RECOMMENDATION ITU-R V.573-3

RADIOCOMMUNICATION VOCABULARY

(1978-1982-1986-1990)*

The ITU Radiocommunication Assembly,

considering

a) that Article S1 of the Radio Regulations (RR) contains the definitions of terms for regulatory purposes;

b) that the Radiocommunication Study Groups have a need to establish new and amended definitions for technical terms that do not appear in Article S1 or that are so defined as to be unsuitable for Radiocommunication Study Group purposes;

c) that it would be desirable for some of these terms and definitions established by the Radiocommunication Study Groups to be more widely used within the ITU-R,

unanimously recommends

that the terms listed in Article S1 of the RR and in Annex 1 below should be used as far as possible with the meaning ascribed to them in the corresponding definition.

Note 1 – Study Groups are invited, where there is a difficulty in using any of the terms with the meaning given in the corresponding definition, to forward to the Coordination Committee for Vocabulary (CCV) a proposal for revision or alternative application, accompanied by substantiating argument.

Note 2 – A number of terms in this Recommendation appear also in Article 1 of the RR with a different definition. These terms are identified by (RR . . ., MOD) or (RR . . .(MOD)) if the modifications consist only of editorial changes. Modifications are proposed for two reasons:

– some RR definitions only take into account regulatory aspects, while the CCV proposes definitions of a technical nature;

– some RR definitions give rise to difficulties of interpretation, in these cases, modifications or additions proposed by the CCV may be useful later for draft revisions of the RR definitions.

Only terms and definitions contained in the RR should be used when applying the Regulations.

Note 3 – At the request of Radiocommunication Study Group 8, in Appendix A to this Recommendation, definitions (extracted from the RR) have been listed of those categories of stations in mobile services, which are most useful for Radiocommunication Study Group 8 work.

Note 4 – The present Recommendation is completed by an alphabetical list of terms defined in ITU-R texts, giving for each term the corresponding terms in the other two working languages and the reference to the corresponding text and Volume in which the definition is found (also an alphanumeric reference), for the terms of this Recommendation.

The terms defined in Recommendation ITU-R M.1224 have not been included herein, however, they will be included in the next update.

ANNEX 1

The terms and definitions in this Annex are arranged according to subject as follows:

A Stations and links

A1 – General terms and stations
A2 – Links
A3 – Space radiocommunications links
A4 – Terms concerning attenuation in a radio link
A5 – Coverage area and associated terms

* This Recommendation was updated in 1997 for editorial reasons only. The Radio Regulations (RR) provision numbers are those of the 1998 RR edition and enter into force on 1 January 1999.

B Frequencies and bandwidths

B0 – Frequency bands
B1 – Arrangement of radio channels

C Radiation and emission

D Transmitters and classes of emission

E Power and radiated power

F Receivers, noise and interference

F0 – Noise
F1 – Interference
F2 – Signal to interference ratio, protection ratio
F3 – Field strength and power flux density
F4 – Diversity reception

G Propagation

G0 – Terms related to radio waves
G1 – Tropospheric propagation
G2 – Ionospheric propagation

H Space radiocommunications

H0 – General terms
H1 – Types of satellites
H2 – Geostationary satellite
H3 – Space research – Earth exploration
H4 – Broadcasting

J Standard frequencies and time signals

In cases where the definition of a term is identical to that appearing in another text (International Telecommunication Convention Annex * (CV), Article S1 of the RR (RR), ITU-R Recommendation or Report (Rec. or Rep.)) the reference to the other text concerned is given in brackets after the definition. If the reference definition has been modified, the symbol MOD is added to the reference.

SECTION A – STATIONS AND LINKS

Sub-section A1 – General terms and stations

A01
(CV 1005, (MOD))
(RR S1.6,(MOD))

radiocommunication; *radiocommunication; radiocomunicación*

Telecommunication by means of radio waves.

Note – The definition of the term “telecommunication” is included in Appendix 2 of Recommendation ITU-R V.662 dealing with general terms.

A02
(RR S1.5, MOD)

radio waves, hertzian waves; *ondes radioélectriques, ondes hertziennes; ondas radioeléctricas, ondas hertzianas*

An electromagnetic wave propagated in space without artificial guide and having by convention a frequency lower than 3 000 GHz.

Note – The electromagnetic waves having frequencies around 3 000 GHz may be regarded either as radio waves or optical waves.

A03
(S1.4, MOD)

radio; *radio, radioélectrique; radio, radioeléctrico*

Pertaining to the use of radio waves.

Note – In French and in Spanish “radio” is always a prefix.

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* Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, Annex (Geneva, 1992).

A04 (RR S1.61 (MOD)) (radio) **station;** *station (radioélectrique); estación (radioeléctrica)*

One or more transmitters or receivers of a combination of transmitters and receivers, including the accessory equipment, necessary at one location for carrying on a radiocommunication service, or the radioastronomy service.

Note 1 – In the RR, each station shall be classified by the service in which it operates permanently or temporarily.

Note 2 – **Radiocommunication service;** *Service de radiocommunication; Servicio de radiocomunicación* (RR S1.19).

A service as defined in the RR involving the transmission, emission and/or reception of radio waves for specific telecommunication purposes.

A05 (RR S1.64) **space station;** *station spatiale; estación espacial*

A station located on an object which is beyond, is intended to go beyond, or has been beyond, the major portion of the Earth's atmosphere.

A06 (RR S1.63) **earth station;** *station terrienne; estación terrena*

A station located either on the Earth's surface or within the major portion of the Earth's atmosphere and intended for communication:

– with one or more space stations; or

– with one or more stations of the same kind by means of one or more reflecting satellites or other objects in space.

A07 (RR S1.8) **space radiocommunication;** *radiocommunication spatiale; radiocomunicación espacial*

Any radiocommunication involving the use of one or more space stations or the use of one or more reflecting satellites or other objects in space.

A08 (RR S1.7) **terrestrial radiocommunication;** *radiocommunication de terre; radiocomunicación terrenal*

Any radiocommunication other than space radiocommunication or radio-astronomy.

A09 (RR S1.62) **terrestrial station;** *station de terre; estación terrenal*

A station effecting terrestrial radiocommunication.

A10 (RR S1.67) **mobile station;** *station mobile; estación móvil*

A station in the mobile service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

Note 1 – **Mobile service;** *Service mobile; Servicio móvil* (CV 1003) (RR S1.24). A radiocommunication service between mobile and land stations, or between mobile stations.

Note 2 – The definitions of those categories of stations in mobile services, which are most useful for Radiocommunication Study Group 8 work are given in Appendix A to this Recommendation.

A11 (RR S1.69) **land station;** *station terrestre; estación terrestre*

A station in the mobile service not intended to be used while in motion.

Sub-section A2 – Links

A21 **radio link;** *liaison radioélectrique; radioenlace*

A telecommunication facility of specified characteristics between two points provided by means of radio waves.

A22
(Rec. F.592, MOD) **radio-relay system;** *faisceau hertzien; sistema de relevadores radioeléctricos*

Radiocommunication system between specified fixed points operating at frequencies above about 30 MHz which uses tropospheric propagation and which normally includes one or more intermediate stations.

A23
(Rec. F.592, MOD) **trans-horizon radio-relay system;** *faisceau hertzien transhorizon; sistema de relevadores radioeléctricos transhorizonte*

Radio-relay system using trans-horizon tropospheric propagation, chiefly forward scatter.

Sub-section A3 – Space communication links (see also Sub-section H0)

A31 **satellite link;** *liaison par satellite; enlace por satélite*

A radio link between a transmitting earth station and a receiving earth station through one satellite.

A satellite link comprises one up-link and one down-link.

A31a **up-link;** *liaison montante; enlace ascendente*

A radio link between a transmitting earth station and a receiving space station.

A31b **down-link;** *liaison descendante; enlace descendente*

A radio link between a transmitting space station and a receiving earth station.

A31c
(RR S1.115) **feeder link;** *liaison de connexion; enlace de conexión*

A radio link from an earth station at a given location to a space station, or *vice versa*, conveying information for a space radiocommunication service other than for the fixed-satellite service. The given location may be at a specified point, or at any fixed point within specified areas.

Note – Examples of feeder links:

– an up-link for a broadcasting satellite;

– a down-link for a data collection or Earth exploration satellite;

– an up-link and down-link between a coast earth station and a satellite in the maritime mobile-satellite service.

A32
(RR S1.114) **multi-satellite link;** *liaison multisatellite; enlace multisatélite*

A radio link between a transmitting earth station and a receiving earth station through two or more satellites, without any intermediate earth station.

A multi-satellite link comprises one up-link, one or more satellite-to-satellite links and one down-link.

A33 **inter-satellite link;** *liaison intersatellite; enlace entre satélites*

A radio link between a transmitting space station and a receiving space station without an intermediate earth station.

A34
(RR S1.111, MOD) **satellite system;** *système à satellite; sistema de satélites*

A space system using one or more artificial satellites.

Note – If the primary body of the satellite or satellites of a specific system is not the Earth, it should be identified.

A35 (RR S1.110) **space system;** *système spatial; sistema espacial*

Any group of cooperating earth stations and/or space stations employing space radio-communication for specific purposes.

A36 (RR S1.112) **satellite network;** *réseau à satellite; red de satélite*

A satellite system or a part of a satellite system, consisting of only one satellite and the cooperating earth stations.

Sub-section A4 – Terms concerning attenuation in a radio link*

A41 (Rec. P.341, MOD) **total loss** (of a radio link); *affaiblissement global (d'une liaison radioélectrique); pérdida total (de un enlace radioeléctrico)*

(Symbols: L_l or A_l)

The ratio, usually expressed in decibels, between the radio-frequency power supplied by the transmitter of a radio link and the radio-frequency power supplied to the corresponding receiver in real installation, propagation and operational conditions.

Note – It is necessary to specify in each case the points at which the power supplied by the transmitter and the power supplied to the receiver are determined, for example:

– before or after the radio frequency filters or multiplexers that may be employed at the sending or the receiving end,

– at the input or at the output of the transmitting and receiving antenna feed lines.

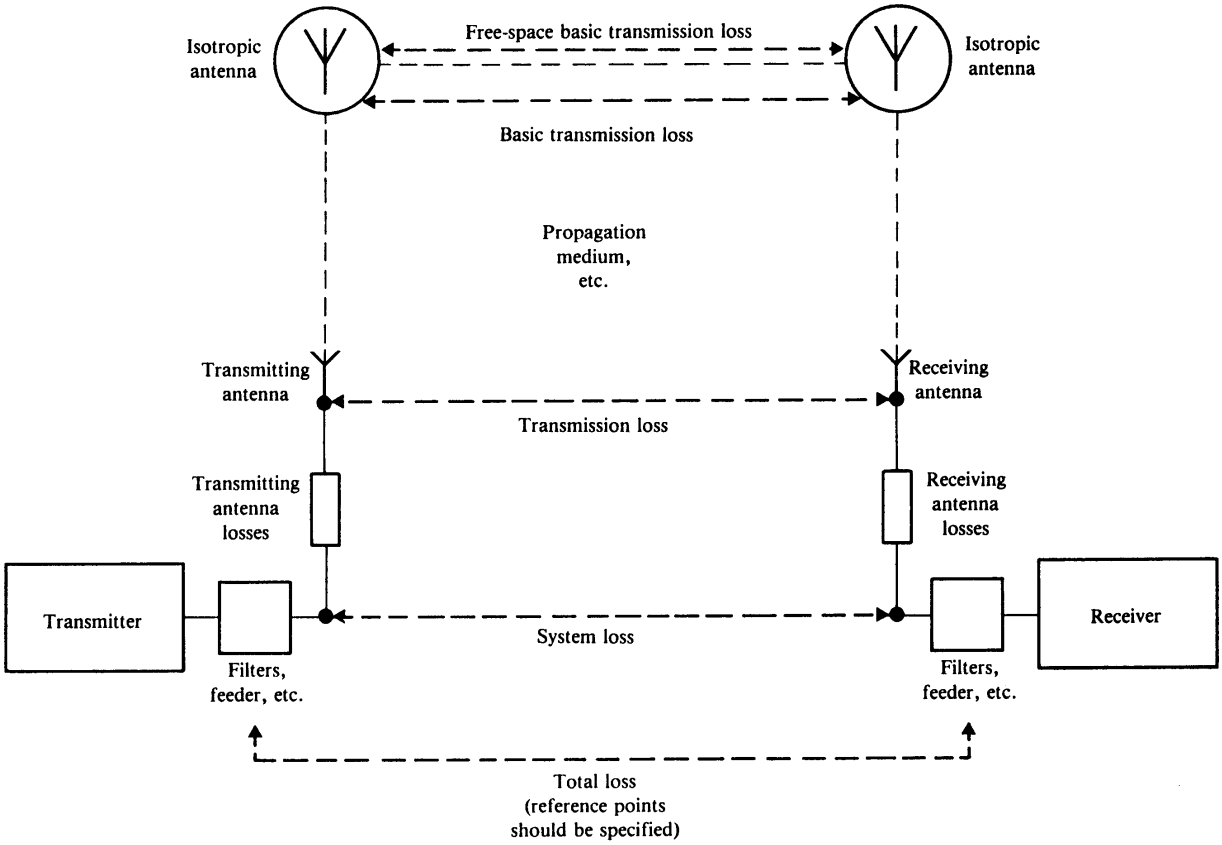

FIGURE 1 – *Graphical depiction of terms used in the transmission loss concept*

* A graphical depiction of these terms is given in Fig. 1.

A42
(Rec. P.341, MOD)

system loss; *affaiblissement entre bornes d'antennes, affaiblissement du système; pérdida del sistema*

(Symbols: L_s or A_s)

The ratio, usually expressed in decibels, for a radio link, of the radio frequency power input to the terminals of the transmitting antenna and the resultant radio frequency signal power available at the terminals of the receiving antenna.

Note 1 – The available power is the maximum active power which a source can deliver to a load i.e. the power which would be transferred if the impedances were conjugately matched.

Note 2 – The system loss may be expressed by:

$$L_s = 10 \lg (p_t/p_a) = P_t - P_a \quad \text{dB} \tag{1}$$

where:

p_t : radio frequency power input to the terminals of the transmitting antenna;

p_a : resultant radio frequency signal power available at the terminals of the receiving antenna.

Note 3 – The system loss excludes losses in feeder lines but includes all losses in radio-frequency circuits which are integral parts of the antenna, such as losses in conducting or dielectric radiating elements, antenna loading coil losses, terminating resistor losses, and ground losses in the vicinity of the antenna.

A43
(Rec. P.341, MOD)

transmission loss (of a radio link); *affaiblissement de transmission (d'une liaison radioélectrique); pérdida de transmisión (de un enlace radioeléctrico)*

(Symbols: L or A)

The ratio, usually expressed in decibels, for a radio link, of the power radiated by the transmitting antenna to the power that would be available at the receiving antenna output if there were no loss in the radio-frequency circuits of the antennas, it being assumed that the antenna radiation characteristics are retained.

Note 1 – Transmission loss is equal to system loss minus the loss in the radio-frequency circuits which are integral parts of the antennas.

Note 2 – The transmission loss may be expressed by:

$$L = L_s - L_{tc} - L_{rc} \quad \text{dB} \tag{2}$$

where L_{tc} and L_{rc} are the losses, expressed in decibels, in the transmitting and receiving antenna circuits respectively, excluding the dissipation associated with the antennas radiation, i.e., the definitions of L_{tc} and L_{rc} are 10 lg (r'/r), where r' is the resistive component of the antenna circuit and r is the radiation resistance.

A44
(Rec. P.341, MOD)

basic transmission loss (of a radio link); *affaiblissement de propagation (d'une liaison radioélectrique), affaiblissement entre antennes isotropes (d'une liaison radioélectrique); pérdida básica de transmisión (de un enlace radioeléctrico)*

(Symbols: L_b or A_i)

The transmission loss that would occur if the antennas were replaced by isotropic antennas with the same polarization as the real antennas, the propagation path being retained, but the effects of obstacles close to the antennas being disregarded.

Note 1 – The basic transmission loss is equal to the ratio of the equivalent isotropically radiated power of the transmitter system and the power, available from an isotropic receiving antenna.

Note 2 – The effect of the local ground close to the antenna is included in computing the antenna gain, but not in the basic transmission loss.

A45 (Rec. P.341, MOD) **free space basic transmission loss;** *affaiblissement d'espace libre (d'une liaison radioélectrique); pérdida básica de transmisión en el espacio libre*

(Symbols: L_{bf} or A_0)

The transmission loss that would occur if the antennas were replaced by isotropic antennas located in a perfectly dielectric, homogeneous, isotropic and unlimited environment, the distance between the antennas being retained.

Note – If the distance d between the antennas is much greater than the wavelength λ, the free space attenuation in decibels will be:

$$L_{bf} = 20 \lg \left(\frac{4\pi d}{\lambda} \right) \quad \text{dB} \tag{3}$$

A46 (Rec. P.341, MOD) **ray path transmission loss;** *affaiblissement de transmission pour un trajet radioélectrique; pérdida de transmisión en el trayecto de un rayo*

(Symbols: L_t or A_t)

The transmission loss for a particular ray propagation path, equal to the basic transmission loss minus the transmitting and receiving antenna gains in the ray path directions.

Note – The ray path transmission loss may be expressed by:

$$L_t = L_b - G_t - G_r \quad \text{dB} \tag{4}$$

where G_t and G_r are the plane-wave directive gains of the transmitting and receiving antennas for the directions of propagation and polarization considered.

A47 (Rec. P.341, MOD) **loss relative to free space;** *affaiblissement par rapport à l'espace libre (d'une liaison radioélectrique); pérdida relativa al espacio libre*

(Symbols: L_m or A_m)

The difference, between the basic transmission loss and the free-space basic transmission loss, expressed in decibels.

Note 1 – The loss relative to free space may be expressed by:

$$L_m = L_b - L_{bf} \quad \text{dB} \tag{5}$$

Note 2 – Loss relative to free space may be divided into losses of different types, such as:

– *absorption loss* for example by ionospheric, atmospheric gases or hydrometeors;

– *diffraction loss* as for ground waves;

– *effective reflection or scattering loss*, as in the ionospheric case including the results of any focusing or defocusing due to curvature of a reflecting layer;

– *polarization coupling loss*, which can arise from any polarization mismatch between the antennas for the particular ray path considered;

– *antenna gain degradation*, as in tropospheric scatter propagation;

– *losses due to phase interference between the direct ray and rays reflected* from the ground, other obstacles or atmospheric layers.

A48 **spreading loss;** *affaiblissement géométrique, atténuation géométrique; pérdida por dispersión (geométrica)*

The attenuation of an electromagnetic wave due uniquely to the fact that with increasing distance the energy is distributed over a wider area.

Note – In a homogeneous and isotropic medium, the spreading loss is characterized by a decrease of the power flux-density in proportion to the reciprocal of the square of the distance to the source.

Sub-section A5 – Coverage area and associated terms

A51a **coverage area** (of a space station); *zone de couverture (d'une station spatiale); zona de cobertura (de una estación espacial)*

Area associated with a space station for a given service and a specified frequency within which, under specified technical conditions, it is feasible for radiocommunications to be established with one or several earth stations, either for reception or transmission or both.

Note 1 – Several coverage areas may be associated with one and the same station, for example, a satellite with several antenna beams.

Note 2 – The technical conditions include the following: characteristics of the equipment used both at the transmitting and receiving stations, how it is installed, quality of transmission desired, e.g., protection ratios and operating conditions.

Note 3 – The following may be distinguishable:

– interference free coverage area, i.e., that limited solely by natural or artificial noise;

– the nominal coverage area: it is defined, when establishing a frequency plan, by taking into account the foreseen transmitters;

– the actual coverage area, i.e., with allowance made for the noise and interference which exist in practice.

Note 4 – The concept of "coverage area" cannot be simply applied to a space station on board a non-geostationary satellite for which further study is necessary.

Note 5 – Furthermore, the term "service area" should have the same technical basis as for "coverage area", but also include administrative aspects.

The following text has been suggested as an example:

service area (of a space station); *zone de service (d'une station spatiale); zona de servicio (de una estación espacial)*

Area associated with a station for a given service and a specified frequency under specified technical conditions where radiocommunications may be established with existing or projected stations and within which the protection afforded by a frequency assignment or allotment plan or by any other agreement must be respected.

