



Ubiquitous Location:

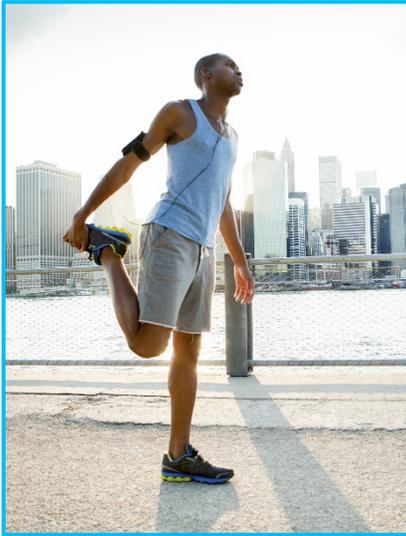
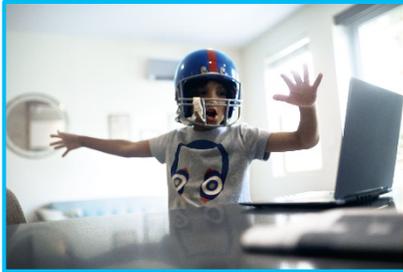
challenges and opportunities of enabling all-day,
everywhere location for all mobile platforms

Stanford PNT
October 29, 2014
Greg Turetzky

Agenda

- Intel is in mobile?
- GNSS market trends for consumers
- Impact of indoor location
 - GNSS system architecture
- Silicon trend impacts

Intel's Mission



Utilize the power of Moore's Law to bring smart, connected devices to every person on earth.



Intel's Vision

If it is smart and connected, it is best with Intel.



Growing Variety of Intel-based LTE Devices



Samsung
Galaxy Alpha



Samsung
Galaxy Tab S 10.5



ASUS
Transformer Pad
TF303CL



Dell
Venue 7



ASUS
MeMo Pad 8



ASUS
PadFone X Mini



Samsung
Galaxy Note 4



Samsung
Galaxy Tab S 8.4



ASUS
Fonepad 7
ME372CL



Dell
Venue 8



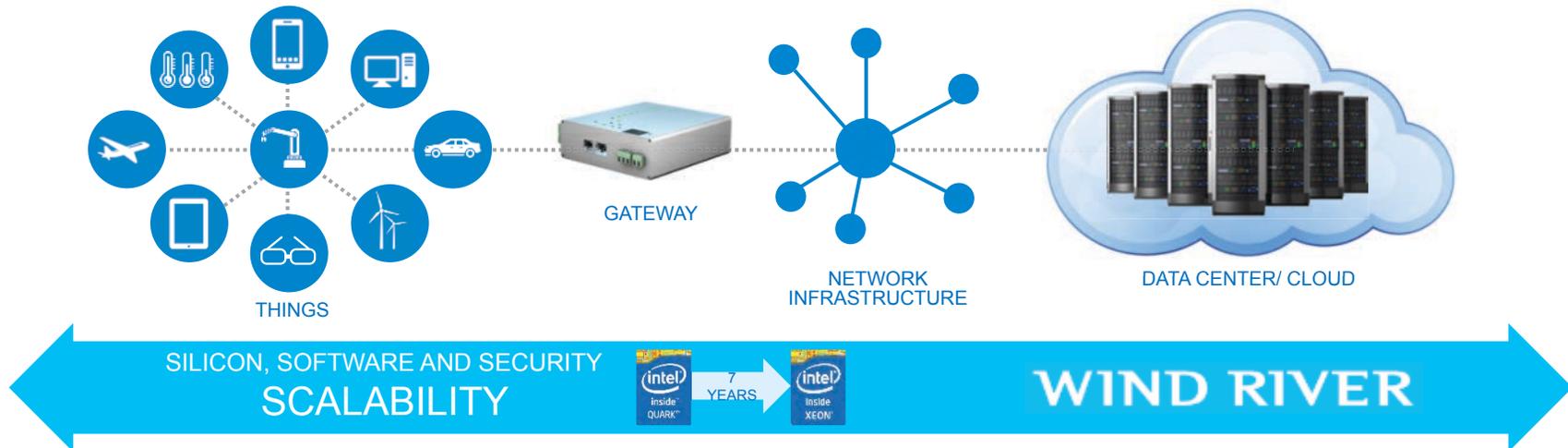
Lenovo
Tab S8

...more smartphones & tablets on the way !

*Other names and brands may be claimed as the property of others

Internet of Things Group

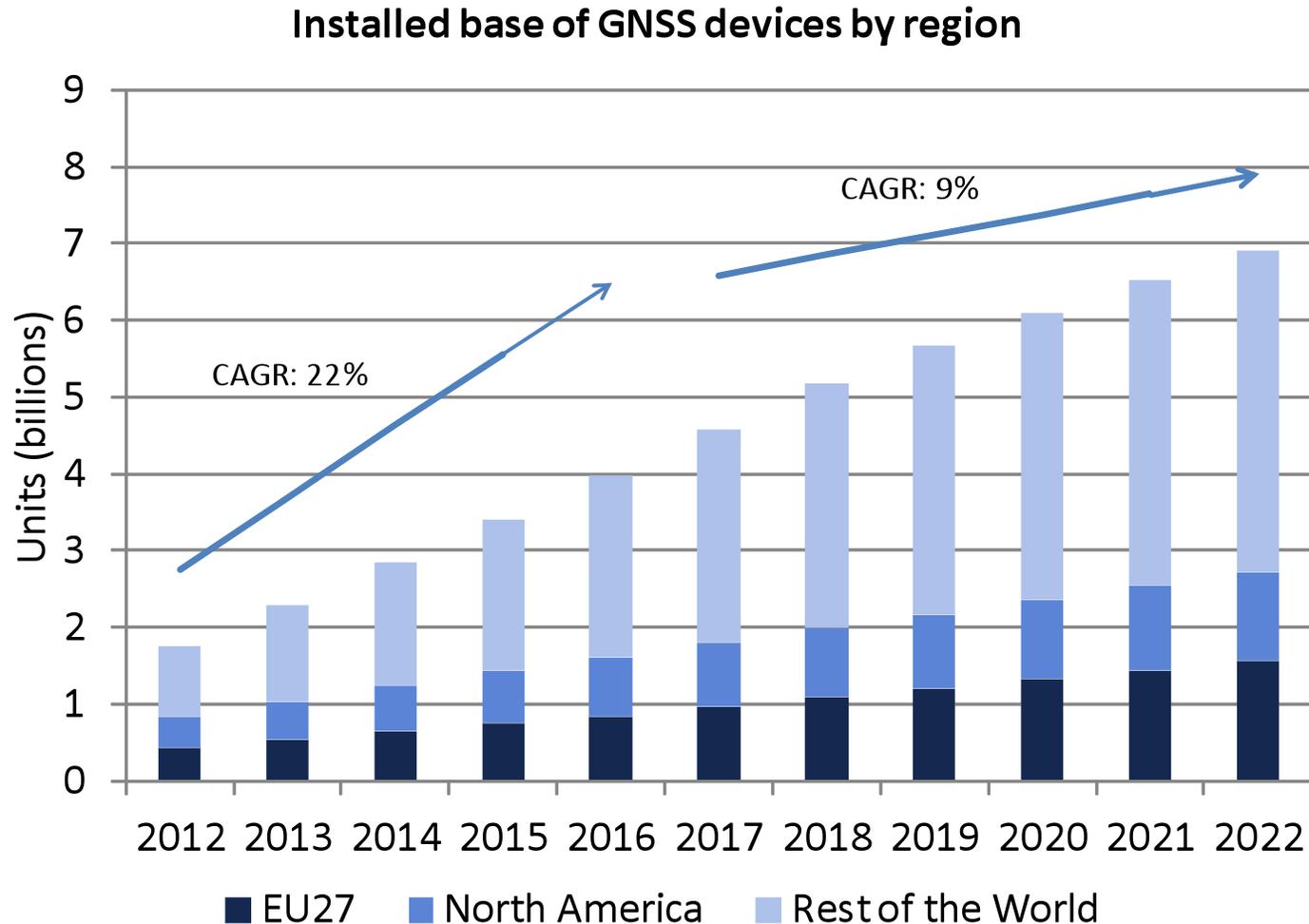
Lead the industry in transforming businesses and the way we live by making it simple to create exciting, new IoT solutions



