




Terahertz based
ultra high bandwidth
wireless networks
for beyond 5G

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TERAPOD

Simulation demo: THz links in
a data centre environment

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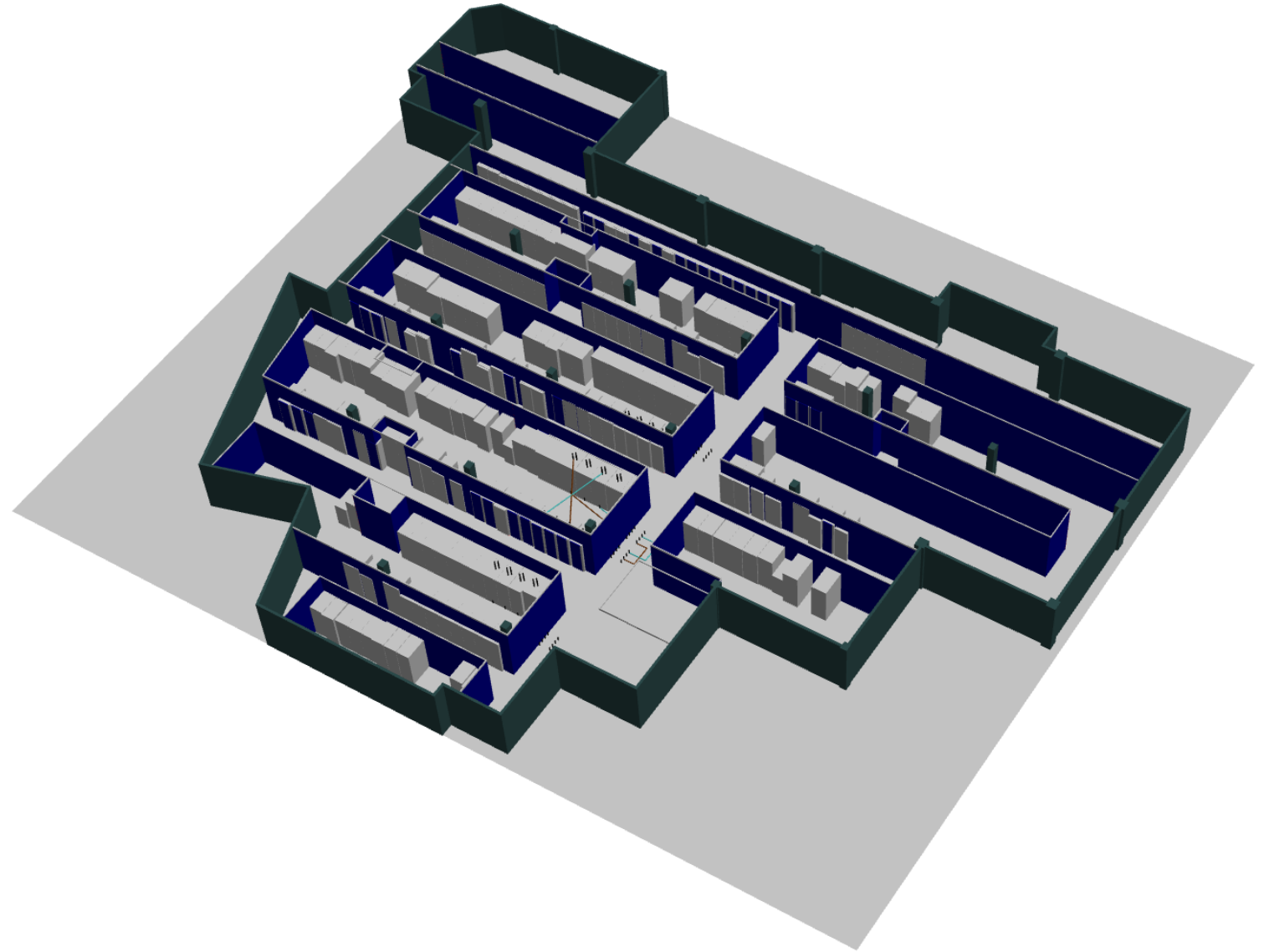
This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under Grant Agreement 761579 TERAPOD.

