

July, 2008

doc.: IEEE 802.15-08-0433-00-0thz

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

**Submission Title:** Millimeter-wave Photonics for High Data Rate Wireless Communication Systems

**Date Submitted:** July 2008

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**Re:**

**Abstract:** Millimeter-wave Photonics for High Data Rate Wireless Communication Systems

**Purpose:**

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# Millimeter-wave Photonics for High Data Rate Wireless Communication Systems

**Presentation to  
IEEE 802.15 THz Interest Group**

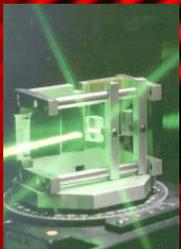
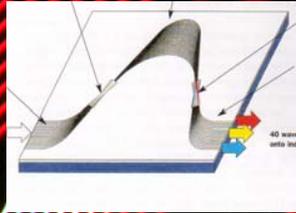
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Electronics and Avionics Systems  
July 16, 2008**

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# Outline of Summary

- History of Integrated Optics at Battelle
- Millimeter-wave Photonics
- Understanding the Problem
- Overview of System
- System Performance
- Field Test Results
- Millimeter-wave Photonics Test Bed
- The Battelle Development Team

# Three decades of Integrated Photonics



## 1970

- 1976 Lithium Niobate Waveguides
- 1978 NASA Preprocessor in LN

## 1980

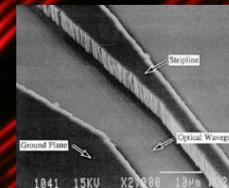
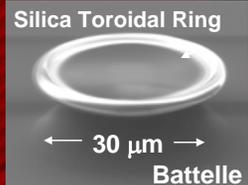
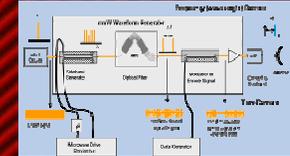
- 1982 AO Scanner
- 1983 EO Digital Correlator
- 1985 Microwave Sampler
- 1986 Pipelined Polynomial Processor
- 1987 PIRI is Launched
- 1989 94 GHz Optical Modulator

## 1990

- 1991 Biorefractometer
- 1993 Grating Biosensor
- 1993 EO Spectrum Analyzer
- 1995 PIRI sells AWG

## 2000

- 2000 PIRI is sold
- 2001 Optimer Photonics in Launched
- 2002 EO-Clad Silica Waveguides
- 2003 Modulator-Multiplexer
- 2005 mmw Communications Link
- 2006 World's Record for Wireless Transport
- 2007 Toroidal Sensors and Signal Processing

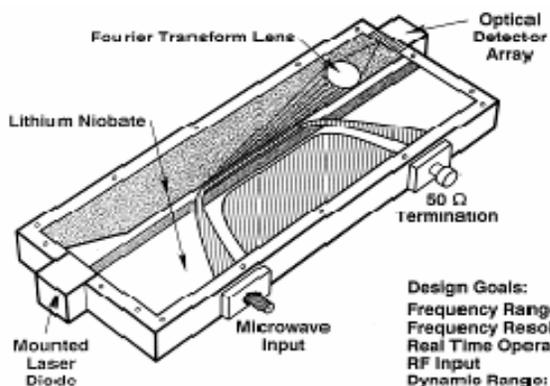
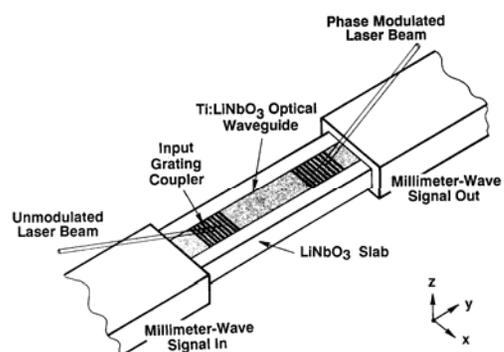


# Millimeter-wave Photonics

## 94 GHz Electrooptic Modulator

Ref: Ridgway, et. al. Integrated optical modulator operating at millimeter-wave frequencies, IGWO Conference Paper MEE5-1, 1989.

5,015,052 Optical Modulation at Millimeter-Wave Frequencies, Issued May 14, 1991.



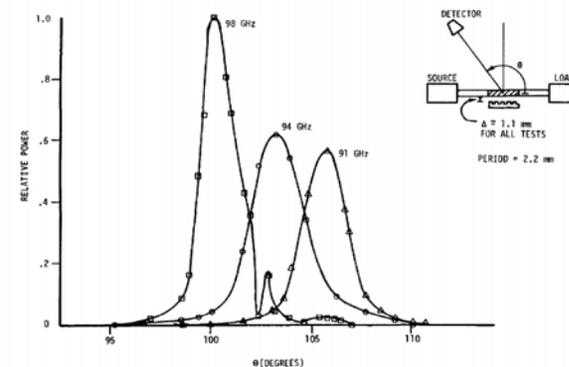
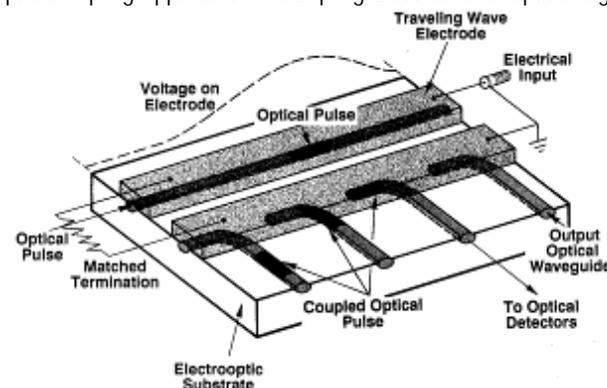
**Design Goals:**  
 Frequency Range: 25-50 GHz  
 Frequency Resolution: 1 GHz  
 Real Time Operation  
 RF Input  
 Dynamic Range: > 40 dB

## 50 GHz Real-Time Spectrum Analyzer

## 100 G sample/second Sampler for Microwave Signals

Ref: R. Ridgway, et. al. "Spatial Sampler using Integrated Optic Techniques", J. Lightwave Tech. VOL.LT-4, No 10 Oct 1986

