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Title: **Questions ITU-R 39/8 and 77/8**

Document for: **Information**

Agenda Item:

As suggested by PCG, please find attached for your information an additional document which was approved by RAN by correspondence to be submitted to the next ITU-R TG 8/1 by Individual Members. The aim of this document is to inform TG8/1 that there is an ongoing activity within 3GPP toward the definition of suitable terminology for UTRAN; for the time being we just submit some very preliminary material and we clearly indicate that this material is only draft working material, not stable and therefore not approved by any group. We will hopefully submit something more stable by the subsequent TG 8/1 meeting in November.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

RADIOCOMMUNICATION STUDY GROUPS

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[National Administration or ITU Sector Member][#]

UTRAN VOCABULARY

The purpose of this contribution is to inform ITU-R TG8/1 of the ongoing activity within 3GPP TSG RAN on the definition of a suitable terminology for UTRAN.
The annex of this contribution contains an extract from a very preliminary draft version of the relevant document currently under development in 3GPP TSG RAN. It has to be noted that at this stage none of the material contained in the annex can be considered as stable, nor complete: it is simply working material, not yet finalised and as such not approved by 3GPP TSG RAN. Nevertheless, it is envisaged that this contribution would facilitate the activity of ITU-R TG 8/1.
Updated and more stable material will be submitted in time for the next ITU-R TG 8/1 meeting (Helsinki, 25th October - 5th November 1999).

[#] This contribution was developed in 3GPP TSG RAN.

ANNEX
(extract from UMTS 25.XX v. 0.1.3, "Vocabulary for the UTRAN")

Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS);
Vocabulary for the UTRAN
(UMTS 25.xx version 0.1.3)

Reference
DTR/SMG-0225xxU (2v000004.PDF)

Keywords
Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS), Vocabulary, Abbreviations

Contents

Intellectual Property Rights

Foreword

1 Scope

This ETSI Technical Report (TR) is a collection of terms, definitions and abbreviations related to the baseline documents defining Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) objectives and systems framework. This ETR provides a tool for further work on UMTS technical documentation and facilitates their understanding.
The terms, definitions and abbreviations as given in this TR are either imported from existing documentation (ETSI, ITU or elsewhere) or newly created by UMTS experts whenever the need for precise vocabulary was identified.

2 References

References may be made to:

a) specific versions of publications (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.), in which case, subsequent revisions to the referenced document do not apply; or
b) all versions up to and including the identified version (identified by "up to and including" before the version identity); or
c) all versions subsequent to and including the identified version (identified by "onwards" following the version identity); or
d) publications without mention of a specific version, in which case the latest version applies.

A non-specific reference to an ETS shall also be taken to refer to later versions published as an EN with the same number.

[1] ETR 309: "Vocabulary of terms forUMTS".
[2] UMTS 30.03 "Quality of service and dependability vocabulary".
[3] ETSI SMG2 UMTS L2&L3 Expert Group, Tdoc SMG2 UMTS-L23 033/98: "Vocabulary Used in Radio Interface Protocol Specifications".

3 Terms and definitions related to UMTS Radio aspects

Streamlining: Process which changes the role of an RNS (serving and drift) when one or multiple drift RNSs are involved in a connection.
Common Channel
Dedicated Channel
Shared Channel
Non-Access Stratum
Access Stratum
Access Stratum SDU (Service Data Unit): Unit of data transferred over the access stratum SAP (Service Access Point) in the Core Network or in the User Equipment.
Active mode: "Active mode" is the state of a User Equipment when processing a call.
Active Set: Set of radio links simultaneously involved in a specific communication service between an User Equipment and a UTRAN access point.
Adaptive terminal: An "adaptive terminal" is terminal equipment with the capability of adapting to more than one type or variation of network.
Average Transmitter Power Per Traffic Channel (dBm): the mean of the total transmitted power over an entire transmission period.

