trigger level [ELECTR] In a transponder, the minimum input to the receiver which is capable of causing a transmitter to emit a reply. { 'trig·ər ˌlev·əl }

trigger pulse [ELECTR] A pulse that starts a cycle of operation. Also known as tripping pulse. { 'trig·ər ˌpəls }

trigger switch [ELEC] A switch that is actuated by pulling a trigger, and is usually mounted in a pistol-grip handle. { 'trig·ər ˌswich }

trigger tube [ELECTR] A cold-cathode gas-filled tube in which one or more auxiliary electrodes initiate the anode current but do not control it. { 'trig·ər ˌtüb }

trigistor [ELECTR] A *pnpn* device with a gating control acting as a fast-acting switch similar in nature to a thyratron. { tri'gis·tər }

trim [ELECTR] Fine adjustment of capacitance, inductance, or resistance of a component during manufacture or after installation in a circuit. { trim }

trimmer capacitor [ELEC] A relatively small variable capacitor used in parallel with a larger variable or fixed capacitor to permit exact adjustment of the capacitance of the parallel combination. { 'tim·ər kəˌpas·əd·ər }

trimmer potentiometer [ELEC] A potentiometer which is used to provide a small-percentage adjustment and is often used with a coarse control. { 'tim·ər pəˌten·chē'äm·əd·ər }

triode [ELECTR] A three-electrode electron tube containing an anode, a cathode, and a control electrode. { 'trīˌōd }

triode clamp [ELECTR] A keyed clamp circuit utilizing triodes, such as a circuit which contains a complementary pair of bipolar transistors. { 'trīˌōd 'klamp }

triode clipping circuit [ELECTR] A clipping circuit that utilizes a transistor or vacuum triode. { 'trīˌōd 'klip·iŋ ˌsər·kət }

triode laser [ELECTR] Gas laser whose light output may be modulated by signal voltages applied to an integral grid. { 'trīˌōd 'lā·zər }

triode transistor [ELECTR] A transistor that has three terminals. { 'trīˌōd tran'zis·tər }

triple-conversion receiver [ELECTR] Communications receiver having three different intermediate frequencies to give higher adjacent-channel selectivity and greater image-frequency suppression. { 'trip·əl kənˌvər·zhən riˌsē·vər }

triple detection See double-superheterodyne reception. { 'trip·əl diˌtek·shən }

triple-length working [COMPUT SCI] Processing of data by a computer in which three machine words are used to represent each data item, in order to achieve the desired precision in the results. { 'trip·əl ˌleŋkth 'wərk·iŋ }

triple modular redundancy [COMPUT SCI] A form of redundancy in which the original computer unit is triplicated and each of the three independent units feeds into a majority voter, which outputs the majority signal. { 'trip·əl 'mäj·ə·lər ri'dən·dən·sē }

triple-stub transformer [ELECTROMAG] Microwave transformer in which three stubs are placed a quarter-wavelength apart on a coaxial line and adjusted in length to compensate for impedance mismatch. { 'trip·əl ˌstəb tranz'fȯr·mər }

triplex cable [ELEC] An electrical cable consisting of three individually insulated wires that are twisted together and covered by an outer layer of protective material. { 'tripˌleks ˌkā·bəl }

triplexer [ELECTR] Dual duplexer that permits the use of two receivers simultaneously and independently in a radar system. { 'triˌplek·sər }

triplex system [COMMUN] Telegraph system in which two messages in one direction and one message in the other direction can be sent simultaneously over a single circuit. { 'triˌpleks ˌsis·təm }

trip magnet See phase magnet. { 'trip ˌmag·nət }

tripping device [ELEC] Mechanical or electromagnetic device used to bring a circuit breaker or starter to its off or open position, either when certain abnormal electrical conditions occur or when a catch is actuated manually. { 'trip·iŋ diˌvīs }

tripping pulse See trigger pulse. { 'trip·iŋ ˌpəls }

trisistor [ELECTR] Fast-switching semiconductor consisting of an alloyed junction *pnp* device in which the collector is capable of electron injection into the base; characteristics resemble those of a thyratron electron tube, and switching time is in the nanosecond range. { tri'zis·tər }

