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Personal Handy-Phone System : Glossary and Abbreviations

Summary

This Glossary and Abbreviations have been compiled and edited in the PHS MoU technical specifications, with the purpose of clarifying the definitions of terms used in the PHS MoU technical specifications and indicating their sources, so that users of the specifications will be able to understand the contents more readily.

The main works referred for this Glossary and Abbreviations are:

ITU-T Bluebook Terms and definitions, Abbreviations and acronyms (1989 ed.)
ITU-T Q.1290 (Glossary of terms used in the definition of Intelligent Networks, 1995 ed.)
TTC Glossary (1995 ed.)

The terminology used in the PHS MoU technical specifications is normally that used in the ITU-T recommendations. It should be noted, however, that terms from the following domestic specifications are used as well.

ARIB
Bellcore
TTC

In addition, there are terms used in the ITU-T recommendations that are used with meanings limited to this PHS MoU technical specifications, in which case notation like the following is used for indicating their source:

ITU-T*

In the future, as additions and revisions are made to the PHS MoU technical specifications, we plan to issue regular updates of this Glossary and Abbreviations. With the cooperation of users and those involved in this project we shall endeavor to make this a more useful Glossary and Abbreviations.

Abbreviations:

ARIB	Association of Radio Industries and Businesses
Bellcore	Bell Communications Research, Inc.
ITU-T	International Telecommunication Union Telecommunication Standardization Sector
PHS MoU	Personal Handy-Phone System Memorandum of Understanding
TTC	The Telecommunication Technology Committee

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2. Glossary

A

Abstract Syntax Notation 1 (ASN.1) ITU-T
The notation which is used for the definition of data types, values, and constraints on data types.

Access Control Information (ACI) ITU-T
The information which specifies the access control about the attribute in the entry of the object class

access information PHS-MoU
The information that is sent to ISDN by the public CS.

access network ITU-T
A system implemented between a Local Exchange (LE) and a user, replacing part or the whole of the local line distribution network.

Adaptive Differential Pulse Code Modulation (ADPCM) ITU-T
A form of differential pulse code modulation that uses adaptive quantizing. The differential pulse code modulation is a process in which a signal is sampled, and the difference between each sample of this signal and its estimated value is quantized and converted by encoding to digital signal.

additional called number ITU-T
An additional number information to called number contained in generic number.

ADjunct (AD) ITU-T
An entity in the intelligent network that is functionally equivalent to a service control point but is directly connected to a service switching point.

alias ITU-T
The mechanism which provides an alternative name for an object.

ANswer Message (ANM) ITU-T
A message sent in the backward direction indicating that the call has been answered.

Application Context (AC) ITU-T
An Application Context describes the functions which are to be used for a particular instance of communication.

Application Entity (AE) ITU-T
The system-independent application activities which are made available as application services to the application agent, e.g. a set of application service elements which together perform all or part of the communication aspects of an application process.

Application Entity Invocation (AEI) ITU-T
The actual "run-time" program that performs all or a subset of the communication functions defined by the AE-type specifications.

Application Service Element (ASE) ITU-T
A coherent set of integrated functions to help accomplish application communication, e.g. within an application entity.

association ITU-T
A logical relationship between entities exercised in performing a function.

Associated Control CHannel (ACCH) ARIB
This is the point-point bidirectional control channel that is associated with TCH. It transmits signalling information and user packet data.

Association of Radio Industries and Businesses (ARIB)
An institute which promotes the development of new radio systems in the communication and broadcasting field and the national standardization of the technology level in Japan.

attribute ITU-T
The information of a particular type concerning an object and appering in an entry describing that object in the DIB.

attribute type ITU-T
The component of an attribute which indicates the class of information given by that attribute

authentication ARIB
This is the function that acknowledges that the personal station carrying out communication is the correct personal station. It carries out call reception, call sending, location registration, etc.

B

Basic Rate Interface (BRI) ITU-T
A user-network access arrangement that corresponds to the interface structure composed of two B-channels and one D-channel. The D-channel for this type of access is 16 kbit/s.

B-channel ITU-T
A B-channel is intended to carry a wide variety of user information streams. A distinguishing characteristic is that a B-channel does not carry signalling information for circuit switching by the ISDN. Signalling information used for circuit switching by the ISDN is carried over other types of channels, e.g. a D-channel.
The bit rate of the B-channel in this type of interface is 64 kbit/s.

bearer channel ITU-T
For V5 interface, a 64 kbit/s time slot in the V5.1-interface allocated for a PCM encoded 64 kbit/s channel from a PSTN user port.

Bearer Channel Connection (BCC) protocol ITU-T
A protocol which allows the LE to instruct the AN to allocate bearer channels, either singly or in multiples, on demand.

bind/unbind ITU-T
A mechanism used during Association Control for authentication. Refer to Recommendation X.500.

Broadcast Control Channel(BCCH) ARIB
This is a one way channel for broadcasting control information from the cell station to the personal station. It transfers information related to channel structure, information

C

call connection procedure TTC
This is the originating and terminating connection procedure within public PHS network.

Call Control (CC) ITU-T
The set of functions used to process a call (e.g. provide service features and establish, supervise, maintain and release connections).

Call Control Function (CCF) ITU-T
The network intelligence that provides call/connection processing and control. Functional entities which cooperate with each other to provide network call processing functions.

Calling Line Identification Presentation(CLIP) ITU-T
A supplementary service offered to the called party which provides the calling party's ISDN-number, possibly with sub-address information, to the called party.

calling party's PHS-number ARIB
The PHS number of the user who originated the call.

calling user's PHS-Number ARIB
The PHS number of the user who originated the call.

circuit-mode 32 kbit/s unrestricted bearer service ARIB
Unrestricted information transmission function at 32kbit/s with bit transparency

Call ProGress message (CPG) ITU-T
A message sent in the backward direction indicating that an event has occurred during call set-up which should be relayed to the calling party.

Call Reference (CR) ITU-T
Circuit independent information identifying a particular call.

cell PHS MoU
A radio zone covered by a WCS

Cell Station (CS) ARIB
The cell station carries out mobile radio communication with personal station on land.

channel associated signalling ITU-T
A signalling method in which the signals necessary for the traffic carried by a single channel are transmitted in the channel itself or in a signalling channel permanently dedicated to it.

circuit mode ITU-T
A transfer mode in which transmission and switching functions are achieved by permanent allocation of channels/bandwidth between the connections.

circuit-mode 32 kbit/s bearer service for speech information transfer ARIB
Transmission function suited for voice communication; 32kbit/s ADPCM CODEC is inserted.

circuit-mode 32 kbit/s bearer service for 3.1kHz audio information transfer ARIB
Transmission function suited for 3.1 kHz bandwidths communication; 32kbit/s ADPCM CODEC is inserted.

class of SCCP service ITU-T
A number chosen by the user of the SCCP to select 1 out of 4 network services provided by the SCCP.

clear back TU-T
A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the called party has cleared.

clear forward ITU-T
A signal sent in the forward direction to terminate the call or call attempt and release the circuit concerned. This signal is normally sent when the calling party clears.

