

# THz radio communications

18-th September 2019

Isabelle Siaud

Anne-Marie Ulmer-Moll

Orange Labs Rennes





# Presentation plan



Orange Expert  
Future  
networks

1. Context of the study
2. THz spectrum usage and properties
3. Research Projects at a glance
4. Applications and use cases
5. Standardization groups
6. The THz propagation signature in brief
7. . THz radio-communication systems : from baseband to transmission on the air
8. Conclusions and perspectives

## 2. THz spectrum usage and properties

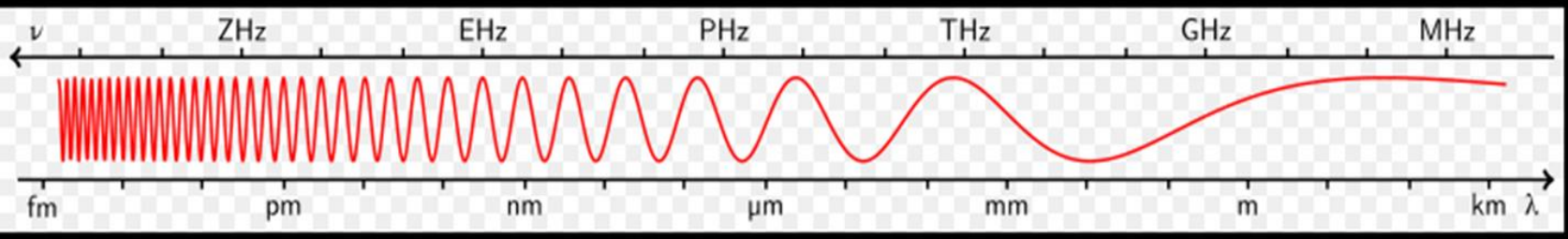


# THz spectrum usage and properties

## Spectrum definition



❑ **Terahertz waves are electromagnetic waves** whose frequency range from **100 GHz to 10 THz**, their wavelengths are between **30  $\mu\text{m}$  and 3 mm**.



Technology	mmW	THz Band	Infrared	Visible Light Communication (VLC)	Ultra-Violet
Frequency Range	30 GHz - 300 GHz	100 GHz - 10 THz	10 THz - 430 THz	430 THz - 790 THz	790 THz - 30 PHz
Range	Short range	Short/Medium range	Short/Long range	Short range	Short range
Power Consumption	Medium	Medium	Relatively low	Relatively low	Expected to be low
Network Topology	Point to Multi-point	Point to Multi-point	Point to Point	Point to Point	Point to Multi-point
Noise Source	Thermal noise	Thermal noise	Sun/Ambient Light	Sun/Ambient Light	Sun/Ambient Light
Weather Conditions	Robust	Robust	Sensitive	—	Sensitive
Security	Medium	High	High	High	To be determined

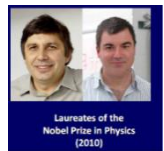
**1897**

First research activities by Rubens in 1897 [RN,1897]



**2010**

Nobel Prize in Physics attributed to A.Geim & K. Novoselov. Graphene-material enabled EM communications

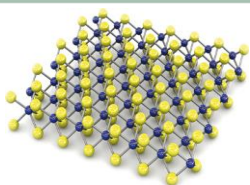


**2014-2020 ++**

Graphene and HyperSurfaces applications for integrated communication systems and Internet of Nano Things (IoNT)

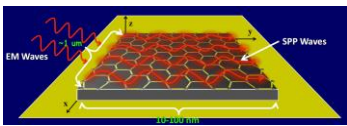
**1990-2000**

Europe : Fraunhofer, CNRS, CEA investigate THz bands



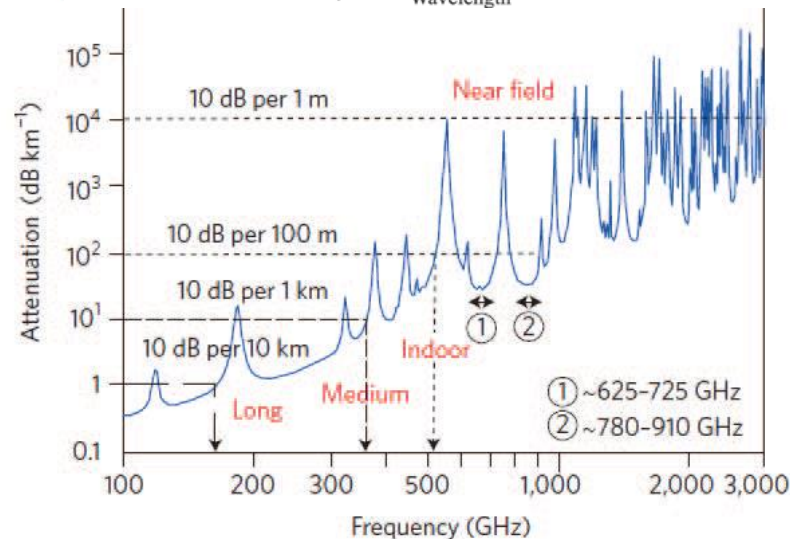
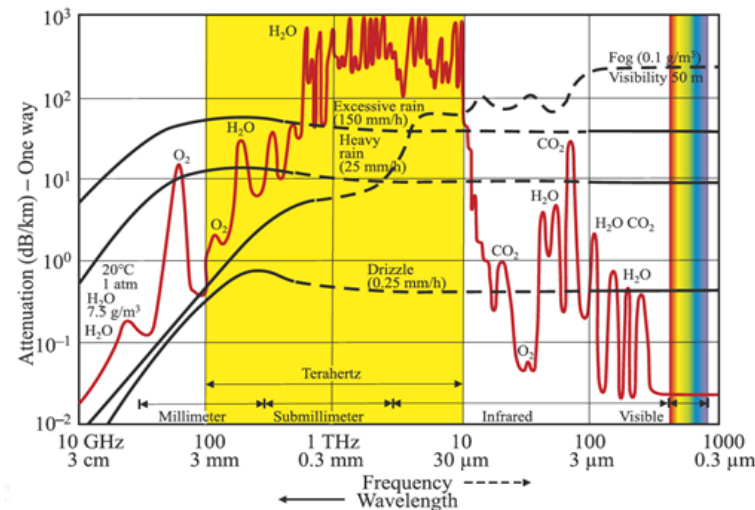
**2017-2020**

H2020 and other Collaborative projects



## THz absorption

- Attenuation of THz signals by atmospheric absorption
- THz frequency range involves specific THz applications (*see use cases*)
- THz band physical properties exhibits limitations (radio coverage) and benefits for spectroscopy/detection
  - ✓ H<sub>2</sub>O absorption
  - ✓ molecular finger print in the THz band
  - ✓ Get through human skin (cancer detection)
  - ✓ coverage enhancements with reflected *hypersurfaces* [IAC,2018]



### 3. Research Projects at a glance



THz Eco-system

Academic Players



Orange Expert  
Future  
networks



## ❑ The mmWave Coalition [source](#)

### Members

American Certification Body, Inc.  
Azbil North America Research and  
Development, Inc.  
Global Foundries, Inc.  
Keysight Technologies  
Nokia Corporation  
Nuvotronics, Inc.  
NYU WIRELESS  
Qorvo, Inc.  
RaySecur  
Virginia Diodes, Inc.

