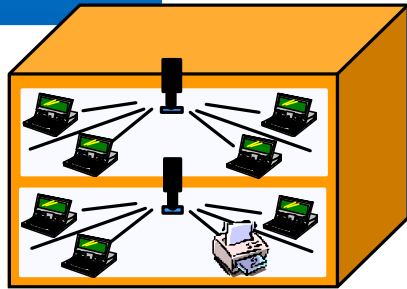




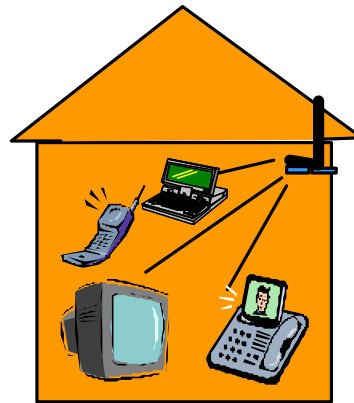
Broadband Wireless Communication



The world is going wireless !



Enterprise WLAN



Wireless home gateway



Wireless personal network

- ▷ **Wireless LANs** experience a growing success in enterprises.
- ▷ **Wireless home gateways** are the missing piece in fast internet and video access.
- ▷ **Wireless personal networks** will open new service opportunities

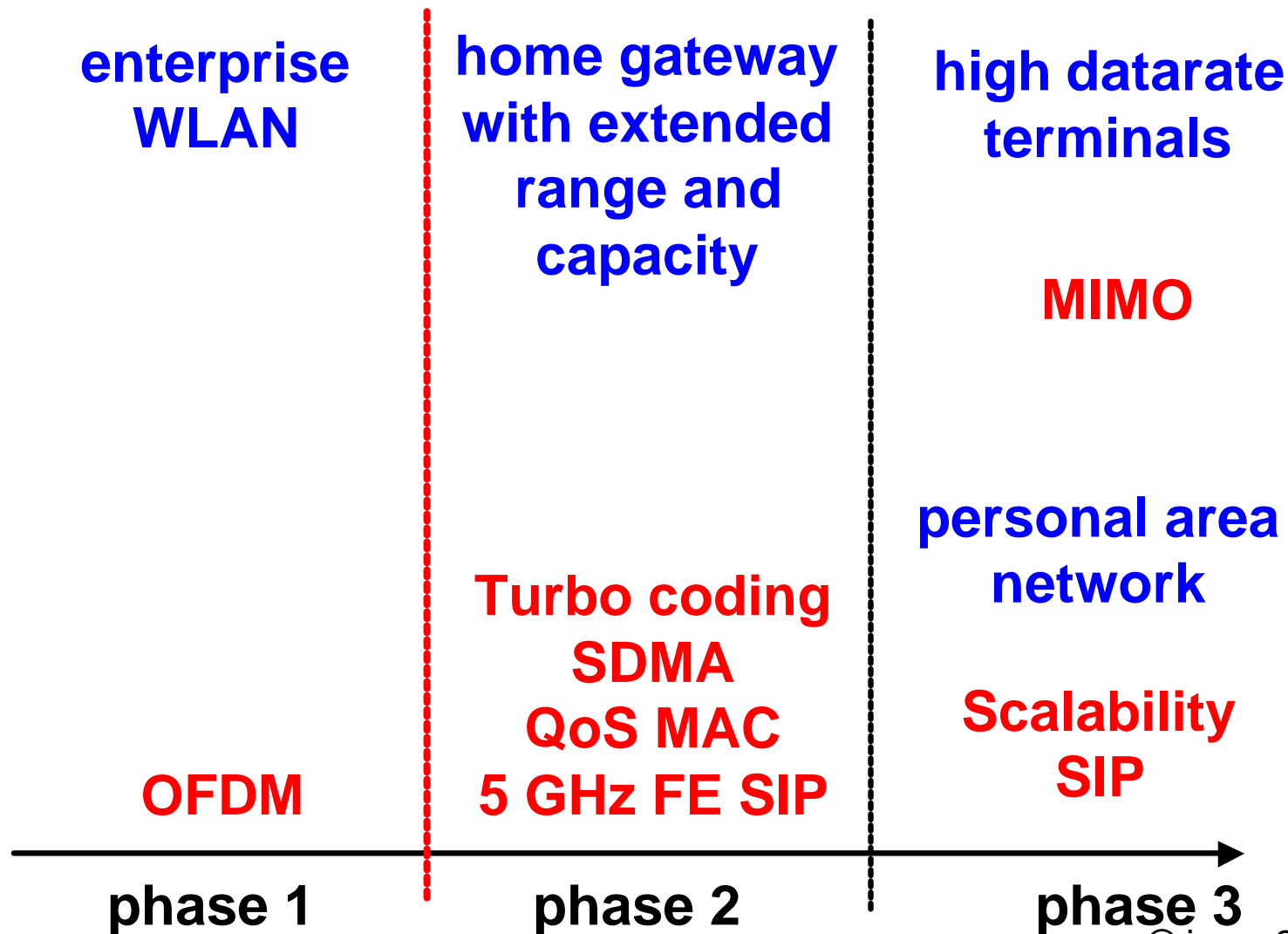


Wireless Requirements

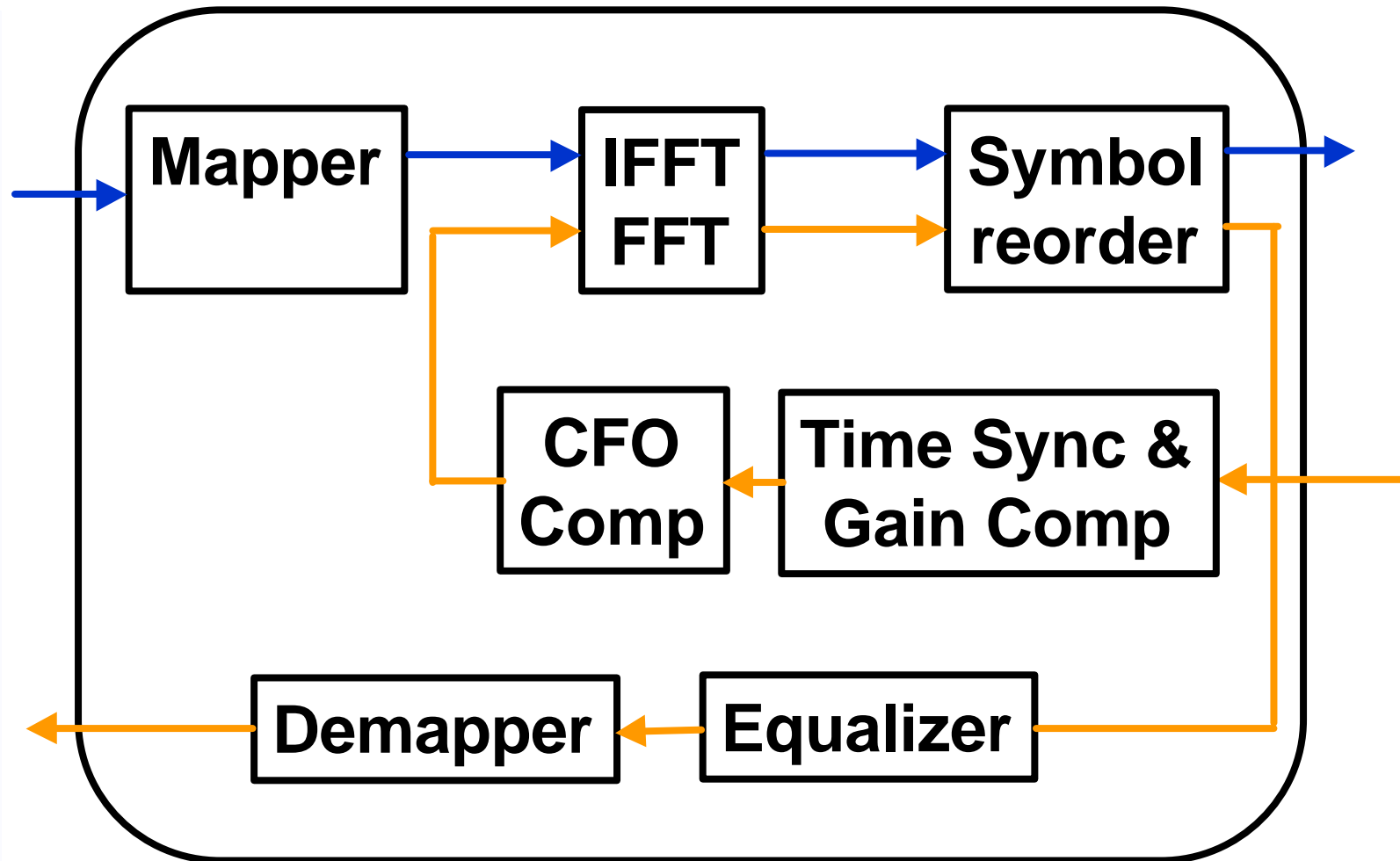
- ▷ **Cost < 10\$**
- ▷ **Power consumption < 100 mW**
- ▷ **Network capacity > 100 Mbps**
- ▷ **Range > 50 m**
- ⇒ **IMEC's Mission: "To enable low cost and low power integrated solutions for the next generation broadband communication networks"**



Long term strategy executed in a phased approach

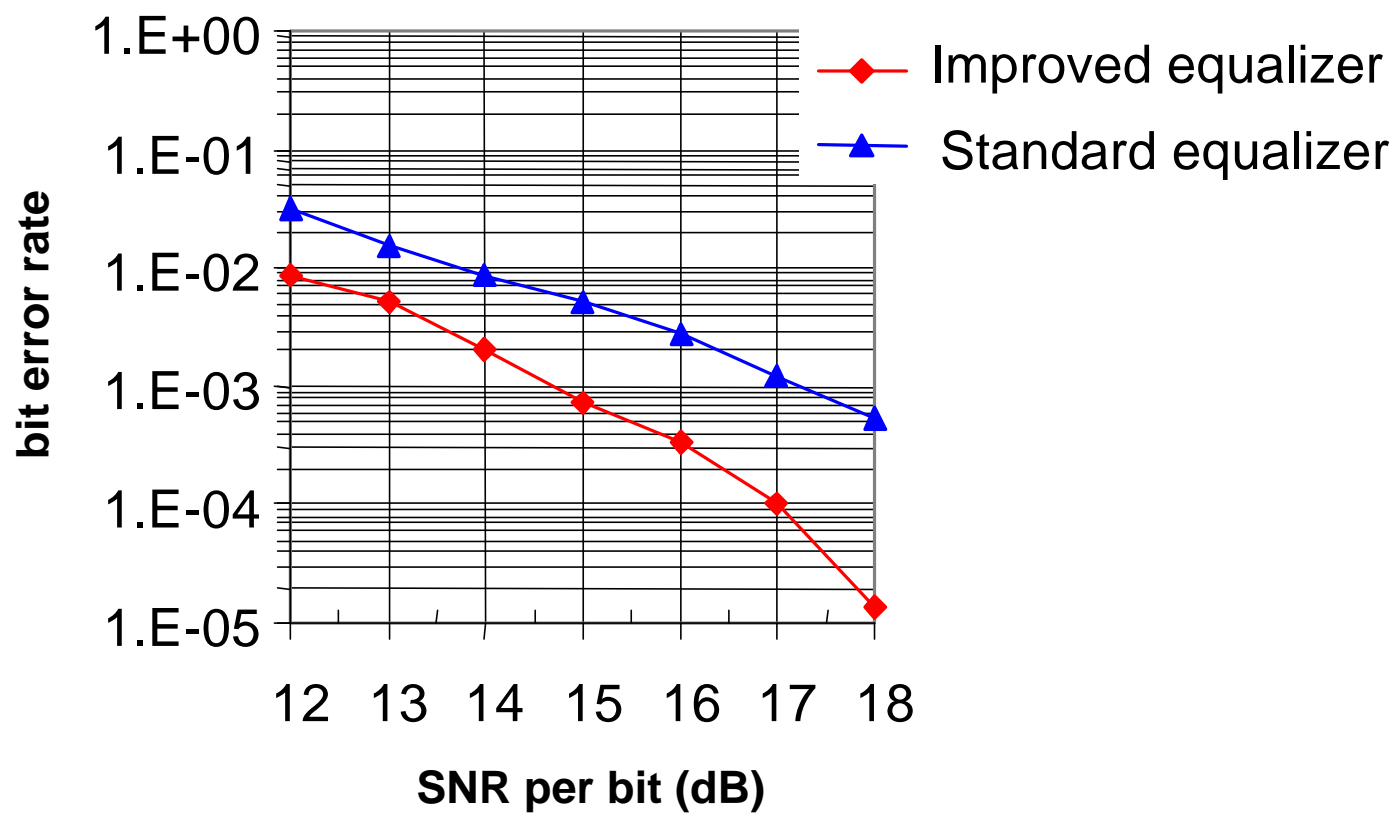


OFDM Modem Architecture



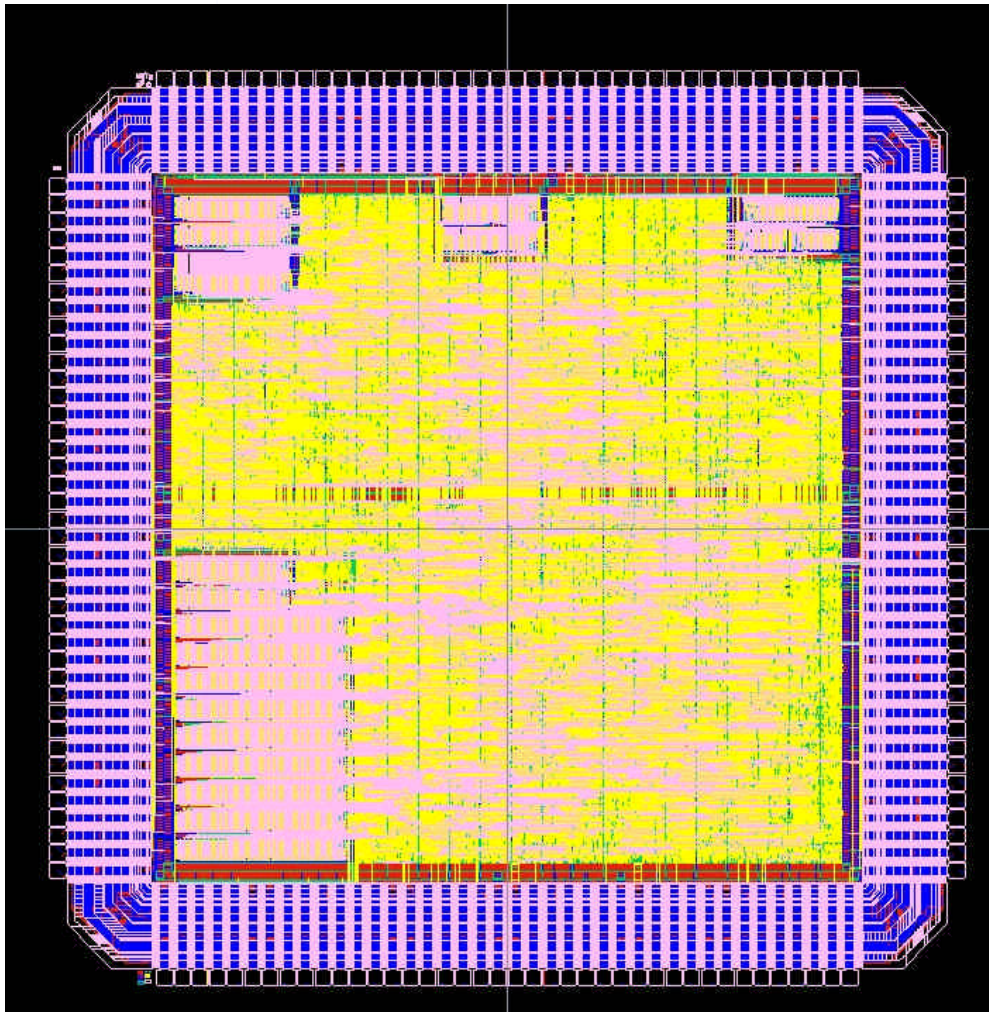
Improved equalizer for better performance with QAM

