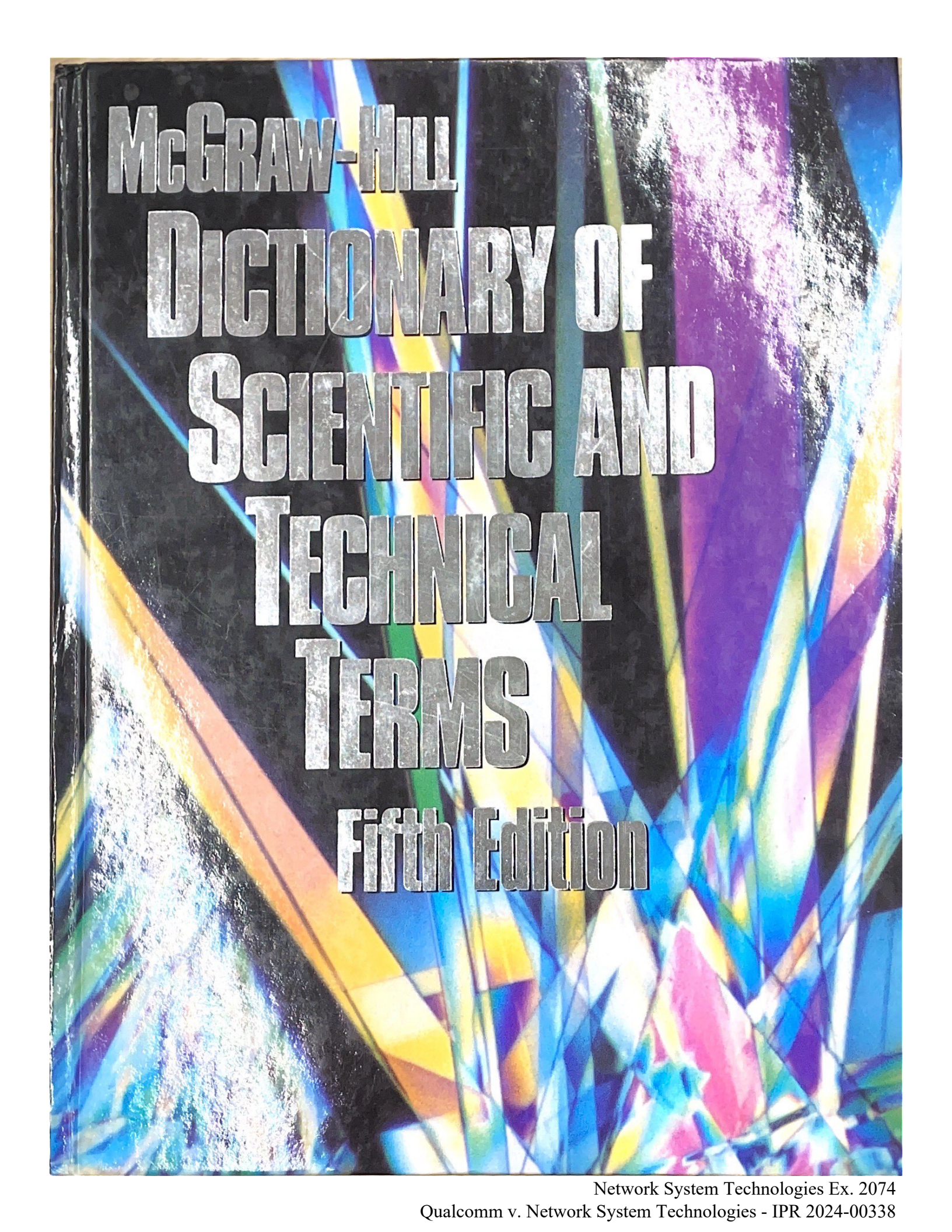


The background of the book cover is a complex, abstract composition of overlapping, translucent geometric shapes and lines. The colors are vibrant, including shades of blue, yellow, orange, red, and purple, set against a dark, almost black, background. The overall effect is one of dynamic energy and modernity, reminiscent of a digital or scientific theme.

McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms

Fifth Edition



McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms Fifth Edition

Sybil P. Parker

Editor in Chief

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On the cover: Photomicrograph of crystals of vitamin B₁₂.
(Dennis Kunkel, University of Hawaii)

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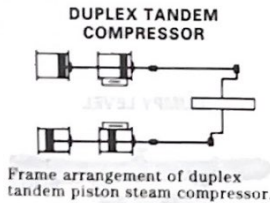
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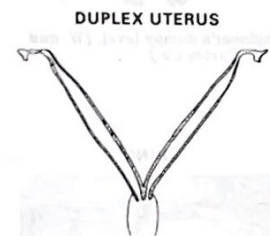
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Frame arrangement of duplex tandem piston steam compressor.



Duplex uterus of the rat. (From C. K. Weichert, *Elements of Chordate Anatomy*, 3d ed., McGraw-Hill, 1967)

one with a screen angle 30° different from the other, are made from the same black-and-white photograph, and the picture is printed in two tones, usually black and a color such as blue or green. ['dju-ə, tɒn]

duotriode See double triode. ['dju-ə, tri, ɒd]

duotype [GRAPHICS] A process in which two halftone plates, for letterpress, are produced from a black-and-white original, each plate being etched differently; one plate is etched for detail and printed in a dark color, and the other is etched for a flat effect and printed in a light color. ['dju-ə, tɪp]

Duovac method [MET] Technique for testing for defects in magnetic parts; a moving magnetic field magnetizes the part in many directions, and the part is then sprayed with fluorescent magnetic particles and examined under ultraviolet light so that defects become apparent. ['dju-ə, vək, meth-rəd]

Dupin's theorem [MATH] The proposition that, given three families of mutually orthogonal surfaces, the line of intersection of any two surfaces of different families is a line of curvature for both the surfaces. [dyu'paz, θi'rəm]

dupion [TEXT] A thick, irregular, double silk fiber obtained from two cocoons nested together. ['dju:pə, ɪn]

duplet lens system [OPTICS] A system of lenses in which there are two groups of lenses separated by a space, and successive lenses in each group are in contact. ['dju:plət 'lenz, 'sɪstəm]

duplex [ENG] Consisting of two parts working together or in a similar fashion. [GRAPHICS] The technique of recording on roll microfilm the front and back image of a document in a single exposure. ['dju,pleks]

duplex artificial line [ELEC] A balancing network, simulating the impedance of the real line and distant terminal apparatus, which is employed in a duplex circuit for the purpose of making the receiving device unresponsive to outgoing signal currents. ['dju,pleks ɑ:rd-ə, fɪʃ-əl 'lɪn]

duplex cable [ELEC] Two insulated stranded conductors twisted together; they may have a common insulating covering. ['dju,pleks 'kæbəl]

duplex channel [COMMUN] A communication channel providing simultaneous transmission in both directions. ['dju,pleks 'tʃæn-əl]

duplex computer [COMPUT SCI] Two identical computers, either one of which can ensure continuous operation of the system when the other is shut down. ['dju,pleks kəm'pyu:t-ər]

duplex deoxyribonucleic acid [MOL BIO] The deoxyribonucleic acid double helix. ['dju,pleks dē, ʔk-se, rɪ'bō-nu:'kleɪ-ɪk 'æs-əd]

duplexed system [ENG] A system with two distinct and separate sets of facilities, each of which is capable of assuming the system function while the other assumes a standby status. Also known as redundant system. ['dju,plekst, 'sɪstəm]

duplexer [ELECTR] A switching device used in radar to permit alternate use of the same antenna for both transmitting and receiving; other forms of duplexers serve for two-way radio communication using a single antenna at lower frequencies. Also known as duplexing assembly. ['dju,plek-sər]

