

Exhibit C

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excitation control system with the circuted.

ference between the upper and the response is 0.707 (-3 dB) of the frequency. Usually both upper and lower are specified rather than the difference. If only one number appears, it is the reference frequency. **Notes:** 1. The reference frequency is used for the lower bandwidth limit rather than the upper bandwidth limit. 2. The upper and lower reference frequencies are the same. In cases where exceptions occur, they are noted. 3. This definition assumes the response is essentially free of departures from a characteristic. 4. If the lower bandwidth is zero, the response at zero frequency is the reference frequency. (IM/HFIM) [40]

perspective delay lines A specified range of the amplitude response does not vary with frequency. **Note:** Typically, amplitude response is 1 dB bandwidth. (UFFC) [22]

bandwidth Of a signal, the difference between the upper and lower frequencies encountered in the signal. **Note:** The range of frequencies in respect to some characteristic frequency. (C) 165-1977

bandwidth The range of frequencies within which the response to some characteristic, falls within a specified bandwidth is commonly defined as the difference between the upper and lower frequencies, in decibels less than the reference frequency. (PE) 599-1985w

bandwidth networks The frequency range over which a system passes or uses. For example, a telephone requires a bandwidth of 3 kHz. A television channel occupies a bandwidth of 6 MHz. Cable systems occupy a bandwidth of 400 MHz. (LM/C) 802.7-1989r

bandwidth The range of frequencies, expressed in hertz, that can pass through a system. **See also:** pass band. (C) 610.7-1995

bandwidth The range over which the amplitude response is greater than a defined amount. **Note:** The range of frequencies to specify bandwidth are 1 dB bandwidth (perspective delay lines). (UFFC) 1037-1992w

bandwidth The fiber bandwidth. 812-1984w

bandwidth The protocols used to allocate bandwidth involves inhibiting send-packet operations when another node is busy. **Note:** An opportunity to transmit its send packet. (C/MM) 1596-1992

bandwidth A procedure to facilitate efficient use of bandwidth, whereby a node occasionally uses Arbitrated (QA) slots. (LM/C) 8802-6-1994

bandwidth The effective bandwidth. **See also:** perspective bandwidth. **See also:** relative bandwidth.

bandwidth **See:** frequency selective bandwidth. **See also:** fiber optics) The condition preventing the use of a fiber, rather than the amplitude response, for performance. The condition is characterized by the shape of the waveform and the linear systems, bandwidth-limited to distortion-limited operation; distortion-limited operation; (Std100) 812-1984w

bandwidth A feature that multiplies the capacity of the spaceborne fiber-optic network by allowing independent

ring segments to use the same dedicated data bandwidth. (C/BA) 1393-1999

bang snuffer (nonlinear, active, and nonreciprocal waveguide components). A switch used in radar receivers to suppress carrier leakage during the transmit period. **See also:** gate. (MTT) 457-1982w

bank (A) (navigation) Lateral inclination of an aircraft in flight. **See also:** list. **(B)** An aggregation of similar devices (for example, transformers, lamps, etc.) connected together and used in cooperation. **Note:** In automatic switching, a bank is an assemblage of fixed contacts over which one or more wipers or brushes move in order to establish electric connections. **See also:** relay level. (AES/EEC/PE/GCS) 172-1983, [119]

(2) (A) One or more disk drives lined up in a row. **(B)** Any group of similar devices that are connected together for use as a single device. For example, a row of light-emitting diodes connected to form a display. **(C)** A contiguous section of addressable memory. For example, eight memory devices, each of which is 64 kB by 1; forming a 64 kB × 8 memory bank. (C) 610.10-1994

bank-and-wiper switch (telephone switching systems) A switch in which an electromagnetic ratchet or other mechanisms are used, first, to move the wipers to a desired group of terminals, and second, to move the wipers over the terminals of this group to the desired bank contacts. (EEC/PE) [119]

banked winding **See:** bank winding.

