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Abstracts :

Non-IEEE

interframe coding

with sensitive receiving apparatus. (IA) 54-1955w

normal-mode interference. Frequency distribution when probability and kind are superfrequency and kind are superfrequency (EEC/PE) [119]

duced by a radio disturbance. A precise value when measured *see also*: electromagnetic communication (EMC/INT) [53], [70]

differential-mode interference.

mobile communication) A system to withstand the effects of tend to interfere with reception *see also*: mobile communication (VT) [37]

measurement, and diagnostic testing that requires disruption unit under test. *See also*: non- (MIL) [2]

side-modulation broadcast signal or signal field, of specified results in interference test out- below one volt, or in loop measurements in decibels microvolts per meter. (CE) 186-1948w

attitude-modulation broadcast dB less than, or 0.001 of the ut. (CE) 186-1948w

ferential-mode interference.

duced by a radio disturbance. A precise value only when measured normally, it should be measured of the International Special *see also*: electromagnetic communication (EMC/INT) [53], [70]

) An instrument that employs for purposes of measurement. (Std100) 812-1984w

system that determines the an- ase comparison of the signals antennas. *Note*: In radar, the an- terferometer is generally used to resolve the ambiguities. (AES) 686-1997

y antenna in which the inter- pared to wavelength and ele-

intergranular corrosion

intergranular corrosion Corrosion that occurs preferentially at grain boundaries. (IA) [59]

interior The set of pixels in a region of a digital image that are not adjacent to pixels in the region's complement. *Contrast*: border. (C) 610.4-1990w

interior communication systems (marine) Those systems providing audible or visual signals or transmission of information within or on a vessel. (PE/EEC) [119]

interior wiring system ground A ground connection to one of the current-carrying conductors of an interior wiring system. *See also*: ground. (T&D/PE) [10]

interlaboratory standards Those standards that are used for comparing reference standards of one laboratory with those of another, when the reference standards are of such nature that they should not be shipped. *See also*: measurement system. (IM) 285-1968w, [38]

interlace (A) To arrange, access, select, or display in an alternating fashion. **(B)** To refresh a display device using two passes of the writing beam to complete the full display; the first pass draws every other line and the second fills in those skipped. (C) 610.10-1994

interlaced Pertaining to a display device in which every other line of pixels is refreshed on each pass. *Contrast*: noninterlaced. (C) 610.10-1994w

interlace factor (television) A measure of the degree of interlace of nominally interlaced fields. *Note*: In a two-to-one interlaced raster, the interlace factor is the ratio of the smaller of two distances between the centers of adjacent scanned lines to one-half the distance between the centers of sequentially scanned lines at a specified point. (BT/AV) 201-1979w

interlace scan A raster scan technique in which the electron beam alternately refreshes all even, then all odd, scan lines of a display surface. (C) 610.6-1991w

interlaced scanning (television) A scanning process in which the distance from center to center of successively scanned lines is two or more times the nominal line width, and in which the adjacent lines belong to different fields. *See also*: television. (BT/AV) [34]

interlacing impedance voltage of a Scott-connected transformer (power and distribution transformers) The interlacing impedance voltage of Scott-connected transformers is the single-phase voltage applied from the midtap of the main transformer winding to both ends, connected together, which is sufficient to circulate in the supply lines a current equal to the rated three-phase line current. The current in each half of the winding is 50% of this value. The per-unit or percent interlacing resistance is the measured watts expressed on the base of the rated kVA of the teaser winding. The per-unit or percent interlacing impedance is the measured voltage expressed on the base of the teaser voltage.

577

interlocking relay

interleaved memory A type of memory in which two or more separate arrays are used to fill alternate accesses in such a way as to speed the average access time of the memory. For example, the odd addresses are all in one memory array and the even addresses are in a second. (C) 610.10-1994w

interleaved windings (power and distribution transformers) (of a transformer) An arrangement of transformer windings where the primary and secondary windings, and the tertiary windings, if any, are subdivided into disks (or pancakes) or layers and interleaved on the same core. (PE/TR) C57.12.80-1978r

interleaving The process of alternating two or more operations or functions through the overlapped use of a computer facility. *See also*: interleaved memory. (C) 610.10-1994w

interlock (I) A device actuated by the operation of some other device with which it is directly associated, to govern succeeding operations of the same or allied devices. *Note*: An interlock system is a series of interlocks applied to associated equipment in such a manner as to prevent or allow operation of the equipment only in a prearranged sequence. Interlocks are classified into three main divisions: mechanical interlocks, electrical interlocks, and key interlocks, based on the type of interconnection between the associated devices. (SWG/PE/TR) C37.100-1992, C57.12.80-1978r

(2) To prevent one device from interfering with another. For example, to lock the switches to prevent manual movement of the switches while a program is executing. (C) 610.10-1994w

(3) Device that permits equipment or controls to operate only after other conditions have been fulfilled. (PE/EDPG) 1020-1988r

interlock bypass A command to temporarily circumvent a normally provided interlock. (IA/EEC) [61], [74]

interlocked sequence A fixed sequence of events in which one event in the sequence must occur before the next event may occur. (IM/AIN) 488.1-1987r

interlocking (I) (interlocking plant) (railways) An arrangement of apparatus in which various devices for controlling track switches, signals, and related appliances are so interconnected that their movements must succeed one another in a predetermined order, and for which interlocking rules are in effect. *Note*: It may be operated manually or automatically. (PE/EEC) [119]

