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Abstract: This document summarizes the modifications done between the first version of the SmartView Monitor (HM V1) and the second one (RF+ Quick) version.

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### 1.1 Introduction

### 1.1.1 **Scope**

This document summarizes the modifications done between the first version of the SmartView Monitor (HM V1) and the second one (RF+ Quick) version.

It only presents updates linked to a RF point of view. It does not presents updates of mechanical, digital electronic and software.

#### 1.1.2 References

The followings documents are referenced in this one:

Reference	Rev.	Description
MISC943	A	Shielding introduction
MISC1051	A	RSSI chain update
MISC1052	A	GPRS Antenna positioning

### 1.1.3 Expected improvements

#### **Shielding introduction**

The use of the shields shall provide significant improvement on the system in terms of FUP duration. This improvement is possible since the shield will reduce the visible noise within the MICS band on the HM. The overall applicative of the system shall be improved but its limits might be more abrupt since it will rely on the RS and CRC algorithm of the RF chipset.

 $\rightarrow$  The RF transmission used to perform the FUP shall be closer to their nominal value of 30 seconds.

#### **RSSI** chain update

The review of the RSSI chain is intended to comply with the regulations and to reduce the noise seen by the chain in the MICS band.

The filter bandwidth is increased in order to be wider than the emission bandwidth of the Zarlink ZL70101. Furthermore, the central frequency is aligned with the channel center.

An additional low pass filter is added at the logarithmic amplifier output to decrease the signal at two times the Intermediate Frequency (900kHz) generates by the IC itself during the down-conversion process. The RSSI chain accuracy will be improved and there will be no impact on response time imposed by regulations constraints.

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#### **GPRS** antenna positioning

The GPRS antenna positioning is intended to improve the performances of the SmartView monitor from a GPRS point of view and shall not degrade MICS band performances. This improvement can be in terms of SWR or radiated gain for the GPRS antenna and in terms of ERP for the MICS band.

## 1.2 List of modifications

#### 1.2.1 Shields introduction

Two shields are mounted on HM board as shown on figure 1.1. The mounting of such shields over the main PCB is performed by the use of clips, shown on figure 1.2, that are SMD mounted over the PCB using a regular SMD soldering process.



Figure 1.1: Shields mounted over the main board

## 1.2.2 RSSI chain update: Filter bandwidth and low pass filter

The table 1.1 shows the passives components values updated to align the filter center frequency and to increase its bandwidth.

The table 1.2 shows the passives components values updated by the addition of the low pass filter.

## 1.2.3 New GPRS antenna position

The GPRS antenna position in the first version of SmartView Monitor (V1) is shown on figure 1.3.

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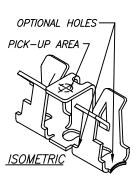


Figure 1.2: Clip that are used to maintain the shields. These clips are SMD mounted over the main board

Reference	Old value	New value	New reference
R27	2.49k	1.96k	Yes
R28	40.2	80.6	Yes
R29	12.4k	7.87k	Yes
R30	1.91k	$1.4\mathrm{k}$	Yes
R31	30.1	56.2	Yes
R32	9.53k	5.62k	Yes
R33	2.94k	1.62k	Yes
R34	68.1	64.9	Yes
R35	5.49k	6.49k	Yes

Table 1.1: The filter passives components have to be updated to increase its bandwidth

The new GPRS antenna position in the RF+ Quick version is shown on figure 1.4.

Reference	Old value	New value	New reference
R36	0R	220R	Yes
R37	NP	$10\mathrm{nF}$	No
R38	NP	0R	No

Table 1.2: The additional LPF involves changing three passives components

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Figure 1.3: The GPRS antenna is originally placed on the On-Demand button HM side.



Figure 1.4: RF Solution antenna (Position 2)

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## 1.3 Conclusion

The use of shields over the CPU and the power supply on both sides of the PCB reduces the FUP transmission time and stabilize it closer to its nominal value of 30 seconds.

The RSSI chain filter evolution allows to the Home Monitor to comply with regulations. They does not change product functionalities.

The new GPRS antenna position named RF Position 2 allows to the Home Monitor to improve performances from a GPRS point of view and as a secondary effect, the performances in the MICS band.

No risk for the patient has been evidenced due to these updates.

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## 1.4 Acronyms

- **ADC** chipset function, analog digital converter
- **ATE** automatic test equipment used to test the integrated chipset
- **BOM** bill of material for a given printed board circuit
- **BS** base station of a radio system
- **CAS** Channel assessment. This process is intended to be used for allocating or reserving the correct channel for the RF transmission
- **CW** carrier wave, used in radio frequency transmission
- **CPW** coplanar waveguide for a transmission line
- **CPWG** coplanar grounded waveguide for a transmission line
- **DAC** chipset function, digital analog converter
- **dBc** unit desciption, decibel relative to the carrier maximum power
- **dBm** unit description, decibel relative to milliwatt
- **EMC** electromagnetic compliance
- **EIRP** Effective isotropic radiated power
- **ERP** Effective radiated power
- **FM** frequency modulation used in radio frequency transmission
- **FHSS** frequency hopping spread spectrum used in radio frequency transmission

- **FUP** follow-up, describe the application phase where the HM is retrieving all the information from the ICD
- GHz unit description, gigahertz
- **Hz** unit description, hertz
- **HV** high voltage, expressed the side of PCB, flex that is being used for ICD as high voltage substrate
- ICD Implantable Cardiac Defibrillator
- **IMD** Implantable Medical Device
- **IF** radio frequency term as intermediate frequency, used to describe the frequency used in up or down conversion system
- **IFA** inverted F antenna: an antenna that looks like and inverted F letter
- **ISM** industrial, scientific and medical frequency band as described in the ERC70-3
- kHz unit description, kilo hertz
- LBT listen before talk. Process that oblige a device to listen the RF channel before using it, in order to ensure that this channel is not occupied
- LIC Least Interferer Channel. A type of LBT process
- **LPF** Low Pass Filter. Electronic function where high frequencies are attenuated whereas low frequencies stay unchanged.
- **LV** low voltage, expressed the side of PCB, flex that is being used for ICD as low voltage substrate

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**mA** unit description, milliampere

MHz unit description, mega hertz

MICS medical implantable communication service

**MWS** microwave studio for CST, name of a company that provides a electromagnetic modeling software. see www.cst.com

**OOB** out of band, describe the spurious that do not belong to the wanted emission spectrum, and outside the authorized band in usage

**PIFA** plate inverted F antenna describe an antenna that looks like a plate that has a F letter shape seen from the side

**PSU** power supply unit

**RBW** resolution bandwidth

**RF** radio frequency

**RM** applicative term : remote monitoring

**RSSI** receiving signal strength indicator used in radio frequency system

Rx receiver

**SPDT** single path dual through, describe the type of switch only a single is connected at a given time.

**SPI** serial peripheral interface used to connect different chip with a reduced number of signals

**SWR** Standing Wave Ratio. A measurement to express the matching efficiency of an impedance

Tx transmitter

**UFL** U.FL miniature microwave connector

**VBW** video bandwidth

**XO** crystal oscillator

 $\Omega$  Ohms

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