



LUND UNIVERSITY

From sub- V_T RF to mm-wave CMOS Circuits

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Outline

- Introduction
- Beamforming Circuits
- Circuits for Cellular Applications
 - LNAs
 - Channel Filters
- Sub- V_T RF
 - LNA + Mixers
 - Antennas
- Conclusions



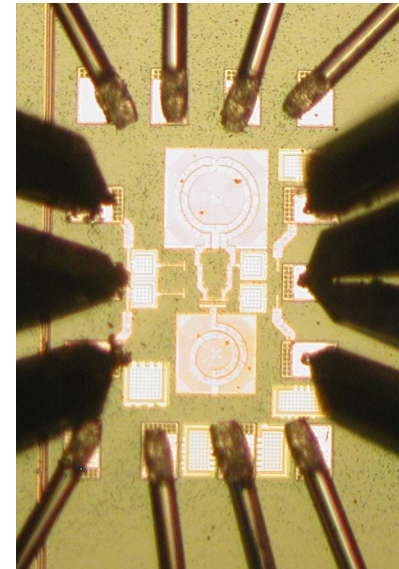
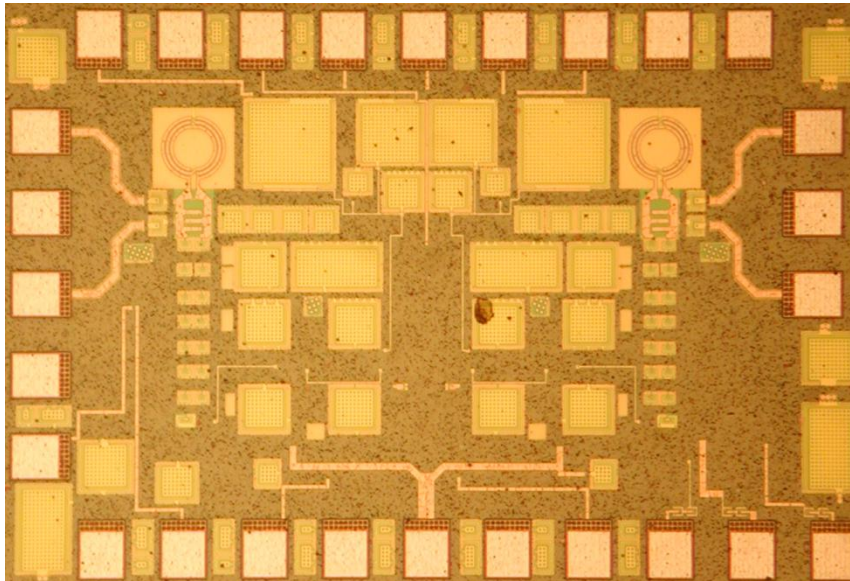
Introduction

CMOS scaling =>

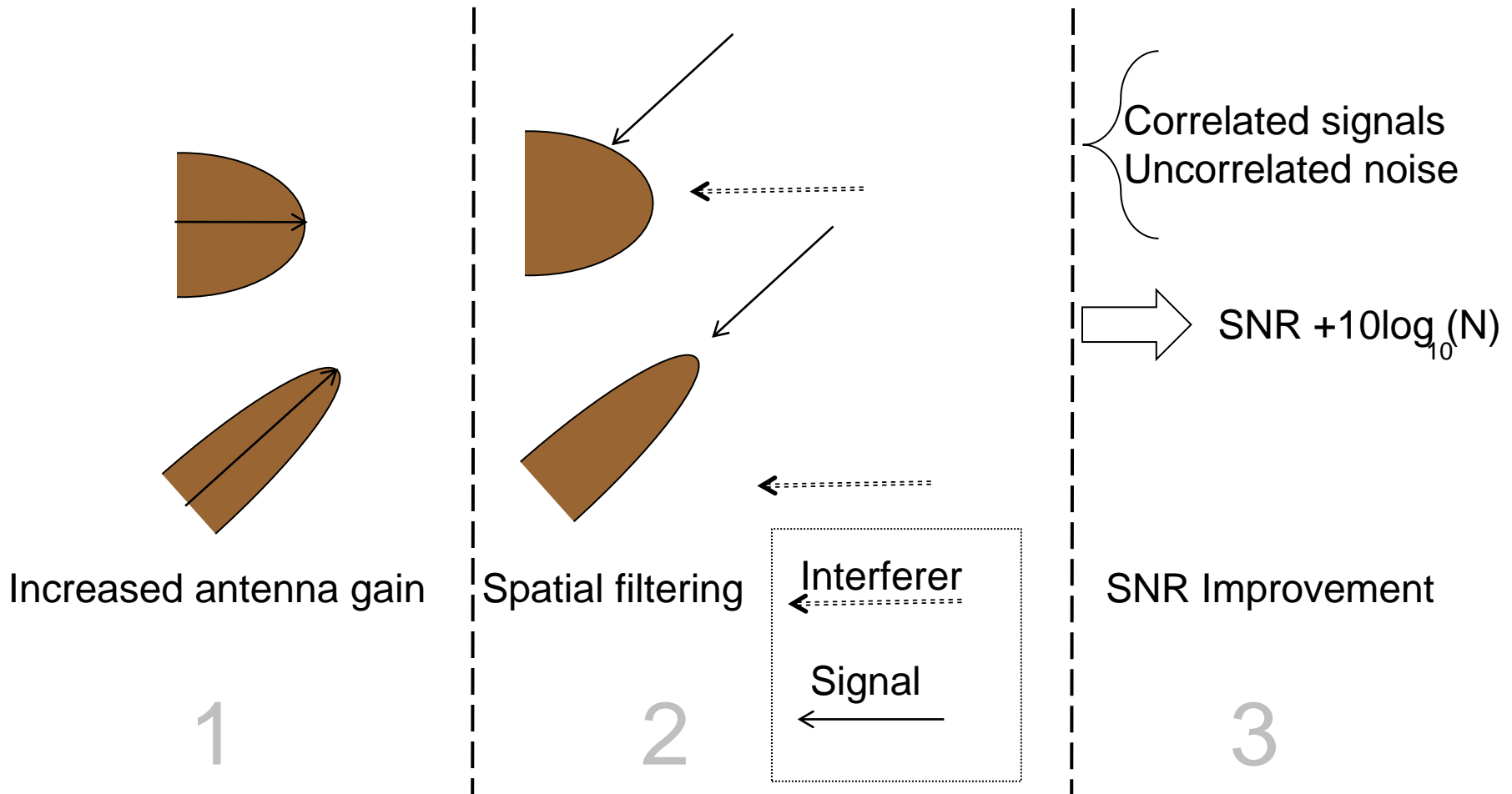
- Faster devices
 - μ -Wave & mm-Wave CMOS
- More devices per chip
 - Beamforming
- Weak inversion RF
 - Micropower radio
- Less voltage
 - System-on-package
 - MEMS
 - Devices with thick oxide and/or extended drain

