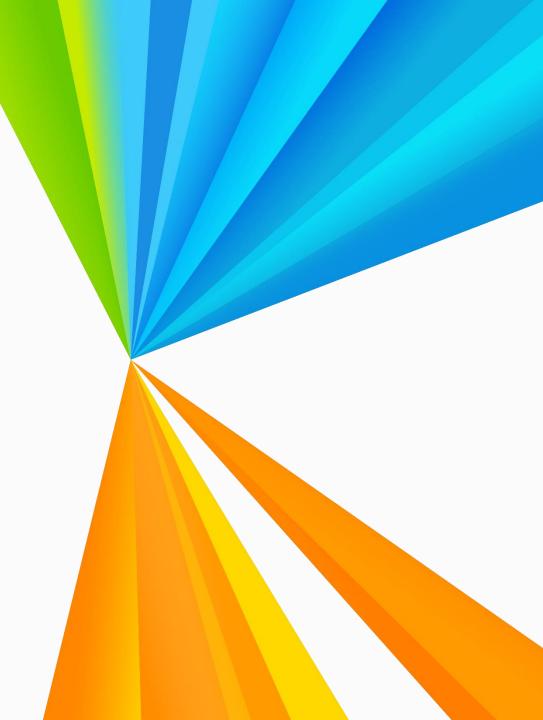


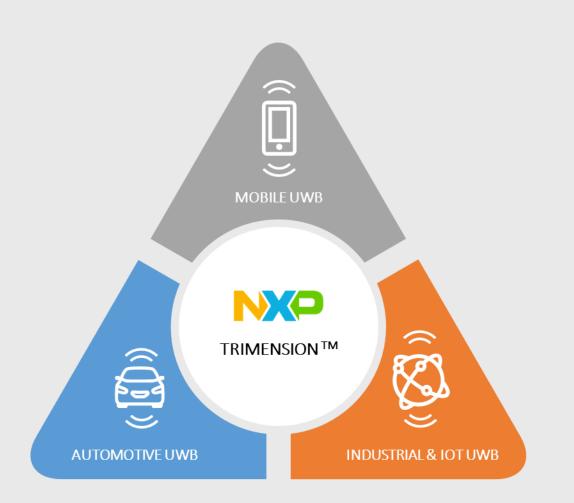
Combining UWB Ranging and Radar Capabilities for Advanced IoT Applications

Tony Chen

November 2024

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Agenda

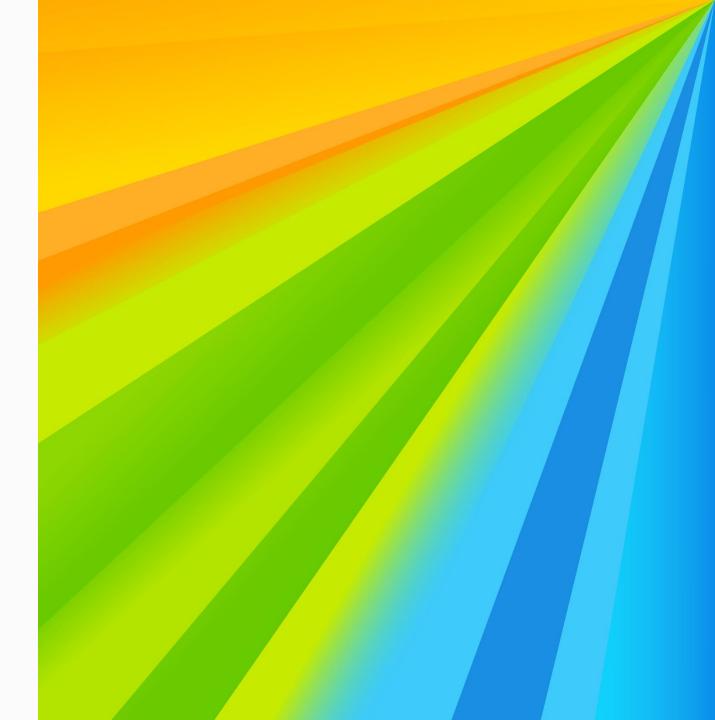
- UWB Technology Fundamentals
- NXP's UWB Portfolio
 - ✓ SR250 UWB Sensing (Radar)
- UWB ranging and radar use cases
- NXP's UWB Value Proposition

