



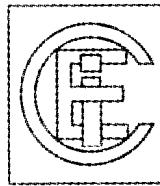
IEC
电工 电子 电信
英汉词典

Electricity, Electronics and
Telecommunications
English-Chinese Dictionary

中国标准出版社



IEC



电工 电子 电信

**Electricity, Electronics and
Telecommunications
English-Chinese Dictionary**

英汉词典

《IEC 电工 电子 电信英汉词典》编译委员会 编译

中国标准出版社

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前言

《IEC 电工 电子 电信英汉词典》与广大读者见面了。这本大词典是由国际电工委员会(IEC)和国际电信联盟(ITU)于 1995 年联合编撰的一本集电工、电子和电信技术领域中所有的词汇为一体的术语大全,相当于电工、电子和电信领域的基础术语国际标准。

采用国际标准和国外先进标准是我国的一项重要的技术经济政策,是我国改革开放和进行社会主义现代化建设的需要。在我国建设社会主义市场经济体制并加入了世界贸易组织的今天,采用国际标准更加成为我国标准化工作的一项重要任务。到 2001 年 12 月底为止,我国的 19744 项国家标准中,有 4867 项等同或等效采用了国际标准,其中有 1624 项等同或等效采用了 IEC 和 ITU 标准,实践证明采用这些国际标准对促进企业的技术进步,提高我国产品质量和企业管理水平,增强我国产品在国际市场的竞争力都起到了很大的促进作用。对于 IEC 目前已经制定的 5221 项和 ITU 制定的 2424 项标准而言,我国的采用率分别是 23.2% 和 15.2%,采用比例还很低,说明我们今后的采标工作任务还很艰巨,还有很多工作要做。

我国已于 2001 年 12 月加入世界贸易组织 (WTO)。国家标准化管理委员会是国务院授权统一管理全国标准化工作的机构,世界贸易组织的技术性贸易壁垒协议 (WTO/TBT) 是与该委管理职能紧密相关的一个协议,协议规定,各成员国在制定国家标准时,对存在的相应国际标准,除非基本气候、地理原因或基本技术问题等原因,均应以国际标准为基础。这给我们的标准化工作提出了新的要求,也为我国采用国际标准工作增加了新的动力。

IEC、ITU 所编撰的《IEC 电工 电子 电信英汉词典》主要包括电力、电子、电声、照明、医疗、信息技术、家用电器及电信等各个方面的标准术语,涉及所有的 IEC 和 ITU 制定的国际标准内容。我们希望本词典对从事有关电工、电子和电信技术科研、教学、设计、制造、销售、贸易、技术管理特别是标准化工作的人员能起到有益的参考作用。我们对参加本词典翻译审校和审查的各方面专家表示感谢,我们期待社会各界继续对标准化工作给予关心和支持。

国家标准化管理委员会主任

李忠海

2001 年 10 月 17 日

使 用 说 明

1. 一个术语代表一个准确的概念。当一个术语有几种表达方式时,列在第一位的表达方式是此术语的主要表达方式,其余表达方式作为同义词(语)。

2. 有些术语定义附有注释或举例形式的解释。

3. 一个术语常由多个词组成。其中起主要作用的词被称为“关键词”。为便于术语检索,本词典中的关键词全部按字母顺序编排。

在每个关键词下列出包含此关键词的所有术语,这些术语也均按字母顺序编排并按此顺序编号。

4. 当一个术语包含几个关键词时,其中一个关键词被称为“主关键词”,其它关键词被称为“第 2 关键词”。在本词典中,术语均列在主关键词之下。

术语来源和专业范围代号表

(代号来源于 IEV 标准的章号)

26	Nuclear power plants for electric energy generation	核电厂
101	Mathematics	数学
111-01	Physics and chemistry—Physical concepts	物理和化学——物理概念
111-02	Physics and chemistry—Electrochemical concepts	物理和化学——电化学概念
111-03	Physics and chemistry—Concepts related to quantities and units	物理和化学——量和单位制
121	Electromagnetism	电磁学
131	Electric and magnetic circuits	电路和磁路
131A	First supplement to Publication 50(131)(1978)—Electric and magnetic circuits—Section 131-04: Polyphase circuits and components	对出版物 50(131)(1978)——电路和磁路 第 131-04 节：多相电路和元件的补充 1
151	Electrical and magnetic devices	电和磁器件
151	Amendment 1 to Publication 50(151)	对出版物 50(151) 的修订 1
161	Electromagnetic compatibility	电磁兼容
191	Dependability and quality of service	服务质量与可靠性
212	Insulating solids, liquids and gases	绝缘固体、液体和气体
221	Magnetic materials and components	磁性材料和元件
301	General terms on measurements in electricity	电测量的一般术语
302	Electrical measuring instruments	电测量仪器
303	Electronic measuring instruments	电子测量仪器
321	Instrument transformers	仪器变压器
351	Automatic control	自动控制
351	Amendment 1 to Publication 50(351)	对出版物 50(351) 的修订 1
371	Telecontrol	遥控
391	Detection and measurement of ionizing radiation by electric means	用电手段检查和测量电离辐射
392	Nuclear instrumentation—Supplement to Chapter 391	核仪器——对 391 章的补充
411	Rotating machines	旋转机械
421	Power transformers and reactors	电力变压器和电抗器
426	Electrical apparatus for explosive atmospheres	防爆电器
431	Transductors	磁放大器
436	Power capacitors	功率电容
441	Switchgear, controlgear and fuses	开关设备、控制设备和熔断器
446	Electrical relays	继电器
448	Power system protection	电力系统保护
461	Electric cables	电缆
466	Overhead lines	架空线
471	Insulators	绝缘体
486	Secondary cells and batteries	电池和蓄电池