Cable, Connector, and Combiner Losses (Transmitter) (dB): the combined losses of all transmission system components between the transmitter output and the antenna input (all losses in positive dB values).
Cable, Connector, and Splitter Losses (Receiver) (dB): These are the combined losses of all transmission system components between the receiving antenna output and the receiver input (all losses in positive dB values).
Cell: A cell is a geographical area that can be identified by a User Equipment from a (cell) identification that is broadcast from one *UTRAN Access Point*
Coded Composite Transport Channel (CCTrCH): A data stream resulting from encoding and multiplexing of one or several *transport channels*. The data stream of the CCTrCH is fed to a data splitter unit that splits the CCTrCH's data stream onto one or several *Physical Channel Data Streams*.
Commonality: "Commonality" is a measure of the degree to which two radio transmission technologies serving different test environments share the same attributes. These attributes include: access method, modulation scheme, duplexing method, equalization strategy, FEC, bit interleaving etc.
Contiguous coverage: "Contiguous coverage" is a characteristic of a geographical zone in which UMTS service is uniformly provided and the service probability is above a certain threshold.
Control channel: A "control channel" is a logical channel that carries system control information.
Controlling RNC: A role an RNC can take with respect to a specific set of **UTRAN access points**. There is only one Controlling RNC for any **UTRAN access point** . The Controlling RNC has the overall control of the logical resources of its **UTRAN access point's**. (Check with SMG2 ARC same as serving RNC?)
Coverage area: The "coverage area" is the area over which a UMTS service is provided with the service probability

above a certain threshold.
Deployment scenario: The "deployment scenario" is a description of assumed user density and traffic to be served by a system in simulations. In the radio transmission technology selection process, the deployment scenario serves as a representation of the ultimate UMTS deployment.

Downlink: A "downlink" is a unidirectional radio link for the transmission of signals from a **UTRAN access point** to a User Equipment.
Drift RNS: The role an RNS can take with respect to a specific connection between a User Equipment and UTRAN. An RNS that supports the Serving RNS with radio resources when the connection between the UTRAN and the User Equipment need to use cell(s) controlled by this RNS is referred to as Drift RNS.
Equivalent Telephony Erlang: "Equivalent Telephony Erlang" (ETE) is a comparative measure of traffic which no longer refers to a particular service type like voice or data.
Evaluation criteria: "Evaluation criteria" are a set of capabilities and characteristics of radio transmission technology which may be supported or exhibited by a candidate technology. These criteria form the comparative basis of the radio transmission technology selection process.
Explicit Diversity Gain (dB): This is the effective gain achieved using diversity techniques.
Hand-off Gain/Loss (dB): This is the gain/loss factor (+ or -) brought by hand-off to maintain specified reliability at the boundary. (Editors note: Boundry of what ?)
Handover: Handover is a family of procedures that adds or removes one or several radio links between one User Equipment and UTRAN when a RRC connection exists and the position of the User Equipment is known on cell level in the UTRAN
Hard Handover: Hard handover is a category of handover procedures where all the old radio links in the UE are abandoned before the new radio links are established.
Hot Spot Capacity: 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.
Idle mode: "Idle mode" is the state of a User Equipment switched on but not actively processing a call.
Information Capacity: (Mbits/cell (or Mbits/satellite spot beam)) this is 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 cells (or large number of spot beams) in a uniform two-dimensional (or three dimensional) pattern. The information capacity 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.
Information Rate (10Log(Rb)) (dBHz): Information rate is the channel bit rate in (dBHz).
Inter-cell handover: An "inter-cell handover" is a handover between different cells. An inter-cell handover requires network connections to be altered. (Editors note: Is this terms used ??)
Intra-cell handover: An "intra-cell handover" is a handover within one sector or between different sectors of the same cell. An intra-cell handover does not require network connections to be altered. . (Editors note: Is this terms used ??)
Island coverage: "Island coverage" is a characteristic of a geographical zone in which UMTS service is provided in a number of separate isolated areas ("islands").
Iu: Interconnection point between an RNS and a Core Network. It is also considered as a reference point.
Iub: Interface between an RNC and a Node B.
Iur: A logical interface between two RNS. Whilst logically representing a point to point link between RNSs, the physical realisation may not be a point to point link. (Editors note: are Iu and Iub also logical interfaces)
Logical Channel: A logical channel is an information stream dedicated to the transfer of a specific type of information over the radio interface.
Logical Model: A Logical Model defines an abstract view of a network or network element by means of information objects representing network element, aggregations of network elements, the topological relationship between the elements, endpoints of connections (termination points), and transport entities (such as connections) that transport information between two or more termination points.
The information objects defined in the Logical Model are used, among others, by connection management functions. In this way a physical implementation independent management is achieved.
Macro cells: "Macro cells" are outdoor cells with a large cell radius, typically a few tens of km. However, the range can be extended by the use of directional antennas or repeaters.
Macro diversity: "Macro diversity" is a operation state in which a User Equipment simultaneously has radio links with two or more UTRAN access points for the sole aim of improving quality of the radio connection or providing seamless handover.
Maximum Path Loss (dB): This is the maximum loss that permits minimum SRTT performance at the cell boundary.
Maximum Range (km): Maximum range, R_{max}, is given by the range associated with the maximum path loss.
Maximum Total Transmitter Power (dBm): the aggregate maximum transmit power of all channels.
Maximum Transmitter Power Per Traffic Channel (dBm): the maximum power at the transmitter output for a single traffic channel.
Mega cells / satellite cells: "Mega or satellite cells" are outdoor cells served by a satellite. The individual sectors of a