Calling Number Delivery (CND) Bellcore
A service forwards the calling party's number to the customer premise equipment.

Common Control Channel(CCCH) ARIB
This is PCH and SCCH. They are channels that perform control information transfer required in call connection.

Communication channel (C-channel) ITU-T
A 64 kbit/s time slot on a V5.1 or V5.2 -interface used to carry one or more communication paths all of different types.

Communication path (C-path) ITU-T
Any one of the following information types
- the layer 2 data link carrying the control protocol;
- the layer 2 data link carrying the link control protocol;
- the layer 2 data link carrying the PSTN signalling;
- each of the layer 2 data links carrying the protection protocol;
- the layer 2 data link carrying the BCC protocol;
- all the ISDN Ds-type data from one or more user ports;
- all the ISDN p-type data from one or more user ports;

- all the ISDN f-type data from one or more user ports.
It should be noted that this definition includes the possibility that there is more than one C-path of the same information type, each allocated to a different logical C-channel.

component ITU-T
A protocol data unit exchanged between TC-users, via the component sublayer of transaction capabilities.

component portion ITU-T
The part of a TC message containing the components.

Connection Endpoint Identifier (CEI) ITU-T
Connection Endpoint Identifier (CEI) is used to address the connection-endpoint.

conversation part ITU-T
The part of a TC message containing the information related to application context and, as an option, user information(i.e., data which is not component).

Country Code (CC) ITU-T
The Country Code is information used to identify the country. It is contained in PHS Number and in PS and CS identification Codes. In the former case, it consists of one, two or three digits and is defined by ITU-T Recommendation E.164. And in the latter case, it consists of three digit and is defined by ITU-T Recommendation E.212 as a name of Mobile Country Code.

CS identification code (CS-id) ARIB
ACS Identification Code is information used to identify the CS. It is not recognized by user and is used only in the air interface. The CS-ID structure is shown below.
Operator identification code + Paging area number + Additional ID

Customer Service Center (CSC) PHS MoU
CSC controls registration of subscribers and charge of service menu, etc. by giving a service order. For the PHS service, registers and stops PSs.

D

data link layer ITU-T
The layer 2 provides functional and procedural means for connectionless-mode among network-entities, and for connection-mode for the establishment, maintenance, and release data-link-connections among network-entities and for the transfer of data-link-service-data-units. A data-link-connection is built upon one or several physical-connections. It detects and possibly corrects errors which may occur in the Layer 1. In addition, it enables the Layer 3 to control the interconnection of data-circuits within the Layer 1.

D-channel ITU-T
The D-channel may have different bit rates. A D-channel is primarily intended to carry signalling information for circuit switching by the ISDN. The bit rate of the D-channel in this type of interface is 16 kbit/s.

destination PHS network ARIB
The PHS network to which a call is to be terminated.

digital multiplexing ITU-T
A form of time division multiplexing applied to digital channels which convey digital signals.

Digital Service Unit (DSU) TTC
Equipment in which the functions of NT1 are implemented.

Digital Subscriber Signalling system No.1 (DSS1) ITU-T
Q.931 Signalling specification for frame mode basic call control.

digital transmission ITU-T
The transmission of digital signals by means of a channel or channels that may assume in time any one of a defined set of discrete states.

Digital Transmission Facility (DTF) Bellcore
Interface which terminates one DS1 facility and provices generic digital terminal functions

Direct Dialling In (DDI) ITU-T
Enables a user to call directly another user on a ISPBX or other private system without attendant intervention.

directory ITU-T
A repository of information about objects and which provides directory services to its users which allow access to the information.

Directory Access Protocol (DAP) ITU-T
A Directory Protocol which defines the exchange of requests and outcomes between a DUA and a DSA.

Directory Entry (DE) ITU-T
A named collection of information within the DIB. The DIB is composed of entries.

Directory Information Base (DIB) ITU-T
The complete set of information to which the Directory provides access, and which includes all of the pieces of information which can be read or manipulated using the operations of the Directory.

Directory Information Shadowing Protocol (DISP) ITU-T
A Directory Protocol which defines the exchange of replication information between two DSAs that have established shadowing agreements.

Directory Information Tree (DIT) ITU-T
The DIB considered as a tree, whose vertices (other than the root) are the Directory entries.

Directory Management Domain (DMD) ITU-T
A set of one or more DSAs and zero or more DUAs managed by a single organization.
Directory System Agent (DSA) ITU-T

An OSI application process which is part of the Directory.

Directory System Protocol (DSP) ITU-T
A Directory Protocol which defines the exchange of requests and outcomes between two DSAs.

Directory User Agent (DUA) ITU-T
An OSI application process which represents a user in accessing the Directory.

Distinguished Name (DN) ITU-T
One of the names of the object, formed from the sequence of the RDNs of the object entry and each of its superior entries.

DSA-Specific Entry (DSE) ITU-T
The information held by a DSA that is associated with a particular name; the DSE may (but need not) contain the information associated with the corresponding Directory entry.

DTMF signal transmission ARIB
Service to transmit DTMF signal from WLL terminal to PSTN

*****E*****

emergency call connection PHS MoU
Service to assign ordinary subscriber channel for emergency call such as fire/police station call even if all channels are busy

emergency call holding PHS MoU
Service to hold link in emergency call such as fire/police station call even if user puts on hook

entity ITU-T
A part device, sub-system, functional unit, equipment or system that can be individually considered. In ISDN the term is used to refer to a particular system or sub-system such as a user terminal or a digital exchange. It is also used to refer to a set of functions of a particular system at a location, e.g. the layer 2 functions of a signaling system at a user terminal.

Envelope Function address (EFaddr) PHS MoU
An EFaddr is an address used in the LAPV5-EF frame to identify different V5-enveloping function sublayer connections, each of them used to support a relaying mechanism for messages corresponding to the V5.1-layer 3 protocols (e.g. PSTN protocol, control protocol). It shall be present in every LAPV5-EF and its purpose is to provide a common envelope in frames in which the LAPV5-EF information field is terminated by the WAC (e.g. LAPV5-DL frames used by the PSTN protocol and control protocol). It shall be a 13-bit number, binary coded.

explicit request ITU-T*
The PHS-UUS supplementary service is considered as explicitly requested when a user requests the activation of the PHS-UUS supplementary service.

explicit service request ITU-T
The PHS-UUS supplementary service is considered as explicitly requested when a user requests the activation of the PHS-UUS supplementary service.

