



RF Design & Optimization With Genetic algorithms and FEM simulation

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Outline

- Company Background
- Genetic Algorithm Background
- Why we developed it
- Examples
 - ▶ Simple Antenna
 - ▶ More Complex Antenna
 - ▶ Device top metal optimization
 - ▶ Device placement optimization
- Further areas of interest
- Genetic Algorithm in an active antenna
 - ▶ RF- Switch Based Antenna -2023 TechConnect - Poster

Who we are?

- Founded Feb. 2023
- RF & Opto-Electronic device manufacturer
 - DC - 67 GHz
 - Design/Simulation/Manufacturing
- Advanced prototyping
 - PCB, 3D Printing, Laser cutting, and CNC
 - Embedded software
- Who we supply
 - Aerospace
 - Data Centers\Telecom
 - Test and Measurement
- Distributed through DigiKey/DTC



25G InP DFB Laser



35G InGaAs Photodiode



9KHz - 67 GHz Amplifier



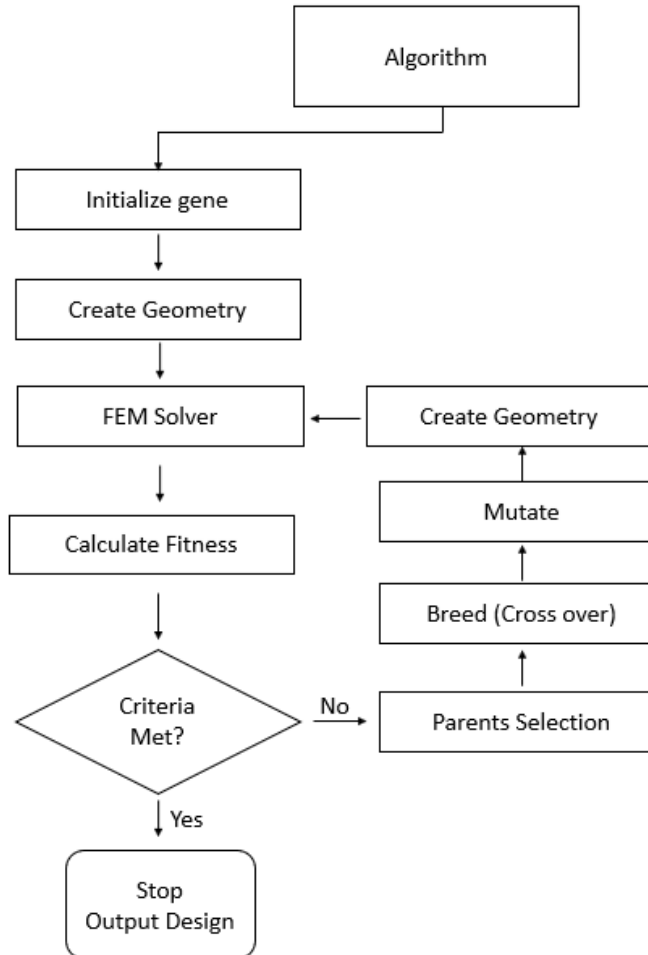
DC - 45 GHz Power Divider



9KHz - 67 GHz SPDT

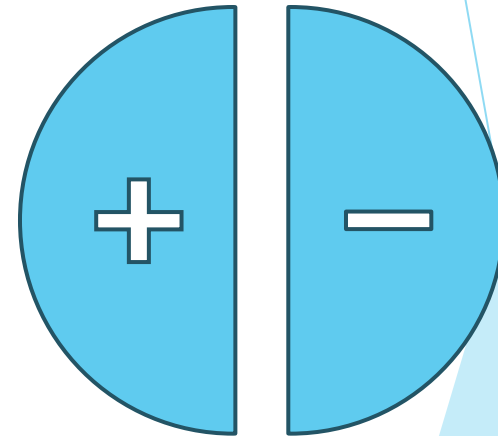
Genetic Algorithm Background

- Follows Darwin's Theory of evolution
 - Desirable traits are passed onto next generation
- Solves both constrained and unconstrained optimization problems
 - Based on natural selection process that mimics biological evolution
 - Selects individuals from current population and uses them as parents to product next generation
 - Mutation function helps solve entire solve space



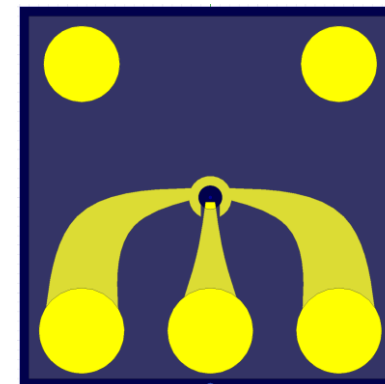
Why we developed it

- Design optimization is expensive
 - Less time wasted waiting for simulations to complete
 - RF engineers take about 5 minutes to fully process data
 - Understand the results
 - Make the necessary changes
 - GA takes about 3 seconds to process data
 - Understand RF performance
 - Adjust changes
 - Start simulations
 - Runs 24/7 for no compensation
- Unlike traditional AI solving it does not need any data sets
- Help clients bridge gap between custom design and off-the-shelf



