



LTE-5G Qualcomm SnapdragonX55 5G modem

通訊所

111064539

張文彥





Outline

- ☐ Introduction
- ☐ 5G Mode
- ☐ Technology Analysis
- ☐ Comparison
- ☐ Conclusion
- ☐ Reference



What is modem?

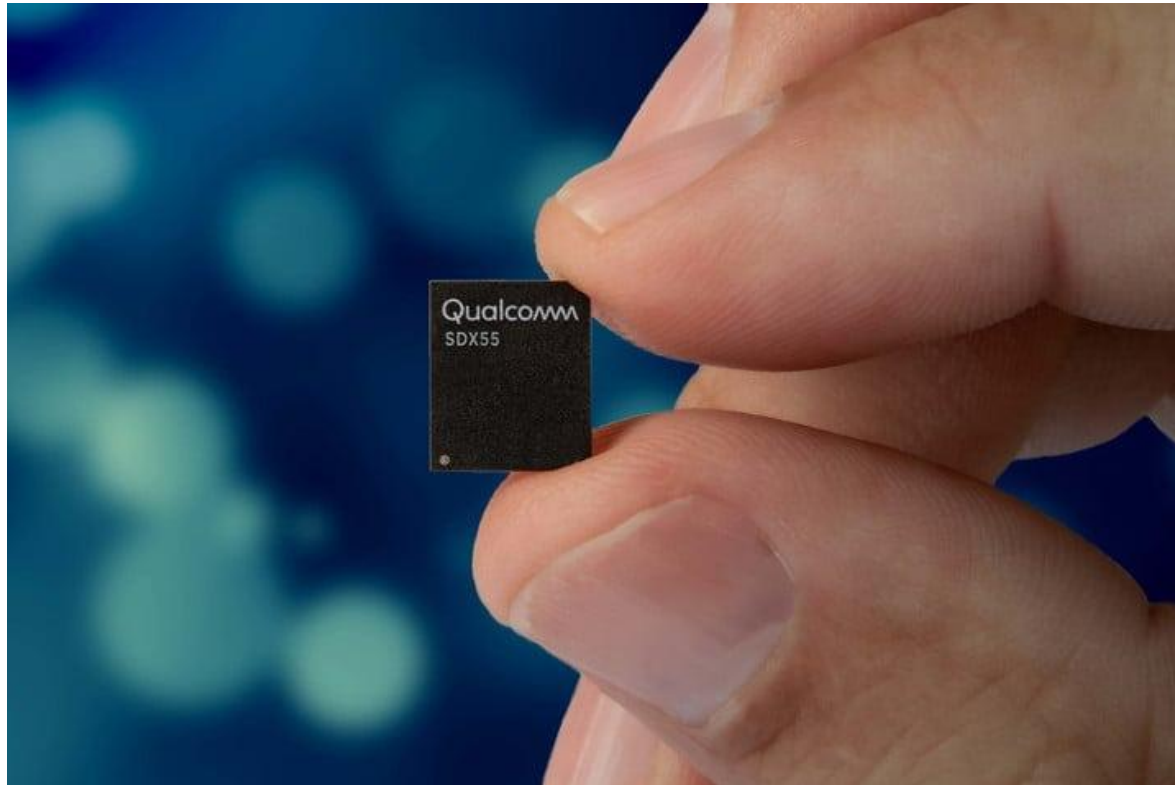
■ “Modulator” + “Demodulator” = modem

Modulator converts a **digital signal** into **analog signal**

Demodulator converts a **analog signal** into **digital signal**

SnapdragonX55 modem

Snapdragon X55 is part of a comprehensive modem-to-antenna solution which includes the **baseband**, **RF IC**, and complete **RF front-end** for mmWave and sub-6 GHz.