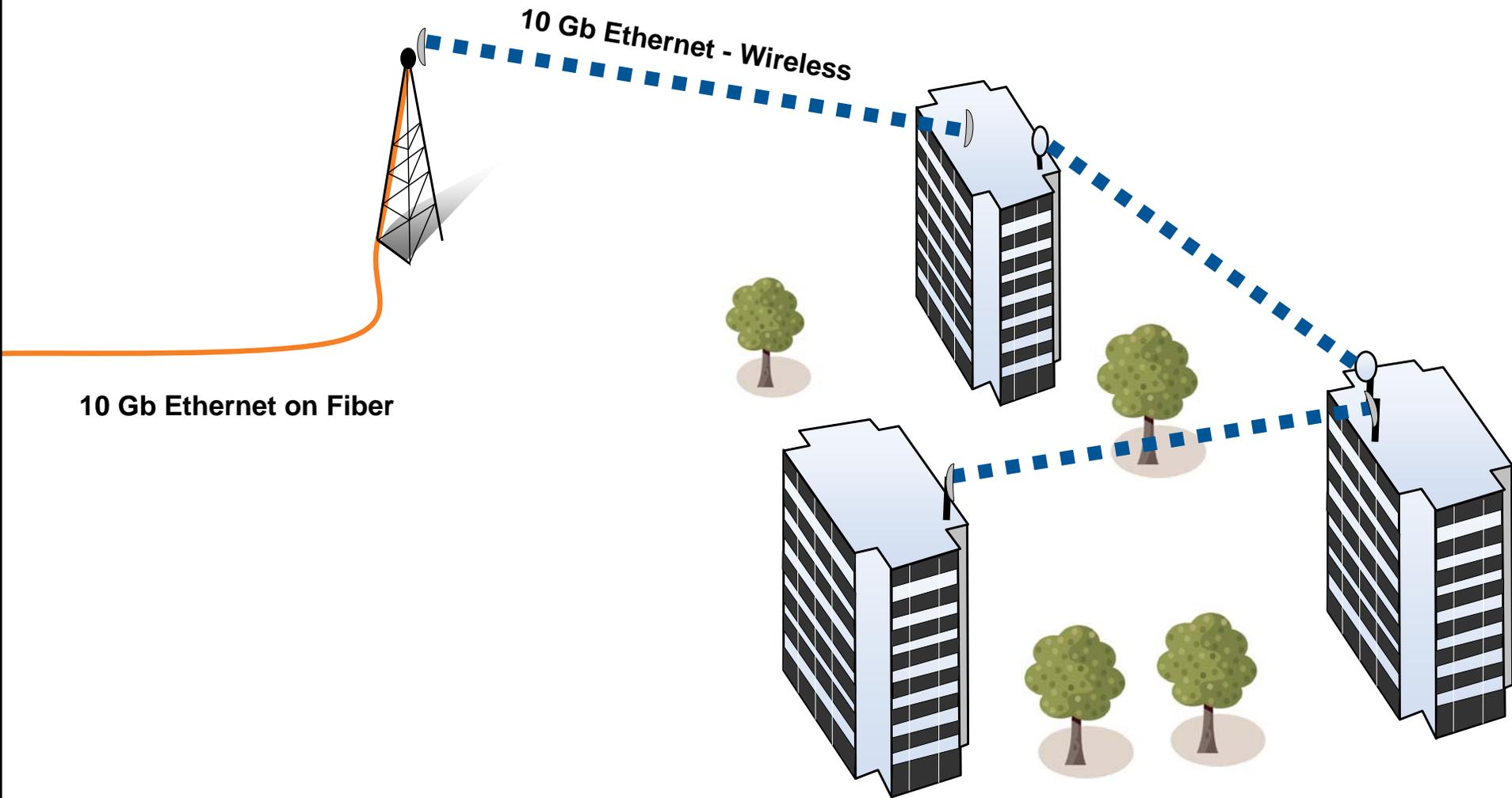
4,770,483 Electrooptic Sampling Apparatus for Sampling Electrical and Optical Signals, Issued Sept. 13, 1988.



## 94 GHz Beam Steering Antenna

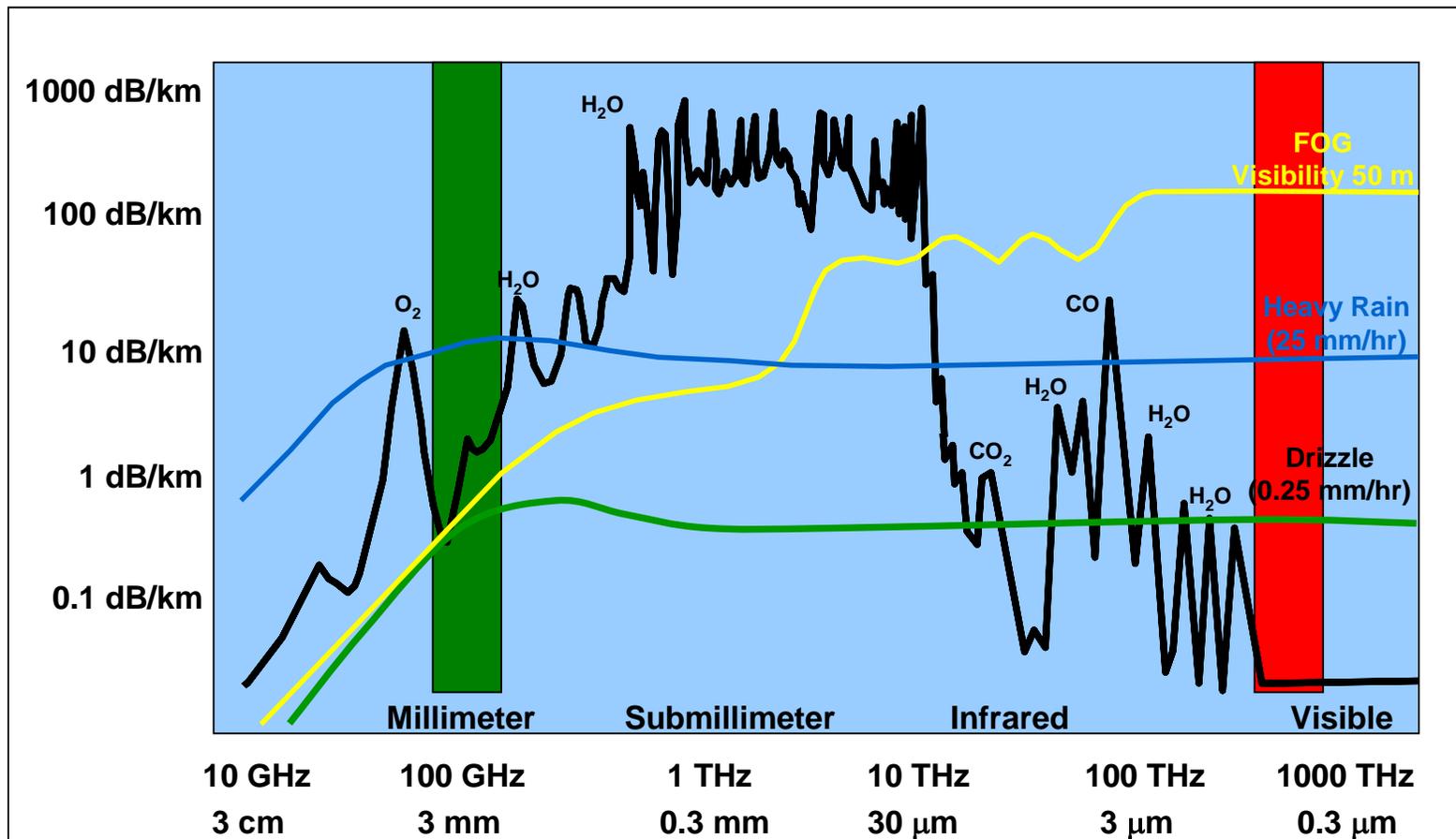
Ref: M.R. Seiler, R.W. Ridgway "Studies of Millimeter-Wave Diffraction Devices and Materials" Final Report, AFOSR, DTIC AD-A216 504, Dec 28, 1984

