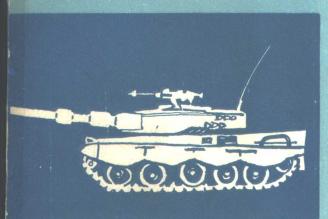
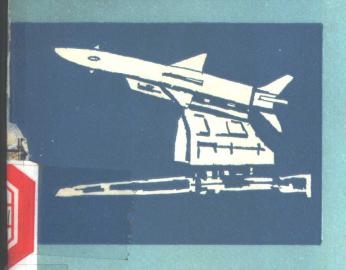
CHINESE - ENGLISH VOCABULAR)

OF MATERIEL-TEST TERMS







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兵器工業出版社

英汉双解兵器测试词汇

ENGLISH-CHINESE CHINESE-ENGLISH

VOCABULARY OF MATERIEL-TEST TERMS

袁 伯 珍 编著 李 志 誉

兵器工作出版社

(京)新登字049号

内容简介

本书所收词目约3000条,均出自实际资料,翔实有据,是编者22、80年在审稿中收集积累所得,也可说是一项集化的实践创作。本书内容所涉有数、理、化、生物医学、水文地质、气象、气候等学科及测试设备、设施、文献等方面的用语,每是用语之后,均注有英汉对照释文,这是本书一大特点。它有助于读者对相应词目的理解,易于对汉译译名正误的判断,便于在实际工作中探讨。而在某点意义上,它又具有一些"手册"的性能。

本书可供兵器测试工作者阅读、消化、应用已编译之资料和翻译、阅读其它有关测试资料时使用。参加中央器等业况费也得到是的参考使用价值。

英汉汉英双解兵器测试词汇

袁伯珍 李志萱 编著

兵ニュ くしゅく出版

(北京市海淀区车道构10号) 新华书店科技发行所发行 各地新华书店監销 兵器工业出版社五三一印刷厂印装

开本,787×1092 1/16 印张,42 字数,1037千字
1991年11月第1版 1991年11月第1次印刷
印数,1-1500 定价,33,00元
ISBN 7~80038-295-8/TJ・40

近日世界,科学技术飞跃发展,科技用语大量涌现,新词的创造,旧词赋予新义,几乎 日有所见。故长期以来,大家都关注着技术用语的汇集、整理和统一。但汇集、整理易,统 一则难。而工作却又逼着我们非做统一不可。尤其兵器测试工作,涉及到科学技术的门门类 类,统一起来更难,难也要去做,因为用语的不统一,就会出现对同一词产生不同的理解, 理解不一,就产生不同的解释,解释的互异,自然就造成了对测试结果的争论。实践中,我 们经历过不少这类的事例。这也就是我们立意要出版这本《词汇》的原因之一。

1980年初,原兵器部科技局组织编译出版一套国外测试资料,以备建立和改进我国的测试规范和测试标准之参考。我被推举为编委会主任。参加这项工作的译、校、编、审及出版人员近500名,来自教学、科研、部队等20余个单位,分散在不同地区、不同部门、不同专业,大都各有传统、自有习惯、独成体系。工作起来,难度很大。因之,工作伊始,便把质量问题中术语统一,提到了首要日程。几经努力,虽在一种专业、一个部门做到了统一,但总揽到"测试"这一总题之下,又出现了许多麻烦。平时认为问题不大的,反变成矛盾所在。例如英语"muzzle"这个词,在轻武器专业译为"枪口",在炮兵又译为"炮口"。这样分而治之,也无矛盾。但是,一旦出现在一些轻、重武器不分(或从文章中分辨不清)的泛论性文件中,就不好处理。而它又组成了许多组合词,如"muzzle flash","muzzle velocity"……等。译起来颇感为难。我们经过了反复探讨,最后将前者统一称为"膧口",这样,后者(其组合词)也就迎刃而解。再如,英语中"grenade"一词,常被非弹药专业的同志译为"榴弹",可是,汉语的"榴弹"常单指具杀伤性能的炮弹。有的字典上解释为"手(枪)榴弹"。意思是留给内行人去"具体情况具体处理。"然而,却又造成非兵器专业的外行人呼之为"手枪榴弹"。我们针对出现的问题,经过长时研究,统一定为"投掷榴弹",虽说还不一定令人满意,但目的是想把它与炮弹的榴弹相区分。