TERAPOD Final Workshop (May-2021)



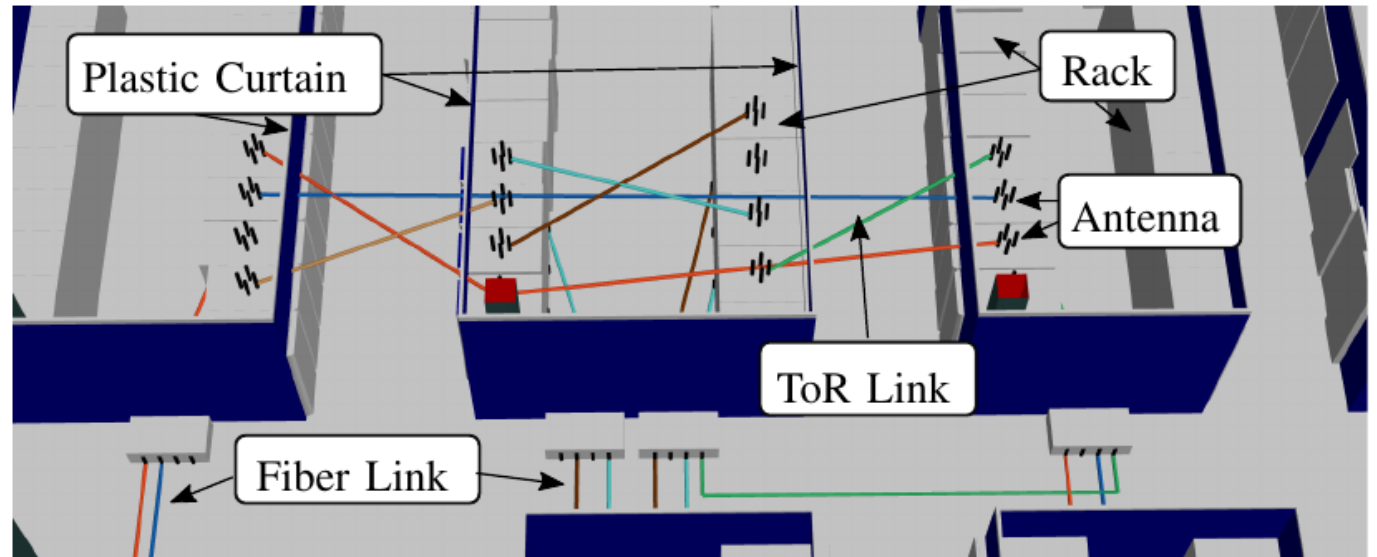
Presentation overview

- Scenario
- Methodology
- Parameters
- Live Demo



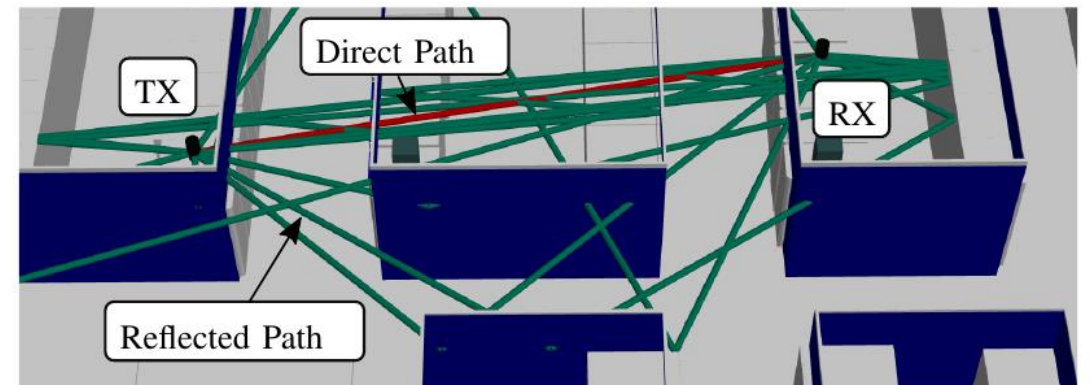
Simulation Scenario

- 3D Model of the Dell EMC Research Data Centre
- 16 racks
- Each rack with 4 Top-of-Rack antennas (90° steering range)
- 3 events simulated
 - Link failure detection and boost procedure
 - Interference detection
 - Short & long link flexibility



