

WILEY ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING DICTIONARY

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mizes skin effect, and provides for low losses at radio frequencies.

Litzendraht wire Same as **Litz wire**.

live **1.** Anything connected electrically to a source of voltage. Also known as **energized** (1), **alive**, or **hot** (1). **2.** A broadcast occurring at the actual time events take place. Also called **live broadcast**, or **real-time broadcast**. **3.** In acoustics, a room that is reverberant.

live broadcast Same as **live** (2).

live chassis A chassis, such as that of a TV or computer, which is connected electrically to a source of voltage.

live circuit A circuit that is connected electrically to a source of voltage. Also known as **energized circuit**, or **alive circuit**.

live conductor **1.** A conductor which is connected electrically to a source of voltage. **2.** A conductor through which an electric current is flowing.

live end In an enclosure, such as a sound studio, a wall or area where there is the greatest amount of sound reflection. This contrasts with a **dead end** (2), where sound absorption is maximized.

live room A room in which there is significant reverberation, as opposed to a **dead room**, where sound-absorbing materials are utilized to minimize or eliminate all sound reflections.

live wire **1.** A wire which is connected electrically to a source of voltage. Also called **hot wire** (1). **2.** A wire through which an electric current is flowing.

LiveMotion Popular software utilized to create dynamic and interactive content, especially for the Web.

LLC Abbreviation of **Logical Link Control**.

LLC layer Abbreviation of **Logical Link Control Layer**.

LLC Sublayer Abbreviation of **Logical Link Control Sublayer**.

lm Symbol for **lumen**.

lm-h Abbreviation of **lumen-hour**.

lm-hr Abbreviation of **lumen-hour**.

lm/m² Abbreviation of **lumens per square meter**.

lm-s Abbreviation of **lumen-second**.

lm-sec Abbreviation of **lumen-second**.

lm/W Abbreviation of **lumens per watt**.

LMDS Abbreviation of **local multipoint distribution service**.

LMI Abbreviation of **Local Management Interface**.

ln Symbol for **natural logarithm**

LNA Abbreviation of **low-noise amplifier**.

LNB Abbreviation of **low-noise block down-converter**.

LNP Abbreviation of **local number portability**.

LO Abbreviation of **local oscillator**.

lo Abbreviation of **low**.

lo-res Abbreviation of **low-resolution**.

load **1.** The power consumed by a component, device, piece of equipment, machine, or system while performing its functions. This power may be electrical, mechanical, nuclear, wind, and so on. Also, any component, device, piece of equipment, machine, or system consuming this power. Also called **output load** (1). **2.** Any component, circuit, device, piece of equipment, or system which consumes, dissipates, radiates, or otherwise utilizes power, especially electricity. There are countless examples, including resistors, amplifiers, TVs, speakers, antennas, lamps, and appliances. Also,

from a signal source such as an amplifier or oscillator. Also called **output load** (4). **5.** To utilize inductors and/or capacitors to increase the electrical length of an antenna, or otherwise alter its characteristics. **6.** In dielectric and induction heating, the object or material being heated. **7.** To insert a computer storage medium, such as a disc or tape, into a drive or other device utilized to read and/or write to it. **8.** To transfer data to or from a computer storage medium, such as a disk or tape. For example, to load a program into memory for execution. Also, to transfer data to or from a database. **9.** To place data in a computer register. **10.** To insert a disk, cassette, reel, cartridge, drum, or other object composed of, or containing a recordable medium into a device utilized for recording and/or reproduction. **11.** In a communications network, the amount of traffic at a given moment.

load-and-go The capability of a program or routine to be executed immediately after loading. Its abbreviation is **load & go**.

load balance Also called **load division**. **1.** The even distribution of a load. For example, to equally distribute a work load among a set of parallel processors. **2.** To evenly distribute a load among multiple power sources.

load capacitance The capacitance presented by a given load, or as seen from a given point such as the input terminals.

load capacity The maximum load that can be handled safely, without failure, or within a given level or performance. For instance, the maximum number of messages that can be simultaneously exchanged over a given transmission medium, or the greatest weight a robot can manipulate.

load cell A piezoelectric crystal utilized as a strain gauge. The greater the force applied, the greater the potential difference across the crystal.

load characteristic The relationship between the instantaneous values of two varying quantities, such as electrode current and electrode voltage, under specified load circumstances. Also called **dynamic characteristic**.

load circuit The complete circuit via which a load is connected to its power source.

load coil **1.** In an induction heater, an AC carrying coil which induces RF currents in the workpiece being heated. Also called **work coil**. **2.** Same as **loading coil**.

load current **1.** The current drawn by a load. It is the current flowing through a load circuit. **2.** The current required by a load for operation.

load division Same as **load balance**.

load factor **1.** For a given time interval, the ratio of the average load to the peak load. **2.** The ratio of a given load to the maximum load.

load impedance The impedance presented by a given load, or as seen from a given point such as the input terminals.

load leads The conductors which connect a power source to a load.

load line A line which is drawn through a series of characteristic curves to illustrate the effect a given load will have on the relationship between two variables. For instance, such a line drawn through a series of transistor characteristic curves, to show the relationship between the input current and voltage as the load resistance varies.

load management The reduction in overall demand for available energy resources by transferring power needs to off-peak periods. This may entail consumers adjusting usage patterns, or load shifting.

load matching The varying of the impedance of a load circuit, so as to match that of a source. This helps insure that the maximum possible power is transferred from source to