

Merriam- Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary

ELEVENTH
EDITION



Merriam-Webster, Incorporated
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Infineon Exhibit 2001
Innoscience v. Infineon
IPR2025-00010



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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. — Eleventh ed.

p. cm.

Includes index.

- ISBN 978-0-87779-807-1 (Laminated unindexed : alk. paper)
ISBN 978-0-87779-808-8 (Jacketed hardcover unindexed : alk. paper)
ISBN 978-0-87779-809-5 (Jacketed hardcover with digital download : alk. paper)
ISBN 978-0-87779-810-1 (Leatherlook with digital download : alk. paper)
ISBN 978-0-87779-813-2 (Canadian)
ISBN 978-0-87779-814-9 (International)

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Title: Collegiate dictionary. II. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

PE1628.M36 2003
423—dc21

2003003674
CIP

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Made in the United States of America

16th Printing Quad Graphics Versailles KY January 2012

ena and laws of electricity 3 : keen contagious excitement (could feel the ~ in the room)

electric organ *n* (1773) : a specialized tract of tissue (as in the electric eel) in which electricity is generated

electric ray *n* (1774) : any of various round-bodied short-tailed rays (family Torpedinidae) of warm seas with a pair of electric organs

elec-tro-fi-ca-tion \i-lek-trō-fā-kā-shən, ē- / *n* (1748) 1 : an act or process of electrifying 2 : the state of being electrified

elec-tro-fy \i-lek-trō-fī, ē- / *v* -fied, -fy-ing (1745) 1 *a* : to charge with electricity *b* (1) : to equip for use of electric power (2) : to supply with electric power (3) : to amplify (music) electronically 2 : to excite intensely or suddenly (the news electrified the nation)

elec-tro-acous-tics \i-lek-trō-ā-kūs-tiks / *n pl* but *sing* in *constr* (1927) : a science that deals with the transformation of acoustic energy into electric energy or vice versa — **elec-tro-acous-tic** \-tik / *adj*

elec-tro-anal-y-sis \i-ā-nā-lā-sās / *n* (1903) : chemical analysis by electrolytic methods — **elec-tro-an-a-lyt-i-cal** \-līt-i-kāl / *adj*

elec-tro-car-dio-gram \i-kār-dē-ō-gram / *n* (ca. 1904) : the tracing made by an electrocardiograph; *also* : the procedure for producing an electrocardiogram

elec-tro-car-dio-graph \i-graf / *n* (1913) : an instrument for recording the changes of electrical potential occurring during the heartbeat used esp. in diagnosing abnormalities of heart action — **elec-tro-car-dio-graph-ic** \i-kār-dē-ō-grā-fik / *adj* — **elec-tro-car-dio-graph-i-cal-ly** \-fī-k(ə)-lē / *adv* — **elec-tro-car-di-og-ra-phy** \-dē-ā-grā-fē / *n*

elec-tro-cau-tery \i-kō-tā-rē / *n* (ca. 1884) : cauterization of tissue by means of an instrument heated by an electric current

elec-tro-chem-is-try \i-ke-mā-strē / *n* (1814) : a science that deals with the relation of electricity to chemical changes and with the interconversion of chemical and electrical energy — **elec-tro-chem-i-cal** \i-ke-mī-kāl / *adj* — **elec-tro-chem-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē / *adv* — **elec-tro-chem-ist** \i-ke-mist / *n*

elec-tro-con-vul-sive \i-lek-trō-kən-vāl-siv / *adj* (1947) : of, relating to, or involving convulsive response to electroshock (≈ shocks)

electroconvulsive therapy *n* (1948) : ELECTROSHOCK THERAPY

elec-tro-cor-ti-co-gram \i-lek-trō-kōr-ti-kā-gram / *n* (1939) : an electroencephalogram made with the electrodes in direct contact with the brain

