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- tively. (C) **(electronic computation)** Pertaining to an index register. (C) [20], [85]
- (2) (A) **(data management)** A data item that identifies a particular element in a set of items such as an array. (B) **(data management)** A list or table used to locate records within an indexed file that contains the location and unique key value of each record. *Synonym:* directory. *See also:* alternate index; cross-index. (C) **(data management)** To prepare a table as in definition (B). (C) 610.5-1990
- indexed access** The process of accessing stored data in such a way that indices are used to locate records within data storage. *Synonym:* keyed access. *See also:* indexed sequential access. (C) 610.5-1990w
- indexed address** An address that must be added to the contents of an index register to obtain the address of the storage location to be accessed. *Synonym:* variable address. *See also:* self-relative address; offset; relative address. (C) 610.12-1990, 610.10-1994w
- indexed addressing** An addressing mode in which an index register or index word is used to permit automatic modification of the referred address without altering the instruction. *Note:* Particularly useful when programming repetitive instruction sequences on many sets of data. (C) 610.10-1994w
- index dip (fiber optics)** A decrease in the refractive index at the center of the core, caused by certain fabrication techniques. Sometimes called profile dip. *See also:* refractive index profile. (Std100) 812-1984w
- indexed file** A file that may be accessed using an index. *Contrast:* partitioned data set; sequential file. (C) 610.5-1990w
- indexed segment** In a database, a segment that is located by an indexing segment. *Synonym:* index target segment. (C) 610.5-1990w
- indexed sequential access** The process of accessing stored data using the indexed sequential access mode. *Contrast:* direct access; sequential access. *See also:* indexed access. (C) 610.5-1990w
- indexed sequential access method (ISAM)** An access method by which data records may be stored and retrieved using either the sequential access method or the direct access method. *See also:* basic sequential access method; virtual sequential access method. (C) 610.5-1990w
- indexed sequential access mode** An access mode in which data records may be stored and retrieved using either direct access mode or sequential access mode. *Note:* The records are actually stored in a sequential fashion, but an index is maintained to allow direct access. *Contrast:* direct access mode; sequential access mode. (C) 610.5-1990w
- INDEX file** The file within an exported catalog containing the metadata describing the software objects and attributes for all bundles, products, subproducts and filesets. (C/PA) 1387.2-1995
- index hole** A hole found in hard-sectored media, such as magnetic disks, or paper tape, in which the hole indicates the start of the first sector, the first record, or the top of the form. *Contrast:* index mark. (C) 610.10-1994w
- indexing segment** In a database, a segment that contains a pointer to another segment, called the indexed segment, containing data. *Synonym:* index pointer segment. (C) 610.5-1990w
- index mark** A mark found on soft-sectored media, such as magnetic disks, in which a magnetic indicator is placed on the disk to indicate the beginning of each track within the sector. *Synonym:* address mark. (C) 610.10-1994w
- index matching material (fiber optics)** A material, often a liquid or cement, whose refractive index is nearly equal to the core index, used to reduce Fresnel reflections from a fiber end face. *See also:* mechanical splice; refractive index; Fresnel reflection. (Std100) 812-1984w
- index of cooperation, international (facsimile in rectilinear scanning)** The product of the total length of a scanning or recording line by the number of scanning or recording lines per unit length divided by pi. *Notes:* 1. For rotating devices the index of cooperation is the product of the drum diameter times the number of lines per unit length. 2. The prior IEEE index of cooperation was defined for rectilinear scanning or recording as the product of the total line length by the number of lines per unit length. This has been changed to agree with international standards. (COM) 168-1956w
- index of illuminant metamerism (illuminating engineering)** (of two objects that are metameric when illuminated by a reference source) Measure of the degree of color difference between the two objects when a specified test source is substituted for the reference source. (EEC/IE) [126]
- index of observer metamerism (illuminating engineering)** (of two objects that are metameric when viewed by a reference observer) Measure of the degree of color difference between the two objects when a specified test observer is substituted for the reference observer. (EEC/IE) [126]
- index of refraction** *See:* refractive index.
- index of sensation (illuminating engineering)** (of a source) A number that expresses the effects of source luminance ( $L_s$ ), solid angle factor (Q), position index (P), and the field luminance (F) on discomfort glare rating.
- $$M = \frac{L_s Q}{PF^{0.44}}$$
- (*See* solid angle factor for an equation defining Q). *Note:* A restatement of this formula lends itself more directly to computer applications. *See also:* discomfort glare rating. (EEC/IE) [126]
- index pointer segment** *See:* indexing segment.
- index profile (fiber optics)** In an optical waveguide, the refractive index as a function of radius. *See also:* step index profile; profile parameter; power-law index profile; profile dispersion parameter; parabolic profile; graded index profile; profile dispersion. (Std100) 812-1984w
- index register (1) (computers)** A register whose content is added to or subtracted from the operand address prior to or during the execution of an instruction. (MIL/C) [2], [85]
- (2) A register whose contents can be used to modify an operand address during the execution of computer instructions; it can also be used as a counter. *Note:* may be used to control the execution of a loop, to control the use of an array, for table lookup or as a pointer. *Synonyms:* cycle counter; B-box; B-line. (C) 610.10-1994w
- index target segment** *See:* indexed segment.
- index word** In indexed addressing, a word containing an index modifier that is applied to the address field of a computer instruction. (C) 610.10-1994w
- indicated bearing (direction finding systems)** A bearing from a direction-finder site to a target transmitter obtained by averaging several readings: the indicated bearing is compared to the apparent bearing to determine accuracy of the equipment. *See also:* navigation. (AES/RS) 686-1982s, [42]
- indicated bearing offset (navigation aid terms) (direction finder [DF] installations)** The mean difference between the indicated and apparent bearings of a number of signal sources, the sources being, for the most part, uniformly distributed in azimuth. (AES/GCS) 172-1983w
- indicated value (A) (power meters)** The uncorrected value determined by observing the indicating display of the instrument. (B) A scale reading or displayed value. (IM/NI) 470-1972, 544-1975, N42.17B-1989
- indicating circuit** That portion of the control circuit of a control apparatus or system that carries the results of logic functions to visual or audible devices that indicate the state of the apparatus controlled. (IA/MT) 45-1998
- indicating control switch** A switch that indicates its last control operation. (SWG/PE) C37-100-1992