satellite cell may have radii of 500 to 1 500 km.
Micro cells: "Micro cells" are small outdoor cells with radii of up to 1 km.

Mobile base station: A "mobile base station" is a base station which is not located at a given fixed site. Such a base station could be located within a bus, train or aircraft for example. A mobile base station has two kinds of radio connections: one to the fixed part of UMTS, the other to the Mobile Stations.
Mobile evaluated handover: Mobile evaluated handover (MEHO) is a type of handover triggered by an evaluation made in the mobile. The mobile evaluates the necessity of handover based on the measured radio environment and based on criteria defined by the network. When the evaluation meets the hand-off criteria the necessary information is sent from the mobile to the network. The network then decides on the necessity of the handover based on the reported evaluation result and other conditions, eg. uplink radio environment and/or availability of network resources, the network may then execute the handover.
Mobile Station: A "Mobile Station" (MS) is an entity capable of accessing a set of UMTS services via one or more radio interfaces. This entity may be stationary or in motion within the UMTS service area while accessing the UMTS services, and may simultaneously serve one or more users. A user of a Mobile Station may also have several simultaneous connections with the network. (Editors Note: This is not clear.)
Mobile Termination: The "Mobile Termination" (MT) is 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. (Editors note: Is this terms used ??)
MS-UTRAN connection: A relation between the mobile station and the UTRAN that is used to set-up, maintain and release the various *physical channels*. (Editors note: Is this terms used ??)
Network evaluated handover: Network evaluated handover (NEHO) is a type of handover triggered by an evaluation made in the network. There are three cases. The first case is that the mobile measures and reports the measurement to the network upon request from the network either periodically or on demand, and the network then evaluates the necessity of handover. The second case is that the network measures and evaluates the necessity of handover. In the third case measurements are made in both the mobile and in the network. In all cases, the network decides the necessity of handover based on the measurements and other conditions, eg availability of network resources. The network always executes any handover.
Node B: A logical node responsible for radio transmission / reception in one or more cells to/from the User Equipment. Terminates the Iub interface towards the RNC.
Paging area: A "paging area" is the geographical region in which a User Equipment will be paged as a part of incoming call establishment. A paging area may comprise one or more cells or sectors.
Paging: Paging is the act of seeking a User Equipment (Editors note: this needs further clarification)
Physical channel data stream: In the uplink, a data stream that is transmitted on one *physical channel*. In the downlink, a data stream that is transmitted on one *physical channel* in each cell of the *active set.*
Physical Channel: In FDD mode, a physical channel is defined by code, frequency and, in the uplink, relative phase (I/Q). In TDD mode, a physical channel is defined by code, frequency, and time-slot.
Pico cells: "Pico cells" are cells, mainly indoor cells, with a radius typically less than 50 metres.
Preselection criteria: "Preselection criteria" are a set of capabilities and characteristics of a radio transmission technology, indispensable for UMTS. For a candidate technology, failure to meet the preselection criteria will result in elimination from the radio transmission technology selection process.
Radio access bearer: The service that the access stratum provides to the non-access stratum for transfer of user data between User Equipment and CN.
Radio Access Network Application Part: Radio Network Signalling over the Iu.
Radio connection: A "radio connection" is a logical association between one or more User Equipments and one or more UTRAN access points to establish point-to-point, point-to-multipoint, broadcasting communications or even macro diversity. A radio connection comprises one or more radio links.
Radio frame: A radio frame is a numbered time interval of 10 ms duration used for data transmission on the radio physical channel. A radio frame is divided into 16 time slots of 0.625 ms duration. The unit of data that is mapped to a radio frame (10 ms time interval) may also be referred to as radio frame.
[Editor's note: This definition shall reflect present usage of this term in both the L1 and L23 expert groups. It needs to be checked and approved by both groups.]

