

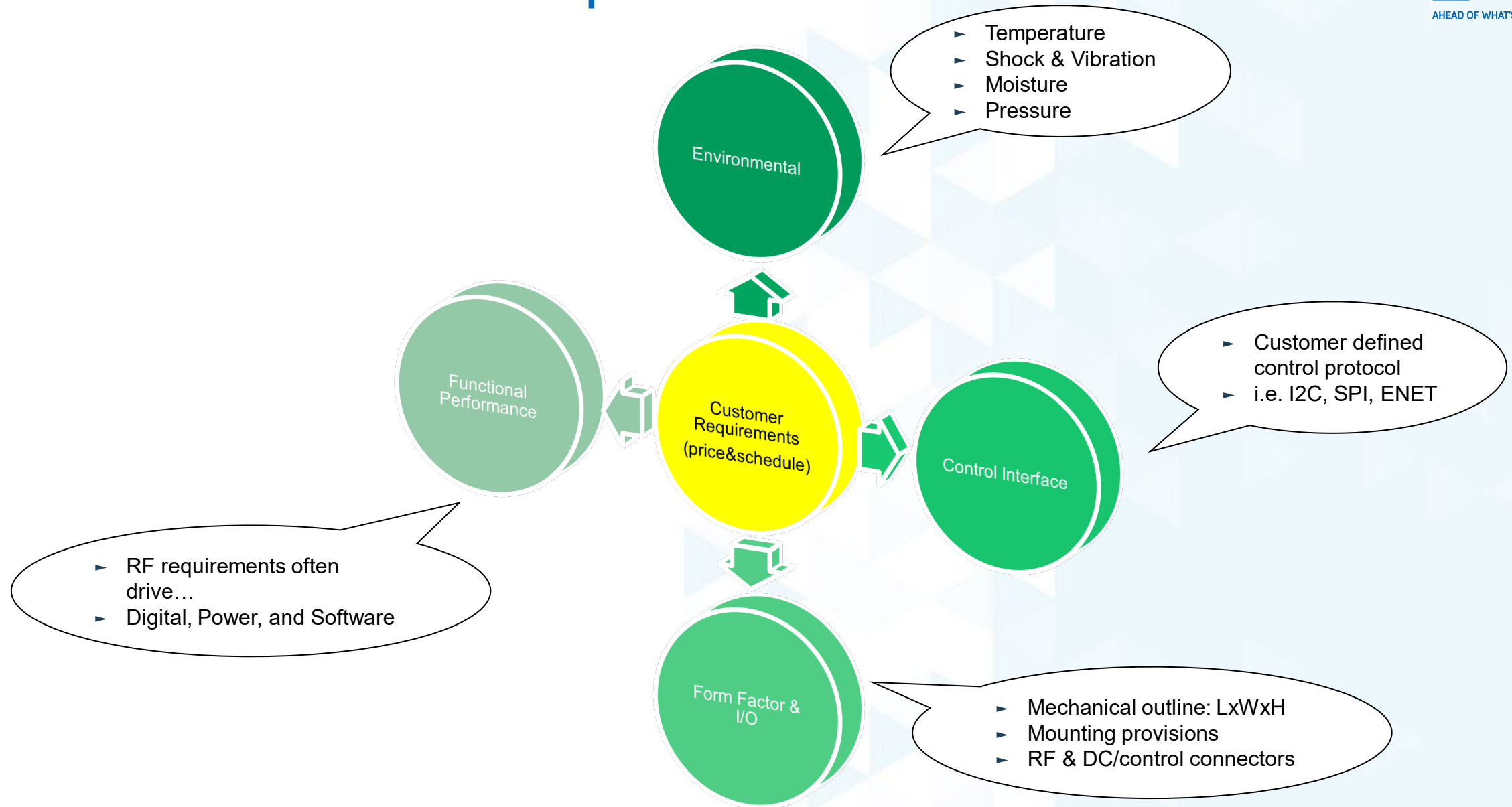
IEEE IMS 2022 RF BOOT CAMP

RFMW Application Focus

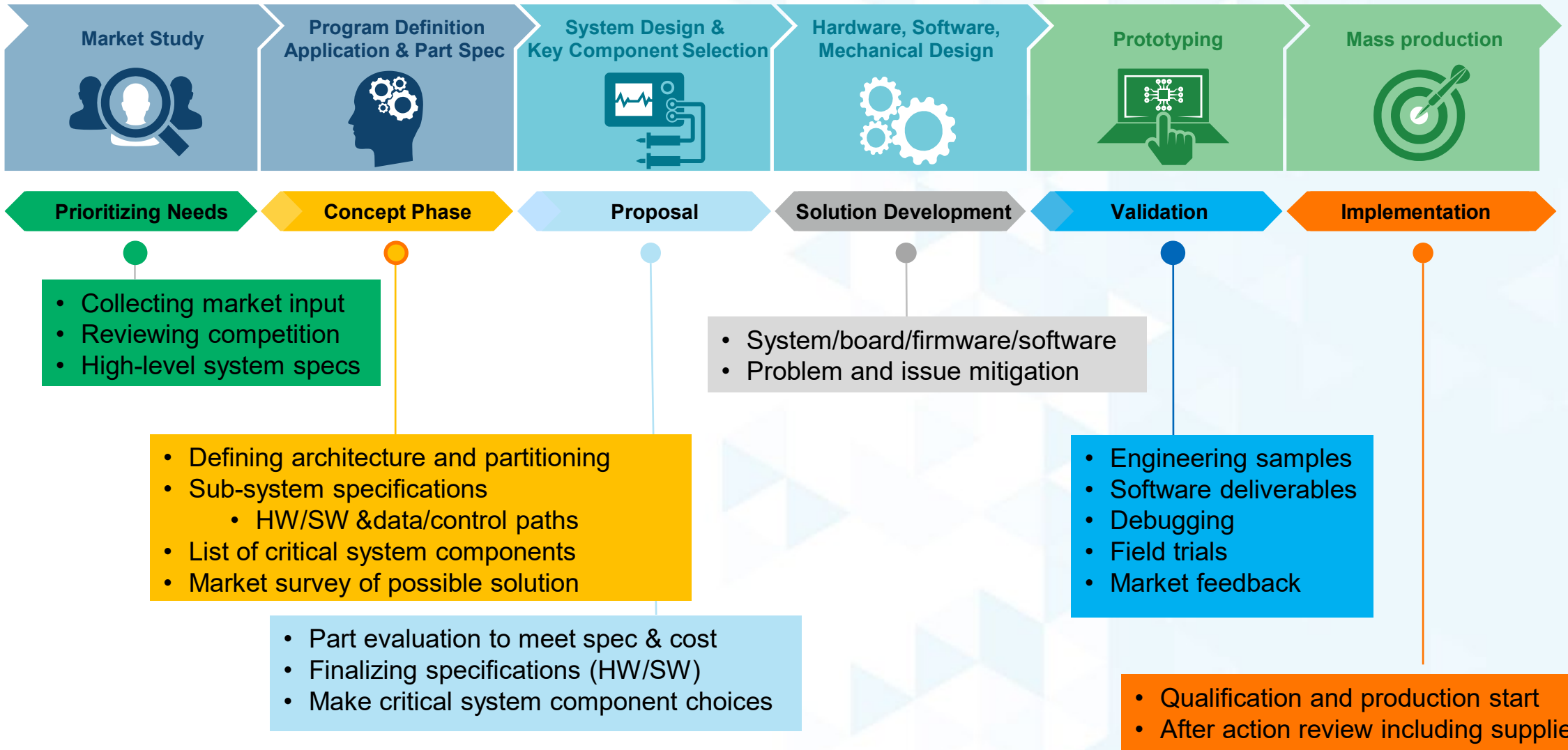
Bryan Goldstein

This session will follow the development of a microwave Transmit/Receive system, from concept to production. We will show how the system-level performance and environmental requirements drive the electrical and mechanical design specifications, packaging approach and materials selection. We will demonstrate modeling/simulation approaches from the device to the system level for both electrical and mechanical aspects and we will describe bread-boarding strategies to affirm simulation models and to minimize risk. Lastly, we will demonstrate production test strategies and methodologies to guarantee performance compliance of the deliverable product.

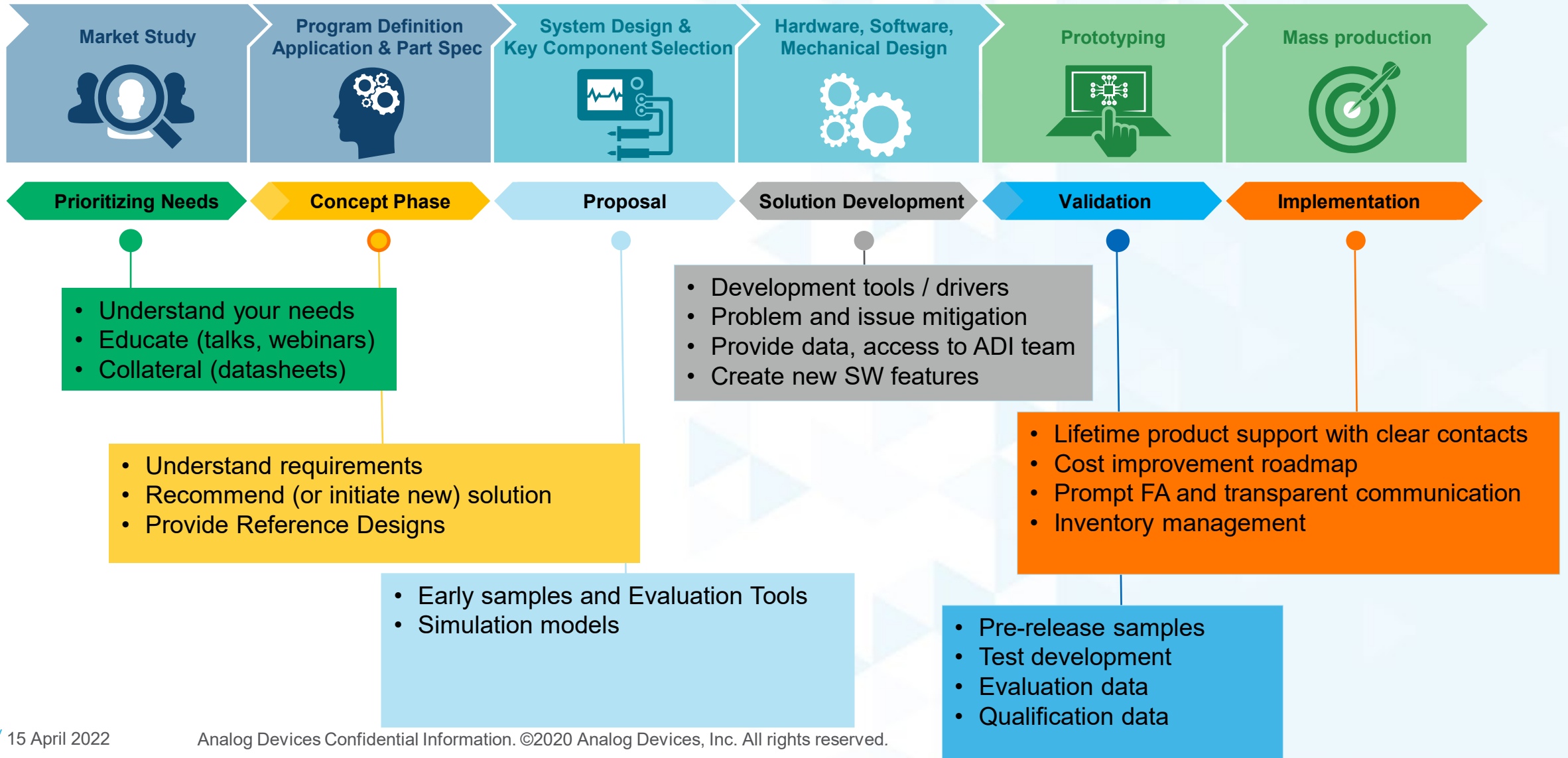
Start With Product Requirements!