Note 1 – Several separate service areas involving both reception and/or transmission, may be associated with the same station.

Note 2 – The technical conditions include the following: characteristics of the equipment used both at the transmitting and receiving stations, how it is installed, quality of transmission desired and operating conditions.

A51b **coverage area** (of a terrestrial transmitting station); *zone de couverture (d'une station d'émission de Terre); zona de cobertura (de una estación transmisora terrenal)*

Area associated with a transmitting station for a given service and a specified frequency within which, under specified technical conditions, radiocommunications may be established with one or several receiving stations.

Note 1 – Several coverage areas may be associated with one and the same station.

Note 2 – The technical conditions include the following: characteristics of the equipment used both at the transmitting and receiving stations, how it is installed, quality of transmission desired, e.g., protection ratios and operating conditions.

Note 3 – The following may be distinguishable:

– interference-free coverage area, i.e., that limited solely by natural or artificial noise;

– the nominal coverage area: it is defined, when establishing a frequency plan by taking into account the foreseen transmitters;

– the actual coverage area, i.e., with allowance made for the noise and interference which exists in practice.

Note 4 – Furthermore, the term "service area" should have the same technical basis as for "coverage area", but also include administrative aspects.

A52 **capture area** (of a terrestrial receiving station); *zone de captage (d'une station de réception de Terre); zona de captación (de una estación receptora terrenal)*

Area associated with a receiving station for a given service and a specified frequency within which, under specified technical conditions, radiocommunications may be established with one or several transmitting stations.

Note – The notes concerning the coverage area (of a transmitting station) are valuable also, *mutatis mutandis*, for the capture area.

SECTION B – FREQUENCIES AND BANDWIDTHS

Sub-section B0 – Frequency bands

B01 (radio frequency) **channel, RF channel;** *canal radioélectrique, radiocanal, canal RF; radiocanal, canal radioeléctrico, canal RF*

Part of the radio spectrum intended to be used for an emission and which may be defined by two specified limits, or by its centre frequency and the associated bandwidth, or by any equivalent indication.

Note 1 – Usually the specified part of the radio spectrum is that which corresponds to the assigned frequency band.

Note 2 – A radio frequency channel may be time-shared in order to allow radiocommunication in both directions by simplex operation.

Note 3 – In some countries and certain texts of the existing RR, the term "channel" (F and S: canal) is also used to denote a radio frequency circuit or, in other words, two associated radio frequency channels within the meaning of the proposed definition, each of which is used for one of the two directions of transmission.

Note 4 – Recommendation ITU-R V.662 defines the general term "frequency channel" (Term 2.05).

B02 **necessary bandwidth;** *largeur de bande nécessaire; anchura de banda necesaria*
(RR S1.152)

For a given class of emission, the width of the frequency band which is just sufficient to ensure the transmission of information at the rate and with the quality required under specified conditions.

B03 **assigned frequency band;** *bande de fréquences assignée; banda de frecuencias asignada*
(RR S1.147, MOD)

The frequency band within which the emission of a station is authorized; the width of the band equals the necessary bandwidth plus twice the absolute value of the frequency tolerance. Where space stations are concerned, the assigned frequency band includes twice the maximum Doppler shift that may occur in relation to any point of the Earth's surface.

Note 1 – For certain services, the term "Assigned channel" is equivalent.

Note 2 – For the definition of "Frequency tolerance" see § D. (Term D02)

B04 **occupied bandwidth;** *largeur de bande occupée; anchura de banda ocupada*
(RR S1.153)

The width of a frequency band such that, below the lower and above the upper frequency limits, the mean powers emitted are each equal to a specified percentage $\beta/2$ of the total mean power of a given emission.

Unless otherwise specified by the ITU-R for the appropriate class of emission, the value of $\beta/2$ should be taken as 0.5%.

B05 **occupied band;** *bande occupée; banda ocupada*

The frequency band such that, below the lower and above the upper frequency limits, the mean powers emitted are each equal to a specified percentage $\beta/2$ of the total mean power of a given emission. Unless otherwise specified by the ITU-R, for the appropriate class of emission, the value of $\beta/2$ should be taken as 0.5%.

Sub-section B1 – Arrangement of radio channels

In the definitions which follow, the expression "given set of radio channels" may be considered to refer to similar phrases used by several Radiocommunication Study Groups, for example:

– Study Group 9: Arrangement of radio channels;

– Study Groups 4, 8, 10, 11: Frequency plan;

– Study Group 7: Channel plan.

The term "characteristic frequency" refers to RR S1.149 "A frequency which can be easily identified and measured in a given emission". In some Radiocommunication Study Groups, the term "characteristic frequency" may, for example, also refer to "centre frequency" or "carrier frequency".

B10 **reference frequency;** *fréquence de référence; frecuencia de referencia*

To be defined later.

B11 **adjacent channel;** *canal adjacent; canal adyacente*

In a given set of radio channels, the RF channel whose characteristic frequency is situated next above or next below that of a given channel.

Note 1 – The adjacent channel situated above the given channel is known as the "upper adjacent channel" and the one below it as the "lower adjacent channel".

Note 2 – Two adjacent channels may have part of the frequency spectrum in common and this may be referred to as frequency overlap.

B12 **second adjacent channel;** *deuxième canal adjacent; segundo canal adyacente*

In a given set of radio channels, the RF channel whose characteristic frequency is situated next above that of the upper adjacent channel or next below that of the lower adjacent channel.

B13 **co-channel;** *cocanal, cofréquence; cocanal*

Refers to the use of the same RF channel by two or more emissions.

B14 **orthogonal co-channel;** *cocanal (orthogonal); cocanal (ortogonal)*

Refers to the use of the same RF channel by two emissions with orthogonal polarizations, for the transmission of two independent signals.

B15 **channel spacing;** *espacement entre canaux; separación de canales*

In a given set of radio channels, the difference in frequency between the characteristic frequencies of two adjacent channels.

B16 **offset;** *décalé; separado*

In a given set of radio channels, this term refers to a change of the characteristic frequency of a radio-frequency channel in relation to its nominal frequency, by a specified value which is generally small compared to the channel spacing.

B17 **interleaved;** *intercalé; intercalado*

In a given set of radio channels, this term refers to the insertion of additional channels between the main channels (or each RF channel and its adjacent channels), the characteristic frequencies of the additional channels being different from those of the main channels by a specified value, generally a significant portion (e.g. one half) of the nominal channel spacing.

B18 **alternated** (polarization); *(à polarisation) alternée; (con polarización) alternada*

In a given set of radio channels, this term refers to an arrangement of channels in which two adjacent channels have orthogonal polarizations.

SECTION C – RADIATION AND EMISSION

C01 (RR S1.137, MOD) **radio-frequency radiation;** *rayonnement (radioélectrique); radiación (radioeléctrica)*

1. The phenomenon by which energy in the form of electromagnetic waves, in the radio-frequency range, emanates from a source into space.

2. Energy transferred through space in the form of electromagnetic waves in the radio-frequency range.

Note – By extension the term "radio-frequency radiation" sometimes also covers induction phenomena.

C02 (RR S1.138, MOD) **emission;** *emission; emisión*

1. Radio-frequency radiation in the case where the source is a radio transmitter.

2. Radio waves or signals produced by a radio transmitting station.

Note 1 – The energy from the local oscillator of a radio receiver if transferred to external space, is a radiation and not an emission.

Note 2 – In radiocommunication, the French term «émission» applies only to intentional radiation.

C03 (RR S1.144) **out-of-band emission;** *émission hors bande; emisión fuera de banda*

Emission on a frequency or frequencies immediately outside the necessary bandwidth which results from the modulation process, but excluding spurious emissions.

C04 (RR S1.145) **spurious emission;** *rayonnement non essentiel; emisión no esencial*

Emission on a frequency or frequencies which are outside the necessary bandwidth and the level of which may be reduced without affecting the corresponding transmission of information. Spurious emissions include harmonic emissions, parasitic emissions, intermodulation products and frequency conversion products, but exclude out-of-band emissions.

C05 (RR S1.146, MOD) **unwanted emissions;** *rayonnements non désirés; emisiones no deseadas*

Emissions consisting of spurious emissions and out-of-band emissions.

C06 (Rec. SM.329, MOD) **harmonic emission;** *rayonnement harmonique; emisión armónica*

Spurious emissions at frequencies which are whole multiples of those contained in the band occupied by an emission.

C07 **intermodulation products (of a transmitting station);** *produits d'intermodulation (d'une station émettrice); productos de intermodulación (de una estación transmisora)*

Each spectral component produced by intermodulation at one of the combination frequencies:

$$f = pf_1 + qf_2 + rf_3 \ldots$$

where p, q, r are positive, negative or nil integers and where f_1, f_2, . . . are the frequencies of the various oscillations existing in a transmitting station, such as the carrier frequencies of the different transmitters, the sub-carrier or local oscillation frequencies, the frequencies of sidebands due to modulation, etc., where the sum $| p | + | q | + | r | + \ldots$ is the order of an individual intermodulation product.

SECTION D – TRANSMITTERS AND CLASSES OF EMISSION

D01 **(radio) transmitter;** *émetteur (radioélectrique); transmisor (radioeléctrico)*

Apparatus producing radio-frequency energy for the purpose of radiocommunication.

D02 (RR S1.151) **frequency tolerance;** *tolérance de fréquence; tolerancia de frecuencia*

The maximum permissible departure by the centre frequency of the frequency band occupied by an emission from the assigned frequency or, by the characteristic frequency of an emission from the reference frequency.

Note – The frequency tolerance is expressed in parts in 10^6 or in hertz.

D03 (RR S1.139) **class of emission;** *classe d'émission; clase de emisión*

The set of characteristics of an emission, designated by standard symbols, e.g. type of modulation of the main carrier, modulating signal, type of information to be transmitted, and also if appropriate, any additional signal characteristics.

D03a **sideband;** *bande latérale; banda lateral*

To be defined later.

D03b **double sideband;** *double bande latérale; doble banda lateral*

To be defined later.

D04 (RR S1.140, MOD) **single sideband . . . (SSB);** . . . *à bande latérale unique (BLU);* . . . *de banda lateral única (BLU)*

Pertaining to a transmission or emission where only either the lower sideband or the upper sideband resulting from amplitude modulation is preserved.

D05 **full carrier . . .;** . . . *à porteuse complète;* . . . *de onda portadora completa*

Pertaining to a transmission or emission with amplitude modulation where, by convention, the power of the sinusoidal carrier component is no more than 6 dB below the peak envelope power.

Note 1 – Double-sideband amplitude-modulated emissions normally comprise a full carrier with a power level exactly 6 dB below the peak envelope power at 100% modulation.

Note 2 – In single-sideband full-carrier emissions, a carrier at a power level of 6 dB below the peak envelope power is emitted, to enable the use of a receiver designed for double-sideband full-carrier operation.

D06 **reduced carrier . . .;** *. . . à porteuse réduite; . . . de onda portadora reducida*

Pertaining to a transmission or emission with amplitude modulation where the power of the sinusoidal carrier component is, by convention, reduced by more than 6 dB below the peak envelope power but remains at such a level that it can be reconstituted and used for demodulation.

Note 1 – The level of the reduced carrier is normally between 6 dB and 32 dB and preferably between 16 dB and 26 dB below the peak envelope power of the emission.

Note 2 – The reduced carrier may also be used to achieve automatic frequency control and/or gain control at the receiver.

D07 **suppressed carrier . . .;** *. . . à porteuse supprimée; . . . de onda portadora suprimida*

Pertaining to a transmission or emission with amplitude modulation where the power of the sinusoidal carrier component is reduced to a level such that it generally cannot be reconstituted and used for demodulation.

Note – A carrier is regarded as being supressed when its level is at least 32 dB and preferably 40 dB or more below the peak envelope power of the emission.

D08 **vestigial-sideband** (qualifying term) **. . .;** *. . . à bande latérale résiduelle; . . . de banda lateral residual*

Pertaining to a transmission or emission in which one complete sideband and its complementary vestigial sideband are utilized.

D08a **vestigial sideband (VSB);** *bande latérale résiduelle (BLR); banda lateral residual (BLR)*

A sideband in which only the spectral components corresponding to the lower frequencies of the modulating signals, are preserved, the other components being strongly attenuated.

SECTION E – POWER AND RADIATED POWER

E01 (RR S1.157) **peak envelope power** (of a radio transmitter); *puissance en crête (d'un émetteur radioélectrique); potencia en la cresta de la envolvente (de un transmisor radioeléctrico)*

The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle at the crest of the modulation envelope taken under normal operating conditions.

E02 (RR S1.158) **mean power** (of a radio transmitter); *puissance moyenne (d'un émetteur radioélectrique); potencia media (de un transmisor radioeléctrico)*

The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during an interval of time sufficiently long compared with the lowest frequency encountered in the modulation taken under normal operating conditions.

E03 (RR S1.159) **carrier power** (of a radio transmitter); *puissance (de la) porteuse (d'un émetteur radioélectrique); potencia de la portadora (de un transmisor radioeléctrico)*

The average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle taken under the condition of no modulation.

Note – With some types of modulating signals the concept of carrier power is meaningless.

E04 (RR S1.160) **antenna gain;** *gain d'une antenne; ganancia de una antena*

The ratio, usually expressed in decibels, of the power required at the input of a loss free reference antenna to the power supplied to the input of a given antenna to produce, in a given direction, the same field strength of the same power flux-density at the same distance. When not specified otherwise, the gain refers to the direction of maximum radiation. The gain may be considered for a specified polarization.

Depending on the choice of the reference antenna, a distinction is made between:

(a) absolute or isotropic gain (G_i), when the reference antenna is an isotropic antenna isolated in space;

(b) gain relative to a half-wave dipole (G_d), when the reference antenna is a half-wave dipole isolated in space whose equatorial plane contains the given direction;

(c) gain relative to a short vertical antenna (G_v), when the reference antenna is a linear conductor, much shorter than one quarter of the wavelength, normal to the surface of a perfectly conducting plane which contains the given direction.

E05 (Rec. BS.561, MOD) **cymomotive force (c.m.f.)** (in a given direction); *force cymomotrice (f.c.m.) (dans une direction donnée); fuerza cimomotriz (f.c.m.) (en una dirección dada)*

The product formed by multiplying the electric field strength at a given point in space, due to a transmitting station, by the distance of the point from the antenna. This distance must be sufficient for the reactive components of the field to be negligible; moreover, the finite conductivity of the ground is supposed to have no effect on propagation.

Note 1 – The cymomotive force (c.m.f.) is a vector; when necessary it may be expressed in terms of components along axes perpendicular to the direction of propagation.

Note 2 – The c.m.f. is expressed in volts; it corresponds numerically to the field strength in mV/m at a distance of 1 km.

E06 **antenna directivity diagram;** *diagramme de directivité d'antenne; diagrama de directividad de una antena*

A curve representing, in polar or cartesian coordinates, a quantity proportional to the gain of antenna in the various directions in a particular plane or cone.

E06a **horizontal directivity pattern;** *diagramme de directivité horizontal; diagrama de directividad horizontal*

An antenna directivity diagram in the horizontal plane.

E06b **vertical directivity pattern;** *diagramme de directivité vertical; diagrama de directividad vertical*

An antenna directivity diagram in a specified vertical plane.

E07 (RR S1.161, MOD) **equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.);** *puissance isotrope rayonée équivalente (p.i.r.e.); potencia isótropa radiada equivalente (p.i.r.e.)*

The product of the power supplied to the antenna and the antenna gain in a given direction relative to an isotropic antenna (absolute or isotropic gain).

Note – The isotropic antenna, when fed with a power of 1 kW, is considered to provide an e.i.r.p. of 1 kW in all directions and to produce a field strength of 173 mV/m at 1 km distance.

E08 (RR S1.162, MOD) **effective radiated power (e.r.p.)** (in a given direction); *puissance apparente rayonnée (p.a.r.) (dans une direction donnée); potencia radiada aparente (p.r.a.) (en una direccion dada)*

The product of the power supplied to the antenna and its gain relative to a half-wave dipole in a given direction.

Note – The reference antenna, when fed with a power of 1 kW, is considered to radiate an e.r.p. of 1 kW in any direction in the equatorial plane and produces a field strength of 222 mV/m at 1 km distance.

E09 (RR 163, MOD) **effective monopole radiated power (e.m.r.p.)** (in a given direction); *puissance apparente rayonnée sur une antenne verticale courte (p.a.r.v.) (dans une direction donnée); potencia radiada aparente referida a una antena vertical corta (p.r.a.v.) (en una dirección dada)*

The product of the power supplied to the antenna and its gain relative to a short vertical antenna in a given direction.

Note – The reference antenna, when fed with a power of 1 kW, is considered to radiate an e.m.r.p. of 1 kW in any direction in the perfectly conducting plane and produces a field strength of 300 mV/m at 1 km distance (equivalent to a c.m.f. of 300 V).

SECTION F – RECEIVERS, NOISE AND INTERFERENCE

Sub-section F0 – Noise

F00 **noise;** *bruit; ruido*

To be defined later.

F01 **spot noise temperature** (of a one-port network); *température de bruit (d'un monoporte); temperatura de ruido puntual (de una red con una sola puerta)*

The exchangeable noise power spectral density at a given frequency of a one-port electrical network, divided by Boltzmann's constant.

Note 1 – This definition assumes that quantum effects are negligible.

Note 2 – The spot noise temperature has the sign of the real part of the network impedance.

Note 3 – If the network has an impedance with a positive real part, its noise temperature at a given frequency equals the thermodynamic temperature to which a resistor equal in value to the real part of the impedance should be brought in order to obtain an available power of thermal noise equal to the available power of the noise of the network at the same frequency.

Note 4 – A receiving antenna can be regarded as a one-port electrical network when viewed from its output port.

F02 **equivalent (spot) noise temperature** (of a linear two-port network); *température équivalente de bruit (d'un biporte linéaire); temperatura de ruido equivalente (puntual) (de una red lineal con dos puertas)*

(Symbol: $T(f)$)

The amount by which at a given frequency the noise temperature of a one-port electrical network connected to the input of a given linear two-port electrical network would have to be increased, if the noise due to this two-port network was temporarily suppressed, in order to cause the noise power spectral density at the output frequency corresponding to input frequency, to be the same as that of the total noise of the one-port and two-port networks.

Note 1 – This definition assumes that quantum phenomena are negligible.

Note 2 – The equivalent spot noise temperature of a two-port network is dependent on the impedance of the one-port network connected to input.

F03 **spot noise factor, spot noise figure** (of a linear two-port network); *facteur de bruit (d'un biporte linéaire); factor de ruido puntual (de una red lineal con dos puertas)*

(Symbol: $F(f)$)

The ratio of the exchangeable power spectral density of the noise appearing at a given frequency at the output of a given linear two-port electrical network, to the spectral density which would be present at the output if the only source of noise were the thermal noise due to a one-port electrical network connected to the input and which is assumed to have at all frequencies a noise temperature equal to the reference thermodynamic temperature fixed, by convention, around 290 K.

Note 1 – The spot noise factor $F(f)$ is related to the equivalent spot noise temperature $T(f)$ as follows:

$$F(f) = 1 + \frac{T(f)}{T_0}$$

where T_0 is the thermodynamic reference temperature.

Note 2 – The value of the ratio $F(f)$ may be expressed in decibels. In English, the term "noise factor" is generally employed when the ratio is expressed arithmetically, and "noise figure" is employed when the ratio is expressed in decibels.

Sub-section F1 – Interference

F11a **radio** (frequency) **noise**; *bruit radioélectrique; ruido radioeléctrico*

A time-varying electromagnetic phenomenon having components in the radio-frequency range, apparently not conveying information and which may be superimposed on, or combined with, a wanted signal.

Note 1 – In certain cases a radio-frequency noise may convey information on some characteristics of its source, for example its nature and location.

Note 2 – An aggregate of signals may appear as radio-frequency noise, when they are not separately identifiable.

F11b **radio-frequency disturbance;** *perturbation radioélectrique, parasite (radioélectrique); perturbación radioeléctrica, parásito (radioeléctrico)*

Any electromagnetic phenomenon having components in the radio-frequency range, which may degrade the performance of a device, equipment or system, or affect adversely living or inert matter.

