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Changes between UltraSite EDGE BTS Product Documentation Release 5 and Release 6

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Contents

1 Statutory Information

1.1 CE Marking

Standard	Description
CE 0168 !	Hereby, Nokia Corporation, declares that this Nokia UltraSite EDGE Base Station is in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Directive: 1999/5/EC.

1.2 FCC Statement

Standard	Description
FCC Statement	Hereby, Nokia Corporation declares that this Nokia UltraSite EDGE Base Station is in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Directive: 1999/5/EC. The product is marked with the CE marking and Notified Body number according to the Directive 1999/5/EC. This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment. The term "IC:" before the radio certification number only signifies that Industry Canada technical specifications were met.

2 Changes

2.1 Changes between UltraSite EDGE BTS Product Documentation Release 5 and Release 6

2.1.1 Documentation delivery changes

Product documentation for Nokia UltraSite EDGE BTS has been converted from a linear fomat in Release 5 to a modular format in Release 6. These changes are in accordance with the newly implemented Nokia Operator Process Model (NOM). For more information concerning the NOM, refer to the *NOM description*.

2.1.2 Hardware changes

Hardware changes incorporated in Release 6 are as follows:

- Descriptions and procedural information for DVTD dual duplex filter unit
- Descriptions and procedural information for updated ACFU AC filter unit
- Descriptions and procedural information for SXCA cable extension kit
- Descriptions and procedural information for UETA/UETB alarm cable from UltraSite EDGE to Talk BTS
- Descriptions and procedural information for BBPA kit (plate kit and combiner extension cables)
- Compatibility and configurations of installation and upgrade kits
- Inclusion of Product Assembly Tree
- Updated descriptions and procedural information for WCDMA Upgrade kit
- Improved descriptions and procedural information for UABA Abis cable

2.1.3 Software changes

Software changes incorporated in Release 6 are as follows:

- Improved descriptions and procedural information for Site Wizard
- Improved descriptions and procedural information for Loop Protection
- Improved descriptions and procedural information for UABA Abis cable
- OVP alarm cancelling after Integrated Battery Backup (IBBU) commissioning
- Implications of CX3.3 SW releases to UltraSite EDGE BTS
- Implications of PSM 3.0 SW release to UltraSite EDGE BTS
- Removal of TSxA and TSxB unit hopping groups restriction

2.2 Nokia Operator Model (NOM) description

The Nokia Operator Model (NOM) summarises the key elements in a telecom operator's business, based on research and consolidation of operator activities and practices. The NOM has been adapted for Information Design, to allow Nokia to develop streamlined, modular information that the user may access in multiple ways. The main feature of the operator-process based information model is distinction between procedural (instructions), descriptive and reference types of information.

2.2.1 Procedural information

Procedures are step-by-step instructions for completing specific tasks that are based on the actual goals of the user (rather than on product functionality). Following are examples of procedural NOM categories.

2.2.1.1 Plan

Planning is implemented before a new network is built, an addition to an existing network is made or the network is somehow modified.

The Plan NOM category may include tasks within these processes:

- Plan sites
- Plan equipment needs and release levels.
- Plan network elements

- Plan radio network (e.g. capacity, coverage)
- Plan functional areas (signalling, transmission etc.)
- Plan network features
- Plan services

2.2.1.2 Install and upgrade

The Install and upgrade process covers the installation and upgrade of physical equipment (hardware) and the installation and upgrade of software.

The Install and upgrade NOM category may include tasks within these processes:

- Install hardware: perform all physical installations of equipment
- Install software: install required software to equipment
- Upgrade hardware: replace old equipment with new
- Upgrade software: replace old software builds or releases with newer ones

2.2.1.3 Commission

Commissioning takes place when software or hardware is taken into use for the first time or when a site is moved to a new location before it is integrated.

The Commission NOM category may include tasks within these processes:

- Verify hardware configuration and make necessary changes
- Feed parameters (manually or from a file), check default parameters and change them if necessary
- Verify default settings (jumper settings etc.) and make changes if necessary
- Test commissioning (if integral part of the process)

2.2.1.4 Integrate

After the hardware and software have been installed and commissioned, engineers integrate the network element with the rest of the network and to a network management system so that it can be managed. Integration involves enabling communication between network elements by creating an interface between them.

Following are examples of process phases:

- Integrate the network element into the network so that it is connected to all necessary other network elements and actual traffic goes through it
- Integrate the network element to the network management system so it can be managed
- Configure interfaces so that information travels from the network element to other parts of the network
- Configure the interfaces so that information flows from the network element to the network management system

2.2.1.5 Test and activate

Most operators have a well-defined process for testing equipment and software features before activating them in the live network. This testing is often carried out in a separate test bed. When activated, features or functionalities are enabled in the live network after test results are acceptable. All instructions on activating features that are not by default “on” belong to Test and activate.

