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**Project: IEEE P802.15 Working Group for Wireless Personal Area Networks (WPANs)**

**Submission Title:** 100 Gb/s Real-Time THz Wireless Link Demonstration

**Date Submitted:** 15 July 2019

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**Re:** n/a

**Abstract:** In order to demonstrate the feasibility of THz systems for a future beyond 5G networks, we have constructed a 100 Gb/s real-time spatially-multiplexed THz wireless link, which operates at a carrier frequency of 300 GHz, and investigated its transmission performance using a broadband digital-coherent modem. In addition, we provide an overview of our previous >100Gb/s transmission experiments to highlight the special characteristics and considerations for purely wireless and for hybrid optic-THz links.

**Purpose:** Information of the Technical Advisory Group THz

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# 100 GB/S REAL-TIME THZ WIRELESS LINK DEMONSTRATION

*IEEE 802 Plenary Session,*

*121<sup>st</sup> IEEE 802.15 WSN Meeting – Austria Congress Centre*

*Vienna, Austria – 16.07.2019*

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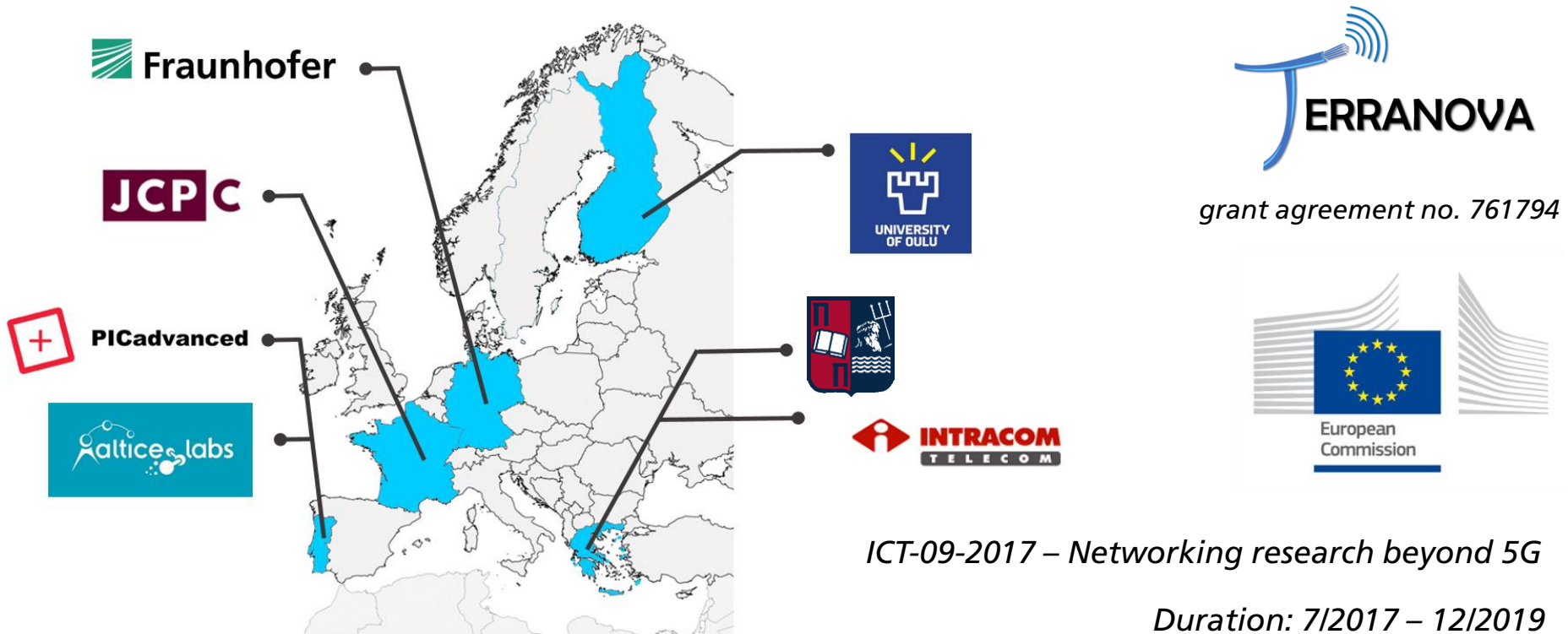
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# H2020 EU TERRANOVA: Terabit/s Wireless Connectivity by TeraHertz innovative technologies to deliver Optical Network Quality of Experience in Systems beyond 5G



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# OUTLINE

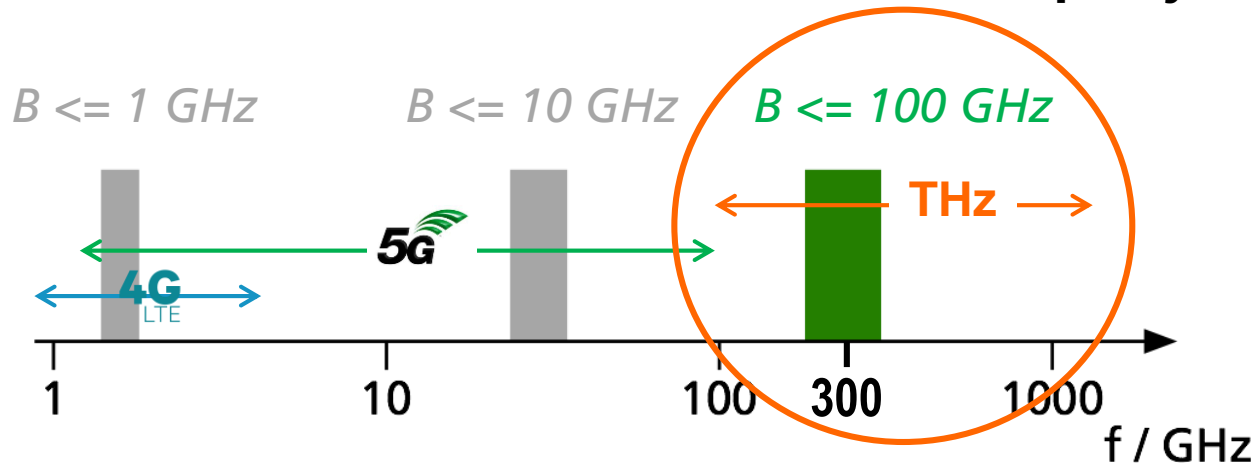
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- *Hybrid optical-THz wireless networks beyond 5G*
- *100 Gb/s offline experiments*
- *100 Gb/s real-time experiments*
- *Conclusions*