Note – A radio-frequency disturbance may be a radio-frequency noise, an unwanted signal or a change in the propagation medium itself.

F11c **radio-frequency interference (RFI);** *brouillage (radioélectrique); interferencia (radioeléctrica)*

(RR S1.166, MOD)

Degradation of the reception of a wanted signal caused by a radio-frequency disturbance.

Note 1 – Often man-made noise is not included in interference.

Note 2 – Various levels of interference are defined for administrative purposes in the Radio Regulations viz. *permissible interference* (RR S1.167), *accepted interference* (RR S1.168) and *harmful interference* (RR S1.169). The first term describes a level of interference which in the given conditions involves degradation of reception quality to an extent considered insignificant, but which must be taken into account in the planning of systems. The level of permissible interference is usually laid down in ITU-R Recommendations and/or other international agreements. The second term describes a higher level of interference involving a moderate degradation of reception quality which in given conditions is deemed to be acceptable by the administrations concerned. The third term describes a level of interference which "seriously degrades, obstructs, or repeatedly interrupts a radiocommunication service".

Note 3 – The English words "interference" and "disturbance" are often used indiscriminately; the expression "radio-frequency interference" is also commonly applied to a radio-frequency disturbance or to an unwanted signal.

F12 **interfering source;** *source de brouillage; fuente interferente*

An emission, radiation, or induction which is determined to be a cause of interference in a radiocommunication system.

Sub-section F2 – Signal-to-interference ratio, protection ratio

F21 **signal-to-interference ratio; signal/interference ratio;** *rapport signal sur brouillage, rapport signal/brouillage; relación señal/interferencia*

The ratio, generally expressed in decibels, of the power of the wanted signal to the total power of interfering signals and noise, evaluated in specified conditions at a specified point of a transmission channel.

Note 1 – A distinction is made, for example, between:

– at the receiver input, the radio-frequency (RF) signal-to-interference ratio;

– at the receiver output, the audio-frequency (AF) signal-to-interference ratio and the video-frequency (VF) signal-to-interference ratio.

Note 2 – In each individual case, the noise and interfering signals taken into account should be specified.

Note 3 – The term "signal-to-disturbance ratio" or its abbreviated form "signal/disturbance ratio", which is already used for electromagnetic compatibility, may be used as a synonym.

F22 **protection ratio;** *rapport de protection; relación de protección*

The minimum value of the signal-to-interference ratio required to obtain a specified reception quality under specified conditions and at a specified point.

Note 1 – Various ITU-R Recommendations contain definitions for specific applications. The minimum value is usually laid down in these Recommendations and in other international agreements.

Note 2 – The specified conditions comprise *inter alia*:

– the nature and characteristics of the wanted signal;

– the nature and characteristics of the radio-frequency disturbance or the noise and interfering signals;

– the receiver and antenna characteristics;

– the propagation conditions.

Note 3 – A distinction is made for example between:

– the radio-frequency (RF) protection ratio;

– the video frequency (VF) protection ratio;

– the audio-frequency (AF) protection ratio.

F23 **protection margin;** *marge de protection; margen de protección*

The difference between the signal-to-interference ratio and the protection ratio, these ratios being expressed in logarithmic form.

Note 1 – Generally, care is taken to ensure that the difference between the ratios is positive to ensure reliability of communication.

Note 2 – Various Recommendations contain definitions for specific applications (e.g. Recommendation ITU-R BO.566).

Sub-section F3 – Field strength and power flux-density

F31 **minimum usable field-strength, [minimum usable power flux-density];** *champ minimal utilisable, [puissance surfacique minimale utilisable]; intensidad de campo mínima utilizable, [densidad de flujo de potencia mínima utilizable]*

(Symbols: E_{min} and P_{min})

Minimum value of the field-strength [minimum value of the power flux-density] necessary to permit a desired reception quality, under specified receiving conditions, in the presence of natural and man-made noise, but in the absence of interference from other transmitters.

Note 1 – The desired quality is determined in particular by the protection ratio against noise, and for fluctuating noise, by the percentage of time during which this protection ratio must be ensured.

Note 2 – The receiving conditions include, *inter alia*:

– the type of transmission, and frequency band used;

– the receiving equipment characteristics (antenna gain, receiver characteristics, siting, etc.);

– receiver operating conditions, particularly the geographical zone, the time and the season.

Note 3 – Where there is no ambiguity, the term "minimum field-strength" ["minimum power flux-density"] may be used.

Note 4 – The term "minimum usable field-strength" corresponds to the term "minimum field-strength to be protected" which appears in many ITU texts.

F32 **usable field-strength, [usable power flux-density];** *champ utilisable, [puissance surfacique utilisable]; intensidad de campo utilizable, [densidad de flujo de potencia utilizable]*

(Symbols: E_u and P_u)

Minimum value of the field-strength [minimum value of the power flux-density] necessary to permit a desired reception quality, under specified receiving conditions, in the presence of natural and man-made noise and of interference, either in an existing situation or as determined by agreements or frequency plans.

Note 1 – The desired quality is determined in particular by the protection ratios against noise and interference and in the case of fluctuating noise or interference, by the percentage of time during which the required quality must be ensured.

Note 2 – The receiving conditions include, *inter alia*:

– the type of transmission and frequency band used;

– the receiving equipment characteristics (antenna gain, receiver characteristics, siting, etc.);

– receiver operating conditions, particularly the geographical zone, the time and the season, or the fact that, if the receiver is mobile, a median field strength for multipath propagation must be considered.

Note 3 – The term "usable field-strength" corresponds to the term "necessary field-strength" which appears in many ITU texts.

F33 **reference usable field-strength, [reference usable power flux-density];** *champ utilisable de référence, [puissance surfacique utilisable de référence]; intensidad de campo de referencia utilizable, [densidad de flujo de potencia de referencia utilizable]*

(Symbols: E_{ref} and P_{ref})

The agreed value of the usable field-strength [the agreed value of the usable power flux-density] that can serve as a reference or basis for frequency planning.

Note 1 – Depending on the receiving conditions and the quality required, there may be several reference usable field-strength [reference usable power flux-density] values for the same service.

Note 2 – Where there is no ambiguity, the term "reference field-strength" ["reference power flux-density"] may be used.

Sub-section F4 – Diversity reception

F41 (Rec. F.592) **diversity reception;** *réception en diversité; recepción por diversidad*

A reception method in which one resultant signal is obtained from several received radio signals which convey the same information but for which the radio path or the transmission channel differs by at least one characteristic such as frequency, polarization, or the position or orientation of antennas.

Note 1 – The quality of the resultant signal can be higher than that of the individual signals, due to the partial decorrelation of propagation conditions over the different radio paths or transmission channels.

Note 2 – The term "time diversity" is sometimes used to refer to the repetition of a signal or part of a signal over a single radio path or transmission channel.

F42 (Rec. F.592) **order of diversity;** *ordre de diversité; orden de diversidad*

The number of different radio signals used for diversity reception. For two signals, reception is said to be "double diversity", and so on.

F43 (Rec. F.592) **space diversity reception;** *réception en diversité d'espace; recepción con diversidad de espacio*

Diversity reception in which several antennas are used at appropriate distances from each other in a radio station.

Note – For line-of-sight radio-relay systems, separation is generally vertical, whereas for trans-horizon radio-relay systems, it is generally horizontal.

F44 (Rec. F.592) **frequency diversity reception;** *réception en diversité de fréquence; recepción con diversidad de frecuencia*

Diversity reception in which several radio channels are used with appropriate frequency separations.

Note – If the channels are situated in different frequency bands, the frequency diversity is said to be "cross-band diversity".

SECTION G – PROPAGATION

Sub-section G0 – Terms related to radio waves

G00 **polarization;** *polarisation; polarización*

To be defined later.

G01 **cross-polarization**; *transpolarisation; polarización cruzada, transpolarización*

The appearance, in the course of propagation, of a polarization component which is orthogonal to the expected polarization.

G02 **cross-polarization discrimination;** *discrimination de polarisation, découplage de polarisation; discriminación por polarización cruzada*

For a radio wave transmitted with a given polarization, the ratio at the reception point of the power received with the expected polarization to the power received with the orthogonal polarization.

Note – The cross-polarization discrimination depends both on the characteristics of the antennas and on the propagation medium.

G03 (Rec. P.310) **cross-polarization isolation;** *isolement de polarisation; aislamiento por polarización cruzada*

For two radio waves transmitted at the same frequency with the same power and orthogonal polarization, the ratio of the co-polarized power in a given receiver to the cross-polarized power in that receiver.

G04 **depolarization;** *dépolarisation; despolarización*

A phenomenon by virtue of which all or part of the power of a radio wave transmitted with a defined polarization may no longer have a defined polarization after propagation.

G04a **elliptical polarization;** *polarisation elliptique; polarización elíptica*

To be defined later.

G05 (RR S1.154, MOD) **right-hand polarization, clockwise polarization;** *polarisation dextrorsum, polarisation dextrogyre* (deprecated in this sense); *polarización dextrógira, polarización en el sentido de las agujas del reloj*

An elliptical polarization for which the electric flux-density vector observed in any fixed plane not containing the direction of propagation, whilst looking in this direction, rotates with time in a right-hand or clockwise direction.

G06 (RR S1.155, MOD) **left-hand polarization, counter-clockwise polarization;** *polarisation senestrorsum, polarisation lévogyre* (deprecated in this sense); *polarización levógira, polarización en el sentido contrario de las agujas del reloj*

An elliptical polarization for which the electric flux-density vector observed in any fixed plane not containing the direction of propagation, whilst looking in this direction, rotates with time in a left-hand or counter-clockwise direction.

Sub-section G1 – Tropospheric propagation

G11 (Rec. P.310, MOD) **free-space propagation;** *propagation en espace libre; propagación en el espacio libre*

Propagation of an electromagnetic wave in a homogeneous ideal dielectric medium which may be considered of infinite extent in all directions.

Note – For propagation in free space, the magnitude of each vector of the electromagnetic field in any given direction from the source beyond a suitable distance determined by the size of the source and the wavelength is proportional to the reciprocal of the distance from the source.

G11a (Rec. P.310) **ray;** *trajet radioélectrique; trayecto radioeléctrico*

To be defined later.

G12 (Rec. P.310) **line-of-sight propagation;** *propagation en visibilité; propagación con visibilidad directa*

Propagation between two points for which the direct ray is sufficiently clear of obstacles for diffraction to be of negligible effect.

G13 (Rec. P.310) **troposphere;** *troposphère; troposfera*

The lower part of the Earth's atmosphere extending upwards from the Earth's surface, in which temperature decreases with height except in local layers of temperature inversion. This part of the atmosphere extends to an altitude of about 9 km at the Earth's poles and 17 km at the equator.

G14 **tropospheric propagation;** *propagation troposphérique; propagación troposférica*

Propagation within the troposphere and by extension, propagation beneath the ionosphere, when not influenced by the ionosphere.

G15 (Rec. P.310) **radio horizon;** *horizon radioélectrique; horizonte radioeléctrico*

The locus of points at which the direct rays from a point source of radio waves are tangential to the surface of the Earth.

Note – As a general rule, the radio and geometric horizons are different because of atmospheric refraction.

G16 (Rec. P.310) **trans-horizon propagation;** *propagation (troposphérique) transhorizon; propagación (troposférica) transhorizonte*

Tropospheric propagation between points close to the ground, the reception point being beyond the radio horizon of the transmission point.

Note – Trans-horizon propagation may be due to a variety of tropospheric mechanisms such as diffraction, scattering, reflection from tropospheric layers. However ducting is not included because in a duct there is no radio horizon.

G17 (Rec. P.310, MOD) **tropospheric radio-duct;** *conduit troposphérique; conducto radioeléctrico troposférico*

A quasi-horizontal stratification in the troposphere within which radio energy of a sufficiently high frequency is substantially confined and propagates with much lower attenuation, than would be obtained in a homogeneous atmosphere.

G18 (Rec. P.310, MOD) **ducting;** *propagation (troposphérique) guidée; propagación guiada (troposférica) (por conducto)*

Guided propagation of radio waves inside a tropospheric radio-duct.

G19 (Rec. P.310, MOD) **tropospheric-scatter propagation;** *propagation par diffusion troposphérique; propagación por dispersión troposférica*

Tropospheric propagation by scattering from many inhomogeneities and/or discontinuities in the refractive index of the atmosphere.

G19a (Rec. P.310, MOD) **precipitation-scatter propagation;** *propagation par diffusion par les précipitations; propagación por dispersión debida a las precipitaciones*

Tropospheric propagation due to scattering caused by hydrometeors, mainly rain.

G19b (Rec. P.310, MOD) **multipath propagation;** *propagation par trajets multiples; propagación por trayectos múltiples*

Propagation between a transmission point and a reception point over a number of separate propagation paths simultaneously.

G19c **ground wave;** *onde de sol; onda de superficie*

A radio wave basically determined by the properties of the ground which propagates in the troposphere and which is mainly due to diffraction around the Earth.

Sub-section G2 – Ionospheric propagation

G21 **ionosphere;** *ionosphère; ionosfera*

That part of the upper atmosphere characterized by the presence of ions and free electrons mainly arising from photo-ionization, the electron density being sufficient to produce significant modification of the propagation of radio waves in certain frequency bands.

Note – The Earth's ionosphere extends approximately from a height of 50 km to a height of 2000 km.

G22 **ionospheric propagation;** *propagation ionosphérique; propagación ionosférica*

Radio propagation involving the ionosphere.

G24 **trans-ionospheric propagation;** *propagation transionosphérique; propagación transionosférica*

Radio propagation between two points situated below and above the height of the maximum electron density of the ionosphere.

G25 **ionospheric scatter propagation;** *propagation par diffusion ionosphérique; propagación por dispersión ionosférica*

Ionospheric propagation involving scatter from irregularities in the electron density in the ionosphere.

G26 **(propagation by) ionospheric reflection;** *(propagation par) réflexion ionosphérique; (propagación por) reflexión ionosférica*

Ionospheric propagation at a sufficiently low frequency that, for given conditions, transionospheric propagation is not possible; the radio wave is then subject to progressive refraction which, when considered from a sufficiently large distance, may be considered as equivalent to reflection from a hypothetical surface.

G27 **ionospheric wave;** *onde ionosphérique; onda ionosférica*

A radio wave returned to the Earth by ionospheric reflection.

G28 **hop** (ionospheric propagation); *bond, saut (en propagation ionosphérique); salto (en propagación ionosférica)*

A propagation path between two points on the surface of the Earth, comprising one or more ionospheric reflections but without intermediate reflection by the ground.

G29 (Rec. P.373, MOD) **basic MUF;** *MUF de référence; MUF básica*

The highest frequency at which a radio wave can propagate between given terminals below the ionosphere on a specified occasion, by ionospheric refraction alone.

Note – The acronym MUF stands for "Maximum Usable Frequency".

G30 (Rec. P.373, MOD)

operational MUF; *MUF d'exploitation, MUF; MUF de explotación, MUF*

The highest frequency that would permit acceptable performance of a radio circuit by signal propagation via the ionosphere between given terminals below the ionosphere at a given time under specified working conditions.

Note 1 – Acceptable performance may for example be quoted in terms of maximum error ratio or required signal/noise ratio.

Note 2 – Specified working conditions may include such factors as antenna types, transmitter power, class of emission and required information rate.

G31 (Rec. P.373, MOD)

lowest useful frequency (LUF); *fréquence minimale utilisable LUF; frecuencia mínima utilizable LUF*

The lowest frequency that would permit acceptable performance of a radio circuit by signal propagation via the ionosphere between given terminals below the ionosphere at a given time under specified working conditions.

Note – See Notes 1 and 2 of term G30 "operational MUF".

SECTION H – SPACE RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

Sub-section H0 – General terms* (See also Sub-section A3)

H01 (RR S1.178) (Rec. S.673)

spacecraft; *engin spatial; vehículo espacial*

A man-made vehicle which is intended to go beyond the major part of the Earth's atmosphere.

H02 (RR S1.177)

deep space; *espace lointain; espacio lejano*

Space at distances from the Earth equal to, or greater than, 2×10^6 km.

H03 (Rec. S.673)

space probe; *sonde spatiale; sonda espacial*

A spacecraft designed for making observations or measurements in space.

H04 (RR S1.179, MOD) (Rec. S.673)

satellite; *satellite; satélite*

A body which revolves around another body of preponderant mass and which has a motion primarily and permanently determined by the force of attraction of that other body.

Note – A body so defined which revolves around the Sun is called a planet or planetoid.

H05 (Rec. S.673, MOD)

orbit; *orbite; órbita*

1. The path, relative to a specified frame of reference, described by the centre mass of a satellite or other object in space, subjected solely to forces of natural origin, mainly the force of gravity.

2. By extension, the path described by the centre of mass of a body in space subjected to forces of natural origin and occasional low-energy corrective forces exerted by a propulsive device in order to achieve and maintain a desired path.

Note – In the Radio Regulations, the above two definitions are combined in the following form (RR S1.184):

"The path, relative to a specified frame of reference, described by the centre of mass of a satellite or other object in space subjected primarily to natural forces, mainly the force of gravity."

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* The terms of celestial mechanics, relating to orbits, used in these definitions are defined in Recommendation ITU-R S.673.

H06 (RR S1.185, MOD) (Rec. S.673) **inclination** (of a satellite orbit); *inclinaison (d'une orbite de satellite); inclinación (de una órbita de satélite)*

The angle between the plane of the orbit of a satellite and the principal reference plane.

Note – By convention, the inclination of a direct orbit of a satellite is an acute angle and the inclination of a retrograde orbit is an obtuse angle.

H07 (RR S1.186) (Rec. S.673, MOD) **period** (of a satellite); *période (d'un satellite); periodo (de un satélite)*

The time elapsing between two consecutive passages of a satellite through a characteristic point on its orbit.

H08 (RR S1.187, MOD) (Rec. S.673) **altitude of the apogee [perigee];** *altitude de l'apogée [du périgée]; altitud del apogeo [del perigeo]*

The altitude of the apogee [perigee] above a specified hypothetical reference surface serving to represent the surface of the Earth.

H09a (Rec. S.673) **geocentric angle;** *angle géocentrique; ángulo geocéntrico*

The angle formed by imaginary straight lines that join any two points with the centre of the Earth.

H09b (Rec. S.673) **topocentric angle;** *angle topocentrique; ángulo topocéntrico*

The angle formed by imaginary straight lines that join any two points in space with a specific point on the surface of the Earth.

H09c (Rec. S.673) **exocentric angle;** *angle exocentrique; ángulo exocéntrico*

The angle formed by imaginary straight lines that join any two points with a specific point in space.

Sub-section H1 – Types of satellites

H11 (RR S1.180) (Rec. S.673) **active satellite;** *satellite actif; satélite activo*

A satellite carrying a station intended to transmit or retransmit radiocommunication signals.

H12 (RR S1.181) (Rec. S.673, MOD) **reflecting satellite;** *satellite réflecteur; satélite reflector*

A satellite intended to reflect radiocommunication signals.

H13 (Rec. S.673) **station-keeping satellite;** *satellite maintenu en position; satélite de posición controlada*

A satellite, the position of the centre of mass of which is controlled to follow a specified law, either in relation to the positions of other satellites belonging to the same space system or in relation to a point on Earth which is fixed or moves in a specified way.

H14 (Rec. S.673) **synchronized satellite, phased satellite** (deprecated); *satellite synchronisé, satellite en phase (deprecated); satélite sincronizado, satélite en fase (deprecated)*

A satellite controlled so as to have an anomalistic period or a nodal period equal to that of another satellite or planet, or to the period of a given phenomenon, and to pass a characteristic point in its orbit at specified instants.

H15 (Rec. S.673) **attitude-stabilized satellite;** *satellite à commande d'orientation; satélite de actitud estabilizada*

A satellite with at least one axis maintained in a specified direction, e.g. toward the centre of the Earth, the Sun or a specified point in space.

H16 (Rec. S.673) **synchronous satellite;** *satellite synchrone; satélite sincrónico*

A satellite for which the mean sidereal period is equal to the sidereal period of rotation of the primary body about its own axis; by extension, a satellite for which the mean sidereal period of revolution is approximately equal to the sidereal period of rotation of the primary body.

