

EE426 RADIO FREQUENCY DESIGN TECHNIQUES





Extreme EDGE nodes Middle EDGE nodes

Data Centers



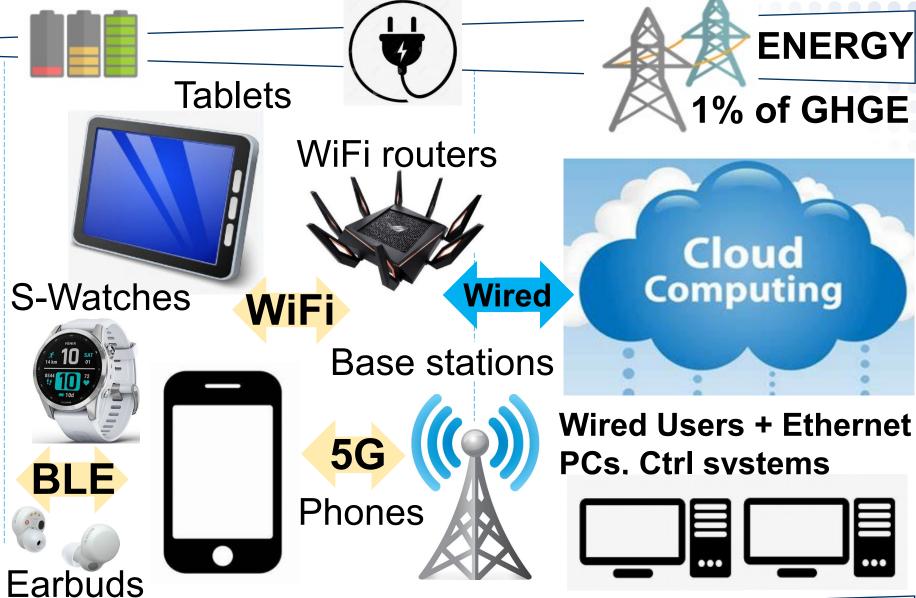
Wireless Sensor Nodes





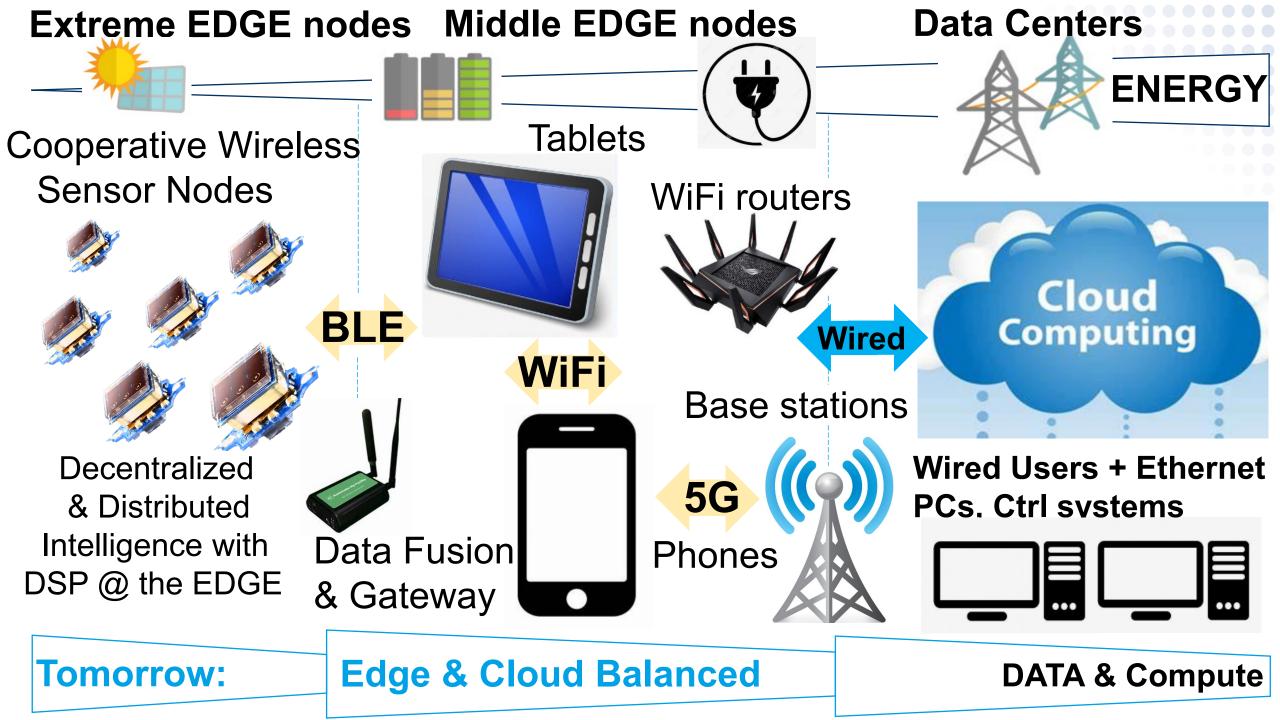


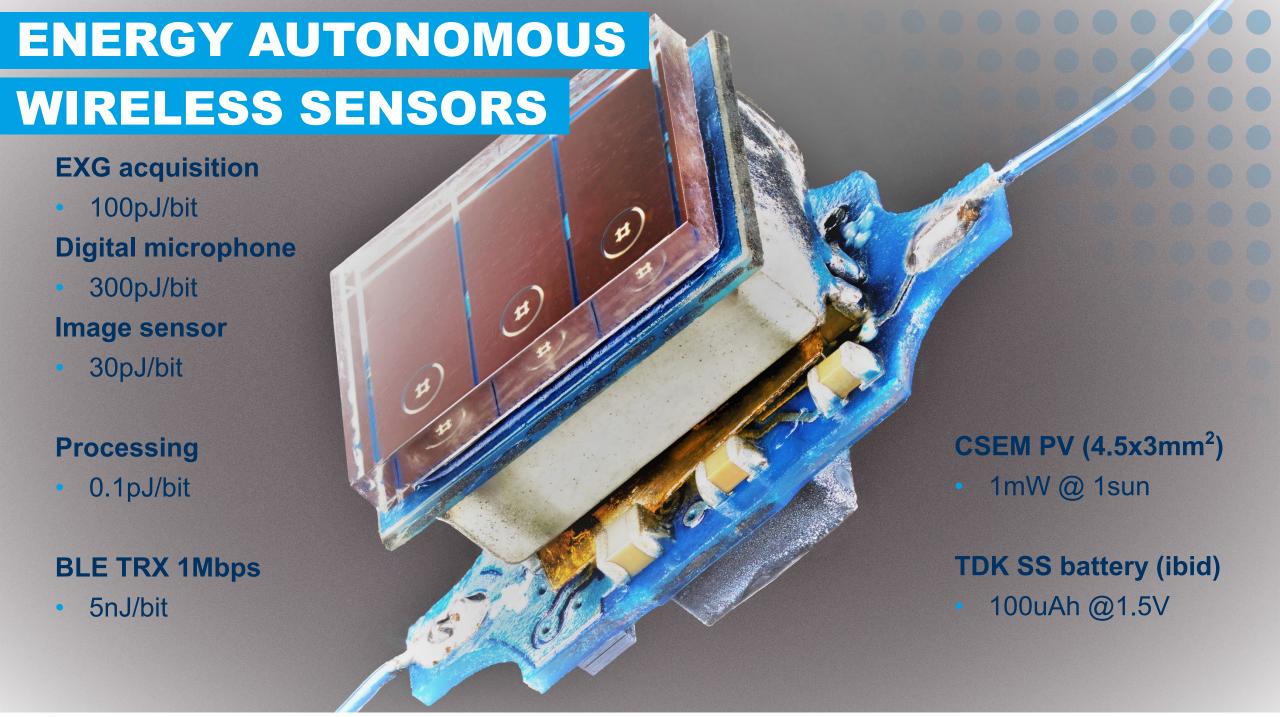
Data generation & Transmission



Today: Cloud Centric

DATA & Compute

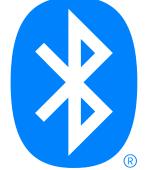




ICYTRX, -DM, -LE

- Bluetooth Radio Transceiver IP
- Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE)
 - Incl. Long Range (LR)
- Bluetooth Classic
 - Basic Rate (BR)
 - Enhanced Data Rate (EDR)
- Dual Mode (DM): BLE + Classic
- Partnership with Globalfoundries (Part of the FDX Network)
- Applications:
 - Hearing aids
 - True Wireless Stereo (TWS) headphones
 - Wireless sensors















