit around the nucleus of an atom or molecule—as opposed to a free electron.

OR circuit—See OR Gate.

order—In computer terminology, the synonym for instruction, command, and—loosely—operation part. These three usages, however, are losing favor because of the ambiguity between them and the more common meanings in mathematics and business.

ordering—In a computer, the process of sorting and sequencing.

orders of logic—A measure of the speed with which a signal can propagate through a logic network (commonly referred to as orders-of-logic capability).

ordinary wave—Sometimes called the O-wave. One of the two components into which the magnetic field of the earth divides a radio wave in the ionosphere. The other component is called the extraordinary wave, or X-wave.

ordinate—1. The vertical line, or one of the coordinates drawn parallel to it, on a graph.
2. The vertical scale on a graph.

organ—In a computer subassembly, the portion which accomplishes some operation or function (e.g., arithmetic organ).

OR gate—Also called an OR circuit. A gate that performs the function of logical "inclusive or." It produces an output whenever any one (or more) of its inputs is energized.

orient—To position or otherwise adjust with respect to some reference point (e.g., to orient an antenna for best reception).

oriented—In crystallography, a crystal in which the axes of its individual grains are aligned so that they have directional magnetic properties.

orifice—An opening or window—specifically, in a side or end wall of a wave guide or cavity resonator, an opening through which energy is transmitted.

original lacquer—An original disc recording made on a lacquer surface for the purpose of producing a master.

original master—Also called metal master or metal negative. In disc recording, the master produced by electroforming from the face of a wax or lacquer recording.

orthicon—Also called an orthiconoscope. A camera tube in which a beam of low-velocity electrons scans a photoemissive mosaic capable of storing an electrical-charge pattern. It is more sensitive than the iconoscope.

orthiconoscope—See Orthicon.

orthocode—An arrangement of black and white bars that resemble a piano keyboard and that can be read by an electric-eye device.

orthogonal axes—Axes which are perpendicular to each other. In an instrument, these axes usually coincide with its axes of symmetry.

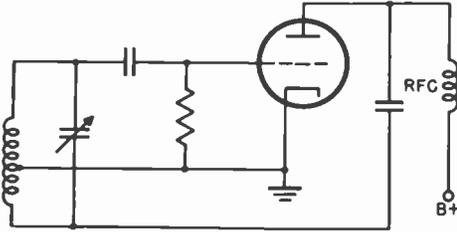
oscillating current—An alternating current—specifically, one that changes according to some definite law.

oscillating quantity—A quantity which alternately increases and decreases in value, but always remains within finite limits—e.g., the discharge of current from a capacitor

oscillation

through an inductive resistance (provided the inductance is greater than the capacitance times the resistance squared).

oscillation—The variation of some observable quantity about a mean value.



Oscillator (shunt-fed Hartley).

oscillator—A nonrotating electronic device which generates an alternating current at a frequency determined by the values of certain constants in its circuits. Sometimes thought of as an amplifier with positive feedback, and with special features that restrict its oscillations to a single frequency.

oscillator circuit—See Oscillator.

oscillator coil—A radio-frequency transformer that provides the feedback required for oscillation in the oscillator circuit of a superheterodyne receiver or in other oscillator circuits.

oscillator harmonic interference—Interference caused in a superheterodyne receiver by the interaction of incoming signals with harmonics (usually the second harmonic) of the local oscillator.

oscillator-mixer-first detector—A single stage which, in a superheterodyne receiver, combines the functions of the local oscillator and the mixer-first detector. It usually employs a pentagrid converter tube.

oscillator padder—An adjustable capacitor placed in series with the oscillator tank circuit of a superheterodyne receiver. It is used to adjust the tracking between the oscillator and preselector at the low-frequency end of the tuning dial.

oscillator radiation—The amount of voltage available across the antenna terminals of a receiver, (or at a distance) traceable to any oscillators incorporated in the receiver.

oscillatory circuit—A circuit containing inductance and/or capacitance and resistance, so arranged or connected that a voltage impulse will produce a current which periodically reverses.

oscillatory current—A current which periodically reverses its direction of flow.

oscillatory surge—A surge which includes both positive and negative polarity values.

oscillogram—The recorded trace produced by an oscillograph.

oscillograph—An instrument primarily for producing a record of the instantaneous values of one or more rapidly varying electrical quantities as a function of time, or of another electrical or mechanical quantity.

output impedance

oscillograph recorder—A form of mechanical oscillograph in which the waveform is traced on a moving strip of paper by a pen.

oscillograph tube—See Oscilloscope Tube.

oscilloscope—An instrument primarily for making visible the instantaneous values of one or more rapidly varying electrical quantities as a function of time, or of another electrical or mechanical quantity. It does not inherently produce a permanent record.

oscilloscope tube—Also called oscillograph tube. A cathode-ray tube that produces a visible pattern which is the graphical representation of electric signals. The pattern is seen as a spot or spots, which change position in accordance with the signals.

OSO—Abbreviation for Orbiting Solar Observatory.

outdoor antenna—A receiving antenna located on an elevated site outside a building.

outer marker—In an instrument-landing system, a marker located on a localizer course line at a recommended distance (normally about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles) from the approach end of the runway.

outlet—The point where current is taken from a wiring system.

outline drawing—A drawing showing approximate over-all shape, but no detail.

out-of-phase—Two or more waveforms that have the same shape, but do not pass through corresponding values at the same instant.

outphasing—In electronic organs, a term applied to a method sometimes used for producing certain voices. Special circuitry, placed between the keying-system output and the formant filters, either adds or subtracts harmonics or subharmonics of the tone-generator signal.

output—1. The current, voltage, power, or driving force delivered by a circuit or device. 2. The terminals or other places where the circuit or device may deliver the current, voltage, power, or driving force. 3. Information transferred from the internal to the secondary or external storage of a computer.

output block—In a computer, a portion of the internal storage reserved for holding data which is to be transferred out.

output capacitance—1. Of an n -terminal electron tube, the short-circuit transfer capacitance between the output terminal and all other terminals, except the input terminal, connected together. 2. The shunt capacitance at the output terminal of a device.

output equipment—Equipment that provides information in visible, audible, or printed form from a computer.

output gap—An interaction gap with which usable power can be extracted from an electron stream.

output impedance—The impedance measured at the output terminals of a transducer with the load disconnected and all impressed driving forces (including those connected to the input) taken as zero.

output indicator

output indicator—A meter or other device that indicates variations in the signal strength at the output circuits.

output meter—An alternating-current voltmeter that measures the signal strength at the output of a receiver or amplifier.

output power—The power which a system or component delivers to its load.

output stage—The final stage in any electronic equipment. In a radio receiver, it feeds the speaker directly or through an output transformer. In an audio-frequency amplifier, it feeds one or more speakers, the cutting head of a sound recorder, a transmission line, or any other load. In a transmitter, it feeds the antenna.

output transformer—A transformer used for coupling the plate circuit of one or more power tubes to a speaker or other load.

output tube—A power-amplifier tube designed for use in an output stage.

output winding—The winding of a saturable reactor, other than a feedback winding, through which power is delivered to the load.

outside lead—See Finish Lead.

overall electrical efficiency (induction- and dielectric-heating usage)—Ratio of the power absorbed by the load material, to the total power drawn from the supply lines.

overall thermoelectric generator efficiency—The ratio of electrical power output to thermal power input to the thermoelectric generator.

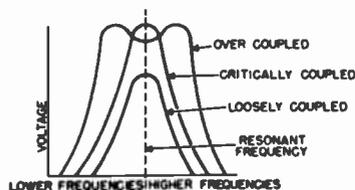
overall ultrasonic system efficiency—The acoustical power output at the point of application, divided by the electrical power input into the generator.

overbunching—The condition where the buncher voltage of a velocity-modulation tube is higher than required for optimum bunching of the electrons.

overcompounding—In a compound-wound generator, use of sufficient series turns to raise the voltage as the load increases, in order to compensate for the increased line drop. In a motor, overcompounding makes it run faster as the load increases.

overcoupled circuit—A tuned circuit in which the coupling is greater than the critical coupling. The result is a broad-band response characteristic.

overcurrent—In a circuit, the current which



Overcoupled circuit.

overload protection

will cause an excessive or even dangerous rise in temperature in the conductor or its insulation.

overcutting—In disc recording, the cutting through of one groove into an adjacent one when the level becomes excessive.

overdamping—Any periodic damping greater than the amount required for critical damping.

overdriven amplifier—An amplifier stage designed to distort the input-signal waveform by permitting the grid signal to drive it beyond cutoff or even into plate-current saturation.

overflow—1. The condition occurring whenever the result of an arithmetic operation exceeds the capacity of the number representation in a digital computer. 2. The carry digit arising from (1) above.

overflow position—In a computer, an extra register position in which the overflow digit is developed.

overhang—The plated-resist metal that remains after the original conductive metal of a printed-circuit board has been removed by undercutting.

overhead line—A conductor carried on elevated poles (e.g., telephone or telegraph wires).

over insulation—In a coil, the insulating material placed over a wire which is brought from the center over the top or bottom wall.

overlap—The amount by which the effective height of the scanning facsimile spot exceeds the nominal width of the scanning line. When the spot is rectangular, overlap may be expressed as a percentage of the nominal width of the scanning line.

overlap radar—Long-range radar which is located in one sector but also covers a portion of another sector.

overlay—In a computer, the technique of using the same blocks of internal storage for different routines during different stages of a problem, e.g., when one routine is no longer needed in internal storage, another routine can be placed in that storage location.

overload—A load greater than that which an amplifier, other component, or a whole transmission system is designed to carry. It is characterized by waveform distortion or overheating.

overload capacity—The level of current, voltage, or power beyond which a device will be ruined. It is usually higher than the rated load capacity.

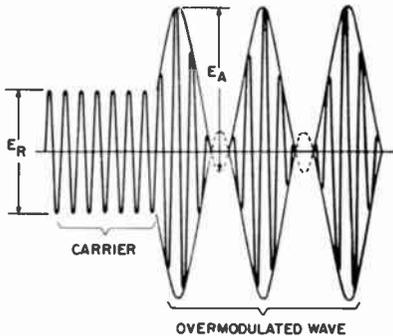
overload level—The level at which a system, component, etc., ceases to operate satisfactorily and produces signal distortion, overheating, damage, etc.

overload operating time—The length of time a system, component, etc., may be safely subjected to a specified overload current.

overload protection—A device which automatically disconnects the circuit whenever the current or voltage becomes excessive.

overload relay

overload relay—A relay designed to operate when its coil current rises above a predetermined value.



Overmodulation.

overmodulation—Modulation greater than 100%. Distortion occurs because the carrier is reduced to zero during certain portions of the modulating signal.

overpotential—Also called overvoltage. A voltage greater than the normal operating voltage of a device or circuit.

overpressure—Pressure greater than the full-scale rating of a pressure transducer.

overpunch—Also called zone punch. A hole punched in one of the three top rows of a punch card and which, in combination with a second hole in one of the nine lower rows, identifies an alphabetic or special character.

override—To manually or otherwise deliberately overrule an automatic control system or circuit and thereby render it ineffective.

overscanning—In a cathode-ray tube, the deflection of the electron beam beyond the normal limits of the screen.

overshoot—1. The initial transient response, which exceeds the steady-state response, to a unidirectional change in input. 2. Amplitude of the first maximum excursion of a pulse beyond the 100% amplitude level expressed as a percentage of this 100% amplitude.

overshoot distortion—See Overthrow Distortion.

overshoot of an instrument—The amount which the indicator travels beyond its final steady deflection when a new constant value of the measured quantity is suddenly applied to the instrument. The overtravel and deflection are determined in angular measure, and the overshoot is expressed as a percentage of the change in steady deflection.

overtemperature protection—A thermal relay or other protective device which turns off the power automatically in the event of the occurrence of an overtemperature condition.

over-the-horizon transmission—See Scatter Propagation.

overthrow distortion—Also called overshoot

oxide-coated cathode

distortion. The distortion that occurs in a signal wave when the maximum amplitude of the signal wave front exceeds the steady-state amplitude.

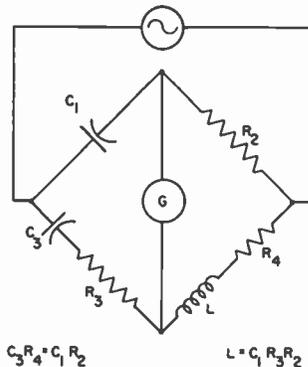
overtone—1. In a complex sound, a physical component having a higher frequency than the basic frequency. 2. In a complex tone, a component having a higher pitch than the fundamental pitch.

overtone-type piezoelectric crystal unit—Also called harmonic-mode crystal unit. A crystal designed to be operated at an overtone of its resonant frequency.

overvoltage—1. The amount by which the applied voltage in a radiation-counter tube exceeds the Geiger-Mueller threshold. 2. See Overpotential.

overvoltage relay—A relay designed to operate when its coil voltage rises above a predetermined value.

O-wave—See Ordinary Wave.



Owen bridge.

Owen bridge—A four-arm, alternating-current bridge for measuring self-inductance in terms of capacitance and resistance. One arm, adjacent to the unknown inductor, comprises a capacitor and resistor in series. The arm opposite the unknown consists of a second capacitor, and the fourth arm is a resistor. Usually the bridge is balanced by adjusting the resistor in series with the first capacitor, and also the resistor in series with the inductor. The balance is independent of frequency.

oxalizing—See Surface Insulation.

oxidation—Commonly known as rust when ferrous material is involved. The increase in oxygen or in an acid-forming element or radical in a compound.

oxide (in magnetic recording)—Microscopic particles of ferric oxide dispersed in a liquid binder and coated on a recording-tape backing. These oxides are magnetically hard—i.e., once magnetized, they remain so permanently unless exposed to a strong magnetic field.

oxide-coated cathode—A cathode that has been coated with oxides of alkaline-earth

ozone

metals to improve its electron emission at moderate temperatures.

ozone—The allotropic (alternate) form of oxygen produced by subjecting oxygen or

panoramic adapter

air to an electric discharge. It is faintly blue and has the odor of weak chlorine. It is used for purifying air, sterilizing water, bleaching, etc.

P

P—Symbol for power, primary winding, permeance, or the plate of an electron tube.

p—Abbreviation for the prefix "pico-" (10^{-12}).

PABX—Abbreviation for Private Automatic Branch Exchange. Has the same usage as a PBX except that calls within the system are completed automatically by dialing. An attendant at an attendant's board is required to route and complete incoming calls from the central office. Stations within the system are connected to the central office by dialing directly, or they are made to go through the attendant as company policy dictates.

pack—In computer programming, to combine several fields of information into one machine word.

packaged magnetron—An integral structure comprising a magnetron, its magnetic circuit, and its output matching device.

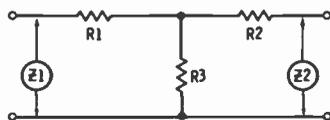
packaging—The physical process of locating, connecting, and protecting devices, components, etc.

packaging density—1. The number of devices or equivalent devices in a unit volume of a working system. 2. In a computer, the number of units of information per dimensional unit.

packing—Excessive crowding of carbon particles in a carbon microphone. The abnormal pressure of the particles lowers their resistance. As a result, the current increases excessively and fuses some of the particles together, further lowering the resistance and raising the current. Packing causes the sensitivity of the microphone to decrease.

packing density—In a digital computer, the number of units of desired information contained within a storage or recording medium.

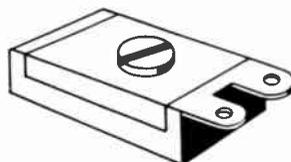
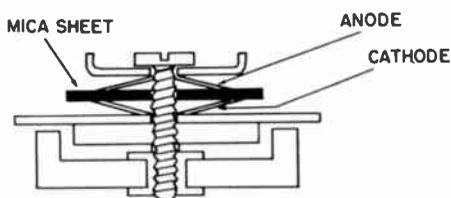
packing factor—The number of pulses or bits of information that can be written on a given length of magnetic surface.



Pad (definition 2).

pad—1. A transducer capable of reducing the amplitude of a wave without introducing appreciable distortion. 2. An assembly of resistors that presents the proper input and output impedances to the circuits with which it is connected, and thereby maintains a fixed value of energy loss. 3. A device inserted into a circuit to introduce transmission loss or to match impedances. 4. See Land, 2.

padder—A series capacitor inserted into the



Padder capacitor.

oscillator tuning circuit of a superheterodyne receiver to control the calibration at the low-frequency end of the tuning range.

pad electrode—One of a pair of electrode plates between which a load is placed for dielectric heating.

pair—In electric transmission, two like conductors employed to form an electric circuit.

paired cable—A cable in which the conductors are twisted together in groups of two.

pairing—In television, the imperfect interlace of lines comprising the two fields of one frame of the picture. Instead of being equally spaced, the lines appear in groups of two—hence the name.

Palmer scan—A combination of circular and conical scans. The beam is swung around the horizon at the same time the conical scan is performed.

PAM—Abbreviation for pulse-amplitude modulation.

PAM-FM—Frequency modulation of a carrier by means of pulse-amplitude-modulated subcarriers.

pan—1. To move a television or movie camera slowly up and down or across a scene to secure a panoramic effect. 2. To move the camera up and down, or back and forth, in order to keep it trained on a moving object.

pancake coil—A coil shaped like a pancake, usually with the turns arranged in a flat spiral.

panel—1. An electrical switchboard or instrument board. 2. A mounting plate of metal or insulation for the controls and/or other parts of equipment.

panning—See Pan.

panoramic adapter—An attachment used

panoramic presentation

with a search receiver to provide, on an oscilloscope screen, a visual presentation of the band of frequencies extending above and below the center frequency to which the search receiver is tuned.

panoramic presentation—A presentation of signals as intensity pips (vertical deflections) along a line. The horizontal distance along the line represents frequency.

panoramic radar—A non-scanning radar which transmits signals omnidirectionally over a wide beam.

panoramic receiver—A radio receiver that displays, on the screen of a cathode-ray tube, the presence and relative strength of all signals within a wide frequency range. Used in communications for monitoring a wide band, locating open channels quickly, indicating intermittent signals or interference, and monitoring a frequency-modulated transmitter.

panoramic sonic analyzer—A heterodyne-type instrument which separates the frequency components of a complex waveform and displays them on an oscillographic screen, indicating both frequency and magnitude.



A-B-C PARAFFINED PAPER
D-E METAL FOIL

Paper capacitor.

paper capacitor—A fixed capacitor consisting of two strips of metal foil separated by oiled or waxed paper or other insulating material, the whole rolled together into a compact tube. The foil strips can be staggered so that one strip projects from each end, or tabs can be added. The connecting wires are attached to the strips or tabs.

PAR—See Precision Approach Radar.

parabola—Locus of points equidistant from a fixed point and a straight line.

parabola controls—Sometimes called vertical-amplitude controls. The three controls in a color television receiver employing the magnetic-convergence principle. They are used for adjusting the amplitude of the parabolic voltages applied, at the vertical-scanning frequency, to the coils of the magnetic-convergence assembly.

parabolic antenna—An antenna which uses a parabolic reflector.

parabolic reflector—A bowl-shaped reflector used with radar and microwave antennas.

parabolic-reflector microphone—A microphone employing a parabolic reflector for improved directivity and sensitivity.

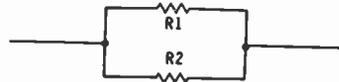
parallel operation

paraboloid—The surface which a parabola generates when rotated about its axis of symmetry.

paraboloidal reflector—A hollow concave reflector which is a portion of a paraboloid of revolution.

paraffin—A vegetable wax having insulating properties.

parallax—An optical illusion which makes an object appear displaced when viewed from a different angle. Thus, a meter pointer will seem to be at different positions on the scale, depending from which angle it is read. To eliminate such errors, the eye should be directly above the meter pointer.



Parallel-connected resistors.

parallel—1. Also called shunt. Connected to the same pair of terminals, so that the current can branch out over two or more paths.

2. In electronic computers, the simultaneous transmission of, storage of, or logical operations on a character or other subdivision of a word, using separate facilities for the various parts.

parallel arithmetic unit—In a computer, a unit in which separate equipment operates (usually simultaneously) on the digits in each column.

parallel circuit—A circuit in which all positive terminals are connected to a common point, and all negative terminals are connected to a second common point. The voltage is the same across each element in the circuit.

parallel connection—Also called shunt connection. Connection of two or more parts of a circuit to the same pair of terminals, so that current divides between the parts—as contrasted with a series connection, where the parts are connected end to end so that the same current flows through all.

parallel cut—A Y-cut in a crystal.

parallel digital computer—A computer in which the digits are handled in parallel. Mixed serial and parallel machines are frequently called serial or parallel according to the way arithmetic processes are performed. For example, a parallel digital computer handles decimal digits in parallel, although the bits which comprise a digit might be handled either serially or in parallel.

parallel feed—Also called shunt feed. Application of a DC voltage to the plate or grid of a tube in parallel with an AC circuit, so that the DC and AC components flow in separate paths.

paralleling reactor—A reactor for correcting the division of load between parallel-connected transformers with unequal impedance voltages.

parallel operation—Within a digital com-

puter, a type of information transfer whereby all digits of a word are handled simultaneously, each bit having its separate facility.

parallel-plate oscillator—A push-pull, ultrahigh-frequency oscillator circuit that uses two parallel plates as the main frequency-determining elements.

parallel-plate wave guide—A pair of parallel conducting planes for propagating uniform cylindrical waves that have their axes normal to the plane.

parallel processing—In a computer, the processing of more than one program at a time through more than one active processor.

parallel resonance—In a circuit comprising inductance and capacitance connected in parallel, the steady-state condition that exists when the current entering the circuit from the supply line is in phase with the voltage across the circuit.

parallel-resonant circuit—1. A resonant circuit in which the applied voltage is connected across a parallel circuit formed by a capacitor and an inductor. 2. An inductor and capacitor connected in parallel to furnish a high impedance at the frequency to which the circuit is resonant.

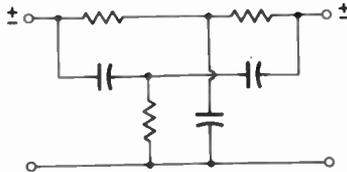
parallel-rod oscillator—An ultrahigh-frequency oscillator circuit in which the tank circuits are formed by parallel rods or wires.

parallel-rod tank circuit—A tank circuit consisting of two parallel rods connected at their far ends. This is done to provide the small values of inductance and capacitance in parallel required for ultrahigh-frequency circuits.

parallel-rod tuning—A tuning method sometimes used at ultrahigh frequencies. The transmitter, receiver, or oscillator is tuned by sliding a shorting bar back and forth on two parallel rods.

parallel-series circuit—Also called shunt-series circuit. Two or more parallel circuits connected together in series.

parallel storage—Computer storage where all bits, words, or characters are equally available.



Parallel-T network.

parallel-T network—Also called twin-T network. A network composed of separate T-networks, the terminals of which are connected in parallel.

parallel-T oscillator—An RC sine-wave oscillator which provides phase inversion at one discrete frequency and is so connected that positive feedback results only when phase inversion occurs.

parallel transfer—Data transfer where all characters of a word are transferred simultaneously over a set of lines.

parallel transmission—In a computer, the system of information transmission in which the characters of a word are transmitted (usually simultaneously) over separate lines, as contrasted with serial transmission.

parallel-wire line—A transmission line consisting of two wires a fixed distance apart.

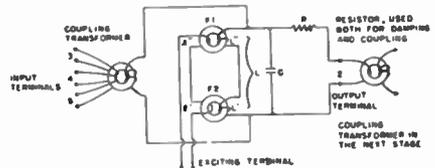
parallel-wire resonator—A resonator circuit consisting of two parallel wires connected at one end to the oscillator tube or transistor. The other end is short circuited and can be adjusted for the desired frequency.

paramagnetic—Having a magnetic permeability greater than that of a vacuum but less than that of ferromagnetic materials. Unlike the latter, the permeability of paramagnetic materials is independent of the magnetizing force.

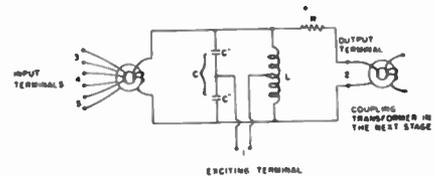
paramagnetic material—See Paramagnetic.

parameter—1. A constant or element, the value of which characterizes the behavior of one or more variables associated with a given system. 2. A measured value which expresses performance.

parametric amplifier—A type of circuit in which, through variable reactance elements, energy is transferred from "pump" power oscillators to signals. There are many possible arrangements, such as negative-resistance amplifiers, up-converters, down-converters, etc.



(A) Magnetic types.



(B) Capacitive types.

Parametrons.

parametron—A digital circuit element utilizing the principle of parametric excitation. It is essentially a resonant circuit with a nonlinear reactive element which oscillates at half the driving frequency. The oscillation can be made to represent a binary digit by the choice between two stationary phases π radians apart.

paramistor—A digital logic-circuit module containing several parametron elements.

paraphase amplifier

paraphase amplifier—An amplifier which converts a single input signal into two out-of-phase signals for driving a push-pull stage.

parasitic—An undesired low- or high-frequency signal in an electronic circuit.

parasitic arrays—An antenna array containing one or more elements not connected to the transmission line.

parasitic element—Also called passive element. An antenna element (i.e., reflector, director, etc.) not connected to the transmission line or to any driven element. A parasitic element affects the gain and directivity pattern of an antenna, and also acts on a driven element by absorbing and returning energy from it. In a dipole reflector combination, the reflector is the parasitic element.

parasitic oscillations—Also called parasitics. Unintended self-sustaining oscillations, or transient impulses.

parasitics—*See* Parasitic Oscillations.

parasitic suppressor—A parallel resistance, or a parallel combination of inductance and resistance, inserted into a grid or plate circuit to suppress parasitic oscillations.

parent population—Prototype or initial group of the articles under consideration.

parity check—A computer checking method in which the total number of binary 1's (or 0's) is always even or always odd. Either an even-parity or odd-parity check can be made.

part—1. The smallest subdivision of a system. 2. An item which cannot ordinarily be disassembled without destruction.

part failure—A breakdown that cannot be repaired and which ends the life of a part.

part-failure rate—The number of occasions, during a specified time period, on which a given quantity of identical parts will not function properly.

partial—1. A physical component of a complex tone. 2. A component of a sound sensation that can be distinguished as a simple tone which cannot be further analyzed by the ear and which contributes to the character of the complex sound.

partial node—The place in a standing-wave system at which some characteristic of the wave field has a minimum amplitude other than zero.

partial-read pulse—In a computer, any one of the applied currents which cause selection of a core for reading.

partial-select output—In a computer, the voltage response of an unselected magnetic cell produced by the application of partial-read pulses or partial-write pulses.

partial-write pulse—In a computer, any one of the applied currents which cause a core to be selected for writing.

particle—An infinitesimal subdivision of matter—e.g., a molecule, atom, or electron.

particle accelerator—Any device for accelerating charged particles to high energies (e.g.,

passive transducer

cyclotron, betatron, Van de Graaff generator, linear accelerator, etc.).

particle velocity—The velocity of a given infinitesimal part of a sound wave. The most common unit is centimeter per second.

partitioning—Also called segmenting. In a computer, subdividing a large block into smaller, more conveniently handled sub-units.

partition noise—A noise caused in an electron tube by random fluctuations as the electron stream divides between the electrodes. It is more pronounced in pentodes and tetrodes than in triodes.

part programmer—One who translates the physical operations for machining a part into a series of mathematical steps and then prepares the coded computer instructions for those steps.

parts density—The number of parts in a unit volume.

party line—A telephone line serving more than one subscriber, with discriminatory ringing for each.

Paschen's law—The sparking potential between two terminals in a gas is proportional to the pressure times the spark length. For a given voltage, this means the spark length is inversely proportionate to the pressure.

passband—The band of frequencies which will pass through a filter with essentially no attenuation.

passband ripple—In a filter, the difference, in db, between the minimum loss point and the maximum loss point in a specified bandwidth.

passive component—A nonpowered component generally presenting some loss (expressed in db) to a system.

passive detection—Detection of a target without revealing the position of the detector.

passive electric network—An electric network with no source of energy.

passive element—1. A parasitic element. 2. A circuit element with no source of energy (e.g., a resistor, capacitor, inductor, etc.).

passive homing system—A guidance system based on the sensing of energy radiated by the target. (*Also see* Active Homing and Homing Guidance System.)

passive navigational countermeasure—Called CONELRAD in the United States. Countermeasure taken to prevent the enemy from exploiting a country's radio and other electromagnetic radiations for navigation. Includes silence (where all but a selected few radio, television, etc., stations go off the air), spoiling, and masking.

passive network—A network with no source of energy.

passive sonar—*See* Sonar.

passive substrate—A substrate that may serve as a physical support and thermal sink for a thin-film integrated circuit but does not exhibit transistance. Examples of passive substrates are glass, ceramic, etc.

passive transducer—A transducer, the out-

put waves of which are independent of any sources of power controlled by the actuating waves.

PA system—Abbreviation for public-address system.

patch—1. To connect circuits together temporarily with a special cord known as a patch cord. 2. In a computer, to make a change or correction in the coding at a particular location by inserting transfer instructions at that location and by adding elsewhere the new instructions and the replaced instructions. This procedure is usually used during checkout. 3. The section of coding so inserted.

patch board—A board or panel where circuits are terminated in jacks for patch cords.



Patch cord.

patch cord—Sometimes called an attachment cord. A short cord with a plug or a pair of clips on one end, for conveniently connecting two pieces of sound equipment such as a phonograph and tape recorder, an amplifier and speaker, etc.

patching—Connecting two lines or circuits together temporarily by means of a patch cord.

patching jack—A jack for interconnection of circuit elements.

path—In navigation, an imaginary line connecting a series of points in space and constituting a proposed or traveled route.

pattern—1. The means of specifying the character of a wave in a guide. This is done by showing the loops of force existing in the guide for that wave. The pattern identifies the order and mode of the wave and the cross-sectional shape of the guide. 2. A geometrical figure representing the directional qualities of an antenna array.

pattern recognition—In a computer, the examination of records for certain code-element combinations.

PAX—Acronym for Private Automatic Exchange. An automatic system used exclusively for interoffice dial communications and having no trunks to the central office.

pay television—Also called subscription television. A system whereby viewers must insert coins or record cards into a decoding device in order to view a television program that has been deliberately scrambled to prevent unpaid viewing.

P band—A radio-frequency band extending from 225 to 390 mc and having a wavelength from 133.3 to 76.9 cm.

PBX—Abbreviation for Private Branch Exchange. A manual telephone system located on the premises of a business and requiring an attendant to complete all calls. It is usually owned by the telephone company and is equipped with trunks to a telephone-company central office.

PCM—Abbreviation for pulse-code modulation.

PCM level—The number by which identification of a given quantized-signal subrange may be made.

P-display—See Plan-Position Indicator.

PDM—Abbreviation for pulse-duration modulation.

peak—Also called crest. 1. A momentary high amplitude level. 2. The maximum instantaneous value of a quantity.

peak alternating gap voltage—In a microwave tube, the negative of the line integral of the peak alternating electric field, taken along a specified path across the gap.

peak amplitude—The maximum deviation (e.g., of a wave) from an average or mean position.

peak-charge characteristic—The function giving the relation of one half the peak-to-peak value of transferred charge in the steady state to one half the peak-to-peak value of a specified symmetrical alternating voltage applied to a nonlinear capacitor.

peak current—The maximum current which flows during a complete cycle.

peak distortion—The largest total distortion of signals noted during a period of observation.

peak electrode current—The maximum instantaneous current that flows through an electrode.

peak flux density—The maximum flux density in a magnetic material.

peak forward anode voltage—The maximum instantaneous anode voltage in the direction the tube is designed to pass current.

peak forward-blocking voltage—The maximum instantaneous value of repetitive positive voltage that may be applied to the anode of an SCR with its gate circuit open.

peak forward drop—The maximum instantaneous voltage drop measured when a tube

or rectifier cell is conducting forward current, either continuously or during transient operation.

peaking circuit—A circuit capable of converting an input wave into a peaked waveform.

peaking control—In a television receiver, a fixed or variable resistor-capacitor circuit which controls the negative shape of the pulses originating at the horizontal oscillator. This is done to assure a linear sweep.

peaking network—A type of interstage coupling network used to increase the amplification at the upper end of the frequency range. It consists of an inductance effectively in series (series peaking network) or shunt (shunt peaking network) with a parasitic capacitance.

peaking resistor—A resistor placed in series with the charging capacitor of the vertical sawtooth generator. By adding a negative peaking pulse to the sawtooth voltage, it creates the waveform required to produce a linear sawtooth current in the yoke.

peaking transformer—A transformer having a core designed to saturate at relatively low values of primary current.

peak inverse anode voltage—The maximum instantaneous anode voltage in the direction opposite from that in which the tube is designed to pass current.

peak inverse voltage—Abbreviated PIV. The peak AC voltage which a rectifying cell or PN junction will withstand in the reverse direction.

peak limiter—A device which automatically limits the peak output to a predetermined maximum.

peak load—The maximum load consumed or produced in a stated length of time.

peak magnetizing force—The upper or lower limiting value of a magnetizing force.

peak plate current—The maximum instantaneous current passing through the plate circuit of a tube.

peak power—1. The mean power supplied to the antenna of a radio transmitter during one radio-frequency cycle at the highest crest of the modulation envelope. 2. The maximum power of the pulse from a radar transmitter. Since the resting time of a radar transmitter is longer than its operating time, the average power output is much lower than the peak power.

peak power output—The output power averaged over the radio-frequency cycle and having the maximum peak value that can occur under any combination of signals transmitted.

peak pulse amplitude—The maximum absolute peak value of the pulse, excluding unwanted portions such as spikes.

peak pulse power—The maximum power of a pulse, excluding spikes.

peak response—The maximum response of a system to an input.

peaks—1. A momentarily high amplitude occurring in electronic equipment. 2. A mo-

mentarily high volume level during a radio program. It causes the volume indicator at the studio or transmitter to swing upward.

peak sound pressure—The maximum absolute value of instantaneous sound pressure for any specified time interval. The most common unit is the microbar.

peak speech power—The maximum instantaneous speech power over the time interval considered.

peak to peak—The algebraic difference between the positive and negative maximum values of a waveform.

peak-to-peak amplitude—The amplitude of an alternating quantity, measured from positive peak to negative peak.

peak-to-peak voltmeter—A voltmeter which indicates the over-all difference between the positive and negative voltage peaks.

peak value—Also called crest value. The maximum instantaneous value of a varying current, voltage, or power. For a sine wave, it is equal to 1.414 times the effective value of the sine wave.

peak voltmeter—A voltmeter that reads peak values of an alternating voltage.

pea lamp—An incandescent lamp with a bulb about the size of a pea. Its small size makes it ideal for use by doctors, on instrument panels, and in small flashlights.

pedal clavier—In an organ, the pedal keyboard which supplies the bass accompaniment for the other manuals.

pedestal—1. A substantially flat-topped pulse which elevates the base level for another wave. 2. The base of a radar antenna.

pedestal level—See Blanking Level.

pedestal pulse—A square-wave pulse or gate on which a video signal or sweep voltage may be superimposed.

peek-a-boo—In a computer, a method of determining the presence or absence of holes in identical locations on punched cards by placing one card on top of another. (Also see Batten System.)

peel-strength adhesion—See Bond Strength.

Peltier coefficient—The quotient of the rate of Peltier heat absorption by the junction of two dissimilar conductors divided by the current through the junction. The Peltier coefficient of a couple is the algebraic difference between either the relative or absolute Peltier coefficients of the two conductors making up the couple.

Peltier effect—The production or absorption of heat at the junction of two metals when current is passed through the junction. Heat generated by current in one direction will be absorbed when the current is reversed.

Peltier electromotive force—The component of voltage produced by a thermocouple after being heated by the Peltier effect at the junction of the different metals. It adds to the Thomson electromotive force to produce the total voltage of the thermocouple.

Peltier heat—The thermal energy absorbed or produced as a result of the Peltier effect.

pencil beam

pencil beam—A radar beam in which the energy is confined to a narrow cone.

pencil-beam antenna—A unidirectional antenna in which those cross sections of the major lobe perpendicular to the maximum radiation are approximately circular.

pencil tube—A small tube designed for operation in the ultrahigh-frequency band and used as an oscillator or RF amplifier.

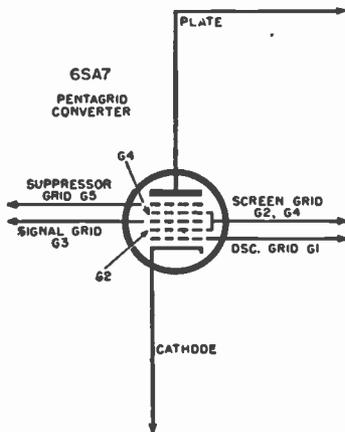
pendulous accelerometer—A device which measures linear accelerations by means of a restrained unbalanced mass. Two pivots and jewels support the unbalanced gimbal, and the torsion bar functions as the spring.

penetrating frequency—*See* Critical Frequency.

Penning discharge—A type of discharge in which electrons are forced to oscillate between two opposed cathodes and are prevented from going to the surrounding anode by the presence of a magnetic field. It is sometimes referred to as a pig discharge because the device producing it was first used as an ionization gauge called the Penning Ionization Gauge.

Penning Ionization Gauge—*See* Penning Discharge.

pent—Abbreviation for pentode.



Pentagrid converter.

pentagrid converter—A pentagrid tube used as a combination oscillator, mixer, and first detector in a superheterodyne receiver.

pentagrid mixer—A pentagrid tube used to mix the RF and local-oscillator signals in a superheterodyne receiver.

pentagrid tube—An electron tube having five grids, plus an anode and a cathode.

pentatron—A five-electrode vacuum tube that provides push-pull amplification with a single tube. It has one cathode, two grids, and two anodes. In effect, it is two tubes in one.

pentode—A five-electrode electron tube containing an anode, a cathode, a control electrode, and two grids.

percentage of meter accuracy—The ratio of

perfect dielectric

the actual meter reading to the true reading, expressed as a per cent.

percentage sync—Ratio of the amplitude of the synchronizing signal to the peak-to-peak amplitude of the picture signal between blanking and reference white level, expressed in per cent.

per cent modulation meter—An instrument which indicates the modulation percentage of an amplitude-modulated signal, either on a meter or a cathode-ray tube.

per cent of deafness—*See* Per Cent of Hearing Loss.

per cent of harmonic distortion—A measure of the harmonic distortion in a system or component. Each harmonic frequency is equal to 100 times the ratio of the square root of the sum of the squares of the root-mean-square voltages (or currents), to the root-mean-square voltage (or current) of the fundamental.

per cent of hearing—At a given frequency, 100 minus the per cent of hearing loss at that frequency.

per cent of hearing loss—Also called per cent of deafness. At a given frequency, 100 times the ratio of the hearing loss in decibels, to the number of decibels between the normal threshold levels of audibility and feeling.

per cent of modulation—1. In AM, the ratio of half the difference between the maximum and minimum amplitudes of a wave to the average amplitude, expressed in percentage. 2. In FM & TV, the ratio of the actual frequency swing, to the frequency swing defined as 100% modulation, expressed in percentage. For FM broadcast stations, a frequency swing of ± 75 kilocycles is defined as 100% modulation. For television, it is ± 25 kilocycles.

per cent of ripple voltage—Ratio of the effective (root-mean-square) value of the ripple voltage to the average value of the total voltage, expressed in per cent.

per cent of syllabic articulation—*See* Syllabic Articulation.

perceptron—A system capable of—either in theory or in practice—performing knowledgeable functions such as recognition, classification, and learning. These functions may exist as mathematical analyses, computer programs, or "hardware."

percussion—Musical sounds characterized by sudden or sharp transients. Organ percussion is achieved by causing the tone to start to decay the instant it is played rather than waiting until the key is released.

percussive welding—A resistance welding process in which the welding energy is suddenly discharged at the same time that mechanical force is applied. Examples are electrostatic and electromagnetic percussive welding.

perfect dielectric—Also called ideal dielectric. A dielectric in which all the energy required to establish the electric field in it is returned to the electric system when the

field is removed. A perfect dielectric has zero conductivity and exhibits no absorption phenomena. A vacuum is the only known perfect dielectric.

perforated tape—See Punched Tape.

performance—Degree of effectiveness of operation.

performance characteristic—A characteristic measurable in terms of some useful denominator—e.g., gain, power output, etc.

period—The time required for one complete cycle of a regular, repeating series of events.

periodic—Repeating itself regularly in time and form.

periodic antenna—An antenna in which the input impedance varies as the frequency does (e.g., open-end wires and resonant antennas).

periodic current—Oscillating current, the values of which recur at equal time intervals.

periodic damping—Damping in which the pointer of an instrument oscillates about the final position before coming to rest. The point of change between periodic and aperiodic damping is called critical damping.

periodic duty—Intermittent duty where the load conditions recur at regular intervals.

periodic electromagnetic wave—A wave in which the electric field vector is repeated in detail—either at a fixed point, after a lapse of time known as the period; or at a fixed time, after the addition of a distance known as the wavelength.

periodic law—When chemical elements are arranged in the ascending or descending order of their atomic number, their properties will occur in cycles.

periodic line—A line consisting of identical, similarly oriented sections, each section having nonuniform electrical properties throughout.

periodic pulse train—A pulse train made up of identical groups of pulses repeated at regular intervals.

periodic quantity—An oscillating quantity in which any value it attains is repeated at equal time intervals.

periodic rating—The load which can be carried for the alternate periods of load and rest specified in the rating without exceeding the specified heating limits.

periodic resonance—Also called natural resonance. Resonance in which the applied agency maintaining the oscillation has the same frequency as the natural period of oscillation of a system.

periodic time—See Period of an Underdamped Instrument.

periodic vibration—A vibration having a regularly recurring waveform, e.g., sinusoidal vibration.

periodic wave—A wave in which each point is displaced at regular time intervals.

period of an underdamped instrument—Also called periodic time. The time required, following an abrupt change in the measurand, for the pointer or other indicating means to make two consecutive transits in the same direction through the rest position.

peripheral electron—Also called a valence electron. One of the outer electrons of an atom. Theoretically, it is responsible for visible light, thermal radiation, and chemical combination.

peripheral equipment—Units which work in conjunction with a computer but are not part of it (e.g., tape reader, analog-to-digital converter, typewriter, etc.).

permalloy—A high-permeability magnetic alloy composed mainly of iron and nickel.

permanent echo—A radar echo from a fixed target.

permanent-field synchronous motor—A type of synchronous motor in which the member carrying the secondary laminations and windings also carries permanent-magnet field poles that are shielded from the alternating magnetic flux by the laminations. It behaves as an induction motor when starting but runs at synchronous speed.

permanent magnet—A piece of hardened steel or other magnetic material which has been so strongly magnetized that it retains the magnetism indefinitely.

permanent-magnet centering—Vertical or horizontal shifting of a television picture by means of magnetic fields from permanent magnets mounted around the neck of the picture tube.

permanent-magnet focusing—Focusing of the electron beam in a television picture tube by means of one or more permanent magnets located around the neck.

permanent-magnet material—Ferromagnetic material which, once having been magnetized, resists external demagnetizing forces (i.e., requires a high coercive force to remove the magnetism).

permanent-magnet, moving-coil instrument—Also called D'Arsonval instrument. An instrument in which a reading is produced by the reaction between the current in a movable coil or coils and the field of a fixed permanent magnet.

permanent-magnet, moving-iron instrument—Also called polarized-vane instrument. An instrument in which a reading is produced by an iron vane as it aligns itself in the magnetic field produced by a permanent magnet and by the current in an adjacent coil of the instrument.

permanent-magnet speaker—A moving-conductor speaker in which the steady magnetic field is produced by a permanent magnet.

permanent magnistor—A saturable reactor which has the properties of memory and the ability to handle appreciable power.

permanent-memory computer—A computer in which the stored information remains intact, even after the power has been turned off.

permanent storage—A computer storage device which retains the stored data indefinitely.

permatron—A thermionic gas diode, the discharge of which is controlled by an external magnetic field. It is used mainly as a

controlled rectifier and functions like a thyatron.

permeability—Symbolized by the Greek letter μ . The measure of how much better a given material is than air as a path for magnetic lines of force. (Air is assumed to have a permeability of 1.) It is equal to the magnetic induction (B) in gauss, divided by the magnetizing force (H) in oersteds.

permeability tuning—A method of tuning a circuit by moving a magnetic core into or out of a coil to vary its inductance.

permeameter—An apparatus for determining the magnetizing force and flux density in a test specimen. From these values, the normal induction curves or hysteresis loops can then be plotted and the magnetic permeability computed.

permeance—The reciprocal of reluctance. Through any cross section of a tubular portion of a magnetic circuit bounded by lines of force and by two equipotential surfaces, permeance is the ratio of the flux to the magnetic potential difference between the surfaces under consideration. In the cgs system, it is equal to the magnetic flux (in maxwells) divided by the magnetomotive force (in gilberts).

permittivity—See Dielectric Constant.

peroxide of lead—A lead compound that forms the principal part of the positive plate in a charged lead-acid cell.

perpendicular magnetization—In magnetic recording, magnetization that is perpendicular to the line of travel and parallel to the smallest cross-sectional dimension of the medium. Either single- or double-pole-piece magnetic heads may be used.

persistance—The length of time a phosphor dot glows on the screen of a cathode-ray tube before going out—i.e., the length of time it takes to decay from initial brightness (reached during fluorescence) until it can no longer be seen.

persistance characteristic (of a luminescent screen)—Also called the decay characteristic. The relationship (usually shown by a graph) between the time a luminescent screen is excited and the time it emits radiant power.

persistance of vision—The phenomenon whereby the eye retains an image for a short time after the field of vision has disappeared.

persistent current—A current that is magnetically induced and flows undiminished in a superconducting material or circuit.

persistor—A bimetallic circuit used for storage or readout in a computer. It is operated near absolute zero, and changes from a resistive to a superconductive state at a critical current value.

persistron—A device in which electroluminescence and photoconductivity are combined into a single panel capable of producing a steady or persistent display with pulsed signal input.

perveance—The space-charge-limited cathode current divided by the three-halves power of the anode voltage in a diode.

pf—Abbreviation for picofarad.

PFM—Abbreviation for pulse-frequency modulation.

phanotron—A term used primarily in industrial electronics to mean a hot-cathode gas diode.

phantastron—A very stable pentagrid multivibrator circuit that produces a gate when triggered.

phantom channel—In a stereo system, an electrical combination of the left and right channels fed to a third, centrally located speaker.

phantom circuit—A circuit comprising two superimposed pairs of wires, called side circuits. The two wires of each pair are effectively in parallel.

phantom-circuit loading coil—A loading coil that introduces the desired amount of inductance into a phantom circuit and a minimum amount into the constituent side circuits.

phantom target—See Echo Box.

phase—1. The angular relationship between current and voltage in alternating-current circuits. 2. The number of separate voltage waves in a commercial alternating-current supply (e.g., single-phase, three-phase, etc.). Symbolized by the Greek letter ϕ (ϕ).

phase advancer—A phase modifier which supplies leading reactive volt-amperes to the system to which it is connected. Phase advancers may be either synchronous or non-synchronous.

phase angle—Of a periodic function, the angle obtained by multiplying the phase by 2π if the angle is to be expressed in radians, or 360 for degrees.

phase-angle meter—See Phase Meter.

phase constant—The imaginary component of the propagation constant. For a traveling plane wave at a given frequency, the rate in radians per unit length, at which the phase lag of a field component (for the voltage or current) increases linearly in the direction of propagation.

phase control—Also called horizontal-parabola control. One of three controls for adjusting the phase of a voltage or current in a color television receiver employing the magnetic-convergence principle. Each control varies the phases of the sinusoidal voltages applied, at the horizontal-scanning frequency, to the coils of the magnetic-convergence assembly.

phase-controlled rectifier—A rectifier circuit in which the rectifying element is a thyatron having a variable-phase, sine-wave grid bias.

phase corrector—A network designed to correct for phase distortion.

phase delay—1. In the transfer of a single frequency wave from one point to another in a system, the delay of part of the wave

phase detector

identifying its phase. 2. The insertion phase shift divided by the frequency (both in cycles).

phase detector—1. A TV circuit in which a DC correction voltage is derived to maintain a receiver oscillator in sync with some characteristic of the transmitted signal. 2. A circuit which detects both the magnitude and the sign of the phase angle between two sine-wave voltages or currents.

phase deviation—In phase modulation, the peak difference between the instantaneous angle of the modulated wave and the angle of the carrier.

phase difference—1. The time in electrical degrees by which one wave leads or lags another. 2. Between two sinusoidal quantities that have the same period, the phase difference is the fraction of a period (one-half or less) through which the independent variable must be advanced or retarded so that the two quantities will coincide.

phase discriminator—A device in which amplitude variations are derived in response to phase variations.

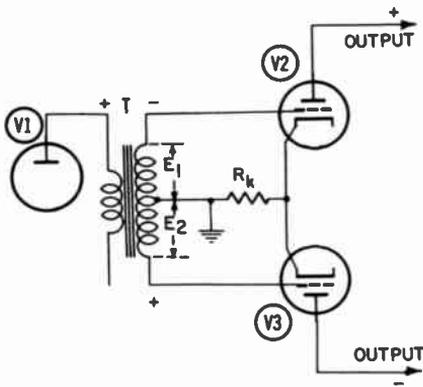
phase distortion—See Phase-Frequency Distortion.

phase-distortion coefficient—In a transmission system, the difference between the maximum and minimum transit times for frequencies within a specified band.

phase equalizer—A circuit employed to neutralize the effect of phase-frequency distortion in a particular range of frequencies.

phase-frequency distortion—Also called phase distortion. Distortion that occurs when the phase shift is not directly proportionate to the frequency over the range required for transmission.

phase inversion—The condition whereby the output of a circuit produces a wave of the same shape and frequency but 180° out of phase with the input.



Phase inverter.

phase inverter—1. A stage that functions chiefly to change the phase of a signal by

phase-sequence indicator

180°, usually for feeding one side of a following push-pull amplifier. 2. See Vented Baffle.

phase localizer—An airfield runway localizer in which lateral guidance is obtained by comparing the phases of two signals.

phase margin—A safety factor in phase shift. When the loop gain is 1.0 or more and the phase shifts total 180°, instability will occur. The amount that the total phase shift is less than 180° is called the phase margin.

phase meter—Also called phase-angle meter. An instrument for measuring the difference in phase between two alternating quantities of the same frequency.

phase modifier—A device that supplies leading or lagging volt-amperes to the system to which it is connected.

phase-modulated transmitter—A transmitter, the output of which is a phase-modulated wave.

phase-modulated wave—A wave whose phase angle has been caused to deviate from its original (no-signal) angle by an amount proportionate to the modulating signal amplitude.

phase modulation—Abbreviated PM. Modulation in which the angle of a sine-wave carrier deviates from the original (no signal) angle by an amount proportionate to the instantaneous value of the modulating wave. Phase and frequency modulation in combination are commonly referred to as "frequency modulation."

phase modulator—A circuit which modulates the phase of a carrier signal.

phase-propagation ratio—In wave propagation, the propagation ratio divided by the magnitude of the wave.

phaser—A device for adjusting facsimile equipment so that the recorded area bears the same relationship to the record sheet as the corresponding transmitted area bears to the subject copy in the direction of the scanning line.

phase-recovery time (TR and pre-TR tubes)—The time required for a fired tube to deionize to such a level that a specified phase shift is produced in the low-level radio-frequency signal transmitted through the tube.

phase-response characteristic—The phase displacement versus frequency properties of a network or system.

phase reversal—A change of 180°, or one half of a cycle.

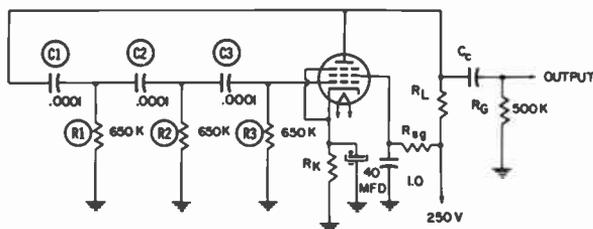
phase-reversal protection—In a polyphase circuit, the interruption of power whenever the phase sequence of the circuit is reversed.

phase-reversal switch—A switch used on a stereo amplifier or in a speaker system to shift the phase 180° on one channel.

phase-sequence indicator—A device that indicates the sequence in which the fundamental components of a polyphase set of potential differences, or currents, succes-

phase shift

phonemes



Phase-shift oscillator.

sively reach some particular value (e.g., their maximum positive value).

phase shift—1. A time difference between the input and output signals of a system. 2. A change in the phase of a periodic quantity.

phase-shift circuit—A network which shifts the phase of one voltage with respect to another voltage of the same frequency.

phase shifter—A device in which the output voltage (or current) may be adjusted to have some desired phase relationship with the input voltage (or current).

phase-shifting transformer—Also called a phasing transformer. A transformer connected across the phases of a polyphase circuit to provide voltages of the proper phase for energizing varmeters, varhour meters, or other instruments. (Also see Rotatable Phase-Adjusting Transformer.)

phase-shift microphone—A microphone, the directional properties of which are provided by phase-shift networks.

phase-shift oscillator—An oscillator in which a network having a phase shift of an odd multiple of 180° (per stage) at the oscillation frequency is connected between the output and input of an amplifier. When the phase shift is obtained by resistance-capacitance elements, the circuit is called an RC phase-shift oscillator.

phase splitter—A device which produces, from a single input wave, two or more output waves that differ in phase from one another.

phase-tuned tube (TR tubes)—A fixed tuned broad-band TR tube in which the phase angle through it and the reflection it introduces are kept within limits.

phase undervoltage relay—A relay which is tripped by the reduction of one phase voltage in a polyphase circuit.

phase velocity—The velocity at which a point of constant phase is propagated in a progressive sinusoidal wave.

phase-versus-frequency response characteristic—A graph or other tabulation of the phase shifts occurring, in an electrical transducer, at several frequencies within a band.

phasing—1. Causing two systems or circuits to operate in phase or at some desired difference from the in-phase condition. 2. Adjusting a facsimile-picture position along the scanning line.

phasing capacitor—A capacitor used in a

crystal-filter circuit for neutralizing the capacity of the crystal holder.

phasing line—In facsimile, the portion of the scanning line set aside for the phasing signal.

phasing signal—In facsimile, a signal used for adjusting the position of the picture along the scanning line.

phasing transformer—See Phase-Shifting Transformer.

phasitron—A tube designed to produce a frequency-modulated audio signal, which is induced by a varying field from a magnet placed around the glass envelope of the tube.

phasmajector—See Monoscope.

phasor—An entity which includes the concepts of magnitude and direction in a reference plane.

phenolic material—Any one of several thermosetting plastic materials available which may be compounded with fillers and reinforcing agents to provide a broad range of physical, electrical, chemical, and molding properties.

Phillips gauge—A vacuum gauge in which gas pressure is determined by measuring the current in a glow discharge.

Phillips screw—A screw with an indented cross in its head, instead of the conventional slot. It must be removed or inserted with a special screwdriver, also called a Phillips.

phi polarization—In an electromagnetic wave, the state in which the E vector of the wave is tangential to the lines of latitude of some given spherical frame of reference.

pH meter—An instrument used with a probe to determine the alkalinity or acidity of a solution.

phon—The unit of loudness level. (Also see Loudness Level.)

phone—See Headphone.



Phone jack.

phone jack—Also called a telephone jack. A jack designed for use with phone plugs.

phonemes—The minimal set of shortest seg-

phone plug

photoconductive material



Phone plug.

ments of speech which, if substituted one for another, convert one word to another.
phone plug—Also called telephone plug. A plug used with headphones, microphones, and other audio equipment.

phonetic alphabet—A list of standard words, one for each letter in the alphabet. It is used for distinguishing the letters in a spoken radio or telephone message.

phonograph—An instrument for reproducing sound. It consists of a turntable on which the grooved medium containing the impressed sound is placed, a needle that rides in the groove, and an electrical (formerly mechanical) amplifying system for taking the minute vibrations of the needle and converting them into electrical (formerly mechanical) impulses that drive a speaker.

phonograph oscillator—An RF oscillator circuit, the output of which is modulated by a phonograph pickup and sent through space to a receiver. Thus, no wires to the receiver are needed.

phonograph pickup—Also called mechanical reproducer, pickup, or phono pickup. A mechanoelectric transducer which is actuated by modulations present in the groove of a recording medium and transforms this mechanical input into an electric output.

phono jack—A jack designed to accept a phono plug.

phonon—A lattice vibration with which a discrete amount (quantum) of energy is associated. Some thermal and electrical properties of the lattice are theoretically treated in terms of electron-phonon interactions.

phono pickup—See Phonograph Pickup.



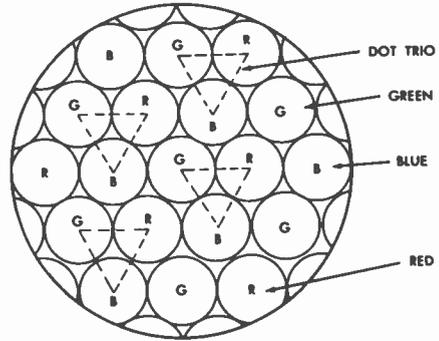
Phono plug.

phono plug—A plug used at the end of a shielded conductor for feeding AF signals to a mating phono jack on an audio preamplifier or amplifier.

phosphor—A layer of luminescent material applied to the inner face of a cathode-ray tube. During bombardment by electrons it fluoresces, and after the bombardment, it phosphoresces.

phosphor-dot faceplate—The glass viewing screen on which the trios of color phosphor dots are mounted in a three-gun picture tube.

phosphor dots—Minute particles of phosphor on the viewing screen of a picture tube. On a tricolor picture tube, the red, green, and blue phosphor dots are placed on the viewing screen in a pattern of dot triads—a phosphor dot of each color forming one-third of the triad.



Phosphor dots.

phosphorescence—See Afterglow.

phosphor trio—In the phosphor screen of a tricolor kinescope, closely spaced triangular groups of three phosphor dots accurately deposited in interlaced positions.

photocathode—An electrode which releases electrons when exposed to light or other suitable radiation. Used in phototubes, television camera tubes, and other light-sensitive devices.

photocathode blue response—The photoemission current resulting from a specified luminous flux from a tungsten lamp filament at a color temperature of 2,870° K when the flux is filtered by a specified blue filter.

photocathode luminous sensitivity—The quotient of photoelectric emission current from the photocathode divided by the incident luminous flux. The measurement is made under specified conditions of illumination, usually with radiation from a tungsten-filament lamp operated at a color temperature of 2,870° K. The cathode is usually illuminated by a collimated beam at normal incidence.

photocathode radiant sensitivity—The quotient of the photoelectric emission current from the photocathode divided by the incident radiant flux. It is usually measured at a given wavelength under specified conditions of irradiation with a collimated beam at normal incidence.

photocell—See Photoelectric Cell.

photoconductive cell—A photoelectric cell, the electrical resistance of which varies inversely with the intensity of light that strikes its active material.

photoconductive effect—The change of electrical conductivity of a material when exposed to varying amounts of radiation.

photoconductive material—Material having a high resistance in the dark, and a low resistance when exposed to the light.

photoconductivity

photoconductivity—The greater electrical conductivity shown by some solids when illuminated. The incoming radiation transfers energy to an electron, which then takes on a new energy level (in the conduction band) and contributes to the electrical conductivity.

photodielectric effect—The change in the dielectric constant and loss of a material when illuminated. The effect is observed only in phosphors that show photoconductivity during luminescence.

photodiffusion effect—See Dember Effect.

photodiode—A semiconductor diode in which the reverse current increases whenever light falls on the diode.

photoelasticity—Changes in the optical properties of transparent isotropic dielectrics subject to stress.

photoelectric—Pertaining to the electrical effects of light or other radiation—i.e., emission of electrons, generation of a voltage, or a change in electrical resistance upon exposure to light.

photoelectric absorption—Conversion of radiant energy into photoelectric emission.

photoelectric cell—Also called a photocell. A light-sensitive cell which translates variations in light into corresponding variations in electrical signals.

photoelectric colorimeter—A colorimeter which uses a photoelectric cell and a set of color filters to determine, by the output current for each filter, the chromaticity coordinates of light of a given sample.

photoelectric conductivity—The increased conductivity exhibited by certain crystals when struck by light (e.g., a selenium cell).

photoelectric constant—A quantity which, when multiplied by the frequency of the radiation causing the emission, gives (in centimeter-gram-second units) the voltage absorbed by the escaping photoelectron. The constant is equal to h/c , where h is Planck's constant and c is the electronic charge.

photoelectric counter—A device that registers a count whenever an object breaks the light beam shining on its phototube or photocell. An amplifier then boosts the minute energy to register on a mechanical or other type of counter.

photoelectric current—The stream of electrons emitted from the cathode of a phototube under the influence of light.

photoelectric cutoff control—A photorelay circuit used in machines for cutting long strips of paper, cloth, metal, or other material accurately into predetermined lengths or at predetermined positions.

photoelectric effect—The transfer of energy from incident radiation to electrons in a substance. This phenomenon includes photoelectric emission of electrons from the surface of a metal, the photovoltaic effect, and photoconductivity.

photoelectric electron-multiplier tube—A vacuum phototube that employs secondary emissions to amplify the electron stream

photoelectric threshold

emitted from the illuminated photocathode.

photoelectric emission—Electron emission due directly to the incidence of radiant energy on the emitter.

photoelectric flame-failure detector—An industrial electronic control employing a phototube and amplifier to actuate an electromagnetic or other valve that cuts off the fuel flow when the fuel-consuming flame is extinguished and light no longer falls on the phototube.

photoelectric inspection—Quality control of a product by means of a phototube, light-beam system, and associated electronic equipment.

photoelectric intrusion detector—A burglar-alarm system in which interruption of a light beam by an intruder reduces the illumination on a phototube and thereby closes an alarm circuit.

photoelectric material—Any material that will emit electrons when illuminated in a vacuum (e.g., barium, caesium, lithium, potassium, rubidium, sodium, and strontium).

photoelectric phonograph pickup—A phonograph reproducing device consisting essentially of a light source, a jewel stylus to which a very thin mirror is attached, and a selenium cell that picks up light reflected from the mirror. Sidewise movements of the stylus in the record groove cause the amount of reflected light to vary, and accordingly the resistance of the selenium cell. The light source is fed by a radio-frequency oscillator rather than from the power line, to eliminate 60-cycle flicker from the light beam.

photoelectric photometer—A photometer which incorporates a phototube or photoelectric cell for measurements of light.

photoelectric pyrometer—An instrument for measuring high temperatures from the intensity of the light given off by the heated object.

photoelectric recorder—An optical recording instrument employing a light source and phototube for the basic measuring element.

photoelectric register control—A photoelectric device used for controlling the position of a strip of paper, cloth, metal, etc., with respect to the machine through which it is being passed.

photoelectric scanner—A light source, lens system, and one or more phototubes in a single, compact housing. It is mounted a few inches above a moving surface, where it actuates control equipment when the amount of light reflected from the surface changes.

photoelectric sensitivity—Also called photoelectric yield. The rate at which electrons are emitted from a metal per unit radiant flux at a given frequency.

photoelectric sorter—An industrial-electronic control employing a light beam, phototube, and amplifier to sort objects according to color, size, shape, or other characteristics.

photoelectric threshold—The quantum energy just sufficient to release photoelectrons

photoelectric timer

from a given surface. The corresponding frequency is the critical, or threshold, frequency.

photoelectric timer—An electronic instrument that automatically turns off an X-ray machine when the film reaches the correct exposure.

photoelectric tube—See Phototube.

photoelectric work function—The energy required to transfer electrons from a given metal to a vacuum or other adjacent medium during photoelectric emission. It is sometimes expressed as energy in ergs or joules per unit of emitted charge, and sometimes as energy per electron in electron volts.

photoelectric yield—See Photoelectric Sensitivity.

photoelectromagnetic effect—See Demer Effect.

photoelectrons—The electrons emitted from a metal in the photoelectric effect.

photoemissive—Capable of emitting electrons when under the influence of light or other radiant energy.



Photoflash.

photoflash—A means of firing expendable flashbulbs with an instantaneous surge of current supplied by two or more $1\frac{1}{2}$ -volt, single-cell batteries, or by the discharge of a capacitor which has been charged to full capacity by a medium-voltage battery.

photoflash bulb—An oxygen-filled glass bulb containing a metal foil or wire. A surge of current heats the metal to incandescence, and a brilliant flash of light is produced when the wire burns in the oxygen.

photoflash tube—See Flash Tube.

photoflood lamp—An incandescent lamp employing excess voltage to give brilliant illu-

photonegative

mination. Used in television and photography, it has a life of only a few hours.

photogalvanic cell—A cell which generates an electromotive force when light falls on either of the electrodes immersed in an electrolyte.

photoglow tube—A gas-filled phototube used as a relay. This is done by making the operating voltage so high that ionization and a glow discharge occur, accompanied by considerable current flow, when certain illumination is reached.

photographic sound recorder—See Optical Sound Recorder.

photographic sound reproducer—See Optical Sound Reproducer.

photoionization—Ionization occurring in a gas as a result of visible light or ultraviolet radiation.

photo-island grid—A photosensitive surface in the storage-type Farnsworth dissector tube used with television cameras. It comprises a thin, finely perforated (about 400 holes per square inch) sheet of metal.

photoluminescence—Luminescence stimulated by visible light or ultraviolet radiation.

photomagnetic effect—The direct effect of light on the magnetic susceptibility of certain substances.

photomagnetoelectric effect—The production in a semiconductor of an electromotive force normal to both an applied magnetic field and to a photon flux of proper wavelength.

photometer—An instrument for measuring the intensity of a light source or the amount of illumination, usually by comparison with a standard light source.

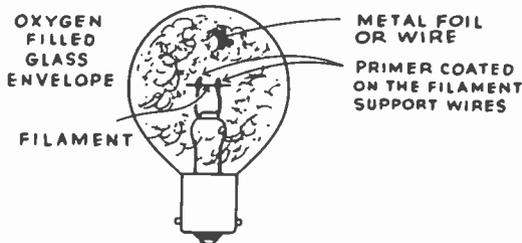
photometry—The techniques for measuring luminous flux and related quantities (e.g., luminous intensity, illuminance, luminance, luminosity, etc.).

photomultiplier pulse-height resolution—A measure of the smallest change in the number of electrons emitted during a pulse from the photocathode that can be discerned as a change in output-pulse height.

photomultiplier tube—See Multiplier Phototube.

photon—A quantum of electromagnetic energy. The equation is $h\nu$, where h is Planck's constant and ν is the frequency associated with the photon.

photonegative—Having a negative photo-



Photoflash bulb.

photopositive

conductivity—hence, decreasing in conductivity (increasing in resistance) under the action of light. Selenium sometimes exhibits this property.

photopositive—Having a positive photoconductivity—hence, increasing in conductivity (decreasing in resistance) under the action of light. Selenium ordinarily has this property.

photorelay circuit—A form of on-off control actuated by a change of illumination.

photoresistor—A semiconductor resistor which, when illuminated, drops in resistance.

photosensitive—Capable of emitting electrons when struck by light rays.

photosensitive recording—Recording by the exposure of a photosensitive surface to a signal-controlled light beam or spot.

photosensitive semiconductor—A semiconductor material in which light energy controls the current-carrier movement.

photosphere—The outermost luminous layer of the gaseous body of the sun.

phototelegraphy—In facsimile, the process of sending photographs over a wire.

phototransistor—A photodiode with a built-in hook amplifier. Physically it is the same as a junction transistor.

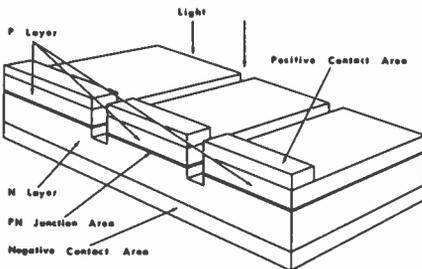
phototube—Also called photoelectric tube. An electron tube containing a photocathode. Its output depends on the total photoelectric emission from the irradiated area of the photocathode.

phototube bridge circuit—A circuit in which a phototube is one arm of a bridge circuit. With such a circuit, a balanced condition (no signal output) can be reached under either a black-signal or white-signal condition, depending on the impedance adjustments in the other arms.

phototube relay—An electrical relay in which the action of a beam of light on a phototube operates mechanical devices such as counters and safety controls.

photovaristor—A varistor in which the current-voltage relation may be modified by illumination. Cadmium sulphide and lead telluride exhibit such properties.

photovoltaic—Capable of generating a voltage when exposed to visible or other light radiation.



Photovoltaic cell.

photovoltaic cell—A self-generating semi-

picowatt

conductor device which converts light energy into electrical energy when struck by light.

photovoltaic converter—A device for converting light to electric energy by means of the photovoltaic effect.

photovoltaic effect—The generation of a voltage (or an electric field) in a material that is illuminated with radiation of a suitable wavelength.

π—The Greek letter π . It designates the value 3.1416+, which is approximately the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter.

pickup—1. A device that converts a sound, scene, or other form of intelligence into corresponding electric signals (e.g., a microphone, television camera, or phonograph pickup). 2. The minimum current, voltage, power, or other value which will trip a relay. 3. Interference from a nearby circuit or system.

pickup arm—Also called tone arm. A pivoted arm for holding a pickup.



Pickup cartridge.

pickup cartridge—The removable portion of a pickup arm. It contains the electromechanical translating elements and the reproducing stylus.

pickup spectral characteristic—In television, the spectral response of the camera tube including the optical parts. It converts radiation into electric signals, which are measured at the output terminals of the pickup tube.

pickup value (voltage, current, or power)—The minimum value which will energize the contacts of a relay. (Also see Drop-out Value and Hold Current.)

pic—Prefix meaning 10^{-12} . (Formerly micro-) Abbreviated p.

picofarad—Abbreviated pf. 10^{-12} farad, or one micromicrofarad.

picosecond—A micromicrosecond (10^{-12} second). Abbreviated psec.

picowatt—Micromicrowatt.

pictorial wiring diagram

pictorial wiring diagram—A wiring diagram containing actual sketches of components and clearly showing all connections between them.

picture black—In facsimile, the signal produced at any point by the scanning of a selected area of subject copy having maximum density.

picture element—Along a scanning line, any segment exactly equal to the nominal width of the line.

picture frequency—The number of complete pictures scanned per second in a television system.

picture monitor—A cathode-ray tube and its associated circuits arranged for viewing a television picture.

picture signal—In television, the signal resulting from the scanning process.

picture transmission—Electric transmission of a shaded (half-tone) picture.

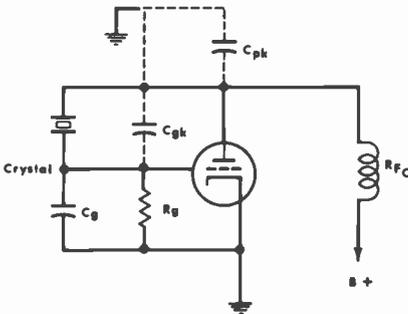
picture transmitter—See Visual Transmitter.

picture tube—See Kinescope.



Picture-tube brightener.

picture-tube brightener—An accessory added to an aging picture tube to increase the image brightness and thereby extend its useful life. When the cathode emission is subnormal, the brightener raises the filament voltage and thereby increases the electron emission from the cathode.



Pierce oscillator.

Pierce oscillator—Basically a Colpitts oscillator in which a piezoelectric crystal is connected between the plate and grid. Voltage

piezoelectricity

division is provided by the grid-to-cathode and plate-to-cathode capacitances of the circuit.

pie winding—A winding constructed from individual washer-shaped coils called pies.

piezodielectric—Pertaining to a change in dielectric constant under mechanical stress.

piezoelectric—The property of certain crystals, which: 1. Produce a voltage when subjected to a mechanical stress. 2. Undergo mechanical stress when subjected to a voltage.

piezoelectric axis—In a crystal, one of the directions in which tension or compression will develop a piezoelectric charge.

piezoelectric crystal—A piece of natural quartz or other crystalline material capable of demonstrating the piezoelectric effect. A quartz crystal, when ground to certain dimensions, will vibrate at a desired radio frequency when placed in an appropriate electric circuit.

piezoelectric crystal cut—The orientation of a piezoelectric crystal plate with respect to the axes of the crystal. It is usually designated by symbols—e.g., GT, AT, BT, CT, and DT identify certain quartz-crystal cuts having very low temperature coefficients.

piezoelectric crystal element—A piece of piezoelectric material cut and finished to a specified shape and orientation with respect to the crystallographic axes of the material.

piezoelectric crystal plate—A piece of piezoelectric material cut and finished to specified dimensions and orientation with respect to the crystallographic axes of the material and having two essentially parallel major surfaces.

piezoelectric crystal unit—A complete assembly comprising a piezoelectric crystal element mounted, housed, and adjusted to the desired frequency, with means for connecting it into an electric circuit. Such a device is commonly employed for frequency control or measurement, electric wave filtering, or interconversion of electric and elastic waves.

piezoelectric device—1. A substance which generates an electric voltage when bent, squeezed, or twisted. 2. Conversely, when a voltage is applied, it will twist, bend, expand, or contract.

piezoelectric effect—1. The mechanical deformity of certain natural and synthetic crystals under the influence of an electric field. This effect is used in high-precision oscillators and certain high-frequency filters. 2. The property of certain natural and synthetic crystals to produce a voltage when subjected to mechanical stress (compression, expansion, twisting, etc.). 3. The production of a mechanical stress in a crystal by the application of a voltage.

piezoelectricity—The electric polarization developed in some asymmetrical crystalline materials when subjected to a mechanical stress. The polarization is proportionate to the amount of stress.

piezoelectric microphone

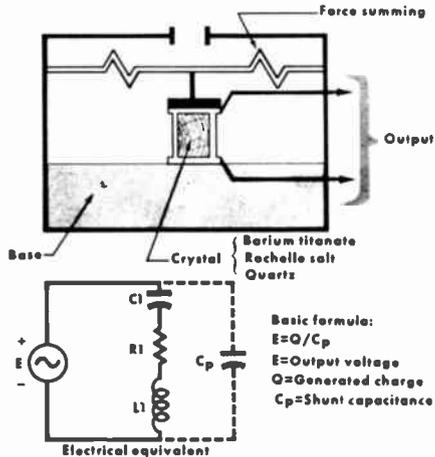
piezoelectric microphone—See Crystal Microphone.

piezoelectric oscillator—A crystal-oscillator circuit in which the frequency is controlled by a quartz crystal.

piezoelectric pickup—See Crystal Pickup.

piezoelectric pressure gauge—An apparatus for measuring or recording very high pressures. The pressure is applied to quartz discs or other piezoelectric crystals. The resultant voltage, after amplification, is then measured or is recorded with an oscillograph.

piezoelectric speaker—See Crystal Speaker.



Piezoelectric transducer.

piezoelectric transducer—Also called ceramic or crystal transducer. A transducer that depends for its operation on the interaction between the electric charge and the deformation of certain asymmetric crystals having piezoelectric properties.

piezoid—The finished crystal product. It may include the electrodes making contact with the crystal blank.

pig discharge—See Penning discharge.

piggy-back control—See Cascade Control.

pigtail—A flexible, frequently stranded metallic conductor attached between a terminal of a circuit component and the circuit.

pigtail splice—A splice made by tightly twisting the bared ends of parallel conductors together.

pile—A nuclear reactor. So called because early reactors were piles of graphite blocks and uranium slugs.

pileup—Also called stack. On a relay, a set of contact arms, assemblies, or springs fastened one on top of the other with layers of insulation separating them.

pillbox antenna—A cylindrical parabolic reflector enclosed by two plates perpendicular to the cylinder and spaced to permit propagation of only one mode in the desired

pincushion distortion

direction of polarization. It is fed on the focal line.

pilot cell—The storage-battery cell selected because its temperature, voltage, and specific gravity are assumed to be those of the entire battery.

pilot holes—Also called manufacturing holes or fabrication holes. Holes on a printed-circuit board used as guides during manufacturing operations. Mounting holes in a part are sometimes used as pilot holes.

pilot lamp—A light that indicates whether a circuit is energized.

pilot light—A light which, by means of position or color, indicates whether a control is functioning.

pilot spark—A low-power preliminary spark used in a gas-discharge tube to produce an ionized path for the large main spark discharge.

pilot subcarrier—A subcarrier used as a control signal in the reception of compatible FM stereophonic broadcasts.

pilot wire—An auxiliary conductor used with remote measuring devices or for operating apparatus at a distance.

pilot-wire regulator—An automatic device for controlling gains or losses on transmission circuits, to compensate for transmission changes caused by a rising or falling temperature.

pin—Also called a prong or base pin. A terminal on a connector, plug, or tube base.

pinch effect—1. The result of an electromechanical force that constricts, and sometimes momentarily ruptures, a molten conductor which is carrying a high-density current.

2. In the reproduction of lateral recordings, the pinching of the reproducing stylus tip twice each cycle. This is due to a decrease in the groove angle cut by the recording stylus during the swing from a negative to a positive peak. 3. The self-contraction of a plasma column carrying a large current due to the interaction of this current with the magnetic field it produces. The current required for such an effect is on the order of 10^5 amperes. If the current is in the form of a short pulse, a radially imploding shock wave is generated.

pinch-off—In a field-effect transistor, the reduction of source-to-drain current as much as possible.

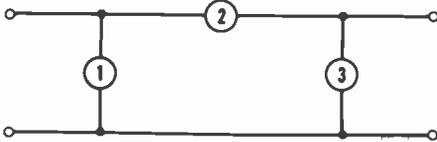
pinch-off voltage—The voltage at which pinch-off occurs.

pin connection—Connections made to the base of pins in a vacuum tube. They are identified by the following abbreviations: NC, no connection; IS, internal shield; IC, internal connection (not an electrode connection); P, plate; G, grid; SG, screen grid; SU, suppressor; K, cathode; H, heater; F, filament; RC, ray-control electrode; TA, target.

pincushion distortion—Distortion which results in a monotonic increase in radial magnification in the reproduced image away

from the axis of symmetry of the electron optical system. The four sides of the raster are curved inward, leaving the corners extending outward.

pine-tree array—An array of dipole antennas aligned vertically (termed the radiating curtain), behind which and approximately a quarter wavelength away is a parallel array of dipole antennas forming the reflecting curtain.



Pi network.

pi network—A network composed of three branches, all connected in series with each other to form a mesh. The three junction points form an input terminal, an output terminal, and a common input and output terminal, respectively.

pinfeed platen—In a computer, a cylindrical platen having integral rings of pins that engage perforated holes in the paper, thus permitting feeding of the paper.

ping—A sonic or ultrasonic pulse of predetermined width.

ping-pong-ball effect—The bouncing of sound back and forth between the two sides of a stereophonic reproducing system.

pinhole detector—A photoelectric device that detects extremely small holes and other defects in moving sheets of material, and often actuates sorting equipment that automatically rejects defective sheets.

pin holes—Small punctures in dielectric material or the glass envelope of a vacuum tube.

pinion—Of two gears that mesh, the one with the fewer teeth.

pin jack—A single-conductor jack having a very small opening into which a plug is inserted.

PINO—Acronym for Positive Input, Negative Output.

pip—See Blip.

pipled program—A program transmitted over telephone wires, usually from one studio to another.

pip-matching display—A navigational display in which the received signal appears as a pair of blips. The desired quantity is measured by comparing the characteristics.

pi (π) point—The frequency at which the insertion phase shift of an electric structure is 180° or an integral multiple of 180° .

Pirani gauge—A bolometric vacuum gauge for measuring pressure. Its operation depends on the thermal conduction of the gas present. The pressure being measured is a

function of the resistance of a heated filament, ordinarily over a range of 10^{-1} to 10^{-4} mm Hg.

piston—Also called a plunger. In high-frequency communications a conducting plate that can be moved along the inside of an enclosed transmission path to short out high-frequency currents.

piston action—The movement of a speaker cone or diaphragm when driven at the bass audio frequencies.

pistonphone—A small chamber equipped with a reciprocating piston of measurable displacement. In this way, a known sound pressure can be established in the chamber.

pitch—1. That attribute of auditory sensation by which sounds may be ordered on a scale extending from low to high (e.g., a musical scale). 2. The distance between two adjacent corresponding threads of a screw measured parallel to the axis. 3. The distance between the peaks of two successive grooves of a disc recording.

PIV—Abbreviation for peak inverse voltage.

place—See Column.

planar—Lying essentially in a single plane.

planar network—A network in which no branches cross when drawn on the same plane.

planchet—A small metal container or sample holder for radioactive materials undergoing radiation measurements in a proportional counter or scintillation detector.

Planckian locus—A line drawn through all points on a chromaticity diagram to represent light radiation from a reference black body at $2,000^\circ$ to $10,000^\circ$ Kelvin (K).

Planck's constant—Symbolized by h . The constant representing the ratio of the energy of any radiation quantum to its frequency. It has the dimension of action (energy \times time) and a numerical value of 6.547×10^{-27} erg-second. Its significance was first recognized by the German physicist Max Planck in 1900.

plane earth—Earth that is considered to be a plane surface. Used in ground-wave calculations.

plane-earth factor—Ratio of the electric field strength that would result from propagation over an imperfectly conducting plane earth, to that over a perfectly conducting plane.

plane of a loop—An infinite imaginary plane which passes through the center of a loop and is parallel to its wires.

plane of polarization—For a plane-polarized wave, the plane containing the electric field vector and the direction of propagation.

plane-polarized wave—At any point in a homogeneous isotropic medium, an electromagnetic wave with an electric field vector that at all times lies in a fixed plane containing the direction of propagation.

planetary electron—One of the electrons moving in an orbit or shell around the nucleus of an atom.

plane wave

plane wave—A wave in which the fronts are parallel to the direction of propagation.

plan position indicator—Abbreviated PPI. Also called P-display. A type of presentation on a radar indicator. The signal appears as a bright spot, with range indicated by the distance of the spot from the center of the screen, and the bearing by the radial angle of the spot.

plasma—1. A wholly or partially ionized gas in which the positive ions and negative electrons are roughly equal in number. Hence, the space charge is essentially zero. 2. The region in which gaseous conduction takes place between the cathode and anode of an electric arc.

plasma frequency—A natural frequency for coherent electron motion in a plasma.

plasma jet—A high-temperature stream of electrons and positive ions produced by the magnetohydrodynamic effect of a strong electrical discharge.

plasma length—See Debye Length.

plasma oscillation—Electrostatic or space-charge oscillations in a plasma which are closely related to the plasma frequency. There is usually enough damping due to electron collisions to prevent self-generation of the oscillations. They can be excited, however, by such techniques as shooting a modulated electron beam through the plasma.

plasma thermocouple—An electronic device in which the heat from nuclear fission is converted directly into electric power.

plasmatron—A helium-filled current amplifier that combines the grid-control characteristics and linearity of a vacuum triode with the extremely low internal impedance of a thyratron.

plasticizer—A substance added to a plastic to produce softness and adhesiveness in the finished product.

PLAT—Acronym for Pilot Landing Aid Television. A system in which television cameras cover aircraft landings on a carrier from several angles, allowing the landing personnel to "talk" the pilot down with increased precision. Recordings can be made for future reference.

plate—1. Preferably called the anode. The principal electrode to which the electron stream is attracted in an electron tube. 2. One of the conductive electrodes in a capacitor. 3. One of the electrodes in a storage battery. 4. See Printed-Circuit Board.

plateau—In the counting rate-versus-voltage characteristic of a radiation counter tube, that portion in which the counting rate is substantially independent of the applied voltage.

plateau length—The applied-voltage range over which the plateau of a radiation counter tube extends.

plate bypass capacitor—A capacitor connected between the plate and cathode of a vacuum tube to bypass high-frequency currents and thus keep them out of the load.

plate neutralization

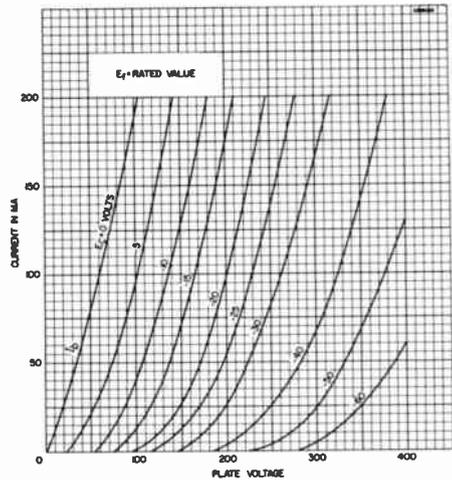


Plate characteristic curves.

plate characteristic—A graph showing how changes in plate voltage affect the plate current of a vacuum tube.

plate circuit—The complete external electrical circuit between the plate and cathode of an electron tube.

plate-circuit detector—A detector that functions by virtue of its nonlinear plate-current characteristic.

plate conductance—The in-phase component of the alternating plate current divided by the alternating plate voltage, all other electrode voltages being maintained constant.

plate current—Electron flow from the cathode to the plate inside an electron tube.

plate dissipation—The amount of power lost as heat in the plate of a vacuum tube.

plated thru-hole—See Thru-Hole Connection.

plated-resist—A material electroplated on conductive areas to make them impervious to etching.

plate efficiency—Also called the anode efficiency. Ratio of load-circuit power (alternating current) to plate-power input (direct current).

plate-input power—In the last stage of a transmitter, the direct plate voltage applied to the tubes times the total direct current flowing to their plates, measured without modulation.

plate keying—Keying done by interrupting the plate-supply circuit.

plate-load impedance—Also called the anode-load impedance. The total impedance between the anode and cathode of a vacuum tube, exclusive of the electron stream.

plate modulation—Also called anode modulation. Modulation produced by applying the modulating voltage to the plate of any tube in which the carrier is present.

plate neutralization—Neutralizing an amplifier by shifting a portion of the plate-to-cathode AC voltage 180° and applying it

plate power input

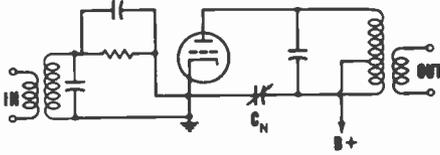


Plate neutralization.

to the grid-to-cathode circuit through a capacitor.

plate power input—Also called the anode power input. The DC power (mean anode voltage times current) delivered to the plate (anode) of a vacuum tube.

plate power supply—See Anode Power Supply.

plate pulse modulation—Also called anode pulse modulation. Modulation produced in an amplifier or oscillator by applying externally generated pulses to the plate circuit.

plate resistance—The plate-voltage change divided by the resultant plate-current change in a vacuum tube, all other conditions being fixed.

plate saturation—Also called anode or voltage saturation. The point at which the plate current of a vacuum tube no longer increases as the plate voltage does.

plate-to-plate impedance—The load impedance between the two plates in a push-pull amplifier stage.

plate voltage—The DC voltage between the plate and cathode of a vacuum tube.

plate winding—A transformer winding connected to the plate circuit of a vacuum tube.

platinotron—A cross-field vacuum tube used to generate and amplify microwave energy. It resembles the magnetron, except that it has no resonant circuit and has two external RF connections instead of only one.

platinum—A heavy, almost white metal that resists practically all acids and is capable of withstanding high temperatures.

platinum contacts—Used where currents must be broken frequently (e.g., in induction coils and electric bells). Sparking does not damage platinum as much as it does other metals. Hence a cleaner contact is assured with minimum attention.

platter—A popular term for phonograph records and transcriptions.

playback—Reproduction of a recording.

playback head—A magnetic head used to pick up a signal from a magnetic tape.

playback loss—See Translation Loss.

pliodynatron—A four-clement vacuum tube with an additional grid, which is maintained at a higher voltage than the plate to obtain negative-resistance characteristics.

pliotron—An industrial-electronic term for a hot-cathode vacuum tube having one or more grids.

plotter—A device that produces an inscribed visual display of the variation of a dependent variable as a function of one or more other variables.

plutonium

plotting board—A device which plots one or more variables against one or more other variables.



Plug.

plug—A device on the end of a cord. When inserted into a jack or other receptacle, it establishes a connection between the conductor (or conductors) associated with it and the jack or other receptacle.

plugboard—In a computer, a removable board having many electric terminals into which connecting cords may be plugged in patterns varying for different programs. To change the program, one wired plugboard is replaced by another.

plugboard computer—A computer which has a punch-card input and output, and to which program instructions are delivered by means of interconnecting patch cords on a removable plugboard.

pluggable unit—A chassis which can be removed from or inserted into the rest of the equipment by merely plugging in or pulling out a plug.

plugging—A system of electric braking by reversing the motor connections. A series resistance keeps the current at a safe value, and the circuit is opened when the motor stops so that it does not reverse.

plug-in—Any device to which connections can be completed through pins, plugs, jacks, sockets, receptacles, or other ready connectors.

plug-in coil—A coil that can be easily interchanged and used for varying the tuning range of a receiver or transmitter. It is wound around a form often resembling an elongated tube base, with the coil leads connected to pins on the base.

plug-in unit—A standard subassembly of components that can be readily plugged into or pulled out of a circuit as a unit.

plumbing—Wave guides and accessory equipment for radio-frequency transmission.

plunger—See Piston.

plunger relay—A relay consisting of a movable core or plunger surrounded by a coil. Solenoid action causes the plunger or core to move and thus energize the relay whenever current flows through the coil.

plunger-type instrument—A moving-iron instrument for measuring current. It consists of a pointer attached to a plunger inside a coil. The current being measured flows through the coil and pulls the plunger down. How far it goes into the coil depends on the magnitude of the current.

plutonium—A heavy element which undergoes fission when bombarded by neutrons.

PM

It is a useful fuel in nuclear reactors. Its symbol is *Pu*; its atomic number, 94.

PM—Abbreviation for phase modulation or permanent magnet.

PM erasing head—A head which uses the fields of one or more permanent magnets for erasing.

PM speaker—Abbreviation for permanent-magnet speaker.

PN boundary—The surface where the donor and acceptor concentrations are equal in the transition region between P- and N-type materials.

pneumatic bellows—A gas-filled bellows sometimes used to provide delay time in plunger-type relays.

pneumatic speaker—A speaker in which the acoustic output is produced by controlled variation of an air stream.

PNIN—A transistor in which its intrinsic region is between two N-regions.

PNIP transistor—An intrinsic-region transistor with an N-type base and a P-type emitter and collector.

PN junction—A region of transition between P- and N-type semiconducting materials.

PNPN transistor—A hook transistor with an N-type base, P-type emitter, and a hook collector. The electrodes are connected to the four end layers of the N- and P-type semiconductor materials.

PNPN-type switch—A bistable semiconductor device made up of three or more junctions, at least one of which is able to switch between reverse and forward voltage polarity within a single quadrant of the anode-to-cathode voltage-current characteristic.

PNP transistor—A transistor consisting of two P-type regions separated by an N-type region. When a small forward bias is applied to the first junction and a large reverse bias to the second junction, the system behaves much like a vacuum-tube triode.