Following are examples of process phases:

- Test: Run tests to make sure everything works as it should and accept the results of the testing. (The activation and deactivation of features are tested before they are activated in the live network.)
- Activate: Activate or deactivate features in live network

2.2.1.6 Optimise and expand

Optimisation means that the current equipment is made to work in a more efficient way so that service quality is improved or capacity is allocated in an optimal way. Optimisation involves adding and modifying network capacity, coverage, quality and performance. Expansion means that new equipment is being taken into use or capacity and/or coverage is increased through some other measures.

Following are examples of process phases:

- Modifying routing which involves changes in circuits
- Signalling which involves changes in signalling links
- Transmission which involves changes in the transmission equipment (hardware configuration, channel bandwidth)
- Rehosting

- Adding new equipment
- Adding or optimising the capacity and performance of the network management system

2.2.1.7 Monitor

In every network, engineers must learn what kinds of problems occur and anticipate them before they occur. This is done by monitoring the status of network elements, online, and by checking the alarms that are coming from the various network elements.

Following are examples of process phases:

- Plan and initialise monitoring: Make plans for reducing the alarm flow by blocking alarms in network elements, filtering them from the network management system and making correlation rules
- Reduce and modify the alarm flow, print out alarms, follow network indicators: Monitor network alarms, KPIs and other performance indicators
- Detect problems: Notice fault in network through alarms, diagnostics, customer complaints, KPIs, etc.
- Analyse problem: The information that has been gathered during monitoring is used for identifying the cause of the problem through analysing alarms histories, reports, trouble ticket histories etc.
- Follow: Use trouble management system to follow-up and continue monitoring
- Verify: Continue monitoring to make sure the problem is corrected

2.2.1.8 Trouble management

Once a problem has been detected in the network, it is corrected in the Trouble Management process. Alarms, measurements and logs are three basic starting points for troubleshooting.

Following are examples of process phases:

- Detect and analyse problem: Troubleshooting after the initial analysis done in Monitor using resolution databases and troubleshooting instructions
- Identify and prioritise: Decide what would be the best way to correct the problem, order new hardware and software if necessary
- Assign work: Hardware installations or software upgrades may be necessary. They are assigned using some kind of work order management system.

- Correct problem
- Verify: Test the correction for example in a test bed

2.2.1.9 Prevent failures

This process includes the following types of tasks:

- Hardware: various routine maintenance tasks (for example, checking cabinet doors and seals, etc.)
- Maintenance and upkeep of the equipment or system (for example, database maintenance)
- Proactive network maintenance typically based on performance measurement data (checking adjacencies etc.).

Following are examples of process phases:

- Plan strategy and optimal schedule for maintenance work
- Define maintenance entities and responsibilities suitable for network organization
- Consider disaster recovery plan for emergency situations, escalation plans, and emergency or escalation contact lists of external and internal support personnel. (These plans are operator plans and are not provided by Nokia ID.)
- Assign the work to field maintenance according to plans
- Perform scheduled maintenance regularly as defined in the planning phase

2.2.2 Description

The Descriptions category is not related to one single process. This category includes higher-level descriptions of products, solutions, features and functions and detailed descriptions of network elements' functionalities and architectures. Descriptions are often used as introductory or self-study material, they occasionally include complicated technical matters.

Descriptions, in the NOM, have these characteristics:

- General information and introductions that provide an overview, self-study material and detailed technical descriptions
- Background information that is essential for understanding the functioning of the system or the product

2.2.3 Reference

Similar to the Descriptions category, the Reference category is not tied to one single process. Reference contains the types of information that users will never be able to learn or memorise. Reference material is information that users need to look up again and again.

Reference material includes these items:

- alarms
- counters
- MML commands
- radio network parameters
- cables, connectors and hardware needed for hardware installations

References, in the NOM, have these characteristics:

- Details, technical information such as numerical data
- Essential for carrying out a task
- Impossible to learn or memorise
- Often contains lists or collections of items

3 Glossary

3.1 Glossary for UltraSite EDGE BTS

3.1.1 Abbreviations and acronyms

This section lists abbreviations and acronyms used throughout Nokia UltraSite EDGE Solution documentation.

