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1. Introduction

ARIB/SWG2 have finalised the ver.1 of Vol.3, .Specification of Air-Interface for 3G Mobile System., which also includes terminology as ANNEX1. This contribution reports the terminology and the policy for editing terminology.

2. Editing Policy

The policy for editing Terminology is shown as follows.

2.1 Relationship between ITU-R Recommendation R.1224

The term that is defined in R.1224 is not newly defined, but described the same as defined in R.1224.

2.2 Abbreviation

The list that shows unabbreviated term of abbreviation is also included in Vol.3 as ANNEX2. Only the unabbreviated term, which is difficult to understand, is defined in terminology as ANNEX1.

2.3 Capital

Basically capital letter is used at the initial of the term. In the case of that plural number of words constructs the term, only the initial of the first word is started by capital letter.

2.4 Special Terms

- The phase in time domain of PN (pseudo-random noise) code is defined as .Code phase..
- PN should not be used with the meaning of pseudo-random noise because PN is defined as .Personal Numbering. in R.1224.
- ID should not be used with the meaning of identification because ID is used for .Handover initiation and decision. in R.1224.
- Forward/Reverse link is used instead of Down/Up link in order to avoid the confusion meaning used in satellite communication systems. In satellite communication systems, Down/Up link is used as different meaning.

References?

[1]ARIB/SWG2/ST2, ?TerminologyVer.4., SWG2-13-2, 1998/01/20.
[2]ARIB/SWG2/ST2 leader, ?Plan for the Terminology of SWG2., SWG2-14-2, 1998/02/16.
[3]ARIB/SWG2/ST2 leader, ?Comments from ST2 leader., SWG2-20-12, 1998/05/29.
[4]ARIB/SWG2/ST2, ?Terminology list for Volume.3 Ver.0.5., SWG2-22-10, 1998/06/26.

ANNEX 1 Terminology

No.	Term	Abbrev.	Section(s)	Description	Comment
1	Abbreviated dialing	ABD		A supplementary service or a service feature where for a given user identification or in some cases for a given line, the network stores a list of numbers which it dials on receipt of a predefined shorter code.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
2	Access control for service profile data	-		A feature by which there are restrictions in the access to the personal service profile of a FPLMTS user or subscriber stored in the network.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
3	Access control for subscription data	-		A feature by which there are restriction in the access to the personal data of a FPLMTS user or subscriber stored in the network.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
4	Account card calling	ACC		A supplementary service which allows a user to make a call from any card reading phone to any destination and have the call charges debited to an account of the related subscriber as depicted by the card content.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
5	Accounting	-		A function which apportions the revenue obtained by the service providers to network operators in line with commercial arrangements.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
6	Acknowledged operation	-		The type of operation by which layer 3 information is transmitted in the frames that are acknowledged at the data link layer. Error recovery procedures based on retransmission of unacknowledged frames are specified. In case of error which cannot be corrected by the data, a report to the management entity is made. Flow control procedures are also defined. NOTE 1 – The term “layer” refers to the OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) reference model.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

7	Acknowledgement	ACK, Ack	3.2.1.5.2.3	A Layer 2 response by the mobile station or the base station confirming that a signaling message was received correctly.	
8	Adaptive terminal	-		Terminal equipment with the capability of adapting to more than one type of network. NOTE 1 – Adapting to different networks could be accomplished by using a combination of techniques such as analogue-to-digital/digital-to-analogue conversion, multiband antennas and/or software radio architectures.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
9	Advice-of-charge	AoC		A supplementary service offering the possibility for a mobile user to reach charging information related to the used telecommunications services. NOTE 1 – This service may include one or more of the following cases: – charging information at the end of the call; – charging information during a call; . charging information at call set-up time.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
10	Anonymity	-		The process of hiding a user's identity, and location.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
11	Assignment source point	ASP		The point of the layer management where the network is entitled for SMSI assignment.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
12	Associated control channel	ACCH		A point-to-point, bidirectional control channel that supports both signalling and packet data. The ACCH is always associated with the traffic channel (TCH) and provides for call control mobile management and RF transmission management signalling.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
13	Asymmetric transmission	-	3.2.6.11.2.	The type of transmission which allows different information rates between reverse link and forward link.	
14	Asynchronous transfer mode	ATM		A transfer mode in which the information is organized into cells; it is asynchronous in the sense that the recurrence of cells depends on the required or instantaneous bit rate. Statistical and deterministic values may also be used to qualify the transfer mode.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

15	Attendant	ATT		A service feature allowing VPN users to access an attendant position for providing VPN service information.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
16	Authentication	-		The process of verifying the identity of a user, terminal, or service provider.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
17	Authentication algorithm	-		A sequence of security information known by the user, or maintained in an access device. It is used to provide secure access to the service. This may involve complex algorithms.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
18	Authentication random number	-		The random pattern sent from the network to the mobile station for authentication check of the mobile station and/or mobile subscriber.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
19	Authentication response	-		The resultant bit pattern obtained through the operation by the mobile station using the authentication random number.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
20	Authentication service feature	AUTC		A service feature by which it can be verified that a user is allowed to exercise certain options. NOTE 1 – AUTC does not include authorization code or credit extension.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
21	Authorization	AUTZ		A property by which the rights to resources are established and enforced.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
22	Authorization code	AUTS		A service feature which allows a user to override calling restrictions of the station from which the call is made. Different sets of calling privileges can be assigned to different authorization codes and a given authorization code can be shared by multiple users.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
23	Automatic link transfer	-		The process of automatically re-routing the radio portion of a call for signal quality, traffic management, or other reasons.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
24	Availability performance	-		The ability of an item to be in a state to perform a required function at a given instant of time or at any instant of time within a given time interval.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

25	BTS reference SFN	-	3.2.5.1	This is a clock that is generated using the reference clock of BTS and counts up every 10ms. This is generated in each BTS. This is a standard of the Frame timing and scrambling code phase of each sector and each radio channel.	
26	Barring of incoming calls	BAIC		A supplementary service which enables a subscriber or a mobile user to have barring of certain categories of incoming calls according to a barring program which is selected from a set of one or more barring programs chosen at provision time and is valid for all incoming calls, or just those associated with a specific basic service. The ability of the served mobile user to set up outgoing calls remains unaffected.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
27	Barring of outgoing calls	BAOC		A supplementary service which enables a subscriber to have barring of certain categories of outgoing calls according to a barring program which is selected from a set of one or more barring programs chosen at provision time and is valid for all outgoing calls, or just those associated with a specific basic service. The ability of the served mobile user to receive calls and to set up emergency calls remains unaffected.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
28	Base station	BS		The common name for all the radio equipment located at one and the same place used for serving one or several cells.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
29	Base station area	-		The area covered by all the cells served by a base station.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
20	Base transceiver station	BTS	3.2.1.4. 3.2.1.5.	A station which is equipped radio transceivers and interface for BSC network, and used for communicating with mobile stations.	
31	Basic retransmission control	-		A retransfer control which is carried out for all layer 2 under HDLC procedure using N(S) and N(R). NOTE 1 – The terms “layer” and “HDLC”, N(S), and N(R) refer to the OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) reference model.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
32	Bearer capability	-		A transmission function which the mobile station requests to the network.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

33	Bearer service	-		A type of telecommunication service that provides the capability for the transmission of information between user-network interfaces. NOTE 1 – The ISDN connection type used to support a bearer service may be identical to that used to support other types of telecommunication services.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
34	Bi-orthogonal code	-		A set of orthogonal codes which are constructed from M Walsh codes and their inverted codes.	
35	Billing	-		A function whereby charging information generated by the charging function is transformed into bills requiring payment. Billing also includes collecting payments from the subscribers.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
36	Bit interleave	-		The method to create radio signals which have strong burst error resistance: a matrix is provided in which the data are written horizontally (row direction) whereas they are read vertically (column direction).	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
37	Bit transparency	-		A process of transferring the bit series as it is sent from the originating party to the called party.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
38	Blind rate detection	-	3.2.6.4.1. 3.2.6.8.1.	Detection of transmitted symbol rate without Rate information . See also Rate information.	
39	Broadcast call	-		A point-to-multipoint call in which the same information is transmitted simultaneously by the calling user to all intended users.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
40	Broadcast Channel	BCH	3.2.1.2.2.1.	The Broadcast Channel (BCH) is a downlink transport channel that is used to broadcast system and cell-specific information, such as SFN.	
41	Broadcast control channel	BCCH	3.2.1.1.	The BCCH provides the broadcast capability for a variety of information streams from base stations to mobile stations, including information necessary for the MS to register in the system.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

42	Burst ID number	-		The number used to distinguish between “synchronization burst” and “end burst”.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
43	Call	-		The use, or possible use, of one or more connections set up between two or more users and/or services.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
44	Call control	CC		A function in layer 3 which carries out call proceeding. NOTE 1 – The term “layer” refers to the OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) reference model.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
45	Call distribution	CD		A supplementary service or a service feature which allows to have incoming calls distributed to different locations as specified by the served user.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
46	Call forwarding	CF		A supplementary service or a service feature which allows the user to have his incoming calls addressed to another number.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
47	Call forwarding on mobile subscriber busy	CFB		A supplementary service which permits a called mobile subscriber to have the network send all incoming calls, or just those associated with a specific basic service, addressed to the called mobile subscriber’s directory number and which meet mobile subscriber busy to another directory number.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
48	Call forwarding unconditional	CFU		A supplementary service which permits a called mobile subscriber to have the network send all incoming calls, or just those associated with a specific basic service, addressed to the called mobile subscriber’s directory number regardless of the condition of the termination at that time.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
49	Call gapping	GAP		A service feature introducing a spacing of calls to ensure that a defined time has elapsed between consecutive attempts.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
50	Call hold	CH		A supplementary service which allows a served mobile user to interrupt communication on an existing active call and then subsequently, if desired, re-establish communication.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

51	Call hold with announcement	CHA		A service feature allowing a user to place a call on hold with options to play music or customized announcement to the held party.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
52	Call limiter	LIM		A service feature which counts the total number of calls routed to a given destination in a given period and diverts or blocks when the parameter is exceeded.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
53	Call logging	LOG		A service feature which allows for a record to be prepared every time that a call is received to a specified number.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
54	Call management	-		The ability of a user to indicate to the network how to handle incoming calls according to certain parameters such as the originator of the call, the time of day and the nature of the call. NOTE 1 – The call management functionality is "set up" through the user's service profile.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
55	Call number	-		A number used to identify each call over the user-network interface.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
56	Call queueing	QUE		A service feature which allows a user to have calls meeting busy held in queue and connected when the line becomes free. It includes delivery of "originating user prompters" to the caller and destination user prompters to the called party.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
57	Call rerouting distribution	CRD		A supplementary service which permits the subscriber to have incoming calls re-routed to a predefined choice upon encountering a busy, a specified number of rings, queuing overload or a call limiter.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
58	Call transfer	CT		A supplementary service or a service feature which enables the served mobile user to transfer an established incoming or outgoing call to a third party.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
59	Call waiting	CW		A supplementary service or a service feature which permits the possibility for a mobile user to be notified of an incoming call while the termination is in the busy state. Subsequently, the subscriber can either answer, reject, or ignore the incoming call.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