bank winding (banked winding) A compact multilayer form of coil winding, for the purpose of reducing distributed capacitance, in which single turns are wound successively in each of two or more layers, the entire winding proceeding from one end of the coil to the other, without return. (IM) [120]

bar (1) (illuminating engineering) (of lights) A group of three or more aeronautical ground lights placed in a line transverse to the axis, or extended axis, of the runway. (EEC/IE) [126]

(2) The darker element of a bar code. (PE/TR) C57.12.35-1996

bar code (1) An identification code consisting of a pattern of vertical bars whose width and spacing identifies the item marked. **Note:** The code is meant to be read by an optical input device, such as a bar code scanner. Applications include retail product pricing labels, identification of library documents, and railroad box car identification. **Synonym:** optical bar code. **See also:** universal product code. (C) 610.2-1987, 610.10-1994w

(2) An array of rectangular marks and spaces in a predetermined pattern. (PE/TR) C57.12.35-1996

bar code reader **See:** bar code scanner.

bar code symbol An array of rectangular bars and spaces which are arranged in a predetermined pattern following specific rules to represent elements of data that are referred to as characters. A bar code symbol typically contains a leading quiet zone, start character, data character(s) including a check character (if any), stop character, and a trailing quiet zone. (PE/TR) C57.12.35-1996

bar code scanner An optical scanner used to read a bar-code using reflected light. **Synonym:** bar code reader. **See also:** light pen. (C) 610.10-1994w

bare conductor A conductor having no covering or electrical insulation whatsoever. **See also:** covered conductor. (NESC/NEC) [86]

barehand work A technique of performing live maintenance on energized wires and equipment whereby one or more line workers work directly on an energized part after having been raised and bonded to the same potential as the energized wire or equipment. These line workers are normally supported by an insulating ladder, nonconductive rope, insulating aerial device, helicopter, or the energized wires or equipment being

worked on. Most barehand work includes the use of insulating live tools. (T&D/PE) 516-1995

bare lamp (illuminating engineering) A light source with no shielding. **Synonym:** exposed lamp. (EEC/IE) [126]

barette (illuminating engineering) A short bar in which the lights are closely spaced so that from a distance they appear to be a linear light. **Note:** Barettes are usually less than 4.6 m (15 ft) in length. (EEC/IE) [126]

bar generator (television) A generator of pulses that are uniformly spaced in time and are synchronized to produce a stationary bar pattern on a television screen. **See also:** television. 188-1952w

Barker code A binary phase code used for pulse compression, in which a long pulse is divided into n subpulses with the phase of each subpulse being 0 or π radians. Barker coded pulses have the property that after matched filter processing there are $(n - 1)/2$ sidelobes, or $n/2$ for n even, on each side of the main response, each at a voltage level $1/n$ relative to the main response. Barker codes exist with $n = 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9,$ and 13 . **See also:** coded pulse. (AES) 686-1997

Barkhausen-Kurz oscillator An oscillator of the retarding-field type in which the frequency of oscillation depends solely upon the electron transit-time within the tube. **See also:** oscillatory circuit. (AP/ANT) 145-1983s

Barkhausen tube **See:** positive-grid oscillator tube.

barometric altimeter (navigation aid terms) Essentially an aneroid barometer, an instrument which determines atmospheric pressure and is graduated in feet above sea level. (AES/GCS) 172-1983w

barothermograph (navigation aid terms) An instrument which automatically records pressure and temperature. (AES/GCS) 172-1983w

bar pattern (television) A pattern of repeating lines or bars on a television screen. When such a pattern is produced by pulses that are equally separated in time, the spacing between the bars on the television screen can be used to measure the linearity of the horizontal or vertical scanning systems. **See also:** television. (EEC/PE) [119]

bar printer An element printer in which the members of the character set are carried on a type bar. (C) 610.10-1994w

barrel connector A double-sided male coupling that interconnects two coaxial cables. **Contrast:** end connector. (C) 610.7-1995

barrel distortion (1) A defect in a display surface that causes parallel lines to bow away from each other, causing a distorted image. **See also:** pin-cushion distortion. (C) 610.6-1991w

