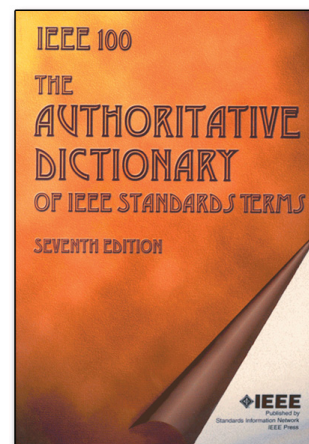


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The Authoritative Dictionary of
IEEE Standards Terms

Seventh Edition



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- fied surface. *Contrast*: beam solid angle. *See also*: footprint. (AP/ANT) 145-1993
- beam current (1) (storage tubes)** The current emerging from the final aperture of the electron gun. *See also*: storage tube. (ED) 158-1962w
- (2) (computer graphics)** The flow of electrons from an electron gun onto the phosphor-coated screen of a cathode ray tube. (C) 610.6-1991w
- beam-deflection tube** An electron-beam tube in which current to an output electrode is controlled by the transverse movement of an electron beam. (ED) 161-1971w
- beam diameter (1) (fiber optics)** The distance between two diametrically opposed points at which the irradiance is a specified fraction of the beam's peak irradiance; most commonly applied to beams that are circular or nearly circular in cross section. *Synonym*: beamwidth. *See also*: beam divergence. (Std100) 812-1984w
- (2) (laser maser)** The distance between diametrically opposed points in that cross section of a beam where the power per unit area is $1/e$ times that of the peak power per unit area. (LEO) 586-1980w
- beam divergence (laser maser)** The full angle of the beam spread between diametrically opposed $1/e$ irradiance points; usually measured in mrad (one mrad $\approx \Delta 3.4$ minutes of arc). (LEO) 586-1980w
- (2) (A) (fiber optics)** For beams that are circular or nearly circular in cross section, the angle subtended by the far-field beam diameter. *See also*: collimation; far-field region; beam diameter. **(B) (fiber optics)** For beams that are not circular or nearly circular in cross section, the far-field angle subtended by two diametrically opposed points in a plane perpendicular to the optical axis, at which points the irradiance is a specified fraction of the beam's peak irradiance. Generally, only the maximum and minimum divergences (corresponding to the major and minor diameters of the far-field irradiance) need be specified. *See also*: beam diameter; far-field region; collimation. (Std100) 812-1984
- beam error (navigation aids)** (navigation systems using directionally propagated signals) The lateral or angular distance between the mean direction of the actual course and the desired course direction. (AES/GCS) 172-1983w
- beam expander (laser maser)** A combination of optical elements that will increase the diameter of a laser beam. (LEO) 586-1980w
- beam finder (oscilloscopes)** A provision for locating the spot when it is not visible. (IM) 311-1970w
- beamguide (laser maser)** A set of beam-forming elements spaced in such a way as to conduct a well-defined beam of radiation. Analogs are waveguides and fiber optic filaments. (LEO) 586-1980w
- beam-indexing color tube** A color-picture tube in which a signal, generated by an electron beam after deflection, is fed back to a control device or element in such a way as to provide an image in color. (ED) 161-1971w
- beam landing error (camera tubes)** A signal non-uniformity resulting from beam electrons arriving at the target with a spatially varying component of velocity parallel to the target. *See also*: camera tube. (ED) [45]
- beam locator** *See*: beam finder.
- beam modulation, percentage (image orthicons)** One hundred times the ratio of the signal output current for highlight illumination on the tube to the dark current. (ED) 161-1971w
- beam noise (navigation aids)** (navigation systems using directionally propagated signals) Extraneous disturbances tending to interfere with ideal system performance. *Note*: Beam noise is the aggregate effect of bends, scalloping, roughness, etc. (AES/GCS) 172-1983w
- beam parametric amplifier** A parametric amplifier that uses a modulated electron beam to provide a variable reactance. *See also*: parametric device. (ED) [46]
