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the conductivity. Also known as resistivity; specific resistance. { i'lek·trə·kəl ˌrē·zis'tiv·əd·ē }

electrical resistor *See* resistor. { i'lek·trə·kəl ri 'zis·tər }

electrical resonator *See* tank circuit. { i'lek·trə·kəl 'rez·ənˌād·ər }

electrical symbol [ELEC] A simple geometrical symbol used to represent a component of a circuit in a schematic circuit diagram. { i'lek·trə·kəl 'sim·bəl }

electrical system [ELEC] System of wiring, switches, relays, and other equipment associated with receiving and distributing electricity. { i'lek·trə·kəl ˌsis·təm }

electrical transcription *See* transcription. { i'lek·trə·kəl tranz'krip·shən }

electrical unit [ELEC] A standard in terms of which some electrical quantity is evaluated. { i'lek·trə·kəl 'yü·nət }

electrical zero [ELEC] A standard reference position from which rotor angles are measured in synchros and other rotating devices. { i'lek·trə·kəl 'zir·ō }

electric arc [ELEC] A discharge of electricity through a gas, normally characterized by a voltage drop approximately equal to the ionization potential of the gas. Also known as arc. { i¦lek·trik 'ärk }

electric-arc lamp *See* arc lamp. { i'lek·trik ˌärk 'lamp }

electric cell [ELEC] **1.** A single unit of a primary or secondary battery that converts chemical energy into electric energy. **2.** A single unit of a device that converts radiant energy into electric energy, such as a nuclear, solar, or photovoltaic cell. { i¦lek·trik 'sel }

electric charge *See* charge. { i¦lek·trik 'chärj }

electric circuit [ELEC] Also known as circuit. **1.** A path or group of interconnected paths capable of carrying electric currents. **2.** An arrangement of one or more complete, closed paths for electron flow. { i¦lek·trik 'sər·kət }

electric circuit theory *See* circuit theory. { i¦lek·trik 'sər·kət ˌthē·ə·rē }

electric coil *See* coil. { i¦lek·trik 'kȯil }

electric comparator [ELEC] A comparator in which movement results in a change in some electrical quantity, which is then amplified by electrical means. { i¦lek·trik kəm'par·əd·ər }

electric condenser *See* capacitor. { i¦lek·trik kən'den·sər }

electric conductor *See* conductor. { i¦lek·trik kən'dək·tər }

electric connection [ELEC] A direct wire path for current between two points in a circuit. { i¦lek·trik kə'nek·shən }

electric connector [ELEC] A device that joins electric conductors mechanically and electrically to other conductors and to the terminals of apparatus and equipment. { i¦lek·trik kə'nek·tər }

electric constant [ELEC] The permittivity of empty space, equal to 1 in centimeter-gram-second electrostatic units and to $10^7/4\pi c^2$ farads per meter or, numerically, to 8.854×10^{-12} farad per meter in International System units, where c is the speed of light in meters per second. Symbolized ϵ_0. { i¦lek·trik 'kän·stənt }

electric contact [ELEC] A physical contact that permits current flow between conducting parts. Also known as contact. { i¦lek·trik 'känˌtakt }

electric contactor *See* contactor. { i¦lek·trik 'känˌtak·tər }

electric control [ELEC] The control of a machine or device by switches, relays, or rheostats, as contrasted with electronic control by electron tubes or by devices that do the work of electron tubes. { i¦lek·trik kən'trōl }

electric controller [ELEC] A device that governs in some predetermined manner the electric power delivered to apparatus. { i¦lek·trik kən'trōl·ər }

electric converter *See* synchronous converter. { i¦lek·trik kən'vərd·ər }

electric corona *See* corona discharge. { i¦lek·trik kə'rō·nə }

electric current *See* current. { i¦lek·trik 'kə·rənt }

electric current density *See* current density. { i¦lek·trik ¦kə·rənt ˌden·səd·ē }

electric current meter *See* ammeter. { i¦lek·trik ¦kə·rənt ˌmēd·ər }

electric cutout *See* cutout. { i¦lek·trik 'kədˌaůt }

electric delay line [ELECTR] A delay line using properties of lumped or distributed capacitive and inductive elements; can be used for signal storage by recirculating information-carrying wave patterns. { i¦lek·trik di'lāˌlīn }

electric dipole [ELEC] A localized distribution of positive and negative electricity, without net charge, whose mean positions of positive and negative charges do not coincide. { i¦lek·trik 'dīˌpōl }

electric dipole moment [ELEC] A quantity characteristic of a charge distribution, equal to the vector sum over the electric charges of the product of the charge and the position vector of the charge. { i¦lek·trik 'dīˌpōl ˌmō·mənt }

electric discharge *See* discharge. { i¦lek·trik 'disˌchärj }

electric-discharge lamp *See* discharge lamp. { i'lek·trik 'disˌchärj ˌlamp }

electric-discharge tube *See* discharge tube. { i'lek·trik 'disˌchärj ˌtüb }

electric displacement [ELEC] The electric field intensity multiplied by the permittivity. Symbolized D. Also known as dielectric displacement; dielectric flux density; displacement; electric displacement density; electric flux density; electric induction. { i'lek·trik dis'plās·mənt }

electric displacement density *See* electric displacement. { i'lek·trik dis'plās·mənt ˌden·səd·ē }

electric distribution system *See* distribution system. { i'lek·trik ˌdis·trə'byü·shən ˌsis·təm }

electric energy measurement [ELEC] The measurement of the integral, with respect to time, of the power in an electric circuit. { i¦lek·trik 'en·ər·jē ˌmezh·ər·mənt }

electric energy meter [ELEC] A device which measures the integral, with respect to time, of the power in an electric circuit. { i¦lek·trik ¦enər·jē ˌmēd·ər }