# Millimeter-wave Communications



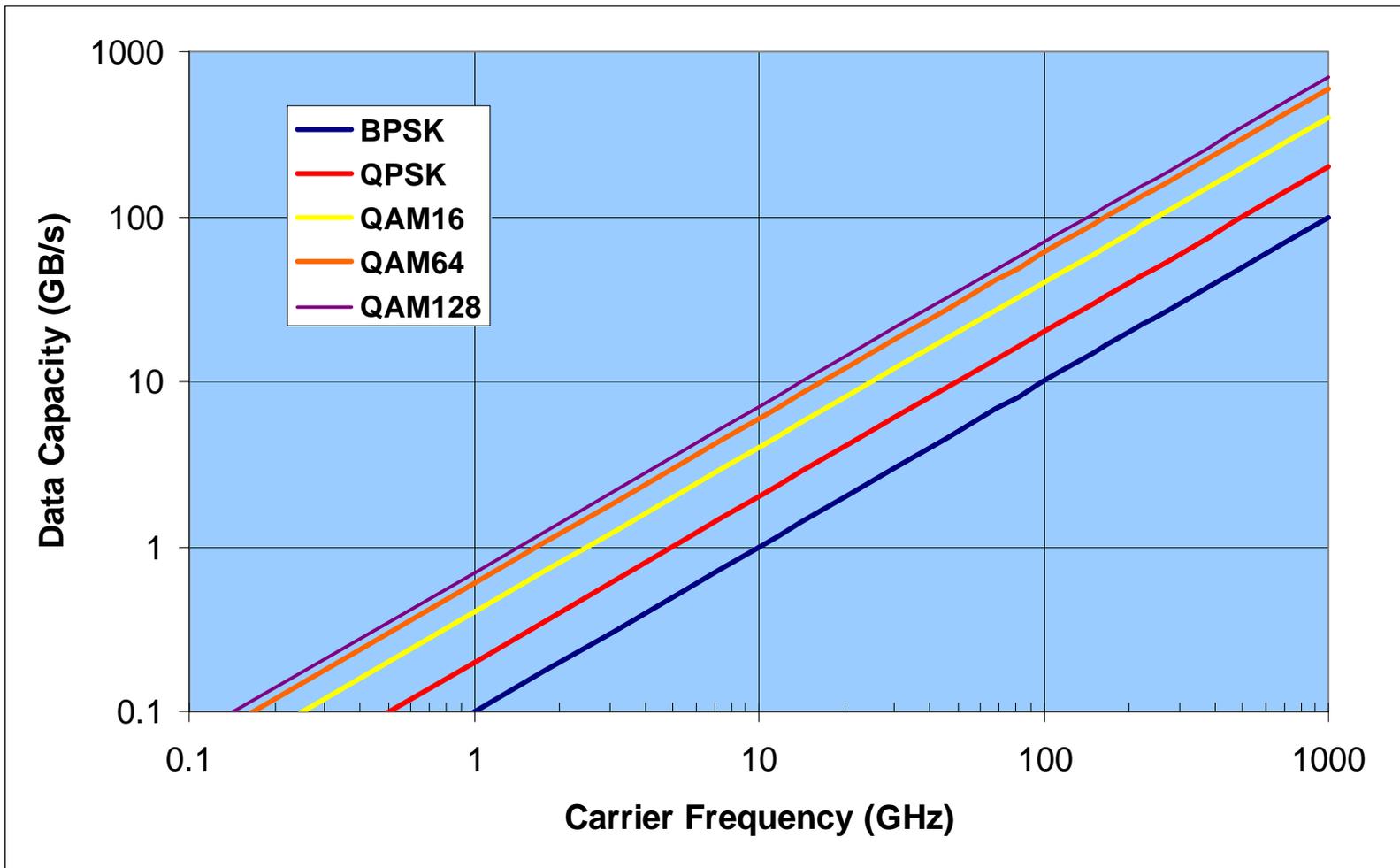
**Battelle has developed a method to transmit 10 Gb/s over a wireless link. The application allows the wireless transport of 10 Gb Ethernet at distances to 2-5 km.**

# Why Millimeter-waves?



**Millimeter-wave frequencies offer good transmission through fog, clouds and rain**

# Why Millimeter-waves?



**Millimeter-wave frequencies can support large data capacities**

# Why Work in the Optical Domain?

## Advantages of Optical Approach:

### 1. Frequency Agile

- mmW carrier can be varied for 35 GHz to 700 GHz from the same optical source. There are no millimeter-wave systems that have this level of frequency agility.

### 2. Signal Interconnections

- Optical interconnects are used throughout system, reducing loss and improving signal quality. With millimeter-wave systems, all interconnections will be either waveguide or cable. Both have higher loss than the equivalent optical interconnects.

### 3. Low Reflections Between Components

- Optical interconnections have inherently low back reflections due to the excellent index match between the optical fibers and optical waveguide components.

### 4. Antenna Remoting

- Is accomplished with optical fibers to the photodiode

### 5. Phase Independent Amplification (PIA)

- Optical amplifiers have significantly better PIA over millimeter-wave amplifiers
- This will improve the overall phase noise of the system

### 6. Direct Modulation not possible at millimeter-waves

- There is no present means of modulating a millimeter-wave carrier directly at 10 Gb/s. Therefore, spectral efficient modulation approaches will be required.

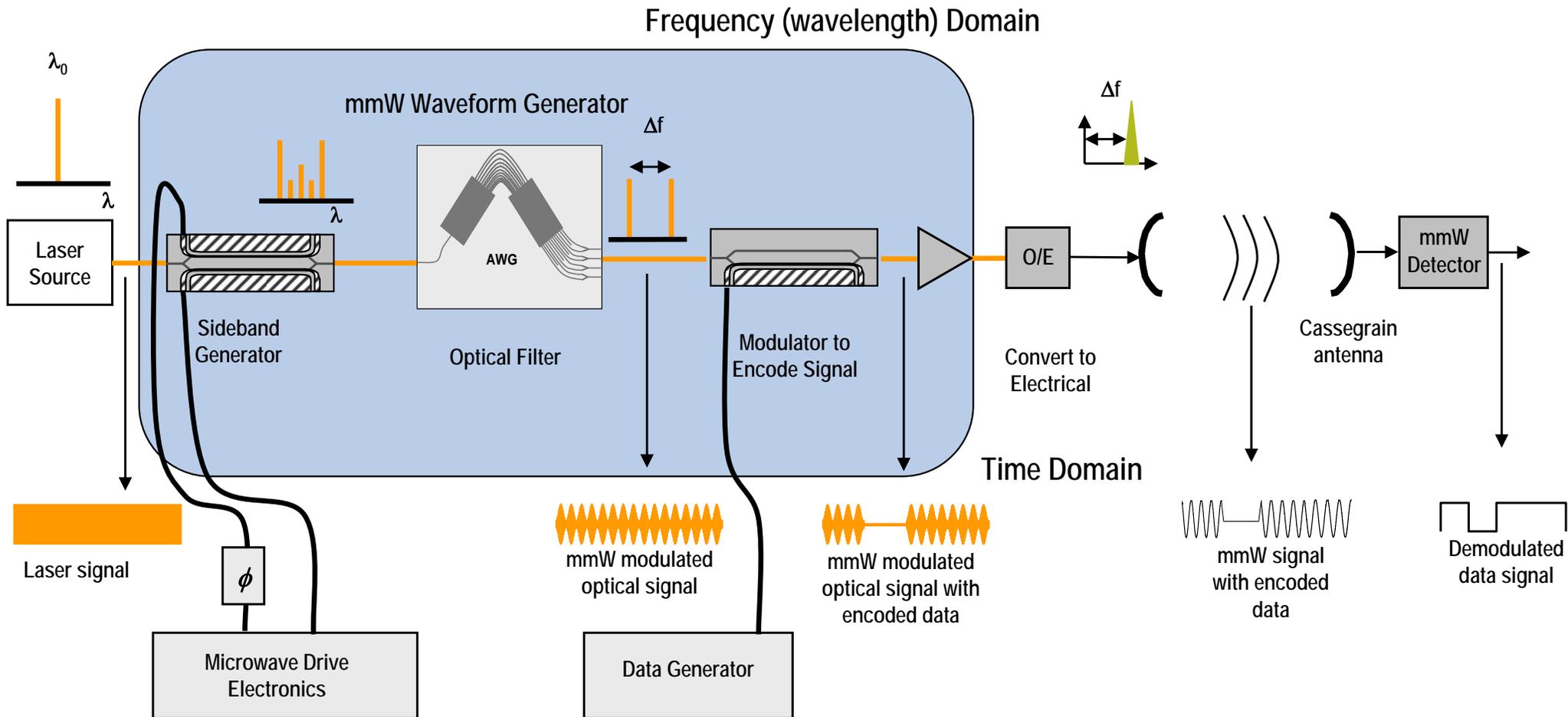
### 7. Power Consumption

- The electronic components needed to achieve 10 GB/s modulation on a millimeter-wave components will require at least 10x the power needed for achieving the same modulation rate using the optical technique.

### 8. System Cost

- It is estimated that the component costs for achieving 10 GB/s using millimeter-wave components will be at least 10X higher than for the optical system achieving the same data rates.

# mmW Signal Generation



This block diagram outlines a wireless communication system capable of transmitting data in excess of 10 GB/s that uses an over-driven modulator to generate multiple sidebands. Various modulators, including lithium niobate and electrooptic polymer modulators, have been used to generate sidebands and encode data.

