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Abstracts

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terms of this guide, the hose is used to carry water.) (T&D/PE) 957-1995

polyplexer Equipment combining the functions of duplexing and lobe switching. (AES/RS) 686-1990

poly-sol Plastic additive used in some washing applications to break down surface adhesion. (T&D/PE) 957-1987s

polyvinyl chloride An insulator in cable coatings and coaxial cable foam compositions. (C) 610.7-1995

pondage (power operations) Hydroreserve and limited storage capacity that provides only daily or weekly regulation of streamflow. (PE/PSE) 858-1987s

pondage station A hydroelectric generating station with storage sufficient only for daily or weekend regulation of flow. *See also:* generating station. (T&D/PE) [10]

p-on-n solar cells (photovoltaic power system) Photovoltaic energy-conversion cells in which a base of n-type silicon (having fixed positive holes in a silicon lattice and electrons that are free to move) is overlaid with a surface layer of p-type silicon (having fixed electrons in a silicon lattice and positive holes that are free to move). (AES) [41]

pool cathode A cathode at which the principal source of electron emission is a cathode spot on a metallic pool electrode. (ED) [45]

pool-cathode mercury-arc converter A frequency converter using a mercury-arc pool-type discharge device. (IA) 54-1955w, 169-1955w

pool rectifier A gas-filled rectifier with a pool cathode, usually mercury. (ED) [45], [84]

pool tube A gas tube with a pool cathode. *See also:* electronic controller. (ED) [45]

POP *See:* point of presence.

pop *See:* pull.

populate *See:* load.

population (1) (data management) The number of records in a file or database. (C) 610.5-1990w

(2) (utility power systems) Transformers that have given common specific characteristics. (PE/TR) C57.117-1986r

population, conceptual *See:* conceptual population.

population inversion (laser maser) A nonequilibrium condition of a system of weakly interacting particles (electrons, atoms, molecules, or ions) which exists when more than one-half of the particles occupy the higher of two energy states. (LEO) 586-1980w

pop-up menu (1) A menu that is brought into view as a result of a selection action other than choosing a menu-bar label. *Contrast:* pull-down menu. (PE/NP) 1289-1998

(2) A menu that appears outside of menu bar when requested, usually as the result of pressing BMenu or KMenu. (C) 1295-1993w

pores (electroplating) Micro discontinuities in a metal coating that extend through to the base metal or underlying coating. *See also:* electroplating. (LEO) 586-1980w

Port A Port Object. Context may indicate that the Port Object is of a specific class. (IM/ST) 1451.1-1999

port (1) (electronic devices or networks) A place of access to a device or network where energy may be supplied or withdrawn or where the device or network variables may be observed or measured. *Notes:* 1. In any particular case, the ports are determined by the way the device is used and not by its structure alone. 2. The terminal pair is a special case of a port. 3. In the case of a waveguide or transmission line, a port is characterized by a specified mode of propagation and a specified reference plane. 4. At each place of access, a separate port is assigned to each significant independent mode of propagation. 5. In frequency changing systems, a separate port is also assigned to each significant independent frequency response. *See also:* network analysis; optoelectronic device; waveguide. (ED/IM/HFIM) [46], [45], [40]

(2) (rotating machinery) An opening for the intake or discharge of ventilating air. (PE) [9]

(3) (rotating machinery) (for a waveguide component) A means of access characterized by a specified reference plane and a specified propagating mode in a waveguide which permits power to be coupled into or out of a waveguide component. *Note:* At low frequencies the port is synonymous with a terminal pair. 2. To each propagating mode at a specified reference plane there corresponds a distinct port. (MTT) 146-1980w

(4) (broadband local area networks) An electrical interface that has defined operating boundaries. The specific references within IEEE Std 802.7-1989 assume ports to be 75 Ω transmission line interfaces that have an associated connector to which the signals pass. (LM/C) 802.7-1989r