AC	Alternating Current
ACFU	AC Filter Unit
A/D	Analog/Digital
ADC	Analog to Digital Converter
ADUA	AC/DC control and distribution unit for Integrated Battery Backup (IBBU)
AGC	Automatic Gain Control
ALS	Automatic Laser Shutdown
AMR	Adaptive Multi-Rate coding
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ANT	Antenna connector
ARFN	Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number
ASIC	Application Specific Integrated Circuit
ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode

AWG	American Wire Gauge
AXC	ATM cross-connect
AXU	ATM cross-connect unit
BAPT	Bundesamt für Post und Telekommunikation Telecommunications advisory agency of Federal Republic of Germany
BATx	Rectifier for battery backup
BBAG	12 V battery for Integrated Battery Backup (IBBU)
BB2x	Transceiver Baseband unit • BB2A for GSM • BB2E for GSM/EDGE
BCCH	Broadcast Control Channel
BCF	Base Control Function
BER	Bit Error Ratio The ratio of the number of bit errors to the total number of bits transmitted in a given time interval.
BIST	Built-In Self Test A technique that provides a circuit the capability to carry out an implicit test of itself.
BOIx	Base Operations and Interfaces unit
BPxN	Bias Tee without VSWR monitoring • BPDN for GSM 900/1800/1900 • BPxV Bias Tee with VSWR monitoring • BPGV for GSM 900 • BPDV for GSM 1800/1900
BS	British Standards
BSC	Base Station Controller

BSS	Base Station Subsystem
BTS	Base Transceiver Station (Base Station)
CC	Cross-Connection
CCCH	Common Control Channel
CCITT	Comité Consultatif International Télégraphique et Téléphonique International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (Telecommunications advisory agency of France)
CCUA	Cabinet Control Unit
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access A technique in which the radio transmissions using the same frequency band are coded in a way that a signal from a certain transmitter can be received only by certain receivers
CE	Cable Entry; Consumer Electronics; Conformit Européen (European Conformity) CH Channel
CHDSP	Channel Digital Signal Processor
CN	Change Note A short trouble management document in a specified form sent to a customer about a modification in a product
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check A method for detecting errors in data transmission.
CRMx	Core Mechanics for Nokia UltraSite EDGE Base Station Indoor and Outdoor cabinet • CRMA for Indoor and Outdoor cabinets • CRMB for Site Support cabinets • CRMC for Midi Indoor and Outdoor cabinets
CSC	Customer Services Centre
D/A	Digital/Analog

DC	Direct Current
DCS	Digital Cellular System
DDS	Direct Digital Synthesis The frequency synthesis in which logic and memory are used to digitally construct the desired output signal, and a digital-to-analogue converter is used.
DL	(Downlink) The direction of transmission in which the BTS is the transmitting facility and the mobile station is the receiving facility.
DIP	Dual In-line Package
DRAM	Dynamic Random Access Memory
DRX	Discontinuous Reception
DSP	Digital Signal Processor
DTX	Discontinuous Transmission
DU2A	Dual Band Diplex Filter unit for GSM 900/1800
DVxx	Dual Variable Gain Duplex Filter unit • DVTB for GSM/EDGE 800 • DVTC for GSM/EDGE 800 co-siting • DVGA for GSM/EDGE 900 • DVHA for GSM/EDGE 900 customer-specific H band • DVJA for GSM/EDGE 900 customer-specific J band • DVDC for GSM/EDGE 1800 • DVDA for GSM/EDGE 1800 A band • DVDB for GSM/EDGE 1800 B band • DVPA for GSM/EDGE 1900
E1	European Digital Transmission Format Standard (2.048 Mbit/s)
EAC	External Alarms and Controsl

EC	European Community
EDGE	Enhanced Data rates for Global Evolution
EEC	European Economic Community
EEPROM	Electronically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
EMI	Electromagnetic Interference
EMP	Electromagnetic Pulse
EN	European Norm
EQDSP	Equaliser Digital Signal Processor
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge
ET	Exchange Terminal
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute
Ext.	External
FACCH	Fast Associated Control Channel
FACH	Forward Access Channel
FCC	Federal Communications Commission The United States federal agency responsible for the regulation of interstate and international communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable.
FC E1/T1	Wireline transmission unit (75 [ohm] E1, 120 [ohm] E1, or 100 [ohm] T1) of Nokia UltraSite EDGE Base Station without cross-connection capability.
FCLK	Frame Clock
FET	Field Effect Transistor
FHS	Frequency Hopping Synthesiser