H17 (Rec. S.673) **geosynchronous satellite;** *satellite géosynchrone; satélite geosincrónico*

A synchronous Earth satellite.

Note – The sidereal period of rotation of the Earth is about 23 hours 56 minutes.

H18 (Rec. S.673) **sub-synchronous (super-synchronous) satellite;** *satellite sous-synchrone (super-synchrone); satélite subsincrónico (supersincrónico)*

A satellite for which the mean sidereal period of revolution about the primary body is a sub-multiple (an integral multiple) of the sidereal period of rotation of the primary body about its own axis.

H19 (Rec. S.673) **stationary satellite;** *satellite stationnaire; satélite estacionario*

A satellite which remains fixed in relation to the surface of the primary body; by extension, a satellite which remains approximately fixed in relation to the surface of the primary body.

Note – A stationary satellite is a synchronous satellite with an orbit which is equatorial, circular and direct.

Sub-section H2 – Geostationary satellite

H21 (Rec. S.673) **geostationary satellite;** *satellite géostationnaire; satélite geoestacionario*

A stationary satellite having the Earth as its primary body.

Note – A geostationary satellite remains approximately fixed relative to the Earth (RR S1.189).

H22 (Rec. S.673) **geostationary-satellite orbit;** *orbite des satellites géostationnaires; órbita de los satélites geoestacionarios*

The unique orbit of all geostationary satellites.

H23 (Rec. S.673) **visible arc;** *arc de visibilité; arco visible*

The common part of the arc of the geostationary satellite over which the space station is visible above the local horizon from each associated earth station in the service area.

H24 (Rec. S.673) **service arc;** *arc de service; arco de servicio*

The arc of the geostationary satellite orbit within which the space station could provide the required service (the required service depends upon the system characteristics and user requirements) to all of its associated earth stations in the service area.

H25 (Rec. S.673) **frequency re-use satellite network;** *réseau à satellite à réutilisation de fréquence; red de satélites con reutilización de frecuencias*

A satellite network in which the satellite utilizes the same frequency band more than once, by means of antenna polarization discrimination, or by multiple antenna beams, or both.

Sub-section H3 – Space research – Earth exploration

H31 (RR S1.182, MOD) **active sensor;** *détecteur actif, capteur actif; sensor activo*

A measuring instrument in the earth exploration-satellite service or in the space research service by means of which information is obtained by transmission and reception of electromagnetic waves.

Note – The definitions given in RR S1.182 and S1.183 are modified by changing the phrase "radio waves" to "electromagnetic waves". From a technical point of view, the change is necessary because some remote sensors make measurements at wavelengths that correspond to frequencies above the upper limit of radio waves, conventionally fixed at 3 000 GHz.

H32 (RR S1.183, MOD) **passive sensor;** *détecteur passif, capteur passif; sensor pasivo*

A measuring instrument in the earth exploration-satellite service or in the space research service by means of which information is obtained by reception of electromagnetic waves of natural origin.

Note – See Note for term H31.

H33 **data relay satellite;** *satellite relais de données; satélite de retransmisión de datos*

A satellite whose main purpose is the relay of data from one or more mission satellites or space probes to one or more earth stations. It may also provide for communication in the other direction. Additionally, it may be used as a relay for the space operation service.

Note – Data relay satellites are generally geostationary.

H34 **data collection satellite;** *satellite de collecte de données; satélite de adquisición de datos*

A satellite whose main purpose is the collection of data from stations on the Earth or in the atmosphere of the Earth, and subsequent forwarding of those data to one or more earth stations. It may also provide for communication in the other direction.

H35 **remote sensing satellite;** *satellite de télédétection; satélite de teledetección*

A satellite whose purpose is remote observation by reception of electromagnetic waves using active or passive sensors (these two types of sensors are defined in this Recommendation numbers, H31 and H32).

Sub-section H4 – Broadcasting

H41 (RR S1.129) **individual reception** (in the broadcasting-satellite service); *réception individuelle (dans le service de radiodiffusion par satellite); recepción individual (en el servicio de radiodifusión por satélite)*

The reception of emissions from a space station in the broadcasting-satellite service by simple domestic installations and in particular those possessing small antenna.

H42 (RR S1.130) **community reception** (in the broadcasting-satellite service); *reception communautaire (dans le service de radiodiffusion par satellite); recepción comunal (en el servicio de radiodifusión por satélite)*

The reception of emissions from a space station in the broadcasting-satellite service by receiving equipment, which in some cases may be complex and have antennae larger than those used for individual reception, and intended for use:

– by a group of the general public at one location; or

– through a distribution system covering a limited area.

H43 (Rec. BO.566, MOD) **direct distribution;** *distribution directe; distribución directa*

Use of a satellite link of the fixed-satellite service to relay broadcasting programmes from one or more points of origin, directly to terrestrial broadcasting stations without any intermediate distribution stages (possibly including other signals necessary for their operation).

H44 (Rec. BO.566, MOD), **indirect distribution;** *distribution indirecte; distribución indirecta*

Use of a satellite link of the fixed-satellite service to relay broadcasting programmes from one or more points of origin to various earth stations for further distribution to the terrestrial broadcasting stations (possibly including other signals necessary for their operation).

SECTION J – STANDARD FREQUENCIES AND TIME SIGNALS

J01 (Rec. TF.686) **frequency standard;** *étalon de fréquence; patrón de frecuencia*

A generator, the output of which is used as a frequency reference.

J02 (Rec. TF.686) **standard frequency;** *fréquence étalon; frecuencia patrón*

A frequency with a known relationship to a frequency standard.

Note – The term standard frequency is often used for the signal whose frequency is a standard frequency.

J03 (Rec. TF.686) **standard-time-signal emission;** *émission des signaux horaires; emisión de señales horarias*

An emission which disseminates a sequence of time signals at regular intervals with a specified accuracy.

J04 (Rec. TF.686) **International Atomic Time (TAI);** *temps atomique international (TAI); Tiempo Atómico Internacional (TAI)*

The time scale established by the Bureau international des poids et mesures (BIPM) on the basis of data from atomic clocks operating in several establishments conforming to the definition of the second, the unit of time of the International System of Units (SI).

J05 (Rec. TF.686, MOD) **Universal Time (UT);** *temps universel (UT); Tiempo Universal (UT)*

Universal Time (UT) is the general designation of time scales based on the rotation of the Earth. In applications in which precision of a few tenths of a second cannot be tolerated, it is necessary to specify the form of UT which should be used:

– UT0 is the mean solar time of the prime meridian obtained from direct astronomical observation;

– UT1 is UT0 corrected for the effects of small movements of the Earth relative to the axis of rotation (polar variation) (see Recommendation ITU-R TF.460);

– UT2 is UT1 corrected for the effects of a small seasonal fluctuation in the rate of rotation of the Earth.

J06 (Rec. TF.686, MOD) **Coordinated Universal Time (UTC);** *temps universel coordonné (UTC); Tiempo Universal Coordinado (UTC)*

The time scale, maintained by the BIPM and the International Earth Rotation Service (IERS), which forms the basis of a coordinated dissemination of standard frequencies and time signals. UTC corresponds exactly in rate with TAI, but differs from it by an integral number of seconds.

The UTC scale is adjusted by the insertion or deletion of seconds (positive or negative leap seconds) to ensure approximate agreement with UT1.

APPENDIX A TO RECOMMENDATION ITU-R V.573-3

STATIONS IN MOBILE SERVICES

See in Section A of Recommendation ITU-R V.573-3:

A10 Mobile station (RR S1.67)

A11 Land station (RR S1.69)

A10a (RR S1.73) **land mobile station;** *station mobile terrestre; estación móvil terrestre*

A *mobile station* in the *land mobile service* capable of surface movement within the geographical limits of a country or continent.

A11a (RR S1.71) **base station;** *station de base; estación de base*

A *land station* in the *land mobile service.*

A10b (RR S1.77) **ship station;** *station de navire; estación de barco*

A *mobile station* in the *maritime mobile service* located on board a vessel which is not permanently moored, other than a *survival craft station.*

A11b (RR S1.75) **coast station;** *station côtière; estación costera*

A *land station* in the *maritime mobile service.*

A10c (RR S1.83) **aircraft station;** *station d'aéronef; estación de aeronave*

A *mobile station* in the *aeronautical mobile service*, other than a *survival craft station*, located on board an aircraft.

A11c (RR S1.81 (MOD)) **aeronautical station;** *station aéronautique; estación aeronáutica*

A *land station* in the *aeronautical mobile service.*

Note – In certain instances, an aeronautical station may be located, for example, on board ship or on a platform at sea.

A10d (RR S1.65) **survival craft station;** *station d'engin de sauvetage; estación de embarcación o dispositivo de salvamento*

A mobile station in the maritime mobile service or the aeronautical mobile service intended solely for survival purposes and located on any lifeboat, life-raft or other survival equipment.

A10e (RR S1.103) **radar beacon (racon);** *balise radar (racon); baliza de radar (racon)*

A transmitter-receiver associated with a fixed navigational mark which, when triggered by a *radar*, automatically returns a distinctive signal which can appear on the display of the triggering *radar*, providing range, bearing and identification information.

A10f (RR S1.93 (MOD)) **emergency position-indicating radiobeacon station;** *station de radiobalise de localisation des sinistres; estación de radiobaliza de localización de siniestros*

A station in the mobile service the emissions of which are intended to facilitate search and rescue operations.

Note – The extension of this definition in the case of stations the emissions of which are intended to be relayed by satellite, needs further study.

COMPLEMENT TO RECOMMENDATION ITU-R V.573-3

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TERMS DEFINED IN ITU-R TEXTS

This list comprises for each term:

1st column: the term in the working language of the document and below, the term in the two other ITU-R working languages;

2nd column: asterisk indicating that the term has not been explicitly defined in a ITU-R text;

3rd column: the kind, Series and number of the ITU-R text – unless otherwise specified, the texts are published in the 1997 Series Volumes of ITU-R Recommendations.

4th column: the reference in the ITU-R text, if necessary (An.: Annex; Ap.: Appendix; P.: Part).

A

absolute gain (of an antenna) (G_i), isotropic gain (of an antenna) (G_i) *F: gain absolu (d'une antenne) (G_i), gain isotrope (d'une antenne) (G_i)* *S: ganancia absoluta (de una antena) (G_i), ganancia isótropa (de una antena) (G_i)*	* *	Rec. P.341 Rec. V.573	An. 1 § 3 No. E04a
accepted interference *F: brouillage accepté* *S: interferencia aceptada*	*	Rec. V.573	No. F11c (Note 2)
accuracy *F: exactitude* *S: exactitud*		Rec. TF.686	
active satellite *F: satellite actif* *S: satélite activo*		Rec. S.673 Rec. V.573	An. No. H11
active sensor *F: détecteur actif, capteur actif* *S: sensor activo*		Rec. V.573	No. H31
actual coverage area see: coverage area			
adjacent channel *F: canal adjacent* *S: canal adyacente*		Rec. BO.566 Rec. V.573	§ 4.4 No. B11
aeronautical station *F: station aéronautique* *S: estación aeronáutica*		Rec. V.573	Ap. A, No. A11c
aerosols *F: aérosols* *S: aerosoles*		Rec. P.310	No. C28
ageing *F: vieillissement* *S: envejecimiento*		Rec. TF.686	
aircraft station *F: station d'aéronef* *S: estación de aeronave*		Rec. V.573	Ap. A, No. A10c
alternated (arrangement of radio channels) *F: alternée (disposition)* *S: alternada (disposición)*		Rec. F.592	§ 1.7
alternated (polarization) *F: alternée (à polarisation)* *S: alternada (con polarización)*		Rec. V.573	No. B18

altitude of the apogee (perigee) *F: altitude de l'apogée (du périgée)* *S: altitud del apogeo (del perigeo)*		Rec. S.673 Rec. V.573	An. No. H08
anomalistic period *F: période anomalistique* *S: periodo anomalístico*		Rec. S.673	An.
antenna see: directivity, economic standard antenna, gain, interference sector (*I*) (of a directional antenna), minimum standard antenna, service sector (*S*) (of a directional antenna)			
antenna butterfly *F: papillon d'une antenne* *S: mariposa de una antena*			
antenna directivity diagram *F: diagramme de directivité d'antenne* *S: diagrama de directividad de una antena*		Rec. V.573	No. E06
antenna directivity factor (*M*) *F: coefficient de directivité de l'antenne (M)* *S: factor de directividad de la antena (M)*		Rec. F.162	§ 1.6
antenna gain see: gain of an antenna			
antenna-to-medium coupling loss see: gain degradation			
apoapsis *F: apoastre, apoapside* *S: apoastro, apoapside*		Rec. S.673	An.
apogee *F: apogée* *S: apogeo*		Rec. S.673	An.
area see: actual coverage area, capture area, coverage area, feeder-link service area, interference-free coverage area, nominal coverage area, service area			
articulation index *F: indice de netteté* *S: indice de nitidez*			
articulation score *F: appréciation de la netteté (note)* *S: apreciación de la nitidez*			
ascending (descending) node *F: nœud ascendant (descendant)* *S: nodo ascendente (descendente)*		Rec. S.673	An.
assigned frequency *F: fréquence assignée* *S: frecuencia asignada*		Rec. SM.328	§ 1.16
assigned frequency band *F: bande de fréquences assignée* *S: banda de frecuencia asignada*		Rec. SM.328 Rec. V.573	§ 1.15 No. B03
atomic time scale *F: échelle de temps atomique* *S: escala de tiempo atómico*		Rec. TF.686	
attenuation coefficient *F: affaiblissement linéique* *S: coeficiente de atenuación*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 5.04
attenuation, loss *F: affaiblissement, atténuation* *S: atenuación, pérdida*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 5.01
attenuation-slope (of the passband) *F: pente aux frontières (de la bande passante)* *S: pendiente en los límites (de una banda de paso)*	*	Rec. SM.332	§ 4.3
attitude-stabilized satellite *F: satellite à commande d'orientation* *S: satélite de actitud estabilizada*		Rec. S.673 Rec. V.573	An. No. H15
audioconference *F: audioconférence* *S: audioconferencia*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.26

audio-frequency (AF) protection ratio *F: rapport de protection en audiofréquence (AF)* *S: relación de protección en audiofrecuencia (AF)*	*	Rec. V.573 Rec. BS.638	No. F22 (Note 3) § 1.2
audio-frequency (AF) signal-to-interference ratio *F: rapport signal/brouillage en audiofréquence (AF)* *S: relación señal/interferencia en audiofrecuencia (AF)*	*	Rec. V.573 Rec. BS.638	No. F21 (Note 1) § 1.1
automatic switching for television circuits *F: commutation automatique pour circuits de télévision* *S: conmutación automática para circuitos de televisión*			
avoidance angle *F: angle d'évitement* *S: ángulo de evitación*	*	Rec. SF.1006	An. 1

B

band see: assigned frequency band, baseband, frequency band, occupied band			
bandwidth *F: largeur de bande* *S: anchura de banda*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 4.02
bandwidth see: baseband bandwidth, modulation acceptance bandwidth, necessary bandwidth, occupied bandwidth, width of the effective overall noise band, *x* dB bandwidth			
bandwidth expansion ratio *F: rapport d'étalement de la largeur de bande* *S: relación de expansión de la anchura de banda*		Rec. SM.328	§ 1.4
base station *F: station de base* *S: estación de base*		Rec. V.573	Ap. A, No. A11a
base station area *F: zone de la station de base* *S: zona de estación de base*		Rec. M.624	An. I, § 6
baseband *F: bande de base* *S: banda base*		Rec. SM.328 Rec. V.662	§ 1.1 Ap. 2, No. 4.03
baseband bandwidth *F: largeur de la bande de base* *S: anchura de banda de la banda base*		Rec. SM.328	§ 1.2
basic amplitude (data signal in television) *F: amplitude de base (signal de données en télévision)* *S: amplitud de base (señal de datos en televisión)*	*	Rep. BT.956 An. Vol. XI-1	Ap. I, P. I, § 4
basic MUF *F: MUF de référence* *S: MUF básica*		Rec. P.373 Rec. V.573	§ 2 No. G29
basic transmission loss (of a radio link) *F: affaiblissement de propagation (d'une liaison radioélectrique), affaiblissement entre antennes isotropes (d'une liaison radioélectrique)* *S: pérdida básica de transmisión (de un enlace radioeléctrico)*		Rec. P.341 Rec. V.573	§ 4 No. A44
beam area (for the broadcasting-satellite service) *F: empreinte d'un faisceau (pour le service de radiodiffusion par satellite)* *S: zona del haz (para el servicio de radiodifusión por satélite)*		Rec. BO.566	§ 3.3
bidirectional *F: bilatéral, bidirectionnel* *S: bidireccional, bilateral*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 3.21
bit error ratio (BER) *F: taux d'erreur binaire (TEB)* *S: proporción de bits erróneos (BER)*		Rec. F.592 Rec. V.662	§ 2.1 Ap. 2, No. 5.10
broadcast videography, teletext *F: vidéographie diffusée teletext* *S: videografía radiodifundida, teletexto*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.20

broadcasting *F: télédiffusion* *S: teledifusión*	Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.34
broadcasting see: (radio) broadcasting, sound broadcasting, television (broadcasting)		
broadcasting-satellite service *F: service de radiodiffusion par satellite* *S: servicio de radiodifusión por satélite*	Rec. BO.566	§ 1.1
broadcasting-satellite space station *F: station spatiale de radiodiffusion par satellite* *S: estación espacial de radiodifusión por satélite*	Rec. BO.566	§ 1.2
broadcasting (service) *F: radiodiffusion* *S: radiodifusión*	Rec. V.662	Ap.2, No.1.35
build-up time of a telegraph signal *F: temps d'établissement d'un signal télégraphique* *S: tiempo de establecimiento de una señal telegráfica*	Rec. SM.328	§ 1.20
build-up time of a telegraph signal see: relative build-up time of a telegraph signal		
butterfly see: antenna butterfly		