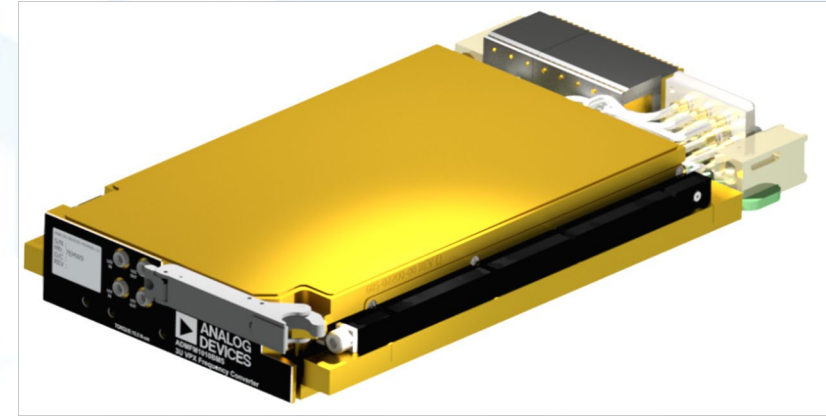
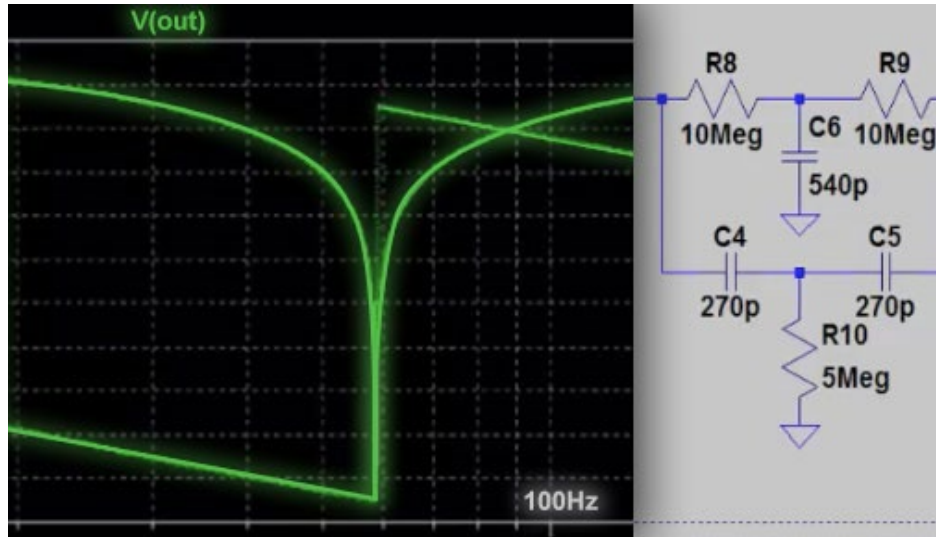
The Development Journey from Idea to Product



How ADI can Assist with your Product Development Journey

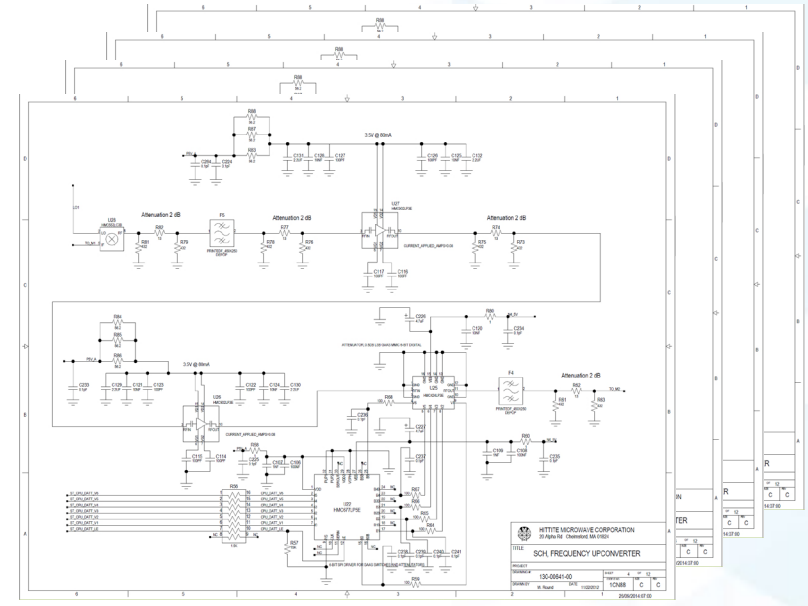
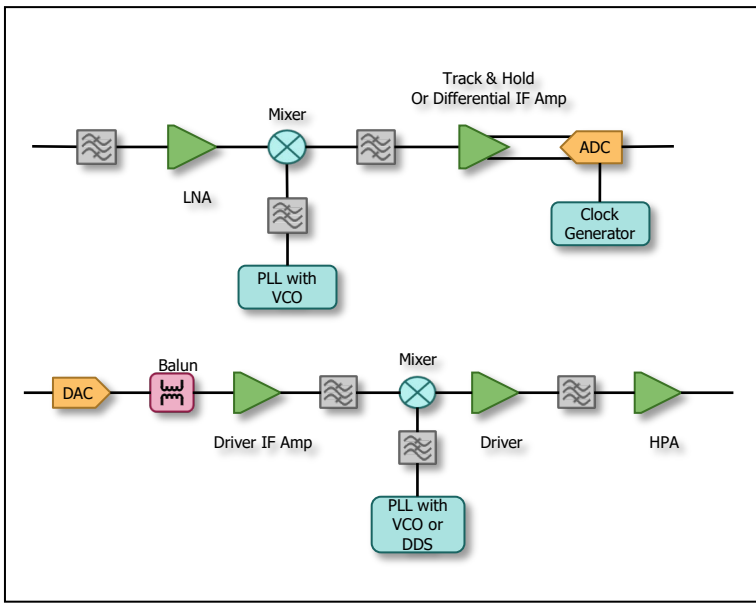


An Important Decision – Design vs. Buy



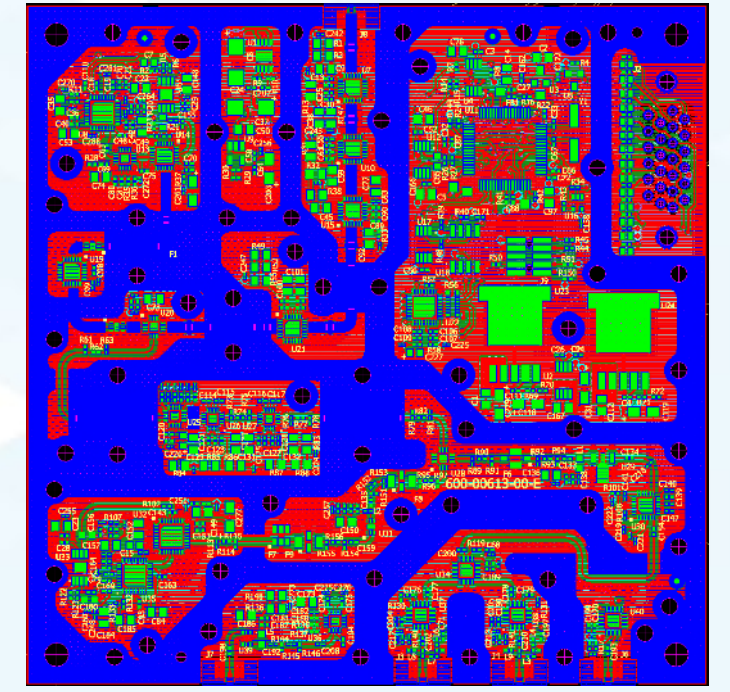
- ▶ Ground Up Design
- ▶ Complete Design Freedom
- ▶ Simulation, Circuit Design, Fabrication, Assembly, Debug, Mechanical Design, Qualification
- ▶ Off the shelf Module
- ▶ Qualified Design & Performance Ready to Go
- ▶ Take it Leave Functionality
- ▶ Form Factor Restrictions

