

System Design Oriented RF Block Modeling : When Top-Down Reaches Bottom-Up

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Outlines

- Introduction
 - RF design needs vs RF models
 - Block models vs behavioral models
- LNA model
 - LNA architecture
 - Existing LNA model
- Unified model implementation
 - Features
 - Implementation
- Simulation results
 - Bluetooth transceiver

Introduction

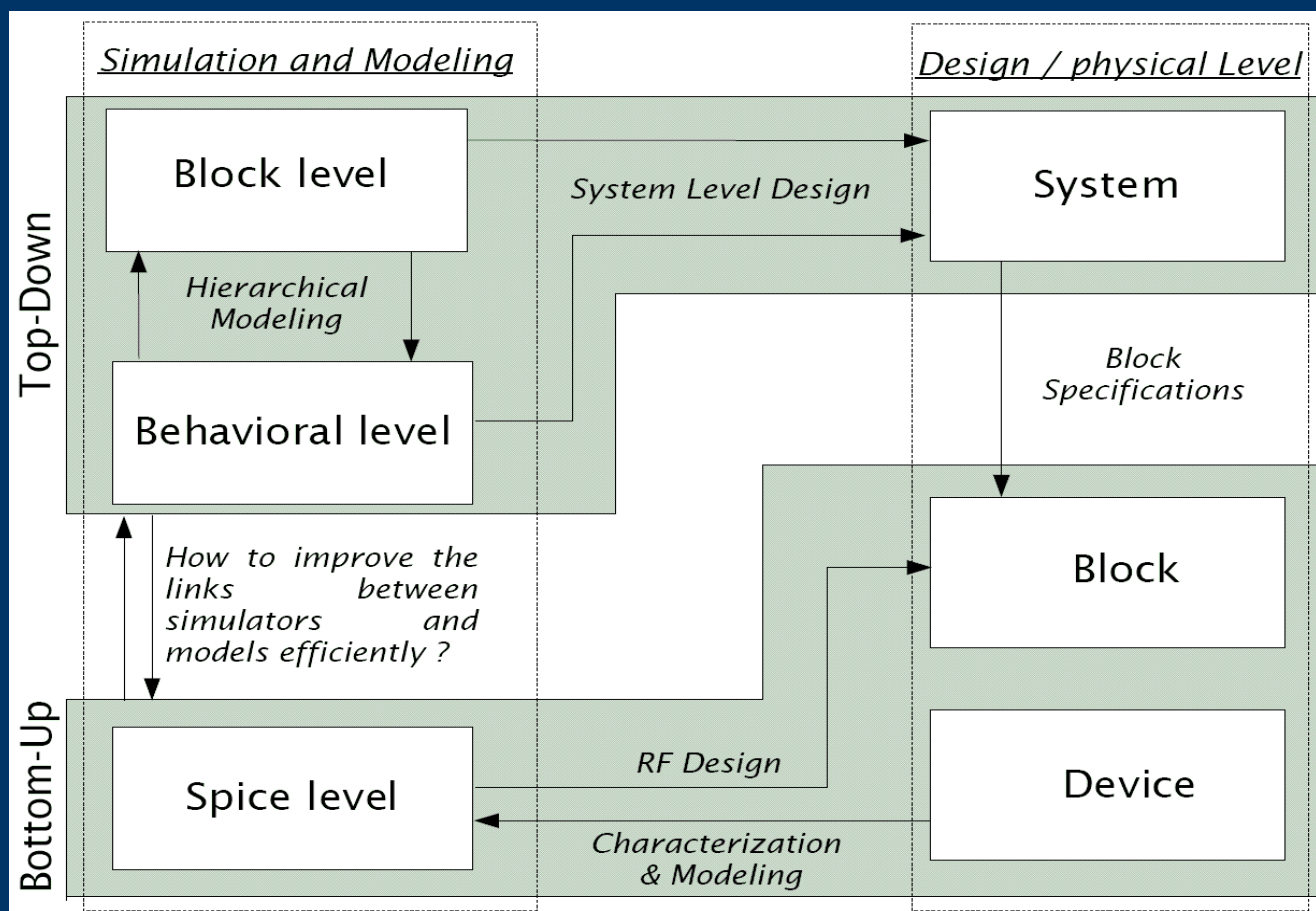
- System design requirements
 - IP reuse
 - Well known performances
 - Low development time
 - Simple and accurate models
 - Low simulation time
 - Hierarchical modeling
 - Account for block and system complexity
 - Unique design platform
 - Simulator interoperability

