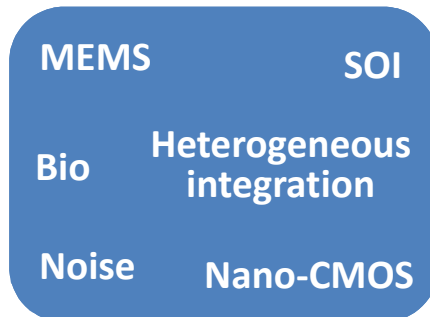


# Electronic circuits & systems (ECS) research group introduction

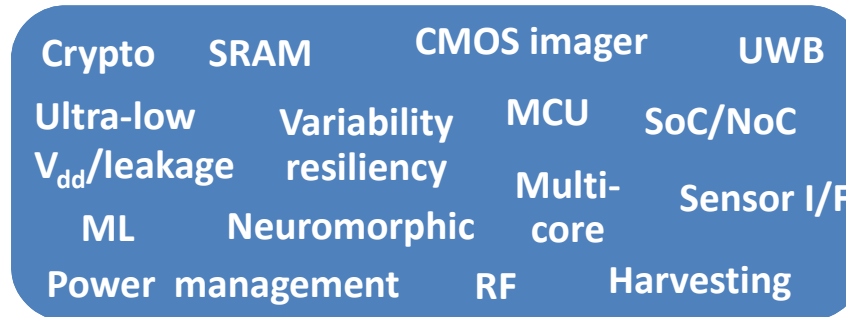
***Prof. David BOL & Prof. Denis Flandre***

## Research scope of ECS group

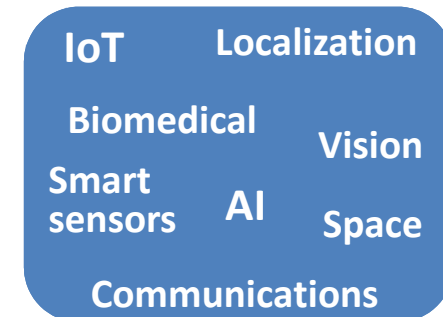
### Emerging CMOS



### Low-power circuits



### IoT systems



Level of abstraction

#### Professors:

- Prof. David Bol
- Prof. Denis Flandre
- Prof. Jean-Didier Legat
- 10+ researchers

#### Industrial collaborations:

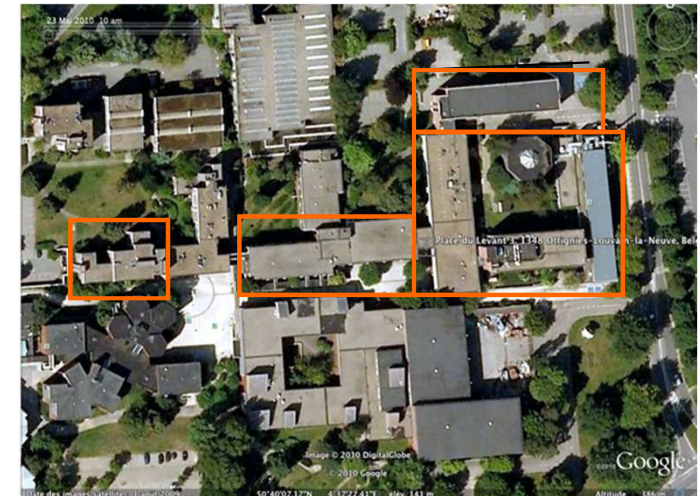
ST-Micro, IMEC, e-peas, EADS, ACIC, Thales, Cissoid, CEA-Leti, AMS, iStar, Deltatec, Samsung, Honeywell, TowerJazz, intoPix, Siemens, nSition, Infineon, Synergiam, ...

#### Last 10 years:

- 5 patents
- 150+ papers
- 3 awards
- 3 spin-off launched
- 10+ PhD graduation

## ICTEAM institute

- Three research divisions
  - **Electrical Engineering (ELEN)**
  - Computing Science Engineering (INGI)
  - Mathematical Engineering (INMA)
- About
  - 40+ professors
  - 200+ researchers
  - 20 computer scientists and technicians
  - 150+ publications per year
- WELCOME technology platform
  - measurement facility
- Full access to the WINFAB platform
  - nanofabrication facility



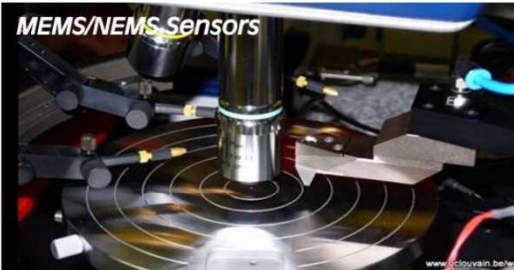
## Research directions at ICTEAM

ICTEAM carries both basic and applied world-class research in various domains of Information and Communication Technologies, Electronics and Applied Mathematics.

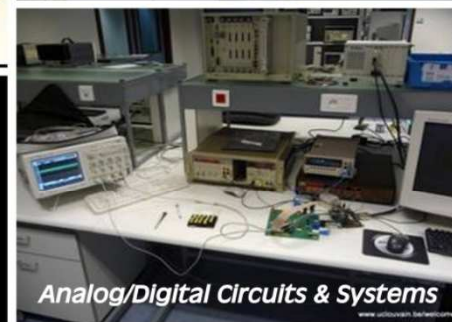
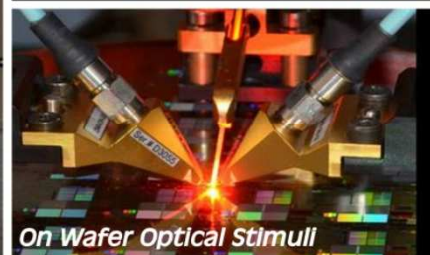
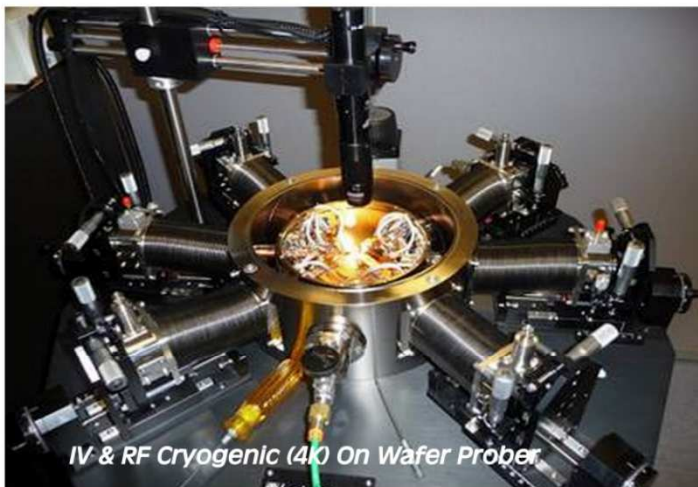
- Applied Mathematics
- Biomedical Engineering
- Communication Systems and Networks
- Cryptography and Information Security
- Dynamical Systems, Control and Optimization
- **Electronic Circuits and Systems**
  - Large Graphs and Networks
  - Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence
  - Micro and Nano Process Technologies and Systems
  - Microwave Engineering and Applied Electromagnetism
  - Signal and Image Processing
  - Software Engineering and Programming Systems



# Wallonia Electronics & Communications Measurements



welcome  
wallonia electronics and communications measurements



Welcome to  
multiparametric  
characterizations

from  
molecules  
to signals

in a 350 m<sup>2</sup>  
state-of-the art  
measuring facility  
for devices,  
sensors, circuits  
and systems

2.13 MEuros equipment over 10 years – over 120 yearly users from 4 corners of the globe  
open to research, PhD/Master studies, industry

<http://www.uclouvain.be/welcome>

[info-welcome@uclouvain.be](mailto:info-welcome@uclouvain.be)



# WINFAB : Micro- and nano-fabrication at UCL

- Cleanroom: **~1000 m<sup>2</sup>** on two levels  
Critical work areas in ISO5 (stand-by)  
« < 10 particules of 100 nm / feet<sup>3</sup> of air »
- Activities : more than **50** state-of-the-art **equipments**,  
**~80 active researchers**, more than **20 R&D projects**

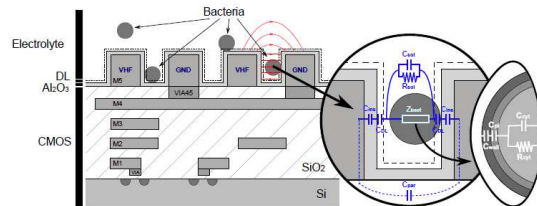


Level 1: « Ballroom »

Level 0 : « Support Area »