Radio interface: The "radio interface" is the tetherless interface between a User Equipment and a UTRAN access point. This term encompasses all the functionality required to maintain such interfaces.
Radio link: A "radio link" is a logical association between a single User Equipment and a single UTRAN access point. Its physical realization comprises one or more radio bearer transmissions. (Editor's note: Is this not the same as a radio connection ? What is a radio bearer transmissions ?)
Radio link addition The procedure where a new *radio link* is added to the *active set.*
Radio link removal: The procedure where a *radio link* is removed from the *active set.*
Radio Network Controller: This equipment in the RNS is in charge of controlling the use and the integrity of the radio

resources. (SMG2 ARC)
Radio Network Subsystem Application Part: Radio Network Signalling over the Iur. (SMG2 ARC)
Radio Network Subsystem: Either a full network or only the access part of a UMTS network offering the allocation and the release of specific radio resources to establish means of connection in between an UE and the UTRAN.
A Radio Network Subsystem is responsible for the resources and transmission/reception in a set of cells. (SMG2 ARC)
Radio Network Temporary Identifier (RNTI): A Radio Network Temporary Identifier is an identifier for a UE when an *RRC connection* exists. It is e.g. used by the MAC protocol on common *Transport Channels* (RACH, FACH, PCH).
Radio operating environment: A "radio operating environment" is a classification for the UMTS operating regime, referring to differing radio related characteristics which affect the design of the radio interface necessary to provide service in that environment.
Radio resource unit: A "radio resource unit" is a single controllable resource employable for unidirectional information transfer over the radio interface. Typical examples for radio bearers are a time and frequency slot in a TDMA transmission scheme with frequency hopping, or the portion of radio resources characterized by a code sequence in a CDMA transmission scheme.
Receiver Antenna Gain (dBi): the maximum gain of the receiver antenna in the horizontal plane (specified as dB relative to an isotropic radiator).
Receiver Interference Density (Io (dBm/Hz)): Receiver interference density is the interference power per Hertz at the receiver front end. This is the in-band interference power divided by the system bandwidth. The in-band interference power consists of both co-channel interference as well as adjacent channel interference.
Receiver Noise Figure (dB): Receiver noise figure is the noise figure of the receiving system referenced to the receiver input.
Receiver Sensitivity (dBm): This is the signal level needed at the receiver input that just satisfies the required Eb/(No+Io).
Relay: Terminal devices capable of ODMA relay communications.
Relay/Seed Gateway: *Relay* or *Seed* that communicates with the UTRAN, in either TDD or FDD mode.
Relaylink: Relaylink is a communications link between two ODMA relay nodes.
Repeater: A "repeater" is a radio transceiver used to extend the transmission of a base station beyond its normal range.
Required Eb/(No+Io) (dB): The ratio between the received energy per information bit to the total effective noise and interference power density needed to satisfy the quality objectives specified in UMTS 30.03 Table 1.0 under condition of section 1.2.2 channel model.
Root Relay: ODMA relay node where communications originate or terminate.
