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SERIES J: TRANSMISSION OF TELEVISION, SOUND PROGRAMME AND OTHER MULTIMEDIA SIGNALS

Terminology for new services in television and sound-programme transmission

ITU-T J-series Recommendations – Supplement 4

(Previously CCITT Recommendations)

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SUPPLEMENT 4 TO ITU-T J-SERIES RECOMMENDATIONS

TERMINOLOGY FOR NEW SERVICES IN TELEVISION AND SOUND-PROGRAMME TRANSMISSION

Summary

This Supplement provides a recommended glossary of terms, definitions and acronyms applicable to ITU texts on the transmission of television and sound-programme signals and of related data signals for purposes of contribution, primary distribution and secondary distribution, wich have been compiled from ITU-T Recommendations of the J series and a selection from Recommendation N.1. The terminology covers, among other subjects, cable television and its related services.

Source

Supplement 4 to ITU-T J-series Recommendations was prepared by ITU-T Study Group 9 (1997-2000) and was approved under the WTSC Resolution No. 5 procedure on 17 September 1999.

FOREWORD

ITU (International Telecommunication Union) is the United Nations Specialized Agency in the field of telecommunications. The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of the ITU. The ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (WTSC), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T Study Groups which, in their turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

The approval of Recommendations by the Members of the ITU-T is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSC Resolution No. 1.

In some areas of information technology which fall within ITU-T's purview, the necessary standards are prepared on a collaborative basis with ISO and IEC.

NOTE

In this publication, the expression "Administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

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Introduction

This Supplement 4 is a companion to Recommendation J.1.

In the pursuit of its work aimed towards the standardization of the transmission of television and sound-programme signals and of related data signals for purposes of contribution, primary distribution and secondary distribution, including cable television, SMATV and similar services, ITU-T has often found it necessary to develop new terminology, or to adapt it from current technical parlance.

This continuing work has resulted in a small glossary of terms, acronyms and definitions that is specific to that area of activity, and that should desirably find wide recognition and application.

The purpose of this Supplement is to formalize this small glossary of terms, acronyms and definitions, and to recommend its use in all the texts that address the services and technologies listed above.

It is expected that the glossary will continue to gradually grow over the years, as new terms are developed or adapted.

For an up-to-date listing of the glossary, the reader is referred to the ITU-T Website.

TERMINOLOGY FOR NEW SERVICES IN TELEVISION AND SOUND-PROGRAMME TRANSMISSION

1 Scope

This Supplement provides a glossary of terms, acronyms and definitions for application to new services related to the transmission of television and sound-programme signals and of related data signals for purposes of contribution, primary distribution and secondary distribution, including cable television, SMATV and similar services.

2 Terms and definitions

	Term	Definition	Source Recommendation
1	**A/V**	Audio and Video.	J.117
2	**adaptive quantizer**	A quantizer in which the step size is controlled by the chosen slice type, the buffer occupancy and a model of human vision.	J.88
3	**adaptive scanning**	A approach that selects the optimal pattern to scan the two-dimensional array of transform coefficient, in order to minimize the number of coefficients scanned up to the end of the block.	J.88
4	**additional service**	A service which consists in the sending of telecommunication signals for transmission by means of the use of the spare capacity within the signals carrying sound and/or television services to the audience.	J.112
5	**Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)**	A protocol of the IETF for converting network addresses to 48-bit Ethernet addresses.	J.112
6	**algorithm**	A mathematical process which can be used for the scrambling and descrambling of a data stream.	J.93
7	**allocate**	The process of acquiring the resources, the address and other parameters of a plug for the purpose of establishing an asynchronous connection data transfer capability.	J.117
8	**ancillary service**	A service (e.g. subtitling for the deaf) that is ancillary to the sound and/or television programmes delivered on a given channel, and directly related to their content.	J.90
9	**ancillary signal**	A signal (e.g. the signal used for the teletext service) that carries an ancillary service and is sent on the spare capacity within the signals carrying the main sound and/or television service provided on a given channel. NOTE – The term "ancillary signal" is also sometimes used to refer to signals that carry "additional" services rather than "ancillary" ones.	J.80
10	**application-free**	A service for which the represented media (text, still pictures, audio, video) and their information contents are specified, but not the way in which the user must select them for presentation.	J.90
11	**asynchronous connection**	A point-to-point communication path established between a producer node and a consumer node, that supports robust high-bandwidth flow-controlled transfers of one or more data frames.	J.117

	Term	Definition	Source Recommendation
12	**asynchronous push**	A method of data delivery in which the node producing the data uses 1394 write transactions to deposit data into the address space of a consumer node.	J.117
13	**Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)**	A protocol for the transmission of a variety of digital signals using uniform 53-byte cells.	J.112
14	**attach**	The process of communicating the address and other parameters of a plug to another plug for the purpose of establishing data transfer capability.	J.117
15	**Audio Alignment Signal (AS)**	Sine-wave signal at 1020 Hz at a level of 0 dBm0s, which is used to align the international sound-programme connection.	N.13
16	**authentication**	The process intended to allow the system to check with certainty the identification of a party.	J.93
17	**authorization coding**	A digital word that describes the personality or service access capability of the subscriber decoder unit. NOTE – This code word, which is based on the service access authorized by the billing system, determines which keys are distributed to each customer, and is required at the subscriber decoder to authorize the descrambling of any specific program.	J.95
18	**Bandwidth Efficiency (BWE)**	The data capacity that can be transmitted through the channel. It is expressed in terms of the amount of data transmitted through the unit of bandwidth per unit of time (bits/s/Hz).	J.141
19	**basic amplitude**	The difference between the all-ones level and the all-zeros level in a digital signal.	J.101
20	**Bit-Rate Reduction (BRR)**	A process that is applied to the source bit rate to reduce the bit rate needed to deliver digital video or digital audio.	(Note 1)
21	**bit rate reduction factor**	The ratio between the source bit rate and the reduced bit rate, in a BRR process. Note that this term should not be used interchangeably with bandwidth reduction factor.	(Note 1)
22	**block**	A unit of 8 pixels by 8 lines size for application of the Walsh Hadamart Transform.	J.88
23	**bouquet**	A collection of services marketed as a single entity.	J.94
24	**Bridge Protocol Data Unit (BPDU)**	A unit spanning tree protocol messages as defined in ISO/IEC 10038.	J.112
25	**broadcast address**	A predefined destination address that denotes the set of all data network service access points.	J.112
26	**broadcast channel**	A radio-frequency channel, operated by an operating agency and used for the broadcast or cable distribution of programming; it is characterized irrespective of the programme channel(s) it delivers, and it may carry a (reconfigurable) multiplex of programme channels.	J.112

	Term	Definition	Source Recommendation
27	**broadcast network**	A set of interconnectable broadcast channels, operated by an operating agency; it is characterized irrespective of the programme channels it carries, and it may carry the same programme channel in several broadcast channels.	(Note 1)
28	**broadcaster (service provider)**	An organization which assembles a sequence of events or programmes to be delivered to the viewer based upon a schedule.	J.94
29	**broadcasting organization**	An organization which is concerned with either or both sound and television broadcasting. NOTE – Most of the customers ordering facilities for sound-programme and television transmission are broadcasting organizations. For convenience, the term "broadcasting organization" is used to denote the activity of any user or customer and, where so used, it is equally applicable to any other customer requiring sound-programme or television transmissions.	N.1
30	**broadcasting organization (receive)**	The broadcasting organization at the receiving end of an international sound-programme or television transmission.	N.1
31	**broadcasting organization (send)**	The broadcasting organization at the sending end of an international sound-programme or television transmission.	N.1
32	**byte**	8 bits of data.	J.117
33	**Cable Modem (called CM, or IIM, or MH)**	A modulator-demodulator at subscriber locations intended for use in conveying data communications on a cable television system.	J.112
34	**Cable Modem Termination System (called CMTS, or INA, or MC)**	Cable modem termination system, located at the cable television system headend or distribution hub, which provides complementary functionality to the cable modems to enable data connectivity to a wide-area network.	J.112
35	**Cable Modem Termination System – Network Side Interface (called NSI, or INA, or MC)**	The interface between a CMTS and the equipment on its network side.	J.112
36	**Cable Modem to CPE Interface (CMCI)**	The interface between a CM and CPE.	J.112
37	**cablecasting**	The distribution of programmes over a cable television network (colloquial).	N.1
38	**capacity provider**	The entity that provides the technical facilities needed to deliver a programme schedule (e.g. the common carrier).	J.90
39	**carrier hum modulation**	The peak-to-peak magnitude of the amplitude distortion relative to the RF carrier signal level due to the fundamental and low-order harmonics of the power-supply frequency.	J.112