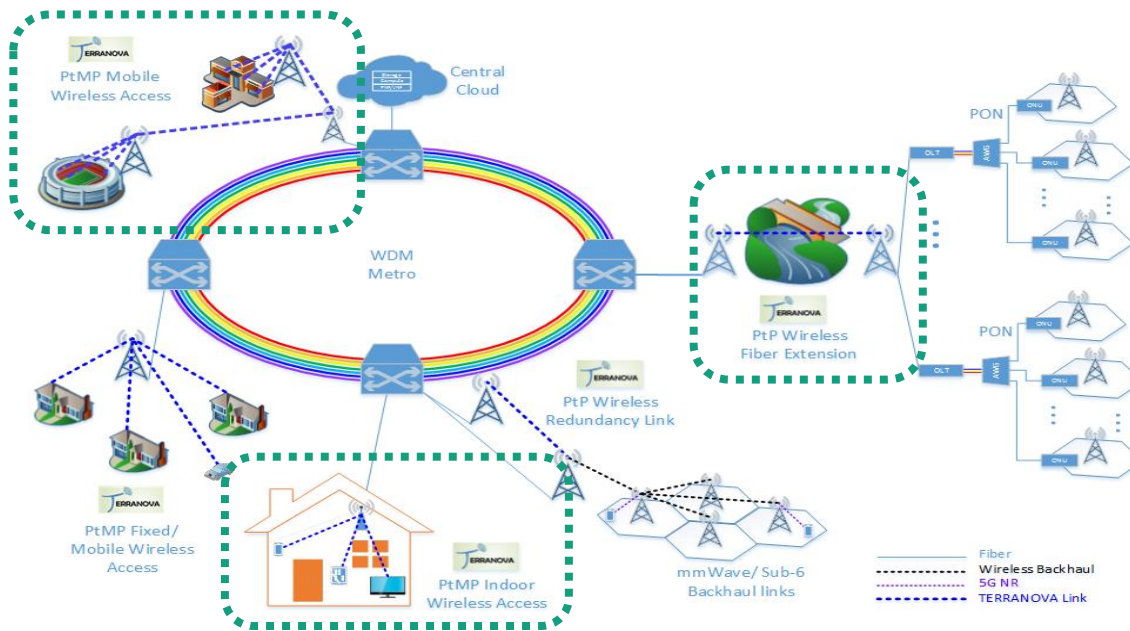
# THz communications as enabler for flexible hybrid networks beyond 5G

## Motivation

- THz wireless data transmission at carrier frequencies in the 100 – 500 GHz range
  - Large bandwidth, compatible with state-of-the-art fibre-optical transmission systems
  - This allows to design **flexible hybrid optical-THz wireless networks beyond 5G with seamless interconnections and > 100 Gb/s link capacity**

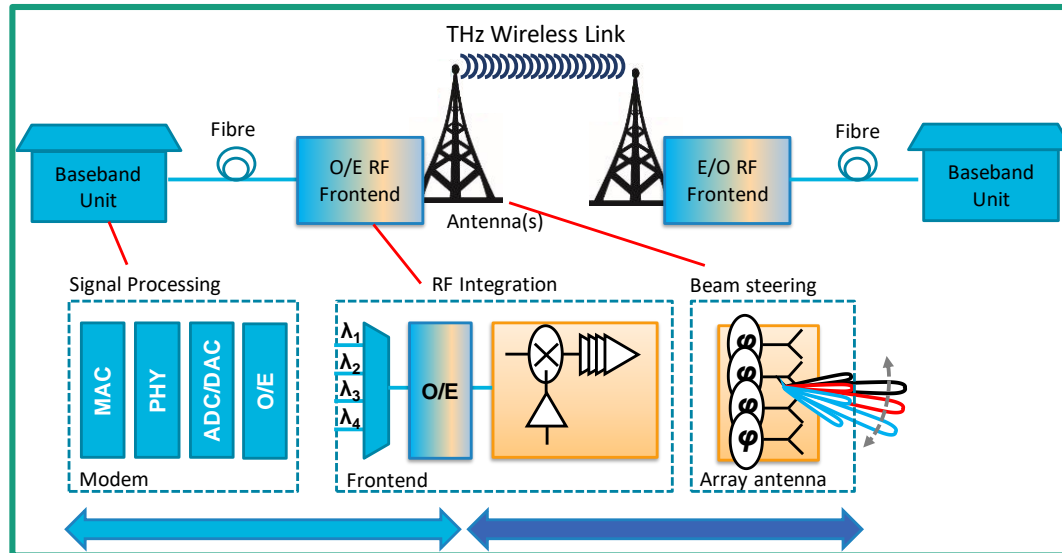


# Applications for hybrid optical-THz wireless networks



- Applications can be classified in 3 generic technology scenarios:
  - Point-to-Point (PtP)
  - Point-to-Multi-Point (PtMP)
  - Quasi-Omnidirectional
  
- We will focus on PtP in this talk

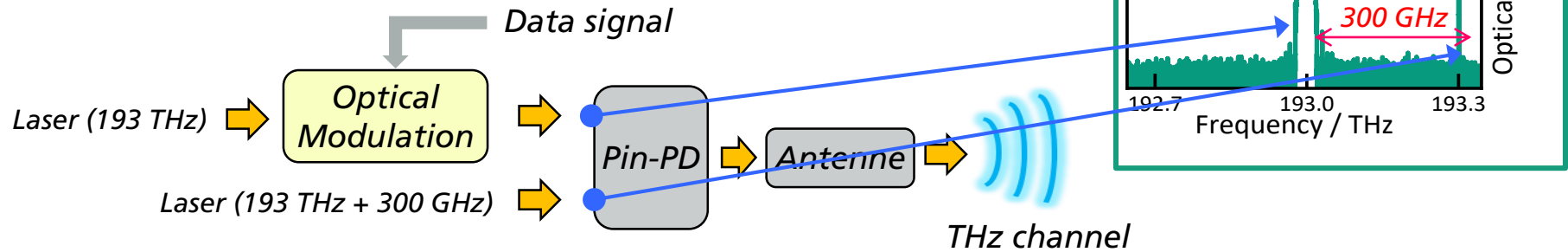
# Hybrid optical-THz wireless PtP Links



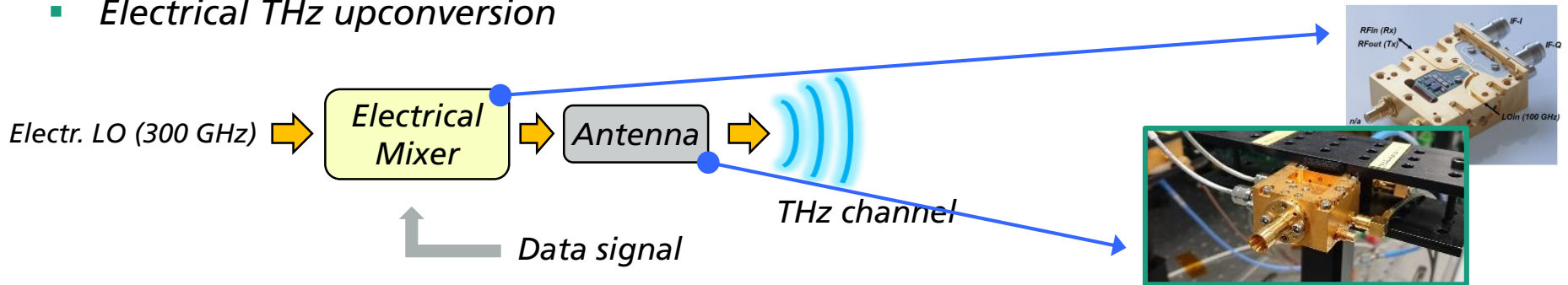
- **Co-integration of optical frontends and THz frontends** allows seamless interconnections between legacy fibre infrastructure and THz wireless links
- Baseband unit performs **joint impairment mitigation for hybrid link**

