From Millimeter-Wave to Quantum Communication: A Call for Cross-Disciplinary Research and Innovation

Quantum Communications & Information Technology (QCIT)
Emerging Technical Subcommittee Meeting
IEEE Communications Sociey

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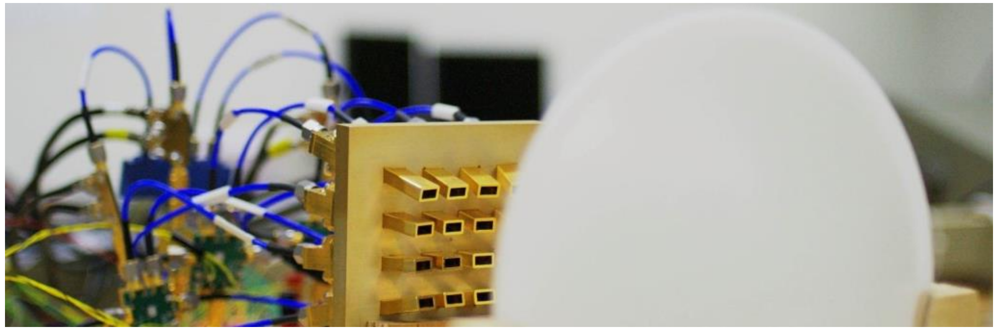
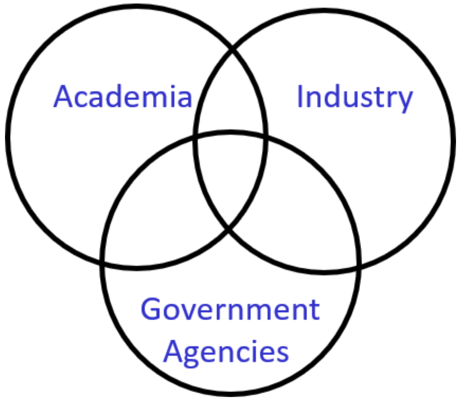
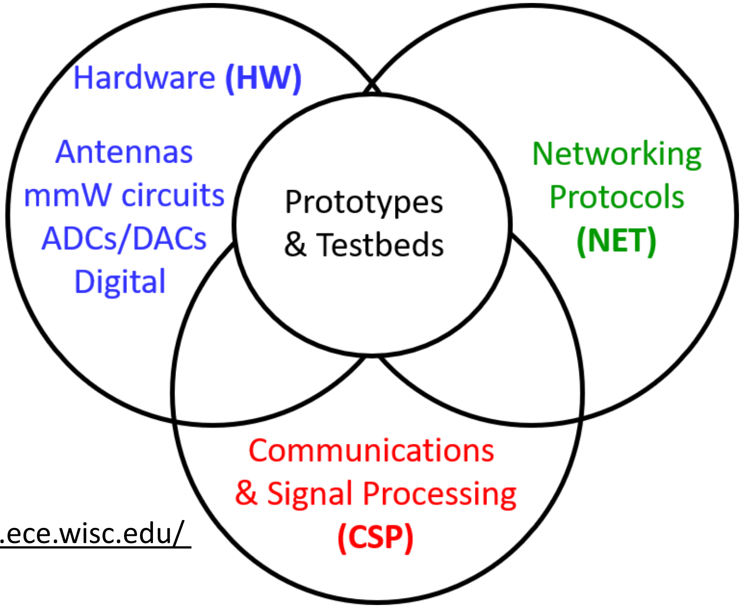
Akbar M. Sayeed
Professor
Electrical and Computer Engineering
Wireless Communications and Sensing Laboratory
University of Wisconsin-Madison
http://dune.ece.wisc.edu



Cross-Disciplinary Research & Technology Development

mmW Wireless
NSF Research Coordination Network



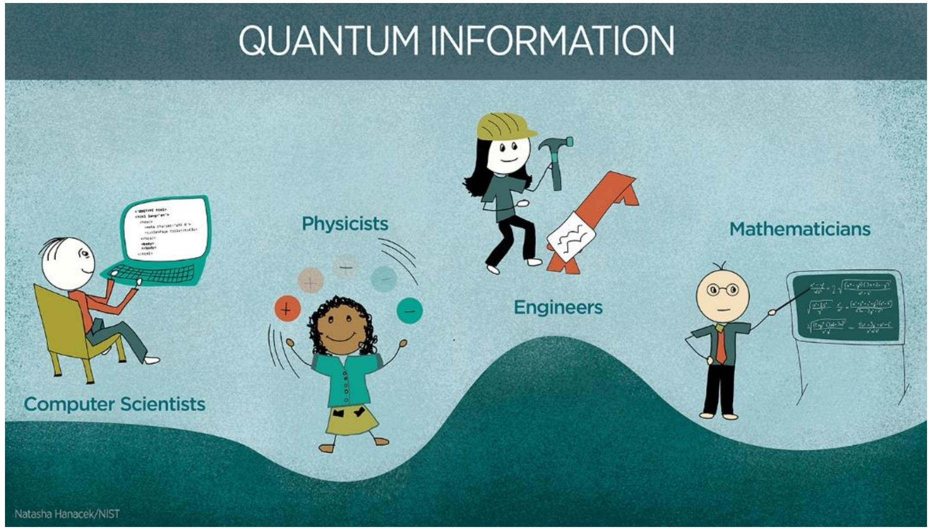


https://mmwrcn.ece.wisc.edu/

Goal: Cross-fertilization of ideas to guide and accelerate mmW research, innovation and technology development

Main takeaway: The key research challenges are at the interfaces:
HW-CSP, CSP-NET

Quantum Information Science and Engineering
QISE



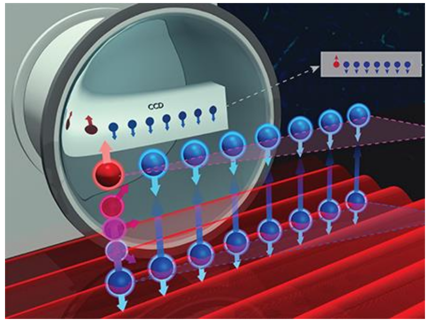
NIST

https://www.nist.gov/topics/quantum-information-science

National Quantum Initiative (Dec 2018)
NSF – Quantum Leap Challenge Institutes (Feb 2019)

NSF's 10 Big Ideas

Harnessing the Data Revolution

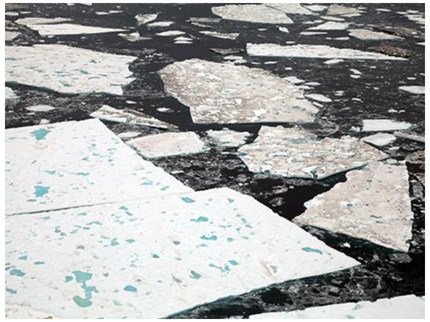


The Quantum Leap: Leading the Next Quantum Revolution

The Future of Work at the Human-Technology Frontier

Mid-scale Infrastructure

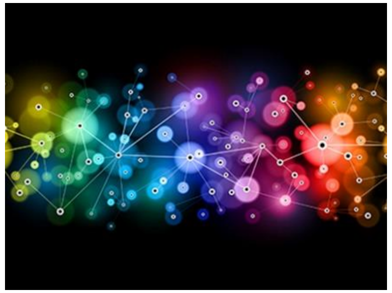
Understanding the Rules of Life: Predicting Phenotype



