

EXHIBIT 4

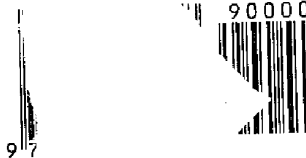
The IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms

Sixth Edition

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

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cable spreading room

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cage synchronous motor

cage winding

cable spreading room (cable systems) The cable spreading room is normally the area adjacent to the control room where cables leaving the panels are dispersed into various cable trays for routing to all parts of the plant.

(PE) 422-1977

cable-system enclosure (cable-penetration fire stops, fire breaks, and system enclosures) (nuclear power generating station) An assembly installed around a cable system to maintain circuit integrity, for a specified time, of all circuits within the enclosure when it is exposed to the most severe fire that may be expected to occur in the area.

(PE/SUB) 525-1992, 690-1984r

cable terminal (1) A device that provides insulated egress for the conductors. *Synonym:* termination. (NESC) C2 1997

(2) (power work) A device that seals the end of a cable and provides insulated egress for the conductors. *Synonyms:* end bell; pothead. (PE/T&D) [10]

cable termination Parts assembled onto the end of the cable to provide the electrical and mechanical interface into the gas-insulated environment. Typically this includes a solid insulation barrier between the cable/cable fluid and the gas insulation of the GIS. (PE) 1300-1996

cable tilt (loss) The amount of RF signal attenuation by a given coaxial cable. Cable attenuation is mainly a function of signal frequency, cable length, and diameter. Cables attenuate higher frequency signals more than lower frequency signals (tilt). Cable losses are usually referenced to the highest frequency carried (greatest loss) on the cable.

(C/LM) 802.7-1989

cable tray (1) (raceway systems for Class 1E circuits for nuclear power generating stations) A prefabricated metal raceway with or without covers consisting of siderails and bottom support sections. Bottom support sections may be ladder, trough, or solid. (PE) 628-1987r

(2) (electric power systems in commercial buildings) A unit or assembly of units or sections, and associated fittings, made of metal or other noncombustible material forming a continuous rigid structure used to support cables.

(IA) 241-1990

(3) A raceway resembling a ladder and usually constructed of metal. Other styles of trays include solid-bottom and channel type. (PE) 848-1996

(4) A continuous rigid structure used to support cables. Cable trays include ladders, troughs, channels and other similar structures. Conduits are not included in this category.

(PE) 817-1993

cable tray system (raceway systems for Class 1E circuits for nuclear power generating stations) An assembly of metallic cable tray sections, fittings, supports, anchorages, and accessories that form a structural system to support wire and cables.

(PE) 628-1987r

cable trolley *See:* cable car.

cable TV A communication system that simultaneously distributes several different channels of broadcast programs and other information to customers via a coaxial cable. Previously called community antenna television (CATV).

(C/LM) 802.7-1989

cable type (nuclear power generating station) A cable type for purposes of qualification testing shall be representative of those cables having the same materials, similar construction, and service rating, as manufactured by a given manufacturer.

(PE) 380-1975w

cable value *See:* manhole.

cab signal A signal located in the engineman's compartment or cab indicating a condition affecting the movement of a train or engine and used in conjunction with interlocking signals and in conjunction with or in lieu of block signals. *See also:* automatic train control. (EEC/PE) [119]

cache (1) A buffer inserted between one or more processors and the bus, used to hold currently active copies of blocks from main memory. (BA/C) 896.3-1993

(2) A small portion of high-speed memory used for temporary storage of frequently-used data, instructions, or operands. *See also:* cache architecture; cache memory; caching; data cache; disk cache; high-speed buffer; instruction cache.

(C) 610.10-1994

(3) *See also:* copy. (C/PA) 1224.2-1993, 1328.2-1993

cache coherence A system of caches is said to be coherent with respect to a cache line if each cache and main memory in the coherence domain observes all modifications of that same cache line. A modification is said to be observed by a cache when any subsequent read would return the newly written value.

