Glossary for Telecommunication

Next Generation Network
A Next Generation Network (NGN) is a key evolution step in fixed network domain from circuit to packet-based technology. NGN supports a wide range of voice and data services, applications and quality of service mechanisms, and improves the efficiency in managing higher levels of capacity.

IMS
Based on the technologies within IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS), the mobile and Internet domains will merge, as the mobile and fixed network users can easily interact with each other. Users are able to mix and match a variety of IP-based services in any way they choose during a single communications session, integrating for example voice, video, text, and presence information. With an IMS-based network, operators are able to set up and introduce new services much more quickly than before, achieving a fast time to market to meet changing customer demands.

2G GSM/EDGE
GSM (Global System for Mobile communications) is the technology that underpins most of the world's mobile phone networks. GSM has become the world's leading global mobile standard and communications technology of broadest acceptance. 210 countries and 2 Billion users have adopted GSM.
Further enhancements to GSM networks are provided by Enhanced Data rates for GSM Evolution (EDGE) technology, which is a simple upgrade to GSM networks. EDGE allows higher data capacity over GSM networks, and the delivery of advanced mobile services such as the downloading of video and music clips, full multimedia messaging, high-speed color Internet access and e-mail on the move.

3G WCDMA/HSPA access
3G WCDMA, Wideband Code Division Multiple Access, is the third generation mobile network technology. It enables the provision of mobile multimedia services such as music, TV and video, rich entertainment content and Internet access. The technology on which 3G services are delivered is based on a GSM network, which is enhanced with a Wideband-CDMA air interface - the over-the-air transmission element. Global operators, in conjunction with the 3G Partnership Project (3GPP) standards organization, have developed WCDMA as an open standard and the technology is widely adopted evolution step among the mobile operators globally.
Further enhancement opportunity to broadband data speed is available through a simple upgrade to HSPA, High Speed Packet Access, which includes downlink (HSDPA) and uplink (HSUPA) technologies. This well-defined path will result in higher data transfer speeds, improved spectral efficiency and greater system capacity.

IPTV
IPTV (Internet Protocol Television) describes a system where a digital television service is delivered to subscribing consumers using the Internet Protocol over a broadband connection. IPTV is often provided in conjunction with Video on Demand and may also include Internet services such as Web access and VOIP where it may be called Triple Play and is typically supplied by a broadband operator using the same infrastructure.

Mobile core
The part of the mobile network which takes care of the switching, routing and authentication of the connections.

Fixed broadband
Solutions which enable very high-speed data connections over a landline telephony network or a cable TV network.

Transport
Transport solutions connect the different network subsystems and nodes to each other, for example transport network carries the traffic from access network to the core network or vice versa. Transport solutions can be built using either wireline or wireless technologies, or a mixture of both.

LTE
LTE, or Long Term Evolution, refers to the 3GPP's planned evolution step of the 3G Mobile System to yet higher performance and lower cost with the targeted peak data speed of up to 100 Mbps. The standardization of this new technology is being done by operators, manufacturers, and research institutes.

WiMAX
WiMAX, is a standards-based technology enabling the delivery of last mile wireless broadband access as an alternative to a wireline or cable based broadband solution.

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