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reflections being indicated for each hop. For example, 1F + 1E represents a hop with an ionospheric reflection in the F region followed by a reflection at the ground, followed, in turn, by a hop with a reflection from the E region. *Synonym:* mechanism of propagation. (AP/PROP) 211-1997

ionospheric storm An ionospheric disturbance characterized by wide variations from normal in the state of the ionosphere, including effects such as turbulence in the F region, increases in absorption, and often decreases in ionization density and increases in virtual height. *Note:* The effects are most marked in high magnetic latitudes and are associated with abnormal solar activity. *See also:* radiation. (EEC/PE) [119]

ionospheric tilt error (electronic navigation) The component of the ionospheric error due to nonuniform height of the ionosphere. *See also:* navigation. (AES/RS) 686-1982s, [42]

ionospheric wave *See:* sky wave.

ion repeller (charge-storage tubes) An electrode that produces a potential barrier against ions. *See also:* charge-storage tube. (ED) 158-1962w

ion sheath *See:* electron sheath.

ion size Physical dimensions and mass of an ion. Ions are usually classified as small, medium, and large. *Note:* The radius and mass of an ion depend on the number and type of molecules in the cluster forming the ion. The diameter of an ion comprised of a single molecule is about 3×10^{-10} m. (T&D/PE) 539-1990

ion spot (A) (camera tubes or image tubes) The spurious signal resulting from the bombardment or alteration of the target or photocathode by ions. *See also:* television. **(B)** (cathode-ray-tube screen) An area of localized deterioration of luminescence caused by bombardment with negative ions. (ED/BT/AV) 161-1971, [34]

ion transfer (ionotherapy) (electrotherapy) (ion therapy) (iontophoresis) (ionic medication) (medical ionization) The forcing of ions through biological interfaces by means of an electric field. *See also:* electrotherapy. (EMB) [47]

ion trap (cathode-ray tubes) A device to prevent ion burn by removing the ions from the beam. *See also:* isolating transformer.

IOP *See:* input-output processor.

I/O port *See:* input-output port.

I/O processor *See:* input-output processor.

I/O space The address space used for accessing peripheral devices such as communication controllers and mass storage devices. (C/MM) 1296-1987s

I/O transaction An instance of activity between Functions, usually composed of an Initiation and a Completion, although not necessarily bound one to one. A disk read and network data delivery are examples of I/O transactions. (C/MM) 1212.1-1993

I/O Unit memory Memory that is located in the I/O Unit. For most purposes in this document, the externally visible locations may interchangeably be in either the initial node space (4 kbytes) or unit-extension (or even the memory-extension) areas defined in IEEE Std 1212-1991. (C/MM) 1212.1-1993

Ip *See:* peak current.

IPG *See:* Inter-Packet Gap.

IPL *See:* Information Processing Language.

IPM *See:* invalid packet marker.

IPO chart *See:* input-process-output chart.

IPSE *See:* programming support environment.

$I_p \cdot T$ product (as applicable to transformers) The $I \cdot T$ product measured in the primary of a transformer when the secondary is open-circuited. It is abbreviated as $I_p \cdot T$. (COM/TA) 469-1988w

IR *See:* interrogator-responder; infrared.

IRA *See:* laser gyro axes.

IRC *See:* information center; information resource center.

IR drop (electrolytic cells) The drop equal to the product of the current passing through the cell and the resistance of the cell. (EEC/PE) [119]

IR-drop compensation transformer (power and distribution transformers) A provision in the transformer by which the voltage drop due to transformer load current and internal transformer resistance is partially or completely neutralized. Such transformers are suitable only for one-way transformation, that is, not interchangeable for step-up and step-down transformations. (PE/TR) C57.12.80-1978r

Iref *See:* reference current.

iris (1) (waveguide technique) A metallic plate, usually of small thickness compared with the wavelength, perpendicular to the axis of a waveguide and partially blocking it. *Notes:* 1. An iris acts like a shunt element in a transmission line: it may be inductive, capacitive, or resonant. 2. When only a single mode can be supported an iris acts substantially as a shunt admittance. (AP/ANT) [35]

(2) (waveguide components) A partial obstruction at a transverse cross-section formed by one or more metal plates of small thickness compared with the wavelength. (MTT) 147-1979w

(3) (laser maser) The circular pigmented membrane which lies behind the cornea of the human eye. The iris is perforated by the pupil. (LEO) 586-1980w

IRL *See:* inter-repeater link.

