



Development of a Photonics-based Wireless Signal Receiver for Terahertz Communication at 375 GHz

K. Miyake⁽¹⁾, T. Kaji⁽²⁾, A. Kanno^(2,3), I. Morohashi⁽²⁾, A. Otomo⁽²⁾, H. Kishikawa⁽⁴⁾, T. Yasui⁽⁴⁾ and S. Hisatake^(1,*)

(1) Gifu University, Gifu, Japan, [http:// www.sh-research-lab.com/](http://www.sh-research-lab.com/)

(2) National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT), Kobe and Koganei, Japan

(3) Nagoya Institute of Technology, Nagoya, Japan

(4) Tokushima University, Tokushima, Japan

(*) hisatake.shintaro.f4@f.gifu-u.ac.jp

The evolution toward Beyond 5G/6G networks necessitates the integration of an expansive array of base stations within the network infrastructure. Concurrently, there is an escalating demand for communication capacity, necessitating network densities exceeding Tbps/km² [1]. To construct networks of such unprecedented density, deployment of numerous small cells is essential. Traditional fiber-optic networks have been the backbone for mobile backhaul and fronthaul, facilitating connectivity between base stations and remote antenna units. Nonetheless, in the advent of Beyond 5G/6G, deploying optical fiber for all connections becomes impractical [2]. Consequently, there is a growing anticipation for the development of integrated network technologies that enable seamless convergence of high-capacity wireless and optical fiber systems, exemplified by terahertz (THz) wireless communication modalities.

Recently, we demonstrated the principle of the THz receiver at 100 GHz [3]. The system employs an antenna-integrated electro-optic (EO) polymer modulator, which generates the optical sideband by receiving RF signal with the integrated antennas then the generated modulation sideband is down-converted to the baseband by the optical coherent detection. Owing to the capability of the frequency up-converted RF signal for transmission via optical fiber networks, this receiver design facilitates the convergence of wireless and optical fiber systems.

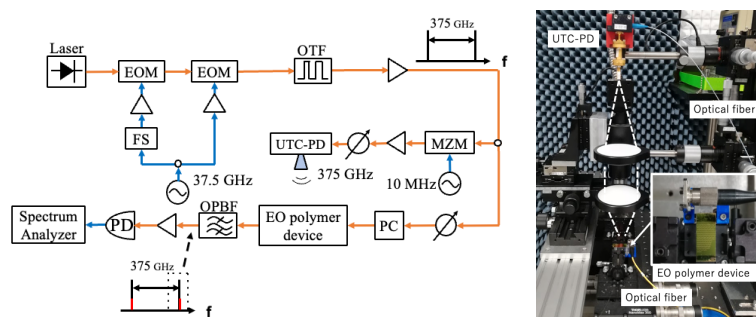


Fig.1 Photonics-based THz signal receiver system

Figure 1 illustrates the schematic of a THz wireless signal receiver. Selected components of the frequency comb generated by the EOMs are used as an optical LO signal. This dual-tone signal is subsequently introduced to the EO polymer device. In the proof-of-concept experiment, 375 GHz RF signal is generated using a uni-traveling-carrier photodiode (UTC-PD). In the presentation, we will show the basic characteristics of the system.

Acknowledgments: This research has been partly conducted under the contract “R&D of high-speed THz communication based on radio and optical direct conversion” (JPJ000254) made with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications of Japan.

References

- [1] A. Shafie, N. Yang, C. Han, J. M. Jornet, M. Juntti, and T. Kurner, “Terahertz communications for 6G and beyond wireless networks: Challenges, key advancements, and opportunities,” *IEEE Network*, doi: 10.1109/MNET.118.2200057.
- [2] T. Kawanishi, “THz and photonic seamless communications,” *J. Lightwave Technol.*, Vol. 37, 1671–1679, 2019.
- [3] K. Miyake, H. Murakami, T. Kaji, A. Kanno, I. Morohoshi, A. Otomo, H. Kishikawa, T. Yasui, S. Hisatake, “Detection of a Terahertz Wireless Signal Using Photonics-based System with Electro-optic Polymer Device,” 2023 Photonics & Electromagnetics Research Symposium (PIERS), Prague, Czech Republic, 2023, pp. 2048-2051.