THE INTERNET OF *Devices that connect to the Internet*
THINGS. *integrating greater compute capabilities*
using data analytics to extract information

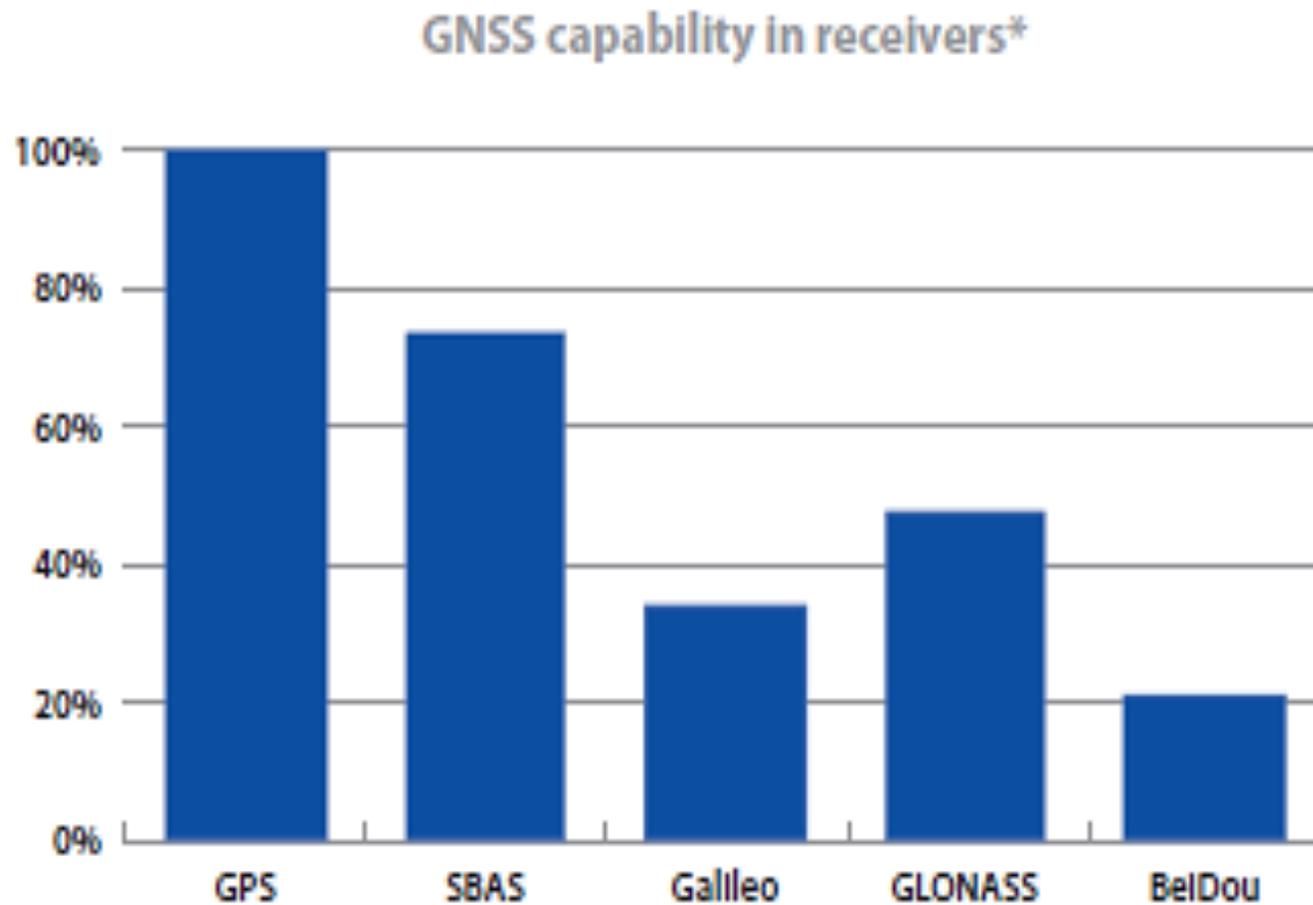
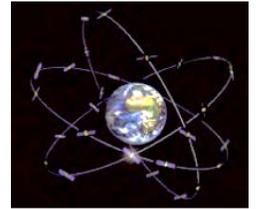
GNSS Mass-Market

