

60 GHz Wavelet Generator for Impulse Radio Applications

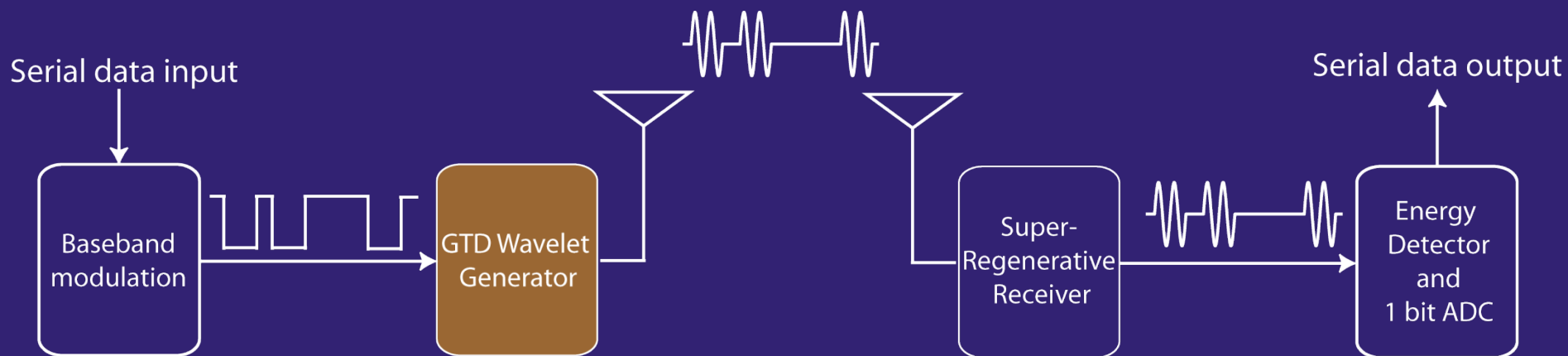
M. Egard, M. Ärlelid, L. Ohlsson, E. Lind, and L.-E. Wernersson



- 60 GHz Ultra-Wideband Impulse Radio
- The Gated Tunnel Diode (GTD)
- The GTD Wavelet Generator
 - Measurement results
 - Wireless impulse radio link
- The super-regenerative wavelet detector
- 60 GHz dielectric resonator antenna
- Summary



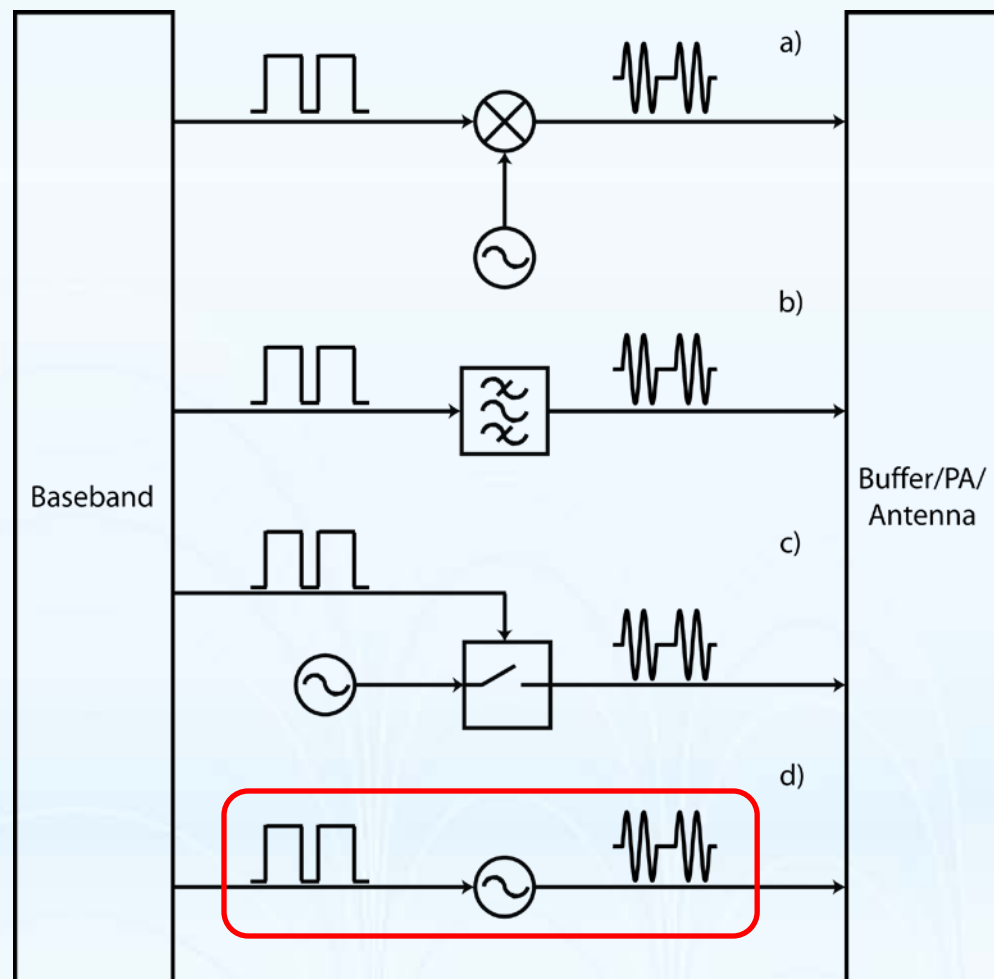
- Impulse radio communication is based on ultra-wideband signals to support Gbit/s data rates
- Possible applications are:
 - High definition multimedia interfaces
 - Simple docking solutions for laptops
- The technique offers:
 - Low complexity transceivers
 - Low interference



