5G uses radio waves to transmit data, but it employs different parts of the airwaves and a more advanced radio technology than 4G.

- **Massive MIMO:**

.

Special antennas are used to send and receive many signals simultaneously, improving network efficiency.

- **Small Cells:**

.

Networks rely more on numerous small, low-power transmitters placed on buildings and other structures, which boosts coverage and capacity.

-

Software-Defined Networking:

.

5G networks are more reliant on software, making them more flexible and easier to manage than older, hardware-centric networks.

Evolution from 4G

5G is the natural successor to 4G LTE, representing a major leap forward in wireless network performance and capabilities. Early deployments are often 5G Non-Standalone (NSA), which uses 5G radios built on existing 4G infrastructure. As networks evolve, 5G Standalone (SA) mode is becoming more common, fully utilizing the new 5G core network and delivering the full potential of 5G.