duplexing [COMMUN] See duplex operation. [COMPUT SCI] The provision of redundant hardware or excess capacity which can pick up the work load in the event of failure of one part of a computer system. [MET] See duplex process. ['dju,pleks-ɪŋ]

duplexing assembly See duplexer. ['dju,pleks-ɪŋ, sem-blē]

duplex iron [MET] Cast iron heated in an electric furnace after it has been melted in a cupola. ['dju,pleks, 'ɪrən]

duplexite [MINERAL] $\text{Ca}_4\text{BeAl}_2\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{24}(\text{OH})_2$ A white fibrous mineral consisting of hydrous beryllium calcium aluminosilicate. Also known as bavenite. ['dju,plek, sɪt]

duplex lock [DES ENG] A lock with two independent pin-tumbler cylinders on the same bolt. ['dju,pleks 'læk]

duplex operation [COMMUN] The operation of associated transmitting and receiving apparatus concurrently, as in ordinary telephones, without manual switching between talking and listening periods. Also known as duplexing; duplex transmission. [ENG] In radar, a condition of operation when two identical and interchangeable equipments are provided, one in an active state and the other immediately available for operation. ['dju,pleks ɒp-ə'reɪ-shən]

duplex paper [GRAPHICS] Photosensitized paper with emulsion on both sides, one side having a smooth finish and the other

a rough finish, or having sides of different color. ['dju,pleks, pæ-pər]

duplex practice See duplex process. ['dju,pleks, 'præktɪs]

duplex prints [TEXT] Designs printed on both face and back of fabrics in two distinct operations, usually to get a woven effect. ['dju,pleks, 'prɪns]

duplex process [MET] A two-step procedure in which steel is refined by one process (usually the Bessemer process) and finished by another process (usually open-hearth or electric furnace). Also known as duplexing; duplex practice. ['dju,pleks, 'prɪs-əs]

duplex pump [MECH ENG] A reciprocating pump with two parallel pumping cylinders. ['dju,pleks, 'pʌmp]

duplex tandem compressor [MECH ENG] A compressor having cylinders on two parallel frames connected through a common crankshaft. ['dju,pleks 'tæn-dəm kəm'pres-ər]

duplex transmission See duplex operation. ['dju,pleks træn'z-mɪʃ-ən]

duplex tube [ELECTR] Combination of two vacuum tubes in one envelope. ['dju,pleks 'tʌb]

duplex uterus [ANAT] A condition in certain primitive mammals, such as rodents and bats, that have two distinct uteri opening separately into the vagina. ['dju,pleks 'yʊ-ə-rʌs]

duplicate cavity plate [ENG] In plastics molds, the removable plate in which the molding cavities are retained; used in operating where two plates are necessary for insert loading. ['dju:plə-kət 'kæv-əd-ē, 'plæt]

duplicate field [COMPUT SCI] A series of 12 punches in a program card. ['dju:plə-kət 'fi:ld]

duplicate film [GRAPHICS] Film generated in a camera containing a dual supply of film. ['dju:plə-kət 'fɪlm]

duplicate genes [GEN] Two identical genes that occur on different chromosomes and display the same phenotypic action. ['dju:plə-kət 'dʒi:nz]

duplicate key [COMPUT SCI] 1. A key on the card punch which, when depressed, will copy a card in the reading station onto a card in the write station. 2. A record that contains the same identification data as another record in the same file. ['dju:plə-kət 'keɪ]

duplicate measurement [ANALY CHEM] An additional measurement made on the same (identical) sample of material to evaluate the variance in the measurement. ['dju:plə-kət 'meɪʒ-ər-mənt]

duplicate record [COMPUT SCI] An unwanted record that has the same key as another record in the same file. ['dju:plə-kət 'rek-əd]

duplicate sample [ANALY CHEM] A second sample randomly selected from a material being analyzed in order to evaluate sample variance. ['dju:plə-kət 'sæmpəl]

duplicating film [GRAPHICS] A special color film used for making copies of color transparencies to size so that they can be stripped together and color-separated as a single unit. ['dju:plə-kəd-ɪŋ, 'fɪlm]

duplication check [COMPUT SCI] A check based on the identity in results of two independent performances of the same task. ['dju:plə-kə-ʃən, 'tʃek]

duplicatus [METEOROL] A cloud variety composed of superposed layers, sheets, or patches, at slightly different levels and sometimes partly merged. ['dju:plə-kəd-əs]