(2) A distortion that results in a progressive decrease in radial magnification in the reproduced image away from the axis of symmetry of the electron optical system. **Note:** For a camera tube, the reproducer is assumed to have no geometric distortion. (ED) 161-1971w

barrel plating Mechanical plating in which the cathodes are kept loosely in a container that rotates. **See also:** electroplating. (EEC/PE) [119]

barrel shifter A circuit which will shift a word a certain number of bits in either direction within a single clock cycle. (C) 610.10-1994w

barretter (waveguide components) A form of bolometer element having a positive temperature coefficient of resistivity which typically employs a power-absorbing wire or thin metal film. (MTT) 147-1979w

barrier (1) A partition for the insulation or isolation of electric circuits or electric arcs. (SWG/PE) C37.40-1993, C37.100-1992

(2) (Class 1E equipment and circuits) A device or structure interposed between redundant Class 1E equipment or circuits, or between Class 1E equipment or circuits and a potential source of damage to limit damage to Class 1E systems to an acceptable level. (PE/NP) 384-1992r

for transmission, or the effect of such departure on a transmitted signal. (PE) 599-1985w

(3) Instantaneous phase departure from a nominal phase. (SCC27) 1139-1999

phase difference (general) The difference in phase between two sinusoidal functions having the same periods. (Std100) 270-1966w

(2) (A) (**automatic control**) Between sinusoidal input and output of the same frequency, phase angle of the output minus phase angle of the input: it is called "phase lead" if the input angle is the smaller, "phase lag" if the larger. (B) (**automatic control**) Of two periodic phenomena (for example, in nonlinear systems) the difference between the phase angles of their two fundamental waveforms. *Note:* Regarded as part of the transfer function which relates output to input at a specified frequency, phase difference is simply the phase angle $\theta(j\omega)$ in $A(j\omega) \exp j\theta(j\omega)$. Measurement of phase difference in the complex case is sometimes made in terms of the angular interval between respective crossings of a mean reference line, but values so measured will generally differ from those made in terms of the fundamental waveforms. *See also:* phase shift. (PE/EDPG) [3]

phase distance relay A distance relay designed to detect phase-to-phase and three-phase faults. (PE/PSR) C37.113-1999

phase distortion (1) (data transmission) Either the lack of direct proportionality of phase shift to frequency over the frequency range required for transmission, or the effect of such departure on a transmitted signal. (PE) 599-1985w

(2) (**facsimile**) *See also:* delay distortion; phase-frequency distortion. (C) 610.7-1995

phased satellite (communication satellite) A satellite, the center of mass of which is maintained in a desired relation relative to other satellites, to a point on earth or to some other point of reference such as the sub-solar point. *Note:* If it is necessary to identify those satellites that are not phased satellites, the term "unphased satellites" may be used. (COM) [19]

phase-failure protection *See:* open-phase protection; phase-undervoltage protection.

phase-frequency distortion (facsimile) Distortion due to lack of direct proportionality of phase shift to frequency over the frequency range required for transmission. *Notes:* 1. Delay distortion is a special case. 2. This definition includes the case of a linear phase-frequency relation with the zero frequency intercept differing from an integral multiple of p . *See also:* phase delay distortion; phase distortion; facsimile transmission; distortion. (COM) 168-1956w

phase function matrix The matrix that results when the elements of the Mueller matrix are averaged over all scatterer orientations. The phase function matrix relates the average scattered Stokes vector to the incident Stokes vector. (AP/PROP) 211-1997

phase grouping The same phase of a number of circuit breaker poles is grouped in an adjacent configuration along the line of the same row. (SWG/SUB/PE) C37.122-1983s, C37.100-1992

phase hit or change A sudden change in the received signal phase (or frequency) lasting longer than 4 ms. Since two common modulation techniques for high-speed data transmission are phase and frequency modulation, phase hits cause errors by looking like data. *See also:* gain hit or change; dropouts. (PE/IC) 1143-1994r