## ❑ NYU Wireless [source](#)

Future Wireless Technologies: mmWave, THz, & Beyond  
seminar series, initiated in September 2018 by Pr.  
Rappaport [source](#)



- ❑ **DARPA** (US Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) and a consortium of industrial partners are formed the ComSenTer center for research in THz band with US Academia and Universities are the major actors to ComSenTer center

### ❑ Six from the H2020 call ICT-09-2017 “Networking research beyond 5G” form an unofficial cluster “Horizon 2020 ICT-09-2017 cluster”

- **TERAPOD / DREAM / EPIC / ULTRAWAVE / WORTECS** (end august 2020)
- **TERRANOVA** (end december 2019)

with one from EU-Japan cooperation

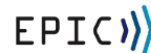
- **ThoR** (end june 2021) - to work together and to share and disseminate information among themselves and to a wider audience.

### ❑ 2 closed

- **TWIST** (03/2015 to 02/2016)
- **TWEETHER** (01/2015-09/2018)

### ■ ANR project

- **BRAVE** (end september 2020)



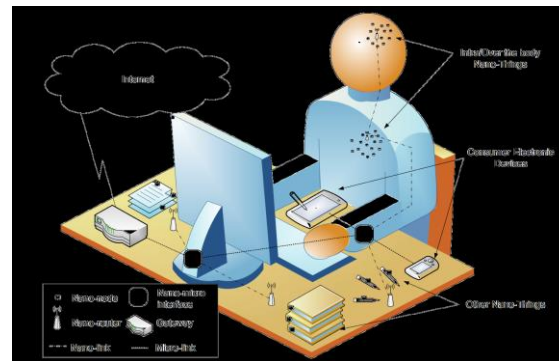
## 4. Applications and use cases



**THz may push 5G to 6G :** “Terahertz Waves Could Push 5G to 6G. At the Brooklyn 5G summit, experts said terahertz waves could fix some of the problems that may arise with millimeter-wave network” [source](#)



**THz enables Macro, Micro and nano-scale** Applications.  
Unbiquitous connectivity and IoNT



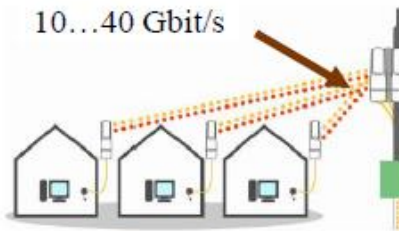
- **Massive MIMO :** Higher capacity and Adaptive MIMO for Interference cancellation by considering Graphene materials and integrated solutions
- **Devices miniaturization :** Micro and Nano Scale networks

10...100 Gbit/s



(1) THz WPANs/WLANs

10...40 Gbit/s



(2) Wireless data to home

10...20  
Gbit/s

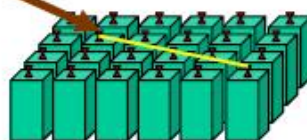


(3) Kiosk downloads



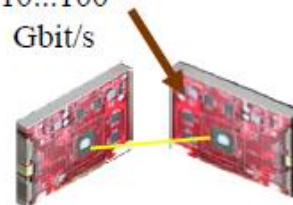
(4) Backhaul/Fronthaul links

10...100 Gbit/s



(5) Wireless Links in  
Data Centers

10...100  
Gbit/s



(6) Intra-Device  
Communication

Source : IEEE Std. 802.15.3d-2017



2...10 Gbps  
Outdoor/Stadium - <200m



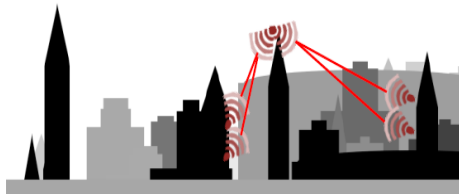
Drone-based communications

100-1000 Gbps  
Indoor/Outdoor - <5m



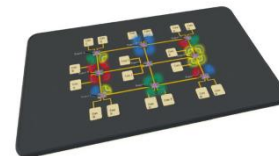
Kiosk downloading

10 Gbps  
Outdoor - 100/500m



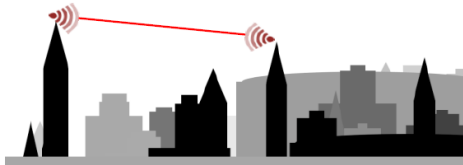
Fixed Wireless Access

100-1000 Gbps  
Indoor - <few cms



Inter/intra-chip communication

1 Tbps  
Outdoor - 2km



Backhaul Macro

200 Gbps  
Outdoor - 200m



Backhaul Mesh

9 to 12 Gbps



Virtual Reality

1 Tbps  
Indoor - <10m



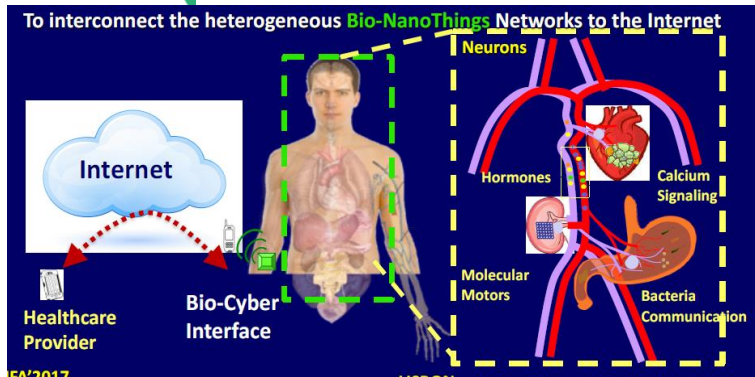
Server farm

Source : BRAVE uses cases [BRA,2018]

Focus on frequencies between 90 GHz and 300 GHz (bandwidth: 40-50 GHz for services except Drone-based communications )