## Process/device research



## System research



## Microfabrication

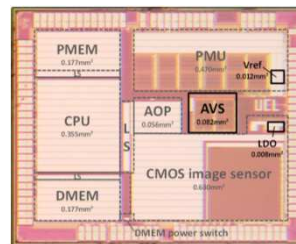


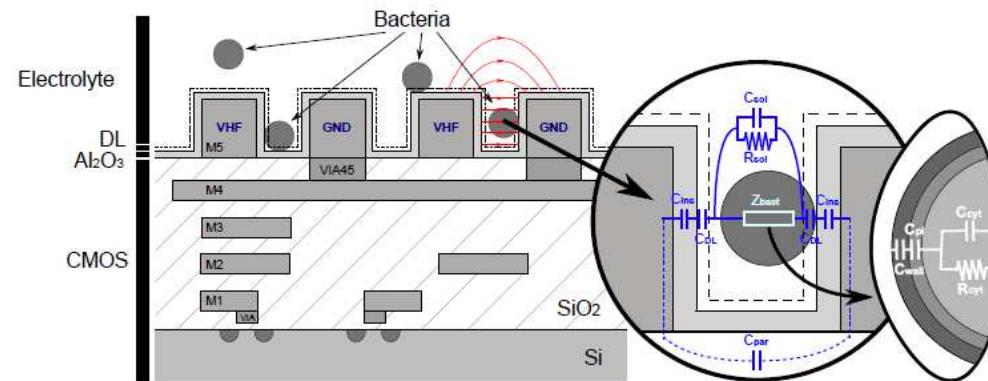
## Electrical characterization



welcome  
wallonia electronics  
and communications  
measurements

## Circuit research





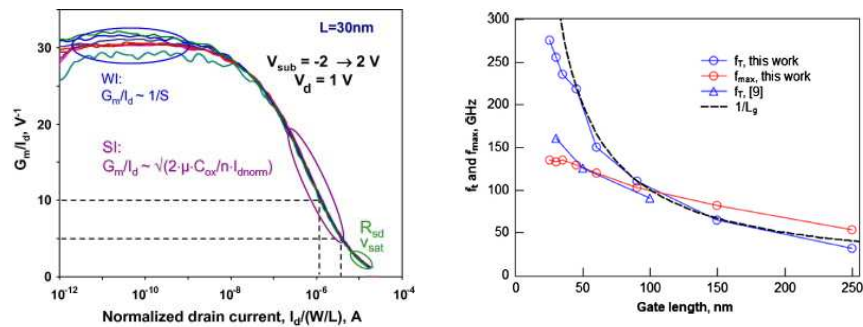
# EMERGING CMOS

*Characterization, modeling,  
& design enablement*

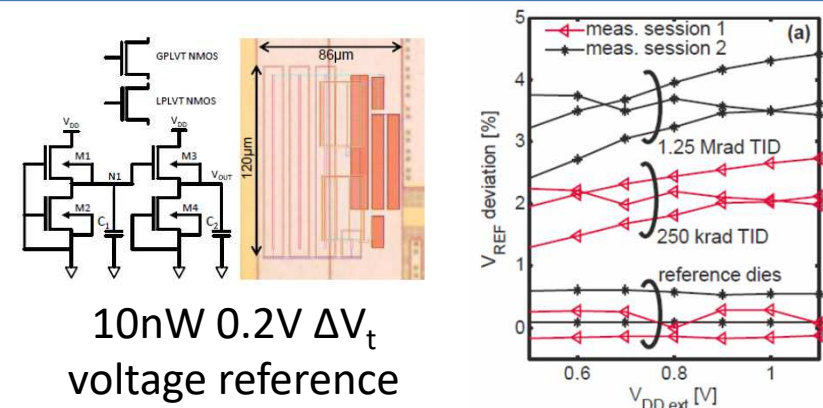


# Characterization and modeling of CMOS technologies

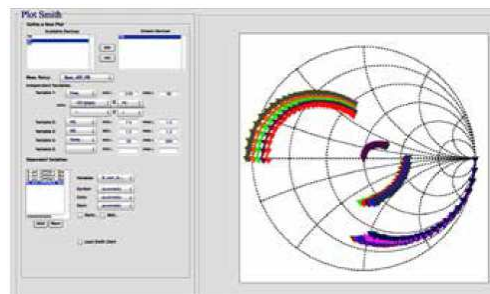
## Analog/RF perfs of ultimate MOSFETs [Arshad, SSE, 2014][Makovejev, SSE, 2015]



## Radiation effects [de Vos, S3S, 2014]



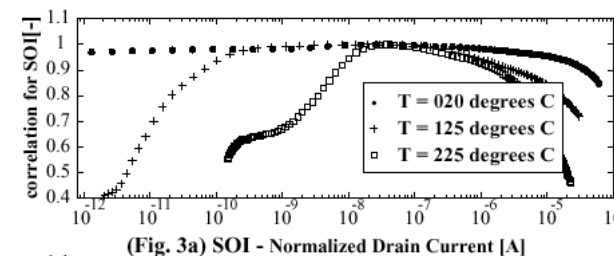
## Characterization tools [incize, 2014]



incize

## Effects of wide temperature range

Correlation coefficient between  $\Delta I_d/g_m$  at  $V_{gs} = V_{th}$  and  $\Delta I_d/g_m$  at other  $V_{gs}$

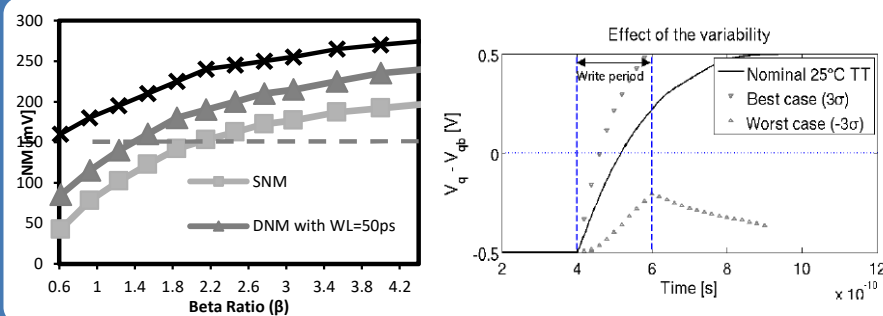


$$\frac{\Delta I_D}{I_D} = -\frac{g_m}{I_D} \Delta V_{th} + f(V_G) \Delta n$$

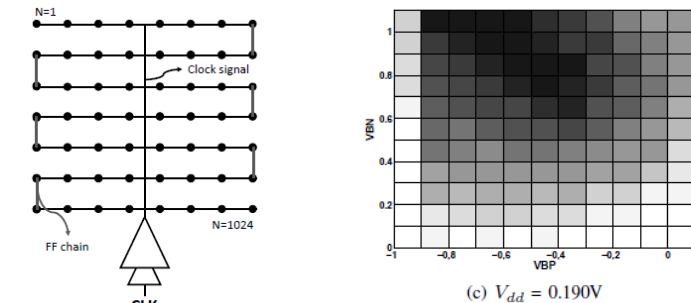
$$f(V_G) = \frac{1}{\alpha_1 + \left(\frac{V_G}{\alpha_2}\right)^{\alpha_3}}$$

# Design enablement

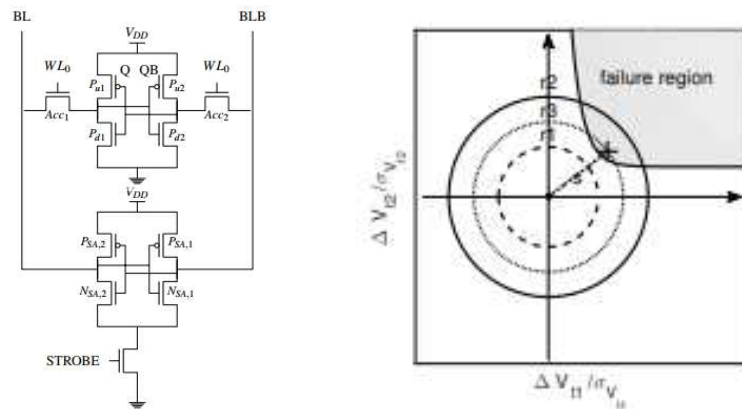
## Assessment of embedded memories [Haine, FETCH, 2015][Elthakeb, ISCAS, 2015]



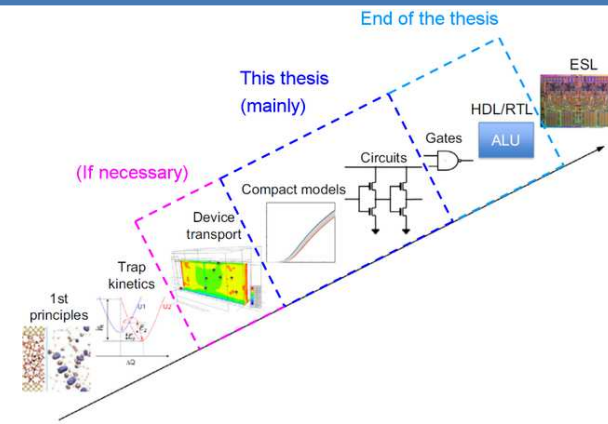
## Minimum functional voltage characterization [Bernard, PATMOS, 2014]