Examples

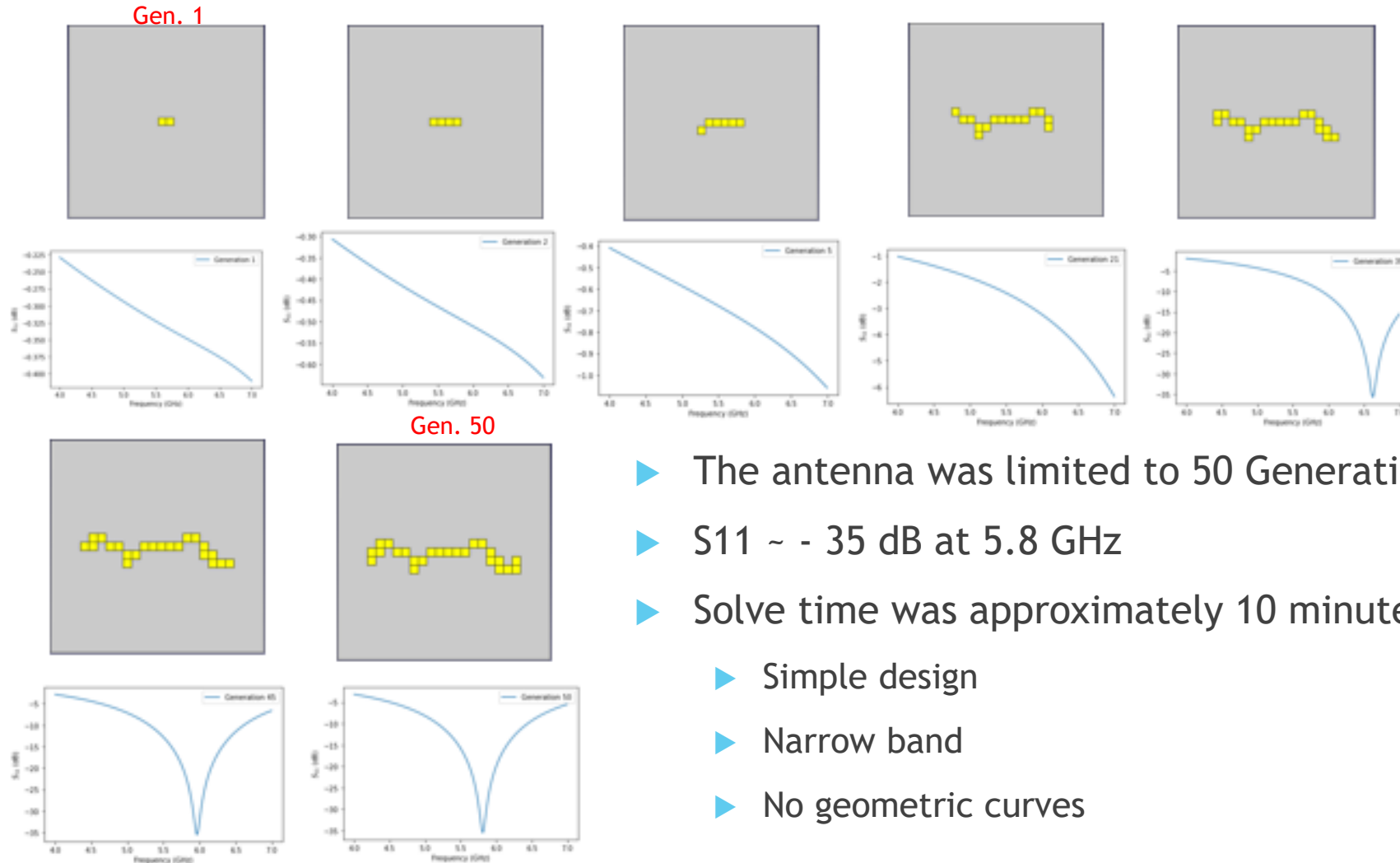
- Pixelated Microstrip Patch Antenna
 - 5.8 GHz
- Dielectrically Loaded UWB Horn Antenna
 - 12-27 GHz Operating range
 - Electrically small
- 50 GHz InGaAs Photodiode top metal Design
 - Balance capacitance and inductance of top metal design
- 50 GHz InGaAs Photodiode placement
 - Optimize wire bond configuration for optimal performance



Pixelated Microstrip Antenna

- ▶ **Microstrip Antenna**
 - ▶ Rogers 4350B
 - ▶ Center fed pixelated antenna
- ▶ **Grows outward.**
 - ▶ 5mmx5mm square pixels
 - ▶ Next generation must be connected to previous generation
- ▶ **Optimization**
 - ▶ Largest Return Loss at 5.8 GHz
 - ▶ No other design criteria
- ▶ **Constraints**
 - ▶ X & Y Placement of pixels

