

SlimWiFi: Ultra-Low-Power IoT Radio Architecture Enabled by Asymmetric Communication

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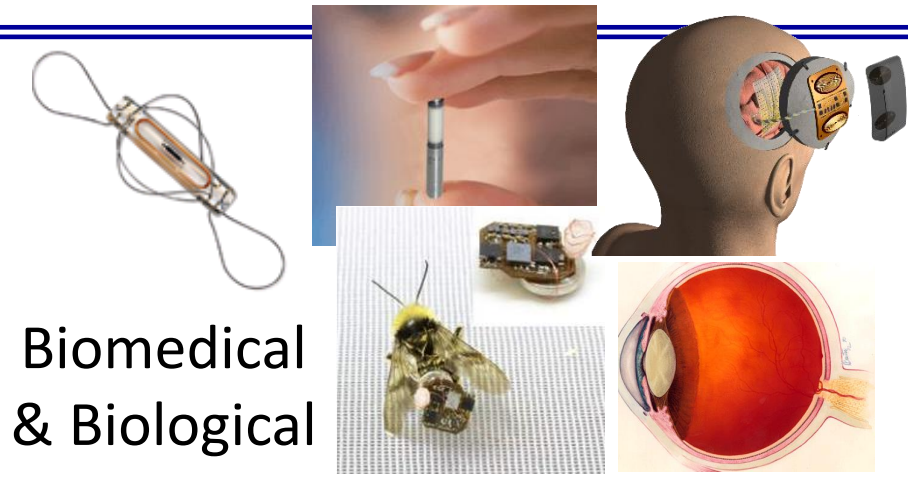
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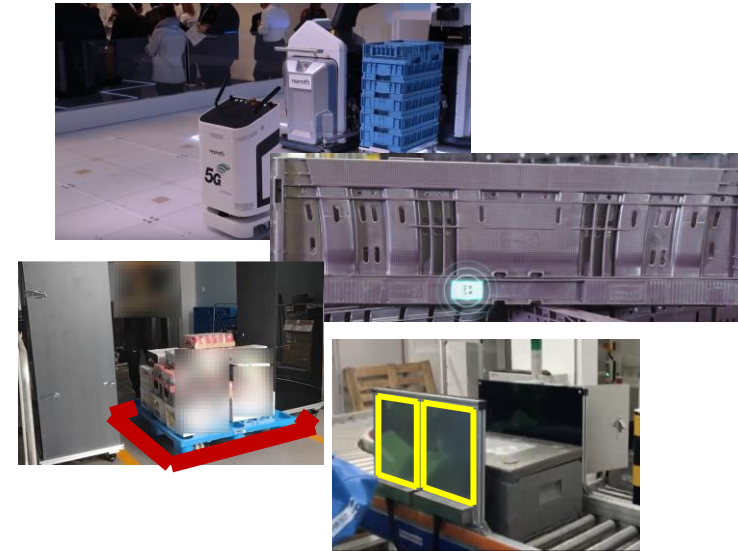
Ultra-low-power communication



