

NaNoNetworking Center in Catalunya (N3Cat)

Graphene-enabled Wireless Communications

About N3Cat

Research interests

N3Cat in CATGRAPHNET

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● The initiative

- Nanotechnology is enabling the development of devices in a scale ranging from one to a few hundred nanometers, which are able to perform simple tasks such as computing, data storing, sensing and actuation
- By means of communication, these nano-devices will be able to achieve more complex tasks and cover larger areas
- However, classical communication paradigms need to be revised/rethought before being used in the nanoscale
- The NaNoNetworking Center in Catalonia (N3Cat) has been created with the main goals of carrying fundamental research on communications among nano-devices, and educating and training the new generation of students in this field

Director: Prof. Ian F. Akyildiz

Academic staffs: 6

Students: 8 - 10

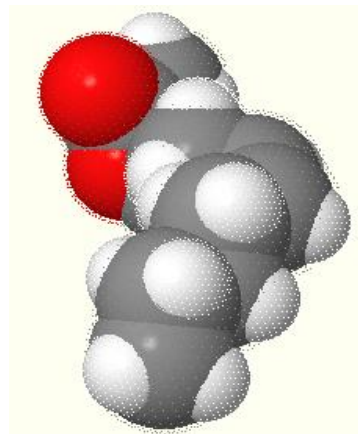
Current members

- Broadband Wireless Networking Lab. (GeorgiaTech)
 - Ian F. Akyildiz (Honorary Professor with the UPC and Director of N3Cat)
- Computer Architecture Dept. (UPC)
 - Josep Solé-Pareta and Albert Cabellos-Aparicio
- Electronic Engineering Dept. (UPC)
 - Eduard Alarcón-Cot and Ramon Bragós
- Electrical & Electronics Engineering Dept. (Koç University)
 - Özgür B. Akan

Key research topics

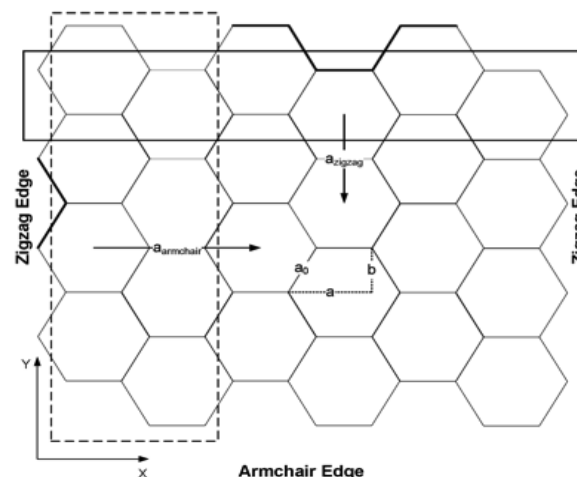
Molecular Communications

- Use biological elements as blocks or design patterns (Information encoded inside molecules)



