

# 5G MOBILE TECHNOLOGY

Seminar

Guided By  
EEE Dept

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# INTRODUCTION

- stands for 5th Generation Mobile technology.
- Next major phase of mobile telecommunication standard
- It would ideally answer the challenges that a 4G model would present.
- 5G Technology will change the way by which users access their mobile phones.

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- Evolution from 1G To 5G Networks.
  - > 1G Wireless Technology
  - > 2G Wireless System
  - > 3G Wireless System
  - > 4G Wireless system
- 5G Mobile Technology

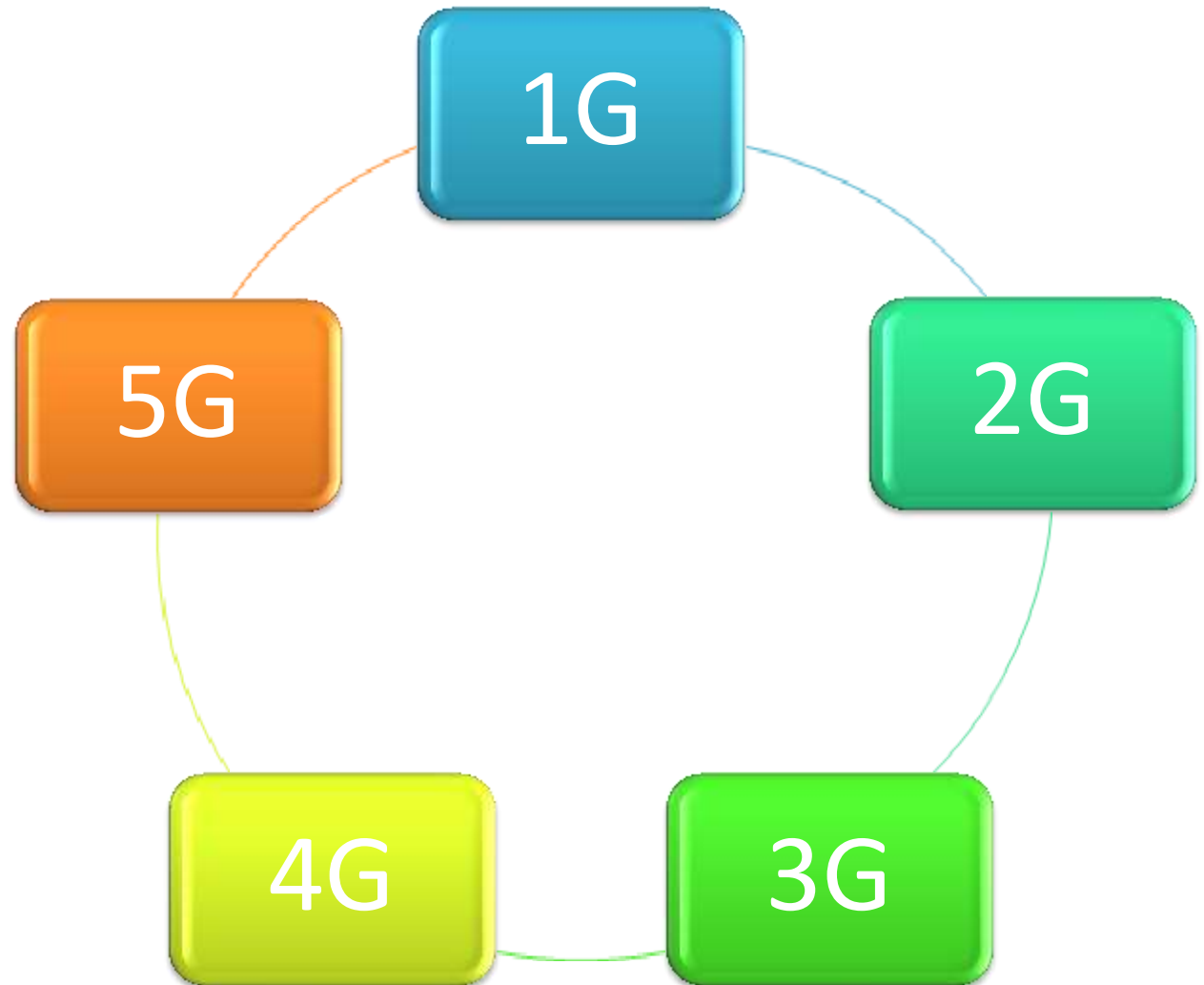
# Contents

- Advantages of 5G technology
- Architecture of 5G Technology
  - >Aggregator
  - >Flatter IP concept
  - >5G: Nano Core

