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Before noon, or the period of time between midnight (0000) and noon (1200). { 'an'tē mō'rid-ē-ən }

antemortem [MED] Before death. { 'an'tē'mōr-dəm }

antenatal [MED] Occurring or existing before birth. { 'an'tē'nād-əl }

antenna [ELECTROMAG] A device used for radiating or receiving radio waves. Also known as aerial; radio antenna. [INV ZOO] Any one of the paired, segmented, and movable sensory appendages occurring on the heads of many arthropods. { 'an'ten-ə }

antenna amplifier [ELECTROMAG] One or more stages of wide-band electronic amplification placed within or physically close to a receiving antenna to improve signal-to-noise ratio and mutually isolate various devices receiving their feed from the antenna. { 'an'ten-ə 'am-plə-fr-ər }

antenna bearing [NAV] The generated bearing of the antenna of a radar set, as delivered to the indicator. { 'an'ten-ə 'ber-ŋ }

antenna chlorophyll [BIOCHEM] Chlorophyll molecules which collect light quanta. { 'an'ten-ə 'klōr-ə-fil }

antenna circuit [ELECTR] A complete electric circuit which includes an antenna. { 'an'ten-ə 'sər-kət }

antenna coil [ELECTROMAG] Coil through which antenna current flows. { 'an'ten-ə 'kōil }

antenna coincidence [ELECTROMAG] That instance when two rotating, highly directional antennas are pointed toward each other. { 'an'ten-ə kō'ins-əd-əns }

antenna counterpoise See counterpoise. { 'an'ten-ə 'kaunt-ər-pōiz }

antenna coupler [ELECTROMAG] A radio-frequency transformer, tuned line, or other device used to transfer energy efficiently from a transmitter to a transmission line or from a transmission line to a receiver. { 'an'ten-ə 'kəp-lər }

antenna crosstalk [ELECTROMAG] The ratio or the logarithm of the ratio of the undesired power received by one antenna from another to the power transmitted by the other. { 'an'ten-ə 'krōs,tōk }

antenna detector [ELECTROMAG] Device consisting of an antenna and electronic equipment to warn aircraft crew members that they are being observed by radar sets. { 'an'ten-ə dī'tek-tər }

antenna directivity diagram [ELECTROMAG] Curve representing, in polar or cartesian coordinates, a quantity proportional to the gain of an antenna in the various directions in a particular plane or cone. { 'an'ten-ə dī'rek'tiv-əd-ē 'dī-ə-gram }

antenna effect [ELECTROMAG] A distortion of the directional properties of a loop antenna caused by an input to the direction-finding receiver which is generated between the loop and ground, in contrast to that which is generated between the two terminals of the loop. Also known as electrostatic error; vertical component effect. { 'an'ten-ə i'fekt }

antenna effective area [ELECTROMAG] In any specified direction, the square of the wavelength multiplied by the power gain (or directive gain) in that direction, and divided by 4π . { 'an'ten-ə i'fek-tiv 'er-ē-ə }

antenna efficiency [ELECTROMAG] The ratio of the amount of power radiated into space by an antenna to the total energy received by the antenna. { 'an'ten-ə i'fish-ən-sē }

antenna field [ELECTROMAG] A group of antennas placed in a geometric configuration. { 'an'ten-ə 'fēld }

antennafier [COMMUN] Integrated low-profile antenna and amplifier for use with compact, portable communications systems. { 'an'ten-ə-fr-ər }

antenna gain [ELECTROMAG] A measure of the effectiveness of a directional antenna as compared to a standard nondirectional antenna. Also known as gain. { 'an'ten-ə 'gān }

antennal gland [INV ZOO] An excretory organ in the cephalon of adult crustaceans and best developed in the Malacostraca. Also known as green gland. { 'an'ten-ə 'glānd }

antenna loading [ELECTR] 1. The amount of inductance or capacitance in series with an antenna, which determines the antenna's electrical length. 2. The practice of loading an antenna in order to increase its electrical length. { 'an'ten-ə 'lōd-ŋ }

antenna matching [ELECTROMAG] Process of adjusting impedances so that the impedance of an antenna equals the characteristic impedance of its transmission line. { 'an'ten-ə 'mach-ŋ }

