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Con

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The A

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Non-

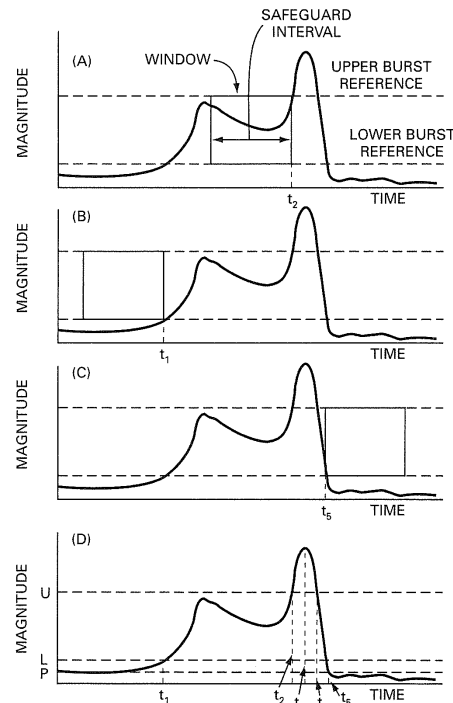
burst duty factor

The right-hand side of the window marks the burst leading-edge time.

c) The burst trailing edge time is found by a similar procedure. The window is slid to the right past its position in (A) until the trace disappears from the window. The left-hand side of the window marks the burst trailing-edge time.

d) Terms used in defining a burst: burst leading-edge time, t_1 ; burst build-up interval, $t_2 - t_1$; burst rise interval, $t_3 - t_1$; burst trailing-edge time, t_5 ; burst decay interval, $t_5 - t_3$; burst fall-off interval, $t_5 - t_4$; burst duration, $t_5 - t_1$; upper burst reference, U; lower burst reference, L; long-time average power, P.

See also: burst.



Plot of instantaneous magnitude versus time to illustrate terms used in defining a burst.

burst duration

(SP) 257-1964w, [32]

burst duty factor (audio and electroacoustics) The ratio of the average burst duration to the average spacing. *Note:* This is equivalent to the product of the average burst duration and the burst repetition rate. See also: burst.

(SP) 257-1964w, [32]

burst error In data communications, a series of consecutive errors in data transmission that tend to be grouped together, with a longer time interval separating multiple bursts.

(C) 610.7-1995

burst

burst leading-edge time (audio and electroacoustics) The instant at which the instantaneous burst magnitude first equals the lower burst reference. See also: burst.

(SP) 257-1964w, [32]

burst measurements See: energy-density spectrum.

burst mode (1) A mode of transmission by which a system can send a burst of data at higher speed for some period of time.

(C) 610.7-1995

(2) An operational mode in which an end node may send one or more packets each time it is granted permission to transmit local area networks.

(C) 802.12c-1998

burst-quiet interval (audio and electroacoustics) The time interval between successive bursts during which the instantaneous magnitude does not equal the upper burst reference. See also: burst.

(SP) 257-1964w, [32]

burst repetition rate (audio and electroacoustics) The average number of bursts per unit of time. See also: burst.

(SP) 257-1964w, [32]

burst rise interval (audio and electroacoustics) The time interval between the burst leading-edge time and the instant at which the peak burst magnitude occurs. See also: burst.

(SP) 257-1964w, [32]

burst safeguard interval (audio and electroacoustics) A time interval of selected length during which excursions below the lower burst reference are neglected; it is used in determining those instants at which the lower burst references are first and last equaled during a burst. See also: burst.

(SP) 257-1964w, [32]

burst spacing (audio and electroacoustics) The time interval between the burst leading-edge times of two consecutive bursts. See also: burst.

(SP) 257-1964w, [32]

burst trailing-edge time (audio and electroacoustics) The instant at which the instantaneous burst magnitude last equals the lower burst reference. See also: burst.

(SP) 257-1964w, [32]

burst train (audio and electroacoustics) A succession of similar bursts having comparable adjacent burst-quiet intervals. See also: burst.

(SP) 257-1964w, [32]

bus (1) A three-phase junction common to two or more ways.

