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## 3g 4g technology ppt

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Consulta nuestra Política de privacidad y nuestras Condiciones de uso para más información. MohammadPooya Malek, Master of science ir telecommunications Enginnering No hay notas en la diapositiva. 1 DEVELOPMENT FROM 3G TO 4G AND FROM 5G 2 DESCRIPTION IN WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS OF WIRELESS APPLICATIONS AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT FROM SYSTEM INCREASE 1G TO 5G BETWEEN 3G, 4G AND 5G CONCLUSION 3 INTRODUCTION TO WIRELESS COMMUNICATION Our ultimate goal is to communicate with anyone, at any time, from anywhere. This is possible with the help of WIRELESS COMMUNICATION NETWORKS Evolved from mobile phone as voice chat and communication tools for private and business uses WIRELESS LOCAL AREA NETWORK emerged from the computer network. Helps the business user expand service areas using LAN (faster data transfer) 5 multiple access approaches and networks to multinetwork 6 wireless applications and servicesWorking applications and VHF services, Microwave TV transmission millimeter wave data transmission. Mobile telephony services, wireless telephony and video conferencing, wireless PBX, wireless proadband Internet access, HDTV, digital audio transmission (DAB) or Hi-Fi Sound, wireless geolocation services, wireless, interactive computer applications using WPANs, WLAns & Computer application WMANs networks 8 SOLUTION offered by WIRELESSWire TECHNOLOGIES solutions for business and industry, including: - - Department Stores, and warehouses. - Trucks and freight traffic - Rental of a charging and monitoring car 9 SOLUTION PROVIDED BY WIRELESS TECHNOLOGIES (CONT'D) Wireless solutions for schools In class - Remote schools - Mobile access for students and services of students Wireless solutions for people on the go - Real Estate Agents - Stock Brokers - Doctors - Service Personnel - Airplane Pilots 10 SOLUTION REFERRED BY WIRELESS TECHNOLOGIES (CONT'D)Wireless solutions for the home - Personal area networks for the home - and home safety Wireless solutions for police and emergency vehicles - Reducing response time - Increasing efficiency - Health services 11 DEVELOPMENT FROM 1G TO 5G SYSTEM 12 1G WIRELESS SYSTEM Developed in the 1980s and completed in the early 1990s s1G was old analog system and supported the 1st generation of analog mobile phones accelerates to 1990s 2.4kbps Advance Mobile Phone System (AMPS) was first launched from the US and is a 1G mobile system Allows users to make voice calls in 1 country 13 2G WIRELESS FIELDED SYSTEM in the late 1980s and ended in the late 1990s Programmed for voice transmission with digital signal and speeds up to 64kbps 2G were the digital phones we use today, with 2.5G representing microphones with data capabilities over the 14 3G GPRS wireless system developed in the late 1990s to dateJapan is the first country to have introduced 3G nationally, and in Japan the transition to 3G is completed in large part grade during 2005/2006 15 3G WIRELESS SYSTEM (CONT'D) Services include: Global Roaming Superior Voice Quality and Videoconferencing Data always add-on services (, personal organizer, etc.) Information on web surfing, music, news, corporate intranet, transport service, etc. Shopping – online shopping/banking, ticketing, gambling, gambling, gambling, etc. 16 3G WIRELESS SYSTEM (CONT'D) Transmission speeds from 125kbps to 2Mbps In 2005, 3G is ready to meet its performance in computer networking (WCDMA, WLAN and Bluetooth) and mobile device range (mobile phone and GPS) 17 3G: Applications, Services and MarketAccording at Nokia, Nokia 3G applications can be divided into: Wireless Advertising Mobile Information Business Solutions, Services and Market 19 Difference between regular TDMA and W-CDMA 20 Difference between regular CDMA and W-CDMA 21 THEMES FOR 3G WIRELESS SYSTEMY Increase input fees for 3G service licenses Large differences in licensing conditions Current high telephony of many companies, making it more of a challenge to build the necessary infrastructure for 3G health aspects of the effects of electromagnetic waves Expenses and the majority of 3G phones Lack 2G mobile user buy-in for 3G wireless service Lack of coverage, because it is still new service High prices of 3G mobile services in some countries 22 4G