

1.6 Understanding Radio Jargon

Many common terms in RF engineering are used differently depending on the specific community where they are used. The following gives a non-exhaustive example of the variety of terms that can be found.

C (i.e. the wanted signal level) is referred to in different radio standards and documents as follows. It is specified for a given sensitivity and a given desensitisation.

- Useful signal (ETSI TS 145.005 - Chapters 5.1.2 and 5.1.3);
- Wanted signal mean power (ETSI TS 136.104 - Table 7.5.1-1);
- Pw (ETSI TS 136.101 - Table 7.6.3.1-1);
- Prefsens + desensitisation (ETSI TS 136.104 - Table 7.5.1-1, ETSI TS 136.101 - Table 7.6.3.1-1) ;
- "C".

I_{OOF} (i.e. the allowed power of an interfering blocking signal as specified by the standard) is referred to in different standards as follows. It is specified for a given frequency offset, a given sensitivity and a given desensitisation.

- *Blocking signal level* (ETSI TS 145.005 - Table 5.1-2a);
- P_{uw} (ETSI TS 136.101 - Table 7.6.3.1-1);
- *Interfering signal mean power* (ETSI TS 136.104 - Table 7.5.1-1).

Sensitivity is referred to in different standards as:

- *Reference sensitivity level* (ETSI TS 145.005 - Tables 6.2-1x);
- *Reference sensitivity* (ETSI TS 136.101 - Table 7.3.1-1);
- *Reference sensitivity power level* (ETSI TS 136.104 - Tables 7.2.1-1 and 7.2.1-2);
- *Prefsens* (ETSI TS 136.101 - Table 7.3.1-1, ETSI TS 136.104 - Tables 7.2.1-1 and 7.2.1-2).