**indicating demand meter (metering)** A demand meter equipped with a readout that indicates demand, maximum demand, or both. (ELM) C12.1-1982s

**indicating fuse** A fuse that automatically indicates that the fuse has interrupted the circuit.

(SWG/PE) C37.40-1993, C37.100-1992

**indicating instrument (glass industry)** (electrical heating applications to melting furnaces and forehearth in the glass industry) An instrument in which only the present value of the quantity measured is visually indicated.

(IA) 668-1987w

**indicating or recording mechanism (demand meter)** That mechanism that indicates or records the measurement of the electrical quantity as related to the demand interval. *Note:* This mechanism may be operated directly by and be a component part of the electric mechanism, or may be structurally separate from it. The demand may be indicated or recorded in kilowatts, kilovolt-amperes, amperes, kilovars, or other suitable units. This mechanism may be of an indicating type, indicating by means of a pointer related to its position on a scale or by means of the cumulative reading of a number of dial or cyclometer indicators; or a graphic type, recording on a circular or strip chart; or of a printing type, recording on a tape. It may record the demand for each demand interval or may indicate only the maximum demand. *See also:* demand meter. (EEC/PE) [119]

**indicating scale (recording instrument)** A scale attached to the recording instrument for the purpose of affording an easily readable value of the recorded quantity at the time of observation. *Note:* For recording instruments in which the production of the graphic record is the primary function, the chart scale should be considered the primary basis for accuracy ratings. For instruments in which the graphic record is secondary to a control function the indicating scale may be more accurate and more closely related to the control than is the chart scale. *See also:* moving element. (EEC/PE) [119]

**indication (1) (supervisory control, data acquisition, and automatic control) (station control and data acquisition)** An audio or visual signal that signifies a particular condition.

(PE/SUB) C37.1-1994

(2) A light or other signal (audio or visual) provided by the man/machine interface that signifies a particular condition.

(SWG/PE) C37.100-1992

(3) A mechanism informing an entity of the occurrence of an event in a lower layer entity. Alternatively, an indication may provide evidence of a request by a remote station entity.

