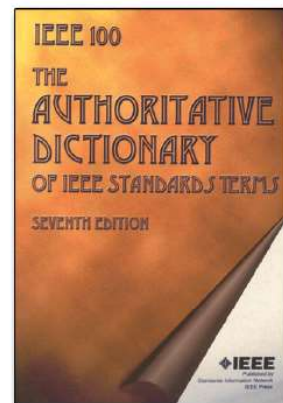


IEEE 100
The Authoritative Dictionary of
IEEE Standards Terms

Seventh Edition



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first-in-first-out (FIFO) queue A data structure from which entries are removed in the same order that they were added. In this document, entries are added at the "tail" of the queue and removed from the "head." (C/MM) 1212.1-1993

first-in, last-out *See*: last-in, first-out.

first (last) transition duration (pulse terminology) The transition duration of the first (last) transition waveform in a pulse waveform. *See also*: waveform epoch.

(IM/WM&A) 194-1977w

first-level address *See*: direct address.

first-line release (telephone switching systems) Release under the control of the first line that goes-on-hook.

(COM) 312-1977w

first normal form One of the forms used to characterize relations; a data structure or relation is said to be in first normal form if it has no repeating groups. For example:

First Normal Form

UNNORMALIZED

ORDER0 = {ORDER-NO} + DATE + CUSTOMER-NO
+ CUSTOMER-NAME + CUSTOMER-ADDRESS
+ (SEQUENCE-NO + ITEM-NO + ITEM-DESCRIPTION
+ QUANTITY-ORDERED + UNIT-PRICE
+ EXTENDED-PRICE) + TOTAL-ORDER-AMOUNT

FIRST NORMAL FORM

ORDER1 = {ORDER-NO} + DATE + CUSTOMER-NO
+ CUSTOMER-NAME + CUSTOMER-ADDRESS
+ TOTAL-ORDER-AMOUNT

ITEM1 = {ORDER-NO + SEQUENCE-NO} + ITEM-NO
+ ITEM-DESCRIPTION + QUANTITY-ORDERED
+ UNIT-PRICE + EXTENDED-PRICE

(C) 610.5-1990w

Note: repeating group enclosed in parenthesis. Keys in brackets.

first open (1) (of a file) When a process opens a file that is not currently an open file within any process.

(C/PA) 9945-1-1996

(2) (of a file) The act when a process opens a file, message queue, or shared memory object that is not currently open within any process.

(C) 1003.5-1999

first-order lag The change in phase due to a linear element of transfer function. $1/(1 + Ts)$. *Synonym*: linear lag. *See also*: lag.

(ELM) C12.1-1982s

first-order lead (control system feedback) The change in phase due to a factor $(1 + Ts)$ in the numerator of a transfer function. *See also*: feedback control system.

(IM) [120]

first Townsend discharge (gas) A semi-self-maintained discharge in which the additional ions that appear are due solely to the ionization of the gas by electron collisions. *See also*: discharge.

(ED) [45], [84]

first transition (pulse terminology) The major transition waveform of a pulse waveform between the base and the top.

(IM/WM&A) 194-1977w

first voltage range *See*: voltage range.

fishbone antenna An end-fire, traveling wave antenna consisting of a balanced transmission line to which is coupled, usually through lumped circuit elements, an array of closely spaced, coplanar dipoles.

(AP/ANT) 145-1993

fish tape (fishing wire) (snake) A tempered steel wire, usually of rectangular cross section, that is pushed through a run of conduit or through an inaccessible space, such as a partition, and that is used for drawing in the wires.

(PE/EEC) [119]

fission (power operations) The splitting of a nucleus into parts (which are nuclei of lighter elements), accompanied by the release of a relatively large amount of energy (about 200 million electron volts per fission in the case of ^{235}U fission) and frequently one or more neutrons.

(PE/PSE) 858-1987s, 346-1973w

fitting An accessory such as a locknut, bushing, or other part of a wiring system that is intended primarily to perform a mechanical rather than an electrical function.

(NESC/NEC) [86]

fittings (raceway systems for Class 1E circuits for nuclear power generating stations) (raceway) Raceway sections that are joined to other raceway sections for the purpose of coupling together or changing the size or direction of the raceway system. These include such items as couplings, elbows, tees, wyes, pulling sleeves, and pull boxes.

(PE/NP) 628-1987r

five-bit byte *See*: quintet.

