



MIPI ALLIANCE DEVELOPERS
CONFERENCE

Florinel Balteanu
Skyworks Solutions Inc.

MIPI RFFE® for 5G Front End Modules

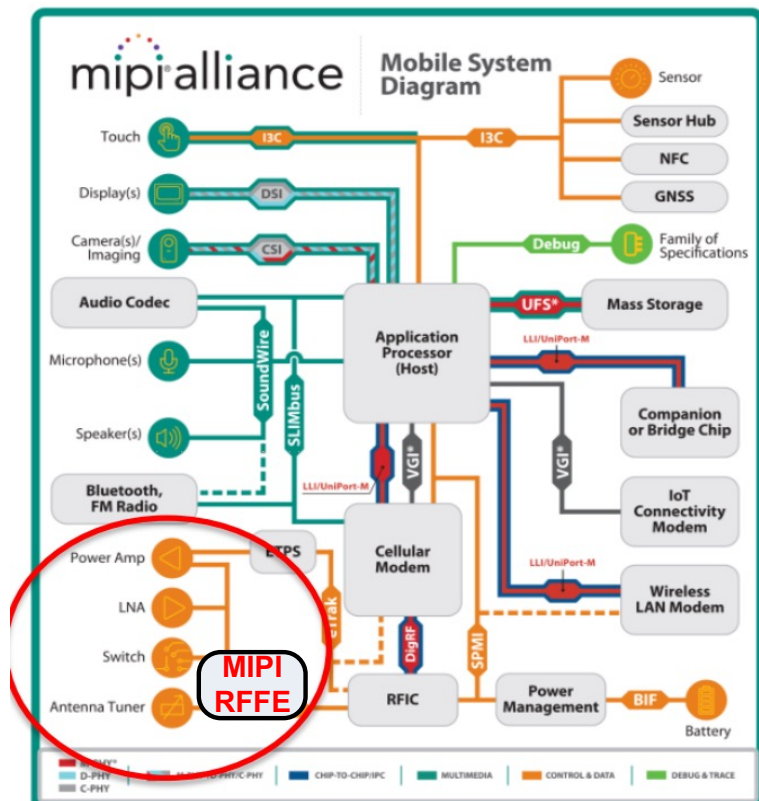
20-21
SEPTEMBER
2022

Agenda

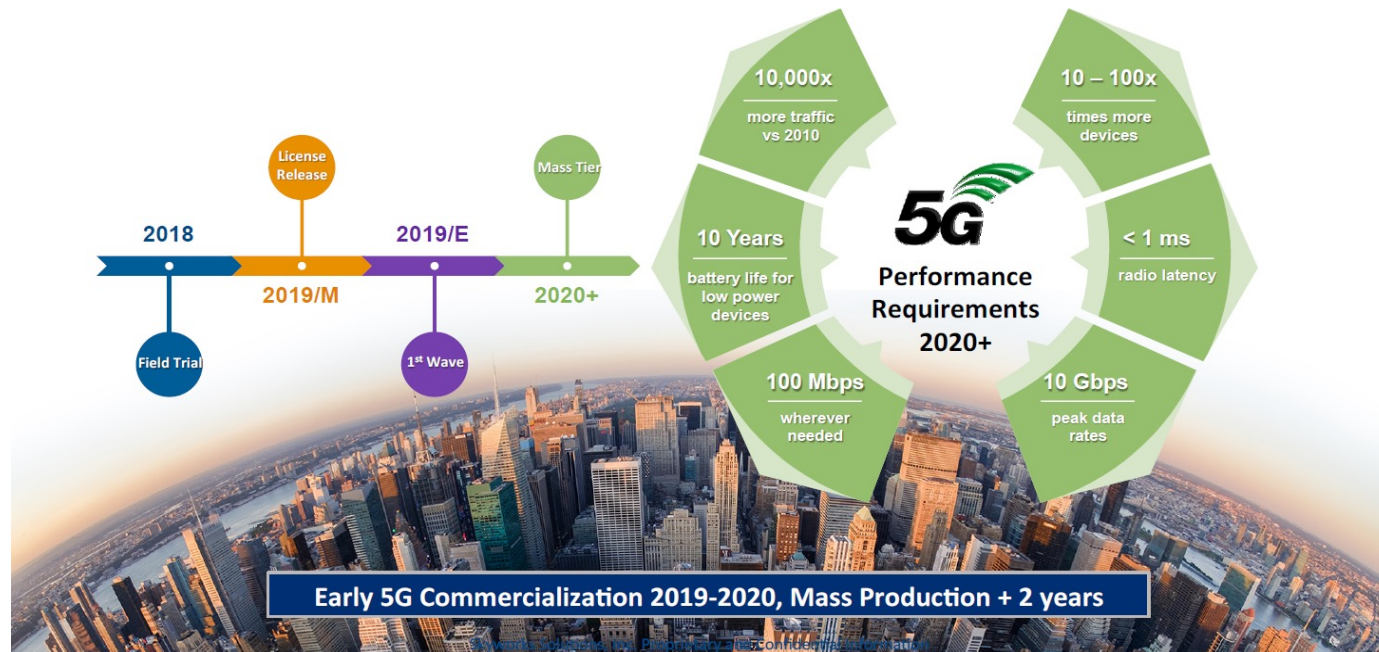
- 5G Deployment
- Solutions for 5G RFFE Control
- 4G/5G MIPI RFFE Control in version 3.0
 - Timed Triggers
 - Mappable Triggers
- 5G mmWave Challenges
- References

MIPI RFFE

- MIPI RFFE has been the de facto standard for RF control in mobile devices
- Multiple versions of the specification have been adapted to ever-evolving 3GPP wireless standards
- MIPI RFFE v3.1 is on track to be released later this year (2022)