QAM64 BER performance



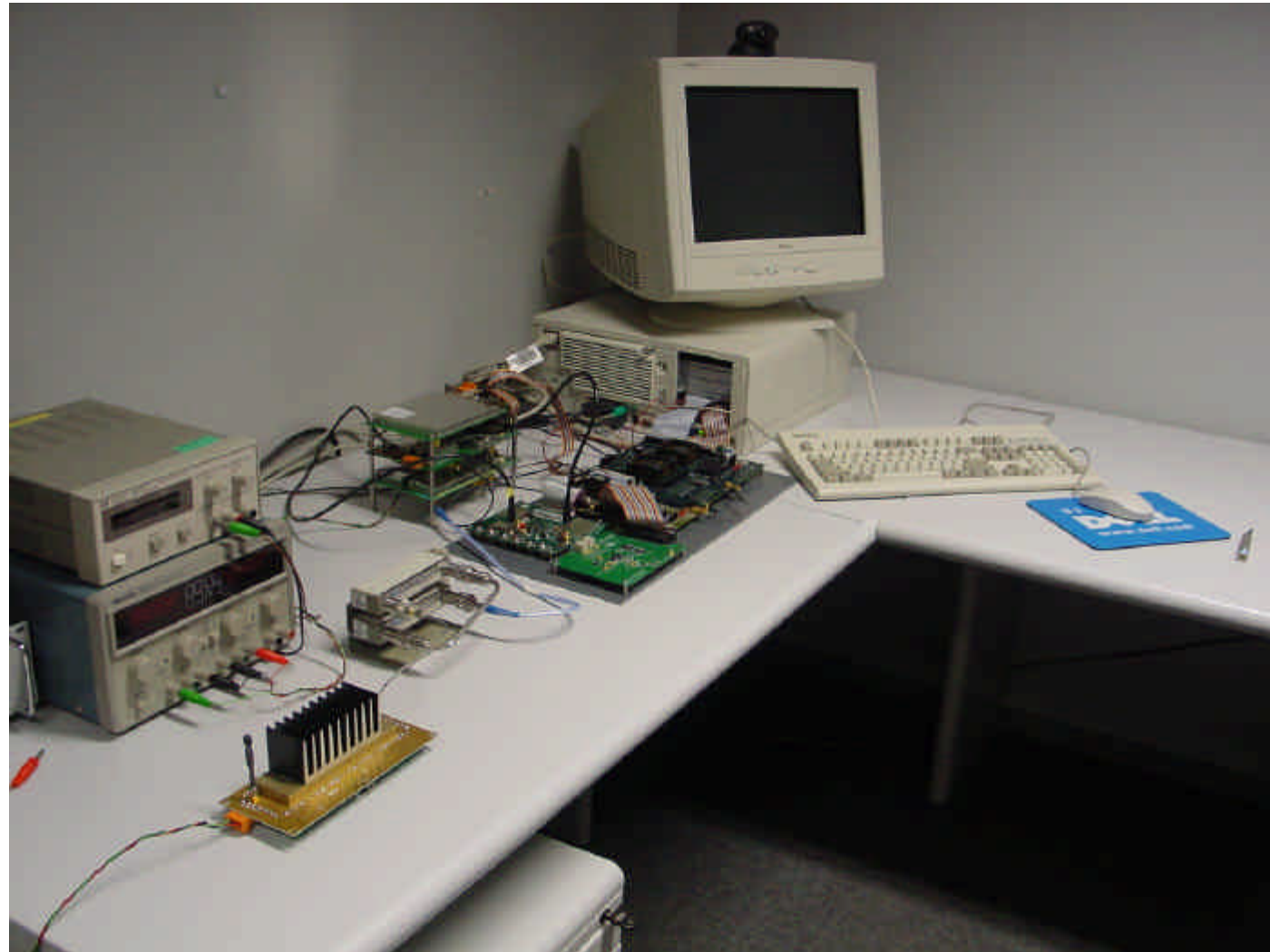


Second generation OFDM Modem



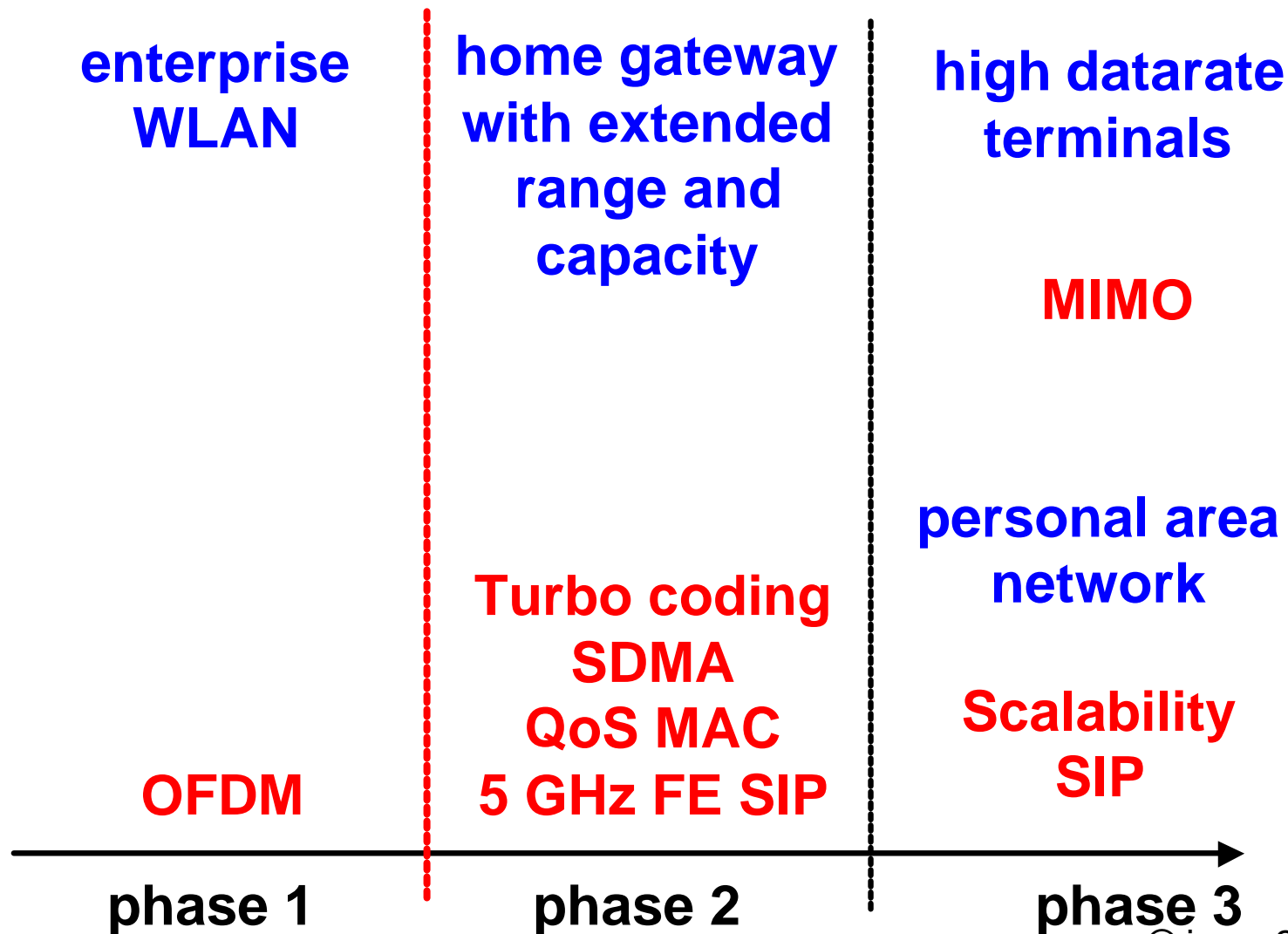
- ▷ **0.18m CMOS 5LM**
- ▷ **20MHz**
- ▷ **160 PQFP**
- ▷ **431 kgates**
- ▷ **19 RAMs**
- ▷ **20.8mm²**
- ▷ **P_{tx} = 199mW**
- ▷ **P_{rx} = 212mW**