WIRELESS SYSTEM 4G is a conceptual framework and a talking point for addressing the future needs of a high-speed wireless network Offering both cellular and broadband multimedia services everywhere It is expected to occur about 23 4G WIRELESS SYSTEM (CONT'D)4G should be able to provide very smooth global roaming everywhere with lower In theory, 4G is set to provide 100mbps on a mobile roaming device worldwide and up to 1 Gbps on a fixed device. With this in mind, allowing video conferencing, streaming image perfect video (i.e. tele-medicine, tele-geo processing application etc.) 4G will bring almost perfect real world wireless or called WWWW: World Wide Wireless Web 24 GLOBAL 4G WIRELESS SYSTEM 25 5G WIRELESS SYSTEM 27 DEVELOPMENT OF THE CYPSEL SYSTEM 27 DEVELOPMENT OF MOBILE RADIO GENEVA 28 \* COLLECTION BETWEEN 3G, 4G AND 5G 29 CONCLUSION Wireless systems, etc 30 THANK YOU This technology is expected to trounce the shortcomings of 3G technology in terms of speed and quality. 4G can be best described in a MAGIC word, which means mobile multimedia Anytime Anywhere Global Mobility Support, integrated wireless and personalized 4G services, short for the fourth generation wireless communication systems, has brought the attention of wireless operators, equipment manufacturers (OEMs), investors, and industry observers around the world. 4G refers to the next generation of wireless technology that promises higher data rates and expanded multimedia services. Given that, at this point, 4G is more of an ambition than a model, there is still no agreement on what 4G should be. Evolution of 4G technology: In order to make the smooth transition from 3G to 4G mobile communication companies promote Super 3G/LTE. Companies promote Super 3G/LTE. Companies are upgrading 3G technology by preparing the introduction of the High Speed Downlink Access Package (HSDPA) service, which increases the downlink data rate of package services, and by finalizing specifications for Uplink High Speed Package Access (HSUPA), which enhances uplink speed. HSDPA and HSUPA coverage area by 3-4 times compared to W-CDMA and by providing high transmission rate with low cost per track transmission. The main goal of Super 3G is to build a simple. low-cost system by removing complexity from the wireless network and mobile phones. 3G provides package and voice services separately, where as a Super 3G it relies on AN ALL-IP network that covers both packages and voice services. From the diagram we can conclude that up to we will be able to achieve 1 Gbps in motion at low speed and 100 Mbps at high speed. On 25 December 2006, NTT DOCOMO became the first in the world to achieve a package signal speed of 5 Gbps in an outdoor test in a low-speed environment, taking into account interference from peripheral cells. Telecommunications companies such as NTT Docomo from Japan and Sprint Nextel have also been developing 4G wireless technologies since early 2006 along with 3G mobile technologies. The reason is that the high broadband capacity of 4G not only increases data flow for fixed users but also for mobile users.4G can be effectively combined with cellular technologies to make consistent use of smart phones. Digital cameras connected to smart phones can be used to create video blogs in scattered geographic areas. This gives manufacturers the opportunity to produce more affordable user-friendly compatible 4G devices. Famous iPod is such a device that supports the operation of video blogs. As a result, 4G is able to offer a new horizon of opportunities for both existing and start-up phone companies. 3G and 4G TECHNOLOGY FROM, SHUJATULA SHARIFFTHE GENERALS MOBILE TECHNOLOGY: Almost all systems of this generation were analog systems where the voice was considered to be the main traffic. 1G wireless networks used analog radio signals. Through 1G, a voice call is formed at a higher frequency of about 150MHz and upwards as it is transmitted between radio towers. This is done using a technique called Multiple Frequency Division Access (FDMA). These systems could often be heard by third parties. The disadvantages of 1G 1G are compared unfavourably with its successors. It has low capacity, unreliable delivery, poor voice connection, and no security at all since voice calls were played back to radio towers, making these calls susceptible to unwanted eavesdropping by third-party.1G standards. Advanced mobile telephony system. • Nordic Mobile Phone (NMT) • Total Access Communication System (TAXES) • Radiocom 2000. Second Generation wireless telecommunication stechnology. While its predecessor, 1G, used analog radio signals, 2G uses digital radio signals. Based on the type of multiplexing (the process of combining multiple digital data flows into a signal) is used, 2G technologies can be categorized by whether they are based on multiple time split access (TDMA) or multi-access code division (CDMA). About 60% of the current market is dominated by standards. 