Navigating the New Arctic

Windows on the Universe: The Era of Multi-messenger Astrophysics

NSF 2026: Seeding Innovation

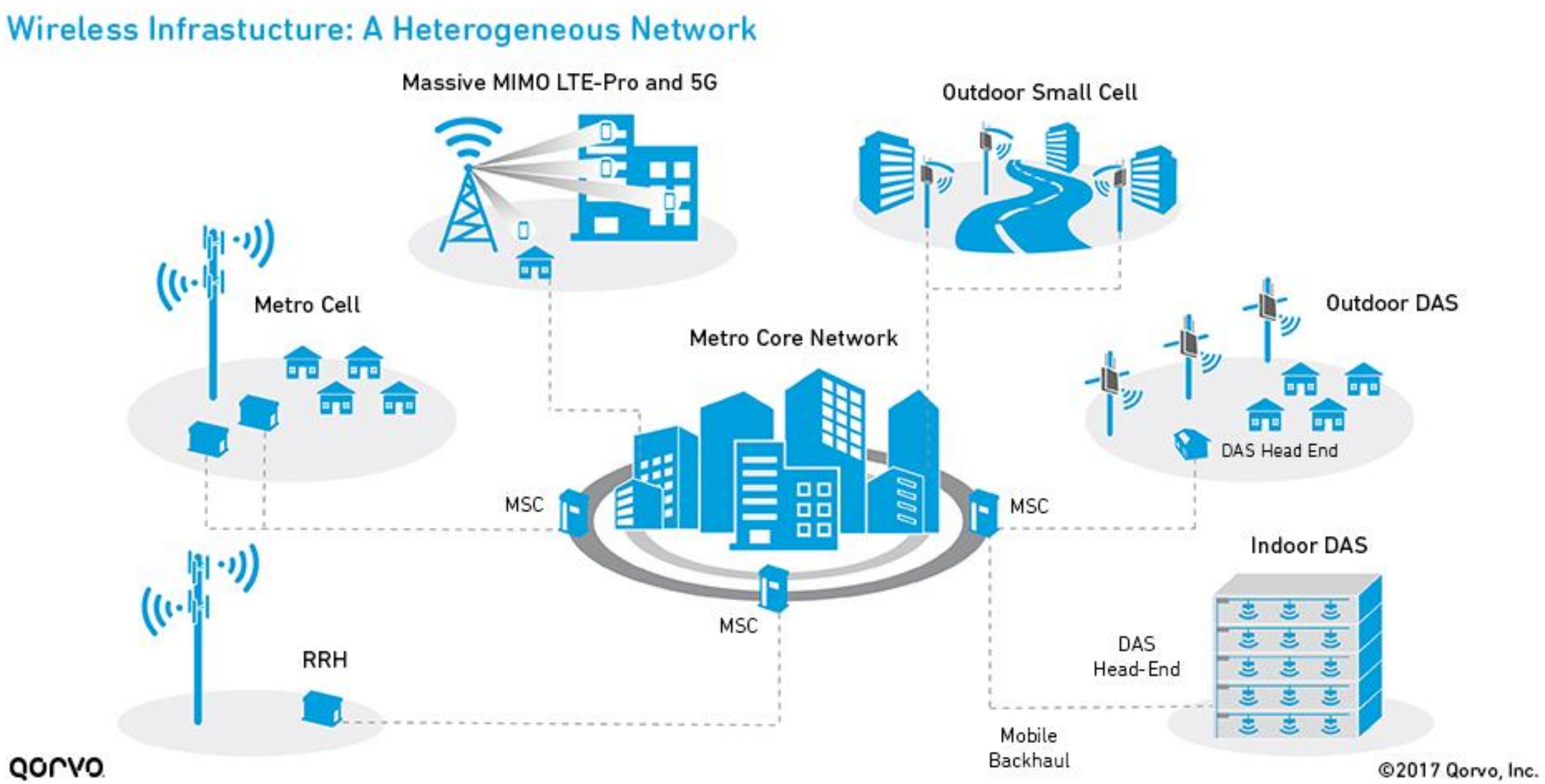


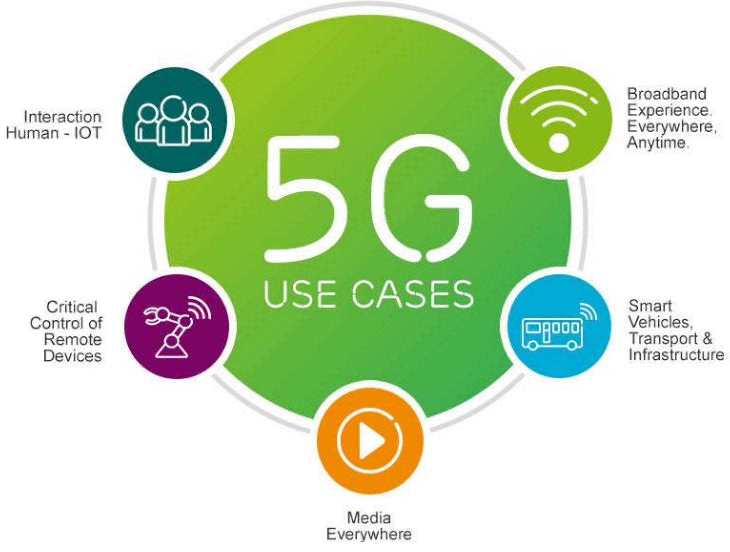
Growing Convergence Research at NSF

NSF INCLUDES: Enhancing STEM through Diversity and Inclusion

Information Science and Technology

- Communication and computing technology have progressed tremendously in the last 50 years!
- These technological advances have impacted all aspects – social, economic, political – of our lives
  - Cloud, edge, and mobile computing
  - Key enabler: anytime, anywhere wireless connectivity





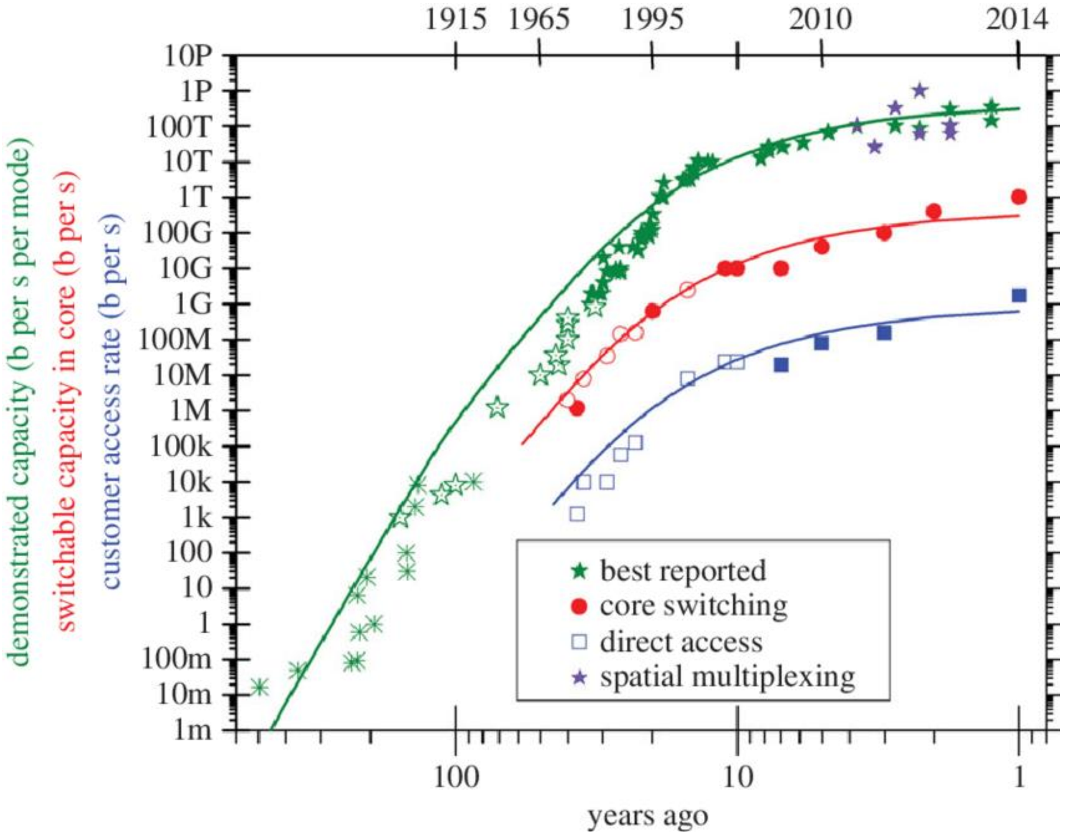
ericsson

- Multi-Gigabits/s rates
- Low Latency
- Large number of IoT devices

Nothing Lasts Forever - Computing and Communication Crunch

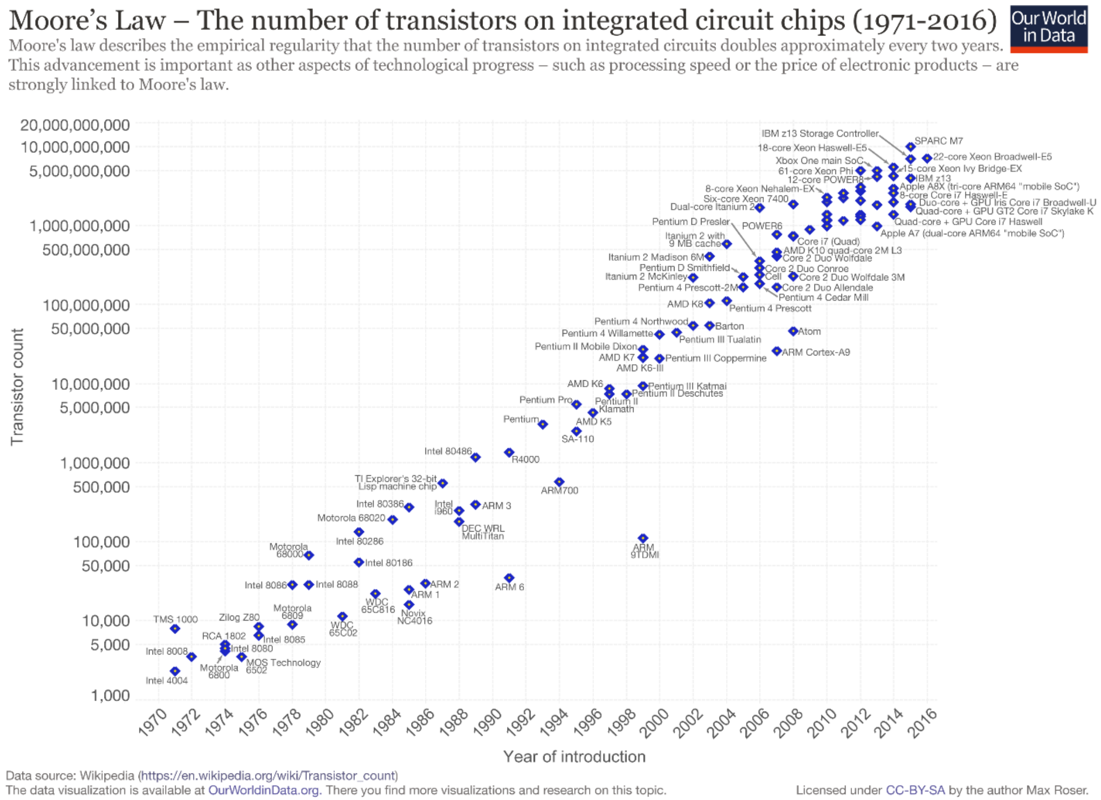
Relentless march of the information technology over the last 50+ years is hitting physical limits

Communication capacity crunch: spectrum congestion



Communication networks beyond the capacity crunch, A. D. Ellis, N. Mac Suibhne, D. Saad and D. N. Payne, Phil. Trans. of the Royal Soc. A, July 2015

Computing capacity crunch: (slow) demise of Moore's law



Challenges Bring Opportunities
(Exciting Times for Scientists and Engineers)

High-Band Communication:
Millimeter-wave (mmW) and higher frequencies

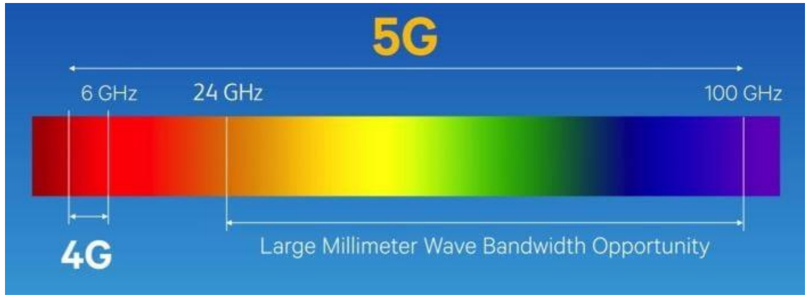
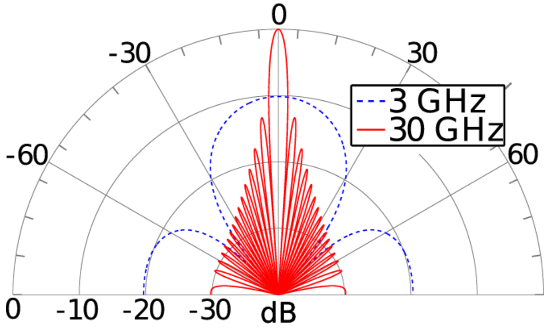
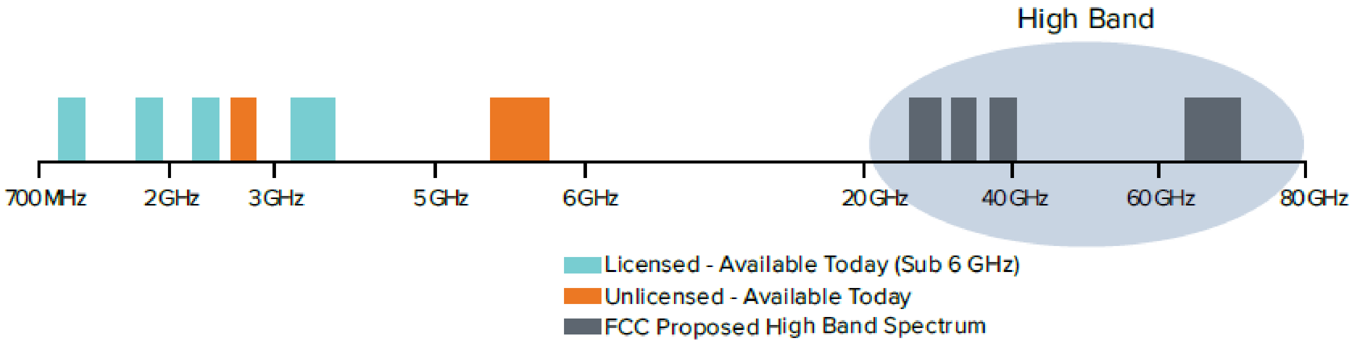