5G Deployment

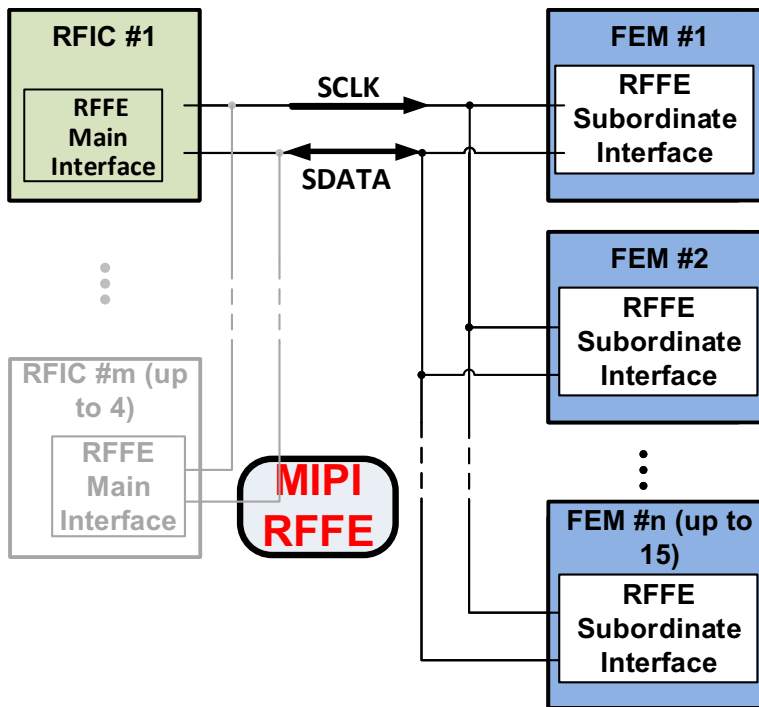
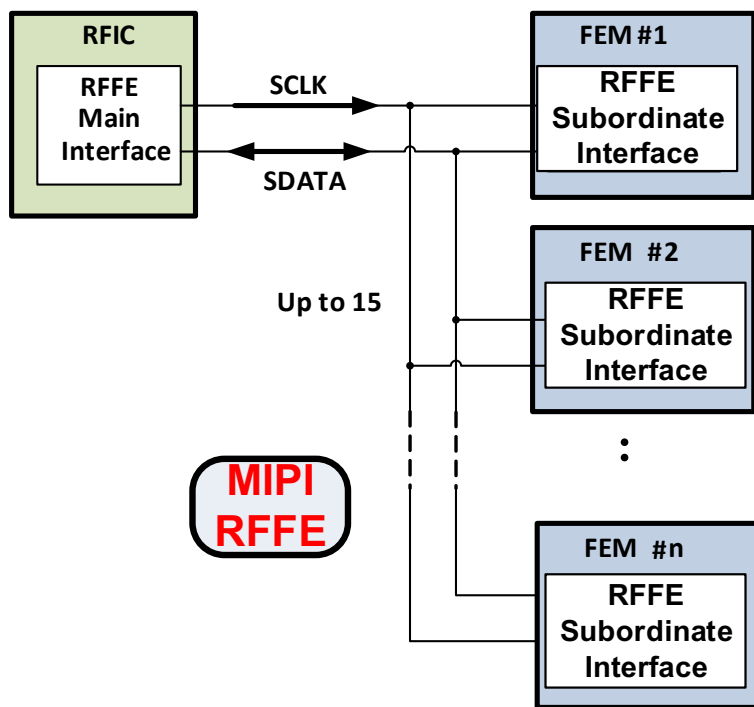


- With 5G arrival the smartphone interfaces are becoming more complicated
- First 5G smartphones deployed in 2020

MIPI RFFE Development

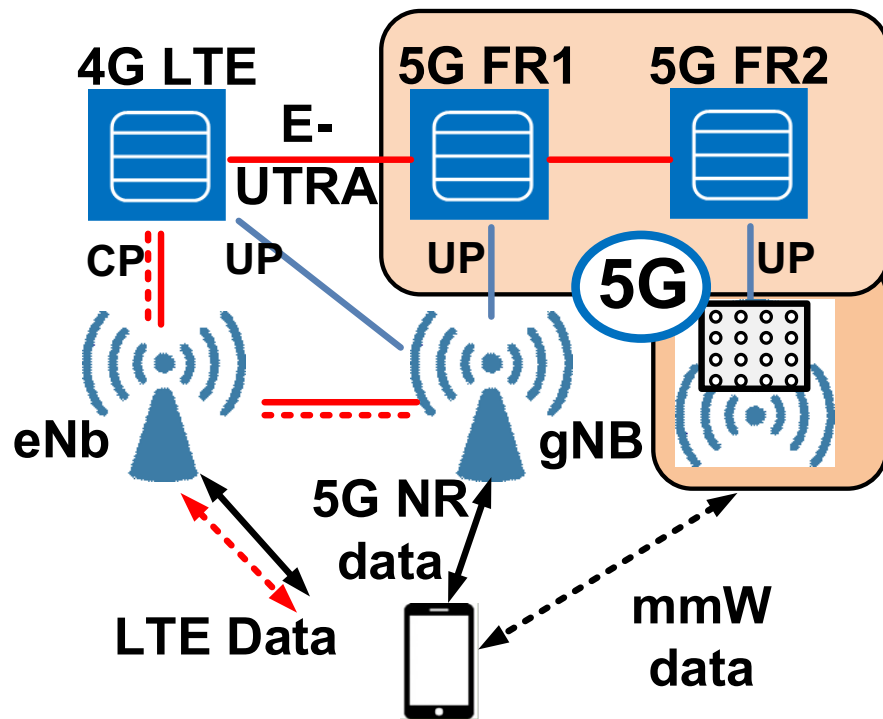
V1.0 Adopted July-2010	V1.1 Adopted Nov-2011	V2.0 Adopted Dec-2014	V2.1 Adopted April-2018	V3.0 Adopted April-2020
• 1st release • 26-MHz • 3-Triggers	• Bug Fixes • No major enhancements	• Synchronous Read • Extended-Speed (52 MHz) • Multi-Master Support	• Masked-Write • Master Context Transfer • Longer Reach • Extended Trigger • Master Context Transfer • Reserved Reg-Space Expansion	• Additional Extended-Triggers • Timed-Triggers • Mapped-Triggers

- MIPI RFFE development has followed the mobile devices evolution
- With the adoption of v3.0, MIPI RFFE has adapted to 5G sub-6GHz (FR1) requirements
 - Need to address the challenges for mmWave (FR2)



- Each RFFE bus instance can support up to 4 Main and 15 Subordinate devices
- At any given point of time, only one Main device has the bus ownership and is responsible for bus management
- Operation of the MIPI RFFE bus, while other RF activities are on, should be guided by required EMI limit bounds

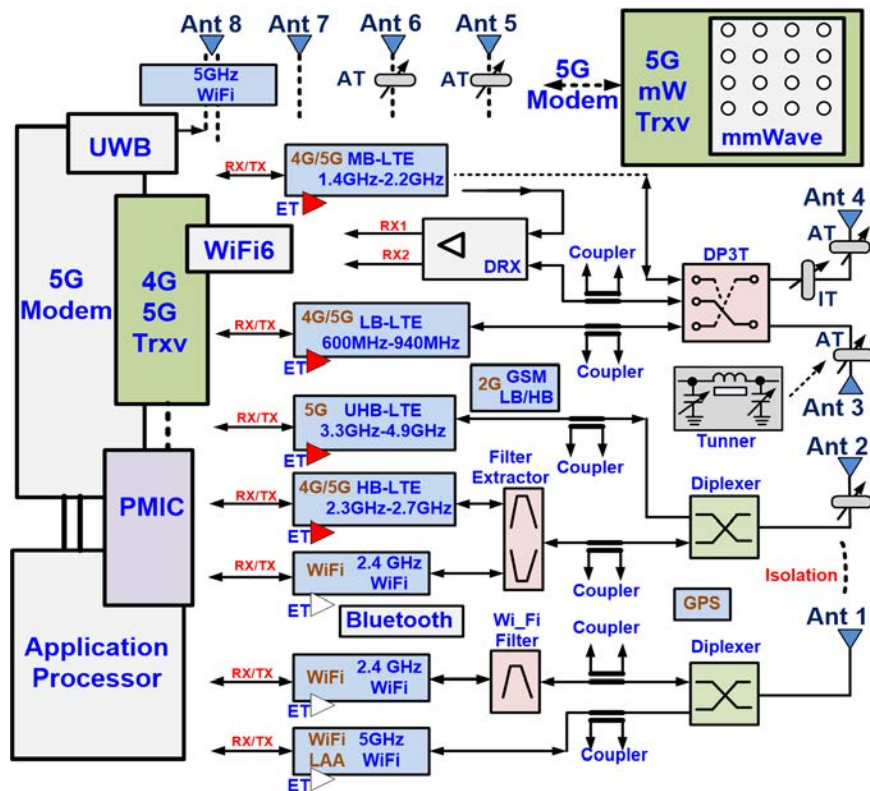
4G/5G Coexistence



- SA – standalone
- NSA – non-standalone
- NSA 5G actual deployment comes with dual connectivity (DC):
 - Keep 4G legacy
 - Use 4G as backbone for signaling