Biomedical & Biological



Industry 4.0



Logistic automation



Smart home



Consumer IoT



Industrial IoT



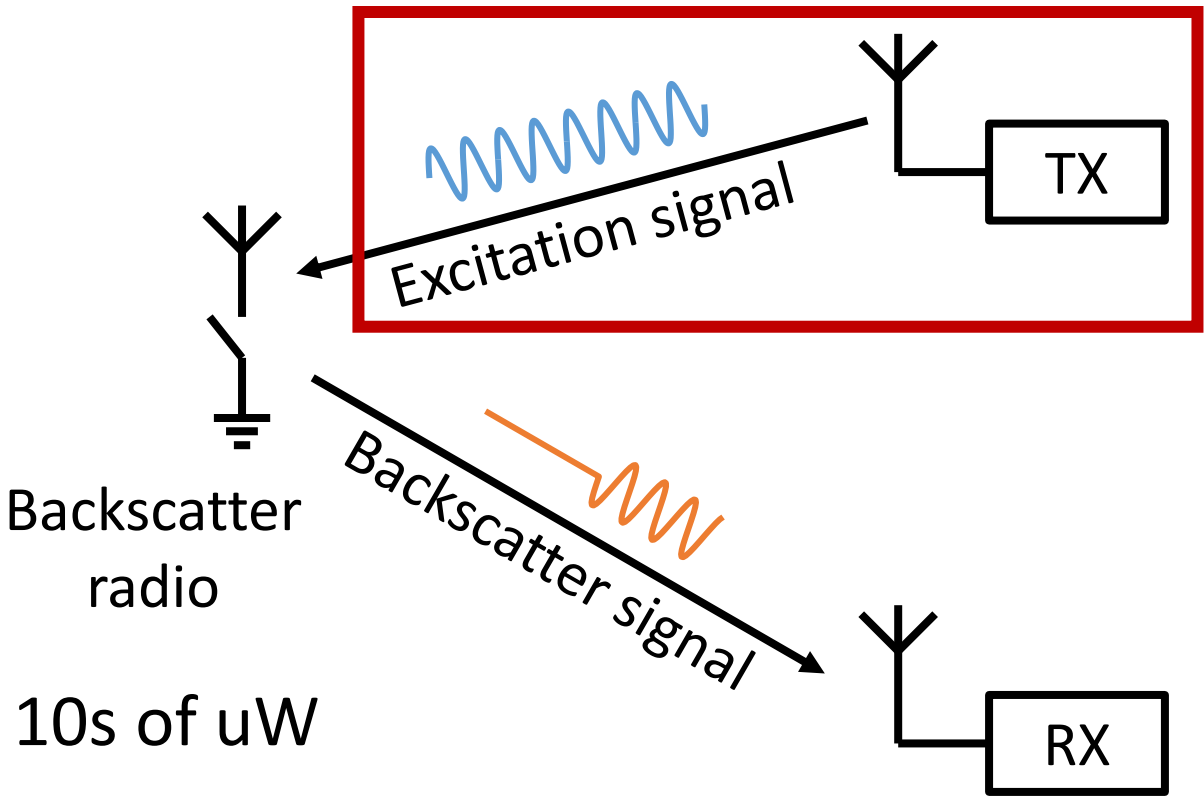
Wearable textiles



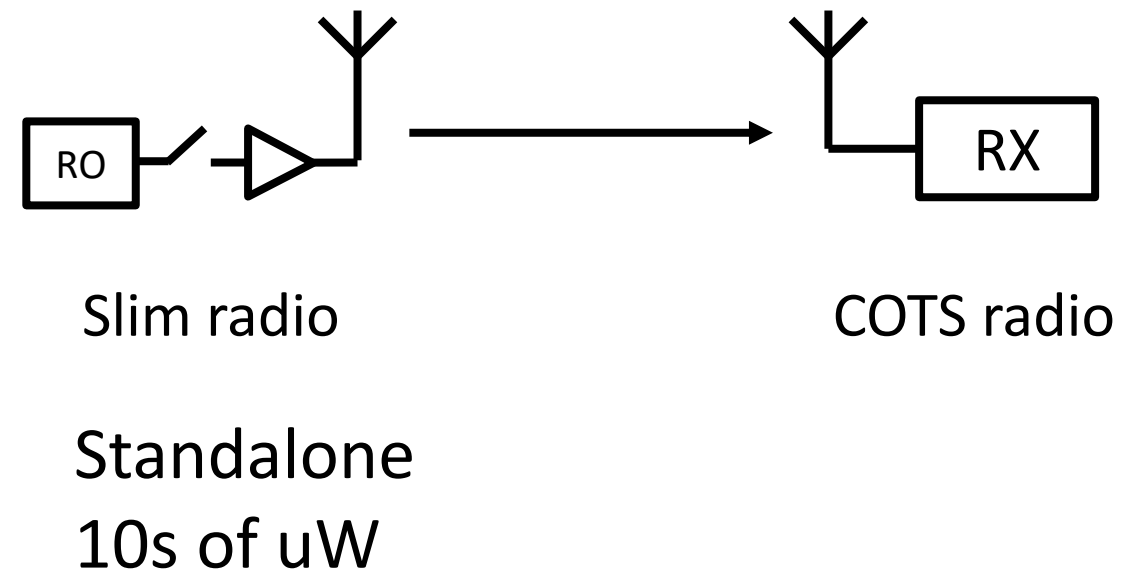
Infrastructure monitoring

New radio architecture for ULP communication

Backscatter



Slim radio



[1] Dehbashi, Farzan, et al. "Verification: can wifi backscatter replace RFID?." In proceedings of MobiCom. 2021.

COTS radio v.s. slim radio

➤ Modulation

- OFDM → OOK
- mW → sub-uW

Incompatible modulation

➤ Carrier generation

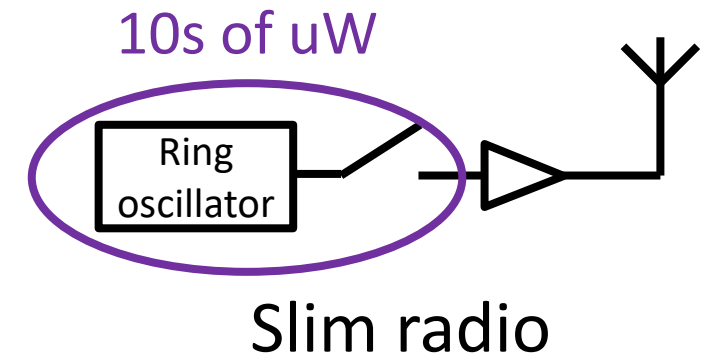
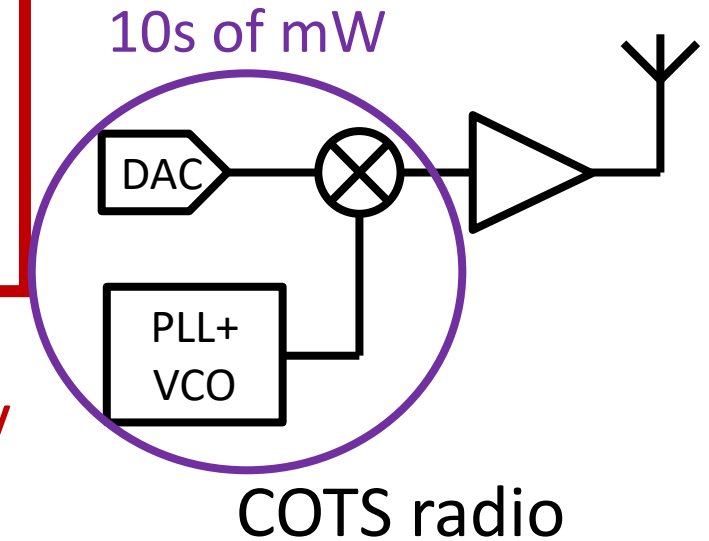
- Closed-loop → open-loop
- mW → 10s uW