2G second generation standards. • Integrated Digital Enhanced Network (IDEN), developed by Motorola and in the United States and Canada. • Temporary standard 136 (IS-136) or digital Cellular (PDC), used used Japan. • IS-95, on the other hand, is CDMA-based. Developed by Qualcomm, and is alternately known as TIA-EIA-95 or cdmaOne.GSM ADVANTAGES of 2G • 2G mobile phone units were generally smaller than 1G units, since they emitted less radiodation. • Another advantage of 2G over 1G is that the battery life of a 2G headset lasts longer, again due to lower radio signals • 2G also offered additional services such as SMS and e-mail. • Its lower power emissions also made 2G devices safer for consumers to use.2G Wireless The technology of most current digital mobile phones Features include: - Phone calls- Voice mail- Get simple emails Speed: 10kb/sec Time to download a 3min MP3 song: 31-41 | 2.5 Generation 2.5G, which means second and half generation, is a cellular wireless technology developed between its predecessor, 2G, and its successor, 3G. 2.5G is an informal term, invented exclusively for marketing purposes, as opposed to 2G or 3G which are officially defined standards based on those defined by International Telecommunications (ITU). The term 2.5G usually describes a 2G cellular system in conjunction with general packet radio services (GPRS), or other services that are not generally found on 2G or 1G networks. Gprs is a service usually associated with 2.5G technology. It has data transmission rates of 28 kbps or higher. Improved 2G Networks (GPRS) manages to support a few of the applications such as web browsing, email, video streaming, multimedia messaging service etc., therefore GPRS can also be said to be 2.5 generation technology, and succeeded the development of universal mobile telephony service (UMTS), which is classified as 3G technology.2.5G Wireless The best technology now widely available Features include: - Phone calls / fax - Voice mail- Send / receive large emails - Web browsing navigation / maps- New updates Speed: 64-144kb/sec Time to download a 3min MP3 song:6-9minThird generations:- • 3G is the third generation of mobile standards and • technology, replaces 2G and precedes 4G. • To meet the growing network capacity requirements, the percentages required for high-speed data transfer and multimedia applications, 3G standards have begun to evolve. • It is based on the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) family of standards within the framework of the International Telecommunications IMT-2000. • 3G technologies allow network operators to offer users a wider range of more advanced services. environment.3G Wireless Combines a mobile phone, laptop PC and TV Features includes:- Phone calls/faxes- Global roaming- Sending/receiving large e-mail messages; WebNavigation/mapsVideoconferencing- Video streaming- Electronic reminder of agenda meeting. Speed: 144kb/sec-2mb/sec Time to download a 3min MP3 song: 11sec-1.5min EDGE EDGE, or enhanced data speed for global evolution, is the new mantra in the global Internet connectivity scene. EDGE is the new name for GSM 384. The technology was named GSM 384 due to the fact that it provided data transmission at a rate of 384 Kbps. . Now, that's the most impressive feature. Edge, as is once a GSM technology, works with existing GSM or TDMA carriers, and allows them to many of the 3G services. With EDGE, operators and service providers can offer more wireless data applications, including wireless multimedia, e-mail (Web Based), Web Infotainment, and above all, video conferencing technology. Now all these technologies were named earlier, were the clauses of the IMT-UMTS 3G package. But, with edge, we can get all these 3G services for our existing GSM phones, which could just prove a benefit to the user. STANDARDS USED IN MOBILE 3G FOLLOW • W-CDMA also known as UMTS • CDMA2000 • TD-CDMA / TD-SCDMA • UWC (often applied with edge) • DECT IMT-32000 (International Mobile Telecommunications-2000) is the term used by the International Telecommunications (3G) services and equipment. 