

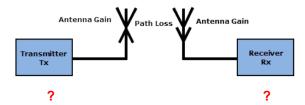


HW Design Steps

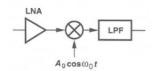
- 1. Transceiver topology selection
- Type of mixers (IQ) or DSB
- Choice of RF/LO at Tx/Rx, IF frequency,
- Choice of RF/IF/LO amplifiers you need to provide certain gain and output power
- Tx/Rx block diagram
- 2. Components selection
- all active and passive components and their packages
- 3. PCB design
- 4. RF Measurements
- Gain, output power, saturation levels etc. of Tx/Rx are measured
- 5. Test your wireless link

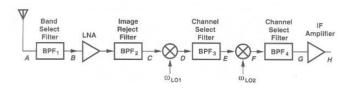


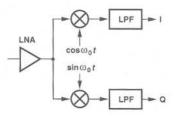
Step 2: Transceiver topology selection



- Several Topologies exit. All have their pros and cons.
- Check "RF microelectronics" by Behzad Razavi.
 Chapter 5. Available in Chalmers Library.
- Present your Tx/Rx topology designs and motivate your choice in the "Link Budget" assignment.







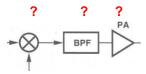


HW Design Steps

- 1. Link budget to system specifications
- 2. Transceiver topology selection
- 3. Components selection
- 4. PCB design
- 5. RF Measurements



Step 2: Components selection



- Replacing blocks with commercial products
- An inventory list of available products is uploaded in Canvas with links to datasheets
- Extra components can be ordered if needed
- Make sure the overall performance matches your link budget analysis:

USRP power = 0 dBm

-10 dB	-2dB	20 dB
	BPF	- PA

Components		
Item	Description	Quantity
General amplifiers		
HMC311ST89E	Gain block amplifier, DC to 6 GHz	13
HMC789ST89E	MMIC amplifier, 0.7 to 2.8 GHz	10
Low noise amplifiers		
HMC374E	Low noise amplifier, 0.3 to 3.0 GHz	6
MGA-86563	Low noise amplifier, 0.5 to 6.0 GHz	10
Power amplifiers		
HMC414MS8GE	Power amplifier, 2.2 to 2.8 GHz	10
HMC455LP3E	0.5 W High IP3 amplifier, 1.7 to 2.5 GHz	6
MGA-31689	0.5 W High Gain Driver Amplifier, 1.5 to 3.0 GHz	10
HMC415LP3E	Power amplifier, 4.9 to 5.9 GHz	6
HMC406MS8GE	Power amplifier, 5 to 6 GHz	6
HMC407MS8GE	Power amplifier, 5 to 7 GHz	6
HMC408LP3E	1 W Power amplifier, 5.1 to 5.9 GHz	4

Pt = 8 dBm.....is that Ok?



How to order components not available in the inventory

Go to: https://www.digikey.se/en

Find your component and chose the one you need, consider availability, minimum quantity and package. Same Amp is available in different packages!

This is the component you want: it is in stock and

ordered

fewer pieces can be

Supplier Device Digi-Key Part Number Manufacturer Part Unit Price Package / Manufacturer Description SEK Package IC RF AMP GP 6-TSSOP. 300MHZ-3GHZ kr48.28000 SC-88, SC-70-6 Devices Inc. **Immediate** SOT-363 IC RF AMP GP 6-TSSOP Analog 300MHZ-3GHZ Standard Lead kr37.01957 5 000 SC-88. SC-70-6 SC70-6 Time 13 Weeks SOT-363 IC RF AMP GP Analog HMC374E 300MHZ-3GHZ kr57.18000 SOT-23-6 SOT-23-6 Standard Lead Devices Inc. SOT26 Time 13 Weeks IC RF AMP GP Analog 300MHZ-3GHZ Standard Lead kr84.24000 1 SOT-23-6 SOT-23-6 Devices Inc.