GNSS market continues to grow at a rapid pace



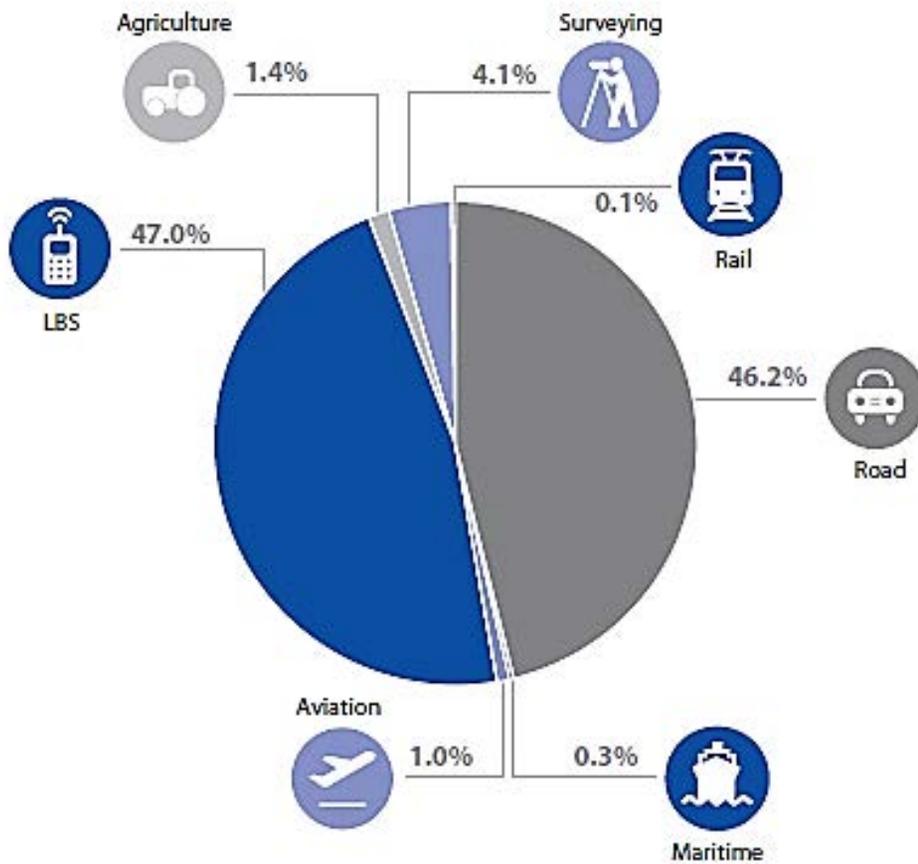
Source: GSA GNSS Market Report

GNSS – Multi Constellation Trends



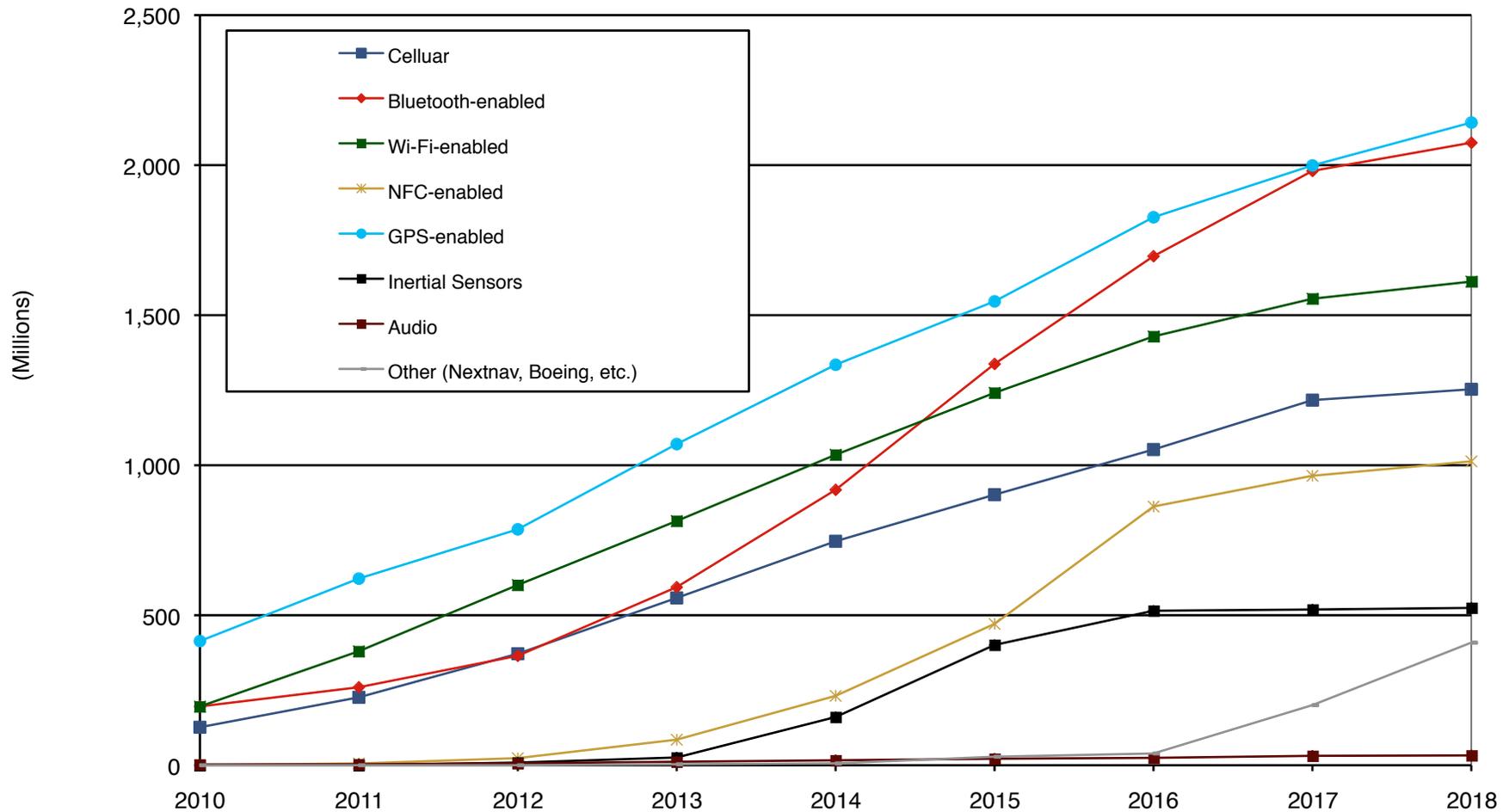
GNSS Market Segment - By Revenue

Cumulative core revenue 2012-2022



Alternative Location Technology Shipments

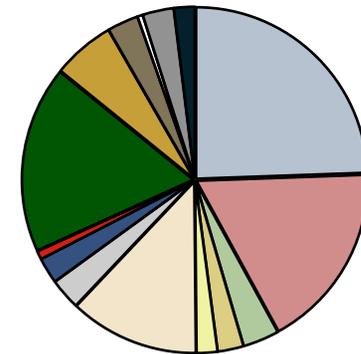
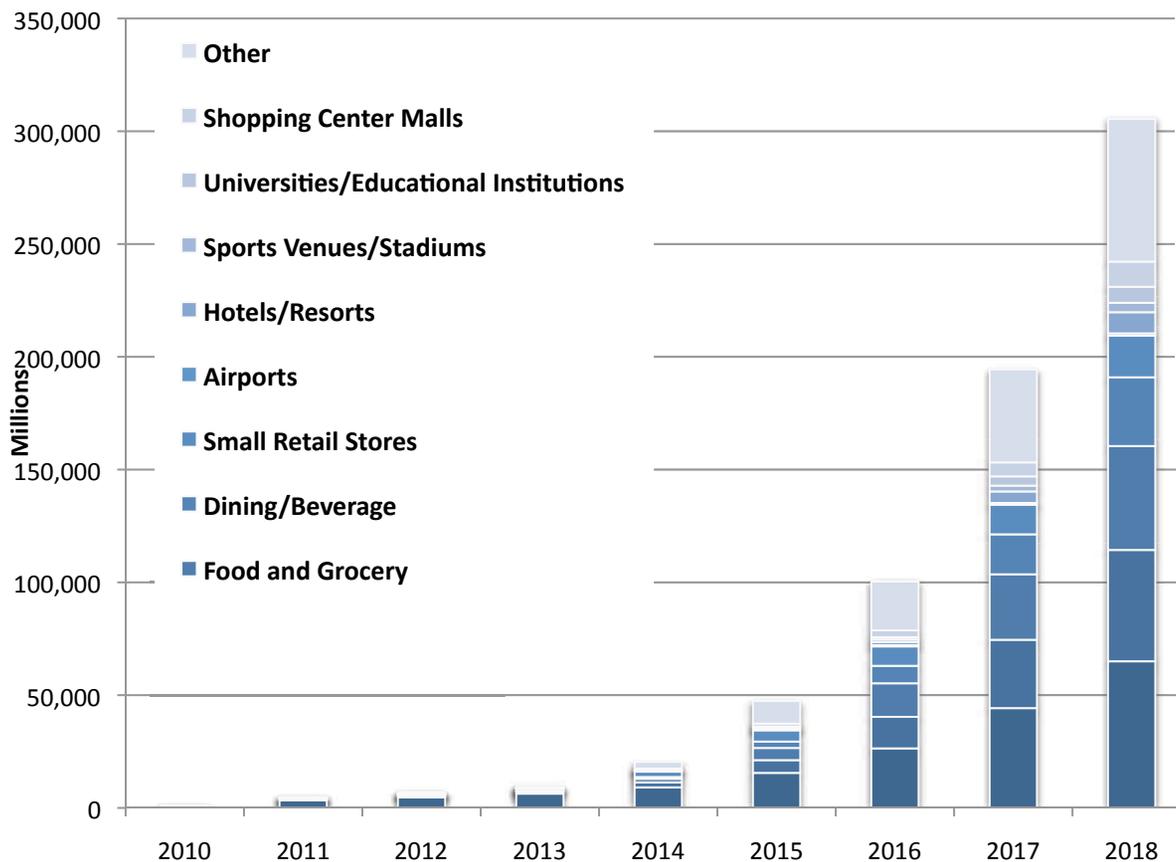
World Market, Forecast: 2010 to 2018