(SWG/PE) C37.71-1984r

(2) **(signals and paths) (microcomputer system bus)** A signal line or a set of lines used by an interface system to connect a number of devices and to transfer data.

(MM/C/IM/AIN) 796-1983r, 488.1-1987r, 1000-1987r, 696-1983w, 959-1988r

(3) One or more conductors used for transmitting signals or power from one or more sources to one or more destinations.

(C) 162-1963w

(4) **(simple 32-bit backplane bus)** A set of signal lines to which a number of devices are connected and over which information is transferred between them.

(MM/C) 1196-1987w

(5) **(hydroelectric power plants)** A conductor or group of electrical conductors serving as common connections between circuits, generally in the form of insulated cable, rigid rectangular or round bars, or stranded overhead cables held under tension.

(PE/EDPG) 1020-1988r

(6) The concatenation of the *transmission links* between *nodes* and the data path within nodes that provides unidirectional transport of the digital bit stream from the *Head of Bus function* past the *access unit (AU)* of each node to the end of

bus

bus address

bus address A label used to define a communications path to a device in a bus environment where multiple devices share a common data path.

(SCC20) 993-1997

bus bar A common metallized region that connects the individual interdigital transducer fingers and provides a contact area for external circuit connection via bonding or other means.

(UFFC) 1037-1992w

bus-based architecture A computer architecture in which the components such as processors, peripheral devices and memory are interconnected by one or more busses. *Contrast:* non-bus-based architecture.

(C) 610.10-1994w

bus bridge A bus bridge is an interconnect between two or more busses that provides signal and protocol translation from one bus to another. The busses may adhere to different bus standards for mechanical, electrical, and logical operation (such as a bus bridge from Futurebus+ to VMEbus or to Multibus II).

(C/BA) 10857-1994, 896.2-1991w, 896.3-1993w, 896.4-1993w, 896.10-1997

bus clock cycle An amount of time equal to one bus clock period, nominally 100 ns.

(C/MM) 1296-1987s

bus cycle (1) (general system) (microcomputer system bus)

The process whereby digital signals effect the transfer of data bytes or words across the interface by means of an interlocked sequence of control signals. Interlocked denotes a fixed sequence of events in which one event must occur before the next event can occur.

(MM/C) 796-1983r

(2) **(696 interface devices) (signals and paths)** The basic sequence of electrical events required to complete a transfer of data on the bus. A bus cycle contains at least three bus states.

(MM/C) 696-1983w

bus-dependent (1) A term used to describe parameters that may vary among different bus standards, but are defined by them. Although the CSR Architecture may constrain the definition of these fields, their detailed definition is provided by the appropriate bus standard.

(C/MM) 1212-1991s

(2) This term is used to describe technology-dependent parameters. Although the CSR Architecture may specify the size and address of these parameters, their format and definition is provided by the appropriate bus standards.

(C/BA) 896.4-1993w

bus driver (A) A device capable of providing sufficient current to drive all loads connected to a bus. See also: bus slave.

(B) A device that controls access to a bus.

(C) 610.10-1994

Bus Error BSE bit A bit in the Slave Status register of every S-module that is set by the S-module when a Bus Error is recorded in the Bus Error register.

(TT/C) 1149.5-1995

Bus Error register A status register that is required to be implemented in the MTM-Bus interface circuitry of every S-module. Bits in this register provide the S-module with the ability to record error conditions associated with message transmission. The register may be interrogated by the M-module. Some bits in the register are reserved for application-specific uses.

(TT/C) 1149.5-1995

bushing (1) (rotating machinery) (electrical) Insulator to permit passage of a lead through a frame or housing.

(PE) 101

bus

bus implementation

bushing insert (separable insulator) A component intended for insulating a connection to one of the conductors of a bushing.

bushing potential tap (outdoor) A bushing providing a capacitance voltage divider. *Note:* This is a bushing applied to the bushing voltage applied to the bushing.

bushing, rotor See: rotor bushing

bushings (A) (for combined valve winding) A bushing applied to the valve winding of a converter valve. This bushing is superimposed on a dc bias bushing applied to the dc snubber bushing applied on a dc snubber exposed to dc stress with a

bushing tap (partial discharge) A power transformer and shunt capacitor foil in a capacitively coupled power factor measurement convenient connecting point for the tap-to-phase capacitance and the tap-to-ground capacitance. See also: bushing test tap; capacitor.