C

cabled distribution *F: télédistribution, câblodistribution* *S: distribución por cable, teledistribución*	Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.38
calibration *F: étalonnage* *S: calibración*	Rec. TF.686	
call *F: communication* *S: comunicación*	Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 3.05
call (attempt) (by a user) *F: (tentative d')appel (par un usager)* *S: (tentativa de) llamada (por un usuario)*	Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 3.04
capture area (of a terrestrial receiving station) *F: zone de captage (d'une station de réception de Terre)* *S: zona de captación (de una estación receptora terrenal)*	Rec. V.573	No. A52
carrier *F: porteuse* *S: portadora*	Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 3.09
carrier (component) *F: (composante) porteuse* *S: portadora (componente)*	Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 3.10
carrier power (of a radio transmitter) *F: puissance (de la) porteuse (d'un émetteur radioélectrique)* *S: potencia de la portadora (de un transmisor radioeléctrico)*	Rec. V.573	No. E03
cell *F: cellule* *S: célula*	Rec. M.624	§ 5
channel see: (frequency) channel, radio-frequency channel; RF channel, telephone-type channel, (transmission) channel		
channel spacing *F: espacement entre canaux* *S: separación de canales*	Rec. V.573	No. B15
characteristic frequency *F: fréquence caractéristique* *S: frecuencia característica*	Rec. SM.328	§ 1.17
circuit see: hypothetical reference circuit, telecommunication circuit, telephone-type circuit see also: path		
circular orbit (of a satellite) *F: orbite circulaire (d'un satellite)* *S: órbita circular (de un satélite)*	Rec. S.673	An.
class of emission *F: classe d'émission* *S: clase de emisión*	Rec. V.573	No. D03

clock *F: horloge* *S: reloj*		Rec. TF.686	
clock time difference *F: différence entre temps d'horloge* *S: diferencia de tiempo de reloj*		Rec. TF.686	
coast station *F: station côtière* *S: estación costera*		Rec. V.573	Ap., No. A11b
co-channel *F: cocanal, cofréquence* *S: cocanal*		Rec. F.592 Rec. V.573	§ 1.6 No. B13
co-channel (orthogonal) *F: cocanal orthogonal* *S: cocanal (orthogonal)*		Rec. F.592 Rec. V.573	§. 1.6, No. B14
code *F: code* *S: código*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 3.07
code division *F: répartition en code* *S: división por código*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 3.17
coherence of frequency *F: cohérence de fréquence* *S: coherencia de frecuencia*		Rec. TF.686	
coherence of phase *F: cohérence de phase* *S: coherencia de fase*		Rec. TF.686	
communication *F: communication* *S: comunicación*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.05
community reception (in the broadcasting-satellite service) *F: réception communautaire (dans le service de radiodiffusion par satellite)* *S: recepción comunal (en el servicio de radiodifusión por satélite)*		Rec. BO.566 Rec. V.573	§ 1.3.2 No. H42
(complete) connection *F: chaîne de connexion complète, (chemin de) communication* *S: cadena de conexión completa, (camino de) comunicación*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 3.02
conditional access control *F: commande de l'accès conditionnel* *S: control de acceso condicional*	*	Rep. BT.1079 An., Vol. XI-1	An. I
connection *F: chaîne de connexion* *S: cadena de conexión*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 3.01
continuous multiplexing *F: multiplexage continu* *S: multiplaje continuo*	*	Rep. BO.954 An., Vol. X/XI-2	§ 4.1
contribution link *F: liaison de contribution* *S: enlace de contribución*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 2.19
controlled slip *F: glissement maîtrisable* *S: deslizamiento controlado*			
conversation (in telecommunication) *F: conversation (en télécommunication)* *S: conversación (en telecomunicación)*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 3.06
coordinate clock *F: horloge coordonnée* *S: reloj coordinado*		Rec. TF.686	
coordinate time *F: temps-coordonnée* *S: tiempo coordenada*		Rec. TF.686	
coordinated time scale *F: échelle de temps coordonnée* *S: escala de tiempo coordinada*		Rec. TF.686	
Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) *F: temps universel coordonné (UTC)* *S: Tiempo Universal Coordinado (UTC)*		Rec. TF.686 Rec. TF.460 Rec. V.573	 An. 1, § C No. J06

coordination: distance, contour, area *F: coordination: distance, contour, zone* *S: coordinación: distancia, contorno, zona*			
coverage area of a broadcasting transmitter in a given broadcasting band *F: zone de couverture d'un émetteur de radiodiffusion dans une bande de radiodiffusion donnée* *S: zona de cobertura de un transmisor de radiodifusión en una banda de radiodifusión determinada (radiodifusión sonora)*		Rec. BS.638	§ 3
coverage area (of a space station) *F: zone de couverture (d'une station spatiale)* *S: zona de cobertura (de una estación espacial)*		Rec. V.573	No. A51a
The following may be distinguishable:			
actual coverage area *F: zone de couverture réelle* *S: zona de cobertura real*	*	Rec. V.573	No.A51a (Note 3)
interference-free coverage area *F: zone de couverture en l'absence de brouillage* *S: zona de cobertura en ausencia de interferencia*	*	Rec. V.573	No.A51a (Note 3)
nominal coverage area *F: zone de couverture nominale* *S: zona de cobertura nominal*	*	Rec. V.573	No.A51a (Note 3)
coverage area (of a terrestrial transmitting station) *F: zone de couverture (d'une station d'émission de Terre)* *S: zona de cobertura (de una estación transmisora terrenal)*		Rec. V.573	No. A51b
The following may be distinguishable:			
actual coverage area *F: zone de couverture réelle* *S: zona de cobertura real*	*	Rec. V.573	No.A51b (Note 3)
interference-free coverage area *F: zone de couverture en l'absence de brouillage* *S: zona de cobertura sin interferencias*	*	Rec. V.573	No.A51b (Note 3)
nominal coverage area *F: zone de couverture nominale* *S: zona de cobertura nominal*	*	Rec. V.573	No.A51b (Note 3)
coverage area (for the broadcasting-satellite service) *F: zone de couverture (pour le service de radiodiffusion par satellite)* *S: zona de cobertura (para el servicio de radiodifusión por satélite)*		Rec. BO.566	§ 3.2
coverage factor (case of sound broadcasting in band 6 (MF)) *F: facteur de couverture (cas de radiodiffusion sonore en ondes hectométriques)* *S: factor de cobertura (para la radiodifusión sonora en ondas hectométricas)*	*	Rec. BS.598	An. I, § 2
cross-modulation noise (case of compandors for sound-programme circuits) *F: bruit de transmodulation (cas de compresseurs-extenseurs pour circuits de transmissions radiophoniques)* *S: ruido diafónico (caso de compresores-expansores para circuitos de transmisiones radiofónicas)*			
cross polarization *F: transpolarisation* *S: polarización cruzada (o transpolarización)*		Rec. P.310 Rec. V.573	No. A1 No. G01
cross-polarization canceller (circuit) *F: (circuit) annuleur de transpolarisation* *S: (circuito) cancelador de transpolarización*		Rec. F.592	§ 1.14
cross-polarization discrimination *F: discrimination de polarisation, découplage de polarization* *S: discriminación por polarización cruzada*		Rec. P.310 Rec. V.573	No. A2 No. G02
cross-polarization isolation *F: isolement de polarisation* *S: aislamiento por polarización cruzada*		Rec. P.310 Rec. V.573	No. A3 No. G03
cymomotive force (c.m.f.) (in a given direction) *F: force cymomotrice (f.c.m.) (dans une direction donnée)* *S: fuerza cimomotriz (f.c.m.) (en una dirección dada)*		Rec. BS.561 Rec. V.573	§ 1 No. E05

D

data *F: données* *S: datos*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.12
data above voice (transmission) (DAV) *F: (transmission de) données supravocales* *S: (transmisión de) datos en la parte superior de la banda de base (DAV)*		Rec. F.592	§ 3.2
data collection satellite *F: satellite de collecte de données* *S: satélite de adquisición de datos*		Rec. V.573	No. H34
data communication, data transmission (deprecated in this sense) *F: communication de données, transmission de données (terme déconseillé dans ce sens)* *S: comunicación de datos, transmisión de datos (desaconsejado en este sentido)*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.13
data group (for teletext) *F: groupe de données (pour télétexte)* *S: grupo de datos (para teletexto)*	*	Rec. BT.653	§ 4.4
data line (for teletext) *F: ligne de données* *S: línea de datos*	*	Rec. BT.653	§ 4.1
data packet (for teletext) *F: paquet de données* *S: paquete de datos*	*	Rec. BT.653	§ 4.3
data relay satellite *F: satellite relais de données* *S: satélite de retransmisión de datos*		Rec. V.573	No. H33
data signal in television see: basic amplitude, decoding margin, decoding threshold, eye height, eye width, mid-level, peak-to-peak amplitude, proportional jitter			
data transmission *F: tranmission des données* *S: transmisión de datos*		Rec. V.662	Ap.2, No.1.14
data under voice (transmission) (DUV) *F: (transmission de) données infra vocales* *S: (transmisión de) datos en la parte inferior de la banda de base (DUV)*		Rec. F.592	§ 3.1
data unit (for teletext) *F: unité de données* *S: unidad de datos*	*	Rec. BT.653	§ 4.2
date *F: date* *S: fecha*		Rec. TF.686	
decoding margin (data signal in television) *F: marge de décodage (signal de données en télévision)* *S: margen de decodificación (señal de datos en televisión)*	*	Rep. BT.956 An, Vol. XI-1	Ap. I, P. I, § 9
decoding threshold (data signal in television) *F: seuil de décodage (signal de données en télévision)* *S: umbral de decodificación (señal de datos en televisión)*	*	Rep. BT.956 An, Vol. XI-1	Ap. I, P. I, § 12
deep space *F: espace lointain* *S: espacio lejano*		Rec. V.573	No. H02
degraded minute (DM) *F: minute dégradée (MD)* *S: minuto degradado (MD)*		Rec. F.592 Rec. V.662	§ 2.5 Ap. 2, No. 5.14
demultiplexing *F: démultiplexage* *S: demultiplexación*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 3.12
depolarization *F: dépolarisation* *S: despolarización*		Rec. P.310 Rec. V.573	No. A4 No. G04
descrambling *F: désembrouillage* *S: desaleatorización*	*	Rep. BT.1079 An, Vol. XI-1	An. I
diffuse reflection coefficient *F: coefficient de réflexion diffuse* *S: coeficiente de reflexión difusa*		Rec. P.310	No. B7
digital radio concentrator (system) *F: concentrateur en radiocommunications numériques* *S: (sistema) concentrador de radiocomunicaciones digitales*		Rec. F.592	§ 1.15

digital radio path *F: conduit hertzien numérique* *S: trayecto radiodigital*	*	Rec. ITU-T G.702 Mentioned in Rec. 390	
digital radio-relay for synchronous hierarchy (SDH-DRRS) *F: faisceau hertzien numérique pour hiérarchie synchrone (HNS-FHN)* *S: relevador radioeléctrico digital para jerarquías síncronas (JDS-RRD)*		Rec. F.592	§ 1.9
digital radio section *F: section hertzienne numérique* *S: sección radiodigital*	*	Rec. ITU-T G.702 Mentioned in Rec. F.390	
direct distribution (of broadcasting programmes) *F: distribution directe (de programmes de radiodiffusion)* *S: distribución directa (de programas de radiodifusión)*		Rec. BO.566 Rec. V.573	§ 2.2 No. H43
direct (retrograde) orbit (of a satellite) *F: orbite directe (rétrograde) (de satellite)* *S: órbita directa (retrógrada) (de un satélite)*		Rec. S.673	An.
direct sequence (DS) spread spectrum *F: étalement du spectre à séquence directe (SD)* *S: espectro ensanchado por secuencia directa (DS)*	*	Rec. SM.1055	An. 1, § 2
directive gain (in a given direction) (see also: directivity), *F: gain de directivité (dans une direction donnée)* *S: ganancia directiva (en una dirección dada)*			
directivity *F: directivité* *S: directividad*	*	Rec. P.341 Rec. F.162	An. 1, § 1 § 1.1
directivity see: antenna directivity diagram, antenna directivity factor, directive gain (in a given direction), horizontal directivity pattern, vertical directivity pattern			
distribution see: direct distribution (of broadcasting programmes), indirect distribution (of broadcasting programmes)			
distribution link *F: liaison de distribution* *S: enlace de distribución*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 2.16
diversity reception *F: réception en diversité* *S: recepción por diversidad*		Rec. F.592 Rec. V.573	§ 1.10 No. F41
down-link see: satellite link			
drift *F: dérive* *S: deriva*		Rec. TF.686	
duct see: elevated duct, ground-based duct (surface duct), tropospheric radio duct			
duct height *F: hauteur du conduit (troposphérique)* *S: altura del conducto (troposférico)*		Rec. P.310	No. C22
duct intensity *F: intensité du conduit* *S: intensidad del conducto*		Rec. P.310	No. C23
duct thickness *F: épaisseur du conduit* *S: espesor del conducto*		Rec. P.310	No. C21
ducting *F: propagation troposphérique guidée* *S: propagación guiada (troposférica) (por conducto)*		Rec. P.310 Rec. V.573	No. C24 No. G18
ducting layer *F: couche de guidage* *S: capa de propagación*		Rec. P.310	No. C17
duct thickness *F: épaisseur du conduit* *E: espesor del conducto*		Rec. P.310	No. C17
duplex, full duplex *F: duplex, bilatéral simultané* *S: dúplex*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 3.19
DUT1 *F: DUT1* *S: DUT1*		Rec. TF.686	

E

earth station *F: station terrienne* *S: estación terrena*		Rec. V.573	No. A06
economic standard antenna (case of a directional antenna in the band 4 to 28 MHz) *F: antenne normale économique* *S: antena normal económica*	*	Rec. F.162	§ 1.5
effective Earth-radius factor *(k)* *F: facteur multiplicatif du rayon terrestre (k)* *S: factor de radio ficticio de la Tierra (k)*		Rec. P.310	No. C16
effective monopole-radiated power (e.m.r.p.) (in a given direction) *F: puissance apparente rayonnée sur antenne verticale courte (p.a.r.v.) (dans une direction donnée)* *S: potencia radiada aparente referida a una antena vertical corta (p.r.a.v.) (en una dirección dada)*		Rec. BS.561 Rec. V.573	§ 2 No. E09
effective radiated power (e.r.p.) (in a given direction) *F: puissance apparente rayonnée (p.a.r.)(dans une direction donnée)* *S: potencia radiada aparente (p.r.a.) (en una dirección dada)*		Rec. BS.561 Rec. V.573	§ 4 No. E08
effective radius of the Earth *F: rayon terrestre équivalent* *S: radio ficticio de la Tierra*		Rec. P.310	No. C15
effective selectivity (for the purpose of studying the selectivity in the non-linear region with two or more input signals) *F: sélectivité effective d'un récepteur (pour l'étude de la sélectivité dans la région non linéaire, c'est-à-dire dans le cas de deux ou plusieurs signaux à l'entrée)* *S: selectividad efectiva de un receptor (para estudiar la selectividad en la región no lineal, es decir, en el caso de dos o más señales a la entrada)*	*	Rec. SM.332	§ 6.1
electronic news gathering (ENG) *F: reportages électroniques d'actualités (ENG)* *S: periodismo electrónico (PE)*	*	Rec. SA.1154	An.3, § 2
elevated duct *F: conduit élevé (troposphérique)* *S: conducto elevado*		Rec. P.310	No. C20
elliptical orbit (of a satellite) *F: orbite elliptique (de satellite)* *S: órbita elíptica (de un satélite)*		Rec. S.673	An.
emergency position-indicating radiobeacon station *F: station de radiobalise de localisation des sinistres* *S: estación de radiobaliza de localización de siniestros*		Rec. V.573	Ap. A, No. A10f
emission *F: émission* *S: emisión*		Rec. V.573	No. C02
emission of a transmitter, optimum from the standpoint of spectrum economy *F: émission optimale du point de vue de l'économie du spectre* *S: emisión óptima de un transmisor desde el punto de vista de la economía del espectro*		Rec. SM.328	§ 2
enhanced television *F: télévision améliorée* *S: televisión mejorada*	*	Rep. BT.1077 An., Vol. XI-1	§ 2
equatorial orbit (of a satellite) *F: orbite équatoriale (de satellite)* *S: órbita ecuatorial (de un satélite)*		Rec. S.673	An.
equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) *F: puissance isotrope rayonnée équivalente (p.i.r.e.)* *S: potencia isótropa radiada equivalente (p.i.r.e.)*		Rec. BS.561 Rec. V.573	§ 3 No. E07
equivalent (spot) noise temperature (of a linear two-port network) *F: température équivalente de bruit (d'un biporte linéaire)* *S: temperatura de ruido equivalente (puntual)(de una red lineal con dos puertas)*		Rec. V.573	No. F02
error *F: erreur* *S: error*		Rec. TF.686	
(error) concealment *F: dissimulation (d'erreurs)* *S: (errores) ocultamiento*			

(error) correction *F: correction (d'erreurs)* *S: corrección (de errores)*			
errored second (ES) *F: seconde avec erreurs, seconde entachée d'erreurs (SE)* *S: segundo con errores (SE)*		Rec. F.592 Rec. V.662	§ 2.3 Ap. 2, No. 5.12
exocentric angle *F: angle exocentrique* *S: ángulo exocéntrico*		Rec. S.673 Rec. V.573	An. No. H09c
eye height (data signal in television) *F: hauteur de l'œil (signal de données en télévision)* *S: altura del diagrama en ojo (señal de datos en televisión)*	*	Rep. BT.956 An., Vol. XI-1	Ap. I, P. I, § 8
eye width (data signal in television) *F: largeur de l'œil (signal de données en télévision)* *S: anchura del diagrama en ojo (señal de datos en televisión)*	*	Rep. BT.956 An., Vol. XI-1	Ap. I, P. I, § 10

F

facsimile *F: télécopie* *S: facsímil fax*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.10
feeder link *F: liaison de connexion* *S: enlace de conexión*	 *	Rec. V.573 Rec. BO.566	No. A31c § 4.1
feeder-link beam area *F: empreinte d'un faisceau de liaison de connexion* *S: zona del haz de un enlace de conexión*		Rec. BO.566	§ 4.2
feeder-link service area *F: zone de service de liaison de connexion* *S: zona de servicio de un enlace de conexión*		Rec. BO.566	§ 4.3
field strength see: minimum usable field strength (E_{min}), usable field strength (E_u)			
figure of merit *F: facteur de qualité* *S: factor de calidad*	*	Rep., BO.473 An., Vol. X/XI-2	§ 2
FOT see: optimum working frequency			
free-space propagation *F: propagation en espace libre* *S: propagación en el espacio libre*		Rec. P.310 Rec. V.573	No. B1 No. G11
free-space transmission loss *F: affaiblissement d'espace libre (d'une liaison radioélectrique)* *S: pérdida básica de transmisión en el espacio libre*		Rec. P.341 Rec. V.573	§ 5 No. A45
frequency *F: fréquence* *S: frecuencia*		Rec. TF.686	
frequency (characteristics of emissions) see: assigned frequency, carrier frequency, characteristic frequency, reference frequency			
frequency (ionospheric propagation) see: basic MUF, FOT, lowest usable frequency, LUF, maximum usable frequency, MUF, operational MUF, optimum working frequency, OWF			
frequency band *F: bande de fréquences* *S: banda de frecuencias*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 4.01
(frequency) bandwith *F: largeur de bande (de fréquences)* *S: anchura de banda (de frecuencia)*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 4.02
(frequency) channel *F: canal (de fréquences)* *S: canal (de frecuencias)*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 2.05
frequency departure *F: écart de fréquence* *S: desajuste de frecuencia*		Rec. TF.686 Rec. V.662	 Ap. 2, No. 4.05
frequency difference *F: différence de fréquence* *S: diferencia de frecuencia*		Rec. TF.686	
frequency diversity reception *F: réception en diversité de fréquence* *S: recepción con diversidad de frecuencia*		Rec. F.592 Rec. V.573	§ 1.13 No. F44

frequency division *F: répartition en fréquence, répartition fréquentielle* *S: división en frecuencia*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 3.16
frequency drift *F: dérive de fréquence* *S: deriva de frecuencia*		Rec. TF.686 Rec. V.662	Ap.2, No. 4.07
frequency-hopping (FH) spread spectrum *F: étalement du spectre à sauts de fréquence (SF)* *S: espectro ensanchado por saltos de frecuencia (FH)*	*	Rec. SM.1055	An.1, § 2
frequency instability *F: instabilité de fréquence* *S: inestabilidad de frecuencia*		Rec. TF.686	
frequency offset *F: décalage de fréquence* *S: separación de frecuencia*		Rec. TF.686 Rec. V.662	 Ap. 2, No. 4.08
frequency re-use satellite network *F: réseau à satellite à réutilisation de fréquence* *S: red de satélites con reutilización de frecuencia*		Rec. S.673 Rec. V.573	An. No. H25
frequency shift *F: déplacement de fréquence* *S: desplazamiento de frecuencia*		Rec. TF.686 Rec. V.662	 Ap. 2, No. 4.06
frequency stability *F: stabilité de fréquence* *S: estabilidad de frecuencia*		Rec. TF.686	
frequency standard *F: étalon de fréquence* *S: patrón de frecuencia*		Rec. TF.686 Rec. V.573	 No. J01
frequency tolerance *F: tolérance de fréquence* *S: tolerancia de frecuencia*		Rec. SM.328 Rec. V.573	§ 1.19 No. D02
full carrier emission *F: émission à porteuse complète* *S: emisión de onda portadora completa*		Rec. V.573	No. D05
full duplex, duplex *F: duplex* *S: dúplex*		Rec. V.662	An., No. 3.19