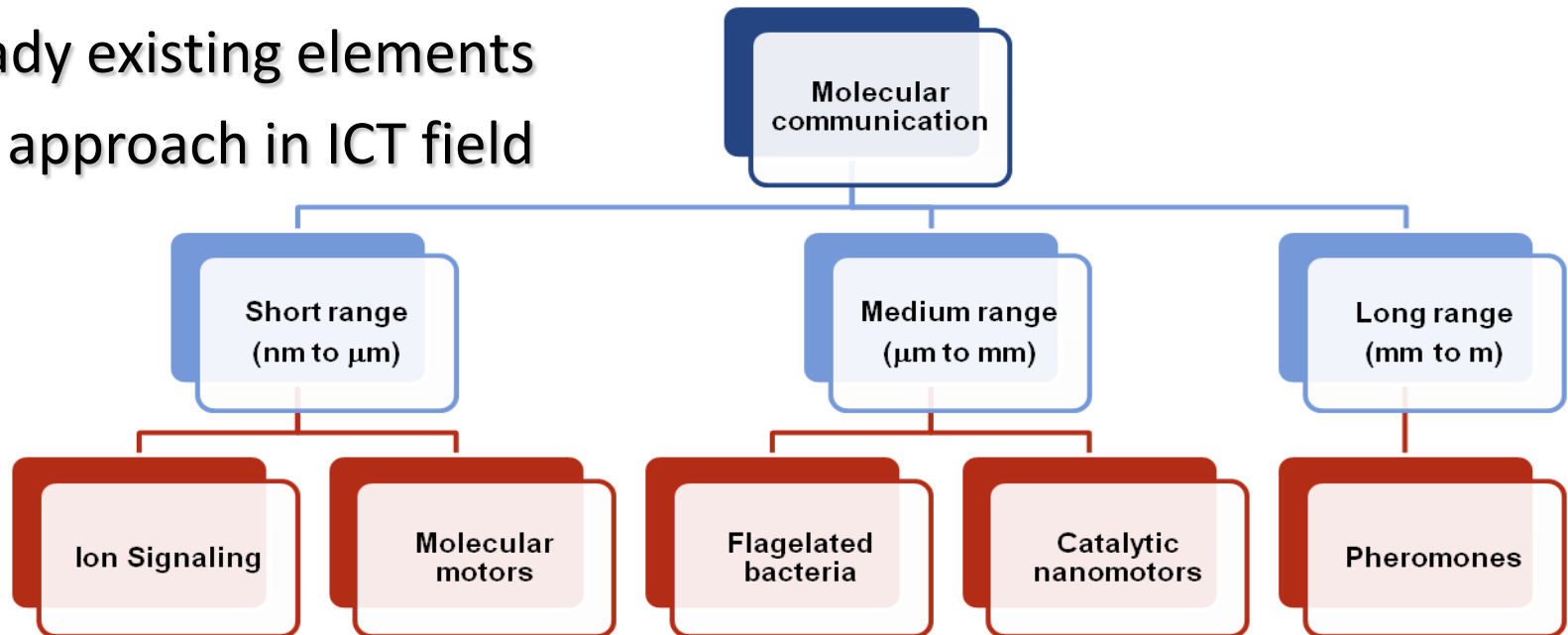
Graphene-enabled Wireless Communications

- EM based communications at the nano scale



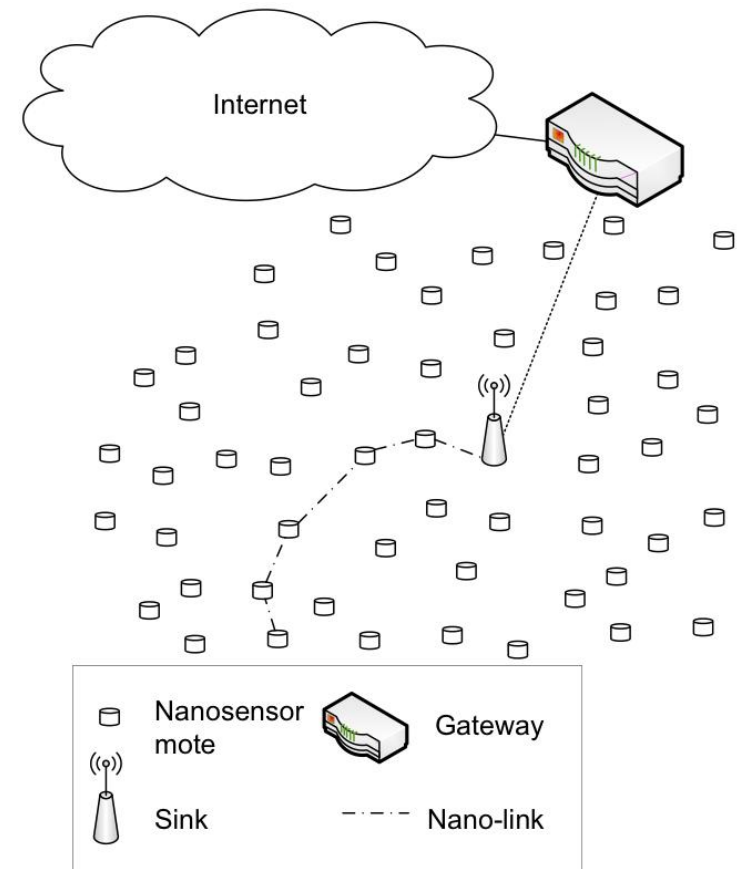
Molecular Communications

- Very efficient power consumption
- Bio-compatibility
- Already existing elements
- New approach in ICT field



Graphene-enabled Wireless Communications

- Wireless Nanosensor Networks
- Wireless Networks-on-Chip
- etc.