Wireless set-up at 5.2 GHz





Long term strategy executed in a phased approach

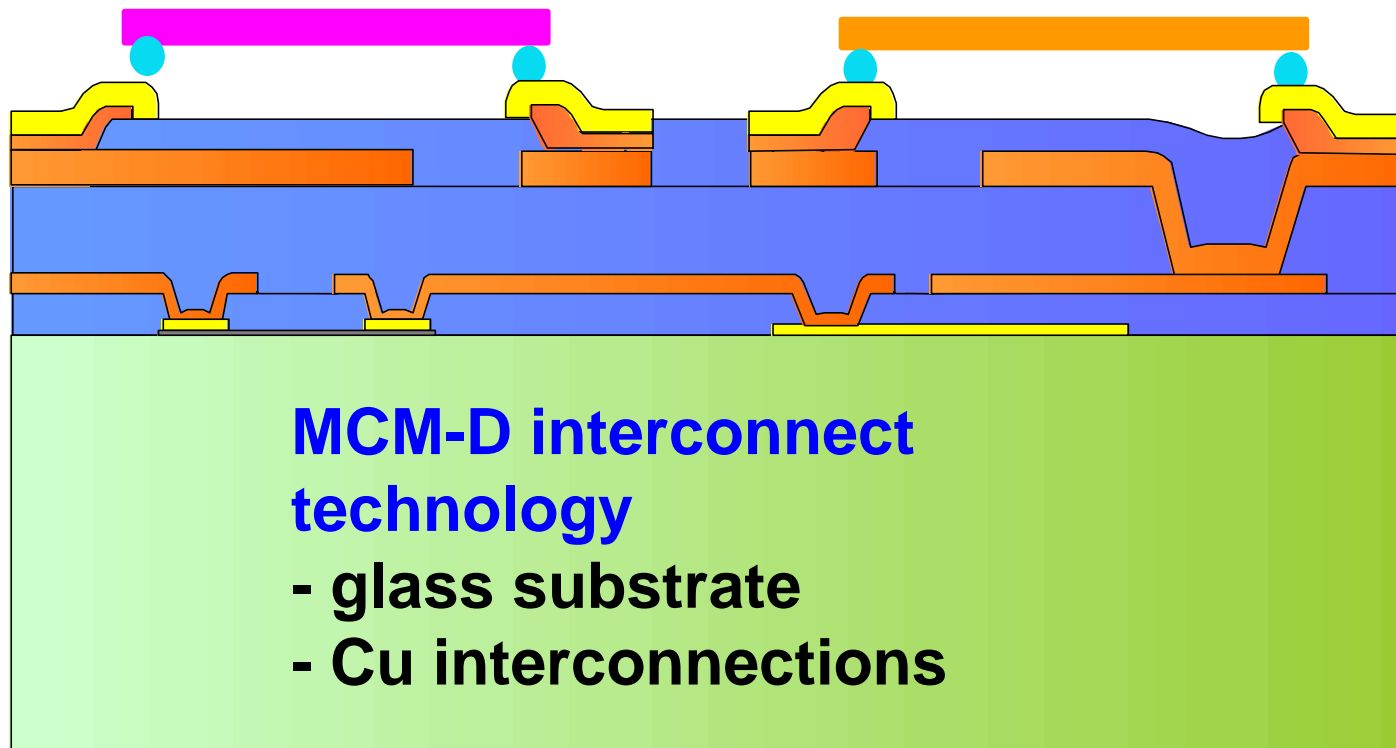




IMEC's solution: WLAN-in-a-package

Mixed-signal CMOS ASIC(s):
OFDM modem, memory,
microprocessor, peripherals,
FPGA

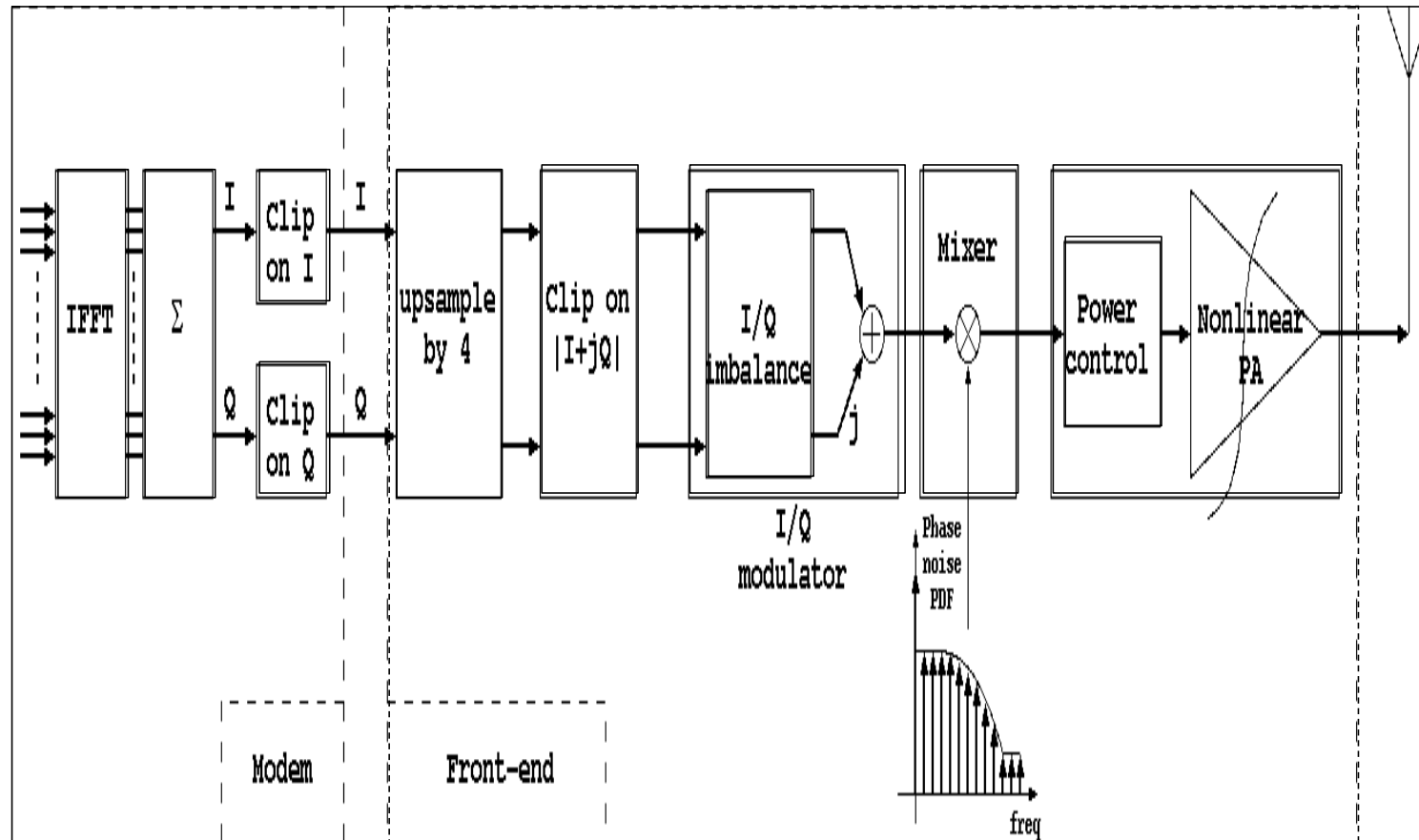
BiCMOS RF ASIC



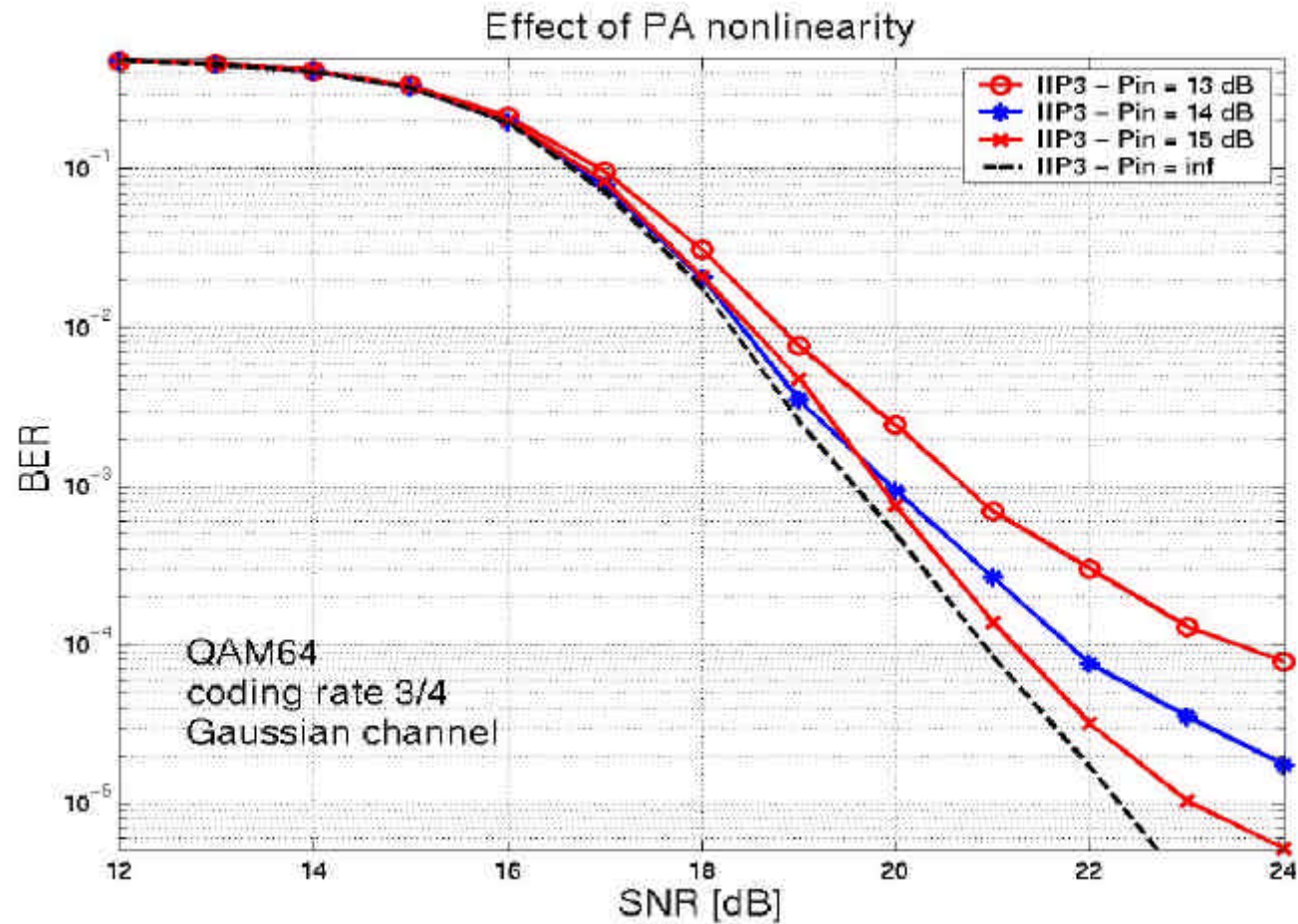
**MCM-D interconnect
technology**

- glass substrate
- Cu interconnections

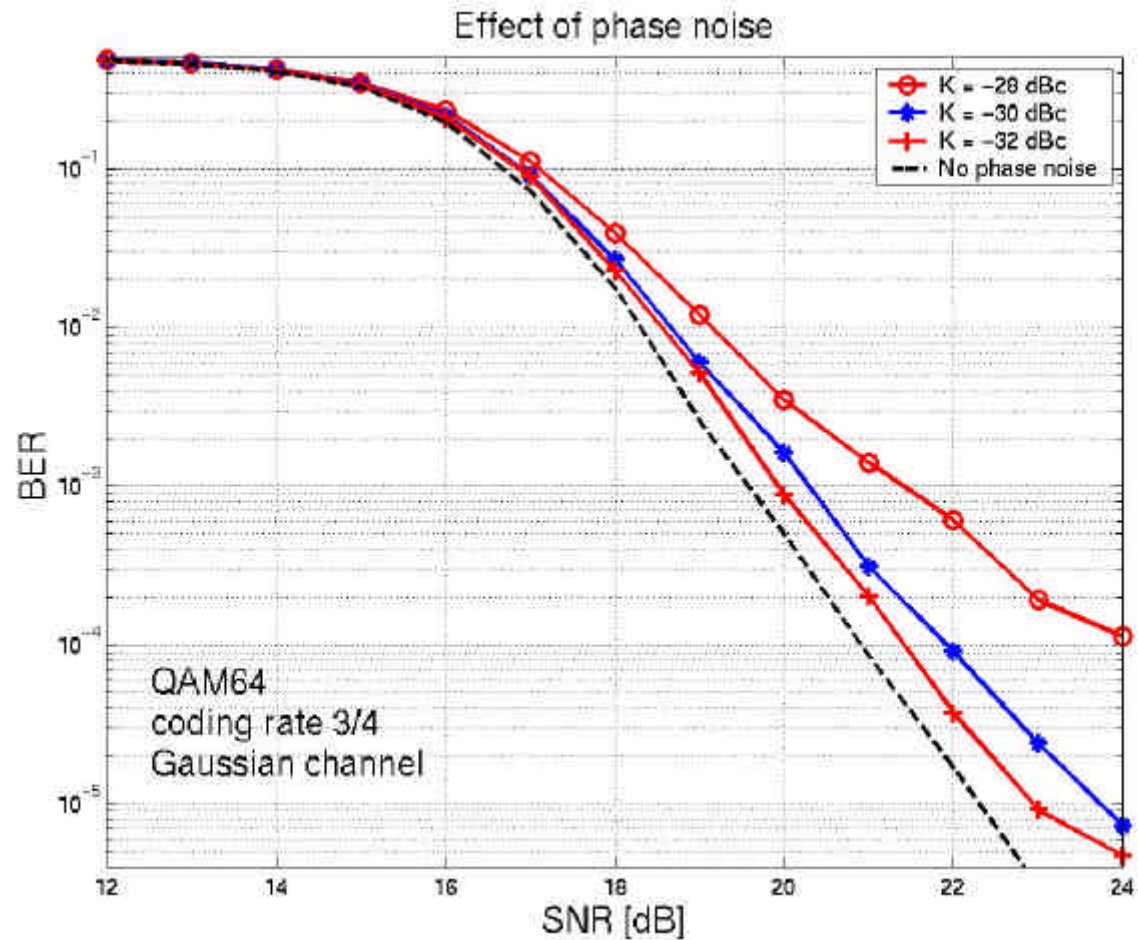
System model includes 4 most important front-end impairments



PA can be operated with only 15 dB back-off (IIP3 - Pin)



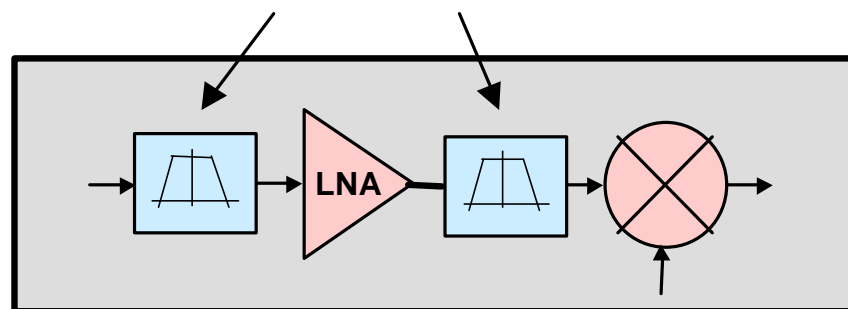
Phase noise must be $K < -32\text{dBc}$ for a Lorentzian model



Demonstrator: Single-package 5 GHz receiver RF module

5 GHz WLAN

Two 5 GHz MCM Bandpass Filters

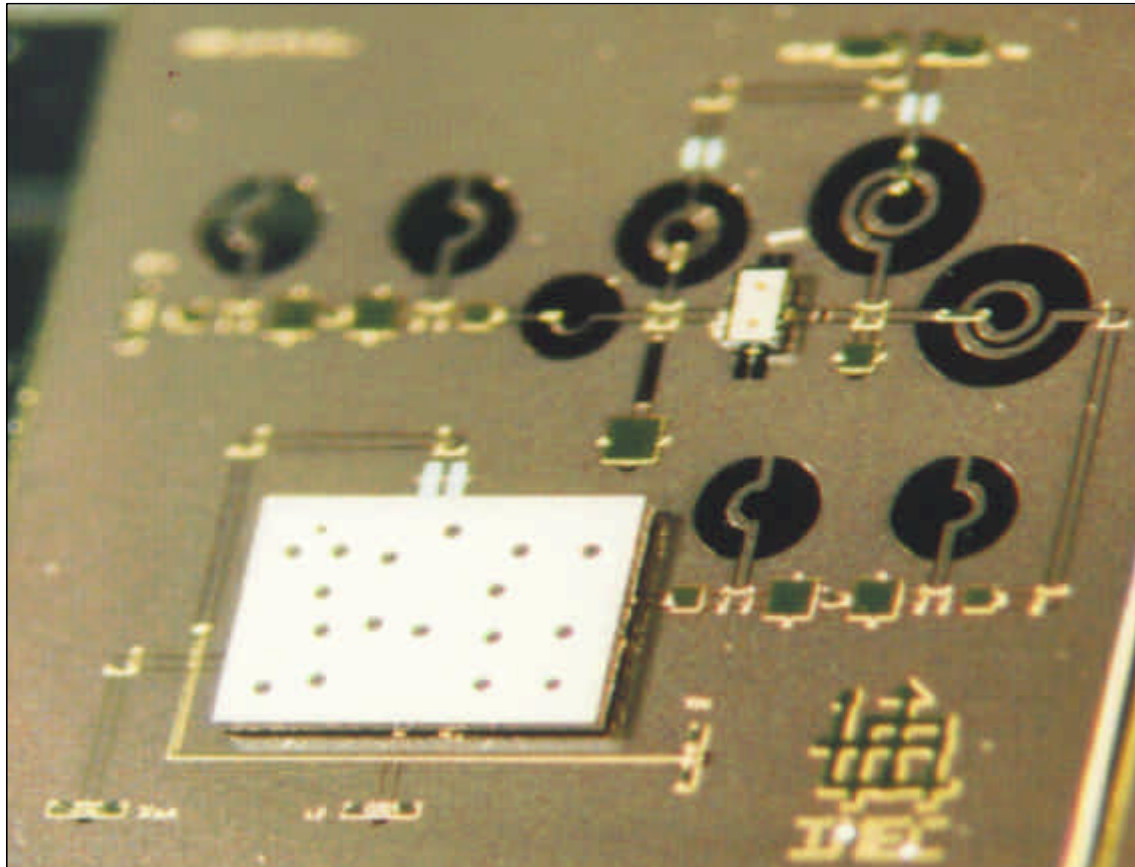


LNA with bare die
pHEMT transistor
(EC2612)

GaAs (pHEMT) bare die
downconversion mixer
(TGC1411)



Single-package 5 GHz receiver RF module



Mixer:

conv. gain: 15 dB

power: 25 mA @ 3V

BPF-LNA-BPF-mixer:

gain: 22.4 dB

NF: 7.8 dB

P-1dB: -25 dBm (input)

