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THE FUTURE OF WIRELESS NETWORKS: 5G, WI-FI 6 AND BEYOND

Mamadou Mouctarou DIALLO[1], Amara CAMARA[2], Binko Mamady TOURE[3] and Yacouba CAMARA[4*]

[1]Université Gamal Abdel Nasser de Conakry, Département Génie Informatique, Conakry, Guinée; [2]Réseau Intranet/ Internet Universitaire et Scientifique, MESRSI, Conakry, Guinée; [3]Université Gamal Abdel Nasser de Conakry, Centre Informatique, Conakry, Guinée; [4*]Institut Supérieur de Technologie de Mamou, Département Energétique, Mamou, Guinée

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ABSTRACT

In the context of the digital age, wireless networking technologies such as 5G and Wi-Fi 6 are at the heart of significant advancements in digital communications. This article explores the evolution, performance, and applications of 5G and Wi-Fi 6, whiletaking a forward-looking look at the emerging technologies that will define the future of wireless networks. Through a methodology focused on an exhaustive literature review and comparative analysis, we evaluate the advantages, challenges and prospects of these technologies. Our results highlight the ability of 5G and Wi-Fi 6 to transform communications infrastructures, there by promoting the development of applications such as the Internet of Things (IoT), smart cities, and augmented reality. However, challenges such as network coverage, data security, and device compatibility remain prevalent. Looking beyond 5G and Wi-Fi 6, this article also discussesongoing research into potential technologies like 6G and Wi-Fi 7, highlighting the importance of continued research to overcome existing obstacles and maximize the potential of wireless networks. This study contributes to a better understanding of current and future trends in the field of wireless networks, providing valuable insights for researchers, practitioners, and decision-makers.

INTRODUCTION

Wireless networks have become an essential component of our society, enabling a multitude of communication services, from Internet access to mobile telephony, including sensor networks and Internet of Things devices. (IoT). Among the most promising technologies are 5G and Wi-Fi 6, each offering substantial advances in speed, capacity, and efficiency over their predecessors. While 5G aims to revolutionize mobile networks with ultra-fast speeds and reduced latency, Wi-Fi 6 promises to significantly improve connectivity in dense environments. This article aims to examine the current state of these technologies, analyze their potential impacts on various sectors and explore future innovations in the field of wireless networks. By taking a methodical approach based on literature review and benchmarking, weaim to provide an in-depthunder standing of the benefits, challenges, and future prospects of 5G, Wi-Fi 6, and beyond.

DATA AND METHODS

In order to understand in depth the evolution of wireless networks, in particular the transition to 5G and Wi-Fi 6, as well as the future prospects of these technologies, weadopted a methodological approach based on a literature review comprehensive and comparative analysis. This section details the methodological steps followed for data collection, source selection, and analysis of the information collected.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review was conducted by searching multiple academic and industry databases, including IEEE Xplore, Science Direct, and Google Scholar, to identify relevant publications on 5G, Wi-Fi 6, and emerging networking technologies. wireless. [1] The French Academy of Sciences has published a report on 5G and mobile communications networks, the report on 5G and mobile communications networks by the Academy of Sciences is a document of considerable importance to understand not only the technological advances linked to 5G but alsoitspotential implications in various economicsectors such as:

Scientific and Technological Advances : 5G uses new frequency bands thatenablefaster and more reliable data transmission. This includes millimeter bands, which have the ability to transmit large amounts of data over short distances. This technology involves the use of multiple transmitting and receiving antennas to improve wireless communication. It makes it possible to significantly increase network capacity without increasing the spectrum used.

Reducedlatencyis one of the key benefits of 5G, enablingnear-instantaneous communications, essential for applications such as autonomous driving and telesurgery. 5G introduces greater flexibility and better management of networks through the virtualization of network functions and their control by software.

Utilisations Potentielles : 5G is a key enabler of Industry 4.0, enabling instant and reliable communication needed for industrial automation, robotics and the Internet of Things (IoT). With its low latency, 5G can revolutionize the health care sector by enabling telemedicine, remote patient monitoring, and evenremote surgery. An orange study on [2] "Telemedicine: what will change with 5G". This article, published in Orange Business Magazine, explores how 5G enables ultra-fast connections and lowlatency, whichis essential for real-time video consultations between patients and doctors. He also highlights that Wi-Fi 6 provides stable connectivity in hospitals and clinics, enablinguninter ruptedremote consultations. 5G promotes the development of autonomous and connectedvehicles, there by improving the efficiency of public and private transportation systems.[3] Capgemini explores how 5G promotes the development of autonomous and communicating vehicles. It highlights the importance of ultra-fast connectivity and lowlatency for real-time video consultations between patients and doctors. The ability to transmit large amounts of data atvery high speed opens new possibilities for distance education and immersive training throug haugmented and virtual reality. [4] "Improving Connections: The Advantages of Wi-Fi 6 for Online Learning," this article, published in EdTech Magazine, explores how 5G enables ultra-fast data transmissions, whichis essential for online courses real time. The article also highlights that Wi-Fi 6 provides stable connectivity for students and teachers, ensuring a seamless learning experience. 5G is transforming the entertainment industry by enabling the streaming of ultra-high qualityvideo content, including 4K and 8K, without perceptible delay. This article from [5] BBC News Africaexplainsthat 5G enables ultra-fast data transmissions, essential for streaming high-resolution video content. It also highlights that Wi-Fi 6 provides stable connectivity for students and teachers, ensuring a seamless learning experience. [6] EdTech Magazine, explores how 5G enables ultra-fast data transmissions, whichis essential for streaming high-resolutionvideo content. Wi-Fi 6 alsoprovides stable connectivity for students and teachers, ensuring a seamless learning experience. Source selection criteria included relevance to the topic, date of publication (with a particular focus on the last five years to ensurecurrency of the data), and recognition of the source in the field of telecommunications.