3G services are designed to offer mobile broadband access at 2Mbps speeds, which will allow mobile multimedia services to become possible. Code Segment Multiple Access (CDMA) is a channel access method used by various radio communication technologies. One of the key concepts in data communication is the idea of allowing multiple transmitters to send information simultaneously through a single communication channel. This allows multiple users to share a bandwidth of different frequencies. This concept is called multiplexing. CDMA uses scattered spectrum technology and a special encoding system (where each transmitter is assigned a code) to allow multiple users to multiple entanglements through the same physical channel. In contrast, multiple time split access (TDMA) divides access by time, while multiple frequency split access is a room (channel) in which people wish to communicate with each other. In order to avoid confusion, people could speak in a rotating (time division), in different stadiums (frequency division), or speak in different languages (code division). WIDEBAND CODE DIVISION MULTIPLE ACCESS (Universal Mobile Telecommunications System) WCDMA is a wide range of spread-spectrum 3G mobile air interface that uses the multi-access code segment. Provides simultaneous support for a wide range of services with different features in a 5MHz 5MHz audience The term WCDMA also refers to one of the International Telecommunications Union, a type of 3G mobile network. WCDMA is the technology behind the 3G UMTS model and is closely related to the 2G GSM standard. Provides new service features, increased network capacity, and reduced costs for voice and data services. The term WCDMA, addressing the needs of both operators for efficiency and user requirements for improved experience and convenience. The first steps in this development are HSDPA and Enhanced Uplink.CDMA2000 Technologies • CDMA2000 1xEV-DO Re 0 • CDMA2000 1xEV-DO Rev A • CDMA2000 1xEV-DO Rev B CDMA2000 • It is a hybrid 2.5G / 3G technology of mobile phone models using CDMA, a multi-access system for digital radio, to send a voice, signaling data (such as a phone number called) between mobile phone sand mobile phone locations. CDMA2000 is considered 2.5G in 1xRTT technology and 3G technology in EVDO. CDMA2000 is also known as IS-2000. • Although W-CDMA and CDMA2000 both have CDMA in their names, they are completely different systems that use different technologies. However, we hope that mobile devices using both systems will be able to talk to each other. Evolution-Data Optimized or Evolution-Data only, abbreviated EV-DO or EVDO and often EV, is a telecommunications standard for wireless transmission of data via radio signals, usually for broadband Internet access. It uses multiplexing techniques, including multi-access code division (CDMA), as well as multiple access time division (TDMA) to maximize both individual user performance and overall system transmission speed. It is standardized by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project 2 (3GPP2) as part of the CDMA2000 family of standards and has been adopted by many mobile service providers around the world - particularly those that previously employ CDMA networks. CDMA2000 1xEV-DO Rel 0 Broadband Data: Provides a maximum data percentage of 2.4 Mbps in forward connection and 153 kbps in reverse connection to a single 1.25 MHz FDD Carrier Offers a everything-to-user experience Applications: Supports broadband data applications such as internet broadband or vpn access, MP3 music downloads, 3D gaming, TV shows, videos and audio downloads. A packet data service node (PDSN) provides access to the Internet, intranets, and application servers for portable stations that use a CDMA2000 Access PSTN The public switching telephone network via Internet Protocol (VoIP) in the world or other packet switching networks. Other commonly encountered terms synonymous with VoIP are IP telephony, Internet telephony, Voice over Broadband (VoBB), broadband telephony and broadband telephony and broadband telephony and broadband telephony. The main features