tristate logic [ELECTR] A form of transistor-transistor logic in which the output stages or input and output stages can assume three states; two are the normal low-impedance 1 and 0 states, and the third is a high-impedance state that allows many tristate devices to time-share bus lines. { 'trīˌstāt 'läj·ik }

tri-tet oscillator [ELECTR] Crystal-controlled, electron-coupled, vacuum-tube oscillator circuit which is isolated from the output circuit through use of the screen grid electrode as the oscillator anode; used for multiband operation because it generates strong harmonics of the crystal frequency. { 'trīˌtet 'äs·əˌlād·ər }

troffer [ELEC] A long, recessed lighting unit having its opening flush with the surface of the ceiling and serving as a support and reflector for lamps. { 'träf·ər }

Trojan horse [COMPUT SCI] A computer program that has an unannounced (usually undesirable) function in addition to a desirable apparent function. { ˌtrō·jən 'hȯrs }

trolley pole [ELEC] The pole which conducts electricity from the trolley wire to the trolley. { 'träl·ēˌpōl }

trolley wire [ELEC] The means by which power is conveyed to an electric trolley locomotive; it is an overhead wire which conducts power to the locomotive by the trolley pole. { 'träl·ēˌwīr }

trombone [ELECTROMAG] U-shaped, adjustable, coaxial-line matching assembly. { träm'bōn }

troposcatter See tropospheric scatter. { 'trōpˌō ˌskad·ər }

tropospheric scatter [COMMUN] Scatter propagation of radio waves caused by irregularities

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in the refractive index of air in the troposphere; used for long-distance communications, with the aid of relay facilities, 180–300 miles (300–500 kilometers) apart. Also known as troposcatter. { ¦trōp·ə¦sfir·ik 'skad·ər }

tropospheric wave [COMMUN] A radio wave that is propagated by reflection from a region of abrupt change in dielectric constant or its gradient in the troposphere. { ¦trōp·ə¦sfir·ik 'wāv }

trouble-location problem [COMPUT SCI] In computers, a test problem used in a diagnostic routine. { 'trəb·əl lō¦kā·shən ˌpräb·ləm }

troubleshoot [COMPUT SCI] To find and correct errors and faults in a computer, usually in the hardware. { 'trəb·əlˌshüt }

true-motion radar [ELECTR] A radar set which provides a true-motion radar presentation on the plan-position indicator, as opposed to the relative-motion, true-or-relative-bearing, presentation most commonly used. { 'trü ¦mō·shən 'rāˌdär }

true-motion radar presentation [ELECTR] A radar plan-position indicator presentation in which the center of the scope represents the same geographic position, until reset, with all moving objects, including the user's own craft, moving on the scope. { 'trü ¦mō·shən 'rāˌdär ˌpres·ən ˌtā·shən }

true motor load *See* thermal horsepower. { 'trü 'mōd·ər ˌlōd }

truncate [CONT SYS] To stop a robotic process before it has been completed. { 'trəŋˌkāt }

truncated paraboloid [ELECTROMAG] Paraboloid antenna in which a portion of the top and bottom have been cut away to broaden the main lobe in the vertical plane. { 'trəŋˌkād·əd pə'rabˌəˌlȯid }

truncation error [ENG] The error resulting from the analysis of a partial set of data in place of a complete or infinite set. { trəŋ'kā·shən ˌer·ər }

trunk [COMMUN] A telephone line connecting two central offices. Also known as trunk circuit. [COMPUT SCI] A path over which information is transferred in a computer. { trəŋk }

trunk circuit *See* trunk. { 'trəŋk ˌsər·kət }

trunk exchange [COMMUN] A telephone exchange whose main function is to interconnect trunks. { 'trəŋk iks'chānj }

trunk feeder [ELEC] An electric power transmission line that connects two generating stations, or a generating station and an important substation, or two electrical distribution networks. { 'trəŋk ˌfēd·ər }

trunk group [COMMUN] The collection of trunks of a given type or characteristic that connect two switching points. { 'trəŋk ˌgrüp }

T-section filter [ELEC] T network used as an electric filter. { 'tē ˌsek·shən ˌfil·tər }

TSR *See* RAM resident.

