

IEEE Std 100-1992

# The New IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms

**Fifth Edition**  
**Newly Revised and Expanded**

• PDV • PERT • PG • PHIGS • SAM • SDS • TH  
• CD • BCNF • BDP • BEL • BER • BISAM  
• CAI • CAL • CAM • CAN • CASE  
• BMS • DDP • DEL • DFD • DI  
• ES • ESC • ESD • E  
• FIFO • FOR • F  
• HDL • HI



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of Electrical and Electronics Terms**  
[Including Abstracts of All Current IEEE Standards]

**Fifth Edition**

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**TEM wave.** See: **transverse electromagnetic wave.** 211-1990

**ten high day.** See: **10 high day.**

**10 high day.** See: **ten high day busy-hour (THDBH) load; time-consistent (TC) traffic measures.** 973-1990

**ten high day busy-hour (THDBH) load.** To calculate the THDBH load, traffic data for the time-consistent busy hour is processed all year to identify the 10 highest traffic days of the year. The 10-day average traffic level for this time-consistent busy hour is the THDBH load. See: **time-consistent (TC) traffic measures.** 973-1990

**tens complement (mathematics of computing).** The radix complement of a decimal numeral, which may be formed by subtracting each digit from 9, then adding 1 to the least significant digit and executing any required carries. For example, the tens complement of 4830 is 5170. Syn: **complement on ten.** 610.1

**tension.** See: **final unloaded conductor tension; initial conductor tension; conductor.**

**tension site (conductor stringing equipment).** The location on the line where the tensioner, reel stands and anchors (snubs) are located. This site may also serve as the pull or tension site for the next sag section. Syn: **conductor payout station; payout site; reel setup.** 524-1980

**tension stringing (conductor stringing equipment).** The use of pullers and tensioners to keep the conductor under tension and positive control during the stringing phase, thus keeping it clear of the earth and other obstacles which could cause damage. 524-1980

**tension, unloaded (transmission and distribution).** (1) *initial.* The longitudinal tension in a conductor prior to the application of any external load. (2) *final.* The longitudinal tension in a conductor after it has been subjected for an appreciable period to the loading prescribed for the loading district in which it is situated, or equivalent loading, and the loading removed. Final unloaded tension shall include the effect of inelastic deformation (creep). See: **unloaded tension.** C2.2-1960

**tenth-power width (in a plane containing the direction of the maximum of a lobe).** The full angle between the two directions in that plane about the maximum in which the radiation intensity is one-tenth the maximum value of the lobe. See: **antenna.** 145-1983

**tenure (1) (STEBus).** The time during which a master has control of the bus. 1000-1987

**(2) (NuBus®).** Time period of unbroken ownership of the bus by a particular module. May consist of one or more transactions or attention cycles. 1196-1987

® NuBus is a registered trademark of Texas Instruments.

**teratology.** The study of developmental abnormalities in the fetus. 539-1990

**terdenary.** (A) Pertaining to a selection in which there are 13 possible outcomes. (B) Pertaining to the numeration system with a radix of 13. 610.1

**terminal (1) (supervisory control, data acquisition, and automatic control).** (A) A point in a system or communication network at which data can either enter or leave. (B) An input/output device capable of transmitting entries to and obtaining output from the system of which it is a part, for example cathode-ray tube (crt) terminal. C37.1-1987

**(2) (packaging machinery).** A point of connection in an electric circuit. 333-1980w

**(3) (power and distribution transformer).** (A) A conducting element of an equipment or a circuit intended for connection to an external conductor. (B) A device attached to a conductor to facilitate connection with another conductor. C57.12.80-1978

**(4) (terminal connector) (power switchgear).** A connector for attaching a conductor to electrical apparatus. C37.40-1981, C37.100-1981

**(5) (network).** A point at which any element may be directly connected to one or more other elements. See: **network analysis.** 153-1950w

**(6) (semiconductor device) (industrial control) (light emitting diodes).** An externally available point of connection to one or more electrodes or elements within the device. See: **anode; semiconductor; semiconductor rectifier cell.** 216-1960w

**(7) (communication channels).** (A) *(general).* A point in a system or communication network at which data can either enter or leave.

[20], [85]

(B) *(telegraph circuits).* A general term referring to the equipment at the end of a telegraph circuit, modems, input-output and associated equipment. See: **telegraph.** [49]

**(8) (rotating machinery).** A conducting element of a winding intended for connection to an external electrical conductor. See: **stator.**[9]

**(9) (power outages).** A functional facility (substation, generating station, or load center) that includes components such as bus sections, circuit breakers, and protection systems where transmission units terminate. 859-1987

**terminal block (terminal board) (power switchgear).** An insulating base equipped with terminals for connecting secondary and control wiring. C37.100-1981

**terminal board (power and distribution transformer).** A plate of insulating material that is used to support terminations of winding leads. Notes: (1) The terminations, which may be mounted studs or blade connectors, are used for making connections to the supply line, the load, other external circuits, or among the windings of the machine. (2) Small