RRC Connection: A point-to-point bi-directional connection between RRC peer entities on the UE and the UTRAN sides, respectively. An UE has either zero or one RRC connection.
Seamless handover: "Seamless handover" is a handover without perceptible interruption of the radio connection
Sector: A "sector" is a sub-area of a cell. All sectors within one cell are served by the same base station. A radio link within a sector can be identified by a single logical identification belonging to that sector.
Seed: Deployed ODMA relay node with or without a display/keypad.
Serving RNS: A role an RNS can take with respect to a specific connection between an UE and UTRAN. There is one Serving RNS for each UE that has a connection to UTRAN. The Serving RNS is in charge of the radio connection between a UE and the UTRAN. The Serving RNS terminates the Iu for this UE. (SMG2 ARC)
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 UMTS minimum requirements in one or more test environments.
Signalling connection: An acknowledged-mode link between the user equipment and the core network to transfer higher layer information between the entities in the non-access stratum**.**
Signalling link: Provides an acknowledged-mode link layer to transfer the MS-UTRAN signalling messages as well as MS - Core Network signalling messages (using the *signalling connection*).
Soft Handover: Soft handover is a category of handover procedures where the radio links are added and abandoned in such manner that the UE always keeps at least one radio link to the UTRAN.
Spectrum efficiency: "Spectrum efficiency" is a comparative measure characterizing the extent to which a radio interface is able to support a given number of users of a given UMTS service. Spectrum efficiency can be measured in ETE per cell per MHz or ETE per square kilometre per MHz.
Spot coverage: "Spot coverage" is a characteristic of a geographical zone in which UMTS service is provided only in small, isolated areas, perhaps individual cells.
Test environment: A "test environment" is the combination of a test propagation environment and a deployment scenario which together describe the parameters necessary to perform a detailed analysis of a radio transmission technology. A test environment allows direct comparison of various radio transmission technologies.
Test propagation environment: The "test propagation environment" is a description of the radio channel which will be used in simulations of the operation of radio transmission technologies during the radio transmission technology selection process. The test propagation environment is supposed to represent propagation conditions of the ultimate UMTS deployment.

Thermal Noise Density, No (dBm/Hz): the noise power per Hertz at the receiver input.
Total Effective Noise Plus Interference Density (dBm/Hz): the logarithmic sum of the receiver noise density and the receiver noise figure and the arithmetic sum with the receiver interference density, i.e. $j = 10 \text{ Log } (10^{((g+h)/10)} + I)$
Traffic Capacity: (Erlangs/cell (or Erlangs/satellite spot beam)) this is the total traffic that can be supported by a single cell (or spot beam), which is part of an infinite set of cells (or large number of satellite spot beams) in a uniform two-dimensional (or three dimensional) pattern. The traffic capacity 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.
Traffic channel: A "traffic channel" is a logical channel which carries users information like speech or data.