phase instability ($S_{\phi}(f)$) One-sided spectral density of the phase deviation. (SCC27) 1139-1999

phase-insulated terminal box (rotating machinery) A terminal box so designed that the protection of phase conductors against electric failure within the terminal box is by insulation only. (PE) [9]

phase jitter An instability in the phase of a transmission signal. *See also:* amplitude jitter. (C) 610.7-1995

phase lag (phase delay) (2-port network) The phase angle of the input wave relative to the output wave ($\phi_{in} - \phi_{out}$), or

the initial phase angle of the output wave relative to the final phase angle of the output wave ($\phi_i - \phi_p$). *Note:* Under matched conditions, phase lag is the negative of the angle of the transmission coefficient of the scattering matrix for a 2-port network. *See also:* phase difference. (IM) 285-1968w, [38]

phase localizer (navigation aid terms) A localizer in which the on-course line is defined by the phase reversal of energy radiated by the sideband antenna system, a reference carrier signal being radiated and used for the detection of phase. (AES/GCS) 172-1983w

phase lock The state of synchronization between two ac signals in which they remain at the same frequency and with constant phase difference. This term is typically applied to a circuit that synchronizes a variable oscillator with an independent signal. (PE/PSR) 1344-1995

phase-locked Pertaining to two signals whose phases relative to each other are kept constant by a controlling device. (C) 610.10-1994w

phase lock loop (communication satellite) A circuit for synchronizing a variable local oscillator with the phase of a transmitted signal. Widely used in space communication for coherent carrier tracking, and threshold extension, bit synchronization and symbol synchronization. (COM) [24]

phase locus (for a loop transfer function, say $G(s)H(s)$) A plot in the s plane of those points for which the phase angle, $\arg GH$, has some specified constant value. *Note:* The phase loci for 180 degrees plus or minus n 360 degrees are also root loci. *See also:* feedback control system. (PE/EDPG) [3]

phase margin (1) (loop transfer function for a stable feedback control system) (excitation systems) 180 degrees minus the absolute value of the loop phase angle at a frequency where the loop gain is unity. *Note:* Phase margin is a convenient way of expressing relative stability of a linear system under parameter changes, in Nyquist, Bode, or Nichols diagrams. In a conditionally stable feedback control system where the loop gain becomes unity at several frequencies, the term is understood to apply to the value of phase margin at the highest of these frequencies. *See also:* feedback control system. (PE/EDPG) 421A-1978s

(2) (**speed governing of hydraulic turbines**) 180 degrees minus the absolute value of the open-loop phase angle at a frequency where the open-loop gain is unity. (PE/EDPG) 125-1977s

(3) The absolute value of loop phase angle subtracted from 180 degrees found in a feedback system at the frequency for which its gain reaches unity. The margin from 180 degrees represents a measure of dynamic stability. (PEL) 1515-2000

phase meter (phase-angle meter) An instrument for measuring the difference in phase between two alternating quantities of the same frequency. *See also:* instrument. (EEC/PE) [119]

phase modifier (rotating machinery) An electric machine, the chief purpose of which is to supply leading or lagging reactive power to the system to which it is connected. Phase modifiers may be either synchronous or asynchronous. *See also:* converter. (IA/PE/MT) 45-1983s, [9]

phase-modulated transmitter A transmitter that transmits a phase-modulated wave. (AP/BT/ANT) 145-1983s, 182-1961w

phase modulation (1) (data transmission) Angle modulation in which the angle of a carrier is caused to depart from its reference value by an amount proportional to the instantaneous value of the modulating function. *Notes:* 1. A wave phase modulated by a given function can be regarded as a wave frequency modulated by the time derivative of that function. 2. Combinations of phase and frequency modulation are commonly referred to as frequency modulation. *See also:* reactance modulator; angle or phase; pulse duration; phase deviation. (IT/AP/PE/ANT) 145-1983s, 599-1985w, [123]

(2) (**overhead-power-line corona and radio noise**) Modulation in which the angle of a carrier is caused to depart from

process of receiving and re-estab-
lishing the amplitudes, wave-
lengths, and phases of the ele-
ments are re-established.