Only One Thing to Remember Today

WHEN SE SING E EXACT POSITION IS REQUIRED



UWB Technology Fundamentals



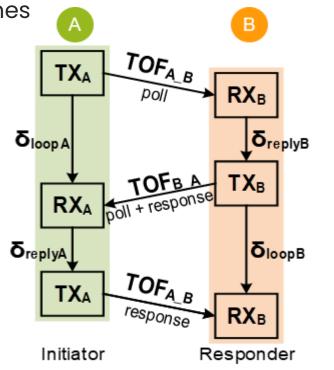
Ultra-Wideband (UWB) Basics

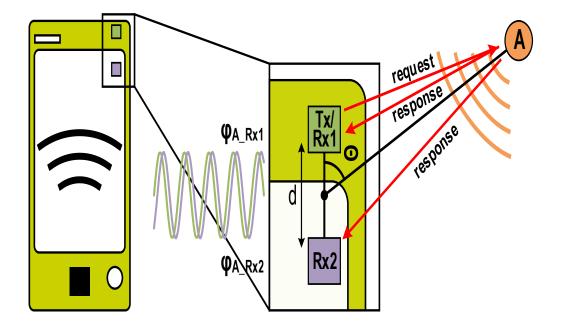
NXP UWB attributes (overview) UWB physical layer (PHY) • Defined in IEEE 802.15.4 / IEEE 802.15.4z +/- 10 cm distance Accuracy $+/-3^{\circ}$ of angle • Bandwidth of ~500 MHz (~2ns pulses) Reduced power spectral density (typ. -41.3dBm/MHz) • NXP UWB band utilization (acc. IEEE 802.15.4) Strong multipath resilience Robustness 6489.6 MHz (499.2 MHz) • Ch. 5: 6988.8 MHz (499.2 MHz) • Ch. 6: >70 meters in LOS • Ch. 8: 7488.0 MHz (499.2 MHz) Range 30-50 meters in real environments 7987.2 MHz (499.2 MHz) • Ch. 9: 8486.4 MHz (499.2 MHz) • Ch. 10: Secure ranging due to time-of-8985.6 MHz (499.2 MHz) • Ch. 12: flight (ToF) measurements and Security [⊘] PHY level security in 802.15.4z Bandwidth: 1 MHz Ranging (1-to-n) in <<10ms Latency Spectral density Bandwidth: 20 MHz UWB Bandwidth: ~500 MHz Radar Sub-Centimeter Motion Detection Frequency INXP | Public

UWB Ranging Technology Basics – DS TWR and Angle of Arrival (AoA)

- DS-TWR, wo SS-TWR are performed, Each device can calculate the ToF
- Then $\mathbf{ToF}_{A_B} = \frac{\mathbf{\delta}_{loopA} \times \mathbf{\delta}_{loopB} - \mathbf{\delta}_{replyA} \times \mathbf{\delta}_{replyB}}{\mathbf{\delta}_{loopA} + \mathbf{\delta}_{loopB} + \mathbf{\delta}_{replyA} + \mathbf{\delta}_{replyB}}$
- Clock difference in the two devices are compensated but more energy is required due to 3 frames

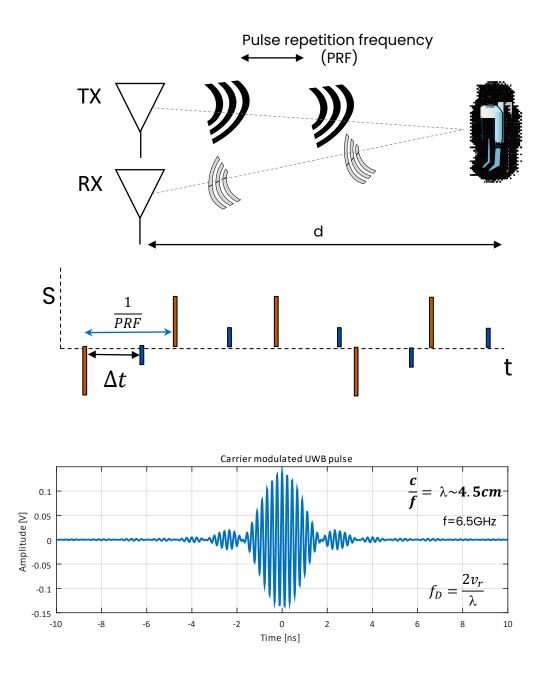
- Angle of Arrival (AoA) is based on Phase Difference of Arrival (PDoA) method.
- PDOA calculation is done during response of TWR using the phase difference (Δφ) between two antennas of received signals.



