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baseband-multiplexed (data transmission) The frequency band occupied by the aggregate of the transmitted signals applied to the facility interconnecting the multiplexing and line equipment. The multiplex baseband is also defined as the frequency band occupied by the aggregate of the received signals obtained from the facility interconnecting the line and the multiplex equipment. (PE) 599-1985w

baseband response function *See*: transfer function.

baseband signaling The transmission of a signal at its original frequency, that is, not changed by modulation. *Note*: It can be an analog or a digital signal. *Contrast*: broadband signaling. (C) 610.7-1995

baseband system A system used for networking in which information is encoded, modulated, and impressed directly on the transmission medium. *Note*: Generally used for limited distance. *Contrast*: broadband system. *See also*: baseband twisted-pair system; baseband coaxial system. (C) 610.7-1995

baseband twisted-pair system A baseband system employing twisted-pair wiring cables as the transmission medium. *Contrast*: baseband coaxial system. (C) 610.7-1995

Base Client Port An instance of a subclass of IEEE1451_ BaseClientPort. (IM/ST) 1451.1-1999

base complement *See*: radix complement.

base current (ac rotating machinery) (basic per-unit quantities for ac rotating machines) The value of phase current corresponding to the value of base apparent power, base voltage, and the number of phases. *Note*: Base current is usually expressed in amperes, but any consistent set of units may be used. Base current equals the base apparent power divided by the product of base voltage and the number of phases. (EM/PE) 86-1987w

base electrode (transistor) An ohmic or majority-carrier contact to the base region. (IA) [12]

base font The font that is used by a printer or other peripheral device when no font is specified. *Synonym*: default font. (C) 610.10-1994w

base group address The group address (GP) value that is used for geographical addressing on a segment. Normally the lowest GP assigned to the segment. (NID) 960-1993

base impedance (ac rotating machinery) (basic per-unit quantities for ac rotating machines) The value of impedance corresponding to the value of the base voltage divided by the value of the base current. *Note*: Base impedance is usually expressed in ohms (Ω), but any consistent set of units may be used. (EM/PE) 86-1987w

basic insulation Insulation applied to live parts to provide basic protection against electric shock. (EMB/MIB) 1073.4.1-2000

base light (illuminating engineering) A uniform, diffuse illumination approaching a shadowless condition, which is sufficient for a television picture of technical acceptability, and which may be supplemented by other lighting. (EEC/IE) [126]

baseline (1) (germanium gamma-ray detectors) (x-ray energy spectrometers) (charged-particle detectors) (at pulse peak) The instantaneous value that the voltage would have had at the time of the pulse peak in the absence of that pulse. (NPS/NID) 759-1984r

(2) (navigation) The line joining the two points between which electrical phase or time is compared in determining navigation coordinates. For two ground stations, this is normally the great circle joining the two stations, and, in the case of a rotation collector system, it is the line joining the two sides of the collector. (AES/GCS) 172-1983w

(3) (pulse techniques) That amplitude level from which the pulse waveform appears to originate. (IM/HFIM) [40]

(4) (A) (software) A specification or product that has been formally reviewed and agreed upon, that thereafter serves as the basis for further development, and ~~shall not be~~ Cresta Technology

changed only through formal change control procedures. (B) (software) A document or a set of such documents formally designated and fixed at a specific time during the life cycle of a configuration item. *Note*: Baselines, plus approved changes from those baselines, constitute the current configuration identification. *See also*: product baseline; functional baseline; developmental configuration; allocated baseline. (C) (software) Any agreement or result designated and fixed at a given time, from which changes require justification and approval. (C) 610.12-1990

(5) (charged-particle detectors) The average of the levels from which a pulse departs and to which it returns in the absence of a following overlapping pulse. (NPS) 300-1988r, 325-1996

(6) (radiation instrumentation) The part of the pulse-height distribution lying underneath a peak, including contributions associated with the source, detector, and measuring conditions that affect the spectral shape. (NI) N42.14-1991