Image courtesy of Qualcomm



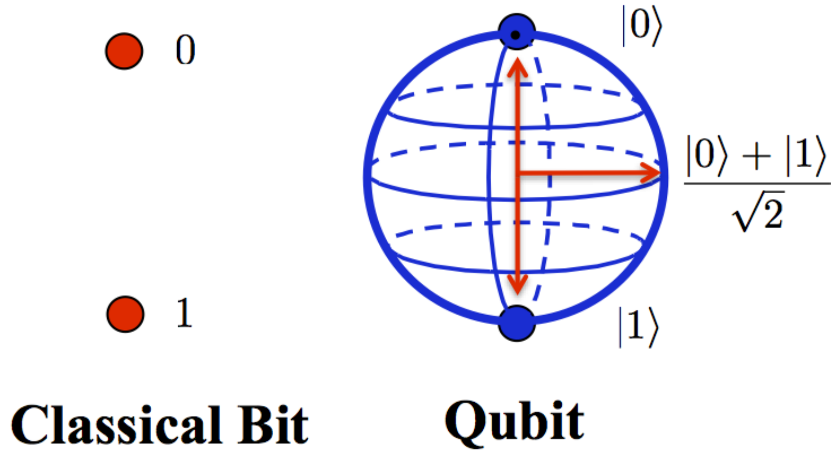
35 deg @ 3 GHz

4 deg @ 30 GHz



Source: CTIA-5G white paper

Quantum computing:
Bits to qubits

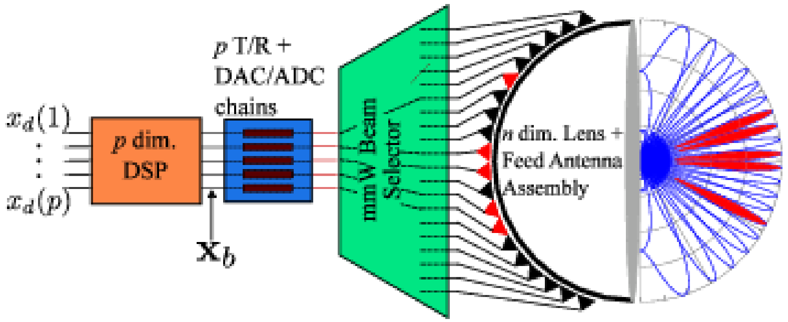


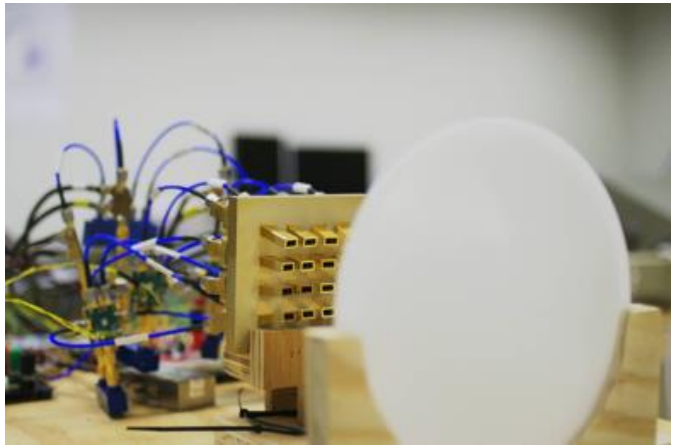
Source: towardsdatascience.com

Emerging Information Science and Technologies: Key Common Attributes

- Cross-Disciplinary Research
  - Signal processing, communication, networking, hardware, circuits & antennas
  - Physics, math, engineering, computer science
- Experimental testbed development
  - Microcosm of research & technology challenges; workforce training
- Machine learning and artificial intelligence techniques
  - A thoughtful marriage of ML/AI and IS&T would not only benefit IS&T but also benefit ML/AI in terms of explainable/understandable AI
- Optical and photonic principles, techniques and technologies
  - Wireless at higher frequencies; optical & electro-optical methods
  - Microwave and photonic techniques for controlling qubits

Hybrid Analog-Digital Beamforming Lens Array Architecture



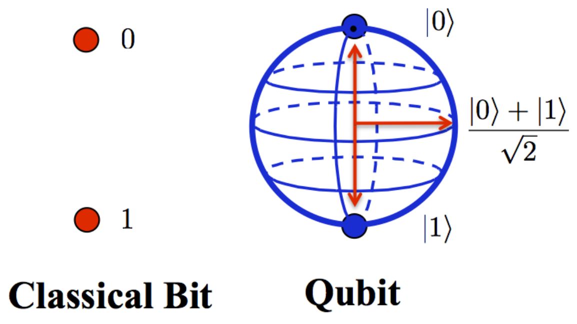


Quantum Information Science and Engineering (QISE)

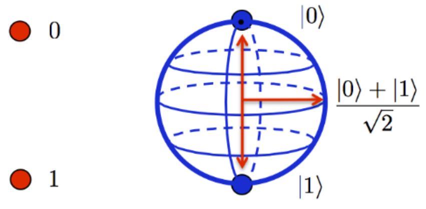
Exploiting the unique (and non-intuitive) aspects of quantum physics to develop new technologies for *sensing, generation, processing and communication of information*

Three key aspects of quantum physics underlying QISE:

- Superposition
- Entanglement (spooky action at a distance)
- Interference (in phase space to ***shape*** the ***probabilities*** of different outcomes)



QISE Principle 1: Superposition



Classical Bit **Qubit**

one qubit: $|\psi\rangle = \alpha_0|0\rangle > +\alpha_1|1\rangle$ 2-dim. system

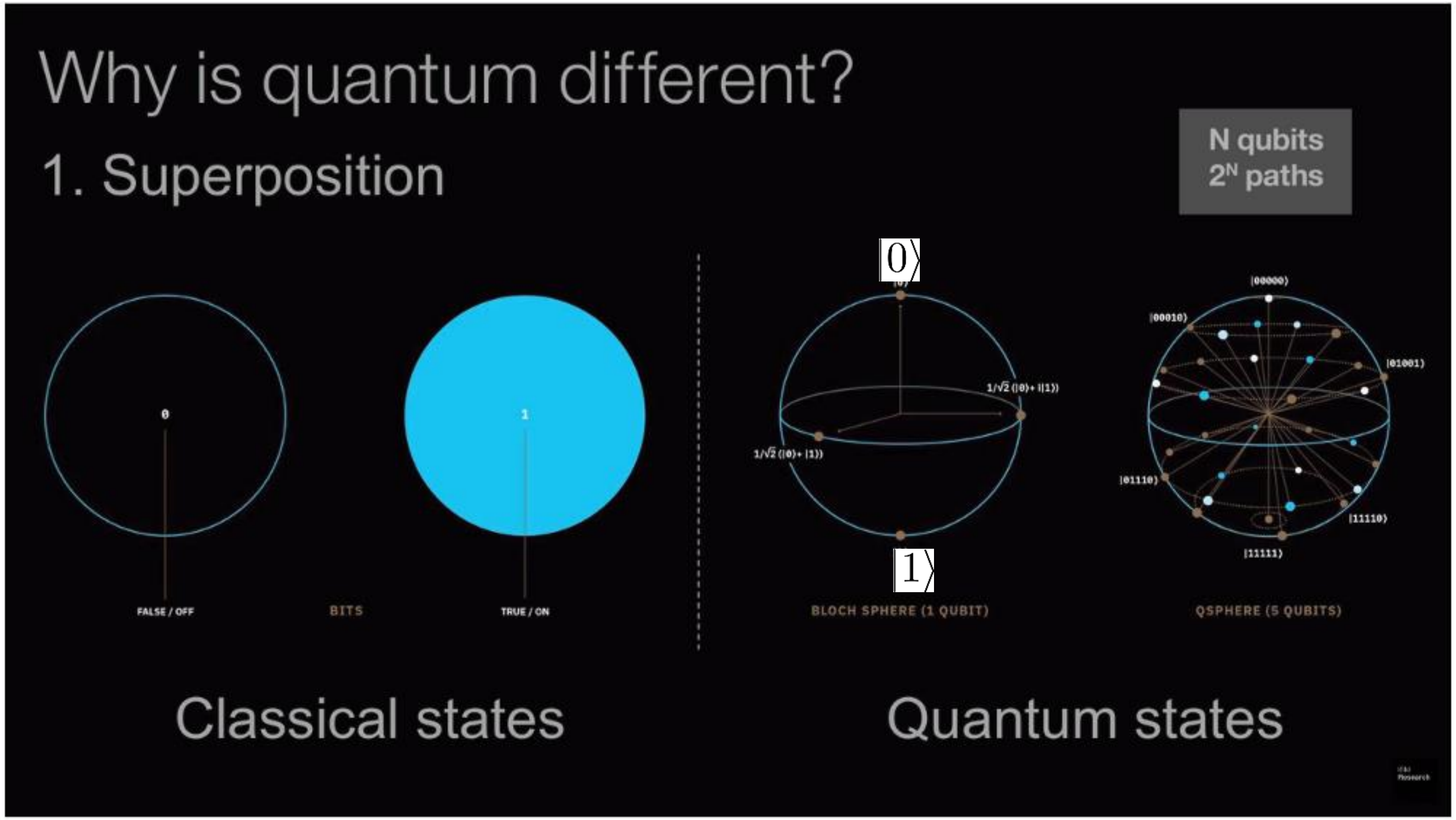
n qubits: $|\psi_1\rangle \otimes |\psi_2\rangle \cdots \otimes |\psi_n\rangle$ 2^n-dim. tensor product space