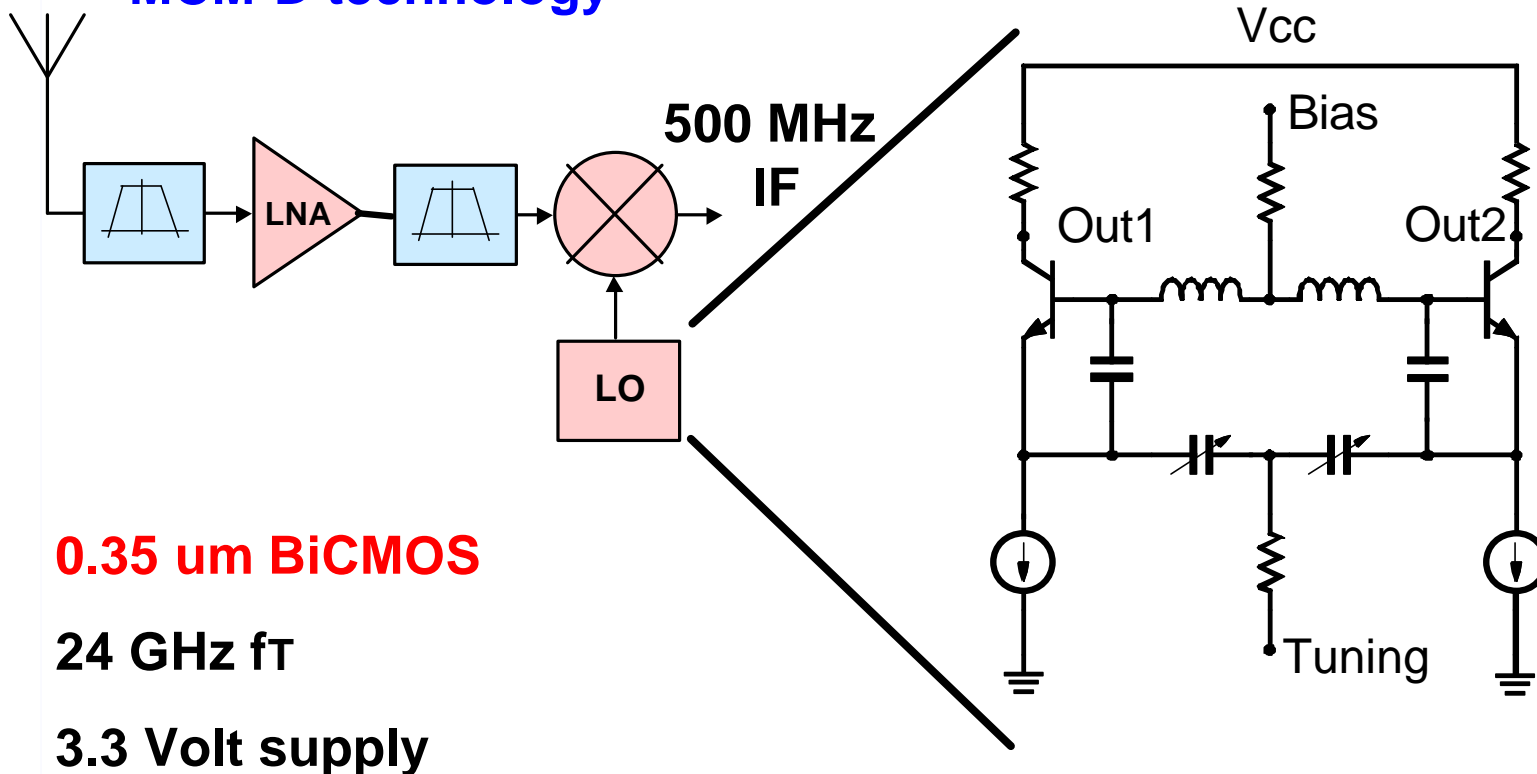
size: 6.5 x 7 mm²



Co-Design of ASIC and MCM allows optimal trade-offs

Chip-package co-design
trade-offs in VCO design

MCM-D technology



0.35 um BiCMOS

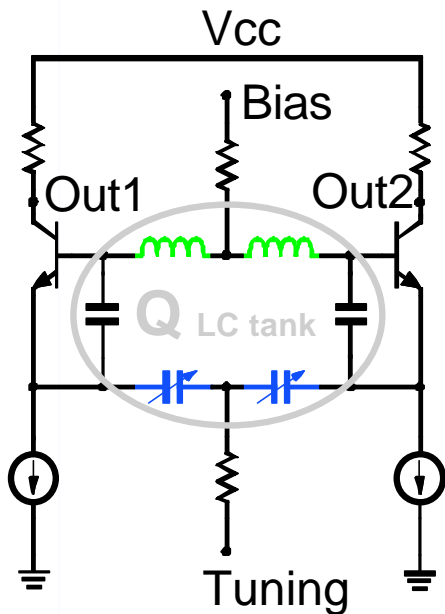
24 GHz f_T

3.3 Volt supply



Better VCO performance with high-Q MCM passives

3 versions with constant output power



inductors	varactors	phase noise (dBc/Hz @ 100 kHz)	Power (mW)	FOM
on-chip Q=5.5	on-chip Q=17	-86	17.8	167
MCM Q=50	on-chip Q=17	-90	9.5	173.7
MCM Q=50	off-chip Q=40	-92	7.9	176.5

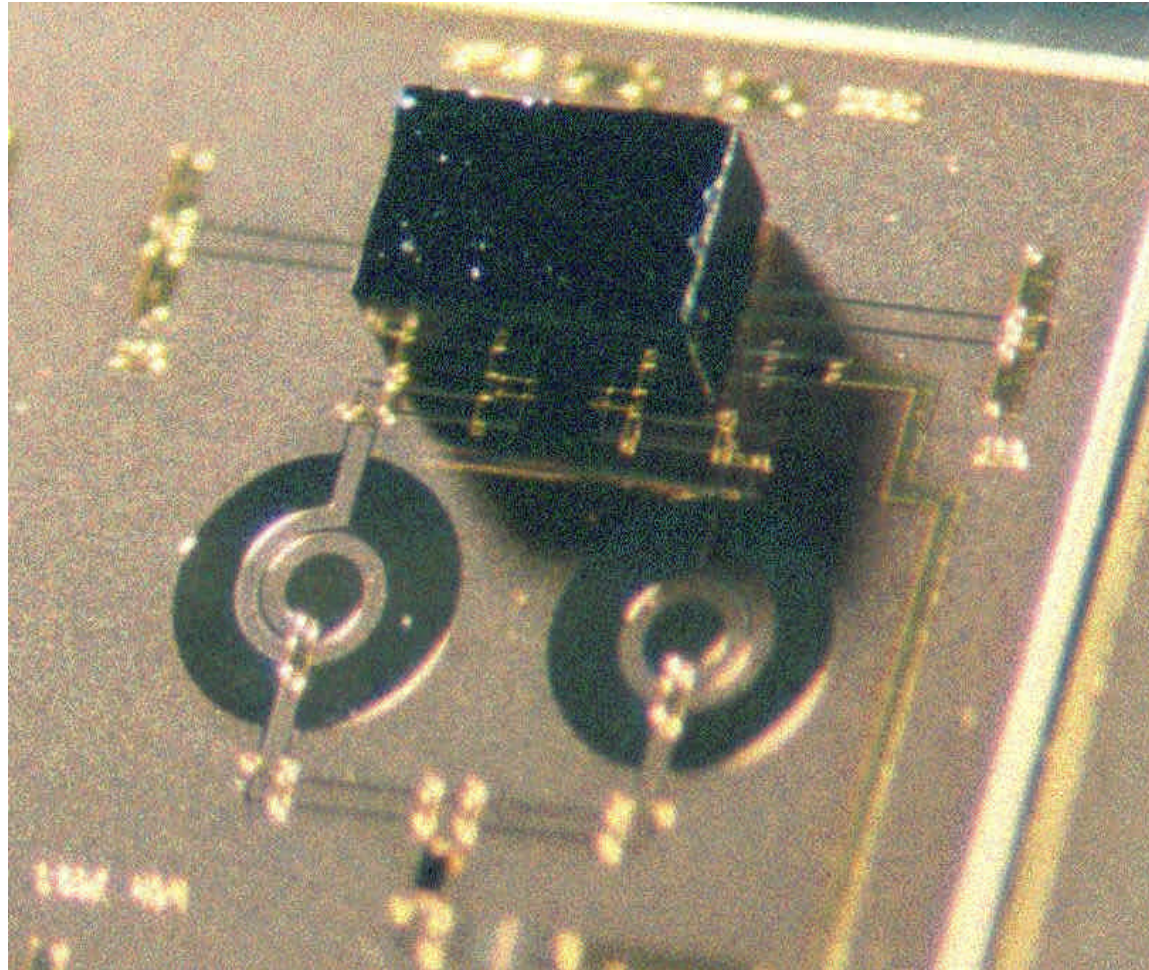
(simulated results)

$$S_{\Phi} \approx \frac{1}{Q^2} \times \frac{2kT \times F}{P_S} \times \left(\frac{f_{osc}}{f_m} \right)^2$$

$$FOM = 10 \log \left(\frac{1}{L(\Delta f) P_{dc}} \times \left(\frac{f_0}{\Delta f} \right)^2 \right)$$

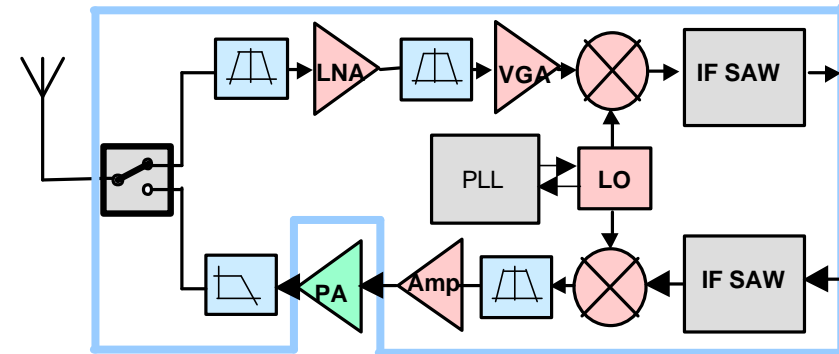
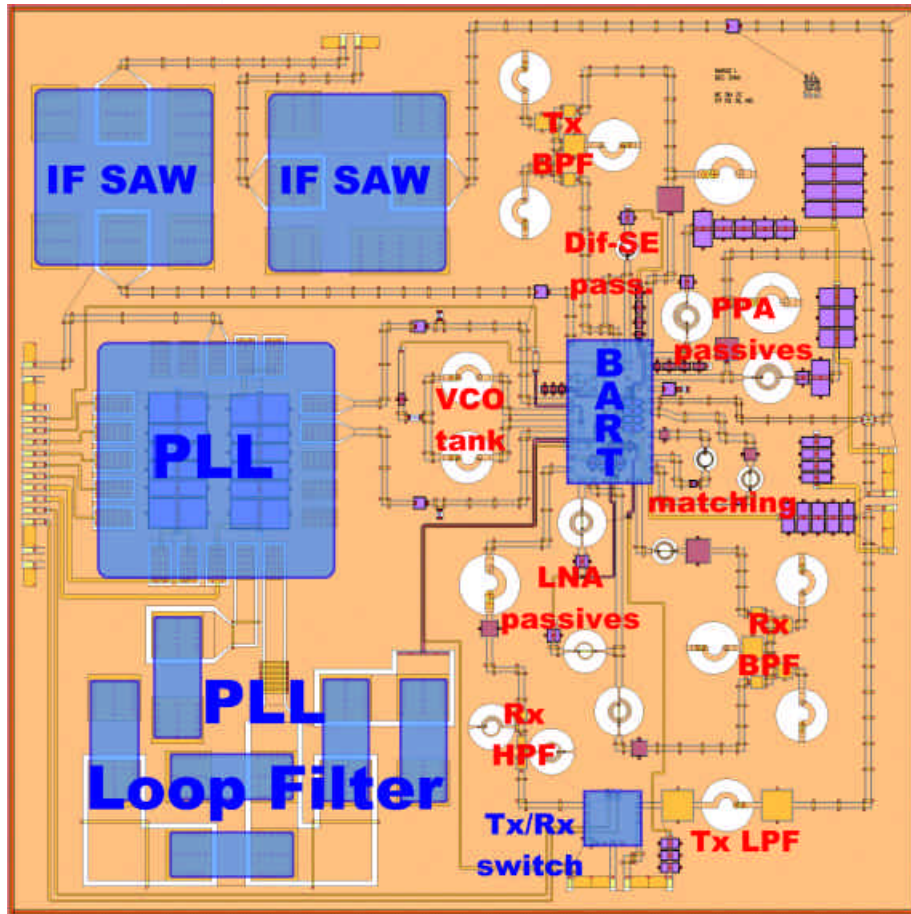


4.7 GHz VCO with MCM-D inductors





Complete RF Transceiver in a single package



Size:
16 x 16 mm²



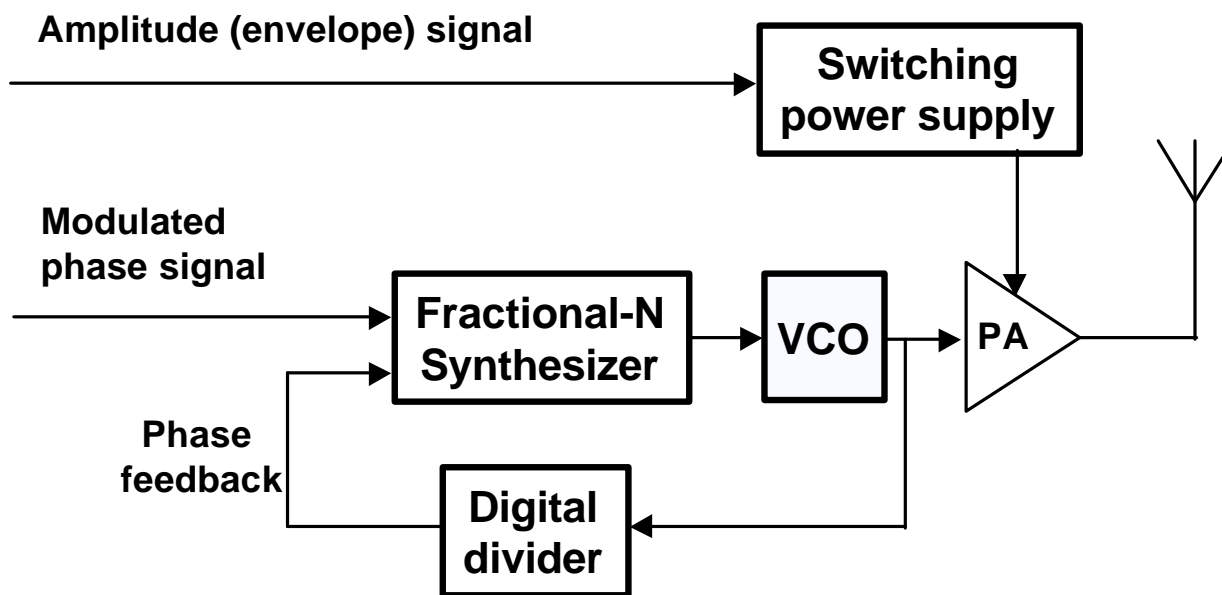
Next step: from antenna to DC in a single package

- ▷ **Direct downconversion**
- ▷ **Polar upconversion**
- ▷ **power amp in the package**
- ▷ **eventually, antenna in the package**

