

GLOBAL MARKETS, GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY, AND GLOBAL STUDENTS?

A COMMUNICATIONS CONTRIBUTION TO THE
WORKSHOP,
“THE FUTURE OF & TECHNOLOGY”
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA @ GAINESVILLE

UPDATED 2022

*Ulrich L. Rohde, Prof. Dr. Ing. habil.
Chairman Synergy Microwave Corp.
Cottbus University of Technology, Germany
University of the Armed Forces, Munich, Germany
Partner Rohde & Schwarz*





THE

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

With the approval of the Faculty
hereby recognizes the permanent appointment of

ULRICH L. ROHDE

as

Professor of Electrical Engineering



March 15, 1977

Wayne H. Chen
Dean, College of Engineering

Donald T. Childers
Chairman, Department of

The George Washington University



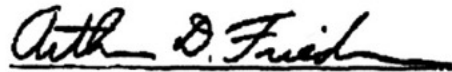
THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

With the approval of the Faculty
hereby recognizes the permanent appointment of

Ulrich L. Rohde

as

Adjunct Professor of Electrical Engineering



Arthur D. Friedman
Chairman, Department of Electrical

May 4, 1982



GLOBAL MARKETS, GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY, GLOBAL STUDENTS

Using the example of the cell phone industry

International communications market

- The technologies involved are a combination of analog and digital applications as well as passive and active components.
- The globally/universally useful RF engineering additionally understands
 - A/D converters
 - DSP, digital signal processing (DSP),
 - Micro processor coding in C++
 - Business education (MBA)
 - Innovative design with an eye for quality and reliability of the product.

Analog Technology, Examples

- RF front ends consists of
 - Analog low noise preamplifiers
 - “Linear mixers”
 - PLL based synthesizers with low power consumption
- Design parameters may be:
 - Noise figure, i.e.: $< 1\text{dB}$
 - Intermodulation distortion $\text{IP3} > 1\text{dBm}$
 - Input selectivity,
 - Phase noise (-145dBc/Hz @ 200KHz)
 - Settling speed, less than 1mS

Digital Technology Example

- Analog to digital converters (A/D)
 - Optimized IF frequencies
 - impedance matching
 - Overload vs. noise figure
- Design decisions may be:
 - IF selectivity
 - Coding scheme
 - Composite filters implementation in DSP
 - Automatic gain routines
 - Computational delay time

ANALOG AND DIGITAL TECHNIQUES



Broadband Wireless Solutions...

...from 1 to 60 GHz

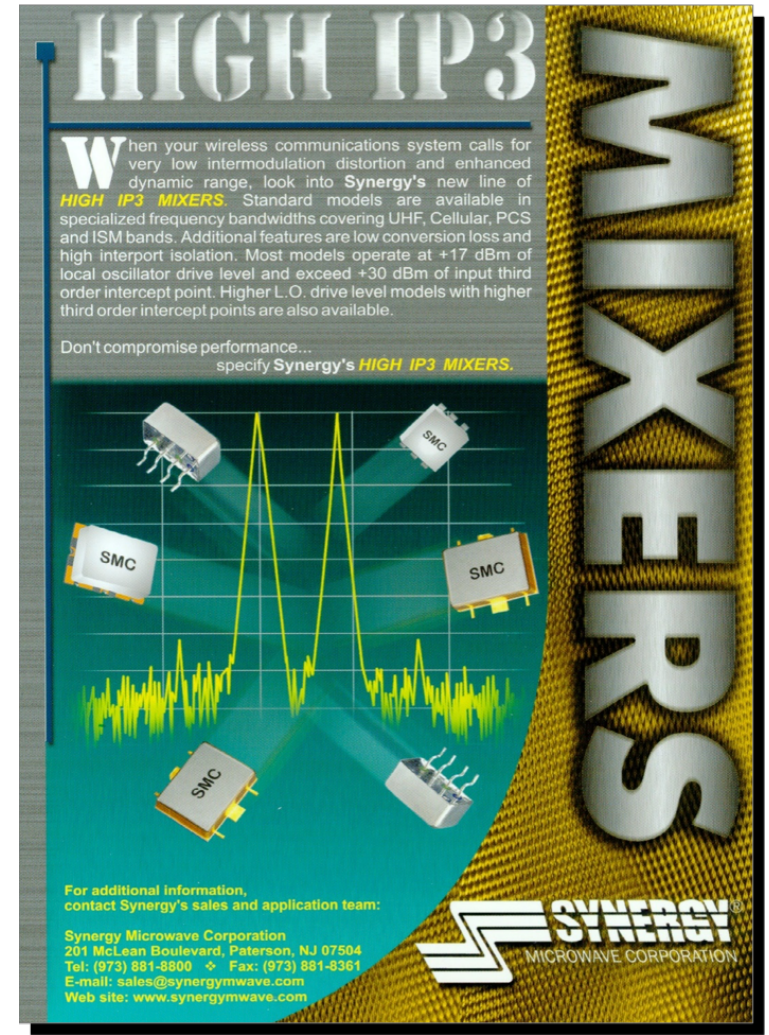
UNBEATABLE MMIC SOURCE

UMS is the "one stop" supplier of integrated circuits covering the broadband wireless requirements from very low noise to high power, using PHEMT technologies up to 94GHz.

The advertisement features a large parabolic antenna in the foreground, a radio tower in the background, and a circuit diagram showing various components like mixers, amplifiers, and connectors. Small inset images show a person on a mobile phone, a satellite, and a microwave oven.

HIGH PERFORMANCE ANALOG TECHNIQUES

AN EXAMPLE



HIGH IP3 MIXERS

When your wireless communications system calls for very low intermodulation distortion and enhanced dynamic range, look into Synergy's new line of **HIGH IP3 MIXERS**. Standard models are available in specialized frequency bandwidths covering UHF, Cellular, PCS and ISM bands. Additional features are low conversion loss and high interport isolation. Most models operate at +17 dBm of local oscillator drive level and exceed +30 dBm of input third order intercept point. Higher L.O. drive level models with higher third order intercept points are also available.

Don't compromise performance...
specify Synergy's **HIGH IP3 MIXERS**.

For additional information,
contact Synergy's sales and application team:

Synergy Microwave Corporation
201 McLean Boulevard, Paterson, NJ 07504
Tel: (973) 881-8800 ♦ Fax: (973) 881-8361
E-mail: sales@synergymw.com
Web site: www.synergymw.com

SYNERGY
MICROWAVE CORPORATION



GLOBAL MARKETS, GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY, GLOBAL STUDENTS

Using the example of the cell phone industry

Evolution of the cellular technologies



EVOLUTION OF DIGITAL CELLULAR TECHNOLOGIES

2G

Mainly GSM

Narrowband 270 kHz

Few frequencies
900/1800/1900 MHz
No global frequencies

Low datarates, intially
9.6 kbps evolving up to
384 kbps

Very high latency

1991

3G

Mainly WCDMA

Bandwith 5 MHz

Initially 2.1 GHz almost
global availability
Evolved to a global
standard

Data rates 384 kBit/s
evolving to 42 Mbit/s

Medium latency
Suffered from IPR
fights

2002

4G

LTE

Flexible bandwidth up
to 20MHz

Deployed from 400
MHz to 3.7 GHz

Data rates from 40
Mbit/s to todays 1.2
Gbit/s

Low latency

2010

5G

5G NR

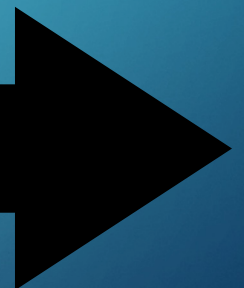
Scalable bandwidth up
to 400 MHz

Frequencies up to 53
GHz

Very high data rates

Ultra low latency
possible

2019





GLOBAL MARKETS, GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY, GLOBAL STUDENTS

Winners and others: Some examples

Winners

Apple

- Entered the mobile world 2007
- Most profitable since manufacturer 2009

Samsung

- Scale of economy
- In house touch screen expertise
- Worlds largest manufacturer

Google

- Android has 85% market share as mobile OS
- 38% of all devices connected to the internet are using Android
- 2021 – 3 billion active devices

Others

Nokia

- 2009 the largest cellphone maker in the world
- Too proud to adopt Android
- Strong innovation culture – failed to bring innovations to the market – sold to Microsoft – Name sold to HMD
- Most profitable since manufacturer 2009

Motorola

- Sold to Google – sold to Lenovo

Ericsson

- Cellphones was a mean to sell infrastructure - when 3G matured – not able to compete.
- Sold to Sony

