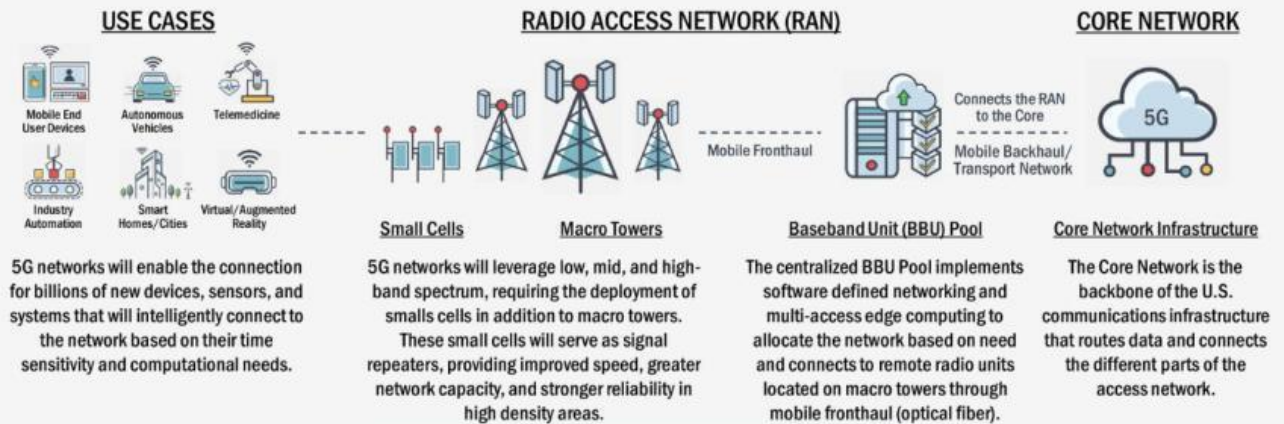




5G: THE BASICS

The fifth generation (5G) of wireless technology represents a complete transformation of telecommunication networks, introducing a wealth of benefits that will pave the way for new capabilities and support connectivity for applications like smart cities, autonomous vehicles, remote healthcare, and much more. Here's how it will work:



5G promises an array of enhancements, providing higher data rates (extremely fast download speeds), ultra-low latency (near real-time interactivity), and increased network capacity (allowing for the connectivity of many more devices at once).

100x Faster Download Speeds

While a 3GB movie would take 40 minutes to download on 4G, it would take only 35 seconds on a 5G network.

10x Decrease in Latency

Data response times will be as low as 1 millisecond, providing endless possibilities from remote surgery to self driving cars.

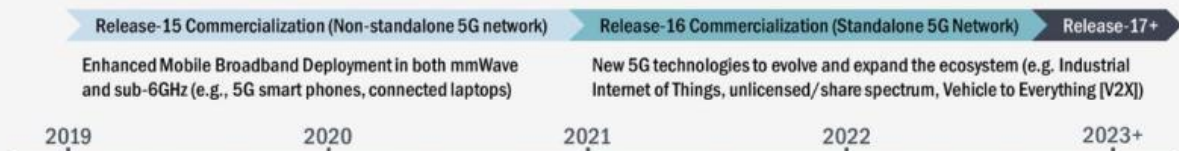
100x Network Capacity

5G promises greater traffic capacity, allowing for millions of devices to be connected on the same network within a small area.

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) leads 5G risk management efforts to ensure that the U.S. can fully benefit from all the advantages 5G connectivity promises to bring. The following risks depict some of the focus areas that CISA is examining as part of this effort.



The 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP), a telecommunications standards organization, develops a series of *Releases* that provide developers with a stable platform for the implementation of cellular telecommunications features. Releases 15, 16, and 17 focus on 5G features.



*Source: Yost, S. (2019). "Should We Even Be Talking About 6G?" Semiconductor Engineering. <https://semiengineering.com/should-we-even-be-talking-about-6g/>. Accessed on March 2, 2020.