# Techniques for THz upconversion

- Optical THz upconversion



- Electrical THz upconversion





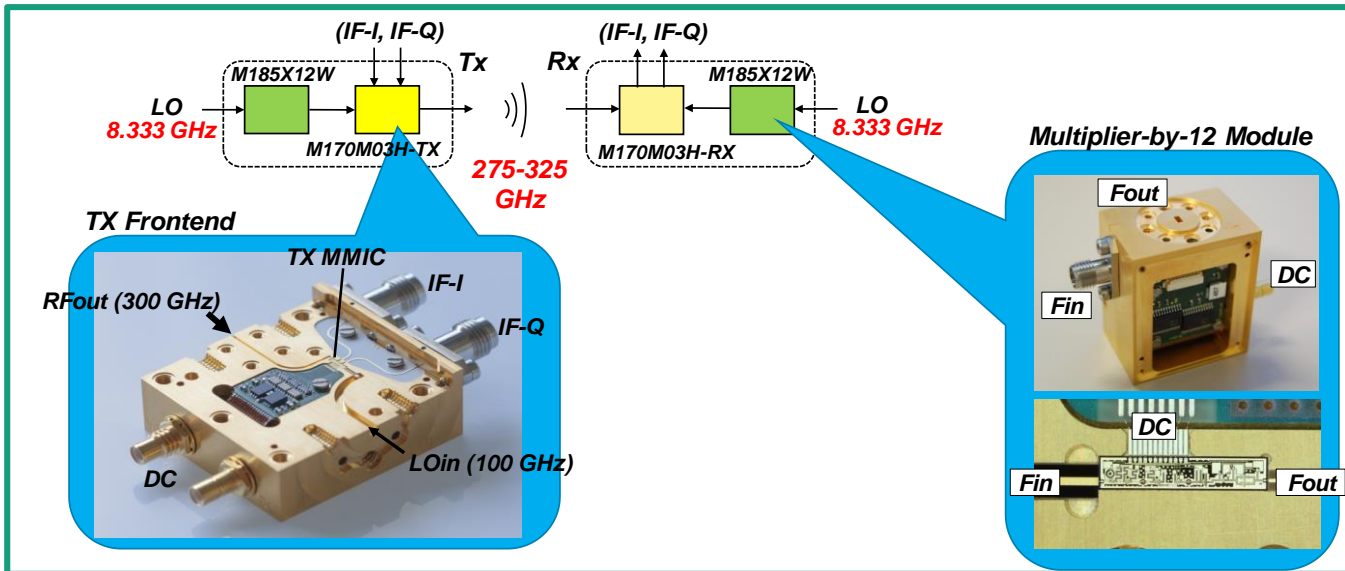
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# OUTLINE

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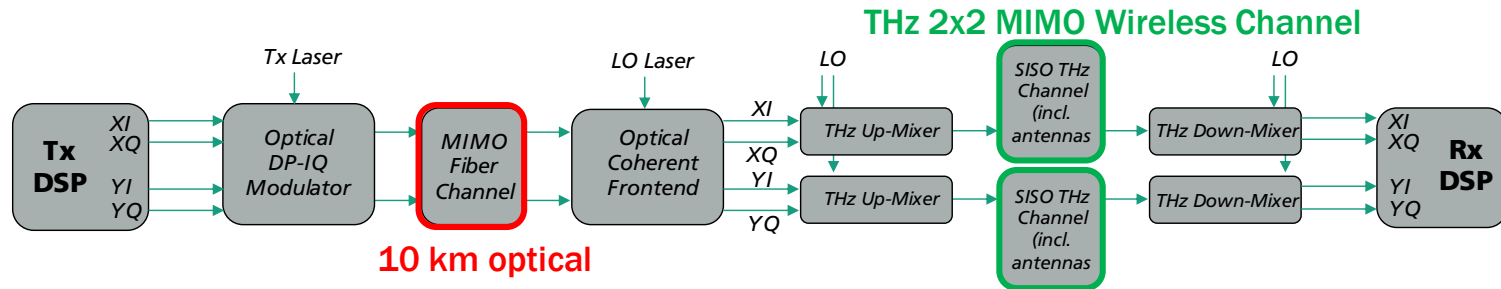
- *Hybrid optical-THz wireless networks beyond 5G*
- ***100 Gb/s offline experiments***
- *100 Gb/s real-time experiments*
- *Conclusions*

## 275-325 GHz THz frontend waveguide modules (Tx/Rx)



- All-electronic up- and down-conversion:**  
*LO generation using 2-stage multipliers (x12, x3) and direct-conversion architecture*

# Hybrid optical-THz wireless link simulations

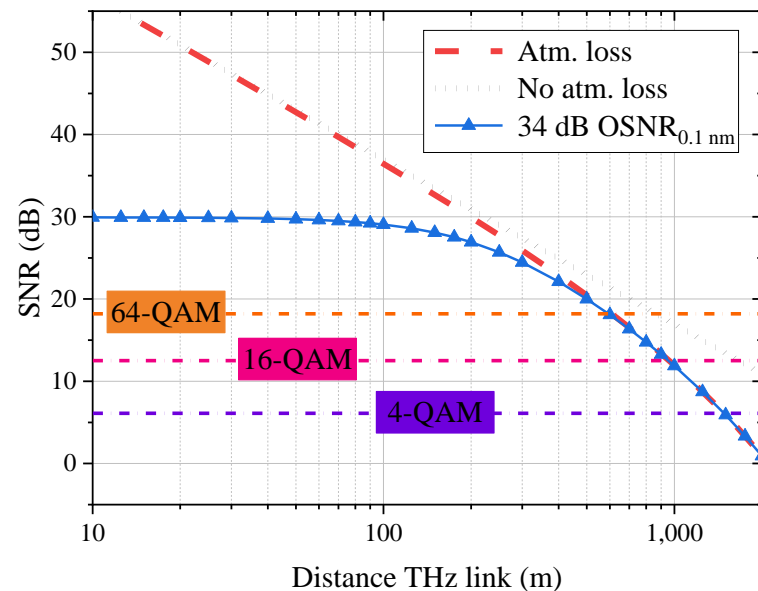


Simulation Parameter	Value
Symbol rate	32 GBd
THz transmit power	-14 dBm
Optical transmit power	-3 dBm
OSNR at optical/THz interface	36 dB
Optical laser linewidth	100 kHz
Optical frequency offset	[-1 GHz ... 1 GHz]
Optical polarization rotation	Full Poincaré sphere
Chromatic dispersion	17 ps/nm/km
Optical link length	10 km
THz phase noise	Measured values
THz frequency offset	[-100 MHz ... 100 MHz]