- Common problems:
 - Channel modeling
 - Scalability
 - Nano-network architectures
 - Performance evaluation by simulation

- In progress activity
 - <http://www.n3cat.upc.edu/>

● Potential applications of graphene

Composites

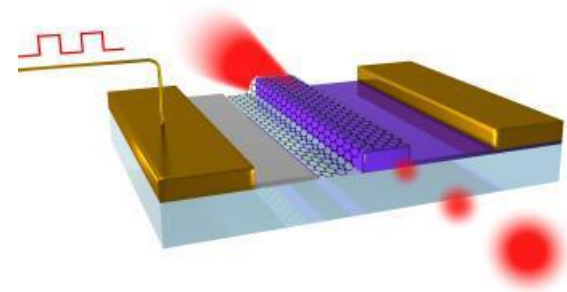
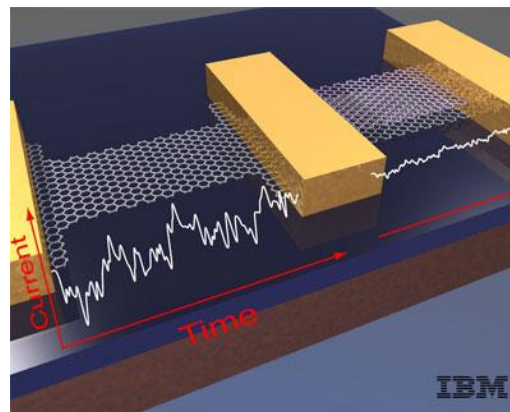
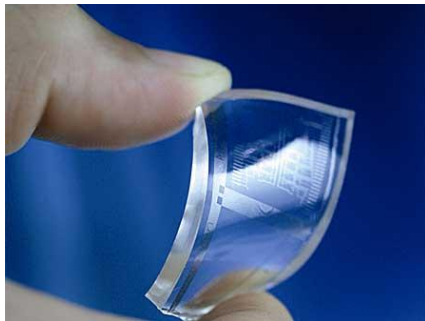
Chemistry

Nano-optics

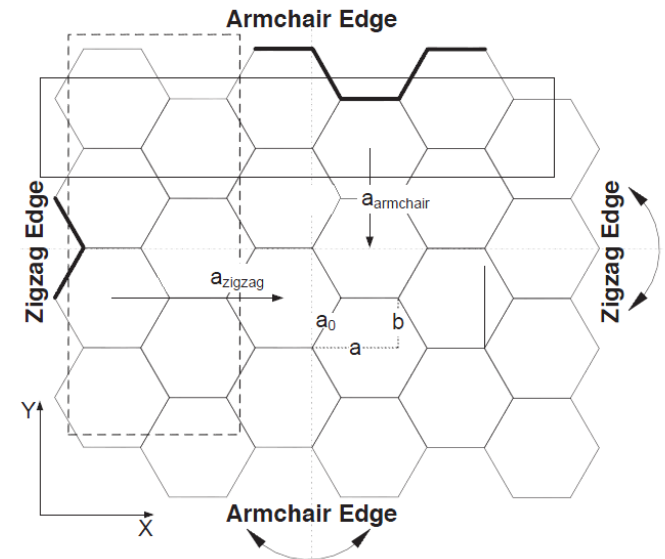
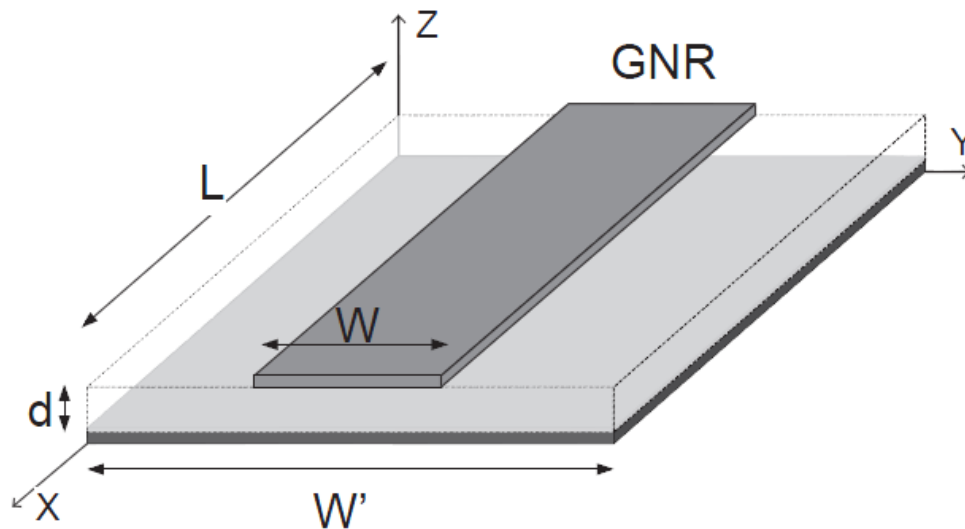
Nano-electronics



