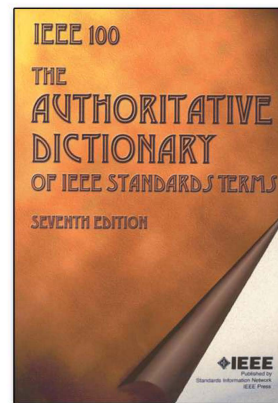


IEEE 100
The Authoritative Dictionary of
IEEE Standards Terms

Seventh Edition



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

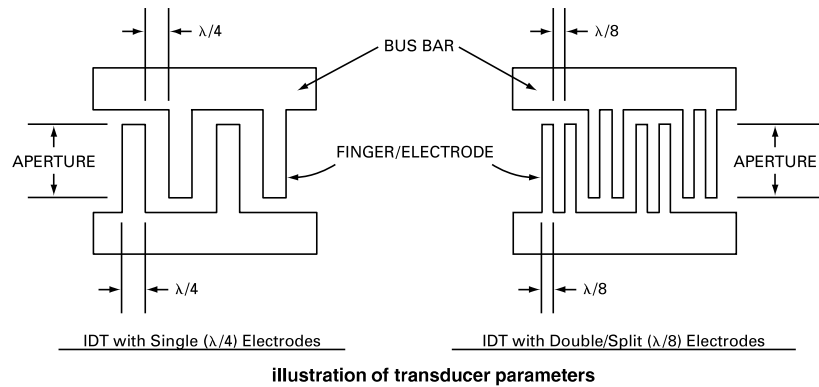
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interdigit (interdigital) time (measuring the performance of tone address signaling systems) The time interval between successive signal present intervals during which no signal present condition exists. This time includes the signal off condition and transition intervals between signal off condition and signal present condition on both state transitions.

(COM/TA) 752-1986w

interelectrode capacitance (j - I interelectrode capacitance c_{ji} of an n -terminal electrode tube) The capacitance determined from the short-circuit transfer admittance between the j th and the I th terminals. *Note:* This quantity is often referred to as direct interelectrode capacitance. *See also:* electron-tube admittances.

(ED) 161-1971w

interelectrode transmittance (j - I interelectrode transmittance of an n -electrode electron tube) The short-circuit transfer admittance from the j th electrode to the I th electrode. *See also:* electron-tube admittances.

(ED) 161-1971w

interelectrode transconductance (j - I interelectrode transconductance) The real part of the j - I interelectrode transmittance. *See also:* electron-tube admittances.

(ED) 161-1971w

interelement influences (polyphase wattmeters) The percentage change in the recorded value that is caused solely by the action of the stray field of one element upon the other element. *Note:* This influence is determined at the specified frequency of calibration with rated current and rated voltage in phase on both elements or such lesser value of equal currents in both elements as gives end-scale deflection. Both current and voltage in one element shall then be reversed, and, for rating purposes, one-half the difference in the readings in percent is the interelement influence. *See also:* accuracy rating.

(EEC/ERI/AII) [111], [102]

interexchange carrier In the United States, a common carrier limited by law to carry telephone traffic between local exchange and transport areas.

(C) 610.7-1995

interexchange channel A direct channel or circuit between exchanges.

(C) 610.7-1995

interface (1) (696 interface devices) A shared electrical boundary between parts of a computer system, through which information is conveyed.

(C/MM) 696-1983w

(2) (microprocessor operating systems) A shared boundary between two layers or modules of software.

(C/MM) 855-1985s

(3) (watt-hour meters) The means for transmitting information between the register and peripheral equipment.

(ELM) C12.13-1985s

(4) (general) A shared boundary.

(C) [20], [85]

(5) (Class 1E equipment and circuits) (nuclear power generating station) A junction or junctions between a Class 1E equipment and another equipment or device. (Examples: connection boxes, splices, terminal boards, electrical connections, grommets, gaskets, cables, conduits, enclosures, etc.)

(PE/NP) 380-1975w, 323-1974s

(6) (programmable instrumentation) A common boundary between a considered system and another system, or between parts of a system, through which information is conveyed.

