



On-chip antennas for low cost single-chip 60 GHz radar

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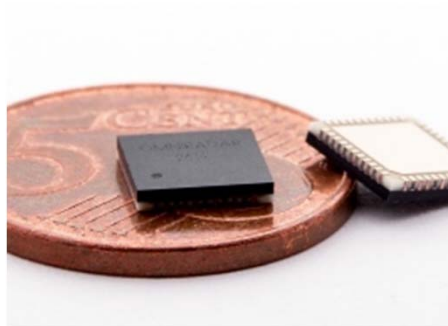
Outline

1. Introduction
2. Radar antenna requirements
3. On-chip antenna design and use of PCB to improve performance
4. Results
5. Conclusions

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Omniradar

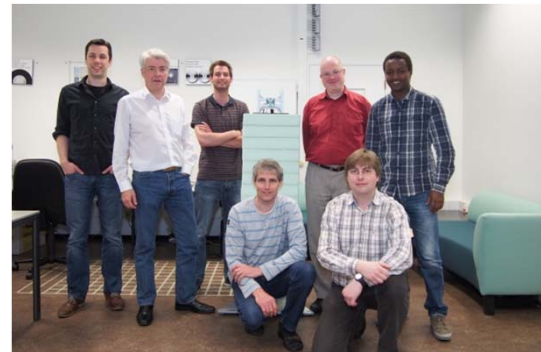


**A fully integrated 60 GHz
high bandwidth radar
frontend with antenna's**

Vision

**to be a major supplier of
innovative integrated radar IC's**

**for consumer, industrial and
automotive markets**



Applications

- Truck safety
- Presence sensing
- Smart-lighting
- Door-openers
- Level-gauging
- Height/distance measurements
- Speed
- Traffic Monitoring



Why millimeter-wave radars?

	24 GHz NB Radar	24 GHz UWB Radar	77 GHz Radar	79 GHz Radar	Mono Video	Stereo Video	PMD Sensor	Far IR Sensor	Near IR Sensor	Laser Scanner	Ultra-sonic
Operation in dust or hail	Good	Good	Good	Good	Bad	Bad	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Operation in fog or snow	Good	Good	Good	Good	Bad	Bad	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Bad
Low sun and dazzling	Good	Good	Good	Good	Bad	Bad	Fair	Fair	Bad	Fair	Good
Day and night operation capability	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Bad	Fair	Fair	Good
Sensor blockage risk (e.g. dirt on sensor)	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Fair	Bad
Mounting constraints on vehicle	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
Surface/Cover transparency constraints	Good	Good	Good	Good	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad

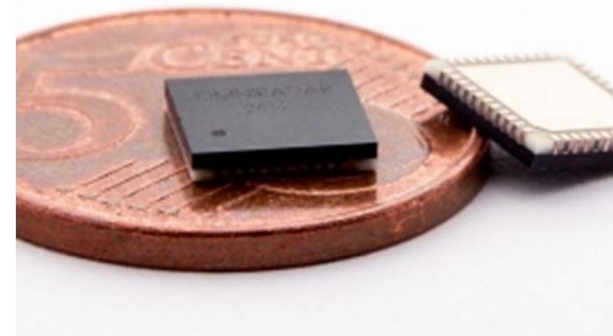
■ = good performance
 ■ = fair performance
 ■ = bad performance

MOSARIM FP7 project

- **Most sensors cannot handle harsh environments**
- **Millimeter-wave radar sensors offer better performance in various environmental conditions**

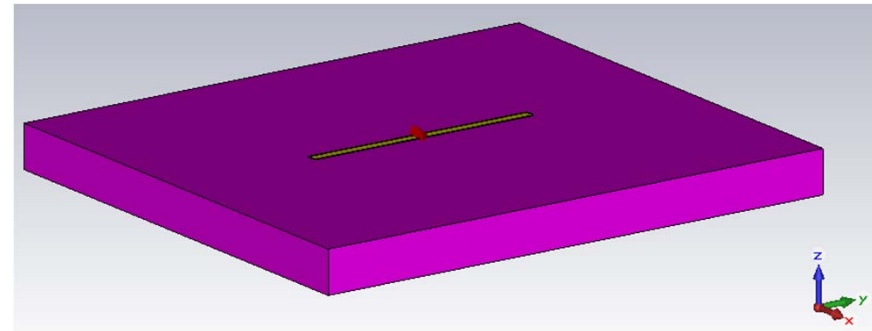
Why 60 GHz ISM band?