Indoor Location Technology Installations, Split by Vertical Market

Highly fragmented supplier base

World Market, Forecast: 2010 to 2018



LBS Value Chain

Highly complex ecosystem with each segment looking to differentiate and monetize indoor location



Opportunity summary

- The market opportunity for location is clearly huge and still growing
 - It has expanded from GPS to GNSS and now to Location
 - Indoor location is the next big opportunity
 - Not as a standalone opportunity, but rather because it enables “always located” capability
- Always located is a requirement for devices that are always with us and always need context
 - Phones, tablets, wearables and internet of things are good examples of known needs

Major shifts in underlying platforms

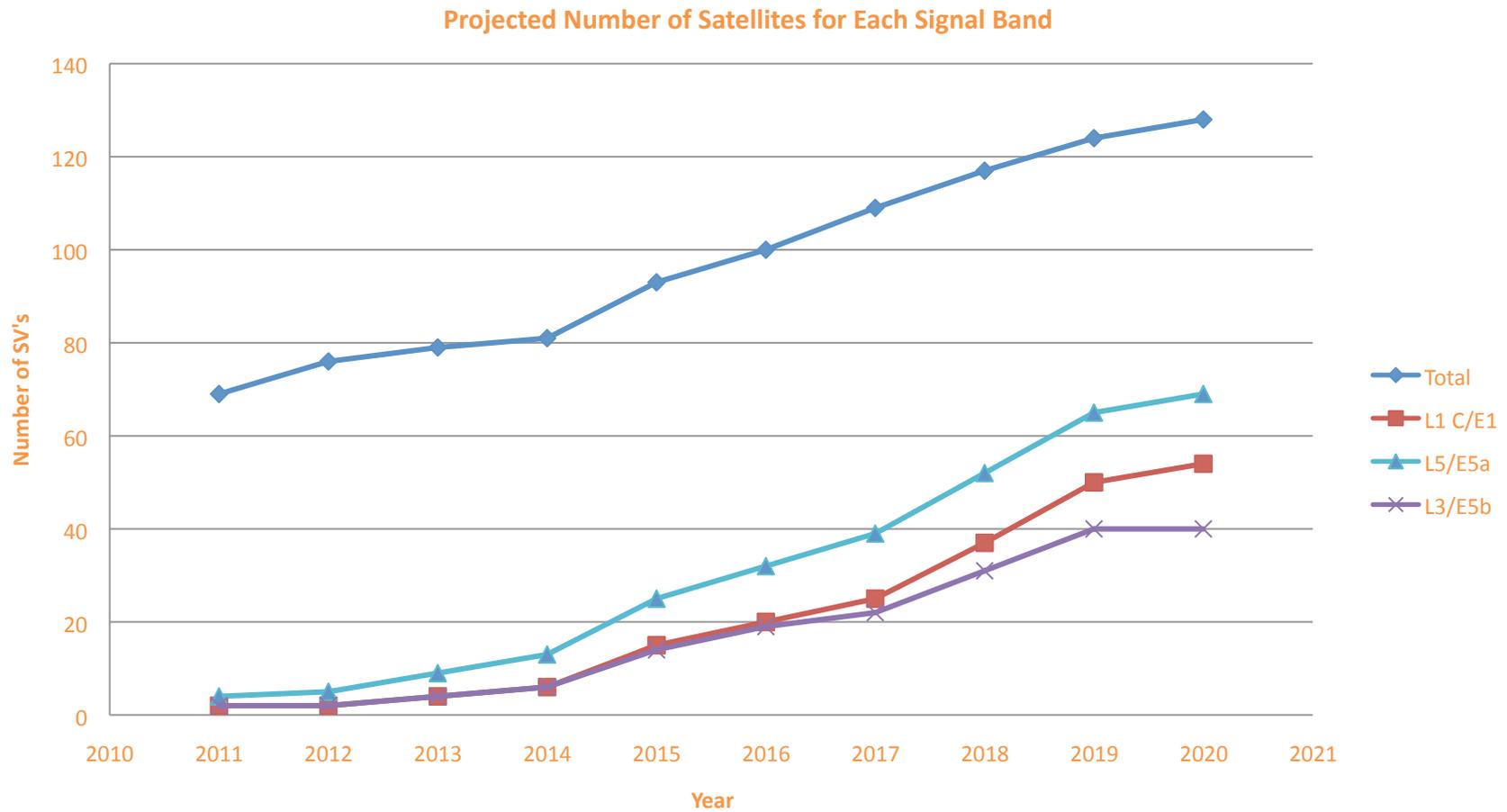
Time	Main Volume Platform	Key Use Case	Featured Specification	Secondary Specification
Early 2000s	PND	Urban Canyon	Sensitivity	TTFF
Mid 2000s	Feature Phone	E911	TTFF	Sensitivity
2010 - today	Smart Phone	LBS	Active Power	Availability (MultiGNSS)
Coming Soon	Wearables/IOT	Continuous Location	Energy/Day	Availability (Hybrid)