- Ref: 1) A. Hirata, M. Harada, and T. Nagatsuma, *J. Lightw. Tech.*, Vol. 21, No. 10, Oct. 2003.  
2) R. Ridgway and D. Nippa, *Photonics Tech. Let.*, Vol. 20, No. 8, April 15, 2008

# Lithium Niobate Modulators

- Fujitsu FT7912ER

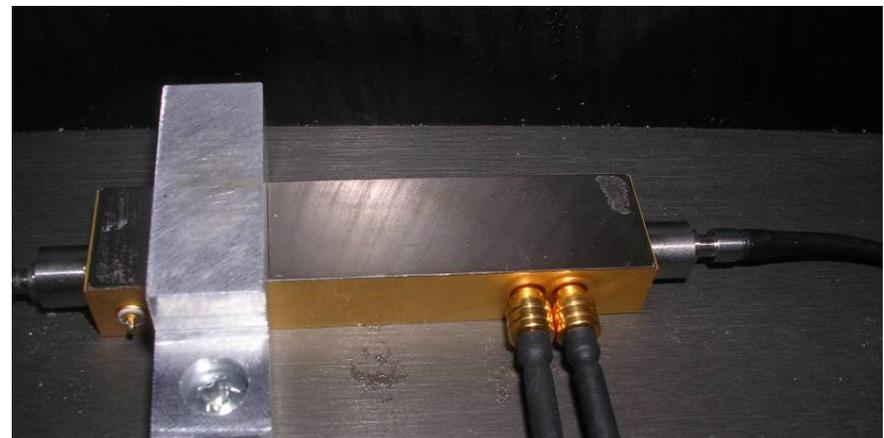
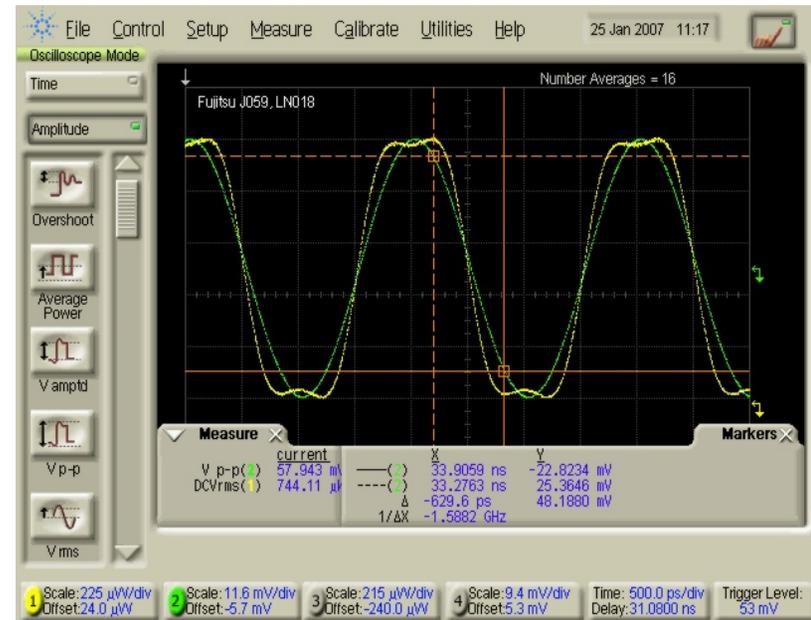
- Dual Drive 10 GB/s Modulator

- Specifications

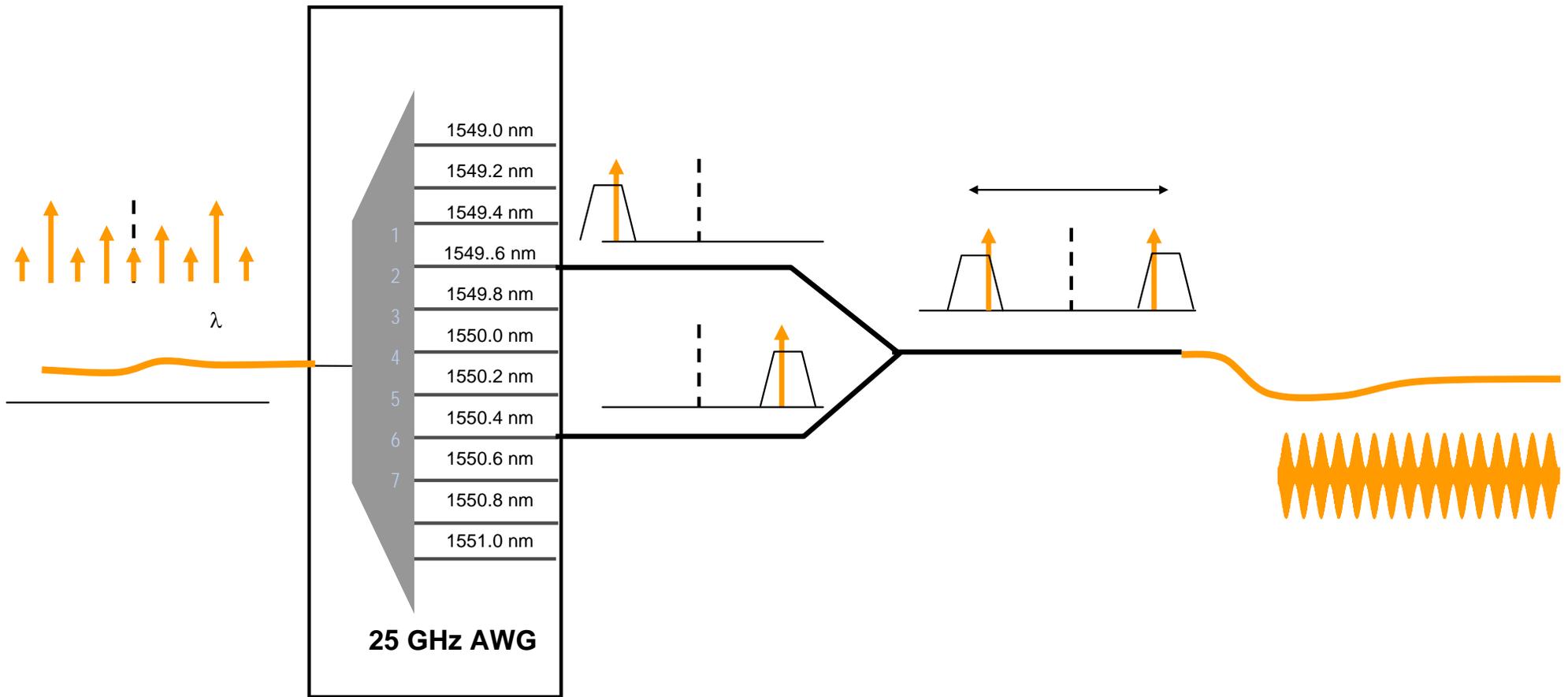
- $V_{\pi}$  (push-pull) = 2.6 volts @10 GHz
- Optical Loss = 6.0 dB

- Measured

- $V_{\pi}$ (push-pull) = 2 volts @DC
- $V_{\pi}$ (push-pull) = 2.4 volts @500 MHz
- Optical Loss = 5.25 dB