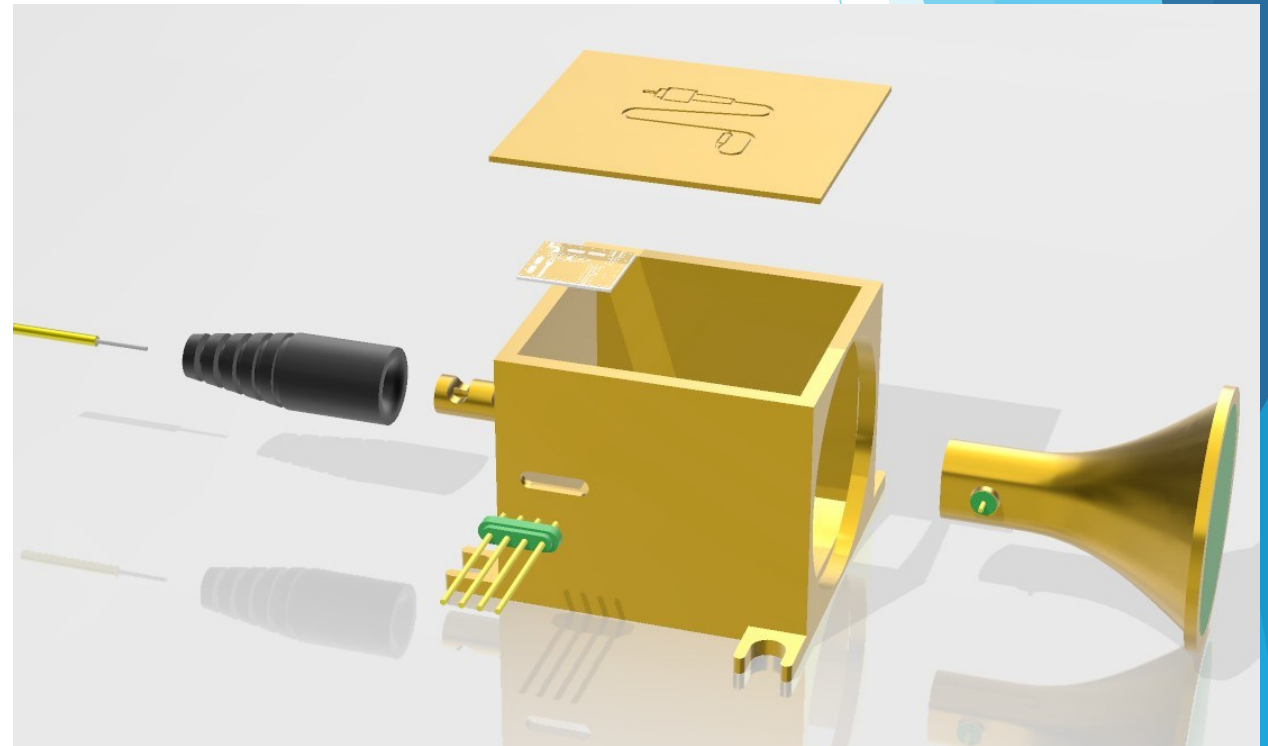
Pixelated Microstrip Antenna



- ▶ The antenna was limited to 50 Generations
- ▶ $S_{11} \sim -35$ dB at 5.8 GHz
- ▶ Solve time was approximately 10 minutes
 - ▶ Simple design
 - ▶ Narrow band
 - ▶ No geometric curves