Beamforming Circuits

Andreas Axholt



Beamforming Benefits



Beamforming Architectures

1. RF path

- True delay line
- Reflection coupler

Substrate losses

2. Analog baseband

- Cartesian vector combination

Quad LO distribution & area/current overhead

3. Digital baseband

Quad LO distribution & area/current overhead

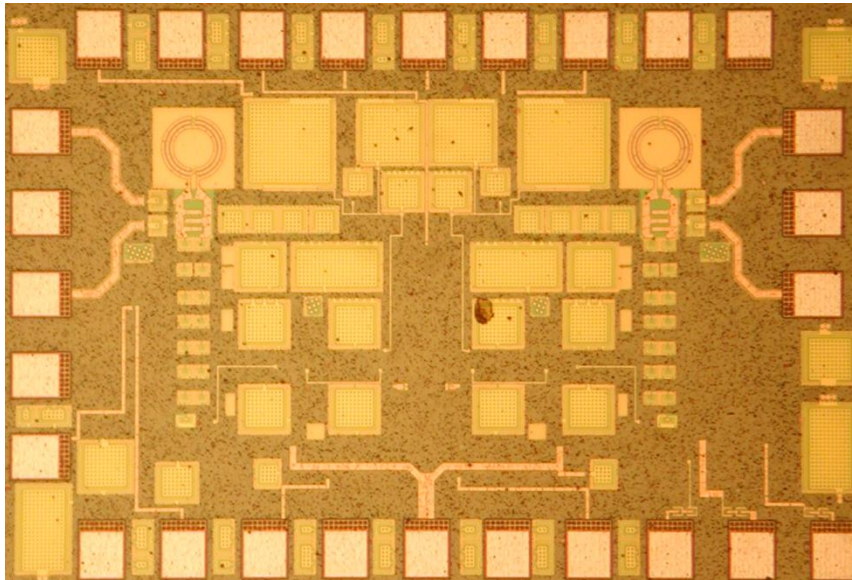
4. LO path

- Cartesian LO vector combination
- Injection Locked VCO →
- PLL →

Quad LO distribution
Injection Signal distribution
area/current overhead, NO signal variation versus phase setting

Beamforming Circuit 1:

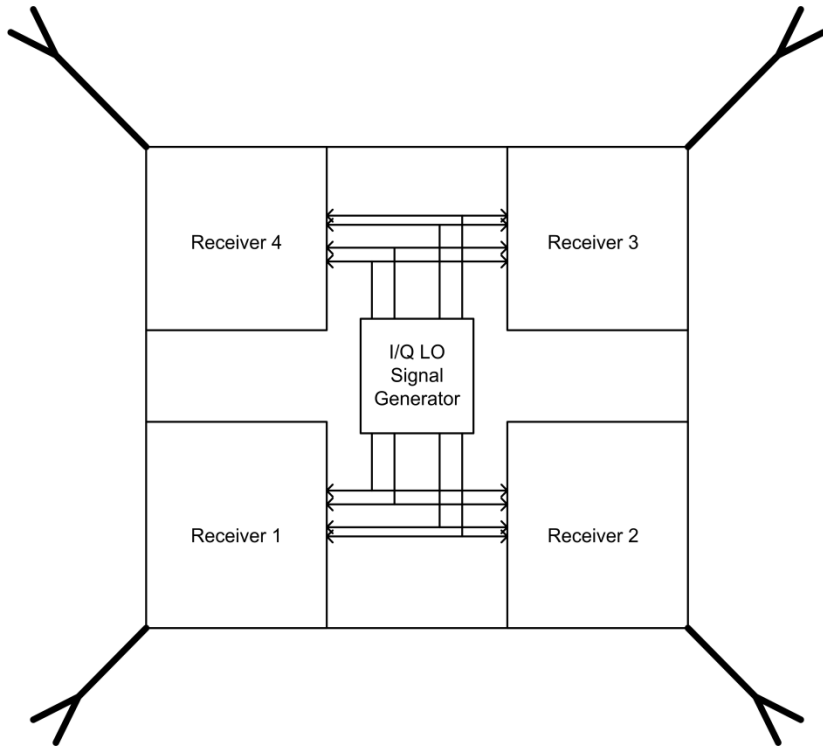
A PLL based 12GHz LO Generator with Digital Phase Control



