

SEMICONDUCTOR TECHNOLOGY

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

A/D – analog-to-digital	CCD – charge-coupled device
ADSL – asymmetrical digital subscriber line	CD – compact disk
ARM – advanced RISC machines	CDC – clock distribution circuits
ASIC – application-specific integrated circuit	CDMA – code division multiple access
ASM – application-specific memory	CD – R/E – recordable and erasable compact disk
ASPN – application-specific passive network	CD-R – recordable compact disk
ASSP – application-specific standard product	CD-ROM – CD read only memory
ATAPI – pc driver interface	CD-RW – rewritable compact disk
ATE – automatic test equipment	CF – compact flash
ATF – automatic track finding	CLASIC – custom linear ASIC
ATM – asynchronous transfer mode	CMOS – complementary metal oxide semiconductor
BCD – bipolar/CMOS/DMOS	CPLD – complex PLD
BCDMOS – bipolar/CMOS/DMOS	CRT – cathode ray tube
BECMOS – bipolar enhanced CMOS	CSA – customer structured array
BiCMOS – bipolar complementary MOS	D/A – digital-to-analog
CAD – computer aided design	DAC – digital-to-analog converter
CAD/CAM – computer aided design/computer aided manufacturing	DACS – digital access cross-connect systems
CAE – computer aided engineering	DBS – direct broadcast satellite
CAM – content-addressable memories	DC/DC – direct current to direct current
CATV – cable television	DECT – digital European cordless telephone
CBA – cell based array	DES – data encryption standard
CBP – complementary bipolar	

DFE – decision-feedback-equalizer	FDDI – fiber distributed data interface
DFP – digital filter processor	FDDI – fiber optic distributor interface (fiber optic data link)
DI – dielectric isolation	FEC – forward error correction
DiNOR – divided bitline NOR	FED – field emission display
DMA – direct memory access	FET – field effect transistor
DMOS – Dallas metal oxide semiconductor, facility name for TI fab	FIFO – first-in first-out (memory ICs)
DMOS – double-diffused MOS	FIR – finite impulse response
DRAM – dynamic ram	FPA – field programmable analog array
DSL – digital subscriber line	FPD – flat panel display
DSP – digital signal processors	FPGA – field programmable gate array
DTADS – digital tapeless answering devices	FRAM – ferroelectric RAM
DTMF – dual tone multi-frequency	GaAs – Gallium Arsenide
DVD – digital video disks	GPS – global positioning system
ECL – emitter coupled logic	GSM – global systems mobile
ECL – emitter coupler logic	GTL – gunning transceiver logic
EDA – electronic design automation	GTV – graphic TV
EDRAM – enhanced DRAM	GUI – graphical user interface
EEPROM – electrically-erasable PROM	HAD – high-density array
EL – electroluminescent lamp	HBT – hetero-junction bipolar technology
EMI – electromagnetic interference	HC/HCT – high speed CMOS logic
EPLD – electrically programmable logic device	HDD – high density disk
EPROM – erasable programmable read-only-memory	HDMOS – high performance DMOS
ESDRAM – enhanced synchronous DRAM	HDRAM – high-density DRAM
	HDSL – high speed DSL

HDTV – high-definition television	LAN – local area network
HEMT – high electron mobility transistor	LCD – liquid crystal display
HMOS – high-performance MOS	LCMOS – liquid crystal metal oxide semiconductor device
HSTL – high speed CMOS logic	LED – light-emitting diode
HVAC – high voltage alternating current	LNA – low noise amplifier (CMOS technology)
HVIC – high voltage IC	LPGA – laser programmable gate array
I/O – input/output device	LSI – large-scale integration
IC – integrated circuit	MAC – media-access controllers
ICC – image compression coprocessor	MCM – multichip modules
IDE – integrated device electronics PCI controllers and/or drivers	MCU – microcontroller unit
IDE – integrated drive electronics	MDL – merged DRAM with logic
IGBT – insulated gate bipolar transistors	MDRAM – multibank DRAM
IMFET – internally matched field effect transistor (GaAs)	MEC – motion estimation coprocessor
IP – intellectual property	MEMS – micro-electro-mechanical systems
IPM – intelligent power modules	MESFET – metal enhanced semiconductor field effect transistor
IPS – image processing systems	MFLOPS – million floating-point operations per second
ISA – industry standard architecture	MIDI – musical instrument digital interface
ISD – information storage devices	MIL-STD – military standard (U.S.)
ISDN – integrated services digital network	MIPS – millions of instructions per second
ISP – in-system programmability	MMIC – monolithic microwave integrated circuit
JFET – junction field effect transistor	MML – merged memory logic
JI-Bipolar – junction induced bipolar transistor	MMU – memory management unit
JTAG – joint test action group	MMUI – multimedia user interface