T switch [ELECTR] An electrical switch that joins a machine to either of two other devices. { 'tē ˌswich }

TTL *See* transistor-transistor logic.

TTY *See* teletypewriter.

tube *See* electron tube. { 'tüb }

tube coefficient [ELECTR] Any of the constants that describe the characteristics of a thermionic vacuum tube, such as amplification factor, mutual conductance, or alternating-current plate resistance. { 'tüb ˌkō·iˌfish·ənt }

tube heating time [ELECTR] Time required for a tube to attain operating temperature. { 'tüb ¦hēd·iŋ ˌtīm }

tube noise [ELECTR] Noise originating in a vacuum tube, such as that due to shot effect and thermal agitation. { 'tüb ˌnȯiz }

tube of flux *See* tube of force. { 'tüb əv 'fləks }

tube of force [ELEC] A region of space bounded by a tubular surface consisting of the lines of force which pass through a given closed curve. Also known as tube of flux. { 'tüb əv 'fȯrs }

tube tester [ELECTR] A test instrument designed to measure and indicate the condition of electron tubes used in electronic equipment. { 'tüb ˌtes·tər }

tube voltage drop [ELECTR] In a gas tube, the anode voltage during the conducting period. { 'tüb 'vōl·tij ˌdräp }

tube voltmeter *See* vacuum-tube voltmeter. { 'tüb 'vōltˌmēd·ər }

tubular capacitor [ELEC] A paper or electrolytic capacitor having the form of a cylinder, with leads usually projecting axially from the ends; the capacitor plates are long strips of metal foil separated by insulating strips, rolled into a compact tubular shape. { 'tü·byə·lər kə'pas·əd·ər }

tunable echo box [ELECTROMAG] Echo box consisting of an adjustable cavity operating in a single mode; if calibrated, the setting of the plunger at resonance will indicate the wavelength. { 'tü·nə·bəl 'ek·ō ˌbäks }

tunable filter [ELECTR] An electric filter in which the frequency of the passband or rejection band can be varied by adjusting its components. { 'tü·nə·bəl 'fil·tər }

tunable magnetron [ELECTR] Magnetron which can be tuned mechanically or electronically by varying its capacitance or inductance. { 'tü·nə·bəl 'mag·nəˌträn }

tune [ELECTR] To adjust for resonance at a desired frequency. { tün }

tuned amplifier [ELECTR] An amplifier in which the load is a tuned circuit; load impedance and amplifier gain then vary with frequency. { ¦tünd 'am·pləˌfī·ər }

tuned-anode oscillator [ELECTR] A vacuum-tube oscillator whose frequency is determined by a tank circuit in the anode circuit, coupled to the grid to provide the required feedback. Also known as tuned-plate oscillator. { ¦tünd 'anˌōd ˌäs·əˌlād·ər }

tuned-anode tuned-grid oscillator *See* tuned-grid tuned-anode oscillator. { ¦tünd 'anˌōd ¦tünd 'grid ˌäs·əˌlād·ər }

tuned-base oscillator [ELECTR] Transistor oscillator in which the frequency-determining resonant circuit is located in the base circuit, comparable to a tuned-grid oscillator. { ¦tünd 'bās ˌäs·əˌlād·ər }

tuned cavity *See* cavity resonator. { ¦tünd 'kav·əd·ē }

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tuned circuit [ELECTR] A circuit whose components can be adjusted to make the circuit responsive to a particular frequency in a tuning range. Also known as tuning circuit. { ¦tünd 'sər·kət }

tuned-collector oscillator [ELECTR] A transistor oscillator in which the frequency-determining resonant circuit is located in the collector circuit; this is comparable to a tuned-anode electron-tube oscillator. { ¦tünd kə'lek·tər ˌäs·əˌlād·ər }