# Contents

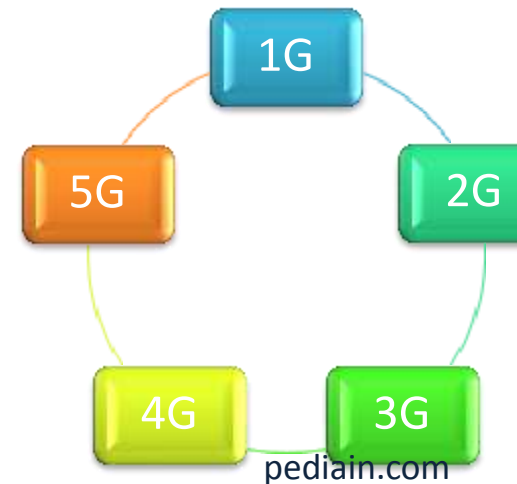
- DESIGN OF 5G MOBILE NETWORK ARCHITECTURE
- Comparision from 1G to 5G Technology.

# Evolution from 1G to 5G networks



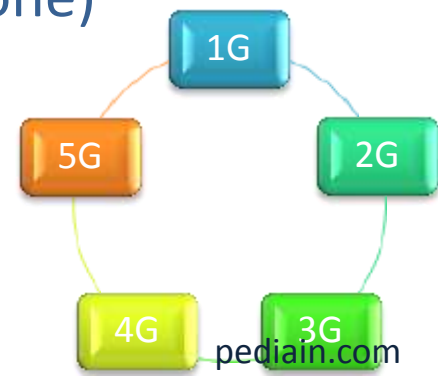
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- ❖ 1G, 2G, 3G & 4G are the generations of wireless telecom connectivity.
- ❖ 1G : initial wireless telecom network system.
- ❖ “Brick phones” and “Bag phones” are under 1G technology.
- ❖ Analog signals are used in 1G.
- ❖ 2G is launched in 1991



# 1G Mobile Technology

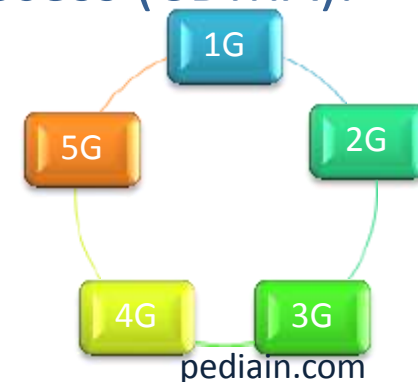
- ❖ Analog voice-only cellular telephone standard.
- ❖ 1G networks use analog signals.
- ❖ Voice itself during a call is only modulated to higher frequency( $\approx 150$  MHz)
- ❖ Speed of 1st generation of analog cell phones is up to 2.4kbps.
- ❖ Allows users to make voice calls in 1 country.
- ❖ 1G standards
  - » NMT (Nordic Mobile Telephone)
  - » AMPS (Advanced Mobile Phone System)





# 2G Mobile Technology

- ❖ Commercially launched on the GSM standard in Finland (1991).
- ❖ 2G network allows for much greater penetration intensity.
- ❖ Provide the services such as text messages, picture messages and MMS.
- ❖ Text messages are digitally encrypted.
- ❖ 2G uses either time division multiple access (TDMA) or code division multiple access (CDMA).
- ❖ GSM technology help to establish international roaming.
- ❖ Speeds up to 64kbps



# 3G Mobile Technology

- ❖ Make use of TDMA and CDMA
- ❖ The spectral efficiency of 3G technology is better than 2G technologies
- ❖ Transmission speeds from 125kbps to 2Mbps.
- ❖ Data are sent through technology called packet switching .
- ❖ High clarity in Voice calls.
- ❖ Applications: Mobile T.V, Video Conferencing, Video Calls, MMS, 3D gaming, Multi-Gaming

# 4G Mobile Technology

- ❖ 4G should be able to provide very smooth global roaming with 4G Mobile Phone.
- ❖ It offers both cellular and broadband multimedia services everywhere.

