

at a distance of any kind of information in such a form. For the purposes of the [international] Radio Regulations, unless otherwise specified therein, telegraphy shall mean a form of telecommunication for the transmission of written matter by the use of a signal code.⁶ (RR)

Telemetry. The use of telecommunication for automatical indicating or recording measurements at a distance from the measuring instrument. (RR)

Telephony. A form of telecommunication set up for the transmission of speech or, in some cases, other sounds.⁷ (RR)

Television. A form of telecommunication for the transmission of transient images of fixed or moving objects. (RR)

Terrestrial Radiocommunication. Any radiocommunication other than space radiocommunication or radio astronomy. (RR)

Terrestrial Station. A station effecting terrestrial radiocommunication.

NOTE: In these [international Radio] Regulations, unless otherwise stated, any station is a terrestrial station. (RR)

Time Hopping Systems. A time hopping system is a spread spectrum system in which the period and duty cycle of a pulsed RF carrier are varied in a pseudorandom manner under the control of a coded sequence. Time hopping is often used effectively with frequency hopping to form a hybrid time-division, multiple-access (TDMA) spread spectrum system.

Transponder. A transmitter-receiver facility the function of which is to transmit signals automatically when the proper interrogation is received. (FCC)

Tropospheric Scatter. The propagation of radio waves by scattering as a result of irregularities or discontinuities in the physical properties of the troposphere. (RR)

Unwanted Emissions. Consist of spurious emissions and out-of-band emissions. (RR)

[49 FR 2368, Jan. 19, 1984, as amended at 50 FR 25239, June 18, 1985; 51 FR 37399, Oct. 22, 1986; 52 FR 7417, Mar. 11, 1987; 54 FR 49980, Dec. 4, 1990; 55 FR 28761, July 13, 1990; 56 FR 42703, Aug. 29, 1991; 58 FR 68058, Dec. 23, 1993; 62 FR 26242, May 13, 1997]

Subpart B—Allocation, Assignment, and Use of Radio Frequencies

SOURCE: 49 FR 2373, Jan. 19, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§2.100 International regulations in force.

The international *Radio Regulations* (Geneva, 1982), became effective internationally on 1 January 1982, and nationally on September 6, 1983. They are incorporated to the extent practicable in this part.

§2.101 Nomenclature of frequencies.

Band No.	Frequency subdivision	Frequency range
4	VLF (very low frequency).	Below 30 kHz.
5	LF (low frequency)	30 to 300 kHz.
6	MF (medium frequency).	300 to 3000 kHz.
7	HF (high frequency)	3 to 30 MHz.
8	VHF (very high frequency).	30 to 300 MHz.
9	UHF (ultra high frequency).	300 to 3000 MHz.
10	SHF (super high frequency).	3 to 30 GHz.
11	EHF (extremely high frequency).	30 to 300 GHz
12	300 to 3000 GHz.

§2.102 Assignment of frequencies.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the assignment of frequencies and bands of frequencies to all stations and classes of stations and the licensing and authorizing of the use of all such frequencies between 9 kHz and 400 GHz, and the actual use of such frequencies for radiocommunication or for any other purpose, including the transfer of energy by radio, shall be in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations in §2.106.

⁶ (See footnote under Harmful Interference)

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