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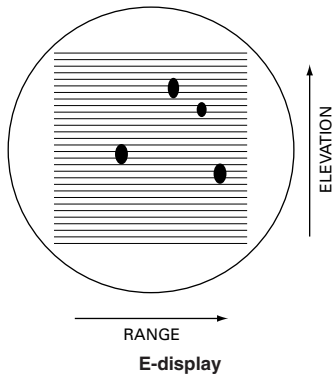
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E-display A rectangular display in which targets appear as intensity-modulated blips with range indicated by the horizontal coordinate and elevation angle by the vertical coordinate. *Note:* The term "E-display" has also been applied to a display in which height or altitude is the vertical coordinate. This usage is deprecated because of ambiguity. The preferred term for such a display is "range-height indicator (RHI)."



(AES) 686-1997

edit (1) (computers) To modify the form or format of data, for example, to insert or delete characters such as page numbers or decimal points. (MIL) [2]

(2) (software) To modify the form or format of computer code, data, or documentation; for example, to insert, rearrange, or delete characters. (C) 610.12-1990

editing symbol In micrographics, a symbol on microfilm that is human readable without magnification and that provides cutting, loading, or other preparation instructions. (C) 610.2-1987

editor *See:* linkage editor; text editor.

EDP *See:* electronic data processing.

EDR *See:* electrodermal reaction.

EEI *See:* external environment interface.

eel *See:* conductor cover.

EEPROM *See:* electronically erasable programmable read-only memory.

EEPROM redundancy *See:* redundancy.

effect A change in an organism or in a specific biological parameter as a result of application of some treatment (e.g., chemical). Also, a difference in some parameter between a control and treatment group that is biologically and/or statistically significant. (PE/T&D) 539-1990

effective address (1) (microprocessor assembly language) The result of evaluating an address in accordance with its addressing mode. (C/MM) 695-1985s

(2) (software) The address that results from performing any required indexing, indirect addressing, or other address modification on a specified address. *Note:* If the specified address requires no modification, it is also the effective address. *See also:* relative address; indirect address; generated address. (C) 610.12-1990, 610.10-1994w

(3) (computers) The address that is derived by applying any specified rules (such as rules relating to an index register or indirect address) to the specified address and that is actually used to identify the current operand. (C) [20]

effective aperture (1) (EM-radiation collection device) (radar) Synonymous with effective area for an antenna (IEEE Std 145-1973, Definitions of Terms for Antennas); also, the effective area of other EM-radiation collecting devices, such as lenses. (AES/RS) 686-1982s

(2) Normalized beamwidth of the SAW generated at center frequency and normalized to the corresponding wavelength. (UFFC) 1037-1992w

effective area (of an antenna) (in a given direction) In a given direction, the ratio of the available power at the terminals of a receiving antenna to the power flux density of a plane wave

incident on the antenna from that direction, the wave being polarization matched to the antenna. *Notes:* 1. If the direction is not specified, the direction of maximum radiation intensity is implied. 2. The effective area of an antenna in a given direction is equal to the square of the operating wavelength times its gain in that direction divided by 4π . *See also:* polarization match. (AP/ANT) 145-1993

effective area antenna (data transmission) The ratio of the power available at the terminals of an antenna to the incident power density of a plane wave from that direction polarized, coincident with the polarization that the antenna would radiate. *See also:* antenna. (PE/AP/ANT) 599-1985w, [35]

effective area, partial *See:* partial effective area.

effective asymmetrical fault current (1) (safety in ac substation grounding) The root-mean-square (rms) value of asymmetrical current wave, integrated over the entire interval of fault duration. *See* corresponding figure. *Note:* It can be expressed as

$$I_F = D_f(t_f)I_f$$

where

I_F = effective asymmetrical current in A

I_f = (initial) symmetrical ground fault current in amperes

$D_f(t_f)$ = decrement factor accounting for the effect of a dc offset during the subtransient period of fault current wave on an equivalent time basis of the entire fault duration, t_f , for t_f given in s.2T

(2) The rms value of asymmetrical current wave, integrated over the interval of fault duration.

$$I_F = D_f \times I_f$$

where

I_F = the effective asymmetrical fault current in A

I_f = the rms symmetrical ground fault current in A

D_f = the decrement factor

(PE/SUB) 80-2000

effective band (facsimile) The frequency band of a facsimile signal wave equal in width to that between zero frequency and maximum keying frequency. *Note:* The frequency band occupied in the transmission medium will in general be greater than the effective band. (COM) 168-1956w

effective bandwidth (bandpass filter in a signal transmission system) The width of an assumed rectangular bandpass filter having the same transfer ratio at a reference frequency and passing the same mean square of a hypothetical current and voltage having even distribution of energy over all frequencies. *Note:* For a nonlinear system, the bandwidth at a specified input level. *See also:* signal; network analysis. (IE/AP/ANT) [43], 145-1983s

effective bunching angle (reflex klystrons) In a given drift space, the transit angle that would be required in a hypothetical drift space in which the potentials vary linearly over the same range as in the given space and in which the bunching action is the same as in the given space. (ED) 161-1971w

effective capacitance The imaginary part of a capacitive admittance divided by the angular frequency. (COM) [49]

effective ceiling cavity reflectance (illuminating engineering) A number giving the combined reflectance effect of the wall and ceiling reflectance of the ceiling cavity. *See also:* ceiling cavity ratio. (EEC/IE) [126]

effective center (radiation protection) The point within a detector that produces, for a given set of irradiation conditions, an instrument response equivalent to that which would be produced if the entire detector were located at the point. (NI) N42.17B-1989r, N323-1978r

effective center of mass (accelerometer) That point defined by the intersection of the pendulous axis and an axis parallel to the output axis about which angular acceleration results in minimum accelerometer output. *See also:* spin-offset coefficient. (AES/GYAC) 528-1984s