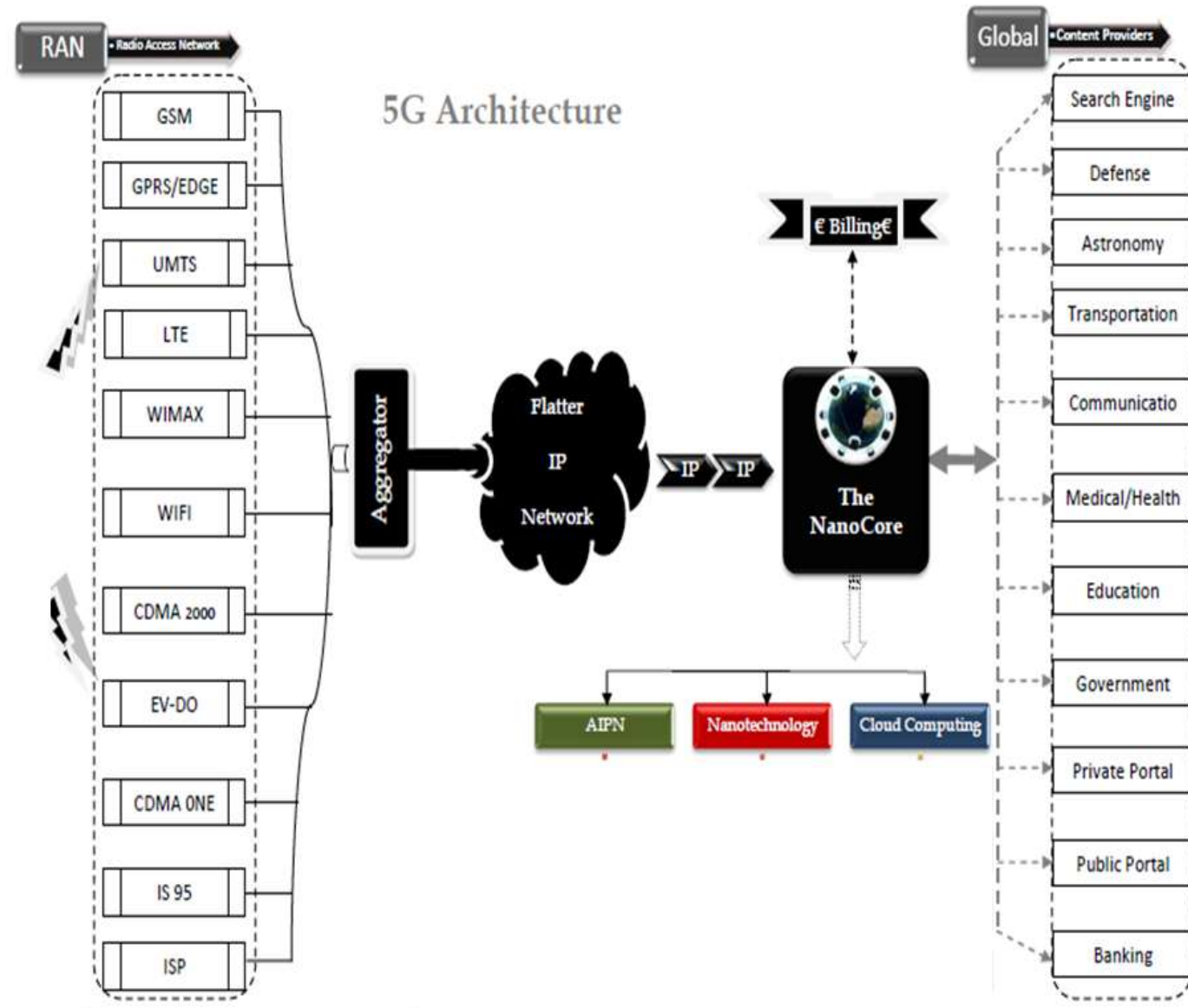
# 5G Mobile Technology

- ❖ stands for 5th Generation Mobile technology.
- ❖ Wearable devices with AI capabilities.
- ❖ One unified global standard.
- ❖ ubiquitous computing: user can simultaneously be connected to several wireless access technologies
- ❖ The advanced billing interfaces of 5G technology makes it more attractive and effective.
- ❖ 5G technology is providing large broadcasting of data in Gigabit which supporting almost 65,000 connections.

# 5G Mobile Technology

- ❖ 5G technology offer transporter class gateway with unparalleled consistency.
- ❖ Through remote management offered by 5G technology a user can get better and fast solution.
- ❖ The 5G technology is providing up to 25 Mbps connectivity speed.
- ❖ The 5G technology also support virtual private network.
- ❖ 5G Wireless uses OFDM and frequency band of 2-8 GHz.
- ❖ capable of supporting wireless World Wide Web (www).

# 5G Mobile Technology



# 5G Mobile Technology

- ❖ 5G Network uses Flat IP Concept to make it easier for different RAN to Single NanoCore
- ❖ Flat IP Network is the key concept to make 5G acceptable for all kind of technologies
- ❖ Flat IP Architecture provides a way to identify devices using symbolic names Unlike the hierarchical architecture such as that used in normal IP addresses.