Large frequency offset

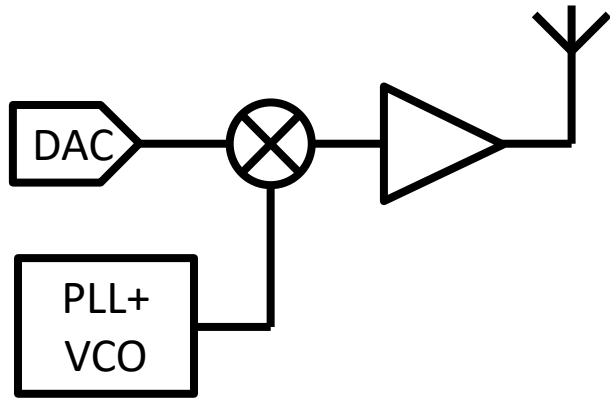
➤ TX power

- 20 dBm → -20 dBm
- 100s mW → 10s uW

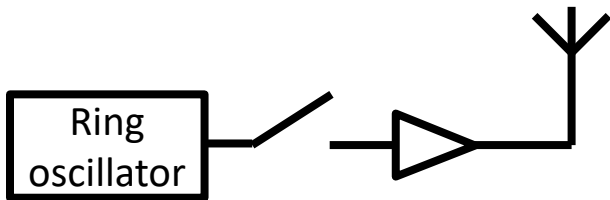
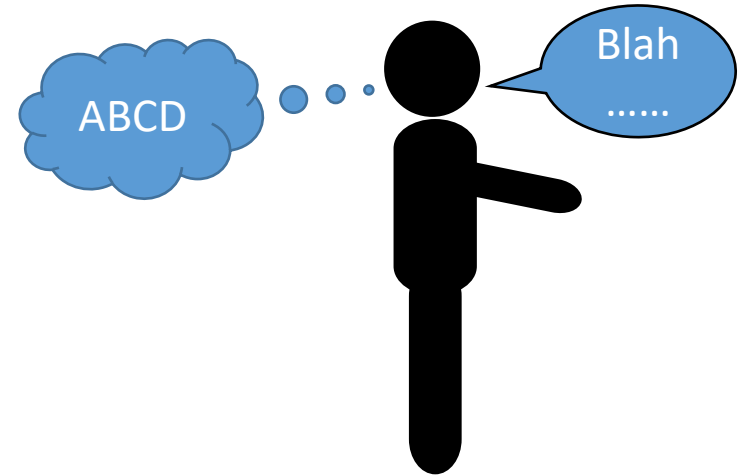
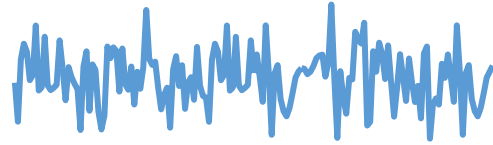
Low signal strength



Challenge 1: incompatible modulation



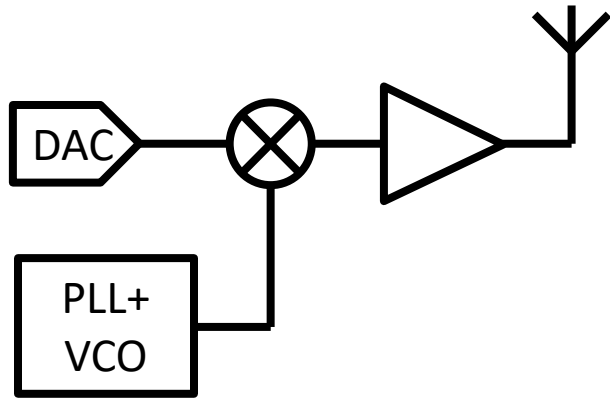
COTS radio



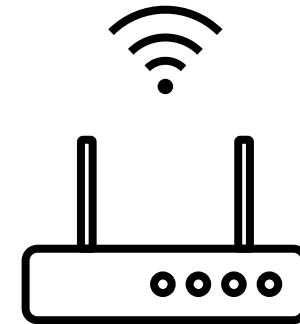
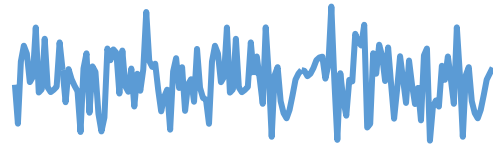
Slim radio



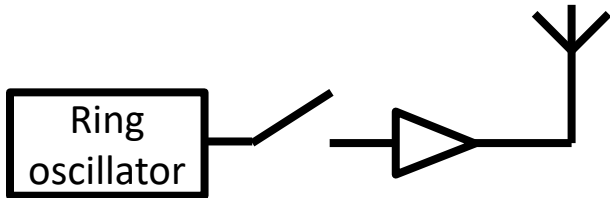
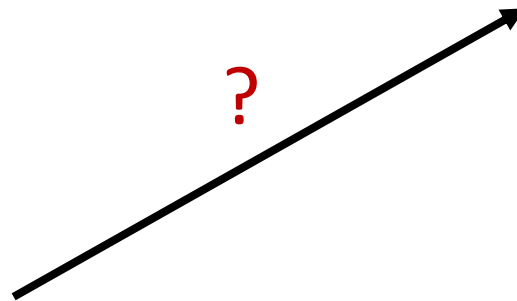
Customized gateway?