60	Calling number identification presentation	CNIP		A supplementary service which provides for the ability to indicate the number of the calling party with possible additional address information to the called party.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
61	Calling number identification restriction	CNIR		A supplementary service offered to the calling party to restrict presentation of the calling party's number with possible additional address information to the called party.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
62	Calling party identification presentation	CPIP		A supplementary service which allows a UPT user to specify that the identity of the calling user or terminal access shall be announced on the alerting terminal in the case of an incoming UPT call. The identity of terminal access must never be presented if the calling party is a UPT user.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
63	Capability	-		The ability of an item to meet a service demand of given quantitative characteristics under given internal conditions.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
64	Cause indication	-		An information field used for indicating the cause for the interruption call connection.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
65	Cell	-		The radio coverage area of a satellite spot beam or a base station, or of a subsystem (e.g. sector antenna) of that base station corresponding to a specific logical identification on the radio path, whichever is smaller. NOTE 1 – Every mobile station in a cell may be reached by the corresponding radio equipment.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
66	Channel coding	-	3.2.1. 3.2.3.1. 3.3.3.	An information handling process for error detection, error correction and insertion of control information.	
67	Channel identifier	-		An information field which is used for identifying the channel controlled by the signaling protocol.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

68	Charging	-		A function, whereby information is gathered, recorded or transferred in order to make it possible to determine and to collate usage for which the subscriber may be billed.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
69	Chip rate	-	3.1.2. 3.2.2.4.1. 3.2.4.2.2.	A rate of spreading code or scrambling code which is divided into the smallest unit called 'chip' in DS-CDMA systems. See also Spreading code.	
70	Circuit transfer mode	-		A transfer mode in which transmission and switching functions are achieved by permanent or quasi-permanent allocation of channels, bandwidth or codes between identified points of a connection.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
71	Closed user group	CUG		A supplementary service or a service feature which allows users to form groups to and from which access is restricted. A specific user may be a member of more than one CUG. Members of a specific CUG can communicate among themselves but not, in general, with users outside the group. NOTE 1 – Specific users of a CUG may have additional capabilities or additional restrictions that apply.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
72	Code excited linear prediction	CELP		A type of speech coding system where voice wave forms are analyzed into parameters before they are transmitted.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
73	Code length	-		The number of chips in a spreading code or scrambling code cycle.	
74	Code phase	-	3.2.2.2.3. 3.2.3.4.5. 3.2.4.2.2.	A time deference between two code timings of a scrambling code. It is usually normalized by its chip duration.	
75	Code puncturing	-		To delete coded bits outputted from forward error correction encoder for transmission for rate matching or other signal multiplexing.	
76	Code repetition	-		A method to match incoming user bit rate to fixed channel bit rate; some of the encoded bits are repeated in order to increase the bit rate to the fixed channel bit rate.	

77	Collision control bits	-		The bits which are used for random access control of the SCCH reverse link channel.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
78	Colour code	-		A code which is assigned to each cluster (frequency repetition unit) to discern signals sent from a station which is causing interference.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
79	Common access channel	CAC		A channel which is composed of BCCH, PCH, SCCH and PTCH. One physical channel is commonly used by several users.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
80	Common control channel	CCCH	3.2.1.1.	A point-to-multipoint, bidirectional control channel. A CCCH is primarily intended to support signaling information for call control, mobility management and RF transmission management.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
81	Common part sub-layer	CPS		It is the layer supplying basic feature of ATM adaptation layer-2 and does not depend on services.	
82	Common physical channel	CPCH	3.2.6.7.2.	A point-to-multipoint, bidirectional physical channel.	
83	Common platform	-		A function for which CC, MM and RT information are sent simultaneously on one signal in order to increase signal transfer efficiency on layer 3. NOTE 1 – The term "layer" refers to the OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) reference model.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
84	Compatibility	-		A degree of transparency sufficient to support an acceptable grade of service with respect to a connection between system entities. Full compatibility implies full transparency.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
85	Completion of calls to busy subscriber	CCBS		A supplementary service which allows a calling user to be informed upon encountering a busy destination and to complete the call when that destination becomes free, without re-dialling.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
86	Completion of calls when subscriber not reachable	CCNRc		A supplementary service which relates to the user/terminal mobility and can be used to complete a call when the network locates a user or terminal which the network could not previously locate.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

87	Compressed mode		3.2.2.4.1. 3.2.3.1. 3.2.3.2.2. 3.2.6.6.3.	A transmission mode for forward link which includes idle duration in order to make it possible to carry out inter-frequency handover. When in Compressed Mode, the information normally transmitted during a radio frame is compressed in time in order to retain the original data flow.	
88	Conference calling	CON		A supplementary service which allows the engagement of multiple parties in a single conversation.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
89	Confidentiality	-		A property by which information relating to an entity or party is not made available or disclosed to unauthorized individuals, entities or processes.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
90	Confirm primitive	-		A service primitive which is used to indicate that a service request has been completed.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
91	Connected number identification presentation	CONP		A supplementary service which provides for the ability to indicate the number of the connected party with possible additional address information to the calling party during the call establishment phase.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
92	Connected number identification restriction	CONR		A supplementary service which is offered to the connected party's number with possible additional address information to the calling party. The service may be offered during a permanent period or on a per call basis.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
93	Connectionless service	-		A service which allows the transfer of information among users without the need for end-to-end call establishment procedures. Connectionless services may be used to support both interactive and distribution services.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
94	Consultation calling	COC		A service feature offering the ability to place a call on hold, make another call and toggle between the two. NOTE 1 – This service feature is equivalent to an inquiry call in private networks.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

95	Control channel structure information	-		An information element which indicates the physical structure (frequency, slot, etc.) of the control channel (CCH) for each radio channel.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
96	Control field extension bit	-		The first bit of each control field octet, which is added to extend the control field length.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
97	Conversational service	-		An interactive service which provides bidirectional communication by means of real-time (no store-and-forward) end-to-end information transfer from user to user or between user and host.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
98	Credit card calling	CCC		A supplementary service which allows the caller to have the call charged to the account specified by the CCC number.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
99	Customized recorded announcement	CRA		A service feature which allows the call to be completed to a recorded announcement instead of a subscriber link. The served user may define different announcements for unsuccessful call completion due to different reasons (e.g. no answer, busy).	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
100	Customized ringing	CRG		A service feature offering the invocation of distinct ringing cadences based upon origin of call. This is used to give an indication of where the call comes from.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
101	Cyclic redundancy check	CRC	3.2.1.2.3. 3.2.3.4. 3.2.3.6. 3.2.6.4.	A error detection code scheme with transmitting additional bits i. e. the remainder of information as a result of division by generator polynomial.	
102	Data integrity	-		The property that the data has not been altered or destroyed in an unauthorized manner.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

103	Data modulation	-	3.2.4.1. 3.2.4.2. 3.3.4.1.	A modulation process in order to transmit data. See also Spreading modulation.	
104	Dedicated Channel	DCH	3.2.1.2.	The Dedicated Channel (DCH) is a downlink or uplink transport channel that is used to carry user or control information between the network and a mobile station.	Ref.: Evaluation Reports ETSI SMG2 5.1.1.1.
105	Dedicated Control Channel	DCCH	3.2.1.1.	A point-to-point bi-directional channel that transmits dedicated control information between a User Equipment (UE) and the network.	Ref.: Evaluation Reports ETSI SMG2 4.1.3.1.2.1.
106	Dedicated physical channel	DPCH	3.2.1.4.3. 3.2.2.4.	A point-to-point, bidirectional physical channel which is composed of two physical channels: Dedicated physical data channel and Dedicated physical control channel, which can be transmitted in parallel.	
107	Dedicated physical control channel	DPCCH	3.2.1.4.3. 3.2.2.4.	One of the channel of DPCH. It carries pilot symbols, TPC symbols and optional rate information symbols.	
108	Dedicated physical data channel	DPDCH	3.2.1.4.3. 3.2.2.4.	One of the channel of DPCH: It carries all dedicated logical channels.	
109	Dedicated Traffic Channel	DTCH	3.2.1.1.2.1.	A Dedicated Traffic Channel (DTCH) is a point-to-point channel, dedicated to one UE, for the transfer of user information.	Ref.: Evaluation Reports ETSI SMG2 4.1.3.1.2.2.
110	Dependability	-		The collective term used to describe the availability performance and its influencing factors, such as, reliability performance, maintainability performance and maintenance support performance. Dependability is used only for general descriptions in non-quantitative terms.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

111	Destinating user prompter	DUP		A service feature delivering an announcement to the called party, and manages dialogue. It includes requesting and accepting additional information (e.g. key strokes) for use by the service logic to continue to process the call. It also includes all voice announcements to a called party.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
112	Destination call routing	DCR		A supplementary service which allows the subscriber to have incoming calls re-routed to destinations based upon the geographic locations of the calling parties, time of day, day of week, etc., calling line identity of customer, service attributes against the customer, priority, charge rates applicable to the destinations or proportional routing of traffic.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
113	Discontinuous transmission	DTX	3.2.6.9.	Continual transmission with a certain interval in order to match transmitted symbol rate to lower data rate.	
114	Distribution service	-		A service characterized by the unidirectional flow of information from a given point in the network to the other (multiple) locations. Distribution service are subdivided into two classes: . without user individual presentation control; – with user individual presentation control.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
115	Diversity		3.2.2.2. 3.2.2.4. 3.2.6.6.1 3.2.6.7.1.2.3	A method of physical layer information processing to cope with the fading in channel in order to enhance the link quality. Diversity can be done at Transmitter or/and receiver side and can be done in frequency, time, code and path domain .	
116	Diversity handover	DHO	3.2.5.1. 3.2.6.7.2.	A handover which is processed with diversity reception. It is characterized by commencing communications with a new base station on the same CDMA frequency assignment before terminating communications with the old base station.	