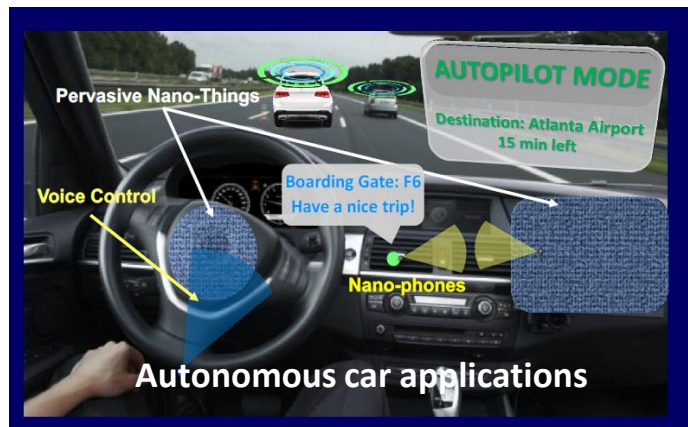
### A unique THz fingerprint



### Healthcare Applications



### Robotics

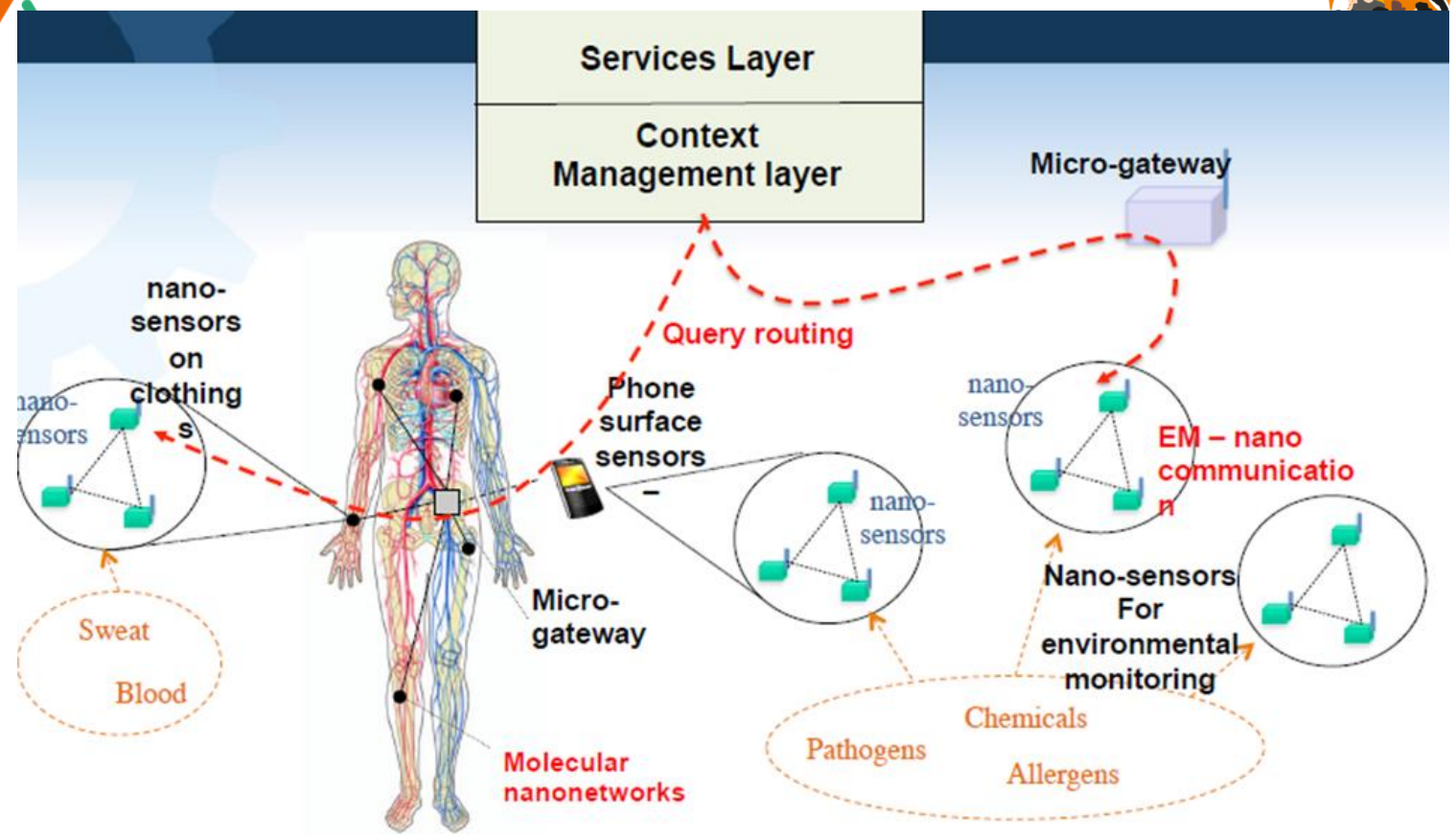


### Autonomous car applications



### THz security

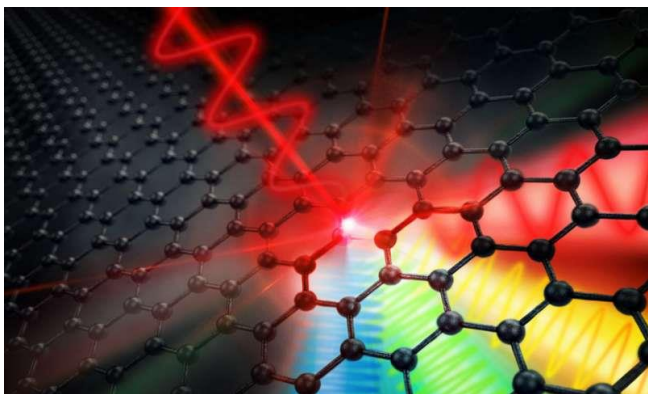
Fig. 4 – Terahertz image of men with hidden knife.<sup>33</sup>



*A unique and safe THz fingerprint*

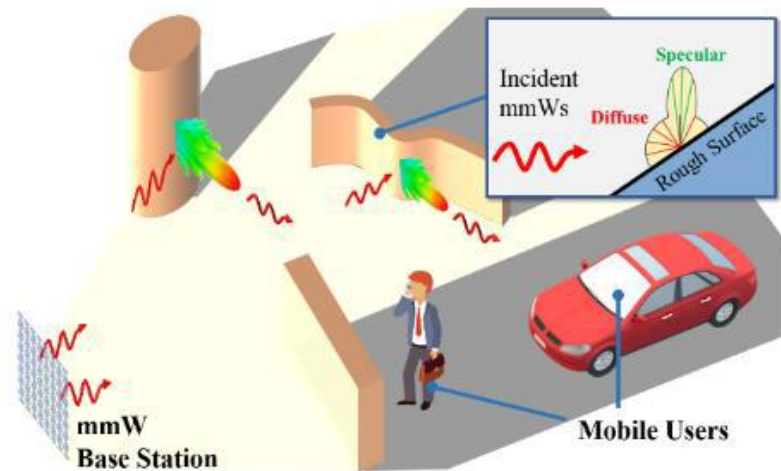


Holographic Imaging and Spatial cognition



Graphene enables clock rates in the terahertz range

[source](#)



mmWave imaging and communications for Simultaneous Localization And Mapping (SLAM)