Requirements Summary

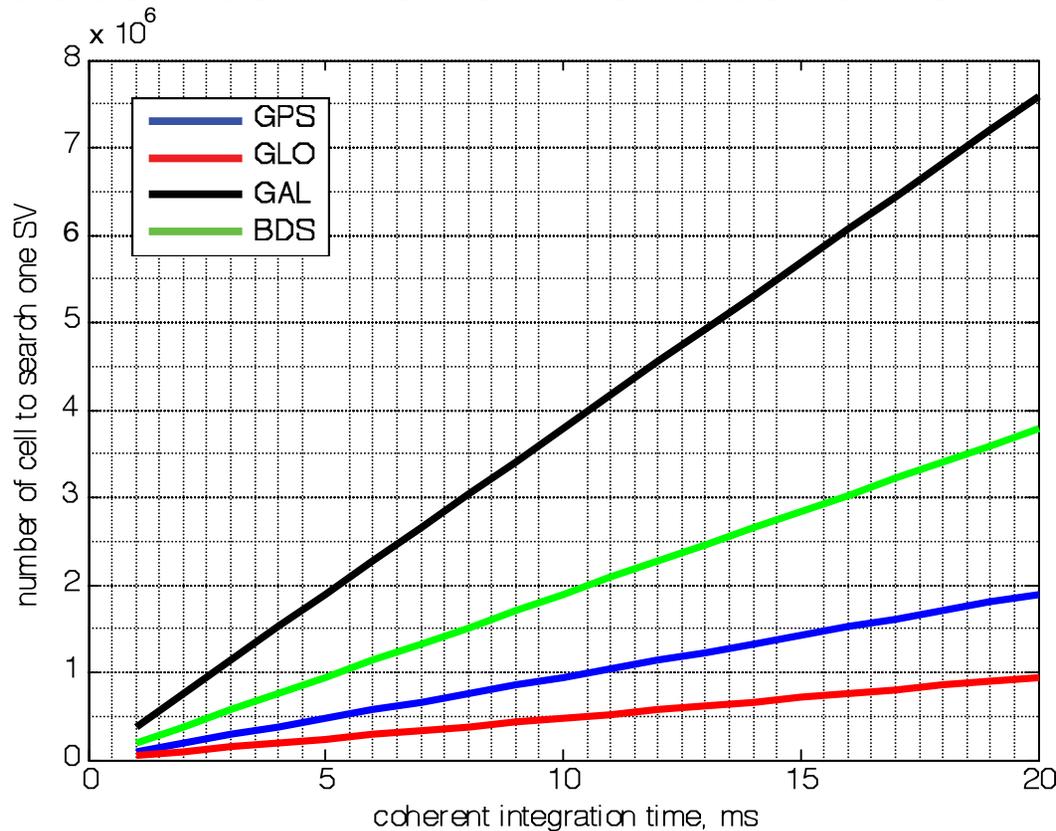
- Always located creates new requirements for devices
 - Availability at 100%
 - Multi-technology fusion since no single technology can achieve this in a reasonable infrastructure cost
 - Power consumption that allows a minimum of 16 hours of usage (full day) between charges
 - Standby power is MORE important than active power
 - Accuracy that can vary to support multiple applications
 - Size constraints driven by wearables

GNSS Architecture Impact

Projected Number of Satellites



Relationship between the Coherent Period & Number of correlators required to search for 1 satellite in each constellation



± 1 ppm local oscillator frequency uncertainty

± 10 kHz Doppler shift range

50% Doppler bin overlap

1/4-chip correlator spacing

Test Scenarios – Cold Start Test

-130dBm Cold Start Test with an initial Frequency uncertainty of ± 1 ppm

	GPS	GLONASS	Beidou	Galileo
Correlator spacing	¼ chip	¼ chip	¼ chip	¼ chip
Number of chips in PRN code	1023	511	2046	4092
Number of correlator required to search 1 PRN	4092	2044	8184	16368
Code Length	1ms	1ms	1ms	4ms
Number of Doppler Windows (50% overlap)	7	7	7	26
Number of Satellites in Constellation	32	24	37	30
Number of correlators required	916,608	171,696	2,119,656	12,767,040

75x Difference!

Test Scenarios – Hot Start Test

-140dBm Hot Start Test with an initial Frequency uncertainty of $\pm 0.2\text{ppm}$ & a 160ms search time

	GPS	GLONASS	Beidou	Galileo
Correlator spacing	¼ chip	¼ chip	¼ chip	¼ chip
Number of chips in PRN code	1023	511	2046	4092
Number of correlator required to search 1 PRN	4092	2044	8184	16368
Coherent Period	8ms	8ms	1ms	4ms
Number of Incoherent dwells	20	20	160	40
Number of Doppler Windows (50% overlap)	10	10	2	6
Number of Visible Satellites	10	10	10	10
Number of correlators required	409,200	204,400	163,680	982,080

6X



Typical GPS Spec Sheet

General Receiver Characteristics

Channels	50
Frequency	L1 band
Codes	GPS C/A, Galileo BOC, Glonass FDMA1

Time-To-First-Fix

Cold Start (unaided)	27s
Warm Start (unaided)	27s
Hot Start (unaided)	1s
Aided Starts	1s

Signal Sensitivity

Tracking & Navigation	-162 dBm
Reacquisition	-160dBm
Cold Start	-147dBm

Navigation

Max update rate	5 Hz
Horizontal accuracy	5m
Time sync	30ns
Velocity accuracy	0.1 m/s
Heading accuracy	0.5 degrees
Maximum Dynamics	4g

Power Consumption

Supply	3V
Continuous	18.5mA
1Hz Power Save	4mA

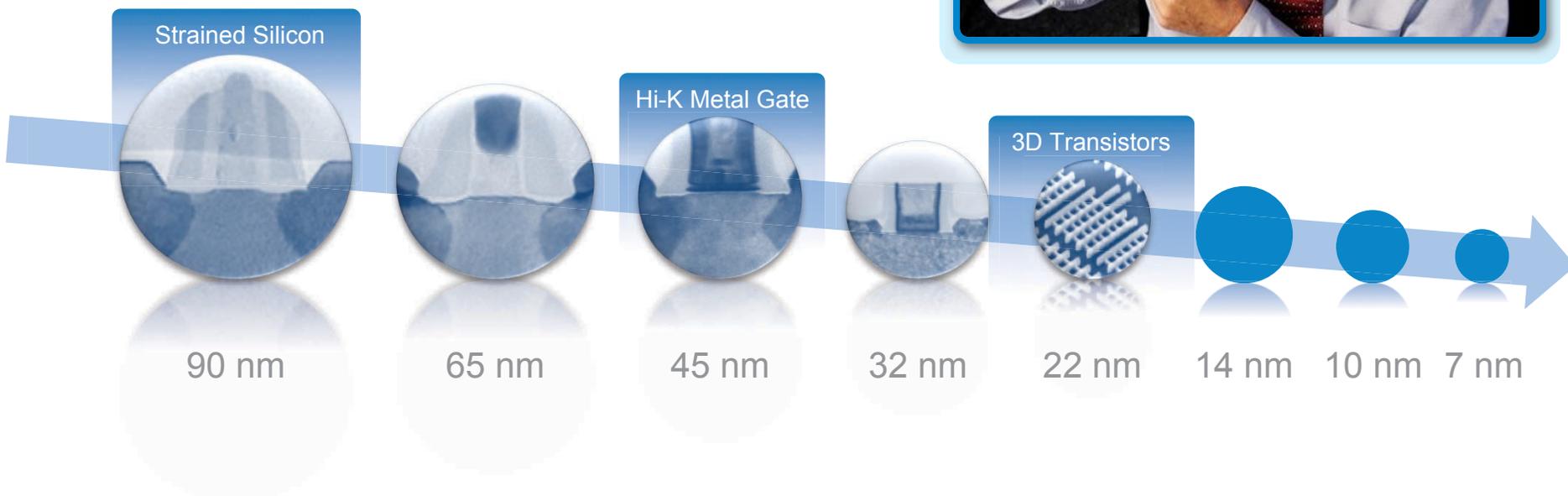
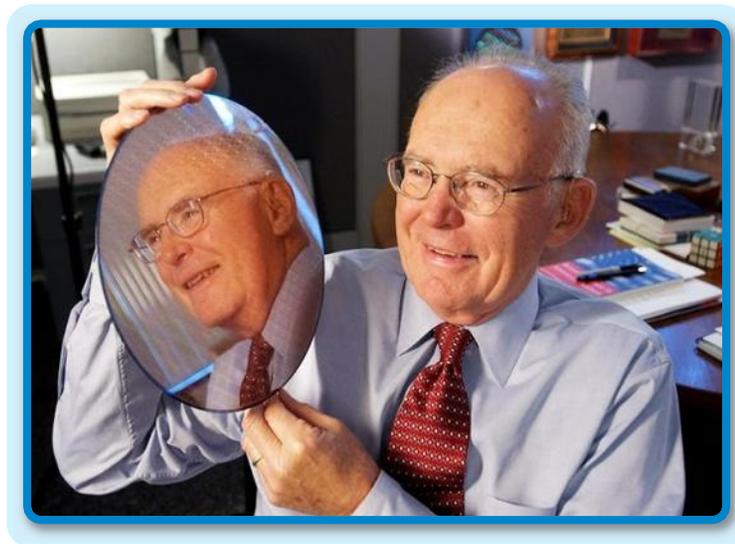
Silicon Design Impact