	Term	Definition	Source Recommendation
40	**carrier related band**	A frequency bandwidth spacing of television channels on a cable television system in exact frequency increments.	J.112
41	**Carrier-to-Noise Ratio (C/N or CNR)**	The square of the ratio of the root mean square (rms) of the voltage of the digitally-modulated RF carrier to the rms of the continuous random noise voltage in the defined measurement bandwidth (if not specified explicitly, the measurement bandwidth is the symbol rate of the digital modulation).	J.112
42	**circuit section (sound-programme)**	The unidirectional national or international sound-programme transmission path between two stations at which the programme is accessible at audio frequencies. The transmission path may be established via terrestrial or single destination satellite routing. NOTE – See also: "permanent sound-programme or television circuit" and "temporary sound-programme or television circuit". The various types of international sound-programme circuit or sections of such circuits should be referred to by quoting the top nominal frequency, in kHz, effectively transmitted. Example: 10-kHz sound-programme circuit.	N.1
43	**circuit section (television)**	The unidirectional national or international television transmission path between two stations at which the programme is accessible at video frequencies. The transmission path may be established via terrestrial or single destination satellite routing.	N.51
44	**CompareSwap4**	A bus transaction that stores, at the specified address, a provided data value when the contents of the specified address is equal to a provided argument value. This operation is performed indivisibly on the addressed quadlet.	J.117
45	**Composite Second Order beat (CSO)**	The peak of the average level of distortion products due to second-order non-linearities in cable system equipment.	J.112
46	**Composite Triple Beat (CTB)**	The peak of the average level of distortion components due to third-order non-linearities in cable system equipment.	J.112
47	**compression**	Deprecated; the preferred term is Bit-Rate Reduction (BRR).	
48	**Conditional Access system (CA)**	The complete system for ensuring that cable services are accessible only to those who are entitled to receive them, and that the ordering of such services is not subject to modification or repudiation.	J.93
49	**consumer**	A device that accepts OSD data.	J.117
50	**consumer port**	A port that is the sink of data frames and is flow controlled by updates of its externally visible **iAPR** control register.	J.117
51	**content provider**	The entity that provides the creative content of a programme (e.g. the programme producer or the owner of its rights).	J.90
52	**contribution**	Use of a transmission channel for transferring audio and/or video information among production facilities, for further post-processing.	J.85

Term	Definition	Source Recommendation
53 **control circuit**	A telephone-type circuit between the point of origin of the programme and the point where it terminates (recording equipment, studio, switching centre, transmitter, etc.) used by a broadcasting organization for the supervision and coordination of a sound or television transmission. NOTE – More than one control circuit may be used in association with the different programme connections involved in a single transmission, such as: a) the television connection; b) the international sound connection (for supervising the programme effects circuit provided for transmitting, for example, the background noises of a programme); c) the commentary connection (for supervising the sound-programme circuit transmitting a commentary in a given language); d) the complete programme connection (for supervising the sound-programme circuit transmitting the whole of the sound part of a programme).	N.3
54 **cross-modulation**	A form of television signal distortion where modulation from one or more television channels is imposed on another channel or channels.	J.112
55 **cryptanalysis**	The science of recovering the plaintext of a message without access to the key (to the electronic key in electronic cryptographic systems).	J.95
56 **cryptographic duty cycle**	The maximum secure capacity of a cryptographic process, based on the total number of bits that can be securely encrypted before it becomes advisable to change the key.	J.95
57 **Customer Premises Equipment (CPE)**	Equipment at the end user's premises; it may be provided by the end user or by the service provider.	J.112
58 **data frame (frame)**	A contiguous group of data bytes sent between producer and consumer nodes.	J.117
59 **data link layer**	Layer 2 [in the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) architecture]; the layer that provides services to transfer data over the transmission link between open systems.	J.112
60 **data segment (segment)**	A largest portion of a data frame that can be written into the segment buffer before updating the consumer's **iAPR** register.	J.117
61 **dBm0**	The absolute signal power level, in decibels, referred to a point of zero relative level. This symbol traditionally relates to telephony relative levels.	J.14
62 **dBm0s**	The absolute signal power level, in decibels, referred to a point of zero relative sound-programme level.	J.14
63 **dBrs**	The relative (power) level, in decibels, with respect to sound-programme signals. (This abbreviation is only applicable at points in a sound-programme circuit where the signals can nominally be related to the input by a simple scaling factor.)	J.14
64 **delivery system**	The physical medium by which one or more signal multiplexes are transmitted, e.g. satellite transponder, wide-band coaxial cable, fibre optics.	J.94

	Term	Definition	Source Recommendation
65	**descrambling**	The process of reversing the scrambling function (see Scrambling) to yield usable pictures, sound, and data services.	J.93
66	**detach**	The process of removing access to an asynchronous connection plug's address space.	J.117
67	**Digital Television (DTV)**	A device that receives, decodes and presents audio and video material that has been transmitted in a compressed form. The device can be a single unit or it can be constructed from a number of individual components (e.g. a digital terrestrial set-top box and an analog television).	J.117
68	**distribution hub**	A location in a cable television network which performs the functions of a Headend for customers in its immediate area, and which receives some or all of its television program material from a Master Headend in the same metropolitan or regional area.	J.112
69	**downstream**	In cable television, the direction of transmission from the headend to the subscriber.	J.112
70	**drop cable**	Coaxial cable that connects to a residence or service location from a directional coupler (tap) placed on the nearest coaxial feeder cable.	J.112
71	**dynamic bit rate allocation**	A technique by which, in a fixed-bit-rate digital transmission channel, the available data rate is allocated in a dynamic way to the different programme streams multiplexed on the channel.	(Note 1)
72	**Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)**	An Internet protocol used for assigning network-layer (IP) addresses.	J.112
73	**dynamic range**	The ratio between the greatest signal power that can be transmitted over a multichannel analogue transmission system without exceeding distortion or other performance limits, and the least signal power that can be utilized without exceeding noise, error rate or other performance limits.	J.112
74	**EDTV-II signals**	EDTV-II signals comprise NTSC-compatible components transmitted in the centre part of the picture and helper components located in the upper and lower parts of the picture.	J.88
75	**electronic key**	The term for data signals that are used to control the descrambling process in subscriber decoders. NOTE – There are at least three types of electronic keys: those used for television signal streams, those used for protecting control system operations, and those used for the distribution of electronic keys on the cable system.	J.95
76	**encryption**	The process of scrambling signals to avoid unauthorized access.	J.93
77	**Entitlement Management Messages (EMM)**	Private Conditional Access information which specifies the authorization levels or the services of specific decoders; they may be addressed to individual decoder or groups of decoders.	J.94
78	**epoch**	A period of time. A "program epoch" is the period of time during which a particular programme is aired.	J.94
79	**errored second**	Any one second interval containing at least one bit error.	J.112

	Term	Definition	Source Recommendation
80	**event**	A grouping of elementary broadcast data streams with a defined start and end time belonging to a common service, e.g. first half of a football match, News Flash, first part of an entertainment show.	J.94
81	**extended subsplit**	A frequency division scheme that allows bidirectional traffic on a single coaxial cable; in North America, reverse path signals come to the Headend from 5 to 42 MHz, and forward path signals go from the Headend from 50 or 54 MHz to the upper frequency limit.	J.112
82	**Fault Reporting Centre (FRC)**	A centre in a receiving country dealing with enquiries and fault reports concerning transmission to TVROs not related to an ITC.	N.51
83	**feeder cable**	Coaxial cables that run along streets within the served area and connect between the individual taps which serve the customer drops.	J.112
84	**fibre node**	A point of interface between a fibre trunk and the coaxial distribution.	J.112
85	**fixed stuff**	Bytes that are used to fill up unused data positions.	J.132
86	**forward channel**	The direction of RF signal flow away from the headend toward the end user; equivalent to Downstream.	J.112
87	**Frame Loss Ratio (FLR)**	The ratio of errored data frames with respect to total number of frames transmitted, when the data frames are transmitted over a noisy channel.	J.141
88	**fukinuki hole**	Frequency regions around the colour sub-carrier of the compatible centre part of EDTV-II images, where normal NTSC signals have lower spectral density.	J.88
89	**full period terminated service**	A subscription service that is always available to subscribers during the operating hours of the delivery system. NOTE – By contrast, other services, such as a pay-per-view feature film, are only available for a specific period of time.	J.95
90	**group delay**	The difference in transmission time between the highest and lowest of several frequencies through a device, circuit or system.	J.112
91	**guard time**	Minimum time allocated between bursts in the upstream, referenced from the symbol centre of the last symbol of a burst to the symbol centre of the first symbol of the following burst.	J.112
92	**Harmonic Related Carrier (HRC)**	A method of spacing television channels on a cable television system in exact increments, with all carrier frequencies harmonically related to a common reference.	J.112
93	**headend**	The central location on the cable network that is responsible for injecting broadcast video and other signals in the downstream direction. See also Master Headend, Distribution Hub.	J.112
94	**header**	Protocol control information located at the beginning of a protocol data unit.	J.112
95	**helper signals**	Spatial-temporal video enhancement signals, e.g. Horizontal High frequency helper signal (HH), Vertical High frequency helper signal (VH) Vertical Temporal helper signal (VT).	J.88
96	**high return**	A frequency division scheme that allows bidirectional traffic on a single coaxial cable; reverse channel signals propagate to the headend above the downstream passband.	J.112

