Nanoelectronics Applied: Pulse-Based THz Electronics

LARS OHLSSON FHAGER, 2019-05-13

EITP05 – Nanoelectronics (vt 2019)

Guest Lecture

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Outline

- Motivation
  - Wireless bandwidth
- Resonant Tunnelling Diode (RTD)
  - Signal generation
  - THz potential
  - High-rate wireless communications
- Integrated Antennas
  - Size matters
  - Substrate modes
  - Monolithic integration (wireless = no wires)
- Commercialisation
  - Acconeer AB (www.acconeer.com)

Important Notice
This presentation primarily covers results up until to 2015 of the now finalised PhD projects of Mats Ärlelid and Lars Ohlsson (Nanoelectronics Group, Lund University).

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Motivation

HDMI 2.0
Up to 18 Gbps

USB 3.0
5 Gbps

Wired vs. Wireless

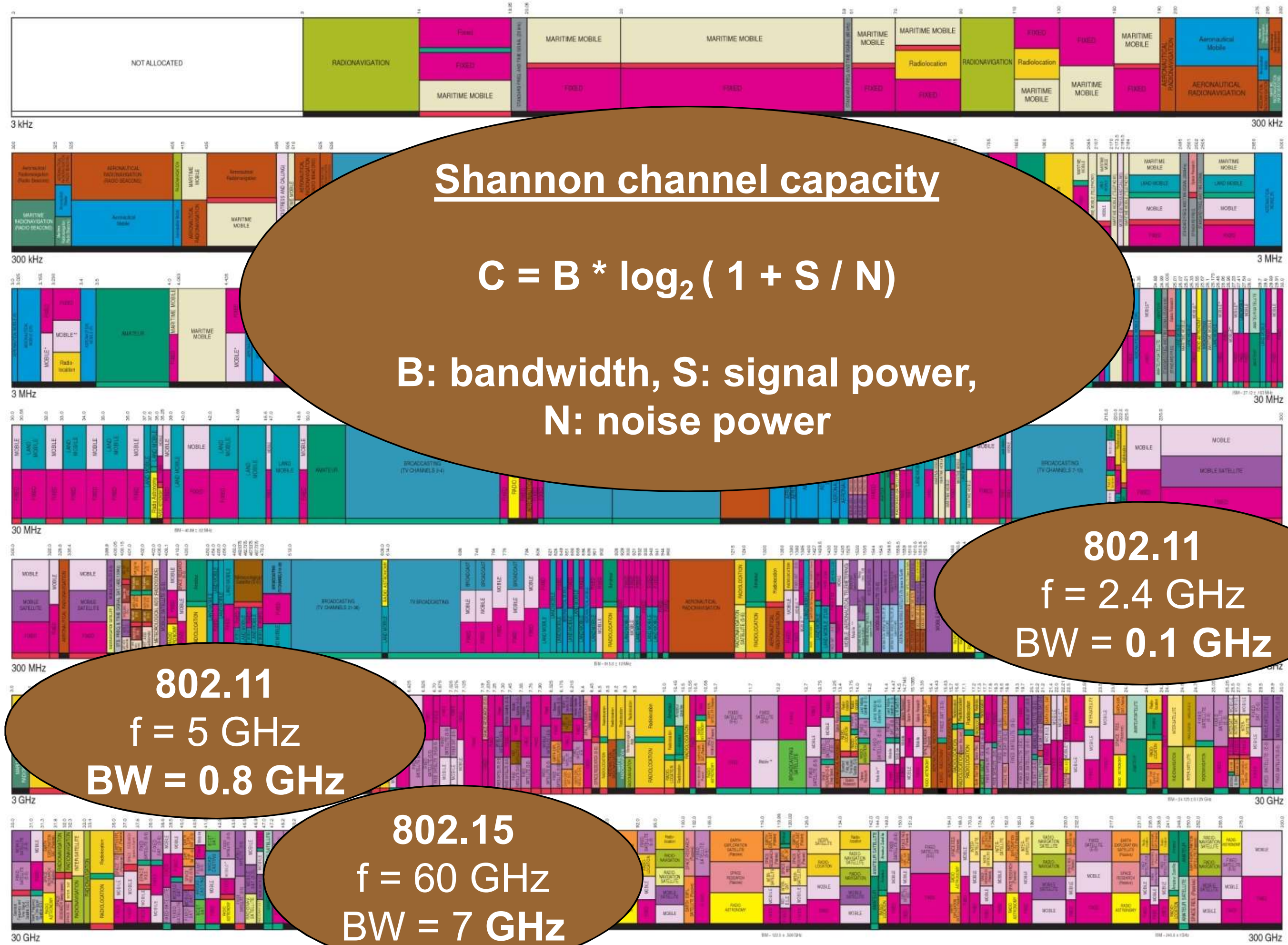
WiFi 802.11n
Up to 600 Mbps

WiFi Direct
250 Mbps

Bluetooth 3.0
25 Mbps

Motivation

Federal Communications Commission (FCC) spectrum allocations for the US



Shannon channel capacity

$$C = B * \log_2 (1 + S / N)$$

B: bandwidth, S: signal power, N: noise power

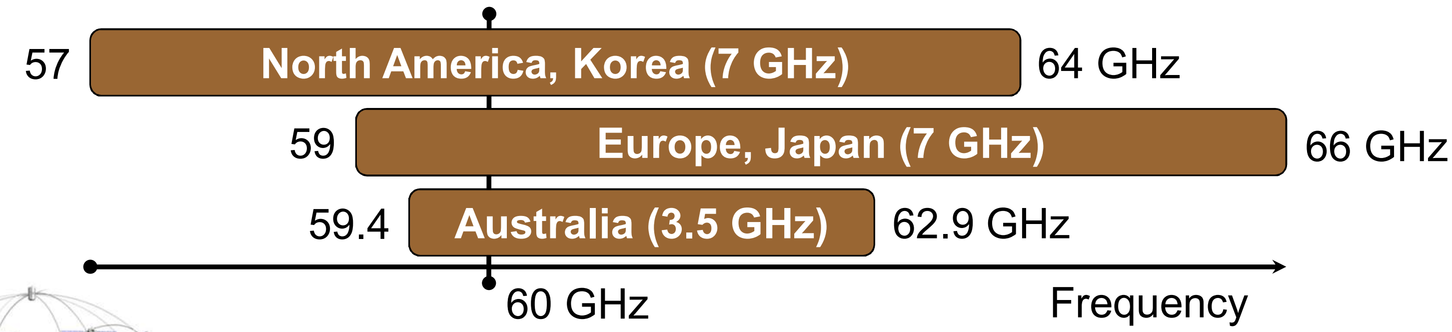
802.11
f = 2.4 GHz
BW = **0.1 GHz**

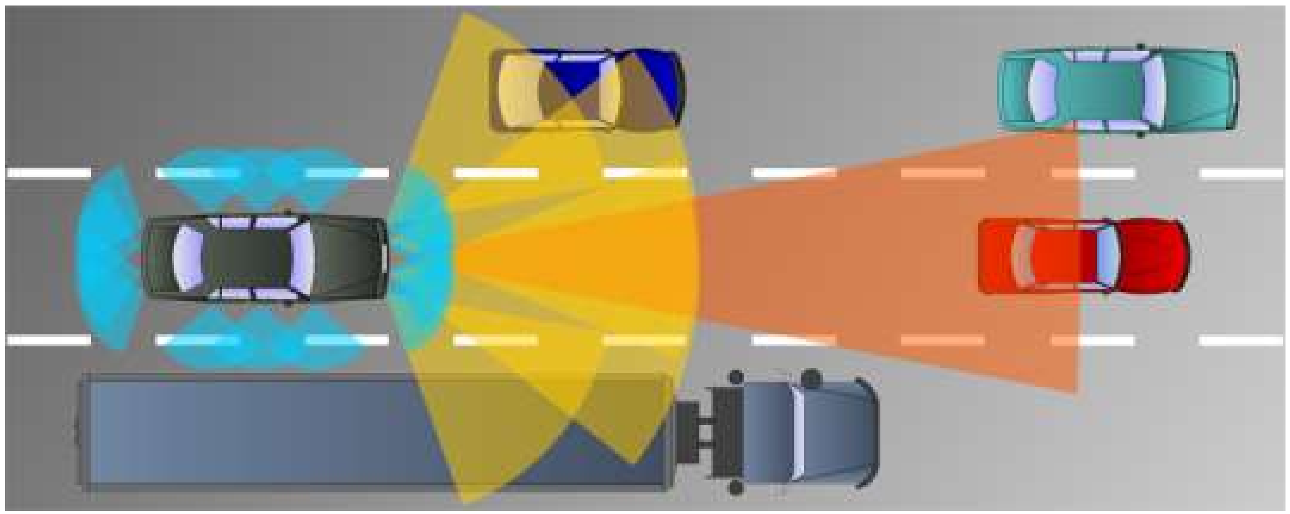
802.11
f = 5 GHz
BW = 0.8 GHz

802.15
f = 60 GHz
BW = 7 **GHz**

Applications at 60 GHz and Above

- Applications
  - Wireless HDMI
  - Synchronization
  - Radar
  - Imaging
  - Localisation



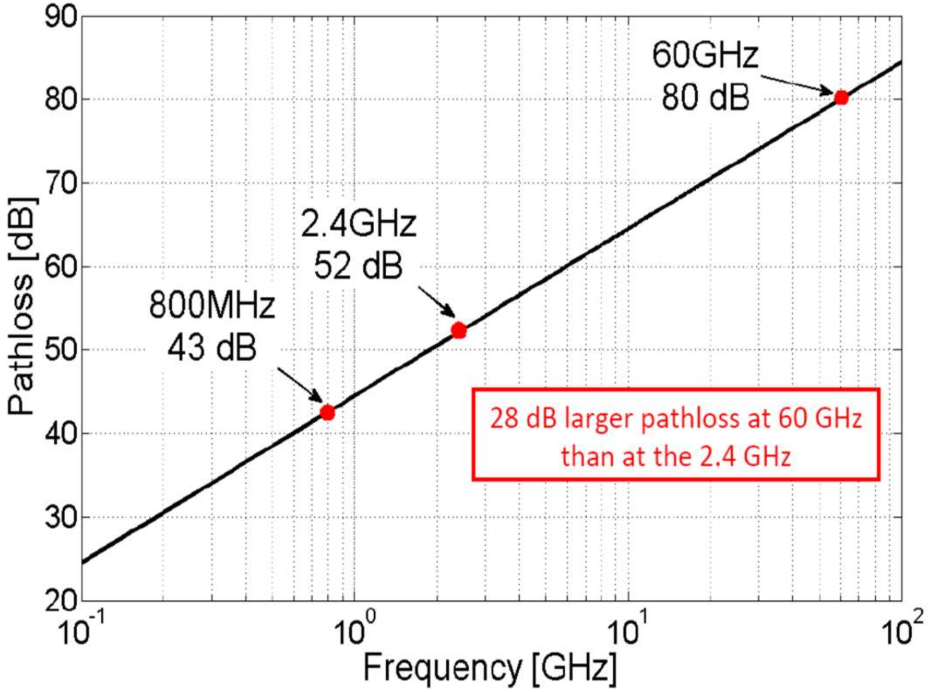


Benefits of Nanotechnology

- Potential to improve system performance using III-V technology
  - Faster devices, higher gain, lower energy consumption, better power handling, etc.
- Other approaches for signal generation and detection
  - Quantum diodes, TFETs, etc.