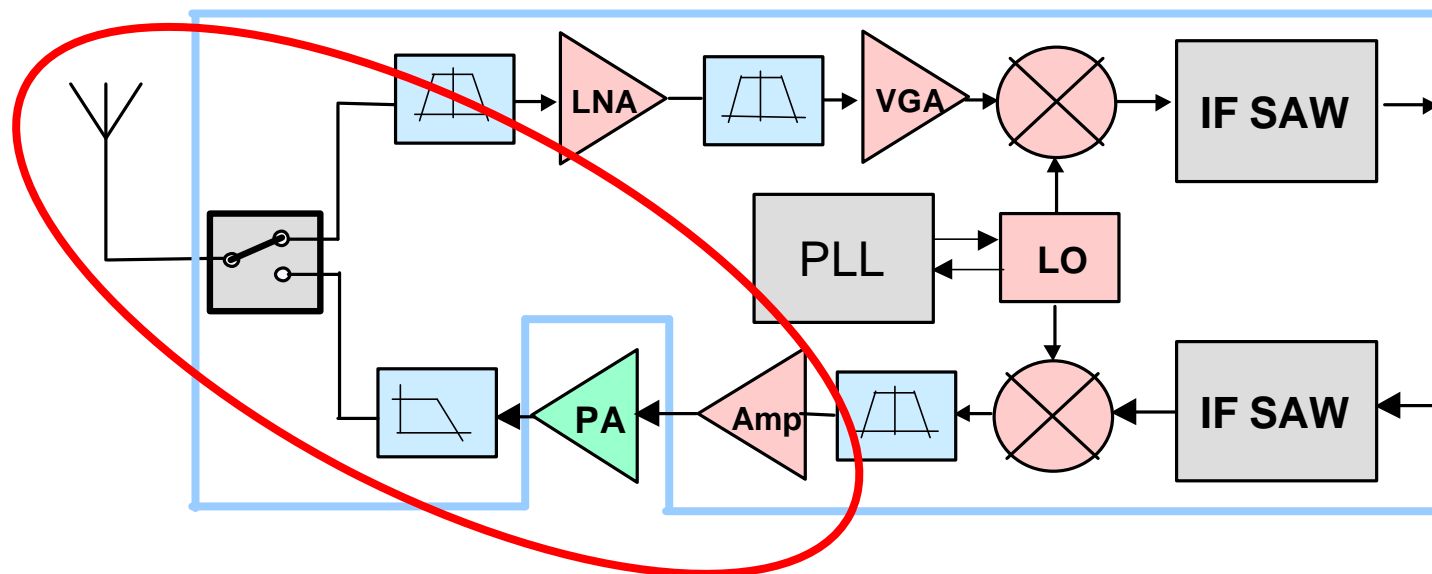


Transmitter architecture exploration

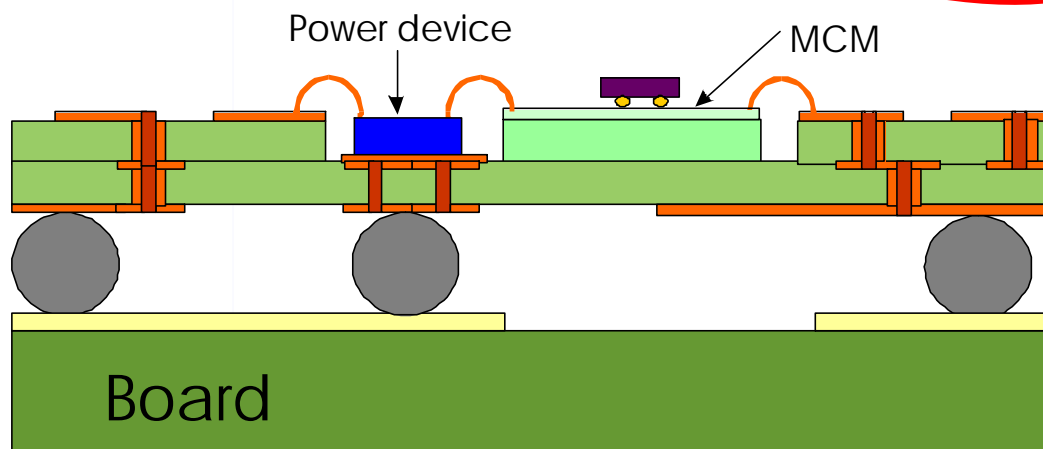
Polar upconversion



Single-package implementation and demonstration

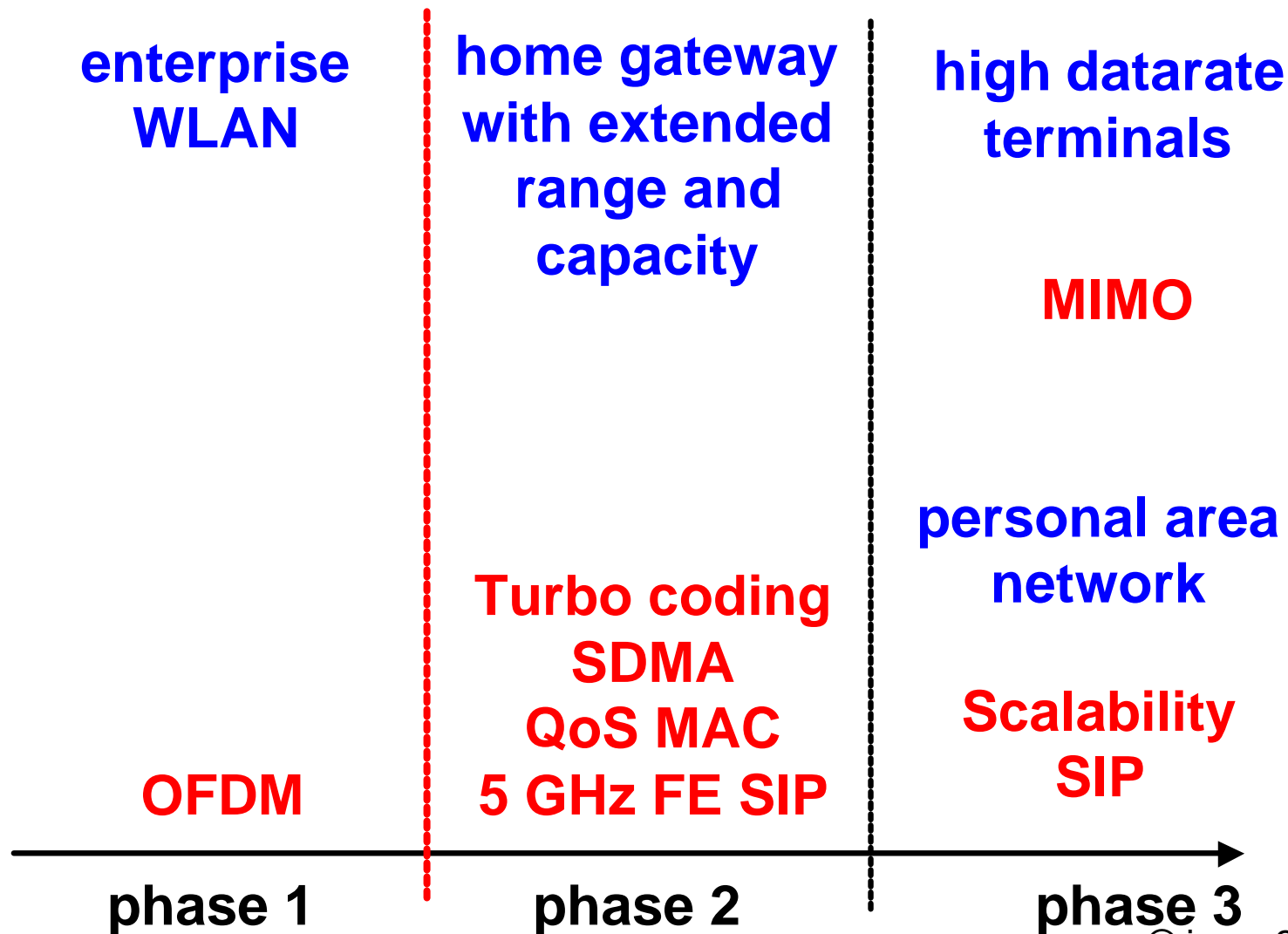


Optimization of power amplifier chain



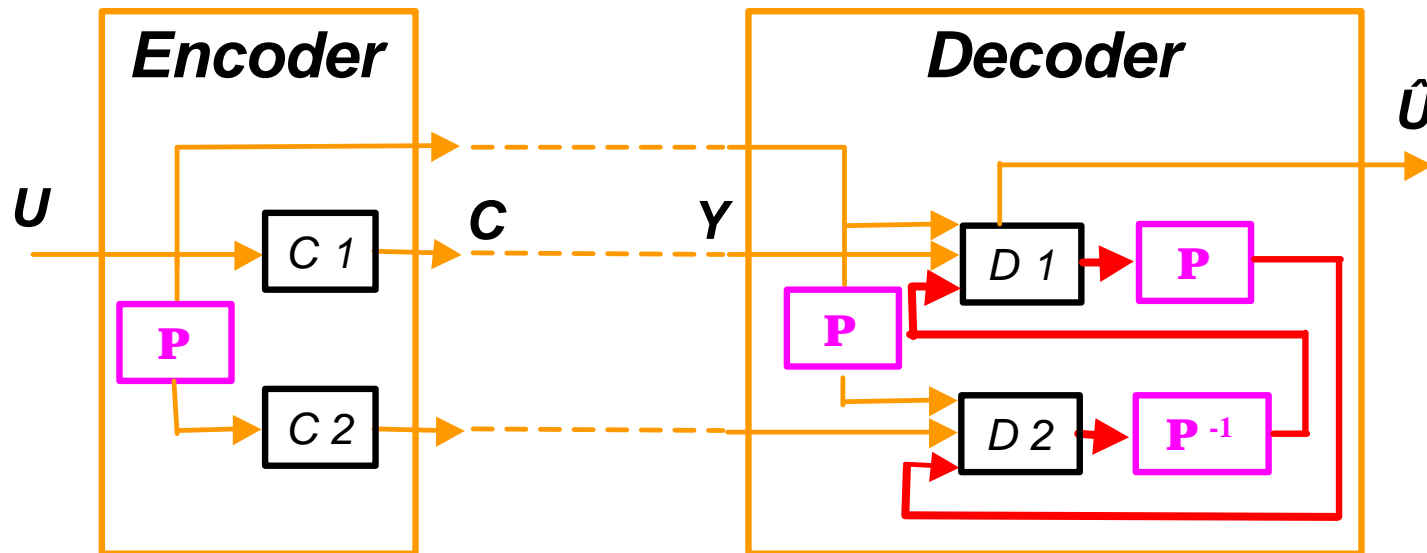


Long term strategy executed in a phased approach

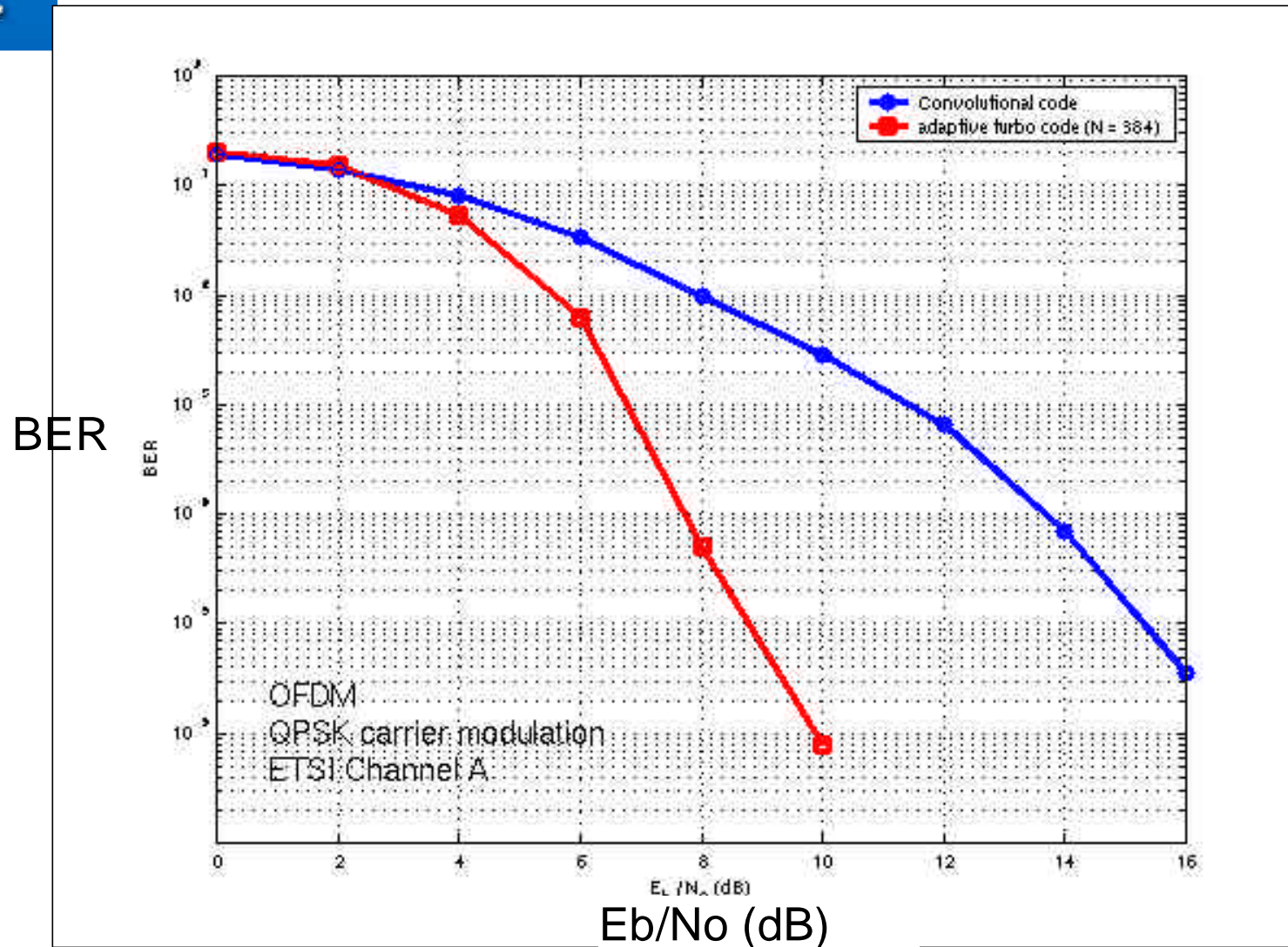


Turbo Decoding Scheme

- ▷ Iterative decoding: $D1 \textcircled{R} D2 \textcircled{R} D1 \textcircled{R} D2 \textcircled{R} \dots$
- ▷ A decoder module (D) for each encoder (C)
- ▷ Increasingly good solution:
 closer to maximum likelihood decoding