- beam pattern** *See*: directional response pattern.
- beam pointing (communication satellite)** The ability to orient the beam of a high gain antenna into a specific direction in a coordinate system. (COM) [19]
- beam position** *See*: current position.
- beam power tube** An electron-beam tube in which use is made of directed electron beams to contribute substantially to its power-handling capability, and in which the control grid and the screen grid are essentially aligned. (ED) 161-1971w
- beam resonator (laser maser)** A resonator that serves to confine a beam of radiation to a given region of space without continuous guidance along the beam. (LEO) 586-1980w
- beam rider guidance** That form of missile guidance wherein a missile, through a self-contained mechanism, automatically guides itself along a beam. *See also*: guided missile. (EEC/PE) [119]
- beamshape loss** A loss factor included in the radar equation to account for the use of the peak antenna gain in the radar equation instead of the effective gain that results when the received train of pulses is modulated by the two-way pattern of a scanning antenna. *Synonym*: antenna-pattern loss. (AES) 686-1997
- beam shaping (communication satellite)** Controlling the shape of an antenna beam, by design of the surfaces of the antenna or by controlling the phasing of the signals radiated from the antenna. (COM) [25]
- beam solid angle** The solid angle through which all the radiated power would stream if the power per unit solid angle were constant throughout this solid angle and at the maximum value of the radiation intensity. (AP/ANT) 145-1993
- beamsplitter (fiber optics)** A device for dividing an optical beam into two or more separate beams; often a partially reflecting mirror. (Std100) 812-1984w
- beam splitter (laser maser)** An optical device which uses controlled reflection to produce two beams from a single incident beam. (LEO) 586-1980w
- beam spot size** *See*: spot size.
- beam spread (1) (illuminating engineering)** (in any plane) The angle between the two directions in the plane in which the intensity is equal to a stated percentage of the maximum beam intensity. The percentage typically is 10% for floodlights and 50% for photographic lights. (EEC/IE) [126]
- (2) (light-emitting diodes)** (source of light, θ y, where y is the stated percent.) *See* definition (1) above. (ED) [127]
- beam steering (1)** Changing the direction of the major lobe of a radiation pattern. *See also*: radiation. (AP/ANT) [35], 145-1993
- (2)** Surface acoustic wave propagation phenomena in anisotropic materials described by a nonzero angle of power flow. (UFFC) 1037-1992w
- beam waveguide** A quasioptical structure consisting of a sequence of lenses or mirrors used to guide an electromagnetic wave. (MTT) 146-1980w
- beamwidth** *See*: beam diameter; half-power beamwidth.
- bearer channel protocol intervention level** The highest protocol level at which a private switching network (PSN) provides protocol termination on a given bearer channel. (LM/C/COM) 8802-9-1996
- bearer service** A telecommunication service that provides the capability for the transmission of signals between user-network interfaces. (C/LM/COM) 802.9a-1995w, 8802-9-1996
- bearing (A) (navigation aid terms)** The horizontal direction of one terrestrial point from another, expressed as the angle in the horizontal plane between a reference line and the horizontal projection of the line joining two points. **(B) (navigation aid terms)** Azimuth. A bearing is often designated as true, magnetic, compass, grid, or relative, and is dependent upon the reference direction. (AES/GCS) 172-1983
- (2) (A) (rotating machinery)** A stationary member or assembly of stationary members in which a shaft is supported and may rotate. **(B) (rotating machinery)** In a ball or roller