Bio-medicine ¿Wireless communications?

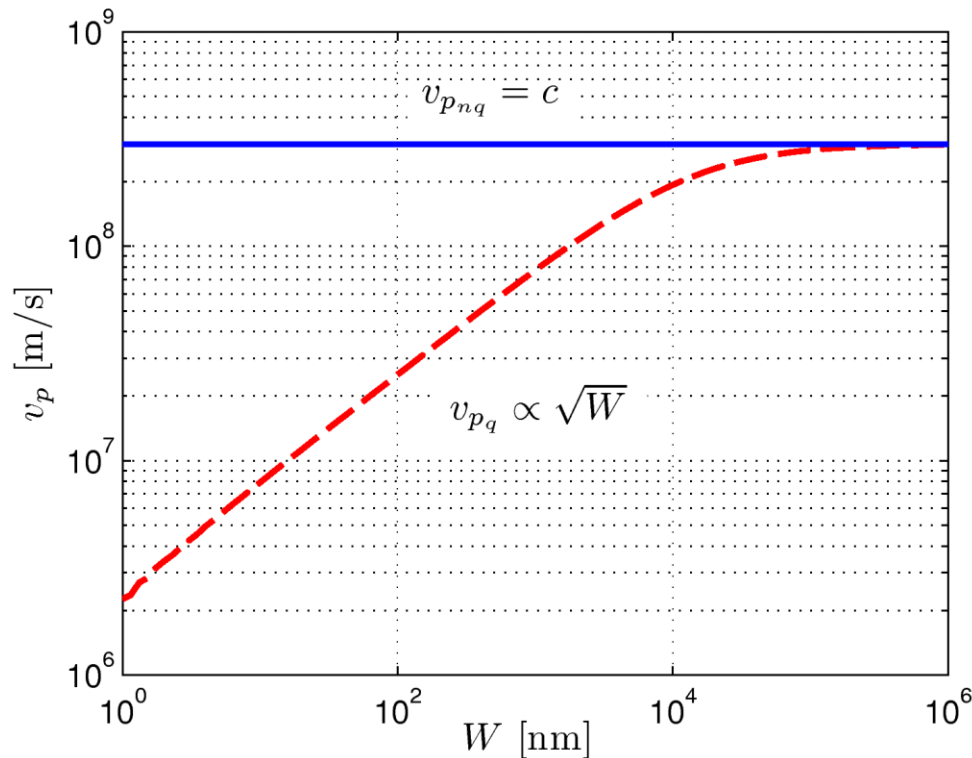


- **Graphene-based nano-patch antennas** show novel properties, different from metallic antennas
- These quantum effects are envisaged to enable wireless communications at the nanoscale



Josep Miquel Jornet, Ian F. Akyildiz, "Graphene-Based Nano-Antennas for Electromagnetic Nanocommunications in the Terahertz Band", *Proc. European Conference on Antennas and Propagation*, Barcelona, 2010 .

- EM waves propagating in graphene-based nano-antennas have a lower propagation speed than in metallic antennas



$$v_p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

v_p : wave propagation speed
 c : speed of light
 W : antenna width
 L : distributed inductance
 C : distributed capacitance

Why do we need a low propagation speed?

