

Glossary of

Electrotechnical, power, telecommunication, electronics, lighting and colour terms —

Part 3: Terms particular to
telecommunications and electronics —

Group 04: Broadcasting and television
terminology

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Cooperating organizations

The General Electrotechnical Engineering Standards Committee, under whose supervision this British Standard was prepared, consists of representatives from the following Government departments and scientific and industrial organizations:

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Association of Consulting Engineers	Electronic Components Board
Association of Manufacturers of Domestic Electrical Appliances	Electronic Engineering Association*
Association of Mining Electrical and Mechanical Engineers	Engineering Equipment Users' Association
Association of Supervisory and Executive Engineers	Health and Safety Executive (HM Chief Inspector of Factories)
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British Electrotechnical Approvals Board for Household Equipment	Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers
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British Radio Equipment Manufacturers' Association	Lighting Industry Federation Limited
British Railways Board	Ministry of Defence
Cable Television Association of Great Britain	National Inspection Council for Electrical Installation Contracting
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Electrical Research Association	South of Scotland Electricity Board
	Telecommunication Engineering and Manufacturing Association

The scientific and industrial organizations marked with an asterisk in the above list, together with the following, were directly represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this British Standard:

Association of Public Address Engineers	Home Office
Radio, Electrical and Television Retailers' Association	

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Foreword

This Group of Part 3 of this British Standard Glossary, prepared under the authority of the General Electrotechnical Engineering Standards Committee, contains terms and definitions relating to broadcasting including radio and television. It revises the 1971 edition by incorporating terms on wired broadcasting and colour television which were previously contained in BS 204, Supplements Nos. 1 and 3, which are now withdrawn. Several additional terms have been included and a number of definitions have been updated.

The terms and definitions in the 1971 edition were identical with those in the corresponding sections of group 60 of Publication 50 "International Electrotechnical Vocabulary", prepared by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).

The addition and updating of definitions mean that this present edition now differs from IEC Publication 50, although there is still substantial agreement between the two publications. Group 60 of IEC Publication 50 is currently under revision.

In this new glossary a number of significant changes have been introduced. It has been decided to combine into one glossary the subjects previously covered by BS 204 "*Glossary of terms used in telecommunications (including radio) and electronics*", BS 205 "*Glossary of terms used in electrical engineering*", BS 233 "*Glossary of terms used in illumination and photometry*" and BS 1611 "*Glossary of colour terms used in science and industry*".

BS 205, BS 233, BS 1611 and most sections of BS 204 have now been withdrawn. The remaining sections of BS 204 will be withdrawn in due course.

The glossary is divided into four main Parts, each of which is further subdivided into groups. Each group will comprise the terms and definitions used in a particular branch of electrical engineering and will be issued individually as soon as it is completed. This arrangement makes it possible to add new groups, or revise existing groups, at any time without affecting the remainder of the glossary.

The four main Parts of the glossary are as follows:

- *Part 1: Terms common to power, telecommunications and electronics;*
- *Part 2: Terms particular to power engineering;*
- *Part 3: Terms particular to telecommunications and electronics;*
- *Part 4: Terms particular to lighting and colour.*

Fundamental and general terms common to power, telecommunications and electronics respectively form the first two groups of Part 1. General terms particular to Part 2 and Part 3 similarly form the first groups of their respective Parts. The specialist groups contain only the terms and definitions relating to their subject.

As far as has been practicable all terms and definitions established in current usage and falling within the scope of this glossary have been included. Experience has shown that it is rarely possible to replace, or even to modify, a well established term no matter what the logical or aesthetic shortcomings of that term may be. Current usage has therefore been accepted as the authority for terms and their meanings except where there has been a very good reason for doing otherwise, as, for example, where terms have been considered to be fundamentally wrong, ambiguous, superfluous or in need of standardization. Where two or more synonymous terms are in use, those which are deprecated are omitted from the body of the text but are entered in the alphabetical index with a cross reference to the standard term. In cases where it was felt that the time was not yet right to deprecate a synonym, preferred terms are given first and other terms are printed in less prominent type to indicate the intention to deprecate them in the course of time. Where synonyms are considered of equal value they are shown in the same type.

Where terms are used with somewhat different meanings in different branches of electrical engineering, appropriate definitions are given in the groups of the glossary corresponding to these branches. Such a definition, when taken out of the context of its group, should always be quoted with a preamble indicating its proper context.

It is to be noted that the given definition of a term represents the generally accepted meaning of that term. Under no circumstances should it be regarded as taking the place of a specification.