521	Semiconductor devices and integrated circuits	半导体器件和集成电路
531	Electronic tubes	电子管
541	Printed circuits	印制电路
551	Power electronics	电力电子学
561	Piezoelectric devices for frequency control and selection	频率控制和选择用压电器件
581	Electromechanical components for electronic equipment	电子设备的电磁元件
601	Generation, transmission and distribution of electricity—General	发电、传输和配电——通用要求
602	Generation, transmission and distribution of electricity—Generation	发电、传输和配电——发电
603	Generation, transmission and distribution of electricity—Power system planning and management	发电、传输和配电——电力系统计划和管理
604	Generation, transmission and distribution of electricity—Operation	发电、电力传输和配电——操作
605	Generation, transmission and distribution of electricity—Substations	发电、传输和配电——变电站
691	Tariffs for electricity	电价
701	Telecommunications, channels and networks	通信,信道和网络
702	Oscillations, signals and related devices	振荡,信号和有关设备
704	Transmission	传输
705	Radio wave propagation	无线电波传播
712	Antennas	天线
714	Switching and signalling(in telecommunications)	交换和信号
715	Telecommunication networks, teletraffic and operation	通信网,话务量和操作
721	Telexgraphy, facsimile and data communication	电报,传真和数据通信
722	Telephony	电话学
723	Broadcasting: sound, television, data	广播:音响,电视,数据
725	Space radiocommunications	空间无线通信
726	Transmission lines and waveguides	传输线和波导
731	Optical fibre communication	光纤通信
801	Acoustics and electro-acoustics (Second edition being prepared)	声学和电声学
806	Recording and reproduction of sound and video	声音和图像的记录和复制
806A	First supplement to Publication 50(806)(1975)—Recording and reproduction of sound and video	对出版物 50(806)(1975)——声音和图像的记录和复制的补充 1
811	Electric traction	电力牵引
826	Electrical installations of buildings	建筑物电气安装
826	Amendment 1 to Publication 50(826)	对出版物 50(826)的修正 1
841	Industrial electroheating	工业电热
845	Lighting	照明
851	Electric welding	电焊
881	Radiology and radiological physics	放射学和放射物理

主要编辑、出版人员

责任编辑 张琳瑄 王西林 金 淑 刘晓东
王晓萍 王 成 余 琦

复 终 审 赵慧玲 张 宁

封面设计 张晓平

版式设计 李 玲

责任校对 马 涛 周 雅 李 兵 王 红

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A

A

1. **ampere, A**: → *ampere 1*
安培, A: 见 *ampere 1*。
2. **class A operation**: → *operation 8*
甲类运行: 见 *operation 8*。

A/M

1. **ampere per metre, A/M**: → *ampere 2*
安培每米, A/m: 见 *ampere 2*。

AAAC

1. **AAAC** (*Syn. all aluminium alloy conductor*): → *conductor 1*
AAAC (同义于 all aluminium alloy conductor): 见 *conductor 1*。

AAC

1. **AAC** (*Syn. all aluminium conductor*): → *conductor 2*
AAC (同义于 all aluminium conductor): 见 *conductor 2*。

AACSR

1. **AACSR** (*Syn. steel reinforced aluminium alloy conductor*): → *conductor 68*
AACSR (同义于 steel reinforced aluminium alloy conductor), 见 *conductor 68*。

AB

1. **class AB operation**: → *operation 9*
甲乙类运行: 见 *operation 9*。

abandoned

1. **abandoned call attempt**: → *attempt 1*
试呼放弃: 见 *attempt 1*。
2. **abandoned traffic**: → *traffic 1*
呼叫放弃话务量: 见 *traffic 1*。

abandonment

1. **call abandonment probability**: → *probability 4*
呼叫放弃概率: 见 *probability 4*。
2. **service user abandonment probability**: → *probability 13*
用户放弃概率: 见 *probability 13*。

abbreviation

1. **mnemonic (abbreviation)**: → *mnemonic 1*
助记符(缩写词): 见 *mnemonic 1*。

aberration

1. **chromatic aberration**: a focus defect in which electrons of different velocities focus at different axial distances. (531)
色差: 由于电子速度的不同而聚焦在轴线上不同距离所形成的一种聚焦的缺陷。 (531)
2. **spherical aberration**: a focus defect in which electrons, at different radial distances from the axis, focus at different axial distances. (531)
球形像差: 由于电子径向离轴距离的不同而聚焦在轴线上不同距离所形成的一种聚焦的缺陷。 (531)

ability

1. **tracking ability**: the minimum stylus force required to maintain contact between the reproducing stylus tip and both groove walls on a given test record. (806)
跟踪能力: 在一给定的测试唱片上维持唱针尖和唱片槽壁之间保持接触的最小唱针压力。 (806)

Abney

1. **Abney phenomenon**: → *phenomenon 1*

阿贝尼现象: 见 *phenomenon 1*。

2. **Abney's law**: → *law 1*

阿贝尼定律: 见 *law 1*。

abnormal

1. **abnormal cathode fall**: → *fall 1*
不规则阴极失效: 见 *fall 1*。
2. **abnormal (ionospheric) absorption**: → *absorption 1*
不规则(电离层)吸收: 见 *absorption 1*。