117	Dual channel QPSK	-	3.2.2.4.2.	A QPSK modulation method in which two BPSK-modulated signals are multiplexed by two orthogonal carriers.	
118	Dual mode stations	DMS		An entity which is both a mobile station and a mobile earth station. This allows the user to access FPLMTS services using either a terrestrial or a satellite mode.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
119	Emergency service	-		A telecommunication service, which is used to access a public emergency centre, characterized by a locally significant access number, high priority, and distinctive feature interactions.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
120	Encryption	-		A function used to transform data so as to hide its information content to prevent it's unauthorized use.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
121	Evolution	-		A process of change and development of a mobile radio system towards enhanced capabilities.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
122	Evolution towards IMT-2000	-		A process of change and development of a mobile radio system towards the capabilities and functionalities of IMT-2000 .	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
123	Extended M sequence			An extended length maximal length sequence(M-sequence) where "0" is added at the end of the sequence when all "1" is generated from the shift register .	
124	Fast closed loop TPC	-	3.2.6.7.1.2.	A control method which compensates the degradation of signal quality caused by the instantaneous variation of SIR fast closed-loop commands.	
125	Feeder link (satellite)	-		A radio transmission link between land earth station and space station.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
126	Fixed personal terminal	-		A terminal operating in the wireline-access mode, supporting personal communications.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
127	Fixed-access	-		A terminal access to a network in which there is a set relationship between the terminal and the access interface. A single "identifier" serves for both the access interface and the terminal. If the terminal moves to another access interface, it assumes the identity of that	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

				interface.	
128	Fixed-mounted station	-		A station which is fixed mounted and which is not intended to be operated while in motion; however, it behaves otherwise in the system like a mobile station.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
129	Flow control function	-		A signal transfer function which transfers signals while acknowledging whether or not the signal is received by the other party and if the other party is ready to receive signals.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
130	Follow-me diversion	FMD		A supplementary service or a service feature which gives the user the capability to remotely control the redirection of incoming calls from any point in the network.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
131	Forward Access Channel	FACH	3.2.1.2.2.3.	The Forward Access Channel(FACH) is a downlink transport channel that is used to carry control information to a mobile station when the system knows the location cell of the mobile station.	Ref.: Evaluation Reports ETSI SMG2 5.1.1.2.2
132	Forward link	-		A unidirectional radio pathway for the transmission of signals from one base station to one or more mobile stations.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
133	Frame	-		A block of variable length identified by a label at layer 2 of the OSI reference model, i.e. an HDLC block. NOTE 1 – The terms “layer” and “HDLC” refer to the OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) reference model.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
134	Frame number	FN		In comparison with SFN, this clock is delayed with the offset time determined for each physical channel and counts up 10ms. This is generated in every physical channel. It is not designated by any information on physical channels but is generated using SFN timing and offset time determined for each physical channel at mobile station or base station separately.	
135	Frame offset group	-	3.2.6.2.3.2.	Groups of different frame start timing. Each frame is to be transmitted with specified offset-timing in order to randomize the effect of interference for other MSs. See also Slot Offset Group and “3.2.6. Timing relationship”.	

136	Frame offset timing	-		Some start timing of frames. Each frame is to be transmitted with specified time delay, which is usually a multiple of slot duration, in order to randomize the effect of interference for other MSs. See also Frame offset group.	
137	Frame synchronization word	-		The bits which are used for synchronization of the frame. Several words are used within one frame to identify the slot to be used in the carrier.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
138	Freephone	FPH		A supplementary service which allows a subscriber to offer a call free of charge to a caller at the subscriber's expense for that call.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
139	Functional architecture	-		A functional configuration which identifies and defines network entities and the functional interfaces between these network entities.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
140	Functional entity	-		A grouping of service providing functions at a single location. It is a subset of the total set of functions required to provide the service.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
141	Functional interface	-		The application layer protocol between a pair of network entities.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
142	Functional model	-		A model which identifies and defines functional entities and relationships between these functional entities.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
143	Generator polynomial	-	3.2.3.4.1. 3.2.4.2.2.	A polynomial which generates unique code; CRC, convolutional code and spreading code.	
144	Geostationary satellite orbit	GSO		The orbit of a geosynchronous satellite whose circular and direct orbit lies in the plane of the Earth's equator.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
145	Global service area	-		Worldwide service area.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
146	Guard symbol	-		The symbols which are not transmitted at any time and exist on only TDD mode. Guard symbols are used to avoid collisions between transmission and reception caused by propagation delay.	

147	Hadamard sequence		3.2.2.2 3.2.4.2.2.1. 1.2.	A sequence chosen from each row of Hadamard matrix which is composed of 4 submatrix where 3 of them are equal and one of them is inverse of the 3 others. Each row of the Hadamard matrix is orthogonal with others.	
148	Handover	-		The action of switching a call in progress from one cell to another (intercell) or between radio channels in the same cell (intracell) without interruption of the call. NOTE 1 – Handover is used to allow established calls to continue when mobile stations move from one cell to another (or as a method to minimize co-channel interference).	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
149	Hard handover	HHO	3.2.6.6.2. 3.2.6.10.	A handover characterized by commencing communications with a new base station after terminating communications with the old base station. Hard handover occurs, for example, when the CDMA frequency assignment changes.	
150	Hard wired interface	-		Interface between BTS to core network.	
151	Hard wired transmission	-	3.2.6.6.1.	Data transmission between BTS to core network.	
152	Highly inclined elliptical orbit	HEO		An elliptical orbit most typically with a perigee of 500 km or more and a apogee of 50 000 km or less altitude above the Earth's surface with an inclination angle greater than 40° from the equatorial plane.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
153	Home location register	HLR		The location database to which a mobile station is assigned for record purposes such as the service profile information of a subscriber or user.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
154	Hot spot capacity	-		The number of users who may be instantaneously supported per isolated cell (or satellite spot beam) per unit spectrum. This must be specified at a stated spectrum allocation, quality and grade of service.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

155	Housekeeping bit	-		The layer 1 information which is used for real-time transmission of control bits, such as interference level report, transmitter power control, that are used for keeping the radio link. NOTE 1 – The term "layer" refers to the OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) reference model.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
156	ID control field	-		A control area which is used by the network to assign or cancel the SMSI to the mobile station.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
157	ID display field	-		A display field used for identifying the MSI and SMSI contained in the address field.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
158	IMT-2000	-		Those systems that conform to the corresponding series of ITU Recommendations and Radio Regulations.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
159	IMT-2000 access provider	-		A person or entity that provides IMT-2000 radio access to a telecommunication network in order that some or all of the services provided by that network may be available to users.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
160	IMT-2000 network operator	-		A legal person or entity ultimately responsible for providing complete IMT-2000 network functionality to IMT-2000 user. Parts of the complete IMT-2000 network functionality may however, be provided by other parties.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
161	IMT-2000 radio interface	-		The means of realizing the wireless electromagnetic interconnection between a IMT-2000 mobile station (or mobile earth station) and an IMT-2000 base station (or space station). NOTE 1 – The IMT-2000 radio interface specification consists of a statement of the form and content of the signals transmitted from stations. The specification contains the definition of functional characteristics, common radio (physical) interconnection characteristics, signal characteristics, and other characteristics, as appropriate.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

162	IMT-2000 service profile	-		A record containing the information related to a IMT-2000 user in order to provide that user with the IMT-2000 service. NOTE 1 – Each IMT-2000 service profile is associated with a single IMT-2000 number.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
163	IMT-2000 service provider	-		A legal person or entity responsible for providing IMT-2000 subscriptions to IMT-2000 subscriber.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
164	IMT-2000 subscriber	-		A legal person or entity associated with the IMT-2000 subscription and responsible for the charges incurred by his associated IMT-2000 user. NOTE 1 IMT-2000 subscriber may be responsible for several IMT-2000 users.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
165	IMT-2000 user	-		A person, entity or process actually using the IMT-2000 services. A IMT-2000 user is associated with a unique user identity.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
166	IMT-2000 user mobility	-		A feature which enables an IMT-2000 user to transfer his/her identity between IMT-2000 mobile terminals.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
167	IQ multiplexing	-	3.2.2.4.2.	A multiplexing method that two information streams are individually transmitted in in-phase and quadrature components. The term is opposite of such as the multiplexing.	
168	Identification	-		A step in a procedure used to identify a user or terminal to a service provider for the purposes of broad prevention.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
169	Idle pattern	-		A given sequence in order to establish synchronization of dedicated physical channels.	
170	Idle-signal casting multiple access with partial echo	ICMA-PE		An access control which is intended to prevent collisions and acknowledges whether the access signal from the mobile station is successfully received or not at the base station by means of partial echo.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

171	Incall modification	IM		A supplementary service which enables a user to change within an established (i.e. active) call from one type of call characterized by one set of bearer capability, low layer and/or high layer capabilities to another type of call with another set without changing the end-to-end connection.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
172	Indication primitive			A service primitive which is used by the service-provider to notify the service-user of a request for a service or action initiated by the service-provider.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
173	Information capacity	-		The total number of user-channel information bits that can be supported by a single cell (or spot beam) which is part of an infinite set of identical cells (or large number of satellite spot beams) in a uniform two-dimensional (or three-dimensional) pattern. NOTE 1 – The information capacity, typically measured in "Mbit/s/cell or Mbit/s/satellite spot beam", must be specified at a stated spectrum allocation, quality and grade of service, assuming an appropriate propagation model. This metric is valuable for comparing systems with identical user channel requirements.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
174	Information flow	-		An interaction between functional entities required to support their joint operation. The complete set of "information flows" between a pair of functional entities describes fully and sufficiently the relationship between them.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
175	Information security	-		The combination of confidentiality, validity, authenticity, integrity and information availability.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
176	Initial transmission	-	3.2.6.7.1.2. 3.2.6.7.2.	One of the process when the mobile station begins to transmit the first radio frame of random access messages.	
177	Initial value	-	3.2.3.1.4. 3.2.3.2.1. 3.2.3.2.2. 3.2.6.2.	The value of the entity in the first stage of the linear feedback shift register which generates PN-codes or Gold codes.	

