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TVcall,MMS,SMS,GPS,Ferica装備

拡張型3G携帯電話機とはなにか
世界より5年進んでいるSony F e r icaは郵政民営化でどうでる

DTMF PARADIGM PTE LTD, Singapole (Cnet News USA)
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WHAT IS 3G?

<http://3Gmobile.shop-pro.jp>

While some tech pundits are leery about how well carriers can roll out cost-effective 3G services and phones for the masses, most agree that if this technology can live up to hype, it can impact the world in the same way the Internet did a decade ago.

Which means even if you have no plans to ditch your current mobile phone yet, now is a good time to learn about what 3G can do for you. Given the rate of technology replacement in the mobile phone space, it is likely that your next phone purchase is going to be a 3G-compatible one.



なぜ速いんだ3G?

3G: How fast?

From a technology standpoint, 3G's main forte is its ability to ferry wireless data services to your mobile phone at broadband speeds. With a theoretical data transfer rate of up to 2.4Mbps (which is close to cable-modem speed),

3G technology potentially makes your smart-phones and handheld devices as fleet-footed as your PCs when it comes to surfing the Web. Practically though, most operators today offer download speeds of only around 384Kbps. Upload speeds are slower still.

But even at those data transfer rates, 3G is a huge leap forward over the currently ubiquitous General Packet Radio Services (GPRS) technology. At those data transfer rates, 3G means richer, faster and ultimately more practical mobile multimedia services



どんな種類が3Gにはあるんだ？

Types of 3G

There are several flavors of 3G in the market today but two are especially important. In fact, it is important to be able to differentiate between both flavors when shopping for a 3G phone or service.

The first is the Universal Mobile Telephone Service (UMTS), which is built on existing GSM networks. UMTS is the 3G standard for Europe, Japan and many Asian countries including Singapore and Malaysia. And UMTS, for all intents and purposes, is synonymous with another commonly-used jargon called Wideband CDMA (WCDMA).

The other dominant 3G standard is CDMA2000 - a standard which is built over current CDMA networks. This is the Qualcomm-developed 3G standard used in North America.

Although both WCDMA and CDMA2000 have the term CDMA in them, both aren't the same. In fact, WCDMA has been renamed 3GSM to avoid confusion with CDMA2000.

But wait, there's more jargon. Building on CDMA2000 are now high-speed offshoots like the data-only 1xEV-DO and the voice-with-data 1xEV-DV. And we now have so-called 3.5G and 4G technologies such as soon-to-be-here High-Speed Downlink Packet Access (HSDPA) and recently-here WiMax,

which will provide data ferrying capabilities at cable modem and Gigabyte Ethernet speeds. See our sidebar "Going through the Gs" for more on what the different 3G tech terms mean.



世界動向はいかがなものか3G? アジアだけで1千万台月売れてる

WHAT EFFECTIVE FOR UR LIFE?

The early 1990s saw the arrival of digital cellular systems. These are 2G systems and dominant cellular standards include GSM, CDMA and DAMPS. Data transfer over cellular phones also became possible with the arrival of protocols like GPRS and CDMA2000 1x. These protocols, which enhances basic 2G services, are also known as 2.5G technologies.

Next comes 3G, which boasts data rates of 384Kbps and more.

And yes, there is mention of 4G now, especially by vendors keen on harnessing it as a marketing buzzword right now. 4G simply means the future standard of wireless devices and at the moment, there's no clear definition about what should constitute that standard. According to AT&T, WiMax can already be considered a 4G technology.

More exciting is Japanese NTT DoCoMo's 4G benchmark - a blazingly-fast 100Mbps. cellular technology which it is currently developing and will be releasing after 2010



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世界シェア45%

What does 3G mean for you?

But never mind the confusing tech jargon. For consumers, the important thing is whether 3G is fun. And the good news is 3G services are not only fun, they offer intriguing possibilities for both business users and fun-seeking consumers.

Simply put, 3G technology will improve on almost every aspect of your mobile phone experience and let you use your phone in ways not possible before. You'll need a 3G phone, of course,

Having a 3G phone today means having services such as on-demand video and TV, satellite navigation and next-generation network games, as well as the ability to share self-made movies. For business users, services like enhanced communications and high-speed Internet access will be important.