Transmission Time Interval: Transmission Time Interval is defined as the inter-arrival time of *Transport Block Sets*, i.e. the time it should take to transmit a *Transport Block Set*. It is always a multiple of 10ms (the length of one *Radio Frame*).
Transmitter Antenna Gain (dBi): the maximum gain of the transmitter antenna in the horizontal plane (specified as dB relative to an isotropic radiator).
Transmitter e.i.r.p. (dBm): the summation of the total transmitter power (dBm), transmission system losses (-dB), and the transmitter antenna gain (dBi).
Transmitter e.i.r.p. Per Traffic Channel (dBm): the summation of transmitter power output per traffic channel (dBm), transmission system losses (-dB), and the transmitter antenna gain (dBi), in the direction of maximum radiation.
Transport Block : 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".
Transport Block Set : Transport Block Set is defined as a set of *Transport Blocks* which is passed to L1 from MAC at the same time instance using the same *transport channel*. An equivalent term for Transport Block Set is "MAC PDU Set".
Transport Block Set Size: Transport Block Set Size is defined as the number of bits in a *Transport Block Set*
Transport Block Size : Transport Block Size is defined as the size (number of bits) of a *Transport Block*
Transport channel: The channels offered by the physical layer to Layer 2 for data transport between peer L1 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.
Transport Format: A Transport Format is defined as a format offered by L1 to MAC for the delivery of a *Transport Block Set* during a *Transmission Time Interval* on a *Transport Channel*. The Transport Format constitutes of two parts – one dynamic part and one semi-static part.
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*.
Transport Format Combination Set : A Transport Format Combination Set is defined as a set of *Transport Format Combinations* to be used by an MS.
Transport Format Combination Indicator (TFCI) : A Transport Format Combination Indicator is a representation of the current *Transport Format Combination*.
Transport Format Identification (TFI): A label for a specific *Transport Format* within a *Transport Format Set*.
Transport Format Set: A set of *Transport Formats*. For example, a variable rate DCH has a Transport Format Set (one Transport Format for each rate), whereas a fixed rate DCH has a single Transport Format.

UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network: UTRAN is a conceptual term identifying that part of the network which consists of RNCs and Node Bs between Iu an Uu. The concept of UTRAN instanciation is currently undefined. (SMG2 ARC)
Uplink: An "uplink" is a unidirectional radio link for the transmission of signals from a Mobile Station to a base station, from a Mobile Station to a mobile base station or from a mobile base station to a base station.
URA updating: URA updating is a family of procedures that updates the UTRAN registration area of a UE when a RRC connection exists and the position of the UE is known on URA level in the UTRAN.
User Equipment:
UTRAN Registration Area (URA): The UTRAN Registration Area is an area covered by a number of cells. The URA is only internally known in the UTRAN.
UTRAN access point: A conceptual point within the UTRAN performing radio transmission and reception. A UTRAN access point is associated with one specific *cell*, i.e. there exists one UTRAN access point for each cell. It is the UTRAN-side end point of a *radio link*.

4 Abbreviations

ACP	Adjacent Channel Protection
ARQ	Automatic Repeat Request
ACCH	Associated Control Channel
AWGN	Added White Gaussian Noise
BCCH	Broadcast Control Channel
BCH	Broadcast Channel
BER	Bit Error Rate
BLER	Block Error Rate
BPSK	Binary Phase Shift Keying
BS	Base Station
BSC	Base Station Controller
BSS	Base Station System
BTS	Base Transceiver Station
C-	Control-
CA	Capacity Allocation
CAA	Capacity Allocation Acknowledgement
CBR	Constant Bit Rate
CC	Call Control
CCCH	Common Control Channel
CCH	Control Channel
CCPCH	Common Control Physical Channel
CCTrCH	Coded Composite Transport Channel
CD	Capacity Deallocation
CDA	Capacity Deallocation Acknowledgement
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
CN	Core Network
CP	Chip Period
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
CTDMA	Code Time Division Multiple Access
DC	Dedicated Control (SAP)
DCA	Dynamic Channel Allocation
DCCH	Dedicated Control Channel
DCH	Dedicated Channel
DHO	Diversity Handover
DL	Downlink
DPCCH	Dedicated Physical Control Channel
DPCH	Dedicated Physical Channel
DPDCH	Dedicated Physical Data Channel
DRNC	Drift Radio Network Controller
DRNS	Drift RNS
DRX	Discontinuous Reception
DS-CDMA	Direct-Sequence Code Division Multiple Access
DSCH	Downlink Shared Channel
DTCH	Dedicated Traffic Channel
DTX	Discontinuous Transmission
EIRP	Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power
FACH	Forward Access Channel
FAUSCH	Fast Uplink Signalling Channel
FCS	Frame Check Sequence
FDD	Frequency Division Duplex
FDMA	Frequency Division Multiple Access
FEC	Forward Error Correction
FER	Frame Erasure Rate
GC	General Control (SAP)
GMSK	Gaussian Minimum Shift Keying
GP	Guard Period
GSM	Global System for Mobile communications
HCS	Hierarchical Cell Structure
HO	Handover
HHO	Hard Handover

