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no-backoff error A transmission state that results from a transmitter transmitting when there is no carrier, and without waiting for the necessary delay. (C) 610.7-1995

noble potential A potential substantially cathodic to the standard hydrogen potential. *See also:* stray-current corrosion. (IA) [59]

no-busy test call (telephone switching systems) A call in which busy testing is inhibited. (COM) 312-1977w

nochange timing check A timing check similar to a setup/hold timing check except the setup and hold times are referred to opposite transitions of the reference signal. The stable interval is extended to include the period between these transitions; that is, the time for which the reference signal stays in a specified state. This timing check is frequently applied to memory banks and latch banks to establish the stability of the address or to select inputs before, during, and after the write pulse. (C/DA) 1481-1999

nodalization (A) The set of nodes within a system being modeled. **(B)** The process of developing the nodes as in (A). (C) 610.3-1989

nodal point *See:* node.

nodding-beam height finder A height-finding radar with a fan beam oriented with its narrow beamwidth in elevation, and which mechanically sector scans (nods) in elevation to locate the target and determine its elevation angle. (AES) 686-1997

node (1) (network analysis) One of the set of discrete points in a flow graph. (CAS) 155-1960w

(2) (software) In a diagram, a point, circle, or other geometric figure used to represent a state, event, or other item of interest. *See also:* graph. (C) 610.12-1990

(3) (modeling and simulation) A single entity that is represented in a mathematical model; for example, in a model of a nuclear reactor, a water pump or section of pipe. (C) 610.3-1989w

(4) (data management) In a tree, an element that is used to contain information that describes some object; for which there is at least one key used to identify the node. *Note:* Nodes are connected to each other by link fields to form the tree. *Synonym:* vertex. *See also:* terminal node; child node; parent node; nonterminal node; root node. (C) 610.5-1990w

(5) (A) (broadband local area networks) A point of junction between two connectors. **(B) (broadband local area networks)** The location where a line has a defined position. **(C) (broadband local area networks)** The point where signals leave one system and enter another. (LM/C) 802.7-1989

(6) In the context of Open Firmware, node is a synonym for device node. *See also:* device node. (C/BA) 1275-1994

(7) A general term denoting either a switching element in a network or a host computer attached to a network. (DIS/C) 1278.1-1995, 1278.2-1995

(8) An entity associated with one or more interconnected links and optionally containing other functional units, such as cache and memory. In normal operation each node can be accessed independently (a control-register update on one node has no effect on the control registers of another node). (C/MM) 1596-1992

(9) A device or subsystem having one or more link interfaces. A node may be a terminal node (q.v.). A node may perform a routing function, routing packets between its node interfaces according to the information in the destination field of the packet. (C/BA) 1355-1995

(10) A device that consists of an access unit (AU) and a single point of attachment of the access unit to each bus of a DQDB subnetwork for the purpose of transmitting and re-

Synonyms: branch point; junction point; nodal point; vertex. **(B)** In data communications, a device or station that implements some part of the communication protocol. (C) 610.7-1995

(12) Within a circuit, a point of interconnection between two or more components such as input and output terminals. (C) 610.10-1994w

(13) An addressable device attached to the Serial Bus with at least the minimum set of control registers. Changing the control registers on one node does not affect the state of control registers on another node. (C/MM) 1394-1995

(14) The entity associated with a particular set of control register addresses (including identification ROM and reset command registers) that is initially defined in a 4 Kbyte (minimum) initial node address space. In normal operation each node can be accessed independently (a control register update on one node has no effect on the control registers of another node). (C/MM) 1596.5-1993

(15) The software visible station on a bus. (each node is allocated a set of control register addresses [including identification-ROM and reset command registers], which are initially defined in a 4 kbyte [minimum] initial node address space. Although multiple nodes may share one bus interface, each node can be reset independently [a reset of one node has no effect on any other node]. Each module consists of one or two nodes that are independently initialized and configured by operating system software.) (C/BA/MM) 14536-1995, 13213-1994

(16) A term used to describe a RamLink slave within the context of the CSR Architecture. The entity associated with a particular set of control-register addresses (including identification ROM and reset-command registers). In normal operation each node can be accessed independently (a control-register update on one node has no effect on the control registers of another node). (C/MM) 1596.4-1996

(17) A modeled function located within the hierarchical graph structure of an IDEF0 model by its designated node number; as a function, a node is represented in a diagram by a named box. (C/SE) 1320.1-1998

(18) A set of Control and Status Register (CSR) addresses (including identification read-only memory and reset command registers) that are initially defined in a 4 kB (minimum) initial node address space. Each node can be reset independently (a reset of one node has no effect on other nodes). (C/BA) 1014.1-1994w, 896.2-1991w, 896.3-1993w, 896.4-1993w, 896.10-1997

(19) A conceptual point (through which logic signals pass) that has been identified as an aid to modeling the timing properties of a cell but may not correspond to any physical structure. In Physical Design Exchange Format (PDEF), this is a physical pin that does not correspond to a logical structure. (C/DA) 1481-1999

(20) A Serial Bus device that may be addressed independently of other nodes. A minimal node consists of only a physical layer (PHY) without an enabled link. If the link and other layers are present and enabled they are considered part of the node. (C/MM) 1394a-2000

(21) *See also:* batch node.

node absorption (network analysis) A flow-graph transformation whereby one or more dependent nodes disappear and the resulting graph is equivalent with respect to the remaining node signals. *Note:* For example, a circuit analog of node absorption is the star-delta transformation. (CAS) 155-1960w

nodecast An adjective used to describe an interrupt or message transaction that is distributed to all units on a node. Also used as a verb; e.g., "transactions may be nodecast to all units on a node." (C/MM) 1212-1991s

node controller A component within a node that provides a