# Difference between 2G & 3G Technology

The terms "2G" and "3G" refer to the two primary forms of cellular technology used throughout the world during the early 21st century. 2G is the second generation of mobile networks, while 3G is the third. There are a number of differences between the technologies, most notably the features available to users of mobile devices.

History

1. Launched a decade apart, 2G and 3G technology were both utilized in divergent parts of the world first. 2G first launched in the nation of Finland in 1991, while 3G was first used in Japan in 2001, according to UMTSWorld.com, a website that follows 3G technology.

Function

1. While 2G networks primarily involve the transmission of voice information, 3G technology provides the additional advantage of data transfer. 3G can download information at 14 Megabits per second, while uploading 5.8 Megabits per second.

Significance

1. 3G technology offers a higher level of security than 2G networks. According to Colin Blanchard of BTexaCT, a UK-based technology firm, 3G networks allow authentication procedures when communicating with other devices.

Considerations

1. Due to the advancements of 3G technology's data transfers, many additional features are available to those networks utilizing the system, unlike 2G. These features include mobile TV, video transfers and GPS systems.

Considerations

1. According to the CDMA Development Group, 2G systems use a wide variety of frequencies in both higher and lower ranges. This creates a system in which signals have a harder time reaching cell towers depending on conditions, such as weather. A disadvantage of 3G is that it simply is not being available in certain areas.