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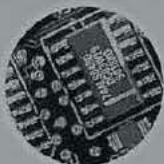


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ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING DICTIONARY



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HyperText Markup Language editor Same as **HTML editor**.

HyperText Markup Language page Same as **HTML page**.

HyperText Markup Language source Same as **HTML source**.

HyperText Markup Language source code Same as **HTML code**.

HyperText Markup Language tag Same as **HTML tag**.

HyperText Transport Protocol Same as **HTTP**.

HyperText Transport Protocol-Next Generation Same as **HTTP-NG**.

HyperText Transport Protocol proxy Same as **HTTP proxy**.

HyperText Transport Protocol proxy server Same as **HTTP proxy server**.

HyperText Transport Protocol-Secure Same as **HTTPS**.

HyperText Transport Protocol Server Same as **HTTP Server**.

hypervelocity A velocity which exceeds a given amount, such as approximately 1000, 1500, or 2500 meters per second.

hypotenuse In a right triangle, the side opposite to the right angle.

hypothesis A theory, proposition, or concept which can be experimentally evaluated so as to be proved or disproved.

hypsoneter An instrument or device which utilizes the boiling point of a liquid, such as water, to calibrate thermometers. A hypsoneter may also be used to determine height above sea level, as the boiling point of a liquid depends on atmospheric pressure, and the latter varies according to altitude.

hysteresigraph Same as **hysteresisgraph**.

hysteresis 1. A phenomenon in which an induced or observed effect remains after the inducing cause is removed. In this way, two physical quantities are related in a manner that depends on whether one is increasing or decreasing with respect to the other. There are various examples, including magnetic hysteresis, electric hysteresis, and thermal hysteresis. 2. A phenomenon in which the changes in the magnetization induced in a ferromagnetic material lag behind the changes in the magnetizing force. This phenomenon is observed below the Curie point. Also called **magnetic hysteresis**. 3. Any phenomenon in which there is a lag between the cause and the induced or observed effect. For instance, the output of an instrument depending on whether the input resulted from an increase or a decrease from the previous value. Another example is the manner in which a thermostat utilizes the right amount of hysteresis to maintain the desired temperature. Too little hysteresis would result in constant switching between cycles, and too much would allow too large a temperature interval between cycles. 4. In an os-

cillator, an effect in which a given value of a functional parameter may result in multiple values of output power and/or frequency.

hysteresis coefficient A constant, unique to each material, which is utilized when calculating hysteresis losses. Also called **hysteresis constant**, **hysteresis factor**, or **Steinmetz coefficient**.

hysteresis constant Same as **hysteresis coefficient**.

hysteresis curve Same as **hysteresis loop**.

hysteresis distortion Any form of distortion due to hysteresis, especially magnetic hysteresis. May be manifested, for instance, in speakers.

hysteresis error For a measuring and/or indicating instrument, a difference in output signals depending on whether the measured variable is increasing or decreasing. Also, the extent of this difference. Also, the maximum observed difference.

hysteresis factor Same as **hysteresis coefficient**.

hysteresis heating Heating resulting from hysteresis losses.

hysteresis loop Also called **hysteresis curve**. 1. For a given hysteretic material, a closed curve that represents the effects of hysteresis. Rectangular coordinates are usually used, and an example is the curve obtained by plotting magnetization versus magnetic field strength, through a complete magnetizing cycle. 2. Any closed curve representing the effects of hysteresis, be it electric, thermal, and so on.

hysteresis loss Same as **hysteresis losses**.

hysteresis losses Also called **hysteresis loss**, **hysteretic losses**, or **hysteretic loss**. 1. Power losses, usually in the form of heat, due to hysteresis. 2. The energy dissipated, usually in the form of heat, in each complete magnetizing cycle of a hysteretic material. It is equal to the area enclosed by the hysteresis loop.

hysteresis meter An instrument which measures and indicates hysteresis or hysteresis losses.

hysteresis motor A small synchronous motor which utilizes hysteresis and eddy-current losses for starting. Such motors do not require DC excitation, and are used, for instance, in constant-speed applications. An example is that used in a tape deck.

hysteresisgraph An instrument which automatically measures and draws hysteresis loops. Also spelled **hysteresigraph**.

hysteretic Pertaining to, arising from, or exhibiting hysteresis.

hysteretic loss Same as **hysteresis losses**.

hysteretic losses Same as **hysteresis losses**.

hysteretic material A material, such as a ferromagnetic material, exhibiting hysteresis.

Hz Abbreviation of hertz.