

IT

KALEIDOSCOPE

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HOW

5G

WILL

TRANSFORM

INDIA

Program In Charge
Dr. Praveen Arora

Student Coordinator
Sahil Kumar, Sneha Kaushik

Faculty In Charge
Dr. Priyanka Gandhi

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THEME: HOW 5G WILL TRANSFORM INDIA?

Introduction to 5G

After first, second, third and fourth generation networks, 5G stands for the fifth generation of mobile networks. One of the most rapidly expanding technologies the world has ever witnessed. 5G enables fast data transmission with least latency. It sets a new level concerning high data speed, data traffic, response time, reliability, and security of data. This network is designed to link everything and everyone together virtually including all devices, objects, and gadgets. 5G carries new competence with it, which generates opportunities for businesses, people, and the community. Data can be broadcasted at multigigabit speed over wireless wideband connection with the help of 5G; some estimates put the theoretical apex speed as high as 20 gbps (gigabits per seconds).

How 5G came into existence ?

Many businesses working in the mobile ecosystem helped to make 5G a reality. Qualcomm played a significant role in the development of many of the fundamental technologies that support and advance the industry, including 5G, the upcoming wireless standard. The Third Generation Partnership Project (3GPP), a business organisation, develops the global standards for 3G UMTS (includes HSPA), 4G LTE, and 5G technology. The first white paper outlining 5G technology was released by the Next Generation Mobile Networks (NGMN) Alliance in 2015. In 2015 and 2016, 5G technology underwent testing and preliminary research. In 2017, the 3GPP enacted the 5G standards and the 5G technologies trials began. Since the beginning of 2019, the US, South Korea and China have been vying for the top position in 5G commercialization. The world's nations accelerated the rollout of 5G in 2020. South Korea became the first nation to widely implement 5G in April 2019. By the end of 2025, the Swedish telecom company Ericsson forecasted that up to 65% of the world's population would have access to 5G internet.

What technology 5G includes?

Orthogonal frequency-division multiplexing is the foundation of 5G. The 5G NR air interface is used in affiliation with OFDM principles. Sub-6 GHz and mmWave, which have larger bandwidths, are alike used for 5G. 5G OFDM functions uses the same mobile network principles as of 4G LTE. The new 5G air interface, has the potential of improving OFDM to deliver significantly higher degree of compliance and extensibility. This increases number of persons and things who have access to 5th generation for variety of use cases. Wider bandwidth are made possible only by 5G by increasing the use of spectrum objects from sub-3 GHz used in 4th generation to 100 GHz and more. In addition of offering mobile wideband services that are quicker and more effective than those offered by 4G LTE, 5th generation is meant to create new service opportunities like associating the enormous IOT and facilitating mission-critical communication. This was only possible by variety of prototype 5G NR air network design techniques, which included the brand new and self contained TDD sub-frame design.



Comparison with 4G

When we compare 4G and 5G technology, the biggest difference is the latency of 5G is guaranteed to be less than five milliseconds, and that of 4G is between 60 and 98 milliseconds. Besides this, we can also compare two technologies based on the following parameters.

| Parameter | 4G Technology | 5G Technology |
|------------------|--|---|
| 1. Full form | It refers to as Fourth Generation technology. | Five Generation technology is the name given to it. |
| 2. Upload rate | In 4G technology, up to 500 Mbps can be uploaded. | 5G can upload at a maximum rate of 1.25 GHz. |
| 3. Advantage | High-speed handoffs and global mobility are some of the advantages of 4G. | In addition to having extremely high speeds, 5G also has very low latency. |
| 4. Area of use | In addition to high-speed applications, 4G can be used for mobile TV and wearable devices. | Aside from high quality video streaming and remote control of vehicles, robots and medical devices, 5G can also be used to transmit data and control devices. |
| 5. Speed | Compared to 5G, it is slower and less efficient | Compared to 4G, it is faster and more efficient |
| 6. Download rate | Using 4G technology, you can download up to 1 Gbps. | With 5G technology, download speeds up to 2.5 Gbps are possible. |



-Ishita Jindal
(BCA 2nd Year 1st Shift)



-Aditi Jain
(BCA 2nd Year 1st Shift)

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To provide the finest experiences for cell phone users, modern cellular networks make use of the most cutting-edge technologies. Users gain further advantages from the fifth generation of cellular network technology, or 5G. It is gradually replacing 4G networks, which meet the needs of smartphone users for data access, in several parts of the world. The network facilitates quicker application installation for users and developers. On the other hand, choosing the best decision will be aided by having a complete awareness of the advantages and disadvantages of 5G technology.

Advantages of 5G:

High Speed:

5G functions more swiftly than 4G and LTE. Customers can download movies, videos, and music in few seconds. The network's 20 Gbps speed can be used by businesses for services like automation and improved online conferencing, among other things. Customers who used 5G downloaded content in less than 23 hours per day, according to a recent survey.