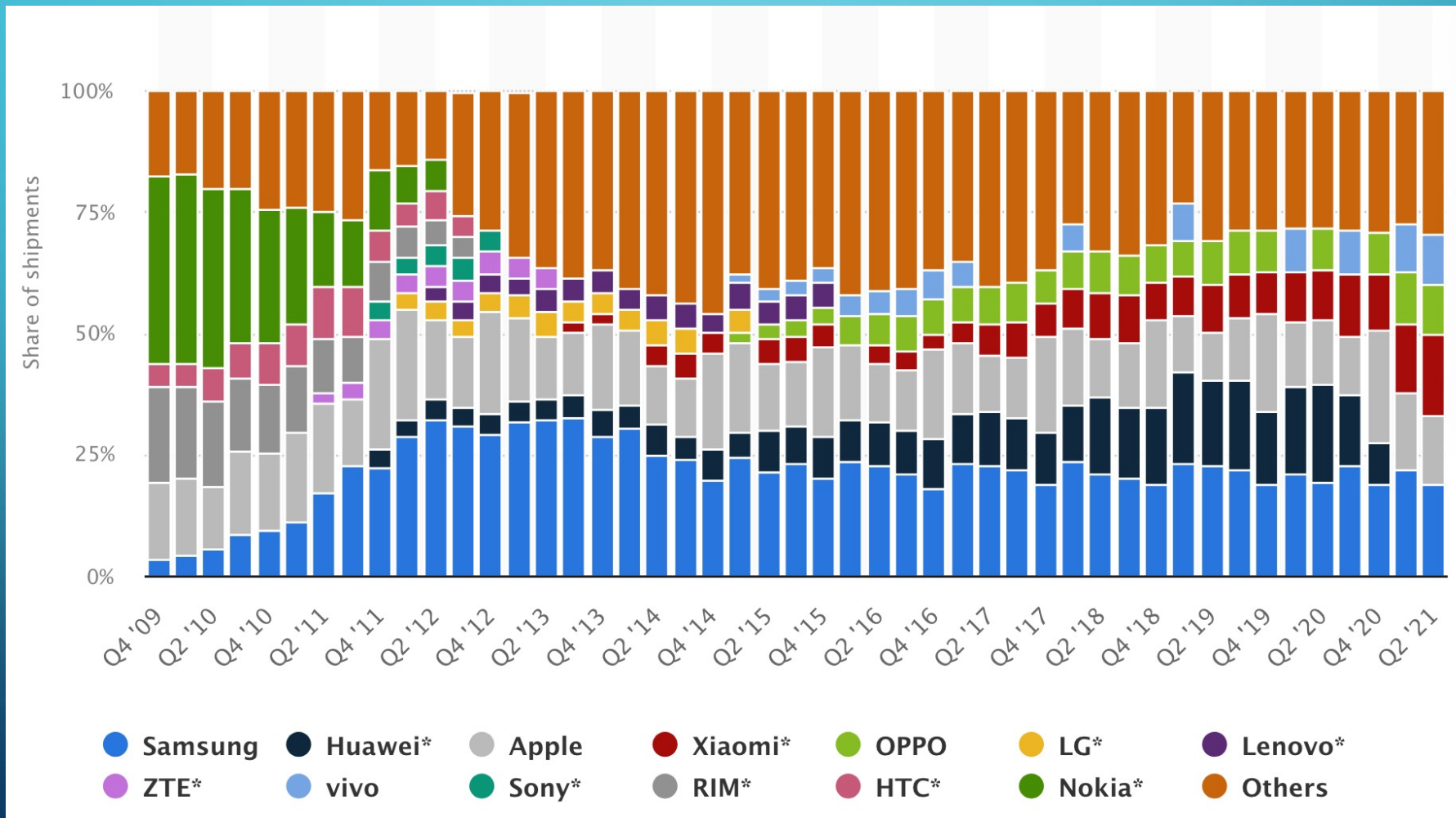
Blackberry

- Focused on messaging
- Missed the touch screen revolution

Huawei

- First cellphones 2003
- 2019 worlds second largest supplier of smartphones
- "Killed" by US trade sanctions

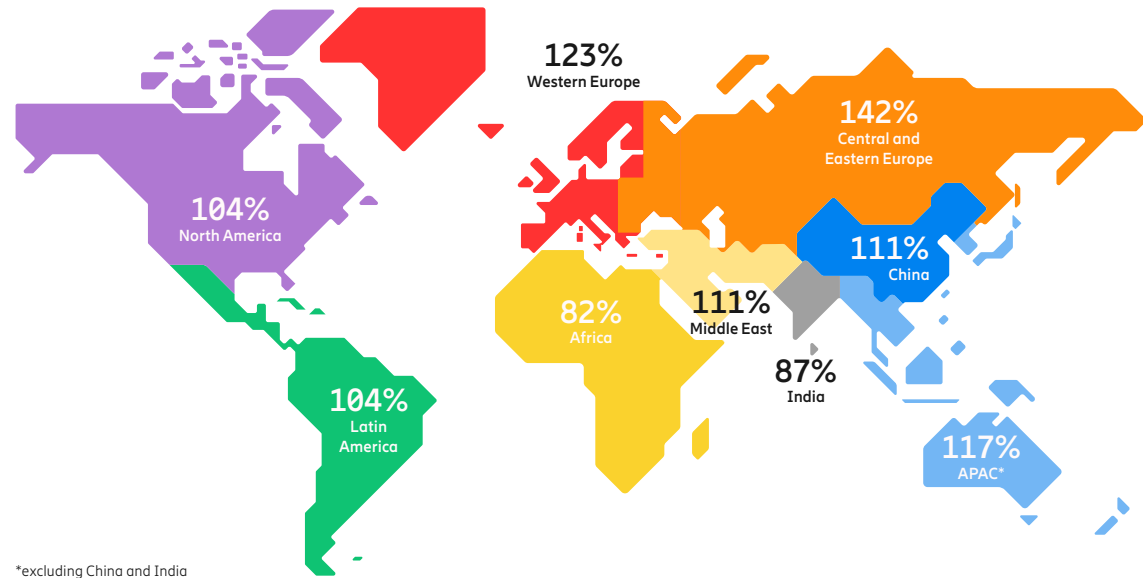
SOURCE: WWW.STATISTA.COM





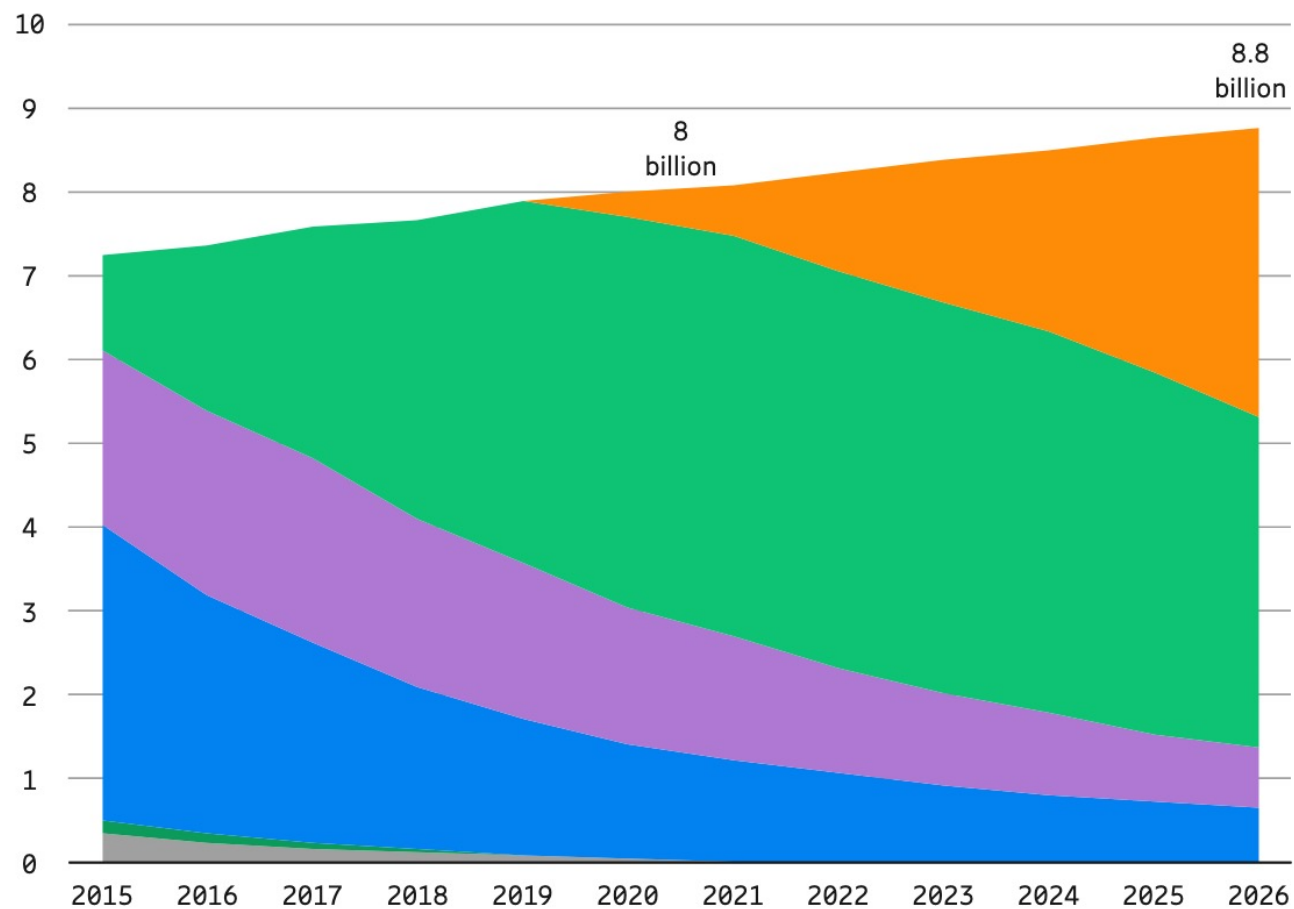
GLOBAL MARKETS, GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY, GLOBAL STUDENTS

