



## GLOSSARY OF TERMS



Alternating Current	(ac) Current which varies in a cyclical fashion and has a characteristic frequency. Household current.
Amplifier	Electrical circuit that makes a small signal larger by increasing its voltage or power level.
Antenna	A length of wire that gathers radio signals for a receiver or emits them for a transmitter.
Body Transmitter	Small radio transmitter concealed on a person's body used for protection or consensual monitoring.
Attenuation	A reduction in strength or energy of an electrical signal.
Audio	Sound waves audible to the human ear or their equivalent electrical signals.
Audio Monitoring	Electronic device or devices designed and used to listen to conversations, sometimes from a remote point.
Bandwidth	The extent or deviation of frequencies about a given centre frequency caused by the modulation of information onto this centre frequency. Also, characteristic of a radio receiver which allows information of a certain frequency and bandwidth to be received.
Bug	Clandestine listening device; generally a small radio transmitter.
Bug Detector	Electronic audio surveillance countermeasures device used to locate radio bugs.
Bugging	Process of monitoring conversations by electronic means.
Bumper Beeper	Radio beacon transmitter hidden in or on a vehicle for use with radio-locating equipment.



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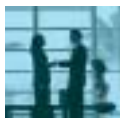
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Capacitor (Condenser)	Circuit component that stores electrical energy. Two metal plates separated by insulation which block dc but pass ac signals.
Carbon Microphone	A telephone transmitter that depends for its operation upon the variation in resistance of carbon granules. Used in older style phones.
Carrier	Radio-frequency signal upon which information may be modulated.
Cathode Ray Tube (CRT)	Television like display tube.
Cavity Resonator	Type of microwave transducer or reflector that modulates a received microwave beam in the presence of audio frequencies.
Cheese Box	An electronic device connected between two telephone lines used to prevent call tracing by connecting one line to the other automatically, thereby giving the appearance that the conversing parties are not connected together, but two seemingly unrelated telephone numbers.
Closed Circuit Television (CCTV)	Television signals transmitted by coaxial cable or microwave systems.
Coherent	Electro-magnetic energy where all individual waves of one frequency are locked in phase in orderly fashion compared to non-coherent waves which are random.
Coil	Inductor circuit component that momentarily stores electrical energy as a magnetic field. A winding of wire used to sense magnetic field fluctuations.
Consensual Monitoring	Description of legal situation wherein conversations between two individuals are monitored with the knowledge of one of the participants.
Contact Microphone	A specially constructed microphone designed to be attached directly to the surface to be monitored. This type of microphone generally responds only when the object or surface is vibrated.



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Countermeasures	Defensive techniques designed to detect, prevent, or expose the use of electronic audio or visual surveillance devices. Sweeping.
Crystal Microphone	A microphone that depends for its operation on the generation of an electric charge by the deformation of a crystal.
Data Link	Point-to-point radio communication channel designed primarily for transmission of data rather than audio transmissions.
Debugging	Process of conducting electronic audio surveillance countermeasures operations. Countermeasures.
Demodulation	Process of retrieving audio information from a modulated r-f signal.
Direct Current	(dc) Steady non varying current with no frequency characteristic. For example, current provided by batteries.
Directional Microphone	A microphone that is extremely sensitive to audio frequencies arriving from one particular direction, while rejecting those that arrive from other directions.
Drop-in Mouthpiece	A telephone radio tap transmitter concealed in case that has the appearance of a telephone carbon mouthpiece. Relevant to older style telephones only.
Eavesdropping	Secretly listening or recording of conversations; includes both bugging and wiretapping.
Electronic Stethoscope	Contact microphone or doctor's stethoscope equipped with an electronic amplifier.
Feedback	Regeneration of a signal normally causing howl. One method used for detection of radio transmitter bugs.
Field Strength Meter	An electronic radio field detection device that detects the presence of r-f energy. Field detector.



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Filter	Electrical circuit that accepts (or rejects) a particular band of frequencies.
Frequency Modulation (FM)	Method of modulation by which intelligence is impressed on a carrier by varying the frequency of the carrier.
Handset	The part of the telephone instrument used for talking and listening.
Harmonics	Frequencies of exact multiple of a fundamental or carrier frequency.
Hardwire	Use of wire pair rather than radio transmitter to communicate information between two points.
Hertz	(Hz) International unit of frequency equal to one cycle per second. Kilohertz (KHz = 1,000 Hz), Megahertz (MHz = 1,000,000 Hz), Gigahertz (GHz = 1,000,000,000 Hz).
Hook Switch By-pass	Switch in telephone instrument actuated by the plunger or bracket on which the handset rests when not in use. Relevant to older style telephones only.
Hot Mike	Activation of the microphone of a telephone in the "hung-up" position through the use of a third wire tap, silicon controlled rectifier, or other electronic components.
Impedance	Resistance to the flow of alternating current. The combined effect of resistance, inductance and capacitance.
Impedance Matching	The circuit arrangement required to adjust the impedance of an alternating current circuit to the value required for proper operation.
Induction Tap	Wiretap the makes the use of a coil placed around or near the telephone line or instrument. Operates on the principle of electro-magnetic induction.