(5) A source or destination of data transferred by a Data Transfer class command into and/or out of an S-module. A port may be an on-module memory, on-module interface, a peripheral attached to a module, or some other mechanism to/from which data is passed. Within IEEE Std 1149.5-1995, a port is defined by a module address, a port ID meaningful to the MTM-Bus interface logic of that module, and the semantics and structure of packets by which data can be conveyed to and/or from that port. This latter often entails some description of the application to/from which data are passed. A port is selected/accessed/addressed via a Data Transfer class command. (TT/C) 1149.5-1995

(6) The physical interconnection point or an access point for a communication link. (C) 610.7-1995

(7) An input or output connection between a peripheral device and a computer. *See also:* parallel port; serial port; mouse port; input-output port. (C) 610.10-1994w

(8) A physical layer entity in a node that connects to either a cable or backplane and provides one end of a physical connection with another node. (C/MM) 1394-1995

(9) A signal interface provided by token ring stations, passive concentrator lobes, active concentrator lobes, or concentrator trunks that is generally terminated at a media interface connector (MIC). Ports may or may not provide physical containment of channels. *See also:* Bridge Port. (C/LM/C/LM) 802.1G-1996, 8802-5-1998

(10) An interface point connecting a communications channel and a device. (PE/SUB) 1379-1997

(11) A segment or Inter-Repeater Link (IRL) interface of a repeater unit. (C/LM) 802.3-1998

(12) A conceptual point at which a cell or a hierarchical design unit makes its interface available to higher levels in the design hierarchy. (C/DA) 1481-1999

(13) An abstraction of an access point to network communications. (IM/ST) 1451.1-1999

(14) The part of the physical layer (PHY) that allows connection to one other node. (C/MM) 1394a-2000

(15) A physical entity that allows import or export of one or more cartridges from a library. (C/SS) 1244.1-2000

(16) *See also:* link interface. (C/BA) 1355-1995

(17) *See also:* Bridge Port. (C/LM) 802.1G-1996

portability (1) (software) The ease with which a system or component can be transferred from one hardware or software environment to another. *Synonym:* transportability. *See also:* machine independent. (C) 610.12-1990

(2) (application software) The ease with which application software and data can be transferred from one application platform to another. (C/PA) 14252-1996

(3) The capability of being moved between differing environments without losing the ability to be applied or processed. (ATLAS) 1232-1995

(4) The capability of being read and/or interpreted by multiple systems. (SCC20) 1232.1-1997

(5) The ease with which software can be transferred from one system or environment to another. A relative measure of effort, inversely proportional to the level of modification required for software to be transferred from one system or environment to another. (SCC20) 1226-1998

portable (x-ray) X-ray equipment designed to be hand-carried. (NEC/NESC) [86]

portable appliance An appliance that can easily be moved from one location to another. For the purpose of this art other than built-in are coolers, refrigerators, gas range, washers without booster pump. *See also:* appliance.

portable battery A storage battery for transportation. *See also:* battery.

portable character set The character set that is supported on all code pages. *See also:* character set.

portable character string A character string that is supported on all code pages. *See also:* character string.

portable computer A personal computer that is configured to permit transport. *Note:* U.S. Federal Acquisition Regulation defines "portable" to objects weighing less than 10 pounds. *See also:* notebook computer; computer; laptop computer.

portable concentric mine cable A cable with one conductor located at the center and the other strands located concentrically around the outer conductor. *See also:* concentric mine cable.

portable filename character A character which portable filenames may contain. The last three characters of the filename are portable across conforming implementations. The slash character may be used as a portable filename character. (C/PA) 9945

A B C D E F G H I J K L
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 . _ -

The last three characters of the filename are portable across conforming implementations. The slash character may be used as a portable filename character. (C/PA) 9945

portable identifier character A character which portable identifiers may contain. The last three characters of the identifier are portable across conforming implementations. The slash character may be used as a portable identifier character. (C/PA) 9945

A B C D E F G H I J K L
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 . _ - ()

portable lighting (illumination) Lighting equipment designed for portability.

portable luminaire (illumination) A luminaire which is not permanently attached to a structure.

portable mine blower A blower for secondary ventilation into secondary ventilating system spaces through a duct.

portable mine cable A cable for conveying mobile or stationary electric energy when portable. *See also:* mine cable.

portable mining-type rectifier A rectifier that is suitable for use in the restrictive areas of a mine.