



# 4G Glossary

**4G:** Fourth-generation wireless technology. Each generation of technology brings improved performance and faster speeds.

**Backhaul:** Refers to the part of the network that connects mobile cell sites to the national wireline network (or backbone network) to carry and deliver your data. Backhaul plays an important role in determining network speed and performance.

**HSPA+:** High Speed Packet Access. HSPA+ is 4G technology. Typically delivers speeds up to four times faster than industry-average 3G speeds and in the range of approximately 2-6 Mbps.

**Latency:** The processing time it takes to move data through a network. For example, latency is the measure of how long it takes to start downloading a web page or file once you've sent the request. Lower latency means more responsive performance and improves services like mobile gaming, two-way video calling and telemedicine.

**LTE:** Long Term Evolution. LTE is the latest standard and most advanced 4G technology. Typically delivers speeds up to 10 times faster than industry-average 3G speeds and in the range of 5-12 Mbps.

**Mbps:** Megabits per second. It's a measure of how much data can be delivered over a network connection per second. The higher the number, the faster your data arrives.

**POPs:** Short for population. POPs refers to the number of people in the area where wireless service is available.

**Network Indicator:** A symbol on your wireless device that tells you which network you're connected to. Includes 2G EDGE (E), 3G, 4G (also H+ on some devices) or 4G LTE.

**SIM Card:** Subscriber Identity Module Card. A SIM card is a small card inside your mobile device that contains your unique account information and communicates with your provider's wireless network.

**Spectrum:** The range of frequencies — or airwaves — that carry wireless signals. Wireless signals are delivered over the air using certain bands of spectrum, just like radio signals and television broadcast signals. Spectrum is a finite resource. More spectrum equates to more capacity to deliver wireless signals, which means better service for customers.