IRM *See:* isochronous resource manager.

ironclad plate (storage cell) A plate consisting of an assembly of perforated tubes of insulating material and of a centrally placed conductor. *Note:* "Ironclad" is a registered trademark of ESB Incorporated. *See also:* battery. (PE/EEC) [119]

irradiance (1) (laser maser) (at a point of a surface) (E) Quotient of the radiant flux incident on an element of the surface containing the point by the area of that element. Unit: $W \cdot cm^{-2}$. (LEO) 586-1980w

(2) (fiber optics) Radiant power incident per unit area upon a surface, expressed in watts per square meter. "Power density" is colloquially used as a synonym. *See also:* radiometry. (Std100) 812-1984w

irrational number A real number that is not a rational number. *Contrast:* rational number. (C) 610.5-1990w

irreversible dark current increase (diode-type camera tube) That dark current increase which results from irradiation of the target by soft x rays. (ED) 503-1978w

irreversible process An electrochemical reaction in which polarization occurs. *See also:* electrochemistry. (EEC/PE) [119]

irreversible target dark current increase (diode-type camera tube) That dark current increase which is permanent and increases with hours of operation. (ED) 503-1978w

irrigation machines An irrigation machine is an electrically driven or controlled machine, with one or more motors, not hand portable, and used primarily to transport and distribute water for agricultural purposes. (NESC/NEC) [86]

IS *See:* information separator.

ISA instruction set architecture. (C/BA) 14536-1995

ISAM *See:* indexed sequential access method.

ISAR *See:* inverse-synthetic-aperture radar.

I-scope A cathode-ray oscilloscope arranged to present an I-display. *See also:* I-display. (AES/RS) 686-1990

ISD *See:* interrupt service device.

I-series A series of ISDN standards recommended by CCITT. (C) 610.10-1994w

ISI *See:* information services interface.

island (1) An operating part of a DQDB subnetwork that is isolated from the node containing the default slot generator function. (LM/C) 8802-6-1994

(2) That part of a power system consisting of one or more power sources and load that is, for some period of time, separated from the rest of the system. (SWG/PE) C37.100-1992

island effect (electron tube) The restriction of the emission from the cathode to certain small areas of it (islands) when the grid voltage is lower than a certain value.

(Std100) [84]

islanding (1) (utility-interconnected static power converters) Operation of the power converter and part of the utility load while isolated from the remainder of the electric utility system.

(DESG) 1035-1989w

(2) (windfarm generating stations) Operation of non-utility electric generation equipment, with or without a portion of an electric utility system, isolated from the remainder of the utility system.

(DESG) 1094-1991w

(3) A condition in which a portion of the utility system that contains both load and distributed resources remains energized while isolated from the remainder of the utility system.

(SCC21) 929-2000

ISM apparatus (industrial, scientific, and medical apparatus; electromagnetic compatibility) Apparatus intended for generating radio-frequency energy for industrial, scientific or medical purposes. *See also:* electromagnetic compatibility.

(INT) [53], [70]

ISO *See:* International Organization for Standardization.

isocandela line (illuminating engineering) A line plotted on any appropriate set of coordinates to show directions in space, about a source of light, in which the intensity is the same. A series of such curves, usually for equal increments of intensity, is called an isocandela diagram.

(BEC/IE) [126]

isoceraunic map *See:* isokeraunic map.

isochronous (1) The time characteristic of an event or signal recurring at known, periodic time intervals.

(LM/C) 8802-6-1994

(2) A communication stream transport that is uniform in time. The delivery of the physical stream of information is recurring at regular intervals.

(C/LM/COM) 802.9a-1995w, 8802-9-1996

(3) The essential characteristic of a time-scale or a signal such that the time intervals between consecutive significant instances either have the same duration or durations that are integral multiples of the shortest duration.

(C/MM) 1394-1995

(4) Uniform in time (i.e., having equal duration) and recurring at regular intervals.

(C/MM) 1394a-2000

isochronous channel A relationship between a talker and one or more listeners, identified by a channel number. One packet for each channel is sent during each isochronous cycle. Channel numbers are assigned using the isochronous resource management facilities.