Enhanced Capability:

With 5G, capacities up to 100 times greater than those of 4G are possible. It considerably improves functionality by allowing businesses to switch between cellular and Wi-Fi wireless solutions. It also provides extremely efficient ways to use the internet.

Powering Innovation:

The increased bandwidth provided by 5G will help with quick data transmission, which is one of its major advantages. Mobile phone users can also enjoy a speedy response and more bandwidth by choosing 5G network.

INCREASED BANDWIDTH:

The introduction of 5G technology is necessary to communicate with a wide range of devices, including drones and sensors. It provides tactics for quickening IOT adoption, enabling companies to boost output and carry out additional tasks.

Disadvantages of 5G:

Less Worldwide Presence:

The fact that 5G is only available locally and has a patchy larger field of view is its major flaw. The 5G network would only significantly benefit cities; rural areas might not have connectivity for several years. Additionally, building tower stations comes at a hefty price when compared to other networks.

Cyber Security:

Due to phishing, cybersecurity is one of the problems with 5G. Because of the increased bandwidth, stealing the records is straightforward. Also, it is vulnerable to attacks due of the software it uses. With more devices connected via 5G, attacks are extremely likely. As a result, businesses and organizations should spend money on a security operations centers to protect their network.

Lesser Broadcast Distance:

While 5G functions swiftly and at high speeds, its range won't be as great as 4G's. Tall buildings and trees may also interfere with the frequency of the 5G network, which will result in a variety of problems. As a result, adding towers to improve coverage takes longer and costs more money. Rain can potentially hinder 5G coverage, necessitating increased security.

Battery Power:

Thanks to 5G technologies, mobile phone users may guarantee quick transfer rates. Therefore, when using a 5G connection, mobile phones also need to have larger batteries. Many smartphone owners assert that 5G makes their devices hotter.



FUTURE SCOPE OF 5G:

5G is more than simply a new generation of mobile networks; it is reshaping the world as we know it. By the end of 2027, 500 million mobile subscriptions, or about 40% of all subscriptions, are expected to be 5G-based.

5G has the capacity to reshape India's socio-economic fabric and impact society as a whole. Offering pan-India access via Fixed Wireless Access (FWA) services might be a game changer, particularly in rural areas. 5G FWA is projected to open up new avenues of growth in the economy through elevated internet connectivity in households, significantly increasing fixed broadband penetration.

A government-appointed commission predicted that by 2035, India's economy would benefit to the extent of \$1 trillion from 5G. According to a separate report by telecom equipment company Ericsson, the income potential of 5G-enabled digitalization in India could exceed \$27 billion by 2026.

As 5G enables real-time data transfer, the advantages for healthcare can be seen right away in connected hospital devices and home-based care. For instance, a smart ambulance outfitted with cutting-edge medical devices like portable MRI scanners and HD video cameras can assist in sending real-time data to the hospital.

India's engineering and advanced manufacturing area has the greatest 5G/ IoT opportunity. In this market, there are numerous use cases with the benefits of enhanced efficiency, productivity, higher safety standards, and more efficient production.

In the future, 5G technology might be employed for agricultural and smart farming. Farmers can easily track and control animals using sophisticated RFID sensors and GPS technologies. Smart sensors may be used to handle irrigation, access, and energy management.

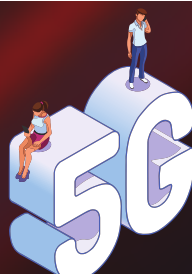
Furthermore, the introduction of 5G technology may dramatically improve connected automobile features and usher in the age of autonomous vehicles (AV) in India. It will connect automobiles, roadside infrastructure, road users, and cloud services to improve mobility and quality of life.

On the other hand, 5G is well suited for a variety of smart city activities, from smart utility services to automated traffic management, thanks to its support for numerous sensors and real-time information and analysis dissemination. By allowing high throughput real-time video surveillance, 5G dramatically improves safety and security.

India is on course to have a trillion-dollar digital economy, and as digital measurements change, newer technology and solutions are finding success. Being one of the few nations in the world prepared to commercially adopt and deploy the 5G eco-system, India is poised to experience 5G and mobile-led technologies in a significant way as digital penetration continues to expand dramatically.



-Sneha Kaushik
(BCA 2nd Year 1st Shift)



-Rohan Singh
(BCA 2nd Year 1st Shift)

STUDENT'S IT PRESS IT KALEIDOSCOPE

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-Dr. Praveen Arora
(Program Incharge)



-Dr. Priyanka Gandhi
(Faculty Incharge)



STUDENT COORDINATOR
Sahil Kumar
(BCA 2nd Year 1st Shift)

STUDENT COORDINATOR
Sneha Kaushik
(BCA 2nd Year 1st Shift)



DESIGNER
Sampada Verma
(BCA 3rd Year 2nd Shift)

DESIGNER
Sahil Kumar
(BCA 2nd Year 1st Shift)



DESIGNER
Aditya Pandey
(BCA 2nd Year 1st Shift)