Term	Definition	Source Recommendation
97 **host**	A device with generalized functionality where modules containing specialized functionality can be connected.	J.95
98 **hum modulation**	Undesired modulation of the television visual carrier by the fundamental or low-order harmonics of the power supply frequency, or other low-frequency disturbances.	J.112
99 **Hybrid Analogue-and-Digital (HAD) link**	A link capable of carrying analogue signals in some parts of its frequency band and digital signals in other parts.	J.87
100 **Hybrid Fibre-and-Coaxial (HFC) network**	A broadband bidirectional shared-media transmission system using fibre trunks between the headend and the fibre nodes, and coaxial distribution from the fibre nodes to the customer locations.	J.112
101 **hypothetical reference circuit (in the fixed satellite service)**	A reference circuit for a system in the fixed-satellite service which may form part of an international television circuit and is defined as follows: – it consists of one Earth station satellite-Earth station system; – it includes one pair of modulation and demodulation equipment for translation from the baseband to the radio-frequency carrier, and from the radio-frequency carrier to the baseband, respectively; – it does not include a standards converter or a synchronizing-pulse regenerator, or equipment for the insertion of signals in the line/field blanking interval.	J.61
102 **hypothetical reference circuit (terrestrial)**	A reference circuit, used as an example of an international television circuit. It may be of either radio or cable type and it has the following characteristics: – the overall length between video terminal points is 2500 km; – two intermediate video points divide the circuit into three sections of equal length; – the three sections are lined up individually and then interconnected without any form of overall adjustment or correction; – the circuit does not contain a standards converter or a synchronizing pulse regenerator, or equipment for the insertion of signals in the line/field blanking interval.	J.61
103 **insertion gain**	The ratio, expressed in decibels, of the peak-to-peak amplitude of a specified test signal at the receiving end to the nominal amplitude of that signal at the sending end, the peak-to-peak amplitude being defined as the difference between the amplitudes measured at defined points of the signal used.	J.61
104 **integrity**	The ability of a function to withstand being usurped for unauthorized use, or being modified to yield unauthorized results.	J.93
105 **interactive service**	A service in which the end user navigates through the available content of the programme delivered to him, by sending messages to the service origination point. NOTE – The definition does not cover those services in which the user locally interacts with data downloaded to him, although this may give him an impression of interactivity.	
106 **international centre (satellite transmission) (ISTC)**	A centre in a transmitting country responsible for the national extension and up-link to satellite. This term is applicable only for transmission to TVROs not related to an ITC.	N.51

Term	Definition	Source Recommendation
107 **international centre (sound-programme) (ISPC)**	A centre at which at least one international sound-programme circuit terminates and in which international sound-programme connections can be made up by the interconnection of international and national sound-programme circuits.	N.1
108 **international centre (television) (ITC)**	A centre at which at least one international television circuit terminates and in which international television connections can be made up by the interconnection of international and national television circuits.	N.51
109 **international circuit (sound-programme)**	The transmission path between two ISPCs which comprises one or more sound-programme circuit sections (national or international), together with any necessary audio equipment. The transmission path may be established via terrestrial or single destination satellite routing. NOTE – See also: "permanent sound-programme or television circuit" and "temporary sound-programme or television circuit". The various types of international sound-programme circuit or sections of such circuits should be referred to by quoting the top nominal frequency, in kHz, effectively transmitted. Example: 10-kHz sound-programme circuit.	N.1
110 **international circuit (television)**	The transmission path between two ITCs which comprises one or more television circuit sections (national or international) together with any necessary video equipment. The transmission path may be established via terrestrial or single destination satellite routing. NOTE – See also: "permanent sound-programme or television circuit" and "temporary sound-programme or television circuit".	N.51
111 **international connection (sound-programme or television)**	The unidirectional transmission path between the broadcasting organization (send) and the broadcasting organization (receive) comprising the international sound-programme or television link extended at its two ends over national circuits to the broadcasting organization. NOTE – See also: "permanent sound-programme or television circuit" and "temporary sound-programme or television circuit".	N.1
112 **international link (sound-programme or television)**	The unidirectional transmission path between the ISPCs of the two terminal countries involved in an international sound-programme or television transmission. The international sound-programme or television link comprises one or more international circuits interconnected at intermediate ISPCs (resp. ITCs). It can also include national circuits in transit countries. NOTE – See also: "permanent sound-programme or television circuit" and "temporary sound-programme or television circuit".	N.1
113 **international multiple destination circuit (sound-programme or television)**	The unidirectional transmission path from one ISPC to two or more other ISPCs comprising sound-programme or television circuit sections (national or international), one of which is an international multiple destination circuit section, together with any necessary audio or television equipment. NOTE – See also: "permanent sound-programme or television circuit" and "temporary sound-programme or television circuit". The various types of international sound-programme circuit or sections of such circuits should be referred to by quoting the top nominal frequency, in kHz, effectively transmitted. Example: 10-kHz sound-programme circuit.	N.1

Term	Definition	Source Recommendation
114 **international multiple destination circuit section (sound-programme or television**	The unidirectional sound-programme or television transmission path from one frontier station to two or more of the frontier stations at which interconnection is made at audio or video frequencies. NOTE – See also: "permanent sound-programme or television circuit" and "temporary sound-programme or television circuit". The various types of international sound-programme circuit or sections of such circuits should be referred to by quoting the top nominal frequency, in kHz, effectively transmitted. Example: 10-kHz sound-programme circuit.	N.1
115 **international multiple destination connection (sound-programme or television)**	The unidirectional transmission path between the broadcasting organization (send) and two or more broadcasting organizations (receive) comprising the international multiple destination sound-programme or television link extended at its ends over national circuits to the broadcasting organizations. NOTE – See also: "permanent sound-programme or television circuit" and "temporary sound-programme or television circuit".	N.1
116 **international multiple destination link (sound-programme or television)**	The unidirectional transmission path between the ISPCs of the terminal countries involved in an international multiple destination sound-programme or television transmission. The international multiple destination sound-programme or television link comprises international circuits, one of which is an international multiple destination circuit. NOTE – See also: "permanent sound-programme or television circuit" and "temporary sound-programme or television circuit".	N.1
117 **international transmission (sound-programme and/or television)**	The transmission of sound-programme signals and/or television signals over the international telecommunication network for the purpose of interchanging programme material between broadcasting organizations in different countries.	N.1
118 **Internet Protocol (IP)**	An Internet network-layer protocol, defined by the IETF.	J.112
119 **intrusion resistance**	The ability of a hardware object to deny physical, electrical, or irradiation-based access to internal functionality by unauthorized parties.	J.95
120 **latency**	The time, expressed in quantity of symbols, taken for a signal element to pass through a device.	J.112
121 **line-up period**	The period during which the Administrations line up the international sound-programme circuit before handing it over to the broadcasting organizations.	N.4
122 **Local Area Network (LAN)**	A data network in which serial transmission is used for direct data communication among data stations located on the user's premises.	J.112
123 **Logical Link Control (LLC) procedure**	In a Local Area Network (LAN) or a Metropolitan Area Network (MAN), that part of the protocol that governs the assembling of data link layer frames and their exchange between data stations, independent of how the transmission medium is shared.	J.112
124 **lossless bit rate reduction**	A BRR process that fully preserves the information content of the original bit stream, which can be reconstructed with bit-to-bit accuracy (e.g. exploiting the bit stream statistics).	(Note 1)
125 **lossy bit rate reduction**	A BRR process that does not fully preserve the information content of the original bit stream, which cannot be reconstructed with bit-to-bit accuracy (e.g. exploiting the image statistics).	(Note 1)