ICYTRX-55: BLUETOOTH LE RADIO IN 55NM

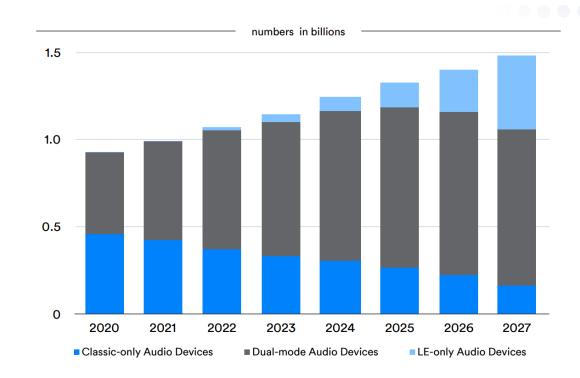


- The first true sub-1V BT 5 LE silicon IP
- Ultra low power consumption
- Best-in-class sensitivity -97dBm (BLE 1Mbps)
- Bluetooth 5.4 compliant
- Supports IEEE802.15.4 (Zigbee, Thread...)
- Silicon-proven (GF55LPX, TSMC55,...) in various metal stacks
- In production with several major semiconductor vendors, e.g. ON Semiconductor, EM Microelectronics, Oticon



ICYTRX-DM-22: BT DUAL MODE RADIO IN 22NM

- Dual-mode Bluetooth
 - Bluetooth LE for data/LE Audio
 - Bluetooth EDR for audio
- Best quality audio streaming at the lowest power
 - Game-changing autonomy on a battery cell
 - Industry leading budget link for reliable audio streaming
 - Excellent resilience to interferers



Source: ABI Research







ICYTRX-DM-22 FEATURES





- Various foundries with various options
 - Global Foundries 22 nm FD-SOI
 - TSMC 22 nm
- Key features
 - Bluetooth 5.2 Dual-Mode radio: EDR and LE 2Mbps for flexible audio experience
 - Long Range (coded S2 & S8) and Direction Finding (DF) BLE options
 - Flexible modem compatible with 802.15.4-2015 and other modulations







ICYTRX-HDT-XX: BT DM WITH HIGH DATA THROUGHPUT

Features

- HDT compatible, with all datarate options
- Classic full options (EDR2-3)
- all existing LE features
- High performances at low power

Parallel feature development

- Wake-up Radio
- Higher Frequency Bands





ICYTRX-DM PERFORMANCES

General conditions

- Industrial operating temperature range:
 - -40°C to +85°C
- RF core supply voltage: 0.9V
- PA supply voltage:
 - Low-power mode: 0.9V
 - High-power mode: up to 1.6V

- Peak RF analog power consumption
 - Ultra-fast settling for minimal overhead
 - 4.2 mW in RX BLE1M/BR/EDR
 - 9.8 mW @ 0dBm in TX BR/BLE

ICYTRX-DM PERFORMANCES

TX

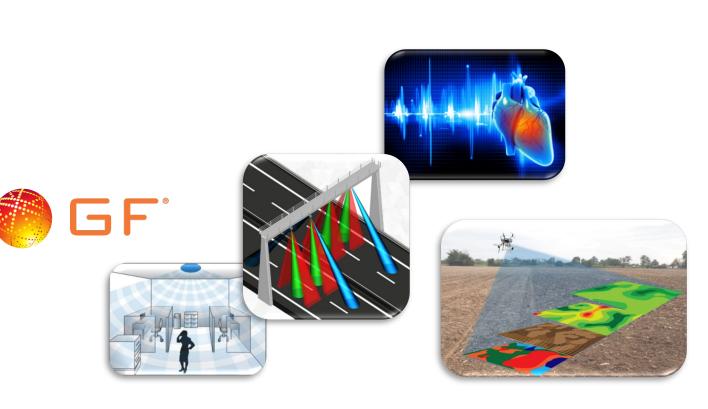
- Maximum peak output power
 - Low power mode:
 - + 1.3 dBm @ 0.9V
 - High power mode :
 - +14.6 dBm @ 1.6V
- Wide range: -30 dBm to max

RX

- -98 dBm for BLE @ 1 Mbps
- -95 dBm for BLE @ 2 Mbps
- -100 dBm for BLE @ 500kbps (LRS2)
- -104 dBm for BLE @ 125kbps (LRS8)
- -95 dBm for classic BR @ 1 Mbps
- -94 dBm for classic EDR @ 2 Mbps
- -88 dBm for classic EDR @ 3Mbps

