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gate voltage (thyristor) The voltage between a gate terminal and a specified main terminal. *See also*: principal voltage-current characteristic.

(IA/ED/CEM) 223-1966w, [62], [46], [58]

gateway A functional unit that interconnects a local area network (LAN) with another network having different higher layer protocols. (LM/C) 8802-6-1994

(2) (A) A dedicated computer that attaches to two or more networks and that routes packets from one to the other. (B) In networking, a device that connects two systems that use different protocols. *Contrast*: bridge. *See also*: router; mail gateway. (C) 610.7-1995

gather write A write operation in which information from non-adjacent storage areas is placed into a single physical record. *Contrast*: scatter read. (C) 610.10-1994w

gating (1) The process of selecting those portions of a wave that exist during one or more selected time intervals or that have magnitudes between selected limits. *See also*: wavefront; modulation. (AP/ANT) 145-1983s

(2) The application of enabling or inhibiting pulses during part of a cycle of equipment operation. (AES) 686-1997

gating signal (keying signal) A signal that activates or deactivates a circuit during selected time intervals.

(PE/EEC) [119]

gating techniques (thyristor) Those techniques employed to provide controller (thyristor) gating signals.

(IA/IPC) 428-1981w

gauss (centimeter-gram-second electromagnetic-unit system) The gauss is 10^{-4} webers per square meter or one maxwell per square centimeter. (Std100) 270-1966w

Gaussian beam (1) (fiber optics) A beam of light whose electric field amplitude distribution is gaussian. When such a beam is circular in cross section, the amplitude is $E(r) = E$

Gaussian frequency shift keying (GFSK) A modulation scheme in which the data is first filtered by a Gaussian filter in the baseband and then modulated with a simple frequency modulation. (C/LM) 8802-11-1999

Gaussian noise Noise characterized by a wide frequency range with regard to the desired signal of communication channel, statistical randomness, and other stochastic properties. (C) 610.7-1995

Gaussian pulse (1) (fiber optics) A pulse that has the waveform of a gaussian distribution. In the time domain, the waveform is

$$f(t) = A \exp[-(t/a)^2]$$

where A is a constant, and a is the pulse half duration at the $1/e$ points. *See also*: full width (duration) half maximum. (Std100) 812-1984w

(2) A pulse shape tending to follow the Gaussian curve corresponding to $A(t) = e^{-a(b-t)^2}$. *See also*: pulse. (IM/HFIM) [40]

Gaussian random noise *See*: random noise.

Gaussian response (1) (amplifiers) A particular frequency-response characteristic following the curve $y(f) = e^{-af^2}$. *Note*: Typically, the frequency response approached by an amplifier having good transient response characteristics. *See also*: amplifier. (IM/HFIM) [40]

(2) (oscilloscopes) (amplifiers) A particular frequency response characteristic following the curve

$$y(f) = e^{-af^2}$$

Typically, the frequency response approached by an amplifier having good transient response characteristics. (IM) 311-1970w

Gaussian system (units) A system in which centimeter-gram-second electrostatic units are used for electric quantities and

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