SOT26

Time 13 Weeks

Make sure it

is available

Make sure

you can

pieces

order few

Make sure you

you consider in

your PCB layout

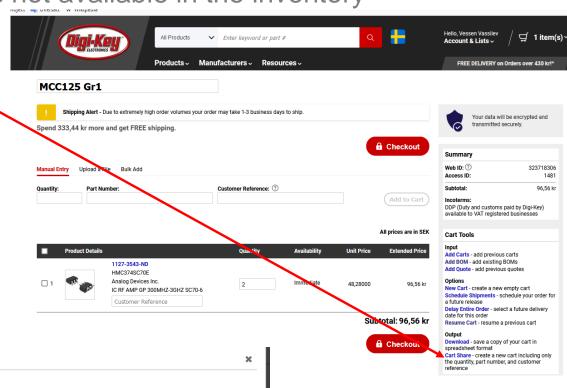
this is the package



Cart Share

How to order components not available in the inventory

- Use the function "Cart Share"
- · Copy the link in the pop-up window
- Enclose this link instead of BOM
- Upload the link to "Canvas" together with your layouts.
- OBS! You need this step only if you need special components not available in the course inventory!!



This link will create a new cart containing the same products, quantities and customer references for anyone who opens it. No other attributes of this cart will be shared.

| https://www.digikev.se/short/c4wz2v|

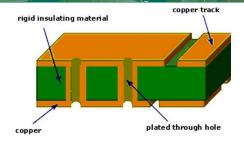


HW Design Steps

- 1. Link budget to system specifications
- 2. Transceiver topology selection
- 3. Components selection
- 4. PCB design
- 5. RF Measurements

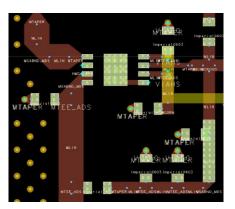


- PCB manufactured by Euro-Circuits, FR4 laminate
 - Substrate (FR4) thickness = 1 mm, Dielectric constant = 4.4, Dissipation factor = 0.017
- The PCB layout will be done in ADS
- There are design rules for metal lines spacings, min width, via diameter ...etc
- Check pcb_design_instructions.pdf on Canvas for the rules
- Also, a DRC (Design Rule Check) file <u>is provided</u> to automatically check these rules in ADS



PCB cross section

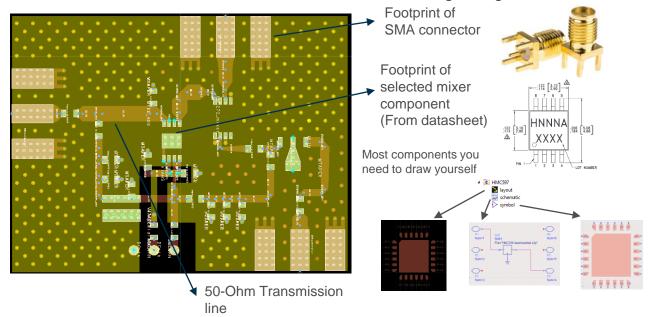
- Top metal layer (Transmission lines, etc)
- Bottom metal layer (Ground plane)
- Via holes



Example of ADS PCB Layout

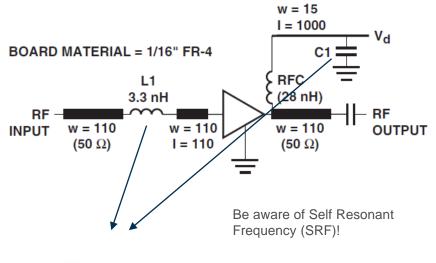


- How to design the PCB?
 - Layout footprints of components and connect them with transmission lines
 - RF lines carrying the signal should have 50 Ohms impedance (Use ADS LineCalc tool to calculate the width of 50-Ohm lines)
 - DC lines width should be chosen so that it handles current flowing through it.





