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Annex 5

APPENDICES

5.1 DEFINITIONS

a) Concepts

Allocation (of a frequency band):

Entry in the Frequency Allocation Table of a given frequency band for the purpose of its use by one or more Earth or space radiocommunication services, or by the radio astronomy service, under specified conditions. This term also applies to the frequency band referred to.

Allotment (of a radio frequency or radio frequency channel):

Entry of a given frequency channel in a plan adopted by a competent conference, for use by one or more administrations for an Earth or space radiocommunication service in one or more identified countries or geographical areas and under specified conditions.

Assignment (of a radio frequency or radio frequency channel):

Authorization given by an administration for a radio station to use a radio frequency or a radio frequency channel under specified conditions.

b) Radiocommunication Services

Amateur Service (AM):

Radiocommunication service for individual training, intercommunication and technical investigations carried out by amateurs, that is, by duly authorized persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest.

Amateur Satellite Service (AM-S):

Radiocommunication service using space stations on Earth satellites for the same purposes as those of the amateur service.

Meteorological Aids Service (METAX):

Radiocommunication service used for meteorological, including hydrological, observation and exploration.

Special Service (ESP):

Radiocommunication service not otherwise defined, carried on exclusively for specific needs of general utility and not open to public correspondence.

Earth Exploration Satellite Service (EXP-S):

Radiocommunication service between Earth stations and one or more space stations, which may include links between space stations, in which:

- Information relating to the characteristics of the Earth and its natural phenomena is obtained from active sensors or passive sensors located on Earth satellites;
- Similar information is collected from airborne or Earth based platforms.
- Such information may be distributed to Earth stations within the same system.
- Platform interrogation may be included.

This service may also include feeder links necessary for its operation

Fixed Service (FIX):

Radiocommunication service between specific fixed points.

Fixed Satellite Service (FIX-S):

Radiocommunication service between Earth stations at given fixed positions, when one or more satellites are used; in some cases this service includes satellite-to-satellite links, which may also be operated by the inter-satellite service; the fixed-satellite service may also include feeder links for other space radiocommunication services.

Standard Frequency and Time Signal Service:

Radiocommunication service for scientific, technical and other purposes, providing the transmission of specified frequencies, time signals or both at the same time, of stated high precision, intended for general reception.

Standard Frequency and Time Signal Satellite Service:

Radiocommunication service using space stations on Earth satellites for the same purposes as those of the standard frequency and time signal service.

This service may also include feeder links necessary for its operation.

Inter-Satellite Service (INT-S):

Radiocommunication service providing links between artificial Earth satellites.

Space Research Service (INVES):

Radiocommunication service in which spacecraft or other objects in space are used for scientific or technical research purposes.

Meteorological Satellite Service:

Earth exploration satellite service for meteorological purposes.

Mobile Service (MOV):

Radiocommunication service between mobile and Earth stations, or between mobile stations (CV).

Mobile-Satellite Service (MV-S):

Radiocommunication Service between mobile Earth stations and one or several space stations, or among space stations that are used by this service, or among mobile Earth stations using one or several space stations.

This service may also include feeder links that are necessary for its operation.

Aeronautical Mobile Service (MA):

Mobile service between aeronautical stations and aircraft stations, or between aircraft stations, in which the survival craft stations may participate. Emergency position-indicating radio beacon stations may also participate in this service on designated sister and emergency frequencies.

Aeronautical Mobile-Satellite Service (MA-S):

Mobile-Satellite Service in which mobile Earth stations are located on aircrafts. Survival craft stations and emergency position-indicating radio beacon stations may also participate in this service.

Aeronautical Mobile Service (R)* (MAR):

Aeronautical mobile service reserved for communications relating to safety and regularity of flight, primarily along national or international civil air routes.

* (R): route.

Aeronautical Mobile-Satellite Service (R)* (MAR-S):

Aeronautical Mobile-Satellite service reserved for communications relating to safety and regularity of flights, primarily along national or international civil air routes.

* (R): route.

Aeronautical Mobile Service (OR) (MAOR):**

Aeronautical mobile service reserved for communications relating to safety and regularity of flights, primarily along national or international civil air routes.

** (OR): off-route.

Aeronautical Mobile-Satellite Service (OR) (MAO-S):**

Aeronautical Mobile-Satellite service intended for communications, including those relating to flight coordination, primarily outside national and international civil air routes.

** (OR): off-route.

Maritime Mobile Service (MM):

Mobile service between coast stations and ship stations, or between ship stations or between associated on-board communication stations. Survival craft stations and emergency position-indicating radio beacon stations may also participate in this service.

Maritime Mobile-Satellite Service (MM-S):

Mobile-Satellite service in which mobile Earth stations are located on ships. Survival craft stations and emergency position-indicating radio beacon stations may also participate in this service.

Land Mobile Service (MT):

Mobile service between base stations and land mobile stations, or between land mobile stations.

Land Mobile-Satellite Service (MT-S):

Mobile-Satellite service which mobile Earth stations are located on land.

Ship Movement Service (ONS):

Safety service in the maritime mobile service other than the port operations service, between coast stations and ship stations, or between ship stations in which messages are restricted to data relating to the movement of ships.

Messages which are of a public correspondence nature are excluded from this service.

Space Operation Service (OE):

Radiocommunication service concerned exclusively with the operation of spacecrafts, in particular space tracking, space telemetry and space telecommand. These functions will normally be provided within the service in which the space station is operating.

Port Operations Service (OP):

Maritime Mobile Service in or near a port, between coast stations and ship stations, or between ship stations, in which messages are restricted to those relating to the operational handling, the movement and the safety of ships and, in emergency cases, to the safety of people.