			3.3.6.2.		
178	Integration	-		The act or process or an instance of forming, coordinating, or blending into a functioning or unified whole.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
179	Integrity	-		A property by which the information contents of an object is prevented from being modified.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
180	Intelligent network	IN		A telecommunication network based on an architecture that provides flexibility for facilitating the introduction of new capabilities and services, including those under customer control.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
181	Intended recipient identification presentation	IRID		A service by which the identity of the intended recipient (UPT number or name etc., specified by the called UPT user) is presented at the alerting terminal.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
182	Interactive service	-		A service which provides the means for the bidirectional exchange of information between users or between users and hosts. NOTE 1 – Interactive services are subdivided into three classes of services: conversational services, messaging services and retrieval services.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
183	Intercell handover	-		(See “Handover”.)	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
184	Interference canceller	-	APPENDIX	The function of reducing interference which mostly comes from other channels in the same band. It can improve SIR of received signal.	
185	International charged subscriber identifier	ICSI		A unique identifier allocated to each FPLMTS subscriber and used to identify the subscriber that is to be charged by the FPLMTS operator.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
186	International mobile equipment identity	IMEI		A code allocated to each FPLMTS MT when manufactured and used to uniquely identify the FPLMTS MT to the network for the purpose of terminal equipment validation or other similar tasks.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
187	International mobile user identity	IMUI		The unique identifier allocated to each FPLMTS user which is used to identify the user to the FPLMTS operator.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

188	International mobile user number	IMUN		A dialable number allocated to a FPLMTS user.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
189	Interoperability	-		The ability of multiple entities in different networks or systems to operate together without the need for additional conversion or mapping of states and protocols.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
190	Interworking	-		The means of supporting communications and interactions between entities in different networks or systems.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
191	Interworking functions	-		Mechanisms which mask the differences in physical, link, and network technologies by converting or mapping states and protocols into consistent network and user services.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
192	Intracell handover	-		(See “Handover”.)	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
193	Land earth station	LES		A part of the feeder-link system of a satellite network which provides for traffic and signalling connections between the space and terrestrial infrastructure segments of the satellite system. NOTE 1 – Generally, the LES does not operate within the FPLMTS frequency bands 1 885-2 200 MHz.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
194	Layer 3 message	-	3.2.1.5.1. 3.2.3.1.1. 3.2.6.6.3.5. 3.2.6.7.1. 3.2.6.9.2.2 3.2.6.11.4.3 .	Signaling messages originated and terminated at Layer 3. Layer 3 provides the control of the communication system.	
195	Layered orthogonal code sequence	-	3.2.2.2. 3.2.4.2.2.1. 1	Code group generated by tree-structured generation method of orthogonal spreading codes. Each code sequence on the same layer is orthogonal each other and same other layer codes too.	
196	Limited service area	-		A service area which is limited to a part of a country.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

197	Link access procedure for digital cordless	LAPDC		A link access procedure (layer 2) on the CCH for the digital cordless telephone system. NOTE 1 – The term "layer" refers to the OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) reference model.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
198	Link access procedure for digital mobile channel	LAPDM		A link access procedure (layer 2) on the CCH for the digital mobile communications system. NOTE 1 – The term "layer" refers to the OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) reference model.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
199	Location confidentiality	-		A function by which the information about the location of an entity is accessible only to the authorized parties.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
200	Location identity	-		An identification number that indicates the location registration area in which the mobile station is located.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
201	Location service	-		A particular mobility service in which location information can be provided to authorized users or to relevant authorities in case of emergency calls or for vehicular traffic management.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
202	Logical channel	-	3.2.1.1. 3.3.1.1.	An information stream dedicated to the transmission of a type of information supported by a radio bearer connection. Multiple logical channels can be mapped onto a single physical channel. One logical channel can also be mapped or duplicated on multiple physical channels.	Ref.: ITU-R .1224
203	Low-Earth orbit	LEO		A circular or elliptical orbit of about 700 to 3 000 km altitude above the Earth's surface.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
204	M-sequence	-	3.2.4.2.2.1. 3.2.4.2.2.2.	A maximal length PN sequence generated by a generator polynomial.	
205	Macro cells	-		Cells with a large cell radius, typically several tens of km. (Radius of 35 km.) NOTE 1 – The radius of a cell can be extended by the use of directional antennas.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

				NOTE 2 – Macro cells are characterized by low-to-medium traffic density, support for moderate mobile station speeds and narrow band services. NOTE 3 – A typical macro cell may be situated in a rural or suburban environment, with moderate building blockage, and, depending on terrain, significant foliage blockage.	
206	Macro diversity	-		A family of diversity techniques where diversity is provided by using multiple physical channels forming in the general case a point-to-multipoint RF connection in the reverse link and a multipoint-to-point connection in the forward link carrying a single data transmission. NOTE 1 – Such techniques include base station diversity, soft hand-off, simulcast, etc. At the mobile terminal side, macro-diversity and micro-diversity reception may in certain cases be similar.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
207	Maintainability performance	-		The ability of an item under stated conditions of use, to be retained in or restored to, a state in which it can perform a required function, when maintenance is performed under given conditions and using stated procedures and resources.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
208	Maintenance support performance	-		The ability of a maintenance organization, under given conditions, to provide upon demand the resources required to maintain an item, under given maintenance policy. The given conditions are related to the item itself and to the conditions under which the item is used and maintained.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
209	Malicious call identification	MCI		A supplementary service which allows the user to request that the source of an incoming call be identified and presented to an authorized entity.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
210	Masquerade	-		The pretence by an entity to be a different entity.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
211	Mass calling	MAS		A supplementary service or a service feature which involves instantaneous, high-volume traffic which is routed to one or more multiple destination(s). The network operator can temporarily	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

				allocate a single directory number to the served user and each time a call is made an announcement will be played to initiate the served user to input a further digit to indicate a preference.	
212	Measurement mode	-		An information field which is used to specify the measuring time of the reception level to the mobile station.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
213	Mediation function	MF		The MF block acts on information passing between an OSF and NEF (or QAF) to ensure that the information conforms to the expectations of the functional blocks attached to the MF. This may be necessary as the scope of the same reference point can differ. Mediation functional blocks may store, adapt, filter, threshold and condense information.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
214	Medium-Earth orbit	MEO		A circular or elliptical orbit of about 8 000 to 20 000 km altitude above the Earth's surface.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
215	Mega (satellite) cells	-		Cells which provide coverage to large areas and are particularly useful for remote areas with low traffic density. Due to their size, mega cells will provide coverage in many kinds of environment, from remote to urban, in areas without access to terrestrial telecommunications networks and in developing countries (even in urban areas) where this may be the only cell type available. NOTE 1 – Currently, mega cells can only be practically provided by satellite (the term "satellite cell" is sometimes used interchangeably with mega cell); however, it may be possible in the future for satellites to provide macro cell coverage.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
216	Message field	-		An information field which is used to identify the function of the transferred messages.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
217	Messaging service	-		An interactive service which offers user-to-user communication between individual users via storage units with store-and-forward, mailbox and/or message handling (e.g. information editing, processing and conversation) functions.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

218	Micro cells	-		Cells with low antenna sites, predominantly in urban areas, with a typical cell radius of up to 1 km. NOTE 1 – Micro cells are characterized by medium-to-high traffic density, low mobile station speeds and narrow-band services. NOTE 2 – Blockage by man-made structures may be significant in a micro cell environment.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
219	Micro diversity	-		Micro diversity is a family of diversity techniques which can be implemented on top of a single point-to-point RF transmission using a single physical channel. Such techniques include: antenna diversity, polarization diversity, multipath diversity, etc.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
220	Migration to FPLMTS	-		Movement of users and/or service delivery from existing telecommunication networks to FPLMTS.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
221	Mobile earth station	MES		An entity capable of accessing a set of FPLMTS satellite services. This entity may be stationary or in motion within the FPLMTS service area while accessing FPLMTS satellite services and may simultaneously serve one or more user. NOTE 1 – A user of a mobile earth station may also have several simultaneous connections with the network.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
222	Mobile earth station (fixed)	MESf		A mobile earth station operating only in a fixed environment.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
223	Mobile service switching entity network architecture	-		A group of functions providing switched connections for mobile services user.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
224	Mobile services switching centre	MSC		In an automatic system, the MSC constitutes the interface between the radio system and the public switched telephone network. The MSC performs all necessary signalling functions in order to establish calls to and from mobile stations.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
225	Mobile station	MS		A station in the mobile service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

226	Mobile station (fixed)	MSf		A mobile station operating only in a fixed terrestrial environment.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
227	Mobile station identifier	MSI		An identifier which distinguishes the specific mobile station from others.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
228	Mobile termination	MT		The part of the mobile station which terminates the radio path at the mobile side and adapts the capabilities of the radio path to the capabilities of the terminal equipment.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
229	Mobility management	MM		A function in the layer 3 which carries out registration and authentication for the mobile station. NOTE 1 – The term "layer" refers to the OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) reference model.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
230	Mobility manager	-		A repository of information and its associated processes accessed by personal mobility management or terminal mobility management. NOTE 1 – A mobility manager is used for location management, terminal registration and personal registration. A mobility manager is a functional concept which may be implemented in different ways, for example, as a database or in a signalling transfer point.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
231	Mobility manager identifier	-		A code which unambiguously distinguishes a mobility manager.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
232	Mobility service	-		Services which are directly related to the mobility of a user including terminal mobility.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
233	Multiband terminal	-		Terminal equipment with the capability of accessing services using different frequency bands.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
234	Multicast Channel	MCH	3.2.1.1.2.2.	A point-to-multipoint uni-directinal channel that transmits dedicated user information for a group of specified MSs.	

235	Multicode transmission	-	3.2.6.6.2. 3.3.6.8.2.	A type of transmission in which more than two pairs of spreading codes for a physical channel are used simultaneously for one call.	
236	Multiframe operation mode	-		A acknowledged information transfer mode using the “modulo n” sequence number.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
237	Multimedia service	-		A service in which the interchanged information consists of more than one type (e.g. video, data, voice, graphics). Multimedia services have multivalued attributes which distinguish them from traditional telecommunication services such as voice or data. A multimedia service may involve multiple parties, multiple connections, the addition/deletion of resources and users within a single communication session. NOTE 1 – In FPLMTS specifications or reports, multimedia is used in the sense of multiple information types supported within what the user sees as a single call.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
238	Multimode terminal	-		Terminal equipment with the capability of accessing services using different radio interfaces and/or techniques.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
239	Multiple subscriber number	MSN		A supplementary service which provides the possibility for assigning multiple numbers to a single interface.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
240	Multiplex number of location registration area	-		The number of location registration areas multiplexed in a particular radio zone.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
241	Multirate transmission		3.2.6.8. 3.3.6.8.	A type of transmission in which information streams are transmitted at various information data rates simultaneously on one telecommunication system.	
242	National service area	-		A service area consisting of a single country.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
243	Network	-		A set of nodes and links that provides connections between two or	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

				more defined points to facilitate telecommunication between them.	
244	Network architecture	-		A network configuration which identifies and defines physical entities and physical interfaces between these physical entities.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
245	Network element function; TMN related	NEF		The functionality providing the communication with the TMN being managed required for monitoring and control purpose.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
246	Network entity	-		A set of functional entities that is mapped onto a single piece of equipment in all anticipated system implementations. A network entity always relates to one physical entity of the network architecture.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
247	Network integration	-		Integration as applied to networks.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
248	Network operators	-		A provider of network capabilities needed to support the services offered to subscribers.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
249	Network performance	NP		The ability of a network or network portion to provide the functions related to communications between users; it contributes to service accessibility, service retainability and service integrity. Network performance parameter values are usually derived from quality of service (QoS) parameter values.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
250	Network provider	-		A person or another entity that provides the network capabilities to support a service or a set of services.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
251	Non-fixed access	-		A terminal access to a network In which there is no set relationship between the terminal and the access interface. The access interface and the terminal each have their own separate “identifiers”. The terminal may be moved from one access interface to another while maintaining its unique identity.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
252	Off-net access	OFA		A service feature which allows a user to access his/her VPN from any non-VPN station by using a personal identification number (PIN). NOTE 1 – Different sets of calling privileges can be assigned to different	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

