

#### 6G Enabling Technologies

#### From system to nano-electronics

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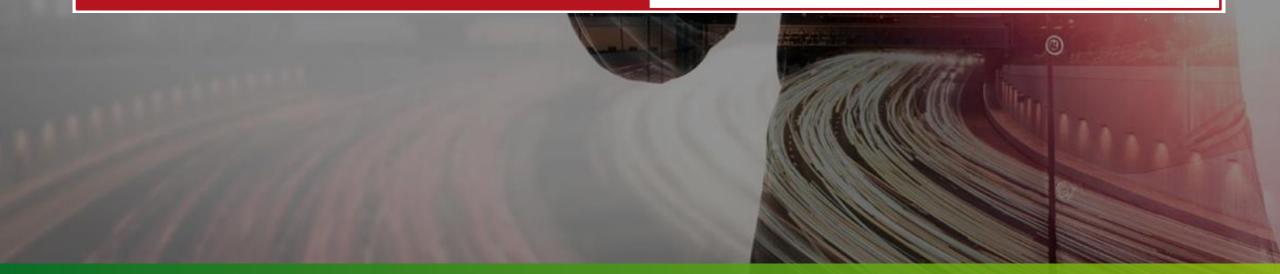
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Not just **the X-factor** performance improvement race new HW design, AI technologies, network management and operation...

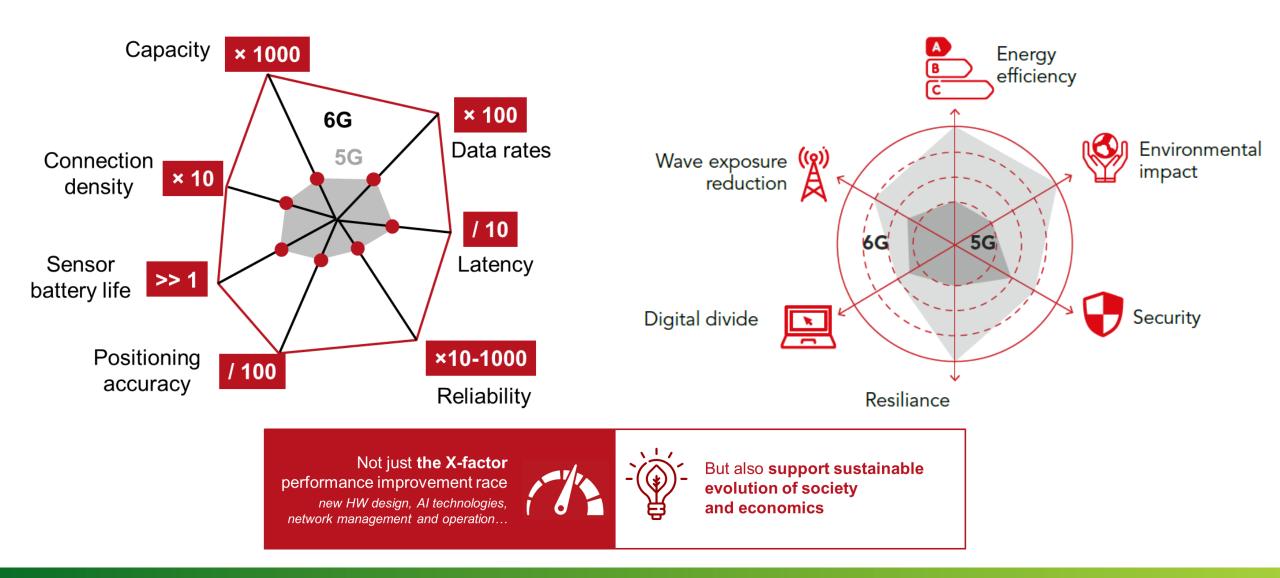


But also **support sustainable** evolution of society and economics



#### **TECHNOLOGY EXPECTATION SHIFT AT 2030 HORIZON**

> 6G target performance



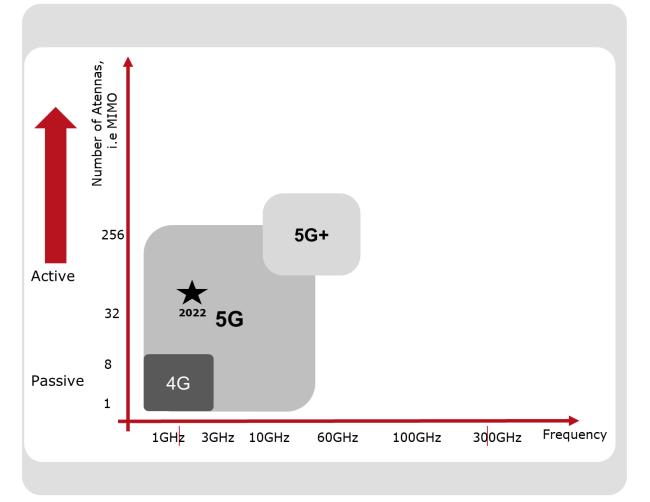


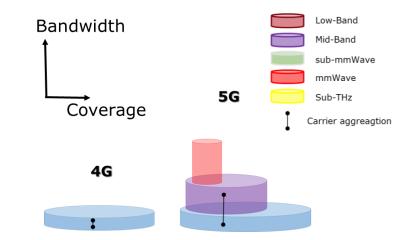
#### What could be

#### the next technologies

for 6G?



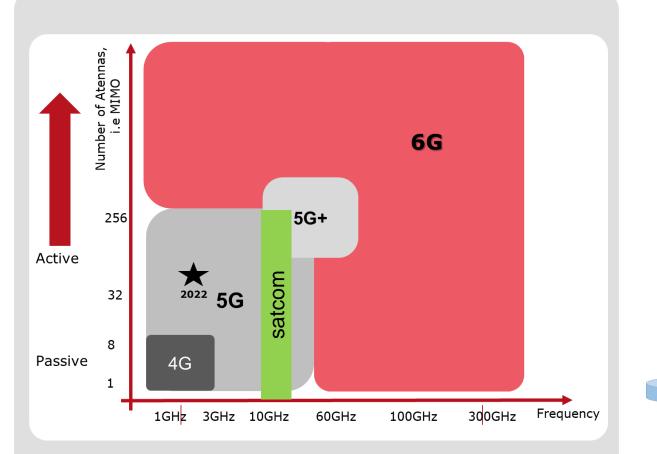


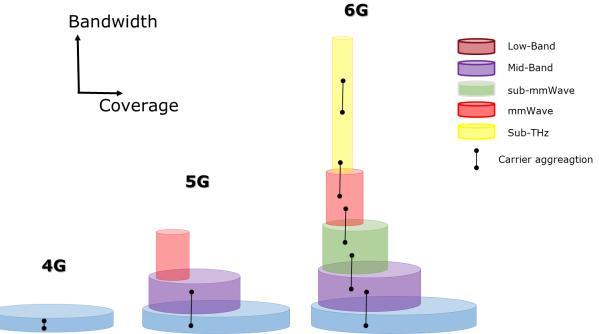


#### New spectrum (3,5GHz and mmWave) Massive MIMO

- Today deployment (France 01/2022)
  - ► 4G: 51.294 sites are in service
  - 5G: 9.185 sites are in service (3,5GHz)
     7.433 sites are in service (2,1GHz)
     13.504 sites are in service (700MHz)
     0 site (mmWave)
- US, Verizon 14.000 sites mmWave

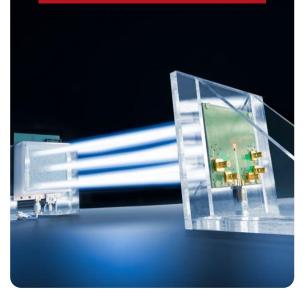


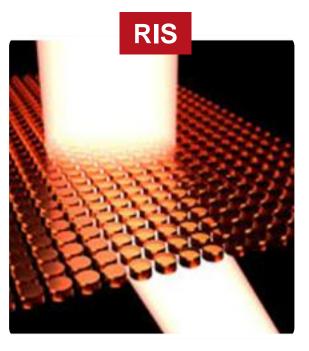






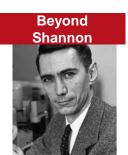
#### THz frequencies







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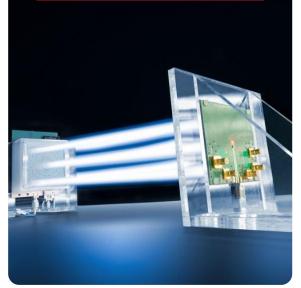
#### Optical networks