## 5. Standardization groups

**APT+WRC'15** address 275 GHz-1000 GHz bands

ECC : European  
Spectrum  
Regulations

Asian Spectrum  
Regulations

ITU-R

THz standardisation

FCC : American  
Spectrum  
Regulations

IEEE 802.15

ETSI mWT

**2018** :ECC Report 282 focuses on W&D bands. Propagation absorption, chanellization (250 MHz)

**2019** : Spectrum Horizons Report [FCC\_FRO,19]  
95 GHz-3THz for active and passive services. License and unlicensed band use

**2015** : ETSI GS mWT 002  
**2017-2018** : 2 Group Report publications focused on 95-450 GHz point-to-point terrestrial communications

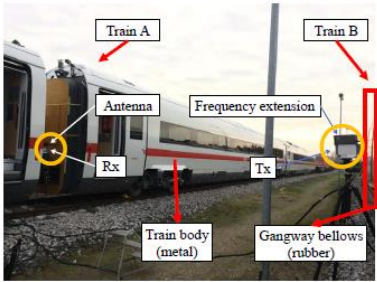
**2015 and 2016** : ITU-R **SM.2352 Report** : deals with applications and technology trends of active services in the frequency range 275- 3000 GHz  
**2019** : **WRC'19 agenda 1.15** . 275-450 GHz for applications

**2008** : IEEE802.15 THz Interest Group (IG THz) creation  
**2014-2018** : **IEEE802.15.3d** , PHY layer standard in the THz band , [TU Braunschweig, NICT]. **IEEE802.15.3e** MAC layer with spatial beam management  
**2019** : **TAG THz** :propagation channel modeling, transceiver and receiver design. Assess the **Terahertz Technology Gap** for micro-scale and nano-scale applications

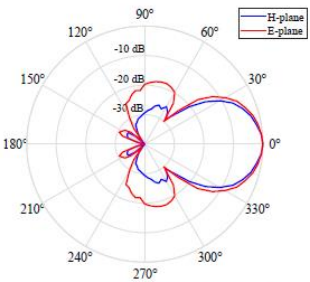
## 6. The THz Propagation signature in brief

- **Multi-path models** are built on :
    - The **ray tracing Modelling** and **multi-cluster model** derived from Saleh Valenzuela & IEEE15.3d models
    - Measurements have been performed using the **TUBS channel sounder** [REP,2017] that are published in the IEEE 802.15 THz TAG
- in March 2019 from Train to train communications source IEEE 802.15-19-0096—00-0thz\_Channel\_Sounding

### Measurement campaign



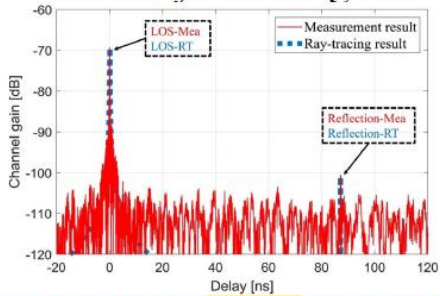
T2T measurement campaign in the train test center



2D pattern of Tx and Rx antennas in the measurement

Measure ment system	Bandwidth	Central frequency	Antenna type	Antenna gain	Antenna HPBW
	8 GHz	304.2 GHz	Directional antenna	15 dBi	30°

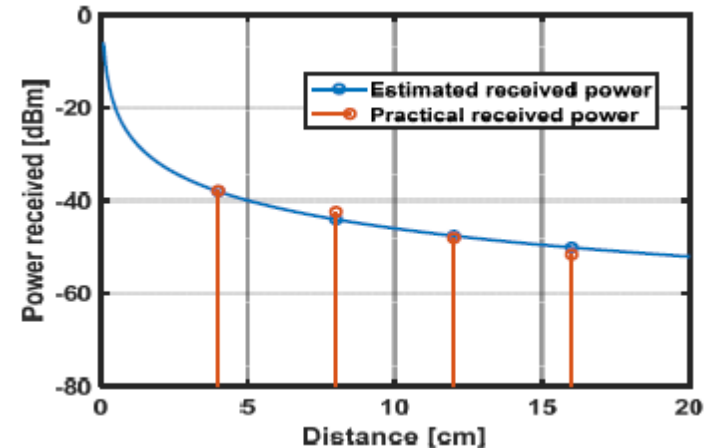
### Comparisons between measurement and Ray Tracing



	Measurement power [dBm]	Simulated power [dBm]	Error in power [dB]	Measurement delay [ns]	Simulated delay [ns]	Error in delay [ns]
LOS	-69.39	-69.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reflection	-100.60	-101.00	0.40	87.10	87.05	0.05



- **Path-loss models** are derived from
  - the **modified Friis equation** including atmospheric absorption and experimental measurement
  - **Radiative transfer theory**
    - ✓ Transmission distance
    - ✓ Medium molecular composition, specifically water vapor molecules
  - Measurements have been performed and published in the IEEE 802.15 THZ TAG and Research institutes (Korea University in 2009, ...)
  - Path-loss models in the MIMO context

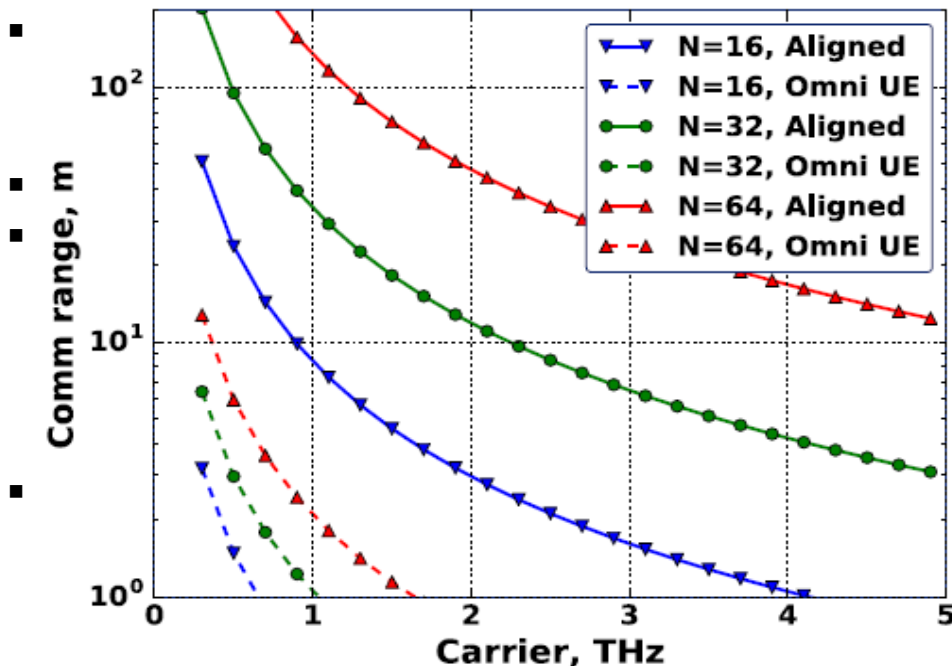


$$P_{rx} = P_{tx} + G_{tx} + G_{rx} + G_{LNA} - L_{spread} - L_{abs} - L_{mixer} - L_{misc}$$

