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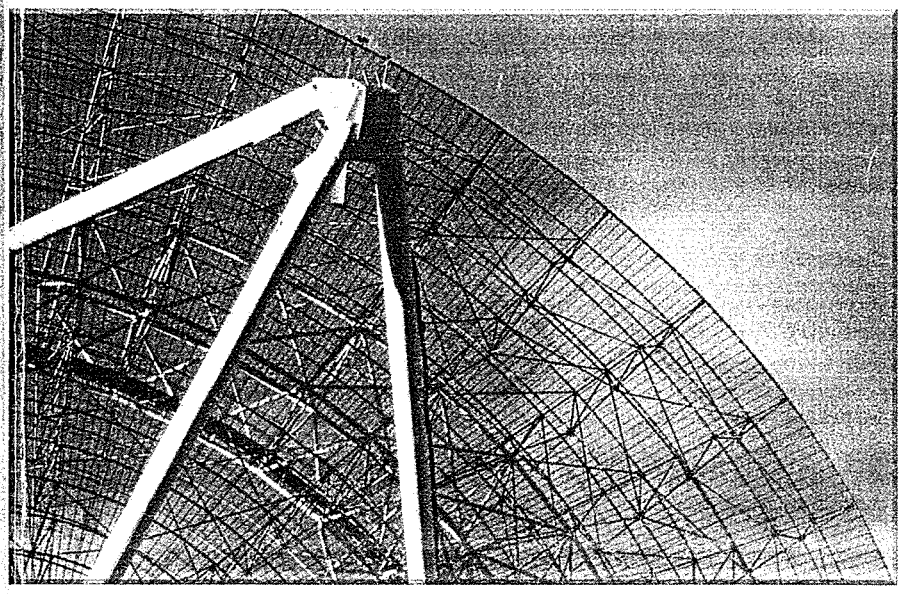

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gigahertz and the downlink frequency in a band from 10.7 to 11.7 gigahertz. { 'kyü band ˌfikst 'sad·əlˌīt sər·vis }

Kundt effect |OPTICS| **1.** The occurrence of a very large magnetic rotation when polarized light passes through very thin films of pure ferromagnetic materials. **2.** *See* Faraday effect. { 'künt iˌfekt }

KWIC index *See* keyword-in-context index. { 'kwikˌinˌdeks }

KWOC index *See* keyword-out-of-context index. { 'kwäkˌinˌdeks }

L

LAAS *See* Local-Area Augmentation System.

label |COMPUT SCI| A data item that serves to identify a data record (much in the same way as a key is used), or a symbolic name used in a program to mark the location of a particular instruction or routine. { 'lā·bəl }

label alignment |COMPUT SCI| The manner in which text is aligned in the cells of a particular spreadsheet. { 'lā·bəl əˌlīn·mənt }

label constant *See* location constant. { 'lā·bəl ˌkän·stənt }

label data type |COMPUT SCI| A scalar data type that refers to locations in the computer program. { 'lā·bəl 'dad·əˌtīp }

label record |COMPUT SCI| A tape record containing information concerning the file on that tape, such as format, record length, and block size. { 'lā·bəl ˌre·kərd }

labile oscillator |ELECTR| An oscillator whose frequency is controlled from a remote location by wire or radio. { 'lāˌbīl 'äs·əˌlād·ər }

labor grade *See* job class. { 'lā·bərˌgrād }

ladder attenuator |ELECTR| A type of ladder network designed to introduce a desired, adjustable loss when working between two resistive impedances, one of which has a shunt arm that may be connected to any of various switch points along the ladder. { 'lad·ər əˈten·yəˌwād·ər }

ladder network |ELECTR| A network composed of a sequence of H, L, T, or pi networks connected in tandem; chiefly used as an electric filter. Also known as series-shunt network. { 'lad·ər 'netˌwərk }

lag |ELECTR| A persistence of the electric charge image in a camera tube for a small number of frames. { lag }

lagging network *See* integral network. { 'lag·iŋˌnetˌwərk }

lag-lead network *See* lead-lag network. { 'lag 'lēd ˌnetˌwərk }

lag network *See* integral network. { 'lag ˌnetˌwərk }

LAN *See* local-area network. { lan }

land |ELECTR| **1.** One of the regions between pits on a track on an optical disk. **2.** *See* terminal area. { land }

land-earth station |COMMUN| A facility that routes calls from mobile stations via satellite to and from terrestrial telephone networks. Abbreviated LES. { ¦land ¦ərth ˌstā·shən }

land effect *See* coastal refraction. { 'landiˌfekt }

landing aid |NAV| A lamp, searchlight, radio beacon, radar device, communicating device, or any system of such devices for aiding aircraft in an approach and landing. Also known as landing system. { 'land·iŋ ˌād }

landing system *See* landing aid. { 'land·iŋ ˌsis·təm }

landing zone |COMPUT SCI| The data-free area on the surface of a hard disk over which the read-write head comes to rest when the computer is shut off and the disk stops rotating. { 'land·iŋ ˌzōn }

land mobile-satellite service |COMMUN| A mobile-satellite service in which the mobile earth stations are located on land. Abbreviated LMSS. { ¦land ˌmō·bəl 'sad·əlˌīt ˌsər·vəs }

land mobile service |COMMUN| Mobile service between base stations and mobile stations, or between land mobile stations. { 'land ¦mō·bəl ¦sər·vəs }

land mobile station |COMMUN| Mobile station in the land mobile service, capable of surface movement within the geographical limits of a country or continent. { 'land ¦mō·bəl ¦stā·shən }

land return *See* ground clutter. { 'land riˌtərn }

land station |COMMUN| Station in the mobile service not intended for operation while in motion. { 'land ˌstā·shən }

land transportation frequency bands |COMMUN| A group of radio-frequency bands between 25 megahertz and 30,000 megahertz allocated for use by taxicabs, railroads, buses, and trucks. { 'land ˌtranz·pərˌtā·shən 'frē·kwən·sē ˌbanz }

land transportation radio services |COMMUN| Any service of radio communications operated by and for the sole use of certain land transportation carriers, the radio transmitting facilities of which are defined as fixed, land, or mobile stations. { 'land ˌtranz·pərˌtā·shən 'rād·ē·ōˌsər·vəs·əz }

language |COMPUT SCI| The set of words and rules used to construct sentences with which to express and process information for handling by computers and associated equipment. { 'laŋ·gwij }

language converter |COMPUT SCI| A device which translates a form of data (such as that on microfilm) into another form of data (such as that on magnetic tape). { 'laŋ·gwij kənˌvərd·ər }