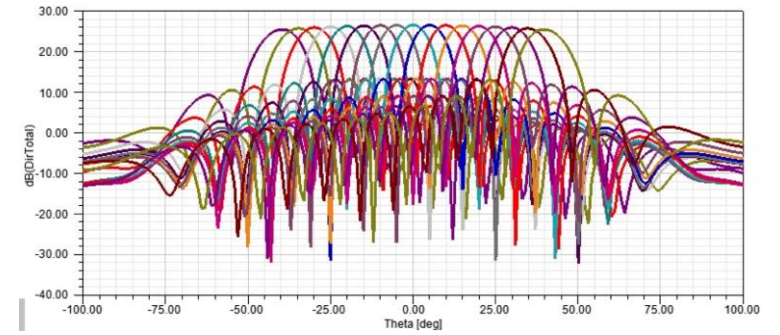
Simulation Methodology

- Define events
- PHY layer simulation
 - Ray tracing of the scenario
 - 15 x 15 impulse responses for each TX – RX pair
 - 57600 IRs
 - Segmentation to quasi-static states
 - Link level simulation of interference links
 - Superposition of interference according to states
 - Link level simulation of signal links
 - Evaluation of BER, SINR, data rate
- DLL and NET based on PHY results

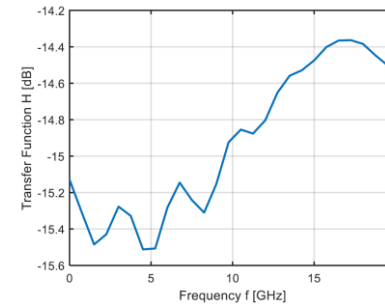


Simulation Parameters

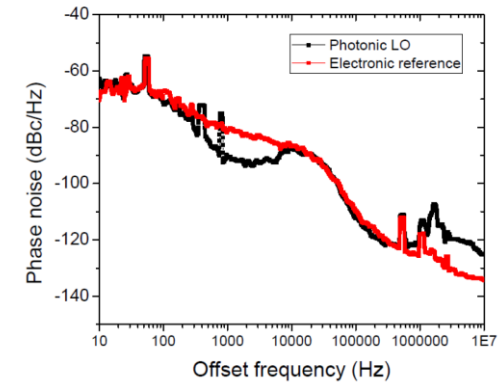
- TERAPOD
 - -8 dBm TX power
 - INESC 16 x 16 patch antenna array, 24 dBi, HPBW 7°
 - Simulated antenna pattern as a function of steering angle
 - ACST LNA characteristics: noise figure and S-parameters
- IEEE 802.15.3d THz-SC PHY
 - LDPC 11/15
 - QPSK
 - 2.16 GHz channel bandwidth
- General
 - 1 Gbit transmitted → best BER of $1 \cdot 10^{-9}$
 - 300 GHz carrier frequency
 - Thermal noise, $k \cdot B \cdot T \cdot F$, -68.51 dBm
 - Power amplifier and phase noise characteristics from ThoR



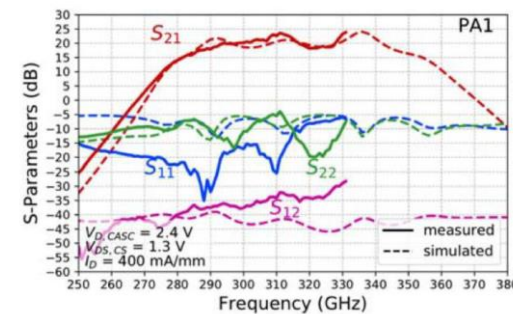
Antenna pattern for different steering angle



LNA characteristics



Phase noise characteristics [2]



PA characteristics [1]



Simulation Demonstrator

- Let's have a look at the demonstrator.



Conclusions

- Interference limits performance
 - Interference mitigation by frequency multiplexing
 - Side lobes can be decreased in future
- Balanced link budget
 - Assure clear direct path (line-of-sight)
 - Reduce multipath propagation
 - Higher TX power would allow higher bandwidth
 - TX power increased during the project from ≈ -25 dBm to -10 dBm





Thank you for your attention!



[1] L. John, A. Tessmann, A. Leuther, P. Neining, T. Merkle and T. Zwick, "Broadband 300-GHz Power Amplifier MMICs in InGaAs mHEMT Technology," in IEEE Transactions on Terahertz Science and Technology, vol. 10, no. 3, pp. 309-320, May 2020.

[2] Dan, I., Ducournau, G., Hisatake, S., Szriftgiser, P., Braun, R., & Kallfass, I. (2020). A superheterodyne 300 GHz wireless link for ultra-fast terahertz communication systems. International Journal of Microwave and Wireless Technologies, 12(7), 578-587.

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