## Fast statistical assessment of high- $\sigma$ circuit characteristics [Haine, DATE, 2018]

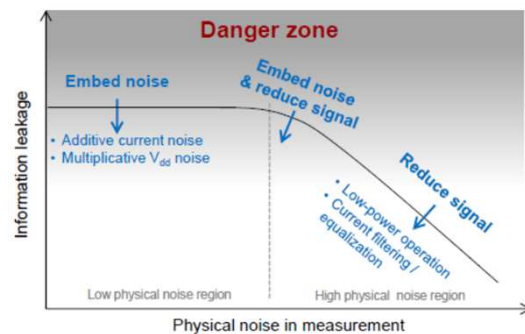


## Compact modeling of random telegraph noise [Van Brandt, MOS-AK, 2017]

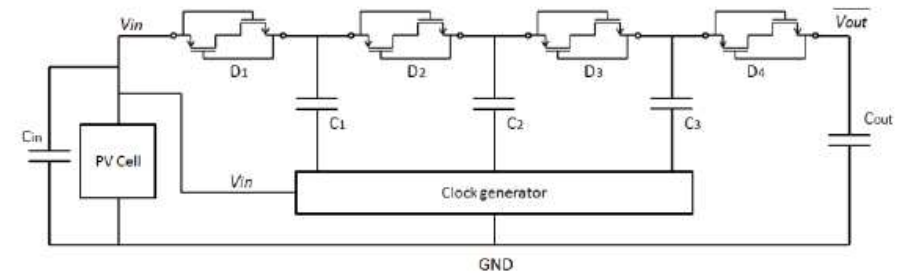


# New device/circuit interaction concepts

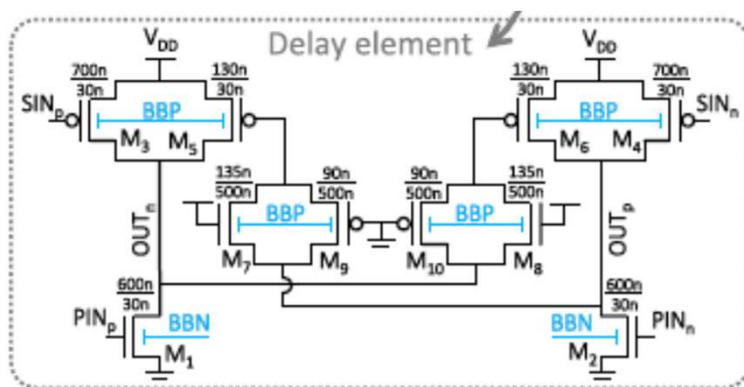
Noise exploitation for secure crypto circuits [Kamel, SPACE, 2016]



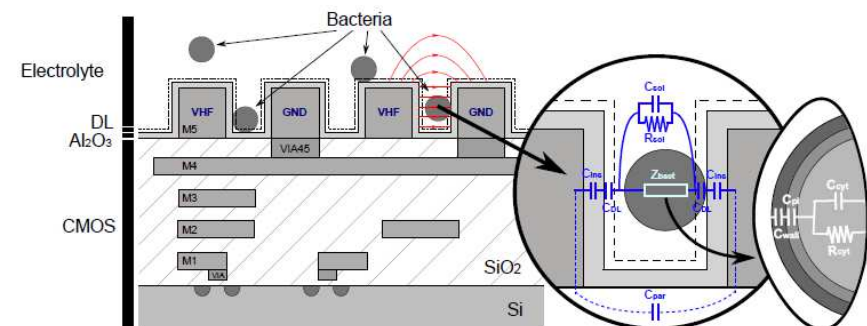
SOI co-integration of PV cell with interface circuit [Gosset, SOI conf., 2011]



Back-gate controlled circuits in FD SOI [de Stree, JSSC, 2017]



Capacitive bacteria detection onto CMOS [Couniot, TCAS-II, 2015]





**Data processing  
& storage**

**Sensing  
(transducers)**

**Power  
management**

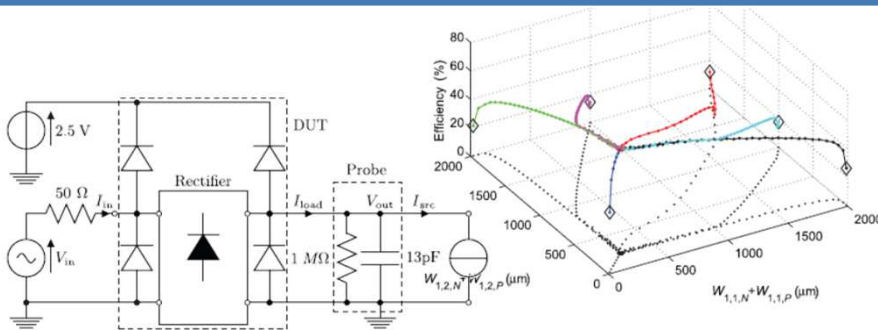
**Wireless  
communications**

# LOW-POWER CIRCUIT DESIGN

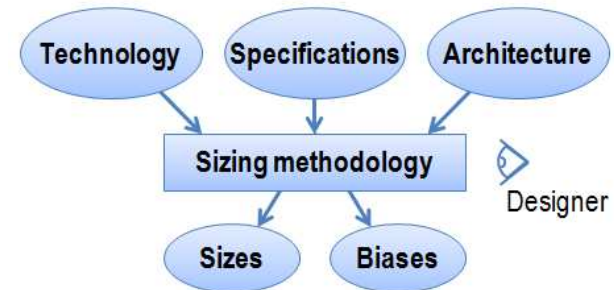
*Methodologies and IP blocks  
in the 4 IC functions*

# Low-power design methodologies

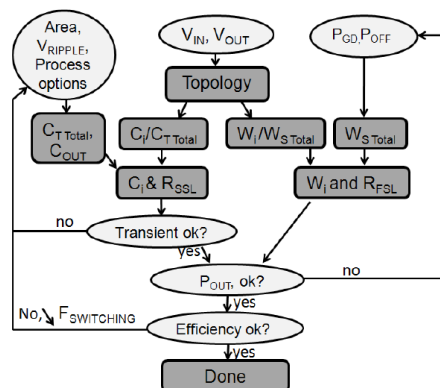
## Sizing methodology for AC/DC rectifiers [Haddad, JSSC, 2016]



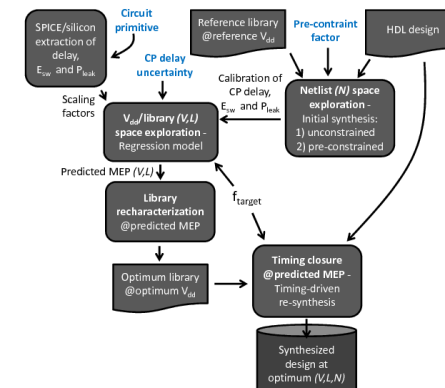
## $G_m/I_d$ sizing methodology for analog primitives [Pollissard, AICSP, 2013]



## Sizing methodology for DC/DC converters [De Vos, TCAS-I, 2014]

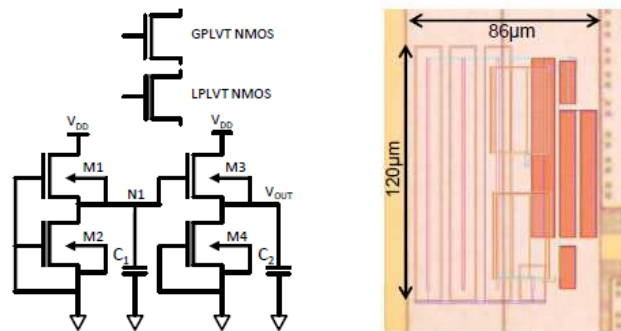


## Synthesis flow for ultra-low-voltage logic [Boi, TCAS-II, 2012]

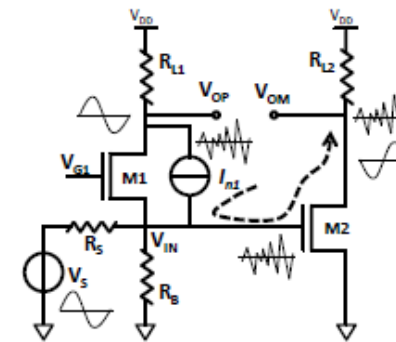


# Low-power analog/mixed-signal building blocks

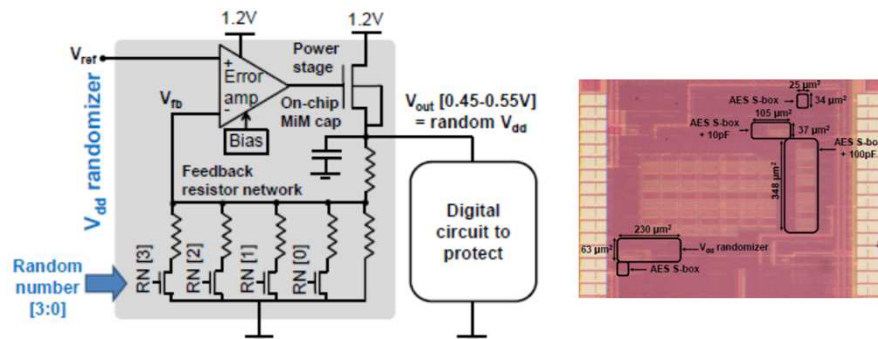
10nW 0.2V voltage reference  
[de Streef, S3S, 2015]



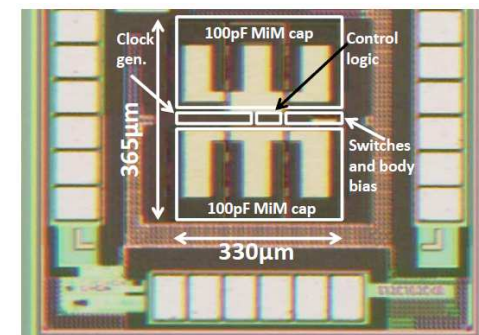
2mW 10GHz wideband low-noise  
amplifiers [Gimeno, S3S, 2017]



$V_{dd}$  randomizer for secure crypto  
circuits [Kamel, SPACE, 2016]