POGO—Acronym for Polar Orbiting Geophysical Observatory.

poid—The curve traced by the center of a sphere when it rolls or slides over a surface having a sinusoidal profile.

point—Called the binary point in binary notation, and the decimal point in decimal notation. In positional notation, the character or location of an implied symbol which separates the integral part of a number from its fractional part.

point availability—The per cent of time an equipment is available for use when an operator requires it.

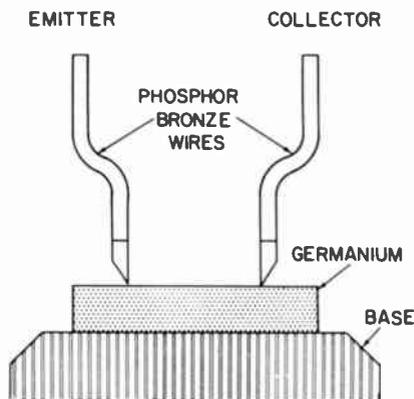
point contact—A pressure contact between a semiconductor body and a metallic point.

point-contact diode—A diode which obtains its rectifying characteristic from a point contact.

point-contact transistor—A transistor having a base electrode and two or more point-contact electrodes.

point effect—The phenomenon whereby a discharge will occur more readily at sharp

polarity of picture signal



Point-contact transistor.

points than elsewhere on an object or electrode.

pointer—Also called a needle. A slender rod that moves over the scale of a meter.

point impedance—Ratio of the maximum E-field to the maximum H-field observed at a given point in a wave guide or transmission line.

point-junction transistor—A transistor having a base electrode and both point-contact and junction electrodes.

point-plane rectifier—See Glow-tube Rectifier.

point source—A radiation source whose dimensions are small compared with the distance from which it is observed.

point-to-point radio communication—Radio communication between two fixed stations.

Poisson's ratio—The ratio of the lateral strain to the longitudinal strain in a specimen subjected to a longitudinal stress.

polar—Pertaining to, measured from, or having a pole (e.g., the poles of the earth or a magnet).

polar coordinates—A system of coordinates in which a point is located by its distance and direction (angle) from a fixed point on a reference line (called the polar axis).

polar crystals—Crystals having a lattice composed of alternate positive and negative ions.

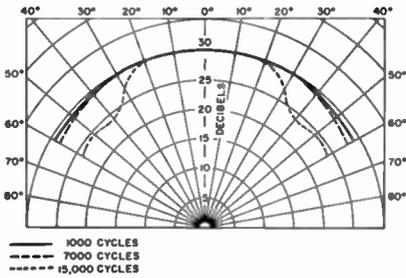
polar diagram—A diagram in which the magnitude of a quantity is shown by polar coordinates.

polar grid—A type of circular grid on which range and azimuth are represented from a central reference point.

polarity—1. A condition by which the direction of the flow of current can be determined in an electrical circuit (usually batteries and other direct-voltage sources). 2. Having two opposite charges, one positive and the other negative. 3. Having two opposite magnetic poles, one north and the other south.

polarity of picture signal—Stated as black negative or black positive. The particular

polarization



Polar diagram of a speaker enclosure.

potential state of a portion of the signal representing a dark area of a scene relative to the potential representing a light area.

polarization—1. The process of making light or other radiation vibrate perpendicular to the ray. The vibrations are straight lines, circles, or ellipses—giving plane, circular, or elliptical polarization, respectively. 2. The increased resistance of an electrolytic cell as the potential of an electrode changes during electrolysis. In dry cells, this shortens their useful life. 3. The slight displacement of the positive charge in each atom whenever a dielectric is placed into an electric field. 4. The magnetic orientation of molecules in a piece of iron or other magnetizable material placed in a magnetic field, whereby the tiny internal magnets tend to line up with the magnetic lines of force. 5. The direction of the electric vector in a linearly polarized wave radiated from an antenna.

polarization-diversity antenna—An antenna in which any of a number of types of polarization can be readily selected. The polarization can be horizontal, vertical, right-hand circular, left-hand circular, or any combination of these four.

polarization-diversity reception—Diversity reception which uses separate vertically and horizontally polarized receiving antennas.

polarization error—In navigation, the error arising from the transmission or reception of radiation having other than the intended polarization for the system.

polarization in a dielectric—The slight displacement of the positive charge in each atom whenever a dielectric is placed into an electric field.

polarization modulation—A technique in which modulation is produced by changing the direction of polarization of circularly polarized layer energy.

polarization receiving factor—Ratio of the power received by an antenna from a given plane wave of arbitrary polarization, to the power received by the same antenna from a plane wave of the same power density and direction of propagation whose state of polarization has been adjusted for the maximum received power.

polarization unit vector (for a field vector)—A complex field vector at a point, divided by the magnitude of the vector.

polyphase motor

polarize—To cause to be polarized.

polarized double-biased relay—Also called magnetic-latch relay. A relay whose operation depends on the polarity of the energizing current and which is magnetically biased, or latched, in either of two positions. Its coil symbol is usually marked + and DB.

polarized light—Light that vibrates in only one plane.

polarized no-bias relay—A three-position or a center-stable polarized relay. Its coil symbol is usually + and NB.

polarized plug—A plug so constructed that it may be inserted in its receptacle only in a predetermined position.

polarized receptacle—A receptacle into which a polarized plug can be inserted only in a predetermined position.

polarized relay—Also called a polar relay. A relay in which the armature movement depends on the direction of the current. Its coil symbol is sometimes marked +.

polarized-vane instrument—See Permanent-Magnet, Moving-Iron Instrument.

polarizing slots—Also called indexing slots. One or more slots placed in the edge of a printed-circuit board to accommodate and align certain types of connectors.

polar relay—See Polarized Relay.

pole—1. One end of a magnet. 2. One electrode of a battery. 3. An output terminal on a switch.

pole face—In a relay, the end of the magnetic core nearest the armature.

pole piece—One or more pieces of ferromagnetic material forming one end of a magnet and so shaped that the distribution of the magnetic flux in the adjacent medium is appreciably controlled.

poles of a network function—Those real or complex values of p , for which the network function is infinite.

police calls—Broadcasts (usually orders) issued by police radio stations.

Polish notation—A system for writing logical and arithmetic expressions without the use of parentheses. So called because it was originated by Polish logician, J. Lukasiewicz.

polycrystalline structure—The granular structure of crystals which have nonuniform shapes and arrangements.

polyester backing—A plastic-film backing added to magnetic tape to make it stronger and more resistant to changes in humidity.

polyesters—A class of thermosetting synthetic resins having great strength and good resistance to moisture and chemicals.

polyethylene—Short for polymerized ethylene, a tough, white plastic insulator with low moisture absorption. It is often used as a dielectric.

polygraph—See Lie Detector.

polyphase—Having or utilizing several phases. Thus, a polyphase motor operates from a power line having several phases of alternating current.

polyphase motor—An induction motor

wound for operation on two- or three-phase alternating current.

polyphase synchronous generator—A generator with its AC circuits so arranged that two or more symmetrical alternating electromotive forces with definite phase relationships to each other are produced at its terminals.

polyphase transformer—A transformer designed for use in polyphase circuits.

polyphase voltages—In an AC electrical system, voltages having a definite phase relationship to each other.

polyplexer—Radar equipment that combines the functions of duplexing and lobe switching.

polyrod antenna—An end-fire, dielectric, microwave antenna made of tapered polystyrene rods.

polystyrene—A clear thermoplastic material having excellent dielectric properties, especially at ultrahigh frequencies.

polystyrene capacitor—A low-loss precision capacitor with a polystyrene dielectric.

pool cathode—A cathode at which the principal source of electron emission is a cathode spot on a metallic-pool electrode.

pool tube—A gas tube with a pool cathode.

popi (Post Office Position Indicator)—A British long-distance navigational system for providing bearing information. It is a continuous-wave, low-frequency system in which the phase difference between sequential transmissions on a single frequency is measured.

population—The entire group of items being studied, from which samples are drawn. Sometimes called universe.

porcelain—A glazed ceramic insulating material made from clay, quartz, and feldspar.

port—A place of access to a system or circuit. Through it, energy can be selectively supplied or withdrawn or measurements can be made. Examples are the port in a wave guide or in a bass-reflex speaker enclosure.

portable recorder—A sound recorder built into a case so that it can be easily carried from place to place.

portable standard meter—A portable meter used principally as a standard for testing other meters.

portable transmitter—A transmitter which can be readily carried on one's person and operated while in motion (e.g., Walkie-Talkies, Handy-Talkies, and similar personal transmitters). (*Also see* Transportable Transmitter.)

portamento—The continuous change of a tone from one pitch to another. (*Also see* Glissando.)

pos—Abbreviation for positive.

position—The location of an object with respect to a specific reference point or points.

positional cross talk—In a multibeam cathode-ray tube, the deviation of an electron beam from its path under the influence of another electron beam within the tube.

positional notation—One of the schemes for representing numbers. It is characterized by the arrangement of digits in sequence, with successive digits forming coefficients of successive powers of an integer called the base of the number system.

position of effective short—The distance between a specified reference plane and the apparent location of the short circuit of a fired switching tube in its mount.

position-type telemeter—*See* Ratio-type Telemeter.

positive—Any point to which electrons are attracted—as opposed to negative, from where they come.

positive bias—The condition in which the control grid of a vacuum tube is more positive than the cathode.

positive charge—An electrical charge with fewer electrons than normal.

positive column—The luminous glow, often striated, between the Faraday dark space and the anode in a glow-discharge, cold-cathode tube.

positive electricity—1. The electricity which predominates in a glass body after it has been electrified by rubbing with silk. 2. *See* Positive Charge.

positive electrode—The conductor that is connected to the positive terminal of a primary cell and serves as the anode when the cell is discharging. Electrons flow to it through the external circuit.

positive electron—*See* Positron.

positive feedback—*Also see* regeneration. The process by which the amplification is increased by having part of the power in the output circuit returned to the input circuit in order to reinforce the input power.

positive ghost—A television ghost-signal display with the same tonal variations as those of the image.

positive-going—Increasing toward a positive direction (e.g., a current or waveform).

positive grid—A grid with a more positive potential than the cathode in a vacuum tube.

positive-grid multivibrator—A multivibrator which has one or more grids connected to the plate-voltage supply, usually through a large resistance.

positive-grid oscillator—*See* Retarding-Field Oscillator.

positive-grid oscillator tube—*Also called* a Barkhausen tube. An oscillating triode in which the grid has a more positive quiescent voltage than either of the other electrodes.

positive ion—An atom which has lost one or more electrons and thus has an excess of protons, giving it a positive charge.

positive-ion emission—Thermionic emission of positive particles from the cathode of a vacuum tube. They either are made up of ions from the metal in the cathode, or are due to some impurity in it.

positive-ion sheath—A collection of positive ions on the control grid of a gas-filled triode

tube. If too high a negative bias is applied to the grid, this positive sheath will block the plate current.

positive light modulation—Modulation in which the transmitted power increases as the light intensity does, and vice versa.

positive magnetostriction—Magnetostriction in which a material expands whenever a magnetic field is applied.

positive modulation—Also called positive picture modulation. In an AM television system, modulation in which the brightness increases as the transmitted power does, and vice versa.

positive phase-sequence relay—A relay which is energized by the positive phase-sequence component of the current, voltage, or power of a circuit.

positive picture modulation—See Positive Modulation.

positive picture phase—The condition in which the picture-signal voltage goes positive above the zero level whenever a positive scene or picture increases in brilliance.

positive plate—1. A hollow lead grid filled with active material and connected to the positive terminal of a storage battery. When the battery is discharging, electrons flow toward it through the external circuit. 2. In a capacitor, the temporarily charged condition whereby one of the plates has fewer electrons.

positive ray—See Canal Ray.

positive temperature coefficient—The condition whereby the resistance, capacitance, length, or other characteristic of a substance increases as the temperature does.

positive terminal—In a battery or other voltage source, the terminal toward which electrons flow through the external circuit from the the negative terminal.

positive transmission—Transmission of television signals in such a way that the transmitted power increases whenever the initial light intensity does.

positron—Also called a positive electron. An unstable particle having the same weight as an electron but the opposite charge (positive rather than negative). Its existence was predicted years before it could be proved.

post—In a computer, to place a unit of information on a record.

post-accelerating electrode—Also called a post-deflection accelerating electrode. An electrode to which a potential is applied to produce post-acceleration.

post acceleration—Also called post-deflection acceleration. Acceleration of the beam electrons in a tube after they have been deflected.

post-deflection accelerating electrode—See Post-Accelerating Electrode.

post-deflection acceleration—See Post-Acceleration.

post-edit—In a computer, to edit output data resulting from a previous computation.

post-emphasis—See De-emphasis.

post-equalization—See De-emphasis.

post-mortem—A diagnostic computer routine for locating a malfunction in the computer or an error in coding a problem. Should a problem tape come to a standstill, the computer will print out—either automatically or when called for—any information concerning the contents of all or part of the registers in the computer.

pot—Short for potentiometer.

potassium—An alkali metal having photosensitive characteristics, especially to blue light. It is used on the cathodes of phototubes whenever maximum response to blue light is desired.

pot core—A magnetic structure consisting of a rod and a sleeve arranged so that the rod fits inside a coil and the sleeve fits around the coil. The sleeve and rod are connected at one end by a plate. The open end (opposite the plate) is usually, by not necessarily, ground so that two pot cores or a pot core and a separate plate can be put together around a suitable coil to form a low-reluctance magnetic path and/or shield for the coil.

potential—The difference in voltage between two points of a circuit. Frequently one point is assumed to be ground, which has zero potential.

potential barrier—A semiconductor region through which electric charges attempting to pass will encounter opposition and may be turned back.

potential coil—The shunt coil in a measuring instrument or other device having series and shunt coils—i.e., the coil connected across the circuit and affected by changes in voltage.

potential difference—1. The algebraic difference between the individual potentials of two points. 2. A voltage existing between two points (e.g., the voltage drop across an impedance, from one end to another).

potential divider—See Voltage Divider.

potential energy—Energy due to the position of one body with respect to another or to the relative parts of the same body.

potential galvanometer—A galvanometer with such a high resistance that it takes practically no current. It has been replaced by the vacuum-tube voltmeter.

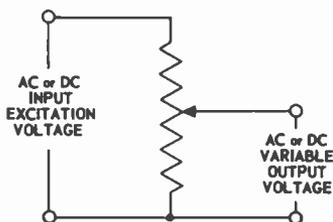
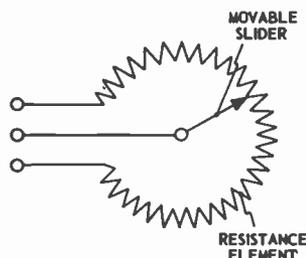
potential gradient—The differences in value of the potential per unit length along a conductor or through a dielectric.

potential transformer—Also called a voltage transformer. An instrument transformer, the primary winding of which is connected in parallel with the circuit whose voltage is to be measured or controlled.

potentiometer—1. Also called a control. A resistor with two fixed terminals and a third terminal connected to a variable contact arm. The latter permits selection of any desired variable portion of the voltage or potential applied between the two fixed terminals. 2. A unit for measuring potential difference. It uses a calibrated voltage di-

potentiometer circuit

vider, a reference potential, and a null detector.



Potentiometer.

potentiometer circuit—A network arranged so that, when two or more electromotive forces (or potential differences) are present in as many branches, the response of a suitable detecting device in any branch can be made zero by adjusting the electrical constants of the network.

potentiometric transducer—A transducer in which displacement of a force-summing member is transmitted to the slider in a potentiometer, thus changing the ratio of output resistance to total resistance. Transduction is accomplished by changing the ratios of a voltage divider.

pothead—An insulator for making a sealed joint between an underground cable and an overhead line.

Potier diagram—A vector diagram showing the voltage and current relationships in an AC generator.

pot life—The period after the addition of a catalyst to a potting compound during which the potting operation must be completed.

Potter oscillator—A cathode-coupled multivibrator.

potting—A special form of casting in which the mold is a thin plastic or metal shell that forms the outer casing of an assembled electronic circuit.

potting compound—A sealing material used to fill the case or enclosure in which a component is contained.

powdered-iron core—A core consisting of fine particles of magnetic material mixed with a suitable bonding material and pressed into shape.

power—The rate at which work is done.

power gain

Units of power are: the watt, the joule, and the kilowatt.

power amplification—See Power Gain.

power amplifier—An amplifier intended for driving one or more speakers or other transducers.

power-amplifier stage—1. An audio-frequency amplifier stage capable of handling considerable audio-frequency power without distortion. 2. A radio-frequency amplifier stage used in a transmitter primarily to increase the power of the carrier signal.

power attenuation—See Power Loss.

power cord—See Line Cord.

power derating—Use of computed curves to determine the correct power rating of a device or component to be used above its reference ambient temperature.

power detection—Detection in which the power output of the detector is used for supplying a substantial amount of power directly to a device such as a speaker or recorder.

power detector—A vacuum tube detector operating with such a high plate voltage that strong input signals can be handled without appreciable distortion.

power dissipation—The dispersion of the heat generated within a device or component when a current flows through it. This is accomplished by convection to the air, radiation to the surroundings, or conduction.

power dump—See Dump.

power factor—1. Ratio of the actual power of an alternating or pulsating current, as measured by a wattmeter, to the apparent power, as indicated by an ammeter and voltmeter. 2. Ratio of resistance to impedance—therefore, a measure of the loss in an inductor, capacitor, or insulator. 3. The cosine of the phase angle between the voltage applied to a load and the current passing through it. (Sometimes the cosine is multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage.)

power-factor correction—Adding capacitors to an inductive circuit in order to increase the power factor by making the total current more nearly in phase with the applied voltage.

power-factor meter—A direct-reading instrument for measuring power factor. Its scale is graduated directly in power factor.

power-factor regulator—A regulator which maintains the power factor of a line or apparatus at a predetermined value, or varies it according to a predetermined plan.

power frequency—The frequency at which electric power is generated and distributed. Throughout most of the United States, this frequency is 60 cps.

power gain—1. Also called power amplification. Of an amplifying device, the ratio of power delivered to a specified load impedance to the power absorbed by its input. 2. Of an antenna in a given direction, 4π times the ratio of the radiation intensity to the total power delivered to the antenna. (The term is also applied to receiving an-

tennas.) 3. Of a transistor, the ratio of output power to signal input power. (Not to be confused with collector efficiency.)

power ground—The ground between units which is part of the circuit for the main source of power to, or from, these units.

power level—At any point in a transmission system, the difference between the measure of the steady-state power at that point, and the measure of an arbitrarily specified amount of power chosen as a reference.

power-level indicator—An AC voltmeter calibrated to read the audio power level.

power line—Two or more wires conducting electric power from one location to another.

power loss—Also called power attenuation. Ratio of the power absorbed by the input circuit of a transducer, to the power delivered to a specified load under specified operating conditions.

power modulation factor—Ratio of the maximum positive departure of the envelope of an amplitude-modulation wave from its average value to its average value. This rating is used when the modulating signal wave has unequal positive and negative peaks.

power output—The power in watts delivered by a power amplifier to a load such as a speaker.

power pack—A unit for converting power from an alternating- or direct-current supply into alternating- or direct-current power at voltages suitable for supplying an electronic device.

power rating—The maximum power that can be dissipated in a component or device for a specified period.

power ratio—Ratio of the power output to the power input of a device. Usually expressed as the number of decibels loss or gain.

power relay—A relay that functions at a predetermined value of power. It may be an overpower relay, an underpower relay, or a combination of both.

power response—The frequency-response capabilities of an amplifier running at or near its full rated power.

power supply—A unit that supplies electrical power to another unit. It changes AC to DC and maintains a constant voltage output within limits.

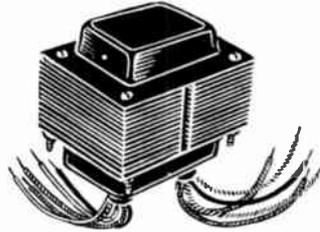
power switch—Often called an on-off switch. The switch that connects or disconnects a radio receiver, transmitter, or other equipment from its power line.

power transformer—A transformer used for raising or lowering the supply voltage to the various values required by vacuum-tube plate, heater, and bias circuits.

power transistor—A transistor, usually an alloy-junction type, capable of handling high current and power.

power tube—An electron tube designed to handle more current and power than a voltage-amplifier tube.

power winding—A saturable-reactor wind-



Power transformer.

ing to which the power to be controlled is supplied. Commonly, the output and power are furnished by the same winding, then termed the output winding.

Poynting's vector—The vector product of the electric and magnetic intensities at one point and at a given instant in a wave.

PPI—Abbreviation for plan-position indicator.

PPI scope—A cathode-ray oscilloscope arranged to present a PPI display.

PP junction—A region of transition between two regions having different properties in a P-type semiconducting material.

PPM—Abbreviation for pulse-position modulation.

ppm—Abbreviation for parts per million.

practical system of electrical units—A system in which the units are multiples or submultiples of the units of the centimeter-gram-second electromagnetic system.

preamplifier—An amplifier which primarily raises the output of a low-level source so that the signal may be further processed without appreciable degradation in the signal-to-noise ratio. A preamplifier may also include provision for equalizing and/or mixing.

preburning—Stabilizing tubes by operating their heaters continuously for a given number of hours. Cathode current may be drawn and the tubes vibrated at the same time.

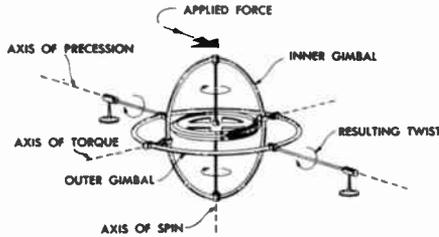
precession—The effect resulting when a torque is applied to a rotating body, such as a gyroscope, causing it to wobble. The wobbling frequency is determined by the gravitational field strength and the mass of the body. (See illustration, page 278.)

precipitation static—A type of interference experienced in a receiver during snow, rain, and dust storms. Often caused by the impact of dust particles against the antenna or the creation of induction fields by nearby corona discharges.

precipitator—Sometimes called a precipitron. An apparatus for removing small particles of smoke, dust, oil, mist, etc., from the air by electrostatic precipitation.

precipitron—See Precipitator.

precision—The quality of being sharply or exactly defined—i.e., the number of distinguishable alternatives from which a representation was selected. This is sometimes indicated by the number of significant digits



the representation contains. (Also see Accuracy.)

precision approach radar—Abbreviated PAR. An airfield radar system aimed along the approach path of an aircraft and used for its guidance during approach.

precision device—A device that operates within prescribed limits and will consistently repeat operations within those limits.

precision sweep—A delayed expanded radar sweep for high resolution and range accuracy.

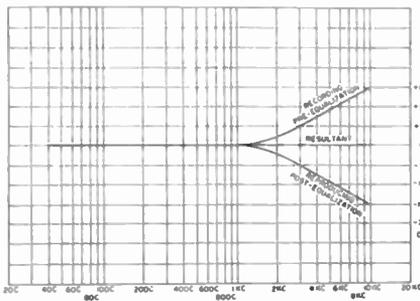
preconduction current—The low value of plate current that flows in a thyatron or other grid-controlled gas tube prior to conduction.

precursor—Also called undershoot. The initial transient response to a unidirectional change in input. It precedes the main transition and is opposite in sense.

predictive control—A type of computer control which allows a digital computer to include a dynamic control loop for repetitive comparison of pertinent factors.

predissociation—The dissociation that occurs in a molecule that has absorbed energy before it has had an opportunity to lose energy by radiation.

predistortion—See Pre-emphasis.



pre-emphasis—1. In a system, a process designed to emphasize the magnitude of some of the frequency components. Pre-emphasis is applied at the transmitting end (with de-emphasis at the receiving end) in order to improve the signal-to-noise ratio. 2. Also called pre-equalization or predistortion. In

recording, an arbitrary change in the frequency response from its basic response (e.g., constant velocity or amplitude) in order to improve the signal-to-noise ratio or to reduce distortion. (Also see Accentuation.)

pre-emphasis network—A network inserted into a system to emphasize one range of frequencies.

pre-equalization—See Pre-emphasis.

preferred tube types—Tube types recommended to designers of electronic equipment, to minimize the number of tube types that must be stocked by the manufacturer or by service agencies.

preferred values—A series of resistor and capacitor values adopted by the EIA and military. In this system, the increase between any two steps is the same percentage as between all other steps. Increases may be in steps of 20%, 10%, or 5% each.

prefix multipliers—Prefixes which designate a greater or smaller unit than the original, by the factor indicated. These prefixes are:

Prefix	Symbol	Factor
tera	T	10 ¹²
giga	G	10 ⁹
mega	M	10 ⁶
kilo	k	10 ³
hecto	h	10 ²
deka	da	10
deci	d	10 ⁻¹
centi	c	10 ⁻²
milli	m	10 ⁻³
micro	μ	10 ⁻⁶
nano	n	10 ⁻⁹
pico	p	10 ⁻¹²
femto	f	10 ⁻¹⁵
atto	a	10 ⁻¹⁸

preform—Also called a biscuit. In disc recording, the small slab of record material used in the presses.

preliminary contacts—In a relay, contacts which open or close before other contacts when the relay is actuated.

prerecorded tape—See Recorded Tape.

preselection—1. The use of a preselector.

2. In buffered computers, a time-saving technique in which a block of information is read into the computer memory ahead of time from whichever input tape will next be called on.

preselector—1. A device placed ahead of a

preselector stage

frequency converter or other device to pass signals of desired frequencies but reduce all others. 2. In automatic switching, a device which makes its selection before seizing an idle trunk.

preselector stage—A radio-frequency amplifier stage in the input of a superheterodyne receiver.

presence—The quality of naturalness in sound reproduction. When the presence of a system is good, the illusion is that the sounds are being produced intimately at the speaker.

presence control—A potentiometer used in a three-way speaker system for controlling the volume of the middle-range speaker.

presentation—The form which the radar echo signals take on the screen, depending on the nature of the sweep circuit.

presenting—Displaying data in a form which human intelligence can comprehend and use.

preset guidance system—A guidance system in which the flight path is determined before the missile is launched and cannot be altered after launch.

pressed stem—An obsolete method of vacuum-tube construction in which all support wires are formed into a flattened piece of glass tubing (actually a relic from the lamp-maker's era). (Also see Button Stem.)

pressing—A disc recording produced in a record-molding press from a master or stamper.

press-to-talk switch—Also called a push-to-talk switch. A spring-loaded switch that must be held down as long as the operator talks. Releasing the switch deactivates the microphone. It is used on transmitter and dictating-machine microphones.

pressure—Force per unit area. Measured in pounds per square inch (psi), or by the height (in feet, inches, or centimeters) of a column of water or mercury which the force will support.

pressure amplitude—For a sinusoidal sound wave, the maximum absolute value of the instantaneous sound pressure at a point during any given cycle. The unit is the dyne per square centimeter.

pressure connector—A conductor terminal applied under pressure to make the connection mechanically and electrically more secure.

pressure-gradient hydrophone—A type of hydrophone in which the electric output is essentially determined by a component of the gradient (space derivative) of the sound pressure.

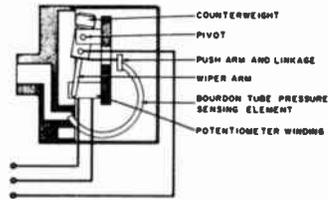
pressure hydrophone—A type of hydrophone in which the electric output is essentially determined by the instantaneous sound pressure of the impressed sound wave.

pressure microphone—A microphone in which the electric output corresponds substantially to the instantaneous sound pressure of the impressed sound waves. It is a gradient microphone of zero order, and is

pre-TR tube

nondirectional when its dimensions are smaller than a wavelength.

pressure pads—Felt pads mounted on spring-loaded arms; the pads hold the magnetic tape against the head of a tape recorder.



Pressure potentiometer.

pressure potentiometer—A pressure transducer in which the electrical output is derived by moving a contact arm along a resistance element.

pressure roller—Also called a capstan idler or puck. A rubber-tired roller which holds magnetic tape tight against the capstan by spring pressure to prevent slippage and thus insure a constant tape speed.

pressure-sensing element—In a pressure transducer, the part which converts the measured pressure into mechanical motion.

pressure spectrum level—The effective sound-pressure level for the sound energy contained within a band one cycle per second wide and centered at a specified frequency. Ordinarily this level is not significant except for sound having a continuous distribution of energy within the frequency range under consideration.

pressure switch—A switch actuated by a change in the pressure of a gas or liquid.

pressure transducer—An instrument which converts a static or dynamic pressure input into the proportionate electrical output.

pressure-type capacitor—A fixed or variable capacitor used chiefly in transmitters. It is mounted inside a metal tank filled with nitrogen at a pressure that may be as great as 300 pounds per square inch. The high pressure permits a voltage rating several times that of air.

pressurization—The process by which the critical parts of equipment designed for high-altitude operation is surrounded with dry air or an inert gas under pressure (about five pounds per square inch at sea level). Thus, breakdowns from the impaired insulating properties of air at reduced pressure are prevented.

prestore—To store a quantity in an available or convenient location in a computer before it is required in a routine.

pretravel—The distance or angle through which an actuator or switch must be moved before reaching its operating position.

pre-TR tube—A gas-filled radio-frequency switching tube used to protect the TR tube

from excessive power and the receiver from frequencies other than the fundamental.

preventive maintenance—Precautionary measures taken on a system to forestall failures rather than to eliminate them after they have occurred.

prf—Abbreviation for pulse-repetition frequency.

pri—Abbreviation for primary.

primaries—See Primary Colors.

primary—Abbreviated pri and symbolized by P. Also called a primary winding. A transformer winding that carries current and normally sets up a current in one or more secondary windings.

primary area—See Primary Service Area.

primary battery—A battery consisting of primary cells.

primary-carrier flow—Also called primary flow. The current flow responsible for the major properties of a semiconductor device.

primary cell—A cell that produces electric current through an electrochemical reaction but is not rechargeable. Once discharged, it must be discarded.

primary colors—Also called primaries. A set of colors from which all other colors are derived; hence, any set of stimuli from which all colors may be produced by mixture. A primary color cannot be matched by any combination of other primaries. In color television, the primary colors are red, blue, and green.

primary current—The current flowing through the primary winding of a transformer. Changes in this current cause a voltage to be induced in the secondary winding of the transformer.

primary detector—Also called a sensing, primary, or initial element. The first system element or group of elements that respond quantitatively to the measurand and perform the initial measurement operation. A primary detector performs the initial conversion or control of measurement energy. It does not include those transformers, amplifiers, shunts, resistors, etc., used as auxiliary means.

primary electron—1. After a collision between two electrons, the one with the greater energy. The other is called the secondary electron. 2. The electron produced in a detector or counter tube after ionization.

primary element—See Primary Detector.

primary emission—Emission of electrons due to primary causes (e.g., heating of a cathode) rather than secondary effects (e.g., electron bombardment).

primary failure—A failure occurring under normal environmental conditions and having no significant relationship to a previous failure but whose occurrence imposes abnormal stress on some other part or parts which may then undergo a secondary failure.

primary flow—See Primary-Carrier Flow.

primary grid emission—See Thermionic Grid Emission.

primary ionizing event—See Initial Ionizing Event.

primary radar—See Radar.

primary radiator—The antenna element from which the radiated energy leaves the transmission system.

primary service area—Also called the primary area. The area within which radio or TV reception is not normally subject to objectionable interference or fading.

primary skip zone—The area beyond the ground-wave range around a transmitter, but within the skip distance. Radio reception is possible in this zone by sporadic and zigzag reflections.

primary standard—A unit directly defined and established by some authority, and against which all secondary standards are calibrated.

primary storage—In a computer, the main internal storage.

primary voltage—The voltage applied to the terminals of the primary winding in a transformer.

primary winding—See Primary.

priming illumination—A small, steady illumination applied to a phototube or photoelectric cell to make it more sensitive to variations in the illumination being measured.

primitive period—The smallest increment of time during which a quantity repeats itself.

principal axis—A reference direction for angular coordinates, used in describing the directional characteristics of a transducer employed for sound emission or reception. It is usually an axis of structural symmetry or the direction of maximum response. If these two do not coincide, however, the reference direction must be described explicitly.

principal E-plane—The plane containing the direction of maximum radiation and in which the electric vector lies.

principal focus—The focus in which a beam of rays is parallel to the axis of a lens or mirror.

principal H-plane—A plane containing the direction of maximum radiation; the electric vector is everywhere normal to the plane, and the magnetic vector lies in it.

principal mode—See Dominant Mode.

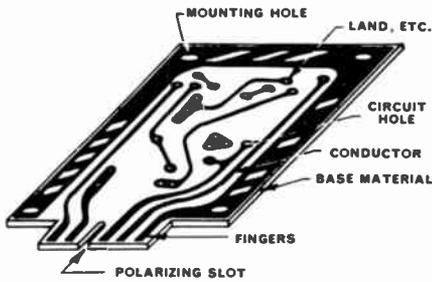
printed—Reproduced on a surface by some process (e.g., letterpress, lithography, silk screen, etching).

printed circuit—A circuit in which the interconnecting wires have been replaced by conductive strips printed, etched, etc., onto an insulating board. It may also include similarly formed components on the baseboard.

printed-circuit assembly—1. A printed-circuit board to which separable components have been attached. 2. An assembly of one or more printed-circuit boards, which may include several components.

printed-circuit board—Also called a card, chassis, or plate. An insulating board onto

printed-circuit switch



Printed circuit.

which a circuit has been printed. (Also see Printed Circuit.)

printed-circuit switch—A special rotary switch which can be connected directly to a mating printed-circuit board without wires.

printed component—A type of printed circuit intended primarily for electrical and/or magnetic functions other than point-to-point connections or shielding (e.g., printed inductor, resistor, capacitor, transmission line, etc.).

printed contact—The portion of a printed circuit that connects the circuit to a plug-in receptacle and performs the function of a plug pin.

printed element—An element, such as a resistor, capacitor, or transmission line, that is formed on a circuit board by deposition, etching, etc.

printed wiring—A conductive pattern formed on the surface of an insulating baseboard by plating or etching.

printed-wiring substrate—A conductive pattern printed on a substrate.

printer—1. Also called a teleprinter and teletypewriter. A telegraph instrument with a signal-actuated mechanism for automatically typing received messages. It may have a keyboard similar to that of a typewriter for sending messages. The term "receiving-only" is applied to a printer with no keyboard. 2. A device that prints the output from a computer. It ranges from a conventional "single-stick" or "flying typebar" printer (as on a typewriter), to a high-speed unit that prints up to 1,000 lines per minute!

printer telegraph code—A five- or seven-unit code used for operation of a teleprinter, teletypewriter, or similar telegraph printer.

printing—The reproduction of a pattern on a surface by any of various processes, such as vapor deposition, photo etching, embossing, or diffusion.

printing demand meter—An integrated demand meter which prints on a paper tape the demand for each interval and indicates the time it occurred.

printing telegraphy—Telegraph operation in which the received signals are automatically recorded as printed characters.

process control

print-through—The transfer of the magnetic field from layer to layer of tape on the take-up reel.

print wheel—In a wheel printer, the single element providing the character set at one printing position.

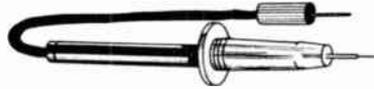
privacy system—In radio transmission, a system designed to make unauthorized reception difficult.

private-aircraft station—A mobile radio station on board an aircraft not operated as an air carrier.

probability distribution—A mathematical model showing a representation of the probabilities for all possible values of a given random variable.

probability of success—The likelihood that an article will function satisfactorily for a stated period of time when subjected to a specified environment.

probable error—The amount of error which, according to the laws of probability, is most likely to occur during a measurement.



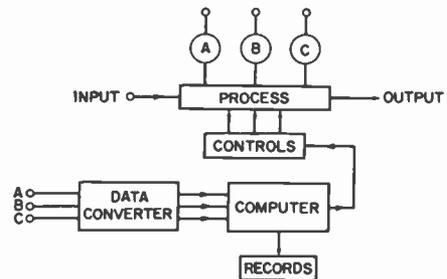
Probe (high voltage).

probe—1. A resonant conductor which can be placed into a wave guide or cavity resonator to insert or withdraw electromagnetic energy. 2. A test lead which contains an active or passive network and is used with certain types of test equipment. 3. A rod placed into the slotted section of a transmission line to measure the standing-wave ratio or to inject or extract a signal.

problem language—The language a computer programmer uses in stating the definition of a problem.

problem-oriented language—In a computer, a source language suited to the description of a specific class of problems.

procedure-oriented language—In a computer, a source language suited to describing procedural steps in machine computing.



Process-control system.

process control—Automatic control of industrial processes in which continuous material or energy is produced.

processing section

processing section—The portion of a computer that does the actual changing of input into output. This includes the arithmetic and logic sections.

producer's reliability risk—The risk faced by the producer (usually set at 10%) that a product will be rejected by a reliability-acceptance test even though the product is actually equal to or better than a specified value of reliability.

production sampling tests—Those tests normally made by either the vendor or the purchaser on a portion of a production lot for the purpose of determining the general performance level.

production tests—Those tests normally made on 100% of the items in a production lot by the vendor and normally on a sampling basis by the purchaser.

product modulator—A modulator, the output of which is substantially equal to the carrier times the modulating wave.

profile chart—A vertical cross-sectional drawing of the microwave path between two stations. Terrain, obstructions, antenna-height requirements, etc., are indicated on the drawing.

program—1. A set of instructions arranged in proper sequence for directing a digital computer in performing a desired operation or operations (e.g., the solution of a mathematical problem or the collation of a set of data). 2. To prepare a program (as contrasted with "to code"). 3. A sequence of audio signals transmitted for entertainment or information.

program assembly—Also called a translator. A process which translates a symbolic program into a machine-language program before the working program is executed. It can also integrate several sections or different programs.

program circuit—A telephone circuit that has been equalized to handle a wider range of frequencies that ordinary speech signals require. In this way, musical programs can be transmitted over telephone wires.

program control—A control system which automatically holds or changes its target value on the basis of time, to follow a prescribed program for the process.

program counter—See Program Register.

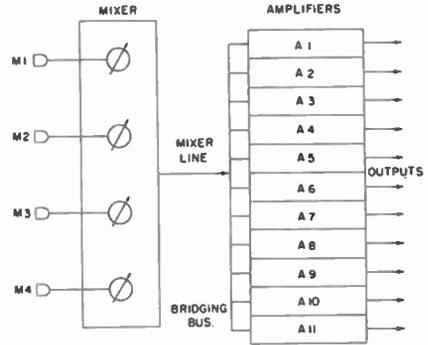
program-distribution amplifier—A group of amplifiers fed by a bridging bus from a single source. Each amplifier then feeds a separate line or other service.

program failure alarm—In broadcasting stations, a relay circuit that gives a visual and aural alarm when a program fails. A delay prevents the relay from giving a false alarm during the silence before and after station-identification or other short breaks.

program level—The measure of the program signal in an audio system. It is expressed in volume units (VU).

programmed check—A means of testing for the correctness of a computer program and machine functioning, either by running a

progressive scanning



Program distribution amplifier.

similarly programmed sample problem with a known answer (including mathematical or logical checks) or by building a checking system into the actual program being run.

programmer—A person who prepares the sequences of instructions for a computer or other data-handling system. He may or may not convert them into detailed codes.

programming—1. Definition of a computer problem resulting in a flow diagram. 2. Preparing a list of instructions for the computer to use in the solution of a problem. 3. Selecting various circuit patterns by interconnecting or "jumping" the appropriate contacts on one side of a connector plug.

program parameter—In a subroutine of a computing or other data-handling system, an adjustable parameter which can be given different values on several occasions when the subroutine is used.

program register—Also called program counter, or control register. The computer control-unit register into which is stored the program instruction being executed, hence controlling the computer operation during the cycles required to execute that instruction.

program-sensitive error—In a computer, an error arising from unforeseen behavior of some circuits, discovered when a comparatively unusual combination of program steps occurs.

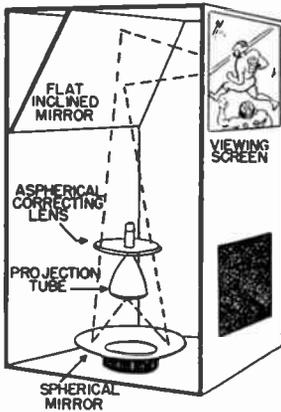
program signal—In audio systems and components, the complex electric wave—corresponding to speech, music, and associated sounds—destined for audible reproduction.

program step—An increment, usually one instruction, of a computer program.

program tape—In a computer, a magnetic or punched paper tape which contains the sequence of instructions for solving a problem.

progressive scanning—A rectilinear process in which adjacent lines are scanned in succession. In television, the scanning process in which the distance from center to center of successively scanned lines is equal to the nominal line width.

projection cathode-ray tube—A cathode-ray tube that produces an intense but relatively small image, which can be projected onto a large viewing screen by an optical system consisting of lenses or a combination of lenses and mirrors.



Projection television.

projection television—A combination of lenses and mirrors for projecting an enlarged television picture onto a screen.

projector—1. A device used in an underwater sound system to radiate sound pulses through the water from the bottom of a ship. 2. A horn designed to direct sound chiefly in one direction from a speaker.

promethium cell—A low-power cell containing a radioactive isotope called promethium 147, which emits beta particles that strike a phosphor. Two photocells then convert the light output from the phosphor into electrical energy.

prong—See Pin.

propagation—Also called wave propagation. The traveling of waves through or along a medium.

propagation anomaly—An irregularity introduced into an electromagnetic or other sensing device by discontinuities in the propagation medium.

propagation constant—The transmission characteristic which indicates the effect of a line on a wave being transmitted along the line. It is a complex quantity having a real term called the attenuation constant and an imaginary term called the phase constant.

propagation factor—See Propagation Ratio.

propagation loss—The loss of energy suffered by a signal while passing between two points.

propagation ratio—Also called the propagation factor. For a wave that has been propagated from one point to another, the ratio of the complex electric-field strength at the second point to that at the first point.

propagation time delay—The time required for a wave to travel from one point to another

along a transmission line. It varies according to the type of line.

property sort—In a computer, a technique for the selection from a file of records meeting a certain criterion.

proportional band—The range of the controlled variable corresponding to the full range of operation of the final control element.

proportional counter tube—A scaled tube containing an inert gas such as argon, krypton, xenon, methyl bromide, etc. It is used like a Geiger-Muller counter and operated at about 100 volts in the proportional region.

proportional region—In a radiation counter tube, the applied-voltage range in which the gas amplification is greater than unity and is independent of the charge liberated by the initial ionizing event.

protective device—Any device for keeping an undesirably large current, voltage, or power out of a given part of an electric circuit.

protective gap—A spark gap provided between a conductor and the earth by suitable electrodes. High-voltage surges due to lightning are thus permitted to pass harmlessly to earth through the gap.

protective resistance—A resistance placed in series with a device (e.g., a gas tube) to limit the current to a safe value.

protector tube—A glow-discharge, cold-cathode tube in which a low-voltage breakdown is employed between two or more electrodes to protect the circuit against overvoltage.

proton—An elementary particle with a positive charge equivalent to the negative charge of the electron, but with approximately 1,845 times the mass. The proton is the positive nucleus of the hydrogen atom.

prototype model—A working model, usually hand-assembled, and suitable for complete evaluation of mechanical and electrical form, design, and performance. Approved parts are employed throughout, so that it will be completely representative of the final, mass-produced equipment.

proximity detector—A sensing device which gives an indication when approaching or being approached by another object (e.g., a burglar alarm).

proximity effect—The redistribution of current brought about in a conductor by the presence of another current-carrying conductor.

proximity fuse—A fuse designed to detonate a projectile, bomb, mine, or similar charge when in the vicinity of a target (e.g., a VT fuse).

prf—Abbreviation for pulse-repetition rate.

psec—Abbreviation for picosecond (10^{-12} second).

pseudocode—An instruction that is not meant to be followed directly by a computer. Instead, it initiates the linking of a subroutine into the main program.

pseudoinstruction—See Instructional Constant.

pseudoprogram—A program that is written in a pseudo-code and may include short coded logical routines.

pseudorandom—Having the property of being produced by a definite calculation process while simultaneously satisfying one or more of the standard tests for statistical-randomness.

pseudostereo—Devices and techniques for obtaining stereo qualities from one channel.

ptm—Abbreviation for pulse-time modulation.

PTM-PTM-AM—A system in which a number of pulse positions or pulse-time modulated subcarriers are used to amplitude-modulate the carrier.

P-type conductivity—The conductivity associated with the holes in a semiconductor.

P-type crystal rectifier—A crystal rectifier in which forward current flows whenever the semiconductor is more positive than the metal.

P-type semiconductor—An extrinsic semiconductor in which the hole density exceeds the conduction-electron density. By implication, the net ionized impurity concentration is an acceptor type.

public-address system—Also called a PA system. One or more microphones, an audio-frequency system, and one or more speakers used for picking up and amplifying sounds to a large audience, either indoors or out.

public radiocommunication services—Land mobile and fixed radio services, the stations of which are open to public correspondence.

public-safety radio service—Any radiocommunication service essential either to the discharge of non-federal governmental functions relating to public-safety responsibilities or to the alleviation of an emergency endangering life or property. The radio transmit-

ting facilities in this service may be fixed, land, or mobile stations.

puck—See Pressure Roller.

puff—British abbreviation for picofarad.

pull curves—The characteristics relating force to displacement in the actuating system of a relay.

pull-in current (or voltage)—The maximum current (or voltage) required to operate a relay.

pulling—1. In an oscillator, the undesired change from the desired frequency. It is caused either by coupling from another source of frequency, or by the influence of the load impedance. 2. In television, partial loss of synchronization.

pulling figure—The difference between the maximum and minimum frequencies of an oscillator whenever the phase angle of the load-impedance reflection coefficient varies through 360°. The absolute value of this coefficient is constant and equal to .20.

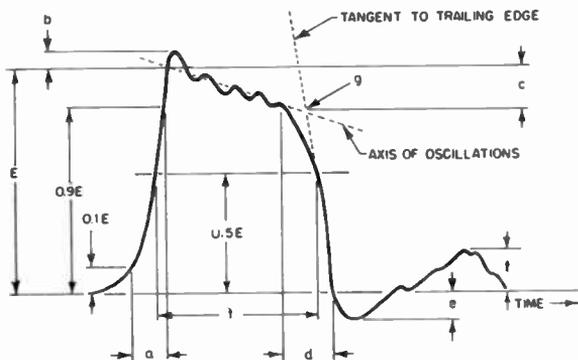
pulsating current—A nonuniform electron flow, which varies periodically but does not reverse its direction.

pulsating direct current—A direct current that changes its value at regular or irregular intervals but flows in the same direction at all times.

pulsating quantity—A periodic quantity that can be considered the sum of a continuous component and an alternating component in the quantity.

pulsation welding—A form of resistance welding in which the power is alternately applied and removed.

pulse—1. The variation of a quantity having a normally constant value. This variation is characterized by a rise and a decay of a finite duration. 2. An abrupt change in voltage, either positive or negative, which conveys information to a circuit. (Also see Impulse.)



E - PULSE VOLTAGE
 a - RISE TIME
 b - OVERSHOOT
 c - DROOP
 d - FALL TIME

e - BACKSWING
 f - RETURN SWING
 g - START OF FALL TIME
 t - PULSE DURATION

Pulse.

pulse amplifier

pulse amplifier—A wide-band amplifier used to amplify square waves without appreciably changing their shape.

pulse amplitude—A general term for the magnitude of a pulse. For more specific designation, adjectives such as average, instantaneous, peak, rms (effective), etc., should also be used.

pulse-amplitude modulation—Abbreviated pam. Modulation in which the wave amplitude-modulates a pulse carrier.

pulse analyzer—Equipment for analyzing pulses to determine their time, amplitude, duration, shape, etc.

pulse-average time—The duration of a pulse, measured between two points at 50% of the maximum amplitude on the leading and trailing edges.

pulse bandwidth—The smallest continuous frequency interval outside of which the amplitude of the spectrum does not exceed a prescribed fraction of the amplitude at a specified frequency.

pulse carrier—A carrier consisting of a series of pulses. Usually employed as subcarriers.

pulse code—1. The modulation imposed on a pulse train to convey information. 2. Loosely, a code consisting of pulses—e.g., Morse, Baudot, binary.

pulse-code modulation—Abbreviated pcm. Pulsed modulation in which the signal is sampled periodically and each sample is quantized and transmitted as a digital binary code.

pulse coder—A circuit which sets up pulses in an identifiable pattern.

pulse counter—A device that gives an indication or records of the total number of pulses that it has received during a given time interval.

pulsed Doppler system—A pulsed radar system which utilizes the Doppler effect to obtain information about the target (not including simple resolution from fixed targets).

pulse decay time—The amount of time required for the trailing edge of a pulse to decay from 90% to 10% of the peak pulse amplitude.

pulse delay time—The time interval between the leading edges of the input and output pulses, measured at 10% of their maximum amplitude.

pulse demoder—Also called a constant-delay discriminator. A circuit which responds only to pulse signals with a specified spacing between them.

pulse digit—A code element comprising the immediately associated train of pulses.

pulse-digit spacing—The time interval between the end of one pulse digit and the start of the next.

pulse discriminator—A device that responds only to pulses having a particular characteristic (e.g., duration, amplitude, period). One that responds to period is also called a time discriminator.

pulsed oscillator—1. An oscillator in which

pulse-forming network

oscillations are sustained by either self-generated or external pulses. 2. An oscillator which generates a carrier-frequency pulse or a train of pulses.

pulsed-oscillator starting time—The interval between the leading-edge times of the pulse at the oscillator control terminals and the related output pulse.

pulse droop—Distortion characterized by a slanting of the top of an otherwise essentially flat-topped rectangular pulse.

pulse duration—Also called pulse length or width. The time interval between the points at which the instantaneous value on the leading and trailing edges bears a specified relationship to the peak pulse amplitude.

pulse-duration discriminator—A circuit in which the sense and magnitude of the output is a function of the deviation of the pulse length from a reference.

pulse-duration modulation—Abbreviated pdm. Also called by the less preferred terms "pulse-width modulation" and "pulse-length modulation." Pulse-time modulation in which the duration of a pulse is varied.

pulse duty factor—Ratio of the average pulse duration to the average pulse spacing. Equivalent to the average pulse duration times the pulse-repetition rate.

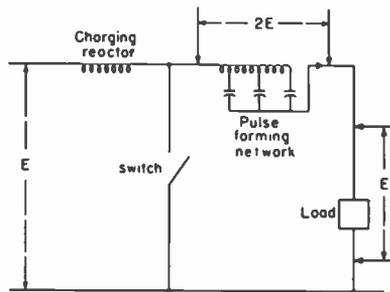
pulse emission—Emission drawn for short periods; it may or may not follow a regular repetition rate.

pulse emitter load—The load seen by the collector of an inverter that drives the pulse input to a flip-flop, pulse amplifier, or delay.

pulse equalizer—A circuit that produces output pulses of uniform size and shape when driven by input pulses that vary in size and shape.

pulse fall time—That time during which the trailing edge of a pulse is decreasing from 90% to 10% of its maximum amplitude.

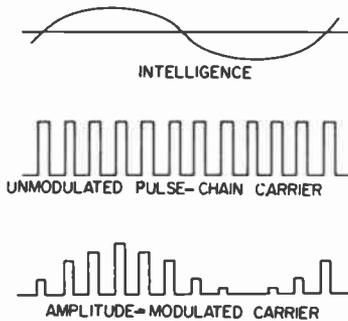
pulse-forming line—A combination of circuit components used to produce a square pulse of controlled duration.



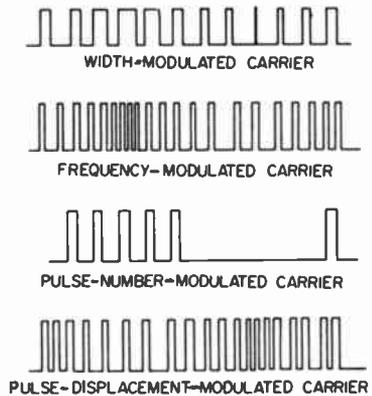
Pulse-forming network.

pulse-forming network—A network which converts either an AC or DC charging source into an approximately rectangular wave output. By means of a high-speed switch, it alternately stores energy from the charging source and releases the energy through the

pulse-frequency modulation



pulse ratio



Pulse modulation (definition 2).

load to which it is connected. This network supplies the accurately shaped pulse required by the magnetron or klystron oscillator of a radar modulator.

pulse-frequency modulation—Abbreviated pfm. More precisely called pulse-repetition-rate modulation. Pulse-time modulation in which the pulse repetition rate is varied.

pulse-frequency spectrum—See Pulse Spectrum.

pulse generator—A device for generating a controlled series of electrical pulses.

pulse group—See Pulse Train.

pulse-height analyzer—Also called kick-sorter. An instrument that indicates the number or rate of occurrence of pulses within each of one or more specified amplitude ranges.

pulse-height discriminator—Also called a pulse-height selector. A circuit that selects and passes only those pulses which exceed a certain minimum amplitude.

pulse-height selector—See Pulse-Height Discriminator.

pulse-improvement threshold—In a constant-amplitude pulse-modulation system the condition existing when the peak pulse voltage is at least twice the peak noise voltage after selection and before any nonlinear process such as amplitude clipping and limiting. The ratio of peak to rms noise voltage is ordinarily assumed to be 4 to 1.

pulse interleaving—A process in which pulses from two or more time-division multiplexers are systematically combined in time division for transmission over a common path.

pulse interrogation—The triggering of a transponder by a pulse or pulse mode. Interrogations by the latter may be employed to trigger one or more transponders.

pulse interval—See Pulse Spacing.

pulse-interval modulation—Pulse-time modulation in which the pulse spacing is varied.

pulse jitter—A relatively slight variation of the pulse spacing in a pulse train. It may be random or systematic, depending on its origin, and is generally not coherent with any imposed pulse modulation.

pulse length—See Pulse Duration.

pulse-length modulation—See Pulse-Duration Modulation.

pulse load—The load presented to a pulse source.

pulse mode—1. A finite sequence of pulses, in a prearranged pattern, used for selecting and isolating a communication channel. 2. The prearranged pattern in (1) above.

pulse-mode multiplex—A process or device for selecting channels by means of pulse modes. In this way, two or more channels can use the same carrier frequency.

pulse moder—A device for producing a pulse mode. (Also see Pulse Demoder.)

pulse-modulated radar—Radar in which the radiation consists of a series of discrete pulses.

pulse-modulated waves—Recurrent wave trains used extensively in radar. In general, their duration is shorter than the interval between them.

pulse modulation—1. Modulation of a carrier by pulses. 2. Modulation of a pulse carrier.

pulse modulator—A device which applies pulses to the element being modulated.

pulse operation—The method whereby the energy is delivered in pulses. Usually described in terms of the shape and the frequency of the pulses.

pulse oscillator—An oscillator in which the oscillations are sustained by self-generated or external pulses.

pulse packet—In radar, the volume of space occupied by the pulse energy.

pulse-position modulation—Abbreviated ppm. Pulse-time modulation in which the value of each instantaneous sample of the wave modulates the position in time of a pulse.

pulser—A generator which produces extremely short, high-voltage pulses at definite recurrence rates for use in radar transmitters and similar pulsed systems.

pulse rate—See Pulse-Repetition Rate.

pulse ratio—Ratio of the length of any pulse to its total period.

pulse recovery

pulse recovery—The time, usually in microseconds, required for electron flow in a diode to start or stop when voltage is suddenly applied or removed.

pulse-recurrence, counting-type frequency meter—A device for measuring frequency. It uses a direct-current ammeter calibrated in pulses per second.

pulse regeneration—The restoring of a series of pulses to their original timing, form, and relative magnitude.

pulse repeater—Also called a transponder. A device that receives pulses from one circuit and transmits corresponding pulses at another frequency, waveshape, etc., into another circuit.

pulse-repetition frequency — Abbreviated prf. The rate at which the pulses recur in a train.

pulse-repetition period—The reciprocal of the pulse-repetition frequency.

pulse-repetition rate—Abbreviated prr. Also called pulse rate. The average number of pulses per unit of time.

pulse-repetition-rate modulation — See Pulse-Frequency Modulation.

pulse reply—The transmission of a pulse or pulse mode by a transponder as the result of an interrogation.

pulse resolution—The minimum time separation, usually in microseconds or milliseconds, between input pulses that permits proper circuit or component response.

pulse rise time—The interval of time required for the leading edge of a pulse to rise from 10% to 90% of its peak amplitude, unless some other percentage is stated.

pulse scaler—A device capable of producing an output signal whenever a prescribed number of input pulses has been received. It frequently includes indicating devices that facilitate interpolation.

pulse separation—The interval between the trailing-edge pulse time of a pulse and the leading-edge pulse time of the succeeding pulse.

pulse shaper—Any transducer (including pulse regenerators) used for changing one or more characteristics of a pulse.

pulse shaping—Intentionally changing the shape of a pulse.

pulse spacing—The time interval from one pulse to the next—i.e., between the corresponding times of two consecutive pulses. (The term "pulse interval" is ambiguous—it may be taken to mean the duration of a pulse instead of the space or interval between pulses.)

pulse spectrum—Also called pulse-frequency spectrum. The frequency distribution, in relative amplitude and phase, of the sinusoidal components of a pulse.

pulse spike—A relatively short duration pulse superimposed on the main pulse.

pulse-spike amplitude—The peak amplitude of a pulse spike.

pulse-storage time—The time interval from a point at 90% of the maximum amplitude

pulse transmitter

on the trailing edge of the input pulse to the same 90% point on the trailing edge of the output pulse.

pulse stretcher—A circuit designed to extend the duration of a pulse—primarily so that its pulse modulation will be more readily discernible in an audio presentation.

pulse tilt—A distortion characterized in an otherwise essentially flat-topped rectangular pulse by either a decline or a rise of the pulse top.

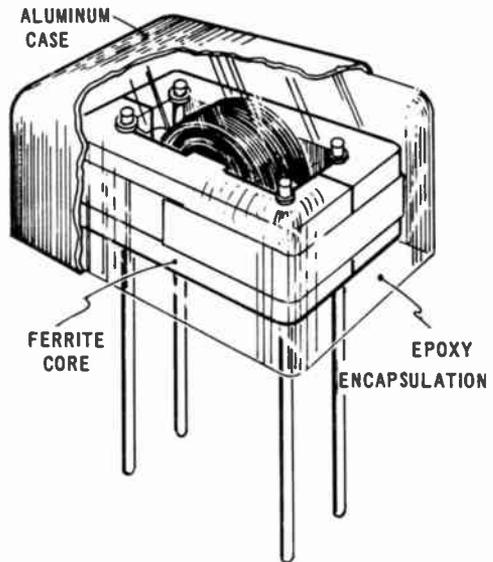
pulse time—The time interval from a point at 90% of the maximum amplitude on the leading edge of a pulse, to the 90% point on the trailing edge.

pulse-time modulation — Abbreviated ptm. Modulation (e.g., pulse-duration and pulse-position) in which the values of instantaneous samples of the modulating wave are made to modulate the occurrence time of some characteristic of a pulse carrier.

pulse train—Also called pulse group or impulse train. A group or sequence of pulses of similar characteristics.

pulse-train frequency spectrum—See Pulse-train Spectrum.

pulse-train spectrum — Also called pulse-train frequency spectrum. The frequency distribution, in amplitude and in phase angle, of the sinusoidal components of the pulse train.



Pulse transformer.

pulse transformer—A transformer designed to pass pulse currents and voltages with the least possible change in waveshape, or to be used for generating pulses in a blocking oscillator.

pulse transmitter—A pulse-modulated transmitter in which the peak power-output cap-

abilities are usually larger than the average power-output rating.

pulse valley—In a pulse, the portion between two specified maxima.

pulse width—See Pulse Duration.

pulse-width modulation—See Pulse-Duration Modulation.

pumped tube—An electron tube (chiefly a pool-cathode) which is continuously connected to evacuating equipment during operation.

punch-card machine—See Key Punch.

punched card—Also called a card. A piece of cardboard on which information has been coded in the form of holes to be read by a machine. The holes can be of many shapes, and may be punched either by machine or by hand.

punched tape—Also called tape or perforated tape. Paper tape punched in a coded pattern of holes, which convey information.

punch-through voltage—See Reach-through Voltage.

puncture—A disruptive discharge of current through insulation, which breaks down under electrostatic stress and permits the flow of a sudden, large current through the opening. *Also see* Breakdown.

puncture voltage—The voltage at which an insulator or shell is electrically punctured when subjected to a gradually increasing voltage.

Pupin coil—An iron-core loading coil inserted into telephone lines at regular intervals to balance out the effect of capacitance between the lines.

pup jack—See Tip Jack.

pure tone—See Simple Tone.

purity—Physically complete saturation of a hue—i.e., uncontaminated by white and other colors. (*Also see* Excitation Purity.)

purity coil—A coil consisting of two current-carrying windings. In a color television receiver, they produce a magnetic field which directs the three electron beams so that each one will strike only the proper set of phosphor dots.

purity control—A variable resistor that controls the current through the purity coil mounted around the neck of a color picture tube.

purity magnet—Two adjustable magnetic rings used in place of a purity coil.

purple boundary—The straight line drawn between the ends of the spectrum locus on a chromaticity diagram.

pushback hookup wire—Tinned copper wire covered with loosely braided insulation, which can be pushed back with the fingers to expose enough bare wire for making a connection.

push-button control—Control of equipment by means of push-buttons, which in turn operate relays, etc.

push-button switch—A switch in which a button must be depressed each time the contacts are to be opened or closed.

push-button tuner—A series of interlocked

push-button switches which connect into a circuit the correct tuning elements for the frequency corresponding to the depressed button.

pushdown list—A list of items in which the last item entered becomes the first item of the list and the relative position of each of the other items is pushed back one.

pushing figure—The change in oscillator frequency due to a specified change in plate current (excluding thermal effects).

push-pull amplifier—See Balanced Amplifier.

push-pull circuit—A circuit containing two like elements which operate in 180° phase relationship to produce additive output components of the desired wave and cancellation of certain unwanted products. Push-pull amplifiers and oscillators use such a circuit.

push-pull currents—Balanced currents.

push-pull doubler—An amplifier used for frequency doubling. It consists of two transistors or vacuum tubes; the latter have their grids (input) connected in push-pull and their plates (output) in push-push or parallel.

push-pull microphone—A microphone comprising two like elements actuated by the same sound waves and operated 180° out of phase.

push-pull oscillator—A balanced oscillator employing two similar tubes or transistors in phase opposition.

push-pull transformer—An audio-frequency transformer that has a center-tapped winding and is used in a push-pull amplifier circuit.

push-pull voltages—Balanced voltages.

push-push circuit—A circuit usually used as a frequency multiplier to emphasize even-order harmonics. Two similar transistors are employed, or two tubes with their grids connected in phase opposition and their plates in parallel to a common load.

push-push currents—Currents which are equal in magnitude and which flow in the same direction at every point in the two conductors of a balanced line.

push-push voltages—Voltages which are equal in magnitude and have the same polarity (relative to ground) at every point on the two conductors of a balanced line.

push-to-talk switch—See Press-to-Talk Switch.

pushup list—A list of items in which each item is entered at the end of the list and the previous items maintain their same relative position in the list.

PWM-FM—A system in which a number of pulse-width-modulated subcarriers are used to frequency-modulate the carrier.

pylon antenna—A vertical antenna constructed of one or more sheet-metal cylinders with a lengthwise slot. The gain depends on the number of sections.

pyramidal horn—An electromagnetic horn, the sides of which form a pyramid. The electromagnetic field in such a horn would be



Pylon antenna.

expressed basically in a family of spherical coordinates.

pyramid wave—A triangular wave, the sides of which are approximately equal in length.
pyrheliometer—A device for the measurement of infrared radiation.

pyroelectric effect—Also called pyroelectricity. The redistribution of the charge in a crystal that has been heated. The crystal is left with a net electric dipole moment—i.e., the centers of the positive and negative charges are separated.

pyroelectricity—See Pyroelectric Effect.

pyromagnetic—Pertaining to the effect of heat and magnetism on each other.

pyrometer—A device designed to measure temperatures above 500°C. by means of changes in electrical resistance, the production of thermoelectric currents, the expansion of gases, or the specific heat of solids.

pyron detector—A crystal detector in which rectification occurs between iron pyrites and copper (or other metallic points).

Pythagorean scale—A musical scale in which the frequency intervals are represented by the ratios of integral powers of 2 and 3.

Q

Q—1. Symbol for quantity of electric charge.

2. A measure of the relationship between stored energy and rate of dissipation in certain electric elements, structures or materials. 3. In an inductor, the ratio of its reactance to its effective series resistance at a given frequency. 4. Also called quality factor or Q factor. In a capacitor, the ratio of its susceptance to its effective shunt conductance at a given frequency. 5. A measure of the sharpness of resonance or frequency selectivity of a mechanical or electrical system.

QCW—A 3.58-mc continuous-wave signal having Q phase. The term is generally limited to reference to the color-television receiver local oscillator and associated circuits.

Q-demodulator—A color-television receiver circuit in which the voltage from the color-burst oscillator is combined with the chrominance signals to produce the Q-signal.

Q-factor—See Q, 4.

Q-meter—Also called a quality-factor meter. An instrument for measuring the Q, or quality factor, of a circuit or circuit element.

Q-multiplier—A special filter which has a sharply-peaked response curve or a deep rejection notch at a particular frequency.

Q-phase—Also called quadrature carrier. A color-television signal carrier having a phase difference of 147° from the color subcarrier.

Q-signal—In color television, the signal formed by the combination of R-Y and B-Y color-difference signals having positive polarities of 0.48 and 0.41, respectively. It is one of the two signals used to modulate the chrominance subcarrier, the other being the I signal. (Also see Coarse-Chrominance Primary.)

Q-signals—Abbreviations used in radiocommunications.

QSL card—A card exchanged by radio amateurs to confirm radiocommunications with each other.

quad—1. A structural unit employed in cables. A quad consists of four separately insulated conductors twisted together. These conductors may take the form of two twisted pairs. 2. A combination of four elements, either electronic components or complete circuits, in a series-parallel or parallel-series arrangement.

quadded cable—A cable in which some or all of the conductors are in the form of quads.

quadrant—1. A sector, arc, or angle of 90°. 2. An instrument for measuring or setting vertical angles.

quadrantal error—The error caused in magnetic-compass readings by the magnetic field of the steel hull of a ship, or by metal structures near the loop antenna of radio direction finders aboard a vessel or aircraft.

quadrant electrometer—An electrometer for measuring voltages and charges by means of electrostatic forces. A metal plate or needle is suspended horizontally inside a vertical metal cylinder that is divided into four insulated parts, each connected electrically to the one opposite it. The two pairs of quadrants are connected to the two terminals between which the potential difference is to be measured. The resultant electrostatic forces displace the suspended indicator a certain amount, depending on the voltage.

quadrature—The state or condition of two related periodic functions or two related points separated by a quarter of a cycle, or 90 electrical degrees.

quadrature amplifier—A stage used to supply two signals of the same frequency but

with phase angles that differ by 90 electrical degrees.

quadrature carrier—See Q-phase.

quadrature component—1. The reactive current or voltage component due to inductive or capacitive reactance in a circuit. 2. A vector representing an alternating quantity which is in quadrature (at 90°) with some reference vector.

quadrature portion—In the chrominance signal, the portion with the same or opposite phase from that of the subcarrier modulated by the Q-signal. This portion of the chrominance signal may lead or lag the in-phase portion by 90 electrical degrees.

quadripole network—See Two-Terminal-Pair Network.

quadrupole—A combination of two dipoles that produces a force varying in inverse proportion to the fourth power of the distance from the generating charge.

quadrupole network—See Two-Terminal-Pair Network.

quality—The extent of conformance to specifications of a device or the proportion of satisfactory devices in a lot.

quality assurance—A planned, systematic pattern of actions necessary to provide suitable confidence that an item will perform satisfactorily in actual operation.

quality control—The control of variation of workmanship, processes, and materials in order to produce a consistent, uniform product.

quality engineering—An engineering program the purposes of which are to establish suitable quality tests and quality acceptance criteria and to interpret quality data.

quality factor—See Q, 4.

quality-factor meter—See Q-meter.

quantity—Any positive or negative number. It may be a whole number, a fraction, or a whole number and a fraction.

quantization—The process whereby the range of values of a wave is divided into a finite number of subranges, each represented by an assigned (quantized) value.

quantization distortion—Also called quantization noise. Inherent distortion introduced during quantization.

quantization level—1. A particular subrange in quantization. 2. The symbol designating the subrange of (1) above.

quantization noise—See Quantization Distortion.

quantize—To restrict a variable to a discrete number of possible values.

quantized pulse modulation—Pulse modulation which involves quantization (e.g., pulse numbers or pulse code modulation).

quantizer—A device which decides in what particular digital subdivision an analog quantity will be placed.

quantum—1. A discrete portion of energy of a definite amount. It was first associated with intra-atomic or intramolecular processes involving changes among the electrons, and the corresponding radiation. 2. If the

magnitude of a quantity is always an integral multiple of a definite unit, then that unit is called the quantum of the quantity.

quantum efficiency (of a phototube)—The average number of electrons photoelectrically emitted from the photocathode per incident photon of a given wavelength.

quantum theory—The theory that an atom or molecule does not emit or absorb energy continuously. Rather, it does so in a series of steps, each step being the emission or absorption of an amount of energy called the quantum. The energy in each quantum is directly proportionate to the frequency.

quarter phase—See Two-Phase.

quarter-wave antenna—An antenna, the electrical length of which is one-quarter the wavelength of the transmitted or received signal.

quarter-wave attenuator—Two energy-absorbing grids or other structures placed in a transmission line and separated by an odd number of quarter wavelengths. As a result, the wave reflected from the first grid annuls the wave reflected from the second grid.

quarter-wave line—See Quarter-wave Stub.

quarter-wave plate—A mica or other double-refracting crystal plate of such thickness that a phase difference of one-quarter cycle is introduced between the ordinary and extraordinary components of light passing through.

quarter-wave resonance—In a quarter-wave antenna, the condition in which its resonant frequency is equal to the frequency at which it is to be used.

quarter-wave stub—Also called a quarter-wave line or quarter-wave transmission line. A section of transmission line equal to one-quarter of a wavelength at the fundamental frequency. It is commonly used to suppress even harmonics. This is done by shorting the far end so that the open end presents a high impedance to the fundamental frequency and all odd harmonics, but not to the even-order harmonics.

quarter-wave support—A quarter-wave metallic stub, used in place of dielectric insulators between the inner and outer conductors of a coaxial transmission line.

quarter-wave termination—A wave guide termination consisting of a metal plate and a wire grating (or semiconducting film) spaced one-quarter wavelength apart. The plate is the terminating element. The wave reflected by the grating (or film) is cancelled by the wave reflected by the plate.

quarter-wave transformer—A one-quarter-wavelength section of transmission line used for impedance matching.

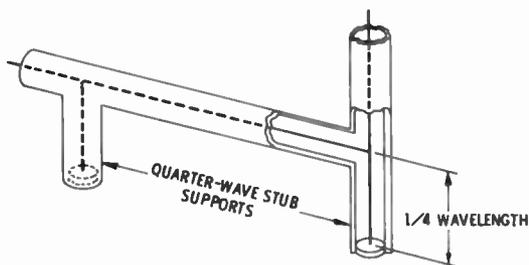
quarter-wave transmission line—See Quarter-Wave Stub.

quartz—A mother crystal of quartz, as found in nature. It has a hexagonal cross section that is pointed at one end, and a fractured base where it was broken off the rock formation in which it grew.

quartz crystal—Also called a crystal. A thin

quartz delay line

quick-stop control



Quarter-wave supports.

slab cut from quartz and ground to the thickness at which it will vibrate at the desired frequency when supplied with energy. It is used to accurately control the frequency of an oscillator.

quartz delay line—A delay line in which fused quartz is the medium for delaying sound transmission or a train of waves.

quartz lamp—A mercury-vapor lamp having a transparent envelope made from quartz instead of glass. Quartz resists heat (permitting a higher current) and passes ultraviolet rays, which glass will absorb.

quartz plate—A crystalline-quartz section completely finished to specifications, with its two major faces essentially parallel.

quartz resonator—A piezoelectric resonator with a quartz plate.

quasi-optical—Having properties similar to those of light waves. The propagation of waves in the television spectrum is said to be quasi-optical (i.e., cut off by the horizon).

quasi-rectangular wave—A wave nearly, but not, rectangular in shape.

quasi-single-sideband—Simulated single-sideband transmission done by transmitting parts of both sidebands.

quenched spark—A spark consisting of only a few sharply defined oscillations, because the gap is deionized almost immediately after the initial spark has passed.

quenched spark gap—A spark gap with provision for producing a quenched spark. One form consists of many small gaps between electrodes that have a relatively large mass and thus are good radiators of heat. As a result, they cool the gaps rapidly and thereby stop conduction.

quenched spark-gap converter—A spark-gap generator or other power source in which the oscillatory discharge of a capacitor through an inductor and a spark gap provides the radio-frequency power. The spark gap comprises one or more closely spaced gaps in series.

quench frequency—1. An AC voltage applied to an electrode of a tube used as a superregenerative detector to alternately vary its sensitivity and thereby prevent sustained oscillations. The quench frequency is usually lower than the signal frequency to be received. 2. The number of times

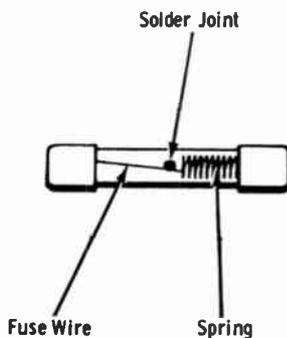
per second a circuit goes in and out of oscillation.

quenching—1. The terminating of a discharge in a radiation-counter tube by inhibiting the reignition. 2. Cooling suddenly.

quenching circuit—A circuit which inhibits multiple discharges from an ionizing event by suppressing or reversing the voltage applied to a counter tube.

quench oscillator—A superregenerative receiver circuit which produces the quench-frequency signal.

quick-break—A characteristic of a switch or circuit breaker, whereby it has a fast contact-opening speed that is independent of the operator.



Quick-break fuse.

quick-break fuse—A fuse that draws out the arc and rapidly breaks the circuit when its wire melts. Usually a spring or weight is used to quickly separate the broken ends.

quick-break switch—A switch that minimizes arcing by breaking a circuit rapidly, independent of the rate at which the switch handle is moved.

quick disconnect—A type of connector designed to facilitate rapid locking and unlocking of two contacts or connector halves.

quick-make—A characteristic of a switch or circuit breaker, whereby it has a fast contact-closing speed that is independent of the operator.

quick-stop control—On some tape recorders, and on all recorders used for dictation, a control with which the operator can stop

quiescent

the tape without taking the machine out of the play or record position.

quiescent—At rest—specifically, the condition of a circuit when no input signal is being applied to it.

quiescent-carrier telephony—Telephony in which the carrier is suppressed whenever no modulating signals are to be transmitted.

quiescent period—The resting period—e.g., the period between pulses in pulse transmissions.

quiescent point—On the characteristic curve of an amplifier, the point representing the conditions existing when there is no input signal. (*Also see* Operating Point.)

quiescent push-pull—In a radio receiver, a push-pull output stage in which practically no current flows when no signal is being received. Thus, there is no noise while the radio is being tuned between stations.

radar-confusion reflectors

quiescent state—The time during which a tube or other circuit element is not performing its active function in the circuit.

quiescent value—The voltage or current value of a vacuum-tube electrode when no signals are present.

quiet automatic volume control—*See* Delayed Automatic Volume Control.

quiet AVC—*See* Delayed Automatic Volume Control.

quieting—The degree of reduction of receiver noise below the signal level.

quieting sensitivity—In an FM receiver, the minimum input signal that will give a specified output signal-to-noise ratio.

quiet tuning—In a radio receiver, a form of tuning in which the output is silenced except when the receiver is tuned to the precise frequency of the incoming carrier wave.

R

R—Symbol for resistor, resistance, or reluctance.

RACES—Acronym for Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service.

raceway—Any channel designed and used solely for holding wires, cables, or bus bars.

rack—1. A bar with teeth, which engage a pinion, worm, etc., to provide straight-line motion. 2. A vertical frame on which equipment, relays, etc., are mounted.

rack and pinion—A toothed bar (rack) which engages a gear (pinion) to convert the back-and-forth motion of the rack into rotary motion, or the rotary motion of the pinion into back-and-forth motion.

racon—*See* Radar Beacon.

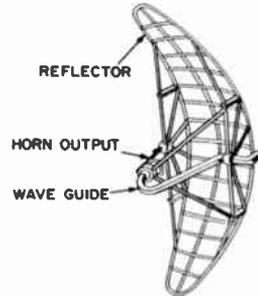
rad—The unit of absorbed radiation dose equivalent to an energy deposition of 100 ergs/gm—i.e., a measure of the energy which the ionizing radiation imparts to matter per unit mass of irradiated material.

radar—Acronym for RAdio Detecting And Ranging. 1. A system that measures distance (and usually the direction) to an object by determining the amount of time required by electromagnetic energy to travel to and return from an object. 2. Also called primary radar when the signals are returned by reflection. 3. Also called secondary radar when the incident signal triggers a responder beacon and causes it to transmit a second signal.

radar antenna—Any of the many types of antennas used in radar.

radar attenuation—Ratio of the transmitted power to the reflected (received) power—specifically, the ratio of the power which the transmitter delivers to the transmission line connected to the transmitting antenna, to the power reflected from the target and delivered to the transmission line connected to the receiving antenna.

radar beacon—Also called a racon. An automatic transmitter-receiver which receives



Radar antenna.

signals from a radar transmitter, and retransmits coded signals that enable the radar operator to determine his position.

radar beam—The space where a target can be effectively detected and/or tracked in front of a radar. Its boundary is defined as the loci of points measured radially from the beam center at which the power has decreased to one-half.

radar calibration—Taking measurements on various parts of electronic equipment (e.g., radar, IFF, communications) to determine its performance level.

radar camouflage—The use of coverings or surfaces on an object to considerably reduce the reflected radio energy and thus "conceal" the object from the radar beam.

radar clutter—The image produced on a radar indicator screen by sea or ground return. If not of particular interest, it tends to obscure the target indication.

radar-confusion reflectors—Metallic devices (e.g., chaff, corner reflectors) employed to return false signals in order to confuse enemy radar receivers. The use of radar-confusion reflectors is termed reflective jamming.

radar control area—The designated space within which aircraft approach, holding, stacking, and similar operations are performed under guidance of a surveillance-radar system.

radar countermeasures—Interception, jamming, deception, and evasion of enemy radar signals to obtain information about the enemy from his radar and to prevent him from obtaining accurate, usable information from his radar.

radar-coverage indicator—A device showing how far a radar station should track a given aircraft. It also provides a reference (detection) range for quality control. Aircraft size and altitude, screening angle, site elevation, type of radar, antenna radiation pattern, and antenna tilt are all taken into account.

radar deception—Radiation or reradiation of radar signals in order to confuse or mislead an enemy operator when he interprets the data shown on his scope.

radar echo—1. The radio-frequency energy received after it has been reflected from an object. 2. The deflection or change of intensity which a radar echo produces in the display of a cathode-ray tube.

radar equation—A mathematical expression relating the transmitted and received powers and antenna gains of a primary-radar system to the echo area and distance of the target.

radar fence—A network of radar warning stations which maintain constant watch against surprise attack (e.g., the DEW line).

radar homing—Missile guidance, the intelligence for which is provided by a radar aboard the missile.

radar horizon—The most distant point on the earth's surface which will be illuminated by the radar.

radar illumination—The subjection of an object (target) to electromagnetic radiation from a radar.

radar nautical mile—The time interval (approximately 12.361 microseconds) required by radio energy to travel one nautical mile and return, or a total of two nautical miles.

radar paint—A radar-energy-absorbent material that can be applied to an object to reduce the possibility of detection.

radar-performance figure—Ratio of the pulse power of the radar transmitter, to the power of the minimum signal detectable by the receiver.

radar picket—Early-warning aircraft which flies at a distance from a ship or other force being protected, to increase the radar detection range.

radar range—The maximum range at which a radar can ordinarily detect objects.

radar receiver—The receiver which amplifies the returned radar signal and demodulates the RF carrier before further amplifying the desired signal and delivering it—in a form suitable for presentation—to the indicator. Unlike a radio receiver, it is more sensitive,

has a lower noise level, and is designed to pass a pulse signal.

radar-reflection interval—The length of time required for a radar pulse to reach a target and return.

radar relay—Equipment for relaying radar video and appropriate synchronizing signals to a remote location.

radar resolution—The ability of a radar to distinguish between the desired target and its surroundings.

radar shadow—An area shielded from radar illumination by an intervening reflecting or absorbing medium. This region appears as an area void of targets on a radar display.

radar target—Any reflecting object of particular interest in the path of the radar beam (usually, but not necessarily, the object being tracked).

radar trace—The pattern produced on the screen of the cathode-ray tube in a radar unit.

radar transmitter—The transmitter portion of a radar system. The unit of the radar system in which the RF power is generated and keyed.

radiac—Acronym for RAdioactive Detection, Identification, And Computation, a descriptive term referring to the detection, identification and measurement of nuclear radiation.

radiac instrument—See Radiac Set.

radiac meter—See Radiac Set.

radiac set—Also called radiac meter or radiac instrument. Equipment for detecting, identifying, and measuring the intensity of nuclear radiations.

radiac test equipment—Equipment for testing radiac sets.

radial—Pertaining to or placed like a radius (i.e., extending or moving outward from a central point, like the spokes of a wagon wheel).

radial-beam tube—A vacuum tube producing a flat, radial electron beam which can be rotated about the axis of the tube by an external magnetic field.

radial component—A component that acts along (parallel to) a radius—as contrasted to a tangential component, which acts at right angles (perpendicular) to a radius.

radial grating—A conformal grating consisting of wires arranged radially in a circular frame, like the spokes of a wagon wheel. The radial grating is placed inside a circular wave guide to obstruct E waves of zero order, but not the corresponding H waves.

radial lead—A lead extending out the side of a component, rather than from the end. (The latter is called an axial lead.) Some resistors have radial leads.

radial transmission line—A pair of parallel conducting planes used for propagating uniform cylindrical waves whose axes are normal to the planes.

radian—In a circle, the angle included within an arc equal to the radius of the circle.

Numerically it is equal to 57° , $17'$, $44.8''$. A complete circle contains 2π radians.

radiance—The apparent radiation of a surface. It is the same as luminance except radiance applies to all kinds of radiation instead of only light flux.

radial length—The distance, in a sinusoidal wave, between phases differing by an angle of one radian. It is equal to the wavelength divided by 2π .

radiant energy—Energy transmitted in the form of electromagnetic radiation (e.g., radio, heat, or light waves). It is measured in units of energy such as kilowatt-hours, ergs, joules, or calories.

radiant-energy detecting device—A device employing radiant energy to detect flaws in the surface and/or volume of solids.

radiant flux—Time rate of flow of radiant energy, expressed in watts or in ergs per second.

radiant heat—Infrared radiation from a body not hot enough to emit visible radiation.

radiant heater—An electric heating appliance with an exposed incandescent heating element.

radiant intensity—The energy emitted within a certain length of time, per unit solid angle about the direction considered.

radiant sensitivity—The output current of a phototube or camera tube divided by the incident radiant flux of a given wavelength at constant electrode voltages. The term "output current" as here used does not include the dark current.

radiate—To emit rays from a center source—e.g., electromagnetic waves emanating from an antenna.

radiated interference—Any unwanted electrical signal radiated from the equipment under test or from any lines connected to the equipment.

radiated power—The total energy, in the form of Hertzian waves, radiated from an antenna.

radiating curtain—An array of dipoles in a vertical plane, positioned to reinforce each other. Usually placed one-quarter wavelength ahead of a reflecting curtain of corresponding half-wave reflecting antennas.

radiating element—Also called radiator. A basic subdivision of an antenna. It, by itself, is capable of radiating or receiving radio-frequency energy.

radiating guide—A wave guide designed to radiate energy into free space. The waves may emerge through slots or gaps in the guide, or through horns inserted into its wall.

radiation—The propagation of energy through space or through a material. It may be in the form of electromagnetic waves or corpuscular emissions. The former is usually classified according to frequency—e.g., Hertzian, infrared, (visible) light, ultraviolet, X rays, gamma rays, etc. Corpuscular emissions are classified as alpha, beta, or cosmic.

radiation counter—An instrument for de-

tecting or measuring radiation by counting the ionizing events.

radiation-detector tube—A tube in which current passes between its electrodes whenever the tube is exposed to penetrating radiation. The amount of this current corresponds to the intensity of radiation.

radiation efficiency—In an antenna, the ratio of the radiated power to the total power supplied to the antenna at a given frequency.

radiation field—The electromagnetic field that breaks away from a transmitting antenna and radiates outward into space as electromagnetic waves.

radiation filter—A transparent body which transmits only selected wavelengths.

radiation intensity—In a given direction, the power radiated from an antenna per unit solid angle in that direction.

radiation lobe—See Lobe.

radiation loss—In a transmission system, the portion of the transmission loss due to radiation of the radio-frequency power.

radiation pattern—See Directional Pattern.

radiation potential—The voltage required to excite an atom or molecule and cause the emission of one of its characteristic radiation frequencies.

radiation pyrometer—Also called a radiation thermometer. A pyrometer which uses the radiant power from the object or source whose temperature is being measured. Within wide- or narrow-wavelength bands filling a definite solid angle, the radiant power impinges on a suitable detector—usually a thermocouple, thermopile, or a bolometer responsive to the heating effect of the radiant power, or a photosensitive device connected to a sensitive electric instrument.

radiation resistance—1. The power radiated by an antenna, divided by the square of the effective antenna current referred to a specified point. 2. The resistance which, if inserted in place of the antenna, would consume the same amount of power radiated by the antenna. 3. The characteristic of a material that enables it to retain useful properties during or after exposure to nuclear radiation.

radiation sickness—An illness resulting from exposure to radiation.

radiation survey meter—An instrument that measures instantaneous radiation.

radiation temperature—The temperature to which an ideal black body must be heated so it will have the same emissive power as a given source of thermal radiation.

radiation thermometer—See Radiation Pyrometer.

radiative equilibrium—The constant-temperature condition that exists in a material when the radiant energy absorbed and emitted are equal.

radiator—Any device which emits radiation. (Also see Radiating Element.)

radio—1. Communication by electromagnetic

waves transmitted through space. 2. A general term, principally an adjective, applied to the use of electromagnetic waves between 10 kilocycles and 3,000,000 megacycles per second.

radioacoustic position finding—A method of determining distance through water. This is done by closing a circuit at the same instant a charge is exploded under water. The distance to the observing station can then be calculated from the difference in arrival times between the radio signal and the sound of the explosion.

radioacoustics—A study of the production, transmission, and reproduction of sounds carried from one place to another by radio-telephony.

radioactive — Pertaining to or exhibiting radioactivity.

radioactive isotope—See Radioisotope.

radioactive series—A succession of radioactive elements, each derived from the disintegration of the preceding element in the series. The final element, known as the end product, is not radioactive.

radioactivity—A property exhibited by certain elements, the atomic nuclei of which spontaneously disintegrate and gradually transmute the original element into stable isotopes of that element or into another element with different chemical properties. The process is accompanied by the emission of alpha particles, beta particles, gamma rays, positrons, or similar radiations.

radio alert—A message broadcast for the purpose of warning radio stations to leave the air and, if required, to engage in CONELRAD operation.

radio all-clear—A message broadcast by radio and TV stations to signify the end of a CONELRAD alert.

radioastronomy—The branch of astronomy where the radio waves emitted by certain celestial bodies are used for obtaining data about them.

radio beacon—Also called a radiophone or, in air operations, an aerophare. A radio transmitter, usually nondirectional, which emits identifiable signals for direction finding.

radio beam—A radio wave in which most of the energy is confined within a relatively small angle and in at least one plane.

radio bearing—The angle between the apparent direction of a source of electromagnetic waves, and a reference direction determined at a radio direction-finding station. In a true radio bearing, this reference direction is true north. Likewise, in a magnetic radio bearing, it is magnetic north.

radio broadcast—A program of music, voice, and/or other sounds broadcast from a radio transmitter for reception by the general public.

radio broadcasting—See Radio Broadcast.

radio channel—A band of frequencies wide enough to be used for radiocommunication. The width of a channel depends on the type

of transmission and on the tolerance for the frequency of emission.

radio circuit—A means for carrying out one radiocommunication at a time in either direction between two points.

radiocommunication—An over-all term for transmission by radio of writing, signs, signals, pictures, and sounds of all kinds.

radiocommunication circuit—A radio system for carrying out one communication at a time in either direction between two points.

radio compass—See Direction Finder.

radio control—Remote control of apparatus by radio waves (e.g., model airplanes, boats).

radio deception—Sending false dispatches, using deceptive headings or enemy call signs, etc., by radio to deceive the enemy.

radio detection—Also called radio warning. Determining the presence of an object by radiolocation, but not its precise position.

radio direction finder—A radio receiver which pinpoints the line of travel of the received waves.

radio direction finding—Radiolocation in which only the direction, not the precise location, of a source of radio emission is determined by means of a directive receiving antenna.

radio direction-finding station—A radiolocation station that determines only the direction of other stations, not their location, by monitoring their transmission.

radio doppler—A device for determining the radial component of the relative velocity of an object by observing the frequency change due to such velocity.

radio engineering—The branch of engineering concerned with the generation, transmission, and reception of radio (and now, television) waves, and with the design, manufacture, and testing of associated equipment.

radio fadeout—Also called the Dellinger effect. The partial or complete absorption of substantially all radio waves normally reflected by the ionospheric layers in or above the E-region.

radio field intensity—Also called radio field strength. The maximum (unless otherwise stated) electric or magnetic field intensity at a given location associated with the passage of radio waves. It is commonly expressed as the electric field intensity in microvolts, millivolts, or volts per meter. For a sinusoidal wave, its root-mean-square value is commonly stated instead.

radio field strength—See Radio Field Intensity.

radio field-to-noise ratio—The ratio of the radio field intensity of the desired wave, to the noise field intensity at a given location.

radio fix—1. A method by which the position source of radio signals can be determined. Two or more radio direction finders monitor the transmissions and obtain cross bearings. The position can then be pinpointed by triangulation. 2. The method by which a

ship, aircraft, etc., equipped with direction finding equipment can determine its own position. This it does by obtaining radio bearings from two or more transmitting stations of known location. The position can then be pinpointed by triangulation as in (1) above.

radio frequency—Abbreviated RF. Any frequency at which coherent electromagnetic radiation of energy is possible.

radio-frequency alternator—A rotating generator that produces radio-frequency power.

radio-frequency amplification—Amplification of a signal by a receiver before detection, or by a transmitter before radiation.

radio-frequency choke—Abbreviated RFC. An inductor used to impede the flow of radio-frequency currents. Its core is generally air or pulverized iron.

radio-frequency component—In a signal or wave, the portion consisting of the RF alternations only—not its audio rate of change in amplitude or frequency.

radio-frequency converter—A power source for producing electrical power at frequencies of 10 kc and above.

radio-frequency generator—In industrial and dielectric heaters, a power source comprising an electron-tube oscillator, an amplifier (if used), a power supply, and associated control equipment.

radio-frequency heating—The process of heating a substance by subjecting it to a high-frequency energy field.

radio-frequency oscillator—Abbreviated RF oscillator. An oscillator that generates alternating current at radio frequencies.

radio-frequency pulse—A radio-frequency carrier which is amplitude-modulated by a pulse. Between pulses, the modulated carrier has zero amplitude. (The coherence of the carrier with itself is not implied.)

radio-frequency resistance—See Skin Effect.

radio-frequency suppressor—A device that absorbs radiated energy which might interfere with radio reception.

radio-frequency transformer—Abbreviated RF transformer. A transformer used with radio-frequency currents.

radiogoniometer—In a radio direction finder, the part that determines the phase difference between the two received signals. The Bellini-Tose system has two loop antennas, both at right angles to each other and connected to two field coils in the radiogoniometer. Bearings are obtained by rotating a search coil inductively coupled to the field coils.

radiogram—A message sent via radio telegraphy.

radiograph—See Radiophoto.

radiography—The science of using radiation (e.g., X rays, gamma rays) to produce an image on a photographic film or plate or on some other sensitive surface. The image produced is called a radiograph (or more commonly, although often erroneously, "an X ray."). One use of radiography is for

viewing the interior of opaque objects—e.g., the human body, metals, etc.

radio guidance system—A guidance system using radio signals to direct aircraft in flight.

radio horizon—The boundary line beyond which direct rays of the radio waves cannot be propagated over the earth's surface. This distance is not a constant; rather, it is affected by atmospheric refraction of the waves.

radio-inertial guidance—A missile or space-weapon guidance system comprising both the onboard flight-control system and the ground-located guidance station.

radio intelligence—Interception and interpretation of enemy radio transmissions.

radio interference—Undesired conducted or radiated electrical disturbances, including transients, which can interfere with the operation of electrical or electronic equipment. These disturbances fall between 14 kilocycles and 10 kilomegacycles.

radioisotope—Also called a radioactive isotope. It is the isotope produced when an element is placed into a nuclear reactor and bombarded with neutrons. Radioisotopes are used as tracers in many areas of science and industry. Like all isotopes, they decay spontaneously with the emission of their radiation, at a definite rate measured by their half-lives.

radio jamming—Blocking communications by sending overpowering interference signals.

radio landing beam—A distribution of vertical, directional radio waves used for guiding aircraft into a landing.

radiolocation—Use of the constant-velocity or rectilinear-propagation characteristics of radio waves to detect an object or to determine its direction, position, or motion.

radiolocation service—A radio service in which radiolocation is used.

radiolocation station—A radio station in the radiolocation service.

radio log—A record of all messages sent and received, transmitter tests made, and other important information pertaining to the operation of a particular station.