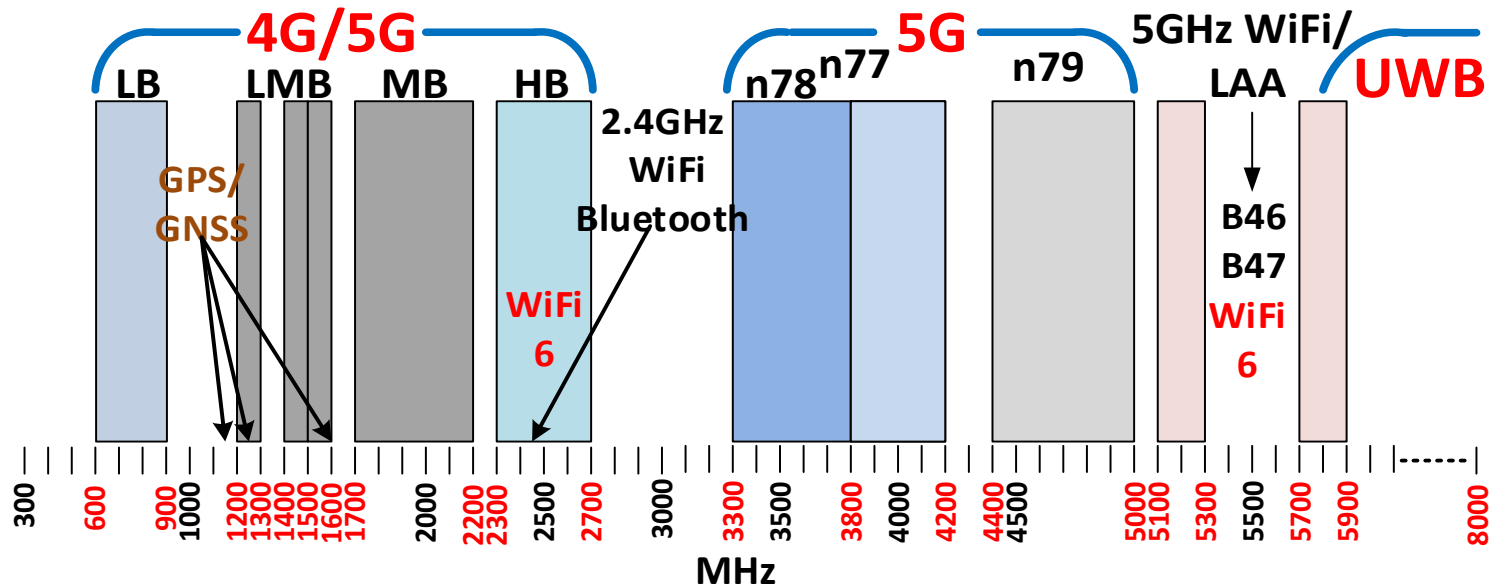
- At 2022 MWC Barcelona -> demo show speeds up to 2.5Gbs for SA in FR1

5G RF Front End (RFFE) Structure



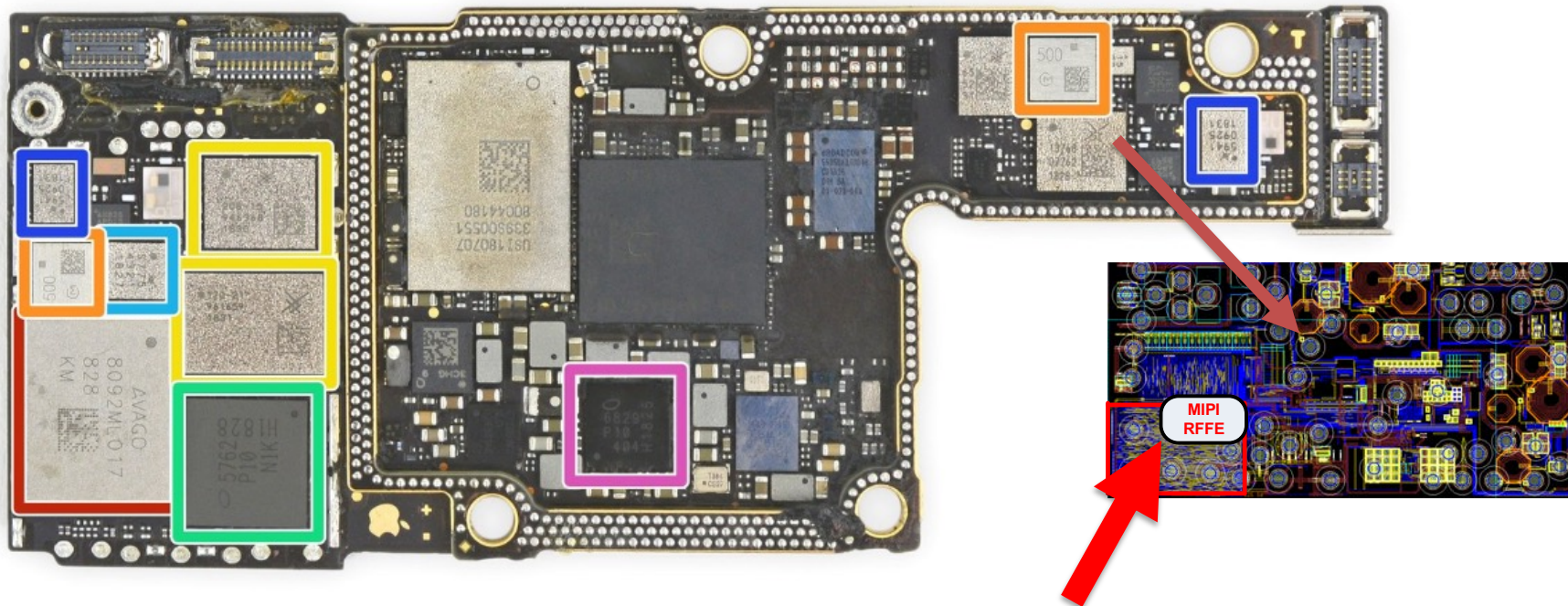
- 5G Front End Structure
- 6-8 antennas for several radios
- Each antenna reachable by any Tx/Rx
- Several (6-7) MIPI RFFE in parallel

4G/5G RF Frequency Bands - MHz



- Under 6GHz is still the main 5G data pipe
- 5G comes with more radios working on the same time
 - Several FEMs active and therefore several active MIPI RFFE bus instances