此外,有关测试的一些文献或文件的名称,在外文中所指乃是一事一物,由于我们汉语的特点,译起来常是各有不同。一来影响我们对国外资料的理解、消化和使用,二来使我们不能了解这些文件在产品开发和测试中的形成过程和使用范围。如 "MDR" (装备 定 性要求); "SDR" (小型开发要求)、"Safety Release" (安全许可,安全 通报); "Safety Statement" (安全报告书); "Safety Evaluation" (安全鉴定,安全鉴定书)……这次也对它们进行了整理。

这次工作,使我们更深刻认识到术语统一的意义,它不仅限于提高我们的编译出版的水平,而对今后倡导"测试用语统一,以达到试验报告和对其理解与解释的统一,以及对试验数据的正确分类与分析"有着重要作用。故而,1986年我们完成任务后,在总结工作时,一致同意编纂一部附有中、外文解释的测试用语词汇。词目来源取自我们编译出版的资料,一为已出版的资料统一用语解释,二为以后工作提供用语统一参考。将此列入了我们后续工作之内。

编纂《词汇》是一项费力而又不易做好的工作,而编这种带有汉、英双解释文性的《词汇》则难度更大。要想做好,需要花费大的力气,要有大量的人力物力支持。可惜,由于客

观条件的变化,包括着这部《词汇》在内的全部后续编译出版工作,都没有能很好的落实。 但好在上级对此重视,同时,我们的工作又有着一个较实在的基础,又加上袁伯珍同志以其 对事业的责任心和坚定的信心,多方努力,虽两年中因心脏病四次住进医院,仍然 锲 而 不 舍,利用全部可能的条件,终于在两年之后的今天完成了这一任务。但由于最后未聘请专家 学者把关,故错误、粗糙、疏漏、失误等缺陷难免,切望读者指正。

本书原拟内部出版,供内部试用。后有关领导正式指示"交出版社出版。"这说明各方领导对此《词汇》的关注;更确切地说,是对技术用语统一工作的重视和支持。我们也就抱着"抛砖引玉"的诚恳求教的决心,大胆地把它呈献于读者审查。

对关心和支持这部《词汇》编纂出版的同志们表示深忱的谢意。

琴

一九八八年十月

前言

本书和读者见面了,总算完成了有关会议决定给予的任务,供兵器测试工作者参考。

本书原为了具体工作拟内部出版使用,后经上级决定公开发行,故又做了一番修改,并将原有6000余条目缩减了1/2强。因之,失误和不足之处是会有的,又加上我们的业务和理论水平有限,以及受到人力、物力和时间的制约及客观环境变化的影响,错误和粗糙之处更是难免,故请读者给予批评和指正。

本书的出版要感谢上级领导的关怀和蔡寅生、段作亭、孟革、李轴、侯新炽等有关方面领导的关心与支持,以及王孔昭、亩秀芳、孙起、刘西平、孙喜俊、陈炎、许志福、查宏振、郝光富、赖叔昌、连俊烈、孟庆斌、欧学炳、马恒通、张家新、张治朝、张树基,封鸿渊等同志的支持和鼓励,还有兵器工业出版社的同志们的辛勤劳动。

在本书编纂过程中,曾得到陈志静工程师的指导。武晋璋工程师审阅。王岳澎、袁野、李元等同志做了排卡、抄写、校稿等工作。在此一并致谢。

编者

编纂者说明

一。本书参照词母编纂形式编写而成。

宗 , 1、 , 英汉部海、以英语调做为"本词", 按英文字母拼写顺序排列。如:

品及了在企业工作与人们以后,为一个自己的数据程序。在中国实现的分解,neikhithik 自己必要

abrasive mud course

超高速 对似严重体(题)调查在前出现的词组,保留其出现的原有形式,以利使用识 塞克 , 結**期。"如:** 作用的数点体 , 2 (有) , 2 (2) , 2 (2) , 2 (3) , 2 (3) , 2 (3) , 2 (4)

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and a field of wision, vehicles with a harmonic of the analysis of the second of the s

2. 汉英部分:以汉语词做"本词",按汉语拼音字母自然拼列法 加四 声"一、/、 ∨、、"进行检索。不附加汉字的部首偏旁及笔顺笔划等条件,亦不按"打头字" 列入。如:

bù-gong-zuò shí-jian

(不工作时间)

bù-jiàn gōng-chéng shì-yàn (部件工程试验)