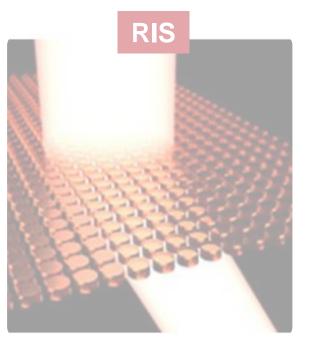


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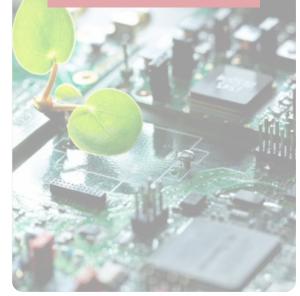






Sub-7GHz MIMO

#### Eco innovation











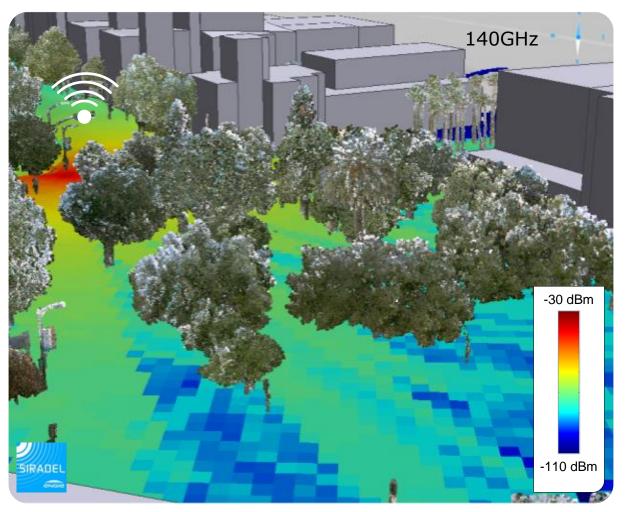
#### Optical networks



...



#### Spectrum above 100 GHz



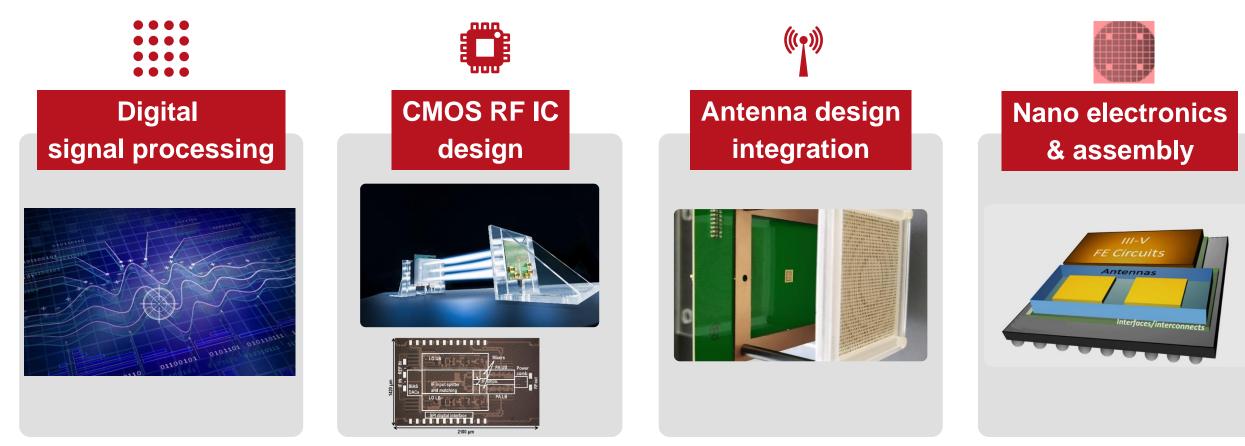
G. Gougeon et al"Assessment of sub-THz Mesh Backhaul Capabilities from Realistic Modelling at the PHY Layer," doi: 10.23919/EuCAP48036.2020.9135258.

# 52,6 GHz bandwidth identified for wireless communication

- Strong path loss and blockage
- Need for high gains and steerable antennas
- Strong to medium RF impairments

#### 

#### **MANY CHALLENGES TO ADDRESS**





## DOES IT REALLY WORK? 300GHz backhaul link

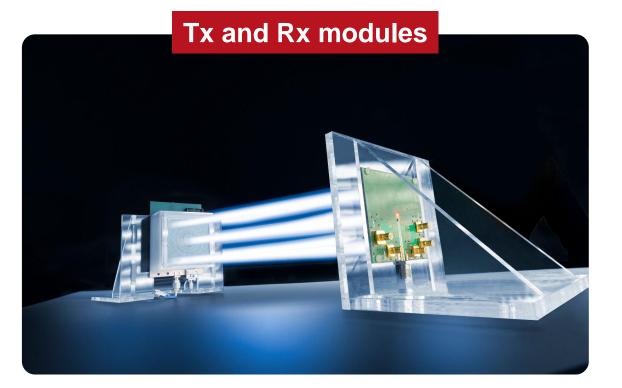




# Real time transmission of 4 aggregated channels

- Aggregation of 4 E-Band channels
- > 292, 294, 302, 304 GHz
- Integration is a key point
- ... energy consumption also!

# LetiPOINT-TO-POINT D-BANDC22 LechWIRELESS COMMUNICATION DEMONSTRATION



#### Main results

CH1	CH2	СНЗ	CH4	CH5	CH6	CH7	CH8
140.40GHz	142.56GHz	144.72GHz	146.88GHz	149.04GHz	151.20GHz	153.36GHz	155.52GHz
1.76Gbauds							
							****
EVM=9.7%	EVM=10.3dB	EVM=11.2%	EVM=10.7%	EVM=9.0%	EVM=10.1%	EVM=9.8%	EVM=9.5%
7.04Gb/s							
EVM=9.1%	EVM=9.4%	EVM=9.6%	EVM=9.0%	EVM=9.3%	EVM=9.8%	EVM=9.0%	EVM=8.6%
10.5Gb/s							

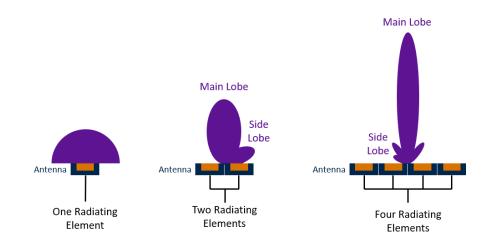
#### 84 Gb/s for 7.7 pJ/b

High data rate & energy efficiency demonstrated

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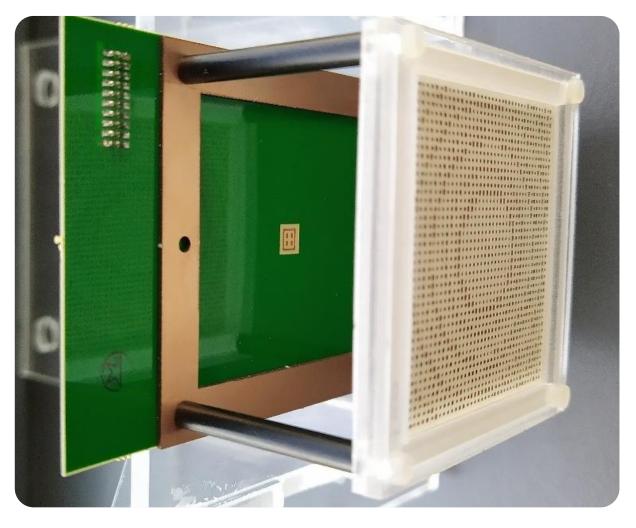
#### HOW TO DEAL WITH LOSS PROPAGATION AT HIGH FREQUENCY?