Let's consider a 1 μm -long nano-antenna

• Metallic antenna

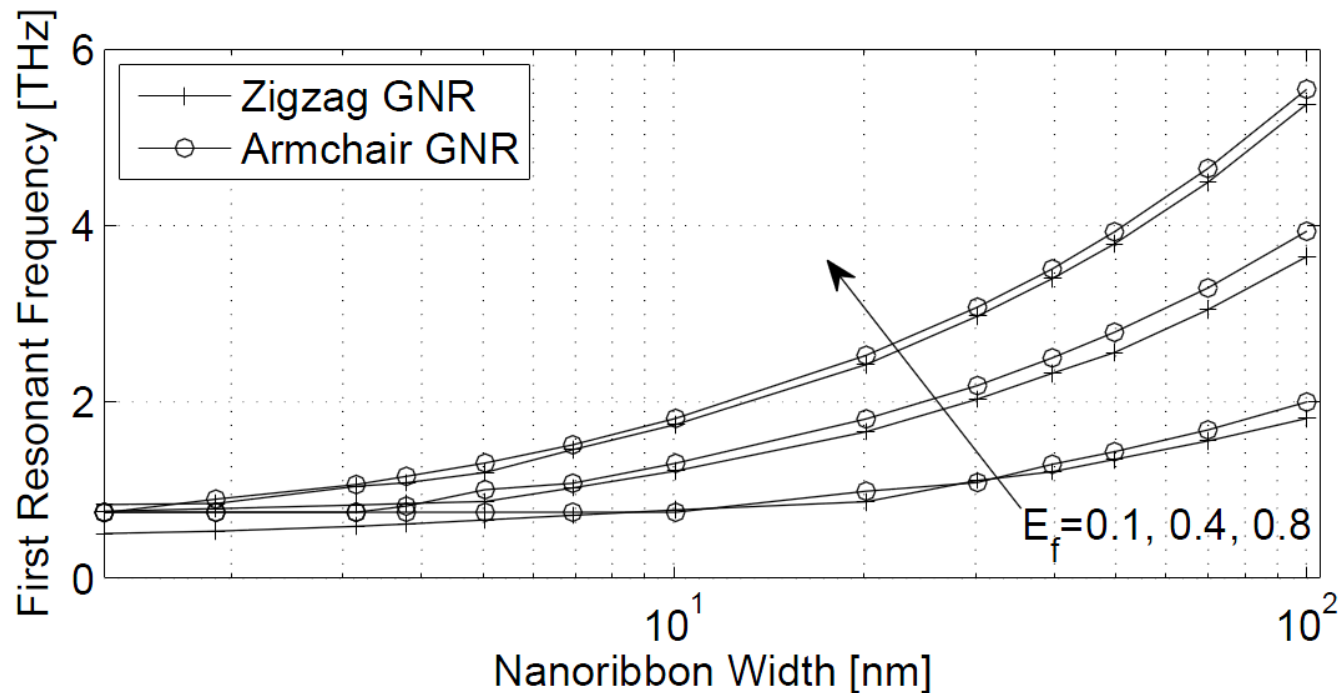
$$v_p \approx 2 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s} \longrightarrow f = \frac{v_p}{2l} \approx 100 \text{ THz} \longrightarrow \text{optical domain}$$

• Graphene-based antenna

$$v_p \approx 2 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m/s} \longrightarrow f = \frac{v_p}{2l} \approx 1 \text{ THz} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{electromagnetic domain} \\ \text{THz band} \end{array}$$

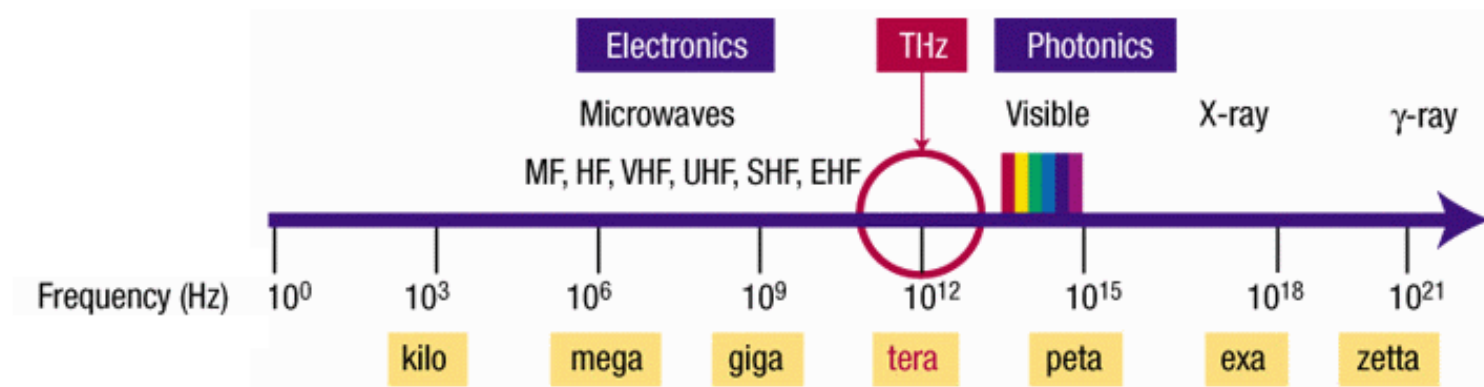
v_p : wave propagation speed
 f : antenna resonant frequency
 l : antenna length

