

# Definitions of Terms Used in the International Lists, Groups 1, 2 and 3

## "Accuracy"

(Usually measured in terms of inaccuracy) is the maximum deviation, positive or negative, of an indicated value from an accepted standard or true value.

## "Active flight control systems"

Function to prevent undesirable "aircraft" and missile motions or structural loads by autonomously processing outputs from multiple sensors and then providing necessary preventive commands to effect automatic control.

## "Active pixel"

A minimum (single) element of the solid state array which has a photoelectric transfer function when exposed to light (electromagnetic) radiation.

## "Adapted for use in war"

Any modification or selection (such as altering purity, shelf life, virulence, dissemination characteristics, or resistance to UV radiation) designed to increase the effectiveness in producing casualties in men or animals, degrading equipment or damaging crops or the environment.

## "Adaptive control"

A control system that adjusts the response from conditions detected during the operation (Reference: ISO 2806-1980).

## "Additives"

Substances used in explosive formulations to improve their properties.

## "Aircraft"

A fixed wing, swivel wing, rotary wing (helicopter), tilt rotor or tilt-wing airborne vehicle. (See also "civil aircraft")

## "Angular position deviation"

The maximum difference between angular position and the actual, very accurately measured angular position after the workpiece mount of the table has been turned out of its initial position. (Reference: VDI/VDE 2617, Draft: 'Rotary tables on coordinate measuring machines'.)

## "Assembly"

A number of electronic components (i.e. "circuit elements", "discrete components", integrated circuits, etc.) connected together to perform (a) specific function(s), replaceable as an entity and 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.

## "Asynchronous transfer mode" ("ATM")

A transfer mode in which the information is organised into cells; it is asynchronous in the sense that the recurrence of cells depends on the required or instantaneous bit rate. (CCITT Recommendation L.113)

## "ATM" - see "Asynchronous transfer mode"

## "Automatic target tracking"

A processing technique that automatically determines and provides as output an extrapolated value of the most probable position of the target in real time.

## "Bandwidth of one voice channel"

In the case of data communication equipment designed to operate in one voice channel of 3,100 Hz, as defined in CCITT Recommendation G.151.

## "Basic gate propagation delay time"

The propagation delay time value corresponding to the basic gate used within a "family" of "monolithic integrated circuits". This may be specified, for a given "family", either as the propagation delay time per typical gate or as the typical propagation delay time per gate.

### **N.B.**

"Basic gate propagation delay time" is not to be confused with the input/output delay time of a complex "monolithic integrated circuit".

## "Basic scientific research"

Experimental or theoretical work undertaken principally to acquire new knowledge of the fundamental principles of phenomena or observable facts, not primarily directed towards a specific practical aim or objective.

## "Beat length"

The distance over which two orthogonally polarised signals, initially in phase, must pass in order to achieve a 2 Pi radian(s) phase difference.

## "Bias" (accelerometer)

An accelerometer output when no acceleration is applied.

## "Biocatalysts"

"Enzymes" or other biological compounds which bind to and accelerate the degradation of CW agents.

### **N.B.**

"Enzymes": "biocatalysts" for specific chemical or biochemical reactions.

## "Biopolymers"

Biological macromolecules as follows:

- a. "Enzymes";
- b. Antibodies, "monoclonal", "polyclonal" or "anti-idiotypic";
- c. Specially designed or specially processed "receptors";

### **N.B.**

1. "Enzymes": "Biocatalysts" for specific chemical or biochemical reactions;
2. "Anti-idiotypic antibodies": Antibodies which bind to the specific antigen binding sites of other antibodies;
3. "Monoclonal antibodies": Proteins which bind to one antigenic site and are produced by a single clone of cells;
4. "Polyclonal antibodies": A mixture of proteins which bind to the specific antigen and are produced by more than one clone of cells;
5. "Receptors": Biological macromolecular structures capable of binding ligands, the binding of which affects physiological functions.

## "Camming" (axial displacement)

Axial displacement in one revolution of the main spindle measured in a plane perpendicular to the spindle faceplate, at a point next to the circumference of the spindle faceplate (Reference: ISO 230/1 1986, paragraph 5.63).

## "CE" - see "computing element"

## "Chemical Laser"

A "laser" in which the excited species is produced by the output energy from a chemical reaction.

## "Circulation-controlled anti-torque or circulation-controlled direction control systems"

Use air blown over aerodynamic surfaces to increase or control the forces generated by the surfaces.

## "Civil aircraft"

Those "aircraft" listed by designation in published airworthiness certification lists by the civil aviation authorities to fly commercial civil internal and external routes or for legitimate civil, private or business use. (See also "aircraft")

## "Commingled"

Filament to filament blending of thermoplastic fibres and reinforcement fibres in order to produce a fibre reinforcement "matrix" mix in total fibre form.

## "Comminution"

A process to reduce a material to particles by crushing or grinding.

## "Common channel signalling"

A signalling method in which a single channel between exchanges conveys, by means of labelled messages, signalling information relating to a multiplicity of circuits or calls and other information such as that used for network management.

## "Communications channel controller"

The physical interface which controls the flow of synchronous or asynchronous digital information. It is an assembly that can be integrated into computer or telecommunications equipment to provide communications access.

## "Composite"

A "matrix" and an additional phase or additional phases consisting of particles, whiskers, fibres or any combination thereof, present for a specific purpose or purposes.

## "Composite theoretical performance" ("CTP")

A measure of computational performance given in millions of theoretical operations per second (Mtops), calculated using the aggregation of "computing elements" ("CE"). (See Category 1040, Technical Note.)

## "Compound rotary table"

A table allowing the workpiece to rotate and tilt about two non-parallel axes, which can be coordinated simultaneously for "contouring control".

## "Computer using facility"

The end-user's contiguous and accessible facilities:

- a. Housing the "computer operating area" and those end-user functions which are being supported by the stated application of the electronic computer and its related equipment; and
- b. Not extending beyond 1,500 m in any direction from the centre of the "computer operating area".

### **N.B.**

"Computer operating area": the immediate contiguous and accessible area around the electronic computer, where the normal operating, support and service functions take place.

## "Computing element" ("CE")

The smallest computational unit that produces an arithmetic or logic result.