(BA/C) 1014.1-1994, 10857-1994, 896.3-1993896.4-1993

cache agent A module that uses split transactions to assume all the rights and responsibilities of some number of remote cache modules. (BA/C) 896.4-1993

cache line (1) Often called simply a "line." The unit of data on which coherence checks are performed, and for which coherence tag information is maintained. In SCI, a line consists of 64 data bytes. (C/MM) 1596-1992

(2) Often called simply a "line." The block of memory (sometimes called a "sector") that is managed as a unit for coherence purposes; i.e., cache tags are maintained on a per-line basis. SCI directly supports only one line size, 64 bytes.

(C/MM) 1596.5-1993

(3) Often simply called a "line," the block of memory (sometimes called a sector) that is managed as a unit for coherence purposes; i.e., cache tags are maintained on a per-line basis. Although the SCI line size influenced the RamLink packet sizes, coherence protocols are beyond the scope of this standard.

(C/MM) 1596.4-1996

cache architecture (A) A computer architecture that employs an extremely high-speed memory block, called a cache, in which data is stored. **(B)** The organization of cache memory; for example, direct mapped cache, two-way set associative cache. (C) 610.10-1994

cache hit *See:* hit.

caching The process of accessing a cache. (C) 610.10-1994

cache memory (1) A buffer memory inserted between one or more processors and the bus, which is used to hold currently active copies of blocks of information from main memory.

(BA/C) 1014.1-1994

(2) A buffer memory inserted between one or more processors and the bus, used to hold currently active copies of blocks from main memory. Cache memories exploit spatial locality by what is brought into a cache. Temporal locality is exploited by the strategy employed for determining what is removed from the cache. (BA/C) 10857-1994, 896.4-1993

CAD *See:* computer-aided design.

CADD *See:* computer-aided design and drafting.

CADEM *See:* computer-aided design; computer-aided engineering; computer-aided manufacturing.

CADF *See:* commutated antenna direction finder.

CADM *See:* computer-aided design; computer-aided manufacturing.

CAE *See:* computer-aided education; computer-aided engineering.

cage (1) A system of conductors forming an essentially continuous conducting mesh or network over the object protected and including any conductors necessary for interconnection to the object protected and an adequate ground. *See also:* Faraday cage. (EEC/PE) [119]

(2) *See also:* platform, aerial. (PE/T&D) 524-1992

cage antenna A multi-wire element whose wires are so disposed as to resemble a cylinder, in general of circular cross section; for example, an elongated cage. (AP) 145-1993

cage synchronous motor (rotating machinery) A salient pole synchronous motor having an amortisseur (damper) winding embedded in the pole shoes, the primary purpose of this winding being to start the motor. (PE) [9]

cage winding *See* cage winding *See* caging (gyros) Th ing one or more sition.

CAI *See:* computation; computer-a

CAL *See:* computation; learning; Conve

calc algorithm *See* calc chain *See:* coi

calculating punch punch, that read arithmetic opera

punches the resu *onym:* multiplyir

calculations (Inter calculations can be rived Internation: ing numerical va instead of using units and letter sy

calculator (1) (A) .

(B) A calculator manual interventi for carrying out lc kind.

(2) A device that metic digital oper: to initiate each op

calibrate (1) (moni ment of the system using one or more of Standards (NBS

(2) (plutonium n strumentation) T instrument relative the range of the in

(3) (radiation pr reading of an instr: tion values over th of a radiation sourc

(4) (airborne radi mine or both: The ative to a series of c of a radiation sourc true value.

calibrated Checked f the operating chara

calibrated-driving-m in which the mechar is calculated from tl machine mechanical *also:* asynchronous chine.

calibrated Marinelli semiconductor det: that has been calibr rate to that of a cert rate as used in this second resulting fron and is thus higher th

calibrated-solution M manium semicond: MBSS is a standard filling material a sol paring its photon emi a certified solution. A