

Data, Audio & Instrumentation Cables Glossary Of Terms

ATTENUATION	The power drop or signal loss in a circuit, expressed in decibels (dB). Generally attenuation increases (signal level decreases) with both frequency and cable length.
AWG	Abbreviation for American Wire Gauge. A standard measurement for a size of a conductor.
BUS	A network which functions like a signal line and is shared by a number of nodes.
CAPACITANCE (Capacity)	That property of a system of conductors and a dielectric which permits the storage of electricity when potential difference exists between the conductors. A capacitance value is always positive.
DECIBEL (dB)	One-tenth of a bel. Unit to express differences of power level. Example: The decibel is 10 times the common logarithm of the power ratio. It is used to express power gain in amplifiers or power loss in passive circuits or cables.
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC). Ability to withstand electromagnetic interference and emissions (i.e. noise and interference from cables, wires and P.C.B. traces).
IMPEDANCE	Resistance to flow of an alternating current at a particular frequency, expressed in ohms. It is a combination of resistance (R) and reactance (X), measured in ohms.
OHM (Ω)	The electrical unit of resistance. The value of resistance through which a potential difference of one volt will maintain a current of one ampere.
POLYESTER (PETP)	Pure hydrocarbon resins with excellent dielectric properties, i.e. Low dielectric constant, low dielectric loss across the frequency spectrum, mechanically rugged and resists abrasion and cold flow. The insulating materials derived from polymerization of lower molecular weight molecules.
POLYETHYLENE (PE)	A thermoplastic similar to polyethylene, but stiffer and having higher softening point (temperature); excellent electrical properties.
RESISTANCE	Property of an electric circuit which electric energy is converted into a heat and has a value measured in ohms.
RMS (Root Mean Square)	The effective value of an alternating current or voltage.
S-PVC	Used for core insulation and sheathing purposes. The core insulation is particularly flexible and has very good electrical characteristics. The sheath material has excellent mechanical characteristics and high flexibility.