(SWG/PE) 1037-1992w

bushing test tap (1) (outdoor) A bushing providing a capacitance voltage divider. *Note:* This is a bushing applied to the bushing voltage applied to the bushing.

(2) A connection to one of the conductors of a bushing for the purpose of making a

bushing type current transformer A transformer that has an annular core wound from and permanently assembled with the primary winding or insulation of CT is for use with a fully wound winding. A bushing type transformer where the primary conductor is wound around the bushing apparatus. *Note:* This type transformer is also known as a Low Voltage Transformer.

(PE/PSR/I) 1037-1992w

bushing voltage tap A connection to one of the conductors of a bushing providing a capacitance voltage divider. *Note:* This is a bushing applied to the bushing voltage applied to the bushing for the purpose of making a

bushing well (separable insulator) A bushing having a cavity for a bushing insert, such as a bushing insert.

bus_ID A 10-bit number unique to each bus within a system of multiple buses.

busied A status indication register that indicates to the sender that the bus is busy.

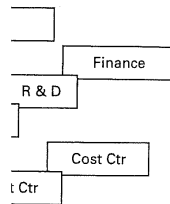
enter
nter

(C) 610.7-1995
ierarchical database, the sequence
ments defined by traversing the da-
der.

(C) 610.5-1990w
ss method (HSAM) A database
ss databases in which data items
quentially. *Contrast:* hierarchical
also: hierarchical indexed sequen-

(C) 610.5-1990w
llection of entities that are orga-
nion. *Contrast:* network structure.

(C) 610.5-1990w
management) A structure in which
to levels of subordination; each
r more subordinates; and no com-
perordinate component. *See also:*
ition; tree; hierarchical modeling;



erarchy

(C) 610.5-1990w, 610.12-1990
e chart.

ltages used to convey a single bit
logic, a logic 1.

(TT/C) 1149.1-1990
computer designed with various
ables it to function when one or
l. *Note:* A computer is so desig-
tage of user availability.

(C) 610.10-1994w
ltage (metal-nitride-oxide field-
hold voltage level resulting from
puts the transistor into the HC
(ED) 581-1978w
traffic measures.

one day among the same 10 days
ring the busy hour is designated
gh day." The traffic level in the
termed the HDBH load. (There
e high day or another day of the
el, but normally it would not be
base.) *See also:* time-consistent
(COM/TA) 973-1990w

ing
during normal plant conditions, are either operating or main-
taining temperature or pressure when the maximum operating
temperature exceeds 200 F or the maximum operating pres-
sure exceeds 275 pounds per square inch gauge (psig).

(PE/NP) 567-1980w

higher layer The conceptual layer of control or processing logic
existing in the hierarchical structure of a station that is above
the data link layer and upon which the performance of data
link layer functions are dependent; for example, device con-
trol, buffer allocation, LLC station management, etc.

(C/LM/CC) 8802-2-1998

higher-order language (1) (software) A programming lan-
guage that usually includes features such as nested expres-
sions, user defined data types, and parameter passing not nor-
mally found in lower order languages, that does not reflect
the structure of any one given computer or class of computers,
and that can be used to write machine independent source
programs. A single higher order language may represent mul-
tiple machine operations. *Synonym:* high-level language. *See*
also: computer; assembly language; data type; machine lan-
guage; source program; programming language.

(C/SE) 729-1983s

(2) *See also:* high-order language. (C) 610.13-1993w

higher-order mode (waveguide or transmission line) Any
mode of propagation characterized by a field configuration
other than that of the fundamental or first-order mode with
lowest cutoff frequency. *See also:* waveguide.

(IM/HFIM) [40]

higher-order mode of propagation (1) (laser maser) A mode
in a beamguide or beam resonator which has a plurality of
maxima for the transverse field intensity over the cross-sec-
tion of the beam.

(LEO) 586-1980w

(2) (planar transmission lines) Any mode of propagation
characterized by a field configuration other than that of the
dominant or first order mode with the lowest cutoff frequency.

