# Contents of Glossary

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<td>Y</td>
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<td>Z</td>
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*Avionics-ese. Sometimes called AV-Speak. It’s a confusing, sometimes frustrating language. That’s why your friends at Rockwell Collins created this handy compendium of acronyms, terms and definitions. We hope it helps.*

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1.xxV(ss) The impending low speed stall speed. xx is typically a number between 0.06 and 0.10. 1.06 of stick shaker speed would be an example.

1.3V(ss) Target approach speed indicator. 1.3 of stick shaker speed.

3-D, 4-D Three or four dimension

4096 Code The octal base, four-digit code used between framing pulses of a reply to identify the aircraft or for general use and emergency codes (XPD)

10 Base T 10 Mbps base band data transmission over twisted copper wire

A (1) Auto tuned NAVAID (2) Amperes (3) Aileron (4) At or Above (Altitude Suffix)

A-SMGCS Advanced Surface Movement Guidance and Control System

A661 ARINC 661

AAC Aeronautical Administrative Communications

AAD Assigned Altitude Deviation

AAI Airline Avionics Institute

AAL Above Aerodrome Level

AAMP Advanced Architecture Micro-Processor

AATS Aviation and Air Traffic Services

AATT Advanced Aviation Transportation Technology

A/B Autobrake

ABE ARINC 429 Bus Emulator

ABM Asynchronous Balanced Mode

A-BPSK (1) Aeronautical Binary Phase Shift Keying (2) Aviation Binary Phase Shift Keying

ABRV Abbreviation

ABS Absolute

AC (1) Advisory Circular (2) Alternating Current

A/C Aircraft

ACA Address Compression Algorithm

ACAC Air-Cooled Air Cooler

ACAS Airborne Collision Avoidance System

ACARS Aircraft Communications Addressing and Reporting System

ACARS Polled Mode An ACARS mode of operation in which the airborne system transmits only in response to received uplink messages (polls)

ACC (1) Active Clearance Control (2) Area Control Center

Ace Acelrometer

ACCTS Aviation Coordinating Committee for Telecommunications Services

ACE (1) The control character meaning technical acknowledge (2) Actuator Control Electronics (3) Advanced Certification Equipment

ACF (1) Area Control Facility (2) ACARS Convergence Function (ARINC 622)
ACID Aircraft Identification
ACIPS Airfoil and Cowl Ice Protection System
ACK The control character meaning technical acknowledgement of an uplink, used in an ACARS System
ACKNLGE Acknowledge
ACMP Alternating Current Motor Pump
ACMS Aircraft Condition Monitoring System
ACO Aircraft Certification Office
ACP Audio Control Panel
ACRP Aircraft Certification Regulatory Program
ACS (1) Active Control System (2) Audio Control System
ACSG Aeronautical Communications Sub-Group
ACT Active
ACU (1) Apron Control Unit (2) Antenna Control Unit (3) Autopilot Control Unit
A/D Analog-To-Digital
AD Administrative Domain
ADA Computer Programming Language
ADAS Automated Weather Observing System Data Acquisition System
ADATE Advanced Design Adaptive Test Executive
ADC (1) Air Data Computer: A computer that receives inputs from temperature sensors as well as static and pitot ports. Then it generates altitude, airspeed, vertical speed and several computed temperatures (2) Analog-to-Digital Converter
ADF Automatic Direction Finder: Receiver that provides bearings to radio frequency transmitters in a compatible frequency range.
ADI Attitude Director Indicator: A PFD display that provides pitch and roll information.
ADIRS Air Data Inertial Reference System
ADIRU Air Data Inertial Reference Unit
ADL (1) Aeronautical Data Link (2) Airborne Data Loader (ARINC 615)
ADLP (1) Airborne Data Link Protocol. (2) Aircraft Data Link Processor (MODE-S)
ADLS Aeronautical Data Link Services
ADM Air Data Module
ADMS Airline Data Management System
ADNS ARINC Data Network Service
ADP Air Data Processor
ADPCM Adaptive Pulse Code Modulation
ADRS Airplane Data Recovery and Analysis System
ADS (1) Air Data System (2) Automatic Dependent Surveillance: A surveillance technique in which aircraft automatically provide, via data link, data derived from on-board navigation and position fixing systems, including aircraft identification, four dimensional position and additional data as appropriate (3) Audio Distribution System
ADS-A Automatic Dependent Surveillance–Address. (aka ADS-C)
ADS-B Automatic Dependent Surveillance–Broadcast
ADS-C Automatic Dependent Surveillance–Contract (aka ADS-A)
ADSEL Address Selective. ASSR system electronically arranged to address each transponder selectively. Only a particular transponder will respond, thus avoiding garbling. ADSEL uses a monopulse technique to provide more accurate bearing measurement. ADSEL is compatible with DABS. (Refer to Mode S transponders.)
ADSP Automatic Dependent Surveillance Panel
ADSU (1) Automatic Dependent Surveillance System (2) Automatic Dependent Surveillance Unit
ADTN Administrative Data Transmission Network
ADV Advance
AECC Audio Electronic Control Unit
AECC Airlines Electronic Engineering Committee
AEG Aircraft Evaluation Group
AEP (1) Audio Entertainment Player (2) Autopilot Engage Panel
AERA Automated En Route traffic control
AES Aircraft Earth Station
AEU Auxiliary Equipment Unit
AF Airway Facilities
AFC (1) Automatic Frequency Compensation. (2) Automatic Frequency Control
AFCAS Automatic Flight Control Augmentation System
AFCS Automatic Flight Control System
AFD (1) Adaptive Flight Display (2) Advanced Flight Deck (3) Autopilot Flight Director
AFDC Autopilot Flight Director Computer
AFDS Autopilot Flight Director System
AFDX Avionics Full Duplex Switched Ethernet
AFEPS ACARS Front End Processing System
AFI Authority Format Identifier
AFIS (1) Airborne Flight Information System (2) Automatic Flight Information Service
AFM Aircraft Flight Manual
AFN ATS Facilities Notification
AFS (1) Aeronautical Fixed Service (2) Airborne File Server (3) Automatic Flight System
AFSS Automatic Flight Service Station
AFSK Audio Frequency Shift Keying
AFTN Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunications
AFTRCC Aerospace and Flight Text Radio Coordinating Council
A/G Air/Ground
AGACS Automatic Ground-Air Communication System. It is also known as ATCSS or DATA LINK.
AGATE Advanced General Aviation Transport Experiment
AGC Automatic Gain Control. AGC is used to maintain the output level of the receiver.
AGIS Air Ground Intermediate System
AGL Above Ground Level
AGS ARINC 661 Graphics Server
AH Alert Height: A height above the runway based on the characteristics of the aircraft and its fail operational landing system, above which a Category III approach would be discontinued and a missed approach initiated if a failure occurred in one of the redundant parts of the fail operational landing system, or in the relevant ground equipment.
AHIC Attitude Heading Computer: A computer that is part of the AHRS. Generates information for the pitch and roll displays.
AHRS Attitude/Heading Reference Systems: System which measures and outputs aircraft attitude and heading.
AHS Attitude/Heading System: Either an AHRS or an IRS.
AIDS Aircraft Integrated Data System
AIT Advanced Intelligence Tape - used for the storage of digital video and audio files
AIRAC Aeronautical Information Regulation and Control
AIV Accumulator Isolation Valve
AIX Advanced Interactive Executive
AJPS AFPS Journal Processing System
A/L Autoland
ALC Automatic Level Control. A circuit used to maintain the output of a transmitter regardless of variations in the attenuation of the system.
ALE Automatic Link Establishment
ALI Altimeter
ALPA Airline Pilots Association
ALS (1) Application Layer Structure. (2) Ambient Light Sensor
ALSIP Clear
ALT (1) Airborne Link Terminal (2) Alternate (3) Altimeter (4) Altitude
ALT AHC Alternate Attitude Heading Computer
ALTHOLD Altitude Hold Mode
Altitude Height determined by barometric pressure
Altitude Ring A continuous return across the display at a range equivalent to aircraft altitude (WXR)
ALTN Alternate
ALTS Altitude Select
ALTS CAP Selected Altitude Capture: An autopilot flight director mode.
ALU Arithmetic and Logic Unit
AM Amplitude Modulation. A signal where the carrier signal is varied in amplitude to encode voice or data information.
AMASS Airport Movement Area Safety System
AMAT Aircraft Mount Alignment Detector
AMC Avionics Maintenance Conference
AMCP Aeronautical Mobile Communications Panel
AME Amplitude Modulation Equivalent. An AM type signal that processes the modulated information signal and carrier frequency separately and then reconstructs the two signals to make an equivalent AM signal.
AMI (1) Airline Modifiable Information (2) Alpha Margin Indicator: A device that displays the angle of attack.
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<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
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<td>AMIU</td>
<td>Area Microphone Interface Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>AMLCD</td>
<td>Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display</td>
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<tr>
<td>AMM</td>
<td>Aircraft Maintenance Manual</td>
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<tr>
<td>AMS(R)S</td>
<td>Aeronautical Mobile Satellite (Route) Service</td>
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<td>AMSS</td>
<td>Aeronautical Mobile Satellite Service</td>
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<td>AMTOSS</td>
<td>Aircraft Maintenance Task Oriented Support System. An automated data retrieval system.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AMTS</td>
<td>Aeronautical Message Transfer Service</td>
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<td>AMU</td>
<td>Audio Management Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>AMUX</td>
<td>Audio Multiplexer</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANC</td>
<td>Air Navigation Commission (ICAO)</td>
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<td>Aneroid Capsule</td>
<td>An evacuated and sealed capsule or bellows that expands or contracts in response to changes in pressure.</td>
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<td>ANICS</td>
<td>Alaskan NAS Interfacility Communication System</td>
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<td>ANLP</td>
<td>ARINC Network Layer Protocol</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANP</td>
<td>Actual Navigation Performance: Measure of the current estimated navigation performance, excluding Flight Technical Error (FTE).</td>
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<td>ANSI</td>
<td>American National Standards Institute</td>
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<td>ANSP</td>
<td>Air Navigation Service Provider</td>
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<td>ANT</td>
<td>Antenna</td>
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<td>ANTC</td>
<td>Advanced Networking Test Center</td>
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<td>AOA</td>
<td>Angle Of Attack</td>
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<td>AOCCLC</td>
<td>Airline Operation Control Center</td>
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<td>AOD</td>
<td>Audio on Demand</td>
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<td>AODC</td>
<td>Age of Data, Clock (GPS term)</td>
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<td>AODE</td>
<td>Age of Data, Ephemeris (GPS term)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AOG</td>
<td>Aircraft on Ground</td>
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<tr>
<td>AOHE</td>
<td>Air/Oil Heat Exchanger</td>
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<tr>
<td>AOM</td>
<td>Aircraft Operating Manual</td>
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<td>AOPA</td>
<td>Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association</td>
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<td>AOPG</td>
<td>Aerodrome Operations Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>AOR</td>
<td>Atlantic Ocean Region</td>
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<tr>
<td>AOR-E</td>
<td>Atlantic Ocean Region-East</td>
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<tr>
<td>AOR-W</td>
<td>Atlantic Ocean Region-West</td>
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<tr>
<td>A/P</td>
<td>Autopilot. A computer commanded system for controlling aircraft control surfaces.</td>
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<td>AP</td>
<td>Airport Location (ACARS/AFERS)</td>
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<td>APB</td>
<td>Auxiliary Power Breaker</td>
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<td>API</td>
<td>Application Programming Interface</td>
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<td>APM</td>
<td>Aircraft Personality Module</td>
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<td>APMS</td>
<td>Automated Performance Measurement System</td>
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<td>APN</td>
<td>ARINC Packet Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>App</td>
<td>Application</td>
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<td>APPR</td>
<td>Approach: That segment of flight having to do with final descent and landing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>APR</td>
<td>Actual Performance Reserve</td>
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<td>APRL</td>
<td>ATN Profile Requirement List</td>
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<tr>
<td>APS</td>
<td>Autopilot System</td>
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<td>APU</td>
<td>Auxiliary Power Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>APUC</td>
<td>Auxiliary Power Unit Controller</td>
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<tr>
<td>AQF</td>
<td>Avionics Qualification Facility</td>
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<tr>
<td>A-QPSK</td>
<td>Aeronautical Quadrature Phase Shift Keying</td>
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<tr>
<td>AQS</td>
<td>Advanced Quality System</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARAC</td>
<td>Aviation Rule making Advisory Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARB</td>
<td>Arbitrary Waveform Generator</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARF</td>
<td>Airline Risk Factor</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARINC</td>
<td>Aeronautical Radio, INCorporated: Corporation in which the U.S. scheduled airlines are the major stockholders.</td>
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<td>ARINC-XXX</td>
<td>Digital database protocols defined by ARINC committee.</td>
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<td>ARMC</td>
<td>Area Regional Maintenance Center</td>
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<td>ARP</td>
<td>(1) Aeronautical Recommended Practice (2) Air Data Reference Panel (3) Airport Reference Point: Point in space based on a particular altitude, waypoint and/or offset. The FMS makes calculations to guide the aircraft to that particular point.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARPA</td>
<td>Advanced Research Projects Agency</td>
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<td>ARPT</td>
<td>Airport</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARR</td>
<td>Arrival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARSR</td>
<td>Air Route Surveillance Radar</td>
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<tr>
<td>ART</td>
<td>Automatic Reserve Thrust</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARTT</td>
<td>Adaptive Radar Threshold Techniques</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARTCC</td>
<td>Air-Route Traffic Control Center. Approximately 20 centers cover the air traffic routes in the United States using numerous radars and radio communication sets.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARTS</td>
<td>Automated Terminal Radar System</td>
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<td>ARU</td>
<td>Audio Reproducer Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASA</td>
<td>(1) Aircraft Separation Assurance (2) Autoland Status Annunciator (AFDS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASAA</td>
<td>AC RS System Access Approval (AEAC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASAP</td>
<td>Aviation Safety/Accident Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASAS</td>
<td>Aircraft Separation Assurance System (AEAC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASCII</td>
<td>American Standard Code for Information Interchange</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASCPC</td>
<td>Air Supply and Cabin Pressure Controllers</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASD</td>
<td>Aircraft Situation Display</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASDE</td>
<td>Airport Surface Detection Equipment</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASDL</td>
<td>Aeronautical Satellite Data Link</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASE</td>
<td>Altimetry System Error</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASECNA</td>
<td>Agency for the Security of Aerial Navigation in Africa and Madagascar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASEL</td>
<td>Altitude Select: An autopilot flight/director mode.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASG</td>
<td>ARINC Signal Gateway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASI</td>
<td>(1) Avionics System Integration (2) Airplane Systems Integrator</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASCIC</td>
<td>Application Specific Integrated Circuit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALS</td>
<td>Avionics System LAN Switch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASM</td>
<td>(1) Airspace Management (2) Autothrottle Servo Motor (3) Avionics Specific Module (4) Application Specific Module</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASN.1</td>
<td>Abstract Syntax Notation One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASOS</td>
<td>Automated Surface Observing System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASRP</td>
<td>Airborne Surveillance and Separation Assurance Processing</td>
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<tr>
<td>ATS</td>
<td>Aerospace Simulation and Systems Test Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASTF</td>
<td>Airspace System Task Force</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASU</td>
<td>(1) Avionics Switching Unit (2) Application Specific Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASV</td>
<td>Advanced Super View</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSV</td>
<td>Alternate Source Selection Valve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTA</td>
<td>Airport Surface Traffic Automation</td>
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<tr>
<td>AT</td>
<td>(1) Air Traffic (2) Air Transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATC</td>
<td>Auto throttle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATA</td>
<td>(1) Actual Time of Arrival (2) Air Transport Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATCA</td>
<td>Air Traffic Control Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATCC</td>
<td>Air Traffic Control Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>ATCRBS</td>
<td>Air Traffic Control Radar Beacon System</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ATCSS  Air Traffic Control Signaling System. A system to provide information between the pilot and air traffic control using the VHF communications transceiver in conjunction with data link equipment.

ATD  Actual Time of Departure

ATE  Automatic Test Equipment

ATFM  Air Traffic Flow Management

ATHR  Autothrust System

ATHS  Automatic Target Handoff System

ATI  Instrument Size Unit of Measure

ATIS  (1) Air Traffic Information Service (2) Automatic Terminal Information Service (3) Automatic Terminal Information System

ATLAS  Abbreviated Test Language for Avionics Systems

ATM  (1) Air Traffic Management (2) Asynchronous Transfer Mode

ATMCP  Air Traffic Management Concept Panel (ICAO)

ATN  Aeronautical Telecommunications Network

ATN P  Aeronautical Telecommunication Network Panel

ATP  Acceptance Test Procedure (Air Transport)

ATR  Air Transport Racking

ATS  (1) Air Traffic Services (2) Air Turbine Starter (3) Auto throttle System (4) Air Transport System

ATSC  Air Traffic Service Communication

ATSGF  Air Traffic Services Geographic Filter

ATSMD  Air Traffic Services Message Processor

ATSU  Air Traffic Services Unit

ATT  Attitude

AUO  Airspace User Operations

AUTO  Automatic

AUTOTILT  Mechanism that automatically tilts the weather radar.

AUX  Auxiliary

AV  Audio-Visual

AVAIL  Available

AVIONICS  Aviation Electronics: Any group of aircraft electronic devices.

AVLAN  Avionics Local Area Network

AVLC  Aviation VHF Link Control

AVM  Airborne Vibration Monitor

AVOL  Aerodrome Visibility Operational Level

AVPAC  Aviation Packet Communication

AWACS  Airborne Warning and Control System

AWAS  Automated Weather Advisory Station

AWG  American Wire Gauge

AWIN  Aviation Weather Information

AWIPS  Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System

AWM  Audio Warning Mixer

AWO  All Weather Operations

AWOP  All Weather Operations Panel

AWOS  Automated Weather Observation System. A system that gathers surface weather information and transmits the information to the pilot via VOR, Comm Freq or telephone lines.

AZ  Azimuth: Distance in degrees measured clockwise from North.

B  Base

B/C  Backcourse

BCD  Binary Coded Decimal. A coding system in which each digit from 0 to 9 is represented by a four bit
binary number.

**BCRS** Back Course

**BCS** Block Check Sequence. BCS is a cyclic code that is used as reference bits in an error detection process.

**bcSU** Back CHANNEL SERVER

**BDI** Bearing Distance Indicator

**BDMIS** Business Data Management and Invoicing

**Beam Width** The beam width is the width of the beam as measured at the half-power points of the radiated signal (WXR).

**Bearing** The direction of a point or navigational aid measured clockwise from a reference through 360°.

**BEDS** Boeing Electronic Delivery System

**BEL** Below

**BEP** Back-End Processor

**BEPMS** Back-End Processor Management System

**BER** Bit Error Rate

**BFE** Buyer Furnished Equipment

**BFO** Beat Frequency Oscillator. An oscillator that produces a signal to be mixed with the received frequency to produce an audible beat note, for the purpose of decoding the Morse code identifier of an NDB. The oscillator produces frequencies equal to the sum and difference of the combined frequencies.