*****F*****

Fast Associated Control Channel(FACCH) ARIB
This is an ACCH that temporarily steals TCH and performs high speed data transmission.

flexible charging ITU-T
This is a charging method for calls to allow the charging of service flexible by IN functions, in contrast with conventional charging method.

forwarded-to address ARIB
An address of the forwarded-to user.

forwarded-to destination ITU-T*
A destination to which a call is to be forwarded.

forwarded-to number ITU-T*
A number of the forwarded-to user.

forwarded-to user ITU-T
A user to whom the call shall be forwarded.

forwarded-to user number ITU-T*
A number of the forwarded-to user.

forwarded-to user's number ITU-T*
A number of the forwarded-to user.

forwarding user ITU-T*
A user who forwards a call.

forwarding user's address ITU-T
An address of the user who forwards the call.

Functional Entity Action (FEA) ITU-T
An action performed by a functional entity as a result of a specific stimulus while the functional entity is in a specific state.

Functional Entity (FE) ITU-T
An entity that comprises a specific set of functions at a given location.

*****G*****

gateway ITU-T
Functions to receive inter-network defined signals from another network and convert them into local

network signals, and functions to convert the local network signals into inter-network defined signals and send them to another network

generic number ITU-T
A number information sent in either direction to enhance network operation or for supplementary services.

glue DSE ITU-T
A DSE that represents knowledge of a name only. A DSA holding a context prefix DSE or a cross reference DSE may hold glue DSEs to represent the names of the superiors of the context prefix or cross reference DSE if no other operational information (e.g., knowledge) is associated with those names.

GR-303 Bellcore
GR-303 which is a defacto standard published by Bellcore is for Integrated Digital Loop Carrier System Generic Requirements, Objectives and Interface.

group control PHS MoU
A control scheme that multiple WCSs commonly share a signal control channel.

*****H*****

handover ARIB
Handover is the action of switching a call in progress from one cell to another (or between radio channels in the same cell). It is used to allow established calls to continue when PS moves from one cell to another.

home cordless services PHS MoU
This is one of the PHS services that a PS can be used at home as a cordless handset.

Home Location Register (HLR) ITU-T
Register where the current location and all subscriber profile for PS are permanently stored.

home network ITU-T
The geographical area of the network where the user normally resides, or the service provider is associated with.

hooking signal transmission ARIB
Service to transmit hooking signal from WLL terminal to PSTN

*****I*****

IF1 PHS MoU
IF1 is a radio interface between public PS and public CS.

IF2 PHS MoU
IF2 is the interface between public CS and PSC.

IF3 PHS MoU
IF3 is the CCF-CCF interface between networks.

IF3 (Kx) PHS MoU
The network interworking reference point is the IF3(Kx) reference point when the network directly interconnected to the public PHS network is a non-ISDN.

IF3 (Nx) PHS MoU
The network interworking reference point is the IF3(Nx) reference point when the network directly interconected to the pubic PHS network is a public PHS network or an ISDN.

IF4 PHS MoU
IF4 is the SDF-SDF interface between public PHS networks.

implicit request ITU-T
The PHS-UUS supplementary services is considered as implicitly requested when no explicit request for the PHS-UUS supplementary service is made and UUI is sent y the user when originating a call.

implicit service request ITU-T
The PHS-UUS supplementary service is considered as implicitly requested when no explicit request for the PHS-UUS supplementary service is made and UUI is sent by the user when originating a call.

Information Flow (IF) ITU-T
An interaction between a communicating pair of functional entities. The relationship between any pair of functional entities is the complete set of information flows between them.

Initial Address Message (IAM) ITU-T
A type of message sent in the forward direction at call set-up. It contains address information and other information relating to the routing and handling of the call.

IN-structured PSTN/ISDN PHS MoU
PSTN/ISDN applies IN architecture.

Integrated Digital Terminal (IDT) Bellcore
Logical resource of a SN that is associated with a single WAC and is composed of a set of DTF interfaces and all SN common equipment interfaces

Integrated Services Digital Network• ISDN• ITU-T
An integrated digital network in which the same digital switches and digital paths are used to establish connections for different services, for example, telephony, data.

Intelligent Network (IN) ITU-T
A telecommunications network architecture that provides flexibility for facilitating the introduction of new capabilities and services, including those under customer control.

Intelligent Network Application Part (INAP) ITU-T
A protocol for intelligent network applications contained in layer 7 (application of the OSI model). ; Note that INAP is also called as Intelligent Network Application Protocol.

Intelligent Network Application Protocol (INAP) ITU-T
A protocol for intelligent network applications contained in layer 7 (application of OSI model

Intelligent Peripheral (IP) ITU-T
A physical entity that implements the intelligent network specialized resource function.

interface ID PHS MoU
A unique number of a V5.1-interface of an WAC which is labelled through the Q-interfaces of the WAC and SN. It shall be a 24-bit number.

interference avoidance ARIB
Service to avoid interference in air interface by switching TCH (Traffic Channel)

international CS id PHS MoU
International CS id is information containing CC and CS id to identify the CS uniquely throughout the world..

international PS id PHS MoU
International PS id is information containing CC and PS id to identify the PS uniquely throughout the world..

inter-network location registration TTC
A feature used when the PS requires the first location registration in the visited network. This feature allows a visited network to register the information to identify the visited network to the home network for routing terminating call of roamed PS to visited network.

Inter-network Service Profile Transfer (ISPT) ITU-T
Transferring service profile between networks.

Inter Working Functions (IWFs) ITU-T
Functions which include the conversion of physical and electrical states and the mapping of protocols.

InterWorking Unit(IWU) ITU-T
A part device, sub-system, functional unit, equipment or system which connects different networks.

ISDN User Part (ISUP) ITU-T
The signalling system No.7 protocol which provides the signalling functions required to support basic bearer services and supplementary services for voice and non-voice applications in an integrated services digital network.

*****J*****

*****K*****

*****L*****

LAPV5-frame ITU-T

A LAPV5 frame is the frame format used within a V5.1-interface for all types of signalling, packetized data or control information.

layer ITU-T

A conceptual region that embodies one or more functions between an upper and a lower logical boundary within a hierarchy of functions

Layer 1 (L1) ITU-T

The layer 1 provides the mechanical, electrical, functional and procedural means to activate, maintain, and de-activate physical-connections for bit transmission between the data-link-entities. A physical-connection may involve intermediate open system, each relaying bit transmission within the Layer 1. Its entities are interconnected by means of a physical medium.

Layer 2 (L2) ITU-T

The Layer2 provides functional and procedural means for connectionless-mode among network-entities, and for connection-mode for the establishment, maintenance, and release data-link-connections among network-entities and for the transfer of data-link-service-units. A data-link-connection is built upon one or several physical-connections. It detects and possibly corrects errors which may occur in the Layer 1. In addition, it enables the Layer 3 to control the interconnection of data-circuits within the Layer 1.