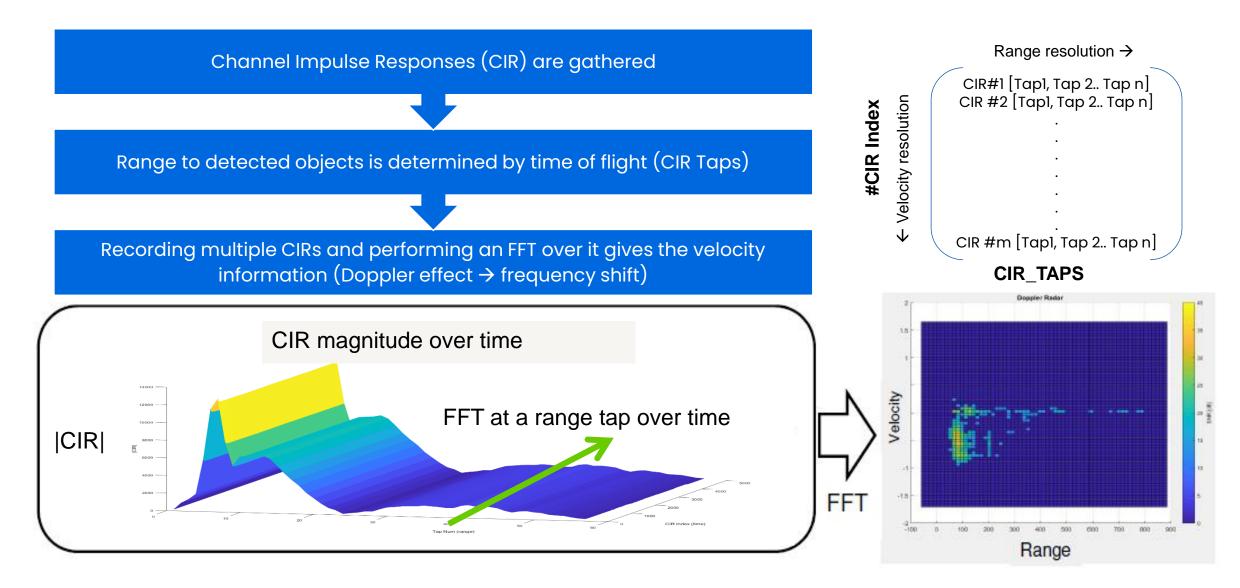


Working Principle of Pulse Doppler Radar

- Transmit sequence of modulated pulses
- Computation of Channel Impulse Response (CIR) from reflected signal
- Absolute location of target is known by measuring round trip time of flight (ToF) of the pulses (propagation time)
- Large movements of target (and hence radial velocity) can be detected with multiple consecutive measurements.
- Movements (sub-mm) smaller than spatial resolution detected by observing phase change (Doppler effect) in reflected carrier signal between multiple measurements