Impacts of new requirements on silicon design

- Standby power reduction impacts
 - SRAM is the leakiest component of typical design
 - Needs to be reduced or ideally eliminated
 - Non-continuous fix methods
 - Ability to quickly save and restore state information
- Hybrid location solutions
 - Support measurements from multiple radios
 - Need to share radios, not duplicate chains
 - Increased integration of of multiple radios on single die
 - Need more interference rejection capability
 - Ability to support concurrent radio operation on single die

Predictable Silicon Track Record Executing to Moore's Law

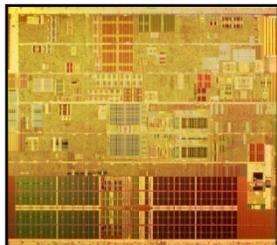
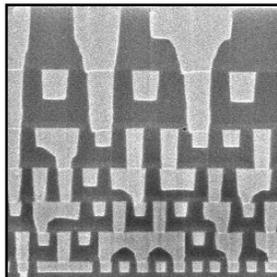
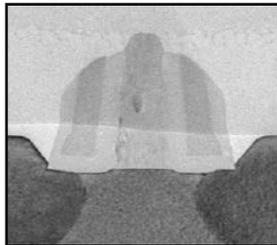
*Enabling new devices with higher
functionality and complexity while
controlling power, cost, and size*



2 Year Technology Cycles

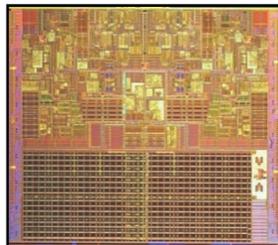
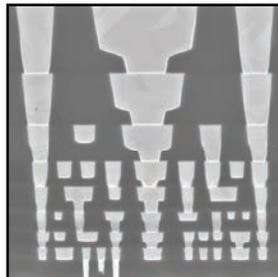
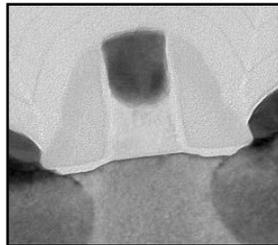
90 nm

2003



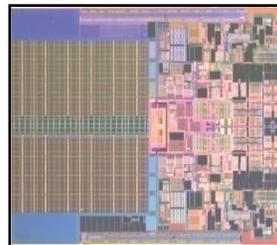
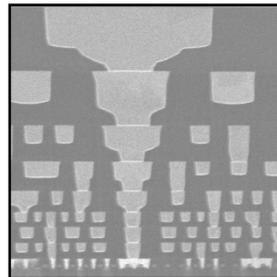
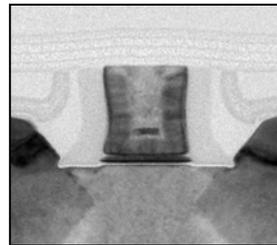
65 nm

2005



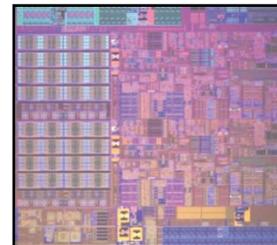
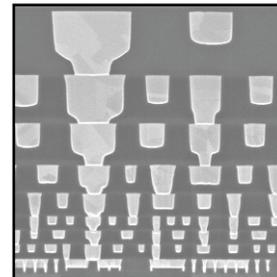
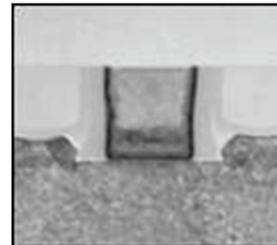
45 nm

2007



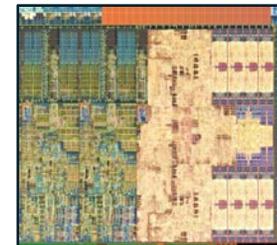
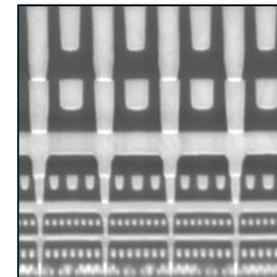
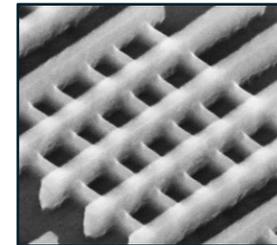
32 nm