Dupré equation [THERMO] The work W_{LS} done by adhesion at a gas-solid-liquid interface, expressed in terms of the surface tensions γ of the three phases, is $W_{LS} = \gamma_{GS} + \gamma_{GL} - \gamma_{SL}$. ['dju:'prəɪ, kwə-zən]

durability [ENG] The quality of equipment, structures, or goods of continuing to be useful after an extended period of time and usage. ['dʊr-ə'bɪl-əd-ē]

durable goods [ENG] Products whose usefulness continues for a number of years and that are not consumed or destroyed in a single usage. Also known as durables; hard goods. ['dʊr-ə-bəl 'gʊdz]

durable press [TEXT] A finish, given to textiles by applying synthetic resins and then curing, that imparts lasting crease resistance. Also known as permanent press. ['dʊr-ə-bəl 'pres]

durable press resin See permanent press resin. ['dʊr-ə-bəl 'pres 'rez-ən]

durables See durable goods. ['dʊr-ə-bəlz]

durain [GEOL] A hard, granular ingredient of banded coal which occurs in lenticles and shows a close, firm texture. Also known as durite. ['dʊ, ræn]

hair felt [MATER] Felt made of cattle hair; used as insulation in buildings. { 'her, 'felt }

hair follicle [ANAT] An epithelial ingrowth of the dermis that surrounds a hair. { 'her, 'fāl-ə-kəl }

hair gland [ANAT] Sebaceous gland associated with hair follicles. { 'her, 'gland }

hair hygrometer [ENG] A hygrometer in which the sensing element is a bundle of human hair, which is held under slight tension by a spring and which expands and contracts with changes in the moisture of the surrounding air or gas. { 'her, 'grīm-əd-ər }

hairline [ENG] See air line. [GRAPHICS] 1. A reference line that has very little apparent width. 2. A fine, undesirable line on a negative, for example, a scratch. { 'her, 'līn }

hairpin loop [MOL BIO] Any double-stranded region of single-stranded deoxyribonucleic acid or ribonucleic acid formed by base pairing between complementary base sequences on the same strand. { 'her, 'pin, 'lūp }

hairpin tube [DES ENG] A boiler tube bent into a hairpin, or U, shape. { 'her, 'pin, 'tūb }

hair pyrites See millerite. { 'her, 'pī, 'rīts }

hair salt See alunogen. { 'her, 'solt }

hair spring See balance spring. { 'her, 'sprīŋ }

hair stone [GEOL] Quartz embedded with hairlike crystals of muscovite, actinolite, or other mineral. { 'her, 'stōn }

hair trigger [ORD] The trigger of a firearm when it is delicately balanced so as to fire easily. { 'her, 'trīg-ər }

hair worm [INV ZOO] The common name for about 80 species of worms composing the class Nematomorpha. { 'her, 'wɜrm }

hair cell leukemia See leukemic reticuloendotheliosis. { 'her, 'sɛl, 'lū, 'kē-mē-ə }

hair tongue [MED] Hyperplasia of the papillae forming hairlike projections on the tongue. { 'her, 'təŋ }

halacaridae [INV ZOO] A family of marine arachnids in the order Acarina. { 'hal-ə, 'kar-ə, 'dē }

halation [ELECTR] An area of glow surrounding a bright spot on a fluorescent screen, due to scattering by the phosphor or to multiple reflections at front and back surfaces of the glass faceplate. [OPTICS] A halo on a photographic image of a bright object caused by light reflected from the back of the film or plate. { hāl, 'lā-shən }

