Notable Advancements in 5G Technologies

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Abstract:
5G Technology stands for fifth Generation Mobile technology. 5th Generation Mobile Network or simply 5G is the forthcoming revolution of mobile technology. The features and its usability are much beyond the expectation of a normal human being. With its ultra-high speed, it is potential enough to change the meaning of cell phone usability. With a huge array of innovative features, now you're smart phone would be more parallel to the laptop. You can use broadband internet connection; other significant features that fascinate people are more gaming options, wider multimedia options, connectivity everywhere, zero latency, faster response time, and high quality sound and HD video can be transferred on other cell phone without compromising with the quality of audio and video.

Keywords: 5G, 5G Architecture, Advancements, Challenges.

I. INTRODUCTION

The 5G networks will be built around people and things and will natively meet the requirements of three groups of use cases:

• Massive broadband (xMBB) that delivers gigabytes of bandwidth on demand

• Massive machine-type communication (mMTC) that connects billions of sensors and machines

• Critical machine-type communication (uMTC) that allows immediate feedback with high reliability and enables for example remote control over robots and autonomous driving.

The demand for mobile broadband will continue to increase in the next years, largely driven by the need to deliver ultra-high definition video. However, 5G networks will also be the platform enabling growth in many industries, ranging from the IT industry to the automotive, manufacturing industries entertainment, etc. 5G will enable new applications like for example autonomous driving, remote control of robots and tactile applications, but these also bring a lot of challenges to the network. Some of these are related to provide low latency in the order of few milliseconds and high reliability compared to fixed lines. But the biggest challenge for 5G networks will be that the services to cater for a diverse set of services and their requirements. To achieve this, the goal for 5G networks will be to improve the flexibility in the architecture.

II. ARCHITECTURE

Architecture of 5G is highly advanced; its network elements and various terminals are characteristically upgraded to afford a new situation. Likewise, service providers can implement the advance technology to adopt the value-added services easily. However, upgradeability is based upon cognitive radio technology that includes various significant features such as ability of devices to identify their geographical location as well as weather, temperature, etc. Cognitive radio technology acts as a transceiver (beam) that perceptively can catch and respond

radio signals in its operating environment. Further, it promptly distinguishes the changes in its environment and hence responds accordingly to provide uninterrupted quality service. Architecture of 5GAs shown in the following image, the system model of 5G is entirely IP based Model designed for the wireless and mobile networks.
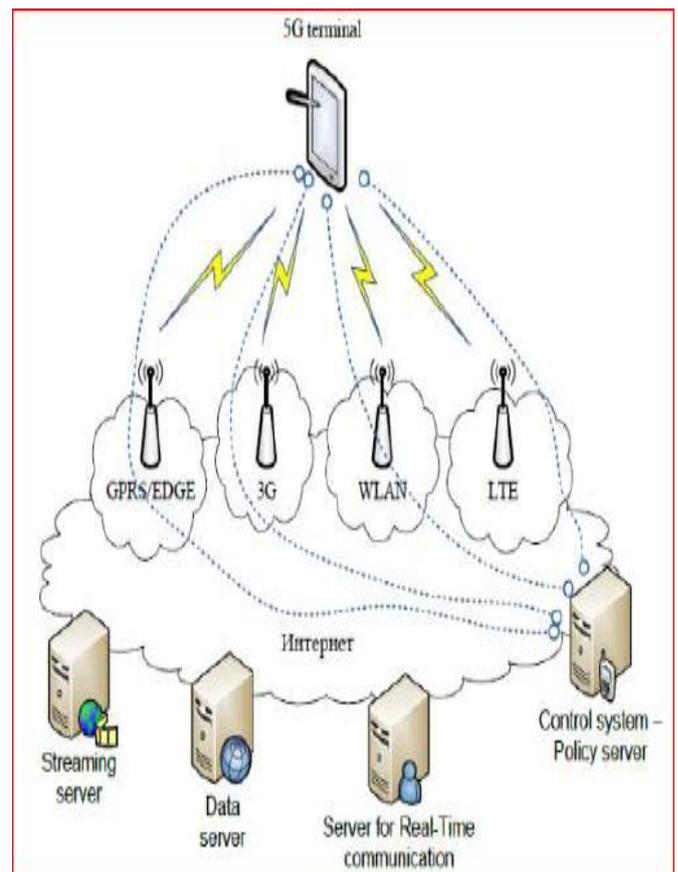