- First resonant frequency of a graphene-based nano-patch antenna as a function of the nanoribbon width



Josep Miquel Jornet, Ian F. Akyildiz, "Graphene-Based Nano-Antennas for Electromagnetic Nanocommunications in the Terahertz Band", *Proc. European Conference on Antennas and Propagation*, Barcelona, 2010 .

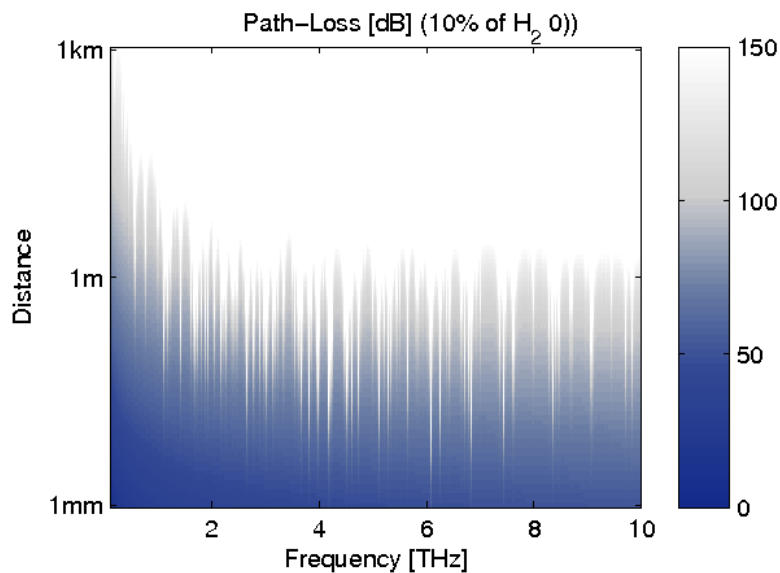
- Graphene-based nano-antennas radiate EM waves in the **terahertz band**



- We need to study the properties of the terahertz channel at the nanoscale
 - Path loss
 - Noise