				PINS, and a given PIN can be shared by multiple users.	
253	Off-net calling	ONC		A service feature which allows the user to call outside the VPN network. NOTE 1 – Calls from one VPN to another are also considered off-net.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
254	One number	ONE		A service feature enabling that the same logical number dialled from different physical areas will connect to different physical destinations.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
255	Operational system function	OSF		The functionality for processing information related to telecommunication management for the purposes of monitoring, coordinating and/or controlling telecommunication functions to include management functions (i.e. the TMN itself).	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
256	Operational system function (OSF) block	-		The OSF block process information related to telecommunications management for the purpose of monitoring/coordinating and/or controlling telecommunication functions to include management functions (i.e. the TMN itself).	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
257	Operations system	OS		The OS is the system which performs OSFs. The OS may optionally provide MFs, QSFs and WSFs.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
258	Origin dependent routing	ODR		A service feature managing acceptance/rejection and/or routing of a call depending on where in the network it originated. NOTE 1 – ODR does not include OCS.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
259	Originating call screening	OCS		A supplementary service or a service feature which allows the subscriber to specify that outgoing calls can be either restricted or allowed, according to a screening list and, optionally, a number of parameters.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
260	Originating user prompter	OUP		A service feature which delivers an announcement to the called party, and manages dialogue. It includes requesting and accepting additional information (e.g. key strokes) for use by the service logic to continue to process the call. It also includes all voice announcements to the calling party.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

	Orthogonal variable spreading factor	OVSF	3.2.4.2.2.2.2.1.	Variable spreading factor that uses layered orthogonal code sequence. See variable spreading factor and layered orthogonal code sequence.	
261	Outer loop	-	3.2.6.7.1.2.2	See Outer loop transmitter power control.	
262	Outer loop transmitter power control	-		A procedure to adjust the threshold level that is used in closed loop transmitter power control reference.	
263	Outstanding number	-		The number of message signal units which can be transmitted until a positive acknowledgement is received.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
264	PCS system	-		A collection of facilities which provide some combination of terminal mobility, personal mobility, and service profile management. NOTE 1 – The term facilities should be understood to include hardware, software, and network components, such as transmission, switching and signalling facilities, databases, etc.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
265	Packet	-		An information block identified by a label at layer 3 of the OSI reference model. NOTE 1 – The term "layer" refers to the OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) reference model.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
266	Packet ID	PID		On the header, data address information, error control information, data transmission procedure information are contained in a data block at layer 3 of the OSI reference model.	
267	Packet traffic channel	PTCH		A point-to-multipoint bidirectional channel which transfers the control signal information and user pocket data.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

268	Packet transfer mode	-		A transfer mode in which the transmission and switching functions are achieved by packet oriented techniques, so as to dynamically share network transmission and switching resources between a multiplicity of connections.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
269	Padding	PAD		A bit which is added in order to match the length of CPS-PDU to a multiple of inner coding unit length or selective combining unit length.	
270	Paging	-		Paging is the non-speech, one-way, selective transfer of a simple alert message (e.g. tone only) or a message (e.g. numeric, alphanumeric or transparent data) to a mobile receiver or pager. NOTE 1 – The feature "Paging with Acknowledgement" is also possible.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
271	Paging Control Channel	PCCH	3.2.1.1.	A downlink channel that transfers paging information	Ref.: Evaluation Reports ETSI SMG2 4.1.3.1.2.1.
272	Paging channel	PCH		A unidirectional channel on which the network transfers the same information to mobile terminals throughout the paging area.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
273	Paging indicator	PI	3.2.1.5.2.1.	A group of PCH containing information for indicating that there are terminating calls.	
274	Partial echo	PE		A signal which the base station returns on forward link to acknowledge whether the access signal which the mobile station transmitted on a previous slot is successfully received or not at the base station.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
275	Partial retransmission control	-		Retransmission control to recover the error by means of retransmitting the unacknowledged unit in layer 2 frame. NOTE 1 – The term "layer" refers to the OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) reference model.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
276	Path	-		The continuous series of positions or configurations of a mobile	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

				radio system that can be assumed in the process of change when moving towards a FPLMTS.	
277	Path search process	-		A process to search a demodulation timing; measuring delay profile and setting up the symbol timing at the time in which the highest path exists.	
278	Perch channel	-		A candidate channel for the BCCH for which the mobile station starts searching when the power is turned on.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
279	Peripheral level measurement	-		A measurement for the reception level of the frequency from the peripheral cell to acknowledge the cell domain where the mobile station on standby or communication is located.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
280	Personal communications service	PCS		A set of capabilities that allows some combination of terminal mobility, personal mobility, and service profile management. NOTE 1 – The acronym PCS should be taken to refer to personal communication services.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
281	Personal identification number	PIN		A personal code used for authentication of the user against the UIM to prevent its unauthorized use.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
282	Personal mobility	-		The ability of a user to access telecommunication services at any terminal on the basis of a personal telecommunication identifier, and the capability of the network to provide those services according to the user's service profile. NOTE 1 – Personal mobility involves the network capability to locate the terminal associated with the user for the purposes of addressing, routing, and charging of the user's calls. NOTE 2 – The word "access" is intended to convey the concepts of both originating and terminating services. NOTE 3 – Management of the service profile by the user is not part of personal mobility.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

283	Personal mobility manage	-		It provides authentication of user identification and maintains user location information in the service profile. Controls the completion of calls based on user-specified incoming call management contained in the service profile. Provides translation between user identification and identification of the terminal currently associated with the user for the completion of calls to the user's current location. Controls the services and features available to the user based on the user's subscription and in conjunction with the user-specified terminal access configurations.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
284	Personal number	-		A number that uniquely identifies a FPLMTS or UPT user and is used to place, or forward, a call to that user. NOTE 1 – Before the full implementation of the UPT service, the use of the term UPT number may, in some contexts, be subject to misinterpretation. The personal number is a UPT number, and is the basis of the personal mobility aspects of FPLMTS. The term is provided as an alternative term for use where appropriate to avoid such a misinterpretation.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
285	Personal numbering	PN		A service feature supporting a number that uniquely identifies particular user and is used by the caller to reach that user. A user may have more than one number for different applications (e.g. a business number for business calls and a private number for private calls). A subscriber may have personal numbers per charging account. UPT users have personal numbers.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
286	Personal registration	-		The process of associating a user with a specific terminal.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
287	Personal terminal	-		A light-weight, small, portable terminal providing the capability for the user to be either stationary or in motion while accessing and using telecommunication services.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

288	Physical Channel	-	3.2.1.4.	A path through a communication space defined in time, frequency and code, which is established for a given period of time. Multiple physical channels can be mapped onto a single radio-frequency channel. One physical channel can also be mapped or duplicated on multiple radio-frequency channels.	Ref.: ITU-R .1224
289	Physical entity	-		A set of zero or more functional entities which are mapped onto a single piece of equipment in all anticipated system implementations, together with the required communication functionality. A “physical entity” corresponds to a single network entity, or it only implements lower-layer communication functions.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
290	Physical interface	-		It defines the physical aspects of the communication between physical entities. For each “physical interface” a complete protocol stack is needed which determines how physical entities can communicate.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
291	Pico cells	-		Small cells with a typical cell radius of less than 50 m that are predominantly situated indoors. NOTE 1 – Pico cells are characterized by medium to high traffic density support for mobile low speed stations and wide band services.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
292	Pilot symbol	-	3.2.1.4.3. 3.2.2.2.1. 3.2.2.3.1.1. 3.2.2.4.1.1.	The symbols which provide reference for channel estimation to receivers. The symbols are consist of already known data?	
293	Pocket-sized station	-		A small size, light weight mobile station with relatively low power consumption that can comfortably be carried around by a person.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

294	Portable station	-		A mobile station that is portable but cannot comfortably be carried around by a person due to weight and/or size, or having relatively high power consumption.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
295	Position determination	-		The process of determining geographic coordinates/location based on measurements or other information received.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
296	Pre-FPLMTS	-		Mobile systems that are currently in service or will be introduced prior to FPLMTS	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
297	Priority identifier	-		An identifier used to determine which message unit has higher priority when the message unit sent from layer 2 to layer 1 is competing. NOTE 1 – The term "layer" refers to the OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) reference model.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
298	Privacy	-		The right of individuals to control or influence what information related to them may be collected and stored and by whom and to whom that information may be disclosed. NOTE 1 – National laws may apply in matters dealing with the protection of privacy.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
299	Private network operator	-		A provider of network capabilities, not offered to the general public, needed to support the services offered to a closed group of subscribers.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
300	Private numbering plan	PNP		A service feature allowing the subscriber to maintain a numbering plan within his private network, which is separate from the public numbering plan.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
301	Private service provider	-		A service provider which offers services to a closed group of subscribers, i.e. not to the general public.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

302	Probe	-		A set of slots used for transmitter power control of packet data. Each of the slots consists of pilot and TPC symbols only, that is, without data symbols. It is transmitted just before data body transmission and continues until the adequate transmission power is decided.	
303	Program sound transmission service	-		A teleservice which supports the transmission of sound signals with transmission quality comparable to AM radio broadcasting (lowest level) up to compact disc sound (highest level).	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
304	Progress indicator	-		An information supplied to indicate the progress of a call.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
305	Propagation performance	-		The ability of a propagation medium, in which a wave propagates without artificial guide, to transmit a signal within given tolerances. NOTE 1 – The given tolerances may apply to variations in signal level, noise, interference levels, etc.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
306	Protocol data unit	PDU		It is identifier of unit of information transferred between peer entity. And it contains control information, address information and service data unit from upper layer.	
307	Protocol discriminator	-		A discriminator to distinguish messages for user-network call control from other messages.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
308	Public land mobile network	PLMN		A network established and operated by an administration or Recognized Operating Agency (ROA) for the specific purpose of providing land mobile telecommunication services to the public. A PLMN may be regarded as an extension of a fixed network (e.g. PSTN) or as an integral part of the PSTN. NOTE 1 – A PLMN may comprise terrestrial cells or a combination of terrestrial and satellite cells.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
309	Public mobile satellite network	-		A network analogous to a PLMN which serves users via satellite only.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
310	Public network operator	-		A provider of the network capabilities needed to support the services offered to the general public.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

311	Public service provider	-		A service provider which offers services to the general public.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
312	Q adapter function	QAF		The QAF block is used to connect as part of the TMN those non-TMN entities which are NEF-like and OSF-like. The responsibility of the QAF is to translate between a TMN reference point and a non-TMN (e.g. proprietary) reference point and hence this latter activity is shown outside the TMN.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
313	Quality of service	QoS		The collective effect of service performances which determine the degree of satisfaction of a user of a service. It is characterized by the combined aspects of performance factors applicable to all services, such as: . service operability performance, – service accessibility performance, – service retainability performance, – service integrity performance, – other factors specific to each service.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
314	Radio bearer connection	RBC		The radio bearer connection is the connection between the MRBC (mobile radio bearer connection) functional entity and the RBC (radio bearer connection) functional entity. It is the element of the end-to-end connection whose configuration is conditioned by radio related attributes. A radio bearer connection may be built consisting of several connection elements.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
315	Radio frame	-	3.2.1.2. 3.2.1.4. 3.2.1.5. 3.2.2.2.3.	Radio frame is the unit of physical channel. One radio frame consists of many timeslots. Logical channels are almost mapped on physical channel per a radio frame.	