自己的意味。 学说是一种是一种意思

bù-lì tian-qí tiáo-jiàn

(不利天气条件)

- 二 本词及对应释义词,均排黑体正字。释文排白体字。
- 三 一词多义者, 近义词以","号分开; 不同释义以";"号分隔并标以"1."、"2."
- 四 本书使用之符号有:
 - 1. "()"号,表示字词增减及意义注释。
 - 2. "〈 〉"号,表示学科分类。
- 五 不尽及错误之处,请严加指正,以利改进,不胜感激。

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(一) 英汉部分

Α

abnormal temperature testing of propellant Changes in propellant temperature effect the ballistics of the weapon-projectile combination. As a general rule, an increase in propellant temperature will produce an increase in chamber pressure and muzzle velocity; conversely, a decrease in propellant temperature will result in a decrease in chamber pressure and muzzle velocity. To properly evaluate the weapon-ammunition combination, propellant temperature effects must be precisely known. Effects on muzzle velocity are incorporated into firing tables so that weapon elevations may be adjusted accordingly to maintain accuracy. Effects on chamber pressure are important with regard to life and safety of the weapon and for interior ballistic calculation. Testing is conducted at a number of temperatures usually ranging from $-65 \sim 155 \, \text{F}$.

发射药非常溫试验 发射药药温的变化影响着武器弹丸体系的弹道性能。一般规律,发射药药温高,会使膛压和初速增高;反之,发射药药温低,则使膛压和初速降低。为了正确鉴定武器弹药体系,必需确切知道发射药药温的效应。把药温效应编入射表,用来修正武器仰角,以确保射击准确度。药温对膛压的影响,在武器的寿命和安全、以及内弹道计算等方面,均为重要。试验通常是在一65~155°F范围内的若干温度点上进行。

abort conditions Early malfunction requiring termination, and causing the vehicle to impact within a prescribed zone known as the "Abort Area". In general this includes the immediate vicinity in front of the launcher and, depending upon the type and performance capability of the vehicle may extand several miles in a wide cone in front of the launcher. Abort can also mean a malfunction which prevented a continuation of the countdown owing to the failure of a component to pass test requirements during its alloted checkout period.

天断飞行条件 飞行体的早期误动作要求终止其飞行并着落在规定的"天断区"。通常 其包括最靠近发射架前方的邻近区和取决于飞行体的型式及飞行性能能力,在发射架 前方大锥形区内,延伸数英里。天断飞行也可意味着由于已通过定期检验要求之部件 出现故障,致使产生误动作而阻碍了递减计数程序的连续。

abrasion The process of rubbing, grinding or wearing away by friction.

磨蚀 借助摩擦而进行的擦蹭、研磨、或磨损的过程。

abrasive mud course The abrasive mud course or "hog wallow" has an independent, piped water supply which provides the means for maintaining

muddy conditions regardless of the season. The soil is sandy with some clay and silt making it particular useful for evaluating the effects of abrasion on seals, brakes, and other components, as well as the effectiveness of seals. The ability to control the moisture content in dry periods makes it possible to adjust the course conditions, within limits, to suit the test requirements of any particular vehicle. The course can be tilled to varying depths to a maximum of 2 feet.

泥浆摩擦跑道 泥浆摩擦跑道,或称"猪圈"跑道,备有自用管道供水设备,以便在各个季节都能使其保持泥泞状态,土质为粘土和淤沙掺配的沙质土,使其非常适于用来鉴定对密封件、制动系和其它部件等的摩擦影响,以及密封件的密封效果。在旱季,跑道对湿度调整能力,足能保证规定范围的道路条件、满足各种军用车辆的试验要求。该跑道可在最大深度 2 英尺的范围内,做不同程度翻耕。

absolute humidity In a system of moist air, the ratio of the mass of water vapor present to the volume occupied by the mixture, that is, the density of the water vapor component.

绝对湿度 在潮湿空气系统中,其所具有的水蒸气质量与混合气体所占体积之比,即水蒸气成分的密度。

absolute maximum (minimum) temperature The highest (lowest) temperature recorded during the period of record at a station.

绝对最高(最低)温度 气象站记录的某个时期的最高(最低)温度。

absolute range of temperature The difference between the highest and lowest temperature on record at a station.