Electrical Design - From Architecture to Block Diagram to Schematic to Layout



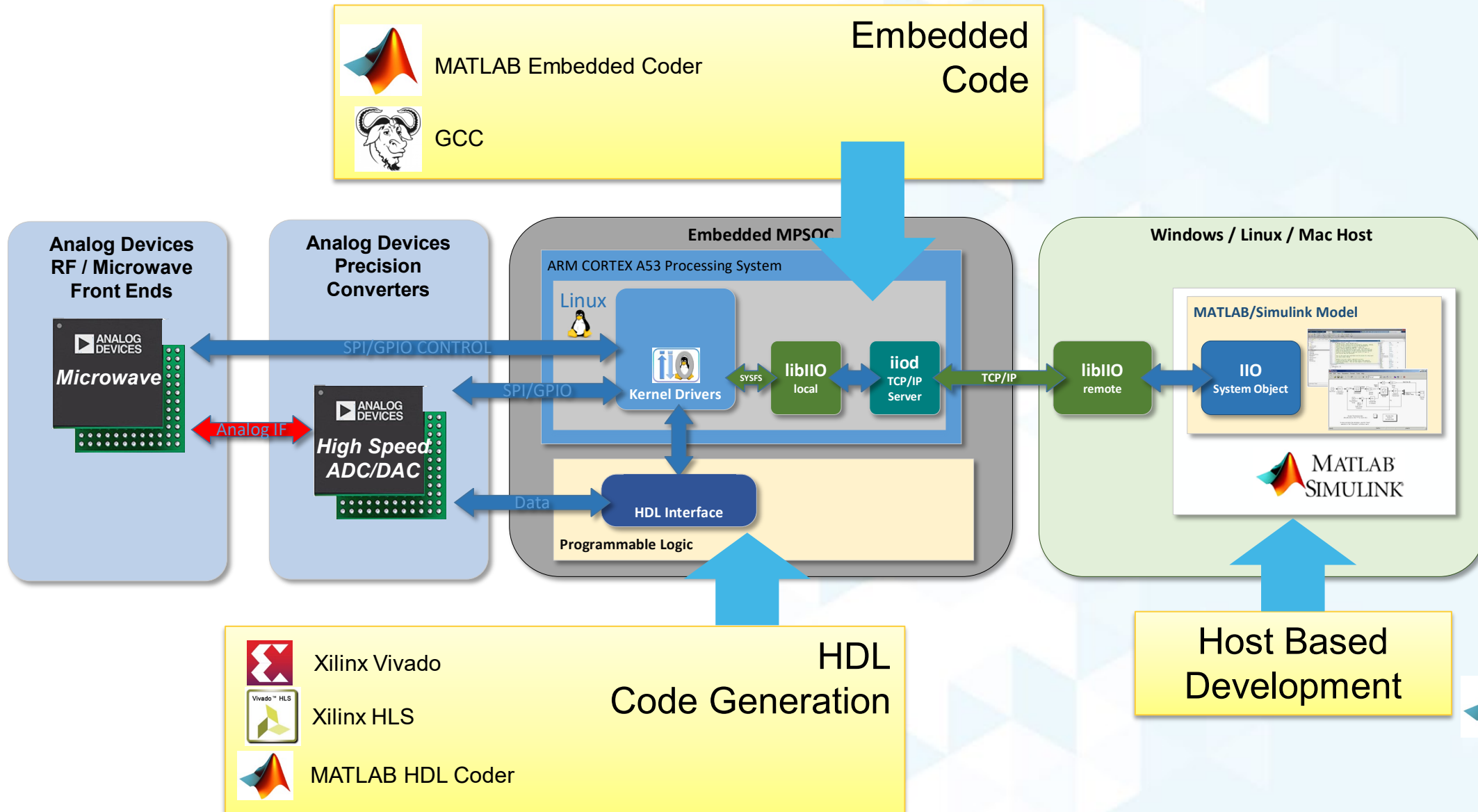
Parts List/BOM (55)

| Item | Part Number | Qty | UOM | Refdes | Find | Description | Rev |
|------|----------------|-----|------------------|--------|--|-------------------------------|-----|
| 1 | 120-00146-00 | 0 | REF | | AD, HMC7053 | FREQUENCY UPCONVERTER | K |
| 2 | 165-00734-00 | 0 | REF | | ATP, HMC7053 | FREQUENCY UPCONVERTER | G |
| 3 | 130-00641-00 | 0 | REF | | SCF, HMC7053 | FREQUENCY UPCONVERTER | C |
| 4 | 155-00302-00 | 0 | REF | | PC, HMC7053 | FREQUENCY UPCONVERTER | K |
| 5 | 605-00409-00 | 1 | EA | | MCH, BASEPLATE, HMC7053 | FREQUENCY UPCONVERTER | C |
| 6 | 090-01723-00 | 1 | EA | | LM COVER ASSY | FREQUENCY UPCONVERTER HMC7053 | B |
| 7 | 090-01080-00 | 1 | EA | | LM, PWA, HMC7053 | FREQUENCY UPCONVERTER | E |
| 8 | 165-00736-00 | 0 | REF | | PRO, HMC7053, TEST AND TUNE PROCEDURE | | B |
| 9 | 195-00344-17 | 1 | EA | F1 | FILTERS 30GHZ, 10 MIL ALUMINA, LO2 BPF NOM | | B |
| 10 | 10195-00344-11 | 2 | EA | F2-F3 | FILTERS 30GHZ, 10 MIL ALUMINA, BW3 NOM | | B |
| 11 | 11195-00342-02 | 2 | EA | F4-F5 | 8GHZ HAIRPIN BPF, 15 MIL ALUMINA, BW1 NOM | | A |
| 12 | 480-HMC652-007 | EA | P1-P3, P5, P7-P9 | | Wideband Fixed Attenuator, DC - 50GHz, 2dB | | 1 |
| 13 | 1010958-004 | 1 | A/R | | GOLD RIBBON, 3.0X0.5 MIL | | 1 |
| 14 | 16610-00325-00 | 13 | EA | | SCR SHC SK 2-56-188L SS PV MS LP | | 1 |
| 15 | 17610-00328-00 | 2 | EA | | SCR SHC SK 2-56-375L SS PV MS LP | | 1 |
| 16 | 18610-00036-00 | 19 | EA | | WSH FLT #2, 089, 149, 016 SS PV NS DFARS | | 3 |
| 17 | 19610-00384-00 | 44 | EA | | SCR SCR F82 CR 2-56-438L SS PV MS LP | | 1 |
| 18 | 20620-00123-00 | 2 | EA | | SCD, EPOXY PREFORM, F2-F3, 240 X 100, HMC7053 | | B |
| 19 | 21620-00124-00 | 2 | EA | | SCD, EPOXY PREFORM, F4-F5, 440 X 240, HMC7053 | | B |
| 20 | 23107503-004 | 1 | A/R | | EPOXY, ELEC COND, ARLEBOND 84-11, MIL-STD-883, METHOD 5011 CERTIFIED | | 1 |
| 21 | 24620-00001-00 | 1 | A/R | | RTV, MIL-A-46146, DOW CORNING 3145 GRAY | | 2 |
| 22 | 25620-00002-00 | 1 | A/R | | PRIMER, CLEAR, DOW CORNING 1200 OS | | 1 |
| 23 | 26605-02641-00 | 0 | REF | | MCH, COVER, PRESSBD UPCONVERTER HMC7053 | | 2 |
| 24 | 27620-00129-00 | 1 | EA | | SCD, EPOXY PREFORM, F1, 270 X 100, HMC7053 | | B |



Block Diagram > Schematic & BOM > Layout

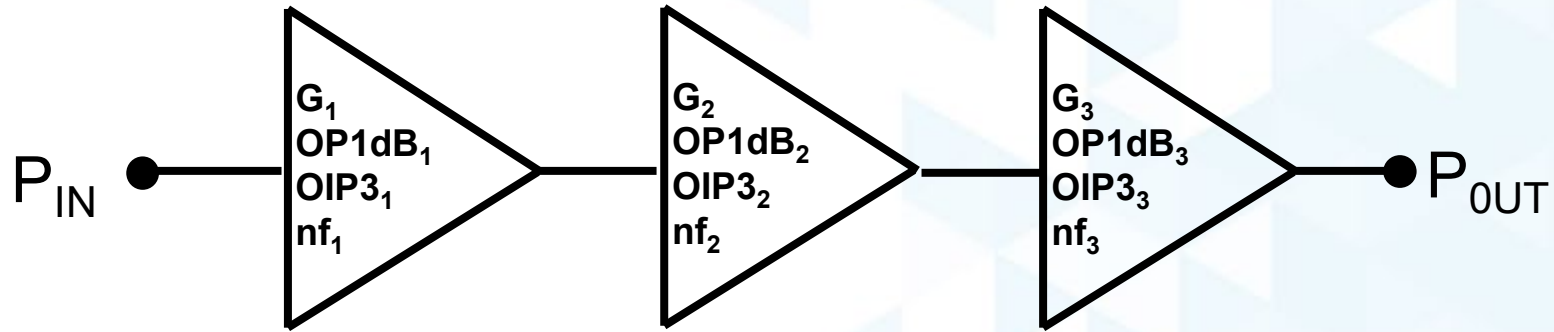
Developing a Software Strategy



Simulation

Four Equations to Rule Them All!