COTS radio



COTS radio



Slim radio



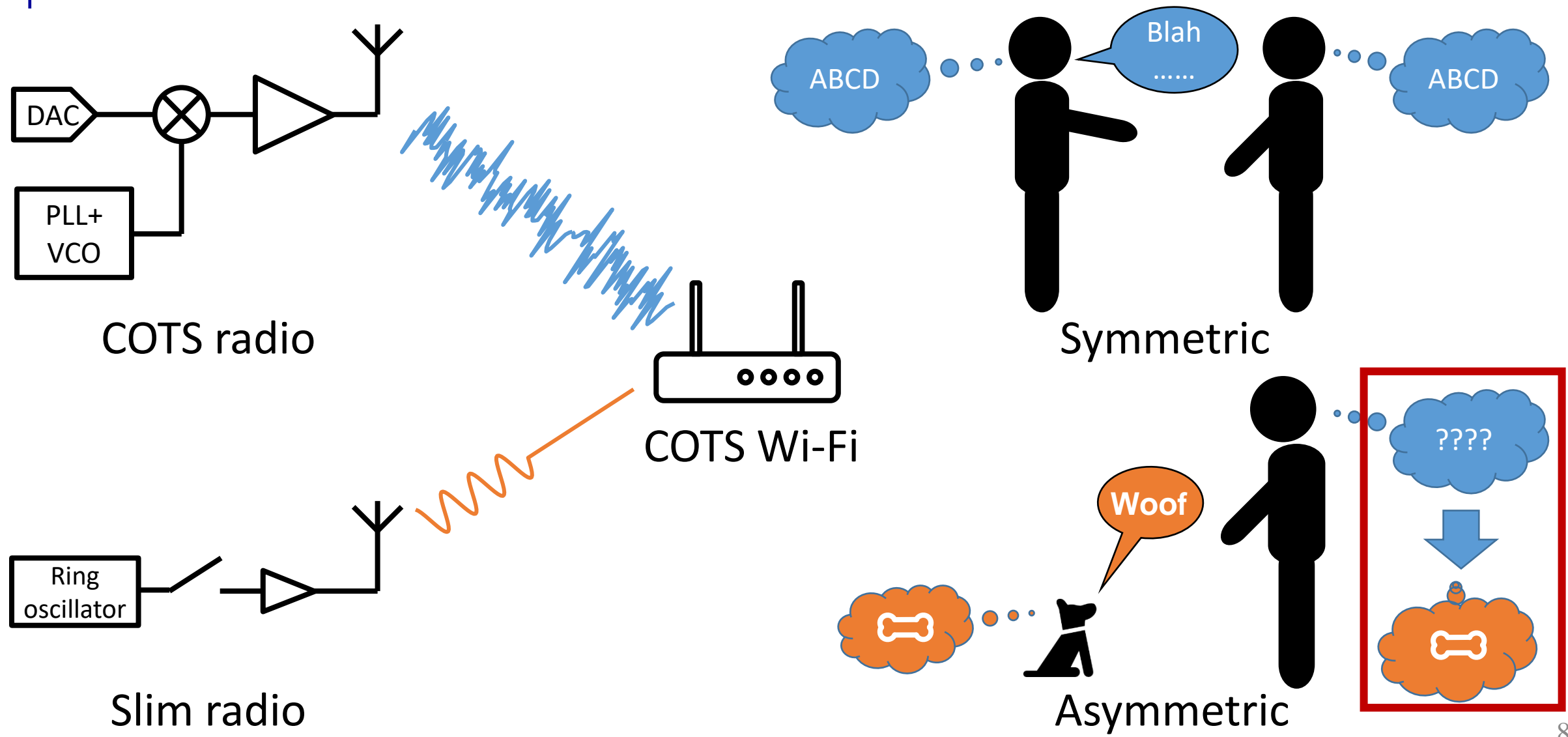
\$billions

Customized radio?