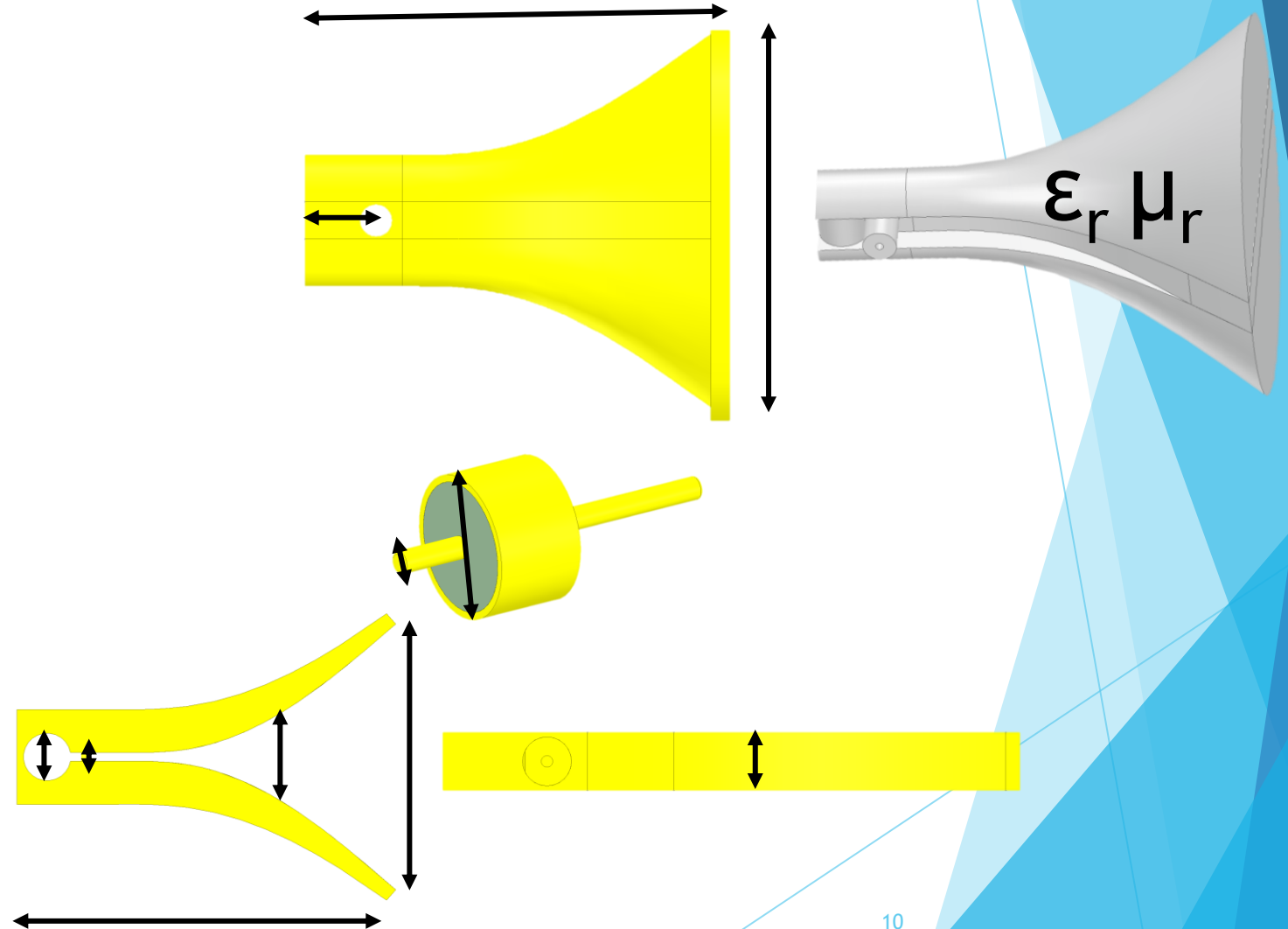
Dielectric Loaded Small Antenna

- Co-packaged TX & RX front end
 - UWB Antenna
 - DFB Laser/Photodiode
- Horn selected as antenna
 - High Gain/Directivity
 - Broadband
- More easily relocate front end system
- Geared towards Aerospace/Space



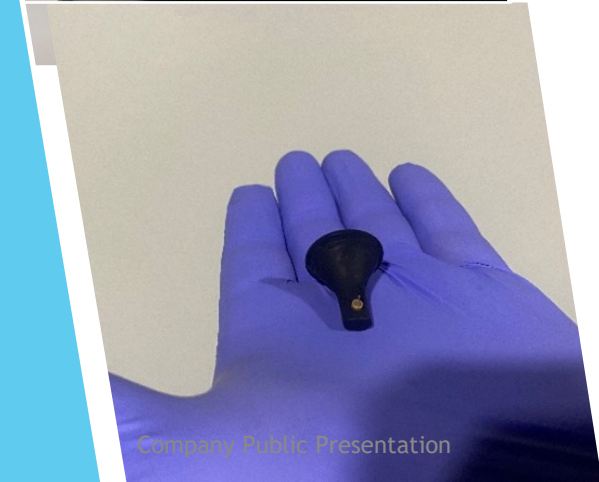
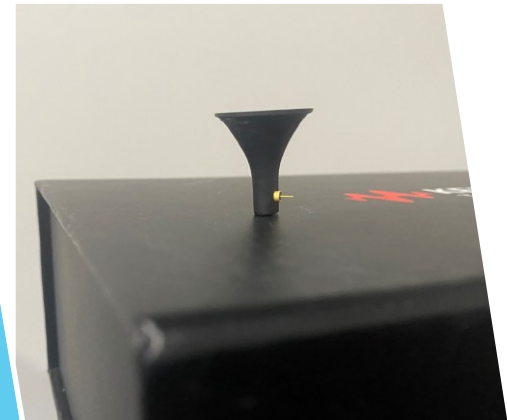
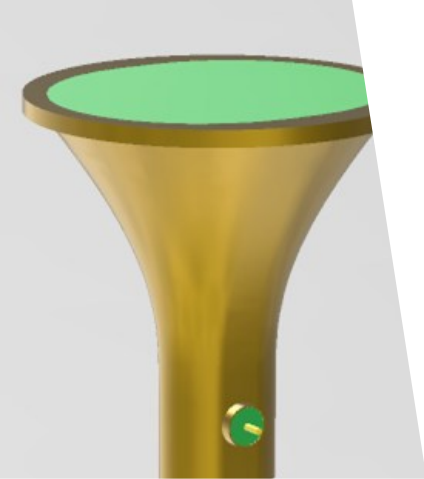
Small Antenna constraints

- Antenna dimensional size limits
 - No more than 23mm width/length
 - Working towards 1" package size
- Optimization Points
 - RF Feed
 - Insulator radius & Pin radius
 - Pin location
 - Vivaldi
 - Leg separation
 - Leg thickness
 - Resonator size
 - Length
 - Horn Flare
 - Loading dielectric properties
 - Optimize for S11 and Gain