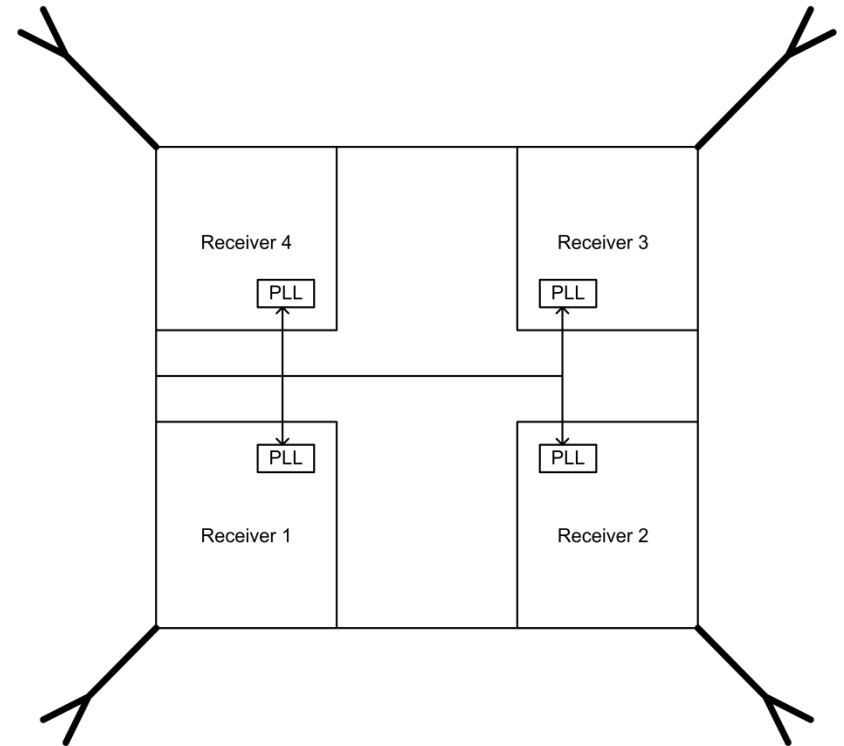
Received the APMC Prize



LO Routing Problem

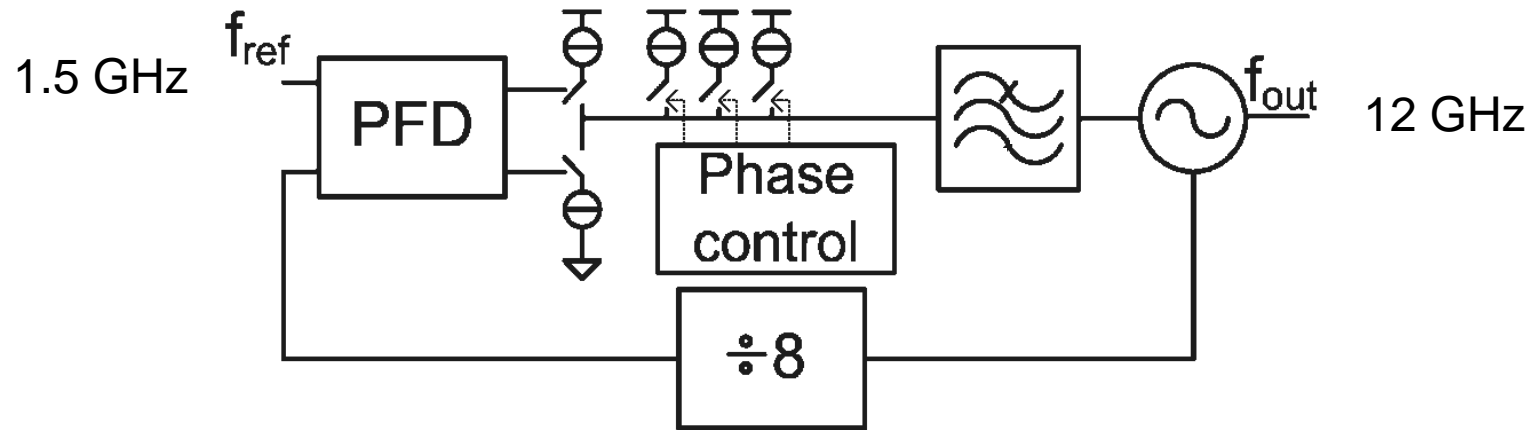


I/Q routing is complex
Everything must be symmetric



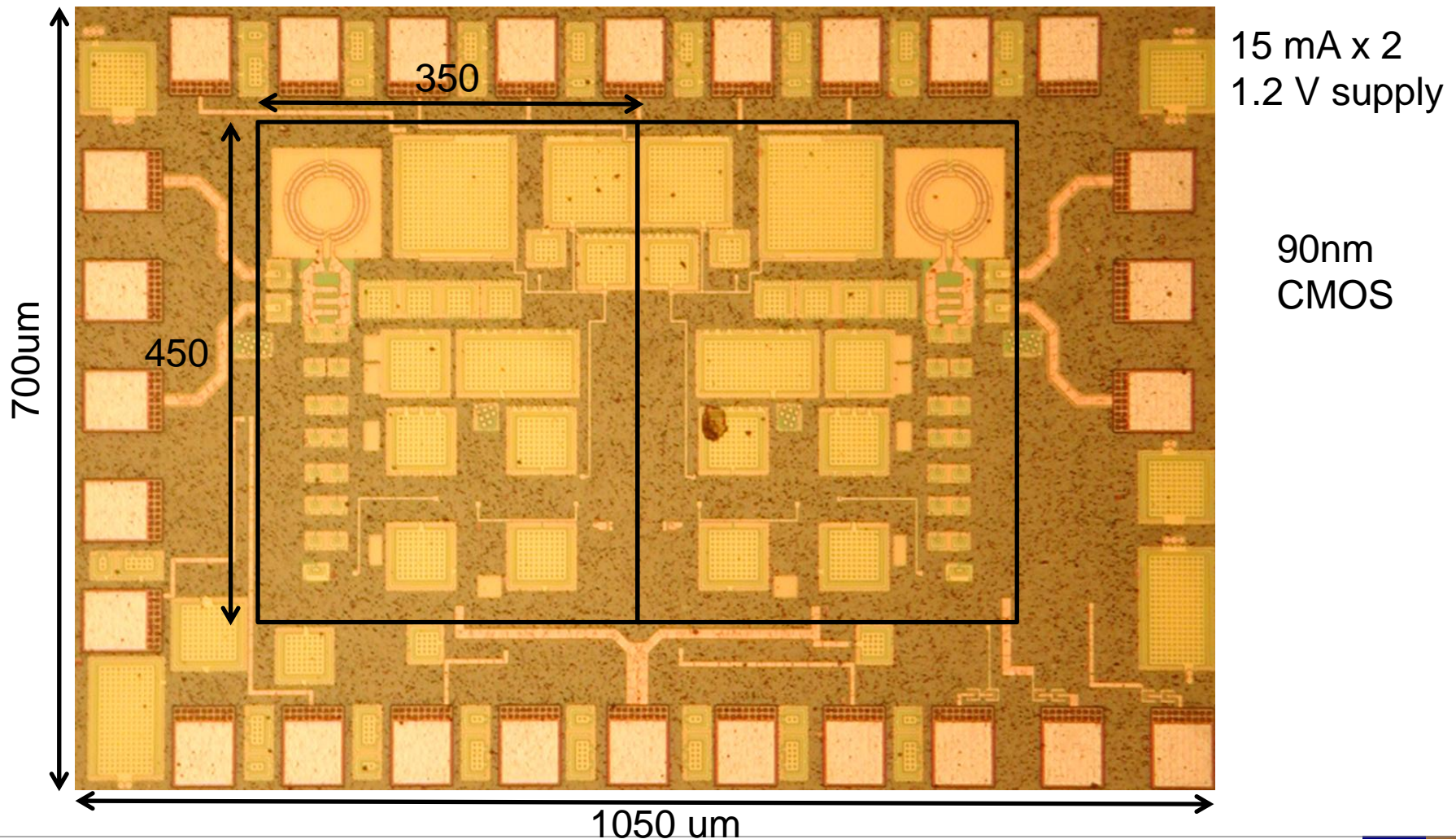
Single-ended “low” frequency routing