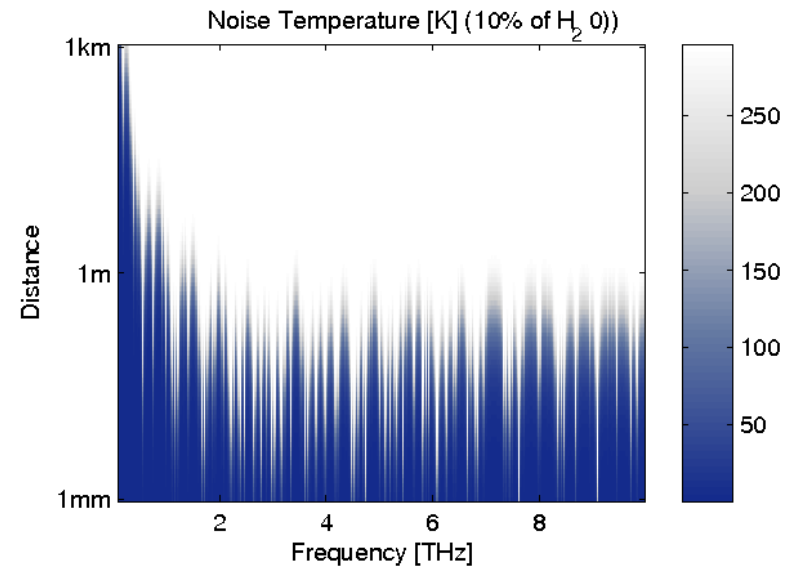
Terahertz channel

Molecular absorption



$$A_{abs} = \frac{1}{\tau} = e^{k(f)d}$$

Molecular Noise

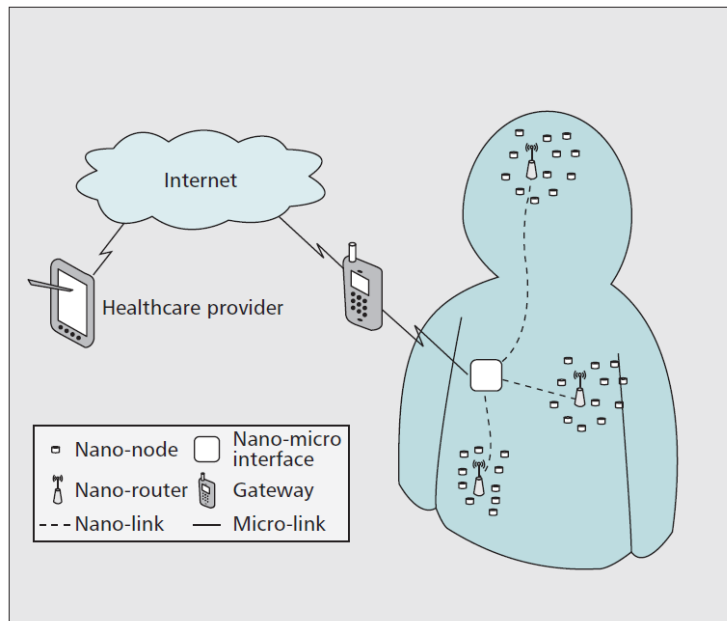


$$T_{mol} = T_0(1 - \tau) = T_0 \left(1 - e^{-k(f)d} \right)$$

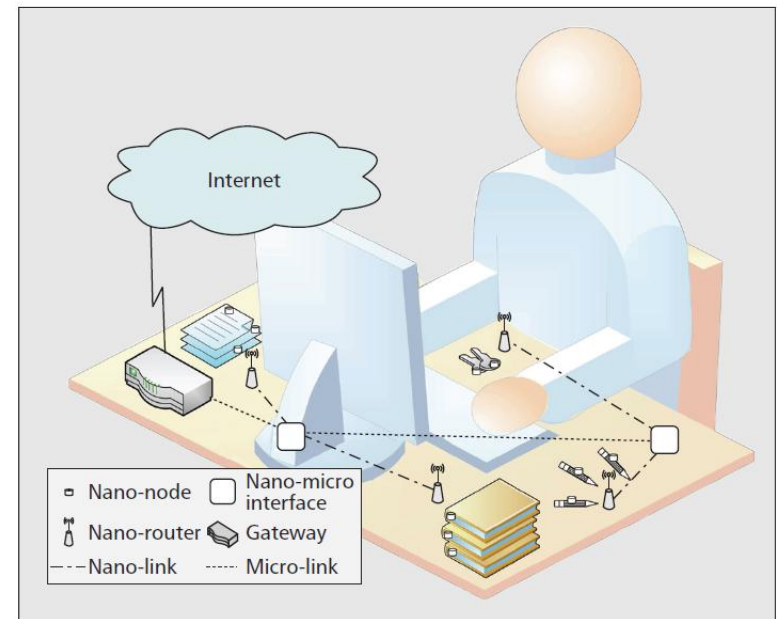
J. M. Jornet and I. F. Akyildiz, "Channel Capacity of Electromagnetic Nanonetworks in the Terahertz Band," in *Proc. IEEE International Conference in Communications, Cape Town, 2010*.

Applications

Wireless Sensor Networks at the nanoscale: Wireless Nanosensor Networks



Health monitoring



Internet of nano-things

Ian F. Akyildiz, Josep Miquel Jornet, "The Internet of Nano-Things", *IEEE Wireless Communications*, 2010.