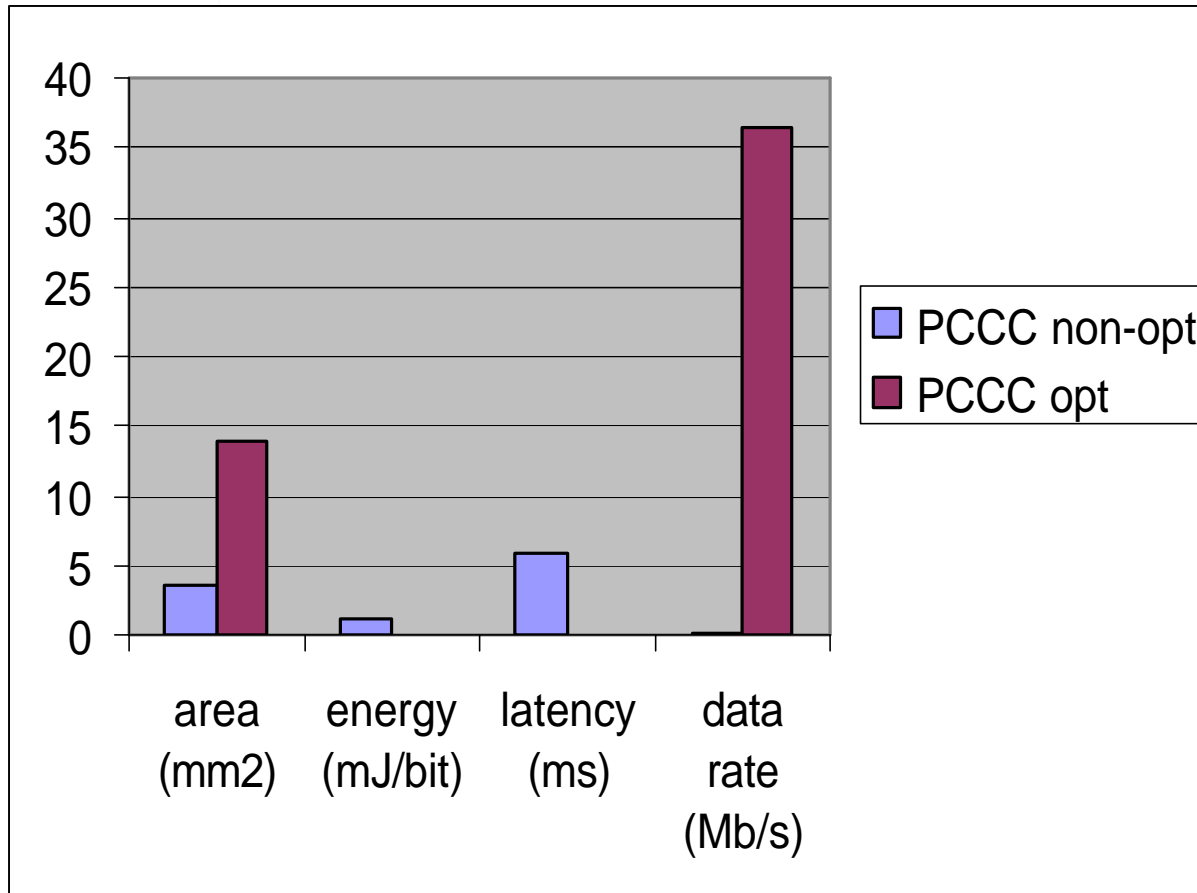


Turbo coding significantly improves performance





Systematic memory optimizations reduce power consumption



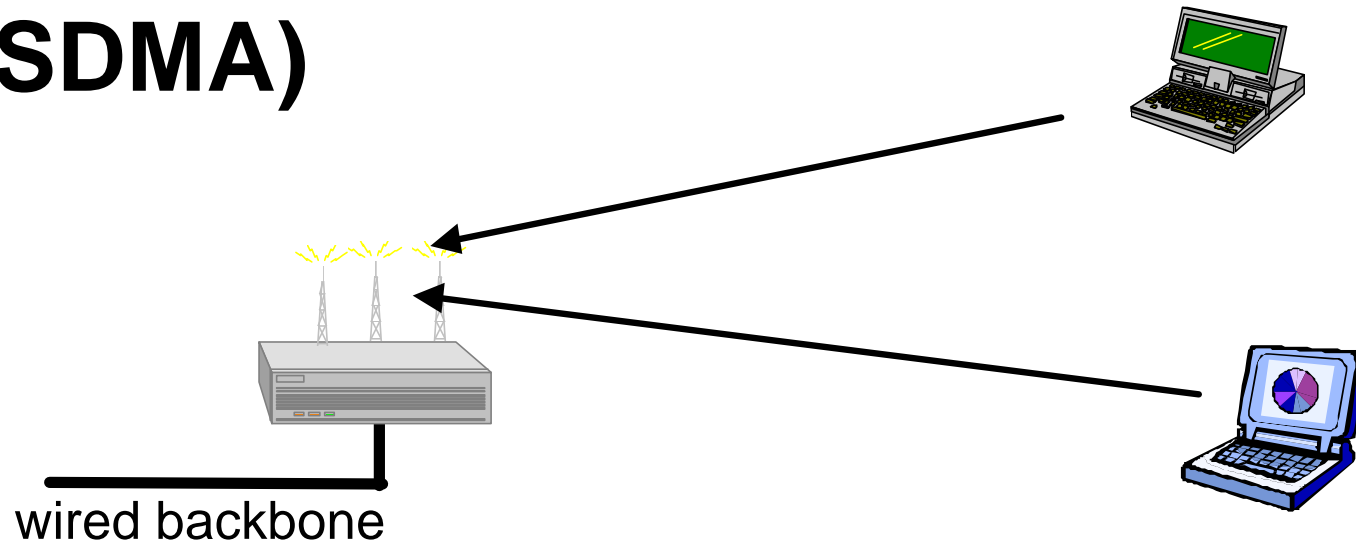
***3.9** /20.9 /568 ***323**

▷ **Systematic optimization improves:**

- power
- decoding delay
- data rate

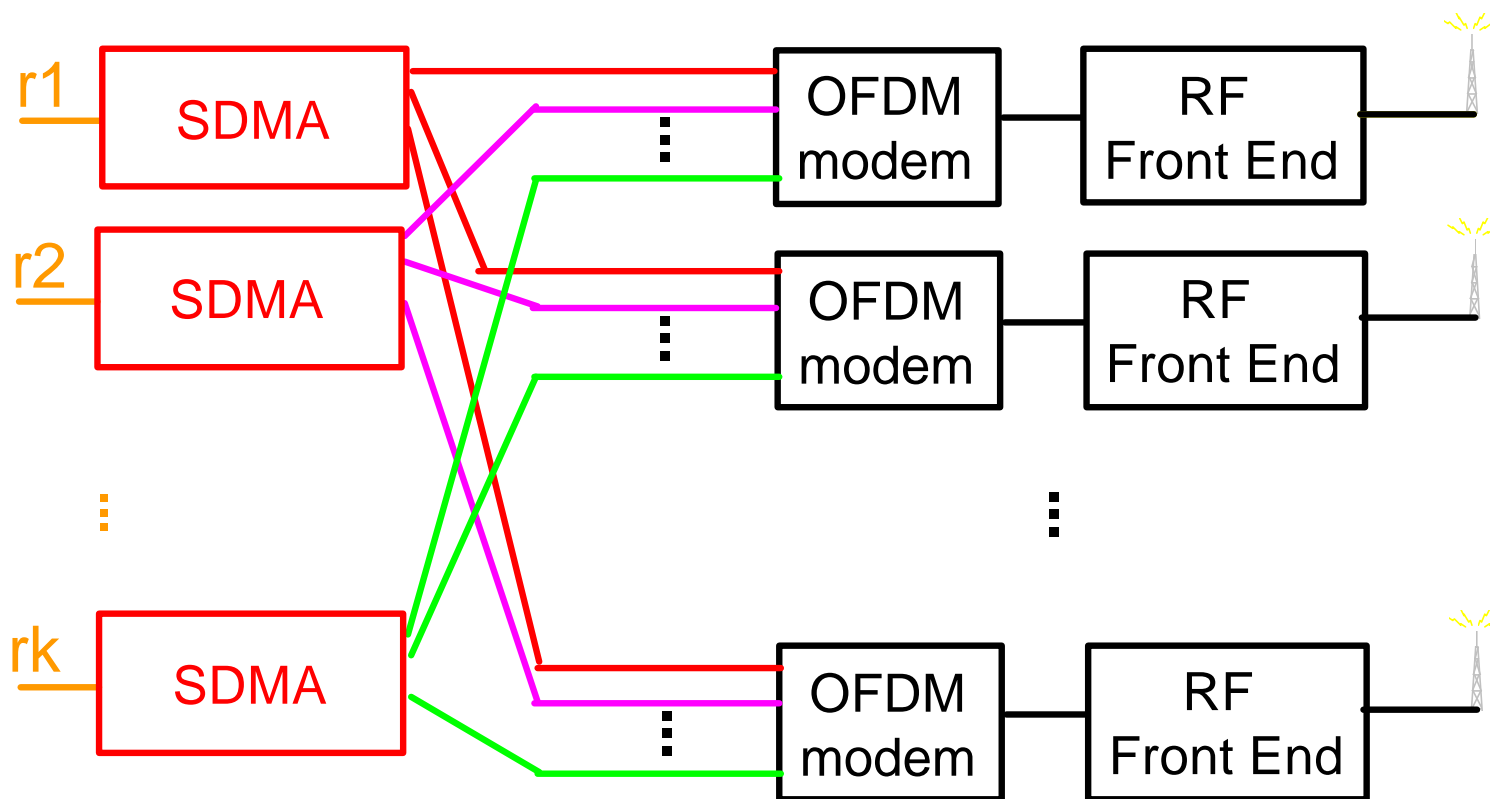
▷ **At the cost of area**

Spatial Division Multiple Access (SDMA)



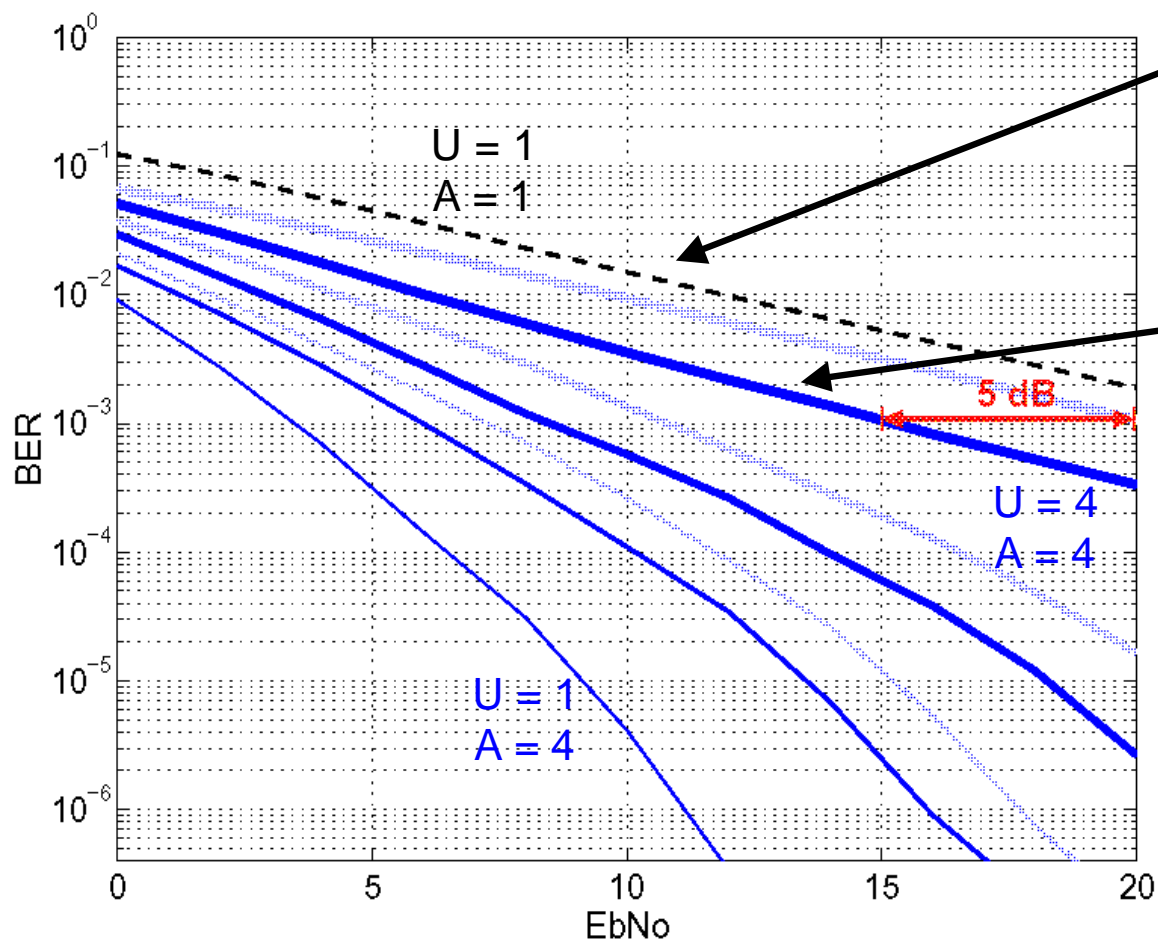
- ▷ **Improves bandwidth efficiency. System capacity increases with number of antennas**
- ▷ **By exploiting spatial diversity**
- ▷ **Antenna array processing at basestation for Tx and Rx**
- ▷ **OFDM reduces the complexity of baseband SDMA processing**