FIFP	Forwarded Intermediate Frequency Power
FIKA	+24 VDC Installation Kit
FPGA	Field Programmable Gate Array
FXC E1	Wireline transmission unit (75 [ohm] E1) with four line interfaces to the 2 Mbit/s (E1) transmission line; cross-connection capability at 8 kbit/s level.
FXC E1/T1	Wireline transmission unit (120 [ohm] E1 or 100 [ohm] T1) with four line interfaces to the 2 Mbit/s (E1) or 1.5 Mbit/s (T1) transmission line; cross-connection capability at 8 kbit/s level.
FXC RRI	Radio link transmission unit (radio indoor unit) with cross-connection capability at 8 kbit/s level. Used with MetroHopper Radio and FlexiHopper Microwave Radio.
Gb	Interface between RNC and SGSN
GMSK	Gaussian Minimum Shift Keying
GND	Ground; Grounding (protective earthing). See Grounding and PE.
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service
GSM	Global System for Mobile communications • GSM 800 GSM 800 MHz frequency band • GSM 900 GSM 900 MHz frequency band • GSM 1800 GSM 1800 MHz frequency band • GSM 1900 GSM 1900 MHz frequency band
GUI	Graphical User Interface
HDLC	High-level Data Link Control
HETA	Base station cabinet heater
HO	Handover

	The action of switching a call in progress from one radio channel to another, to secure the continuity of the established call
HSCSD	High-Speed Circuit Switched Data
HV	High Voltage
HW	Hardware Specfically, electronic equipment supporting data transmission and processing tasks, and the electrical and mechanical devices related to their operation
IAKx	Indoor Application Kit for Nokia UltraSite EDGE Base Station • IAKA for UltraSite Indoor cabinet • IAKC for UltraSite Midi Indoor cabinet
IBBU	Integrated Battery Backup
IC	Integrated Cell
ICE	Intelligent Coverage Enhancement
ID	Identification; Identifier IE Information Element The basic unit of a transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) message.
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.
IF	Intermediate Frequency
IFM	Interface Module
IFU	Interface unit
ILKA	Indoor Lock Kit
ILMT	Integrated Local Management Tool

IMA	Inverse Multiplexed ATM
IP	Ingress Protection
IRPA	International Radiation Protection Association
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
ISHO	Inter-system handover The handover from one system to another.
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
L2	AC Phase 2
L3	AC Phase 3
Iu	The interconnection point between the RNC and the Core Network
Iub	Interface between the RNC and node B
Iubis	Interface between the RNC and the BTS
Iur	The logical interface for the interconnection of two radio network controller (RNC) components of the UMTS terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN) system
JIS	Japanese Industrial Standard
LAN	Local Area Network A data transmission network covering a small area.
LAPD	Link Access Protocol on D-channel between the BSC and BTS
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LMB	Local Management Bus
LMP	Local Management Port

LNA	Low-Noise Amplifier
LO	Local Oscillator
LTE	Line Terminal Equipment
LV	Low Voltage
LVD	Low Voltage Disconnect
LVDS	Low Voltage Differential Signalling
LVTTL	Low Voltage Transistor Transistor Logic
M2xA	2-way Receiver Multicoupler unit • M2LA for GSM/EDGE 800/900 • M2HA for GSM/EDGE 1800/1900 • M6xA 6-way Receiver Multicoupler unit • M6LA for GSM/EDGE 800/900 • M6HA for GSM/EDGE 1800/1900
MAC	Medium Access Control function, handles the channel allocation and multiplexing, that is, the use of physical layer functions.
MCLG	Master Clock Generator
MDF	Main Distribution Frame
MHA	Masthead Amplifier
MMI	Man-Machine Interface
MML	Man-Machine Language A text-based command language with a standardised structure, designed to facilitate direct user control of a system.
MNxx	Masthead Amplifier specific to Nokia UltraSite EDGE Base Station • MNGA for GSM/EDGE 800/900 • MNDA for GSM/EDGE 1800 A band • MNDB for GSM/EDGE 1800 B band

- MNPA for GSM/EDGE 1900 A band
- MNPB for GSM/EDGE 1900 B band
- MNPC for GSM/EDGE 1900 C band

MPT	Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications Telecommunications regulatory agency of Great Britain.
MS	Mobile Station User equipment which uses a radio connection, and which can be used in motion or at unspecified points. This is usually a mobile phone.
MSC	Mobile Switching Centre The mobile network element which performs the switching functions in its area of operation, and controls cooperation with other networks.
MTBF	Mean Time Between Failure
NCRP	National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements
NCU	Node Control Unit
NEBS	Network Equipment Building Systems
NED	Nokia Electronic Documentation
NMS	Network Management System
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OAKB	Cable entry kit for BTS co-siting
OAKx	Outdoor Application Kit for Nokia UltraSite EDGE Base Station • OAKA for UltraSite Outdoor cabinet • OAKC for UltraSite Midi Outdoor cabinet • OAKD for UltraSite Midi Outdoor to Talk-family Co-siting
OBKA	Outdoor Bridge Kit