- **7- 9 GHz bandwidth → high resolution**
- **Wavelength = few millimeters → antenna integration with front-end circuit**
- **Integrated design**
 - **Significant cost reduction**



On-chip antenna design challenges

- **Because of low resistivity and high relative permittivity**
 - Low radiation efficiency
 - Low gain
 - Substrate modes
 - Back radiation
 - not desired for some applications!
- **Improved performance**
 - At increased cost
 - Change of the process
 - Additional design process



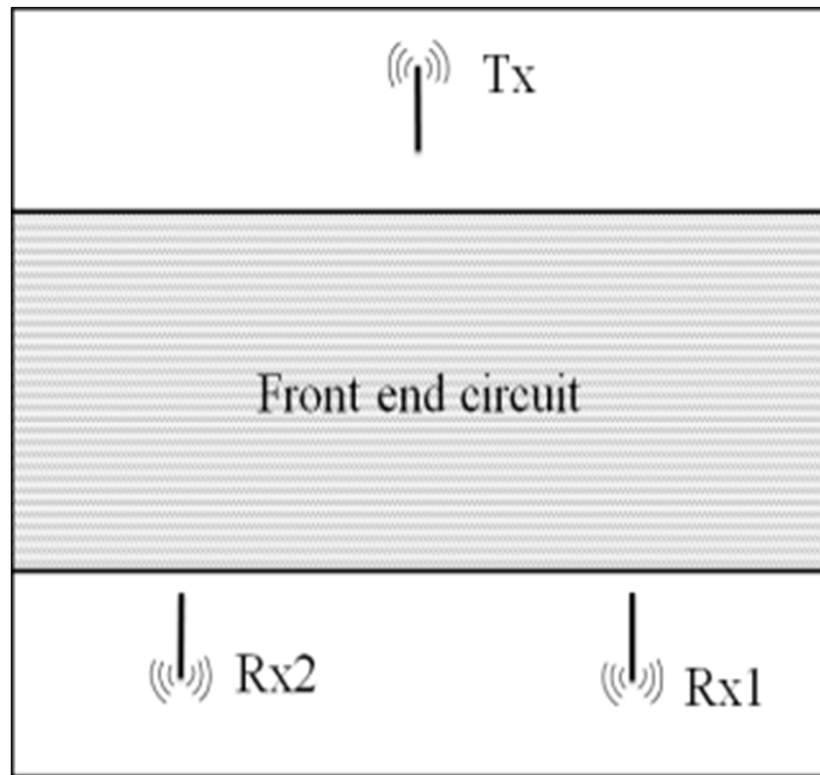
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On-chip radar antenna requirements

- **Improved**
 - **Gain**
 - **Radiation efficiency**
 - **Substrate mode suppression**
- **Manufacturability on standard silicon process**
- **Integration of at least three antennas on silicon**
- **Smooth broadside pattern**
- **Isolation greater than 25 dB**
- **Low cost**