ABR

1. **ABR** (*Syn. answer bid ratio*): → *ratio 5*
ABR(同义于 answer bid ration): 见 *ratio 5*。

abrasion

1. **resistance to abrasion**: → *resistance 54*
电阻吸收: 见 *resistance 54*。

abrupt

1. **abrupt junction**: → *junction 1*
突变连接: 见 *junction 1*。

absence

1. **absence of offset**: → *offset 1*
缺少偏移: 见 *offset 1*。

absent

1. **absent subscriber service**: → *service 1*
缺席用户服务: 见 *service 1*。

absolute

1. **absolute address**: → *address 1*
绝对地址: 见 *address 1*。

2. **absolute chronology**: → *chronology 1*
绝对计时: 见 *chronology 1*。

3. **absolute error**: → *error 1*
绝对误差: 见 *error 1*。

4. **absolute error**: → *error 2*
绝对误差: 见 *error 2*。

5. **(absolute) frequency deviation**: → *frequency 1*
(绝对)频率偏移: 见 *frequency 1*。

6. **(absolute) gain**: → *gain 1*
(绝对)增益: 见 *gain 1*。

7. **(absolute) permeability**: → *permability 1*
(绝对)磁导率: 见 *permability 1*。

8. **absolute permeability of vacuum** (*Syn. magnetic constant*): → *constant 24*
真空绝对磁导率(同义于 magnetic constant): 见 *constant 24*。

9. **(absolute) permittivity**: → *permittivity 1*
(绝对)介电常数: 见 *permittivity 1*。

10. **absolute permittivity of vacuum** (*Syn. electric constant*): → *constant 18*
绝对真空介电常数(同义于 electric constant): 见 *constant 18*。

11. **absolute power level**: → *level 1*
绝对功率电平: 见 *level 1*。

12. **absolute priority**: → *priority 1*
绝对优先(权): 见 *priority 1*。

13. **absolute spectral sensitivity**: → *spectral-sensitivity 1*
绝对光谱灵敏度: 见 *spectral-sensitivity 1*。

14. **absolute spectral sensitivity characteristic**:→characteristic 1
绝对光谱灵敏度特性:见 *characteristic 1*.
15. **absolute stability**:→stability 1
绝对稳定性:见 *stability 1*.
16. **absolute thermal detector**:→detector 1
绝对热检测器:见 *detector 1*.
17. **absolute voltage level**:→level 2
绝对电压电平:见 *level 2*.
18. **absolutely selective protection system**:→system 1
绝对选择保护系统:见 *system 1*.
19. **centralised absolute chronology**:→chronology 2
集中绝对色差:见 *chronology 2*.
20. **reproducing head absolute efficiency**:→efficiency 37
重放(磁)头绝对效率:见 *efficiency 37*.

absorbance

1. **Napierian spectral absorbance** (*Syn.* Napierian spectral internal transmittance density):→density 16
奈培光谱吸收(同义于 Napierian spectral internal transmittance density):见 *density 16*.
2. **spectral absorbance** (*Syn.* spectral internal transmittance density):→density 33
光谱吸收(同义于 spectral internal transmittance density):见 *density 33*.

absorbed

1. **absorbed dose**:→dose 1
吸收剂量:见 *dose 1*.
2. **absorbed dose index**:→index 1
吸收剂量指数:见 *index 1*.
3. **absorbed dose rate**:→rate 1
吸收剂量率:见 *rate 1*.
4. **absorbed voltage**:→voltage 2
吸收电压:见 *voltage 2*.
5. **cumulative absorbed dose**:→dose 11
积累吸收剂量:见 *dose 11*.
6. **maximum absorbed dose**:→dose 34
最大吸收剂量:见 *dose 34*.
7. **peak absorbed dose**: (*Syn.* maximum absorbed dose):→dose 34
峰值吸收剂量(同义于 maximum absorbed dose):见 *dose 34*.

absorber

1. **absorber**: a substance that removes energy from any type of radiation. (881)
吸收剂:能以任何一种辐射形式吸收能量的物质。(881)
2. **neutron absorber (material)**: a material with which neutrons interact significantly by reactions resulting in their disappearance as free particles. (026)
中子吸收剂(材料):和中子明显地相互作用使中子失去作为自由粒子状态的一种物质。(026)
3. **neutron absorber (object)**: an object with which neutrons interact significantly or predominantly by reactions resulting in their disappearance without production of other neutrons. (026)
中子吸收剂(对象):一种物质,它使中子明显地相互作用或起主要作用使中子消失并不产生其它中子。(026)
4. **porous absorber**: material with interconnected voids that presents resistance to flow of gas or liquid through the material. (801)
多孔吸收剂:一种多孔材料,给流经该材料的气体或液体造成阻力。(801)

absorbing

1. **absorbing clamp**:→clamp 1
吸收钳位:见 *clamp 1*.
2. **absorbing medium**:→medium 1
吸收介质:见 *medium 1*.
3. **sound absorbing material**:→material 39
吸音材料:见 *material 39*.