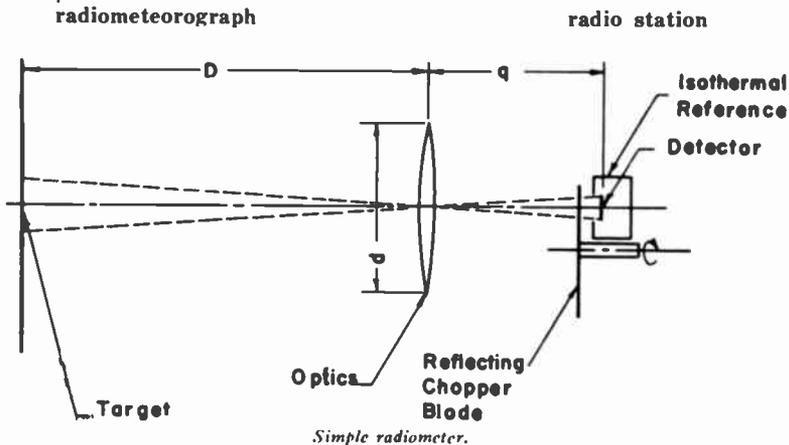
radiology—The branch of physics concerned with X rays, gamma rays, and other penetrating radiations.

radioluminescence—Luminescence produced by radiant energy (e.g., by X rays, radioactive emissions, alpha particles, or electrons).

radiomagnetic indicator—Abbreviated RMI. A navigational instrument used by land vehicles. It presents a display combining the heading and the relative and magnetic bearings of the vehicle with the relative bearing of a radio station whose location is known.

radio marker beacon—In the aeronautical radionavigation service, a land station which provides a signal to designate a small area above the station.

radiometallography—X-ray examination of



the crystalline structure and other characteristics of metals and alloys.

radiometerograph—See Radiosonde.
radiometer—An instrument for measuring the intensity of thermal (especially infrared) radiation.

radiomicrometer—See Microradiometer.
radionavigation—Navigational use of radiolocation for determining position or direction, or for providing a warning of obstructions.

radionavigation land station—A fixed station in the radionavigation service—i.e., one not intended for mobile operation.

radionavigation mobile station—A radionavigation station operated from a vehicle.

radionavigation service—A radiolocation service used for radionavigation.

radio net—A system of radio stations.

radio noise field intensity—A measure of the field intensity of interfering electromagnetic waves at some point (e.g., a radio receiving station). In practice, the field intensity itself is not measured, but some proportionate quantity.

radiopaque—Not penetrable by X rays or other radiation. (The opposite of radioparent.)

radioparent—Penetrable by X rays or other radiation. (The opposite of radiopaque.)

radiophare—See Radio Beacon.
radiophone—See Radiotelephone.

radiophoto—Also called radiophotography, radiophotograph, radiophotogram, or facsimile. The transmission of photographs and other illustrations by radio.

radiophotogram—See Radiophoto.

radiophotoluminescence—The property whereby the previous exposure of certain materials to nuclear radiation enables them to give off visible light when irradiated with ultraviolet light.

radio prospecting—The use of radio equipment to locate mineral or oil deposits.

radio proximity fuse—A radio device which detonates a missile by electromagnetic interaction when within a predetermined distance from the target.

radio pulse—An intense, split-second burst of electromagnetic energy.

radio range—A radionavigational facility, the emissions of which provide radial lines of position by having special characteristics that are recognizable as bearing information and useful in lateral guidance of aircraft.

radio range finding—Determination of range by means of radio waves.

radio range leg—The space within which an aircraft will receive an on-course signal from a radio-range station.

radio-range monitor—An instrument that automatically monitors the signal from a radio-range beacon and warns attending personnel when the transmitter deviates from its specified current bearings. It also transmits a distinctive warning to approaching planes whenever trouble exists at the beacon.

radio-range station—A land station that operates in the aeronautical radionavigation service and provides radial equisignal zones.

radio receiver—A device for converting radio waves into signals perceptible to humans.

radio reception—Reception of radioed messages, programs, or other intelligence.

radio relay—See Radio Relay System.

radio-relay system—Also called radio relay. A radio transmission system in which the signals are received and retransmitted from point to point by intermediate radio stations.

radio set—A radio transmitter, radio receiver, or a combination of the two.

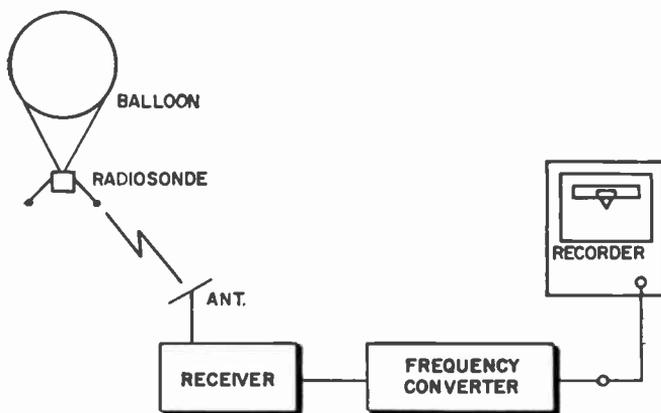
radio silence—A period during which all or certain radio equipment capable of radiation is kept inoperative.

radiosonde—Also called a radiometerograph. An automatic radio transmitter of meteorological data. It is usually carried aboard an airplane, free balloon, kite, or parachute. (See illustration on page 298.)

radiosonobuoy—See Sonobuoy.

radio spectrum—The band of frequencies within which radio energy may be transmitted.

radio station—An assemblage of equipment for radio transmission, reception, or both.



Radiosonde system.

radio-station interference — Interference caused by reception of radio waves from other than the desired station.

radiotelegraph transmitter—A radio transmitter capable of handling code signals.

radiotelegraphy — Radiocommunication by means of the International Morse Code or some other, similarly coded signal.

radiotelephone—Also called radiophone. The complete radio transmitter, receiver, and associated equipment required at one station for radiotelephony.

radiotelephone distress signal—The spoken word MAYDAY (phonetic spelling of the French expression *m'aidez*, or "help me"). It corresponds to SOS in radiotelegraphy and is used by aircraft, ships, etc., needing help.

radiotelephone transmitter—A radio transmitter capable of handling audio-frequency modulation (e.g., voice and music).

radiotelephony—Two-way transmission and reception of sounds by radio.

radiotherapy—The treatment of diseases by the application of rays from radioactive substances (e.g., X rays).

radiothermics—The application of heat generated by radio waves (e.g., in diathermy or electronic heating).

radio transmission—Transmission of signals by electromagnetic waves other than light or heat waves.

radio transmitter—A device capable of producing radio-frequency power and used for radio transmission.

radiotransparent—Permitting the passage of X rays or similar radiation.

radio tube—A general term for any type of electron tube used in electronic equipment.

radiovision—An early name for television.

radio warning—See Radio Detection.

radio watch—Also called watch. The vigil maintained by an operator when on duty in the radio room of a vessel and listening for signals—especially on the international distress frequencies.

radio wave—Also called a Hertzian wave, or

a wave. An electromagnetic wave produced by rapid reversals of current in a conductor. Such a wave travels through space at approximately the speed of light.

radio wavefront distortion—A change in the direction or advance of a radio wave.

radio-wave propagation—The transfer of energy by electromagnetic radiation at frequencies below approximately 3×10^{12} cycles per second.

radix—Also called the base. The total number of distinct marks or symbols used in a numbering system. For example, since the decimal numbering system uses ten symbols (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9), the radix is 10. In the binary numbering system the radix is 2, because there are only two marks or symbols (0, 1).

radix point—Also called base point, and binary point, decimal point, etc., depending on the numbering system. The index which separates the integral and fractional digits of the numbering system in which the quantity is represented.

radome—Also called a radar dome. The housing which protects a radar antenna from the elements, but does not block radio frequencies.

radux—A long-distance, low-frequency navigational system which provides hyperbolic lines of position. It is of the continuous-wave, phase-comparison type.

railings—The pattern produced on an A-scope by CW modulated with a high-frequency signal. It appears as a series of vertical lines resembling target echoes along the baseline.

rainbow generator—A signal generator with which the entire color spectrum can be produced on the screen of a color television receiver. The colors merge together as in a rainbow. (Also see Keyed Rainbow Generator.)

ramark—Also called a radar marker. A fixed radar transmitter which emits a continuous signal that is used as a bearing indication on a radar display.

ramp input

ramp input—A change, in an input signal, which varies at a constant rate.

Ramsauer effect—The absorption of slow-moving electrons by intervening matter.

random—Irregular; having no set pattern.

random access—Access to a computer storage under conditions whereby there is no rule for predetermining the position from where the next item of information is to be obtained.

random access memory—A memory system for which the access time is independent of the location being addressed.

random access programming—Programming a problem for a computer without regard to the access time to the information in the registers called for in the program.

random errors—Those errors which can only be predicted statistically.

random experiment—An experiment that can be repeated a large number of times but may yield different results each time, even when performed under similar circumstances.

random failure—Also called chance failure. Any chance failure the occurrence of which at a given time is unpredictable.

random-function generator—A device which generates nonrepetitive signals which are distributed over a broad frequency range.

random-impulse generator—A generator of electrical impulses which occur at random rather than at specific intervals.

random interlace—A condition in which there is no fixed relationship between adjacent scanning lines and successive fields.

randomness—A condition of equal chance for the occurrence of any of the possible outcomes.

random noise—Also called fluctuation noise. Large numbers of random, overlapping transient disturbances. (Also see Broad-Band Electrical Noise.)

random-noise generator—A generator of a succession of random signals which are distributed over a wide frequency spectrum.

random number—1. A set of digits such that each successive digit is equally likely to be any of n digits to the base n of the number. 2. A number composed of digits selected from an orderless sequence of digits.

random-number generator—A special machine routine or hardware that produces a random number or series of random numbers in accordance with specified limitations.

random pulsing—Varying the repetition rate of pulses by noise modulation or continuous frequency change.

random sample—A sample in which every item in the lot is equally likely to be selected in the sample.

random variable—1. Also called variate. The result of a random experiment. 2. A discrete or continuous variable which may assume any one of a number of values, each having the same probability of occurrence.

random velocity—The instantaneous velocity of a particle without regard to direction. It

rated power output

may be characterized by its distribution function or by its average, root-mean-square, or most probable value.

random vibration—See White Noise.

random winding—A coil winding in which the turns and layers are not regularly positioned or spaced but are positioned haphazardly.

range—1. The maximum useful distance of a radar or radio transmitter. 2. The difference between the maximum and the minimum value of a variable.

range-amplitude display—A radar display in which a time base provides the range scale from which echoes appear as deflections normal to the base.

range gate—A gate voltage used to select radar echoes from a very short-range interval.

range-height indicator—A radar display on which an echo appears as a bright spot on a rectangular field. The slant range is indicated along the X-axis, and the height above the horizontal plane (on a magnified scale) along the Y-axis. A cursor shows the height above the earth.

range mark—See Distance Mark.

range marker—A variable or movable discontinuity in the range time base of a radar display (in the case of a PPI, a ring). It is used for measuring the range of an echo or calibrating the range scale.

range of an instrument—See Total Range of an Instrument.

rapid memory—In a computer, that selection of the whole memory from which information may be obtained in the shortest possible time.

rare gas—See Noble Gas.

raster—1. On the screen of a cathode-ray tube, a predetermined pattern of scanning lines which provide substantially uniform coverage of an area. 2. The illuminated area produced by the scanning lines on a television picture tube when no signal is being received.

raster burn—In camera tubes, a change in the characteristics of the area that has been scanned. As a result, a spurious signal corresponding to that area will be produced when a larger or tilted raster is scanned.

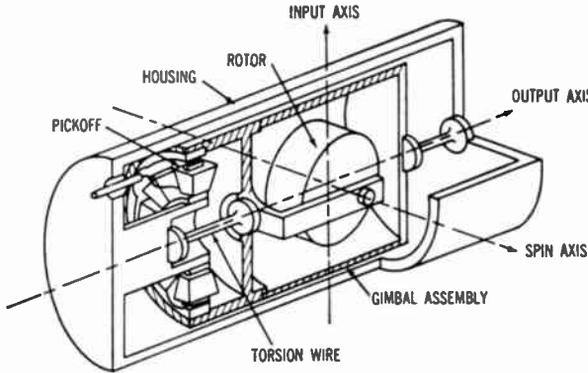
ratchet relay—A stepping relay actuated by an armature-driven ratchet.

rate action—Also called derivative action. Corrective action, the rate of which is determined by how fast the error being corrected is increasing.

rated operational voltage—The voltage on which a specific application rating of a device is based.

rated output—The output power, voltage, current, etc., at which a machine, device, or apparatus is designed to operate under normal conditions.

rated power output—The normal radio-frequency, power-output capability (peak or average) of a transmitter under optimum adjustment and operation conditions.



Rate gyro.

rated thermal current—In a contactor, that current at which the permissible temperature rise is reached.

rated voltage—The voltage at which a device or component is designed to operate under normal conditions.

rate generator—A proportional element which converts angular speed into a constant-frequency output voltage. (Also see Angular Velocity.)

rate-grown semiconductor junction—A grown junction produced by regulating the rate of crystal growth.

rate-grown transistor—Also called graded-junction transistor. A variation of the double-doped transistor, in which N- and P-type impurities are added to the melt.

rate gyro—A particular kind of gyroscope used for measuring angular rates. A system of three rate gyros, each oriented to one of three mutually perpendicular axes—roll, pitch, and yaw—can control a missile or aircraft by detecting angular rates and then generating proportional corrective signals.

ratemeter—An instrument for measuring the rate at which counts are received, usually in counts per minute.

rate of decay—The rate at which the sound-pressure level (velocity level, or sound-energy density level) is decreasing at a given point and at a given time. The practical unit is the decibel per second.

rate of transmission—See Speed Of Transmission.

rate receiver—A device for receiving a signal giving the rate of speed of a launched missile.

rate signal—A signal proportional to the time derivative of a specified variable.

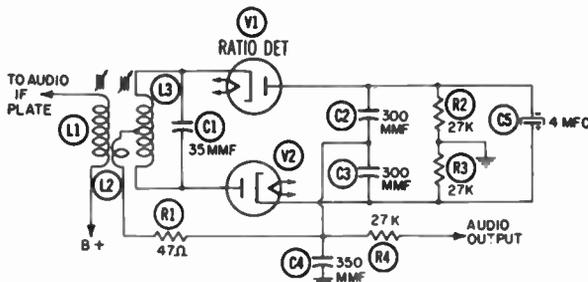
rating—A value which establishes either a limiting capability or a limiting condition for an electron device. It is determined for specified values of environment and operation, and may be stated in any suitable terms. (Limiting conditions may be either maxima or minima.)

rating system—The set of principles upon which ratings are established and by which the interpretation of the ratings is determined.

ratio—The value obtained by dividing one number by another. This value indicates their relationship to each other.

ratio arms—Two adjacent arms of a Wheatstone bridge, both having an adjustable resistance and so arranged that they can be set to have any of several fixed ratios to each other.

ratio detector—An FM detector which inherently discriminates against amplitude modulation. A pair of diodes are connected in such a manner that the audio output is proportionate to the ratio of the FM voltages applied to them.



Ratio detector.

ratio meter

ratio meter—An instrument which measures electrically the quotient of two quantities. It generally has no mechanical control means such as springs. Instead, it operates by the balancing of electromagnetic forces, which are a function of the position of the moving element.

ratio squelch—See Squelch Circuit.

ratio-type telemeter—Also called a position-type telemeter. A telemeter in which the relative phase position between, or magnitude relation of, two or more electrical quantities is the translating means.

rat race—See Hybrid Ring.

raw data—Information that has not been processed or reduced.

raw tape—Also called virgin or blank tape. Unrecorded magnetic tape.

ray-control electrode—An electrode that controls the position of the electron beam on the screen of a cathode-ray tuning-indicator tube.

raydist—A navigation system in which a CW signal emitted from a vehicle is received at three or more ground stations. The position of the vehicle is determined by comparing the phase of the received signals.

Rayleigh disc—A special acoustic radiometer used for the fundamental measurement of particle velocity.

Rayleigh distribution—Frequency distribution for an infinite number of quantities of the same magnitude, but of random phase relationships. Sky-wave field intensities follow the Rayleigh distribution for intervals of one minute or less.

Rayleigh reciprocity theorem—The reciprocal relationship for an antenna when transmitting or receiving. The effective heights and the radiation resistance and pattern are alike, whether the antenna is transmitting or receiving.

Rayleigh scattering—Scattering of radiation by minute particles suspended in air (e.g., by dust).

Rayleigh wave—A surface wave associated with the free boundary of a solid. The wave is of maximum intensity at the surface, but diminishes quite rapidly as it proceeds into the solid.

ray path—An imaginary line, perpendicular to the wavefront, which describes the path along which the energy associated with a point on a wavefront moves.

RC—Symbol for resistance-capacitance, resistance-coupled, or ray-control electrode.

RC amplifier—Abbreviation for resistance-capacitance coupled amplifier.

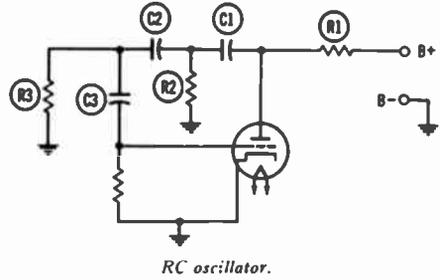
RC circuit—A time-determining network of resistors and capacitors in which the time constant is defined as resistance times capacitance.

RC coupling—See Resistance-Capacitance Coupling.

RC network—A circuit containing resistances and capacitances arranged in a particular manner to perform a specific function.

RC oscillator—An oscillator in which the

reactance tube



RC oscillator.

frequency is determined by resistance-capacitance elements.

rd—Abbreviation for rutherford.

RDF—Abbreviation for radio direction finder (or finding).

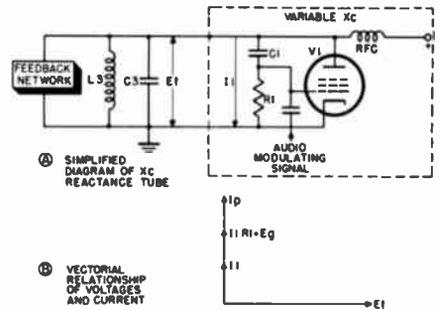
reach-through voltage—That value of reverse voltage for which the depletion layer in a reverse-biased PN junction spreads sufficiently to make electrical contact with another junction.

reacquisition time—The time required for a tracking radar to relock on the target after the radar's automatic tracking mechanism has been disengaged.

reactance—Symbolized by X . Opposition to the flow of alternating current. Capacitive reactance (X_C) is the opposition offered by capacitors, and inductive reactance (X_L) is the opposition offered by a coil or other inductance. Both reactances are measured in ohms.

reactance factor—In a conductor, the ratio of its AC resistance to its ohmic resistance.

reactance modulator—A modulator, the reactance of which can be varied in accordance with the instantaneous amplitude of the modulating electromotive force applied. It is normally an electron-tube circuit that usually modulates the phase or frequency.



Reactance-tube modulator.

reactance tube—A stage connected in parallel with the tank circuit of an oscillator to produce a signal that will either lead or lag the signal produced by the tank circuit. The reactance tube is said to be inductive if this signal leads the one produced by the tank circuit, and is capacitive if the signal lags the tank-circuit signal. The resultant oscillator signal will be a combination of the two,

reactivation

and its phase or frequency can be advanced or retarded as the bias on the reactance tube is increased or decreased.

reactivation—Application of an above-normal voltage to a thoriated filament for a few seconds, to bring a fresh layer of thorium atoms to the filament surface and thereby improve electron emission.

reactive—Pertaining to either inductive or capacitive reactance. A reactive circuit has a higher reactance than resistance.

reactive factor—The ratio of reactive power to total power in a circuit.

reactive-factor meter—An instrument for measuring reactive factor.

reactive load—A load having reactance (i.e., a capacitive or inductive load), as opposed to a resistive load.

reactive power—Also called wattless power. The reactive voltage times the current, or the voltage times the reactive current, in an AC circuit. Unit of measurement is the var.

reactive volt-ampere—*See* Volt-Ampere Reactive.

reactive volt-ampere-hour meter—*See* Var-hour Meter.

reactive volt-ampere meter—*See* Varmeter.

reactor—A physical device used primarily to introduce reactance or susceptance into a branch. (*Also see* Nuclear Reactor.)

reactor-start motor—A form of split-phase motor designed for starting with a reactor in series with the main winding. The reactor is short-circuited (or otherwise made ineffective) and the auxiliary circuit is opened as soon as the motor attains a predetermined speed.

read—In a computer: 1. To copy, usually from one form of storage to another. 2. To sense the meaning of an arrangement of hardware representing information. 3. To extract information.

readability—The ability to be understood—specifically, the understandability of signals sent by any means of telecommunications.

read-around—*See* Read-around Ratio.

read-around ratio—Also called read-around. In electrostatic storage tubes, the number of successive times information can be recorded as an electrostatic charge on a single spot in the array without producing the necessity for restoring the charge on surrounding spots.

reading access time—In a computer, the time before a word may be used during the reading cycle.

reading rate—In a computer, the number of characters, cards, etc. that can be sensed by an input unit in a given time.

readout—The manner in which a computer displays the processed information—e.g., digital visual display, punched tape, punched cards, automatic typewriter, etc.

readout device—In a computer, a device, consisting usually of physical equipment, that records the computer output either as a curve or as a set of printed numbers or letters.

receiving circuit

readout equipment—The electronic apparatus that provides indications and/or recordings of transducer output.

read pulse—A pulse applied to one or more binary cells to determine whether a bit of information is stored there.

readthrough—The continuous recovery in an audio channel, of the target modulation, making possible rapid evaluation of the effectiveness of a jamming effort.

read-write head—The device that reads and writes information on tape, drum, or disc storage devices.

real power—The component of apparent power that represents true work in an AC circuit. It is expressed in watts and is equal to the apparent power times the power factor.

real time—In solving a problem, a speed sufficient to give an answer within the actual time the problem must be solved.

real-time operation—Operations performed on a computer in time with a physical process so that the answers obtained are useful in controlling that process.

rebecca—An airborne interrogator-responder of the British rebecca-eureka navigation system. It can also be used with a special ground beacon known as babs to provide low-approach facilities.

rebecca-eureka system—A British radar navigational system employing an airborne interrogator (rebecca) and a ground transponder beacon (eureka). It provides homing to an airfield from distances of up to 90 miles.

rebroadcast—The reception and the simultaneous or subsequent retransmission of a radio or television program by a broadcast station.

recalescent point—The temperature at which heat is suddenly liberated as the temperature of a heated metal drops.

receiver—Any device equipped for reception of incoming electrically transmitted signals. (*Also see* Earphone.)

receiver bandwidth—The spread in frequency between the half-power points on the response curve of a receiver.

receiver gating—Application of operating voltages to one or more stages of a receiver, only during the part of a cycle when reception is desired.

receiver lockout system—In mobile communications, an arrangement of control circuits whereby only one receiver can feed the system at one time, to avoid distortion.

receiver primaries—*See* Display Primaries.

receiver sensitivity—The lower limit of useful signal input to the receiver. It is set by the signal-to-noise ratio at the output.

receiving amplifier—The amplifier used at the receiving end of a system to raise the level of the signal.

receiving antenna—A device for converting received space-propagated electromagnetic energy into electrical energy.

receiving circuit—An apparatus and connec-

tions used exclusively for the reception of messages at a radiotelephone or radiotelegraph station.

receiving equipment—The equipment (amplifiers, filters, oscillator, demodulator, etc.) associated with incoming signals.

receiving-loop loss—That part of the repetition equivalent assignable to the station set, subscriber line, and battery-supply circuit on the receiving end of a telephone line.

receiving perforator—In printing telegraph systems, an apparatus that punches a paper strip automatically, in accordance with the arriving signals. When the paper strip is later passed through a printing telegraph machine, the signals will be reproduced as printed messages, ready for delivery to the customer.

receptacle—The fixed, or stationary, part of a two-piece multiple-contact connector.

reception—Listening to, copying, recording, or viewing any form of emission.

rechargeable—Capable of being recharged. Usually used in reference to secondary cells or batteries.

reciprocal—The number 1 (unity) divided by a quantity—e.g., the reciprocal of 2 is $\frac{1}{2}$; of 4, $\frac{1}{4}$, etc.

reciprocal-energy theorem—If an electromotive force E_1 in one branch of a circuit produces a current I_2 in any other branch, and if an electromotive force E_2 inserted into this other branch produces a current I_1 in the first branch, then $I_1 E_1 = I_2 E_2$.

reciprocal transducer—A transducer that satisfies the principles of reciprocity—i.e., if the roles of excitation and response are interchanged, the ratio of excitation to response will remain the same.

reciprocity theorem—If an electromotive force E at one point in a network produces a current I at a second point in the network, then the same voltage E acting at the second point will produce the same current I at the first point.

reclosing relay—Any voltage, current, power, etc., relay which recloses a circuit automatically.

recognition device—A device which can identify any number of a set of distinguishable entities.

recognition differential—For a specified listening system, the amount by which the signal level exceeds the noise level that is presented to the ear when a 50% probability of detection of the signal exists.

recombination—The simultaneous elimination of both an electron and a hole in a semiconductor.

recombination velocity (on a semiconductor surface)—The normal component of the electron (hole)-current density at the surface, divided by the excess electron (hole)-charge density at the surface.

reconditioned-carrier reception—Also called exalted-carrier reception. Reception in which the carrier is separated from the sidebands

in order to eliminate amplitude variations and noise, and then is increased and added to the sideband in order to provide a relatively undistorted output. This method is frequently employed with a reduced-carrier single-sideband transmitter.

record—A unit of information comprised of smaller units (e.g., fields, characters, words).

record changer—A device which will automatically play a number of phonograph records in succession.

record compensator—Also called a record equalizer. An electrical network that compensates for different frequency-response curves in various recording techniques.

recorded tape—Also called a prerecorded tape. A tape that contains music, dialogue, etc., and is sold to audiophiles and others for their listening pleasure.

recorded value—The value recorded by the marking device on a chart with reference to the division lines marked on the chart.

record equalizer—See Record Compensator.

recorder—Also called a recording instrument. An instrument that makes a permanent record of varying electrical impulses—e.g., a code recorder, which punches code messages into a paper tape; a sound recorder, which preserves music and voices on disc, film, tape, or wire; a facsimile recorder, which reproduces pictures and text on paper; and a video recorder, which records television pictures on film or tape.

record gap—In a computer, a space between records on a tape. It is usually produced by acceleration or deceleration of the tape during the write operation.

recording ammeter—An ammeter that provides a permanent recording of the value of either an alternating or a direct current.

recording blank—See Recording Disc.

recording channel—One of several independent recorders in a recording system, or independent recording tracks on a recording medium.

recording demand meter—Also called demand recorder. An instrument that records the average value of the load in a circuit during successive short periods.

recording disc—Also called a recording blank. A blank (unrecorded) disc made for recording purposes.

recording head—A magnetic head that transforms electrical variations into magnetic variations for storage on magnetic media. (Also see Cutter.)

recording instrument—Also called a recorder or graphic instrument. An instrument which makes a graphic record of the value of one or more quantities as a function of another variable (usually time).

recording lamp—A light source used in the variable-density system of sound recording on movie film. Its intensity varies in step with the variations of the audio-frequency signal sent through it.

recording level—The amplifier output required to provide a satisfactory recording.

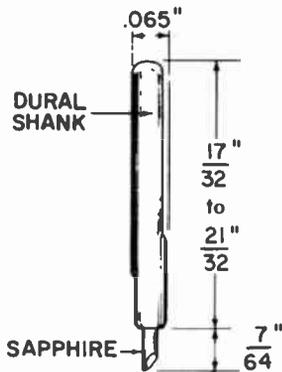
recording loss

recording loss—In mechanical recording, the loss that occurs in the recorded level because the amplitude executed by the recording stylus differs from the amplitude of the wave in the recording medium.

recording noise—Noise induced by the amplifier and other components of a recorder.

recording-reproducing head—A dual-purpose head used in magnetic recording.

recording spot—1. An instantaneous area acted on by the registering system of a facsimile recorder. 2. The elemental area at the facsimile recorder.



Recording stylus.

recording stylus—The tool which inscribes a groove into the recording medium.

recording voltmeter—A voltmeter that provides a permanent record of the value of either alternating or direct voltage.

record medium—In a facsimile recorder, the physical medium onto which the image of the subject copy is formed.

record player—A motor-driven turntable, pickup arm, and stylus, for converting the signals impressed onto a phonograph record into a corresponding AF voltage. This voltage is then applied to an amplifier (usually contained within the record player cabinet) for amplification and conversion to sound waves.

record sheet—In a facsimile recorder, a sheet or medium upon which the image of the subject copy is recorded.

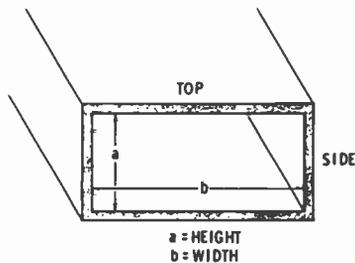
recovery time—1. The time required for a fired ATR tube in its mount to deionize to the level where its normalized conductance and susceptance are within the specified ranges. 2. The time required for the control electrode in a gas tube to regain control after the anode current has been interrupted. 3. In Geiger-Mueller counters, the minimum time from the start of a counted pulse to the instant a succeeding pulse can attain a specified percentage of the maximum amplitude of the counted pulse. 4. The time required for a fired TR or pre-TR tube to deionize to the level where the attenuation of a low-level radio-frequency sig-

rectifier stack

nal transmitted through the tube drops to the specified value. 5. In a radar or its component, the time required—after the end of the transmitted pulse—for recovery to a specified relation between receiving sensitivity or received signal and the normal value. 6. The interval required, after a sudden decrease in input-signal amplitude to a system or component, for a specified percentage (usually 63%) of the ultimate change in amplification or attenuation to be attained. 7. In a thermal time-delay relay, the cooling time required from heater de-energization to re-energization such that the new time delay is 85% of that exhibited from a cold start. 8. In a power supply, the time required for recovery of the load voltage from a step change in load current or line voltage. Also called response time.

rectangular scanning—A two-dimensional sector scan in which a slow sector scan in one direction is superimposed perpendicularly onto a rapid sector scan.

rectangular wave—A periodic wave which alternately assumes one of two fixed values, the time of transition being negligible in comparison with the duration of each fixed value.



Rectangular wave guide.

rectangular wave guide—A wave guide with a rectangular cross section.

rectification—The conversion of alternating current into unidirectional or direct current.

rectification efficiency—Ratio of the direct-current power output to the alternating-current power input of a rectifier.

rectification factor—The change in average current of an electrode divided by the change in amplitude of the alternating sinusoidal voltage applied to the same electrode, the direct voltages of all electrodes being maintained constant.

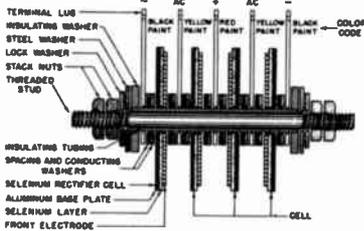
rectifier—A device which, by virtue of its asymmetrical conduction characteristic, converts an alternating current into a unidirectional current.

rectifier instrument—The combination of an instrument sensitive to direct current, and a rectifying device whereby alternating currents or voltages can be measured.

rectifier meter—See Rectifier Instrument.

rectifier stack—A dry-disc rectifier made up of layers of individual rectifier discs (e.g., a selenium or copper-oxide rectifier).

rectifying element



Rectifier stack.

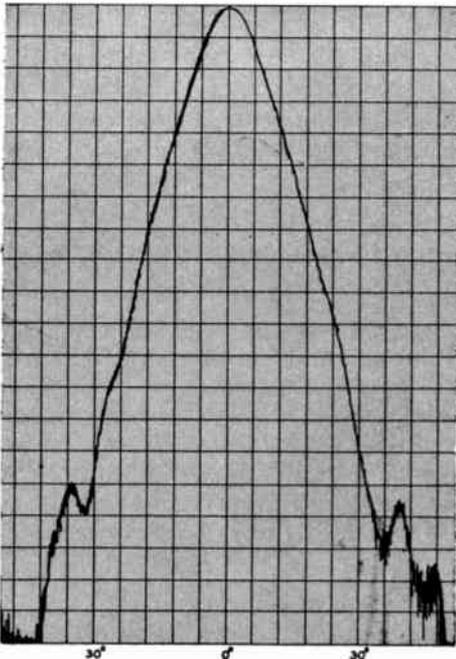
rectifying element—A circuit element which conducts current in one direction only.

rectigon—A hot-cathode gas-filled diode that operates at a high pressure. Used most frequently in battery-charging circuits.

rectilinear compliance—A mechanical element that opposes a change in the applied force (e.g., the springiness that opposes a force on the diaphragm of a speaker or microphone).

rectilinear—In a straight line—specifically, moving, forming, or bounded by a straight line.

rectilinear scanning—The scanning of an area in a predetermined sequence of narrow, straight, parallel strips.



Rectilinear recording.

rectilinear writing recorder—An oscillograph that records in rectilinear coordinates.

recurrence rate—See Repetition Rate.

recursion—The continued repeating of the same operation or group of operations.

reference level

recursive—Capable of being repeated.

recyclability—The capability of a battery system to be recharged after it has been discharged.

red gun—In a three-gun color-television picture tube, the electron gun whose beam strikes only the phosphor dots that emit the red primary.

redistribution—In a charge-storage tube or television camera tube, the alteration of charges on one area of a storage surface by secondary electrons from any other area of the same surface.

red-tape operation—In a computer, operations which do not directly contribute to the results, i.e., those internal operations which are necessary to process data, but do not in themselves contribute to any final answer.

reduced coefficient of performance—The ratio of a given coefficient of performance to the corresponding coefficient of performance of a Carnot cycle.

reduced generator efficiency—The ratio of a given thermoelectric-generator efficiency to the corresponding Carnot efficiency.

redundancy—The employment of several devices, each performing the same function, in order to improve the reliability of a particular function.

redundancy check—In a computer, the use of extra information for checking purposes only.

reed—A thin bar located in a narrow gap and made to vibrate electrically, magnetically, or mechanically by forcing air through the gap.

re-entrancy—A type of feedback employed in microwave oscillators. In most magnetrons a circuit is used that can be described as a slow-wave structure that feeds back into itself. In beam re-entrancy the beam may be circulated repeatedly through the interaction space.

re-entrant cavity—A resonant cavity in which one or more sections are directed inward with the result that the electric field is confined to a small area or volume.

reference address—An address used in digital-computer programming as a reference for a group of relative addresses.

reference black level—The picture-signal level corresponding to a specified maximum limit for black peaks.

reference burst—See Color Burst.

reference dipole—A half-wave straight dipole tuned and matched for a given frequency and used as a unit of comparison in antenna measurement work.

reference electrode—In pH measurements, an electrode, usually hydrogen-filled, used to provide a reference potential. (Also see Glass Electrode.)

reference frequency—A frequency coinciding with, or having a fixed and specified relation to, the assigned frequency. It does not necessarily correspond to any frequency in an emission.

reference level—The starting point for designating the value of an alternating quantity

reference line

or a change in it by means of decibel units. For sound loudness, the reference level is usually the threshold of hearing. For communications receivers, 60 microwatts is normally used. A common reference in electronics is one milliwatt, and power is stated as so many decibels above or below this figure.

reference line—A line from which angular measurements are made.

reference monitor—A receiver (or other similar device of known performance capabilities) used for judging the transmission quality.

reference noise—The magnitude of circuit noise that will produce a noise-meter reading equal to that produced by 10^{-12} watt of electric power at 1,000 cycles per second.

reference phase—The phase of the color burst transmitted with color-television carriers. It is used in synchronizing the receiver reference oscillator with the transmitted color signals.

reference point—A terminal that is common to both the input and the output circuits.

reference record—In digital-computer programming, a compiler output that lists the operations and their positions in the final specific routine, plus information describing the segmentation and storage allocation of the routine.

reference recording—A recording of a radio program for future reference or checking.

reference time—In a computer, an instant chosen near the beginning of switching as an origin for time measurements. It is taken as the first instant at which either the instantaneous value of the drive pulse, the voltage response of the magnetic cell, or the integrated voltage response reaches a specified fraction of its peak pulse amplitude.

reference volume—The magnitude of a complex electric wave (such as that corresponding to speech or music) that gives a reading of zero vu on a volume indicator.

reference white—The light from a non-selective diffuse reflector as a result of the normal illumination of the scene to be televised.

reference white level—In television, the picture-signal level corresponding to a specified maximum limit for white peaks.

reflectance—See Reflection Factor.

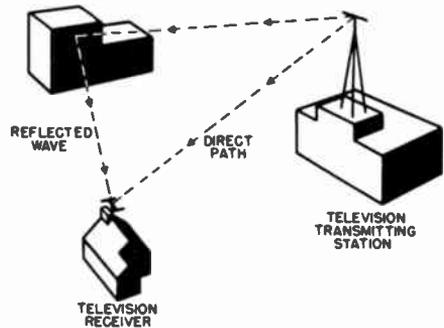
reflected impedance—1. The apparent impedance across the primary of a transformer when current flows in the secondary. 2. The impedance at the input terminals of a transducer as a result of the impedance characteristics at the output terminals.

reflected power or signal—The power flowing back to the generator from the load.

reflected resistance—The apparent resistance across the primary of a transformer when a resistive load is across the secondary.

reflected wave—The wave which has been reflected from a surface, a junction of two different media, or a discontinuity in the

reflection color tube



Reflected and direct wave.

medium it is traveling in (e.g., the echo from a target in radar, the sky wave in radio, the wave traveling toward the source from the termination of a transmission line).

reflecting curtain—A vertical array of half-wave reflecting antennas placed one-quarter wavelength behind a radiating curtain of dipoles to form a pine-tree array.

reflecting electrode—A tubular outer electrode or the repeller plate in a microwave oscillator tube corresponding in construction but not function to the plate of an ordinary triode. It is capable of generating extremely high frequencies.

reflecting galvanometer—A galvanometer with a small mirror attached to the moving element. The mirror reflects a beam of light onto a scale.

reflecting grating—An arrangement of wires placed in a wave guide to reflect the desired wave while freely passing one or more other waves.

reflection—The phenomenon in which a wave that strikes a medium of different characteristics is returned to the original medium with the angles of incidence and reflection equal and lying in the same plane.

reflection altimeter—An aircraft altimeter that determines altitude by the reflection of sound, supersonic, or radio waves from the earth.

reflection coefficient—1. At the junction of a uniform transmission line and a mismatched terminating impedance, the vector ratios between the electric fields associated with the reflected and the incident waves. 2. At any specified plane in a uniform transmission medium, the vector ratios between the electric fields associated with the reflected and the incident waves. 3. At any specified plane in a uniform transmission line between a source and an absorber of power, the vector ratio between the electric fields associated with the reflected and the incident waves. It is given by the formula $(Z_2 - Z_1) / (Z_2 + Z_1)$, where Z_1 and Z_2 are the impedances of the source and load, respectively.

reflection color tube—A color picture tube that produces an image by electron reflection in the screen region.

reflection error

reflection error—In navigation, the error due to the wave energy that reaches the receiver as a result of undesired reflections.

reflection factor—Also called mismatch factor, reflectance, reflectivity, or transition factor. The ratio of the current delivered to a load whose impedance is not matched to the source, to the current that would be delivered to a load of matched impedance. Expressed as a formula:

$$\frac{\sqrt{Z_1 Z_2}}{Z_1 + Z_2}$$

where Z_1 and Z_2 are the unmatched and the matched impedances, respectively.

reflection law—For any reflected object, the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection.

reflection loss—1. That part of transition loss due to the reflection of power at the discontinuity. 2. The ratio (in decibels) of the power incident upon the discontinuity, to the difference between the powers incident upon and reflected from the discontinuity.

reflection sounding—Echo depth sounding in which the depth is measured by reflecting sound or supersonic waves off the bottom of the ocean.

reflective code—See Gray Code.

reflective jamming—See Radar-Confusion Reflectors.

reflective optics—A system of mirrors and lenses used in projection television.

reflectivity—See Reflection Factor.

reflectometer—A microwave system arranged to measure the incidental and reflected voltages and indicate their ratio.

reflector—Also called a reflector element. 1. One or more conductors or conducting surfaces for reflecting radiant energy—specifically, a parasitic antenna element located in other than the general direction of the major lobe of radiation. 2. (Also see Repeller.)

reflector element—See Reflector.

reflector voltage—The voltage between the reflector electrode and the cathode in a reflex klystron.

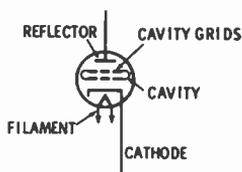
reflex baffle—A speaker baffle in which a portion of the radiation from the rear of the diaphragm is propagated forward after a controlled phase shift or other modification. This is done to increase the over-all radiation in some portion of the frequency spectrum.

reflex bunching—In a microwave tube, a type of bunching that is brought about when the velocity-modulated electron stream is made to reverse its direction by means of an opposing DC field.

reflex circuit—A circuit through which the signal passes for amplification both before and after detection.

reflex klystron—A klystron with a reflector (repeller) electrode in place of a second resonant cavity, to redirect the velocity-

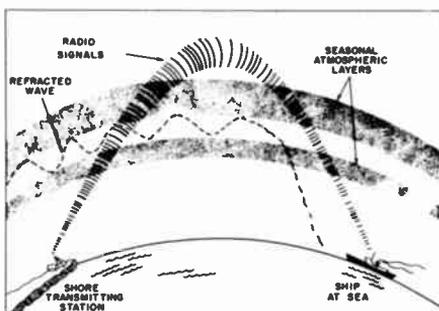
regeneration



Reflex-klystron schematic.

modulated electrons through the resonant cavity which produced the modulation. Such klystrons are well suited for use as oscillators, because the frequency is easily controlled by repositioning the reflector.

refracted wave—Also called the transmitted wave. In an incident wave, the portion that travels from one medium into a second medium.



Refraction (of radio waves).

refraction—The change in direction experienced by a wave of radiated energy when passing from one medium to another.

refraction error—In navigation, the error due to the bending of one or more wave paths by undesired refraction.

refraction loss—That part of the transmission loss due to refraction resulting from nonuniformity of the medium.

refractive index—Of a wave-transmission medium, the ratio between the phase velocity in free space and in the medium.

refractive modulus—Also called the excess modified index of refraction. The excess over unity of the modified index of refraction. It is expressed in millionths and is given by the equation:

$$M = (n + h/a - 1) 10^6$$

where M is the refractive modulus, n is the index of refraction at a height h above sea level, and a is the radius of the earth.

refractivity—Ratio of phase velocity in free space to that in the medium, minus 1.

refractometer—An instrument for measuring the refractive index of a liquid or solid, usually from the critical angle at which total reflection occurs.

refrangible—Capable of being refracted.

regeneration—1. The gain in power obtained by coupling from a high-level point back to

regeneration control

a lower-level point in an amplifier or in a system which encloses devices having a power-level gain. (*Also see* Positive Feedback and Regenerative Feedback.) 2. In a computer storage device whose information storing state may deteriorate, the process of restoring the device to its latest undeteriorated state. (*Also see* Rewrite.) 3. The replacement of a charge in a charge-storage tube to overcome decay effects, including a loss of charge by reading.

regeneration control—A variable capacitor, variable inductor, potentiometer, or rheostat used in a regenerative receiver to control the amount of feedback and thereby keep regeneration within useful limits.

regenerative amplification — Amplification where the increased gain and selectivity are given by a feedback arrangement similar to that in a regenerative detector. However, the operation is always kept just below the point of oscillation.

regenerative braking—Dynamic braking in which the momentum, as the equipment is being braked, causes the traction motors to act as generators. A retarding force is then exerted by the return energy to the power-supply system.

regenerative detector—A detector circuit in which regeneration is produced by positive feedback from the output to the input circuit. In this way, the amplification and sensitivity of the circuit are greatly increased.

regenerative divider—Also called a regenerative modulator. A frequency divider in which the output wave is produced by modulation, amplification, and selective feedback.

regenerative feedback—*See* Regeneration.

regenerative modulator—*See* Regenerative Divider.

regenerative receiver—A receiver in which controlled regeneration is used to increase the amplification provided by the detector stage.

register mark

regenerative repeater—A repeater which regenerates pulses.

regional channel—A standard broadcast channel within which several stations may operate at five kilowatts or less. However, interference may limit the primary service area of such stations to a given field-intensity contour.

regional interconnections—*See* Interconnection.

region of limited proportionality—The range of applied voltage, below the Geiger-Mueller threshold, where the gas amplification depends on the charge liberated by the initial ionizing event.

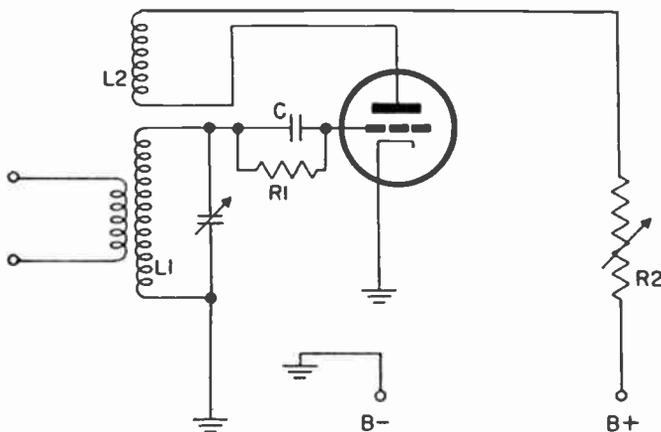
register—A digital-computer device capable of retaining information, often that contained in a small subset (e.g., one word) of the aggregate information. (*Also see* Storage.)

register constant—Symbolized by K_r . The factor by which the register reading must be multiplied in order to provide proper consideration of the register (gear) ratio and the instrument transformer ratios, to obtain the registration in the desired units.

register control—Any device that provides automatic register. In photoelectric register control, a light source and phototube form a scanning head. Whenever a special mark or a part of the design printed on a continuous web of paper arrives at the scanning head, the amount of light reaching the phototube changes. If necessary, the web is then moved slightly to bring it back into register.

register length—The number of digits, characters, or bits which a computer register can store.

register mark—In printed circuits, a mark used to establish the relative position of one or more printed-wiring patterns or portions of patterns with respect to their desired locations on the base.



Regenerative detector.

register of a meter—In a meter, the part which registers the revolutions of the rotor, or the number of impulses received from or transmitted to the meter and gives the answer in units of electric energy or other quantity measured.

registration, conductive pattern-to-board-outline—The location of the printed pattern relative to the overall outline dimensions of the printed-circuit board.

registration, front-to-back—On a printed-circuit board, the location of the printed pattern on one side relative to the printed pattern on the opposite side.

registration of a meter—The apparent amount of electric energy (or other quantity being measured) that has passed through the meter, as shown by the register reading. It is equal to the register reading times the register constant. During a given period, it is equal to the register constant times the difference between the register readings at the beginning and end of the period.

registry—The superposition of one image onto another (e.g., in the formation of an interlaced scanning raster).

regulated power supply—A high- or low-voltage power supply in which the output voltage is held constant, or essentially so, as the load demand varies.

regulating transformer—A transformer for adjusting the voltage or the phase relation (or both) in steps, usually without interrupting the load. It comprises one or more windings excited from the system circuit or a separate source, and one or more windings connected in series with the system circuit.

regulating winding—A supplementary transformer winding connected in series with one of the main windings and used for changing the ratio of transformation or the phase relationship, or both, between circuits.

regulation—1. The difference between the maximum and minimum voltage drops within a specified anode-current range in a gas tube. 2. The holding constant of some condition (e.g., voltage, current, power, or position). 3. In a power supply, the ability to maintain a constant load voltage or current despite changes in line voltage or load impedance.

regulator—A device, the function of which is to maintain a designated characteristic at a predetermined value or to vary it according to a predetermined plan.

reignition—The generation of multiple counts, within a radiation-counter tube, by the atoms or molecules excited or ionized in the discharge accompanying a tube count.

Reike diagram—A polar-coordinate load diagram for microwave oscillators, particularly for klystrons and magnetrons.

Reinartz crystal oscillator—A crystal-controlled vacuum-tube oscillator in which the crystal current is kept low by placing, in the cathode lead, a resonant circuit tuned to half the crystal frequency. The resultant re-

generation at the crystal frequency improves the efficiency, but without the problem of uncontrollable oscillations at other frequencies.

reinsertion of a carrier—Combining a locally generated carrier signal in a receiver with an incoming suppressed-carrier signal.

rejection band—The frequency range below the cutoff frequency of a uniconductor wave guide.

rejector circuit—A circuit that suppresses or eliminates signals of the frequency to which it is tuned.

rel—A unit of reluctance, equal to one ampere-turn per magnetic line of force.

relative accuracy—The possible deviation among the standards in a group.

relative address—A designation used to identify the position of a memory location in a computer routine or subroutine.

relative bearing—The bearing in which the direction of the reference line is the heading of the vehicle.

relative coding—In a computer, coding in which all addresses refer to an arbitrarily selected position, or in which all addresses are represented symbolically.

relative damping of an instrument—Also called specific damping. Ratio of the actual damping torque at a given angular velocity of a moving element, to the damping torque which would produce critical damping at this same angular velocity.

relative dielectric constant—Ratio of the dielectric constant of a material to that of a vacuum. The latter is arbitrarily given a value of 1.

relative humidity—1. Ratio of the quantity of water vapor in the atmosphere, to the quantity which would saturate at the existing temperature. 2. Ratio of the pressure of water vapor to that of saturated water vapor at the same temperature.

relative luminosity—Ratio of the actual luminosity at a particular wavelength, to the maximum luminosity at the same wavelength.

relative Peltier coefficient—The Peltier coefficient of a couple made up of the given material as the first-named conductor and a specified standard conductor, commonly platinum, lead, or copper.

relative permeability—Ratio of the magnetic permeability of one material to that of another, or of the same material under different conditions.

relative plateau slope—The average percentage change in the counting rate of a radiation-counter tube, near the midpoint of the plateau, per increment of applied voltage. It is usually expressed as the percentage change in counting rate per 100-volt change in applied voltage.

relative power gain (of one transmitting or receiving antenna over another)—The measured ratio of the signal power one antenna produces at the receiver input terminals, to the signal power produced by the

other, the transmitting power level remaining fixed.

relative refractive index—Ratio of the refractive indices of two media.

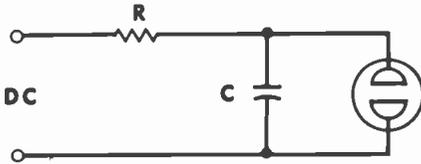
relative response—The ratio, usually expressed in decibels, of the response under some particular conditions to the response under reference conditions (which should be stated explicitly).

relative Seebeck coefficient—The Seebeck coefficient of a couple made up of the given material as the first-named conductor and a specified standard conductor such as platinum, lead, or copper.

relative velocity (of a point with respect to a reference frame)—The rate at which a position vector of that point changes with respect to the reference frame.

relaxation—An action requiring an observable length of time for initiation in response to a sudden change in conditions.

relaxation inverter—An inverter that uses a relaxation-oscillator circuit to convert DC power to AC power.



Relaxation oscillator.

relaxation oscillator—An oscillator which generates a nonsinusoidal wave by gradually charging and quickly discharging a capacitor or an inductor through a resistor. The frequency of a relaxation oscillator may be self-determined, or determined by a synchronizing voltage derived from an external source.

relaxation time—The time an exponentially decaying quantity takes to decrease in amplitude by a factor of .3679.

relay—An electromechanical device in which contacts are opened and/or closed by variations in the conditions of one electric circuit and thereby affect the operation of other devices in the same or other electric circuits.

relay bias—Bias produced by a spring on an electromagnet. By acting on the relay armature, the spring tends to hold it in a given position.

relay broadcast station—A station licensed to retransmit, from points where wire facilities are not available, the programs from one or more broadcast stations.

relay contacts—Contacts that are closed or opened by the movement of a relay armature.

relay drop—A relay activated by an incoming ringing current, to call an operator's attention to a telephone subscriber's line.

relay flutter—Erratic rather than positive operation and release of a relay.

relay magnet—A coil and iron core forming an electromagnet which, when energized, attracts the armature of a relay and thereby opens or closes the relay contacts.

relay receiver—A specific assembly of apparatus which accepts a sound or television relay signal at its input terminals, and delivers the amplified signal at its output terminals.

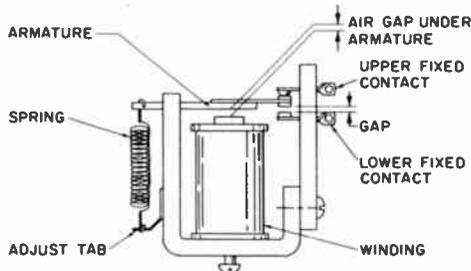
relay station—See Relay Transmitter.

relay system—Dial switching equipment made up principally of relays instead of mechanical switches.

relay transmitter—Also called a repeater or relay station (but only if the signal is reduced to a composite picture signal at a standard impedance level, and polarity between the receiver and transmitter). The specific assembly of apparatus which accepts a sound or television-relay input signal from the relay receiver, and rebroadcasts it to another station outside the range of the operating station.

release—1. An electromagnetic device that opens a circuit breaker automatically or allows a motor starter to return to its off position when tripped by hand, by an interruption of power-supply operation, or by an excessive current. 2. The condition attained by a relay when it has been de-energized, all contacts have functioned, and the armature (if applicable) has attained a fully opened position.

release current—The maximum current needed to fully release a relay, after it has been fully closed.



Relay.

release time—The interval between the time power is removed from a relay coil and the contacts being checked are released.

reliability—The probability that a device will perform adequately for the length of time intended and under the operating environment encountered.

reliability control—The scientific coordination and direction of technical reliability activities from a system viewpoint.

reliability engineering—The establishment, during design, of an inherently high reliability in a product.

reliability test—Tests and analyses carried out in addition to other type tests and designed to evaluate the level of reliability in a product, etc. as well as the dependability, or stability, of this level relative to time and use under various environmental conditions.

relieving anode—In a pool-cathode tube, an auxiliary anode which provides an alternative conducting path to reduce the current to another electrode.

reluctance—The resistance of a magnetic path to the flow of magnetic lines of force through it. It is the reciprocal of permeance and is equal to the magnetomotive force divided by the magnetic flux.

reluctance motor—A synchronous motor similar in construction to an induction motor. The member carrying the secondary circuit has salient poles, but no DC excitation. It starts as an induction motor, but operates normally at synchronous speed.

reluctivity—The ability of a magnetic material to conduct magnetic flux. It is the reciprocal of permeability.

REM—See Roentgen Equivalent Man.

remanence—The extent to which a body remains magnetized after removal of a magnetizing field that has brought the body to its saturation (maximum) magnetization. A substance with remanence is known as ferromagnetic.

remanent magnetization—The magnetiza-

tion retained by a substance after the magnetizing force has been removed.

remodulator—Formerly called SCFM. A device for converting amplitude modulation to audio-frequency-shift modulation for transmission over a voice radio-frequency channel.

remote—See Field Pickup.

remote control—Any system of control performed from a distance. The control signal may be conveyed by intervening wires, sound (ultrasonics), light, or radio.

remote-control equipment—See Remote Control.

remote-cutoff tube—Also called a variable-mu or extended-cutoff tube. An electron tube used mainly in RF amplifiers. The control-grid wires are farther apart at the center than at the ends. Therefore, the amplification of the tube does not vary in direct proportion to the bias. Also, some plate current will flow, regardless of the negative bias on the grid.

remote error sensing—A means by which a power-supply regulator circuit responds to the voltage directly at the load.

remote line—A program transmission line between a remote-pickup point and the studio or transmitter site.

remote metering—See Telemetering.

remote pickup—A program which originates away from the studio and is transmitted to the studio or transmitter over telephone lines or a radio link.

renewable fuse—A fuse which may be readily restored to operation by replacing the fused link.

reoperate time—The release time of a thermal relay.

repeatability—The ability of a device or an instrument to come back to the same reading after a certain length of time.

repeater—Also called a one-way or two-way repeater. A combination of apparatus for receiving signals from either one or both directions and delivering corresponding signals which have been amplified or reshaped, or both.

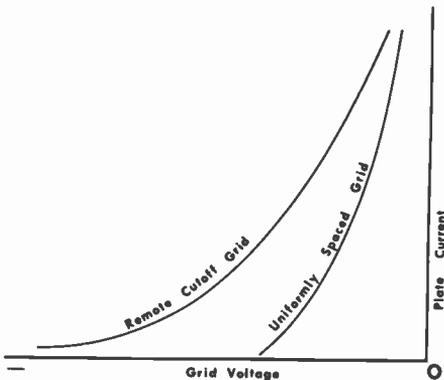
repeater jammer—A jamming transmitter used to confuse or deceive the enemy by causing his equipment to present erroneous azimuth, range, or number of targets. This is accomplished by intercepting and re-radiating a modified signal on his frequency.

repeater station—See Relay Transmitter.

repeating coil—An audio-frequency transformer, usually with a 1:1 ratio, for connecting two sections of telephone line inductively, to permit the formation of simplex and phantom circuits.

repeating flash tube—A flash tube which, by producing rapid, brilliant flashes, permits night aerial photographs to be taken from as high as two miles.

repeating timer—A timer which repeats each operating cycle automatically until excitation is removed.



Remote-cutoff tube characteristic.

repeller—Sometimes called a reflector. An electrode, the primary function of which is to reverse the direction of an electron stream.

reperforator—1. A device that converts teletypewriter signals into perforations on tape instead of the usual typed copy on a roll of paper or ticker tape. 2. A machine that reads one punched paper tape or card and punches the same information into another paper tape or card.

repetition frequency—See Repetition Rate.

repetition rate—Also called recurrence rate or repetition frequency. The rate at which signals recur or are transmitted.

repetitive peak inverse voltage—The maximum, allowable instantaneous value of reverse (negative) voltage that may be repeatedly applied to the anode of an SCR with the gate open. This value of peak inverse voltage does not represent a breakdown voltage, but it should never be exceeded (except by the transient rating if the device has such a rating).

reply—In transponder operation, the radio-frequency signal or signals transmitted as a result of an interrogation.

report generation—In a computer, production of complete output reports from only a specification of the desired content and arrangement and from specifications regarding the input file.

report generator—A special computer routine designed to prepare an object routine that, when later run on the computer, produces the desired report.

reproduce—In a computer, to prepare a duplicate of stored information.

reproducer—A device used to translate electrical signals into sound waves.

reproducibility—The exactness with which measurement of a given value can be duplicated.

reproducing head—In magnetic recording, a magnetic head that converts magnetic variations from the medium into electrical variations.

reproducing stylus—A mechanical element that follows the modulations of a record groove and transmits the mechanical motion thus derived to the pickup mechanism.

reproduction speed—The area of copy recorded per unit time.

repulsion—A mechanical force tending to separate bodies having a like electric charge or magnetic polarity—or in the case of adjacent conductors, currents flowing in opposite directions.

repulsion-induction motor—A constant or variable-speed repulsion motor with a squirrel-cage winding in the rotor, in addition to the regular winding.

repulsion motor—A single-phase motor in which the stator winding is connected to the source of power and the rotor winding to the commutator. Brushes on the commutator are short-circuited and are placed so that the magnetic axis of the rotor winding

is inclined to that of the stator winding. This type of motor has a varying speed characteristic.

repulsion-start, induction-run motor—A single-phase motor which has the same windings as a repulsion motor but operates at a constant speed. The rotor winding is short-circuited (or otherwise connected) to give the equivalent of a squirrel-cage winding. It starts as a repulsion motor, but operates as an induction motor with constant-speed characteristics.

reradiation—1. Scattering of incident radiation. 2. Radiation of the signals amplified in a radio receiver.

rerecording—The process of making a recording by reproducing a recorded sound source and recording this reproduction. (*Also see* Dubbing.)

rerecording system—An association of reproducers, mixers, amplifiers, and recorders capable of being used for combining or modifying various sound recordings to provide a final sound record. Recording of speech, music, and sound effects may be so combined.

rerun—Also called rollback. To run a computer program (or a portion of it) over again.

rerun point—In a computer program, one of a set of preselected points located in a computer program such that if an error is detected between two such points, the problem may be rerun by returning to the last such point instead of returning to the start of the program.

rerun routine—A computer routine designed to be used, in the event of a malfunction or mistake, to reconstitute a routine from the previous rerun point.

reset—1. To restore a storage device to a prescribed state. 2. To place a binary cell in the initial, or zero, state. (*Also see* Clear.)

reset pulse—A drive pulse which tends to reset a magnetic cell.

reset terminal—See Zero-Input Terminal.

residual charge—The charge remaining on the plates after an initial discharge of the capacitor.

residual current—The vector sum of the currents in the several wires of an electric supply circuit.

residual error—The direction-finding errors remaining after errors due to site and antenna effects have been minimized.

residual field—The magnetic field left in an iron-field structure after excitation has been removed.

residual frequency modulation—In a klystron, frequency modulation of the fundamental frequency due to shot and ion noises, AC heater voltage, etc.

residual gases—The small amounts of gases remaining in a vacuum tube despite the best possible exhaustion by vacuum pumps.

residual induction—The magnetic induction corresponding to zero magnetizing force in a magnetic material which is in a sym-

residual ionization

metrically and cyclically magnetized condition.

residual ionization—Ionization of air or other gas not accounted for in a closed chamber by recognizable neighboring agencies.

residual losses—In a magnetic core, the difference between the total losses and the sum of the eddy-current and hysteresis losses.

residual magnetic induction—Magnetic induction remaining in a ferromagnetic object after the magnetizing force has been removed. The amount depends on the material, shape, and previous magnetic history.

residual magnetism—The magnetism which remains in the core of an electromagnet after the operating circuit has been opened.

residual modulation—See Carrier Noise Level.

residual screw—A brass screw in the center of a relay armature. It is used to adjust the residual air gap between the armature and the coil core, to prevent residual magnetism from holding the armature operated after the relay operating circuit has opened.

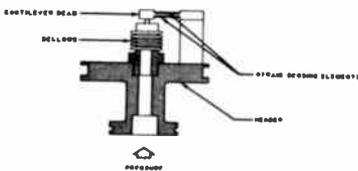
residual voltage—The vector sum of the voltages to ground of the several phase wires in an electric supply circuit.

resist—In the preparation of a printed-circuit board, a material, such as ink, paint, metallic plating, etc., used to protect the desired portions of the conductive material from the action of the etchant, solder, or plating.

resistance—A property of conductors which—depending on their dimensions, material, and temperature—determines the current produced by a given difference of potential. The practical unit of resistance is the ohm. It is defined as the resistance through which a difference of potential of one volt will produce a current of one ampere.

resistance box—An assembly of resistors and the necessary switching or other means for changing the resistance connected across its output terminals by known, fixed amounts. (Also see Decade Box.)

resistance bridge—A common form of Wheatstone bridge employing resistances in three arms.

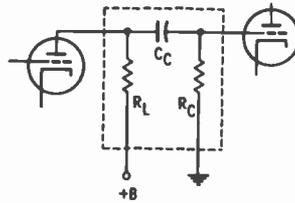


Resistance-bridge pressure pickup.

resistance-bridge pressure pickup—A pressure transducer in which the electrical output is derived from the unbalance of a resistance bridge, which is varied according to the applied pressure.

resistance-capacitance-coupled amplifier—An amplifier, the stages of which are connected by a suitable arrangement of resistors and capacitors.

resistance strain gauge



Resistance-capacitance coupling.

resistance-capacitance coupling—Also called RC coupling. Coupling between two or more circuits, usually amplifier stages, by a combination of resistive and capacitive elements.

resistance coupling—Also called resistive coupling. The association of circuits with one another by means of the mutual resistance between circuits.

resistance drop—The voltage drop occurring across two points on a conductor when current flows through the resistance between those points. Multiplying the resistance in ohms by the current in amperes gives the voltage drop in volts.

resistance furnace—An electric furnace in which the heat is developed by the passage of current through a suitable resistor, which may be the charge itself or a resistor imbedded in or surrounding the charge.

resistance lamp—An electric lamp used as a resistance to limit the amount of current in a circuit.

resistance loss—The power lost when current flows through a resistance. Its value in watts is equal to the resistance in ohms multiplied by the square of the current in amperes ($W = R \times I^2$).

resistance magnetometer—A magnetometer which depends for its operation on the variation in the electrical resistance of a material immersed in the field to be measured.

resistance material—A material having sufficiently high resistance per unit length or volume to permit its use in the construction of resistors.

resistance noise—See Thermal Noise.

resistance pad—A network employing only resistances. It is used to provide a fixed amount of attenuation without altering the frequency response.

resistance ratio—In a thermistor, the ratio of the resistances measured at two specified reference temperatures with zero power in the thermistor.

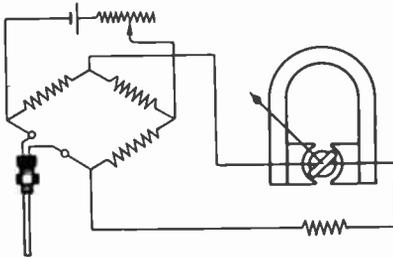
resistance standard—See Standard Resistor.

resistance-start motor—A form of split-phase motor having a resistance connected in series with the auxiliary winding. The auxiliary circuit opens whenever the motor attains a predetermined speed.

resistance strain gauge—A strain gauge consisting of a small strip of resistance material cemented to the part under test. Its resistance changes when the strip is compressed or stretched.

resistance temperature detector—Also called resistance-thermometer detector or resistance-thermometer resistor. A resistor made of some material for which the electrical resistivity is a known function of the temperature. It is intended for use with a resistance thermometer and is usually in such a form that it can be placed in the region where the temperature is to be determined.

resistance temperature meter—See Resistance Thermometer.



Resistance thermometer.

resistance thermometer—Also called resistance temperature meter. An electric thermometer which has a temperature-responsive element called a resistance temperature detector. Since the resistance is a known function of the temperature, the latter can be readily determined by measuring the electrical resistance of the resistor.

resistance-thermometer detector—See Resistance Temperature Detector.

resistance-thermometer resistor—See Resistance Temperature Detector.

resistance welding—A method of joining metals in which a high current is passed through them so that the heat resulting from the power losses in the metal melts the two pieces together.

resistance wire—A wire made from a metal or alloy having a high resistance per unit length (e.g., nichrome). It is used in wire-wound resistors, heating elements, and other high-resistance circuits.

resist-etchant—Any material deposited onto a copper-clad base material to prevent the conductive area underneath from being etched away.

resistive conductor—A conductor used primarily because of its high electrical resistance.

resistive coupling—See Resistance Coupling.

resistivity—1. The resistance of a semiconductor. It is the reciprocal of conductivity. 2. The resistance of a sample of material having specified dimensions. (*Also see Specific Resistance.*)

resistor—A device which resists the flow of electric current in a circuit. There are two types—fixed and variable.

resistor color code—A method of indicating

resistance and tolerance by colored dots or bands.

resistor core—An insulating support around which a resistor element is wound or otherwise placed.

resistor housing—The enclosure around the resistance element and the core of a resistor.

resist plating—Any material which, when deposited on a conductive area, prevents the areas underneath from being plated.

resnatron—Acronym for RESonator-TRON. A high-power, high-efficiency, cavity-resonator tetrode designed to operate in the VHF region.

resolution—1. The deriving of a series of discrete elements from a sound, scene, or other form of intelligence so that the original may subsequently be synthesized. 2. The degree to which nearly equal values of a quantity can be discriminated. 3. The fineness of detail in a reproduced spatial pattern. 4. The degree to which a system or a device distinguishes fineness of detail in a spatial pattern. 5. In facsimile, a measure of the narrowest line width that may be transmitted and reproduced. 6. A measure of the smallest possible increment of change in the variable output of a device.

resolution chart—A pattern of black and white lines used to determine the resolution capabilities of equipment.

resolution wedge—A narrow-angled, wedge-shaped pattern calibrated for the measurement of resolution. It is composed of alternate contrasting strips which gradually converge and taper individually to preserve equal widths along a line drawn perpendicular to the axis of the wedge.

resolver—1. A means for resolving a vector into two mutually perpendicular components. 2. A transformer, the coupling between primary and secondary of which can be varied. 3. A small section with a faster access than the remainder of the magnetic-drum memory in a computer.

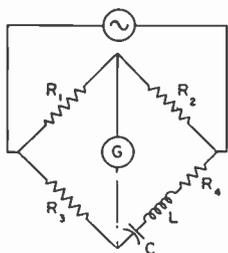
resolving power—The reciprocal of the beam width in a unidirectional antenna, measured in degrees. It may differ from the resolution of a directional-radio system, since the latter is affected by other factors as well.

resolving time—The minimum time interval by which two events must be separated to be distinguishable.

resonance—A circuit condition whereby the inductive- and capacitive-reactance (or impedance) components of a circuit have been balanced. In usual circuits, resonance can be obtained for only a comparatively narrow frequency band or range.

resonance bridge—A four-arm, alternating-current bridge normally used for measuring inductance, capacitance, or frequency. An inductor and a capacitor are both present in one arm, the other three arms being (usually) nonreactive resistors. The adjustment for balance includes the establishment

resonance characteristic



$$R_1 R_4 = R_2 R_3$$

$$\omega^2 LC = 1$$

Resonance bridge (series).

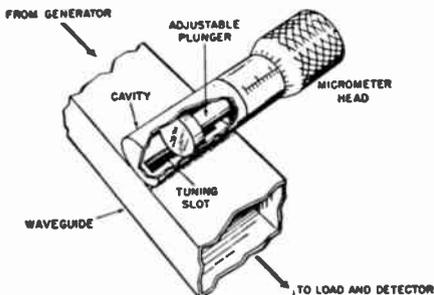
of resonance for the applied frequency. Two general types—series or parallel—can be distinguished, depending on how the inductor and capacitor are connected.

resonance characteristic—See Resonance Curve.

resonance curve—Also called a resonant curve or resonance characteristic. A graphical representation of how a tuned circuit responds to the various frequencies in and near the resonant frequency.

resonance indicator—A meter, neon lamp, headphone, etc., that indicates when a circuit is at resonance.

resonance radiation—Radiation from a gas or vapor due to excitation and having the same frequency as the exciting source (e.g., sodium vapor irradiated with sodium light).



Resonant cavity.

resonant cavity—A form of resonant circuit in which the current is distributed on the inner surface of an enclosed chamber. By making the chamber of the proper dimensions, it is possible to give the circuit a high Q at microwave frequencies. The resonant frequency can be changed by adjusting screws which protrude into the cavity, or by changing the shape of the cavity.

resonant charging choke—A modulator inductor which sets up an oscillation of a given charging frequency with the effective capacitance of a pulse-forming network in order to charge a line to a high voltage.

resonant circuit—A circuit which contains both inductance and capacitance and is

resonant window

therefore tuned to resonance at a certain frequency. The resonant frequency can be raised or lowered by changing the inductance and/or capacitance values.

resonant-circuit-type frequency indicator—A frequency-indicating device which depends for its operation on the frequency-versus-reactance characteristics of two series-resonant circuits. The circuit is arranged so that the deflecting torque is independent of the amplitude of the signal to be measured.

resonant-current step-up—The ability of a parallel-resonant circuit to circulate a much higher current through its inductor and capacitor than the current fed into the circuit.

resonance curve—See Resonance Curve.

resonant diaphragm—In wave-guide technique, a diaphragm so proportioned that it does not introduce reactive impedance at the design frequency.

resonant frequency—The frequency at which a given system or object will respond with maximum amplitude when driven by an external sinusoidal force of constant amplitude. For an LC circuit, the resonant frequency is determined by the formula:

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

where, f is in cycles per second, L is in henrys, and C is in farads.

resonant frequency of a crystal unit—For a particular mode of vibration, the frequency to which (discounting dissipation) the effective impedance of the crystal unit is zero.

resonant gap—The small region where the electric field is concentrated in the resonant structure inside a TR tube.

resonant line—A transmission line in which the distributed inductance and capacitance are such that the line is resonant at the frequency it is handling.

resonant-line oscillator—An oscillator in which one or more sections of transmission line are employed as tanks.

resonant mode—In the response of a linear device, a component characterized by a certain field pattern and, when not coupled to other modes, representable as a single-tuned circuit. When modes are coupled together, the combined behavior is similar to that of single-tuned circuits that have been correspondingly coupled.

resonant-reed relay—A relay with multiple contacts, each actuated by an AC voltage of the frequency at which the reeds resonate.

resonant resistance—The resistance value to which a resonant circuit is equivalent.

resonant voltage step-up—The ability of an inductor and a capacitor in a series-resonant circuit to deliver a voltage several times greater than the input voltage.

resonant window (switching tubes)—A

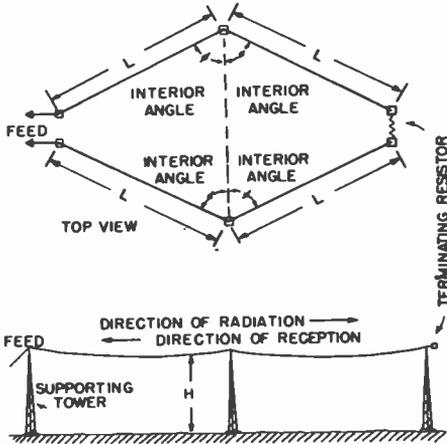
- resonant iris sealed with a suitable dielectric material and constituting a portion of the vacuum envelope of the tube.
- resonate**—To bring to resonance—i.e., to maximize or minimize the amplitude or other characteristic of a steady-state quantity.
- resonating cavity**—A wave guide that is adjustable in length and terminates in a metal piston, diaphragm, or other wave-reflecting device at either or both ends. It is used as a filter, a means of coupling between guides of different sizes, or an impedance network.
- resonator**—An apparatus for setting up and maintaining oscillations of a frequency determined by the physical constants of the system.
- resonator cavity**—A section of coaxial line or wave guide completely enclosed by conductive walls.
- resonator grid**—One of the grids attached to a cavity resonator in a velocity-modulation tube.
- resonator mode**—A condition of operation corresponding to a particular field configuration for which the electron stream introduces negative conductance into the coupled circuit.
- resonator wavemeter**—A resonant circuit for determining wavelength (e.g., a cavity-resonator wavemeter).
- response**—A quantitative expression of the output of a device or system as a function of the input, under conditions which must be explicitly stated. The response characteristic, often presented graphically, gives the response as a function of some independent variable such as frequency or direction.
- response curve**—1. A plot of output versus frequency for a specific device. 2. A plot of stimulus versus output.
- responser**—See Responder.
- response time**—1. The time (usually expressed in cycles of the power frequency) required for the output voltage of a magnetic amplifier to reach 63% of its final average value in response to a step-function change of signal voltage. 2. The time required for the pointer of an instrument to come to apparent rest in its new position after the measured quantity abruptly changes to a new, constant value. 3. See Recovery Time (6).
- responser**—Also spelled responder. The receiver used to receive and interpret the signals from a transponder.
- resting frequency**—See Center Frequency.
- restore**—To return a variable address or other computer word to its initial value.
- restorer**—See DC Restorer.
- resultant**—The effect produced by two or more forces or vectors.
- retained image**—Also called image burn. A change that is produced on the target of a television camera tube by a stationary light image and that results in the production of a spurious electrical signal corresponding to the light image for a large number of frames after the image is removed.
- retardation coil**—See Inductor.
- retarding-field oscillator**—Also called a positive-grid oscillator. An oscillator tube in which the electrons move back and forth through a grid which is more positive than the cathode and plate. The frequency depends on the electron-transit time and sometimes on the associated circuit parameters. The field around the grid retards the electrons and draws them back as they pass through it in either direction. Barkhausen-Kurz and Gill-Morell oscillators are examples of a retarding-field oscillator.
- retarding magnet**—Also called a braking magnet or drag magnet. A magnet used for limiting the speed of the rotor in a motor-type meter.
- retard transmitter**—A transmitter in which a delay is introduced between the time it is actuated and the time transmission begins.
- retentivity**—The ability of a material to remain magnetized after the magnetizing force has been removed.
- retentivity of vision**—The image retained momentarily by the mind after the view has left the field of vision. (Also see Persistence of Vision.)
- RETMA**—Abbreviation for Radio-Electronics-Television Manufacturers Association, now the Electronic Industries Association (EIA).
- retrace**—See Flyback.
- retrace interval**—See Return Interval.
- retrace line**—Also called the return line. The line traced by the electron beam in a cathode-ray tube as it travels from the end of one line or field to the start of the next line or field.
- retrace time**—See Return Interval.
- retrieve**—In a computer, to select specific information.
- retrodirective reflector**—A reflector which redirects incident flux back toward the point of origin of the flux.
- return interval**—Also called retrace interval, retrace time, or return time. The interval corresponding to the direction of sweep not used for delineation.
- return line**—See Retrace Line.
- return loss**—1. At a discontinuity in a transmission system, the difference between the power incident upon, and the power reflected from, the discontinuity. 2. The ratio in decibels of (1) above.
- return time**—See Return Interval.
- return trace**—The path of the scanning spot during the return interval.
- return transfer function**—In a feedback control device, the transfer function that relates a loop return signal to the corresponding loop input signal.
- return wire**—The ground, common, or negative wire of a circuit.
- reverberation**—The persistence of sound due to the repeated reflections from walls, ceiling, floor, furniture, and occupants in a room or auditorium.
- reverberation chamber**—An enclosure in

- which all surfaces have been made as sound-reflective as possible. It is used for certain acoustic measurements.
- reverberation period**—The time required for the sound in an enclosure to die down to one millionth (60 db) of its original intensity.
- reverberation strength**—The difference between (a.) the level of a plane wave that produces in a nondirectional transducer a response equal to that produced by the reverberation corresponding to a 1-yard range from the effective center of the transducer and (b.) the index level of the pulse transmitted by the same transducer on any bearing.
- reverberation time**—For a given frequency, the time required for the average sound-energy density, originally in a steady state, to decrease to one-millionth (60 db) of its initial value after the source is stopped.
- reverberation-time meter**—An instrument for measuring the reverberation time of an enclosure.
- reverberation unit**—A circuit or device that adds an artificial echo to a sound being reproduced or transmitted.
- reversal**—A change in the direction of transmission or polarity.
- reverse bias**—Also called back bias. An external voltage applied to a semiconductor PN junction to reduce the flow of current across the junction and thereby widen the depletion region. It is the opposite of forward bias.
- reverse-blocking PNP-type switch**—A PNP-type switch which exhibits a reverse-blocking state when its anode-to-cathode voltage is negative and does not switch in the normal manner of a PNP-type switch.
- reverse coupler**—A directional coupler used for sampling reflected power.
- reverse current**—*See* Back Current.
- reverse-current relay**—A relay that operates whenever current flows in the reverse direction.
- reversed feedback amplifier**—An amplifier in which inverse feedback is employed to reduce harmonic distortion and otherwise improve fidelity.
- reverse direction**—Also called inverse direction. The direction of greater resistance to current flow through a diode or rectifier—i.e., from the positive to the negative electrode.
- reverse emission**—*See* Back Emission.
- reverse recovery time**—In a semiconductor diode, the time required for the current or voltage to reach a specified state after being switched instantaneously from a specified forward-current condition to a specified reversed bias condition.
- reverse resistance**—The resistance measured at a specified reverse voltage or current in a diode or rectifier.
- reverse voltage**—The voltage applied in the reverse direction to a diode or rectifier.
- reversible booster**—A booster capable of adding to or subtracting from the voltage of a circuit.
- reversible capacitance**—For a capacitor, the limit, as the amplitude of the applied sinusoidal voltage approaches zero, of the ratio of the amplitude of the in-phase, fundamental-frequency component of transferred charge to the amplitude of the applied voltage, with a specified constant bias voltage superimposed on the sinusoidal voltage.
- reversible capacitance characteristic**—The function giving the relation of reversible capacitance to bias voltage.
- reversible motor**—A motor in which the rotation can be reversed by a switch that changes the motor connections.
- reversible permeability**—The limit approached by the incremental permeability as the alternating field strength approaches zero.
- reversible transducer**—*See* Bilateral Transducer.
- reversing switch**—A switch used for changing the direction of any form of motion—specifically, the direction of motor rotation or the polarity of circuit connections.
- reverting call**—In telephony, a call made by one party on a line to another party on the same line.
- rewind**—To return the tape to its starting point in a magnetic recorder.
- rewind control**—A button or lever for rapidly rewinding magnetic recording tape from the take-up reel to the feed reel.
- rewrite**—Also called regeneration. In a storage device where the information is destroyed by being read, the restoring of information into the storage.
- RF**—Abbreviation for radio frequency.
- RF amplifier**—1. An amplifier used to increase the voltage or power at the carrier frequency. 2. Any amplifier capable of operation in the radio-frequency portion of the spectrum.
- RFC**—Abbreviation for radio-frequency choke.
- RF choke**—A coil used to prevent RF currents from passing from one circuit to another.
- RF energy**—Alternating-current energy generated at radio frequencies.
- RF-interference-shield ground**—The grounding technique for all shields that are used to suppress the radiation of interference from leads.
- RF oscillator**—*See* Radio-Frequency Oscillator.
- RF plumbing**—Radio-frequency transmission lines and associated equipment in the form of wave guides.
- RF resistance**—*See* High-Frequency Resistance.
- RF tolerance**—The amount of RF energy the human body can receive without injury.
- RF transformer**—*See* Radio-Frequency Transformer.
- R/h**—Abbreviation for roentgens per hour.
- rheo**—Abbreviation for rheostat.

rheostat

rheostat—A variable resistor which has one fixed terminal and a movable contact (often erroneously referred to as a "two-terminal potentiometer"). Potentiometers may be used as rheostats, but a rheostat cannot be used as a potentiometer because connections cannot be made to both ends of the resistance element.

RHI—Abbreviation for range-height indicator. A radar display in which the abscissa represents the range to the target, and the ordinate indicates height.



Rhombic antenna.

rhombic antenna—An antenna composed of long-wire radiators comprising the sides of a rhombus. The antenna usually is terminated in an impedance. The sides of the rhombus and the angle between them, the elevation, and the termination are proportioned to give the desired directivity.

rho-theta—A polar-coordinate navigational system providing sufficiently accurate data that a computer can be used which will provide arbitrary course lines anywhere within the coverage area of the system.

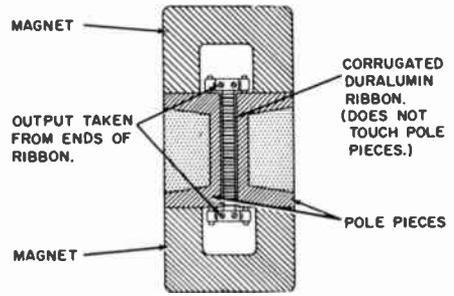
rhumbatron—A resonant cavity consisting of lumped inductance and capacitance. It is used, instead of circuits, to act as an oscillator capable of giving an output of several kilowatts at frequencies of several thousand megacycles.

rhythm bar—In some organs, a bar used to permit rhythmic playing of a chord without interrupting the pressure on the keys or chord button.

RIAA curve—1. A standard recording characteristic curve approved for long-playing records by the Record Industry Association of America. 2. The equalization curve for playback of records recorded as in (1).

ribbon microphone—A microphone in which the moving conductor is in the form of a ribbon driven directly by the sound waves.

ring



Ribbon microphone.

Rice neutralizing circuit—A radio-frequency amplifier circuit that neutralizes the grid-plate capacitance of the amplifier tube.

Richardson effect—See Edison Effect.

Richardson equation—An expression for the density of thermionic emission at saturation current, in terms of the absolute temperature of the filament.

ride gain—To continually adjust the volume level of a program while observing a volume indicator so that the resulting audio-frequency signal will have the necessary magnitude for proper operation of the transmission equipment.

ridge wave guide—A circular or rectangular wave guide with one or more longitudinal ridges projecting inwardly from one or both sides. The ridges increase the transmission bandwidth by lowering the cutoff frequency.

Rieke diagram—A graphical method for showing the effect of a load on the action of a microwave generator.

rig-1. A system of components. 2. An amateur station consisting of receiver, transmitter, and all the necessary accessory equipment.

Righi-Leduc effect—The phenomenon whereby, when a metal strip is placed with its plane perpendicular to a magnetic field and heat flows through the strip, a temperature difference is developed across the strip.

right-handed polarized wave—Also called clockwise polarized wave. An elliptically polarized transverse electromagnetic wave in which the electric intensity vector rotates clockwise as an observer looks in the direction of propagation.

right-hand rule—See Fleming's Rule.

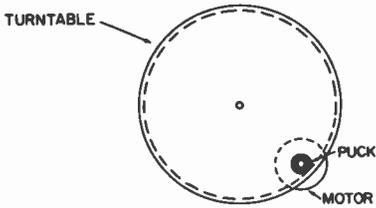
right-hand taper—The characteristic whereby a potentiometer or rheostat has a higher resistance in the clockwise half of its rotational range than in its counter-clockwise half (looking at the shaft end).

rim drive—The method of driving a phonograph or sound-recorder turntable by means of a small, rubber-covered wheel that is on the shaft of an electric motor and contacts the rim of the turntable.

rim magnet—See Field-Neutralizing Magnet.

ring—1. A ring-shaped contacting part of a plug usually placed in back of but insulated

ring-around

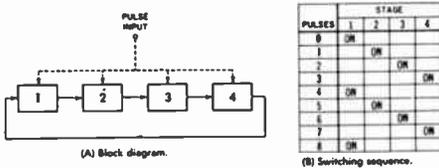


Rim drive.

from the tip. 2. An audible alerting signal on a telephone line.

ring-around—In a secondary radar: 1. The undesired triggering of a transponder by its own transmitter. 2. The triggering of a transponder at all bearings, causing a ring presentation on a PPI.

ring circuit—In wave-guide practice, a hybrid-T having the physical configuration of a ring with radial branches.



Ring counter.

ring counter—A loop of interconnected bistable elements arranged so that only one is in a specified state at any given time. As input signals are counted, the specified state moves in an ordered sequence around the loop.

ring head—A magnetic head in which the magnetic material forms an enclosure with one or more air gaps. The magnetic-recording medium bridges one of these gaps and contacts or is close to the pole pieces on one side only.

ringing—1. The production of an audible or visible signal at a station or switchboard by means of an alternating or pulsating current. 2. A damped oscillation in the output signal of a system, as a result of a sudden change in the input signal. 3. High-frequency damped oscillations caused by shock excitation of high-frequency resonances.

ringing current—An alternating current which may or may not be superimposed onto a direct current for telephone ringing.

ringing key—A key which, when operated, sends a ringing current over its circuit.

ring magnet—A ceramic permanent magnet in which the axial length is no greater than the wall thickness and the wall thickness is no less than 15% of the outside diameter.

ring oscillator—A circuit configuration in which two or more pairs of tubes are operated as push-pull oscillators in a ring-like arrangement. Usually alternate successive pairs of plates and grids are connected to

robot pilot

tank circuits, and the load is coupled to the plate circuits.

ring time—In radar, the time during which the output of an echo box remains above a specified level. It is used in measuring the performance of radar equipment.

