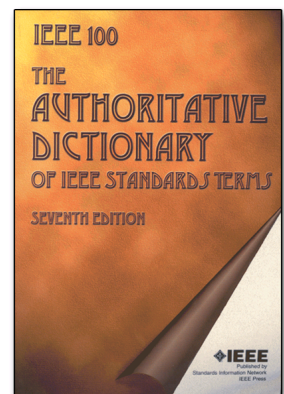


IEEE 100

The Authoritative Dictionary of

IEEE Standards Terms

Seventh Edition



 **IEEE**
Published by
Standards Information Network
IEEE Press

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3 Park Avenue, New York, NY, 10016-5997, USA*

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Print: ISBN 0-7381-2601-2

SP1122

PDF ON CD-ROM

ISBN: 0-7381-3926-2 SE127

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synopsis of a projected course of events or actions.

(C/SE) 1362-1998

scheduled frequency (electric power system) The frequency that a power system or an interconnected system attempts to maintain.

(PE/PSE) 94-1970w

scheduled frequency offset (electric power system) Scheduled system frequency minus rated frequency. This offset is usually initiated to correct the system time error.

(PE/PSE) 94-1991w

scheduled interruption (1) (electric power system) An interruption caused by a scheduled outage. *See also:* outage.

(PE/PSE) [54], 346-1973w

(2) A loss of electric power that results when a component is deliberately taken out of service at a selected time, usually for the purposes of construction, preventative maintenance, or repair. *Notes:* 1. This derives from transmission and distribution applications and does not apply to generation interruptions. 2. The key test to determine if an interruption should be classified as a forced or scheduled interruption is as follows. If it is possible to defer the interruption when such deferment is desirable, the interruption is a scheduled interruption; otherwise, the interruption is a forced interruption. Deferring an interruption may be desirable, for example, to prevent overload of facilities or interruption of service to customers.

(PE/T&D) 1366-1998

scheduled maintenance (generation) Capability which has been scheduled to be out of service for maintenance.

(PE/PSE) 346-1973w

scheduled net interchange (control area) (electric power system) The net power flow that a control area strives to maintain on its area tie lines in the absence of control biases.

(PE/PSE) 94-1991w

scheduled outage (1) (electric power system) A loss of electric power that results when a component is deliberately taken out of service at a selected time, usually for purposes of construction, preventive maintenance, or repair. *Notes:* 1. This derives from transmission and distribution applications and does not necessarily apply to generation outages. 2. The key test to determine if an outage should be classified as forced or scheduled is as follows. If it is possible to defer the outage when such deferment is desirable, the outage is a scheduled outage; otherwise, the outage is a forced outage. Deferring an outage may be desirable, for example, to prevent overload of facilities or an interruption of service to consumers.

(PE/PSE) 346-1973w

(2) (electrical transmission facilities) An intentional manual outage that could have been deferred without increasing risk to human life, risk to property, or damage to equipment. *Note:* A manual outage is classified as scheduled if it is possible to defer the outage occurrence when such deferment is desirable. Otherwise, the outage occurrence is a forced outage. Deferring an outage occurrence may be desirable, for example, to prevent overload of facilities or an interruption of service to consumers.

(PE/PSE) 859-1987w

(3) An outage that results when a component is deliberately taken out of service at a selected time, usually for purposes of construction, maintenance, or repair.

(IA/PSE) 493-1997, 399-1997

scheduled outage duration (1) (electric power system) The period from the initiation of the outage until construction, preventive maintenance, or repair work is completed.

(PE/PSE) 346-1973w

(2) The period from the initiation of a scheduled outage until construction, preventive maintenance, or repair work is completed and the affected component is made available to perform its intended function.

(IA/PSE) 493-1997, 399-1997

scheduled outage rate (1) (electrical transmission facilities) The number of scheduled outages per unit of service time = number of scheduled outages/service time. In some studies, scheduled outage rate may be defined as the number of outage occurrences per unit of exposure time (including both service time and outage time).

(PE/PSE) 859-1987w

(2) The mean number of scheduled outages of a component per unit exposure time.

(IA/PSE) 493-1997, 399-1997

scheduled system frequency The frequency that a power system or an interconnected system attempts to maintain.

(PE/PSE) 94-1991w

schedule, electric rate *See:* electric rate schedule.

scheduler A computer program, usually part of an operating system, that schedules, initiates, and terminates jobs.

(C) 610.12-1990

schedule setter or set-point device (speed governing systems)

A device for establishing or setting the desired value of a controlled variable. *See also:* speed-governing system.

(PE/PSE) 94-1970w

scheduling The application of a policy to select a runnable thread to become a running thread, or to alter one or more of the thread lists.

(C/PA) 9945-1-1996

scheduling allocation domain The set of processors on which an individual thread can be scheduled at any given time.

(C/PA) 9945-1-1996

scheduling contention scope A property of a thread that defines the set of threads against which that thread competes for resources. For example, in a scheduling decision, threads sharing scheduling contention scope compete for processor resources. In this standard, a thread has a scheduling contention scope of either PTHREAD_SCOPE_SYSTEM or PTHREAD_SCOPE_PROCESS.

(C/PA) 9945-1-1996

scheduling policy A set of rules that is used to determine the order of execution of threads to achieve some goal. In the context of this standard, a scheduling policy affects thread ordering

- 1) When a thread is a running thread and it becomes a blocked thread
- 2) When a thread is a running thread and it becomes a pre-empted thread
- 3) When a thread is a blocked thread and it becomes a runnable thread
- 4) When a running thread calls a function that can change the priority or scheduling policy of a thread
- 5) In other scheduling-policy-defined circumstances

Conforming implementations shall define the manner in which each of the scheduling policies may modify the priorities or otherwise affect the ordering of threads at each of the occurrences listed above. Additionally, conforming implementations shall define at what other circumstances and in what manner each scheduling policy may modify the priorities or affect the ordering of threads.

(C/PA) 9945-1-1996

schema (1) A description of the logical structure of a database. *See also:* data model.

(C) 610.5-1990w

(2) The set of rules and constraints concerning DIT structure, object class definitions, attribute types, and syntaxes that characterize the DIB.

(C/PA) 1328.2-1993w, 1326.2-1993w, 1327.2-1993w, 1224.2-1993w

(3) The structure or framework used to define a data record. This includes each field's name, type, shape, dimension, and mapping.

(SCC20) 1226-1998

schema definition language *See:* data definition language.

schema language *See:* data definition language.

schematic diagram (elementary diagram) A diagram that shows, by means of graphic symbols, the electrical connections and functions of a specific circuit arrangement. The schematic diagram facilitates tracing the circuit and its functions without regard to the actual physical size, shape, or location of the component device or parts.

(GSD) 315-1975r

SCHEME A dialect of LISP.

(C) 610.13-1993w

Scherbius machine (rotating machinery) A polyphase alternating-current commutator machine capable of generator or motor action, intended for connection in the secondary circuit of a wound-rotor induction motor supplied from a fixed-frequency polyphase power system, and used for speed and/or power-factor control. The magnetic circuit components are