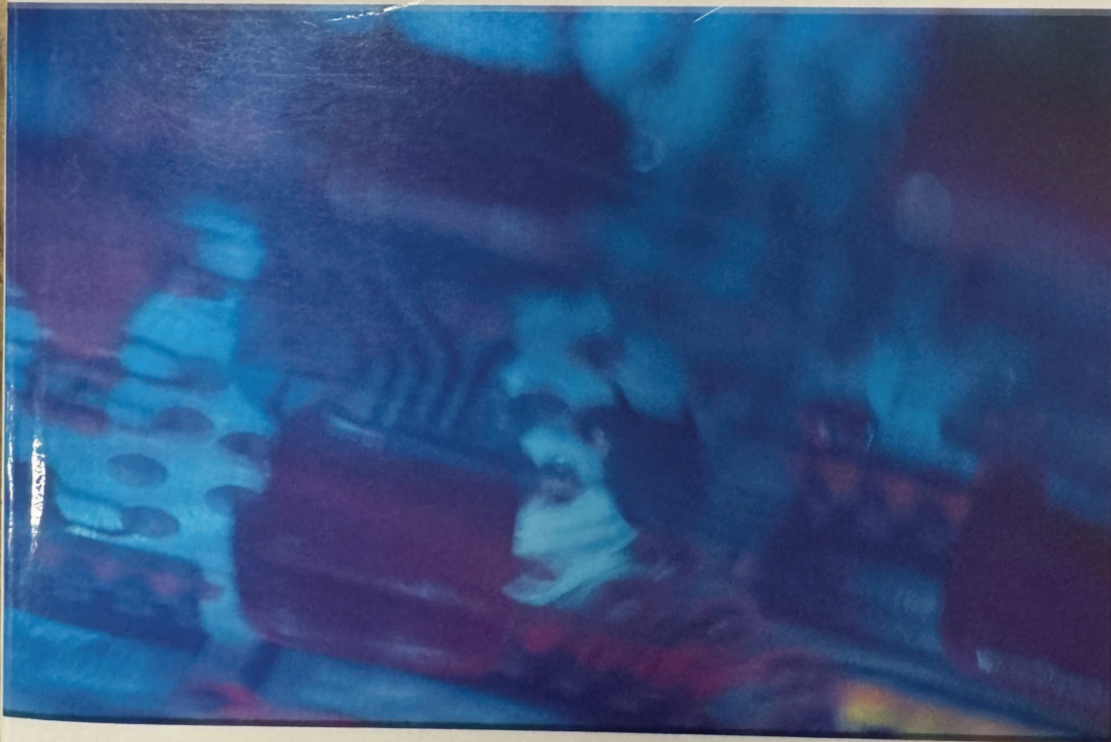


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**COVERS EVERY DISCIPLINE OF
ELECTRICAL & COMPUTER ENGINEERING**

PROVIDES SYNONYMS, ACRONYMS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

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minor control data [COMPUT SCI] Control data which are at the least significant level used, or which are used to sort records into the smallest groups used; for example, if control data are used to specify state, town, and street, then the data specifying street would be minor control data.
{ 'mīn·ər kən'trōl ,dād·ə }

minor cycle [COMPUT SCI] The time required for the transmission or transfer of one machine word, including the space between words, in a digital computer using serial transmission. Also known as word time. { 'mīn·ər ,sī·kəl }

minority carrier [SOLID STATE] The type of carrier, electron, or hole that constitutes less than half the total number of carriers in a semiconductor.
{ mə'när·əd·ē 'kar·ē·ər }

minority emitter [ELECTR] Of a transistor, an electrode from which a flow of minority carriers enters the interelectrode region. { mə'när·əd·ē i'mid·ər }

minor key [COMPUT SCI] A secondary key for identifying a record. { 'mīn·ər ,kē }

minor lobe [ELECTROMAG] Any lobe except the major lobe of an antenna radiation pattern. Also known as secondary lobe; sidelobe. { 'mīn·ər |lōb }

minor loop [CONT SYS] A portion of a feedback control system that consists of a continuous network containing both forward elements and feedback elements. { 'mīn·ər |lūp }

minor relay station [ELECTR] A tape relay station which has tape relay responsibility but does not have final responsibility for the transmission.
{ 'mīn·ər ,rē lā }