RIOMETER—Acronym for Relative Ionospheric Opacity METER. An instrument for recording the level of extra-terrestrial cosmic noise at selected frequencies in the HF and VHF regions.

ripple—1. The AC component arising from sources within a DC power supply. Unless otherwise specified, ripple is the ratio, expressed in per cent, of the root-mean-square value of the ripple voltage to the absolute value of the total voltage. 2. The excursions above and below the average peak amplitude.

ripple current—The alternating component of a substantially steady current.

ripple-current rating—The rms value of the AC component of the current through a capacitor.

ripple filter—A low-pass filter designed to reduce the ripple current while freely passing the direct current from a rectifier or generator.

ripple frequency—The frequency of the ripple current. In a full-wave rectifier it is twice the supply frequency. In a generator it is a function of the speed and the number of poles.

ripple voltage—The alternating component of the unidirectional voltage from a rectifier or generator.

rise cable—In communication practice: 1. The vertical portion of a house cable extending from one floor to another. 2. Sometimes, any other vertical sections of cable.

rise time—The time required for the leading edge of a pulse to rise from 10% to 90% of its final value. It is proportionate to the time constant and is a measure of the steepness of the wavefront.

rising-sun magnetron—A multicavity vane-type magnetron in which resonators of two different resonant frequencies are arranged alternately for the purpose of mode separation.

rising-sun resonator—A magnetron anode structure in which large and small cavities alternate around the perimeter of the structure.

R/m—Abbreviation for roentgens per minute.

RMA—Abbreviation for Radio Manufacturers Association, now Electronic Industries Association (EIA).

RMA color codes—A term formerly used to designate the EIA Color Codes.

RMI—Abbreviation for radio-magnetic indicator.

rms—Abbreviation for root-mean-square.

rms (effective) pulse amplitude—The square root of the average of the squares of the instantaneous amplitudes taken over the duration of the pulse.

robot pilot—See Autopilot.

Rochelle-salt crystal—A crystal made of sodium potassium tartrate. Because of its pronounced piezoelectric effect, it is used extensively in crystal microphones and phonograph pickups. Perfect Rochelle-salt crystals up to four inches and even more in length can be grown artificially.

rocking—Rotating the tuning control in a superheterodyne receiver back and forth while adjusting the oscillator padder near the low-frequency end of the tuning dial, to obtain more accurate alignment.

roentgen—The unit of radioactive dose of exposure. It is the amount of gamma radiation that will produce one electrostatic unit of charge in one cubic centimeter of air which is surrounded by an infinite mass of air at standard temperature and pressure conditions.

roentgen equivalent man—A radiation-exposure dose which produces the same effects on human tissue as one roentgen of X-ray radiation. Abbreviated REM.

roentgen meter—Also called a roentgenometer. An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of roentgen rays (X or gamma rays).

roentgenogram—Also called an X-ray photograph or an X ray. A photograph taken by showering an object or the human body with X rays (roentgen rays). Depending on the transparency of the object or body, the interior can thus be seen and recorded.

roentgenology—That branch of science related to the application of roentgen rays (X rays) for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes.

roentgenometer—See Roentgen Meter.

roentgen rays—See X Rays.

roger—A code word used in communications to mean: 1. Your message has been received and is understood. 2. OK—an expression of agreement.

roll—Also called flip-flop, especially when intermittent. The upward or downward movement of a television picture due to lack of vertical synchronization.

rollback—See Rerun.

rolling transposition—The method by which two or more conductors of an open-wire circuit are spiral-wound. With two wires, a complete transposition can be executed utilizing two consecutive suspension points.

roll-off—A gradually increasing attenuation, or loss, as the frequency is increased or decreased beyond the flat portion of the amplitude-frequency response characteristic of a system or component.

roll out—To read out of a computer storage by simultaneously increasing by 1 the value of the digit in each column, repeating this r times (where r is the radix) and, at the instant the representation changes from $(r-1)$ to zero, either generating a particular signal, terminating a sequence of signals, or originating a sequence of signals.

room noise—See Ambient Noise.

root-mean-square—Abbreviated rms. The

square root of the mean value of the squares of the instantaneous values of a varying quantity. (Also see Effective Value.)

root-sum square—The square root of the sum of the squares. A common expression of the total harmonic distortion.

rope—Similar to chaff, but longer. Electromagnetic-wave reflectors used to confuse enemy radar. They consist of long strips of metal foil, to which small parachutes may be attached to reduce their rate of fall.

rope-lay conductor or cable—A cable consisting of one or more layers of helically laid groups of wires surrounding a central core.

rosin connection—Also called a rosin joint. A defective connection of a conductor to a piece of equipment or to another conductor. Supposedly the joint is tightly soldered, but actually it is held together only by unburnt rosin flux.

rosin-core solder—Self-fluxing solder consisting of a hollow center filled with rosin.

rosin joint—See Rosin Connection.

rotary-beam antenna—A highly directional short-wave antenna system. It is mounted on a mast and can be rotated manually or by an electric-motor drive to any desired position.

rotary converter—See Dynamotor.

rotary coupler—See Rotating Coupler.

rotary generator (induction-heating usage)—An alternating-current generator adapted to be rotated by a motor or other prime mover.

rotary joint—See Rotating Coupler.

rotary relay—A relay in which the armature rotates to close the gap between two or more pole faces (usually with a balanced armature). 2. A term sometimes used for stepping relay.

rotary-solenoid relay—A relay in which the linear motion of the plunger is converted into rotary motion by mechanical means.

rotary spark gap—A device used to produce periodic spark discharges. It consists of several electrodes which are mounted on a wheel and rotate past a fixed electrode.

rotary stepping relay—See Stepping Relay.

rotary stepping switch—See Stepping Relay.

rotary switch—A switch that is operated by a rotating shaft.

rotary voltmeter—See Generating Voltmeter.

rotatable phase-adjusting transformer—A transformer in which the secondary voltage may be adjusted to have any desired phase relation with the primary voltage by mechanically orienting the secondary winding with respect to the primary. The latter winding consists usually of a distributed symmetrical polyphase winding and is energized from a polyphase circuit. (Also see Phase-Shifting Transformer.)

rotating-anode tube—An X-ray tube in which the anode rotates continually to bring a fresh area of its surface into the beam of electrons. This procedure allows a greater output without melting the target.

rotating coupler—Also called rotary coupler

and rotary joint. A joint that permits one section of a wave guide to rotate while passing RF energy.

rotating disc—See Drum Memory.

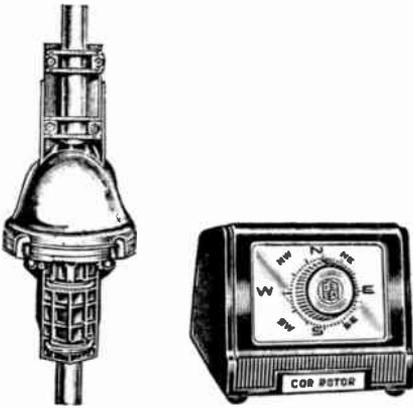
rotating element of a meter—See Rotor of a Meter.

rotating field—The magnetic field in the stator of induction motors. Because of excitation from a polyphase source, the field appears to rotate around the stator from pole to pole.

rotating radio beacon—A radio transmitter that rotates a concentrated beam horizontally at a constant speed. Different signals are transmitted in each direction so that ships and aircraft without directional receiving equipment can determine their bearings.

rotational wave—See Shear Wave.

rotation spectrum—An X-ray spectrum of the diffraction pattern obtained when X rays are sent through a rotating crystal.



Rotator (antenna).

rotator—1. A motor-driven assembly which turns an antenna so that it can be aimed in the direction of best reception. 2. In wave guides, a means of rotating the plane of polarization. In rectangular wave guides it is done by simply twisting the guide itself.

rotoreflector—In radar, an elliptically shaped rotating reflector used to divert a vertically directed radar beam at right angles so that it radiates horizontally.

rotor—1. The rotating member of an electric machine. In a motor, it is connected to and turns the drive shaft. In a generator, the rotor is turned to produce electricity by cutting magnetic lines of force. 2. The movable plates of a variable capacitor.

rotor of a meter—Also called the rotating element of a meter. The portion driven directly by electromagnetic action.

rotor plates—The movable plates of a variable capacitor.

round conductor—A solid or stranded conductor with a substantially circular cross section.

rounding error—The error that results when the less significant digits of a number are dropped and the most significant digits are then adjusted.

round off—1. To delete less significant digits from a number and possibly apply some rule of correction to the part retained. 2. To approximate a number by discarding one or more final digits. If it is 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9 (or 50 . . . , etc.), the new final digit is raised by 1 (e.g., 30.7 would be rounded off to 31, and 519.2 to 519). This is done for ease of calculation, where estimate will suffice.

round-off error—See Rounding Error.

routine—A set of computer instructions arranged in a correct sequence and used to direct a computer in performing one or more desired operations.

rpm—Abbreviation for revolutions per minute.

rps—Abbreviation for revolutions per second.

RTMA—Abbreviation for Radio-Television-Manufacturers Association, now Electronic Industries Association (EIA).

rubber-covered wire—A wire with rubber insulation.

ruby—A type of aluminum-oxide crystal used to produce one form of solid-state laser.

ruggedization—The redesign of a piece of equipment or its components, to make them able to withstand prolonged vibration and mechanical shock.

Ruhmkorff coil—An induction coil having a magnetic interrupter. It is used to produce a spark discharge across an air gap.

rumble—Also called turntable rumble. A descriptive term for a low-frequency vibration, which is mechanically transmitted to the recording or reproducing turntable and superimposed onto the reproduction.

runaway—Any additive condition to which continued exposure will eventually destroy a device.

run book—All the material needed to document a run of a program on a computer.

running torque—The turning power of a motor when running at its rated speed.

runway-localizing beacon—A small radio-range beacon that provides accurate directional guidance along the runway of an airport and for some distance beyond it.

rutherford—A quantity of radioactive material that produces one million disintegrations per second. Abbreviated rd.

R-Y signal—In color television, the red-minus-luminance color-difference signal. When combined with the luminance (Y) signal, it produces the red primary signal.

S

S—Symbol for secondary.

sabin (square-foot unit of absorption)—A measure of the sound absorption of a surface. It is equivalent to 1 square foot of a perfectly absorptive surface. (*Also see Equivalent Absorption.*)

saddle—Insulation placed under a splice in a coil lead.

safety factor—The amount by which the normal operating rating of a device can be exceeded without causing failure of the device.

St. Elmo's fire—A visible electric discharge sometimes seen at the tips of aircraft propellers or wings, the mast of a ship, or any other metal point where there is considerable atmospheric difference of potential due to concentration of the electric field at the points of the conductor.

sal-ammoniac cell—A cell in which the electrolyte consists primarily of a solution of ammonium chloride.

salient pole—A magnetic field pole which projects toward the armature.

Salisbury darkbox—An isolating chamber used for test work in connection with radar equipment. The walls of the chamber are specially constructed to absorb all impinging microwave energy at a certain frequency.

sample—A specimen of a product selected to represent all units in a batch for inspection purposes.

sample pulse—*See* Strobe Pulse.

sampler—*See* Sampling Circuit.

sampling circuit—Also called a sampler. A circuit the output of which is a series of discrete values representative of the values of the input at a series of points in time.

sampling gate—A device which must be activated by a selector pulse before it will extract information from the input waveform.

sampling oscilloscope—A type of oscilloscope in which the input waveform is sampled at successive points along the waveform instead of being continuously monitored.

sampling plan—A program for the acceptance or rejection of a lot based on tests or inspections indicating the quality of predetermined sample sizes.

sandwich—A packaging method in which components are placed between boards or layers.

sapphire—A gem used on the tip of quality phonograph needles, and also for bearings in precision instruments.

saturable-core magnetometer—A magnetometer in which the change in permeability of a ferromagnetic core provides a measure of the field.

saturable-core oscillator—A relaxation oscillator in which the occurrence of saturation in a magnetic core initiates a change in the conductive state of amplifying or switching elements.

saturable-core reactor—*See* Saturable Reactor.

saturable reactor—Also called a saturable-core reactor. A magnetic-core reactor, the reactance of which is controlled by changing the saturation of the core by varying a superimposed unidirectional flux.

saturated color—A pure color—i.e., one not contaminated by white.

saturated reoperate time—Reoperate time of a thermal relay when temperature saturation (equilibrium) is reached before the relay is de-energized.

saturating reactor—A magnetic-core reactor capable of operating in the region of saturation without independent control means.

saturating signal—In radar, a signal of greater amplitude than the dynamic range of the receiving system.

saturation—1. The attribute of any color perception possessing a hue that determines the degree of its difference from the achromatic color perception most resembling it. 2. The low-resistance condition that occurs in a transistor when the collector voltage is very low. 3. The state of magnetism beyond which a metal or alloy is incapable of further magnetization—i.e., the point beyond which the BH curve is a straight line. 4. A circuit condition whereby an increase in the driving or input signal no longer produces a change in the output.

saturation control—In a color television receiver, a control which regulates the amplitude of the chrominance signal. The latter, in turn, determines the color saturation.

saturation current—1. The current in the plate circuit of a vacuum tube when all electrons emitted by the cathode pass on to the plate. 2. The current that flows between the base and collector of a transistor when an increase in the emitter-to-base voltage causes no further increase in the collector current.

saturation curve—A magnetization curve for a ferromagnetic material.

saturation flux density—*See* Saturation Induction.

saturation induction—Sometimes loosely referred to as saturation flux density. The maximum intrinsic induction possible in a material.

saturation limiting—Limiting the minimum output voltage of a vacuum-tube circuit by operating the tube in the region of plate-current saturation.

saturation point—The point beyond which an increase in one of two quantities produces no increase in the other.

saturation resistance—Ratio of voltage to current in a saturated semiconductor.

saturation voltage—The voltage drop appearing across a switching transistor that is fully turned on.

sawtooth generator—An oscillator provid-

ing an alternating voltage with a sawtooth waveform.

sawtooth voltage—A voltage that varies between two values in such a manner that the waveshape resembles the teeth of a saw.

sawtooth wave—A periodic wave, the amplitude of which varies linearly between two values. A longer interval is required for one direction of progress than for the other.

saxophone—A linear-array antenna with a cosecant-squared radiation pattern.

SBA—Abbreviation for standard beam approach.

S-band—A radio-frequency band of 1,550 to 5,200 mc, with wavelengths of 19.35 to 5.77 cm.

SBT—Abbreviation for surface-barrier transistor.

scalar—A quantity that has magnitude but no direction (e.g., real numbers).

scalar frequency meter—A frequency meter in which electronic circuits are used for counting and gating electrical signals to indicate their number and/or rate.

scalar function—A function which has magnitude only. Thus, the scalar product of two vectors is a scalar function, as is a real function of a real variable.

scalar quantity—Any quantity which has magnitude only—e.g., time, temperature, quantity of electricity.

scale—1. A series of musical notes, symbols, sensations, or stimuli arranged from low to high by a specified scheme of intervals suitable for musical purposes. 2. The theoretical basis of a numerical system. 3. A series of markings used for measurement or computation. 4. A defined set of values, in terms of which different quantities of the same nature can be measured. 5. In a computer, to change the units of a variable so that the problem is within its capacity.

scale division—The space between two adjacent markings on a scale.

scale factor—1. In analog computing, a proportionality factor which relates the magnitude of a variable to its representation within a computer. 2. In digital computing, the arbitrary factor which may be associated with numbers in a computer to adjust the position of the radix point so that the significant digits occupy specified columns. 3. The factor by which the number of scale divisions indicated or recorded by an instrument must be multiplied to compute the value of the measurand. 4. A value used to convert a quantity from one notation to another.

scale length of an indicating instrument—The length of the path described by the tip of the pointer (or other indicating means) in moving from one end of the scale to the other.

scale-of-ten circuit—See Decade Scaler.

scale-of-two counter—A flip-flop circuit in which successive similar pulses are applied at a common point, causing the circuit to

alternate between its two conditions of permanent stability.

scaler—Also called a scaling circuit. A circuit which produces an output after a predetermined number of input pulses have been received.

scale span—The algebraic difference between the values of the actuating electrical quantity corresponding to the two ends of the scale of an instrument.

scaling—1. An electronic method of counting electrical pulses occurring too fast to be handled by mechanical recorders. 2. The changing of a quantity from one notation to another.

scaling circuit—See Scaler.

scaling factor—Also called the scaling ratio. The number of input pulses per output pulse required by a scaler.

scaling ratio—See Scaling Factor.

scalping distortion—In video tape recording, a series of small, vertical curves in the recorded image. Caused by unequal stretching across the width of the videotape.

scan—1. In facsimile, to analyze the density of successive elemental areas of the subject copy in a predetermined pattern at the transmitter, or to record these areas at the recorder. 2. To examine point by point—e.g., in converting a televised scene or image into a methodical sequence of elemental areas. 3. One sweep of the mosaic in a camera tube or of the screen in a picture tube.

scan-converter tube—A device consisting of a cathode-ray tube and a vidicon imaging tube assembled face-to-face in the same envelope.

scanner—1. An instrument which automatically checks a number of measuring points. 2. In a facsimile transmitter, the part which systematically translates the densities of the subject copy into the signal waveform.

scanner amplifier—A vacuum-tube amplifier in a facsimile transmitter used to amplify the output-signal voltage of the scanner.

scanning—1. In television, facsimile, or picture transmission, the successive analyzing or synthesizing, according to a predetermined method, of the light values or equivalent characteristics of elements constituting a picture area. 2. In radar, the directing of a beam of radio-frequency energy successively over the elements of a given region, or the corresponding process in reception.

scanning-antenna mount—An antenna support which provides a mechanical means for scanning or tracking with the antenna, and a means for taking off information and using it for indication and control.

scanning circuit—A circuit which produces a linear, circular, or other movement of the beam in a cathode-ray tube at regular intervals.

scanning disc—1. A rotating tricolor wheel used between the camera lens and subject, or picture tube and viewer, in field-sequential color television. 2. A Nipkow disc.

scanning line—1. In television, the single, continuous narrow strip determined by the scanning process. In most systems, the scanning lines are blanked during the return intervals. The number of scanning lines is equal to the ratio of the line to the frame frequency. 2. A single, narrow, continuous strip containing highlights, shadows, and halftones of the picture area, as determined by the scanning process.

scanning linearity—In television, the uniformity of the scanning speed during the trace interval.

scanning-line frequency—The number of scanning lines per second.

scanning loss—In a radar system employing a scanning antenna, the reduced sensitivity that occurs in scanning across a target, compared with the sensitivity when a constant beam is directed at the target. This loss is expressed in decibels.

scanning sonar—An echo-ranging system in which the sound pulse is transmitted simultaneously through the entire angle to be searched and a rapidly rotating transducer having a narrow beam angle scans for the returning echoes.

scanning speed—The number of inches per second explored by the spot of light or other source of energy in television, facsimile, radar, etc.

scanning spot—The immediate area being explored at any instant by a spot of light or other energy source in television, facsimile, radar, etc.

scanning yoke—A yoke-shaped iron core that supports the electromagnetic deflecting coils around the neck of some cathode-ray tubes.

scannogram—The recording made on paper by a scanner.

scan rate—The rate at which a control computer periodically checks a controlled quantity.

scatterband—In pulse systems, the total bandwidth occupied by the frequency spread of numerous interrogations operating on the same nominal radio frequency.

scattered reflections—Reflections from portions of the ionosphere at different virtual heights. These reflections interfere with each other and cause rapid fading of the signal.

scattering—1. The change in direction, frequency, or polarization of radio waves when they encounter matter. 2. In a narrower sense, a disordered change in the incident energy of (1) above. 3. The change of direction of particles or photons colliding with other particles or systems. 4. The diffusion of a sound or light beam due to discontinuities in the transmitting medium.

scattering loss—That part of the transmission lost because of scattering within the medium or the roughness of the reflecting surface.

scatter propagation—Also called beyond-the-horizon propagation, or over-the-horizon transmission. Transmission of high-power radio waves beyond line-of-sight distances

by reflecting them from the troposphere or ionosphere.

scatter read—The ability of a computer to distribute data into several memory areas as it is being entered into the system from magnetic tape.

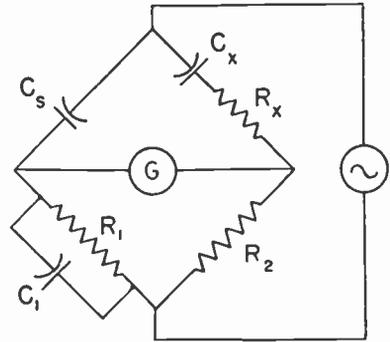
see wire—Abbreviation for single-cotton-covered wire.

SCEPTRON—Acronym for Spectral Comparative PaTtern RecOgnizer. A device which automatically classifies complex signals derived from any type of information that can be changed into an electrical signal.

see wire—Abbreviation for single-cotton covering over enamel insulation on a wire.

schematic circuit diagram—See Schematic Diagram.

schematic diagram—Also called a schematic circuit diagram, diagram, or schematic. A diagram of the electrical scheme of a circuit, with components represented by graphical symbols.



$$C_x R_2 = C_s R_1$$

$$C_x R_x = C_1 R_1$$

Schering bridge.

Schering bridge—A four-arm alternating-current bridge used for measuring capacitance and dissipation factor. The unknown capacitor and a standard loss-free capacitor form two adjacent arms, the arm adjacent to the standard capacitor consists of a resistor and capacitor in parallel, and the fourth arm is a nonreactive resistor.

Schmidt optical system—An optical system for magnifying and projecting a small, brilliant image from a projection-type cathode-ray tube onto a screen.

scintillation—1. In radio propagation, a random and usually relatively small fluctuation of the received field about its mean value. 2. Also called target glint or wander. On a radar display, a rapid apparent displacement of the target from its mean position. 3. The flash of light produced by an ionic action.

scintillation conversion efficiency—In a scintillator, the ratio of the optical photon

energy emitted to the energy of the incident particle or photon of ionizing radiation.

scintillation counter—A device for counting radiation by means of the tiny flashes of light (scintillation) produced by the radiation particles when they strike certain crystals.

scintillation-counter cesium resolution—The scintillation-counter energy resolution for the gamma ray or conversion electron emitted from cesium-137.

scintillation-counter energy resolution—In a scintillation counter, a measure of the smallest discernible difference in energy between two particles or photons of ionizing radiation.

scintillation-counter energy-resolution constant—The product of the square of the scintillation-counter energy resolution times the specified energy.

scintillation-counter head—The combination of scintillators and photosensitive devices that produces electrical signals in response to ionizing radiation.

scintillation-counter time discrimination—In a scintillation counter, a measure of the smallest time interval between two successive individually discernible events. Quantitatively, the standard deviation of the time-interval curve.

scintillation decay time—The time required for the decrease of the rate of emission of optical photons in a scintillation from 90% to 10% of the maximum value.

scintillation duration—The interval from the time of emission of the first optical photon of a scintillation to the time when 90% of the optical photons of the scintillation have been emitted.

scintillation rise time—The time interval occupied by the increase of the rate of emission of optical photons of a scintillation from 10% to 90% of the maximum value.

scintillator—The combination of the body of scintillator material and its container.

scintillator material—A material that exhibits the property of emitting optical photons in response to ionizing radiation.

scintillator-material total-conversion efficiency—In a scintillator material, the ratio of the produced optical photon energy to the energy of a particle or photon of ionizing radiation that is entirely absorbed in the scintillator material.

scope—Slang for a cathode-ray oscilloscope.

scophony television system—A mechanical television projection system developed in England. The light-storage phenomenon of a supersonic light valve is utilized, and ingenious optical and mechanical methods provide large, bright images suitable for theater installation as well as home television receivers. The apparent screen brightness is multiplied several hundred times because several hundred picture elements are projected simultaneously.

scoring system—In motion-picture produc-

tion, a system for recording music in time with the action on the film.

Scott connection—A method of connecting transformers to convert two-phase power to three-phase or vice versa.

SCR—Abbreviation for silicon-controlled rectifier.

scrambled speech—Also called inverted speech. Speech that has been made unintelligible (e.g., for secret transmission) by inverting its frequency. At the receiving end, it can then be converted back into intelligible speech by reinverting the frequency.

scrambler circuit—Also called a speech scrambler. A circuit where essential speech frequencies are divided into several ranges by filters and then inverted to produce scrambled speech. (*Also see* Speech Inverter.)

scratch filter—A low-pass filter which minimizes the needle-scratch output of a phonograph pickup by suppressing the higher audio frequencies.

screen—1. The surface upon which the visible pattern is produced in a cathode-ray tube. 2. A metal partition which isolates a device from external electric or magnetic fields. 3. *See* Screen Grid.

screen dissipation—The power which the screen grid dissipates as heat after bombardment by the electron stream.

screen grid—Also called a screen. A grid placed between a control grid and an anode and usually maintained at a fixed positive potential. By reducing the electrostatic influence of the anode, it prevents the electrons from bunching in the space between the screen grid and the cathode.

screen-grid modulation—Modulation produced by introducing the signal into the screen-grid circuit of any multigrid tube where the carrier is present.

screen-grid tube—A vacuum tube in which a grid is placed between the control grid and the anode to prevent the latter from reacting with the control grid.

screen-grid voltage—The direct-voltage value applied between the screen grid and the cathode of a vacuum tube.

S-curve—An S-shaped frequency-response curve showing how the output of a frequency-modulation detector or circuit varies with frequency.

sea clutter—*See* Sea Return.

seal—A structure in which a metal part is embedded into glass or ceramic in such a way that the two are tightly bonded together.

sealed contacts—A contact assembly enclosed in a sealed compartment separate from the other parts of the relay.

sealed meter—A meter constructed so that moisture or vapor cannot enter the meter under specified test conditions.

sealed tube—Used chiefly for pool-cathode tubes. A hermetically sealed electron tube.

sealing off—The final closing of the bulb of a vacuum tube or lamp after evacuation.

seam welding—A form of resistance welding

in which roller-shaped electrodes are used.

search—In radar operation, the directing of the lobe (beam of radiated energy) in order to cover a large area. A broad-beam antenna may be used, or a rotating or scanning antenna.

search coil—*See* Magnetic Test Coil.

searchlighting—In radar, the opposite of scanning. Instead, the beam is projected continuously at an object.

searchlight-type sonar—An echo-ranging system employing the same narrow beam pattern for both transmission and reception.

search radar—A radar intended primarily for displaying targets as soon as possible after their entrance into the coverage area.

search receiver—*See* Intercept Receiver.

sea return—Also called sea clutter. In radar, the aggregate received echoes reflected from the sea.

seating time—In a relay, the time elapsed between energizing of the coil and seating of the armature.

sec—Abbreviation for second or for secondary winding of a transformer.

secondary—1. The transformer output winding where the current flow is due to inductive coupling with another coil called the primary. 2. Low-voltage conductors of a power distributing system.

secondary area—*See* Secondary Service Area.

secondary cell—*See* Storage Cell.

secondary color—A color produced by combining any two primary colors in equal proportions. In the light-additive process, the three secondary colors are cyan, magenta, and yellow.

secondary electron—The electron knocked loose from a molecule by another electron.

secondary-electron multiplier—An amplifier tube in which the electron stream is focused onto a succession of targets, each of which adds its secondary electrons to the stream. In this way, considerable amplification is provided.

secondary emission—The liberation of electrons from an element, other than the cathode, as a result of being struck by other high-velocity electrons. In a vacuum tube there are usually more secondary than primary electrons—a desirable phenomenon in electron-multiplier or dynatron-oscillator tubes. However, pentodes have a suppressor grid to nullify the undesirable effect of secondary emission.

secondary-emission ratio—The average number of secondary electrons emitted from a surface per incident primary electron.

secondary-emission tube—A tube which makes use of secondary emission to achieve a useful end. The photomultiplier is an example.

secondary failure—A failure occurring as a direct result of the abnormal stress on a component brought about by the failure of another part or parts.

secondary grid emission—Emission from

the grid of a tube as a result of high-velocity electrons being driven against it and knocking off additional electrons. The effect is the same as for primary grid emission.

secondary radar—*See* Radar.

secondary radiation—Random reradiation of electromagnetic waves.

secondary service area—Also called the secondary area. The service area of a radio or television broadcast station within which satisfactory reception can be obtained only under favorable conditions.

secondary standard—A unit (e.g., length, capacitance, weight) used as a standard of comparison in individual countries or localities, but checked against the one primary standard in existence somewhere in the world.

secondary storage—Storage which is not an integral part of a computer, but which is directly linked to and controlled by it.

secondary voltage—The voltage across the secondary winding of a transformer.

secondary winding—The winding on the output side of a transformer.

secondary X rays—X rays given off by an object irradiated with X rays. Their frequency depends on the material in the object.

second-channel attenuation—*See* Selectance.

second-channel interference—Also called alternate-channel interference. Interference in which the extraneous power originates from an assigned (authorized) signal two channels away from the desired channel.

second detector—Also called a demodulator. In a superheterodyne receiver, the portion that separates the audio component from the modulated intermediate frequency.

section—A four-terminal network which cannot be divided into a cascade of two simpler four-terminal networks.

sectionalized vertical antenna—A vertical antenna in which the continuity is broken at one or more points by the insertion of reactances or driving voltages.

sectoral horn—A horn with two parallel and two diverging sides.

sector cable—A multiconductor cable in which the cross section of each conductor is essentially a sector of a circle, an ellipse, or some figure intermediate between them. Sector cables are used in order to make possible the use of larger conductors in a cable of given diameter.

sector display—A range-amplitude display used with a radar set. The antenna system rotates continuously, and the screen (of the long-persistence type) is excited only while the beam is within a narrow sector centered on the object.

sector scanning—Modified circular scanning in which only a portion of the plane or flat cone is generated.

secular variation—A slow variation in the strength of the earth's magnetic field.

Seebeck coefficient of a couple—For homo-

Seebeck effect

ganeous conductors, the limit, as the difference in temperature approaches zero, of the quotient of the Seebeck emf divided by the temperature difference between the junctions. By convention, the Seebeck coefficient of a couple is considered positive if, at the cold junction, the first-named conductor has a positive potential with respect to the second. It is the algebraic difference between either the relative or absolute Seebeck coefficients of the two conductors.

Seebeck effect—The production of an emf when two properly chosen materials form a closed circuit and one junction is hotter than the other.

Seebeck emf—Also called thermal emf. The emf produced by the Seebeck effect.

seed—A special single crystal from which large single crystals are grown by the Czochralski technique.

segment—1. In a routine, the part short enough to be stored entirely in the internal storage of a computer, yet containing all the coding necessary to call in and jump automatically to other segments. 2. To divide a program into an integral number of parts, each of which performs a part of the total program and is short enough to be completely stored in internal memory.

segmented thermoelectric arm—A thermoelectric arm made up of two or more materials that have different compositions.

segmenting—See Partitioning.

seismic mass—The force-summing member for applying acceleration and/or gravitational force in an accelerometer.

seismograph—An instrument for recording the time, direction, and intensity of earthquakes or of earth shocks produced by explosions.

selectance—1. A measure of the drop in response as a resonant device loses its resonance. It is the ratio of the amplitude of response at the resonant frequency, to the response at some other, specified frequency. 2. Often expressed as adjacent-channel attenuation (ACA) or second-channel attenuation (2ACA). The reciprocal of the ratio of the sensitivity of a receiver tuned to a specified channel, to its sensitivity at another channel a specified number of channels away.

selection check—A verification of a computer instruction, usually automatic, to insure that the correct register or device has been chosen.

selection ratio—The ratio of the least magnetomotive force used to select a cell or core to the maximum magnetomotive force used which is not intended to select a cell or core.

selective absorption—Absorption of rays of a certain group of frequencies only.

selective calling—A means of calling in which code signals are transmitted for the purpose of activating the automatic attention device at the station being called.

selective fading—Fading in which the re-

selenium rectifier

ceived signal does not have the same variation in strength for all frequencies in the band. Selective fading usually occurs during multipath transmission.

selective interference—Interference the energy of which is concentrated within narrow frequency bands.

selective squelch—See Squelch Circuit.

selectivity—1. The characteristic which determines the extent to which the desired signal can be differentiated from disturbances of other frequencies. 2. The ability of a receiver to reject transmissions other than the one to which it is tuned. Usually shown by a curve on which the input-signal voltage required to produce a constant power output is plotted against frequency. 3. The degree to which a radio receiver can accept the signals of one station, while rejecting those of all other stations on adjacent channels.

selectivity control—The control for making a receiver more selective.

select lines—In a core memory array, the wires which pass through magnetic cores and carry the selecting coincident currents.

selector—1. On a punch-card machine, a mechanism which reports a condition and accordingly causes a card or an operation to be selected. 2. In a telephone system, the switch or relay-group switching systems that select the path the call is to take through the system. It operates under the control of the dial at the calling station. 3. A sequential switch, usually multicontact or motor driven.

selector pulse—A pulse used to identify one event of a series.

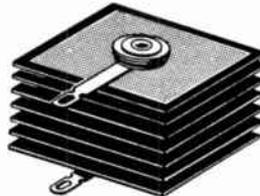
selector relay—A relay capable of automatically selecting one or more circuits.

selector switch—A multiposition switch that permits one or more conductors to be connected to any of several other conductors.

selectron—A computer-memory tube capable of storing 256 binary digits and permitting very rapid selection and access.

selenium—A chemical element with marked photosensitive properties and a resistance that varies inversely with illumination. It is used as a rectifier layer in metallic rectifiers.

selenium cell—A photoconductive cell consisting of selenium between suitable electrodes.



Selenium rectifier.

selenium rectifier—A metallic rectifier in which a thin layer of selenium is deposited on one side of an aluminum plate and a highly conductive metal is coated over it.

- Electrons flow more freely from the coating to the selenium than in the opposite direction, thereby providing rectification.
- self and systems testing and checkout**—Logical and numerical processing for the purpose of exercising and monitoring responses of the system and the functioning of the computer itself.
- self-bias**—1. The voltage developed by the flow of vacuum-tube current through a resistor in a grid or cathode lead. 2. Also called automatic bias. A form of tube bias utilizing the voltage drop developed across a resistor through which either cathode or grid current flows.
- self-capacitance**—*See* Distributed Capacitance.
- self-cleaning contacts**—*See* Wiping Contacts.
- self-complementing code**—A machine language in which the code of the complement of a digit is the complement of the code of the digit.
- self-contained instrument**—An instrument which has all the necessary equipment built into it or the case.
- self-excitation**—The supplying of field current to a generator from its own armature.
- self-extinguishing**—Material which ignites and burns when exposed to flame or elevated temperature, but which stops burning when the flame or high temperature is removed.
- self-focused picture tube**—A television picture tube with an automatic electrostatic focus designed into the electron gun.
- self-generating transducer**—A transducer which requires no external electrical excitation to provide an output.
- self-healing capacitor**—A capacitor that restores itself to operation after a breakdown caused by excessive voltage.
- self-impedance**—At any pair of terminals of a network, the ratio of an applied potential difference to the resultant current at these terminals (all other terminals open).
- self-inductance**—The property which determines the amount of electromotive force induced in a circuit whenever the current changes in the circuit.
- self-induction**—The property whereby a varying current will produce a voltage in a circuit.
- self-inductor**—An inductor used for changing the self-inductance of a circuit.
- self-instructed carry**—A system of executing the carry process in a computer by allowing information to propagate to succeeding places as soon as it is generated, without receipt of a specific signal.
- self-latching relay**—A relay in which the armature remains mechanically locked in the energized position until deliberately reset.
- self-locking nut**—A nut with an inherent locking action, so it cannot readily be loosened by vibration.
- self-powered**—Equipment containing its own power supply. It may be either a combination of wet and dry cells, or dry cells in conjunction with a spring-driven motor.
- self-pulse modulation**—Modulation accomplished by using an internally generated pulse. (*Also see* Blocking Oscillator.)
- self-pulsing**—A special type of grid-pulsing circuit which automatically stops and starts the oscillations at the pulsing rate.
- self-quenched counter tube**—A radiation-counter tube in which reignition of the discharge is inhibited.
- self-quenched detector**—A superregenerative detector in which the grid-leak-grid-capacitor time constant is sufficiently large to cause intermittent oscillation above audio frequencies. As a result, normal regeneration is stopped just before it spills over into a squealing condition.
- self-quenching oscillator**—An intermittent self-oscillator producing a series of short trains of RF oscillations separated by intervals of quiescence. The quiescence is caused by rectified oscillatory currents, which build up to the point where they cut off the oscillations.
- self-rectifying X-ray tube**—An X-ray tube operating with an alternating anode potential.
- self regulation**—The tendency of a component or system to resist change in its condition or state of operation.
- self-repeating timer**—A form of time-delay circuit in which relay contacts are used to restart the time delay.
- self-reset**—Automatically returning to the original position when normal conditions are resumed (applied chiefly to relays and circuit breakers).
- self-saturating rectifier**—A half-wave rectifying-circuit element connected in series with the output windings of a saturable reactor in a self-saturating magnetic-amplifier circuit.
- self-saturation**—The saturation obtained in a magnetic amplifier by rectifying the output current of a saturable reactor.
- self-starting synchronous motor**—A synchronous motor provided with the equivalent of a squirrel-cage winding so it can be started like an induction motor.
- self-sustained oscillations**—Oscillations maintained by the energy fed back from the output to the input circuit.
- self-wiping contacts**—*See* Wiping Contacts.
- selsyn**—*See* Synchro.
- semiconducting material**—A solid or liquid having a resistivity midway between that of an insulator and a metal.
- semiconductor**—A material with an electrical conductivity between that of a metal and an insulator. Its electrical conductivity, which is generally very sensitive to the presence of impurities and some structural faults, will increase as the temperature does. This is in contrast with a metal, in which conductivity decreases as its temperature rises.
- semiconductor device**—A device in which the characteristic that distinguishes electronic conduction takes place within a semiconducting material.

semiconductor diode—An inactive semiconductor device with a nonlinear voltage-current characteristic and two terminals.

semiconductor integrated circuits—Complex circuits fabricated by suitable and selective modification of areas on and in wafers of semiconductor material to produce patterns of interconnected passive and active elements. The circuit may be assembled from several chips and use thin-film elements or discrete components.

semidirectional microphone—A microphone, the field response of which is determined by the angle of incidence in part of the frequency range but is substantially independent of the angle of incidence in the remaining part.

semiduplex—In a communications circuit, a method of operation in which one end is duplex and one end simplex. This type of operation is sometimes used in mobile systems with the base station duplex and the mobile station or stations simplex. A semiduplex system requires two operating frequencies.

semimagnetic controller—An electrical controller in which not all its basic functions are performed by electromagnets.

semimetals—Materials such as bismuth, antimony, and arsenic having characteristics that class them between semiconductors and metals.

semiremote control—Radio-transmitter control performed near the transmitter by devices connected to but not an integral part of the transmitter.

semitone—Also called half step. The interval between two sounds. Its basic frequency ratio is equal to approximately the twelfth root of 2.

semitransparent photocathode—A photocathode in which radiant flux incident on one side produces photoelectric emission from the opposite side.

sending-end impedance—Also called the driving-point impedance. The ratio of an applied potential difference of a transmission line, to the resultant current at the point where the potential difference is applied.

sending filter—A filter used at the transmitting terminal.

sensation level—See Level Above Threshold.

sense—1. In navigation, the relationship between the change in indication of a radio-navigational facility and the change in the navigational parameter being indicated. 2. In some navigational equipment, the property of permitting the resolution of 180° ambiguities. 3. To examine or determine the status of some system components. 4. To read holes in punched tape or cards.

sense finder—In a direction finder, that portion which permits determination of direction without 180° ambiguity.

sensing—The process of determining the sense of an indication.

sensing element—See Primary Detector.

sensitive relay—A relay requiring only a small current. It is used extensively in photoelectric circuits.

sensitive volume—In a radiation-counter tube, the portion responding to a specific radiation.

sensitivity—1. The minimum input signal required in a radio receiver or similar device, to produce a specified output signal having a specified signal-to-noise ratio. This signal input may be expressed as power or voltage at a stipulated input network impedance. 2. Ratio of the response of a measuring device, to the magnitude of the measured quantity. It may be expressed directly in divisions per volt, milliradians per microampere, etc., or indirectly by stating a property from which sensitivity can be computed (e.g., ohms per volt for a stated deflection). 3. The signal current developed in a camera tube per unit incident radiation density (i.e., per watt per unit area).

sensitivity control—The control that adjusts the amplification of the radio-frequency amplifier stages and thereby makes the receiver more sensitive.

sensitivity-time control—Also called gain-time control or time gain. The portion of a system which varies the amplification of a radio receiver in a predetermined manner.

sensitizing (electrostatography)—The establishing of an electrostatic surface charge of uniform density on an insulating medium.

sensitometry—Measurement of the light-response characteristics of photographic film.

sensor—1. In a navigational system, the portion which perceives deviations from a reference and converts them into signals. 2. A sensing element.

sentinel—1. A symbol marking the beginning or end of some piece of information in digital-computer programming. 2. See Tag.

separate excitation—Excitation in which generator field current is provided by an independent source, or motor field current is provided from a source other than the one connected across the armature.

separately instructed carry—Executing the carry process in a computer by allowing carry information to propagate to succeeding places only when a specific signal is received.

separate parts of a network—The unconnected parts.

separation—The degree to which sound intended for the right speaker of a stereo system is kept out of the left speaker, and vice versa.

separation filter—A combination of filters used to separate one band of frequencies from another—often, to separate carrier and voice frequencies for transmission over individual paths.

septate coaxial cavity—A coaxial cavity with a vane or septum added between the inner and outer conductors. The result is a cavity that acts as if it had a rectangular cross section bent transversely.

septum

septum—A thin metal vane which has been perforated with an appropriate wave pattern. It is inserted into a wave guide to reflect the wave.

sequence—1. The order in which objects or items are arranged. 2. To place in order.

sequence checking routine—A checking routine which examines every instruction executed and prints certain data concerning this check.

sequence control—Automatic control of a series of operations in a predetermined order.

sequencer—A mechanism which arranges items of information in sequence.

sequence relay—A relay which controls two or more sets of contacts in a predetermined sequence.

sequencer register—In a computer, a counter which is pulsed or reset following the execution of an instruction to form the new memory address which locates the next instruction.

sequence timer—A succession of time-delay circuits arranged so that completion of the delay in one circuit initiates the delay in the following circuit.

sequential-access storage—A form of digital computer storage in which the items of stored information become available only in a one-after-another sequence regardless of whether all or only part of the information is desired.

sequential color television—A color television system in which the three primary colors are transmitted in succession and reproduced on the receiver screen in the same manner.

sequential control—Digital-computer operation in which the instructions are set up in sequence and fed to the computer consecutively during the solution of a problem.

sequential sampling—Sampling inspection in which the decision to accept, reject, or inspect another unit is made following the inspection of each unit.

sequential scanning—In television, rectilinear scanning in which the distance from center to center of successively scanned lines is equal to the nominal line width.

serial—Pertaining to time-sequential transmission of storage of, or logical operations on, the parts of a word in a computer—the same facilities being used for successive parts.

serial arithmetic unit—One in which the digits are operated on sequentially. (*Also see* Parallel Arithmetic Unit.)

serial digital computer—One in which the digits are handled serially. Mixed serial and parallel machines are frequently called serial or parallel, according to the way the arithmetic processes are performed. An example of a serial digital computer is one which handles decimal digits serially, although the bits which comprise a digit might be handled either serially or in parallel. (*Also see* Parallel Digital Computer).

series-parallel switch

serial operation—Computer operation in which numbers are processed one character at a time—as opposed to parallel operation, where several numbers are processed simultaneously.

serial-parallel—Having the property of being partially serial and partially parallel.

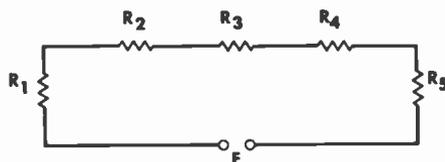
serial programming—Programming of a digital computer in such a manner that only one arithmetical or logical operation can be executed at one time.

serial storage—In a computer, storage in which time is one of the coordinates used in the location of any given bit, character, or word.

serial transfer—Data transfer in which the characters of an element of information are transferred in sequence over a single path.

serial transmission—Information transmission in which the characters of a word are transmitted in sequence over a single line.

series—1. The connecting of components end to end in a circuit, to provide a single path for the current. 2. An indicated sum of a set of terms in a mathematical expression (e.g., in an alternating or arithmetic series).



Series circuit.

series circuit—A circuit in which resistances or other components are connected end to end so that the same current flows throughout the circuit.

series excitation—The field excitation obtained in a motor or generator by allowing the armature current to flow through the field winding.

series-fed vertical antenna—A vertical antenna which is insulated from ground and energized at the base.

series feed—The method by which the DC voltage to the plate or grid of a vacuum tube is applied through the same impedance in which the alternating current flows.

series field—In a machine, the part of the total magnetic flux due to the series winding.

series loading—Loading in which reactances are inserted in series with the conductors of a transmission circuit.

series modulation—Modulation in which the plate circuits of a modulating tube and a modulated amplifier tube are in series with the same plate-voltage supply.

series motor—A motor in which the field and armature circuits are connected in series.

series-parallel network—Any network which contains only resistors, inductors, and capacitors and in which successive branches are connected in series and/or in parallel.

series-parallel switch—A switch which

changes the connections of lamps or other devices from series to parallel or vice versa.

series peaking—See Peaking Network.

series regulator—A device that is placed in series with a source of power and is able to automatically vary its series resistance, thereby controlling the voltage or current output.

series resistor—A resistor generally used for adapting an instrument so that it will operate on some designated voltage or voltages. It forms an essential part of the voltage circuit and may be either internal or external to the instrument.

series resonance—The steady-state condition which exists when the current in a circuit comprising inductance and capacitance in series is in phase with the voltage across the circuit.

series-shunt network—See Ladder Network.

series T-junction—See E-plane T-junction.

series-wound motor—A commutator motor in which the field and armature circuits are in series.

serrated pulse—A vertical synchronizing pulse divided into a number of small pulses, each acting for the duration of half a line in a television system.

serrated rotor plate—Also called a slotted or split-rotor plate. A rotor plate with radial slots which permit different sections of the plate to be bent inward or outward so that the total capacitance of a variable-capacitor section can be adjusted during alignment.

serrations—The sawtooth appearance of vertical and near-vertical lines in a television picture. This is caused by their starting at different points during the horizontal scan.

serviceability—Those properties of an equipment design that facilitate service and repair in operation.

service area—1. The area within which a navigational aid is of use. 2. The area, surrounding a broadcasting station, where the signal is strong enough for satisfactory reception at all times (i.e., not subject to objectionable interference or fading).

service band—The band of frequencies allocated to a class of radio service.

service life—The length of time a primary cell or battery needs to reach a specified final electrical condition on a service test that duplicates normal usage.

service routine—In digital computer programming, a routine designed to assist in the actual operation of the computer.

service switch—A switch, usually in a box, for disconnecting the line voltage from the circuits it services.

service unit—In a microwave system, the equipment or facilities used for maintenance communications and transmission of fault indications.

servicing (of a cable)—A wrapping applied around the core before a cable is leaded, or over the lead if the cable is armored. Some common materials are jute, cotton, or duck tape.

servo—Short for servomotor.

servoamplifier—A servo unit in which information from a synchro is amplified to control the speed and direction of the servomotor output.

servomechanism—An automatic feedback control system in which one or more of its signals represent mechanical motion.

servomotor—A motor used in a servo system. Its rotation or speed (or both) are controlled by a corrective electric signal that has been amplified and fed into the motor circuit.

servo noise—The hunting of the tracking servo mechanism of a radar as a result of backlash and compliance in the gears, shafts, and structures of the mount.

servo system—An automatic control system for maintaining a condition at or near a predetermined value by activation of an element such as a control rod. It compares the required condition (desired value) with the actual condition and adjusts the control element in accordance with the difference (and sometimes the rate of change of the difference).

servo techniques—Methods of studying the performance of servomechanisms or other control systems.

set—1. To place a storage device in a prescribed state. 2. To place a binary cell in the 1 state. 3. A permanent change, attributable to any cause, in a given parameter. 4. See Equipment.

set analyzer—A test instrument designed to permit convenient measurement of voltages and currents.

set noise—Inherent random noise caused in a receiver by thermal currents in resistors and by variations in the emission currents of vacuum tubes.

set point—In a feedback control loop, the point which determines the desired value of the quantity being controlled.

set pulse—A drive pulse which tends to set a magnetic cell.

set terminal—See One-Input Terminal.

settling time—The time interval, following the initiation of a specified stimulus to a system, required for a specified variable to enter and remain within a specified narrow band centered on the final value of the variable.

setup—In television, the ratio between the reference black and reference white levels, both measured from the blanking level. It is usually expressed in per cent.

setup time—The time, measured from the point of 10% input change, required for a capacitor-diode gate to open or close after the occurrence of a change of input level.

sexadecimal notation—Also called dekahexadecimal notation. A scale of notation for numbers in which the base is 16.

sferics—Contraction of the term "atmospherics," meaning interference.

sg—Abbreviation for screen-grid electrode (of a vacuum tube).

shaded-pole motor—A single-phase induction motor provided with one or more auxiliary

- short-circuited stator windings that are displaced magnetically from the main winding.
- shading**—1. A brightness gradient in the reproduced picture not present in the original scene, but caused by the camera tube. 2. Compensating for the spurious signal generated in a camera tube during the trace intervals. 3. Controlling the directivity pattern of a transducer through the distribution of phase and amplitude of the transducer action over the active face.
- shading coil**—See Shading Ring.
- shading ring**—A shorted turn placed around part of the pole of an alternating-current magnet to delay the change of magnetic flux in that part.
- shading signal**—A signal that increases the gain of the amplifier in a television camera while the electron beam is scanning a dark portion.
- shadow factor**—The ratio of the electric field strength which would result from propagation over a sphere, to that which would result from propagation over a plane (other factors being the same).
- shadow mask**—See Aperture Mask.
- shadow region**—A region in which, under normal propagation conditions, an obstruction reduces the field strength from a transmitter to the point where radio reception or radar detection is ineffective or virtually so.
- shadow tuning indicator**—A vacuum tube in which a moving shadow shows how accurately a radio receiver is tuned.
- shaft**—The axial member to which torque is applied to cause rotation of an adjustable component.
- shake-table test**—A laboratory test in which a device or component is placed in a vibrator to determine the reliability of the device or component when subjected to vibration.
- shank**—The part of a phonograph needle which is clamped into position in the pickup or cutting head.
- shaped-beam antenna**—An antenna whose directional pattern over a certain angular range is designed to a special shape for some particular use.
- shaped-beam display tube**—A cathode-ray tube in which the beam is first deflected through a matrix, then repositioned along the axis of the tube, and finally deflected into the desired position on the faceplate. A typical tube is the Charactron.
- shape factor**—For a filter, the ratio (usually maximum) comparing a high-attenuation-level bandwidth and a low-attenuation-level bandwidth.
- shaping network**—An electrical network designed to be inserted into a circuit to improve its transmission or impedance properties, or both.
- sharp-cutoff tube**—The opposite of a remote-cutoff tube. A tube in which the control-grid spirals are uniformly and closely spaced. As the grid voltage is made more and more negative, the plate current decreases steadily to cutoff.
- shaving**—In mechanical recording, the removal of material from the surface of a recording medium for the purpose of obtaining a new surface.
- shear wave**—Also called a rotational wave. A wave, usually in an elastic solid, which causes an element of the solid to change its shape but not its volume.
- sheath**—1. The external conducting surface of a shielded transmission line. 2. A metal wall of a wave guide. 3. Part of a discharge in a rarefied gas, in which there is a space charge due to an accumulation of electrons or ions.
- sheath-reshaping converter**—A converter in which the pattern of the wave is changed by gradual reshaping of the wave-guide sheath and the metal sheets mounted longitudinally in the guide.
- sheet grating**—A three-dimensional grating consisting of thin metal sheets extending along the inside of a wave guide for about one wavelength. It is used to stop all but the predetermined wave, which passes unimpeded.
- Sheffer-stroke function**—The Boolean operator that gives a truth-table value of true only when both of the variables that the operator connects are not true.
- shelf corrosion**—Consumption of the negative electrode of a dry cell as a result of local action.
- shelf life**—The life of electrical components that deteriorate with time even when not in service (e.g., batteries and electrolytic capacitors).
- shell**—A group of electrons having a common energy level that forms part of the outer structure of an atom.
- shell-type transformer**—A transformer in which the magnetic circuit completely surrounds the windings.
- SHF**—Abbreviation for super-high frequency.
- shield**—Also called shielding. A screen or other housing (usually conducting) placed around devices or circuits to reduce the effect of electric or magnetic fields on them.
- shielded-conductor cable**—A cable in which the insulated conductor or conductors are enclosed in a conducting envelope or envelopes, almost every point on the surface of which is at ground potential or at some predetermined potential with respect to ground.
- shielded pair**—A two-wire transmission line surrounded by a metallic sheath.
- shielded transmission line**—A transmission line, the elements of which confine the propagated electrical energy inside a conducting sheath.
- shielded wire**—An insulated wire covered with a metal shield—usually of tinned, braided copper wire.
- shielded X-ray tube**—An X-ray tube enclosed in a grounded metal container, except for a small opening through which the X rays emerge.
- shield factor**—Ratio between the noise (or

induced current or voltage) in a telephone circuit when a source of shielding is present and when it is not.

shield grid (of a gas tube)—A structure which shields the control electrode from the anode or cathode, or both. It prevents the radiation of heat from and the depositing of thermionic activating material on them. It also reduces the electrostatic influence of the anode, and may be used as a control electrode in some applications.

shielding—See Shield.

shield wire—A wire employed for reducing the effects of extraneous electromagnetic fields on electric supply or communication circuits.

shift—Displacement of an ordered set of computer characters one or more places to the left or right. If the characters are the digits of a numerical expression, a shift is equivalent to multiplying by a power of the base.

shift out—In a computer, to move information within a register toward one end so that, as the information leaves this one end, 0's are entered into the other end.

shift pulse—A drive pulse which initiates the shifting of characters in a register.

shift register—A register which provides short- or long-term storage for either serial or parallel operation.

ship error—A radio direction-finder error that occurs when radio waves are reradiated by the metal structure of a ship.

ship-heading marker—On a PPI scope, an electronic radial sweep line indicating the heading of the ship on which the equipment is installed.

ship station—A radio station operated in the maritime-mobile service and located on board a vessel which is not permanently moored.

ship-to-shore communication—Communication by radio between a ship at sea and a shore station.

shock—An abrupt impact applied to a stationary object. It is usually expressed in gravities (g).

shock absorber—A device for dissipating vibratory energy, to modify the response of a mechanical system to an applied shock.

shock excitation—See Impulse Excitation.

shock-excited oscillations—See Free Oscillations.

shock isolator—Also called a shock mount. A resilient support which tends to isolate a system from applied shock.

shock motion—In a mechanical system, transient motion characterized by suddenness and by significant relative displacements.

shock mount—See Shock Isolator.

shoran—Acronym for SHOrt-RAnge Navigation. A precision position-fixing system using a pulse transmitter and receiver on a vehicle, with two transponders at fixed points.

shore effect—The bending of radio waves toward the shore line when traveling over water, due presumably to the slightly greater velocity of radio waves over water than over

land. This effect causes errors in radio direction-finder indications.

shore-to-ship communication—Communication by radio between a shore station and a ship at sea.

short—See Short Circuit.

short circuit—Also called a short. An abnormal connection of relatively low resistance between two points of a circuit. The result is a flow of excess (often damaging) current between these points.

short-circuit driving-point admittance—The driving-point admittance between the j terminal of an n -terminal network and the reference terminal when all other terminals have zero alternating components of voltage with respect to the reference point.

short-circuit feedback admittance (of an electron-device transducer)—The short-circuit transfer admittance from the output terminals to the input terminals of a specified socket, the associated filters, and the electron device.

short-circuit forward admittance (of an electron-device transducer)—The short-circuit transfer admittance from the input terminals to the output terminals of a specified socket, the associated filters and the electron device.

short-circuit impedance—The driving-point impedance of a line or four-terminal network when its far end is short-circuited.

short-circuit input admittance (of an electron-device transducer)—The short-circuit driving-point admittance at the input terminals of a specified socket, the associated filters, and the electron device.

short-circuit output admittance (of an electron-device transducer)—The short-circuit driving-point admittance at the output terminals of a specified socket, the associated filters, and the electron device.

short-circuit output capacitance (of an n -terminal electron device)—The effective capacitance determined from the short-circuit output admittance.

short-circuit parameters—In an equivalent circuit of a transistor, the resultant parameter when independent variables are selected for the input and output voltages.

short-circuit transfer admittance—The transfer admittance from terminal j to terminal l of an n -terminal network when all terminals except j have zero complex alternating components of voltage with respect to the reference point.

short-circuit transfer capacitance (of an electron device)—The effective capacitance determined from the short-circuit transfer admittance.

short-contact switch—A selector switch in which the movable contact is wider than the distance between its clips, so that the new circuit is made before the old one is broken.

short-distance navigational aid—An aid

shorted out

useful primarily within the radio line of sight.

shorted out—Made inactive by connecting a heavy wire or other low-resistance path around a device or portion of a circuit.

short plug—A plug designed to connect the springs of a jack together or to short them.

short-time duty—A service requirement that demands operation at a substantially constant load for a short, specified time.

short-time rating—The rating that defines the load which a machine, apparatus, or device can carry at approximately the room temperature for a short, specified time.

short wave—Radio frequencies which fall above the commercial broadcasting band (from 1.5 to 30 megacycles) and are used for sky-wave communication over long distances.

short-wave transmitter—A radio transmitter that radiates short waves, which ordinarily are shorter than 200 meters.

shot effect—Noise voltages developed by the random travel of electrons within a tube. The effect is characterized by a steady hiss from a radio, and by snow or grass in a television picture.

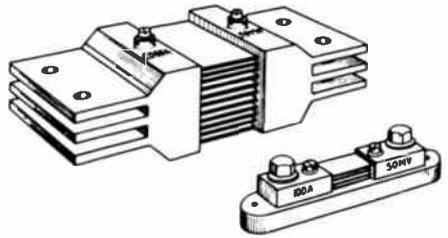
shot noise—Noise generated due to the random passage of discrete current carriers across a barrier or discontinuity, e.g., a semiconductor junction. Shot noise is characteristic of all transistors and diodes and is directly proportional to the square root of the applied current.

short code—A system of instructions that causes an automaton to behave as if it were another, specified automaton.

shunt—1. A precision low-value resistor placed across the terminals of an ammeter to increase its range. 2. Any part connected, or the act of connecting any part, in parallel with some other part. 3. In an electric circuit, a branch the winding of which is in parallel with the external or line circuit.

shunt-fed vertical antenna—A vertical antenna connected to the ground at the base,

shunt-wound motor



Shunt.

and energized at a suitable point above the grounding point.

shunt feed—See Parallel Feed.

shunt field—Part of the magnetic flux produced in a machine by the shunt winding connected across the voltage source.

shunt-field relay—A special polarized relay with two coils on opposite sides of a closed magnetic circuit. The relay operates only when the currents in its two windings flow in the same direction.

shunt leads—Those leads which connect the circuit of an instrument to an external shunt. The resistance of these leads must be taken into account when the instrument is adjusted.

shunt loading—Loading in which reactances are applied in parallel across the conductors of a transmission circuit.

shunt neutralization—See Inductive Neutralization.

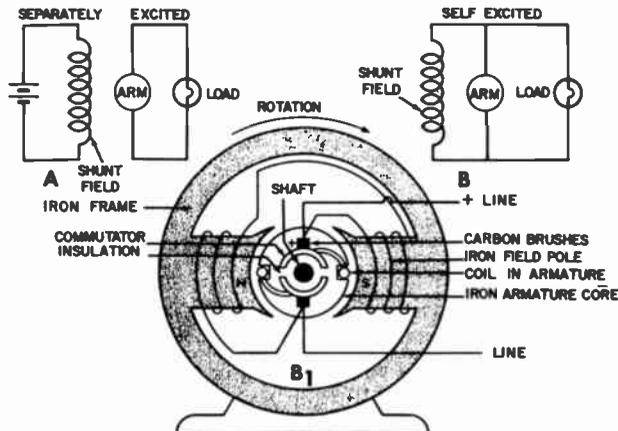
shunt peaking—See Peaking Network.

shunt regulator—A device placed in parallel with the load across the output of a power supply and operated so as to control the current through a series dropping resistance, thereby maintaining a constant output to the load.

shunt T-junction—See H-plane T-junction.

shunt-wound generator—A direct-current generator in which the field coils and armature are wound in parallel.

shunt-wound motor—A direct-current motor



Shunt-wound DC generator.

in which the field circuit and armature circuit are connected in parallel.

shutter—A movable cover that prevents light from reaching the film or other light-sensitive surface in a still, movie, or television camera except during the exposure time.

sideband attenuation—Attenuation in which the relative transmitted amplitude of one or more components of a modulated signal (excluding the carrier) is smaller than the amplitude produced by the modulation process.

sideband power—The power contained in the sidebands. This is the power to which a receiver responds when receiving a modulated wave, not the carrier power.

sidebands—1. The frequency bands on both sides of the carrier frequency. The frequencies of the wave produced by modulation fall within these bands. 2. The wave components lying within such bands. During amplitude modulation with a sine-wave carrier, the upper sideband includes the sum (carrier plus modulating) frequencies, and the lower sideband includes the difference (carrier minus modulating) frequencies.

side circuit—One of the two circuits in a phantom circuit.

side frequency—One of the frequencies of a sideband.

side lobe—A portion of the beam from an antenna, other than the main lobe. It is usually much smaller than the main lobe.

side thrust—In disc recording, the radial component of force on a pickup arm caused by the stylus drag.

sidetone—The reproduction, in a telephone receiver, of sounds received by the transmitter of the same telephone set (e.g., hearing one's own voice in the receiver of a telephone set when speaking into the mouth-piece).

sidetone telephone set—A telephone set with no balancing network for reducing sidetone.

sight check—To verify the sorting or punching of punched cards by looking through the pattern of punched holes.

sign—1. A symbol which distinguishes negative from positive quantities. 2. A symbol which indicates whether a quantity is greater or less than zero. 3. A binary indicator of the position of the magnitude of a number relative to zero.

signal—1. A visible, audible, or other conveyor of information. 2. The intelligence, message, or effect to be conveyed over a communication system. 3. A signal wave. 4. The physical embodiment of a message.

signal electrode—The electrode from which the signal output of a camera tube is taken.

signal element—Also called a unit interval. That part of a signal which occupies the shortest interval of the signaling code. It is considered to be of unit duration in building up signal combinations.

signal-frequency shift—In a frequency-shift facsimile system, the numerical difference between the frequencies corresponding to the

white and black signals at any point in the system.

signal generator—Also called a standard voltage generator. A device which supplies a standard voltage of known amplitude, frequency, and waveform for measuring purposes.

signal ground—The ground return for low-level signals such as inputs to audio amplifiers or other circuits that are susceptible to coupling through ground-loop currents.

signaling channel—A tone channel used for signaling purposes.

signaling key—A key used in wire or radio-telegraphy to control the sequence of current impulses that form the code signals.

signal interpolation—See Interpolation.

signal lamp—A lamp that indicates, when lit or out, the existence of certain conditions in a circuit (e.g., signal lamps on switchboards, or pilot lamps in radio sets).

signal level—The difference between the measure of the signal at any point in a transmission system, and the measure of an arbitrary reference signal. (Audio signals are often stated in decibels—thus their difference can be conveniently expressed as a ratio.)

signal-muting switch—A switch used on a record changer to ground (mute) the signal from the pickup during a change cycle.

signal-noise ratio—See Signal-to-Noise Ratio.

signal plate—A metal plate that backs up the mica sheet containing the mosaic in one type of cathode-ray television camera tube. The electron beam acts on the capacitance between this plate and each globule of the mosaic to produce the television signal.

signal-shaping network—An electric network inserted into a telegraph circuit, usually at the receiving end, to improve the waveshape of the signals.

signal-shield ground—A ground technique for all shields used for the protection from stray pickup of leads carrying low-level, low-frequency signals.

signal shifter—A variable-frequency oscillator for shifting amateur transmitters to a less crowded frequency within a given band.

signal strength—The strength of the signal produced by a transmitter at a particular location. Usually it is expressed as so many millivolts per meter of the effective receiving-antenna length.

signal-to-noise ratio—Also called signal-noise ratio. 1. Ratio of the magnitude of the signal to that of the noise (often expressed in decibels). 2. In television transmission, the ratio in decibels of the maximum peak-to-peak voltage of the video television signal (including the synchronizing pulse), to the rms voltage of the noise at any point.

signal tracer—A test instrument used for tracing a signal through the circuit in order to find faulty wiring or components.

signal tracing—The tracing of a signal through each stage in order to locate a fault.

signal voltage—The effective (root-mean-square) voltage value of a signal.

signal wave—A wave with characteristics that permit it to carry intelligence.

signal winding—Also called an input winding. In a saturable reactor, the control winding to which the independent variable (signal wave) is applied.

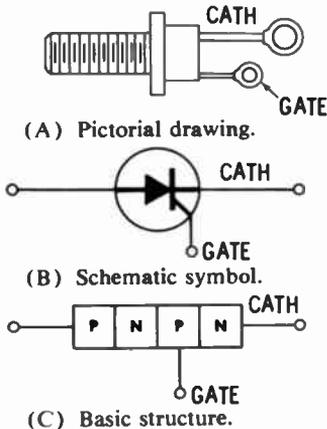
sign digit—A character (+ or -) used to designate the algebraic sign of a number.

significant digits (of a number)—A set of digits from consecutive columns, beginning with the most significant digit other than zero, and ending with the least significant digit the value of which is known or assumed to be relevant. The digits of a number can be ordered according to their significance, which is greater when occupying a column corresponding to a higher power of the radix.

silent period—An hourly period during which ship and shore radio stations must remain silent and listen for distress calls.

silica gel—A moisture-absorbent chemical used for dehydrating wave guides, coaxial lines, pressurized components, shipping containers, etc.

silicon—A metallic element often mixed with iron or steel during smelting to provide desirable magnetic properties for transformer-core materials. In its pure state, it is used as a semiconductor.



Silicon-controlled rectifier.

silicon-controlled rectifier—A three-junction semiconductor device that is normally an open circuit until an appropriate gate signal is applied to the gate terminal, at which time it rapidly switches to the conducting state. Its operation is equivalent to that of a thyatron.

silicon detector—See Silicon Diode.

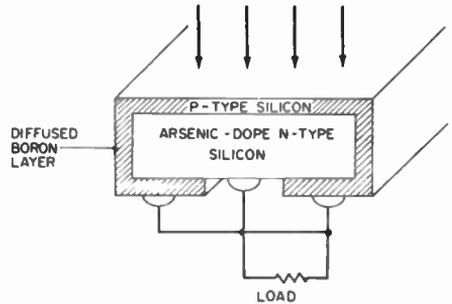
silicon diode—Also called a silicon detector. A crystal detector used for rectifying or detecting UHF and SHF signals. It consists of a metal contact held against a piece of silicon in a particular crystalline state.

silicon double-base diode—See Unijunction Transistor.

silicone—A member of the family of polymeric materials characterized by a recurring chemical group that contains silicon and oxygen atoms as links in the main chain. These compounds are presently derived from silica (sand) and methyl chloride. One of their important properties is resistance to heat.

silicon rectifier—One or more silicon rectifying cells or cell assemblies.

silicon rectifying cell—An elementary two-terminal silicon device which consists of a positive and a negative electrode and conducts current effectively in only one direction.



Silicon solar cell.

silicon solar cell—A photovoltaic cell designed to convert light energy into power for electronic and communication equipment. It consists essentially of a thin wafer of specially processed silicon.

silicon steel—Steel containing 3% to 5% silicon. Its magnetic qualities make it desirable for use in the iron cores of transformers and in another AC devices.

silicon unijunction transistor—See Unijunction Transistor.

silk-covered wire—A wire covered with one or more layers of fine floss silk. It is a better insulator than cotton. Also, it is more moisture-resistant and permits more turns of wire within a given space.

silver—A precious metal which is more conductive than copper. Because it does not readily corrode, it is used for contact points of relays and switches. Its chemical symbol is Ag.

silvering—See Silver Spraying.

silver migration—The ionic displacement of metallic silver through an insulating medium. Usually it is caused by a combination of extended time, high humidity, temperature variations, and DC potential.

silver spraying—Also calling silvering. Metalizing the surface of an original recorded master by using a dual spray nozzle in which ammoniated silver nitrate and a reducer are combined in an atomized spray to precipitate the metallic silver.

simple quad—See S-quad.

single-ended tube

single unbalanced output. (No transformer is used.)

single-ended tube—A metal tube in which all electrodes—including the control grid—are connected to base pins and there is no top connection. The letter *S* after the first numerals in a receiving-tube designation (e.g., 6SN7) indicates a single-ended tube.

single-groove stereo—*See* Monogroove Stereo.

single-gun color tube—A color picture tube with a single electron gun that produces only one beam, which is sequentially deflected across the phosphor dots.

single-hop propagation—Transmission in which the radio waves are reflected only once in the ionosphere.

single-junction photosensitive semiconductor—Two layers of semiconductor materials with an electrode connection to each material. Light energy controls the amount of current flow.

single-line diagram—A form of schematic diagram in which single lines are used to show component interconnections even though two or more conductors are required in the actual circuit.

single-phase circuit—Either an alternating-current circuit with only two points of entry, or one with more than two points of entry but energized in such a way that the potential differences between all pairs of points of entry are either in phase or 180° out of phase. A single-phase circuit with only two points of entry is called a single-phase, two-wire circuit.

single-phase synchronous generator—A generator which produces a single alternating electromotive force at its terminals.

single-polarity pulse—A pulse which departs from normal in one direction only.

single-pole, double-throw—Abbreviated SPDT. A three-terminal switch or relay contact for connecting one terminal to either of two other terminals.

single-pole-piece magnetic head—A magnetic head with only one pole piece on one side of the recording medium.

single-pole, single-throw—Abbreviated SPST. A two-terminal switch or relay contact which either opens or closes one circuit.

single-shot multivibrator—Also called a single-trip multivibrator. A multivibrator modified to operate as a single-shot trigger circuit.

single-shot trigger circuit—Also called a single-trip trigger circuit. A trigger circuit in which the pulse initiates one complete

single-turn potentiometer

cycle of conditions ending with a stable condition.

single-sideband filter—A bandpass filter in which the slope on one side of the response curve is greater than on the other side. So-called because it is used in systems to suppress a carrier frequency and transmit one or both sidebands.

single-sideband modulation—Abbreviated SSB or SSB. Modulation whereby the spectrum of the modulating wave is translated in frequency by a specified amount, either with or without inversion.

single-sideband system—A type of radio-telephone service in which one set of sidebands (either the upper or lower) is completely suppressed and the transmitted carrier is partially suppressed.

single-sideband transmission—Transmission of only one sideband, the other sideband being suppressed. The carrier wave may be transmitted or suppressed.

single-sideband transmitter—A transmitter in which only one sideband is transmitted.

single-signal receiver—A superheterodyne receiver equipped for single-signal reception. A crystal filter, usually in the intermediate-frequency amplifier, can be shorted out by a switch when high selectivity is not needed.

single-signal reception—Use of a piezoelectric quartz crystal and associated coupling circuits as a crystal filter, to provide the high degree of selectivity required for reception in a crowded band.

single-throw circuit breaker—A circuit breaker in which only one set of contacts need be moved to open or close the circuit.

single-throw switch—A switch in which only one set of contacts need be moved to open or close the circuit.

single-tone keying—Keying in which the carrier is modulated with a single tone for one condition, which may be either marking or spacing, but not for the other.

single-track magnetic system—A magnetic-recording system, the medium of which has only one track.

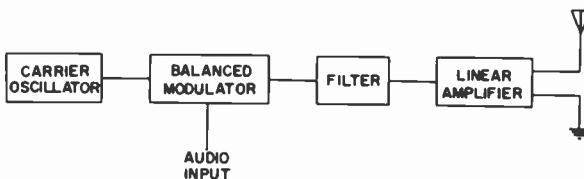
single-trip multivibrator—*See* Single-Shot Multivibrator.

single-trip trigger circuit—*See* Single-Shot Trigger Circuit.

single-tuned amplifier—An amplifier characterized by resonance at a single frequency.

single-tuned circuit—A circuit which may be represented by a single inductance and capacitance, together with associated resistances.

single-turn potentiometer—A potentiometer



Single-sideband transmitter.

in which the slider travels the complete length of the resistive element with only one revolution of the shaft.

single-wound resistor—A resistor in which only one layer of resistance wire or ribbon is wound around the insulating base or core.

sink—In communication practice: 1. A device which drains off energy from a system. 2. A place where energy from several sources is collected or drained away.

sins—Acronym for a Ship's Inertial marine Navigational System, especially applicable to submarine use.

sinusoid—A curve having ordinates proportional to the sine of the abscissa.

sinusoidal—Varying in proportion to the sine of an angle or time function (e.g., ordinary alternating current).

sinusoidal electromagnetic wave—In a homogeneous medium, a wave with an electric field strength proportionate to the sine (or cosine) of an angle that is a linear function of time, distance, or both.

sinusoidal field—A field in which the magnitude of the quantity at any point varies as the sine or cosine of an independent variable such as time, displacement, or temperature.

sinusoidal quantity—A quantity that varies in the manner of a sinusoid.

sinusoidal vibration—A cyclical motion in which the object moves linearly. The instantaneous position is a sinusoidal function of time.

sinusoidal wave—A wave the displacement of which varies as the sine (or cosine) of an angle that is proportional to time, distance, or both.

site error—In navigation, the error that occurs when the radiated field is distorted by objects near navigational equipment.

skew—In facsimile, the nonrectangular received frame due to asynchronism between the scanner and recorder. Numerically it is the tangent of the angle of this deviation.

skewed distribution—A frequency distribution of any natural phenomenon in which zero or infinity is one of its limits.

skewness—A statistical measure of the asymmetry existing in a distribution.

skiatron—1. A dark-trace oscilloscope tube. (Also see Darktrace Tube.) 2. A display employing an optical system with a dark-trace tube.

skin depth—In a current-carrying conductor, the depth below the surface at which the current density has decreased one neper below the current density at the surface.

skin effect—Also called radio-frequency resistance. The tendency of RF currents to flow near the surface of a conductor. Thus they are restricted to a small part of the total sectional area, which has the effect of increasing the resistance.

skinner—A wire brought out at the end of a cable prepared for soldering to a terminal.

skinning—Peeling the insulation from a wire.

skip—1. A digital-computer instruction to proceed to the next instruction. 2. In a computer, a "blank" instruction.

skip distance—The distance separating two points on the earth between which radio waves are transmitted by reflection from the ionized layers of the ionosphere.

sky error—See Ionospheric Error.

sky wave—See Ionospheric Wave and Indirect Wave.

sky-wave correction—In navigation, a correction for sky-wave propagation errors applied to measured positional data. The amount of the correction is established on the basis of an assumed position and on the height of the ionosphere.

sky-wave station error—In sky-wave-synchronized loran, the station-synchronization error due to the effect of the ionosphere on the synchronizing signal transmitted from one station to the other.

sky-wave-synchronization loran—A loran system in which the range is extended by using ionosphere-reflected signals for synchronizing the two ground stations.

sky-wave transmission delay—The longer time taken by a transmitted pulse when carried by sky waves reflected once from the E-layer, compared with the same pulse carried by ground waves.

slab—A relatively thick crystal from which blanks are cut.

slant range—In radar, the line-of-sight distance from the measuring point to the target, particularly an aerial target.

slave drive—See Follower Drive.

slaved tracking—A method of interconnecting two or more regulated power supplies so that the master supply operates to control other power supplies called slaves.

slave relay—See Auxiliary Relay.

slave station—A radionavigational station, the emissions of which are controlled by a master station.

slave sweep—A time base which is synchronized or triggered by a waveform from an external source. It is used in navigational systems for displaying or utilizing the same information at different locations, or in displaying or utilizing different information with a common or related time base.

sleeping sickness—In transistors, the gradual appearance of leakage.

sleeve—1. A cylindrical contacting part usually placed in back of the tip or ring of a plug and insulated from it. 2. An iron core (usually a thin-walled cylinder) used as an electromagnetic shield around an inductor.

sleeve-dipole antenna—A dipole antenna with a coaxial sleeve around the center.

sleeve-stub antenna—An antenna consisting of half of a sleeve-dipole antenna projecting from an extended conducting surface.

slicer—Also called an amplitude gate or a clipper-limiter. A transducer which transmits only portions of an input wave lying between two amplitude boundaries.

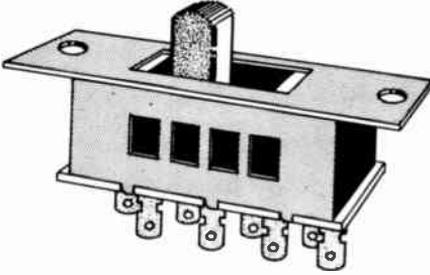
slicked switch—An alacritized mercury

slider

switch in which the rolling surface has been treated with an oily material.

slider—A sliding contact.

slide-rule dial—A tuning dial in which a pointer moves in a straight line over a straight scale. So called because it resembles a slide rule.



Slide switch.

slide switch—A switch which is positioned by sliding it back and forth.

slide wire—A bare resistance wire and a slider that can be set anywhere along the wire to provide a continuously variable resistance.

slide-wire bridge—A simplified Wheatstone bridge in which the resistance ratio is determined by the position of a slider on a resistance wire.

slide-wire rheostat—A long single-layer coil of resistance wire with a sliding contact. The resistance is varied by moving the slider.

sliding contacts—Relay or switch contacts that close with a sliding motion and thus are self-cleaning.

slip—1. In facsimile, a distorted image similar to skew but caused by slippage in the mechanical drive system. 2. The difference

slotted line

between the synchronous and operating speed of a motor.

slip clutch—A protective device used in gear trains to disengage the load when it exceeds a specified value.

slip ring—A device for making electrical connections between stationary and rotating contacts.

slope—The essentially linear portion of the grid-voltage, plate-current characteristic curve of a vacuum tube. This is where the operating point is chosen when linear amplification is desired.

slope detection—A discriminator operation on one of the slopes of the response curve for a tuned circuit. It is rarely used in FM receivers because the linear portion of the response curve is too narrow for large-signal operation.

slope detector—A detector in which slope detection is employed.

slot—One of the grooves formed in the iron core of a motor or generator armature for the conductors forming the armature winding.

slot antenna—A radiating element formed by a slot in a conducting surface.

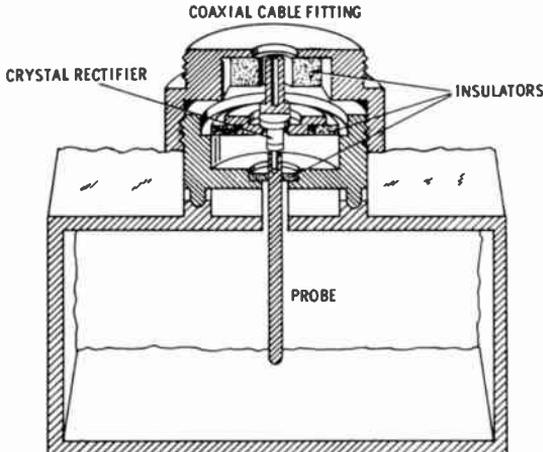
slot armor—An insulator in the slot of a magnetic core of a machine; it may be on the coil or separate from it.

slot cell—A formed sheet of insulation that is separate from the coil and placed in the slot of a magnetic core.

slot coupling—A method of transferring energy between a coaxial cable and a wave guide by means of two coincident narrow slots, one in the sheath of the guide and the other in the sheath of the coaxial cable. E- or H-waves are launched into the guide, depending on whether the cable and guide are parallel or perpendicular to each other.

slot-discharge resistance—See Corona Resistance.

slotted line—See Slotted Section.



Slotted section.

slotted rotor plate—See Serrated Rotor Plate.

slotted section—Also called a slotted line or slotted wave guide. A section of a wave guide or shielded transmission line, the shield of which is slotted to permit examination of the standing waves with a traveling probe.

slotted swr measuring equipment—A device in which standing and/or reflected waves are measured with a slotted line and a detecting probe.

slotted wave guide—See Slotted Section.

slow-acting relay—See Slow-Operating Relay.

slowed-down video—A technique of transmitting radar data over narrow-bandwidth circuits. The radar video is stored over the time required for the antenna to move through one beamwidth, and is subsequently sampled at such a rate that all range intervals of interest are sampled at least once each beam width or once per azimuth quantum.

slow memory—A computer memory, or storage, with a relatively long access time.

slow-operate, fast-release relay—A relay designed specifically for a long make and short release time.

slow-operate, slow-release relay—A slow-speed relay designed specifically for both a long make and a long release time.

slow-operating relay—Also called a slow-acting relay. One which is slow to attract its armature after its winding is energized. A copper slug, or collar, at the armature end of the core delays the operation momentarily after the operating circuit is completed. Such a relay is often marked SO on circuit diagrams.

slow-release relay—See Slow-Releasing Relay.

slow-releasing relay—Also called a slow-release relay. A slow-acting relay in which a copper slug, or collar, at the heelpiece end of the core delays the restoration momentarily after the operating circuit is opened. Such a relay is often marked SR on circuit diagrams.

slow-speed relay—A relay designed specifically for long operate or release time, or both.

slow-wave circuit—A microwave circuit in which the phase velocity of the waves is considerably below the speed of light. Such waves are used in traveling-wave tubes.

slow-wave structure—A circuit composed of selected inductance and capacitance that causes a wave to be propagated at a speed slower than the speed of light.

slug—1. A heavy metal ring or short-circuited winding used on a relay core to delay operation of the relay. 2. A metallic core which can be moved along the axis of a coil for tuning purposes.

slug tuner—A wave-guide tuner containing one or more longitudinally adjustable pieces of metal or dielectric.

slug tuning—Varying the frequency of a

resonant circuit by introducing a slug of material into the electric or magnetic fields, or both.

small signal—A signal of such magnitude that when its magnitude is reduced by half, a change greater than the required precision of the measurement is not produced in the parameter being measured.

small-signal analysis—Consideration of only small excursions from the no-signal bias, so that a vacuum tube or transistor can be represented by a linear equivalent circuit.

small-signal current gain (current-transfer ratio)—The output current of a transistor with the output circuit shorted, divided by the input current. The current components are understood to be small enough that linear relationships hold between them.

small-signal, open-circuit forward-transfer impedance—In a transistor, the ratio of the AC output voltage to the AC input current when the AC output current is zero.

small-signal, open-circuit input impedance—In a transistor, the ratio of the AC input voltage to the AC input current when the AC output current is zero.

small-signal, open-circuit output admittance—In a transistor, the ratio of the AC output current to the AC voltage applied to the output terminals when the AC input current is zero.

small-signal, open-circuit output impedance—In a transistor, the ratio of the AC voltage applied to the output terminals to the AC output current when the AC input current is zero.

small-signal, open-circuit reverse-transfer impedance—In a transistor, the ratio of the AC input voltage to the AC output current when the AC input current is zero.

small-signal, open-circuit, reverse-voltage transfer ratio—In a transistor, the ratio of the AC input voltage to the AC output voltage when the AC input current is zero.

small-signal power gain—In a transistor, the ratio of the AC output power to the AC input power under specified small-signal conditions. Usually expressed in db.

small-signal, short-circuit, forward-current transfer ratio—In a transistor, the ratio of the AC output current to the AC input current when the AC output voltage is zero.

small-signal, short-circuit forward-transfer admittance—In a transistor, the ratio of the AC output current to the AC input voltage when the AC output voltage is zero.

small-signal, short-circuit input admittance—In a transistor, the ratio of the AC input current to the AC input voltage when the AC output voltage is zero.

small-signal, short-circuit input impedance—In a transistor, the ratio of the AC input voltage to the AC input current when the AC output voltage is zero.

small-signal, short-circuit output admittance—In a transistor, the ratio of the AC

output current to the AC output voltage when the AC input voltage is zero.

small-signal, short-circuit reverse-transfer admittance—In a transistor, the ratio of the AC input current to the AC output voltage when the AC input voltage is zero.

small-signal transconductance—In a transistor, the ratio of the AC output current to the AC input voltage when the AC output voltage is zero.

smear—Television-picture distortion in which objects appear stretched out horizontally and are blurred.

S-meter—A built-in meter used in some communications receivers to indicate the strength of the received signal.

Smith chart—A special graph laid out in such a way that transmission-line impedances can conveniently be found on it.

smoothing choke—An iron-core choke coil that filters out fluctuations in the output current of a vacuum-tube rectifier or direct-current generator.

smoothing circuit—A combination of inductance and capacitance employed as a filter circuit to remove fluctuations in the output current of a vacuum-tube or semiconductor rectifier or direct-current generator.

smoothing factor—The factor expressing the effectiveness of a filter in smoothing out ripple voltages.

smoothing filter—A filter used to remove fluctuations in the output current of a vacuum-tube or semiconductor rectifier or direct-current generator.

SMPT—Abbreviation for the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers.

snake—A tempered steel wire, usually of rectangular cross-section. The snake is pushed through a run of conduit or through an inaccessible space such as a partition and used for drawing in wires.

snap action—The abrupt movement of electrical contacts from one position to another.

snap-action contacts—A contact assembly such that the contacts remain in one of two positions of equilibrium with substantially constant contact pressure during the initial motion of the actuating member until a point is reached at which stored energy causes the contacts to move abruptly to a new position of equilibrium.

snap-action switch—A sensitive switch in which its actuating lever or button moves only a short distance (e.g., a light switch).

snap magnet—A permanent magnet used in thermostatic, pressure, and other control instruments to provide quick make-and-break action at the contact and thereby minimize sparking. The magnet pulls the armature in suddenly against the spring to close the contacts and hold them closed until the spring is compressed enough to make them fly apart.

snap-off diode—A modified very high-speed, planar, epitaxial, passivated diode in which the charge stored during conduction of the diode is held close to the junction.

snapshot—In a computer, a dynamic print-out of selected data in storage that occurs at breakpoints and checkpoints during the computing operations as opposed to a static printout.

snap switch—A switch (e.g., a light switch) in which the contacts are separated or brought together suddenly as the operating knob or lever compresses or releases a spring.

Snell's law—The sine of the angle of incidence, divided by the sine of the angle of refraction, equals a constant called the index of refraction when one of the mediums is air.

snivet—A straight, jagged, or broken vertical black line that appears near the right edge of the screen of a television receiver.

snow—1. A speckled background caused by random noise on an intensity-modulated display. 2. White specks in a television picture (usually indicative of a weak signal).

soak—In an electromagnetic relay, the condition that exists when the core is approximately saturated.

soak time—The period of time required following activation for the electrolyte in a cell or battery to be sufficiently absorbed into the active materials.

soak value—The voltage, current, or power applied to the coil of the relay coil to insure that a condition approximating magnetic saturation exists.

socket—An opening that supports and electrically connects to vacuum tubes, bulbs or other devices or components when they are inserted into it.

socket adapter—A device placed between a tube and its socket so that the tube can be used in a socket designed for some other base, or so that current or voltage can be measured at the electrodes while the tube is in use.

socket contact—A hollow contact designed to mate with another contact. It is normally connected to the "live" side of the circuit.

sodar—Acronym for SOund Detecting And Ranging. A device which detects large changes in temperature overhead by the amount of sound returned as echoes (the colder the atmosphere, the louder the echoes). The sound, which is within the range of human hearing, is launched upward and the echoes are changed into oscilloscope patterns.

sodium-vapor lamp—A gas-discharge lamp containing sodium vapor. It is used chiefly for highway illumination.

sofar—Acronym for SOund Fixing And Ranging. An underwater sound system with which air and ship survivors can be located within a square mile and as far as 2,000 miles away. Survivors drop a TNT charge into the water. The charge, which is timed to explode at 3,000 to 4,000 feet, sets up underwater sound waves that can be picked up by hydrophones at shore stations.

soft magnetic material—Also called a low-energy material. Ferromagnetic material which, once having been magnetized, is very

soft phototube

easily demagnetized (i.e., requires only a slight coercive force to remove the resultant magnetism).

soft phototube—A gas phototube.

soft tube—1. Also called a gassy tube. A tube which has not been completely evacuated, or which has lost part of its vacuum due to gas released from the electrodes and envelope. 2. A tube which contains an inert gas instead of a vacuum.

software—A program package available for work on general-purpose, digital-computer hardware.

soft X rays—X rays with comparatively long wavelengths and hence poor penetrating power.

solar absorber—A surface that has the property of converting solar radiation into thermal energy.

solar cell—A device capable of converting light or other radiant energy into electrical energy.

solar concentrator—A device that increases the intensity of solar energy by optical means.

solar-energy conversion—The process of changing solar radiation into electrical or mechanical power, either directly or by using a heat engine.

solar noise—Electromagnetic radiation from the sun at radio frequencies.

solder—A lead and tin alloy that melts at a fairly low temperature. It is used for making electrical connections.

solderability—In a printed-circuit board, a measure of the ability of the conductive pattern to be wet by solder.

solder ground—A conducting path to ground due to dripping or overhanging solder.

soldering—The joining of metallic surfaces (e.g., electrical contacts) by melting a metal or an alloy (usually tin and lead) over them.

soldering iron—A soldering tool consisting of a heating element to heat the tip and melt the solder, plus a heat-insulated handle.

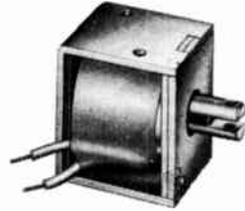
solderless connector—A device for clamping two wires firmly together to provide a good connection without solder. A common form is a cap with tapered internal threads, which are twisted over the exposed ends of the wires.

solderless wrap—Also called wire wrap. A method of connection in which a solid wire is tightly wrapped around a rectangular,

solid-state device

square, or V-shaped terminal by means of a special tool.

solder short—A defect which occurs when solder forms a short-circuit path between two or more conductors.



Solenoid.

solenoid—1. A coil of wire which, when a current flows through it, will act as a magnet and tend to pull a movable iron core to a central position. 2. An electric conductor wound as a spiral with a small pitch, or as two or more coaxial spirals.

solid—A state of matter in which the motion of the molecules is restricted. They tend to remain in one position, giving rise to a crystal structure. Unlike a liquid or gas, a solid has a definite shape and volume.

solid circuit—A semiconductor network fabricated in one piece of material by alloying, diffusing, doping, etching, cutting, and the use of necessary jumper wires.

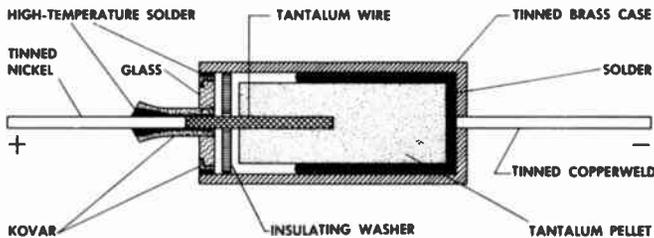
solid conductor—A wire—i.e., a conductor composed of a single strand.

solid-electrolyte tantalum capacitor—A tantalum capacitor with a solid semiconductor electrolyte instead of a liquid. A wire anode is used for low capacitance values and a sintered pellet for higher values.

solid-state atomic battery—A device in which a radioactive material and a solar cell are combined. The radioactive material emits particles that enter the solar cell, which in turn produces electrical energy.

solid-state computer—A computer using semiconductor devices.

