

Exhibit 15

The New IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms



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power sensitivity error

reactive power represents range of stored energy (ive) between two areas. **hase circuit); magnere circuit).** [9]

tifier unit in which the energy flow is from the circuit to the direct-current. [62]

power transformer (power and distribution)

A rectifier transformer y-arc or semiconductor emical service, steel electric furnace applications, transportation irect-current transmiss- C57.12.80-1978

power reflection coefficient ("power reflectance") is 211-1990

radome (antennas). At a ie, the ratio of the power rnalily reflected from the t on the radome from an ce. 145-1983

coefficient; power reflection propagation). The ratio of es of the reflected and orresponding directions int close to a reflecting 211-1990

switchgear). A relay that product of voltage and c circuit. See: **active power relay.** 100-1981, C37.90-1978

talking pressure-type of the power delivered s load, to the applied asured by a Laboratory placed at a stated dis- the opening of the arti- power response is usu- nction of frequency in illiwatt per newton per $/(N/m^2)$ or 1 milliwatt $/(10\mu\text{bar})$. See: **close-microphone.** 258-1965w

or selsyns). An induc- system having two or ally independent slip- esponding slip rings of together and the sta- in power source. See: [9]

The maximum devia- each power range of ic unit or the electro- pressed in percent. 544-1975w

power service protector

power service protector (power switchgear). An assembly consisting of a modified low-voltage power circuit-breaker, which has no direct-acting tripping devices, with a current limiting fuse connected in series with the load terminals of each pole. C37.100-1981

power, signal electronics (thyristor converter). The power used for the analog or digital system power supplies, or both, required for the thyristor converter control and protection systems. 444-1973

powers of units (International System of Units) (SI). An exponent attached to a symbol containing a prefix indicates that the multiple or submultiple of the unit (the unit with its prefix) is raised to the power expressed by the exponent. For example:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ cm}^3 &= (10^{-2} \text{ m})^3 = 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3 \\ 1 \text{ ns}^{-1} &= (10^{-9} \text{ s})^{-1} = 10^9 \text{ s}^{-1} \\ 1 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s} &= (10^{-3} \text{ m})^2/\text{s} = 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

See: **units and letter symbols; prefixes and symbols.** 268-1982

power source isolation. Absence of a direct-current circuit (path) between the power source and the system power supply outputs. [1]

power sources (accident monitoring instrumentation) (nuclear power generating station). The electrical and mechanical equipment and its interconnections necessary to generate or convert power. Note: Electric power source and power supply are interchangeable within the context of IEEE Std 308-1980. 308-1980, 497-1981, 603-1980

power sources (nuclear power plants). Electrical and mechanical equipment and their interconnections necessary to generate or convert power. 603-1991

power spectral density (PSD) (seismic qualification of Class 1E equipment for nuclear power generating stations). The mean squared amplitude per unit frequency of a waveform. PSD is expressed in g^2/Hz versus frequency for acceleration waveforms. 344-1987

power storage. That portion of the water stored in a reservoir available for generating electric power. See: **generating station.** [10]

power-supply assembly (National Electrical Code). The conductors, including the grounding conductors, insulated from one another, the connectors, attachment plug caps, and all other fittings, grommets, or devices installed for the purpose of delivering energy from the source of electrical supply to the distribution panel within the recreational vehicle. [86]

power supply circuit (relay system). An input circuit to a relay system that supplies power for the functioning of the relay system. C37.90.1-1989

power system stabilizer

power supply, direct-current (alternating-current to direct-current). Generally, a device consisting of a transformer, rectifier, and filter for converting alternating current to a prescribed direct voltage or current. [41]

power supply, direct-current regulated. A direct-current power supply whose output voltage is automatically controlled to remain within specified limits for specified variations in supply voltage and load current. See: **power supply, direct-current (power-system communication).** [123]

power supply, uninterruptible (UPS). A system designed to provide power, without delay or transients, during any period when the normal power supply is incapable of performing acceptably. 446-1980

power-supply voltage range (transmitter performance). The range of voltages over which there is not significant degradation in the transmitter or receiver performance. See: **audio-frequency distortion.** [37]

power switchboard (power switchgear). A type of switchboard including primary power-circuit switching and interrupting devices together with their interconnections. Note: Knife switches, fuses, and air circuit breakers are the commonly used switching and interrupting devices. C37.100-1981

power system (1) (generating stations electric power system). The electric power sources, conductors, and equipment required to supply electric power. 505-1977

(2) (electric). The generation resources and/or transmission facilities operated as an entity to meet load and/or interchange commitments. 94-1991

power system, emergency. An independent reserve source of electric energy which, upon failure or outage of the normal source, automatically provides reliable electric power within a specified time to critical devices and equipment whose failure to operate satisfactorily would jeopardize the health and safety of personnel or result in damage to property. 446-1980

power system stabilizer (PSS) (1) (excitation systems for synchronous machines). An element or group of elements that provide an additional input to the regulator to improve power system performance. Note: A number of different quantities may be used as input to the power system stabilizer, such as, shaft speed, frequency, synchronous machine electrical power, etc. 421.1-1986

(2) (excitation systems). Used to provide damping at power system frequencies associated with local and intertie modes of oscillation. 421.4-1990

(3) (excitation system specifications). An element or group of elements that provide an additional input to the regulator to improve