OFDM / SDMA Architecture with Per-carrier Processing





OFDM/SDMA Multiplies Network Capacity

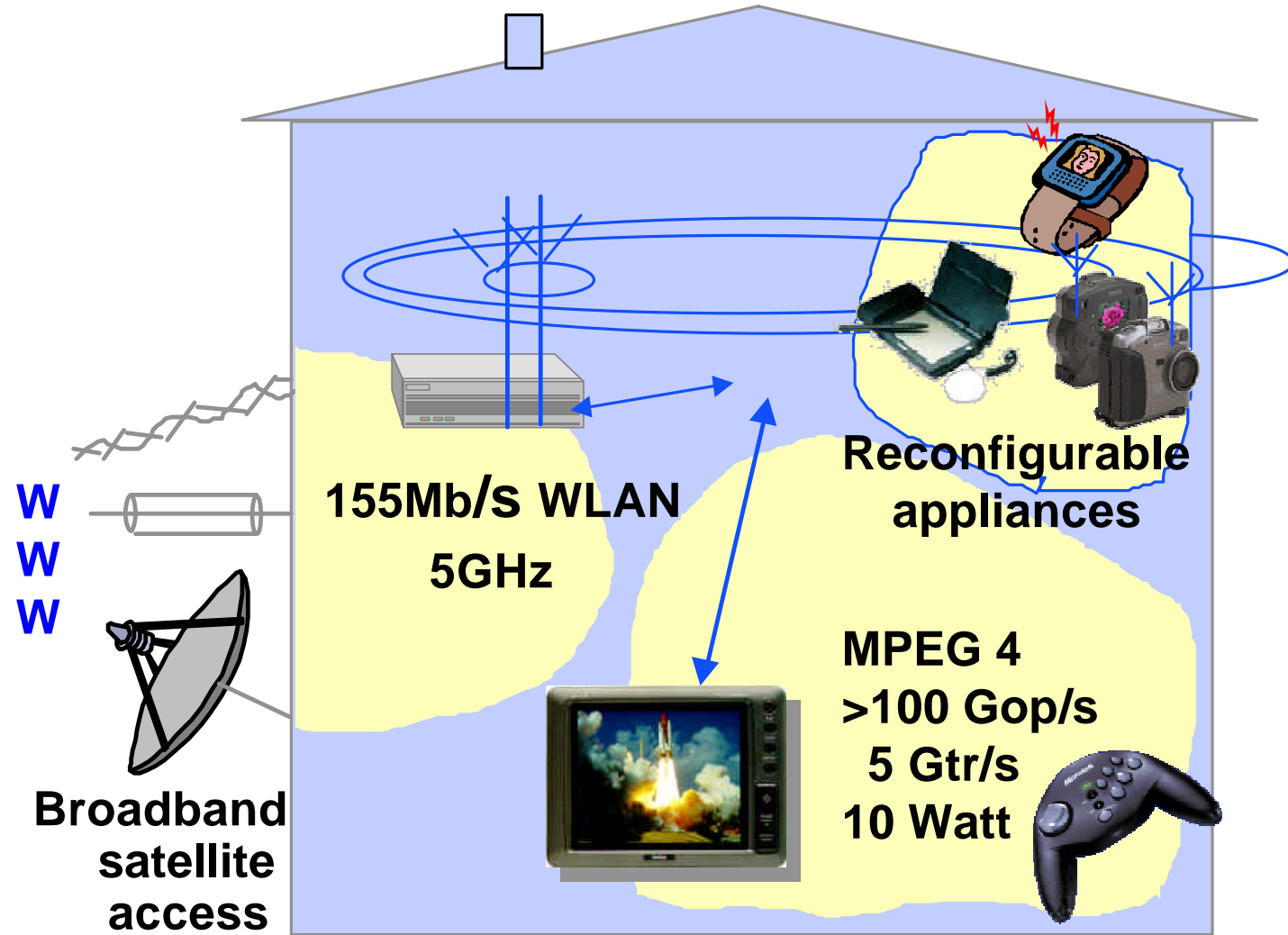


- 1 user @ 25 Mbps
1 antenna

- 4 users @ 25 Mbps
4 antennas

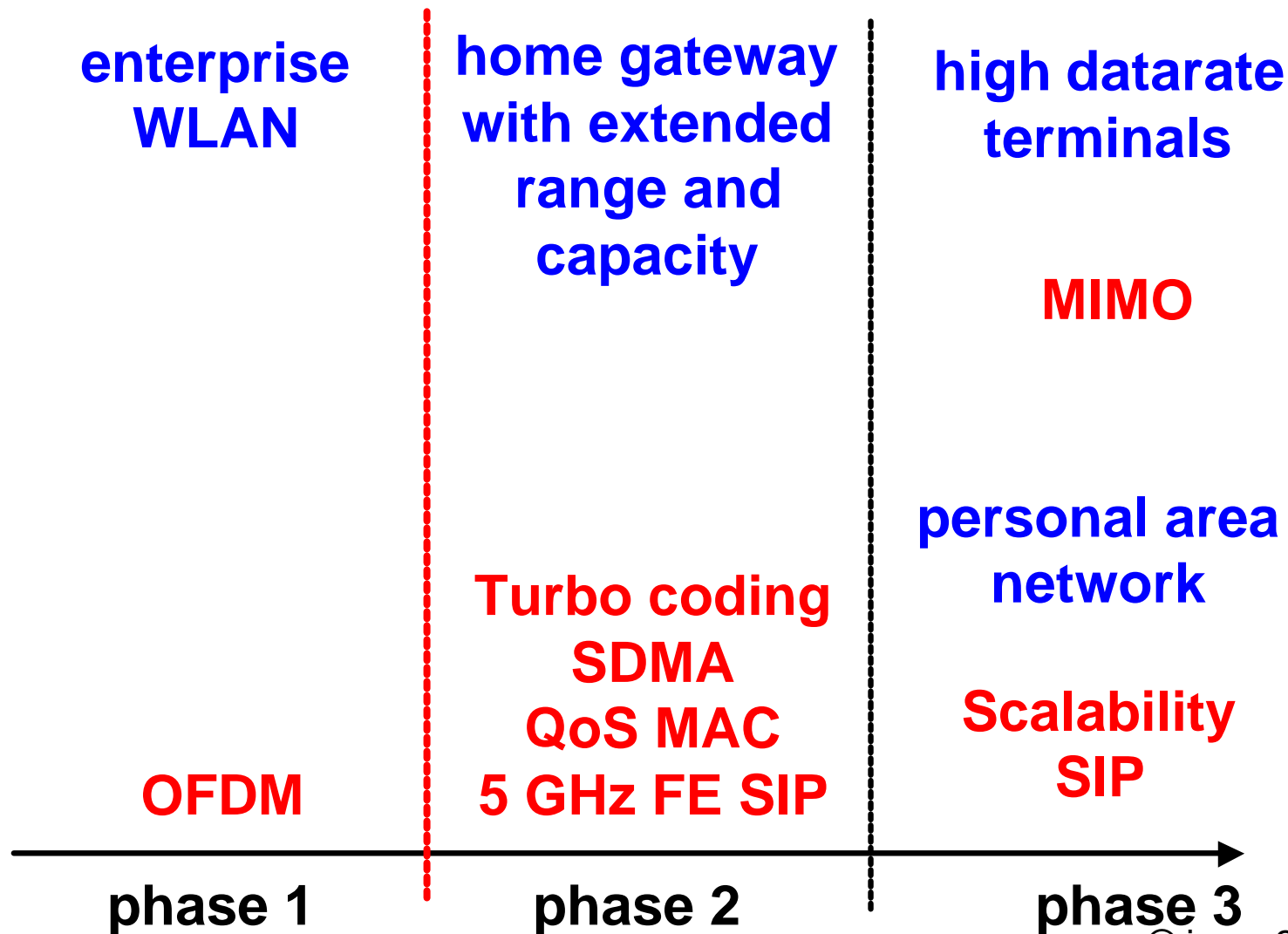
- Same bandwidth !
- Better performances !

Multimedia home gateway requires a QoS MAC



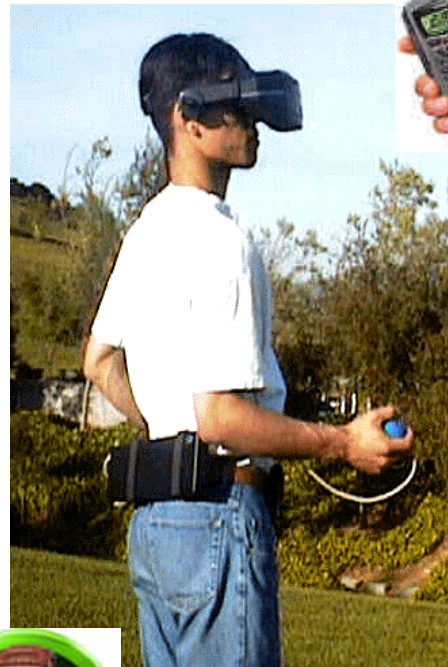


Long term strategy executed in a phased approach





Wireless Personal Network enables new applications



Mobile phone



Credit card



Camera



PDA



Watch



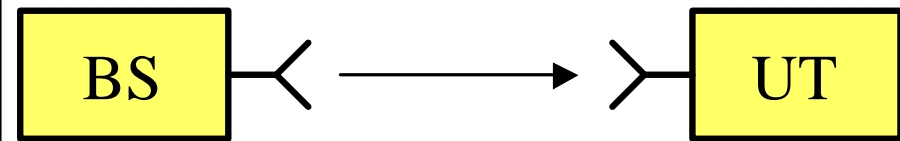
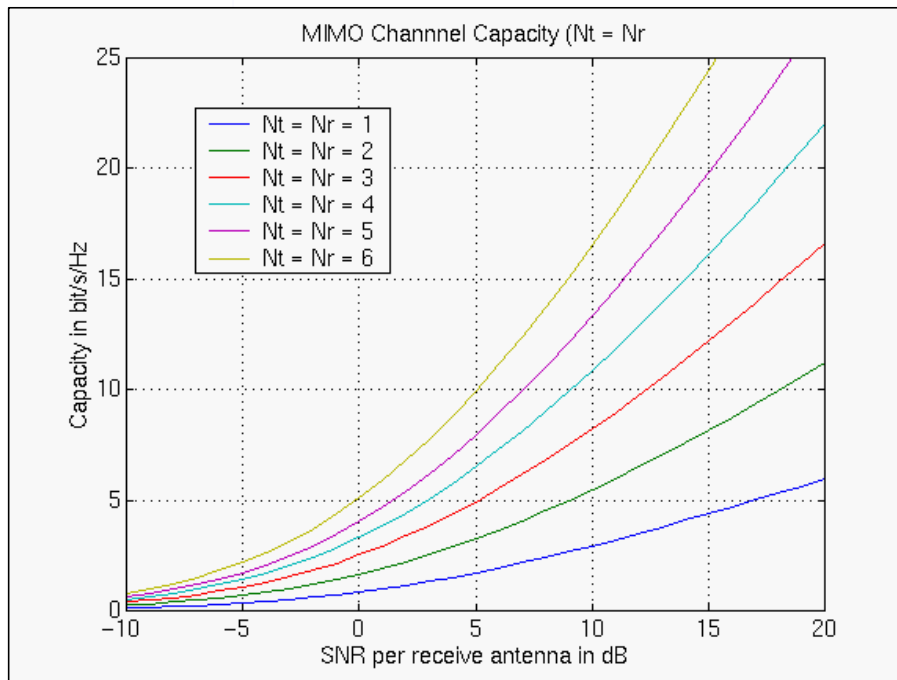
Satellite navigator



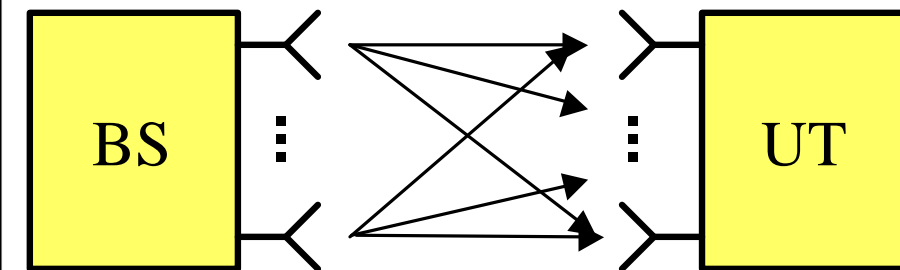
Medical sensor



Multiple Antennas : Scalability of Link Capacity



1 channel

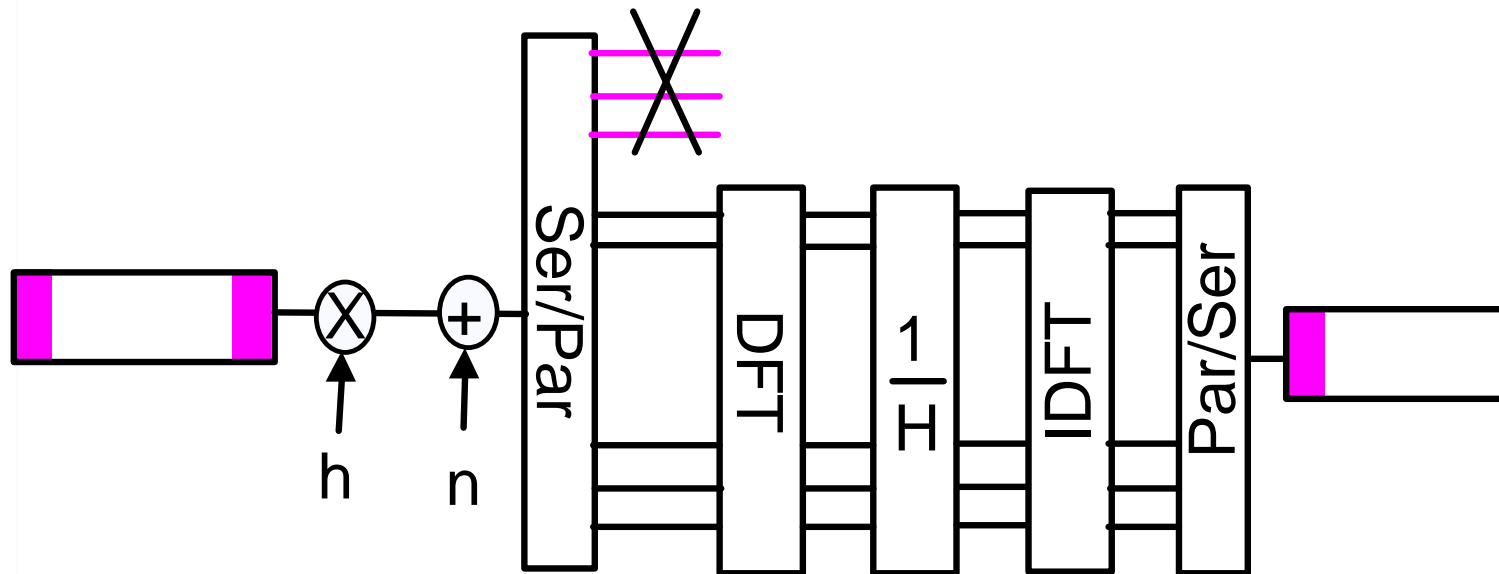


$n_T \times n_R$ channels

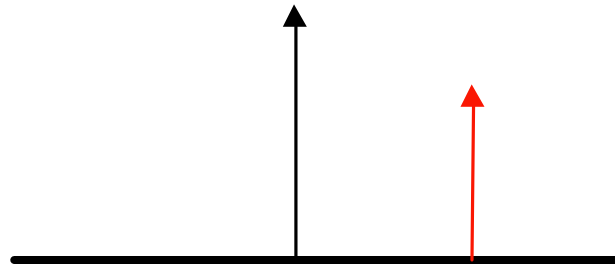
Total Transmitted power is the same

Link Capacity $\times n$

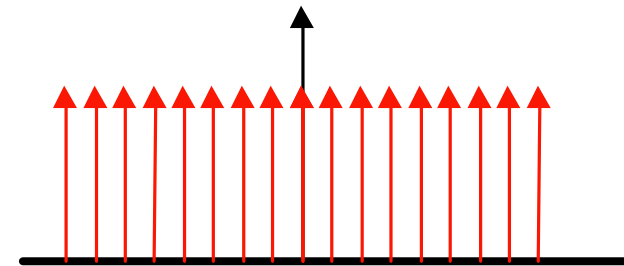
SC-CP offers OFDM performance with low PAPR