G

gain *F: gain* *S: ganancia*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 5.02
gain degradation, antenna-to-medium coupling loss *F: dégradation du gain, perte par couplage antenne-milieu* *S: degradación de la ganancia, pérdida por acoplamiento entre la antena y el medio*		Rec. P.310	No. C32
gain in relation to a half-wave dipole (G_d) *F: gain par rapport à un doublet demi-onde (G_d)* *S: ganancia con relación a un dipolo de media onda (G_d)*	* *	Rec. P.341 Rec. V.573	An. 1, § 3 No. E04b
gain in relation to a short vertical antenna (G_v) *F: gain par rapport à une antenne verticale courte (G_v)* *S: ganancia con relación a una antena vertical corta (G_v)*	* *	Rec. P.341 Rec. V.573	An. 1, § 3 No. E04c
gain of an antenna *F: gain d'une antenne* *S: ganancia de una antena*		Rec. P.341 Rec. V.573	An. I, § 2 No. E04
gain of antenna see: absolute gain (of an antenna), directive gain in a given direction, directivity, gain of an antenna, gain in relation to a half-wave dipole, gain in relation to a short vertical antenna, isotropic gain (of an antenna)			
geocentric angle *F: angle géocentrique* *S: ángulo geocéntrico*		Rec. S.673 Rec. V.573	An. No. H09a
geostationary satellite *F: satellite géostationnaire* *S: satélite geoestacionario*		Rec. S.673 Rec. V.573	An. No. H21

geostationary-satellite orbit *F: orbite des satellites géostationnaires* *S: órbita de los satélites geoestacionarios*		Rec. S.673 Rec. V.573	An. No. H22
geosynchronous satellite *F: satellite géosynchrone* *S: satélite geosincrónico*		Rec. S.673 Rec. V.573	An. No. H17
geosynchronous satellite orbit *F: orbite des satellites géosynchrones* *S: orbita de los satélites geosincrónicos*			
ground-based duct (surface duct) *F: conduit au sol (conduit de surface) (troposphérique)* *S: conducto sobre el suelo (conducto de superficie)*		Rec. P.310	No. C19
ground wave *F: onde de sol* *S: onda de superficie*		Rec. V.573	No. G19c
group delay *F: temps de propagation de groupe* *S: retardo de grupo*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, § 5.07

H

halo orbit *F: orbite halo* *S: órbita de halo*			
hand-off *F: transfert* *S: conmutación de llamada en curso*		Rec. M.624	An. I, § 8
harmful interference *F: brouillage préjudiciable* *S: interferencia perjudicial*		Rec. V.573	No. F11c (Note 2)
harmonic emissions *F: rayonnement harmonique* *S: radiación armónica*		Rec. SM.329 Rec. V.573	§ 1.1.1 No. C06
hertzian waves, radio waves *F: ondes hertziennes, ondes radioélectriques* *S: ondas hertzianas, ondas radioeléctricas*		Rec. V.573	No. A02
high-definition television *F: télévision à haute définition* *S: televisión de alta definición*	*	Rep. BT.801 An., Vol. XI-1	§ 1
highly elliptical orbit *F: orbite très elliptique (par rapport à la Terre)* *S: orbita elíptica (de gran excentricidad)*			
high-power flux-density (broadcasting-satellite service) *F: puissance surfacique importante (pour le service de radiodiffusion par satellite)* *S: gran densidad de flujo de potencia (servicio de radiodifusión por satélite)*		Rec. BO.566	§ 1.5.1
homogeneous section (for telephony) *F: section homogène (pour la téléphonie)* *S: sección homogénea (para la telefonía)*	*	Rec. F.390	§ 1.3
hop (in ionospheric propagation) *F: bond, saut (en propagation ionosphérique)* *S: salto (en propagación ionosférica)*		Rec. V.573	No. G28
horizontal directivity pattern *F: diagramme de directivité horizontal* *S: diagrama de directividad horizontal*		Rec. V.573	No. E06a
hybrid spread spectrum *F: étalement du spectre hybride* *S: espectro ensanchado híbrido*	*	Rec. SM.1055	An. 1, § 2
hydrometeors *F: hydrométéores* *S: hidrometeoros*		Rec. P.310	No. C27

hypothetical reference circuit see: terrestrial hypothetical reference circuit (television)			
hypothetical reference circuit for sound-programme transmissions (systems in the fixed-satellite service) *F: circuit fictif de référence pour transmissions radiophoniques (systèmes du service fixe par satellite)* *S: circuito ficticio de referencia para transmisiones radiofónicas (sistemas del servicio fijo por satélite)*	*	Rec. ITU-T J.11	
hypothetical reference circuit for sound-programme transmissions (terrestrial systems) *F: circuit fictif de référence pour transmissions radiophoniques (systèmes de Terre)* *S: circuito ficticio de referencia para transmisiones radiofónicas (sistemas terrenales)*	*	Rec. ITU-T J.11	
hypothetical reference circuit for systems using analogue transmission in the fixed-satellite service (telephone and television networks) *F: circuit fictif de référence pour les systèmes utilisant la transmission analogique dans le service fixe par satellite (réseaux de téléphonie et de télévision)* *S: circuito ficticio de referencia para los sistemas que utilizan la transmisión analógica en el servicio fijo por satélite (redes telefónicas y de televisión)*	*	Rec. S.352	
hypothetical reference circuit for telephony *F: circuit fictif de référence (pour la téléphonie)* *S: circuito ficticio de referencia para la telefonía*		Rec. F.390	§ 1.2
hypothetical reference circuit for telephony on line-of-sight or near line-of-sight radio-relay systems (using frequency-division multiplex (for more than 60 telephone channels)) *F: circuit fictif de référence pour la téléphonie sur les faisceaux hertziens à visibilité directe ou s'approchant de la visibilité directe (à multiplexage par répartition en fréquence (ayant une capacité de plus de 60 voies téléphoniques))* *S: circuito ficticio de referencia para la telefonía por sistemas de relevadores radioeléctricos con visibilidad directa o casi directa (multicanal con distribución de frecuencia (con capacidad para más de 60 canales telefónicos))*	*	Rec. F.392	
hypothetical reference circuit for telephony on line-of-sight or near line-of-sight radio-relay systems (using frequency-division multiplex (with a capacity of 12 to 60 telephone channels)) *F: circuit fictif de référence pour la téléphonie sur les faisceaux hertziens à visibilité directe ou s'approchant de la visibilité directe (à multiplexage par répartition en fréquence (ayant une capacité de 12 à 60 voies téléphoniques))* *S: circuito ficticio de referencia para la telefonía por sistemas de relevadores radioeléctricos con visibilidad directa o casi directa (multicanal con distribución de frecuencia (con capacidad de 12 a 60 canales telefónicos))*	*	Rec. F.391	
hypothetical reference circuit (general term) *F: circuit fictif de référence (généralité)* *S: circuito ficticio de referencia (en general)* *Note.* – See for general definitions, Recommendation ITU-T G.212.		Rec. F.390	§ 1.1
hypothetical reference circuit (in the fixed-satellite service) (television) *F: circuit fictif de référence (pour le service fixe par satellite) (télévision)* *S: circuito ficticio de referencia (en el servicio fijo por satélite) (televisión)*		Rec. ITU-T J.61	§ A1.3
hypothetical reference circuit on trans-horizon radio-relay systems (using frequency-division multiplex) *F: circuit fictif de référence pour la téléphonie sur faisceaux hertziens transhorizon (à multiplexage par répartition en fréquence)* *S: circuito ficticio de referencia por sistemas de relevadores radioeléctricos transhorizonte (multicanal con distribución de frecuencia)*	*	Rec. F.396	
hypothetical reference digital path *F: conduit numérique fictif de référence* *S: trayecto digital ficticio de referencia*	*	Rec. ITU-T G.721 Mentioned in Rec. F.390	
hypothetical reference digital path (for radio-relay systems for telephony – systems with a capacity above the second hierarchical level) *F: conduit numérique fictif de référence (pour les faisceaux hertziens de téléphonie – systèmes ayant une capacité supérieure au deuxième niveau hiérarchique)* *S: trayecto digital ficticio de referencia (para sistemas de relevadores radioeléctricos para telefonía – sistemas con una capacidad superior al segundo nivel jerárquico)*	*	Rec. F.556	

I

image-rejection ratio (of a receiver) *F: affaiblissement sur la fréquence conjuguée (d'un récepteur)* *S: atenuación para la frecuencia imagen (de un receptor)*	*	Rec. SM.332	§ 4.4
impulse rate *F: taux d'impulsions* *S: frecuencia de los impulsos*		Rep. M.358 ITU-R Report, M Series, 1995	§ 1.3.1.3
impulsive noise tolerance *F: tolérance de bruit impulsif* *S: tolerancia de ruido impulsivo*		Rep. M.358 ITU-R Report, M Series, 1995	§ 1.3.1.4
inclination (of a satellite orbit) *F: inclinaison (d'une orbite de satellite)* *S: inclinación (de una órbita de satélite)*		Rec. S.673 Rec. V.573	An. No. H06
inclined orbit (of a satellite) *F: orbite inclinée (de satellite)* *S: órbita inclinada (de un satélite)*		Rec. S.673	An.
index of cooperation *F: module de coopération* *S: índice de cooperación*	*	Rep. M.588 An. 2, Vol. VIII	§ 3.3
indirect distribution (of broadcasting programmes) *F: distribution indirecte (de programmes de radiodiffusion)* *S: distribución indirecta (de programas de radiodifusión)*		Rec. BO.566 Rec. V.573	§ 2.1 No. H44
individual reception (in the broadcasting-satellite service) *F: réception individuelle (dans le service de radiodiffusion par satellite)* *S: recepción individual (en el servicio de radiodifusión por satélite)*		Rec. BO.566 Rec. V.573	§ 1.3.1 No. H41
information *F: information* *S: información*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.01
instant *F: instant* *S: instante*		Rec. TF.686	
interface *F: interface* *S: interfaz*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 2.15
interference see: accepted interference, harmful interference, permissible interference, quasi-impulsive interference			
interference canceller *F: annuleur (ou suppresseur) de brouillage* *S: cancelador (o supresor) de interferencia*	*	Rec. S.734	An. 1, § 1
interference-free coverage area see: coverage area			
interference noise *F: bruit de brouillage* *S: ruido de interferencia*			
interference sector (*I*) (of a directional antenna in the bands 4 to 28 MHz) *F: secteur de brouillage (I)* *S: sector de interferencia (I)*		Rec. F.162	§ 1.3
interference (to a wanted signal) *F: brouillage (d'un signal utile)* *S: interferencia (a una señal útil)*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 5.09
interfering source *F: source de brouillage* *S: fuente interferente*		Rec. V.573	No. F12
interleaved *F: intercalé* *S: intercalado*		Rec. V.573 Rec. F.592	No. B17 § 1.8
intermediate-frequency rejection ratio (of a receiver) *F: affaiblissement sur la fréquence intermédiaire (d'un récepteur)* *S: atenuación para la frecuencia intermedia (de un receptor)*	*	Rec. SM.332	§ 4.5

intermodulation component (in a radio transmitter for amplitude-modulated emissions) *F: oscillation d'intermodulation (dans un émetteur radioélectrique à modulation d'amplitude)* *S: oscilación de intermodulación (en un transmisor radioeléctrico de modulación de amplitud)*	*	Rec. SM.326	§ 1.2
intermodulation products (of a transmitting station) *F: produits d'intermodulation (d'une station émettrice)* *S: productos de intermodulación (de una estación transmisora)*		Rec. V.573	No. C07
International Atomic Time (TAI) *F: temps atomique international (TAI)* *S: Tiempo Atómico Internacional (TAI)*		Rec. V.573 Rec. TF.686	No. J04
international television connection *F: communication télévisuelle internationale* *S: conexión internacional de televisión*	*	Rec. ITU-T J.61	§ A.1.1
inter-satellite link *F: liaison intersatellite* *S: enlace entre satélites*		Rec. V.573	No. A33
ionosphere *F: ionosphère* *S: ionosfera*		Rec. V.573	No. G21
ionospheric propagation *F: propagation ionosphérique* *S: propagación ionosférica*		Rec. V.573	No. G22
ionospheric reflection *F: réflexion ionosphérique* *S: reflexión ionosférica*		Rec. V.573	No. G26
ionospheric reflection (propagation by) *F: (propagation par) réflexion ionosphérique* *S: (propagación por) reflexión ionosférica*		Rec. V.573	No. G26
ionospheric scatter propagation *F: propagation par diffusion ionosphérique* *S: propagación por dispersión ionosférica*		Rec. V.573	No. G25
ionospheric wave *F: onde ionosphérique* *S: onda ionosférica*		Rec. V.573	No. G27
isotropic gain (of an antenna) (G_i), absolute gain (of an antenna) (G_i) *F: gain isotrope d'une antenne (G_i), gain absolu d'une antenne (G_i)* *S: ganancia isótropa (de una antena) (G_i), ganancia absoluta (de una antena) (G_i)*	* *	Rec. P.341 Rec. V.573	An. 1, § 3 No. E04a

J

Julian Date (JD) *F: date julienne, (DJ)* *S: Fecha Juliana (FJ)*		Rec. TF.686	
julian date see: Modified Julian Date			
Julian Day number *F: numéro de jour julien* *S: número de día juliano*		Rec. TF.686	

K

keraunic level *F: niveau kéraunique* *S: nivel ceráunico*			

L

land mobile station *F: station mobile terrestre* *S: estación móvil terrestre*		Rec. V.573	Ap. A, No. A10a
land station *F: station terrestre* *S: estación terrestre*		Rec. V.573	No. A11

leaky cables *F: câbles à fuite* *S: cables con fuga*	*	Rec. M.1075	§ 2.2
leap second *F: seconde intercalaire* *S: segundo intercalar*		Rec. TF.686	
left-hand polarization, counter-clockwise polarization *F: polarisation senestrorsum, polarisation lévogyre* *S: polarización levógira, polarización en el sentido contrario de las agujas del reloj*		Rec. V.573	No. G06
line-of-sight propagation *F: propagation en visibilité* *S: propagación con visibilidad directa*		Rec. P.310 Rec. V.573	No. B2 No. G.12
linear receiver *F: récepteur linéaire* *S: receptor lineal*	*	Rec. SM.331	§ 1
link *F: liaison* *S: enlace*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 2.06
link see: bidirectional, inter-satellite link, multi-satellite link, radio link, satellite link, unidirectional			
location area *F: zone de localisation* *S: zona de localización*		Rec. M.624	An. I, § 3
location register *F: enregistreur de positions* *S: registro de localización*	*	Rec. M.624	An. I, § 2
location registration *F: enregistrement de la position* *S: registro de la posición*		Rec. M.624	An. I, § 4
logatom *F: logatome* *S: logatomo*	*	Rep. M.751 An. 3, Vol. VIII	§ 3.1.2
loss see: basic transmission loss, free-space transmission loss, loss relative to free-space, ray path transmission loss, system loss, total loss, transmission loss			
loss relative to free space *F: affaiblissement par rapport à l'espace libre (d'une liaison radioélectrique)* *S: pérdida relativa al espacio libre*		Rec. P.341 Rec. V.573	§ 7 No. A47
lowest usable frequency (LUF) *F: fréquence minimale utilisable (LUF)* *S: frecuencia mínima utilizable (LUF)*		Rec. P..373 Rec. V.573	No. G31
low orbit (of a satellite) *F: orbite basse (d'un satellite)* *S: órbita baja (de un satélite)*			
low-power flux-density (broadcasting-satellite service) *F: puissance surfacique limitée (pour le service de radiodiffusion par satellite)* *S: pequeña densidad de flujo de potencia (servicio de radiodifusión por satélite)*		Rec. BO.566	§ 1.5.3
LUF see: lowest usable frequency			

M

macro-segmentation (of the frequency bands) *F: macrosegmentation (des bandes de fréquences)* *S: macrosegmentación (de las bandas de frecuencias)*	*	Rec. S.742	§ 1.1
maximum sensitivity (for sound broadcast and television receivers) *F: sensibilité maximale (cas des récepteurs de radiodiffusion sonore ou visuelle (télévision))* *S: sensibilidad máxima (para los receptores de radiodifusión sonora o visual (televisión))*	*	Rec. SM.331	§ 10.1

maximum usable frequency (MUF) *F: fréquence maximale utilisable (MUF)* *S: frecuencia máxima utilizable (MUF)* see: basic MUF, operational MUF			
maximum usable (gain-limited) sensitivity *F: sensibilité maximale utilisable limitée par l'amplification* *S: sensibilidad máxima utilizable limitada por la amplificación*	*	Rec. SM.331	§ 4.2
maximum usable (noise-limited) sensitivity *F: sensibilité maximale utilisable limitée par le bruit* *S: sensibilidad máxima utilizable limitada por el ruido*	*	Rec. SM.331	§ 4.2
maximum usable sensitivity (distortion limited or mutilation limited) *F: sensibilité maximale utilisable (limité par la mutilation ou la distortion)* *S: sensibilidad máxima utilizable (limitada por la mutilación o la distorsión)*	*	Rec. SM.331	§ 9.1
maximum usable sensitivity (for radiotelegraph receivers for aural reception) *F: sensibilité maximale utilisable (cas des récepteurs de radiotélégraphie pour réception auditive)* *S: sensibilidad máxima utilizable (para los receptores radiotelegráficos para recepción auditiva)*	*	Rec. SM.331	§ 9.1
maximum usable sensitivity, including the reproducing equipment (for radiotelegraph receivers for aural reception) *F: sensibilité maximale utilisable, y compris l'équipement de reproduction (cas de récepteurs de radiotélégraphie pour réception auditive)* *S: sensibilidad máxima utilizable incluido el equipo reproductor (para los receptores radiotelegráficos para recepción auditiva)*	*	Rec. SM.331	§ 9.2
mean power (of a radio transmitter) *F: puissance moyenne (d'un émetteur radioélectrique)* *S: potencia media (de un transmisor radioeléctrico)*		Rec. V.573	No. E02
measurement of terrain irregularity, Δh *F: mesure de l'irrégularité du terrain, Δh* *S: medida de la irregularidad del terreno, Δh*		Rec. P.310	No. B8
medium power flux-density (broadcasting-satellite service) *F: puissance surfacique moyenne (pour le service de radiodiffusion par satellite)* *S: densidad intermedia de flujo de potencia (servicio de radiodifusión por satélite)*		Rec. BO.566	§ 1.5.2
meteor burst see: meteor-burst propagation			
meteor-burst propagation *F: propagation (ionosphérique) par impulsions météoriques* *S: propagación (ionosférica) por impulsos meteóricos*	*	Rec. P.843	
micro-segmentation (of the frequency bands) *F: microsegmentation (des bandes de fréquences)* *S: microsegmentación (de las bandas de frecuencias)*	*	Rec. S.742	§ 1.1.3
mid-level (data signal in television) *F: niveau moyen (signal de données en télévision)* *S: nivel medio (señal de datos en televisión)*	*	Rep. BT.956 An., Vol. XI-1	Ap. I, P. I, § 3
minimum interference threshold *F: seuil inférieur de brouillage* *S: umbral inferior de interferencia*	*		
minimum standard antenna (case of a directional antenna in the band 4 to 28 MHz) *F: antenne normale minimale* *S: antena normal mínima*	*	Rec. F.162	§ 1.4
minimum usable field strength (E_{min}) *F: champ minimal utilisable (E_{min})* *S: intensidad de campo mínima utilizable ($E_{mín}$)*		Rec. V.573 Rec. BS.638	No. F31 § 2.1
minimum usable power flux-density (P_{min}) *F: puissance surfacique minimale utilisable (P_{min})* *S: densidad de flujo de potencia mínima utilizable ($P_{mín}$)*		Rec. V.573	No. F31
mixing ratio *F: rapport de mélange* *S: relación de mezcla*		Rec. P.310	No. C3

mobile service *F: service mobile* *S: servicio móvil*		Rec. V.573	No. A10 (Note 1)
mobile services switching centre (MSC) *F: centre de commutation pour les services mobiles (CCM)* *S: centro de conmutación de los servicios móviles (CCM)*		Rec. M.624	An. I, § 1
mobile station *F: station mobile* *S: estación móvil*		Rec. V.573	No. A10
Modified Julian Date (MJD) *F: date julienne modifiée (DJM)* *S: Fecha Modificada del Calendario Juliano (FMCJ)*		Rec. TF.686	
Modified Julian Day *F: jour julien modifié* *S: día juliano modificado*		Rec. TF.686	
modified refractive index *F: indice de réfraction modifié* *S: índice de refracción modificado*		Rec. P.310	No. C7
modulation *F: modulation* *S: modulación*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 3.08
modulation acceptance bandwidth of a receiver other than those used for broadcast reception, for frequency- or phase-modulated signals *F: bande passante correspondant à la déviation de fréquence maximale admissible pour un récepteur autre que la radiodiffusion, pour des signaux modulés en fréquence ou en phase* *S: anchura de banda correspondiente a la desviación de frecuencia máxima admisible por un receptor que no sea de radiodifusión, para las señales con modulación de frecuencia o de fase*	*	Rec. SM.332	§ 4.2
MUF see: maximum usable frequency, operational MUF			
multi-level modulation *F: modulation multiniveaux* *S: modulación multiniveles*		Rec. F.592	§ 4.3
multipath propagation *F: propagation par trajets multiples* *S: propagación por trayectos múltiples*		Rec. P.310 Rec. V.573	No. C30 No. G19b
multiple access *F: accès multiple* *S: acceso múltiple*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 3.13
multiplexing *F: multiplexage* *S: multiplexación (multiplaje)*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 3.11
multi-satellite link *F: liaison multisatellite* *S: enlace multisatélite*		Rec. V.573	No. A32
multi-state modulation *F: modulation multiétats* *S: modulación multiestados*		Rec. F.592	§ 4.4
M-unit *F: unité M* *S: unidad M*		Rec. P.310	No. C9