$P_{tx}$  is transmitted signal power;  $G_{tx}$ ,  $G_{rx}$  are the transmit and receive antenna gains, respectively;  $G_{LNA}$  is the LNA gain at the receiver;  $L_{spread}$  is spreading loss;  $L_{abs}$  is absorption loss;  $L_{mixer}$  is conversion loss at receiver and  $L_{misc}$  is miscellaneous losses in cables and connectors



- **Path-loss models** are derived from



### Parameters:

- ☐  $P_{Tx} = 0\text{dBm}$
- ☐ Target SNR = 5dB
- ☐ 10GHz bandwidth

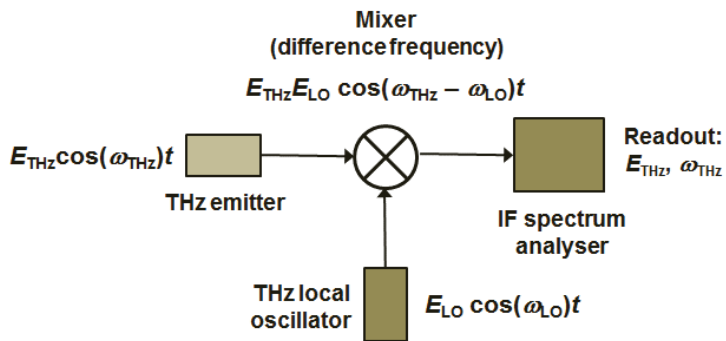
### Effective communication range:

- Dir + Omni: <2m
- Dir. + Dir.: <50m

- Path-loss models in the MIMO context

## 7. THz radio-communication systems : from baseband to THz transmission on the air

### THz signal Generation/detection and analysis



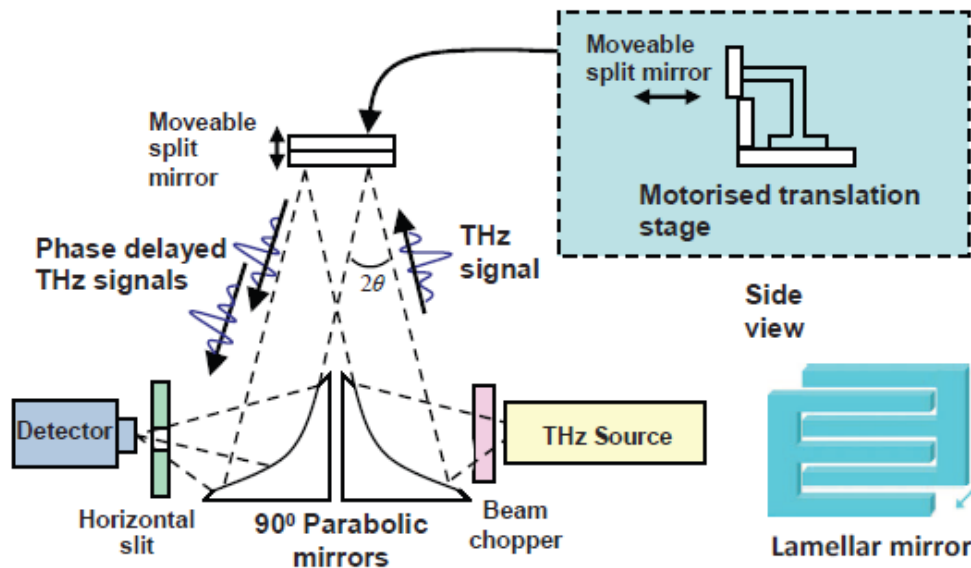
Heterodyning techniques



Keysight X-series with  
measurements up to 1.1 THz

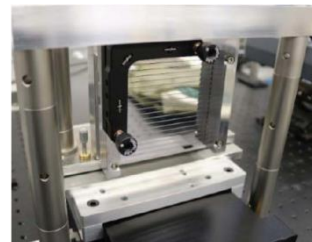
### THz signal Generation/detection and analysis

#### Michelson interferometer to spectrally analyse THz signals

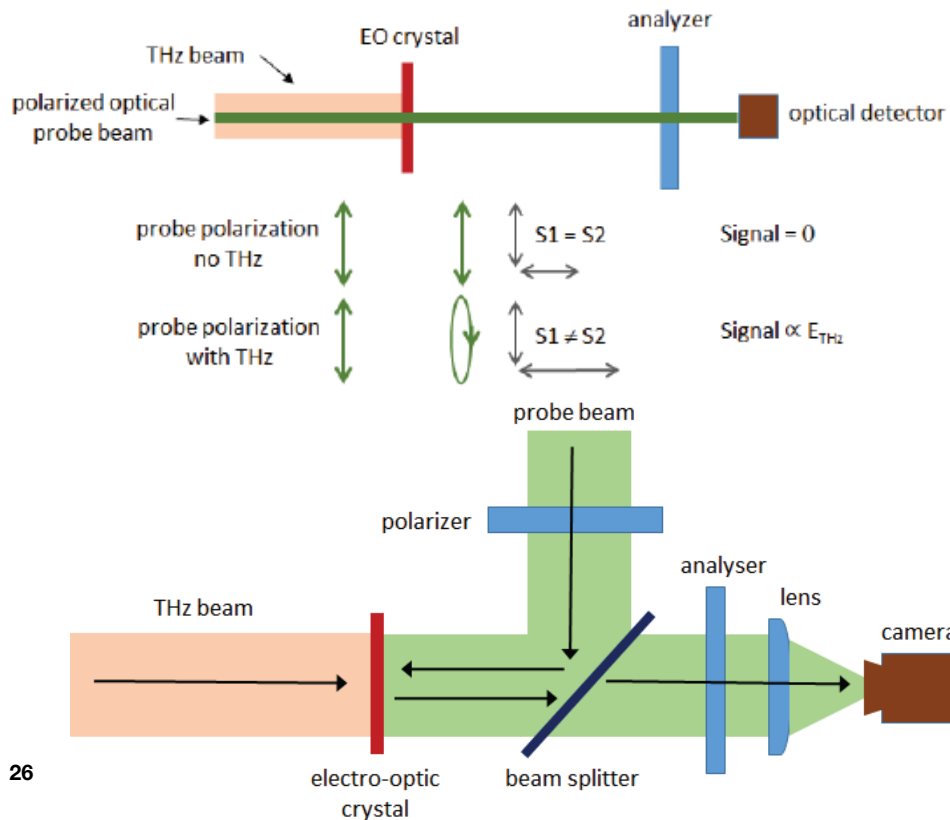


The **operational bandwidth** of the interferometer is determined by the number ( $N$ ) and height ( $h$ ) of the lamella mirror

The **frequency resolution** of a Michelson interferometer is determined by the scanning length of the moveable mirror, and is given by  $\Delta f = c/2L$ , where  $c$  is the speed of light in air and  $L$  is the scanning length.