n-dim quantum system **wavefunction**

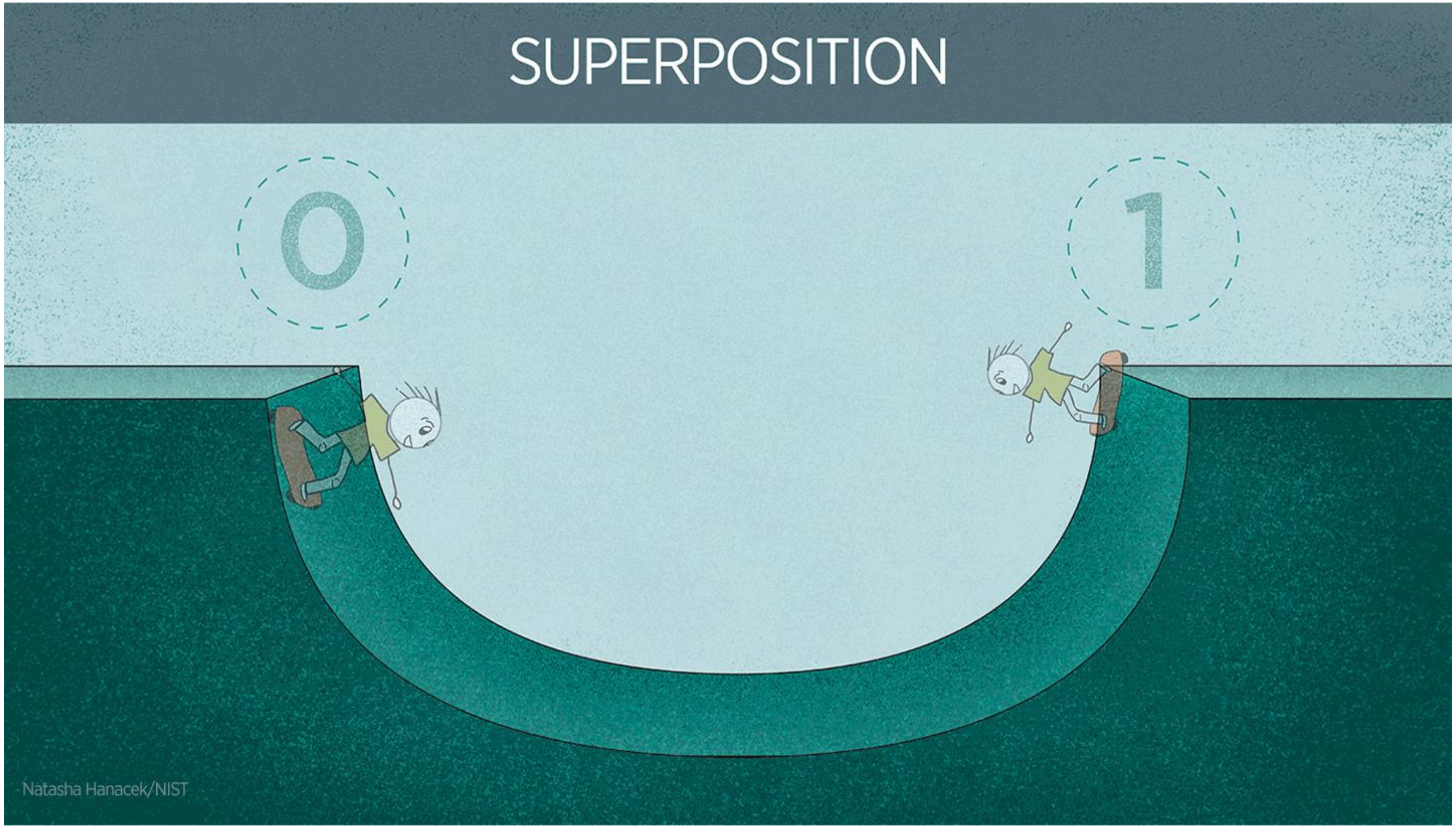
$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i |i\rangle$$

Measurement $\rightarrow$ the system wavefunction $|\psi\rangle$ collapses into state i with probability $p(i) = |\alpha_i|^2$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p(i) = 1$$



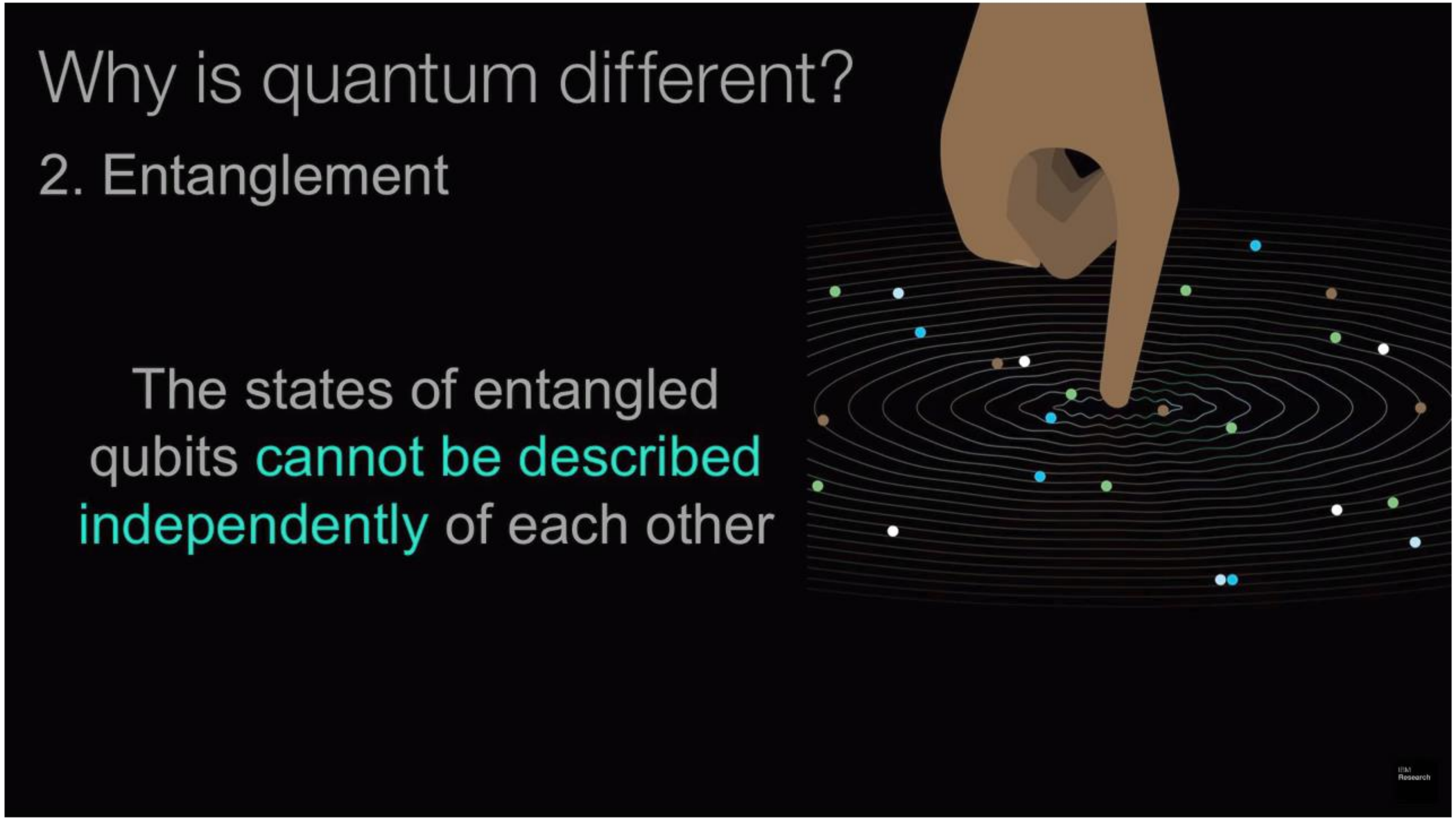
Superposition (and measurement) in Action



Measurement/observation collapses the wavefunction into one definite state

https://www.nist.gov/topics/quantum-information-science

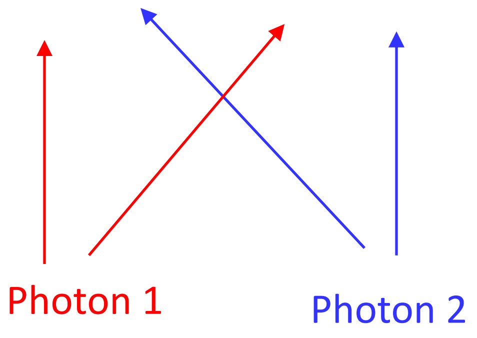
QISE principle # 2: Entanglement



Towards Data Science - Towardsdatascience.com

Wavefunction of two entangled photons

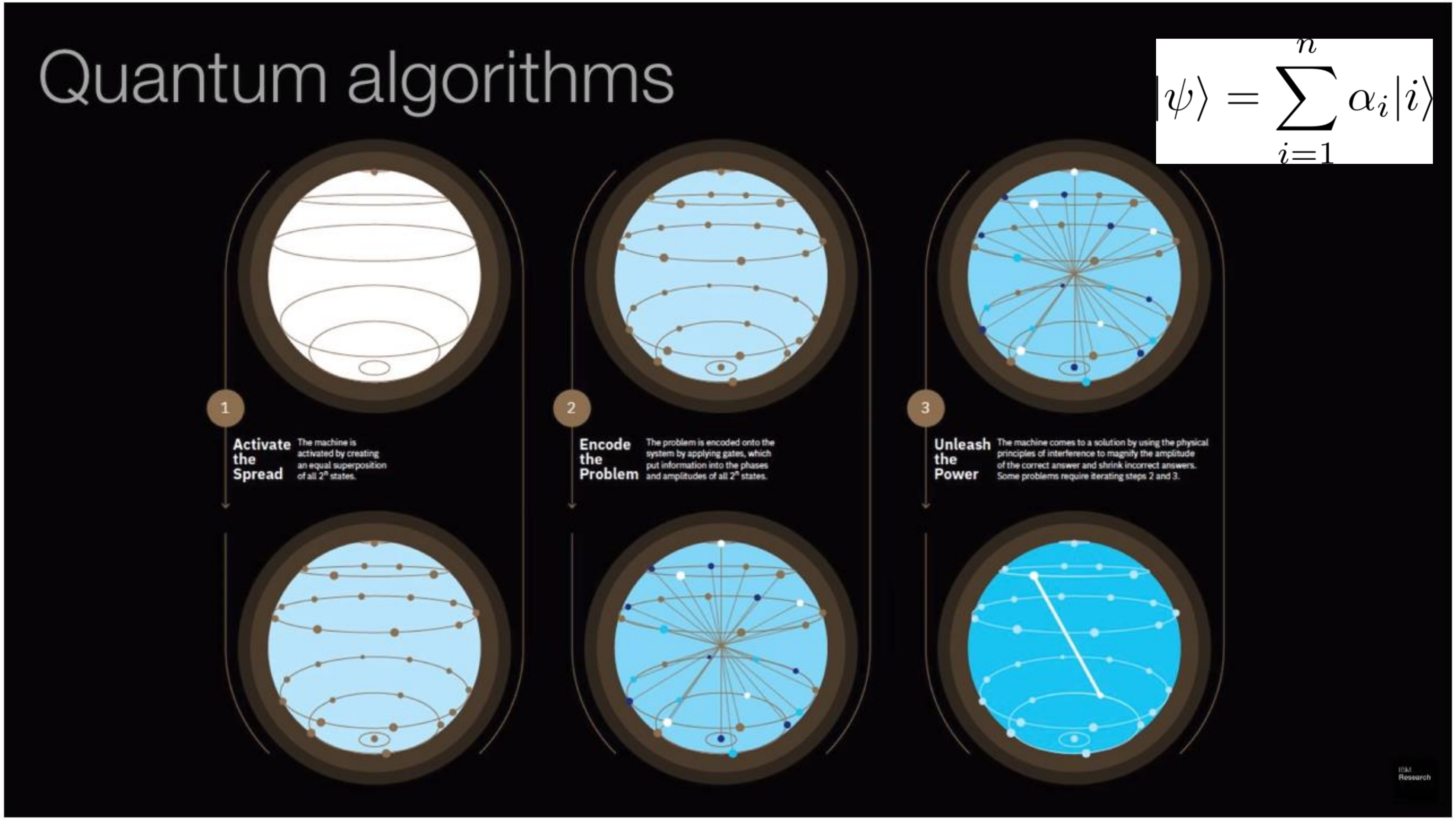
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left[|0\rangle|0\rangle + |1\rangle|1\rangle\right]$$



