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The IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms

Sixth Edition



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Standards Coordinating Committee 10, Terms and Definitions
- Jane Radatz, Chair

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by humans or machines. Synonym: documentation.

(C/SE) J-STD-016-1995

document assembly In word processing, the assembly of new documents from previously recorded documents or boilerplate text in accordance with specified variables such as names and addresses in iterative documents, or sales figures embedded in the text of a document. Synonym: document merge. (C) 610.2-1987

documentation (1) (nuclear power generating station) Any written or pictorial information describing, defining, specifying, reporting or certifying activities, requirements, procedures, or results. (PE) 690-1984r

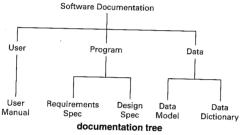
(2) (A) (software) A collection of documents on a given subject. (B) (software) Any written or pictorial information describing, defining, specifying, reporting, or certifying activities, requirements, procedures, or results. (C) (software) The process of generating or revising a document. (D) (software) The management of documents, including identification, acquisition, processing, storage, and dissemination.

(C) 610.12-1990

documentation assertion An assertion that pertains to the documentation associated with the implementation being tested. (C/PA) 1326.2-1993, 1328-1993, 1328.2-1993

documentation level See: level of documentation.

documentation tree A diagram that depicts all of the documents for a given system and shows their relationships to one another. See also: specification tree.



(C) 610.12-1990

Document Composition Facility (DCF) A text-formatting language, developed by IBM, for use as an engine for GML to generate formatted documents. See also: SCRIPT.

(C) 610.13-1993

document cycle The steps involved in the creation and handling of a document. Note: The cycle typically includes origination, production, reproduction, distribution, filing, and storage. See also: information traffic. (C) 610.2-1987

document editor A text editor used to enter, alter, and view documents. Synonym: manuscript editor. Contrast: program (C) 610.2-1987

document mark In micrographics, a mark on microfilm, used for counting images or film frames automatically. Synonym: (C) 610.2-1987

document merge See: document assembly.

document page count The total number of nonblank pages contained in a hard-copy document. (C/SE) 1045-1992

document reader A device that can be used to sense and interpret information contained on documents such as punch cards or paper. For example, a card reader, or scanner.

(C) 610.10-1994 document reference edge In character recognition, a specified document edge with respect to which the alignment of characters is defined. (C) 610.2-1987

documents (1) (nuclear power generating station) Drawings and other records significant to the design, construction, testing, maintenance, and operation of Class 1E equipment and systems for nuclear power generating stations. Note: Documents include: Drawings such as instrument diagrams, functional control diagrams, one line diagrams, schematic diagrams, equipment arrangements, cable and tray lists, wiring diagrams; Instrument data sheets; Design specifications;

Instruction manuals; Test specifications, procedures, and reports; Device lists. Not to be included as documents are: project schedules, financial reports, meeting minutes, correspondence such as letters and memoranda, and equipment procurement documentation covered by quality assurance (PE) 380-1975w

(2) Hard copy, screen images, text, and graphics used to convey information to people. (C/SE) 1045-1992

document screen count The total number of page images for electronically displayed documents. (C/SE) 1045-1992

document set Document or group of documents that offers an audience the information it needs about a software product. (C/SE) 1063-1987r

document traffic See: information traffic.

document type The specification of a class of documents, which states their necessary semantics, abstract syntaxes, and dynamics. (C/PA) 1238.1-1994

DOD See: depth of discharge.

Doherty amplifier A particular arrangement of a radio-frequency linear power amplifier wherein the amplifier is divided into two sections whose inputs and outputs are connected by quarter-wave (90-degree) networks and whose operating parameters are so adjusted that, for all values of input signal voltage up to one-half maximum amplitude, Section No. 2 is inoperative and Section No. 1 delivers all the power to the load, which presents an impedance at the output of Section No. 1 that is twice the optimum for maximum output. At one-half maximum input level, Section No. 1 is operating at peak efficiency, but is beginning to saturate. Above this level, Section No. 2 comes into operation, thereby decreasing the impedance presented to Section No. 1, which causes it to deliver additional power into the load until, at maximum signal input, both sections are operating at peak efficiency and each section is delivering one-half the total output power to the load. See also: amplifier.

(AP) 145-1983s

dollar sign The character "\$".

(C/PA) 9945-2-1993

dolly See: traveler.

dolly car See: rack, traveler.

Dolph-Chebyshev array antenna* See: Dolph-Chebyshev distribution.

* Deprecated.

Dolph-Chebyshev distribution A set of excitation coefficients for an equispaced linear array antenna such that the array factor can be expressed as a Chebyshev polynomial.

(AP) 145-1993

domain (A) The set of all possible values that can be taken on by an independent variable. (B) In a relational data model, the set of all possible values that can be taken on by some attribute. For example, the domain of a three-digit positive integer is[001, 002, 003, ..., 999].

dominant mode (waveguide) In a uniform waveguide, the propagating mode with the lowest cutoff frequency.

(MTT) 146-1980w

dominant mode of propagation The mode of propagation with the lowest cutoff frequency. For a planar transmission line containing at least two disjoint conductors, the cutoff frequency can be zero. In this limit, the dominant mode reduces to a static electromagnetic field pattern and is also called the fundamental mode. For a planar transmission line with more than two conductors, there is more than one fundamental mode. (MTT) 1004-1987w

dominant wave (uniconductor waveguide) The guided wave having the lowest cutoff frequency. Note: It is the only wave that will carry energy when the excitation frequency is between the lowest cutoff frequency and the next higher cutoff frequency. See also: guided wave; waveguide. (Std100)

dominant wavelength (1) (colored light, not purple) (television) The wavelength of the spectrum light that, when combined in suitable proportions with the specified achromatic light, yields a match with the light considered. Note: When