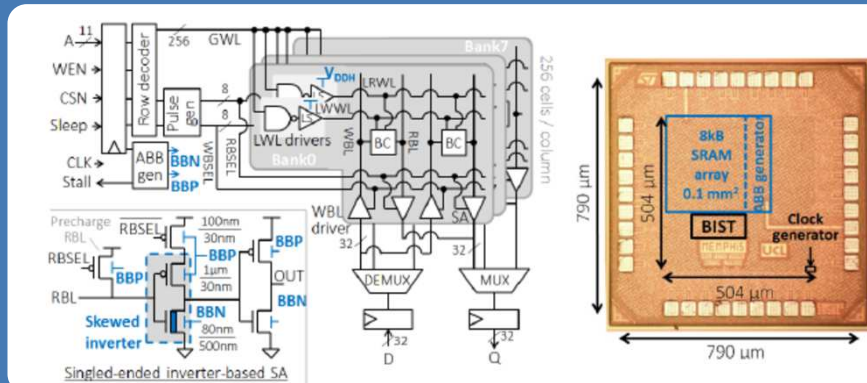
Multi-mode SC DC/DC converters  
[De Vos, SubVt, 2012][Clerc, ISSCC, 2015]



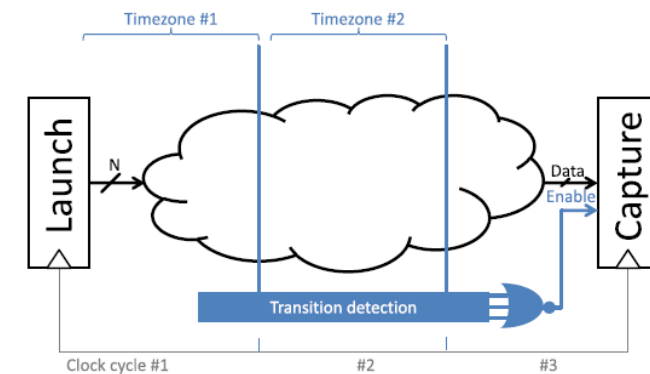


# Low-power digital design: architecture and techniques

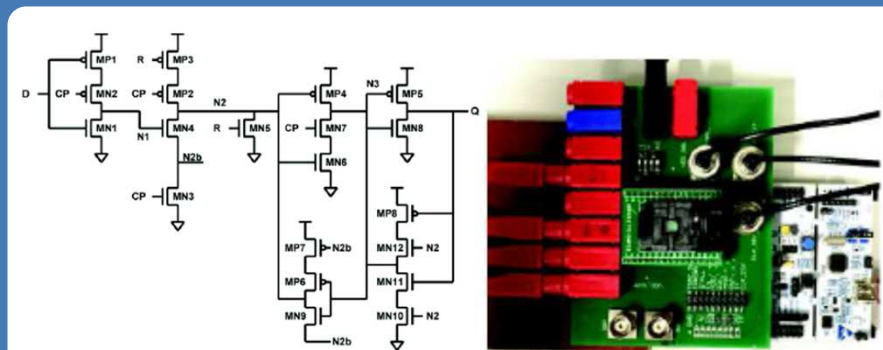
## ULP 0.4V 80-MHz SRAM [Haine, ESSCIRC, 2017]



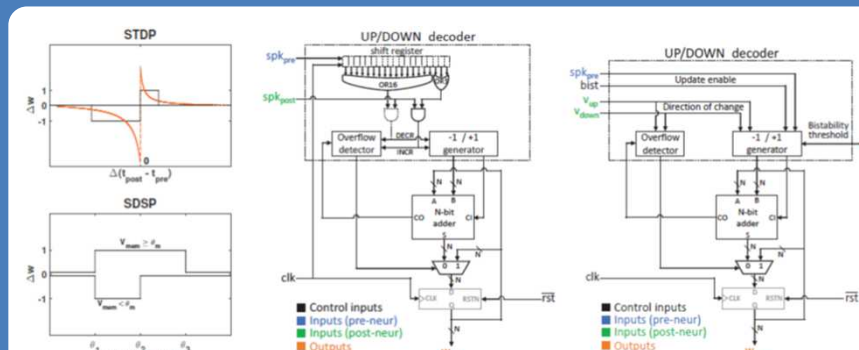
## Data-dependent operation speedup technique [Botman, TVLSI, 2014]



## 0.4V retentive TSPC flip-flops [Stas, ISCAS, 2017][Stas, TCAS-I, 2017]

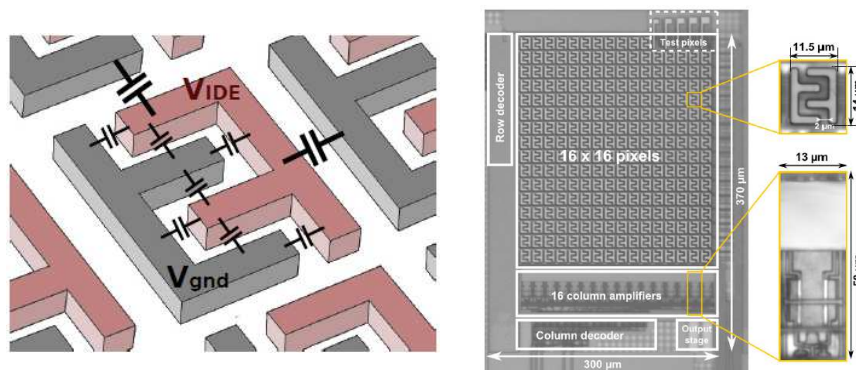


## Spiking neural networks with on-line learning [Frenkel, ISCAS, 2017]

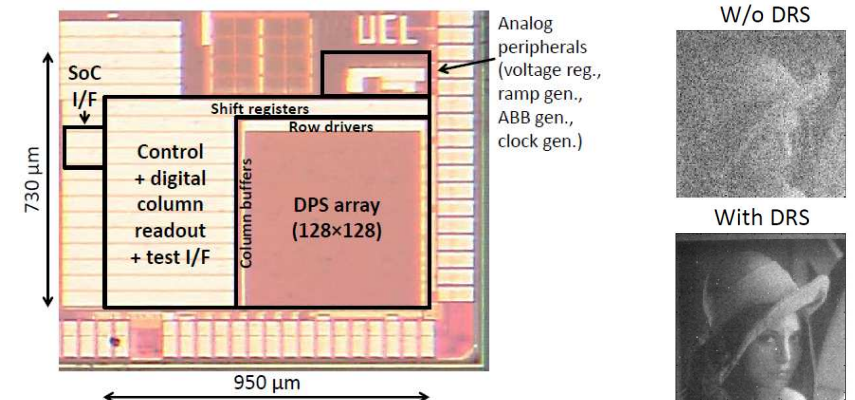


# Low-power sensing circuits

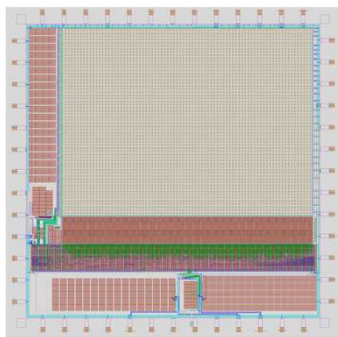
Pixel-based biosensors for single-bacteria detection [Couniot, TBCAS, 2015]



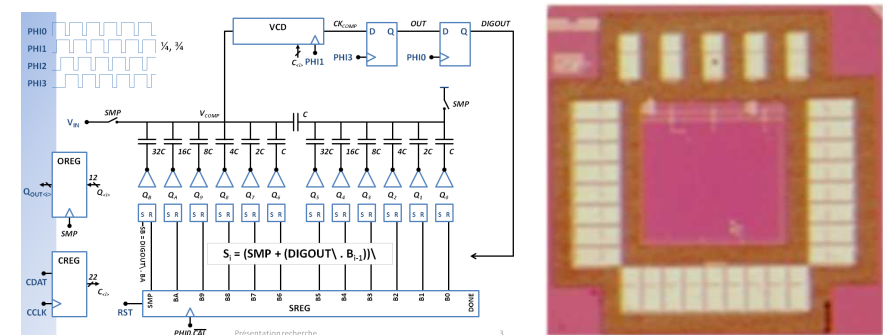
3μW 0.5V CMOS imager [BoI, VLSI, 2014]



Computational CMOS imagers [Haine, to appear]

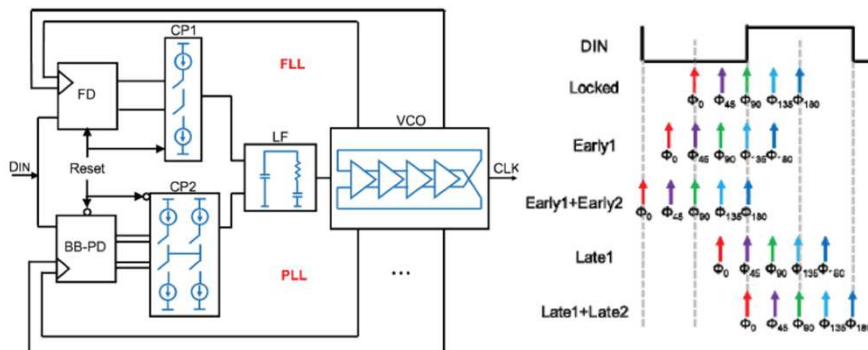


0.5μW time-based ADC [Pollissard, Ph.D, 2013]