(MTT) 1004-1987w

higher order service A service that provides a complex behav-
ior of a diagnostic reasoner, possibly defined using a com-
bination of primitive services.

(SCC20) 1232.2-1998

high, false, 1 Unasserted state of a bus line.

(C/MM) 1196-1987w

high-fidelity signal (speech quality measurements) A signal
transmitted over a system comprised of a microphone, am-
plifier, and loudspeaker or earphones. A tape recorder may
be part of the system. All components should be of the best
quality the state of the art permits.

297-1969w

high-field-emission arc (gas) An electric arc in which the elec-
tron emission is due to the effect of a high electric field in
the immediate neighborhood of the cathode, the thermionic
emission being negligible. *See also:* discharge.

(ED) [45], [84]

high frequencies Frequencies allocated for transmission in the
outbound direction. In a mid-split broadband system, approx-
imately 160-300 MHz or higher.

(LM/C) 802.7-1989r

high frequency (HF) (1) A radar frequency band between 3
megahertz and 30 megahertz.

(AES/RS) 686-1982s

(2) 3-30 MHz. *See also:* radio spectrum.

(AP/PROP) 211-1997

(AES/RS) 686-1982s
high-frequency stabilized arc welder A constant-current arc-
welding power supply including a high-frequency arc stabi-
lizer and suitable controls required to produce welding current
primarily intended for tungsten-inert-gas arc welding. *See*
also: constant-current arc-welding power supply.

(EEC/AWM) [91]

high-gain dc amplifier (analog computer) An amplifier that is
capable of amplification substantially greater than required
for a specified operation throughout a frequency band ex-
tending from zero to some maximum. Also, an operational
amplifier without feedback circuit elements. *See also:* oper-
ational amplifier. (C/Std100) 165-1977w, 610.10-1994w

high-impedance ac system An ac/dc system having low or very
low SCR. (PE/T&D) 1204-1997

high-impedance rotor An induction-motor rotor having a high-
impedance squirrel cage, used to limit starting current. *See*
also: rotor. (PE) [9]

high initial response (excitation systems for synchronous
machines) An excitation system capable of attaining 95% of
the difference between ceiling voltage and rated-load field
voltage in 0.1 s or less under specified condition.

(PE/EDPG) 421.1-1986r

high-impedance value (1) The enumeration literal 'Z' of the
type STD.ULOGIC defined by IEEE Std 1164-1993.

(C/DA) 1076.3-1997

(2) The enumeration literal "Z" of the type STD.ULOGIC
(or subtype STD.LOGIC) defined by IEEE Std 1164-1993.
(For example, a latch.) (C/DA) 1076.6-1999

high-intensity discharge lamp (illuminating engineering) An
electric discharge lamp in which the light producing arc is
stabilized by wall temperature, and the arc tube has a bulb
wall loading in excess 3W/cm². HID lamps include groups of
lamps known as mercury, metal halide, and high-pressure so-
dium. *See also:* high-intensity discharge lamps.

(EEC/IE) [126]

high-intensity discharge lamps A group of lamps filled with
various gases that are generically known as mercury, metal
halide, high-pressure sodium, and low-pressure sodium. *See*
also: high-intensity discharge lamp. (IA/PSE) 241-1990r

high-key lighting (illuminating engineering) A type of light-
ing which, applied to a scene, results in a picture having grad-
uations falling primarily between gray and white; dark grays
or blacks are present, but in very limited areas.

(EEC/IE) [126]

high level A level within the more positive (less negative) of
the two ranges of the logic levels chosen to represent the logic
states.