- We seek to implement a 60 GHz ultra-wideband impulse radio system



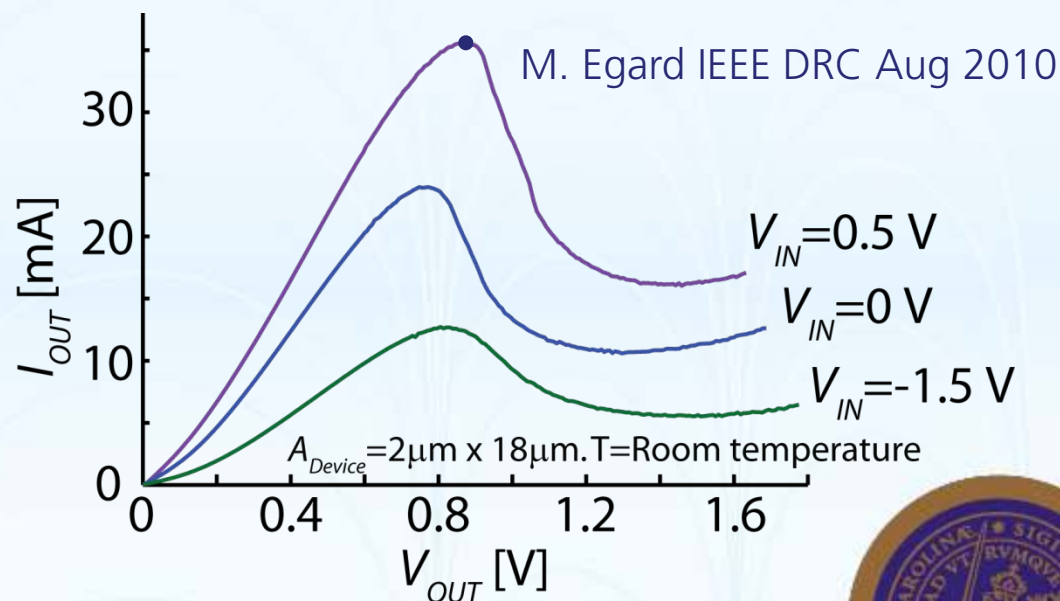
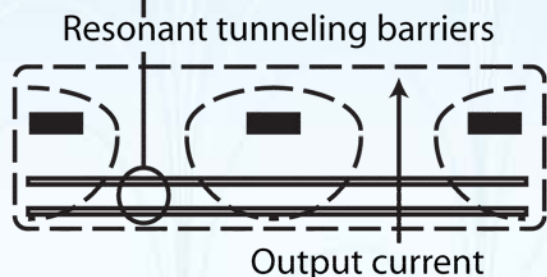
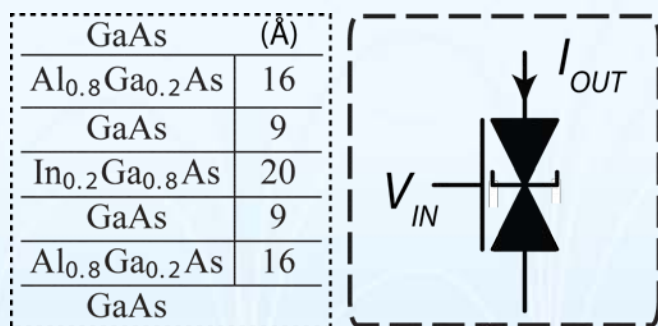
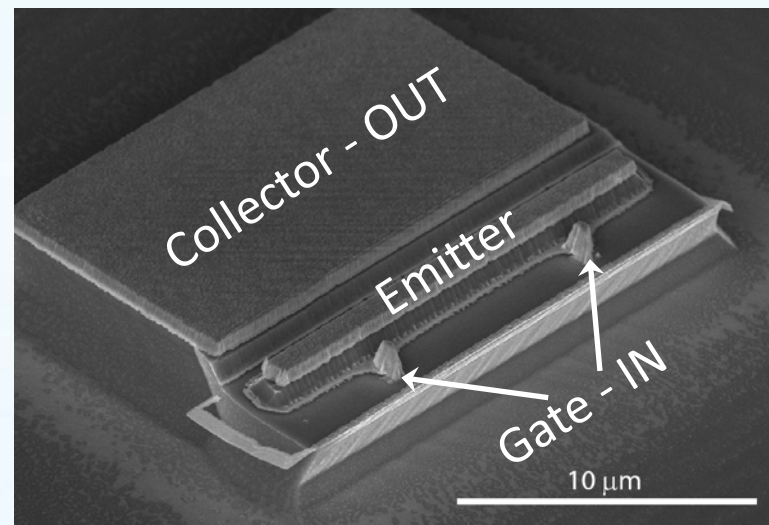
- The transmitter consists of a 60 GHz wavelet generator
- The input signal is a sequence of baseband pulses that represents the symbol that is to be transmitted