### THz signal Generation/detection and analysis



**Electro-optic detection** offers the most promising route to high-spatial-resolution, high-sensitivity, phase-sensitive THz beam imaging, capable of determining both the power profile and the wavefront geometry.

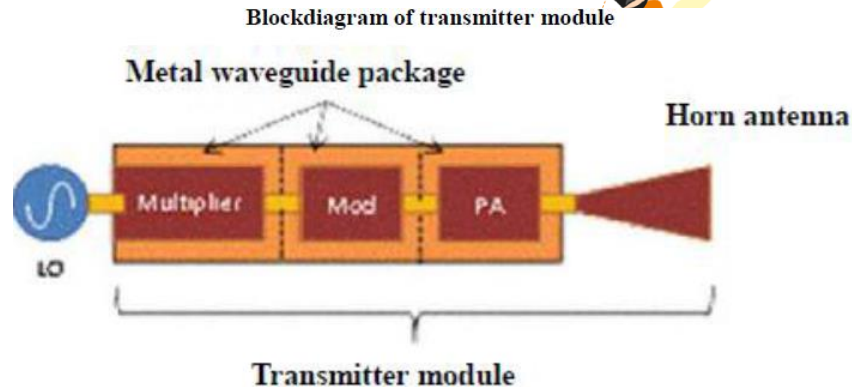
An **electro-optic crystal** receives both a THz beam and an optical probe beam, both of which are polarized. In the presence of the THz beam, the polarization of the probe beam is rotated by the electro-optic crystal, with the degree of rotation being proportional to the THz field amplitude. The analyzed probe beam is then imaged by the optical camera

- IEEE802.15.3d PHY layer system** based on single carrier and OOK (On Off Keying) modulation and 8 channel bandwidth sizes multiple of IEEE802.11 ad/ay channel size [IEEE15.3d\_1,16]

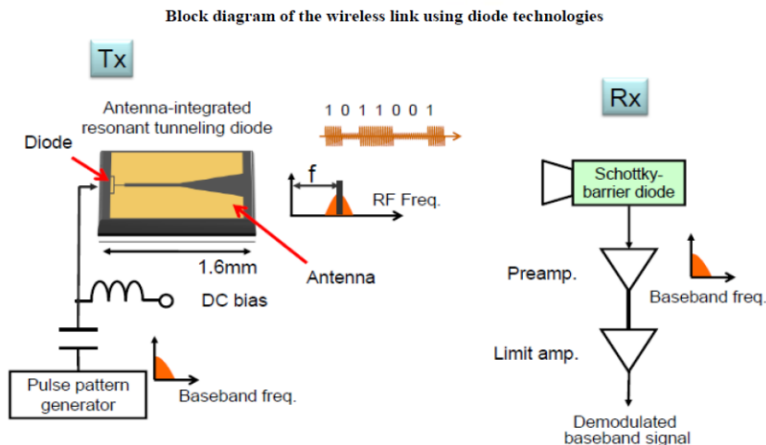
**95 MCS** to go up to 320 Gbps

MCS identifier	bandwidth (GHz)	modulation	FEC rate	Bandwith (GHz)
0	2,16	BPSK	11/15	2.160
1	2,16	BPSK	14/15	
2	2,16	QPSK	11/15	4.320
3	2,16	QPSK	14/15	8.640
4	2,16	8-PSK	11/15	
5	2,16	8-PSK	14/15	12.960
6	2,16	8-APSK	11/15	17.280
7	2,16	8-APSK	14/15	25.920
8	2,16	16QAM	11/15	
9	2,16	16-QAM	14/15	51.840
10	2,16	64-QAM	11/15	
11	2,16	64-QAM	14/15	69.120

1. **300 GHz transceiver using MMIC:** 20 Gbit/s ASK signal (300 GHz) at the power amplifier output terminal with waveguide technology and antenna Horn. photonic approach : an uni-travelling-carrier photodiode, from which the output is then radiated over a beam-focusing antenna



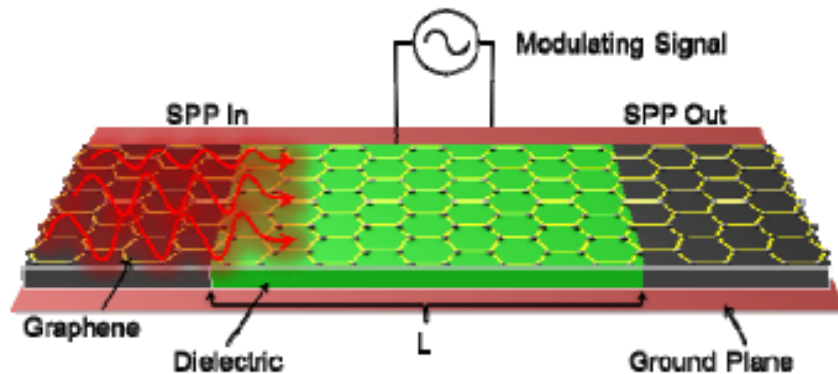
2. **300 GHz transceiver using RTD:** resonant tunneling diode (RTD), 300-GHz carrier signal is modulated as ON and OFF depending on the amplitude of the bias voltage. Receiver, the direct-detection receiver is used