tuned filter [ELECTR] Filter that uses one or more tuned circuits to attenuate or pass signals at the resonant frequency. { ¦tünd 'fil·tər }

tuned-grid oscillator [ELECTR] Oscillator whose frequency is determined by a parallel-resonant circuit in the grid coupled to the plate to provide the required feedback. { ¦tünd 'grid ˌäs·əˌlād·ər }

tuned-grid tuned-anode oscillator [ELECTR] A vacuum-tube oscillator whose frequency is determined by a tank circuit in the grid circuit, coupled to the anode to provide the required feedback. Also known as tuned-anode tuned-grid oscillator. { ¦tünd 'grid ¦tünd 'anˌōd ˌäs·əˌlād·ər }

tuned-plate oscillator *See* tuned-anode oscillator. { ¦tünd 'plāt ˌäs·əˌlād·ər }

tuned-radio-frequency receiver [ELECTR] A radio receiver consisting of a number of amplifier stages that are tuned to resonance at the carrier frequency of the desired signal by a gang capacitor; the amplified signals at the original carrier frequency are fed directly into the detector for demodulation, and the resulting audio-frequency signals are amplified by an audio-frequency amplifier and reproduced by a loudspeaker. Abbreviated TRF receiver. { ¦tünd 'rād·ēo ¦frē·kwən·sē riˌsē·vər }

tuned-radio-frequency transformer [ELECTR] A transformer used for selective coupling in radio-frequency stages. { ¦tünd 'rād·ēo ¦frē·kwən·sē tranzˌfȯr·mər }

tuned-reed frequency meter *See* vibrating-reed-frequency meter. { ¦tünd 'rēd 'frē·kwən·sē ˌmēd·ər }

tuned relay [ELEC] A relay having mechanical or other resonating arrangements that limit response to currents at one particular frequency. { ¦tünd 'rēˌlā }

tuned resonating cavity [ELECTROMAG] Resonating cavity half a wavelength long or some multiple of a half wavelength, used in connection with a waveguide to produce a resultant wave with the amplitude in the cavity greatly exceeding that of the wave in the waveguide. { ¦tünd 'rez·ənˌād·iŋ ˌkav·əd·ē }

tuned transformer [ELEC] Transformer whose associated circuit elements are adjusted as a whole to be resonant at the frequency of the alternating current supplied to the primary, thereby causing the secondary voltage to build up to higher values than would otherwise be obtained. { ¦tünd tranz'fȯr·mər }

tuner [ELECTR] The portion of a receiver that contains circuits which can be tuned to accept the carrier frequency of a desired transmitter while rejecting the carrier frequencies of all other stations on the air at that time. { 'tü·nər }

tungar tube [ELECTR] A gas tube having a heated thoriated tungsten filament serving as cathode and a graphite disk serving as anode in an argon-filled bulb at a low pressure; used chiefly as a rectifier in battery chargers. { 'təŋˌär ˌtüb }

tungsten filament [ELEC] A filament used in incandescent lamps, and as an incandescent cathode in many types of electron tubes, such as thermionic vacuum tubes. { 'təŋ·stən 'fil·ə·mənt }

tungsten-halogen lamp [ELECTR] A lamp containing a halogen, usually iodine or bromine, which combines with tungsten evaporated from the filament. { ¦təŋ·stən 'hal·ə·jən ˌlamp }

tuning [COMPUT SCI] The use of various techniques involving adjustments to both hardware and software to improve the operating efficiency of a computer system. [ELECTR] The process of adjusting the inductance or the capacitance (or both) in a tuned circuit, for example, in a radio, television, or radar receiver or transmitter, so as to obtain optimum performance at a selected frequency. { 'tün·iŋ }

tuning capacitor [ELEC] A variable capacitor used for tuning purposes. { 'tün·iŋ kəˌpas·əd·ər }

tuning circuit *See* tuned circuit. { 'tün·iŋ ˌsər·kət }

tuning coil [ELEC] A variable inductance coil for adjusting the frequency of an oscillator or tuned circuit. { 'tün·iŋ ˌkȯil }