**Looking Forward: What will drive the technological
development?**



LTE A TRUELY GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY
SUBSCRIPTION PENETRATION 2018
SOURCE: ERICSSON MOBILITY REPORT

Figure 1: Mobile subscriptions by technology (billion)



3.5bn

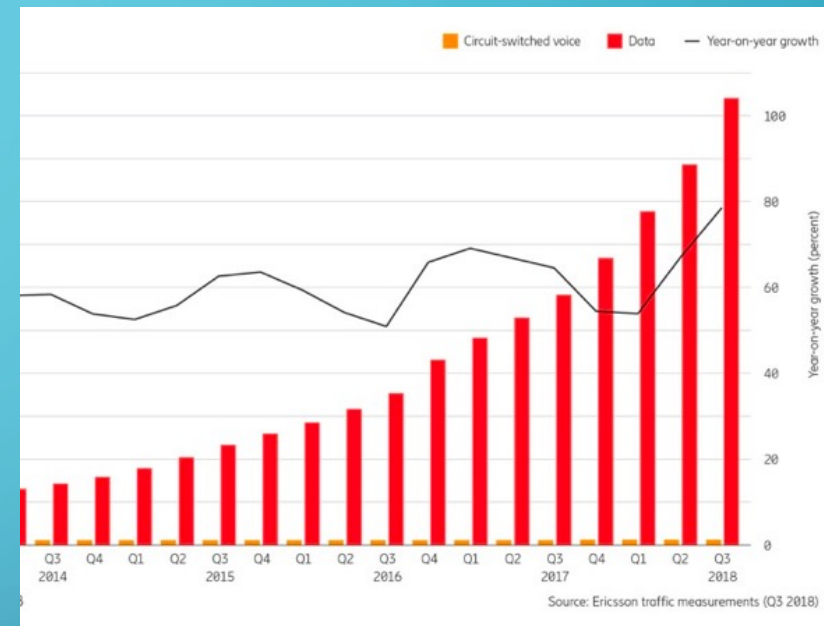
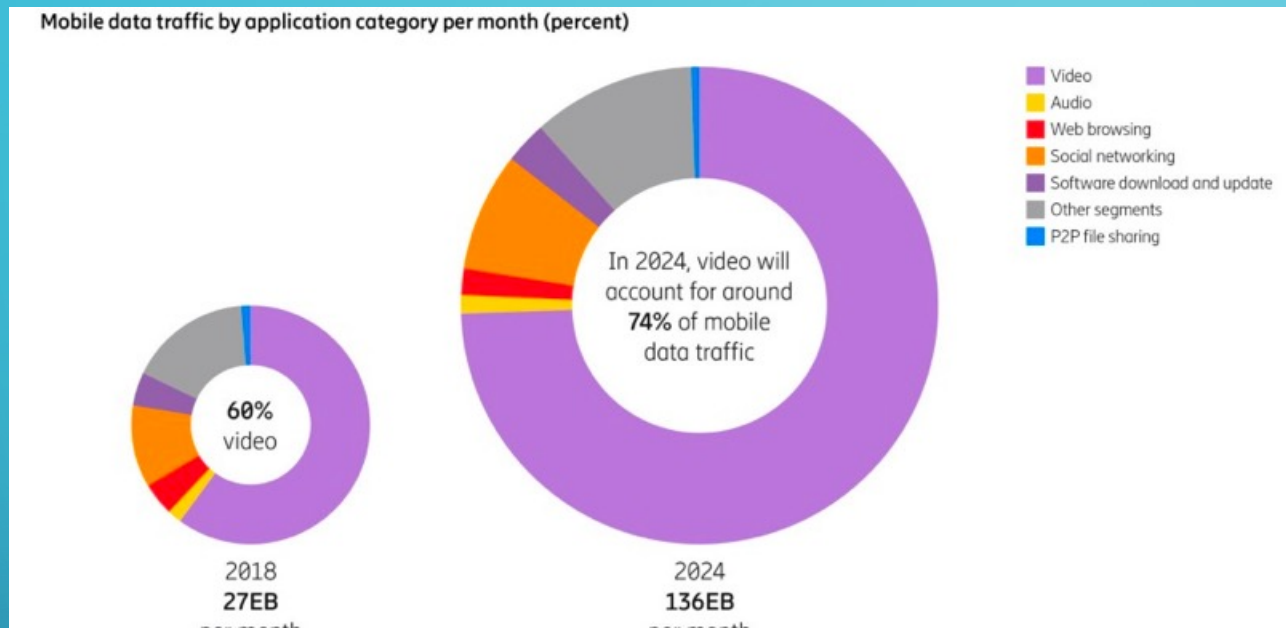
In 2026, 3.5 billion 5G subscriptions are forecast.

- 5G
- LTE (4G)
- WCDMA/HSPA (3G)
- GSM/EDGE-only (2G)
- TD-SCDMA (3G)
- CDMA-only (2G/3G)

Note: IoT connections are not included in this graph. Fixed wireless access (FWA) connections are included.