IFIXIT Smartphone Teardown – 2021



- 5G smartphones structure with more than 15 MIPI RFFEs
- Size of MIPI RFFE increased due to extra timed & mappable triggers

mmWave (FR2) Frequencies

5G mmWave Bands	Band Duplex Type	UL/DL Low [MHz]	UL/DL High [MHz]
n257	TDD	26500	29500
n258	TDD	24250	27500
n259	TDD	39500	43500
n260	TDD	37000	40000
n261	TDD	27500	28350
n262	TDD	47200	48200
n263	TDD	57000	71000

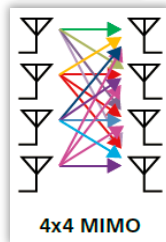
- Recently 3GPP release 17 introduces higher frequencies and carrier aggregation
- MIPI RFFE bus would continue to play a big role for RF-Front-End control over these bands

MIMO

Modulation

Carrier
Aggregation

5G Data Rate



Carrier Aggregation
100MHz Total
Bandwidth

1CC
x100
MHz

Downlink data-rate is governed by several factors DL requires at least 6% for CQI/ACK/NACK

Number of
MIMO
Streams/
Antennas

4

Number of
Bits
Per
Symbol

8

Number of
100MHz
Channels

1

Duty
Cycle

60%

Number of
30kHz
Resource
Elements
Per
100MHz Channel

3276

Number of
Symbols
Per
Slot
Per
Resource
Element

14

Number
of
Slots
Per
Second

2000

Number of
Useful Data
Bits
Per
Total Bits

70%

Sub-7GHz DL
Total Data Rate

1.23 Gbps

Number
of
MIMO
Streams/
Antennas

1

Number of
Bits
Per
Symbol

6

Number of
100MHz
Channels

1

Duty
Cycle

20%

Number of
30kHz
Resource
Elements
Per
100MHz Channel

3276

Number of
Symbols
Per
Slot
Per
Resource
Element

14

Number
of
Slots
Per
Second

2000

Number of
Useful Data
Bits
Per
Total Bits

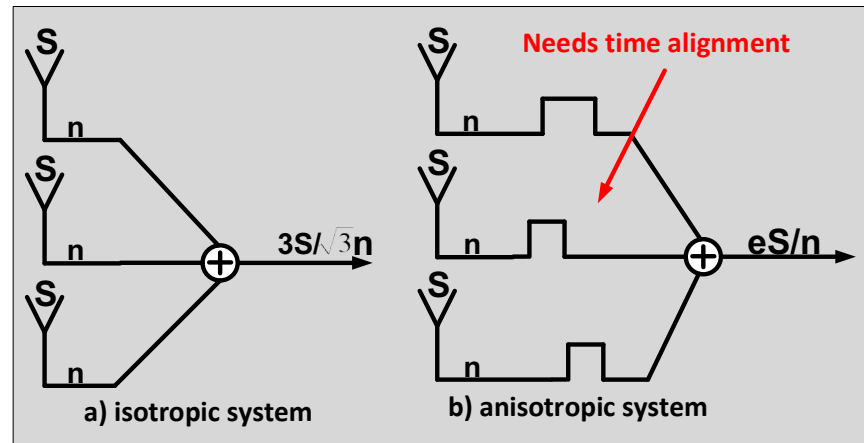
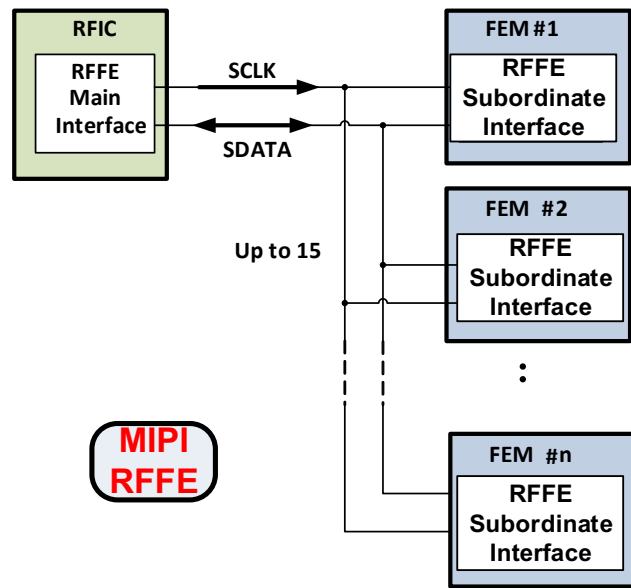
70%

Sub-7GHz UL
Total Data Rate

77 Mbps

UL DR ~ 6% DL DR

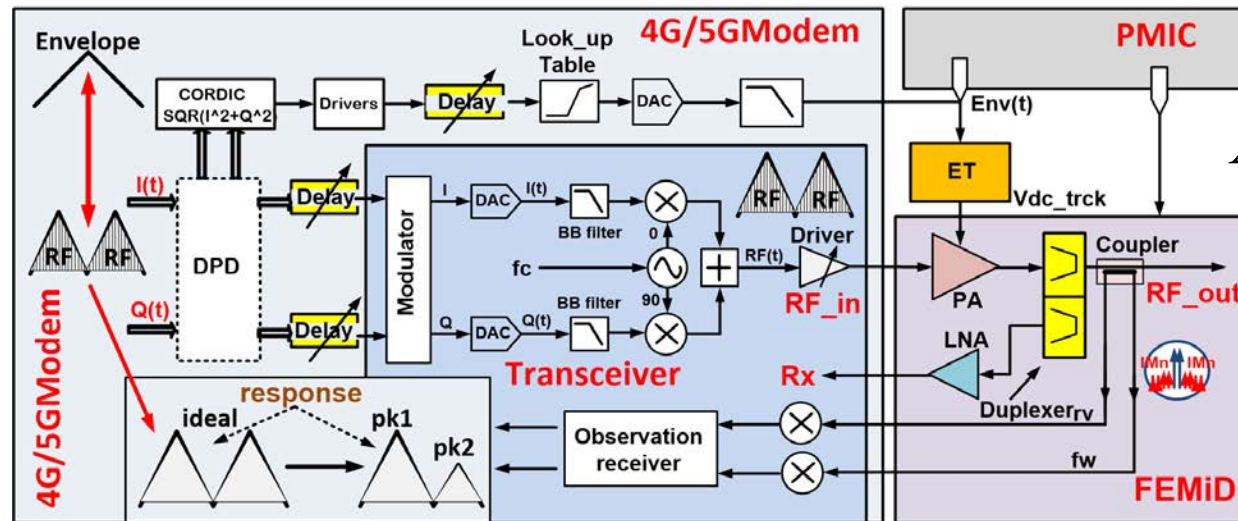
5G RF Stringent Time Requirements



$$C = B_w \sum_{k=1}^k \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{en * S_k}{N_x + I_k} \right)$$

- Shannon theorem assumes isotropic systems
- In practice we deal with anisotropic systems; ET and PA is one example
 - Need time alignment ---→ The need for the MIPI RFFE time triggers

