Instances of 'business schedule' in the EMIX spec:
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line 466
EMIX Product Descriptions applied to business schedules define EMIX Products.

line 1157
critical peak price: Addressed by both Price Relative and Price Multiplier when applies to a business schedule.

line 1164
If you are tracing inheritance, and the construction of EMIX information through the schemas, recall that every EMIX Product is derived from EMIX Base which is a Business Schedule applied to a Product Description.

Instances of 'schedule' in EMIX spec:
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line 40
EMIX incorporates schedule and interval communication interfaces from Web Services Calendar ([WS-Calendar]) to communicate schedule-related information.

line 204
EMIX uses semantics from [WS-Calendar] to describe time, duration, and schedule.

line 238
Section 2.4 EMIX Time and Schedules

line 242
WS-Calendar defines a mechanism to apply a schedule to a Sequence of time Intervals

line 245
WS-Calendar also defines a schedule entry point, defining how specific performance can be contracted
and scheduled.

line 262
At every stage in this process, clear communication of the terms (price, quantity, delivery schedule and other attributes) of the tender or transaction is essential.

line 312
The abstract EMIX Base Type defines a Product Description Type to a Schedule. That Schedule may be as simple as a single 5 minute interval on a particular day, or as complex and repeating you can find in your own personal calendar.

line 382
A Product is a description of the product or service applied to a delivery schedule.

line 390, 400, 406, 413 (Table 4-1 through Table 4-4, EMIX Product)
EMIX Products are created by applying a Product Description to a Schedule using the Base Product abstract class.

line 400 (Table 4-2 Option Elements, Option Exercise Schedule)
Uses the Availability Schedule Constraint to specify the period or periods in which the option is available for exercise. For example, a reserve power option could specify a schedule of afternoons in July excluding the 4th.

line 422 (Table 4-5 Transactive States Enumeration, Transport Commitment)
Transport Commitment is what the ISOs call "Transmission Scheduling" which is a Transport product and not an energy product transaction. Since the distribution grid may require such transactions or schedules in the future we use the term "Transport".

line 454 (Table 5-1 Constraints)
Availability Schedule:
A schedule of time for which a resource will accept requests. The schedule may include multiple availability windows. The scheduled duration must be entirely within a single instance of an availability window.

Notification Schedule:
Same as above except 'The notification must be received within a notification window.'

Unavailability Schedule
Same as Availability, except 'un' availability.

line 496
The Schedule in the EMIX Product: Gluons and Intervals.

line 498
The EMIX Base Product is an abstract class that defines how all Product Descriptions are assembled with a schedule to be brought to market.
The Base Product incorporates structures and inheritance patterns from [WS-Calendar] that are applied to and through the schedule.

[WS-Calendar] defines the Gluon as a way to convey information relating to an entire Schedule.

[Table 7-1 EMIX Base Product -- the Gluon, Starting Date Time]
A Price set in a Gluon can be inherited by the Designated Interval in the Sequence to define the schedule for all Intervals in the Sequence.

Because of the temporal relation, Scheduling one Interval in the Sequence schedules them all. For this reason, EMIX Intervals are normally brought to market through one or more Gluons, each able to schedule its Sequence.

Resource Capabilities may describe a ramp rate, or maximum run time, or any number of elements useful to energy schedulers.

Resources have capabilities rather than schedules.

As an extension of the Product Description, resources can be applied inside any EMIX schedule.

Option Schedule: The Availability Schedule constraint

Warrants are extensions of the Product Descriptions type that are applied the Intervals in a Schedule.

EMIX Base are EMIX Products and Resources instantiated through the schedule model of WS-Calendar.

Duration: the length of an event scheduled using iCalendar or any of its derivatives.

Gluon:
A Gluon influences the serialization of Intervals in a Sequence, though inheritance and through schedule setting. The Gluon is similar to the Interval, but has no service or schedule effects until applied to an Interval or Sequence.

WS-Calendar defines how schedule-related information, although incomplete in an Interval and Sequence can be modified and completed.
Availability: Availability expresses the range of times in which an Interval or Sequence can be Scheduled.

Busy: Busy expresses the range of times in which an Interval or Sequence cannot be Scheduled.

Scheduled: A Sequence or Partition is said to be Scheduled when it is Anchored, Fully Bound, and service performance has been requested.

Unscheduled: A Sequence or Partition is Unscheduled if none of its Intervals, after when Fully Bound, is Scheduled.

The WS-Calendar defines more terms, and in greater detail, but the tables above are sufficient to be able to discuss schedule, sequence, and inheritance in EMIX.

day ahead market rate: ... day-ahead schedule ...
real time pricing: ... day-ahead schedule ...
time of use rate: ... day-ahead schedule ...