absorptance

1. **absorptance** (α): ratio of the absorbed radiant or luminous flux to the incident flux under specified conditions. Unit: 1. (845)
吸收比(α):在特定条件下,被吸收辐射通量(或发光通量)与入射通量之比,单位1。(845)
2. **spectral internal absorptance** (*of a homogeneous non-diffusing layer*) ($\alpha_i(\lambda)$): ratio of the spectral radiant flux absorbed between the internal entry and exit surfaces of the layer to the spectral flux that enters into the layer after crossing the entry surface. Unit: 1. Note. — For a given layer the spectral internal absorptance depends on the path length of the radiation in the layer, and hence, in particular, on the angle of incidence. (845)
光谱内吸收(均匀非扩散层) ($\alpha_i(\lambda)$):进入内层的光谱通量和进入内层前表面的光谱通量之比。单位1。[注]对某一薄层,光谱内吸收和辐射在层内途经的长度有关,因此实际上和入射的角度有关。(845)

absorption

1. **abnormal (ionospheric) absorption**: ionospheric absorption, significantly greater than normal ionospheric absorption, which depends only slightly on the zenith angle of the Sun. (705)
不规则(电离层)吸收:一种电离层吸收,它明显地大于规则的电离层吸收,它略和太阳的天顶角有关。(705)
2. **absorption**: decrease in intensity of incident radiation while passing through an absorbent substance. (026)
吸收:当入射辐射穿过一吸收物质时,它的强度会降低。(026)
3. **absorption**: in a propagation medium, the conversion of electromagnetic or acoustic wave energy into another form of energy, for instance heat. Note. — Associated terms are: "absorbing", "to absorb". (702, 705, 726)
吸收:在传播介质中,电磁波或声波的能量转换为另一种能量,例如热能。[注]相关的术语是:"absorbing", "to absorbing"。(702, 705, 726)
4. **absorption**: in a propagation medium, the conversion of electromagnetic wave energy into another form of energy, for instance heat. Note. — For optical fibres intrinsic absorption components consist of tails of the ultraviolet and infrared absorption bands. Extrinsic components includes: a) impurities, eg. the OH-ion and transition metal ions and b) defects, eg. results of thermal history and exposure to nuclear radiation. (731)
吸收:在传播的介质中,电磁波或声波的能量转换为另一种能量,例如热能。[注]对于光纤的内吸收成分包含有紫外线的尾部和红外线的吸收带。内吸收分量包括:a)杂质,如OH-离子和转移的金属离子,b)缺陷,例如热过程和暴露于辐射所引起的后果。(731)
5. **absorption**: process by which radiant energy is converted to a different form of energy by interaction with matter. (841, 845)
吸收:辐射与物质相互作用使辐射能量转化为其它形式能量的过程。(841, 845)
6. **absorption band**:→band 1
辐射带:见 *band 1*.
7. **absorption coefficient**:→coefficient 1
辐射系数:见 *coefficient 1*.
8. **absorption control**:→control 1