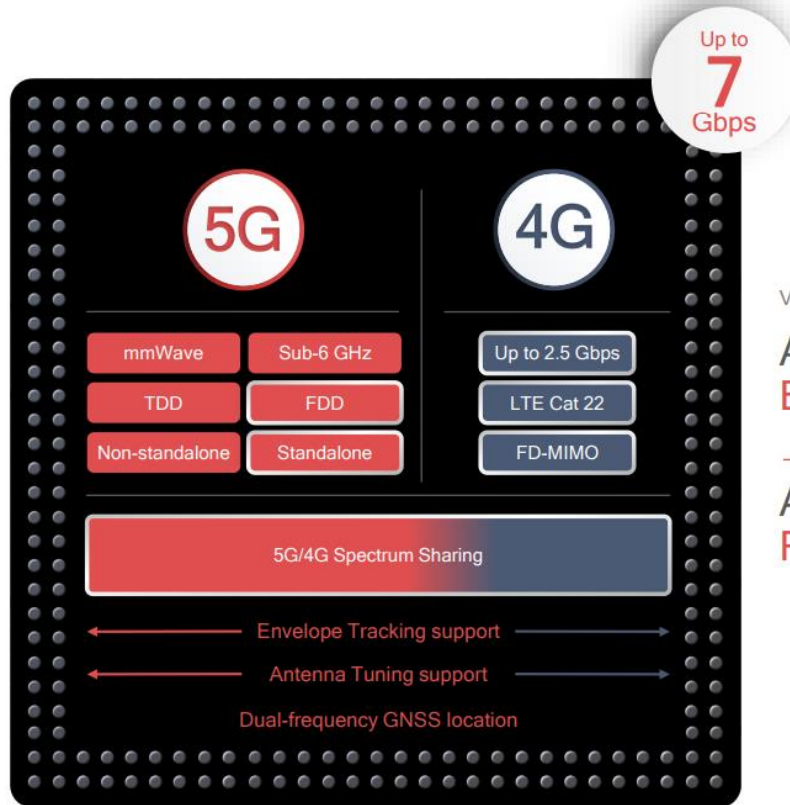


Single-chip 5G to 2G

Qualcomm
snapdragon
X55 5G modem



7nm single-chip
5G to 2G modem



Virtually

Any
Band

Any
Region



5G for many device categories

■ Designed to bring 5G to all connected devices:

Ex.

For mobile

1. Smartphones
2. Mobile hotspots

For fixed wireless device

1. Routers
2. CPEs



Specifications

Cellular Modem-RF

Modem Name: Snapdragon™ X55 5G Modem-RF system

Peak Download Speed: Up to 7.5 Gbps, Up to 2.5 Gbps

Peak Upload Speed: Up to 3 Gbps, Up to 316 Mbps

Cellular Modem-RF Specs: 7x20 MHz carrier aggregation (DL), 200 MHz bandwidth (sub-6 GHz), 8 carriers (mmWave), 3x20 MHz carrier aggregation (UL), 800 MHz bandwidth (mmWave)

Performance Enhancement Technologies: 100 MHz envelope tracking, Adaptive antenna tuning, Uplink Data Compression (UDC), 5G envelope tracking

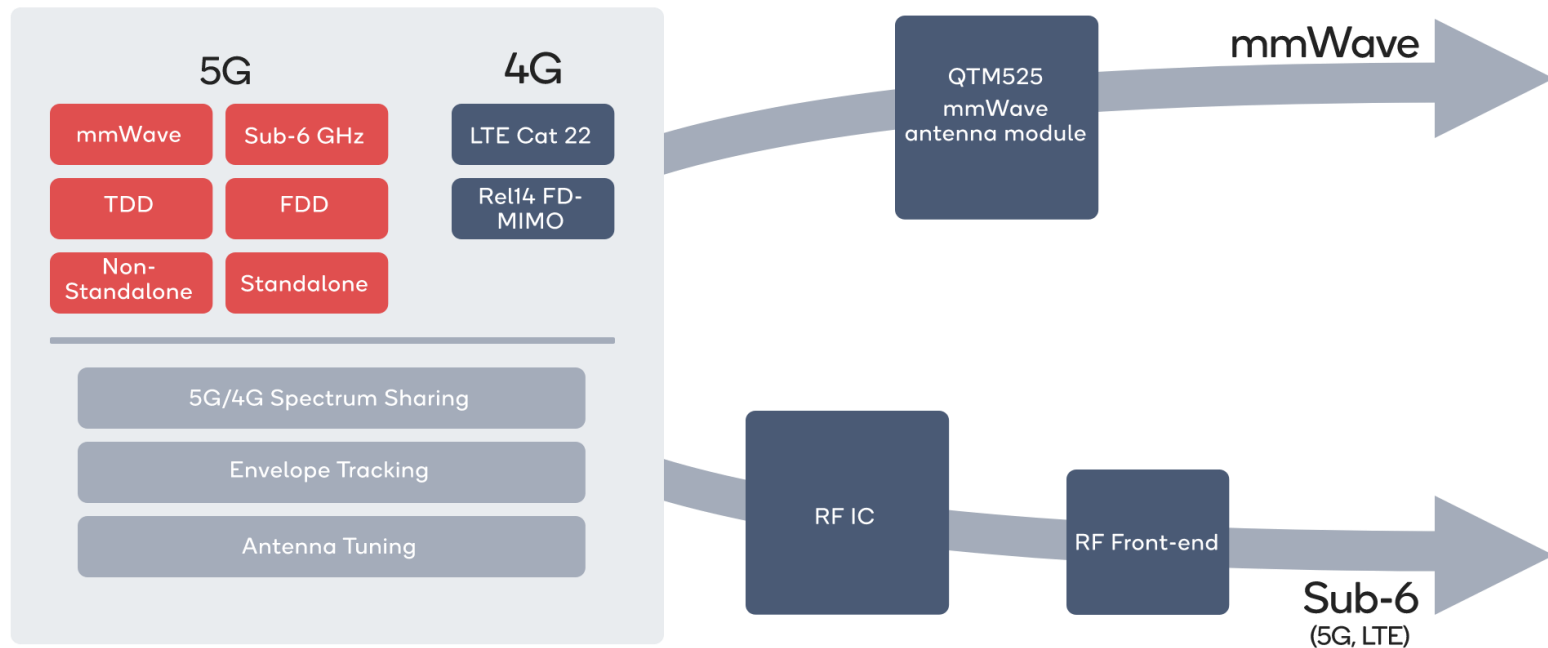
Cellular Technology: LTE Broadcast, TD-SCDMA, GSM/EDGE, LAA, 5G NR, 5G/4G spectrum sharing, LTE FDD, SA (standalone), NSA (non-standalone), CDMA 1x, 5G NR TDD, NSA, WCDMA (DC-HSUPA), EV-DO, 5G NR FDD, sub-6 GHz, WCDMA (DB-DC-HSDPA), TDD, LTE TDD support for CBRS, FDD, mmWave, LTE TDD