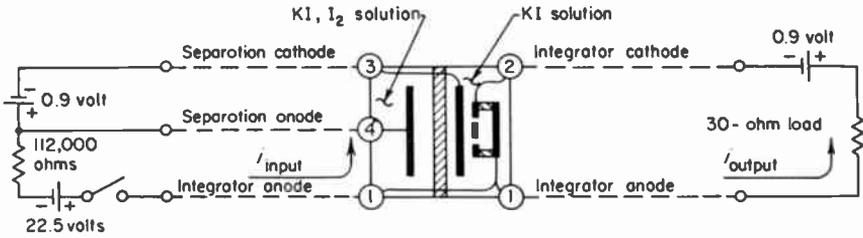
solid-state device—Any element that can control current without moving parts, heated filaments, or vacuum gaps. All semiconductors are solid-state devices, although not all solid-state devices (e.g., transformers) are semiconductors.



Solid-electrolyte tantalum capacitor.

solid-state integrated circuit

sonic drilling



Solion integrator.

solid-state integrated circuit—The class of integrated components in which only solid-state materials are used.

solion—A family of devices the operation of which is based on controlling and monitoring a reversible (redox) electrochemical reaction.

solion integrator—A precision electrochemical cell housed in glass and containing four small platinum electrodes in a solution of potassium iodide and iodine. The integrator anode and cathode make up the covers of a small cylindrical volume (less than 0.00025 cubic inch) for storing electrical information in the form of ions. The integrator cathode contains a fixed amount of hydraulic porosity for completing the internal-solution path to the other two electrodes.

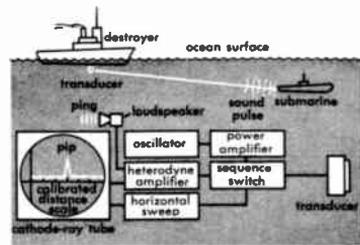
solo manual—See Swell Manual.

Sommerfeld formula—An approximate wave-propagation relationship that may be used when distances are short enough that the curvature of the earth may be neglected in the computations.

sonar—Acronym for **S**ound **N**avigation **A**nd **R**anging. Also called active sonar if it radiates underwater acoustic energy, or passive (listening) sonar if it merely receives the energy generated from a distant source. Apparatus or technique of obtaining information regarding objects or events underwater through the transmission and reception of acoustic energy. Two well-known uses are to detect submarines and fish.

sonar background noise—In sonar, the total noise, presented to the final receiving element, that interferes with the reception of the desired signal.

son—The unit of loudness. It is produced



Sonar.

by a simple tone of 1,000 cps, 40 db above a listener's threshold.

sonic—1. Pertaining to the speed of sound.
2. Utilizing sound waves.

sonic altimeter—An altimeter that determines the height of an aircraft above the earth by measuring the time the sound waves take to travel from the aircraft to the ground and back, based on the fact that the velocity of sound at sea level is 1,080 feet per second through dry air at 0°C. (32°F.).

sonic applicator—A self-contained electro-mechanical transducer for local application of sound for therapeutic purposes.

sonic cleaning—The cleaning of contaminated materials by the action of intense sound waves produced in the liquid into which the material is immersed.

sonic delay line—A device in which electroacoustic transducers and the propagation of an elastic wave through a medium are used to produce the delay of an electrical signal.

sonic depth sounder—See Fathometer.

sonic drilling—The cutting or shaping of

materials with an abrasive slurry driven by a reciprocating tool attached to an electro-mechanical transducer.

sonic frequencies—Vibrations which can be heard by the human ear (from about 15 cycles to approximately 20,000 cycles per second).

sonic soldering—The method of joining metals by the use of mechanical vibration to break up the surface oxides.

sonic speed—See Speed of Sound.

sonic thermocouple—A thermocouple so designed that gas moves past the junction with a velocity of mach 1 or greater, resulting in maximum heat transfer to the junction.

sonne—Also called *consol*. A radionavigational aid that provides a number of rotating characteristic signal zones. A bearing may be determined by observation (and interpolation) of the instant when transition occurs from one zone to the following zone.

sonobuoy—Also called a *radiosonobuoy*. A device used to locate a submerged target (e.g., a submarine). By means of a hydrophone system in the water, a sonobuoy detects the noises and converts them into radio signals, which are transmitted to a receiver in an airplane. Each sonobuoy transmits on one of several possible frequencies, and the receiver in the airplane has a channel selector so the operator can switch from one to another.

sonoluminescence—The creation of light in liquids by sonically-induced cavitation.

sonometer—A frequency meter that depends for its operation on mechanical resonance with the vibrations of a variable length of stretched wire.

sophisticated—A piece of equipment, system, etc., which is complex and intricate, or requires special skills to operate.

sophisticated vocabulary—An advanced and elaborate set of computer instructions, enabling the computer to perform such intricate operations as linearizing, extracting square roots, selecting the highest number, etc.

sort—To arrange items of information according to rules which depend on a key or field contained by the items.

sorter—A machine which sorts cards according to the position of coded holes.

SOS—A distress signal used in radiotelegraphy.

sound—1. Also called a sound wave. An alteration in pressure, stress, particle displacement or velocity, etc., propagated in an elastic material, or the superposition of such propagated alterations. 2. Also called a sound sensation. The auditory sensation usually evoked by the alterations described in (1) above.

sound absorption—The conversion of sound energy into some other form (usually heat) in passing through a medium or on striking a surface.

sound-absorption coefficient—The incident sound energy absorbed by a surface or

medium, expressed in the form of a fraction. **sound analyzer**—A device for measuring the amplitude and frequency of the components of a complex sound. It usually consists of a microphone, an amplifier, and a wave analyzer.

sound articulation—The per cent of articulation obtained when the speech units are fundamental sounds (usually combined into meaningless syllables).

sound bars—Alternate dark and light horizontal bars caused in a television picture by AF voltage reaching the video-input circuit of the picture tube.

sound carrier—The frequency-modulated carrier which transmits the sound portion of television programs.

sound concentrator—A parabolic reflector used with a microphone at its focus to obtain a highly directive pickup response.

sound-effect filter—A filter, usually adjustable, designed to reduce the passband of a system at low and/or high frequencies in order to produce special effects.

sound energy—The total energy in a given part of a medium, minus the energy which would exist there if no sound waves were present.

sound-energy density—At a point in a sound field, the sound energy contained in a given infinitesimal part of the medium, divided by the volume there. The commonly used unit is the erg per cubic centimeter.

sound-energy flux—The average rate at which sound energy flows through any specified area for a given period. The commonly used unit is the erg per second.

sound-energy flux density—See Sound Intensity.

sounder—See Telegraph Sounder.

sound field—A region in any medium containing sound waves.

sound film—Motion-picture film having a sound track along one side of the picture frames, for simultaneous reproduction of the sounds that accompany the film. A beam of light is projected through the sound track and is modulated at an audio rate by the variations in the width or density of the track. A phototube and amplifier then convert these modulations into sound.

sound gate—A mechanical device through which film is passed in a projector, to convert the sound track into audio signals that can be amplified and reproduced. In a television camera used for pickups, a sound gate provides the sound accompaniment for the motion picture being televised. Associated with the sound gate are an exciter lamp, a lens assembly, and a phototube.

sounding—Determination of the depth of water or the altitude above the earth.

sound intensity—Also called specific sound-energy flux or sound-energy flux density. The average rate of sound energy transmitted in a specified direction through a unit area normal to this direction at the point considered. The common unit is the

erg per second per square centimeter, although sound intensity expressed in watts per square centimeter may occasionally be used.

sound-level meter—An instrument—including a microphone, amplifier, output meter, and frequency-weighting networks—for the measurement of noise and sound levels. The measurements approximate the loudness level obtained for pure tones by the more elaborate ear-balance method.

sound-on-sound recording—In tape recording, the recording of a signal from one track on a second track together with additional signals.

sound-powered telephone set—A telephone set in which the transmitter and receiver are passive transducers; operating power is obtained from the speech input only.

sound-power level—The ratio, expressed in db, of the sound power emitted by a source to a standard reference power of 10^{-13} watts.

sound power of a source—The total sound energy radiated by the source per unit of time. The common unit is the erg per second, but the power may also be expressed in watts.

sound pressure—The instantaneous pressure minus the static pressure at some point in a medium when a sound wave is present.

sound-pressure level—Abbreviated SPL. In decibels, 20 times the logarithm of the ratio of the pressure of a sound to the reference pressure, which must be explicitly stated (usually, either 2×10^{-4} or 1 dyne per square centimeter).

sound probe—A small microphone (or tube added to a conventional microphone) for exploring a sound field without significantly disturbing it.

sound-recording system—A combination of transducing devices and associated equipment for storing sound in a reproducible form.

sound-reflection coefficient—Also called acoustical reflectivity. Ratio at which the sound energy reflected from a surface flows on the side of incidence, to the incident rate of flow.

sound-reproducing system—A combination of transducers and associated equipment for reproducing prerecorded sound.

sound sensation—See Sound.

sound spectrum—The frequency components included within the range of audible sound.

sound takeoff—The connection or coupling at which the 4.5-megacycle frequency-modulated sound signal in a television receiver is obtained.

sound track—The narrow band which carries the sound in a movie film. It is usually along the margin of the film, and more than one band may be used (e.g., for stereophonic sound).

sound-transmission coefficient (of an interface or septum)—Also called acoustical transmittivity. The ratio of the transmitted to the incident sound energy. Its value is a

function of the angle of incidence of the sound.

sound wave—See Sound.

source—1. The device which supplies signal power to a transducer. 2. In a field-effect transistor, the electrode that corresponds to the cathode of a vacuum tube.

source impedance—The impedance which a source of energy presents to the input terminals of a device.

source language—In a computer, the language to be translated.

source program—A program that can be translated automatically into machine language. It thereby becomes an object program.

south pole—In a magnet, the pole into which magnetic lines of force are assumed to enter after emerging from the north pole.

space—1. In telegraphic communications, the open-circuit condition or the signal causing this condition (opposite of mark). 2. See Blank.

space charge—1. The electrical charge caused in space by the presence of electrons or ions. 2. The electron cloud around the hot cathode of a vacuum tube.

space-charge debunching—In a microwave tube, a process in which the bunched electrons are dispersed due to the mutual interactions between electrons in the stream.

space-charge field—The electric field that occurs inside a plasma due to the net space charge in the volume of the plasma.

space-charge grid—A grid, usually positive, that controls the position, area, and magnitude of a potential minimum, or of a virtual cathode adjacent to the grid.

space-charge region—The region where the net charge density of a semiconductor differs significantly from zero. (Also see Depletion Layer.)

space-charge tube—A tube in which the space charge is used to greatly increase the transconductance. A positively charged grid is placed next to the cathode, in front of the control grid. This enlarges the space charge, moving it out to where the control grid can have a greater effect on it and hence on the plate current.

space coordinates—A three dimensional system of rectangular co-ordinates. The x and y co-ordinates lie in a reference plane tangent to the earth, and the z co-ordinate is perpendicular.

space current—The total current flowing between the cathode and all other electrodes in a tube.

spaced antenna—An antenna system used for minimizing local effects of fading at short-wave receiving stations. So called because it consists of several antennas spaced a considerable distance apart.

spaced-antenna direction finder—A direction finder comprising two or more similar but separate antennas coupled to a common receiver.

space diversity—See Space-Diversity Reception.

space-diversity reception—Also called space diversity. Diversity reception from receiving antennas placed in different locations.

spaced-loop direction finder—A spaced-antenna direction finder in which the individual antennas are loops.

space factor—Ratio of the effective area utilized, to the total area in a winding section.

space pattern—On a test chart, a pattern designed for the measurement of geometric distortion. The EIA ball chart is an example.

space permeability—The factor that expresses the ratio of magnetic induction to magnetizing force in a vacuum. In the cgs electromagnetic system of units, the permeability of a vacuum is arbitrarily taken as unity.

space quadrature—The difference in the position of corresponding points of a wave in space, the points being separated by one quarter of the wavelength in question.

space wave—The radiated energy consisting of the direct and ground waves.

spacing—The distance between microphones or speakers in stereo recording or reproduction.

spacing interval—The interval between successive telegraph signal pulses. During this interval, either no current flows or the current has the opposite polarity from that of the signal pulses.

spacing pulse—In teletypewriter operation, the signal interval during which the selector unit does not operate.

spacing wave—Also called back wave. In telegraphic communication, the emission which takes place between the active portions of the code characters or while no code characters are being transmitted.

spacistor—A semiconductor device consisting of one PN junction and four electrode connections. It is characterized by a low transient time for carriers to flow from the input to the output.

spade bolt—A bolt with a threaded section and one spade-shaped flat end through which there is a hole for a screw or rivet. It is used for fastening shielded coils, capacitors, and other components to the chassis.

spade tips—Notched, flat metal strips connected to the end of a cord or wire so that it can be fastened under a binding screw.

spaghetti—Heavily varnished cloth tubing sometimes used to provide insulation for circuit wiring.

span—The part or space between two consecutive points of support in a conductor, cable, suspension strand, or pole line.

spark—The abrupt, brilliant phenomenon which characterizes a disruptive discharge.

spark capacitor—A capacitor connected across a pair of contact points or across an inductance to diminish sparking.

spark coil—An induction coil used to produce spark discharges.

spark frequency—The total number of sparks occurring per second in a spark transmitter

(not the frequency of the individual waves).

spark gap—The gap across which a spark passes between metallic electrodes. Today it is used principally as a protection against excessive voltage surges.

spark-gap modulation—Modulation in which a controlled spark-gap breakdown produces one or more pulses of energy for application to the element in which the modulation is to take place.

spark-gap modulator—A modulator employed in certain radar transmitters. A pulse-forming line is discharged across either a stationary or a rotary spark gap.

spark-gap oscillator—A type of oscillator consisting essentially of an interrupted high-voltage discharge and a resonant circuit.

sparkling voltage—The minimum voltage at which a spark discharge occurs between electrodes.

spark killer—An electric network, usually a capacitor and resistor in series, connected across a pair of contact points (or across the inductance which causes the spark) to diminish sparking at these points.

spark lag—The interval between attainment of the sparking voltage and passage of the spark.

sparkover—Breakdown of the air between two electrical conductors, permitting the passage of a spark.

spark plate—In an automobile radio, a metal plate insulated from the chassis by a thin sheet of mica. It bypasses the noise signals picked up by the wiring under the hood.

spark-quenching device—See Spark Suppressor.

spark spectrum—The spectrum produced in a substance when the light from a spark passes between terminals made of that substance or through an atmosphere of that substance.

spark suppressor—Also called a spark-quenching device or an arc suppressor. An electric network, usually a capacitance and resistance in series, connected across a pair of contacts to diminish sparking (arcing) at these contacts.

spark transmitter—A radio transmitter in which the source of radio-frequency power is the oscillatory discharge of a capacitor through an inductor and a spark gap.

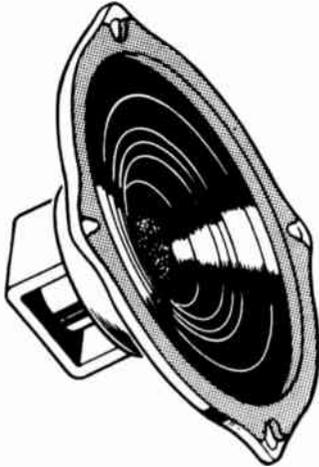
spatial distribution—The directional properties of a speaker, transmitting antenna, or other radiator.

SPDT—Abbreviation for single-pole, double-throw.

speaker—Abbreviated *spkr*. Also called a loudspeaker. An electroacoustic transducer that radiates acoustic power into the air with essentially the same waveform as that of the electrical input. (See page 348.)

speaker efficiency—Ratio of the total useful sound radiated from a speaker at any frequency, to the electrical power applied to the voice coil.

speaker impedance—The rated impedance of the voice coil of a speaker.



Speaker.

speaker-reversal switch—A switch for connecting the left channel to the right speaker and vice versa on a stereo amplifier. It is a means of correcting for improper left-right orientation in the program source.

speaker system—A combination of one or more speakers and all associated baffles, horns, and dividing networks used to couple the driving electric circuit and the acoustic medium together.

speaker voice coil—In a moving-coil speaker, the part which is moved back and forth by electric impulses and is fastened to the cone in order to produce sound waves.

speaking arc—A DC arc on which audio-frequency currents have been superimposed. As a result, the arc reproduces sounds in a manner similar to a speaker, and its light output will vary at the audio rate required for sound-film recording.

special-purpose computer—A computer designed to solve a restricted class of problems, as contrasted with a general-purpose computer.

special-purpose motor—A motor possessing special operating characteristics and/or special mechanical construction, designed for a particular application, and not included in the definition of a general-purpose motor.

specific acoustic impedance—Also called unit-area acoustic impedance. The complex ratio of sound pressure to particle velocity at a point in a medium.

specific acoustic reactance—The imaginary component of the specific acoustic impedance.

specific acoustic resistance—The real component of the specific acoustic impedance.

specific coding—Digital-computer coding in which all addresses refer to specific registers and locations.

specific conductivity—The conducting ability of a material in mhos per cubic centimeter. It is the reciprocal of resistivity.

specific damping of an instrument—*See* Relative Damping of an Instrument.

specific dielectric strength—The dielectric strength per millimeter of thickness of an insulating material.

specific gravity—The weight of a substance compared with the weight of the same volume of water at the same temperature.

specific heat—The capacity of a material to be heated at a given temperature (expressed as calories per degree C. per gram), compared to water, which has a specific heat of 1.

specific inductive capacity—*See* Dielectric Constant.

specific program—Digital-computer programming for solving a specific problem.

specific repetition rate—In loran, one of a set of closely-spaced repetition rates derived from the basic rate and associated with a specific set of synchronized stations.

specific resistance—The resistance of a conductor. It is expressed in ohms per unit length per unit area, usually circular mil feet. (*Also see* Resistivity.)

specific routine—A digital-computer routine expressed in specific computer coding and used to solve a specific mathematical, logical, or data-handling problem.

specific sound-energy flux—*See* Sound Intensity.

spectral characteristic—The relationship between the radiant sensitivity of a phototube and the wavelength of the incident radiant flux. It is usually shown by a graph.

spectral response—Also called spectral sensitivity characteristic. The relative amount of visual sensation produced by one unit of radiant flux of any one wavelength. The human eye or a photocell exhibits greatest spectral response to the wavelengths producing yellow-green light.

spectral sensitivity—The color response of a photosensitive device.

spectral sensitivity characteristic—*See* Spectral Response.

spectral voltage density—The rms voltage corresponding to the energy contained in a frequency band having a width of one cycle per second. For the spectral voltage density at a given frequency, the band is centered on the given frequency.

spectrometer—A test instrument that determines the frequency distribution of the energy generated by any source and displays all components simultaneously.

spectrophotoelectric—Pertaining to the dependence of photoelectric phenomena on the wavelength of the incident radiation.

spectroscope—An instrument used to disperse radiation into its component wavelengths and to observe or measure the resultant spectrum.

spectroscopy—The branch of optics that deals with radiations in the infrared, visible, and ultraviolet regions of the spectrum.

spectrum—A continuous range of electromagnetic radiations, from the longest known radio waves to the shortest known cosmic

rays. Light, which is the visible portion of the spectrum, lies about midway between these two extremes.

spectrum analyzer—An instrument capable of resolving and displaying the frequency components of a complex signal or waveform, including the relative amplitude or power of each.

spectrum intervals—Frequency bands represented as intervals on a frequency scale.

spectrum level—For a specified signal at a particular frequency, the level of that part contained within a band one cycle per second wide, centered at the particular frequency.

specular reflection—Reflection of light, sound, or radio waves from a surface so smooth that its inequalities are small in comparison with the wavelength of the incident rays. As a result, each incident ray produces a reflected ray in the same plane.

SPEDAC—Acronym for Solid-state, Parallel, Expandable, Differential-Analyzer Computer. A high-speed digital differential analyzer using parallel logic and arithmetic, solid-state circuitry, and modular construction and capable of being expanded in computing capacity, precision, and operating speed.

speech amplifier—A voltage amplifier made specifically for a microphone.

speech audiometer—An audiometer for measuring either live or recorded speech signals.

speech clipper—A speech-amplitude-limiting circuit which permits the average modulation percentage of an amplitude-modulated transmitter to be increased.

speech frequency—See Voice Frequency.

speech inverter—An apparatus that interchanges high and low speech frequencies by removing the carrier wave and transmission of only one sideband in a radiotelephone. This renders the speech unintelligible unless picked up by apparatus capable of replacing the carrier wave in the correct manner. (Also see Scrambler Circuit.)

speech level—The energy of speech (or music), measured in volume units on a volume indicator.

speech scrambler—See Scrambler Circuit.

speed limit—A control function that prevents the controlled speed from exceeding prescribed limits.

speed of light—The speed at which light travels, or 186,284 miles per second.

speed of sound—Also called sonic speed. The speed at which sound waves travel through a medium (in air and at standard sea-level conditions, about 750 miles per hour or 1,080 feet per second).

speed of transmission—Also called rate of transmission. The instantaneous rate of processing information by a transmission facility. Usually measured in characters or bits per unit time.

speed-ratio control—A control function which maintains a preset ratio of the speeds of two drives.

speed regulation—The speed change of a

motor between full-load and no-load, expressed in per cent of full-load speed.

speed regulator—A regulator which maintains or varies the speed of a motor at a predetermined rate.

sphere gap—A spark gap with spherical electrodes. It is used as an excess-voltage protective device.

sphere-gap voltmeter—An instrument for measuring high voltages. It consists of a sphere gap, and the electrodes are moved together until the spark will just barely pass. The voltage can be calculated from the gap spacing and the electrode diameter, or read directly from a calibrated scale.

spherical aberration—Image defects (e.g., blurring) due to the spherical form of a lens or mirror. These defects cause a blurred image because the lens or mirror brings the central and marginal rays to different focuses. Common types of spherical aberration are astigmatism and curvature of the field.

spherical candlepower—In a lamp, the average candlepower in all directions in space. It is equal to the total luminous flux of the lamp, measured in lumens, divided by 4π .

spherical coordinates—A system of polar coordinates which originate in the center of a sphere. All points lie on the surface of the sphere, and the polar axis cuts the sphere at its two poles.

spherical-earth factor—Ratio between the electric field strengths that would result from propagation over an imperfectly conducting spherical earth and a perfectly conducting plane.

spherical wave—A wave the equiphasic surfaces of which form concentric spheres.

spider—A highly flexible ring, washer, or punched flat member used in a dynamic speaker to center the voice coil on the pole piece without appreciably hindering the in-and-out motion of the voice coil and its attached diaphragm.

spider-web antenna—An all-wave receiving antenna having several lengths of doublets connected somewhat like the web of a spider, to give favorable pickup characteristics over a wide range of frequencies.

spider-web coil—A flat coil having an open weave somewhat like the bottom of a woven basket. It was used in older radio receivers.

spike—An abrupt transient which comprises part of a pulse but exceeds its average amplitude considerably.

spike-leakage energy—The radio-frequency energy per pulse transmitted through TR and pre-TR tubes before and during the establishment of the steady-state radio-frequency discharge.

spill—The redistribution and hence loss of information from a storage element of a charge-storage tube.

spindle—The upward-projecting shaft used on a phonograph turntable for positioning and centering the record.

spinner—An automatically rotatable radar

antenna, together with its associated equipment.

spinning electron—An electron that spins with an angular momentum.

spinthariscopes—An instrument for viewing the scintillations of alpha particles on a luminescent screen.

spiral distortion—In camera tubes or image tubes using magnetic focusing, a form of distortion in which image rotation varies with distance from the axis of symmetry of the electron optical system.

spiral scanning—Scanning in which the maximum radiation describes a portion of a spiral, with the rotation always in one direction.

spkr—Abbreviation for speaker.

SPL—Abbreviation for sound-pressure level.

splashproof—A device or machine so constructed and protected that external splashing will not interfere with its operation.

splatter—Adjacent-channel interference due to overmodulation of a transmitter by abrupt peak audio signals. It is particularly noticeable for sounds containing high-frequency harmonics.

splice insulation—Insulation used over a splice.

splicing block—A grooved metal or plastic device for holding magnetic recording tape while being spliced. The ends of the tape are inserted into the groove.

splicing tape—A pressure-sensitive, non-magnetic tape used for splicing magnetic tape together.

split-anode magnetron—A magnetron with an anode divided into two segments, usually by parallel slots.

split-conductor cable—A cable in which each conductor is composed of two or more insulated conductors normally connected in parallel.

split fitting—A conduit fitting, bend, elbow, or tee split longitudinally so that it can be positioned after the wires have been drawn into the conduit. The two parts are held together usually by screws.

split gear—A type of gear designed to minimize backlash. The method consists of splitting one gear of a meshing pair and so connecting a spring between the two halves that pressure is exerted on both sides of the teeth of the other gear.

split hydrophone—A directional hydrophone in which the electroacoustic transducers are divided and arranged so that each division can induce a separate electromotive force between its own terminals.

split image—Two or more scenes appearing on a television screen as a result of trick "photography" at the studio.

split-phase motor—A single-phase induction motor equipped with an auxiliary primary winding located 90 electrical degrees from the main winding and connected in parallel with it.

split projector—A directional projector in which electroacoustic transducing elements

are divided and arranged so that each division can be energized separately through its own terminals.

split-rotor plate—See Serrated Rotor Plate.

split-stator variable capacitor—A variable capacitor with a rotor section common to two separate stator sections. Used for balancing in the grid and plate tank circuits of transmitters.

split transducer—A directional transducer in which electroacoustic transducing elements are divided and arranged so that each division is electrically separate.

spontaneous emission—Emission occurring without stimulation or quenching after excitation.

spool—A flanged form serving as the foundation on which a coil is wound.

sporadic E-layer—A portion that sometimes breaks away from the normal E-layer in the ionosphere and exhibits unusual erratic characteristics.

sporadic reflections—Also called abnormal reflections. Sharply defined, intense reflections from the sporadic E-layer. Their frequencies are higher than the critical frequency of the layer, and they occur anytime, anywhere, and at any frequency.

spot—1. The area instantaneously affected by the impact of an electron beam of a cathode-ray tube. 2. See Land.

spot noise factor—See Spot Noise Figure.

spot noise figure—Also called spot noise factor. Ratio of the output noise of a transducer, to the portion attributable to the thermal noise in the input termination when the termination has a standard noise temperature (290°K). The spot noise figure is a point function of input frequency.

spot projection—In facsimile: 1. An optical method in which the scanning or recording spot is delineated by an aperture between the light source and the subject copy or record sheet. 2. The optical system in which the scanning or recording spot is the size of the area being scanned or reproduced.

spot speed—In facsimile, the length of the scanning line times the number of lines per second.

spottiness—The varying instantaneous light value seen in the televised image when there are electrical disturbances between the transmitter and receiver.

spot welding—Resistance welding in which the fusion is confined to a small spot of the lapped parts to be joined.

spot wobble—An externally produced oscillating movement of an electron beam and its resultant spot. Spot wobble is used to eliminate the horizontal lines across the screen and thus make the picture more pleasing.

spreader—1. An insulating crossarm used to hold the wires of a transmission line apart. 2. The crossarm separating the parallel wire elements of an antenna.

spread groove—A groove cut between recordings. The groove, which has an abnormally

high pitch, separates the recorded material but still enables the stylus to travel from one to the next.

spreading anomaly—That part of the propagation anomaly that is identifiable with the geometry of the ray pattern.

spreading loss—The transmission loss suffered by radiant energy. The effect of spreading, or divergence, is measured by this loss.

spring—A resilient, flat piece of metal forming or supporting a contact member in a jack or a key.

spring-actuated stepping relay—A stepping relay in which cocking is done electrically and operation is produced by spring action.

spring contact—A relay or switch contact, usually of phosphor bronze and mounted on a flat spring.

spring pile-up—An assembly of all contact springs operated by one armature lever.

spring-return switch—A switch which returns to its normal position when the operating pressure is released.

spring stop—In a relay, the member used to control the position of a pretensioned spring.

spring stud—In a relay, an insulating member that transmits the armature motion from one movable contact to another in the same pileup.

SPST—Abbreviation for single-spole, single-throw.

spurious count—See Spurious Tube Counts.

spurious emission—See Spurious Radiation.

spurious pulse—In a scintillation counter, a pulse not purposely generated or directly due to ionizing radiation.

spurious pulse mode—An unwanted pulse mode which is formed by the chance combination of two or more pulse modes and is indistinguishable from a pulse interrogation or reply.

spurious radiation—Also called spurious emission. Any emission from a radio transmitter at frequencies outside its communication band.

spurious response—Any undesired response from an electric transducer or similar device.

spurious-response attenuation—The ability of a receiver to discriminate between a desired signal to which it is resonant and an undesired signal at any other frequency to which it is simultaneously responsive.

spurious-response ratio—Ratio of the field strength at the frequency which produces a spurious response, to the field strength at the desired frequency, each field being applied in turn to produce equal outputs. Image ratio and intermediate-frequency response ratio are special forms of spurious-response ratio.

spurious signal—An unwanted signal generated either in the equipment itself or externally and heard (or seen) as noise.

spurious transmitter output—Any component of the radio-frequency output that is not implied by the type of modulation and the specified bandwidth.

spurious transmitter output, conducted—A

spurious output of a radio transmitter that is conducted over a tangible transmission path such as a power line, control circuit, radio-frequency transmission line, waveguide, etc.

spurious transmitter output, extraband—A spurious transmitter output that lies outside the specified band of transmission.

spurious transmitter output, inband—A spurious transmitter output that lies within the specified band of transmission.

spurious transmitter output, radiated—A spurious output radiated from a radio transmitter. (The associated antenna and transmission lines are not considered part of the transmitter.)

spurious tube counts—Also called spurious counts. The counts in radiation-counter tubes, other than background counts and those caused directly by the radiation to be measured. They are caused by electrical leakage, failure of the quenching process, etc.

sputtering—1. Also called cathode sputtering. A process sometimes used in the production of the metal master disc. In this process the original is coated with an electric conducting layer by means of an electric discharge in a vacuum. 2. Ejection of atoms from a surface when bombarded by atomic particles.

s-quad—Also called simple quad. An arrangement of two parallel paths, each of which contains two elements in series.

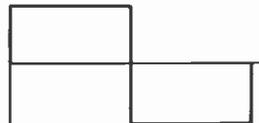
square-law demodulator—See Square-law Detector.

square-law detection—Detection in which the output voltage is substantially proportional to the square of the input voltage over the useful range of the detector.

square-law detector—Also called square-law demodulator. A detector in which the output voltage is essentially proportional to the square of the RF input voltage.

square-loop ferrite—A ferrite with a rectangular hysteresis loop.

squareness ratio—1. For a magnetic material in a symmetrically cyclically magnetized condition, the ratio of the flux density at zero magnetizing force, to the maximum flux density. 2. The ratio of the flux density to the maximum flux density when the magnetizing force has changed halfway from zero toward its negative limiting value.



Square wave (ideal).

square wave—A square- or rectangular-shaped periodic wave which alternately assumes two fixed values for equal lengths of time, the transition time being negligible in comparison with the duration of each fixed value.

square-wave amplifier—A resistance-coupled amplifier (in effect, a wide-band video amplifier) which amplifies a square wave with a minimum of distortion.

square-wave generator—A signal generator for producing square or rectangular waves.

square-wave response—In camera tubes, the ratio of the peak-to-peak signal amplitude given by a test pattern consisting of alternate black and white bars of equal widths, to the difference in signal between large-area blacks and whites having the same illuminations as the bars. Horizontal square-wave response is measured if the bars are perpendicular to the horizontal scan, and vertical square-wave response is measured if they are parallel.

squealing—The high-pitched noise heard along with the desired intelligence in a radio receiver. It is due to interference between stations or to oscillation in one of the receiver circuits.

squeezable wave guide—In radar, a variable-width wave guide for shifting the phase of the radio-frequency wave traveling through it.

squeeze section—A length of wave guide, the critical dimension of which can be altered to correspond to changes in the electrical length.

squeeze track—A variable-density sound track in which variable width with greater signal-to-noise ratio is obtained by means of adjustable masking of the recording light beam and simultaneous increase of the electric signal applied to the light modulator.

squegger—A self-quenching oscillator in which the suppression occurs in the grid circuit.

squegging—A self-blocking condition in an oscillator circuit.

squegging oscillator—See Blocking Oscillator.

squelch—To automatically quiet a receiver by reducing its gain in response to a specified characteristic of the input.

squelch circuit—A circuit for preventing a radio receiver from producing an audio-frequency output in the absence of a signal having predetermined characteristics. A squelch circuit may be operated by signal energy in the receiver passband, by noise quieting, or by a combination of the two (ratio squelch). It may also be operated by a signal having special modulation characteristics (selective squelch).

squint—In radar, an ambiguous term, meaning either the angle between the two major-lobe axes in a lobe-switching antenna, or the angular difference between the axis of antenna radiation and a selected geometric axis such as the axis of the reflector.

squint angle—The angle between the physical axis of the antenna center and the axis of the radiated beam.

squirrel-cage induction motor—An induction motor in which the secondary circuit

consists of a squirrel-cage winding suitably disposed in slots in the secondary core.

squirrel-cage winding—A permanently short-circuited winding which is usually uninsulated, has its conductors uniformly distributed around the periphery of the machine, and is joined by continuous end rings.

squitter—In radar, random firing (intentional or otherwise) of the transponder transmitter in the absence of interrogation.

SS—See Single-Sideband Modulation.

SSB—See Single-Sideband Modulation.

SSFM—A system of multiplex in which the single-sideband subcarriers are used to frequency-modulate a second carrier.

SPPM—A system of multiplex in which the single-sideband subcarriers are used to phase-modulate a second carrier.

stability—The ability of a component or device to maintain its nominal operating characteristics after being subjected to changes in temperature, environment, current, and time. It is usually expressed in either per cent or parts per million for a given period of time.

stability factor—The measure of the bias stability of a transistor amplifier. It is defined as the change in collector current, I_c , per change in cutoff current, I_{c0} .

stabilivolt—A gas-filled tube containing a number of concentric, coated iron electrodes. It is used as a source of practically constant voltage for apparatus drawing only small currents.

stabilization—1. The introducing of stability into a circuit. 2. A treatment of a magnetic material designed to increase its magnetic permanency.

stabilized feedback—See Negative Feedback.

stabilized flight—A type of flight in which control information is obtained from inertia-stabilized references such as gyroscopes.

stabilized shunt-wound motor—A shunt-wound motor to which a light series winding has been added to prevent a rise in speed, or to reduce the speed when the load increases.

stabistor—A diode designed to break over and conduct at a certain voltage. This is the normal forward conduction of a diode and is also characteristic of zener diodes, which avalanche into conduction when breakdown (backward) voltage is exceeded.

stable element—In navigation, an instrument or device which maintains a desired orientation independently of the vehicle motion.

stable oscillation—A response which does not increase indefinitely with time; the opposite of an unstable oscillation.

stable platform—Also called a gyrostabilized platform. A gyro instrument which provides accurate azimuth, pitch, and roll attitude information. In addition to serving as reference elements, they are used for stabilizing accelerometers, star trackers, and similar devices in space.

stack—1. That portion of a computer mem-

ory and/or registers used to temporarily hold information. 2. See Pileup.

stacked array—An antenna consisting of elements placed one above the other. This is done to increase the sensitivity.

stacked heads—Also called in-line heads. An arrangement of magnetic recording heads used for stereophonic sound. The two heads are directly in line, one above the other.

stage—A term usually applied to an amplifier to mean one step, especially if part of a multistep process; or the apparatus employed in such a step.

stage-by-stage elimination—A method of locating trouble in electronic equipment by using a signal generator to introduce a test signal into each stage, one at a time, until the defective stage is found.

stage efficiency—Ratio of useful power (alternating current) delivered to the load, to the power at the input (direct current).

staggered heads—An infrequently-used arrangement of magnetic recording heads for stereophonic sound. The heads are $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart. Stereo tapes recorded with staggered heads cannot be played on recorders using stacked heads, and vice versa.

staggered tuning—A means of producing a wide bandwidth in a multistage IF amplifier by tuning to different frequencies by a specified amount.

staggering—The offsetting of two channels of different carrier systems from exact side-band-frequency coincidence, in order to avoid mutual interference.

staggering advantage—The reduced interference between carrier channels, due to staggering. Usually expressed in db.

stagger time—The interval between the times of actuation of any two contact sets.

stagger-tuned amplifier—An amplifier consisting of two or more stages, each tuned to a different frequency.

stagnation thermocouple—A type of thermocouple in which a high recovery factor is achieved by stagnating the flow in a space surrounding the junction. This results in a high response time as compared with an exposed junction.

staircase signal—A waveform consisting of a series of discrete steps resembling a staircase.

stalled-torque control—A control function used to control the drive torque at zero speed.

stall torque—The torque which the rotor of an energized motor produces when restrained from motion.

stalo—Acronym for STAbilized Local Oscillator used as part of a moving-target indication device in conjunction with a radar.

stamper—A negative (generally made of metal by electroforming), from which finished records are molded.

standard—An exact value, or a concept established by authority, custom, or agreement, to serve as a model or rule in the measurement of a quantity or in the establishment of a procedure.

standard beam approach—Abbreviated SBA. A VHF 40-mc, continuous-wave, low-approach system using a localizer and markers. The two main-signal lobes are tone-modulated with the Morse-code letters *E* and *T* (• and —). These modulations form a continuous tone when the aircraft is on its course. The airborne equipment is usually instrumented for visual reference, but may be used aurally in some applications.

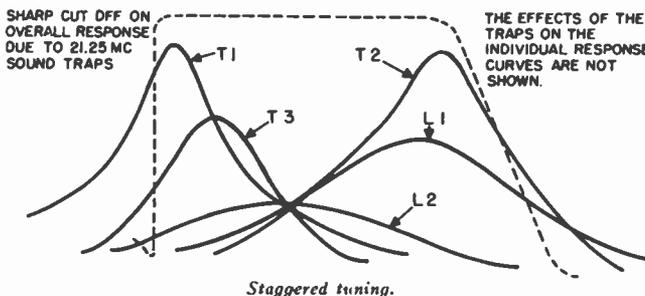
standard broadcast channel—The band of frequencies occupied by the carrier and two sidebands of a broadcast signal. The carrier frequency is at the center, with the sidebands extending five kilocycles on either side.

standard broadcast station—A radio station operated on a frequency between 535 and 1,605 kilocycles for the purpose of transmitting programs intended for reception by the general public.

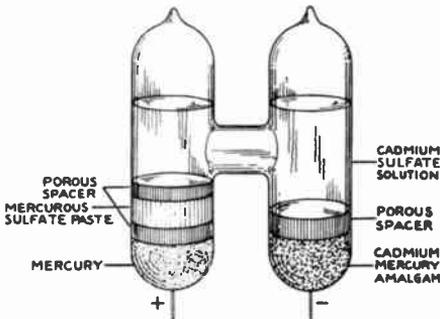
standard candle—A unit of candlepower equal to a specified fraction of the visible light radiated by a group of 45 carbon-filament lamps preserved at the National Bureau of Standards, the lamps being operated at a specified voltage. The standard candle was originally the amount of light radiated by a tallow candle of specified composition and shape.

standard capacitor—A capacitor in which its capacitance is not likely to vary. It is used chiefly in capacitance bridges.

standard cell—A primary cell which serves as a standard of voltage. (See page 354.)



standard component



Standard cell.

standard component—A component which is regularly produced by some manufacturer and is carried in stock by one or more distributors.

standard deflection—1. In a galvanometer having an attached scale, one scale division. 2. In a galvanometer without an attached scale, 1 millimeter when the scale distance is 1 meter.

standard deviation—A measure of the variation of data from the average. It is equal to the root mean square of the individual deviations from the average.

standard eye—An observer that has red and infrared luminosity functions.

standard-frequency service—A radiocommunication service that transmits for general reception specified standard frequencies of known high accuracy.

standard-frequency signal—One of the highly accurate signals used for testing and calibrating radio equipment all over the world. It is broadcast at specified times during the day by the National Bureau of Standards' radio station WWV on a frequency of 5,000 kilocycles and on other frequencies.

standardization—The reducing of something to, or comparing it with, a standard—i.e., a measure of uniformity.

standard microphone—A microphone, the response of which is known for the condition under which it is to be used.

standard noise temperature—A standard reference temperature (T) for noise measurements, taken as 290°K .

standard observer—A hypothetical observer who requires standard amounts of primaries in a color mixture to match every color.

standard pitch—The tone A at 440 cycles per second.

standard propagation—Propagation of radio waves over a smooth, spherical earth of uniform dielectric constant and conductivity, under standard atmospheric refraction.

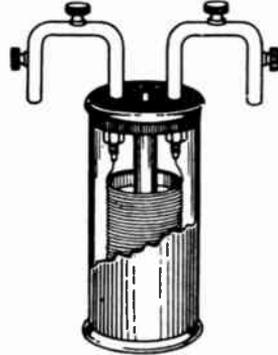
standard reference temperature—In a resistor, the body temperature for which the nominal zero-power resistance is specified.

standard refraction—The refraction which would occur in an idealized atmosphere;

standard voltage generator

the index of refraction decreases uniformly with height at the rate of 39×10^{-6} per kilometer.

standard register of a motor meter—Also called a dial register. A four- or five-dial register, each dial being divided into ten equal parts numbered from zero to nine. The dial pointers are geared so that adjacent ones move in opposite directions at a 10-to-1 ratio.



Standard resistor.

standard resistor—Also called a resistance standard. A resistor which is adjusted to a specified value, is only slightly affected by variations in temperature, and is substantially constant over long periods of time.

standard rod gap—A gap between the ends of two half-inch square rods. Each rod is cut off squarely and mounted on supports so that it overhangs the inner edge of each support by a length equal to or greater than half the gap spacing. It is used for approximate measurements of crest voltages.

standard sea-water conditions—Sea water with a static pressure of 1 atmosphere, a temperature of 15°C ., and a salinity such that the velocity of sound propagation is exactly 1,500 meters per second.

standard sphere gap—A gap between two metal spheres of standard dimensions. It is used for measuring the crest value of a voltage, by observing the maximum gap spacing at which sparkover occurs when a voltage is applied under known atmospheric conditions.

standard subroutine—In a computer, a subroutine which is applicable to a class of problems.

standard television signal—A signal which conforms to accepted specifications.

standard test conditions—The environmental conditions under which measurements should be made when disagreement of data obtained by various observers at different times and places may result from making measurements under other conditions.

standard voltage generator—See Signal Generator.

standard volume indicator—A volume indicator with the characteristics prescribed by the American Standards Association.

standby—A partial energizing of equipment so it can be operated at a moment's notice.

standby battery—A storage battery held in reserve to serve as an emergency power source in event the regular power facilities at a radio station, hospital, etc., fail.

standby register—A register in which accepted or verified information can be stored to be available for a rerun in the event of a mistake in the program or a malfunction in the computer.

standby transmitter—A transmitter installed and maintained ready for use whenever the main transmitter is out of service.

standing-on-nines carry—A system of executing the carry process in a computer. If a carry into a given place produces a carry from there, the incoming carry information is routed around that place.

standing wave—Also called a stationary wave. A wave in which the ratio of its instantaneous value for any component of the field does not vary with time between any two points.

standing-wave detector—*See* Standing-Wave Meter.

standing-wave indicator—*See* Standing-Wave Meter.

standing-wave loss factor—Ratio of the transmission loss in a wave guide when it is unmatched, compared with the loss when it is matched.

standing-wave meter—Also called a standing-wave indicator or detector. An instrument for measuring the standing-wave ratio in a transmission line. It may also include means for finding the location of maximum and minimum amplitudes.

standing-wave ratio—Abbreviated SWR. Ratio of the amplitude of a standing wave at an antinode, to the amplitude at a node. In a uniform transmission line, it is equal to $1 + p \div 1 - p$, where p is the reflection coefficient.

standoff insulator—An insulator used to hold a wire or other radio component away from the structure on which it is mounted.

star chain—A group of navigational radio transmitting stations comprising a master station about which three or more slave stations are symmetrically located.

star-connected circuit—A polyphase circuit in which all current paths within the region that limits the circuit extend from each of the points of entry of the phase conductors to a common conductor (which may be the neutral conductor).

star connection—*See* Wye Connection.

stark effect—The splitting of spectral lines due to an applied electric field.

star network—A set of three or more branches with one terminal of each connected at a common node.

star-quad cable—Four wires laid together and twisted as a group.

starter—1. An auxiliary electrode used to initiate conduction in a glow-discharge, cold-cathode tube. 2. Sometimes referred to as a trigger electrode. A control electrode, the principal function of which is to establish sufficient ionization to reduce the anode breakdown voltage in a gas tube. 3. An electric controller for accelerating a motor from rest to normal speed.

starter breakdown voltage—The voltage required to initiate conduction across the starter gap of a glow-discharge, cold-cathode tube, all other tube elements being held at cathode potential before breakdown.

starter gap—The conduction path between a starter and the other electrode to which the starting voltage is applied in a glow-discharge, cold-cathode tube.

starter voltage drop—The voltage drop across the starter gap after conduction is established there in a glow-discharge, cold-cathode tube.

starting anode—The anode that establishes the initial arc in a mercury-arc rectifier tube.

starting current of an oscillator—The value of oscillator current at which self-sustaining oscillations will start under specified loading.

starting electrode—The electrode that establishes the cathode spot in a pool-cathode tube.

starting reactor—A reactor for decreasing the starting current of a machine or device.

starting voltage—The voltage necessary for a gaseous voltage regulator to become ionized or to start conducting. As soon as this happens, the voltage drops to the operating value.

start lead—Also called inside lead. The inner termination of a winding.

start-record signal—In facsimile transmission, the signal that starts the converting of the electrical signal to an image on the record sheet.

start signal—The signal that converts facsimile-transmission equipment from standby to active.

start-stop multivibrator—*See* Multivibrator.

start-stop-printing telegraphy—Printing telegraphy in which the signal-receiving mechanisms are started and stopped at the beginning and end of each transmitted character.

starved amplifier—An amplifier employing pentode tubes in which the screen voltage is set 10% below the plate voltage and the plate-load resistance is increased to 10 times the normal value. Thus, the amplification factor is greatly increased—often a stage gain of 2,000 is achieved.

stat—A prefix used to identify electrostatic units in the cgs system. (*Also see* Statampere, Statcoulomb, Statfarad, Stathenry, Statmho, Statohm, and Statvolt.)

statampere—The cgs electrostatic unit of current, equal to 3.3356×10^{-10} ampere (absolute).

statcoulomb—The cgs electrostatic unit of

state

- charge equal to 3.3356×10^{-10} coulomb (absolute).
- state**—The condition of a circuit, system, etc.
- state of charge**—The condition of a storage cell or battery in terms of the remaining capacity.
- statfarad**—The cgs electrostatic unit of charge equal to 1.11263×10^{-12} farad (absolute).
- stathenry**—The cgs electrostatic unit of inductance equal to 8.98766×10^{11} henrys (absolute).
- static**—See Atmospherics.
- static behavior**—The behavior of a control system or an individual unit under fixed conditions (as contrasted to dynamic behavior, under changing conditions).
- static characteristic**—The relationship between a pair of variables such as electrode voltage and electrode current, all other voltages being maintained constant. This relationship is usually represented by a graph.
- static charge**—The accumulated electric charge on an object.
- static convergence**—Convergence of the three electron beams at the center of the aperture mask in a color picture tube. The term "static" applies to the theoretical paths the beams would follow if no scanning forces were present.
- static electricity**—Stationary electricity—i.e., in the form of a charge in equilibrium, or considered independently of the effects of its motion.
- static eliminator**—A device for reducing atmospheric static interference in a radio receiver.
- static forward-current transfer ratio**—In a transistor, the ratio, under specified test conditions, of the DC output current to the DC input current.
- static input resistance**—In a transistor, the ratio of the DC input voltage to the DC input current.
- staticizer**—A storage device which is able to take information sequentially in time and put it out in parallel.
- static machine**—A machine for generating an electric charge, usually by induction.
- static measurement**—A measurement taken under conditions where neither the stimulus nor the environmental conditions fluctuate.
- static pressure**—Also called hydrostatic pressure. The pressure that would exist at a certain point in a medium with no sound waves present. In acoustics, the commonly used unit is the microbar.
- static printout**—In a computer, a printout of data that is not one of the sequential operations and occurs after conclusion of the machine run.
- static register**—A computer register which retains its information in static form.
- static regulator**—A transmission regulator in which the adjusting mechanism is in self-equilibrium at any setting and control power must be applied to change the setting.
- static storage**—A computer device in which

steerable antenna

- the stored data is fixed with respect to the sensing device.
- static subroutine**—A digital-computer subroutine involving no parameters, other than the addresses of the operands.
- static torque**—See Locked-Rotor Torque.
- static transconductance**—In a transistor, the ratio of the DC output current to the DC input voltage.
- station**—One or more transmitters, receivers, and accessory equipment required to carry on a definite radio communication service. The station assumes the classification of the service in which it operates.
- stationary battery**—A storage battery designed for service in a permanent location.
- stationary field**—A constant field—i.e., one where the scalar (or vector) at any point does not change during the time interval under consideration.
- stationary wave**—See Standing Wave.
- station break**—1. A cue given by the station originating a program, to notify network stations that they may identify themselves to their audiences, broadcast local items, etc. 2. The actual time taken in (1) above.
- statmho**—The cgs electrostatic unit of conductance equal to 1.1126×10^{-12} mho (absolute).
- statohm**—The cgs electrostatic unit of resistance equal to 8.98766×10^{11} ohms (absolute).
- stator**—1. The nonrotating part of the magnetic structure in an induction motor. It usually contains the primary winding. 2. The stationary plates of a variable capacitor.
- stator of an induction watt-hour meter**—A voltage circuit, one or more current circuits, and a magnetic circuit combined so that the reaction with currents induced in an individual, or a common, conducting disc exerts a driving torque on the rotor.
- stator plates**—The fixed plates of a variable capacitor.
- statvolt**—The cgs electrostatic unit of voltage equal to 299.796 volts (absolute).
- stave**—One of the number of individual longitudinal elements which comprise a sonar transducer.
- steady state**—A condition in which circuit values remain essentially constant, occurring after all initial transients or fluctuating conditions have settled down.
- steady-state deviation**—The difference between the final value assumed by a specified variable after the expiration of transients and its ideal value.
- steady-state oscillation**—Also called steady-state vibration. Oscillation in which the motion at each point is a periodic quantity.
- steady-state vibration**—See Steady-State Oscillation.
- steatite**—A ceramic consisting chiefly of a silicate of magnesium. Because of its excellent insulating properties—even at high frequencies—it is used extensively in insulators.
- steerable antenna**—An antenna the major

lobe of which can be readily shifted in direction.

Stefan-Boltzmann law—The total emitted radiant energy per unit of a black body is proportionate to the fourth power of its absolute temperature.

Steinmetz coefficient—A factor by which the 1.6th power of the magnetic flux density must be multiplied to give the approximate hysteresis loss of an iron or steel sample in ergs per cubic centimeter per cycle when that sample is undergoing successive magnetization cycles having the same maximum flux density.

sternode circuit—A highly selective superheterodyne receiving circuit with a piezoelectric unit in the intermediate-frequency amplifier to balance out all frequencies except the crystal frequency.

step-by-step switch—A bank-and-wiper switch in which the wipers are moved by individual electromagnet ratchet mechanisms.

step counter—In a computer, a counter used in the arithmetical unit to count the steps in multiplication, division, and shift operation.

step-down transformer—A transformer in which the voltage is reduced as the energy is transferred from its primary to its secondary winding.

step function—A signal having one or more sudden discontinuities.

step-function response—See Transient Response.

step generator—A device for testing the linearity of an amplifier. A step wave is applied to the amplifier input and the step waveform observed, on an oscilloscope, at the output.

step input—A sudden but sustained change in an input signal.

step load change—An instantaneous change in the magnitude of the load current.

stepping—See Zoning.

stepping relay—Also called a rotary stepping switch (or relay) or a stepping switch. A relay with contacts that are stepped to successive positions as the coil is energized in pulses. Some relays can be stepped in either direction.

stepping switch—See Stepping Relay.

step-servo motor—A device that, when properly energized by DC voltage, indexes in definite angular increments.

step-up transformer—A transformer in which the voltage is increased as the energy is transferred from the primary to the secondary winding.

steradian—A solid spherical angle which encloses a surface equal, on a sphere, to the square of the radius of the sphere.

stereo—A prefix meaning three-dimensional—specifically (especially without the hyphen), stereophonic.

stereo adapter—Also called a stereo control unit. A device used with two sets of monophonic equipment to make them act as a single stereo system.

stereo amplifier—An audio-frequency amplifier, with two or more channels, for a stereo sound system.

stereo broadcasting—See Stereocasting.

stereo cartridge—A phonograph pickup for reproduction of stereophonic recordings. Its high-compliance needle is coupled to two independent voltage-producing elements.

stereocasting—Also called stereo broadcasting. Broadcasting over two sound channels to provide stereo reproduction. This may be done by simulcasting, multicasting, or multiplexing.

stereocephaloid microphone—Two or more microphones arranged to simulate the acoustical patterns of human hearing.

stereo control unit—See Stereo Adapter.

stereo microphones—Two or more microphones spaced as required for stereo recording.

stereophonic reception—Reception involving the use of two receivers having a phase difference in their reproduced sounds. The sense of depth given to the received program is analogous to the listener's being in the same room as the orchestra or other medium.

stereophonic separation—The ratio of the electrical signal in the right stereophonic channel to the electrical signal in the left stereophonic channel due to the transmission of only a right signal, or vice versa.

stereophonic sound system—A sound system with two or more microphones, transmission channels, and speakers arranged to give depth to the reproduced sound.

stereophonic subcarrier—A 38-kc subcarrier used in FM-multiplex stereophonic broadcasting.

stereophonic subchannel—In FM-multiplex stereophonic broadcasting, the band of frequencies containing the stereophonic difference signals.

stereo pickup—A phonograph pickup used with single-groove, two-channel stereo records.

stereo recording—The impressing of signals from two channels onto a tape or disc in such a way that the channels are heard separately on playback. The result is a directional, three-dimensional effect.

stereoscopic television—A system of television broadcasting in which the images appear to be three-dimensional.

stereosonic system—A recording technique using two closely-spaced directional microphones with their maximum directions of reception 45° from each other. In this way, one picks up sound largely from the right and the other from the left, similar to mid-side recording.

stick circuit—A circuit used to maintain energization of a relay or similar unit through its own contacts.

still—Photographic or other stationary illustrative material used in a television broadcast.

stimularity—An arbitrary measure of sensi-

tivity to stimulation. It is proportional to the quantum efficiency relative to incident radiation.

stimulus—See *Excitation and Measurand*.

stirring effect—The circulation in a molten conductive charge due to the combined motor and pinch effects.

stochastic—The characteristic of events changing the probabilities of various responses.

stochastic process—A group of random variables.

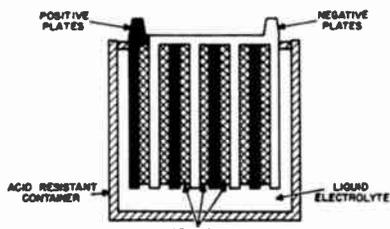
stoichiometric impurity—A crystalline imperfection caused in a semiconductor by a deviation from the stoichiometric composition.

stop opening—In a camera, the size of the aperture that controls the amount of light passing through the lens.

stop-record signal—A facsimile signal used for stopping the conversion of the electric signal into an image on the record sheet.

stop signal—The signal that transfers facsimile equipment from active to standby.

storage—1. The act of storing information (*Also see Store*.) 2. Sometimes called a memory. Any device in which information can be stored. 3. A computer section used primarily for storing information in electrostatic, ferroelectric, magnetic, acoustic, optical, chemical, electronic, electrical, mechanical, etc., form. Such a section is sometimes called a memory, or a store, in British terminology.



Storage battery.

storage battery—Two or more storage cells connected in series and used as a unit.

storage capacity—Also called memory capacity. The amount of information that can be retained in a storage (memory) device. It is often expressed as the number of words (given the number of digits and the base of the standard word).

storage cell—Also called a secondary cell. A cell which, after being discharged, can be recharged by sending an electric current through it in the opposite direction from the discharging current.

storage element—An area which retains information distinguishable from that of adjacent areas on the storage area of charge-storage tubes.

storage life—The length of time a component, device, or system may be stored without deteriorating in performance.

storage location—A computer storage position that holds one machine word and usually has a specific address.

storage medium—Any recording device or medium into which data can be copied and held until some later date, and from which the entire original data can be obtained.

storage oscilloscope—An instrument that can retain an image of a waveform for an extended period.

storage temperature—The range of environmental temperature in which a component or equipment can be stored without deterioration due to temperature.

storage time—1. The time during which the output current or voltage of a pulse is falling from maximum to zero after the input current or voltage has been removed. 2. In a transistor, the time required to sweep current carriers from the collector region when the switch is turned off.

storage tube—See *Electrostatic Memory Tube*.

store—1. To retain information in a device from which the information can later be withdrawn. 2. To introduce information into the device in (1) above. 3. A British synonym for storage.

stored program—A set of instructions in the computer memory specifying the operations to be performed and the location of the data on which these operations are to be performed.

stored-program computer—1. Also called general-purpose computer. A computer in which the instructions specifying the program to be performed are stored in the memory section along with the data to be operated on. 2. A computer capable of altering its own instructions in storage as though they were data and later executing the altered instructions.

storm loading—The mechanical loading imposed on the components of a pole line by wind, ice, etc., and by the weight of the components themselves.

straight dipole—A half-wave antenna consisting of one conductor, usually center-fed.

straight-line capacitance—The variable-capacitor characteristic obtained when the rotor plates are shaped so that the capacitance varies directly with the angle of rotation.

straight-line frequency—The variable-capacitor characteristic obtained when the rotor plates are shaped so that the resonant frequency of the tuned circuit containing the capacitor varies directly with the angle of rotation.

straight-line wavelength—The variable-capacitor characteristic obtained when the rotor plates are shaped so that the wavelength of resonance in the tuned circuit containing the capacitor varies directly with the angle of rotation.

strain—The elastic deformation produced in a solid under stress.

strain anisotropy—A force that directs the

strain gauge

magnetization of a particle along a preferred direction relative to the strain.

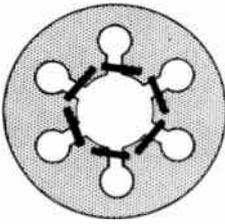
strain gauge—A measuring element for converting force, pressure, tension, etc., into an electrical signal.

strain insulator—A single insulator, an insulator string, or two or more strings in parallel designed to transmit the entire pull of the conductor to, and insulate the conductor from, the tower or other support.

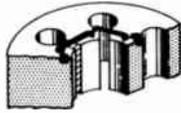
strain pickup—A phonograph pickup cartridge using the principle of the strain gauge.

strand—One or more wires of any stranded conductor.

stranded conductor—A conductor composed of more than one wire.



End view.



Perspective view.

Straps on cavity-magnetron anode.

strap—A wire or strip connected between the ends of the segments in the anode of a cavity magnetron to promote operation in the desired mode.

strapping—The suppressing of undesired modes of oscillation in a magnetron.

stratosphere—A calm region of the upper atmosphere characterized by little or no temperature change throughout. It is separated from the lower atmosphere (troposphere) by a region called the tropopause.

stray capacitance—The capacitance introduced into a circuit by the leads and wires connecting the circuit components.

stray current—A portion of the total current that flows over paths other than the intended circuit.

stray field—The leakage magnetic flux that spreads outward from an inductor and does no useful work.

strays—See Atmospherics.

streaking—Distortion in which televised objects appear stretched horizontally beyond their normal boundaries. It is most apparent at the vertical edges, where there is a large transition from black to white or white to black, and is usually expressed as short, medium, or long streaking. Long streaking may extend as far as the right edge of the picture, and in extreme low-frequency distortion, even over a whole line interval.

streamer breakdown—Breakdown caused by an increase in the field due to the accumulation of positive ions produced during electron avalanches.

streaming—The production of a unidirec-

stroboscopic tachometer

tional flow of currents in a medium where sound waves are present.

strength of a sound source—The maximum instantaneous rate of volume displacement produced by the source when emitting a sinusoidal wave.

stress—The force producing strain in a solid.

stretched display—A PPI display having the polar plot expanded in one rectangular dimension. The equal-range circles of the normal PPI display become ellipses.

striation technique—Rendering sound waves visible by using their individual ability to refract light waves.

striking an arc—Starting an electric arc by touching two electrodes together momentarily.

striking distance—The effective separation of two conductors having an insulating fluid between them.

striking potential—1. The voltage required to start an electric arc. 2. The lowest grid-to-cathode potential at which plate current begins flowing in a gas-filled triode.

string—In a list of items, a group of items that are already in sequence according to a rule.

string electrometer—An electrostatic voltage-measuring instrument consisting of a conducting fiber stretched midway between and parallel to two conducting plates. The electrostatic field between the plates displaces the fiber laterally in proportion to the voltage between the plates.

string-shadow instrument—An instrument in which the indicating means is the shadow (projected or viewed through an optical system) of a filamentary conductor, the position of which in a magnetic or an electric field depends on the measured quantity.

strip—To remove insulation from a wire or cable.

stripper—A hand-operated or motor-driven tool for removing insulation from wires.

strip transmission line—A transmission component that is similar to a microstrip except that it has a second ground plane placed above the conductor strip.

strobe—See Electronic Flash.

strobe pulse—Also called sample pulse. A pulse used to gate the output of a core-memory sense amplifier into a trigger in a register.

stroboscope—A device that indicates frequency of operation by creating the optical illusion of slowing down or stopping a moving pattern, which is illuminated by a light that flashes at a known frequency.

stroboscopic disc—A printed disc having several rings, each with a different number of dark segments. The pattern is placed on a rotating phonograph turntable and illuminated at a known frequency by a flashing discharge tube. The speed can then readily be determined by noting which pattern appears to stand still or rotate the slowest.

stroboscopic tachometer—A stroboscope

with a scale calibrated in flashes or in revolutions per minute. The stroboscopic lamp is directed onto the rotating device being measured, and the flashing rate is adjusted until the device appears to be standing still. The speed can then be read directly from the scale.

strobotron—A type of glow lamp that produces intense flashes of light when fed with accurately timed voltage pulses. It is used in electronic stroboscopes for visual inspection of high-speed moving parts.

structureborne noise—Undesired vibration in, or of, a solid body.

stub—A short length of transmission line or cable joined as a branch to another transmission line or cable.

stub angle—A right-angle elbow for a coaxial RF transmission line, the inner conductor being supported by a quarter-wave stub.

stub cable—A short branch from a principal cable. The end is often sealed until used. Pairs in the stub are referred to as stubbed-out pairs.

stub-supported coaxial—A coaxial cable the inner conductor of which is supported by short-circuited coaxial stubs.

stub tuner—A stub terminated by movable short-circuiting means and used for matching impedance in the line to which it is joined as a branch.

stunt box—A device for controlling the non-printing functions of a teletype terminal.

stutter—In facsimile, a series of undesired black and white lines sometimes produced when the signal amplitude changes sharply.

stylus—1. Also called a needle. The needle-like object used in a sound recorder to cut or emboss the record grooves. Generally it is made of sapphire, stellite, or steel. The plural is styli. 2. The pointed element that contacts the record sheet in a facsimile recorder.

stylus alignment—The position of the stylus with respect to the record. The correct position is perpendicular.

stylus drag—Also called needle drag. The friction between the reproducing stylus and the surface of the recording medium.

stylus force—Also called vertical stylus force, and formerly called needle pressure or stylus pressure. The downward force, in grams or ounces, exerted on the disc by the reproducing stylus.

stylus oscillograph—An instrument in which a pen or stylus records, on paper or another suitable medium, the value of an electrical quantity as a function of time.

stylus pressure—See Stylus Force.

subassembly—Parts and components combined into a unit for convenience in assembling or servicing. A subassembly is only part of an operating unit; it is not complete in itself.

subatomic—Smaller than atoms—i.e., electrons or protons.

subatomic particles—The particles that make up the atom—i.e., protons, electrons, and neutrons.

subcarrier—A carrier wave used to modulate another carrier or an intermediate subcarrier.

subcarrier frequency shift—The use of an audio-frequency shift signal to modulate a radio transmitter.

subcarrier oscillator—1. In a telemetry system, the oscillator which is directly modulated by the measurand or its equivalent in terms of changes in the transfer elements of a transducer. 2. In a color television receiver, the crystal oscillator operating at the chrominance subcarrier frequency of 3.58 mc.

subchassis—The chassis on which closely associated components such as those of an amplifier or power supply are mounted. A subchassis is a building block, easily changed and usable in a variety of systems.

subcycle generator—A frequency-reducing device used in telephone equipment to furnish ringing power at a submultiple of the power-supply frequency.

subharmonic—A sinusoidal quantity, the frequency of which is an integral submultiple of the fundamental frequency of its related periodic quantity. A wave with half the frequency of the fundamental of another wave is called the second subharmonic of that wave; one with a third of the fundamental frequency is called a third subharmonic, etc.

subject copy—Also called copy. In facsimile, the material in graphic form to be transmitted for reproduction by the recorder.

submerged-resistor induction furnace—A furnace for melting metal. It comprises a melting hearth, a depending melting channel closed through the hearth, a primary induction winding, and a magnetic core which links the melting channel and primary winding.

subminiature tube—A very small electron tube used generally in miniaturized equipment.

subminiaturization—The technique of packaging miniaturized parts in which unusual assembly techniques are used to give increased volumetric efficiency.

subnanosecond—Less than a nanosecond.

subprogram—A part of a computer program.

subroutine—1. In computer technology, the portion of a routine that causes a computer to carry out a well-defined mathematical or logical operation. 2. Usually called a closed subroutine. One to which control may be transferred from a master routine, and returned to the master routine at the conclusion of the subroutine.

subscriber set—Also called a customer set. An assembly of apparatus for originating or receiving calls on the premises of a subscriber to a communication or signaling service.

subscription television—See Pay Television.

subset—In a telephone system, the handset or deskset at the station location.

subsonic frequency—See Infrasonic Frequency.

subsonic speed—A speed of less than sound.

substep—A part of a computer step.

substitute—In a computer, to replace one element of information by another.

substitution method—A three-step method of measuring an unknown quantity in a circuit. First, some circuit effect dependent on the unknown quantity is measured or observed. Then a similar but measurable quantity is substituted in the circuit. Finally, the latter quantity is adjusted to produce a like effect. The unknown value is then assumed to be equal to the adjusted known value.

substrate—In microelectronics, the physical material on which a circuit is fabricated. Its primary function is to provide mechanical support, but it may also serve a useful thermal or electrical function.

subsynchronous—Having a frequency that is a submultiple of the driving frequency.

subsynchronous reluctance motor—A form of reluctance motor with more salient poles than the number of electrical poles in the primary winding. As a result, the motor operates at a constant average speed which is a submultiple of its apparent synchronous speed.

subsystem—A major, essential, functional part of a system. The subsystem usually consists of several components.

subtractive filter—An optical filter which is of a certain color and eliminates that color when placed in the path of white light.

success ratio—The ratio of the number of successful attempts to the total number of trials. It is frequently used as a reliability index.

Suhl effect—When a strong transverse magnetic field is applied to an N-type semiconducting filament, the holes injected into the filament are deflected to the surface. Here they may recombine rapidly with electrons and thus have a much shorter life, or they may be withdrawn by a probe as though the conductance had increased.

suicide control—A control function which uses negative feedback to reduce and automatically maintain the generator voltage at approximately zero.

sulfating—The accumulation of lead sulfate on the plates of a lead-acid storage battery. This reduces the energy-storing ability of the battery and causes it to fail prematurely.

sum channel—A combination of left and right stereo channels identical to the program, which may be recorded or transmitted monophonically.

summary punch—A punch-card machine which may be attached to another machine in such a way that it will punch information produced, calculated, or summarized by the other machine.

summation check—A redundant computer check in which groups of digits are summed, usually without regard to overflow. The sum is then checked against a previously computed sum to verify the accuracy of the computation.

summation frequency—A frequency which is the sum of two other frequencies that are being produced simultaneously.

summing point—A mixing point, the output of which is obtained by adding its inputs (with the prescribed signs).

superconducting—Exhibiting superconductivity.

superconductivity—The decrease in resistance of certain materials (lead, tin, thallium, etc.) as their temperature is reduced to nearly absolute zero. When the critical (transition) temperature is reached, the resistance will be almost zero.

superconductor—A material that exhibits superconductivity.

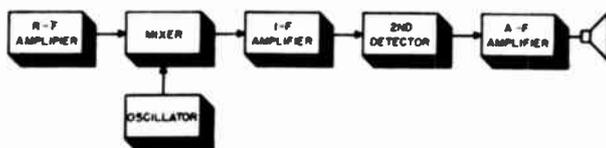
superhet—Slang for a superheterodyne receiver.

superheterodyne receiver—A receiver in which the incoming modulated RF signals are usually amplified in a preamplifier and then fed into the mixer for conversion into a fixed, lower carrier frequency (called the intermediate frequency). The modulated IF signals undergo very high amplification in the IF-amplifier stages and are then fed into the detector for demodulation. The resultant audio or video signals are usually further amplified before being sent to the output.

superheterodyne reception—A method of receiving radio waves in which heterodyne reception converts the voltage of the received wave into a voltage having an intermediate, but usually superaudible, frequency which is then detected.

superhigh frequency—Abbreviated SHF. The frequency band extending from 3,000 to 30,000 megacycles.

Supermalloy—Trade name of Arnold Engineering Company for a magnetic alloy with a maximum permeability greater than 1,000,000.



Superheterodyne receiver.

superposed circuit—An additional channel obtained in such a manner from one or more circuits normally provided for other channels that all channels can be used simultaneously, without mutual interference.

superposition theorem—When a number of voltages (distributed in any manner throughout a linear network) are applied to the network simultaneously, the current that flows is the sum of the component currents that would flow if the same voltages had acted individually. Likewise, the potential difference that exists between any two points is the component potential difference that would exist there under the same conditions.

superpower—The comparatively large power (sometimes over 1,000,000 watts) used by a broadcasting station in its antenna.

superrefraction—Abnormally large refraction of radio waves in the lower layers of the atmosphere, leading to abnormal ranges of operation.

superregeneration—A form of regenerative amplification frequently used in radio-receiver detecting circuits. Oscillations are alternately allowed to build up and are quenched at a superaudible rate.

superregenerative receiver—A receiver in which the regeneration is varied in such a manner that the circuit is periodically rendered oscillatory and nonoscillatory.

supersensitive relay—A relay that operates on extremely small currents (usually less than 250 microamperes).

supersonic—Faster than the speed of sound (approximately 750 mph). These speeds are usually referred to by the term "mach" or "mach number." Mach 1 equals the speed of sound; mach 2, twice the speed of sound, etc.

supersonic communication—Communication through water by manually keying the sound output of echo-ranging equipment used on ships.

supersonic frequency—*See* Ultrasonic Frequency.

supersonics—1. The general term covering phenomena associated with speeds higher than that of sound (e.g., aircraft and projectiles which travel faster than sound). 2. The general term covering the use of frequencies above the range of normal hearing.

supersonic sounding—A system of determining ocean depths by measuring the time interval between the production of a supersonic wave just below the surface of the water, and the arrival of the echo reflected from the bottom. The sounds are transmitted and received by either magnetostriction or piezoelectric units, and electronic equipment is employed to provide a continuous indication of depth (sometimes with a permanent recording).

supersync signal—A combination horizontal- and vertical-sync signal transmitted at the end of each scanning line in commercial television.

sperturnstile antenna—A stacked antenna

array in which each element is a batwing antenna.

supervisory control—A system by which selective control and automatic indication of remote units is provided by electrical means over a relatively small number of common transmission lines. (Carrier-current channels on power lines can be used for this purpose.)

supervisory signal—A signal for attracting the attention of an attendant in connection with switching apparatus, etc.

supervoltage—Radiation from X-ray tubes operating between 500,000 and 2,000,000 volts.

supply voltage—The voltage obtained from a power supply to operate a circuit.

suppressed-carrier operation—*See* Suppressed-Carrier Transmission.

suppressed-carrier transmission—Transmission in which the carrier frequency is either partially or totally suppressed. One or both sidebands may be transmitted.

suppressed time delay—Deliberate displacement of the zero of the time scale with respect to the time of emission of a pulse, in order to simulate electrically a geographical displacement of the true position of a transponder.

suppressed-zero instrument—An indicating or recording instrument in which the zero position is below the end of the scale markings.

suppression—1. Elimination of any component of an emission—e.g., a particular frequency or group of frequencies in an audio- or radio-frequency signal. 2. Reduction or elimination of noise pulses generated by a motor or motor generator.

suppressor—1. A resistor used in an electron-tube circuit to reduce or prevent oscillation or the generation of unwanted RF signals. 2. A resistor in the high-tension lead of the ignition system in a gasoline engine.

suppressor grid—A grid interposed between two positive electrodes (usually the screen grid and the plate) primarily to reduce the flow of secondary electrons from one to the other.

surface analyzer—An instrument that measures or records irregularities in a surface. As a crystal-pickup stylus or similar device moves over the surface, the resulting voltage is amplified and fed to an indicator or recorder that magnifies the surface irregularities as high as 50,000 times.

surface barrier—A barrier formed automatically at a surface by the electrons trapped there.

surface-barrier transistor—Abbreviated SBT. A wafer of semiconductor material into which depressions have been etched electrochemically on opposite sides. The emitter- and collector-base junction or metal-to-semiconductor contacts are then formed by electroplating a suitable metal onto the semiconductor in the etched depressions. The original wafer constitutes the base region.

surface duct—An atmospheric duct for which

surface insulation

the lower boundary is the surface of the earth.

surface insulation—Also called oxalizing or insulazing. A coating applied to magnetic-core laminations to retard the passage of current from one lamination to another.

surface leakage—The passage of current over rather than through an insulator.

surface noise—Also called needle scratch. In mechanical recording, the noise caused in the electric output of a pickup by irregular contact surfaces in the groove.

surface of position—Any surface defined by a constant value of some navigational coordinate.

surface recombination rate—The rate at which free electrons and holes recombine at the surface of a semiconductor.

surface recording—Storage of information on a coating of magnetic material such as that which is used on magnetic tape, magnetic drums, etc.

surface reflection—Also called Fresnel loss. The part of the incident radiation that is reflected from the surface of a refractive material. It is directly proportional to the refractive index of the material and is reduced for a given wavelength by application of an appropriate surface coating.

surface resistance—Ratio of the DC voltage applied to two electrodes on the surface of a specimen, to that portion of the current between the electrodes and in a thin layer of moisture or other semiconducting material that may be native to or deposited on the surface.

surface resistivity—Ratio of the potential gradient parallel to the current along the surface of a material, to the current per unit width of the surface.

surface-temperature resistor—A platinum-resistance thermometer designed for installation directly on the surface whose temperature is being measured.

surface wave—A subclassification of the ground wave. So called because it travels along the surface of the earth.

surface-wave transmission line—A single-conductor line having a relatively thick dielectric sheath, often 3 or more times the diameter of the conductor, and a conical horn at each end exciting a mode of propagation on the line that is practically non-radiating.

surge—Sudden current or voltage changes in a circuit.

surge admittance—Reciprocal of surge impedance.

surge-crest ammeter—A special magnetometer used with magnetizable links to measure the crest value of transient electric currents.

surge generator—See Impulse Generator.

surge impedance—See Characteristic Impedance.

surge voltage (or current)—A large, sudden change of voltage (or current), usually caused by the collapse of a magnetic field or by a shorted or open circuit element.

sustained oscillation

surge-voltage recorder—See Lichtenberg Figure Camera.

surveillance—Systematic observation of air, surface, or subsurface areas by visual, electronic, photographic, or other means.

surveillance radar station—In the aeronautical radionavigation service, a land station employing radar to detect the presence of aircraft.

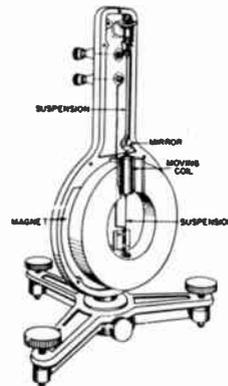
susceptance—The reciprocal of reactance, and the imaginary part of admittance. It is measured in mhos.

susceptibility—1. Ratio of the induced magnetization to the inducing magnetic force. 2. The degree to which equipment or a system is sensitive to externally generated interference.

susceptibility meter—A device for measuring low values of magnetic susceptibility.

susceptiveness—The tendency of a telephone system to pick up noise and low-frequency induction from a power system. It is determined by telephone-circuit balance, transpositions, wire spacing, and isolation from ground.

suspension—A wire that supports the moving coil of a galvanometer or similar instrument.



Suspension galvanometer.

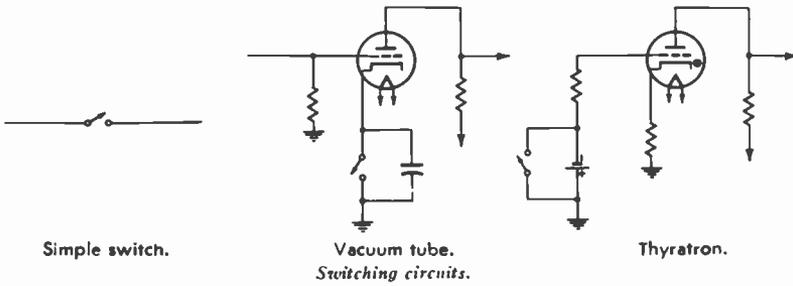
suspension galvanometer—An early type of moving-coil instrument in which a coil of wire was suspended in a magnetic field and would rotate when it carried an electric current. A mirror attached to the coil deflected a beam of light, causing a spot of light to travel on a scale some distance from the instrument. The effect was a pointer of greater length but no mass.

sustain—In an organ, the effect produced by circuitry which causes a note to diminish gradually after the key controlling the note has been released.

sustained oscillation—1. Oscillation in which forces outside the system but controlled by it maintain a periodic oscillation at a period or frequency that is nearly the natural period of the system. 2. Continued oscillation.

SW

switchplate



tion due to insufficient attenuation in the feedback path.

SW—Abbreviation for short wave.

swamping resistor—In transistor circuits, a resistor placed in the emitter lead to mask (minimize the effects of) variations caused in the emitter-base junction resistance by temperature variations.

sweep—The crossing of a range of values of a quantity for the purpose of delineating, sampling, or controlling another quantity. Examples of swept quantities are the displacement of a scanning spot on the screen of a cathode-ray tube, and the frequency of a wave.

sweep amplifier—An amplifier stage designed to increase the amplitude of the sweep voltage.

sweep circuit—1. A circuit which produces, at regular intervals, an approximately linear, circular, or other movement of the beam in a cathode-ray tube. 2. The part of a cathode-ray oscilloscope that provides a time-reference base.

sweep delay—The time between the application of a pulse to the sweep-trigger input of an oscilloscope and the start of the sweep.

sweep-frequency record—A test record on which a series of constant-amplitude frequencies have been recorded. Each frequency is repeated 20 times per second, starting at 50 cps and continuing up to 10,000 cps or higher.

sweep generator—A circuit which applies voltages or currents to the deflection elements in a cathode-ray tube in such a way that the deflection of the electron beam is a known function of time, against which other periodic electrical phenomena may be examined, compared, and measured.

sweep magnifier—A device that produces an expanded sweep.

sweep voltage—The voltage used for deflecting an electron beam. It may be applied to either the magnetic deflecting coils or the electrostatic plates.

swell manual—Also called solo manual. In an organ, the upper manual normally used to play the melody. (*Also see* Manual.)

swing—The variation in frequency or amplitude of an electrical quantity.

swinging—Momentary variations in frequency of a received wave.

swinging arm—A type of mounting and feed

used to move the cutting head at a uniform rate across the recording disc in some recorders. All phonograph pickups are of the swinging-arm type.

swinging choke—An iron-core choke coil designed so that its effective inductance varies with the current passing through it. It is used as the input choke in some power-supply filter circuits.

switch—A mechanical or electrical device that completes or breaks the path of the current or sends it over a different path.

switchboard—A manually operated apparatus at a telephone exchange. The various circuits from subscribers and other exchanges terminate here, so that operators can establish communications between two subscribers on the same exchange, or on different exchanges.

switching—Making, breaking, or changing the connections in an electrical circuit.

switching center—A location at which data from an incoming circuit is routed to the proper outgoing circuit.

switching characteristics—An indication of how a device responds to an input pulse under specified driving conditions.

switching circuit—A circuit which performs a switching function. In computers, this is performed automatically by the presence of a certain signal (usually a pulse signal). When combined, switching circuits can perform a logical operation.

switching coefficient—The derivative of applied magnetizing force with respect to the reciprocal of the resultant switching time. It is usually determined as the reciprocal of the slope of a curve of reciprocals of switching times versus the values of applied magnetizing forces, which are applied as step functions.

switching device—Any device or mechanism, either electrical or mechanical, which can place another device or circuit in an operating or nonoperating state.

switching time—1. The interval between the reference time and the last instant at which the instantaneous-voltage response of a magnetic cell reaches a stated fraction of its peak value. 2. The interval between the reference time and the first instant at which the instantaneous integrated-voltage response reaches a stated fraction of its peak value.

switchplate—A small plate attached to a

wall to cover a push-button or other type of switch.

SWR—Abbreviation for standing-wave ratio.

syllabic companding—Companding in which the effective gain variations are made at speeds allowing response to the syllables of speech but not to individual cycles of the signal wave.

syllable articulation—Also called per-cent-of-syllable articulation. The per cent of articulation obtained when the speech units considered are syllables (usually meaningless and of the consonant-vowel-consonant type).

symbol—1. A simplified design representing a part in a schematic circuit diagram. 2. A letter representing a particular quantity in formulas.

symbolic—Having to do with the representation of something by a conventional sign.

symbolic address—Also called a floating address. In digital-computer programming, a label chosen in a routine to identify a particular word, function, or other information independent of the location of the information within the routine.

symbolic coding—In digital computer programming, any coding system using symbolic rather than actual computer addresses.

symbolic logic—A form of logic in which nonnumerical relationships for a computer are expressed by symbols suitable for calculation.

symbolic programming—A program using symbols instead of numbers for the operations and locations in a computer. Although the writing of a program is easier and faster, an assembly program must be used to decode the symbol into machine language and assign instruction locations.

symmetrical—Balanced—i.e., having equal characteristics on each side of a central line, position, or value.

symmetrical alternating quantity—An alternating quantity for which all values separated by a half period have the same magnitude but opposite sign.

symmetrically, cyclically magnetized condition—The condition of a cyclically magnetized material when the limits of the applied magnetizing forces are equal and of opposite sign.

symmetrical transducer (with respect to specified terminations)—A transducer in which all possible pairs of specified terminations can be interchanged without affecting the transmission.

symmetrical transistor—A transistor in which the collector and emitter are made identical, so either can be used interchangeably.

sync—Short for synchronous, synchronization, synchronizing, etc.

sync compression—The reduction in gain applied to the sync signal over any part of its amplitude range with respect to the gain at a specified reference level.

synchro—A small motorlike device containing a stator and a rotor. When several

synchros are correctly connected together, all rotors will line up at the same angle of rotation.

synchro control transformer—A synchro in which the electrical output of the rotor depends on both the shaft position and the electrical input to the stator.

synchro differential generator—A synchro unit which receives an order from a synchro generator at its primary terminals, modifies this order mechanically by any desired amount according to the angular position of the rotor, and transmits the modified order from its secondary terminals to other synchro units.

synchro differential motor—A motor which is electrically similar to the synchro differential generator except that a damping device is added to prevent oscillation. Its rotor and stator are both connected to synchro generators, and its function is to indicate the sum or difference between the two signals transmitted by the generators.

Synchroguide—A type of control circuit for horizontal scanning in which the sync signal, oscillator voltage pulse, and scanning voltage are compared and kept in synchronism.

synchronism—The phase relationship between two or more quantities of the same period when their phase difference is zero.

synchronization—1. The precise matching of two waves or functions. 2. The process of keeping the electron beam on the television screen in the same position as the scanning beam at the transmitter.

synchronization error—In navigation, the error due to imperfect timing of two operations (may or may not include the signal transmission time).

synchronize—To adjust the periodicity of an electrical system so that it bears an integral relationship to the frequency of the periodic phenomenon under investigation.

synchronizing (in television)—Maintaining two or more scanning processes in phase.

synchronizing signal—See Sync Signal.

synchronous—Of the same frequency and phase.

synchronous booster converter—A synchronous converter connected in series with an AC generator and mounted on the same shaft. It is used for adjusting the voltage at the commutator of the converter.

synchronous capacitor—A rotating machine running without mechanical load and designed so that its field excitation can be varied in order to draw a leading current (like a capacitor) and thereby modify the power factor of the AC system, or influence the load voltage through such change in power factor.

synchronous clock—An electric clock driven by a synchronous motor, for operation on an AC power system in which the frequency is accurately controlled.

synchronous computer—A digital computer in which all ordinary operations are con-

trolled by equally spaced signals from a master clock.

synchronous converter—A synchronous machine which converts alternating current to direct current or vice versa. The armature winding is connected to the collector rings and commutator.

synchronous demodulator—Also called a synchronous detector. A demodulator in which the reference signal has the same frequency as the carrier or subcarrier to be demodulated. It is used in color television receivers to recover either the I or the Q signals from the chrominance sidebands.

synchronous detector—See Synchronous Demodulator.

synchronous gate—A time gate in which the output intervals are synchronized with the incoming signal.

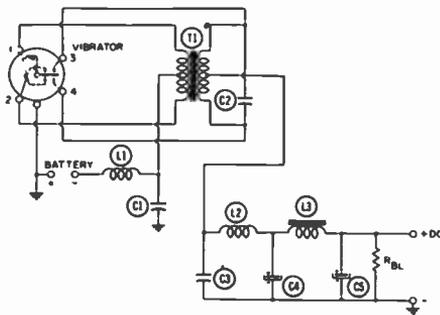
synchronous inverter—See Dynamo.

synchronous machine—A machine which has an average speed exactly proportionate to the frequency of the system to which it is connected.

synchronous motor—An induction motor which runs at synchronous speed. Its stator windings have the same arrangement as in nonsynchronous induction motors, but the rotor does not slip behind the rotating magnetic stator field.

synchronous rectifier—A rectifier in which contacts are opened and closed at the correct instant by either a synchronous vibrator or a commutator driven by a synchronous motor.

synchronous speed—A speed value related to the frequency of an AC power line and the number of poles in the rotating equipment. Synchronous speed in revolutions per minute is equal to the frequency in cycles divided by the number of poles, with the result multiplied by 120.



Synchronous-vibrator power supply.

synchronous vibrator—An electromagnetic vibrator that simultaneously converts a low DC voltage to a low alternating voltage and applies it to a power transformer, from which a high alternating voltage is obtained and rectified. In power packs, it eliminates the need for a rectifier tube.

synchroscope—An instrument used to determine the phase difference or degree of synchronism of two alternating-current generators or quantities.

synchrotron—A device for accelerating charged particles (e.g., electrons) in a vacuum. The particles are guided by a changing magnetic field while being accelerated many times in a closed path by a radio-frequency electric field.

sync level—The level of the peaks of the sync signal.

sync limiter—A circuit used in television circuits to prevent sync pulses from exceeding a predetermined amplitude.

sync pulse—Part of the sync signal in a television system.

sync section—A color TV circuit comprising a keyer, burst amplifier, phase detector, reactance tube, subcarrier oscillator, and quadrature amplifier.

sync separator—The circuit which separates the picture signals from the control pulses in a television system.

sync signal—Also called a synchronizing signal. The signal employed for synchronizing the scanning. In television it is composed of pulses at rates related to the line and field frequencies.

sync-signal generator—A synchronizing signal generator for a television receiver or transmitter.

synthesizer frequency meter—A device for measuring frequency by utilizing a synthesized crystal-based signal for the internally generated signal.

synthetic display generation—Logical and numerical processing to display collected or calculated data in symbolic form.

system—An assembly of component parts linked together by some form of regulated interaction into an organized whole.

systematic errors—Those errors which have an orderly character and can be corrected by calibration.

systematic inaccuracies—Those inaccuracies due to inherent limitations in the equipment.

system deviation—The instantaneous difference between the value of a specified system variable and the ideal value of the variable.

system element—One or more basic elements, together with other components necessary to form all or a significant part of one of the general functional groups into which a measurement system can be classified.

system engineering—A method of engineering approach whereby all the elements in the control system are considered, even the smallest value and the process itself.

system failure rate—The number of occasions during a given time period on which a given number of identical systems do not function properly.

system layout—In a microwave system, a chart or diagram showing the number, type, and terminations of circuits used in the system.

system of units—An assemblage of units for expressing the magnitudes of physical quantities.

system overshoot—The largest value of system deviation following the dynamic cross-

ing of the ideal value as a result of a specified stimulus.

system reliability—The probability that a system will perform its specified task properly under stated conditions of environment.

T

T—1. Symbol for transformer or absolute temperature. 2. Abbreviation for the prefix "tera" (10^{12}).

TA—Symbol for target.

tab—See Land.

table lookup—In a computer, a method of controlling the location to which a jump or transfer is made. It is used especially when there is a large number of alternatives, as in function evaluation in scientific computations.

tabulator—A machine (e.g., a punch-card machine) which reads information from one medium and produces lists, totals, or tabulations on separate forms or continuous paper strips.

tachometer—An instrument used to measure the frequency of mechanical systems by the determination of angular velocity.

tag—Also called a sentinel. In digital-computer programming, a unit of information the composition of which differs from that of other members of the set so that it can be used as a marker or label.

tailing—See Hangover.

tail-warning radar sets—A radar set placed in the tail of an aircraft to warn of aircraft approaching from the rear.

take-up reel—The reel which accumulates the tape as it is recorded or played on a tape recorder.

talker echo—An echo which reaches the ear of the person who originated the sound.

talk-listen switch—A switch provided on intercommunication units to permit using the speaker as a microphone.

tandem—Also called cascade. Two terminal-

pair networks are in tandem when the output terminals of one network are connected directly to the input terminals of the other network.

tandem transistor—Two transistors in one package and internally connected together.

tangent—A straight line which touches the circumference of a circle at one point.

tangent galvanometer—A galvanometer consisting of a small compass mounted horizontally in the center of a large vertical coil of wire. The current through the coil is proportionate to the tangent of the angle at which the compass needle is deflected.