> Transmit array antenna at 140 GHz



#### Increase antenna gain through beamforming

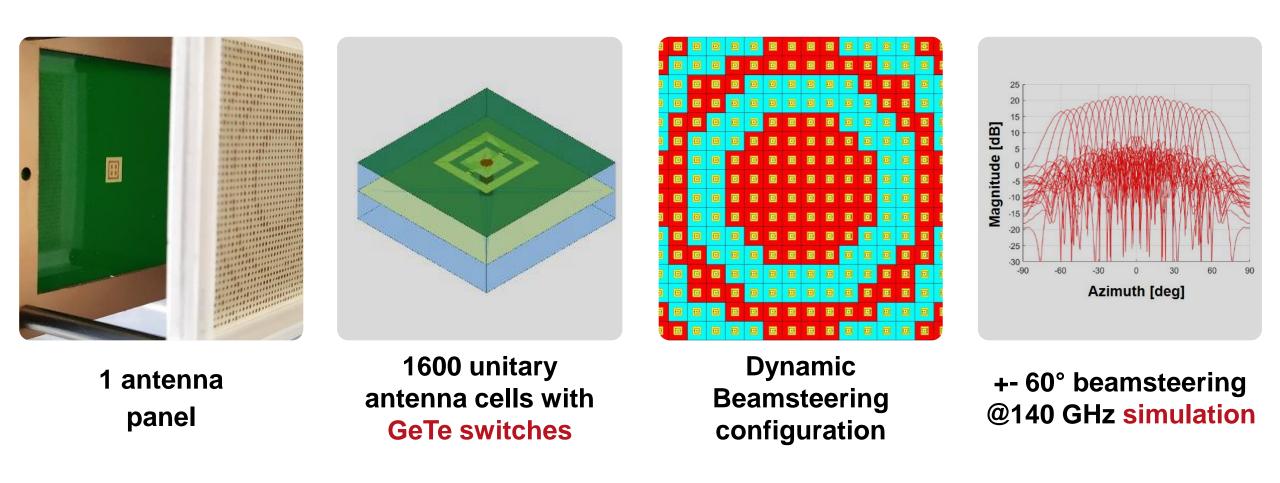
> Beamforming with 1 focal source illuminating a planar array of 1600 antenna elements
> 33 dBi Antenna gain



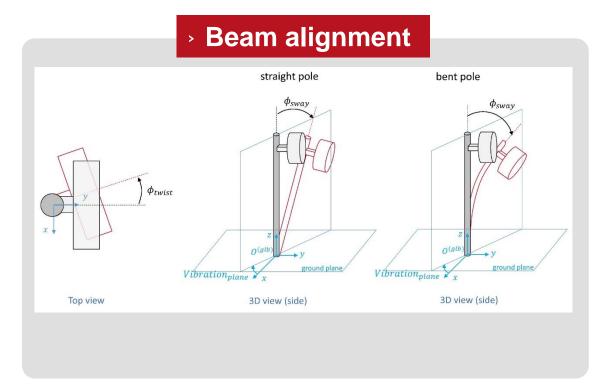
leti <sup>Ceatech</sup>

#### WHICH TECHNOLOGY TO PROVIDE ENERGY EFFICIENT ANTENNA SYSTEM?

> Phase Change Material for antenna unitary cells

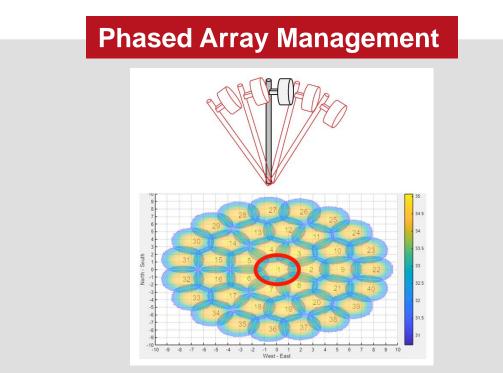


HOW TO TREAT EFFECTIVELY BEAM ALIGNMENT ?



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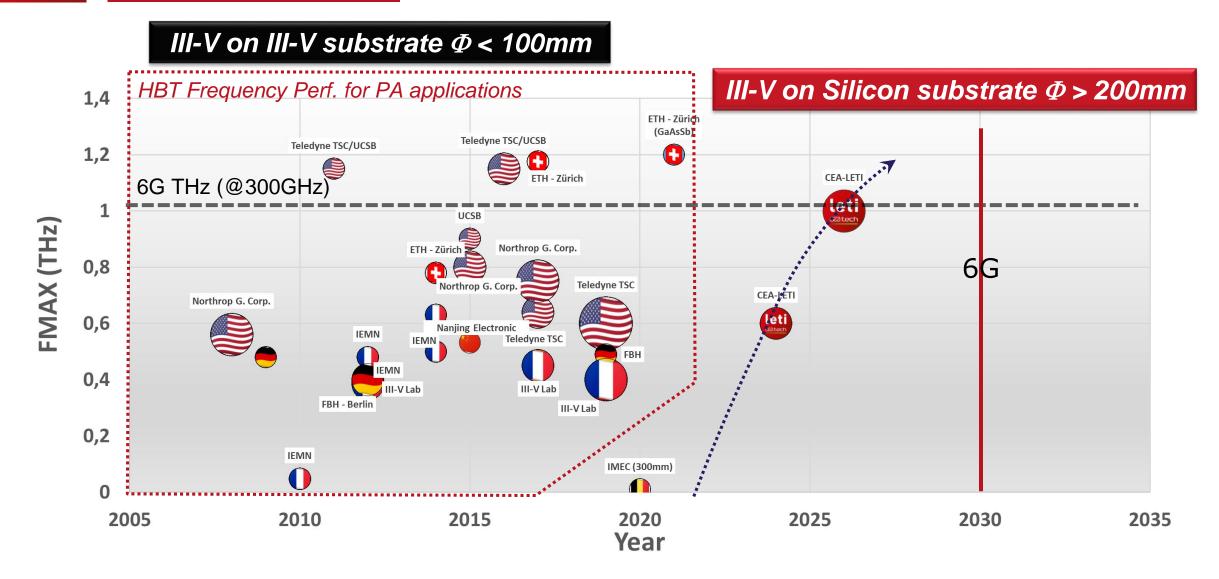
Ceatech



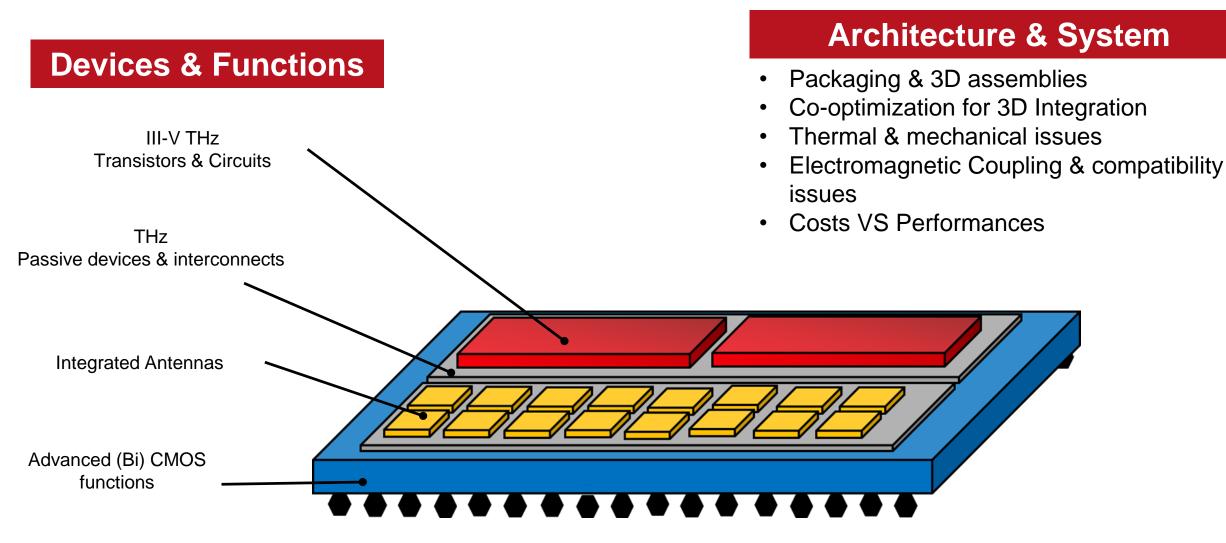
Pole vibration – twist and sway – due e.g. to wind and temperature change

1024 radiating elements, grouped by clusters of 4  $\rightarrow$  256 phase-shifters to control











## FDSOI

#### Perfect fit for 5G mmWave

#### 2021

Pixel 6 Pro supports 5G mmWave designed on Samsung's FDSOI 28nm platform

#### 2022

MediaTek Enters 5G mmWave Market [...] mmWave antenna-in-package module with mmW RF transceiver fabricated using GF 22FDX (FDSOI).

