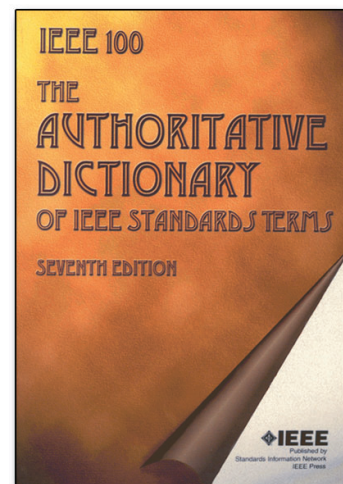


IEEE 100

The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms

Seventh Edition



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paper tape *See*: punch tape.

paper tape reader A reader that senses hole patterns in punched paper tape and translates them into internal machine data representations. *Synonym*: perforated tape reader.

(C) 610.10-1994w

paper throw character *See*: form feed character.

paper traffic *See*: information traffic.

PAR *See*: precision-approach radar.

parabolic approximation *See*: parabolic equation.

parabolic equation Results when the Helmholtz equation is approximated to emphasize preferred propagation in the axial direction, leading to a differential equation of parabolic form. *Synonym*: parabolic approximation. (AP/PROP) 211-1997

parabolic profile (fiber optics) A power-law index profile with the profile parameter, g , equal to 2. *Synonym*: quadratic profile. *See also*: multimode optical waveguide; profile parameter; power-law index profile; graded index profile.

(Std100) 812-1984w

parabolic torus reflector A toroidal reflector formed by rotating a segment of a parabola about a non-intersecting co-planar line.

(AP/ANT) 145-1993

paraboloidal reflector An axially symmetric reflector that is a portion of a paraboloid. *Note*: This term may be applied to any reflector that is a portion of a paraboloid, provided the term is appropriately qualified. For example, if the reflector is a portion of a paraboloid but does not include its vertex, then it may be called an off-set paraboloidal reflector.

(AP/ANT) 145-1993

parachute harness An assembly of webbing, strapping, and attachments, that permits the attachment of a support device (e.g. D-ring), and fits the human such that the entire weight of same can be supported without injury. The lanyard is constructed so that it will support the normal weight of a human, but can be released by pulling on a disconnection means. Upon this action, there will be separation of the body support assembly from the lanyard that has been attached to the harness, thus permitting the movement of the body support means from the human body support assembly. A parachute harness allows separation of the lanyard supporting assembly from an object, commonly an aircraft or helicopter. As released, the force to complete the full separation of the harness is of the order of 1/3 of that required to produce separation resulting from the actuation of the master (main) release (disconnection) means.

(T&D/PE) 1307-1996

paraelastic crystal (primary ferroelectric terms) By analogy with paraelectric crystals, a crystal in which mechanical strain S is a single-valued function of mechanical stress T , whose elastic compliance exhibits an obvious Curie-Weiss behavior with temperature over some given temperature range, and that at some critical temperature T_c undergoes a phase transition to a ferroelastic phase. Crystals that clearly have a paraelastic phase include the metallic alloys Nb_3Sn , In-Th, Au-Zn-Sn, and lithium ammonium tartrate.

(UFFC) 180-1986w

paraelastic phase (primary ferroelectric terms) A phase that encompasses the range of temperature in which the elastic compliance exhibits Curie-Weiss behavior.

(UFFC) 180-1986w

paraelectric Curie temperature (of a ferroelectric material) The intercept of the linear portion of the plot of $1/\epsilon$ versus T , where ϵ is the small signal dielectric permittivity measured at zero bias field and T is the absolute temperature in the region above the ferroelectric Curie temperature where ϵ generally follows the Curie-Weiss relation. *See also*: ferroelectric domain.

(UFFC) 180w

paraelectric phase (primary ferroelectric terms) Encompasses the range of temperature or pressure over which the permittivity exhibits Curie-Weiss behavior.

(UFFC) 180-1986w

paraelectric region The region above the Curie point where the small signal permittivity increases with decreasing temperature. *See also*: small-signal permittivity; ferroelectric Curie point.

(UFFC) [21]

parallax (computer graphics) The apparent displacement of an object as seen from two different points. It is used to simulate a three-dimensional image on a graphical display device.

(C) 610.6-1991w

parallel (1) (A) (networks) (parallel elements) Two-terminal elements are connected in parallel when they are connected between the same pair of nodes. **(B) (networks) (parallel elements)** Two-terminal elements are connected in parallel when any cut-set including one must include the others. *See also*: network analysis.

(Std100) 270-1966

(2) (A) Pertaining to the simultaneity of two or more processes. **(B)** Pertaining to the simultaneity of two or more similar or identical processes. **(C)** Pertaining to simultaneous processing of the individual parts of a whole, such as the bits of a character and the characters of a word using separate facilities for the various parts. *See also*: serial-parallel.

(C) 162-1963, [20], [85], 270-1966

(3) (radio-wave propagation) Of a propagating wave for which the electric field vector lies parallel to the plane of incidence. *Note*: Sometimes called vertical polarization.

(AP) 211-1977s

(4) (software) Pertaining to the simultaneous transfer, occurrence, or processing of the individual parts of a whole, such as the bits of a character, using separate facilities for the various parts. *Contrast*: serial. *See also*: concurrent.

(C) 610.12-1990

(5) Many bits transmitted over a single pathway simultaneously. *Contrast*: serial. *See also*: bit parallel.

(C) 610.10-1994w

(6) In a propulsion system, the motor circuit in which the final parallel or series-parallel motor connection is achieved and the maximum available per-motor voltage is applied.

(VT) 1475-1999

parallel adder An adder in which addition is performed concurrently on multiple digits of the operands. *Contrast*: serial adder.

(C) 610.10-1994w

parallel addition Addition that is performed concurrently on all digit places of the operands. *Note*: This technique uses partial sums and partial carries to obtain its results. *Contrast*: serial addition.

(C) 1084-1986w

parallel architecture A multiprocessor architecture in which parallel processing can be performed, that is, different parts of a single task can be executed concurrently on different processors. *See also*: fine-grain parallel architecture; medium-grain parallel architecture; coarse-grain parallel architecture.

(C) 610.10-1994w

parallel classes A pair of classes that are distinct, are not mutually exclusive and have a common generic ancestor class and for which neither is a generic ancestor of the other.

(C/SE) 1320.2-1998

parallel computer (A) A computer that has multiple arithmetic units or logic units that are used to accomplish parallel operations or parallel processing. *Contrast*: sequential computer; serial computer. **(B)** A computer design in which more than one operation can occur simultaneously. *See also*: simultaneous computer.

(C) 610.10-1994

parallel-connected capacitance (as applied to interrupter switches) Capacitances are defined to be parallel-connected when the crest value of inrush current to the capacitance being switched exceeds the switch inrush current capability for single capacitance.

(SWG/PE) C37.100-1992

parallel-connected capacitor unit A capacitor unit with the elements connected in parallel groups, with the parallel groups connected in series between the line terminals. A capacitor unit that has only one string of capacitor elements between the capacitor terminals is considered to be parallel-connected. power systems relaying.

(PE) C37.99-2000

parallel connection The arrangement of cells in battery made by connecting all positive terminals together and all negative terminals together, the voltage of the group being only that of one cell and the current drain through the battery being divided among the several cells. *See also*: battery.

Orckit Exhibit 2031 (EEC/PE) [119]

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