5B6B encoding A method whereby data quintets are mapped (encoded) as code sextets.local area networks.

(C) 8802-12-1998

5GL *See*: fifth generation language.

fix (1) (navigation) A position determined without reference to any former position.

(AES/RS/GCS) 686-1982s, 172-1983w

(2) A device or equipment modification to prevent interference or to reduce an equipment's susceptibility to interference. *See also*: electromagnetic compatibility.

(EMC/INT) [53]

(3) (mathematics of computing) To convert a number from floating-point representation to fixed-point representation.

Contrast: float.

(C) 1084-1986w

fixed *See*: read-only access.

fixed addressing (64-bit) An address model implemented by bus standards supporting only 64-bit addressees. The initial node space is large (258 Tbytes), is fixed in size, and extended spaces are not supported.

(C/MM) 1212-1991s

fixed appliance (electric systems) An appliance that is fastened or otherwise secured at a specific location. *See also*: appliance.

(NESC) [86]

fixed bank A capacitor bank that does not have a capacitor control and must be manually switched.power systems relaying.

(T&D/PE) 1036-1992, C37.99-2000

fixed binary data *See*: fixed-point binary data.

fixed block format (numerically controlled machines) A format in which the number and sequence of words and characters appearing in successive blocks is constant.

(IA/EEC) [61], [74]

fixed-called-address line (telephone switching systems) A line for originating calls to a fixed called address.

(COM) 312-1977w

fixed cycle (numerically controlled machines) A preset series of operations that direct machine axis movement and/or cause spindle operation to complete such actions as boring, drilling, tapping, or combinations thereof.

(IA) [61], [84]

fixed-cycle operation An operation that is completed in a specified number of regularly timed execution cycles.

(C) [20], [85], 610.10-1994w

fixed decimal data *See*: fixed-point real data.

fixed disk A magnetic disk that is permanently mounted within a disk drive. *Synonym*: nonremovable disk. *Contrast*: removable disk. *See also*: hard disk.

(C) 610.10-1994w

fixed error *See*: bias.

fixed error in sample time A nonrandom error in the instant of sampling. A fixed error in sample time may be fixed with respect to the data samples acquired or correlated with an event that is detected by the sampling process. Unless otherwise specified, usually taken to mean the maximum fixed error that may be observed.

(IM/WM&A) 1057-1994w

fixed feed tube (cable plowing) A feed tube permanently attached to a blade. It may have removable back plate. *See also*: feed tube.

(T&D/PE) 590-1977w

fixed format A file organization in which all logical records in the file are of fixed length. *Synonym*: F format. *Contrast*: variable format.

(C) 610.5-1990w

fixed-frequency transmitter A transmitter designed for operation on a single carrier frequency. *See also*: radio transmitter.

(AP/BT/PE/ANT) 145-1983s, 182-1961w, 599-1985w

fixed head A magnetic head that is in a fixed position, and which can access data only within a particular disk track. *Contrast*: floating head. *See also*: head-per-track disk drive.

(C) 610.10-1994w

fixed impedance-type ballast A reference ballast designed for use with one specific type of lamp and, after adjustment during the original calibration, is expected to hold its established impedance throughout normal use. (EEC/LB) [97]

fixed-instruction computer A computer in which the instruction set cannot be changed. *Contrast:* user-programmable computer. (C) 610.10-1994w

fixed investment costs (power operations) Monies associated with investment in plant. (PE/PSE) 858-1987s

fixed length Pertaining to a record or field that has a constant length, regardless of the specific data contained in it. Filler characters may be used to maintain the fixed length. *Contrast:* variable length. *See also:* fixed format. (C) 610.5-1990w

fixed-length field A field whose length is constant. *Contrast:* variable-length field. *See also:* fixed format. (C) 610.5-1990w

fixed light (illuminating engineering) A light having a constant luminous intensity when observed from a fixed point. (EEC/IE) [126]

fixed motor connections A method of connecting electric traction motors wherein there is no change in the motor interconnections throughout the operating range. *Note:* This term is used to indicate that a transition from series to parallel relation is not provided. *See also:* traction motor. (EEC/PE) [119]

fixed operation cost Cost other than that associated with investment in plant, which does not vary or fluctuate with changes in operation or use of plant. (PE/PSE) 858-1993w

fixed point (mathematics of computing) (data management) Pertaining to a numeration system in which the position of the radix point is fixed with respect to one end of the numerals, according to some convention. *Contrast:* floating point; variable point. (MIL/C) [2], 162-1963w, [20], 1084-1986w, [85], 610.5-1990w

fixed-point arithmetic A method of arithmetic in which the numbers are expressed in the fixed-point representation system. *Contrast:* floating-point arithmetic. (C) 1084-1986w

fixed-point binary data Fixed-point data used to represent signed binary numbers.