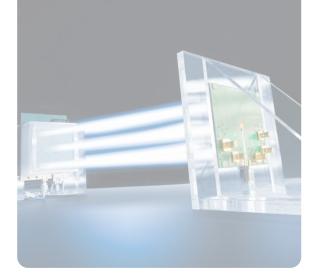


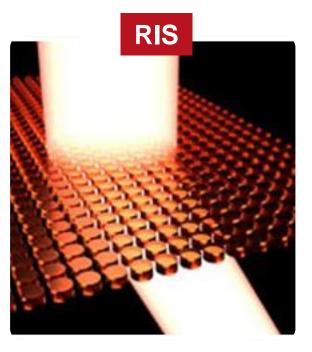
#### Heterogenous integration

#### The future of 6G mmWave



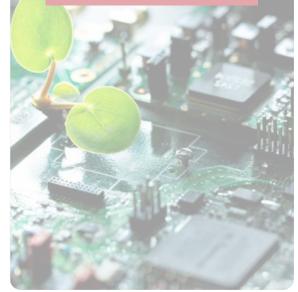
#### THz frequencies







#### Eco innovation











#### Optical networks

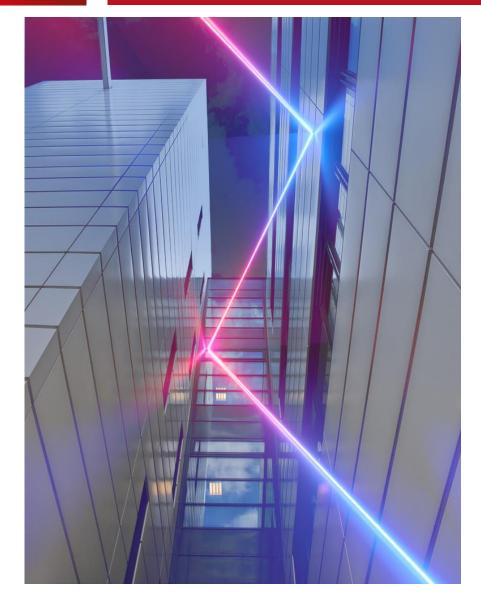


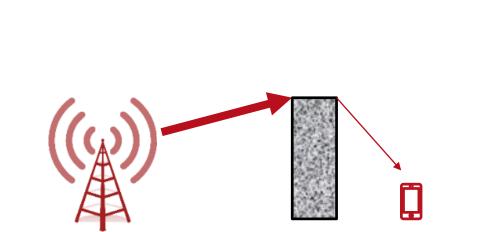
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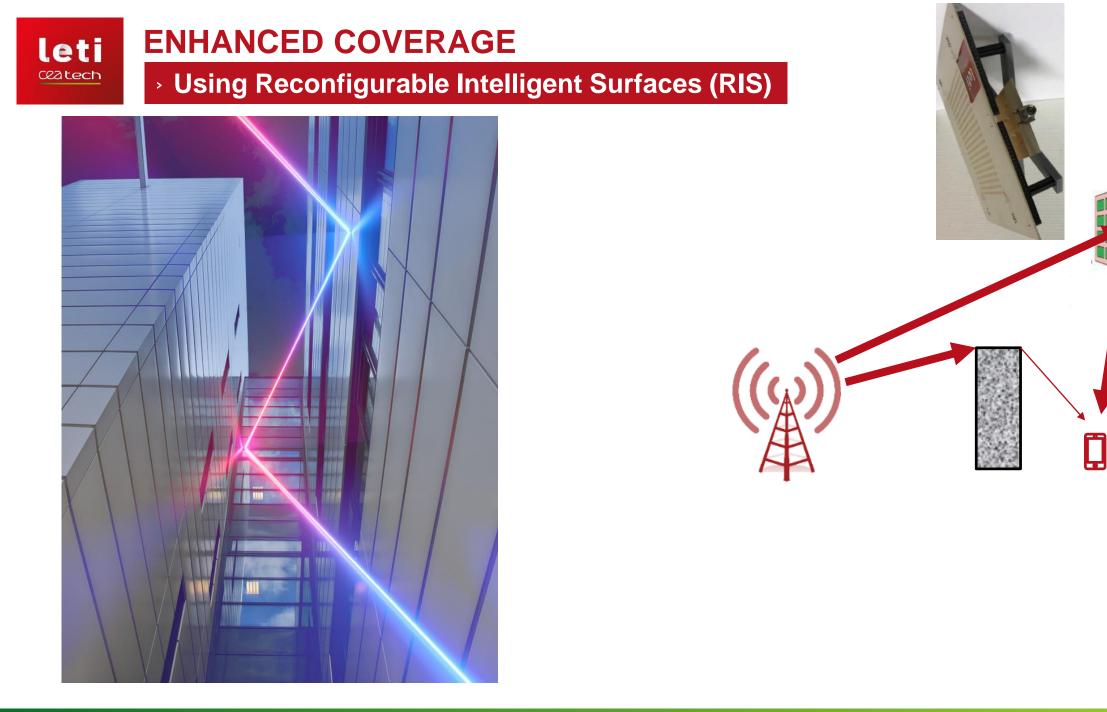


#### **ENHANCED COVERAGE**

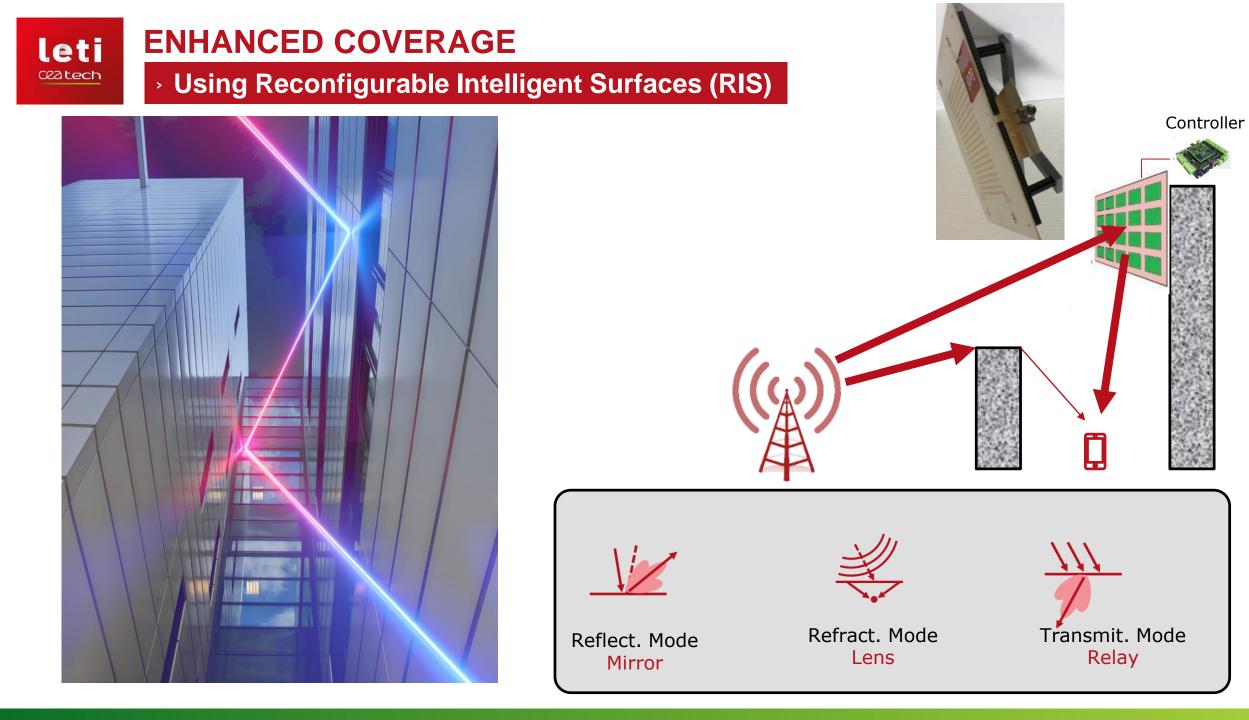
> Using Reconfigurable Intelligent Surfaces (RIS)







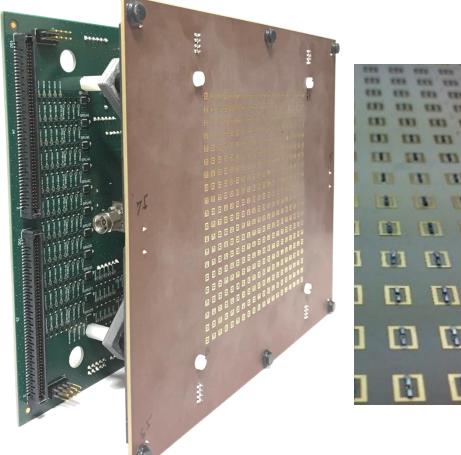
Controller



#### **HOW TO DESIGN RIS?**

Leti Ceatech

#### > CEA-Leti prototype based on transmit array antenna



Spa with hold > No > No

Space-fed arrays with RF-switch-based holographic beam-forming

- No phase shifters or power amplifiers
- No loss or parasitic radiation of the feed network
- Phase-control devices integrated into the radiating element