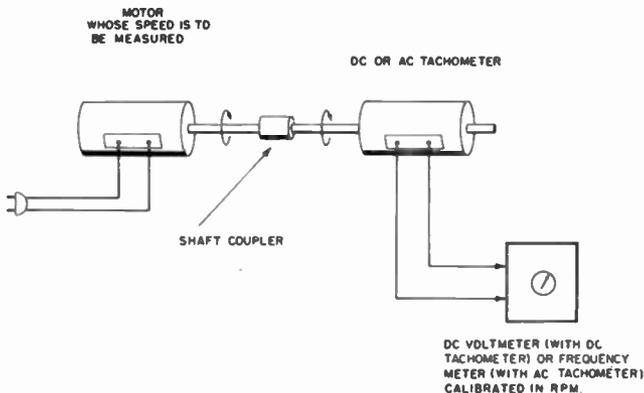
tangential component—A component acting at right angles to a radius.

tangential sensitivity on look-through—The strength of the target signal, measured at the receiver terminals, required to produce a signal pulse having twice the apparent height of the noise.

tangential wave path—In radio-wave propagation of a direct wave over the earth, a path which is tangential to the surface of the earth. The tangential wave path is curved by atmospheric refraction.

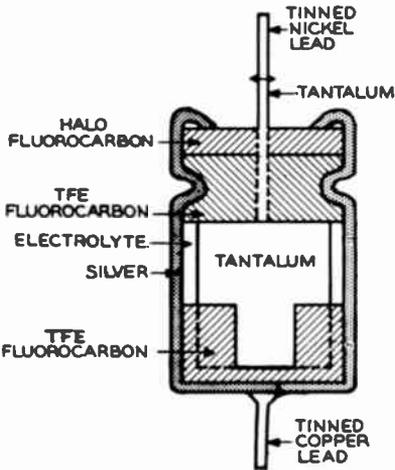
tank—1. A unit of acoustically operating delay-line storage containing a set of channels. Each channel forms a separate recirculation path. 2. (Also see Tank Circuit.)

tank circuit—1. A circuit capable of storing electrical energy over a band of frequencies continuously distributed about a single frequency at which the circuit is said to be resonant or tuned. The selectivity of the circuit is proportionate to the ratio between the energy stored in the circuit and the



Tachometer.

energy dissipated. This ratio is often called the Q of the circuit. 2. Also called a tank. A parallel-resonant circuit connected in the plate circuit of an electron-tube generator.



Tantalum capacitor.

tantalum (electrolytic) capacitor—An electrolytic capacitor with a tantalum or sintered-slug anode. Weight and volume are less than for comparable aluminum electrolytic capacitors of equal rating.

T-antenna—Any antenna consisting of one or more horizontal wires, with the lead-in connected approximately in the center.

tap—1. A connection brought out of a winding at some point between its extremities, usually to permit changing the voltage ratio. 2. A branch. Applies to conductors such as a battery tap, and to miscellaneous general use.

tape—1. Magnetic recording tape with one or more recording strips (tracks). 2. (Also see Punched Tape.) 3. A ribbon of flexible material—e.g., friction, magnetic, punched, etc.

tape cable—Also called flat flexible cable. A form of flexible multiple conductor in which parallel strips of metal are imbedded in an insulating material.

tape cartridge—See Tape Magazine.

tape character—Information consisting of bits stored across the several longitudinal channels of a tape.

tape-controlled carriage—A paper-feeding device automatically controlled by a punched paper tape.

tape copy—A message received in tape form as the result of a transmission.

tape deck—A tape recorder designed for use in a high-fidelity music system. Usually it consists only of the motorboard mechanism and does not include a preamplifier, power amplifier, speaker, or case.

tape feed—A mechanism which feeds the tape to be read or sensed by a computer or other data-handling system.

tape guides—Grooved pins of nonmagnetic material mounted at either side of the recording-head assembly. Their function is to position the magnetic tape on the head as it is being recorded or played.

tape loop—A length of magnetic tape with the ends joined together to form an endless loop. Used either on a standard recorder, a special message-repeater unit, or in conjunction with a cartridge device, it enables a recorded message to be played back repetitively; there is no need to rewind the tape.

tape magazine—Also called a tape cartridge. A container holding a reel of magnetic recording tape, which can be played without being threaded manually.

tape-on surface-temperature resistor—A surface-temperature resistor installed by adhering the sensing element to the surface with a piece of pressure-sensitive tape.

tape phonograph—See Tape Player.

tape player—Sometimes called a tape phonograph or a tape reproducer. A unit for playing recorded tapes. It has no facilities for recording.

taper—In communication practice, a continuous or gradual change in electrical properties with length—e.g., as obtained by a continuous change of cross section of a wave guide or by the distribution and change of resistance of a potentiometer or rheostat.

tape recorder—A mechanical-electronic device for recording voice, music, and other audio-frequency material. Sound is converted to electrical energy, which in turn sets up a corresponding magnetic pattern on iron-oxide particles suspended on paper or plastic tape. During playback, this magnetic pattern is reconverted into electrical energy and then changed back to sound through the medium of headphones or a speaker. The recorded material may be converted to a visual display by the use of an oscilloscope, other visual indicator, or a graphic recorder. Also used for magnetically recording the video material for television programs.

tapered potentiometer—A continuously adjustable potentiometer, the resistance of which varies nonuniformly along the element—being greater or less for equal slider movement at various points along the element.

tapered transmission line—See Tapered Wave Guide.

tapered wave guide—Also called a tapered transmission line. A wave guide in which a physical or electrical characteristic changes continuously with distance along the axis of the guide.

tape reproducer—See Tape Player.

tape reservoir—That part of a magnetic tape system used to isolate the tape storage inertia (i.e., tape reels, etc.) from the drive system.

tape speed—The speed at which magnetic recording tape moves past the head. Standard speeds for home use are $3\frac{3}{4}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ ips.

tape-speed variations—See Flutter.

tape splicer—A device for splicing magnetic tape automatically or semiautomatically.

tape threader—A device that makes easier the threading of magnetic recording tape onto the reel.

tape-to-tape converter—A device for changing from one form of input/output medium or code to another, i.e., magnetic tape to paper tape (or vice versa) or eight-channel code to five-channel code.

tape transmitter—A machine for high-speed keying of telegraph code signals previously recorded on tape.

tape-transport mechanism—See Motor Board.

tape-wound core—Also called a bobbin core. A length of ferromagnetic tape coiled about an axis in such a way that one winding falls directly over the preceding winding.

tap lead—The lead connected to a tap on a coil winding.

tapped control—A rheostat or potentiometer having a fixed tap at some point along the resistance element, usually to provide fixed grid bias or automatic tone compensation.

tapped line—A delay line in which more than two terminal pairs are associated with a single sonic-delay channel.

tapped resistor—A wirewound fixed resistor having one or more additional terminals along its length, generally for voltage-divider applications.

tapped winding—A coil winding with connections brought out from turns at various points.

tap switch—A multicontact switch used chiefly for connecting a load to any one of a number of taps on a resistor or coil.

target—1. In a camera tube, a structure employing a storage surface which is scanned by an electron beam to generate an output-signal current corresponding to the charge-density pattern stored thereon. 2. Also called an anticathode. In an X-ray tube, an electrode or part of an electrode on which a beam of electrons is focused and from which X rays are emitted. 3. In radar, a specific object of radar search or surveillance. 4. Any object which reflects energy back to the radar receiver.

target capacitance—In camera tubes, the capacitance between the scanned area of the target and backplate.

target cutoff voltage—In camera tubes, the lowest target voltage at which any detectable electrical signal, corresponding to a light image on the sensitive surface of the tube, can be obtained.

target discrimination—The characteristic of a guidance system that permits it to distinguish between two or more targets in close proximity.

target fade—The loss or decrease of signal from the target due to interference or other phenomena.

target glint—See Scintillation.

target identification—A visual procedure by

which a radar target is positively identified as either hostile or friendly.

target language—The language into which some other language is to be properly translated.

target noise—Reflections of a transmitted radar signal from a target that has a number of reflecting elements randomly oriented in space.

target reflectivity—The degree to which a target reflects electromagnetic energy.

target scintillation—The apparent random movement of the center of reflectivity of a target observed during the course of an operation.

target seeker—In a missile homing system, the element that senses some feature of the target so that the resulting information can be used to direct appropriate maneuvers to maintain a collision course.

target voltage—In a camera tube with low-velocity scanning, the potential difference between the thermionic cathode and the backplate.

Tc—Abbreviation for teracycle (10^{12} cps).

tearing—Distortion observed on the television screen when the horizontal synchronization is unstable.

teasing—In the life-testing of switches, the slow movement of rotor contacts making and breaking with stator contacts.

technician license—A class of amateur radio license issued in the United States by the FCC for the primary purpose of operation and experimentation on frequencies above 50 mc.

tecnetron—A semiconductor using the field effect.

tee junction—Also spelled T-junction. A junction of wave guides in which the longitudinal guide axes form a T. The guide which continues through the junction is called the main guide; the one which terminates at a junction, the branch guide.

telautograph—Also called a telewriter. A writing telegraph instrument in which the movement of a pen in the transmitting apparatus varies the current and thereby causes the corresponding movement of a pen at the remote receiving instrument.

television camera—Acronym for a TELEvision CAMERA.

telecast—Acronym for TELEvision broadcasting—specifically, a television program, or the act of broadcasting a television program.

telecommunication—Any communication at a distance. Broadly, all forms of electrical transmission of intelligence. This includes the telegraph, telephone, radio, telephotograph, and television, listed in their chronological order of development. (*Also see* Communication.)

teleconference—A conference between persons who are remote from one another but linked together by a telecommunications system.

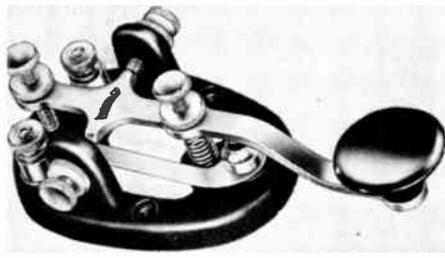
telegenic

telegenic—The suitability of a subject or model for televising.

telegraph channel—A channel suitable for the transmission of telegraph signals.

telegraph circuit—A complete circuit over which signal currents flow between transmitting and receiving apparatus in a telegraph system. It sometimes consists of an overhead wire or cable and a return path through the ground.

telegraph distributor—A device which effectively associates one direct current or carrier telegraph channel in rapid succession with the elements of one or more signal-sending or -receiving devices.



Telegraph key.

telegraph key—A hand-operated device for opening and closing contacts to modulate the current with telegraph signals.

telegraph-modulated waves—Continuous waves, the amplitude or frequency of which is varied by means of telegraphic keying.

telegraph repeater—An arrangement of apparatus and circuits for receiving telegraph signals from one line and retransmitting corresponding signals into another line.

telegraph selector—A device which performs a switching operation in response to a definite signal or group of successive signals received over a controlling circuit.

telegraph sounder—Also called a sounder. A telegraph receiving instrument by means of which Morse signals are interpreted aurally or are read by noting the intervals of time between sounds.

telegraph transmission speed—The rate at which signals are transmitted. This may be measured by the equivalent number of dot-cycles per second or by the average number of letters or words transmitted and received per minute.

telegraph transmitter—A device for controlling a source of electric power in order to form telegraph signals.

telegraphy—1. A system of telecommunication for the transmission of graphic symbols, usually letters or numerals, by the use of a signal code. It is used primarily for record communication. 2. Any system of telecommunication for the transmission of graphic symbols or images for reception in record form, usually without gradation of shade values.

telephone transmitter

telemeter—1. To transmit analog or digital reports of measurements and observations over a distance (e.g., by radio transmission from a guided missile to a control or recording station on the ground). 2. A complete measuring, transmitting, and receiving apparatus for indicating, recording, or integrating the value of a quantity at a distance by electric translating means.

telemetering—Also called telemetry or remote metering. Measurement which, through intermediate means, can be interpreted at a distance from the primary detector. A receiving instrument converts the transmitted electrical signals into units of data, which can then be translated by data reduction into appropriate units.

telemeter service—Metered telegraph transmission between paired telegraph instruments over an intervening circuit adapted to serve a number of such pairs on a shared-time basis.

telemetry—*See* Telemetering.

telephone—Combination of apparatus for converting speech energy to electrical waves, transmitting the electrical energy to a distant point, and there reconverting the electrical energy to audible sounds.

telephone capacitor—A fixed capacitor connected in parallel with a telephone receiver to bypass RF and higher audio frequencies and thereby reduce noise.

telephone carrier current—A carrier current used for telephone communication so that more than one channel can be obtained on a single pair of wires.

telephone channel—A channel suitable for the transmission of telephone signals.

telephone circuit—A complete circuit over which audio and signaling currents travel between two telephone subscribers communicating with each other in a telephone system.

telephone current—An electric current produced or controlled by the operation of a telephone transmitter.

telephone jack—*See* Phone Jack.

telephone pickup—An induction-coil device which slips over a telephone receiver, or upon which the entire telephone may rest. It is used to monitor a telephone conversation for recording or listening purposes.

telephone plug—*See* Phone Plug.

telephone receiver—The earphone used in a telephone system.

telephone repeater—A repeater used in a telephone circuit.

telephone ringer—An electric bell that operates on low-frequency alternating or pulsating current and is used for indicating a telephone call to the station being alerted.

telephone system—A group of telephones plus the lines, trunks, switching mechanisms, and all other accessories required to interconnect the telephones.

telephone transmitter—A microphone used in a telephone system. (*Also see* Microphone.)

telephony

telephony—The transmission of speech current over wires, enabling two persons to converse over almost any distance.

telephoto—Also called telephotography. A photoelectrical transmission system for point-to-point or air-to-ground transmission of high-definition pictorial information.

telephotography—*See* Telephoto.

telescope lens—A lens system that is physically shorter than its rated focal length. It is used in still, movie, and television cameras to enlarge images of objects photographed at comparatively great distances.

teletprinter—*See* Printer.

teletex—A navigational system in which radar and television transmitting equipment are employed on the ground, with television receiving equipment in the aircraft, to televise the image of the ground radar PPI scope to the aircraft along with map and weather data.

telesynd—Telemeter or remote-control equipment which is synchronous in both speed and position.

teletypewriter—*See* Printer.

televise—The act of converting a scene or image field into a television signal.

television—Abbreviated TV. A telecommunication system for transmission of transient images of fixed or moving objects.

television broadcast band—The frequencies assignable to television broadcast stations in the band extending from 54 to 890 megacycles. These frequencies are grouped into channels, as follows: Channels 2 through 4, 54 to 72 megacycles; Channels 5 and 6, 76 to 88 megacycles; Channels 7 through 13, 174 to 216 megacycles; and Channels 14 through 83, 470 to 890 megacycles.

television broadcast station—A radio station for transmitting visual signals, and usually simultaneous aural signals, for general reception.

television camera—A pickup unit used in a television system to convert into electric signals the optical image formed by a lens.

television channel—A channel suitable for the transmission of television signals. The channel for associated sound signals may or may not be considered part of the television channel.

television engineering—*See* Radio Engineering.

television interference—Interference in the reception of the sound and/or video portion of a television program by a transmitter or another device.

television receiver—A radio receiver for converting incoming electric signals into television pictures and the associated sound.

television reconnaissance—Air reconnaissance by optical or electronic means to supplement photographic and visual reconnaissance.

television relay system—A system of two or more stations for transmitting television relay signals from point to point, using radio waves in free space as a medium. Such trans-

temperature detector

mission is not intended for direct reception by the public.

television repeater—A repeater used in a television circuit.

television transmitter—The aggregate radio-frequency and modulating equipment necessary to supply, to an antenna system, the modulated radio-frequency power by which all component parts of a complete television signal (including audio, video, and synchronizing signals) are concurrently transmitted.

televoltmeter—A telemeter that measures voltage.

televattmeter—A telemeter that measures power.

teletwriter—*See* Telautograph.

telex—An audio-frequency teletprinter system used in Great Britain to provide teletypewriter service over telephone lines.

temperature coefficient—A factor used to calculate the change in the characteristics of a substance, device, or circuit element with changes in its temperature.

temperature coefficient of frequency—The rate at which the frequency changes with temperature, expressed in cycles per second per megacycle per degree Centigrade at a given temperature.

temperature coefficient of permeability—A coefficient expressing the change in permeability as the temperature rises or falls. It is expressed as the rate of change in permeability per degree.

temperature coefficient of resistance—The ratio of the change in resistance (or resistivity) to the original value for a unit change in temperature. The temperature coefficient over the temperature range from t to t_1 , referred to the resistance R_t at temperature t , is determined by the following equation:

$$\frac{R_{t_1} - R_t}{R_t (t_1 - t)}$$

where t is the temperature, preferably in degrees C. The value will be positive unless otherwise indicated by a negative sign.

temperature coefficient of voltage drop—The change in the voltage drop of a glow-discharge tube, divided by the change in ambient temperature or in the temperature of the envelope.

temperature coefficient value—The expected percentage change per degree of temperature difference from a specified temperature.

temperature-compensating capacitor—A capacitor the capacitance of which varies with temperature in a known and predictable manner. It is used extensively in oscillator circuits, to compensate for changes in the values of other parts with temperature.

temperature control—A switch actuated by a thermostat responsive to changes in temperature, and used to maintain temperature within certain limits.

temperature detector—An instrument used to measure the temperature of a body. Any

physical property that is dependent on temperature may be employed, such as the differential expansion of two bodies, thermoelectromotive force at the junction of two metals, change of resistance of a metal, or the radiation from a hot body.

temperature-limited—A cathode is said to be temperature-limited when all the electrons emitted from it are drawn away by a strong positive field. The only way to increase the flow of electrons is to raise the cathode temperature.

temperature relay—A relay which functions at a predetermined temperature.

temperature rise—The difference between the initial and final temperature of a component or device. Temperature rise is expressed in degrees C or F, usually referred to an ambient temperature, and equals the hot-spot temperature minus the ambient temperature.

temperature saturation—See Filament Saturation.

temperature shock—A rapid change from one temperature extreme to another.

temperature-wattage characteristic—In a thermistor, the relationship, for a specific ambient temperature, between the temperature of the thermistor and the applied steady-state power.

temporary magnet—A magnetized material having a high permeability and low retentivity.

temporary storage—Internal storage locations in a computer reserved for intermediate and partial results.

TEM wave—Abbreviation for transverse electromagnetic wave.

tensiometer—A device for determining the tautness of a supporting wire or cable.

tension—1. Mechanical—the condition of strain which tends to stretch. 2. Electrical—the potential or electrostatic voltage.

tenth-power width—In a plane containing the direction of the maximum of a lobe, the full angle between the two directions in that plane, about the maximum in which the radiation intensity is one-tenth the maximum value of the lobe.

tera—A prefix representing 10^{12} .

teracycle—Abbreviated Tc. One million megacycles (10^{12} cps).

teraohm—One million megohms, or 10^{12} ohms.

teraohmmeter—An instrument used to measure extremely high resistance.

terminal—1. A point of connection for two or more conductors in an electrical circuit.

2. A device attached to a conductor to facilitate connection with another conductor.

terminal area—In a printed circuit, the portion of the conductive pattern to which electrical connections are made.

terminal board—Also called a terminal strip. An insulating base or slab equipped with terminals for connecting wiring.

terminal box—A housing where cable pairs are brought out to terminations for connections.

terminal brush—A brush with long bristles for cleaning fuses and terminals in a terminal box.

terminal equipment—1. At the end of a communications channel, the equipment essential for controlling the transmission and/or reception of messages. 2. Telephone and teletypewriter switchboards and other centrally located equipment to which wire circuits are terminated.

terminal impedance—The complex impedance seen at the unloaded output or input terminals of transmission equipment or a line in otherwise normal operating condition.

terminal lug—A threaded lug to which a wire may be fastened in a terminal box.

terminal pair—An associated pair of accessible terminals (e.g., the input or output terminals of a device or network).

terminal point—See Land.

terminal repeater—An assemblage of equipment designed specifically for use at the end of a communication circuit—as contrasted with the repeater, which is designed for an intermediate point.

terminal station—The microwave equipment and associated multiplex equipment employed at the ends of a microwave system.

terminal strip—See Terminal Board.

terminal unit—Equipment usable on a communication channel for either input or output.

terminated line—A transmission line terminated in a resistance equal to the characteristic impedance of the line, so that there is no reflection or standing waves.

terminating—The closing of the circuit at either end of a line or transducer by connection of some device. Terminating does not imply any special condition, such as the elimination of reflection.

termination—A distributed network which provides a means of absorbing power incident upon it without appreciable reflection, or of terminating a transmission line in its specific impedance.

ternary—1. A numerical system of notation using the base 3 and employing the characters 0, 1, and 2. 2. Able to assume three distinct states.

ternary code—A code in which each element



Terminal boards.

ternary pulse-code modulation

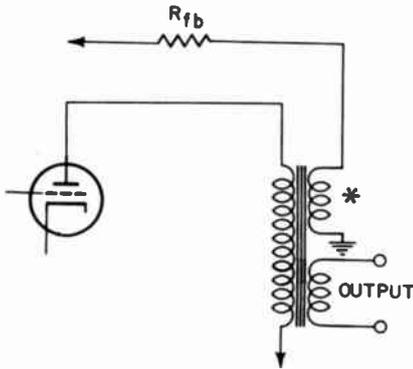
may be any one of three distinct kinds or values.

ternary pulse-code modulation—A form of pulse-code modulation in which each element of information is represented by one of three distinct values, e.g., positive pulses, negative pulses, and spaces.

terrain-clearance indicator—A device for measuring the distance from an aircraft to the surface of the sea or earth.

terrain error—In navigation, the error resulting from distortion of the radiated field by the nonhomogeneous characteristics of the terrain over which the radiation in question has been propagated.

terrestrial-reference flight—Stabilized flight in which control information is obtained from terrestrial phenomena (e.g., flight in which basic information derived from the magnetic field of the earth, atmospheric pressure, and the like is fed into a conventional automatic pilot).



Tertiary coil.

tertiary coil—A third coil used in the output transformer of an audio amplifier to supply a feedback voltage.

tertiary winding—A winding added to a transformer, in addition to the conventional primary and secondary windings, to suppress third harmonics or to make connections to a power-factor-correcting device.

tesla—A unit of magnetic induction equal to 1 weber per square meter in the mksa system.

Tesla coil—An air-core transformer used for developing high-voltage discharge at a very high frequency. It has a few turns of heavy wire as the primary and many turns of fine wire as the secondary.

test—A procedure or sequence of operations for determining the manner in which equipment is functioning or the existence, type, and location of any trouble.

test bench—Equipment designed specifically for making over-all bench tests on equipment in a particular test set-up under controlled conditions.

theoretical cutoff

test clip—A spring clip fastened to the end of an insulated wire to enable quick temporary connections when circuits or devices are being tested.

test lead—A flexible insulated lead used chiefly for connecting meters and test instruments to a circuit under test.

test oscillator—A test instrument that can be set to generate an unmodulated or tone-modulated radio-frequency signal at any frequency needed for aligning or servicing receivers and/or amplifiers.

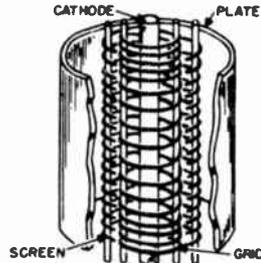
test pattern—A geometric pattern containing a group of lines and circles, and used for testing the performance of a television receiver or transmitter.

test prod—A sharp metal point used for making a touch connection to a circuit terminal. It has an insulated handle and a means for electrically connecting the point to a test lead.

test record—A phonograph disc designed to test the quality and characteristics of turntables, pickups, amplifiers, etc.

test routine (in a computer)—1. A synonym for check routine. 2. Generally both the check and the diagnostic routines.

tetrad—A group of four, especially a group of four pulses used to express a digit in the scale of 10 or 16.



Tetrode.

tetrode—A four-electrode electron tube containing an anode, a cathode, a control electrode (grid), and one additional electrode that is ordinarily a screen grid.

tetrode transistor—A junction transistor with two electrode connections to the base to reduce interelement capacitance (in addition to the normal emitter and collector elements, each having one connection).

Te value—The temperature at which the resistance of a centimeter cube is of 1 megohm.

TE wave—Abbreviation for transverse electric wave.

thallouide cell—A photoconductive cell having a thallous-sulfide radiation-sensitive surface.

theoretical acceleration at stall—A measure of how rapidly a motor can accelerate from stall.

theoretical cutoff—See Theoretical Cutoff Frequency.

theoretical cutoff frequency—Also called theoretical cutoff. The frequency at which, disregarding the effects of dissipation, the attenuation constant of an electric structure changes from zero to a positive value or vice versa.

theremin—An electronic musical instrument consisting of two radio-frequency oscillators which beat against each other to produce an audio-frequency tone, in a manner similar to a beat-frequency audio oscillator. The pitch and volume are varied by hand capacitance.

thermal—A general term for all forms of thermoelectric thermometers, including a series of couples, thermopiles, and single thermocouples.

thermal agitation—1. Movement of the free electrons in a material. In a conductor they produce minute pulses of current. When these pulses occur at the input of a high-gain amplifier in the conductors of a resonant circuit, the fluctuations are amplified together with the signal currents and heard as noise. 2. Also called thermal effect. Minute voltages arising from random electron motion, which is a function of absolute temperature expressed in degrees Kelvin.

thermal-agitation voltage—The potential difference produced in circuits by thermal agitation of the electrons in the conductor.

thermal ammeter—See Hot-Wire Ammeter.

thermal breakdown—A form of breakdown in which decomposition or melting occurs due to the temperature rise resulting from the applied electric stress.

thermal conduction—The transfer of thermal energy by processes having no net movement of mass and having rates proportional to the temperature gradient.

thermal conductivity—Ability of a substance to conduct heat. Expressed as so many calories of heat conducted per second per sq. cm. per cm. of thickness per degree C difference in temperature from one surface to the other.

thermal conductor—A material which readily transmits heat by conduction.

thermal contraction—The shrinkage exhibited by most metals when cooled.

thermal converter—Also called thermocouple converter, thermoelectric converter, thermoelectric generator, or thermoclement. One or more thermojunctions in thermal contact with an electric heater or integral, so that the electromotive force developed by thermoelectric action at its output terminals gives a measure of the input current in its heater.

thermal cutout—An overcurrent protective device which contains a heater element that affects a fusible member and thereby opens the circuit.

thermal detector—See Bolometer.

thermal effect—See Thermal Agitation.

thermal emf—See Seebeck emf.

thermal endurance—An indication of the relative life expectancy of a product when

exposed to operating temperatures much higher than normal room temperature.

thermal expansion—The increase in size exhibited by most metals when heated.

thermal flasher—An electric device that automatically opens and closes a circuit at regular intervals, owing to alternate heating and cooling of a bimetallic strip heated by a resistance element in series with the circuit being controlled.

thermal instrument—An instrument that depends on the heating effect of an electric current for its operation (e.g., thermocouple and hot-wire instruments).

thermal ionization—Ionization due to high temperature (e.g., in the electrically conducting gases of a flame).

thermal junction—See Thermocouple.

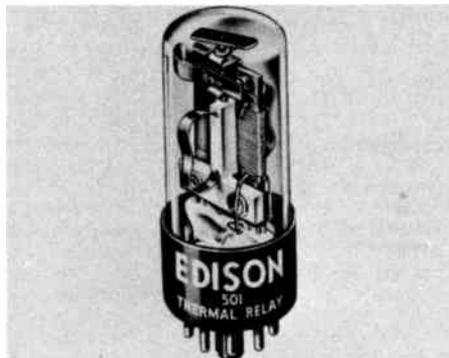
thermal lag—The time expended in raising the entire mass of a cathode structure to the temperature of the heater.

thermal life—The operating life of a device under varying ambient temperatures.

thermal noise—Also called resistance noise. Random circuit noise associated with the thermodynamic interchange of energy necessary to maintain thermal equilibrium between the circuit and its surroundings. (Also see Johnson Noise.)

thermal protector—A current- and temperature-responsive device used to protect another device against overheating due to overload.

thermal radiation—Commonly known as heat. Radiation produced by the action of heat on molecules or atoms. Its frequency extends between the extremes of infrared and ultraviolet.



Thermal relay.

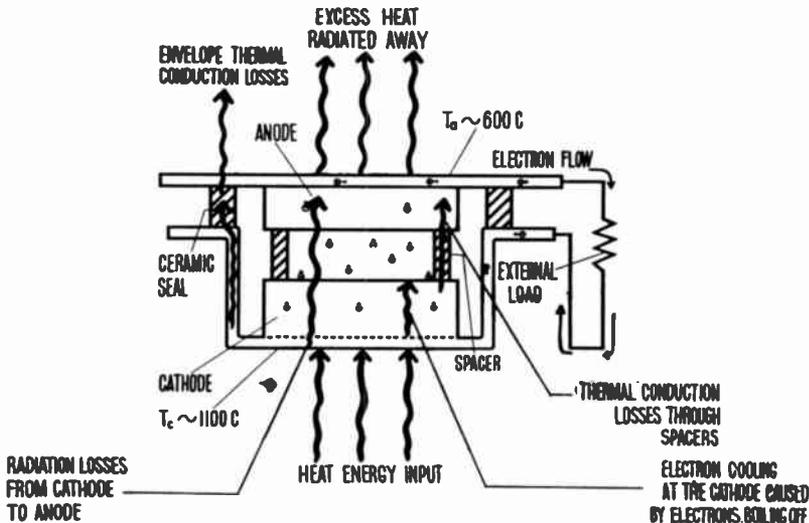
thermal relay—A relay that responds to the heating effect of an energizing current, rather than to the electromagnetic effect.

thermal resistance—Ratio of the temperature rise to the rate at which heat is generated within a device under steady-state conditions.

thermal response time—The time from the occurrence of a step change in power dissipation until the junction temperature reaches

- 90% of the final value of junction-temperature change, when the device-case or ambient temperature is held constant.
- thermal runaway**—A condition in which the dissipation in a transistor increases so rapidly with higher temperature that the temperature keeps on rising.
- thermal shock**—A sudden, marked change in the temperature of the medium in which a component or device operates.
- thermal time constant**—1. The time from the occurrence of a step change in power dissipation until the junction temperature reaches 63.2% of the final value of junction-temperature change, when the device-case or ambient temperature remains constant. 2. In a thermistor, the time required for 63.2% of the change from initial to final body temperature after the application of a step change in temperature under zero-power conditions.
- thermal time-delay relay**—A type of relay in which the time interval between energization and actuation is determined by the thermal storage capacity of the actuator critical operating temperature, power input, and thermal insulation.
- thermal time-delay switch**—An overcurrent-protective device containing a heater element and thermal delay.
- thermal tuning**—Adjusting the frequency of a cavity resonator by using thermal expansion to vary its shape.
- thermal tuning time (cooling)**—In microwave tubes, the time required to tune through a specified frequency range when the tuner power is instantaneously changed from the specified maximum to zero. The initial condition must be one of equilibrium.
- thermal tuning time (heating)**—The time

- required to tune through a specified frequency range when the tuner power is instantaneously changed from zero to the specified maximum. The initial condition must be one of equilibrium.
- thermic**—Pertaining to heat.
- thermion**—A positive or negative ion which has been emitted from a heated body.
- thermionic**—Pertaining to the emission of electrons by heat.
- thermionic cathode**—See Hot Cathode.
- thermionic converter**—Also called thermionic generator or thermoelectron engine. A device which produces electrical power directly from heat. One type contains a heated cathode to emit electrons and a cold anode to collect them, thereby causing a flow of current. Both electrodes are enclosed in a vacuum or gas-filled envelope.
- thermionic current**—Current due to directed movements of thermions (e.g., the flow of electrons from the cathode to the plate in a thermionic vacuum tube).
- thermionic detector**—A detector circuit in which a thermionic vacuum tube delivers an audio-frequency signal when fed with a modulated radio-frequency signal.
- thermionic emission**—Liberation of electrons due to the temperature rise of the cathode alone, independent of any other element within the tube.
- thermionic energy conversion**—The direct production of electricity by means of the electron emission from a heated substance.
- thermionic generator**—See Thermionic Converter.
- thermionic grid emission**—Also called primary grid emission. The current produced by the electrons thermionically emitted from a grid. Generally it is due to excessive grid



Thermionic converter.

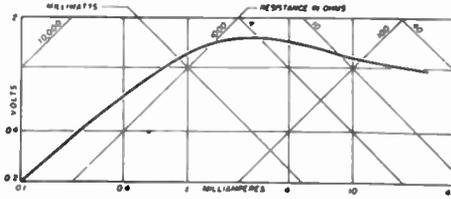
thermionic rectifier

temperatures or to contamination of the grid wires by cathode-coating material.

thermionic rectifier—A rectifier utilizing a thermionic vacuum tube to convert alternating current into unidirectional current.

thermionic tube—See Hot-Cathode Tube.

thermionic work function—The energy required to transfer electrons from a given metal to a vacuum or some other adjacent medium during thermionic emission.



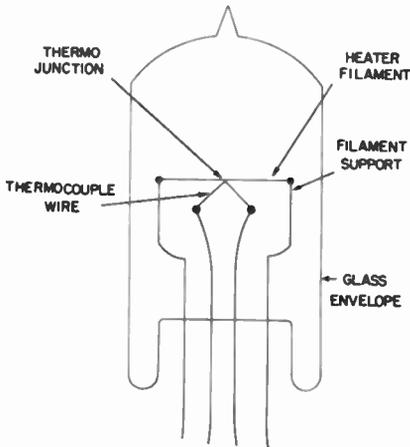
TYPICAL E-I CURVE OF THERMISTOR

Thermistor characteristics.

thermistor—A solid-state semiconducting device, the electrical resistance of which varies with the temperature. Its temperature coefficient of resistance is high, nonlinear, and negative.

thermoammeter—Also called a thermocouple ammeter. An ammeter that is actuated by the voltage generated in a thermocouple through which the current to be measured is sent. It is used chiefly for measuring radio-frequency currents.

thermocompensator—In pH meters, a temperature-sensitive device sometimes used to make electronic adjustments in the circuit that are required due to changes in the temperature of the solution.



Thermocouple.

thermocouple—Also called a thermal junction. A pair of dissimilar conductors joined together so that an electromotive force is

thermoelectric manometer

developed by the thermoelectric effects when the two junctions at opposite ends are at different temperatures.

thermocouple ammeter—See Thermoammeter.

thermocouple converter—See Thermal Converter.

thermocouple instrument—An electrothermic instrument in which one or more thermojunctions are heated by an electric current, causing a direct current to flow through the coil of a suitable direct-current mechanism such as one of the permanent-magnet, moving-coil type.

thermocouple thermometer—See Thermoelectric Thermometer.

thermocouple vacuum gauge—A vacuum gauge which depends for its operation on the thermal conduction of the gas present. The pressure being measured is a function of the electromotive force of a thermocouple, the measuring junction of which is in thermal contact with a heater carrying a constant current. Thermocouple vacuum gauges ordinarily are used over a pressure range of 10^{-1} to 10^{-3} mm Hg.

thermoelectric arm—Also called thermoelectric leg. The portion of a thermoelectric device having the electric current density and the temperature gradient approximately parallel or antiparallel and having electrical connections made at its extremities to a part in which the opposite relation between the direction of the temperature gradient and the electric current density exists.

thermoelectric converter—See Thermal Converter.

thermoelectric cooler—A device utilizing the Peltier phenomenon to provide a silent, nonmoving cooler having a controllable cooling rate.

thermoelectric couple—A thermoelectric device in which there are two arms of unlike composition.

thermoelectric device—A general term for thermoelectric heat pumps and generators.

thermoelectric effect—The electromotive force produced by the difference in temperature between two junctions of dissimilar metals in the same circuit.

thermoelectric generator—See Thermal Converter.

thermoelectric heating device—A thermoelectric heat pump used for adding thermal energy to a body.

thermoelectric heat pump—A device in which the direct interaction of an electrical current and heat flow is used to transfer thermal energy between bodies.

thermoelectricity—1. The direct conversion of heat into electricity. 2. The reciprocal use of electricity to create heat or cold. (Also see Seebeck Effect, Peltier Effect, and Thomson Effect.)

thermoelectric junction—A thermojunction, as in a thermocouple.

thermoelectric leg—See Thermoelectric Arm.

thermoelectric manometer—A manometer

thermoelectric series

(pressure-measuring instrument) that depends on the variation of thermoelectromotive force (voltage due to heat) with pressure.

thermoelectric series—A series of metals arranged in the order of their thermoelectric powers.

thermoelectric thermometer—Also called a thermocouple thermometer. A thermometer employing one or more thermocouples, of which one set of measuring junctions is in thermal contact with the body whose temperature is to be measured, while the temperature of the reference junctions is either known or otherwise taken into account.

thermoelectron—The electron emitted from a heated body.

thermoelectron engine—See Thermionic Converter.

thermoelement—See Thermal Converter.

thermogalvanometer—An instrument for measuring small high-frequency currents from their heating effect. Generally it consists of a DC galvanometer connected to a thermocouple that is heated by a filament carrying the current to be measured.

thermojunction—One of the contact surfaces between the two conductors of a thermocouple. The thermojunction in thermal contact with the body under measurement is called the measuring junction, and the other thermojunction is called the reference junction.

thermomagnetic—1. Pertaining to the effect of temperature on the magnetic properties of a substance. 2. Pertaining to the effect of a magnetic field on the temperature distribution in a conductor.

thermometer—An instrument for measuring temperature. Electrical versions depend on the change in resistance of a material with temperature, the voltage produced in a thermocouple, or various other effects of temperature.

thermophone—An electroacoustic transducer in which sound waves of calculable magnitude are produced by the expansion and contraction of the air adjacent to a conductor, the temperature of which varies in response to a current input.

thermopile—A group of thermocouples connected in series-aiding. Specifically: 1. A device used to measure radiant power or energy. 2. A source of electric energy.

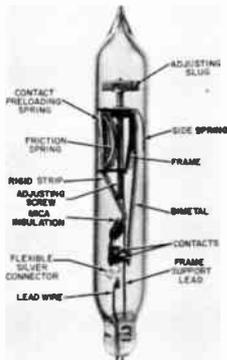
thermoplastic flow test—For an insulating material, a measure of the resistance to deformation when subjected to heat and pressure.

Thevenin's theorem

thermoplastic material—A plastic material that can be softened by heat and rehardened into a solid state by cooling. This remelting and remolding can be done many times.

thermoplastic recording—Abbreviated TPR. A recording process in which information is placed onto plastic tape electronically. A special electron gun, fed by a digital or scanner input, writes a charge in narrow bands on a moving film coated with a plastic that has a low melting point. The film is heated by an RF heater that melts the plastic coating, permitting it to be deformed by electrostatic and surface-tension forces in proportion to the charge laid down by the beam of the electron gun. The ridges cool quickly and form a diffraction grating that can then be viewed, projected by suitable optics, or read out by a flying-spot scanner. The system operates in a high vacuum.

thermosetting material—Plastic which hardens when heat and pressure are applied. Unlike a thermoplastic, it cannot be remelted or remolded.

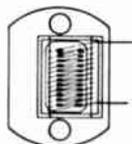


Thermostat.

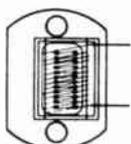
thermostat—A mechanism that can be set to operate at definite temperatures and can convert the expansion of heated metal or fluid into sufficient movement and power to operate small devices, control electric circuits or small valves, etc.

theta polarization—The state of the wave whereby the E vector is tangential to the meridian lines of some given spherical frame of reference.

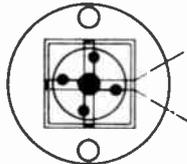
Thevenin's theorem—The current that will flow through an impedance Z_1 when connected to any two terminals of a linear network between which a voltage E and



Linear surface.



Linear spectrum.



Thermopiles.

an impedance Z previously existed, is equal to the voltage E divided by the sum of Z and Z_1 .

thickness vibration—Vibration of a piezoelectric crystal in the direction of its thickness.

thin film—Having to do with the branch of microelectronics in which thin layers of material are deposited on an insulating base in a vacuum.

thin-film integrated circuitry—Also called two-dimensional circuitry. Microminiature circuitry produced on a passive substrate. Terminals, interconnections, resistors, and capacitors are formed by depositing a thin film of various materials on the substrate. Microsize active components are then inserted separately to complete the circuit.

thin-film memory—In a computer, a storage device made of thin discs of magnetic material deposited on a nonmagnetic base. Its operation is similar to the core memory. (Also see Storage and Core Memory.)

thin-film microelectronics—Circuits made up of two-dimensional passive and essentially two-dimensional active elements mounted or deposited on thin wafers of an insulating substrate material.

thin-wall ring magnet—A type of ceramic permanent magnet in which the axial length is greater than the wall thickness or the wall thickness is less than 15% of the outside diameter.

third harmonic—A sine-wave component having three times the fundamental frequency of a complex wave.

Thomson bridge—See Kelvin Bridge.

Thomson effect—The net absorption or generation of heat that results, in addition to the joule heat, when an electric current is passed between two points of a homogeneous conductor having a temperature gradient.

Thomson electromotive force—The voltage that exists between two points that are at different temperatures in a conductor.

Thomson heat—The thermal energy absorbed or produced due to the Thomson effect.

thoriated filament—A tungsten vacuum-tube filament to which a small amount of thorium has been added to improve emission. The thorium comes to the surface and is primarily responsible for the electron emission.

thread—See Chip.

threaded core—A core with a threaded body.

threading slot—A slot, in the cover plate of a recording-head assembly, into which the tape is slipped in threading the reels of a recorder.

three-address code—See Instruction Code.

three-channel stereo—A stereo recording or reproduction system in which three spaced microphones are used for recording and three sound reproducers for playback.

three-gun color picture tube—Also called a tri-gun color picture tube. A color-television picture tube with three individually controlled electron guns, one for each of the three primary colors (blue, green, and red).

three-phase circuit—A combination of circuits energized by alternating electromotive forces which differ in phase by one-third of a cycle, or 120 electrical degrees. In practice, the phases may vary several degrees from the specified angle.

three-phase current—A current delivered through three wires—each wire serving as the return for the other two, and the three current components differing in phase successively by one-third of a cycle, or 120 electrical degrees.

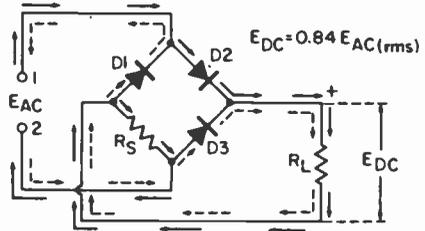
three-phase, four-wire system—An AC supply system comprising four conductors—three connected as in a three-phase, three-wire system and the fourth to the neutral point of the supply, which may be grounded.

three-phase motor—An AC motor operated from a three-phase circuit.

three-phase, seven-wire system—A system of AC supply from groups of three single-phase transformers connected in a Y. Thus, a three-phase, four-wire, grounded-neutral system of a higher voltage for power is obtained, the neutral wire being common to both systems.

three-phase, three-wire system—An AC supply system comprising three conductors, between successive pairs of which are maintained alternating differences of potential successively displaced in phase by one-third of a cycle.

three-plus-one instruction—In digital computer programming, a four-address instruction in which one of the addresses always specifies the location of the next instruction to be performed.



Three-quarter bridge.

three-quarter bridge—A bridge connection in which one of the diode rectifiers has been replaced by a resistor.

three-way speaker system—A sound-reproducing system using three separate speakers, each designed for a specific portion of the audio spectrum (high, low, and middle frequencies). The high- and low-frequency speakers are known as the tweeter and woofer, respectively.

three-way switch—A switch which can connect one conductor to any one of two other conductors.

three-wire system—A system of electric supply comprising three conductors, one of which (known as the neutral wire) is maintained at a potential midway between that

threshold

of the other two (known as the outer conductors).

threshold—The point at which an effect is first produced, observed, or otherwise indicated.

threshold current—The minimum current at which a gas discharge becomes self-sustaining.

threshold field—The least magnetizing force in a direction which tends to decrease the remanence, which, when applied either as a steady field of long duration or as a pulsed field appearing many times, will cause a stated fractional change of remanence.

threshold of audibility—Also called threshold of detectability or threshold of hearing. For a specified signal, the minimum effective sound pressure of a signal capable of evoking an auditory sensation in a specified fraction of the trials. The characteristics of the signal, the manner in which it is presented to the listener, and the point at which the sound pressure is measured must all be specified.

threshold of detectability—See Threshold of Audibility.

threshold of discomfort—Also called threshold of feeling. For a specified signal, the minimum effective sound-pressure level which, in a specified fraction of the trials by a battery of listeners, will stimulate the ear to the point where the sensation of feeling becomes uncomfortable.

threshold of feeling—See Threshold of Discomfort.

threshold of hearing—See Threshold of Audibility.

threshold of luminescence—See Luminescence Threshold.

threshold of sensitivity—The smallest change in stimulus that will result in a detectable change in output.

threshold signal—In navigation, the smallest signal capable of producing a recognizable change in the positional information.

threshold value—The minimum input that produces a corrective action in an automatic control system.

throat—1. Part of the flare or tapered parallel-plate guide immediately adjacent to and connected to the main run of a wave guide. 2. The smaller cross-sectional area of a horn.

throat microphone—A microphone worn around the throat and actuated by vibrations of the larynx as the user talks. It is used in jet airplanes, tanks, and other places where background noise would drown out the conversation.

through path—The transmission path from the loop input signal to the loop output signal in a feedback control loop.

through transfer function—The transfer function of the through path in a feedback control loop.

throw—In an electric motor or generator, the number of core slots spanned between the bottom leg of a coil and the top leg of the same coil.

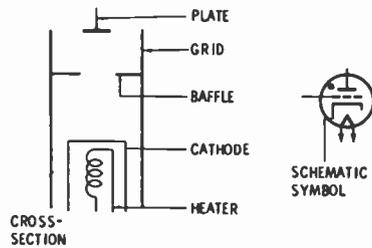
tilt controls

throw-out spiral—See Lead-out Groove.

thru-hole connection—Also called feed-thru connection and plated thru hole. A conductive material used to make electrical and mechanical connection between the conductive patterns on opposite sides of a printed-circuit board.

thru repeater—In a microwave system, a repeater station that is not equipped to be connected to any local facilities other than the service channel.

thump—1. A low-frequency transient disturbance in a system or component. 2. The noise caused in a receiver by telegraph currents when the receiver is connected to a telephone circuit on which a direct-current telegraph channel is superimposed.



Thyratron.

thyatron—A hot-cathode gas tube in which one or more control electrodes initiate the anode current, but do not limit it except under certain operating conditions.

thyatron inverter—An inverter circuit in which thyatron tubes convert the DC power to AC power.

thyristor—A high-speed, bistable switching transistor with thyatron-like characteristics.

thyrite—A silicon-carbide ceramic material with nonlinear resistance characteristics. Above a critical voltage, the resistance falls considerably.

tickler—A small coil connected in series with the anode circuit of an electron tube and inductively coupled to a grid-circuit coil. The tickler coil is used chiefly in regenerative detector circuits, to establish feedback or regeneration.

tie line—See Interconnection.

tie point—An insulated distributing point (other than an active terminal connection) where junctions of component leads are made in circuit wiring.

tight coupling—See Close Coupling.

tilt—The angle of an antenna axis to horizontal.

tilt angle—In radar, the angle between the vertical axis of radiation and a reference axis (normally the horizontal).

tilt controls—In a color television receiver employing the magnetic-convergence principle, the three controls used to tilt the vertical center rows in the three colored patterns produced by a dot-generator signal.

tilt error—In navigation, the ionospheric-error component due to nonuniform height.

tilting—1. Forward inclination of the wave front of radio waves traveling along the ground. The amount of tilt depends on the electrical constants of the ground. 2. Changing the angle of a television camera to follow a moving object being televised. 3. Changing the vertical angle of a directional antenna.

timbre—Also called musical quality. The characteristic by which a musical instrument can be distinguished from another instrument playing the same note. Timbre depends on the overtones or harmonics produced by the instrument.

time—The measure of the duration of an event. The fundamental unit of time is the second.

time base—A voltage generated by the sweep circuit of a cathode-ray-tube indicator. Its waveshape is such that the trace is either linear with respect to time or, if nonlinear, is still at a known timing.

time constant—The time required for an exponential quantity to change by an amount equal to 0.632 times the total change that will occur. Specifically: 1. In a capacitor-resistor circuit, the number of seconds required for the capacitor to reach 63.2% of its full charge after a voltage is applied. 2. In an inductor-resistor circuit, the number of seconds required for the current to reach 63.2% of its final value. 3. The time constant, in seconds, of an inductor having an inductance L in henrys and resistance R in ohms is equal to L/R . 4. The time constant of a capacitor having a capacitance C in farads in series with a resistance R in ohms is equal to $R \times C$.

time constant of fall—The time required for a pulse to fall from 70.7% to 26.0% of its maximum amplitude, excluding spikes.

time constant of rise—The time required for a pulse to rise from 26.0% to 70.7% of its maximum amplitude, excluding spikes.

timed acceleration—A control function that automatically controls the speed increase of a drive as a function of time.

timed deceleration—A control function that automatically controls the speed decrease of a drive as a function of time.

time delay—1. The time required for a signal to travel between two points in a circuit. 2. The time required for a wave to travel between two points in space.

time-delay circuit—A circuit that delays the transmission of an impulse signal, or the performance of a transducer, for a definite desired length of time.

time-delay generator—A device which accepts an input signal and provides a delay in time before the initiation of an output signal.

time-delay relay—A relay into which a delayed action is purposely introduced.

time discriminator—A circuit in which the sense and magnitude of the output is a func-

tion of the time difference of, and relative time sequence between, two pulses.

time-distribution analyzer—Also called time sorter. An instrument that indicates the number or rate of occurrence of time intervals falling within one or more specified ranges. The time interval is defined by the separation between members of a pulse pair.

time-division multiplex—A device or process that transmits two or more signals over a common path by using successive time intervals for different signals.

time gain—See Sensitivity-Time Control.

time gate—A transducer which has an output during chosen time intervals only.

time-interval selector—A circuit that functions to produce a specified output pulse when and only when the time interval between two input pulses is between set limits.

time lag—1. The interval between application of any force and full attainment of the resultant effect. 2. The interval between two phenomena.

time-mark generator—A circuit that produces accurately spaced pulses for display on the screen of an oscilloscope.

time pattern—A picture-tube presentation of horizontal and vertical lines or rows of dots generated by two stable frequency sources operating at multiples of the line and field frequencies.

time phase—Reaching corresponding peak values at the same instants of time, though not necessarily at the same points in space.

time quadrature—Differing by a time interval corresponding to one-fourth the time of one cycle of the frequency in question.

timer—1. A part of an electronic circuit which starts pulse transmission and synchronizes it with the beginning of an indicator sweep or the timing of gates, range markers, etc. 2. A special clock mechanism or motor-operated device used to perform switching operations at predetermined time intervals.

time response—An output, expressed as a function of time, that results from a specified input applied under specified operating conditions.

time-sequencing—In a computer, switching signals generated by a program purely as a function of accurately measured elapsed time.

time signals—Time-controlled radio signals broadcast by government-operated radio station WWV at regular intervals each day on several frequencies.

time sorter—See Time Distribution Analyzer.

time switch—A clock-controlled switch used to open or close a circuit at one or more predetermined times.

time-to-digital conversion—The process of converting an interval of time into a digital number.

timing-pulse distributor—Also called waveform generator. A computer circuit driven by pulses from the master clock. It operates

timing relay

in conjunction with the operation decoder to generate timed pulses needed by other machine circuits to perform the various operations.

timing relay—A motor-driven time-delay relay.

tinned—Covered with metallic tin to permit easy soldering.

tinned wire—A copper wire that has been coated with a layer of tin or solder to prevent corrosion and to simplify soldering.

tip—The contacting part at the end of a plug or probe.

tip jack—Also called a pup jack. A small single-hole jack for a single-pin contact plug.

tipoff—The last portion of a vacuum-tube bulb to be melted and sealed after evacuation of the bulb.

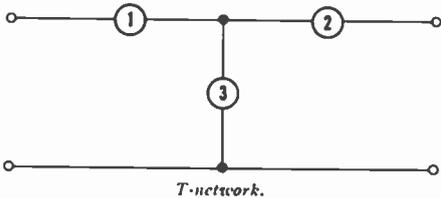
tip side—Also called a tip wire. The conductor of a circuit associated with the tip of a plug or the tip spring of a jack.

tip wire—See Tip Side.

T-junction—See Tee Junction.

TM_{m,n} wave—In a rectangular wave guide, the transverse magnetic wave for which *m* and *n* are the number of half-period variations of the magnetic field along the longer and shorter transverse dimensions, respectively.

TM wave—Abbreviation for transverse magnetic wave.



T-network.

T-network—A network composed of three branches. One end of each branch is connected to a common junction point. The three remaining ends are connected to an input terminal, an output terminal, and a common input and output terminal, respectively.

to-from indicator—An instrument that forms part of the omnirange facilities and is used for resolving the 180° ambiguity.



Toggle switch.

toggle switch—A two-position snap switch operated by a projecting lever to open or close circuits.

tolerance—A permissible deviation from a specified value. A frequency tolerance is

toroidal core

expressed in cycles or as a percentage of the nominal frequency; an orientation tolerance, in minutes of arc; a temperature tolerance, in degrees Centigrade, and a dimensional tolerance, in decimals or fractions.

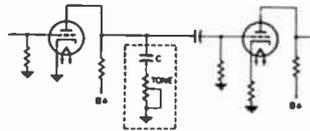
toll-terminal loss—On a toll connection, that part of the over-all transmission loss attributable to the facilities from the toll center, through the tributary office to and including the subscriber's equipment.

tone—1. A sound wave capable of exciting an auditory sensation having pitch. 2. A sound sensation having pitch.

tone arm—See Pickup Arm.

tone burst—A single sine-wave frequency, 50 to 500 microseconds long having a rectangular envelope, used for testing the transient response of speakers.

tone channel—An intelligence or signalling circuit in which on-off or frequency-shift modulation of a frequency (usually an audio frequency) is used as a means of transmission.



Tone control.

tone control—A control, usually part of a resistance-capacitance network, used to alter the frequency response of an amplifier so that the listener can obtain the most pleasing sound. In effect, a tone control accentuates or attenuates the bass or treble portion of the audio-frequency spectrum.

tone generator—A device for providing an audio-frequency current suitable for testing audio-frequency equipment or for signaling.

tone localizer—See Equisignal Localizer.

tone-modulated waves—Waves obtained from continuous waves by amplitude-modulating them at an audio frequency in a substantially periodic manner.

tone modulation—A type of code-signal transmission obtained by causing the radio-frequency carrier amplitude to vary at a fixed audio frequency.

Tonotron—A multimode, selective-erasure storage tube.

top cap—A terminal in the form of a metal cap at the top of some vacuum tubes and connected to one of the electrodes.

top-loaded vertical antenna—A vertical antenna that is larger at the top, resulting in a modified current distribution, which gives a more desirable radiation pattern vertically. A series reactor may be connected between the enlarged portion of the antenna and the remaining structure.

toroidal coil—A coil wound in the form of a toroidal helix.

toroidal core—A ring-shaped core.

toroidal permeability—Under stated conditions, the relative permeability of a toroidal body of the given material. The permeability is determined from measurements of a coil wound on the toroid such that stray fields are minimized or can be neglected.

torque—In a force, the product of the force and its perpendicular distance from the axis of its rotation to its line of action.

torque amplifier—A device with input and output shafts and supplying work to rotate the output shaft so that its position corresponds to that of the input shaft but does not impose any significant torque on the latter.

torque-coil magnetometer—A magnetometer which depends for its operation on the torque developed by a known current in a coil capable of turning in the field to be measured.

torque of an instrument—Also called deflecting torque. The turning moment produced on the moving element by the quantity to be measured or by some quantity dependent thereon acting through the mechanism.

torque-to-inertia ratio—*See* Acceleration At Stall.

torsiometer—An instrument for measuring the amount of power which a rotating shaft is transmitting.

torsion galvanometer—A galvanometer in which the force between the fixed and moving systems is measured by the angle through which the supporting head of the moving system must be rotated to return the moving system to zero.

torsion-string galvanometer—A sensitive galvanometer in which the moving system is suspended by two parallel fibers that tend to twist around each other.

total capacitance—The capacitance between a given conductor and all other conductors in a system when all other conductors are connected together. The total capacitance of a conductor equals the ratio of the sum of its direct capacitances to the other conductors.

total distortion—The sum total of all forms of signal distortions.

total emission—The magnitude of the current produced when electrons are emitted from a cathode under the influence of a voltage such that all the electrons emitted are drawn away from the cathode.

totalizing—To register a precise total count from mechanical, photoelectric, electromagnetic, or electronic inputs or detectors.

total losses of a ferromagnetic part—Under stated conditions, the power absorbed and then dissipated as heat when a body of ferromagnetic material is placed in a time-varying magnetic field.

total losses of a transformer—The losses represented by the sum of the no-load and load losses.

total luminous flux—The total light emitted in all directions by a light source.

totally unbalanced currents—*See* Push-push Currents.

total range of an instrument—Also called the range of an instrument. The region between the limits within which the quantity measured is to be indicated or recorded.

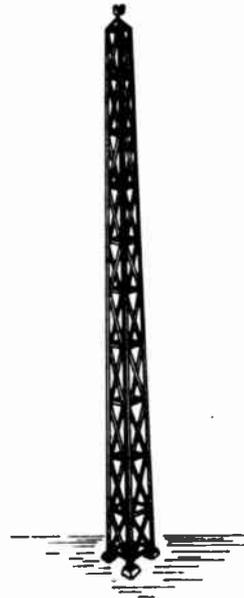
total telegraph distortion—Telegraph transmission impairment expressed in terms of time displacement of mark-space and space-mark transitions from their proper positions and given in per cent of the shortest perfect pulses called the unit pulse.

total transition time—In a circuit, the time interval between the point of 10% input change and the point of 90% output change. It is equal to the sum of the delay time and rise (or fall) time.

touch control—A control circuit that actuates a relay when two metal areas are bridged by one's finger or hand.

tourmaline—A strongly piezoelectric natural or synthetic crystal.

tower—A structure usually used when an antenna must be mounted higher than 50 feet.



Tower radiator.

tower radiator—A metal tower structure used as a transmitting antenna.

Townsend criterion—The relationship expressing the minimum requirement for breakdown in terms of the ionization coefficients.

Townsend discharge—An electrical discharge in a gas at moderate pressure (above about 0.1 millimeter of mercury). It corresponds to corona, and is free from space charges.

Townsend Ionization Coefficient—The average number of ionizing collisions made by

an electron as it drifts a unit distance in the direction of an applied electric force.

T-pad—A pad made up of resistance elements arranged in a T-network (two resistors inserted in one line, with a third between their junction and the other line).

TPR—Abbreviation for thermoplastic recording.

trace—1. The pattern on the screen of a cathode-ray tube. 2. The visible line or lines produced on the screen of a cathode-ray tube by the deflection of the electron stream.

trace interval—The interval corresponding to the direction of sweep used for delineation.

tracer—1. A radioisotope which is mixed with a stable material to trace the material as it undergoes chemical and physical changes. 2. A thread of contrasting color woven into the insulation of a wire for identification purposes. 3. See Signal Tracer.

tracing distortion—The nonlinear distortion introduced in the reproduction of mechanical recording when the curve traced by the reproducing stylus is not an exact replica of the modulated groove. For example, in the case of sine-wave modulation in vertical recording, the curve traced will be a poid.

track—1. A path which contains reproducible information left on a medium by recording means energized from a single channel. 2. In electronic computers, that portion of a moving-type storage medium accessible to a given reading station (e.g., film, drum, tapes, discs). (Also see Band and Channel.)

track-command guidance—A missile-guidance method in which both target and missile are tracked by separate radars and commands are sent to the missile to correct its course.

track homing—The process of following a line of position known to pass through an object.

tracking—1. The process of keeping a radio beam, or the cross hairs of an optical system, set on a target—usually while determining the range of the target. 2. The maintenance of proper frequency relationships in circuits designed to be simultaneously varied by ganged operation. 3. The accuracy with which the stylus of a phonograph pickup follows a prescribed path over the surface of the record.

tracking error—In lateral mechanical recording, the angle between the vibration axis of the mechanical system of the pickup and a plane which contains the tangent to the unmodulated record groove and is perpendicular to the recording surface at the point of needle contact.

tracking jitter—See Jitter.

tracking resistance—See Arc Resistance.

tracking spot—A moving spot used for target indication on a radar.

track-while-scan—A radar system utilizing electronic-computer techniques whereby raw data are used to track an assigned target, compute target velocity, and predict its

future position without interfering with the scanning rate.

tractive force—The force which a permanent magnet exerts on a ferromagnetic object.

traffic—Messages handled by communication or amateur stations.

trailers—Bright streaks at the right of large dark areas, or dark areas or streaks at the right of bright areas, in the televised picture. The usual cause is insufficient gain at low video frequencies.

trailing blacks—See Following Blacks.

trailing edge—The major portion of the decay of a pulse.

trailing-edge pulse time—The time at which the instantaneous amplitude last reaches a stated fraction of the peak pulse amplitude.

trailing reversal—See Following Whites and Following Blacks.

trailing whites—See Following Whites.

trainer—The representation of an operating system by computers and its associated equipment and personnel.

tramlines—A pattern on an *A* scope appearing as a number of horizontal lines above the baseline. The effect is produced by CW modulated with a low-frequency signal.

trans—Abbreviation for transmitter. Also abbreviated xmtr or xmitter.

transaction file—In a computer, a file containing information relating to current activities or transactions.

transadmittance—From one electrode to another, the alternating components of the current of the second electrode divided by the alternating component of the voltage of the first electrode, all other electrode voltages being maintained constant. As most precisely used, the term refers to infinitesimal amplitudes.

transadmittance compression ratio—Ratio of the magnitude of the small-signal forward transadmittance of the tube to the magnitude of the forward transadmittance at a given input-signal level.

transceiver—The combination of radio transmitting and receiving equipment in a common housing, usually for portable or mobile use and employing some common circuit components for both transmitting and receiving.

transconductance—Symbolized g_m . Also called mutual conductance. An electron-tube rating equal to the change in anode current divided by the change in grid voltage causing the anode-current change. The unit of transconductance is the mho; a more commonly used unit is the micromho.

transconductance meter—Also called a mutual-conductance meter. An instrument for indicating the transconductance of a grid-controlled electron tube.

transconductance tube tester—Also called a mutual-conductance or dynamic-mutual-conductance tube tester. A tube tester with circuits set up in such a manner that the test is made by applying an AC signal of known voltage to the control grid and the

tube amplification factor or mutual conductance is measured under dynamic operating conditions.

transcribe—1. To copy, with or without translating, from one external storage medium of a computer to another. 2. To copy from a computer into a storage medium or vice versa.

transcriber—Equipment associated with a computing machine for the purpose of transferring input or output data from a record of information in a given language to the medium and language used by a digital computing machine, or from a computing machine to a record of information.

transcription—An electrical recording (e.g., a high-fidelity, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ -rpm record) containing part or all of a radio program. It may be either an instantaneous recording disc or a pressing.

transducer—A device by means of which energy can be made to flow from one or more transmission systems to one or more other transmission systems. The energy may be in any form, such as electrical, mechanical, acoustical, etc. The term "transducer" is often restricted to a device in which the magnitude of an applied stimulus is converted into an electrical signal proportionate to the quantity of the stimulus. Usually, the variations of the phenomenon being measured are referenced to time.

transducer-coupling system efficiency—The power output at the point of application, divided by the electrical power input into the transducer.

transducer efficiency—Ratio of the power output to the electrical power input at the rated power.

transducer equivalent noise pressure (of an electroacoustic transducer or system used for sound reception)—Also called equivalent noise pressure. For a sinusoidal plane-progressive wave, the rms sound pressure which, if propagated parallel to the principal axis of the transducer, would produce an open-circuit signal voltage equal to the rms of the inherent open-circuit noise voltage of the transducer in a transmission band having a bandwidth of 1 cycle per second and centered on the frequency of the plane sound wave.

transducer gain—Ratio of the power that the transducer delivers to the load under specified operating conditions, to the available power of the source.

transducer insertion loss—See Insertion Loss.

transducer loss—Ratio of the available power of the source, to the power that the transducer delivers to the load under specified operating conditions.

transducer pulse delay—The interval of time between a specified point on the input pulse and on its related output pulse.

transfer—1. To transmit, or copy, information from one device to another. 2. To jump. 3. The act of transferring. 4. In electro-

stography, the act of moving a developed image, or a portion thereof, from one surface to another without altering its geometrical configuration (e.g., by electrostatic forces or by contact with an adhesive-coated surface).

transfer admittance—The complex ratio of the current at the second pair of terminals of an electrical transducer, to the electromotive force applied between the first pair, all pairs of terminals being terminated in any specified manner.

transfer characteristic—The relationship, usually shown by a graph, between the voltage of one electrode and the current to another electrode, all other electrode voltages being maintained constant.

transfer check—In a computer, verification of transmitted data by temporarily storing, retransmitting, and comparing. Also a check to see if the transfer or jump instruction was properly performed.

transfer circuit—A circuit which connects communication centers of two or more separate networks in order to transfer the traffic between the networks.

transfer constant—Also called the image-transfer constant. One-half the natural logarithm of the complex ratio of the voltage times current entering a transducer, to that leaving the transducer when it is terminated in its image impedances.

transfer control—See Jump.

transfer current—The starter-gap current required to cause conduction across the main gap of a glow-discharge, cold-cathode tube.

transfer function—The relationship between two system variables that enables the second variable to be determined from the first.

transfer impedance—Ratio of the potential difference between any two pairs of terminals of a network applied at one pair of terminals, to the resultant current at the other pair of terminals (all terminals being terminated in any specified manner).

transfer (of control) instruction—In a computer, an instruction which (conditionally or unconditionally) causes the next instruction word to be selected from a specified memory location.

transfer operation—An operation which moves data from one storage location or one storage medium to another. Transfer is sometimes taken to refer specifically to movement between different media; storage to movement within the same medium.

transfer ratio—From one point to another in a transducer at a specified frequency, the complex ratio of the generalized force or velocity at the second point to that applied at the first point.

transferred charge—The net electric charge moved from one terminal of a capacitor to another through an external circuit.

transferred charge characteristic—The mathematical function that relates transferred charge to capacitor voltage.

transfer switch—A form of air switch ar-

ranged so that a conductor connection can be transferred from one circuit to another without interrupting the current.

transfer time—1. The time required for a transfer to be made in a digital computer.

2. In a relay, the total time—after contact bounce has ceased—between the breaking of one set of contacts and the making of another.

Transfluxor—A trade name of RCA for a binary magnetic core having two or more openings. Control of the transfer of magnetic flux between the three or more legs of the magnetic circuits provides ways to store information, gate electrical signals, etc.

transform—1. To convert a current from one magnitude to another, or from one type to another. 2. In digital-computer programming, to change information in structure or composition without significantly altering the meaning or value at the same time.

transformation point—The temperature at which an alloy or metal changes from one crystal state to another as it heats or cools.

transformation ratio—The ratio between electrical output and input under certain specified conditions.

transformer—An electrical device which, by electromagnetic induction, transforms electric energy from one or more circuits to one or more other circuits at the same frequency, but usually at a different voltage and current value.

transformer build—The amount of window area used in constructing a transformer.

transformer-coupled amplifier—An amplifier, the stages of which are coupled together by transformers.

transformer coupling—Use of a transformer, between stages of an amplifier, to connect the anode circuit of one stage to the grid circuit of the following stage.

transformerless receiver—A receiver in which the power-line voltage is applied directly to series-connected tube heaters or filaments and to a rectifier and filter circuit instead of first being stepped up or down in voltage by a power transformer.

transformer loss—Expressed in decibels, the ratio of the signal power that an ideal transformer of the same impedance ratio would deliver to the load impedance, to the signal power delivered by the actual transformer.

transformer oil—A high-quality insulating oil in which windings of large power transformers are sometimes immersed to provide high dielectric strength, insulation resistance, and flash point, plus freedom from moisture and oxidation.

transformer vault—An isolated enclosure, either above or below ground, with fire-resistant walls, ceiling, and floor for unattended transformers and their auxiliaries.

transforming section—A length of wave guide or transmission line of modified cross section, or with a metallic or dielectric insert, used for impedance transformation.

transhybrid loss—The transmission loss at a

given frequency measured across a hybrid circuit when connected to a given two-wire termination and balancing network.

transient—1. The instantaneous surge of voltage or current produced by a change from one steady-state condition to another.

2. A phenomenon caused in a system by a sudden change in conditions, and which persists for a relatively short time after the change.

transient analyzer—An electronic device for repeatedly producing a succession of equal electric surges of small amplitude and of adjustable waveform in a test circuit and presenting this waveform on the screen of an oscilloscope.

transient distortion—Distortion due to the inability of a system to reproduce or amplify transients linearly.

transient magnistor—A high-speed saturable reactor in which an alternating electric current in the form of a sine-wave carrier or pulses is passed through a signal winding and modulated by variations of current passing through a control coil.

transient motion—Any motion which has not reached, or has ceased to be, a steady state.

transient oscillation—A momentary oscillation which occurs in a circuit during switching.

transient overshoot—The largest transient deviation of the measured quantity following the dynamic crossing of the final value as a result of the application of a specified stimulus.

transient peak-inverse voltage—Under specified conditions, the maximum allowable instantaneous value of non-recurrent reverse (negative) voltage that may be applied to the anode of an SCR with gate open.

transient phenomena—Rapidly changing actions occurring in a circuit during the interval between closing of a switch and settling to steady-state conditions, or between any other temporary actions occurring after some change in a circuit or its constants.

transient response—Also called step-function response. The manner in which a circuit responds to sudden changes in the applied potential.

transient state—A temporarily abnormal condition of a variable.

transinformation (of an output symbol about an input symbol)—Also called mutual information. The difference between the information content of the input symbol and the conditional information content of the input symbol given the output symbol.

transistance—The characteristic of an electrical element which makes possible the control of voltages, currents, or flux so as to produce gain or switching action in a circuit. Examples of the physical realization of transistance occur in transistors, diodes, saturable reactors, etc.

transistor—A device made by attaching three

transistor action

or more wires to a small wafer of semiconducting material (a single crystal which has been specially treated so that its properties are different at the point where each wire is attached). The three wires are usually called the emitter, base, and collector. They perform functions somewhat similar to those of the cathode, grid, and plate of a vacuum tube, respectively.

transistor action—The physical mechanism of amplification in a junction transistor.

transistor amplifier—An amplifier in which the required amplification is produced by one or more transistors.

transistorized—Pertaining to equipment or a design in which transistors instead of vacuum tubes are used.

transistor oscillator—An oscillator which uses a transistor in place of an electron tube.

transistor pentode—A point-contact transistor designed for mixing, modulating, or switching, and containing four catwhiskers which produce the equivalent of three emitters and a collector.

transistor radio—A radio receiver which uses transistors in place of electron tubes.

transistor seconds—Also called fallouts. Those transistors that remain after the firsts (units meeting rigid specifications for a specific application) have been removed from the production process.

transit angle—The product of angular frequency and the time taken for an electron to cross a given path.

transition—The change from one circuit condition to the other—specifically, from mark to space, or space to mark.

transition card—A card which signals the computer that the reading-in of a program has ended and that the carrying out of the program has started.

transition factor—See Reflection Factor.

transition frequency—1. Also called crossover frequency. In a disc-recording system, the frequency corresponding to the point of intersection of the asymptotes, to the constant-amplitude and the constant-velocity portions of its frequency-response curve. This curve is plotted with output-voltage ratio in decibels as the ordinate, and the logarithm of the frequency as the abscissa. 2. In a transistor, the product of the magnitude of the small-signal, common-emitter, forward-current transfer ratio times the frequency of measurement when this frequency is high enough that the magnitude is decreasing with a slope of approximately 6 db per octave.

transition layer—See Transition Region.

transition-layer capacitance—See Depletion-Layer Capacitance.

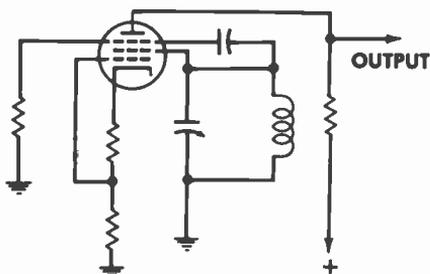
transition loss—At any point in a transmission system, the ratio of the available power from that part of the system ahead of the point under consideration, to the power delivered to that part of the system beyond the point under consideration.

translator

transition point—A point at which the circuit constants change in such a way that a wave being propagated along the circuit is reflected.

transition region—Also called transition layer. The region, between two homogeneous semiconductor regions, in which the impurity concentration changes.

transition temperature—The temperature below which the electrical resistance of a material becomes too small to be measured.



Transistron oscillator.

transistron oscillator—A negative-transconductance oscillator employing a pentode tube with a capacitor connected between the screen and suppressor grids. The suppressor grid periodically divides the current between the screen grid and anode, thereby producing oscillations.

transit time—1. The time taken for a charge carrier to cross a given path. 2. The average time a minority carrier takes to diffuse from emitter to collector in a junction transistor. 3. The time an electron takes to cross the distance between the cathode and anode.

transit-time mode—A condition of oscillator operation, corresponding to a limited range of drift-space transit angle, for which the electron stream introduces a negative conductance into the coupled circuit.

translate—To change computer information from one language to another without significantly affecting the meaning.

translational morphology—The structural characterization of an electronic component in which it is possible to identify the areas of patterns of resistive, conductive, dielectric, and active materials in or on the surface of the structure with specific corresponding devices assembled to perform an equivalent function.

translation loss—Also called playback loss. The loss in the reproduction of a mechanical recording, whereby the amplitude of motion of the reproducing stylus differs from the recorded amplitude in the medium.

translator—1. A device which transforms signals from the form in which they were generated, into a useful form for the purpose at hand. (Also see Program Assembly.) 2. A television receiver and low-power transmitter which receives television signals on one channel and retransmits them on an-

transmissibility

other channel (usually any UHF channel from 70 to 83) to valleys and like areas which cannot receive the direct signals.

transmissibility—Ratio of the response amplitude of the system in steady-state forced vibration, to the excitation amplitude. The ratio may be between forces, displacements, velocities, or accelerations.

transmission—Conveying electrical energy from point to point along a path.

transmission anomaly—The difference, in decibels, between the total loss in intensity and the reduction in intensity that would be due to an inverse-square divergence.

transmission band—The frequency range above the cutoff frequency of a wave guide.

transmission coefficient—For a transition or discontinuity between two transmission media at a given frequency, the ratio of some quantity associated with the transmitted wave at a specified point in the second medium, to the same quantity associated with the incident wave at a specified point in the first medium.

transmission gain—See Gain.

transmission level—The level of signal power at any point in a transmission system. It is equal to the ratio of the power at that point to the power at some point in the system chosen as a reference point. This ratio is usually expressed in decibels.

transmission line—A material structure forming a continuous path from one place to another, and used for directing the transmission of electromagnetic energy along this path.

transmission-line-tuned, absorption-type frequency meter—A frequency meter using a tuned length of wire or a coaxial cavity as the frequency-determining element.

transmission-line-tuned, transmission-type frequency meter—A frequency meter using a tuned length of wire or a coaxial cavity as the frequency-determining element.

transmission loss—In communication, a general term denoting a decrease in power in transmission from one point to another. Usually expressed in decibels.

transmission measuring set—A measuring instrument comprising a signal source and a signal receiver having known impedances, for measuring the insertion loss or gain of

transmit-receive switch

a network or transmission path connected between those impedances.

transmission mode—A form of propagation characterized by the presence of any one of the elemental types of TE, TM, or TEM waves along a transmission line.

transmission primaries—The set of three primaries, either physical or nonphysical, each chosen to correspond in amount to one of the three independent signals contained in the color-picture signal. The I, Q, and Y signals.

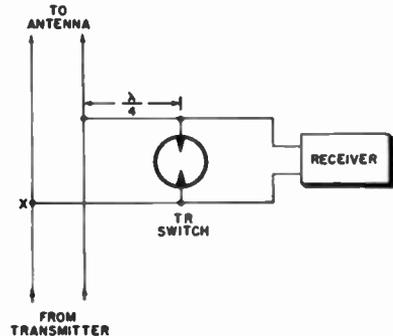
transmission regulator—A device which maintains the transmission substantially constant over a system.

transmission system—An assembly of elements capable of functioning together to transmit signal waves.

transmission time—The absolute time interval between transmission and reception of a signal.

transmission-type frequency meter—A frequency meter in which a tuned electrical circuit or a cavity is used to transmit the energy from the signal source under test to a detecting load.

transmit—To send a program, message, or other information from one location to another.



Transmit-receive switch.

transmit-receive switch—Also called a TR switch, TR box, TR tube, or duplex assembly. An automatic device employed in a



A PARALLEL WIRE TRANSMISSION LINE SPACED BY SPACERS



B 300 OHM TWO WIRE TRANSMISSION LINE. POLYETHYLENE DIELECTRIC



C 300 OHM THREE WIRE TRANSMISSION LINE



D LOW LOSS PARALLEL WIRE TRANSMISSION LINE



E SHIELDED PARALLEL TWIN LEAD

Transmission lines.

transmit-receive tube

radar to prevent the transmitted energy from reaching the receiver, but allowing the received energy to do so without appreciable loss.

transmit-receive tube—See TR Tube.

transmittance—The ratio of the flux transmitted through a substance to the incident radiant or luminous flux.

transmitted-carrier operation—AM carrier transmission in which the carrier wave is transmitted.

transmitted wave—See Refracted Wave.

transmitter—1. Equipment used to generate and amplify an RF carrier signal, modulate this carrier with intelligence, and radiate the modulated RF carrier into space. 2. In telephony, the microphone that converts sound waves into electrical signals at an audio-frequency rate.

transmitter frequency tolerance—The extent to which the carrier frequency of a transmitter may legally depart from the assigned frequency.

transmitting antenna—A device for converting electrical energy into electromagnetic radiation capable of being propagated through space.

transmitting current response—Of an electroacoustic transducer used for sound emission, the ratio of the sound pressure apparent at a distance of 1 meter in a specified direction from the effective acoustic center of the transducer, to the current flowing at the electric input terminals. Usually expressed in decibels above a reference-current response of 1 microbar per ampere.

transmitting efficiency (projector efficiency)—Ratio of the total acoustic power output of an electroacoustic transducer, to the electric power input.

transmitting power response (projector power response)—Of an electroacoustic transducer used for sound emission, the ratio of the effective sound pressure apparent at a distance of 1 meter in a specified direction from the effective acoustic center of the transducer, to the electric power input. Usually expressed in decibels above a reference response of 1 microbar square per watt of electric power input.

transmitting station—A location at which the transmitter of a radio system and its antenna and associated equipment are grouped.

transmitting voltage response—Of an electroacoustic transducer used for sound emission, the ratio of the sound pressure apparent at a distance of 1 meter in a specified direction from the effective acoustic center of the transducer, to the signal voltage applied at the electric input terminals. Usually expressed in decibels above a reference-voltage response of 1 microbar per volt.

transonic speed—A speed of 600 to 900 miles per hour, corresponding to about Mach 0.8 to Mach 1.2.

transponder—A radio transmitter-receiver which transmits identifiable signals auto-

transverse-field traveling-wave tube

matically when the proper interrogation is received. (Also see Pulse Repeater.)

transponder efficiency—A ratio expressed as a percentage of the number of replies to the number of interrogations from a transponder.

transponder suppressed time delay—The over-all fixed delay between reception of an interrogation and the transmission of a reply.

transportable transmitter—Sometimes called a portable transmitter. A transmitter designed to be readily carried from place to place, but normally not operated while in motion.

transportation blocks—Spreaders used to space and reverse the relative positions of two conductors at fixed intervals.

transport time—In an automatic system, the time required to move an object, element, or information between two predetermined positions.

transposition—An interchange of the positions of the conductors of a circuit. The term is most frequently applied to open-wire circuits.

transposition section—A length of open-wire line to which a fundamental transposition design or pattern is applied as a unit.

transrectification—The rectification that occurs in one circuit when an alternating voltage is applied to another circuit.

transrectification factor—The change in average current of an electrode, divided by the change in the amplitude of the alternating sinusoidal voltage applied to another electrode (the direct voltages of this and other electrodes being maintained constant).

transrectifier—A device, ordinarily a vacuum tube, in which rectification occurs in one electrode circuit when an alternating voltage is applied to another electrode.

transverse-beam traveling-wave tube—A traveling-wave tube in which the electron beam intersects the signal wave rather than moving in the same direction.

transverse cross-talk coupling—Between a disturbing and a disturbed circuit in any given section, the vector summation of the direct couplings between adjacent short lengths of the two circuits, without dependence on intermediate flow in nearby circuits.

transverse electric wave—Abbreviated TE wave. In a homogeneous isotropic medium, an electromagnetic wave in which the electric field vector is everywhere perpendicular to the direction of propagation.

transverse electromagnetic wave—Abbreviated TEM wave. In a homogeneous isotropic medium, an electromagnetic wave in which the electric and magnetic field vectors both are everywhere perpendicular to the direction of propagation.

transverse-field traveling-wave tube—A traveling-wave tube in which the traveling electric fields which interact with the elec-

trons are essentially transverse to the average motion of the electrons.

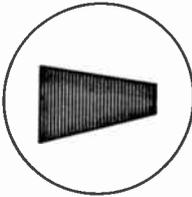
transverse magnetic wave—Abbreviated TM wave. In a homogeneous isotropic medium, an electromagnetic wave in which the magnetic field vector is everywhere perpendicular to the direction of propagation.

transverse magnetization—Magnetization of a recording medium in a direction perpendicular to the line of travel and parallel to the greatest cross-sectional dimension.

transverse wave—A wave in which the direction of displacement is perpendicular to the direction of propagation at each point of the medium.

trap—1. A selective circuit that attenuates undesired signals but does not affect the desired ones. (*Also see* Wave Trap.) 2. A crystal imperfection which can trap carriers.

trapezoidal distortion—Distortion in which the television picture has the shape of a trapezoid (wide at top or bottom) instead of a rectangle. It is due to the interaction between the vertical- and horizontal-deflection coils (or plates) of the cathode-ray tube.



Trapezoidal pattern.

trapezoidal pattern—An oscilloscope pattern which indicates the percentage of modulation in an amplitude-modulated system.

trapezoidal wave—1. A trapezoidal-shaped waveform. 2. A square wave onto which a sawtooth has been superimposed. It is the voltage wave necessary to give a linear deflection current through the coils of a magnetic cathode-ray tube.

trapped flux—In a material in the superconducting state, magnetic flux linked with a closed superconducting loop.

trapping—The holding of electrons or holes

by any of several mechanisms in a crystal, thereby preventing them from moving.

traveling detector—A probe mounted on a slider and free to move along a longitudinal slot cut into a wave guide or coaxial transmission line. The traveling detector is connected to auxiliary measuring apparatus and used for examining the relative magnitude of any standing-wave system.

traveling plane wave—A plane wave in which each frequency component has an exponential variation of amplitude and a linear variation of phase in the direction of propagation.

traveling wave—*See* Traveling Plane Wave.

traveling-wave magnetron—A traveling-wave tube in which the electrons move in crossed static electric and magnetic fields that are substantially normal to the direction of wave propagation.

traveling-wave magnetron oscillations—Oscillations sustained by the interaction between the space-charge cloud of a magnetron and a traveling electromagnetic field with approximately the same phase velocity as the mean velocity of the cloud.

traveling-wave tube—Abbreviated TWT. A tube in which a stream of electrons interacts continuously or repeatedly with a guided electromagnetic wave moving substantially in synchronism with it, and in such a way that there is a net transfer of energy from the stream to the wave.

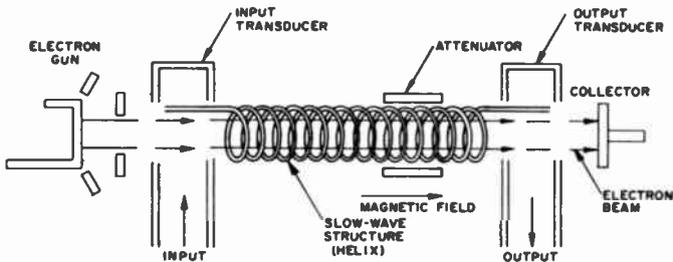
traveling-wave-tube interaction circuit—An extended electrode arrangement used in a traveling-wave tube to propagate an electromagnetic wave in such a manner that the traveling electromagnetic fields are retarded to the point where they extend into the space occupied by the electron stream.

TR box—*See* Transmit-Receive Switch.

TR cavity—The resonant portion of a TR switch.

treble—The higher part in harmonic music or voice; of high or acute pitch. In music, the frequencies from middle C (256 cycles) and upward.

treble boost—Deliberate adjustment of the amplitude-frequency response of a system or component to accentuate the higher audio frequencies.

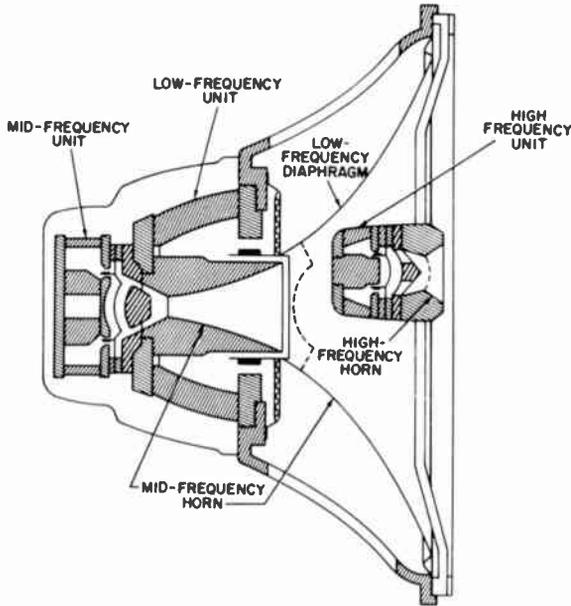


SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM SHOWING BASIC COMPONENTS OF A TRAVELING-WAVE-TUBE AMPLIFIER

Traveling-wave tube.

tree

trigger circuit



Triaxial speaker.

tree—A set of connected branches without meshes.

tremolo—The amplitude modulation of an audio tone.

TRF—Abbreviation for tuned radio frequency.

tri—Abbreviation for triode.

triad—1. Three radio stations operated as a group for determining the position of aircraft or ships. 2. A group of three dots, one of each color-emitting phosphor, on the screen of a color picture tube.

triangulation—A method of finding the location of a third point by taking bearings from two fixed points a known distance apart. The third point will be at the intersection of the two bearing lines.

triaxial cable—A special form of coaxial cable containing three conductors.

triaxial speaker—A dynamic speaker unit consisting of three independently driven units combined into a single speaker.

tribo—A prefix meaning due to or pertaining to friction.

triboelectric—Pertaining to electricity generated by friction.

triboelectricity—Electrostatic charges generated due to friction between different materials.

triboelectric series—A list of substances arranged so that any of them can become positively electrified when rubbed with one farther down the list, or negatively charged when rubbed with one farther up the list.

trickle charge—1. A continuous charge of a storage battery at a slow rate approximately equal to the internal losses and suitable to

maintain the battery in a fully charged condition. 2. Very slow rates of charge suitable not only in compensating for internal losses, but in restoring small, intermittent discharges to the load circuit delivered from time to time.

trickle charger—A device for charging a storage battery at a low rate continuously, or for several hours at one time.

tricolor camera—A television camera designed to separate reflected light into three frequency groups, each corresponding to the light energies of the three primary colors. The camera transforms the intensity variations of each primary into amplitude variations of an electrical signal.

tricolor picture tube—A picture tube which reproduces a scene in terms of the three light primaries.

tricon—A radionavigational system in which the airborne receiver accepts pulses from a triplet (chain of three stations) in a variable time sequence so that the pulses arrive at the same time even though traveling over paths of various lengths.

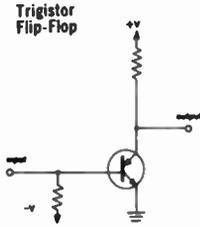
trigatron—An electronic switch in which breakdown of an auxiliary gap initiates conduction.

trigger—1. To start action in another circuit, which then functions for a certain length of time under its own control. 2. A pulse that starts an action.

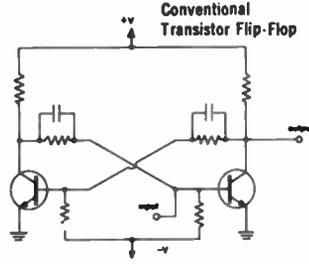
trigger action—The instantaneous initiation of main current flow by a weak controlling impulse in a device.

trigger circuit—A circuit with two conditions of stability, with means for passing spon-

triggered spark gap



triode-heptode converter



THIS EQUALS THIS

Trigistor.

taneously or through application of an external stimulus from one to the other when certain conditions are satisfied.

triggered spark gap—A fixed spark gap in which the discharge passes between two electrodes and is struck (started) by an auxiliary electrode called the trigger, to which low-power pulses are applied.

triggered sweep—In a cathode-ray oscilloscope, a sweep initiated by a signal pulse.

trigger electrode—See Starter.

triggering—The starting of circuit action, which then continues for a predetermined time under its own control.

trigger level—In a transponder, the minimum receiver input capable of causing the transmitter to emit a reply.

trigger point—The amplitude point on the input pulse at which triggering of the sweep of a cathode-ray oscilloscope occurs.

trigger pulse—A pulse used for triggering.

trigger-pulse steering—In transistors, the routing or directing of trigger signals (usually pulses) through diodes or transistors (called steering diodes or transistors) so that the signals affect only one of several associated circuits.

trigistor—A bistable PNP semiconductor component with characteristics comparable to those of a flip-flop or bistable multivibrator.

tri-gun color picture tube—See Three-Gun Color Picture Tube.

trim control—On some regulated power supplies, a control used to make minor adjustments of output voltage.

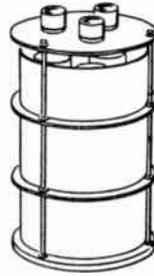
trimmer—See Trimmer Capacitor.

trimmer capacitor—Also called a trimmer. A small variable capacitor associated with

another capacitor and used for fine adjustment of the total capacitance of the combination.

trimmer potentiometer—A lead-screw-actuated potentiometer.

trinistor—A three-terminal silicon semiconductor device with characteristics similar to those of a thyatron and used for controlling large amounts of power.