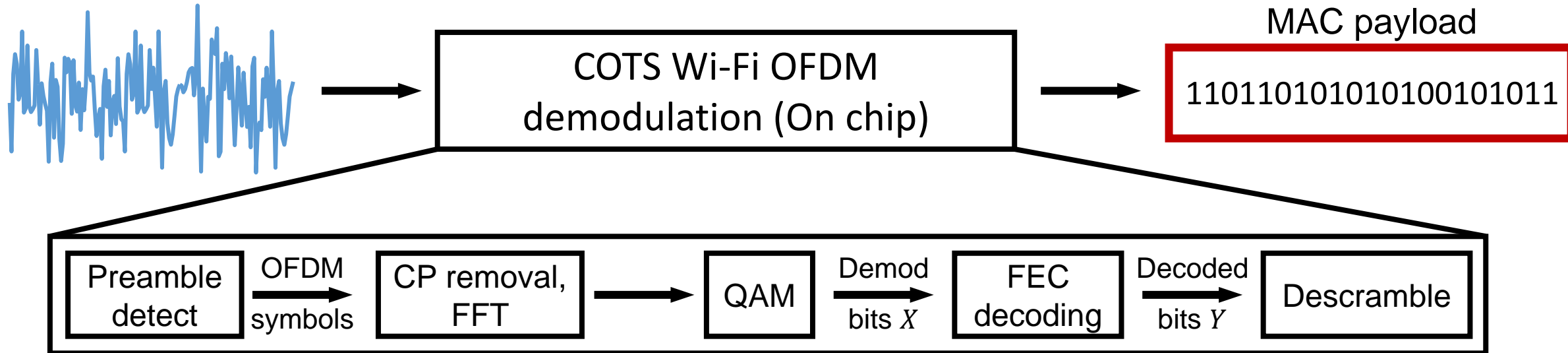
How can slim radio communicate with COTS devices without modifying the COTS hardware?

Answer: asymmetric communication

Symmetric v.s. asymmetric

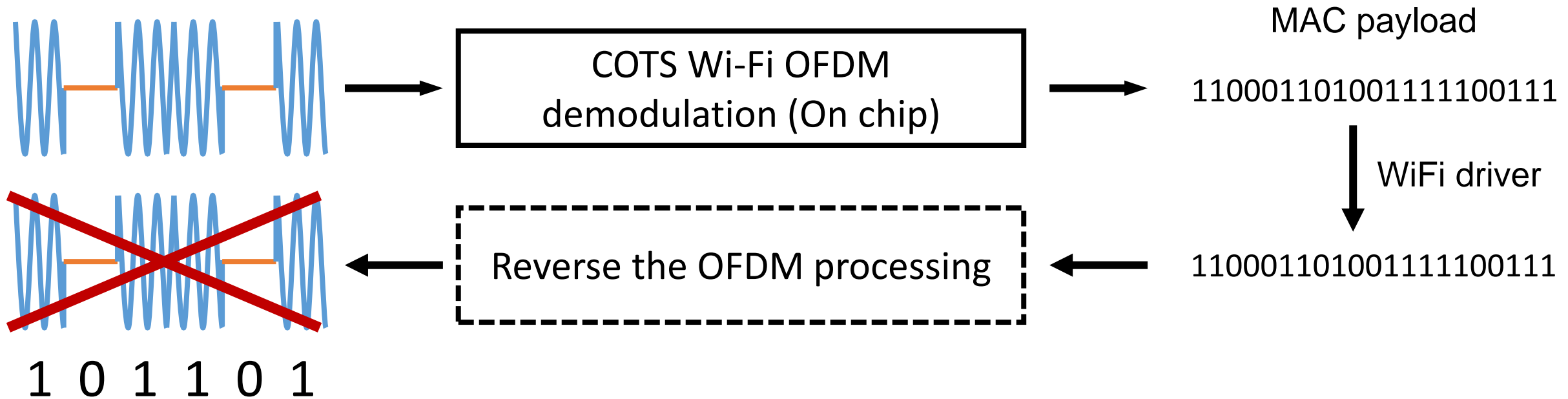


COTS Wi-Fi receiver



- Implemented on chip, cannot be bypassed or modified
- COTS Wi-Fi only can collect the bit sequence