Term	Definition	Source Recommendation
126 **macro block**	A size of 16 pixels × 16 lines composed of four 8 × 8 Walsh Hadamard Transform.	J.88
127 **Master Antenna Television (MATV)**	A collective antenna installation similar to SMATV in its functionality, whose headend is intended for reception of terrestrial television signals only. (Most current SMATV systems were originally installed as MATV and were later upgraded to also distribute satellite signals.)	J.111
128 **master headend**	A headend which collects television program material from various sources by satellite, microwave, fibre and other means, and distributes this material to Distribution Hubs in the same metropolitan or regional area; a Master Headend may also perform the functions of a Distribution Hub for customers in its own immediate area.	J.112
129 **Mean Time to Repair (MTTR)**	In cable television systems, the MTTR is the average elapsed time from the moment a loss of RF channel operation is detected up to the moment the RF channel operation is fully restored.	J.112
130 **Measurement Signal (MS)**	Sine-wave signal at 1020 Hz at a level 12 dB below the audio alignment signal level; this level should be used for long-term measurements and for measurements at all frequencies.	N.13
131 **Media Access Control (MAC) address**	The "built-in" hardware address of a device connected to a shared medium.	J.112
132 **Media Access Control (MAC) procedure**	In a subnetwork, that part of the protocol that governs access to the transmission medium independent of the physical characteristics of the medium, but taking into account the topological aspects of the subnetworks, in order to enable the exchange of data between nodes; MAC procedures include framing, error protection, and acquiring the right to use the underlying transmission medium.	J.112
133 **Media Access Control (MAC) sublayer**	The part of the data link layer that supports topology-dependent functions and uses the services of the Physical Layer to provide services to the Logical Link Control (LLC) sublayer.	J.112
134 **micro-reflections**	Echoes in the forward transmission path due to departures from ideal amplitude and phase characteristics of the path.	J.112
135 **mid split**	A frequency division scheme that allows bidirectional traffic on a single coaxial cable; e.g. in North America, reverse channel signals propagate to the headend from 5 to 108 MHz, the forward path signals go from the headend from 162 MHz to the upper frequency limit, and the diplex crossover band is located from 108 to 162 MHz.	J.112
136 **mix mode**	A mode of operation in which inter-frame and intra-frame modes are mixed in the same macro block to enhance coding efficiency.	J.88
137 **module**	A small device, not working by itself, designed to run specialized tasks in association with a host.	J.95
138 **MPEG-2 Standard**	The ISO/IEC Standard 13818; systems coding is defined in Part 1; video coding is defined in Part 2; audio coding is defined in Part 3.	(Note 1)
139 **MPEG-2 Transport Stream (TS) packet**	A data packet possessing a length of 188 bytes including 4 bytes of header information. The header contains MPEG related data.	J.132

Term	Definition	Source Recommendation
140 **Multimedia Cable Network System (MCNS) partners**	A consortium of several cable television operators interested in deploying high-speed data communications systems on cable television systems.	J.112
141 **Multimedia Centre Equipment (called MC, or INA, or CMTS)**	Equipment located at cable television headend, which provides complementary functionality to the Multimedia Home Equipment to enable data connectivity to a wide-area network.	J.112
142 **Multimedia Home Equipment (called MH, or INA, or CMTS)**	A modulator-demodulator at subscriber locations intended for use in conveying data communications on a cable television system.	J.112
143 **multimedia service**	A service in which the programme information consists of more than one type, such as text, graphics, sound, image and video, and where the information is organized to provide more than one way of access (a decision-tree access).	J-series Supplement 2
144 **multiplex**	A stream of all the digital data carrying one or more services within a single physical channel.	J.94
145 **multipoint access**	User access in which more than one terminal equipment is supported by a single network termination.	J.112
146 **multipoint connection**	A connection among more than two data network terminations.	J.112
147 **national centre (sound-programme) (NSPC)**	A centre at which two or more national sound-programme circuits terminate and at which national sound-programme circuits may be interconnected.	N.1
148 **national centre (television) (NTC)**	A centre at which two or more national television circuits terminate and at which national television circuits may be interconnected.	N.51
149 **national circuit**	A circuit that connects the ISPC to the broadcasting authority; this applies both at the sending and at the receiving ends. A national circuit may also interconnect two ISPCs within the same country.	J.13
150 **net bit-rate reduction factor**	The ratio between the net bit rate at source and the reduced bit rate, in a BRR process.	(Note 1)
151 **network layer**	Layer 3 [in the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) architecture]; the layer that provides services to establish a path between open systems.	J.112
152 **network management**	The functions related to the management of data link layer and physical layer resources and their stations across the data network supported by the hybrid fibre/coax system.	J.112
153 **node**	A point in a cable television network, at which signals are switched and distributed.	I.112
154 **nominal video signal amplitude**	The peak-to-peak amplitude of the monochrome video signal that includes the synchronizing signal and luminance signal component set to peak-white.	J.61
155 **non-homogeneous network**	A mixed analogue and digital network architecture used in cable television in which the digital links are used for the main distribution path, while analogue links are placed in tandem with them and are used, e.g., as the final link into the users' premises.	(Note 1)
156 **non-repudiation**	A process by which the sender of a message (e.g. a request on a pay-per-view) cannot deny having sent the message.	J.95

Term	Definition	Source Recommendation
157 **oAPR**	A producer-resident register affiliated with a segment buffer that is updated by the consumer to indicate how much data has been consumed. This register also has other bits that are used for demarcation of variable-length frames, and to support the connection disconnection sequence.	J.117
158 **oAPR.count**	An internal consumer-local register affiliated with a segment buffer, that indicates how much data has been consumed.	J.117
159 **one-way hash**	A mathematical process or algorithm whereby a variable length message is changed into a fixed length digital word, such that it is very difficult to calculate the original message from the word, and also very difficult to find a second message with the same word.	J.95
160 **Open Systems Interconnection (OSI)**	A framework of ISO Standards for communication between different systems made by different vendors, in which the communications process is organized into seven different categories that are placed in a layered sequence based on their relationship to the user; each layer uses the layer immediately below it and provides a service to the layer above. Layers 7 through 4 deal with end-to-end communication between the message source and destination, and layers 3 through 1 deal with network functions.	J.112
161 **opportunistic data capacity**	The spare data capacity that may become available from moment to moment in a fixed-bit-rate digital transmission channel when it carries variable-bit-rate programme streams.	(Note 1)
162 **opportunistic service**	A service carried in the opportunistic data capacity of a digital transmission channel.	(Note 1)
163 **Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI)**	A three-octet IEEE assigned identifier that can be used to generate Universal LAN MAC addresses and Protocol Identifiers per ANSI/IEEE Std 802 for use in Local and Metropolitan Area Network applications.	J.112
164 **OSD consumer**	A device that receives an OSD bitmap for the purpose of presenting the information on a display device or storing the information for future use.	J.117
165 **OSD producer**	A device that is the source of an OSD bitmap.	J.117
166 **Packet Identifier (PID)**	A unique integer value used to identify elementary streams of a programme in a single- or multi-programme MPEG-2 stream.	J.112
167 **passive**	The consumer plug is in this state when it accepts transactions directed at the plug's address space but does not respond with updates to the producer's registers.	J.117
168 **pay-per-view**	A payment system whereby the subscriber can pay for an individual program or specified period of time.	J.93
169 **peak-to-peak amplitude**	The sum of basic amplitude zero overshoots and one overshoots in a two-level digital signal. It is expressed as a percentage of the basic amplitude.	J.101
170 **permanent sound-programme or television circuit**	A sound-programme or television circuit section, circuit, link or connection is considered to be permanent for maintenance purposes if it is always available for use when required, whether or not it is continuously in use. NOTE – Such a circuit may be used for the purposes of occasional transmission, that is, transmissions of short duration, e.g. less than 24 hours, or it may be used for a long duration, i.e. one day or more. A permanent connection between broadcasting organizations' premises may be used at any time, except only for periods of maintenance as agreed between the Administrations and broadcasting organizations concerned.	N.1

