

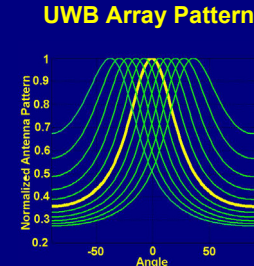
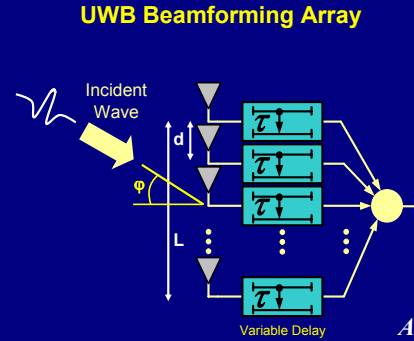
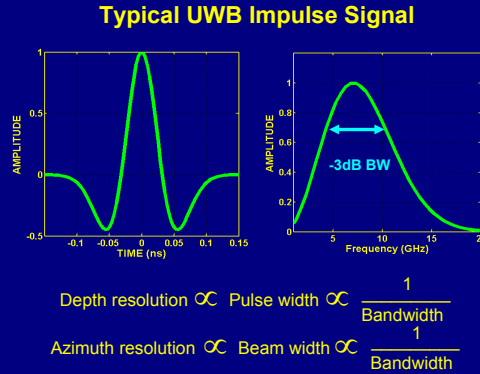
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UWB beamforming yields millimeter depth resolution and high azimuth resolution.

Potential Applications

- Ground and wall penetrating radar
- Biomedical imaging
- Automotive navigation

The first fully integrated UWB beamformer on silicon.



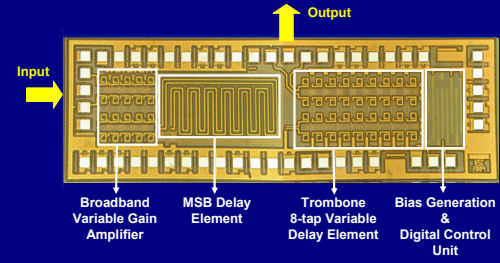
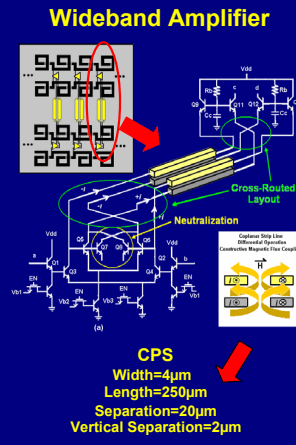
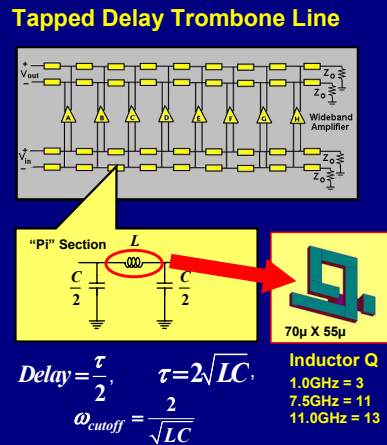
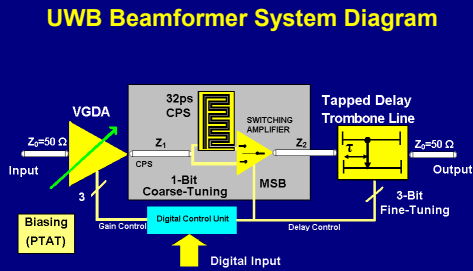
$$A(\varphi) = \frac{\text{erf}\left(\frac{\sqrt{L}(\sin\theta - \sin\varphi)}{2\Delta Tc}\right)}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{L}(\sin\theta - \sin\varphi)}{2\Delta Tc}\right)}$$

- Requirements**
- Monocycle Gaussian signal
 - True time delay architecture

- Features**
- Higher depth resolution
 - High azimuth resolution
 - No distinct side lobes in the array pattern

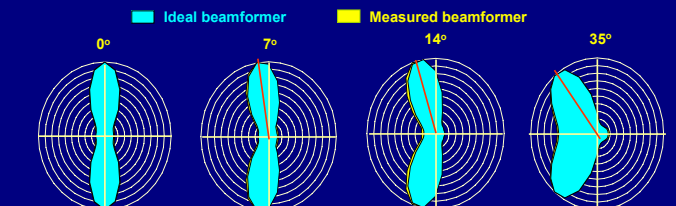
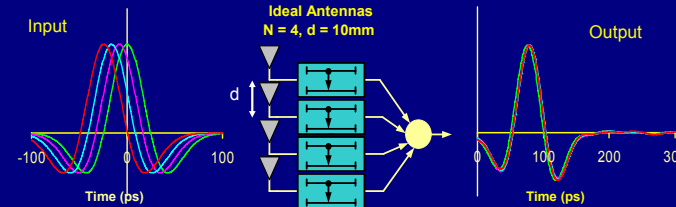
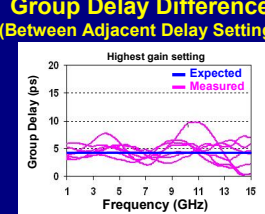
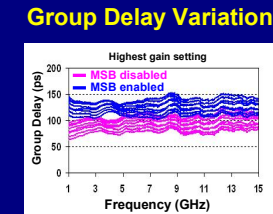
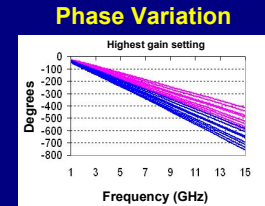
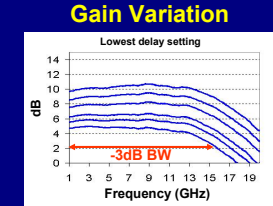
- Implementation**
- Standard silicon process

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Total Chip Size: 2.5mm x 0.9mm

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Performance	Result
UWB delay resolution	4ps
Total achievable delay	64ps
Worst case -3dB bandwidth	13GHz
Gain peaking over bandwidth	1dB
Gain difference over delay settings	2dB
Maximum system power gain	10dB
Power gain tuning range	5dB in 1dB steps
UWB steering resolution	7° (4 elements)
Narrow band steering resolution	3.5° (4 elements)
Power consumption	87.5mW (2.5V)
Area	2.25mm ²
Technology	0.18 μ m BiCMOS SiGe