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heard in the background of the desired program. { ¦krȯs ˌmäj·ə'lā·shən }

cross office switching time [COMMUN] Time required to connect any input through the switching center to any selected output. { 'krȯs ˌȯf·əs 'swich·iŋ ˌtīm }

cross-platform computing [COMPUT SCI] The use of very similar user interfaces for versions of programs running on different operating systems and computer architectures. { ˌkrȯs ¦platˌform kəm'pyüd·iŋ }

cross-referencing program [COMPUT SCI] A computer program used in debugging that produces indexed lists of both the variable names and the statement numbers of the source program. { ¦krȯs 'ref·rəns·iŋ ˌprō·grəm }

crosstalk [COMMUN] **1.** The sound heard in a receiver along with a desired program because of cross modulation or other undesired coupling to another communication channel; it is also observed between adjacent pairs in a telephone cable. **2.** Interaction of audio and video signals in an analog television system, causing video modulation of the audio carrier or audio modulation of the video signal at some point. **3.** Interaction of the chrominance and luminance signals in an analog color television receiver. { 'krȯsˌtȯk }

crosstalk coupling [COMMUN] The cross coupling between speech communications channels or their component parts. Also known as crosstalk loss. { 'krȯsˌtȯk ˌkəp·liŋ }

crosstalk level [COMMUN] Volume of crosstalk energy, measured in decibels, referred to a reference level. { 'krȯsˌtȯk ˌlev·əl }

crosstalk loss *See* crosstalk coupling. { 'krȯs ˌtȯk ˌlȯs }

crosstalk unit [COMMUN] A measure of the coupling between two circuits; the number of crosstalk units is 1 million times the ratio of the current or voltage at the observing point to the current or voltage at the origin of the disturbing signal, the impedances at these points being equal. Abbreviated cu. { 'krȯsˌtȯk ˌyü·nət }

CRT *See* cathode-ray tube.

cryogenic film [COMPUT SCI] A storage element using superconducting thin films of lead at liquid-helium temperature. { ˌkrī·ə'jen·ik 'film }

cryptanalysis [COMMUN] Steps and operations performed in converting encrypted messages into plain text without previous knowledge of the key employed. { ˌkrip·tə'nal·ə·səs }

cryptochannel [COMMUN] A complete system of communication that uses electronic encryption and decryption equipment and has two or more radio or wire terminals. { ¦krip·tō'chan·əl }

cryptogram [COMMUN] Information written in code or cipher. { 'krip·təˌgram }

cryptographic algorithm [COMMUN] An unchanging set of rules or steps for enciphering and deciphering messages in a cipher system. { ¦krip·tə¦graf·ik 'al·gəˌrith·əm }

cryptographic bitstream [COMMUN] An unending sequence of digits which is combined with ciphertext to produce plaintext or with plaintext to recover ciphertext in a stream cipher system. { ¦krip·tə¦graf·ik 'bitˌstrēm }

cryptographic key [COMMUN] A sequence of numbers or characters selected by the user of a cipher system to implement a cryptographic algorithm for enciphering and deciphering messages. Also known as key. { ¦krip·tə¦graf·ik 'kē }

cryptography [COMMUN] The science of preparing messages in a form which cannot be read by those not privy to the secrets of the form. { krip'täg·rə·fē }

cryptology [COMMUN] The science of preparing messages in forms which are intended to be unintelligible to those not privy to the secrets of the form, and of deciphering such messages. { krip'täl·ə·jē }

cryptopart [COMMUN] One of several portions of a cryptotext; each cryptopart bears a different message indicator. { 'krip·tōˌpärt }

cryptotext [COMMUN] In cryptology, a text of visible writing which conveys no intelligible meaning in any language, or which apparently conveys an intelligible meaning that is not the real meaning. { 'krip·tōˌtekst }

crystal-audio receiver [ELECTR] Similar to the crystal-video receiver, except for the path detection bandwidth which is audio rather than video. { ¦krist·əl ¦ȯd·ē·ōri'sē·vər }

crystal-controlled transmitter [ELECTR] A transmitter whose carrier frequency is directly controlled by the electromechanical characteristics of a quartz crystal unit. { ¦krist·əl kən¦trōld 'tranz ˌmid·ər }

crystal detector [ELECTR] **1.** A crystal used to rectify a modulated radio-frequency signal to obtain the audio or video signal directly. **2.** A crystal diode used in a microwave receiver to combine an incoming radio-frequency signal with a local oscillator signal to produce an intermediate-frequency signal. { 'krist·əl di'tek·tər }

crystal diode *See* semiconductor diode. { ¦krist·əl 'dīˌōd }

crystal filter [ELECTR] A highly selective tuned circuit employing one or more quartz crystals; sometimes used in intermediate-frequency amplifiers of communication receivers to improve the selectivity. { ¦krist·əl 'fil·tər }

crystal mixer [ELECTR] A mixer that uses the nonlinear characteristic of a crystal diode to mix two frequencies; widely used in radar receivers to convert the received radar signal to a lower intermediate-frequency value by mixing it with a local oscillator signal. { ¦krist·əl 'mik·sər }

crystal oscillator [ELECTR] An oscillator in which the frequency of the alternating-current output is determined by the mechanical properties of a piezoelectric crystal. Also known as piezoelectric oscillator. { ¦krist·əl 'äs·əˌlād·ər }

crystal rectifier *See* semiconductor diode. { ¦krist·əl 'rek·təˌfī·ər }

crystal-stabilized transmitter [ELECTR] A transmitter employing automatic frequency control, in which the reference frequency is that of a crystal oscillator. { ¦krist·əl ¦stā·bəˌlīzd 'tranzˌmid·ər }

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