

## GLOSSARY

### Terms and Abbreviations

AFD – Adjustable Frequency (speed) Drive. See also VFD.

AIC – Amperes Interrupting Rating. Short circuit rating of electrical equipment.

ATA – Advanced Technology Attachment. The official name for the disk drive interface standard commonly known as Integrated Drive Electronics (IDE).

AUI – Attachment Unit Interface. A transceiver cable that provides a path between a node's Ethernet interface and the media access unit.

Automatic Lockage – Lockage of a vessel without operator intervention. The PLC system has devices to sense movement of the vessel and moves the lock machinery accordingly.

BNC – Bayonet-Neill-Concelman. A common connector for coaxial cable.

CCD – Charge-Coupled Device. A semiconductor technology used to build light-sensitive electronic devices such as cameras and image scanners.

CCTV – Closed Circuit Television.

CPU – Central Processing Unit. The main processor in a PC or PLC processor card.

CRT – Cathode Ray Tube.

DAT – Digital Audio Tape. A format for storing information on magnetic tape, developed in the mid-1980s by Sony and Philips.

DMA – Direct Memory Access. A facility of some architectures which allows a peripheral to read and write memory without intervention by the CPU.

DPI – Dots Per Inch. Refers to print density.

EIA – Electronic Industries Association.

EIDE – Extended Integrated Drive Electronics. An improved version of AT Attachment, with faster

data rates, 32 bit transactions, and (in some drives) DMA.

Emergency Hardwired – Pushbuttons, selector switches, and pilot lights that are directly wired to motor starters, solenoids, drives, etc. without any connection to the PLC system.

Emergency Lockage – Lockage of a vessel using the emergency hardwired system. Movement

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of individual lock gates and valves without use of the PLC system.

EOT LS – End of Travel Limit Switch.

Gbps – Gigabits per Second. Billions of bits per second. A unit of information transfer rate.

GFE – Government Furnished Equipment.

GUI – Graphical User Interface. Also referred to as man-machine interface (MMI). The operating interface used to control a lock and dam.

I/O – Input/Output.

IDE – A disk interface standard based on the IBM PC ISA 16 bit bus but also used on other personal computers.

IEEE – Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers.

Internet – A three level hierarchy composed of backbone networks, mid-level networks, and stub networks interconnected with routers.

Intranet – Any network that provides similar services within an organization to those provided by the Internet outside it but which is not necessarily connected to the Internet.

IPC – Industrial Personnel Computer. Industrial hardened PC for use in harsh environments or process-critical applications. Uses passive backplane CPU mounting, extra fans with filters for additional cooling capacity, larger power supply, etc.

IPX – Internetwork Packet eXchange. Novell's protocol used by Novell Netware. A router with

IPX routing can interconnect Local Area Networks so that Novell Netware clients and servers can communicate.

ISA – Industry Standard Architecture. A bus standard for IBM-compatibles that extends the XT bus architecture to 16 bits.

ISDN – Integrated Services Digital Network. A set of communications standards allowing a single wire or optical fiber to carry voice, digital network services and video.

Keypad Controller – This device controls and programs the matrix switcher in the CCTV system. The device is used to switch the cameras between the monitors in the system. The device is equipped with a joystick to pan and tilt the moveable cameras and a pushbutton or lever to control the camera zoom.

LAN – Local Area Network. A data communications network which is geographically limited (typically to a 1 km radius) allowing easy interconnection of terminals, microprocessors and computers within adjacent buildings.

LCD – Liquid Crystal Display. An electro-optical device used to display digits, characters or images, commonly used in digital watches, calculators, and portable computers.

LED – Light-Emitting Diode. A type of diode that emits light when current passes through it.

Manual Lockage – Lockage of a vessel, via the PLC system, moving each gate and valve individually.

MB – Megabyte. 1024 kilobytes.

Mbps – Megabits per Second. Millions of bits per second. A unit of information transfer rate.

MCC – Motor Control Center.

MMI – Man-Machine-Interface. Also referred to as graphical user interface (GUI). The operating interface used to control a lock and dam.

NEMA – National Equipment Manufacturer's Association.

Network – An interconnection of computer systems, terminals, or data communications facilities.

NIC – Network Interface Card. An adapter circuit board installed in a computer to provide a physical connection to a network.

PC – Personal Computer. Standard desktop model.

PLC – Programmable Logic Controller. A computer-like device for controlling a system or process.

PLC Hardwired – Pushbuttons, selector switches, displays, and other operator interface devices that are directly wired to PLC inputs.

PPM – Pages per Minute.

PPP – Point-to-Point Protocol, Provides the Internet standard method for transmitting IP packets over serial point-to-point links.

PTZ – Pan/Tilt/Zoom. Functions included in a CCTV system.

RHNC – Relative Humidity Non-Condensing.

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SAW – Surface Acoustical Wave. A type of touchscreen monitor.

SCSI – Small Computer System Interface. A processor-independent standard for system-level interfacing between a computer and intelligent devices including hard disks, floppy disks, CD-ROM, printers, and scanners.

SECC – Single Edge Contact Cartridge. The type of mounting configuration for Intel's Pentium II processor.

Semi-Automatic Lockage – Lockage of a vessel in two steps in which the operator initiates commands only after a vessel has moved. In general, one command prepares the downstream end of the lock for entry or exit, and one prepares the upstream end of the lock. The rest of the lockage equipment is moved by the PLC system.

SIMM – Single In-line Memory Module. A small circuit board or substrate with RAM integrated circuits or die on one or both sides and a single row of pins along one long edge.

SMA – Sub-Miniature Assembly. A type of fiber optic cable connector.

SNMP – Simple Network Management Protocol. The Internet standard protocol developed to manage nodes on an IP network.

ST – Straight Tip. A type of fiber optic cable connector.

TCP/IP – Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. The most common transport layer protocol used on Ethernet and the Internet.

µm – Micrometer or micron. Unit of measure for fiber optic cable dimensions.

UPS – Uninterruptible Power Supply. A (battery powered) power supply that is guaranteed to provide working voltage to a computer regardless of interruptions in the incoming electrical power.

VCR – Video Cassette Recorder.

VFD – Variable Frequency Drive. A type of motor drive that provides different speeds and torques based on frequency.

VHS – Video Home System. VC's video cassette format.

WAN – Wide Area Network. A network, usually constructed with serial lines, extending over distances greater than one kilometer.