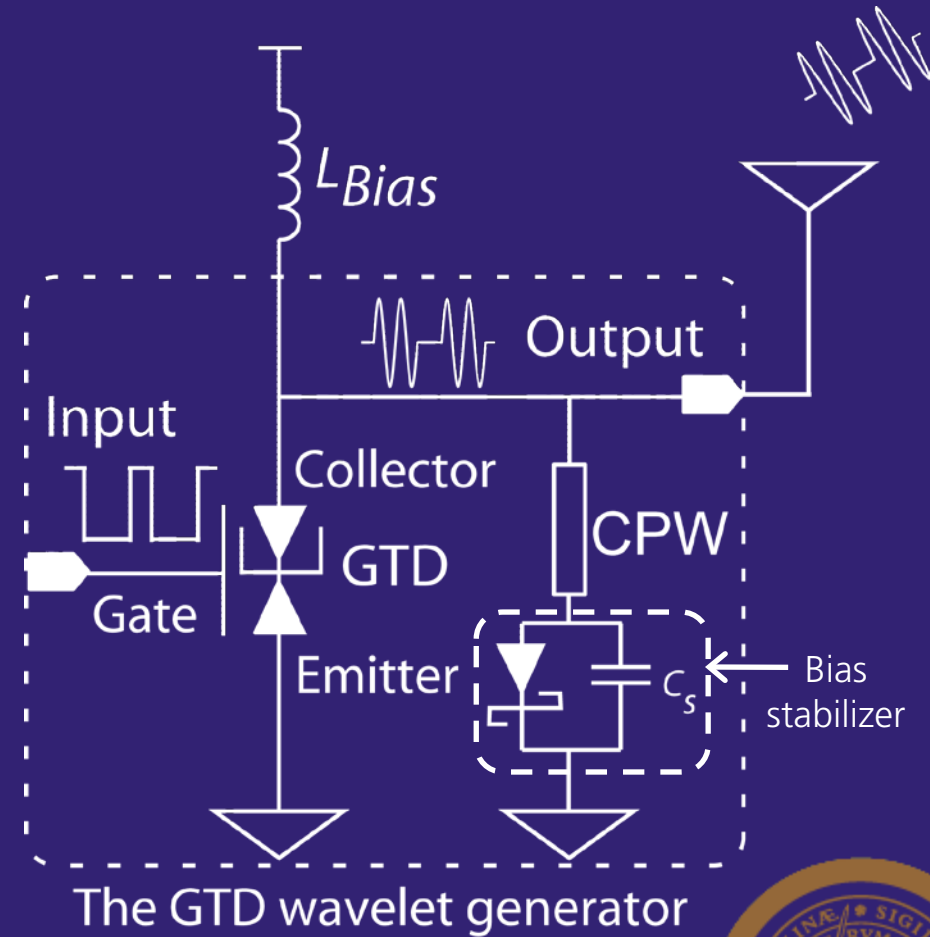
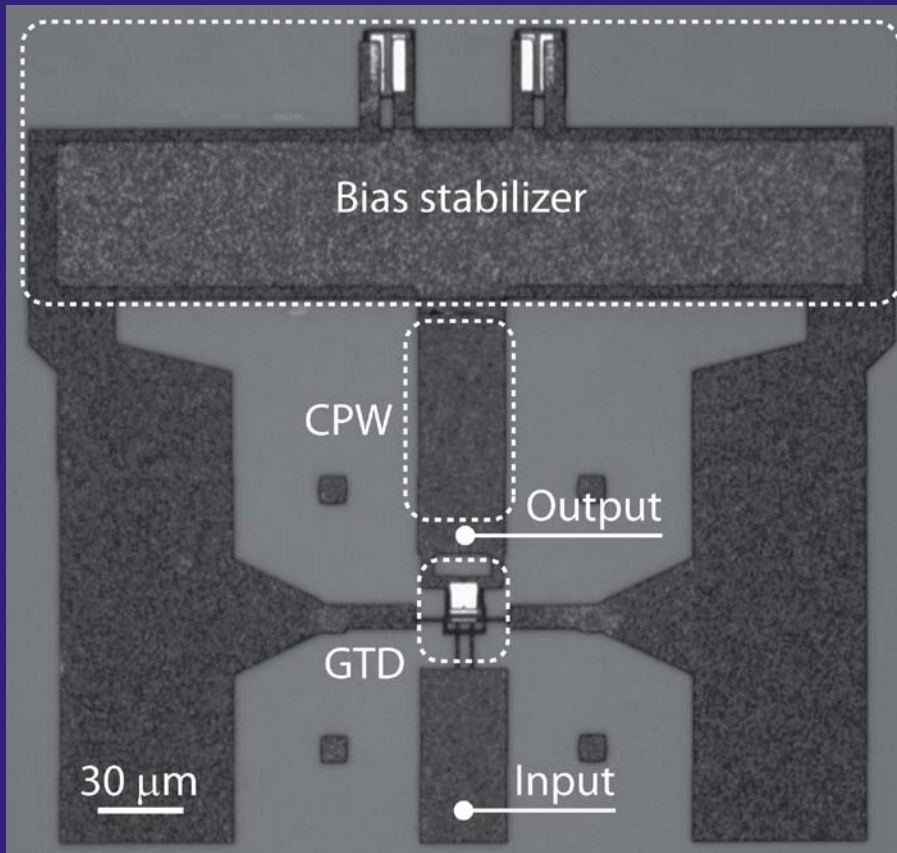
- We use the baseband input to switch an oscillator on and off