(GSD/C/BA) 91-1984r, 1496-1993w

high-level data link control (HDLC) (1) A set of Data Link
layer communication protocols defined by ISO/IEC 3309:
1993, ISO/IEC 4335: 1993, ISO/IEC 7809: 1993, and ISO/
IEC 8885: 1993. These standards define a multiplicity of
point-to-point and multidrop protocols. These include both
master/slave and peer-to-peer types of data links, employing
both half-duplex and full-duplex methodologies. (For the data
link-portion of this standard, a particular subset, known as
TWANRM, is utilized. TWANRM defines a half-duplex mas-
ter/slave variation of HDLC). (EMB/MIB) 1073.3.1-1994

high-level firing time (microwave) (switching tubes) The time required to establish a radio-frequency discharge in the tube after the application of radio-frequency power. *See also*: gas tube. (ED) 161-1971w, [45]

high-level format To prepare a disk or a partition of a disk to be used by a particular operating system. *Note*: In most instances, this includes scanning the surface of the disk for defective areas. *Synonym*: logical format. *Contrast*: low-level format. (C) 610.10-1994w

high-level language (HLL) (1) (high-level microprocessor language) High-level language to be extended by IEEE trial use Std 755-1985. HLLs so extended are sometimes known as implementation languages. (C/MM) 755-1985w (2) *See also*: high-order language. (C/SE) 729-1983s, 610.13-1993w

high-level modulation Modulation produced at a point in a system where the power level approximates that at the output of the system. (AP/BT/ANT) 145-1983s, 182-1961w

high-level radio-frequency signal (1) (microwave gas tubes) A radio-frequency signal of sufficient power to cause the tube to become fired. *See also*: gas tube. (ED) 161-1971w (2) (nonlinear, active, and nonreciprocal waveguide components) (microwave gas tubes) A radio-frequency signal above the threshold power level necessary to cause the tube to become nonlinear (fired). *See also*: gas tube. (MTT) 457-1982w

high-level testing (mechanical) Testing performed to determine a damping of complete assemblies, subassemblies, or components. (SUB/PE) C37.122.1-1993

high-level voltage standing-wave ratio (nonlinear, active, and nonreciprocal waveguide components) (microwave switching tubes) The voltage standing-wave ratio caused by a fired tube located between a generator and matched termination in the waveguide. *See also*: gas tube. (ED/MTT) 161-1971w, 457-1982w

highlight (A) A technique in which a display element is emphasized through visual modification such as blinking, brightening, or intensity modulation. (B) To draw attention to a display element by visual modification as in definition (A). *See also*: blink. (C) 610.6-1991

high lights (any metal article) Those portions that are most exposed to buffing or polishing operations, and hence have the highest luster. (EEC/PE) [119]

high-limit temperature (1) (electrical heat tracing for industrial applications) The maximum allowable heat-tracing system temperature. (BT/AV) 152-1953s (2) The maximum allowable temperature, including the piping, the fluid, and the heating system. (IA) 515-1997

high-low signaling (telephone switching systems) A method of loop signaling in which a high-resistance bridge is used to indicate an on-hook condition and a low resistance bridge is used to indicate an off-hook condition. (COM) 312-1977w

high media rate (HMR) Used to indicate a data rate of 100 Mbit/s or greater. (C/LM) 802.5t-2000

high-order Pertaining to the left-most digit or digits of a numeral. (C) 1084-1986w

high-order language (HOL) Any programming language that requires little knowledge of the computer hardware on which a program will run, can be translated into several different machine languages, allows symbolic naming of operations and addresses, provides features designed to facilitate expression of data structures and program logic, and usually results in several machine instructions for each program statement. Examples include Ada, ALGOL, COBOL, FORTRAN,

high-order position The leftmost position in a string, for example, the letter 'A' in 'APPLE' or the digit 9 in 965. *Contrast*: low-order position. *See also*: most significant digit, most significant character. (C) 610.5-1990w

high-pass filter (harmonic control and reactive compensation of static power converters) (data transmission) A filter having a single transmission band extending from some cutoff frequency (not zero) up to infinite frequency. (SP/LA/PE/SPC) 151-1965w, 519-1992, 599-1985w

high peaking The introduction of an amplitude-frequency characteristic having a higher relative response at the higher frequencies. *See also*: television. (BT/AV) [34]

high pot *See*: high-potential test.