- Super-dense coding
- Secure communication
- Quantum computing
- Enhanced measurement

Spooky action at a distance

Quantum Algorithms



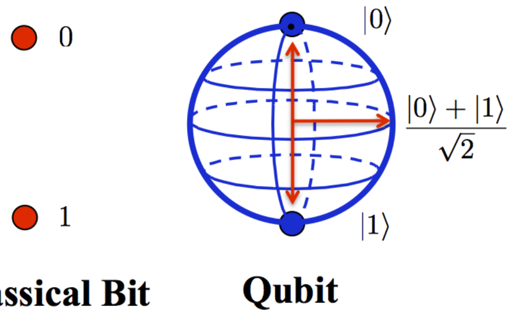
$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i |i\rangle$$

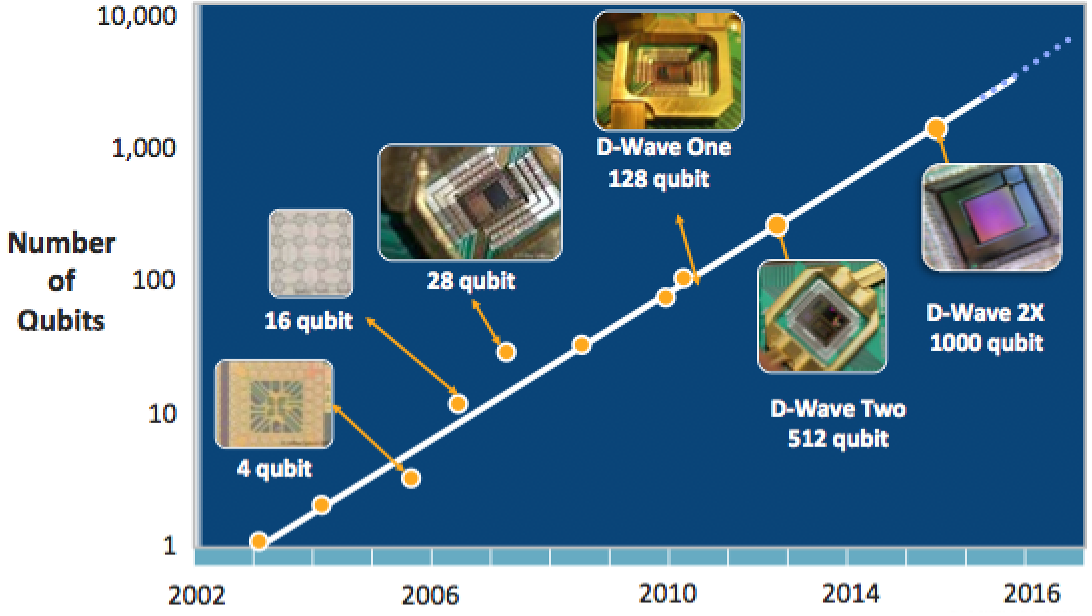
IBM Research

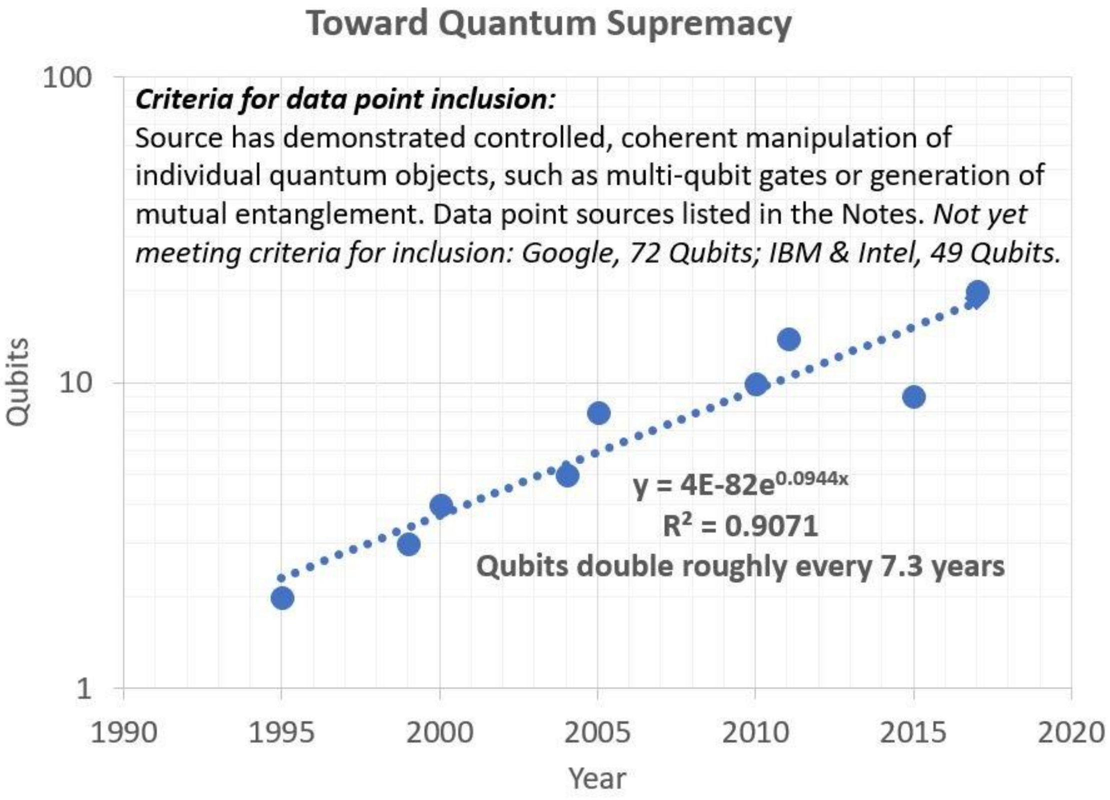
Quantum Computing

Nature isn't classical, dammit, and if you want to make a simulation of nature, you'd better make it quantum mechanical – Richard Feynman (1981)