Multi SIM: 5G Dual SIM

RF

RF Front-End (RFFE) Features: 5G Adaptive Antenna Tuning

Comprehensive 5G Solution





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5G spectrum (Sub-6 GHz & mmWave)

Designed for diverse spectrum bands/types

Global snapshot of 5G spectrum bands allocated or targeted

New 5G band
 — Licensed
 — Unlicensed/shared
 — Existing band

	<1 GHz	3 GHz	4 GHz	5 GHz	24-28 GHz	37-40 GHz	64-71 GHz
	600 MHz (2x35 MHz) <u>2.5/2.6 GHz (B41/n41)</u>	3.45-3.55 GHz <u>3.55-3.7 GHz</u>	3.7-4.2 GHz <u>3.7 GHz</u>	5.9-7.1 GHz <u>5.9-6.4 GHz</u>	24.25-24.45 GHz 24.75-25.25 GHz 27.5-28.35 GHz <u>24.5-27.5 GHz</u>	37-37.6 GHz 37.6-40 GHz 47.2-48.2 GHz <u>37.6-40 GHz</u>	64-71 GHz <u>64-71 GHz</u>
	600 MHz (2x35 MHz) <u>2.5/2.6 GHz (B41/n41)</u>	3.55-3.7 GHz <u>3.55-3.7 GHz</u>			26.5-27.5 GHz 27.5-28.35 GHz <u>24.5-27.5 GHz</u>	37-37.6 GHz 37.6-40 GHz <u>37.6-40 GHz</u>	64-71 GHz <u>64-71 GHz</u>
	700 MHz (2x30 MHz) <u>2.5/2.6 GHz (B41/n41)</u>	3.4-3.8 GHz <u>3.4-3.8 GHz</u>		5.9-6.4 GHz <u>5.9-6.4 GHz</u>	24.5-27.5 GHz <u>24.5-27.5 GHz</u>		
	700 MHz (2x30 MHz) <u>2.5/2.6 GHz (B41/n41)</u>	3.4-3.8 GHz <u>3.4-3.8 GHz</u>			26 GHz <u>26 GHz</u>		
	700 MHz (2x30 MHz) <u>2.5/2.6 GHz (B41/n41)</u>	3.4-3.8 GHz <u>3.4-3.8 GHz</u>			26 GHz <u>26 GHz</u>		
	700 MHz (2x30 MHz) <u>2.5/2.6 GHz (B41/n41)</u>	3.46-3.8 GHz <u>3.46-3.8 GHz</u>			26 GHz <u>26 GHz</u>		
	700 MHz (2x30 MHz) <u>2.5/2.6 GHz (B41/n41)</u>	3.6-3.8 GHz <u>3.6-3.8 GHz</u>			26.5-27.5 GHz <u>26.5-27.5 GHz</u>		
	2.5/2.6 GHz (B41/n41) <u>2.5/2.6 GHz (B41/n41)</u>	3.3-3.6 GHz <u>3.3-3.6 GHz</u>		4.8-5 GHz <u>4.8-5 GHz</u>	24.25-27.5 GHz <u>24.25-27.5 GHz</u>	37-42.5 GHz <u>37-42.5 GHz</u>	
		3.42-3.7 GHz <u>3.42-3.7 GHz</u>			26.5-28.9 GHz <u>26.5-28.9 GHz</u>		
		3.6-4.1 GHz <u>3.6-4.1 GHz</u>	4.5-4.9 GHz <u>4.5-4.9 GHz</u>	4.9 GHz <u>4.9 GHz</u>	26.6-27 GHz 27-29.5 GHz <u>26.6-27 GHz</u>	39-43.5 GHz <u>39-43.5 GHz</u>	
		3.4-3.7 GHz <u>3.4-3.7 GHz</u>			24.25-27.5 GHz <u>24.25-27.5 GHz</u>	39 GHz <u>39 GHz</u>	

