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A COMPREHENSIVE & SYSTEMATIC STUDY/SURVEY ON DISTINCT ROBUST CELLULAR TECHNOLOGIES WITH THEIR APPLICATION AND LIMITATIONS

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Abstract. This paper presents a comprehensive study and survey on distinct ro- bust cellular technologies with their applications and limitations, including the latest 6G and cognitive radio technologies. Cellular technologies have evolved significantly over the years, with each generation bringing about improvements in terms of data speeds, coverage, reliability, and latency. The study covers various cellular technologies such as 1G, 2G, 3G, 4G, 5G, and the emerging 6G technol- ogy. It also explores the concept of cognitive radio technology, which promises to revolutionize the way we use wireless communication networks. The paper aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the various cellular technologies, their features, and limitations, and their potential applications in various fields.

Keywords: Cellular technologies, 1G, 2G, 3G, 4G, 5G, 6G, cognitive radio, data speeds, coverage, reliability, latency, wireless communication, networks, applications, limitations, revolutionize

1 INTRODUCTION

The last few decades have witnessed a remarkable evolution in the field of wireless communication technology. Cellular networks, which were once used only for voice communication, have now become an integral part of our daily lives, enabling us to stay connected to the internet, social media, and other digital services. Each new gen- eration of cellular technology has brought about significant improvements in terms of data speeds, reliability, coverage, and latency. The latest technology, 5G, promises to deliver unprecedented data speeds and latency reduction, making it a game-changer for several industries.

However, the evolution of cellular technology does not end with 5G. Researchers and industry experts are already working on developing the next generation of cellular technology, 6G. 6G technology is expected to offer even faster data speeds, lower la- tency, and better network reliability. Moreover, it is expected to enable the development of several new applications and services that were previously not possible.

Apart from 6G, cognitive radio technology is another emerging technology that promises to revolutionize the way we use wireless communication networks. Cogni- tive radio technology enables wireless devices to sense their environment and adapt to changing conditions to optimize their performance. It is expected to bring about sig- nificant improvements in terms of spectrum utilization, network efficiency, and user experience.

In this paper, we present a comprehensive study and survey of various cellular tech- nologies, including 6G and cognitive radio technology. The study covers the features, advantages, limitations, and potential applications of each technology. The aim of this paper is to provide a comprehensive overview of the various cellular technologies, their evolution, and their potential impact on various industries.

2 CELLULAR TECHNOLOGIES

2.1 1G Technology

Mobile technology has come a long way since the first generation (1G) of mobile communication technology was introduced in the 1980s. Despite its limitations, 1G tech- nology revolutionized communication by enabling mobile voice calls, which were pre- viously only possible through landline telephones. This research paper aims to explain the block diagram of 1G technology and its working principles.

The block diagram of 1G technology Figure 1 consists of three main components: the mobile station, the base station, and the mobile switching center (MSC). The mobile station, also known as the mobile phone, is the device used by the user to make and receive calls. The base station is a fixed station that communicates with the mobile station and provides a link to the MSC. The MSC is responsible for connecting calls between mobile stations and to the public switched telephone network (PSTN).

The working principle of 1G technology can be summarized in three steps: trans- mission, reception, and switching. In the transmission step, the user speaks into the mobile station's microphone, which converts the sound into an analog electrical signal. This signal is then transmitted to the base station through radio waves.

In the reception step, the base station receives the signal and converts it back into an analog electrical signal, which is then sent to the MSC. The MSC checks if the call is valid and if the called party is available. If the call is valid, the MSC connects the call to the PSTN, which allows the user to communicate with the called party.

In the switching step, the MSC establishes a connection between the mobile station and the called party's landline or mobile phone. The connection remains active until either party hangs up.

Limitations of 1G Technology:

1G technology had several limitations. The analog signal was vulnerable to inter- ference and eavesdropping, as the analog signals could be intercepted and listened to by unauthorized parties. Additionally, the technology was slow, with a maximum data

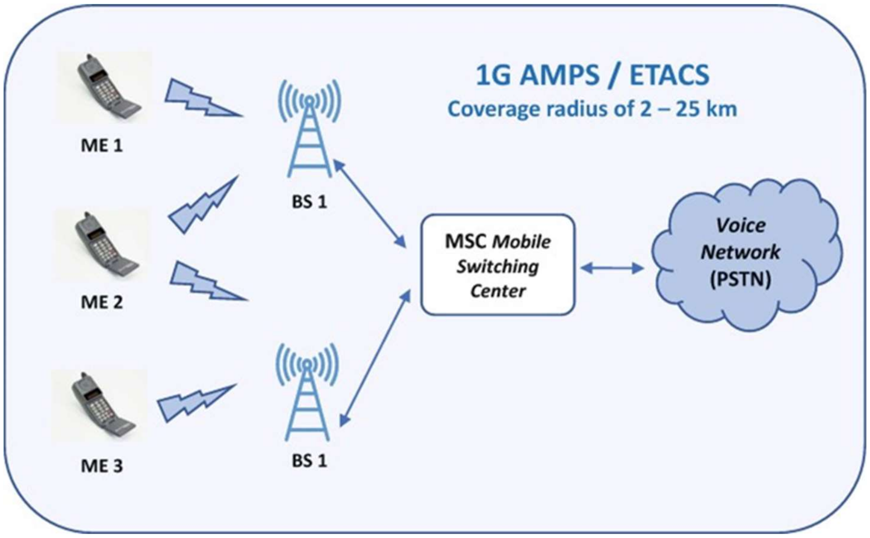

Fig. 1. Block Diagram of 1G Technology

transfer rate of 2.4 kbps, which made it unsuitable for transmitting large amounts of data. Moreover, the network was not standardized, meaning that different countries and regions had their own systems that were not compatible with each other.

In conclusion, 1G technology laid the foundation for future generations of mobile technology, including 2G, 3G, 4G, and now 5G, which are all digital and provide faster data speeds, better call quality, and more features. Despite its limitations, 1G technol- ogy revolutionized communication by enabling mobile voice calls, which were previ- ously only possible through landline telephones. The block diagram of 1G technology comprises the mobile station, base station, and MSC, which work together to enable communication between mobile stations and the PSTN.

