# 5G Wireless Technology

**Mr.Aditya Mahesh Renke[1] , Mr. Omkar Mahadev Gore[2], Mr.Aditya Balu Mali[3], Mr.Zaif Zakirhusen Nadaf[4]**
[1, 2, 3, 4] Sharad Institute of Technology Polytechnic, Yadav, Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India.

***Abstract-*** *5G stands for fifth generation wireless technology. It is the latest iteration of cellular technology that has three main features: greater speed, lower latency, and the ability to connect a lot more devices simultaneously. A commercial 5G wireless network is expected to be deployed by 2020. This paper provides a brief introduction to 5G wireless technology.*

***Keywords***- 5G wireless technology, evolution from 1G to 5G

## I. INTRODUCTION

Wireless communication has started in early 1970s. In next four decades, a mobile wireless technology has evolved from 1G to 5G generations. Fifth generation technology offer very high bandwidth that user never experienced before. The Fifth generation technologies offer various new advanced features which makes it most powerful and in huge demand in the future. Now days different wireless and mobile technologies are present such as third generation mobile networks (UMTS- Universal Mobile Telecommunication System, cdma2000), LTE (Long Term Evolution), WiFi (IEEE 802.11 wireless networks), WiMAX (IEEE 802.16 wireless and mobile networks), as well as sensor networks, or personal area networks (e.g. Bluetooth, ZigBee). Mobile terminals include variety of interfaces like GSM which are based on circuit switching. All wireless and mobile networks implements all- IP principle, that means all data and signaling will be transferred via IP (Internet Protocol) on network layer**.** Wireless communication technology has grown and advanced significantly over the years through research and innovation. The time has come when we can connect various wireless technologies, networks, and applications simultaneously. This latest technology is called 5G. The fifth generation wireless system (or 5G for short) is now the next generation of wireless communication systems. It is the next major phase of mobile telecommunications standards beyond the current 4G. 5G moves us beyond networks design for mobile devices alone toward systems that connect different types of devices operating at high speeds.

The key features of 5G include high throughput, improved spectrum efficiency, reduced latency, better mobility support, and high connection density. It supports interactive multimedia, voice, video, Internet, and other broadband services. To support increased throughput requirements of 5G, new spectrum has been assigned to 5G in mmWave bands. 5G will use Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) to significantly increase network capacity.

The move to 5G wireless communication standard is an action in response to the growth of the Internet of Things and the rise in demand for access to video and services over wireless broadband . Although 5G is not expected until 2020, an increasing number of companies are investing now and are creating 5G products. Development of the new mobile wireless standard is being led by companies such as Intel, Qualcomm, Nokia, Ericsson, BT, Verizon, AT&T, and Samsung.

**PREVIOUS GENERATIONS:-**

The world of telecommunication has witnessed drastic changes starting from 1G to 2.5G and from 3G to 5G. A new generation is named (often retroactively) when it denotes a significant forward leap in wireless mobile technologies. Previous generations like 3G were a breakthrough in communications. 1G was analog telecommunications standard introduced in the 1970s for voice communications with a data rate up to 2.4 kps. It used FM and FDMA and a bandwidth of 30 kHz. The major problems with 1G are poor voice quality, poor battery quality, and large phone size.

2G was digital standard, circuit switched technology introduced in 1980s. It used CDMA, GSM, and TDMA technologies. It could only transmit digital voice at 64 kbps, and not data such as email.

Next comes 3G wireless systems, which used Code Division Multiple Access Technique (CDMA). It introduced high- speed Internet access. It used technologies such as W-CDMA and HSPA (high speed packet access). It provided IP connectivity for real-time and non-real-time services. The development of 3G was mainly driven by demand for data services over the Internet.

4G works the same as 3G and may be regarded as the extension of 3G but with a faster Internet connection , more bandwidth, and a lower latency. 4G technologies, such as WiMAX and LTE (Long-Term Evolution ), claim to be about five times faster than 3G services. It used technologies like Coded Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing

(COFDM), Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) and link adaptation. There are some challenges that cannot be resolved by 4G; these include spectrum crisis and high energy consumption. Research is currently on 5G, which will support IPv6. There have been drastic improvements from 1G, 2G, 3G, and 4G to 5G [3-5]. Figure 1 shows the generations of wireless technology from 1G to5G.