Messages which are of a public correspondence nature are excluded from this service.

Radio Astronomy Service (RAST):

A service involving the use of radio astronomy.

Radio communication Service:

Service involving the transmission, emission and/or reception of radio waves for specific telecommunication purposes

Unless otherwise stated, any radiocommunication service refers to terrestrial radiocommunication.

Radio Determination Service (RDT):

Radiocommunication service used for radio determination.

Radio determination Satellite Service (RDT-S):

Radiocommunication service used for radio determination involving the use of one or more space stations.

This service may also include feeder links for its own operation

Broadcasting Service (RAD):

Radiocommunication service in which the transmissions are intended for direct reception by the general public. This service may include sound transmissions, television transmission or other types of transmission (CS).

Broadcasting Satellite Service (RAD-S):

Radiocommunication service in which signals transmitted or retransmitted by space stations are intended for direct reception by the general public.

In the broadcasting satellite service, the phrase “direct reception” encompasses both individual and community reception.

Radiolocation Service (RLC):

Radio determination service for radiolocation.

Radiolocation Satellite Service (RLC-S):

Radio determination service for radiolocation.

This service may also include feeder links for its own operation.

Radionavigation Service (RV):

Radio determination service used for radionavigation.

Radionavigation Satellite Service (RV-S):

Radio determination satellite service used for radionavigation.

This service may also include feeder links for its own operation.

Aeronautical Radionavigation Service (RVA):

Radionavigation service intended for the benefit and for the safe operation of aircrafts.

Aeronautical Radionavigation Satellite Service (RVA-S):

Radionavigation satellite service in which Earth stations are located on aircrafts.

Maritime Radionavigation Service (RVM):

Radionavigation service intended for the benefit and for the safe operation of ships.

Maritime Radionavigation Satellite Service (RVM-S):

Radionavigation satellite service in which Earth stations are located on ships.

Safety Service (SEG):

Any radiocommunication service permanently or temporarily used for the safeguarding of human life and property (CV).

ISM (Industrial, Scientific and Medical) Applications:

Operation of equipment or appliances designed to generate and locally use radio energy for industrial, scientific, medical, domestic or similar purposes, excluding any telecommunication applications.

c) Aspects related to SRD - Short Range Devices

Dedicated antenna - movable antenna, indicated by the manufacturer, taking always as reference the maximum e.i.r.p. limit established.

External antenna - antenna not specifically designed for given stations type.

Integrated antenna - permanent fixed antenna designed to be an indispensable part of the equipment.

Railway applications - Specific applications for railways, including automatic vehicle identification and beacons (train control systems).

Model control - Equipment for controlling the movement of models in the air, on the ground and on or under water.

Movement detection and alert - Equipment for detecting movement and alarm equipment (low power radar systems for radio determination purposes: determination of position, velocity and/or other characteristics of an object, or the acquisition of information on those parameters)

Duty cycle - Ratio of the maximum time during which an equipment is active with one or more carriers, regarding a one-hour period.

Spectrum spreading - transmission technique in which the signal occupies a much larger bandwidth than the minimum necessary to send data.

Spectrum spreading with frequency hopping - spectrum spreading technique in which data is sent through several channels on a pseudo-random way.

Spectrum spreading with direct spectrum - spectrum spreading technique in which data is combined with a pseudo-random code.

Ultra low power active medical implants - Instruments, apparatus, appliance, material or other articles, whether used alone or in combination for: diagnosis, prevention, monitoring, treatment or alleviation of disease or injury, investigation, replacement or modification of anatomy or of a physiological process; control of conception.

Harmful interference - any interference which compromises the operation of a radionavigation service or any other safety services, or which seriously harms, obstructs, or repeatedly interrupts a radiocommunications service that operates according to the applying community or national law.

LBT - Listen Before Talk. Monitoring of the channel before transmission.

Effective monopole-radiated power (e.m.r.p.) - in a given direction - the power supplied to the antenna multiplied by its gain relative to a half-wave dipole in a given direction .

Equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) in a given direction - the power supplied to the antenna multiplied by its gain regarding an isotropic antenna in a given direction (isotropic or absolute gain).

Average equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) - equivalent to average e.i.r.p. over a data transmission burst, when power control is set at its maximum.

RFID - Radio Frequency Identification Systems - automatic article identification, asset tracking, alarm systems, waste management, staff identification, access control, proximity sensors, anti-theft systems, tracking systems, data transfer for handheld equipment, wireless control systems.

Wireless audio systems - Cordless loudspeakers; cordless headphones; cordless headphones for portable use, such as portable CD readers, cassette or radio players; cordless headphones for use in vehicles, for example for radio or telephone use, etc; earphone monitoring for use in concerts or other type of stage production.

Inductive systems - Car immobilizers, animal identification, alarm systems, cable detection, waste management, staff identification, wireless voice links, access control, proximity sensors, anti-theft systems including RF anti-theft induction systems, data transfer for handheld equipment, automatic article identification, wireless control systems and automatic road tolls.

Road transport telematics systems - Transport-supporting communication systems (mobile data links between vehicles and between vehicles and the infrastructure).

SRD - Short Range Devices - The term Short Range Devices (SRDs) encompasses radio transmitters that establish either unidirectional or bidirectional communications and with low probability of causing harmful interferences to other radio equipment. SRDs use either integral, dedicated or external antennas, and all modulation types may be permitted, as long as they comply with the relevant standards. Given the wide range of services provided by this kind of equipment, no description can be exhaustive.