**BGAN** Broadband Global Area Network

**BGI** Bus Grant Inhibit. A term used in CAPS transfer bus processing.

**BGP** Border Gateway Protocol

**BI** Burn-In

**BiGS** Bilingual Ground Station (ACARS and VDML2)

**Binary** Base-2 counting system. Numbers include 0,1.

**BIS** Boundary Intermediate System

**BISMS** BIS Management System

**BIST** Built-In Self Test

**Bit** A binary digit. Smallest data unit in a microprocessor system.

**BIT** Built-In-Test

**BITE** Built-In-Test Equipment

**BL** Black Label

**BLK** (1) Black (2) Block

**BLS** Bezel Light Sensor

**BMV** Brake Metering Valve

**BNR** Binary

**BNS** Boundary Notification System (Squitters)

**BOC** Bottom of Climb

**BOM** Bill of Material

**BOP** Bit Oriented Protocol

**Boresighting** The process of aligning a directional antenna system.

**BP** (1) BITE Processor (2) Bottom Plug

**BPCU** Bus Power Control Unit

**bps** bites per second

**Bps** Bytes per second

**BPSK** Binary Phase Shift Keying

**BR** Bridge

**BRG** Bearing

**BRI** Basic Rate Interface

**BRNAV** Basic Area Navigation

**BRS** Business & Regional Systems

**BRT** Brightness

**BSCU** Brake System Control Unit

**BSN** Backbone Subnetwork

**BSP** Board Support Package

**BSU** (1) Beam Steering Unit (2) Bypass Switch Unit

**BTB** Bus Tie Breaker

**BTMU** Brake Temperature Monitor Unit

**BTU** British Thermal Units

**BWAN** Backup WAN

**Byte** A grouping of eight bits.
C Celsius
C&C Command and Control
C&W Control and Warning
CAA Civil Aviation Authority. A regulatory agency in the United Kingdom.
CAAC Civil Aviation Administration of China
CAC Caution Advisory Computer
C/A Code (1) Course Acquisition Code (2) GPS Course Acquisition Code
CACP Cabin Area Control Panel
CAD (1) Computer Aided Design. (2) Combiner Alignment Detector
CADAG Communications Automation and Data Link
CAE Component Application Engineer
CAF Crew Alerting Function
CAGE Commercial Avionics GPS Engine
CAH Cabin Attendant Handsets
CAI Caution Annunciator Indicator
Calibrated Airspeed (CAS) Corrected for instrument errors and errors due to position or location of the pressure source. At standard sea level conditions, CAS is equal to true airspeed (TAS).
CASEL A variation of the SELCAL system in which the SELCAL signal is combined with a special gating to produce an automatic function by the receiver. This system is only a proposal and not yet implemented.
CALVER Calibration Verification
CAM (1) Computer Aided (2) Cockpit Area microphone (3) Manufacturing
CANPA Constant Angle Non-Precision Approach
CAPT Captain
CARERI Chinese Aeronautical Radio Electronics Research Institute
Carrier A signal that can be modulated by changing the amplitude, frequency or pulse of the signal.
CASE Computer Aided Software Engineering
CAT (1) Categories (I, II, III) for Visibility Requirements (2) Clear Air Turbulence (3) Computer Aided Testing
CAT I Operational performance Category I. An ILS facility providing operation down to a 60-meter (200 feet) decision height and with runway visual range not less than 800 meters (2600 feet) and a high probability of approach success.
CAT I Enhanced An ILS Approach to lower-than-standard Category I and in some cases to Category II, minimums, based on guidance-to-touchdown provided by a Category III-capable Head-up Guidance System, per FAA Order 8400.13.
CAT II Operational performance Category II. An ILS facility providing operation down to a 30-meter (100 feet) decision height and with runway visual range not less than 400 meters (1200 feet) and a high probability of approach success.
CAT III a Operational performance Category III a. An ILS facility providing operation with no decision height limit to and along the surface of the runway with external visual reference during final phase of landing and with a runway visual range of not less than 200 meters (700 feet).
CAT III b Operational performance Category III b. An ILS facility providing operation with no decision height limit to and along the surface of the runway without reliance on external visual reference; and subsequently taxiing with external visual range of not less than 50 meters (150 feet).
CAT III c Operational performance Category III c. An ILS facility providing operation with no decision height limit to and along the surface of the runway and taxiways without reliance on external visual reference.
CATEVS Clear Air Turbulence Enhanced Vision System
C-BAND The frequency range between 4,000 and 8,000 MHz.
CBIT Continuous Built-In-Test
CBT Computer-Based Training
CC C-Check
CCA Circuit Card Assembly
CCB (1) Configuration Control Board (2) Converter Circuit Breaker
CCD (1) Charged Coupled Device (2) Cursor Control Device
CCIR International Radio Consultative Committee
CCITT Consultative Committee International Telephone and Telegraph
CCM Common Computing Module
CCMS Content Compilation Management System.
CCR Common Computing Resource
CCS (1) Cabin Communication System (2) Common Communication System (3) Common Core System
CCU Control and Compensation Unit
CCW Counterclockwise
CD (1) Carrier Detect (2) Chrominance Difference (3) Compact Disc
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDA</td>
<td>(1) Coordinating Design Authority. (2) Continuous Descent Arrival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDBR</td>
<td>Cabin Data Bus Repeater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDG</td>
<td>Configuration Database Generator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDI</td>
<td>Course Deviation Indicator</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDL</td>
<td>Cabin Discrepancy Log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDM</td>
<td>Collaborative Decision Making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDMA</td>
<td>Code Division Multiple Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDMS</td>
<td>Collaborative Decision Making System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDN</td>
<td>(1) Canadian Domestic Network (VHF ACARS) (2) Common Data Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDP</td>
<td>Continuous Data Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDR</td>
<td>Critical Design Review</td>
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<tr>
<td>CD-ROM</td>
<td>Compact Disc Read-Only Memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDS</td>
<td>(1) Cabin Distribution System (2) Common Display System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDTI</td>
<td>Cockpit Display of Traffic Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDU</td>
<td>Control Display Unit: An input control/display usually part of a Flight Management System (FMS).</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEPT</td>
<td>Conference Européenne des Postes et Télécommunications</td>
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<tr>
<td>CES</td>
<td>Cabin Equipment Software</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEU</td>
<td>Checklist Entry Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF</td>
<td>Change Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFDIU</td>
<td>Central Fault Display Interface Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFDS</td>
<td>Centralized Fault Display System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFIT</td>
<td>Controlled Flight Into Terrain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cfm</td>
<td>Cubic Feet per Minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFMU</td>
<td>Central Flow Management Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFS</td>
<td>Cabin File Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CG</td>
<td>Center of Gravity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CGI</td>
<td>Connecting Gate Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAN</td>
<td>Channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHG</td>
<td>(1) Change (2) Charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHI</td>
<td>Computer Human Interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIS</td>
<td>Center Hydraulic Isolation System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHOL</td>
<td>Collins High Order Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHP</td>
<td>Course Heading Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CI</td>
<td>(1) Cabin Interphone (2) Configuration Item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CID</td>
<td>Category Interaction Diagram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIDB</td>
<td>Checklist Input Database</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIDIN</td>
<td>Common ICAO Data Interchange Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIDS</td>
<td>Cabin Interphone Distribution System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIA</td>
<td>Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIO</td>
<td>Common Input/Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIS</td>
<td>(1) Corporate Information System (2) Crew Information System</td>
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<tr>
<td>CISS</td>
<td>Configurable Integrated Surveillance System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CK</td>
<td>Check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CKLST</td>
<td>Checklist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLB</td>
<td>(1) Climb (2) Closed-Loop Boolean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLK</td>
<td>Clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLNP</td>
<td>Connectionless Network Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLNS</td>
<td>Connectionless Network Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloud Droplets</td>
<td>Water or ice particles having radii smaller than 0.01 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLP</td>
<td>Control Law Processor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLR</td>
<td>Clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLTP</td>
<td>Connectionless Mode Transport Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CM</td>
<td>(1) Context Management (2) Configuration Management (3) Conflict Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMA</td>
<td>(1) Central Maintenance Application (2) Contract Maintenance Agreement</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMC</td>
<td>Central Maintenance Computer</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMCF</td>
<td>Central Maintenance Computer Function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMCS</td>
<td>Central Maintenance Computer System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMD</td>
<td>Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMF</td>
<td>(1) Common Message Format (2) Communication Management Function</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CMM (1) Common Mode Monitor. A type of monitor common to automatic flight control systems. (2) Component Maintenance Manuals
CMN Control Motion Noise
CMP Configuration Management Plan
CMS Cabin Management System
CMOS Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor
CMRS Commercial Mobile Radio Service (cellular phone network)
CMU Communications Management Unit
CNDB Customized Navigation Database
CNES Centre national d’etudes spatiales
C/NO Carrier-to-Noise Density Ratio
CNP Comm/Nav/Pulse
CNS Communication, Navigation, Surveillance
CNS/ATM Communication, Navigation, Surveillance/Air Traffic Management
Coasted Track A track that is continued based on previous track characteristics in the absence of surveillance data reports (TCAS).
CODEC Coder/Decoder
COE Combiner Optical Element
COM Cockpit Operating Manual
COM/MET/OPS Communications /Meteorological /Operations
COMM Communications
COMP Communication Of Modification Plan
Compass Locator A low-powered radio beacon, used in conjunction with ILS. A compass locator has a two-letter identification and a range of at least 15 miles.
COMP Compressor
CON Continuous
Cone of Confusion An inverted conical shaped area extending vertically above a VOR ground facility that is void of the bearing signal.
CONOPS Concept of Operations
Consolan A low-frequency, keyed, CW, short baseline system using two antennas to radiate a daisyshaped pattern for navigational aid purposes. The frequency range is in the 300 kHz region. It is in limited use today.
Contour Contour refers to a weather radar display presentation that blanks the echo returns in the center of a storm cell. The area blanked out is called contour and corresponds to the return levels that exceed a predetermined threshold.
CONUS Continental United States
COP Character-Oriented Protocol
COPs Communities of Practice
CoRE Common Reusable Elements
COROUTE Company Route
Correction (SSEC) A correction is applied to static source pressure measurements to partly or completely correct for pressure errors that are caused by airflow changes. It is computed as a function of Mach and altitude based on measured errors for a particular static system.
Corrective Advisory A resolution advisory that instructs the pilot to deviate from current vertical rate (e. g. DON’T CLIMB when the aircraft is climbing). (TCAS)
COS Checklist Operational Software
COTP Connection Oriented Transport Protocol
COTS Commercial Off-The-Shelf
CP (1) Circular Polarization (2) Conflict Probe (3) Control Panel
CPA Closest Point of Approach
CPAS Collins Portable Access System
CPC (1) Cabin Pressure Controller (2) Controller Pilot Communication (3) Cursor Position Control
cPCI Compact Peripheral Component Interconnect
CPCI Computer Program Configuration Item. A CPCI number identifies the configuration of a computer software program.
CPCS Cabin Pressure Control System
CPDLC Controller-Pilot Data Link Communications
CPE Circular Position Error
CPM (1) Core Processor Module (2) Crash Protected Memory
CNP Collins Part Number
CPR Common Processing Resource
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPRS</td>
<td>Compressor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPS</td>
<td>Cabin Pressure Sensor</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPSR</td>
<td>Contractor Purchasing System Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>Central Processing Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C/R</td>
<td>Command/Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR</td>
<td>(1) Change Request (2) Contrast Ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC</td>
<td>(1) Cyclic Redundancy Checking (2) Cyclic Redundancy Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRES</td>
<td>Corrosion Resistant Steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRD</td>
<td>Current Routing Domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRDA</td>
<td>Cooperative Research and Development Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRM</td>
<td>(1) Cockpit Resource Management (2) Collision Risk Model (3) Crew Resource Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRPA</td>
<td>Controlled Reception Pattern Antenna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRR</td>
<td>Cutover Readiness Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRS</td>
<td>Course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRT</td>
<td>Cathode Ray Tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRU</td>
<td>Computer Receiver Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRZ</td>
<td>Cruise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS</td>
<td>(1) Common Service (2) Collins Commercial Systems Engineering</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSC</td>
<td>Cargo System Controller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSC1</td>
<td>Computer Software Configuration Item</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSCP</td>
<td>Cabin System Control Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSDB</td>
<td>Commercial Standard Data Bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSDS</td>
<td>Cargo Smoke Detector System</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSEU</td>
<td>Control Systems Electronics Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSF</td>
<td>Command/Status Frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSMA</td>
<td>Carrier Sense Multiple Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSMA/CD</td>
<td>Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSMM</td>
<td>Crash Survivable Memory Modules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSMU</td>
<td>Cabin System Management Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C/SDIT</td>
<td>Communications/Surveillance Operational Implementation Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSU</td>
<td>Configuration Strapping Unit: A LRU used to select installed system features on a particular aircraft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Chromaticity Tolerance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTA</td>
<td>(1) Control Area (ICAO Term) (2) Controlled Time of Arrival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTAF</td>
<td>Common Traffic Advisory Frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTAI</td>
<td>Cowl Thermal Anti-Icing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTAS</td>
<td>Center Tracon Automation System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCT</td>
<td>Cabin Temperature Controller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTD</td>
<td>Cross Track Deviation</td>
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<tr>
<td>CTL</td>
<td>Control: Refers to a radio frequency controller</td>
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<tr>
<td>CTMO</td>
<td>Centralized Air Traffic Flow Management Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTOL</td>
<td>Conventional Take Off and Landing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTR</td>
<td>(1) Center (2) Control zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTRD</td>
<td>Configuration Test Requirements Document</td>
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<tr>
<td>CTRL</td>
<td>Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTS</td>
<td>Clear To Send</td>
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<tr>
<td>CTU</td>
<td>Cabin Telecommunications Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CU</td>
<td>(1) Channel Utilization (2) Combiner Unit (HUD) (3) Control Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C/UT</td>
<td>Code/Unit Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV/DFDR</td>
<td>Cockpit Voice and Digital Flight Data Recorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVR</td>
<td>Cockpit Voice Recorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVRCP</td>
<td>Cockpit Voice Recorder Control Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CW</td>
<td>(1) Clockwise (cw) (2) Continuous Wave. A continuous train of identical oscillations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWC</td>
<td>Comparator Warning Computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWI</td>
<td>Continuous Wave Interference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWM</td>
<td>Comparator Warning Monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWP</td>
<td>(1) Controlled Working Position (2) Controller Working Position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWS</td>
<td>Control Wheel Steering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D8PSK</td>
<td>Differential Eight Phase Shift Keying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D&amp;O</td>
<td>Description and Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DA</td>
<td>(1) Descent Advisor (2) Drift Angle</td>
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</table>
D/A Digital-to-Analog
DABS Discrete Addressable Beacon System
DADC Digital Air Data Computer
DADS Digital Air Data System
DAP Digital Service Access Product
DAPs Downlink of Aircraft Parameters
DAR Designated Airworthiness Representative—A designation of authority by the FAA, authorized under FAR Part 183, Subpart C.
DARP Dynamic Aircraft Route Planning
DARC Direct Access Radar Channel. An independent backup to main ATC computers.
DARPA Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
DARPS Dynamic Aircraft Route Planning Study
DAS Designated Alteration Station: A designation of Authority authorized by the FAA under FAR Part 21, Subpart M.
Data Link A system that allows exchange of digital data over an RF link. ATCSS is a data link system used by the air traffic control system. ACARS is a data link system used by airline command, control and management system, using VHF communication frequencies.
D-ATIS Digital Automatic Terminal Information System
DAU (1) Data Acquisition Unit (2) DBS Antenna Unit
DB Database
dB Decibel
dBA Decibels Adjusted
DBi (1) Decibels above isotopic circular (2) Decibels referenced to an isotopic antenna
DBI Downlink Block Identifier
dBm Decibel(s) below 1 milliwatt
DBMX Database Management System
DBS Direct Broadcast Satellite
DBw Decibels referenced to 1 watt
dBW Decibel-Watts
DBU Database Unit
DC Direct Current
DCA Display and Crew Alerting system
DCAS Digital Control Audio System
DCB Demand and Capacity Balancing
DCD Double Channel Duplex. A communication system using two RF channels, one channel for receive and one channel for transmit operations, for simultaneous communication.
DCE Data Communications Equipment
DCGF Data Conversion Gateway Function
DCL Departure Clearance
DCMF Data Communication Management Function
DCMS Data Communication Management System
DCN (1) Design Change Notice (2) Document Change Notice (3) Drawing Change Notice
DCP Display Control Panel: Used to operate modes of EFIS system.
DCS Double Channel Simplex. A communication system using two RF channels for non-simultaneous communication. One channel is disabled while the other channel is used to transmit.
DCU Data Concentrator Unit
DCV Directional Control Valve
DD (1) Data Delivery (2) Data Dictionary
DDA (1) Digital Differential Analyzer (2) Distance Data Adapter
DDD Dual Disk Drive
DDI Direct Dial Indicator
DDIB Decoder Digital Interface Box
DDM Difference in Depth of Modulation, a measurement used in conjunction with ILS signals.
DDP Declarations of Design and Performance. A control document required by the United Kingdom Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) for certification of avionics equipment.
DDR Draft Document Review
DDS Direct Digital Synthesizer
DDT Downlink Data Transfer
DDTC Data Link Delivery of Expected Taxi Clearances
DDU Display Drive Unit
DEB Design Eye Box. The three dimensional volume in space surrounding the Design Eye Position from which the HUD information can be viewed.

DECCA A navigation system widely used by shipping in Europe. The ground facilities consist of a master station and several slave stations.

Decimal Base-10 counting system. Numbers include 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

ded Dedicated

DEFDARS Digital Expandable Flight Data Acquisition and Recording System

DEFL Deflection

DEG Degree

DEL Delete

Demand Mode An ACARS mode of operation in which communications may be initiated by the ground processor or the airborne system.

DEP (1) Departure (2) Design Eye Position. The position at each pilot’s station from which a seated pilot achieves the optimum combination of outside visibility and instrument scan.

DER Designated Engineering Representative: Designation of authority by the FAA authorized under FAR Part 183, Subpart B.

DES Descent

DESCR Description

Desensitization TCAS sensitivity level (threat volume) reduction

DES Descent: An autopilot Flight director mode.

DEST Destination

DEV Deviation

DF Definition File

DFA Direction Finding Antenna

DFCS Digital Flight Control System

DFDAP Digital Flight Data Acquisition Function

DFDMU Digital Flight Data Acquisition Management Unit

DFDAU Digital Flight Data Acquisition Unit. The DFDAU samples, conditions and digitizes the flight data.

DFDR Digital Flight Data Recorder

DFDU Digital Flight Data Unit

DFIDU Dual Function Interactive Display Unit

DFIU Digital Flight Instrument Unit

DFS Digital Frequency Select

DFU Digital Function Unit

DG Directional Gyro: Mode of AHS operation that provides heading data without the benefit of a flux (AHRS) or normal alignment (IRS).

DGAC Direction Generale de l’Aviation Civile (France’s Civil Aviation Agency).

DGNSS Differential Global Navigation Satellite System

DGPS Differential Global Positioning System

DH (1) Dataflash Header (2) Decision Height: Specified height in the precision approach at which a missed approach must be initiated if the required visual reference to continue the approach has not been established.

DI Data Interrupt

DIAGS Diagrams

DIB Digital Interface Box

DID Data Item Description

DIP (1) Data Interrupt Program (2) Dual In-line Package. The most common package configuration for integrated circuits.

DIR (1) Direct (2) Director (3) Direction

Directed Mode A DME operating mode that allows an FMCS to select one to five DME stations for interrogation.

DIR/INTC Direct Intercept

DISC Disconnect

DISCH Discharge

DISCR Discrepancy

DISCRETES A general term for a single wire signal that is either off or on.

