



DR 6/11-135A and 135EC 1×N Frequency Diversity Operation and Maintenance Glossary

A

A-C direction	The transmission direction of the regenerators labeled A and C, from terminal "A" to terminal "B"
access switch	Allows the protection channel to carry service in the same way as a regular channel but does <i>not</i> provide protection for any regular channel
ACO	Alarm cutoff
AGC	Automatic gain control
AIS	Alarm indication signal
ALC	Automatic level control
algorithm	A set of rules or processes for solving a problem
ALM	Alarm
angular diversity	The two receiving antennas of an antenna diversity radio receiver are separated relative to angle
antenna diversity	Refers to a radio receiver with two receiving antennas which are separated either by angle (angular diversity) or space (space diversity)
ANT DIV	Antenna diversity
antistatic	Describes a method or device for preventing or minimizing the buildup of static electricity
APR	Alarm processing remote
AS&C	Alarm, surveillance, and control
ASE	Adaptive slope equalizer

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asynchronous	Lacking a regular time relationship
ATE	Analog Transversal Equalizers
AUTO	Automatic

B

B-D direction	The transmission direction of the regenerators labeled B and D, from terminal "B" to terminal "A"
backplane	Back of the equipment where wires interconnect printed circuit cards
bandpass filter	A wave filter with a single transmission band, neither of the cutoff frequencies being zero or infinite. The filter attenuates frequencies on either side of this band.
BAT	Battery
baud	A unit of signaling speed equal to the number of signaling elements per second
BER	Bit error rate
bit	The smallest unit of information in a binary notation system. A bit is either a one (1) or a zero (0).
bit stream	A binary signal without regard to grouping according to character
BNC	A bayonet type connector
BPF	Bandpass filter
BW	Bandwidth, a band of frequencies

C

CH	Channel
CHAN	Channel
channel	Refers to a digital channel or radio channel. The radio channel is part of the digital channel. The digital channel may be a regular channel or the protection channel.
CIP	Customer Information Products
CLK	Clock
clock	A pulse generator or signal waveform used to synchronize the timing of switching circuits and the memory in a digital computer system
COMB	Combiner
CONT V	Control voltage
CONTR	Controller

CONV	Converter
control point	A command point for remote control operations
CRC	Cyclic redundancy check
cw	Continuous wave (single frequency)
CXR	Carrier
D	
data	Basic elements of information that can be processed or produced by a computer
DADE	Differential absolute delay equalization
DAS	Digital Alarm Scanner
DDD	Direct distance dialing
DDS	Digital data service
DET	Detector
DET ADJ	Detector adjust
DIG	Digital
DIP	Dual in-line package
DIV	Diversity, refers to diversity antenna path on an antenna diversity radio receiver.
DNSTRM PRFRMC	Downstream performance
down-converter	A mixer circuit having an output signal frequency lower than the input signal frequency
DPU	Digital processing unit
DR	Digital radio
DRTS	Digital Radio Test System
DTE	Digital Transversal Equalizers

E

EC	Error Correction
EDD	Envelope delay distortion
EIA	Electronic Industries Association
electrostatic	Pertaining to static electricity
EPROM	Electronically programmable read only memory
EQL	Equalizer
ERR	Error

error burst	A large number of bit errors that occur suddenly
error rate	The number of erroneous bits or characters in a sample
ESD	Electrostatic discharge
ETS	Enhanced transmit switching
EXCS SLP	Excessive slope
EXER	Exerciser

F

fading	Changes in the radio propagations through the atmosphere
fc	Center frequency
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FD	Frequency diversity
FET	Field-effect transistor
FFM	Flat fade margin
FL	Fault locate
FLT	Filter
FMAS	Facilities Maintenance and Administration System (replaced with TMAS)
FR	Frame
frame	The time period needed to transmit either bits or bytes of data along with parity and other control information
framing	The process of selecting the bit groupings representing one or more characters from a continuous stream of bits
frogging	Equipment is substituted by changing both the input and output connections.
FREQ	Frequency
FRS	Frame resupply
FS	Functional schematic