- 辐射控制:** 见 *control 1*。
9. **absorption (energy):** \rightarrow *energy 1*
辐射(能量): 见 *energy 1*。
10. **absorption (frequency) band:** \rightarrow *band 2*
辐射(频率)带: 见 *band 2*。
11. **absorption frequency meter:** \rightarrow *meter 1*
辐射频率计: 见 *meter 1*。
12. **absorption loss** \rightarrow *loss 1*
辐射损失: 见 *loss 1*。
13. **absorption loss** \rightarrow *loss 2*
辐射损失: 见 *loss 2*。
14. **absorption wavemeter** (*Syn. absorption frequency meter*): \rightarrow *meter 1*
辐射波长计: (同义于 *absorption frequency meter*) 见 *meter 1*。
15. **deviative absorption:** ionospheric absorption accompanied by any significant change in the direction of propagation, observed when the refractive index is appreciably less than unity for the frequency of the radio wave in question. (705)
偏移吸收: 当折射率明显小于 1 时, 无线电波沿着传播方向的电离层的吸收具有明显的变化, 称为偏移吸收。 (705)
16. **differential absorption ratio:** \rightarrow *ratio 27*
微分吸收率: 见 *ratio 27*。
17. **digit absorption:** the interpretation and rejection of address digits received but not required, for setting cross-points of an automatic direct control system. (714)
数字销位: 在自动直接控制(交换)系统中, 当(交换的)交叉点建立后, 翻译或取消所接收到的但并不需要的地址数字位。 (714)
18. **(energy) absorption:** a phenomenon in which incident radiation transfers to the matter which it traverses some or all of its energy. Note. — Scattering accompanied by energy loss, e. g. the Compton effect and neutron slowing down, is considered to be energy absorption. (391)
(能量)吸收: 一种现象, 它表示入射辐射穿透一物质时, 所有能量全部或只有一部分能穿透该物质。 [注] 扩散伴随着能量损失, 例如, 康普顿效应和中子失速可看作是能量吸收。 (391)
19. **equivalent absorption area of an object or of a surface:** \rightarrow *area 19*
物体或表面的等效吸收面积: 见 *area 19*。
20. **exponential absorption:** decrease in intensity of a beam of particles or of photons during its passage through matter, in accordance with the relation: $I = I_0 e^{-\mu x}$ where, I is the beam intensity, x the measure of the amount of matter traversed, I_0 the initial intensity, and μ the appropriate absorption coefficient. (026)
指数吸收: 当光子经过某物质时, 它的粒子射束的强度被减弱, 关系式为: $I = I_0 e^{-\mu x}$, 其中, I 是射束强度, x 是相关物质的测量数量, I_0 是初始强度, μ 是相应的吸收系数。 (026)
21. **Eyring absorption coefficient:** \rightarrow *coefficient 22*
依列(Eyring)吸收系数: 见 *coefficient 22*。
22. **ionospheric absorption:** the absorption of radio waves resulting from collisions between free electrons and neutral atoms and ions in the ionosphere. (705)
电离层吸收: 在电离层中由于自由电子、中性原子和离子相互碰撞使电磁波吸收。 (705)
23. **liquid absorption:** the amount of liquid absorbed by a specimen in contact with the liquid under specified conditions. (212)
液体吸收: 在特定条件下, 液体与某一样品相接触, 并被它所吸收的数量。 (212)
24. **moisture absorption:** the amount of moisture absorbed by a specimen when exposed to a humid atmosphere, under specified conditions. (212)
水分吸收: 在特定条件下, 某一样品暴露在潮湿的大气中, 被样品吸收水分的数量。 (212)
25. **Napierian spectral absorption coefficient:** \rightarrow *coefficient 42*
奈培光谱吸收系数: 见 *coefficient 42*。
26. **neutron absorption:** nuclear interaction in which the incident neutron disappears as a free particle even when one or more neutrons are subsequently emitted accompanied by other particles, e. g., in fission. Note. — scattering is not considered to be part of the absorption process. (026)
中子吸收: 在其它粒子裂变而连续发射出一个或更多个中子时, 由于核子的相互作用使中子消失作为自由粒子的状态。 [注] 扩散并不是吸收过程。 (026)
27. **neutron absorption cross-section:** \rightarrow *cross-section 20*
中子吸收截面: 见 *cross-section 20*。
28. **neutron yield per absorption:** \rightarrow *yield 6*
每次吸收中子产额: 见 *yield 6*。
29. **non-deviative absorption:** ionospheric absorption which is not accompanied by any significant change in the direction of propagation, observed when the refractive index remains close to unity for the frequency of the radio wave in question. (705)
非偏移吸收: 当折射率接近于 1 时, 无线电波沿着传播方向的电离层的吸收没有显著的变化, 称为非偏移吸收。 (705)
30. **normal (ionospheric) absorption:** ionospheric absorption which is a function of the zenith angle of the Sun. (705)
正常(电离层)吸收: 电离层吸收, 它是太阳天顶角的函数。 (705)
31. **(particle)absorption:** an atomic or nuclear interaction in which an incident particle disappears as a free particle even when one or more of the same or different particles are subsequently emitted. Note. — Scattering is not considered to be particle absorption. (391)
(粒子)吸收: 原子或粒子的相互作用使入射的粒子失去自由粒子状态, 即使一个或多个相同或不相同的粒子连续发射时也不产生自由粒子。 [注] 扩散不作为粒子吸收的一部分。 (391)
32. **polar cap absorption** (*Syn. PCA (abbreviation)*): the intense absorption of radio waves caused in a polar cap by the arrival of high-energy solar protons, concentrated in this region by the lines of force of the Earth's magnetic field. (705)
极帽吸收(同义于 PCA(缩写词)): 由于电磁场的引力作用使太阳的高能量质子集中于极帽部分而形成无线电波的吸收。 (705)
33. **resonance (absorption) isolator:** \rightarrow *isolator 7*
谐振(吸收)隔振体: 见 *isolator 7*。
34. **room absorption:** sum of Sabine absorptions due to objects and surfaces in a room, and due to dissipation of energy in the medium within the room. Notes. 1—With A_i as the Sabine absorption of the i -th surface or object or medium in a room, room absorption is $A = \sum A_i$. 2—Sabine absorption due to dissipation in the medium, in a room of volume, is:

$$A_m = \frac{4}{10 \log_{10}} \alpha V = 0.921 \alpha V$$

where: α is the attenuation coefficient of the medium in decibels per unit length. (801)
室内吸收: 室内物体和室内表面所形成的(声)损耗以及室内介质形成损耗的全部塞宾吸收的总和。 [注 1] 室内

吸收是 $A = \sum A_i$, A_i 是室内第 i 表面或物体或介质的塞宾吸收。[注 2] 在一定容积的室内, 损耗在介质中的塞宾吸收是:

$$A_m = \frac{4}{10 \log_{10} e} \alpha V = 0.921 \alpha V$$

其中: α 是介质衰减系数, 以每单位长度的分贝表示。
(801)

35. Sabine absorption: sound absorption defined by the Sabine reverberation-time equation. *Notes.* 1—The Sabine reverberation-time equation is:

$$T = \frac{(24 \ln 10)V}{cA} = \frac{55.3V}{cA}$$

where T is the reverberation time in seconds, V is the volume of the room in cubic metres, c is the speed of sound in the air contained in the room in metres per second, A is the sum of all Sabine absorptions in the room in decibel metre-squared. 2—The unit of Sabine absorption is the decibel metre-squared, sometimes known as the metric sabin. (801)

塞宾吸收: 由塞宾混响时间公式所定义的声吸收。

[注 1] 塞宾混响时间公式是:

$$T = \frac{(24 \ln 10)V}{cA} = \frac{55.3V}{cA}$$

其中, T 是以 s 表示的混响时间, V 是以 m^3 表示的房间体积, c 以 m/s 表示的室内空气声速, A 以 dB/m^2 表示的室内塞宾吸收的总和。[注 2] 塞宾吸收的单位是 dB/m^2 或米制塞宾。(801)