decimal	75 ₁₀
fixed-point binary	0100 1011 ₂
decimal	-91 ₁₀
fixed point binary	1010 0101 ₂

Synonym: real fixed binary data. (C) 610.5-1990w

fixed-point data Integer data that can be expressed in a specific number of digits, with a radix point implicitly located at a predetermined position. *Synonym:* computational data. *Contrast:* floating-point data. *See also:* fixed-point real data; fixed-point binary data. (C) 610.5-1990w

fixed-point number A number expressed in fixed-point representation. (C) 1084-1986w

fixed-point part *See:* significand.

fixed-point real data Fixed-point data used to represent signed decimal numbers. For example, 75.6, 0, and -253. *Synonyms:* fixed real data; fixed decimal data; real fixed decimal data. (C) 610.5-1990w

fixed-point register A register used to manipulate fixed-point data. (C) 610.10-1994w

fixed-point representation system A numeration system in which the position of the radix point is fixed with respect to one end of the numerals, according to some convention. (C) 1084-1986w

fixed-point system *See:* point.

fixed-program read-only storage A form of read-only storage in which the data content of each storage cell is determined during manufacture and is thereafter unalterable. (C) 610.10-1994w

fixed rack An assembly enclosed at the top and sides, either open or with door(s) for access, with a top-to-bottom front

panel opening for equipment mounting (for example, nominal 19-inch-wide chassis and subpanel assemblies). *Synonym:* cabinet. (SWG/PE) C37.100-1992, C37.21-1985r

fixed-radix notation A radix notation system in which all digit positions have the same radix. The weights of successive digit places are successive integral powers of a single radix. *Synonyms:* fixed-radix scale; numeration system. (C) 1084-1986w

fixed-radix numeration system *See:* fixed-radix notation.

fixed-radix scale *See:* fixed-radix notation.

fixed real data *See:* fixed-point real data.

fixed routing A routing strategy for store-and-forward network, in which the next path to each specific destination is always the same at each point in the network. (C) 610.7-1995

fixed sequential format A means of identifying a word by its location in the block. *Note:* Words must be presented in a specific order and all possible words preceding the last desired word must be present in the block. (IA/EEC) [61], [74]

fixed signal The signal of fixed location indicating a condition affecting the movement of a train or engine. (EEC/PE) [119]

fixed storage (computers) A storage device that stores data not alterable by computer instructions, for example, magnetic core storage with a lockout feature or punched paper tape. *See also:* nonerasable storage; permanent storage. (C) [20], [85]

fixed temperature heat detector (fire protection devices) A device that will respond when its operating element becomes heated to a predetermined level. (NFPA) [16]

fixed threshold transistor (metal-nitride-oxide field-effect transistor) Another name for a metal-oxide semiconductor (MOS) type transistor, used in contradistinction to the metal-nitride-oxide semiconductor (MNOS) transistor, which has a variable threshold voltage. (ED) 581-1978w

fixed transmitter A transmitter that is operated in a fixed or permanent location. *See also:* radio transmitter. (AP/BT/ANT) 145-1983s, 182-1961w

fixed word length (test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment) Property of a storage device in which the capacity for bits in each storage word is fixed. (MIL) [2]

fixing (electrostatography) The act of making a developed image permanent. *See also:* electrostatography. (ED) 224-1965w, [46]

fixnum A limited-precision computer representation for integers, where the limitation is imposed by machine-architecture constraints. *See also:* bignum. (C/MM) 1178-1990r

fixture *See:* luminaire.

fixture stud A threaded fitting used to mount a lighting fixture to an outlet box. *Synonym:* stud. *See also:* cabinet. (EEC/PE) [119]

flag (1) (microprocessor operating systems parameter types) A yes/no or true/false value. (MM/C) 855-1985s

(2) A character that signals the occurrence of some event. Usually a field of 1 b. (SUB/PE) 999-1992w

(3) A signal used to delimit packets in parallel signal transmission implementations. For example, in the 16bit parallel implementation the flag is a 17th signal. In some serial implementations special symbols could be used in place of flag transitions. (C/MM) 1596-1992