Example of MIPI RFFE Use for Smartphone Calibration

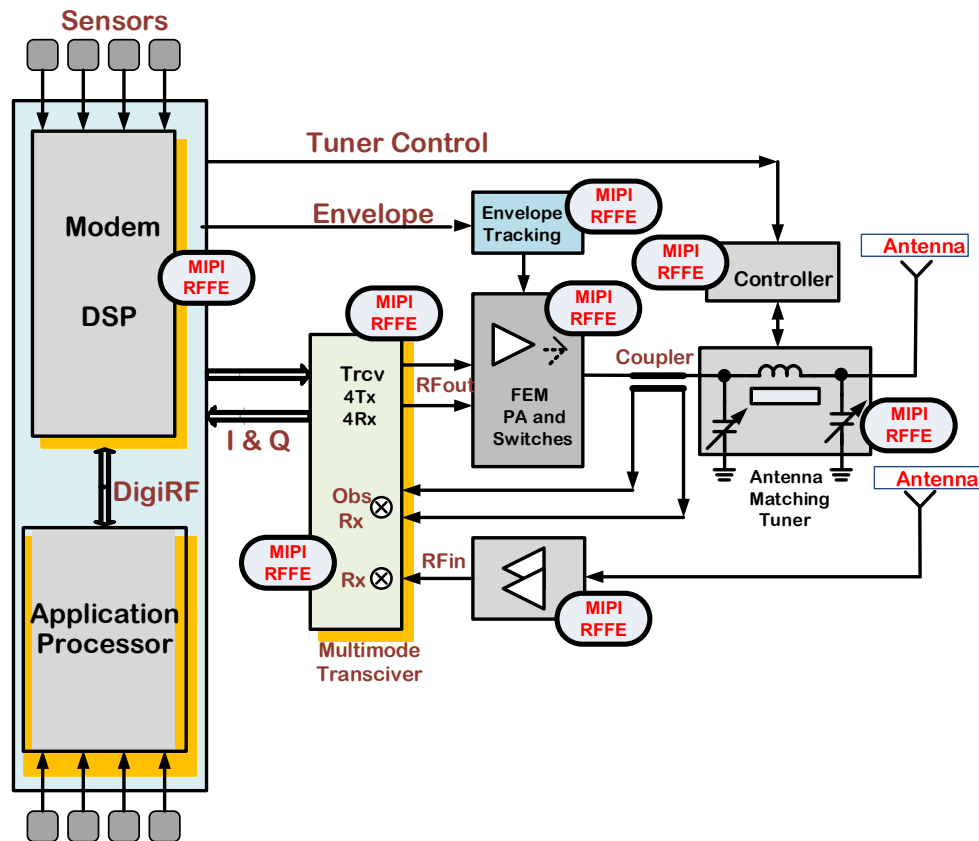


$$ACLR = \min(IMD_{l,r}) + k$$

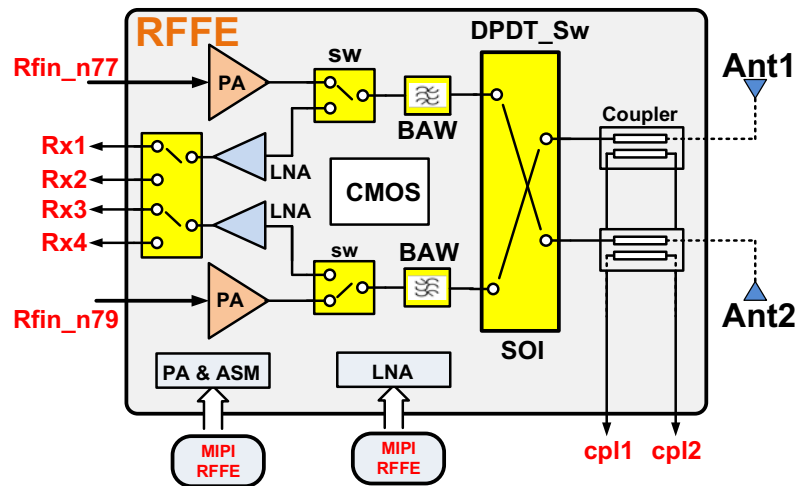
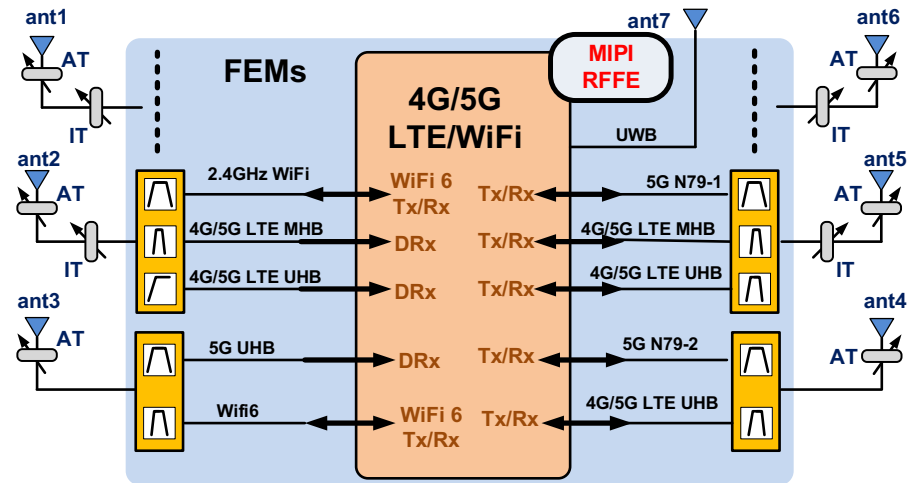
$$IMD_{l,r} = 2\pi B_{RF}^2 \Delta_{\tau}^2$$

- Envelope Tracking calibration requires several MIPI RFFE bus instances to be active
- Ideal response based on equal peaks, delay calibration = 0.5ns-1ns
- Use low frequency baseband signals to manage duplexer delays

Example of MIPI RFFE Use for Smartphone Calibration



5G Requires MIMO



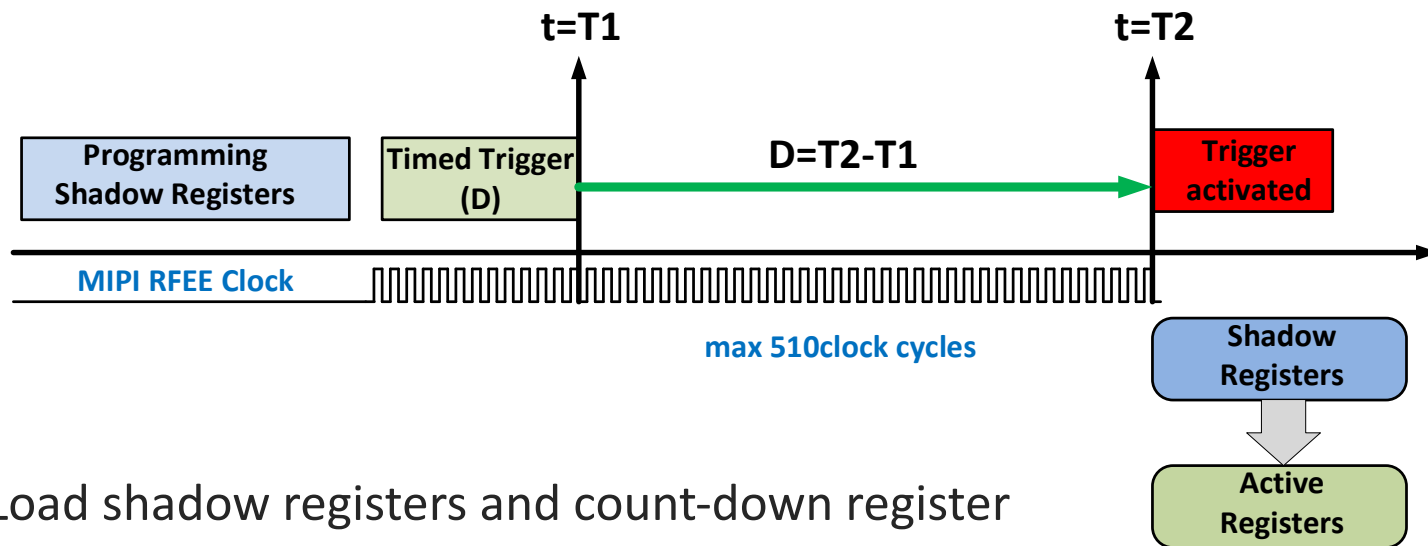
- RFFE has several CMOS & SOI dies
 - Typical technology nodes 0.11um-0.13um
- 2 MIPI RFFE plus other digital circuits such as calibration, ADC for sensors
- Technology not scaled down as in modem (3nm) or RF transceivers (7nm-14nm)