- minor bend** { 'mīn-ər 'bend }
 bend a longitudinal axis of the guide lies in one plane which is parallel to the narrow side of the waveguide.
- minor control data** [COMPUT SCI] Control data which are at the least significant level used, or which are used to sort records into the smallest groups used; for example, if control data are used to specify state, town, and street, then the data specifying street would be minor control data. { 'mīn-ər kən'trōl ,dād-ə }
- minor cycle** [COMPUT SCI] The time required for the transmission or transfer of one machine word, including the space between words, in a digital computer using serial transmission. Also known as word time. { 'mīn-ər ,sī-kəl }
- minority carrier** [SOLID STATE] The type of carrier, electron, or hole that constitutes less than half the total number of carriers in a semiconductor. { mə'nār-əd-ē 'kar-ē-ər }
- minority emitter** [ELECTR] Of a transistor, an electrode from which a flow of minority carriers enters the interelectrode region. { mə'nār-əd-ē i'mid-ər }
- minor key** [COMPUT SCI] A secondary key for identifying a record. { 'mīn-ər ,kē }
- minor lobe** [ELECTROMAG] Any lobe except the major lobe of an antenna radiation pattern. Also known as secondary lobe; side lobe. { 'mīn-ər ,lōb }
- minor loop** [CONT SYS] A portion of a feedback control system that consists of a continuous network containing both forward elements and feedback elements. { 'mīn-ər ,lūp }
- minor relay station** [ELECTR] A tape relay station which has tape relay responsibility but does not provide an alternate route. { 'mīn-ər 'rē,lā ,stā-shən }
- minor switch** [ELEC] Single-motion stepping switch mounted atop the telephone connectors and most commonly used for the party-line selection. { 'mīn-ər ,swich }
- minus zone** [COMPUT SCI] The bit positions in a computer code that represent the algebraic minus sign. { 'mī-nəs ,zōn }
- MIPS** See million instructions per second.
- mirage effect** [COMMUN] Reception of radio waves at distances far beyond the normally expected range due to abnormal refraction caused by meteorological conditions such as abnormal vertical water-vapor and temperature gradients. { mə'rāzh i,fekt }
- mirror galvanometer** [ELEC] A galvanometer having a small mirror attached to the moving element, to permit use of a beam of light as an indicating pointer. Also known as reflecting galvanometer. { 'mir-ər ,gal-və'nām-əd-ər }
- mirroring** [COMPUT SCI] The recording of the same data in two or more locations to ensure continuous operation of a computer system in the event of a failure. { 'mir-ər ,iŋ }
- MIS** See management information system; metal-insulator semiconductor.
- misfire** [ELECTR] Failure to establish an arc between the main anode and the cathode of an scheduled conducting period. { 'mis,fir }
- mismatch** [ELEC] The condition in which the impedance of a source does not match or equal the impedance of the connected load or transmission line. { 'mis,mach }
- mismatch factor** See reflection factor. { 'mis ,mach ,fak-tər }
- mismatch loss** [ELECTR] Loss of power delivered to a load as a result of failure to make an impedance match of a transmission line with its load or with its source. { 'mis,mach ,lōs }
- mismatch slotted line** [ELECTROMAG] A slotted line linking two waveguides which is not properly designed to minimize the power reflected or transmitted by it. { 'mis,mach 'släd-əd 'līn }
- misregistration** [COMPUT SCI] In character recognition, the improper state of appearance of a character, line, or document, on site in a character reader, with respect to a real or imaginary horizontal baseline. { ,mis ,rej-ə'strā-shən }
- missing error** [COMPUT SCI] The result of calling for a subroutine not available in the library. { ,mis-iŋ 'er-ər }
- mistake** [COMPUT SCI] A human action producing an unintended result, in contrast to an error in a computer operation. { mə'stāk }
- misuse detection** [COMPUT SCI] The technology that seeks to identify an attack on a computer system by its attempted effect on sensitive resources. { mis'yüs di'tek-shən }
- mixed congruential generator** [COMPUT SCI] A congruential generator in which the constant b in the generating formula is not equal to zero. { 'mikst ,kän-grü'en-chəl 'jen-ə,rād-ər }
- mixed-entry decision table** [COMPUT SCI] A decision table in which the action entries may be either sequenced or unsequenced. { 'mikst 'en-trē di'sizh-ən ,tā-bəl }
- mixed highs** [COMMUN] In analog color television, a method of reproducing very fine picture detail by transmitting high-frequency components as part of luminance signals for achromatic reproduction in color pictures. { 'mikst 'hīz }
- mixed-mode expression** [COMPUT SCI] An expression involving operands of more than one data type. { 'mikst 'mōd ik'spresh-ən }
- mixer** [ELECTR] 1. A device having two or more inputs, usually adjustable, and a common output; used to combine separate audio or video signals linearly in desired proportions to produce an output signal. 2. The stage in a superheterodyne receiver in which the incoming modulated radio-frequency signal is combined with the signal of a local r-f oscillator to produce a modulated intermediate-frequency signal. Also known as first detector; heterodyne modulator; mixer-first detector. { 'mik-sər }
- mixer-first detector** See mixer. { 'mik-sər 'fərst di'tek-tər }
- mixer tube** [ELECTR] A multigrid electron tube, used in a superheterodyne receiver, in which control voltages of different frequencies are impressed upon different control grids, and the nonlinear properties of the tube cause the