elec-tro-cute \i-lek-trā-kyūt / *v* -cut-ed; -cut-ing [*electr-* + *-cute* (as in *execute*)] (1889) 1 : to execute (a criminal) by electricity 2 : to kill by electric shock — **elec-tro-cu-tion** \i-lek-trā-kyūt-shən / *n*

elec-trode \i-lek-trōd / *n* (1834) 1 : a conductor used to establish electrical contact with a nonmetallic part of a circuit 2 : an element in a semiconductor device (as a transistor) that emits or collects electrons or holes or controls their movements

elec-tro-de-pos-it \i-lek-trō-dī-pā-zāt / *n* (1864) : a deposit formed in or at an electrode by electrolysis

electrodeposit *vt* (1882) : to deposit (as a metal or rubber) by electrolysis — **elec-tro-de-po-si-tion** \i-de-pā-zī-shən, -dē-pā- / *n*

elec-tro-der-mal \i-lek-trō-dər-māl / *adj* (1940) : of or relating to electrical activity in or electrical properties of the skin

elec-tro-des-ic-ca-tion \i-lek-trō-dē-sī-kā-shən / *n* (1919) : the drying up of tissue by a high-frequency electric current applied with a needle-shaped electrode — *called also fulguration*

elec-tro-di-al-y-sis \i-lek-trō-dī-lā-sās / *n* (1921) : dialysis accelerated by an electromotive force applied to electrodes adjacent to the membranes — **elec-tro-di-a-lyt-ic** \i-dī-ā-lī-tik / *adj*

elec-tro-dy-nam-ics \i-dī-nā-miks / *n pl* but *sing* in *constr* (1827) : a branch of physics that deals with the effects arising from the interactions of electric currents with magnets, with other currents, or with themselves — **elec-tro-dy-nam-ic** \-mīk / *adj*

elec-tro-en-ceph-a-lo-gram \i-ni-se-(ə)-lō-gram / *n* [ISV] (1934) : the tracing of brain waves made by an electroencephalograph

elec-tro-en-ceph-a-lo-graph \i-graf / *n* [ISV] (1936) : an apparatus for detecting and recording brain waves — **elec-tro-en-ceph-a-log-ra-pher** \i-se-fā-lā-grā-fər / *n* — **elec-tro-en-ceph-a-lo-graph-ic** \i-se-(ə)-lō-grā-fik / *adj* — **elec-tro-en-ceph-a-lo-graph-i-cal-ly** \-fī-k(ə)-lē / *adv* — **elec-tro-en-ceph-a-log-ra-phy** \i-lā-grā-fē / *n*

elec-tro-fish-ing \i-lek-trō-fī-shīng / *n* (1950) : fishing that employs a direct electric current to attract and usu. temporarily immobilize fish for easy capture

elec-tro-form \i-lek-trō-fōrm / *v* (1931) : to form (shaped articles) by electrodeposition on a mold — **electroform** *n*

elec-tro-gen-ic \i-lek-trā-jē-nīk / *adj* (ca. 1890) : of or relating to the production of electrical activity in living tissue (an ~ pump) — **elec-tro-gen-e-sis** \i-jē-nā-sis / *n*

elec-tro-gram \i-lek-trā-gram / *n* (ca. 1935) : a tracing of the electrical potentials of a tissue (as the brain or heart) made by means of electrodes placed directly in the tissue instead of on the surface of the body

elec-tro-hy-drau-lic \i-lek-trō-hī-drō-lik, -drā- / *adj* (1922) 1 : of or relating to a combination of electric and hydraulic mechanisms 2 : involving or produced by the action of very brief but powerful pulse discharges of electricity under a liquid resulting in the generation of shock waves and highly reactive chemical species (an ~ effect)

elec-tro-let \i-lek-trā-jet / *n* (1955) : a concentration of atmospheric electric current found in the regions of strong auroral displays and along the magnetic equator

elec-tro-li-net-ic \i-lek-trō-kā-ne-tik, -kī- / *adj* (1873) : of or relating to the motion of particles or liquids that results from or produces a difference of electric potential