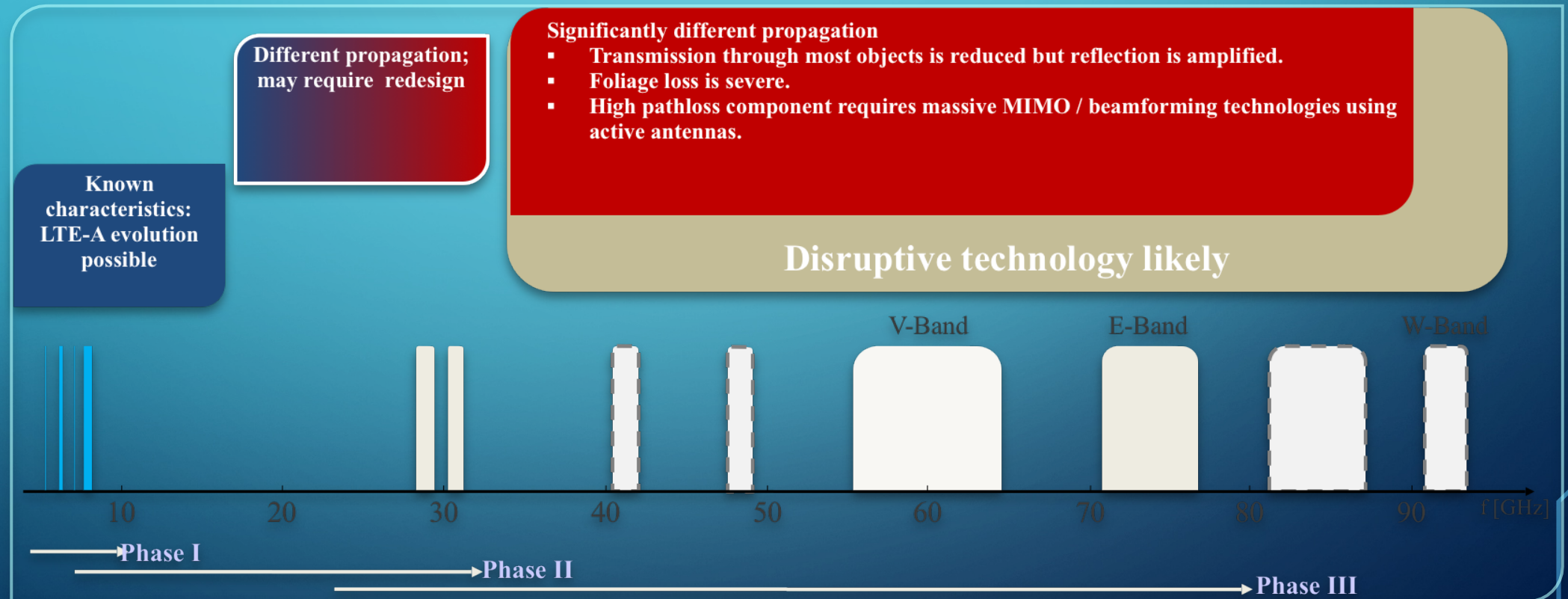
THE FUTURE OF WIRELESS TECHNOLOGIES

SOURCE: ERICSSON MOBILITY REPORT

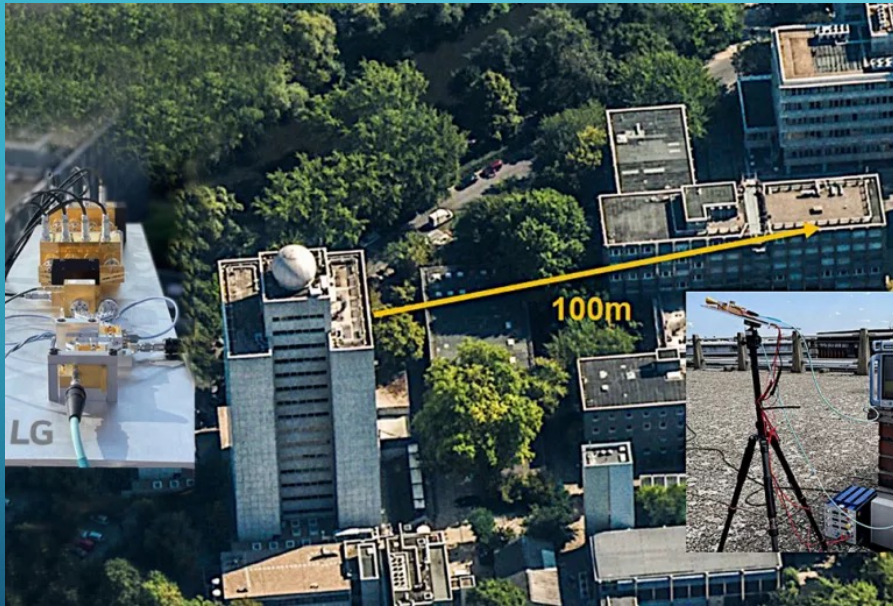


DATA WILL BE DRIVING THE FUTURE OF THE CELLULAR INDUSTRY

HIGHER DATA RATES REQUIRES BANDWIDTH ONLY AVAILABLE AT HIGHER FREQUENCIES



FIRST 6G DEMOSTRATORS USING D-BAND AIMING FOR COMMERCIALIZATION 2029



<https://www.lgnewsroom.com/2021/08/lg-records-6g-thz-band-milestone/>



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How has the cellphone antenna developed over the years ?



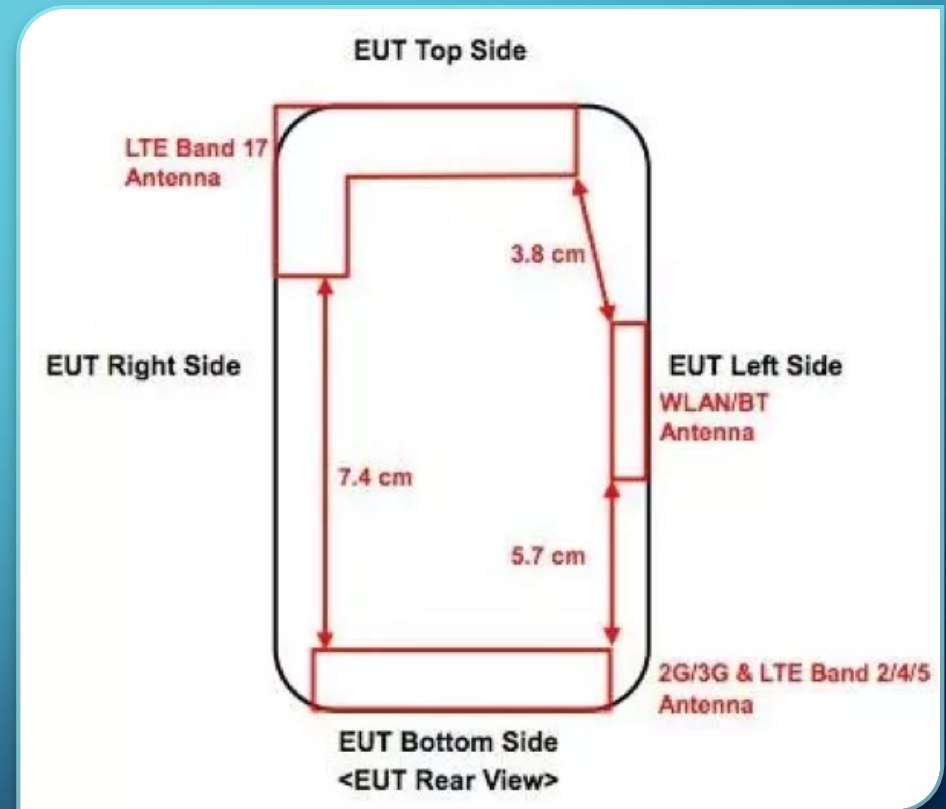
**Qualcomm QTM052 mmWave
Antenna Module & Snapdragon
X50 5G modem**



Antennas in a modern cellphone

Not just one antenna

- Up to 10 different frequency bands
- Multiple cellular technologies:
GSM, UMTS, LTE, TD-SCDMA
- Non cellular technologies: WiFi, Bluetooth, GPS, Glonass, Galileo, Baidu, NFC
- Receive diversity antennas

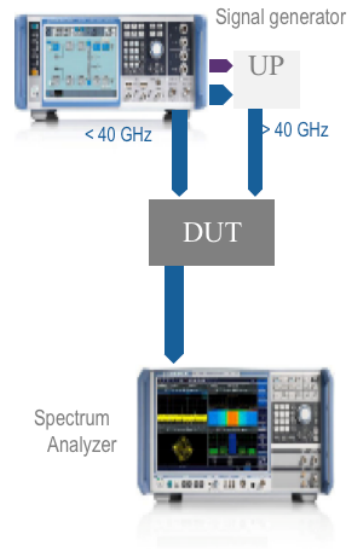




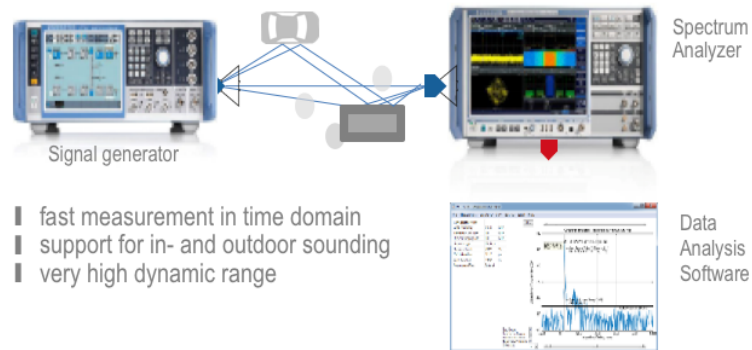
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What tools are available for the RF engineers ?

Wideband Signal Testing



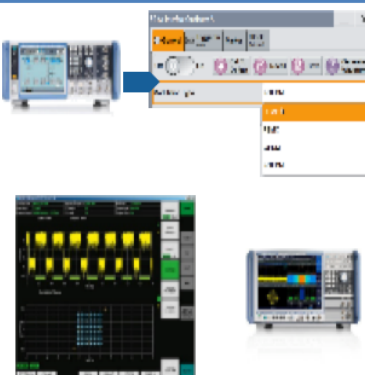
Channel Sounding Solution



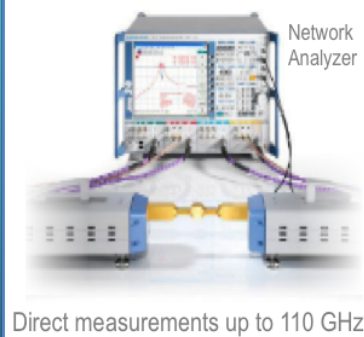
Massive MIMO - Beamforming



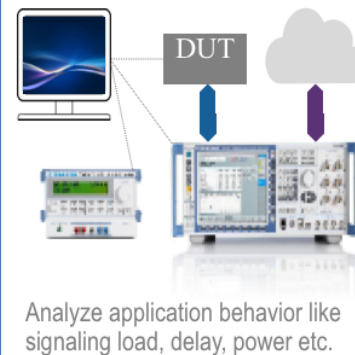
New 5G PHY Candidates



Component Characterization



E2e Application Testing





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Requirements For Modern Adaptive Students



Requirements For Modern Adaptive Students

Fewer young people nowadays choose engineering education, and what is even more worrisome is the fact that the most gifted students decide to study at the faculties of computer science and engineering, choosing zeros and ones over microwaves or curl and divergence. The said zeros and ones are significantly easier to comprehend than the area of curl and divergence.



Requirements For Modern Adaptive Students

Therefore, as a consequence, the computer students score higher than those who study the microwaves area, while putting, in fact, less effort into their learning. Difficult curriculum and fewer opportunities to obtain high grades cause the students to lose interest in microwaves.



Requirements For Modern Adaptive Students

“The only person who is educated is the one who has learned how to learn and change”

The general demand to master new skills results from constantly modernizing technologies.

“The world does not pay for what a person knows. But it pays for what a person does with what he knows.”