2009

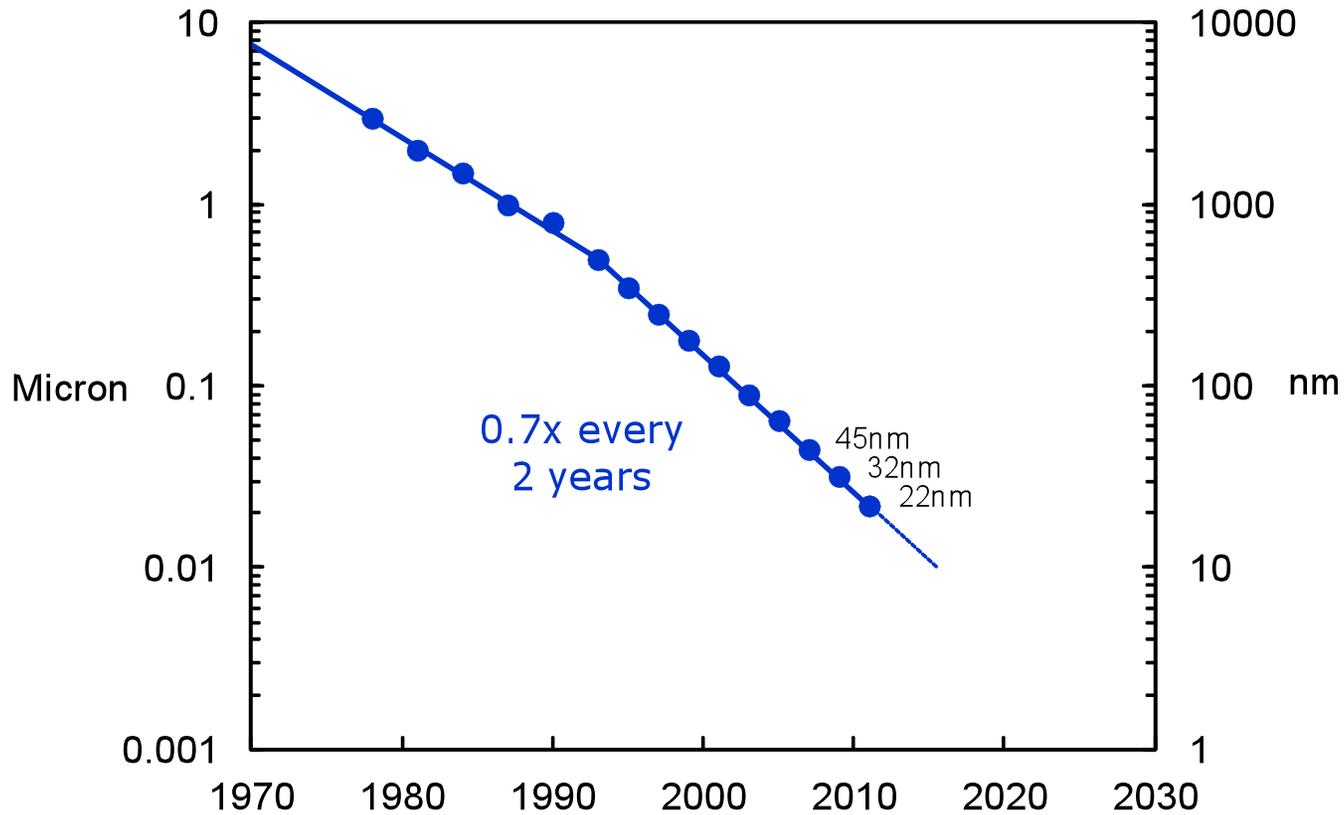


22 nm

2011

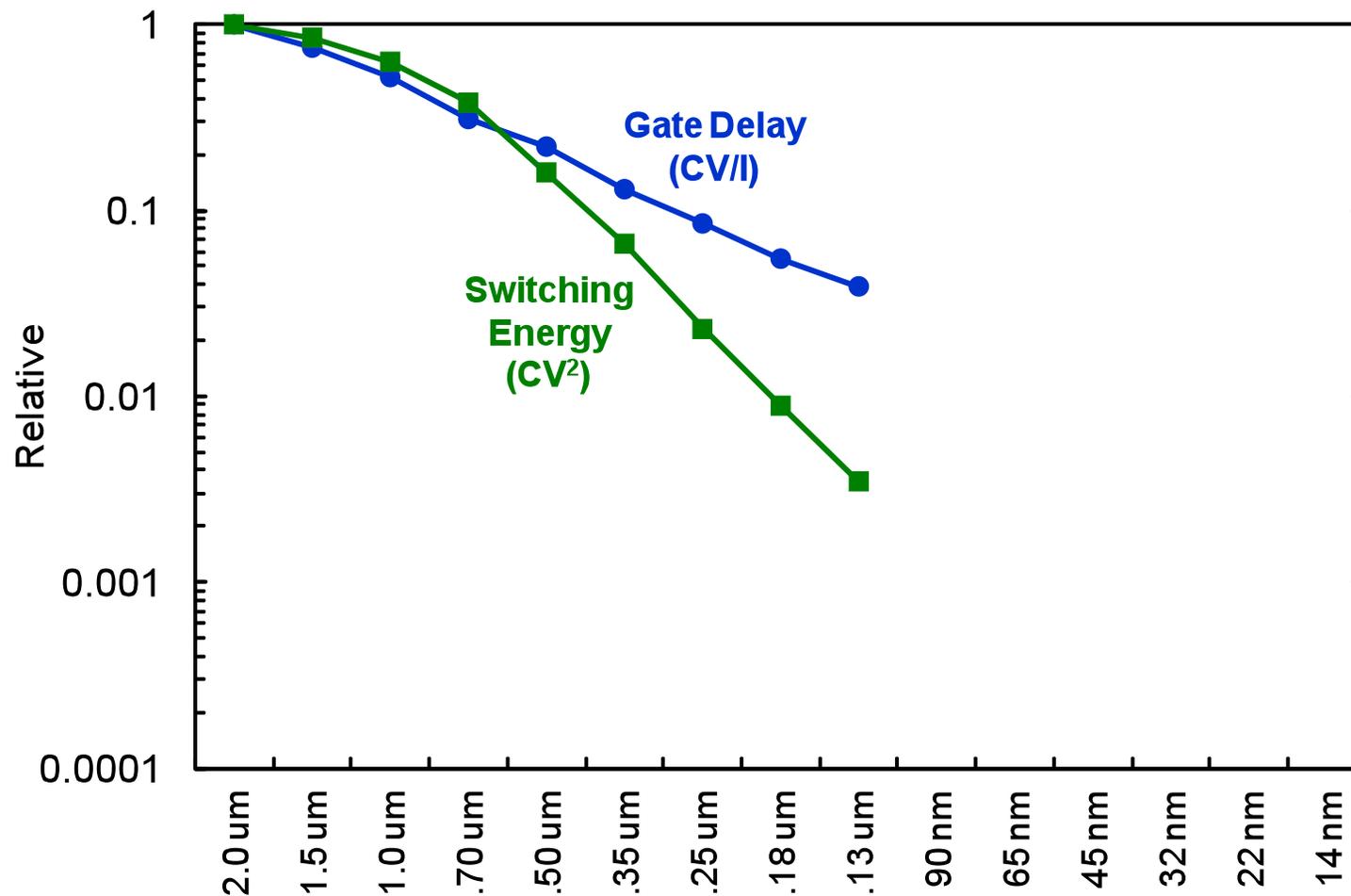


Transistor Scaling improve performance



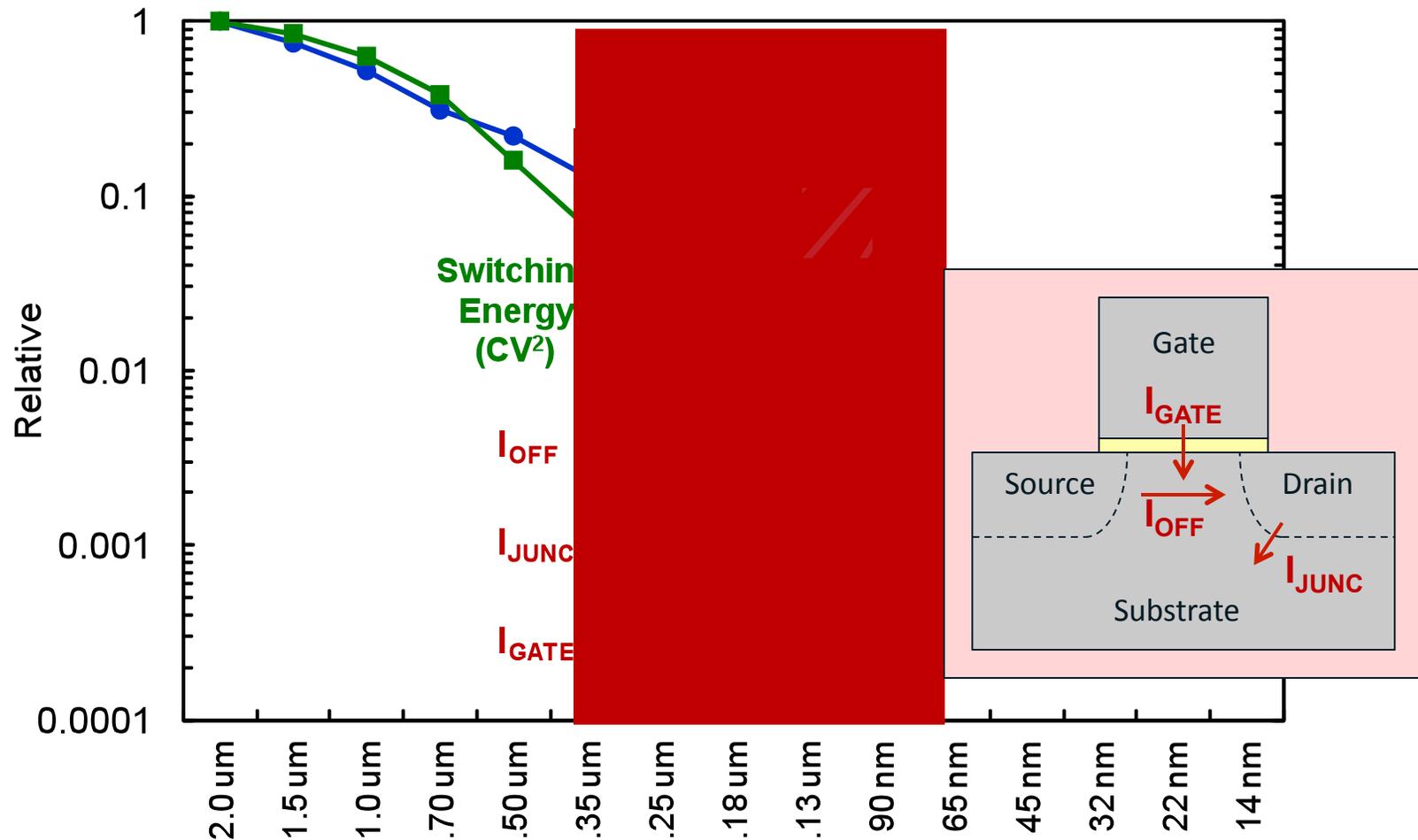
In GNSS, this means more gates and more memory for less cost. Improves TTFF and sensitivity by allowing more search capability