1994 – Shor's algorithm

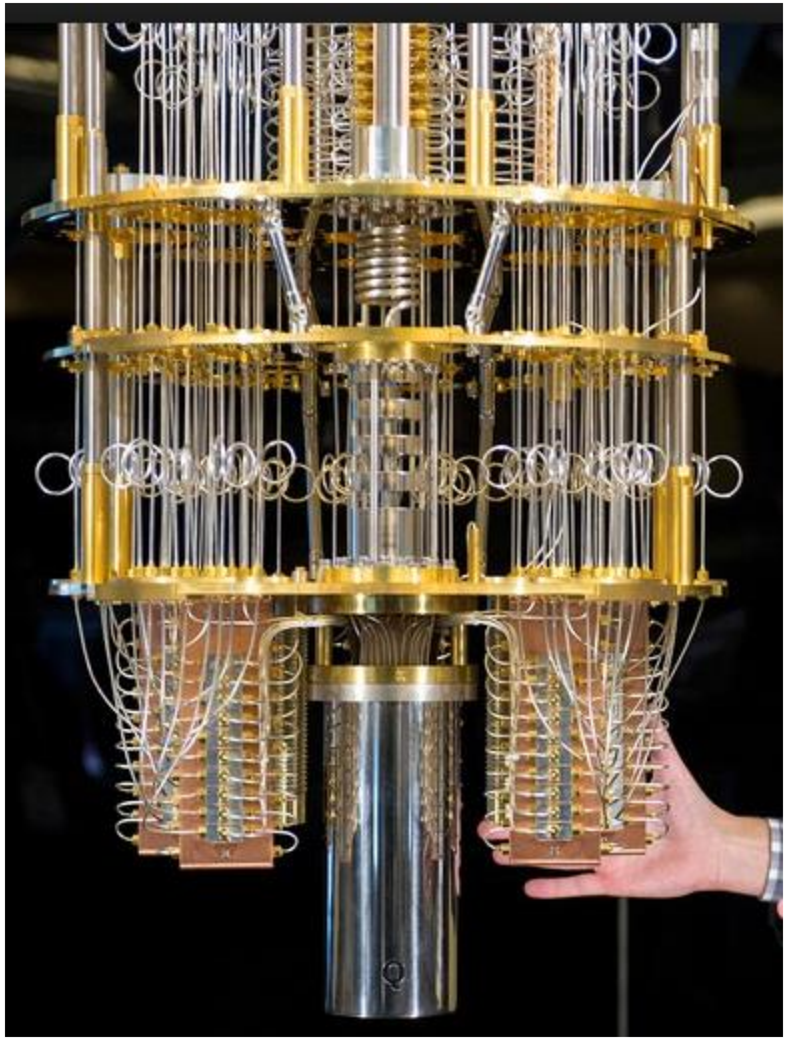




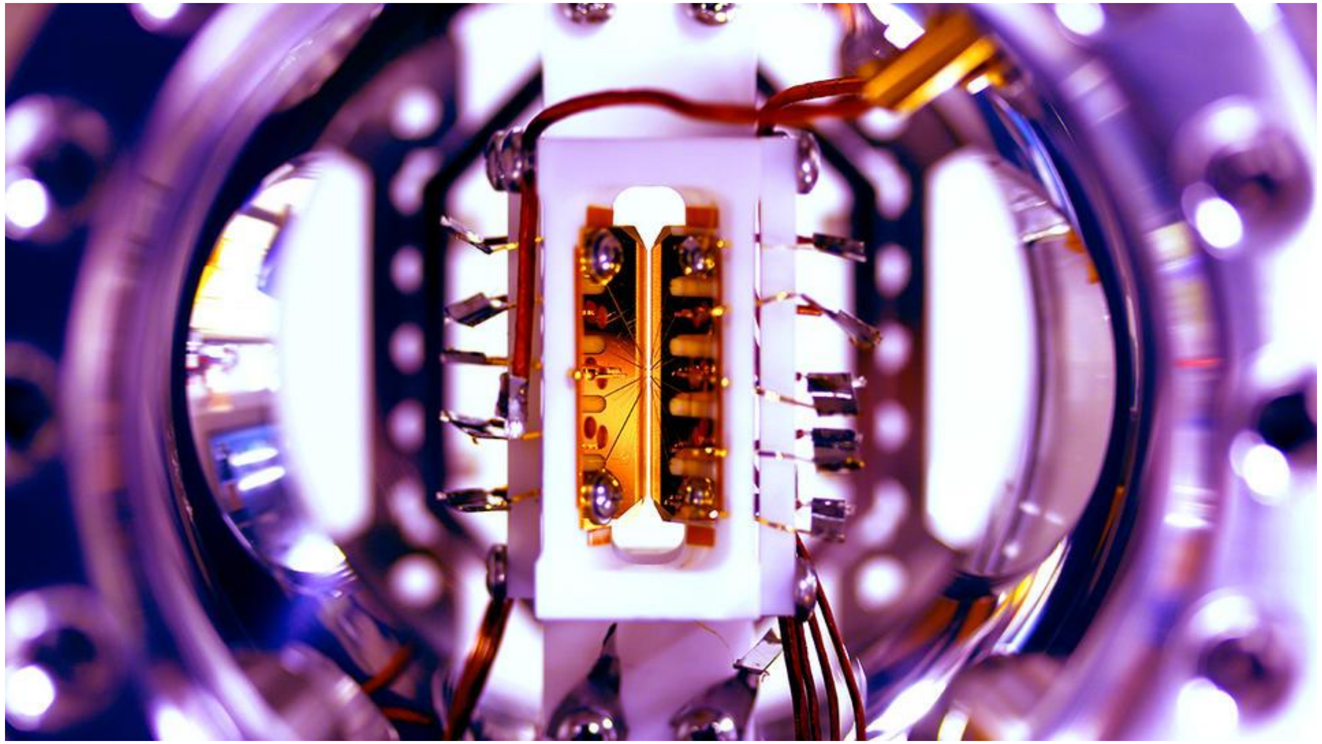


Futuregrasp, LLC

Two Leading Qubit Technologies



Superconducting qubit/IBM Q



Photonic Ion Traps/IonQ

RF, microwave and/or optical signals play a key role in the control and manipulation of qubits

The Bigger Picture of QISE

- Quantum Computation
- Quantum Communication
- Quantum Sensing
- Quantum Simulation

Fathers of Quantum
Planck, Bohr, Heisenberg, Shrodinger

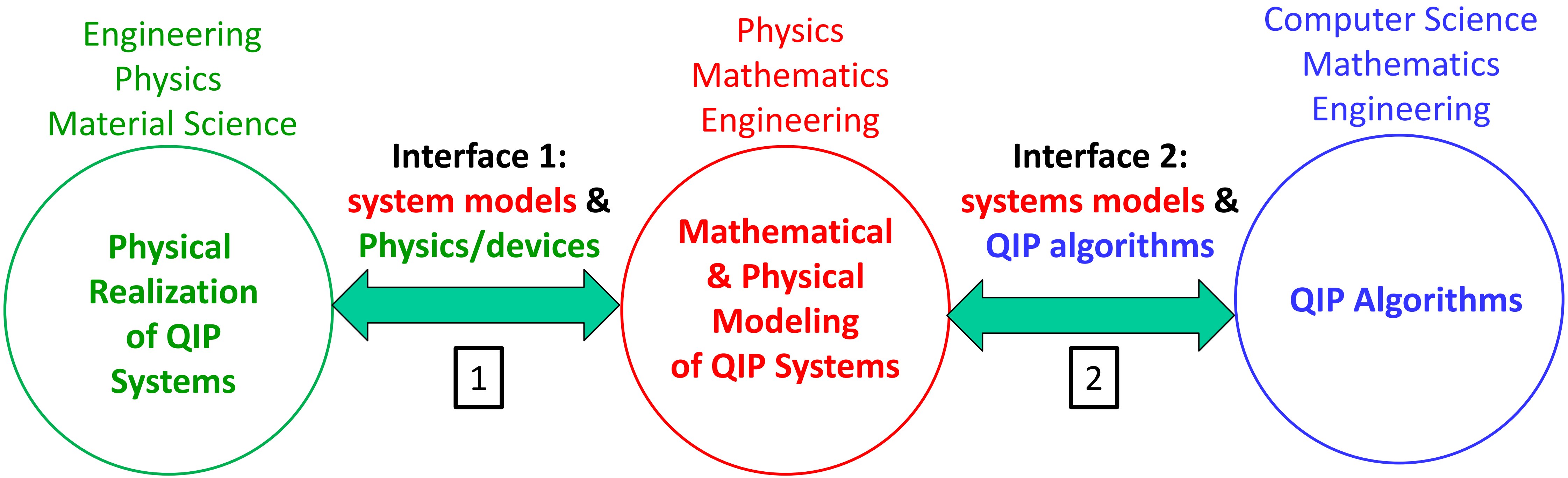
Pan Jianwei

Opportunities for Signal Processing, Communications and Information Science Communities

- **Encoding, entanglement, decoding** – intrinsically signal processing/communications operations
  - **Encoding (TX):** modulation and coding of information into qubits
  - **Decoding (RX):** measurements and processing to recover transmitted qubits
  - **Entanglement**: coupling between input and output Hilbert (vectors) spaces
  - **System model:** interacting tensor product (input x output) Hilbert spaces

- **A Vital Role for Signal Processing, Communications and Information Science Communities**
  - **Mathematical modeling and analysis of Quantum Information Processing (QIP) Systems**
  - Input Qubits, Output Qubits, Quantum Channels

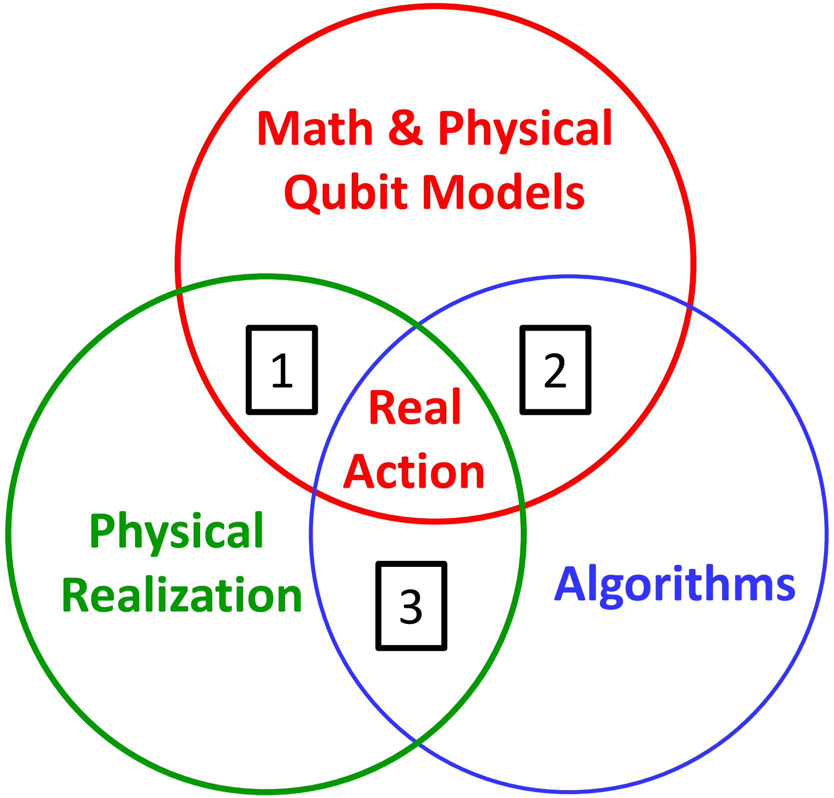
Cross-Disciplinary Challenges & Opportunities for the Fearless (and Inspired)



If you think you understand ***quantum*** *mechanics, you don't understand* ***quantum*** *mechanics* – Feynman/Bohr

Serendipitous (Random Walk) Innovation

Future QISE Research Framework: Cross-Disciplinary & Convergent



Accelerated (Directed) Innovation

Concluding Remarks

- QISE is a major national (and international) priority in science and technology
- The opportunities are enormous and the challenges equally daunting
- **Necessitate a truly cross-disciplinary approach**
  - Signal processing, communication, networking, hardware, circuits and antenna
  - Physics, math, engineering, computer science
  - We all need to roll up our sleeves and get our hands dirty!
- Unique x-disciplinary opportunities for signal processors, communication engineers, information scientists & engineers, computer scientists & engineers
- **Design and development of prototypes and testbeds**
  - A microcosm of technical challenges
  - An unmatched training opportunity
- **Need a fresh approach for research collaboration and coordination**
  - Academia, industry, and national labs

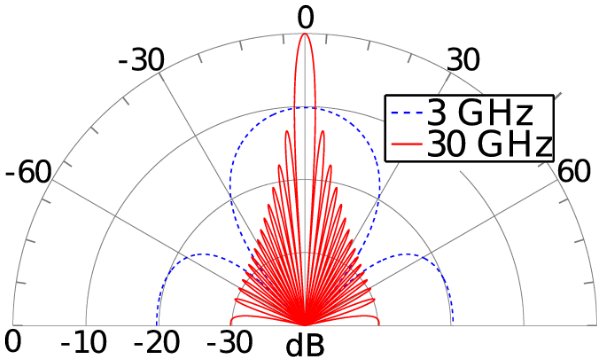
Accelerated Discovery & Innovation

Extras

Two Key Physical Advantages of mmW (and higher frequencies)

Large bandwidth & narrow beams

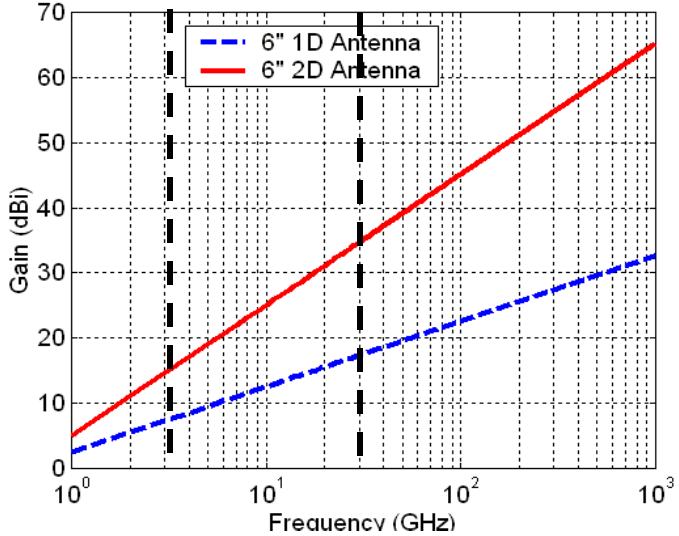
6” x 6” access point (AP) antenna array: 9 elements @3GHz vs 6000 elements @80GHz