- bearing, a combination (frequently preassembled) of stationary and rotating members containing a peripheral assembly of balls or rollers, in which a shaft is supported and may rotate. (PE) [9]
- bearing accuracy, instrumental (A) (direction finding systems)** The difference between the indicated and the apparent bearings in a measurement of the same signal source. *See also:* navigation. **(B) (direction finding systems)** As a statement of overall system performance, a difference between indicated and correct bearings whose probability of being exceeded in any measurement made on the system is less than some stated value. *See also:* navigation. (AES) [42]
- bearing bracket (rotating machinery)** A bracket which supports a bearing, but including no part thereof. A bearing bracket is not specifically constructed to provide protection for the windings or rotating parts. (PE) [9]
- bearing cap (rotating machinery)** (or bearing bracket cap) A cover for the bearing enclosure of a bearing bracket type machine or the removable upper half of the enclosure for a bearing. *See also:* bearing. (PE) [9]
- bearing cartridge (rotating machinery)** A complete enclosure for a ball or roller bearing, separate from the bearing bracket or end shield. *See also:* bearing. (PE) [9]
- bearing clearance (A) (rotating machinery)** The difference between the bearing inner diameter and the journal diameter. *See also:* bearing. **(B) (rotating machinery)** The total distance for axial movement permitted by a double-acting thrust bearing. *See also:* bearing. (PE) [9]
- bearing distance heading indicator (navigation aid terms)** A display device which presents continuous references as to course and distance to destination. (AES/GCS) 172-1983w
- bearing dust-cap (rotating machinery)** A removable cover to prevent the entry of foreign material into the bearing. *See also:* bearing. (PE) [9]
- bearing error curve (A) (navigation aid terms)** [DF (direction finder) equipment]. A plot of the instrumental bearing errors versus either indicated or correct bearing. **(B) (navigation aid terms)** (in DF installations) A plot of the combined instrumental bearing error (of the equipment) and site error versus indicated bearings. (AES/GCS) 172-1983
- bearing housing (rotating machinery)** A structure supporting the actual bearing liner or ball or roller bearing in a bearing assembly. *See also:* bearing. (PE) [9]
- bearing insulation (rotating machinery)** Insulation that prevents the circulation of stray currents by electrically insulating the bearing from its support. *See also:* bearing. (PE) [9]
- bearing liner (rotating machinery)** The assembly of a bearing shell together with its lining. *See also:* bearing. (PE) [9]
- bearing lining (rotating machinery)** The element of the journal bearing assembly in which the journal rotates. *See also:* bearing. (PE) [9]
- bearing locknut (rotating machinery)** A nut that holds a ball or roller bearing in place on the shaft. *See also:* bearing. (PE) [9]
- bearing lock washer (rotating machinery)** A washer between the bearing locknut and the bearing that prevents the locknut from turning. *See also:* bearing. (PE) [9]
- bearing offset, indicated (electronic navigation) (direction finding systems)** The mean difference between the indicated and apparent bearings of a number of signal sources, the sources being substantially uniformly distributed in azimuth. *See also:* navigation. (AES/GCS) 173-1959w, [42]
- bearing oil seal** *See:* oil seal.
- bearing oil system (rotating machinery)** (oil-circulating system) All parts that are provided for the flow, treatment, and storage of the bearing oil. *See also:* oil cup. (PE) [9]
- bearing pedestal (rotating machinery)** A structure mounted from the bedplate or foundation of the machine to support a bearing, but not including the bearing. *See also:* bearing. (PE) [9]
- bearing-pedestal cap (rotating machinery)** The top part of a bearing pedestal. *See also:* bearing. (PE) [9]
- bearing plates** Plates of large surface area attached to the structure below ground surface to prevent uplift or to increase the bearing capability in unstable soils. (T&D/PE) 751-1990
- bearing protective device** (power system device function numbers) A device that functions on excessive bearing temperature, or on other abnormal mechanical conditions associated with the bearing, such as undue wear, which may eventually result in excessive bearing temperature or failure. (SUB/PE) C37.2-1979s
- bearing reciprocal** *See:* reciprocal bearing.
- bearing reservoir (rotating machinery)** (oil tank) (oil well) A container for the oil supply for the bearing. It may be a sump within the bearing housing. *See also:* oil cup. (PE) [9]
- bearing seal** *See:* oil seal.
- bearing seat (rotating machinery)** The surface of the supporting structure for the bearing shell. *See also:* bearing. (PE) [9]
- bearing sensitivity (electronic navigation)** The minimum field strength input to a direction-finder system to obtain repeatable bearings within the bearing accuracy of the system. *See also:* navigation. (AES) 270-1966w, [42]
- bearing shell (rotating machinery)** The element of the journal bearing assembly that supports the bearing lining. *See also:* bearing. (PE) [9]
- bearing shoe** *See:* segment shoe.
- bearing-temperature detector (rotating machinery)** A temperature detector whose sensing element is mounted at or near the bearing surface. *See also:* bearing. (PE) [9]
- bearing-temperature relay (rotating machinery)** A relay whose temperature sensing element is mounted at or near the bearing surface. *Synonym:* bearing thermostat. *See also:* bearing. (PE) [9]
- bearing thermometer (rotating machinery)** A thermometer whose temperature sensing element is mounted at or near the bearing surface. *See also:* bearing. (PE) [9]
- bearing thermostat** *See:* bearing-temperature relay.
- beat** An event that begins with the transition on a synchronization line by the master, followed by the release of an acknowledgment line by one or more slaves. Command and data information may be transferred from the master to one or more slaves in the first half of the beat. During the second half of the beat the slaves may transfer capability, status, and data information back to the master. (C/BA) 10857-1994, 896.4-1993w, 896.3-1993w
- beating (data transmission)** A phenomenon in which two or more periodic quantities of different frequencies produce a resultant having pulsations of amplitude. (PE) 599-1985w
- beat note** The wave of difference frequency created when two sinusoidal waves of different frequencies are supplied to a nonlinear device. *See also:* radio receiver. 188-1952w
- beat reception** *See:* heterodyne reception.
- beats (1) (general)** Periodic variations that result from the superposition of waves having different frequencies. *Note:* The term is applied both to the linear addition of two waves, resulting in a periodic variation of amplitude, and to the nonlinear addition of two waves, resulting in new frequencies, of which the most important usually are the sum and difference of the original frequencies. *See also:* signal wave. (COM) 312-1977w
- (2) (data transmission)** Periodic variations that result from the superposition of waves having difference frequencies. *Note:* The term is applied both to the linear addition of two waves, resulting in a periodic variation of amplitude, and to the nonlinear addition of two waves, resulting in new frequencies, of which the most important usually are the sum and difference of the original frequencies. (PE/EDPG) 599-1985w, [3]
- becquerel (metric practice)** The activity of a radionuclide decaying at the rate of one spontaneous nuclear transition per second. (QUL) 268-1982s