halazone [ORG CHEM] $\text{COOHCH}_2\text{SO}_2\text{NCl}_2$ White crystals, with strong chlorine aroma; slightly soluble in water and chloroform; used as water disinfectant. { 'hal-ə, 'zōn }

halcyon days [METEOROL] A period of fine weather. { 'hal-ə, 'dēz }

Hardane's rule [GEN] The rule that if one sex in a first generation of hybrids is rare, absent, or sterile, then it is the heterozygous sex. { 'hōl, 'dānz, 'rūl }

hardhang [GEOL] See wash slope. { 'hal-ə, 'dɒŋ, 'hæŋ }

halcomorphi [VERT ZOO] The equivalent name for Amieformes. { 'hal-ə, 'kō, 'mɔrf-ī }

halcostomi [VERT ZOO] The equivalent name for Pholidopterformes. { 'hal-ə, 'kɔst-ə, 'mē }

hale cycle [ASTRON] The variation of the sun's magnetic field over a period of approximately 22 years, during which the field reverses and is restored to its original polarity; one such cycle comprises two successive sunspot cycles. { 'hāl, 'sī-kəl }

half-adder [ELECTR] A logic element which operates on two binary digits (but no carry digits) from a preceding stage, producing as output a sum digit and a carry digit. { 'haf, 'ad-ər }

half-adjust [COMPUT SCI] A rounding process in which the least significant digit is dropped and, if the least significant digit is one-half or more of the number base, one is added to the next more significant digit and all carries are propagated. { 'haf, 'ad-ʒəst }

half-and-half solder [MET] Solder composed of tin and lead in equal parts. { 'haf, 'ən, 'haf, 'sɔd-ər }

half-angle formulas [MATH] In trigonometry, formulas that express the trigonometric functions of half an angle in terms of trigonometric functions of the angle. { 'haf, 'aŋ, 'gəl, 'fɔrm-yə-s }

half-arc angle [METEOROL] The elevation angle of that point on a given observer regards as the bisector of the arc from the zenith to his horizon; a measure of the apparent degree of flattening of the dome of the sky. { 'haf, 'ærk, 'aŋ, 'gəl }

half bat [MATER] One half of a brick, cut across the length. { 'haf, 'bat }

half block [COMPUT SCI] The unit of transfer between main

storage and the buffer control unit; it consists of a column of 128 elements, each element 16 bytes long. { 'haf, 'blæk }

half-breadth plan [NAV ARCH] A plan of a ship showing outlines of horizontal sections or waterlines at various levels, from the main deck to the keel; only the left or right half is shown. { 'haf, 'bredθ, 'plan }

half-bridge [ELEC] A bridge having two power supplies, located in two of the bridge arms, to replace the single power supply of a conventional bridge. { 'haf, 'brɪdʒ }

half carry [COMPUT SCI] A flag used in the central processing unit of some computers to indicate that a carry has occurred from the low-order N bits of a $2N$ -bit number to the high-order N bits. { 'haf, 'kær-ē }

half-cell [PHYS CHEM] A single electrode immersed in an electrolyte. { 'haf, 'sel }

half-cell potential [PHYS CHEM] In electrochemical cells, the electrical potential developed by the overall cell reaction; can be considered, for calculation purposes, as the sum of the potential developed at the anode and the potential developed at the cathode, each being a half-cell. { 'haf, 'sel, 'pə, 'ten-ʃəl }

half chronometer [HOROL] 1. A watch in which the lever and chronometer escapements are combined. 2. A watch adjusted for temperature. { 'haf, 'krə, 'nəm-əd-ər }

half cock [ORD] Position of the hammer of a small arm weapon when it is held by the first cocking notch, with the trigger locked and the weapon relatively safe. { 'haf, 'kæk }