p-type conductivity [ELECTR] The conductivity associated with holes in a semiconductor, which are equivalent to positive charges. { 'pē 'tīp ,kän,dək'tiv·əd·ē }

p-type crystal rectifier [ELECTR] Crystal rectifier in which forward current flows when the semiconductor is positive with respect to the metal. { 'pē 'tīp 'krist·əl 'rek·tə,fī·ər }

p-type semiconductor [ELECTR] An extrinsic semiconductor in which the hole density exceeds the conduction electron density. { 'pē 'tīp 'sem·i·kän,dək·tər }

p⁺-type semiconductor [ELECTR] A p-type semiconductor in which the excess mobile hole concentration is very large. { 'pē'pləs 'tīp 'sem·i·kän,dək·tər }

p-type silicon [ELECTR] Silicon to which more impurity atoms of acceptor type (with valence of 3, such as boron) than of donor type (with valence of 5, such as phosphorus) have been added, with the result that the hole density exceeds the conduction electron density. { 'pē 'tīp 'sil·ə ,kän }

public address system See sound-reinforcement system. { 'pəb·lik ə'dres ,sis·təm }

public communications service [COMMUN] Telephone or telegraph service provided for

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semiconductor is negative with respect to the metal. { 'en ,tɪp |krist-əl 'rek-tə,fɪ-ər }

n-type germanium [ELECTR] Germanium to which more impurity atoms of donor type (with valence 5, such as antimony) than of acceptor type (with valence 3, such as indium) have been added, with the result that the conduction electron density exceeds the hole density. { 'en ,tɪp jər'mā-nē-əm }

n-type semiconductor [ELECTR] An extrinsic semiconductor in which the conduction electron density exceeds the hole density. { 'en ,tɪp 'sem-i-kən,dək-tər }

nuclear electric power generation [ELEC] Large-scale generation of electric power in which the source of energy is nuclear fission, generally in a nuclear reactor, or nuclear fusion. { 'nü-klē-ər i |lek-trik 'paʊ-ər ,jen-ə,rā-shən }

nuclear triode detector [ELECTR] A type of junction detector that has two outputs which together determine the precise location on the detector where the ionizing radiation was incident, as well as the energy of the ionizing particle. { 'nü-klē-ər 'trɪ,əd di'tek-tər }

nucleus [COMPUT SCI] 1. That portion of the control program that must always be present in main storage. 2. The main storage area used in the nucleus (first definition) and other transient control program routines. { 'nü-klē-əs }

null character [COMPUT SCI] A control character used as a filler in data processing; may be inserted or removed from a sequence of characters without affecting the meaning of the sequence, but may affect format or control equipment. { 'nəl ,kar-ik-tər }