(C/MM) 1394-1995

isochronous cycle An operating mode of the bus that begins after a cycle start is sent, and ends when a subaction gap is detected. During an isochronous cycle, only isochronous subactions may occur. An isochronous cycle begins every 125 μ s, on average.

(C/MM) 1394-1995

isochronous gap (1) The period of idle bus before the start of arbitration for an isochronous subaction.

(C/MM) 1394-1995

(2) For an isochronous subaction, the period of idle bus that precedes arbitration.

(C/MM) 1394a-2000

isochronous period A period that begins after a cycle start packet is sent and ends when a subaction gap is detected. During an isochronous period, only isochronous subactions may occur. An isochronous period begins, on average, every 125 μ s.

(C/MM) 1394a-2000

isochronous resource manager (1) The node that contains the facilities needed to manage isochronous resources. In particular, the isochronous resource manager includes the BUS_MANAGER_ID, BANDWIDTH_AVAILABLE, and CHANNELS_AVAILABLE registers. In addition, if there is no bus manager on the local bus, the isochronous resource manager may also perform limited power management and select a node to be the cycle master.

(C/MM) 1394-1995

(2) A node that implements the BUS_MANAGER_ID, BANDWIDTH_AVAILABLE, CHANNELS_AVAILABLE and BROADCAST_CHANNEL registers (some of which permit the cooperative allocation of isochronous resources). Subsequent to each bus reset, one isochronous resource manager is selected from all nodes capable of this function.

(C/MM) 1394a-2000

isochronous service octet A single octet of data passed isochronously between the DQDB layer and the isochronous service user (ISU).

(LM/C) 8802-6-1994

isochronous service user (ISU) The entity that uses the isochronous service provided by the DQDB layer to transfer isochronous service octets over an established isochronous connection.

(LM/C) 8802-6-1994

isochronous speed governing (gas turbines) Governing with steady-state speed regulation of essentially zero magnitude.

(PE/EDPG) [5], 282-1968w

isochronous subaction (1) A complete link layer operation (arbitration and isochronous packet) that is sent only during an isochronous cycle.

(C/MM) 1394-1995

(2) Within the isochronous period, either a concatenated packet or a packet and the gap that preceded it.

(C/MM) 1394a-2000

isocon mode (camera tubes) A low-noise return-beam mode of operation utilizing only back-scattered electrons from the target to derive the signal, with the beam electrons specularly reflected by the electrostatic field near the target being separated and rejected. *See also:* camera tube.

(ED) [45]

isoelectric point A condition of net electric neutrality of a colloid, with respect to its surrounding medium. *See also:* ion.

(EEC/PE) [119]

isokeraunic level (lightning) The average annual number of thunderstorm days. *See also:* direct-stroke protection.

(T&D/PE) [10]

isokeraunic lines Lines on a map connecting points having the same keraunic level.

(SUB/PE) 998-1996

isokeraunic map A map showing equal levels of thunderstorm activity. Usually shown in mean annual days of thunderstorm activity. *Synonym:* isoceraunic map. *See also:* keraunic level.

(T&D/PE) 751-1990

isolated (A) Physically separated, electrically and mechanically, from all sources of electrical energy. Such separation may not eliminate the effects of electrical induction. **(B)** Not readily accessible to persons unless special means for access are used.

(PE/T&D/IA/NESC/PC) 516-1987, 524-1992, 1048-1990, 458-1990, [86], 463-1977, C2.2-1960, C2-1997

isolated bonding network (IBN) (A) A bonding network that has a single point of connection (single-point ground) to either the common bonding network (CBN) or another isolated bonding network. **(B)** Typically a system-level grounding topology used by the original equipment manufacturer (OEM) to desensitize its equipment to suspected or known site environmental issues such as power fault and surge, lightning, and grounding potential rise. The IBN requires the use of a single-point connection location (also known in the telephone industry as a *ground window*) to interface the rest of the building metallics (the CBN). *Note:* The IBN may also be known in the public telephone network as an *isolated ground plane*.

(IA/PSE) 1100-1999

isolated by elevation Elevated sufficiently so that persons may safely walk underneath.

(NESC) C2-1997

isolated capacitor bank A capacitor bank that is not in parallel with other capacitor banks.

(T&D/PE) 1036-1992

isolated conductor (ignored conductor) In a multiple-conductor system, a conductor either accessible or inaccessible, the charge of which is not changed and to which no connection is made in the course of the determination of any one of the capacitances of the remaining conductors of the system.