Introduction

- Characterization and modeling performances
 - Block diagram modeling
 - high simulation time
 - Low development time
 - Behavioral modeling
 - Low simulation time
 - Fully compatible with SPICE simulations
 - Physical modeling
 - All of the above model come from SPICE simulations or measurements
 - High development time
 - Interoperability between block and behavioral models

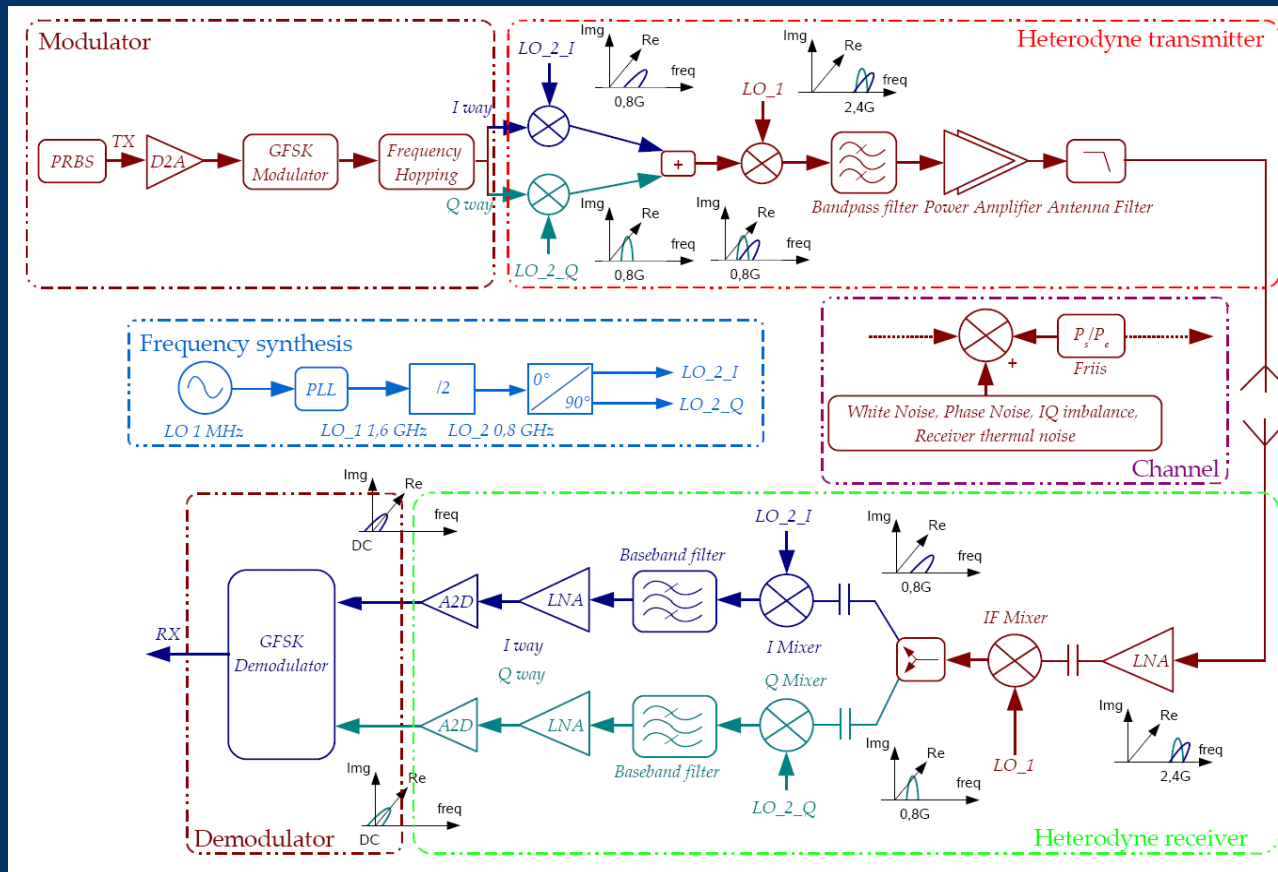
Introduction

- RF Design methodology



Introduction

- Bluetooth transceiver



The optimal complete simulation requires several hierarchical models.

