AC	alternating current
alloy	a mixture of two or more elements, at least one of which is a metal usually formed by melting
anneal	to heat to a critical temperature and slowly furnace cool to remove internal stress
annealed glass	glass produced by slow cooling to remove internal stress; it can be cut to size
austenite	a non-magnetic solid solution of carbon in iron

capacitor	a device consisting of two conducting surfaces separated by an insulator for accumulating and holding an electric charge when voltage is applied
cementite	a hard, brittle iron carbide compound with the formula Fe3C, found in carbon steel
coefficient of friction	the dimensionless ratio of the friction resistive force and the normal force pressing two bodies together
condition monitoring	a series of tests undertaken while machinery is operating to assess conformance within specified operating criteria
conductor	a substance, body or device capable of transmitting electricity, heat or sound

crashworthiness	a vehicle manufactured in such a way that it is capable of withstanding the effects of a crash
crumple zone	an area of a vehicle that is designed to compress during an accident to absorb the energy from the impact
DC	direct current
diode	a semiconductor device that can act as a conductor if current is moving in one direction or as an insulator when moving in the reverse direction
duralumin	the trade name of an aluminium alloy containing varying degrees of copper, manganese and magnesium

eutectoid	the lowest point on an equilibrium phase diagram at which complete transformation from one solid phase to another occurs
ferrite	body centred cubic (BCC) phase in the iron-carbon phase diagram which may exist in either a low temperature of high temperature form
ferrous	iron based
fibre	a slender thread of a natural or synthetic material, such as optical or carbon fibres
friction	the resistance to the relative motion (sliding or moving) between surfaces in contact

heat treatment	a term applying to any of several processes involving heating metals to controlled temperatures for specific periods of time before cooling them at controlled rates
impedance	a measure in an AC circuit that is equivalent to resistance in a DC circuit
inductor	a piece of equipment providing inductance (electromagnetic induction) in a circuit or other system
inertia	the tendency of a body to persist in its state of rest or uniform (unaccelerated) motion in a straight line unless acted upon by a net (unbalanced) external force