An effort has been made to arrange the terms in a logical order proceeding from the general to the specific and from the whole to the part and placing allied terms in proximity. Each term has assigned to it a Part number (one digit) and a group number of two digits followed by a space and four digits, the first digit of which represents the section, the second digit the subsection and the last two digits the place within the subsection.

A general view of the arrangement of the group in the glossary can be obtained from the guide to the glossary. An alphabetical index of the terms of the group is provided at the end to facilitate reference to particular terms. For simplicity, only the last four digits of a term's number are quoted in the index. It is recommended that the user of any group of the glossary should consider the group in association with the groups covering general or fundamental terms within the Part, for Parts 2 and 3, and also together with Groups 01 and 02 of Part 1.

In this glossary round brackets () enclose words or phrases that are not part of the term or definition and can be omitted without affecting the meaning. Square brackets [] enclose words that may replace a preceding part of an expression.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i to iv, pages 1 to 37 and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

Guide to the glossary

Part 1. Terms common to power, telecommunications and electronics

- Group 01 . Fundamental concepts
- Group 02 . General technological terminology
- Group 03 . Relay terminology
- Group 04 . Measurement terminology
- Group 05 . Semiconductor terminology
- Group 06 . Electronic tube terminology
- Group 07 . Magnetism terminology
- Group 08 . Piezo-electric device terminology
- Group 09 . Radio interference terminology
- Group . Radiological terminology^a
- Group . Integrated electronic circuit terminology^a

Titles to any further groups will be added in due course.

Part 2. Terms particular to power engineering

- Group 01 . General power terminology
- Group 02 . Static convertor terminology
- Group 03 . Rotating machinery terminology
- Group 04 . Transformer terminology
- Group 05 . Voltage fluctuation terminology
- Group 06 . Switchgear and controlgear terminology (including fuse terminology)
- Group 07 . Tariffs terminology
- Group 08 . Power cable terminology
- Group . Power systems terminology^a
- Group . Systems operation terminology^a
- Group . Traction terminology^a

Titles to any further groups will be added in due course.

Part 3. Terms particular to telecommunications and electronics

- Group 01 . General telecommunication and electronics terminology
- Group 02 . Telephony terminology
- Group 03 . Telegraphy, including facsimile, terminology
- Group 04. Broadcasting and television terminology**
- Group 05 . Propagation and media terminology
- Group 06 . Radio location and navigation terminology
- Group 07 . Radiocommunication terminology
- Group 08 . Electro-acoustics terminology^a
- Group 09 . Waveguide terminology

Titles to any further groups will be added in due course.

Part 4. Terms particular to lighting and colour

- Group 01 . Radiation and photometry terminology
- Group 02 . Vision and colour terminology
- Group 03 . Lighting technology terminology

^a Not yet published, as at 30 October 1976.

No.	Term	Definition
304 1 Broadcasting: general		
304 1001	radio broadcasting	The transmission by radio of sound and/or television programmes.
304 1002	wired broadcasting	The transmission of sound and/or television programmes over a wired distribution system.
304 1003	outside broadcast; O.B.	1. A programme originating elsewhere than in the studio of a broadcasting organization. 2. The broadcast description of an event in progress.
304 1004	live broadcast	The broadcasting of a sound or television programme or an event at the instant of its production (as distinct from a recording).
304 1005	recorded broadcast	The broadcasting of a previously recorded radio or television programme.
304 1006	programme insert	1. A part of a programme originating at a source other than the main source of the programme. 2. A recorded item forming part of a programme.
304 1007	opt-out	A locally originated programme, replacing the programme carried by a network, for transmission by a local transmitter.
304 1008	source-signal	A signal that alone, or in combination with others, is used to form the complete programme signal, for example, the output of a microphone, camera etc.
304 1009	clean feed	A programme output excluding one or more source signals.
304 1010	source clean feed	A programme signal fed to the location of one of the sources of the complete programme and comprising all source signals except that from the source being fed.
304 1011	programme signal	The electrical signal used at a point in a broadcasting network to represent the programme.
304 1012	overloading	1. The condition in which the instantaneous amplitude of a programme signal exceeds the limit that the equipment is designed to carry. 2. Distortion resulting from this condition.
304 1013	programme input equipment (PIE)	Signal processing equipment connected between an incoming programme line and the input to the modulation amplifier chain of the transmitter.
304 1014	broadcasting network	The combined installations required to ensure broadcasting of sound or television programmes.
304 1015	control room	A room containing the controls for audio-frequency and/or video-frequency equipment, mainly for amplifying, switching, monitoring and distributing programme outputs. NOTE The control room may be at the studio or at the transmitting station.
304 1016	production control room	A room where the programme source signals are controlled, i.e. selected and combined to form a complete programme signal.
304 1017	talk-back circuit	A circuit enabling spoken directions to be given from a control room to the location of a source signal for the purpose of directing a performance or rehearsal.