Radar antenna configurations

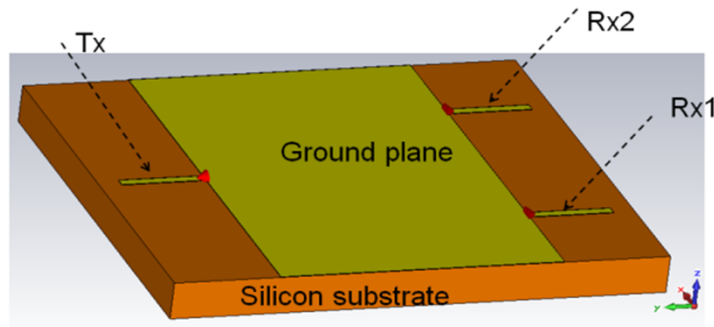


- Increased isolation
- Angle-of-arrival measurement along x-axis

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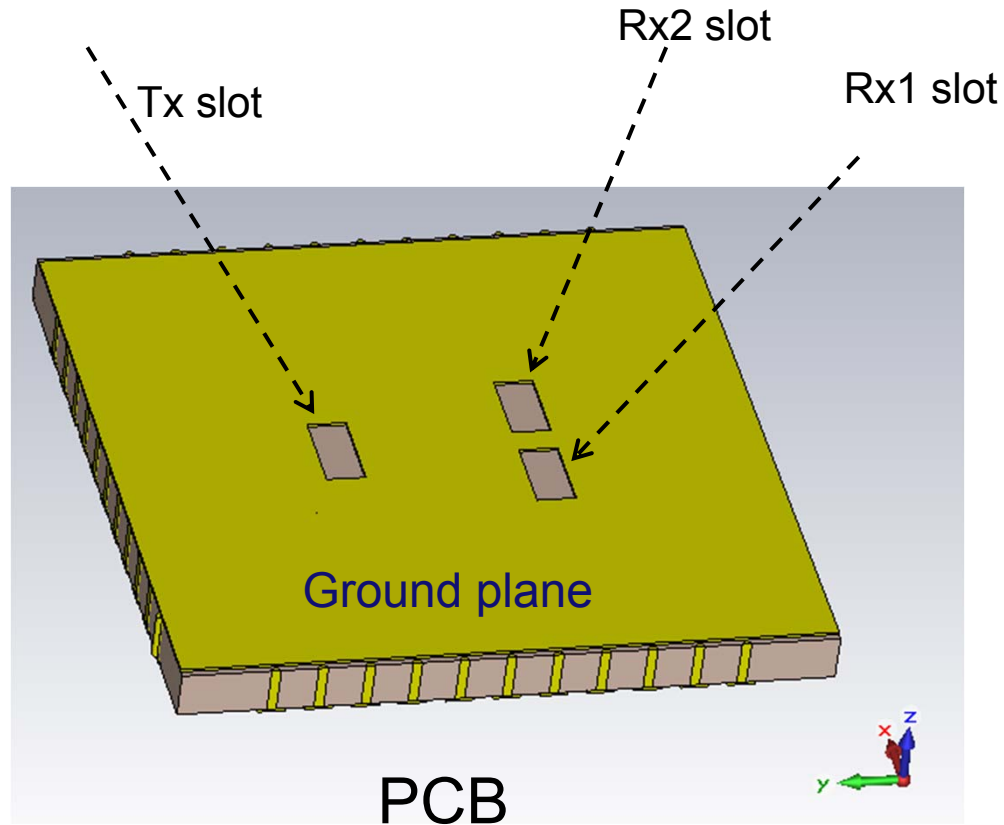
On chip monopole type antenna



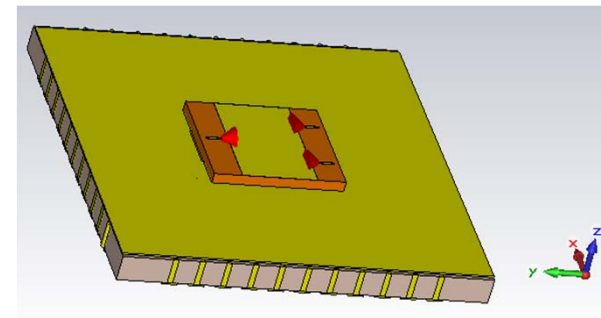
On-chip monopole
Antenna type

- **Low cost design**
- **Can be design in standard process**
- **Characteristic**
 - **Bad matching**
 - **Low efficiency**
 - **Radiation pattern maximum is towards the edges of the silicon**

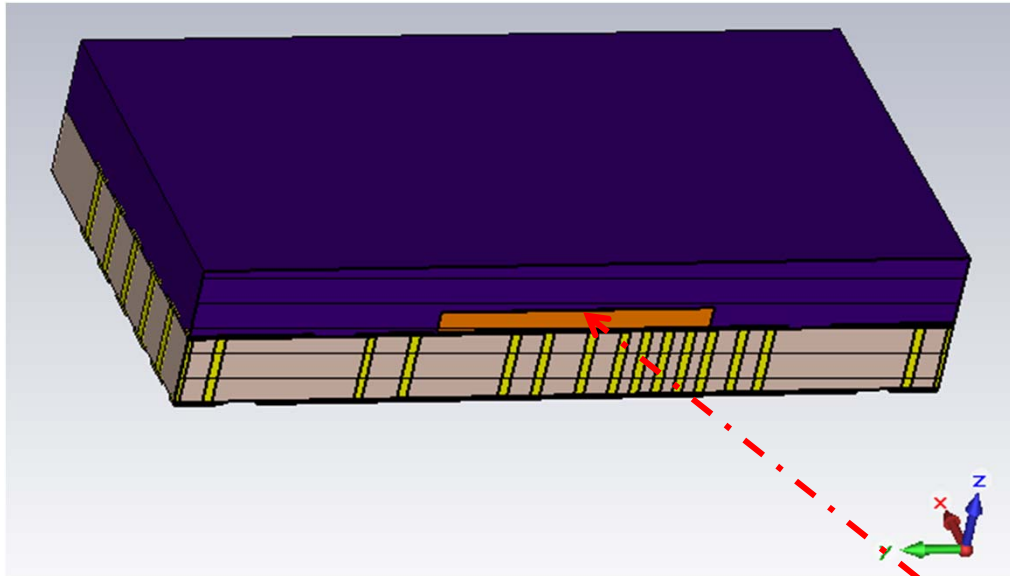
On chip monopole combined with wide slot on a PCB