Impulse Radio at 60 GHz

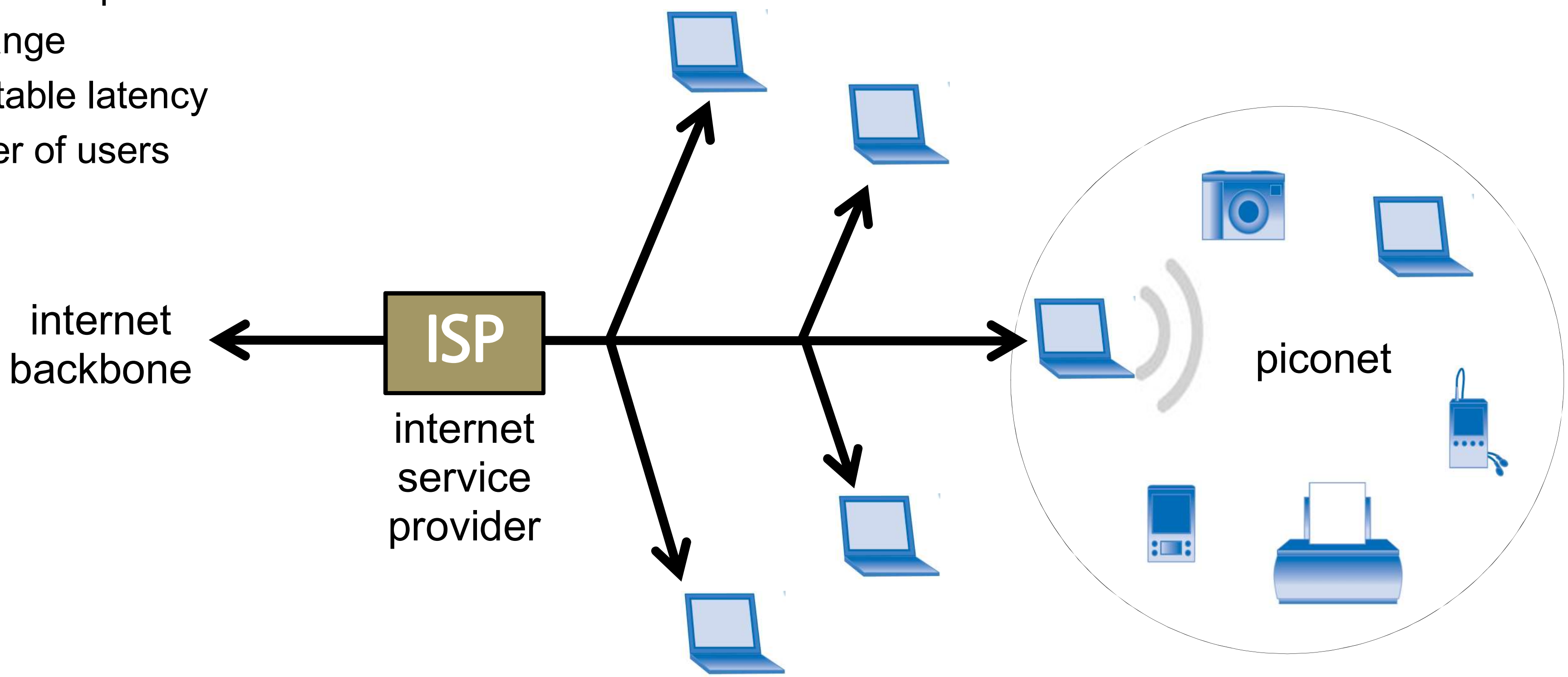
- 60 GHz band is unlicensed (but not unregulated)
- Robust – Simple modulation
  - OOK, on-off keying
  - PPM, pulse position modulation
- High bit rate – Utilises alot of bandwidth
  - 7 GHz bandwidth available
- Limited range – Allows reusage of spectrum
  - Pathloss, proportional to propagated wavelengths
  - 80 dB pathloss @ 60 GHz (4 meters) as compared to 52 dB pathloss @ 2.4 GHz
- Small form factor - Wavelength is 5 mm @ 60 GHz
  - Antennas, typically ~½ wavelength
  - Inductors, typically << wavelength



Free space path loss at 4 m

High-Speed Wireless Communication

- Application Trade-Offs
  - Size of data packets
  - Link range
  - Acceptable latency
  - Number of users

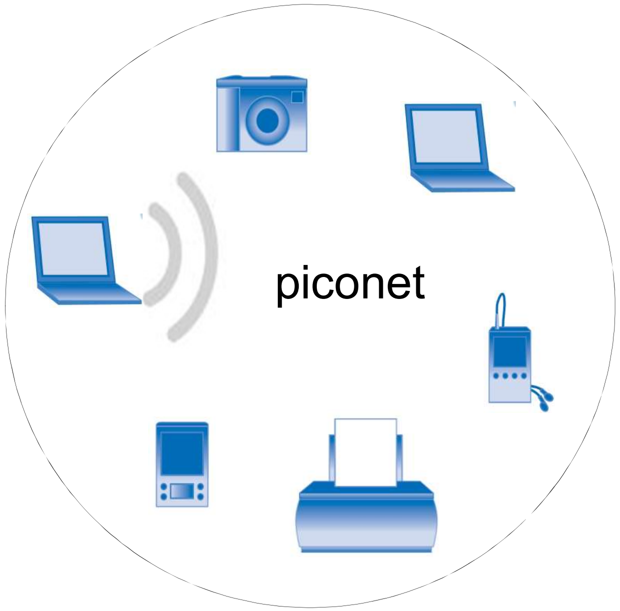


Multiplexing – Coexisting Networks

- Multiple Access Coding - Multiplexing
  - Coexisting networks on a spectral bandwidth
  - Hopping provides better security and averages fidelity

- Frequency Division Multiple Access (FDMA)
  - The band is divided into sub-bands

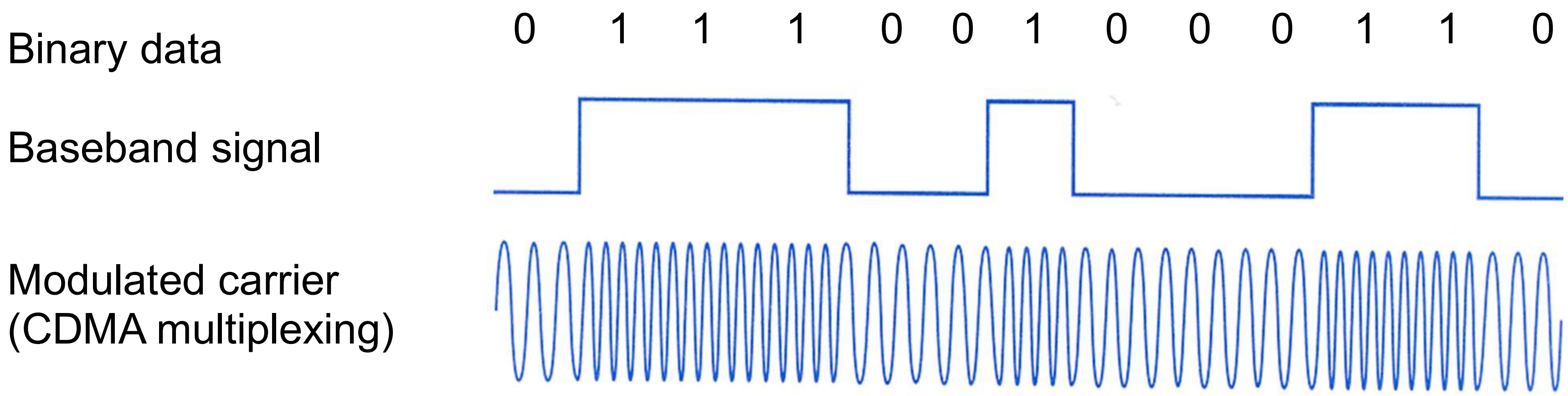
- Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA)
  - The band is used in different time-slots



- Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA)
  - A code-sequence with both time and frequency multiplexing is used for each channel

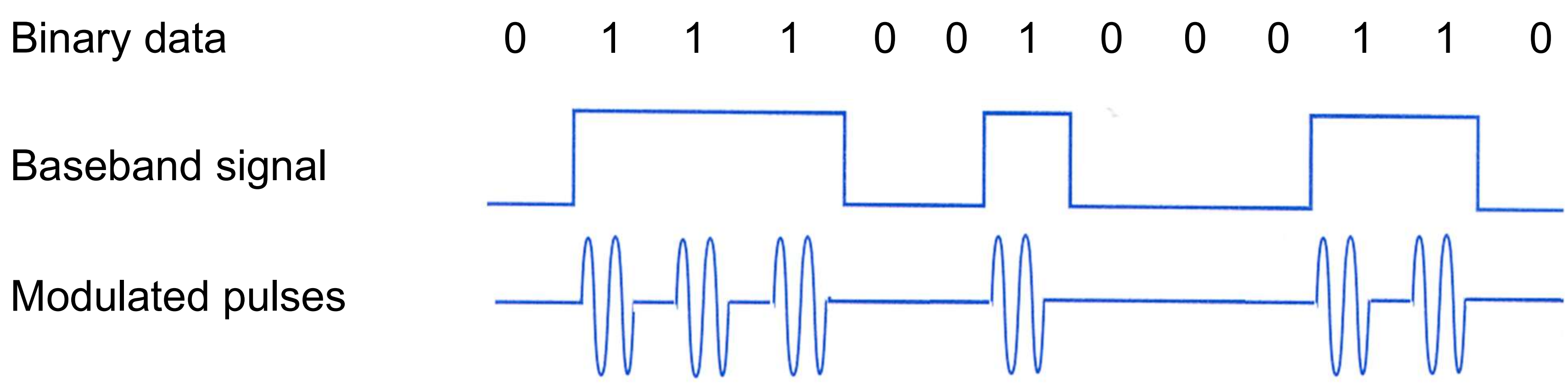
Example: Bluetooth

- Bluetooth
  - Bit rate: up to 18 Mbps
  - Carrier frequency: 2.45 GHz
  - Range: approx. 10 m
  - Maximum number of piconets: ~10



Impulse Radio Communications

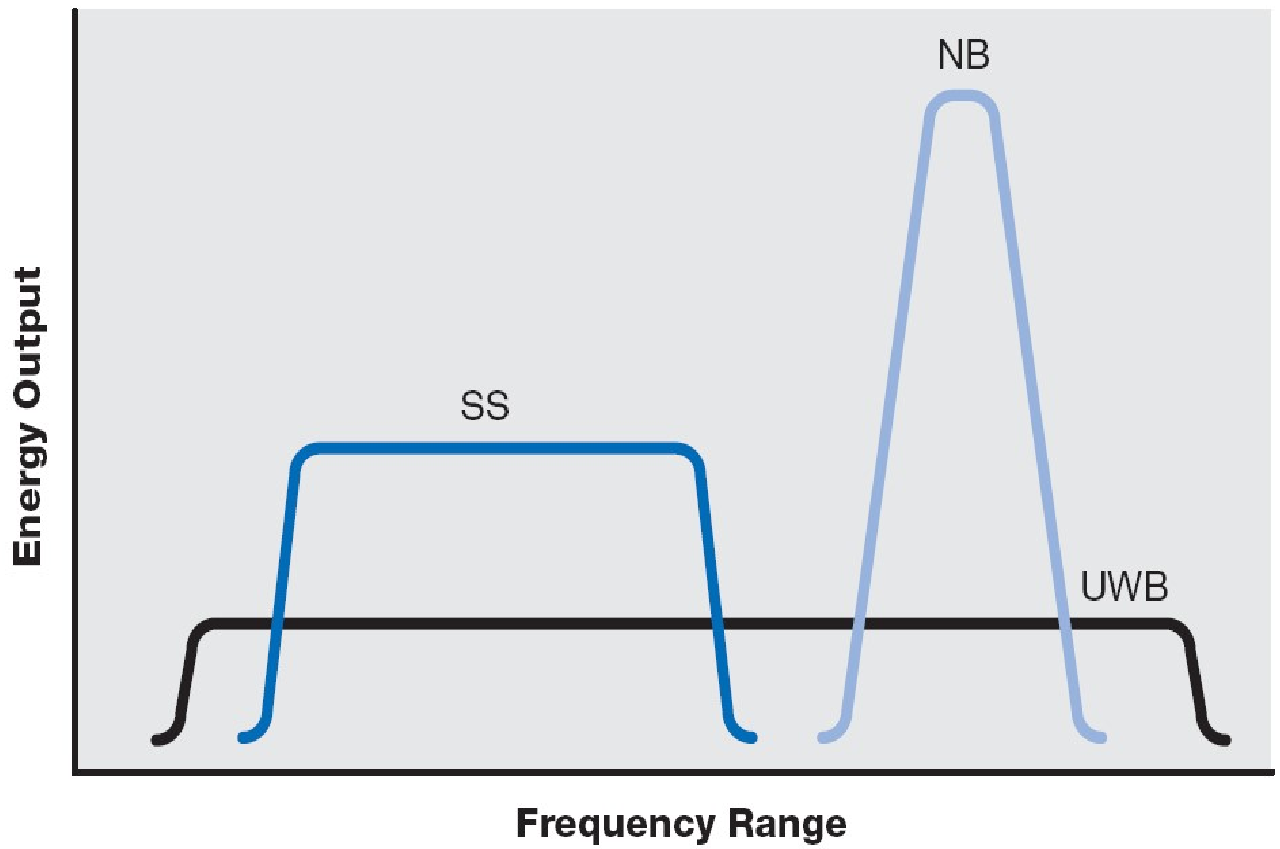
- Signal lacks continuous carrier
- Information is transmitted “digitally”



Ultra Wideband (UWB) Communications

- UWB System
  - Bit rate: 480 Mbps
  - Carrier frequency: 3-10 GHz
  - Link range: 3 m
  - Maximum number of piconets: ~3