Bias network (Check datasheets of components for proper DC biasing)







Step 3: PCB Design – component package size

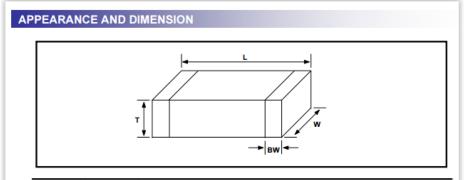
Inch Case Code	Inch (Metric) Case Code	Metric Dimensions	Inch Dimensions
008004	008004 (0201 Metric)	0.25 x 0.125	0.010 x 0.005
009005	009005 (03015 Metric)	0.30 x 0.15	0.012 x 0.006
01005	01005 (0402 Metric)	0.40 x 0.20	0.016 x 0.008
0201	0201 (0603 Metric)	0.60 x 0.30	0.020 x 0.010
0402	0402 (1005 Metric)	1.00 x 0.50	0.040 x 0.020
0603	0603 (1608 Metric)	1.60 x 0.80	0.060 x 0.030
0805	0805 (2012 Metric)	2.00 x 1.25	0.080 x 0.050
1008	1008 (2520 Metric)	2.50 x 2.00	0.100 x 0.080
1206	1206 (3216 Metric)	3.20 x 1.60	0.125 x 0.060
1210	1210 (3225 Metric)	3.20 x 2.50	0.125 x 0.100
1806	1806 (4516 Metric)	4.50 x 1.60	0.180 x 0.060
1812	1812 (4532 Metric)	4.50 x 3.20	0.180 x 0.125
1825	1825 (4564 Metric)	4.50 x 6.40	0.180 x 0.250
2010	2010 (5025 Metric)	5.00 x 2.50	0.200 x 0.100
2512	2512 (6332 Metric)	6.30 x 3.20	0.250 x 0.125
2920	2920 (7451 Metric)	7.40 x 5.10	0.290 x 0.200

https://www.pcblibraries.com/forum/standard-chip-package-case-codes-dimensions_topic2440.html

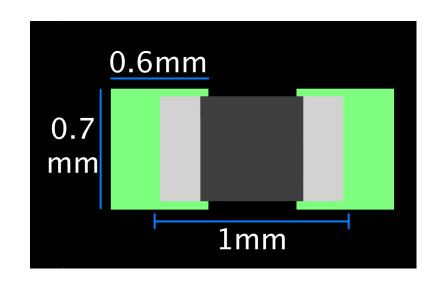


Step 3: PCB Design – component foot print

	0402	0402 (1005 Metric)	1.00 x 0.50	0.040 x 0.020
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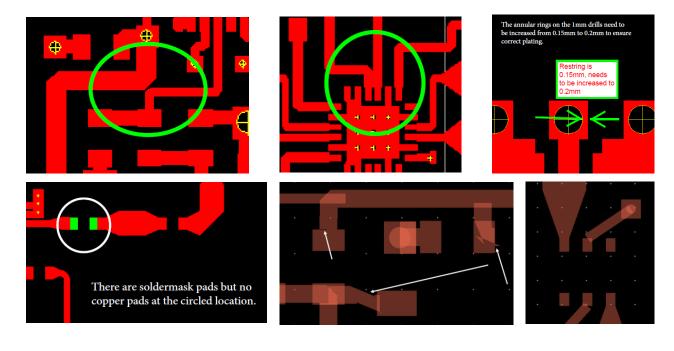
CODE EIA CODE		DIMENSION (mm)			
CODE EIA C	LIA CODE	L	w	T (MAX)	BW
03	0201	0.6 ± 0.03	0.3 ± 0.03	0.33	0.15 ± 0.05
05	0402	1.0 ± 0.05	0.5 ± 0.05	0.55	0.2 +0.15/-0.1
10	0603	1.6 ± 0.1	0.8 ± 0.1	0.9	0.3 ± 0.2
21	0805	2.0 ± 0.1	1.25 ± 0.1	1.35	0.5 +0.2/-0.3



https://randy-clemmons.blogspot.com/2016/09/when-does-0402-capacitor-footprint.html https://www.worthingtonassembly.com/perfect-0402-footprint



Common DRC issues





Advices





Don't place components too close

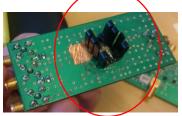
Via holes!