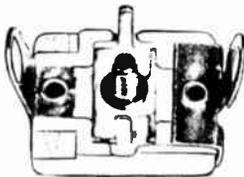
Trinoscope.

trinoscope—Any assembly of three kinescopes producing the red, green, and blue images required for tricolor television optical projection (e.g., for theater TV).

triode—A three-electrode electron tube containing an anode, a cathode, and a control electrode (grid).

triode amplifier—An amplifier in which only triode tubes are used.

triode-heptode converter—A superheterodyne converter circuit containing a triode



Trimmer capacitors.

triode-hexode converter

local oscillator and a heptode converter, both in one envelope.

triode-hexode converter—A superheterodyne converter circuit containing a triode local oscillator and a hexode converter, both in one envelope.

triode-pentode—A dual-purpose vacuum tube containing a triode and a pentode in the same envelope.

triode PNP-type switch—A PNP-type switch having an anode, cathode, and gate terminal.

trip coil—An electromagnet in which a moving armature trips a circuit breaker or other protective device and thereby opens a circuit under abnormal conditions.

triple detection—See Double Superheterodyne Reception.

triplet—1. Three radionavigational stations operated as a group for the determination of position. 2. The waveform of the output voltage of a delay line when the input pulse has a width approximately equal to the resolution of the delay line.

triplex cable—A cable made up of three insulated single-conductor cables twisted together with or without a common insulating covering.

tripod—A camera mounting.

tripping device—A mechanical or electromagnetic device used for opening (turning off) a circuit breaker or starter, either when certain abnormal electrical conditions occur or when a catch is actuated manually.

tristimulus values—The amounts of each of the three primary colors that must be combined to match a sample.

tri-tet oscillator—An electron-coupled oscillator with crystal control.

tritium—A radioactive isotope of hydrogen with an atomic number of 3.

trombone—An adjustable U-shaped coaxial-line matching assembly.

tropicalization—A chemical treatment developed to combat the fungi that ruin military equipment in hot, humid jungle regions.

troposphere—The lower layer of the earth's atmosphere, extending to about 60,000 feet at the equator and 30,000 feet at the poles. In this area, the temperature generally decreases with altitude, clouds form, and convection is active.

tropospheric wave—A radio wave that is propagated by reflection from a place of abrupt change in the dielectric constant or its gradient in the troposphere.

trouble—Failure of a circuit or element to perform in a standard manner.

trouble-location problem—A computer test problem, the incorrect solution of which supplies information on the location of faulty equipment. It is used after a check problem has shown that a fault exists.

troubleshoot—To look for, locate, and repair malfunctions in equipment.

TR switch—See Transmit-Receive Switch.

TR tube—A gas-filled radio-frequency shielding tube used to protect the receiver in

tube drop

pulsed radio-frequency systems. (Also see Transmit-Receive Switch.)

true bearing—A bearing given in relation to geographic north, as opposed to a magnetic bearing.

true course—A course in which the direction of the reference line is true rather than magnetic north.

true homing—The following of a course in such a way that the true bearing of an aircraft or other vehicle is held constant.

true north—Geographic north.

true ohm—The actual value of the practical unit of resistance. It is equal to 10^9 absolute electromagnetic units of resistance.

true power—The average power consumed by a circuit during one complete cycle of alternating current.

true radio bearing—See Radio Bearing.

true random noise—A noise characterized by a normal or Gaussian distribution of amplitudes.

truncate—To drop digits of a number of terms in a series, thereby lessening precision. For example, the value 3.14159265 (π) when truncated to five figures is 3.1415, whereas it could be rounded off to 3.1416.

truncated paraboloid—A paraboloid reflector in which a portion of the top and bottom have been cut away to broaden the main radiated lobe in the vertical plane.

truncation error—The error resulting from an approximation using a finite number of terms of an infinite series.

trunk—1. A single message circuit between two points, both of which are switching centers and/or individual message distribution points. 2. A communications channel between two different offices, or between groups of equipment within the same office.

trunk loss—That part of the repetition equivalent assignable to the trunk used in the telephone connection.

truth table—A mathematical table showing the Boolean-algebra relationships of variables.

tuba—A powerful land-based radar jamming transmitter operated between 480 to 500 mc. It was developed during World War II for use against night fighter planes.

tube—A hermetically sealed glass or metal envelope in which conduction of electrons takes place through a vacuum or gas.

tube bridge—An instrument used in the precise measurement of vacuum-tube characteristics. It contains one or more bridge-type measuring circuits, plus power supplies and signal sources for all possible electrode combinations.

tube coefficients—Constants that describe the characteristics of a thermionic vacuum tube (e.g., amplification factor, mutual conductance, AC plate resistance, etc.).

tube count—A terminated discharge produced by an ionizing event in a radiation-counter tube.

tube drop—The voltage measured across a

tube electrometer

tube, from plate to cathode, when the tube is conducting at its normal current rating.

tube electrometer—A thermionic vacuum tube adapted for use as an electrometer, to measure potential difference.

tube heating time—The time required for the coolest portion of a mercury-vapor tube to attain its operating temperature.

tube noise—Noise originating in a vacuum tube (e.g., from shot effect, thermal agitation, etc.).



Tube shield.

tube shield—A metallic enclosure placed over a vacuum tube to prevent external fields from interfering with the function of the tube.

tube socket—A receptacle which provides mechanical support and electrical connection for a vacuum tube.

tube tester—A test instrument for indicating the condition of vacuum tubes used in electronic equipment.

tube voltage drop—The anode voltage in an electron tube during conduction.

tubular capacitor—A paper or electrolytic capacitor shaped like a cylinder, with leads or lugs projecting from one or both ends.

tunable echo box—An echo box consisting of an adjustable cavity operating in a single mode. When the echo box is calibrated, the setting of the plunger at resonance will indicate the wavelength.

tunable magnetron—A magnetron that can be tuned mechanically or electronically over a limited band of frequencies.

tuned—Adjusted to resonate or operate at a specified frequency.

tuned antenna—An antenna designed, by means of its own inductance and capacitance, to provide resonance at the desired operating frequency.

tuned-base oscillator—A transistor oscillator comparable to a tuned-grid electron-tube oscillator. The frequency-determining device (resonant circuit) is located in the base circuit.

tuned circuit—A circuit consisting of inductance and capacitance which can be adjusted for resonance at the desired frequency.

tuned-collector oscillator—A transistor oscillator comparable to the tuned-plate electron-tube oscillator. The frequency-determining device is located in the collector circuit.

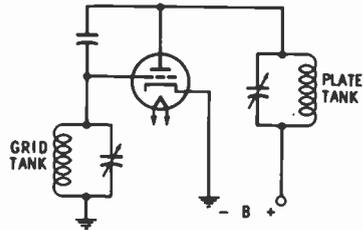
tuned filter—A resonant circuit connected

tuner

between two circuits to prevent signals of its own resonant frequency from passing.

tuned-filter oscillator—An oscillator in which a tuned filter is employed.

tuned-grid oscillator—An oscillator, the frequency of which is determined by a parallel-tuned tank in the grid circuit. The tank is coupled to the plate to provide the required feedback.



Tuned-grid, tuned-plate oscillator.

tuned-grid, tuned-plate oscillator—An oscillator having parallel-resonant circuits in both the plate and the grid circuits. The necessary feedback is provided by the plate-to-grid interelectrode capacitance.

tuned-plate oscillator—An oscillator, the frequency of which is determined by a parallel-tuned tank in the plate circuit. The tank is coupled to the grid to provide the required feedback.

tuned radio-frequency amplifier—A tuned amplifier using resonant-circuit coupling and designed to operate at radio frequencies.

tuned radio-frequency receiver—A radio receiver consisting of several amplifier stages, which are tuned to resonance at the carrier frequency of the desired signal by a ganged variable-tuning capacitor. The amplified signals at the original carrier frequency are fed directly into the detector for demodulation. The resultant audio-frequency signals are again amplified, and are then reproduced by a speaker.

tuned radio-frequency transformer—A transformer used for selective coupling in radio-frequency stages.

tuned-reed frequency meter—A vibrating-reed instrument for measuring the frequency of an alternating current.

tuned relay—A relay having mechanical or other resonating arrangements that limit the response to currents at one particular frequency.

tuned rope—Long lengths of chaff cut to the various lengths necessary for tuning to different wavelengths.

tuned transformer—A transformer, the associated circuit elements of which are adjusted as a whole to be resonant at the frequency of the alternating current supplied to the primary, thereby causing the secondary voltage to build up to higher values than would otherwise be obtained.

tuner—In the broad sense, a device for tuning. Specifically, in radio-receiver practice:

1. A packaged unit capable of producing only the first portion of the functions of a receiver and delivering either RF, IF, or demodulated information to some other equipment. 2. That portion of a receiver which contains the circuits that are tuned to resonance at the received-signal frequency and those which are tuned to the local-oscillator frequency.
- tungar rectifier**—A gaseous rectifier containing argon gas. It is employed in battery chargers and low-voltage power supplies.
- tungar tube**—A phanatron (hot-cathode, gas-filled rectifier tube) having a heated filament serving as the cathode and a graphite disc as the anode in a bulb filled with low-pressure argon. Used chiefly in battery chargers.
- tungsten**—A metal used in the manufacture of filaments for vacuum tubes and in making contact points for switches and other parts where sparking may occur. After the tungsten is made ductile by rolling, swaging, and hammering, it is very tough.
- tungsten filament**—A filament used in incandescent lamps, and in thermionic vacuum tubes and other tubes requiring an incandescent cathode. Smaller tungsten filaments are operated in a vacuum, while those for larger lamps are used in an inert gas at about ordinary atmospheric pressure.
- tuning**—The adjustment relating to frequency of a circuit or system to secure optimum performance. Commonly, the adjustment of a circuit or circuits to resonance.
- tuning capacitor**—A variable capacitor for adjusting the natural frequency of an oscillator or resonant circuit.
- tuning circuit**—A circuit containing inductance and capacitance, either or both of which may be adjusted to make the circuit responsive to a particular frequency.
- tuning coil**—A variable inductance for adjusting the natural frequency of an oscillator or resonant circuit.
- tuning control**—A control knob that adjusts all tuned circuits simultaneously.
- tuning core**—Normally a molded iron core for permeability tuning, into which an adjusting screw has been cemented or molded.
- tuning eye**—Slang for a cathode-ray tuning indicator.
- tuning fork**—A two-pronged hard-steel device that vibrates at a definite natural frequency when struck or when set in motion by electromagnetic means. Used in some electronic equipment as an accurately controllable source of signals, because its vibrations can be formed readily into audio-frequency signals by means of pickup coils.
- tuning-fork drive**—Control of an oscillator by continuous vibrations of a tuning fork. A high harmonic of the oscillating signal obtained from the fork is selected by filter circuits and is strongly amplified to determine the main-oscillator frequency in a transmitter or other equipment.
- tuning in**—Adjusting the tuning controls of a receiver to obtain maximum response to the signals of the station it is desired to receive.
- tuning indicator**—A device that indicates whether or not a receiver is tuned accurately. It is connected to some circuit in which current or voltage is maximum or minimum when the receiver is accurately tuned to give the strongest output signal.
- tuning meter**—A direct-current meter connected to a receiver circuit and used for determining whether the receiver is accurately tuned to a station.
- tuning probe**—An essentially lossless probe of adjustable penetration extending through the wall of a wave guide or cavity resonator.
- tuning range**—The frequency range over which a tuned circuit can be adjusted.
- tuning screw**—In wave-guide technique, an impedance-adjusting element in the form of a rod whose depth of penetration through the wall into a wave guide or cavity is adjustable by rotating a screw.
- tuning stubs**—Inductor elements, usually adjustable, which are connected to transmission lines at intervals to improve the voltage distribution.
- tuning susceptance**—The normalized susceptance of an ATR tube in its mount due to its deviation from the desired resonance frequency.
- tuning wand**—See Neutralizing Tool.
- tunnel diode**—Also called an Esaki diode. A PN diode to which a large amount of impurity material has been added. Its operation is based on the tunnel effect of quantum mechanics. As the voltage across this diode increases, the current first increases, then decreases, and finally increases again. The region where the current falls as the voltage rises is called the negative-resistance region. Charges move through the tunnel diode at the speed of light, as contrasted with the relatively slow motion of electrical charge carriers in transistors.
- tunnel effect**—The probability that a particle of given potential energy can penetrate a finite barrier of higher potential.
- turbidimeter**—See Opacimeter.
- turn**—One complete loop of wire.
- turn factor**—Under stated conditions, the number of turns that a coil of given shape and dimensions placed on a core in a given position must have for a coefficient of self-inductance of 1 henry to be obtained for the core.
- turnoff delay time**—The time interval between occurrence of the trailing edge of a fast input pulse and the occurrence of the 90% point of the negative-going output waveform.
- turnoff time**—The time that a switching circuit (gate) takes to stop the flow of current in the circuit it is controlling.
- turnon delay time**—The time interval from the occurrence of the leading edge of a fast input pulse to the occurrence of the 10% point of the positive-going output waveform.

turnover cartridge

assuming that the rise time of the incoming pulses is 1/10 of the rise time of the element to be measured under loaded conditions.



Turnover cartridge.

turnover cartridge—A phonograph cartridge adapted, by the use of two styli, to play both large- and fine-groove records.

turnover frequency—In disc recording, the frequency below which constant-amplitude recording is used and above which constant-velocity recording is employed.

turnover pickup—Also called dual pickup. A pickup designed for playing both standard and microgroove records, using a single magnetic structure. (Also see Turnover Cartridge.)

turns ratio—The ratio of the number of turns in the primary winding to the number in the secondary winding of a transformer.

turnstile antenna—An antenna composed of two dipole antennas normal to each other and with their axes intersecting at their midpoints. Usually the currents are equal and in phase quadrature.

turntable—A revolving platform used in recording or playing phonograph records.

turntable rumble—See Rumble.

turret—A revolving plate mounted at the front of some television cameras and carrying two or more lenses of different types, to permit rapid interchange of lenses.

turret tuner—A television-receiver tuner containing a separate set of resonating circuit elements for each channel. Each set is mounted on an insulating strip or strips placed on a drum rotated from the channel-selector control, which selects the drum position for the desired channel.

TV—Abbreviation for television.

TVI—Abbreviation for television interference.

tweeter—Also called a high-frequency unit. A speaker intended to reproduce the very high frequencies, usually those above 3,000 cps, in a high-fidelity audio system.

twenty-one type repeater—A two-wire telephone repeater in which one amplifier serves to amplify the telephone currents in both directions. The circuit is arranged so that the input and output terminals of the amplifier are in one pair of conjugate branches, while the lines in the two directions are in another pair.

twenty-two type repeater—A two-wire tele-

two-phase current

phone repeater with two amplifiers. One amplifies the telephone currents being transmitted in one direction, and the other the telephone currents being transmitted in the other direction.

twin cable—A cable composed of two parallel insulated, stranded conductors having a common covering.

twin check—A continuous check of computer operations accomplished by duplication of equipment and automatic comparison of results.

twin lead—Also called twin line. A type of transmission line covered by a solid insulation and comprising two parallel conductors, the impedance of which is determined by their diameter and spacing. The three most common impedance values are 75, 150, and 300 ohms.

twin line—See Twin Lead.

twinning—One of two nonphysical defects that occur in quartz crystals. Either defect results from structural misgrowth of otherwise perfect crystals, yet cannot be seen in ordinary light. 1. Optical twinning is the presence of both right- and left-hand quartz in the same crystal. 2. Electrical twinning is the presence of adjacent regions of quartz having electrical axes of opposite poles.

twin-T network—See Parallel-T Network.

twin triode—Two triode vacuum tubes in a single envelope.

twin wire—A cable composed of two small, parallel insulated conductors having a common covering.

twist—The progressive rotation of the cross section of a wave guide about the longitudinal axis.

twisted joint—A union of two conductors wound tightly around each other. A sleeve may be used, and it and the conductors twisted.

twisted pair—A cable composed of two small insulated conductors twisted together, without a common covering.

twister—A piezoelectric crystal that generates a voltage when twisted.

twistor—A computer memory element containing inclined helical windings of magnet wire on a nonmagnetic wire, with another winding over the helix. Information is stored in the form of polarized helical magnetization.

two-address—In a computer, having the property that each complete instruction includes an operation and specifies the location of two registers, usually one containing an operand and the other the result of the operation.

two-dimensional circuitry—See Thin-Film Integrated Circuitry.

two-fluid cell—A cell having unlike electrolytes at the positive and negative electrodes.

two-phase—Also called quarter phase. Having a phase difference of 90 electrical degrees, or one quarter-cycle.

two-phase current—Two currents delivered through two pairs of wires at a phase dif-

two-phase, five-wire system

ference of one quarter-cycle (90°) between them.

two-phase, five-wire system—An alternating-current supply in which four of its conductors are connected as in a four-wire, two-phase system and the fifth is connected to the neutral points of each phase and usually grounded. Despite its name, it is strictly a four-phase, five-wire system.

two-phase, three-wire system—An alternating-current supply consisting of three conductors. Between one conductor (known as the common return) and each of the other two, alternating differences of potential which are 90° out of phase with each other are maintained.

two-source frequency keying—Keying in which the modulating wave shifts the output frequency between predetermined values derived from independent sources.

two-terminal-pair network—Also called a four-pole, quadripole, or quadrupole network. A network with four accessible terminals grouped in pairs. One terminal of each pair may coincide with a network node.

two-tone keying—Keying in which the modulating wave causes the carrier to be modulated with one frequency for the marking condition, and a different frequency for the spacing condition.

two-wattmeter method—A method of measuring total power in a balanced or unbalanced three-phase system by adding the readings of two wattmeters, each with its current coil in one phase and its voltage coil connected between it and the third phase.

two-way amplifier—An amplifier in which the right and left channels of a stereo sys-

ultrahigh-frequency generator

tem are both amplified simultaneously by the same tubes, using push-pull circuitry but feeding one signal to the input grids in parallel instead of push-pull. The parallel and push-pull signals are then separated by two output transformers in a matrixing circuit.

two-way communication—Communication between radio stations, each having both transmitting and receiving equipment.

two-way repeater—*See* Repeater.

two-way switch—A switch used for controlling electrical or electronic equipment, components, or circuits from either of two positions.

two-way system—A speaker in which the low and the high frequencies are reproduced separately by two electrically independent speaker elements, each of which is provided with a suitable sound-radiating system.

two-wire circuit—A metallic circuit formed by two insulated conductors.

two-wire repeater—A telephone repeater which provides for transmission in both directions over a two-wire telephone circuit.

two-wire system—A system of electric supply comprising two conductors, with the load connected between them.

twt—Abbreviation for traveling-wave tube.

type-A facsimile—Facsimile communication in which the images are built up of lines of constant-intensity dots.

type-B facsimile—Facsimile communication in which the images are built up of lines of dots having a varying intensity (e.g., in telephotography and photoradio).

type-printed telegraphy—Telegraphy in which the message is automatically printed at the receiving station.

U



U bolt.

U-bolt—A U-shaped bolt threaded on both ends, for fastening antennas to masts.

UHF—Abbreviation for ultrahigh frequency.

ultimately controlled variable—The quantity whose control is the end purpose of an automatic control system.

ultor—An adjective used to identify the picture-tube anode or element farthest from the cathode, the anode to which the highest voltage is applied, or the voltage itself (e.g., the ultor anode is the second anode of the picture tube, and the ultor voltage is the voltage applied to it).

ultor element—The element which receives the highest DC voltage in a cathode-ray tube.

ultra-audible frequency—*See* Ultrasonic Frequency.

ultra-audion—Any of several special vacuum-tube circuits employing regeneration.

ultra-audion oscillator—*See* Colpitts Oscillator.

Ultrafax—A trade name of RCA for a system in which printed information is transmitted by radio, facsimile, and television at high speeds.

ultrahigh frequency—Abbreviated UHF. Any frequency between 300 and 3,000 megacycles.

ultrahigh-frequency converter—A circuit used to convert UHF television signals to VHF, to permit UHF television reception on a VHF receiver.

ultrahigh-frequency generator—Any device for generating ultrahigh-frequency alternating currents (e.g., a conventional negative-grid generator; a positive-grid, or Barkhausen, generator; a magnetron; and a

ultrahigh-frequency loop

velocity-modulation, or electron-beam, generator such as the Klystron).

ultrahigh-frequency loop—Generally a single-loop antenna used in ultrahigh-frequency work to secure a nondirectional radiation pattern in the plane of the loop. The doughnut-shaped pattern is perpendicular to the loop.

ultralinear amplifier—A high-power output, low-distortion amplifier used in high-fidelity systems. It requires a specially wound output transformer.

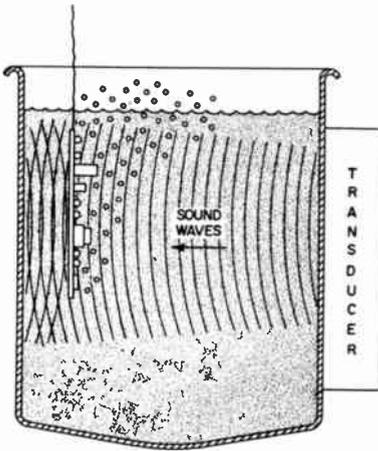
ultramicroimeter—An instrument for measuring very small displacements by electrical means (e.g., by the variation in capacitance produced by the movement being measured).

ultramicrowave—Having wavelengths of about 10^{-1} to 10^{-4} cm.

ultrashort waves—Radio waves shorter than 10 meters in wavelength (about 30 mc in frequency). Waves shorter than 1 meter are called microwaves.

ultrasonic—Having a frequency above that of audible sound—i.e., between sonic and hypersonic.

ultrasonic brazing—See Ultrasonic Soldering.



Ultrasonic cleaning tank.

ultrasonic cleaning tank—A heavy-gauge, polished stainless-steel tank with transducers mounted on the bottom or sides.

ultrasonic coagulation—The bonding together of small particles by the action of ultrasonic waves.

ultrasonic cross grating—Also called a grating. The two- or three-dimensional space grating produced when beams of ultrasonics having different directions of propagation intersect.

ultrasonic delay line—Also called an ultrasonic storage cell. A contained medium (usually a liquid such as mercury) in which the signal is delayed by using the longer propagation time of the sound waves in the medium.

ultrasonic detector—A device—either me-

ultrasonic transducer

chanical, electrical, thermal, or optical—for detecting and measuring ultrasonic waves.

ultrasonic flaw detector—Equipment comprising an ultrasonic generator, transducer, detector, and display and used to detect flaws or cracks in solids from the reflection pattern of ultrasonic signals observed on a cathode-ray tube.

ultrasonic frequency—Also called an ultrasonic frequency. Any frequency above the audio range, but commonly applied to elastic waves propagated in gases, liquids, or solids.

ultrasonic generator—An electrical device that converts electrical power to an appropriate frequency for use with an electromechanical transducer.

ultrasonic grating constant—The distance between diffracting centers of the sound wave producing particular light-diffraction spectra.

ultrasonic inspection—The recognition, evaluation, or measurement of flaws, physical or chemical properties, or dimensional data in materials by means of vibrational wave energy of any mode.

ultrasonic light diffraction—The formation of optical diffraction spectra when a beam of light is passed through a longitudinal sound-wave field. The diffraction results from the periodic variation of the light refraction in the sound field.

ultrasonic material dispersion—The production of suspensions or emulsions of one material in another by the action of high-intensity ultrasonic waves.

ultrasonic plating—The chemical or electrochemical deposition and bonding of one or more solid materials to the surface of another material by the use of vibrational wave energy.

ultrasonics—The general subject of sound in the frequency range above 15 kilocycles per second.

ultrasonic soldering—A method of forming a nonporous, continuously metallic connection between metal or alloy parts without necessarily employing chemicals or mechanical abrasives. Instead, vibrational wave energy, heat, and a separate alloy or metal having a melting point below 800° F. and also below that of the metals or alloys being joined is used.

ultrasonic space grating—Also called grating. A periodic spatial variation in the index of refraction caused by the presence of acoustic waves within the medium.

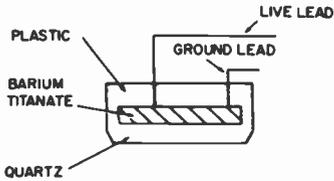
ultrasonic storage cell—See Ultrasonic Delay Line.

ultrasonic stroboscope—A light interrupter in which the light beam is modulated by an ultrasonic field.

ultrasonic therapy—The use of ultrasonic vibrations for therapeutic purposes.

ultrasonic transducer—A device which takes the electrical oscillations produced by the ultrasonic generator and transforms them into mechanical oscillations. Typical trans-

ultrasonic waves



Ultrasonic transducer.

ducer materials are piezoelectric (e.g., quartz or barium titanate) or magnetostrictive (e.g., nickel).

ultrasonic waves—Waves having a frequency in the ultrasonic range.

ultraviolet—Electromagnetic radiation at frequencies higher than those of visible light and with wavelengths of about 200 to 4,000 angstrom units.

ultraviolet lamp—A lamp providing a high proportion of ultraviolet radiation (e.g., arc lamps, mercury-vapor lamps, or incandescent lamps in bulbs of a special glass that is transparent to ultraviolet rays).

ultraviolet rays—Radiation in the ultraviolet region.

umbilical cord—A quickly detachable cable through which missiles or rockets are powered and controlled until the moment of launching.

umbrella antenna—An antenna in which the wires are guyed downward in all directions from a central pole or tower to the ground, somewhat like the ribs of an open umbrella.

unbalanced—1. Lacking the conditions for balance. 2. Frequently, a circuit having one side grounded.

unbalanced circuit—A circuit, the two sides of which are electrically unlike.

unbalanced line—A transmission line in which the voltages on the two conductors are not equal with respect to ground (e.g., a coaxial line).

unbalanced wire circuit—A circuit, the two sides of which are electrically unlike.

unblinking generator—A circuit for producing pulses that turn on the beam of a cathode-ray tube.

unblinking pulse—A pulse that turns on the beam of a cathode-ray tube.

uncharged—Having a normal number of electrons and hence no electrical charge.

unconditional—In a computer, not subject to conditions external to the specific instruction.

unconditional jump—A computer instruction which interrupts the normal process of obtaining the instructions in an ordered sequence and specifies the address from which the next instruction must be taken.

unconditional transfer of control—In a digital computer which obtains its instructions serially from an ordered sequence of addresses, an instruction which causes the following instruction to be taken from an address that becomes the first of a new sequence.

undisturbed-zero output

undamped oscillations—Oscillations that have a constant amplitude for their duration.

undamped wave—A constant-amplitude wave.

underbunching—The condition whereby the buncher voltage of a velocity-modulation tube is lower than the value required for optimum bunching of the electrons.

undercompounded—A generator in which the output voltage drops as the load is increased.

undercurrent relay—A relay that functions when its coil current falls below a predetermined value.

undercut—In a printed-circuit board, the reduction of the cross section of a metal-foil conductor due to the removal of metal from beneath the edge of the resist by the etchant.

undercutting—A cutting with too shallow a groove or with insufficient lateral movement of the stylus during sound disc recordings.

underdamped—A degree of damping that is not sufficient to prevent oscillation in the output of a system following application of an abrupt stimulus.

underdamping—In a system, the condition whereby the amount of damping is so small that the system executes one or more oscillations when subjected to a single disturbance (either constant or instantaneous).

underground cable—A cable installed below the surface of the earth.

under insulation—The insulation under wire that is brought from the center of a coil over the top or bottom wall.

underlap—Recorded elemental areas that are smaller than normal—specifically, the space between the recorded elemental area in one recording line of a facsimile system and the adjacent elemental area in the next recording line, or the elemental areas in the direction of the recording line.

underload relay—A relay that operates when the load in a circuit drops below a certain value.

undermodulation—Insufficient modulation of a transmitter, due to maladjustment or to insufficient modulation signal.

undershoot—The initial transient response to a unidirectional change in input which precedes the main transition and is opposite in sense. (*Also see Precursor.*)

undervoltage relay—A relay which operates when its coil voltage falls below a predetermined value.

underwater sound projector—An electroacoustic transducer designed to convert electric waves into sound waves, which are radiated in water for reception at a distance.

undistorted wave—A periodic wave in which both the attenuation and the velocity of propagation are the same for all sinusoidal components, and in which the same sinusoidal component is present at all points.

undisturbed-one output—A 1 output of a magnetic cell to which no partial-read pulses have been applied since that cell was last selected for writing.

undisturbed-zero output—A 0 output of a

unfired tube

magnetic cell to which no partial-write pulses have been applied since that cell was last selected for reading.

unfired tube—The condition of TR, ATR, and pre-TR tubes when there is no radio-frequency glow discharge at either the resonant gap or the resonant window.

unfurlable antenna—A device which can be unfolded to form a larger antenna.

ungrounded system—A system in which no point is directly connected to earth except through potential or ground-detecting transformers or other very-high-impedance devices.

uniconductor wave guide—A wave guide consisting of a rectangular or cylindrical metallic surface surrounding a uniform dielectric medium.

unidirectional—Flowing in only one direction (e.g., direct current).

unidirectional antenna—An antenna with a single, well-defined direction of maximum gain.

unidirectional current—A direct current—i.e., one that is always positive or always negative—never alternating.

unidirectional microphone—A microphone that responds predominantly to sound from a single solid angle of one hemisphere or less.

unidirectional pulses—Single-polarity pulses which all rise in the same direction.

unidirectional pulse train—A pulse train in which all pulses rise in the same direction.

unidirectional transducer—Also called a unilateral transducer. A transducer, the output of which cannot be actuated by waves to supply related waves at its input.

uniform field—A field in which the scalar (or vector) has the same value at every point in the region under consideration at that instant.

uniform line—A line with substantially identical electrical properties throughout its length.

uniform plane wave—A plane wave with constant-amplitude electric and magnetic field vectors over the equiphase surfaces. Such a wave can only be found in free space, at an infinite distance from the source.

uniform wave guide—A wave guide in which the physical and electrical characteristics do not change with distance along its axis.

unijunction transistor—Also called a silicon

unit length

double-base diode or silicon unijunction transistor. A three-terminal semiconductor device exhibiting stable open-circuit, negative-resistance characteristics. The internal construction consists of a uniformly doped N-type, single-crystal semiconductor with ohmic contacts at each end and a wire attached to the emitter between them.

unilateral area track—A sound track in which only one edge of the opaque area is modulated in accordance with the recorded signal. However, there may be a second edge modulated by a noise-reduction device.

unilateral bearing—A bearing obtained with a radio direction finder having a unilateral response, eliminating the chance of a 180° error.

unilateral conductivity—Conductivity in only one direction (e.g., in a perfect rectifier).

unilateral element—A two-terminal element with a zero voltage-to-current characteristic (or the equivalent) on one side of the origin.

unilateralization—A special case of neutralization in which the feedback parameters are completely balanced out. In transistors, these feedback parameters include a resistive in addition to a capacitive component. Unilateralization changes a network from bilateral to unilateral.

unilateral network—A network in which any driving force applied at one pair of terminals produces a response at a second pair, but yields no response when the driving force is applied in the other direction.

unilateral transducer—*See* Unidirectional Transducer.

unipolar, field-effect transistor—A structure containing a semi-conductor current path the resistance of which is modulated by applying a transverse electric field.

unipolar transistor—A transistor in which the charge carriers are of only one polarity.

unipole—1. An all-pass filter section with one pole and one zero. 2. A hypothetical antenna which radiates and receives equally in all directions.

unipotential cathode—*See* Indirectly-Heated Cathode.

unit—1. A computer portion or subassembly which constitutes the means of accomplishing some inclusive operation or function (e.g., an arithmetic unit). 2. The specific magnitude of a quantity set apart by appropriate definition and serving as a basis for the comparison or measurement of like quantities.

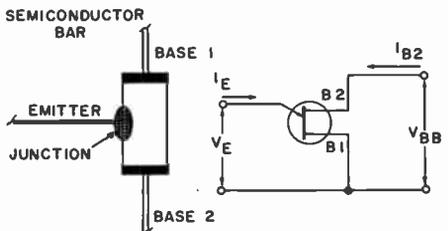
unit-area acoustic impedance—*See* Specific Acoustic Impedance.

unitary code—A code having only one digit, the number of times it is repeated determining the quantity it represents.

unit charge—The electrical charge which will repel a force of one dyne on an equal and like charge one centimeter away in a vacuum, assuming each charge is concentrated at a point.

unit interval—*See* Signal Element.

unit length—The basic element of time for



Unijunction transistor.

unit magnetic pole

determining code speeds in message transmission.

unit magnetic pole—A pole with a strength such that when placed 1 cm away from a like pole, the force between the two is 1 dyne.

unit record equipment—Equipment using punched cards as input data, such as collators, tabulating machines, etc.

unit step current (or voltage)—A current (or voltage) which undergoes an instantaneous change in magnitude from one constant level to another.

unitunnel diode—A diode similar to a tunnel diode, but specially treated to give peak reverse currents in the microampere region while providing high forward conductance at low voltage levels.

unity coupling—Perfect magnetic coupling between two coils, so that all the magnetic flux produced by the primary winding passes through the entire secondary winding.

unity power factor—A power factor of 1.0. It is obtained only when current and voltage are in phase (e.g., in a circuit containing only resistance, or in a reactive circuit at resonance).

universal motor—A series-wound motor designed to operate at approximately the same speed and output on direct current or on a single-phase alternating current of not more than 60 cycles per second and approximately the same rms voltage.

universal output transformer—An output transformer having a number of taps on its winding. By proper choice of connections, it can be used between the audio-frequency output stage and the speaker of practically any radio receiver or audio amplifier.

universal receiver—Also called an AC/DC receiver. A receiver with no power transformer and thus capable of operating from either AC or DC power lines, without changes in its internal connections.

universal shunt—See Ayrton Shunt.

universe—See Population.

unload—In a computer. 1. To remove the tape from the columns of a recorder by raising or lowering the recording head. 2. To remove a portion of the address part of an instruction. 3. Also see Dump.

unloaded applicator impedance (dielectric heaters)—The complex impedance measured at the point of application and at a specified frequency without the load material in position.

unloaded Q (switching tubes)—Also called

vacuum deposition

the intrinsic Q . The Q of a tube unloaded by either the generator or termination.

unmodulated—Having no modulation—e.g. a carrier that is transmitted during moments of silence in radio programs, or a silent groove in a disc recording.

unmodulated groove—Also called a blank groove. In mechanical recording, the groove made in the medium with no signal applied to the cutter.

unoriented—A structure in which the crystallographic axes of the grains of a metal are not aligned to give directional magnetic properties.

unpack—In a computer, to separate combined items of information, each into a separate machine word.

untuned—Not resonant at any of the frequencies being handled.

unwind—In a computer, to code all the operations of a cycle, at length and in full, for the express purpose of eliminating all red-tape operations.

update—To search the file (such as a particular record in a computer tape) and select one entry, then perform some operation to bring the entry up-to-date.

updating—The act of bringing information up to the current value.

upper operating temperature—The maximum temperature to which a material can be subjected and still maintain specified operating characteristics within limits.

upper sideband—The higher frequency or group of frequencies produced by an amplitude-modulation process.

upset-duplex system—A direct-current telegraph system in which a station between any two pieces of duplex equipment may transmit signals by opening and closing the line circuit and thereby upsetting the duplex balance.

up time—The time during which an equipment is either operating or available for operation as opposed to down time when no productive work can be accomplished.

urea plastic material—A thermosetting plastic material, with good dielectric, used for radio-receiver cabinets, instrument housings, etc.

useful life—The total time a device operates between debugging and wearout.

utilization factor—In electrical power distribution, the ratio of the maximum demand of a system (or part of a system) to the rated capacity of the system (or part) under consideration.

V

V—1. Symbol for volt or voltmeter. 2. Schematic symbol for vacuum tube.

VA—Abbreviation for volt-ampere.

vac—Abbreviation for vacuum.

vacuum—Abbreviated vac. Theoretically, an enclosed space from which all air and gases have been removed. However, since such a perfect vacuum is never attained, the term

is taken to mean a condition whereby sufficient air has been removed so that any remaining gas will not affect the characteristics beyond an allowable amount.

vacuum capacitor—A capacitor consisting usually of two concentric cylinders enclosed in a vacuum to raise the breakdown voltage.

vacuum deposition—A process in which a

substance is deposited on a surface by heating the substance in a vacuum until vaporization occurs.

vacuum envelope—The airtight envelope which contains the electrodes of an electron tube.

vacuum gauge—A device that indicates the absolute gas pressure in a vacuum system (e.g., in the evacuated parts of a mercury-arc rectifier).

vacuum impregnation—Filling the spaces between electric parts or turns of a coil with an insulating compound while the coil or parts are in a vacuum.

vacuum phototube—A phototube which is evacuated to such a degree that its electrical characteristics are essentially unaffected by gaseous ionization.

vacuum range—For a communications system, the maximum range computed for an atmospheric attenuation of zero.

vacuum seal—An airtight junction between component parts of an evacuated system.

vacuum switch—A switch in which the contacts are enclosed in an evacuated bulb, usually to minimize sparking.

vacuum tank—An airtight metal chamber which contains the electrodes and in which the rectifying action takes place in a mercury-arc rectifier.

vacuum tube—An electron tube evacuated to such a degree that its electrical characteristics are essentially unaffected by the presence of residual gas or vapor.

vacuum-tube amplifier—An amplifier in which electron tubes are used to control the power from the local source.

vacuum-tube characteristics—Data that show how a vacuum tube will operate under various electrical conditions.

vacuum-tube keying—A code-transmitter keying system in which a vacuum tube is connected in series with the plate-supply lead going to the winding in the plate circuit of the final stage. The grid of the tube is connected to its filament through the transmitting key so that when the key is open, the tube is blocked, interrupting the plate supply to the output stage. Closing the key allows plate current once more to flow through the keying tube and the output tubes.

vacuum-tube modulator—A modulator in which a vacuum tube is the modulating element.

vacuum-tube oscillator—A circuit in which a vacuum tube is used to convert DC power into AC power at the desired frequency.

vacuum-tube rectifier—A tube which changes an alternating current to a unidirectional pulsating direct current.

vacuum-tube transmitter—A radio transmitter in which electron tubes are utilized to convert the applied electric power into radio-frequency power.

vacuum-tube voltmeter—Abbreviated VT-VM. See Electronic Voltmeter.

valence—The extent to which an atom is

able to combine directly with other atoms. It is believed to depend on the number and arrangement of the electrons in the outermost shell of the atom.

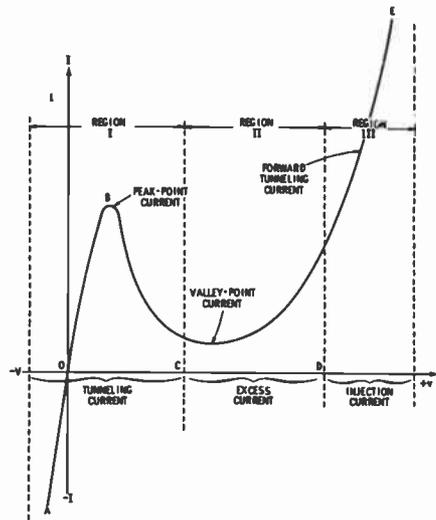
valence band—In the spectrum of a solid crystal, the range of energy states containing the energies of the valence electrons which bind the crystal together. In a semi-conductive material, it is just below the conduction band.

valence bond—Also called a bond. The bond formed between the electrons of two or more atoms.

valence electron—See Peripheral Electron.

validity—Correctness—specifically, how closely repeated approximations approach the desired (i.e., correct) result.

valley—A dip between two peaks in a curve.



Valley current.

valley current—In a tunnel diode, the current measured at the positive voltage for which the current has a minimum value from which it will increase if the voltage is further increased.

valley voltage—In a tunnel diode, the voltage corresponding to the valley current.

value—The magnitude of a physical quantity.

valve—1. A British term for a vacuum tube. 2. A device permitting current flow in one direction only (e.g., a rectifier).

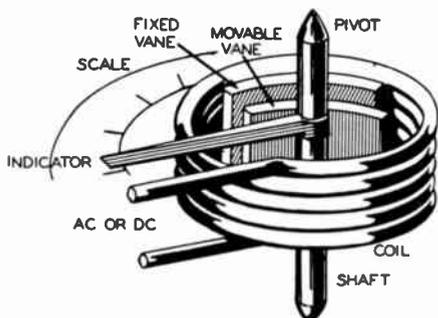
valve tube—See Kenotron.

Van Allen radiation belts—Two doughnut-shaped belts of high-energy particles which surround the earth and are trapped in its magnetic field. They were first discovered by Dr. James A. Van Allen of Iowa State University.

Van de Graaff accelerator—An electrostatic-generator type of particle accelerator from which the voltage is obtained by picking up static electricity at one end of the machine

vane-type instrument

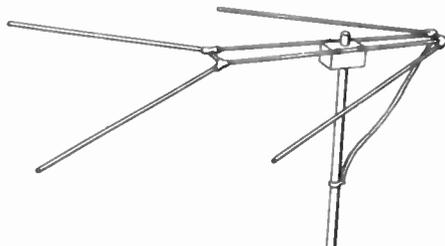
(on a rubber belt) and carrying it to the other end, where it is stored.



V-vane-type instrument.

vane-type instrument—A measuring instrument in which the pointer is moved by the force of repulsion between fixed and movable magnetized iron vanes, or by the force between a coil and a pivoted vane-shaped piece of soft iron.

vane-type magnetron—A cavity magnetron in which the walls between adjacent cavities have plane surfaces.



V-antenna.

V antenna—A V-shaped arrangement of conductors, the two branches being fed equally in opposite phase at the apex.

vapor pressure—The pressure of the vapor accumulated above a confined liquid (e.g., in a mercury-vapor rectifier tube).

var—Abbreviation for volt ampere reactive. The unit of reactive power, as opposed to real power in watts. One var is equal to one reactive volt-ampere.

VAR—Abbreviation for visual aural range.

varactor—A PN junction semiconductor diode designed for low losses at high frequencies. Its capacitance varies with the applied voltage.

varhour meter—Also called a reactive volt-ampere-hour meter. An electricity meter which measures and registers the integral (usually in kilovarhours) of the reactive power of the circuit into which the meter is connected.

variable—Any factor or condition which can be measured, altered, or controlled (e.g., temperature, pressure, flow, liquid level,

variable-reluctance pickup

humidity, weight, chemical composition, color, etc.).

variable-area track—A sound track divided laterally into opaque and transparent areas. A sharp line of demarcation between these areas forms an oscillographic trace of the waveshape of the recorded signal.

variable-capacitance diode—Abbreviated V.C.D. A semiconductor diode in which the junction capacitance present in all semiconductor diodes has been accentuated. An appreciable change in the thickness of the junction-depletion layer and a corresponding change in the capacitance occur when the DC voltage applied to the diode is changed.

variable capacitor—A capacitor which can be changed in capacitance by varying the useful area of its plates, as in a rotary capacitor, or by altering the distance between them, as in some trimmer capacitors.

variable-carrier modulation—See Controlled-Carrier Modulation.

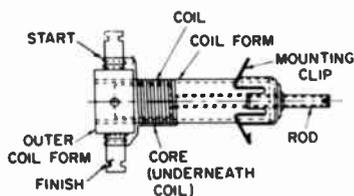
variable coupling—Inductive coupling that can be varied by moving the windings.

variable-cycle operation—Computer operation in which any cycle is started at the completion of the previous cycle, instead of at specified clock times.

variable-density track—A sound track of constant width and usually but not necessarily of uniform light transmission on any instantaneous transverse axis. The average light transmission varies along the longitudinal axis in proportion to some characteristic of the applied signal.

variable field—A field in which the scalar (or vector) at any point changes during the time under consideration.

variable-frequency oscillator—Abbreviated VFO. A stable oscillator, the frequency of which can be adjusted over a given range.



V-variable inductance.

variable inductance—A coil the inductance of which can be varied.

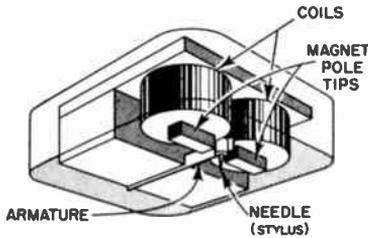
variable-inductance pickup—A phonograph pickup in which the movement of a stylus causes the inductance to vary accordingly.

variable- μ tube—See Remote-Cutoff Tube.

variable-reluctance microphone—Also called a magnetic microphone. A microphone which depends for its operation on the variations in reluctance of a magnetic circuit.

variable-reluctance pickup—Also called a magnetic pickup or cartridge. A phonograph pickup which depends for its operation on

variable-reluctance transducer



Variable-reluctance pickup.

the variations in reluctance of a magnetic circuit.

variable-reluctance transducer—Also called a magnetic transducer. A transducer that depends for its operation on the variations in reluctance of a magnetic circuit.

variable-resistance pickup—A phonograph pickup which depends for its operation on the variation of a resistance.

variable-resistance transducer—A transducer that depends for its operation on the variations in electrical resistance.



Variable resistors.

variable resistor—A wirewound or composition resistor, the resistance of which may be changed. (*Also see Rheostat and Potentiometer.*)

variable-speed motor—A motor the speed of which can be adjusted within certain limitations, regardless of load.

variable-speed scanning—A scanning method whereby the optical density of the film being scanned determines the speed at which the scanning beam in the cathode-ray tube of a television camera is deflected.

variable transformer—An iron-core transformer with provision for varying its output voltage over a limited range, or continuously from zero to maximum—generally by the movement of a contact arm along exposed turns of the secondary winding.

Variac—Trade name of General Radio Co. for their variable transformers.

variate—*See* Random Variable.

variations—The angular difference between a true and a magnetic bearing or heading.

varicap—*See* Voltage-Variable Capacitor.

varindor—An inductor, the inductance of which varies markedly with the current in the winding.

variocoupler—A radio transformer with windings that have an essentially constant

vector field

self-impedance, but the mutual impedance between them is adjustable.

variometer—A device whose loss can be controlled by a voltage or current.

variometer—A variable inductor in which the inductance is changed by the relative position of two or more coils.

varistor—A two-electrode semiconductor device with a voltage-dependent nonlinear resistance that drops markedly as the applied voltage is increased.

Varley loop—A type of Wheatstone-bridge circuit which gives, in one measurement, the difference in resistance between two wires of a loop.

varmeter—Also called a reactive volt-ampere meter. An instrument for measuring reactive power in either vars, kilovars, or megavars. If the scale is graduated in the second or third, the instrument is sometimes designated a kilovarmeter or megavarmeter.

varnished cambric—A linen or cotton fabric that has been impregnated with varnish or insulating oil and baked. It is used as insulation in coils and other radio parts.

varying-speed motor—A motor which slows down as the load increases (e.g., a series motor, or an induction motor with a large amount of slip).

varying-voltage control—A form of armature-voltage control obtained by impressing, on the armature, a voltage which varies considerably with a change in load and consequently changes the speed of the motor (e.g., by using a differentially compound-wound generator or a resistance in the armature circuit).

V-beam system—A radar system for measuring elevation. The antenna emits two fan-shaped beams, one vertical and the other inclined, which intersect at ground level. Each beam rotates continuously about a vertical axis, and the time elapsing between the two echoes from the target provides a measure of its elevation.

VCD—Abbreviation for variable-capacitance diode.

V-cut—A type of crystal-oscillator cut in which the major plane surfaces are not parallel to the X, Y, or Z planes.

vector—The term for a symbol which denotes a directed quantity—i.e., one which cannot be completely described except in terms of both magnitude and direction (e.g., wind velocities, voltages and currents of electricity, and forces of all kinds).

vector admittance—The ratio for a single sinusoidal current and potential difference in a portion of a circuit of the corresponding complex harmonic current to the corresponding complex potential difference.

vector-ampere—The unit of measurement of vector power.

vector diagram—An arrangement of vectors showing the relationships between alternating quantities having the same frequency.

vector field—In a given region of space, the total value of some vector quantity which

has a definite value at each point of the region (e.g., the distribution of magnetic intensity in a region surrounding a current-carrying conductor).

vector function—A function which has both magnitude and direction (e.g., the magnetic intensity at a point near an electric circuit is a vector function of the current in that circuit).

vector impedance—The ratio for a simple sinusoidal current and potential difference in a portion of a circuit of the corresponding complex harmonic potential difference to the corresponding complex current.

vector power—A vector quantity equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the active and reactive powers. The unit is the vector-ampere.

vector power factor—Ratio of the active power to the vector power. In sinusoidal quantities, it is the same as power factor.

vector quantity—A quantity with both magnitude and direction.

velocity—1. A vector quantity that includes both magnitude (speed) and direction in relation to a given frame of reference. 2. Rate of motion in a given direction, employed in its higher magnitudes as a means of overcoming the force of gravity.

velocity hydrophone—A type of hydrophone in which the electric output is substantially proportional to the instantaneous particle velocity in the incident sound wave.

velocity-lag error—A lag, between the input and output of a device, that is proportional to the rate of variation of the input.

velocity level—In decibels of a sound, 20 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the particle velocity of the sound to the reference particle velocity. The latter must be stated explicitly.

velocity microphone—A microphone in which the electric output corresponds substantially to the instantaneous particle velocity in the impressed sound wave. It is a gradient microphone of order one, and is inherently bidirectional.

velocity-modulated amplifier—Also called a velocity-variation amplifier. An amplifier in which velocity modulation is employed for amplifying radio frequencies.

velocity-modulated oscillator—Also called a velocity-variation oscillator. An electron-tube structure in which the velocity of an electron stream is varied (velocity-modulated) in passing through a resonant cavity called a buncher. Energy is extracted from the bunched electron stream at a higher level in passing through a second cavity resonator called the catcher. Oscillations are sustained by coupling energy from the catcher cavity back to the buncher cavity.

velocity modulation—Also called velocity variation. Modification of the velocity of an electron stream by the alternate acceleration and deceleration of the electrons with a period comparable to that of the transit time in the space concerned.

velocity of light—A physical constant equal to 2.99796×10^{10} centimeters per second. (More conveniently expressed as 186,280 statute miles per second, 161,750 nautical miles per second, or 328 yards per microsecond.)

velocity of propagation—The speed at which a disturbance (sound, radio, light, etc., waves) is radiated through a medium.

velocity sorting—The selecting of electrons according to their velocity.

velocity spectrograph—An apparatus for separating an emission of electrically charged particles into distinct streams, in accordance with their speed, by means of magnetic or electric deflection.

velocity transducer—A transducer which generates an output proportionate to the imparted velocities.

velocity variation—See Velocity Modulation.

velocity-variation amplifier—See Velocity-Modulated Amplifier.

velocity-variation oscillator—See Velocity-Modulated Oscillator.

Venn diagrams—Diagrams in which circles or ellipses are used to give a graphic representation of basic logic relations. Logic relations between classes, operations on classes, and the terms of the propositions are illustrated and defined by the inclusion, exclusion, or intersection of these figures. Shading indicates empty areas, crosses indicate areas that are not empty, and blank spaces indicate areas that may be either. Named for English logician John Venn, who devised them.

vented baffle—An enclosure designed to properly couple a speaker to the air.

verification—The process of checking the results of one data transcription against those of another, both transcriptions usually involving manual operations. (*Also see Check.*)

verifier—In a computer, a device used to check for errors.

verify—1. To check, usually with an automatic machine, one recording of data against another in order to minimize the number of human errors in the data transcription. 2. To make certain that the information being prepared for a computer is correct.

vernier—1. An auxiliary scale comprising subdivisions of the main measuring scale and thus permitting more accurate measurements than is possible from the main scale alone. 2. An auxiliary device used for obtaining fine adjustments.

vernier capacitor—A variable capacitor placed in parallel with a larger tuning capacitor and used to provide a finer adjustment after the larger one has been set to the approximate desired position.

vernier dial—A type of tuning dial used chiefly for radio equipment. Each complete rotation of its control knob moves the main shaft only a fraction of a revolution and thereby permits fine adjustment.

vertex—See Node.

vertex plate—A matching plate placed at the vertex of a reflector.

vertical—In 45/45° recording, the signal produced by a sound arriving at the two microphones simultaneously and 180° out of phase, causing the cutting stylus to move vertically.

vertical amplification—Signal gain in the circuits of an oscilloscope that produce vertical deflection on the screen.

vertical-amplitude controls—*See* Parabola Controls.

vertical blanking—The blanking applied to a cathode-ray tube to eliminate the trace during flyback.

vertical-blanking pulse—In television, a pulse transmitted at the end of each field to cut off the cathode-ray beam while it returns to start the next field.

vertical-centering control—A control provided in a television receiver or cathode-ray oscilloscope to shift the entire image up or down on the screen.

vertical compliance—The ability of a reproducing stylus to move vertically while in the reproducing position on a record.

vertical-deflection electrodes—The pair of electrodes that move the electron beam up and down on the screen of a cathode-ray tube employing electrostatic deflection.

vertical dynamic convergence—Convergence of the three electron beams at the aperture mask of a color picture tube during the scanning of each point along a vertical line at the center of the tube.

vertical field-strength diagram—A representation of the field strength at a constant distance from, and in a vertical plane passing through, an antenna.

vertical-frequency response—In an oscilloscope, the band of frequencies passed, with amplification between specified limits, by the amplifiers that produce vertical deflection on the screen.

vertical-hold control—*See* Hold Control.

vertical-incidence transmission—The transmission of a radio wave vertically to the ionosphere and back. The transmission remains practically the same for a slight departure from the vertical (e.g., when the transmitter and receiver are a few kilometers apart).

vertical-lateral recording—A technique of making stereo phonograph discs by recording one signal laterally, as in monophonic records, and the other vertically, as in hill-and-dale transcriptions.

vertical-linearity control—A control that permits adjustment of the spacing of the horizontal lines on the upper portion of the picture to effect linear vertical reproduction of a televised scene.

vertically polarized wave—1. An electromagnetic wave with a vertical electric vector. 2. A linearly polarized wave with a horizontal magnetic field vector.

vertical polarization—Transmission in which the transmitting and receiving antennas are

placed in a vertical plane, so that the electrostatic field also varies in a vertical plane.

vertical radiator—A transmitting antenna perpendicular to the earth's surface.

vertical recording—Also called hill-and-dale recording. Mechanical recording in which the groove modulation is perpendicular to the surface of the recording medium.

vertical redundancy—In a computer, an error condition which exists when a character fails a parity check, i.e., has an even number of bits in an odd-parity system, or vice versa.

vertical resolution—On a television test pattern, the number of horizontal wedge lines that can be clearly discerned by the eye before they merge together.

vertical retrace—The return of the electron beam from the bottom of the image to the top after each vertical sweep.

vertical speed transducer—An instrument which furnishes an electrical output that is proportionate to the vertical speed of the aircraft or missile in which it is installed.

vertical stylus force—*See* Stylus Force.

vertical sweep—The downward movement of the scanning beam from top to bottom of the televised picture.

very high frequency—Abbreviated VHF. Radio frequencies of 30 to 300 megacycles per second.

very long range—A classification of ground radar sets by slant range, applied to those with a maximum range exceeding 250 miles.

very low frequency—Abbreviated VLF. Radio frequencies from 3 to 30 kilocycles per second.

very short range—Classification of ground radar sets by slant range, applied to those with a maximum range of less than 25 miles.

vestigial—Pertaining to a remnant or remaining part.

vestigial sideband—AM transmission in which a portion of one sideband has been largely suppressed by a transducer having a gradual cutoff in the neighborhood of the carrier frequency. (*See* page 406.)

vestigial-sideband transmission—Also called asymmetrical sideband transmission. Signal transmission in which one normal sideband and the corresponding vestigial sideband are utilized.

vestigial-sideband transmitter—A transmitter in which one sideband and only a portion of the other are transmitted.

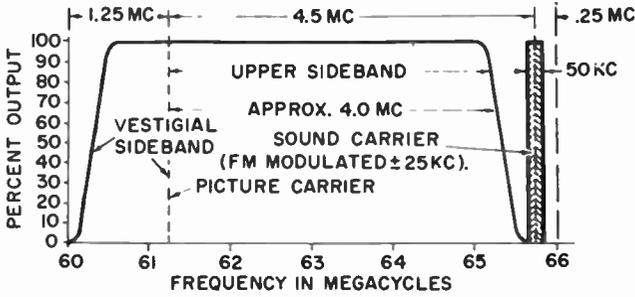
VFO—Abbreviation for variable-frequency oscillator.

VHF—Abbreviation for very high frequency.

VHF omnirange—Abbreviated VOR. A specific type of range operating at VHF and providing radial lines of position in a direction determined by the bearing selection within the receiving equipment. A nondirectional reference modulation is emitted, along with a rotation pattern which develops a variable modulation of the same frequency as the reference modulation. Lines of posi-

vibrating bell

video detector



Vestigial-sideband television channel.

tion are determined by comparing the phase of the variable with that of the reference.

vibrating bell—A bell having a mechanism designed to strike repeatedly and as long as it is actuated.

vibrating-reed meter—A frequency meter consisting of a row of steel reeds, each having a different natural frequency. All are excited by an electromagnet fed with the alternating current whose frequency is to be measured. The reed whose frequency corresponds most nearly with that of the current vibrates, and the frequency is read on a scale beside the row of reeds.

vibrating-reed relay—A type of relay in which an alternating or a self-interrupted voltage is applied to the driving coil so as to produce an alternating or pulsating magnetic field that causes a reed to vibrate.

vibration—A continuously reversing change in the magnitude of a given force.

vibration analyzer—A device used to analyze mechanical vibrations.

vibration galvanometer—An AC galvanometer in which a reading is obtained by making the natural oscillation frequency of the moving element equal to the frequency of the current being measured.

vibration isolator—A resilient support that tends to isolate a system from steady-state excitation or vibration.

vibration meter—Also called a vibrometer. An apparatus comprising a vibration pickup, calibrated amplifier, and output meter, for the measurement of displacement, velocity, and acceleration of a vibrating body.

vibration pickup—A microphone that responds to mechanical vibrations rather than to sound waves. In one type a piezoelectric unit is employed; the twisting or bending of a Rochelle-salt crystal generates a voltage that varies with the vibration being analyzed.

vibrato—A musical embellishment which depends primarily on periodic variations of frequency, often accompanied by variations in amplitude and waveform. The quantitative description of vibrato is usually in terms of the corresponding modulation of frequency (5-7 cps), amplitude, or waveform, or all three.

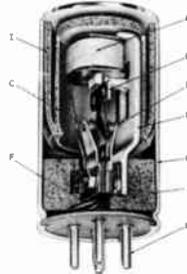
vibrator—A vibrating reed which is driven like a buzzer and has contacts arranged to

interrupt direct current to the winding(s) of a transformer resulting in an alternating current being supplied from another winding to the load.

vibrator power supply—A power supply incorporating a vibrator, step-up transformer, rectifier, and filters for changing a low-DC voltage to a high-DC voltage.

vibratron—A triode with an anode that can be moved or vibrated by an external force. Thus, the anode current will vary in proportion to the amplitude and frequency of the applied force.

vibrograph—An apparatus for recording mechanical vibrations.



A—ACTUATING COIL
B—VIBRATOR REED
C—CONTACTS
D—CONTACTS
E—FRAME
F—CONNECTING LEADS
G—CASE
H—CONNECTING PINS
I—SPONGE RUBBER

Vibrator.

vibrometer—See Vibration Meter.

video—Pertaining to the bandwidth and spectrum position of the signal resulting from radar or television scanning. In current usage, video means a bandwidth on the order of megacycles per second.

video amplifier—An amplifier which provides wide-band operation in the frequency range of approximately 15 cycles to 5 megacycles per second.

video carrier—The television signal whose modulation sidebands contain the picture, sync, and blanking signals.

videocast—1. To broadcast a program by means of television. 2. A program so broadcast.

video detector—The demodulator circuit which extracts the picture information from

video discrimination

the amplitude-modulated intermediate frequency in a television receiver.

video discrimination—A radar circuit that reduces the frequency band of the video-amplifier stage in which it is used.

video frequency—The frequency of the signal voltage containing the picture information which arises from the television scanning process. In the present United States television system, these frequencies are limited from approximately 30 cps to 4 mc.

video-frequency amplifier—A device capable of amplifying those signals that comprise the periodic visual presentation.

video gain control—A control for adjusting the amplitude of a video signal. Two such controls are provided in the matrix section of some color television receivers so that the proper ratios between the amplitudes of the three color signals can be obtained.

video integration—A method of improving the output signal-to-noise ratio by utilizing the redundancy of repetitive signals to sum the successive video signals.

video mapping—The procedure whereby a chart of an area is electronically superimposed on a radar display.

video mixer—A circuit or device used to combine the signals from two or more television cameras.

video signal—The picture signal in a television system—generally applied to the signal itself and the required synchronizing and equalizing pulses.

video stretching—In navigation, a procedure whereby the duration of a video pulse is increased.

video tape—A wide magnetic tape designed for recording and playing back a composite black and white or color television signal.

video tape recording—Abbreviated VTR. A method of recording television picture and sound signals on tape for reproduction at some later time.

vidicon—A camera tube in which a charge-

vertical PPI reflectroscope

density pattern is formed by photoconduction and stored on that surface of the photoconductor which is scanned by an electron beam, usually of low-velocity electrons.

viewfinder—An auxiliary optical or electronic device attached to a television camera so the operator can see the scene as the camera sees it.

viewing mirror—A mirror used in some television receivers to reflect the image formed on the screen of the picture tube at an angle convenient to the viewer.

viewing screen—The face of a cathode-ray tube on which the image is produced.

Villari effect—A phenomenon in which a change in magnetic induction occurs when a mechanical stress is applied along a specified direction to a magnetic material having magnetostrictive properties.

vinyl resin—A soft plastic used for making phonograph records.

virgin tape—See Raw Tape.

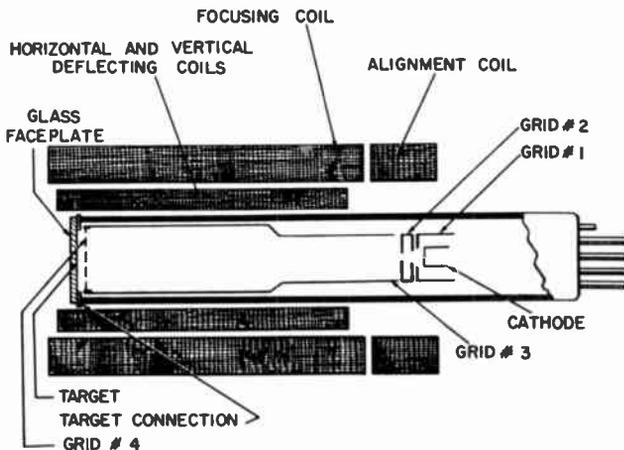
virtual address—In a computer, an immediate, or real-time, address.

virtual cathode—An electron cloud that forms around the outer grid in a thermionic vacuum tube when the inner grid is maintained slightly more positive than the cathode.

virtual height—The height of the equivalent reflection point that will cause a wave to travel to the ionosphere and back in the same time required for an actual reflection. In determining the virtual height, the wave is assumed to travel at uniform speed and the height is determined by the time required to go to the ionosphere and back at the assumed velocity of light.

virtual image—The optical counterpart of an object, formed at imaginary focuses by prolongations of light rays (e.g., the image that appears to be behind an ordinary mirror).

virtual PPI reflectroscope—A device for superimposing a virtual image of a chart



Vidicon.

onto the PPI pattern. The chart is usually prepared with white lines on a black background to the scale of the PPI range scale.

viscometer—Also called a viscosimeter. A device for measuring the degree to which a liquid resists a change in shape.

viscosimeter—See Viscometer.

viscosity—The frictional resistance offered by one part or layer of a liquid as it moves past an adjacent part or layer of the same liquid.

viscous-damped arm—A phonograph pickup arm mounted on a liquid cushion of oil, which provides high damping to eliminate arm resonances. It also protects the record groove and stylus; the arm does not fall on the record when dropped, but floats down gently.

visibility factor—Also called display loss. Ratio of the minimum input-signal power detectable by ideal instruments connected to the output of a receiver, to the minimum signal power detectable by a human operator through a display connected to the same receiver. The visibility factor may include the scanning loss.

visible radiation—Radiation with wavelengths ranging from about 4,000 to 8,000 angstrom units, corresponding to the visible spectrum of light.

visual aural range—Abbreviated VAR. A special type of VHF range providing a pair of radial lines of position which are reciprocal in bearing and are displayed to the pilot on a zero-center, left-right indicator. This facility also provides a pair of reciprocal radial lines of position located 90° from the above visually indicated lines. These are presented to the pilot as aural A-N radio-range signals, which provide a means for differentiating between the two visually indicated lines (and vice versa).

visual communication—Communication by optical signs such as flags and lights.

visual radio range—Abbreviated VRR. A radio range, the course of which is followed by means of visual instruments.

visual transmitter—Also called a picture transmitter. In television, the radio equipment for transmission of the picture signals only.

visual transmitter power—The peak power output during transmission of a standard television signal.

vitreous—Having the nature of glass.

VLF—Abbreviation for very low frequency.

vocabulary—A list of operating codes or instructions available for writing the program for a given problem and for a specific computer.

vodas—Acronym for Voice-Operated Device, Anti-Sing. A system for preventing the overall voice-frequency singing of a two-way telephone circuit by disabling one direction of transmission at all times.

voder—Acronym for Voice Operation DEMonstrator. An electronic device capable of artificially producing voice sounds. It uses

vacuum tubes in connection with electrical filters controlled through a keyboard.

vogad—Acronym for Voice-Operated Gain-Adjusting Device. A voice-operated device used to give a substantially constant volume output for a wide range of inputs.

voice coil—Also called a speaker voice coil. A coil attached to the diaphragm of a dynamic speaker and moved through the air gap between the pole pieces.

voice filter—A parallel-resonant circuit connected in series with a line feeding several speakers. Its purpose is to remove the tubiness of the male voice. The frequency of resonance is adjusted somewhere between 125 and 300 cps.

voice frequency—Also called the speech frequency. The audible range of frequencies (32-16,000 cycles). In telephony, the voice range for speech is about 100-3,500 cycles.

voice-frequency carrier telegraphy—Carrier telegraphy in which the carrier currents have frequencies such that the modulated currents may be transmitted over a voice-frequency telephone channel.

voice-operated device—A device which permits the presence of voice or sound signals to effect a desired control.

volatile—A computer storage medium in which information cannot be retained without continuous power dissipation.

volatile memory—See Volatile Storage.

volatile storage—Also called a volatile memory. A computer storage device in which the stored information is lost when the power is removed (e.g., acoustic delay lines, electrostatics, capacitors, etc.).

volt—Abbreviated V. The unit of measurement of electromotive force. It is equivalent to the force required to produce a current of 1 ampere through a resistance of 1 ohm.

Volta effect—See Contact Potential.

voltage—1. Electrical pressure—i.e., the force which causes current to flow through an electrical conductor. 2. Symbolized by E. The greatest effective difference of potential between any two conductors of a circuit.

voltage amplification—Also called voltage gain. Ratio of the voltage across a specified load impedance connected to a transducer, to the voltage across the input of the transducer.

voltage amplifier—An amplifier used specifically to increase a voltage. It is usually capable of delivering only a small current.

voltage attenuation—Ratio of the voltage across the input of a transducer, to the voltage delivered to a specified load impedance connected to the transducer.

voltage breakdown—The voltage necessary to cause insulation failure.

voltage-breakdown test—A test whereby a specified voltage is applied between given points in a device, to ascertain that no breakdown occurs at that voltage.

voltage calibrator—A device for calibrating the voltage deflection of a cathode-ray oscilloscope.

voltage circuit of a meter

voltage circuit of a meter—The combination of conductors and windings of the meter itself, excluding multipliers, shunts, or other external circuitry, to which is applied the voltage to be measured, a definite fraction of that voltage, or a voltage dependent on it.

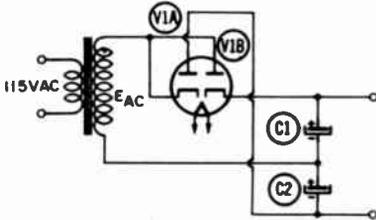
voltage coefficient of capacitance—Also called voltage sensitivity. The quotient of the derivative with respect to voltage of a capacitance characteristic at a point divided by the capacitance at that point.

voltage-controlled capacitor—See Voltage-Variable Capacitor.

voltage corrector—An active source of regulated power placed in series with the output of an unregulated supply. The voltage corrector senses changes in the output voltage (or current) and corrects for these changes automatically by varying its own output in the opposite direction so as to maintain the total output voltage constant.

voltage-directional relay—A relay which functions in conformance with the direction of an applied voltage.

voltage divider—Also called a potential divider. A resistor or reactor connected across a voltage and tapped to make a fixed or variable fraction of the applied voltage available. (Also see Potentiometer and Rheostat.)



Voltage doubler.

voltage doubler—A voltage multiplier which rectifies each half cycle of the applied alternating voltage separately, and then adds the two rectified voltages to produce a direct voltage having approximately twice the peak amplitude of the applied alternating voltage.

voltage drop—The difference in voltage between two points, due to the loss of electrical pressure as a current flows through an impedance.

voltage feed—Excitation of a transmitting antenna by applying voltage at a point of maximum potential (at a voltage loop or antinode).

voltage gain—See Voltage Amplification.

voltage generator—A two-terminal circuit element with a terminal voltage independent of the current through the element.

voltage gradient—The voltage per unit length along a resistor or other conductive path.

voltage jump—An abrupt change or discontinuity in the tube voltage drop during operation of glow-discharge tubes.

voltage reference

voltage level—Ratio of the voltage at any point in a transmission system, to an arbitrary value of voltage used as a reference. In television and other systems where wave-shapes are not sinusoidal or symmetrical about a zero axis and where the sum of the maximum positive and negative excursions of the wave is important in system performance, the two voltages are given as peak-to-peak values. This ratio is usually expressed in dbv, signifying decibels referred to 1 volt peak-to-peak.

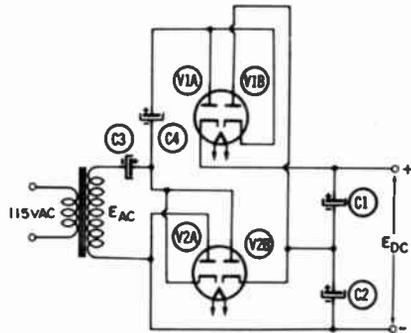
voltage limit—A control function that maintains a voltage between predetermined values.

voltage loop—A point of maximum voltage in a stationary wave system. A voltage loop exists at the ends of a half-wave antenna.

voltage-measuring equipment—Equipment for measuring the magnitude of an alternating or direct voltage.

voltage multiplier—A rectifying circuit which produces a direct voltage approximately equal to an integral multiple of the peak amplitude of the applied alternating voltage.

voltage node—A point having zero voltage in a stationary-wave system (e.g., at the center of a half-wave antenna).



Voltage quadrupler.

voltage quadrupler—A rectifier circuit in which four diodes are employed to produce a DC voltage of four times the peak value of the AC input voltage.

voltage-range multiplier—Also called an instrument multiplier. A series resistor installed external to the measurement device to extend its voltage range.

voltage rating—Also called the working voltage. The maximum voltage which an electrical device or component can sustain without breaking down.

voltage ratio (of a transformer)—Ratio of the rms primary terminal voltage to the rms secondary terminal voltage under specified load conditions.

voltage-ratio box—See Measurement Voltage Divider.

voltage reference—A highly regulated voltage source used as a standard to which the output voltage of a power supply is con-

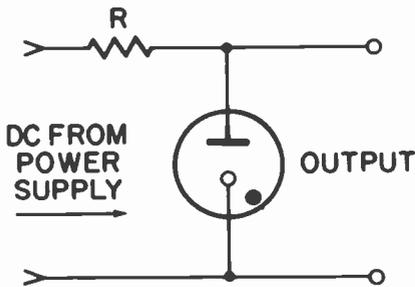
tinuously compared for purposes of regulation.

voltage-reference tube—A gas tube in which the voltage drop is essentially constant over the operating range of current, and is relatively stable at fixed values of current and temperature.

voltage-regulating transformer—A saturated-core transformer which holds the output voltage essentially constant over wide variations of input voltage.

voltage regulation—A measure of the degree to which a power source maintains its output voltage stability under varying load conditions.

voltage regulator—A device that maintains or varies the terminal voltage of a generator or other machine at a predetermined value.



Voltage-regulator tube.

voltage-regulator tube—Also called a VR tube. A glow-discharge, cold-cathode tube in which the voltage drop is essentially constant over the operating range of current, and which is designed to provide a regulated direct-voltage output.

voltage relay—A relay that functions at a predetermined value of voltage.

voltage saturation—See Plate Saturation.

voltage-sensitive resistor—A resistor (e.g., a varistor), the resistance of which varies with the applied voltage.

voltage sensitivity—1. The voltage that produces standard deflection of a galvanometer when impressed on a circuit made up of the galvanometer coil and the external critical-damping resistance. The voltage sensitivity is equal to the product of the current sensitivity and the total circuit resistance. 2. See Voltage Coefficient of Capacitance.

voltage standard—An accurately known voltage source (e.g., a standard cell) used for comparison with or calibration of other voltages.

voltage standing-wave ratio—Abbreviated VSWR. Ratio between the sum and difference of the incident and reflected voltage waves.

voltage transformer—See Potential Transformer.

voltage tripler—A rectifier circuit in which three diodes are employed to produce a DC voltage equal to approximately three times the peak AC input voltage.

voltage-type telemeter—A telemeter in which the translating means is the magnitude of a single voltage.

voltage-variable capacitor—Also called a varicap or voltage-controlled capacitor. A semiconductor-diode capacitor to which reverse bias is applied to reduce the density of the charge carriers and to vary the width of the depletion region. In turn, the capacitance of the junction varies with the applied voltage.

voltaic cell—Early name for a primary cell.

voltaic couple—Two dissimilar metals in contact, resulting in a contact potential difference.

voltaic pile—A voltage source consisting of alternate pairs of dissimilar metal discs separated by moistened pads, forming a number of elementary primary cells in series.

volt-ammeter—An instrument, calibrated to read both voltage and current.

volt-ampere—Abbreviated VA. A unit of apparent power in an AC circuit containing reactance. It is equal to the potential in volts multiplied by the current in amperes, without taking phase into consideration.

volt-ampere-hour meter—An electricity meter which measures the integral, usually in kilovolt-ampere-hours, of the apparent power in the circuit where the meter is connected.

volt-ampere meter—An instrument for measuring the apparent power in an alternating-current circuit. Its scale is graduated in volt-amperes or kilovolt-amperes.

volt-ampere reactive—Abbreviated var. Also called reactive volt-ampere. The unit of reactive power.

Volta's law—When two dissimilar conductors are placed in contact, the same contact potential is developed between them, whether the contact is direct or through one or more intermediate conductors.

volt box—See Measurement Voltage Divider.

volt-electron—An obsolete expression for electron-volt.

voltmeter—An instrument for measuring potential difference. Its scale is usually graduated in volts. If graduated in millivolts or kilovolts, the instrument is usually designated as a millivoltmeter or a kilovoltmeter.

voltmeter-ammeter—A voltmeter and an ammeter combined into a single case, but with separate circuits.

voltmeter sensitivity—Expressed in ohms-per-volt, the ratio of the total resistance of a voltmeter, to its full-scale reading in volts.

volt-ohm-milliammeter—A test instrument with several ranges, for measuring voltage, current, and resistance.

volume—1. The magnitude (expressed in v) of a complex audio-frequency wave in an electric circuit, as measured on a standard volume indicator. 2. Loosely, the intensity of a sound or the magnitude of an audio-frequency wave.

volume compression—Also called automatic volume compression. The limiting of the

volume compressor

volume range to about 30 to 40 decibels at the transmitter, to permit a higher average percentage modulation without overmodulation. Also used in recording to raise the signal-to-noise ratio.

volume compressor—A circuit which provides volume compression.

volume conductivity—See Conductivity.

volume control—A variable resistor for adjusting the loudness of a radio receiver or amplifying device.

volume equivalent—A measure of the loudness of speech reproduced over a complete telephone connection. It is expressed numerically in terms of the trunk loss of a working reference system which has been adjusted to give equal loudness.

volume expander—A circuit which provides volume expansion.

volume expansion—See Automatic Volume Expansion.

volume indicator—An instrument for indicating the volume of a complex electric wave such as that corresponding to speech.

volume lifetime—The average time interval between the generation and recombination of minority carriers in a homogeneous semiconductor.

volume limiter—A device which automatically limits the output volume of speech or music.

volume-limiting amplifier—An amplifier which reduces the gain whenever the input volume exceeds a predetermined level, so that the output volume is maintained substantially constant. The normal gain is restored whenever the input volume drops below the predetermined limit.

volume magnetostriction—The relative volume change of a body of ferromagnetic material when the magnetization of the body is increased from zero to a specified value (usually saturation) under specified conditions.

volume range—1. Of a transmission system, the difference, expressed in db, between the maximum and minimum volumes which the system can satisfactorily handle. 2. Of a complex audio-frequency signal, the difference, expressed in db, between the maximum and minimum volumes occurring over a specified period.

volume recombination rate—The rate at

VU meter

which free electrons and holes recombine within the volume of a semiconductor.

volume resistance—Ratio of the DC voltage applied to two electrodes in contact with or embedded in a specimen, to that portion of the current between them distributed through the specimen.

volume resistivity—Ratio of the potential gradient parallel to the current in a material, to the current density. (Also see Resistivity.)

volumetric radar—A radar capable of producing three-dimensional position data on several targets.

volume unit—Abbreviated VU. A unit for expressing the magnitude of a complex electric wave, such as that corresponding to speech or music. The volume in VU is equal to the number of db by which the wave differs from the reference volume.

volume-unit indicator—Also called a VU indicator or volume-unit meter. An instrument calibrated to read audio-frequency power levels directly in volume units.

volume-unit meter—Abbreviated VU meter. See Volume-Unit Indicator.

volume velocity—The rate at which a medium flows through a specified area due to a sound wave.

VOR—Abbreviation for VHF omnirange.

vowel articulation—The per cent of articulation obtained when the speech units considered are vowels, usually combined with consonants into meaningless syllables.

V ring—In commutator construction, a specially shaped insulating structure having one or more V-shaped sections.

VRR—Abbreviation for visual radio range.

VR tube—Abbreviation for voltage-regulator tube.

VSWR—Abbreviation for voltage standing-wave ratio.

VTR—Abbreviation for video-tape recording.

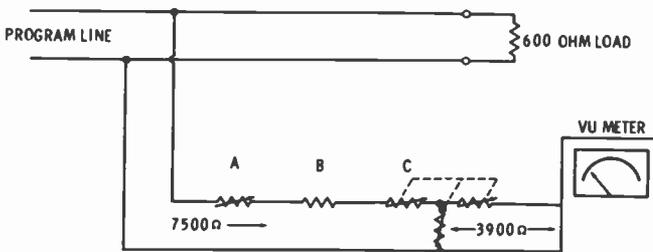
VTVM—Abbreviation for vacuum-tube voltmeter.

VU—Abbreviation for volume unit.

VU indicator—Abbreviation for volume-unit indicator.

vulcanized fiber—A laminated plastic insulation made of paper and cellulose dried under heavy pressure.

VU meter—Abbreviation for volume-unit meter.



VU meter.

W

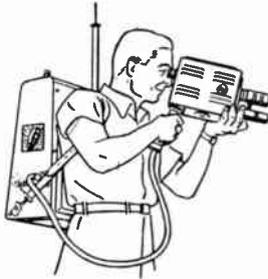
W—Symbol for energy, watt, or work.

wafer socket—A vacuum-tube socket that consists of two punched sheets or wafers of an insulating material, separated by spring-metal clips that grip the terminal pins of the inserted tube.

wafer switch—A rotary multiposition switch with fixed terminals on ceramic or Bakelite wafers. The rotor arm, in the center, is positioned by a shaft. Several decks may be stacked onto one switch and rotated by a common shaft.

Wagner ground—A bridge with an additional pair of ratio arms, onto which the ground connection to the bridge is moved in order to effect a perfect balance, free from error.

waiting time—In certain tubes (e.g., thyatrons), the time that must elapse between the turning on of their heaters and the application of plate voltage. (*Also see Access Time.*)



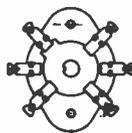
Walkie-lookie.

walkie-lookie—A compact, portable television camera used for remote broadcasts. The resultant electrical pulses are transmitted by microwave radio to a local control point for retransmission over a standard TV station.

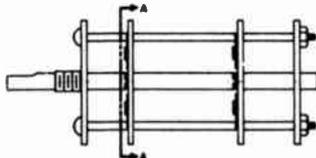
walkie-talkie—A two-way radio communication set designed to be carried by one person, usually strapped to his back, and capable of being operated while in motion.

wall box—A metal box placed in the wall and containing switches, fuses, etc.

wall outlet—A spring-contact device to which a portable lamp or appliance is connected by means of a plug attached to a flexible cord. The wall outlet is installed in a box, and connected permanently to the power-line wiring of a home or building.



SECTION A-A



Wafer switch.



Walkie-talkie.

walls—The sides of the groove in a disc record.

wamoscope—Acronym for a Wave-MODulated oscilloSCOPE. A cathode-ray tube which includes detection, amplification, and display of a microwave signal in a single envelope, thus eliminating the local oscillator, mixer, IF amplifier, detector, video amplifier, and associated circuitry in a conventional radar receiver. Tubes are available for a range of 2,000 to 4,000 mc.

wander—See Scintillation.

warble-tone generator—An oscillator, the frequency of which is varied cyclically at a subaudio rate over a fixed range. It is usually used with an integrating detector to obtain an averaged transmission or cross-talk measurement.

warm-up time—In an indirectly-heated tube, the time which elapses, after the heater is turned on, before the cathode reaches its optimum operating temperature.

watch—See Radio Watch.

water load—A matched wave-guide termination in which the electromagnetic energy is absorbed in water. The output power is calculated from the difference in temperature between the water at the input and output.

watt—Abbreviated W. A unit of the electric power required to do work at the rate of 1 joule per second. It is the power expended when 1 ampere of direct current flows through a resistance of 1 ohm.

wattage rating—The maximum power that a device can safely handle.

watt-hour—A unit of electrical work indicating the expenditure of 1 watt of electrical power for 1 hour. Equal to 3,600 joules.

watt-hour capacity—The number of watt-hours delivered by a storage battery at a specified temperature, rate of discharge, and final voltage.

watt-hour constant of a meter—The registration, expressed in watt-hours, corresponding to one revolution of the rotor.

watt-hour-demand meter—A combined watt-hour meter and demand meter.

watt-hour meter—An electricity meter which measures and registers the integral, usually in kilowatt-hours, of the active power of the circuit into which the meter is connected. This power integral is the energy delivered to the circuit during the integration interval.

wattless component—A reactive component.

wattless power—See Reactive Power.

wattmeter—An instrument for measuring the magnitude of the active power in an electric circuit. Its scale is usually graduated in watts. If graduated in kilowatts or megawatts, the instrument is usually designated as a kilowattmeter or megawattmeter.

watt-second—The amount of energy corresponding to 1 watt acting for 1 second. It is equal to 1 joule.

watt-second constant of a meter—The registration, in watt-seconds, corresponding to one revolution of the rotor.

wave—A physical activity that rises and falls, or advances and retreats, periodically as it travels through a medium.

wave amplitude—The maximum change from zero of the characteristic of a wave.

wave analyzer—An electric instrument for measuring the amplitude and frequency of the various components of a complex current or voltage wave.

wave angle—The angle at which a wave is propagated from one point to another.

wave antenna—Also called a Beverage antenna. A directional antenna composed of parallel horizontal conductors one-half to several wavelengths long, and terminated to ground in its characteristic impedance at the far end.

wave band—A band of frequencies, such as that assigned to a particular type of communication service.

wave-band switch—A multiposition switch for changing the frequency band tuned by a receiver or transmitter.

wave clutter—Clutter caused on a radar screen by echoes from sea waves.

wave converter—A device for changing a wave from one pattern to another (e.g., baffle-plate, grating, and sheath-reshaping converters for wave guides).

wave duct—1. A tubular wave guide capable of concentrating the propagation of waves within it. 2. A natural duct formed in air by atmospheric conditions. Waves of certain frequencies travel through it with more than average efficiency.

wave equation—An equation that gives a mathematical specification of a wave process, or describes the performance of a medium through which a wave is passing.

wave filter—A transducer for separating waves on the basis of their frequency. It introduces a relatively small insertion loss to waves in one or more frequency bands, and a relatively large insertion loss to waves of other frequencies. (Also see Filter.)

waveform—1. The shape of an electromagnetic wave. 2. The graphic representation of the wave in (1) above, showing the variations in amplitude with time.

waveform-amplitude distortion—Sometimes called amplitude distortion. Nonlinear waveform distortion caused by unequal attenuation or amplification between the input and output of a device.

waveform analyzer—An instrument that measures the amplitude and frequency of the components in a complex waveform.

waveform generator—See Timing-pulse Distributor.

waveform synthesizer—Equipment for generating a signal of a desired waveform.

wavefront—1. In a progressive wave in space, a continuous surface which is a locus of points having the same phase at a given instant. 2. That part of a signal-wave envelope between the initial point of the envelope and the point at which the envelope reaches its crest.

wave function—In a wave equation, a point function that specifies the amplitude of a wave.

wave guide—1. A system of material boundaries capable of guiding electromagnetic waves. 2. A transmission line comprising a hollow conducting tube within which electromagnetic waves are propagated on a solid dielectric or dielectric-filled conductor.

wave-guide attenuator—A wave-guide device for producing attenuation by some means (e.g., by absorption and reflection).

wave-guide connector—Also called a wave-guide coupling. A mechanical device for electrically joining parts of a wave-guide system together.

wave-guide coupling—See Wave-Guide Connector.

wave-guide cutoff frequency—Also called the critical frequency. The frequency limit of propagation, along a wave guide, for waves of a given field configuration.

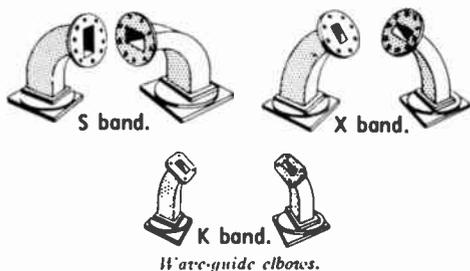
wave-guide dummy load—Sections of wave guide for dissipating all the power entering the input flange.

wave-guide elbow—A bend in a wave guide. (See illustration on page 414.)

wave-guide lens—A microwave device in which the required phase changes are produced by refraction through suitable wave-guide elements acting as lenses.

wave-guide phase shifter—A device for adjusting the phase of the output current or voltage relative to the phase at the input of a device.

wave-guide plunger



wave-guide plunger—In a wave guide, a plunger used for reflecting the incident energy.

wave-guide post—In a wave guide, a rod placed across the wave guide and behaving substantially like a shunt susceptance.

wave-guide resonator—A wave-guide device intended primarily for storing oscillating electromagnetic energy.

wave-guide shim—A thin metal sheet inserted between wave-guide components to insure electrical contact.

wave-guide stub—An auxiliary section of wave guide that has an essentially nondissipative termination and is joined to the main section of the wave guide.

wave-guide switch—A transmission-line switch for connecting a transmitter or receiver from one antenna to another or to a dummy load.

wave-guide taper—A section of tapered wave guide.

wave-guide tee—A junction for connecting a branch section of wave guide in series or parallel with the main transmission line.

wave-guide transformer—A device, usually fixed, added to a wave guide for the purpose of impedance transformation.

wave-guide tuner—An adjustable device added to a wave guide for the purpose of impedance transformation.

wave-guide twist—A wave-guide section in which the cross section rotates about the longitudinal axis.

wave-guide wavelength—Also called a guide wavelength. For a traveling plane wave at a given frequency, the distance along the wave guide, between the points at which a field component (or the voltage or current) differs in phase by 2π radians.

wave heating—The heating of a material by energy absorption from a traveling electromagnetic wave.

wave impedance (of a transmission line)—At every point in a specified plane, the complex ratio between the transverse components of the electric and magnetic fields. (Incident and reflected waves may both be present.)

wave interference—The phenomenon which results when waves of the same or nearly same type and frequency are superimposed. It is characterized by variations in the wave amplitude which differ from that of the individual superimposed waves.

wearout

wavelength—In a periodic wave, the distance between points of corresponding phase of two consecutive cycles. The wavelength (λ) is related to the phase velocity (v) and frequency (f) by the formula $\lambda = v/f$.

wavelength constant—The imaginary part of the propagation constant—i.e., the part that refers to the retardation in phase of an alternating current passing through a length of transmission line.

wavelength shifter—A photofluorescent compound employed with a scintillator material. Its purpose is to absorb photons and emit related photons of a longer wavelength, thus permitting more efficient use of the photons by the phototube or photocell.

wave mechanics—A general physical theory whereby wave characteristics are assigned to the components of atomic structure and all physical phenomena are interpreted in terms of hypothetical waveforms.

wavemeter—An instrument for measuring the wavelength of a radio-frequency wave. Resonant-cavity, resonant-circuit, and standing-wave meters are representative types.

wave normal—A unit vector normal to an equiphase surface, with its positive direction taken on the same side of the surface as the direction of propagation. In isotropic media, the wave normal is in the direction of propagation.

wave propagation—See Propagation.

waveshape—A graph of a wave as a function of time or distance.

wave tail—That part of a signal-wave envelope between the steady-state value (or crest) of an envelope and the end.

wave tilt—The forward inclination of a radio wave due to its proximity to ground.

wave train—A limited series of wave cycles caused by periodic short-duration disturbances.

wave trap—Also called a trap. A device used to exclude unwanted signals or interference from a receiver. Wave traps are usually tunable to enable the interfering signal to be rejected or the true frequency of a received signal to be determined.

wave velocity—A quantity which specifies the speed and direction at which a wave travels through a medium.

wax—In mechanical recording, a blend of waxes with metallic soaps.

wax master—See Wax Original.

wax original—Also called a wax master. An original recording on a wax surface, from which the master is made.

way point—A selected point having some particular significance on a radionavigational course line.

way station—In telegraphy, one of the stations on a multipoint network.

weak coupling—Loose coupling in a radio-frequency transformer.

wearout—The point at which the continued operation and repair of an item becomes uneconomical because of the increased fre-

wearout failure

quency of failure. The end of the useful life of the item.

wearout failure—A failure that is predictable on the basis of known wearout characteristics. This type of failure is due to deterioration processes or mechanical wear, the probability of occurrence of which increases with time.

weber—The practical unit of magnetic flux equal to the amount which, when linked at a uniform rate with a single-turn electric circuit during an interval of 1 second, will induce an electromotive force of 1 volt in the circuit. One weber equals 10^8 maxwells.

wedge—The fan-shaped pattern of equidistant black and white converging lines in a television test pattern.

Wehnelt cathode—A hot cathode that consists of a metallic core coated with alkaline-earth oxides. It is widely used in vacuum tubes.

weight—The force with which a body is attracted toward the earth.

weight coefficient of a thermoelectric generator—The quotient of the electrical power output of the thermoelectric generator divided by the weight of the generator.

weight coefficient of a thermoelectric generator couple—The quotient of the electrical power output of the thermoelectric couple divided by the weight of the couple.

weighted distortion factor—The weighting of harmonics in proportion to their harmonic relationship.

weighting—The artificial adjustment of measurements in order to account for factors which, during normal use of a device, would otherwise differ from the conditions during measurement. For example, background-noise measurements may be weighted by applying factors or introducing networks to reduce the measured values in inverse ratio to their interference.

weld—The consolidation of two metals, usually by application of heat to the proposed joint.

weldgate pulse—A waveform used in controlling the flow of welding current.

welding transformer—A power transformer with a secondary winding consisting of only a few turns of very heavy wire. It is used to produce high-value alternating currents at low voltages for welding purposes.