MMX – multimedia extension	PC – personal computer
MOPS – millions of operations per second	PCI – peripheral component interconnect
MOS – metal oxide semiconductor	PCMCIA – Personal Computer Memory Card International Association
MOSFET – metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistor	PCS – personal communication services
MPEG – moving pictures expert group (image compression standard)	PDA – personal digital assistant
MPGA – mask-programmed gate array	PDH – plesiochronous digital hierarchy (multiplexing and de-multiplexing hierarchy)
MPLD – mask-programmed logic device	PHEMT – pseudomorphic high-electron mobility transistor
MPU – microprocessor unit	PLD – programmable logic device
MTP – multi-time programmable	PLL – phase locked-loop technology
MUX – multiplexer	PRML – partial response maximum likelihood (communication channel technology)
NAND – not-AND gate	PROM – programmable read-only memory
NMOS – N-channel MOS	PSID – programmable switching and interface devices
NOR – not-OR gate; building structure of an IC	PSRAM – pseudo SRAM
NRE – non-recurring engineering (expense)	PWM – pulse width modulator
NTSC – video standard for North America	RADSL – rate adaptive digital subscriber line
NVRAM – non-volatile random access memory	RAM – random access memory
NVRAM or NOVRAM – non-volatile RAM	RAM-DAC – random access memory digital to analog converter
NVSRAM – non-volatile SRAM	RDRAMS – rambus DRAM
OEM – original equipment manufacturer	RF – radio frequency
OTP – one-time programmable	RFIC – radio frequency integrated circuit
PACT – personal air communications technology	RFID – radio frequency identification devices
PAL – programmable array logic	
PAL – video standard for Europe	

RIC – remote intelligent communications	SRAM – static RAM
RISC – reduced instruction set computer	SSF – solid-state file
ROM – read-only memory	SSR – solid-state relays
RTC – real-time clock	STRAM – self-timed RAM
SAC – self-aligned contact	SVGA – super video graphics accelerator
SACMOS – self-aligned contact MOS device	TCP – tape carrier packaging
SAR – segmentation and re-assembly	TTL – transistor-transistor logic
SBC – single board computer	UART – universal asynchronous receiver transmitter
SCC – serial communication controllers	ULC – universal logic circuits
SCSI – small computer system interface	UMA – unified memory architecture
SDRAM – synchronous DRAM	USB – universal serial bus
SGRAM – synchronous graphics RAM	VCR – video cassette recorder
SIMM – single in-line memory module	VGA – video graphics accelerator
SLAC – subscriber line audio processing circuits	VHSIC – very high speed integrated circuit
SLIC – subscriber line interface circuits	VLSI – very large scale integration
SMDS – switched multi-megabit data server	VME – address-oriented memory bus; telecommunications standard
SNOS – silicon-nitride-oxide semiconductor	VRAM – video RAM
SOG – sea-of-gates	VSP – vector signal processors
SOI – silicon-on-insulator	WAN – wide area network
SOS – silicon-on-sapphire	WLAN – wireless local area networks
SPARC – “Scalable Processor Architecture,” Sun Microsystems Inc. trade name for their microprocessor	WPABX – wireless private automatic branch exchange
SPGA – system programmable gate array	XDSL – digital subscriber line (access to Internet)
SPLD – simple PLD	