- Benefits
  - The power is “distributed” over a wide frequency band
  - Coexists with other systems without degrading their performance (ideally)
  - Multipath fading can never occur over the whole band



Pulse Generation Techniques

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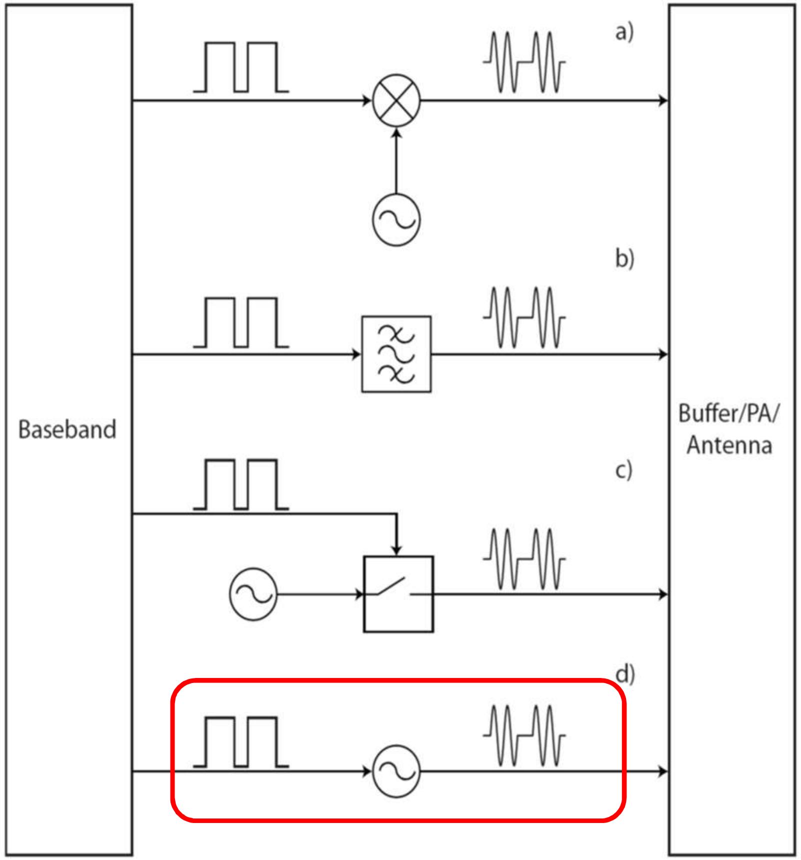
- Need short baseband pulses
- Energy efficiency?

<u>Mixer</u>
LO always on
Mixer conversion loss

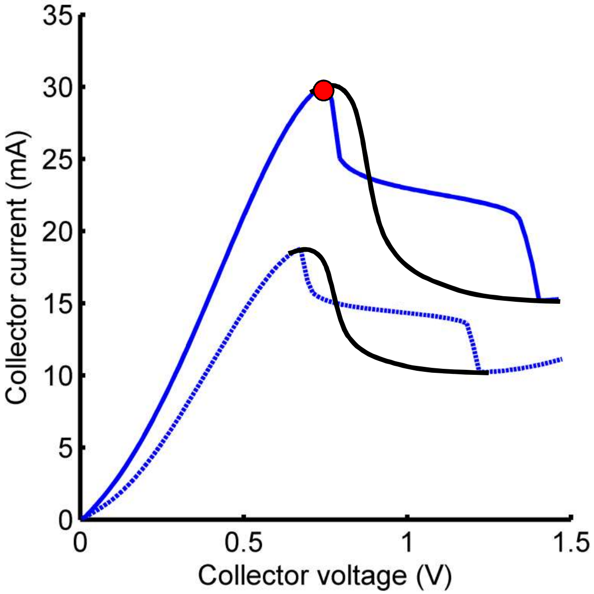
<u>Filter</u>
Little energy at target band
Filter loss

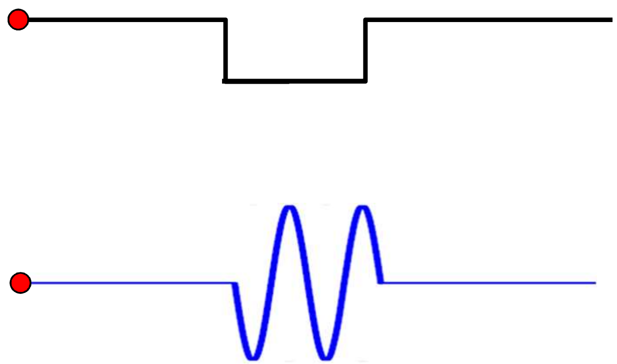
<u>RF switch</u>
LO always on
Switch loss

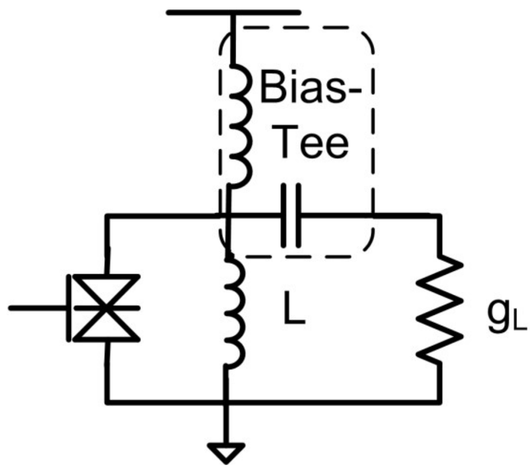
<u>Switched oscillator</u>
LO only on when needed
Switch loss



Nanotechnology from Lund







Signal startup:

$$v(t) = \frac{2v_o}{\sqrt{1+\left(\left(\frac{2v_0}{v(0)}\right)^2-1\right)e^{-\epsilon\omega_0 t}}}\cos(\omega_0 t+\varphi(0))$$

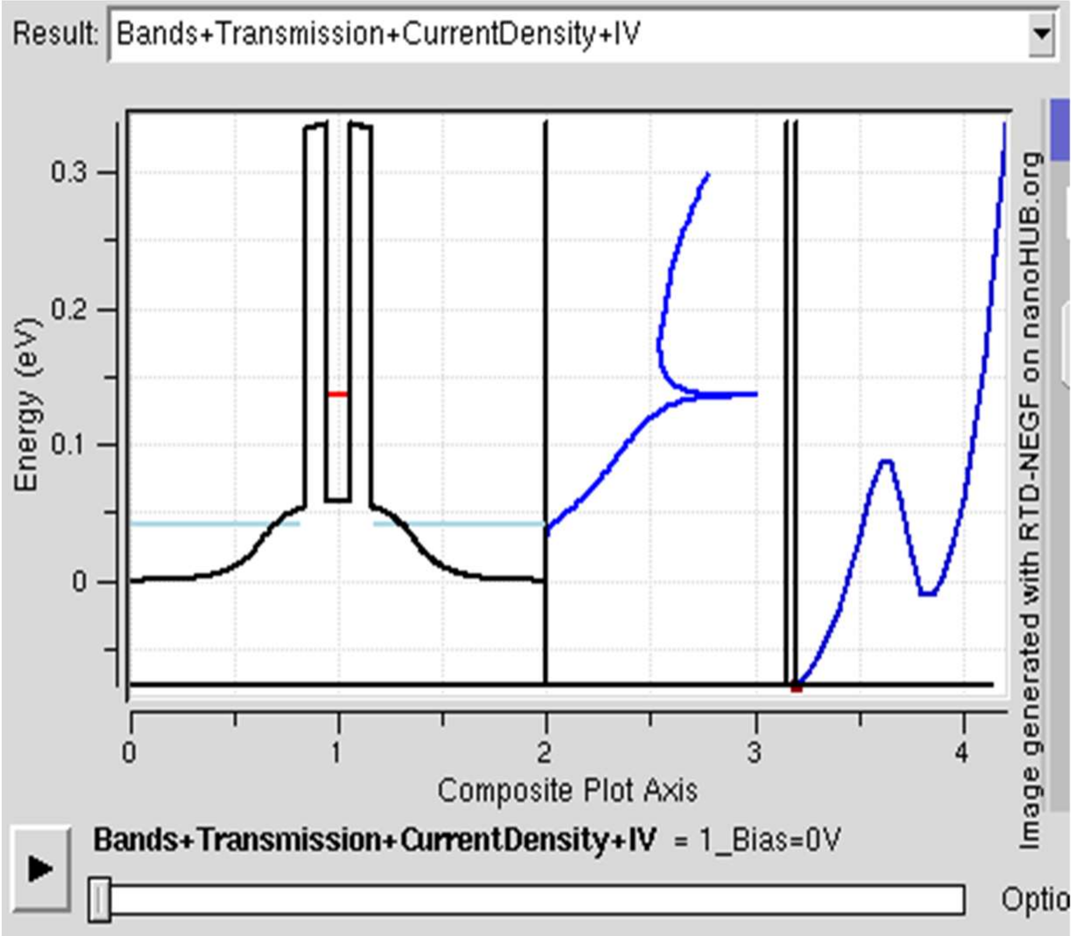
$$\epsilon = -\left(g_{oeq}(0)\sqrt{\frac{L_{eq}}{C_{eq}}}+\frac{1}{Q_{tank}}\right)$$

Signal quench:

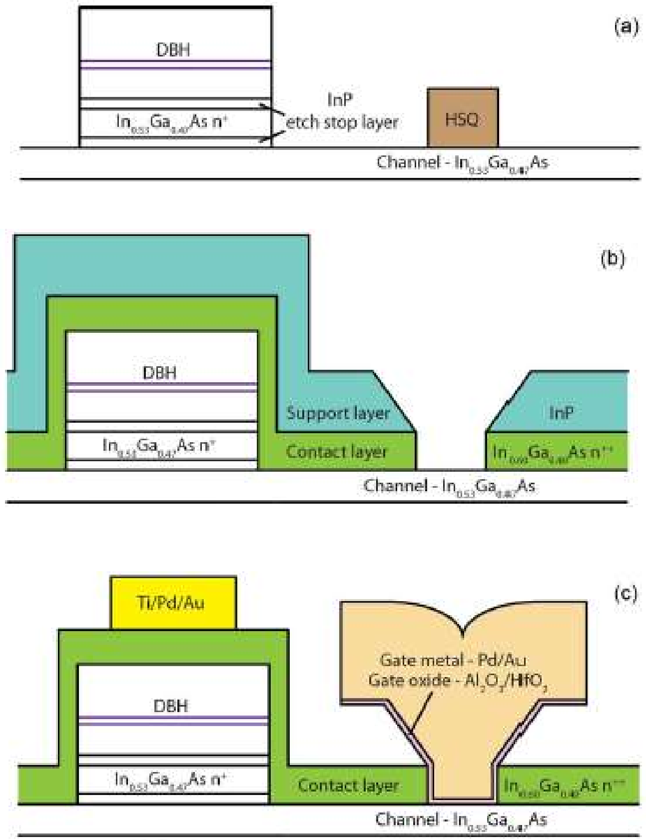
$$v(t) = V_{max}e^{\frac{-\omega_0}{2Q_{tankPDC}}t}\cos(\omega_0 t+\varphi(0))$$

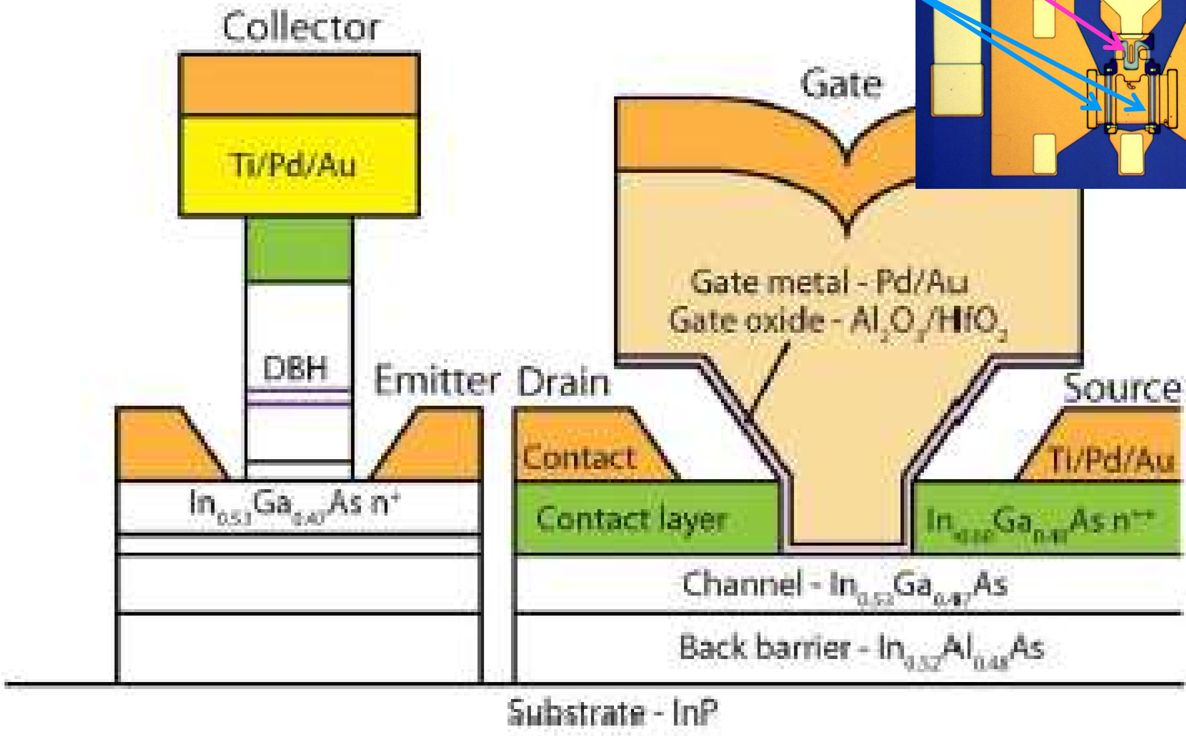
Resonant Tunnelling Diode (RTD)