(Std100) 270-1966w

isolated equipment ground An isolated equipment grounding conductor runs in the same conduit or raceway as the supply conductors. This conductor is insulated from the metallic

raceway and all ground points throughout its length. It originates at an isolated-ground-type receptacle or equipment input terminal block and terminates at the point where neutral and ground are bonded at the power source.

(IA/PSE) 1100-1999

isolated impedance (of an array element) The input impedance of a radiating element of an array antenna with all other elements of the array absent.

(AP/ANT) 145-1993

isolated-neutral system A system that has no intentional connection to ground except through indicating, measuring, or protective devices of very-high impedance. *See also:* grounded system.

(PE) [8], [84]

isolated node A node without active ports; the node's ports may be disabled, disconnected, or suspended in any combination.

(C/MM) 1394a-2000

isolated patient lead (health care facilities) A patient lead whose impedance to ground or the power line is sufficiently high that connecting the lead to ground, or to either conductor of the power line, results in current flow in the lead which is below a hazardous limit.

(EMB) [47]

isolated-phase bus (1) (generating station grounding) A metal-enclosed bus in which each phase conductor is enclosed by an individual metal housing separated from adjacent conductor housings by an air space.

(PE/EDPG) 665-1995

(2) A bus in which each phase conductor is enclosed by an individual metal housing separated from adjacent conductor housings by an air space. *Note:* The bus may be self-cooled or may be forced-cooled by means of circulating a gas or liquid.

(SWG/PE) C37.100-1992

isolated plant (electric power) An electric installation deriving energy from its own generator driven by a prime mover and not serving the purpose of a public utility.

(EEC/PE) [119]

isolated power system A system comprising an isolating transformer or its equivalent, a line isolation monitor, and its ungrounded circuit conductors.

(NEC/NESC/EMB) [86], [47]

isolated redundant UPS configuration Uses a combination of automatic transfer switches and a reserve system to serve as the bypass source for any of the active systems.

(IA/PSE) 241-1990r

isolating amplifier (signal-transmission system) An amplifier employed to minimize the effects of a following circuit on the preceding circuit. *Example:* An amplifier having effective direct-current resistance and/or alternating-current impedance between any part of its input circuit and any other of its circuits that is high compared to some critical resistance or impedance value in the input circuit. *See also:* signal.

(IE) [43]

isolating contactor (power system device function numbers) A device that is used expressly for disconnecting one circuit from another for the purposes of emergency operation, maintenance, or test.

(PE/SUB) C37.2-1979s

isolating device A device in a circuit that prevents malfunction in one section of a circuit from causing acceptable influences in other sections of the circuit or other circuits.

(PE/NP) 308-1991

isolating switch (A) A switch intended for isolating an electric circuit from the source of power. It has no interrupting rating, and it is intended to be operated only after the circuit has been opened by some other means. **(B)** Device used to isolate plant electrical equipment from the rest of the circuit.

(NESC/NEC/PE/EDPG) [86], 1020-1988

isolating time (of a sectionalizer) The time between the cessation of a current above the minimum actuating current value that caused the final counting and opening operation and the maximum separation of the contacts.

(SWG/PE) C37.100-1992

isolating transformer (electroacoustics) A transformer inserted in a system to separate one section of the system from

undesired influences of other sections. *Note:* Isolating transformers are commonly used to isolate system grounds and prevent the transmission of undesired currents.

(SP/IE) 151-1965w, [43]

isolating (insulating) transformers Transformers that provide longitudinal (common mode) isolation of the telecommunication facility. They can be designed for use in a combined isolating-drainage transformer configuration and also can be designed for a low longitudinal to metallic conversion. *Synonym:* insulating transformer.

(PE/PSC) 487-1992

isolating transformers with high-voltage isolating relays An assembly that provides protection for standard telephone service and consists basically of an isolating transformer and a high-voltage isolating relay. The transformer provides a path for voice and ringing frequencies while the relay provides a means for repeating dc signals around the transformer. A locally supplied battery or dc power supply is required for operation of the telephone and relay.