DISP Display

DIST Distance

DITS Data Information Transfer System

DL (1) Data Link (2) Downlink

DLAP Data Link Application Processor
DLC Data Link Control Display Unit
DLCI Data Link Control Identifier
DLE Data Link Entity
DLGF Data Load Gateway Function
DLI Data Link Interpreter program
DLK Data Link (AEEC)
DLL (1) Data Link Library. (2) Dynamic Link Library
DLM Data Link Management Unit
DLME Data Link and Message Engineering
DL/MSU Data Loader/Mass Storage Unit
DLODS Duct Leak and Overheat Detection
DLP Data Link Processor
DLS Data Load System
DLSP Data Link Service Provider
DLT Digital Linear Tape used for the storage of video and audio files
DLU Download Unit
DM Disconnected Mode
DMA Direct Memory Access
DME Distance Measuring Equipment. A system that provides distance information from a ground station to an aircraft.
DME/N Abbreviation for a DME normal system
DME/P Abbreviation for a DME precision system
DME Search In this mode, the DME scans from 0 mile to the outer range for a reply pulse pair after transmitting an interrogation pulse pair.
DMF Data Management Function
DMIR Designated Manufacturing Inspection Representative
DMM (1) Data Memory Module. (2) Digital Multimeter
DMN Data Multiplexing Network
DMS Debris Monitoring Sensor
DMU Data Management Unit
DO-178 RTCA document 178, Software Considerations in Airborne Systems and Equipment Cert Issued 03/22/85
DOA Delegation Option Authorization: A delegation of authority authorized by the FAA under FAR Part 21, Subpart J.
DOC Documentation
DOCSIS Data Over Cable Service Interface Specifications
DOD Department of Defense
DOORS Dynamic Object Orientated Requirements System
Doppler Effect The change in frequency observed at the receiver when the transmitter and receiver are in motion relative to each other.
DOS Disk Operating System
DOT Department of Transportation
DOTS Dynamic Ocean Tracking System
Downlink The radio transmission path downward from the aircraft to the earth.
DP Departure Procedures
DPAT Boeing Engineering Process Council Display Process Action Team
DPCU Digital Passenger Control Unit
Dpi dots per inch
DPP Decision Point Process
DPR Dual Port RAM
DPSK Differential Phase Shift Keying
DQG Digital Quartz Gyro
DR (1) Data Reconing. (2) Data Receptacle. (3) Dead Reckoning: The worst degraded mode of FMS navigation. DR is displayed when no raw position data is received by the FMS for a set time delay. In such situations, position is computed by monitoring speed and direction since last known position.
DRER Designated Radio Engineering Representative (FAA)
Drift Angle The angle between heading and track. It is due to the effect of wind currents. Sometimes called the crab angle.
DRN Document Release Notice
DSAD Digital Service Access Device
DSARC Defense System Acquisition Review Cycle
DSB Double Side Band. An AM signal with the carrier removed. Requires the same bandwidth as the AM signal.
DSDU Data Signal Display Unit
DSF Display System Function
DSP (1) Digital Signal Processor (2) Display Select Panel (3) Domain Specific Part
DSPDRV Display Driver
DSPY Display (annunciation on CDU)
DSR Display System Replacement
DSS Decision Support Systems
DSSS Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum
DST Decision Support Tool
DSU (1) Data Signaling Unit (2) Domain Service Unit
DTC Design To Cost
DTD (1) Data Terminal Display (2) Document Type Definition
DTE Data Terminal Equipment
DT&E Development Test and Evaluation
DTG Distance-to-go
DTK Desired Track
DTMF Dual Tone Multi-Frequency
DTM Demonstration Test Milestone
DTPDU Data Protocol Data Unit
DTU Data Transfer Unit
DU Display Unit
Dual Mode DME An airborne DMERT capable of processing DME/N and DME/P ground station signals. Operation is in the L-band frequency range.
DUAT Direct User Access Terminal
Duplex A communication operation that uses the simultaneous operation of the transmit and receive equipment at two locations.
DVF Demonstration and Validation Facility
DVI Digital Visual Interface
DVM Digital Voltmeter
DWAN Direct WAN
DX Distance
Dynamic Pressure Dynamic Pressure is the difference between pitot and static pressure.
Dynamic RAM RAM constructed of capacitor elements. Memory cells must be periodically refreshed to keep capacitors from discharging and losing data. (See “Static RAM”) 
E (1) East (2) Elevator
EAA Experimental Aircraft Association
EADI Electronic Attitude Director Indicator
EAFR Enhanced Airborne Flight Recorder
EAI Engine Anti-Ice
EAP Engine Alert Processor
EAROM Electrically Alterable ROM
EARS Engineering Activity Reporting System
EARTS En route Automated Radar Tracking System
EAS Equivalent Airspeed
EASA European Aviation Safety Agency
EASIE Enhanced ATM and Mode S Implementation in Europe
EATCHIP European Air Traffic Control Harmonization and Integration Programme
EATMS European Air Traffic Management Systems
EBACE European Business Aviation Convention and Exhibition
EC Event Criterion
ECAC European Civil Aviation Conference
ECAM Electronic Caution Alert Module
ECARS Enhanced ACARS
ECEF Earth-Centered, Earth-Fixed
Echo The portion of the radiated energy reflected back to the antenna from the target (WXR).
ECL Electronic Checklist
ECM Electronic Control Module
ECMP Electronic Component Management System
ECON Economy (minimum cost speed schedule)
ECP EICAS Control Panel
ECS (1) Engineering Compiler System. An automated data storage system. (2) Environmental Control System. (3) Event Criterion Subfield
ECSL Left Environmental Control System Card
ECSMC ECS Miscellaneous Card
ECSR Right Environmental Control System Card
ECU (1) EICAS Control Unit. (2) Electronic Control Unit. (3) External Compensation Unit
ED EICAS Display
E/D End-of-Descent
EDA Electronic Design Automation
EDAC Error Detection and Correction (used interchangeably with EDC)
EDC Error Detection and Correction
EDDS Electronic Document Distribution Service
EDFCS Electronic Digital Flight Control System
EDI Engine Data Interface
EDIF Engine Data Interface Function
EDIU Engine Data Interface Unit
EDMS Electronic Data Management System
EDP (1) Electronic Data Processing. (2) Engine Driven Pump. (3) Engineering Development Pallet
EDU Electronic Display Unit
EDS Electronic Data Services
EE Electronics Equipment (e.g. EE-Bay)
EEC Electronic Engine Control
EEPROM Electrical Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
EEU ELMS Electronics Unit
EFB Electronic Flight Bag
ECF Expected Further Clearance
EDF Electronic Flight Display
EFDR Expanded Flight Data Recorder
EFIC Electronic Flight Instrument Controller
EFIP Electronic Flight Instrument Processor
EFIS Electronic Flight Instrument System
EFISC EFIS Control Panel
EFVS Enhanced Flight Vision System
EGIHO Expedited Ground Initiated Handoff
EELV Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle
EGNOS European Geostationary Navigation Overlay System
EGP Exterior Gateway Protocol
EGPWS Enhanced Ground Proximity Warning System
EGT Exhaust Gas Temperature
EHSI Electronic Horizontal Situation Indicator
EHV Electro-Hydraulic Valve
EI Engine Indication
EIA Electronic Industries Association
EICAS Engine Indication and Crew Alert System: System that combines engine parameters and aircraft system status.
EICASC Engine Indication and Crew Alert System Controls
EIP1 Extended Initial Protocol Identifier
EIRP Earth Incident Radiated Power
EIS (1) Electronic Instrument System. (2) Engine Indication System. (3) Entry-In-Service
EISA Extended Industry Standard Architecture
EIU EFIS/EICAS Interface Unit
EL/FCG Electronic Logbook and Fault Correction Guide
ELB/ISE Electronic Logbook In-Service Evaluation
ELC Emitter Coupled Logic
ELEC Electrical
ELEV Elevation
ELM Extended Length Message
ELMS Electrical Load Management System
ELS Electronic Library System
ELT Emergency Locator Transmitter
EM Element Manager
EMC (1) Electromagnetic Compatibility. (2) Entertainment Multiplexer Controller
EMER Emergency
EMG Emergency
EMI Electro-Magnetic Interference
EMS (1) Emergency Medical Services. (2) Engine Management System
ENG Engine
ENOC Engineering Network Operations Center
ENQ Enquire
EN RTE En Route
E/O Engine-Out
EOD End Of Day
EOM End Of Message
EOT End Of Text
EP External Power
EPC External Power Contactor
EPCS Engine Propulsion Control System
E-PIREPS Electronic Pilot Reports
E-Plane The E-Plane is the plane of an antenna that contains the electric field. The principal E-Plane also contains the direction of maximum radiation.
EPLD Electrically Programmable Logic Device
EPP Enhanced Parallel Port
EPR Engine Pressure Ratio
EPROM Erasable Programmable ROM
EPS Electrical Power System
EPU Estimated Position Uncertainty
EQUIP Equipment
Equivalent Airspeed Equivalent Airspeed is a direct measure of the incompressible free stream of dynamic pressure. (EAS) It is CAS corrected for compressibility effects.
ERPDU Echo Reply Protocol Data Unit
ERA European Regional Airlines Association
ERB Engineering Review Board
ERD End Routing Domain
ERDI En Route Domain Infrastructure
ERE External Roll Extrusion
ERP (1) Eye Reference Point. (2) Enterprise Resource Planning
ERPPDU Echo Reply Protocol Data Unit
ERQPPDU Echo Request Protocol Data Unit
ERU Engine Relay Unit
ES (1) End System. (2) Extended Squitter
ESA European Space Agency
ESAS (1) Electronic Situation Awareness System. (2) Enhanced Situational Awareness System
E-Scan Electronic Scanning
ESD Electrostatic Discharge
ESDS Electrostatic Sensitive Devices. Also known as ESSD.
ESE COTS Ethernet Switching Equipment
ESH End System Hello
ESID Engine and System Indication Display
ESIS Engine and System Indication System
ESR Energy Storage/Control
ESS (1) Electronic Switching System. (2) Environmental Stress Screening
ESSD Electro Static Sensitive Devices. See also ESDS.
ESSP Environmental Stress Screen Procedure
EST Estimated
ESU Environmental Sensor Unit
ET Elapsed Time
ETA Estimated Time of Arrival: The estimated time to arrive at some navigational position based on present position and estimated ground speed.
ETB (1) End of Block (ASC II/IA5 character) (2) Engineering Test Band
ETD Estimated Time of Departure
ETI Elapsed Time Indicator
ETM Elapsed Time Measurement
ETMS Enhanced Traffic Management System
ETOPS Extended Twin Engine Operations
ETP Equal Time Point
ETRC Expected Taxi Ramp Clearances
ETVS Enhanced Terminal Voice Switch
ETX (1) End of Transmission (2) Entry Task Exit
EUAFS Enhanced Upper Air Forecast System
EUPS External Uninterruptible Power Supply
EUR European
EURATN European ATN
EURATN European Transport
EuOCAE European Organization for Civil Aviation Electronics. A regulatory agency for avionics certification in Europe.
EUROCONTROL European Organization for the Safety of Air Navigation Operations
EV Earned Value
EVM Error Vector Magnitude
EVS Enhanced Vision System
EXEC Executive
EXT Extension
Extremely Improbable A probability of occurrence less than or equal to 1 x 10^-9 per hour of flight, or per event (e.g., takeoff, landing). (AMJ 52.1309).
Extremely Remote A probability of occurrence greater than 1 x 10^-9 but less than or equal to 1 x 10^-7 hour of flight, or per event (e.g., takeoff, landing) (AMJ 25.1309).
F Fahrenheit
FA Final Approach
FAA (1) Federal Aviation Administration (U.S.) (2) Federal Aviation Authority
FAATC FAA Technical Center (U.S.)
FAC (1) Flight Augmentation Computer (2) Final Approach Course
FADEC Full Authority Digital Electronic Control
FAF Final Approach Fix
FAI First Article Inspection
Fail Operation System System capable of completing the specified phases of an operation following the failure of any single system component after passing a point designated by the applicable safety analysis (e.g., Alert Height).
Fail Passive System System which, in the event of a failure, causes no significant deviation of aircraft.
Fail Passive (Collins Autopilot) A single failure, should not: (1) Cause significant displacement of the aircraft from its approach path or altitude loss below the nominal glidepath. (2) Upon system disconnection, involve any outof-trim condition not easily controlled by the pilot. (3) Cause any action of the flight control system that is not readily apparent to the pilot, either by control movement or advisory display.
Fail Safe (a) Fail safe means that the structure has been evaluated to assure that catastrophic failure is not probable after fatigue failure or obvious partial failure of a single, principal structural element. (b) Fail safe means that an Autopilot complies with the requirements of AC25.1329-1A.
Fail Soft (Collins Autopilot) Limited aircraft disturbance for any single faultless than 0.4 in pitch and less than 5 deg/sec of roll rate.
Fan Marker A marker beacon used to provide identification of positions along airways. Standard fan marker produces an elliptical-shaped pattern. A second type produces a dumbbell-shaped pattern.
FANS Future Air Navigation System
FAP Final Approach Point
FAR (1) Federal Acquisition Regulation (2) Federal Aviation Regulation
FAS Final Approach Segment
FAST Final Approach Spacing Tool
FACT Factory Acceptance Test
FBL Fly-By-Light
FBO Fixed Base Operator
FBW Fly-By-Wire
FC Foot Candles
FCA Functional Configuration Audit
FCAF Flight Data Acquisition
FC-AV Fibre Channel-Audio Video
FCC (1) Federal Communications Commission. (2) Flight Control Computer
FCDC Flight Critical dc
FCOM Flight Crew Operating Manual
FCP (1) Flight Control Panel. (2) Flight Control Processor
FCS (1) Flight Control System. (2) Frame Check Sequence
FD (1) Final Data. (2) Flight Director. (3) Flight Dynamics. (4) Forward Display
FDAF Flight Data Acquisition Function
FDAU Flight Data Acquisition Unit
FDB Flight Data Bank
FDE (1) Flight Detection Exclusion. (2) Flight Deck Enhancement
FDDI Fiber Distributed Data Interface
FDEP Flight Data Entry Panel
FDH Flight Deck Handset
FDI Fault Detection and Isolation
FDIO Flight Data Input/Output
FDM Frequency Division Multiplex. A system where the messages are transmitted over a common path by employing a different frequency band for each signal.
FDMA Frequency Division Multiple Access
FDPS Flight Data Processing System
FDR Flight Data Recorder
FDRS Flight Data Recorder System
FDS Flight Display System
FDU Flux Detector Unit
FEATS Future European Air Traffic Management System
FEC Forward Error Correction
FEP Front End Processor
FF Fuel Flow
FFSC Free Flight Steering Committee
FGC Flight Guidance Computer
FGP Flight Guidance Panel: A LRU used for controlling the modes of the flight director.
FGS Flight Guidance System
FHA (1) Functional Hazard Assessment/Analysis. (2) Fault Hazard Assessment
FHSS Frequency Hopped Spread Spectrum
FHW Fault History Word
FIB Forwarding Information Base
FIFO First In, First Out
FIM Fault Isolation Manual
FIR Flight Information Region
FIS (1) Flight Information Service. (2) Flight Information System. (3) Flight Instrument System
FIS-B Flight Information Services-Broadcast
FIX Position in space, usually on aircraft’s flight plan
FL (1) Flight Level (as in FL 410). This terminology is used to describe aircraft attitude when the altimeter is set at QNE.
(2) Foot Lambert
FL 180 Flight Level 180: The transition altitude (18,000 ft) for the United States. At this altitude, the pilot sets the barometric correction to standard atmospheric pressure (29.92 in-Hg).
FLCH Flight Level Change
FLIR Forward Looking Infra-Red
FLM Flight Line Maintenance
FLT Flight
FLTA Forward Looking Terrain Avoidance
FLTCCTRL Flight Control
FLTINST Flight Instrument
FLW Forward Looking Windshear Radar
FM (1) Frequency Modulation. (2) Flight Management
FMA Flight Mode Annunciator
FMC (1) Flight Director Control (FD). (2) Flight Management Computer (FMCS)
FMCF Flight Management Computer Function
FMCS Flight Management Computer System
FMCW Frequency-Modulated Continuous Wave
FMEA Failure Mode and Effects Analysis
FMF Flight Management Function
FMP Flight Mode Panel
FMS Flight Management System
FMU Fuel Metering Unit
F/O (1) First Officer (2) Fuel/Oil Cooler (3) Fiber Optic
FOB Fuel on Board
FOC (1) Fuel/Oil Cooler (2) Full Operational Capability
FOEB Flight Operations Evaluation Board
FOG Fiber Optic Gyro
FOQA Flight Operations Quality Assurance
FOV Field Of View
FP (1) Flight Path Angle (2) Focal Plane Array
FPAC Flight Path Acceleration
FPC Flight Profile Comparator
FPGA Field Programmable Gate Array
FPLN Flight Plan
FPM Feet Per Minute
FPTA Flight Plan Target Altitude
FPV Flight Path Vector
FQIS Fuel Quantity Indicating System
FQPU Fuel Quantity Processor Unit
FQR Formal Qualification Review
FR From
FRA Flap Retracton Altitude
FRAD Frame Relay Access Device
Framing Pulse A pulse that is used to mark the beginning or end of the coded reply pulses.
FREER Free-Route Experimental Encounter Resolution
Free Scan Mode A DME operating mode that will provide distance data to all DME ground stations within the DME range (LOS).
FREQ Frequency
Frequency The ability of a receiver-transmitter to rapidly and continually shift operating frequency.
FRM Fault Reporting Manual
FRMR Frame Reject
FRONTCOURSE ILS approach made from the end of the runway for which the localizer is calibrated. Uses both localizer and the glideslope.
FRP Federal Radionavigation Plan
FRPA Fixed Reception Pattern Antenna
FRQ Frequency
FSAS Flight Service Automation System
FSB Flight Standardization Board
FSE Field Service Engineer
FSEU Flap Slat Electronics Unit
FSF Flight Safety Foundation
FSS Flight Service Station
FSU File Server Unit
FT (1) Functional Test (2) Feet
FTE Flight Technical Error: The accuracy with which the aircraft is controlled as measured by the indicated aircraft position with respect to the indicated command or desired position. It does not include blunder errors.
FTP File Transfer Protocol
FTPP Fault Tolerant Power Panel
FUA Flexible Use Airspace
FW Failure Warning
FWC Flight Warning Computer
FWD Forward
FWS Flight Warning System
FYDS Flight Director/Yaw Damper System
GaAsFET Gallium Arsenide Field Affect Transistor
GA (1) General Aviation (2) Go Around
GAAS Gallium Arsenide
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GACS</td>
<td>Genetic ATN Communications Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>GAIT</td>
<td>Ground-based Augmentation and Integrity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAMA</td>
<td>General Aviation Manufacturers Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>GAN</td>
<td>Global Area Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>GATM</td>
<td>Global Air Traffic Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBAS</td>
<td>Ground Based Augmentation System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBST</td>
<td>Ground-Based Software Tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gbyte</td>
<td>Gigabyte (billion bytes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCAS</td>
<td>Ground Collision Avoidance System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCB</td>
<td>Generator Circuit Breaker</td>
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<tr>
<td>GCC</td>
<td>Ground Cluster Controller (ACARS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>GCIS</td>
<td>Global Component Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCP</td>
<td>Generic Control Panel (circuit card)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCS</td>
<td>Ground Clutter Suppression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCU</td>
<td>Generator Control Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDLP</td>
<td>Ground Data Link Processor</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDOP</td>
<td>Geometric Dilution Of Precision. A term referring to error introduced in a GPS calculation due to the positioning of the satellites and the receiver.</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Ground Delay Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>GE4</td>
<td>Graphics Engine 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>GEN</td>
<td>Generator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEO</td>
<td>Geostationary Earth Orbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GES</td>
<td>Ground Earth Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFE</td>
<td>Government Furnished Equipment</td>
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<tr>
<td>GFI</td>
<td>General Format Identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFSK</td>
<td>Gaussian Frequency Shift Keying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GG</td>
<td>(1) Graphics Generator. (2) Ground-Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GGM</td>
<td>Graphics Generator Module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GGTFM</td>
<td>Ground-Ground Traffic Flow Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GGR</td>
<td>Ground-Ground Router</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GGS</td>
<td>Global Positioning System Ground Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GH</td>
<td>Ground Handling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHz</td>
<td>Gigahertz (billion hertz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GI</td>
<td>Group Identifier</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIB</td>
<td>GNSS Integrity Broadcast</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIC</td>
<td>GNSS Integrity Channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GICB</td>
<td>Ground-Initiated Comm-B</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIGO</td>
<td>Garbage-In Garbage-Out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIHO</td>
<td>Ground Initiated Handoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL</td>
<td>(1) Ground Location (ACARS/AFEPS). (2) Group Length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glidepath</td>
<td>The approach path used by an aircraft during an instrument landing or the portion of the glideslope that intersects the localizer. The glide path does not provide guidance completely to a touch down point on the runway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glideslope</td>
<td>The vertical guidance portion of an ILS system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLNS</td>
<td>GPS Landing and Navigation System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLNU</td>
<td>GPS Landing and Navigation Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLONASS</td>
<td>Global Navigation Satellite System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLS</td>
<td>(1) GPS/GNSS Landing System. (2) Gun Laying System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLU</td>
<td>GPS/GNSS Landing Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GM</td>
<td>Guidance Material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMC</td>
<td>Ground Movement Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMT</td>
<td>Greenwich Mean Time. GMT is a universal time scale based upon the mean angle of rotation of the earth about its axis in relation to the sun. It is referenced to the prime meridian that passes through Greenwich, England.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMU</td>
<td>Global Network Architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNE</td>
<td>Gross Navigational Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNLS</td>
<td>GNSS Navigator and Landing System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNLU</td>
<td>GNSS Navigator and Landing Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNR</td>
<td>Global Navigation Receiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNSS</td>
<td>Global Navigation Satellite System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNSSP</td>
<td>Global Navigation Satellite System Panel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GNU GNSS Navigator Unit