(a universal set of equations that applies to every component in the signal chain)



$$G = G1 \times G2 \times G3$$

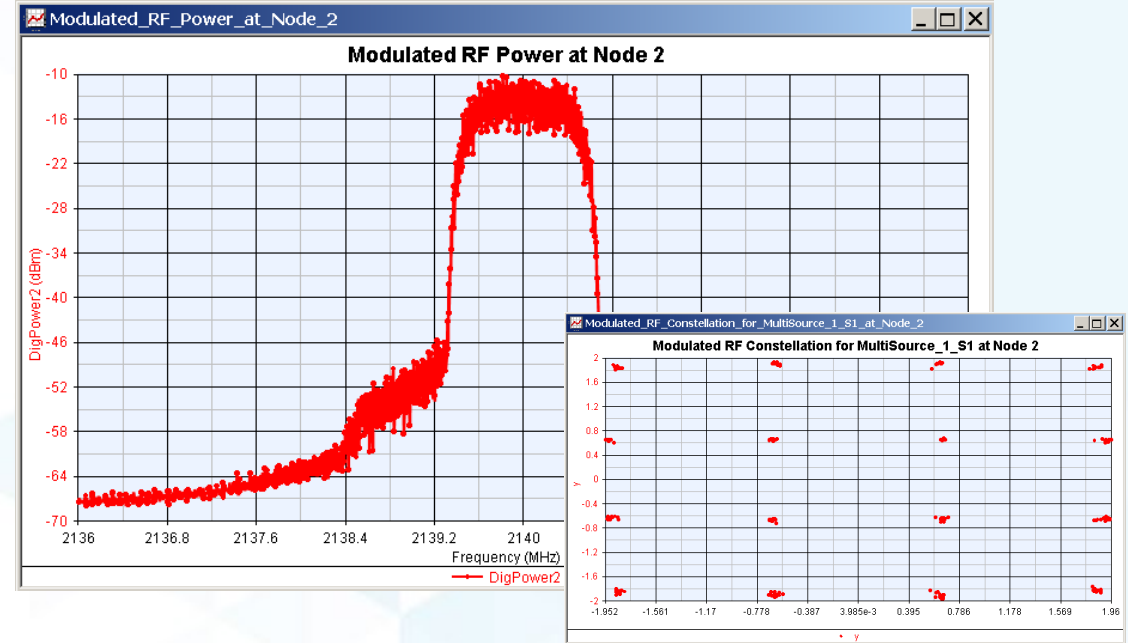
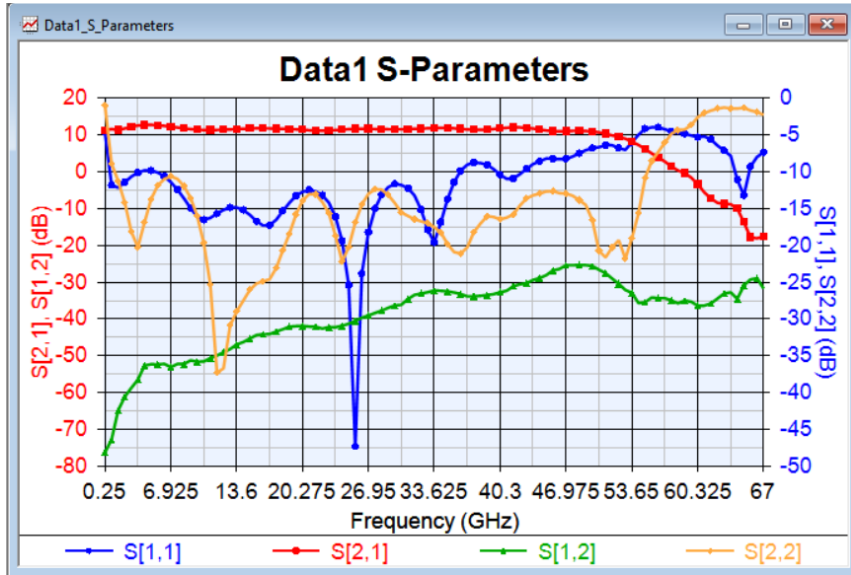
$$\frac{1}{OIP3} = \frac{1}{(OIP3_1 \times G2 \times G3)} + \frac{1}{(OIP3_2 \times G3)} + \frac{1}{(OIP3_3)}$$

$$\frac{1}{OP1dB} = \frac{1}{(OP1dB_1 \times G2 \times G3)} + \frac{1}{(OP1dB_2 \times G3)} + \frac{1}{(OP1dB_3)}$$

$$nf = nf_1 + \frac{nf_2 - 1}{(G1)} + \frac{nf_3 - 1}{(G1 \times G2)}$$



Linear vs. Non-Linear Simulation



! Analog Devices
 ! AD8354 RF Gain Block
 ! These data are intended to be used for performance analysis of the AD8354.
 ! These data represent the typical performance of the AD8354. No performance guarantees are expressed or implied by
 ! these data.
 ! "All magnitudes are expressed in decibels, all angles are expressed in degrees, frequency expressed in Hz."
 ! VPOS = 2.7 V

| # | Hz | S | DB | R | 50 | | | | |
|-----------|----|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| ! Freq | | S11Mag | S11Angle | S21Mag | S21Angle | S12Mag | S12Angle | S22Mag | S22Angle |
| 50000000 | | -23.87698712 | 147.7256851 | 16.59355889 | 41.63798537 | -33.22036621 | 44.46158355 | -4.568674786 | 135.8691532 |
| 99500000 | | -31.77469785 | 87.54310022 | 18.31725182 | 20.2535882 | -31.48121677 | 24.47200564 | -8.932488918 | 109.4881559 |
| 149000000 | | -31.8172713 | 68.42492935 | 18.84712798 | 9.252110754 | -31.04363911 | 15.36743729 | -12.43311688 | 95.74935668 |
| 198500000 | | -33.65493611 | 62.80619473 | 19.1203411 | 1.687599301 | -30.88855212 | 10.38882606 | -15.27832937 | 86.27556992 |
| 248000000 | | -27.75595284 | 33.64638359 | 19.30414098 | -4.358865627 | -30.66866418 | 6.956094946 | -17.63684947 | 79.64427076 |
| 297500000 | | -34.08989266 | 18.32029828 | 19.4817902 | -9.94402412 | -30.13764797 | 0.498063021 | -19.20428978 | 70.90158408 |
| 347000000 | | -26.54331425 | 44.81458446 | 19.46760586 | -15.31887698 | -31.52045761 | -5.123001925 | -21.85788815 | 58.61725984 |

! TEST CONDITIONS: Vd = 5.0V; Id = 104mA; Temperature = 25degC

| Freq (MHz) | Gain (dB) | Noise Figu (dB) | OP1dB (dBm) | RISO (dB) | OIP3 (dBm) | S11m (dB20) | S11a (deg) | S22m (dB20) | S22a (deg) |
|------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 400 | 17.6 | 4.4 | 25.4 | -32.5 | 42 | -1.4 | 179.5 | -3.5 | 176.1 |
| 450 | 18.4 | 4.4 | 25.4 | -32.2 | 42 | -1.4 | 176.9 | -3.6 | 175.7 |
| 500 | 18.5 | 4.4 | 25.4 | -32 | 42 | -1.4 | 174.6 | -3.7 | 175.3 |
| 550 | 17.8 | 4.4 | 25.4 | -31.8 | 42 | -1.4 | 172.7 | -3.9 | 175 |
| 600 | 17.5 | 4.4 | 25.4 | -31.7 | 42 | -1.5 | 170.9 | -4 | 174.9 |
| 650 | 17.5 | 4.4 | 25.4 | -31.5 | 42 | -1.6 | 169.3 | -4.1 | 174.7 |
| 700 | 17.2 | 4.4 | 25.4 | -31.4 | 42 | -1.6 | 167.9 | -4.2 | 174.7 |
| 750 | 17.2 | 4.4 | 25.4 | -31.3 | 42 | -1.7 | 166.4 | -4.3 | 174.8 |
| 800 | 16.9 | 4.4 | 25.4 | -31.1 | 42 | -1.8 | 165 | -4.4 | 174.9 |
| 820 | 16.9 | 4.4 | 25.4 | -31.1 | 43 | -1.9 | 164.5 | -4.5 | 175 |

► S-Parameters

► Sys-Parameters

RF Simulation Tools and Device Libraries

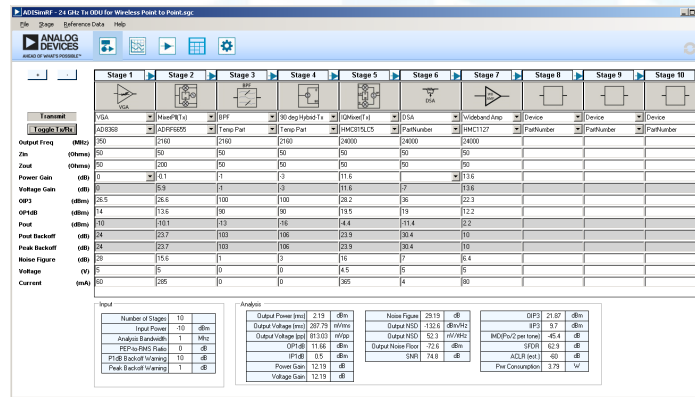
Keysight ADS, Genesys and SystemVue



Circuit and System Simulation

Large ADI Library of Non-Linear Models

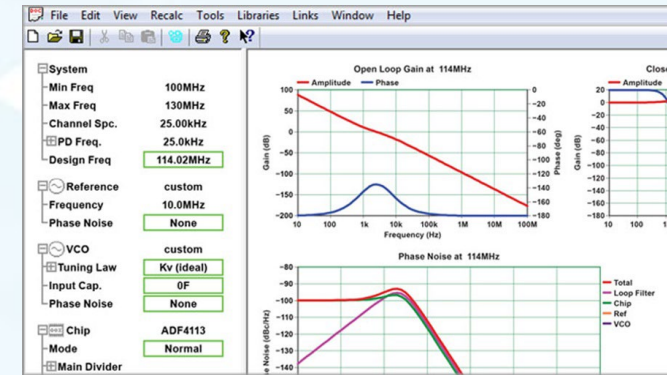
ADIsimRF



Linear and Non-Linear Cascade Analysis

Large Library of Device Models

ADIsimPLL



PLL Phase Noise and Lock Time

Device Models for all ADI PLLs & VCOs

Cadence VSS



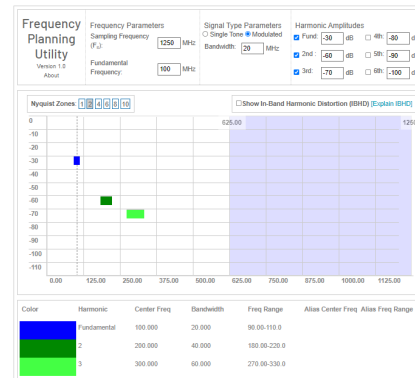
System Simulator

Large ADI Library of Non-Linear Models

ADI Frequency Folding Tool

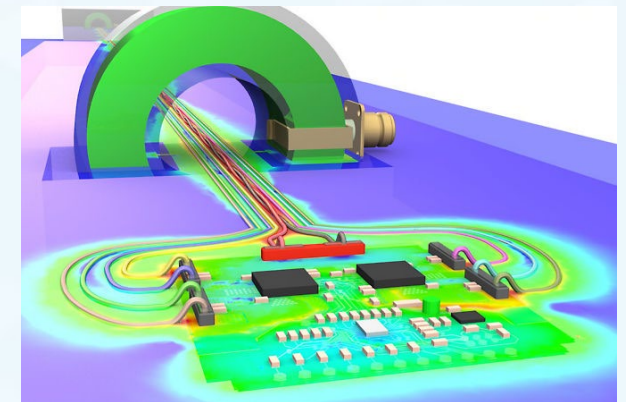
Frequency Folding Tool

This tool illustrates the aliasing effects of an input signal and its harmonics when digitized by an ADC. The user can select single tone or a modulated carrier input signal and can observe aliasing in up to 10 Nyquist zones.