5G (NSA & SA)

■ “Non-Stand Alone” (NSA) :

the 5G Radio Access Network (AN) and its New Radio (NR) interface is used in conjunction with the existing LTE and EPC infrastructure Core Network (respectively 4G Radio and 4G Core).

■ “Stand-Alone” (SA) :

NR is connected to the 5G CN. Only in this configuration, the full set of 5G Phase 1 services are supported.



5G/4G spectrum sharing

Dynamic spectrum sharing refers to an antenna technology that allows 4G LTE and 5G cellular wireless technologies to be used in the same frequency band, while dynamically allocating bandwidth based on user demand.





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QTM-525 (5G mmWave antenna module)

Announcing ...

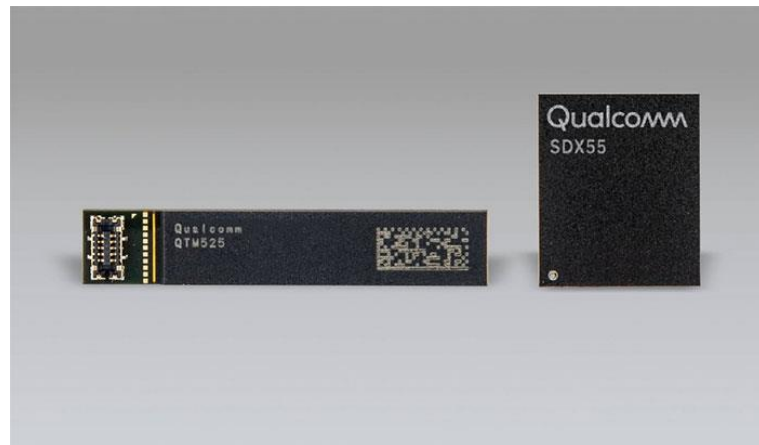


For sleek
smartphones < 8mm

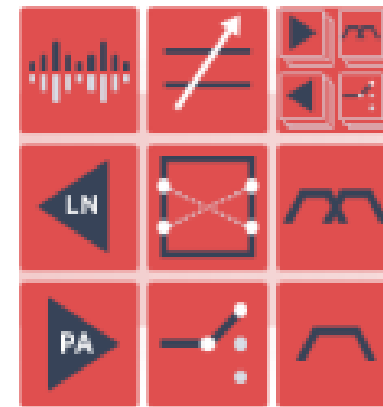
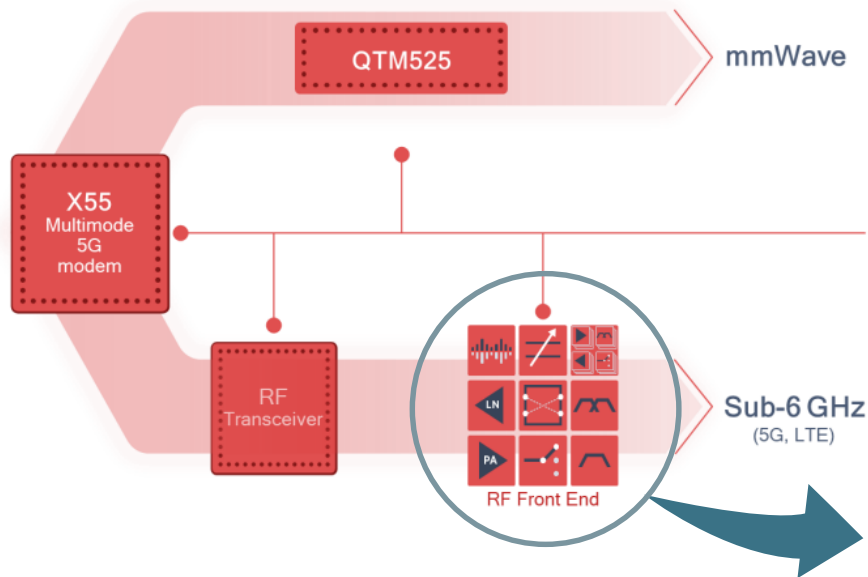