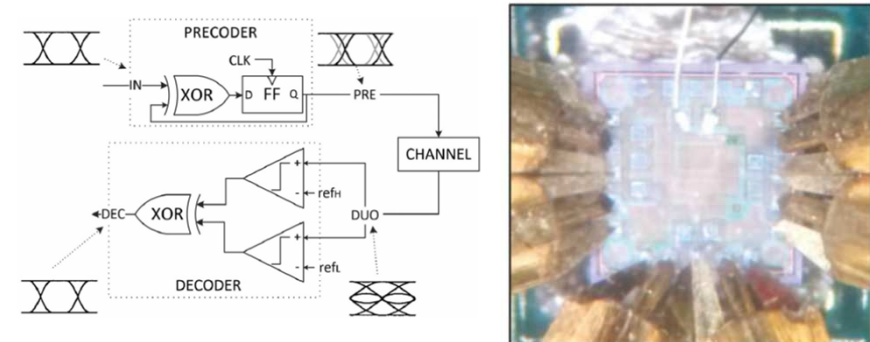


# Low-power wireless/wireline communications

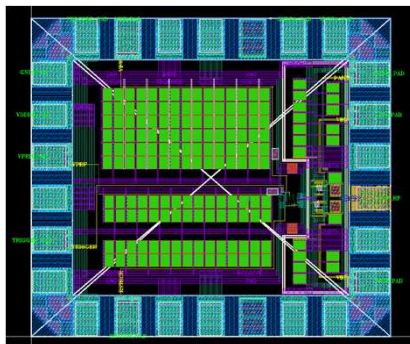
## Low-power half-rate dual-loop clock recovery [Gimeno, LASCAS, 2018]



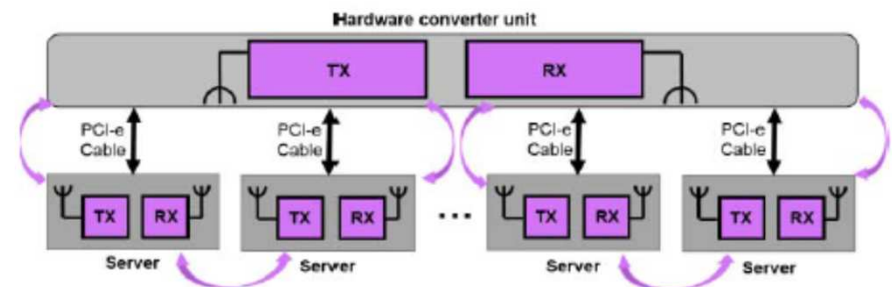
## Wireline 10-Gbps duobinary transceiver [Aguirre, TIE, 2018]



## Impulse-radio UWB pulse-shaping emitter [Schramme, to appear, 2018]



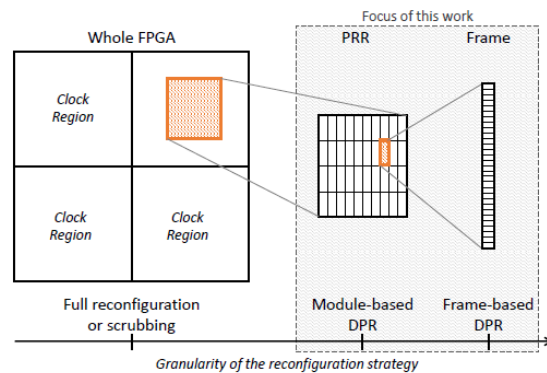
## Wireless multi-Gbps transceivers [Gimeno, TCAS-I, 2018]



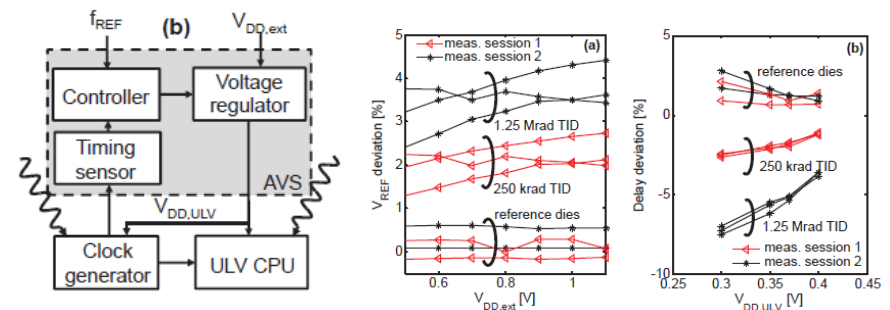


# Radiation-hard low-power circuit design

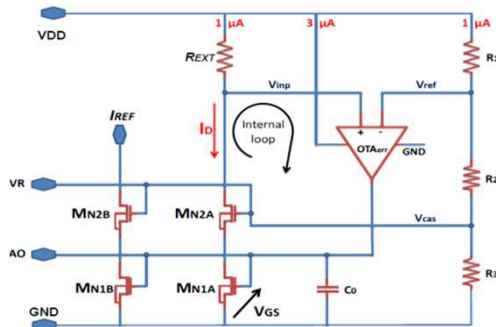
Rad-hard design on FPGA for low-power space applications [Frenkel, ReSoC, 2015]



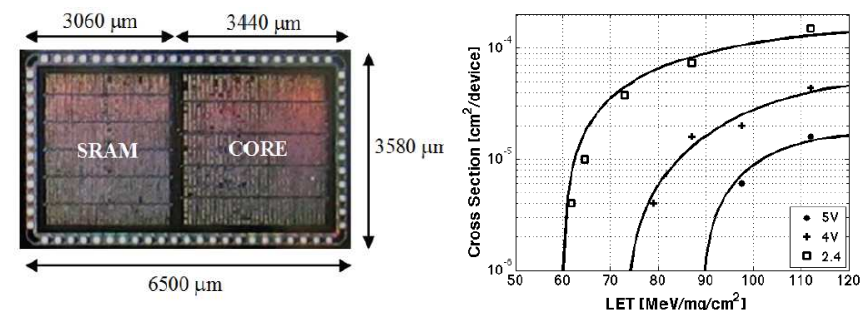
Adaptive circuits compensating total ionizing dose [De Vos, S3S, 2014]



PVT-Rad-hard analog circuits [Boufouss, PhD, 2014]



PVT-Rad-hard digital circuits [Manet, RADECS, 2009]



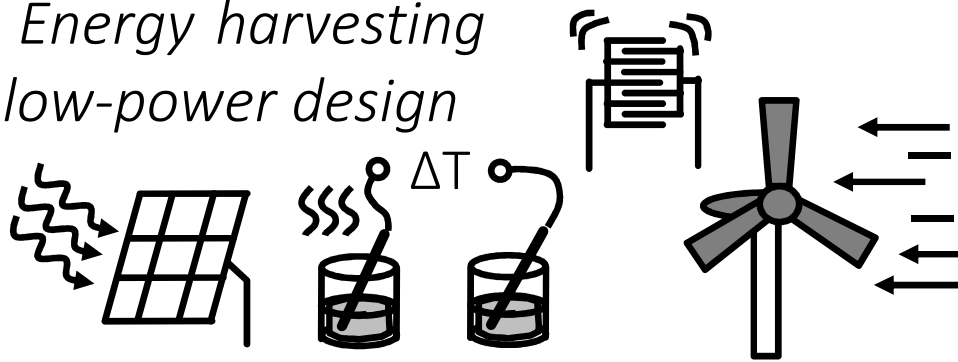


# INTERNET-OF-THINGS SYSTEMS

# Smart sensors for sustainable IoT

## Challenges for a sustainable IoT:

### 5 Energy harvesting & low-power design



### 1 Deployment:

carbon footprint & natural  
resource pressure, ecotoxicity

### 2

Operation: spectrum congestion

### 3

data deluge

### 4

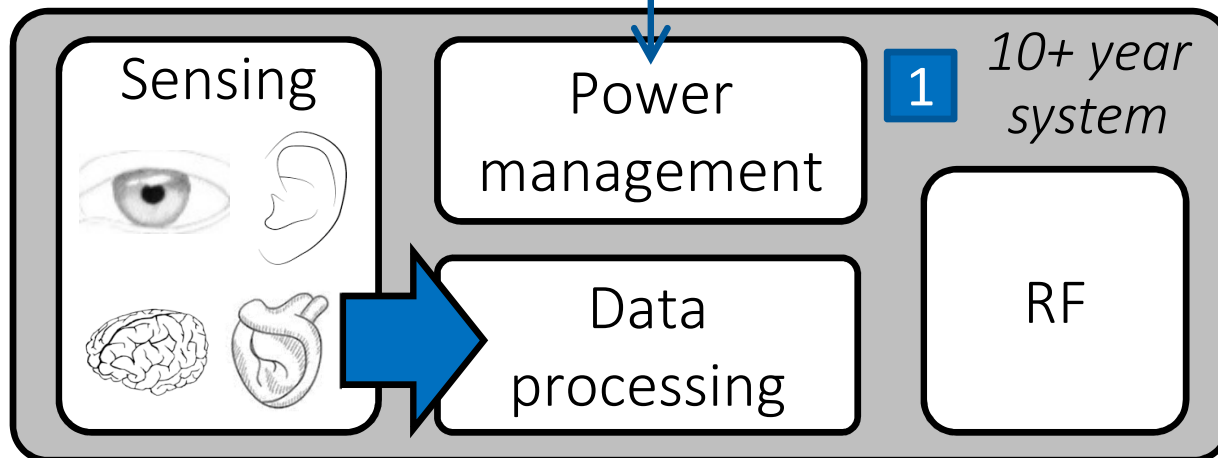
security flaws

### 5

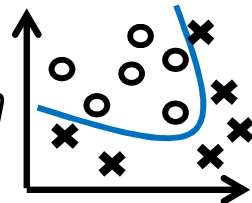
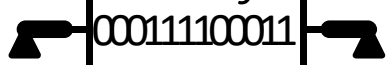
Maintenance:

battery replacement

[D. Bol et al., IEEE S3S, 2015]



