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Shutterstock Our smartphones are more capable than ever, and the evolution of smartphone technology has been absolutely wonderful to observe. It's not just the phones themselves that have gotten better, faster and stronger - the mobile networks they're working on are improving too. Everything from watching videos online, video calls to friends and family, instant downloads to social media, online gaming is now possible on the go because of what current mobile networks have to offer. However, while the term 4G is thrown around accidentally explaining the current network, things are a little more complicated than that. So what is 4G? Let's see! What is 4G anyway? So what is 4G? Good question. Let's start with the technical definition. In 2007, the international telecommunications union (ITU-R) radio sector set a new global standard called International Mobile Telecommunications-Advanced (IMT-Advanced), stating that it would be an IP (Internet Protocol) package network that uses VoIP (Voice over IP) instead of separate telephone call channels, like what is used in 3G networks. Read next: Here's how to activate 4G LTE on your Android smartphone

The IMT-Advanced networks defined by ITU-R include: High prevalence of functionality worldwide, while maintaining the flexibility to support a wide range of services and applications in a cost-effective IMT-capacity service and with a fixed network

Capability between working with other radio access systems

High quality mobile equipment, suitable for use worldwide

Peak data speeds to support advanced services and applications (100 Mbps for high-mobility devices

Now, frankly, a lot of 4G networks don't support all the requirements highlighted above, including LTE, WiMax, and HSPA. So are they really 4G? Technically, not really. They were on the market that way, though. So what is real 4G? The best commercial example is LTE-A. Of course, in some markets, like the U.S., LTE-A is sold under other names, including just LTE. What does the answer to what is 4G? much cloudier. In order to better understand some of the technologies labeled 4G over the years, let's smash everyone down below. Types of 4G Networks

So what are some of the standards that are out there sometimes on the market as 4G? WiMax

WiMAX, reduced from wireless compatibility to microwave access, is the technology standard for long-range wireless networks based on IEEE 802.16 set of broad communication standards. At one point, WiMAX was considered a leading form of mobile data, but due to limited implementation and less satisfactory real speeds, WiMax dropped to Sidelines. HSPA-HSPA (Evolved High Speed Packet Access) was the next iteration of HSPA and HSDPA 3G standards at a rate comparable to current LTE networks. Theoretical speeds are said to feature download speeds of up to 168 Mbps and uplink 22 Mbps, with most HSPA networks worldwide involving theoretical 21 Mbps (download) speeds, with some involving 42 Mbps and 84 Mbps networks. This is certainly theoretical, with actual download and download speeds of about 10-30% of the theoretical speed. In many markets, with the exception of the United States, the HSPAS network is informally regarded and sold as a 3.5G network. LTE

LTE, or Long-Term Evolution, boasts a theoretical transmission speed of 100 Mbps and downloads of 75 Mbps. LTE, which is an IP system, is a complete redesign and simplification of the 3G network architecture, which leads to a significant reduction in transmission delays. Because of this, LTE is not compatible with 2G and 3G networks, and also operates on a completely different wireless spectrum. Unfortunately, this means that the construction of the LTE network requires that it be built from scratch. As mentioned, LTE has seen incredible growth in just a few years, and these days you can find it almost everywhere. LTE-Advanced

LTE Advanced is the next important step in the evolution of LTE networks, and is the beginning of a true 4G. LTE-A not only about higher data speeds, but also is to provide IMT-Advanced functionality, allowing backward compatibility with current LTE devices to avoid a second major overhaul. LTE-Advanced will provide 1 Gbps downlink for low mobility conditions, with 100 Mbps for high mobility devices as stated in the IMT-A standard. LTE Advanced promises better coverage, more stability and much faster performance. The good news is that 4G LTE-A continues to become more and more common. Read next: 4G vs. LTE - what's the difference?