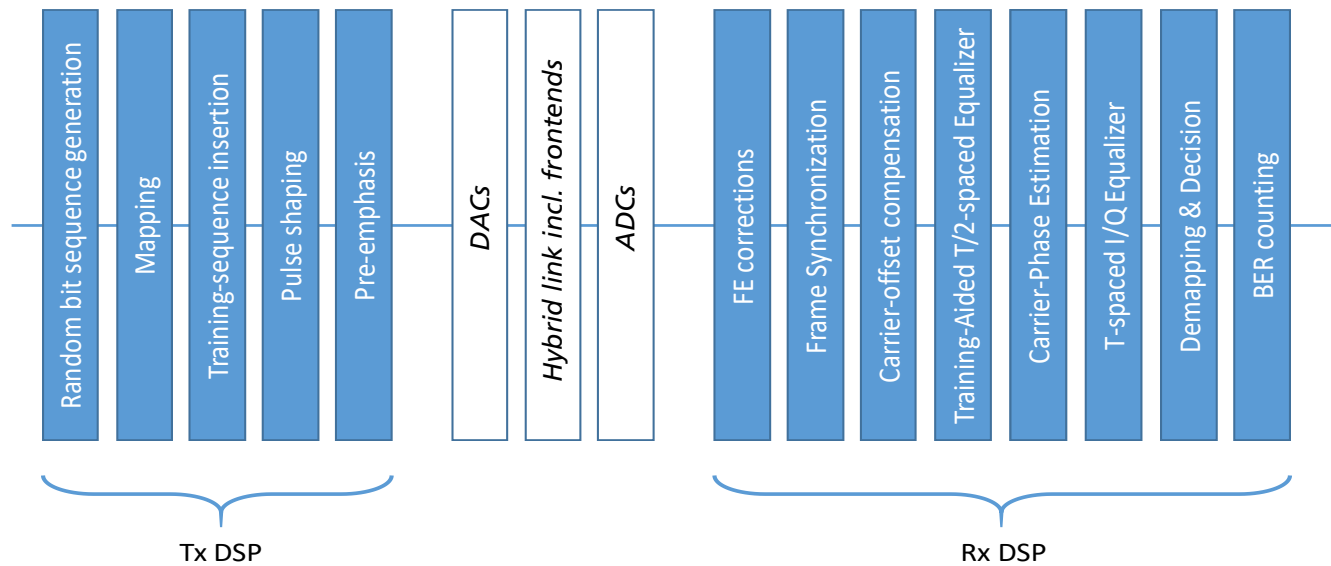
# Hybrid optical-THz wireless link simulations

- *For the most part, the overall SNR of the hybrid optical-THz wireless will be determined either by the THz link or by the optical link.*
- *Based on SNR estimations, wireless transmission over 800 m can still be achieved with 16-QAM at this transmit power*
- *Can we use a single DSP for joint mitigation of impairments from the optical and the THz link?*

-14 dBm THz Tx power / 55 dBi antennas

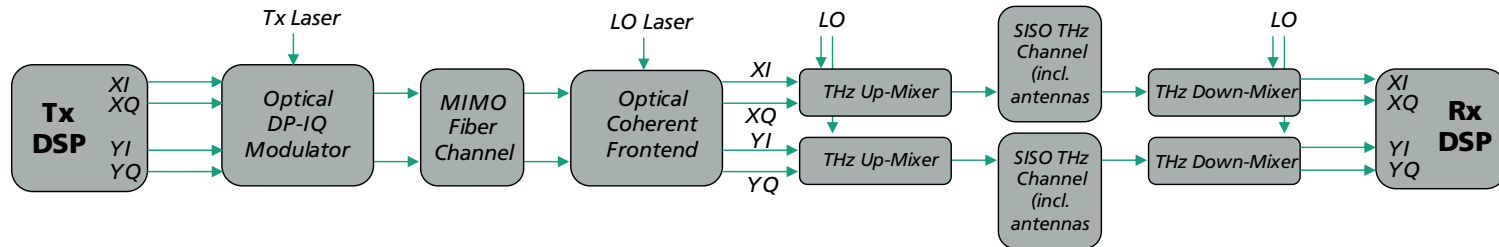


# DSP Algorithms and Modem Functions

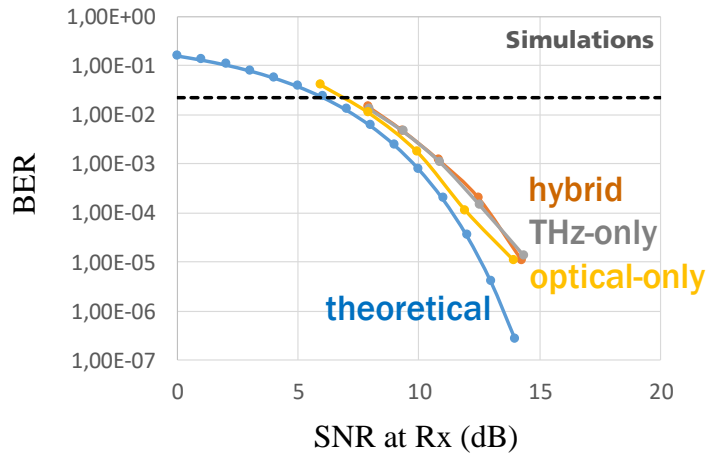


- *THz PtP LoS channel is very similar to fibre-optical channel*
- *Typical single-carrier PHY DSP for optical channels can also be used for THz PtP LoS channel (but additional adaptivity required), as well as for the combined fibre-optical / THz-wireless channel*

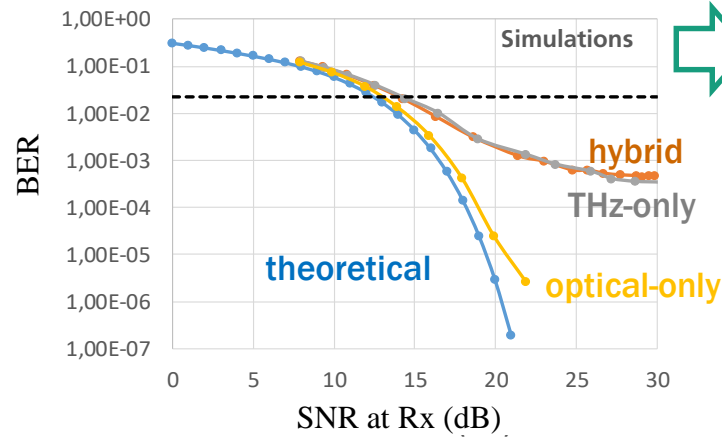
# Joint impairment mitigation for hybrid optical-THz Links