PLL with Phase Control

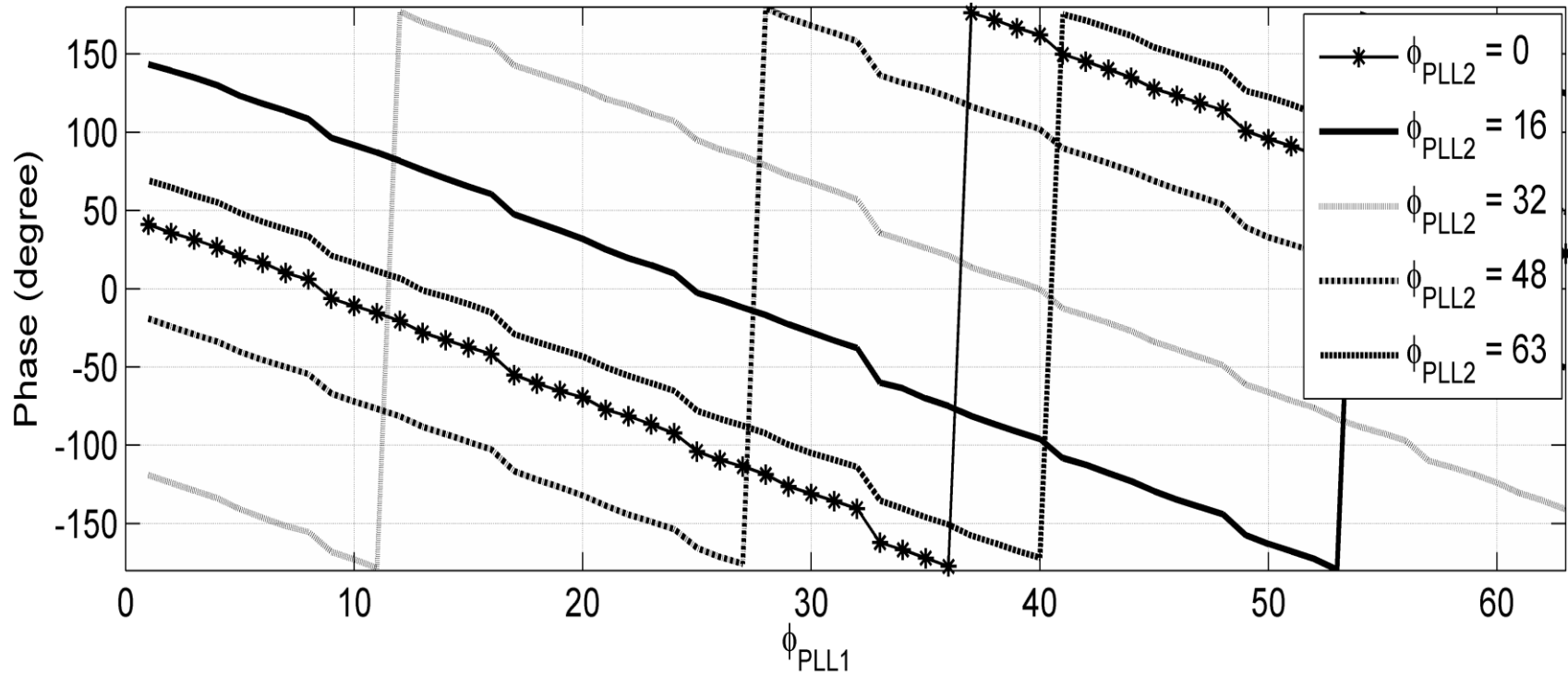


$$\Delta\phi = 2\pi \cdot N \cdot \frac{I_{inj}}{I_{cp}}$$

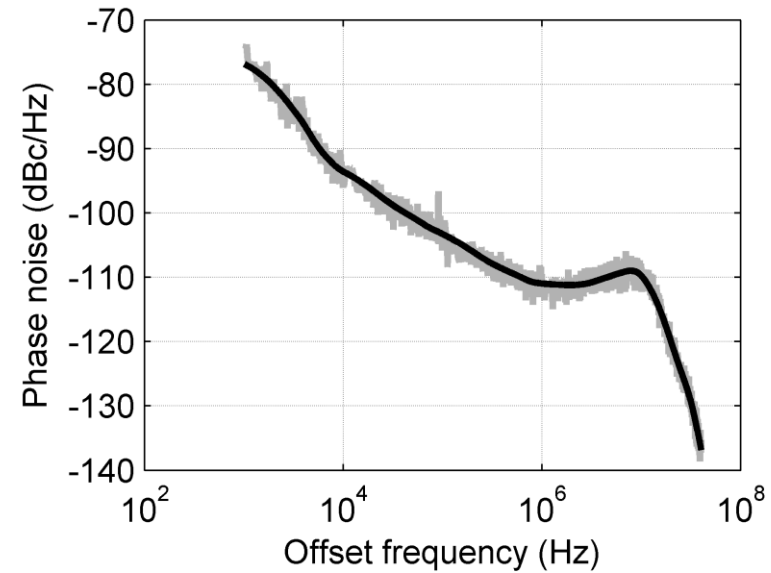
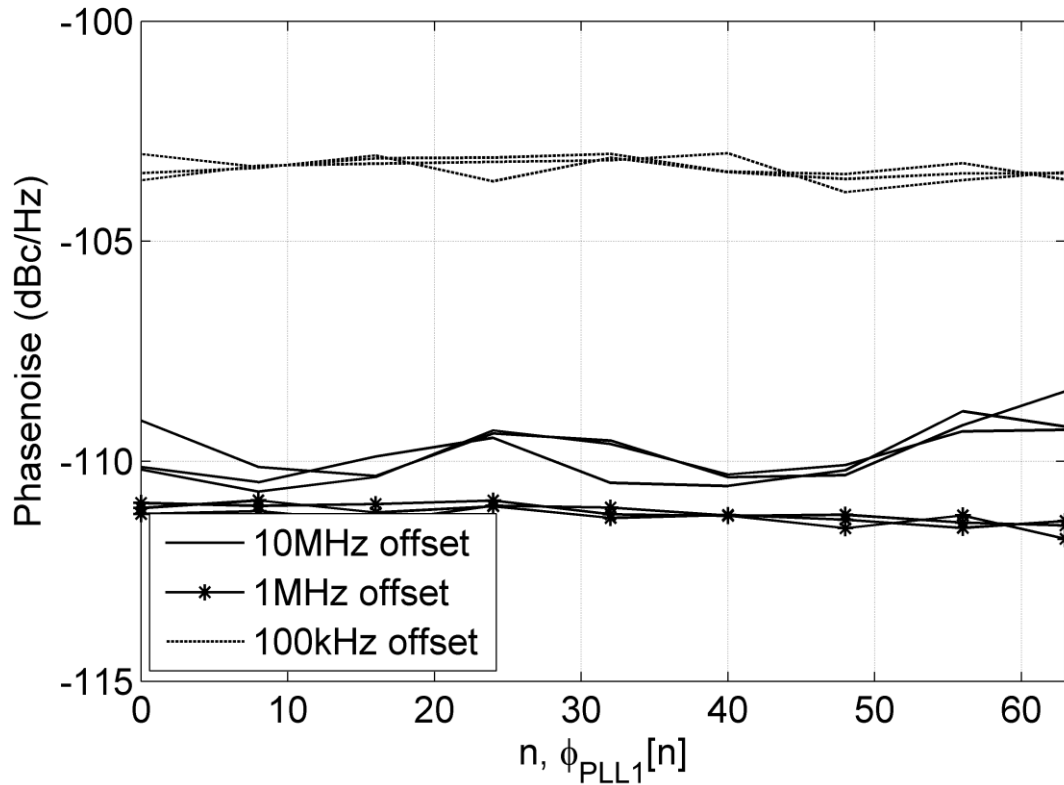
Chip with 2 PLLs



