

1. The cache storage;
2. The instruction stack; or
3. The data stack.

"Motion control board"

An electronic "assembly" specially designed to provide a computer system with the capability to coordinate simultaneously the motion of axes of machine tools for "contouring control".

"Multichip integrated circuit"

Two or more "monolithic integrated circuits" bonded to a common "substrate".

"Multi-data-stream processing"

The "microprogramme" or equipment architecture technique which permits simultaneous processing of two or more data sequences under the control of one or more instruction sequences by means such as:

- a. Single Instruction Multiple Data (SIMD) architectures such as vector or array processors;
- b. Multiple Single Instruction Multiple Data (MSIMD) architectures;
- c. Multiple Instruction Multiple Data (MIMD) architectures, including those which are tightly coupled, closely coupled or loosely coupled; or
- d. Structured arrays of processing elements, including systolic arrays.

"Multilevel security"

A class of system containing information with different sensitivities that simultaneously permits access by users with different security clearances and needs-to-know, but prevents users from obtaining access to information for which they lack authorization.

N.B.:

"Multilevel security" is computer security and not computer reliability which deals with equipment fault prevention or human error prevention in general.

"Multispectral imaging sensors"

Are capable of simultaneous or serial acquisition of imaging data from two or more discrete spectral bands. Sensors having more than twenty discrete spectral bands are sometimes referred to as hyperspectral imaging sensors.

"Network access controller"

A physical interface to a distributed switching network. It uses a common medium which operates throughout at the same "digital transfer rate" using arbitration (e.g., token or carrier sense) for transmission. Independently from any other, it selects data packets or data groups (e.g., IEEE 802) addressed to it. It is an assembly that can be integrated into computer or telecommunications equipment to provide communications access.

"Neural computer"

A computational device designed or modified to mimic the behaviour of a neuron or a collection of neurons, i.e., a computational device which is distinguished by its hardware capability to modulate the weights and numbers of the interconnections of a multiplicity of computational components based on previous data.

"Noise level"

An electrical signal given in terms of power spectral density. The relation between "noise level" expressed in peak-to-peak is given by $S_{pp}^2 = 8N_0(f_2-f_1)$, where S_{pp} is the peak-to-peak value of the signal (e.g., nanoteslas), N_0 is the power spectral density (e.g., (nanotesla)²/Hz) and (f_2-f_1) defines the bandwidth of interest.

"Nuclear reactor"

Includes the items within or attached directly to the reactor vessel, the equipment which controls the level of power in the core, and the components which normally contain or come into direct contact with or control the primary coolant of the reactor core.

"Numerical control"

The automatic control of a process performed by a device that makes use of numeric data usually introduced as the operation is in progress (Ref. ISO 2382).

"Optical amplification"

In optical communications, an amplification technique that introduces a gain of optical signals that have been generated by a separate optical source, without conversion to electrical signals, i.e., using semiconductor optical amplifiers, optical fibre luminescent amplifiers.

"Optical computer"

A computer designed or modified to use light to represent data and whose computational logic elements are based on directly coupled optical devices.

"Optical fibre preforms"

Bars, ingots, or rods of glass, plastic or other materials which have been specially processed for use in fabricating optical fibres. The characteristics of the preform determine the basic parameters of the resultant drawn optical fibres.

"Optical integrated circuit"

A "monolithic integrated circuit" or a "hybrid integrated circuit", containing one or more parts designed to function as a photosensor or photoemitter or to perform (an) optical or (an) electro-optical function(s).

"Optical switching"

The routing of or switching of signals in optical form without conversion to electrical signals.

"Other fissile material"

"Previously separated" americium-242m, curium-245 and -247, californium-249 and -251, isotopes of plutonium other than plutonium-238 and -239, and any material containing the foregoing.

"Overall current density"

The total number of ampere-turns in the coil (i.e., the sum of the number of turns multiplied by the maximum current carried by each turn) divided by the total cross-section of the coil (comprising the superconducting filaments, the metallic matrix in which the superconducting filaments are embedded, the encapsulating material, any cooling channels, etc.).

PABX - see "Private automatic branch exchange".

"Peak power"

Energy per pulse in joules divided by the pulse duration in seconds.

"Personalized smart card"

A smart card containing a microcircuit, in accordance with ISO/IEC 7816, which has been programmed by the issuer and cannot be changed by the user.

"Power management"

Changing the transmitted power of the altimeter signal so that received power at the "aircraft" altitude is always at the minimum necessary to determine the altitude.

"Precursors"

Specialty chemicals used in the manufacture of military explosives.

"Previously separated"

The application of any process intended to increase the concentration of the controlled isotope.

"Principal element"

An element is a "principal element" when its replacement value is more than 35% of the total value of the system of which it is an element. Element value is the price paid for the element by the manufacturer of the system, or by the system integrator. Total value is the normal international selling price to unrelated parties at the point of manufacture or consolidation of shipment.

"Private automatic branch exchange" (PABX)

An automatic telephone exchange, typically incorporating a position for an attendant, designed to provide access to the public network and serving extensions in an institution such as a business, government, public service or similar organisation.

"Production"

Includes design, examination, manufacture, testing and checking.

"Production"

Means all production stages, such as: product engineering, manufacture, integration, assembly (mounting), inspection, testing, quality assurance.

"Programme"

A sequence of instructions to carry out a process in, or convertible into, a form executable by an electronic computer.

"Pulse compression"

The coding and processing of a radar signal pulse of long time duration to one of short time duration, while maintaining the benefits of high pulse energy.

"Pulse duration"

Duration of a "laser" pulse measured at Full Width Half Intensity (FWHI) levels.