(7) The agreed specification, or software item, which has been uniquely identified and becomes the focus for further development, and which can only be altered under strict control procedures. (C/SE) 1298-1992w

(8) A work product that has been formally reviewed and accepted by the involved parties. A baseline should be changed only through formal configuration management procedures. Some baselines may be project deliverables while others provide the basis for further work. (C/SE) 1058-1998

(9) A specification or system that has been formally reviewed and agreed upon, that thereafter serves as the basis for further development and can be changed only through formal change control procedures. (C/SE) 1233-1998

baseline clipper-intensifier (spectrum analyzer) A means of changing the relative brightness between the signal and baseline portion of the display. (IM) 748-1979w

baseline data (1) (electric pipe heating systems) Information retained for the purpose of evaluation against repeated information in order to establish trends in parameters. (PE/EDPG) 622-1979s

(2) (nuclear power generating station) Reference data that may be used to show acceptable functioning of the equipment during qualification testing. (PE/NP) 649-1980s

(3) Initial data needed to show acceptable functioning of the equipment during qualification testing. (SWG/PE) C37.100-1992

baseline delay (navigation aid terms) The time interval needed for a signal from a loran master station to travel to the slave station. (AES/GCS) 172-1983w

baseline management In configuration management, the application of technical and administrative direction to designate the documents and changes to those documents that formally identify and establish baselines at specific times during the life cycle of a configuration item. (C) 610.12-1990

baseline offset (pulse techniques) The algebraic difference between the amplitude of the baseline and the amplitude reference level. *See also*: pulse. (IM/HFIM) [40]

baseline overshoot *See*: pulse distortion.

baseline restoration (x-ray energy spectrometers) Appropriate linear or nonlinear technique(s), or their combination, used to accelerate the return of a voltage to its baseline. (NPS/NID) 759-1984r

baseline restorer A circuit that rapidly restores the baseline following an amplifier's output pulse (or train of pulses) to the level that existed before the pulse. (NPS) 325-1996

Base Link Code Word The first 16-bit message exchanged during IEEE 802.3 Auto-Negotiation. (C/LM) 802.3-1998

base load (power operations) (electric power utilization) The minimum load over a given period of time. *See also*: generating station. (PE/PSE) 858-1987s, 346-1973w

base load control (electric generating unit or station) For an electric generating unit or station, a mode of operation in which the unit or station generation is held constant. (PE/PSE) 94-1991w

radio button A visual user interface control used to represent one of a group of mutually exclusive settings. When a radio button is selected, a visual indication is provided to indicate it is the selected button. (C) 1295-1993w

radio channel (data transmission) A band of frequencies of a width sufficient to permit its use for radio communication. *Note:* The width of the channel depends on the type of transmission and the tolerance for the frequency of emission. Normally allocated for radio transmission in a specified type of service or by a specified transmitter.

(AP/PE/ANT) 145-1983s, 599-1985w

radio circuit A means for carrying out one radio communication at a time in either or both directions between two points. *See also:* radio transmission; radio channel.

(EEC/PE) [119]

radio compass A direction-finder used for navigational purposes. *See also:* radio navigation. (EEC/PE) [119]

radio compass indicator A device that, by means of a radio receiver and rotatable loop antenna, provides a remote indication of the relationship between a radio bearing and the heading of the aircraft. (EEC/PE) [119]

radio compass magnetic indicator A device that provides a remote indication of the relationship between a magnetic bearing, radio bearing, and the aircraft's heading. (EEC/PE) [119]

radio control The control of mechanism or other apparatus by radio waves. *See also:* radio transmission. (EEC/PE) [119]

radio detection (radio warning) The detection of the presence of an object by radiolocation without precise determination of its position. *See also:* radio transmission.

