

IEEE 100
The
Authoritative
Dictionary
of IEEE
Standards
Terms
Seventh Edition

IEEE 100

THE
AUTHORITATIVE
DICTIONARY
OF IEEE STANDARDS TERMS

SEVENTH EDITION

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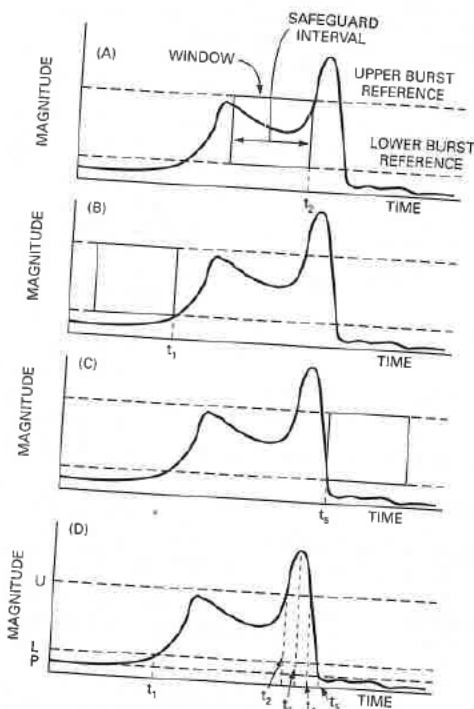
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The right-hand side of the window marks the burst leading-edge time.

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 fall-off interval (audio and electroacoustics) The time interval between the instant at which the upper burst reference is last equaled and the burst trailing edge time. See also: burst.

(SP) 257-1964w, [32]

burst flag (television) A keying or gating signal used in forming the color burst from a chrominance subcarrier source. See also: television.

(BT/AV) [34]

burst gate (television) A keying or gating device or signal used to extract the color burst from a color picture signal. See also: television.

(BT/AV) [34]

burst keying signal See: television; burst flag.

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) 802.120-1994

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) 162-1962w

(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.

(LM/C) 8802-6-1994

(7) One or more conductors that are used for the transmission of signals, data, or power. See also: address bus; data chain bus; data bus; memory bus; control bus; bidirectional bus; time-multiplexed bus.

(C) 610.10-1994w

(8) A conductor, or group of conductors, that serves as a common connection for two or more circuits.

(SWG/PE) C37.100-1992

(9) In PDEF, a physical collection of nets and/or pnets, or of pins and/or nodes. If the items collected in the PDEF bus are logical, the PDEF bus may or may not correspond to a logical bus described in the netlist.

(C/DA) 1481-1999

bus address

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

bus bar A common metallized region of interdigital transducer fingers used for external circuit connection via

bus-based architecture A computer components such as processors, memory are interconnected by one or more bus-based architecture.

bus bridge A bus bridge is an interconnect buses that provides signal and power to another. The buses may adapt for mechanical, electrical, as a bus bridge from Futurebus+ (II).

(C/BA) 10857-1994, 898

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

bus cycle (1) (general system) (micro) The process whereby digital signals, bytes or words across the interface sequence of control signals. Intersequence of events in which one event next event can occur.

(2) (696 interface devices) (signals) sequence of electrical events required of data on the bus. A bus cycle consists of states.

bus-dependent (1) A term used to describe vary among different bus standards. Although the CSR Architecture must of these fields, their detailed definition appropriate bus standard.

(2) This term is used to describe parameters. Although the CSR Architecture and address of these parameters, it is provided by the appropriate bus

bus driver (A) A device capable of providing to drive all loads connected to a

(B) A device that controls access to

Bus Error BSE bit A bit in the Slave S-module that is set by the S-module recorded in the Bus Error register.

Bus Error register A status register implemented in the MTM-Bus interface module. Bits in this register provide ability to record error conditions transmission. The register may be in use. Some bits in the register are specific uses.

bushing (1) (rotating machinery) (element) permit passage of a lead through a frame (2) An insulating structure including providing a passageway for such a lead for mounting on a barrier, conduct purpose of insulating the conductor ducting current from one side of the

(SWG/PE/NESC/TR/PSIM) C

(3) (relay) See also: relay spring bushing condenser The component within bushing in which the grading element major insulation.