Nyquist Zone Frequency Planning

Ansys HFSS

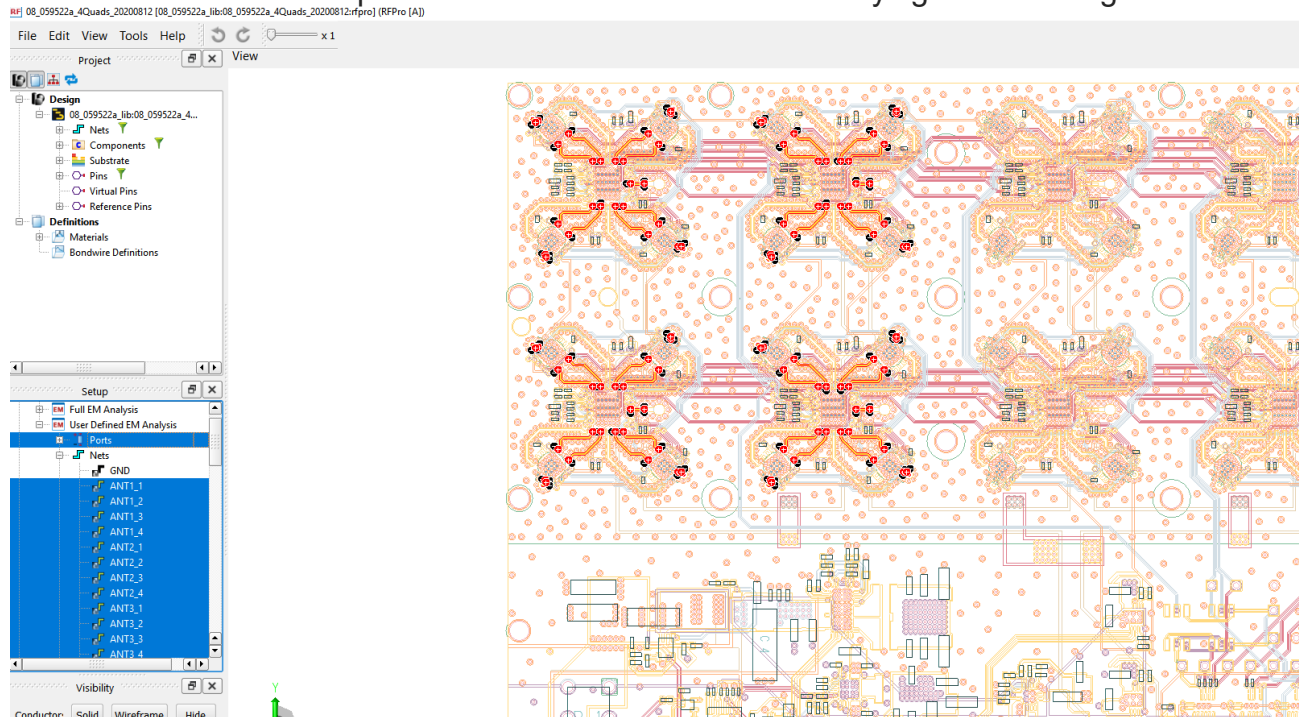


3D High Frequency Simulation Software

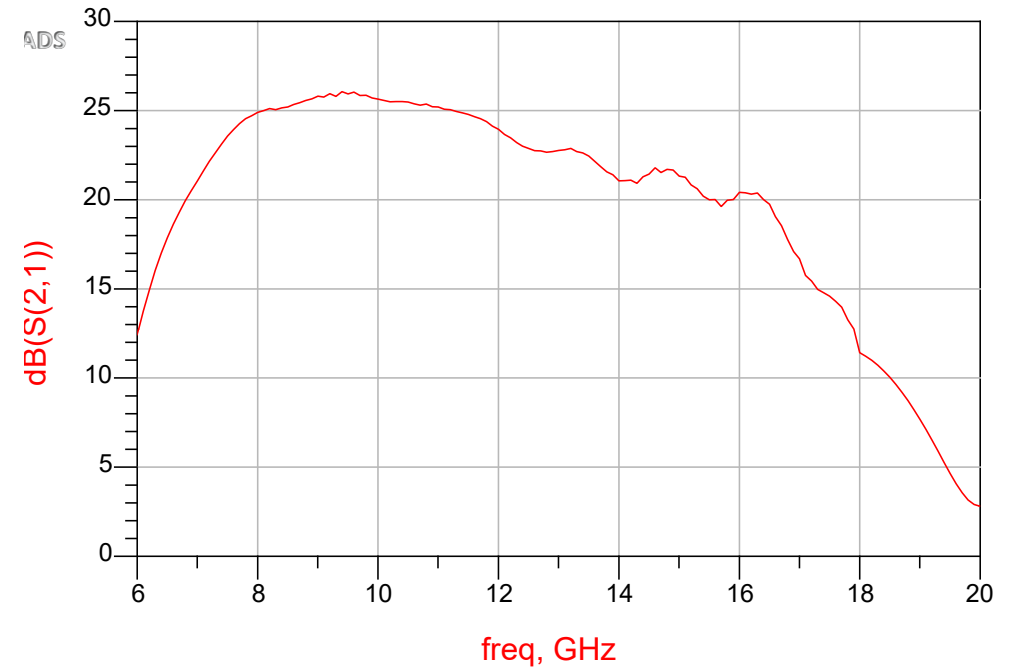
Keysight RFPro Simulation of Stingray Radar Front-End

104 ports! Using new Mesh Domain Optimization and 2nd generation meshing technology design simulates in about 7 hours rather than days.

Special Thanks to Dan Schwarz of Keysight for running extraction



Simulated Rx1 Response

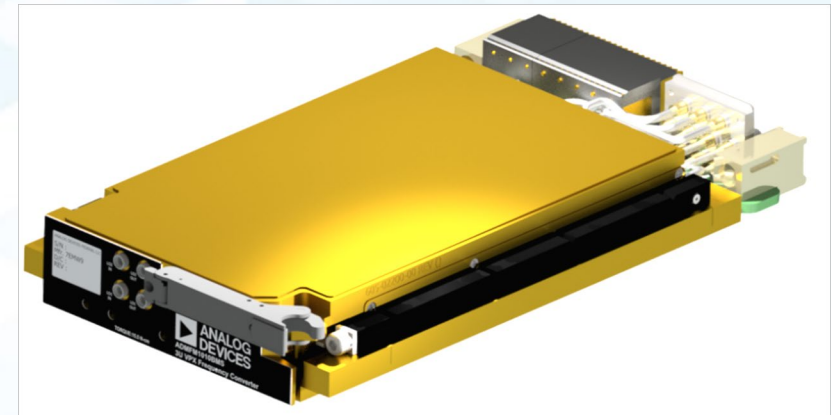
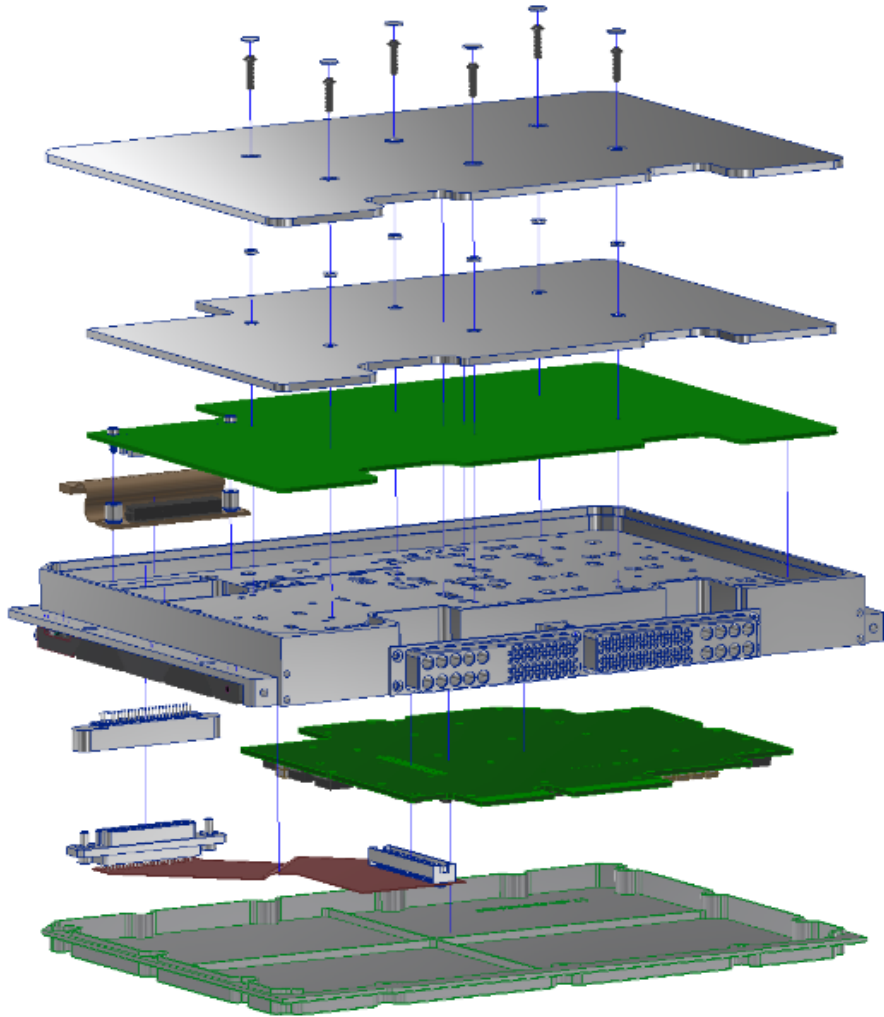