UWB Radar Working Principle - Doppler Processing

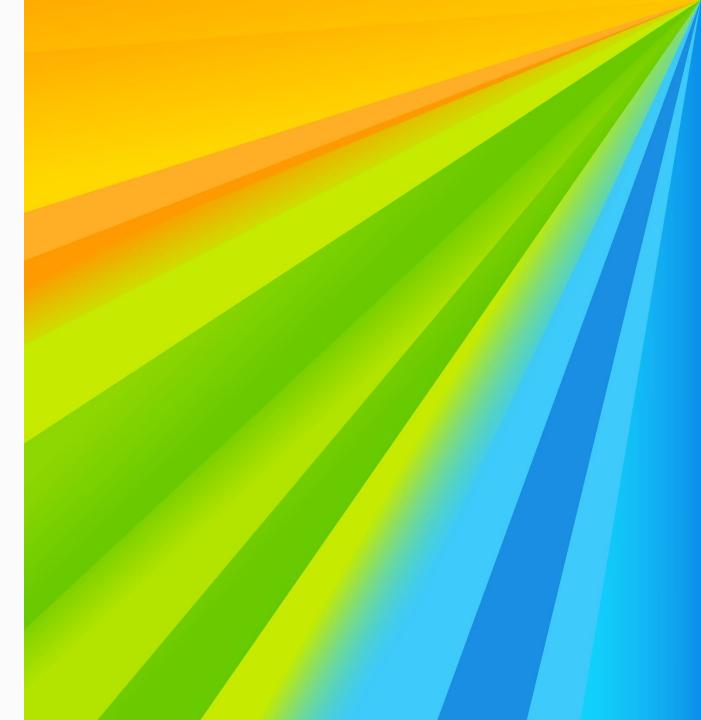




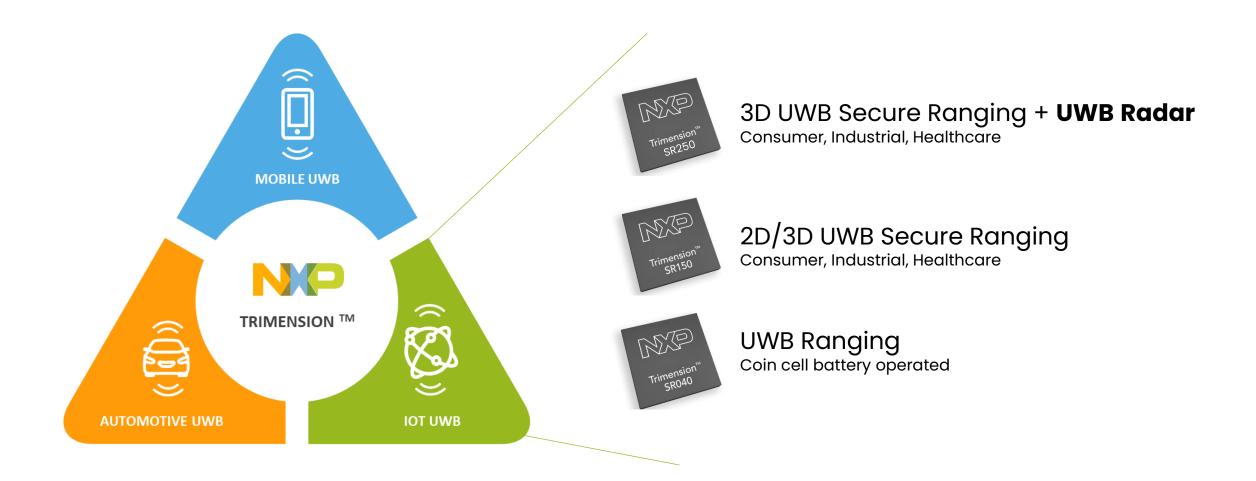


NXP's UWB Portfolio

SR250 UWB Sensing (Radar)



NXP TRIMENSION covers UWB portfolio across Automotive, Mobile and IoT



SR250 Introduction

- Trimension SR250 is the industry's first single-chip solution combining on-chip processing with shortrange ultra-wideband (UWB) radar and secure UWB ranging, enabling new user experiences in autonomous homes and for Industrial IoT.
- It integrates 3 Rx for single shot 3D AoA support. No extra RF switches required.
- It embeds PMU that can be **battery supplied** (3.6V).
- It supports and advanced Radar processing algorithm enabling On Chip Presence Detection feature.
- Its 2D pre-processed CIRs streaming allows customers developing advanced applications.

CUSTOMER BENEFITS

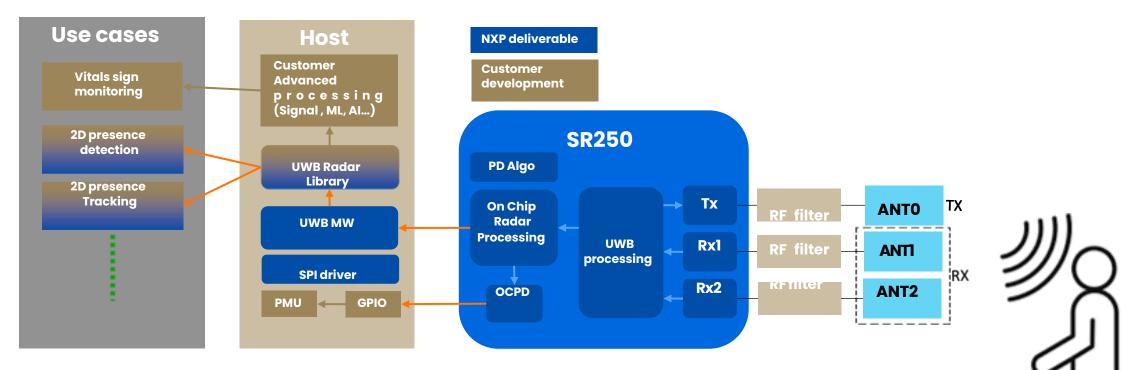
- MATURE AND PROVEN UWB Multiple generations of UWB products covering complete ecosystem, with various deployed use cases.
- 2

IMPROVED PERFORMANCE

Higher range, lower power consumption and improved radar performance.