Term	Definition	Source Recommendation
171 **Permitted Maximum Signal (PMS)**	Sine-wave signal at 1020 Hz, 9 dB above the alignment signal level, equivalent to the permitted maximum programme-signal level.	N.13
172 **PES packet**	The data structure used to carry elementary stream data. It is a layer in the system coding syntax described in 2.4.3.6/H.222.0.	J.88
173 **Physical (PHY) layer**	Layer 1 [in the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) architecture]; the layer that provides services to transmit bits or groups of bits over a transmission link between open systems, and which entails electrical, mechanical and handshaking procedures.	J.112
174 **Physical Media Dependent (PMD) sublayer**	A sublayer of the Physical Layer which is concerned with transmitting bits or groups of bits over particular types of transmission link between open systems, and which entails electrical, mechanical and handshaking procedures.	J.112
175 **picture layer**	A repeated structure composed of a I-picture followed by several P-pictures.	J.88
176 **piracy**	The act of acquiring unauthorized access to programs, usually for the purpose of reselling such access for unauthorized reception.	J.93
177 **plug**	A collection of externally visible components (called ports) that can be connected to a sub-unit for the purposes of sending sequences of variable-length frames. There are three types of plugs: those associated with asynchronous connections, those associated with AV/C Isochronous Channels, and those associated with IEC 61883 Isochronous Channels.	J.117
178 **pluge**	Test signal consisting of a peak white level patch and several dark level patches/stripes used for the setting of brightness and contrast of the display. For details, see Recommendation ITU-R BT.814.	J.140
179 **port**	A sub-component of an asynchronous connection plug that supports unidirectional asynchronous connection data transfers.	J.117
180 **preparatory period**	The period during which the broadcasting organizations do their own adjustments, tests and other work before the sound-programme or television transmission itself commences.	N.4
181 **presentation-free**	A service for which the information content is specified, but not the way in which the information must be presented on reception.	J.90
182 **primary distribution**	Use of a transmission channel for transferring audio and/or video information to one or several destination points without a view to further post-processing on reception (e.g. from a continuity studio to a transmitter network).	(Note 1)
183 **program**	In MPEG-2 terminology, a collection of related elementary stream components making up a television service.	J.117
184 **programme channel**	A programming schedule (sequence of programmes), generally provided by a programme provider company for distribution to viewers; it is characterized irrespective of the type of broadcast channel or network used to deliver it, and it may simultaneously be delivered over several different broadcast channels or networks (terrestrial broadcasting, satellite broadcasting, cable television, etc.).	(Note 1)
185 **programme originator**	A customer in a transmitting country needing up-linking of a transmission to television receive-only stations (TVROs) not related to an ITC.	N.51

	Term	Definition	Source Recommendation
186	**Programme Specific Information (PSI)**	In MPEG-2, normative data necessary for the demultiplexing of Transport Streams and the successful regeneration of programmes.	J.112
187	**programme stream**	In MPEG-2, a multiplex of variable-length digital video and audio packets from one or more programme sources having a common time-base.	J.112
188	**protocol**	A set of rules and formats that determines the communication behaviour of layer entities in the performance of the layer functions.	J.112
189	**public key cryptography**	A cryptographic technique based upon a two-key algorithm, private and public, wherein a message is encrypted with the public key but can only be decrypted with the private key. Also known as a Private-Public Key (PPK) system. NOTE – Knowing the public key does not reveal the private key.	J.95
190	**quadlet**	Four bytes of data.	J.117
191	**Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (QAM)**	A method of modulating digital signals onto a radio frequency carrier signal involving both amplitude and phase coding.	J.112
192	**Quaternary Phase Shift Keying (QPSK)**	A method of modulating digital signals onto a radio frequency carrier signal using four phase states to code two digital bits.	J.112
193	**Radio Frequency (RF)**	In cable television systems, this refers to electromagnetic signals typically in the range 5 to 1000 MHz.	J.112
194	**Reed Solomon code**	A forward error correction code located before interleaving that enables correction of errors induced by burst noise.	J.112
195	**relative power (dBr) level**	The relative power level of a point in a transmission system, where the transmission plan is based on power, is the nominal power gain at the reference frequency from a reference point to the point considered. Values of the relative power level are usually characterized by the unit designation dBr. NOTE – For sound-programme circuits, the zero relative level point is the origin of the sound-programme connection as defined in Recommendation J.14.	N.1
196	**relative voltage (dBur) level**	The relative voltage level in a transmission system, where the transmission plan is based on voltage, is the nominal voltage gain at the reference frequency from a reference point to the point considered. Values of the relative voltage level are usually characterized by the unit designation dBur. NOTE – For sound-programme circuits, the zero relative level point is the origin of the sound-programme connection as defined in Recommendation J.14.	N.1
197	**Request For Comments (RFC)**	A technical policy document of the IETF.	J.112

Term	Definition	Source Recommendation
198 **return loss**	The parameter describing the attenuation of a guided wave signal (e.g. via a coaxial cable) returned to a source by a device or medium resulting from reflections of the signal generated by the source.	J.112
199 **reverse channel**	The direction of signal flow towards the headend, away from the subscriber; equivalent to Upstream.	J.112
200 **roll off**	A coefficient of the cosine roll-off function that determines the frequency characteristics of the filter.	J.112
201 **Routing Information Protocol (RIP)**	A protocol of the IETF for exchanging routing information about IP networks and subnets.	J.112
202 **schedule provider**	The entity that decides the schedule in which programmes are sequenced on a delivery channel (e.g. the broadcaster).	J.90
203 **scrambling**	The process of using an encryption function to render television and data signals unusable to unauthorized parties.	J.93
204 **secondary distribution**	Use of a transmission channel for distribution of programmes to viewers at large (by over-the-air broadcasting or by cable television, including re-transmission, such as by broadcast repeaters or by SMATV).	(Note 1)
205 **secure signature**	A mathematical process by which the origin and integrity of a transmitted message can be ascertained. NOTE – If a secure signature system is used, the originator cannot deny having sent the message, and the receiver can determine if the message has been modified.	J.95
206 **segment buffer**	An externally visible address space on a consumer into which data is written by the connected producer.	J.117
207 **send reference station**	The transmit sub-control station of an international multiple destination sound-programme circuit section, circuit or link.	N.1
208 **sequence layer**	Uppermost layer of a coding bit stream which coordinates coding and decoding parameters.	J.88
209 **Service Access Point (SAP)**	The point at which services are provided by one layer, or sublayer, to the layer immediately above it.	J.112
210 **Service Data Unit (SDU)**	Information that is delivered as a unit between peer service access points.	J.112
211 **Service Information (SI)**	Digital data describing the delivery system, content and scheduling/timing of broadcast data streams, etc. It includes MPEG-2 PSI together with independently defined extensions.	J.94
212 **Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)**	A network management protocol of the IETF.	J.112
213 **SMATV (Satellite Master Antenna Television) system**	A system intended for the unattended distribution of television, sound and data signals received directly from one or more satellites, possibly in frequency-division multiplex with similar terrestrial signals, to households located in one or in a few adjacent buildings; it is characterized by the use of consumer-type equipment throughout. Also known as "community antenna installations" or as "domestic TV cable networks".	(Note 2)

Term	Definition	Source Recommendation
214 **SMATV network**	A Satellite Master Antenna TV network intended for the broadband distribution of television, sound and data signals received directly from one or more satellites, possibly in frequency-division multiplex with similar terrestrial VHF/UHF signals, to households located in one or more adjacent buildings. Where intended also for the distribution of new digital multiprogramme television, sound and data services, such networks are known as "Digital SMATV networks" and the digital configuration for this purpose is known as "Digital multiprogramme SMATV System".	J.84
215 **SMATV-D system**	A SMATV system equipped to receive QPSK-modulated digital television satellite signals and to distribute them, still in digital form, using QAM or QPSK modulation (the term "D" refers, in a generic way, to the ability to process digital television signals).	J.84
216 **SMATV-DTM system**	A SMATV-D system based on digital transmodulation performed at headend from a QPSK-modulated satellite signal to a QAM-modulated cable signal, which is then distributed to users in the VHF/UHF bands (The approach is called "transparent", since the satellite carrier content is transferred to the cable carrier without demultiplexing or other baseband processing.)	J.84
217 **SMATV-IF**	A SMATV-D system based on the direct distribution of the QPSK-modulated television satellite signal, taken from the LNB and distributed in the extended IF band (e.g. 950-2050 MHz in Europe) without further processing apart from a possible frequency conversion within the IF band.	J.84
218 **SMATV-S**	A SMATV-D system based on the direct distribution of the QPSK-modulated television satellite signal, taken from the LNB and distributed in the "Extended Superband" (e.g. 230-470 MHz in Europe) without any further processing apart from frequency conversion.	J.84
219 **Source**	A device that produces or passes on OSD data.	J.117
220 **source bit rate (video, audio or data)**	The bit rate of the original digital signal (respectively video, audio or data) with no BRR applied.	(Note 1)
221 **source coding (video, audio or data)**	The encoding of the original digital signal (respectively video, audio or data) in BRR representation before protection is applied against bit errors in the channel.	(Note 1)
222 **source identification**	An announcement used to identify the originating point of the test signals. It should be as short as possible, and it should contain at least the following information: – name of originating organization; – location; – country.	J.27
223 **source signal (video, audio or data)**	The original digital signal (respectively video, audio or data).	(Note 1)
224 **Spectrum Management System (SMS)**	A system for managing the RF cable spectrum.	J.112
225 **staggercasting**	The distribution of programmes in the near-video-on-demand mode, i.e. by starting the same programme at regularly spaced times over several channels (colloquial).	(Note 1)