Reference: Josef W. Modelski, MTT-S Microwave Magazine, August 2008

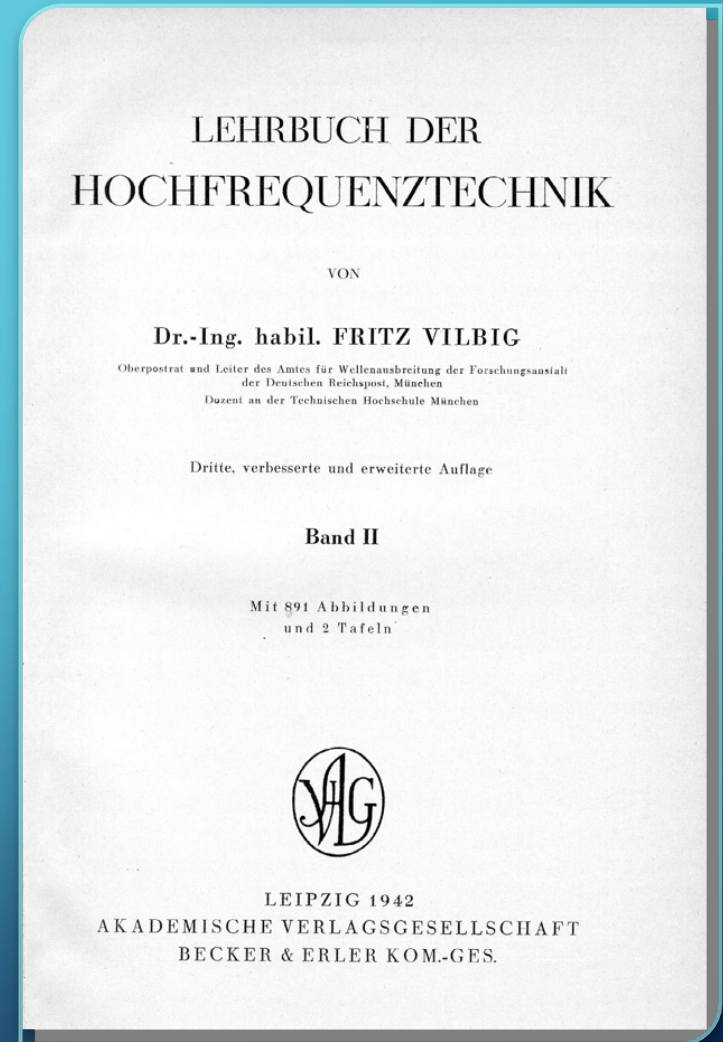


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Literature

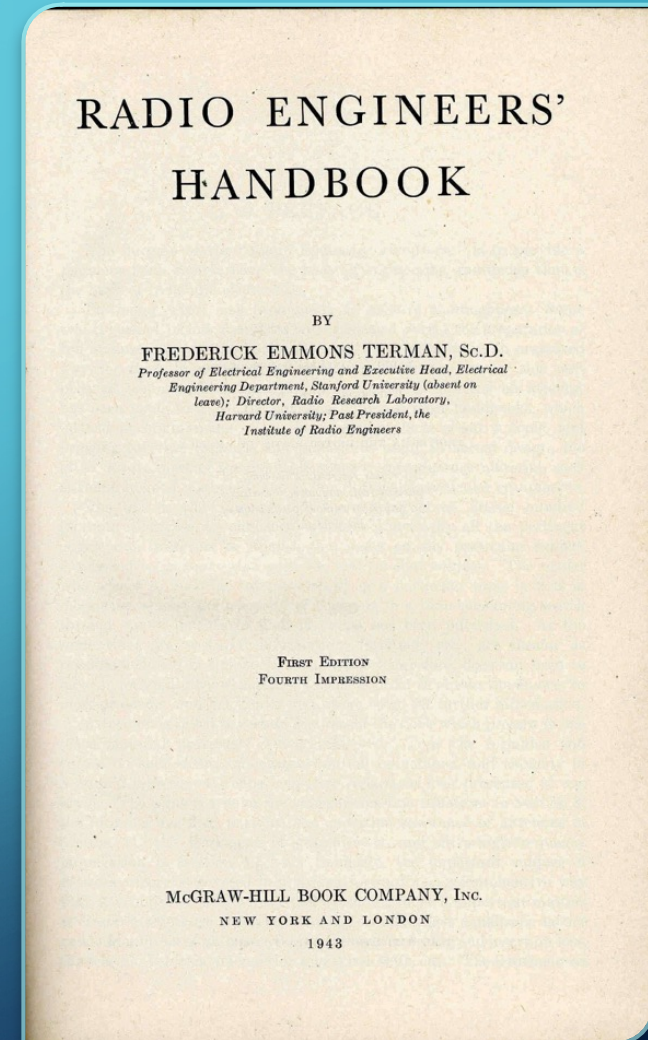
From 1942

- RF/Microwave Education (in German)
- Focus mostly on theory
- No international conferences
- No technology exchange or transfer due to language problems
- No digital technology (did not exist at that time)



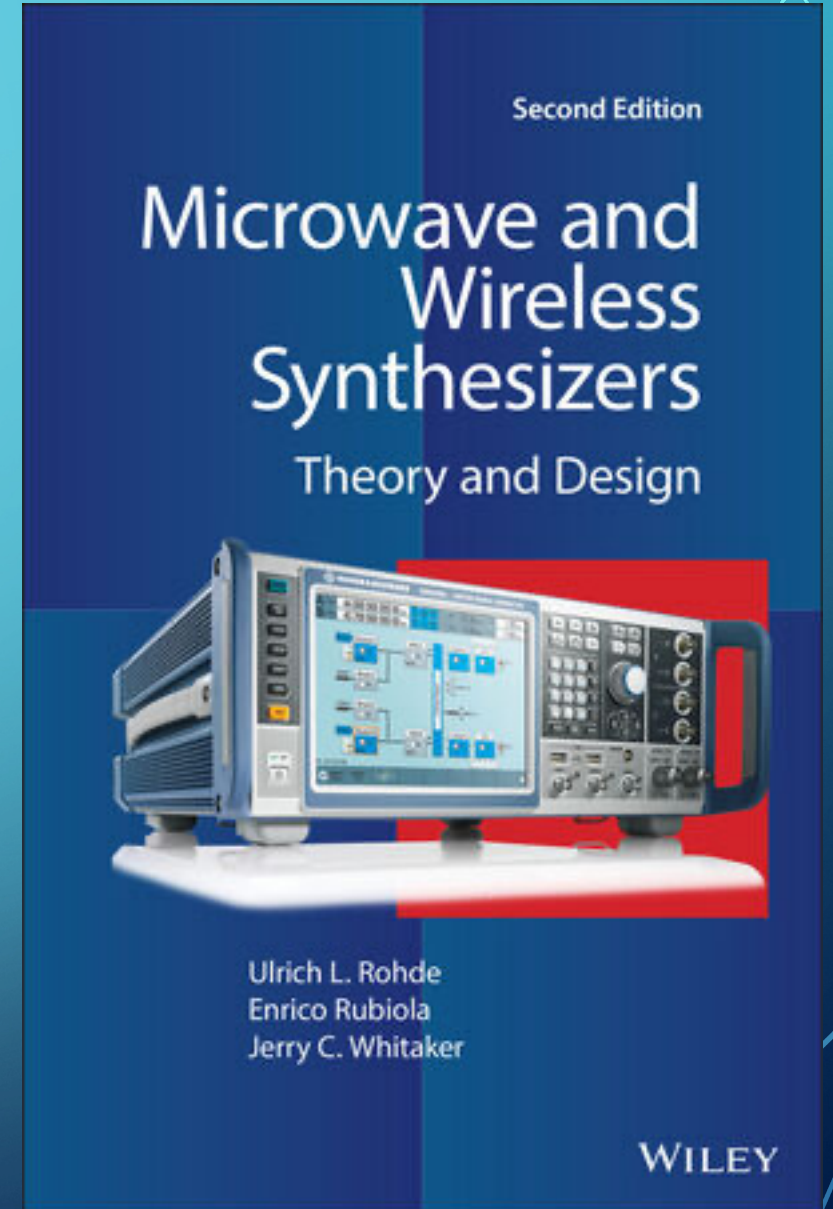
From 1943

- The State of the Art text book for radio engineering
- Probably the best comprehensive US radio electrical engineering book ever written. Used in all English speaking countries.
- Contains only analog circuitry
(Digital technology did not exist at that time)



