

Glossary

Term	Description
3GPP (3rd Generation Partnership Project)	A project for developing third-generation (3G) mobile phone system standards that is currently developing international standards for LTE and LTE-Advanced.
5G	Fifth-generation mobile communications system. Positioned as the successor specifications to fourth-generation (4G) mobile communications systems, 5G will be the next method of mobile communications.
Carrier Aggregation 3CC 4CC 5CC	Technology that enables the combination of multiple allotted frequencies to create a larger virtual bandwidth. The larger the bandwidth, the faster large volumes of data can be transmitted. A key technology of LTE-Advanced.
Connectivity	A general term signifying connections between and among mobile devices, etc. and other equipment and devices. This term is used to distinguish such modes as Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, NFC, and other communications modes, from cellular communications. Recently, connectivity has been extended to include automobiles, digital cameras, home appliances, game devices, and healthcare devices.
CPRI (Common Public Radio Interface)	The publicly available specification for the key internal interface of radio base stations between the Radio Equipment Control (REC) and the Radio Equipment (RE). CPRI is the name of the industry cooperation defining the specification.
C-RAN (Cloud Radio Access Network)	C-RAN is one of the radio access network architectures. Each base station is equipped only with a Remote Radio Head. Base-Band Units for many cells are centralized as "Central Station" and it processes signals.
ICT (Information and Communication Technology)	ICT is a general term referring to scientific technology related to information and telecommunications. It refers especially to storing, processing, and transmitting technology using equipment and devices applied to such physical phenomenon as electrical, electronic, magnetic, and electro-magnetic waves.
IoT (Internet of Things)	IoT will not only allow computers and other communications devices to interact but also will give communications functions to manufacturing equipment in factories, appliances, and virtually all other things in the world around us. This will give these "things" interactive communications functions when connected with the Internet and will facilitate automatic control and remote measurement.
LTE (Long Term Evolution)	High-speed mobile service that enables data communication at 5 to 10 times the speed of 3G mobile phone and telecommunications services.
LTE-Advanced	Fourth-generation (4G) mobile communications standard approved by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The goal is to run faster than LTE, which is becoming popular globally, using new technology such as carrier aggregation. The 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP), which aims for greater functionality via high speeds, is currently setting the international standard.
MIMO (Multiple-Input and Multiple-Output)	A wireless communications technology that uses multiple antennas at the transmitter and receiver to transmit and receive data at the same frequency axis. Capable of increasing communications speeds, a key technology of LTE-Advanced.
NFV (Network Functions Virtualization)	NFV offers a new way to design, deploy and manage networking services by decoupling.
NGMN (Next Generation Mobile Networks)	Refers to next-generation mobile networks. An industry organization that is promoting the development and standardization of next-generation mobile communication technology.
OTA (Over The Air)	OTA is any method of making data transfers or transactions wirelessly using the cellular network instead of a cable or other local connection.
SDN (Software-Defined Network)	SDN is a way to manage networks that separates the control plane from the forwarding plane. SDN is a complementary approach to network functions virtualization (NFV) for network management. While they both manage networks, both rely on different methods.
Conformance Testing	In regions employing 3GPP standards, this testing of the transmission/reception characteristics and performance of mobile terminals, the communications procedures of mobile terminals and base stations, and other items is designed to guarantee the interoperability of the base stations of telecom operators and the mobile terminals of manufacturers.
Small Cells	A type of station for mobile communications, used typically to supplement the coverage of regular ground stations. Small cell stations have lower output power and are used to cover smaller areas. Small cells supplement macro cells with high output power, and are used to provide coverage to areas such as mountainous regions and buildings that macro cell signals cannot reach. Installations include the interiors of buildings that signals cannot penetrate.
Mobile Backhaul	Transmission network that connects wireless base stations to core networks.
Mobile Fronthaul	Transmission network that connects wireless base stations with network centers that aggregate the control and Base-Band functions of mobile base stations.