(COM/TA) 1007-1991w
In an electrolyte cell. See

(EEC/PE) [119]
Electric brake in which the elec-
tric current is returned to the power
supply through a combination

instead of being dissipated.
(VT) 1475-1990w

dynamic braking in which the
mechanical energy is returned to
the power supply. See also: elec-
tronic braking; electric

regional center (IA/ICTL/IAC) [9], [60]
Registered converters (con-
ditioning branch intended to
provide the supply side of the con-
verter).

(IA/SPC) 936-1987w
Modulator A frequency
modulation, and selective
amplification. (PE/EBC) [119]

Medium in which the reactance
of the energy source. See also:
dielectric constant. (AES) [41]

Transmission A repeater that
retransmits signals.
(PE) 599-1985w

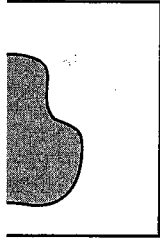
designed for digital trans-
mission. See also: optical repeater.
(Std100) 812-1984w

to re-time and re-transmit
signals have been restored to their
original state. (C) 610.7-1995

clock on a magnetic drum or
disk with a read/write head,
to function as circulating
clock. (C) 610.10-1994w

Image.
Image.

Image.



(C) 610.4-1990w
Space of a process, a ses-
sion, or a file, a sequence of
bytes, 1945-1-1996, 1003.5-1999

physical section or block
transfer. (C/DA) 1481-1999

RBOC A regional tele-
phone center to be made up of individual
regional centers.

1390.3-1999, 1390-1995
Routing systems A toll office
system in which regional
centers are connected. Regional
centers. See also: office class.

(COM) 312-1977w
Routing hierarchical routing
systems A set of regional tele-
phone centers of the tele-
phone section, end of
line. (C) 610.7-1995

(C) 610.7-1995

region, Geiger-Mueller See: Geiger-Mueller region.

region growing (image processing and pattern recognition)
An image segmentation technique in which regions are
formed by repeatedly taking the union of subregions that are
similar in gray levels or textures. See also: region partition-
ing. (C) 610.4-1990w

region of limited proportionality (radiation counter tubes)
The range of applied voltage below the Geiger-Mueller
threshold, in which the gas amplification depends upon the
charge liberated by the initial ionizing event. (ED) 161-1971w

region partitioning (image processing and pattern recogni-
tion) An image segmentation technique in which regions are
formed by repeatedly taking the union of sub-regions that are
similar in gray levels or textures and by repeatedly splitting
apart subregions that are dissimilar. See also: region growing.
(C) 610.4-1990w

region, proportional See: proportional region.

regions of electromagnetic spectrum (1) (illuminating engi-
neering) For convenience of reference, the electromagnetic
spectrum is arbitrarily divided as follows:

- Vacuum ultraviolet
- Extreme ultraviolet 10-100 nm
- Far ultraviolet 100-200 nm
- Middle ultraviolet 200-300 nm
- Near ultraviolet 300-380 nm
- Visible 380-770 nm
- Near (short wavelength) 770-1400 nm infrared
- Intermediate infrared 1400-5000 nm
- Far (long wavelength) 5000-1 000 000 nm infrared

Note: The spectral limits indicated above have been chosen
as a matter of practical convenience. There is a gradual transi-
tion from region to region without sharp delineation. Also,
the division of the spectrum is not unique. In various fields
of science, the classifications may differ due to the phenom-
ena of interest. Another division of the ultraviolet spectrum
often used by photobiologists is given by the International
Commission on Illumination (CIE):

- UV-A 315 to 400 nm
- UV-B 280 to 315 nm
- UV-C 100 to 280 nm

(EEC/IE) [126]

(2) (light-emitting diodes) For convenience of reference the
electromagnetic spectrum near the visible spectrum is divided
as follows.