tuning core [ELECTROMAG] A ferrite core that is designed to be moved in and out of a coil or transformer to vary the inductance. { 'tün·iŋ ˌkȯr }

tuning indicator [ELECTR] A device that indicates when a radio receiver is tuned accurately to a station; it is connected to a circuit having a direct-current voltage that varies with the strength of the incoming carrier signal. { 'tün·iŋ ˌin·də ˌkād·ər }

tuning range [ELECTR] The frequency range over which a receiver or other piece of equipment can be adjusted by means of a tuning control. { 'tün·iŋ ˌrānj }

tuning screw [ELECTROMAG] A screw that is inserted into the top or bottom wall of a waveguide and adjusted as to depth of penetration inside for tuning or impedance-matching purposes. { 'tün·iŋ ˌskrü }

tuning stub [ELECTROMAG] Short length of transmission line, usually shorted at its free end, connected to a transmission line for impedance-matching purposes. { 'tün·iŋ ˌstəb }

tuning susceptance [ELECTR] Normalized susceptance of an anti-transmit-receive tube in its mount due to the deviation of its resonant frequency from the desired resonant frequency. { 'tün·iŋ səˌsep·təns }

tuning wand [ELEC] Rod of insulating material having a brass plug at one end and a powered iron core at the other end; used for checking receiver alignment. { 'tün·iŋ ˌwänd }

tunnel diode [ELECTR] A heavily doped junction diode that has a negative resistance at very low voltage in the forward bias direction, due

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to quantum-mechanical tunneling, and a short circuit in the negative bias direction. Also known as Esaki tunnel diode. { 'tən·əl ˌdī,ōd }

tunneling cryotron [ELECTR] A low-temperature current-controlled switching device that has two electrodes of superconducting material separated by an insulating film, forming a Josephson junction, and a control line whose currents generate magnetic fields that switch the device between two states characterized by the presence or absence of electrical resistance. { 'tən·əl·iŋ 'krī·əˌträn }

tunneling microscope *See* scanning tunneling microscope. { 'tən·əl·iŋ 'mī·krəˌskōp }

tunnel junction [ELECTR] A two-terminal electronic device having an extremely thin potential barrier to electron flow, so that the transport characteristic (the current-voltage curve) is primarily governed by the quantum-mechanical tunneling process which permits electrons to penetrate the barrier. { 'tən·əl ˌjəŋk·shən }

tunnel rectifier [ELECTR] Tunnel diode having a relatively low peak-current rating as compared with other tunnel diodes used in memory-circuit applications. { 'tən·əl ˌrek·təˌfī·ər }

tunnel resistor [ELECTR] Resistor in which a thin layer of metal is plated across a tunneling junction, to give the combined characteristics of a tunnel diode and an ordinary resistor. { 'tən·əl riˌzis·tər }

tunnel triode [ELECTR] Transistorlike device in which the emitter-base junction is a tunnel diode and the collector-base junction is a conventional diode. { 'tən·əl ˌtrīˌōd }

tuple [COMPUT SCI] A horizontal row of data items in a relational data structure; corresponds to a record or segment in other types of data structures. { 'tü·pəl }

turbine generator [ELEC] An electric generator driven by a steam, hydraulic, or gas turbine. { 'tər·bən ˌjen·əˌrād·ər }

turboalternator [ELEC] An alternator, such as a synchronous generator, which is driven by a steam turbine. { ˌtər·bō'ól·tərˌnād·ər }