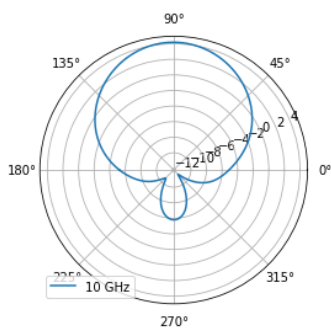
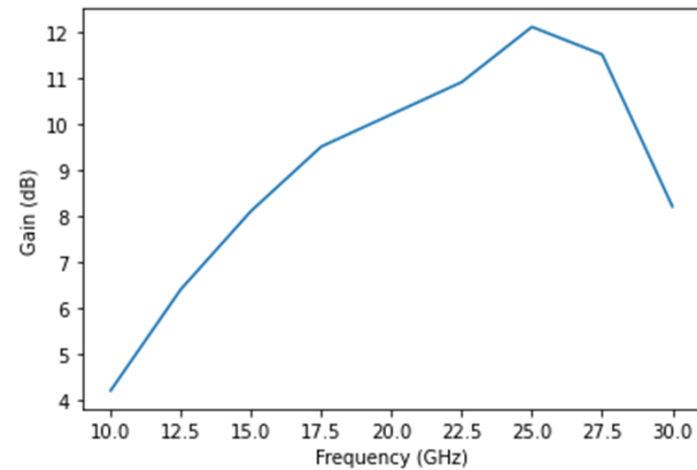
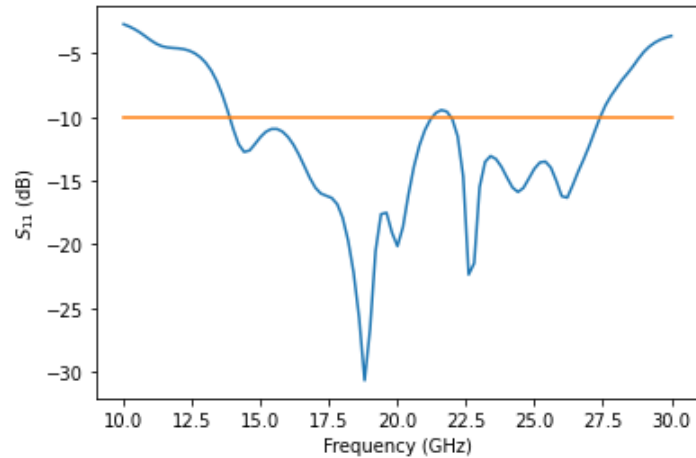
Small Antenna Solve Time

- ▶ Within 5 Generations it maxed out horn length and width
- ▶ Solve time 136 hours
 - ▶ 10 - 30 GHz
 - ▶ 401 Discrete points
 - ▶ Includes far field wave data
 - ▶ Ran on Desktop Computer
 - ▶ 28 logical core
 - ▶ 128 Gb Ram
 - ▶ Total memory generated 8 Tb

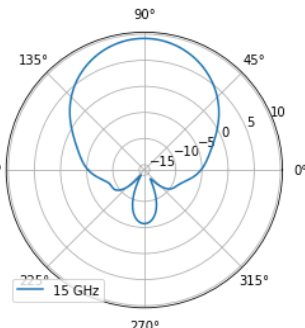


Small Antenna Results

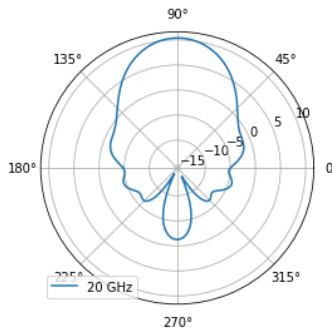
- Prototype Antenna - 3D Printed on \$500 SLA Printer with Carbon/Ag loaded ABS-like plastic. Dielectric loading material was BaTiO3 loaded ABS-Like plastic



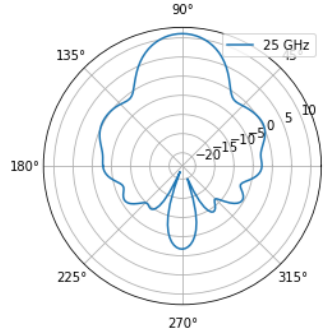
10 GHz



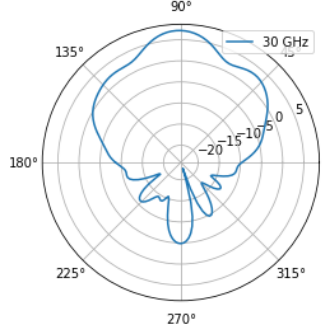
15 GHz



20 GHz



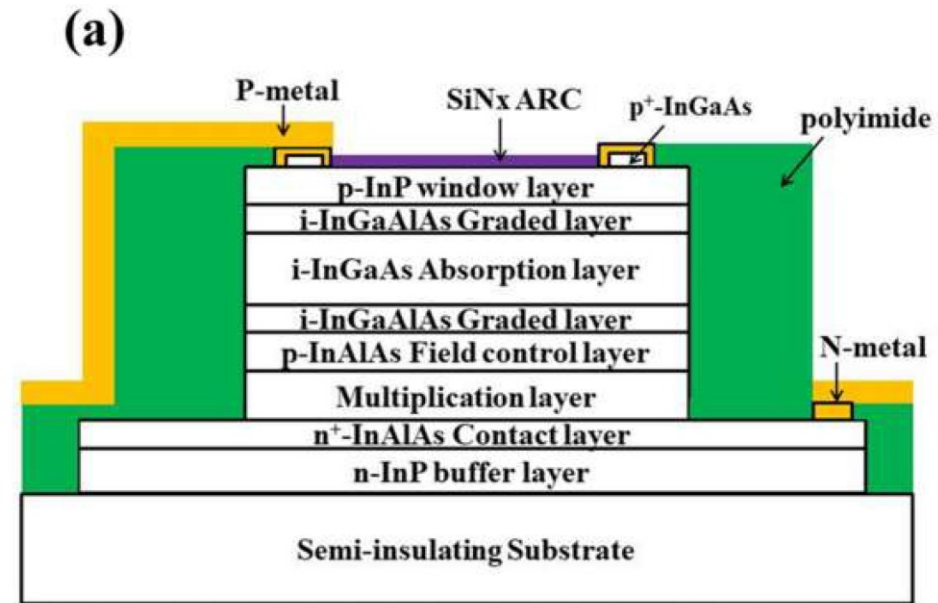
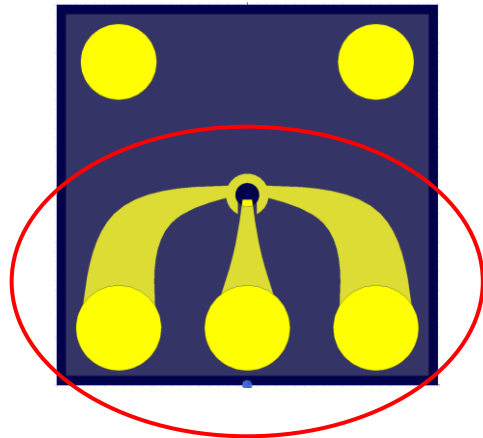
25 GHz



