













Presented By:-

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#### **INTRODUCTION**

#### WHAT IS WIRELESS?

The word wireless in dictionary is defined "having no wires". In networking terminology, wireless is the term used to describe any computer network where there is no physical wired connection between sender and receiver, but rather the network is connected by radio waves and or microwaves to maintain communications.

Wireless networking utilizes specific equipment such as NICs and Routers in place of wires (copper or optical fibre).



**★** 1G refers to the first generation of wireless telephone technology, mobile telecommunications which was first

\* It's Speed was upto 2.4kbps.

- \* It allows the voice calls in 1 country.
- \* 1G network use Analog Signal.
- \* AMPS was first launched in USA in 1G mobile systems.

introduced in 1980s and completed in early 1990



## DRAWBACKS OF 1G

- **★** Poor Voice Quality
- ★ Poor Battery Life
- **★** Large Phone Size
- \* No Security
- ★ Limited Capacity
- ★ Poor Handoff Reliability



1G Wireless System



- **\*** 2G technology refers to the 2<sup>nd</sup> generation which is based on GSM.
- **It was launched in** Finland **in the year** 1991.
- \* 2G network use digital signals.
- **\Leftarrow** It's data speed was upto 64kbps.

### **Features Includes:**

- ✓ It enables services such as text messages, picture messages and MMS (multi media message).
- ✓ It provides better quality and capacity .



#### DRAWBACKS OF 2G

■ 2G requires strong digital signals to help mobile phones work. If there is no network coverage in any specific area, digital signals would weak.

☐ These systems are unable to handle complex data such as Videos.





# WIRELESS MODELS OF 1G & 2G

1G WIRELESS SYSTEMS

#### **2G WIRELESS SYSTEMS**







- **❖** 2.5G is a technology between the second (2G) and third (3G) generation of mobile telephony.
- **2.5G** is sometimes described as 2G Cellular

Technology combined with General Packet Radio Service (GPRS).

#### Features Includes:

- **✓ Phone Calls**
- ✓ Send/Receive E-mail Messages
- **✓ Web Browsing**
- ✓ **Speed**: 64-144 kbps
- **✓** Camera Phones
- ✓ Take a time of 6-9 mins. to download a 3 mins. Mp3





song



**♦** 3G technology refer to third generation which was introduced in year 2000s.

◆ Data Transmission speed increased from 144kbps- 2Mbps.

→ Typically called Smart Phones and features increased its bandwidth and data transfer rates to accommodate web-based applications and audio and video files.





# FEATURES OF 3G TECHNOLOGY

- ✓ Providing Faster Communication
- ✓ Send/Receive Large Email Messages
- ✓ High Speed Web / More Security
- Video Conferencing / 3D Gaming
- ✓ TV Streaming/ Mobile TV/ Phone Calls



✓ 11  $\sec - 1.5$  min. time to download a 3 min Mp3 song.





# DRAWBACKS OF 3G TECHNOLOGY

**♦** Expensive fees for 3G Licenses Services

◆ It was challenge to build the infrastructure

for 3G

- **◆ High Bandwidth Requirement**
- **Expensive 3G Phones.**
- **♦** Large Cell Phones





- High-speed data access
- High quality streaming video
- Combination of wi- fi and wi-max
- **♦ Capable of providing** 100Mbps − 1Gbps speed.
- **•** One of the basic term used to describe 4G is MAGIC.

#### **MAGIC:**

- Mobile Multimedia
- **Anytime Anywhere**
- Global Mobility Support
- Integrated Wireless Solution
- Customized Personal Services

Also known as Mobile Broadband Everywhere.





#### 4G (Anytime, Anywhere)

- The next generations of wireless technology that promises higher data rates and expanded multimedia services.
- **Capable to provide speed** 100Mbps-1Gbps.
- High QOS and High Security

Provide any kind of service at any time as per user requirements,

anywhere.