elec-tro-li-net-ics \-tik / *n pl* but *sing* in *constr* (ca. 1925) : a branch of physics dealing with the motion of electric currents or charged particles

elec-tro-less \i-lek-trō-lās, -trā- / *adj* (1947) : being or involving deposition of metal by chemical means instead of by electrodeposition

elec-tro-log-ist \i-lek-trā-lō-jist / *n* [blend of *electrolysis* and *-logist* (fr. *-logy* + *-ist*)] (ca. 1902) : a person who removes hair by means of an electric current applied to the body with a needle-shaped electrode — **elec-tro-log-ist** \i-lō-jē / *n*

elec-tro-lu-mi-nes-cent \i-lek-trō-lū-mā-ne-sēnt / *adj* (ca. 1909) : of or relating to luminescence resulting from a high-frequency discharge through a gas or from application of a current to a layer of phosphor — **elec-tro-lu-mi-nes-cence** \-sēnt(t)s / *n*

elec-trol-y-sis \i-lek-trā-lō-sās / *n* (1834) 1 *a* : the producing of chemical changes by passage of an electric current through an electrolyte *b* : subjection to this action 2 : the destruction of hair roots by an electrologist using direct current

elec-tro-lyte \i-lek-trā-līt / *n* (1834) 1 : a nonmetallic electric conductor in which current is carried by the movement of ions 2 *a* : a substance that when dissolved in a suitable solvent or when fused becomes an ionic conductor *b* : any of the ions (as of sodium or calcium) that in biological fluid regulate or affect most metabolic processes (as the flow of nutrients into and waste products out of cells)

elec-tro-lyt-ic \i-lek-trā-lī-tik / *adj* (1842) : of or relating to electrolysis or an electrolyte (an ~ cell); *also* : produced by or used in electrolysis (≈ copper) — **elec-tro-lyt-i-cal-ly** \-tī-k(ə)-lē / *adv*

elec-tro-lyze \i-lek-trā-līz / *v* -lyzed; -lyz-ing (1834) : to subject to electrolysis

elec-tro-mag-net \i-lek-trō-mag-nət / *n* (1831) : a core of magnetic material (as iron) surrounded by a coil of wire through which an electric current is passed to magnetize the core

elec-tro-mag-net-ic \-mag-ne-tik / *adj* (1821) : of, relating to, or produced by electromagnetism — **elec-tro-mag-net-i-cal-ly** \-tī-k(ə)-lē / *adv*

electromagnetic pulse *n* (1963) : high-intensity electromagnetic radiation generated by a nuclear blast high above the earth's surface and held to disrupt electronic and electrical systems

electromagnetic radiation *n* (1902) : energy in the form of electromagnetic waves; *also* : a series of electromagnetic waves

electromagnetic spectrum *n* (ca. 1934) : the entire range of wavelengths or frequencies of electromagnetic radiation extending from gamma rays to the longest radio waves and including visible light

electromagnetic unit *n* (1855) : any of a system of electrical units based primarily on the magnetic properties of electrical currents

electromagnetic wave *n* (1906) : one of the waves that are propagated by simultaneous periodic variations of electric and magnetic field intensity and that include radio waves, infrared, visible light, ultraviolet, X-rays, and gamma rays

elec-tro-mag-net-ism \i-lek-trō-mag-nā-ti-zəm / *n* (1828) 1 : magnetism developed by a current of electricity 2 *a* : a fundamental physical force that is responsible for interactions between charged particles which occur because of their charge and for the emission and absorption of photons, that is about a hundredth the strength of the strong force, and that extends over infinite distances but is dominant over atomic and molecular distances — *called also electromagnetic force*; compare GRAVITY 3a(2), STRONG FORCE, WEAK FORCE *b* : a branch of physical science that deals with the physical relations between electricity and magnetism