(4) A signal used to delimit packets in parallel-signal-transmission implementations. (C/MM) 1596.3-1996

(5) The first character of an ATLAS statement used to mark that statement as having a special purpose or capability. (SCC20) 771-1998

flag alarm An indicator in certain types of navigation instruments used to warn when the readings are unreliable. *See also:* navigation. (AES/RS/GCS) 686-1982s, [42], 172-1983w

flag register (A) A register used to hold one or more bit indicators called flags, for example: a register holding the nega-

Frenkel defect (solar cells) A defect consisting of the displacement of a single atom from its place in the atomic lattice of a crystal, the atom then occupying an interstitial position.

(AES/SS) 307-1969w

Frequence Optimum de Travail (FOT) (radio-wave propagation) The French phrase for Optimum Working Frequency (OWF) applies to ionospheric propagation. *Note:* The FOT is estimated as 0.85 of the predicted monthly median maximum useable frequency (MUF). *See also:* optimum working frequency. (AP/PROP) 211-1990s

frequency (1) (automatic control) The number of periods, or specified fractions of periods, per unit time. *Notes:* 1. The frequency may be stated in cycles per second, or in radians per second, where 1 cycle = 2π radians. (PE/EDPG) [3]

(2) (periodic function) (data transmission) (Wherein time is the independent variable)

a) (general). The number of periods per unit time.

b) (automatic control). The number of periods, or specified fractions of periods, per unit time. *Note:* The frequency may be stated in cycles per second, or in radians per second, where 1 cycle = two radians.

c) (transformer). The number of periods occurring per unit time.

d) (pulse terms). The reciprocal of period.

(PE) 599-1985w

(3) (pulse terminology) A pulse radar in which the transmitter carrier frequency is changed between pulses in a random or pseudo-random way by an amount comparable to the reciprocal of the pulsewidth, or a multiple thereof.

(AES/RS) 686-1982s

(4) (power and distribution transformers) The number of periods occurring per unit time. (PE/TR) C57.12.80-1978r

(5) (overhead power lines) The number of complete cycles of sinusoidal variation per unit time. *Notes:* 1. Typically, for ac power lines, the power frequency is 60 Hz in North America and certain other parts of the world and 50 Hz in Europe and many other areas of the world. 2. Electric and magnetic field strength components produced by power lines have frequencies equal to that of power line voltages and currents. 3. The term "power frequency" is often used to avoid specifying whether the power line in question operates at 50 Hz or 60 Hz. (PE/T&D) 539-1990

(6) (broadband local area networks) The number of times a periodic signal repeats itself in a unit of time, usually one second. One hertz (Hz) is one cycle per second. One kilohertz (kHz) is 1000 cycles per second. One megahertz (MHz) is 1 000 000 cycles per second. (LM/C) 802.7-1989r

(7) The number of complete cycles of sinusoidal variation per unit time. *Note:* 1) Electric and magnetic field components have a fundamental frequency equal to that of the power line voltages and currents. 2) For ac power lines, the most widely used frequencies are 60 Hz and 50 Hz.

(T&D/PE) 644-1994

(8) The number of times per second that a wave cycle (one peak and one trough) repeats at a given amplitude.

(C) 610.7-1995

(9) (of a periodic oscillation or wave) The number of identical cycles per second, measured in Hertz.

(AP/PROP) 211-1997

(10) The number of periods occurring in unit time of a periodic quantity, in which time is the independent variable.

(IA/MT) 45-1998

frequency-agile radar A pulse radar in which the transmitter-carrier frequency is changed between pulses or between groups of pulses by an amount comparable to or greater than the pulse bandwidth. (AES) 686-1997

frequency allocation The process of designating radio-frequency bands for use by specific radio services. *See also:* frequency allocation table; electromagnetic compatibility. (EMC) [53]

frequency allocation table The table of frequency allocations resulting from the process of designating radio-frequency

bands for use by specific radio services. *See also:* electromagnetic compatibility; frequency allocation. (EMC) [53]

frequency allotment The process of designating radio frequencies within an allocated band for use within specific geographic areas. *See also:* frequency allotment plan; electromagnetic compatibility. (EMC) [53]

frequency allotment plan The plan (of frequency allotment) resulting from the process of designating radio frequencies within an allocated band for use within specific geographic areas. *See also:* frequency allotment; electromagnetic compatibility. (EMC) [53]

frequency assignment The process of designating radio frequency for use by a specific station under specified conditions of operations. *See also:* electromagnetic compatibility; frequency assignment list. (EMC) [53]

frequency assignment list The list of frequency assignments resulting from the process of designating radio frequency for use by a specific station under specified conditions of operations. *See also:* frequency assignment; electromagnetic compatibility. (EMC) [53]

frequency band (1) A continuous range of frequencies extending between two limiting frequencies. *Note:* The term frequency band or band is also used in the sense of the term bandwidth. *See also:* channel; signal; signal wave.