Turing machine [COMPUT SCI] A mathematical idealization of a computing automaton similar in some ways to real computing machines; used by mathematicians to define the concept of computability. { 'túr·iŋ məˌshēn }

turn [ELEC] One complete loop of wire. { 'tərn }

turnaround system [COMPUT SCI] In character recognition, a system in which the input data to be read have previously been printed by the computer with which the reader is associated; an application is invoice billing and the subsequent recording of payments. Also known as reentry system. { 'tərn·əˌraund ˌsis·təm }

turnaround time [COMPUT SCI] The delay between submission of a job for a data-processing system and its completion. { 'tərn·əˌraund ˌtīm }

turnkey [COMPUT SCI] A complete computer system delivered to a customer in running condition, with all necessary premises, hardware and software equipment, supplies, and operating personnel. { 'tərnˌkē }

turn-off time [ELECTR] The time that is takes a gate circuit to shut off a current. { 'tərn,óf ˌtīm }

turn-on time [ELECTR] The time that it takes a gate circuit to allow a current to reach its full value. { 'tərn,ón ˌtīm }

turns ratio [ELEC] The ratio of the number of turns in a secondary winding of a transformer to the number of turns in the primary winding. { 'tərnz ˌrā·shō }

turnstile antenna [ELECTROMAG] An antenna consisting of one or more layers of crossed horizontal dipoles on a mast, usually energized so the currents in the two dipoles of a pair are equal and in quadrature; used with television, frequency modulation, and other very-high-frequency or ultra-high-frequency transmitters to obtain an essentially omnidirectional radiation pattern. { 'tərn,stīl anˌten·ə }

turntable [ENG ACOUS] The rotating platform on which a disk record is placed for recording or playback. { 'tərnˌtā·bəl }

turret tuner [ELECTR] A television tuner having one set of pretuned circuits for each channel, mounted on a drum that is rotated by the channel selector; rotation of the drum connects each set of tuned circuits in turn to the receiver antenna circuit, radio-frequency amplifier, and r-f oscillator. { 'tə·rət ˌtü·nər }

turtle [COMPUT SCI] A cursor with the attributes of both position and direction, usually, an arrow that points in the direction it is about to move and generates a line along its path. { 'tərd·əl }

tutorial [COMPUT SCI] A method of computer-assisted instruction that involves a collection of screen formats, generally arranged in sequences that can be selected from a menu, and presented in response to the terminal operator's request. { tü'tór·ē·əl }

TV *See* television.

TV camera scanner [COMPUT SCI] In optical character recognition, a device that images an input character onto a sensitive photoconductive target of a camera tube, thereby developing an electric charge pattern on the inner surface of the target; this pattern is then explored by a scanning beam which traces out a rectangular pattern with the result that a waveform is produced which represents the character's most probable identity. { tē'vē ˌkam·rə ˌskan·ər }

TVI *See* television interference.

TVRO *See* television receive only antenna.

tweeter [ENG ACOUS] A loudspeaker designed to handle only the higher audio frequencies, usually those well above 3000 hertz; generally used in conjunction with a crossover network and a woofer. { 'twēd·ər }

twin arithmetic units [COMPUT SCI] A feature of some computers where the essential portions of the arithmetic section are virtually duplicated. { 'twin ə'rith·məˌtik ˌyü·nəts }

twin axial cable [COMMUN] A transmission line consisting of two coaxial cables enclosed within a single sheath, each used to transmit signals in one direction. { 'twin 'ak·sē·əl 'kā·bəl }

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twin check [COMPUT SCI] Continuous check of computer operation, achieved by the duplication of equipment and automatic comparison of results. { 'twin 'chek }

twin-T filter [ELEC] An electric filter consisting of a parallel-T network with values of network elements chosen in such a way that the outputs due to each of the paths precisely cancel at a specified frequency. { 'twin 'tē ˌfil·tər }

twin-T network *See* parallel-T network. { 'twin 'tē ˌnet,wərk }

twist [ELECTROMAG] A waveguide section in which there is a progressive rotation of the cross section about the longitudinal axis of the waveguide. { twist }

twisted pair [ELEC] A cable composed of two small insulated conductors twisted together without a common covering. Also known as copper pair. { 'twis·təd 'per }

twist-lock connector [ELEC] A power plug and receptacle in which the plug must be twisted after insertion to lock it in place, to guard against the plug accidentally being knocked loose. { 'twist ˌläk kə'nek·tər }

two-address code [COMPUT SCI] In computers, a code using two-address instructions. { 'tü 'ad ˌres ˌkōd }