35 deg @ 3 GHz

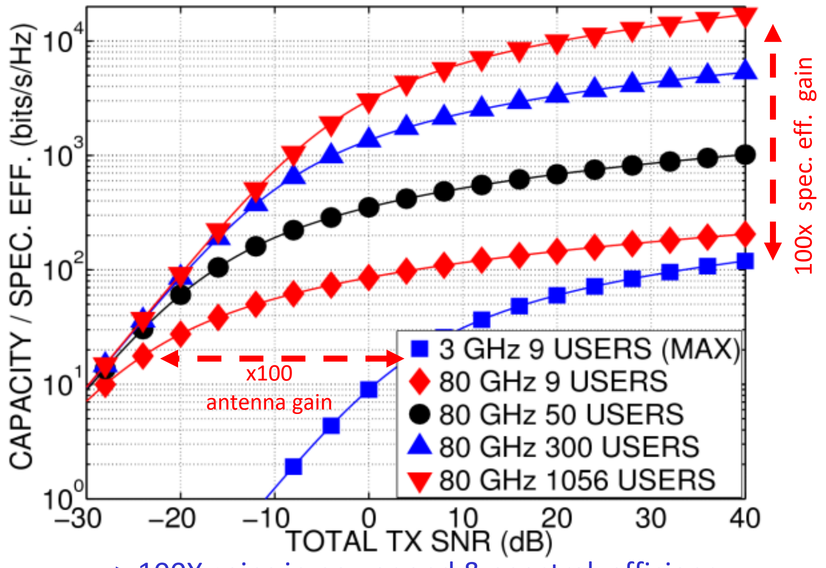
4 deg @ 30 GHz

15dBi @ 3GHz   35dBi @ 30GHz



Potential of beamspace multiplexing

Power & Spec. Eff. Gains over 4G



> 100X gains in power and & spectral efficiency

Key Operational Functionality: Multibeam steering & data multiplexing

Key Challenge: Hardware Complexity & Comp. Complexity (# T/R chains)

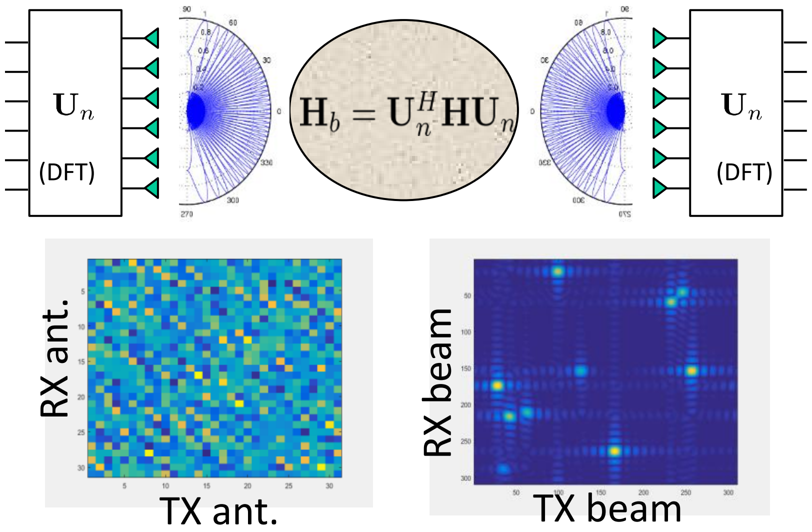
Conceptual and Analytical Framework: Beamspace MIMO

Beamspace Channel Sparsity

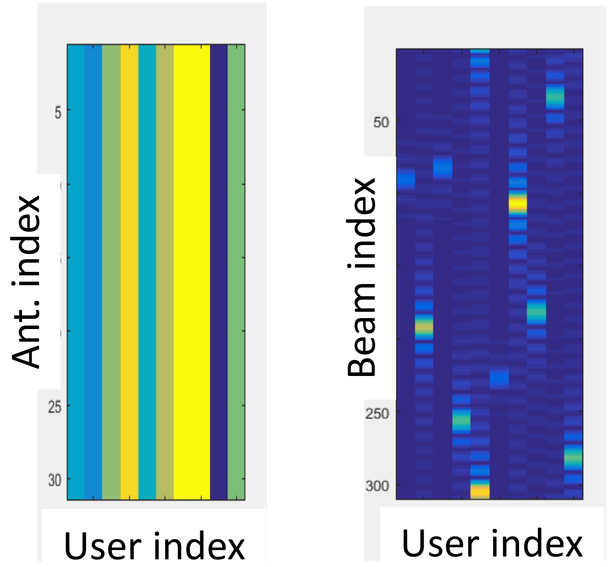
mmW propagation X-tics

- Directional, quasi-optical
- Predominantly line-of-sight
- Single-bounce multipath
- Beamspace sparsity

Point-to-multipoint MIMO link



Point-to-multipoint multiuser MIMO link



high *(n)*-dim. spatial signal space

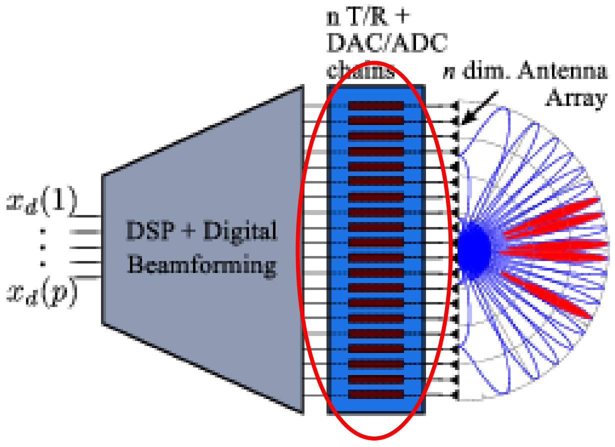
low *(p)*-dim. comm. subspace

How to access the *p* active beams with the lowest - *O(p)* - transceiver complexity?

(AS & NB Allerton '10; Pi & Khan '11; Rappaport et. al, '13)

Hybrid Analog-Digital Beamforming

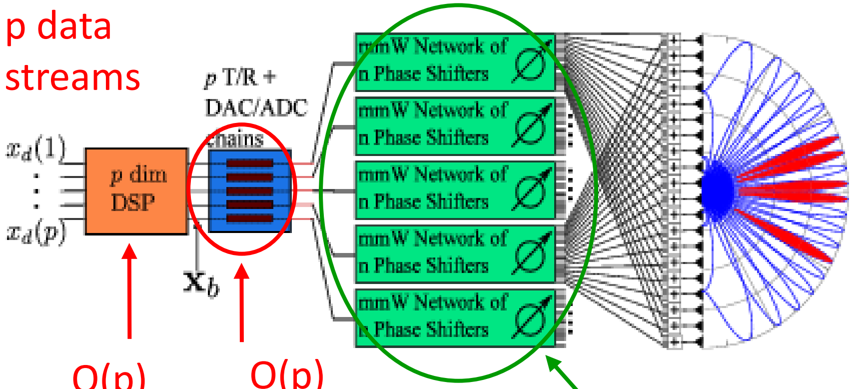
Digital Beamforming Architecture



n T/R chains: prohibitive hardware + comp. complexity

Phased Array Hybrid Architecture

p data streams



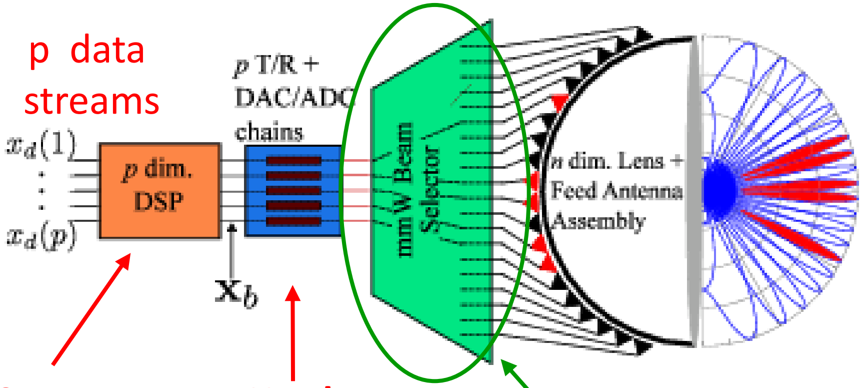
O(p) comp. complexity

O(p) T/R chains

Phase Shifter **(np)** + Combiner Network

Lens Array Hybrid Architecture

p data streams



Comp. Complexity: n → p dim. matrix ops

Hardware Complexity: n → p RF chains

p → n Beam selector (switching) network

28 GHz Multi-beam CAP-MIMO Testbed

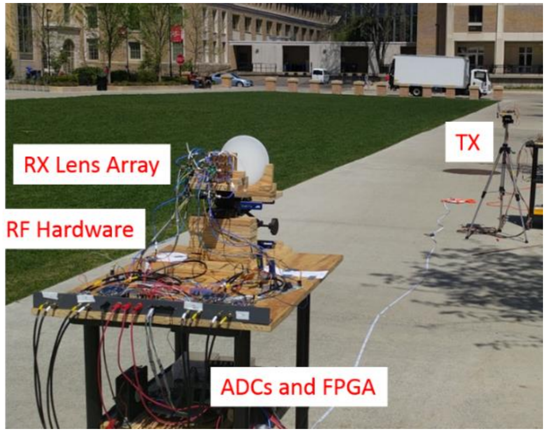
P2MP Link

- 6" Lens with 16-feed Array
- **4-beam steering & data mux.**
- RF BW: 1 GHz, Symbol rate: 1 GS/s
- Fully discrete mmW hardware
- FPGA-based backend DSP

28 GHz Multi-beam CAP-MIMO Testbed (HW-CSP-NET)

P2MP Link

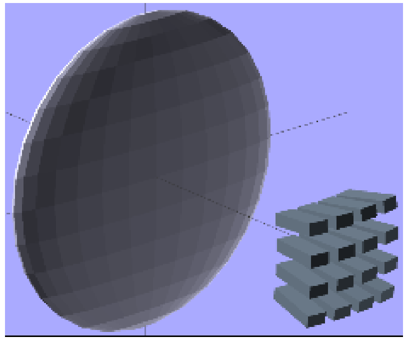
P2P Link

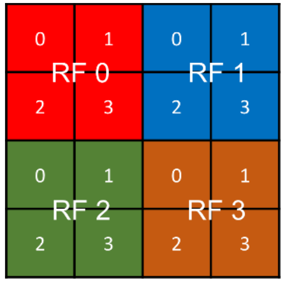


Microcosm of technical challenges

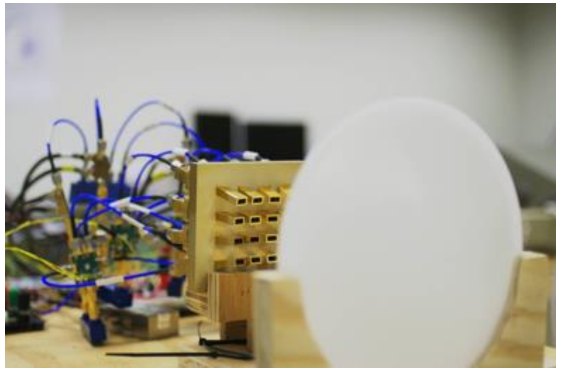
Equivalent to 600-element conventional array!
Beamwidth=4 deg