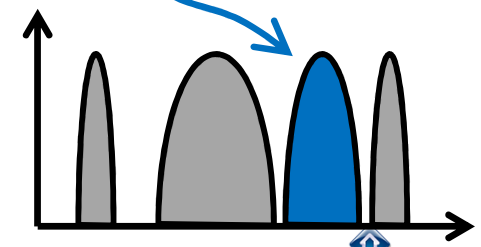
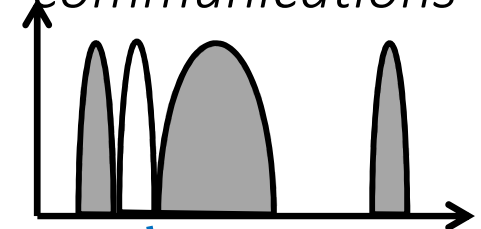
### 3 Compression and classification



### 4 Computationally- and physically- secure operation

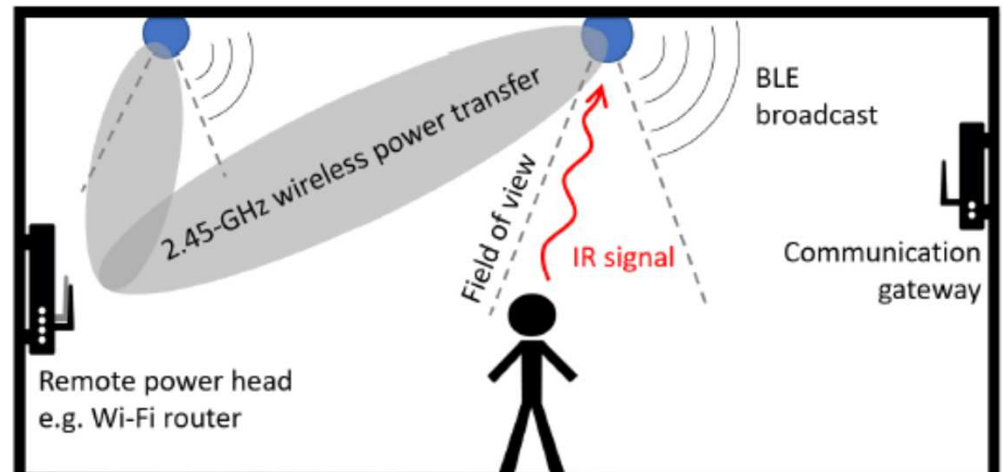


### 2 Agile RF communications

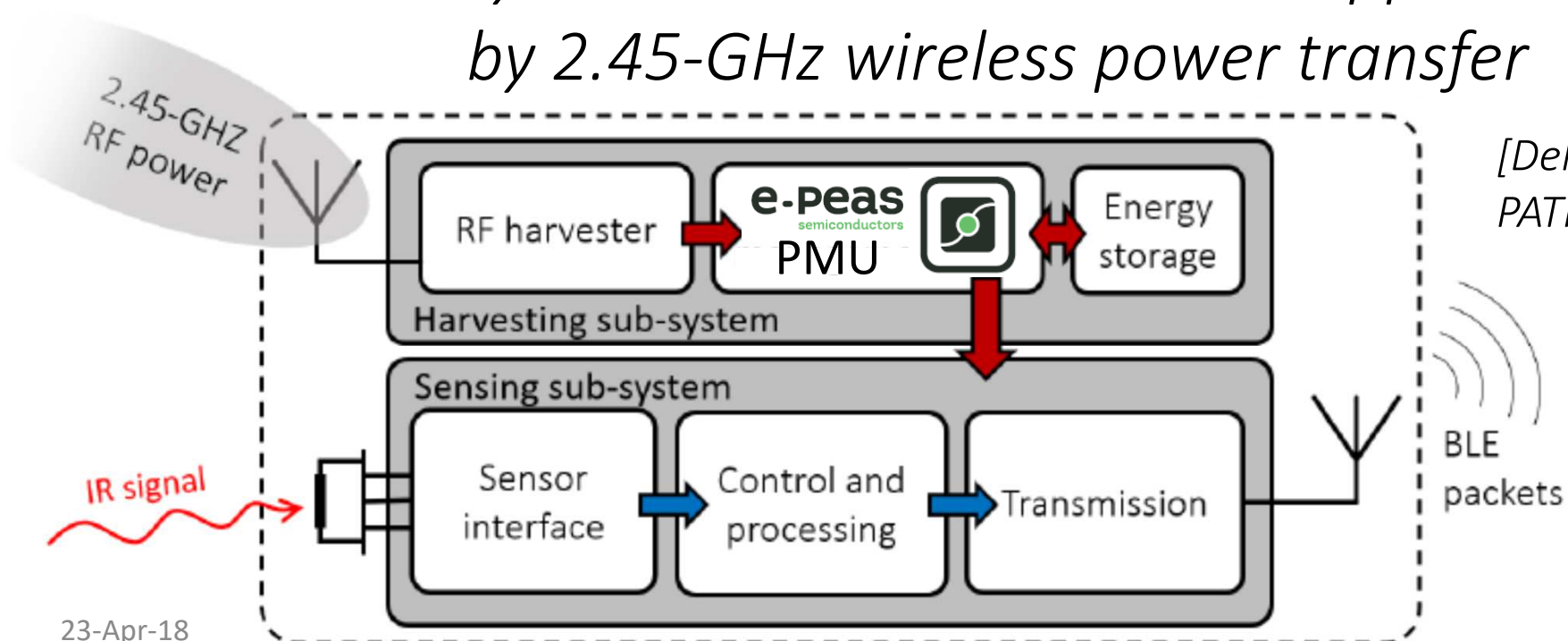




# IoT smart sensor example: room occupancy detection

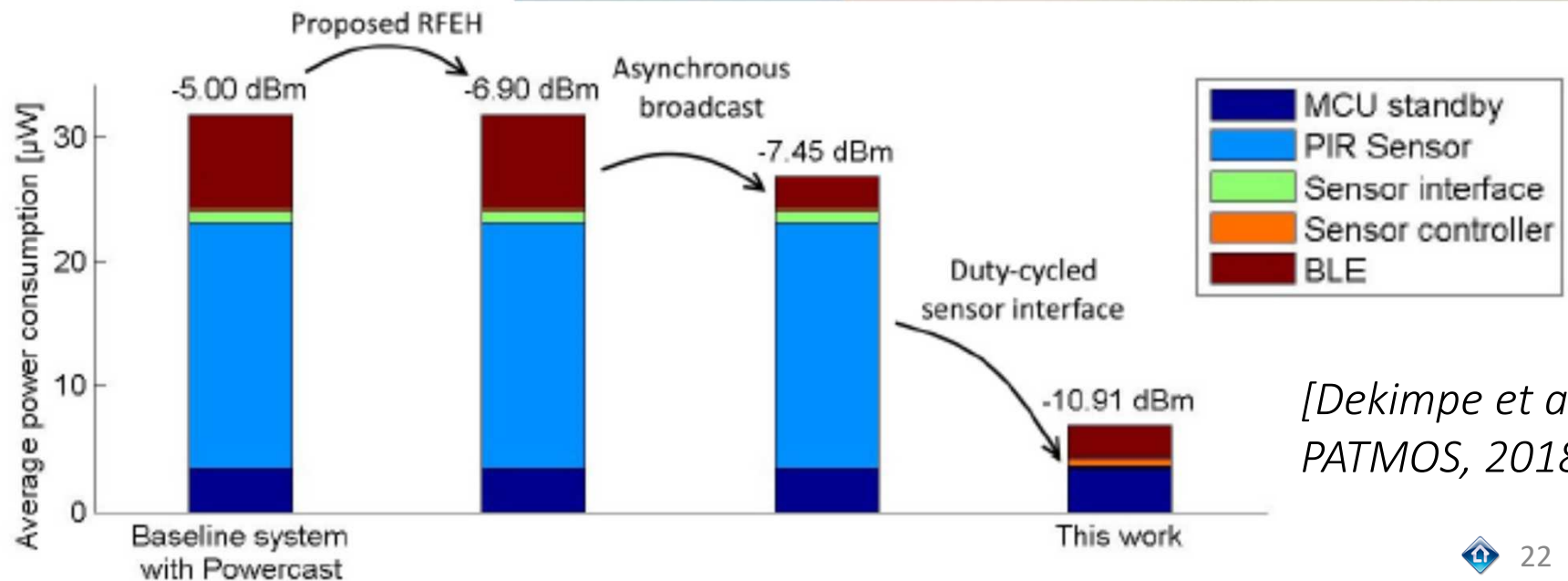
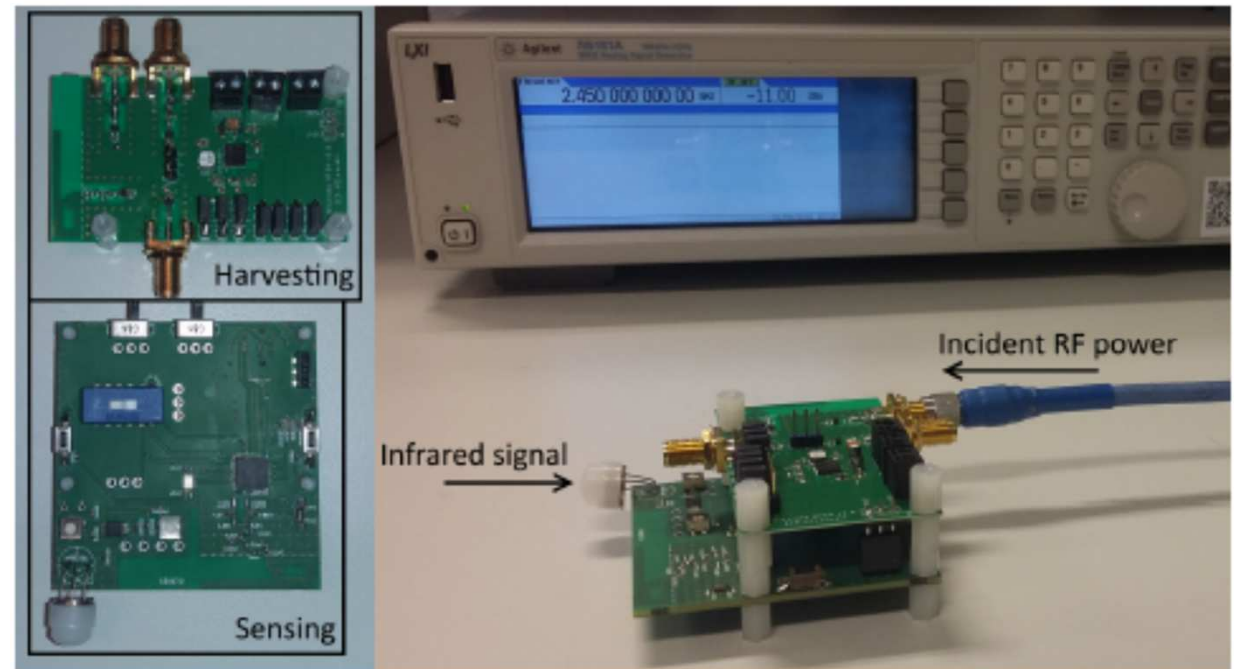