(IM/IE/BT/AP/ANT) [14], [43], 270-1966w, 182-1961w, 145-1983s

(2) (overhead-power-line corona and radio noise) A continuous range of frequencies extending between two limiting frequencies. *Note:* Some bands of frequencies that are defined by agreement are called "channels." A band used in a particular communication link is also called a channel.

(T&D/PE) 539-1990

(3) (spectrum analyzer) A continuous range of frequencies extending between two limiting frequencies.

(IM) 748-1979w

frequency-band number The number N in the expression 0.3×10^N that defines the range of band N. Frequency band N extends from 0.3×10^N hertz, the lower limit exclusive, the upper limit inclusive. (Std100) 270-1966w

frequency band of emission (communication band) The band of frequencies effectively occupied by that emission, or the type of transmission and the speed of signaling used. *See also:* radio transmission. (AP/ANT) 145-1983s

frequency bands (mobile communication) The frequency allocations that have been made available for land mobile communications by the Federal Communications Commission, including the spectral bands: 25.0 to 50.0 megahertz, 150.8 to 173.4 megahertz, and 450.0 to 470.0 megahertz.

(VT) [37]

frequency bias (1) (electric power system) An offset of the scheduled net interchange that varies with frequency error.

(PE/PSE) 858-1993w, 94-1991w

(2) (electric power system) An offset in the scheduled net interchange power of a control area that varies in proportion to the frequency deviation. *Note:* This offset is in a direction to assist in restoring the frequency to schedule. *See also:* power system. (PE/PSE) [54]

frequency bias setting A coefficient that, when multiplied by frequency error, yields the frequency bias component of the area control error. (PE/PSE) 94-1991w

frequency changer (1) (general) A motor-generator set that changes power of an alternating-current system from one frequency to one or more different frequencies, with or without a change in the number of phases, or in voltage. *See also:* converter. (EEC/PE) [119]

(2) (rotating machinery) A motor-generator set or other equipment which changes power of an alternating-current system from one frequency to another. (PE) [9]

(3) (self-commutated converters) An alternating current (ac) converter for changing frequency. (IA/SPC) 936-1987w

frequency-changer set (rotating machinery) A motor-generator set that changes the power of an alternating-current system from one frequency to another. (PE) [9]

is needed in order to avoid the connotation of compliance with Underwriter's standards that are now associated with explosionproof in the minds of most engineers who are familiar with the use of that term applied to industrial motors and control equipment. (EEC/PE) [119]

vaportight So enclosed that vapor will not enter the enclosure. (SWG/PE) C37.100-1992

vapor-tight luminaire (illuminating engineering) A luminaire designed and approved for installation in damp or wet locations. It is also described as "enclosed and gasketed." (EEC/IE) [126]

VAR *See*: visual-aural range.

var (electric power circuits) The unit of reactive power in the International System of Units (SI). The var is the reactive power at the two points of entry of a single-phase, two-wire circuit when the product of the root-mean-square value in amperes of the sinusoidal current by the root-mean-square value in volts of the sinusoidal voltage and by the sine of the angular phase difference by which the voltage leads the current is equal to one. (Std100) 270-1966w

varactor A two-terminal semiconductor device in which the electrical characteristic of primary interest is a voltage-dependent capacitance. (ED) [46]

var-aligned Alignment for the storage of a Forth variable. (C/BA) 1275-1994

varhour The unit of a quadrature-energy (quadergy) in the International System of Units (SI). The varhour is the quadrature energy that is considered to have flowed past the points of entry of a reactive circuit when a reactive power of one var has been maintained at the terminals of entry for one hour. (Std100) 270-1966w

varhour constant (metering) The registration, expressed in varhours, corresponding to one revolution of the rotor. (ELM) C12.1-1988

varhour meter (metering) An electricity meter that measures and registers the integral, with respect to time, of the reactive power of the circuit in which it is connected. The unit in which this integral is measured is usually the kilovarhour. (ELM) C12.1-1988

variable (1) (electrical heating applications to melting furnaces and forehearth in the glass industry) A quantity or condition that is subject to change. (IA) 668-1987w

