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**RAD:** see *Rapid Application Development*

**Radar:** the acronym of Radio Detection and Ranging. In few words, a Radar emits an electromagnetic wave that is reflected by the target and others objects present in its observation space. Finally, the Radar receives these reflected waves (echoes) to analyze them in order to decide whether a target is present or not. (Vicen Bueno et al., 2009)

**Radial Basis Function (RBF):** a real-valued function whose value depends only on the distance from the origin. In artificial neural networks, radial basis functions are utilized as activation functions. (Sabzevari et al., 2008)

**Radial Basis Function Network (RBFN):** a feed-forward neural network that has both unsupervised and supervised phases. In the unsupervised phase input data are clustered and cluster details are sent to hidden neurons, where radial basis functions of the inputs are computed by making use of the center and the standard deviation of the clusters. (Farquad, Ravi, & Bapi, 2010)

**Radiality:** the degree in which a person's network reaches out into the network and provides

new information and influence (de Abreu Moreira & Quintino da Silva, 2009)

**Radio Communication:** the transmission of signals by modulation of electromagnetic waves with frequencies below those of visible light. Electromagnetic radiation travels by means of oscillating electromagnetic fields that pass through the air and the vacuum of space. Information is carried by systematically changing (modulating) some property of the radiated waves such as amplitude, frequency, or phase. (Vazquez et al., 2010)

**Radio Frequency (RF):** a frequency within the electromagnetic spectrum associated with radio wave propagation. When a RF current is supplied to an antenna, an electromagnetic field is created that then is able to propagate through space. Many wireless technologies are based on RF field propagation, including cordless phones, radar, ham radio, GPS, and radio and television broadcasts. RF waves propagate at the speed of light, or 186,000 miles per second (300,000 km/s). Their frequencies however are slower than those of visible light, making RF waves invisible to the human eye. (Ruiz et al., 2008)

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**Radio Frequency Identification (RFID):** a generic term describing systems which use radio or electromagnetic propagation for contactless identification of tagged objects. RFID systems usually consist of three components: a transponder containing information, an antenna, used to transmit the signals between the reader and the transponder, and a reader that receives data from a transponder and passes the data to a host system for processing. (Röcker, Magerkurth, & Hinske, 2009)

**Radio Frequency Localization Behavior:** a kind of taxis behavior that occurs when an entity navigates in response to the propagation of radio frequency. This behavior is applied to the robotics area as an ideal Search and Rescue (SAR) approach. (On, Teo, & Saudi, 2010)

**Radio Propagation Channel:** the environment in which the radio signal carrying the data information travels from the emitter till the receiver. The radio signal, and therefore the information that it carries, is affected by thermal noise, antenna characteristics and several other effects that depend on that environment such as fading, shadowing, reflections, and other effects. which is usually described by a channel model that approaches the physical phenomena. (Sebastião, Cercas, & Cartaxo, 2010)

**Radio Spectrum:** the entire array of electromagnetic frequencies which are used for radio, radar, and television transmission (Madikiza, 2011)

**Radioelectric Spectrum:** a limited natural resource made up by all the radioelectric waves (in the frequencies between 9 KHz and 3000 GHz) that propagates through

space without the need for an artificial guide (Feijóo, Gómez-Barroso, & Mochón, 2009)

**RAKE:** a receiver designed for spread spectrum systems that resolves multipath signals leading to implicit diversity (Iossifides & Louvros, 2009a)

**Ramp Limit Constraint:** the inner dynamics of power generator does not always allow to change instantaneously power production level and so a maximum rate of change of produced power must be set. Usually generators with larger rated power have more strict ramp limits. (Freschi & Repetto, 2009)

**Random Access Instruction:** the principled use of flexible features inherent in computers to produce non-linear learning environments (Burrage & Pelton, 2009)

**Random Access Memory (RAM):** a collection of fast semiconductor elements that store information transiently for use by a micro-processor (Strauss, 2009)

**Random Deviate Generation Process:** a process which generates random numbers according to a specific probability distribution (Berrones, Peña, & Sánchez, 2009a)

**Random Early Detection Policy (RED):** an AQM policy recommended by the Internet task engineering force for deployment on the Internet (de Araújo Espíndula Lima & Saldanha da Fonseca, 2008)

**Random Error:** the bias caused by the variation of the experimental environment (Batten & Pan, 2010)

**Random Graph Model:** a model for an undirected graph comprised by n vertices, according

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