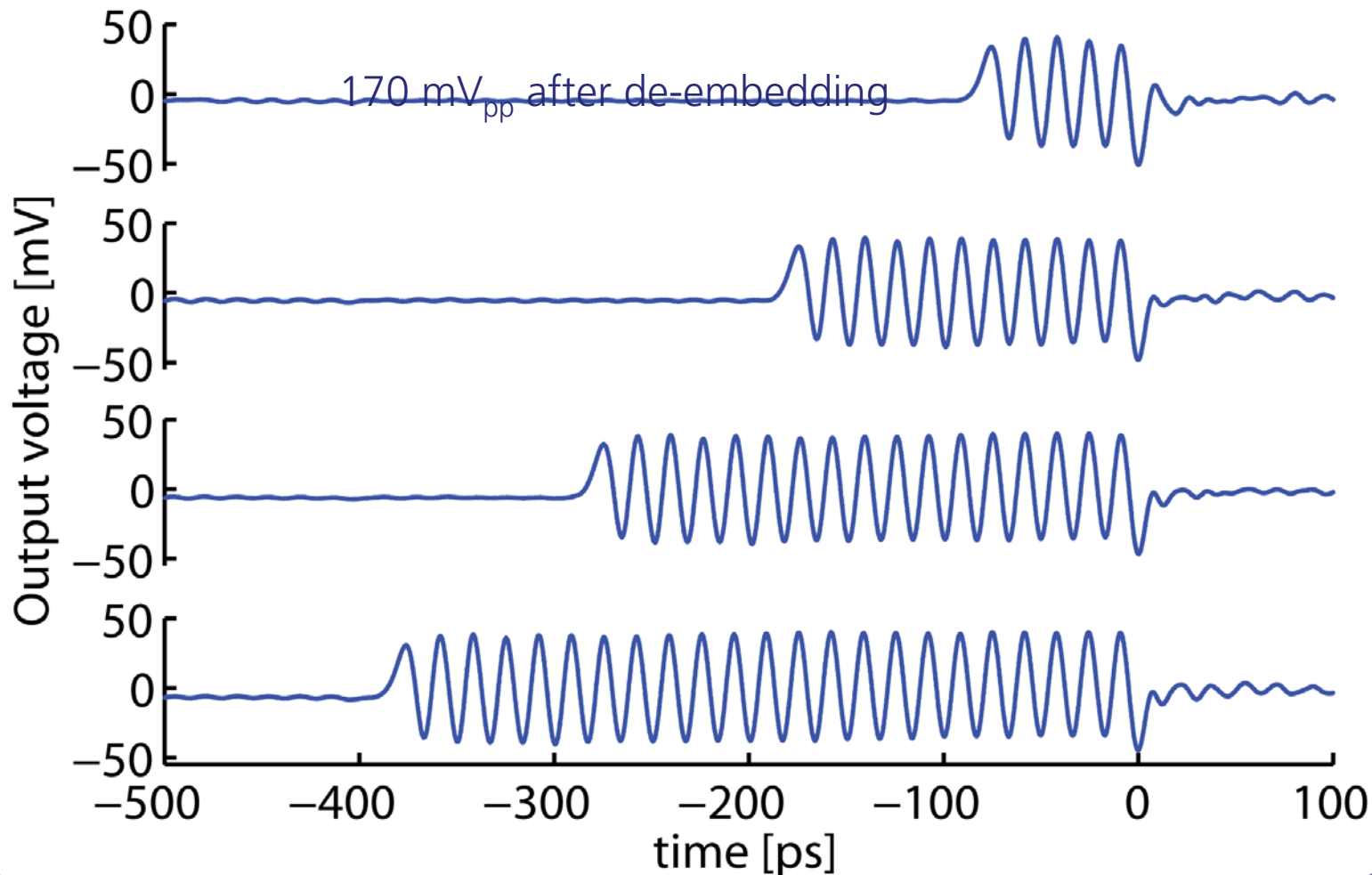
- The 60 GHz signal is generated by a resonant tunneling diode (RTD), which exhibits negative differential conductance (NDC)
- The conducting area of the RTD may be controlled by V_{IN}