**Goniometer** A device that combines the two signals from two loop antennas. The goniometer (or resolver) contains two fixed coils and one rotating coil. The rotating coil is connected to the ADF bearing indicator needle to indicate the relative bearing from the aircraft to the NDB station. The mechanical position of the rotor represents the bearing of the station, and the position is electrically transmitted to the RMI.

**GOS** Grade of Service

**GOSIP** Government Open Systems Interconnection Profile

**GPA** Glide Path Angle: The angle between the ground and the glidepath. Similar concept to glideslope angle.

**GPADIRS** Global Positioning, Air Data, Inertial Reference System

**Gbps** Gigabits per second

**GPIB** General Purpose Instrument Bus

**GPM** General Purpose Module

**GPP** General Purpose Processor

**GPS** (1) Global Positioning System (See NAVSTAR). (2) Global Positioning Satellite

**GPS L1** Global Positioning System L1 Frequency

**GPSSU** Global Positioning System Sensor Unit

**GPU** Ground Power Unit

**GPWC** Ground Proximity Warning Computer

**GPWS** Ground Proximity Warning System

**GR** Ground Router

**GRIB** Gridded Binary (National Weather Service Model Output)

**Gradient** The rate at which a variable quantity increases or decreases.

**Gray Code** Special binary code used to transmit altitude data between framing pulses of a transponder reply. A cyclic code having only one digit change at a time. Used in Mode C to transmit a/c barometric altitude. Also known as Gilham code.

**Ground Wave** A radio wave that travels along the earth’s surface.

**GRP** Geographic Reference Point

**GS** (1) Glideslope: Radio signal that provides vertical guidance in an instrument landing. (2) Ground Speed

**G/S** Glideslope: Radio signal that provides vertical guidance in an instrument landing.

**GSC** Ground Station Controller (ACARS)

**GSE** Ground Support Equipment

**GSIF** Ground Station Information Frame

**GSM** Global Systems Mobile

**GSM System** Global Station Management System

**GSP** Glare Shield Panel

**GSV** Gray Scale Voltage(s)

**GT** Greater Than

**GTA** General Terms Agreement

**GTC** Data Link Ground Terminal Computer

**GTR** General Technical Requirements

**GUI** Graphic/User Interface

**GVE** Graphics Vector Engine

**GW** (1) Gateway. (2) Gross Weight

**GWS** Graphical Weather Services

**Gyroscope** A rotating device that will maintain its original plane of rotation, no matter which direction the gyroscope mount is turned.

**HAD** Hardware Architecture Document

“**Halo**” Means there is a thin black line (halo) around the symbol or character. Haloing is used when appropriate to allow characters and/or symbols to be clearly seen when they are displayed against a solid background color (Such as the Sky/Ground).

**HALT** Highly Accelerated Life Testing

**HAMS** Hot Air Management System

**HAP** HGS Annunciator Panel

**HARS** High Altitude Route System

**HAT** Height Above Touchdown

**HC** HGS Computer

**HCP** (1) Head-Up Control Panel. (2) HGS Control Panel

**HCl** Human Computer Interface

**HCS** Host Computer System

**HCU** HUD Combiner Unit

**HCW** Heavily Cold Worked Pipe and Tube. (Sean-Free™)
HDBK Handbook
HDD Head Down Display
HDG Heading: The angular relation of the longitudinal axis of the aircraft with respect to a reference. Magnetic heading is referenced to magnetic north. True heading is reference to true north.
HDGSEL Heading Select
HDISK Hard Disk
HDL Hybrid Data Link
HDLC High-Level Data Link Control
HDLC-B High-Level Data Link Control-Balanced
HDLMS Hybrid Data Link Management System
HDOP Horizontal Dilution of Precision
HDOT Inertial Vertical Speed
HDP Hardware Development Plan
HE Altitude Error
Heading The direction of an aircraft path with respect to magnetic or true north.
HERF High Energy Radio Frequency Interference
HF (1) High Frequency. The portion of the radio spectrum from 3 to 30 MHz. HF communication systems operate in the 2 to 30 MHz portion of the spectrum. (2) Human Factors
HFDL High-Frequency Data Link
HFDM HF Data Modem
HFDR High Frequency Data Radio
HFNPDU High Frequency Network Protocol Data Unit
HFS High Frequency System
HFSG Human Factor Study Group
HFSNL HF Sub Network Layer
HGA High Gain Antenna
HGC Head-Up Guidance Computer
HGS (1) Head-Up Guidance System. (2) HUD Guidance System
HHLD Heading Hold
HI High
HIC (1) Head Impact Criteria. (2) Head Injury Criteria
HIL Horizontal Integrity Limit
HIRF (1) High Intensity Radiated Field. (2) High Intensity Radio Frequency
HLCS High Lift Control System
HLE Higher Layer Entity
HLL High Level Language
HM Health Management
HMF Health Management Function
HMI Human Machine Interface
HMOS High Density Metal Oxide Semiconductor
HMU Height Monitoring Unit
HO Handoff
HOLD Holding Pattern
HOW Hand Over Word
HP (1) High Pressure. (2) Holding Pattern
HPA (1) High Power Amplifier. (2) HectoPascal: A unit of pressure in the meter-kilogram-second system. (Hecto=100). (1 Pascal=1 Newton per square meter).
Hpa hecto Pascal
HPC High Pressure Compressor
H-Plane The H-Plane is the plane in which the magnetic field of the antenna lies. The H-Plane is perpendicular to the E-Plane.
HPR High-Power Relay
HPRES Pressure Altitude
HPSOV High-Pressure Shutoff Valve
HPT High-Pressure Turbine
HPU HUD Projector Unit
HRD Home Routing Domain
HSA Horizontal Stabilizer Actuator
HSACE Horizontal Stabilizer Actuator Control Electronics
HS-DSAD High Speed Frame Relay Service Access Device
HSI  Horizontal Situation Indicator. An indicator that displays bearing, glideslope, distance, radio source, course and heading information.
HSIT  Hardware and Software Integration Test
HSL  Heading Select
HSR  High Stability Reference
HSRP  Hot Standby Routing Protocol
HST  High Speed Transceivers
HSTA  Horizontal Stabilizer Trim Actuator
HUD  Head-Up Display
HVPS  High-Voltage Power Supply
HW  Hardware
HWCI  Hardware Configuration Item
HWND  Headwind
HW/SW  Hardware/Software
HX  Heat Exchanger
HYD  Hydraulic
HYDIM  Hydraulic Interface Module
Hz  Hertz (cycles per second)
I2S  Integrated Information System
IACSP  International Aeronautical Communications Service Provider
I/F  Interface
IA5  International Alphabet Number 5
IAGS  Integrated ARINC Ground Station
IANA  Internet Assigned Number Authority
IAOA  Indicated Angle-of-Attack
IAOPA  International Council of Aircraft Owners and Pilots Associations
IAPA  Instrument Approach Procedures Automation
IAPS  Integrated Avionics Processing System
IARP  Inverse Address Resolution Protocol
IAS  Indicated Airspeed is the speed indicated by a differential pressure airspeed indicator that measures the actual pressure differential in the pitot-static head. It is the actual instrument indication for a given flight condition.
IASP  IAS Profile: An autopilot/flight director mode that commands the aircraft to fly pre-programmed airspeed values.
IATA  International Air Transport Association
IAW  In Accordance With
IBAC  International Business Aviation Council
IC  (1) Integrated Circuit . (2) Intercabinet
ICAO  International Civil Aviation Organization (Montreal)
ICCD  IAPS Card Cage
ICCA  International Civil Certification Authorities
ICCAIA  International Coordinating Council of Aerospace Industries
ICD  (1) Installation Control Drawing. (2) Interface Control Drawing. (3) Interactive Design Center
ICM  Interline Communications Manual
ICMP  Internet Control Message Protocol
ICNIA  Integrated Communication, Navigation and Identification Avionics
ICP  Initial Conflict Probe
ICSS  Integrated Communication Switching System
ICU  Instrument Comparator Unit
ID  Identifier
IDC  Indicator Display/Control
IDE  Integrated Development Environment
Ident  The action of the transponder transmitting an extra pulse along with its identification code (at the request of a controller).
IDD  Initial Domain Identifier
IDG  Integrated Drive Generator
IDM  Integrated Decision Making
IDP  Initial Domain Part
IDRP  Inter-Domain Routing Protocol
IDS  (1) Ice Detection System . (2) Integrated Display System . (3) Information Display System
IDU  Interactive Display Unit
IEC  IAPS Environmental Control Module
IED  Insertion Extraction Device
IEEE  Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IEPR  Integrated Engine Pressure Ratio
IETM  Interactive Electronic Training Manual
IF(IF)  Intermediate Frequency. A frequency to which a signal is shifted as an in-between step in the reception or transmission of a signal.
IFALPA  International Federation of Airline Pilots Association
IFATCA  International Federation of Air Traffic Controllers’ Associations
IFE  In-Flight Entertainment
IFPS  Integrated Initial Flight Plan Processing System
IFR  Instrument Flight Rules
IFRB  International Frequency Registration Board
IGA  Intermediate Gain Antenna
IGES  Standardized Graphics Exchange File
IGIA  Interagency Group on International Aviation
IGS  Integrated Ground Software
IGV  Inlet Guide Vane
ILM  Independent Landing Monitor
ILS  Instrument Landing System. The system provides lateral, a long-course and vertical guidance to aircraft attempting a landing.
IM  Inner Marker Beacon: When present, MB used in conjunction with ILS, intercepts glideslope approximately 100 feet above touchdown.
IMA  Integrated Modular Avionics
IMAS  Integrated Mission Avionics System
IMC  Instrument Meteorological Conditions
IMG  Implementation Management Group
IMI  Imbedded Message Identifier
IMOK  I'm Okay
IMPATT Diode  Impact Avalanche and Transmit Time. This type of diode, when mounted in an appropriate cavity, produces microwave oscillations and amplification.
IMS  Integrated Master Schedule
IMU (1) Inertial Measurement Unit. (2) IF Multiplexer Unit In Inch
INBD (1) Inboard. (2) Inbound
IND  Indicator
Indicated Altitude  The altitude above mean sea level (uncorrected for temperature).
INFO  Information Frame
in.hg.  Inches of Mercury
INIT  Initialization
INJ  Injection
INMARSAT  International Maritime Satellite Organization
INOP  Inoperative; not working.
INPH  Interphone
INS  Inertial Navigation System. A self-contained, dead-reckoning system that senses the acceleration along the three axes of the aircraft and calculates the distance traveled from a reference point. Accuracy of the system decreases with respect to time.
INST  Instrument
INTC  Intercept
Interknit  Internet Network Information Center
INTERS  Intersections
Intruder  An altitude reporting aircraft that is being considered as a potential threat and processed by the threat detection logic (TCAS).
Inverse Video  A video display technique that surrounds characters or digits with a color rather than creating those characters or digits from a color (i.e., black characters are created by a red background rather than writing red characters).
I/O  Input/Output. Refers to bi-directional data ports.
IOC (1) Initial Operational Capability. (2) Input/Output Concentrator. (3) Input/Output Controller
ION  Institute of Navigation
IOR  Indian Ocean Region
IOS  Internet Operating System
IOT&E  Initial Operational Test and Evaluation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>(1) Instructor Pilot (2) Intermediate Pressure (3) Internet Protocol (4) Intellectual Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPACG</td>
<td>Informational Pacific Air Traffic Control Coordinating Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPC</td>
<td>(1) Illustrated Parts Breakdown (2) Integrated Processing Cabinet (3) Intermediate Pressure Compressor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPD</td>
<td>(1) Industrial Products Division (2) Integrated Product Delivery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPI</td>
<td>Initial Protocol Identifier</td>
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<tr>
<td>IPL</td>
<td>Illustrated Parts List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPM</td>
<td>Integrated Performance Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPR</td>
<td>Internet Protocol Router</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPS</td>
<td>In-Plane-Switching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPR</td>
<td>(1) Intermediate Pressure Turbine (2) Integrated Product Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR</td>
<td>Infrared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRD</td>
<td>Integrated Receiver/Decoder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRE</td>
<td>Internal Roll Extrusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRP</td>
<td>Integrated Refuel Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRS</td>
<td>(1) Inertial Reference System (2) Interface Requirements Specification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRU</td>
<td>Inertial Reference Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISA</td>
<td>(1) Industry Standard Architecture (2) International Standard Atmosphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISC</td>
<td>Integrated Systems Controller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISDN</td>
<td>Integrated Services Digital Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISDOS</td>
<td>Information System Design and Optimization System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISDS</td>
<td>In-Service Data System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISH</td>
<td>Intermediate System Hello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISLN</td>
<td>Isolation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO</td>
<td>(1) International Organization for Standardization (2) International Standards Organization (3) Isolation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPS</td>
<td>Iso-Contour (Refer to contour)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISOPA</td>
<td>ISO Protocol Architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISQC</td>
<td>Intersound Quality Control facility. Facility that checks, labels and distributes all video cassettes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISP</td>
<td>(1) Integrated Switching Panel (2) Internet Service Provider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISR</td>
<td>Interrupt Service Routine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISS</td>
<td>(1) Impeding Stall Speed (2) Integrated Surveillance System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISSN</td>
<td>Intermediate System Subnetwork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISSPU</td>
<td>Integrated Surveillance System Processor Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISU</td>
<td>Initial Signal Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>Institute of Air Transport</td>
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<tr>
<td>ITM</td>
<td>Information Technology Management is the ground based portion of an ADMS (See also EDMS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITO</td>
<td>Indium-Tin Oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITS</td>
<td>Integrated Test System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITSE</td>
<td>Integrated Test and Support Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITT</td>
<td>(1) Interstage Turbine Temperature (2) Inter-Turbine Temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITU</td>
<td>International Telecommunications Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUPS</td>
<td>Internal Uninterruptible Power Supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Isolation Valve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IVC</td>
<td>Interchangeable Virtual Instrumentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IVSI</td>
<td>Instantaneous Vertical Speed Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITWS</td>
<td>Integrated Terminal Weather System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAA</td>
<td>Joint Aviation Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAR</td>
<td>Joint Airworthiness Requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAR-AWO</td>
<td>Joint Airworthiness Requirements–All Weather Operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAO</td>
<td>Jet Assisted Takeoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCDP</td>
<td>Joint Conceptual Definition Phase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JDCP</td>
<td>Joint Development Concept Phase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JDP</td>
<td>Joint Definition Phase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JFET</td>
<td>Junction Field Effect Transistor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPEG</td>
<td>Joint Photographic Experts Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPS</td>
<td>Journal Processing System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J/S</td>
<td>Jammer to Signal Ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSAT</td>
<td>Joint System Acceptance Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JTAG</td>
<td>Joint Test Action Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JTIDS</td>
<td>Joint Tactical Information Distribution System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KB</td>
<td>Kilo-Bytes (thousand bytes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KBITS</td>
<td>Kilobits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kbps</td>
<td>Kilobits per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kb/s</td>
<td>Kilobits Per Second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KBU</td>
<td>Keyboard Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key</td>
<td>A hand-operated switching device or the act of operating such a device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KG</td>
<td>Kilogram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kHz</td>
<td>Kiloherz (1000 cycles per second)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>km</td>
<td>Kilometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPI</td>
<td>Key Performance Indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPS</td>
<td>Kilobytes Per Second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kts</td>
<td>Knots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kVA</td>
<td>Kilovolt-ampere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kW</td>
<td>Kilowatt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L1</td>
<td>L-Band carrier (1575.42 MHz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2</td>
<td>L-Band carrier (1227.6 MHz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L5</td>
<td>Civil Satellite Frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAAS</td>
<td>Local Area Augmentation System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab</td>
<td>Laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LADGPS</td>
<td>Local Area Differential GPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAN</td>
<td>Local Area Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAPB</td>
<td>Link Access Protocol-Balanced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAT</td>
<td>Latitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-Band</td>
<td>A radio frequency band from 390 to 1,550 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LBS</td>
<td>Pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCA</td>
<td>Layered Component Architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCC</td>
<td>Leadless Chip Carrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCD</td>
<td>Liquid Crystal Display</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCF</td>
<td>Link Control Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCI</td>
<td>Logical Channel Identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCM</td>
<td>Logic Control Module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCN</td>
<td>Local Communications Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCoS</td>
<td>Liquid Crystal on Silicon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCP</td>
<td>Lighting Control Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCR</td>
<td>Link Connection Refusal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCSTB</td>
<td>Low Cost Simulation Test bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCVSM</td>
<td>Life Cycle Value Stream Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD</td>
<td>Lower Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDA</td>
<td>Localizer Directional Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDCC</td>
<td>Leaded Chip Carrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDGPS</td>
<td>Local Area Differential Global Positioning Satellite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDOC</td>
<td>Long Distance Operational Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDS</td>
<td>Lightning Detection System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDU</td>
<td>Lamp Driver Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LE</td>
<td>Link Establish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED</td>
<td>Light Emitting Diode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leg</td>
<td>The section of the flight between two waypoints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEO</td>
<td>Low Earth Orbiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LF</td>
<td>Low Frequency. The frequency range from 30 to 300 kHz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LFDS</td>
<td>Large Format Display System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LFR</td>
<td>Low Frequency Radio Range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGA</td>
<td>Low Gain Antenna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LHP</td>
<td>Lightning HIRF Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIB</td>
<td>Left Inboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIM</td>
<td>Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIMNATRAN</td>
<td>Limited North Atlantic Regional Air Navigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LINCS</td>
<td>Long-Haul Interfacility Communications System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LISN</td>
<td>Line Impedance Stabilization Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLC</td>
<td>Logical Link Control</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
LLMS Liquid Level Measurement System
LLP Left Lower Plug. Identifies the plug on the rear connector of an avionics unit.
L/M List of Materials
LME Link Management Entity
LMI Logical Management Interface
LMM Locator Middle Marker. An NDB that is co-located at the same site as the 75 MHz middle marker beacon.
LMP Left Middle Plug. Identifies the plug on the rear connector of an avionics unit.
LMT Local Mean Time
LNA Low Noise Amplifier
LNAV Lateral Navigation
LO Low
LOB Left Outboard
LOC Localizer. The lateral guidance portion of an ILS system.
Lock-On The condition that exists when the DME receives reply pulses to at least 50 percent of the interrogations. Valid distance information is then available.
LOFT Line Oriented Flight Training
LOM Locator Outer Marker. An NDB that is co-located at the same site as the 75 MHz outer marker beacon.
LON Longitude
LOP Line Of Position
LORAN Long Range Navigation. A system using a ground facility composed of a master station and a slave station. The airborne receiver computes the position of the aircraft by using two or more received master-slave pairs of signals. LORAN-A operates at 1850, 1900, and 1950 kHz. LORAN-C operates at 100 kHz. LORAN N-A was replaced by LORAN-C in 1980.
LORAN C Long Range Navigation System
LOS (1) Line Of Sight. (2) Line-Oriented Simulation
LP Linear Polarization
LPC Low-Pressure Compressor
LPDU Link Protocol Data Unit
LPT Low-Pressure Turbine
LPV Line Replaceable Assembly
LRA or LRRA (1) Low-Range Radio Altimeter. (2) Line Replaceable Assembly
LRC Long Range Cruise
LRM Line Replaceable Module
LRN Long Range Navigation
LRR Long Range Radar
LRU Line Replaceable Unit
LSB (1) Lower Sideband. The lower side band is the difference in frequency between the AM carrier signal and the modulation signal. (2) Least Significant Bit
LSC Low Speed Cues: Markings on the airspeed scale associated with the stall speed region.
LSD Least Significant Digit
LS-DSAD Low-Speed Frame Relay Service Access Device
LS-FRAD Low-Speed Frame Relay Access Device
LSI Large Scale Integration
LSK Line Select Key
LSN Local Subnetwork
LSP Link State PDU
LTC Lowest Two-way Channel
LTIR Long-Term Image Retention
LTP Left Top Plug. Identifies the plug on the rear connector of an avionics unit.
LTVS Long-Term Verification Software
Lubber Line A fixed line placed on an indicator to indicate the front-to-rear axis of the aircraft.
LV Lower Sideband Voice
LVDS Low-Voltage Differential Signaling
LVDT (1) Linear Variable Differential Transformer. (2) Linear Voltage Differential Transducer (used with aircraft control surface servos).
LVLCHG Level Change
LVPS Low Voltage Power Supply
LVTO Low Visibility Take-Off
LWIR Long Wavelength Infra-Red
LX Lightning
M Mach Number
m Meter
MAA Maximum Authorized IFR Altitude
MAC Medium Access Controller
Mach Number Mach number is the ratio of the true airspeed to the speed of sound at a particular flight condition. It is the chief criterion of airflow pattern and is usually represented by the free-stream steady-state value.
Mag Magnetic
Magnetic The bearing with respect to magnetic north.
MAVAR Magnetic Variation: The difference between True North and Magnetic North.
Bearing Magnetic North The direction north as determined by the earth’s magnetic field. The reference direct ion for measurement of magnetic directions.
MAINT Maintenance
MALDT Mean Administrative and Logistics Delay Time
MAN Manual
MAP (1) Missed Approach Point. (2) Mode Annunciator Panel. (3) Management Authorization Process
Marker Beacon A transmitter operating at 75 MHz that provides identification of a particular position along an airway or on the approach to an instrument runway. The marker beacon is continuously tone-modulated by a 400-Hz, a 1,300-Hz or a 3,000-Hz tone. Marker beacons along an instrument runway provide a long-course (range) guidance and designate when an aircraft should be at a certain altitude if the aircraft is following the glide path.
M/ASI Mach/Airspeed Indicator
MASPS Minimum Aviation System Performance Standards
MAT Maintenance Access Terminal
MAU Modular Avionics Unit
MAWP Missed Approached Waypoint
MAX Maximum
MAX CLB Maximum engine thrust for two-engine climb
MAX CRZ Maximum engine thrust for two-engine cruise
MAZ MLS Azimuth: A ground based radio that provides lateral guidance during an MLS landing.
MB Marker Beacon
MBD Model-Based Development
MBE Multiple Bit Error
Mbps Mega bytes per Second
MC (1) Master Change. (2) Master Caution
MCA Minimum Crossing Altitude
MCB Microwave Circuit Board
MCBF Mean Cycles Between Failures
MCC Maintenance Control Computer
MCDC Multiple Condition Decision Coverage
MCDP Maintenance Control Display Panel
MCDU Multifunctional Control Display Unit
MCE Modular Cabinet Equipment
MCL Master Caution Light
MCN Manufacturing Control Number
MCP (1) Maintenance Control Panel. (2) Mode Control Panel
MCT Max Continuous Thrust
MCU (1) Modular Concept Unit (approximately 1/8-ATR, Airline Transport Rack). (2) Motor Control Unit (used in auto throttle). (3) Multifunction Concept Unit
MDA Minimum Descent Altitude
MDC Maintenance Diagnostic Computer: A computer that monitors for failures of others systems.
MDCRS Meteorological Data Collection and Reporting Service
MDH Minimum Descent Height. A specified height in a non-precision approach or circling approach below which descent must not be made without the required visual reference. Minimum Descent Height (MDH) is referenced to aerodrome elevation or to the threshold of that is more than 7 feet (2 m) below the aerodrome elevation. A MDH for a circling approach is reference to the aerodrome elevation.
MDL Multipurpose Data Link
MDS (1) Minimum Discernible Signal. The MDS is the lowest RF signal level that can be detected as a valid signal. (2) Maintenance Diagnostic Systems
MDT Maintenance Display Terminal
MEA Minimum En route Altitude
MEC Main Equipment Center
MEL Minimum Equipment List. The list of equipment that the FAA requires be aboard and working on an aircraft before flying.
MEMS MicroElectroMechanical Systems
MEO Medium Earth Orbit
MES Main Engine Start
MET Meteorology
MF Medium Frequency. The portion of the radio spectrum from 300 kHz to 3 MHz.
MFCP Multifunction Control Display Panel
MFDS Multifunction Display System
MFU Multifunction Display Unit
MFF Mixed Fleet Flying
MFIT Mean Fault Isolation Time
MFM Maintenance Fault Memory
MFS Media File Server
MGPS MLS Glidepath: A ground based radio that provides vertical guidance during an MLS landing.
MGSCU Main Gear Steering Control Unit
MHD Magnetic Hard Drive
MHz Megahertz (1,000,000 cycles per second)
MIB Management Information Base
MIB II Management Information Base II
MIC Microphone. Also refers to the output signal of the microphone.
MicroEARTS Micro En route Automated Radar Tracking System
MIDO Manufacturing Inspection District Office
MIDU Multipurpose Interactive Display Unit
MIL Military
MIL-HDBK-217 General Prediction of Electronic Equipment (MTBF)
MILSPEC Military Specifications
MIL-STD-882 System Safety Requirements
Min (1) Minimum. (2) Minutes
MIPS Million Instructions Per Second
MIR Most Important Requirement
MKP Multi-function KeyPad
MKR (1) Marker. (2) Marker Beacon
MLA Maneuver Limited Altitude
MLS Microwave Landing System: An ILS like system that potentially provides curved lateral path selectable angle approach.
MLW Maximum Landing Weight
MM (1) Mass Memory. (2) Middle Marker: MB used in conjunction with ILS, intercepts glideslope approximately 200 feet above touchdown.
MME (1) Modular Mounting Enclosure. (2) Moving Map Equipment
MMEL Master Minimum Equipment List
MMI Man-Machine Interface
MMIC Monolithic Microwave Integrated Circuit
Mmo The maximum Mach number at which an aircraft has been certified to operate.
MMO Mach Maximum Overspeed
MMR Multi-Mode Landing System Receiver
MMS Maintenance Management System
MMW Millimeter Wave
MN Magnetic North
MNCID Network Management Category Interaction Diagram
MNPS Minimum Navigation Performance Specification
MO Magneto-Optical
MOA (1) Memorandum of Agreement. (2) Military Operation Area
MOCA Minimum Obstruction Clearance Altitude
MOD (1) Magneto-Optical Drive. (2) Modification. (3) Modulator
Mode A The pulse format for an identification code interrogation of an ATC RBS transponder.
Mode B An optional mode for transponder interrogation.
Mode C The pulse format for an altitude information interrogation of an ATC RBS transponder.
Mode D An unassigned, optional transponder mode.
Mode S (1) Mode Select (a transponder format to allow discrete interrogation and data link capability). (2) Selective interrogation mode of SSR
MODEM Modulator/De modulator
Mon Monitor
MOPR Minimum Operational Performance Requirements
MOPS Minimum Operational Performance Specifications
MORA Minimum Off-Route Altitude
MOS Metal Oxide Semiconductor
MOSFET Metal Oxide Semiconductor Field Effect Transmitter
MOU Memorandum Of Understanding
MP (1) Main Processor. (2) Middle Plug. Identifies the plug position on the rear connector of an avionics unit.
MPCU Multiport Protocol Converter Unit
MPDS Mobile Packet Data Service
MPF Maximum Permissible Exposure Level
MPU Multifunction Process Unit
MRA Minimum Reception Altitude
MRB Maintenance Review Board
MRDU Multichannel Receiver/Decoder Unit
MRO Maintenance, Repair & Overhaul
MROSE Multiple-tasking Real-time Operating System Executive
MRR Manufacturing Revision Request
MRT Mean Response Time
MS Millisecond
m/s Meter per Second
MSAS Ministry of Transportation Satellite Augmentation System (Japan)
MSB Most Significant Bit
MSC (1) Message Sequence Chart. (2) Member Services Center
MSCP Mobile Satellite Service Provider
MSD (1) Mass Storage Device. (2) Most Significant Digit
MSG Message
MSI Medium Scale Integration
MSK Minimum Shift Keying
MSL Mean Sea Level
MSP Mode Select Panel
M-SNDCF Mobile-Subnetwork Dependent Convergence
MSP Mode S Specific Protocol
MSSR Monopulse Secondary Surveillance Radar
MSSS Mode S Specific Services
MSU (1) Mode Select Unit. (2) Magnetic Sensor Unit
MT Minimum Time
MTBF Mean Time Between Failures. A performance figure calculated by dividing the total unit flying hours (airborne) accrued in a period of time by the number of unit failures that occurred during the same time. Where total unit hours are available, this may be used in lieu of total unit flying hours.
MTBO Mean Time Between Outages
MTBR (1) Mean Time Between Removal. (2) Mean Time Between Repairs. A performance figure calculated by dividing the total unit flying hours accrued in a period by the number of unit removals (scheduled plus unscheduled) that occurred during the same period.
MTBUR (1) Mean Time Between Unscheduled Removal. (2) Mean Time Between Unit Replacements. A performance figure calculated by dividing the total unit flying hours (airborne) accrued in a period by the number of unscheduled unit removals that occurred during the same period.
MTC Maintenance Terminal Cabinet
MTD Maintenance Terminal Display
MTF Maintenance Terminal Function
MTI Moving Target Indicator. This type of radar display will show only moving targets.
MTM Module Test and Maintenance
MTMU Module Test and Maintenance Bus Interface Unit
MTSAT Multi-function Transport Satellite System (Japan)
MTTDA Mean Time To Dispatch Alert
MTTF Mean Time To Failure. A performance figure calculated by dividing the summation of times to failure for a sample of failed items by the number of failed items in the sample. The same item failing $N$ times constitutes $N$ failed items in the sample. This is different from mean time between failures since no allowance is given to items that have not failed.