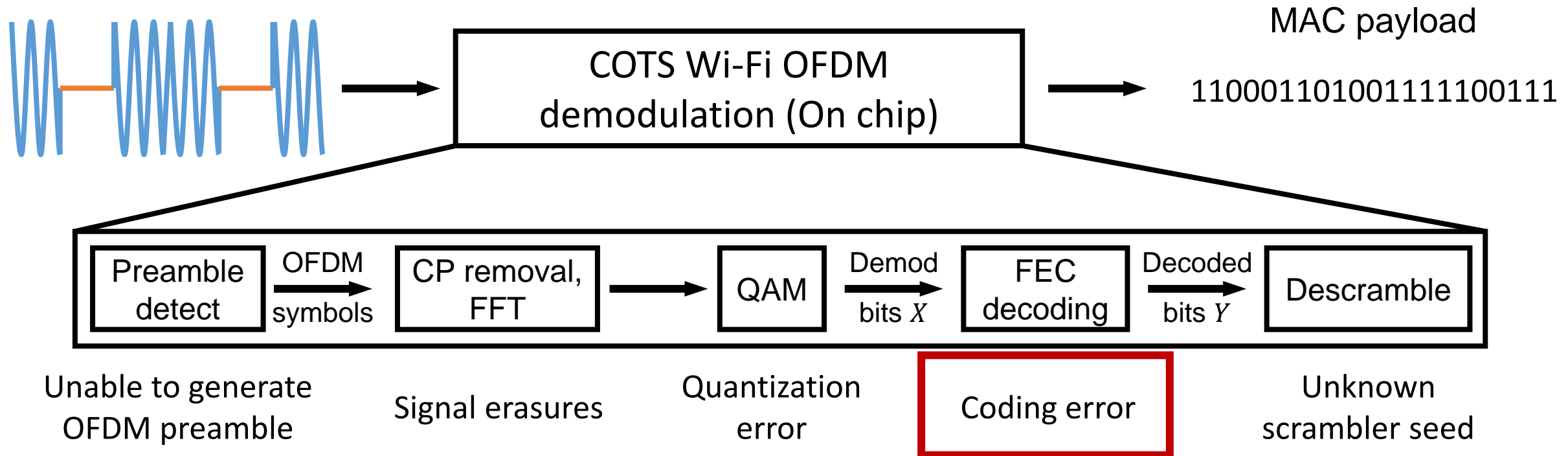
Asymmetric demodulation



➤ Mapping between waveform and bits

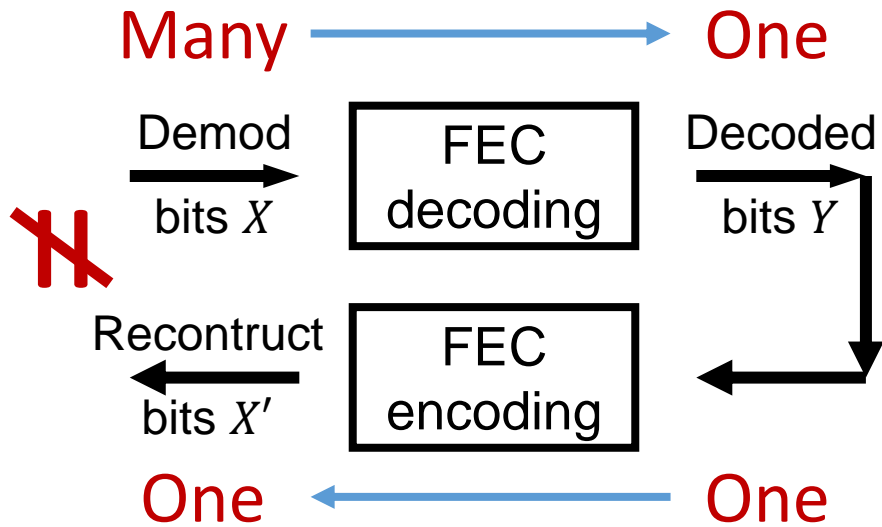
- Reconstruct and extract the information by reverse the processing

Errors introduced by OFDM processing

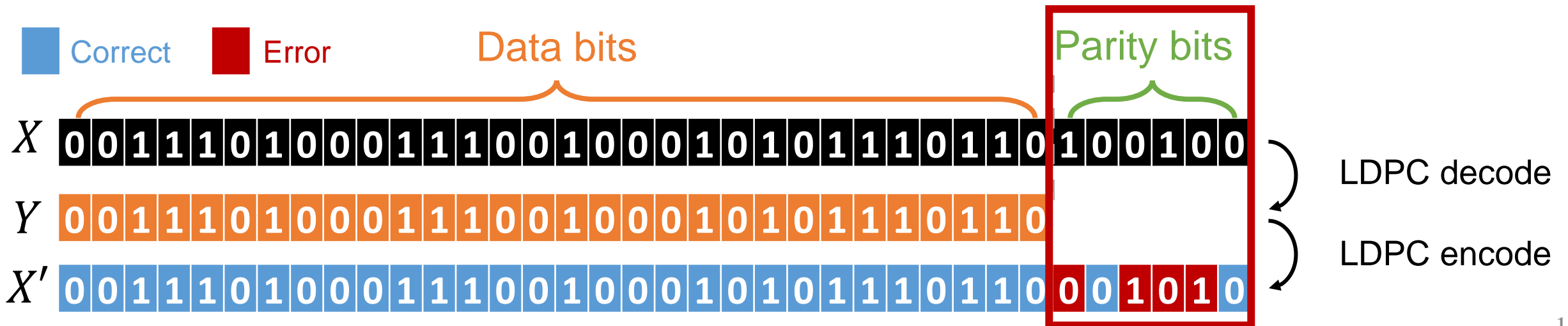


- A co-design of TX waveform and demodulation
- Careful configuration of the receiver