Layer 3 (L3) ITU-T

The Layer 3 provides the functional and procedural means for connectionless-mode or connection-mode transmission among transport-entities and therefore, provides to the transport-entities independence of routing and relay considerations. It provides the means to establish, maintain, and terminate network-connections between open systems containing communicating application-entities and the functional and procedural means to exchange network-service-data-units between transport-entities over network-connections. It provides to the transport-entities independence from routing and relay consideration associated with the establishment and operation of a given network-connection. This includes the case where several subnetworks are used in tandem or in parallel. It makes invisible to transport-entities how underlying resources such as data-link-connections are used to provide network-connections. A any relay functions and hop-by-hop service enhancement protocols used to support the network-service between the OSI end systems are operating below the Layer 2, ie. within the Layer 3 or below.

Layer 3 address (L3addr) ITU-T

A L3addr is an address within layer 3 messages of EFaddr types PSTN signalling or control only. Its purpose is to uniquely reference a user port or a common control function. In the case of a PSTN user port, this shall be a 15-bit number.

Local Exchange (LE) ITU-T

An exchange in which subscriber's lines terminate.

Location Information (LI) TTC

This information contains one of following types of information depending on the status of personal station:

-personal station is roaming to other public PHS network and roaming number assigned by visited

network for roaming personal station to route a call to visited network.
-existence of roaming personal station from other network and location of roaming personal station to be used for routing within the visited network, and
-location of personal station to be used for routing within the home network.

location registration TTC
The location registration carries out registration of location information regarding PS via public cell station. The information of a cell station received the location registration request is the location information. For PHS-WLL case the location identify of WSU/WPS is registered in WAC.

location registration area ARIB
This is composed of plural cell zones. When PS is moved to other location registration area, the procedure of location registration is activated.

location registration procedure ARIB
This procedure includes holding location information of PS and updating the location information.

*****M*****

Message Transfer Part (MTP) ITU-T
The functional part of a common channel signalling system which transfers signalling messages as required by all the users, and which performs the necessary subsidiary functions, for example error control and signalling security (level 1, 2 and 3 of Signalling System No.7).

meter pulsing signal transmission ARIB
Service to transfer charging signal from PSTN to WSU to collect coin

Mobility Management(MM) ARIB
This is the layer 3 entity that performs a location registration and authentication function.

*****N*****

(N)-connection-endpoint ITU-T
A terminator at one end of an (N)-connection within an (N)-service-access-point.

Network Access Point(NAP) ITU-T
A physical entity that provides network access for users. It contains the call control agent function and may include the call control function.

network layer ITU-T
The Layer 3 provides the functional and procedural means for connectionless-mode or connection-mode transmission among transport-entities and therefore, provides to the transport-entities independence of routing and relay considerations. It provides the means to establish, maintain, and terminate network-connections between open systems containing communicating application-entities and the functional and procedural means to exchange network-service-data-units between transport-entities over network-connections. It provides to the transport-entities independence from routing and relay consideration associated with the establishment and operation of a given network-connection. This includes the case where several subnetworks are used in tandem or in parallel. It makes invisible

to transport-entities how underlying resources such as data-link-connections are used to provide network-connections. A any relay functions and hop-by-hop service enhancement protocols used to support the network-service between the OSI end systems are operating below the Layer 2, ie. within the Layer 3 or below.

Network Termination 1 (NT1) ITU-T
A functional group on the network side of a user-network interface. This functional group includes functions broadly equivalent to layer 1 of the OSI reference model. These functions are associated with the proper physical and electromagnetic termination of the network.

Network Termination 2 (NT2) ITU-T
A functional group on the network side of a user-network interface. This functional group includes functions broadly equivalent to layer 1 and higher layers of the OSI reference model. PABXs, local area networks, and terminal controllers are examples of equipment or combinations of equipment that provide NT2 functions.

Non IN-Structured PSTN/ISDN PHS MoU
PSTN/ISDN does not apply IN architecture.

Non-Specific Subordinate Reference (NSSR) ITU-T
A knowledge reference that holds information about the DSA that holds one or more unspecified subordinate entries.

*****O*****

object ITU-T
An intrinsic component of an entity that is described at an appropriate level of abstraction in terms of its attributes and function.

object classes ITU-T
An attribute of this type appears in every entry and indicates the object class and superclass(es) to which the object belongs.

object identifier ITU-T
A value (distinguishable from all other such values) which is associated with an information object.

Operation and Maintenance center (O&M) PHS MoU
O&M controls maintenance/operating of each constituent element of public PHS network.

*****P*****

Paging Channel(PCH) ARIB
This is a one-way downlink point-point channel that simultaneously transmits the identical information to individual cells or a wide area of multiple cells (the paging area) from a cell station to the personal station.

paging zone PHS MoU
A zone consists of several CSs In PHS and considered as one location area. A PS in one paging zone

will be paged through all CSs installed In one zone.

peer entities ITU-T
Entities within the same layer.

Personal Handy-Phone System(PHS) ITU-T
The Personal Handy-phone System is a digital cordless telephone system that offers comprehensive telecommunication service such as voice and data and so forth via a universal radio interface.

Personal Handy-Phone system based Wireless Local Loop (PHS-WLL) PHS MoU
PHS-WLL is designed for plain ordinary telephone or ISDN wireless access network using PHS air-interface (RCR STD-28) technology.

Personal Station (PS) TTC
The personal station, as a subscriber communication terminal, is used to make land mobile radio communications to either personal stations or cell stations.

PHS Capability Set (CS) PHS MoU
A set of PHS roaming capabilities that are to be the subjects of standardization activities and for which the availability of PHS MoU specifications will be targeted for a particular time frame.

PHS Number (PSN) TTC
A number to identify PHS service and a PS.

PHS roaming basic service TTC
Indicate PHS user's action to access originating/terminating service when he moved from a network with his PHS roaming service subscription to another network.

PHS roaming number PHS MoU
It is a number that the visited public PHS network assigns to a PS which is roaming in that public PHS network. PHS roaming number is based on E.164

PHS roaming service profile TTC
Indicate service profile required for roaming defined in correspondence with PHS numbers. It only defines information related to services provided for PHS terminal in roaming state.

PHS Switching Center (PSC) PHS MoU
This physical entity provides the switching function for all personal stations. It may support a part of authentication, location registration function and public PHS services. It may also support subscribers other than personal stations..

PHS User-to User Signalling (PHS-UUS) PHS MoU
PHS User-to-User Signalling (PHS-UUS) is a supplementary service which allows an PHS user to send/receive a limited amount of information to/from another PHS user over the signalling association with a call to the other PHS user.