MIPI RFFE Triggers



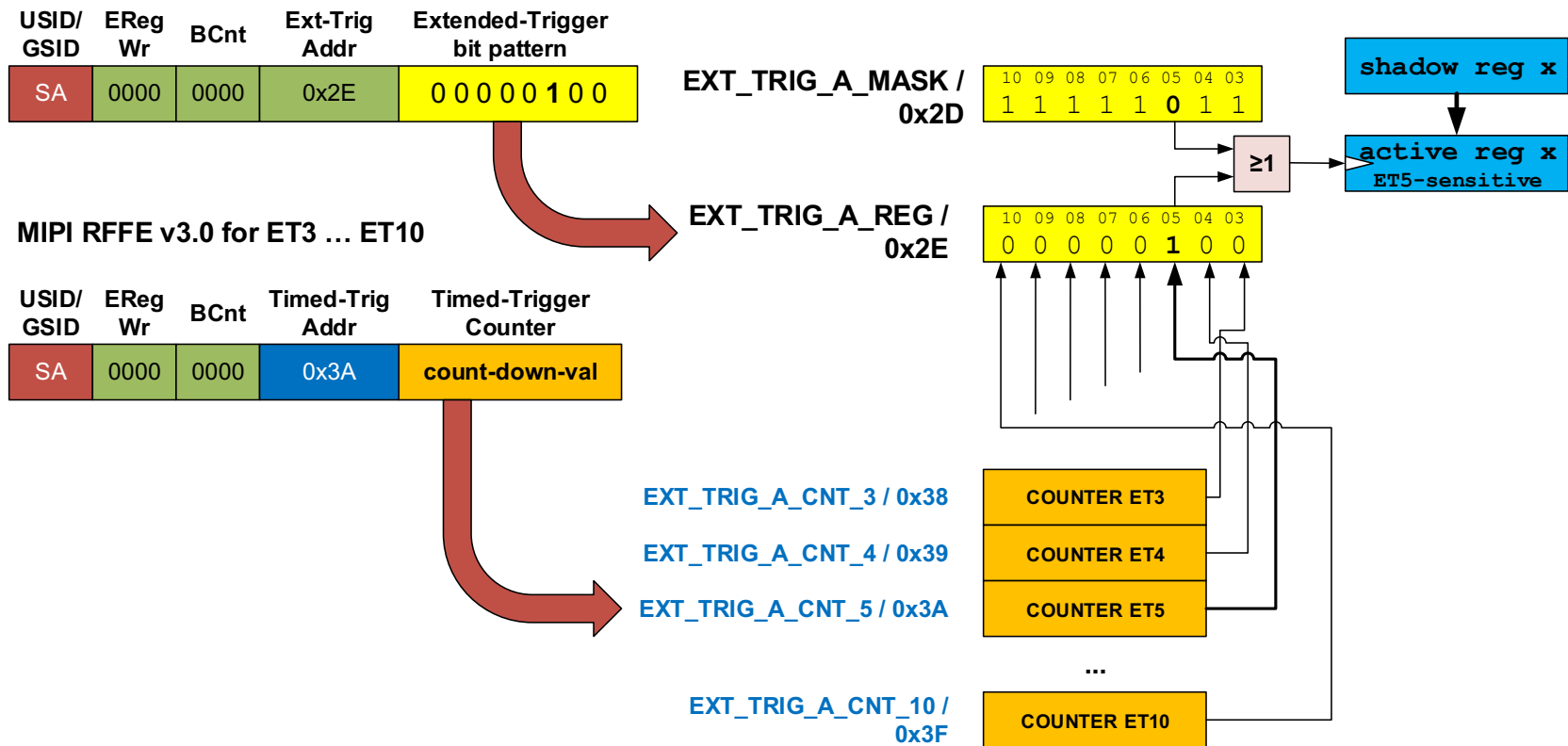
- MIPI RFFE v3.0 extends the triggering capabilities
- An additional 7 triggers to a total of 18 pre-defined triggers
 - Standard triggers (0, 1 and 2)
 - Block A triggers (extended Trigger 3 to 10)
 - Block B triggers (extended trigger 11 to 17)
- Timed triggers
- Mappable triggers