2.2 2G Technology

Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM)Figure 2 is a 2G digital cellular network standard used for mobile communication [1]. It is the most widely used mobile communication standard worldwide, with over 80% of mobile networks using it. GSM uses Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) to divide the frequency into time slots, allowing multiple users to share the same frequency. This efficient use of bandwidth allows GSM networks to support more users compared to analog networks.

GSM network architecture consists of several components, including Mobile Sta- tions (MS), Base Station Subsystems (BSS), Network Switching Subsystems (NSS), and Operation Support Subsystems (OSS). The Mobile Station includes the physical mobile device, such as a phone, and a Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) card that stores user-specific information. The Base Station Subsystem comprises the Base Transceiver Station (BTS) and Base Station Controller (BSC), which are responsible for handling radio communication between the Mobile Station and the Network Subsystem.

The Network and Switching Subsystem is responsible for the overall management of the network, including call routing, authentication, and billing. It consists of the Mo- bile Switching Center (MSC), Home Location Register (HLR), Visitor Location Reg- ister (VLR), and Authentication Center (AUC). The MSC handles the call routing and switching between different networks, while the HLR stores user-specific information, such as the user's location and subscribed services. The VLR is responsible for stor- ing temporary information about the user's location and status, and the AUC provides authentication and encryption services to ensure secure communication.

GSM provides several advantages over analog networks, such as improved voice quality, data transfer, and security. It also supports several services, such as Short Mes- sage Service (SMS), Multimedia Messaging Service (MMS), and General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) for data transfer. However, GSM also has some limitations, such as the limited bandwidth and data transfer speed compared to later mobile communication standards.

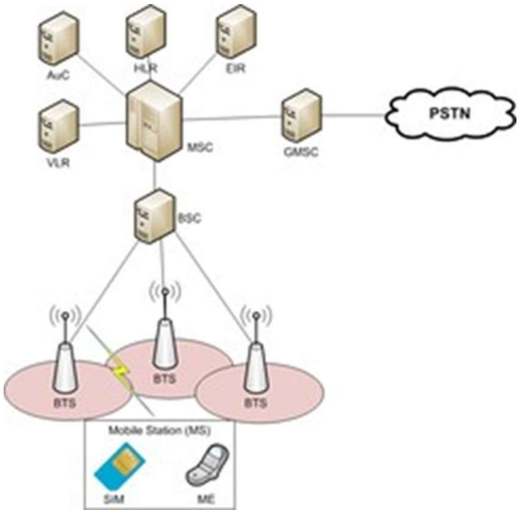

Fig. 2. GSM network architecture

Figure 1 shows the GSM network architecture [2]. The Mobile Station communi- cates with the Base Transceiver Station, which is connected to the Base Station Con- troller. The Base Station Controller is connected to the Mobile Switching Center, which is responsible for call routing and switching between different networks. The Home Location Register stores user-specific information, while the Visitor Location Register stores temporary information about the user's location and status. The Authentication Center provides authentication and encryption services to ensure secure communica- tion.

Limitations of 2G Technology:

Limited Data Transfer Rates: 2G technology had limited data transfer rates, with a maximum speed of 56 kbps. This made it difficult to transmit large amounts of data, such as videos, music, and images.

Inefficient use of Spectrum: 2G technology uses Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) and Frequency Division Multiple Access (FDMA) techniques to share the available frequency spectrum between users. However, this approach is not very effi- cient, as it limits the number of users that can use the network simultaneously.

Lack of Security: 2G technology uses the Global System for Mobile Communi- cations (GSM) protocol, which has several security vulnerabilities. For example, it is susceptible to eavesdropping, call interception, and denial of service attacks [3].

Solutions to Overcome 2G Technology Limitations:

Improved Data Transfer Rates: To overcome the limitation of limited data trans- fer rates, 2.5G and 3G technologies were introduced. These technologies use more advanced modulation techniques and packet-based transmission to provide faster data transfer rates and support multimedia applications.

More Efficient Use of Spectrum: To overcome the limitation of inefficient use of the spectrum, 2.5G and 3G technologies introduced Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) and Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDMA) techniques. These techniques enable more efficient use of the frequency spectrum and support a larger number of users simultaneously.

Improved Security: To overcome the limitation of the lack of security in 2G tech- nology, 3G and 4G technologies introduced more advanced security features. For ex- ample, 3G and 4G technologies use the Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) and Long-Term Evolution (LTE) protocols, which provide better encryption, authentication, and integrity protection.

In conclusion, 2G technology was a significant improvement over 1G technology, but it had several limitations that needed to be overcome. The solutions to these lim- itations were provided by the introduction of 2.5G, 3G, and 4G technologies, which introduced more advanced modulation techniques, packet-based transmission, CDMA and OFDMA techniques, and better security features. The evolution of mobile technol- ogy continues with the introduction of 5G technology, which provides even faster data transfer rates and more advanced features [4].

2.3 3G Technology:

The third generation (3G) of digital communication introduced several new protocols that revolutionized the way we communicate [5]. This paper will explore the third- generation protocols in detail, focusing on the Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) and Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA).

UMTS Technology:

UMTS (Universal mobile telecommunication system) [6] is based on the Wideband Code Division Multiple Access (WCDMA) technique, which enables more efficient use of the frequency spectrum and supports a larger number of users simultaneously.

UMTS supports data transfer rates of up to 2 Mbps and provides better call quality than previous mobile communication technologies [7].

UMTS Block DiagramFigure 3. The UMTS system comprises three main com- ponents: the User Equipment (UE), the UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network (UTRAN), and the Core Network (CN). The UE is the mobile device used by the user to make and receive calls and access data services. The UTRAN is responsible for pro- viding a link between the UE and the CN, and it consists of several Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) and Radio Network Controllers (RNCs). The CN is responsible for managing the communication between the UTRAN and the external networks, such as the Internet and the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN).

