















## **General Introduction**

#### **Our main objective**

Building a network of platforms at the highest technological level, open to the xG community, to meet various characterization and experimentation needs, and to establish proof-of-concept demonstrations serving the research goals of our partners.

## **An organization in three sets:**



 Characterization of Components and Hardware Subsystems

# SLICES-FR (Network infrastructure for high-performance networking and computing)

 Deployment of xG network infrastructures for the evaluation of technological building blocks across multiple use-case scenarios

## NGC-AloT (Next Generation Cellular – Al and IoT)

 Deployment of IoT networks and associated processing/computing (edge computing / AI)











## **INTRODUCTION RF-Net**

#### What is RF-Net?

 RF-Net is the academic network dedicated to metrology resources for radio frequency characterization.

#### **Mission**

- Develop, maintain, and provide cutting-edge metrology infrastructure.
- Support research and development of hardware components for future networks.















## **HISTORY OF THE NETWORK'S CREATION**

## **Origins of RF-Net**

- RF-Net was born from prior reflections and an opportunity seized in 2021 with the launch of the PEPR 5G and Future Networks program (.
- In **September 2021**, the **French government** appointed **CEA**, **CNRS**, and **IMT** as coordinators of the **PEPR 5G and Future Networks** project.
- RF-Net is CNRS initiative

















## **PARTNERS: CNRS Labs**

## **CORE GROUP OF RF-Net**

- IEMN, UMR CNRS 8520
- IETR, UMR CNRS 6164
- IMS, UMR CNRS 5218
- LAB-STICC, UMR CNRS 6285
- XLIM, UMR CNRS 7252



The network is expected to expand by 2027 (additionnal CNRS Labs)





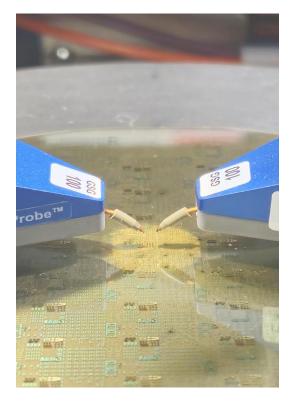












## **CURRENT RESOURCES OF RF-Net**

## **Key Figures:**

- Types of Characterization: Over 70 types of characterization and corresponding resources
- Equipment : Over €30 million worth of equipment
- Occupied Area: ~4,000 m<sup>2</sup>
- Staff: Over 20 persons (full time), with multiple actors
   operating independently after training









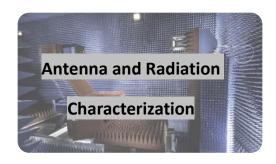


























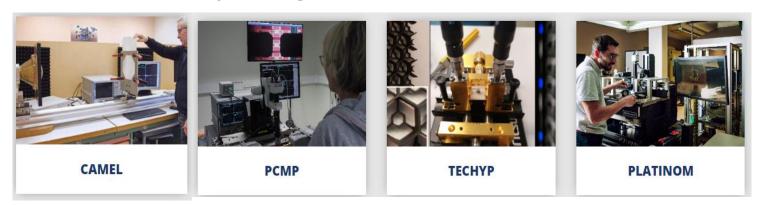






#### I. Characterization of Material Properties

Characterization of materials under specific environmental conditions, characterization of dielectric materials, characterization of magnetic materials, and characterization of complex materials. It involves extracting the intrinsic properties of materials (complex permittivity and permeability, saturation magnetization, hysteresis loop, etc.) and spans frequency ranges from a few Hz up to the THz range.











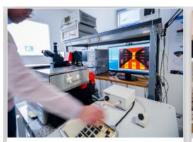






#### **II. Characterization of Active and Passive Components and Circuits:**

Probe test stations: S-parameter measurements, large-signal (nonlinear) power measurements, noise measurements, time-domain measurements, specific measurements on voltage-/current-controlled components, and characterization of digital/logical signals



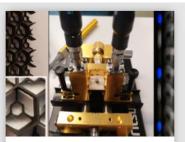
NANOCOM



CAMEL



PCMP



**TECHYP** 



**PLATINOM** 















#### **III. Antenna and Radiation Characterization:**

Anechoic chambers: radiation patterns (2D and/or 3D), field mapping, electromagnetic imaging/diagnostics, S-parameters, and antenna-specific characterization measurements. Depending on the available configurations, the accessible frequency range can span from 100 MHz to 500 GHz.







M2ARS

PLATINOM















#### **IV. Characterization of Functional Systems**

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) measurements (anechoic and reverberations chambers), TELECOM measurements, and energy efficiency characterization.







PCMP



**PLATINOM** 



QOSC















#### V. Characterization of Propagation Channels:

Channel sounding systems: Characterizations in various environments for propagation channels such as: LOS SISO, NLOS SISO, and MIMO, potentially integrating RIS-type devices up to sub-Thz range.















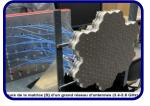


#### **RF-Net SHORT-TERM INVESTMENT PROJECTS**

#### Some examples of future development











I. Antenna measurement → Adapt protocols to sub-THz frequencies

sounding
→ Meeting the
needs of cellfree and sub-THz

II. Channel

III. Intelligent Reconfigurable Surfaces (RIS)

→ Develop appropriate protocols and testing resources

IV. Active Components → Characterize at high frequencies (wide-gap semiconductors)

V. Materials
→ Perform
measurements
in a controlled
environment
(sub-THz)

















## **Conclusion**

## RF-Net is open to collaboration

