MCMC SRSP GLOSSARY 10 March 2006

## **GLOSSARY FOR SRSP DOCUMENTS**

## 1.0 **GLOSSARY**

**ANSI** American National Standards Institute

**Apparatus** 

Assignment (AA)

An assignment that confers rights on a person to use the spectrum to operate a network facility of a specified kind at a specified frequency or in any specified frequency band or

bands.

Battery-less tag A RFID tag without batteries.

A RFID tag that includes a battery to enhance it's receive Battery- assisted tag

performance and power its internal circuitry.

Any service beyond the scope of existing PSTN/ISDN and 2G **Broadband** 

cellular networks; and

With capability to provide high-speed data transfer rate that exceeds the normal, voice-related speed (56kbps for PSTN

and 64kbps for ISDN); and

With capability to deliver interactive multimedia (i.e. combination of video, image, data, music, telephone and other

applications) services to consumers

**Broadband Wireless** Access (BWA)

Broadband wireless access is a system providing fixed or mobile last mile connectivity operating in the various

frequency bands as allocated by MCMC.

**Broadcasting Satellite** 

Service (BSS)

A radiocommunications service in which signals transmitted or retransmitted by space stations are intended for direct reception by the general public or a section of the general

public.

**EPC Global** Electronic Product Codes Global

An assignment that confers rights on any person to use any Class Assignment (CA)

frequency band or bands for a specified purpose and may be

subject to conditions that the Commission may impose.

**CEPT** Committee of the European Post and Telecommunications

**Digital Terrestrial** 

**Television** 

**Broadcasting (DTTB)** 

A broadcasting service that deploys digital broadcast transmission technology to deliver High Definition TV (HDTV) or multiple channels Enhanced Digital TV (EDTV) and Standard Digital TV (SDTV) with the 8 MHz bandwidth of a conventional analogue TV channel. Broadband data and multi-media services can also be combined with television

programme within a DTTB channel.

**EIRP** Effective Isotropic Radiated Power

**ERC** European Radio Council

European Telecommunication Standards Institute **ETSI** 

**FCC** Federal Communications Commission - A government

> agency of the United States of America charged with regulating interstate and international communications by

radio, television, wire, satellite and cable.

Fixed Satellite Service

(FSS)

A radiocommunications service between earth stations at a given position and when one or more satellites are used, the given position may be a specified fixed point or any fixed point within a specified area and includes satellite-to-satellite links which may also be operated in the inter-satellite service and feeder links for other space services.

**Fixed Wireless Access** 

(FWA)

Fixed wireless access is a system providing fixed last mile connectivity operating in the various frequency bands allocated by the MCMC.

Frequency agile

technique

The technique used to determine an unoccupied sub-band in order to minimize interference with other users of the same band.

Harmful Interference

Interference which endangers or seriously degrades, obstructs, or repeatedly interrupts the functioning of one or more safety services or the operation of any apparatus in accordance with the Communications and Multimedia (Spectrum) Regulations 2000.

**High Definition** Television (HDTV) Broadcasting of TV signals with higher picture resolution than those of standard picture definition or traditional

analogue TV picture formats

**HiperLAN** High Performance Radio Local Area Networks

**IEEE** Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

Integral antenna Permanent fixed antenna, which may be built-in, designed as

an indispensable part of the equipment.

**International Mobile Telecommunications** 

**IMT-2000** 

The term used by the International Telecommunications

Union for third-generation wireless services.

**Interrogator** RFID equipment that will activate an adjacent tag and read its

data. It may also enter or modify the information in a tag.

ISO International Organization for Standardization

ITU International Telecommunication Union

and the service node.

Local Multipoint
Distribution Service
(LMDS)

Or also referred to as LMCS – Local multi-point Communications Service is a wireless broadband distribution systems, operating in cellular or other efficient fashion, providing an array of video, data and telephone services directly to residential and business subscribers. These broadband local distribution networks will act as local communications common carriers and will be able to carry basic and advanced communications, multimedia and

broadcasting services.

MCMC Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission – is

the regulator for the converging communications and

multimedia industry in Malaysia.

Multipoint Microwave Distribution System (MMDS)

A wireless telecommunications technology used for generalpurpose broadband networking usually in areas where laying cables is not economically viable.

Multi Access Radio System (MARS) A system which operate in the 2 GHz band to serve clusters of population and areas not served by other telecommunication services. These systems can be extended to far away places by means of repeaters.

Non Interference Basis (NIB)

A condition of use relative to other specified uses that affords no protection from harmful interference from the other specified users, and prohibits causing harmful interference to the other specified users.

**Non-standard system** A radio system that do not conform to this SRSP.

Power Spectral Density (PSD)

Minimum value of the power spectral density necessary to permit a desired reception quality, under specified receiving conditions, in the presence of natural and man-made noise and of interference, either in an existing situation or as determined by agreements or frequency plans. Radiated measurements Measurements that involve the absolute measurement of a

radiated field.

Radiolocation Service A radiodetermination service used for the purpose of

radiolocation.

**Spurious emission** Emission on a frequency or frequencies which are outside the

necessary bandwidth and the level of which may be reduced without affecting the corresponding transmission of information. Spurious emissions include harmonic emissions, parasitic emissions, inter-modulation products and frequency conversion products but evaluate out of hand emissions.

conversion products, but exclude out-of-band emissions.

SRSP Standard Radio System Plan – is a series of documents that is a

part of the Spectrum Plan that provide guidance on efficient

spectrum usage.

**Standard system** A radio system that conforms to the technical requirements of

a SRSP.

Tag A RFID transponder that holds data and responds to an

interrogation signal.

**Transponder** An electrical device designed to receive a specific signal and

automatically transmit a specific reply upon proper

interrogation.

UCC Uniform Commercial Code

Conference (WRC)

Wireless Local Area A wireless local area network (LAN) is a flexible-data Network (WLAN) communications system implemented as an extension to or as

an alternative for, a wired LAN. Using radio frequency (RF) technology, wireless LANs transmit and receive data over the air, minimizing the need for wired connections. Thus, wireless LANs combine data connectivity with user mobility. A short range computer to computer wireless data

communications network.

World An international forum where ITU Members States gather to

**Radiocommunications** review and if necessary, revise an Administrative Regulations

known as the Radio Regulations.

WRC 2003 Advisory An advisory committee made up of Informal Working Groups

Committee (WAC) that draft, and table recommendations towards the

formulation of an agenda for the World Radiocommunications Conference in 2003.

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