- Enabling Electromagnetic Communication among Nanosensor Devices (ELCONA)
 - To design, simulate, manufacture and measure novel **graphene-based nano-antennas**
 - To provide a physical channel model for **THz-band communications** at the nanoscale and validate it experimentally
 - To develop a network architecture for **Wireless Nanosensor Networks** based on these antennas

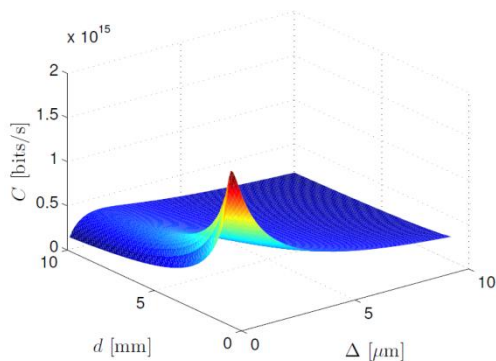
Sergi Abadal, Josep Miquel Jornet, Ignacio Llatser, Albert Cabellos-Aparicio, Eduard Alarcon, Ian F. Akyildiz, "Wireless Nanosensor Networks using Graphene-based Nano-Antennas", in *Graphene 2011, Bilbao*.

- Enabling Electromagnetic Communication among Nanosensor Devices (ELCONA)
 - Project submitted to the ICT FET-Open call
 - Currently in the second stage (full proposal just submitted)
 - Consortium partners
 - **Nanonetworking Center in Catalunya – UPC (Spain)**
 - Sineurop Nanotech GmbH (Germany)
 - University of Wuppertal (Germany)
 - Royal Institute of Technology – KTH (Sweden)
 - Koc University (Turkey)
 - Phantoms Foundation (Spain)

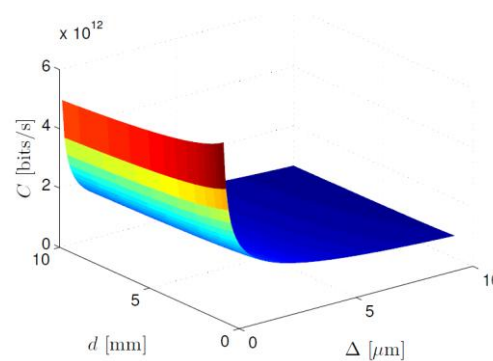
Theory of scalability for Graphene-based Wireless Communications at the nanoscale

Study how metrics scale

Channel capacity

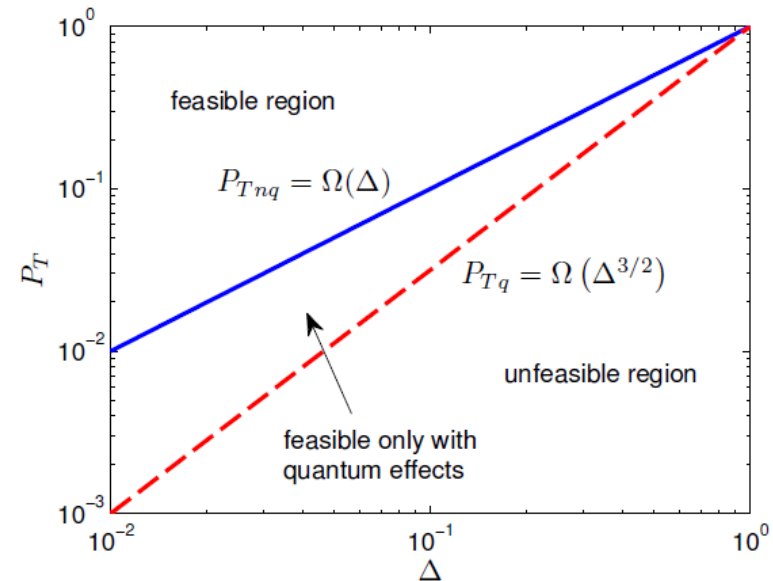


without quantum effects
(metal)



with quantum effects
(graphene)

Transmitted power



Ignacio Llatser, Albert Cabellos-Aparicio, Eduard Alarcón, Josep Miquel Jornet, Ian F. Akyildiz, "Scalability of the Channel Capacity of Electromagnetic Nanonetworks in the Terahertz Band", *submitted to IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications*.

- Graphene-based nano-antennas enable wireless communications at the nanoscale
 - Antenna size in the order of $1 \mu\text{m}$
 - Radiation at the THz band
- Graphene-enabled wireless communications will be radically different from current ones
 - Classical communication paradigms and techniques need to be revised
- Countless applications
 - Wireless Nanosensor Networks

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