Coding error

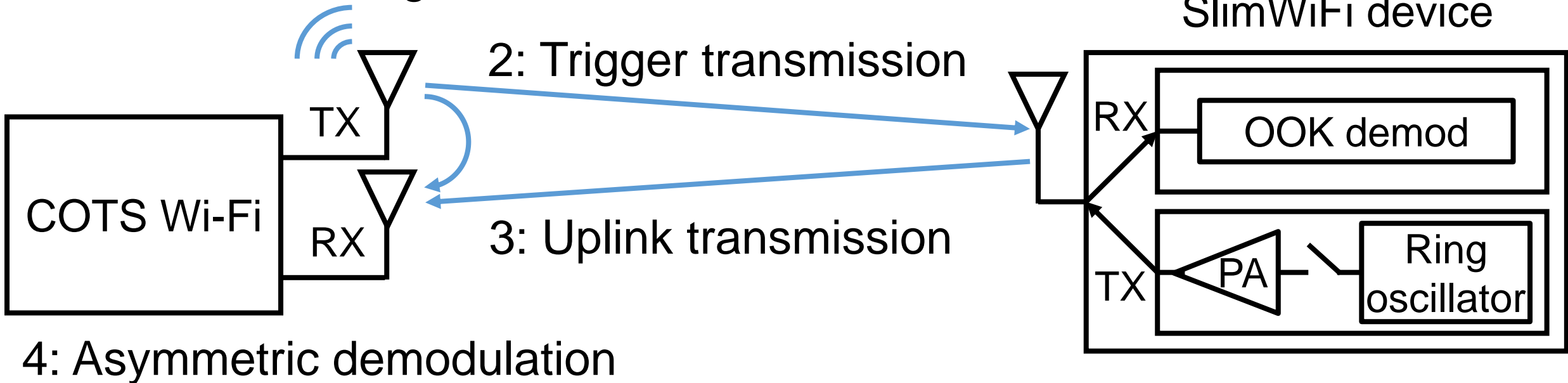


- Inevitable errors between X and X'
- Fewer coding errors at a higher coding rate
 - Configure RX to highest coding rate
 - 5/6 coding rate \rightarrow less than 1/6 error
- Error locations are known a priori
 - Apply convolutional coding to X