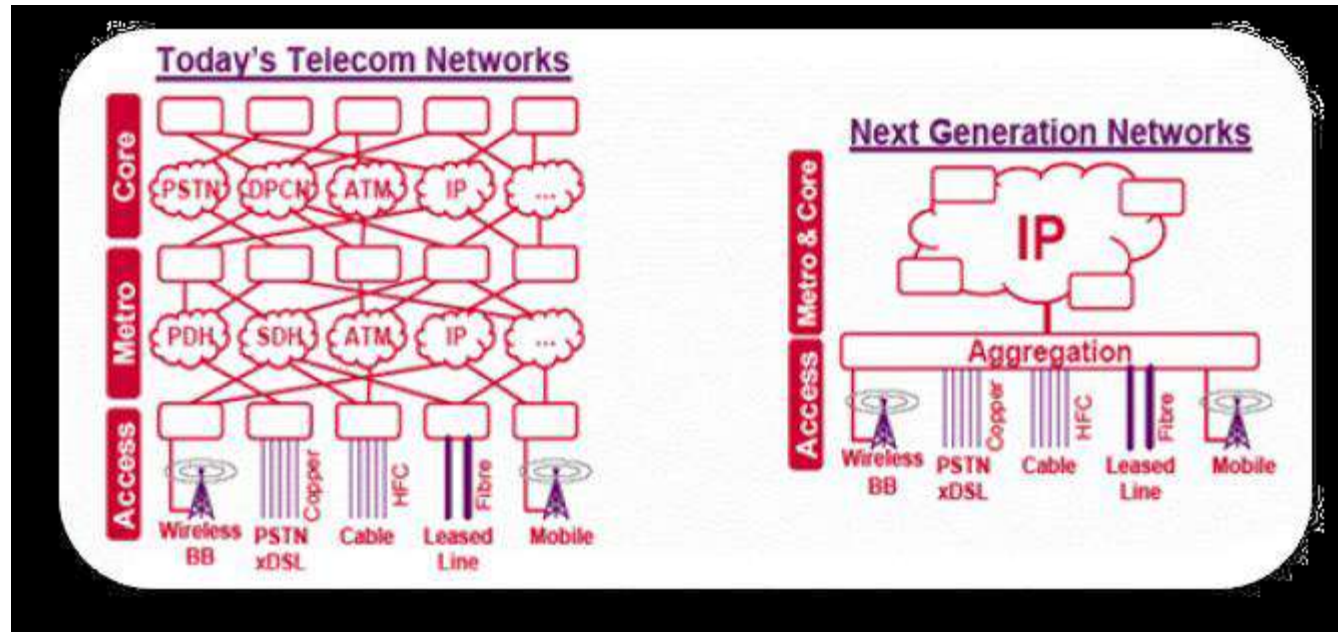


# Flat IP Architecture

- ❖ Reduce the number of Network elements in the data path to lower operation cost and capital expenditure.
- ❖ Minimise the system latency and enable applications with a tolerance for delay.
- ❖ Create a platform that will enable mobile broadband operators to be competitive.



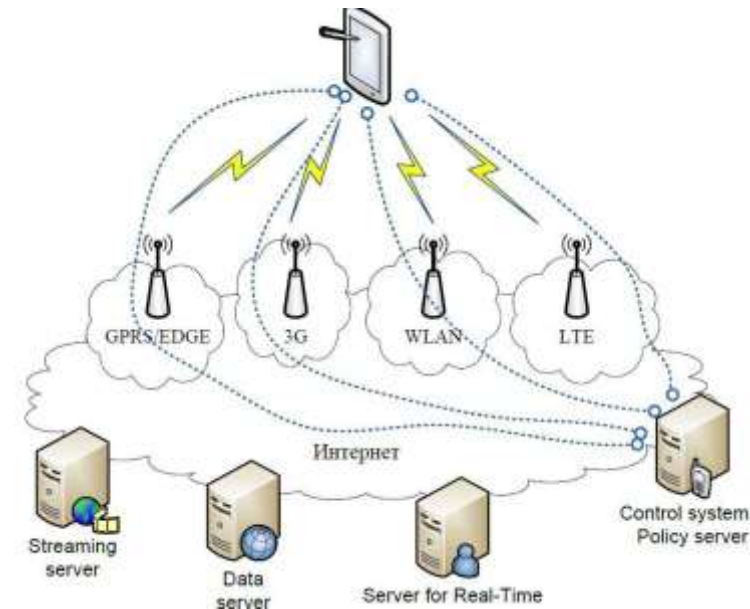
# 5G Aggregator



Existing telecom networks traffic is aggregated at aggregation point (BSC/RNC) and then routed to gateways.