MTTM Mean Time To Maintenance. The arithmetic mean of the time intervals between maintenance actions.

MTTR Mean Time To Repair. A performance figure calculated by dividing the sum of the active repair elapsed times accrued in a period on a number of designated items by the number of these items repaired in the same period.

MTTRR Mean Time To Restore Service.

MTTUR Mean Time To Unscheduled Removal. A performance figure calculated by dividing the summation of times to unscheduled removal for a sample of removed items by the number of removed items in the sample. This is different from MTBUR since no allowance is given to items that have not been removed.

MU ACARS Management Unit

MULT Multiplier

MUS Minimum Use Specification. A generic description by parameter and characteristics of the test equipment and resources required for testing a unit or system.

MUX Multiplexer

MVA Multi-domained, Vertically Aligned

MWARA Major World Air Route Area

MW/MC Master Warning/Master Caution

MWIR Mid Wavelength Infra-Red

MWL Master Warning Light

N North

N 1 Fan speed

N 2 Intermediate compressor speed

N 3 High compressor speed

N/A Not Applicable

NACA National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics

NADIN National Airspace Data Interchange Network

NAK Negative Acknowledgement

NAS (1) National Aircraft Standard. (2) National Airspace System

NASA National Aeronautics and Space Administration

NASPALS NAS Precision Approach and Landing System

NAT North Atlantic Tracks

NATA National Air Transport Association, Inc.

NATCA National Air Traffic Controllers Association

NATS (1) North Atlantic Track System. (2) North American Telephone System

NAT/NAM/PAC North Atlantic/North American/Pacific

NAV Navigation

NAVAID Navigational Aid. A radio station (VOR) or a waypoint that assists in navigation.

Navigation Data Card A medium holding the customized navigation database.

NAVSTAR The NAVSTAR global positioning system (GPS) is a system using 24 satellites, all reporting precise time signals, along with location keys. Eight satellites are in each of three 63-degree inclined plane circular orbits at 11,000 nmi in altitude. The system is used for navigation and determining exact position.

Nautical Mile (nmi) Equivalent to 6,076.1 feet, or approximately 1.15 statute miles.

NBAA National Business Aviation Association

NC Numerical Control

NIC New Installation Concept

NCD No Computed Data

NCI Not Currently Implemented

NCS Network Coordination Station

ND Navigation Display. An EFIS presentation substituting for the horizontal situation indicator (HSI).

NDB (1) Navigation Data Base (as stored in FMC memory). (2) Non-Directional Radio Beacon. A ground station designed specifically for ADF use that operates in the 190- to 550-kHz range. Transmits a continuous carrier with either 400- or 1020-Hz modulation (keyed) to provide identification.

NDI Non-Developmental Item

NE Network Element

NEAN North European ADS-B Network

NEG Negative

NEMA National Electrical Manufacturers Association

NESDIS National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service
NET Network Entity Title
NEXCOM Next Generation Communications
NEXRAD Next Generation Radar
NFF No Faults Found
NGATM New Generation Air Traffic Manager
NH High Pressure Gas Generator RPM
NHE Notes and Helps Editor
NICE NAT Implementation Management Group Cost Effectiveness
NIMS NAS Infrastructure Management System
NIP Network Interface Processor
NIR Network Interface Router
NIRV Network interface Router VDL
NIS Not-In-Service
NIST National Institute of Standards and Technology
N-Layer N is set for any layer name (such as link, network, etc.) or for the initial (e. g. N-SDU means LSDU at the link layer). OSI model definition.
NL Low-Pressure Gas Generator RPM
NLM Network-Loadable Module
NLP Network Layer Protocol
NLR Netherlands National Aerospace Laboratory
NLT Not Less Than
NM or NMI Nautical Mile
NM Network Management
NMC National Meteorological Center
NMCCD Network Management Category Class Diagram
NMCD Network management Category Diagram
NMF Network Management Function
NMIRS Network Management Interface Requirements Specification
NMOS N-type Metal Oxide Semiconductor
NMP Network Management Plan
NMS Network Management System
NMT Not More Than
NNN “N”s are used to represent a generic number. Typically, multiple Ns represent a frequency.
NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOC Notice Of Change
NOCAR North Atlantic Oceanic Concept and Requirements
NOCC National Operations Control Center
NO COM No Communication. A NO COM annunciation indicates that a downlink message has not been acknowledged in an ACARS system.
NOI Notice of Inquiry
Noise Undesired random electromagnetic disturbances or spurious signals that are not part of the transmitted or received signal.
NOP Notification of Problem
NOPAC North Pacific
NOTAM Notice to Airmen
NOTUS Notice to Users (ARINC)
NPA Non-Precision Approach
NPDU Network Protocol Data Unit
NPRM Notice of Proposed Rule Making
NR Network Router
NRD Network Routing Domain
NRP National Route Program
NRZ Non-Return to Zero
NS Network Service
NSAP Network Service Access Point
NSDU Network Service Data Unit
NSEU Neutron Single Event Upset
NSSL National Severe Storms Laboratory
NTF No Trouble Found. (Referring to testing or checkout of unit/module.)
NTIA National Telecommunications and Information Administration (U.S.)
NTSB National Transportation Safety Board
NUI Network User Identification
NVG Night Vision Goggles
NVM Non-Volatile Memory
NVRAM Non-Volatile RAM
NWS National Weather Service. The NWS provides a ground-based weather radar network throughout the United States. The radar network operates continuously and transmits the data to the National Meteorological Center, where it correlates with other weather observations.
OAC Oceanic Area Control Center
OAG Official Airline Guide
OAS Oceanic Automation System
OAT (1) Operational Acceptance Test. (2) Optional Auxiliary Terminal. The OAT may be in the form of a CRT/Keyboard device capable of interfacing with other sources of data on the aircraft and supplying data to a hard copy printer. (Used in an ACARS system.). (3) Outside Air Temperature. The uncorrected reading of the outside temperature gauge. Different types of gauges require different correction factors to obtain static air temperature.
OATS Orbit and Attitude Tracking
OBB Operational Build Plan
OBS (1) Omnidirectional Selector. A panel instrument that contains the controls and circuits to select an omnibearing and determine the TO-FROM indication. (2) Optical Bypass Switch
OCA Oceanic Control Area
OCC Operations Control Center
OCD Oceanic Clearance Delivery
OCIG Oceanic Communications Improvement Group
OCL Oceanic Clearance
OCM Options Configuration Module
OCP Oceanic Clearance Processor
Octal Base-8 counting system. Numbers include 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
ODAPS Oceanic Display And Planning System. Will present oceanic flight data to controllers in a display that will enable better route and altitude assignments.
ODAR Organizational Designated Airworthiness Representative
ODID Operational Display and Input Development
ODL (1) Optical Data Link. (2) Oceanic Data Link
ODN Open Data Network
OEM Original Equipment Manufacturer
OEU Overhead Electronics Units
Off-Block Time The time that the aircraft leaves the gate.
Off-Side Same as cross-side of the cockpit.
OFF Operational Flight Program
OFST Offset
OGS Operational Ground Equipment
OHU Overhead Unit (HUD)
OIT Outline Installation Drawing
OIU Orientation/Introduction Unit
OLAN Onboard Local Area Network
OLDI On-Line Data Interchange
O&M Operating and Maintenance
OM Outer Marker Beacon: MB used in conjunction with ILS, intercepts glideslope approximately 1400 feet above touchdown.
OMD Onboard Maintenance Documentation
OMEGA A navigation system that uses two high-powered transmitter ground stations to broadcast a continuous wave signal. The receiver measures the range difference between the two stations to determine position.
Omni-bearing The bearing indicated by a navigational receiver on transmissions from an omnidirectional radio range (VOR).
OMS (1) Onboard Maintenance System. (2) Order Management System
OMT Object Modeling Technique
ON-SIDE Refers to a pilot or copilot’s own side of the cockpit. OOA Object Oriented Analysis
OOD Object Oriented Design
OOOI OUT-OFF-ON-IN. An OOOI event is recorded as part of the ACARS operation. The OUT event is recorded when the aircraft is clear of the gate and ready to taxi. The OFF event occurs when the aircraft has lifted off the runway. The ON event occurs when the aircraft has landed. The IN event occurs when the aircraft has taxied to the ramp area.