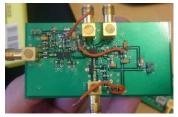




There is always room for improvement



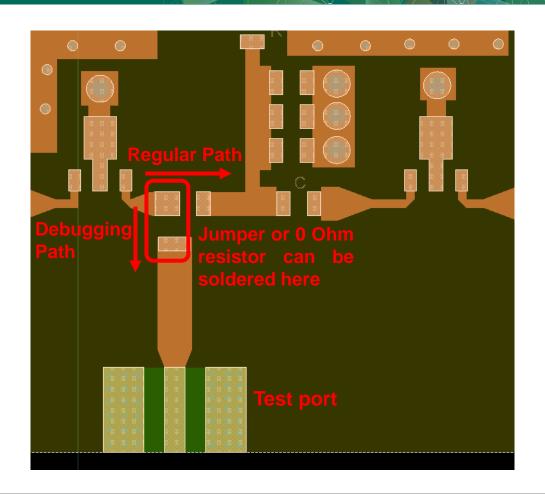






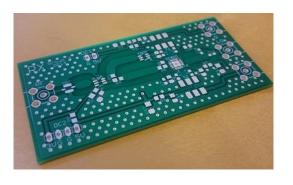
Plan how to de-bug your circuits

SMA breakouts for de-bugging

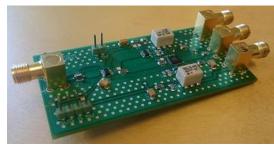


- Assembly of PCB
 - "Tricky" components (e.g. QFN packages) need to be reflow soldered
 - Passives and connectors can be hand soldered, but utilize the reflow oven as much as possible!
 - SMD Soldering tips
 - The student lab has:
 - 2 Soldering stations + 1 reflow oven
 - 1 Microscope
 - 1 Dremel (for drilling, cutting, etc)
 - Most components are expensive don't take more than you need!











HW Design Steps

- 1. Link budget to system specifications
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Step 4: RF Measurements

- Verify your circuits draw the correct DC current
- Verify the gain and saturation power of both Tx and Rx using lab instruments such as signal generators (SG) and spectrum analyzer (SA)
- Well-equipped lab
 - Power supply
 - Handheld Digital Multimeter (DMM)
 - Oscilloscope
 - Spectrum Analyzers
 - Signal Generators
 - Vector Network Analyzer (VNA)
 - Laptop (for portable measurements)

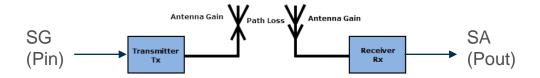
Stored in locker!

Consult tutors if you need to access instruments or need help with operating them



Step 5: Test your wireless link

- Make sure you can transmit a signal with your Tx and receive it
- Verify the level of the received signal



- Test the link with the modulated signal from the USRP
- Try to receive your message with the USRP



Step 5: RF Measurements

First measurement attempt usually doesn't work

Don't Panic

- Before measuring think through your setup
 - Are the power levels reasonable? I.e. will anything blow up?
 - Correct biasing?
 - Consult tutors if unsure
- RF connectors are sensitive, handle with care!
 - Align connector properly and finger-tighten it. Use torque wrench for last bit of tightening.
 - Never use anything except a torque wrench to secure RF connections!





Part II:

PCB Design and Submission Instructions



PCB Fabrication: Eurocircuits Standard pool

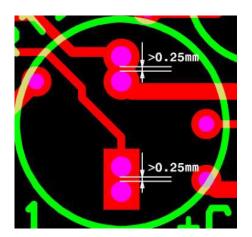
Dielectric FR4 1mm thick

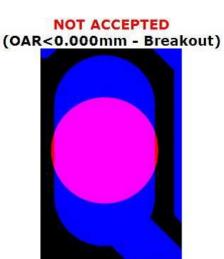
Description of Design rules at:

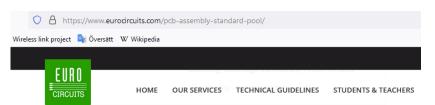
https://www.eurocircuits.com/pcb-assembly-standard-pool/