After extracting parasitics of the PCB, we can recombine with circuit models to predict the frequency response

Table of max gain and phase imbalance of critical Stingray traces at 10GHz

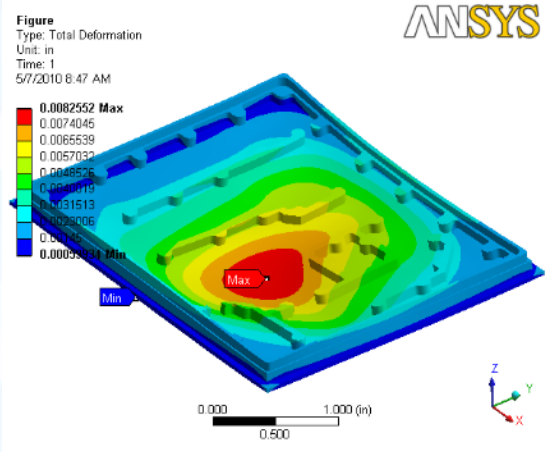
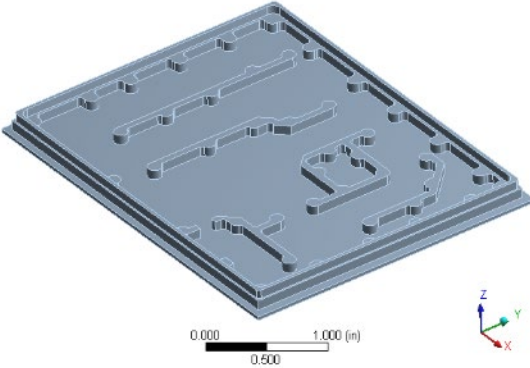
| RFIO | TX | RX | Ant |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 0.04dB/2° | 0.02dB/1.5° | 0.015dB/<1° | 0.06dB/8° |

Mechanical Design

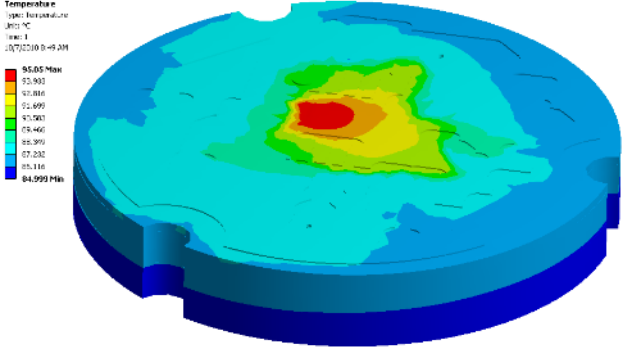
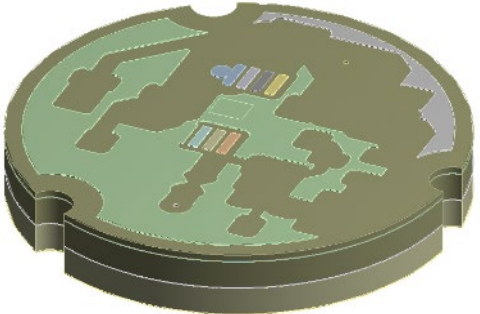


Thermal and Structural Analysis

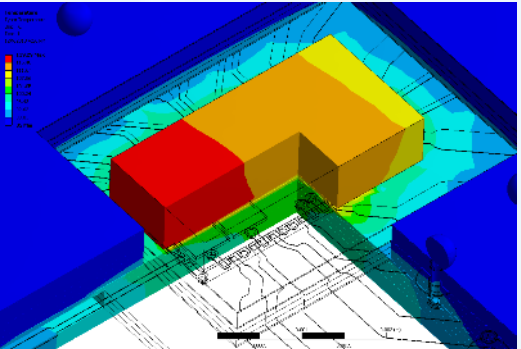
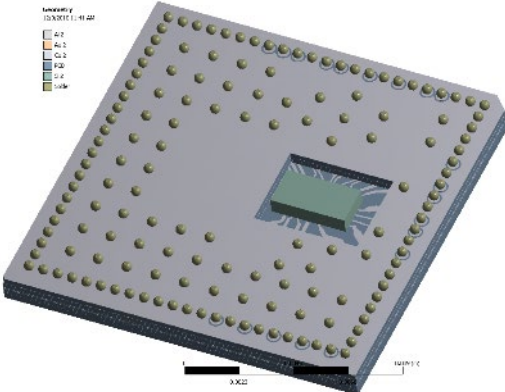
Structural Analysis - Housing