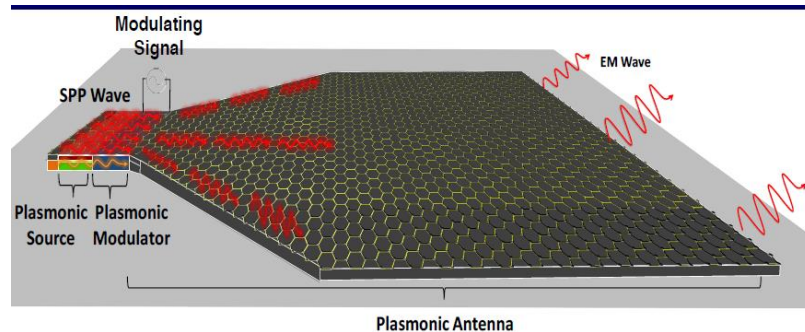
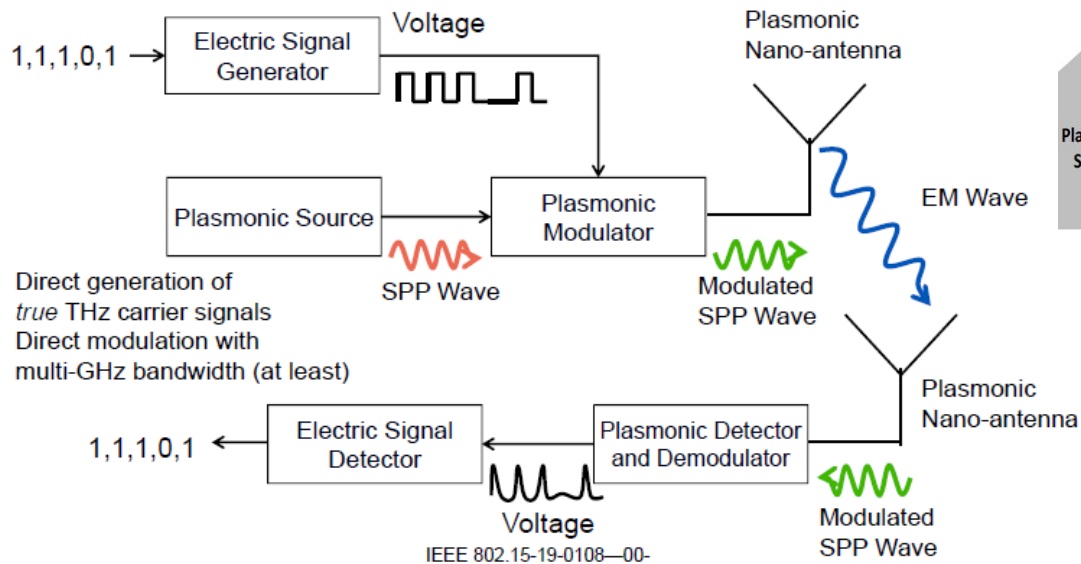
### 3. The Graphene capabilities in the THz band : a major physical material invention for THz communications allowing THz waves transport in 2D with Surface Plasmon Polariton waves

By electronically modulating the Fermi energy of the graphene layer, we can accelerate or slow down the speed of a propagation SPP wave

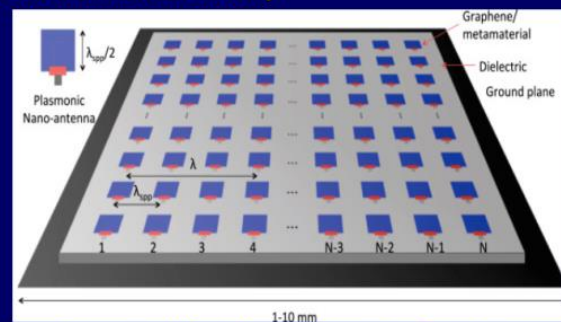
The phase of an outgoing SPP wave at periodic observation times (e.g., symbols) depends only on the waveguide length and the speed  $\rightarrow$  Modulating the speed == modulating phase



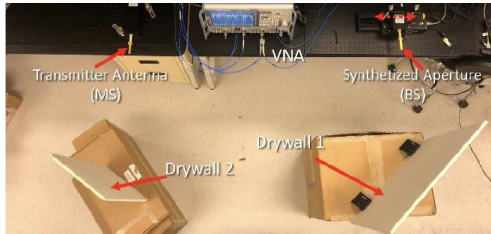
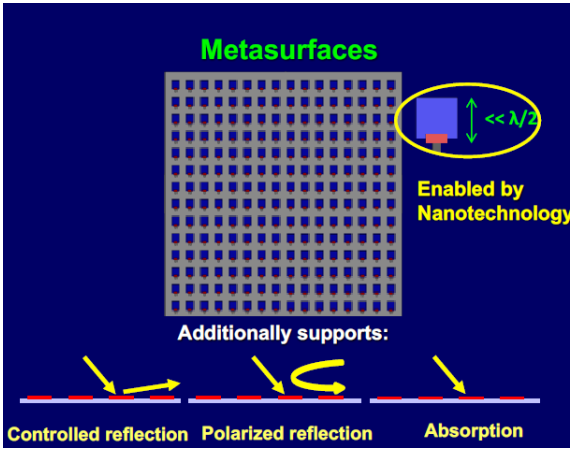
## Integrated system using the Graphene



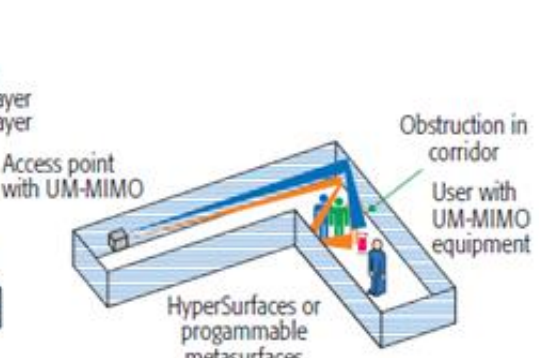
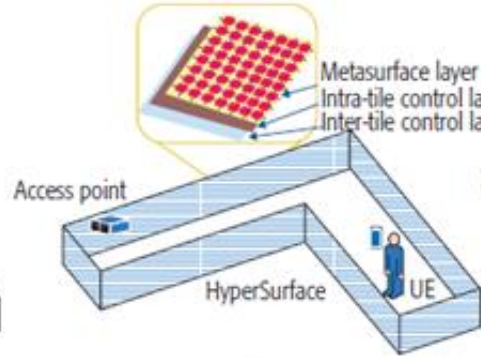
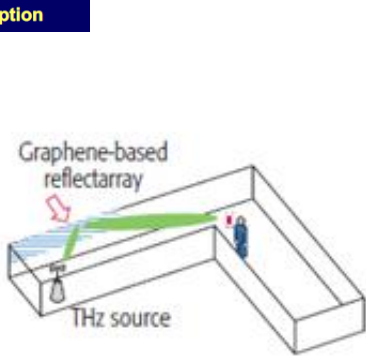
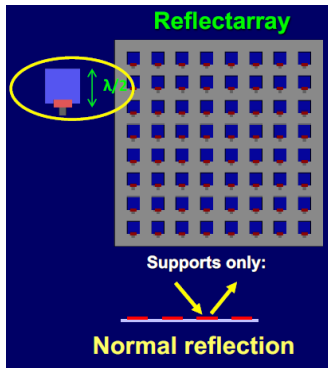
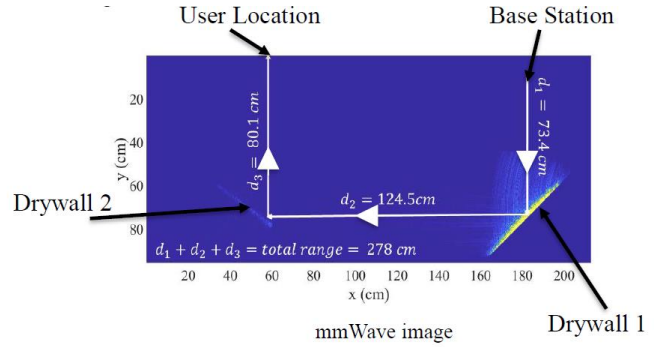
## 1024x1024 Antenna Element Array



