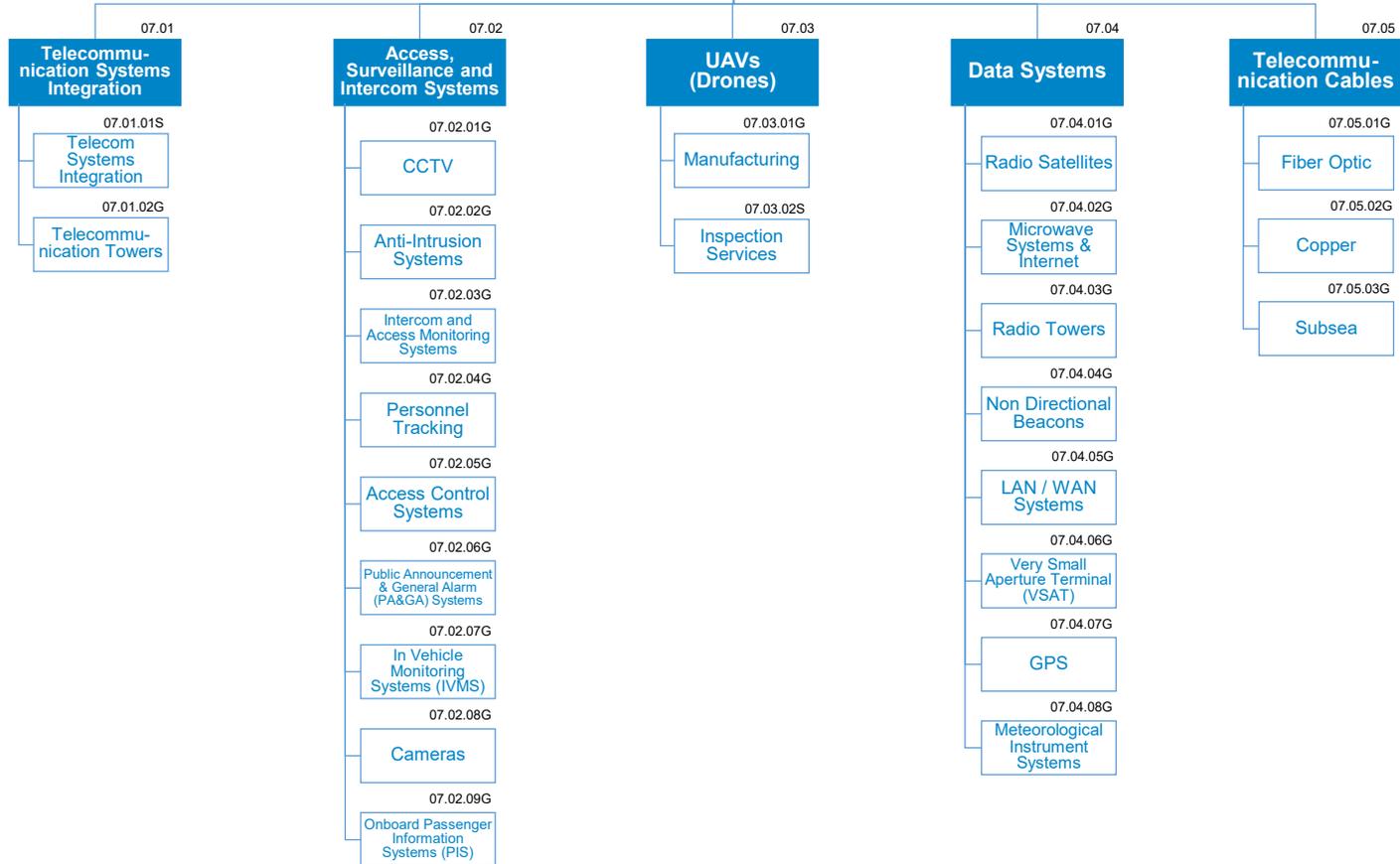


# Telecom- munications



# Telecommunications

Telecommunication is the transmission of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems over significant distances. TLC is an increasingly important field in today's business environment, enabling companies to communicate effectively both inside and outside the enterprise and allowing employees to collaborate among each other and being monitor easily from wherever they are located.

## MAIN RATIONALES BEHIND THE STANDARD CATEGORIZATION

### Telecom Systems Integrations

- This self-standing category refers to companies able to provide complete, multi-system solutions for industrial communication and safety as a turnkey package.
- Integration means bringing together component subsystems into a whole and ensuring that those subsystems function together (including, for example: Telephone, IT, Surveillance and security).

### Telephone Systems

- Here it is worth noting that this family refers only to business telephone systems, ranging from small key telephone systems to large-scale private branch exchanges.
- The rationale behind the division is the opposition of traditional lines vs VoIP. Although both systems substantially do the same thing they are based on complete different technologies. In particular, VOIP converts audio signals from your speech into digital data that travels via broadband Internet (fiber optic, DSL or cable) to its destination. Instead of plugging into a traditional phone jack.
- Desktop telephone equipment refers, but not limited to, Telephones, Cordless Phones & Headsets.

### Surveillance, Television and Intercom Systems

- This family includes any systems or devices designed for the monitoring of the behavior, activities or other changing information, usually of people for the purpose of influencing, managing, directing, or protecting them.
- The category "Intercom and Access monitoring" also includes announcement Public address systems.

### UAV (Drones)

- The UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle), commonly known as a drone, is an aircraft with no pilot on board. UAVs can be remote controlled aircraft (e.g. flown by a pilot at a ground control station) or can fly autonomously based on pre-programmed flight plans or more complex dynamic automation systems.
- Using a drone for an inspection is not just safer than sending a person; it can also be much quicker than setting-up safety equipment.

### Radio Communication Systems

- Here it is worth distinguishing two different technologies. Microwave communications are used for short-range communications, while satellite communications can be established over long distances. Indeed, Satellite communication by transferring signal via satellite can potentially reach all areas of Earth. They do not require installed fixed assets, ground infrastructure or specifically located ground stations.
- Microwave refers, but not limited to, HF, VHF, UHF, Trunking, Tetra.

### Cable Transmission Systems

- The rationale behind the division is the differentiation between Fiber Optic and Copper wire transmission systems.
- Fiber-optic communication systems have primarily been installed in long-distance applications, where they can be used to their full transmission capacity. Nowadays optical fibers have largely replaced copper wire communications in core networks.