- **PCB**
 - Rogers substrate
 - Ground planes on top and bottom of the rogers
 - Via walls around the slot

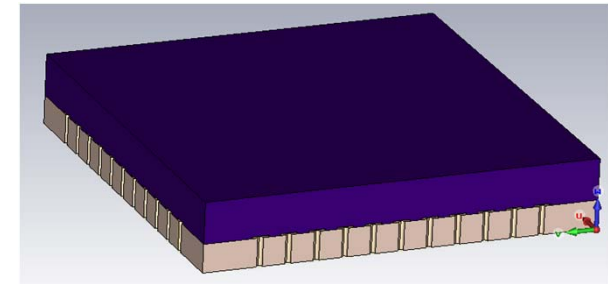


Environmental protection layer

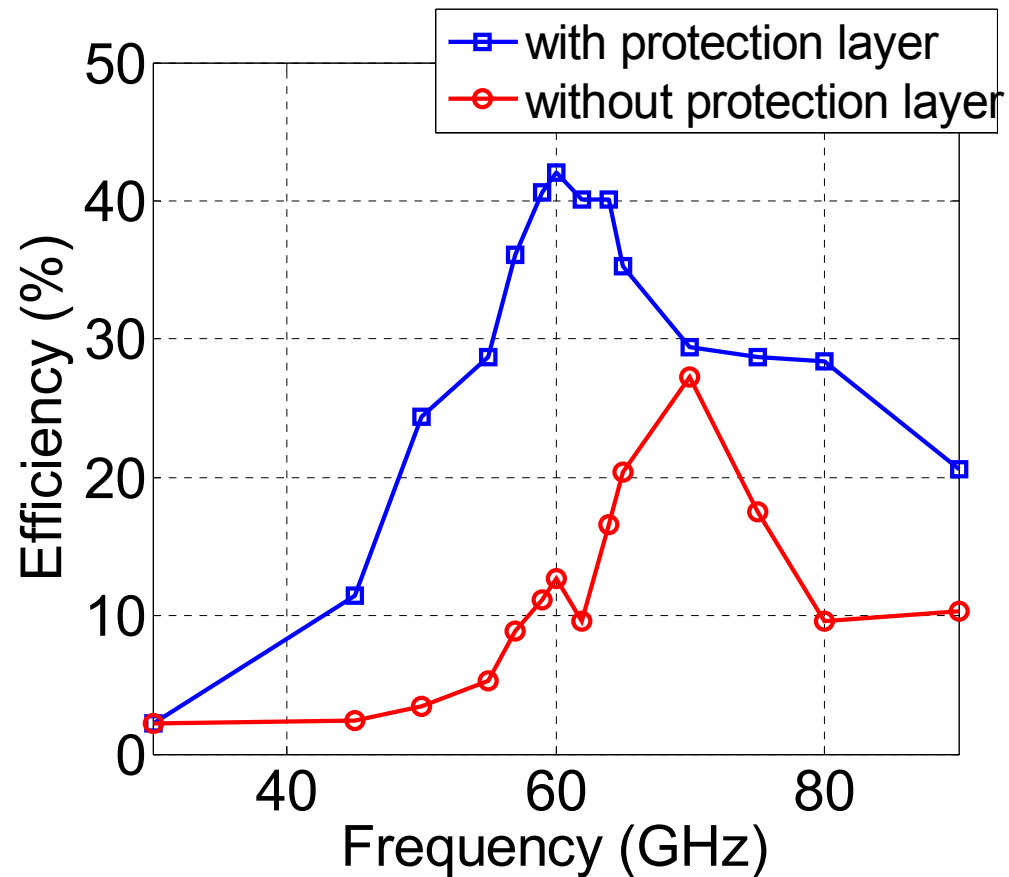


- **Protection layer**
 - Increases gain
 - Increases efficiency
 - Can also be detrimental