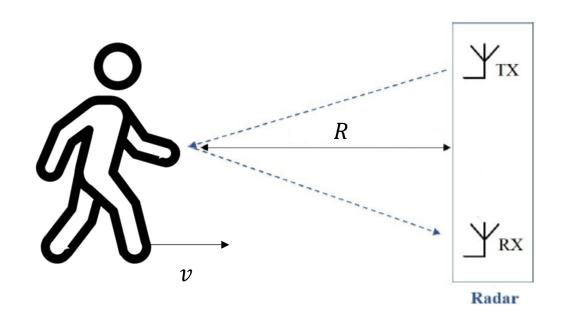
RADAR-ON-CHIP MOTIVATION

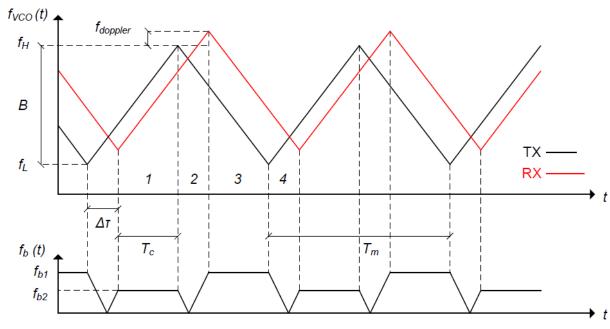
- Existing solutions: radars for self driving cars with long-range detection capability, associated with power consumption of several Watts.
- Any room for battery operated radars? Target: 100mW peak power!
- Potential applications:
 - gesture recognition
 - vital-sign monitoring for healthcare,
 - wellness or sleepiness detection
 - child presence detection in cars





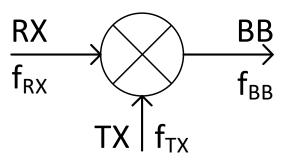
FMCW RADAR PRINCIPLE





$$R = \frac{f_{b1} + f_{b2}}{2} \frac{c}{4} \frac{T_m}{B}$$

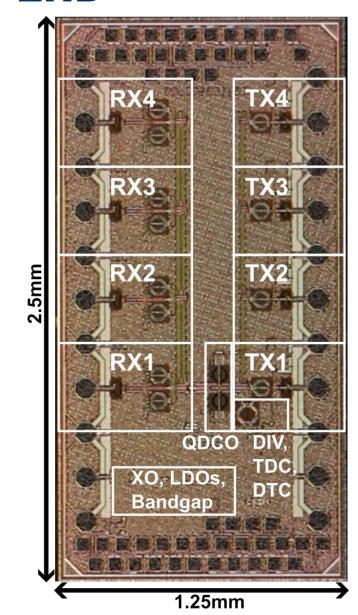
$$v = \frac{f_{b1} - f_{b2}}{2} \frac{c}{f_L + f_H}$$

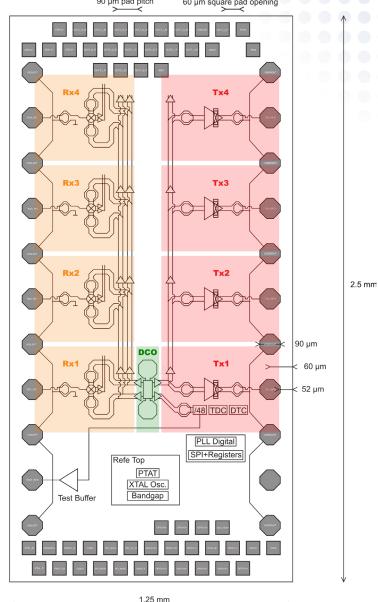


RADAR-ON-CHIP FRONT-END

Integrated:

- 57-66 GHz quadrature DCO,
- Fully integrated ADPLL
- Scalable LO distribution (to facilitate addition of Tx & Rx slices),
- 4-TX orthogonal BPSK modulation
- 4-RX mixer-first with quadrature downmixing
- Current & voltage tuneable references,
- LDOs, Bandgap voltage reference, XTAL oscillator
- Digital control including FMCW modulation
- Control via SPI