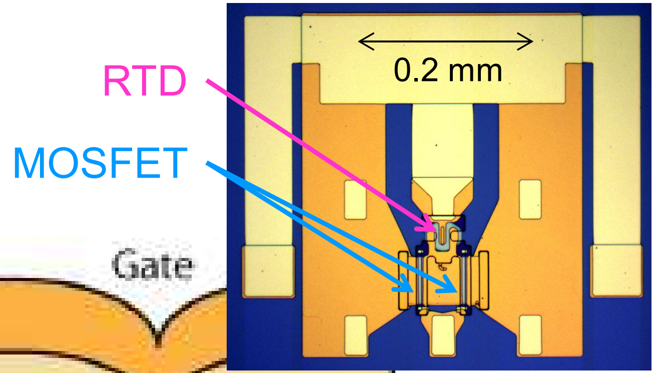
- Double barrier structure in conduction band
- Zero bias
  - Bound state at energy above fermi level
  - No net current
- Small forward bias
  - Collector potential drops
  - Small net injection from emitter
- Forward bias ~ peak
  - Bound state aligned with emitter carriers
  - High current
- Forward bias > peak
  - Bound state drops below emitter
  - Scattering assisted conduction
- Forward bias >> peak
  - Thermionic emission through/over barriers



Mm-Wave (30-300 GHz) RTD-MOSFET



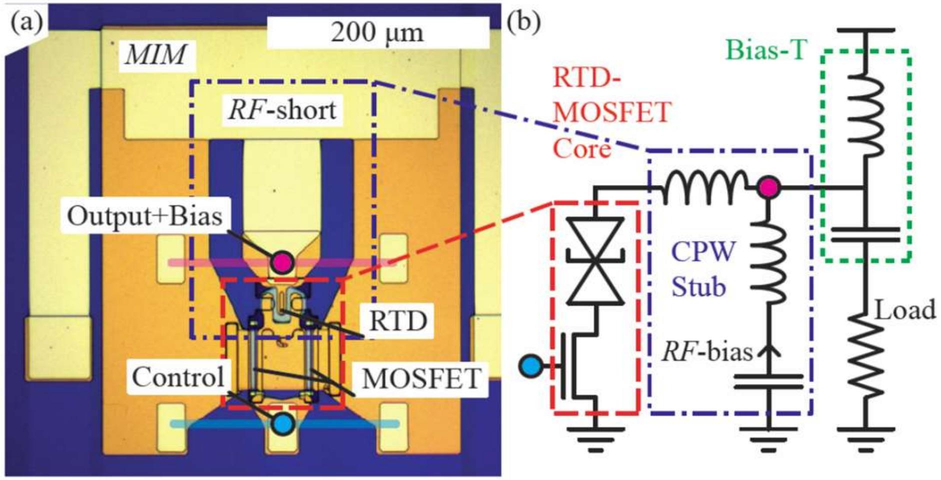


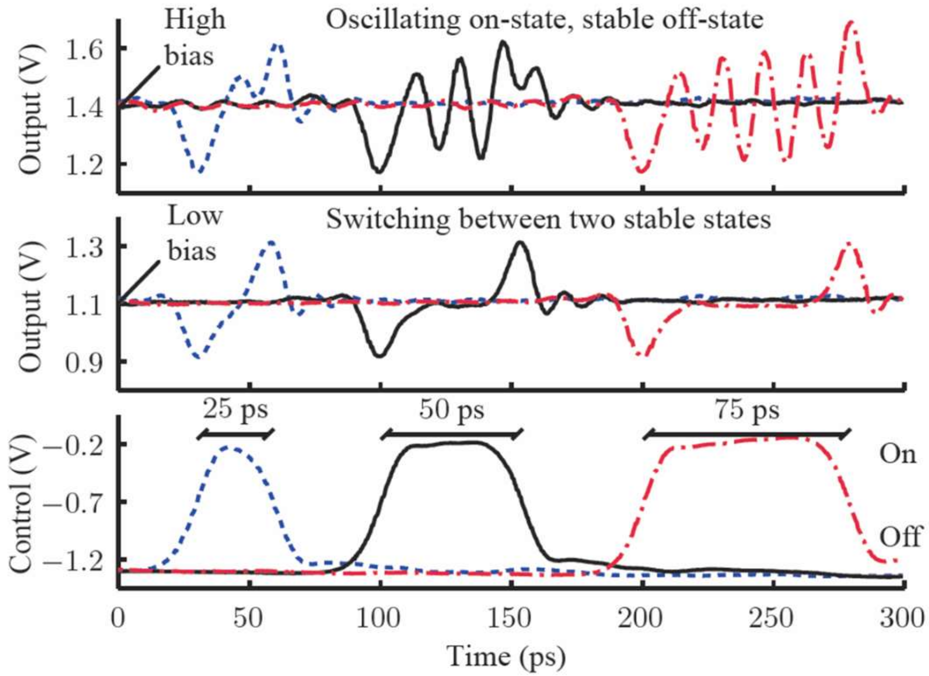


Egard et al., *IEEE EDL*, 2012

RTD-MOSFET Pulse Generation Dynamics

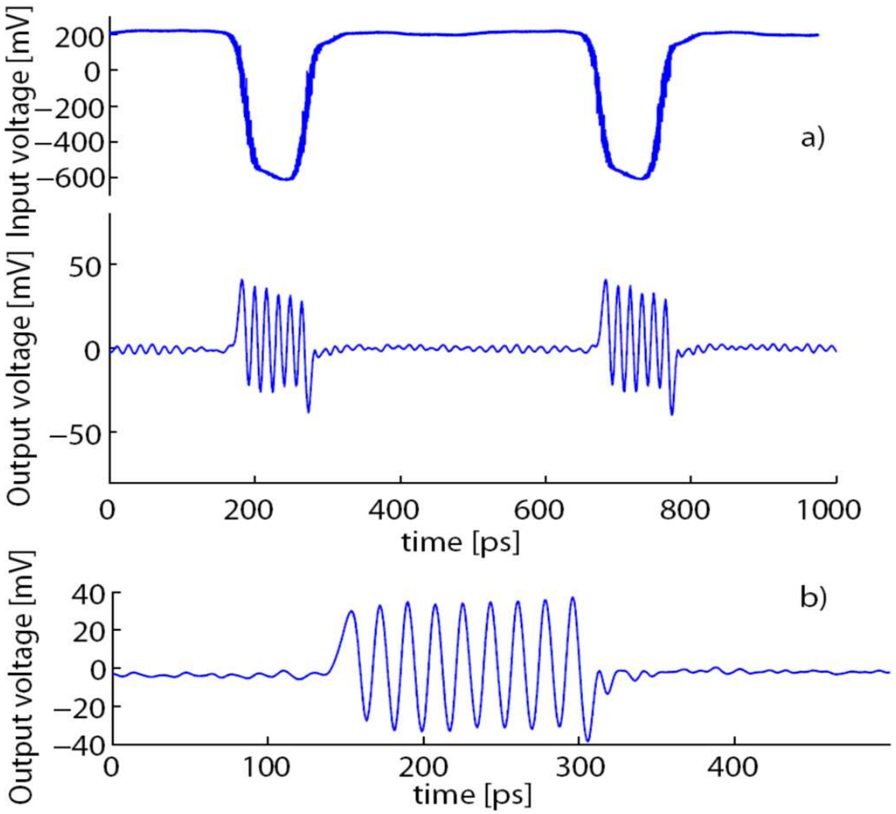
- MOSFET used to switch in/ disconnect RTD
- Low bias
  - RTD switched up towards peak, G > 0
  - Only bias transients in inductor, v = L di/dt
- Higher bias
  - RTD switched into NDR region, G < 0
  - Oscillation starts