# Design of 5G Mobile Technology

- ❖ Fig shows Network Architecture for 5G
- ❖ Which is all IP based Model for wireless and mobile Network interoperability.
- ❖ System uses a terminal And number of independent Access technologies.
- ❖ Each of the radio access Technologies seen as the IP link to the outside internet world
- ❖ There should be different radio interface for each Radio Access Technology(RAT) in the mobile terminal.



# 5G Architecture The Nanocore

5G Nanocore is the convergence of below mention technologies.

- Nanotechnology
- Cloud Computing
- All IP architecture



# Nanotechnology

- ❖ It is the application of Nanoscience to control process on nanometer scale. ( 0.1 and 100nm)
- ❖ The field is also known as MNT
- ❖ MNT deals with control of structure of matter based on atom by atom
- ❖ Nanotechnology has shown its impact on both mobile as well as core Network.

# Nano Equipment

- ❖ In 5G Nanocore these mobile are referred as Nanoequipment as they are geared up with Nanotechnology.
- ❖ With the help of Nanotechnology 5G will became more intelligent.
- ❖ Computation and communication always available to the user in an Intelligent way
- ❖ Mobile devices together with the intelligence that will be embedded in human enviornments
- ❖ Eg: Home, Office, Public places
- ❖ It will create a new platform that enables sensing, computing, and communication

# Nanoequipment Specification

- ❖ Self caning
- ❖ Self Powered- Derives Energy from sources
- ❖ Sense the enviorment : Weather, Air Pollution
- ❖ Flexible : Can be bend
- ❖ Transperent



# Cloud Computing

- ❖ It is a technology that uses the Internet and central remote server to maintain data and applications.
- ❖ In 5G network this central remote server is our content provider.
- ❖ Cloud computing make our user to obtain much more real time application to utilize 5G network efficiently.
- ❖ It allows consumers and business to use applications without installation and access their personal files at any computer with internet access.
- ❖ Same concept used in the nanocore user access their private account from a content provider through nanocore in form of cloud

# Cloud Computing

- ❖ Cloud computing customer avoids capital expenditure for the physical infrastructure by renting the usage from the third party provider.



# All IP network

- ❖ Its a common platform to interct with all these technologies.
- ❖ Lower costs
- ❖ Universal access
- ❖ Improved user experience.

# 5G Mobile Technology

- ❖ Applications
- ❖ Our mobile can share the work load.
- ❖ If you can able to sense Tsunami/earthquake before it occurs.
- ❖ Mobile phone get cleaned by its own.
- ❖ you can able to fold your mobile as per your desire.
- ❖ Able identify your stolen mobile with nanoseconds
- ❖ mobile can able to suggest you possible medicine as per your healthiness.

# Comparison of Mobile Technologies

Technology / Features	1G	2G/2.5G	3G	4G	5G
<b>Start/Deployment</b>	1970/ 1984	1980/ 1999	1990/ 2002	2000/ 2010	2010/ 2015
<b>Data Bandwidth</b>	2 kbps	14.4-64 kbps	2 Mbps	200 Mbps to 1 Gbps for low mobility	1 Gbps and higher
<b>Standards</b>	AMPS	2G: TDMA, CDMA, GSM 2.5G: GPRS, EDGE, 1xRTT	WCDMA, CDMA-2000	Single unified standard	Single unified standard
<b>Technology</b>	Analog cellular technology	Digital cellular technology	Broad bandwidth CDMA, IP technology	Unified IP and seamless combination of broadband, LAN/WAN/ PAN and WLAN	Unified IP and seamless combination of broadband, LAN/WAN/PAN /WLAN and www
<b>Service</b>	Mobile telephony (voice)	2G: Digital voice, short messaging 2.5G: Higher capacity packetized data	Integrated high quality audio, video and data	Dynamic information access, wearable devices	Dynamic information access, wearable devices with AI capabilities
<b>Multiplexing</b>	FDMA	TDMA, CDMA	CDMA	CDMA	CDMA
<b>Switching</b>	Circuit	2G: Circuit 2.5G: Circuit for access network & air interface; Packet for core network and data	Packet except circuit for air interface	All packet	All packet
<b>Core Network</b>	PSTN	PSTN	Packet network	Internet	Internet
<b>Handoff</b>	Horizontal	Horizontal	Horizontal	Horizontal and Vertical	Horizontal and vertical

# Conclusion

- 5G is the best mobile technology for data transfer and calling purpose.
- 5G would introduce Artificial Intelligence to mobile telecommunication.

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# Questions