(PE/PSC) 487-1992

isolation (1) (A) (nonlinear, active, and nonreciprocal waveguide components) circulator. The ratio of insertion loss to an isolated port relative to insertion loss to the coupled port in a circulator. **(B) (nonlinear, active, and nonreciprocal waveguide components) ferrite isolator.** The ratio of insertion loss in the reverse direction to insertion loss in the forward direction in an isolator. **(C) (nonlinear, active, and nonreciprocal waveguide components) mixer.** The degree to which the amplitude of an undesired wave is suppressed relative to the amplitude of the desired wave. **(D) (nonlinear, active, and nonreciprocal waveguide components) switch.** The ratio of insertion loss in the OFF (open) state to the insertion loss in the ON (closed) state in a switch.

(ELM) C12.9-1982

(2) A measure of power transfer from one antenna to another. *Note:* The isolation between antennas is the ratio of power input to one antenna to the power received by the other, usually expressed in decibels. *See also:* radiation.

(AP/ANT) 145-1993

(3) Separation of one section of a system from undesired influences of other sections.

(IA/PSE) 1100-1999

isolation amplifier (buffer) An amplifier employed to minimize the effects of a following circuit on the preceding circuit. *See also:* amplifier.

(BT/AV) [34]

isolation between antennas A measure of power transfer from one antenna to another. *Note:* The isolation between antennas is the ratio of power input to one antenna to the power received by the other, usually expressed in decibels. *See also:* radiation.

(AP/ANT) 145-1993

isolation boundary (periodic testing of diesel-generator units applied as standby power supplies in nuclear power generating stations) A supporting system, subsystem, or device (valve, control power circuit breaker, switch, etc.) which provides a boundary with the diesel-generator unit. Failures of the device or the supporting system, or subsystem are not considered diesel-generator unit failures.

(PE/NP) 749-1983w

isolation by elevation *See:* isolated by elevation.

isolation device (Class 1E equipment and circuits) (nuclear power generating station) A device in a circuit that prevents malfunctions in one section of a circuit from causing unacceptable influences in other sections of the circuit or other circuits.

(PE/NP) 380-1975w, 384-1992r

isolation transformer (1) (health care facilities) A transformer of the multiple-winding type, with the primary and secondary windings physically separated, which inductively couples its ungrounded secondary winding to the grounded feeder system that energizes its primary winding.

(EMB) [47]

(2) (health care facilities) A transformer of the multiple-winding type, with the primary and secondary windings physically separated, that inductively couples its secondary winding to the grounded feeder systems that energize its primary winding, thereby preventing primary circuit potential from

switched way (1) A way connected to the bus through a three-pole, group operated switch. (SWG/PE) C37.71-1984r

(2) A way connected to the bus through a switch. (SWG/PE) C37.100-1992

(3) A way connected to the bus through a three-phase group-operated switch or single-phase switch. (SWG/PE) C37.73-1998

switchgear (1) A general term covering switching and interrupting devices and their combination with associated control, instrumentation, metering, protective and regulating devices, also assemblies of these devices with associated interconnections, accessories and supporting structures used primarily in connection with the generation, transmission, distribution, and conversion of electric power.

(SWG/PE/IA/PSP) C37.20.3-1996, 1015-1997, C37.20.2-1993, C37.20.1-1993r, C37.100-1992

(2) **(hydroelectric power plants)** An assembly of equipment used to switch and control electrical power.

(PE/EDPG) 1020-1988r

switchgear assembly An assembled equipment (indoor or outdoor) including, but not limited to, one or more of the following categories: switching, interrupting, control, instrumentation, metering, protective, and regulating devices; together with their supporting structures, enclosures, conductors, electrical interconnections, and accessories.

(SWG/PE) C37.20.1-1993r, C37.20.2-1993, C37.20.3-1996, C37.100-1992

switchgear pothead A pothead intended for use in a switchgear where the inside ambient air temperature may exceed 40°C. It may be an indoor or outdoor pothead that has been suitably modified by silver surfacing (or the equivalent) the current-carrying parts and incorporates sealing materials suitable for the higher operating temperatures. *See also:* pothead.

(PE) 48-1975s

switchgear, protective *See:* protective switchgear.

switch hook (hookswitch) A switch on a telephone set, associated with the structure supporting the receiver or handset. It is operated by the removal or replacement of the receiver or handset on the support. *See also:* telephone station; switch stick. (EEC/PE) [119]

switch indicator (1) A device used at a noninterlocked switch to indicate the presence of a train in a block.