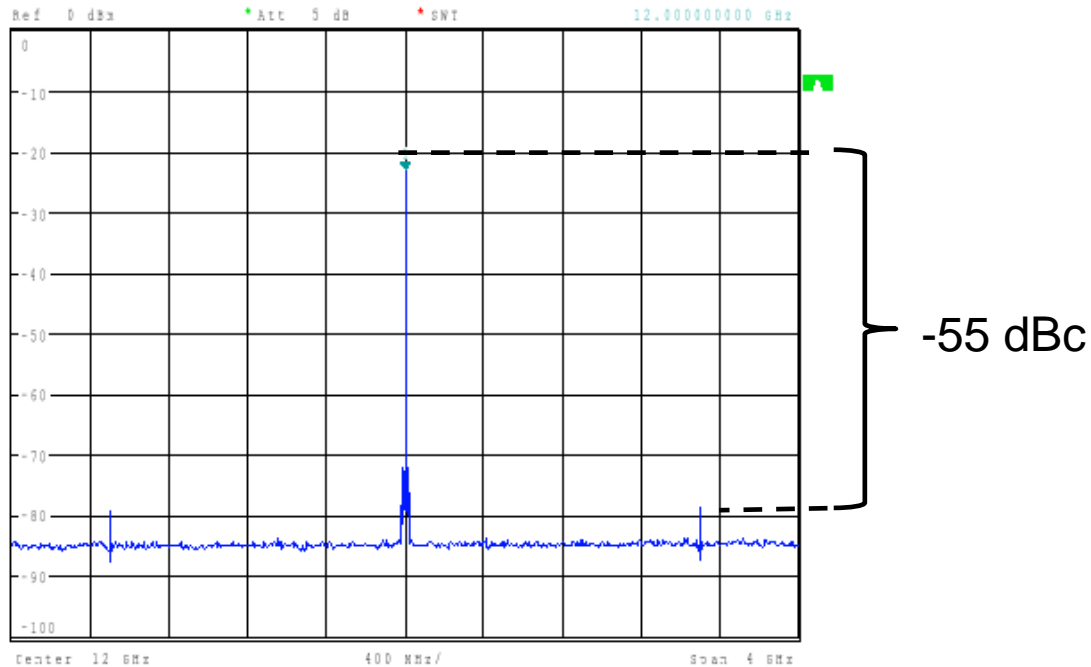
Measurement: Phase control



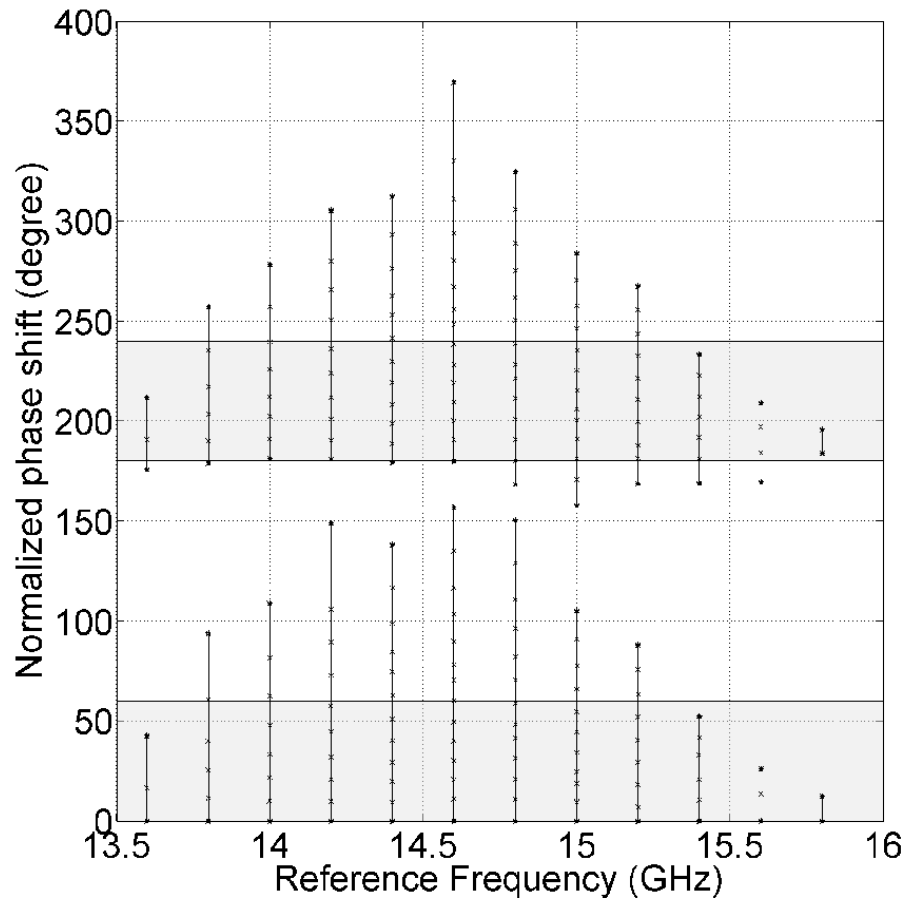
Measurement: Phase noise



Measurement: Spectrum



Measured Phase Control Range



Full 360° coverage
with 3rd order sub-
harmonic mixer

Beamforming Circuit 3:

A 24-GHz 90-nm CMOS Beamforming Receiver Front-End with Analog Baseband Phase Rotation

To be shown in the next presentation!

ESSCIRC 2010

Beamforming Circuits 4 and 5

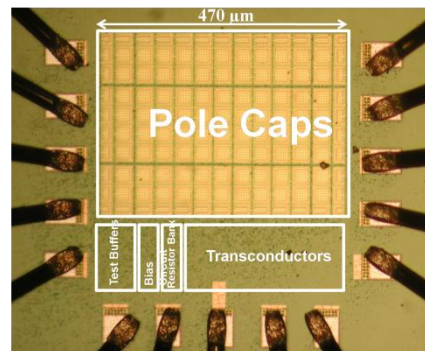
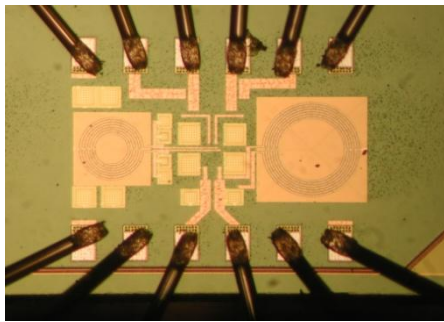
Circuit 4: New architecture, in measurement