PHS Wireless Local Loop (PHS-WLL) PHS MoU
A PHS radio interface can be used for part of a subscriber line for a PSTN.

physical layer ITU-T

The layer 1 provides the mechanical, electrical, functional and procedural means to activate, maintain, and de-activate physical-connections for bit transmission between the data-link-entities. A physical-connection may involve intermediate open system, each relaying bit transmission within the Layer 1. Its entities are interconnected by means of a physical medium.

point-to-point arrangement ITU-T

A situation where multiple responses to an incoming call cannot occur.

pre-connected bearer channels ITU-T

Any bearer channel or multiples thereof, set up using the BCC protocol in order to provide switched services within the AN over bandwidth reserved on the V5.2 interface reserved for it.

pre-defined ITU-T

When a parameter is stated as being pre-defined within a V5-interface, the parameter is not required to be presented to the equipment via the Q-interface. Instead, the parameter is either intrinsically provided within the equipment or is provided on installation or re-equipping of the equipment via a local interface. As a guide, it can be assumed that a quantity that is pre-defined will be kept as a constant for the lifetime of the equipment. A pre-defined parameter may take on one of several values depending for example, upon the country of installation or the national PSTN protocol supported.

primary link ITU-T

The 2048 kbit/s link in a multi-link V5.2 interface whose physical C-channel in time slot 16 carries a C-path for the protection protocol and, on V5.2 initialization, also the C-path for the control protocol, link control protocol, and the BCC protocol. Other C-paths may also be carried in the time slot 16.

Primary Rate Interface (PRI) ITU-T

A user-network access arrangement that corresponds to the primary rates of 1544 kbit/s and 2048 kbit/s. The bit rate of the D-channel for this type of access is 64 kbit/s.

primitive ITU-T

The logical exchange of information and control between layer entities an abstract way.

protocol discriminator ITU-T

An information element to distinguish message for call control from other messages (to be defined). It also distinguishes messages of this Standard from those OSI network layer units which are coded to other ITU-T Recommendations and other standards.

PS identification Code (PS-id) ARIB

The PS Identification Code is information used to identify the PS. It is not recognized by the user and is used only in the air interface.

public Cell Station(public CS) ARIB

The public cell station carries out mobile communication with personal station on land using public standard.

Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) ITU-T

PLMN is established and operated by an administration or RPOA (Recognized private operating agency) 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. In the first case, it can be considered as a collection of mobile services switching center (MSC) area within a common numbering plan (e.g. service access codes) and a common routing plan(e.g. definition of crossover point); in this case the MSCs are the functional interfaces between the fixed network and a PLMN for call set-up. In the second case, it can be considered as an assemblage of special logic in existing of future PSTN/ISDN stored program controlled digital local exchanges, conceptually integrated within a common numbering and routing plan.

public Personal Station (public PS) ARIB
The personal station, as a subscriber communication terminal, is used to make land mobile radio communications to either personal station or public cell station.

public PHS ISDN part PHS MoU
A part of the public PHS network including SCP and PSC, having IF2 for the connection to a public PHS wireless access part.

public PHS wireless access part PHS MoU
A part of the public PHS network. In case of CS type1, a public wireless access part includes public CSs. In case of CS type2, a public PHS wireless part includes public CSs and SCP-A. In both type, a public PHS wireless access part has two types of interfaces: IF1 for the connection to public PSs and IF2 for the connection to a public PHS ISDN part.

Public Switched Telephony Network (PSTN) ITU-T
A telecommunications network set up (and administered by an “Administration”) to perform telephonic services for the public subscribers.

Pulse Code Modulation(PCM) ITU-T
A process in which a signal is sampled, and each sample is quantized independently of other samples and converted by encoding to a digital signal.

*****Q*****

*****R*****

Radio frequency Transmission management (RT) ARIB
This layer 3 entity controls radio channel set up, holding, switching, etc.

rate adaptation ITU-T
Function to adapt, according to a certain method, for one bit rates to another bit rates between interfaces.

redirection ITU-T
The mechanism that can be used by an exchange that decides that the call should be set-up to a called number other than that identified in the received called Party Number parameter .

relationship ITU-T

The complete set of information flow, where they exist, between two functional entities.

Relative Distinguished Name (RDN) ITU-T
A set of attribute value assertions, each of which is true, concerning the distinguished values of a particular entry.

RELease message (REL) ITU-T
A message sent in either direction to indicate that the circuit is being released due to the reason (cause) supplied and is ready to be put into the idle state on receipt of the release complete message. In case the call was forwarded or is to be rerouted, the appropriate indicator is carried in the message together with the redirection address and the redirection address.

Remote Operations (ROS) ITU-T
A concept and notation supporting the specification of interactive communication between application-entities. This includes the remote operation service element and the mapping of the notation onto the service primitives of used application-service-elements. The set of bind-operations, unbind-operations and operations.

remote user ITU-T
The user who receives a request for activation of the PHS-UUS supplementary service.

roaming TTC
Indicate PHS user's action to access originating/terminating service when he moved from a network with his PHS roaming service subscription to another network.

Research and Development Center for Radio System (RCR)
PHS (RCR STD-28) was standardized here. It is called Association of Radio Industries and Businesses (ARIB) now.

*****S*****

SDF data manager ITU-T
One of the SDF components, which provides the functionality needed for storing, managing and accessing information in the SDF.

secondary link ITU-T
The 2048 kbit/s link in a multi-link V5.2 interface whose time slot 16 carries a C-path for the protection protocol and, on V5.2 initialization, acts as the standby C-channel for the control protocol, link control protocol, and BCC protocol and any other C-paths initially carried in time slot 16 of the primary link.

served user's PHS number ARIB
The PHS number of the user who is requesting that calls to his number be forwarded.

service 1 ITU-T*
A form of the PHS-UUS supplementary service where UUI can be sent and received during the origination and termination of calls.

service 2 ITU-T*
A form of the PHS-UUS supplementary service where UUI can be sent and received after the calling user has received an indication that the called user is being informed of the call and prior to the establishment of the connection.

service 3 ITU-T*
A form of the PHS-UUS supplementary service where UUI can be sent and received only while the connection is established.

Service Control Function (SCF) ITU-T
The application of service logic to control functional entities in providing intelligent network services.

Service Control Point (SCP) ITU-T
An entity in the intelligent network that implements a service control function.

service data ITU-T
Customer and/or network information required for the proper functioning of a service.

Service Data Function (SDF) ITU-T
The set of functions that provides for the management of service data in accordance with a service data template.

Service Data function call State Model (SDSM) ITU-T
A representation of the processing to handle the interaction with another SDF.

Service Data function Management Entity (SDME) ITU-T
An entity that provides management functions related to the execution of operations received from cooperating SDF.

Service Data Point (SDP) ITU-T
A physical entity that implements a service data function

Service Feature (SF) ITU-T
A reusable part of one or more service capabilities forming all or part of a service.

Service Logic processing Program Instance (SLPI) ITU-T
The invocation and application of a particular service logic program in providing a service or a service feature for a specific call/service attempt.

Service Node (SN) ITU-T
A physical entity that contains the service control function, service data function, specialized resource function and service switching/call control functions. The SSF/CCF is closely coupled to the SCF within the SN and is not accessible by other SCFs.

Service Switching Function (SSF) ITU-T
The set of processes that provide for interaction between a call control function and a service control function.