Term	Definition	Source Recommendation
226 **statistical multiplexing**	In a fixed-bit-rate digital transmission channel, the application of dynamic allocation of the available bit rate to the various programmes streams carried in the multiplex, according to the quasi-instantaneous bit-rate need of each stream.	(Note 1)
227 **sublayer**	A subdivision of a layer in the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) reference model.	J.112
228 **subnetwork**	A subnetwork is physically formed by connecting adjacent nodes with transmission links.	J.112
229 **Subnetwork Access Protocol (SNAP)**	An extension of the LLC header to accommodate the use of IEEE 802 type networks as IP networks.	J.112
230 **subsplit**	A frequency-division scheme that allows bidirectional traffic on a single cable; in North America, reverse path signals come to the headend from 5 to 30 (up to 42 on Extended Subsplit systems) MHz, and forward path signals go from the headend from 50 or 54 MHz to the upper frequency limit of the cable network.	J.112
231 **subsystem**	An element in a hierarchical division of an open system that interacts directly with elements in the next higher division or the next lower division of that open system.	J.112
232 **sub-unit**	A uniquely identifiable and addressable entity contained within a unit.	J.117
233 **systems management**	Functions in the application layer related to the management of various Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) resources and their status across all layers of the OSI architecture.	J.112
234 **Television Receive-Only station (TVRO)**	An earth station which is used only for reception. In this respect, the term is used to denote any TVRO whose owner is authorized to receive the programme material.	N.51
235 **temporary sound-programme or television circuit**	A sound-programme or television circuit section, circuit, link or connection is considered to be temporary for maintenance purposes when it has no existence outside the period of transmission (including line-up and testing time) for which it is required.	N.1
236 **tick**	Time intervals that are the reference for upstream mini-slot definition and upstream transmission times.	J.112
237 **tilt**	Maximum difference in transmission gain of a cable television system over a given bandwidth (typically over the entire forward operating frequency range).	J.112
238 **transit delay**	The time difference between the instant at which the first bit of a PDU crosses one designated boundary, and the instant at which the last bit of the same PDU crosses a second designated boundary.	J.112
239 **Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)**	A transport-layer Internet protocol which ensures successful end-to-end delivery of data packets without error, as defined by the IETF.	J.112
240 **transmission convergence sublayer**	A sublayer of the Physical Layer that provides an interface between the Data Link Layer and the PMD Sublayer.	J.112
241 **transmission link**	The physical unit of a subnetwork that provides the transmission connection between adjacent nodes.	J.112
242 **transmission medium**	The material on which information signals may be carried; e.g. optical fibre, coaxial cable, and twisted wire pairs.	J.112

Term	Definition	Source Recommendation
243 **transmission system**	The interface and transmission medium through which peer physical layer entities transfer bits.	J.112
244 **transmit on/off ratio**	In multiple-access systems, the ratio between the signal powers sent to line when transmitting and when not transmitting.	J.112
245 **transparent bit rate reduction**	A BRR process that does not affect the subjective quality of sound or picture sequences (a lossless BRR is inherently transparent, but a lossy BRR can be transparent also).	(Note 1)
246 **Transparent Digital Transmodulator (TDT)**	A headend device for SMATV-DTM systems that transparently processes the QPSK-modulated television satellite signal, just adapting its modulation and coding so that it can be fed through the SMATV system using QAM modulation.	J.84
247 **transport stream**	In MPEG-2, a packet-based method of multiplexing one or more digital video and audio streams having one or more independent time bases into a single stream.	J.112
248 **Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP)**	An Internet protocol for transferring files without the requirement for user names and passwords that is typically used for automatic downloads of data and software.	J.112
249 **trunk cable**	Cables that carry the signal from the headend to groups of subscribers; the cables can be either coaxial or fibre depending on the design of the system.	J.112
250 **Two-dimensional VLC**	Huffman variable-length code having the combination of zero-run length and quantization output level as a symbol.	J.88
251 **Type/Length/Value (TLV)**	An encoding of three fields in which the first field indicates the type of element, the second the length of the element, and the third the value.	J.112
252 **unit**	The instantiation of an AV/C device. A unit is addressable in a specific way using AV/C commands. A unit may contain zero or more sub-units.	J.117
253 **upstream**	The direction from the subscriber location toward the headend.	J.112
254 **video net bit rate (at source)**	The source bit rate that carries the active video and sync information.	(Note 1)
255 **webcasting**	The distribution of programmes over the Internet (colloquial).	(Note 1)
NOTE 1 – This definition given here corresponds to the common understanding of the meaning of the term. NOTE 2 – This definition is derived from text in Recommendation J.84.		

3 Abbreviations and acronyms

Abbreviation or acronym	Meaning	Source Rec.
A/D	Analogue to Digital Conversion	J.95
A/V	Audio/Video	J.114
AAC	Advanced Audio Coding	J.89
AAL	ATM Adaptation Layer	J.82
ACS	Access Control System	J.91
ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line	J.110
AES	Audio Engineering Society	J.81
AIS	Alarm Indication Signal	J.132
ANC	Ancillary	J.89
ANSI	American National Standards Institute	J.112
API	Application Programming Interface	J.117
APS	Analogue Protection System	J.95
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol	J.111
ASI	Asynchronous Serial Interface	J.132
ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode	J.82
ATSC	Advanced Television Systems Committee	J.83
AU	Administrative Unit	J.132
AUG	Administrative Unit Group	J.132
AV/C	Audio/Video Control	J.117
AVMMS	Audio/Visual MultiMedia Services	(Note)
BAT	Bouquet Association Table	J.94
BB	BaseBand	J.83
BC	Broadcast Channel	J.112
BCD	Binary Coded Decimal	J.94
BER	Bit Error Ratio (also used for "bit error rate")	J.83
BIM	Broadcast Interface Module	J.115
B-ISDN	Broadband Integrated Services Digital Network	J.82
bit/s	Bits per second	J.91
Bp	Maximum Buffer Capacity	J.88
BPDU	Bridge Protocol Data Unit	J.112
BRA	Basic Rate Access	J.112
BRR	Bit Rate Reduction	J.1
BSC	Base Station Controller	J.115
BTS	Base Transceiver Station	J.115
BUFP	Buffer Pointer	J.88

Abbreviation or acronym	Meaning	Source Rec.
BW	BandWidth	J.84
BWE	Bandwidth Efficiency	J.141
C/N	Carrier-to-Noise ratio	J.83
CA	Conditional Access	J.1
CA	Customer Address (for conditional access)	J.91
CAD	Conditional Access Device	J.91
CAT	Conditional Access Table	J.94
CATV	Cable Television (historically "Community Antenna TeleVision System")	J.150
CBR	Constant Bit Rate	J.82
CCI	Copy Control Information	J.95
CD	Controller Device (for conditional access)	J.91
CDT	Carrier Definition Table	J.94
CDV	Cell Delay Variation	J.82
CF	Colour Frame	J.88
CFP	Call for Proposal	J.95
CI	Command Identifier (for conditional access)	J.91
CI	Common Interface	J.114
CIN	Composite Intermodulation Noise	J.87
CIP	Common Isochronous Packet	J.117
CLP	Cell Loss Priority	J.82
CLUT	Color Look-up Table	J.117
CM	Cable Modem (see also IIM, MH)	J.112
CM	Copy Mark	J.95
CMCI	Cable Modem to CPE Interface	J.112
CMP	Connection Management Procedures	J.117
CMTS	Cable Modem Termination System	J.112
CMTS-NSI	Cable Modem Termination System-Network Side Interface	J.112
C-n	Container-n	J.132
CNR	Carrier-to-Noise Ratio	J.112
CPAC	Copy Protection Advisory Committee	J.95
CPE	Customer Premises Equipment	J.112
CPTWG	Copy Protection Technical Working Group	J.117