No.	Term	Definition
304 1018	central apparatus room (CAR)	<i>In television broadcasting.</i> A room in which is housed the apparatus for routing signals between studios, and other programme sources. It also provides for the generation and distribution of blanking pulses, sync pulses and subcarrier.
304 1019	foldback	<i>In television broadcasting.</i> A combination of source-signals fed to the location of other sources to facilitate artistic liaison, for example signals fed to artists from adjacent loudspeakers.
304 1020	studio	A room or hall acoustically treated and equipped for broadcasting.
304 1021	continuity studio	A small studio from which an announcer supervises and controls the running of a sequence of programmes, makes opening and closing announcements, and interpolates interlude material when required.
304 1022	continuity apparatus room	The room adjacent to a continuity studio containing the apparatus for the selection, switching, supervision and control of a sequence of programmes.
304 1023	control line	A telephone circuit used for technical conversations between points along a broadcasting chain, e.g. between an outside broadcast point and studio or between a studio control room and transmitting station.
304 1024	monitor (to)	To check the technical quality of a transmission.
304 1025	monitor loudspeaker	A high quality loudspeaker for assessing the sound quality of a programme.
304 1026	picture monitor	A high quality apparatus used for displaying television picture signals for assessing their quality.
304 1027	level monitoring	The supervision of the level of audio and/or video signals, by objective measurement.
304 1028	cue	A pre-arranged signal, for production purposes, to a studio or other programme source.
304 1029	return light	A pre-arranged light signal in answer to a cue from a studio or other programme source.
304 1030	programme cue feed	The provision of programme signals for cueing purposes.
304 1031	order signal	A pre-arranged signal sent to a studio or any other broadcast programme source to bring about an intervention in the normal course of the programme.
304 1032	mix (to)	To combine the outputs of several signal sources at the desired relative levels.
304 1033	fade in [out] (to)	To introduce [eliminate] gradually the output of a channel.
304 1034	fade up [down] (to)	To increase [reduce] gradually to a higher [lower] level the output of a channel.
304 1035	cross-fade (to)	To fade in one channel while fading out another in order to substitute gradually the output of one for that of the other (e.g. to create the impression of a change of scene). Hence "cross-fade" (noun).
304 1036	cut (to)	1. To delete part of a programme. 2. To terminate abruptly the output of a channel. 3. To switch directly from one signal source to another.

No.	Term	Definition
304 1037	vision mixer	Apparatus by means of which the outputs of several picture channels can be faded up or down independently, selected individually, cut or combined. The accompanying sync pulses and colour bursts are removed, reconstituted and restored as necessary to maintain the transmitted waveform within specified limits.
304 1038	sound mixer	Apparatus by means of which the outputs of several microphones and/or other sound sources can be faded up or down independently, selected individually or combined.
304 1039	mixing console	A desk grouping within the reach of a single operator all the controls required for mixing.
304 1040	continuity	Of a sequence of programmes or of the parts of a single programme. The orderly progression from one part to the next according to a pre-arranged plan and to produce a desired effect.
304 1041	sound effects	Sounds characteristic of a scene or incidental to an event, either produced artificially in order to create illusion (e.g. in a dramatic broadcast) or occurring naturally (e.g. in an outside broadcast). Hence "effects microphone" a microphone specially placed to pick up such sounds.
304 1042	closed circuit	<i>In broadcasting.</i> A circuit for testing, rehearsal, recording or other purposes not involving broadcast transmission.
304 1043	volume	<i>In sound broadcasting.</i> The maximum amplitude either of programme or of noise at a point in a sound channel. It is related to the measurement obtained using a peak programme meter.
304 1044	dynamic range	<i>Of a programme.</i> The range within which its volume fluctuates over a specified period. NOTE The term is applied to the original sounds and to the electrical signals produced by them. The ratio between the maximum and minimum levels is expressed in decibels.
304 1045	volume range control	Regulation of the dynamic range of a programme output, to bring it within the limits of the medium of communication, these limits being determined by overloading on the one hand and inadequate signal-to-noise ratio on the other.
304 1046	reverberation	The persistence of a sound in an enclosed or partly enclosed space after interruption of the acoustic source.
304 1047	reverberation time	<i>Of a room.</i> The time taken for the average energy density set up in a room containing a sound source to decay to one-millionth of its steady state value, time being measured from the instant the source is switched off. NOTE This corresponds to a decay in energy level of 60 dB.
304 1048	echo	<i>In broadcasting.</i> A sound effect added to the output from a programme source to simulate reverberation, using an echo room or echo plate.
304 1049	live studio	A studio having a comparatively long reverberation time.
304 1050	dead studio	A studio having a short reverberation time (e.g. to simulate open air acoustic conditions).
304 1051	anechoic room	A room whose walls are made as absorbent as possible in order to obtain a sound-field free of reflections. NOTE This room is not used for broadcasting but only for acoustic measurements.