30 GHz

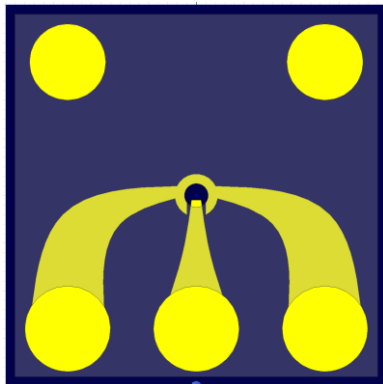
Device Top Metal Design

- We develop physical structure
 - Mesa stack up is defined and optimized
- Top metal needs to be optimized
 - Balance Capacitance & Inductance

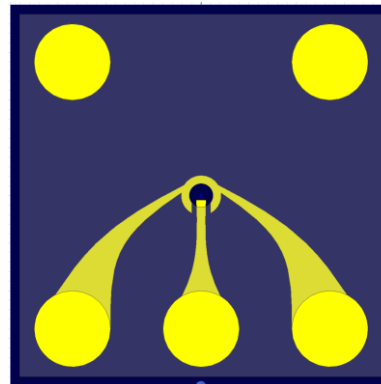


Photodiode Simulation

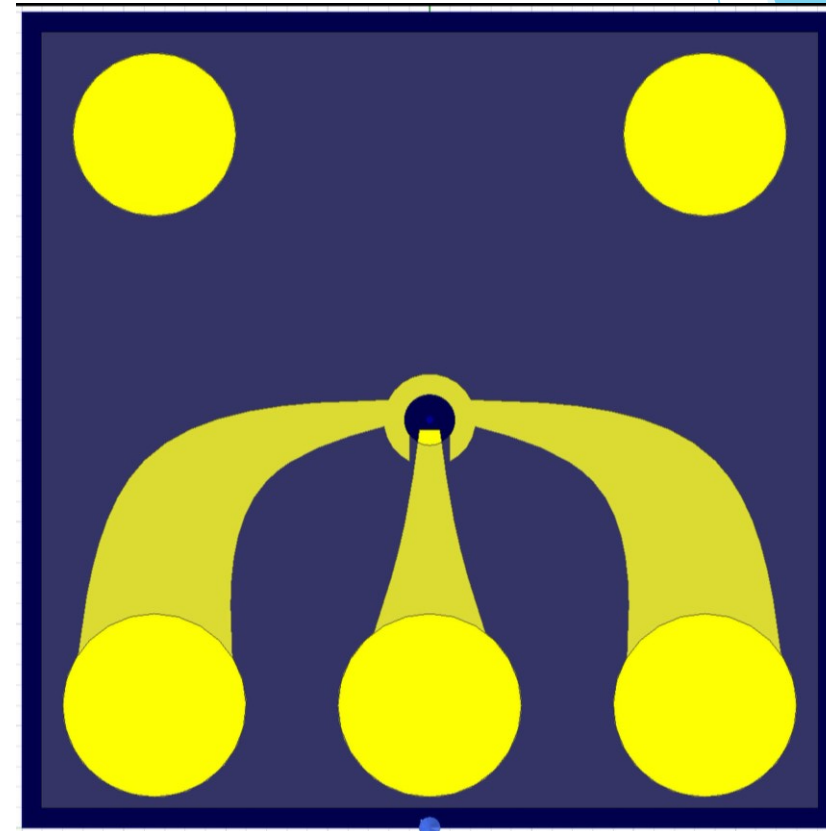
- Solved in 43 Generations
- Solve Time 18 Hours
- Solved for 10KHz-67 GHz
 - Solving for largest 3 dB bandwidth