See also PCB Design Guidelines at:

https://www.eurocircuits.com/pcb-design-guidelines/







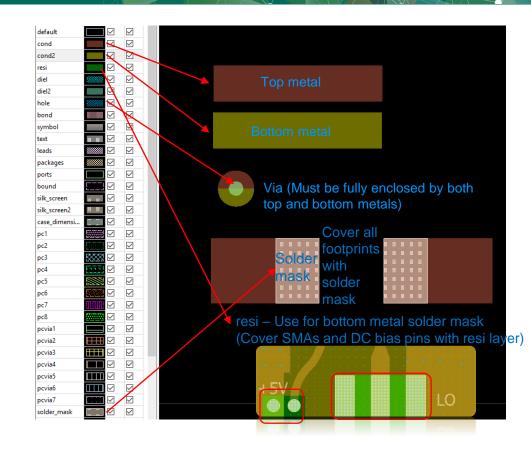
Legend Type/Colour	Pooling - White on one or both sides Non-Pooling - Black & White PIL
Min. Track Width/Spacing	Pooling - 0.100mm Non-Pooling - 0.090mm
Min. Finished Hole Size	PTH – 0.100mm NPTH – 0.200mm Non-Pooling – others available in the online calculator
Minimum Outer Layer Pad Diameter	PTH – 0.300mm
= Finished Hole Size + listed Value	NPTH – 0.200mm
Minimum Inner Layer Pad Diameter	PTH – 0.350mm
= Finished Hole Size + listed Value	NPTH – 0.250mm
Minimum Copper to Board-edge	Routed – 0.250mm
Clearance – Outer Layers	V-cut – 0.450mm



Layers convention:

ADS layer/Eurocircuits layer name:

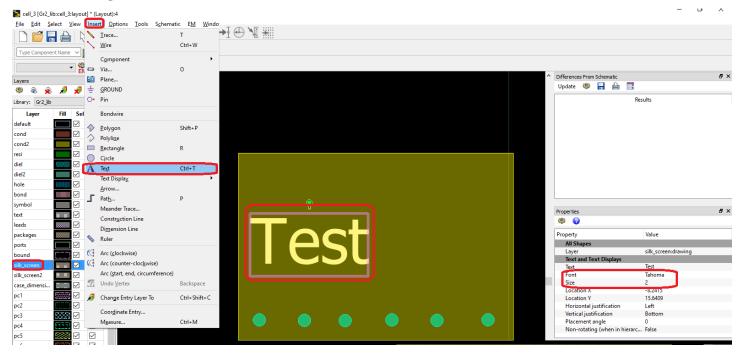
cond – Top copper cond2 – Bottom copper solder_mask – Top soldermask hole – Plated drill resi – Bottom soldermask silkscreen – Top legend case_dimensions- Rout





Layers

- Extra Features: Silk_screen is used to write text on the board (you can use it to write component numbers, your group name, Tx/Rx ...etc)
- Please use large clear fonts as shown below

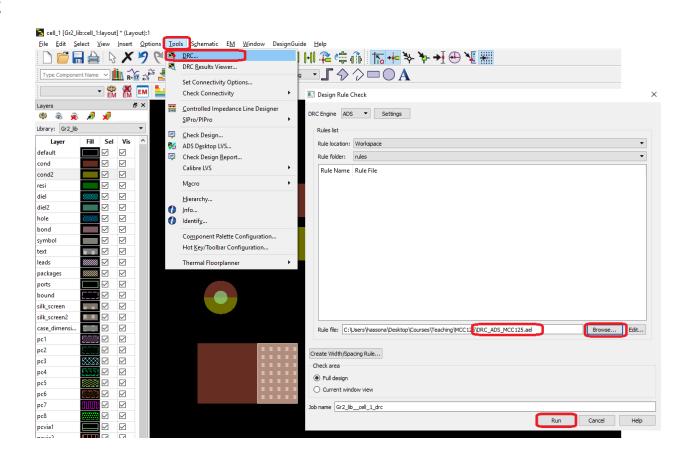




Design Rules

- The PCBs will be manufactured on a FR4 substrate with a thickness of 1.0 mm.
- It will be a two-layer board with 1 oz. (35 μm) thick copper traces (Electroless Nickel Gold finish).
- The minimum trace width/spacing is 0.125 mm.
- Drill holes are at least 0.25 mm in diameter with a minimum 0.25 mm clearance to neighboring holes or traces (edge to edge).
- Rules Summary:
 - Substrate FR4 Substrate thickness 1.0 mm
 - Trace thickness 35 µm copper w. ENIG finish
 - Minimum trace width 0.125 mm
 - Minimum trace spacing 0.125 mm
 - Minimum drill hole size 0.25 mm
 - Minimum drill hole clearance 0.25 mm
 - Minimum through hole pad 0.3 mm larger than drill hole size
- More details about the rules can be found in the following: Link (Class 7D)