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LNA model

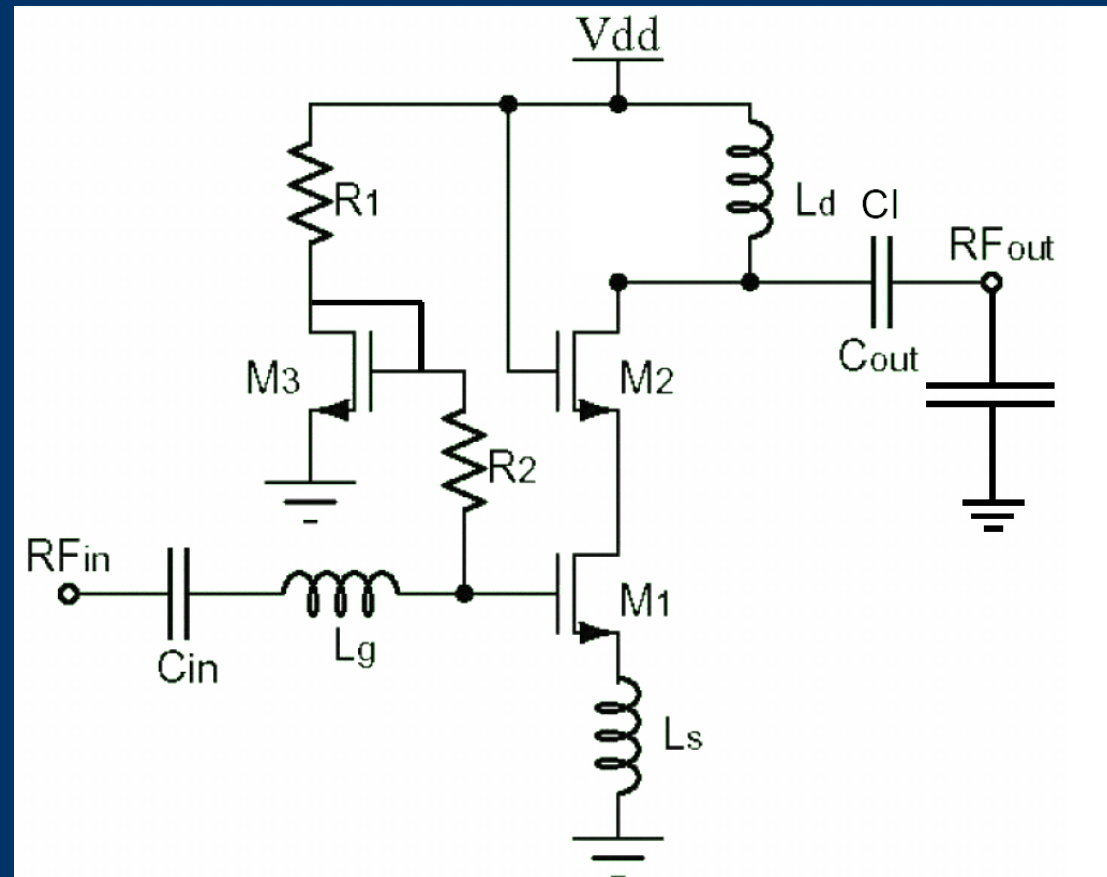
- LNA Characteristics

- Physical parameters

- W/L,
 - L_s , L_d , L_g ,
 - ...

- Electrical parameters

- Gain,
 - NF,
 - IP3,
 - ...