half column [ARCH] A column projecting from a wall by about half its diameter. { 'haf, 'kāl-əm }

half-convergency See conversion angle. { 'haf, 'kən, 'vɜrjən-sē }

half-course [MIN ENG] The drift or opening driven at an angle of about 45° to the strike and in the plane of the seam. { 'haf, 'kɔrs }

half cycle [ENG] The time interval corresponding to half a cycle, or 180° , at the operating frequency of a circuit or device. { 'haf, 'sī-kəl }

half-cycle transmission [COMMUN] Data transmission and control system that uses synchronized sources of 60-hertz power at the transmitting and receiving ends; either of two receiver relays can be actuated by choosing the appropriate half-cycle polarity of the 60-hertz transmitter power supply. { 'haf, 'sī-kəl, 'tranz, 'mɪʃ-ən }

half-dog setscrew [DES ENG] A setscrew with a short, blunt point. { 'haf, 'dɒg, 'set, 'skrū }

half-duplex circuit [COMMUN] A circuit designed for half-duplex operation. Abbreviated HDX. { 'haf, 'dü, 'pleks, 'sɜr, 'kət }

half-duplex operation [COMMUN] Operation of a telegraph system in either direction over a single channel, but not in both directions simultaneously. { 'haf, 'dü, 'pleks, 'əp-ə, 'ræ-shən }

half-duplex repeater [ELECTR] Duplex telegraph repeater provided with interlocking arrangements which restrict the transmission of signals to one direction at a time. { 'haf, 'dü, 'pleks, 'ri, 'pēd-ər }

half-hard [MET] A rolled-metal product of intermediate hardness or temper. { 'haf, 'hærd }

half-hardy plant [BOT] A plant that can withstand relatively low temperatures but cannot survive severe freezing in cold climates unless carefully protected. { 'haf, 'hærd-ē, 'plant }

half-header [MIN ENG] A large cap piece; used by sawing a header in two and placing, generally, two timbers under the half header on one side of the haulage, with the end extending over the haulage. { 'haf, 'hed-ər }

half-height drive [COMPUT SCI] A personal-computer disk drive whose height is half that of earlier disk drives. { 'haf, 'hīt, 'drɪv }

half-life [CHEM] The time required for one-half of a given material to undergo chemical reactions. [NUCLEO] The average time interval required for one-half of any quantity of identical radioactive atoms to undergo radioactive decay. Also known as half-value period; radioactive half-life. { 'haf, 'lɪf }

half line See ray. { 'haf, 'lɪn }

half-loaded [ORD] In automatic arms, the condition wherein the belt or magazine is inserted and the receiver is charged, but without the first cartridge actually in the chamber. { 'haf, 'lɒd-əd }

half-moon [ASTRON] The moon as seen in the first quarter and the last quarter. { 'haf, 'mūn }

simple function [MATH] 1. For a region D of the complex plane, an analytic, injective function on D . Also known as schlicht function. 2. See step function. { 'simpəl 'fəŋk-ʃən }

simple gland [ANAT] A gland having a single duct. { 'simpəl 'glænd }

simple goiter [MED] Diffuse enlargement of the thyroid gland, usually not associated with constitutional features. { 'simpəl 'gɔɪd-ər }

simple group [MATH] A group G that is nontrivial and contains no normal subgroups other than the identity element and G itself. { 'simpəl 'gru:p }

simple harmonic current [ELEC] Alternating current, the instantaneous value of which is equal to the product of a constant, and the cosine of an angle varying linearly with time. Also known as sinusoidal current. { 'simpəl hɑr'mən-ik 'kə-rənt }

simple harmonic electromotive force [ELEC] An alternating electromotive force which is equal to the product of a constant and the cosine or sine of an angle which varies linearly with time. { 'simpəl hɑr'mən-ik i'lek-trə'mōd-iv 'fɔrs }