N

***N* (refractivity)** see: refractivity, *N*			
near-Earth space *F: espace proche de la Terre* *S: espacio próximo a la Tierra*			
necessary bandwidth *F: largeur de bande nécessaire* *S: anchura de banda necesaria*		Rec. SM.328 Rec. V.573	§ 1.3 No. B02

nodal period *F: période nodale* *S: periodo nodal*		Rec. S.673	An.
noise see: cross-modulation noise (case of compandors for sound-programme circuits), impulsive noise tolerance, trailing noise (case of compandors for sound-programme circuits)			
noise amplitude distribution *F: courbe de répartition de l'amplitude du bruit* *S: distribución de la amplitud del ruido*		Rep. M.358 ITU-R Rapport, M series, 1995	§ 1.3.1.1
noise figure see: noise factor			
noise (in telecommunication) *F: bruit (en télécommunication)* *S: ruido (en telecomunicación)*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 5.08
noise temperature see: equivalent satellite link noise temperature			
nominal coverage area see: coverage area			
nominal orbital position *F: position nominale sur l'orbite* *S: posición orbital nominal*		Rec. BO.566	§ 3.4
nominal value *F: valeur nominale* *S: valor nominal*		Rec. TF.686	
normalized frequency *F: fréquence normée* *S: frecuencia normalizada*		Rec. TF.686	
normalized frequency departure *F: écart de fréquence normé* *S: desajuste de frecuencia normalizado*		Rec. TF.686	
normalized frequency difference *F: différence de fréquence normée* *S: diferencia de frecuencia normalizada*		Rec. TF.686	
normalized frequency drift *F: dérive de fréquence normée* *S: deriva normalizada de frecuencia*		Rec. TF.686	
normalized frequency offset *F: décalage de fréquence normé* *S: separación de frecuencia normalizada*		Rec. TF.686	
normalized offset *F: décalage normé* *S: separación normalizada*		Rec. TF.686	
normalized signal-to-noise ratio *F: rapport signal/bruit normalisé* *S: relación señal/ruido normalizada*	*	Rec. SM.331	§ 9.5
normalized value *F: valeur normée* *S: valor normalizado*		Rec. TF.686	
***n*-state quadrature amplitude modulation (*n*-QAM)** *F: modulation d'amplitude en quadrature à n états (MAQ-n)* *S: modulación de amplitud en cuadratura de n estados (MAQ-n)*		Rec. F.592	§ 4.1
N-unit *F: unité N* *S: unidad N*		Rec. P.310	No. C6

O

obstacle gain *F: gain d'obstacle* *S: ganancia de obstáculo*	Rec. P.310	No. B9
occupied band *F: bande occupée* *S: banda ocupada*	Rec. V.573	No. B05
occupied bandwidth *F: largeur de bande occupée* *S: anchura de banda ocupada*	Rec. SM.328 Rec. V.573	§ 1.13 No. B04
offset *F: décalé (canal)* *S: separado*	Rec. V.573	No. B16
operational MUF *F: MUF d'exploitation, MUF* *S: MUF de explotación, MUF*	Rec. P.373 Rec. V.573	§ 1 No. G30
optimum working frequency (OWF or FOT) *F: fréquence optimale de travail (FOT)* *S: frecuencia óptima de trabajo (FOT)*	Rec. P.373	An. 1, § 1
orbit *F: orbite* *S: órbita*	Rec. S.673 Rec. V.573	An. No. H05
orbit see: circular orbit, direct (retrograde) orbit, elliptical orbit, equatorial orbit, geostationary-satellite orbit, inclined orbit, low orbit, polar orbit, unperturbed orbit		
orbital see: nominal orbital position		
orbital elements (of a satellite or other object in space) *F: éléments d'une orbite (d'un satellite ou autre corps spatial)* *S: elementos de una órbita (de satélite u otro objeto espacial)*	Rec. S.673	An.
orbital period (of a satellite), period of revolution (of a satellite) *F: période orbitale (d'un satellite), période de révolution (d'un satellite)* *S: periodo orbital (de un satélite), periodo de revolución (de un satélite)*	Rec. S.673	An.
orbital plane (of a satellite) *F: plan de l'orbite (d'un satellite)* *S: plano de la órbita (de un satélite)*	Rec. S.673	An.
order of diversity *F: ordre de diversité* *S: orden de diversidad*	Rec. F.592 Rec. V.573	§ 1.11 No. F42
orthogonal co-channel *F: cocanal (orthogonal)* *S: cocanal (ortogonal)*	Rec. F.592 Rec. V.573	§ 1.6 No. B14
out-of-band emission *F: émission hors bande* *S: emisión fuera de banda*	Rec. SM.328 Rec. V.573	§ 1.6 No. C03
out-of-band power (of an emission) *F: puissance hors bande (d'une émission)* *S: potencia fuera de banda (de una emisión)*	Rec. SM.328	§ 1.11
out-of-band spectrum (of an emission) *F: spectre hors bande (d'une émission)* *S: espectro fuera de banda (de una emisión)*	Rec. SM.328	§ 1.5
overall adjacent channel protection margin *F: marge de protection globale pour le canal adjacent* *S: margen de protección global para canal adyacente*	Rec. BO.566	§ 4.9
overall carrier-to-interference ratio *F: rapport global porteuse/brouillage* *S: relación global portadora/interferencia*	Rec. BO.566	§ 4.6
overall co-channel protection margin *F: marge de protection globale dans le même canal* *S: margen de protección, cocanal global*	Rec. BO.566	§ 4.8

overall equivalent protection margin *F: marge de protection globale équivalente* *S: margen de protección global equivalente*		Rec. BO.566	§ 4.12
overall second adjacent channel protection margin *F: marge de protection globale pour le canal deuxième adjacent* *S: margen de protección global para segundo canal adyacente*		Rec. BO.566	§ 4.10
OWF see: optimum working frequency			

P

packet multiplexing *F: multiplexage par paquets* *S: multiplaje por paquetes*	*	Rep. BO.954, An., Vol. X/XI-2	§ 4.2
parasitic emissions *F: rayonnement parasite* *S: radiación parásita*		Rec. SM.329	§ 1.1.2
passband (for amplitude-modulated signals) *F: bande passante (cas de signaux à modulation d'amplitude)* *S: banda de paso (para las señales con modulación de amplitud)*	*	Rec. SM.332	§ 4.1
passive sensor *F: détecteur passif, capteur passif* *S: sensor pasivo*		Rec. V.573	No. H32
path see: digital radio path, hypothetical reference digital path, transmission path			
peak envelope power (of a radio transmitter) *F: puissance en crête (d'un émetteur radioélectrique)* *S: potencia en la cresta de la envolvente (de un transmisor radioeléctrico)*		Rec. V.573	No. E01
peak-to-peak amplitude (data signal in television) *F: amplitude crête-à-crête (signal de données en télévision)* *S: amplitud de cresta a cresta (señal de datos en televisión)*	*	Rep. BT.956, An., Vol. XI-1	A, p. I, P. I, § 7
Pedersen ray *F: rayon de Pedersen* *S: rayo de Pedersen*	*	Rep. P.250, An., Vol. VI	§ 1 and 2
penetration depth *F: profondeur de pénétration (dans le sol)* *S: profundidad de penetración (en el suelo)*		Rec. P.310	No. B4
periapsis *F: périastre, périapside* *S: periastro, periápside*		Rec. S.673	An.
perigee *F: périgée* *S: perigeo*		Rec. S.673	An.
period (of a satellite) *F: période (d'un satellite)* *S: periodo (de un satélite)*		Rec. V.573	No. H07
period of revolution (of a satellite), orbital period (of a satellite) *F: période de révolution (d'un satellite), période orbitale (d'un satellite)* *S: periodo de revolución (de un satélite), periodo orbital (de un satélite)*		Rec. S.673	An.
permissible interference *F: brouillage admissible* *S: interferencia admisible*		Rec. V.573	No. F11c (Note 2)
permissible out-of-band power *F: puissance hors bande admissible* *S: potencia fuera de banda admisible*		Rec. SM.328	§ 1.12
permissible out-of-band spectrum (of an emission) *F: spectre hors bande admissible (d'une émission)* *S: espectro fuera de banda admisible (de una emisión)*		Rec. SM.328	§ 1.10
phase *F: phase* *S: fase*		Rec. TF.686	
phase change coefficient *F: déphasage linéique* *S: coeficiente del desfasaje*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 5.05
phase delay *F: temps de propagation de phase* *S: retardo de fase*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, § 5.06

phase deviation *F: décalage de phase* *S: desviación de fase*	Rec. TF.686	
phase shift *F: déphasage* *S: desplazamiento de fase*	Rec. TF.686	
point-to-area communication *F: communication point à zone* *S: comunicación punto a zona*	Rec. F.592 Rec. V.662	§ 1.5 Ap. 2, No. 2.09
point-to-multipoint communication *F: communication point à multipoint* *S: comunicación punto a multipunto*	Rec. F.592 Rec. V.662	§ 1.4 Ap. 2, No. 2.08
point-to-point communication *F: communication point à point* *S: comunicación punto a punto*	Rec. F.592 Rec. V.662	§ 1.3 Ap. 2, No. 2.07
polar orbit (of a satellite) *F: orbite polaire (de satellite)* *S: órbita polar (de un satélite)*	Rec. S.673	An.
polarized wave see: left-hand polarized wave, right-hand polarized wave		
port (of a network) *F: accès (d'un réseau)* *S: puerto (de una red)*	Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 2.13
power see: carrier power (of a radio transmitter), effective monopole-radiated power (e.m.r.p.), effective radiated power (e.r.p.), equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.), mean power of a radio transmitter, out-of-band power (of an emission), peak envelope power (of a radio transmitter), permissible out-of-band power		
power flux-density see: high power flux-density, low power flux-density, medium power flux-density		
precipitation rate, rainfall rate; rain rate *F: intensité de précipitation, intensité de pluie* *S: intensidad de precipitación, indice de pluviosidad, intensidad de lluvia*	Rec. P.310	No. C33
precipitation-scatter propagation *F: propagation par diffusion par les précipitations* *S: propagación por dispersión debida a las precipitaciones*	Rec. P.310 Rec. V.573	No. C29 No. G19a
precision *F: précision* *S: precisión*	Rec. TF.686	
primary body (in relation to a satellite) *F: corps principal (pour un satellite)* *S: cuerpo primario (para un satélite)*	Rec. S.673	An.
primary clock *F: horloge primaire* *S: reloj primario*	Rec. TF.686	
primary distribution link *F: liaison de distribution primaire* *S: enlace de distribución primaria*	Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 2.17
primary frequency standard *F: étalon primaire de fréquence* *S: patrón primario de frecuencia*	Rec. TF.686	
primary grade of reception quality (in the broadcasting-satellite service) *F: qualité primaire de réception (dans le service de radiodiffusion par satellite)* *S: grado primario de calidad de recepción (en el servicio de radiodifusión por satélite)*	Rec. BO.566	§ 1.4.1
propagation ionospheric propagation see: ionospheric (reflection) propagation, ionospheric scatter propagation, trans-ionospheric propagation tropospheric propagation see: multipath propagation, precipitation scatter propagation, trans-horizon propagation		

propagation coefficient *F: exposant linéique de propagation* *S: coeficiente de propagación*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 5.03
proper time *F: temps propre* *S: tiempo propio*		Rec. TF.686	
proportional jitter (data signal in television) *F: gigue proportionnelle* *S: fluctuación de fase (o temblor) proporcional*	*	Rep. BT.956 An. , Vol. XI-1	Ap. I, P. I, § 11
protection margin *F: marge de protection* *S: margen de protección*		Rec. BO.566 Rec. V.573	§ 4.7 No. F23
protection ratio *F: rapport de protection* *S: relación de protección*		Rec. V.573	No. F22
protection ratio see: audio-frequency (AF) protection ratio, radio-frequency (RF) protection ratio, video-frequency (VF) protection ratio			
Q			
quasi-impulsive interference *F: brouillage quasi impulsif* *S: interferencia de carácter cuasi impulsivo*			
R			
radar beacon (racon) *F: balise radar (racon)* *S: baliza de radar (racon)*		Rec. V.573	Ap. A, No. A10e
radiating cables see: leaky cables			
radiation (in radiocommunication) *F: rayonnement (radioélectrique)* *S: radiación (radioeléctrica)*		Rec. V.573	No. C01
radio *F: radio, radioélectrique* *S: radio*		Rec. V.573	No. A03
radiocommunication *F: radiocommunication* *S: radiocomunicación*		Rec. V.573	No. A01
radiocommunication service *F: service de radiocommunication* *S: servicio de radiocomunicación*		Rec. V.573	No. A04 (Note 2)
(radio-frequency) channel, RF channel *F: canal radioélectrique, radiocanal, canal RF* *S: radiocanal, canal radioeléctrico, canal RF*		Rec. V.573	No. B01
radio-frequency disturbance *F: perturbation radioélectrique, parasite (radioélectrique)* *S: perturbación radioeléctrica, parásito (radioeléctrico)*		Rec. V.573	No. F11b
radio-frequency interference (RFI) *F: brouillage (radioélectrique)* *S: interferencia (radioeléctrica)*		Rec. V.573	No. F11c
radio (frequency) noise *F: bruit radioélectrique* *S: ruido radioeléctrico*		Rec. V.573	No. F11a
radio-frequency (RF) protection ratio *F: rapport de protection en radiofréquence (RF)* *S: relación de protección en radiofrecuencia (RF)*	*	Rec. V.573 Rec. BT.655 Rec. BS.638	No. F22 (Note 3) § 1 § 1.4
radio-frequency (RF) signal-to-interference ratio *F: rapport signal/brouillage en radiofréquence (RF)* *S: relación señal/interferencia en radiofrecuencia (RF)*	*	Rec. V.573 Rec. BS.638	No. F21 (Note 1) § 1.1
radio horizon *F: horizon radioélectrique* *S: horizonte radioeléctrico*		Rec. P.310 Rec. V.573	No. B3 No. G15

radio link *F: liaison radioélectrique* *S: radioenlace*		Rec. V.573	No. A21
radio paging *F: radiorecherche, radiomessagerie* *S: radiobúsqueda*	* *	Rec. M.539 Rec. M.584	
radio-paging system see: radio paging			
radio-relay system *F: faisceau hertzien* *S: sistema de relevadores radioeléctricos*		Rec. F.592 Rec. V.573	§ 1 No. A22
radio-relay system see: trans-horizon radio-relay system			
radio station see: station			
(radio) transmitter *F: émetteur (radioélectrique)* *S: transmisor (radioeléctrico)*		Rec. V.573	No. D01
radio waves, hertzian waves *F: ondes radioélectriques, ondes hertziennes* *S: ondas radioeléctricas, ondas hertzianas*		Rec. V.573	No. A02
ray path transmission loss *F: affaiblissement de transmission pour un trajet radioélectrique* *S: pérdida de transmisión en el trayecto de un rayo*		Rec. P.341 Rec. V.573	§ 6 No. A46
reception (in the broadcasting-satellite service) see: community reception, individual reception			
reciprocal mixing *F: mélange réciproque* *S: mezcla recíproca*	*	Rec. F.612	An. I, § 1
reduced carrier emission *F: émission à porteuse réduite* *S: emisión de onda portadora reducida*		Rec. V.573	No. D06
reference atmosphere for refraction *F: atmosphère de référence pour la réfraction* *S: atmósfera de referencia para la refracción*		Rec. P.310	No. C12
reference frequency *F: fréquence de référence* *S: frecuencia de referencia*		Rec. SM.328	§ 1.18
reference sensitivity *F: sensibilité de référence* *S: sensibilidad de referencia*	*	Rec. SM.331	§ 5
reference usable field strength (E_{ref}) *F: champ utilisable de référence ($E_{réf}$)* *S: intensidad de campo de referencia utilizable (E_{ref})*		Rec. V.573 Rec. BS.638	No. F33 § 2.3
reference usable power flux-density (P_{ref}) *F: puissance surfacique utilisable de référence ($P_{réf}$)* *S: densidad de flujo de potencia de referencia utilizable (P_{ref})*		Rec. V.573	No. F33
reflecting satellite *F: satellite réflecteur* *S: satélite reflector*		Rec. S.673 Rec. V.573	An. No. H12
refraction see: M-unit, modified refractive index, reference atmosphere for refraction, refractive index (n), refractive modulus; M, sub-refraction, super refraction			
refractive index (n) *F: indice de réfraction (n)* *S: índice de refracción (n)*		Rec. P.310	No. C4
refractive modulus; M *F: module de réfraction; M* *S: módulo de refracción; M*		Rec. P.310	No. C8
refractivity, N *F: coïndice, N* *S: coíndice, N*		Rec. P.310	No. C5

rejection ratio see: image-rejection ratio, intermediate-frequency rejection ratio, spurious-response rejection ratio			
relative build-up time of a telegraph signal *F: temps d'établissement relatif d'un signal télégraphique* *S: tiempo relativo de establecimiento de una señal telegráfica*		Rec. SM.328	§ 1.2.1
remote data processing [teleinformatics] *F: téléinformatique* *S: teleinformática*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.15
remote alarm *F: téléalarme* *S: telealarma*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.33
remote sensing satellite *F: satellite de télédétection* *S: satélite de teledetección*		Rec. V.573	No. H35
reproducibility *F: reproductibilité* *S: reproductibilidad*		Rec. TF.686	
resettability *F: fidélité* *S: reposicionabilidad*		Rec. TF.686	
residual bit error ratio (RBER) *F: taux d'erreur binaire résiduel (TEBR)* *S: proporción de bits erróneos residual (BER-R)*		Rec. F.592 Rec. V.662	§ 2.2 Ap. 2, No. 5.11
right-hand polarization, clockwise polarization *F: polarisation dextrorsum, polarisation dextrogyre* *S: polarización dextrógira, polarización en el sentido de las agujas del reloj*		Rec. V.573	No. G05
rough surface *F: surface rugueuse* *S: superficie rugosa*		Rec. P.310	No. B6