36. Sabine absorption coefficient: \rightarrow coefficient 53
塞宾吸收系数: 见 coefficient 53。

37. Self absorption: the absorption of radiation from a radionuclide, contained in a radioactive source, in the material of that source. (881)

自吸收: 将辐射从包含有放射性源的放射性核素吸收到源的材料内。(881)

38. sound absorption: property possessed by materials and objects of converting sound energy to heat either by propagation in a medium or when sound strikes the boundary between two media. (801)

声吸收: 声在传播介质中或者声撞击于两个介质的界面时, 将声能转化为热能。(801)

39. sound absorption coefficient (Syn. Sabine absorption coefficient): \rightarrow coefficient 53

声吸收系数(同义于 Sabine absorption coefficient): 见 coefficient 53。

40. sound (power) absorption coefficient: \rightarrow coefficient 57

声(功率)吸收系数: 见 coefficient 57。

41. spectral absorption index: \rightarrow index 41

光谱吸收指数: 见 index 41。

42. spectral linear absorption coefficient: \rightarrow coefficient 62

光谱线性吸收系数: 见 coefficient 62。

43. statistical sound (power) absorption coefficient: \rightarrow coefficient 66

统计声(功率)吸收系数: 见 coefficient 66。

44. total absorption detection efficiency: \rightarrow efficiency 43

总吸收检测效率: 见 efficiency 43。

45. total absorption detector efficiency: \rightarrow efficiency 44

总吸收检测计效率: 见 efficiency 44。

46. total absorption peak: \rightarrow peak 46

总吸收峰值: 见 peak 46。

absorptive

1. absorptive attenuator (Syn. resistive attenuator): \rightarrow attenuator 16

吸收衰减器(同义于 resistive attenuator): 见 attenuator 16。

absorptivity

1. spectral absorptivity (of an absorbing material):

$(\alpha_{i,0}(\lambda))$: spectral internal absorptance of a layer of the material such that the path of the radiation is of unit length, and under conditions in which the boundary of the material has no influence. *Unit:* 1. *Note.* —The unit length must be specified. If a new unit length is used that is k times the magnitude of the original one, then the value of $\alpha_{i,0}(\lambda) = 1 - \tau_{i,0}(\lambda)$ will change to

$$\alpha'_{i,0}(\lambda) = 1 - [\tau_{i,0}(\lambda)]^k$$

(845)

(吸收材料的)光谱吸收率($\alpha_{i,0}(\lambda)$): 当条件是: 材料的边界对吸收不起作用,(光)辐射所经过的途径是单位长度时, 一薄层材料的光谱内吸收即为光谱吸收率。单位: 1. [注] 单位长度必须加以说明, 新的单位长度如果是原单位长度 k 倍时, 则 $\alpha_{i,0}(\lambda) = 1 - \tau_{i,0}(\lambda)$ 将变为:

$$\alpha'_{i,0}(\lambda) = 1 - [\tau_{i,0}(\lambda)]^k$$

(845)

abundance

1. abundance ratio: \rightarrow ratio 1

丰度比: 见 ratio 1。

2. isotopic abundance: ratio of the number of atoms of a specified isotope of an element to the total number of atoms of this element in a sample. Expressed in per cent. (026)

同位素丰度: 样品中某同位素的原子数和该元素中全部原子数之比, 以百分数表示。(026)

a.c.

1. a.c. conversion factor: \rightarrow factor 2

交流变流系数: 见 factor 2。

2. a.c. electrolytic capacitor: \rightarrow capacitor 1

交流电解电容: 见 capacitor 1。

3. a.c. filter: \rightarrow filter 1

交流滤波器: 见 filter 1。

4. a.c. system (Syn. alternating current system): \rightarrow system 7

交流系统(同义于 alternating current system): 见 system 7。

5. anode a.c. resistance: \rightarrow resistance 2

阳极交流电阻: 见 resistance 2。

6. direct a.c. (power) convertor: \rightarrow convertor 13

直接交流(功率)变流器: 见 convertor 13。

7. electrode a.c. resistance: \rightarrow resistance 16

电极交流电阻: 见 resistance 16。

8. electronic a.c. power controller: \rightarrow controller 3

电子交流功率控制器: 见 controller 3。

9. electronic a.c. (power) switch: \rightarrow switch 17

电子交流(功率)开关: 见 switch 17。

10. (electronic) a.c. voltage convertor: \rightarrow convertor 16

(电子)交流电压变流器: 见 convertor 16。

11. (electronic) a.c. (power) convertor: \rightarrow convertor 17

(电子)交流(功率)变流器: 见 convertor 17。

12. (electronic) (power) a.c. conversion: \rightarrow conversion 19

(电子)(功率)交流变流: 见 conversion 19。

13. indirect a.c. (power) convertor: \rightarrow convertor 28

间接交流(功率)变流器: 见 convertor 28。

14. single-phase a.c. motor vehicle: \rightarrow vehicle 22

单相交流机动车: 见 vehicle 22。

15. single-phase a.c. traction: \rightarrow traction 9

单相交流拖动:见 *traction* 9。

16. three-phase a.c. motor vehicle:→*vehicle* 27

三相交流电动车:见 *vehicle* 27。

17. three-phase a.c. traction:→*traction* 14

三相交流牵引:见 *traction* 14。

ACAR

1. ACAR (Syn. alloy reinforced aluminium conductor):→*conductor* 3

ACAR (同义于 alloy reinforced aluminium conductor):见 *conductor* 3。

accelerated

1. accelerated ageing:→*ageing* 1

加速老化:见 *ageing* 1。

2. accelerated distance protection system:→*system* 3

加速距离保护系统:见 *system* 3。

3. accelerated test:→*test* 1

加速测试:见 *test* 1。

accelerating

1. accelerating: the process of running a machine up to speed after breakaway. (411)