316	Radio frame number	-	3.2.6.2.3.1.	A number which corresponds to each radio frame in a superframe. It is decided by SFN and certain time delay transmitted from BS either	
317	Radio interface	-		The common boundary between the mobile station and the radio equipment in the network, defined by functional characteristics, common radio (physical) interconnection characteristics, and other characteristics, as appropriate. NOTE 1 – An interface standard specifies the bidirectional interconnection between both sides of the interface at once. The specification includes the type, quantity and function of the interconnecting means and the type, form and sequencing order of the signals to be interchanged by those means. The term “air interface” is synonymous with the term “radio interface”. See also “FPLMTS radio interface”.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
318	Radio interface protocol	-		The protocol used across the radio interface (usually a collection of protocols supporting various layers of the protocol reference model).	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
319	Radio link		3.2.6.8.2. 3.2.6.11.4.6.1.	A connection between BSS and MS which can transmit a message. A MS can have plural radio links simultaneously, if needed.	
320	Radio port	-		A device that provides the transmission and reception of signals over the radio interface.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
321	Radio port identifier	-		A code that globally and unambiguously distinguishes a radio port in a terminal registration area.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
322	Radio resource	-		A radio resource is a portion of spectrum available in a limited geographical area (cell). This portion of spectrum can be further divided into radio-frequency channels.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
323	Radio resource unit	-		A portion of spectrum available in a limited geographical area (cell). This portion of spectrum can be further divided into radio-frequency channels.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

324	Radio transmission control	RT		A control function to set, maintain and switch (change) the radio channel.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
325	Radio unit	-	3.2.1.5.1. 3.2.3.2.1. 3.2.3.4.11.	A unit of channel coding. This unit consists of one or several radio frames.	
326	Radio-bearer service multiplexing	-	3.2.68.3.	A method to provide different bearer services simultaneously. Two or more calls, to each of which a DPCH is allocated, are multiplexed.	
327	Radio-frequency (RF) channel	-		A specified portion of the RF spectrum with a defined bandwidth and a carrier frequency and is capable of carrying information over the radio interface.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
328	Random Access Channel	RACH	3.2.1.2.	The Random Access Channel(RACH) is an uplink transport channel that is used to carry both control information and user data from a mobile station.	Ref.: Evaluation Reports ETSI SMG2 5.1.1.2.4.
329	Random access packet	-	3.2.6.7.1.1.	A packet transmitted in Random access channel(RACH) in reverse link.	
330	Rate matching		3.2.3.7. 3.2.6.6.3. 3.2.6.8.1.1. 3.3.3.2.1.	A method to adjust the number of bits for the proceeding signal processing (e.g. interleaving). It is performed by either repetition or puncturing procedure.	
331	Regional service area	-		A service area that covers several countries and/or ocean regions of comparable size.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
332	Registration	-		A process by which a FPLMTS network becomes aware of the existence and location of a terminal and its associated user.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
333	Reliability performance	-		The probability that an item can perform a required function under given conditions for a given time interval.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

334	Report condition	-		An information field to specify the conditions which are necessary to report the quality of communications detected at the mobile stations.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
335	Reporting channels	-		The channels which the mobile station uses for reporting the reception level from the cells to the network.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
336	Request primitive	-		A service primitive which is used by the service-user to request a service.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
337	Response primitive	-		A service primitive which is used by the service-user to respond to a request for a service.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
338	Restriction indicator	-		An indicator to notify the network conditions regarding restrictions to mobile stations.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
339	Retransmission	-		The process of sending again the failed radio frame.	
340	Retrieval service	-		An interactive service which provides the capability of accessing information stored in database centres. This information will be sent to the user on demand only. This information can be retrieved on an individual basis, e.g. the time at which an information sequence is to start under the control of the user.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
341	Reverse charging	REVC		A service feature which allows the service subscriber (e.g. freephone) to receive calls at its expense and be charged for the entire cost of the call.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
342	Reverse link	-		A unidirectional radio pathway for the transmission of signals from one or more mobile stations to one base station.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
343	Reverse link synchronous transmission scheme	RSTS	3.2.4.2.1.2.2 3.2.6.11.1.	A scheme to reduce intra-cell interference in reverse link by controlling the arrival time of signals from each MS to the same timing.	
344	Roaming	-		The ability of a user to access wireless telecommunication services in areas other than the one(s) where the user is subscribed.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

345	Robustness	-		The ability to withstand random errors, burst errors and high bit error ratios over the whole service area. NOTE 1 – Robustness of a system is an important attribute. NOTE 2 – The ranking of potential speech/channel codec combinations may be different under good and marginal conditions.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
346	Scramble code	-		A code used in the scrambler for energy dispersal of RF signal.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
347	Search code	-	3.2.1.4.1. 3.2.4.2.	A spreading code which is used for cell search, Scrambling code detection and code synchronization. See also Scrambling code detection.	
348	Sector	-	 3.2.1.4.2. 3.2.5.1. 3.3.5.1.	A part of a cell which is ordinarily separated with directional antenna. A cell consists of several sectors. See also Cell.	
349	Sector number	-	3.2.6.2.3.1.	A number which is unique to every sector and report visiting sector to each mobile station.	
350	Security	-		The protection of information availability, integrity and confidentiality.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
351	Security architecture	-		The architecture of parties and entities relevant to security, and the complete set of secure procedures and information flows for the realization of security features.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
352	Security feature	-		A feature that gives some assurance against one or several potential security threats.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
353	Security management	-		The handling of the network and service management aspects of security, including administrative, operational and maintenance issues.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

354	Security mechanism	-		A means of providing a security feature.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
355	Security policy	-		A set of rules which define and constrain the types of security-relevant activities of entities and parties.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
356	Security screening	SEC		A supplementary service which allows the network to perform security screening before an end-user gains access to the network.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
357	Security service	-		A service releasing a particular security feature as a supplementary service.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
358	Selective combining unit	-	3.2.3.4.3.	A combining unit to select the best quality signal component among multiple signals from the same source.	
359	Service	-		A set of functions offered to a user by an organization.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
360	Service access point	SAP		An access point at which the layer (N – 1) provides the (N – 1) services to (N) entities.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
361	Service access point identifier	SAPI		SAPI are used to identify the service access point at the network side or user side on the user-network interface.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
362	Service accessibility performance	-		The ability of a service to be obtained, within specified tolerances and other given conditions, when requested by the user.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
363	Service area	-		The area within which a mobile station can access the FPLMTS services. A service area may consist of several FPLMTS networks. One service area may consist of one country, be a part of a country or comprise of several countries.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
364	Service data unit	SDU		Unit of a data transferred between service-user and service-provider.	
365	Service feature	-		A network function associated with a particular basic or supplementary service in order to upgrade such services in the interest of higher comfort to the users but, in general, not offered to them as a service on its own.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
366	Service integrity performance	-		The ability of a service to perform without excessive impairments, once obtained. Service integrity is mainly influenced by the transmission performance of the network.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

367	Service link	-		A bidirectional radio transmission link between space station and MES/PES/SP.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
368	Service operability	-		The ability of a service to be easily and successfully operated by a user.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
369	Service primitive	-		An abstract, implementation independent interaction between a service user and service provider.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
370	Service profile	-		A record containing information related to a user in order to provide that user with FPLMTS services.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
371	Service profile management	SPM		The ability to access and interrogate and modify the FPLMTS service profile. NOTE 1 – FPLMTS service profile management can be performed by the FPLMTS user, FPLMTS subscriber or FPLMTS service provider. NOTE 2 – The above definition pertains to FPLMTS. In general, service profile management may also apply to other service profiles such as the mobile terminal's service profile.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
372	Service profile verification	SPV		A supplementary service which provides the capability to read the service profile information across the user-network interface. This service is a component of configuration management.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
373	Service provider	-		A person or an other entity that has the overall responsibility for the provision of a service or a set of services to the users and for negotiating network capabilities associated with the service(s) he/she provides.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
374	Service retainability performance	-		The ability of a service once obtained, to continue to be provided under given conditions for a requested duration. Generally this depends on the transmission tolerances, the propagation performance and reliability performance of the related systems.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
375	Service specific connection oriented protocol	SSCOP		An AAL(ATM adaptation layer) protocol to enhance speed and quality of transmission and to simplify protocol processing which can be considered as an enhanced HDLC protocol.	