Initial



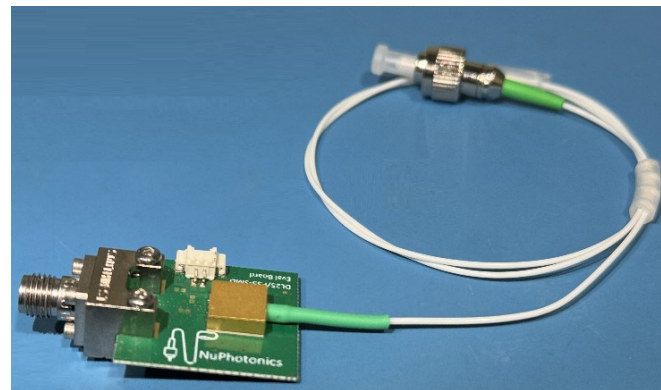
Final



Some features hidden

Device Placement

- Wirebonds act as RLC components
 - Wire bond placement needs to be optimized.
 - Balance L & C
- Utilized 8x8mm SMD package for this test
 - Solve for largest 3 dB Bandwidth

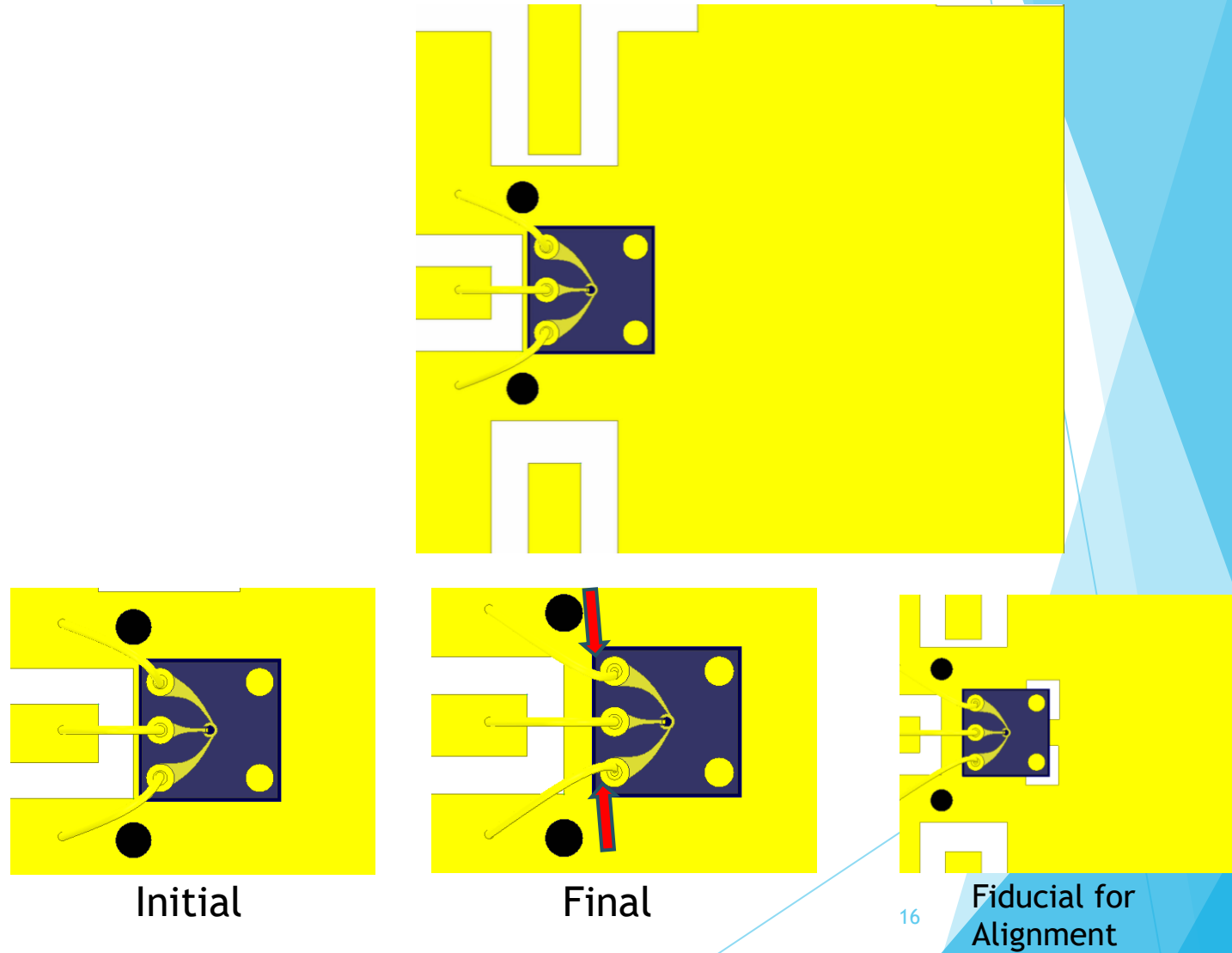


Device shown on an Evaluation Board

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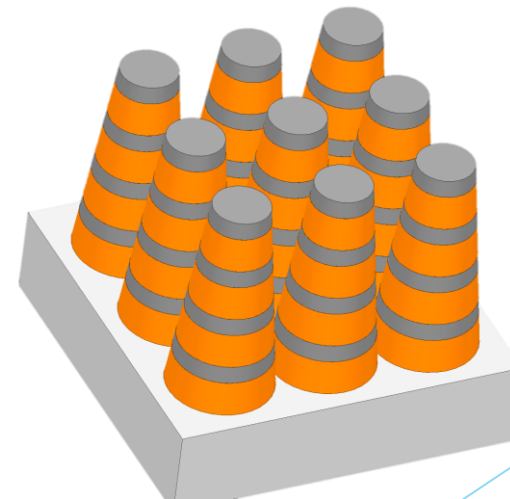
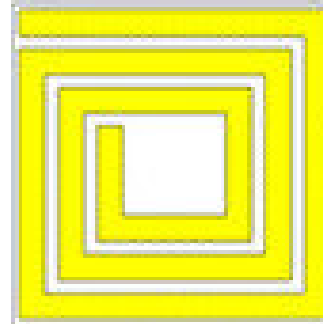
Device Placement