(EEC/PE) [119]

(2) An indicator that shows the setting of a switch. *See also:* flag. (C) 610.10-1994w

switching (1) The process by which the remanent polarization is reversed (or reoriented) to a new value of P_r (generally equal and opposite). Switching can be produced by electric fields or mechanical stresses. (UFPC) 180-1986w

(2) **(single-phase motor)** The point in the starting operation at which the stator-winding circuits are switched from one connection arrangement to another. *See also:* asynchronous machine. (PE) [9]

(3) **(test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment)** The act of manually, mechanically or electrically actuating a device for opening or closing an electrical circuit. (MIL) [2]

(4) In networking, pertaining to a connection that is established by closing switches. *See also:* packet switching; message switching; digital switching; circuit switching. (C) 610.7-1995

(5) The process of using a switch. (C) 610.10-1994w

switching amplifier An amplifier that is designed to be applied so that its output is sustained at one of two specified states dependent upon the presence of specified inputs. *See also:* feedback control system. (IA/ICTL/IAC) [60]

switching array (telephone switching systems) An assemblage of multiplexed crosspoints. (COM) 312-1977w

switching branch (synchronous motor drives) A part of the circuit, including at least one switching element, bounded by two principal terminals. *Note:* A switching branch may include one or more simultaneously conducting converter switching elements connected together, commutating reactor

windings, and other devices intended to protect the semiconductor devices or to ensure their proper function, such as voltage and current dividers, and snubbers. In the simplest case, a switching branch may consist of only the switching element, which may be a single semiconductor device. The adjective "switching" may be omitted when the context of converter circuits is clear. (IA/ID/SPC) 995-1987w, 936-1987w

switching card (test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment) A plug-in device that provides the necessary interconnection to the unit under test. (MIL) [2]

switching circuit (data transmission) Term applied to the method of handling traffic through a switching center, either from a local user or from other switching centers, whereby additional electrical connection is established between the calling and the called station. (PE) 599-1985w

switching coefficient The derivative of applied magnetizing force with respect to the reciprocal of the resultant switching time. It is usually determined as the reciprocal of the slope of a curve of reciprocals of switching times versus values of applied magnetizing forces. The magnetizing forces are applied as step functions. (C) [20]

switching computer A communications computer designed to handle switching messages or packets in a network. *See also:* gate. (C) 610.7-1995, 610.10-1994w

switching control center (telephone switching systems) A place where maintenance analysis and control activities are centralized for switching entities situated in different locations. (COM) 312-1977w

switching current The value of current expressed in rms symmetrical amperes that the power circuit breaker element of the circuit protector interrupts at the rated maximum voltage and rated frequency under the prescribed test conditions.

(SWG/PE) C37.100-1992, C37.29-1981r

switching current rating The designated rms current that a load-break connector can connect and disconnect for a specified number of times under specified conditions.

(T&D/PE) 386-1995

switching device (switch) A device designed to close or open, or both, one or more electric circuits. *Note:* The term *switch* in international (IEC) practice refers to a mechanical switching device capable of opening and closing rated continuous load current. *See also:* nonmechanical switching device; mechanical switching device. (SWG/PE) C37.100-1992

switching entity (telephone switching systems) A switching network and its control. (COM) 312-1977w

switching function A function that has only a finite number of possible values and whose independent variables each have only a finite number of possible values. (C) 1084-1986w

switching impulse (1) Ideally, an aperiodic transient impulse voltage that rises rapidly to a maximum value and falls, usually less rapidly, to zero. Switching impulses generally have front times of the order of tens to thousands of microseconds, in contrast to lightning impulses, which have front times from fractions of a microsecond to tens of microseconds.

332-1972w

(2) An impulse with a front duration of some tens to thousands of microseconds. (PE/PSIM) 4-1995

switching impulse insulation level (power and distribution transformers) An insulation level expressed in kilovolts of the crest value of a switching impulse withstand voltage.

(PE/TR) C57.12.80-1978r

switching impulse protective level (of a surge protective device) The maximum switching impulse expected at the terminals of a surge protective device under specified conditions of operation. *Note:* The switching impulse protective levels given by the higher of either: a) the switching impulse discharge voltage for a specified current magnitude and wave shape, or b) the switching impulse sparkover voltage for a specified voltage wave shape.

(C/PE/TR) 1313.1-1996, C57.12.80-1978r