(2) An arrangement of switch, lock, and signal devices that is located where rail tracks cross, join, separate, and so on. The devices are interconnected in such a way that their movements must succeed each other in a predefined order, thereby preventing opposing or conflicting train movements. (VT/RT) I474.1-1999

interlocking deactivating means (defeater) A manually actu-

ected to form a single locomotive) from a single control station. *Note:* A prefix diesel-electric, gas-electric, turbine-electric, etc., may replace the word electric. *See also:* electric locomotive. (EEC/PE) [119]

multiple-unit electric train A train composed of multiple-unit electric cars. *See also:* electric motor car. (EEC/PE) [119]

multiple-unit tube *See:* multiple tube.

multiple valve *See:* multiple tube.

multiple-valve unit (MVU) A single structure comprising more than one valve. (SUB/PE) 857-1996

multiplex To interleave or simultaneously transmit two or more messages on a signal channel. (C/PE) 610.10-1994w, 599-1985w

multiplex equipment, asynchronous A transmission interconnection device that interleaves nonsynchronous low bit-rate digital signals to form a single high bit-rate digital signal. It also performs the reverse function of dividing a high bit-rate digital signal into multiple nonsynchronous low bit-rate signals. The two processes are referred to in this document as multiplexing (combining signals) and demultiplexing (separating signals). Similarly, the mechanisms used to perform these functions are referred to as multiplex equipment. (COM/TA) 1007-1991r

multiplex equipment, digital The equipment for combining digital signals from one digital level to a higher digital level. (COM/TA) 1007-1991r

multiplex equipment, primary The equipment for combining analog (vf) signals, or digital data signals, to a primary rate digital signal and vice versa. (COM/TA) 1007-1991r

multiplexer (A) (supervisory control, data acquisition, and automatic control) A device that allows the interleaving of two or more signals to a single line or terminal. **(B) (supervisory control, data acquisition, and automatic control)** A device for selecting one of a number of inputs and switching its information to the output. (SWG/PE/SUB) C37.1-1987, C37.100-1992

(2) (A) A device that allows the transmission of a number of different signals simultaneously over a single channel or transmission facility. *Synonym:* multiplexor. **(B)** A device capable of interleaving the events of two or more activities or of distributing the events of an interleaved sequence to their respective activities. *Contrast:* demultiplexer. (C) 610.7-1995

multiplexing (1) (modulation systems) (data transmission) The combining of two or more signals into a single wave (the multiplex wave) from which the signals can be individually recovered. (PE) 599-1985w

(2) The division of a transmission facility into two or more channels, either by splitting the frequency band transmitted by the channel into narrower bands, each of which is used to constitute a distinct channel (frequency division multiplexing) or by allotting this common channel to several different information channels one at a time (time-division multiplexing). (SUB/PE) 999-1992w

or terminus. (C) 166-1977w

multiplex printing telegraphy That form of printing telegraphy in which a line circuit is employed to transmit in turn one character (or one or more pulses of a character) for each of two or more independent channels. *See also:* time-division multiplexing; telegraphy; frequency-division multiplexing. (EEC/PE) [119]

multiplex radio transmission The simultaneous transmission of two or more signals using a common carrier wave. *See also:* radio transmission. (AP/ANT) 145-1983s

multiplex wave winding (rotating machinery) A wave winding in which the number of parallel circuits is equal to a multiple of two, whatever the number of poles. (BT) 204-1961w

multiplicand A number to be multiplied by another number (the multiplier) to produce a result (the product). (C) 1084-1986w

multiplication factor (1) (power operations) A measure of the change in the neutron population in a reactor core from one generation to the subsequent generation. *See also:* effective multiplication factor; infinite multiplication factor. (PE/PSE) 858-1987s

(2) (multiplier type of valve or tube) (thermionics) The ratio of the output current to the primary emission current. *See also:* electron emission. (ED) [45], [84]

multiplication time *See:* multiply time.

multiplication transformation function In hashing, a hash function that returns the original key multiplied by some value. For example, in the function below, the original key is multiplied by the length of the record in which it is found.

Original Record	Calculation	Hash Value
35 Bob White	$35 \times 13 = 448$	448
41 Richard Doe	$41 \times 17 = 697$	697

See also: mid-square function. (C) 610.5-1990w

multiplicative array antenna system A signal-processing antenna system consisting of two or more receiving antennas and circuitry in which the effective angular response of the output of the system is related to the product of the radiation patterns of the separate antennas. (AP/ANT) 145-1993

multiplier (1) (general) A device that has two or more inputs and whose output is a representation of the product of the quantities represented by the input signals. (Std100) 270-1966w

(2) (analog computer) In an analog computer, a device capable of multiplying one variable by another. (C) 165-1977w

(3) (mathematics of computing) A number by which another number (the multiplicand) is multiplied to produce a result (the product). (C) 1084-1986w

(4) A device capable of multiplying one variable by another. *Contrast:* divider. *See also:* two-quadrant multiplier; one-quadrant multiplier; analog multiplier; four-quadrant multiplier. (C) 610.10-1994w