Spectrum	Wavelength in Nanometers
far ultraviolet	10-280
middle ultraviolet	280-315
near ultraviolet	315-380
visible	380-780
infrared	790-10 ⁵

Note: The spectral limits indicated above should not be con-
sidered to represent sharp delineations between the various
regions. There is a gradual transition from region to region.
The above ranges have been established for practical pur-
poses. See also: radiant energy. (EEC/IE) [126]

register (1) (electronic computation) A device capable of re-
taining information, often that contained in a small subset (for
example, one word), of the aggregate information in a digital
computer. See also: address register; index register; circulat-
ing register; shift register. (C) 162-1963w

(2) (telephone switching systems) A part of an automatic
switching system that receives and stores signals from a call-
ing device or other source for interpretation and action.
(COM) 312-1977w

(3) A term used to describe quadlet addresses that can be read
or written by software. In the context of this document, a
register does not imply a specific hardware implementation.
If a bus standard allows transactions to be split, and sufficient
time is allowed between the request and response subactions,

the functionality of the register can be emulated by a proces-
sor on the module. (C/MM) 212-1991s

(4) A storage device or storage location having a specified
storage capacity. See also: strobe. (C) 610.10-1994w

(5) A set of records (paper, electronic, or a combination)
maintained by a Registration Authority containing assigned
names and the associated information. (C/LM) 802.10g-1995

register architecture A computer architecture whose design is
based on the maintenance of data items in registers. Contrast:
stack architecture. (C) 610.10-1994w

register-arithmetic and logic unit An arithmetic and logic unit
which also contains a register array. (C) 610.10-1994w

register array See: register file.

register-based device A servant-only device that supports VXI-
bus configuration registers. Register-based devices are typi-
cally controlled by message-based devices via device-depend-
ent register reads and writes. (C/MM) 1155-1992

register constant (meter) The factor by which the register read-
ing must be multiplied in order to provide proper considera-
tion of the register, or gear, ratio and of the instrument trans-
former ratios to obtain the registration in the desired unit.
Note: It is commonly denoted by the symbol Kr. See also:
electricity meter; moving element. (ELM) C12.1-1982s

registered images Two or more images of the same scene that
have been positioned with respect to one another so that cor-
responding points in the images represent the same point in
the scene. (C) 610.4-1990w

register file A set of registers which may be addressed by their
number in the set. Synonym: register array. (C) 610.10-1994w

register length (1) (electronic computation) The number of
characters that a register can store. (Std100) 270-1966w

(2) The storage capacity of a register. (C) 610.10-1994w

register marks Any mark or line printed or otherwise impressed
on a web of material and which is used as a reference to
maintain register. See also: photoelectric control. (IA/ICTL/IAC) [60]

register, mechanical See: mechanical register.

register memory (A) Use of high-speed general purpose reg-
isters as one would use memory, as in using registers to hold
frequently-used data items. (B) Registers specifically in-
cluded in the machine design for use as high-speed storage.
(C) 610.10-1994

register ratio (wattour meter) The number of revolutions of
the first gear of the register, for one revolution of the first dial
pointer. Note: This is commonly denoted by the symbol R.
(ELM) C12.1-1982s

register reading The numerical value indicated by the register.
Neither the register constant nor the test dial (or dials), if any
exist, is considered. See also: electricity meter. (EEC/PE) [119]

register set A subset of the full array of registers in a machine
which the processing unit is currently allowed to use. Note:
Machines may have N registers of which the processor may
be able to address only M at a time; this divides the register
array into N/M register sets. (C) 610.10-1994w

register transfer language (RTL) A computer language used
to represent the flow of information on a system level; for
example, to show data at the level of computer devices such
as registers, gates, and ALUs. (C) 610.10-1994w

register-transfer level (RTL) (1) A description of computer
operations where data transfers from register to register, latch
to latch and through logic gates are described. Note: This may
be an abstract description or microcoding. (C) 610.10-1994w

(2) A level of description of a digital design in which the
clocked behavior of the design is expressly described in terms
of data transfers between storage elements, which may be
implied, and combinational logic, which may represent any
computing or arithmetic-logic-unit logic. RTL modeling al-