32 GBd 4-QAM

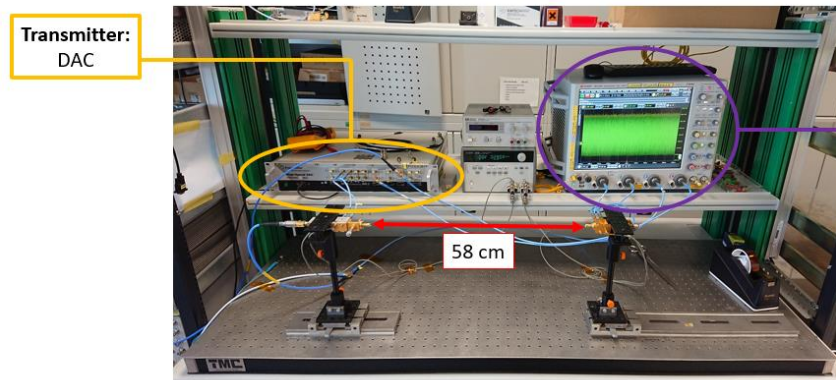


32 GBd 16-QAM



Hybrid channel seems to be limited by transmission impairments in the THz link

# All-electronic 100 Gb/s THz wireless transmission experiment (offline)



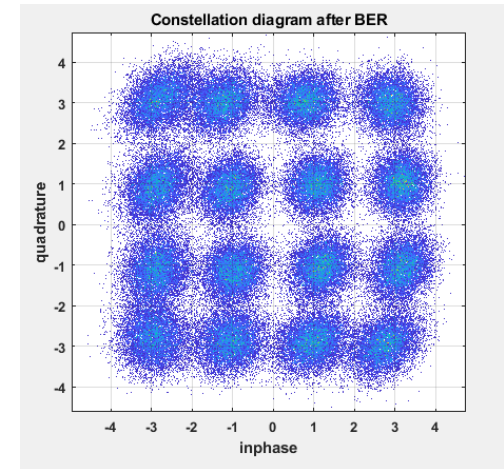
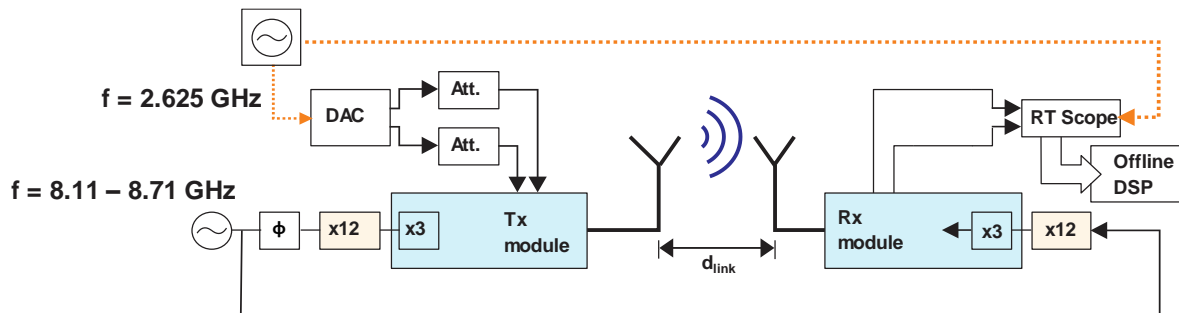
Receiver:  
Real-time  
Oscilloscope



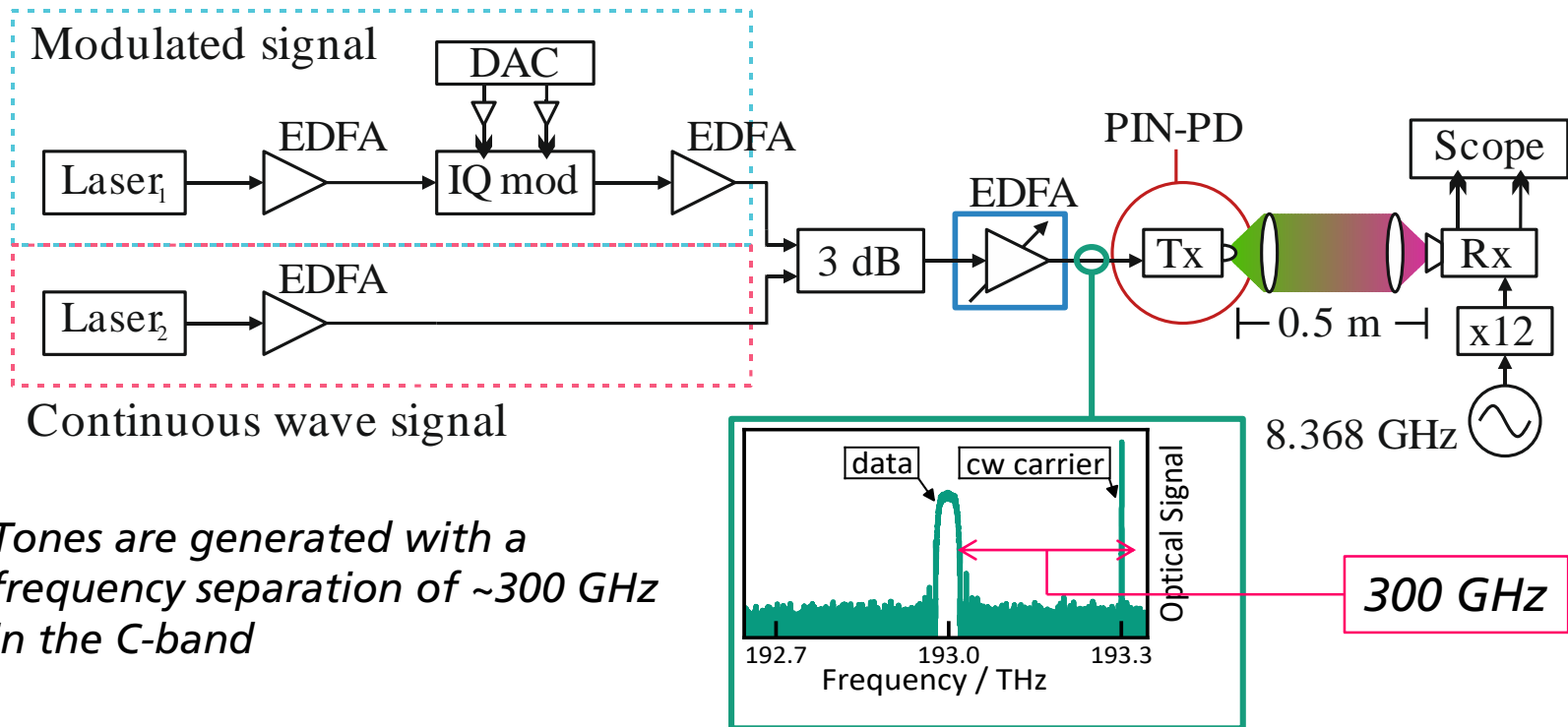
Offline DSP

300 GHz carrier / 23 dBi antennas

- 32 Gbaud – 16 QAM
- Raw 128 Gb/s @ BER =  $1.1 \cdot 10^{-2}$
- Net 100 Gb/s FEC-corrected