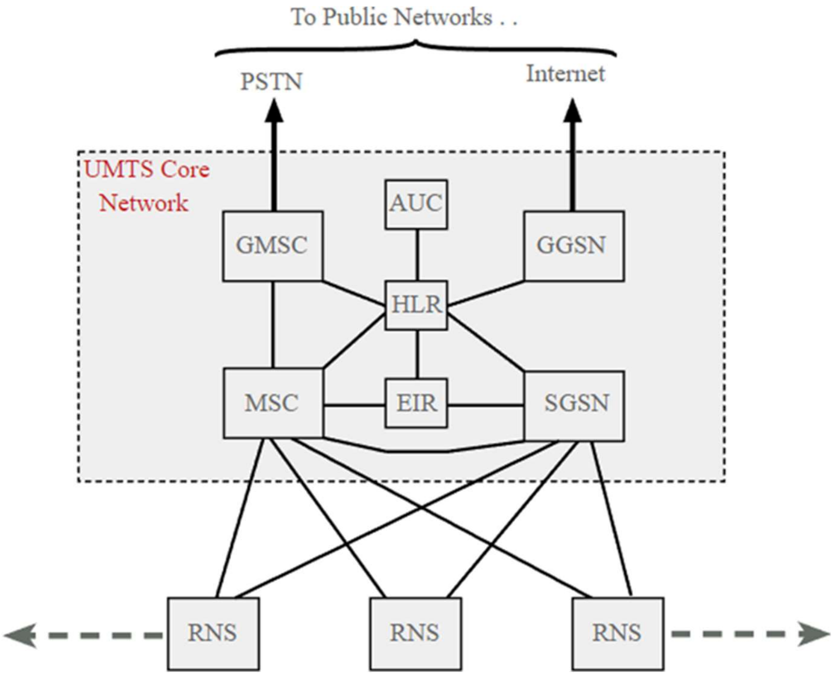

Fig. 3. UMTS Block diagram

The block diagram of UMTS can be summarized as follows:

User Equipment (UE): The UE is the mobile device used by the user to access UMTS services. It comprises the following components:Mobile Terminal (MT): It is the physical device used by the user to access UMTS services.

Universal Subscriber Identity Module (USIM): It is a smart card that stores the user's information, such as the phone number, contacts, and security keys.

Mobile Equipment (ME): It is the hardware component of the mobile device, such as the display, keypad, and microphone.

UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network (UTRAN): The UTRAN is responsible for providing a link between the UE and the CN. It comprises the following compo- nents.

1. Base Transceiver Station (BTS): It is a fixed station that communicates with the UE and provides a link to the RNC.
2. Radio Network Controller (RNC): It manages the communication between the BTS and the CN and is responsible for controlling the radio resources.

– Core Network (CN): The CN is responsible for managing the communication be- tween the UTRAN and the external networks, such as the Internet and the PSTN. It comprises the following components.

1. Gateway GPRS Support Node (GGSN): It provides a link between the UMTS net- work and the Internet.
2. Serving GPRS Support Node (SGSN): It manages the communication between the UE and the GGSN and is responsible for the mobility management of the UE.

3. Mobile Switching Center (MSC): It provides a link between the UMTS network and the PSTN.

UMTS for Circuit Switching and Packet Switching:

UMTS supports both circuit switching and packet switching. Circuit switching is used for voice calls, and it ensures that a dedicated circuit is established between the caller and the receiver for the duration of the call. Packet switching is used for data services, such as web browsing, email, and video streaming, and it ensures that data is transmitted in small packets over the network [8].

Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA):

Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) is a protocol that enables multiple users to share the same frequency band by assigning a unique code to each user. CDMA Figure 4 was introduced in the third generation of digital communication and is widely used in mobile communication networks. CDMA offers several advantages, such as increased capacity, improved security, and reduced interference [9].

CDMA works by assigning a unique code to each user, which is used to modulate the user's signal. The modulated signal is then transmitted over the same frequency band as other users, but the unique code allows the receiver to demodulate the correct signal. This allows multiple users to share the same frequency band without interfering with each other.

FDMA divides the frequency band into multiple channels, each of which is assigned to a single user. CDMA, on the other hand, allows multiple users to share the same frequency band by assigning a unique code to each user.

Limitations of 3G Technology:

Limited Network Capacity: The 3G network has a limited capacity to handle a large number of users simultaneously. As the number of users increases, the network may become congested, resulting in slower data transfer rates and dropped calls.

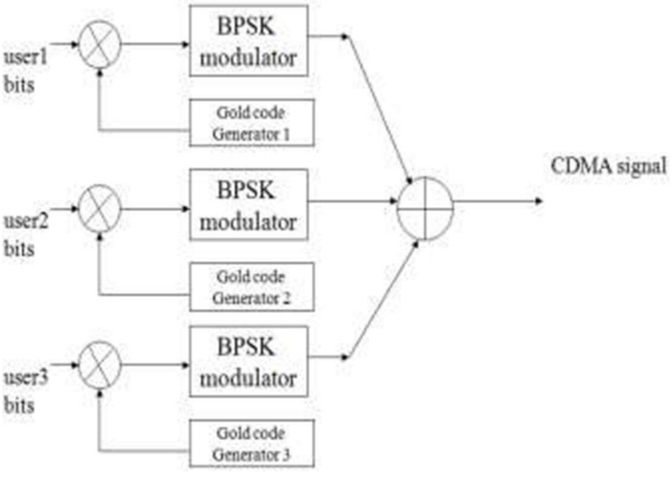

Fig. 4. CDMA Block diagram

High Power Consumption: 3G devices require high power consumption, which drains the battery quickly. This limitation reduces the usability of the device and creates inconvenience for the users who need to recharge their devices frequently.

High Deployment Cost: The deployment cost of 3G infrastructure is high, making it difficult for service providers to expand their network coverage. This limitation limits the availability of 3G services in remote areas.

Interference and Signal Strength: 3G signals are prone to interference and signal strength issues, especially in indoor environments. The limited signal strength can cause dropped calls and slow data transfer rates [10].

Solutions to Overcome 3G Technology Limitations:

Network Capacity: To overcome the network capacity limitation, service providers can deploy advanced technologies such as Long-Term Evolution (LTE) and 5G net- works. These technologies offer a larger capacity to handle more users simultaneously and provide faster data transfer rates.