(EEC/PE) [119]

radio direction-finder (RDF) (navigation aid terms) A device used to determine the direction of arrival of radio signals. *Note:* At one time this term was used by the British to mean radio distance-finding—that is, radar.

(AES/GCS) 172-1983w

radio direction finding (navigation aid terms) A procedure for determining the bearing, at a receiving point, of the source of a radio signal by observing the direction of arrival and other properties of the signal. (AES/GCS) 172-1983w

radio distress signal (SOS) Radiotelegraph distress signal consists of the group . . . --- . . . in Morse code, transmitted on prescribed frequencies. The radiotelephone distress signal consists of the spoken words May Day (*m'aidez* = help me). *Note:* By international agreement, the effect of the distress signal is to silence all radio traffic that may interfere with distress calls. (EEC/PE) [119]

radio disturbance An electromagnetic disturbance in the radio-frequency range. *See also:* radio interference; radio noise. (EMC) [53]

radio Doppler The direct determination of the radial component of the relative velocity of an object by an observed frequency change due to such velocity. *See also:* radio transmission. (EEC/PE) [119]

radio fadeout (Dellinger effect) A phenomenon in radio propagation during which substantially all radio waves that are normally reflected by ionospheric layers in or above the E region suffer partial or complete absorption. *See also:* radiation. (EEC/PE) [119]

radio field strength The electric or magnetic field strength at a radio frequency. *Synonym:* field strength.

(AP/PROP) 211-1997

radio frequency (RF) (1) (A) (data transmission) (Loosely) The frequency in the portion of the electromagnetic spectrum that is between the audio-frequency portion and the infrared portion. **(B) (data transmission)** A frequency useful for radio transmission. *Note:* The present practicable limits of radio frequency are roughly 10 kHz (kilohertz) to 100 000 MHz (megahertz). Within this frequency range electromagnetic radiation may be detected and amplified as an electric current at the wave frequency. (PE) 599-1985

(2) (power line filters) A frequency in the portion of the electromagnetic spectrum that is between the audio frequency portion and the infrared portion. (EMC) C63.13-1991

(3) A frequency in the radio spectrum. *See also:* radio spectrum. (AP/PROP) 211-1997

(4) A frequency that is useful for radio transmission. (NIR) C95.1-1999

(5) (A) (Loosely) The frequency in the portion of the electromagnetic spectrum that is between the audio-frequency portion and the infrared portion. **(B)** A frequency useful for radio transmission. *Note:* The present practicable limits of radio frequency are roughly 10 kHz to 100 000 MHz. Within this frequency range, electromagnetic radiation may be detected and amplified as an electric current at the wave frequency. (EMB/MIB) 1073.3.2-2000

radio-frequency absorber A material designed to absorb electromagnetic energy. The material may have a flat face or may be formed into pyramids, wedges, or cones. Radar absorber material is commonly referred to as RAM.

(EMC) 1128-1998

radio-frequency alternator A rotating-type generator for producing radio-frequency power. (AP/ANT) 145-1983s

radio-frequency attenuator (signal-transmission system) A low-pass filter that substantially reduces the radio-frequency power at its output relative to that at its input, but transmits lower-frequency signals with little or no power loss. *See also:* signal. (IE) [43]

radio-frequency converter A power source for producing electric power at a frequency of 10 kHz and above. (IE/IA) 169-1955w

radio-frequency electric current hazard advisory symbol Refers to the overall design and shape shown in the figure below.



RF electric current hazard advisory symbol

radio-frequency (RF) electric current hazard advisory symbol (NIR/SCC28) C95.2-1999

radio-frequency energy Includes radio frequency fields and radiation with frequencies between 3 kHz and 300 GHz, and includes microwave frequencies. (NIR/SCC28) C95.2-1999

radio-frequency energy advisory symbol Refers to the overall design, and shape shown in the figure below.



RF energy advisory symbol

radio-frequency (RF) energy advisory symbol

(NIR/SCC28) C95.2-1999