# Alternative setup: 100 Gb/s transmission using optical upconversion

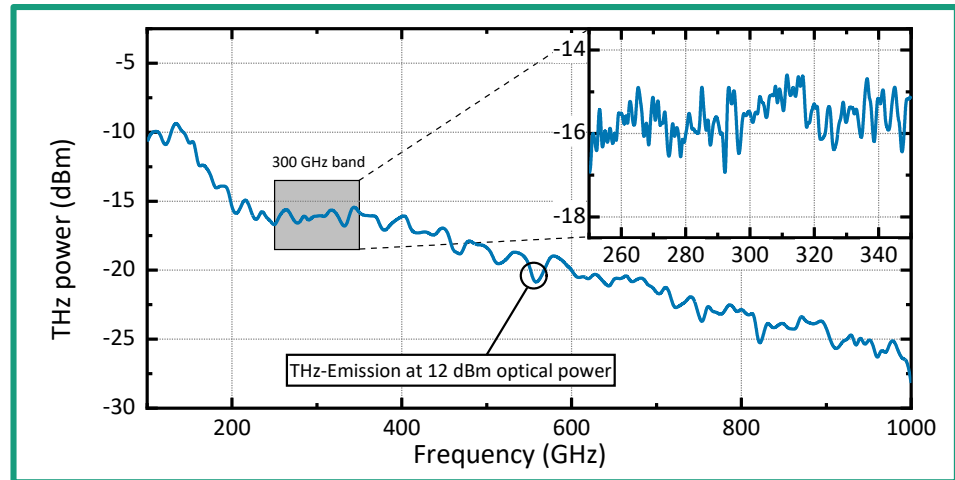


- *Tones are generated with a frequency separation of ~300 GHz in the C-band*



# PIN-PD THz emitter

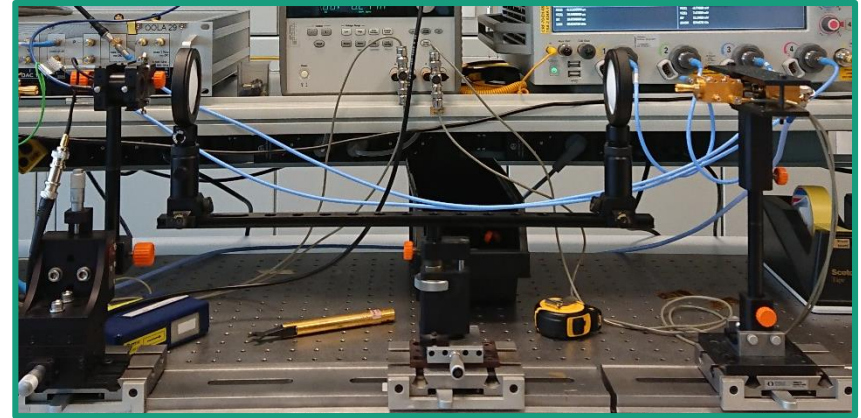
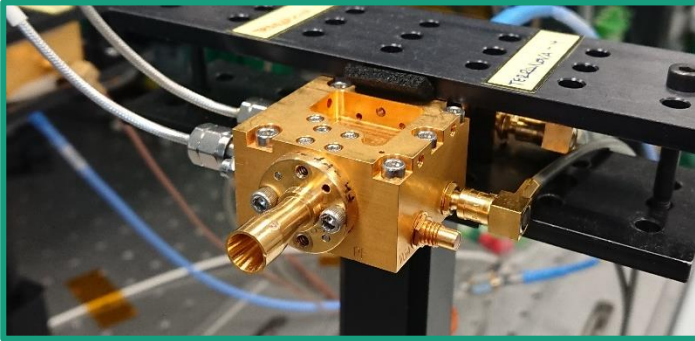
## Experimental setup



- Flat frequency response at frequencies around 300 GHz
- Hyper-hemispherical silicon lens couples the THz radiation into free space
- Antenna gain = 21 dBi @ 300 GHz (optical input power: up to 15 dBm)

## THz receiver and complete setup

### Experimental setup



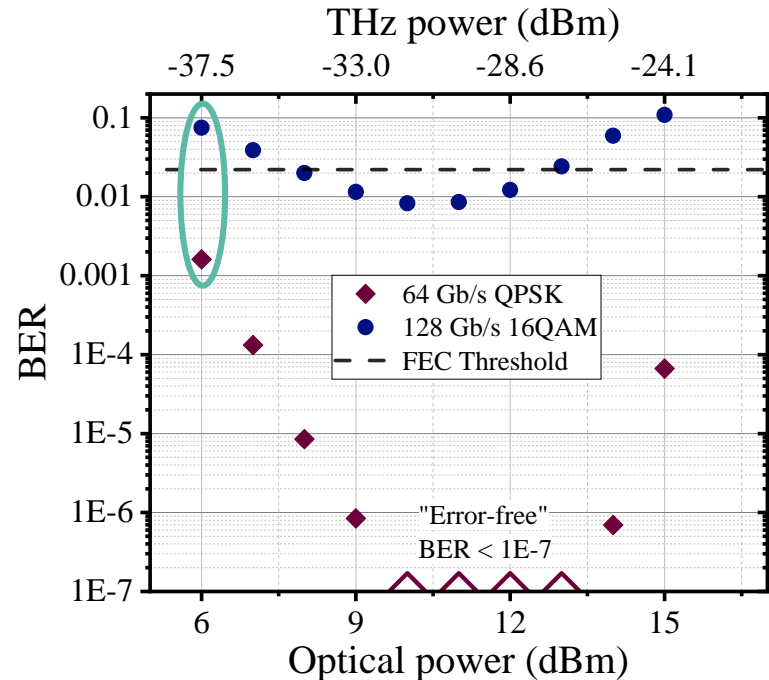
- *~50 GHz bandwidth centered around 300 GHz*
- *Horn antenna*
- *Antenna gain = 23 dBi @ 300 GHz*
- *Experimental setup with lenses between THz emitter and THz Rx*

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## BER performance

### 100 Gb/s offline experiments: Results

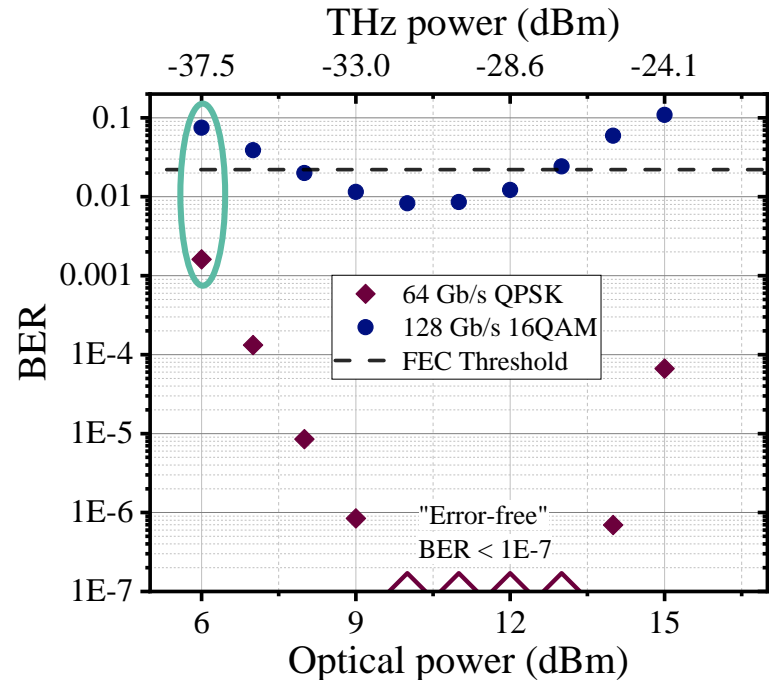
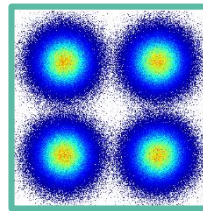
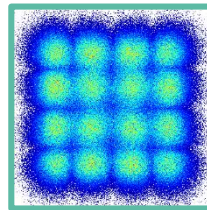
- BER performance of a wireless 64 Gb/s QPSK and 128 Gb/s 16-QAM THz system
- SD-FEC threshold  $2.2E-2$ : Net rates of 50 Gb/s (QPSK) and 100 Gb/s (16QAM)