direct ESD event An ESD event that takes place between an intruder and a receptor in which the intruder or the receptor, or both, is an equipment victim. (SPD/PE) C62.47-1992r

direct ESD test A test in which ESD is applied directly to the surface or structure of the EUT. (EMC) C63.16-1993

direct feeder A feeder that connects a generating station, substation, or other supply point to one point of utilization. *See also:* center of distribution; auxiliary device to an instrument; radial feeder. (EEC/PE) [119]

direct glare (illuminating engineering) Glare resulting from high luminances or insufficiently shielded light sources in the field of view. It usually is associated with bright areas, such as luminaires, ceilings, and windows which are outside the visual task or region being viewed. (EEC/IE) [126]

direct grid bias The direct component of grid voltage. *See also:* electrode voltage. (ED) 161-1971w

direct-indirect lighting (illuminating engineering) A variant of general diffuse lighting in which the luminaires emit little or no light at angles near the horizontal. (EEC/IE) [126]

direct insert subroutine *See:* open subroutine.

direct instruction (1) A computer instruction that contains the direct addresses of its operands. *Contrast:* immediate instruction; indirect instruction. *See also:* absolute instruction; effective instruction. (C) 610.12-1990

(2) A computer instruction that contains the direct addresses of its operands. *Contrast:* indirect instruction. (C) 610.10-1994w

direct interelectrode capacitance (electron tube) The direct capacitance between any two electrodes excluding all capacitance between either electrode and any other electrode or adjacent body. (Std100) [84]

direct inward dialing (telephone switching systems) A private automatic branch exchange or centrex service feature that permits outside calls to be dialed directly to the stations. (COM) 312-1977w

direct I/O An operation that attempts to circumvent a system performance optimization for the optimization of the individual I/O operation. (C/PA) 9945-1-1996

direction (navigation aid terms) The position of one point in space relative to another without reference to the distance between them; direction may be either three dimensional or two dimensional, and it is not an angle, but is often indicated in terms of its angular difference from a reference direction. *Note:* Five terms used in navigation—azimuth, bearing, course, heading, and track—involve measurement of angles from reference directions. To specify the reference directions, certain modifiers are used. These are: true, magnetic, compass, relative, grid and gyro. (AES/GCS) 172-1983w

directional antenna An antenna having the property of radiating or receiving electromagnetic waves more effectively in some directions than others. *Note:* This term is usually applied to an antenna whose maximum directivity is significantly greater than that of a half-wave dipole. (AP/ANT) 145-1993

directional-comparison protection A form of pilot protection in which the relative operating conditions of the directional units at the line terminals are compared to determine whether a fault is in the protected line section. (SWG/PE/PSR) C37.100-1992, C37.90-1978s

directional conical reflectance Ratio of reflected flux collected through a conical solid angle to essentially collimated incident flux. *Note:* The direction of incidence must be specified, and the direction and extent of the cone must be specified. (EEC/IE) [126]

directional conical transmittance Ratio of transmitted flux collected through a conical solid angle to essentially collimated incident flux. *Note:* The direction of incidence must be specified, and the direction and extent of the cone must be specified. (EEC/IE) [126]

directional constraint A technique used in computer graphics to force an input line to be parallel with a particular two-dimensional or three-dimensional axis. (C) 610.6-1991w

directional control (as applied to a protective relay or relay scheme) A qualifying term that indicates a means of controlling the operating force in a nondirectional relay so that it will not operate until the two or more phasor quantities used to actuate the controlling means (directional relay) are in a predetermined band of phase relations with a reference input. (SWG/PE) C37.100-1992