(IM/AIN) 488.1-1987r

(7) (test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment) A shared boundary involving the specification of the interconnection between two equipments or systems. The specification includes the type, quantity and function of the interconnection circuits and the type and form of signals to be interchanged via those circuits. *See also:* adapter.

(MIL) [2]

(8) (A) (data transmission) A common boundary; for example, a physical connection between two systems or two devices. The boundary may be mechanical such as the physical surfaces and spacings in mating parts, modules, components, or subsystems, or electrical, such as matching signal levels, impedances, or power levels of two or more subsystems. **(B) (data transmission)** A concept involving the specification of the interconnection between two equipments or systems. The specification includes the type, quantity, and function of the interconnection circuits and the type and form of signals to be interchanged by these circuits.

(PE) 599-1985

(9) (A) (software) A shared boundary across which information is passed. **(B) (software)** A hardware or software component that connects two or more other components for the purpose of passing information from one to the other. **(C) (software)** To connect two or more components for the purpose of passing information from one to the other. **(D) (software)** To serve as a connecting or connected component as in definition (B).

(C) 610.12-1990

(10) (STEBus) A shared boundary between two or more systems, or between two or more elements within a system, through which information is conveyed.

(MM/C) 796-1983r, 1000-1987r

(11) (SBX bus) A shared boundary, between two systems or parts of systems, through which information is transferred.

(C/MM) 959-1988r

(12) (electromechanical watt-hour meters) The means for communications between devices.

(ELM) C12.15-1990

(13) A device placed between the line output of a digital telephone set and test equipment. The device performs at least one of the following functions: simulation of a normal network connection, control of the telephone set under test, or access for the reference codec to the digital voice signal.

(COM/TA) 269-1992

(14) A junction or junctions between a Class 1E equipment and another equipment or device. (For motors, typical interfaces include, as applicable: mechanical mounting connection to the driven equipment and the motor mounting to its base, and force transmitted to the motor, electrical connection, cooling system connections, and lubrication system connection. *See also:* user interface; data-transfer interface.

(PE/NP) 334-1994r

recombination center (solar cells) A defect having electrical properties so as to facilitate the recombination of mobile charge carriers (electrons or holes) with one each of the opposite polarity. (MAG) 306-1969w

recombination rate (1) (volume) The time rate at which free electrons and holes recombine within the volume of a semiconductor. *See also:* semiconductor device. (AES/SS) 307-1969w

(2) **(overhead power lines)** The rate at which positive and negative ions recombine in a given gas or liquid. (T&D/PE) 539-1990

recombination velocity (semiconductor surface) The quotient of the normal component of the electron (hole) current density at surface by the excess electron (hole) charge density at the surface. *See also:* semiconductor device. (ED) 216-1960w

recommended test position (RTP) An acoustic test point, other than the 50 cm test point (50TP), that corresponds to the most appropriate user position for nonstandard desktop and non-desktop applications. This may be specified by the handsfree telephone (HFT) manufacturer. (COM/TA) 1329-1999

recommended wearing position (RWP) A test position (corresponding to the manufacturer's instructions) for the transmitter of a headset that does not have a fixed spatial relationship between the location of its transmitter and receiver sound ports. (COM/TA) 1206-1994

recompeting master (multiprocessor architecture) The module that is in control of the bus and has initiated a control acquisition procedure in order to unlock slave interfaces. (C/MM) 896.1-1987s

recomplementation (mathematics of computing) The process of taking the complement of a complement. *Note:* The complement of a complement is the original numeral. (C) 1084-1986w

Reconciliation Sublayer (RS) A 100BASE-T mapping function that reconciles the signals at the Media Independent Interface (MII) to the Media Access Control (MAC)-Physical Signaling Sublayer (PLS) service definitions. (C/LM) 802.3-1998

reconditioned carrier reception (exalted-carrier reception) The method of reception in which the carrier is separated from the sidebands for the purpose of eliminating amplitude variations and noise, and then added at increased level to the sideband for the purpose of obtaining a relatively undistorted output. This method is frequently employed, for example, when a reduced-carrier single-sideband transmitter is used. *See also:* radio receiver. (EEC/PE) [119]

reconditioning (1) (insulating oil) The removal of insoluble contaminants, moisture, and dissolved gases from used, electrical insulating liquids by mechanical means. *Note:* The typical means employed are settling, filtering, centrifuging, and vacuum drying or degassing. (PE/TR) 637-1985r