Power Consumption: To address the high power consumption limitation, manufac- turers can develop more energy-efficient devices that use less power. This solution will reduce the need for frequent recharging and enhance the usability of the device.

Deployment Cost: To overcome the high deployment cost limitation, service providers can adopt a shared infrastructure approach, where multiple service providers share the same network infrastructure. This approach will reduce the cost of deployment and increase the availability of 3G services in remote areas.

Interference and Signal Strength: To overcome the interference and signal strength limitation, service providers can deploy small cells and repeaters to boost the signal strength in indoor environments. This solution will ensure that users can access 3G services reliably and enjoy faster data transfer rates and clearer voice quality.

In conclusion, 3G technology brought significant advancements in mobile commu- nication, but it also has some limitations that need to be addressed. The limitations of 3G technology include limited network capacity, high power consumption, high deploy- ment cost, and interference and signal strength issues. To overcome these limitations, service providers and manufacturers can adopt advanced technologies, develop more energy-efficient devices, adopt shared infrastructure approaches, and deploy small cells and repeaters. By addressing these limitations, service providers can enhance the user experience and ensure that users can access 3G services reliably and efficiently [11].

2.4 4G Technology:

The fourth generation (4G) of digital communication has brought significant advance- ments in wireless communication technology, including the introduction of new pro- tocols such as Long-Term Evolution (LTE) [12] and Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX).

LTE is a wireless communication protocol that was first introduced in 2008. It offers high-speed data transfer rates of up to 1 Gbps, making it one of the fastest wireless protocols available.

The LTE network is composed of several key components, including:

User Equipment (UE): This is the mobile device that connects to the LTE network.

Evolved NodeB (eNB): This is the base station that communicates with the UE over the air interface.

Serving Gateway (SGW): This is the gateway that connects the eNB to the core network.

Packet Data Network Gateway (PDN GW): This is the gateway that connects the core network to external networks, such as the internet.

Mobility Management Entity (MME): This is responsible for tracking the location of the UE and managing handovers between eNBs.

Home Subscriber Server (HSS): This is responsible for storing and managing user information, such as subscriber profiles and authentication information.

The LTE network architecture is based on a packet-switched network, which means that data is transmitted in small packets between the UE and the network. The LTE air interface uses Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) to transmit data over multiple subcarriers, which allows for high data rates and efficient use of spectrum.

The block diagram of an LTE [13] system is shown below:

The UE communicates with the eNB over the air interface, which is responsible for radio resource management, scheduling, and data transmission. The eNB connects to the SGW, which is responsible for routing data between the eNB and the core network. The SGW connects to the PDN GW, which is responsible for connecting the core net- work to external networks, such as the internet. The MME and HSS are responsible for managing user information and tracking the location of the UE.

Overall, LTE provides high-speed data communication and low-latency voice communication, which makes it ideal for mobile applications, such as video streaming, online gaming, and voice over IP (VoIP) calls.

Another advantage of LTE is reduced latency. Latency refers to the delay between sending and receiving data. With LTE, data is transmitted with less delay, resulting in a more responsive network. This is achieved by implementing an all-IP architecture and reducing the signaling overhead.

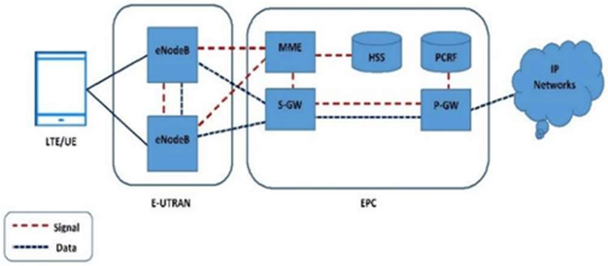

Fig. 5. Block diagram of LTE

LTE also offers increased capacity, which means that more users can connect to the network simultaneously. This is achieved through techniques such as carrier aggre- gation and small cell deployment. Carrier aggregation allows for the use of multiple frequency bands to increase data rates, while small cell deployment involves the instal- lation of smaller base stations that provide coverage to specific areas with high user density.

However, one of the main disadvantages of LTE is its high cost of deployment. LTE requires significant infrastructure investments to deploy, such as installing base stations, upgrading existing network infrastructure, and acquiring spectrum licenses. This can make it challenging to provide coverage in rural areas where the population density is low.

Applications of LTE:

Mobile broadband: LTE provides high-speed data communication, which makes it ideal for mobile broadband applications, such as video streaming, online gaming, and web browsing.

Internet of Things (IoT): LTE can be used to connect a wide range of devices in the Internet of Things, such as smart homes, connected cars, and wearable devices.

Public safety: LTE can be used to provide reliable and secure communication for public safety applications, such as emergency services and disaster response.

Enterprise networks: LTE can be used to provide secure and high-speed connectivity for enterprise networks, such as remote offices and mobile workers.

Rural connectivity: LTE can be used to provide high-speed internet access in rural and remote areas, where wired infrastructure is limited or non-existent.

On the other hand, WiMAX is a protocol that enables high-speed wireless broad- band access over long distances. It was first introduced in 2001 and is designed to provide connectivity to areas where wired broadband infrastructure is limited or non- existent. WiMAX achieves this by utilizing advanced techniques such as OFDM, MIMO, and Adaptive Antenna Systems (AAS).

One of the main advantages of WiMAX is its improved coverage. WiMAX can provide coverage over a radius of up to 50 kilometers, making it more suitable for use in rural areas. This is achieved through the use of high-power base stations and directional antennas.

WiMAX also offers increased capacity, which means more users can connect to the network simultaneously. This is achieved through techniques such as beamforming and sectorization. Beamforming involves directing the signal to a specific user or area, while sectorization involves dividing the cell into multiple sectors.

Another advantage of WiMAX is its reduced cost of deployment compared to LTE. WiMAX requires less infrastructure investment as it can use existing network infras- tructure, such as Wi-Fi hotspots and cable TV networks, to provide connectivity. This makes it more suitable for use in developing countries or areas with limited resources.

However, one of the main disadvantages of WiMAX is its lower data transfer rates compared to LTE. WiMAX can provide data transfer rates of up to 40 Mbps, which is significantly lower than LTE. Additionally, WiMAX has a higher latency compared to LTE, which can result in a less responsive network.