Circuit 5: PLL based receiver at 60GHz, in fabrication

More about these at the LCD Workshop 2011

Circuits for Cellular Applications

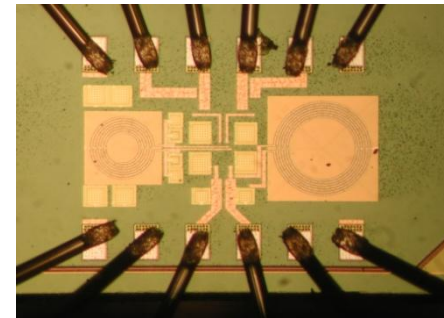
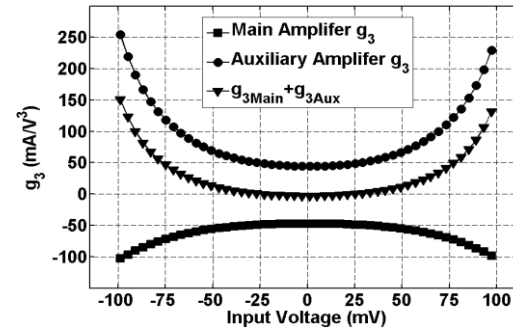
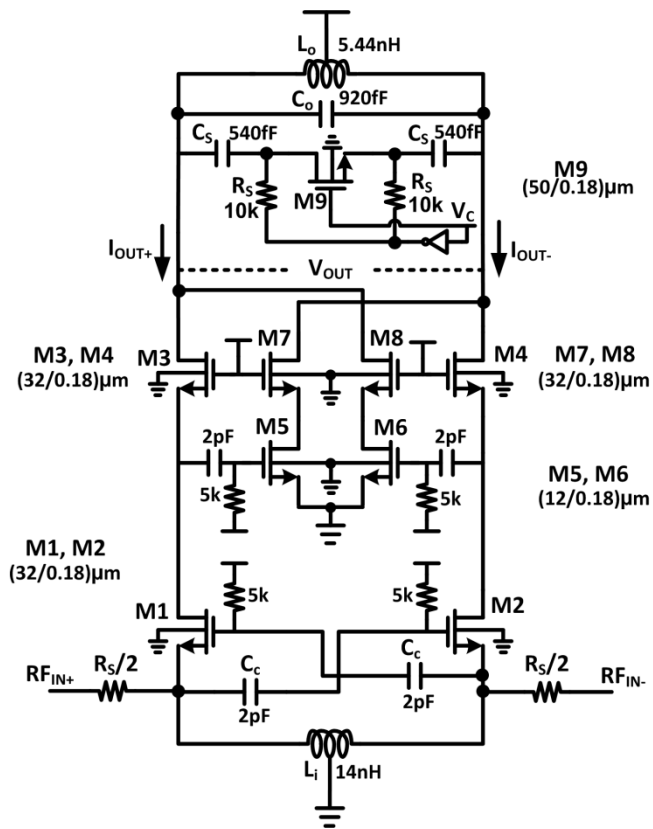
- LNAs
- Channel Select Filters
- Ongoing work: Power amplifiers



Low Noise Amplifier 1

Gholamreza Zare Fatin

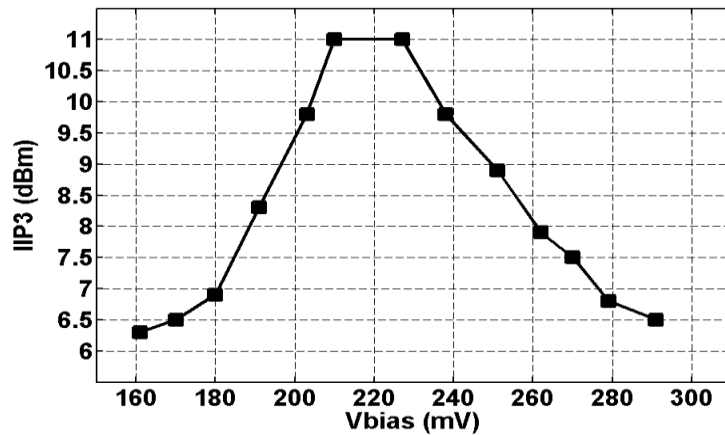
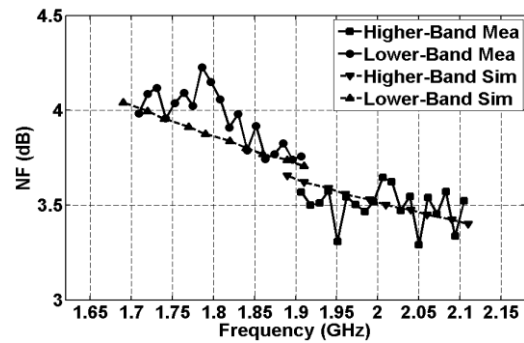
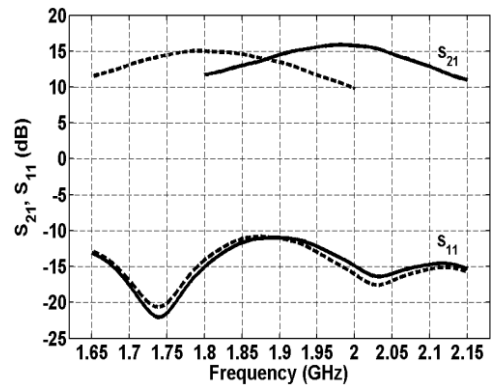
Visit from Univ. of Tabriz, Iran



90-nm
CMOS

IEEE Microwave and Wireless Components Letters 2010

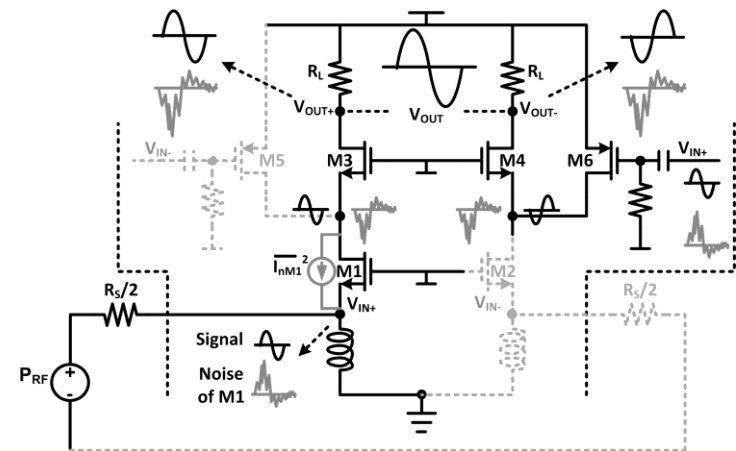
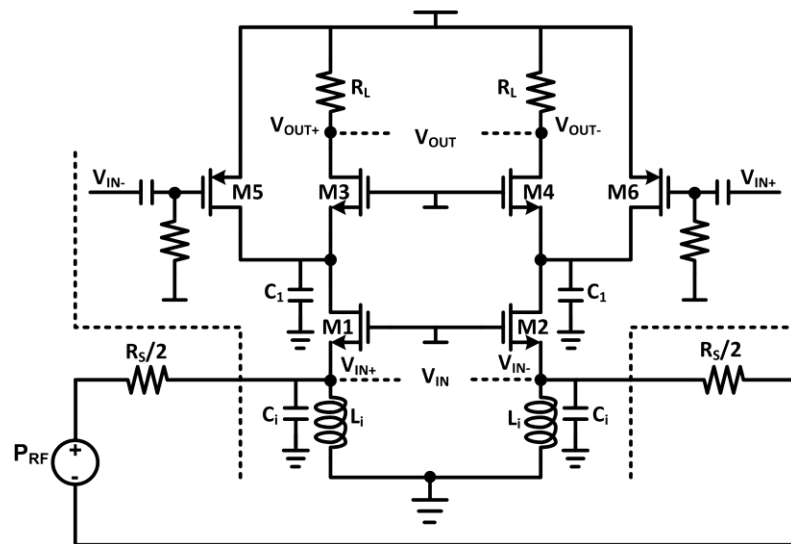
Measurements