antennamitter [COMMUN] Antenna combined with an oscil-

lator to function as a low-power transmitter. { 'an'ten-ə'mid-ər }

antenna pair [ELECTROMAG] Two antennas located on a base line of accurately surveyed length, sometimes arranged so that the array may be rotated around an axis at the center of the base line; used to produce directional patterns and in direction finding. { 'an'ten-ə 'per }

antenna pattern See radiation pattern. { 'an'ten-ə 'pad-əm }

antenna polarization [ELECTROMAG] The orientation of the electric field lines in the electromagnetic field radiated or received by the antenna. { 'an'ten-ə 'pō-lā-rē-zā-shən }

antenna power [ELECTROMAG] Radio-frequency power delivered to an antenna. { 'an'ten-ə 'paü-ər }

antenna power gain [ELECTROMAG] The power gain of an antenna in a given direction is 4π times the ratio of the radiation intensity in that direction to the total power delivered to the antenna. { 'an'ten-ə 'paü-ər 'gān }

antenna resistance [ELECTROMAG] The power supplied to an entire antenna divided by the square of the effective antenna current measured at the point where power is supplied to the antenna. { 'an'ten-ə ri,zis'təns }

antenna scanner [ELECTROMAG] A microwave feed horn which moves in such a way as to illuminate sequentially different reflecting elements of an antenna array and thus produce the desired field pattern. { 'an'ten-ə 'skan-ər }

Antennata [INV ZOO] An equivalent name for the Mandibulata. { 'an'tē'nād-ə }

antenna temperature [ELECTROMAG] The temperature of a blackbody enclosure which would produce the same amount of noise as the antenna if it completely surrounded the antenna and was in thermal equilibrium with it. { 'an'ten-ə 'temp-ər-čər }

antenna tilt error [ENG] Angular difference between the tilt angle of a radar antenna shown on a mechanical indicator, and the electrical center of the radar beam. { 'an'ten-ə 'tilt, er-ər }

antennaverter [COMMUN] Receiving antenna combined with a converter as a single unit, feeding directly into the intermediate-frequency amplifier of the receiver. { 'an'ten-ə 'vərd-ər }

antenodal [INV ZOO] Before or in front of the nodus, a cross vein near the middle of the costal border of the wing of dragonflies. { 'an'tē'nōd-əl }

antepartum [MED] Pertaining to the period before delivery or birth. { 'an'tē'pard-əm }

anteport [ARCH] A preliminary portal; an outer gate or door. { 'an'tē'pōrt }

anter [INV ZOO] Part of a bryozoan operculum which serves to close off a portion of the operculum. { 'an'tər }

anteriad [ZOO] Toward the anterior portion of the body. { 'an'tir-ē,ad }

anterior [ZOO] Situated near or toward the front or head of an animal body. { 'an'tir-ē-ər }

anterior arm reach [ANTHRO] The distance measured from the wall to the tip of the right middle finger when the subject makes the maximum forward reach with both arms, standing with heels, buttocks, middle of back (in lateral sense), and occiput against the wall. { 'an'tir-ē-ər 'ārm, rēč }

anterior commissure [ANAT] A bundle of nerve fibers that cross the midline of the brain in front of the third ventricle and serve to connect parts of the cerebral hemispheres. { 'an'tir-ē-ər 'kām-ə-shūr }

anterograde amnesia [MED] Loss of memory for the period subsequent to a sudden trauma or a seizure. { 'an-tə-rə'grād am'nēzhə }

anteromedial [ZOO] Anterior and toward the middle of the body. { 'an'tə-rə'mēd-ē-əl }

antetheca [PALEON] The last or exposed septum at any stage of fusulinid growth. { 'an'tē'thek-ə }

anthelate [BOT] An open, paniculate cyme. { 'an-thə,lāt }

anthelic arc [ASTRON] A rare type of halo phenomenon appearing in an area 180° from the sun's azimuth and at the sun's elevation. { 'an'hē-lik 'ārk }

anthelion [ASTRON] A luminous white spot which occasionally appears on the parhelic circle 180° in azimuth away from the sun. Also known as counter sun. { 'an'thē-lē-yən }

anthelminthic [PHARM] A chemical substance used to destroy tapeworms in domestic animals. Also spelled anthelmintic. { 'an-thel'min-thik }

anthelmintic See anthelminthic. { 'an-thel'min-tik }

anther [BOT] The pollen-producing structure of a flower. { 'an-thər }

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