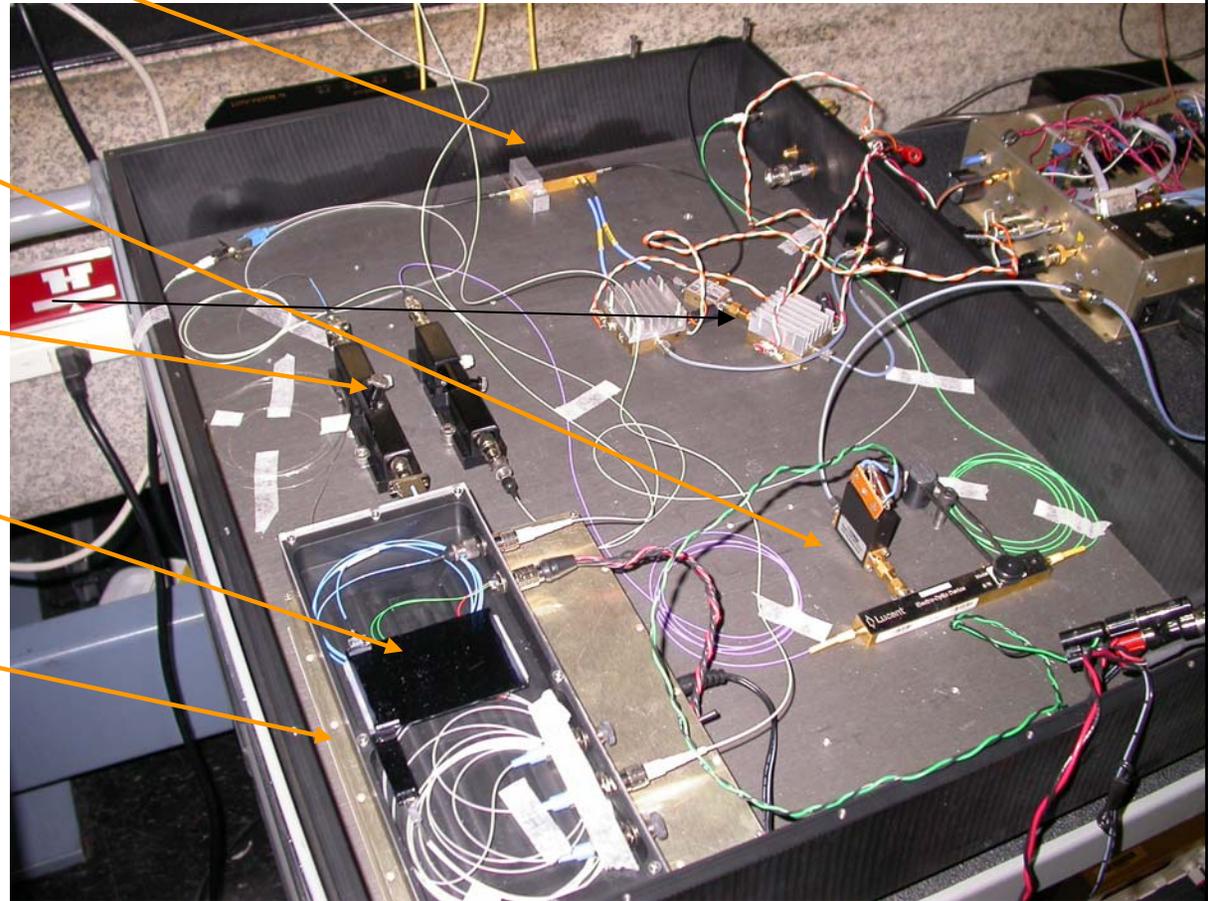


# Combining the Filtered Signals



# Photo of Waveform Generator

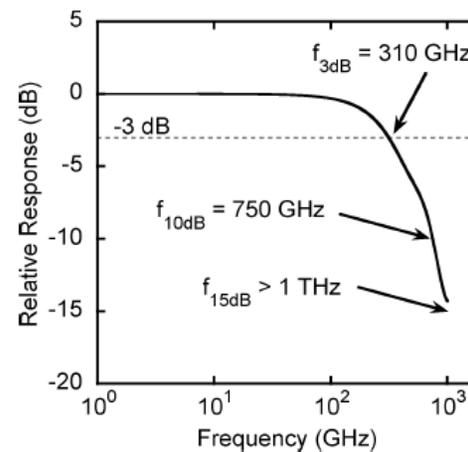
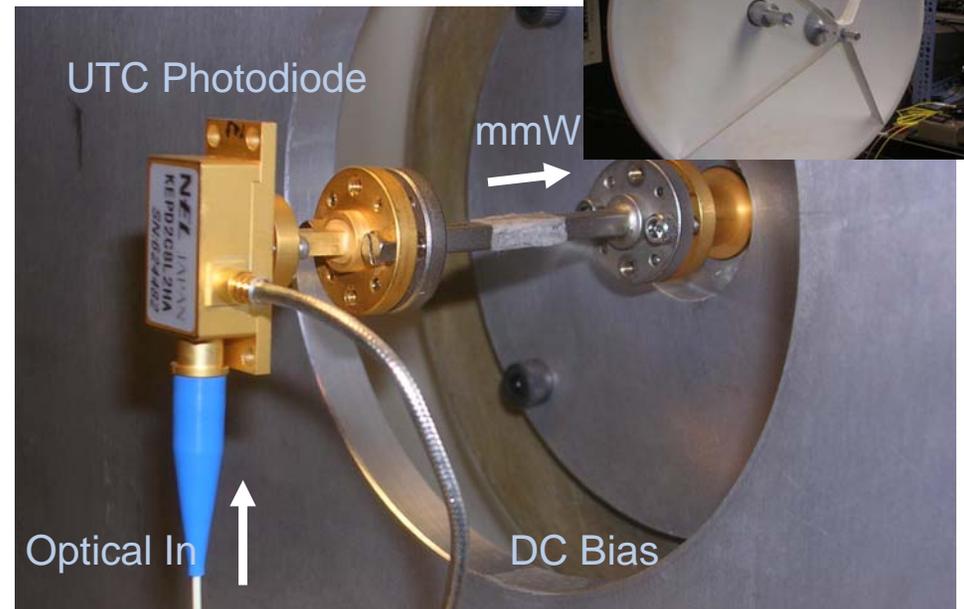
- Modulator as Sideband Generator
- Modulator as Data Encoder
- Polarization Controllers
- Arrayed Waveguide Grating
- Diode Laser Source