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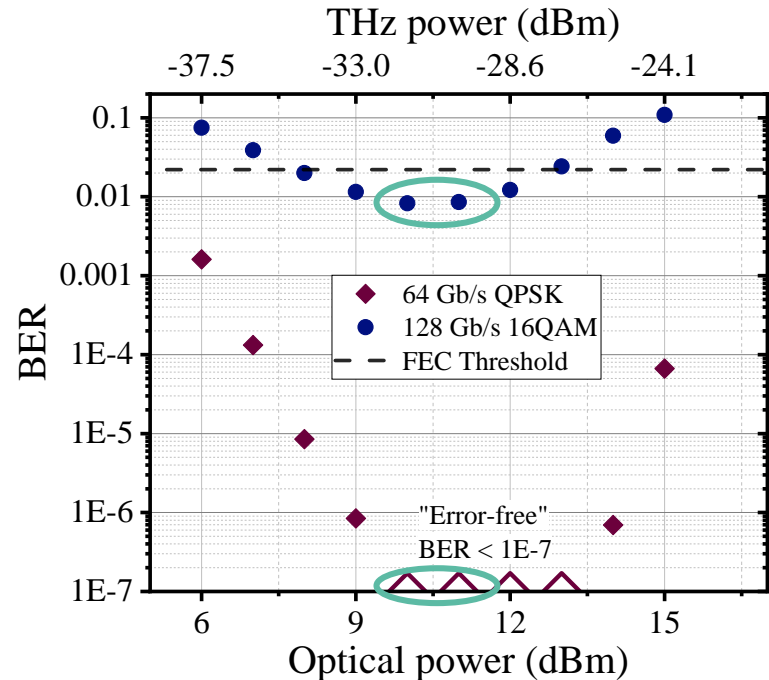
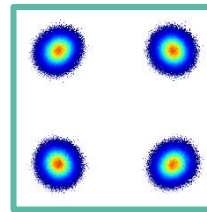
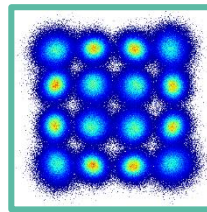
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  - Increasing the Rx power does not always translate into better performance
- Three regions: **noise-limited**, optimum, non-linear



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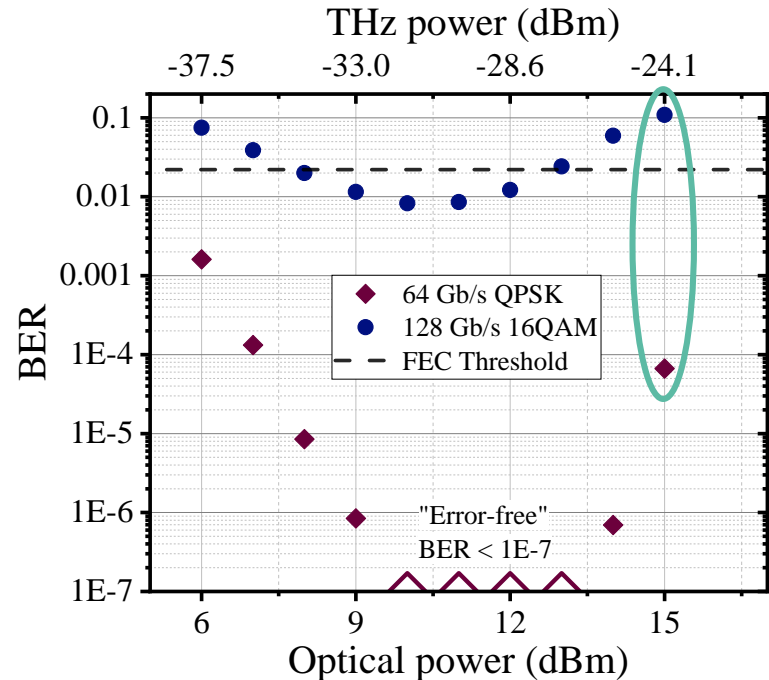
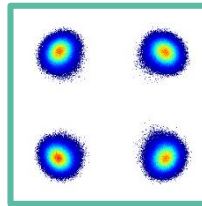
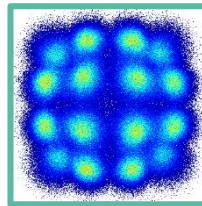
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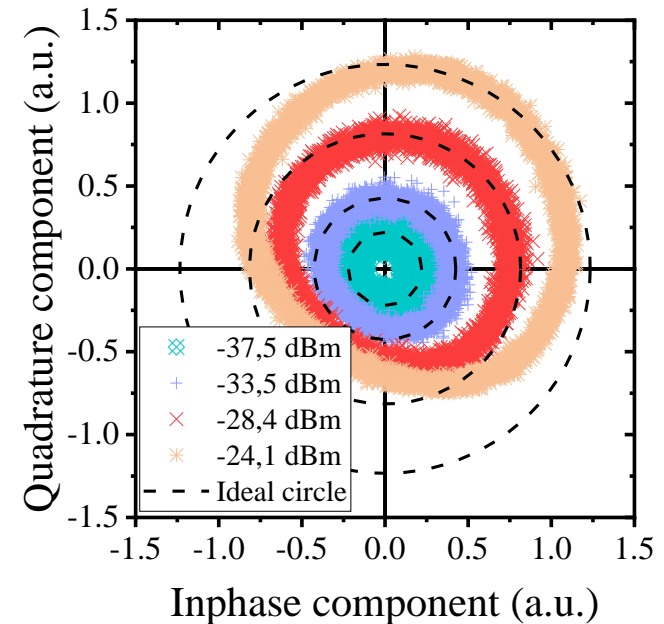
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## I/Q distortions

# 100 Gb/s offline experiments: Results

- *The assumption that the performance worsens due to non-linearities is further investigated*
  - *Modulation is turned off → unmodulated THz carrier*
- *Some non-linear compression can be observed at high received THz power levels*
  - *Distortion of the circular shape*
  - *Symmetric compression of the signal*
- *Improved component linearity required to support higher-order modulation formats*



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# OUTLINE

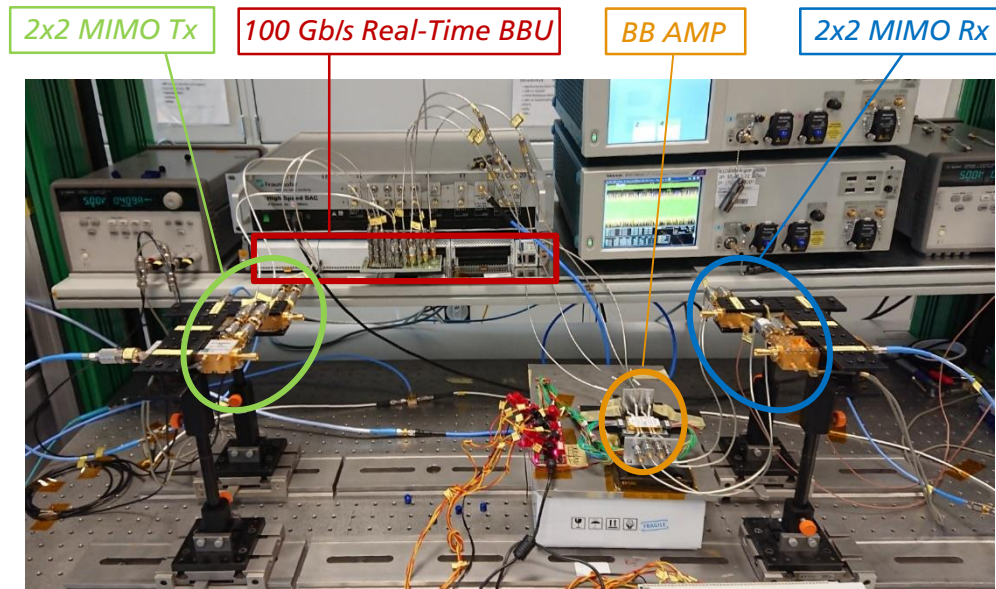
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- *Hybrid optical-THz networks beyond 5G*
- *100 Gb/s offline experiments*
- ***100 Gb/s real-time experiments***
- *Conclusions*

