

X

xerographic printer: Refers to a page printer in which the character pattern is set for a full page before printing, using the principle of xerography.

xerography: 1. A nonchemical photographic process in which light discharges a charged dielectric surface. This is dusted with a dielectric powder, which adheres to the charged areas, rendering the image visible. Permanent images can be obtained by transferring particles to a suitable backing surface (e.g., paper or plastic) and fixing, usually by heat. 2. A dry copying process involving the photoelectric discharge of an electrostatically charged plate. The copy is made by tumbling a resinous powder over the plate, causing the remaining electrostatic charge to be discharged, and having the resin transferred to paper or an off-set printing master.

X-punch: 1. A punch in the X or 11 row of an 80-column card. 2. A punch in position 11 of a column. The X punch is often used to control or select, or to indicate a negative

number as if it were a minus sign. Also called an 11-punch.

X-ray lithography: X-ray lithography theoretically can produce greater resolution than UV lithography, having reached better than 0.2 micron in laboratory equipment. However, for production equipment, ultimate resolution capability of X-ray exposure should be between 0.1 and 0.5 micron, according to a 1979 Bell Lab report. Present development work is concentrated on optimizing the combination of X-ray source, membrane mask design, and resist material to minimize energy losses and electron generation in the resist, which degrades resolution.

X-Y plotter: A device used in conjunction with a microcomputer to plot coordinate points in the form of a graph.

X-Y recorder: This refers to a recorder that traces, on a chart, the relationship between two variables, neither of which is time. Sometimes, the chart moves and one of the variables is controlled so that the relationship does increase in proportion to time.