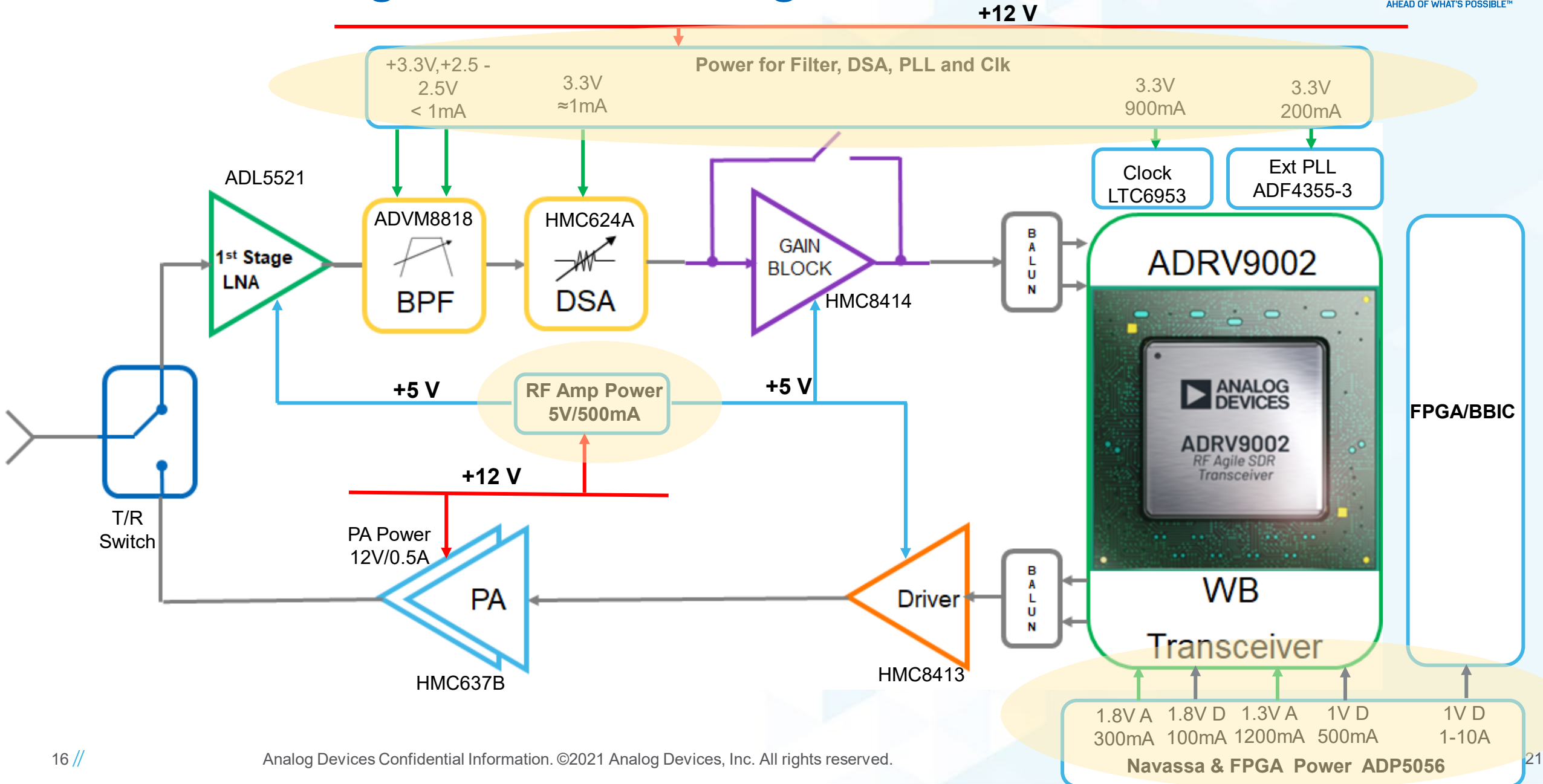
Thermal Analysis – Board Level



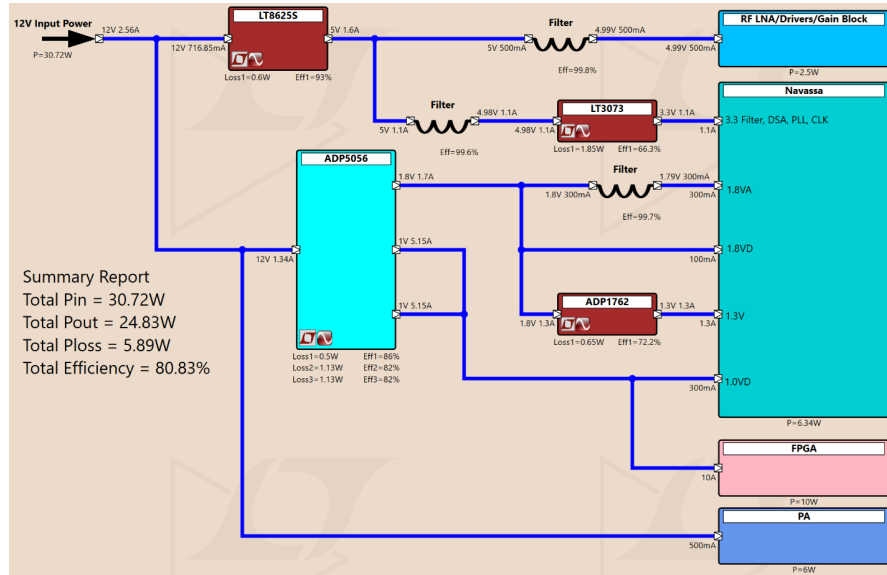
Thermal Analysis - BGA



Power Management Planning

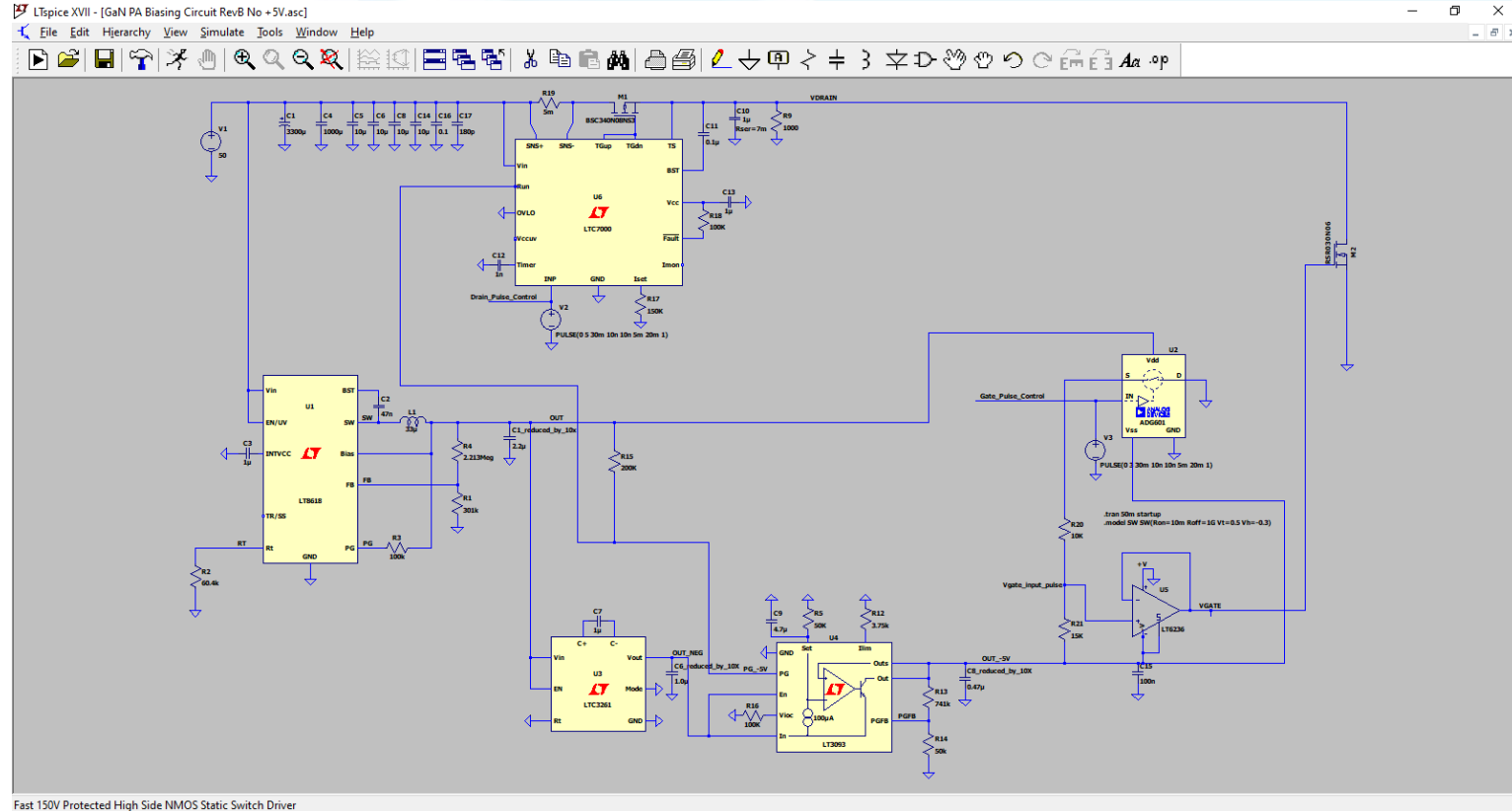


Power Management Design & Simulation Tools



LT Power Planner

Power Management Planning

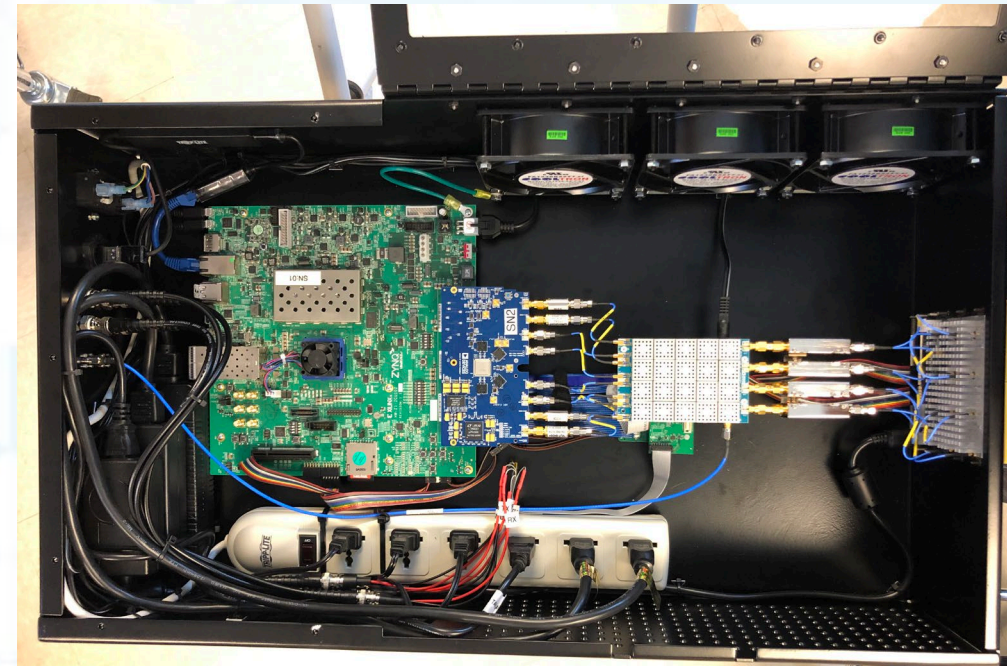
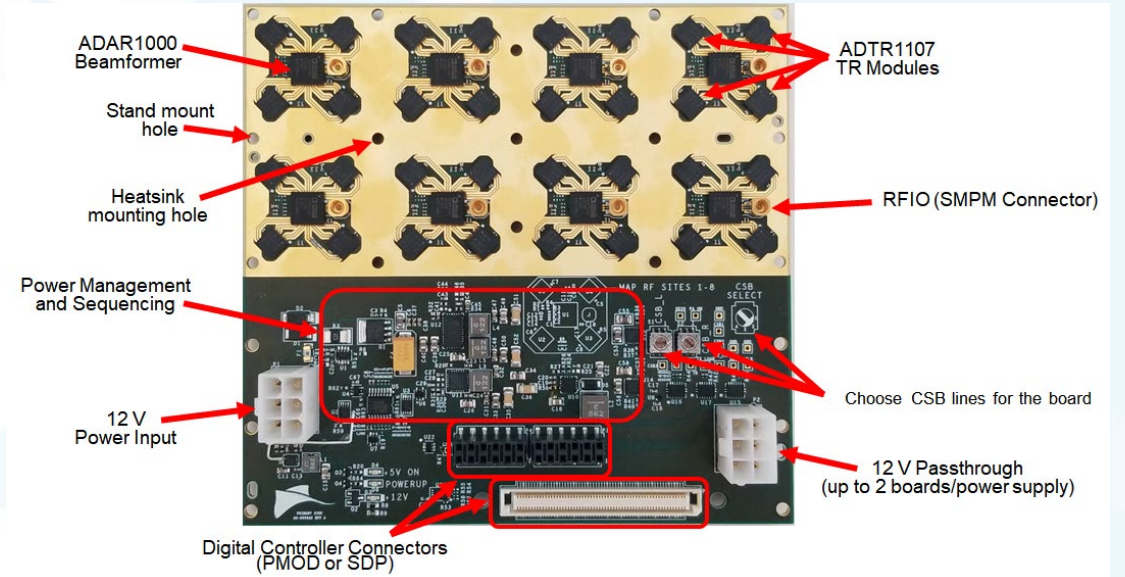
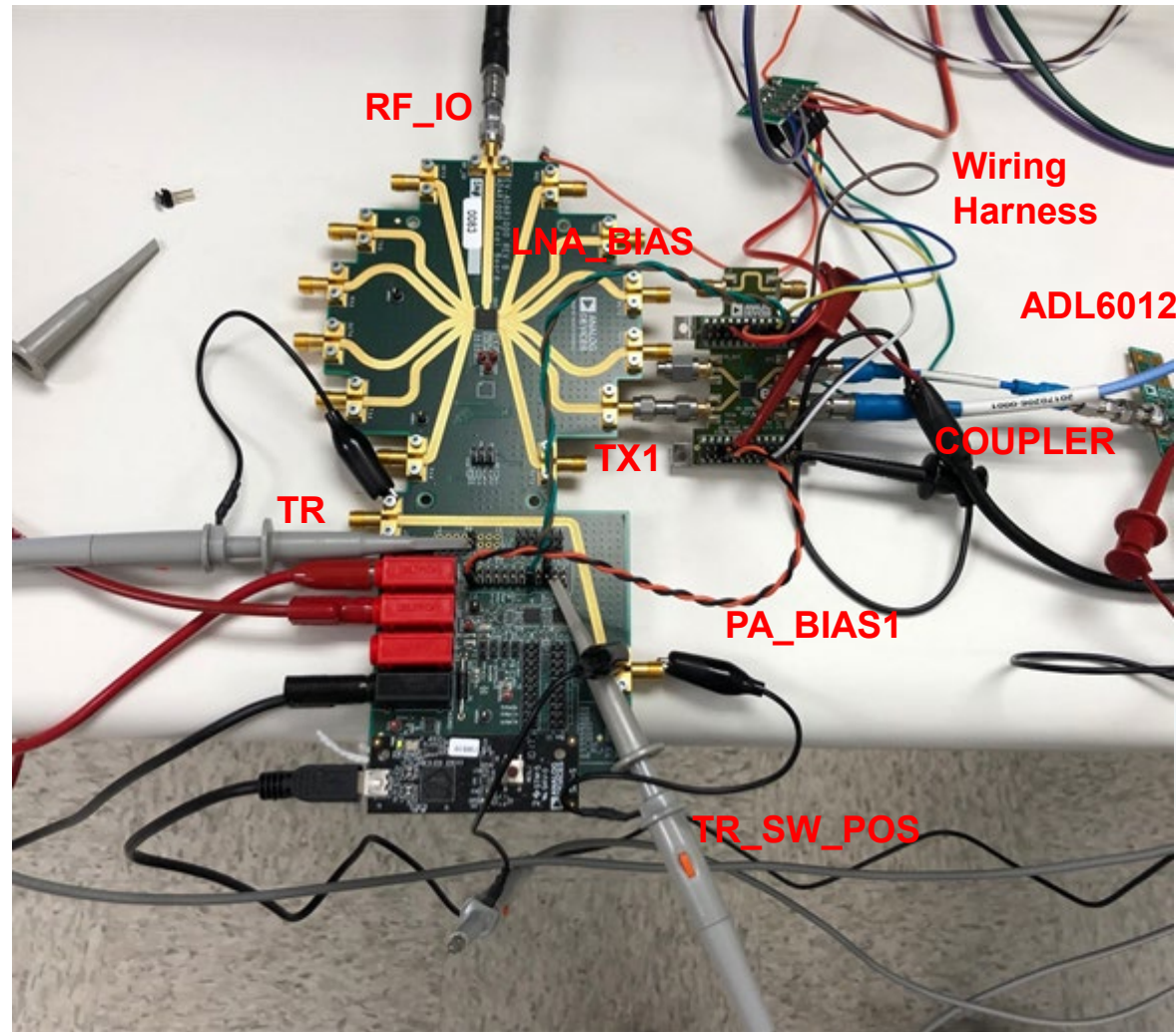