simple harmonic motion See harmonic motion. { 'simpəl hɑr'mən-ik 'mō-shən }

simple hypothesis [STAT] A hypothesis which completely specifies the distribution of the observed random variables. { 'simpəl hɪ'pəθ-ə'səs }

simple integral [MATH] An integral over only one variable. { 'simpəl 'ɪnt-ə-grəl }

simple lattice See primitive lattice. { 'simpəl 'læd-əs }

simple leaf [BOT] A leaf having one blade, or a lobed leaf in which the separate parts do not reach down to the midrib. { 'simpəl 'li:f }

simple lens [OPTICS] A lens consisting of a single element. Also known as single lens. { 'simpəl 'lenz }

simple machine [MECH ENG] Any of several elementary machines, one or more being incorporated in every mechanical machine; usually, only the lever, wheel and axle, pulley (or block and tackle), inclined plane, and screw are included, although the gear drive and hydraulic press may also be considered simple machines. { 'simpəl mə'shən }

simple metal [SOLID STATE] A metal in which the electrons are basically free to move throughout the volume. { 'simpəl 'med-əl }

simple microscope [OPTICS] A diverging lens system, which can form an enlarged image of a small object. Also known as hand lens; magnifier; magnifying glass. { 'simpəl 'mɪkrə'skɒp }

simple order See linear order. { 'simpəl 'ɔrdər }

simple ore [GEOL] An ore of a single metal. { 'simpəl 'ɔr }

simple oscillator See harmonic oscillator. { 'simpəl 'ɔs-ə-lād-ər }

simple path See path. { 'simpəl 'pæθ }

simple pendulum [MECH] A device consisting of a small, massive body suspended by an inextensible object of negligible mass from a fixed horizontal axis about which the body and suspension are free to rotate. { 'simpəl 'pen-jə-ləm }

simple pistil [BOT] A pistil that consists of a single carpel. { 'simpəl 'pɪs-təl }

simple pit [BOT] A pit that lacks a border. { 'simpəl 'pɪt }

simple protein [BIOCHEM] One of a group of proteins which, upon hydrolysis, yield exclusively amino acids; included are globulins, glutelins, histones, prolamines, and protamines. { 'simpəl 'prō,tēn }

simple random samples [STAT] Samples in which every possible sample of size n , that is, every combination of n items from the number in the population, is equally likely to be part of the sample. { 'simpəl 'rændəm 'sæmpəlz }

simple results [STAT] Results of observations such that on each trial of an experiment one and only one of these results will occur. { 'simpəl rɪ'zəls }

simple ring [ASTRON] See elementary ring structure. [MATH] A semisimple ring R such that for any two left ideals in R there is an isomorphism of R which maps one onto the other. { 'simpəl 'rɪŋ }

simple root [MATH] A polynomial $f(x)$ has c as a simple root if $(x - c)$ is a factor but $(x - c)^2$ is not.

simple salt [CHEM] One of four classes of salts in a classification system that depends on the character of completeness of

the ionization; examples are NaCl , NaHCO_3 , and Pb(OH)Cl . { 'simpəl 'sɒlt }

simple shear [GEOPHYS] Strain caused by differential movements on one set of parallel planes which results in internal rotation of fabric elements. [MATH] A transformation that corresponds to a shearing motion in which a coordinate axis in the plane or a coordinate plane in space does not move, having the form $x' = x$, $y' = ax + y$, $z' = z$, where a is a constant, for a suitable choice of axes. { 'simpəl 'ʃɪr }

simple sound source [ACOUST] Under free-field conditions, a source that emits sound uniformly in every direction. { 'simpəl 'saʊnd ,sɔrs }

simple spit [GEOGR] A spit, either straight or recurved, without the development of minor spits at its end or along its inner side. { 'simpəl 'spɪt }

simple stomach [ANAT] A stomach consisting of a single dilation of the alimentary canal, as found in humans, dogs, and many higher and lower vertebrates. { 'simpəl 'stəm-ək }