Putting everything together

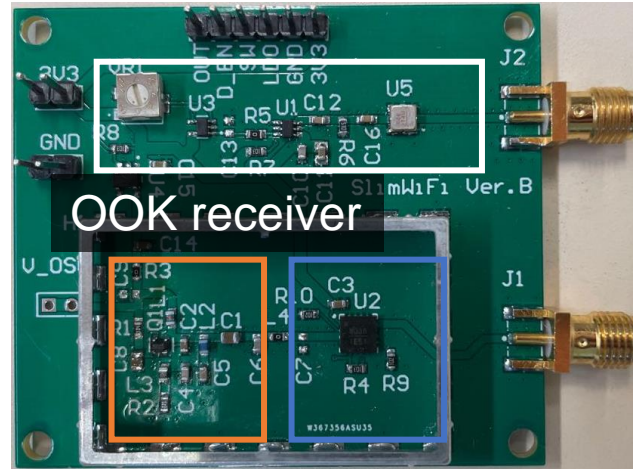
1: Channel sensing and reservation



Implementation

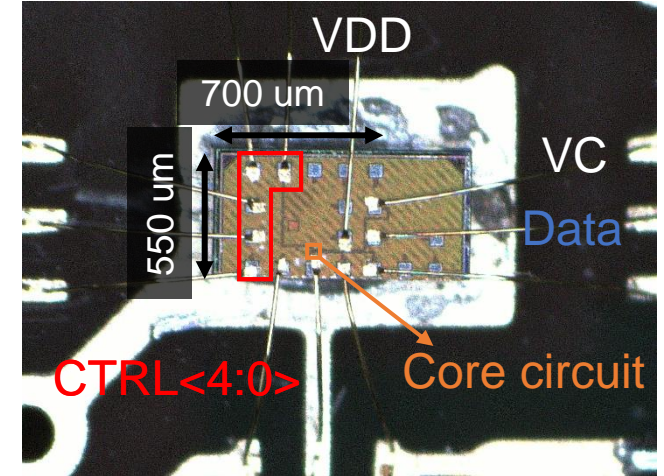


COTS Wi-Fi access point
 No hardware modification
 No firmware modification



LC oscillator RF switch

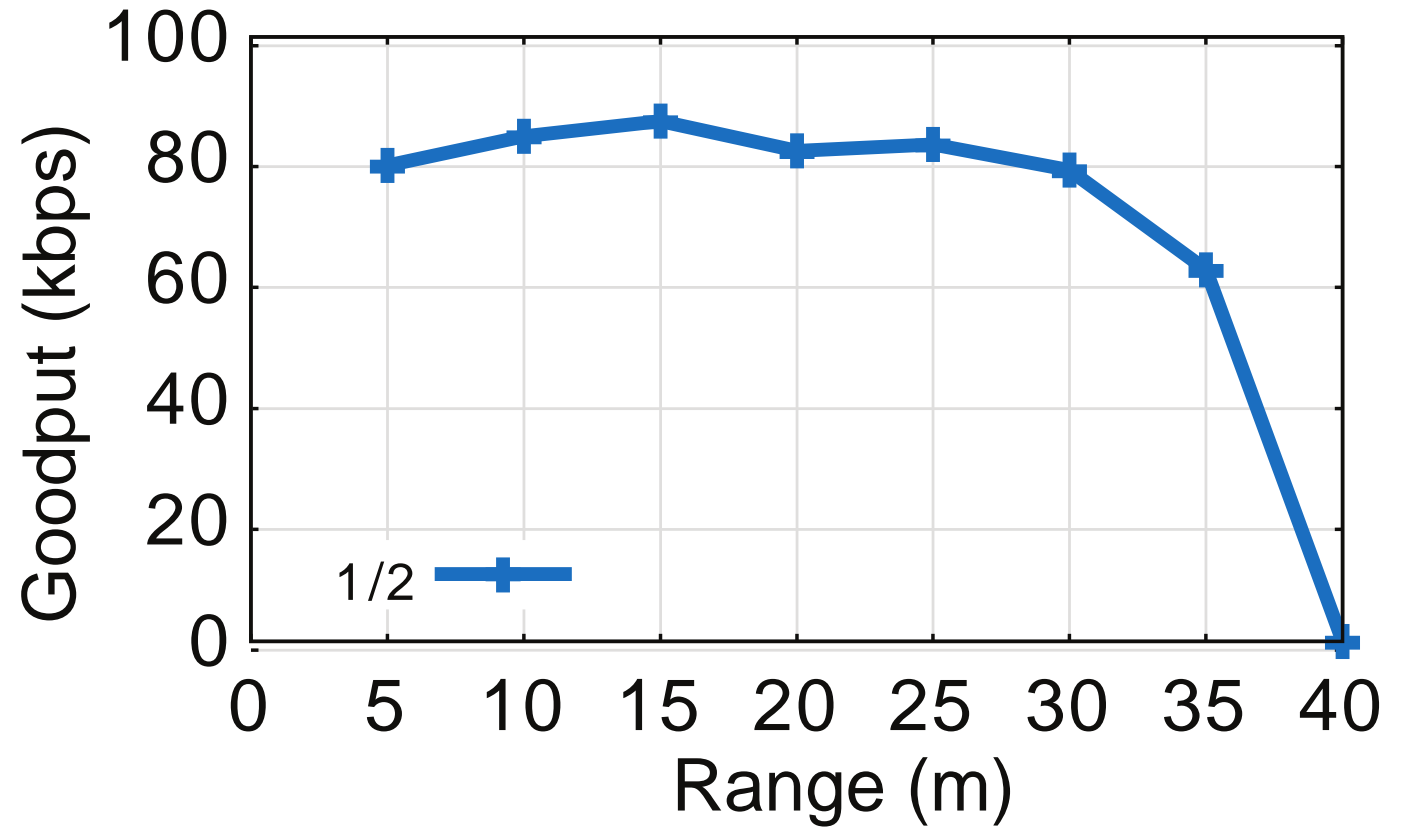
Prototype
 End-to-end test



IC tape-out
 Slim radio verification

	Frequency (Drift)	Power Consumption @TX Power
Prototype	2460 (± 5) MHz	1 mW @ -20 dBm
Simulated IC	2438 (± 10) MHz	73 μ W @ -21 dBm
Fabricated IC	2465 (± 10) MHz	90 μ W @ -24 dBm

End to end test



Bit rate: 10s of kbps
Range: 10s of m

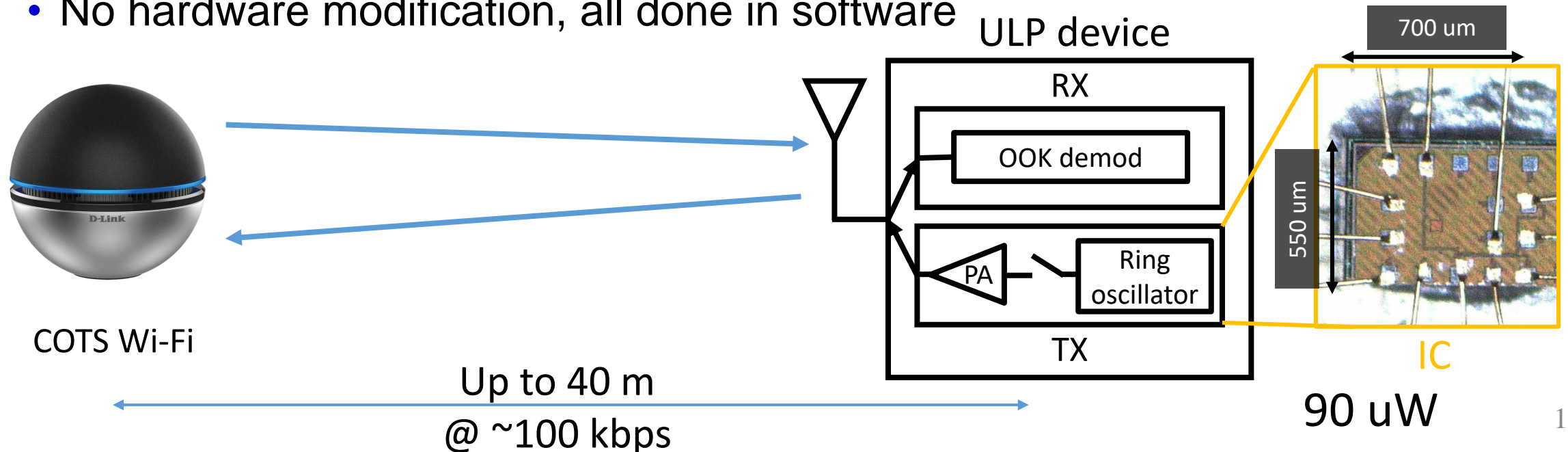
Conclusion

➤ Slim radio architecture:

- Throw away power hungry analog components
- 1000x lower power than Wi-Fi

➤ Asymmetric communication:

- Enable slim radio communication with COTS radio infrastructure
- No hardware modification, all done in software



Thanks!