

- "In the public domain"
Means "technology" or "software" which has been made available without restrictions upon its further dissemination.
N.B.:
Copyright restrictions do not remove "technology" or "software" from being "in the public domain".
- "Intrinsic Magnetic Gradiometer"
A single magnetic field gradient sensing element and associated electronics the output of which is a measure of magnetic field gradient.
(See also "Magnetic Gradiometer")
- "Isostatic presses"
Equipment capable of pressurising a closed cavity through various media (gas, liquid, solid particles, etc.) to create equal pressure in all directions within the cavity upon a workpiece or material.
- "Laser" - see "Chemical laser",
"Laser",
"Q-switched laser",
"Super High Power Laser",
"Transfer laser".
- "Laser"
An assembly of components which produce both spatially and temporally coherent light that is amplified by stimulated emission of radiation.
- "Linearity"
(Usually measured in terms of non-linearity) is the maximum deviation of the actual characteristic (average of upscale and downscale readings), positive or negative, from a straight line so positioned as to equalise and minimise the maximum deviations.
- "Local area network"
A data communication system which:
a. Allows an arbitrary number of independent "data devices" to communicate directly with each other; *and*
b. Is confined to a geographical area of moderate size (e.g., office building, plant, campus, warehouse).
N.B.:
"Data device": equipment capable of transmitting or receiving sequences of digital information.
- "Magnetic Gradiometers"
Are designed to detect the spatial variation of magnetic fields from sources external to the instrument. They consist of multiple "magnetometers" and associated electronics the output of which is a measure of magnetic field gradient.
(See also "Intrinsic Magnetic Gradiometer")
- "Magnetometers"
Are designed to detect magnetic fields from sources external to the instrument. They consist of a single magnetic field sensing element and associated electronics the output of which is a measure of the magnetic field.
- "Main storage"
The primary storage for data or instructions for rapid access by a central processing unit. It consists of the internal storage of a "digital computer" and any hierarchical extension thereto, such as cache storage or non-sequentially accessed extended storage.
- "Matrix"
A substantially continuous phase that fills the space between particles, whiskers or fibres.
- "Maximum bit transfer rate"
Of a disk drive or solid state storage device: the number of data bits per second transferred between the drive or the device and its controller.
- "Measurement uncertainty"
The characteristic parameter which specifies in what range around the output value the correct value of the measurable variable lies with a confidence level of 95 %. It includes the uncorrected systematic deviations, the uncorrected backlash and the random deviations (Reference: VDI/VDE 2617).
- "Mechanical Alloying"
An alloying process resulting from the bonding, fracturing and rebonding of elemental and master alloy powders by mechanical impact. Non-metallic particles may be incorporated in the alloy by addition of the appropriate powders.
- "Media access unit"
Equipment which contains one or more communication interfaces ("network access controller", "communications channel controller", modem or computer bus) to connect terminal equipment to a network.
- "Melt Extraction"
A process to "solidify rapidly" and extract a ribbon-like alloy product by the insertion of a short segment of a rotating chilled block into a bath of a molten metal alloy.
N.B.:
"Solidify rapidly": solidification of molten material at cooling rates exceeding 1,000 K/sec.
- "Melt Spinning"
A process to "solidify rapidly" a molten metal stream impinging upon a rotating chilled block, forming a flake, ribbon or rod-like product.
N.B.:
"Solidify rapidly": solidification of molten material at cooling rates exceeding 1,000 K/sec.
- "Microcomputer microcircuit"
A "monolithic integrated circuit" or "multichip integrated circuit" containing an arithmetic logic unit (ALU) capable of executing general purpose instructions from an internal storage, on data contained in the internal storage.
N.B.:
The internal storage may be augmented by an external storage.
- "Microprocessor microcircuit"
A "monolithic integrated circuit" or "multichip integrated circuit" containing an arithmetic logic unit (ALU) capable of executing a series of general purpose instructions from an external storage.
N.B.:
The "microprocessor microcircuit" normally does not contain integral user-accessible storage, although storage present on-the-chip may be used in performing its logic function.
- "Microprogramme"
A sequence of elementary instructions, maintained in a special storage, the execution of which is initiated by the introduction of its reference instruction into an instruction register.
- "Military high explosives"
Solid, liquid or gaseous substances or mixtures of substances which, in their application as primary, booster, or main charges in warheads, demolition and other military applications, are required to detonate.
- "Military propellants"
Solid, liquid or gaseous substances or mixtures of substances used for propelling projectiles and missiles, or to generate gases for powering auxiliary devices for embargoed military equipment which, when ignited, burn or deflagrate to produce quantities of gas capable of performing work, but in their application these quantities are required not to undergo a deflagration to detonation transition.
- "Military pyrotechnics"
Mixtures of solid or liquid fuels and oxidizers which, when ignited, undergo an energetic chemical reaction at a controlled rate intended to produce specific time delays, or quantities of heat, noise, smoke, visible light or infrared radiation. Pyrophorics are a subclass of pyrotechnics, which contain no oxidizers but ignite spontaneously on contact with air.
- "Monoclonal antibodies"
Proteins which bind to one antigenic site and are produced by a single clone of cells.
- "Monolithic integrated circuit"
A combination of passive or active "circuit elements" or both which:
a. Are formed by means of diffusion processes, implantation processes or deposition processes in or on a single semiconducting piece of material, a so-called 'chip';
b. Can be considered as indivisibly associated; *and*
c. Perform the function(s) of a circuit.
N.B.:
"Circuit element": a single active or passive functional part of an electronic circuit, such as one diode, one transistor, one resistor, one capacitor, etc.
- "Most immediate storage"
The portion of the "main storage" most directly accessible by the central processing unit:
a. For single level "main storage", the internal storage; *or*
b. For hierarchical "main storage":
1. The cache storage;
2. The instruction stack; *or*
3. The data stack.