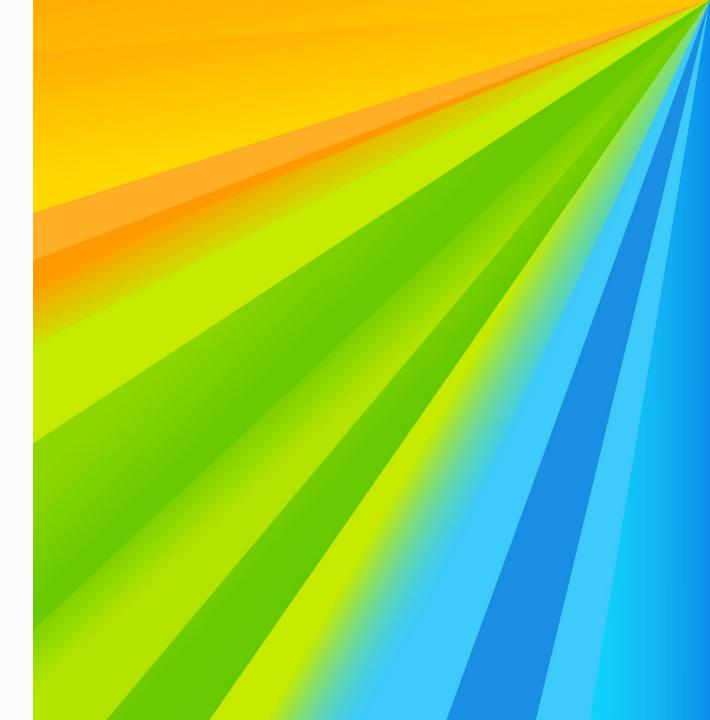
SR250 radar feature



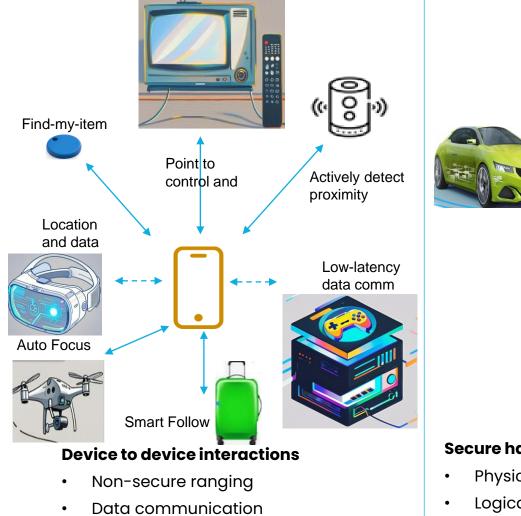
SR250 features Includes an On Chip Radar processing providing:

- OCPD (On Chip Presence Detection)
 - a GPIO signal triggered by the detection of a presence in a defined range
 - An UCI notification providing info from Target (distance, Angle...)
- CIRs streaming (Channels Impulse Responses)
 - The streaming to the host of the Radar signal response, ready for advanced processing
 - Off Chip Radar Libraries are used to develop final use cases.

UWB ranging and radar use cases



UWB IoT use cases with standards and solutions





Secure handsfree ranging for access control

- Physical access
- Logical access

RTLS: finding a device or tag using infrastructure (consumer & industrial)

Indoor parking navigation

Museum guided experience

Multiple UWB use cases can run in parallel in one device

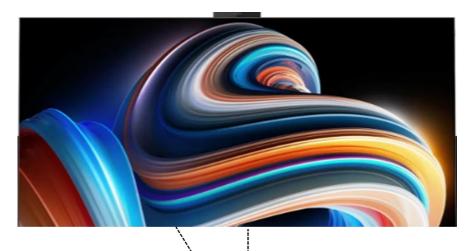
UWB Radar for IoT

- System Wake Up based on presence detection (OCPD)
 - Device (Switch ON / OFF; Starting time improvement...)
 - PC Login (Wake UP computer and switch to UWB authentication for Login)
- \checkmark Geofencing for safety
- ✓ Presence detection and tracking
- Vitals sign monitoring (Offchip PD + AI)