Abbreviation or acronym	Meaning	Source Rec.
CPU	Central Processing Unit	J.117
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check	J.82
CS	Convergence Sublayer	J.82
CSI	Convergence Sublayer Indication	J.82
CSO	Composite Second Order Beat	J.112
CSR	Control Status Register	J.117
CSS	Contents Scramble System	J.95
CTA	Cordless Terminal Adapter	J.114
CTB	Composite Triple Beat	J.112
CVCT	Cable Virtual Channel Table	J.117
CW	Control Word (for conditional access)	J.91
D/A	Digital to Analogue Conversion	J.95
DA	Destination Address	J.112
DAB	Digital Audio Broadcasting	J.52
DAM	DECT Authentication Module	J.114
DAVIC	Digital Audio Visual Council	J.111
DBS	Direct Broadcast Satellite	J.117
DCE	Data Communication Equipment	J.112
DCE	Data Circuit-terminating Equipment	J.115
DCT	Discrete Cosine Transform	J.92
DECT	Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications	J.114
DEG	DEGraded	J.132
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol	J.112
DHSG	Data Hiding Sub Group	J.95
DOC	Data over Cable	J.112
DSM-CC	Digital Storage Media – Command and Control	J.111
DSP	Data Services Profile	J.114
DSP	Digital Signal Processor	J.95
DTE	Data Terminal Equipment	J.112
DTMF	Dual Tone Multifrequency (dialling mode)	J.112
DTS	Decoding Time Stamp	J.89
DTV	Digital Television	J.117
DTVC	Digital Television by Cable	J.83
DVB	Digital Video Broadcasting	J.132

Abbreviation or acronym	Meaning	Source Rec.
DVD	Digital Versatile Disk	J.117
DVD-ROM	Digital Versatile Disc-Read Only Memory	J.95
DVNR	Digital Video Noise Reduction	J.95
EBC	Error Block Count	J.132
EBU	European Broadcasting Union	J.84
ECM	Entitlement Control Message	J.91
EDH	Error Detection and Handling	J.89
EDTV	Extended Definition Television	(Note)
EEPROM	Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory	J.91
EH	Extended Header	J.112
EHDR	Extended Header	J.112
EIA	Electronic Industries Association	J.117
EIT	Event Information Table	J.94
EMF	Equipment Management Function	J.132
EMM	Entitlement Management Message	J.91
EN	European Norm	J.115
EPG	Electronic Programme Guide	J.90
ES	Errored Second	J.132
ETS	European Telecommunication Standard	J.84
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute	(Note)
EUI	Extended Unique Identifier	J.117
FAS	Frame Alignment Signal	J.132
FDDI	Fibre Distributed Data Interface	J.112
FDM	Frequency Division Multiplexing	J.87
FDMA	Frequency Division Multiple Access	J.112
FEC	Forward Error Correction	J.82
FFT	Fast Fourier Transform	J.67
FIFO	First in First out (shift register)	J.83
FLR	Frame Loss Ratio	J.141
FP	Fixed Part	J.114
FPGA	Field Programmable Gate Array	J.95
FRC	Fault Reporting Centre	N.51
FSW	Frame Synchronization Word	J.88
FT	Fixed Termination	J.114
GA	Grand Alliance	J.94

Abbreviation or acronym	Meaning	Source Rec.
GAP	Generic Access Profile	J.114
GF	Galois Field	J.83
GFC	Generic Flow Control	J.132
GII	Global Information Infrastructure	(Note)
GMSK	Gaussian Minimum Shift Keying	J.115
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time	J.94
GOP	Group of Pictures	J.88
GPS	Global Positioning System	J.94
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications	J.115
GSTN	General Switched Telephone Network	J.112
GT	Global Time	J.112
GUI	Graphical User Interface	J.117
HAD	Hybrid Analogue-and-Digital link	J.1
HCS	Header Check Sequence	J.112
HDND	Home Digital Network Device	J.117
HDTV	High Definition Television	(Note)
HEC	Header Error Control	J.132
HEX	Hexadecimal	J.83
HFC	Hybrid Fibre and Coaxial network	J.110
HH	Horizontal High frequency component	J.88
HOVC	Higher Order Virtual Container	J.132
HRC	Hypothetical Reference Circuit or connection	J.21
HTML	HyperText Markup Language	J.117
I	In-phase component of the modulated signal	J.150
iAPR	A register affiliated with an asynchronous connection, that indicates how much of data has been produced	J.117
IB	In-Band	J.112
IC	Interaction Channel	J.112
ICG	Intersector Coordination Group	(Note)
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol	J.112
ICPAC	Interim CPAC	J.95
IDS	Insertion Data Signal	J.92
IDU	Interface Data Unit	J.82

Abbreviation or acronym	Meaning	Source Rec.
IE	Information Element	J.112
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission	J.15
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers	J.112
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force	J.112
IEV	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary	J.61
IF	Intermediate Frequency	J.83
IIM	Interactive Interface Module	J.112
IN	Interactive Network	J.114
INA	Interactive Network Adapter	J.112
IP	Internet Protocol	J.112
IPPV	Impulse Pay-Per-View	J.94
IRD	Integrated Receiver Decoder	J.83
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network	J.110
ISO	International Organization for Standardization	J.82
ISPC	International Sound-Programme Centre	N.1
ISTC	International Satellite Transmission Centre	N.51
ITC	International Television Centre	N.51
ITS	Insertion Test Signal	J.92
IWU	InterWorking Unit	J.114
JCG	Joint Coordination Group	(Note)
JTC	Joint Technical Committee	(Note)
LAN	Local Area Network	J.117
LAP	Link Access Protocol	J.114
LCD	Loss of Cell Delineation	J.132
LEN	Length	J.112
LEO	Low-Earth Orbit satellite	J.110
LFSR	Linear Feedback Shift Register	J.83
LLC	Logical Link Control	J.112
LLME	Lower Layer Management Entity	J.114
LMC	Lost and Misinserted Cells	J.132
LMDS	Local Multipoint Distribution System	J.150
LNB	Low Noise Block	J.84
LOF	Loss of Frame	J.132
LOM	Loss of Multiframe	J.132
LOP	Loss of Pointer	J.132
LOS	Loss of Signal	J.132
LOVC	Lower Order Virtual Container	J.132

Abbreviation or acronym	Meaning	Source Rec.
LSB	Least Significant Bit	J.83
LT	Local Time	J.112
LTC	Longitudinal Time Code	J.89
LTI	Loss of Timing Inputs	J.132
MAA	MPEG ATM Adaptation	J.132
MAC	Media Access Control	J.110
MAC	Multiplexed Analogue Component	J.80
MATV	Master Antenna Television	J.111
Mbit/s	Megabits per second	J.52
MC	Multimedia Centre equipment	J.112
MCNS	Multimedia Cable Network System	J.112
MCPT	Multiple Carriers per Transponder	J.94
MH	Multimedia Home equipment	J.112
MHP	Multimedia Home Platform	J.117
MJD	Modified Julian Date	J.94
MMDS	Multichannel Multipoint Distribution System	J.83
MMT	Modulation Mode Table	J.94
MON	Monitoring	J.131
MP	Management Point	J.132
MP@ML	Main Profile at Main Level	(Note)
MPEG	Moving Pictures Expert Group	J.82
MPEG-2	The ISO/IEC Standard 13818 (see also MPEG)	(Note)
MPEG-2 TS	MPEG-2 Transport Stream	J.131
MPI	MPEG Physical Interface	J.132
MS	Mobile Station	J.115
MSA	Multiplex Section Adaptation	J.132
MSAP	MAC Service Access Point	J.112
MSB	Most Significant Bit	J.83
MSC	Mobile Switching Centre	J.115
MSOH	Multiplex Section Overhead	J.132
Msps	Megasymbols per second	J.83
MST	Multiplex Section Termination	J.132
MT	Mobile Termination	J.115
MUX	Multiplexer	J.83