null-current circuit [ELECTR] A circuit used to measure current, in which the unknown current is opposed by a current resulting from applying a voltage controlled by a slide wire across a series resistor, and the slide wire is continuously adjusted so that the resulting current, as measured by a direct-current detector amplifier, is equal to zero. { 'nəl |kə-rənt 'sər-kət }

null-current measurement [ELECTR] Measurement of current using a null-current circuit. { 'nəl |kə-rənt 'mezʃ-ər-mənt }

null detection [ELEC] Altering of adjustable bridge circuit components, to obtain zero current. { 'nəl di,tek-shən }

null detector See null indicator. { 'nəl di,tek-tər }

null indicator [ENG] A galvanometer or other device that indicates when voltage or current is zero; used chiefly to determine when a bridge circuit is in balance. Also known as null detector. { 'nəl ,ɪn-də,kād-ər }

null modem cable [COMPUT SCI] A cable that connects two local computers via serial ports without the use of a modem. { 'nəl 'mō,dem ,kā-bəl }

NUMA machine See nonuniform memory access machine. { 'nü-mə mə'shən }

number cruncher [COMPUT SCI] A computer with great power to carry out computations, designed to maximize this ability rather than to process large amounts of data. { 'nəm-bər ,krən-çər }

number record printer [COMMUN] A printer in a relay station that provides a complete automatic written record of channel numbers and the fixed routing line associated with each message that is relayed through that particular station. { 'nəm-bər |rek-ərd ,print-ər }

numeric [COMPUT SCI] In computers, pertaining to data composed wholly or partly of digits, as distinct from alphabetic. { nü'mer-ik }

numerical decrement See decrement. { nü'mer-i-kəl 'dek-rə-mənt }

numerical display device [ELECTR] Any device for visually displaying numerical figures, such as a numerical indicator tube, a device utilizing electroluminescence, or a device in which any one of a stack of transparent plastic strips engraved with digits can be illuminated by a small light at the edge of the strip. { nü'mer-i-kəl di'splā di,vɪs }

numerical indicator tube [ELECTR] An electron tube capable of visually displaying numerical figures; some varieties also display alphabetical characters and commonly used symbols. { nü'mer-i-kəl 'ɪn-də,kād-ər ,tüb }

numerical tape [COMPUT SCI] The tape required by a computer operating a machine tool. { nü'mer-i-kəl 'tāp }

numeric character See digit. { nü'mer-ik 'kar-ik-tər }

numeric character set [COMPUT SCI] A character set that includes only digits and certain special characters, such as plus and minus signs and control characters. { nü'mer-ik 'kar-ik-tər ,set }

numeric coding [COMPUT SCI] Code in which only digits are used, usually binary or octal. { nü'mer-ik 'kōd-ɪŋ }

numeric control [COMPUT SCI] The action of programs written for specialized computers which operate machine tools. { nü'mer-ik kən'trōl }

numeric coprocessor See numeric processor extension. { nü'mer-ik kō'prə,ses-ər }

numeric data [COMPUT SCI] Data consisting of digits and not letters of the alphabet or special characters. { nü'mer-ik 'dad-ə }

numeric format [COMPUT SCI] The manner in which numbers are displayed in the cells of a particular spreadsheet. { nü'mer-ik 'fɔr,mət }

numeric keypad [COMPUT SCI] A section of a computer keyboard that contains a group of keys, usually about 12, arranged in compact fashion for entering numeric characters efficiently. Also known as numeric pad. { nü'mer-ik 'kē,pad }

numeric pad See numeric keypad. { nü'mer-ik 'pad }

numeric pager [COMMUN] A receiver in a radio paging system that contains a display device that can show numeric messages, most commonly a telephone number. { nü'mer-ik 'pā-jər }

numeric printer [COMPUT SCI] Old type of printer which positioned its keys to print a field in one operation, rather than one digit at a time. { nü'mer-ik 'print-ər }

numeric processor extension [COMPUT SCI] A specialized integrated circuit that is added to a computer to perform high-speed floating-point