376	Service support performance	-		The ability of an organization to provide a service and assist in its utilization.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
377	Set of radio transmission technologies	-		A complete combination of radio transmission technologies that encompass the transmission dependent functions of a radio system which has potential capabilities to meet FPLMTS requirements in one or more test environments.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
378	Short message	-		An information block transferred as a whole by means of the Short Message Service.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
379	Short message delivery	-		The conveyance by the short message system of a short message to a potential recipient.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
380	Short message handling system	-		A function responsible for storing and relaying a short message between a FPLMTS user and another user (other FPLMTS user or user of a fixed network).	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
381	Short message originator	-		The user that is the ultimate source of the short message.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
382	Short message recipient	-		Potential recipient – any user to which a short message is conveyed. Actual recipient – any potential recipient for which delivery of a short message takes place.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
383	Short message submission	-		The conveyance of a short message by the originator to the short message system.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
384	Short message validity period	-		A period assigned to a short message by the originator, starting at the submission date and time and at the end of which the short message is to be considered obsolete by the short message system if not already delivered to its potential recipient(s).	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
385	Short mobile station identifier	SMSI		One octet mobile station identifier temporally assigned to the mobile station by the network in order to simplify the searching MSI.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

386	Signal disassembly/assembly bits	-		Bit series which indicate the top and last flags of the message, the number of units remaining in the message and the number of valid octets in the last unit and used for disassembly and assembly of messages.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
387	Signalling information confidentiality	-		A feature by which the signalling information is protected against disclosure over a FPLMTS radio interface.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
388	Signature part	-	3.2.2.3.2.	A set of short length (e.g. 256) ortogonal codes which are repetedly used to identify the reverse link RACH and transmitted on the Q-channel of Reverse link common physical channel.	
389	Single cell signalling channel	SCCH		A point-to-multipoint bidirectional channel used for signalling information between the network and mobile stations. This channel is used when the network knows the cell domain where the mobile station is located.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
390	Slot offset group	-	3.2.6.2.3.2.	Groups of different slot start timing. Each slot is to be transmitted with specified offset-timing in order to randomize the effect of interference for other MSs. See also Frame Offset Group and “3.2.6. Timing relationship”.	
391	Slow compensation control	SCC		A transmitter power control which is used jointly with open loop power control on TDD mode. Slow compensation control has a longer period than open loop and performs parts of the outer loop of open loop.	
392	Split charging	SPL		A supplementary service (SPL) or a service feature (SPLC) which allows the calling and called party to split charges for a call.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
393	Spot beam	-		Satellite antenna beam directed to a cell in a satellite system.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

394	Spreading code	-	3.2.1.4. 3.2.1.5. 3.2.2.2.2. 3.2.4.2.2. 3.2.4.2.3.	An orthogonal sequence used for spreading and identification of any other channels.	
395	Spreading code number	-	3.2.4.2.2.1.1	A number which corresponds to each spreading code. It is used in order to designate a spreading code. Spreading code number structure consists of code type number and code number. The code type number and the code number are indicated by binary 4 bit and 12 bit respectively.	
396	Spreading factor	-	3.2.4.2. 3.2.6.4.2 3.2.6.6.3. 3.2.6.11.2.	A ratio of chip rate to transmitted symbol rate on a DS-CDMA system.	
397	Spreading modulation	-	3.2.4.2. 3.3.4.2.	A modulation process with spreading code in order to spread the transmitted frequency bandwidth in a DS-CDMA system. See also Data modulation and Spreading code.	
398	Steal flag	-		A flag to identify whether the TCH is used as the FACCH.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
399	Subscriber	-		A person or other entity that has a contractual relationship with a service provider on behalf of one or more users. (A subscriber is responsible for the payment of charges due to that service provider.) NOTE 1 – Sometimes the term “FPLMTS subscriber” is used interchangeably with “subscriber”, especially where it is necessary to distinguish a person or organization which subscribes directly to a FPLMTS service from one which benefits from FPLMTS services.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

400	Subscriber access to service profile	-		A feature by which the FPLMTS subscriber has direct and limited access to the personal service profile of his associated users, by means of which he may be able to restrict access to services, etc.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
401	Succeeding transmission	-		The mobile station continues to transmit the succeeding (second or more) radio frame if the message length is longer than a radio frame.	
402	Super synchronization word	SSW		A word to establish the superframe synchronization. The SSW informs where BCCH, PCH and SCCH are allocated on the control channel.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
403	Superframe	-	3.2.1.4. 3.2.1.5. 3.2.3.5.1 3.3.2.	A set of radio frames.	
404	Supplementary service	-		A service which modifies or supplements a basic telecommunication service. Consequently, it can not be offered to a customer as a standalone service, rather, it must be offered together with or in association with a basic telecommunication service. The same supplementary service may be common to a number of telecommunication services.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
405	Synchronization burst	-		A burst signal transmitted to establish synchronization when setting the information channel or handover.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
406	Synchronous transfer mode	STM		A transfer mode which offers periodically to each connection a fixed-length word.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
407	System	-		A regularly interacting or interdependent group of items forming a unified whole technology.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
408	System frame number	SFN	3.2.1.5.1.	The frame reference used by the system. System frame number is used for reverse link scrambling code phase calculation and	

			3.2.3.5.1. 3.3.2.1.3.	superframe synchronization. In comparison with 'BTS reference SFN', this clock is delayed with the offset time determined for each sector and counts up every 10ms similarly. This is generated in each sector. The SFN timing in a sector is broadcast in BCCH to mobile stations.	
409	System identity	-		An information field which reports system identification.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
410	System integration	-		Integration as applied to systems.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
411	System integrity	-		The property (in the context of security) that data and the methods of handling the data cannot be altered or destroyed in an unauthorized manner.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
412	TMN management service	-		An area of management activity which provides for the support of operations, maintenance or administration of the network being managed, described from the user perception of the OAM requirements.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
413	Tail bit	-	3.2.3.6.	A short bit stream attached to the coded information stream to reset the convolutional decoder periodically to avoid error propagation.	
414	Target SIR	TSIR	3.2.6.10.3.	A desired SIR at the receiver to be controlled and kept constantly in order to keep desired communication quality.	
415	Telecommunication management network	TMN		A network supposed to support the management requirements of an operator (e.g. service provider, network provider, backbone network provider, access provider) to plan, provision install, maintain, operate and administer telecommunications and services.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
416	Teleconference	-		A teleservice which provides the ability for several parties to be engaged in speech. These parties may speak simultaneously and several parties may use the same terminal equipment.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
417	Telephone service	-		A public telecommunication service primarily intended for the exchange of information in the form of speech, whereby users can communicate directly and temporarily between themselves in	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

				conversational mode, and should be provided in accordance with the International Telecommunication Regulations, and the relevant ITU-T Recommendations. NOTE 1 – The international telephone service can also support a number of non-voice services such as facsimile and data transmission.	
418	Teleservice	-		A type of telecommunication service that provides the complete capability, including terminal equipment functions, for communication between users according to protocols established by agreement between administrations and/or ROAs.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
419	Televoting	VOT		A supplementary service which allows subscribers to survey public opinion using telecommunications. The number of calls to one or more multiple destinations are counted.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
420	Temporary mobile terminal identity	TMTI		An identifier temporarily allocated to a terminal when visiting a FPLMTS network in order to provide a mutually agreed address for paging a user of that terminal or other mobility related network functions.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
421	Terminal	-		The equipment which interfaces the end user with FPLMTS.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
422	Terminal alerting	-		The process of signalling from the network to a terminal for the purpose of delivering a call or another message.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
423	Terminal alerting identifier	-		A code distinguishing a wireless terminal within the registered terminal registration area for alerting purposes. NOTE 1 – The terminal alerting identifier may be in some cases the same as the terminal identifier.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
424	Terminal data	-		Data maintained for each terminal including the current terminal location (and capabilities).	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
425	Terminal equipment	-		A device or functionality which provides the capabilities for user applications, e.g. telephony, including the user interface. NOTE 1 – There may be various types of TEs used, some of which may be incompatible with the mobile termination (MT) equipment. Adaptation of	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

				these TEs to incompatible RTs may be accomplished through the use of a terminal adapter.	
426	Terminal identifier	-		A code identifying a specific terminal.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
427	Terminal location integrity	-		A feature by which the home FPLMTS service provider, the visited FPLMTS service provider and/or the FPLMTS network operator can have some assurance that the FPLMTS mobile terminal location related information cannot be modified by intruders. NOTE 1 – Terminal location integrity may effectively be implemented by the user location integrity.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
428	Terminal mobility	-		The ability of a terminal to access telecommunications services from different locations and while in motion, and the capability of the network to identify and locate that terminal or the associated subscriber. NOTE 1 – This ability implies the availability of telecommunication services, ideally, in all areas and at all times. Terminal mobility may be provided according to the mobile terminal's service profile.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
429	Terminal mobility management	-		It provides authentication of terminal information and maintains terminal location (and capability) information in the terminal data. Provides translation between terminal identification and location (routing address) for the completion of calls to terminals.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
430	Terminal registration	-		The process of associating a wireless terminal with a terminal registration area.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
431	Terminal registration area	-		A territory in which a wireless terminal is registered for terminal mobility.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
432	Terminal registration area identifier	-		A code distinguishing a terminal registration area.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
433	Terminal roaming	-		The movement of a terminal (associated with at least one user) from one cell, location area, area served by one visitor location database,	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

				exchange area, sub network or network to another, respectively, while the network keeps track of the terminal's location.	
434	Terminating call screening	TCS		A supplementary service or a service feature which allows the subscriber or user to permit certain incoming calls and restrict other incoming calls.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
435	Termination node	TN		An identifier to identify a termination node of the information on CPS-SDU.	
436	Time alignment bit	TAB	3.2.6.11.1	A control bit for adjusting the received signal timing at the BTS in the RSTS scheme.	
437	Time alignment control	-		A function which is performed to force to adjust the transmission timing in the mobile station according to the phase deviation between the standard timing and received burst signal at the base station in order to prevent the collision for the burst signal.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
438	Time dependent routing	TDR		A service feature enabling differential routing of an incoming call dependent on time/day/date.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
439	Time domain transmit diversity	TDTD	3.2.6.11.4	A forward link transmit diversity scheme in which the forward link signal is transmitted by the two TX antennas. It consists of two modes, i.e. pre-determined mode and feed-back mode. Antenna switching pattern is determined by the mode.	
440	Time slot	-	3.2.1.4. 3.3.	A data transmission unit within a radio frame which consists of several symbols.	
441	Traffic ability	-		The ability of an item to meet the traffic demand of a given size and other characteristics, under given international conditions.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
442	Traffic capacity	-		The total traffic that can be supported by a single cell (or spot beam), which is part of an infinite set of identical cells (or large number of satellite spot beams) in a uniform two-dimensional (or three-dimensional) pattern. NOTE 1 – The traffic capacity must be specified at a stated spectrum	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

				allocation, quality and grade of service, assuming an appropriate propagation model. This metric, is measured in Erlang/cell or Erlang/satellite spot beam, and is valuable for comparing systems with identical user channel requirements.	
443	Traffic channel	TCH		A point-to-point bidirectional channel which transfers user information and the user information control signal. The TCH transfers voice and facsimile information.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
444	Transfer mode	-		An information transfer attribute covering transmission, multiplexing and switching in a telecommunication network.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
445	Transmission format	-		Structures that messages are mapped onto the air interface.	
446	Transmission performance	-		The reproducibility of a signal input to a telecommunications network under given conditions. The given conditions may include the effect of propagation performance where applicable.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
447	Transmission resumption	-	3.2.6.9.2.2.	The function on DTX control by which transmitter resumes sending signals subsequently to transmission suspension.	
448	Transmission suspension	-		The function on DTX control by which transmitter stops transiently sending signals.	
449	Transmitter power control	-		The output power control is a feature that is performed to reduce interference within communication system and to save the battery power consumption of portable units.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
450	Transport block		3.2.1.2. 3.2.3.1, 3.2.3.4,	Transport Block is defined as the basic unit passed down to L1 from MAC, for L1 processing. An equivalent term for Transport Block is “MAC PDU”.	Ref.: Evaluation Reports ETSI SMG2 2.1.