LTSpice

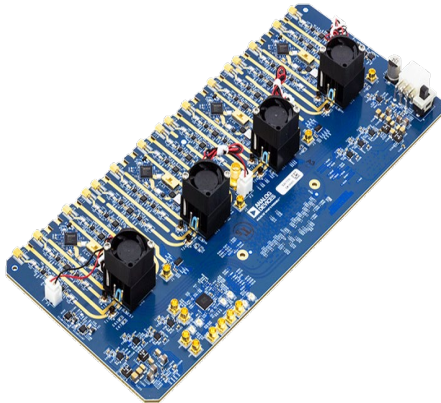
Power Management Simulation

Prototyping

Evaluation Boards vs. Development Kits

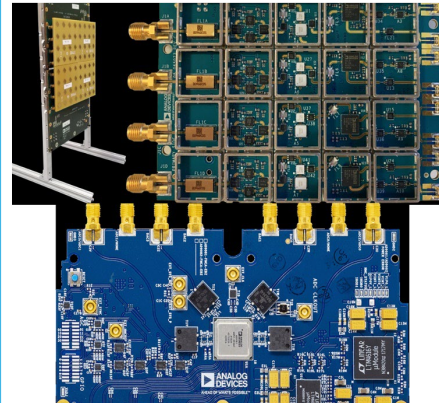


Quad MXFE



- L-/S-/C-Band Digital Beamforming
- Direct Sampling to 5.8 GHz
- Applications
 - Radar
 - Electronic Warfare
- 16R16T FDD
- Focus ICs: AD9081, ADF4371, HMC7043
- Key System Level Demonstration:
 - [Channel Sync](#) + [Calibration](#)
 - RF + ADC/DAC + Power + Clocking Ref Design
 - FPGA HDL, Matlab GUI

X-Band Radar



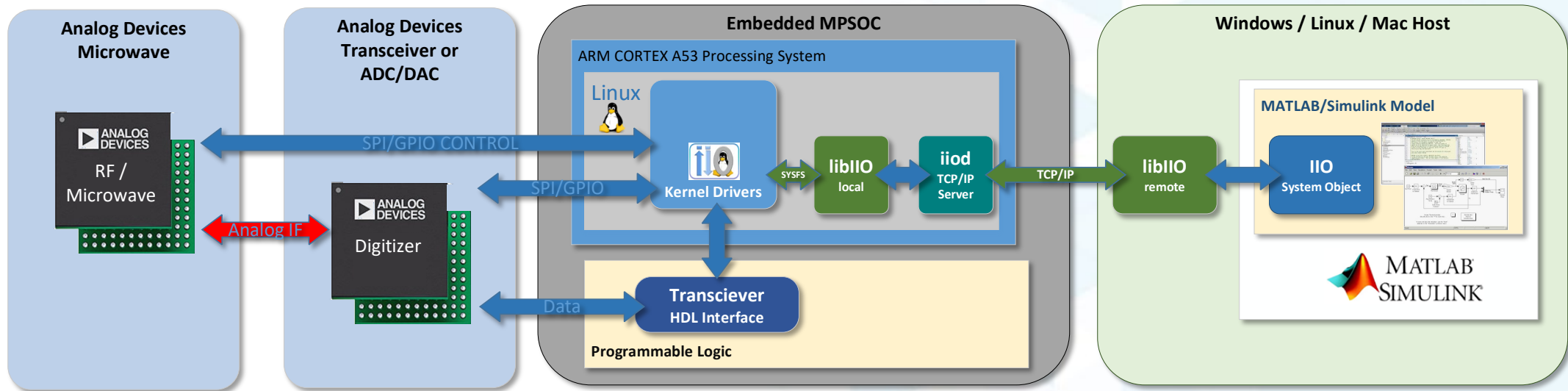
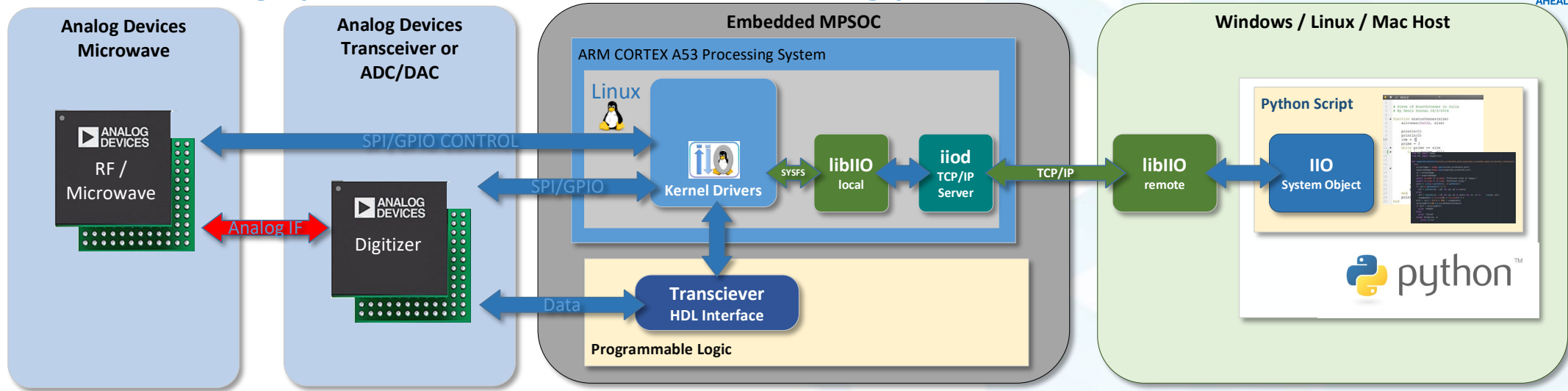
- X-band Hybrid Beamforming
- 8-12 GHz
- Up-/Down-Conversion X-to-C Band
- Digitizing IC Provides Rx to Bits & Tx Synthesis
- Applications
 - Phased Array Radar
- 32 Element TDD
- Focus ICs: ADAR1000, ADTR1107, AD9081, HMC773, ADF4371
- Key System Level Demonstration:
 - Lattice Spacing Layout
 - Full Chain Performance/Control
 - Analog : Digital Ratio Tradeoffs
 - Array Calibration

Adalm Pluto



- Portable self-contained RF learning module
- Uses Analog Devices [AD9363](#)-- Highly Integrated RF Agile Transceiver and Xilinx® Zynq Z-7010 FPGA
- RF coverage from 325 MHz to 3.8 GHz
- Up to 20 MHz of instantaneous bandwidth
- Flexible rate, 12-bit ADC and DAC
- One transmitter and one receiver, half or full duplex
- MATLAB®, Simulink® support
- GNU Radio sink and source blocks
- libiio, a C, C++, C#, and Python API
- USB 2.0 Powered Interface with Micro-USB 2.0 connector

Implementing your software Strategy



Python or MATLAB – you pick (ADI supports both!)

Environmental and Shock



Temperature and Humidity



Shock and Vibration

Summary

- ▶ RF circuit design is a multi-disciplinary effort
 - Systems Engineering
 - Electrical, Mechanical and Thermal Simulation
 - Electrical and Mechanical Design
 - Debug
- ▶ Evaluation boards, development kits and simulation tools make the journey easier
- ▶ While ADI is traditionally an IC company, we have the expertise to help you in every step of your product development journey

IEEE IMS 2022 RF BOOT CAMP

RFMW Application Focus

Bryan Goldstein

Test Questions

- ▶ Sys-Parameter Models can be used to
 - Perform Electromagnetic (EM) Simulation
 - *Perform Linear and Non Linear Simulation (e.g. gain, return loss, noise, distortion)*
 - Perform Linear Simulation (gain, return loss, reverse isolation)

- ▶ When calculating cascaded noise figure, the calculation tends to be dominated by
 - *The noise figure of first element in the signal chain*
 - The noise figure of last element in the signal chain
 - No specific element, each element's noise figure contributes equally
 - None of the above