绝对温度范围 气象站记录中的最高与最低温度之差。

absolute temperature scale. The Kelvin temperature scale, a scale for measuring temperature from "absolute zero" independent of the molecular motion and body heat of a substance.

绝对温标 开尔文温标。一种计量起自独立于分子运动和物体热量的"绝对零度"的温标。

absolute zero The zero point of the "absolute temperature scale (zero degree Kelvin), of fundamental significance in thermodynamics. It may be interpreted as the temperature at which the value of absolute zero in degrees Celsius is -273.15.

绝对零度 绝对温标之零点(0K),为热力学中基础观念,绝对零度可解释为:用摄 氏度表示,其值为-273.15 \mathbb{C} 。

absorptance The ratio of the radiant flux absorbed in a body of material to the radiant flux incident upon it. Commonly, the material is in the form of a parallel-sided plate and the radiation in the form of a parallel beam incident normally on the surface of the plate. The absorptance may be measured for any radiation, for visible light (optical absorptance), or a

function of the wave length of the radiation (spectral absorptance.) **吸收比** 物体吸收辐射通量与入射辐射通量之比。通常,物体为一平行的平板,辐射以平行光束垂直地投射在平板表面。对于各种辐射,可见光(光学吸收比)或一辐射波长函数(光谱吸收比)均可测其吸收比。

- absorption 1. The process whereby the total number of particles emerging from a body of matter is reduced relative to the number entering, as a result of interaction of the particles with the body. The process whereby the kinetic energy of a particle is reduced while traversing a body of matter. The loss of kinetic energy of corpuscular radiation is also referred to as moderation, slowing, or stopping. 2. The process whereby some or all of the energy of sound waves or electromagnetic radiations is transferred to the substance on which they are incident or which they traverse. 3. The process of "attraction into the mass" of one substance by another so that the absorbed substance disappears physically. 4. Hydrol. The entrance of water into the soil or rocks by all natural processes. It includes the infiltration of precipitation or snowmelt, gravity flow of streams into the valley alluvium, into sinkholes or other large openings, and the movement of atmospheric moisture.
 - **吸收** 1.由于粒子与物体相互作用的结果,从物体中放出的粒子总数相对于射入的粒子数减少的过程。即粒子通过物体时,其动能被减少的过程。微粒子辐射动能的损失,也被认为是减速、慢化或停止。2.把部分或全部声波的能量或电磁辐射的能量传输到它们所投射的或所通 过物体上的过程。3.一种物质被吸收到另一种物质中去,使被吸收的物质实体消失的过程。4.〈水文学〉水进入土壤或岩石中的全部自然过程》包括雨水、雪水和河水通过重力渗透到河谷冲积层中、流入落水洞或其它较大的缝隙中的过程,以及大气水分运动的过程。
 - absorption coefficient 1. As applied to radiation (electromagnetic and corpuscular), a measure of the rate of decrease of a beam of photons as a result of absorption by the material in which the radiation is propagating. 2. The ratio of the sound energy absorbed by a surface of a medium (or material) exposed to a sound field (or to sound radiation) to the sound energy incident on the surface.
 - **吸收系数** 1.对于电磁和微粒子的辐射来说,系指由于被辐射物质的吸收作用产生的光子束减少率的度量值。2.位于声场(或声辐射)介质(或物质)表面所吸收的声能与入射在其表面上的声能之比。
 - acceleration 1. In mechanics, a change in the velocity of a body, or the rate of such change, with respect to time or direction or both. 2. In a more restricted sense but more popular usage, the act or process of making, or of causing to move, with increasing speed; the stats or condition of moving. 3. A vector quantity specifying the time rate of change of; velocity.

加速度 1. 〈力学〉物体的速度相对于时间或方向的变化;或者,相对于时间和方向的变化;或为这种变化的速率。2. 就一种较狭义但却较常用的说法,系指速度不断增加之运动的作用或过程,或系导致这种运动之作用或过程,状态和条件。3. 一种矢量速度的时间变化率。

acceleration, normal. The time rate of change of the direction of velocity.

$$a_n = \frac{v^2}{r} = v \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}t} = r \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^2$$

where.

 θ =angular displacement of the rotating centrifuge arm.

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}t} = w = \text{centrifuge arm rotation velocity.}$$

r=radius of gyration.

v = tangential velocity.