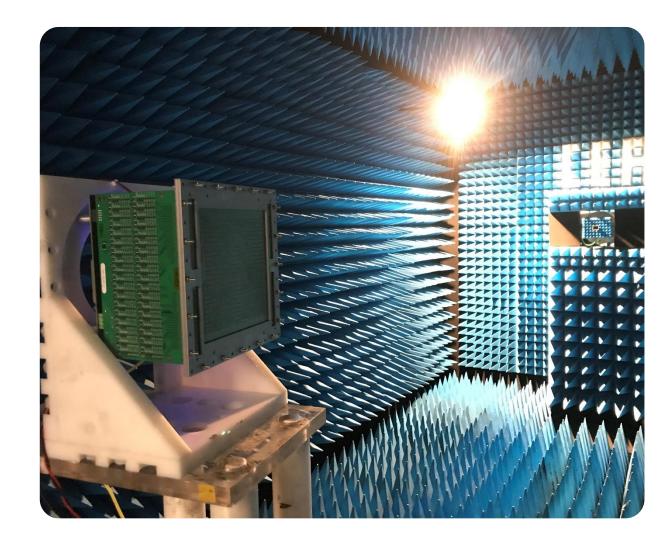


#### **OUR LASTEST DEMONSTRATION AT KA-BAND**

Electronically reconfigurable transmitarray with CP polarization manipulation

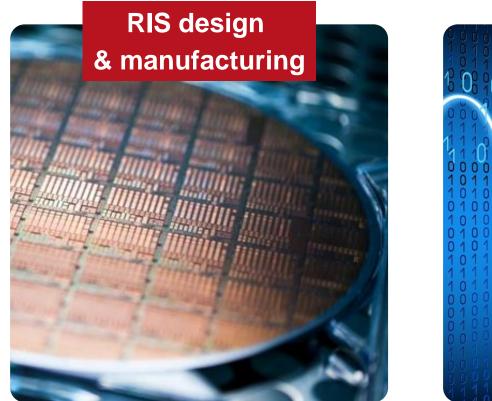
# 576-element transmitarray with 2304 p-i-n diodes

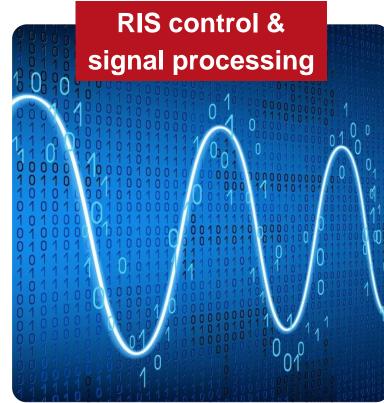
- > 2-bit phase resolution
- > RHCP/LHCP switchable polarization
- > ±60° 2-dimensional beam-steering
- > Frequency selective







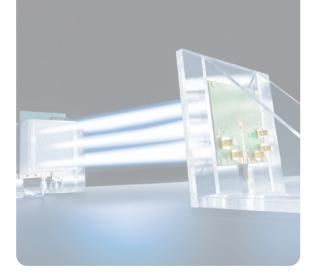


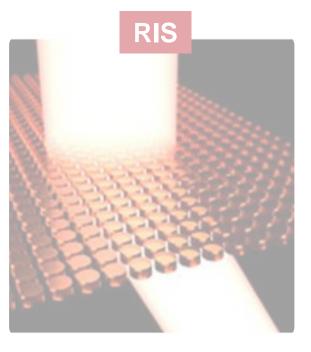


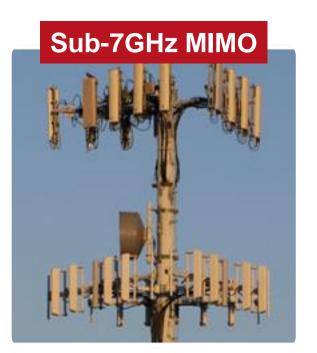
and many others to make this technology a success...



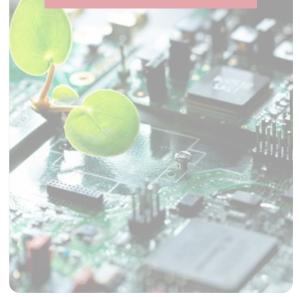
#### THz frequencies







#### Eco innovation









#### Optical networks



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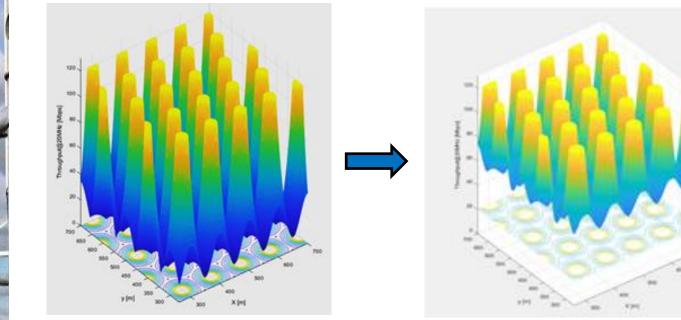
Cow cost, low power antenna
 Adapted to high frequency bands
 Robust PHY with Linear processing

⊗ Large service quality variation

- ⊗ Not scalable to low spectrum
- ⊗ Hard to deploy
- ☺ Dissipated power in Heat

#### Is massive MIMO the solution ?

partially

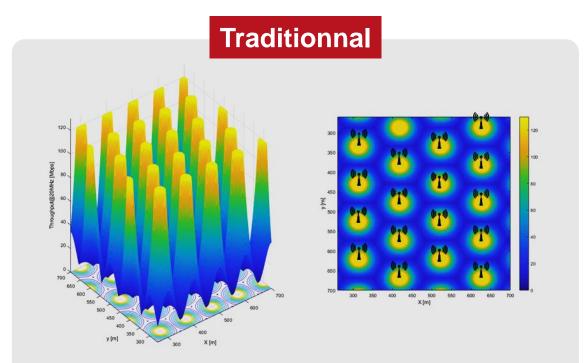


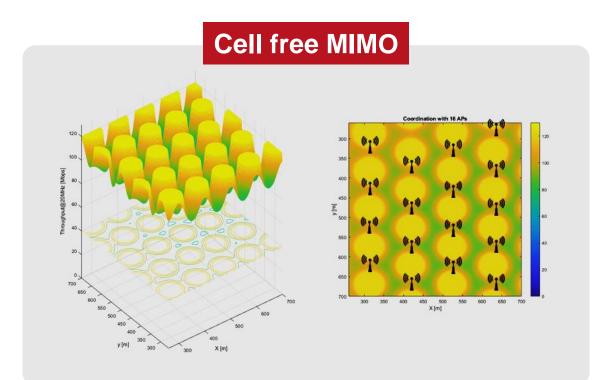
Traditional 4G

Massive MIMO M = 64









Capacity limited by inter cell interference

Capacity increases with the use of distributed MIMO leti

#### **CONCLUSION**

> Benefits of cell-free massive MIMO



#### **Good Uniform service Quality**

**Flexibility: all frequency bands** 

# 

#### Designed for low cost components

#### High energy efficiency



#### **Favorable environment for Al**



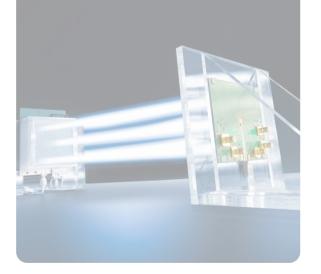
**Designed to be smart** 

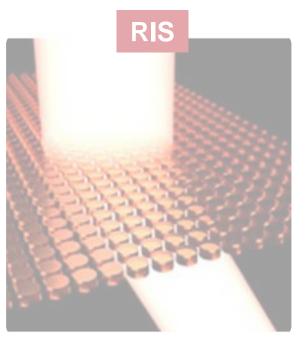
#### Acceptability

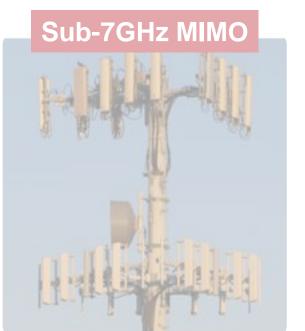
Low EMF

















# Radio as a service



#### **Optical networks**



...

