

# RF-IC Trends for Wireless Embedded Sensor Networks

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## Future Perspective

**Low power wireless embedded networks is a fast growing field with high volume potential.**

**Chipcon's goal is to deliver chip no. 1 billion in 2011 !**



## **Applications for Wireless Networks**

- **Industrial control applications**
- **Home and building automation**
  - **Heating, ventilation, air-conditioning (HVAC)**
  - **Lighting control**
  - **Alarm/security**
- **Remote metering (water, gas, electricity)**
- **Agricultural**
- **Environmental**



## Characteristics

- **Large number of nodes → wireless solutions are required**
- **Battery operated systems requires low power consumption of RF-ICs and communication protocols**
- **Low system cost is critical in order to enable a high volume market.**



## Characteristics (cont.)

- **Low data rate**
  - A few tens of kbps is sufficient in most cases.
  
- **Low-complexity protocol**
  - Must be able to run on an 8 bit microcontroller
  
- **Communication distance from 0.1 – 50 m**



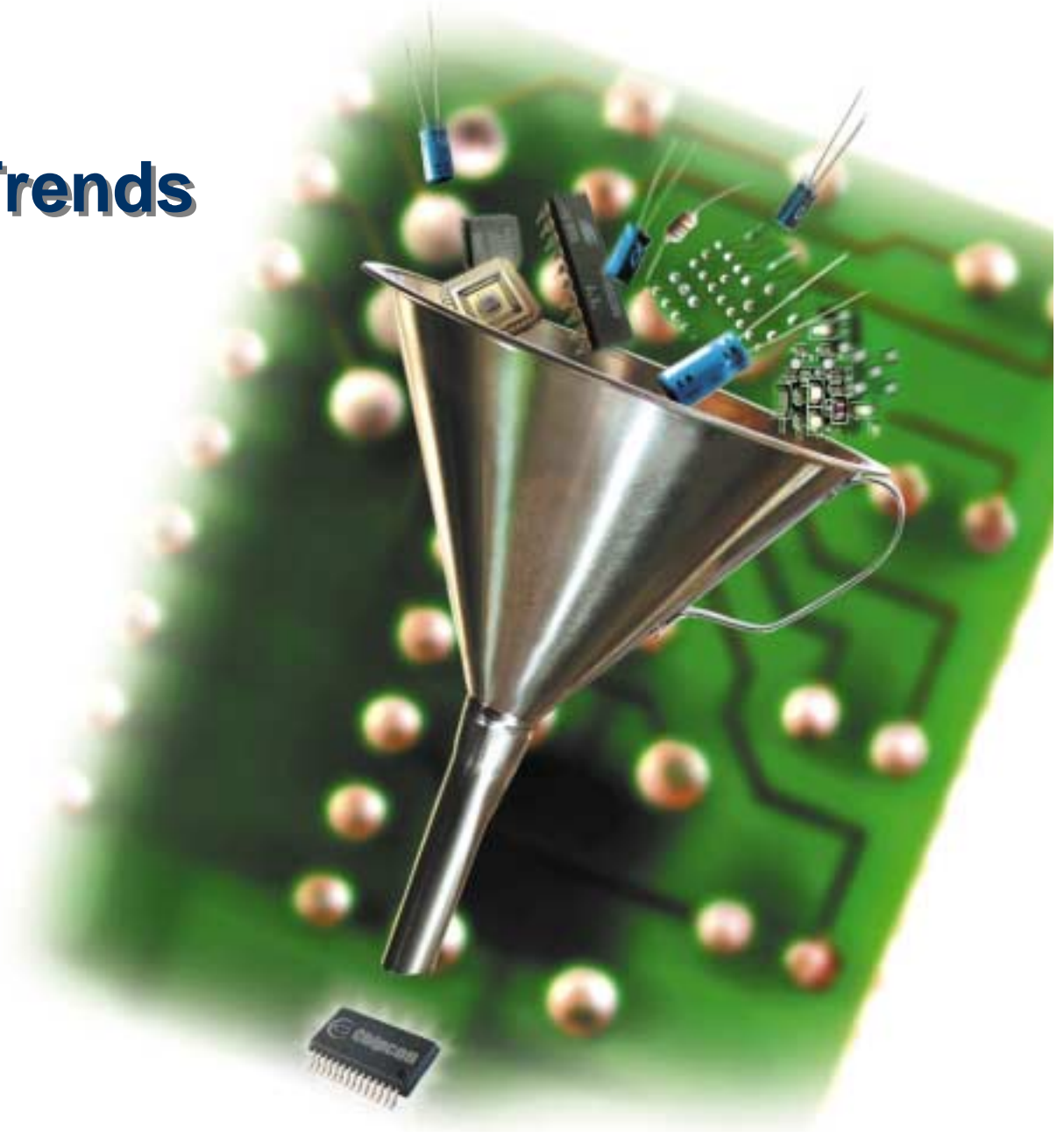
## Enablers

- **Standards and open source initiatives are enablers of wireless embedded sensor networks.**
  - IEEE 802.15.4
  - ZigBee
  - TinyOS
  