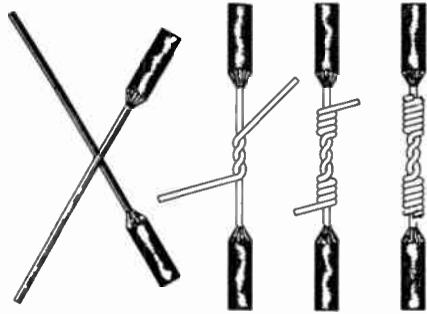
weld-on surface-temperature resistor—A surface-temperature resistor installed by welding the sensing element to the surface being measured.

Wertheim effect—The change in magnetization of a ferromagnetic wire or rod when twisted.

Western Union joint—A strong, highly conductive splice made by crossing the cleaned ends of two wires, twisting them together, and soldering.

Weston normal cell—A standard cell of the saturated cadmium type in which the positive electrode is cadmium and the electrolyte is a cadmium sulphate solution.

whisker



Western Union joint.

Westrex system—See Forty-five/Forty-five.

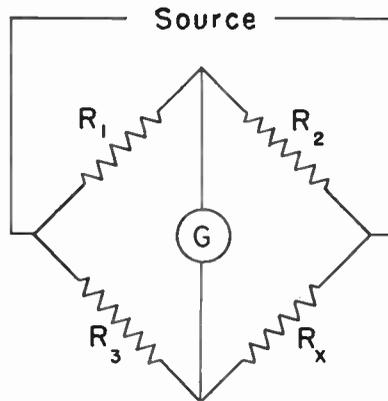
wet—Term describing the condition in which the liquid electrolyte in a cell is free-flowing.

wet-charged stand—The period of time that a charged, wet secondary cell can stand before losing a specified, small percentage of its capacity.

wet electrolytic capacitor—A capacitor with a liquid electrolyte dielectric.

wet flashover voltage—The voltage at which the air surrounding a clean, wet insulator shell breaks down completely between electrodes. This voltage will depend on the conditions under which the test is made.

wet shelf life—The period of time that a wet secondary cell can remain discharged without deteriorating to a point where it cannot be recharged.



$$R_x = R_3 R_2 / R_1$$

Wheatstone bridge.

Wheatstone bridge—A bridge, all four arms of which are predominantly resistive.

wheel static—Auto-radio interference due to a static charge building up between the brake drum and the wheel spindle.

whip antenna—A simple vertical antenna consisting of a slender whip-like conductor supported on a base insulator.

whisker—See Catwhisker.

whistlers

whistlers—High-frequency atmospheric that decrease in pitch and then tend to rise again.

white—The facsimile signal produced when an area of subject copy having minimum density is scanned.

white compression—Also called white saturation. The reduction in gain applied to a picture signal at those levels corresponding to light areas in a picture.

white-dot pattern—See Dot Pattern.

white light—Radiation producing the same color sensation as average sunlight at noon.

white noise—1. Random noise (e.g., shot and thermal noise) whose constant energy per unit bandwidth is independent of the central frequency at the band. The name is taken from the analogous definition of white light. 2. The electrical disturbance caused by the random movement of free electrons in a conductor or semiconductor. Since its electrical energy is evenly distributed throughout the entire frequency spectrum, it is useful for testing the frequency response of amplifiers, speakers, etc.

white object—An object which reflects all wavelengths of light with substantially equal high efficiencies and considerable diffusion.

white peak—A peak excursion of the picture signal in the white direction.

white recording—1. In an amplitude-modulation system, that form of recording in which the maximum received power corresponds to the minimum density of the record medium. 2. In a frequency-modulation system, that form of recording in which the lowest received frequency corresponds to the minimum density of the record medium.

white saturation—See White Compression.

white signal—The facsimile signal produced when a minimum-density area of the subject copy is scanned.

white-to-black amplitude range—1. In a facsimile system employing positive amplitude modulation, the ratio of signal voltage (or current) for picture white to that for picture black at any point in the system. 2. In a facsimile system employing negative amplitude modulation, the ratio of the signal voltage (or current) for picture black to that for picture white. Both ratios are often expressed in decibels.

white-to-black frequency swing—In a facsimile system employing frequency modulation, the numerical difference between the signal frequencies corresponding to picture white and picture black at any point in the system.

white transmission—1. In an amplitude-modulation system, that form of transmission in which the maximum transmitted power corresponds to the minimum density of the subject copy. 2. In a frequency-modulation system, that form of transmission in which the lowest transmitted frequency corresponds to the minimum density of the subject copy.

Wien capacitance bridge

whole step—See Whole Tone.

whole tone—Also called a whole step. The interval between two sounds with a basic frequency ratio approximately equal to the sixth root of 2.

wicking—The process of drawing solder.

wide-angle lens—A lens that picks up a wide area of a television stage setting at a short distance.

wide-band amplifier—An amplifier capable of passing a wide range of frequencies with equal gain.

wide-band axis—In phasor representation of the chrominance signal, the direction of the phasor representing the fine-chrominance primary.

wide-band improvement—Ratio of the signal-to-noise ratio of the system in question, to the signal-to-noise ratio of a reference system.

wide-band ratio—Ratio of the occupied-frequency bandwidth to the intelligence bandwidth.

width—1. The distance between two specified points of a pulse. 2. The horizontal dimension of a television or facsimile display.

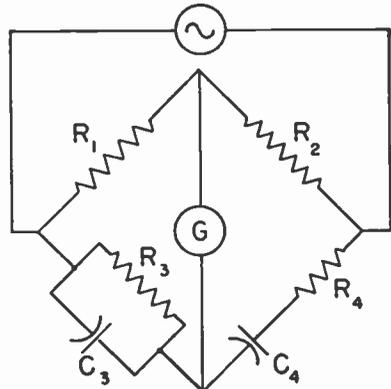
width control—A television-receiver or an oscilloscope control which varies the amplitude of the horizontal sweep and hence the width of the picture.

Wiedemann effect—The straightening undergone by a twisted current-carrying magnetostrictive rod when placed in a longitudinal magnetic field.

Wiedemann-Franz law—A theoretical result which states that the ratio of thermal conductivity to electrical conductivity is the same for all metals at the same temperature.

Wien-bridge oscillator—An oscillator, the frequency of which is controlled by a Wien bridge.

Wien capacitance bridge—A four-arm, alternating-current capacitance bridge used for measuring capacitance in terms of re-



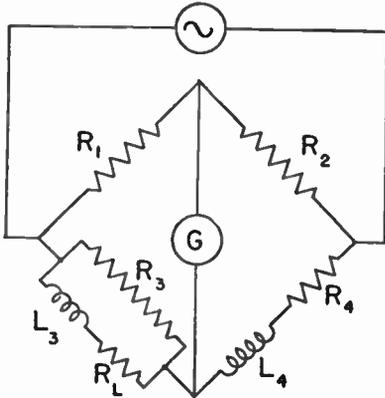
$$\frac{C_3}{C_4} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} - \frac{R_3}{R_4} \quad C_3 C_4 = \frac{1}{\omega^2 R_2 R_4}$$

Wien capacitance bridge.

Wien displacement law

sistance and frequency. Two adjacent arms contain capacitors—one in series and the other in parallel with a resistor—while the other two are normally nonreactive resistors. The balance depends on the frequency, but the capacitance of either or both capacitors can be computed from the resistances of all four arms and from the frequency.

Wien displacement law—The wavelength of the maximum radiation from a hot source is inversely proportionate to the absolute temperature.

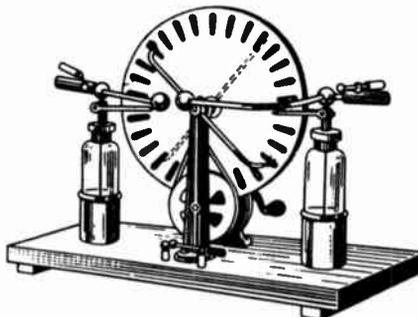


$$\frac{L_3}{L_4} = \frac{R_1(R_L + R_3)}{R_2R_3 - R_1R_4}$$

$$\omega^2 L_3 L_4 = R_4(R_L + R_3) - R_L R_3 \frac{R_3}{R_1}$$

Wien inductance bridge.

Wien inductance bridge—A four-arm alternating-current inductance bridge used for measuring inductance in terms of resistance and frequency. Two adjacent arms contain inductors—one in series and the other in parallel with a resistor—while the other two are normally nonreactive resistors. The balance depends on the frequency, but the inductances of either or both inductors can be computed from the resistances of the four arms and from the frequency.



Wimshurst inductance static machine.

window jamming

Williamson amplifier—A high-fidelity, push-pull, audio-frequency amplifier using triode-connected tetrodes. The circuit was developed by D. T. N. Williamson.

Williams-tube storage—A type of electrostatic storage using a cathode-ray tube.

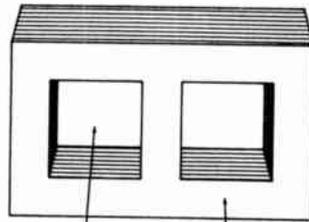
Wimshurst machine—A common static machine or electrostatic generator consisting of two coaxial insulating discs rotating in opposite directions. Sectors of tin foil are arranged, with respect to a connecting rod and collecting combs, so that static electricity is produced for charging Leyden jars or discharging across a gap.

wind charger—A wind-driven DC generator for charging batteries (e.g., 32-volt ones formerly used on many farms).

winding—A conductive path, usually wire, inductively coupled to a magnetic core or cell. Windings may be designated according to function—e.g., sense, bias, drive, etc.

winding arc—In an electrical machine, the length of a winding stated in terms of degrees.

window—1. Strips of metal foil, wire, or bars dropped from aircraft or fired from shells or rockets as a radar countermeasure. 2. The small area through which beta rays enter a Geiger-Mueller tube.



Window area.

window area—The opening in the laminations of a transformer.

window corridor—Also called the infected area or lane. An area where window has been sown.

window jamming—Reradiation of electro-

magnetic energy by reflecting it from a window to jam enemy electronic devices.

wiper—The moving contact which makes contact with a terminal in a stepping relay or switch.

wiper arm—In a pressure potentiometer, the movable electrical contact that is driven by the sensing element and moves along the coil.

wiping contacts—Also called self-cleaning or self-wiping contacts. Contacts designed to rub or slide across the terminals.

wire—A solid or stranded group of solid cylindrical conductors having a low resistance to current flow, together with any associated insulation.

wire communication—Transmission of signs, signals, pictures, and sounds of all kinds over wire, cable, or other similar connections.

wired-program computer—A computer in which nearly all instructions are determined by the placement of interconnecting wires held in a removable plugboard. This arrangement allows for changes of operations by simply changing plugboards. If the wires are held in permanently soldered connections, the computer is called a fixed-program type.

wired radio—Communication whereby the radio waves travel over conductors.

wire drawing—The pulling of wire through dies made of tungsten carbide or diamond with a resultant reduction in the diameter of the wire.

wire gauge—Also called American Wire Gauge (AWG), and formerly Brown and Sharpe (B&S) Gauge. A system of numerical designations of wire sizes, starting with 0000 as the largest size and going to 00, 0, 1, 2, and beyond for the smaller sizes.

wire grating—An arrangement of wires set into a wave guide to pass one or more waves while obstructing all others.

wire-guided—In missile terminology, guided by electrical impulses sent over a closed wire circuit between the guidance point and the missile.

wireless—1. A British term for radio. 2. Used in the United States, in the sense of (1) above, when the word "radio" might be misinterpreted (e.g., wireless record player).

wireless device—Any apparatus (e.g., a wireless record player) that generates a radio-frequency electromagnetic field for operating associated apparatus not physically connected and at a distance in feet not greater than 157,000 divided by the frequency in kilocycles. Legally, the total electromagnetic field produced at the maximum operating distance cannot exceed 15 microvolts per meter.

wireless record player—See Wireless Device.

wirephoto—Transmission of a photograph or other single image over a telegraph system. The image is scanned into elemental areas in orderly sequence, and each area is converted into proportional electric signals

which are transmitted in sequence and re-assembled in correct order at the receiver.

wire recording—A recording method in which the medium is a thin stainless-steel wire (instead of a tape or disc).

wire splice—An electrically sound and mechanically strong junction of two or more conductors.



Wirewound resistor (adjustable).

wirewound resistor—A resistor in which the resistance element is a length of high-resistance wire or ribbon wound onto an insulating form.

wire wrap—See Solderless Wrap.

wiring connector—A device for joining one or more wires together.

wiring diagram—A drawing that shows electrical equipment and/or components, together with all interconnecting wiring.

wobbulator—More commonly called a sweep generator. A signal generator, the frequency of which is varied automatically and periodically over a definite range. It is used, together with a cathode-ray tube, for testing frequency response. One form consists of a motor-driven variable capacitor, which is used to vary the output frequency of a signal generator periodically between two limits.

woofer—A speaker designed to reproduce the bass frequencies. It is usually used with a crossover network and a tweeter.

word—A group of characters occupying one storage location in a computer. It is treated by the computer circuits as an entity, by the control unit as an instruction, and by the arithmetic unit as a quantity.

word length—The number of characters in the machine word of a computer.

word pattern—The smallest meaningful language unit recognized by a machine. It is usually composed of a group of syllables and/or words.

word size—In computer terminology, the number of decimal or binary bits comprising a word.

word time—See Minor Cycle.

work—The magnitude of a force times the distance through which that force is applied.

(Also see Load.)

work coil—See Load Coil.

work function—The minimum energy (commonly expressed in electron volts) required to remove an electron from the Fermi level of a material and send it into field-free space.

work hardening—The strengthening of a crystalline material resulting from plastic deformation.

working memory—See Working Storage.

working Q—See Loaded Q.

working storage—Also called the working memory. In a computer storage (internal), a portion reserved by the program for the data upon which the operations are being performed.

working voltage—See Voltage Rating.

worm—A gear with teeth in the form of screw threads.

worst-case circuit analysis—A type of circuit analysis used to determine the worst possible effect on the output parameters due to changes in the values of circuit elements. The circuit elements are set to the values within their anticipated ranges that produce the maximum detrimental changes in the output.

worst-case noise pattern—Maximum noise appearing when half of the half-selected cores are in a 1 state and the other half are in a 0 state. Sometimes called checkerboard or double-checkerboard pattern.

wound-rotor induction motor—An induction motor in which the secondary circuit consists of a polyphase winding or coils with either short-circuited terminals or ones closed through suitable circuits.

wow—Distortion caused in sound reproduction by variations in speed of the turntable or tape. (*Also see Flutter.*)

wow meter—An instrument that indicates the instantaneous speed variation of a turntable or similar equipment.

wrap—One winding of ferromagnetic tape.

wrap-around—The amount of curvature exhibited by the magnetic tape or film in passing over the pole pieces of the magnetic heads.

wrapper—An insulating barrier applied to a coil by wrapping a sheet of insulating material around the coil periphery so as to form an integral part of the coil.

wrapping—A method of applying insulation to wire by serving insulating tapes around the conductor.

wrinkle finish—An exterior paint that dries to a wrinkled surface when applied to cabinets or panels.

write—In a computer: 1. To copy, usually from internal to external storage. 2. To transfer elements of information to an output medium. 3. To record information in a register, location, or other storage device or medium. 4. To establish a charge pattern corresponding to the input (charge-storage tubes). (*Also see Read.*)

writing rate—The maximum speed at which the spot on a cathode-ray tube can move and still produce a satisfactory image.

writing speed—The rate of writing on successive storage elements in a charge-storage tube.

WWV—Call letters of the radio station of the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C. WWV provides radio-broadcast technical services, including time signals, standard radio and audio frequencies, and radio-propagation disturbance warnings at 2.5, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 35 megacycles.

WWVH—Call letters of the National Bureau of Standards' radio station at Maui, Hawaii. It broadcasts on 5, 10, and 15 megacycles for many locations not served by WWV.

wye connection—Also called a star connection. A Y-shaped winding connection.

wye junction—A Y-shaped junction of wave guides.

X

X—Symbol for reactance.

X-axis—1. The reference axis in a quartz crystal. 2. The horizontal axis in a system of rectangular coordinates.

X-band—A radio-frequency band of 5,200 to 11,000 megacycles, with wavelengths of 5.77 to 2.75 cm.

X-bar—A rectangular crystal bar, usually cut from a Z-section, elongated parallel to X and with its edges parallel to X, Y, and Z.

X_c—Symbol for capacitive reactance.

X-cut crystal—A crystal cut so that its major surfaces are perpendicular to an electrical (X) axis of the original quartz crystal.

xenon—A rare gas used in some thyratron and other gas tubes.

xerographic recording—A recording produced by xerography.

xerography—That branch of electrostatic electrophotography in which images are formed onto a photoconductive insulating medium by infrared, visible, or ultraviolet radiation. The medium is then dusted with a powder, which adheres only to the electro-

statically charged image. Heat is then applied in order to fuse the powder into a permanent image.

xeroprinting—Printing by xerography.

xeroradiography—Xerography in which X or gamma rays are used.

X_L—Symbol for inductive reactance.

xmitter—Abbreviation for transmitter. Also abbreviated trans or xmtr.

xmsn—Abbreviation for transmission.

xmtr—Abbreviation for transmitter. Also abbreviated trans or xmitter.

X-particle—A particle having the same negative charge as an electron, but a mass between that of an electron and a proton. It is produced by cosmic radiation impinging on gas molecules or actually forming a part of cosmic rays.

X-ray apparatus—An X-ray tube and its accessories, including the X-ray machine.

X-ray crystallography—Use of X rays in studying the arrangement of the atoms in a crystal.

X-ray detecting device—A device which de-

X-ray diffraction camera

tests surface and volume discontinuities in solids by means of X rays.

X-ray diffraction camera—A camera that directs a beam of X rays into a sample of unknown material and allows the resultant diffracted rays to act on a strip of film.

X-ray diffraction pattern—The pattern produced on film exposed in an X-ray diffraction camera. It is made up of portions of circles having various spacings, depending on the material being examined.

X-ray goniometer—An instrument that determines the position of the electrical axes of a quartz crystal by reflecting X rays from the atomic planes of the crystal.

X rays—Also called roentgen rays. Penetrating radiation similar to light, but having much shorter wavelengths (10^{-7} to 10^{-10} cm). They are usually generated by bombarding a metal target with a stream of high-speed electrons.

X-ray spectrometer—An instrument for producing an X-ray spectrum and measuring the wavelengths of its components.

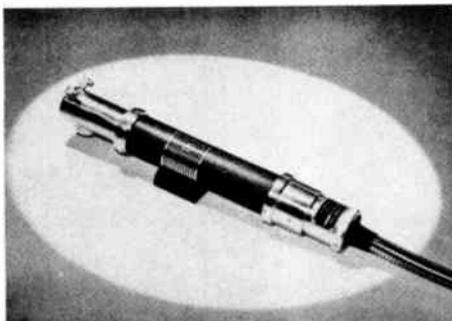
X-ray spectrum—An arrangement of a beam of X rays in the order of wavelength.

X-ray tube—A vacuum tube in which X rays are produced by bombarding a target with high-velocity electrons accelerated by an electrostatic field.

xtal—Abbreviation for crystal.

X-wave—One of the two components into which the magnetic field of the earth divides

Y-match



X-ray tube.

a radio wave in the ionosphere. The other component is the ordinary, or O-, wave.

XY-cut crystal—A crystal cut so that its characteristics fall between those of an X- and a Y-cut crystal.

XY recorder—A recorder that traces, on a chart, the relationship between two variables, neither of which is time. Sometimes the chart moves and one of the variables is controlled so that the relationship does increase in proportion to time.

XY switch—A remote-controlled bank-and-wiper switch arranged so that the wipers move back and forth horizontally.

Y

Y—Symbol for admittance.



Yagi antenna.

Yagi antenna—A type of directional antenna array consisting usually of one driven half-wavelength dipole section, one parasitically excited reflector, and several parasitically excited directors.

Y-axis—1. A line perpendicular to two parallel faces of a quartz crystal. 2. The vertical axis in a system of rectangular coordinates.

Y-bar—A crystal bar cut in Z-sections, with its long direction parallel to Y.

Y-connection—See Y-network.

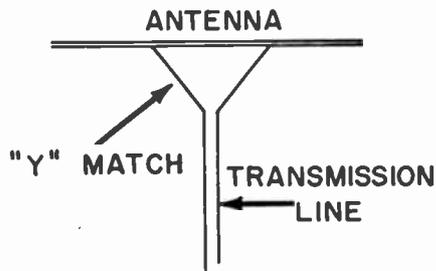
Y-cut crystal—A crystal cut in such a way

that its major flat surfaces are perpendicular to the Y axis of the original quartz crystal.

yield strength—See Yield Value.

yield value—Also called yield strength. The lowest stress at which a material undergoes plastic deformation. Below this stress, the material is elastic; above it, viscous.

Y-junction—A junction of wave guides in which their longitudinal axes form a Y.

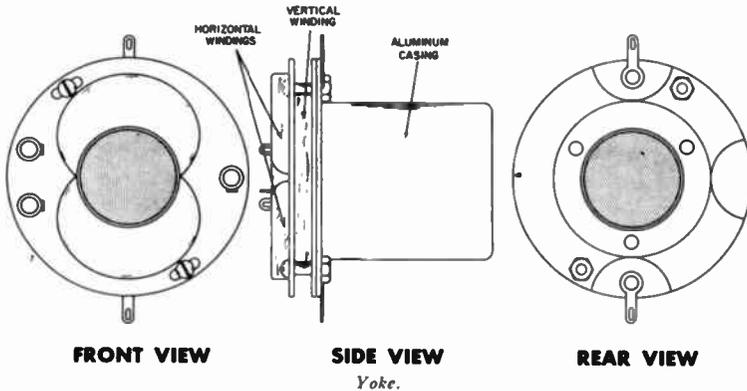


Y-match.

Y-match—Also called a delta match. A method of connecting to an unbroken dipole. The transmission line is fanned out and connected to the dipole at the points where the impedance is the same as that of the line.

Y-network

zeppelin antenna



Y-network—Also called a Y-connection. A star network of three branches.

yoke—A set of coils placed over the neck of a magnetically deflected cathode-ray tube to deflect the electron beam horizontally and vertically when suitable currents are passed through them.

Young's modulus—A constant that expresses

the ratio of unit stress to unit deformation for all values within the proportional limit of the material.

Y-signal—A luminance transmission primary which is 1.5 to 4.2 mc wide and equivalent to a monochrome signal. For color pictures, it contributes the finest details and brightness information.

Z

Z—Symbol for impedance.

Z-angle meter—An electronic instrument for measuring impedance in ohms and phase angle in electrical degrees.

Z-axis modulation—Also called beam modulation or intensity modulation. Varying the intensity of the electron stream of a cathode-ray tube by applying a pulse or square wave to the control grid or cathode.

Z-bar—A rectangular crystal bar usually cut from X sections and elongated parallel to Z.

Zebra time—An alphabetic expression denoting Greenwich mean time.

Zeeman effect—If an electric discharge tube or other light source emitting a bright-line spectrum is placed between the poles of a powerful electromagnet, a very powerful spectroscopy will show that the action of

the magnetic field has split each spectrum line into three or more closely spaced but separate lines, the amount of splitting or the separation of the lines being directly proportional to the strength of the magnetic field.

zener breakdown—A breakdown caused in a semiconductor device by the field emission of charge carriers in the depletion layer.

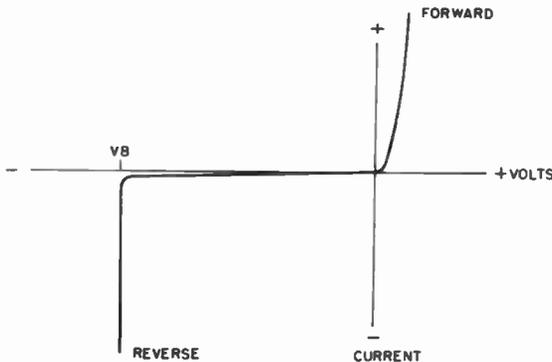
zener diode—See Avalanche Diode.

Zener effect—A reverse-current breakdown due to the presence of a high electric field at the junction of a semiconductor or insulator.

zener impedance—See Breakdown Impedance.

zener voltage—See Breakdown Voltage.

zeppelin antenna—A horizontal antenna that



Zener diode characteristic.

is a multiple of a half-wavelength long. One end is fed by one lead of a two-wire transmission line that is also a multiple of a half-wavelength long.

zero (in a computer)—Positive binary zero is indicated by the absence of a digit or pulse in a word. In a coded-decimal computer, decimal zero and binary zero may not have the same configuration. In most computers, there are distinct representations for plus and minus zero conditions.

zero-access storage—Computer storage for which the waiting time is negligible (e.g., flip-flop, trigger, or indicator storage).

zero-address instruction—A digital-computer instruction specifying an operation in which the locations of the operands are defined by the computer code; no explicit address is required.

zero adjuster—A device for adjusting a meter so that the pointer will rest exactly on zero when the electrical quantity is zero.

zero adjustment—1. The act of nulling out the output from a system or device. 2. The circuit or other means by which a no-output condition is obtained from an instrument when properly energized.

zero beat—The condition whereby two frequencies being mixed are exactly the same and therefore produce no beat note.

zero-beat reception—See Homodyne Reception.

zero bias—The absence of a potential difference between the control grid and the cathode.

zero-bias tube—A vacuum tube designed to be operated as a Class-B amplifier with no negative bias applied to its control grid.

zero compression—In computers, any of several techniques used to eliminate the storage of non-significant leading zeros.

zero drift—See Zero Shift.

zero elimination—In a computer, the editing or deleting of nonsignificant zeros appearing to the left of the integral part of a quantity.

zero error—The delay time occurring within the transmitter and receiver circuits of a radar system. For accurate range data, this delay time must be compensated for when the range unit is calibrated.

zero-field emission—Thermionic emission from a hot conductor which is surrounded by a region of uniform electric potential.

zero-input terminal—Also called a reset terminal. The terminal which, when triggered, will put a flip-flop in the zero (starting) condition—unless the flip-flop is already in a zero condition, in which event it will not change.

zero level—A reference level for comparing sound or signal intensities. In audio-frequency work, it is usually a power of .006 watt; and in sound, the threshold of hearing.

zero method—See Null Method.

zero-output terminal—The terminal which produces an output (of the correct polarity to trigger a following circuit) when a flip-flop is in the zero condition.

zero phase-sequence relay—A relay which functions in conformance with the zero phase-sequence component of the current, voltage, or power of the circuit.

zero potential—The potential of the earth, taken as a convenient reference for comparison.

zero-power resistance—In a thermistor, the resistance at a specified temperature when the electrical power dissipation is zero.

zero-power resistance-temperature characteristic—In a thermistor, the function relating the zero-power resistance and body temperature.

zero-power temperature coefficient of resistance—In a thermistor, the ratio, at a specified temperature, of the rate of change with temperature of zero-power resistance to the zero-power resistance.

zero shift—Also called zero drift. The amount by which the zero or minimum reading of an instrument deviates from the calibrated point as a result of aging or the application of an external condition to the instrument.

zeros of a network function—Those values of p (real or complex) for which the network function is zero.

zero stability—The ability of an instrument to withstand effects which might cause zero shift. Usually expressed as a percentage of full scale.

zero state—In a magnetic cell, the state wherein the magnetic flux through a specified cross-sectional area has a negative value, from an arbitrarily specified direction. (Also see One State.)

zero-subcarrier chromaticity—The chromaticity normally displayed when the subcarrier amplitude is zero in a color television system.

zero suppression—1. In a recording system, the injection of a controllable voltage to balance out the steady-state component of the input signal. 2. In a computer, the elimination of zeros to the left of the significant integral part of a quantity.

zero time reference—In a radar, the time reference of the schedule of events during one cycle of operation.

Z factor—In thermoelectricity, an accepted figure of merit which denotes the quality of the material.

zinc—A bluish-white metal which, in its pure form, is used in dry cells.

Z marker—Also called a zone marker. A marker beacon that radiates vertically and is used for defining a zone above a radio range station.

Z₀—Symbol for characteristic impedance—i.e., the ratio of the voltage to the current at every point along a transmission line on which there are no standing waves.

zone—1. Any of the three top positions (12, 11 or 0) on a punch card. 2. A part of internal computer storage allocated for a particular purpose.

zone bits—The two leftmost binary digits in

zone blanking

a digital computer in which six binary digits are used for characters and the four right-most are used for decimal digits.

zone blanking—A method of turning off the cathode-ray tube during part of the sweep of the antenna.

zone leveling—In semiconductor processing, the passage of one or more molten zones along a semiconductor body, for the purpose of uniformly distributing impurities throughout the material.

zone marker—*See* Z-marker.

zone of silence—An area—between the points at which the ground wave becomes too weak to be detected and the sky wave first returns to earth—where normal radio signals cannot be heard.

zone-position indicator—An auxiliary radar

zoom lens

set for indicating the general position of an object to another radar set with a narrower field.

zone punch—*See* Overpunch.

zone purification—In semiconductor processing, the passage of one or more molten zones along a semiconductor to reduce the impurity concentration of part of the ingot.

zoning—Also called stepping. Displacement of the various portions of the lens or surface of a microwave reflector, so that the resulting phase front in the near field remains unchanged.

zoom lens—An optical lens with some elements made movable so that the focal length or angle of view can be adjusted continuously without losing the focus.

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

Here is an alphabetical listing of more than 1,100 often-mispronounced electronic terms taken from the dictionary proper. Turn to this section whenever you are in doubt about the pronunciation of a word.

You will notice the use of accents, and also of diacritical marks over the vowels. For simplicity, no secondary accents are shown—only primary accents. The normal inflection of your voice will automatically stress the secondary accents, once you know where to place the primary accents. For example, the word “ther-mo-e-lec-TRIC-i-ty” would normally have a secondary accent on “ther,” but you’ll notice that your inflection tends to put it there.

The following pronunciation key, with diacritical markings, shows how the vowels are pronounced.

ā as in ace	ê as in here	ōō as in moon
â as in chaotic	ē as in her	ōō as in foot
ä as in arm	ī as in ice	ou as in how
ǎ as in map	ĩ as in it	û as in huge
â as in dare	ō as in note	û as in unite
ē as in me	ô as in obey	û as in cup
ê as in event	ö as in not	û as in urn
ë as in met	ô as in or	ü as in blue
	oi as in oil	

At first glance it may seem difficult to distinguish between ā and â, ē and ê, ô and ô, or û and ù. The first are called long vowels, and the second, half-long vowels. Just remember that their use is relative—for example, in the word “photograph,” the first *o* is a bit longer than the second. The slight differentiation is difficult to hear, but it is there.

Also remember that unaccented syllables are not given the full brunt of the pronunciation. For example, in speech we do not say “PLAT-IN-NUM”—we say “PLAT-i-num” and tend to “swallow” the *i* (although it can be heard). By the same token, the word “photography” is pronounced “fo-TOG-ruf-e,” not “FO-TOG-RAFF-FEE.”

By keeping these few pointers in mind, you will find the “Pronunciation Guide” an easy—as well as a handy—tool.

A

a'bac (ă'bac)
 ab'am·pere (ăb'ăm·pēr)
 ab·cou'lomb (ăb·kōō'lôm)
 ab·er·ra'tion (ăb·ēr·ă'shŭn)
 ab'far·ad (ăb'făr·ăd)
 ab'hen·ry (ăb'hĕn·rĕ)
 ab'mho (ăb'mō)
 ab'ohm (ăb'ôm)
 a·bort' (ă·bôrt')
 ab·scis'sa (ăb·sĭs'ă)
 ab'volt (ăb'vôlt)
 ac·cel·er·om'e·ter (ăk·sĕl·ēr·ôm'ĕ·tĕr)
 ac·cen·tu·a'tion (ăk·sĕn·tŭ·ă'shŭn)
 ach·ro·mat'ic (ăk·rō·măt'ĭk)
 a·clin'ic (ă·klĭn'ĭk)
 a·cous'tic (ă·kōōs'tĭk)
 a·eous·to·e·lec'tric (ă·kōōs·tō·ĕ·lĕk'trĭk)
 ac·tin'ic (ăk·tĭn'ĭk)
 ac·tin'i·um (ăk·tĭn'ĭ·ŭm)
 ac'tu·a·tor (ăk'tŭ·ă·tĕr)

ad'dend (ăd'ĕnd)
 ad'di·tron (ăd'dĭ·trôn)
 ae'o·light (ă'ō·lĭt)
 aer'ĭ·al ((ăr'ĭ·ŭl)
 aer·o·dy·nam'ics (ăr·ō·dĭ·năm'ĭks)
 aer'o·phare (ăr'ō·făr)
 a·gon'ic (ă·gôn'ĭk)
 a·lac'ri·tized (ă·lăk'rĭ·tĭzd)
 al·ge·bra'ic (ăl·jĕ·bră'ĭk)
 al'gol (ăl'gôl)
 al'go·rithm (ăl'gô·rĭth'm)
 al'ka·line (ăl'kă·lĭn)
 al·lo·ca'tion (ăl·ō·kă'shŭn)
 al'ni·co (ăl'nĭ·kō)
 al'pha (ăl'fă)
 al·tim'e·ter (ăl·tĭm'ĕ·tĕr)
 al·to·trop'o·sphere (ăl·tō·trôp'ô·sfĕr)
 a·lu·mi·nized (ă·lŭ·mĭ·nĭzd)
 am'bi·ent (ăm'bĭ·ĕnt)
 am'me·ter (ăm'mĕ·tĕr)
 am'pere (ăm'pĕr)
 am'pli·dyne (ăm'plĭ·dĭn)
 am'pli·stat (ăm'plĭ·stăt)

an·a·cous'tic (än·äk·kōs'tic)
an·as'tig·mat (än·äs'tig·mät)
an'chor (äng'kēr)
an·cil'lar·y (än·síl'ēr·ē)
an·e·cho'ic (än·ē·kō'ik)
an·e·mom'e·ter (än·ē·mōm'ē·tēr)
an'i·on (än'i·ōn)
an·i·so·trop'ic (än·i·sō·trōp'ik)
an·i·sot'ro·py (än·i·sōt'rō·pē)
an·nealed' (än·nēld')
an'nu·lar (än'ü·lēr)
an·nun·ci·a'tion (än·nün·sī·ā'shün)
an·nun'ci·a·tor (än·nün'sī·ā·tēr)
an'o·diz·ing (än'ō·diz·ing)
a·nom'a·lous (ä·nōm'ā·lūs)
an·ti·air'craft (än·tī·âr'kräft)
an·ti·ca·pac'i·tance (än·tī·kä·päs'i·tüns)
an·ti·co·in'ci·dence (än·tī·kō·in'sī·dēns)
an·ti·fer·ro·e·lec·tric'i·ty (än·tī·fērō·ē·lĕk·trī'sī·tē)
an·ti·fer·ro·mag·net'ic (än·tī·fēr·ō·mäg·nēt'ik)
an·ti·log'a·rithm (än·tī·lōg'ä·rith'm)
an·ti·mi·cro·phon'ic (än·tī·mī·krō·fōn'ik)
an'ti·nodes (än'tī·nōds)
an·ti·pro'ton (än·tī·prō'tōn)
an·ti·side'tone (än·tī·sīd'tōn)
a·pe·ri·od'ic (ä·pē·rī·ōd'ik)
a'per·ture (ä'pēr·chēr)
ap·pli·que' (äp·lī·käh)
a·qua·dag (äk'wä·däg)
a·rith·met'ic [*adj.*] (ä·rith·mēt'ik)
a·rith'me·tic [*noun*] (ä·rith'mē·tik)
as·bes'tos (äs·bēs'tūs)
as'pect ra'tio (äs'pĕkt rä'shō)
as·per'i·ties (äs·pēr'i·tēs)
a·spher'ic (ä·sfēr'ic)
a·sym·met'ric (ä·sī·mēt'rik)
a'sta·ble (ä'stä'b'l)
a·stig'ma·tism (ä·stīg'mä·tīzm)
a'symp·tote (ä'sīm·tōt)
a·symp·tot'ic (ä·sīm·tōt'ik)
a·syn'chro·nous (ä·sīng'krō·nūs)
at'mos·phere (ät'mōs·fēr)
at·mos·pher'ic (ät·mōs·fēr'ik)
at·ten·u·a'tion (ä·tĕn·ü·ā'shün)
at'to (ät'tō)
au·di·om'e·ter (ō·dī·ōm'ē·tēr)
au'di·on (ō'dī·ōn)
au'di·o·phile (ō'dĕ·ō·fil)
au'gend (ō'jĕnd)
au'ral (ō'rül)
au·ro'ra (ō·rō'rä)
au·ro'ral (ō·rō'räl)
au'to·dyne (ō'tō·dīn)
au·to·ma'tion (ō·tō·mä'shün)
au·to·ra·di·og'ra·phy (ō·tō·rä·dī·ōg'rä·fē)

au·to·reg·u·la'tion (ō·tō·rĕg·ü·lä·shün)
Au'to·syn (ō'tō·sīn)
au·to·trans'form·er (ō·tō·trāns'fōr·mĕr)
aux·il'ia·ry (ōg·zil'yü·rē)
a'va·lanche (äv'ä·lānch)
a·vi·a'tion (ä·vī·ā'shün)
a·vi·on'ics (ä·vē·ōn'iks)
A·vo·ga'dro's (ä·vō·gä'drōz)
ax'i·al (äk'sī·ül)
ax'is (äk'sis)
Ayr'ton·Per'ry (âr'tün) (pĕr'ē)

B

bab'ble (bäb'l)
baf'fle (bäf'l)
Ba'ke·lite (bäk'ä·lit)
bal'lis'tic (bäl'lis'tik)
bal'un (bäl'ün)
ban'tam (bän'tüm)
bar'i·um (bâr'i·üm)
Bar'khaus·en·Kurz (bärk'houz'n) (kĕrz)
ba·rom'e·ter (bä·rōm'ē·tēr)
bar'ret·ter (bâr'ēt·ēr)
bar'ri·er (bâr'ri·ēr)
bass [*music*] (bäs)
bath·y·con·duc'tor·graph (bäth·ī·kōn·dük'tĕr·gräf)
bath·y·ther'mo·graph (bäth·ī·thĕr'mō·gräf)
baud (bōd)
bay·o·net' (bä·ō·nĕt')
ba·zoo'ka (bä·zōō'kä)
bel (bĕl)
Bel·li'ni·To'si (bĕl·lē'nĕ) (tō'sĕ)
Be·ni'to (bĕ·nĕ'tō)
be'ta (bä'tä)
be'ta·tron (bä'tä·trōn)
bev'a·tron (bĕv'ä·trōn)
Bev'er·age (bĕv'ĕr·ĕj)
bez'el (bĕz' 'l)
bi'as (bī'ūs)
bi·con'i·cal (bī·kōn'ī·k'l)
bi·di·rec'tion·al (bī·dī·rĕk'shün·'l)
bi·fi'lar (bī·fī'lĕr)
bi·lat'er·al (bī·lät'ĕr·ōl)
bi·me'tal'lic (bī·mĕ·täl'ik)
bi'na·ry (bī'nä·rē)
bin·au'ral (bīn·ō'räl)
bi·nis'tor (bī·nīs'tĕr)
bi·no'mi·al (bī·nō'mī·ōl)
bi·o·met'rics (bī·ō·mĕt'riks)
bi·on'ics (bī·ōn'iks)
bi·qui'na·ry (bī·kwī'nä·rē)
bis'cuit (bīs'kīt)
bi·stab'le (bī·stā'b'l)
blip (blīp)

blí'vet (blí'vĕt)
Bloch wall (blök) (wól)
bof'fle (bóf'l)
bo'gey (bó'gĕ)
bo·lom'e·ter (bó·lóm'ĕ·tĕr)
Bool'e·an (bóol'ĕ·ün)
byte (bīt)

C

cad'mi·um (kád'mĕ·üm)
cal'i·brate (käl'i·brät)
cal'o·mel (käl'ó·mĕl)
cal·o·rim'e·ter (käl·ó·rím'ĕ·tĕr)
ca·nal' ray (kä·näl' rā)
can·do·lu·mi·nes'cence (kän·dó·lō·
mī·nĕs'ĕns)
ca·pac'i·tance (kā·pā'si·tŭns)
cap'stan (kăp'stän)
Car·bo·run'dum (kär·bó·rŭn'dŭm)
car·ci'no·tron (kär·sĭ'nó·trŏn)
Car'dew (kär'dĕw)
car'di·oid (kär'dī·oid)
Car·not' (kär·nŏ')
cas·cade' (käs·käd')
cas'code (käs'kŏd)
cat·a·stroph'ic (kät·ä·strŏf'ik)
ca·te'na (kä·tĕ'nä)
cath·am'pli·fi·er (kăth·ămp'lĭ·fi·ĕr)
cath·o·do·lu·mi·nes'cence (kăth·ô·dō·
lō·mī·nĕs'ĕns)
cat'i·on (kät'i·ŏn)
cav·i·ta'tion (käv·i·tā'shŭn)
cel'lu·lose (sĕl'ŭ·lŏs)
Cel'si·us (sĕl'si·ŭs)
cen'ti· (sĕn'tī)
cen·tri'f'u·gal (sĕn·trĭf'ŭ·gŏl)
cen·trip'e·tal (sĕn·trĭp'ĕ·tŏl)
ce·ram'ic (sĕ·răm'ik)
Cer'en·kov (sĕr'ĕn·kŏf)
ce'si·um (sĕ'zĕ·üm)
chad (chäd)
chem·i·sorp'tion (kĕm·i·sŏrp'shŭn)
chro'ma (krŏ'mä)
chro·mat'ic (krŏ·mät'ik)
chro·ma·tic'i·ty (krŏ·mä·tĭ'si·tĕ)
chro'mi·nance (krŏ'mī·năns)
chron'o·graph (krŏn'ŏ·grăf)
chron·om'e·ter (krŏn·ŏm'ĕ·tĕr)
chron'o·scope (krŏn'ŏ·skŏp)
cir'clo·tron (sŭr'klŏ·trŏn)
cla'vi·er (klä'vĭ·ĕr)
co·ax'i·al (kŏ·ăk'si·ŏl)
co'y·chan·nel (kŏ'chăn'l)
co'dan (kŏ'dän)
co·ef·fi·cient (kŏ·ĕ·fish'ĕnt)
co·er'cive (kŏ·ĕr'sĭv)
co·er·civ'i·ty (kŏ·ĕr·sĭv'i·tĕ)
cog'ging (kŏg'ing)
co·her'ent (kŏ·hĭr'ĕnt)
co·her'er (kŏ·hĭr'ĕr)
co'li·dar (kŏ'li·där)

col·late' (kŏ·lät')
col·li·ma'tion (kŏl·i·mā'shŭn)
col'li·ma·tor (kŏl'i·mā·tĕr)
col·lin'e·ar (kŏ·lĭn'ĕ·ĕr)
col·or·i·met'ric (kül·ĕr·i·mĕt'rik)
col·or·i'me·try (kül·ĕr·i·mĕ·trĕ)
Col'pitts (kŏl'pĭts)
col'umn (kŏl'ŭm)
com·mu·ta·tor (kŏm'ŭ·tā·tĕr)
com·pan'der (kŏm·pän'dĕr)
com·par'a·tor (kŏm·pär'ĕ·tĕr)
com·pat·i·bil'i·ty (kŏm·pät·ĕ·bil'i·tĕ)
com·po'nent (kŏm·pŏ'nĕnt)
com·pos'ite (kŏm·pŏz'it)
con·cat'e·nate (kŏn·kät'n·āt)
con·cen'tric (kŏn·sĕn'trik)
Con'dor (kŏn'dŏr)
con'duit (kŏn'dŭw·it)
con'el·rad (kŏn'äl·räd)
con'i·cal (kŏn'i·käl)
con'ju·gate [*adj.*] (kŏn'jŏŏ·gät)
con'o·scope (kŏn'ŏ·skŏp)
con'sol (kŏn'sŭl)
con'sole (kŏn'sŏl)
con'so·nance (kŏn'sŏ·nŭns)
Cor·bi'no effect (kŏr·bĕ'nŏ)
co·se'cant (kŏ·sĕ'kănt)
cou'lomb (kŏŏ'lŏm)
cou·lom'e·ter (kŏŏ·lŏm'ĕ·tĕr)
Coul'ter (kŏl'tĕr)
co·va'lent (kŏ·vālĕnt)
Crookes (krŏŏks)
cry·o·gen'ics (krĭ·ŏ·jĕn'iks)
cry'ŏ·stat (krĭ'ŏ·stăt)
cry'ŏ·tron (krĭ'ŏ·trŏn)
cu'rie (kŭ'rĕ)
Cur·pis'tor (kŭr·pĭs'tĕr)
cy·ber·net'ics (sĭ·bĕr·nĕt'iks)
cy'clie (sĭ'klĭk)
cy'cli·cal·ly (sĭ'klĭ·kŏ·lĕ)
cy'clo·gram (sĭ'klŏ·grăm)
cy'clo·tron (sĭ'klŏ·trŏn)
cy·lin'dri·cal (sĭ·lĭn'drĭ·kŏl)
Czo·chral'ski (zŏ·krŏl'skĕ)

D

Da'mon (dā'mŭn)
Dan'yell (dän'yĕl)
dar'af (där'áf)
D'Ar·son·val' (där'sŏn·vŭl)
da'ta (dä'tä)
De·bye' (dĕ·bĭ')
dec'ade (dĕk'äd)
de·ca·les'cent (dĕ·kä·lĕs'ĕnt)
dec'ca (dĕk'ä)
de·cel'er·at·ing (dĕ·sĕl'ĕr·ăt·ing)
dec'i· (dĕs'i·)
dec'i·bel (dĕs'i·bĕl)
dec'i·log (dĕs'i·lŏg)
dec·i·met'ric (dĕs·i·mĕt'rik)
dec'i·ne·per (dĕs'i·nă·pĕr)

dec·li·na'tion (dĕk.li.nā'shŭn)
 dec·li·nom'e·ter (dĕk.li.nŏm'ĕ.tĕr)
 dee (dĕ)
 de'fect (dĕ'fĕkt)
 de·gaus'ing (dĕ.gous'ing)
 de·gen'er·a·cy (dĕ.jĕn'ĕr.ĕ.sĕ)
 de·i·on·i·za'tion (dĕ.i.ŏn.i.zā'shŭn)
 dek'a (dĕk'ä)
 dek·a·hex·a·dec'i·mal (dĕk.ä.hĕks.ä.dĕs'ī.mŏl)
 de·lim'it·er (dĕ.lim'ī.tĕr)
 Del'lin·ger (dĕl'in.jĕr)
 de·mag·net·i·za'tion (dĕ.mäg.nĕt.ī.zā'shŭn)
 Dem'ber (dĕm'bĕr)
 de·mod·u·la'tion (dĕ.mŏd.ù.lā'shŭn)
 den'a·ry (dĕn'ärĕ)
 den'drite (dĕn'drit)
 den·drit'ic (dĕn.drit'ic)
 den·si·tom'e·ter (dĕn.sī.tŏm'ĕ.tĕr)
 de·ple'tion (dĕ.plĕ'shŭn)
 de·po·lar·i·za'tion (dĕ.pŏ.lär.ī.zā'shŭn)
 de·riv'a·tive (dĕ.riv'ä.tiv)
 Des'triau (dĕs'triŏ)
 de·tec'to·phone (dĕ.tĕk'tŏ.fŏn)
 de'tent (dĕ'tĕnt)
 deu·te'ri·um (dū.tär'ĕ.üm)
 deu'ter·on (dū'tĕr.ŏn)
 de·vi'a'tion (dĕ.vĕ.ä'shŭn)
 Dew'ar (dū'ĕr)
 di·ag·nos'tic (di.äg.nŏs'tik)
 di·ag'no·tor (di.äg'nŏ.tĕr)
 di·a·mag·net'ic (di.ä.mäg.nĕt'ik)
 di·a·pa'son (di.ä.pā'z'n)
 di'a·phragm (di'ä.främ)
 di'a·ther·my (di'ä.thĕr.mĕ)
 di·chro'ic (di.krŏ'ik)
 di'chro·ism (di'krŏ.izm)
 di·e·lec'tric (di.ĕ.lĕk'trik)
 dig'i·ralt (dij'ī.rält)
 dig'i·tal (dij'ī.tŏl)
 di·hep'tal (di.hĕp'tŏl)
 di·op'ter (di.ŏp'tĕr)
 di'plex·er (di'plĕks.ĕr)
 di·rec·tiv'i·ty (dĕ.rĕk.tiv'ī.tĕ)
 dis'cone (dis'kŏn)
 dis·crete' (dis.krĕt')
 dis·crim'i·na·tor (dis.krĕm'ī.nā.tĕr)
 dis·per'sion (dis.pĕr'zhŭn)
 dis·sec'tor (di.sĕk'tĕr)
 dis·si·pa'tion (dis.ī.pā'shŭn)
 dis·so·ci'a'tion (di.sŏ.si.ä'shŭn)
 dis'so·nance (dis'ŏ.nŭns)
 dis·sym·met'ri·cal (di.sī.mĕt'ri.kŏl)
 di·verg'ing (di.vĕrj'ing)
 di·ver'si·ty (di.vĕr'si.tĕ)
 Doh'er·ty (dŏ'ĕr.tĕ)
 do'nor (dŏ'nĕr)
 do'pant (dŏ'pānt)
 Dop'pler (dŏp'lĕr)
 dos'age (dŏs'āj)

do·sim'e·ter (dŏ.sĭm'ĕ.tĕr)
 dou'blet (düb'lĕt)
 drunk·om'e·ter (drŭnk.ŏm'ĕ.tĕr)
 du·o·dec'al (dŏŏ.ŏ.dĕk'ŏl)
 du·o·di'ode (dŏŏ.ŏ.di'ŏd)
 du·o·lat'er·al (dŏŏ.ŏ.lät'ĕr.ŏl)
 du'ŏ·pole (dŏŏ'ŏ.pŏl)
 dy'na·quad (dī'nä.kwäd)
 dy'na·mo (dī'nä.mŏ)
 dy·na·mo·e·lec'tric (dī.nä.mŏ.ĕ.lĕk'trik)
 dy·na·mom'e·ter (dī.nä.mŏm'ĕ.tĕr)
 dy'na·mo·tor (dī'nä.mŏ.tĕr)
 dy'na·tron (dī'nä.trŏn)
 dyne (dĭn)
 dy·nis'tor (dī.nis'tĕr)
 dy'node (dī'nŏd)

E

eh·i·con·duc·tiv'i·ty (ĕb.ī.cŏn.dük.tiv'ī.tĕ)
 ec·cen'tric (ĕk.sĕn'trik)
 ec·cen·tric'i·ty (ĕk.sĕn.tris'ī.tĕ)
 Ec'cles·Jor'dan (ĕk'ls) (jŏr'd'n)
 ech'e·lon (ĕsh'ĕ.lŏn)
 Eint'ho·ven (int'hŏ.vĕn)
 e·las'tance (ĕ.läs'tŭns)
 e·las·tiv'i·ty (ĕ.läs.tiv'ī.tĕ)
 e·lec'tra (ĕ.lĕk'trä)
 e·lec'tral·loy (ĕ.lĕk'trä.loi)
 e·lec'tret (ĕ.lĕk'trĕt)
 e·lec·tro·a·cous'tic (ĕ.lĕk.trŏ.äkŏŏs'tik)
 e·lec·tro·a·nal'y·sis (ĕ.lĕk.trŏ.änäl'ī.sis)
 e·lec·tro·bi·os'co·py (ĕ.lĕk.trŏ.bī.ŏs'kŏ.pĕ)
 e·lec·tro·car'di·o·gram (ĕ.lĕk.trŏ.kär'di.ŏ.gräm)
 e·lec·tro·co·ag·u·la'tion (ĕ.lĕk.trŏ.kŏ.äg.ù.lā'shŭn)
 e·lec·tro·cu'tion (ĕ.lĕk.trŏ.kŭ'shŭn)
 e·lec·tro·dep·o·si'tion (ĕ.lĕk.trŏ.dĕp.ŏ.zĭsh'ŭn)
 e·lec·tro·di·a·lyt'ic (ĕ.lĕc.trŏ.di.älit'ik)
 e·lec·tro·dy·nam'ic (ĕ.lĕk.trŏ.dī.näm'ik)
 e·lec·tro·dy·na·mom'e·ter (ĕ.lĕk.trŏ.dī.nä.mŏm'ĕ.tĕr)
 e·lec·tro·en·ceph'a·lo·graph (ĕ.lĕk.trŏ.ĕn.sĕf'ä.lŏ.gräf)
 e·lec·tro·graph'ic (ĕ.lĕk.trŏ.gräf'ik)
 e·lec·tro·ki·net'ics (ĕ.lĕk.trŏ.kī.nĕt'iks)
 e·lec·tro·lu·mi·nes'cence (ĕ.lĕk.trŏ.lū.mĭ.nĕs'ns)
 e·lec·trol'y·sis (ĕ.lĕk.trŏl'ī.sis)
 e·lec'tro·lyte (ĕ.lĕk'trŏ.lit)
 e·lec·tro·lyt'ic (ĕ.lĕk.trŏ.lit'ik)

e-lec-tro-met'al-lur-gy (ê.lêk.trô-mêt'l.úr.jê)
e-lec-trom'e-ter (ê.lêk.trôm'ê.têr)
e-lec-tro-my-og'ra-phy (ê.lêk.trô.mî-ôg'râ.fê)
e-lec-troph'o-rus (ê.lêk.trôf'ô.rûs)
e-lec-tro-pho-tog'ra-phy (ê.lêk.trô-fô.tôg'râ.fê)
e-lec-tro-sta-tog'ra-phy (ê.lêk.trô.stâ-tôg'râ.fê)
e-lec-tro-stric'tion (ê.lêk.trô-strik'shûn)
e-lec-tro-ther'a-py (ê.lêk.trô-thâr'â.pê)
e-lec-tro-ther'mal (ê.lêk.trô.thêr'mûl)
e-lec-tro-win'ning (ê.lêk.trô.win'ing)
em-bed'ment (êm.bêd'mênt)
em'i-tron (êm'i.trôn)
em-pir'i-cal (êm.pêr'i.kâl)
en-cap-su-la'tion (ên.kâp.sû.lâ'shûn)
en'do-dyne (ên'dô.dîn)
en'tro-py (ên'trô.pê)
en-vi-ron-men'tal (ên.vîr.ün.mên'tôl)
e-pi-tax'i-al (ê.pi.tâks'i.ôl)
e-pox'y (ê.pôks'ê)
ep'si-lon (êp'si.lôn)
e-qui-lib'ri-um (ê.kwî.lib'rî.üm)
e'qui-phase (ê'kwî.fâz)
e-qui-po-ten'tial (ê.kwî.pô.tên'shûl)
e-qui-sig'nal (ê.kwî.sîg'nôl)
e-quiv'a-lent (ê.kwiv'â.lênt)
e-quiv-o-ca'tion (ê.kwiv.ô.kâ'shûn)
E-sa'ki (ê.sâ'kê)
es-cutch'eon (ês.kûch'ûn)
Es'ti-a-tron (ês'tê.â.trôn)
etch'ant (êch'ânt)
Et'ting-shaus-en (êt'ing.shouz'n)
eu-re'ka (yôô.rê'kâ)
ex'ci-ton (êks'i.tôn)
ex'ci-tron (êks'i.trôn)
ex'o-sphere (êks'ô.sfêr)
ex-o-ther'mic (êks.ô.thêr'mîk)
ex-po-nen'tial (êks.pô.nên'shól)
ex-trin'sic (êks.trîn'sîk)

F

fa'com (fâ'kôm)
fac-sim'i-le (fâk.sim'i.lê)
Fahne'stock (fôn'stôk)
fa-rad'ic (fâ.râd'ik)
far'ad-me-ter (fâr'âd.mê.têr)
fa-thom'e-ter (fâ.thôm'ê.têr)
fa-tigue' (fâ.têg')
Faure (fôr)
fem'to- (fêm'tô)
fem-to-am'pere (fêm.tô.âm'pêr)
Fer'mi (fâr'mê)
fer'reed (fêr'êd)
fer-ri-mag-net'ic (fâr.î.mâg.nêt'ik)
fer-ris-tor (fâr.is.têr)

fer'rod (fâr'ôd)
fer-ro-dy-nam'ic (fâr.ô.dî.nâm'ik)
fer-ro-man'ga-nese (fâr.ô.mâng'gâ-nêz)
fer-rom'e-ter (fâr.ôm'ê.têr)
fer-ro-spi-nel' (fâr.ô.spi.nêl')
fer'rous (fâr'ûs)
fer'rule (fâr'ûl)
fil-a-men'ta-ry (fil.â.mên'tâ.rê)
fi'nite (fî'nit)
fis'sion (fish'ûn)
Fle-wel'ling (flü.wêl'ing)
Flin'ders (flîn'dêrz)
flu-o-rem'e-ter (flôô.ôr.rêm'ê.têr)
flu-o-res'cence (flôô.ôr.ês'âns)
flu-or-os'co-py (flôô.ôr.ôs'kô.pê)
fo-com'e-ter (fô.kôm'ê.têr)
For-mi'ca (fôr.mî'kâ)
FOR'TRAN (fôr'trân)
for-tu'i-tous (fôr.tú'i.tûs)
Fou-cault' (fôô.kô')
Fou'rier (fôô.ryâ')
Frahm (frâm)
Fraun'ho-fer (froun'hô.fêr)
Fres-nel' (frâ.nêl')
Fus'e-stat (fûz'û.stât)
Fus'e-tron ((fûz'û.trôn)

G

ga-le'na (gâ.lê'nâ)
gal-van'ic (gâl.vân'ik)
gal-va-nom'e-ter (gâl.vâ.nôm'ê.têr)
gam'ma (gâm'â)
gas'ton (gâs'tûn)
gauss (gous)
Gei'ger-Muel'ler (gî'gêr) (mûl'êr)
Geiss'ler (gîs'lêr)
gen'e-mo-tor (jên'ê.mô.têr)
ge-o-des'ic (jê.ô.dês'ik)
ger-ma'ni-um (jêr.mâ'ni.üm)
gi'ga- (jî'gâ)
gi'ga-cy-cle (jî'gâ.si.k'l)
gig'ohm (jîg'ôm)
Gill-Mor-rell' (gil) (môr.êl')
gim'bal (gîm'bôl)
gimp (gîmp)
Gi-or'gi (jê.ôr'jê)
go'bo (gô'bô)
Gold'schmidt (gôld'smît)
go-ni-om'e-ter (gô.ni.ôm'ê.têr)
goo'gol (gôô'gôl)
gramme (grâm)
graph'e-chon (grâf'ê.kôn)
grat'i-cule (grât'i.kûl)
Gratz (grätz)
Green-wich (grên'ich)
grom'met (grôm'êt)
Gud'den-Pohl (gôôd'n) (pôl)
Guil'le-min ((gil'ê.min)
gut'ta-per'cha (gût'â.pêr'châ)

gy.ro.fre'quen.cy (ji·rô·frë'kwën·së)
gy.ro.scop'ic (ji·rô·sköp'ik)

H

ha'lo (hä'lô)
hal'o.gen (hä'lô·jën)
Heav'i.side (hëv'î·sid)
hec'to- (hëk'tô-)
Hef'ner (hëf'nër)
Hei'sing (hî'sing)
hel'i.cal (hël'î·k'l)
he.li.on'ics (hë·li·ön'iks)
he'lix (hë'lîks)
Helm'holtz (hëlm'höltz)
hem.i.mor'phic (hëm·î·môr'fik)
her.maph.ro.dit'ic (hër·mäf·rô·dît'ic)
her.met'ic (hër·mët'ik)
hertz (hërts)
Hertz'i.an (hërt'sî·ün)
het.er.o.ge.ne'i.ty (hët·ër·ô·gë·në'î·të)
heu.ris'tic (hü·rîs'tik)
hex.a.dec'i.mal (hëks·ä·dës'î·määl)
HI.PER'NAS (hi·për'näs)
his'to.gram (his'tô·gräm)
ho'mo.dyne (hômô·dîn)
ho.mo.ge.ne'i.ty (hō·mō·gë·në'î·të)
ho.mo.ge'ne.ous (hō·mō·jë'në·üs)
ho.mol'o.gous (hō·möl'ô·güs)
ho.mo.po'lar (hō·mō·pō'lär)
ho.ri'zon (hō·rî'z'n)
hy'brid (hî'brîd)
hy.dro.a.cous'tics (hî·drô·ä·kōös'tiks)
hy.drom'e.ter (hî·drôm'ë·tër)
hy'dro.phone (hî·drô·fôn)
hy.grom'e.ter (hî·grôm'ë·tër)
hy.gro.scop'ic (hî·grô·sköp'ik)
hy'gro.stat (hî'grô·stätt)
hy.per'bo.la (hî·për'bô·lä)
hy.per.bol'ic (hî·për·böl'ik)
hy.per.son'ic (hî·për·sön'ik)
hys.ter.e'si.graph (hîs·tër·ë'sî·gräf)
hys.ter.e'sis (hîs·tër·ë'sîs)

I

i.con'o.scope (î·kôn'ô·sköp)
id.i.o.chro.mat'ic (îd·î·ô·krô·mät'ik)
ig.ni'tion (ig·nî'shün)
ig.ni'tor (ig·nî'tër)
ig'ni.tron (ig'nî·trôn)
il.lu'mi.nant (î·lû'mî·nünt)
il.lu.mi.nom'e.ter (î·lû·mî·nöm'ë·tër)
im.preg.na'tion (îm·prëg·nä'shün)
in.can.des'cence (în·kän·dës'ëns)
in'ci.dence (în'sî·dëns)
in.cip'i.ent (în·sîp'î·ënt)
in.cli.na'tion (în·klî·nä'shün)
in.cli.nom'e.ter (în·klî·nöm'ë·tër)
in.co.her'ent (în·kô·hër'ënt)

in.cre.duc'tor (în·krë·dük'tër)
in'cre.ment (în'krä·mënt)
in.fin.i.tes'î.mal (în·fin·î·tës'î·môl)
in.hib'it.ing (în·hib'î·ting)
in.spec'to.scope (în·spëk'tô·sköp)
in'su.laz.ing (în'sî·läz·ing)
in'te.ger (în'të·jër)
in'teg.ral (în'tëg·rôl)
in.ten.si.tom'e.ter (în·tën·sî·töm'ë·tër)
in.ter.dig'î.tal (în·tër·dîj'î·tôl)
in.ter.fer.om'e.ter (în·tër·fër·ôm'ë·tër)
in.ter.po.la'tion (în·tër'pô·lä'shün)
in.ter.pre.tive (în·tër'prë·tîv)
in.ter.ro.ga'tion (în·tër·ô·gä'shün)
in.ter.ro.ga.tor (în·tär'ô·gä·tër)
in'ter.ties (în'tër·tîz)
in.to.na'tion (în·tô·nä'shün)
in.trin'sic (în·trîn'sîk)
In'var (în'vär)
i'on (î'ôn)
i.on'ic (î·ôn'ik)
i.on'o.sphere (î·ôn'ô·sfër)
i'so.bar (î'sô·bär)
i'so.chrone (î'sô·krôn)
i.soch'ro.nous (î·sök'rô·nüs)
i.so.clin'ic (î·sô·klîn'ik)
i'so.mer (î'sô·mër)
i.so.stat'ic (î·sô·stätt'ic)
i.so.trop'ic (î·sô·tröp'ik)
it'er.a.tive (ît'ër·ä·tîv)

J

jaff (jäf)
jez'a.bel (jëz'ä·bël)
joule (jööäl)

K

ke.no.pli'o.tron (kë·nô·plî'ô·trôn)
ke'no.tron (kë'nô·trôn)
ke.rau'no.phone (kë·rä'nô·fôn)
Kerr (kër)
Ki.kuch'i (kî·kōö'chë)
kil'o- (kîl'ô)
kil'ohm.me.ter (kîl'ôm·më·tër)
kil'o.me.ter (kîl'ô·më·tër)
kil.o.met'ric (kîl·ô·më'trîk)
kil'o.var (kîl'ô·vär)
kin'e.scope (kîn'ë·sköp)
ki.net'ic (kî·nët'ik)
Kirch'hoff (kîrk'höf)
kly.don'o.graph (klî·dôn'ô·gräf)
kly'stron (klî'strôn)
kur.to'sis (kër·tô'sîs)
ky'mo.graph (kî'mô·gräf)

L

la'bile (lä'bîl)

lab'y.rinth (lăb'î.rĩnth)
lac'quer (lăk'ēr)
lamb'da (lăm'dă)
La.mont's' (lă.mõnts')
Lan'ge.vin (lăn'gě.vĩn)
Lang'muir (lăng'mũr)
La.place' (lă.pliăs')
la.ryn.ga.phone (lă.rĩng'gă.fõn)
la'ser (lă'sēr)
la'ten.cy (lă'těn.sē)
la'tent (lă'těnt)
lat'er.al (lăt'ēr.ôi)
la.va.lier' (lă.vă.lêr')
LA'WEB (lă'wěb)
leak'ance (lêk'ũns)
Lech'er (lêch'ēr)
Le.clan.che' (lê.klăn.shă')
Le'nard (lă'nărt)
Le.pel' (lê.pêl')
Lich'ten.berg (lĩk'těn.bêrg)
Lis'sa.jous (lĩ'să.zhõõ)
lith'i.um (lĩth'ĩ.ũm)
litz (lĩtz)
lo'dar (lõ'dăr)
log.a.rith'mic (lõg.ă.rĩth'mĩk)
lok'tal (lõk'tõl)
lo.rac' (lõ.răc')
lo.rad' (lõ.răd')
lo.ran' (lõ.răn')
lor'humb (lõr'ũmb)
Los'sev (lõ'sêf)
lou'ver (lõõ'vêr)
lu'men (lũ'měn)
lu.min.aire' (lũ.mĩn.âr')
lu.mi.nes'cence (lũ.mi.nês'ěns)
lu.mi.nos'i.ty (lũ.mi.nõs'ĩ.tê)

M

mac.ro.son'ics (măk.rõ.sõn'ĩks)
mag'amp (măg'ămp)
mag'nal (măg'nõl)
mag.ne'si.um (măg.nê'sĩ.ũm)
Mag'ne.syn (măg'nê.sĩn)
mag'net.ite (măg'nê.tĩt)
mag'ne'to (măg.nê'tõ)
mag.ne.to.hy.dro.dy.nam'ic (măg.nê.tõ.hĩ.drõ.dĩ.năm'ĩk)
mag.ne.to.i.on'ic (măg.nê.tõ.ĩ.õn'ĩk)
mag.ne.tom'e.ter (măg.nê.tõm'ê.têr)
mag.net'tor (măg.nê't'êr)
Mag.nis'tor (măg.nĩs'têr)
man'ga.nin (măn'gă.nĩn)
ma.nom'e.ter (mă.nõm'ê.têr)
Mar.co'ni (măr.kõ'nĩ)
ma'trix (mă'triks)
ma'trix.er (mă'triks.ēr)
Mat.te.u'cci (măt.tă.õõt'chê)
Mc.Nal'ly (mũk.năl'ê)
Mea'cham (mê'chũm)

mea'con.ing (mê'kũn.ĩng)
me'di.an (mê'dĩ.ũn)
meg'a- (mêg'ă)
Meiss'ner (mĩz'nêr)
mel (mêl)
me'sa (mă'să)
mes'on (mês'õn)
met'a.dyne (mêt'ă.dĩn)
me.te.or.o.log'i.cal (mê.tĩ.ēr.õ.lõj'ĩ.k'l)
met're.chon (mêt'rê.kõn)
mho (mõ)
mĩ'cro- (mĩ'krõ)
mĩ.cro.cir'cui.try (mĩ.krõ.sêr'kĩ.trê)
mĩ.cro.log'ic (mĩ.krõ.lõj'ĩk)
mĩ.cro.mas.sage' (mĩ.krõ.măs.săzh')
mĩ.cro.min.i.a.tur.i.za'tion (mĩ.krõ.mĩn.ĩ.ă.chêr.ĩ.ză'shũn)
mĩ.cro.mod'ule (mĩ.krõ.mõd'ũl)
mĩ.cro.ra.dĩ.om'e.ter (mĩ.krõ.ră.dê.õm'ê.têr)
mil'li- (mĩl'ĩ)
mil.li.roent'gen (mĩl.ĩ.rěnt'gěn)
min.i.a.tur.i.za'tion (mĩn.ĩ.ă.chêr.ĩ.ză'shũn)
Min'ter (mĩn'têr)
mitte.seite (mĩt.sĩt)
mne.mon'ic (nê.mõn'ĩk)
mod'ule (mõd'ũl)
moi're (mõ'ră)
mol (mõl)
mol.ec.tron'ics (mõl.êk.trõn'ĩks)
mo.lec'u.lar (mõ.lêk'ũ.lêr)
mol'e.cule (mõl'ê.kũl)
mo.lyb'de.num (mõ.lib'dê.nũm)
mon.au'ral (mõn.õ'rũl)
mon.o.chro.ma.tor (mõn.õ.krõ.mă.têr)
mon'o.chrome (mõn'õ.krõm)
mor.pho.log'i.cal (mõr.fõ.lõj'ĩ.kũl)
mor.phol'o.gy (mõr.fõl'õ.gê)
mo.sa'ic (mõ.ză'ĩk)
mu (mũ)
Mul'ler (mũl'êr)
mul.ti.cel'lu.lar (mũl.tĩ.sêl'ũ.lêr)
mul.ti.proc'es.sor (mũl.tĩ.prõs'ês.ēr)
Mu'met.al (mũ'mêt.ũl)
Mun'sell (mũn'sũl)
My'ca.lex (mĩ'kă.lêks)
My'lar (mĩ'lăr)

N

nan'õ (năn'õ)
Na.per'i.an (nă.pêr'ĩ.ũn)
na'pi.er (nă'pê.ēr)
Nav'a.globe (năv'ă.glõb)
na'var (nă'văr)
nav'ar.ho (năv'ăr.hõ)
neg'a.tron (nêg'ă.trõn)
ne'mo (nê'mõ)

ne'per (nē'pēr)
Nernst (nērnst)
neu-ris'tor (nū-rīs'tēr)
neu-ro-e-lec-tric'i-ty (nū-rō-ê-lĕk-trīs'ī-tē)
neu-tri'no (nōō-trĕ'nō)
neu'tron (nū'trōn)
Ni'chrome (nī'krōm)
Nip'kow (nĭp'kou)
noc'to-vi-sion (nōk'tō-vī-zhūn)
nod'al (nōd'l)
node (nōd)
nod'ules (nōd'ūls)
no'mo-graph (nō'mō-gráf)
non-e-quiv'a-lence (nōn-ê-kwĭv'ä-lĕns)
non-e-ras'a-ble (nōn-ê-rās'ä-b'l)
nov'al (nōv'l)
nov'ice (nōv'is)
nu'cle-ar (nū'klĕ-ēr)
nu-cle-a'tion (nōō-klĭ-ä'shūn)
nu-cle-on'ics (nū-klĕ-ōn'iks)
nu'cle-us (nū'klĕ-ūs)
nu'tat-ing (nū'tät-ĭng)
nu-vis'tor (nōō-vīs'tēr)
Ny'quist (nī'kwĭst)

O

o-blique' (ô-blĕk')
o'boe (ô'bō)
ob-so-les'cence (ôb-sô-lĕs'ĕns)
oc-clude' (ô-klōōd')
oc'tal (ôc'tül)
o'do-graph (ô'dô-gráf)
oer'sted (ēr'stĕd)
o-me'ga (ô-mĕ'gä)
om'ni-bear-ing (ôm'nĭ-bâr-ĭng)
om-ni-di-rec'tion-al (ôm-nĭ-dĭ-rĕk'shūn-äl)
on'do-graph (ôn'dô-gráf)
o-pac'i-me-ter (ô-päs'ī-mĕ-tēr)
op'er-and (ôp'ēr-änd)
op-to-e-lec-tron'ic (ôp-tô-ê-lĕk-trōn'ik)
op'to-phone (ôp'tô-fōn)
or'i-fice (ôr'ī-fis)
or'thi-con (ôr'thĭ-kōn)
or'tho-code (ôr'thō-cōd)
or-thog'o-nal (ôr-thōg'ô-nōl)
os'cil-la-to-ry (ôs'ī-lä-tô-rĕ)
os-cil'lo-gram (ô-sil'ô-grām)
o'zone (ô'zōn)

P

pan-o-ram'ic (pän-ô-räm'ik)
pa-rab'o-la (pä-räb'ô-lä)
par-a-bol'ic (pär-ä-bōl'ik)
pa-rab'o-loid (pä-räb'ô-loid)
pa-rab-o-loi'dal (pä-räb-ô-loi'd'l)
par'af-fin (pär'ä-fin)

pär'al-lax (pär'ä-läks)
pa-ram'e-ter (pä-räm'ĕ-tēr)
par-a-me'tric (pär-ä-mĕ'trĭk)
pa-ram'e-tron (pä-räm'ĕ-trōn)
par-a-mis'tor (pär-ä-mīs'tēr)
par-a-sit'ic (pär-ä-sĭt'ik)
Pas'chen's (päs'kĕnz)
Pel-tier' (pĕl'tyär')
per-cep'tron (pĕr-sĕp'trōn)
per-cus'sive (pĕr-cūs'iv)
per-i-od'ic (pĕr-ī-ōd'ik)
pe-riph'er-al (pĕr-ĭf'ēr-ül)
per-me-a-bil'i-ty (pĕr-mĕ-ä-bil'ī-tē)
per-me-am'e-ter (pĕr-mĕ-äm'ĕ-tēr)
per-mit-tiv'i-ty (pĕr-mĭt-tĭv'ī-tē)
per-sis'tor (pĕr-sĭs'tēr)
phan'o-tron (fän'ô-trōn)
phan'tas-tron (fän'täs-trōn)
phas'i-tron (fäz'ī-trōn)
phas'ma-jec-tor (fäz'mä-jĕk-tēr)
pha'sor (fä'zĕr)
phe-nol'ic (fĕ-nōl'ik)
phi (fĕ)
phon (fōn)
pho'nemes (fō'nĕmz)
pho-net'ic (fō-nĕt'ik)
pho'non (fō'nōn)
phos-pho-res'cence (fōs-fō-rĕs'ĕns)
pho-to-e-las-tic-i-ty (fō-tô-ê-läs-tĭ-sĭ-tē)
pho-to-mag-ne'to-e-lec'tric (fō-tō-mäg-nĕ'tô-ê-lĕk'trĭk)
pho-tom'e-ter (fō-tōm'ĕ-tēr)
pho-tom'e-try (fō-tōm'ĕ-trĕ)
pho'to-sphere (fō'tô-sfĕr)
pho-to-vol-ta'ic (fō-tô-vōl-tä'ik)
pi (pĭ)
pi'co (pĭ'kō)
pi-e-zo-di-e-lec'tric (pĭ-ē-zō-dĭ-ĕ-lĕk'trĭk)
pi-e-zo-e-lec'tric (pĭ-ē-zō-ê-lĕk'trĭk)
pi'e-zo-id (pĭ'ē-zoid)
Pi-ra'ni (pĭ-rä'nĕ)
planch'et (plän'chĭt)
Planck'i-an (plänk'ī-ün)
Planck's (plänks)
plas'ma-tron (pläz'mä-trōn)
plas'ti-ciz-er (pläs'tĭ-siz-ēr)
pla-teau' (plä-tōr')
pla-tin'o-tron (plä-tĭn'ô-trōn)
plat'i-num (plät'ī-nūm)
pli-o-dy'na-tron (plĭ-ô-dĭ'nä-trōn)
pli'o-tron (plĭ'ô-trōn)
plu-to'ni-um (plōō-tō'nĭ-ūm)
poïd (poïd)
Pois-son's' (poi-sōnz')
pol-y-es'ter (pōl-ī-ĕs'tēr)
pol-y-eth'yl-ene (pōl-ī-ĕth'ī-lĕn)
pol-y-sty'rene (pōl-ī-stĭ'rĕn)
por-ta-men'to (pôr-tä-mĕn'tō)

pos'i-tron (pǒz'ĩ.trǒn)
 po-tas'si-um (pǒ.tás'sĩ.ũm)
 po-ten'tial (pǒ.těn'shũl)
 po-ten-ti-om'e-ter (pǒ.těn.shĩ.ǒm'ě.těr)
 Po-tier' (pǒ.tyā')
 Poin'ting's (poin'tĩngz)
 pre-ces'sion (prě.sěsh'ũn)
 pre-cip'i-ta-tor (prě.sĩp'ĩ.tā.těr)
 pre-cip'i-tron (prě.sĩp'ĩ.trǒn)
 pre-cur'sor (prě.kěr'sěr)
 pro-fi-lom'e-ter (prǒ.fĩ.lǒm'ě.těr)
 pro-me'thi-um (prǒ.mě'thĩ.ũm)
 pseu'do-code (sǒǒ'dǒ.cǒd)
 Pu'pin (pũ'pěn)
 py'lon (pĩ'lǒn)
 py-ram'i-dal (pĩ.rām'ĩ.dũl)
 pyr-he-li-om'e-ter (pĩr.hě.lĩ.ǒm'ě.těr)
 py-ro-e-lec'tric (pĩ.rǒ.ě.lěk'trĩk)
 py-rom'e-ter (pĩ.rǒm'ě.těr)
 Py-thag-o-re'an (pĩ.thāg.ǒ.rě'ũn)

Q

quad (kwǒd)
 quad'rant (kwǒd'rǎnt)
 quad-ran'tal (kwǒd.rǎn'tũl)
 quad'ri-pole (kwǒd'rĩ.pǒl)
 quad'ru-pole (kwǒd'rǒǒ.pǒl)
 quan-ti-za'tion (kwǒn.tĩ.zā'shũn)
 quan'tize (kwǒn'tĩz)
 quan'tum (kwǒn'tũm)
 qua'si- (kwā'sĩ-)
 qui-es'cent (kwĩ.ěs'ěnt)

R

ra'con (rā'kǒn)
 rad (rǎd)
 ra'dar (rā'dār)
 ra'di-ac (rā'dĩ.ǎk)
 ra'di-al (rā'dĩ.ũl)
 ra'di-a-tive (rā'dĩ.ā.tĩv)
 ra-di-ol'o-gy (rā.dĩ.ǒl'ǒ.jĩ)
 ra-di-o-paque' (rā.dĩ.ǒ.pāk')
 ra-di-o-son'o-buoy (rā.dĩ.ǒ.sǒn'ǒ.boi)
 ra-di-o-te-leg'ra-phy (rā.dĩ.ǒ.tě.lěg'rā.fě)
 ra-di-o-te-leph'o-ny (rā.dĩ.ǒ.tě.lěf'ǒ.ně)
 ra-di-o-ther'a-py (rā.dĩ.ǒ.thār'ā.pě)
 ra-di-o-ther'mics (rā.dĩ.ǒ.thěr'mĩks)
 ra'dix (rā'dĩks)
 ra'dome (rā'dǒm)
 ra'dux (rā'dũks)
 ra'mark (rā'mǎrk)
 Ram'sauer (rām'sour)
 ras'ter (rās'těr)
 ray'dist (rā'dĩst)
 Ray'leigh (rā'li)
 re-ac-qui-si'tion (rě.ǎk.wĩ.zĩ'shũn)

re-ber'ca-eu-re'ka (rě.běk'ā.ũ.rě'kā)
 re-ca-les'cent (rě.kā.lěs'ěnt)
 re-cip'ro-cal (rě.sĩp'rǒ.kũl)
 rec-i-pros'i-ty (rěs.ĩ.prǒs'ĩ.tě)
 re-con'nais-sance (rě.kǒn'ĩ.sũns)
 rec'ti-gon (rěk'tĩ.gǒn)
 rec-ti-lin'e-al (rěk.tĩ.lĩn'ě.ũl)
 rec-ti-lin'e-ar (rěk.tĩ.lĩn'ě.ěr)
 re-cur'sion (rě.kũr'shũn)
 re-dun'dan-cy (rě.dũn'dũn.sě)
 re-flec-tom'e-ter (rě.flěk.tǒm'ě.těr)
 re-frac-tom'e-ter (rě.frāk.tǒm'ě.těr)
 re-fran'gi-ble (rě.frān'jĩ.b'ĩl)
 re-ig-ni'tion (rě.ĩg.nĩ'shũn)
 Rei'ke (rĩ'kě)
 Rei'nartz (rĩ'nǎrts)
 rel (rěl)
 re-lax'or (rě.lǎk'sěr)
 rem'a-nence (rěm'ā.něns)
 re-per'fo-ra-tor (rě.pěr'fǒ.rā.těr)
 re-sid'u-al (rě.zĩd'ũ.ũl)
 re-sis-tiv'i-ty (rě.zĩs.tĩv'ĩ.tě)
 res'na-tron (rěz'nā.trǒn)
 ret-ro-di-rec'tive (rět.rǒ.dĩ.rěk'tĩv)
 re-ver-ber-a'tion (rě.věr.běr.ā'shũn)
 rhe'o-stat (rě'ǒ.stǎt)
 rhom'bic (rǒm'bĩk)
 rho-the'ta (rǒ.thā'tǎ)
 rhum'ba-tron (rǒǒm'bā.trǒn)
 Rig'hi-Le-duc' (rě'gě.lũ.dũk')
 RI-OM'E-TER (rĩ.ǒm'ě.těr)
 Ro-chelle' (rǒ.shě'l')
 roent'gen (rěnt'gěn)
 roent-gen'o-gram (rěnt.gěn'ǒ.grǎm)
 roent-gen-ol'o-gy (rěnt.gěn.ǒl'ǒ.jě)
 roent-gen-om'e-ter (rěnt.gěn.ǒm'ě.těr)
 Ruhm'korff (rũm'kǒrf)

S

scin-til-la'tion (sĩn.tĩ.lā'shũn)
 sel'en-ide (sěl'ěn.ĩd)
 sep'tate (sěp'tǎt)
 se-quen'tial (sě.kwěn'shũl)
 ser'rat-ed (sěr'ǎt.ěd)
 sex-i-dec'i-mal (sěk.sĩ.děs'ĩ.mũl)
 sfer'ics (sfěr'ĩks)
 sho-ran' (shǒ.rǎn')
 sil'i-ca (sĩl'ĩ.kā)
 sil'i-con (sĩl'ĩ.kǒn)
 sil'i-cone (sĩl'ĩ.kǒn)
 si'mul-cast-ing (sĩ'mũl.kǎst.ĩng)
 sine (sĩn)
 sins (sĩnz)
 si-nus-oi'dal (sĩ.nũ.soi'dũl)
 skew (skũ)
 ski'a-tron (skě'ā.trǒn)
 sniv'et (snĩv'ět)
 so'dar (sǒ'dār)
 so'di-um (sǒ'dĩ.ũm)
 so'far (sǒ'fār)

so'lar (sō'lār)
 sol'der (sōd'ēr)
 so'len.oid (sō'lēn.oid)
 so'li.on (sō'li.ōn)
 so'nar (sō'nār)
 sone (sōn)
 son'ic (sōn'ik)
 son'ne (sōn'ē)
 son'o.buoy (sōn'ō.boi)
 son.om'e.ter (sōn.ōm'ē.tēr)
 so.phis'ti.cat.ed (sō.fis'ti.kāt.ēd)
 spa.cis'tor (spā.sis'tēr)
 spa.ghet'ti (spā.gēt'tē)
 spa'tial (spā'shūl)
 spec'tral (spēk'trāl)
 spec.trom'e.ter (spēk.trōm'ē.tēr)
 spec'u.lar (spēk'ū.lār)
 sphere (sfēr)
 spher'i.cal (sfēr'i.kūl)
 spin.thar'i.scope (spīn.thār'i.skōp)
 spo.rad'ic (spō.rād'ik)
 spur'i.ous (spēr'i.ūs)
 squeg'ger (skwēg'ēr)
 squelch (skwēlch)
 squint (skwīnt)
 squit'ter (skwīt'tēr)
 sta.bil'i.volt (stā.bil'i.vōlt)
 sta'lo (stā'lō)
 stat (stāt)
 ste'a.tite (stē'ā.tīt)
 Stef'an.Boltz'mann (stēf'ün.bōltz'mūn)
 Stein'metz (stīn'mēts)
 sten'ode (stēn'ōd)
 ste.ra'di.an (stē.rā'di.ün)
 ste.e.o.ceph'a.loid (stār.ē.ō.sēf'ä.loid)
 stim'u.lus (stīm'ū.lūs)
 sto.chas'tic (stō.kās'tik)
 sto.chi.o.met'ric (stō.ki.ō.mēt'rik)
 strat'o.sphere (strāt'ō.sfēr)
 stri'a'tion (stri.ā'shūn)
 strob'o.scope (strōb'ō.skōp)
 strob.o.scop'ic (strōb.ō.skōp'ik)
 strob'o.tron (strōb'ō.trōn)
 Suhl (sōl)
 sur.veil'lance (sēr.vā'lāns)
 sus.cep.ti.bil'i.ty (sūsēp.ti.bil'i.tē)
 sym.bol'ic (sīm.bōl'ik)
 syn'chro.tron (sīn'krō.trōn)
 syn'the.siz.er (sīn'thē.siz.ēr)

T

tach.om'e.ter (tāk.ōm'ē.tēr)
 tan.gen'tial (tān.jēn'shūl)
 tan'ta.lum (tān'tā.lūm)
 tec'ne.tron (tēk'nē.trōn)
 tel.e.gen'ic (tēl.ē.jēn'ik)
 te.leg'ra.phy (tē.lēg'rā.fē)
 te.lem'e.ter (tē.lēm'ē.tēr)
 te.lem'e.try (tē.lēm'ē.trē)

te.leph'o.ny (tē.lēf'ō.nē)
 tel'e.ran (tēl'ē.rān)
 tel'e.synd (tēl'ē.sīnd)
 tel'ex (tēl'ēks)
 ten.si.om'e.ter (tēn.sī.ōm'ē.tēr)
 ten'sion (tēn'shūn)
 ter'a (tār'ä)
 ter'na.ry (tēr'nā.rē)
 ter.rain' (tēr.ān')
 ter.res'tri.al (tēr.ēs'tri.ül)
 ter'ti.ar.y (tēr'shī.ār.ē)
 tes'la (tēs'lä)
 thal'lo.fide (thāl'ō.fid)
 ther'e.min (thār.ē.mīn)
 ther'mi.on (thēr'mi.ōn)
 ther.mi.on'ic (thēr.mi.ōn'ik)
 ther.mis'tor (thēr.mis'tēr)
 the'ta (thā'tä)
 They'e.nin's (thēv'ē.nīns)
 tho'ri.at.ed (thō'ri.āt.ēd)
 thy'ra.tron (thī'rā.trōn)
 thy'ris.tor (thī'rīs.tēr)
 thy'rite (thī'rīt)
 tim'bre (tīm'bēr)
 Ton'o.tron (tōn'ō.trōn)
 to.roi'dal (tō.roi'dōl)
 torque (tōrk)
 tor.si.om'e.ter (tōr.sī.ōm'ē.tēr)
 tor'sion (tōr'shūn)
 tour.ma.line (tōr'mā.līn)
 trans.hy'brid (trāns.hī'brīd)
 trans'ient (trān'shēnt)
 tran.sis'tance (trān.sis'tūns)
 tran.sit'ion (trān.zīsh'ün)
 tran'si.tron (trān'si.trōn)
 trans.mis.si.bil'i.ty (trāns.mīs.i.bil'i.tē)
 tran.son'ic (trān.sōn'ik)
 trans.pon'der (trāns.pōn'dēr)
 trap.e.zoi'dal (trāp.ē.zoi'd'l)
 tri.ax'i.al (tri.āk'i.ōl)
 tri.bo.e.lec'tric (tri.bō.ē.lēk'trīk)
 tri'con (trī'kōn)
 trig'a.tron (trīg'ā.trōn)
 tri.gis'tor (trī.jīs'tēr)
 tri.nis'tor (trī.nīs'tēr)
 trin'o.scope (trīn'ō.skōp)
 tri.stim'u.lus (trī.stīm'ū.lūs)
 trit'i.um (trīt'i.üm)
 trop'o.sphere (trōp'ō.sfēr)
 trop.o.spher'ic (trōp.ō.sfēr'ik)
 trun'cate (trūn'kāt)
 tun'gar (tūn'gār)
 tung'sten (tūng'stēn)
 tur.bid'i.me.ter (tēr.bīd'i.mē.tēr)

U

ul'tor (ül'tōr)
 ul tra.mi.crom'e.ter (ül.trā.mī.krōm'ē.tēr)
 um.bil'i.cal (üm.bil'i.kūl)

V

va'lence (vā'lěns)
 va·lid'i·ty (vā·līd'ī·tē)
 Van' de Graaff (vān'dě·grāf)
 var'ac·tor (vār'āk·tēr)
 var'hour (vār'our)
 Var'i·ac (vār'ī·āk)
 var'in·dor (vār'in·dēr)
 var·i·om'e·ter (vār·ī·ōm'ē·tēr)
 var·is'tor (vār·īs'tēr)
 ver'ni·er (vēr'nī·ēr)
 ves·tig'i·al (vēs·tīj'ī·ūl)
 vi·bra'to (vī·brā'tō)
 vi'bra·tron (vī'brā·trōn)
 vi·brom'e·ter (vī·brōm'ē·tēr)
 vi'di·con (vī'dī·kōn)
 Vil·la'ri (vī·lār'ē)
 vi'nyl (vī'nūl)
 vis·com'e·ter (vīs·kōm'ē·tēr)
 vis·co·sim'e·ter (vīs·kō·sīm'ē·tēr)
 vis·cos'i·ty (vīs·kōs'ī·tē)
 vis'cous (vīs'kūs)
 vo'das (vō'dūs)
 vo'der (vō'dēr)
 vo'gad (vō'gād)
 vol'a·tile (vōl'ū·tīl)
 vol·ta'ic (vōl·tā'īk)
 vol·u·met'ric (vōl·ū·mēt'rīk)

W

Wag'ner (wāg'nēr)
 wa'mo·scope (wā'mō·skōp)
 web'er (wēb'ēr)
 Weh'nelt (vā'nēlt)
 Wert'heim (wērt'hīm)
 Wie'de·mann (wē'dū·mūn)
 Wie'de·mann·Franz (wē'dū·mūn·frānz)
 Wien (wēn)
 Wims'hurst (wīmz'hērst)
 wob'bu·la·tor (wōb'ū·lā·tēr)

X

xe'non (zē'nōn)
 xe·ro·graph'ic (zē·rō·grāf'īk)
 xe·rog'ra·phy (zē·rōg'rā·fē)

Y

Ya'gi (yā'gē)

Z

ze'ner (zē'nēr)
 zep'pe·lin (zēp'ē·līn)
 zinc (zīngk)

MEMORANDA

MEMORANDA

MEMORANDA

MEMORANDA

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