Scaling also increases speed and reduces power



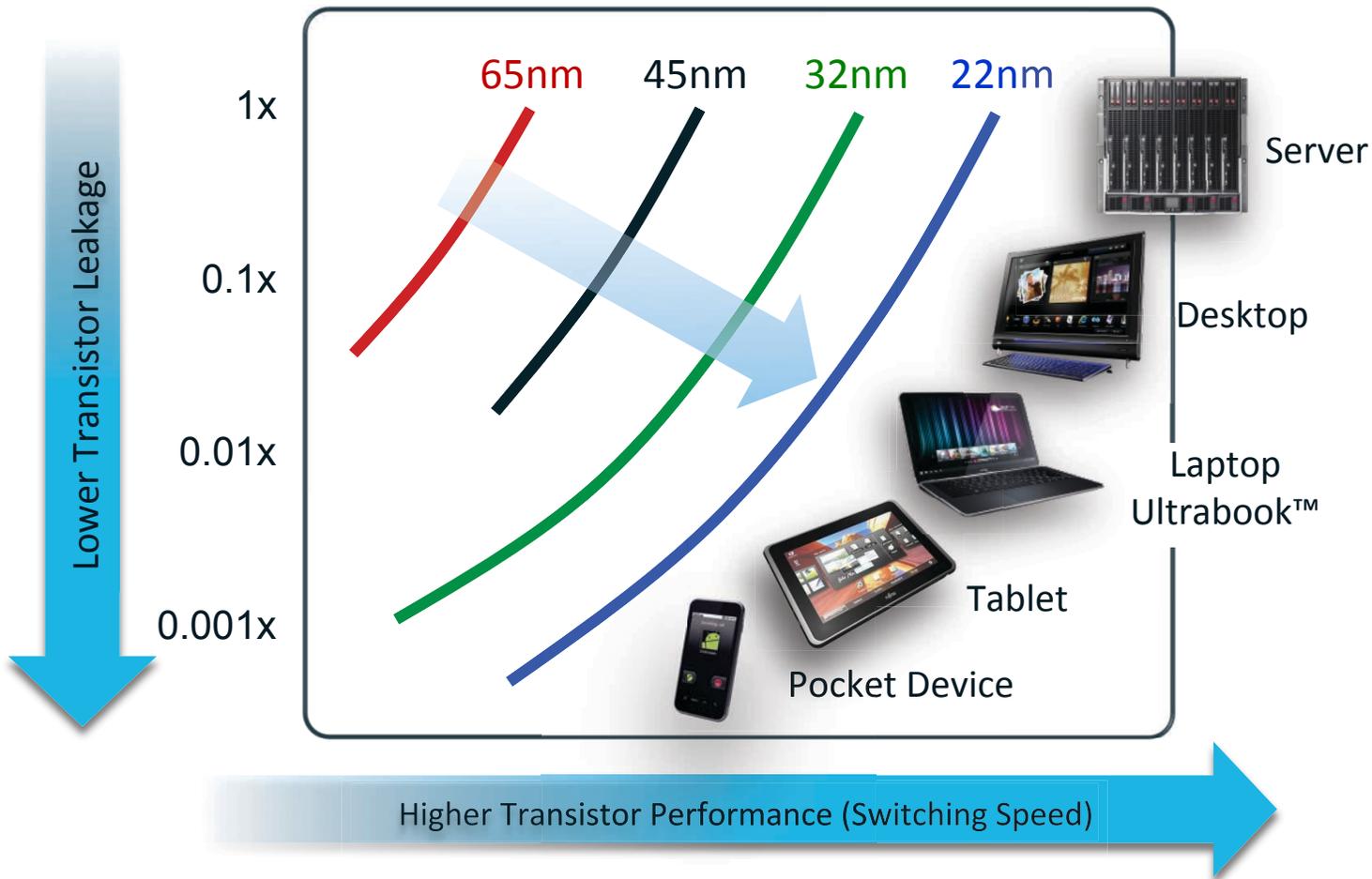
*Higher clock speed provide better search and more complex navigation algorithms
Lower energy improves power consumption in full power tracking modes*

But at the expense of increased leakage



This hurts standby power and the ability to save state for lower fix rates and fast restarts

Transistor Performance vs. Leakage



Wider range of transistors to support a wider range of products

Design Challenges for GNSS

- Take advantage of benefits of smaller geometries
 - Higher clock speeds, more memory, lower active power, smaller size
- While greatly reducing standby power from leakage
 - New methodologies at chip and system design level
- Integrate multiple radios on single die to reduce cost and size
 - Without creating interference to a very sensitive GNSS radio
- Integrate multiple radio sources into a single location solution
 - Bring together a disparate value chain

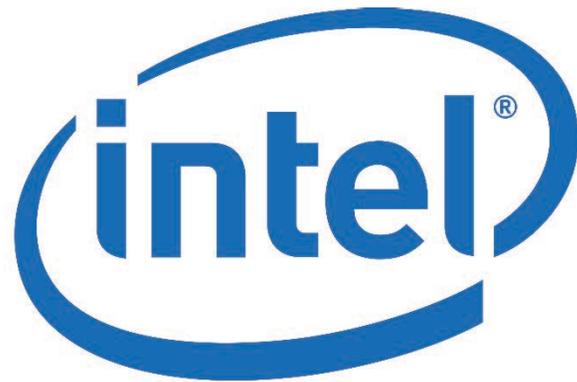
Intel's plan

- Bring our advanced silicon process technology to location
 - Provide GNSS and Location silicon with best in class performance
- Bring our platform level integration capability to merge multiple location technologies
 - Intel CPU cores provide ideal platform to integrate hardware and software for GNSS, BT, WiFi and cellular
- Bring this capability to multiple products from tablets and phone to wearables
- Ubiquitous location capability will improve the experience of every mobile product

Questions?

Greg.Turetzky@intel.com

PEG-Wireless Connectivity Solutions



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