(EMB/MIB) 1073.4.1-2000

**indication (status) function** The capability of a supervisory system to accept, record, or display, or do all of these, the status of a device. The status of a device may be derived from one or more inputs giving the following two or more states of indication: *Two-state indication.* Only one of the two possible positions of the supervised device is displayed at one time. Such display may be derived from a single set of contacts.; *Three-state indication.* One in which the transitional state or security indication as well as the terminal positions of the supervised device is displayed. Such a display is derived from at least two sets of initiating contacts; *Multistate indication.* Only one of the predefined states (transitional or discrete, or both) is indicated at a time. Such a display is derived from multiple inputs; *Indication with memory.* An indication function with the additional capability of storing single or multiple changes of status that occur between scans.

(SUB/PE) C37.1-1994

**indication point (railway practice)** The point at which the train control or cab signal impulse is transmitted to the locomotive or vehicle apparatus from the roadway element.

(EEC/PE) [119]

**indication (status) point interfaces** Master Station or RTU (or both) element(s) that accept(s) a digital input signal for the function of indication. The input/output elements of a SCADA system provide the physical interface to external de-

vices. It is preferred that a point serve one of the functions described below. In some earlier applications, a Control and Indication (C and I) point has been used to specify a combination control and indication point for a specific device (e.g., circuit breaker). The functions are: *Two-state indication.* Only one of the two possible positions of the supervised device is displayed at one time. Such display may be derived from a single set of contacts. *Tree-state indication* One in which the transitional state or security indication as well as the terminal positions of the supervised device is displayed. Such a display is derived from at least two sets of initiating contacts; *Multistate indication.* Only one of the predefined states (transitional or discrete, or both) is indicated at a time. Such a display is derived from multiple inputs; *Indication with memory* An indication function with the additional capability of storing single or multiple changes of status that occur between scans. (SUB/PE) C37.1-1994

**indication with memory** *See:* supervisory control functions.

**indicator (1) (faulted circuit indicators)** That portion of the FCI (faulted circuit indicator) which indicates that fault current has been sensed. (T&D/PE) 495-1986w

(2) (software) A device or variable that can be set to a prescribed state based on the results of a process or the occurrence of a specified condition. For example, a flag or semaphore. (C) 610.12-1990

(3) *See also:* display.

**indicator light** A light that indicates whether or not a circuit is energized. *See also:* appliance outlet. (IA/APP) [90]

**indicators (Class 1E power systems for nuclear power generating stations)** Devices that display information to the operator. (PE/NP) 380-1975w, 308-1980s

**indicator symbol (logic diagrams)** A symbol that identifies the state or level of an input or output of a logic symbol with respect to the logic symbol definition. (GSD) 91-1973s

**indicator travel** The length of the path described by the indicating means or the tip of the pointer in moving from one end of the scale to the other. *Notes:* 1. The path may be an arc or a straight line. 2. In the case of knife-edge pointers and others extending beyond the scale division marks, the pointer shall be considered as ending at the outer end of the shortest scale division marks. *See also:* moving element. (EEC/EMI) [112]

**indicator tube** An electron-beam tube in which useful information is conveyed by the variation in cross section of the beam at a luminescent target. (ED) 161-1971w, [45]

**indices** Plural form of index. (C) 610.5-1990w

**indicial admittance** The instantaneous response to unit step driving force. *Note:* This is a time function that is not an admittance of the type defined under admittance. *See also:* network analysis. (Std100) 270-1966w

**indicial response (process control)** The output of a system or element, expressed as a function of time, when forced from initial equilibrium by a unit-step input. *Note:* In the time domain, it is the graphic statement of the characteristic of a system or element analogous to the frequency-response characteristic of the transfer function. (PE/EDPG) [3]

**indigenous error** A computer program error that has not been purposely inserted as part of an error-seeding process. (C) 610.12-1990

**indigenous fault (software)** A fault existing in a computer program that has not been inserted as part of a fault seeding process. *See also:* fault seeding; fault; computer program. (C/SE) 729-1983s

**indirect-acting machine voltage regulator** A machine voltage regulator having a voltage-sensitive element that acts indirectly, through the medium of an interposing device such as contractors or a motor, to control the excitation of an electric machine. *Note:* A regulator is called a generator voltage regulator when it acts in the field circuit of a generator and is called an exciter voltage regulator when it acts in the field circuit of the main exciter. (SWG/PE) C37.100-1992