Service Switching Point (SSP) ITU-T
A physical entity that implements a service switching function.

shadowing ITU-T
Replication between two DSAs whereby shadowed information is copied and maintained using the Directory Information Shadowing Protocol.

SIM
Subscriber Identity Module

Single Association Control Function (SACF) ITU-T
Represents the rules and regulation governing the use of the ASEs that are being used for communication over a single Application Association to a peer.

Single Association Object (SAO) ITU-T
The representation of the functions that are needed to communicate over a single Application Association to a peer.

Signalling Connection Control Part (SCCP) ITU-T
Additional functions to the MTP to cater for both connectionless as well as connection-oriented network service and to achieve an OSI compatible network service.

Signalling Control CHannel(SCCH) ARIB
This is a bidirectional channel that transmits information required for call connection between a cell station and a personal station. Information is transmitted independently for each cell. Uplink channels are randomly accessed.

signalling data link ITU-T
A combination of two data channels operating together in a single signalling system. The data channels operate in opposite directions and at the same data rate.

signalling link ITU-T
A transmission means which consists of a signalling data link and its transfer control functions, used for reliable transfer of a signalling message.

signalling network ITU-T
A network used for signalling by one or more users and consisting of signalling points and connecting signalling links.

signalling network functions ITU-T
The functions which are performed by the Message Transfer Part at level 3 and are common to, and independent of, the operation of individual signalling links. They include the signalling message handling functions and the signalling network management functions.

signalling point code ITU-T
A binary code uniquely identifying a signalling point in a signalling network. This code is used, according to its position in the label, either as destination point code or as originating point code.

Signalling System No.7 (SS No.7) ITU-T
The procedures for the interpretation and use of a repertoire of signals together with the hardware and/or software needed for the generation, transmission, and reception of these signals, defined in the ITU-T Q.7xx-series Recommendations.

Signalling Transfer Point (STP) ITU-T
A signalling point with the function of transfering signalling messages from one signalling link to another and considered exclusively from the viewpoint of transfer.

specification and description language (SDL) ITU-T
Specification and Description Language is a formal language providing a set of constructs of the specification for the functionality of a system.

Slow Associated Control CHannel(SACCH) ARIB
This is the normal ACCH that usually accompanies TCH.

Special Resource Function (SRF) ITU-T
The set of functions that provide for the control and access to resources used in providing services in the intelligent network.

subaddressing ITU-T
The subaddressing supplementary service allows the called (served) user to expand his addressing capacity beyond the one given by the ISDN number.

subscriber data ITU-T
All information concerning a specific PS which is required for service provisions, identification, authentication, routing, call handling, charging, operation and maintenance purposes. Some subscriber data are reffered to as permanent subscriber data, i.e. they can only be changed by administrative means. Other data are temporary subscriber data which may change as a result of normal operation of the system. Some data are referred to as flexible length data, i.e. further values than those listed may be required in the future.

Subscriber Number(SN) ITU-T
The number to be dialed or called to reach a subscriber in the same local network or numbering area. This Number is based on ITU-T Recommendation E.164.

supplementary service ITU-T
Any services provided by a network in addition to its basic service or services.

Synchronous Digital Hierarchy(SDH) ITU-T
The synchronous digital hierarchy is a hierarchical set of digital transport structures, standardized for the transport of suitably adapted payloads over physical transmission networks.

*****T*****

Terminal Equipment (TE) ITU-T
The functional group on the user side of a user network interface.

Terminal Equipment 1 (TE1) ITU-T

Terminal Equipment 1 is the terminal equipment with “S” reference point of ISDN user-network interface defined in Recommendation ITU-T I.411. The interface of Terminal Equipment 1 is conformed to ISDN interface specified in ITU-T Recommendations.

Terminal Equipment 2 (TE2) ITU-T

Terminal Equipment 2 is the terminal equipment with “R” reference point of ISDN user-network interface defined in Recommendation ITU-T I.411. The interface of Terminal Equipment 2 is conformed to V or X series interfaces, etc. specified in ITU-T Recommendations, not to ISDN interface .

Transaction Capabilities (TC) ITU-T

Functions which control information transfer between two or more nodes via a signalling network.

Transaction Capabilities Application Part (TCAP) ITU-T

The Application layer service and protocols at layer 7 of the OSI model consisting of the Component sub-layer and the Transaction sub-layer (Q.771-4).

Transit Switch (TS)

Transit switch is the relay switching system in the network. It has the tandem switch function within the network and the gateway function for connection with other network.

transceiver ARIB

A PS can be used as PS to PS direct communication.

*****U*****

Unrestricted Digital Information (UDI) ITU-T

Transfer of information sequence of bits at its specified bit rate without alternation.

Universal Personal Telecommunication (UPT) ITU-T

Enables access to telecommunication services while allowing Universal Personal Mobility. It enables each UPT user to participate in a User-defined set of subscribed services and to initiate and receive calls on the basis of a personal, network-transparent UPT Number across multiple networks at any terminal, fixed or mobile, irrespective of geographic location, limited only by terminal and network capabilities and restrictions imposed by the network operator.

User Packet CHannel(UPCH) ARIB

This is a point-multipoint bidirectional channel that transmits control signal information and user packet data. On the control physical slot it's USCCH, and on the communication physical slot it's USPCH.

user port PHS MoU

The physical port implemented in the WAC to provided the relevant interface functions towards the user. The user port is addressed by a logical address used in the relevant protocols on the V5-interface.

user scrambling ARIB
Functions to perform scramble processing of the original signals to prevent tapping.

User-to-User Information (UUI) ITU-T*
The information transferred by the service PHS UUS.

*****V*****

V5 ITU-T
V5 is ITU-T standards for the connection of an Access Network (AN) using the 2048kbit/s link.

V5.1 ITU-T
V5 is ITU-T standards for the connection of an Access Network (AN). V5.1 is one of V5 family and has one 2048 kbit/s interface, which does not support a concentration function, defined by ITU-T Recommendation G.964 for the connection of Access Network (AN) to a Local Exchange (LE) such access types as analogue, ISDN basic applications and semi-permanent connections.

V5.2 ITU-T
V5 is ITU-T standards for the connection of an Access Network (AN). V5.2 is one of V5 family and may have one up to sixteen 2048 kbit/s interfaces, which inherently supports a concentration function, defined by ITU-T Recommendation G.964 and G.965 for the connection of Access Network (AN) to a Local Exchange (LE) for the support of such access types as analogue, ISDN basic/primary access applications and semi-permanent connections.

V5Data Link address (V5DLaddr) ITU-T
A V5DLaddr is an address used in the LAPV5-DL frames to identify different V5-data link sublayer connections, each of them used to support a particular V5.1-layer 3 protocol (e.g. PSTN protocol, control protocol). It shall be present in every LAPV5-DL frame and shall be a direct copy of the EFaddr. It shall be a 13-bit number, binary coded.