(2) (modeling and simulation) (software) A quantity or data item whose value can change; for example, the variable Current time. (C) 610.3-1989w, 610.12-1990

(3) In the shell command language, a named parameter. (C/PA) 9945-2-1993

(4) A quantity, the value of which is assigned at program run-time. (SCC20) 771-1998

(5) An instance whose identity is unknown at the time of writing. A variable is represented by an identifier that begins with an upper-case letter. (C/SE) 1320.2-1998

variable address *See*: indexed address.

variable-area track (electroacoustics) A sound track divided laterally into opaque and transparent areas, a sharp line of demarcation between these areas forming an oscillographic trace of the wave shape of the recorded signal. *See also*: phonograph pickup. (SP) [32]

variable assignment In the shell command language, a word consisting of the following parts

varname = *value*

When used in a context where assignment is defined to occur and at no other time, the value (representing a word or field) shall be assigned as the value of the variable denoted by *varname*. The *varname* and *value* parts meet the requirements for a name and a word, respectively, except that they are delimited by the embedded unquoted equals sign in addition to the delimiting described. In all cases, the variable shall be created if it did not already exist. If *value* is not specified, the

variable shall be given a null value. An alternative form of variable assignment

symbol = *value*

(where *symbol* is a valid word delimited by an equals sign, but not a valid name) produces unspecified results. *Synonym*: assignment. (C/PA) 9945-2-1993

variable-block format A format that allows the number of words in successive blocks to vary. (IA/EEC) [61], [74]

variable carrier *See*: controlled carrier.

variable, complex *See*: complex variable.

variable-density track (electroacoustics) A sound track of constant width, usually but not necessarily of uniform light transmission on any instantaneous transverse axis, on which the average light transmission varies along the longitudinal axis in proportion to some characteristic of the applied signal. *See also*: phonograph pickup. (SP) [32]

variable, directly controlled *See*: directly controlled variable.

variable field One that varies with time. (Std100) 270-1966w

variable format A file organization in which logical records are of variable length. *Synonym*: V format. *Contrast*: fixed format. (C) 610.5-1990w

variable-frequency telemetering (electric power system) A type of telemetering in which the frequency of the alternating-voltage signal is varied as a function of the magnitude of the measured quantity. *See also*: telemetering. (PE/PSE) 94-1970w

variable, indirectly controlled *See*: indirectly controlled variable.

variable inductor *See*: continuously adjustable inductor.

variable, input *See*: input variable.

variable length Pertaining to a record or field that does not have a constant length, but whose length depends on the length of the specific data contained in it. *Contrast*: fixed length. *See also*: variable format. (C) 610.5-1990w

variable-length field A field whose length may vary according to data stored. *Contrast*: fixed-length field. *See also*: variable format. (C) 610.5-1990w

variable, manipulated *See*: manipulated variable.

variable modulation (navigation aids) (very high-frequency omnidirectional range) That modulation of the ground station radiation which produces a signal in the airborne receiver whose phase with respect to a radiated reference modulation corresponds to the bearing of the receiver. (AES/GCS) 172-1983w

variable-mu tube (remote-cutoff tube) (variable- μ tube) An electron tube in which the amplification factor varies in a predetermined way with control-grid voltage. (ED) 161-1971w

variable name data element A data element whose name can vary depending upon the particular data item represented; for example, a data element named "Population of X in Y," where X takes on the name of a city and Y represents a given year. (C) 610.5-1990w

variable operating cost Cost that varies or fluctuates with operating or use of plant. (PE/PSE) 858-1993w

variable, output *See*: output variable.

variable point (data management) (mathematics of computing) Pertaining to a numeration system in which the position of the radix point is indicated by a special character at that position. *Contrast*: fixed point; floating point. (C) 610.5-1990w, 1084-1986w

variable-reluctance microphone (magnetic microphone) A microphone that depends for its operation on variations in the reluctance of a magnetic circuit. *See also*: microphone. (EEC/PE) [119]

variable-reluctance pickup (magnetic pickup) A phonograph pickup that depends for its operation on the variation in the reluctance of a magnetic circuit. *See also*: phonograph pickup. (EEC/PE) [119]