In conclusion, both LTE and WiMAX offer several advantages and disadvantages. LTE offers higher data transfer rates, reduced latency, and increased capacity, making it more suitable for use in urban areas. On the other hand, WiMAX offers improved coverage, increased capacity, and reduced cost, making it more suitable for use in rural areas. The choice between LTE and WiMAX ultimately depends on the specific needs of the users and the deployment location.

There are several limitations of 4G technologies [13], some of which are

Limited bandwidth: 4G networks have limited bandwidth, which can lead to slow internet speeds and congestion during peak hours.

Network coverage: While 4G networks have expanded in recent years, there are still areas where coverage is limited, particularly in rural or remote areas.

Battery life: 4G networks require more power to operate, which can drain the battery life of mobile devices faster than previous generations of cellular technology.

Security: 4G networks are vulnerable to security threats such as hacking, malware, and viruses, which can compromise user data and privacy.

To overcome these limitations, several solutions have been proposed, including: 5G technology: The rollout of 5G technology promises faster internet speeds and increased network capacity, which can help overcome the limitations of 4G networks.

Network densification: By increasing the number of cell towers and small cells in a given area, network densification can help reduce congestion and improve coverage in areas with high demand.

Energy-efficient devices: The development of energy-efficient devices and batteries can help extend battery life on mobile devices, making them more suitable for use on 4G networks.

Enhanced security measures: Improved security measures such as encryption, fire- walls, and intrusion detection systems can help protect 4G networks from security threats.

2.5 5G Technology:

In addition to the new protocols introduced in the 5G network, Multiple Input Mul- tiple Output (MIMO) technology has been widely adopted to improve the network's performance [14] [15]. MIMO technology uses multiple antennas at both the transmit- ter and receiver ends to send and receive multiple data streams simultaneously, which helps improve data transfer rates and spectral efficiency. By using MIMO technology, 5G networks can achieve higher data rates, greater spectral efficiency, and increased capacity. The block diagram of MIMO technology is shown below [16] :

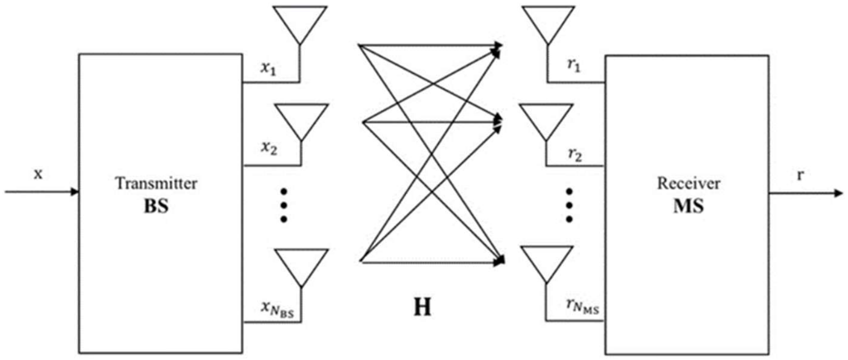

Fig. 6. Block diagram of MIMO system

Transmitter: Data is divided into multiple parallel streams, which are modulated and transmitted using multiple antennas.

Channel: The transmitted signals travel through the channel, which introduces noise, interference, and multipath fading.

Receiver: The received signals are processed by multiple antennas and demodulated to recover the original data.

In MIMO technology, the transmitter divides the data into multiple parallel streams and modulates them using multiple antennas. These streams are transmitted through the channel, which can introduce noise, interference, and multipath fading. The re- ceiver uses multiple antennas to process the received signals and demodulate them to recover the original data. By using multiple antennas at both the transmitter and re- ceiver, MIMO technology can improve the data transfer rate, range, and reliability of the communication system.

MIMO technology can be used in both the NR and eMBB protocols of the 5G network. In NR, MIMO technology is used to increase the capacity of the network and improve data transfer rates. NR also supports advanced MIMO techniques, such as beamforming and massive MIMO, which further improve the network's performance. In eMBB, MIMO technology is used to enhance the network's coverage, which enables high-speed broadband access over short distances.

Furthermore, MIMO technology can be implemented in different frequency bands, such as sub-6GHz and mmWave, which have different characteristics and require different MIMO configurations. In sub-6GHz frequency bands, 5G networks typically use 2x2 or 4x4 MIMO configurations, while in mmWave frequency bands, massive MIMO configurations with hundreds of antennas are used to overcome the high path loss and improve the network's coverage and capacity.

In summary, MIMO technology is a crucial component of the 5G network, which helps improve the network's performance, capacity, and coverage. The use of MIMO technology, along with the new NR and eMBB protocols, will enable the 5G network to meet the ever-increasing demand for high-speed, low-latency wireless communication.

Limitations of 5G Technology:

Limited Coverage: 5G technology requires a high density of base stations to provide reliable coverage. This limitation can make it challenging and expensive to deploy 5G in rural or remote areas.

Interference: 5G technology operates at high frequencies, which are more suscepti- ble to interference from obstacles such as buildings, trees, and weather conditions. This limitation can reduce the data transfer rate and overall performance of the communica- tion system.

High Power Consumption: 5G technology requires more power to transmit and re- ceive data, which can increase the power consumption of the communication system. This limitation can impact the battery life of mobile devices and increase the operating cost of the communication system [17].

Solutions to Overcome 5G Technology Limitations:

Improved Base Station Deployment: To overcome the limited coverage of 5G tech- nology, operators can deploy more base stations and use small cells to provide coverage in remote or rural areas. This approach can improve the coverage and reliability of the communication system.

Beamforming: Beamforming is a technique that directs the radio waves towards the receiver, which reduces interference and improves the signal quality. This technique can be used to overcome the interference limitation of 5G technology and improve the data transfer rate and overall performance of the communication system.

Energy-Efficient Designs: To overcome the high power consumption of 5G technol- ogy, operators can use energy-efficient designs that reduce power consumption without compromising performance. For example, using low-power base stations or optimizing the network architecture can help reduce power consumption and improve the overall efficiency of the communication system [18] [19].