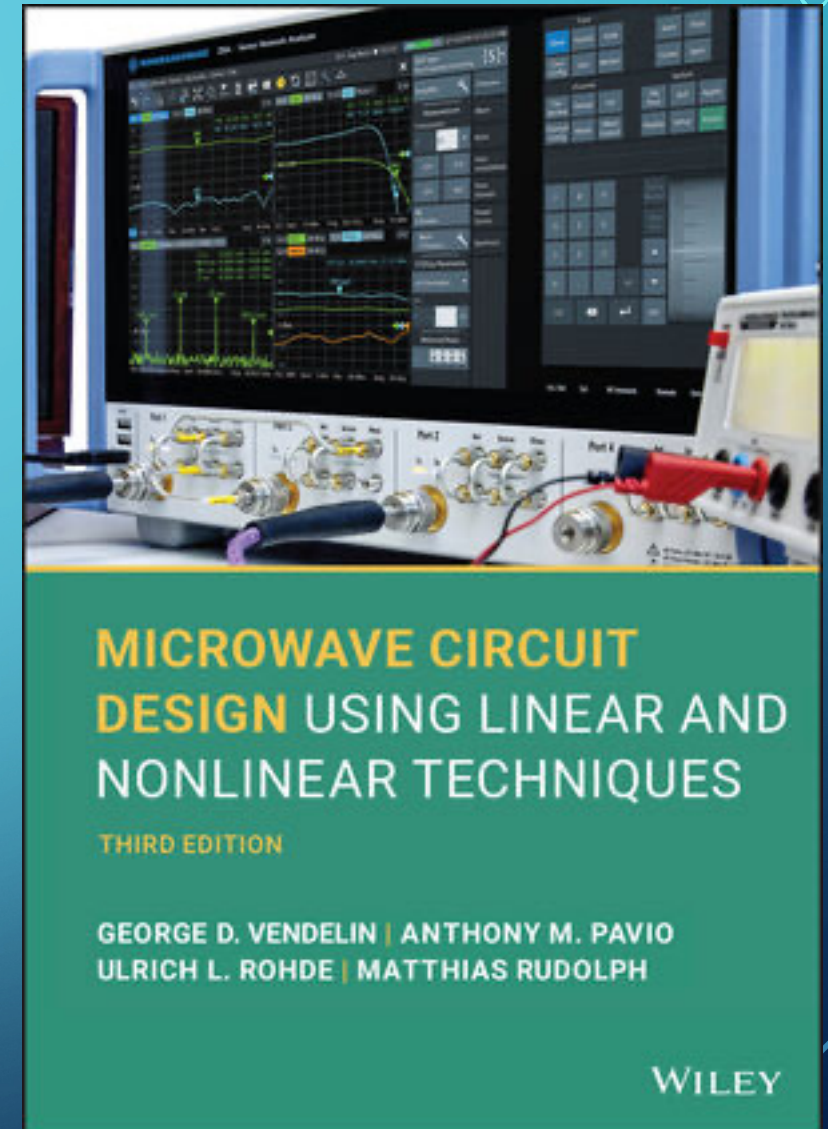
From 1997

- Microwave and Wireless Synthesizers-the first book to emphasize both practical circuit information from RF to millimeter-wave frequencies and up-to-date theory.
- In-depth look at the practical side of the phase-lock loop (PLL) in synthesizers-including special loops, loop components, and practical circuits-material
- Second edition 2021



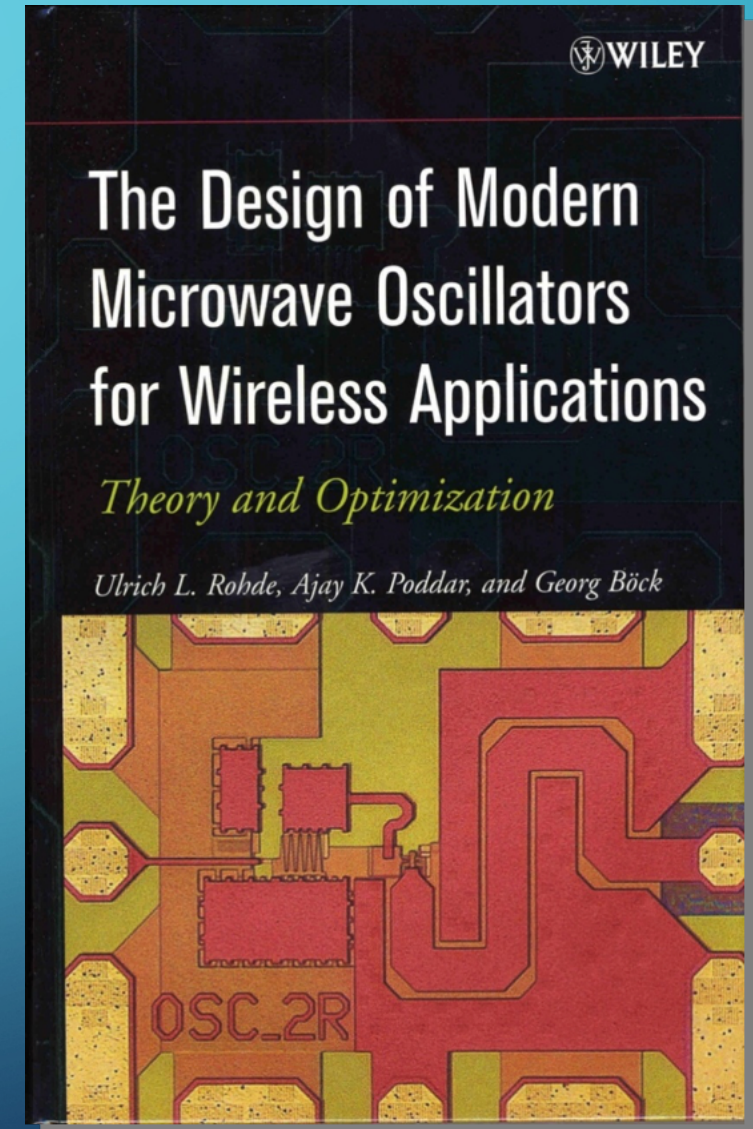
From 2005

- Linear and nonlinear circuit analysis treatment
3rd edition 2021
- Best in class
- Covers all relevant material
- Ideal reference material



From 2005

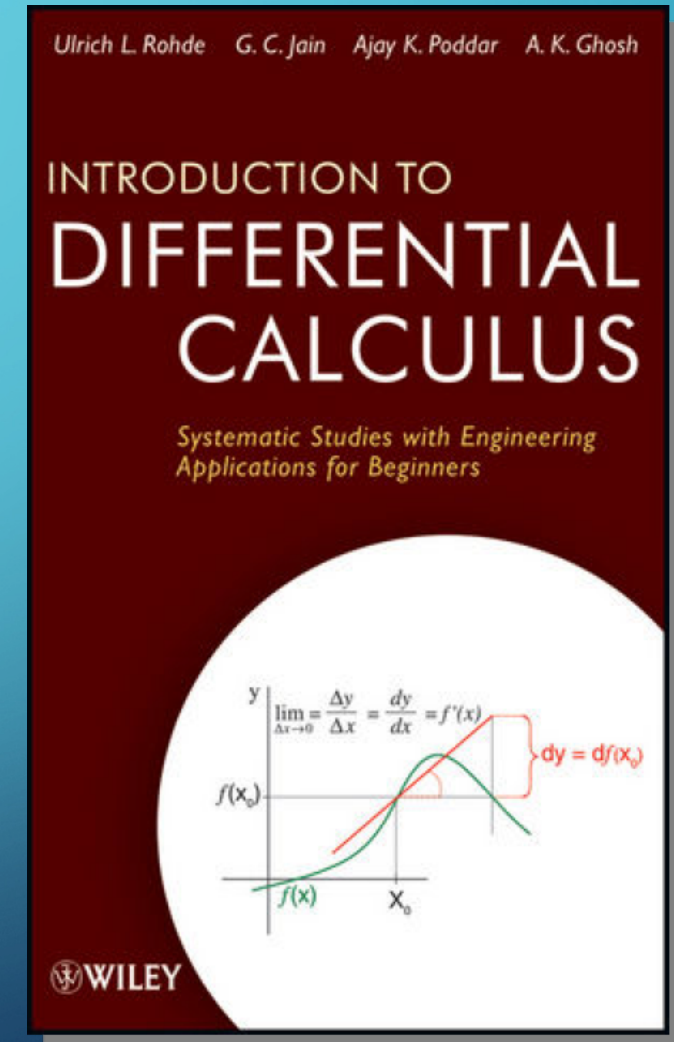
- Oscillator performance can make or break a system performance
- Covers RF to millimeter wave circuits
- Most advanced text book on this topic
- Ideal reference material



From 2012

Introduction to Differential Calculus fully engages readers by presenting the fundamental theories and methods of differential calculus and then showcasing how the discussed concepts can be applied to real-world problems in engineering and the physical sciences.

