|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Radiocommunication Study Groups** |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Source: Document 5A/TEMP/34(Rev.1) | **Annex 25 to Document 5A/79-E** |
| **1 June 2012** |
| **English only** |
| Annex 25 to Working Party 5A Chairman’s Report | |
| working document towards A preliminary draft revision of REcommendation ITU-R M.1797/ new recommendation ITU-R M.[5A/VOC] | |
| Vocabulary of terms for the land mobile service | |

*NOTE – These vocabulary definitions are still under review pending further input contributions.*

# 1 Terms related to the use of frequencies

Cognitive radio system (CRS)

A radio system employing technology that allows the system to obtain knowledge of its operational and geographical environment, established policies and its internal state; to dynamically and autonomously adjust its operational parameters and protocols according to its obtained knowledge in order to achieve predefined objectives; and to learn from the results obtained (see Report   
ITU-R SM.2152).

TV white space

A portion of spectrum in a band allocated to the broadcasting service and used for television broadcasting that is identified by an administration as available for wireless communication at   
a given time in a given geographical area on a non-interfering and non-protected basis with regard to other services with a higher priority on a national basis (see Report ITU-R M.2225).

# 2 Terms related to radio local area networks

Dynamic frequency selection

An interference mitigation technique under frequency sharing environment, where the selection of a suitable channel is performed based on interference detected or certain quality criteria.

Transmit power control

A technique to control the transmit power according to evaluation of the RF link quality.

# 3 Acronyms and abbreviations used in mobile systems

CRS Cognitive Radio System

DFS Dynamic Frequency Selection

TPC Transmit Power Control.