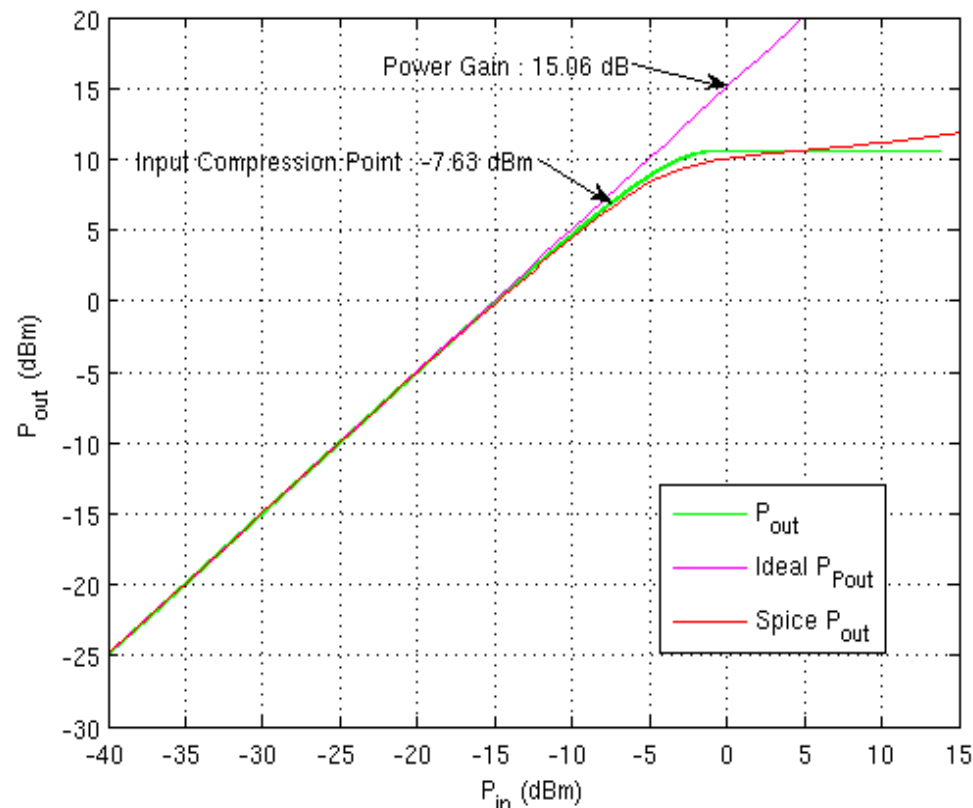
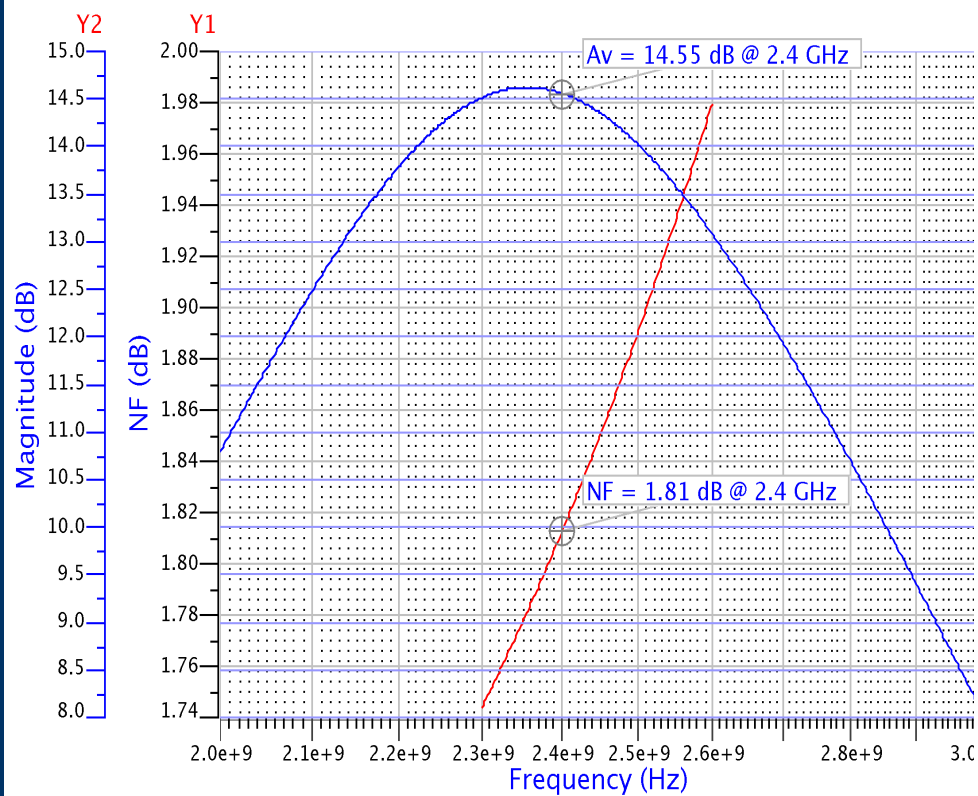


LNA model

- LNA core model
 - Model architecture : any of existing model including
 - Gain,
 - Noise,
 - Non linearities
 - Modeling language
 - Mathematical treatment allowed
 - Electrical parameters as input
 - Model accuracy
 - Comparable to SPICE simulation

