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of a quadratic form. Also known as three-index symbols kris tof-əl .sim-bəlz l

christophite See marmatite { kris to, fit }

chroma [OPTICS] 1 The dimension of the Munsell system of color that corresponds most closely to saturation, which is the degree of vividness of a hue Also known as Munsell chroma 2. See color saturation { 'krō·mə }

chroma band-pass amplifier See burst amplifier ('krō·mə 'band ,pas 'am plə fī•ər }

chroma control [ELECTR] The control that adjusts the amplitude of the carrier chrominance signal fed to the chrominance demodulators in a color television receiver, so as to change the saturation or vividness of the hues in the color picture { 'krō·mə known as color control color-saturation control

chromadizing [MET] Treating the surface of aluminum or aluminum alloys with chromic acid to improve paint adhesion { 'krō·mə,dīz ıŋ }

Chromadoria [INV ZOO] A subclass of nematode worms in the class Adenophorea { ,krō·mə'dor·ē·ə }

Chromadorida [INV 200] An order of principally aquatic nematode worms in the subclass Chromadoria -rob'em-ōrk, | a·da l

Chromadoridae [INV ZOO] A family of soil and fresh-water, free-living nematodes in the superfamily Chromadoroidea, generally associated with algal substances { ,krō·mə'dor·ə,dē }

Chromadoroidea [INV ZOO] A superfamily of small to moderate-sized free living nematodes with spiral, transversely ellipsoidal amphids and a striated cuticle loor'eb·em·ōrvi, }

chromaffin [BIOL] Staining with chromium salts { krō mafan }

chromaffin body See paraganglion { krō'ma·fən ˌbad·ē } chromaffin cell [HISTOL] Any cell of the suprarenal organs in lower vertebrates, of the adrenal medulla in mammals, of the paraganglia, or of the carotid bodies that stains with chromium salts [krō'ma·fən sel]

chromaffin system [PHYSIO] The endocrine organs and tissues of the body that secrete epinephrine, characterized by an affinity for chromium salts { kro ma fen sis tem }

chroma oscillator [ELECTR] A crystal oscillator used in color television receivers to generate a 3 579545 megahertz signal for comparison with the incoming 3 579545-megahertz chromi nance subcarrier signal being transmitted Also known as chrominance-subcarrier oscillator, color oscillator color-sub carrier oscillator { 'krō·mə 'as-ə,lād-ər }

chromascope [OPTICS] An instrument used to determine the

optical effects of color { 'krōmə,skōp } chromate [INORG CHEM] CrO₄²⁻ 1. 1. An ion derived from the unstable acid H₂CrO₄ 2. A salt or ester of chromic acid [MINERAL] A mineral characterized by the cation CrO₄²-'krō,māt }

chromate treatment [MET] Treatment of metal with a solution of a hexavalent chromium compound to produce a protective coating of metal chromate { 'krō,māt ,trēt·mənt

Chromatiaceae [MICROBIO] A family of bacteria in the sub order Rhodospirillineae, motile cells have polar flagella, pho tosynthetic membranes are continuous with the cytoplasmic membrane, all except one species are anaerobic, and bactertochlorophyll a or b is present { $kr\bar{o} \cdot mad \cdot \bar{e}' as \cdot \bar{e}, \bar{i}$ }

chromatic [OPTICS] Relating to color { kromadak }

chromatic aberration [ELECTR] An electron-gun defect causing enlargement and blurring of the spot on the screen of a cathode-ray tube, because electrons leave the cathode with different initial velocities and are deflected differently by the elec tron lenses and deflection coils [OPTICS] An optical lens defect causing color fringes, because the lens material brings different colors of light to focus at different points Also known as color aberration { kromadık abərarashən }

chromatic adaptation [PHYSIO] A decrease in sensitivity to a color stimulus with prolonged exposure [PSYCH] Modification in the perceived hue or saturation of a light stimulus resulting from prior viewing of a light of different hue or satu { krō'mad·ık ˌadˌap'tā·shən }

chromatic diagram See chromaticity diagram { kiō'madık dī ə,gram |

chromatic difference of magnification [OPTICS] Variation in the size of the image produced by an optical system with the wavelength (or, equivalently, color) of light Also known as perration { kro mad ik difrons ov mag