法向加速度 速度方向的时间变化率。

$$a_n = \frac{v^2}{r} = v \frac{d\theta}{dt} = r \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt}\right)^2$$

式中。"

 θ ----旋转离心机臂的角位移;

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}t}=w$$
 —— 离心机臂旋转的旋转速度;

r——回转半径;

v---切向速度。

acceleration, tangential The time rate of change of the magnitude of velocity.

$$a_1 = \frac{\mathrm{d} (rw)}{\mathrm{d}t} = r(\frac{\mathrm{d}w}{\mathrm{d}t}) = ra$$

(r and w are defined under the definition of normal acceleration;)

切向加速度 速度大小的时间变化率。

$$a_1 = \frac{\mathrm{d}(rw)}{\mathrm{d}t} = r\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}w}{\mathrm{d}t}\right) = r\alpha$$

(r, w均见法向加速度的解释。)

acceleration buildup A change of acceleration with time in which the acceleartion is increasing.

加速度增大 加速度随时间的变化,在此时间内,加速度越来越大。
acceleration decay A change of acceleration with time in which the acceleration is decreasing.

加速度减小 加速度随时间的变化,在此时间内,加速度越来越小。 acceleration density See "mean square acceleration spectral density."

加速度密度 见"均方加速度谱密度"。

acceleration density spectrum See "mean square acceleration density spectrum".

加速度密度谱 见"均方加速度密度谱。"

acceleration envelope (profile) A portrayal of acceleration conditions in which a line is used to describe acceleration versus time characteristics (a profile line).

加速度包络(分布图) 对加速度条件的描绘。在这种描绘中,用一条线来描述加速度相对于时间的特性(一条分布线)。

acceleration spectral density See "mean square acceleration spectral density".
加速度谱密度 见 "均方加速度谱密度"。

- acceleration/deceleration test. This test determines the capability of a vehicle to accelerate and decelerate on a variety of surface conditions. Test lanes 100 to 300 feet (30.5~91.4 meters) are required, depending on the maximum speed a vehicle is expected to achieve before decelerating.
 - 加、减速试验 此项试验为测定车辆在各种地面条件下的加速和减速的能力。根据车辆在减速之前达到的最大车速,要求试验车道长100~300英尺(30.5~91.4m)。
- is not new, and a great number of devices for measuring static and dynamic acceleration is used. The basic principle of operation of an accelerometer consists of measurement of the inertial reaction force of mass to an acceleration. Many different methods can be used in measuring this force. The choice of the method is mainly dependent on the frequencies present, whether or not acceleration is changing, and the type of output that is desired. There are two principal types of accelerometers: the spring mass type and the force balance type, to detect the degree and direction trajectory change, use is made of accelerometer.
 - 加速度计 加速度计是一种惯性装置。加速度测量术已不是一个新的领域,已有大量用于测量静态和动态加速度的仪器设备。加速度计的基本工作原理是:测量一质量块对加速度的惯性反作用力。测量此力可用各种不同方法,方法的选择主要取决于存在的频率、加速度是否变化,以及所要求的输出方式。加速度计有两种主要类型:弹簧质量块式和力平衡式。为探测弹道变化的角度和方向,使用加速度计。
- accidental or random errors. Accidental or random errors are variations in accuracy normally attributed to bearing roll, spring hysteresis, stickiness and other minor causes. (For electronic test device)

偶然或随机误差 一般属于轴承滚动、弹簧滞后、粘着性和其它原因 引起 的精确 度 变化。(用于电子测试装置)

acclivity An ascending slope, as opposed to "declivity".

上坡,上行坡 向上的坡, "下坡,下行坡"的反义词。

accuracy 1. The measure of conformity to a specified value. 2. This describes the distance at which the center of impact of a shot group is located from the point of aim (this is sometimes called the "offset" distance).

The ultimate in weapon accuracy is achieved when the mean point of impact (center of impact) coincides with the point of aim. However, it should be noted that perfect accuracy does not imply all rounds must impact pattern is always to be expected. Accuracy is defined by the combined errors of all the elements used in computing or deriving firing data. Accuracy deals with the mean of a large number of rounds with respect to a target. It embraces the geometric relationship between the gun and the target, weather, ammunition, and weapon.