LNA model

- LNA core model features

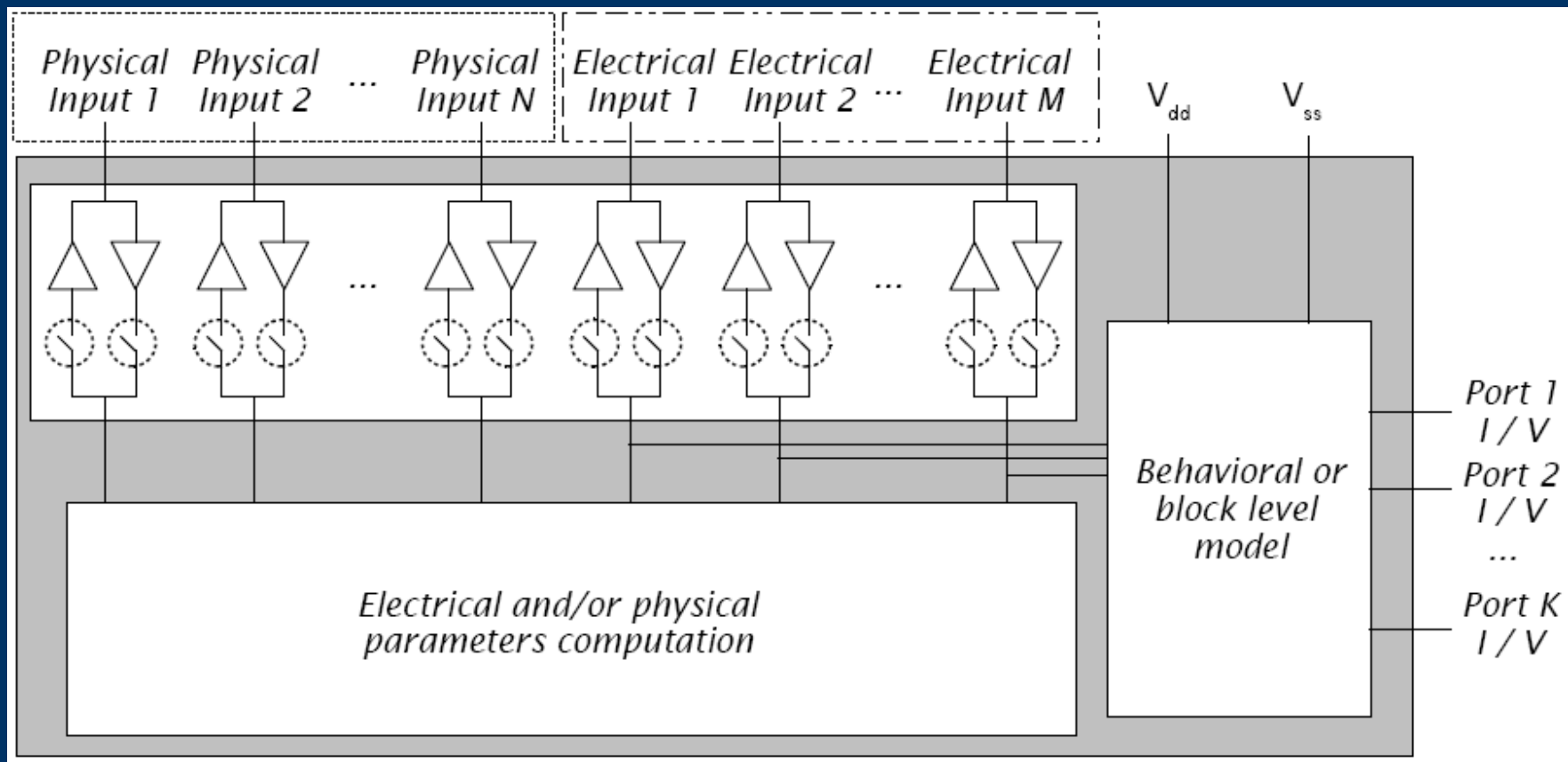


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Unified model implementation