6" Lens with 16-feed Array





1-4 switch for each T/R chain



Features

- **Unmatched 4-beam steering & data multiplexing**
- RF BW: 1 GHz, Symbol rate: 370 MS/s -1 GS/s
- Fully discrete mmW hardware
- FPGA-based backend DSP

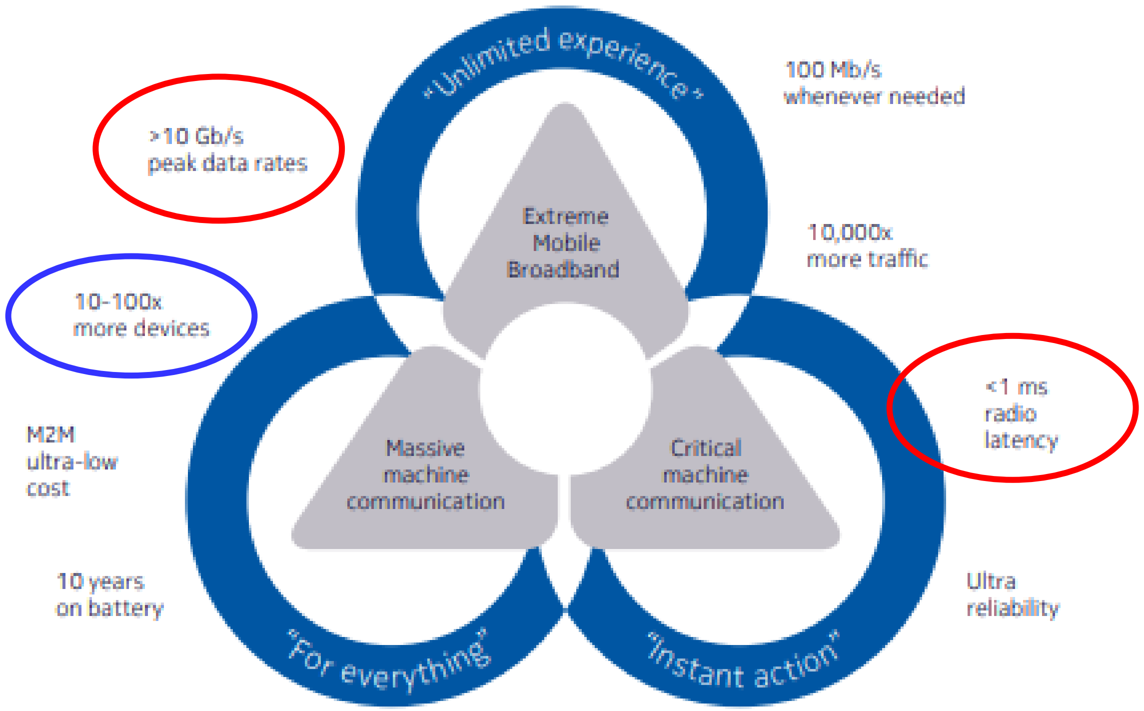
Use cases

- Real-time testing of PHY-MAC protocols
- Multi-beam channel measurements
- Scaled-up testbed network

(JB, JH, AS, 2016 Globecom wkshop, 5G Emerg. Tech.; AS, CH, YZ, mmNets 2017)

5G Wireless: Key Use Cases and Operational Parameters

- Multi-Gigabits/s rates
- Low Latency
- Large number of IoT devices



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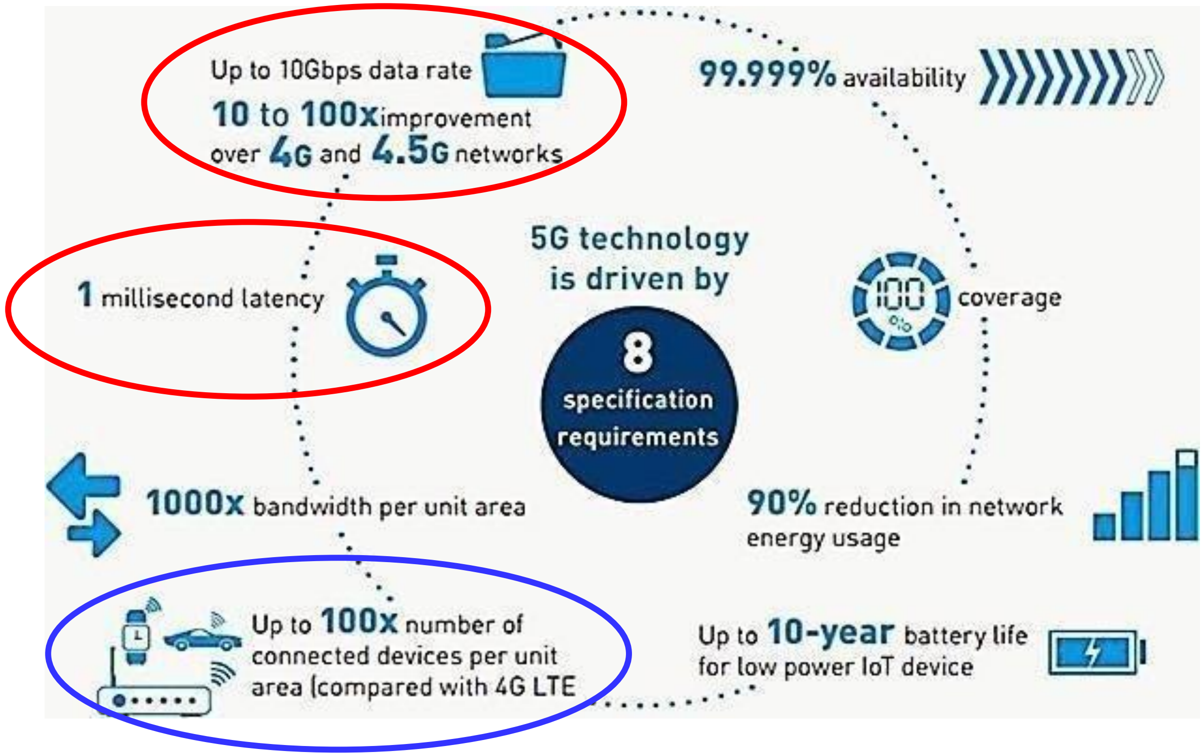


Analyzing 5G: Prospects of Future Technological Advancements in Mobile - Scientific Figure on ResearchGate. Available from: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Requirements-of-5G-7_fig2_324941597 [accessed 10 Feb, 2019]

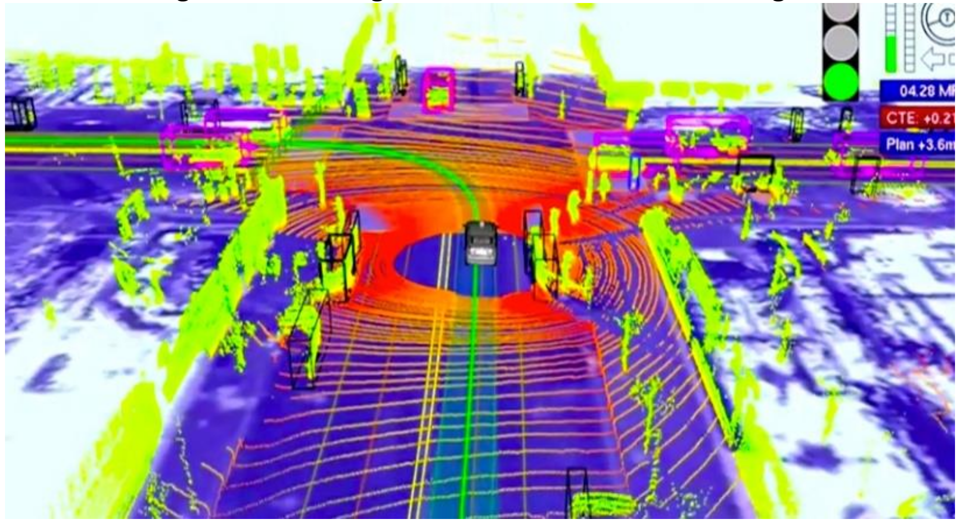
Stringent operational requirements drive x-disciplinary research

e.g. multi-Gigabits/s rates & **millisecond latency**

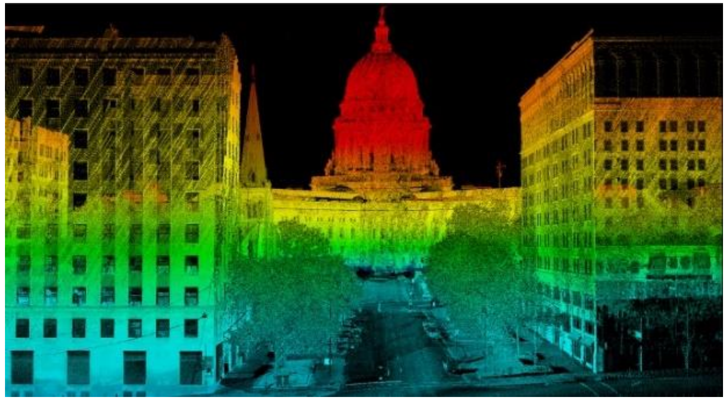
Measurements to Modeling to Network Simulators & Emulators (HW-CSP-NET)

- **Need:** *Accurate performance prediction* prior to deployment
- Current network models (e.g., ns-3) are limited
  - Need: Multi-beam PHY capabilities
- Current mmW channel models limited
  - Sounders with limited capability
  - Need: models for beam dynamics & blocking
- **Opportunity:** Measurements + computational power
  - Multi-beam sounders & measurements
  - Ray tracing (combined with LIDAR, e.g.)
  - → accurate channel models
- → Accurate Network Simulators & Emulators

Google's self-driving car use lidar to create 3D images



Sebastian Thrun & Chris Urmson/Google (IEEE Spectrum)



(Xconfluence)

Opportunity: machine learning + data analytics

Channel Sounders (HW) → Channel Modeling, Simulators & Emulators (HW-CSP) → Network Simulators & Emulators (CSP-NET)

5G channel model alliance, NYU, U. Padova, Bristol, NCSU, CRC, UW, NIST, SIRADEL ….