准确度,精确度 1.测量值与规定值的符合程度。2.它表示由瞄准点到一组射弹弹着中心的距离(有时称"偏移"距离)。当平均弹着点(弹着中心)与瞄准点重合时,武器的准确度达到了极限值。但应指出,理想的准确度并不意味着每发射弹都应命中瞄准点。靶图上的某种弹着散布程度经常是预期的。准确度是由计算或导出射击诸元的所有因素的综合误差所决定。它涉及大量射弹与靶标关系的平均值,这包含有:炮目几何关系、天气、弹药、以及武器等因素。

accuracy test A target accuracy test is conducted to ascertain the ability of a projectile or a weapon-ammunition system to center projectile impacts on the point of aim. In the ballistic concept, the ultimate in target accuracy is achieved when the mean of the points of impact (center of impact) coincides with the point of aim. This definition of accuracy as used in ballistics differs from the popular concept of accuracy which is the ability of a weapon system, when properly aimed, to repeatedly hit the point of aim. In the ballistics sense this would require both good accuracy and small dispersion.

准确度试验 着靶准确度试验是为了测定弹丸或武器弹药系统的弹着中心落于瞄准点的能力。在弹道学概念中,如果平均弹着点(弹着中心)与瞄准点相重合则达到着靶准确度的极限。这种弹道学上的定义不同于通常的概念。通常的概念是: 当 正 确 瞄 准后,武器系统重复命中瞄准点的能力。在弹道学意义上,这既要求好的准确度,又要求小的散布。

accuracy and dispersion test. The purpose of this test is to determine the inherent accuracy and dispersion of the test ammunition and its contribution to the overall accuracy of the weapon system.

准确度和散布试验 此项试验用于测定弹药自身的准确度和散布,以及它对武器系统的 全面准确度产生的影响。

accuracy of fire The accuracy of fire is a measurement of the precision of fire expressed as the distance of the center impact from the point of aim.

Target impact data are recorded showing horizontal (H) and vertical (V) displacements from the point of aim.

射击准确度。射击准确度是射击精度的一个度量。以弹着中心到瞄准点的距离来表示。 靶上弹着数据按其偏离瞄准点所示的水平坐标(H)和垂直坐标(V)来表示。 accuracy-of-fire test An accuracy-of-fire test is a firing study designed to determine under proving ground conditions the overall hit probability of the weapon-ammunition-fire control combination against typical size combat targets over the spread of expected engagement ranges, using representative types of ammunition developed for the gun, variables and biases of crosswind, drift, cant, jump, optical parallax, ammunition velocity, boresight loss, and superelevation error and either measured or controlled.

射击准确度试验。射击准确度试验是一项射击研究,用以在靶场条件下测定武器一弹药一射击控制系统对预定距离上标准尺寸的实战目标靶用该武器代表性型号弹药的综合命中概率。横风的变化和偏向、偏流、横向倾斜、跳动、光学视差、弹速、膛内瞄准错位、以及高角误差等,或加以测量,或加以调整。

acceleration of gravity The acceleration of gravity is taken as 32.2 ft/sec², 386 in/sec², or 980.7 cm/sec². The nondimensional unit of acceleration, G is defined as a/g, which equals the number of gravity units. The acceleration is a.

重力加速度 取值为32.2英尺/ s^2 , 386英寸/ s^2 或980.7cm/ s^2 。 加速度的无量纲单位G为a/g, 它等于重力单位数。加速度为a。

achieved availability (Aa) The probability that a system or equipment when used under stated conditions in an ideal support environment (i.e., available tools, parts, manpower, manuals, etc.) shall operate satisfactorily at any given time. Aa excludes supply downtime and waiting or administrative downtime. It may be expressed as:

$$Aa = \frac{MTBM}{MTBM + \overline{M}}$$

where

MTBM = Mean-time-between maintenance;

M=Mean active maintenance downtime resulting from both preventive and corrective maintenance actions.

已达可用性 当系统或装备在规定条件下使用时,于理想的支援环境(即齐备的工具、零件、人力、手册等)中,应能在任何给定时间良好工作的概率。其中不含供给和待命或管理所占之空闲时间。其可表示为:

$$Aa = \frac{MTBM}{MTBM + \overline{M}}$$

其中 MTBM=平均无故障时间;

M=因预防维修和修理行为所占用的平均维修空闲时间。

acid soil Technically a soil with a pH value less than 7.0, but this figure is