chromaticity toppics] The color quality of light that can be defined by its chromaticity coordinates depends only on hue and saturation of a color and not on its luminance (brightness) { krō·məˈtɪs·əd·ē }

chromaticity coordinates [OPTICS] The fractional amounts of the r y and z primary colors specified by the International Committee on Illumination, in a color sample, more precisely x = X/(X + Y + Z), y = Y/(X + Y + Z), z = Z/(X + Y + Z)Z), where X Y and Z are the integrals over wavelength λ of the product of the amount of light emerging from the sample per unit wavelength, and the tristimulus values, $\bar{\tau}(\lambda)$, $y(\lambda)$ and (1)respectively { ,krō·mə'tis·əd·ē kō'ord·ən,āts }

chromaticity diagram [OPTICS] A triangular graph for spec ifying colors whose ordinate is the v chromaticity coordinate and whose abscissa is the i chromaticity coordinate the apexes of the triangle represent primary colors. Also known as chro { matic diagram { ,krō·mə'tis-əd ē dī ə gram }

chromatic mineral [MINERAL] A mineral with color { krō'mad·ık ,mın·rəl }

chromatic number [MATH] For a specified surface, the small est number n such that for any decomposition of the surface into regions the regions can be colored with n colors in such a way that no two adjacent regions have the same color { krō mad ik nəm·bər |

chromatic parallax [OPTICS] A type of optical parallax that arises from the dependence of the position of the focal plane on the wavelength of light { kro mad-1k par-a laks }

chromatic resolving power [OPTICS] The difference be tween two equally strong spectral lines that can barely be separated by a spectroscopic instrument divided into the average wavelength of these two lines for prisms and gratings Ray leigh's criteria are used and the term is defined as the width of the emergent beam times the angular dispersion { krō madik rə'zalv:ıŋ ˌpau:ər }

chromatics [OPTICS] 1. The branch of optics concerned with the properties of colors 2. The part of colorimetry concerned with hue and saturation { krô mad·iks }

chromatic sensitivity [OPTICS] The smallest change in wave length of light that produces a change in hue which is just large enough to be detected by human vision { kro mad ik sen sa in

chromatic valence [PHYSIO] A relative measure of the hue producing effectiveness of a chromatic stimulus { kró madik 'vāl•əns ¦

chromatic vision [PHYSIO] Vision pertaining to the color sense, that is the perception and evaluation of the colors of the spectrum { kro mad ik vizh ən }

chromatid [CYTOL] 1. One of the pair of strands formed by longitudinal splitting of a chromosome which are joined by a single centromere in somatic cells during mitosis 2. One of a tetrad of strands formed by longitudinal splitting of paired chm mosomes during diplotene of meiosis { krō·mə·təd }

chromatin [BIOCHEM] The deoxyribonucleoprotein complex forming the major portion of the nuclear material and of the chromosomes { 'krō mə tən }

[MET] chromating Performing a chromate treatment ['krōˌmād·ɪŋ }

Chromatium [MICROBIO] A genus of bacteria in the tamih Chromatiaceae, cells are ovoid to rod shaped, are motile domi have gas vacuoles, and contain bacteriochlorophyll a on vest ular photosynthetic membranes { krō'māsh ē·əm }

chromatogram [ANALY CHEM] The pattern formed by zone of separated pigments and of colorless substance in chromatographic procedures { kiō'mad ə,gram }

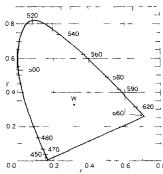
chromatograph [ANALY CHEM] To employ chromatograph to separate substances { krō mad·ə, grai }

chromatographic adsorption [ANALY CHEM] Preferential adsorption of chemical compounds (gases or liquids) in an a cending molecular weight sequence onto a solid adsorbent ma terial such as activated carbon alumina, or silica gel used to analysis and separation of chemical mixtures { kro'mad əˈgraf·ık adˈsorp·shən }

chromatographic bed [ANALY CHEM] Any of the different configurations in which the stationary phase is contained { kro mad a graf k bed }

chromatography [ANALY CHEM] A method of separating and

CHROMATICITY DIAGRAM



International Committee on Illumination chiomaticity diagram The wavelengths of the visible spectrum in units of 10 " meter are indicated along the curve W represents a white composed of equal amounts of the three primaries



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