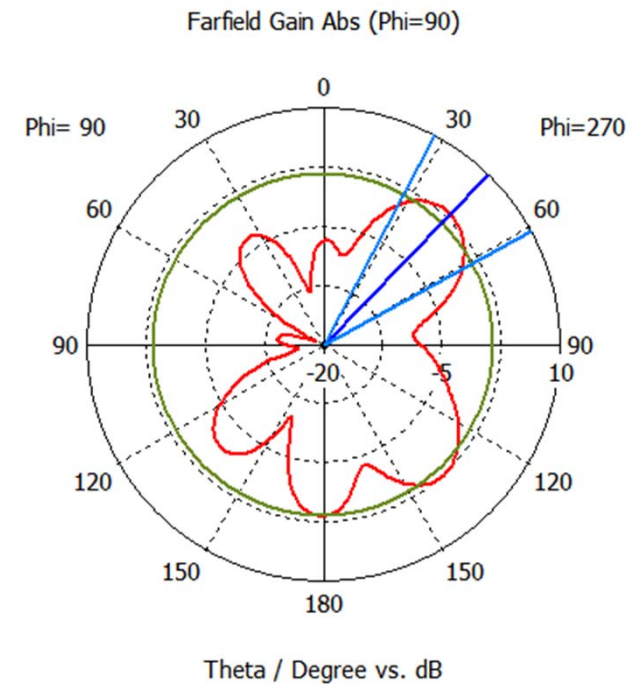
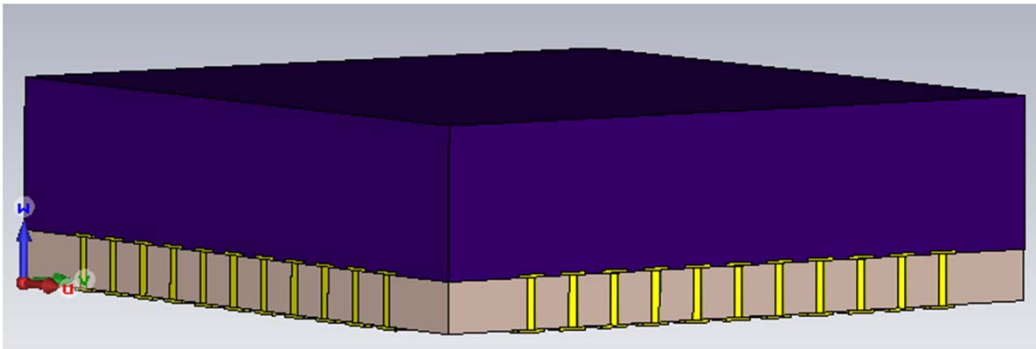
On-chip antenna



Environmental protection layer effect



Environmental protection layer effect

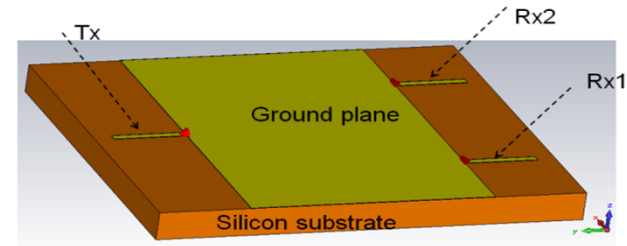
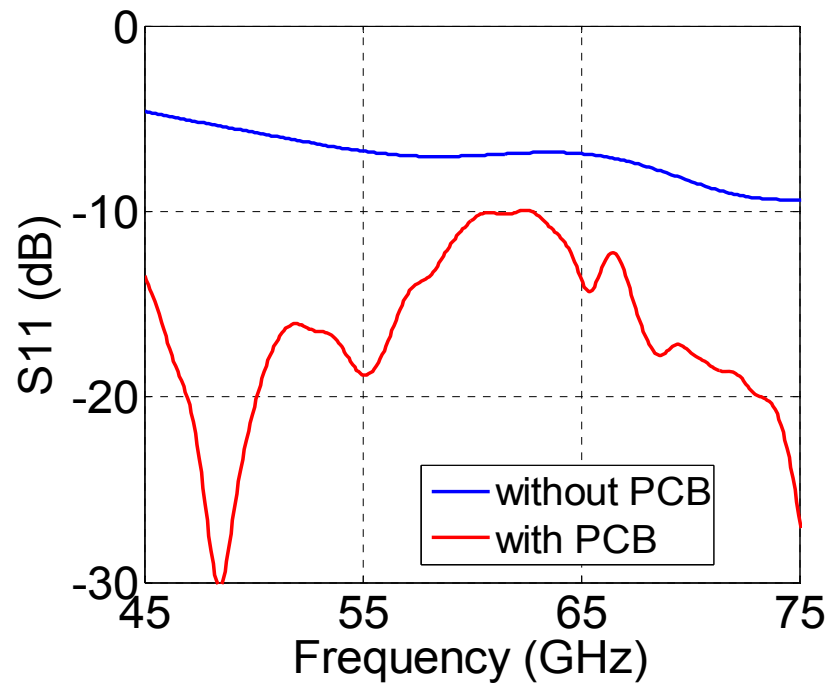