- A LC-tank circuit is formed by integrating the gated tunnel diode in parallel with a coplanar waveguide (CPW)



60 GHz wavelets



Input pulse
length

74 ps

181 ps

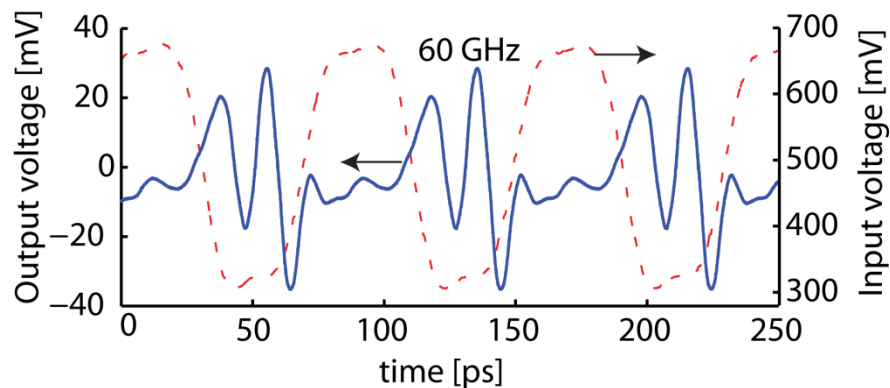
280 ps

383 ps

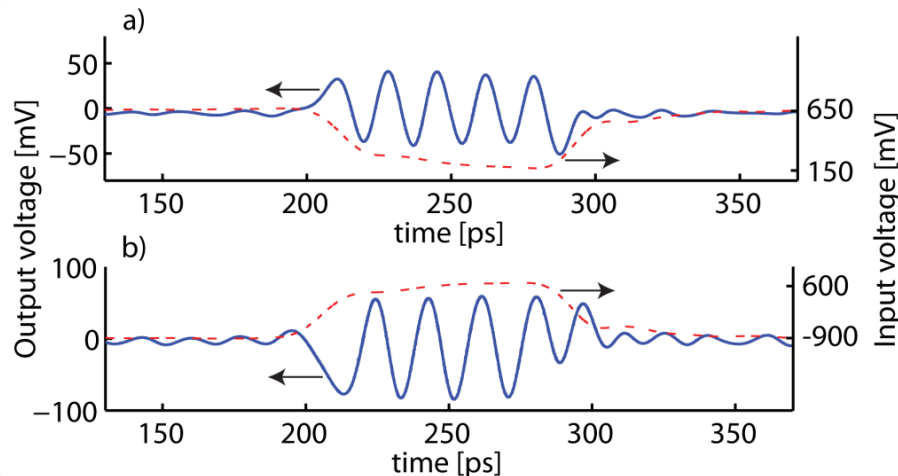
M. Egard IEEE EuMC Sept 2010



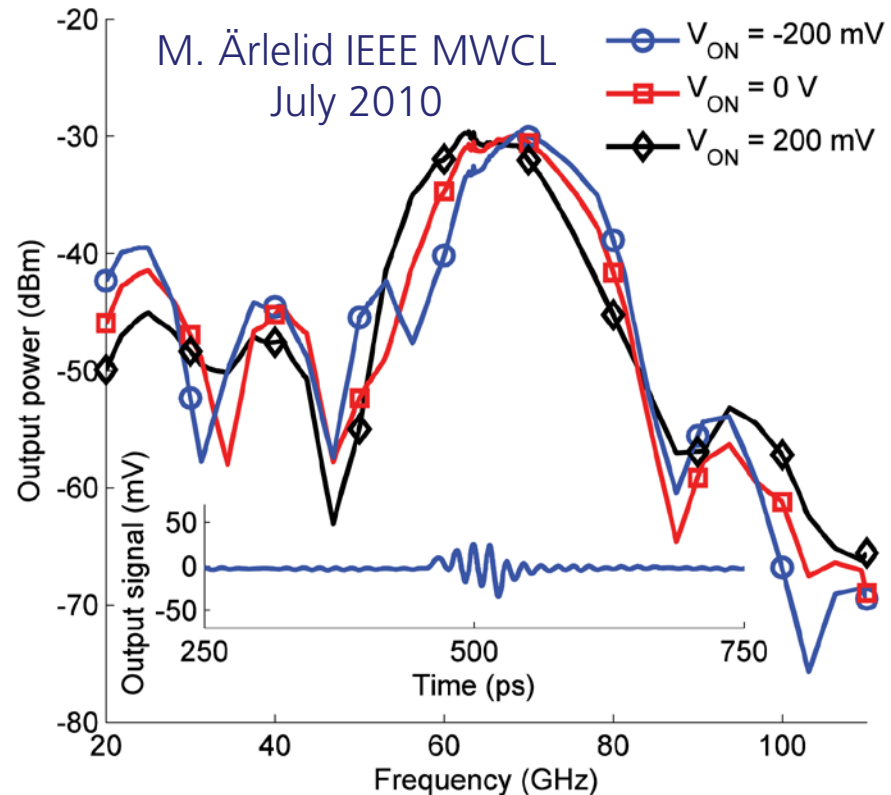
33 ps Short Wavelets at 12.5 Gpulses/s