加速:松开制动后一台机器运行到某一速度的过程。(411)

2. accelerating electrode (Syn. accelerator):→*accelerator* 2

加速电极(同义于 *accelerator*):见 *accelerator* 2。

3. accelerating force:→*force* 1

加速力:见 *force* 1。

4. accelerating relay:→*relay* 1

加速继电器:见 *relay* 1。

5. accelerating torque:→*torque* 1

加速力矩:见 *torque* 1。

6. beam accelerating voltage:→*voltage* 14

射束加速电压:见 *voltage* 14。

acceleration

1. failure intensity acceleration factor:→*factor* 76

失效强度加速因数:见 *factor* 76。

2. failure rate acceleration factor:→*factor* 77

失效率加速因数:见 *factor* 77。

3. instantaneous particle acceleration: the time derivative of instantaneous particle velocity. (801)

粒子瞬间加速度:粒子瞬间速度对时间的微分。(801)

4. nominal acceleration time:→*time* 113

加速时标称值:见 *time* 113。

5. post-deflection acceleration factor:→*factor* 135

后偏转加速因数:见 *factor* 135。

6. post-deflection acceleration ratio:→*ratio* 68

后偏转加速比:见 *ratio* 68。

7. residual acceleration: the acceleration which, for a given speed, corresponds to the difference between the available tractive effort and the tractive effort necessary to maintain that speed. (811)

剩余加速度:对于一定速度,有效牵引力和能维持该速度的牵引力之差产生的加速度。(811)

8. time acceleration factor:→*factor* 174

时间加速因数:见 *factor* 174。

9. (vibratory) acceleration level:→*level* 101

(振动) 加速水平:见 *level* 101。

accelerator

1. accelerator (Syn. promoter): a substance used in small proportion to increase the reaction rate of a chemical system (reactants plus other additives). (212)

催化剂(同义于 *promoter*):投入少量的某一物质用以增加某一化学系统的反应速率(反应中加入其它附加物质)。(212)

2. accelerator (Syn. accelerating electrode): an electrode used to increase the velocity of electrons or ions. (531)

加速电极(同义于 *accelerating electrode*):增加电子或离子速度的电极。(531)

3. electrostatic accelerator: a device for producing a high accelerating voltage for charged particles the voltage being built up by electrostatic induction and by physical transport of electric charges. (881)

静电加速器:一种设备,它用静电的感应和传递物理的电荷使带电粒子产生很高的加速电压。(881)

4. helical post-deflection accelerator: a post-deflection accelerator, in the form of a helix, that produces an accelerating field by a potential gradient along its length. (531)

螺旋形偏转后加速器:利用沿其长度方向的电位梯度来产生加速场的一种螺旋形状的偏转后加速器。(531)

5. linear accelerator: an accelerator in which charged particles are accelerated along a straight path either by means of a travelling electromagnetic field or through a series of small gaps between electrodes that are so connected to an alternating voltage supply of high frequency that, as the particles arrive at successive gaps, the field always accelerates them. Notes. 1—Many electron accelerators employ travelling waves. 2—Heavy particle accelerators are usually of the second type. (881)

线性加速器:一种加速器,它使带电粒子得到加速。方法是:利用行波电磁场,或经过两电极(该电极加有高频交变电压)之间的一系列小缝隙,当粒子经过连续的缝隙时,得到加速。[注1]许多电子加速电极采用行波。[注2]重粒子加速电极通常是这种电极的第二种类型。(881)

6. (particle)accelerator: a device for imparting large kinetic energies to charged particles such as electrons, protons, deuterons, and alpha-particles. Examples are: Van de Graaff electrostatic accelerator, betatron, linear accelerator, cyclotron and synchrotron. (881)

(粒子)加速器:使粒子带电并带有巨大动能的一种设备。这些粒子如电子、质子、重氢核和 α 粒子。这些设备例如:Van de Graaff 静电加速器,电子回旋加速器,回旋加速器和同步加速器。(881)

7. post-deflection accelerator (Syn. intensifier electrode (USA)): an electrode that accelerates the electrons of the beam after deflection. (531)

偏转后加速电极(同义于 *intensifier electrode (USA)*):使电子束中的电子在偏转后加速的一种电极。(531)

accentuated

1. accentuated contrast:→*contrast* 1

加重对比(度):见 *contrast* 1。

acceptance

1. acceptance angle:→*angle* 1

接受角:见 *angle* 1。

2. acceptance test:→*test* 2

验收试验:见 *test* 2。

3. charge acceptance: the ability of a battery to accept charge under specified conditions. (486)

充电接受能力:在一定条件下,蓄电池接受充电的能力。(486)

accepted

1. call accepted (signal)→*call* 9

呼叫受理(信号):见 *call* 9。

2. call not accepted signal:→*signal* 34

呼叫不受理信号:见 *signal* 34。

accessibility 1.