G

GaAs	Gallium arsenide
GEN	Generator
GEN MON	Generator monitor
GND	Ground

GRD	Ground
GTP	General Telemetry Processor

H

half-Nyquist	Use of matched filtering to reduce the receiver noise bandwidth and adjacent channel interference (half the Nyquist shape is filtered at the transmitter and the other half at the receiver)
hits	A short burst of errors in the digital bit stream. An accumulation of hits can cause bit errors. If the accumulation is severe enough, frame loss can occur.
hitless switch	Changing channels without interference to the data stream
HNDST	Handset
hop	The station-to-station portion of a switching section; for example, regenerator to regenerator or regenerator to terminal station
HS	Hot Standby

I

"I"	Interference
I	Inphase signal
IF	Intermediate frequency
Ih	TWT Helix current
Ik	TWT beam current
injection	A signal is borrowed from another source (same or different channel)
inphase signals	Signals of the same frequency that pass through their maximum and minimum values of like polarity at the same instant
I/O	Input/output
INTFC	Interface
ISO	Isolator
isolator	A microwave device that allows RF energy to pass through in one direction with very little loss but absorbs RF energy when it comes from the opposite direction
ISO/TRDCR	Isolator/transducer
Isolator/transducer	Isolator and transducer combined in one package

J - K

kb/s	Kilobits per second
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L

LED	Light-emitting diode
LEV ADJ	Level adjust
line switch	Manual or automatic radio line switch. That is, switches the regular channel () radio line to the protection channel transmission line. Switch will <i>not</i> cause service hits.
LO	Local oscillator
lockout	A control that prevents a channel from switching or receiving a switch
loopback	A transmit path is connected back to the opposite direction receive path
LPF	Low-pass filter
LPW	Low power
LTB	Line terminal bay

M

MAN	Manual
Mb/s	Megabits per second
MFR	Misframe rate
MFS	Multipath Fading Simulator
misframe	When the time period needed to transmit either bits or bytes of data along with parity and other control information does not exist
MODEM	Modulator-demodulator
MRD	Microwave Route Design
msec	Millisecond
MSR	Microwave Station Records
MTR	Meter
MTS	Message telephone service
MULDEM	Multiplex-demultiplex circuit or unit
MWV GEN	Microwave generator

N

"N"	A type of connector, 50-ohm impedance
N/A	Not applicable
NC	No connection

NEG	Negative
NET	Network
non-alarm	A condition in which no alarms are present
non-DIV	Without antenna diversity
NORM	Normal

O

OFF-HK	Off-hook
off-hook	The condition that occurs when the telephone handset is lifted from its mounting. Incoming calls will get a busy signal.
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
on-hook	The status of a telephone set when not in use. The handset resting in the cradle causes the switchhook to be depressed.
OPP DIR SIG	Opposite direction signal
order wire	A communication link to provide voice communication between radio stations for maintenance personnel
out of frame	See misframe
out-of-service	The equipment is not in-service; that is, it is not being used to provide service.
outside plant	Equipment and apparatus outside the building
OW	Order wire

P

pad	Attenuator
parallel data link	Communication path for transmission of digital data several bits at a time
parity	A condition in which the number of ones or zeros in a group of binary numbers is consistently odd or even
PAST	Performance alarm system type
Patch	To connect circuits together temporarily
PCM	Pulse code modulation
PDS	Propagation distortion simulator
PDSTR	Predistorter
PE	pseudo error
per-hop	Relating to an individual radio hop (see hop)
plug-in	Any device to which connections can be completed

PM	Performance monitoring
P/O	Part of
POS	Positive, position
PREAL	Prealarm
PREAMP	Preamplifier
preemptible access switch	Allows the protection channel to carry service in the same way as a regular channel while providing protection for all regular channels
PREV	Previous
PROT	Protection
PROT RCV	Protection receiver
protection	Protection channel, refers to a digital channel used to protect a regular channel during maintenance or in case of a failure.
Protection channel	The channel assigned to serve as an alternate transmission path for all the regular transmission paths
pseudo error	A possible error
pseudorandom signal	A two-level signal that has a repetitive sequence, but a random pattern within the sequence
PSDN	Protection switch data network
PSK	Phase shift keying
PTY	Parity
PWB	Printed wiring board
PWR	Power

Q

Q	Quadrature-phase signal
QAM	Quadrature amplitude modulation
quadrature amplitude modulation	The modulation of two carrier components 90 degrees apart in phase by separate modulating functions
quadrature-phase signal	That portion of the carrier signal that leads or lags the inphase portion by 90 degrees