33 ps short wavelets at 12.5 Gpulses/s



Input signal used to control center frequency

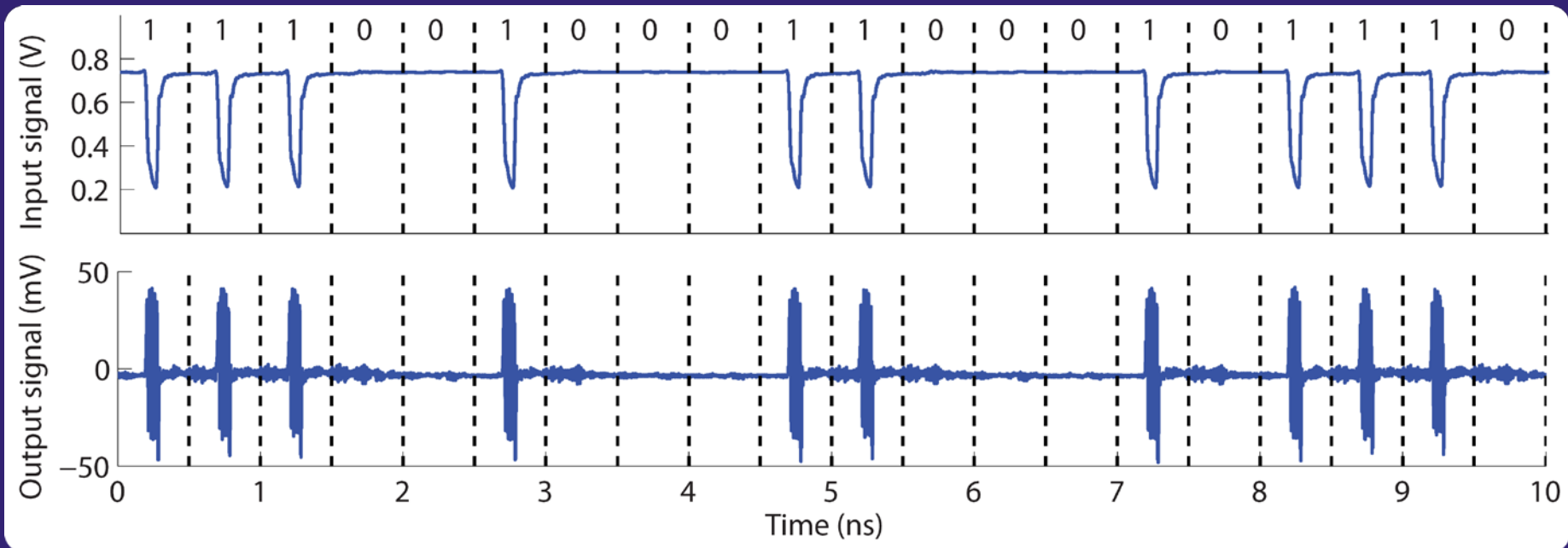


Center frequency 65.2 GHz - 70.3 GHz

Bi-phase signals generated by reversing the polarity of the baseband pulse



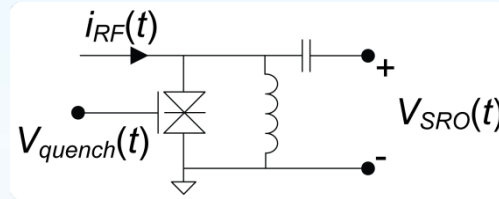
- The GTD wavelet generator supports impulse radio modulation schemes such as:
 - OOK, PPM, and BPSK