*A battery-less BLE motion detector supplied  
by 2.45-GHz wireless power transfer*



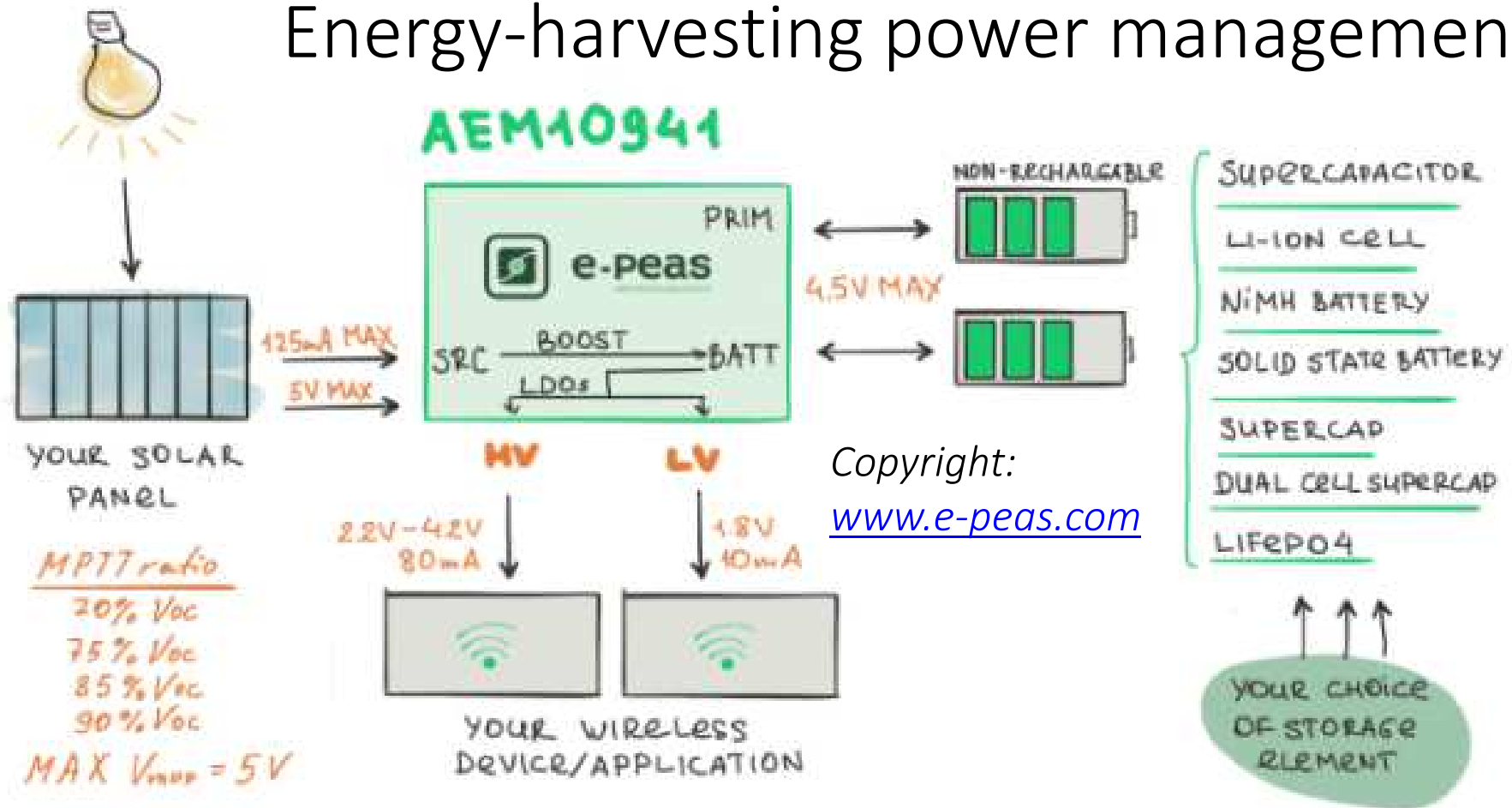
[Dekimpe et al.,  
PATMOS, 2018]

# Battery-less BLE motion detector supplied by 2.45-GHz WPT

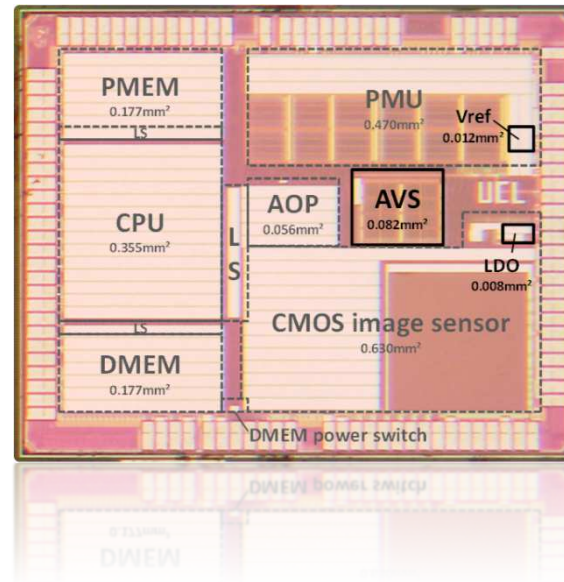


[Dekimpe et al.,  
PATMOS, 2018]

# Energy-harvesting power management



- 9 years active research lead to the creation of e-peas company in 2014
- e-peas' AEM product line offers power management units (PMICs) for solar, thermal, vibration and RF energy harvesting
- Best-in class efficiency and minimum input power



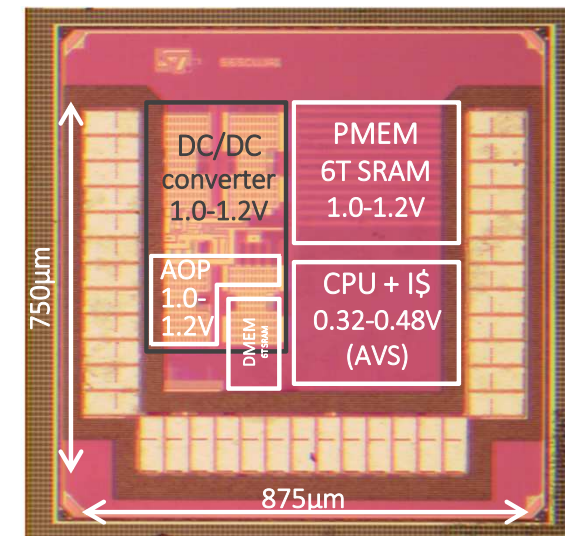
# CHIP EXAMPLES

*From MCUs to mixed-signal SoCs*



# *SleepWalker 65nm microcontroller SoC*

- Low system CO<sub>2</sub> footprint
  - ✓ low die area
  - ✓ few off-chip components
- Energy-harvesting operation
  - ✓ low active energy
  - ✓ adaptive voltage scaling 0.32-0.48V
- Compatibility with commercial components
  - ✓ MSP430 instruction set, same memory capacity and peripherals
  - ✓ 25MHz speed robust under industrial conditions