2.6 6G Technology:

6G technology is anticipated to bring significant advancements and improvements over 5G, including higher data rates, lower latency, increased capacity, improved energy efficiency, and enhanced connectivity [20] . It is expected to revolutionize various in- dustries and enable new applications, services, and use cases that were previously not feasible with existing wireless communication technologies.

Some of the potential key features and characteristics of 6G technology may in- clude:

Ultra-high data rates: 6G may provide data rates in the range of terabits per second (Tbps), enabling extremely high-speed communication for applications such as immer- sive augmented reality (AR), virtual reality (VR), and high-resolution video streaming. Extremely low latency: 6G may aim for ultra-low latency in the range of microsec- onds (µs), enabling real-time communication for applications that require instant re- sponsiveness, such as remote surgery, autonomous vehicles, and industrial automation. Massive connectivity: 6G may support massive connectivity for a vast number of devices, including traditional communication devices, IoT devices, sensors, and actuators, enabling seamless connectivity for diverse IoT applications and services.

Hyper-reliability: 6G may provide ultra-reliable communication with extremely low error rates and high-quality connectivity, making it suitable for critical applications such as mission-critical communications, remote control of critical infrastructure, and public safety.

Quantum communication: 6G may explore the integration of quantum communica- tion principles, such as quantum key distribution (QKD) and quantum entanglement, to provide highly secure communication for sensitive applications.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML): AI and ML may play a sig- nificant role in 6G technology for optimizing network performance, resource allocation, intelligent spectrum management, and enabling intelligent communication systems.

Energy efficiency and sustainability: 6G may emphasize energy efficiency and sus- tainability, incorporating green communication technologies, energy harvesting tech- niques, and intelligent power management to minimize energy consumption and reduce the environmental impact.

Unique Challenges and Opportunities of 6G Technology:

Spectrum Utilization: The increasing demand for higher data rates and capacity in 6G technology may require the utilization of new frequency bands and spectrum re- sources, including terahertz (THz) and sub-THz bands, which pose unique challenges in terms of propagation, interference, and regulatory aspects. Efficient spectrum man- agement techniques, including dynamic spectrum sharing, spectrum aggregation, and spectrum sharing with other technologies, will be crucial in 6G.

Network Architecture: The architecture of 6G networks may need to be redesigned to accommodate the unique requirements of ultra-high data rates, low latency, and mas- sive connectivity. New network topologies, such as holographic networks, aerial net- works, and underwater networks, may need to be explored. The integration of edge computing, fog computing, and satellite networks may also play a significant role in 6G to enable distributed intelligence and efficient data processing.

Security and Privacy: With the increasing reliance on wireless communication for critical applications and the proliferation of IoT devices, security and privacy will be of paramount importance in 6G technology. Novel approaches for securing commu- nication, data, and devices, including quantum communication, secure authentication, encryption, and privacy-preserving techniques, will be needed to ensure the integrity, confidentiality, and privacy of communication in 6G networks.

Sustainability: 6G technology will need to address the growing concerns of energy consumption and environmental impact. Energy-efficient communication technologies, including low-power devices, energy harvesting techniques, and intelligent power management, will be necessary to minimize the environmental footprint of 6G networks. Additionally, sustainable design principles, such as circular economy concepts and eco-friendly manufacturing, will be essential in the development and deployment of 6G technology.

Social and Ethical Impacts: The deployment of 6G technology may have signifi- cant social, economic, and ethical impacts. It may require addressing issues related to accessibility, affordability, and inclusivity to ensure that 6G technology benefits all seg- ments of society. Ethical considerations, such as data privacy, fairness, accountability, and transparency, will need to be addressed to ensure responsible and ethical use of 6G technology.

Opportunities of 6G Technology:

Ubiquitous Connectivity: 6G technology has the potential to provide seamless and ubiquitous connectivity, enabling a wide range of applications and services across dif- ferent industries, including healthcare, transportation, manufacturing, agriculture, and entertainment. This can lead to transformative changes in various sectors, improving productivity, efficiency, and quality of life.

Innovation and Economic Growth: The development of 6G technology is expected to spur innovation in various domains, including communication technologies, net- working, computing, AI/ML, and applications. This can create new opportunities for research and development, entrepreneurship, and economic growth, leading to the cre- ation of new industries, jobs, and economic value.

Enhanced User Experience: 6G technology has the potential to provide an enhanced user experience by offering ultra-high data rates, low latency, and immersive commu- nication, enabling new applications and services such as holographic communication, telepresence, and immersive augmented and virtual reality. This can revolutionize the way we communicate, collaborate, and experience the digital world.

Advancement in Critical Applications: 6G technology can enable advancements in critical applications such as remote surgery, smart cities, autonomous vehicles, and In- dustry 4.0. With ultra-low latency, high reliability, and massive connectivity, 6G can provide the communication infrastructure needed for these applications, leading to im- proved safety, efficiency, and productivity in various domains.

6G technology holds immense potential to revolutionize wireless communication and enable a wide range of applications and services with unprecedented capabilities. However, it also poses unique challenges in terms of technical complexity, spectrum utilization, network architecture [20] [21].

2.7 Cognitive radio technology:

With the exponential growth in wireless communication services and applications, the demand for spectrum resources has increased significantly, leading to spectrum scarcity [22] . Traditional spectrum allocation methods, where specific frequency bands are assigned to exclusive users, result in inefficient spectrum utilization, as many fre- quency bands remain underutilized at certain times and locations. Cognitive radio tech- nology is a promising solution to address this spectrum scarcity challenge by enabling efficient spectrum utilization through opportunistic spectrum access and adaptive spec- trum management.

Principles of Cognitive Radio Technology: Cognitive radio technology is built on several key principles, including spectrum sensing, spectrum management, spectrum sharing, and spectrum mobilityFigure 7 [23] .