two-address instruction [COMPUT SCI] In computers, an instruction which includes an operation and specifies the location of two registers. { 'tü 'ad,res in,strək·shən }

two-dimensional electron gas field-effect transistor *See* high-electron-mobility transistor. { ˌtü di'men·shən·əl i¦lek,trän 'gas ¦fēld i¦fekt tran 'zis·tər }

two-dimensional storage [COMPUT SCI] A direct-access storage device in which the storage locations assigned to a particular file do not have to be physically adjacent, but instead may be taken from one or more seek areas. { 'tü ¦di ¦men·shən·əl 'stór·ij }

two-gap head [COMPUT SCI] One of two separate magnetic tape heads, one for reading and the other for recording data. { 'tü ¦gap 'hed }

two-hop transmission [COMMUN] Propagation of radio waves in which the waves are reflected from the ionosphere, then reflected from the ground, and then reflected from the ionosphere again before reaching the receiver. { 'tü ¦häp tranz'mish·ən }

two-input subtracter *See* half-subtracter. { 'tü ¦in,pùt səb'trak·tər }

two-level subroutine [COMPUT SCI] A subroutine in which entry is made to a second, lower-level subroutine. { 'tü ¦lev·əl 'səb·rü,tēn }

two-out-of-five code [COMPUT SCI] An encoding of the decimal digits using five binary bits and having the property that every code element contains two 1's and three 0's. { 'tü aůd əv ¦fīv 'kōd }

two-part code [COMMUN] Randomized code consisting of an encoding section in which the plain text groups are arranged in alphabetical or other significant order accompanied by their code groups in nonalphabetical or random order, and a decoding section in which the code groups are arranged in alphabetical or numerical order and are accompanied by their meanings given in the encoding section. { 'tü 'pärt 'kōd }

two-pass compiler [COMPUT SCI] A language processor that goes through the program to be translated twice; on the first pass it checks the syntax of statements and constructs a table of symbols, while on the second pass it actually translates program statements into machine language. { 'tü ¦pas kəm'pīl·ər }

two-phase alternating-current circuit [ELEC] A circuit in which there are two alternating currents on separate wires, the two currents being 90° out of phase. { 'tü ¦fāz 'ól·tər,nād·iŋ kə·rənt ˌsər·kət }

two-phase current [ELEC] Current delivered through two pairs of wires or at a phase difference of one-quarter cycle (90°) between the current in the two pairs. { 'tü ¦fāz 'kə·rənt }

two-phase five-wire system [ELEC] System of alternating-current supply comprising five conductors, four of which are connected as in a two-phase four-wire system, the fifth being connected to the neutral points of each phase. { 'tü ¦fāz 'fīv ¦wīr 'sis·təm }

two-phase four-wire system [ELEC] System of alternating-current supply comprising two pairs of conductors, between one pair of which is maintained an alternating difference of potential displaced in phase by one-quarter of a period from an alternating difference of potential of the same frequency maintained between the other pair. { 'tü ¦fāz 'fór ¦wīr 'sis·təm }

two-phase three-wire system [ELEC] System of alternating-current supply comprising three conductors, between one of which (known as the common return) and each of the other two are maintained alternating difference of potential displaced in phase by one-quarter of a period with relation to each other. { 'tü ¦fāz 'thrē ¦wīr 'sis·təm }

two-plus-one address instruction [COMPUT SCI] An instruction in a computer program which has two addresses specifying the locations of operands and one address specifying the location in which the result is to be entered. { 'tü ˌpləs ¦wən 'ad,res in,strək·shən }

two-port junction [ELECTROMAG] A waveguide junction with two openings; it can consist either of a discontinuity or obstacle in a waveguide, or of two essentially different waveguides connected together. { 'tü ¦pórt 'jəŋk·shən }

two-port system [CONT SYS] A system which has only one input or excitation and only one response or output. { 'tü ¦pórt 'sis·təm }

two-pulse canceler [ELECTR] A moving-target indicator canceler which compares the phase variation of two successive pulses received from

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