Temp. and air flux **∧** Check presence management SAFETY: detection of based on nonvisible person occupancy Sleeping No Presence detection mode detection Monitor presence status reported by SR250 OCPD at ▲ Geofencing Home Safety defined reporting period. appliance mgt Full scale of the Radar RADAR Host No Presence detection detected Off off Dip CIRs data **Presence monitoring** Monitor presence status CIRs reported by SR250 OCPD streaming for the defined zone (distance and angle) **SR250** Tracking and Presence at estimated position Multi-target detection Monitor epicenter Position (X,Y) of the reported presence by SR250 OCPD for a defined zones.

UWB RADAR is providing the best value when combined with UWB ranging use cases

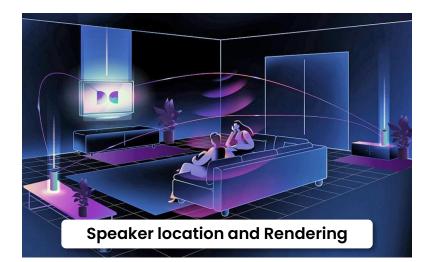
Combining UWB Ranging and Radar Capabilities for Smart Home

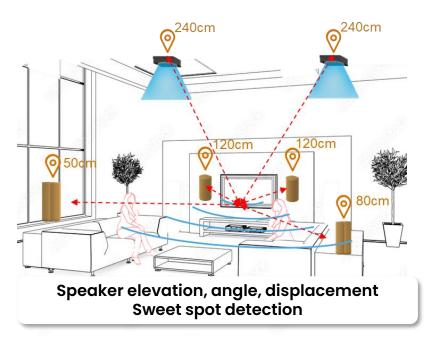


Distance, Azimuth and Elevation



It supports swiping, tapping, dragging and other gestures available on mobile devices, allowing you to conveniently manage content on the big screen.