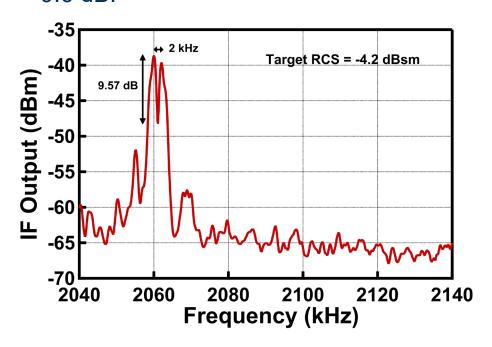


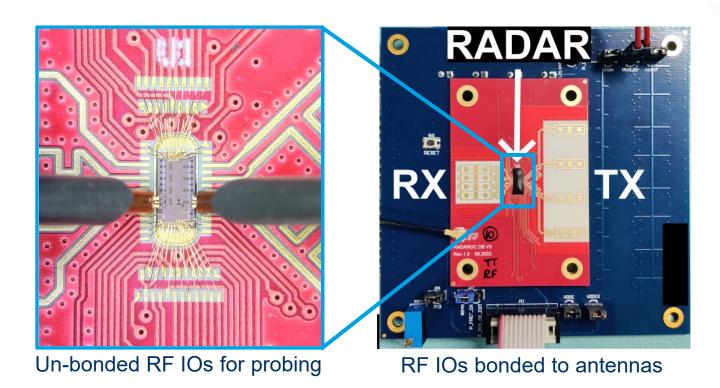


RADAR-ON-CHIP FRONT-END

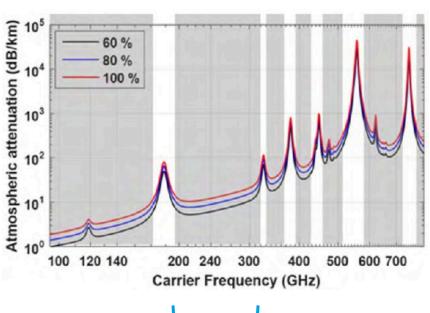
Demonstrated:

 Range resolution measured with a single FMCW chirp of 8GHz/500µs and 2 plane reflectors with a Radar Cross Section of -4.2dBsm: the RADAR achieves a resolution frequency of 2 kHz ⇔ 1.9 cm range resolution with a peak separation of 9.6 dB.



