**4G TECHNOLOGY**

**ABSTRACT:**  
 4G refers to the fourth generation of cellular wireless standards. It is a successor to 3G and 2G families of standards. The predecessors of 4G are LTE, WIMAX, UMB AND Flash-OFDM. OFDM is designed to send data over hundreds of parallel streams, thus increasing the amount of information that can be sent at a time over traditional CDMA networks.   
4G supports IPV6 for faster internet access. There is a deep history for 4G technology evolution. 4G is a collection of wireless standards.

Mobile communication systems revolutionized the way people communicate. Evolution of wireless access technologies is about to reach its fourth generation. Looking past, wireless access technologies have followed different evolutionary paths aimed at unified target: Performance and Efficiency in high mobile environment. The first generation (1G) has fulfilled the basic mobile voice, while the second generation (2G) has introduced capacity and coverage, later the third generation (3G) which has a quest for data at higher speeds to open the gates for truly “Mobile Broadband” experience which will be further realized by the fourth generation. The fourth generation (4G) will provide access to wide range of telecommunication services, advanced mobile services, supported by fixed networks, along with support of low to high mobility services and wide range of data rates.

The goal of 4G systems such as high rate, high reliability, and long range communications has increased its use and the evolution. The fourth generation of mobile networks will truly turn the current mobile phone networks, in to end to end IP based networks. 4G is set to deliver 100mbps to a roaming mobile device globally, and up to 1gbps to a stationary device.   
Currently 3G networks still send their data digitally over a single channel. The 4G is largely implemented outside India and will be soon adopted by Indian cellular companies.

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