- Model architecture

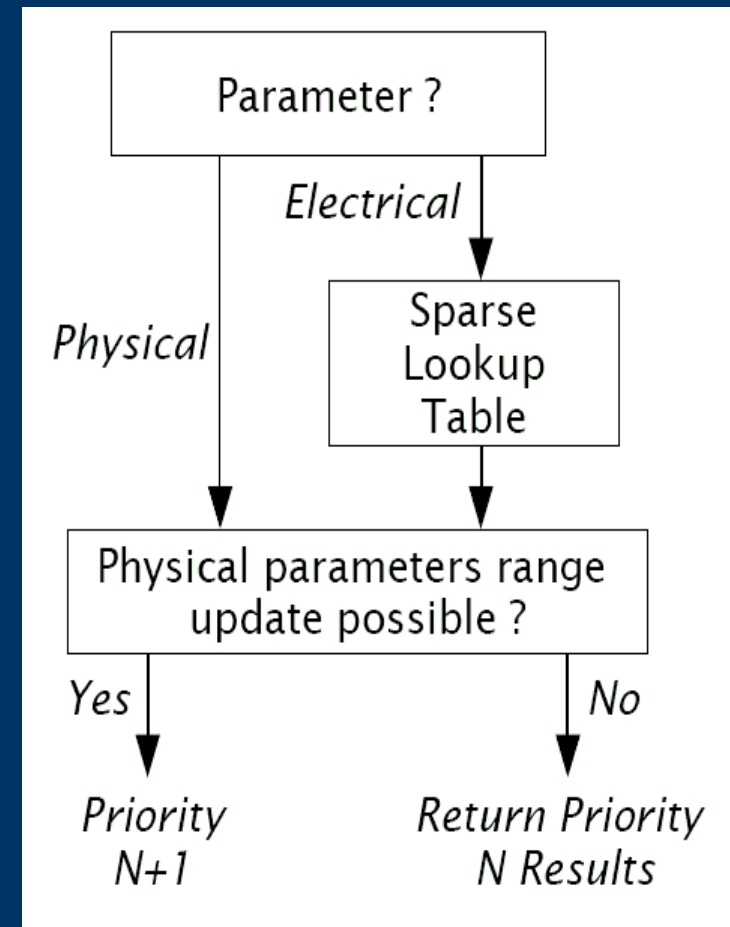


Unified model implementation

- Model implementation
 - SPICE simulations for the look-up table
 - Golden device : existing IP and corresponding SPICE simulations
 - Exhaustive sweep on the physical parameters (transistor sizes, passive component values, ...)
 - Extraction of the corresponding electrical parameters
 - Storage efficiency : sweeps which do not ensure input and output matching can be removed from the look up table
 - High simulation time => need to automate the extraction and simulation results checking

Unified model implementation

- Model implementation
 - Electrical and physical parameters accessed independantly
 - Look up table representing electrical parameters as a function of physical parameters
 - Loop until the user-defined priorities can not be respected



Unified model implementation

- Unified model features
 - SPICE simulations accuracies
 - Behavioral model performances in terms of simulation time
 - Good representation of actual RF block performances at system level
- Limitations
 - Development time limited by the amount of preliminary SPICE simulations
 - Model valid for a given LNA architecture

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 - **Bluetooth transceiver**

Simulation results

- Optimisation results

The screenshot shows the 'LNA_computation' software interface. It is divided into several sections:

- Electrical Parameters:** A table with 6 rows and 3 columns. The first column lists parameters, the second shows numerical values, and the third shows priority labels (P03 to P08).
- Physical Parameters:** A table with 4 rows and 3 columns. The first column lists parameters, the second shows numerical values, and the third shows priority labels (P01 to P10).
- Final values:** A table with 9 rows and 3 columns. The first column lists parameters, the second shows 'Target' values, and the third shows 'Actual' values.
- Buttons:** 'Calculate' and 'Reset' buttons are located at the bottom right.
- Priority Information:** A box at the bottom right indicates 'Priority # 10 corresponding to NF'.

Enter the different parameters (electrical and LNA). Select the good priority (1.0 = high, 10.0 = low). The final values will be computed, linked to the priority and electrical parameters. The Delta values correspond to the delta between initial and final values.

Simulation results

- Transceiver simulations
 - Simulink simulations,
 - Linux station, 2GHz procesor, 8Mo RAM

LNA model	Simulation sampling time	Time / bit
Ideal	0.1ns	4,7s
Non-linearities + noise	0.01ns	68s

Conclusion

- New solution for system design
 - Realistic RF block models accessible at system level
 - SPICE accuracy and block / behavioral models efficiency
 - Based on existing RF blocks models
 - Graphical user interface available
- Further work
 - Generalization to all RF blocks
 - Check that the look-up table sizes do not limit the simulations

Questions ?