$\left(\left(4G \text{ versus } 5G\right)\right)$ 

5G will bring us faster connectivity than ever before – but just how much better is it than 4G, and how does it work?

**?** 

40%

of the world will be covered by 5G by 2024\*

## US**\$4.2**bn

5G wireless network revenue in 2021\*

## US**\$2.3**bn

Global spending on 5G infrastructure in 2021\*

## **20-100**m

Number of 5G connections by 2021\*

## **99.999**%

Availability rate from 100% Coverage rate<sup>†</sup> 90%

Reduction in network energy usage<sup>+</sup>

Sources: \*Leftronic and Statista, †Thales

**Great** Apes

# NETWORK SLICING

5G makes it easier to split the network to tailor speed, capacity, coverage, encryption and security, by reassigning resources from one network 'slice' to another 50% of network High-bandwidth

Typically used for smartphones and broadband

### 40% of network High-reliability and low-latency

Typically used for connected cars

#### 10% of network Low-energy and low-bandwidth

Typically used for IoT devices in the home

## 4G AND 5G: THE (THEORETICAL) DIFFERENCES





Latency 4G: 200 milliseconds

5G: 1 millisecond

**Data rate** 100x improvement Millimeter wave spectrums 4G supports 4,000 devices per km<sup>2</sup>

**5G** will support 1 million per km<sup>2</sup>

**Speed 4G**: 100 Mbps **5G**: 10,000 Mbps Downloading an average HD movie on **4G** takes 50 minutes

- on **5G** it takes 9 minutes

loT device performance Battery life of low-power devices will increase by up to 10 years

### THALES