**On-Block Time** The time that the aircraft arrives at the gate.

**OP** Operational

**OPC** Operational Program Configuration

**OPT** Optimum

**OPAS** Overhead Panel ARINC 629 System

**OPBC** Overhead Panel Bus Controller

**OPC** Operational Program Configuration

**OPER** Operation

**OPR** Once Per Revolution

**OPS** (1) Operations Per Second (2) Operational Program Software

**OPSMCS** Operational Specifications

**OPU** Overspeed Protection Unit

**O-QAR** Optical Quick Access Recorder

**OR** Operational Requirements

**ORIG** Origin

**ORT** Owner’s Requirement Table

**OS** Operating System

**OSC** Order Status Report

**OSDS** Oceanic System Development Support

**OSI** (1) Open Systems Interconnection (2) Open System Interface

**OSI** OSI Environment

**OSI-RM** Open Systems Interconnection Reference Model

**OSPF** Open Shortest Path First

**OT&E** Operational Test and Evaluation

**OTA** Office of Technology Assessment (U.S.)

**OTFP** Operational Traffic Flow Planning

**OTH** Over The Horizon

**OTP** Office of Telecommunications Policy (U.S.)

**OTS** Off-The-Shelf

**OVRD** Override

**OVS** Overhead Video System

**Oxy** Oxygen

**PA** (1) Passenger Address (2) Power Amplifier

**PAC** Path Attenuation Compensation (Correction): A warning annunciation of the weather radar. It tells the pilot there is a significant weather activity on that bearing.

**PA/C** Passenger Address/Cabin Interphone

**PACIS** Passenger Address and Communication Interphone System

**PAD** Packet Assembler-Disassembler

**Paired Channels** DME channels are paired with a VORTAC or ILS frequency and are automatically selected when the VORTAC or ILS frequency is selected. Most navigation controls have this feature.

**PAL** Programmable Array Logic

**PAM** Pulse Amplitude Modulation

**PAMB** Pressure, ambient

**PANS-OPS** Procedures for Air Navigation Services-Aircraft Operations

**PAPI** Precision Approach Path Indicators

**PAR** Precision Approach Radar. An X-band radar that scans a limited area and is part of the ground controlled approach system.

**PAS** Passenger Address System

**PAT** (1) Pilot Applications Terminal (2) Primary Access Terminal

**PAU** Passenger Address Unit

**PAV** Presence And Validity

**PAVES** Programmable Audio Video Entertainment System

**PAWES** Performance Assessment and Workload Evaluation

**PAX** Passenger

**PBA** Push Button Annunciator

**PBD** Place Bearing/Distance (waypoint)

**PBID** Post Burn-In Data
PBX Private Branch Exchange
PC (1) Personal Computer . (2) Printed Circuit
P-Code The GPS precision code
PCA P physical Configuration Audit
PCB Printed Circuit Board
PCC Pilot Controller Communication
PCI (1) Protocol Control Information. The N-PCI is exchanged between peer network members (OSI Model) to coordinate joint information. . (2) Peripheral Computer Interface/Interconnect
PCIP Precipitation
PCM Pulse Code Modulation
PCMCIA Personal Computer Memory Card Interface Association
PCU (1) Passenger Control Unit . (2) Power Control Unit
PD Profile Descent
PDA Premature Descent Alert
PDB Performance Data Base
PDC Pre-Departure Clearance
PDCU Panel Data Concentrator Unit
PDD Package Design Document
PDDI Product Definition Data Interface. Standardizes digital descriptions of part configurations and properties needed for manufacturing.
PDF (1) Primary Display Function . (2) Portable Document Format
PDL (1) Program Design Language . (2) Portable Data Loader
P-DME Precision Distance Measuring Equipment
PDN Public Data Network (CC ITT/ISD)
PDOP Position Dilution Of Precision. AGPS term for error introduced into the GPS calculations.
PDOS Powered Door Opening System
PDR Preliminary Design Review
PDS Primary Display System
PDU (1) Power Distribution Unit . (2) Power Drive Unit . (3) Protocol Data Unit. The N-PDU is a combination of the N-PCI and the N-UD or N-SDU. The N-PDU is the total information that is transferred between peer network members (OSI Model) as a unit. . (4) Pilot Display Unit
PECT Peer Entity Contact Table
PEP Peak Envelope Power
PERF Performance
Performance Index A relative number used to compare the performance of different radar systems. It is calculated from transmitter peak power, antenna gain, pulse width, prf, antenna beam width and the receiver noise figure.
PERT Program Evaluation Review Technique
PES Passenger Entertainment System
PET Pacific Engineering Trials
PETAL Preliminary Eurocontrol Test of Air/Ground Data Link
PETAL II Preliminary Eurocontrol Test of Air/Ground Data Link, Phase II
PETAL Ie Preliminary Eurocontrol Test of Air/Ground Data Link, Phase II Extension
PF (1) Pilot Flying . (2) Power Factor
PFC Primary Flight Computer
PFCS Primary Flight Control System
PFD (1) Primary Flight Director . (2) Primary Flight Display. An EFIS presentation substituting for the ADI.
PFI Passenger Flight Information System
PFBO Primary Field Of View
PFR Pulse Repetition Frequency. The rate at which pulses are transmitted.
PFS Product File Sets
PGA Pin Grid Array
PHARE Program for Harmonized ATC Research in Europe
PHIBUF Performance Buffet Limit
PHINOM Nominal Bank Angle
PHY Physical Interface Device
Phase Modulation A signal in which the phase varies (with respect to the original signal) with the amplitude of the modulatory signal, while the amplitude of the carrier wave remains constant. Similar to a modified frequency modulated signal.
PI Parameter Identifier
PIA Performance Integrity and Availability
PICS Protocol Implementation Conformance Statements

PID (1) Parameter Identifier . (2) Primitive Identifier . (3) Process Identifier

PIO Processor Input/Output

PIRE Production or Pipe Internal Roll Extrusion

PIREPS Pilot Reports

Pitot Pressure The sum of the static and dynamic pressures and is the total force per unit area exerted by the air on the surface of a body in motion.

Pitot Tube A forward facing probe attached to the outside of the aircraft to sense the relative pressure of the aircraft moving through the atmosphere. Named for Henri Pitot who first used this method of measuring fluid flow pressure.

PL Parameter Length

PLA (1) Power Level Angle . (2) Programmable Logic Array

PLGR Precision Lightweight GPS Receiver

PLL Phase Locked Loop

PLT Project Leadership Team

PM Phase Modulation

PMA (1) Parts Manufacturing Approval . (2) Permanent Magnet Alternator

PMT Portable Maintenance Access Terminal

PMC (1) Provisional Memory Cover . (2) PCI Mezzanine Card

PME Processor/Mass Storage Equipment

PMG Permanent Magnet Generator

PMO Program Management Office

PMOS P-Type Metal Oxide Semiconductor

PMR Precision Multi-mode Radar

PMRs Program Management Reviews

PMS Performance Management System

PN (1) Part Number . (2) Pseudo Noise

PNCS Performance Navigation Computer System

PND Primary Navigation Display

PNEU Pneumatic

PFN Pilot Not Flying

PNR Point of No Return

POA Plain Old ACARS

POC Proof Of Concept. A Demonstration, in a full operational environment, of the proposed concept, system, facilities, weather conditions, crew complement, related aircraft systems and any other relevant parameters necessary to show concept validity. Acceptable performance, system reliability, repeatability, and typical pilot response to failures must be successfully demonstrated. The demonstration itself is not a certification program.

POI Principal Operations Inspector

POP Point of Presence

POR Pacific Ocean Region

POS Position

POSINIT Position Initialization

POSIX Portable Operating System Interface

POSREF Position Reference

POT Potentiometer

POST Power-On Self-Test

POTS Plain Old Telephone System/Service

P/PAP Product/Process Assurance Plan

PPC Power PC

PPDU Physical Layer Protocol Data Unit

PPI Planned Position Indicator. A type of radar display which shows aircraft positions and airways chart on the same display.

PPL Processor-to-Processor Link

ppm pages per minute

PPM (1) Pulse Position Modulation . (2) Parts Per Million

PPOS Present Position

PPP Point-to-Point Protocol

PPS (1) Packets Per Second . (2) Precise Positioning Service . (3) Pulse Per Second