Low Noise Amplifier 2

Gholamreza Zare Fatin

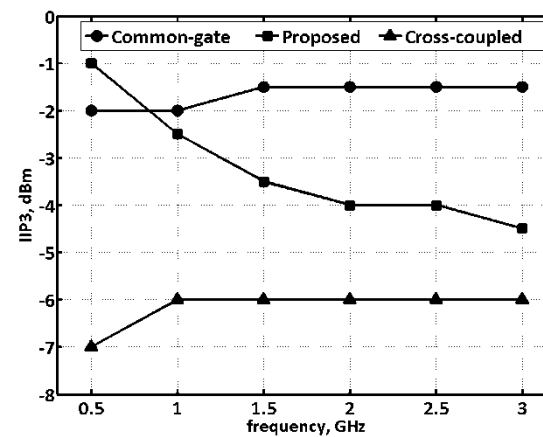
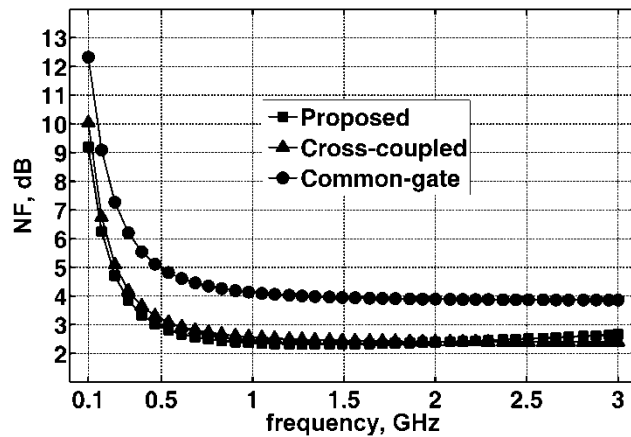
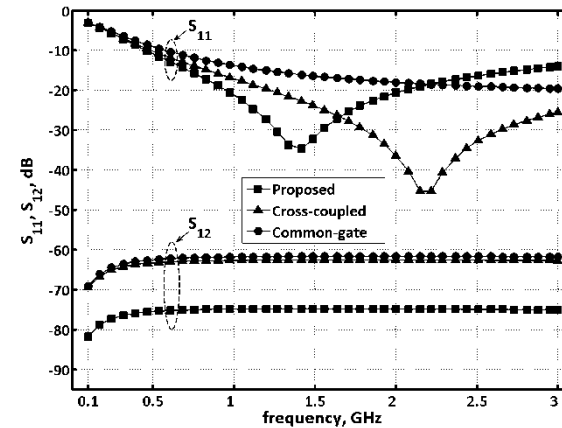
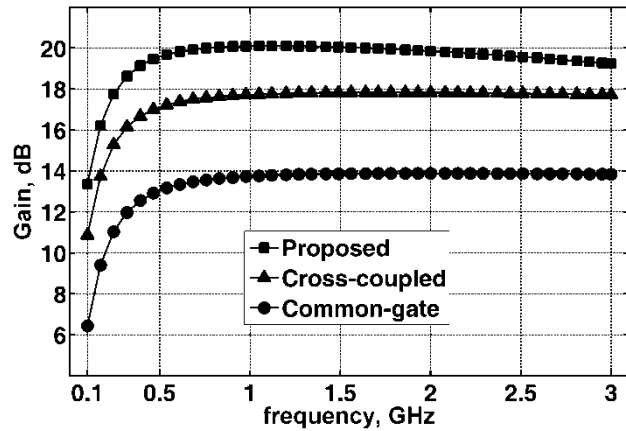
Visit from Univ. of Tabriz, Iran



90-nm
CMOS

Simulation:

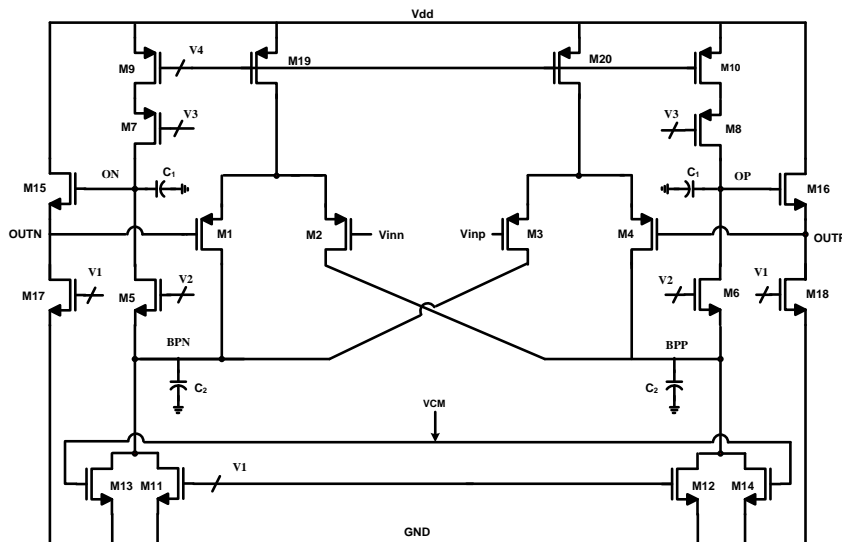
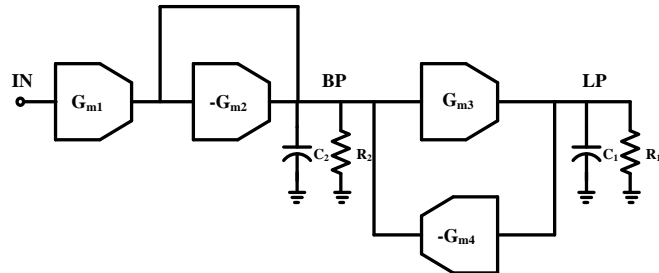
Comparisons to CG and CC CG LNAs