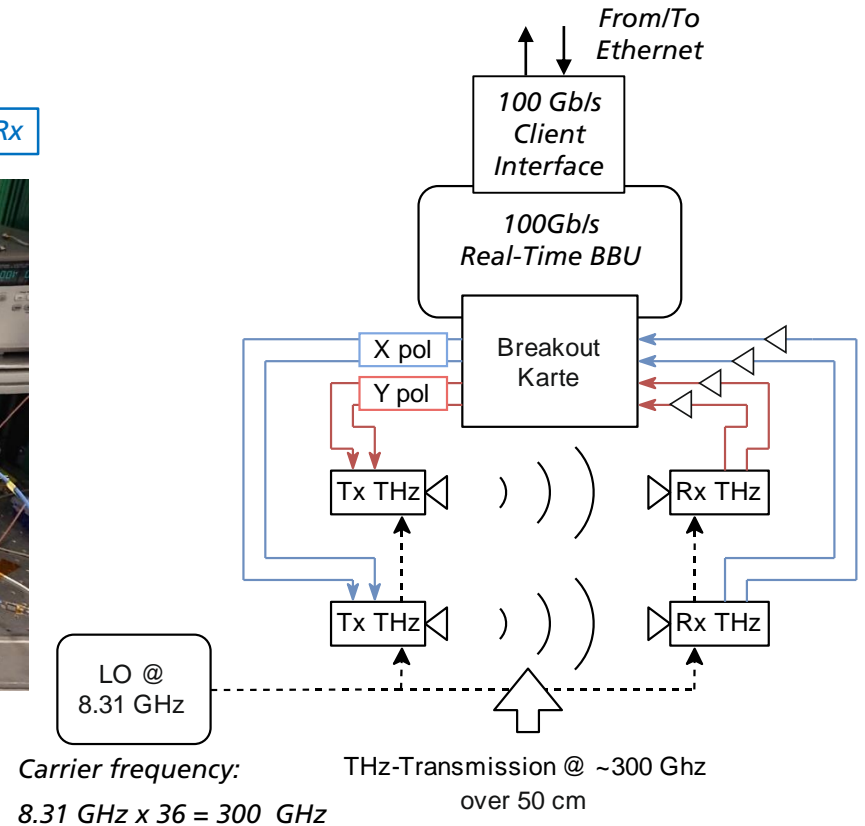


## 2x2 MIMO setup

# 100 Gb/s real-time THz wireless transmission



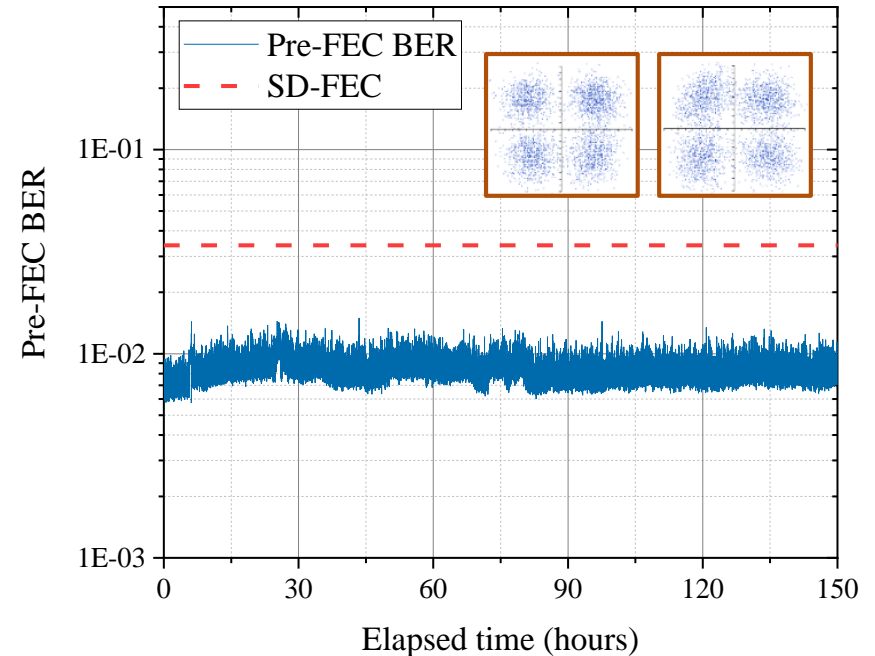
- *Fibre-optical BBU, originally designed for 34 GBd PDM-QPSK, is used for a THz wireless link*



## Evaluation of pre-FEC BER

### 100 Gb/s real-time THz wireless transmission

- Long-term stable (>150h hours) pre-FEC below SD-FEC threshold ( $3.4 \cdot 10^{-2}$ )
  - 34.34 GBd PDM QPSK
  - 50 cm THz transmission at 300 GHz
  - Mean pre-FEC BER around  $8.2 \cdot 10^{-2}$
- During the duration of the experiment, no erroneous bits were found after decoding
  - Error-free transmission ensured by SD-FEC scheme



## *Experiments using a 100 GbE traffic generator* **100 Gb/s real-time THz wireless transmission**

- *Latency from BBU (cross-connection + DSP) and THz system:  $\sim 8.5 \mu\text{s}$  \**
- *Frame loss rate: 1.8 frames per minute (0.03 fps) \**
- *Measured throughput: 86.5 – 98.08 Gb/s (depending on the frame size) \**

*\* This work has been submitted to IEEE Globecom 2019*

# Conclusions

## *Towards high-capacity hybrid optical-THz wireless networks beyond 5G*

- *A wide range of applications can be envisioned for THz wireless links with high capacity and high range, in particular in **hybrid optical-THz wireless networks beyond 5G***
- *Simulations indicate **potential for >100 Gb/s capacity over ~ 1 km** in such links*
- *Experimental demonstrations of **error-free 100-Gb/s THz Wireless Transmission** over 0.5 m*
  - *Offline: SISO 32-GBd 16QAM offline*
  - *Real time: 2x2 MIMO 32-GBd QPSK*
- *Required next steps in order to **increase capacity, range and flexibility**:*
  - *Use high-gain antennas (55 dBi)*
  - *Design highly linear, high output power electronic front-ends for larger constellation sizes*
  - *Adaptive PHY DSP to cope with channel dynamics*
- *Next research goal: **Use 100 Gb/s real-time THz link demonstrator in real network scenarios***

# Conclusions

## *Towards the standardization of hybrid optic-THz communications*

- **Fraunhofer would support the formation of a Study Group on THz communications**
- **Objective:** *High-capacity (>100 Gb/s) THz links in the range of hundreds of meters within a hybrid optic-THz wireless network scenario*
- **Use cases:** *Wireless fronthaul/backhaul links to provide an alternative point-to-point link in case fiber deployment is too complicated/expensive due to the terrain's characteristics*
- **Technical SoTA:** *Stability and technical feasibility of THz transmission link has been experimentally demonstrated for high-capacity data transmission (>100 Gb/s)*

# Fraunhofer Institute for Telecommunications, Heinrich Hertz Institute, HHI

## WE PUT SCIENCE INTO ACTION.

*This work was supported by the Fraunhofer Internal Programs under Grant No. MAVO 836 966 and by the EC Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Program under grant agreement No. 761794.*

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