

5G in the News - a(n Ongoing) Press Review

- [The 5G Health Hazard That Isn't](#)

Jul. 16, 2019

A 2000 graph by physicist Bill P. Curry purported to show that tissue damage increases with the rising frequency of radio waves. But it failed to account for the shielding effect of human skin"

- [Your 5G Phone Won't Hurt You. But Russia Wants You to Think Otherwise](#)

May 12, 2019

Russia doesn't have a good 5G play, so it tries to undermine and discredit ours

Hundreds of blogs and websites appear to be picking up the network's 5G alarms, seldom if ever noting the Russian origins. Analysts call it a treacherous fog.

Over the years, plenty of careful science has scrutinized wireless technology for potential health risks. Virtually all the data contradict the dire alarms, according to public officials, including those at the World Health Organization.

Opponents of 5G claim the technology's high frequencies will make the new phones and cell towers extraordinarily harmful. "The higher the frequency, the more dangerous it is to living organisms," a RT reporter told viewers recently. The truth is exactly the opposite, scientists say. The higher the radio frequency, the less it penetrates human skin, lowering exposure of the body's internal organs, including the brain.

5G emissions, if anything, should be safer than previous generations.

- [A Risk Analysis of Huawei 5G](#)

April. 17, 2019

This leaves three options for countries considering what to do about 5G. First, a country can decide to buy Huawei equipment and save a considerable amount of money in doing so. The risk is simply that every high-level political figure and executive may have their calls monitored by Chinese intelligence. This may actually be a worthwhile trade-off—after all, the damage done by Chinese spies would have to be weighed against the potentially billions of dollars saved from purchasing Huawei equipment. [...] The second option is to purchase equipment from Huawei's European competitors, Ericsson or Nokia. These manufacturers are more expensive than Huawei but provide the greatest political assurance: None of the major spying nations can exert the same pressure on Nokia (Finnish) or Ericsson (Swedish) that they can on domestic companies. The final option is simply to avoid the hype. The claims about 5G being "20x faster" than preexisting 4G are affectively disingenuous marketing.

- [AT&T decides 4G is now "5G," starts issuing icon-changing software updates](#)

Jan. 7, 2019

The whole 5G rollout is turning into a huge mess, [...] you're probably better off just skipping the flood of 5G phones that will be out this year. The 5G upgrade will require new modem technologies, lots of new chips to pack into devices, and the need for new and more plentiful cell towers. That all sounds like a lot of hard work, so wouldn't it be easier to just update everyone's 4G icon to "5G" and call it a day?

Welcome to AT&T's 5G plan, where perception and marketing is all that matters. AT&T is just going to start calling 4G LTE "5G E."

- [How Big Tech Is Going After Your Health Care](#)

Dec. 26, 2017

The companies are accelerating their efforts to remake health care by developing or collaborating on new tools for consumers, patients, doctors, insurers and medical researchers. And they are increasingly investing in health start-ups.

- [Taking a fresh look at 5G](#)

May. 17, 2017

When people talk about increased spectral efficiency in 5G they, well, ... cheat! True, we have demonstrators that show an incredible spectral efficiency, current record, I believe, is 145.6 b/s/Hz (with 256 QAM), a miracle result given that the usual spectral efficiency is around 2.5 b/s/Hz.

How is this miracle possible, since it is well beyond the Shannon limit? Cheating, that's it. The communications takes place using several antennas in parallel, 128 in this case. In this way rather than using a single communication "channel" we use many of them (MIMO: Multiple Input Multiple Output) and the array of antennas coupled with a software that detects and decodes the signal allows the resolution of the interference resulting from multiple channels. This increased efficiency, hence, is not a 5G property, it is already being used today in WiFi communications (two antennas are normally used) and in the 4G.

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