100 ps pulse length, 162 mV_{pp} with losses embedded

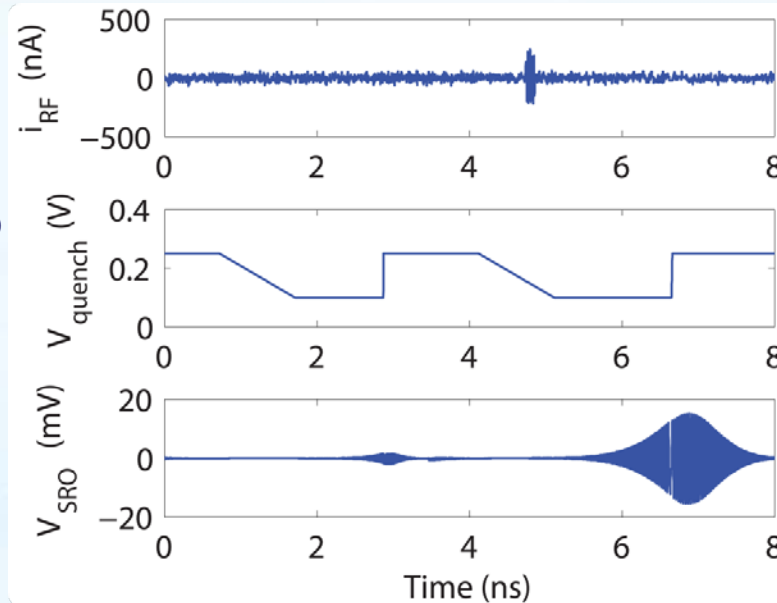
M. Ärlelid IEEE ICUWB Sept 2009

- The SRO is based on the same circuit implementation as the wavelet generator



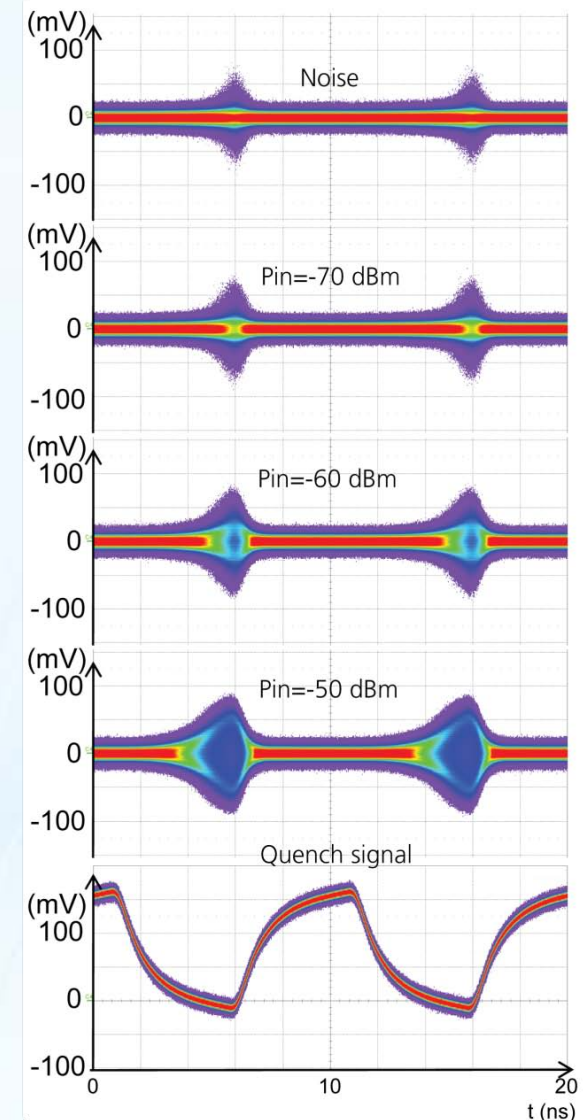
- The cycle of the super-regenerative oscillator (SRO) may be divided into three parts:

- 1) Sampling
- 2) Build-up
- 3) Quench



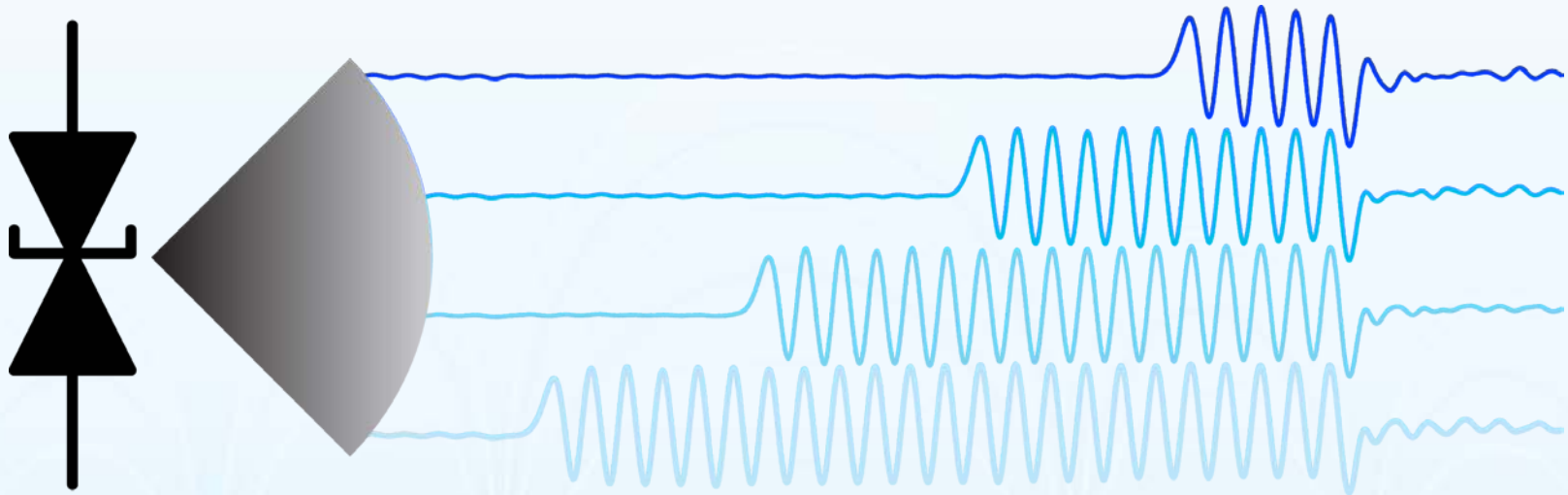
- Continuous wave measurement of the super-regenerative oscillator output voltage eye diagram

M. Ärlelid IEEE ICUWB Sept 2010



- 33 ps short 60 GHz wavelets at 12.5 Gpulses/s
- Rapid startup of coherent wavelets
- Support for impulse radio modulation schemes such as OOK, BPSK, and PPM
- 4 Gbit/s IR-OOK and 12.5 Gbit/s ASK wireless link
- Wavelet detection using a super-regenerative oscillator
- Future work:
 - Integrate compact antenna
 - Extend technology to higher frequencies





E-mail: Mikael.Egard@ftf.lth.se