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minimum altitude (MRA) (electronic navigation) The altitude at which adequate signals can be received from specific radio-navigation fixes. *See* (AES/RS) 686-1982s, [42]

conductance function (linear passive driving-point impedance (admittance) from constant cannot be subtracted without leaving a nonrealizable remainder. (CAS) 156-1960w

single-conductor gradient (overhead-power-line radio noise) The minimum value attained by the gradient as θ varies over the range 0 to 2π . *See also:* maximum single-conductor gradient; minimum single-conductor gradient; minimum single-subconductor gradient. (T&D/PE) 539-1990

single-subconductor gradient (overhead-power-line radio noise) The minimum value attained by the gradient as θ varies over the range 0 to 2π . *See also:* maximum single-conductor gradient; maximum single-subconductor gradient; maximum single-subconductor gradient. (T&D/PE) 539-1990

minimum speed (adjustable-speed drive) The lowest speed in the operating speed range of the drive. *See also:* electric speed range of the drive. (IA/ICTL/IAC) [60]

conductance function (linear passive networks) A function from which a susceptance function can be derived by subtracting without leaving a nonrealizable remainder. For lumped-parameter networks, this is equivalent to saying that the admittance function has no poles on the imaginary axis of the complex-frequency plane, infinity point at infinity. 2. A driving-point immittance function has no poles nor zeros on the imaginary axis. It has a minimum-susceptance and a minimum-reactance function. (CAS) 156-1960w

tasks Those V&V tasks required for the software development and assigned to the software to be verified and validated. (C/SE) 1012-1998

minimum output voltage (magnetic amplifier) (nonreciprocal output) The output voltage equivalent to the sum of the minimum output voltage plus 33 1/3 percent of the difference between the rated and minimum output voltages. (MAG) 107-1964w

minimum distance The minimum distance that must be maintained between lines or devices. (T&D/PE) 539-1990

minor cycle (electronic computation) In a storage device that provides serial access to storage positions, the time interval between the appearance of corresponding parts of successive words. (C) 162-1963w, 270-1966w

minor failure *See:* failure.

minority carrier (semiconductor) The type of charge carrier constituting less than one half the total charge-carrier concentration. *See also:* semiconductor. (ED) 216-1960w

minority emitter (transistor) An electrode from which a flow of minority carriers enters the interelectrode region. *See also:* transistor; semiconductor. (PE/EEC) [119]

minor key *See:* secondary key.

minor lobe Any radiation lobe except a major lobe. *See also:* side lobe; back lobe. (AP/T&D/PE/ANT) 145-1993, 1260-1996

minor loop A continuous network consisting of both forward elements and feedback elements and is only a portion of the feedback control system. *See also:* feedback control system. (IA/ICTL/IAC) [60]

minor railway tracks Railway tracks included in the following list:

- Spurs less than 2000 feet long and not exceeding two tracks in the same span.
- Branches on which no regular service is maintained or which are not operated during the winter season.
- Narrow-gauge tracks or other tracks on which standard rolling stock cannot, for physical reasons, be operated.
- Tracks used only temporarily for a period not exceeding one year.
- Tracks not operated as a common carrier, such as industrial railways used in logging, mining, etc.

(T&D) C2.2-1960

minuend A number from which another number (the subtrahend) is subtracted to produce a result (the difference). (C) 1084-1986w

minus *See:* difference.

minus input *See:* inverted input.

MIPS A measure of computer processing speed. *See also:* KOPS; MFLOPS. (C) 610.12-1990

mirrored disk array A form of RAID storage, known as level 1, in which each block of data is duplicated on a mirror drive. (C) 610.10-1994w

mirroring The rotation of one or more display elements one hundred and eighty degrees about an axis in the plane of the display surface. (C) 610.6-1991w

MIS *See:* medical information system; management information system.

semiconductor laser *See*: injection laser diode.

semiconductor, n -type (A) An extrinsic semiconductor in which the conduction electron concentration exceeds the mobile hole concentration. *Note*: It is implied that the net ionized impurity concentration is donor type. *See also*: semiconductor. **(B)** An n -type semiconductor in which the excess conduction electron concentration is very large. *See also*: semiconductor. (ED) 216-1960

semiconductor, $n+$ -type An n -type semiconductor in which the excess conduction electron concentration is very large. *See also*: semiconductor. (ED) 216-1960w

semiconductor, $p+$ -type A p -type semiconductor in which the excess mobile hole concentration is very large. *See also*: semiconductor. (ED) 216-1960w

semiconductor power converter A complete equipment employing semiconductor devices for the transformation of electric power. *See also*: semiconductor rectifier stack. (IA) [62]

semiconductor, p -type An extrinsic semiconductor in which the mobile hole concentration exceeds the conduction electron concentration. *Note*: It is implied that the net ionized impurity concentration is acceptor type. *See also*: semiconductor. (ED) 216-1960w

semiconductor radiation detector (1) (germanium gamma-ray detectors) A semiconductor device that utilizes the production and motion of excess free charge carriers in the semiconductor for the detection and measurement of particles or photons of incident radiation.

See also

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