"Film type integrated circuit"

An array of "circuit elements" and metallic interconnections formed by deposition of a thick or thin film on an insulating "substrate".

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.

"Fixed"

The coding or compression algorithm cannot accept externally supplied parameters (e.g. cryptographic or key variables) and cannot be modified by the user.

"Flexible manufacturing unit" ("FMU"),

(sometimes also referred to as flexible manufacturing system (FMS) or flexible manufacturing cell (FMC))

An entity which includes a combination of at least:

a. A "digital computer" including its own "main storage" and its own related equipment; **and**

b. Two or more of the following:

1. A machine tool described in 1022.1.c.;
2. A dimensional inspection machine described in 1020., or another digitally controlled measuring machine embargoed by 1020.;
3. A "robot" embargoed by 1020., 1080. or Item 2017 on the Munitions List;
4. Digitally controlled equipment embargoed by 1012.3., 1022.3. or 1092.1.;
5. "Stored programme controlled" equipment embargoed by 1032.1.a.;
6. Digitally controlled equipment embargoed by 1012.1.;
7. Digitally controlled electronic equipment embargoed by 1031.2.c.

"Fluoride fibres"

Fibres manufactured from bulk fluoride compounds.

"FMU" - see "Flexible manufacturing unit"

"Focal plane array"

A linear or two-dimensional planar layer, or combination of planar layers, of individual detector elements, with or without readout electronics, which work in the focal plane.

N.B.

This definition does not include a stack of single detector elements or any two, three or four element detectors provided time delay and integration is not performed within the element.

"Frequency agility" (frequency hopping)

A form of "spread spectrum" in which the transmission frequency of a single communication channel is made to change by discrete steps.

"Frequency agility" (radar) - see "Radar frequency agility"

"Frequency switching time"

The maximum time (i.e. delay), taken by a signal, when switched from one selected output frequency to another selected output frequency, to reach:

a. A frequency within 100 Hz of the final frequency; or

b. An output level within 1 dB of the final output level.

"Frequency synthesiser"

Any kind of frequency source or signal generator, regardless of the actual technique used, providing a multiplicity of simultaneous or alternative output frequencies, from one or more outputs, controlled by, derived from or disciplined by a lesser number of standard (or master) frequencies.

"Gas Atomisation"

A process to reduce a molten stream of metal alloy to droplets of 500 µm diameter or less by a high pressure gas stream.

"Gateway"

The function, realised by any combination of equipment and "software", to carry out the conversion of conventions for representing, processing or communicating information used in one system into the corresponding but different conventions used in another system.

"Generic software"

A set of instructions for a "stored programme controlled" switching system that is the same for all switches using that type of switching system.

N.B.

The data base portion is not considered to be part of the "generic software".

"Geographically dispersed"

Sensors are considered "geographically dispersed" when each location is distant from any other more than 1,500 m in any direction. Mobile sensors are always considered "geographically dispersed".

"Global interrupt latency time"

The time taken by the computer system to recognize an interrupt due to the event, service the interrupt and perform a context switch to an alternate memory-resident task waiting on the interrupt.

"Hot isostatic densification"

A process of pressurising a casting at temperatures exceeding 375 K (102°C) in a closed cavity through various media (gas, liquid, solid particles, etc.) to create equal force in all directions to reduce or eliminate internal voids in the casting.

"Hybrid computer"

Equipment which can:

a. Accept data;

b. Process data, in both analogue and digital representations; **and**

c. Provide output of data.

"Hybrid integrated circuit"

Any combination of integrated circuit(s), or integrated circuit with "circuit elements" or "discrete components" connected together to perform (a) specific function(s), and having all of the following characteristics:

a. Containing at least one unencapsulated device;

b. Connected together using typical IC production methods;

c. Replaceable as an entity; **and**

d. Not normally capable of being disassembled.

N.B.

1. *"Circuit element": a single active or passive functional part of an electronic circuit, such as one diode, one transistor, one resistor, one capacitor, etc.*
2. *"Discrete component": a separately packaged "circuit element" with its own external connections.*

"Image enhancement"

The processing of externally derived information-bearing images by algorithms such as time compression, filtering, extraction, selection, correlation, convolution or transformations between domains (e.g. fast Fourier transform or Walsh transform). This does not include algorithms using only linear or rotational transformation of a single image, such as translation, feature extraction, registration or false coloration.

"Information security"

All the means and functions ensuring the accessibility, confidentiality or integrity of information or communications, excluding the means and functions intended to safeguard against malfunctions. This includes "cryptography", "cryptanalysis", protection against compromising emanations and computer security.

N.B.

"Cryptanalysis": the analysis of a cryptographic system or its inputs and outputs to derive confidential variables or sensitive data, including clear text. (ISO 7498-2-1988 (E), paragraph 3.3.18)

"Instantaneous bandwidth"

The bandwidth over which output power remains constant within 3 dB without adjustment of other operating parameters.

"Instrumented range"

The specified unambiguous display range of a radar.

"Integrated Services Digital Network" ("ISDN")

A unified end-to-end digital network, in which data originating from all types of communication (e.g. voice, text, data, still and moving pictures) are transmitted from one port (terminal) in the exchange (switch) over one access line to and from the subscriber.

"Interconnected radar sensors"

Two or more radar sensors are interconnected when they mutually exchange data in real time.

"In the public domain"

As it applies to the International Lists, 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")

"ISDN" - see "Integrated Services Digital Network"

"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", and "Transfer laser".

"Laser"

An assembly of components which produce both spatially and temporally coherent light that is amplified by stimulated emission of radiation.