# Optical-to-mmW Conversion-UTC

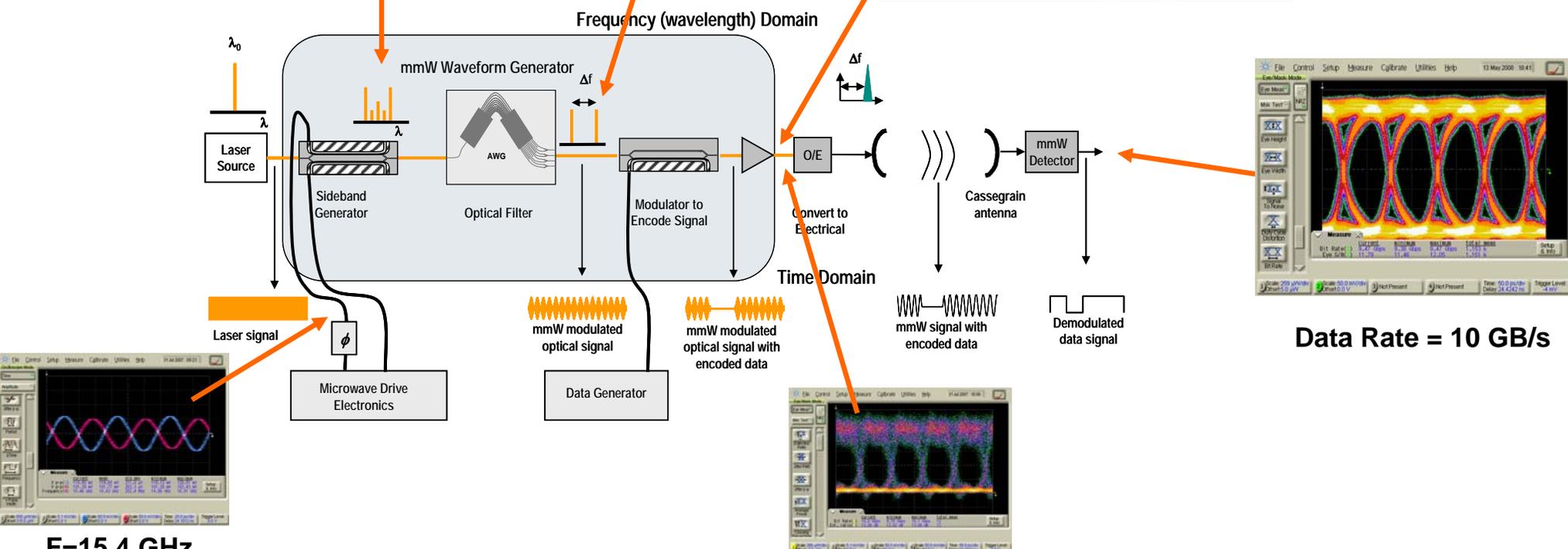
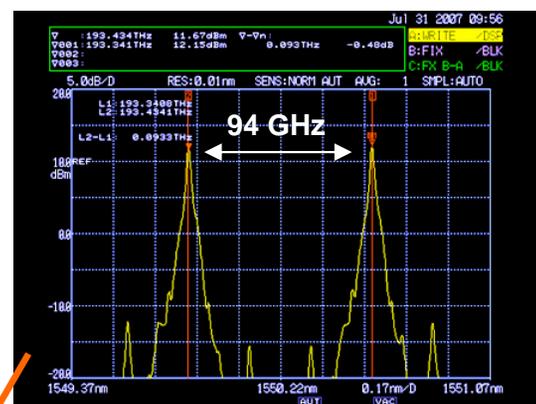
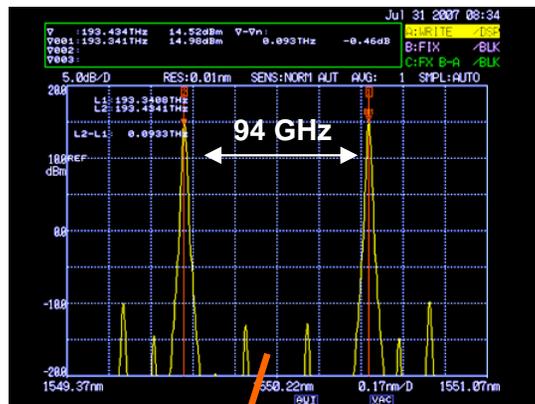
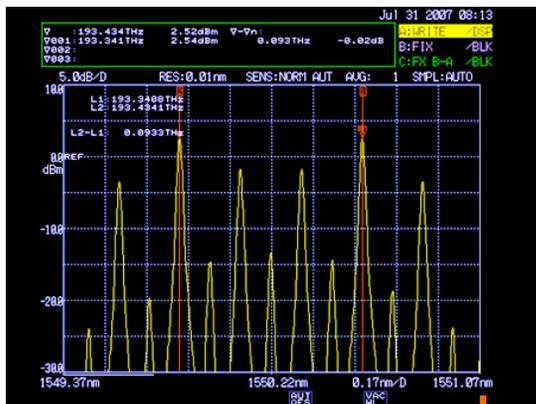
- Uni-Traveling-Carrier Photodiode

- Developed by NTT
- Technology: InP/InGaAs
- 3 dB Bandwidth = 310 GHz
- mmW Power Out at 100 GHz:
  - 20 mW (pulsed)
  - 6 mW (continuous)
- Efficiency
  - Input Optical = 20 mW
  - Output mmW = 3 mW (at 94 GHz)



Ref: H. Ito, et. al. , IEEE, J. Sel Topics Quantum Elec., Vol 10, No. 4, 2004

# Photonic Generation of Millimeter-waves



F=15.4 GHz

Battelle's IR&D Program is focused on the use of photonic components for the analog and digital modulation of millimeter-waves.

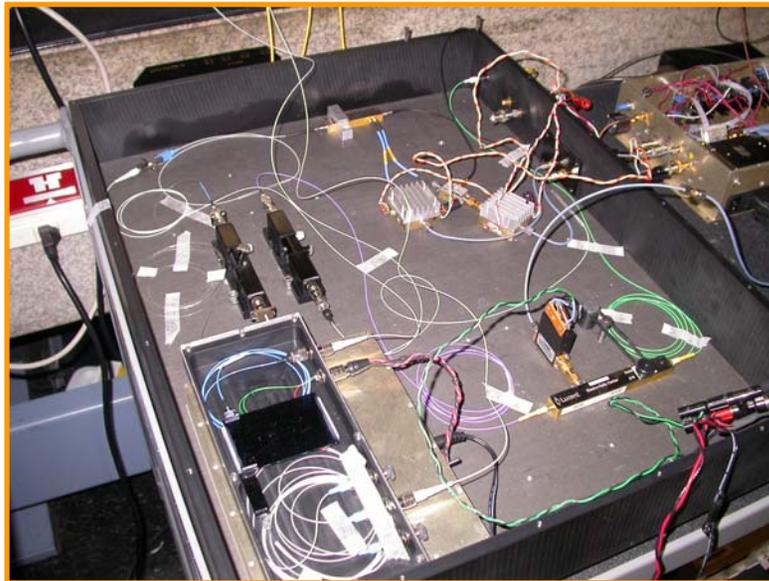
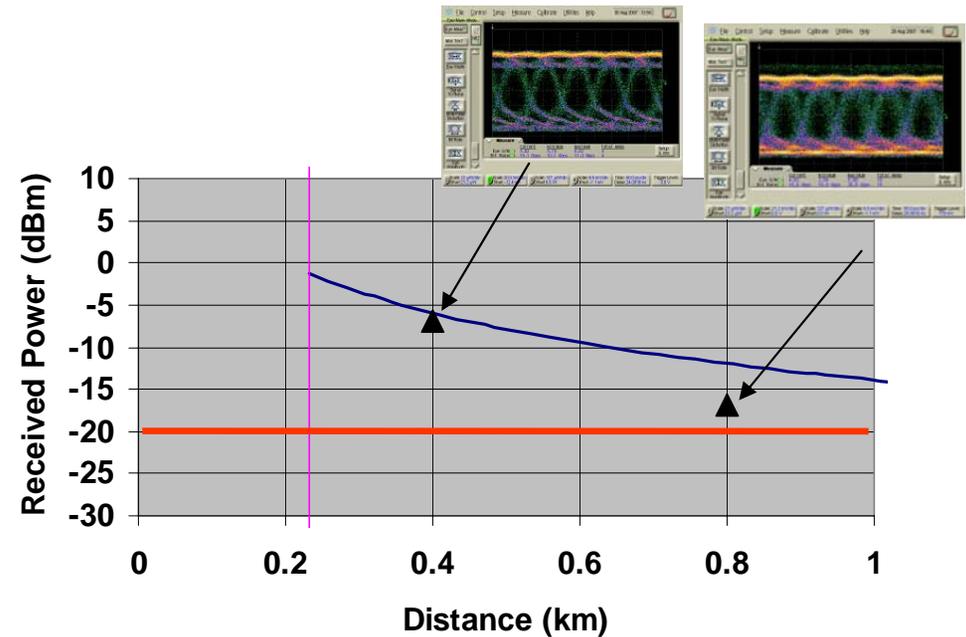
# Millimeter-wave Photonics

- **Applications:**

- Wireless Data Transmission
  - Data Rates to 12.5 GB/s
  - Analog signals to 10 GHz
- 10 GB Wireless Ethernet