Figure.1. 5G-IP Based Architecture

The system comprising of a main user terminal and then a number of independent and autonomous radios access

technologies. Each of the radio technologies is considered as the IP link for the outside internet world. The IP technology is designed exclusively to ensure sufficient control data for appropriate routing of IP packets related to a certain application connections i.e. sessions between client applications and servers somewhere on the Internet. Moreover, to make accessible routing of packets should be fixed in accordance with the given policies of the user (as shown in the image given below).
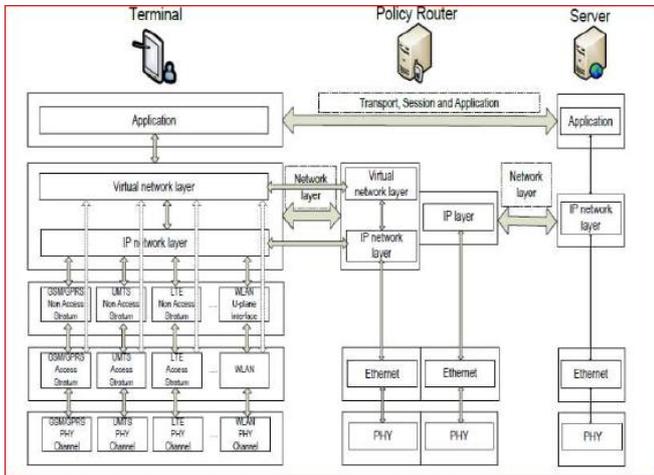

Figure.2. Server – client Architecture

The Master Core Technology
As shown in the Figure 5, the 5G Master Core is convergence point for the other technologies, which have their own impact on existing wireless network. Interestingly, its design facilitates Master Core to get operated into parallel multimode including all IP network mode and 5G network mode. In this mode (as shown in the image given below), it controls all network technologies of RAN and Different Access Networks (DAT). Since, the technology is compatible and manages all the new deployments (based on 5G); it is more efficient, less complicated, and more powerful.
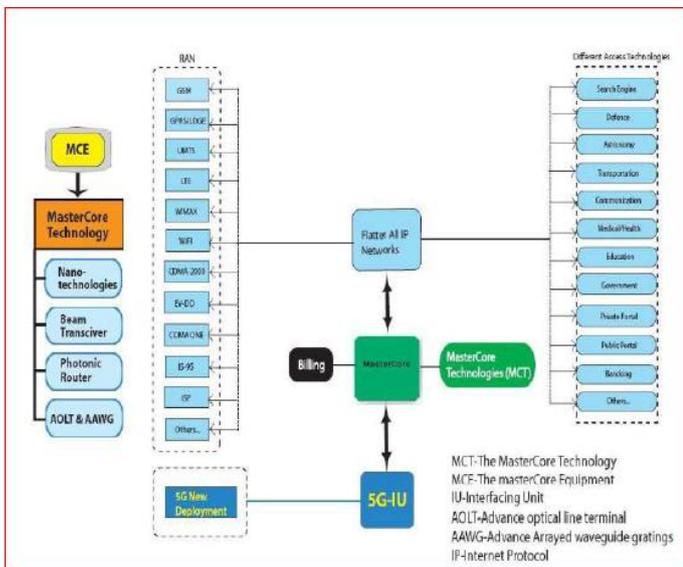

Figure.3. Master Core Architecture

Surprisingly, any service mode can be opened under 5G New Deployment Mode as World Combination Service Mode (WCSM). WCSM is a wonderful feature of this technology; for example, if a professor writes on the white board in a country – it can be displayed on another white board in any other part of the world besides conversation and video.