MSP430	<b>This work</b> <i>[Boi, JSSC, 2013]</i>	MIT (best research) <i>[Kwong, JSSC, 2009]</i>	TI (best commercial) <i>[Zwerg, ISSCC, 2011]</i>
Speed [MHz]	<b>25 @0.4V</b>	0.3 @0.5V	24 @1.5V
Energy [ $\mu$ W/MHz]	<b>7</b>	27.3	164
CO <sub>2</sub> footprint [kg/1000 units]	<b>14</b>	47	83

# 3-mm<sup>2</sup> solar-powered video analysis SoC

## *SunPixer 65nm SoC*

Micro solar cells

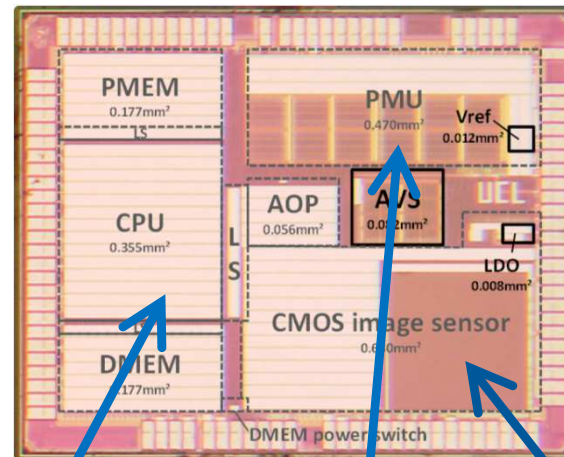


power

Supercapacitor

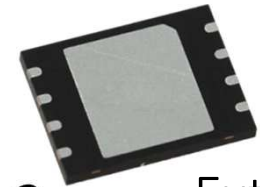


energy



Pictures, video,  
features, events

External  
radio



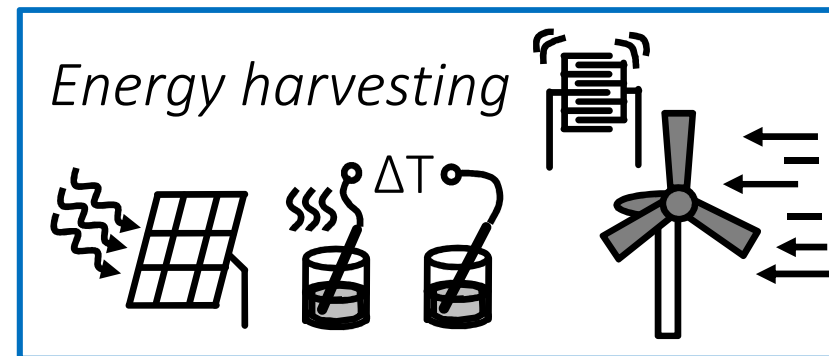
Compression, calibration,  
image enhancement

50MHz / 0.37V  
SIMD  
microcontroller

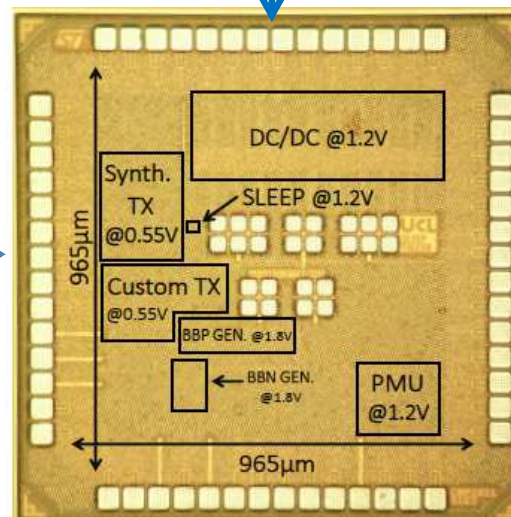
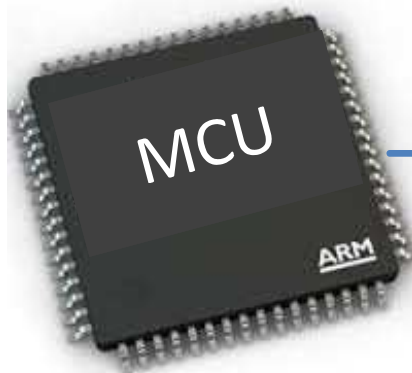
Inductor-less  
harvesting power  
management unit

0.5V CMOS  
image sensor

# 700- $\mu$ W IEEE 802.15.4a RF transmitter SoC



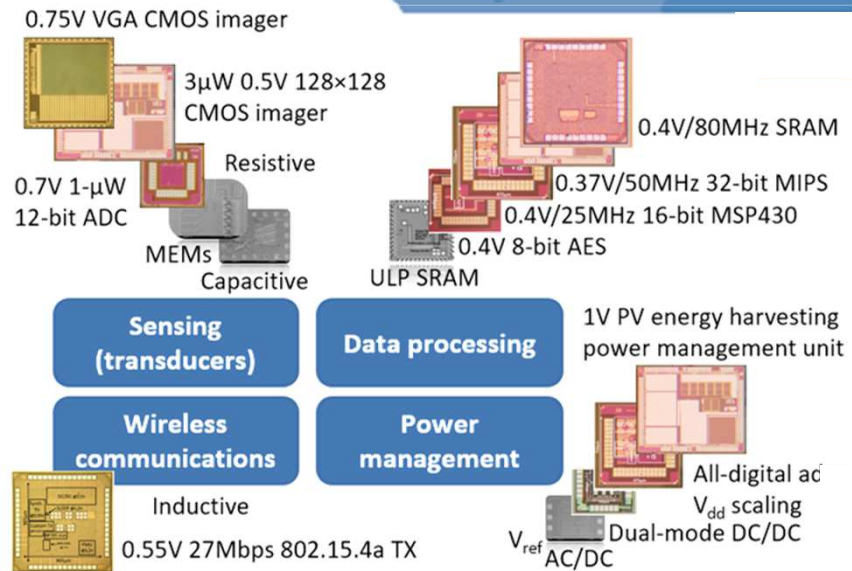
100x less power  
than Decawave  
DW1001 enables  
energy-harvesting  
operation



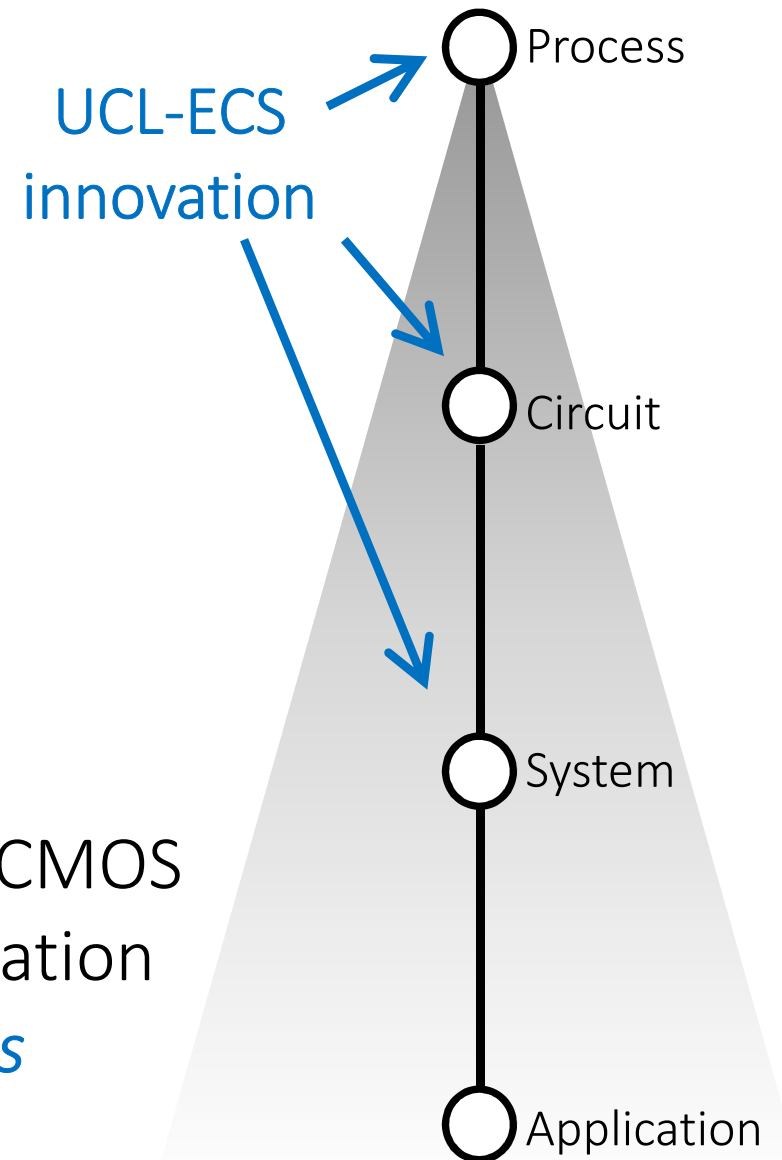
27 Mbps  
@10-30m

## *SleepTalker 28nm FDSOI SoC*

[G. de Streel et al, IEEE Symp. VLSI, 2016] [G. de Streel et al, IEEE JSSC, 2017]



## Microelectronics value chain



- Cutting-edge research @ UCL-ECS from process to circuits to systems
- Tens of working silicon chips from building IP blocks to full SoCs in 1μm, 0.18-0.13μm, 65nm, 28nm CMOS  
Strong added value @system/application levels *when off-the-shelf components limit the specs/performances*