Abbreviation or acronym	Meaning	Source Rec.
MUX	Multiplex	J.150
MVDS	Multichannel Video Distribution System (deprecated; use "LMDS")	J.110
NE	Network Element	J.132
NIT	Network Information Table	J.94
NIU	Network Interface Unit	J.112
NMC	Network Management Centre (for conditional access)	J.91
NSAP	Network Service Access Point	J.112
NSPC	National Sound-Programme Centre	N.1
NTC	National Television Centre	N.51
NTSC	National Television System Committee	J.88
NTU	Network Termination Unit	J.114
NVOD	Near Video-on-Demand	(Note)
NWK	Network	J.114
OOB	Out-of-Band	J.112
OSD	On-Screen Display	J.117
OSI	Open Systems Interconnection	J.112
OUI	Organisationally Unique Identifier	J.112
PAT	Program Association Table	J.94
PC	Phase Compensation	J.88
PCM	Pulse Code Modulation	J.21
PCMCIA	Personal Computer Memory Card International Association	J.91
PCR	Programme Clock Reference	J.82
PCR	Plug Control Register	J.117
PDH	Plesiochronous Digital Hierarchy	J.83
PDU	Protocol Data Unit	J.82
PES	Packetized Elementary Stream	J.94
PHL	Physical	J.114
PHY	Physical (PHY) Layer	J.112
PID	Packet Identifier	J.112
PID	Program Identifier	J.117
PIP	Picture-In-Picture	J.117
PL	Path Layer	J.131
PLM	Payload Label Mismatch	J.132
PM	Pulse Modulation	J.112
PM	Primary Mark	J.95

Abbreviation or acronym	Meaning	Source Rec.
PMD	Physical Media Dependent (PMD) sublayer	J.112
PMS	Permitted Maximum Signal	N.1
PMT	Program Map Table	J.94
PN	Pseudo-random Noise	J.83
POH	Path Overhead	J.132
PP	Portable Part	J.114
PPI	PDH Physical Interface	J.131
ppm	Parts per million	J.83
PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol	J.114
PPT	PDH Path Termination	J.131
PRBS	Pseudo-Random Binary Sequence	J.83
PRG	Pseudo-Random (digital sequence) Generator	J.91
PS	Programme Segment	J.140
PSI	Program Specific Information	J.94
PSIP	Program and System Information Protocol	J.117
PSL	Physical Section Layer	J.131
PSPN	Public Switched Packet Network	J.91
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network	J.111
PT	Payload Type	J.132
PTS	Presentation Time Stamp	J.94
PVD	Preferred Viewing Distance	J.140
Q	Quadrature phase components of the modulated signal	J.150
QAM	Quadrature Amplitude Modulation	J.83
QEF	Quasi Error Free	J.83
QOS	Quality of Service	J.82
QP	Quality Parameter	J.140
QPSK	Quaternary Phase Shift Key	J.84
RAP	Radio in the local loop Access Profile	J.114
RDI	Remote Defect Indication	J.132
REI	Remote Error Indication	J.132
REQ	Request indicator used in Annex B	J.112
RF	Radio Frequency	J.83
RFC	Request for Comments	J.112

Abbreviation or acronym	Meaning	Source Rec.
RLL	Radio in the Local Loop	J.114
RNG	Ranging	J.112
RR	Radio Relay	J.132
RS	Reed-Solomon (coding)	J.82
RSOH	Regenerator Section Overhead	J.132
RST	Regenerator Section Termination	J.132
RTD	Round Trip Delay	J.112
RTT	Rating Text Table	J.94
SAP	Service Access Point	J.82
SAR	Segmentation and Reassembly sublayer	J.82
SC	Sequence Count	J.82
SDH	Synchronous Digital Hierarchy	J.132
SDT	Service Description Table	J.94
SDTV	Standard Definition Television	J.140
SDU	Service Data Unit	J.82
SECAM	*Séquentiel couleur à mémoire* (Sequential colour with memory)	J.94
SEQ	Sequences	J.89
SES	Severely Errored Second	J.132
SETPI	Synchronous Equipment Timing Physical Interface	J.132
SETS	Synchronous Equipment Timing Source	J.132
SI	Service Information	J.94
SID	Service Identifier	J.112
SIT	Satellite Information Table	J.94
SMATV	Satellite Master Antenna Television	J.84
SMATV-DTM	SMATV system based on Digital TransModulation	J.84
SMATV-IF	SMATV system based on distribution at IF	J.84
SMATV-S	SMATV system based on distribution at extended Superband	J.84
SMPTE	Society of Motion Picture & Television Engineers	J.117

Abbreviation or acronym	Meaning	Source Rec.
SMS	Spectrum Management System	J.112
SMS	Short Message Service	J.115
SN	Sequence Number	J.132
SNAP	Subnetwork Access Protocol	J.112
SNG	Satellite News Gathering	J.92
SNI	Sequence Number Invalid	J.132
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol	J.112
SNR	Signal-to-Noise Ratio	J.83
SOH	Section Overhead	J.132
SPI	Synchronous Parallel (or Physical) Interface	J.132
sps	Symbols per second	J.83
SPTS	Single Program Transport Stream	J.117
SSCQE	Single Stimulus Continuous Quality Evaluation	J.140
SSCS	Service Specific Convergence Sublayer	J.82
SSF	Server Signal Fail	J.132
SSI	Synchronous Serial Interface	J.132
SSW	Sequence Synchronizing Word	J.88
ST	Stuffing Table	J.94
STB	Set Top Box	J.111
STM	Synchronous Transport Module	J.132
STU	Set Top Unit	J.111
sync	synchronizing signal	J.83
SYNC	Synchronisation	J.112
TAI	International Atomic Time	J.94
TBD	To Be Determined	J.83
TC	Technical Committee (in the IEC)	(Note)
TC	Transmission Convergence sublayer	J.112
TD	Transmit Degrade	J.132
TDL	Tapped Delay Line	J.84
TDM	Time Division Multiplex	J.84
TDMA	Time Division Multiplex Access	J.112
TF	Transmit Fail	J.132
TFTP	Trivial File Transfer Protocol	J.112

Abbreviation or acronym	Meaning	Source Rec.
TIM	Trace Identifier Mismatch	J.132
TLV	Type/Length/Value	J.112
TMN	Telecommunications Management Network	J.110
TNT	Transponder Name Table	J.94
TOT	Time Offset Table	J.94
TP	Test Presentation	J.140
TS	Transport Stream	J.82
TSAG	Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group	(Note)
TSID	Transport Stream ID	J.117
TSLE	Transport Stream synchronisation Loss Error	J.132
TU	Tributary Unit	J.132
TV	Television	J.84
TVCT	Terrestrial Virtual Channel Table	J.117
TVRO	Television Receive-Only station	N.51
UCC	Upstream Channel Change	J.112
UCD	Upstream Channel Descriptor	J.112
UHF	Ultra High Frequency	J.84
UI	Unit Interval	J.132
UNEQ	UNEQuipped	J.132
UTC	Universal Time Coordinated	J.94
VBI	Vertical Blanking Interval	J.89
VBR	Variable Bit Rate	(Note)
VC	Virtual Container or Virtual Channel	J.132
VCI	Virtual Channel Identifier	J.132
VCN	Virtual Channel Number	J.94
VCT	Virtual Channel Table	J.94
VH	Vertical High frequency component	J.88
VHF	Very High Frequency	J.84
VITC	Vertical Interval Time Code	J.89
VITS	Vertical Interval Test Signal	J.88
VLC	Variable Length Coding	J.88
VLD	Variable Length Decoding	J.88
VLSI	Very Large Scale Integration	J.83

Abbreviation or acronym	Meaning	Source Rec.
VOD	Video-on-Demand	(Note)
VP	Virtual Path	J.132
VPE	Virtual Path Entity	J.132
VPI	Virtual Path Identifier	J.132
VPME	Virtual Path Multiplexing Entity	J.132
VSB	Vestigial SideBand	J.83
VT	Vertical Temporal frequency component	J.88
VTR	Video Tape Recorder	J.92
WHT	Walsh Hadamard Transform	J.88
WM	Water Mark	J.95
WRS	Wireless Relay Station	J.114
WTR	Wait to Restore	J.132
WTSC	World Telecommunication Standardization Conference	J.90
XOR	Exclusive OR (Boolean algebra)	J.83
Note – This definition given here corresponds to the common understanding of the meaning of the term.		

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