accessibility

1. **service accessibility** (*Syn. service access probability*): the probability that a service can be obtained within specified tolerances and other given operating conditions when requested by the user. *Note*. — In French, the term “accessibilité” is also used to denote the performance quantified by this probability. (191)

服务访问概率(同义于 service access probability):当用户提出请求时,这一概率表示用户可以在多少容差以内和其它给定的操作条件下得到访问。[注]在法语中“accessibilité”表示用概率将这一性能加以量化。(191)

2. **service accessibility performance**: → *performance 12*

服务访问性能:见 *performance 12*.

accessible

1. **simultaneously accessible parts**: → *part 11*
同时存取部分:见 *part 11*.

accessory

1. **accessory (for a measuring instrument)**: an element, group of elements or device associated with a measuring instrument in order to confer on it different specified characteristics. (301)

(测量仪器的)附件:附属于测量仪器的一个零件或一组零件,使之获得各种不同性能。(301)

2. **accessory**: any associated item which does not form part of a basic component. (581)

附件:并非是基本部件一部分的一种附件。(581)

3. **accessory of limited interchangeability**: an accessory, having its own properties and accuracy, which can only be associated with measuring instruments for which certain characteristics are within specified limits. (301)

有限互换性的附件:自身具有的性能和准确度只能与某些的测量仪表(其特性在规定范围之内)一起使用的附件。(301)

4. **interchangeable accessory**: an accessory having its own properties and accuracy, which are independent of those of the instruments with which it may be associated. (301)

可互换附件:自身具有的性能和准确度与可能在一起使用的仪表的性能和准确度无关的一种附件。(301)

5. **non-interchangeable accessory**: an accessory which is adapted to the characteristics of a specific instrument. (301)

非互换附件:只适应于指定特性仪器的附件。(301)

accident

1. **accident dose**: → *dose 4*

危险剂量:见 *dose 4*.

accidental

1. **accidental voltage transfer**: → *transfer 1*

事故电压变换:见 *transfer 1*.

accommodation

1. **accommodation**: adjustment of the dioptric power of the crystalline lens by which the image of an object, at a given distance, is focused on the retina. (845)

调节:调节晶状体的屈光率,使一定距离上的物体的图像聚焦在视网膜上。(845)

account

1. **accounts for shared terminal**: provision of separate accounts to users of a shared terminal. (721)

共享用户账单:共享用户的各自的账单。(721)

2. **statement of call account**: → *statement 1*

用户账单说明:见 *statement 1*.

accumulated

1. **accumulated down time**: → *time 1*

acceptor

1. **acceptor**: an imperfection in a crystal lattice which, when it is predominant, permits hole conduction by the acceptance of electrons. (521)

受主:一种晶格缺陷,当其占优势时,能以接受电子的方式形成空穴导电。(521)

2. **acceptor level**: → *level 3*

受主水平:见 *level 3*.

3. **ionizing energy of acceptor**: → *energy 56*

受主离子化能量:见 *energy 56*.

access

1. **access barred**: a function of a telecommunication network that bars calls to or from certain subscribers from or to certain services, routes or terminals. (721)

阻止接入:电信网的一种功能,它阻止呼叫某一用户,或从某一用户呼出,或阻止一些呼叫到达某种业务、路由或端子。(721)

2. **access line** (*Syn. connection line*): → *line 14*

存取线(同义于 connection line):见 *line 14*.

3. **access to the public telegram network**: → *network 1*
接入公共电报网:见 *network 1*.

4. **automatic coded access control**: → *control 7*

自动编码存取控制:见 *control 7*.

5. **conditional access television**: → *television 8*

有条件进入的电视:见 *television 8*.

6. **direct access**: the facility to obtain data from a storage device or to enter data into a storage device in such a way that the process depends only on the location of that data and not on a reference to data previously accessed. (714)

直接存取:一种从存储器存入数据或读取数据的特性,存取只和数据的位置有关,和上一次存取的数据无关。(714)

7. **direct access store**: → *store 2*

直接存取存储:见 *store 2*.

8. **mean access delay (of a communication)**: → *delay 26*

(通信的)平均访问延迟:见 *delay 26*.

9. **mean service access delay**: → *delay 29*

平均服务延迟:见 *delay 29*.

10. **multiple access**: any technique whereby a number of terminals are able to share the transmission capacity of a link in a predetermined manner or in accordance with traffic demand. (701)

多用户访问:一种技术,它根据业务量的命令或预定的方式使一些终端可以共享链路的传输容量。(701)

11. **p-fractile access delay (of a communication)**: → *delay 31*

(通信的)p 分位数访问延迟:见 *delay 31*.

12. **preferential (PBX) access line**: → *line 126*

优先访问(小交换机)用户线:见 *line 126*.

13. **prefix giving access to the intercontinental telex network**: → *prefix 2*

国际用户电报网前缀:见 *prefix 2*.

14. **prefix giving access to the international telex network**: → *prefix 3*

国际用户电报网前缀:见 *prefix 3*.

15. **prefix giving access to the long-distance telex network**: → *prefix 4*

长距离用户电报网前缀:见 *prefix 4*.

16. **service access probability** (*Syn. service accessibility*): → *accessibility 1*

服务访问概率(同义于 service accessibility):见