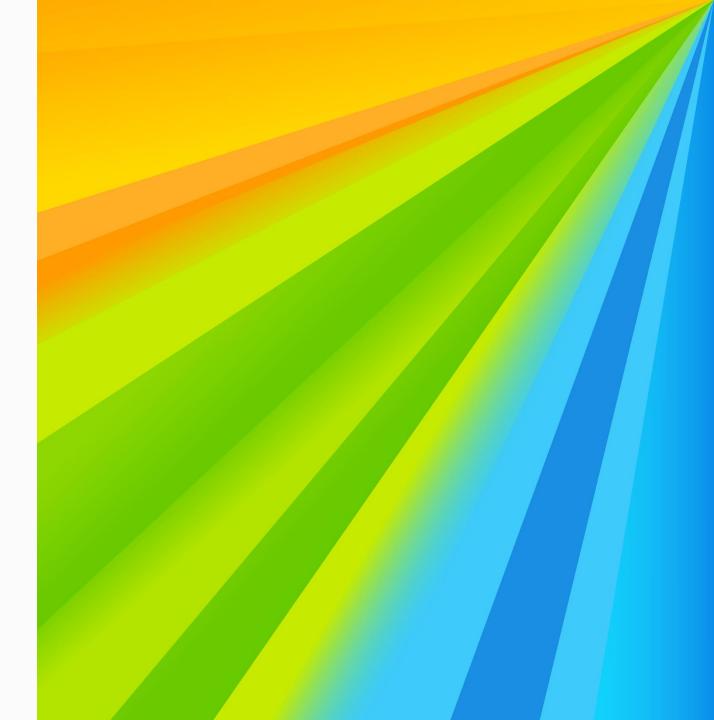




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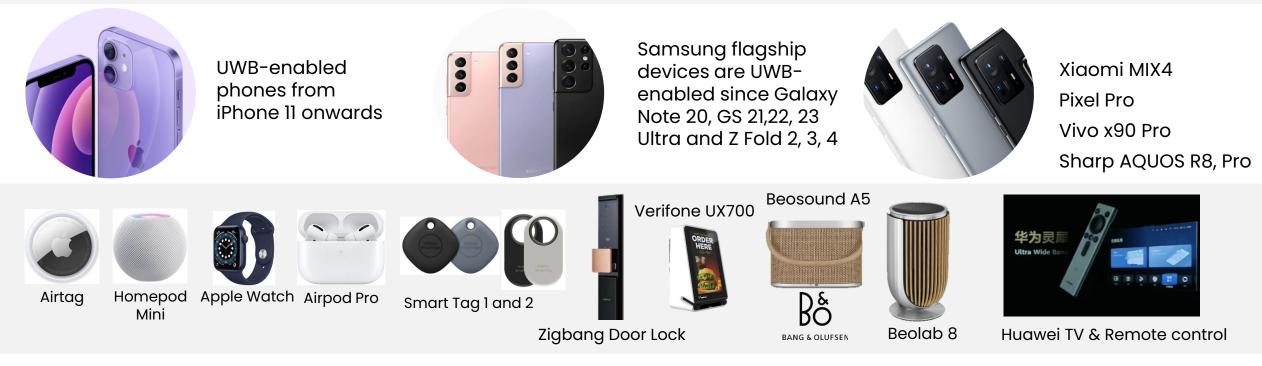
Value Proposition



Integration of UWB into Automotive, Mobile and IOT – The Market

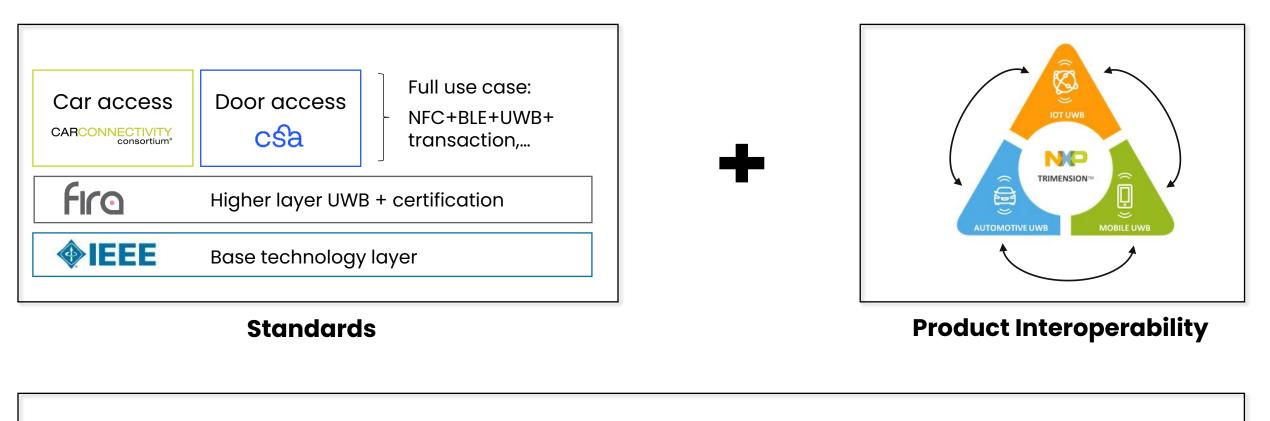


All major brands have at least one model equipped with UWB



By 2025 ABI Research expects that 1/3 of smartphones shipping will be UWB enabled, resulting to well over 600 million annual shipments.

Standards + interoperability for UWB ranging span multiple layers



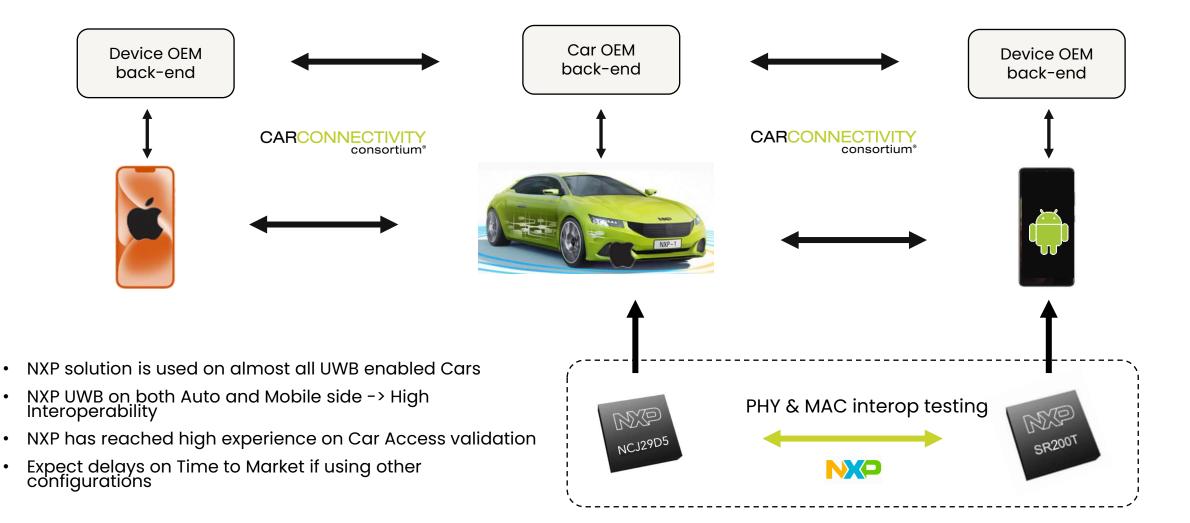
Other than technology providers like NXP, the biggest drivers across standards are Apple, Samsung and Google.