directional coupler (1) (A) (transmission lines) A transmission coupling device for separately (ideally) sampling (through a known coupling loss for measuring purposes) either the forward (incident) or the backward (reflected) wave in a transmission line. *Notes:* 1. Similarly, it may be used to excite in the transmission line either a forward or backward wave. 2. A unidirectional coupler has available terminals or connections for sampling only one direction of transmission; a bidirectional coupler has available terminals for sampling both directions. *See also:* auxiliary device to an instrument. **(B) (tap)** A passive device used in cable systems to divide and combine RF signals. It has at least three ports: line in, line out, and the tap. The signal passes between line in and line out ports with loss referred to as the insertion loss. A small portion of the signal power applied to the line in port passes to the tap port. A signal applied to the tap port is passed to the line in port less the tap attenuation value. The tap signals are isolated from the line out port to prevent reflections. A signal applied to the line out port passes to the line in port and is isolated from the tap port. Some devices provide more than one tap output line (multi-taps). (LM/EEC/PE/C) [119], 802.7-1989

(2) (waveguide components) A four port junction consisting of two waveguides coupled together in such a manner that a single traveling wave in either guide will induce a single traveling wave in the other, the direction of the latter wave being determined by the direction of the former. (MTT) 147-1979w

(3) (fiber optics) *See also:* tee coupler.

directional-current tripping *See:* directional-overcurrent protection; directional-overcurrent relay.

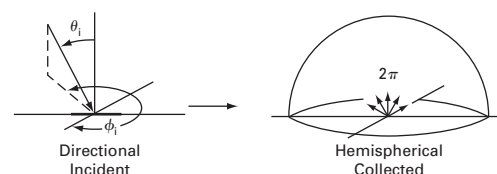
directional gain directivity index (transducer) (audio and electroacoustics) In decibels, 10 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the directivity factor. (SP) [32]

directional-ground relay A directional relay used primarily to detect single-phase-to-ground faults, but also sensitive to double-phase-to-ground faults. *Note:* This type of relay is usually operated from the zero-sequence components of voltage and current, but is sometimes operated from negative-sequence quantities. (SWG/PE/PSR) C37.100-1992, C37.90-1978s

directional gyro A two-degree-of-freedom gyro with a provision for maintaining the spin axis approximately horizontal. In this gyro, an output signal is produced by gimbal angular displacement that corresponds to the angular displacement of the case about an axis that is nominally vertical. (AES/GYAC) 528-1994

directional gyro electric indicator An electrically driven device for use in aircraft for measuring deviation from a fixed heading. (EEC/PE) [119]

directional-hemispherical reflectance $[\rho(\theta_i, \phi_i, 2\pi)]$ Ratio of reflected flux collected over the entire hemisphere to essentially collimated incident flux. (See figure below). *Note:* The direction of incidence must be specified.



directional-hemispherical reflectance

(EEC/IE) [126]

PLICITLY in a transaction-initiation message and returned in a transaction-completion message. (C/MM) 1212.1-1993

transaction initiation (request) A request generated by the initiator to start an action by the responder. An initiation message usually transfers a command and sometimes data. For a disk read I/O transaction, for example, the initiation transfers the address and command. (C/MM) 1212.1-1993

transaction, I/O *See*: I/O transaction.

transaction layer (1) The layer above the packet layer for use by applications. It is unspecified in this standard. *See also*: transaction. (C/BA) 1355-1995

(2) The layer, in a stack of three protocol layers defined for the Serial Bus, that defines a request-response protocol to perform bus operations of type read, write, and lock.

(C/MM) 1394-1995

transaction matrix A matrix that identifies possible requests for database access and relates each request to information categories or elements in the database. (C) 610.12-1990

transaction record A record, representing one transaction, used to process data stored in a master file. *See also*: update transaction; null transaction; change transaction; delete transaction; add transaction. (C) 610.2-1987

transactor A magnetic device with an air-gapped core having an input winding which is energized with an alternating current and having an output winding which produces a voltage that is a function of the input current. *Note*: The term "transactor" is a contraction of the words "transformer" and "reactor." (SWG/PE/PSR) C37.110-1996, C37.100-1992

transadmittance For harmonically varying quantities at a given frequency, the ratio of the complex amplitude of the current at one pair of terminals of a network to the complex amplitude of the voltage across a different pair of terminals. *See also*: interelectrode transadmittance. (IM/HFIM) [40]

transadmittance compression ratio (electron tube) The 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. (ED) 161-1971w

transadmittance, forward *See*: forward transadmittance.