Ohlsson, Fey, Wernersson, *Electronics Letters*, 2015

The GTD Pulse Generator



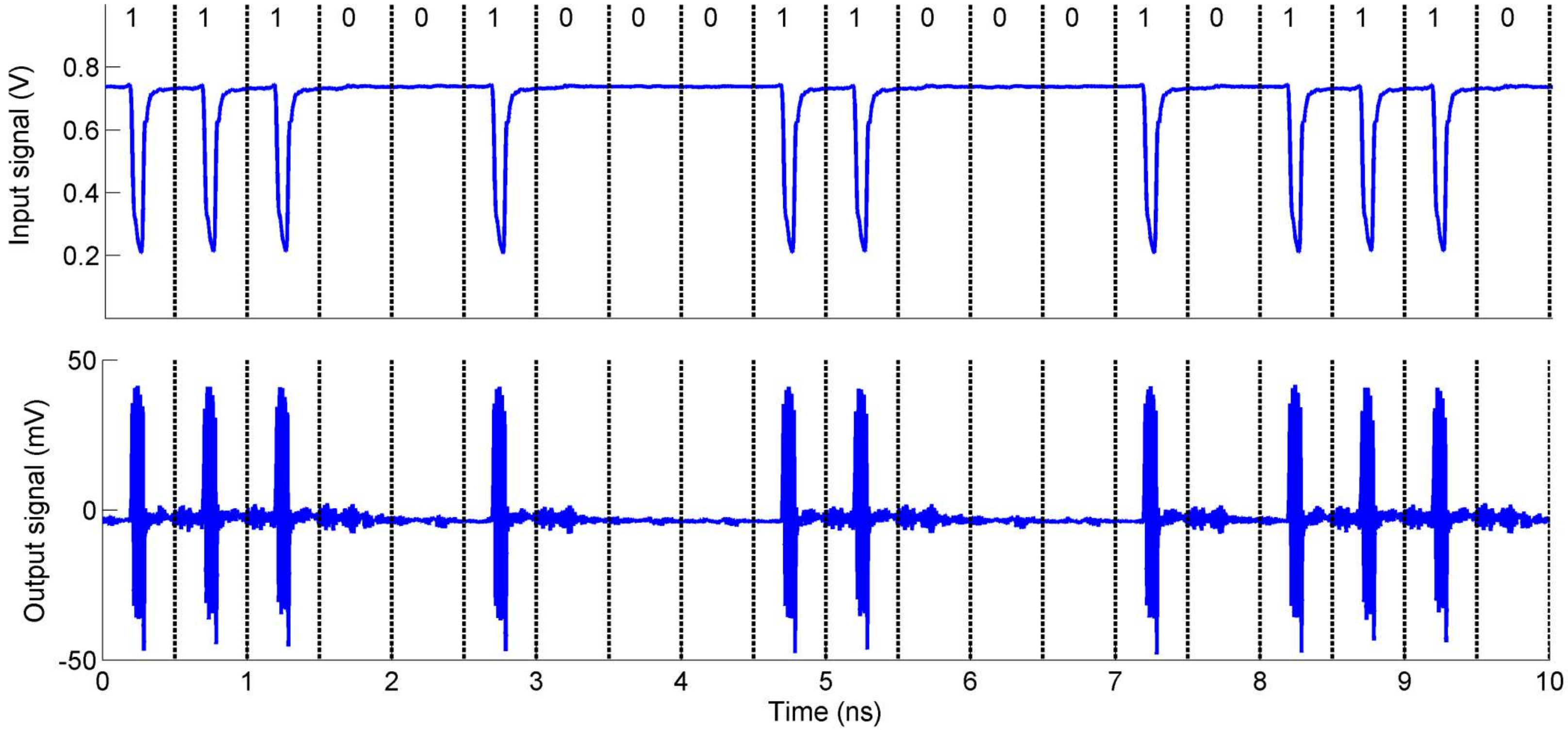
Digital control signal

62 GHz, 100 ps long

56 GHz, 160 ps long

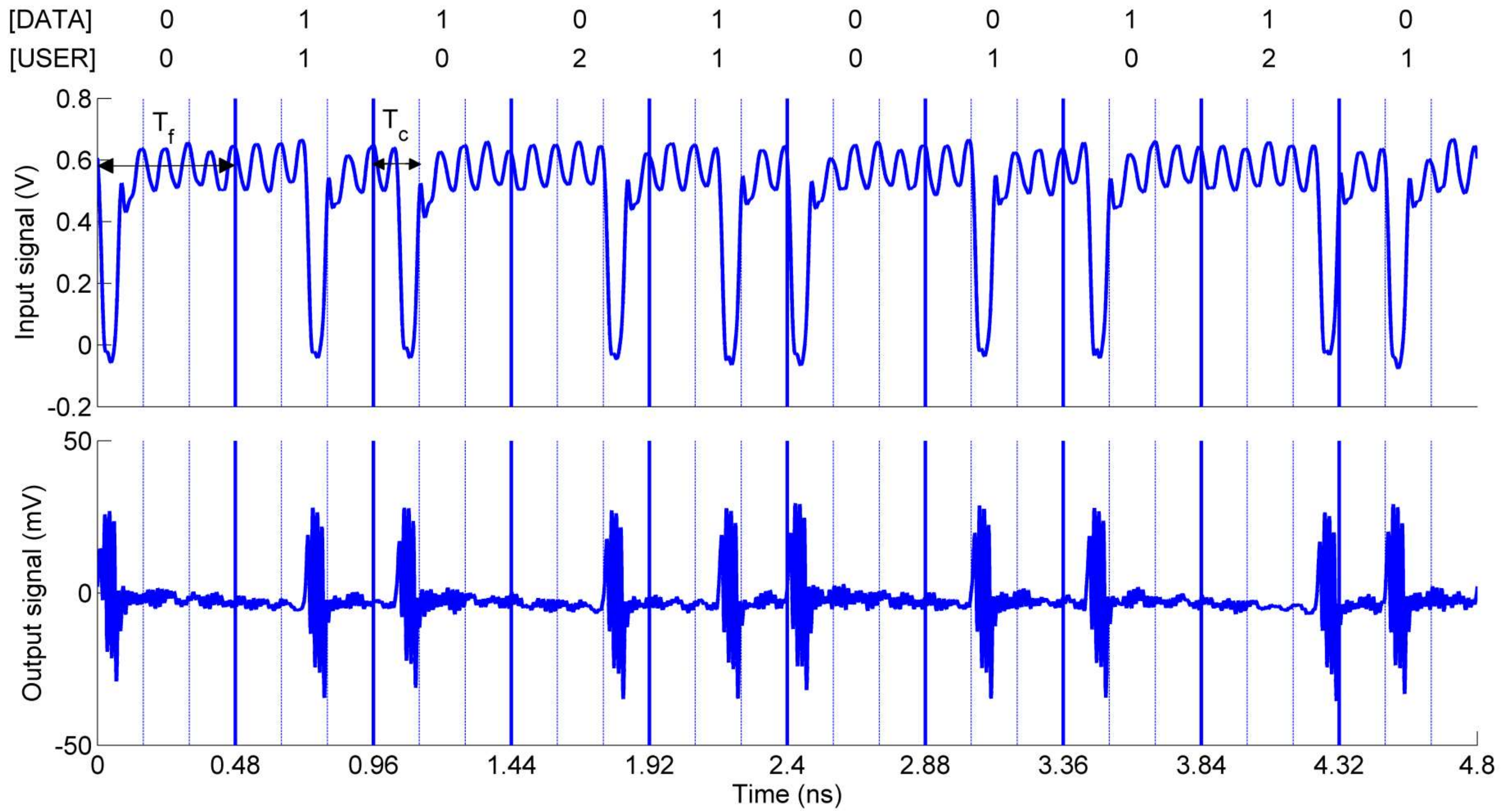
2 Gpulses/s OOK @ 60 GHz

- 100 ps pulse length
- 162 mVpp
- 59 GHz centre frequency



2.08 Gpulses/s TH-PPM @ 60 GHz

- 46 ps pulse length
- 148 mVpp
- 62 GHz centre frequency

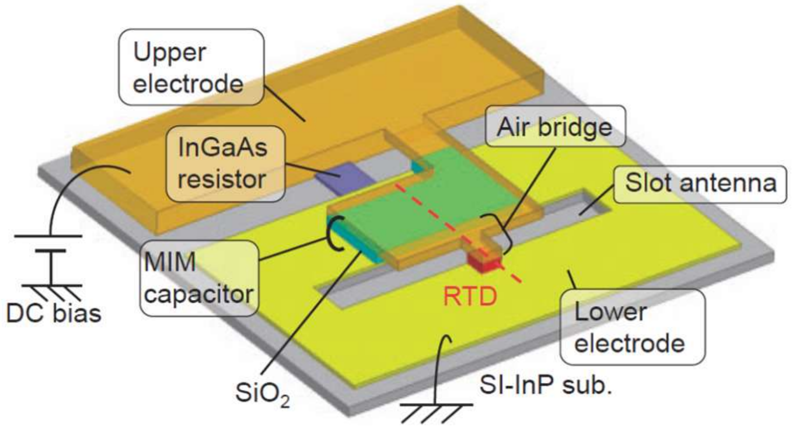


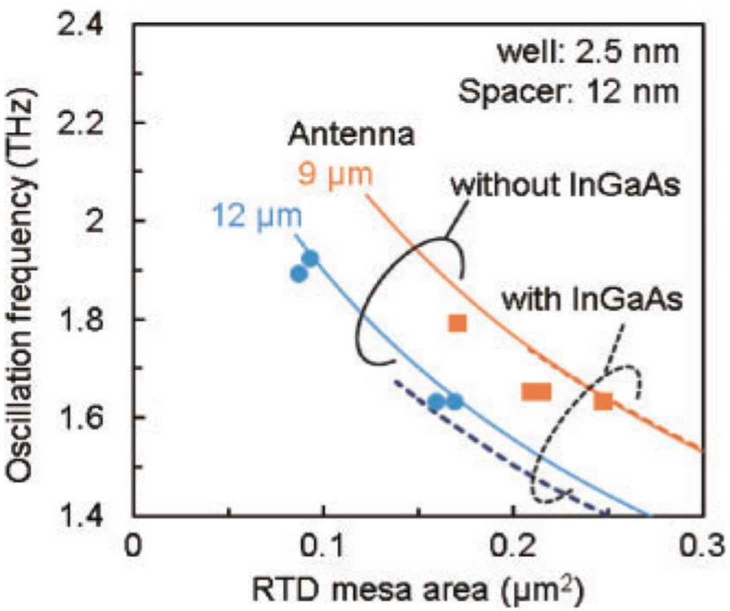
1.92 THz Signal Generation

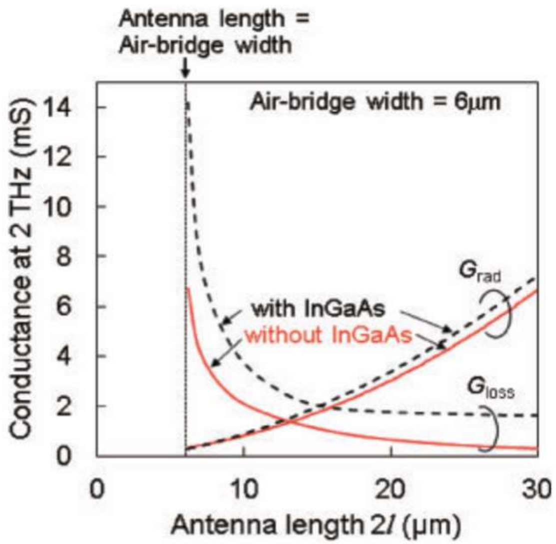
Oscillation up to 1.92 THz in Resonant Tunneling Diode by Reduced Conduction Loss

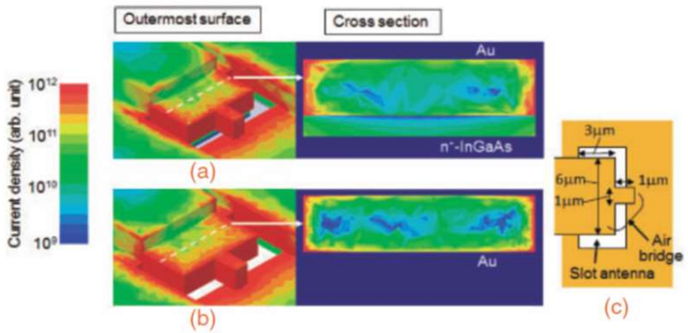
T. Maekawa, H. Kanaya, S. Suzuki, and M. Asada

- Increased maximum frequency to 1.92 THz (0.4 μW) in RTD
- 12 μm integrated slot-antenna (lens aperture)
- Reduced conduction loss in antenna fabrication process







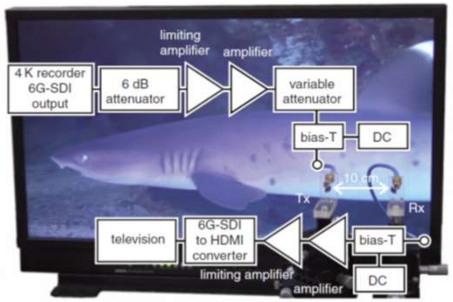


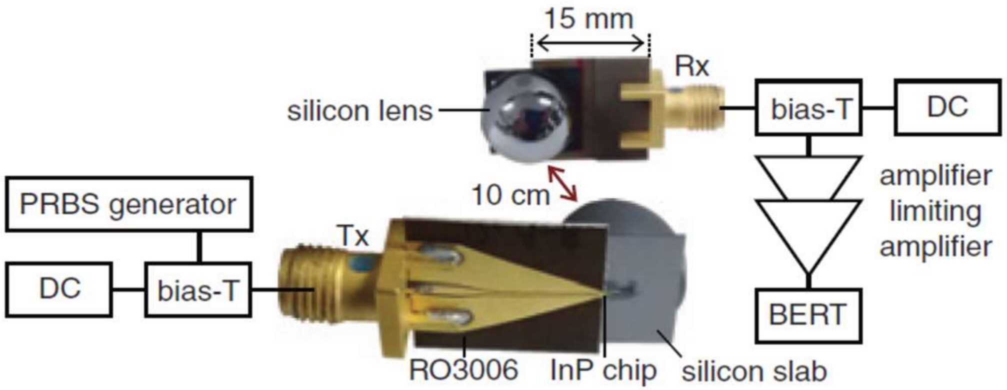
OOK Wireless Communications

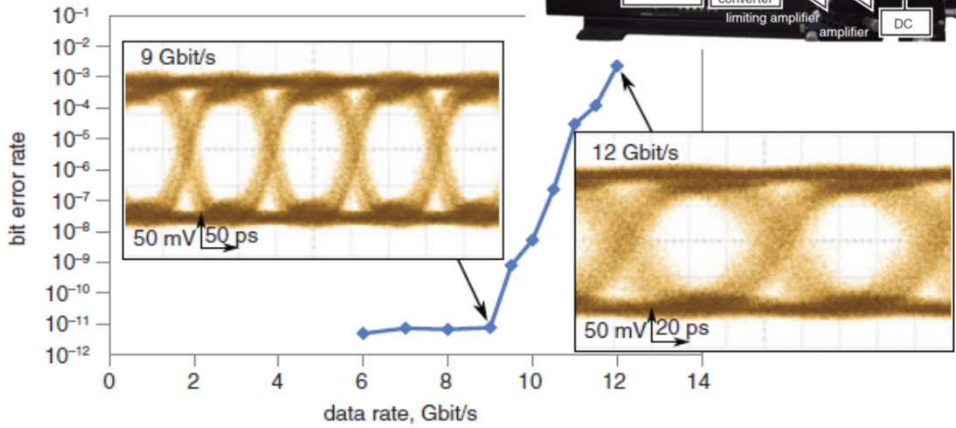
High-Speed Error-Free Wireless Data Transmission Using a Terahertz Resonant Tunnelling Diode Transmitter and Receiver

S. Diebold, K. Nishio, Y. Nishida, J.-Y. Kim, K. Tsuruda, T. Mukai, M. Fujita, T. Nagashima

- On-off keying (OOK) wireless transmission (10 cm) of 4K video (6 Gbps) at terahertz frequencies
- RTD front-ends at transmitter and receiver with 6G-SDI interfaces
- 286 GHz signal generated by RTD biasing according to digital data
- Demodulation by using RTD as detector (non-linear characteristics)
- Error-free transmissions up to 9 Gbps and operation up to 12 Gbps







