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elec-tro-jet \i-'lek-trə-'jet\ *n* (1955) : an overhead concentration of electric current found in the regions of strong auroral displays and along the magnetic equator

elec-tro-ki-net-ic \i-'lek-trō-kə-'ne-tik, -kī-\ *adj* (1881) : of or relating to the motion of particles or liquids that results from or produces a difference of electric potential

elec-tro-ki-net-ics \i-'tik-s\ *n pl* but *sing in constr* (ca. 1925) : a branch of physics dealing with the motion of electric currents or charged particles

elec-tro-less \i-'lek-,trō-ləs, -trə-\ *adj* (1947) : being or involving chemical deposition of metal instead of electrodeposition

elec-trol-o-gist \i-'lek-'trā-lə-jist\ *n* [blend of *electrolysis* and *-logist* (fr. *-logy* + *-ist*)] (ca. 1902) : one that removes hair, warts, moles, and birthmarks by means of an electric current applied to the body with a needle-shaped electrode — **elec-trol-o-gy** \i-lə-jē\ *n*

elec-tro-lu-mi-nes-cent \i-'lek-trō-,lū-mə-'ne-sənt\ *adj* (ca. 1909) : of or relating to luminescence resulting from a high-frequency discharge through a gas or from application of an alternating current to a layer of phosphor — **elec-tro-lu-mi-nes-cence** \i-sən(t)s\ *n*

elec-troly-sis \i-'lek-'trā-lə-səs\ *n* (1834) **1 a** : the producing of chemical changes by passage of an electric current through an electrolyte **b** : subjection to this action **2** : the destruction of hair roots with an electric current

elec-tro-lyte \i-'lek-trə-,lit\ *n* (1834) **1** : a nonmetallic electric conductor in which current is carried by the movement of ions **2** : a substance that when dissolved in a suitable solvent or when fused becomes an ionic conductor

elec-tro-lyt-ic \i-'lek-'trā-'li-tik\ *adj* (1842) : of or relating to electrolysis or an electrolyte; *also* : involving, produced by, or used in electrolysis (<~ cell> — **elec-tro-lyt-ic-al-ly** \i-ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*)

elec-tro-lyze \i-'lek-trə-,līz\ *vt* — **-lyzed**, **-lyz-ing** (1834) : to subject to electrolysis

elec-tro-mag-net \i-'lek-trō-'mag-nət\ *n* (1831) : a core of magnetic material surrounded by a coil of wire through which an electric current is passed to magnetize the core

elec-tro-mag-net-ic \i-'mag-'ne-tik\ *adj* (1821) : of, relating to, or produced by electromagnetism — **elec-tro-mag-net-ic-al-ly** \i-ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

electromagnetic pulse *n* (1981) : high-intensity electromagnetic radiation generated by a nuclear blast high above the earth's surface and held to disrupt electronic and electrical systems

electromagnetic radiation *n* (1939) : a series of electromagnetic waves

electromagnetic spectrum *n* (ca. 1934) : the entire range of wavelengths or frequencies of electromagnetic radiation extending from gamma rays to the longest radio waves and including visible light

electromagnetic unit *n* (ca. 1889) : any of a system of electrical units based primarily on the magnetic properties of electrical currents

electromagnetic wave *n* (1908) : one of the waves that are propagated by simultaneous periodic variations of electric and magnetic field intensity and that include radio waves, infrared, visible light, ultraviolet, X rays, and gamma rays

elec-tro-mag-ne-tism \i-'lek-trō-'mag-na-,ti-zəm\ *n* (1828) **1** : magnetism developed by a current of electricity **2 a** : a fundamental physical force that is responsible for interactions between charged particles which occur because of their charge and for the emission and absorption of photons, that is about 100 times weaker than the strong force, and that extends over infinite distances but is dominant over atomic and molecular distances — called *also* *electromagnetic force*; compare GRAVITY 3a(2), STRONG FORCE, WEAK FORCE **b** : a branch of physical science that deals with the physical relations between electricity and magnetism

elec-tro-me-chan-i-cal \i-'mə-'ka-ni-kəl\ *adj* (1888) : of, relating to, or being a mechanical process or device actuated or controlled electrically; *esp* : being a transducer for converting electrical energy to mechanical energy — **elec-tro-me-chan-i-cal-ly** \i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

elec-tro-met-al-lur-gy \i-'me-'t-l-,ər-jē, *esp* Brit -mə-'tə-lər-\ *n* (1840) : a branch of metallurgy that deals with the application of electric current either for electrolytic deposition or as a source of heat

elec-trom-e-ter \i-'lek-'trā-mə-tər\ *n* (1749) : any of various instruments for detecting or measuring electric-potential differences or ionizing radiations by means of the forces of attraction or repulsion between charged bodies

elec-tro-mo-tive force \i-'lek-trō-'mō-tiv-, -trə-\ *n* (1827) : something that moves or tends to move electricity : the potential difference derived from an electrical source per unit quantity of electricity passing through the source (as a cell or generator)

elec-tro-myo-graph \i-'lek-trō-'mī-ə-'gram\ *n* (1917) : a tracing made with an electromyograph

elec-tro-myo-graph \i-'graf\ *n* [*elec-tr* + *my-* + *-graph*] (1948) : an instrument that converts the electrical activity associated with functioning skeletal muscle into a visual record or into sound and used to diagnose neuromuscular disorders and in biofeedback training — **elec-tro-myo-graph-ic** \i-'mī-ə-'gra-fik\ *adj* — **elec-tro-myo-graph-i-cal-ly** \i-'fi-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **elec-tro-myo-og-ra-phy** \i-'mī-'ā-'grə-fē\ *n*

elec-tron \i-'lek-'trän\ *n* [*elec-tr* + *-on*] (1891) : an elementary particle consisting of a charge of negative electricity equal to about 1.602×10^{-19} coulomb and having a mass when at rest of about 9.109534×10^{-28} gram or about $\frac{1}{1836}$ that of a proton

electron cloud *n* (1926) : the system of electrons surrounding the nucleus of an atom

elec-tro-neg-a-tive \i-'lek-trō-'ne-gə-tiv\ *adj* (1834) : having a tendency to attract electrons — **elec-tro-neg-a-tiv-i-ty** \i-'ne-gə-'ti-və-tē\ *n*

electron gas *n* (ca. 1929) : a population of free electrons in a vacuum or in a metallic conductor

electron gun *n* (1924) : an electron-emitting cathode and its surrounding assembly (as in a cathode-ray tube) for directing, controlling, and focusing a beam of electrons

ʔ abut ʔ kitten, F table ʔr further ʔ ash ʔ ace ʔ mop, mar
 ʔu out ʔh chin ʔ bet ʔ easy ʔ go ʔ hit ʔ ice ʔ job
 ʔ sing ʔ go ʔ law ʔ boy ʔh thin ʔh the ʔ loot ʔ foot
 ʔ yet ʔh vision ʔa, k, n, æ, œ, ʔe, ʔe, ʔ see Guide to Pronunciation