#### Features Include:

- > More Security
- > High Speed
- > High Capacity
- Low Cost Per-bit etc.



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#### DRAWBACKS OF 4G

- Battery uses is more
- Hard to implement
- Need complicated hardware
- Expensive equipment required to implement next generation network.





# COMPARISON BETWEEN 3G Vs 4G

The basic difference between 3G and 4G is in data transfer and signal quality.

Technology	<b>3G</b>	<b>4G</b>	
<b>Data Transfer Rate</b>	3.1 MB/sec	100 MB/sec	
<b>Internet Services</b>	Broadband	Ultra Broadband	
<b>Mobile - TV Resolution</b>	Low	High	
Bandwidth	5-20 MHz	100MHz	
Frequency	1.6-2 GHz	2-8 GHz	
Download and upload	5.8 Mbps	14 Mbps	



## Countries Have 4-G

Except for the Scandinavian Countries (Northern Europe that includes Denmark and two of the nations of Scandinavian, Norway and Sweden.), a few countries have started the 4G commercially.

In the US, Sprint Nextel and Others Germany, Spain, China, Japan and England are also using the 4G services and mobiles.



# WIRLESS MODELS OF 3G & 4G

> 3G WIRELESS SYSTEM

> 4G WIRELESS SYSTEM



















Huawei Likely to Develop 5G Technology by 2020



♦ 5G technology refer to short name of fifth Generation which was started from late 2010s.

Complete wireless communication with almost no limitations.

♦ It is highly supportable to WWWW (Wireless World Wide Web).







# BENEFITS OF 5G TECHNOLOGY

- High Speed, High Capacity
- ♦ 5G technology providing large broadcasting of data in Gbps.
- Multi Media Newspapers, watch T.V programs with the

clarity

- as to that of an HD Quality.
- → Faster data transmission that of the previous generations.
- **♦** Large Phone Memory, **Dialing Speed**, **clarity in Audio/Video**.
- **♦** Support interactive multimedia , voice, streaming video, Internet and other
- **♦ 5G** is More Effective and More Attractiv





# COMPARISON BETWEEN 4G Vs 5G

#### The following basic differences between 4G and 5G are:

Technology	4G(2000-10)	5G(2010-20)	
Switching	Circuit/Packet	Circuit/Packet	
Data Rate	Upto 20Mbps	Upto 1 Gbps	
Technology	Combination of broadband LAN/WAN/PAN	Combination of broadband LAN/WAN/PAN	