OOK Wireless Communications

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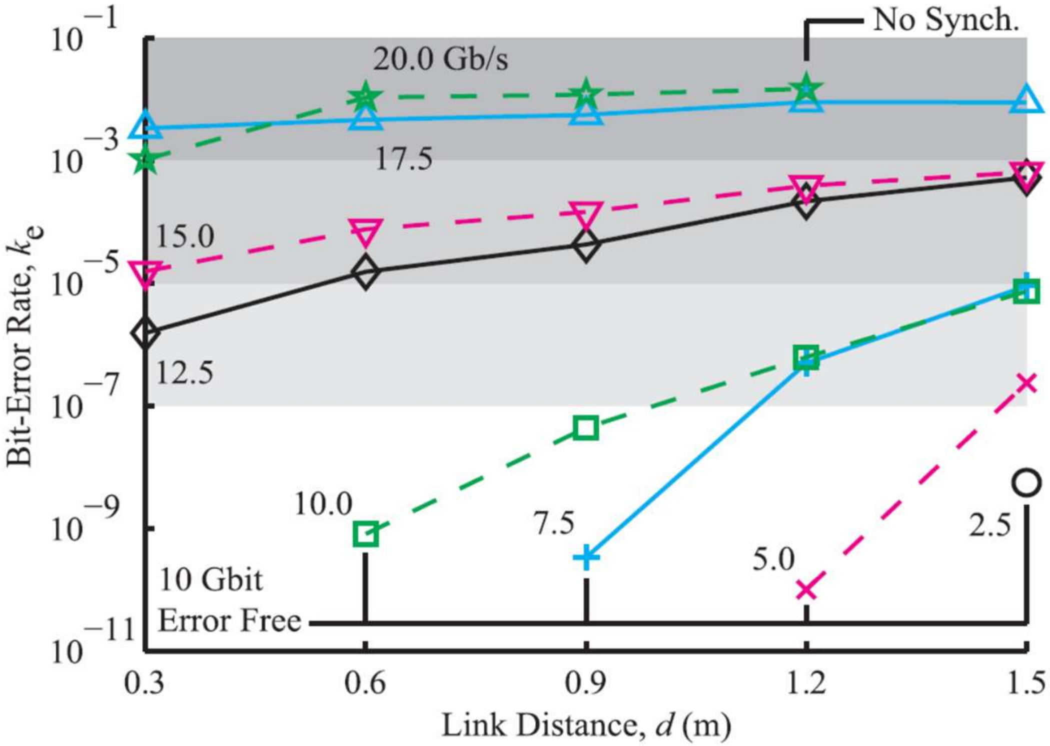
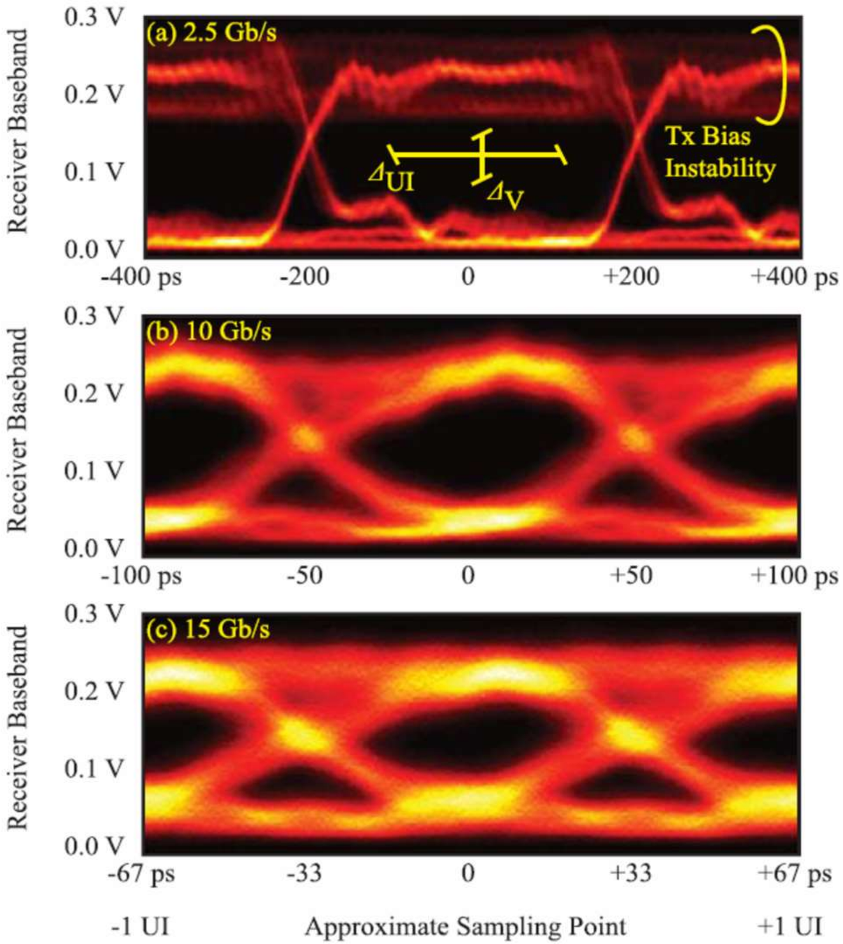
A 15-Gb/s Wireless ON-OFF Keying Link

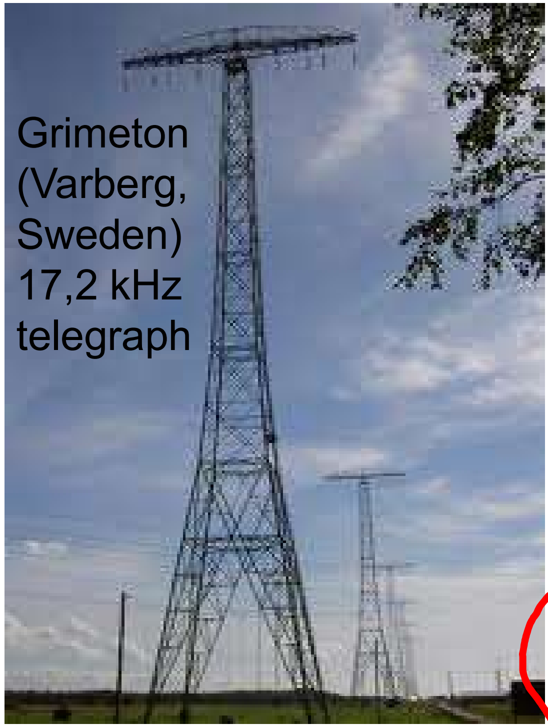
- Up to 20 Gb/s OOK at 1.5 m link distance

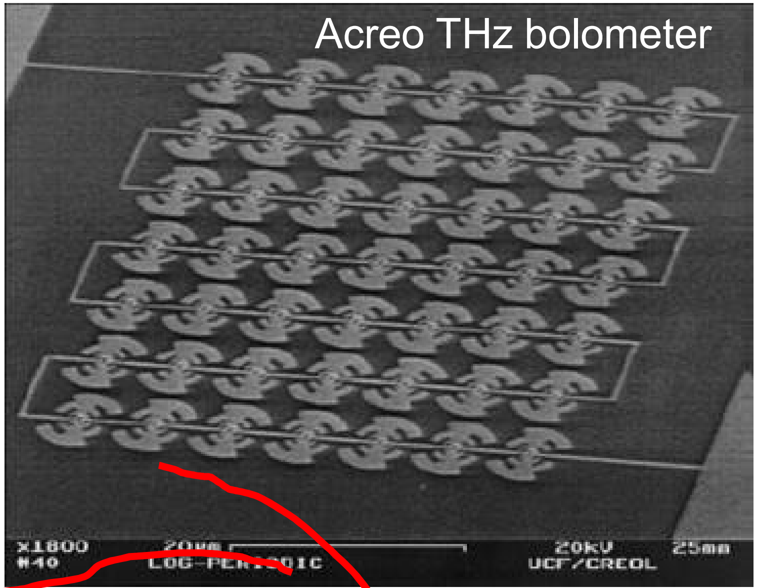




Different Bands = Different Antennas

- Longwave to THz (size matters)





In between:
mm-Wave (30-300 GHz)

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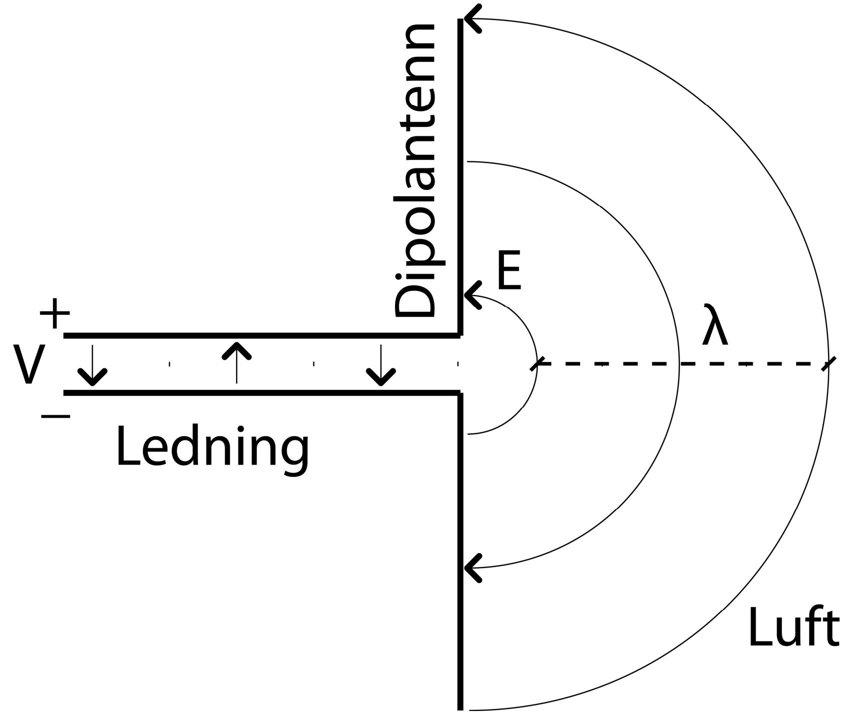
What Radiates, and Why?

- The Antenna Function
  - Couple energy
  - IV to EM-wave (Transmitter)
- Example: Dipole Antenna
  - V projected to E-field
  - Electrically large
  - Charge imbalance
- ”Half-wave” is enough
  - L=1,3,5... x λ/2



Antenna (de-)Evolution

- Where did the antenna go?

80's

f~1 GHz
λ~30 cm

00's

WWII
"Walkie-talkie"

Smaller, Inefficient Antennas
(+ screen, processing, etc.)
= Power Drained Quickly

Patch Antenna

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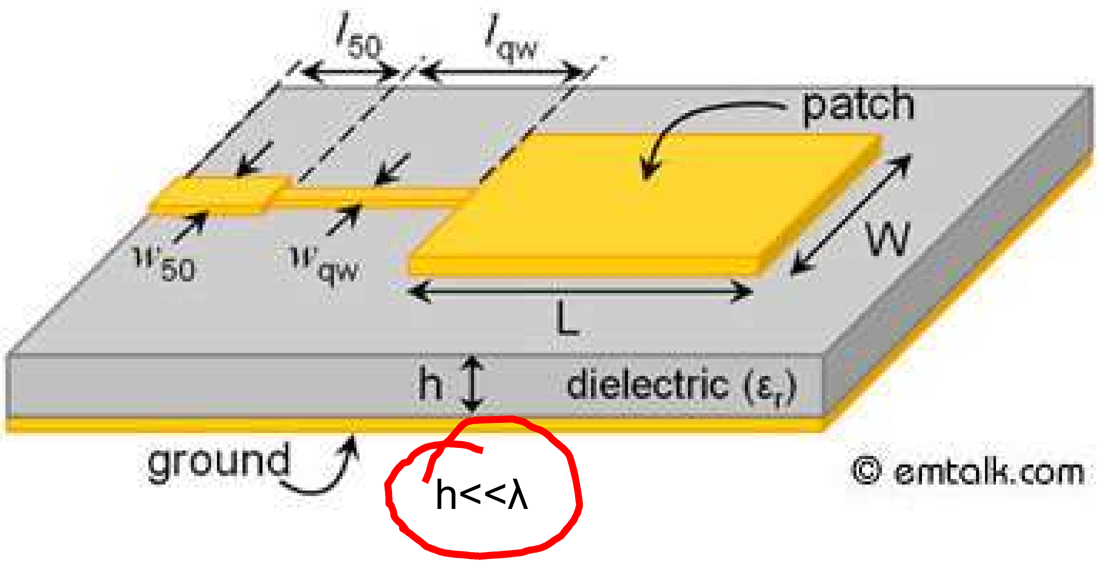
- Compact
  - Easy to integrate
- Easy to Fabricate
  - Milling or lithography
- Thin Substrate
  - h<<λ
  - Not possible at high frequency!