V5-interface PHS MoU
A general term for the family of V-interfaces for connection of WAC to the SN, e.g. a V5.1-interface or a V5.2-interface.

Visited Location Register (VLR) ITU-T
The location register, other than the home location register used by an PSC to retrieve , for instance, subscriber data for handing of calls to or from a roaming PS, currently located in its area.

visited network TTC
The network, other than the home network that is visited by PS in roaming state.

visited PHS network TTC
It indicates non-home network that is visited by PS in roaming state.

*****W*****

WIF1 PHS MoU
The interface between Terminal Equipment and WLL Subscriber Unit.

WIF2 PHS MoU
The radio interface between WLL SubscriberUnit and WLL Cell Station.

WIF3 PHS MoU
The interface between WLL Access Controller and Service Node.

WLL Access Controller (WAC) PHS MoU
An equipment that has SN interface and WCS interface, controls call connection, performs location registration, authentication, and so on.

WLL Cell Station (WCS) PHS MoU
WCS, which is a radio communication equipment, communicates with WPS or WSU using PHS based air interface (RCR STD-28).

WLL Personal Station (WPS) PHS MoU
WPS, which is a mobile subscriber communication terminal, communicates with WCS using PHS based air interface (RCR STD-28).

WLL Subscriber Unit (WSU) PHS MoU
WSU, which has two wire analog interface for TE, converts signals between TE and WCS.

*****X*****

*****Y*****

*****Z*****

3. Abbreviations

A

AC	Application Context
AC	Alternative Current
ACCH	Associated Control CHannel
ACI	Access Control Information
ACK	ACKnowledgement
ACM	Address Complete Message
AD	ADjunct
ADPCM	Adaptive Differential Pulse Code Modulation
AE	Application Entity
AEI	Application Entity Invocation
AFI	Authority and Format Identifier
AI	Activate Indication
AIS	Alarm Indication Signal
ANM	ANswer Message
ARIB	Association of Radio Industries and Businesses
ASE	Application Service Element
ASN.1	Abstract Syntax Notation 1

B

BA	ISDN Basic Access
BAIC	Barring of All Incoming Calls
BAOC	Barring of All Outgoing Calls
BC	Billing Center
BC	Bearer Capability
BCC	Bearer Channel Connection
BCCH	Broadcast Control CHannel
BECN	Backward Explicit Congestion Notification
BIC-roam	Barring of Incoming Calls on roaming outside home country
BOIC	Barring of Outgoing International Calls
BOIC-exHC	Barring of Outgoing International Calls except call to Home Country
BRI	Basic Rate Interface
BS	Base Station
BT	Busy Tone

C

C	Cell
C64	Communication channel 64 kbit/s
CAI	Common Air Interface
CC	Call Control
CC	Country Code
CCA	Call Control Agent

CCAF	Call Control Agent Function
CE	Connection Element
CCF	Call Control Function
CCH	Control CHannel
CCCH	Common Control CHannel
C-channel	Communication channel
CCS	Common Channel Signaling
CCS No.7	Common Channel Signalling No.7
CEI	Connection Endpoint Identifier
CFB	Call Forwarding on PS Busy
CFNRc	Call Forwarding on PS Not Reachable
CFNRy	Call Forwarding on No Reply
CFU	Call Forwarding Unconditional
ChI	Chaining Initiation
ChT	Chaining Termination
CLIP	Calling Line Identification Presentation
CND	Calling Number Delivery
C-path	Communication path
CPG	Call ProGress message
CODEC	COder DECoder
CR	Call Reference
C/R	Command/Response
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
CRV	Call Reference Value
CS	Cell Station
CS	Capability Set
CS2	Capability Set 2
CSid	Cell Station identification code
CSC	Common Signaling Channel
CSC	Customer Service Center
CSPDN	Circuit Switched Public Data Network
CTRL	ConTRoL protocol message
CUIP	Calling User Identification Presentation
CUIR	Calling User Identification Restriction
CUSF	Call Unrelated Service Function
Cx	Communication channel with index

D

D16	D-channel 16 kbit/s
DAP	Directory Access Protocol
DB	Data Base
dB	deciBel
DC	Direct Current
DCM	Digital Circuit Multiplication
DCME	Digital Circuit Multiplication Equipment
DDI	Direct Dialling In
DDS	Digital Data System

DE	Directory Entry
DE	Discard Eligibility indicator
DI	Deactivate Indication
DIB	Directory Information Base
DISP	Directory Information Shadowing Protocol
DIT	Directory Information Tree
DL	Data Link
DL	primitive between Data Link layer and network layer
DLCI	Data Link Connection Identifier
DMD	Directory Management Domain
DMT	Dual Mode Terminal
DN	Distinguished Name
DP	Dial Pulse
D-PLMN	Digital Public Land Mobile Network
DQPSK	Differential Quadrature Phase Shift Keying
Ds	D-channel signalling type data
DS	Digital Section
DS0	Digital Signal level zero (64 kbps)
DS1	Digital Signal level one (1.544 Mbps)
DSA	Directory System Agent
DSE	DSA-Specific Entry
DSI	Digital Speech Interpolation
DSP	Directory System Protocol
DSS1	Digital Subscriber Signalling system No.1
DSU	Digital Subscriber Unit
DT	Dial Tone
DTE	Data Terminal Equipment
DTF	Digital Transmission Facility
DTMF	Dual Tone Multi-Frequency signaling
DUA	Directory User Agent
DUP	Data User Part

*****E*****

EA	Extension Address field bit
EFaddr	Envelope Function address
EI	Error Indication
EOC	Embedded Operation Channel
ET	Exchange Termination

*****F*****

FACCH	Fast Associated Control CHannel
FCS	Frame Check Sequence
FE	Functional Entity
FE	Function Element
FEA	Functional Entity Action
FEAM	Functional Entity Access Manager

FECN	Forward Explicit Congestion Notification
FITL	Fiber In The Loop
FRI	Frame Relaying Information
FSM	Finite State Machine

G

G	Ground
GS	Ground Start
GSM	Global System for Mobile communications

H

H0	Channel with 384 kbit/s accompanied by timing
H12	Channel with 1920 kbit/s accompanied by timing
HDLC	High level Data Link Control
HLC	High Layer Compatibility
HLR	Home Location Register
H.O.	HandOver

I

IA5	International Alphabet No.5(defined by ITU-T)
IAF	Intelligent Access Function
IAM	Initial Address Message
IAP	Intelligent Access Point
ID	Interface identifier
IDLC	Integrated Digital Loop Carrier system
IDN	Integrated Digital Nerwork
IDT	Integrated Digital Terminal
IE	Information Element
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IF	Information Flow
IG	Interface Group
IMT2000	International Mobile Telecommunication 2000
IN	Intelligent Network
INAP	Intelligent Network Application Part/Protocol
IP	Intelligent Peripheral
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
ISDN-BA	ISDN-Basic Access
ISDN-PRA	ISDN Primary Rate Access
ISO	International Standard Organization
ISPT	Inter-network Service Profile Transfer
ISUP	ISDN User Part
ITU-T	International Telecommunication Union Telecommunication Standardization Sector
IWF	InterWorking Functions
IWU	IntrerWorking Unit