Qualcomm®
QTM525
mmWave
antenna module

Global mmWave band support
26 GHz, 28 GHz, 39 GHz
(NA, Korea, Japan, Europe, Australia)



RF Front-end



RF Front End

5G Power Amplifier modules
5G Envelope Tracking
5G Antenna Tuning

QET6100 (5G NR Envelope Tracker)

5G Envelope Tracking solution

Qualcomm® QET6100

Device performance

Up to 2X higher power efficiency
for longer battery life*
Faster speeds*

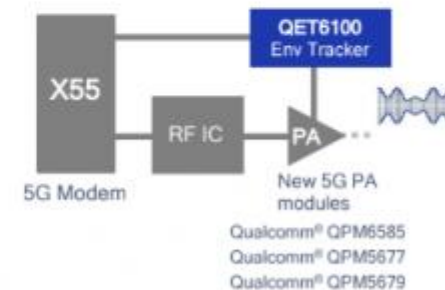
Network performance

Better indoor coverage*
Higher 256-QAM coverage, network utilization*



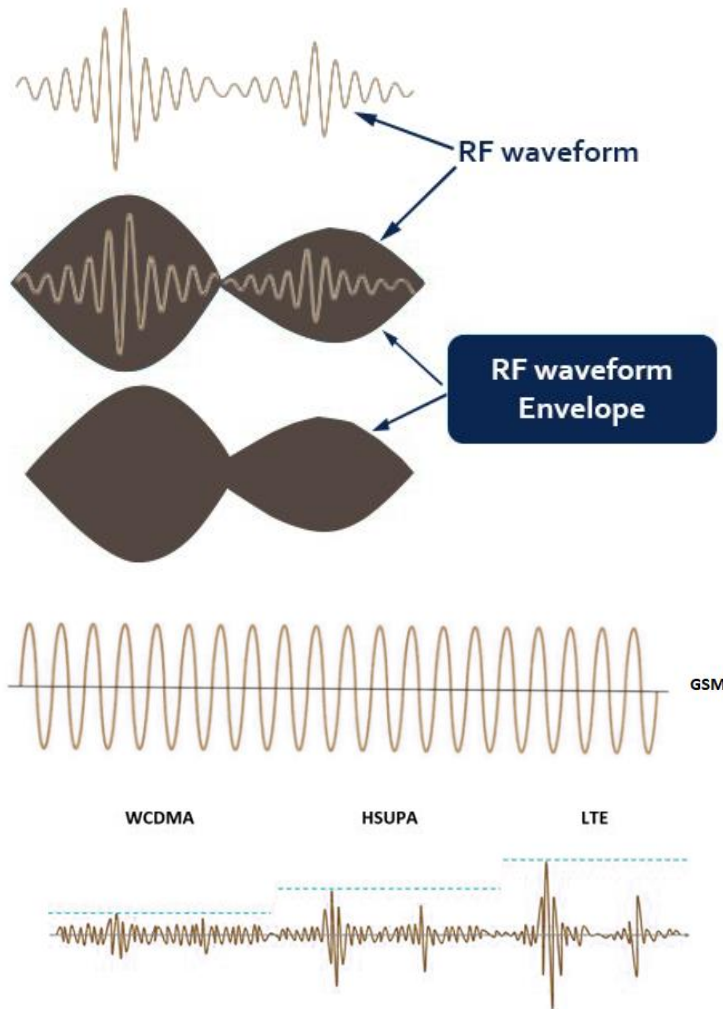
Qualcomm® QET6100 5G NR Envelope Tracker

ET for full 100 MHz UL BW, with 256-QAM
HPUE Power Class 2 support
Uplink MIMO support



* Compared to Average Power Tracking. Results based on lab measurements and projected performance of commercially available premium-tier handsets with APT solution.
Qualcomm QET6100, Qualcomm QPM6585, Qualcomm QPM5677, Qualcomm QPM5679 are products of Qualcomm Technologies, Inc. and/or its subsidiaries.