R

rail	Bit stream input
RAM	Random access memory
RCV	Receive

RCVG	Receiving
RCVR	Receiver
RDN	Regenerator data network
REG	Regular, refers to main antenna path on an antenna diversity radio receiver.
REG RCV	Regular receive
regenerator	Regenerates the IF transmission signal for retransmission
REGEN	Regenerator
REGENR	Regenerator
regular	Regular channel, refers to a digital channel used for carrying service (up to 7 for DR 6 and 10 for DR 11).
RF	Radio frequency
RIL	Receiver Input Level
RSL	Received signal level
RST	Reset
RSVD	Reserved shelf slot saved for possible shelf slot addition
RTN	Return
RX	Receiver

S

"S"	Signal
scan point	A monitor point for alarm and status reporting
SD	Schematic Drawing
SECT	Section
semirigid cable	Copper coaxial cable that is not flexible
serial data link	Communication path for transmission of digital data one bit at a time
SH	Sheet
shelf	Bay mounted assembly that holds one or two rolls of plug-ins; the assembly is removed as a unit. A regular channel shelf at a terminal location consists of the digital receiver (top) and the digital transmitter (bottom). A regenerator shelf at a regenerator location consists of a digital receiver & transmitter (top) and the opposite direction digital receiver & transmitter (bottom).

Shutter-Monitor	A section of waveguide that can be converted into a transducer. Also, it can be used to monitor RF power if a shorting plate (shutter) and a coaxial probe are inserted.
S/I	Signal-to-interference
SIG	Signal
SLP	Slope
SMA	Sub-miniature type A connector, 75-ohm impedance
SMB	Sub-miniature type B connector, 50-ohm impedance
S/N	Signal-to-noise
space diversity	The two receiving antennas of an antenna diversity radio receiver are separated relative to space
span switch	A manual or automatic equipment switch; that is, switches the regular channel () to the protection channel from end-to-end (DS3-to-DS3). Switch will cause momentary service hits.
SRV	Service
SS	Solid State
SSB	Single sideband
ST	Store
STBY	Standby
SW	Switch
swept signal	A signal with constant amplitude that varies in frequency at a constant rate between a specified bandwidth (span width)
SWHK	Switchhook
switchhook	The device under the telephone handset that is raised when the handset is removed and lowered when the handset is replaced, thus operating a switch
switching section	That section of the transmission route from terminal station to terminal station which includes all line terminal, regenerator, and radio equipment
synchronous	Having a constant time interval between successive bits, characters, or events. The term implies that all equipment in the system is in step. Operation of a switching network by a clock pulse generator.
synchronous rails	Having a constant time interval between successive bit streams

T

TABS	Telemetry asynchronous block serial
TBOS	Telemetry Byte Oriented System (Serial)

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See notice on first page

TDN	Terminal Data Network
TE	Transversal equalizer
Telemetry	The transmission of information, obtained by automatic sensors, over communications channels
TERM	Terminal
TMAS	Transport Maintenance and Administration System
TMS	Transmission measuring set
TN	Thermal noise
torque	A force that produces rotation or twisting
T/R	Transmitter-receiver
Transducer	A device that converts one form of energy to another with low loss; for example, it is used to connect waveguide-to-waveguide or waveguide-to-coaxial cable
Traveling-wave tube	A radio frequency power amplifier
TRDCR	Transducer
TRMT	Transmit
TRMTG	Transmitting
TRMTR	Transmitter
TSC	Transport Servicing Center, alarm center that monitors the radio systems performance
TSG	Technical Support Group
TWT	Traveling-wave tube
TX	Transmitter

U

U-joint socket wrench	A wrench for tightening waveguide connections
UART	Universal asynchronous receiver/transmitter
UCP	User control point
UDC	Universal Down-Converter
unipolar	One polarity in one direction
UP CONV	Up-converter
up-converter	A mixer circuit having an output signal frequency higher than the input signal frequency
USP	User status point

V

V	Volt
VF	Voice frequency
VMR	Violation monitor restorer
VPM	Violation Pulse Monitor

W - X - Y - Z

Wink	A momentary signal produced by hanging up the telephone handset
WMS	Work Management System
XPD	Cross-polarization discrimination
XTAL	Crystal