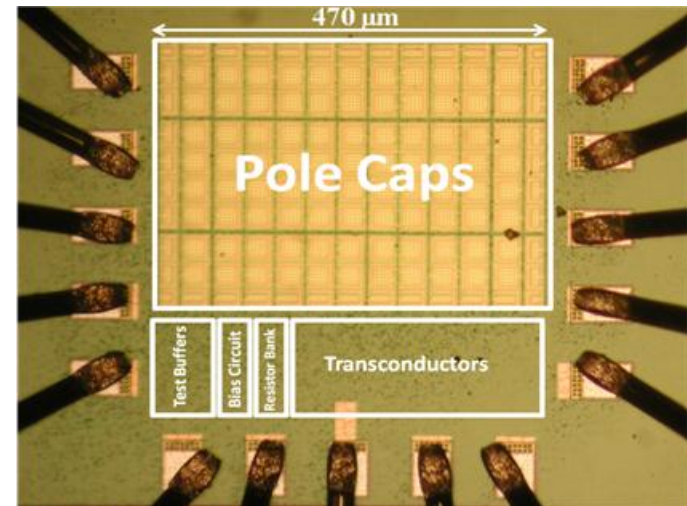
WLAN/WiMax Channel Select Filter

Mostafa Savadi Osgooei

Visit from Univ. of Tehran, Iran



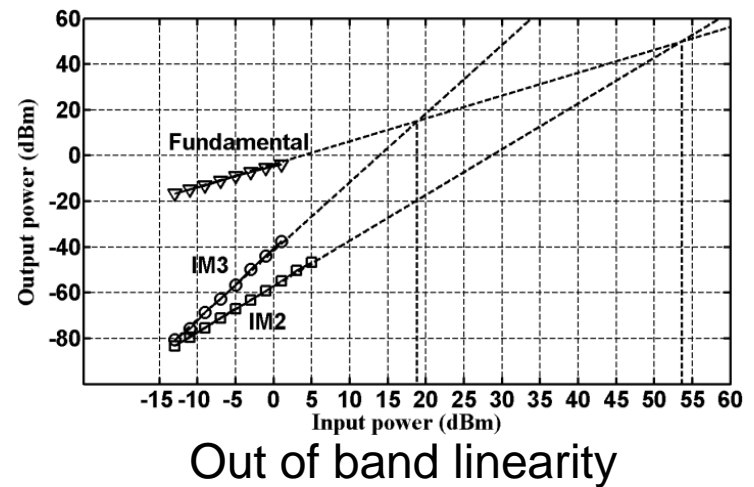
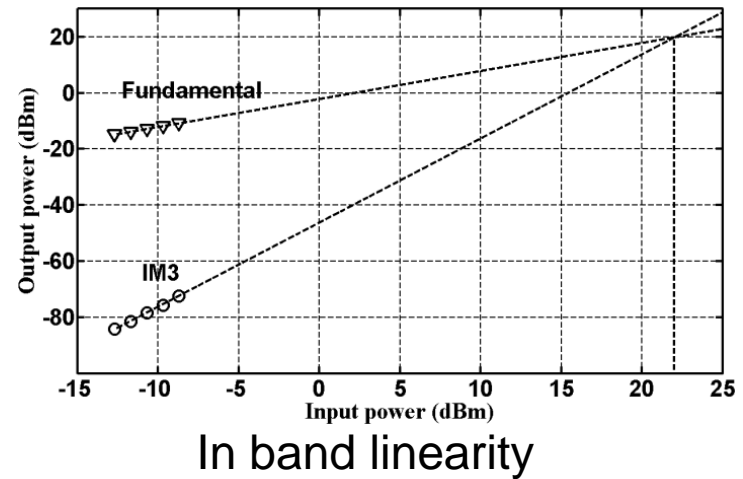
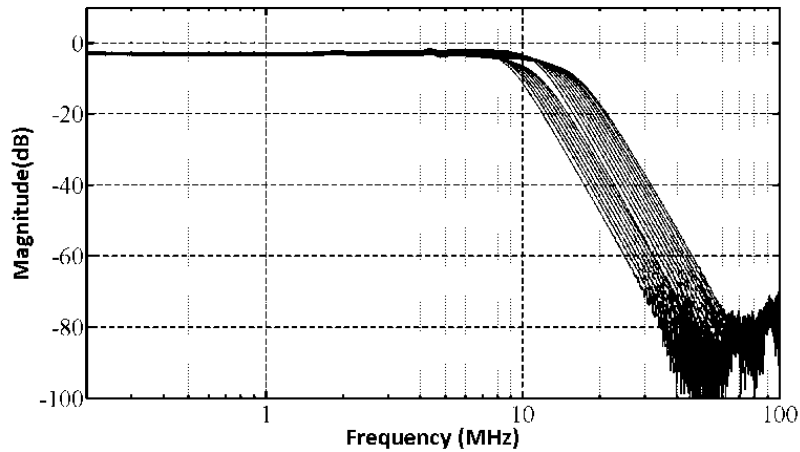
Gm-C biquad with improved linearity



6th order filter in 90-nm CMOS

RFIC 2010

Measurements



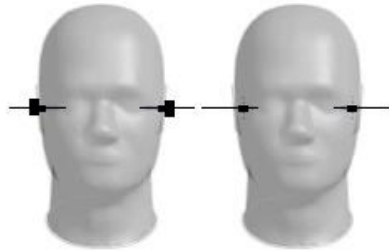
A 175 μ W 150MHz-2GHz inductorless receiver front-end in 65nm CMOS

Carl Bryant

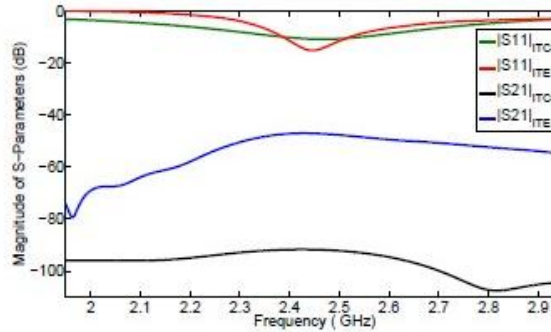
Not yet published

Antennas for Link between Hearing Aids

Rohit Chandra



Placement of Antennas, left: ITE, right: ITC



Simulated return loss (S_{11}) and the coupling between the antennas (S_{21})

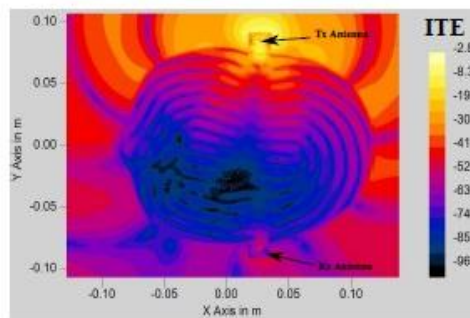
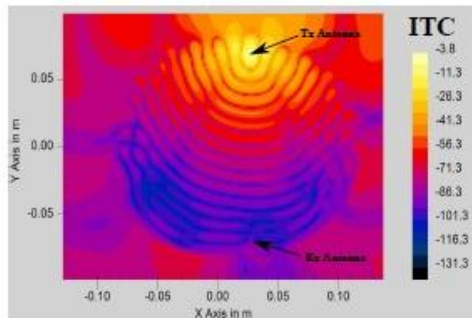
Parameter	ITC	ITE
f_{res} (GHz)	2.46	2.44
S_{11res} (dB)	-11.0	-15.3
BW (MHz)	174	139.4
S_{21peak} (dB)	-91.7	-47.1
$S_{21_{2.45GHz}}$ (dB)	-91.7	-47.2
S_{21res} (dB)	-91.8	-47.1

SAR Limitation	ITC	ITE
1.6W/Kg over 1g	5.5mW	18.4mW
2W/Kg over 10g	37.3mW	80.1mW

Maximum Accepted Power by ITC and ITE antennas

SEMCAD simulations

ITC = In The Canal
ITE = In The Ear



Real modulus of electric field at 2.45 GHz sliced at the level of the antennas

EMBC 2010

Conclusions

- Activities in different fields:
 - + μ Wave & mm-Wave CMOS
 - + Cellular
 - + Micropower radio
 - + Nanowires for RF
 - + MEMS starting up
 - + ...
- Enabled by
 - + Centers
 - + Cooperation