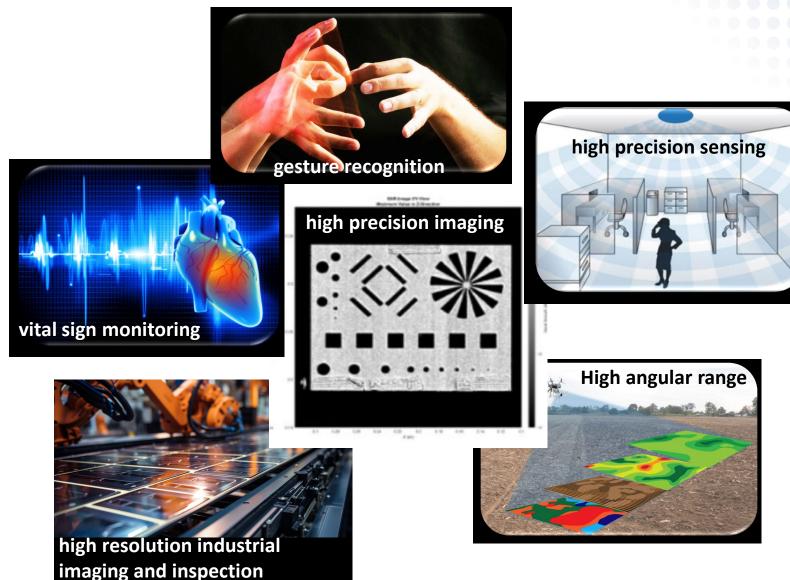


HIGH MMWAVE RADARS WITH INTEGRATED ANTENNAS



- Larger bandwidths
- Higher resolutions
- Miniaturization
- Energy efficiency



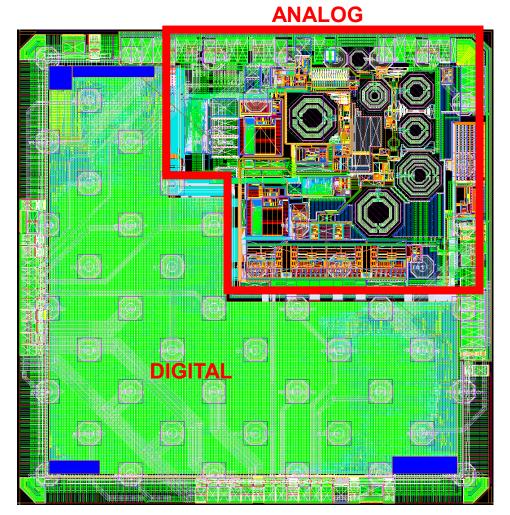


INTERNSHIP POSITIONS RELATED TO HIGH MMWAVE

- 60GHz Patch Antenna Design using theory & HFSS with practical implementation on a PCB and measurements (if time permits, consider extending to 140GHz or 240 GHz on chip but without practical implementation).
- 2. Use HFSS to emulate a Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) for Imaging Applications: Step a Patch at 240GHz with a Target model in HFSS, obtain reflections and construct the target image using back-projection algorithms.
- 3. Assuming a 1x1 radar, investigate principles of Temporal Convolutional Networks (TCN) for Vital Sign Monitoring (VSM) applications. Of interest would be the separation of breathing rate from heart rate.

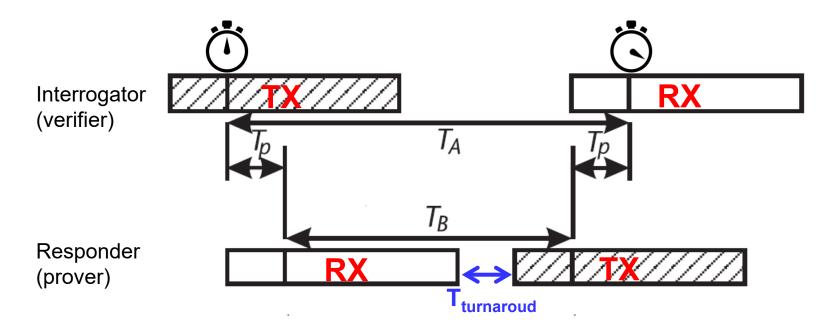
IR-UWB RANGING AND LOCALIZATION 3

- Ultra low power localisation on IR-UWB 802.15.4z LRP and HRP
 - Secure ranging (1D) for keyless access based Two-Way Time-of-Flight
 - Centimeter-precise positioning (2D/3D) using Time-Difference-Of-Arrival (TDoA) and Direction finding (DF)
- Applications:
 - Secure access and payment
 - Positioning for healthcare, warehouse, retail, asset tracking, agriculture, sports, drones,...



PRINCIPLE OF TWO-WAY TIME-OF-FLIGHT

- D is related to propagation time TP by D = c0- TP c0-speed of light (TP=1ns \rightarrow D=30cm)
 - IR-UWB proprietary wireless technology using half-duplex protocol
 - Interrogator starts a «stopwatch» and stops it after TA, where TA=TB+2TP
 - TP=(TA- (Tframe+Tturnaround))/2

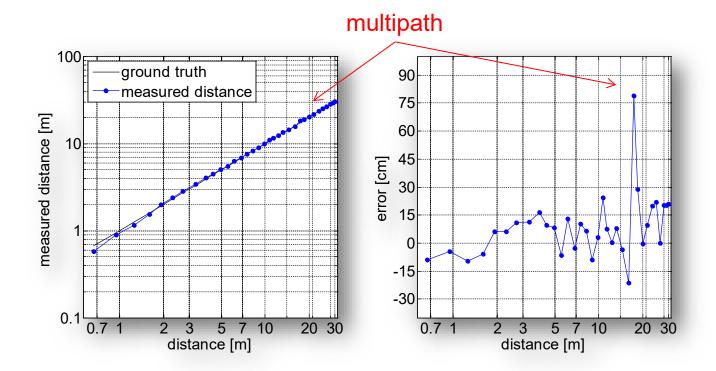


INDOOR DISTANCE MEASUREMENT

Indoor distance measurements (10 meas./point)