No.	Term	Definition
304 1052	echo room	A reverberant room containing one or more microphones and one or more loudspeakers from which an output from a studio or hall is passed in order to allow reverberation to be added to the direct output from the same source.
304 1053	echo plate	A suspended metal plate, with one or more input transducers and one or more output transducers, used to produce a reverberant signal to be added in a mixer to the direct signal in a manner similar to an echo room.
304 1054	feed-back circuit	<i>In sound broadcasting.</i> A circuit by which the personnel at a programme source can hear (usually for cueing purposes) a programme originating elsewhere.
304 1055	prefade listening	Listening to a programme output for control purposes before it is faded up for transmission.
304 1056	control cubicle	A small room where the programme output of a sound studio is controlled.
304 1057	audio-monitoring	The operation of keeping a listening watch on the technical or artistic quality of audio signals.
304 1058	sequential monitoring	Monitoring of short samples from a number of programmes one after another in a continuous cycle.
304 1059	programme line music line	<i>In sound broadcasting.</i> A circuit for carrying the modulation signal.
304 1060	peak programme meter	An instrument designed to measure the volume of programme in a sound channel in terms of the peaks averaged over a specified period.
304 1061	VU-meter	A volume indicator, the specification of which is given in American Standard Volume Measurements of Electrical Speech and Program Waves, C16.5:1954. NOTE This term is reserved for meters calibrated to the appropriate USA standard.
304 1062	aural sensitivity network	A weighting network, the amplitude/frequency characteristic of which is similar to that of the human ear. NOTE An aural sensitivity network is used in the measurement of noise in order to obtain a reading most nearly corresponding to the subjective disturbance value of the noise.

304 2 Radio broadcasting

304 2001	simultaneous broadcast S.B.	Broadcast by a number of transmitters of the same programme at the same time.
304 2002	broadcast transmitting station	A broadcasting centre for sound and/or television, comprising one or more transmitters with their subsidiary apparatus and associated aerials.
304 2003	parent station main station	A broadcasting transmitting station, the radiated signal of which is rebroadcast by another station.
304 2004	radio relay broadcasting station	A subsidiary transmitting station that takes signals by radio reception from a parent station and rebroadcasts them. NOTE "Satellite station" is obsolete in the sense of this definition.
304 2005	rebroadcast link (RBL)	A link between a broadcast transmitter and a receiving point in which the received signal is the normal broadcast signal from the transmitter and is used subsequently as the main feed to a radio relay broadcasting station.