OCXO	Oven Controlled Crystal Oscillator An oscillator in which the crystal and critical circuits are temperature-controlled by an oven.
OEKA	Outdoor (cable) Entry Kit
OFKA	Outdoor Air Filter Kit
OFKC	MIDI Outdoor Air Filter Kit
OMU	Operation and Maintenance Unit
OMUSIG	OMU Signalling
OVP	Over-Voltage Protection
PC	Personal Computer
PCB	Printed Circuit Board
PCM	Pulse Code Modulation
PE	Protective earthing (grounding) See GND and Grounding.
PFC	Power Factor Correction
PLL	Phase-Locked Loop
Point-to-point	Transmission between two fixed points
PSM	Power System Management
PWM	Pulse Width Modulation
PWSx	AC/DC Power Supply unit • PWSA for 230 VAC input • PWSB for -48 VDC input • PWSC for +24 VDC input
Q1	Nokia proprietary transmission management protocol

RACH	Random Access Channel
RAKE	A receiver capable of receiving and combining multipath signals
RAM	Random Access Memory
RAN	Radio Access Network A third generation network that provides mobile access to a number of core networks of both mobile and fixed origin.
RCD	Residual Current Device
RF	Radio Frequency
RFF	Radio Frequency Fingerprinting
RIFP	Reflected Intermediate Frequency Power
RLE	Radio Link Equipment
RNC	Radio Network Controller The network element in a radio access network which is in charge of the use and the integrity of radio resources.
ROM	Read Only Memory
RRI	Radio Relay Interface
RSSI	Received Signal Strength Indicator
RTC	Remote Tune Combining
RTxx	Remote Tune Combiner • RTGA for GSM/EDGE 900 • RTHA for GSM/EDGE 900 H band • RTJA for GSM/EDGE 900 J band • RTDC for GSM/EDGE 1800 • RTDA for GSM/EDGE 1800 A band • RTDB for GSM/EDGE 1800 B band • RTPA for GSM/EDGE 1900

RTN	Return
RX	Receiver; Receive
SCF	Site Configuration File
SCT	Site Configuration Tool
SDCCH	Stand-alone Dedicated Control Channel
SDH	Synchronous Digital Hierarchy
SMB	Sub-Miniature B Connector
SMS	Short Message Service
SSS	Site Support System
STM	Synchronous Transport Module
STM-1	Synchronous Transport Module (155 Mbit/s)
SW	Software
Sync	Synchronization The process of adjusting corresponding significant instances of signals, in order to obtain the desired phase relationship between these instances.
T1	North American Digital Transmission Format Standard (1.544 Mbit/s)
TC	Transcoder
TCH	Traffic Channel The logical radio channel that is assigned to a base transceiver station and is primarily intended for conversation.
TCP/IP	Transport Control Protocol/Internet Protocol
TCS	Temperature Control System
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access

TE	Terminal Equipment Equipment that provides the functions necessary for user operation of the access protocols.
TMS	Transmission Management System The network system for managing equipment settings, and for centralised retrieval of statistics and alarm information from transmission equipment connected to the system.
TS	Time Slot A cyclic time interval that can be recognised and given a unique definition.
TRE	Transmission Equipment
TRX	Transceiver
TRXSIG	TRX Signalling
TS	Time Slot
TSxx	Transceiver (RF unit), specific to Nokia UltraSite EDGE Base Station • TSTB for GSM/EDGE 800 • TSGA for GSM 900 • TSGB for GSM/EDGE 900 • TSDA for GSM 1800 • TSDB for GSM/EDGE 1800 • TSPA for GSM 1900 • TSPB for GSM/EDGE 1900
TTL	Transistor Transistor Logic
TX	Transmitter; Transmit
UC	Unit Controller
UI	User Interface
UL	Underwriters Laboratories

UL (Uplink) The direction of transmission in which the mobile station is the transmitting facility and the BTS is the receiving facility.

- 2-way uplink diversity - The function by which a BTS uses two antennas and two receivers simultaneously on a single channel to obtain improved overall BTS receiver sensitivity in an environment that is subject to random multipath fading.
- 4-way uplink diversity - The function by which a BTS uses four antennas and four receivers simultaneously on a single channel to obtain improved overall BTS receiver sensitivity in an environment that is subject to random multipath fading.

UMTS Universal Mobile Telecommunications System

UTRAN / UMTS
Terrestrial Radio Access Network

A radio access network (RAN) consisting of radio network controllers (RNCs) and base transceiver stations (BTSs). It is located between the Iu interface and the wideband code division multiple access (WCDMA) radio interface.

UPS Uninterruptible Power Supply

VC Virtual Channel

VCO Voltage Controlled Oscillator

An oscillator for which a change in tuning voltage results in a predetermined change in output frequency.

VLL Line-to-Line Voltage

VP Virtual Path

The unidirectional transport of ATM cells belonging to virtual channels that are associated by a common identifier value.