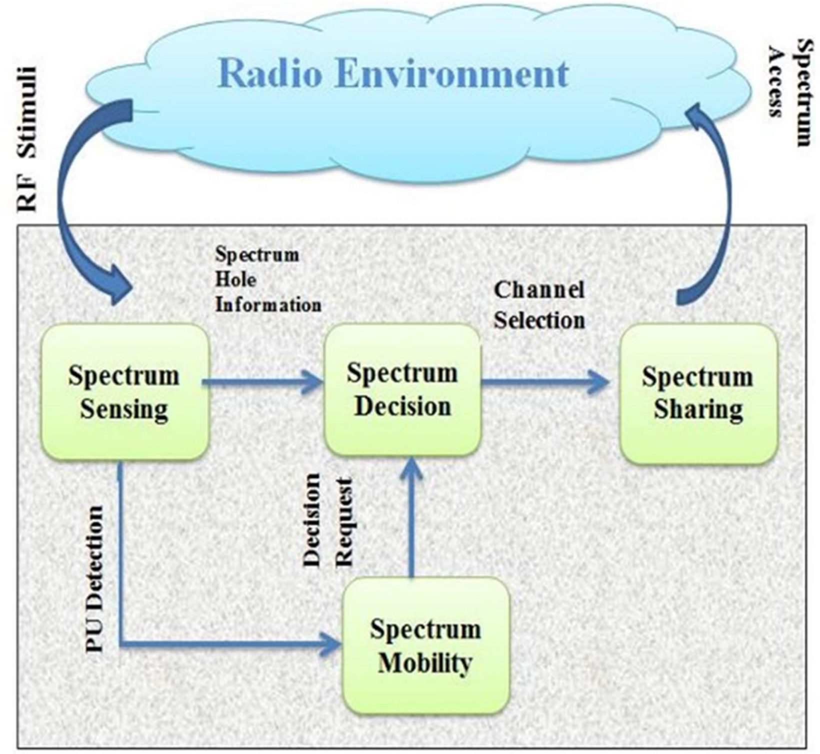

Fig. 7. Cognitive radio cycle

Spectrum Sensing: Spectrum sensing is the foundation of cognitive radio technol- ogy, as it enables cognitive radios to perceive the radio environment and detect the presence or absence of primary users in a frequency band. Spectrum sensing techniques can be categorized into several types, such as energy detection, matched filter detec- tion, cyclostationary feature detection, and cooperative sensing. Energy detection is the simplest form of spectrum sensing, where cognitive radios measure the energy level of a frequency band and compare it with a predefined threshold to detect the presence of primary users. Matched filter detection exploits the known signal characteristics of primary users to detect their presence. Cyclostationary feature detection utilizes the cy- clostationary properties of primary users' signals to detect their presence. Cooperative sensing involves collaboration among multiple cognitive radios to improve the accuracy and reliability of spectrum sensing. Spectrum sensing enables cognitive radios to dy- namically detect the availability of spectrum resources and determine which frequency bands can be opportunistically accessed without causing interference to primary users.

Spectrum Management: Spectrum management in cognitive radio technology in- volves the efficient allocation and utilization of spectrum resources. Cognitive radios can dynamically adapt their spectrum usage based on the sensed radio environment and the availability of spectrum resources. Spectrum management techniques include spec- trum allocation, spectrum sharing, and spectrum mobility. Spectrum allocation involves assigning available spectrum resources to cognitive radios based on their spectrum re- quirements and priorities. Spectrum sharing involves allowing multiple cognitive radios to share the same spectrum resources simultaneously while minimizing interference to primary users and other cognitive radios. Spectrum mobility involves dynamic spec- trum handoff or switching by cognitive radios to alternative frequency bands when the quality of the currently used spectrum deteriorates or when primary users become active in the current spectrum band.

Spectrum Sharing: Spectrum sharing is a key principle of cognitive radio technol- ogy that enables cognitive radios to opportunistically access spectrum resources that are not being utilized by primary users. Spectrum sharing can be achieved through var- ious techniques such as dynamic spectrum access, opportunistic spectrum access, and interference mitigation. Dynamic spectrum access allows cognitive radios to dynami- cally change their operating frequency or transmit power based on the availability of spectrum resources. Opportunistic spectrum access enables cognitive radios to access spectrum resources that are not being utilized by primary users, either temporarily or on a secondary basis. Interference mitigation techniques are used to minimize the inter- ference caused by cognitive radios to primary users, such as cognitive radios avoiding frequency bands that are heavily utilized by primary users.

Spectrum Mobility: Spectrum mobility is another important principle of cognitive radio technology that enables cognitive radios to adapt to changes in the radio environ- ment by dynamically switching to different frequency bands or channels. Spectrum mo- bility allows cognitive radios to opportunistically switch to available frequency bands or channels with better quality, lower interference, or higher capacity. Cognitive radios can utilize techniques such as spectrum handoff, spectrum handover, and spectrum sensing to achieve spectrum mobility. Spectrum handoff involves the dynamic switching of cog- nitive radios from one frequency band to another based on the availability of spectrum resources. Spectrum handover involves the seamless transition of cognitive radios from one frequency band to another without interrupting the ongoing communication. Spec- trum sensing is used to continuously monitor the radio environment and detect changes in the availability of spectrum resources, which can trigger spectrum mobility.

Applications of Cognitive Radio Technology:

Cognitive radio technology has the potential to revolutionize the way wireless com- munication systems operate and enable a wide range of applications. Some of the po- tential applications of cognitive radio technology include:

Spectrum Efficiency: Enhancement Cognitive radio technology can significantly improve spectrum efficiency by enabling cognitive radios to dynamically access un- derutilized spectrum resources, which would otherwise remain idle. This can result in better utilization of the radio spectrum and increased capacity for wireless communica- tion systems.

Enhanced Wireless Communication Services: Cognitive radio technology can en- able new wireless communication services by allowing cognitive radios to dynamically adapt their communication parameters based on the radio environment, such as chang- ing the operating frequency, modulation scheme, or transmit power to optimize the communication performance. This can result in improved quality of service (QoS) and user experience.

Spectrum Management and Optimization: Cognitive radio technology can provide efficient spectrum management and optimization solutions by dynamically allocating spectrum resources based on the real-time radio environment. This can result in bet- ter spectrum utilization, reduced spectrum congestion, and improved overall spectrum management.

Emergency and Disaster Communications: Cognitive radio technology can play a crucial role in emergency and disaster communications by enabling cognitive radios to dynamically access available spectrum resources and establish communication links in disaster-stricken areas where the existing communication infrastructure may be dam- aged or unavailable. Cognitive radios can quickly adapt to the changing radio environ- ment and provide reliable communication services during emergency situations.