HO	Handover
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JD	Joint Detection
kbps	kilo-bits per second
ksps	kilo-symbols per second
L1	Layer 1 (physical layer)
L2	Layer 2 (data link layer)
L3	Layer 3 (network layer)
LAC	Link Access Control
LCD	Low Constrained Delay ??
MA	Multiple Access
MAC	Medium Access Control
MAHO	Mobile Assisted Handover
Mcps	Mega-chips per second
ME	Mobile Equipment
MEHO	Mobile evaluated handover
MUI	Mobile User Identifier
MM	Mobility Management
MO	Mobile Originated
MOHO	Mobile Originated HandOver
MS	Mobile Station
MSID	Mobile Station IDentifier
MSC	Mobile Services Switching Center
MT	Mobile Terminated
NEHO	Network evaluated handover
NRT	Non-Real Time
Nt	Notification (SAP)
OCCCH	ODMA Common Control Channel
ODCCH	ODMA Dedicated Control Channel
ODCH	ODMA Dedicated Channel
ODMA	Opportunity Driven Multiple Access
ORACH	ODMA Random Access Channel
ODTCH	ODMA Dedicated Traffic Channel
OVSF	Orthogonal Variable Spreading Factor
QoS	Quality of Service
QPSK	Quadrature Phase Shift Keying
PC	Power Control
PCCH	Paging Control Channel
PCH	Paging Channel
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
PG	Processing Gain
PHY	Physical layer
PhyCH	Physical Channel
PI	Paging Indicator
PID	Packet Identification
PN	Pseudo Noise
PPM	Parts Per Million
PRACH	Physical Random Access Channel
PUF	Power Up Function
RACH	Random Access Channel
RANAP	Radio Access Network Application Part
RF	Radio Frequency
RLC	Radio Link Control
RLCP	Radio Link Control Protocol
RNC	Radio Network Controller
RNS	Radio Network Subsystem RNSAP Radio Network Subsystem Application Part
RNTI	Radio Network Temporary Identity
RRC	Radio Resource Control
RRM	Radio Resource Management
RSSI	Received Signal Strength Indicator
RT	Real Time

RU	Resource Unit
RX	Receive
SAP	Service Access Point
SACCH	Slow Associated Control Channel
SCCH	Synchronization Control Channel
SCH	Synchronization Channel
SDCCH	Stand-Alone Dedicated Control Channel
SDU	Service Data Unit
SF	Spreading Factor
SFN	System Frame Number
SIR	Signal-to-Interference Ratio
SP	Switching Point
SRNC	Serving Radio Network Controller
SRNS	Serving RNS
TCH	Traffic Channel
TDD	Time Division Duplex
TFCI	Transport Format Combination Indicator
TFI	Transport Format Indicator
TN	Termination Node
TPC	Transmit Power Control
TRX	Transmitter/Receiver
TX	Transmit
U-	User-
UARFCN	UTRA Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number
UDD	Unconstrained Delay Data
UE	User Equipment
UL	Uplink
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunications System
URA	User Registration Area
USIM	UMTS Subscriber Identity Module
UTRA	UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access
UTRAN	UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network
VA	Voice Activity Factor
VBR	Variable Bit Rate

History

Document history	
01 sept 1998	V 0.1.0 Inclusion of Vocabulary from SMG 2 ARC UTRAN Architecture Description; Stage 2; version 0.0.6
12-Nov-98	V 0.1.1 New Editor, Howard Benn, Motorola. Included L2/3 Vocabulary Used in Radio Interface Protocol Specifications Version: 0.1.0
8-Dec-98	V 0.1.2 Changes from Layer 2/3 expert group document S298y476
18-Jan-99	V 0.1.3 Changes from Layer 2/3 expert group, additional definitions on handover

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