VPCI Virtual Path Connection Identifier

An identifier which identifies the virtual path connection between two B-ISDN ATM exchanges, or between a B-ISDN ATM exchange and a B-ISDN user.

VPI — Virtual Path Identifier

An identifier which identifies a group of virtual channel links at a given reference point that share the same virtual path connection.

VSWR — Voltage Standing Wave Ratio

The ratio of maximum to minimum voltage in the standing wave pattern that appears along a transmission line. It is used as a measure of impedance mismatch between the transmission line and its load.

VXxx — Transmission unit, specific to Nokia UltraSite EDGE Base Station

- VXEA for FC E1/T1
- VXRA for FC RRI
- VXRB for FXC RRI
- VXTA for FXC E1
- VXTB for FXC E1/T1

WAF — Wideband Antenna Filter unit

WAM

Wideband Application Manager unit

WBC — Wideband Combining unit

WCC — Wideband Cabinet Core

WCDMA — Wide band Code Division Multiple Access

A spread spectrum CDMA technique used to increase the capacity and coverage of wireless communication networks.

WCH — Wideband Cabinet Heater

WCxA — Wideband Combiner, specific to Nokia UltraSite EDGE Base Station

- WCGA for GSM/EDGE 800/900
- WCDA for GSM/EDGE 1800
- WCPA for GSM/EDGE 1900

WEK	Wideband Extension Kit
WFA	Wideband Fan
WHX	Wideband Heat Exchanger
WIC	Wideband Input Combiner
WIK	Wideband Indoor Kit
WOC	Wideband Output Combiner
WOK	Wideband Outdoor Kit
WPA	Wideband Power Amplifier unit
WPS	Wideband Power Supply unit
WSC	Wideband System Clock
WSM	Wideband Summing and Multiplexing unit
WSP	Wideband Signal Processor unit
WTR	Wideband Transmitter and Receiver

3.1.2 Terms

This section provides definitions for terms used throughout Nokia UltraSite Solution documentation.

Abis Interface
: Interface between a Base Transceiver Station (BTS) and the Base Station Controller (BSC) and between two BTSs.

Absolute radio frequency channel number
: See absolute radio frequency number.

Absolute radio frequency number; absolute radio frequency channel number; ARFN; ARFCN
: Radio frequency used in connection with, for example, mobile originating and terminating test calls.

Adaptive multi-rate speech codec; AMR speech codec; AMR codec; AMR
: Speech codec which adapts its operation optimally according to the prevailing channel conditions.

Air Interface — Interface between MS and BTS.

Alarm — Announcement given to the operating personnel about abnormal functioning of the system or about a failure, or an indication of the degradation of the service level or reliability.

Alarm Status — Classification of the severity of an alarm, such as Critical, Major, Minor, and Information.

Alternating current; AC
A periodic current having a mean value zero.

Analogue-to-digital converter; Analog-to-digital converter /US/; A/D converter; ADC
A device which converts an analogue input signal to a digital output signal carrying equivalent information.

Application-specific integrated circuit; custom circuit; custom IC; ASIC
Integrated circuit which is designed for a specific application and a specific customer and which is not available to other customers.

ATM connection control; connection control; CC
Function that keeps track of connection resources and based on those handles the operations related to different kind of cross-connections.

ATM inverse multiplexing
See inverse multiplexing for ATM.

Backplane — Connector board at the back of Nokia UltraSite cabinets to which plug-in units are directly connected. See also BATA backplane and RFU backplane.

Base station — See base transceiver station.

Base station controller; BSC
Network element in the public land mobile network (PLMN) for controlling one or more base transceiver stations (BTS) in the call set-up functions, in signalling, in the use of radio channels and in various maintenance tasks.

Base station system; BSS
System of base stations (BSs) and base station controllers which is viewed by the mobile services switching centre (MSC) through a single interface.

Base transceiver station; base station; BTS; BS
: Network element in a mobile network responsible for radio transmission and reception to or from the mobile station.

BATA backplane
: Additional backplane required in a Site Support cabinet when using 12 rectifiers.

Bias Tee
: Unit that provides DC power for an associated MHA unit.

Cabinet Control Unit
: Module of the ADUA or ADUB that manages battery control, climatic control, alarm reporting, and serial and version number reporting for the IBBU or Nokia UltraSite Support cabinet. The CCU connects to the BOIx with Q1-bus.

Cell
: Coverage area of a given BTS where transmission is acceptably received.

Cell breathing
: Variation of the cell coverage area; depends on the interference and power requirements.

Cellular Network
: Two or more base stations connected together to provide an area of coverage for Mobile Stations (MS).

CENELEC
: Comité European de Normalisation ELECtrotechnique. European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization.