high-potential test (power operations) A test that consists of the application of a voltage higher than the rated voltage for a specified time for the purpose of determining the adequacy against breakdown of insulating materials and spacings under normal conditions. *Note*: The test is used as a proof test of new apparatus, a maintenance test on older equipment, or as one method of evaluating developmental insulation systems. *Synonym*: high pot. (PE/PSE) 858-1987s

high-power-factor mercury-lamp ballast A multiple-supply type power-factor-corrected ballast, so designed that the input current is at a power factor of not less than 90 percent when the ballast is operated with center rated voltage impressed upon its input terminals and with a connected load, consisting of the appropriate reference lamp(s), operated in the position for which the ballast is designed. (EEC/LB) [97]

high-power-factor transformer (power and distribution transformers) A high-reactance transformer that has a power-factor-correcting device, such as a capacitor, so that the input current is at a power factor of not less than 90% when the transformer delivers rated current to its intended load device. *See also*: specialty transformer. (PE/TR) C57.12.80-1978r, [116]

high-pressure contact (as applied to high-voltage disconnecting switches) One in which the pressure is such that the stress in the material of either of the contact surfaces is near the elastic limit of the material so that conduction is a function of pressure. (SWG/PE) C37.100-1992

high-pressure sodium lamp (illuminating engineering) A high intensity discharge (HID) lamp in which light is produced by radiation from sodium vapor operating at a partial pressure about 1.33×10^4 Pa (100 Torr). Includes clear and diffuse-coated lamps. (EEC/IE) [126]

high-pressure vacuum pump A vacuum pump that discharges at atmospheric pressure. *See also*: rectification. (EEC/PE) [119]

high profile Terminations or connections designed for use outside of thermal insulation, or away from the surface being heated. (IA/PC) 515.1-1995

high-profile connection Terminations or connections designed for use outside of the thermal insulation, or away from the surface being heated. (IA) 515-1997

high-pulse-repetition frequency A pulsed-radar system whose pulse-repetition frequency is such that targets of interest are ambiguous with respect to range. *See also*: MPRF. (AES/RS) 686-1990

high-pulse-repetition-frequency waveform A waveform whose pulse-repetition frequency (PRF) is high enough to have no Doppler ambiguities for a given maximum-speed target. *See also*: low-pulse-repetition-frequency waveform; medium-pulse-repetition-frequency waveform. (AES) 686-1997

high-purity germanium (HPGe) Germanium with a low, net electrically active, uncompensated defect concentration usually less than $\approx 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. (NPS) 325-1996

high-reactance transformer (power transformers) An energy-limiting transformer having an inherent reactance to limit the value. *See also*: specialty transformer. (P)

(2) (A) (secondary short-circuit) A short circuit in the secondary winding connected to a circuit of rated voltage and when the secondary terminal voltage is less than the rated voltage. (B) (kilovolt-ampere or volt-ampere) The input kilovolt-amperes or volt-amperes with the secondary terminal voltage.

high-resistance rotor (rotating machine) A rotor having a high-resistance rotor winding. Reduced locked-rotor current and torque are required.

high-resistance sheath A metallic sheath having a high-resistance at a level high enough to provide an effective ground path. More specifically, a sheath that either does not have a resistance equal to that of the largest conductor or the resistance of an equivalent circuit is incapable of passing an overcurrent of 1.35, and 2.00 times the maximum current for 7 h, 1 h, and 1/2 h.

high rupturing capacity (HRC) (switching devices) A measure of the ability of industrial and commercial circuit breakers to interrupt a fault current. Canadian terminology, high rupturing capacity (HRC) USA high interrupting capability of interruption of a fault current in rms amperes (A) for low-voltage circuit breakers.

high-speed buffer A cache or buffer that provides significant speedup in the transfer of data than provided by main memory.

high-speed carry (1) (electronic) A carry that is faster than the base, the carry in. *Note*: The processing necessary to produce the carry input arrives before the carry input arrives at the place as a result of the carry-in. *Contrast*: carry-in. (2) (mathematics of computers) A carry that is faster than the base, the sum is set to zero at the next place. *Contrast*: carry-in.

high-speed excitation system A system for changing its voltage rapidly in response to the excitation of a generator field circuit.

high-speed grounding switch A switch that is used to ground a circuit. (C) 610.5-1990w

high-speed limit (control units) (speed/load reference) A limit on the speed/load reference. This device may be used to limit the speed range. (C) 610.5-1990w

high-speed low-voltage device A device that limits the magnitude of the voltage dc power circuit. (C) 610.5-1990w

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