Modes in the Substrate

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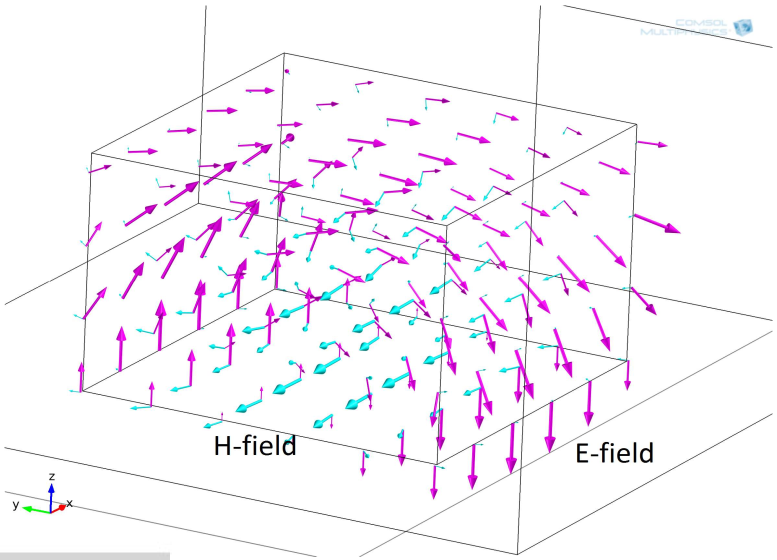
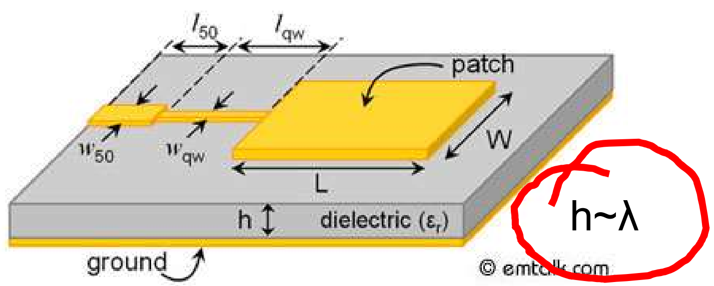
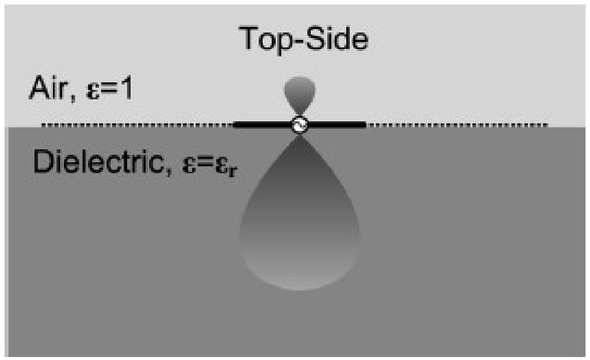
- Electrically Large Substrate
  - h~λ
- Mode = Resonant Pattern
  - e.g. EM waveform
- Substrate Absorbs Energy
  - May dominate over free-space radiation
- Unpredictable Scaling
  - New radiation mechanisms



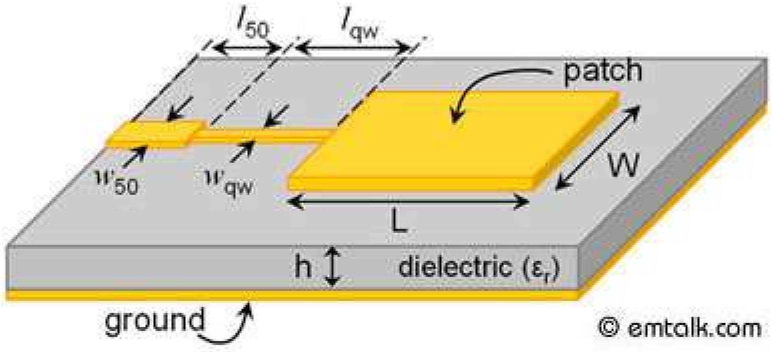




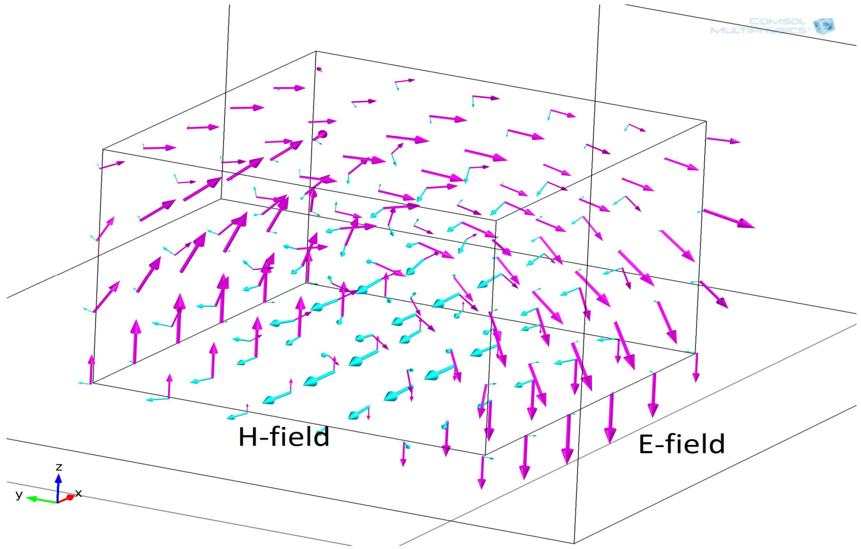
Babakhani et al.

Efficient Millimeter-Wave Antenna?

- Conventional Antenns are Inefficient and Hard to Fabricate
  - Substrate is significantly thick
  - Scaling don’t allow milled antenna
  - On-chip antenna ”radiates” into substrate
- Solution
  - Design a resonant mode for radiation



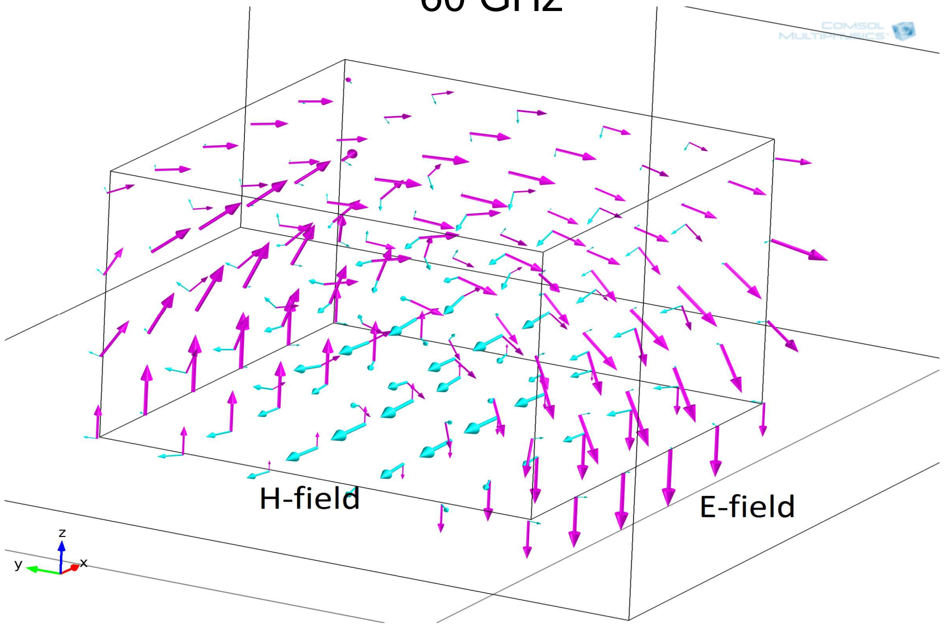
Don’t struggle against the physics, let it do the job for you instead!

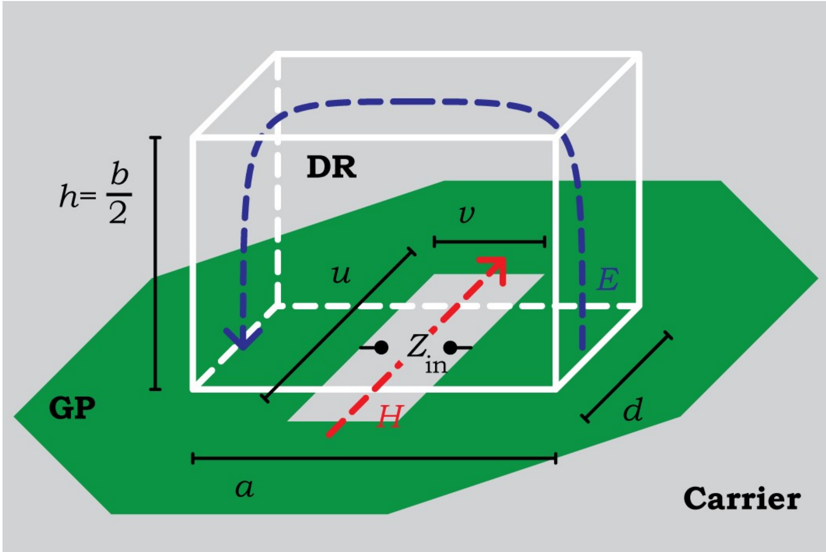


Dielectric Resonator Antenna (DRA)

- Utilise an electromagnetic mode for radiation
- 50 Ω chip antenna on carrier substrate
  - 98% radiation efficiency at 60 GHz