Chain Connection
: Transmission solution in which the BTSs are interconnected through a chain, and the first BTS in the chain is connected to the BSC. See Loop Connection, Multidrop Connection, and Star Connection.

Chip
: Signal element.

Chip rate
: Number of chips transmitted in one second.

Commissioning
: Tasks performed to enable the BTS to be connected to the network. Includes operational tests and configuring of the transmission equipment.

Coverage Area
: See Cell.

Cross-connection
: Connection between input and output ports of a network element.

Cross-connection bank
: Information base that defines the cross-connections of a network element. The network element contains two or more banks, one of which is always active.

Custom circuit
: See application-specific integrated circuit.

Custom IC
: See application-specific integrated circuit.

D-bus
: Bus used for traffic communication between the transmission units and BB2x units (D1-bus) and for internal O&M communication with the BOIx, BB2x, and RTxx units (D2-bus).

Despreading
: The received wideband signal is modulated with the spreading code to get a narrowband signal after the multipath propagation in spread spectrum systems.

Digital signal processor; DSP
: A processor designed for signal handling, resembling an ordinary microprocessor.

Discontinuous reception; DRX
: Means of saving battery power (for example in hand-portable units) by periodically and automatically switching the mobile station receiver on and off.

Discontinuous transmission; DTX
: Feature which enables saving battery power (for example in hand-portable units) and reducing interference by automatically switching the transmitter off when no speech or data are to be sent.

Downlink Diversity
: See Frequency Hopping.

Earthing
: See Grounding.

F-bus
: Frequency Hopping bus. See Frequency Hopping.

Finger; rake finger; RAKE finger
: Receiver unit that despreads one multipath signal.

Four-way uplink diversity; 4-way uplink diversity
: Function by which a base transceiver station (BTS) uses four antennas and four receivers simultaneously on a single channel to obtain improved overall BTS receiver sensitivity in an environment that is subject to random multipath fading.

Forward link
: See downlink.

Flash memory
: Nonvolatile, electronically writable memory, similar to EEPROM in function, but which must be erased in blocks.

Flexbus
: Bidirectional coaxial cable that carries up to 16 x 2 Mbit/s signals and power between transmission equipment, such as a radio outdoor and indoor unit.

Frequency-change oscillator
: See local oscillator.

Frequency Hopping
: Function in which a BTS swaps two transmitters on a single channel to obtain improved overall MS receiver sensitivity in a system that is subject to random fading.

Gain
: Signal amplification, expressed in dBi—decibels over a theoretic, isotropic, and uniformly radiating antenna.

Grounding
: Protecting the equipment and the users against lightning and surges through the external connections.

I^2C-bus
: Integrated Inter Cell communication bus used for polling, autodetection, version and serial number management, temperature polling, and alarm collection in units without a microprocessor.

Handover
: The handover occurs between two cells; the signal goes through one base station or base station sector at a time.

Human-machine interface; man-machine interface; HMI; MMI
: A subsystem or function which provides user interface functions in a man-machine language.

Installation
: Tasks performed to enable the BTS to be mounted at the site.

Integration
: Tasks performed to make the BTS functional in the cellular network. Includes making test calls.

Inter-frequency handover
: Handover where the new carrier frequency is different from the current one.

Inter-system handover
: Handover from one system to another, e.g. between a 3rd generation system and GSM.

Inverse multiplexing for ATM; ATM inverse multiplexing; inverse multiplexing; IMA
: The transmission method in which ATM cells in a cell stream are divided across several physical E1 links on a cell-by-cell basis, and then reassembled at the receiving end without affecting the original cell order.

Loop connection
: Transmission solution in which BTSs are interconnected in a loop. For example, the first and last BTSs are connected to the BSC. See Chain Connection, Multidrop Connection, and Star Connection.

Macrocellular
: Application that covers large areas with a cell radius of 1 to 10 km (0.6 to 6 miles). The coverage area is achieved when the antenna is installed high and off the ground.

Maximum ratio combining
: A signal combining technique in which each signal is multiplied by a weight factor that is proportional to the signal amplitude: the strong signals are further amplified, while the weak signals are attenuated.

Microcellular
: Application that typically covers areas with a cell radius of 100 m to 1 km (327 feet to 0.6 miles). The antennas are installed below rooftop level.

Microwave radio
: Radio equipment for establishing an aligned and fixed radio connection between two points.

Midi
: Indoor or Outdoor cabinet with up to six TRXs.

Multidrop Connection
: Transmission solution in which one or more BTS chains are connected to one BTS that is connected to the BSC. See Chain Connection, Loop Connection, and Star Connection.

Network Element

Any equipment that can be managed, monitored, or controlled in a telecommunications network.