No.	Term	Definition
304 2006	rebroadcast standby link (RBS)	A link between a broadcast transmitter and a receiving point in which the received signal is the normal broadcast signal from the transmitter and is used subsequently as the standby feed to a radio relay broadcasting station.
304 2007	booster station active deflector	<i>In broadcasting.</i> A subsidiary transmitting station that takes signals by direct radio reception from another station and rebroadcasts them on the same channel.
304 2008	transposer station	<i>In broadcasting.</i> A subsidiary transmitting station that takes signals by direct radio reception from another station and rebroadcasts them on another channel.
304 2009	automatic station	A station controlled by local automatic equipment.
304 2010	automatic transmitter	A transmitter controlled by local automatic equipment.
304 2011	remotely controlled station	A station controlled from a distant point.
304 2012	target area	The area required to be served with a particular programme.
304 2013	target service area	<i>Of a transmitter.</i> The area within which reception is available to the prescribed planning standards.
304 2014	service area	The population within the target area that is also within the service area of one or more transmitters radiating the desired programme. This may be expressed numerically or as a percentage of the total population within the target area.
304 2015	coverage	A region in which fading and distortion occur owing to interaction between waves from two or more synchronized transmitters.
304 2016	mush area	The zone of the planned daytime coverage of a low frequency or medium frequency transmitter in which, at night, interaction takes place between the ground-wave and the indirect ray (sky-wave) from the same transmitter with the result that fading occurs.
304 2017	fading zone	Interference caused to the reception of a wanted transmitter by another transmitter or transmitters using the same channel as the wanted one.
304 2018	co-channel interference	Interference caused to the reception of the wanted transmitter by another transmitter or transmitters using a channel adjacent to the wanted one.
304 2019	common channel interference	A system for use with frequency-modulated transmitters for two-channel stereophonic broadcasting in which the modulation signal comprises a pre-emphasized sum signal and a double-sideband suppressed carrier difference signal, together with a pilot tone at half the frequency of the suppressed carrier.
304 2020	adjacent channel interference	<i>In stereophonic broadcasting.</i> A component of the transmitted signal, the function of which is to enable stereophonic receivers to recover the difference signal from the sidebands of the suppressed subcarrier.
304 2021	pilot-tone system for stereophonic broadcasting	A system for use with frequency-modulated transmitters for two-channel stereophonic broadcasting in which a sum signal and a double-sideband partly suppressed carrier difference signal are applied as modulation signals.
304 2022	pilot tone	The modulation signal used in stereophonic broadcasting.
	polar-modulation system for stereophonic broadcasting	
	stereo multiplex signal	

No.	Term	Definition
304 2023	sum signal	In stereophonic broadcasting, the signal produced by summing the A and B signals, where the A signal is the left-hand audio-frequency signal and the B signal is the right-hand audio-frequency signal.
304 2024	M signal	In stereophonic broadcasting, the signal that is half the sum signal.
304 2025	difference signal	In stereophonic broadcasting the signal produced by subtracting the B signal from the A signal.
304 2026	S signal	In stereophonic broadcasting, the signal that is half the difference signal.
304 2027	monophonic signal	In stereophonic broadcasting that portion of the modulation signal that is recovered by a monophonic receiver. After de-emphasis, it is equivalent to the M signal.
304 2028	stereophonic coder	An apparatus producing the stereophonic multiplex signal from the left-hand and right-hand audio signals.
304 2029	stereophonic decoder	An apparatus for deriving the left-hand and right-hand audio signals from the stereophonic multiplex signals.
304 2030	subsidiary communication authorization channel (SCA)	<i>In the USA.</i> A subcarrier additional to the normal programme from a frequency-modulated transmitter, used to provide background music for use by shops, restaurants, etc.
	storecasting	NOTE Special receivers are required for the reception of this service.

304 3 Wired broadcasting

304 3001	wired [cable] distribution system	A system primarily intended for the distribution of television and/or sound programmes over a wired network to a number of connected receiving points. NOTE A system may embody any one or a combination of the systems defined in terms 304 3002 to 304 3007, for example a v.h.f./u.h.f. system.
304 3002	a.f. wired distribution system	A wired distribution system operating in the frequency band up to 30 kHz.
304 3003	l.f. wired distribution system	A wired distribution system operating in the frequency band 30 kHz to 300 kHz.
304 3004	m.f. wired distribution system	A wired distribution system operating in the frequency band 300 kHz to 3 000 kHz.
304 3005	h.f. wired distribution system	A wired distribution system operating in the frequency band 3 MHz to 30 MHz. NOTE Sound programmes may be distributed at audio frequencies or modulated onto carrier frequencies that may be outside the range specified.
304 3006	v.h.f. wired distribution system	A wired distribution system operating in the frequency band 30 MHz to 300 MHz. NOTE Sound programmes may be distributed at audio frequencies or modulated onto carrier frequencies that may be outside the range specified.
304 3007	u.h.f. wired distribution system	A wired distribution system operating in the frequency band 300 MHz to 3 000 MHz.
304 3008	head end	Equipment that is connected between receiving aerials or other signal sources and the remainder of the wired distribution system, to process the signals to be distributed. NOTE The head end may, for example, comprise channel amplifiers, channel converters, combining and separating devices and generators.
304 3009	feeder	A transmission line forming part of a wired distribution system.