(2) A general term covering the process of maintaining existing power switchgear equipment in operating condition as recommended by the manufacturer's instructions, using only the original manufacturer's recommended replacement parts, without altering the original design. (SWG/PE) C37.100-1992

(3) The process of maintaining existing power switchgear equipment in operating condition as recommended by the manufacturer's instructions, using only the original manufacturers' designed parts. *Note:* Reverse engineered parts (designs copied from existing parts by other manufacturers) are not considered to be the original manufacturer's design or recommended replacement parts. (SWG/PE) C37.59-1996

reconditioning of oil The mechanical removal of moisture and insoluble contaminants. (PE/TR) C57.106-1991w

reconfiguration (1) (dual ring operation with wrapback reconfiguration) A change of the path around which the token that is used for normal data transfer circulates. (LM/C) 802.5c-1991r

(2) **(DQDB subnetwork of a metropolitan area network)** The process by which the configuration control function

activates and deactivates resources of a DQDB subnetwork to take account of a change in the operational status of a cluster, node, or transmission link in the subnetwork. (LM/C) 8802-6-1994

(3) A strategy for repairing components in which failing components are switched out of operation and replaced by failure-free components. (C) 610.10-1994w

reconfiguration management The management functions responsible for reconfiguration. This includes both dual ring management and any other management required for reconfiguration. (LM/C) 802.5c-1991r

reconstituted mica *See:* mica paper.

reconstruction (1) Replacement of any portion of an existing installation by new equipment or construction. Does not include ordinary maintenance replacements. (NESC) C2-1977s

(2) **(image processing and pattern recognition)** *See also:* image reconstruction. (C) 610.4-1990w

record (1) (data management) (software) A set of data items, called fields, treated as a unit. For example, in stock control, the data for each invoice could constitute one record. *Synonym:* data record. *See also:* entity; database record. (C) 610.5-1990w, 610.12-1990

(2) The language-independent syntax for a family of datatypes constructed from a sequence of base datatypes, each associated with a name. A value of record datatype contains, for each name, a value of the corresponding base datatypes. (C/PA) 1351-1994w

(3) A set of related data items treated as a unit. For example, in stock control, the data for each invoice could constitute one record. (C) 610.7-1995

(4) To put data into a storage device. (C) 610.10-1994w

(5) A datatype constructed from a sequence of base datatypes, each associated with a name. A record value contains, for each name, a value of the corresponding base datatype. (C/PA) 1224.1-1993w

(6) A collection of related data or words treated as a unit and saved in a position-dependent fashion within a file of other such units. (C/MM) 855-1990

(7) A collection of related data units or words that itself is treated as a unit. (C) 1003.5-1999

record condition (data management) A conjunction of two or more item conditions such that the name of the data item in each condition is distinct. For example, "LASTNAME = 'JONES' and SEX = 'FEMALE.'" (C) 610.5-1990w

recorded announcement (telephone switching systems) A prerecorded oral message received on a call. (COM) 312-1977w

recorded spot, X dimension (facsimile) The effective recorded-spot dimension measured in the direction of the recorded line. *Notes:* 1. By effective dimension is meant the largest center-to-center spacing between recorded spots which gives minimum peak-to-peak variation of density of the recorded line. 2. This term applies to that type of equipment which responds to a constant density in the subject copy by a succession of discrete recorded spots. *See also:* recording. (COM) 168-1956w

recorded spot, Y dimension (facsimile) The effective recorded-spot dimension measured perpendicularly to the recorded line. *Note:* By effective dimension is meant the largest center-to-center distance between recorded lines which gives minimum peak-to-peak variation of density across the recorded lines. *See also:* recording. (COM) 168-1956w

recorded value The value recorded by the marking device on the chart, with reference to the division lines marked on the chart. *See also:* accuracy rating. (EEC/PE) [119]

recorder (1) (analog computer) A device that makes a permanent record, usually graphic, of varying signals. *Synonym:* strip-chart recorder. (C) 165-1977w, 610.10-1994w

(2) **(facsimile)** That part of the facsimile receiver which performs the final conversion of electric picture signal to an