MIPI RFFE Time Triggers

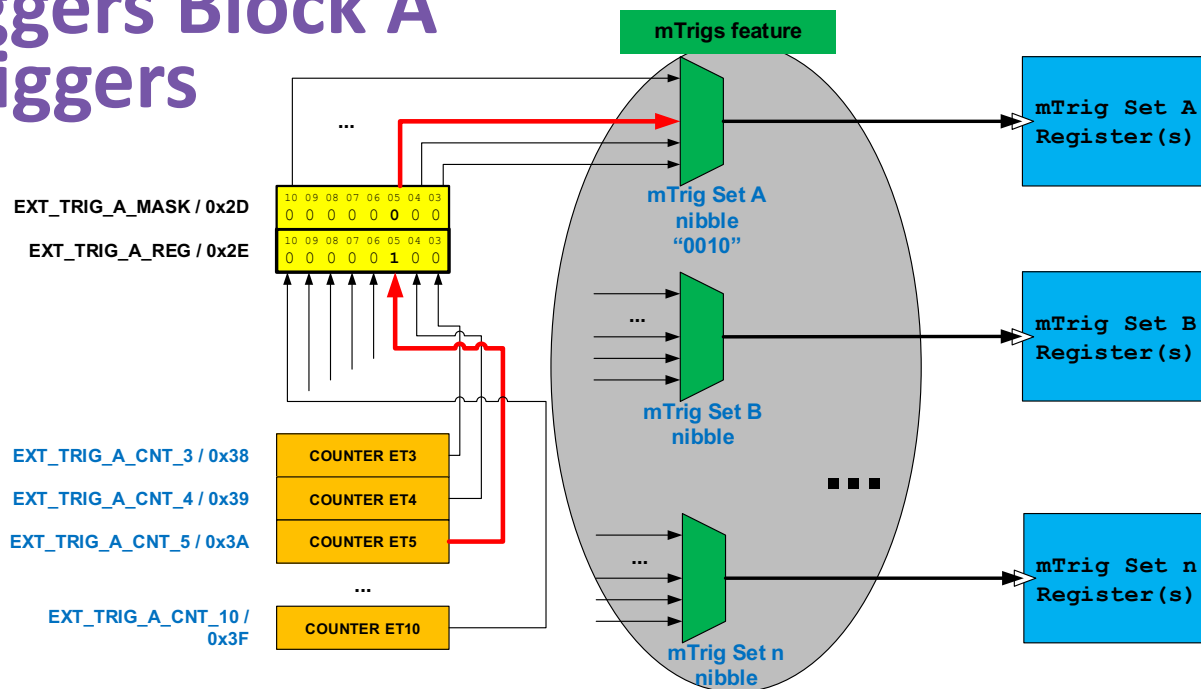


- Load shadow registers and count-down register
- After the timed trigger register is written the firing is defined by D
 - D resolution is one clock SCLK

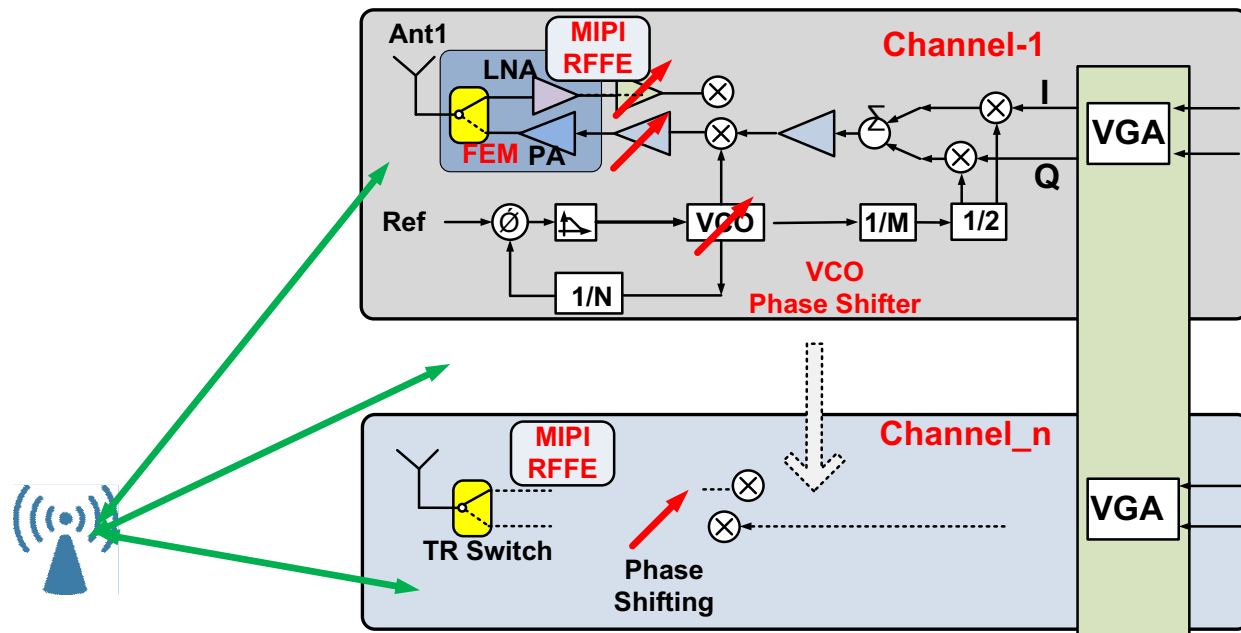
MIPI RFFE Time Triggers - example



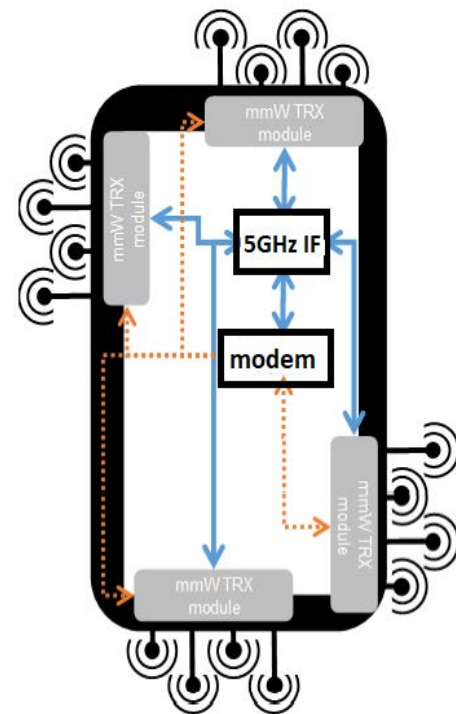
Extended Triggers Block A Timed Triggers



- Mappable triggers have the ability to remap the triggers counters output for trigger firing purposes
- Useful for several 5G Tx/Rx configurations, due to its dynamic mapping capability



5G mmWave

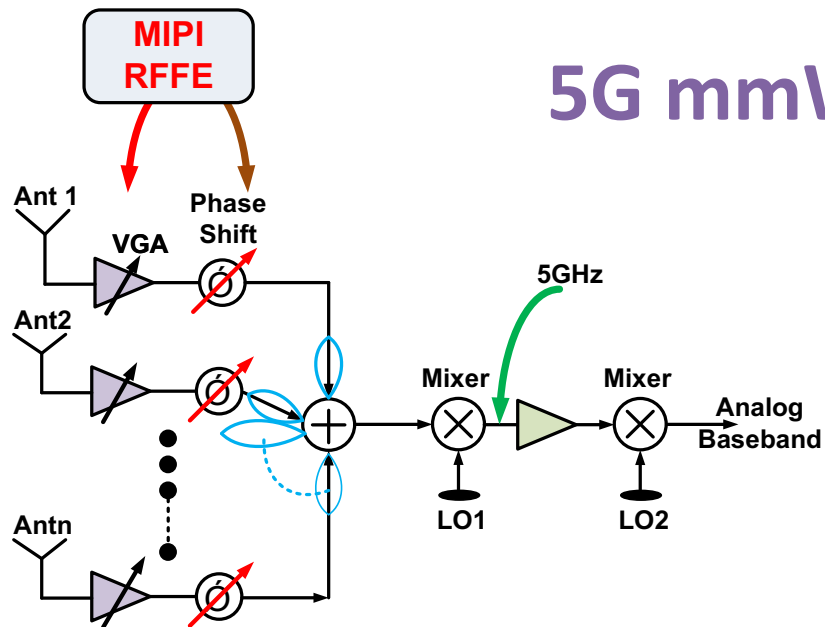


- Phase shifting (PS - red arrow) can be done at VCO or RF
- PS done by measuring SNIR at base-station
- MIPI RFFE not able to handle the speed for phase shifting