- **Status**

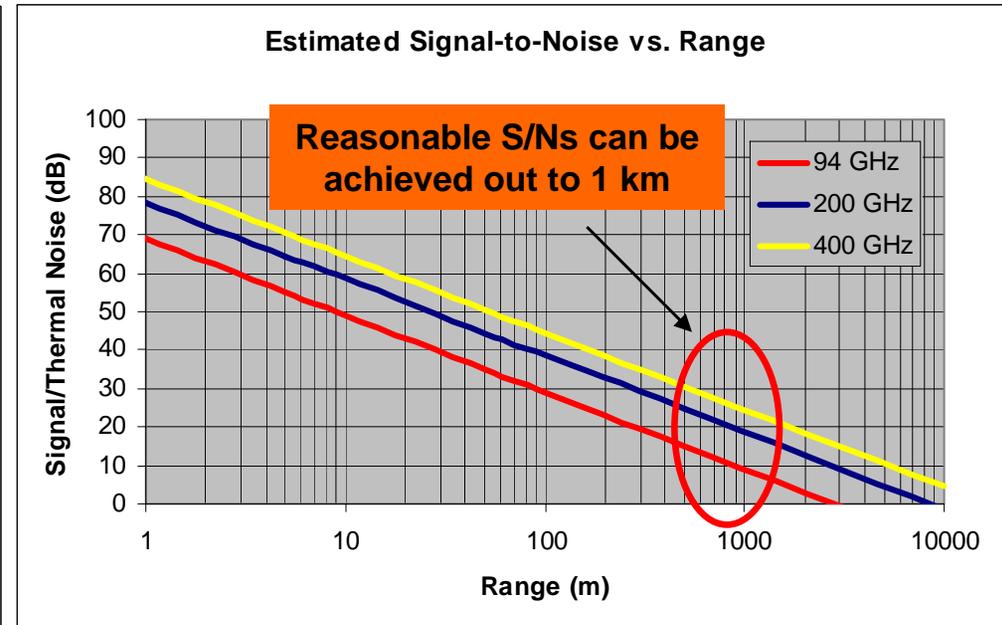
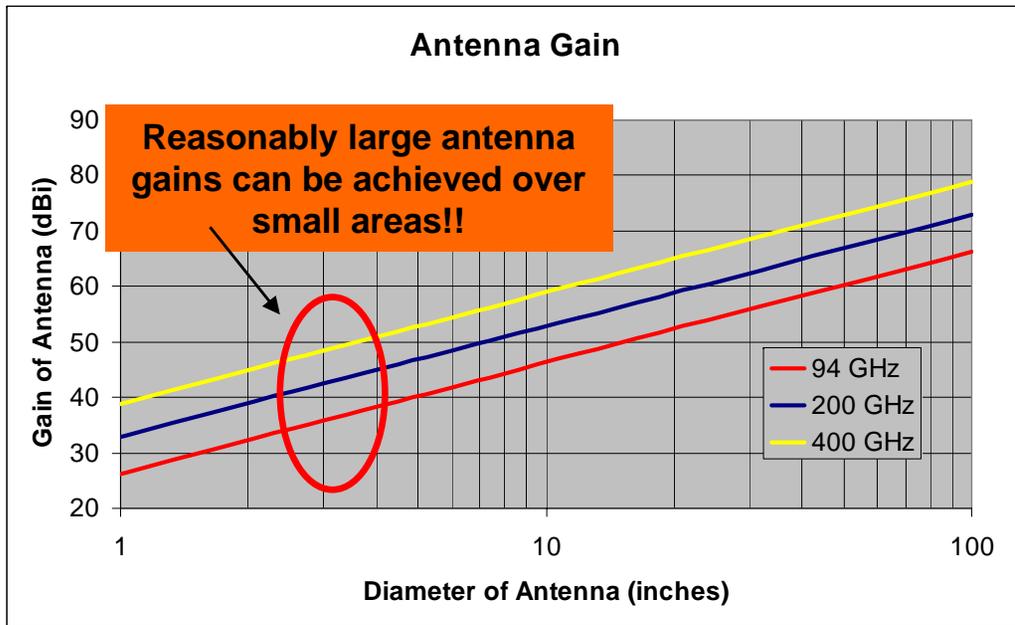
- mmW Carriers: 30 GHz - 350 GHz
- mmW Power: +3 dBm w/o amplification
- Data Rates: 5 GB/s – 12.5 GB/s



In August 2007, Battelle completed a field test to demonstrate 10 GB/s data transmission at 94 GHz.

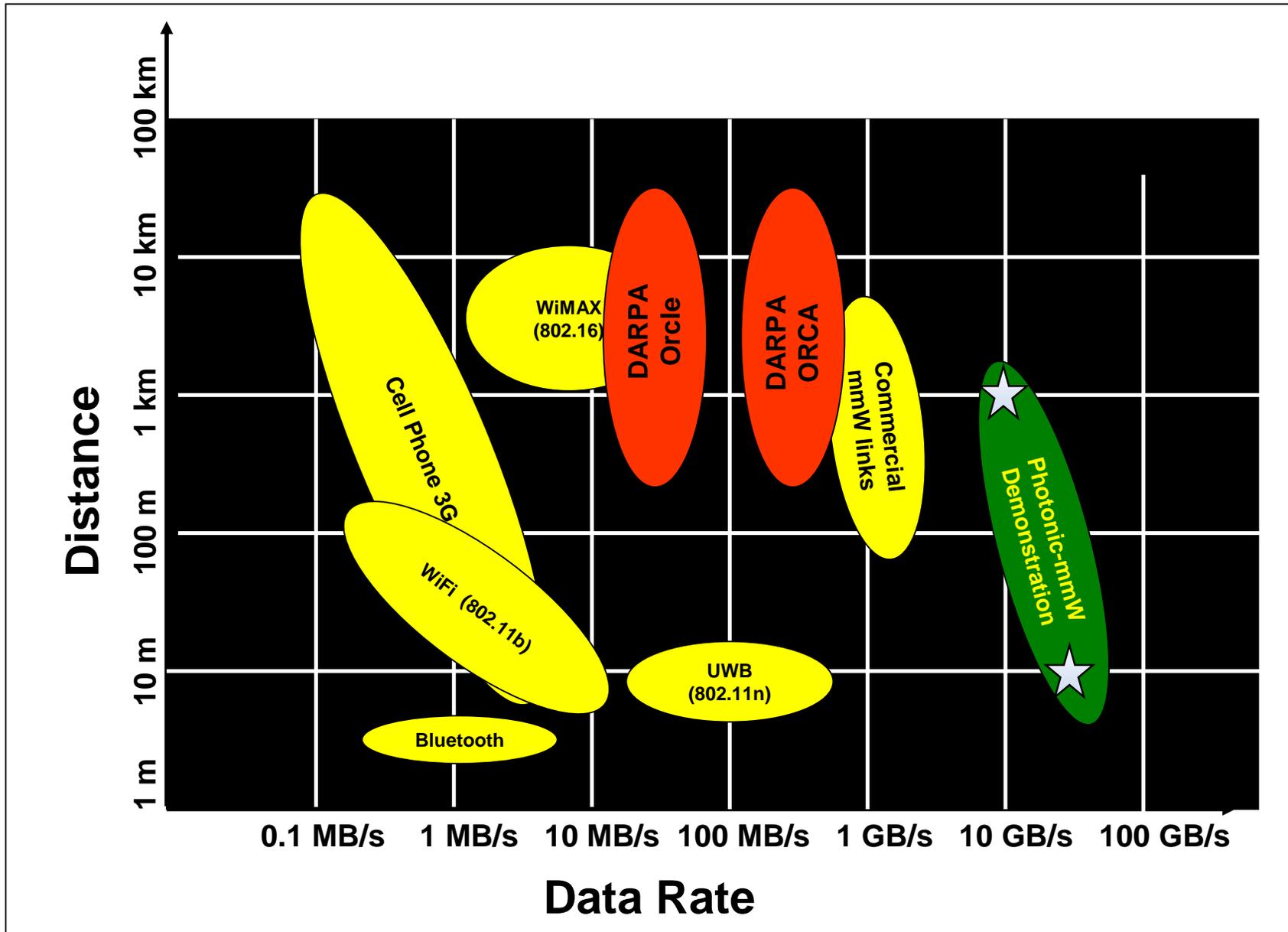
# Range Equations

$$P_{receiver} = P_{transmitter} + G_t + G_r - 20 \log \left[ 4\pi \frac{R}{\lambda_{mmw}} \right]$$