#### **Our visions**

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> Requirements on 6G hardware

Eco-design

Hardware for Sustainability

### Hardware for Performance

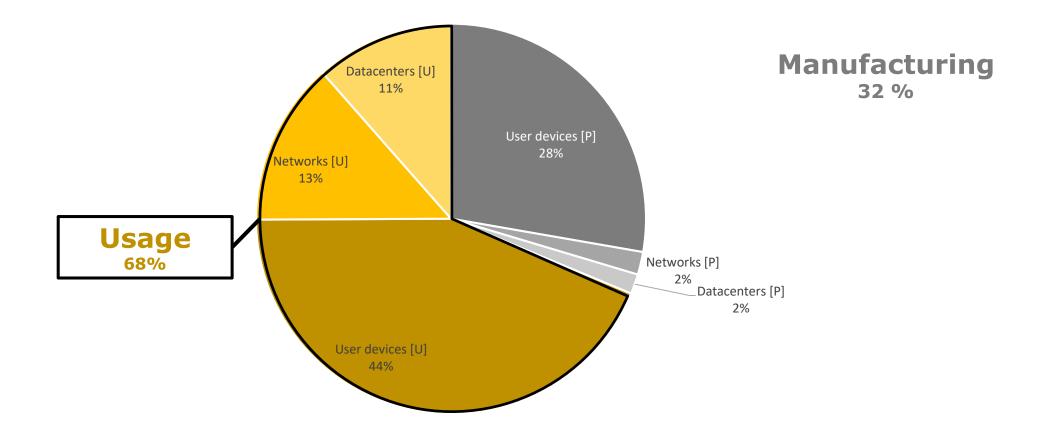
6G KET

Energy

Efficiency



Digital World carbon footprint 2020



Source : Malmodin 2020 data from C. Freitag, M. Berners-Lee, K. Widdicks, B. Knowles, G. S. Blair, and A. Friday, 'The real climate and transformative impact of ICT: A critique of estimates, trends, and regulations', *Patterns*, vol. 2, no. 9, p. 100340, Sep. 2021, doi: <u>10.1016/j.patter.2021.100340</u>.



population, technology affluence, energy intensity and carbon intensity

$$CO_2e = Users \times \frac{GB}{User} \times \frac{kWh}{GB} \times \frac{CO_2e}{kWh}$$

Moore's Law and ICT Innovation in the Anthropocene

David Bol, Thibault Pirson and Rémi Dekimpe Electronic Circuits and Systems group, ICTEAM Institute Université catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium {david.bol, thibault.pirson, remi.dekimpe}@uclouvain.be

Abstract In information and communication technologies (ICTs), innovation is intrinsically linked to empirical laws of exponential efficiency improvement such as Moore's law. By following these laws, the industry achieved an amazing relative decoupling between the improvement of key performance indicators (KPIs), such as the number of transistors, from physical resource usage such as silicon wafers. Concurrently, digital ICTs came from almost zero greenhouse gas emission (GHG) in the middle of the twentieth century to direct annual carbon footprint of approximately 1400 MT CO2e today. Given the fact that we have to strongly reduce global GHG emissions to limit global warming below 2°C, it is not clear if the simple follow-up of these trends can decrease the direct GHG emissions of the ICT sector on a trajectory compatible with Paris agreement.



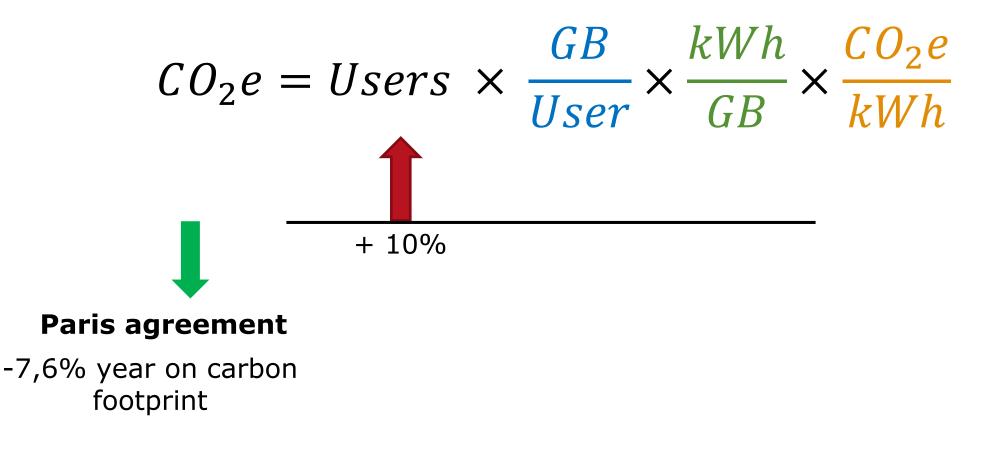
$$CO_2e = Users \times \frac{GB}{User} \times \frac{kWh}{GB} \times \frac{CO_2e}{kWh}$$