Further, new services can be easily added through parallel multimode service.

III. APPLICATIONS

5G technology is adorned with many as well as distinct features, which applicability is useful for a wide range people irrespective of their purposes (as shown in the *mweb*image).

Figure.4. MWEB Image

Some of the significant applications are:
➢ It will make unified global standard for all.
➢ Network availability will be everywhere and will facilitate people to use their computer and such kind of mobile devices anywhere anytime.
➢ Because of the IPv6 technology, visiting care of mobile IP address will be assigned as per the connected network and geographical position.
➢ Its application will make world real Wi Fi zone.
➢ Its cognitive radio technology will facilitate different version of radio technologies to share the same spectrum efficiently.
➢ Its application will facilitate people to avail radio signal at higher altitude as well.

IV. ADVANCEMENT

Application of 5G is very much equivalent to accomplishment of dream. It is integrated with beyond the limit advance features in comparison to the previous technologies.

Advanced Features:
In comparison to previous radio technologies, 5G has following advancement:
• Practically possible to avail the super speed i.e. 1 to 10 Gbps
• Latency will be 1 millisecond (end-to-end round trip).
•1,000x bandwidth per unit area.
• Feasibility to connect 10 to 100 numbers of devices.
•Worldwide coverage.
• About 90% reductions in network energy usage
• Battery life will be much longer.
• Whole world will be in Wi-Fi zone.

Advantages and Disadvantages

5th generation technology offers a wide range of features, which are beneficial for all group of people including, students, professionals (doctors, engineers, teachers, governing bodies, administrative bodies, etc.) and even for a common man.
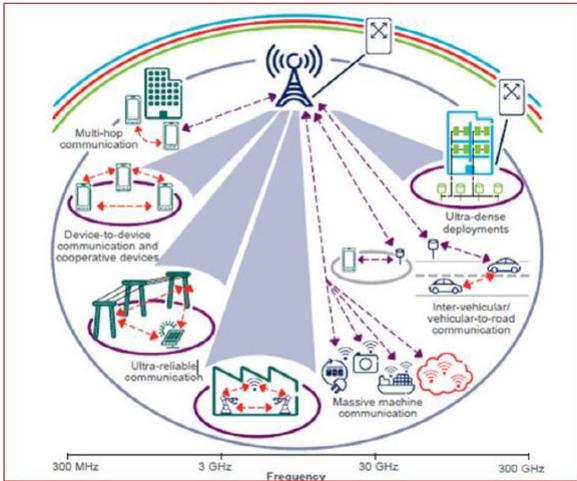
Figure.5. 5G-Wide Range of Applications

Important Advantages
There are several advantages of 5G technology, some of the advantages have been shown in the above *Ericsson* image, and many others are described below:

- High resolution and bi-directional large bandwidth shaping.
- Technology to gather all networks on one platform.
- More effective and efficient technology to facilitate subscriber supervision tools for the quick action.
- Most likely, will provide a huge broadcasting data (in Gigabit), which will support more than 60,000 connections.
- Easily manageable with the previous generations.
- Technological sound to support heterogeneous services (including private network).
- Possible to provide uniform, uninterrupted, and consistent connectivity across the world.

Disadvantages of 5G Technology
Though, 5G technology is researched and conceptualized to solve all radio signal problems and hardship of mobile world, but because of some security reason and lack of technological advancement in most of the geographic regions, it has following shortcomings:

- Technology is still under process and research on its viability is going on.
- The speed, this technology is claiming seems difficult to achieve (in future, it might be) because of the incompetent technological support in most parts of the world.

- Many of the old devices would not be competent to 5G; hence, all of them need to be replaced with new one — expensive deal.
- Developing infrastructure needs high cost.
- Security and privacy issue yet to be solved.

V. CHALLENGES

Challenges are the inherent part of the new development; so, like all technologies, 5G has also big challenges to deal with. As we see past i.e. development of radio technology, we find very fast growth. Starting from 1G to 5G, the journey is merely of about 40 years old (Considering 1G in 1980s and 5G in 2020s). However, in this journey, the common challenges that we observed are lack of infrastructure, research methodology, and cost.