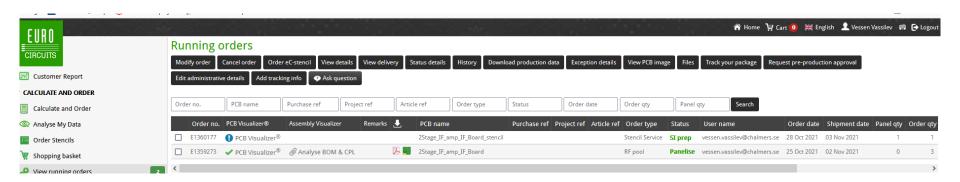
DRC





Final DRC

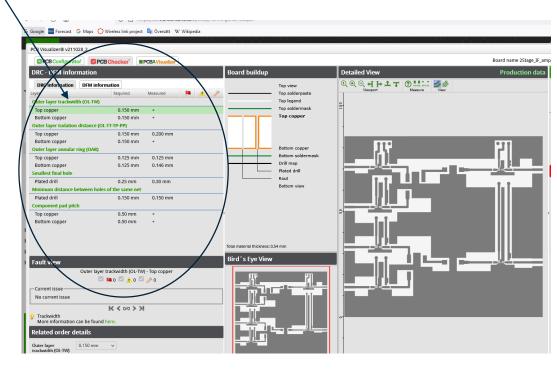
- Final DRC check has to be performed through the online DRC engine at <u>https://be.eurocircuits.com/</u>
- Register an account at eurocircuits (one per group)
- Upload your zipped gerber files and create an "order"
- You can now visualize your order using the "PCB Vizualizer" tool





Final DRC

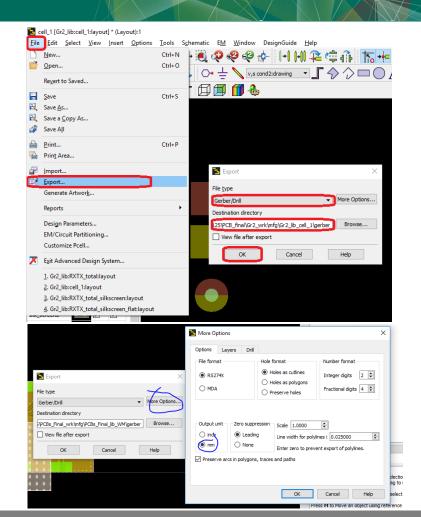
- Go to PCB checker, a list of your errors will be displayed
- A DRC free design is required before layout submission
- For more details check a video uploaded at the course page in Canvas, for better quality download the video on your computer.





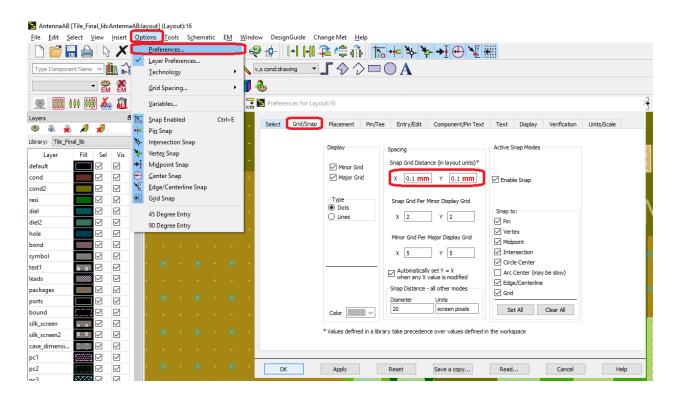
Generating output files

- Manufacturer only accepts Gerber format
- In Gerber format you generate one file for each layer
 - cond
 - 2. cond2
 - hole
 - 4. solder_mask
 - 5. resi
 - 6. silk screen
- After you export the files, re-import them in ADS and check that everything looks ok.
- Make sure that you export dimensions in mm not inches
- Flatten and merge layout before exporting
- For more details check a video uploaded at the course page in Canvas, for better quality download the video on your computer.