Envelope Tracking



This way the power supply matches the voltage requirement of the RF amplifier and less heat is dissipated.

QAT3555 (5G adaptive antenna tuning)

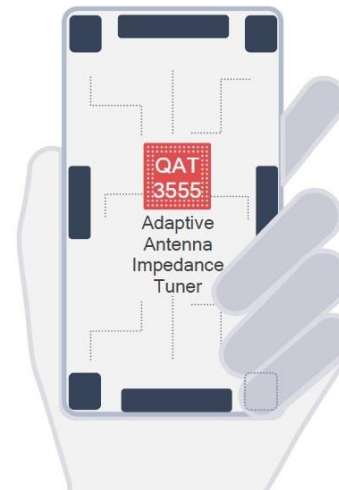
Extending adaptive antenna tuning technology to 5G bands up to 6 GHz, while featuring a 25% reduced package height, and lower loss compared to the previous generation.

World's First Announced

5G NR Adaptive Antenna Tuning solution

Qualcomm® QAT3555

- Better indoor **coverage**¹
- Longer **battery life**¹
- Faster, more consistent data **speeds**¹
- Fast time-to-certification and launch for OEMs



Qualcomm® Signal Boost 5G
adaptive antenna tuning solution

Support for growing antenna count in 5G
600 MHz - 6 GHz antenna frequency support
25% reduced package height for sleek devices*

¹ Compared to devices without Qualcomm Signal Boost technology. * Compared to previous generation QAT3550
QAT3550 and QAT3555 are products of Qualcomm Technologies, Inc. and/or its subsidiaries.



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SnapdragonX55 v.s HiSilicon Balong 5000

Modem leadership across every generation

Consistently delivering leading performance and efficiency

4G



Snapdragon X24 LTE Modem



4x size

Intel XMM7660

Total transistors	>2x transistors
Peak data rate	20% lower
Voice power	50–60% higher
Data power	27–40% higher

5G



Snapdragon X55 5G Modem-RF System



2.6x size



HiSilicon Balong 5000

Total transistors	>2.6x transistors
Peak data rate	40% lower
5G connectivity	No mmWave

Qualcomm internal testing. Voice includes WCDMA and VoLTE talk. Data includes FDD-LTE Cat 4/6/9.



SnapdragonX55 v.s SnapdragonX50

Product	5G Spectrum	5G Modes	5G mmWave specs	5G sub-6 GHz specs	LTE Peak Download Speed	LTE Peak Upload Speed
 Snapdragon X55 5G Modem	5G/4G spectrum sharing mmWave sub-6 GHz	FDD NSA (non-standalone) SA (standalone) TDD	800 MHz bandwidth 8 carriers 2x2 MIMO	100 MHz bandwidth 4x4 MIMO	2.5 Gbps	316 Mbps
 Snapdragon X50 5G Modem	mmWave sub-6 GHz	NSA (non-standalone) TDD	800 MHz bandwidth 8 carriers 2x2 MIMO	100 MHz bandwidth 4x4 MIMO		



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S.W.O.T

■ Strength

- Comprehensive 5G solution
- Design to bring 5G to all connected device
- Up to 7.5 Gbps peak downlink throughout

■ Weakness

- Expensive
- The volume is larger than other

■ Opportunity

- Transitional market from 4G to 5G

■ Threat

- Other 5G modem (Balong 5000 、 Exynos 5100 、 helio M70)



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Reference

- <https://www.qualcomm.com/news/onq/2019/11/5g-modems-rf-and-anten>
- <https://www.qualcomm.com/news/releases/2019/02/qualcomm-announces-second-generation-5g-rf-front-end-solutions-sleeker-morenas-getting-mmwave-data-device>
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- <https://www.androidcentral.com/qualcomm-x50-vs-x55-modem-why-x55-so-important-5gs-future#:~:text=The%20X55%20modem%20offers%20what's,phone%20calls%20or%20geolocation%20services.>