J

K

L

L1	Layer 1
L1	Layer 1 function
L2	Layer 2
L2	Layer 2 function
L3addr	Layer 3 address
LAPB	Link Access Protocol Balanced
LAPD	Link Access Procedure on the D-channel
LAP-F	Link Access Protocol for Frame mode
LAPV5	Link Access Protocol for V5-interface
LAPV5-DL	LAPV5 Data Link sublayer
LAPV5-EF	LAPV5 Envelope Function sublayer
LC	Line Circuit
LE	Local Exchange
LFA	Loss of Frame Alignment
LI	Location Information
LLC	Low Layer Compatibility
LLI	Logical Link Identifier
LOF	Loss Of Frame alignment
LOS	Loss Of Signal
LRE	Low Rate Encoding
LS	Loop Start
LT	Line Termination

M

MACF	Multiple Association Control Function
MAP	Mobile Application Part
MCI	Malicious Call Identification
MDL	primitive between Data Link layer and network layer Management
MDU	Management Data Unit
MF	Mediation Function
MF	Multi Frequency
MM	Mobility Management
MPH	primitive between PHysical layer and data link layer Management
MTP	Message Transfer Part
MS	Mobile Station
MSC	Mobile service Switching Center

N

N	Network

NACK	Negative ACKnowledge
NAP	Network Access Point
NDC	National Destination Code
NDUB	Network Determined User Busy
NIC	Network Identication Code
NNI	Network-Node Interface
NOF	Normal Operational Frames
NSAP	Network Service Access Point
NSSR	Non-Specific Subordinate Reference
NT	Network Termination
NT1	Network Termination 1
NT2	Network Termination 2
NTT	Nippon Telegraph and Telephone corporation

O

O&M	Operation and Maintenance center
OSI	Open Systems Interconnection

P

PABX	Private Automatic Branch eXchange
PBX	Private Branch eXchange
PCH	Paging CHannel
PCM	Pulse Code Modulation
PDN	Packet Data Network
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
PE	Physical Entity
P/F	P-type and/or F-type data
PIAFS	PHS Internet Access Forum Standard
PH	primitive PHysical layer and data link layer
PHS	Personal Handy-Phone System
PHS-UUM	PHS User-to-User Message
PHS-UUS	PHS User-to-User Signalling
PHS-UUS1	PHS User-to-User Service 1
PHS-UUS2	PHS User-to-User Service 2
PHS-UUS3	PHS User-to-User Service 3
PHS-WLL	Personal Handy-Phone System based Wireless Local Loop
PICS	Protocol Implementation Conformance Statements
PL	Permanent Line capability (service)
PLMN	Public Land Mobile Network
PNX	Private Network eXchange
PRI	Primary Rate Interface
PS	Personal Station
PSid	Personal Station identification code
PSC	PHS Switching Center
PSN	PHS Number
PSN	Personal Station Number

PSPDN	Packet Switched public Data Network
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network

Q

QPSK	Quadrature Phase Shift Keying
QSN	Q-interface at the SN
QWAC	Q-interface at the WAC

R

R	Ring
RAI	Remote Alarm Indication
RBT	Ring Back Tone
RCR	Research & development Center for Radio system
RDN	Relative Distinguished Name
RDTD	Restricted Differential Time Delay
REL	RELease message
REQ	Request
RLC	ReLease Complete message
ROS	Remote Operations
ROSE	Remote Operations Service Element
RPOA	Recognized Private Operating Agency
RSSI	Received Signal Strength Indicator
RT	Radio frequency Transmission management
RX	Reception

S

SACCH	Slow Associated Control CHannel
SACF	Single Association Control Function
SAO	Single Association Object
SAPI	Service Access Point Identifier
SCCH	Signalling Control CHannel
SCCP	Signalling Connection Control Part
SCF	Service Control Function
SCP	Service Control Point
SCUAF	Service Control User Agent Function
SDF	Service Data Function
SDF(H)	Service Data Function in Home network
SDF(Vnew)	Service Data Function in newly Visited network
SDF(Vpre)	Service Data Function in previously Visited network
SDH	Syncronous Digital Hierarchy
SDL	Specification and Description Language
SDME	Service Data function Management Entity
SDP	Service Data Point
SDSM	Service Data function call State Model
SDSM-ChI	SDSM Chaining Initiation

SDSM-ChT	SDSM Chaining Termination
SDSM-ShC	SDSM Shadowing Copy
SDSM-ShM	SDSM Shadowing Master
SF	Service Feature
ShC	Shadowing Copy
ShM	Shadowing Master
SIF	Subscriber InterFace
SIM	Subscriber Identity Module
SLP	Service Logic processing Program
SN	Switching Network
SN	Subscriber Number
SN	Service Node
SN	Sequence Number
SONET	Synchronous Optical NETwrok
SPKM	Simplified Public Key Method
SRF	Specialized Resource Function
SS7	Singnalling System No.7
SSF	Service Switching Function
SS No.7	Signalling System No.7
SS No.7 ISUP	Signalling System No.7 ISDN User Part
SSP	Service Switching Point
ST	STate
STM-1	Syncronous Transport Module - 1 (155.52Mbps)
STP	Signalling Transfer Point
Sub	Subscriber
SW	SWitch

*****T*****

T	Tip
TA	Terminal Adapter
TC	Transaction Capabilities
TCH	Traffic CHhanel
TDD	Time Division Duplex
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
TDMA/TDD	Time Division Multiple Access/Time Division Duplex
TE	Terminal Equipment
TE1	Terminal Equipment 1
TE2	Terminal Equipment 2
TEI	Terminal Endpoint Identifier
TMC	Time slot Management Channel
TMN	Telecommunications Management Network
TS	Transit Switch
TSSI	Time Slot Sequence Integrity
TTC	the Telecommunication Technology Committee
TUP	Telephone User Part
TV	TeleVision
TX	Transmission

U

UDI	Unrestricted Digital Information
UDI	User Data Information
UDUB	User Determined User Busy
UI	Unnumbered Information
UNI	User-Network Interface
UPCH	User Packet CHannel
UPT	Universal Personal Telecommunication
USR	User to user information message
UUI	User-to-User Information

V

V5DLaddr	V5-Data Link address
VLR	Visited Location Register
VP(S)	Send state Variable for Protection protocol
VP(R)	Receive state Variable for Protection protocol

W

WAC	WLL Access Controller
WAC-FR	WAC Frame Relay function
WCI	WCS Interface
WCS	WLL Cell Station
WLL	Wireless Local Loop
WPS	WLL Personal Station
WSU	WLL Subscriber Unit

X

XID	eXchange IDentification

Y

Z