- Thick layer \rightarrow increases surface waves
- Thin layer \rightarrow doesn't improve performance

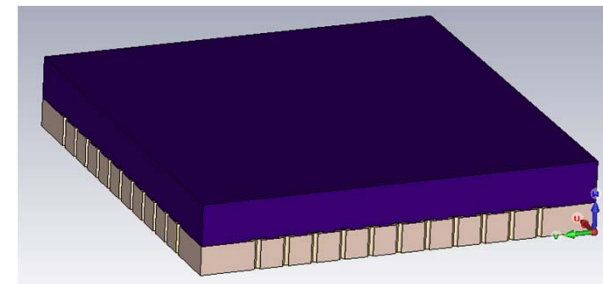
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Simulated matching

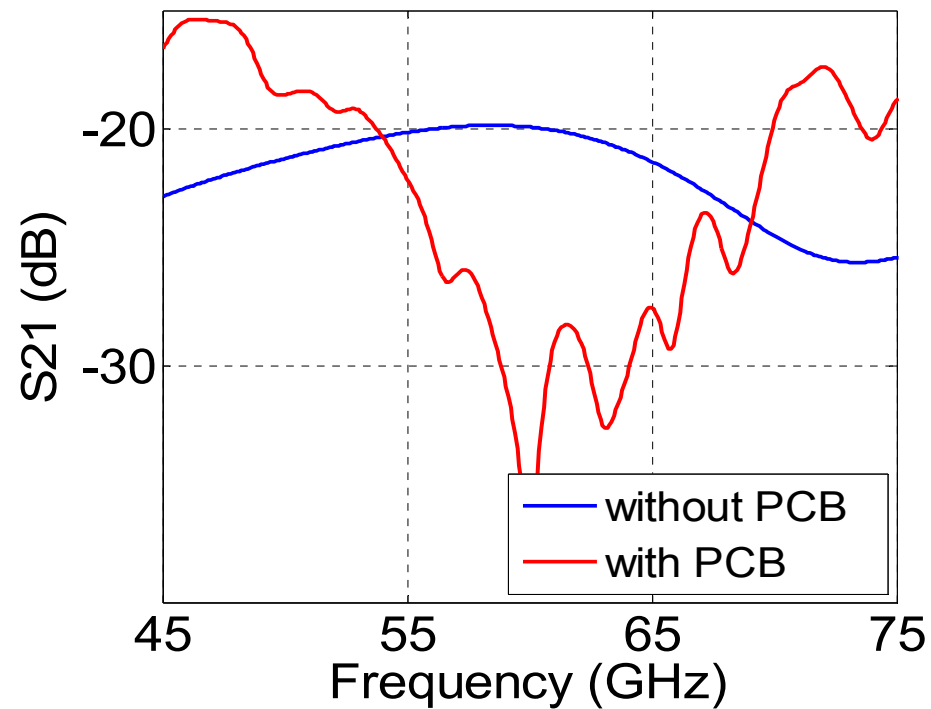


Without PCB



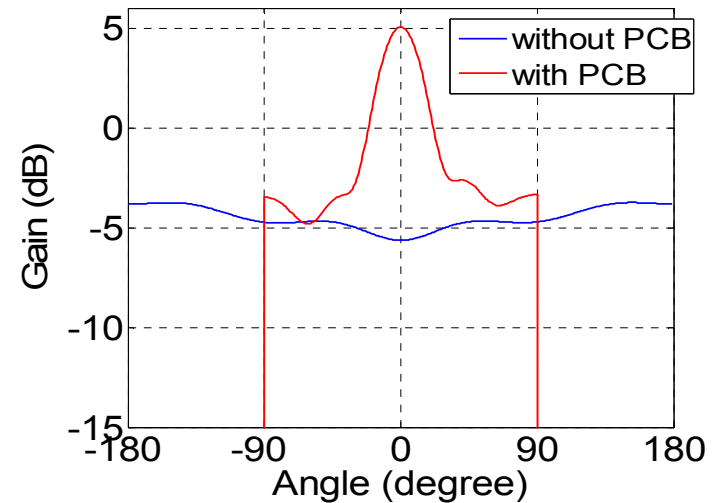
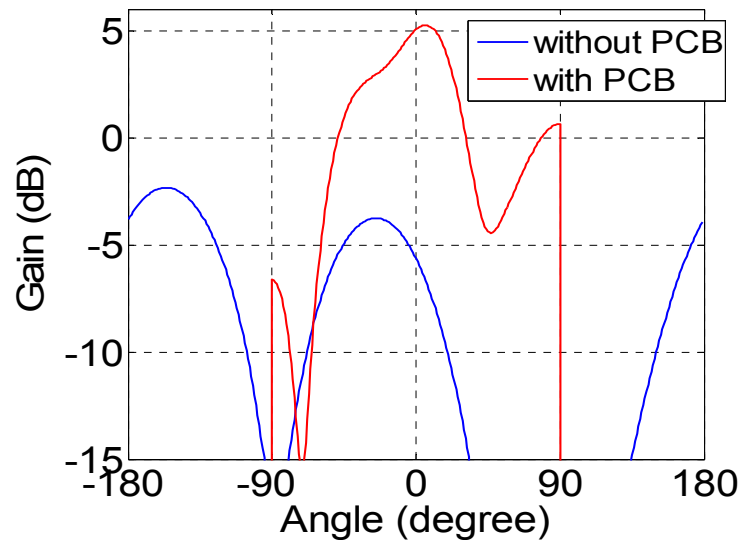
With PCB

Simulated mutual coupling



- 27 dB isolation
- 7 dB better

Simulated radiation pattern



- **5 dBi gain with PCB and -2.5 dBi gain without**
- **10 dB gain difference in broadside**
- **Ripple free broad side radiation pattern with the PCB**
- **No backward radiation**