- ▶ 23 Generations
- ▶ 22-hour Simulation time
- ▶ Moved device 100 μm away
 - ▶ Increase inductive peaking
- ▶ Moved wire bonds inward
 - ▶ Increase Capacitance between bond wires
 - ▶ LC Impedance matching



Other areas of interest

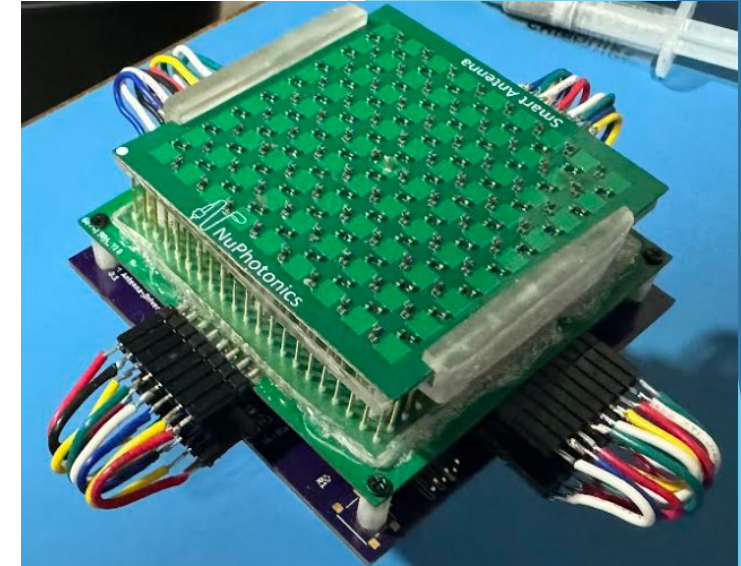
- Meta surface absorber
 - Planar surface absorbers
 - Low weight electromagnetic absorbers
 - 3D THz Absorbers
 - 3D geometries to absorb THz electromagnetic waves
- 3D Geometry for Low RCS
 - Optimize body geometries for stealth operations
 - Taken in a body and optimize outer geometry for RCS



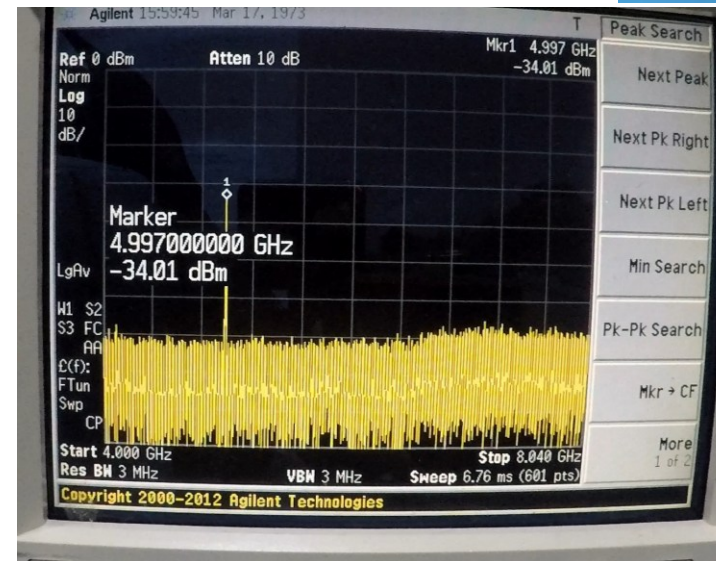
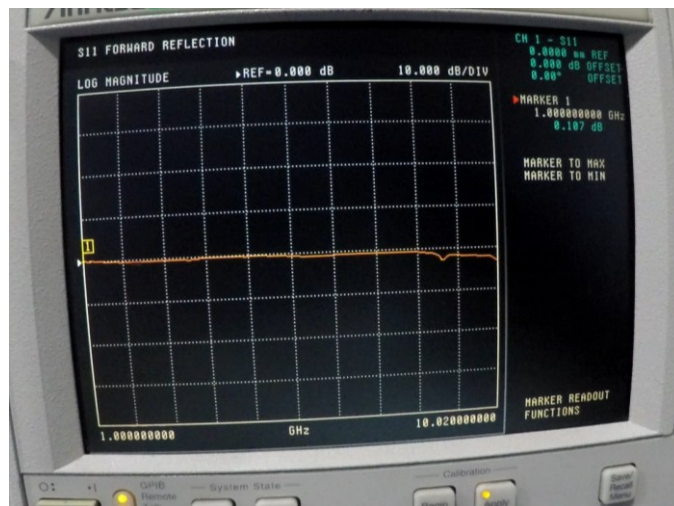
Bonus Topics

GA on Antenna

- Same GA has been demonstrated on an antenna
 - 128 RF switches distribute RF current
 - GA uses VNA for criteria fitness



Solving for 5-8 GHz





Questions?