451	Transport channel	-	3.2.1.2.	The channels that are offered by physical layer to Layer 2 for data transport between peer L 1 entities are denoted as Transport Channels. Different types of transport channels are defined by how and with which characteristics data is transferred on the physical layer, e.g. whether using dedicated or common physical channels are employed.	Ref.: Vocabulary for the UTRAN ETSI UMTS 25.XX
452	Transport Format Combination			A Transport Format Combination is defined as the combination of currently valid Transport Formats on all Transport Channels of an MS, i.e. containing one Transport Format from each Transport Channel.	Ref.: Vocabulary for the UTRAN ETSI UMTS 25.XX
453	Transport Format Combination Indicator	TFCI		A Transport Format Combination Indicator is a representation of the current Transport Format Combination.	Ref.: Vocabulary for the UTRAN ETSI UMTS 25.XX
454	Transport Format Indicator	TFI	3.2.1.2.	A label for a specific Transport Format within a Transport Format Set.	Ref.: Vocabulary for the UTRAN ETSI UMTS 25.XX
455	UIM holder verification	-		A feature by which the human user of the UIM is authenticated. This feature only applies when the UIM is used for the user association with the FPLMTS mobile terminals.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
456	UPT database	-		A repository for information, such as a service profile, that is related to a set of UPT subscribers and UPT users for the purpose of providing UPT service.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
457	UPT number	-		A number that uniquely identifies a UPT user and is used to place, or forward, a call to that user. NOTE 1 – A user may have more than one UPT number (for example, a business UPT number for business calls and a private UPT number for private calls). In that case, from a network point of view, each UPT number is considered to identify a distinct UPT user, even if they all happen to	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

				identify the same person or entity.	
458	UPT routing address	-		A number used by the network to direct a call according to the users UPT service profile. NOTE 1 – The only differentiation with a (non-UPT) network routing address is that the UPT routing address is used for delivery of UPT calls.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
459	UPT service profile	-		A record containing all of the information related to a UPT user in order to provide that user with the UPT service. NOTE 1 – Each UPT service profile is associated with a single UPT number.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
460	UPT service provider	-		A legal person or entity responsible for providing UPT subscriptions to UPT subscribers.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
461	UPT service provider authentication	-		A procedure by which a UPT service provider can be verified to be the one claimed.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
462	UPT subscriber	-		A person who, or entity which, obtains a UPT service from a UPT service provider on behalf of one or more UPT users.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
463	UPT user	-		A person who, or entity which, has access to Universal Personal Telecommunication (UPT) services and has been assigned a UPT number.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
464	UPT user identity authentication	-		A procedure by which the UPT user identity can be verified to be the one claimed.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
465	Unacknowledged operation	-		With this type operation, layer 3 information is transmitted in unnumbered information (UI) frames. At the data link layer the UI frames are not acknowledged. Even if transmission and format errors are detected, error recovery and flow control is undefined. NOTE 1 – The term “layer” refers to the OSI (Open System Interconnection) reference model.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
466	Universal access	UAN		A supplementary service which allows a subscriber having a number	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

	number			of terminals to be reached at a number of locations using the same directory number.	
467	Universal personal telecommunications (UPT) service	-		A service which provides personal mobility and service profile management. NOTE 1 – This involves the network capability of uniquely identifying a UPT user by means of a UPT number.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
468	User	-		A person or other entity authorized by a subscriber to use some or all of the services subscribed to by that subscriber.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
469	User data field	-	3.2.6.6.2.	Some specified symbols which are used to transmit user data, i.e., all symbols in a slot except Pilot symbols and TPC symbol.	
470	User event reports	-		A feature by which the FPLMTS user will receive warning announcements or indications at critical moments in the operation of FPLMTS services (e.g. information about accumulated charges, that his communication is unencrypted, etc.).	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
471	User identification	-		The process which enables an IT system to recognize a user as corresponding to one previously described to the system.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
472	User identity module			In FPLMTS it is a logical entity which could be removable from a unit (mobile or fixed) or with functionality contained in a unit. It contains information elements needed by the system to identify, authenticate and permit the users registration. The UIM can also be used to store user specific data.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
473	User information / control information	U/C		An identifier to identify a user information or a control information on CPS-PDU.	
474	User location integrity	-		A feature by which the home FPLMTS service provider, the visited FPLMTS service provider and/or the FPLMTS network operator can have some assurance that the FPLMTS user location related information cannot be modified by the intruders.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
475	User registration state	-		A potential service delivery condition resulting from a personal registration.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

476	User roaming	-		The movement of the user identity from one terminal to another whereby the relation between the first terminal and the user in the relevant network is deleted and the relation between the second terminal and the user is created in the relevant network.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
477	User-defined routing	UDR		UDR allows the subscriber to specify the desired routing of outgoing calls, e.g. through a public, private or virtual network.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
478	User-to-user signalling	UUS		A supplementary service which allows a mobile user to send/receive a limited amount of information to/from another PLMN or ISDN user over the signalling channel in association with a call to the other user.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
479	VOX control	-		A function that the mobile station in communications turns on/off transmission output according as the voice is in put or not in order to reduce the power consumption for the mobile station.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
480	Validation (messages)	-		The process of checking the integrity of a message or selected parts of a message.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
481	Validation (user/terminal)	-		The process of verifying that a user or terminal is authorized to access services.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
482	Value added service provider	-		A service provider which offers services that add value to other (primitive) services. (A value added service cannot be used alone, i.e. with another primitive service.)	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
483	Variable rate transmission	-	3.2.6.8.1.	A type of transmission in which information is transmitted at various information data rate in turn for one call.	
484	Variable spreading factor	-		The ability to change spreading factors depending on services.	
485	Vector sum excited linear prediction	VSELP		VSELP is a variation of CELP (code excited linear predictive). VSELP uses a code book which has a predefined structure, so that the computations required for the code book search process can be reduced. Therefore the mass of memory can be also reduced.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

486	Vehicle-mounted station	-		A mobile station which is mounted and operated in a vehicle where the antenna is mounted at the outside of the vehicle.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
487	Virtual circuit	-		A type of asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) connection involving the establishment and release procedures such that the label associated with each cell need not contain complete routing information.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
488	Virtual home environment	VHE		A system concept for service portability in FPLMTS across network borders. Service offerings in a visited network could differ from those of the home network. NOTE 1 – The visited network should be able to emulate for each user their home system or network in such a way that these users will not notice the fact that they are no longer in their respective home networks.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
489	Virtual private network	VPN		A system configuration, where the subscriber is able to build a private network via connections to different network switches that may include private network capabilities.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
490	Visitor location register	VLR		The location database, other than the home location register (HLR), used by an MSC to retrieve information for, for instance, handling of calls to or from a roaming mobile station, currently located in its area.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
491	W bit	-		Bits that indicate the type of Protocol data unit such as start, continue and complete.	
492	Wireless access	-		A terminal access to the network which uses wireless technology.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
493	Wireless mobility management	-		Assigning and controlling wireless links for terminal network connections. Provides the “alerting” function for call completion to a wireless terminal. Monitors wireless link performance to determine when an automatic link transfer (handover) is required and coordinates link transfers between wireless access interfaces.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

494	Wireless terminal	-		A general term used for any mobile station, mobile terminal, personal station or personal terminal, with which non-fixed access to the network is used.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
495	Wireless-access mode	-		Interfacing with a network access point by means of a standardized radio interface without a hardwired connection to the network.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
496	Wireline access	-		A terminal access to the network which uses wireline technology. NOTE 1 – For example conventional telephone sets and subscriber lines are means of access to the wireline network.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
497	Wireline-access mode	-		Interfacing with the network via a physical wired connection. NOTE 1 – This mode can be employed by a wired terminal or a wireless terminal operating in the wired mode via a standard physical interface.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224
498	Work station function	WSF		The functionality which provides interaction between O&M personnel and the OSFs.	Ref.: ITU-R M.1224

ANNEX 2 Abbreviations

No.	Abbreviation(s)	Term	Section
A1	ACK, Ack	Acknowledgement	3.2.1.5.2.
A2	BCCH	Broadcast control channel	3.2.1.1.
A3	BCH	Broadcast channel	3.2.1.2.
A4	BSC	Base station controller	3.2.6.6.
A5	BSS	Base station subsystem	3.2.6.7.1.2.1.
A6	BTS	Base transceiver station	3.2.1.4.
A7	CBP	Catalytic Bit Processing	3.2.3.3.3
A8	CCCH	Common control channel	3.2.1.1.
A9	CCH	Control channel	3.2.1.1.
A10	CL	Closed loop	
A11	CPS-PDU	Common part sublayer – protocol data unit	
A12	CPS-SDU	Common part sublayer – service data unit	
A13	CRC	Cyclic redundancy check	3.2.3.4.
A14	DCCH	Dedicated control channel	3.2.1.1.
A15	DCH	Dedicated channel	3.2.1.2.
A16	DHO	Diversity Handover	3.2.6.7.1.
A17	DTCH	Dedicated traffic channel	3.2.1.1.
A18	DTX	Discontinuous transmission	3.2.6.9.
A19	FACH	Forward access channel	3.2.1.2.
A20	FDD	Frequency division duplex	3.1.
A21	FER	Frame error rate	3.2.6.7.1.2.2.
A22	FIFO	First In First Out	
A23	GPS	Global positioning system	3.3.5.1.

A24	ISSI	Interference signal strength indicator	3.2.6.5.
A25	MCH	Multicast Channel	3.2.1.1.2.2.
A26	MIL	Multi-stage interleaving	3.2.3.3.1.
A27	MS	Mobile station	3.2.1.1.
A28	MSC	Mobile services switching center	
A29	MUI	Mobile used identifier	3.2.1.5.2.1
A30	OL	Open loop	
A31	PCCH	Paging control channel	3.2.1.1.
A32	PCH	Paging channel	3.2.1.2.
A33	PI	Paging Indicator	3.2.1.5.2
A34	PN	Pseudo-random noise	
A36	RACH	Random access channel	3.2.1.2.
A37	RSTS	Reverse link synchronous transmission scheme	3.2.6.11.1
A38	RSSI	Received signal strength indicator	3.2.6.5.
A39	SIR	Signal to interference ratio	3.2.6.7.
A40	TAB	Time alignment bit	3.2.6.11.1.
A41	TCH	Traffic channel	3.2.1.1.
A42	TDD	Time division duplex	3.1.
A43	TDTD	Time domain transmit diversity	3.2.6.11.4.
A44	TFCI	Transport format combination indicator	3.2.6.4.2.
A45	TFI	Transport format indicator	3.2.1.2.
A46	TPC	Transmitter power control	3.2.1.2.
A47	UID	User identification number	