60 GHz

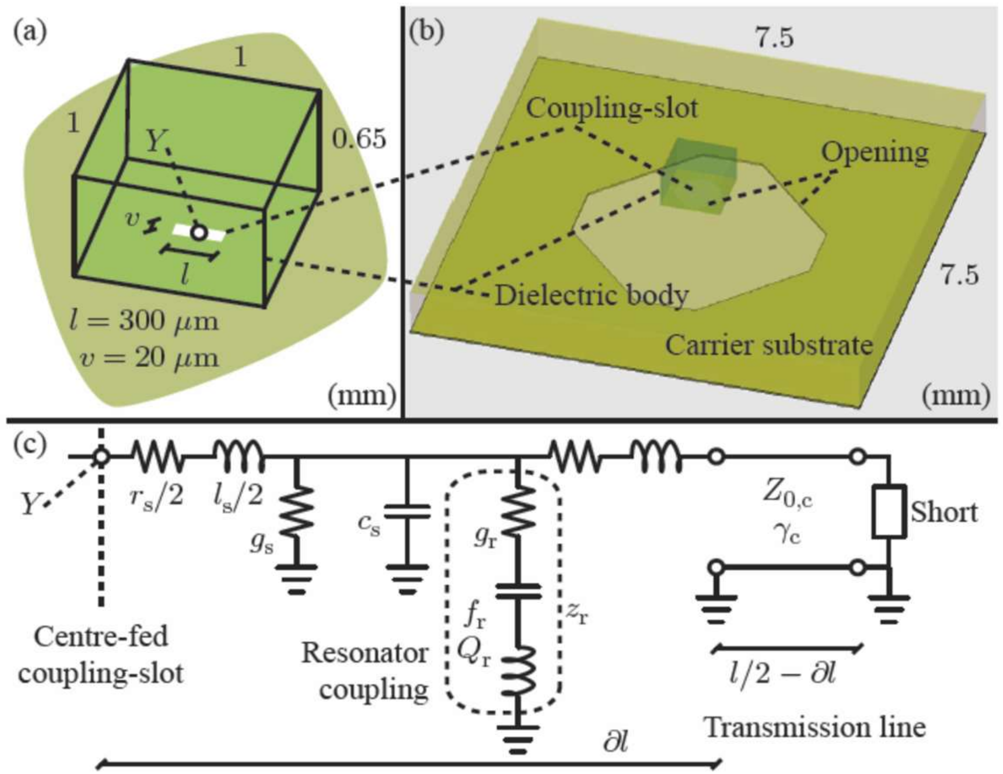


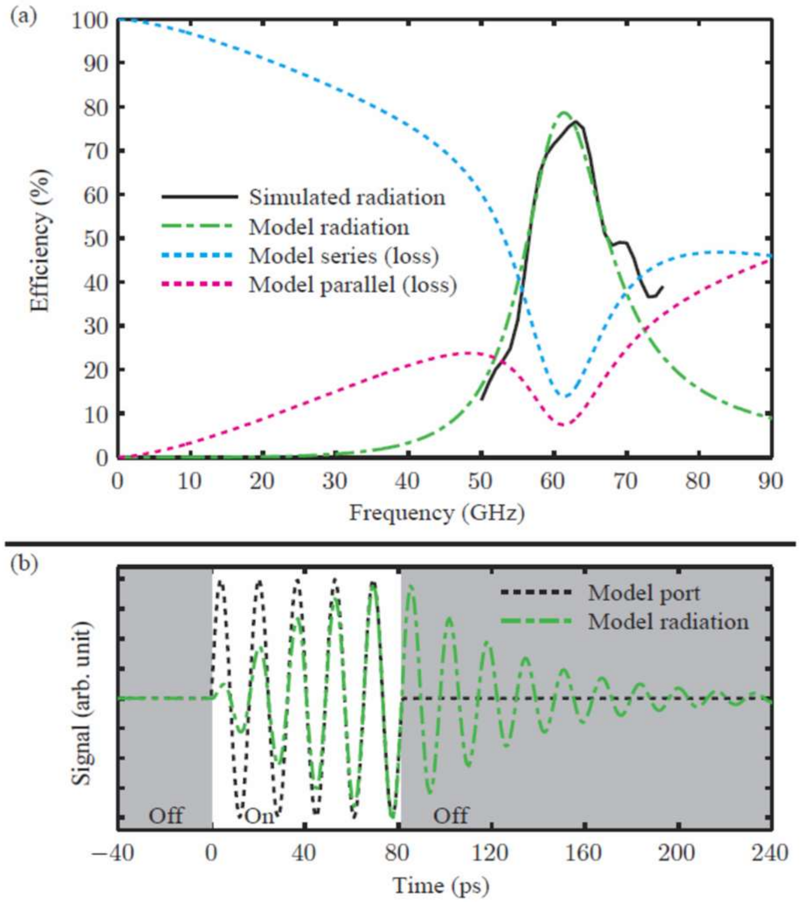


Slot-fed DRA

DRA Equivalent Circuit Model

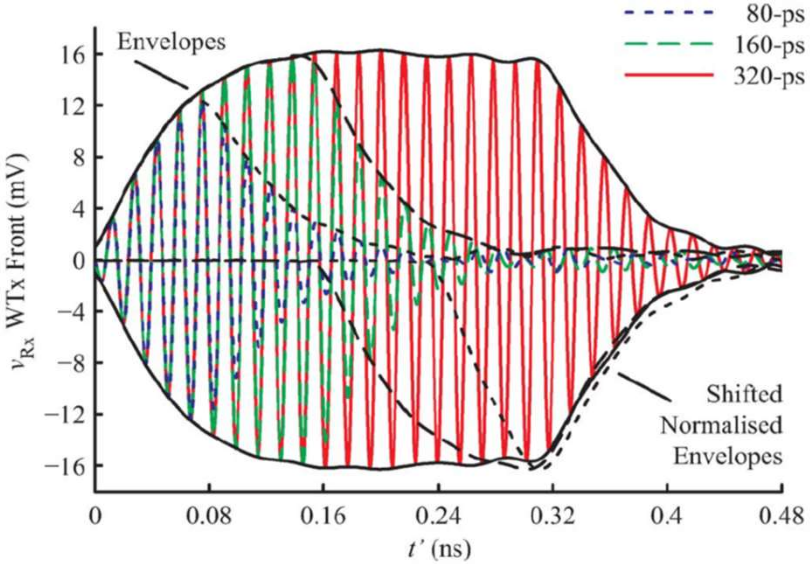
- Transmission line with resonator coupling

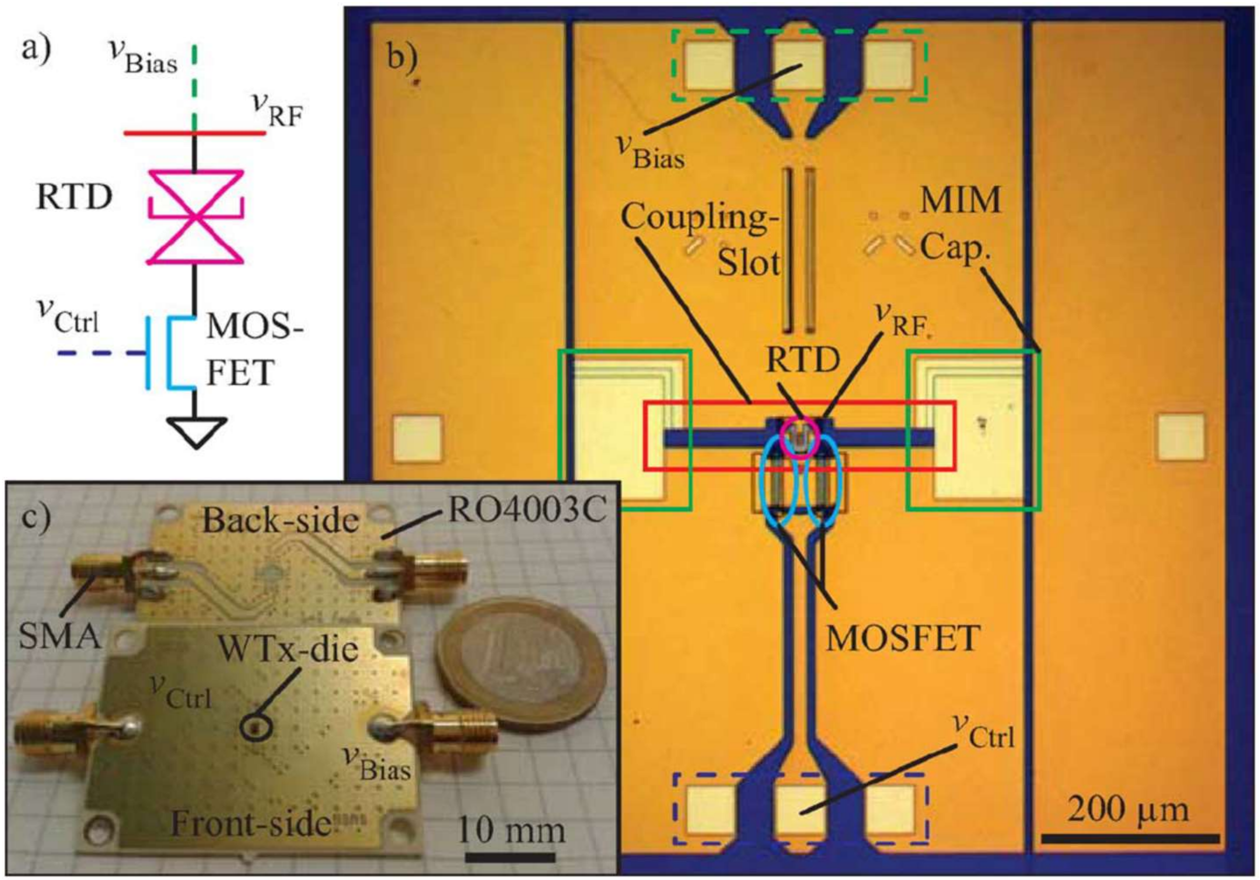




Antenna Integrated with Pulse Generator

- Pulse Generator on DRA
- Transmitter
  - 60 GHz
  - Pulse length < 100 ps
  - 5 dBm pulse power
  - 9% dc-RF (37 mW, only when on)

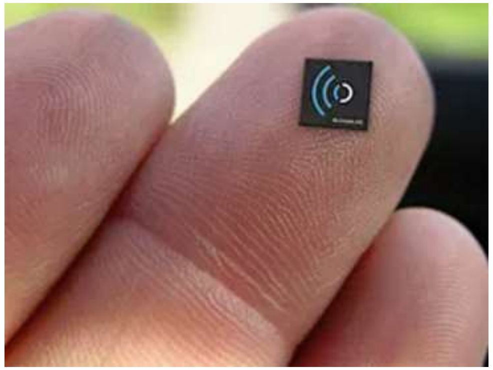


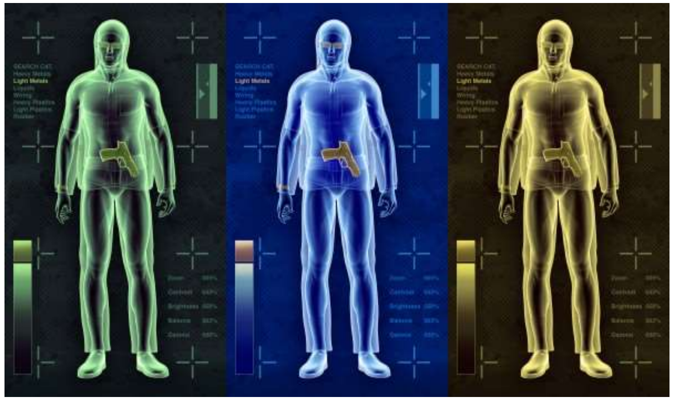


From Research to Enterprise

- Lund University
  - High-speed communication
  - Spectroscopy
  - Pulse scattering, etc.
- Acconeer AB (founded winter 2011/12)
  - Security screening, material qualification
  - Domestic robots
  - Portable devices

www.acconeer.com





Summary

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  - Wireless bandwidth
- Resonant Tunnelling Diode (RTD)
  - Signal generation
  - THz potential
  - High-rate wireless communications
- Integrated Antennas
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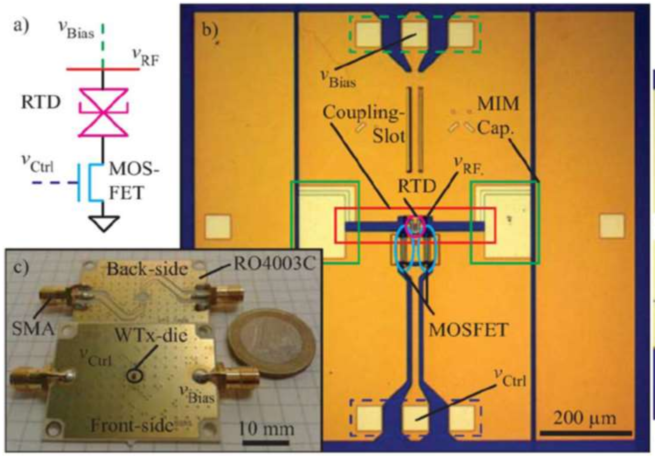
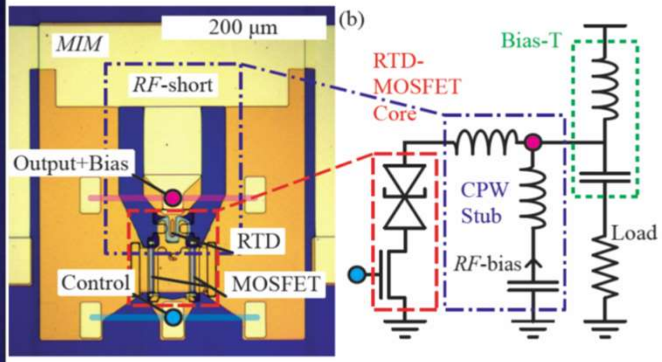
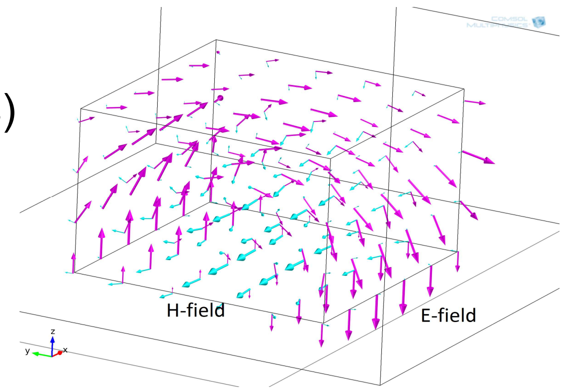
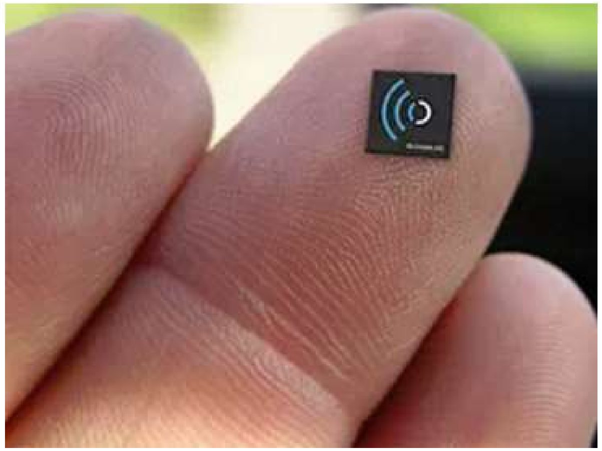
- Commercialisation
  - Acconeer AB (www.acconeer.com)









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