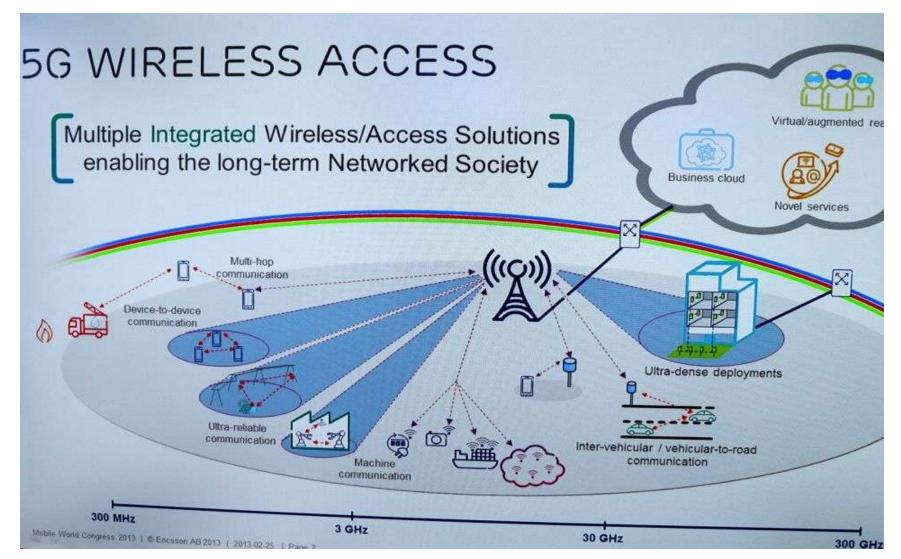


#### **EVOLUTION OF 1G TO 5G TECHNOLOGY**





#### **5G WIRELESS ACCESS**





#### FEATURE OF WIRELESS TECHNOLOGY





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1970/1984

2kbps

**Analog** 

cellular

Mobile

**FDMA** 

Circuit

**PSTN** 

Horizontal

telephony

	COM	PARISON C	OF 1G TO :	5G TECHN	<u>IOLOGIES</u>
Technology	1G	2G/2.5G	3G	4G	5G

1990/2002

Broadbandwidth/

Integrated high

quality audio,

video & data

Packet except

for air interface

**CDMA** 

**Packet** 

network

Horizontal

2mbps

cdma/ip

technology

2000/2010

200mbps

combo of

devices

**CDMA** 

Ν

Unified ip &seamless

LAN/WAN/WLAN/PA

Dynamic information

access, variable

All packet

Internet

ertical

Horizontal&V

2014/2015

4G+WWWW

Dynamic information

access, variable

with AI capabilities

All packet

Internet

ertical

Horizontal&V

devices

**CDMA** 

>1gbps

1980/1999

14-64kbps

**Digital** 

cellular

Digital

voice, short

messaging

TDMA/CDMA

Circuit/circuit for

interface

**PSTN** 

access network&air

Horizontal

Deployment

Bandwidth

Technology

Multiplexing

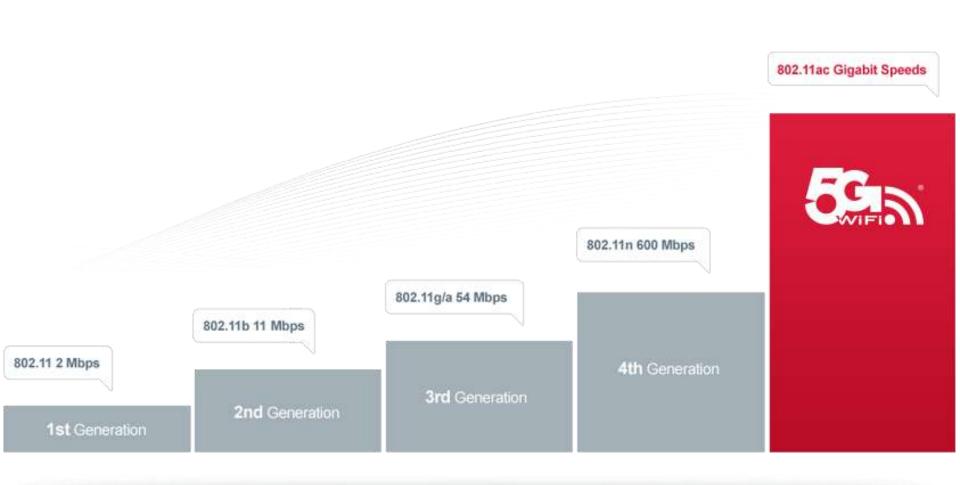
**Switching** 

Handoff

Core network

Service







# WIRELESS APPLICATIONS

♦ Wireless applications are those which we use free space as the transmission medium & do not involve cabling like fibre or copper cables.





#### WIRELESS SERVICES

#### **Wireless solution for:**

- **&**Business and Industry
- **Schools**, Colleges
- **❖**Doctors , Pilots
- **❖**Police and Vehicles etc





#### **CONCLUSION**

- All totally the best way to help all users is to use 5G as the next wireless system and in totally it is safety and secure for public, this the need that demands the solution.
- Today's wired society is going wireless and if it has problem, 5G is answer.
- **5G technology is going to give** tough competition to Computers and Laptops.
- It will be available in the market 2020 at affordable cost with more reliability than previous mobiles.









5G??