A square uniform plasmonic nano-antenna array



Experimental Setup



- ❑ This presentation provides an **overview of THz communications** and promising research challenges for macro, micro and nano scale applications for beyond 5G and 6G
  - ✓ Attentions are paid for healthcare, IoNT and Robotics
  - ✓ Graphene would play a major role in the emerging THz technologies
- ❖ **Orange possibilities and challenges**
  - ✓ Enlarge added values on beyond 5G and 6G services with large spectrum availability and Multi-band operation with scalable distance ranges
  - ✓ THz fingerprint brings advantages (spectrum, attenuation,...)
  - ✓ Evaluate benefits of meta and hypersurfaces for power efficient deployment topologies
  - ✓ Telecommunications and Medicine
  - ✓ Join THz Consortia through collaborative projects in order to investigate, access and learn about :
    - THz Propagation measurements
    - Ultra Massive MIMO in THz bands
    - Prepare Beyond 5G and 6G

# Thanks!



Isabelle Siaud

[Isabelle.siaud@orange.com](mailto:Isabelle.siaud@orange.com)

Anne-Marie Ulmer-Moll

[annemarie.ulmermoll@orange.com](mailto:annemarie.ulmermoll@orange.com)





## Sources /References (1)

## Publications



Orange Expert  
Future  
networks

Terahertz

- [AHN,2018] Ian F. Akyildiz , Chong Han, Shuai Nie , “Combating the Distance Problem in the Millimeter Wave and Frequency Bands”, IEEE Communication Magazine, Vol 56, Issue 6, June 2018.
- [AJ,2016] I. F. Akyildiz and J. M. Jornet, “Realizing Ultra-Massive MIMO (1024x1024) Communication in the (0.06-10) Terahertz Band,” Nano Commun. Networks J., Elsevier, vol. 8, 2016, pp. 46–54.
- [BRA,2018] ANR BRAVE project, – “B5G wireless Tbps Scenarios and Requirements - v1-1”, D1.0 deliverable
- [EHA,18] Elayan. H, Amin .O, Shubair. RM, Alouini M-S, “Terahertz Communication: The Opportunities of Wireless Technology Beyond 5G”, International conference CommNet’18
- [FCC\_FRO,19] FCC Report and Order, “Spectrum Horizons Report” First Report and Order – ET Docket 18-21, February, 22 2019.
- [ITU-R,15] Report ITU-R SM.2352-0 (06/2015), “Technology trends of active services in the frequency range 275-3 000 GHz”
- [JA,2011] J. M. Jornet and I. F. Akyildiz, “Channel Modeling and Capacity Analysis of Electromagnetic Wireless Nanonet-works in the Terahertz Band,” IEEE Trans. Wireless Commun, vol. 10, no. 10, Oct. 2011, pp. 3211–21
- [NDR,2016] T. Nagatsuma, G. Ducournau, C. C. Renaud, “Advances in terahertz communications accelerated by photonics”, Nature Photonics 10 (2016) 371-379.
- [PKM,18] V. Petrov, J. Kokkonen, D. Moltchanov, J. Lehtomaki, Y. Koucheryavy, M. Juntti, ‘Last Meter Indoor Terahertz Wireless Access: Performance Insights and Implementation Roadmap”
- [RN,1897] H. Rubens, E. F. Nichols, “Heat Rays Of Great Wave Length” Phys. Rev. (Series I) 4, 314 –January 1897
- [REP,2017] S. Rey, J. M. Eckhardt, B. Peng, K. Guan and T. Kürner, "Channel sounding techniques for applications In THz communications: A first correlation based channel sounder for ultra-wideband dynamic channel measurements at 300 GHz," in 9th International Congress on Ultra Modern Telecommunications and Control Systems and Workshops (ICUMT), Munich, 2017.



## Source/References (2)

## Publications



Orange Expert  
Future  
networks

Terahertz

- [AHN,2018] Ian F. Akyildiz , Chong Han, Shuai Nie , “Combating the Distance Problem in the Millimeter Wave and Frequency Bands”, IEEE Communication Magazine, Vol 56, Issue 6, June 2018.
- [AJ,2016] I. F. Akyildiz and J. M. Jornet, “Realizing Ultra-Massive MIMO (1024x1024) Communication in the (0.06-10) Terahertz Band,” Nano Commun. Networks J., Elsevier, vol. 8, 2016, pp. 46–54.
- [BRA,2018] ANR BRAVE project, – “B5G wireless Tbps Scenarios and Requirements - v1-1”, D1.0 deliverable
- [FCC\_FRO,19] FCC Report and Order, “Spectrum Horizons Report” First Report and Order – ET Docket 18-21, February, 22 2019.
- [ITU-R,15] Report ITU-R SM.2352-0 (06/2015), “Technology trends of active services in the frequency range 275-3 000 GHz”
- [JA,2011] J. M. Jornet and I. F. Akyildiz, “Channel Modeling and Capacity Analysis of Electromagnetic Wireless Nanonet-works in the Terahertz Band,” IEEE Trans. Wireless Commun, vol. 10, no. 10, Oct. 2011, pp. 3211–21
- [NDR,2016] T. Nagatsuma, G. Ducournau, C. C. Renaud, “Advances in terahertz communications accelerated by photonics”, Nature Photonics 10 (2016) 371-379.
- [PKM,18] V. Petrov, J. Kokkonen, D. Moltchanov, J. Lehtomaki, Y. Koucheryavy, M. Juntti, ‘Last Meter Indoor Terahertz Wireless Access: Performance Insights and Implementation Roadmap”
- [RN,1897] H. Rubens, E. F. Nichols, “Heat Rays Of Great Wave Length” Phys. Rev. (Series I) 4, 314 –January 1897
- [EHA,18] Elayan. H, Amin .O, Shubair. RM, Alouini M-S, “Terahertz Communication: The Opportunities of Wireless Technology Beyond 5G”, International conference CommNet’18
- [REP,2017] S. Rey, J. M. Eckhardt, B. Peng, K. Guan and T. Kürner, "Channel sounding techniques for applications In THz communications: A first correlation based channel sounder for ultra-wideband dynamic channel measurements at 300 GHz," in 9th International Congress on Ultra Modern Telecommunications and Control Systems and Workshops (ICUMT), Munich, 2017.