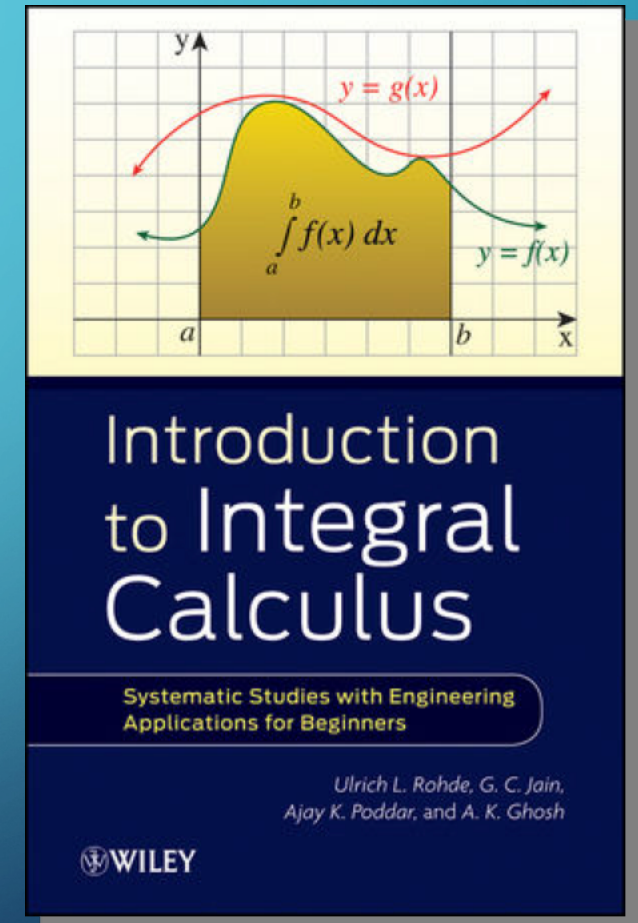
- Concepts of function, continuity, and derivative
- Properties of exponential and logarithmic function
- Inverse trigonometric functions and their properties
- Derivatives of higher order
- Methods to find maximum and minimum values of a function
- Hyperbolic functions and their properties



From 2012

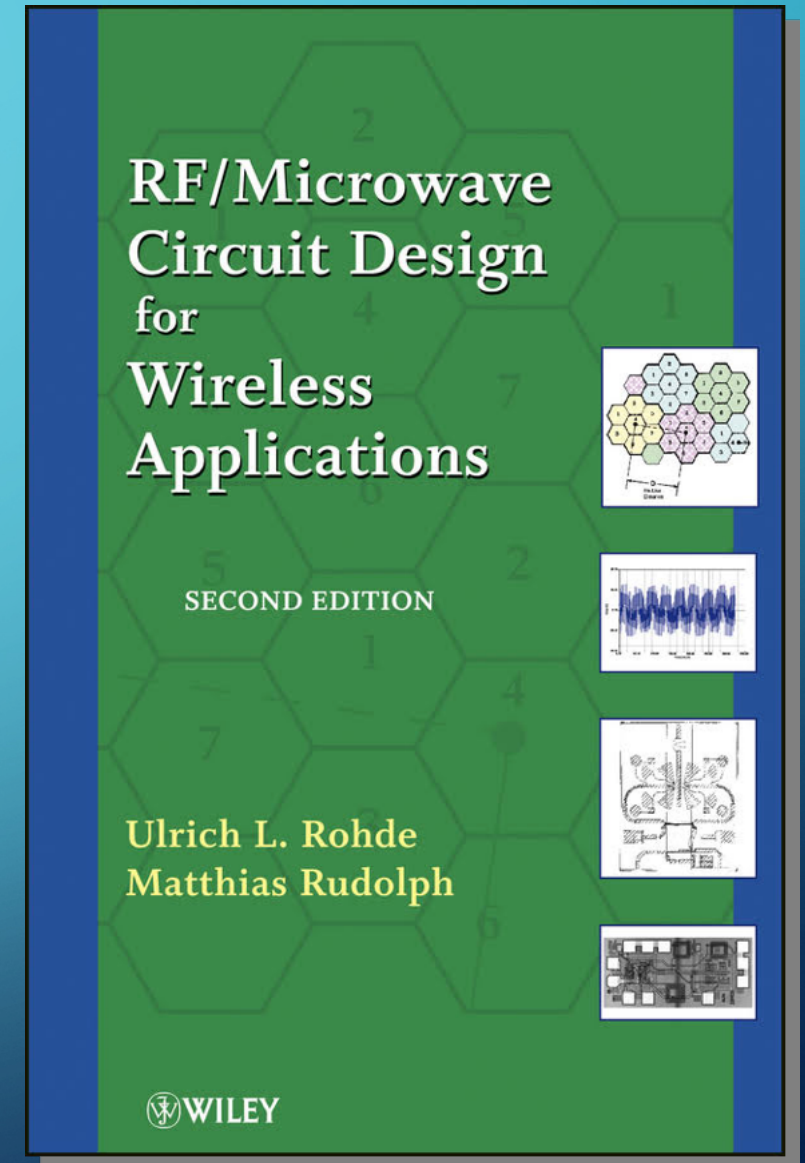
Integration is an important function of calculus, and Introduction to Integral Calculus combines fundamental concepts with scientific problems to develop intuition and skills for solving mathematical problems related to engineering and the physical sciences

- Mastering and applying the first and second fundamental theorems of calculus to compute definite integrals
- Defining the natural logarithmic function using calculus
- Evaluating definite integrals
- Calculating plane areas bounded by curves
- Applying basic concepts of differential equations to solve ordinary differential equations



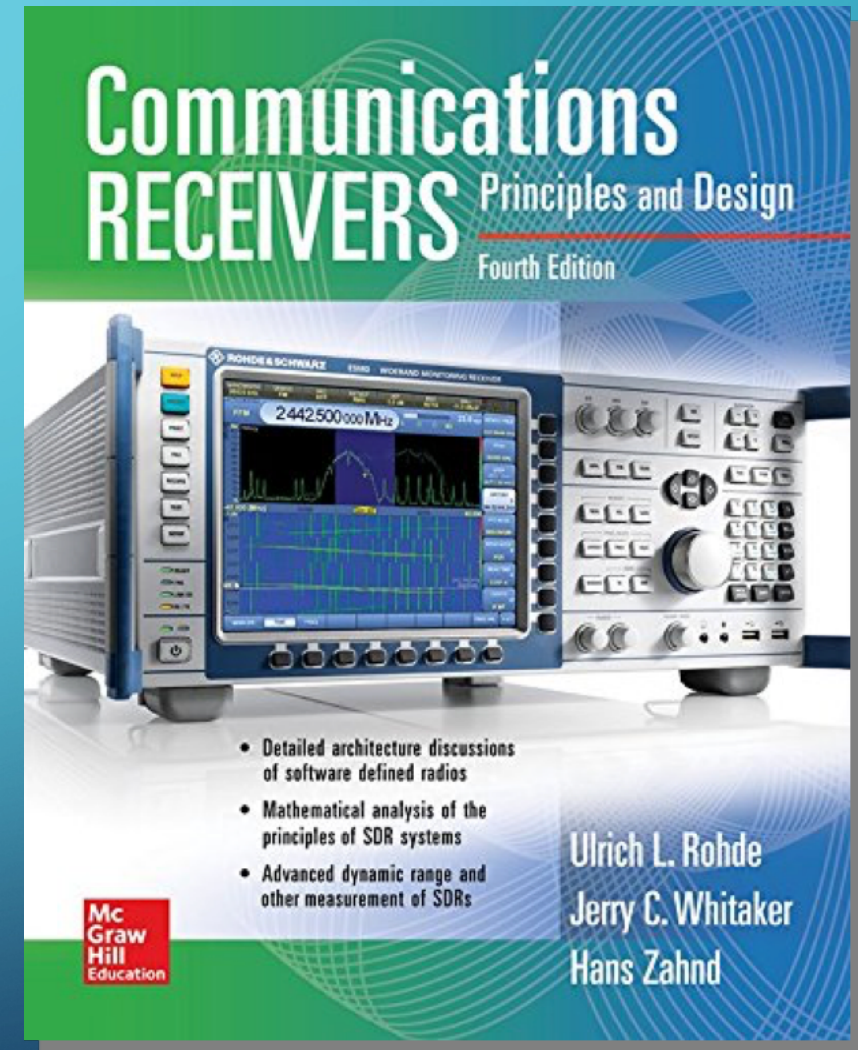
From 2013

- Education in English international technology language
- Focus on theory and real life application
- Material presented at international conferences
- Result of technology exchange or transfer
- Covers modern cellular radio technology, analog and digital



From 2017

- State of the art communication technology
- Covers high performance application
- Good reference for past and modern design