elec-tro-me-chan-i-cal \i-mā-kā-nī-kāl / *adj* (1888) : of, relating to, or being a mechanical process or device actuated or controlled electrically; *esp* : being a transducer for converting electrical energy to mechanical energy — **elec-tro-me-chan-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē / *adv*

elec-tro-met-al-lur-gy \i-me-tā-lār-jē, *esp* Brit -mā-tā-lār- / *n* (1840) : a branch of metallurgy that deals with the application of electric current either for electrolytic deposition or as a source of heat

elec-trom-e-ter \i-lek-trā-mā-tər / *n* (1749) : any of various instruments for detecting or measuring potential differences or ionizing radiations by means of the forces of attraction or repulsion between charged bodies

elec-tro-mo-tive force \i-lek-trō-mō-tiv-, -trā- / *n* (1827) : something that moves or tends to move electricity; *esp* : the apparent force that drives a current around an electrical circuit and that is equivalent to the potential difference between the terminals of the circuit

elec-tro-myo-gram \i-lek-trō-mī-ō-gram / *n* (1917) : a tracing made by an electromyograph

elec-tro-myo-graph \i-graf / *n* [*electr-* + *myo-* + *-graph*] (1948) : an instrument that converts the electrical activity associated with functioning skeletal muscle into a visual record or into sound and is used to diagnose neuromuscular disorders and in biofeedback training — **elec-tro-myo-graph-ic** \i-mī-ō-grā-fik / *adj* — **elec-tro-myo-graph-i-cal-ly** \-fī-k(ə)-lē / *adv* — **elec-tro-myo-og-ra-phy** \i-mī-ō-grā-fē / *n*

elec-tron \i-lek-trān / *n* [*electr-* + *-on*] (1891) : an elementary particle consisting of a charge of negative electricity equal to about 1.602×10^{-19} coulomb and having a mass when at rest of about 9.109×10^{-31} kilogram or about $\frac{1}{1836}$ that of a proton

electron cloud *n* (1926) : the system of electrons surrounding the nucleus of an atom

elec-tro-neg-a-tive \i-lek-trō-ne-gā-tiv / *adj* (1813) : having a tendency to attract electrons — **elec-tro-neg-a-tiv-i-ty** \i-ne-gā-tī-vā-tē / *n*

electron gas *n* (ca. 1929) : a population of free electrons in a vacuum or in a metallic conductor

electron gun *n* (1924) : an electron-emitting cathode and its surrounding assembly (as electromagnets in a cathode-ray tube) for directing, controlling, and focusing a beam of electrons

elec-tron-ic \i-lek-trī-nīk / *adj* (1902) 1 : of or relating to electrons 2 *a* : of, relating to, or utilizing devices constructed or working by the methods or principles of electronics (≈ fuel injection) *b* : implemented on or by means of a computer : involving a computer (≈ banking) 3 *a* : generating musical tones by electronic means (an ~ organ) *b* : of, relating to, or being music that consists of sounds electronically generated or modified 4 : of, relating to, or being a medium (as television) by which information is transmitted electronically (≈ journalism) — **elec-tron-i-cal-ly** \-nī-k(ə)-lē / *adv*

elec-tron-i-ca \i-lek-trā-nī-kā / *n* [prob. fr. *New Electronica*, recording label of the Brit. firm Beechwood Music Ltd.] (1994) : dance music featuring extensive use of synthesizers, electronic percussion, and samples of recorded music or sound

electronic countermeasure *n* (1962) : the disruption of the operation of an enemy's equipment (as by jamming radio or radar signals)

electronic mail *n* (1975) : E-MAIL

\ə / abut \ə / kitten, F table \ər / further \ə / ash \ā / ace \ā / mop, mar \au / out \ch / chin \e / bet \ē / easy \g / go \i / hit \ī / ice \j / job \ŋ / sing \ō / go \ō / law \ō / boy \th / thin \th / the \ū / loot \ū / foot \y / yet \zh / vision, beige \k, ɹ, æ, u, \ see Guide to Pronunciation