No.	Term	Definition
304 3010	trunk feeder	A feeder used for the transmission of signals between a head end and a distribution point or between distribution points.
304 3011	branch feeder	A feeder used for connecting a distribution point to spur feeders.
304 3012	main distribution feeder	
304 3012	spur feeder	A feeder to which subscriber's feeders, or looped system outlets, are connected.
304 3013	subscriber's feeder	A feeder connecting a spur feeder to a system outlet.
304 3014	distribution point	A point where signals are taken from a trunk feeder to energize branch and/or spur feeders. NOTE In some cases a distribution point may be directly connected to the head end.
304 3015	splitter	A device in which the signal energy at one port is divided between two or more other ports.
	spur unit	NOTE Some forms of this device may be used for combining.
304 3016	directional coupler	A splitter in which the attenuation between the output ports exceeds the sum of the attenuations between the input port and each output port. NOTE Some forms of this device may be used for combining.
304 3017	separator	A device in which the signal energy at one port which covers a frequency band is divided between two or more other ports each of which covers part of the frequency band.
	diplexer	NOTE Some forms of this device may be used for combining.
	multiplexer	
304 3018	subscriber's tap-off	A device for connecting a subscriber's feeder to a spur feeder.
304 3019	system outlet	A device for interconnecting a subscriber's feeder and receiver lead.
304 3020	looped system outlet	A device for interconnecting a spur feeder and receiver lead.
304 3021	receiver lead	A lead that connects a system outlet to the subscriber's receiving apparatus. NOTE A receiver lead may include filters and baluns.
304 3022	signal adaptor	A device that processes the distributed programme signals to a form suitable for receivers designed for the reception of broadcast signals. NOTE This device is mainly applicable to h.f. wired distribution systems (see 304 3005).
304 3023	wired system receiver	A television or sound receiver specifically designed to operate from a wired distribution system. NOTE An example would be a television receiver operating at frequencies other than those allocated for television broadcasting.
304 3024	channel selector	A device for selecting a desired channel usually at a system outlet.
304 3025	frequency translator	A device for changing in frequency all input signals by the same amount.
304 3025	frequency convertor	
304 3026	set-top convertor	A device connected to a receiver lead, to change the system frequencies to those for which the receiver was designed.
304 3026	receiver-input convertor	
304 3027	launch amplifier	The output amplifier at the head end.

No.	Term	Definition
304 3028	trunk feeder amplifier	An amplifier to compensate for signal attenuation in a trunk feeder.
304 3029	bridging amplifier	1. An amplifier for connection in a trunk feeder to provide a distribution point. 2. An amplifier for connection to a branch feeder to energize one or more branch or spur feeders.
304 3030	trunk-bridger amplifier	An amplifier to compensate for signal attenuation in a trunk feeder and also to provide a distribution point.
304 3031	distribution amplifier	An amplifier designed to feed one or more branch or spur feeders. NOTE This is a general term embracing branch feeder amplifier and spur feeder amplifier.
304 3032	branch feeder amplifier	An amplifier to compensate for signal attenuation in a branch feeder.
304 3033	spur feeder amplifier line extender	An amplifier to compensate for signal attenuation in a spur feeder.
304 3034	automatic level controlled amplifier	An amplifier that includes means for controlling automatically the level of the signal(s) at its output. NOTE This may be accomplished by using, for example, one or more pilot signals.
304 3035	crossview	<i>In a multipair system.</i> The effect on a wanted television signal of the undesired transfer of one or more television signals from other circuits.
304 3036	crossview ratio	<i>In a multipair system.</i> The ratio, usually expressed in decibels, of the wanted television signal to the unwanted television signal at the point of measurement. Near [Far] end crossview ratio is the ratio measured at the transmitting [receiving] end of the cable.
304 3037	signal tilt	The difference in level, usually expressed in decibels, between specified signals or groups of signals at any point in a system.
304 3038	slope	At a given point in a system the difference in gain or attenuation, at two specified frequencies, usually expressed in decibels.
The following terms, included elsewhere in BS 4727-3, are also relevant to wired broadcasting.		
304 3039	cross-modulation	The undesired modulation of the carrier of a desired signal by the modulation of another signal, as a result of system non-linearities. NOTE This phenomenon is due to intermodulation where the carrier and sideband(s) of an undesired signal or signals beat with the desired carrier and the resulting intermodulation products form sidebands of the desired carrier. NOTE 2 This definition differs from BS 4727-3:Group 01, term 1087.
304 3040	intermodulation	See BS 4727-3:Group 01, term 1088.
304 3041	equalizer	See BS 4727-3:Group 01, term 8114.
304 3042	automatic gain control A.G.C.	The automatic control of a device to maintain constant the level of the signal at its output, using the signal to be controlled as the control stimulus. NOTE This definition differs from BS 4727-3:Group 07, term 3331.