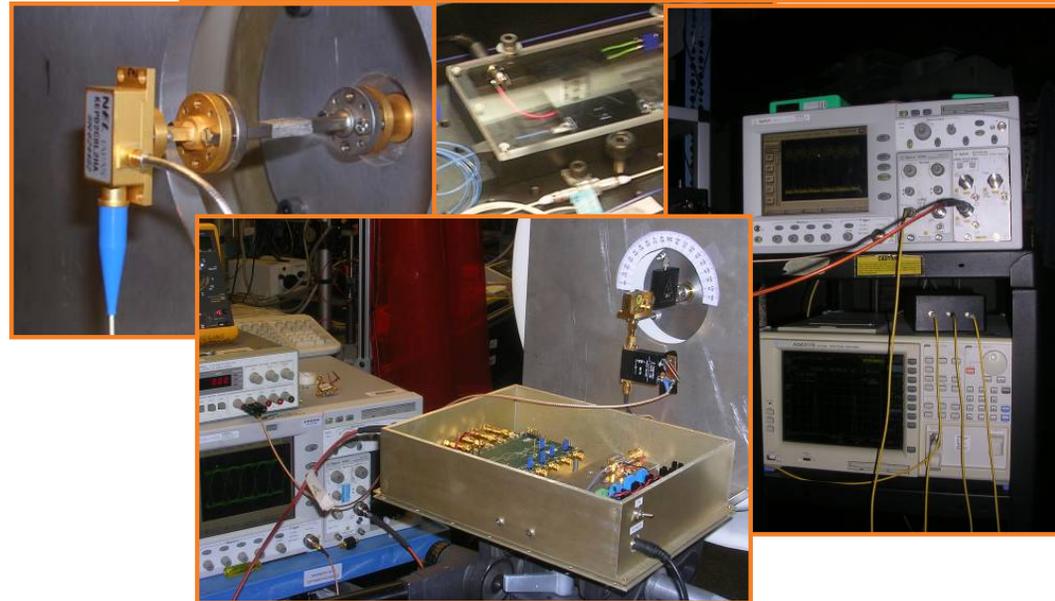
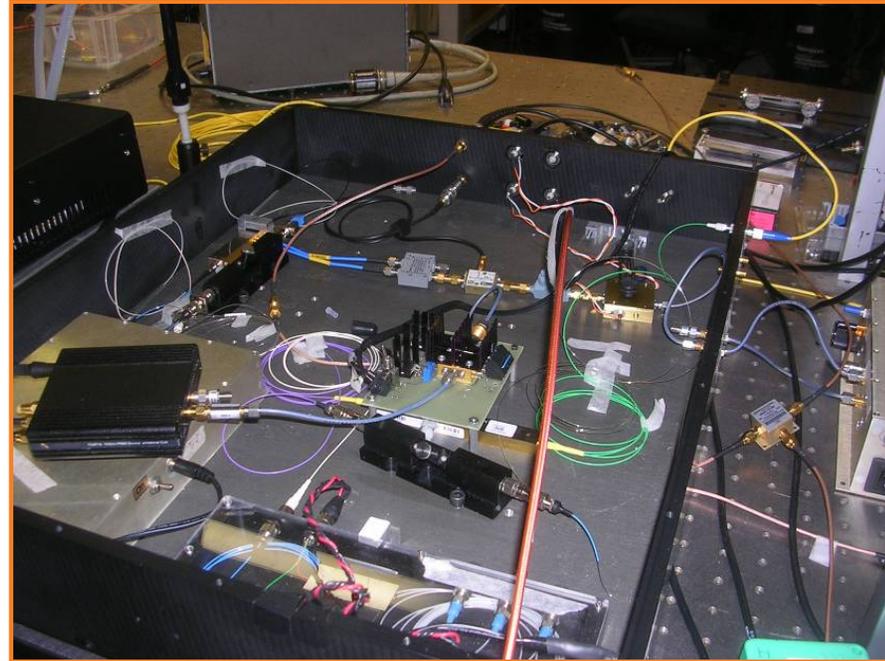
It is estimated that the Cell-Phone sized transceiver can have a range of in excess of 1 km with a data rate of 5 GB/s.

# Wireless Data Rates



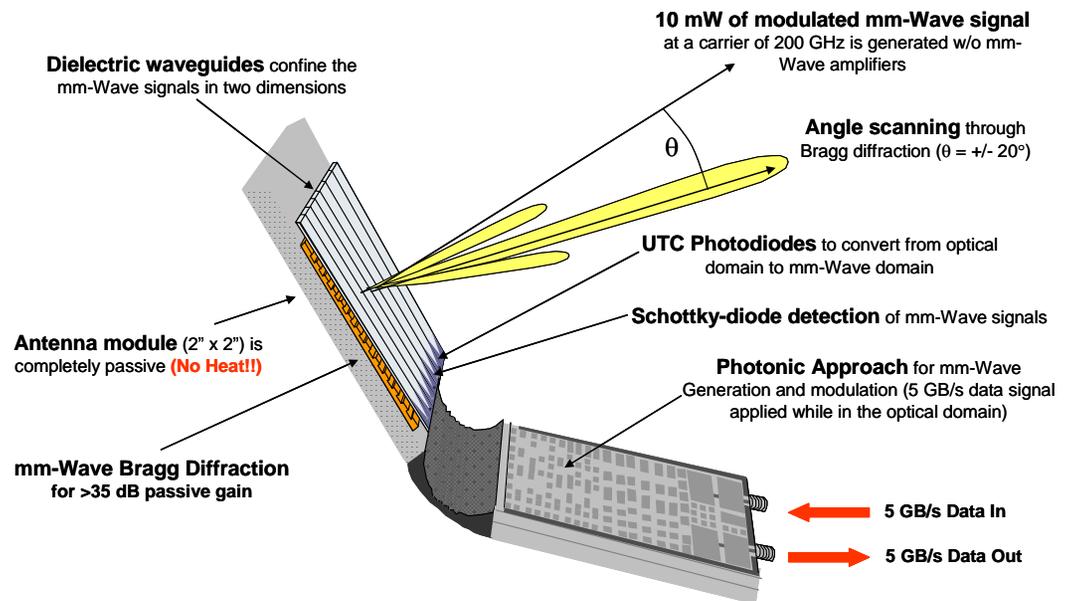
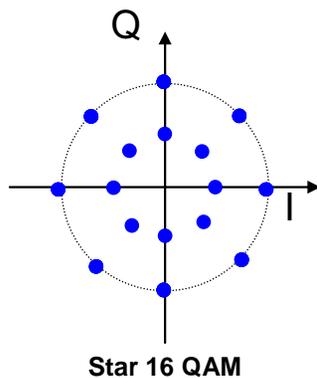
# Millimeter-wave Photonics Test Bed

- Photonic Components
  - Fixed and Tunable 1550 nm lasers
  - Arrayed Waveguide Gratings
  - Electrooptic Modulators
  - Optical Amplifiers
  - Polarization Controllers
- Microwave Components
  - Frequency Sources
  - Amplifiers
- Millimeter-wave Components
  - Waveguides, Couplers, Splitters
  - Schottky Diode Detectors
  - Low Noise Amplifiers
  - Cassegrain and Horn Antennas
- Test Equipment
  - Agilent E8363B mmW Network Analyzer
  - 12.5 Gb/s BERT



# Accomplishments and Path Forward

- Battelle has developed a mmW communications link
- Field Tests have confirmed operation out to 1 km
- A Tri-Band System, operating at 35 GHz, 94 GHz and 140 GHz, has been built and demonstrated in the lab.
- Duplex Operation has been verified to 10 Gb/s
- Plans for Further Development
  - Consider Spectral Efficient Coding
    - QAM at millimeter-wave Frequencies



# The Battelle Development Team

- Principal Investigator:
  - Dr. Richard W. Ridgway
    - Senior Research Leader at Battelle
    - 25 years of integrated optics and microwave experience with lithium niobate, silica waveguides, and EO polymers.
    - Architect of Battelle's mm-Wave Photonics test bed.
    - Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering (focus: communication theory)
    - 21 U.S. Patents in integrated optical components for microwave and millimeter-wave applications
- Electronics and Avionics Systems
  - 220 engineers and support staff
  - State-of-the-art clean room facility
  - Fully equipped integrated optics test facility
  - Microwave/mm-Wave laboratories and test equipment

