

The cheat sheet of PMR abbreviations

Master the shorthand language of PMR and PMR evolution
– never get lost in the jargon jungle again!

Basic

Professional Mobile Radio or **Private Mobile Radio** - refers to mobile radio solutions designed for professional rather than consumer use. **PMR**

PTT **Push-To-Talk** - a function that lets one user at a time talk to a group or to another user by pressing the terminal's push-to-talk key

Terrestrial Trunked Radio - a standard by ETSI, European Telecommunications Standards Institute, which defines a digital system for professional mobile radio communication. **TETRA**

LTE **Long-Term Evolution** - a standard for wireless communication of high-speed data for mobile phones and data terminals. The standard is developed by the 3GPP. It is often marketed as 4G LTE.

A digital professional mobile radio standard, as defined by the Tetrapol Publicly Available Specification (PAS), in use by professional user groups, such as public safety, military, industry and transportation organizations throughout the world. **Tetrapol**

DMO **Direct Mode Operation** – when radios communicate directly with each other without using a base station or any of the network infrastructure.

Short Data Service - a service in TETRA standards to deliver short data (text) messages. **SDS**

TCCA **TETRA and Critical Communications Association** - a body that maintains and encourages an open and competitive market for TETRA and encourages industry to cooperate in developing future mobile broadband.

Intermediate

Interoperability (of TETRA equipment) – the ability of one vendor’s equipment to work in a system manufactured by a different vendor, and to different vendors’ radios working together. **IOP**

Atmosphères Explosives - refers to two European Union Directives concerned with equipment designed to be safe to use in hazardous areas. The term “ATEX radio” refers to a radio that meets the safety requirements. **ATEX**

Mission-Critical Push-To-Talk - the LTE feature that emulates functions provided by professional mobile radio (PMR) systems. MCPTT requirements are set in the LTE standard Release 13. MCPTT includes regular group calls, broadcast group calls where no response is expected by the initiating user, group calls based on priorities such as emergency group calls that could pre-empt other calls in progress, and private one-to-one calls. **MCPTT**

Automatic Vehicle Location - a service or an application that shows where a vehicle is, either on a map or in geographical coordinates. **AVL**

ISI **Inter-System Interface** - the standard used to connect two TETRA networks together in a way that will be (relatively) seamless to a user.

BB **Broadband** - high-speed Internet access that is always on.

5G **Fifth-generation** wireless network technology, which aims to increase data communication speeds by up to three times compared to its predecessor, 4G.

RF **Radio frequency**

V+D **Voice and data** - used to describe a radio communication system which can handle both.

Expert

End-to-End Encryption - encryption of the complete communication link from one end to the other without decrypting the communications anywhere in between. End-to-end encryption is required for maximum communications security. **E2EE**

3rd Generation Partnership Project - a collaboration between groups of telecommunications associations. The initial scope of 3GPP was to make a globally applicable third-generation (3G) mobile phone system specification. The scope was later enlarged to include the development and maintenance of LTE and related “4G” standards, for example. **3GPP**

Automatic Person Location - a service or an application that shows where a person is, either on a map or in geographical coordinates. **APL**

Transmitter - a radio transmitter is a device which sends radio waves through an antenna. **Tx**

Receiver - a device that converts a signal from a modulated radio wave into usable information. **Rx**

IoT **Internet of Things** - a system of interrelated computing devices, mechanical and digital machines, objects, animals or people that are provided with unique identifiers and the ability to transfer data over a network without requiring human-to-human or human-to-computer interaction.

SaaS **Software as a Service** - a software licensing and delivery model in which software is licensed on a subscription basis and is centrally hosted. It is sometimes referred to as “on-demand software”.

QoS **Quality of Service** - on the Internet and in other networks, the idea that transmission rates, error rates, and other characteristics (the Service) can be measured, improved and to an extent guaranteed in advance. QoS is of particular concern for the continuous transmission of high-bandwidth video and multimedia information. Transmitting this kind of content dependably is difficult in public networks using ordinary “best effort” protocols.

Sources:

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