5G E from ATT is actually 4G LTE-Advanced

ATT Recently, ATT has announced a new label for its speed network it calls 5G Evolution, or 5G E for short. Some Android smartphones connected to the ATT network can see 5G E branding on their device's display if they connect to certain cell towers by a U.S. carrier. However, don't be fooled: 5G E still uses 4G LTE-Advanced technology. Specifically, the carrier says it uses 256-QAM, 4x4 MIMO, and three-way carrier aggregation to increase download speeds on smartphones and other devices that work with it. Other carriers have denounced ATT for using this 5G E branding for its 4G LTE-Advanced technology, arguing that it would confuse consumers. However, ATT adheres to this marketing scheme, so if you see the 5G E label on smartphone, it's actually 4G LTE. What's after 4G? If we're talking about LTE, LTE-A or HSPA, all of these technologies will eventually fade away something else. While this standard is likely to go through a situation that is just as messy as we've seen with 4G, right now it's just billed as 5G. And already there's a ton of standards shaping up to take over that name. For more information, check out our What is 5G Guide. Read Next: The State of 4G LTE Networks in the World

Since the Turn of the Millennium, wireless networks have spread. Wi-Fi, a popular term for features created by a group of standards from the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Inc., has freed us to move around our offices and many public places with our laptops and portable devices, but still has instant, undisturbable access to our companies' intranet and the Internet. WiMax is the next step towards a wireless world by expanding broadband wireless access to new locations and long distances, as well as significantly reducing the cost of bringing broadband to new areas. More Computerworld FastStudies

Among the promises of WiMax is that it can offer a solution to what is sometimes called the last mile problem, citing the costs and time it takes to connect individual homes and offices to backbone lines. WiMax promises a wireless access range of up to 31 miles, compared to Wi-Fi at 300 feet and Bluetooth at 30 feet. 802.11g (a combination of speed a with b range). WiMax is the new shortened term for IEEE Standard 802.16, also known as the Air Interface for Fixed Broadband Wireless Access System. It was designed from the beginning to be compatible with European standards something that has not happened since 802.11a and postponed its adoption. The nonprofit WiMax Forum was established in 2001 by Nokia Corp., Ensemble Communications Inc. and the Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing Forum. The WiMax Forum aims to support wireless urban network products based at 802.16, just as the Wi-Fi Alliance did for wireless LANs and 802.11. Recently, the organization has been working on standards certification and compatibility testing. In 2003, Intel became a major supporter of WiMax. The original version of the 802.16 standard, approved by New York's IEEE in 2002, operates in a 10-66 GHz range and requires line of sight towers. Expansion 802.16a, ratified in March 2003, does not require line of sight and allows the use of lower frequencies (from 2 to 11 GHz), unregulated. It's This. 31-mile range and 70Mbit/sec. data speeds that can support thousands of users. Suppliers have held compatibility forums and the first commercial products are expected to hit the market next year. An additional 802.16 standards are in the works. Here's what they'll cover: 802.16b-quality service 802.16c-Compatibility, with protocols and test structures 802.16d-Fixing things, not covered by 802.11c, which is the standard for the development of 802.16e-Support hotspots for mobile devices, as well as fixed broadband technology Considerations

It's been a long time coming, but Sprint Nextel has finally flipped the switch on its long-delayed WiMax Hotspot in Baltimore today, as well as revealing its first WiMax devices made by yXEL (TPE:2391) and Samsung. This represents the official launch of their high-speed mobile broadband service XOHM. So far so good. Recorders reporting to the Baltimore Sun reported driving around the city in vans with laptops and watching streaming video at six megabits per second, which is comparable to most hard-wired broadband services. Spring customers will be able to purchase Samsung's XOHM cards for \$60 and yXEL modems for \$80, and the company has also announced that Intel's (INTC) Centrino 2-based WiMax laptop and Nokia N810 with WiMax will both be available before the end of the year. With Intel putting the finishing touches on its WiMax chipsets, a bunch of XOHM-equipped laptops should see the market soon. Motorola's MOT also debuted the WiMax USB key this week in Chicago. Chicago. wifi vs wimax upsc. wifi vs wimax ppt. wifi vs wimax pdf. wifi vs wimax difference. wimax vs wifi 6. wifi vs wimax vs lte. wifi vs wimax vs bluetooth. wimax vs wifi comparison

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