simple strain [MATH] A one-dimensional strain or a simple shear. { 'simpəl 'streɪn }

simple tone [ACOUST] Also known as pure tone. 1. A sound wave whose instantaneous sound pressure is a simple sinusoidal function of time. 2. A sound sensation characterized by singleness of pitch. { 'simpəl 'tōn }

simple tubular gland [ANAT] A gland consisting of a single, tubular secreting unit. { 'simpəl 'tjʊ-bjə-lər 'glænd }

simple twin [CRYSTAL] A twinned crystal composed of only two individuals in twin relation. { 'simpəl 'twin }

simple valley [GEOL] A valley that maintains a constant relation to the general structure of the underlying strata. { 'simpəl 'væl-ē }

simplex [MATH] An n -dimensional simplex in a euclidean space consists of $n + 1$ linearly independent points $p_0, p_1, \dots, p_n$ together with all line segments $a_0 p_0 + a_1 p_1 + \dots + a_n p_n$ where the $a_i \geq 0$ and $a_0 + a_1 + \dots + a_n = 1$; a triangle with its interior and a tetrahedron with its interior are examples. [QUANT MECH] The eigenvalue of a nucleus or other object with an octupole (pear) shape under an operation consisting of rotation through 180° about an axis perpendicular to the symmetry axis, followed by inversion. { 'sɪm,pleks }

simplex channel [COMMUN] A channel which permits transmission in one direction only. { 'sɪm,pleks 'tʃæn-əl }

simplex concrete pile [CIV ENG] A molded-in-place pile made by using a hollow cylindrical mandrel which is filled with concrete after having been driven to the desired depth and raised a few feet at a time, the concrete flowing out at the bottom and filling the hole in the earth. { 'sɪm,pleks 'kæn,kreɪt 'pɪl }

simplex machine [TEXT] A warp knitting machine that is similar to a tricot machine, but employs two sets of needles and knits a double fabric. { 'sɪm,pleks mə'shən }

simplex method [MATH] A finite iterative algorithm used in linear programming whereby successive solutions are obtained and tested for optimality. { 'sɪm,pleks 'meth-əd }

simplex pump [MECH ENG] A pump with only one steam cylinder and one water cylinder. { 'sɪm,pleks 'pʌmp }

simplex structure [COMPUT SCI] The structure of an information processing system designed in such a way that only the minimum amount of hardware is utilized to implement its function. { 'sɪm,pleks 'strʌk-tʃər }

simplex transmission [COMMUN] A mode of radio transmission in which communication takes place between two stations in only one direction at a time. { 'sɪm,pleks tranz'mɪʃ-ən }

simplex uterus [ANAT] A uterus consisting of a single cavity, representing the greatest degree of fusion of the Müllerian ducts; found in man and apes. { 'sɪm,pleks 'jyūd-ərəs }

simplicial complex [MATH] A set consisting of finitely many simplices where either two simplices are disjoint or intersect in a simplex which is a face common to each. { 'sɪm'plɪʃ-əl 'kæm,pleks }

simplicial graph [MATH] A graph in which no line starts and ends at the same point, and in which no two lines have the same pair of end points. { 'sɪm'plɪʃ-əl 'græf }

simplicial homology [MATH] A homology for a topological space where the n th group reflects how the space may be filled out by n -dimensional simplicial complexes and detects the presence of analogs of n -dimensional holes. { 'sɪm'plɪʃ-əl hɒ'mæl-ə-jē }

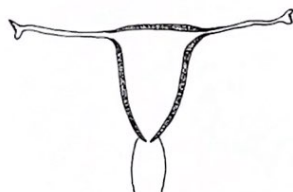
simplicial mapping [MATH] A mapping of one simplicial

SIMPLE LEAF



The one-blade type of simple leaf.

SIMPLEX UTERUS



The simplex uterus of the human. (From C. K. Weichert, *Elements of Chordate Anatomy*, 3d ed., McGraw-Hill, 1967)