No outlier filtering, neither antenna nor frequency diversity use

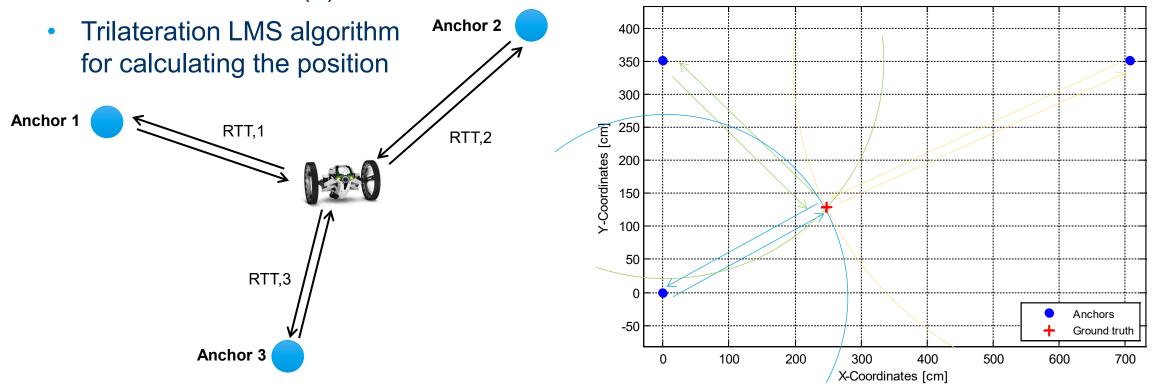
→ Shows the reliability of IR-UWB in echoed environments





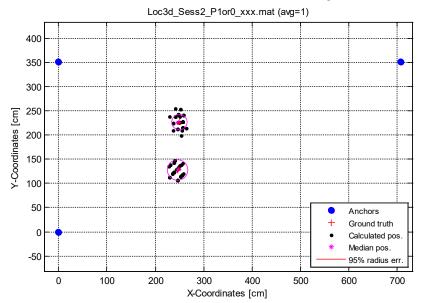
LOCALIZATION WITH TWTOF

- Two-way time-of-flight ranging enables reliable real-time 3D indoor localization
- Round-trip time (RTT) measurements successively taken between the unknown position (+)
 and the 3 anchors (●)



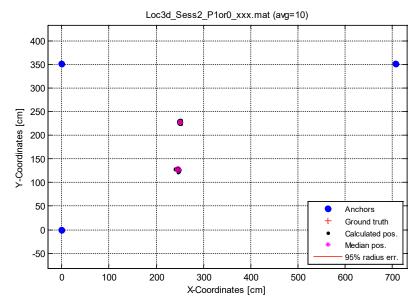
LOCALIZATION (TRIAL IN 2D)

- Area: 7m x 3.5m, Indoor Line-of-Sight (ILOS) conditions
- Blue points: 3 anchor nodes on the same plane (h=0)
- Red crosses: 2 "unknown" positions on the same plane



Raw 2D localization measurement from a single measurement (1 pos. in < 3 ms)

Accuracy better than 21 cm at 95% confidence level



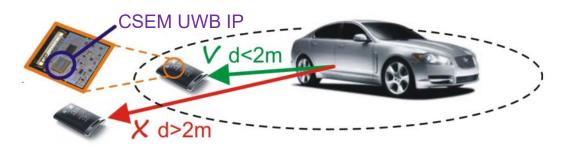
Localization with averaging on 10 measurements (1 position in < 30 ms)

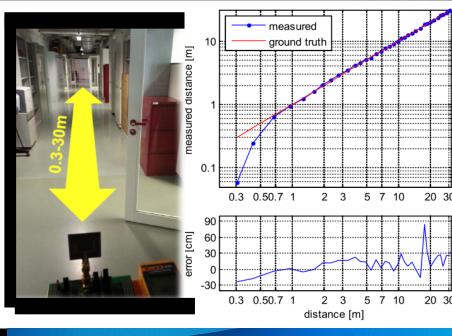
Accuracy better than 6 cm at 95% confidence level

