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series T junction

series T junction See E-plane T junction.
{ 'sir-ēz 'tē ,jəŋk-shən }

serrated pulse [ELECTR] Vertical and horizontal synchronizing pulse divided into a number of small pulses, each of which acts for the duration of half a line in an analog television system.
{ 'se,rād-əd 'pəls }

server [COMPUT SCI] A computer or software package that sends requested information to a client or clients in a network. { 'sər-vər }

service area [COMMUN] The area that is effectively served by a given radio or television transmitter, navigation aid, or other type of transmitter. Also known as coverage. { 'sər-vəs ,er-ē-ə }

service band [COMMUN] Band of frequencies allocated to a given class of radio service.
{ 'sər-vəs ,band }

service bit [COMMUN] A bit used in data transmission to monitor the transmission rather than to convey information, such as a request that part of a message be repeated. { 'sər-vəs ,bit }

service bureau [COMPUT SCI] An organization that offers time sharing and software services to its users who communicate with a computer in the bureau from terminals on their premises.
{ 'sər-vəs ,byūr-ō }

service program [COMPUT SCI] A computer program that is used in a computer system to support the functioning of the system, such as a librarian or a utility program. { 'sər-vəs ,prō ,gram }

service provider [COMPUT SCI] An organization that provides access to a wide-area network, such as the Internet. { 'sər-vəs prə,vīd-ər }

service routine [COMPUT SCI] A section of a computer code that is used in so many different jobs that it cannot belong to any one job.
{ 'sər-vəs rū,tēn }

servicing time [COMPUT SCI] Machine downtime necessary for routine testing, for machine servicing due to breakdown, or for preventive servicing measures; includes all test time (good or bad) following breakdown and subsequent repair or preventive servicing. { 'sər-vəs-īŋ ,tīm }

servo See servomotor. { 'sər-vō }

servo loop See single-loop servomechanism.
{ 'sər-vō ,lūp }

servomechanism [CONT SYS] An automatic feedback control system for mechanical motion; it applies only to those systems in which the controlled quantity or output is mechanical position or one of its derivatives (velocity, acceleration, and so on). Also known as servo system. { 'sər-vō'mek-ə,nīz-əm }

servomotor [CONT SYS] The electric, hydraulic, or other type of motor that serves as the final control element in a servomechanism; it receives power from the amplifier element and drives the load with a linear or rotary motion. Also known as servo. { 'sər-vō,mōd-ər }

servo system See servomechanism. { 'sər-vō ,sis-təm }

sesquiband transmission [COMMUN] Transmission of a carrier modulated by one

full sideband and half of the other sideband
{ 'ses-kwē'sīd,bənd trənz'mīsh-ən }

set [COMPUT SCI] A collection of record types.
[ELECTR] The placement of a storage device in a prescribed state, for example, a binary storage cell in the high or 1 state. [ENG]
1. A combination of units, assemblies, and parts connected or otherwise used together to perform an operational function, such as a radar set.
2. Saw teeth bent out of the plane of the saw body, resulting in a wide cut in the workpiece.
{ set }

set analyzer See analyzer. { 'set ,an-ə,līz-ər }

set-associative cache [COMPUT SCI] A cache memory in which incoming data are distributed in sequence to each of two to eight areas or sets, and is generally read out in the same manner, allowing each set to prepare for the next input/output operation. { 'set ə,sōs-ē,ād-iv ,kash }

set class [COMPUT SCI] The collection of set occurrences that have been or may be created in accordance with a particular set description.
{ 'set ,klas }

set condition [ELECTR] Condition of a flip-flop circuit in which the internal state of the flip-flop is set to 1. { 'set kən,dīsh-ən }

set description [COMPUT SCI] For a specified data set, a definition of the set class name, set-owner selection criteria, set-member eligibility rules, and set-member ordering rules. { 'set di ,skrip-shən }

set occurrence [COMPUT SCI] An instance of a set created in accordance with a set description.
{ 'set ə,kə-rəns }

set point [CONT SYS] The value selected to be maintained by an automatic controller. { 'set ,pōint }

set pulse [ELECTR] An electronic pulse designed to place a memory cell in a specified state. { 'set ,pəls }

settling time See correction time. { 'set-līŋ ,tīm }

setup [ELECTR] The ratio between the reference black level and the reference white level in analog television, both measured from the blanking level; usually expressed as a percentage. { 'sed ,əp }

SGML See Standard Generalized Markup Language.

shading [ELECTR] Television process of compensating for the spurious signal generated in a camera tube during trace intervals. { 'shād-īŋ }

shading signal [ELECTR] Television camera signal that serves to increase the gain of the amplifier in the camera during those intervals of time when the electron beam is on an area corresponding to a dark portion of the scene being televised. { 'shād-īŋ ,sig-nəl }

shadow attenuation [ELECTROMAG] Attenuation of radio waves over a sphere in excess of that over a plane when the distance over the surface and other factors are the same.
{ 'shad-ō ə,tən-yə'wā-shən }