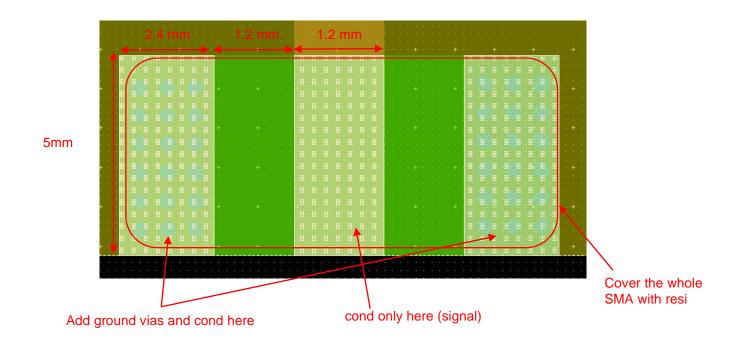
Grid settings





SMAs

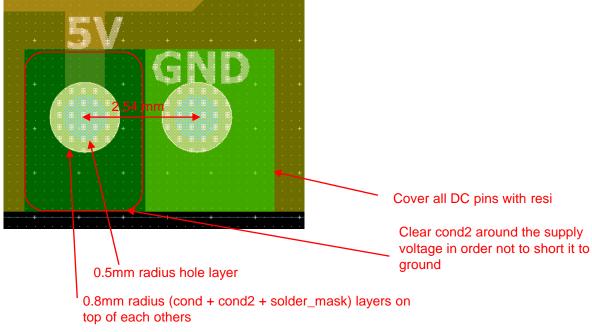
Used for RF, LO and IF connections





DC bias pins

 You can have any number of DC pins separated by 2.54 mm (center-to-center) and having the dimensions shown below

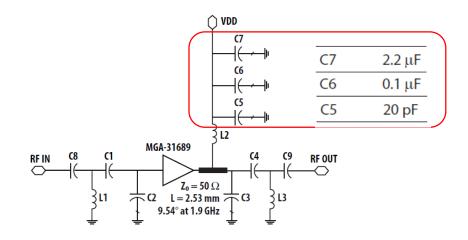


 Note: Try to combine the DC biasing as much as possible to limit the number of bias cables needed.



Decoupling capacitors

- Used to filter any RF signal on supply network
- Usually three of them are used on the supply of each active RF block
- Use the following values unless otherwise is specified in the application circuit

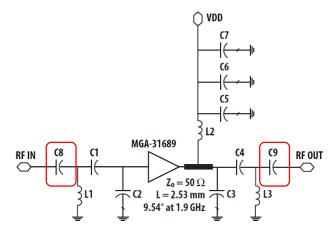




DC Blocking capacitors

- Used to separate DC bias between cascaded RF blocks
- Note: Capacitor value should be chosen so that it has low impedance at your frequency of operation

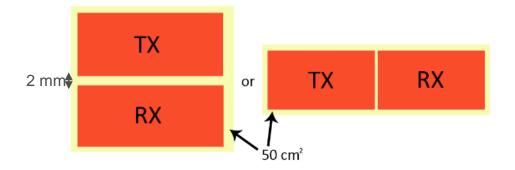
$$X_C = rac{1}{\omega C} = rac{1}{2\pi f C}$$





Allocated size for each group

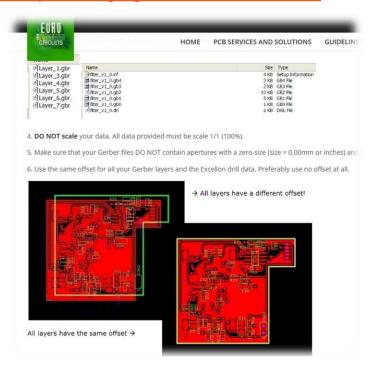
- The maximum allowed board size is 50 cm2 for both the transmitter board and receiver.
- Submit both in the same layout (Separate them by at least 2mm)
- It's up to you how to orient them in the layout as long as they don't exceed the specified area.





More Information

https://www.eurocircuits.com/pcb-design-guidelines/#introduction





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