## II. HOW 5G WORKS

As any other cellular network, 5G networks will consist of cells divided into sectors and send data through radio waves. Each cell is connected to a network backbone through a wired or wireless connection. 5G may transmit data over the unlicensed frequencies currently used for Wi-Fi. It promises a smarter, faster, and efficient network. The goal of 5G is to have far higher speeds available, at higher capacity per sector, and at far lower latency than 4G. In order to increase network efficiency, the cell is subdivided into micro and pico cells . 5G will be a new mobile revolution as it is expected to provide gigabit-per-second data rates anytime, anywhere. In a 5G wireless network, every mobile phone will have an IPv6 address depending on the location and network being used. 5G utilizes user-centric network concept World Wide Wireless Web (WWWW) instead of operator- centric as in 3G or service-centric as in 4G . WWWW will be capable of supporting applications and services and interconnected the whole world. 5G includes the latest technologies such cognitive radio, Internet of things, nanotechnology, and cloud computing.

5G technology has the following advanced features :

- Architecture will be device-centric, distributed, programmable, and cloud-based
- High data rates
- One to 10 Gbps connections to endpoints
- One millisecond end-to-end round trip delay ,Low battery consumption technologies such cognitive radio, Internet of things, nanotechnology, and cloud computing.

5G technology has the following advanced features :

- Architecture will be device-centric, distributed, programmable, and cloud-based
- High data rates
- One to 10 Gbps connections to endpoints
- One millisecond end-to-end round trip delay, Low battery consumption
- Better connectivity irrespective of location
- Larger number of supporting devices
- Lower cost of infrastructure development

**KEY ENABLING TECHNOLOGIES:-**

The development of 5G will not be from scratch but will gradually build on 4G LTE. Major technologies enabling 5G include:

- *D2D Communication*: Direct connectively is achieved through device-to-device (D2D) technology. 5G cellular network will implement D2D mm wave communication technology to provide high speed data rate, improve coverage, and offer peer-to-peer services. Much research effort has been invested of characterizing D2D connections as part of LTE.
- *M2M Communication:* While D3D communication targets mobile radios, machine-to-machine (M2M) expands the scope and facilitates ubiquitous connectivity among mobile devices. It is estimated that there will be over 100 billion connected devices using M2M communications in 5G backbone.
- *MIMO:* Multiple-input-multiple-output (MIMO) technology plays a crucial role in 4G and is expected to play an important function in 5G. Massive MIMO extracts the benefits of MIMO on a large scale by increasing the throughput and spectrum efficiency.

Other enabling technologies of 5G include mm Wave communication, ultra-dense network (UDN), all-spectrum access (ASA), OFDM (orthogonal frequency division multiplexing), and Internet of things.

**POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS :-**

Some of the significant applications of 5G wireless technologies include [11]:

- Virtual reality/augmented reality/tactile Internet
- Autonomous driving/connected cars
- Wireless cloud-based office/multiple-person videoconferencing
- Unified global standard for all
- Network availability anywhere anytime
- Block chain
- 3D and ultra HD videos
- Smart gird
- Smart surgery and remote medical examination
- Mobile security

In addition, 5G will allow one to pay all bills in a single payment with his/her mobile and vote from his/her mobile.

## III. EVOLUTION

Mobile communication has become more popular in last few years due to fast revolution in mobile technology. This revolution is due to very high increase in telecoms customers. This revolution is from 1G- the first generation, 2G- the second generation, 3G- the third generation, and then the 4G- the forth generation,5G-the fifth second generation.

### *FIRST GENERATION(1G) :-*

1G emerged in 1980s. It contains Analog System and popularly known as cell phones. It introduces mobile technologies such as Mobile Telephone System (MTS), Advanced Mobile Telephone System (AMTS), Improved Mobile Telephone Service (IMTS), and Push to Talk (PTT). It uses analog radio signal which have frequency 150 MHz, voice call modulation is done using a technique called Frequency-Division Multiple Access (FDMA).It has low capacity, unreliable handoff, poor voice links, and no security at all since voice calls were played back in radio towers, making these calls susceptible to unwanted eavesdropping by third parties.

### *SECOND GENERATION(2G) :-*

2G emerged in late 1980s. It uses digital signals for voice transmission and has speed of 64 kbps. It provides facility of SMS(Short Message Service) and use the bandwidth of 30 to 200 KHz. Next to 2G, 2.5G system uses packet switched and circuit switched domain and provide data rate up to 144 kbps.

E.g. GPRS, CDMA and EDGE

### *THIRD GENERATION(3G) :-*

It uses Wide Brand Wireless Network with which clarity is increased. The data are sent through the technology called Packet Switching. Voice calls are interpreted through Circuit Switching. Along with verbal communication it includes data services, access to television/video, new services like Global Roaming. It operates at a range of 2100MHz and has a bandwidth of 15-20MHz used for High-speed internet service, video chatting.3G uses Wide Band Voice Channel that is by this the world has been contracted to a little village because a person can contact with other person located in any part of the world and can even send messages too.