- **Standard-based and open source solutions gives an additional market push due to:**
  - Interoperability
  - Radios providing the same physical layer (PHY) are available from several RF-IC vendors
  - Proven robust network protocols available makes it easy to build applications





## Development Trends



## Trends for Stand-Alone RF-transceivers

- **Use of higher integration levels to reduce cost**
  - Low/zero-IF receivers
  - Direct upconversion transmitters
- **Extensive use of digital signal processing in the receiver and transmitter chains**
- **Compensation of production tolerances of analog/RF modules by using automatic self-calibration.**



## Trends for Stand-Alone RF-transceivers (cont.)

- **More digital hardware support included, e.g.:**
  - CSMA functionality
  - Automatic polling modes
  - Packet handling
  - CRC
  - Data coding/whitening/FEC
  - Encryption
  - Address recognition



- **Significantly offloads the burden of the host microcontroller**



- **Lowers the total system cost because lower-cost microcontrollers can be used**



## Submicron CMOS advantages

- Reduced chip area
- Reduced power consumption of the digital part



- **Strong incentives for implementing more functionality in the digital domain :**
  - More flexibility related to system design and which functions to implement in the RF/analog/digital domains.
  - It is possible to move the analog/RF interface closer to the antenna (i.e. towards the up/down-conversion mixers)
  - Enables system-on-chip solutions



## Submicron CMOS disadvantages

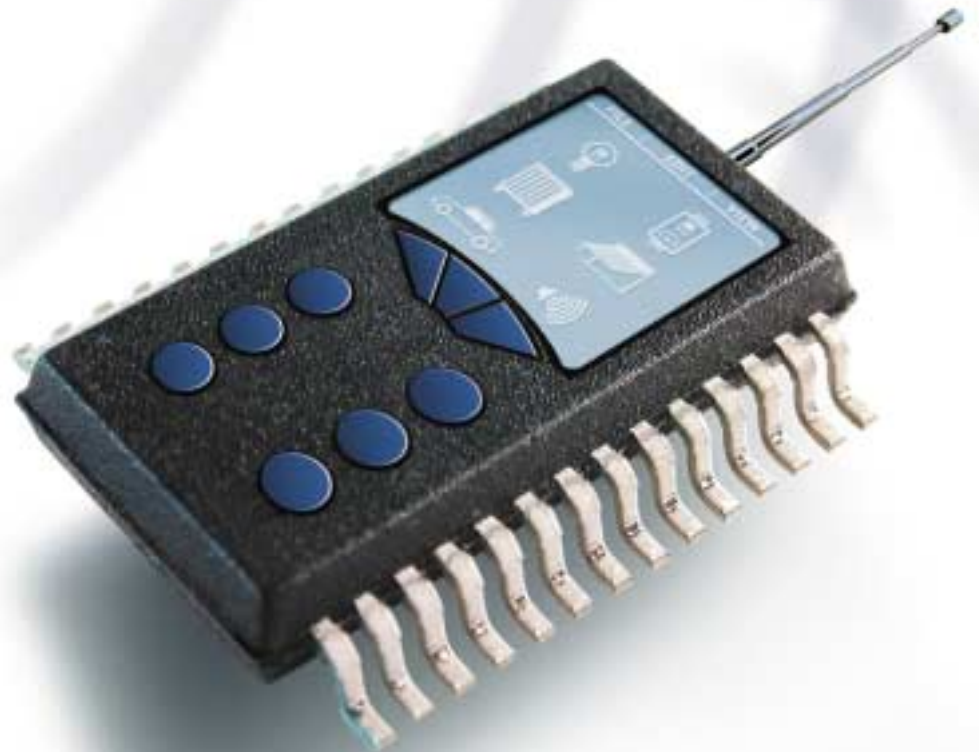
- **Reduced supply voltage**
  - **More difficult to design RF/analog modules ; noise level vs. dynamic range**
- **Leakage current increases**
- **Expensive mask sets**





## System-On-Chip (SoC)

- Using CMOS enables implementation of true single chip solutions, i.e. :
  - Radio transceiver
  - + Microcontroller
  - + Flash memory
  - + Peripheral modules



## SoC Advantages

- **Lower system cost**
- **Simpler assembly**
- **Simpler testing**
- **Increased reliability**
- **Less susceptibility to external stray noise pickup**
- **Smaller footprint**
- **Integrated Development Environment ; the RF-transceiver becomes a peripheral unit of the microcontroller**



## Some Future Opportunities/Challenges

- **Miniaturisation**
  - **MEMS:**
    - ☞ Rx/Tx switches
    - ☞ Resonator to replace the crystal
  - **Advanced pakaging techniques**
    - ☞ E.g. chip scale packaging
  
- **Positioning/ranging**
  
- **Increased focus on secure communication**
  - **ZigBee/IEEE 802.15.4's AES-128 encryption scheme is expected to become important**



## Conclusions

- **Highly integrated radios implemented in submicron CMOS is the key for achieving low cost and low power RF-ICs**
- **System-on-Chip solutions will become increasingly important**
- **Important enablers for the wireless embedded sensor networks:**
  - IEEE 802.15.4 / ZigBee
  - TinyOS
- **Chipcon is interested in hearing from the TinyOS community which features/performance you would like to see in future RF-ICs / SoCs.**



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