PR Problem Report

PRAIM Predictive Receiver Autonomous Integrity Monitoring
PRAM  Prerecorded Announcement Machine
PRELIM  Preliminary Data
PRESS  Pressure
Pressure Altitude  The altitude measured above standard pressure level. Based on the relationship of pressure and altitude with respect to a standard atmosphere.
PREV  Previous
Preventive Advisory  A resolution advisory that instructs the pilot to avoid certain deviations from current vertical rate (TCAS)
PRF  Pulse Repetition Frequency
PRI  Primary Rate Interface
Primary Means of Navigation  A means of navigation which satisfies the necessary levels of accuracy and integrity for a particular area, route, procedure or operation. The failure of a “Primary Means” of navigation may result in, or require reversion to a “non-normal” means of navigation, or an alternate level of RNP. Qualification as a “primary means” of navigation typically requires that ANP/EPU be less than RNP for 99.99% of the time.
PRM  Precision Runway Monitoring  (2) Proposed Rule Making
PRN  Pseudo Random Noise
PRNAV  NND-1/Precision Area Navigation
PROC  Procedure
PROF  Profile
PROG  Progress Page on MCDU
PROM  Programmable ROM
P-RNAV  NND-1/Precision Area Navigation
Protocol  A set of rules for the format and content of messages between communicating processes.
PROV  Provisional
PROX  Proximity
PRSOV  Pressure Regulating and Shutoff Valve
P/RST  Press To Reset
PRTR  Printer
PS  Power Supply
PSA  Power Supply Assembly  (2) Preselect Altitude
PSAA  Product Support & Assurance Agreement
PSAS  Primary Stability Augmentation System
PSCP  Project Specific Certification Plans
PSCU  Programmable System Control Unit
PSD  Port Sharing Device
PSDN  Packet Switched Data Network
PSE  Power Supply Equipment
PSEU  Proximity Sensor Electronic Unit
PSID  Pounds per square inch Differential
PSIG  Pounds per square inch Gage
PSL/PSA  Problem Statement Language/Problem Statement Analyzer
PSM  Power Supply Modules  (2) Product Support Managers
PSN  Packet Switching Network
PSP  Partnership for Safety Plan
PSPL  Preferred Standard Parts List
PSR  Primary Surveillance Radar. The part of the ATC system that determines the range and azimuth of an aircraft in a controlled air space.
PSS  Proximity Sensor System
PSSA  Preliminary System Safety Assessment
PSU  Passenger Service Unit
PT  Total Pressure
PTR  Production Test Requirements
PTCH  Pitch: Movement about the lateral (left to right) axis of the aircraft.
PTD  Performance Test Domain
PSEU  Proximity Sensor Electronic Unit
PSTN  Public Switched Telephone Network
PTH  Path
PTI  Packet Type Identifier
PTM  Peripheral Transition Module (I/O interface for SBC)
PTR  Production Test Requirements
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>PTS</td>
<td>Problem Tracking System</td>
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<tr>
<td>PTSD</td>
<td>Production Test Specification Document</td>
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<tr>
<td>PTT</td>
<td>(1) Post, Telephone and Telegraph (2) Push To Talk. Also refers to the switching signal that enables the transmitter. (3) Push To Test</td>
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<td>PTU</td>
<td>Power Transfer Unit</td>
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<td>PVD</td>
<td>Plan View Display</td>
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<td>PV</td>
<td>Parameter Value</td>
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<td>PVC</td>
<td>Permanent Virtual Circuit</td>
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<tr>
<td>PVT</td>
<td>Position, Velocity, Time</td>
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<td>PWB</td>
<td>Printed Wire Boards</td>
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<tr>
<td>PWM</td>
<td>Pulse-Width Modulation</td>
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<tr>
<td>PWR</td>
<td>Power</td>
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<tr>
<td>PWS</td>
<td>Predictive Windshear System</td>
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<tr>
<td>QAM</td>
<td>Quadrature Amplitude Modulation</td>
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<tr>
<td>QAR</td>
<td>Quick Access Recorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Quality Control</td>
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<tr>
<td>QEC</td>
<td>Quadrantal Error Corrector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QFE</td>
<td>A method of setting the altimeter to compensate for changes in barometric pressure and runway elevation. Pilot receives information from airfield and adjusts his altimeter accordingly and it will read zero altitude at touchdown on the runway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QMP</td>
<td>Quality Management Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QNE</td>
<td>The method of setting the altimeter to the standard atmosphere datum-29.92 inches of mercury (1,013.25 mb). This setting is used in the United States airspace by all aircraft above FL 180.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QNH</td>
<td>The more common method of setting the altimeter to compensate for changes in barometric pressure. Pilot receives information from airfield, adjusts his altimeter accordingly and the altimeter will read airfield elevation at touchdown.</td>
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<tr>
<td>QOP</td>
<td>Quality Operating Procedures</td>
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<tr>
<td>QoS</td>
<td>Quality of Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>QRH</td>
<td>Quick Reference Handbook</td>
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<tr>
<td>QTY</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUAD</td>
<td>Quadrant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QED</td>
<td>Quadrantal Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>(1) Right (2) Route Tuned NAVAID (3) Rudder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA</td>
<td>(1) Resolution Advisory (generated by TCAS) (2) Radio Altimeter (3) Routing Area (4) Radio Altitude: The absolute altitude (height) above the ground. Measured by a radio altimeter system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAA</td>
<td>Regional Airline Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>RRB</td>
<td>Rabbit Tracks, or running rabbits, refer to the distinctive display produced by another (alien radar) radar system transmission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAD</td>
<td>(1) Radial (2) Radio (3) Rapid Application Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Radar</td>
<td>Radio Detecting and Ranging. A system that measures distance and bearing to an object.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Radar Mile</td>
<td>The time interval (approximately 12.359 microseconds) required for radio waves to travel one nautical mile and return (total of 2 nmi).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Radial</td>
<td>A line of direction going out from a VOR station measured as a bearing with respect to magnetic north.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAE</td>
<td>Regional Airworthiness Engineer (Canadian)</td>
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<td>Radome</td>
<td>The radome is the protective cover on the aircraft nose that fits over the weather radar system antenna. The radome is transparent at radar frequencies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAF</td>
<td>Requirements Analysis Folder</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAI</td>
<td>Radio Altimeter Indicator</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAIM</td>
<td>Receiver Autonomous Integrity Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RALT</td>
<td>Radio Altimeter (also RA, RA DA LT, LRA, LRRA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAM</td>
<td>Random Access Memory. Generally used to describe read/write integrated circuit memory.</td>
</tr>
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<td>RAPS</td>
<td>Remote Area Precision Positioning System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAS</td>
<td>(1) Row Address Strobe (2) Reference Approach Speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCP</td>
<td>Required Communication Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAT</td>
<td>RAM Air Temperature is the temperature of the air entering an air scoop inlet. It is a factor in engine performance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Rockwell Collins</td>
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<tr>
<td>R/C</td>
<td>Rate of Climb</td>
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<tr>
<td>R-C</td>
<td>Resistor-Capacitor network</td>
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</table>
R-C&W Rack Connectors and Wiring
RCAG Remote Center Air/Ground Station
RCC Remote Charge Converter
RCE Radio Control Equipment
RCFD Rockwell Collins Flight Dynamics
RC-CL Radio Control Panel (1) Recall (2) Required Communications Performance
RCC Routing and Circuit Restoration
RC-TCP Rockwell Collins Technical Consistent Process
RCU Remote Control Unit
RCVR Receiver
R&D Research and Development
Rd R-Channel used for data
RDARA Regional Domestic Air Route Area
RDC (1) Routing Domain Confederation (2) Remote Data Concentrator
RDF Routing Domain Format
RDI Routing Domain Identifier
RDMI Radio Distance Magnetic Indicator
RDP Radar Data Processing (system)
RDR Radar
RDSS Radio Determination Satellite Service
RDU (1) Receiver/Decoder Unit (2) Remote Display Unit
RDV Requirements Development and Validation
RDVS Rapid Deployment Voice Switch
RECAP Reliability Evaluation and Corrective Action Program
REF Reference
REFL Reflection
Reflectivity Factor (Z) This is a measurement of the ability of a target to reflect the energy from a radar beam.
Relative Bearing The bearing of a ground station relative to the direct ion the aircraft nose points, or the direction of an aircraft to or from an NDB.
REL Relative
Remote A probability of occurrence greater than 1 x 10^-7 but less than or equal to 1 x 10^-5 per hour of flight, or per event (e.g. takeoff, landing)
REP Reliability Enhancement Program
REQ (1) Request (2) Required/Requirement
REP Residual Error Rate
Resolution Advisory A display indication given to the pilot recommending a maneuver to increase vertical separation relative to an intruding aircraft. A resolution advisory is also classified as corrective or preventive.
RESTR Restriction
RESYNCH Resynchronizing
RET (1) Rapid Exit Taxiway (2) Reliability Evaluation Test
REU Remote Electronics Unit
RF Radio Frequency. A general term for the range of frequencies above 150 kHz, to the infrared region (1012 Hz).
RFC Request for Comments
RFD Reconfigurable Flight Deck
RFI (1) Radio Frequency Interference (2) Request For Information
RFP Request For Proposal
RFSIVV Requirements Functional allocation Synthesis Integration Verification Validation
RFTP Request For Technical Proposal
RFU Radio Frequency Unit
RGB Red/Green/Blue
RGCSG Review of the General Concept of Separation Panel
RH Radio Handler
RHI Range and Height Indicator
RHO Response on Handoff
RHSM Reduced Horizontal Separation Minima
RIB (1) Right Inboard (2) Routing Information Base
RIP Routing Information Protocol
RIPS Recorder Independent Power Supply
RISC Reduced Instruction Set Computer
RIU Radio Interface Unit
RJ Regional Jet
R/L Red Label
RA Radio Altitude
RLD Rijksluchtvaartdienst (The Netherlands’ Civil Aviation Agency)
RLE Response on Link Establishment
RLG Ring Laser Gyros
RLI Relative Location Indicator
RLP Ring Laser Gyro
RLS (1) Reliable Link Source. (2) Remote Light Sensor
RLY Relay
R&M Reliability and Maintainability
RM&A Reliability Maintainability and Availability
RMA Remote Maintenance Access
RMI Radio Magnetic Indicator
RMMS RM Management System
RMP (1) Radio Management Panel. (2) Remote Maintenance Panel
RMT Remote
R-NAV Area Navigation
RNG Range
RNGA Range Arc
RNP Required Navigation Performance. A statement of the navigation performance necessary for operation within a defined airspace.
RNR Receive Not Ready
RNTP Radio Nav Tuning Panel
RO (1) Radio Operator. (2) Roll Out
ROA Recognized Operating Agency
ROB Right Outboard
ROC (1) Rate Of Climb. (2) Rate of Operational Capability
ROD Rate Of Descent
ROLL Roll
ROLL Movement about the longitudinal (front to back) axis of the aircraft.
Rollout Rollout starts from the first contact of the wheels with the runway and finishes when the airplane has slowed to a safe taxi speed (in the order of 30 knots).
ROM (1) Read Only Memory. (2) Rough Order of Magnitude
RON Remain Over Night
ROT Runway Occupancy Time
ROTHR Relocatable Over-The-Horizon Radar
ROUTE An ordered group of flight reference points (Airports, Navaids, Geographic Reference Points, etc.) representing part or all of a planned flight path.
RP Routing Protocol
RPDU Remote Power Distribution Unit
RPI Rapid Process Improvement
RPM Revolutions Per Minute
RPOA Recognized Private Operation Agency (CCITT)
RR Receiver Ready
RRI Router Reference Implementation
RSDP Reliable Sequencing Delivery Confirmation Protocol
RSN Regional Subnetwork
RSP (1) Required Surveillance Performance. (2) Reversion Switch Panel
RSSI Received Signal Strength Indicator
RT (1) Radio Telecommunication. (2) Receiver-Transmitter (R/T). Also referred to as a transceiver. (See T/R)
RTA (1) Receiver-Transmitter Antenna. (2) Required Time of Arrival
RTC Real-Time Clock
RTCA Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics
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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<td>RTE</td>
<td>Route</td>
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<td>RTF</td>
<td>Radio telephony</td>
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<td>RTI</td>
<td>Real-Time Interrogate</td>
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<tr>
<td>RTM</td>
<td>Radio Transmission Module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTP</td>
<td>Reliability Test Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTO</td>
<td>Rejected Takeoff</td>
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<tr>
<td>RTOS</td>
<td>Real-Time Operating System</td>
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<tr>
<td>RTP</td>
<td>Radio Tuning Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTR</td>
<td>Remote Transmitter Receiver Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTS</td>
<td>(1) Request To Send, (2) Real-Time Studio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTSP</td>
<td>Required Total System Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTS S</td>
<td>Rotatable Total Service Solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTTI</td>
<td>Run-Time Type Identification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTU</td>
<td>Radio Tuning Unit: A control for tuning communication and navigation radios.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTW</td>
<td>Real-Time Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RU</td>
<td>Rack Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runway Incursion</td>
<td>The act of inadvertently crossing the runway holding point without ATC clearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVDT</td>
<td>Rotary Voltage Differential Transducer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVR</td>
<td>Runway Visual Range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVSM</td>
<td>Reduced Vertical Separation Minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>Read/Write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RW</td>
<td>Runway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RWM</td>
<td>Read-Write Memory. A memory in which each cell is selected by applying appropriate electrical input signals, and the stored data may be either sensed at the appropriate output terminal or changes in response to other electrical input signals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RWS</td>
<td>Reactive Windshear System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RWY</td>
<td>Runway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx</td>
<td>Receiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RZ</td>
<td>Return to Zero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S0</td>
<td>Segment 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1</td>
<td>Segment 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA</td>
<td>(1) Selective Availability, (2) Situation Awareness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAA</td>
<td>Service Access Area (VHF Cat B ACARS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAAAR</td>
<td>Special Aircraft/Aircrew Authorization Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAAU</td>
<td>Secondary Attitude Air Data Reference Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAE</td>
<td>Society of Aeronautical Engineers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAI</td>
<td>System Architecture and Interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAL</td>
<td>System Address Label (ARINC 429)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMA</td>
<td>Small Aircraft Manufacturers Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP</td>
<td>Service Access Points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAR</td>
<td>Search and Rescue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARPS</td>
<td>Standards And Recommended Practices (ICAO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAS</td>
<td>(1) Stability Augmentation System, (2) Station Address Set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAT</td>
<td>(1) Static Air Temperature is the total air temperature corrected for the Mach effect. Increases in airspeed cause probe temperature to rise presenting erroneous information. SAT is the outside air temperature if the aircraft could be brought to a stop before measuring temperatures. (2) System Acceptance Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SATCOM</td>
<td>Satellite Communications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SATNAV</td>
<td>Satellite Navigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB</td>
<td>Service Bulletin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBAS</td>
<td>Space Based Augmentation System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBC</td>
<td>Single Board Computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBD</td>
<td>Schematic Block Diagram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBE</td>
<td>Single Bit Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/C</td>
<td>Step Climb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Special Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCAN ANGLE</td>
<td>Angle of the weather reflectivity information with respect to the aircraft heading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCAT</td>
<td>Special Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCAT-1</td>
<td>Special Category 1 Approach System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCD</td>
<td>(1) Specification Control Drawing  (2) System Category Diagram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCE</td>
<td>Servicing Customers Engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCDU</td>
<td>Satellite Control Data Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCEE</td>
<td>Satellite Control Data Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCID</td>
<td>Software Configuration Index Drawing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCIU</td>
<td>Radio Altimeter Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCM</td>
<td>Software Configuration Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCDU</td>
<td>Single Channel Simplex. A communication system that uses simplex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCIDU</td>
<td>Software Configuration Index Drawing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCIF</td>
<td>Satellite Control Data Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>(1) Side Display  (2) Storm Detection. It is the designation for the hourly transmitted radar observations from the NWS and ARTCC radars. Individual SDs are combined and transmitted once an hour as collectives (SDUs) over the aviation teletype circuits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD&amp;DWHWG</td>
<td>System Design &amp; Analysis Harmonization Working Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDD</td>
<td>(1) Standard Disk Drive  (2) Sensor Display Driver  (3) System Description Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDF</td>
<td>Simplified Directional Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDI</td>
<td>Source Destination Identifier: A bit field contained in serial data words that tell the source or destination of the data in that word.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDM</td>
<td>(1) Speaker Drive Module  (2) Service Delivery Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDR</td>
<td>Surveillance Data Processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDRAM</td>
<td>Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDRL</td>
<td>Supplier Data Requirements List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDU</td>
<td>(1) Satellite Data Unit  (2) Sensor Display Unit  (3) Service Data Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEB</td>
<td>Seat Electronics Box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEC</td>
<td>Secondary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEF</td>
<td>Secondary EICASD is play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEI</td>
<td>(1) Software Engineering Institute  (2) Standby Engine Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEL</td>
<td>(1) Select  (2) Selector Identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELCAL</td>
<td>Selective Calling System. A system used in conjunction with HF and VHF communication systems that allows a ground-based radio operator to call a single aircraft or group of aircraft without the aircraft personnel monitoring the ground station radio frequency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF</td>
<td>Sensitivity Level Command An instruction given to the TCAS equipment for control of its threat volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEP</td>
<td>Secondary Electrical Power Contactor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEPP</td>
<td>Stress Evaluation Prediction Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERNO</td>
<td>Serial Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEU</td>
<td>(1) Single Event Upset  (2) Seat Electronics Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFR</td>
<td>Special Federal Aviation Regulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFDF</td>
<td>Subsystem Fault Detection Function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFE</td>
<td>Supplier Furnished Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG</td>
<td>Signal Generator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGML</td>
<td>Standard Generalized Markup Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGS</td>
<td>Surface Guidance System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SI</td>
<td>(1) Selective Interrogation  (2) Standby Instruments  (3) Supporting Interrogator  (4) Supplementary Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIAP</td>
<td>Standard Instrument Approach Procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SICAS</td>
<td>Secondary Surveillance Radar Improvements and Collision Avoidance System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SICASP</td>
<td>Secondary Surveillance Radar Improvements And Collision Avoidance System Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SID</td>
<td>Standard Instrument Departure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidetone</td>
<td>The reproduction of sounds in a headset (or speaker) from the transmitter of the same communication set. This allows a person to hear his/her own voice when transmitting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIF</td>
<td>(1) Standard Interchange Format  (2) System Integration Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGMET</td>
<td>Significant Meteorological Observations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIL</td>
<td>(1) Systems Integration Lab  (2) Service Information Letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simplex</td>
<td>A communication operation that uses only a single channel for transmit and receive operations. Communications can take place in only one direction at a time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SINAD Signal-plus-Noise-plus-Distortion to Noise-plus-Distortion-Ratio
SIP Single In-line Package
SITA Societe Internationale de Telecommunications Aeronautiques
SITP/D System Integration Test Plan/Description
SIT System Integration and Test
SITR System Integration Test Report
SIU Satellite Interface Unit
SKP Skip
Skywave A radio wave that is reflected by the ionosphere. Depending upon the state of the ionosphere, the reflected radio wave may propagate along the layer of the ionosphere or be reflected at some angle. It is also known as ionospheric or indirect wave.
SL Sensitivity Level
S/L Sub-Level
SLA Service Level Agreement
Slant Range The line-of-sight distance from the aircraft to a DME ground station.
SLC Synchronous Link Control
SLH System Level Health
SLI System Level Interface
SLM Standard Length Message
SLoC Source Lines of Code
SLS Side-Lobe Suppression. A system that prevents a transponder from replying to the side-lobe interrogations of the SSR. Replying to side-lobe interrogations would supply false replies to the ATC ground station and obscure the aircraft location.
SLUC System Level Use Case
SLV (1) Service Level Verifier. (2) Sync Lock Valve
SM System Monitor
SMA Surface Movement Advisor
SMC System Management and Communication
SMD Surface Mount Device
SMDS Switched Multi-megabit Data Service
SME System Management Entity
SMGCS Surface Movement Guidance and Control Systems
SML Standard Message Identifiers
SMLS Seamless Pipe and Tube
SMS Spectrum Monitoring System
SN Subnetwork
SNA System Network Architecture
SANAC Subnetwork Access
SANacP Subnetwork Access Protocol
SNCR Subnetwork Connection Reference
SNDCF Subnetwork Dependent Convergence Function
SNDCP Subnetwork Dependent Convergence Protocol
SNICF Subnetwork Independent Convergence Function
SNLE Subnetwork Link Establishment
SNMP Simple Network Management Protocol
SNPA Subnetwork Point of Attachment
SNPDU Subnetwork Protocol Data Unit
SNR Signal-to-Noise Ratio
SNSDU Subnetwork Service Data Unit
SOF Safety Of Flight
SOH Start of Header
SOI System Operator Instructions
SOIT Satellite Operational Implementation Team
SOM Software Operator Manual
SON Statement of Operational Need
SOP Standard Operating Procedure
SOPA Standard Operating Procedure Amplified
SOS Silicon On Sapphire
SOW  Statement Of Work  
SP  Space  
SPATE  Special Purpose Automatic Test Equipment  
SPC  Statistical Process Control  
SPD  Speed  
SPE  Seller Purchased Equipment  
Speed of Light  Represented by the symbol c and has a value of 2,997,925 x 108 meters/second or 983,571,194 feet/second.  
SPI  Special Position Identification  
SPIP  Designation for a transponder ident pulse.  
SPKR  Speaker  
SPM  ( 1 ) Stabilizer Position Modules ( 2 ) Surface Position Monitor ( 3 ) Support Plan Manager  
Spoking  Refers to a display presentation that radiates outward from the display origin like the spokes on a wagon wheel.  
SPR  Sync Phase Reversal. (Term is used in Mode S transponders.)  
SPS  ( 1 ) Sensor Processing Subsystem . ( 2 ) Standard Positioning Service  
SQ or Sq  Squelch  
SQ  Service Quality  
SQB  Service Quality/Billing Processor  
SQD  Service Quality Data  
SQL  Structured Query Language  
SPQ  Signal Quality Parameter  
Squall Line  A squall line is a line of thunderstorms and developing thunderstorms.  
Squawk  Reply to interrogation signal (XPD).  
Squelch  A control and/or circuit that reduces the gain in response of a receiver. The squelch is used to eliminate the output noise of the receiver when a signal is not being received.  
Squitter  ( 1 ) The random pulse pairs generated by the ground station as a filler signal. ( 2 ) The transmission of a specified reply format at a minimum rate without the need to be interrogated. (Filler pulses transmitted between interrogations) [XPD]. ( 3 ) Spontaneous Transmission generated once per second by transponders.  
SR  Service Request  
SRADD  Software Requirements And Design Description  
SRAM  Static Random Access Memory  
SRD  Systems Requirements Document  
SREJ  Selective Reject  
SRM  Selective Reject Mode  
SRN  Short Range Navigation-term used to encompass VOR/LOC/DME/MB Navigation, or a sub-set there-of.  
SRR  Selected Reference Point  
SRR  Satellite Recognition Receiver  
SRT  Satellite Receiver Transmitter  
SRU  Shop Replaceable Unit  
S/S  ShipSet  
SSA  System Safety Assessment  
SSB  Single Sideband. An AM signal that has a reduced carrier, with the power applied to a single sideband. Since the bandwidth of the information carrying signal is reduced, a better signal-to-noise ratio is obtained at the receiver.  
SSCV/DR  Solid-State Cockpit Voice/Data Recorder  
SSCVR  Solid-State Cockpit Voice Recorder  
SSEC  Static Source Error Correction  
SSFDR  Solid-State Flight Data Recorder  
SSM  Sign Status Matrix: A set of bits in an ARINC label that tell the status of that label. The status can be normal, fail, test or no computed data (NCD).  
SSP  System Signal Processor  
SSR  Secondary Surveillance Radar. A radar-type system that requires a transponder to transmit a reply signal.  
SSSC  Single Sideband Suppressed Carrier. A SSSC signal is a band of audio intelligence frequencies that have been translated to a band of radio frequencies without distortion of the intelligence signal.  
SSU  Subsequent Signal Unit  
ST  Statistics  
sta  Station  
STAB  Stabilizer  
Standard Atmosphere  Represents the mean or average properties of the atmosphere. At sea level static pressure is 29.92 In Hg and temperature is +15°C.  
Standby Mode  A DME mode that applies power to the DMERT but the unit does not transmit.  
STAR  Standard Terminal Arrival Routes
STARS  (1) Standard Terminal Automation Replacement System  (2) Status Tracking And Reporting System

Static Ports Flush-mounted openings in the skin of the aircraft fuselage used to sense static pressure.

Static Pressure Ambient atmospheric pressure or static pressure is the force per unit area exerted by the air on the surface of a body at rest relative to the air.

Static RAM RAM constructed of bistable transistor elements. Memory cells do not require refreshing. (See Dynamic RAM.)

Static Source Error (SSEC) A correction applied to static source pressure measurements to partly or completely correct for pressure errors that are caused by airflow changes. It is computed as a function of Mach and altitude based on measured errors for a particular static system.

STB Systems Test Bed

STBY Standby Instruments

STC (1) Sensitivity Time Control. A control circuit used in radar applications to control receiver gain with respect to time.  
(2) Supplemental Type Certificate

STCM Stabilizer Trim Control Module

STD (1) Standard  (2) System Technical Description

STDBY Standby Instruments

STDMA Synchronized Time Division Multiple Access

STEPCLB Step Climb

STIM XX An AHRS test mode, where “XX” can be OA (Sequence of all tests), 01 (Roll tests), 02 (Pitch tests), 03 (Heading test).

STIU Satellite Telecommunications Intermediate Unit

STM Serial Transition Module

STOL Short Takeoff and Landing

STP Standard Temperature and Pressure

STR System Trouble Report

STS Stable Time Subfield

STX Start of Text

SU Signal Unit

SUA Special Use Airspace

SUL Yaw Damper Actuator

SUO (1) Aileron/Elevator/Rudder Servo  (2) Servo Actuator

Superheterodyne Receiver A receiver in which the incoming RF signal is mixed to produce a lower intermediate frequency.

Suppressor Pulse A pulse used to disable L-band avionics during the transmitting period of another piece of L-band airborne equipment. It prevents the other avionics aboard the aircraft from being damaged or interfered with by the transmission and any noise associated with that transmission.

SUPPS Regional Supplementary Procedures

SUT (1) Autothrottle Servo  (2) Stabilizer Trim Servo  (3) System Under Test

SV Space Vehicle

SVC (1) Service  (2) Switched Virtual Circuit

SVDU Smart Video Distribution Unit

SVO Servo

SVRR Service Readiness Review

SVS Synthetic Vision System

SVT Servo Throttle

SVU Satellite Voice Unit

S/W Software

SWAP Severe Weather Avoidance Program

SWIM System Wide Information Management

SWIR Short Wavelength Infra-Red

SWIT Software Integration and Test

SWRD Software Requirements Document

SWTRR Software Test Readiness Review

SXGA Super Extended Graphics Array

SYNC Synchronizing

SVA Synthetic Vision Application

sys System

SYS System Identifier

SYSCAT-B System Category B (FAA Message Format)

SYSCI System Configuration Item
TA Traffic Advisory: TCAS information given to the pilot pertaining to the position of another aircraft in the immediate vicinity.

TAD (1) Terrain Awareness Display. (2) Transport Airplane Directorate

TAC (1) Test Access Control. (2) Thrust Asymmetry Compensation. (3) Triacetate Cellulose

TACAN The Tactical Air Navigation System that provides azimuth and distance information to an aircraft from a ground station (similar to VOR-DME, however, in the UHF Frequency band).

Tach Tachometer

TACIU Test Access Control Interface Unit

TAF Terminal Area Forecast (ICAO)

TAI Thermal Anti-Icing

TAP (1) Terminal Area Productivity. (2) Tailored Arrival Procedure

TAR Trials ATN Router

Target An aircraft within the surveillance range of TCAS.

TAS True Airspeed

TAT (1) Total Air Temperature. The air temperature including heat rise due to compressibility. (2) True Air Temperature

TATCA Terminal Air Traffic Control Automation

TAU TAU is the minimum time a flight crew needs to discern a collision threat and take evasive action. It represents the performance envelope (speed and path of aircraft) divided by the closure rate of any intruder aircraft (TCAS).

TAWS Terrain Awareness Warning System

TBB Transfer Bus Breaker

TBD To Be Determined

TBO Time Between Overhauls

TBS (1) To Be Specified. (2) To Be Supplied

TC (1) Transport Connection. (2) Type Certificate

T/C Top-of-Climb

TCA (1) Terminal Control Area. (2) Throttle Control Assembly

TCAS Traffic Alert Collision Avoidance System: Transponder system that talks to other aircraft and determines their altitude, rate, vertical speed, distance and bearing.

TCA S A baseline system that provides a warning (TA) to the flight crew of the presence of another aircraft (potential collision threat) within the surveillance area. No avoidance maneuver is suggested.

TCAS II A collision avoidance system providing traffic information (within approximately 30 nmi of the aircraft) to the flight crew, in addition to the resolution advisories (RA) (for vertical maneuvers only). A TCAS II-equipped aircraft will coordinate with TCAS II-equipped intruder aircraft to provide complementary maneuvers.