Network Topology

Method of transmission between the cells of a network. Examples of transmission solutions are chain, loop, multidrop, and star connections.

Node Manager

A feature of Power System Management (PSM), the Node Manager software called PSMMan is used to control network elements, or nodes, of the Site Support System.

Nokia FlexiHopper

Nokia family of Flexbus-compatible microwave radios for the 13, 15, 18, 23, 26, and 38 GHz frequency bands, in which the radio transmission capacity can be selected using software. The radio transmission capacity of Nokia FlexiHopper can be 2 x 2, 4 x 2, 8 x 2, or 16 x 2 Mbit/s.

Nokia FlexiHopper outdoor unit can be used with different indoor units: FIU 19, RRIC, FC RRI, and FXC RRI.

Nokia Hopper Manager

PC software application used for controlling and monitoring Nokia FlexiHopper and Nokia MetroHopper radios connected to FIU19 or RRIC indoor units.

Nokia MetroHopper

Nokia Flexbus-compatible radio for the 58 GHz frequency band that does not require coordinated frequency planning. The main use of Nokia MetroHopper is to provide 4 x 2 Mbit/s, point-to-point wireless access for Nokia MetroSite BTS and Nokia MetroHub.

Nokia MetroHopper outdoor unit can be used with different indoor units: FIU 19, RRIC, FC RRI, and FXC RRI.

Nokia MetroHub

Nokia’s compact transmission node with cross-connection and grooming functions, such as FXC RRI. Nokia MetroHub contains up to five transmission units.

Nokia MetroSite GSM BTS

Nokia’s compact four-TRX GSM base station for Nokia MetroSite capacity solution. Nokia MetroSite GSM BTS can contain one transmission unit.

Nokia Q1 Connection Tool
: Program that makes connection and node definitions for identifying objects on a Nokia Q1 managed network. See Q1.

Nokia UltraSite
: Multimedia coverage and capacity macrocellular base station.

Omnidirectional Cell
: Cell with a 360× sector; also known as standard cell.

Operator
: Telecommunications company running telecommunications services in a specific geographical area.

PCM time slot
: 1.5 Mbit/s PCM circuit is divided into twenty-four 64 kbit/s time slots.

  2 Mbit/s PCM circuit is divided into thirty-two 64 kbit/s time slots.

Peltier elements
: Elements that absorb or emit heat when an electric current passes across a junction between two materials. Used for heating and cooling IP20 protection class equipment.

Point-to-point
: Transmission between two fixed points.

Q1-bus
: Bus in Nokia UltraSite EDGE BTS, used for local transmission management (Q1int) and for extending the management to external equipment.

Radio interface; air interface; AI
: The interface between the mobile station (MS) and the radio equipment in the network. This is defined by functional characteristics, common radio (physical) interconnection characteristics, and other characteristics as appropriate.

Radio Relay
: Microwave radio unit that replaces a fixed cable with a microwave radio link in the Abis Interface.

Rectifier
: Device for converting alternating current to direct current. See BATx.

RFU backplane
: Backplane in Nokia UltraSite EDGE BTS cabinet to which RF units are attached.

Sectored BTS Site
: A site with multiple cells positioned to supply the desired radiation.

Sectored Cell — A cell with a conical coverage area achieved by means of a directional aerial.

Single Sector — A part of the BTS's physical equipment that serves a single cell in the network radio topology.

Site — Location where telecommunication equipment has been installed. For example, a site can contain a base station and transmission equipment with an equipment shelter and antenna tower.

Several network elements can be located at a site.

Soft handover — Handover where the signal goes through two base stations or base station sectors at a time.

Softer handover — Handover where the signal goes through two sectors in one base station area at a time.

Software Package — Software collection consisting of the components of the BTS operating system.

Spreading — A process in which the signal is modulated with the pseudo noise code to get a wideband signal for multipath propagation in spread spectrum systems.

Spreading code — A code that is used to despread a signal in spread spectrum communications.

Star Connection — Transmission solution in which three branches with one BTS in each are connected to a common node. See Chain Connection, Loop Connection, and Multidrop Connection.

Synchronisation (Sync) — Process of adjusting the corresponding significant instances of signals (between adjacent and serving cells) to obtain the desired phase relationship between these instances.

Uplink — Direction of transmission in which the mobile station is the transmitting facility and the BTS is the receiving facility.

Uplink Diversity

2-way uplink diversity – Function in which a BTS uses two antennas and two receivers simultaneously on a single channel to obtain improved overall BTS receiver sensitivity in an environment that is subject to random multipath fading.

4-way uplink diversity – Function in which a BTS uses four antennas and four receivers simultaneously on a single channel to obtain improved overall BTS receiver sensitivity in an environment that is subject to random multipath fading.

See Frequency Hopping.