NXP UWB is a safe solution for car access



NXP UWB is the lowest risk solution to guarantee car access interoperability

恩智浦与深圳通合作推出业界首个基于UWB的轨道交通支付 解决方案

中国上海--2024年10月8日--恩智浦半导体(NXP Semiconductors N.V.,纳 斯达克股票代码:NXPI)今日宣布,深圳市城市交通卡运营服务商"深圳市深圳通 有限公司"(下简称深圳通)将采用恩智浦Trimension®产品组合提供基于超宽带 技术(UWB)的创新性无感支付过闸产品。Trimension UWB 将实现安全无感支付 的便捷体验,即公共交通乘客在通过闸机检票口时,无需停下来刷手机或刷公交 卡,只需直接通过就可以完成支付。



深圳通采用恩智浦Trimension UWB 产品组合实现公共交通的无感式支付服务,乘客通过闸机时无需 刷手机或公交卡,即可轻松完成出入站

深圳通与深圳云巴一号线运营单位紧密合作,联合手机厂商、TSM服务商等,目前已经在坪山高铁站、中芯国际站成功启动UWB系统商用,预计2024年10月底完成云巴一号线11个站点的全面部署。

技术亮点

过去的几年,基于NFC的非接触式票务迅速普及,为乘客提供便捷的"即触即付"解决方案。 UWB 技术则代表了非接触式票务的下一代发展——无感式支付,进一步简化和加快入站流 程。UWB测距技术可使支付系统通过智能手机自动检测到乘客,即使手机放在口袋或包中, 也能无缝完成闸机通过。这一流程进一步改善用户体验,解放了乘客双手的同时还将缩短通 过闸机的排队时间。

恩智浦安全嵌入式交易业务副总裁Jerome Legros表示: "恩智浦曾率先在中国推出NFC与安 全元件相结合的非接触式票务解决方案,现在我们通过UWB实现新的创新。我们与深圳通密 切合作,定义并实现了端到端用户体验,涵盖支持UWB的轨道交通闸机和用户的移动设备。

21 | NXP | Public 通过使用恩智浦的 Trimension UWB 产品,我们为深圳公共交通的乘客创造了真正无缝的用户体验。"



World's first UWB Transit is Live

BYD Yunba SkyShuttle line in Shenzhen went live in September 2024, making hands-free UWB-based transit a reality.

- Press release (in Chinese):
 <u>https://www.nxp.com.cn/company/about-nxp/newsroom/NB-NXP-SZ-UWB-CN</u>
- Blog post (in English): <u>https://www.nxp.com/company/about-nxp/smarter-world-blog/BL-NXP-COLLABORATES-WITH-SHENZHEN-TONG</u>

UWB Module value proposition

WHAT IT TAKES TO INTEGRATE A UWB CHIP ON BOARD?

- Experienced manpower on HW design in 6.5 8GHz band
- Simulation tools for PCB and RF simulations
- Tester dedicated for UWB needed (debugging and testing)

~500K\$ Tools Investment + Manpower

BENEFITS OF UWB MODULE VS. COB

- PCB 2 Layer vs. 4-6 Layer HD
- Proven and tested design
- Calibration of Power and Xtal
- FCC Module cert (on demand)
- Form factor agnostic RF design

- → Low-cost PCB design
- → First time right UWB design
- → Shorter production test time
- → Lower certification cost
- → Easy reuse of same design in various form factors





I'm Here to Help!

Tony Chen, Sr. UWB Business Development Manager

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