Scalability with Hybrid OFDM

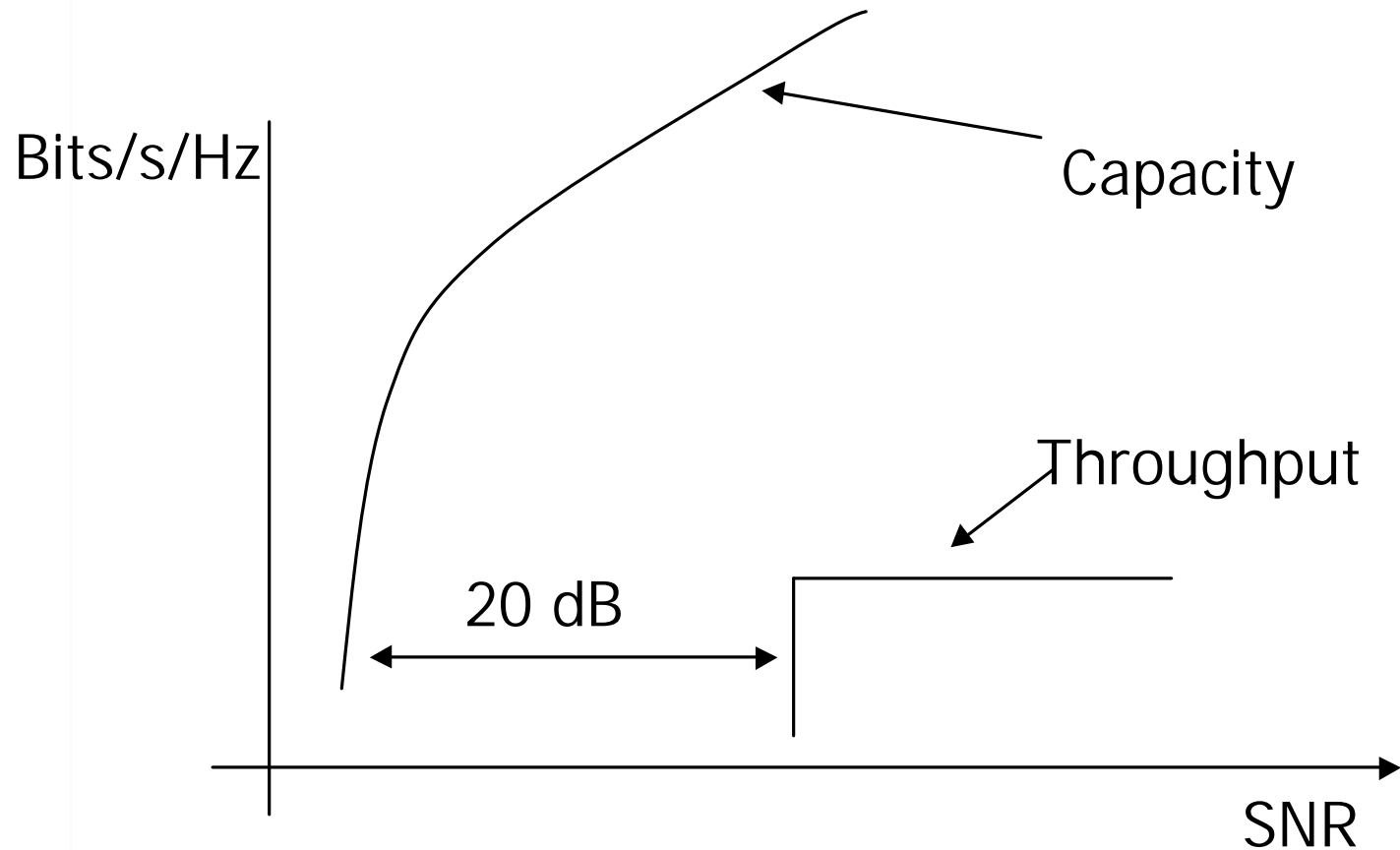


**Small and
Low cost**

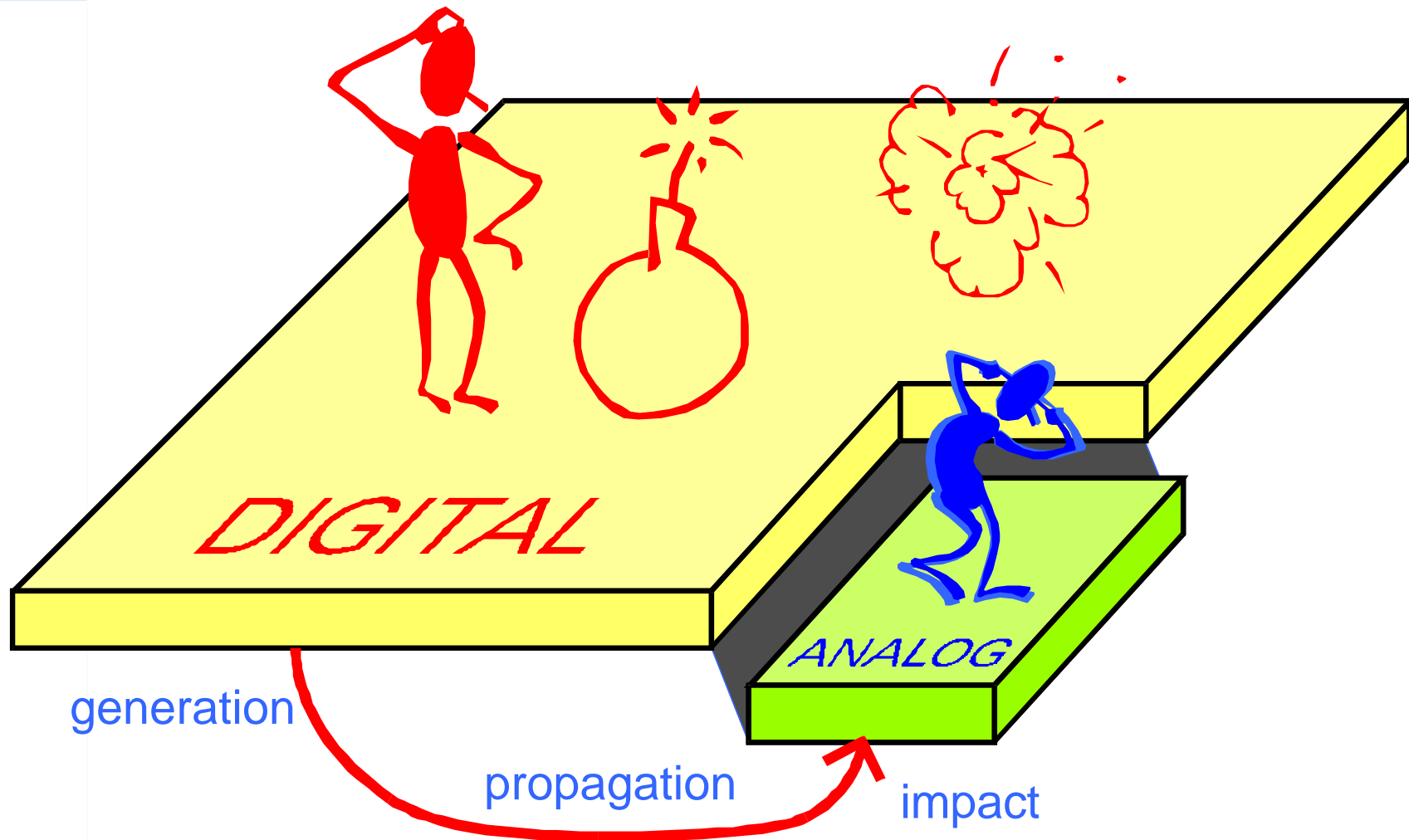


**Rich and
fancy**

Capacity search : link adaptation to avoid fading margin

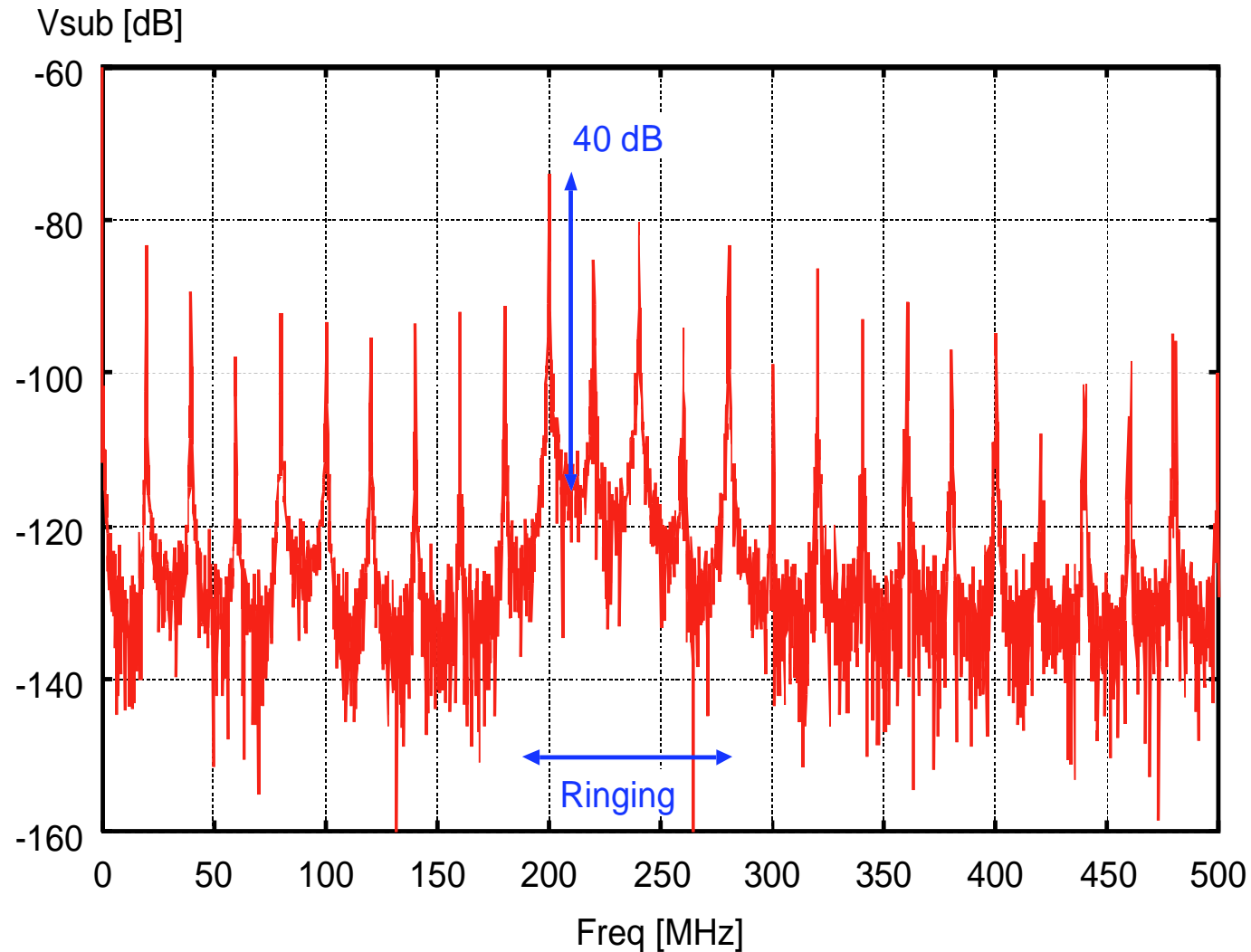


Substrate noise coupling is a problem for integrated radio's



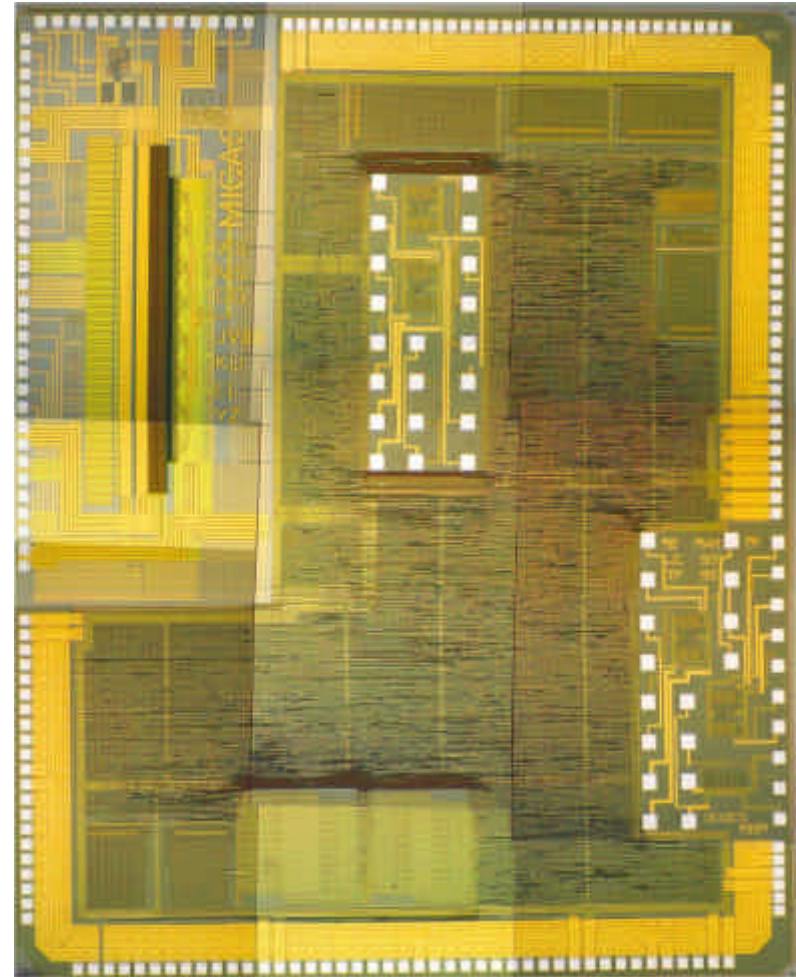


Substrate noise spectral peaks 40 dB larger than noise floor



Applying the analysis to the WLAN OFDM baseband chip

- ▷ **Mixed-signal IC in 0.35 um digital CMOS**
- ▷ **embedded 8-bit ADC**
- ▷ **digital up/down-converter and complex filter**
- ▷ **WLAN modem**
- ▷ **noise sensors**





Our Goals

▷ Mid term goals:

- demonstrate a high performance wireless home gateway: turbo coding, SDMA, QoS MAC.
- Demonstrate an integrated 5GHz front-end.

▷ Long term goals:

- single-package radio for personal area networks.
- High datarate multi-antenna terminals.