Here're some current possibilities: With video calls, your phone conversations will take on a whole new visual dimension as you not only hear but see your caller on the other end. Imagine the heightened intimacy levels that phone conversations will take on in the impending ubiquitous video phone era.

With location-based mapping, global positioning system (GPS) and directory services, your phone can become your road navigator and shopping aide-in-chief. With streaming video and TV services, your phone can supplement your TV diet and let you catch up on afternoon soaps (just don't get caught in your office!). And with high-speed Internet access, your phone is one step closer to becoming your laptop substitute.

In fact, 3G will also enhance your laptop and your mobile computing experience, since laptop users can take advantage of 3G networks for on-the-go broadband without a Wi-Fi network. All you need is a carrier-supplied PC Card and you are ready to surf on the Internet anywhere on the road.

What's next? With impending music download services likely to blossom in Asia, you will be able to use your mobile phone as your main music purchase and storage medium. And since most 3G phones now come standard with increased memory, storage and MP3 playing capabilities, your next 3G phone could well be your main music and MTV playing medium.



3G世界標準はEUできめてるんだ！

3G glossary

1xEV-DO: Also known as Evolution, Data-Only, this subset of CDMA2000 runs on CDMA networks and reaches peak speeds of 2.4Mbps (average speed 300Kbps to 600Kbps). As its name implies, EV-DO networks handle only high-speed data; handsets supporting EV-DO would use the underlying CDMA network for voice calls. North America and Korea are key markets for this technology.

1xEV-DV: Also known as Evolution, Data-Voice, 1xEV-DV is the next step in CDMA2000 technology after 1xEV-DO, handling both data and voice calls at speeds up to 2.4Mbps.

1xRTT: A subset of CDMA2000 that runs on CDMA networks, 1xRTT (or Radio Transmission Technology) offers speeds of up to 144Kbps (average speed between 60Kbps and 80Kbps). Although 1xRTT is sometimes referred to as a 3G technology, 2.5G is closer to the mark.

AMPS: Advanced Mobile Phone Service, the first-generation, analog cellular network that arrived in the United States in the 1980s. While digital networks have taken over most populated areas in the United States, AMPS still covers rural areas that CDMA and GSM can't reach in North America.

CDMA: Code-Division Multiple Access, a 2G digital cellular network first launched in 1995. CDMA is predominantly a North American standard.

CDMA2000: The next step in CDMA technology, CDMA2000 comprises 1xRTT, 1xEV-DO and 1xEV-DV.

EDGE: Enhanced Data rates for GSM Evolution (or Enhanced Data GSM Environment), a 2.5G enhancement for GSM with a theoretical top speed of 384Kbps (average speed closer to 90Kbps).



NOKIAは3GのLOUIS VUITTONや 世界シェア50%

・ **GPRS**: An upgrade for GSM networks, General Packet Radio Service is a 2.5G technology that bumps data speeds up to 50Kbps (average speed closer to 30Kbps).

GSM: Global System for Mobile Communications. This 2G (about 9.6Kbps) digital network is used by most countries outside North America.

HSDPA: An enhancement for 3G UMTS networks, High Speed Downlink Packet Access promises blazing speeds of up to 14.4Mbps, compared to a UMTS' 2Mbps.

iDEN: A 2G network primarily used for business. Nextel was the first cellular network with PTT functionality but it is now offered by others.

PTT: Push to talk, a two-way mobile technology that works like a walkie-talkie.

TDMA: Time Division Multiple Access, the original digital technology on which GSM is based.

UMTS: Universal Mobile Telephone Service, the 3G service that is the rival to CDMA2000. UMTS boasts speeds of up to 2Mbps, although users will typically see speeds in the 300Kbps-to-400Kbps range.



小泉純一郎ついでに日本もぶっこわせ

WiMax: WiMax (802.16)

is a wireless data carrying technology that offers Wi-Fi-like bandwidth but with much larger coverage –

WiMax has a range that's measured in miles whereas Wi-Fi covers less than 100 meters.

There are some who feel that WiMax could be the cornerstone of the next wave of 4G technologies.

If so, then 4G is indeed knocking because this technology is already upon us. Last month,

Korea demonstrated the world first mobile WiMAX phone, The Korean WiMax service is known

as WiBro (Korean Wireless Broadband). Watch out for the first commercial service - which is expected go live in the Korean market in the first half of 2006.