TCC Turbine Case Cooling

TCDS Type Certificate Data Sheet

TCF Terrain Clearance Floor

TCM Technical Coordination Meeting

TCMS Test Content Management System

TCN TACAN

TCP Transmission Control Protocol

TCP/IP Transport Control Protocol/Internet Protocol

TCQ Throttle Control Quadrant

TCS Touch Control Steering

TCU (1) TACAN Control Unit. (2) Telephone Conversion Unit

TCXO Temperature Controlled Crystal Oscillator

T/D Top-of-Descent

TD Traffic Display: A feature of the TCAS that shows TCAS traffic.

TDLs Tower Data Link System

TDM In the Time Division Multiplex Systems a common carrier is shared to transmit multiple messages (to multiple receivers) by time sharing the carrier between the message sources.

TDMA Time Division Multiplex Access. When multiple transmitters are using a single carrier to transmit to a single receiver, the carrier is time shared between each of the transmitters, so the multiple messages are not garbled at the receiver.

TDOP Time Dilution Of Precision. A term used to describe the error introduced by variances in the calculated time.

TDR Transponder

TDRS Tactical Data Radio System

TDS Terminal Display System

TDST Tower Data Services Terminal

TDWR Terminal Doppler Weather Radar

TDZ Touch Down Zone

TE Test Equipment
TEC Thermo-Electric Cooler
TEI Text Element Identifiers
TEMP Temperature
**Temperature Probe** A sensor protruding into the airstream to sense air temperature. Requires correction to get static air temperature.
TERM Terminal
TERPS (1) Terminal En Route Procedures (2) Terminal Instrument Procedures
TES Trials End System (for ATN)
TF3 Task Force 3
TFC Traffic
TFM Traffic Flow Management
TFOV Total Field Of View
TFR Temporary Flight Restriction
TFT Thin Film Transistor
TFTP Trivial File Transfer Protocol
TFTS Terrestrial Flight Telephone System
TG (1) Timer-VDL Management Entity (2) Transmission Gate
TG 3 GS’s Maximum Time Between Transmissions
TG 4 Maximum Time Between GSIF’s Timer
TGC Turbulence Gain Control
TGS Maximum Link Overlap Timer
TGT Target: A weather radar annunciator that indicates weather ahead.
THDG True Heading
THLD Threshold
THR Thrust
THR HOLD Throttle Hold
**Threat** A target that has satisfied the threat detection logic and thus requires a traffic or resolution advisory (TCAS).
THS A Trimmable Horizontal Stabilizer Actuator
TIA (1) Telecommunications Industry Association (2) Type Inspection Authorization
TIAS True Indicated Airspeed
TIR Type Inspection Report
TIS Traffic Information Service
TIS-B Traffic Information System-Broadcast
TK Track Angle
TKE Track Angle Error
T/L Top-Level
TL Terminal Location (ACARS/AFEPS)
TLA Thrust Lever Angle
TLC Target Language Compiler
TLM Telemetry Word
TLS Target Level of Safety
TM Timer-Media Access Control
TMA Traffic Management Advisor
TMC Thrust Management Computer
TMCF Thrust Management Computer Function
TMCS Thrust Management Computer System
TMF Thrust Management Function
TMS (1) Thrust Management System (2) Traffic Management System
TMU Traffic Management Unit
TN (1) True North (2) Twisted Nematic
TO Take Off
TOC (1) Top of Climb (2) Transfer of Communications
TOD Top of Descent
TO EPR Takeoff Engine Pressure Ratio
TO/From Indicator Indicates whether the omnibearing selected is the course to or from the VOR ground station.
TOGA Take Off, Go-Around. Also seen as TO/GA.
TO N1 Take Off Engine Fan Speed
TOR Terms of Reference
TOT Total
**Touchdown** The point at which the predetermined glide path intercepts the runway.
TOW Time Of Week
TPMU Tire Pressure Monitor Unit
TP Test Point
TP4 Transport Protocol Class 4
TPDU Transport Protocol Data Unit
TPL Terminal Permission List (ACA RS/AFE PS)
TPM Technical Performance Management
TPR Transponder
TQA Throttle Quadrant Assembly
TR Temporary Revision. A document, printed on yellow paper that temporarily amends a page or pages of a component maintenance manual.
T/R (1) Thrust Reverser. (2) Transceiver (see RT).(3) Transmitter-Receiver
TRA (1) Temporary Reserved Airspace. (2) Thrust Reduction Altitude
TRAC Terminal Radar Approach Control
Track (1) The actual path, over the ground, traveled by an aircraft (navigation). (2) In this mode the DME transmits a reduced pulse pair rate after acquiring lock-on (DME). (3) Estimated position and velocity of a single aircraft based on correlated surveillance data reports (TCAS).
TRACON Terminal Radar Approach Control
TRACS Test and Repair Control System. An automated data retrieval system. TRACS functions include: 1) provide the location of any given unit at any time; 2) provide an efficient flow of work to and from test stations; 3) provide quick access to quality information generated by the actual testing process (performed by the technician); 4) provide statistical and historical data regarding throughput time for products, failure, yield rates, WIP, etc.
Traffic Advisory Information given to the pilot pertaining to the position of another aircraft in the immediate vicinity. The information contains no suggested maneuvers. (Traffic advisory airspace is 1200 feet above and below the aircraft and approximately 45 seconds distant with respect to closure speed of the aircraft.) [TCAS]
Traffic Density The number of transponder-equipped aircraft within R nautical miles (nmi) of own aircraft, divided by \( x \) (R nmi). 2. Transponder-equipped aircraft include Mode S and ATC RBS Mode A and Mode C, and excludes own aircraft. [TCAS]
TRANS Transition
Transceiver A receiver and transmitter combined in a single unit. Same as RT.
Transponder Avionics equipment that returns an identifying coded signal.
TRB Turbulence (TURB): A weather radar warning of approaching turbulence.
TRD Transit Routing Domain
TRK Track: The course the aircraft is traveling along the ground with respect to true North.
TROOP Tracking and Resolution Of Obsolete Parts
TRP Mode S Transponder
TRR (1) Test Readiness Review. (2) Test Rejection and Repair
TRSB Time Reference Scanning Beam. The international standard for MLS installations.
TRU (1) Transformer Rectifier Unit. (2) True
True Airspeed The true velocity of the aircraft through the surrounding air mass.
True Altitude The exact distance above mean sea level (corrected for temperature).
True Bearing The bearing of a ground station with respect to true north.
True North The direction of the north pole from the observer.
TS (1) Time Source. (2) Transport Service. (3) Traffic Synchronization
TSA (1) Tail Strike Assembly. (2) Technical Service Agreement
TSAP Transport Service Access Point
TSC Term Service Commitment
TSDU Transport Service Data Unit
TSE Total System Error
TSIP Trimble Standard Interface Protocol
TSM Autothrottle Servo Mount (without Clutch)
TSP (1) Transmitted Signal Power. (2) Twisted Shielded Pair
TSO Technical Standard Order. Every unit built with a TSO name plate must meet TSO requirements. TSO operating temperature extremes are not the same as the manufacturing burn-in limits.
TSS Technology Support and Services
TSTM Time Source Transition Module
TT (1) Test Tools . (2) Total Temperature
TT2 Total Inlet Temperature (Engine)
TFF Time To First Fix
TTG Time To Go: The time from present position to the next navigation fix based on current aircraft ground speed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TTL</td>
<td>Transistor-Transistor Logic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTR</td>
<td>TCAS II Receiver/Transmitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTS</td>
<td>Time To Station, an indication that displays the amount of time for an aircraft to reach a selected DME ground station while traveling at a constant speed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TTY</td>
<td>Tele typewriter</td>
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<tr>
<td>TU</td>
<td>Smart Tapping Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUA</td>
<td>Test Unit Adapters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURB</td>
<td>Turbulence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURB</td>
<td>The U.S. National Weather Service defines light turbulence as areas where wind velocity shifts are 0 to 19 feet per second (0 to 5.79 meters per second) and moderate turbulence as wind velocity shifts of 19 to 35 feet per second (5.79 to 10.67 meters per second).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TVBC</td>
<td>Turbine Vane and Blade Cooling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TVC</td>
<td>Turbine Vane Cooling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TVE</td>
<td>Total Vertical Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TVEC</td>
<td>Test Vector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWDL</td>
<td>Terminal Weather Data Link. (2) Two Way Data Link</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWDR</td>
<td>Terminal Doppler Weather Radar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWIP</td>
<td>Terminal Weather Information for Pilots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWND</td>
<td>Tailwind</td>
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<tr>
<td>TWP</td>
<td>Technical Work Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>TWR</td>
<td>Turbulence Weather Radar</td>
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<tr>
<td>TWT</td>
<td>Traveling Wave Tube</td>
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<tr>
<td>TX</td>
<td>Transmit (see XMIT): An annunciation that may be displayed on the Communications Radio Controller (CTL, CDU, RTU) while a radio signal is being transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UA</td>
<td>(1) Unnumbered Acknowledgment. (2) User Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UART</td>
<td>Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UASC</td>
<td>Universal Avionics Systems Corp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAT</td>
<td>Universal Access Transceiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAV</td>
<td>Unmanned Air Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UB</td>
<td>Utility Bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBI</td>
<td>Uplink Block Identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCI</td>
<td>User Computer Interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCS</td>
<td>Uniform Chromaticity Scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UD</td>
<td>User Data. The N-User data may also be transferred between peer network members (OSI Model) as required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>User Datagram Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UFDR</td>
<td>Universal Flight Data Recorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UHF</td>
<td>Ultra-High Frequency. The portion of the radio spectrum from 300 MHz to 3 GHz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UI</td>
<td>Unnumbered Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UIR</td>
<td>Upper flight Information Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UL</td>
<td>Uplink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ULB</td>
<td>Underwater Locator Beacon</td>
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<tr>
<td>ULD</td>
<td>Unit Load Device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMI</td>
<td>User-Modifiable Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UML</td>
<td>Unified Modeling Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMS</td>
<td>User-Modifiable Software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMSDT</td>
<td>User-Modifiable Software Development Tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMT</td>
<td>Universal Mount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpaired Channel</td>
<td>A DME channel without a corresponding VOR or ILS frequency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uplink</td>
<td>The radio transmission path upward from the earth to the aircraft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UP</td>
<td>Universal Platform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPR</td>
<td>User Preferred Route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPRM</td>
<td>Universal Platform Resource Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPSMS</td>
<td>UPS Management System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPS</td>
<td>Uninterruptible Power Supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAF</td>
<td>United States Air Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB</td>
<td>Upper Sideband is the information-carrying band and is the frequency produced by adding the carrier frequency and the modulating frequency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USTB</td>
<td>Unstabilized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTC</td>
<td>Universal Time Coordinated (French)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTE</td>
<td>Universal Trigger Engine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UTP Unshielded Twisted Pair
UUT Unit Under Test
UV Upper Sideband Voice
UW Unique Word
V (1) Velocity. (2) Volt
V (1) Critical engine failure velocity. A pilot selectable speed on the PFD.
V (R) Takeoff rotation speed. A pilot selectable speed on the PFD.
V (2) Takeoff safety speed. A pilot selectable speed on the PFD.
V (T) A general target speed for flight. A pilot selectable speed on the PFD.
VA Volt-Amperes
VAC Volts Alternating Current
VAP (1) Value Added Processor. (2) Visual Aids Panel
VAPS (1) Virtual Applications Prototyping System. (2) Virtual Avionics Prototyping System
VAR (1) Variation. (2) Visual-Aural Radio Range. (3) Volt-Amps Reactive
VASI Visual Approach Slope Indicator
VAU Voltage Averaging Unit
V BAR PFD Flight Director Symbology for which the command bars move vertically for pitch command and rotate for roll command.
VBV Variable Bypass Valve
VC (1) Design Cruising Speed. (2) Virtual Circuit
VCB Virtual Circuit Bridge
VCD (1) Variable Capacitance Diode. (2) Voltage Controlled Device
VCMAX Active Maximum Control Speed
VCMIN Active Minimum Control Speed
VCO Variable Controlled Oscillator
VCU VDL Control Unit
VD (1) Design Diving Speed. (2) Heading to a DME Distance
VDC Volts Direct Current
VDL VHF Data Link
VDL Mx VHF Data Link Mode X
VDR VHF Digital Radio
VER Version
VES Video Entertainment System
Vertical Speed The rate of change of pressure altitude, usually calibrated in hundreds of feet per minute.
VF Design Flap Speed
VFE Flaps Extended Placard Speed
VFO Variable Frequency Oscillator
VFOP Visual Flight Rules Operations Panel
VFR Visual Flight Rules
VFXR (R) Flap Retraction Speed
VFXR (X) Flap Extension Speed
VG/DG Vertical Gyro/Directional Gyro
VG or VGND Ground Velocity
VGA Video Graphics Adapter
VH Maximum Level-flight Speed with Continuous Power
VHDL Very High-speed integrated circuit Hardware Description Languages
VHF Very High Frequency. The portion of the radio spectrum from 30 to 300 MHz.
VHS Very High Speed
VHSIC-2 Very High Speed Integrated Circuits-Phase 2
VI Heading to a course intercept
VIR VOR/ILS Receiver
Vis Lowest Selectable Airspeed
VIS Video Intelligence System
VIGV Variable Integral Guide Vane
VISTA Virtual Integrated Software Testbed for Avionics
VIU Video Interface Unit
V/L VOR/Localizer
VLE Landing Gear Extended Placard Airspeed
VLF Very Low Frequency
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>VLO</td>
<td>Maximum Landing Gear of Operating Speed</td>
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<tr>
<td>VLOF</td>
<td>Lift-off Speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLSI</td>
<td>Very Large Scale Integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLV</td>
<td>Valve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VM</td>
<td>Heading to a manual termination</td>
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<tr>
<td>V/M</td>
<td>Voltmeter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMAX</td>
<td>Basic Clean Aircraft Maximum CAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMC</td>
<td>(1) Visual Meteorological Conditions. (2) Minimum Control Speed with Critical Engine Out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VME</td>
<td>(1) Versa Module Eurocard Bus. (2) VHF Management Entity, VME bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMECC</td>
<td>Versa Module Eurocard Card Cage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMIN</td>
<td>Basic Clean Aircraft Minimum CAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VM (LO)</td>
<td>Minimum Maneuver Speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMC</td>
<td>Visual Meteorological Conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vmo</td>
<td>The maximum airspeed at which an aircraft is certified to operate. This can be a fixed number or a function of configuration (gear, flaps, etc.), or altitude, or both.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMO/MMO</td>
<td>Velocity, Maximum Operating/Mach, Maximum Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMON</td>
<td>VNMS Health Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMOS</td>
<td>Virtual Machine Operating System</td>
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<tr>
<td>V/NAV</td>
<td>Vertical Navigation: (Also VNV). A system by which the crew can define a vertical path in space and the system can output guidance to maintain that path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VNE</td>
<td>Never-Exceed Speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VNO</td>
<td>Maximum Structural Cruising Speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VNR</td>
<td>VHF Navigation Receiver</td>
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<tr>
<td>VNV</td>
<td>Vertical Navigation</td>
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<tr>
<td>VOICRAD</td>
<td>Voice Radio</td>
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<tr>
<td>VOD</td>
<td>Video On Demand</td>
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<tr>
<td>VoIP</td>
<td>Voice Over Internet Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V/NAV</td>
<td>Vertical Navigation: (Also VNV). A system by which the crew can define a vertical path in space and the system can output guidance to maintain that path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOP</td>
<td>Voice Over IP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOR</td>
<td>VHF Omnidirectional Radio Range. A system that provides bearing information to an aircraft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOR/DME</td>
<td>A system in which a VOR and DME station are co-located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOR/MB</td>
<td>VOR/Marker Beacon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VORTAC</td>
<td>A system in which a VOR and a TACAN station are co-located.</td>
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<tr>
<td>VOS</td>
<td>Velocity Of Sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOX</td>
<td>Voice Transmission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPATH</td>
<td>Vertical Path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPN</td>
<td>(1) Vendor Part Number. (2) Virtual Private Networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VR</td>
<td>(1) Takeoff Rotation Velocity. (2) Heading to a radial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRAM</td>
<td>Video Random Access Memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VREF</td>
<td>Reference Velocity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRG</td>
<td>VDL Reference Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRU</td>
<td>Video Reproducer Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VS</td>
<td>Vertical Speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V/S</td>
<td>Vertical Speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vs</td>
<td>Stall Velocity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSpeeds</td>
<td>Automatic look-up and display of takeoff, approach, landing and missed-approach speeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSW</td>
<td>Stall Warn Velocity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSAT</td>
<td>Very Small Aperture Terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSCF</td>
<td>Variable Speed Constant Frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSACS</td>
<td>(1) Vertical Stabilizer Control System used on NOTAR helicopter. (2) Voice Switching and Control System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSD</td>
<td>(1) VDL Specific DTE Address. (2) Vertical Situation Display</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSIC</td>
<td>Vertical Speed Indicator. (2) Stalling Speed in a Specified Flight Configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSL</td>
<td>Vertical Speed Limit Advisory may be preventive or corrective (TCAS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSM</td>
<td>Vertical Separation Minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSO</td>
<td>Stalling Speed in the Landing Configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSTOL</td>
<td>Vertical or Short Takeoff and Landing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSV</td>
<td>Variable Station Vane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSWR</td>
<td>Voltage-Standing Wave Ratio. The ratio of the amplitude of the voltage (or electric field) at a voltage maximum to that of an adjacent voltage minimum. VSWR is a measurement of the mismatch between the load and the transmission line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VTK</td>
<td>Vertical Track Distance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WXI  WXR Indicator
WXP  Weather Radar Panel
WXR  Weather Radar System
WWW  World Wide Web
WYPT  Waypoint Altitude
XA  ARINC
X-BAND  The frequency range between 8000 and .12500 MHz
XB  International Air Transport Association (IATA)
X-Channel  A DME channel. There are 126 X-channels for DME operation. For the first 63 channels, the ground-to-air frequency is 63 MHz below the air-to-ground frequency. For the second 63-X Channels the ground-to-air frequency is 63 MHz above the air-to-ground frequency.
XCVR  Transceiver
XFR  Transfer
XID  Exchange Identification
XLS  Cross-side
XLTR  Translator
XM  External Master
XMIT  Transmit
XML  eXtended Markup Language
XMTR/RCVR  Transmitter/Receiver
XPD  ATC Transponder (also XPDR, X PNDR, TPR)
XPD  Transponder
XPR  Cross Pointer. The flight director command bars. Pitch command is shown with vertical motion of the horizontal bar and roll command is shown with lateral motion on the vertical bar.
XS  SITA
XSIDE  Cross-side
XTI  X/Open Transport Interface
XTK  Crosstrack (crosstrack error)
XTP  Express Transfer Protocol
Yagi Antenna  An antenna with its maximum radiation parallel to the long axis of its array, consisting of a driven dipole, a parasitic dipole reflector, and one parasitic dipole director or more.
YAW  Refers to movement about the vertical axis of the aircraft
YSAS  Yaw Stability Augmentation System
YD  Yaw Damper
Z (1)  Refer to reflectivity factor. (2)  Zulu (GM Time)
ZDE  Zone Distribution Equipment
ZFW  Zero Fuel Weight
Z-Marker  A marker beacon, sometimes referred to as a station locator, that provides positive identification to the pilot when the aircraft is passing directly over a low-frequency navigation aid.
Z  Zulu Time