S

satellite *F: satellite* *S: satélite*		Rec. S.673 Rec. V.573	An. No. H04
satellite see: active satellite, attitude-stabilized satellite, geostationary satellite, geosynchronous satellite, reflecting satellite, station-keeping satellite, stationary satellite, sub-synchronous satellite, synchronized satellite, synchronous satellite			
satellite link *F: liaison par satellite* *S: enlace por satélite*		Rec. V.573	No. A31
up-link *F: liaison montante* *S: enlace ascendente*		Rec. V.573	No. A31a
down-link *F: liaison descendante* *S: enlace descendente*		Rec. V.573	No. A31b
satellite link see: down-link, inter-satellite link, multi-satellite link, up-link			
satellite network *F: réseau à satellite* *S: red de satélites*		Rec. V.573	No. A36
satellite network see: frequency re-use satellite network			
satellite system *F: système à satellites* *S: sistema de satélites*		Rec. V.573	No. A34
scintillation *F: scintillation* *S: centelleo*		Rec. P.310	No. C31
scrambling *F: embrouillage (en radiodiffusion)* *S: aleatorización*	*	Rep. BT.1079 An., Vol. XI-1	An. I

second adjacent channel *F: canal deuxième adjacent* *S: segundo canal adyacente*		Rec. BO.566 Rec. V.573	§ 4.5 No. B12
secondary distribution link *F: liaison de distribution secondaire* *S: enlace de distribución secundaria*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 2.18
secondary frequency standard *F: étalon secondaire de fréquence* *S: patrón secundario de frecuencia*		Rec. TF.686	
secondary grade of reception quality (in the broadcasting-satellite service) *F: qualité secondaire de réception (dans le service de radiodiffusion par satellite)* *S: grado secundario de calidad de recepción (en el servicio de radiodifusión por satélite)*		Rec. BO.566	§ 1.4.2
selectivity of a receiver *F: sélectivité d'un récepteur* *S: selectividad de un receptor*	*	Rec. SM.332	§ a
selectivity of a receiver see: effective selectivity			
sending (in telecommunication) *F: émission (en télécommunication)* *S: emisión (en telecomunicación)*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.04
sensitivity factor (earth station) *F: facteur de sensibilité (station terrienne)* *S: factor de sensibilidad (estación terrena)*	*		
sensitivity of a receiver *F: sensibilité d'un récepteur* *S: sensibilidad de un receptor*	*	Rec. SM.331	§ a
sensitivity of a receiver see: maximum sensitivity, maximum usable sensitivity (several definitions), reference sensitivity			
sensor see: active sensor, passive sensor			
service see: broadcasting-satellite service, mobile service, radiocommunication service, standard frequency satellite service, [teleinformatics], teletext service, time signal-satellite service			
service arc *F: arc de service* *S: arco de servicio*		Rec. S.673 Rec. V.573	An. No. H24
service area (for the broadcasting-satellite service) *F: zone de service (pour le service de radiodiffusion par satellite)* *S: zona de servicio (para el servicio de radiodifusión por satélite)*		Rec. BO.566	§ 3.1
service area (of a space station) *F: zone de service (d'une station spatiale)* *S: zona de servicio (de una estación espacial)*		Rec. V.573	No. A51a (Note 5)
service sector (*S*) (of a directional antenna in the band 4 to 28 MHz) *F: secteur de service (S)* *S: sector de servicio (S)*		Rec. F.162	§ 1.2
severely errored second (SES) *F: seconde gravement entachée d'erreurs (SGE)* *S: segundo con muchos errores (SME)*	*	Rec. F.592 Rec. V.662	§ 2.4 Ap. 2, No. 5.13
shaped-beam antenna *F: antenne à faisceau modelé* *S: antena con haces conformados*	*	Rec. BO.566	§ 3.2 (Note 3)
ship station *F: station de navire* *S: estación de barco*		Rec. V.573	Ap. A, No. A10b
sidereal period of revolution (of a satellite) *F: période de révolution sidérale (d'un satellite)* *S: periodo de revolución sideral (de un satélite)*		Rec. S.673	An.

sidereal period of rotation (of an object in space) *F: période de rotation sidérale (d'un corps spatial)* *S: periodo de rotación sideral (de un cuerpo espacial)*		Rec. S.673	An.
signal *F: signal* *S: señal*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.02
signal-to-interference ratio, signal/interference ratio *F: rapport signal sur brouillage, rapport signal/brouillage* *S: relación señal/interferencia*	*	Rec. V.573	No. F21
signal-to-interference ratio see: audio-frequency (AF) signal-to-interference ratio, radio-frequency (RF) signal-to-interference ratio, video frequency (VF) signal-to-interference ratio			
simple modulation *F: modulation simple* *S: modulación simple*		Rec. F.592	§ 4.2
simplex, half duplex (deprecated) *F: simplex, à l'alternat, semi-duplex (déconseillé)* *S: simplex, semi-duplex*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 3.18
single-sideband emission, SSB emission *F: émission à bande latérale unique, émission BLU* *S: emisión de banda lateral única, emisión BLU*		Rec. V.573	No. D04
smooth surface, specular surface *F: surface lisse* *S: superficie lisa, especular*		Rec. P.310	No. B5
sound broadcasting (service) *F: radiodiffusion sonore* *S: radiodifusión sonora*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.36
spacecraft *F: engin spatial* *S: vehículo espacial*		Rec. S.673 Rec. V.573	An. No. H01
space diversity reception *F: réception en diversité d'espace* *S: recepción con diversidad de espacio*		Rec. F.592 Rec. V.573	§ 1.12 No. F43
space division *F: répartition spatiale* *S: división espacial*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 3.14
space probe *F: sonde spatiale* *S: sonda espacial*		Rec. S.673 Rec. V.573	An. No. H03
space radiocommunication *F: radiocommunication spatiale* *S: radiocomunicación espacial*		Rec. V.573	No. A07
space station *F: station spatiale* *S: estación espacial*		Rec. V.573	No. A05
space system *F: système spatial* *S: sistema espacial*		Rec. V.573	No. A35
spectrum see: out-of-band spectrum (of an emission), permissible out-of-band spectrum (of an emission)			
spectrum amplitude *F: amplitude du spectre* *S: amplitud del espectro*		Rep. M.358 ITU-R Report, M Series, 1995	§ 1.3.1.2
spectrum efficiency *F: efficacité de l'emploi du spectre* *S: eficacia de utilización del espectro*	*	Rec. SM.1046	An. 1, § 2
spot noise factor; spot noise figure (of a linear two-port network) *F: facteur de bruit (d'un biporte linéaire)* *S: factor de ruido puntual (de una red lineal con dos puertas)*	*	Rec. V.573	No.F03
spot noise temperature (of a one-port network) *F: température du bruit (d'un monoporte)* *S: temperatura de ruido puntual (de una red con una sola puerta)*		Rec. V.573	No.F01
spread spectrum (SS) system *F: système à modulation avec étalement du spectre (MES)* *S: sistema de modulación de espectro ensanchado (o sistema SS (spread spectrum system))*		Rec. SM.1055	An. 1, § 1
spreading loss *F: affaiblissement géométrique, atténuation géométrique* *S: pérdida por dispersión (geométrica)*		Rec. V.573	No. A48
spurious emissions *F: rayonnement non essentiel* *S: emisión no esencial, radiación no esencial*		Rec. SM.329 Rec. SM.328 Rec. V.573	§ 1.1 § 1.7 No. C04

spurious frequency conversion products *F: produits non essentiels de conversion de fréquence* *S: productos no esenciales de conversión de frecuencia*	*	Rec. SM.329	§ 1.14
spurious intermodulation products *F: produits d'intermodulation non essentiels* *S: productos de intermodulación no esenciales*	*	Rec. SM.329	§ 1.13
spurious-response rejection ratio (for a receiver) *F: affaiblissement sur la fréquence parasite (d'un récepteur)* *S: atenuación para la frecuencia es puria (parásita) (para un receptor)*	*	Rec. SM.332	§ 4.6
standard frequency *F: fréquence étalon* *S: frecuencia patrón*		Rec. TF.686 Rec. V.573	 No. J02
standard frequency emission *F: émission de fréquences étalon* *S: emisión de frecuencias patrón*		Rec. TF.686	
standard frequency and/or time-signal station *F: station de fréquence étalon et/ou de signaux horaires* *S: estación de frecuencias patrón y/o de señales horarias*		Rec. TF.686	
standard frequency-satellite service *F: service des fréquences étalon par satellite* *S: servicio de frecuencias patrón por satélite*		Rec. TF.686	
standard radio atmosphere *F: atmosphère radioélectrique normale* *S: atmósfera radioeléctrica normal*		Rec. P.310	No. C11
standard refractivity vertical gradient *F: gradient normal du coïndice* *S: gradiente normal del coíndice*		Rec. P.310	No. C10
standard time-signal emission *F: émission de signaux horaires* *S: emisión de señales horarias*		Rec. TF.686 Rec. V.573	 No. J03
station *F: station* *S: estación*		Rec. V.573	No. A04
station see: broadcasting-satellite space station, earth station, land station, mobile station, space station, standard frequency and/or time-signal station, terrestrial station			
stationary satellite *F: satellite stationnaire* *S: satélite estacionario*		Rec. S.673 Rec. V.573	An. No. H19
station-keeping satellite *F: satellite maintenu en position* *S: satélite de posición controlada*		Rec. S.673 Rec. V.573	An. No. H13
still-picture television (SPTV) *F: télévision à images fixes* *S: televisión de imágenes fijas*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.17
still-picture video-telephony *F: visiophonie à images fixes* *S: videofonía de imágenes fijas*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.24
sub-refraction *F: infraréfraction* *S: infrarrefracción*		Rec. P.310	No. C13
subscriber's line, subscriber's loop *F: ligne d'abonné, ligne de rattachement* *S: línea de abonado, bucle de abonado*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 2.12
sub-synchronous (super-synchronous) satellite *F: satellite sous-synchrone (super-synchrone)* *S: satélite subsincrónico (supersincrónico)*		Rec. S.673 Rec. V.573	An. No. H18
super refraction *F: superréfraction* *S: superrefracción*		Rec. P.310	No. C14
suppressed carrier emission *F: émission à porteuse supprimée* *S: emisión de onda portadora suprimida*		Rec. V.573	No. D07

survival craft station *F: station d'engin de sauvetage* *S: estación de embarcación o dispositivo de salvamento*	Rec. V.573	Ap. A, No. A10d
switching see: automatic switching for television circuits		
switching (in telecommunication) *F: commutation (en télécommunication)* *S: conmutación (en telecomunicación)*	Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 3.03
synchronism *F: synchronisme* *S: sincronismo*	Rec. TF.686	
synchronized satellite, phased satellite (deprecated) *F: satellite synchronisé, satellite en phase (déconseillé)* *S: satélite sincronizado, satélite en fase (desaconsejado)*	Rec. S.673 Rec. V.573	An. No. H14
synchronous satellite *F: satellite synchrone* *S: satélite sincrónico*	Rec. S.673 Rec. V.573	An. No. H16
system loss *F: affaiblissement entre bornes d'antennes, affaiblissement du système* *S: pérdida del sistema*	Rec. P.341 Rec. V.573	§ 2 No. A42

T

TAI see: International Atomic Time		
telecommand *F: télécommande* *S: telemando*	Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.29
telecommunication *F: télécommunication* *S: telecomunicación*	Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.06
(telecommunication) circuit *F: circuit (de télécommunication)* *S: circuito (de telecomunicación)*	Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 2.03
telecommunication network, telecommunication system *F: réseau de télécommunication* *S: red de telecomunicación*	Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 2.10
(telecommunication) terminal *F: terminal (de télécommunication)* *S: terminal (de telecomunicación)*	Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 2.11
teleconference *F: téléconférence* *S: teleconferencia*	Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.25
telecontrol *F: téléconduite* *S: telecontrol*	Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.30
telegraphy *F: télégraphie* *S: telegrafía*	Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.08
teleguidance *F: téléguidage* *S: teleguiaje*	Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.31
telematics (services) *F: télématique (services de)* *S: telemática (servicios de)*	Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.18
telemetry, telemetering *F: télémesure* *S: telemedida*	Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.28

telemonitoring *F: télésurveillance* *S: telesupervisión*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.32
telephone-type channel *F: voie de type téléphonique* *S: canal de tipo telefónico*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 2.02
telephone-type circuit *F: circuit de type téléphonique* *S: circuito de tipo telefónico*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 2.04
telephony *F: téléphonie* *S: telefonía*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.07
teleprocessing, teleinformatics *F: téléinformatique, télétraitement* *S: teleinformática, teleproceso*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.15
teletex (service) *F: télétex (service)* *S: teletex (service)*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.22
teletext, broadcast videography *F: télétexte, vidéographie diffusée* *S: teletexto, videografía radiodifundida*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.20
teletext service *F: service de télétexte* *S: servicio de teletexto*	*	Rep. BT.802 An., Vol. XI-X Rec. BT.653	§ 3.1 § 2
television *F: télévision* *S: televisión*		Rec. V.662	AP. 2, No. 1.16
television broadcasting (service) *F: radiodiffusion visuelle, (radiodiffusion de) télévision* *S: (radiodifusión de) televisión*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.37
telewriting *F: téléécriture* *S: teleescritura*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.11
telex (service) *F: (service) télex* *S: (servicio) télex*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.09
temperature inversion *F: inversion de température* *S: inversión de temperatura*		Rec. P.310	No. C2
terrain irregularity Δh see: measurement of terrain irregularity Δh			
terrestrial hypothetical reference circuit (television) *F: circuit fictif de référence pour système de Terre* *S: circuito ficticio de referencia terrenal*	*	Rec. ITU-T J.61	§ A.1.2
terrestrial radiocommunication *F: radiocommunication de Terre* *S: radiocomunicación terrenal*		Rec. V.573	No. A08
terrestrial station *F: station de Terre* *S: estación terrenal*		Rec. V.573	No. A09
time see: Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), DUT1, International Atomic Time (TAI)			
time *F: temps* *S: tiempo*		Rec. TF.686	
time code *F: code horaire* *S: código horario*		Rec. TF.686	
time comparison *F: comparaison de temps* *S: comparación de tiempos*		Rec. TF.686	
time division *F: répartition temporelle* *S: división en el tiempo*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 3.15
time interval *F: intervalle de temps* *S: intervalo de tiempo*		Rec. TF.686	

time marker *F: repère de temps* *S: marca de tiempo*	Rec. TF.686	
time scale *F: échelle de temps* *S: escala de tiempo*	Rec. TF.686	
time scale difference *F: différence entre échelles de temps* *S: diferencia entre escalas de tiempo*	Rec. TF.686	
time scales in synchronism *F: échelles de temps en synchronisme* *S: escalas de tiempo en sincronismo*	Rec. TF.686	
time scale reading *F: lecture d'une échelle de temps* *S: lectura de una escala de tiempo*	Rec. TF.686	
time scale unit *F: unité d'une échelle de temps* *S: unidad de escala de tiempo*	Rec. TF.686	
time-signal satellite service *F: service des signaux horaires par satellite* *S: servicio de señales horarias por satélite*	Rec. TF.686	
time standard *F: étalon de temps* *S: patrón de tiempo*	Rec. TF.686	
time step *F: saut de temps* *S: salto de tiempo*	Rec. TF.686	
topocentric angle *F: angle topocentrique* *S: ángulo topocéntrico*	Rec. S.673 Rec. V.573	An. No. H09b
total loss (of a radio link) *F: affaiblissement global (d'une liaison radioélectrique)* *S: pérdida total (de un enlace radioeléctrico)*	Rec. P.341 Rec. V.573	§ 1 No. A41
trailing noise (case of compandors for sound-programme circuits) *F: bruit de traînage (cas de compresseurs-extenseurs pour circuits de transmissions radiophoniques)* *S: ruido residual (caso de compresores-expansores para circuitos de transmisiones radiofónicas)*		
trans-horizon propagation *F: propagation transhorizon* *S: propagación transhorizonte*	Rec. P.310 Rec. V.573	No. C25 No. G16
trans-horizon radio-relay system *F: faisceau hertzien transhorizon* *S: sistema de relevadores radioeléctricos transhorizonte*	Rec. F.592 Rec. V.573	§ 2 No. A23
trans-ionospheric propagation *F: propagation transionosphérique* *S: propagación transionosférica*	Rec. V.573	No. G24
transmission *F: transmission* *S: transmisión*	Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.03
transmission bit slip *F: glissement de bits* *S: deslizamiento de bits en la transmisión*		
(transmission) channel *F: voie (de transmission)* *S: canal (de transmisión)*	Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 2.01
transmission channel see: channel, circuit		
transmission loss (of a radio link) *F: affaiblissement de transmission (d'une liaison radioélectrique)* *S: pérdida de transmisión (de un enlace radioeléctrico)*	Rec. P.341 Rec. V.573	§ 3 No. A43
transmission path *F: trajet de transmission* *S: trayecto de transmisión*	Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 2.14
transmitter see: (radio) transmitter		

troposphere *F: troposphère* *S: troposfera*	Rec. P.310 Rec. V.573	No. C1 No. G13
tropospheric propagation *F: propagation troposphérique* *S: propagación troposférica*	Rec. V.573	No. G14
tropospheric radioduct *F: conduit (troposphérique, guide troposphérique)* *S: conducto radioeléctrico troposférico*	Rec. P.310 Rec. V.573	No. C18 No. G17
tropospheric-scatter propagation *F: propagation par diffusion troposphérique* *S: propagación por dispersión troposférica*	Rec. P.310 Rec. V.573	No. C26 No. G19

U

uncertainty *F: incertitude* *S: incertidumbre*	Rec. TF.686	
uncontrolled slip *F: glissement non maîtrisable* *S: deslizamiento no controlado*		
unidirectional *F: unilatéral, unidirectionnel, simplex* *S: unilateral, unidireccional*	Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 3.20
Universal Time (UT) *F: temps universel (UT)* *S: Tiempo Universal (UT)*	Rec. TF.686 Rec. TF.460 Rec. V.573	 An. 1, § A No. J05
unperturbed orbit (of a satellite) *F: orbite non perturbée (d'un satellite)* *S: órbita no perturbada (de un satélite)*	Rec. S.673	An.
unwanted emissions *F: rayonnements non désirés* *S: emisiones no deseadas*	Rec. SM.328 Rec. V.573	§ 1.8 No. C05
up-link see: satellite link	Rec. V.573	No. A31a
usable field strength (E_u) *F: champ utilisable (E_u)* *S: intensidad de campo utilizable (E_u)*	Rec. V.573 Rec. BS.638	No. F32 § 2.2
usable field strength see: minimum usable field strength (E_{min}), reference usable field strength (E_{min})		
usable power flux-density (P_u) *F: puissance surfacique utilisable (P_u)* *S: densidad espectral de potencia utilizable (P_u)*	Rec. V.573	No. F32
usable power flux-density see: minimum usable power flux-density (P_{min}), reference usable power flux-density (P_{ref})		
UTC see: Coordinated Universal Time		

V

vertical directivity pattern *F: diagramme de directivité vertical* *S: diagrama de directividad vertical*	Rec. V.573	No. E06b
vestigial sideband (VSB) *F: bande latérale résiduelle (BLR)* *S: banda lateral residual (BLR)*	Rec. V.573	No. D08a
vestigial-sideband emission *F: émission à bande latérale résiduelle* *S: emisión con banda lateral residual*	Rec. V.573	No. D08
video conference *F: visioconférence, vidéoconférence* *S: videoconferencia*	Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.27

video-frequency (VF) protection ratio *F: rapport de protection en vidéofréquence (VF)* *S: relación de protección en videofrecuencia (VF)*	*	Rec. V.573	No. F22 (Note 3)
video-frequency (VF) signal-to-interference ratio *F: rapport signal/brouillage en vidéofréquence (VF)* *S: relación señal/interferencia en videofrecuencia (VF)*	*	Rec. V.573	No. F21 (Note 1)
videography *F: vidéographie* *S: videografía*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.19
videography see: broadcast videography, teletext, videotex; interactive videography			
video-telephony, viewphone, visual telephone *F: visiophonie; vidéophonie (terme déconseillé dans ce sens)* *S: videofonía, videotelefonía*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.23
videophony see: still-picture videophony			
videotex, interactive videography *F: vidéotex, vidéographie interactive* *S: videotex, videografía interactiva*		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, No. 1.21
visible arc *F: arc de visibilité* *S: arco visible*		Rec. S.673 Rec. V.573	An. No. H23

W

wave see: ground wave; hertzian waves, radio waves; ionospheric wave; radio waves, hertzian waves			
way (operation mode call)		Rec. V.662	Ap. 2, Nos. 3.22, 3.23
– **one-way...** *F: ...à sens unique, specialisé* *S: ...de sentido único*			
– **both ways...** *F: ...à double sens, mixte* *S: ...de doble sentido*			
whistler mode propagation *F: propagation (ionosphérique) suivant le mode des sifflements* *S: propagación (ionosférica) según el «modo de silbidos»*	*	Rep. P.262 An., Vol. VI	§ 1 and 2
width of the effective overall noise band *F: largeur de bande effective globale de bruit* *S: anchura de banda efectiva global de ruido*	*	Rec. SM.331	§ 3
worst month *F: mois le plus défavorable* *S: mes más desfavorable*	*	Rec. P.581	

X

***x* dB bandwidth** *F: largeur de bande à «x dB»* *S: anchura de banda entre puntos a «x dB»*		Rec. SM.328 Rec. V.662	§ 1.14 Ap. 2, No. 4.04