-7,6% year on carbon footprint

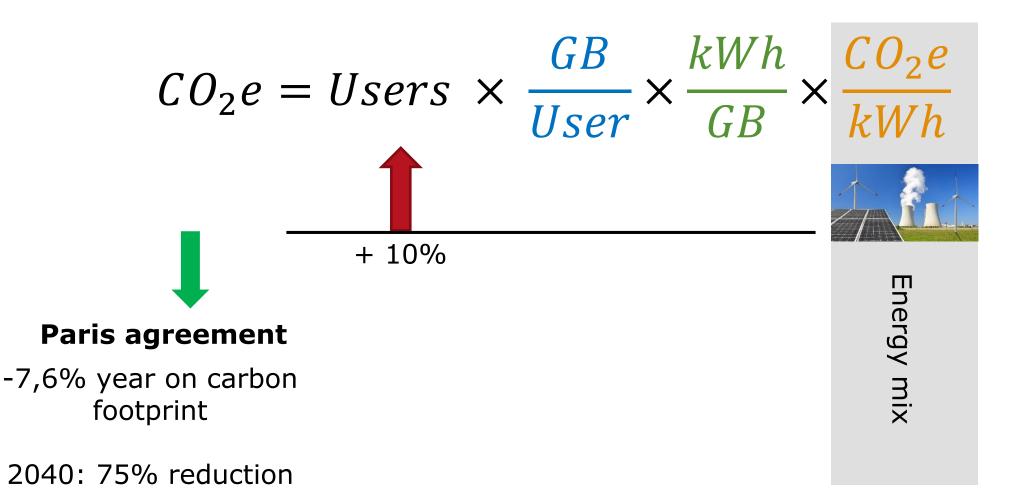
2040: 75% reduction

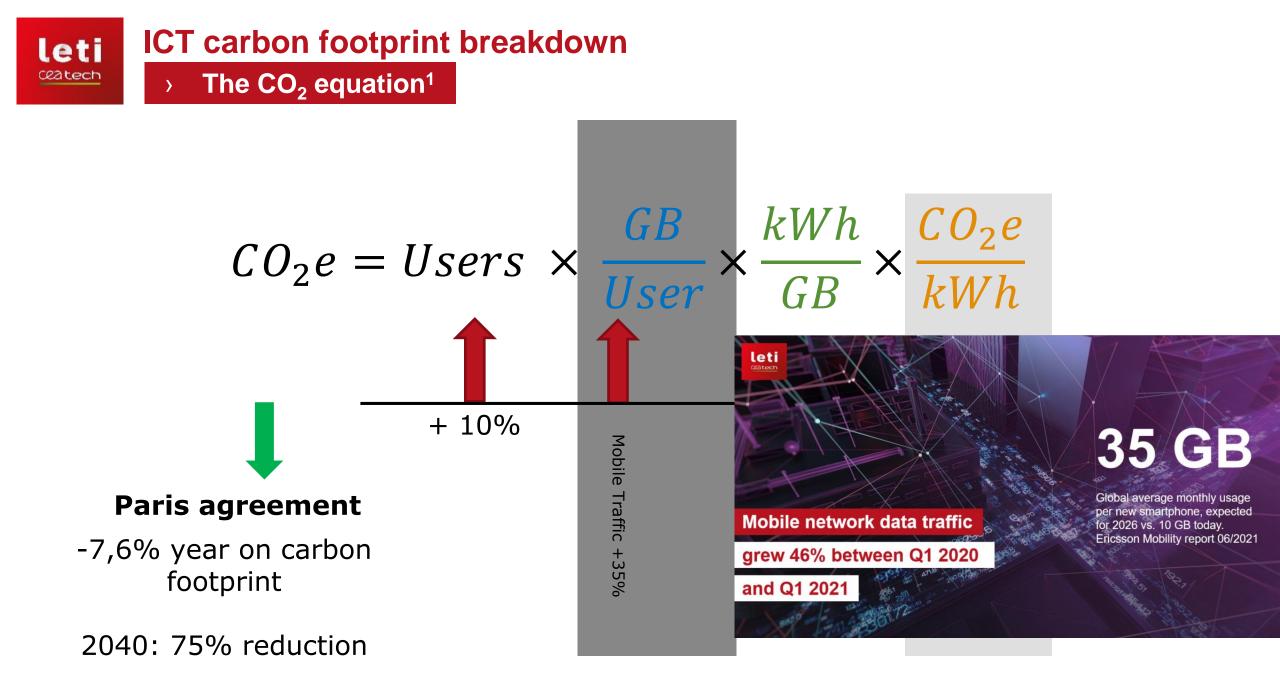




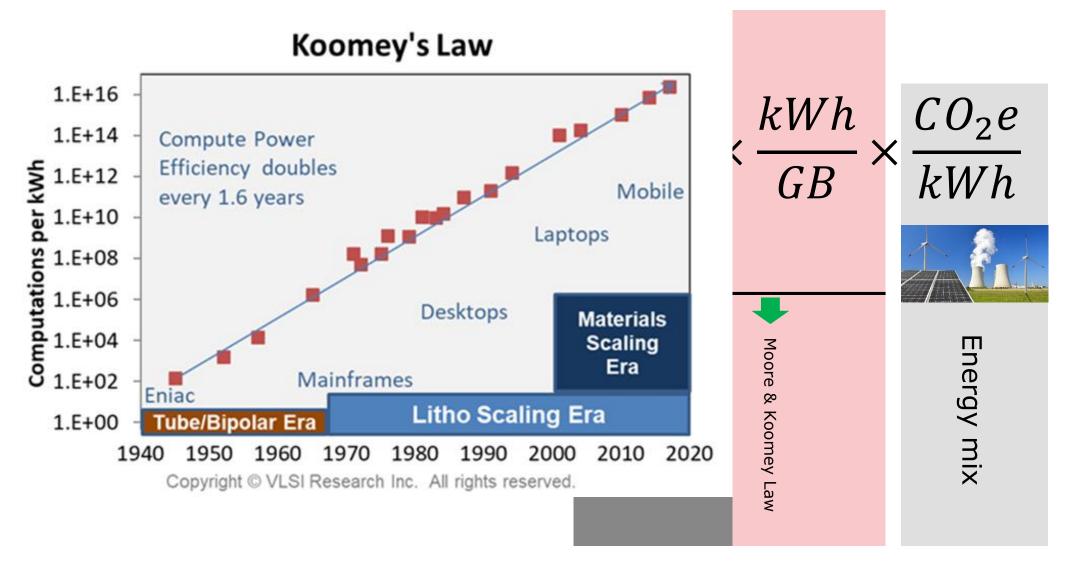
#### 2040: 75% reduction

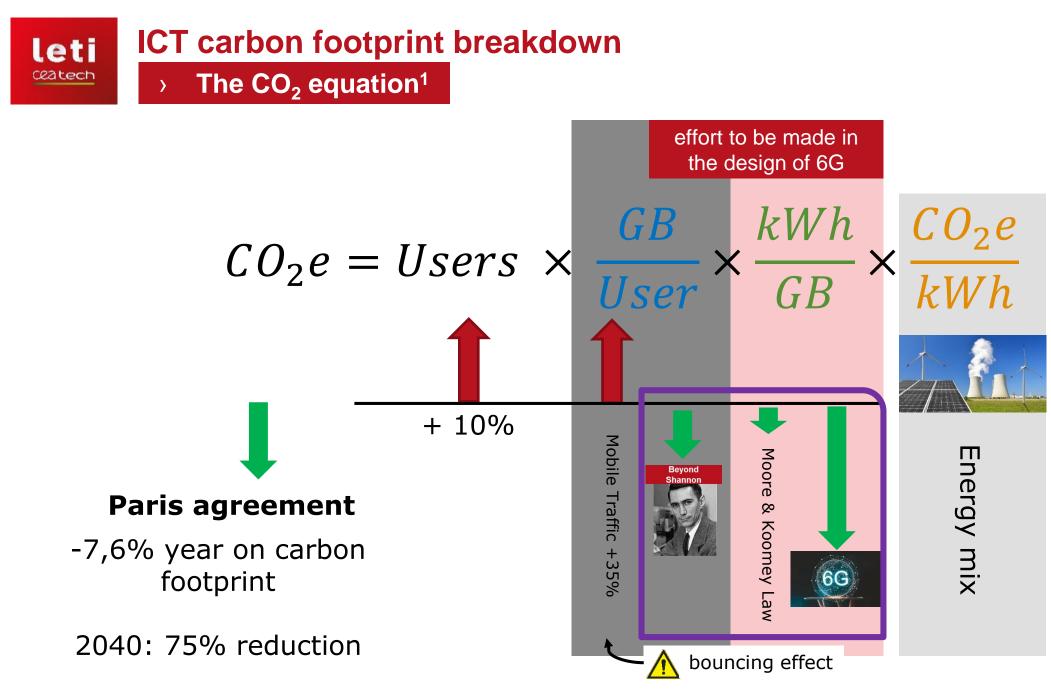






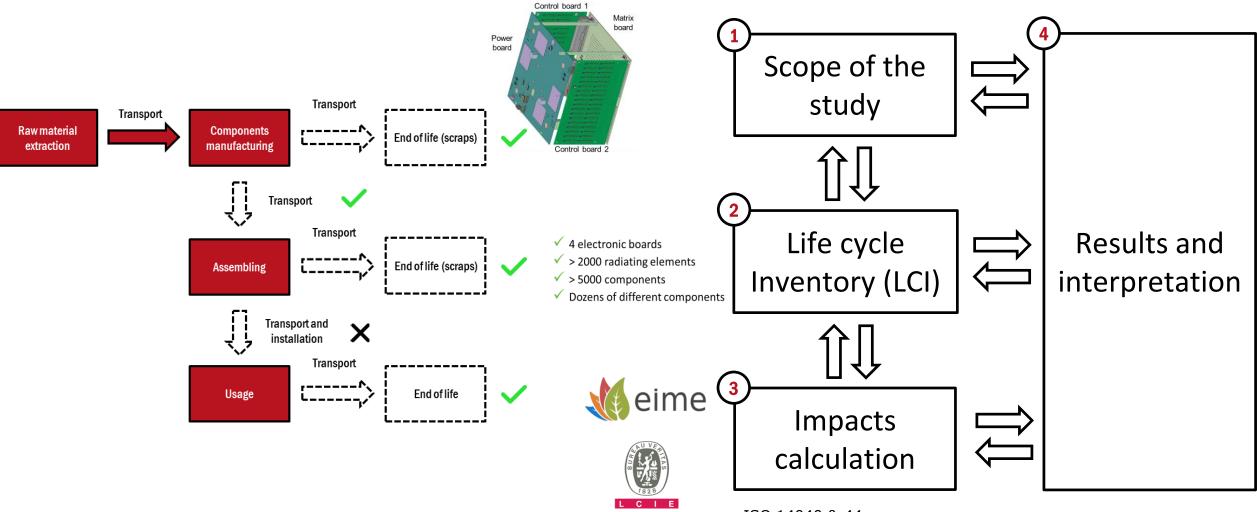






Source : D. Bol, T. Pirson, and R. Dekimpe, 'Moore's Law and ICT Innovation in the Anthropocene', in 2021 Design, Automation Test in Europe Conference Exhibition (DATE), Feb. 2021, pp. 19–24.