Military and Defense Applications: Cognitive radio technology can be used in mil- itary and defense applications to enhance communication capabilities in dynamic and hostile environments. Cognitive radios can adapt to changing radio conditions, avoid in- terference, and dynamically switch to available spectrum resources to maintain reliable communication links in challenging conditions.

Limitations of Cognitive Radio Technology:

Spectrum Sensing Challenges: Spectrum sensing, which is a crucial aspect of cog- nitive radio technology, can face challenges such as hidden node problem, fading, shad- owing, and multipath effects. These challenges can lead to inaccurate spectrum sensing results, which may result in inefficient spectrum utilization or interference with primary users.

Spectrum Availability: While cognitive radios are designed to opportunistically ac- cess underutilized spectrum bands, there may still be limitations in terms of spectrum availability. In certain scenarios, all available spectrum bands may be occupied by pri- mary users, leaving little or no spectrum for cognitive radios to access.

Regulatory and Policy Issues: Cognitive radio technology poses regulatory and pol- icy challenges, as it requires dynamic and flexible spectrum access. Existing regula- tions and policies may not be fully compatible with the dynamic nature of cognitive radio networks, which may result in legal and regulatory barriers to the deployment and operation of cognitive radio systems.

Interference Mitigation: Cognitive radios must ensure that their operation does not cause harmful interference to primary users or other secondary users. Interference mit- igation techniques, such as power control, beamforming, and spectrum sharing proto- cols, need to be carefully designed and implemented to prevent interference.

Complexity and Cost: Cognitive radio systems can be complex and require so- phisticated hardware and software components, including spectrum sensing, decision-making, and spectrum management algorithms. The complexity and cost associated with implementing and maintaining cognitive radio networks can be a limitation, par- ticularly for small-scale deployments or resource-constrained environments [24].

Solutions to Overcome Cognitive Radio Technology Limitations:

Advanced Spectrum Sensing Techniques: Advancements in spectrum sensing tech- niques, such as cooperative sensing, machine learning-based sensing, and spectrum database-assisted sensing, can improve the accuracy and reliability of spectrum sensing, mitigating the impact of sensing challenges.

Dynamic Spectrum Access and Sharing: Dynamic spectrum access and sharing techniques, such as dynamic spectrum allocation, spectrum trading, and spectrum auc- tioning, can enable more efficient and flexible utilization of spectrum resources, miti- gating spectrum availability limitations.

Policy and Regulatory Reforms: Collaborations between regulatory bodies, policy- makers, and cognitive radio researchers can lead to the development of new regulations and policies that are better aligned with the dynamic nature of cognitive radio networks. This can help to overcome regulatory and policy challenges and facilitate the deploy- ment and operation of cognitive radio systems.

Interference Mitigation Techniques: Advanced interference mitigation techniques, such as interference cancellation, spectrum sensing-assisted power control, and cooper- ative spectrum sharing, can be employed to minimize the interference caused by cogni- tive radios, ensuring coexistence with primary users and other secondary users.

Cost-effective Solutions: Research and development efforts aimed at reducing the complexity and cost of cognitive radio systems, such as the use of software-defined ra- dios (SDRs) and low-cost sensing techniques, can help to make cognitive radio technol- ogy more affordable and accessible, particularly in resource-constrained environments. while cognitive radio technology offers significant opportunities for efficient spec- trum utilization and improved wireless communication, it also faces limitations that need to be addressed. Advancements in spectrum sensing techniques, dynamic spectrum access and sharing, policy and regulatory reforms, interference mitigation techniques, and cost-effective solutions can overcome these limitations and pave the way for the successful deployment and operation of cognitive radio networks. Further research and development efforts are needed to realize the full potential of cognitive radio technology
in addressing the challenges of future wireless communication [25].

3 Conclusion:

In conclusion, cellular technologies have come a long way since the introduction of 1G, and the evolution continues with the latest 6G technology on the horizon. Each generation of cellular technology has brought about significant improvements in terms of data speeds, coverage, reliability, and latency, enabling new applications and use cases. However, these technologies also have their limitations, including issues such as spectrum scarcity, interference, energy consumption, and security concerns.

The emerging cognitive radio technology presents a promising solution to overcome some of the limitations of traditional cellular technologies. By enabling cognitive radios to adaptively sense and utilize available spectrum resources, cognitive radio technology can improve spectrum efficiency, enhance spectrum utilization, and enable dynamic spectrum access. Moreover, cognitive radio technology also holds the potential to en- able new paradigms of wireless communication, such as cooperative communication, spectrum sharing, and spectrum mobility.

Despite the potential benefits, cognitive radio technology also faces its own set of challenges, including the need for robust spectrum sensing techniques, efficient spec- trum management algorithms, and regulatory and standardization issues. Overcoming these challenges will be critical for the successful deployment of cognitive radio tech- nology in practical wireless communication networks.

cellular technologies have witnessed remarkable advancements over the years, and the upcoming 6G technology and cognitive radio technology hold significant promise for further revolutionizing wireless communication. Addressing the limitations and challenges of these technologies will be crucial to fully realize their potential and unlock new possibilities in various application domains, ranging from healthcare and trans- portation to smart cities and beyond. Future research and innovation in these areas will play a crucial role in shaping the next generation of wireless communication networks and driving the evolution of cellular technologies and cognitive radio technology. Over- all, this research provides valuable insights into the distinct robust cellular technologies and cognitive radio technology, their limitations, applications, and potential solutions, laying the foundation for future research and development in these areas. This paper aims to contribute to the existing literature on cellular technologies and cognitive radio technology and spur further research and innovation in these fields. Further research can explore the challenges and opportunities of integrating cognitive radio technology into future cellular networks, addressing regulatory and standardization issues, and investigating novel applications and use cases of cognitive radio technology in various indus- tries and domains. With the continuous evolution of wireless communication networks, cellular technologies and cognitive radio technology are expected to play a crucial role in shaping the future of wireless communications and enabling new possibilities in di- verse fields.

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