Radar antenna pattern measurement setup

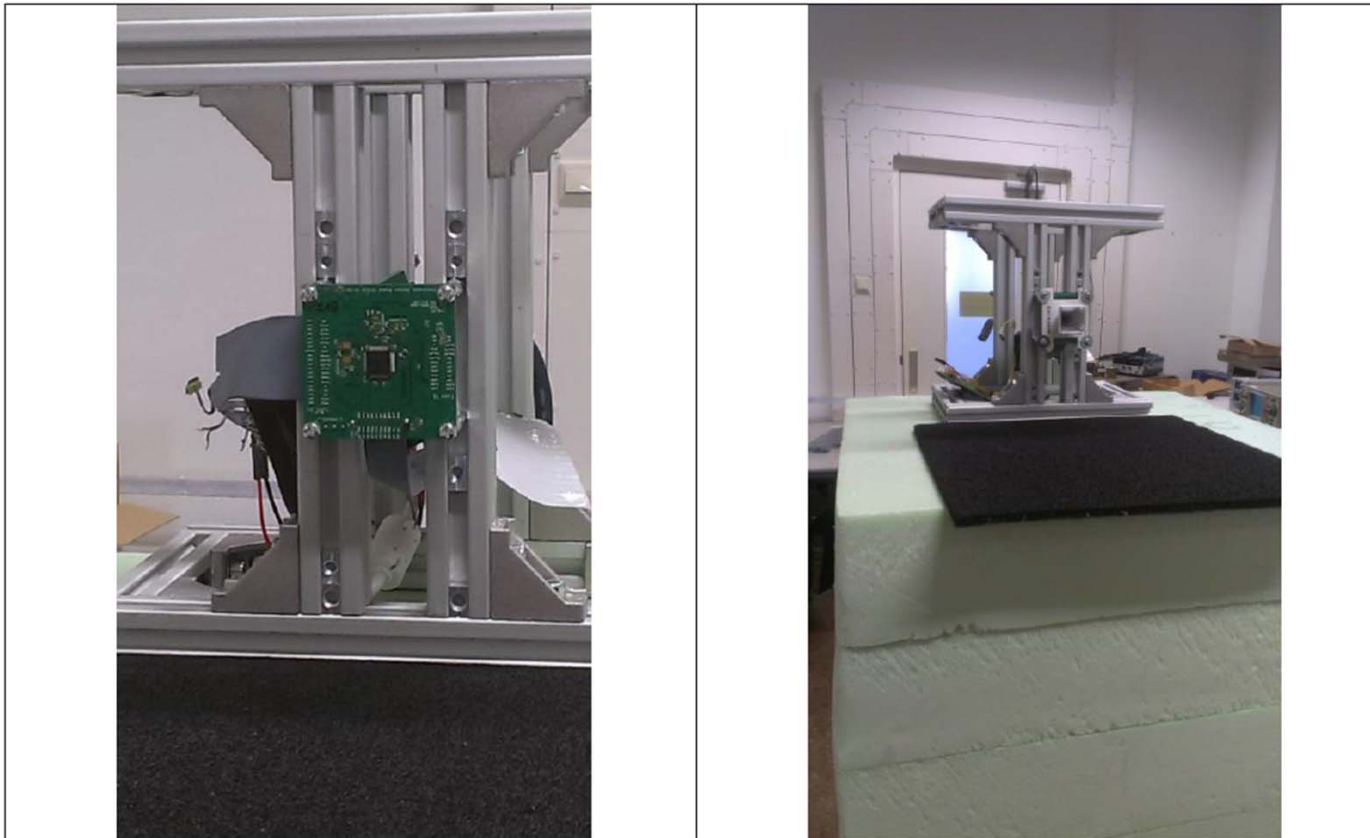
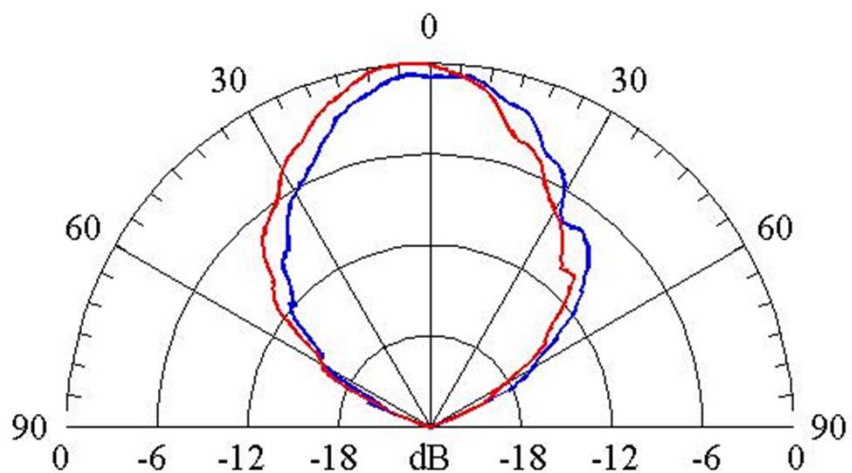


Fig. 1. Plain PCB with RIC60A v.3 and with horn.

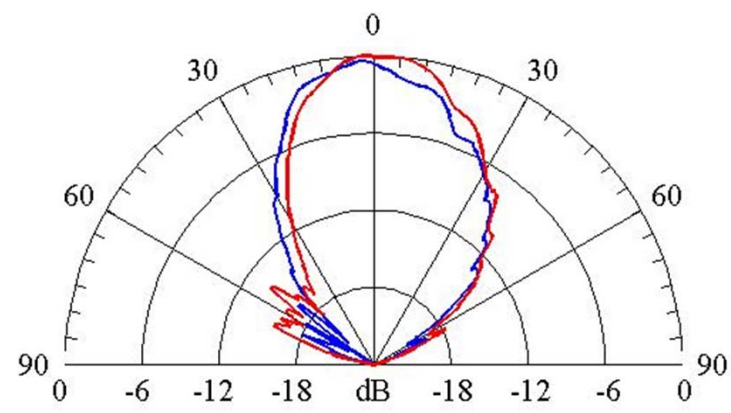
Antenna pattern measurement – combined Tx and Rx

Horizontal antenna patterns: blue - Rx1, red - Rx2



H-plane

Vertical antenna patterns: blue - Rx1, red - Rx2



E-plane

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Conclusions

- **On-chip antenna integration for radar application is feasible**
- **Monopole combined with PCB and environmental protection layer**
 - **Increases gain**
 - **Suppresses substrate mode propagation**
 - **Ripple free broadside pattern**
 - **Improves isolation**