transceiver (1) (data transmission) The combination of radio transmitting and receiving equipment in a common housing, usually for portable or mobile use, and employing common circuit components for both transmitting and receiving. (PE) 599-1985w

(2) (navigation aids) A combination transmitter and receiver in a single housing, with some components being used by both parts. *See also*: transponder. (AES/GCS) 172-1983w

(3) (A) A device that both transmits and receives data. **(B)** A device that connects a host interface to a network. **(C)** A device that applies electronic signals to the cable and may sense collisions. *Note*: Definition (C) is contextually specific to IEEE Std 802.3. (C) 610.7-1995

transceiver cable A four-pair, shielded cable which interconnects a workstation to a transceiver or fan-out box. *Note*: This term is contextually specific to IEEE Std 802.3. *See also*: coaxial cable; trunk cable; drop cable; attachment unit interface cable. (C) 610.7-1995

transceiver chatter *See*: chatter.

transconductance The real part of the transadmittance. *Note*: Transconductance is, as most commonly used, the interelectrode transconductance between the control grid and the plate. At low frequencies, transconductance is the slope of the control-grid-to-plate transfer characteristic. *See also*: interelectrode transconductance; electron-tube admittances. (ED) 161-1971w

transconductance meter (mutual-conductance meter) An instrument for indicating the transconductance of a grid-controlled electron tube. *See also*: instrument. (EEC/PE) [119]

transcribe (electronic computation) To convert data recorded in a given medium to the medium used by a digital computing machine or vice versa. (C) 162-1963w

transcriber (electronic computation) 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 the language used by a digital computing machine (or from a computing machine to a record of information). (Std100) 270-1966w

transducer (1) (electrical heating applications to melting furnaces and forehearth in the glass industry) A device that is actuated by power from one system and supplies power in any other form to a second system. (IA) 668-1987w

(2) (communication and power transmission) A device by means of which energy can flow from one or more transmission systems or media to one or more other transmission systems or media. *Note*: The energy transmitted by these systems or media may be of any form (for example, it may be electric, mechanical, or acoustical), and it may be of the same form or different forms in the various input and output systems or media. (MIL/C/AP/ANT) [2], [85], 145-1983s

(3) (metering) A device to receive energy from one system and supply energy (of either the same or of a difference kind) to another system, in such a manner that the desired characteristics of the energy input appear at the output. (ELM) C12.1-1988

(4) (thyristor) A device which under the influence of a change in energy level of one form or in one system, produces a specified change in energy level of another form or in another system. (IA/IPC) 428-1981w

(5) A device for converting energy from one form to another. (C) 610.10-1994w

(6) A device converting energy from one domain into another. The device may either be a sensor or an actuator. (IM/ST) 1451.2-1997

(7) A device converting energy from one domain into another, calibrated to minimize the errors in the conversion process. A sensor or an actuator. (IM/ST) 1451.1-1999

transducer, active *See*: active transducer.

Transducer Block An instance of a subclass of IEEE1451-TransducerBlock. (IM/ST) 1451.1-1999

transducer conversion loss The ratio of the SAW power generated in the substrate at the transducer output to the power available in the circuit at the transducer input in decibels. (UFFC) 1037-1992w

Transducer Electronic Data Sheet (TEDS) (1) A data sheet describing a transducer stored in some form of electronically readable memory. (IM/ST) 1451.2-1997

(2) Several of the IEEE 1451.X standards use TEDS to provide a machine-readable specification of the characteristics of the transducer interface. (IM/ST) 1451.1-1999

transducer gain (1) The ratio of the power that the transducer delivers to the specified load under specified operating conditions to the available power of the specified source. *Notes*: 1. If the input and/or output power consist of more than one component, such as multifrequency signals or noise, then the particular components used and their weighting must be specified. 2. This gain is usually expressed in decibels. *See also*: transducer. (Std100) 270-1966w

(2) (two-port linear transducer) At a specified frequency, the ratio of the actual signal power transferred from the output port of the transducer to its load, to the available signal power from the source driving the transducer. (ED) 161-1971w

transducer, ideal *See*: ideal transducer.

Transducer Independent Interface The digital interface used to connect a Smart Transducer Interface Module to a Network Capable Application Processor. (IM/ST) 1451.2-1997

transducer interface The physical connection by which a transducer communicates with the control or data systems that it is a member of, including the physical connector, the signal wires used and the rules by which information is passed across the connection. (IM/ST) 1451.2-1997

transducer, line *See*: line transducer.

transducer loss The ratio of the available power of the specified source to the power that the transducer delivers to the speci-