ISO 14040 & 44

# Life Cycle Assessment A concrete example

#### Life cycle impacts of RIS during 10 years in France 100% 9,17E+03 3,90E-08 4,33E-06 1,51E+02 2,80E+02 4,70E+02 7,87E-03 80% 60% Energy consumption 40% (use phase) 20% French mix 0% Material depletion Toxicity nc Global warming Ecotoxicity Toxicity c onizing radiations Water Manufacturing Use

Use of non-renewable materials

280kg CO2 eq. ≈ 1500-2000 km drive

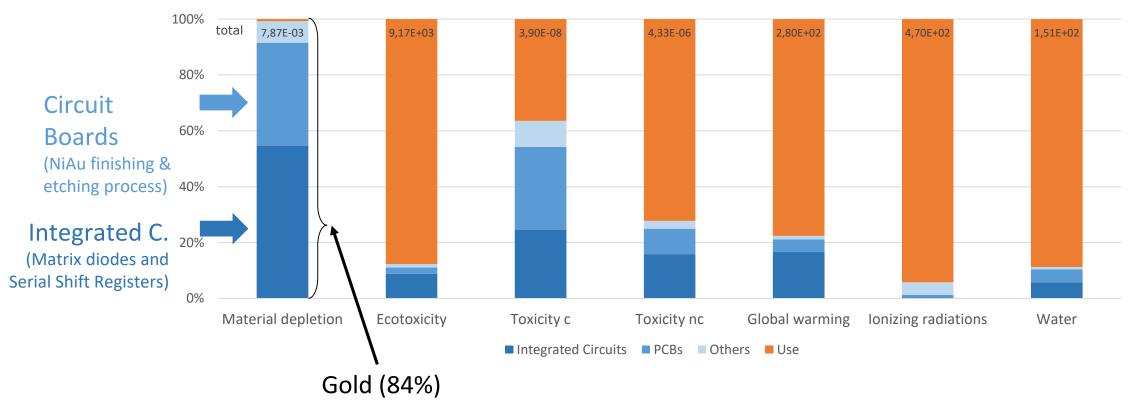
Usage is the major contributor, but has not effect on material depletion

Both energy reduction and material depletion has to be taken into account for ecodesign.

Toward Eco-design of a 5G mmWave Transmitarray Antenna Based on Life Cycle Assessment, Guerid et al, EUCNC2022



#### Manufacturing impacts of the RIS

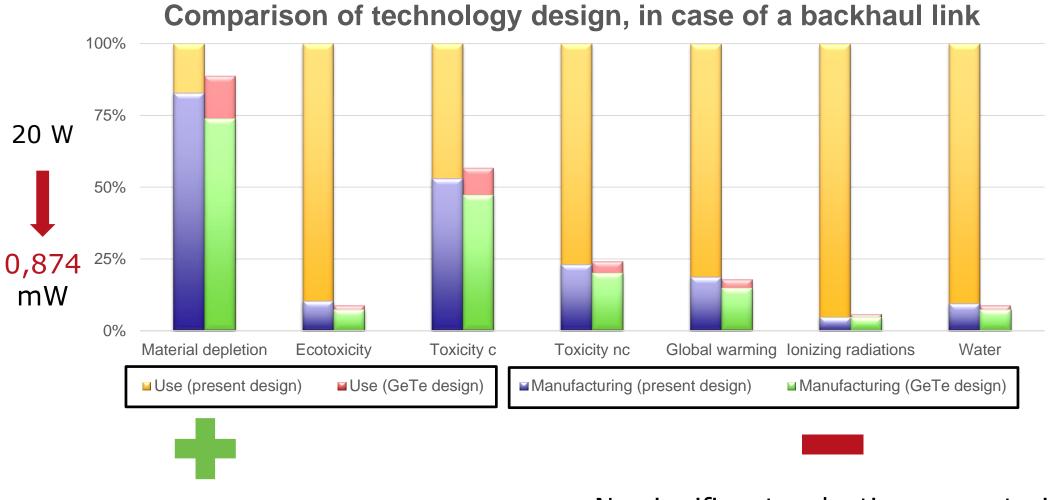


ICs and PCBs are the major contributors. Circuit design can directly reduce manufacturing impact.

### Avoid gold whenever possible.

Toward Eco-design of a 5G mmWave Transmitarray Antenna Based on Life Cycle Assessment, Guerid et al, EUCNC2022





Strong reduction of impacts No significant reduction on material depletion (Specific use-case)





Establishing strong links between Microelectronics & Telecoms Worlds while meeting societal expectations & sustainability requirements

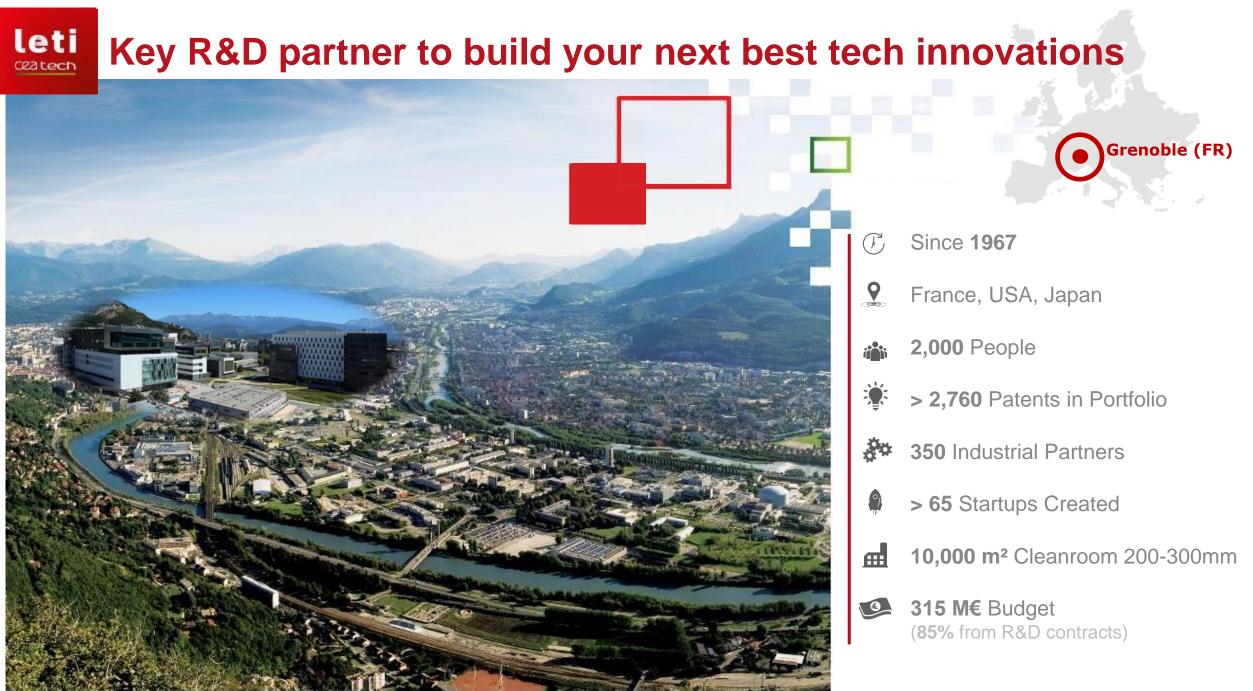
## «Our future is a race between the growing power of our technology and the wisdom with which we use it»

Stephen Hawking<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> -L'enfer numérique: Voyage au bout d'un Like - Livre de Guillaume Pitron - 09/2021

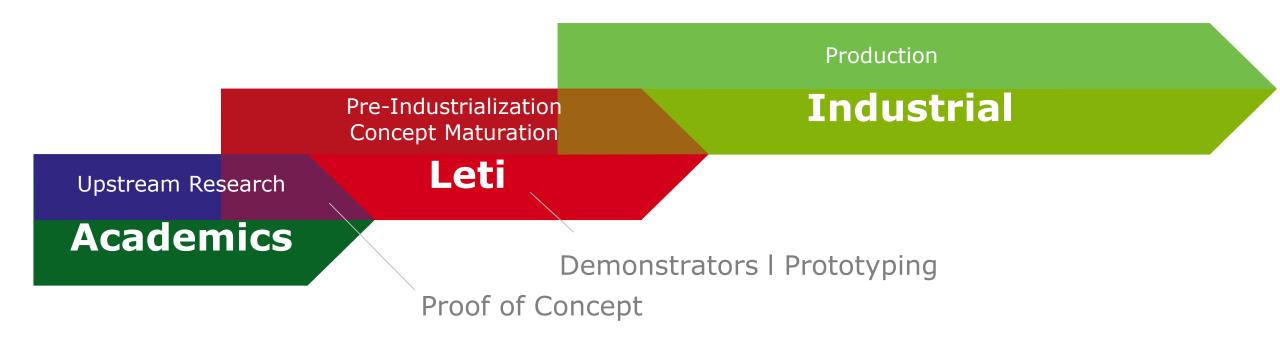


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