ULTRA-WIDE BAND (UWB) TRANSCEIVER



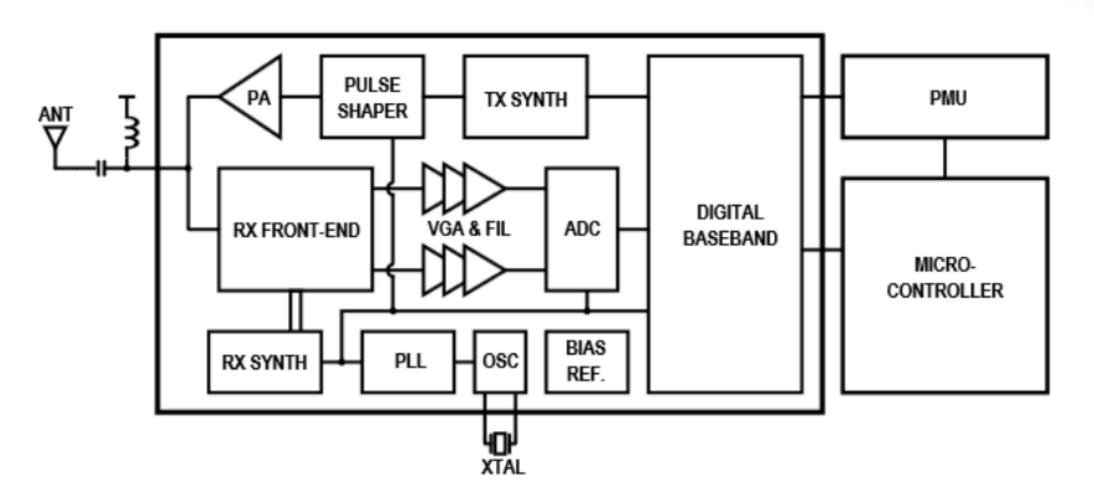
- Single RFIO (1RX-1TX)
- 6-8 GHz range, option to cover the lower UWB band
- External inductor used for the PA (up to 16 dBm peak)
- 10 µJ per ranging event
- < 10 cm accuracy
- Typical consumption: RX: 27 mW, TX: 12 mW
- Available in TSMC:
 - 65nm: full analog/RF front-end (in product, MP)







UWB CIRCUIT BLOCK DIAGRAM



3DB6830 Block Diagram

KICKSTARTING



INCUBATING





The roadmap to success!

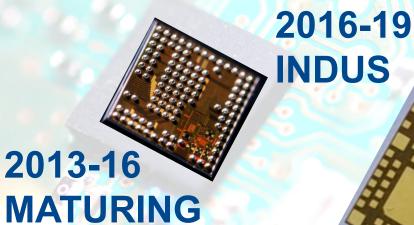


UWB FOR SECURE KEYLESS ACCESS FROM 2 PHDS TO MAJOR EU CAR BRANDS

Σ EUREKA -EUROSTARS



2019 MARKET ENTRY



2023

LID.3

entièrement électrique



TECHNOLOGIES SWITZERLAND CREATED

OVER 20M CHIPS on the ROADS!

Innosuisse

Marquee End Customers Across Automotive And Industrial Markets









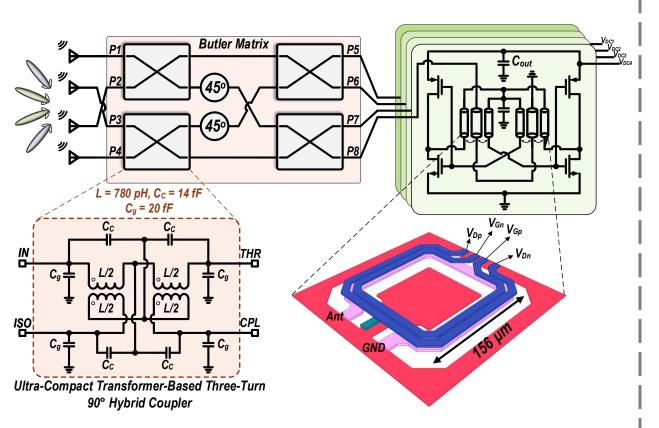




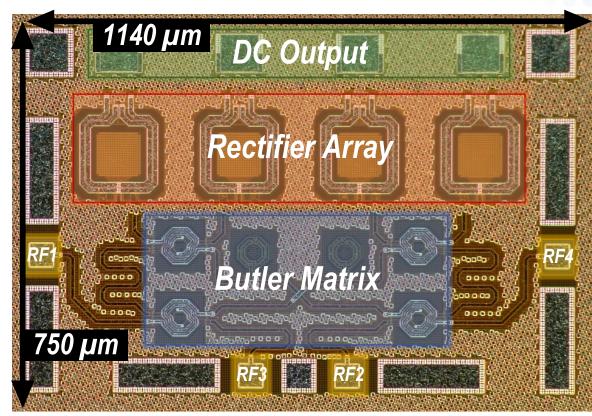




24GHZ WIRELESS POWER TRANSFER AS HARVESTER PASSIVE CONCURRENT RECTIFYING ARRAY



System Schematic



System Chip Micrograph