### *FOURTH GENERATION(4G) :-*

4G offers a downloading speed of 100Mbps.4G provides same feature as 3G and additional services like Multi-Media Newspapers, to watch T.V programs with more clarity and send Data much faster than previous generations . LTE (Long Term Evolution) is considered as 4G technology. 4G is being developed to accommodate the QoS and rate requirements set by forthcoming applications like wireless broadband access, Multimedia Messaging Service (MMS), video chat, mobile TV, HDTV content, Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB), minimal services like voice and data, and other services that utilize bandwidth.

## IV. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN 1G TO 5G

| Technology / Features | 1G | 2G | 3G | 4G | 5G |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Start/ Deployment** | 1970 – 1980 | 1990 - 2004 | 2004-2010 | Now | Soon (probably 2020) |
| **Data Bandwidth** | 2kbps | 64kbps | 2Mbps | 1 Gbps | Higher than 1Gbps |
| **Technology** | Analog Cellular Technology | Digital Cellular Technology | CDMA 2000 (1xRTT, EVDO) UMTS, EDGE | WiMax LTE Wi-Fi | WWWW(coming soon) |
| **Service** | Mobile Telephony (Voice) | Digital voice, SMS, Higher capacity packetized data | Integrated high quality audio, video and data | Dynamic Information access, Wearable devices | Dynamic Information access, Wearable devices with AI Capabilities |
| **Multiplexing** | FDMA | TDMA, CDMA | CDMA | CDMA | CDMA |
| **Switching** | Circuit | Circuit, Packet | Packet | All Packet | All Packet |
| **Core Network** | PSTN | PSTN | Packet N/W | Internet | Internet |

## V. BENEFITS

5G wireless technology is projected to bring three main benefits :

- *Faster speed*: Data transfer speeds with 5G are projected to be about 10 times higher with 4G. That means significantly faster transmission of images and videos.
- *Shorter delays*: 5G should reduce latency (the time between cause and effect). This will make it possible, for example, to watch high-speed virtual reality video with no delays.
- *Increased connectivity*: 5G technology would will bring faster, more reliable connections for users than 4G/LTE. That means more people and devices will be able to communicate at the sometime.

Besides these benefits, 5G has excellent capability to support both software and consultancy. It has high data rate at the edge of the cell and better coverage area. It has low battery consumption. It is beneficial for the government, as it can

make governance easier, and for the citizen, as it can provide Internet connectivity anytime anywhere.

## VI. CHALLENGES

The transition from 4G to 5G presents several transformational challenges which must be tackled to fully realize the 5G vision. There are challenges faced with the new technologies enabling 5G. There are also challenges with the integration of this technology to provide services in different application scenarios.

Some have criticized 5G for its high projected cost and that it is incompatible with the previous generations. Just as 2G phones could not connect to 3G or 4G networks, 3G and 4G phones will not connect to a 5G network. One is forced to buy a new phone which is likely to be more expensive than 4G/LTE service. To address these challenges, we need a drastic change in the design of cellular architecture. We also need to meet 5G system performance requirements such Mfentocells, stringent latency, network scalability, very long battery life, and green communications. It is a challenge to satisfy these requirements and minimize costs at the same time.

## VII. CONCLUSION

The 5G wireless technology is a multipurpose wireless network for mobile, fixed and enterprise wireless applications. It incorporates all type of advanced features that makes it powerful and in huge demand in near future Many tests and trials need to be conducted before implementing 5G. 5G technology is still in development stage. It has a bright future and will be a revolution in the mobile market.

## REFERENCE

[1] *5G Wikipedia : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/5G*
[2] *web sites info about 5G: https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/what-is-5g-wireless-technology-and-how-it-works/*
[3] *Ray, Neville (June 18, 2018).* › file "FCC testimony Neville Ray" Check |url= value (help). FCC.gov.
[4] "Preparing the ground for IMT-2020". www.3gpp.org. Archived from the original on April 14, 2019. Retrieved April 14, 2019.
[5] Rappaport, T.S.; Sun, Shu; Mayzus, R.; Zhao, Hang; Azar, Y.; Wang, K.; Wong, G.N.; Schulz, J.K.; Samimi, M. (January 1, 2013). "Millimeter Wave Mobile Communications for 5G Cellular: It Will Work!". IEEE Access. **1**: 335–349.