Still, there are dozens of countries using 2G and 3G technologies and don't know even about 4G, in such a condition, the most significant questions in everyone's mind are

- How far will 5G be viable?
- Will it be the technology of some of the developed countries or developing countries will also get benefit of this?

To understand these questions, the challenges of 5G are categorized into the following two headings:
- Technological Challenges
- Common Challenges

Technological Challenges

- **Inter-cell Interference**: This is one of the major technological issues that need to be solved. There are variations in size of traditional macro cells and concurrent small cells that will lead to interference.

- **Efficient Medium Access Control**: In a situation, where dense deployment of access points and user terminals are required, the user throughput will be low, latency will be high, and hotspots will not be competent to cellular technology to provide high throughput. It needs to be researched properly to optimize the technology.

- **Traffic Management**: In comparison to the traditional human to human traffic in cellular networks, a great number of Machine to Machine (M2M) devices in a cell may cause serious system challenges i.e. radio access network (RAN) challenges, which will cause overload and congestion.

Common Challenges

- **Multiple Services**: Unlike other radio signal services, 5G would have a huge task to offer services to heterogeneous networks, technologies, and devices operating in different geographic regions. So, the challenge is of standardization to provide dynamic, universal, user-centric, and data-rich wireless services to fulfill the high expectation of people.
- **Infrastructure**: Researchers are facing technological challenges of standardization and application of 5G services.
- **Communication, Navigation, & Sensing**: These services largely depend upon the availability of radio spectrum, through which signals are transmitted. Though 5G technology has strong computational power to process the huge volume of data coming from different and distinct sources, but it needs larger infrastructure support.
- **Security and Privacy**: This is one of the most important challenges that 5G needs to ensure the protection of personal data. 5G will have to define the uncertainties related to security threats including trust, privacy, cyber security, which are growing across the globe.
- **Legislation of Cyber law**: Cybercrime and other fraud may also increase with the high speed and ubiquitous 5G technology. Therefore, legislation of the Cyber law is also an imperative issue, which largely is governmental and political (national as well as international issue) in nature.

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

Several researches and discussions are going on across the world among technologists, researchers, academicians, vendors, operators, and governments about the innovations, implementation, viability, and security concerns of 5G. As proposed, loaded with multiple advance features starting from the super high speed internet service to smooth ubiquitous service, 5G will unlock many of the problems. However, the question is — in a situation, where the previous technologies (4G and 3G) are still under process and in many parts yet to be started; what will be the future of 5G?
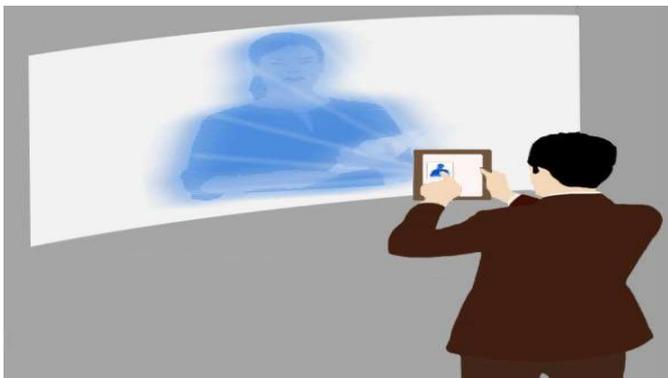
5th generation technology is designed to provide incredible and remarkable data capabilities, unhindered call volumes, and immeasurable data broadcast within the latest mobile operating system. Hence, it is more intelligent technology, which will interconnect the entire world without limits. Likewise, our world would have universal and uninterrupted access to information, communication, and entertainment that will open a new dimension to our lives and will change our life style

meaningfully. Moreover, governments and regulators can use this technology as an opportunity for the good governance and can create healthier environments, which will definitely encourage continuing investment in 5G, the next generation technology.

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