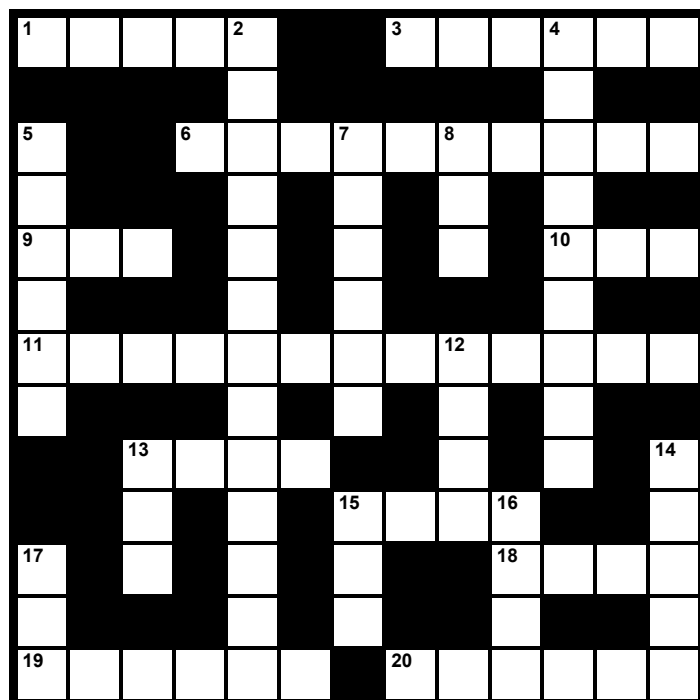


Telecom_13x13_2003-07-13

B.B. Huria



Across

- 1 Modulator/demodulator. (5)
- 3 Portion of the electromagnetic spectrum in 12-to-30 GHz frequency range. (2-4)
- 6 That's what 'I' stands for in acronym 'ISDN'. (10)
- 9 Acronym for computerized branch exchange. (3)
- 10 Acronym for Multiplexer. (3)
- 11 That's what the letter 'S' stands for in acronym 'CMOS'. (13)
- 13 A data transmission rate (bits/second) for modems. (4)
- 15 An 8-bit quantity of information. (4)
- 18 Code Division Multiple Access - A spread spectrum access

technique that addresses individual bit groupings to specific radio receivers, either satellite or cellular telephones. The signal is transmitted just above noise level across the available bandwidth. CDMA is in use as a satellite technology but will require much additional development for cellular telephones. (4)

- 19 That's what the letter 'D' stands for in acronym 'CAD'. (6)
- 20 An electrical connection that connects to the earth. (6)

Down

- 2 That's what the letter 'M' stands for in acronym 'CAM'. (13)
- 4 That's what 'A' stands for in acronym 'PABX'. (9)

- 5 That's what 'A' stands for in acronym 'LAP'. (6)
- 7 A unit of traffic intensity in a telephone system. (6)
- 8 That's what the letter 'R' stands for in acronym 'CRT'. (3)
- 12 That's what the letter 'U' stands for in acronym 'CPU'. (4)
- 13 A binary digit. (3)
- 14 Portion of the electromagnetic spectrum used heavily for satellite and microwave transmission; frequencies of approximately 4 to 6 GHz. (1-4)
- 15 Basic unit of measure for serial data transmission capacity. (3)
- 16 The reflection back to the sender of transmitted signal energy. (4)

- 17 Light Emitting Diode - A semiconductor device that emits incoherent light formed by the P-N function. Light intensity is roughly proportional to electrical current flow. A principal light source for optical-fiber transmission used mainly with multimode fiber. (3)