Motorola Mobility, Inc. v. Apple, Inc. Doc. 94 Att. 25

Exhibit 25

to Motorola's Opening Claim Construction Brief

July 28, 2011

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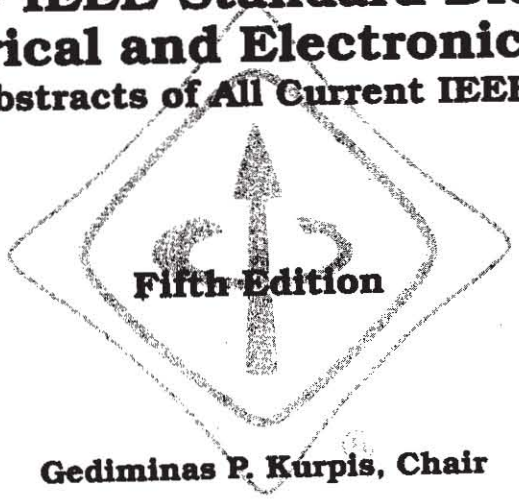
IEEE Std 100-1992

The New IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms

[Including Abstracts of All Current IEEE Standards]



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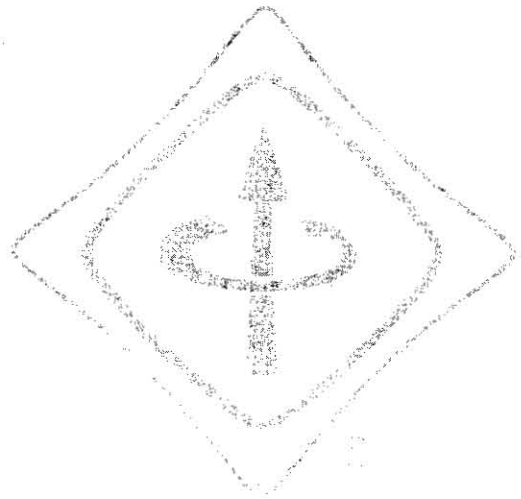

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assortment of cables and adapters for use with test or support equipment. [2]

adapter, standard. A two-port device having standard connectors for joining together two waveguides or transmission lines with nonmating standard connectors. 474-1973w

adapter, waveguide (waveguide components). A structure used to interconnect two waveguides that differ in size or type. If the modes of propagation also differ, the adapter functions as a mode transducer. 147-1979

adapting. *See:* **self-adapting.**

adaptive antenna system. An antenna system having circuit elements associated with its radiating elements such that some of the antenna properties are controlled by the received signal. *See:* **antenna.** 145-1983

adaptive coding. The application of two or more image compression techniques to a single image, based on properties of different parts of the image. 610.4-1990

adaptive color shift (illuminating engineering). The change in the perceived object's color caused solely by the change of the state of chromatic adaptation. *See:* **state of chromatic adaptation.** [127]

adaptive control system. *See:* **control system, adaptive.**

adaptive equalization (data transmission). A system that has a means of monitoring its own frequency response characteristics and a means of varying its own parameters by closed-loop action to obtain the desired overall frequency response. 599-1985w

adaptive maintenance (software). Software maintenance performed to make a computer program usable in a changed environment. *Contrast with:* **corrective maintenance; perfective maintenance.** 610.12-1990

adaptive system. A system that has a means of monitoring its own performance and a means of varying its own parameters by closed-loop action to improve its performance. *See:* **system science.** [63]

ADC conversion gain. The number of channels over which the full amplitude span can be spread; usually 2048–8192 channels are used for Ge gamma-ray spectrometry. N42.14-1991

Adcock antenna. A pair of vertical antennas separated by a distance of one-half wavelength or less, and connected in phase opposition to produce a radiation pattern having the shape of a figure eight in all planes containing the centers of the two antennas. *See:* **antenna.** 145-1983

add. To insert a record into an existing file. 610.5-1990

addend. A number to be added to another number (the augend) to produce a result (the sum). 610.1

adder. A device whose output is a representation of the sum of the two or more quantities represented by the inputs. *See:* **electronic analog computer; half-adder.** 162-1963, [2]

add file. A file containing records that are being added or are to be added to a master file. 610.5-1990

addition agent (electroplating). A substance that, when added to an electrolyte, produces a desired change in the structure or properties of an electrodeposit, without producing any appreciable change in the conductivity of the electrolytes, or in the activity of the metal ions or hydrogen ions. *See:* **electroplating.** [119]

addition without carry.* *See:* **exclusive OR.**
*Deprecated. 610.1

additive (insulating oil). A chemical compound or compounds added to an insulating fluid for the purpose of imparting new properties or altering those properties that the fluid already has. 637-1985

add record. A record that is to be added or that has been added to a master file. *Contrast with:* **deletion record.** 610.5-1990

address (A) (1) (semiconductor memory). Those inputs whose states select a particular cell or group of cells. 662-1980w

(2) (electronic computations and data processing). (A) An identification, as represented by a name, label, or number, for a register, location in storage, or any other data source or destination such as the location of a station in a communication network. (B) Loosely, any part of an instruction that specifies the location of an operand for the instruction. (C) (electronic machine-control system). A means of identifying information or a location in a control system. Example: The *x* in the command *x* 12345 is an address identifying the numbers 12345 as referring to a position on the *x* axis. [85]

(3) (software). (A) A number, character, or group of characters that identifies a given device or storage location. (B) To refer to a device or storage location by an identifying number, character, or group of characters. *See also:* **absolute address; effective address; implied addressing; indirect address; relative address; relocatable address; symbolic address; virtual address.** 610.12-1990

(4) (test pattern language). The identification of a specific memory word, usually expressed in *x*-, *y*-, and *z*-coordinates, and in binary code. *See:* **logic address; physical address.** 660-1986

(5) (STEbus). The reference to a unit of data or the value represented by the address lines while ADRSTB* is active. 1000-1987

(6) (metal nitrite oxide semiconductor