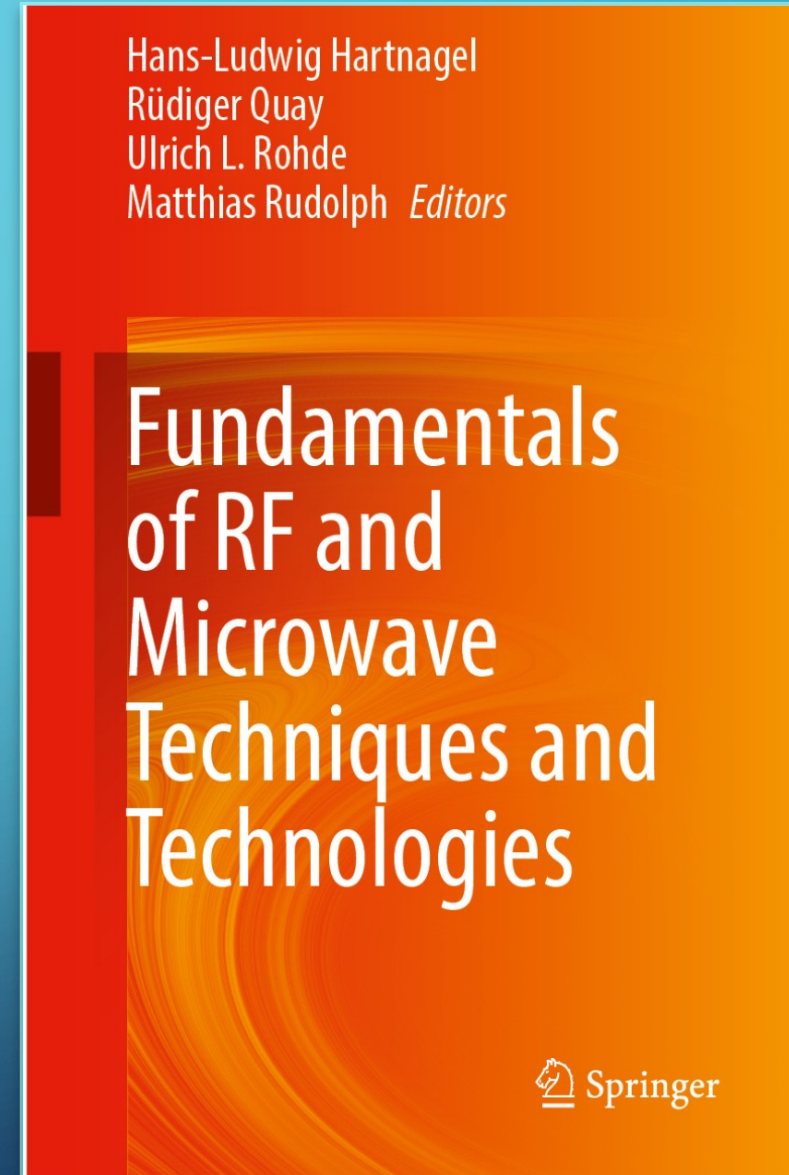


From 2022

Starting with the fundamentals it provides state-of-the-art theory, design, and applications of all RF and Microwave Techniques and Technologies

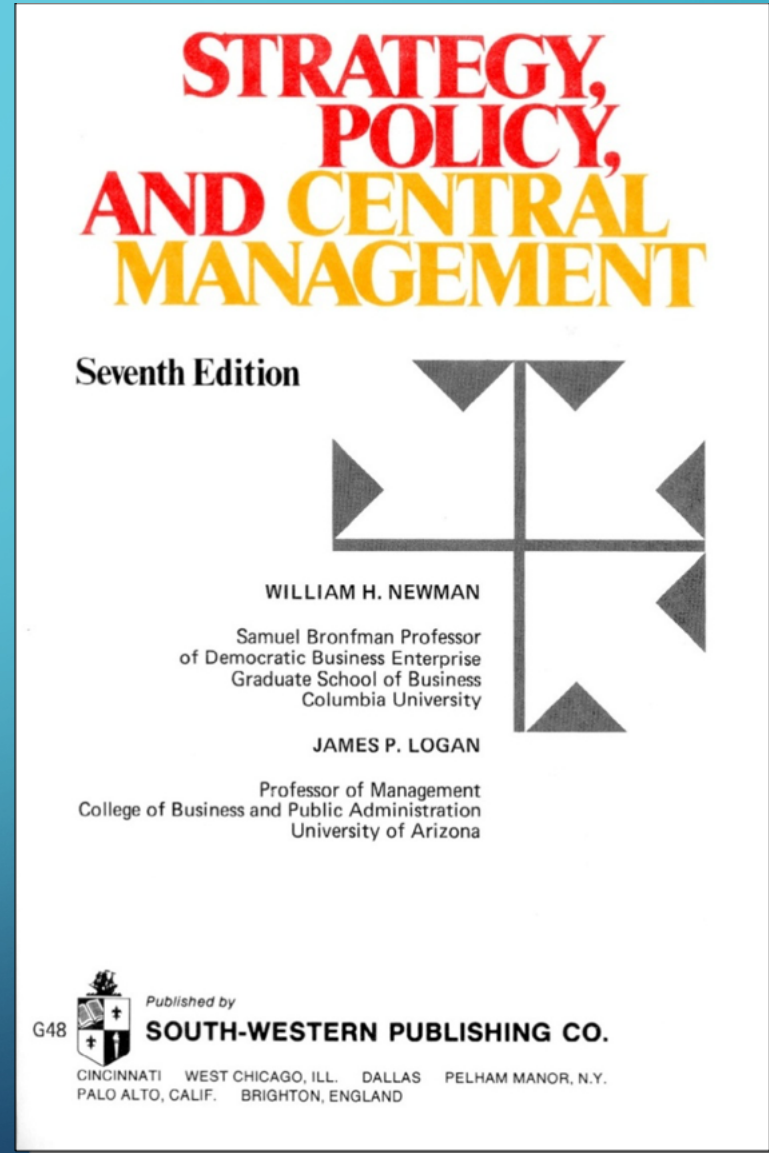
Covers:

- RLC circuits, transmission-line theory, antenna theory and noise statistics and physics
- Active microwave semiconductors, amplifier, mixer and oscillator circuits and SDR based systems
- Digital signal modulation schemes.



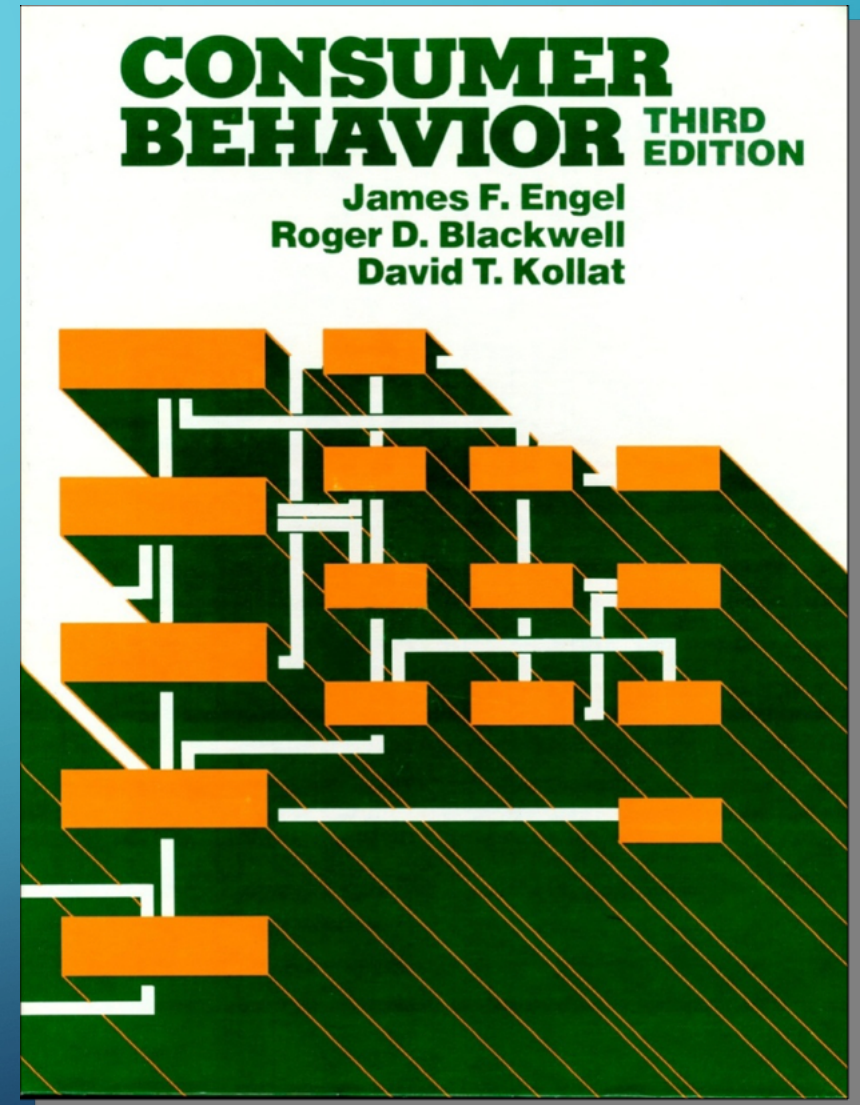
From 2009

- Success by implementing strategy, policies and central management
- Focus on market needs and cost effective manufacturing
- Watch your competitors at international conferences and adapt products
- Learn from technology exchange



From 2009

- Success by watching consumer behavior
- Listen to the customers needs
- Decisions are made on perceptions more often than reality
- Compatibility with existing technologies or products is key to success



Thank You



- You need a good mix between tradition and society demands
- Students come from all countries and become global professionals
- Country barriers are disappearing
- Success lies in education and commitment to excellency
- Good luck with all the Pomp and Circumstances !