mmWave Front End Structure

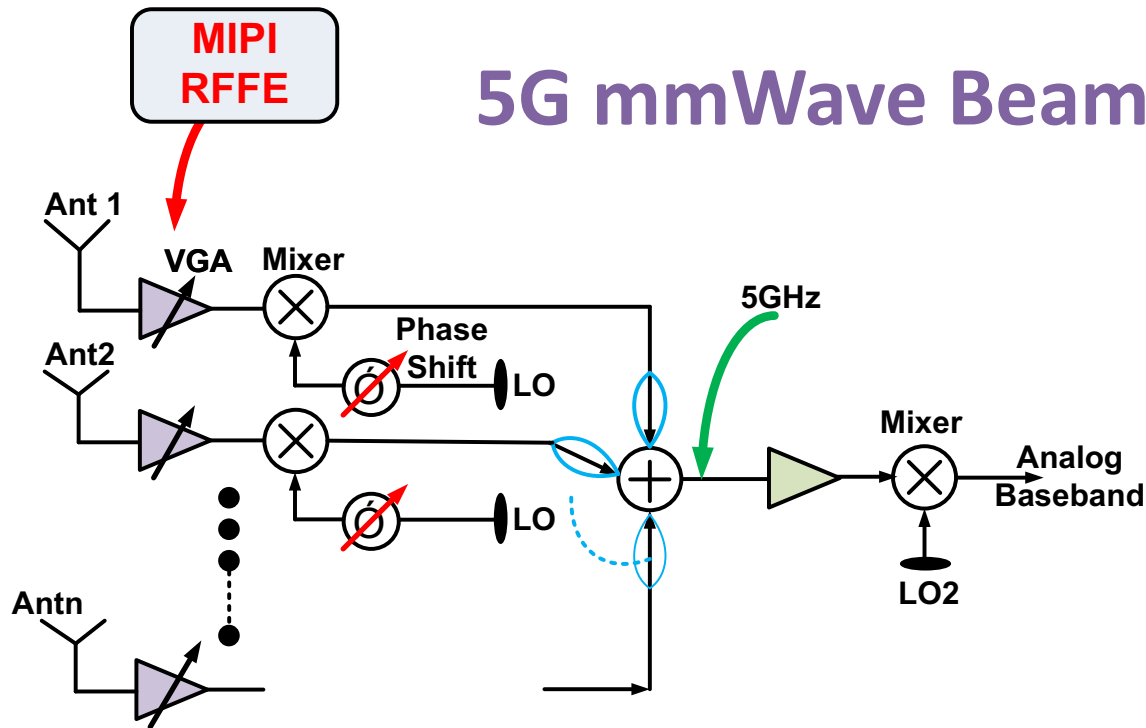
- 8/16 T/R paths (beam forming channels)
- On Tx side: up-conversion, splitting, phase shifting (PS), VGA, PA T/R switch
- On Rx side: T/R SW, VGA, PS, combining, down-conversion to zero, low or GHz IF output
- Tx/Rx gain (up to 6-8 bits with calibration), may be combined with PS (6-8 bits)
- More than one MIPI RFFE to be used

5G mmWave Beamforming



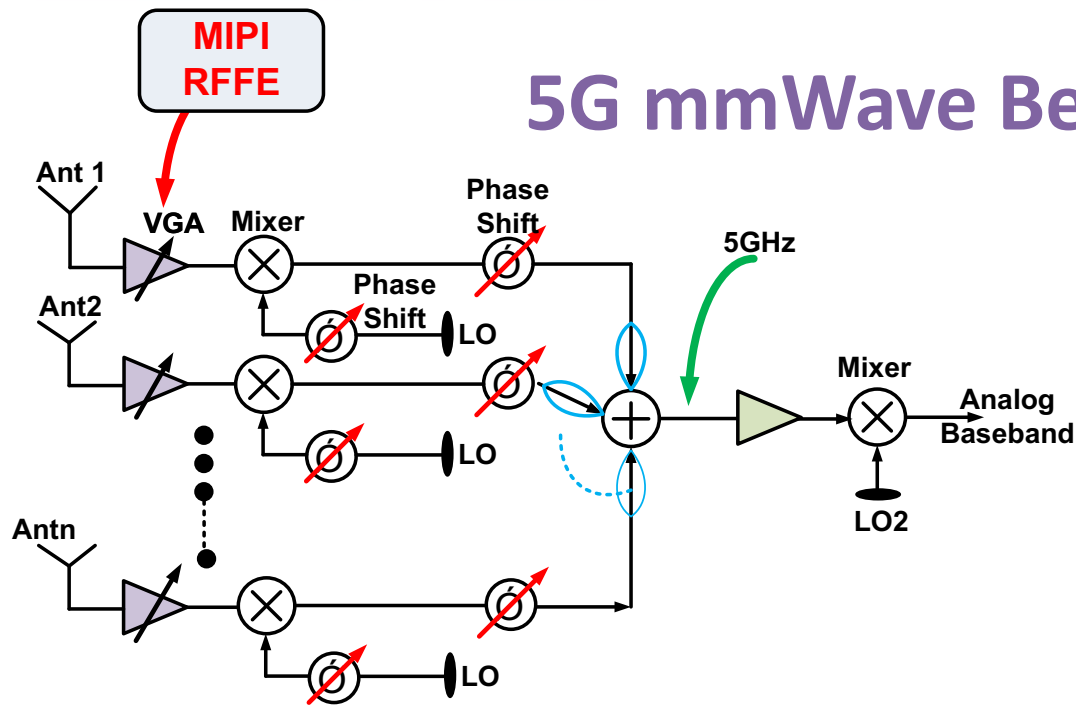
- Beamforming done by through Phase Shifting
- SNIR measured at base-station, both mmWave Tx & Rx involved
- The MIPI RFFE is slow to control this function

5G mmWave Beamforming



- Phase Shift done at RF – RF VCO
- MIPI RFFE controls the VGAs

5G mmWave Beamforming



- Phase Shift done at RF VCO & IF
- MIPI RFFE controls the VGAs

Summary

- MIPI RFFE plays a key role in 4G/5G RF Front End Control
- MIPI RFFE needs functionality upgrades for 5G FR2 Front Ends and next smartphone sensor applications
 - Speed
 - Front Ends have calibration and other sensors

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Jim Ross and John Oakley, February 2015

<https://www.mipi.org/sites/default/files/MIPI-RFFEv2.0-150216-Webinar-Final.pdf>

Jim Ross, Vic Wilkerson and Lalan Mishra, June 2020

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7EIVGQ04eqA>

Lalan Mishra, September 2020

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SpAlkPIDtak>

Andrew Scott-Mackie, October 2019

[MIPI DevCon 2019 – Taipei](https://www.mipi.org/devcon/taipei/agenda/addressing-5g-rffe-control-challenges-mipi-rffe-v30) (<https://www.mipi.org/devcon/taipei/agenda/addressing-5g-rffe-control-challenges-mipi-rffe-v30>)

Florinel Balteanu, November 2019

"RF Front End Module Architectures for 5G," 2019 IEEE BCTM

https://www.skyworksinc.com/-/media/SkyWorks/Documents/Articles/IEEE_BCICTS_201911.pdf



MIPI ALLIANCE DEVELOPERS
CONFERENCE

THANK YOU!

20-21
SEPTEMBER
2022



MIPI ALLIANCE DEVELOPERS
CONFERENCE

Q&A

20-21
SEPTEMBER
2022