of CDMA2000 are: • Top performance. • Effective use of spectrum. • Support for advanced mobile telephony services. • Select devices. • Seamless evolution path . • Flexibility . CDMA2000 ADVANTAGES • Superior voice clarity • High-speed broadband connectivity • Low end-to-end latency • Increased voice and data transmission capacity • Improved security and privacy • Lower total cost of ownership (TCO) Multi-Access Time Division Code Section or Modern Time Address TD-CDMA Multiple Time Diagnosis Division; an acronym for time division - CDMA, is a channel access method based on the use of the multi-time spread spectrum across multiple time slots. [1] It turns out that a mixture of TDMA and CDMA provides better quality of service for multimedia communications in terms of data performance and voice/video quality. TD-SCDMA is being pursued in the People's Republic of China by the Chinese Academy of Telecommunications Technology (CATT), Datang and Siemens AG, in an effort not to depend on Western patent holders [4]. TD-SCDMA uses the duplex time division (TDD) function, the two-way time split printing (TDD) is the application of time division multiplex to separate the signals outwards and return. Imitates fully two-way communication through a semi-two-way communication connection. Digital enhanced wireless telecommunications • DECT • Digital enhanced wireless telecommunications (DECT), known as digital European wireless telephone calls until 1995, commonly used for internal or corporate purposes. It is recognized by the ITU as meeting the IMT-2000 requirements and is therefore classified as a 3G system. According to one of the latest TAI reports released in November 2008, the total number of mobile users in India has reached 325 million. In October 2008 alone, 10.42 million new subscribers were added. These data are sure to shoot with the launch of the 3G network. 3G SERVICES IN INDIA Some of the major mobile players in India are BSNL Mobile, Airtel Mobile, Trust Mobile and Tata Mobile. Some Aircel mobile was in charge of the market; However, it has now lost market share to BSNL Mobile, Airtel Mobile and other leading mobile players. 3G ENABLED MICROTELES IN INDIAS are the top ten 3G phones of 2009 and their price in Indian rupees1. Nokia E 71 Rs. 19.700 2. Apple iphone 3G Rs. 298003. Samsung Pixon Rs.309994. Nokia N85 Rs.22,0005. BlackBerry Bold Rs 349906. BlackBerry Storm Rs 27990 (Only package available)9. Sony Ericsson C905 Rs.31,00010. Samsung Omnia Rs.31,2003G in India since mid-2009, but with spectrum curbs With government issuing guidelines for 3G, high-speed mobile downloads and live TV on mobile will finally become a reality by mid-2009. But customers in Delhi or Mumbai may not have much to look forward to. Due to spectrum limitations, there are only three Global Mobile System (GSM) operators that can offer 3G services. If there is a supply constraint and demand overrun, obviously there will be an excessive reduction, which could make 3G very expensive in Delhi and Mumbai, but analysts say it's unlikely that big GSM players like Airtel and Vodafone won't bid aggressively to ensure they get 3G ranges, mainly because most customers with an appetite for 3G are locked into both networks. But customers in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala could have up to 10 operators to choose from. TECHNOLOGY PROVISIONS 3G The functions that use technology get information faster speed for PriceDISADVANTAGES • Expensive entry fees for 3G service licenses • Numerous differences in licensing conditions • Large amount of debt currently supported by many • telecommunications companies, which makes it challenging to build the necessary infrastructure for 3G • Lack of buy-in from 2G mobile users for new 3G GE wireless services Features of 3G Key features of 3G systems is a high degree of common design around the world, service compatibility, use of small pocket terminal services. So what is 3g? Fourth generation: • The 4G workgroup has set 4G wireless standard targets: • High network capacity: more concurrent users per cell • Nominal data rate of 100 Mbit/s while the customer naturally moves at high speeds relative to the station. Data rate of at least 100 Mbit/s between any two points in the world. • Seamless connectivity and global roaming across multiple networks, networks.

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