Keywords used for the searchincluded: "5G", "Wi-Fi 6", "nextgenerationwireless networks", "emerging technologies in wireless networks", and "future of wireless communications". Particular attention waspaid to case studies, performance analyses, and discussions on the challenges and future prospects of the technologies examined.

Comparative analysis : The benchmarking involved evaluating the technical features, benefits, and challenges of 5G and Wi-Fi 6, comparingthem to theirpredecessors and considering the expected advancements of future technologies. This analysis highlighted significant progress made, whileidentifying areas requiring additional research or technological improvements. The objective of this methodological approach was to provide a solidframework for the analysis of current and future trends in the field of wireless networks, relying on reliable and recent data to formulate informed conclusions on the evolution of these technologies and their potential impact on society.

RESULTSAND DISCUSSION

This section presents key findings obtained from our literature review and benchmarking, focused on 5G and Wi-Fi 6 technologies, and explores the implications of these technologies for the future of wireless networks.

5G represents a major advancement over 4G, delivering significantly faster download speeds, reducedlatency and increased capacity. These improvements pave the way for new applications, such as augmented/virtual reality, autonomous vehicles and large-scaleIoT. However, 5G deployment poses challenges, particularly in terms of network coverage and infrastructure investments. Wi-Fi 6, thanks to technologies like OFDMA and MU-MIMO, allows better management of dense networks and significantly improves the speed and reliability of wireless connections. It isparticularly relevant in contextswhere the number of devices per unit area is high. However, the transition to Wi-Fi 6 requires user devices to be compatible withthis new standard. The advancements brought by 5G and Wi-Fi 6 facilitate the development and expansion of several key applications. For example, 5G's lowlatencyis crucial for telemedicine applications and remotesurgical procedures, while Wi-Fi 6 enables an improved user experience in busy home and office environments. The main challenges associated with these technologies include data security, privacy management, infrastructure costs and the need for appropriateregulation. Security, in particular, is a major concern, given the increase in the number of connected devices and the sensitivity of the data transmitted. Beyond 5G and Wi-Fi 6, research is turning to the development of 6G and later versions of Wi-Fi, which promise evenhigher speeds, near-zerolatency and the ability to connect a exponential number of devices. These future technologies couldrevolutionize areas such as artificial intelligence, automation and large-scaleconnected ecosystems.

DISCUSSION

The findings highlight the critical importance of 5G and Wi-Fi 6 in the evolutiontoward more connected and digital societies. Whilethese technologies bring significantimprovements, they also require continued attention to the challenges associated with their deployment and adoption. Collaboration between industry players, regulatory bodies and the scientific communitywillbe essential to maximize the potential of these technologies and ensure a smooth transition to future generations of wireless networks.

CONCLUSION

This article examined the recentevolution and future prospects of wireless networks, focusing on the significant contributions of 5G and Wi-Fi 6, as well as emerging technologies that promise to furtherreshape the landscape digital communications. Our analysisrevealsthat 5G and Wi-Fi 6 deliversubstantialimprovements in speed, capacity and efficiency, facilitating the development of new applications and services in various areas, includingIoT, augmented reality and virtual, and telemedicine. However, despitetheseadvances, several challenges remain, particularly regarding coverage, data security, interoperability and infrastructure investments. Successful deployment and widespread adoption of these technologies will require close collaboration among industrys take holders, regulatory agencies, and the academic community to overcome these obstacles. Looking to the future, it is clear that continued research and development in wireless networking is essential to fullyrealizing the potential of emerging technologies such as 6G and future generations of Wi-Fi. These efforts willneed to be focus not only on improving technical performance, but also on addressing the societal and ethicalconcerns that accompany the adoption of theseadvanced technologies. In conclusion, while 5G and Wi-Fi 6 mark an important steptowards a more connected world, continued innovation in wireless networks remains crucial to shaping the future of our digital societies. Future researchshould explore new avenues to improveconnectivity, whileensuring the security, sustainability and accessibility of wireless technologies for all.

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