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Infinity Transmitter	An audio amplifier and microphone connected to a telephone line through an audio-tone sensitive relay which is activated by telephoning the bugged premises and sounding the coded tone.
Infrared	(IR) Light waves too low in frequency to be seen by the human eye; produced by thermal radiation.
Jammer	an r-f or audio frequency generating oscillator that interferes with the operation of an electronic audio surveillance system.
Laser	Device used to generate an intense monochromatic (single colour) frequency light beam.
Laser Pick-Off	Electronic audio surveillance through the use of coherent light waves reflected from a surface vibrating at an audio frequency rate.
Leased Line	Dedicated telephone line leased to customer for specific communications use.
Line Amplifier	An audio amplifier used to provide preamplification of an audio signal before transmitting the signal over a transmission line. Use of a line amplifier permits extending the audio transmission distance between two points when used with a low impedance line driver.
Line matching Network	Circuit that provides for optimal transfer of power from phone line to wiretap equipment.
Listening Post	Location where eavesdropper monitors receiving equipment during bugging operations.
Matching Network (Circuit)	The electronic circuit arrangement required to couple an audio signal from a line. Generally, a combination of transformer and capacitor is arranged so that audio signals can be detected or transmitted while direct current is blocked.
Microwaves	Radio frequencies generally higher than 1,000 MHz.



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Modulator	Electronic circuitry used to impress information on a carrier by instantaneously varying its amplitude (AM) or frequency (FM).
Monitoring	The act of listening-in or eavesdropping on telephone lines or room conversations.
Multipath	The possible multiple routes for a single beam or r-f energy between two points caused by many reflecting surfaces.
Narrow Band FM	Special form of FM modulation where the deviation caused by the modulation process about the main carrier is far less than normal.
Optical Fibres	Special glass fibres used to carry light energy.
Oscillator	Electrical circuit that produces an audio tone or a radio frequency carrier.
Panoramic Display	A device designed to display all signals present in a given frequency band as vertical pulses on a horizontal trace.
Parabolic Microphone	Microphone with a large disk-like attachment used for listening to audio from great distances.
Parallel Radio Tap	Radio tap transmitter which is attached across wires of a phone line.
Phase Measurement	Measuring a fraction of a single cycle.
Power Supply	Device that supplies power to electronic equipment.
Propagation	Travel of an electro-magnetic radio wave through space.
Quick Plant	Audio bugging transmitter easily installed or dropped in target area.
Radio Frequency	(RF) Electro-magnetic waves used in radio communications to carry information.



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RDF	Radio-direction-finding. Process generally used to track beacon transmitters.
Receiver	Earphone in telephone handset, or radio signal reception and demodulation device.
Relay	Electrically operated switch. May be a current-actuated relay, voltage-drop relay, tuned relay, or voice relay.
Resistor	Circuit component that resists the flow of current regardless of frequency.
Resonance	The condition whereby an electrical circuit responds with maximum effect or amplitude to a specific applied frequency causing a maximum flow of current or high voltage level.
Resonant Cavity	Hollow metal cylinder whose dimensions are chosen to make it strongly reflect a radio signal of predetermined frequency.
Ringer	Telephone bell and associated electrical circuit.
Series Radio Tap	Radio transmitter which usually obtains power from the telephone line to which it is attached and is installed in series or in line with one wire.
Shotgun Mike	Highly directional microphone with tube-like appearance.
Side Band	The small band of frequencies produced adjacent to a main radio carrier frequency which contains the basic audio information.
Spike Mike	Contact type microphone with a long, needle-like extension used for listening through walls.
Standing Waves	A pattern of radio energy in space which varies in intensity from point to point caused by cumulative reflections of radio signals.



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Scrambler	Commonly, a speech-inversion and/or frequency-inversion device that codes audio frequencies so that they are not comprehensible to the unaided ear. May also be sophisticated digital device
Surveillance	Secretly observing the behaviour of another, includes both audio eavesdropping and visual monitoring.
Technical Surveillance	Bugging, wiretapping, televising or radio tracking techniques.
Terminal Block	Point at which individual telephone instruments are connected to the interior phone lines of a building.
Terminal Box	Point at which telephone lines are connected to cables.
Third Wire Tap	The activating of a telephone microphone by adding a third wire to the circuit, so that the telephone microphone may be activated while the handset is "hung-up" bypassing the hook-switch.
Transducer	Any device whereby energy may be transferred from one system to another.
Triangulation	Process used to locate a beacon by use of multiple direction-finding receivers (see RDF).
Trigger Transmitter	Device used to turn on a remotely located bug on command through switch receiver.
Ultrahigh Frequencies	(UHF) Radio frequencies in the approximate range from 300 to 1,000 MHz.
Ultrasonic	Sound waves too high in frequency to be heard by the human ear; generally above 16 KHz.
Ultraviolet	(UV) Light wave too high in frequency to be seen by the human eye.
Very High Frequency	(VHF) Radio frequencies in the approximate range from 30 to 300 MHz.



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Voice Activated Switch

(VOX) Switch that closes when conversation is impressed at its input. Used to turn on and off tape recorders or radio transmitters to conserve tape or transmitter power.

Volt Meter

Electronic device used to measure voltage levels.

Wireless Microphone

Very low power short range radio transmitter legitimately used by entertainers and sports casters as microphones. Used by eavesdroppers as inexpensive listening devices.

Wiretap

Clandestine interception of a telephone conversation away from the target premises.



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