

Features

- ❖ Frequency Range: 26-30 GHz
- ❖ 3D angle range of ± 60 degrees for incidence and reflection
- ❖ Control interface: LAN¹
- ❖ Bi-directional
- ❖ Modulation and protocol agnostic
- ❖ Support VESA Mount Standard
- ❖ Tiling up to a large RIS²
- ❖ Fast Pattern Switch (μs)³



Applications

- ❖ Expanding 5G NR mmWave coverage to reach underserved areas.
- ❖ Improving signal quality in regions with weak or no 5G NR mmWave coverage.
- ❖ Employing Multi-beam solutions for simultaneous multi-user support².
- ❖ Establishing secure zones for enhanced security and protection of sensitive data or infrastructure.

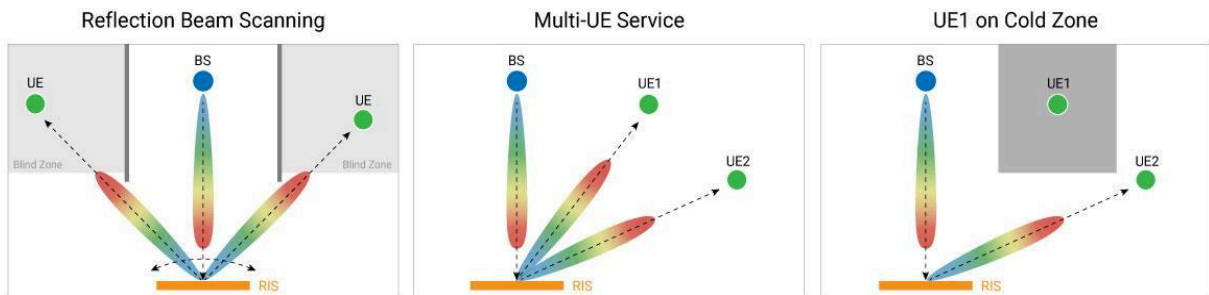


Figure 1. Overview of the Scenario.

Product Overview

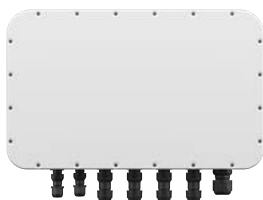


Figure 2. Controller.



Figure 3. RIS 28G. (Left) w/ Radome. (Right) The Reflection Elements.

¹ It is subjected to changes.

² Planned feature to be released in 2025 Q2.

³ Planned feature to be released in 2025 Q3.

RIS Specifications

Parameter	Conditions	Unit	Typ.
Frequency band	---	GHz	26-30
Polarization	---		Linear
Number of Antenna Arrays	---		32×32
Antenna Array Dimensions	---	mm	169×171
Angle of Incidence	Vertical	deg	±60
	Horizontal	deg	±60
Angle of Reflection	Vertical	deg	±60
	Horizontal	deg	±60
RCS*1 Gain	Incident angle is 0, 28 GHz	dB	48.2-56.2
3 dB Beamwidth	Incident angle is 0, 28 GHz	deg	3.6-6.6
Distance from transmitter*2	---	cm	> 51
Power Consumption	Activate all pin diodes	W	19
Dimension	---	mm	267×267×57
Weight	Aluminum	kg	2
VESA Mount Standard	---	mm	100×100

*1 RCS: Radar Cross-Section

*1 RCS Gain was affected by different reflection angles

*2 Refer to Deployment Suggestion

Controller Specifications

Parameter	Conditions	Unit	Typ.
Control Interface	---	---	10/100 Mbps Ethernet
Pattern Switching Time	Ethernet	ms	TBC
Power Consumption	Integrated with single RIS unit	W	25
Supply Voltage	---	Vdc	12
Dimension	---	mm	345×215×55
Weight	Aluminum	kg	2
VESA Mount Standard	---	mm	100×100

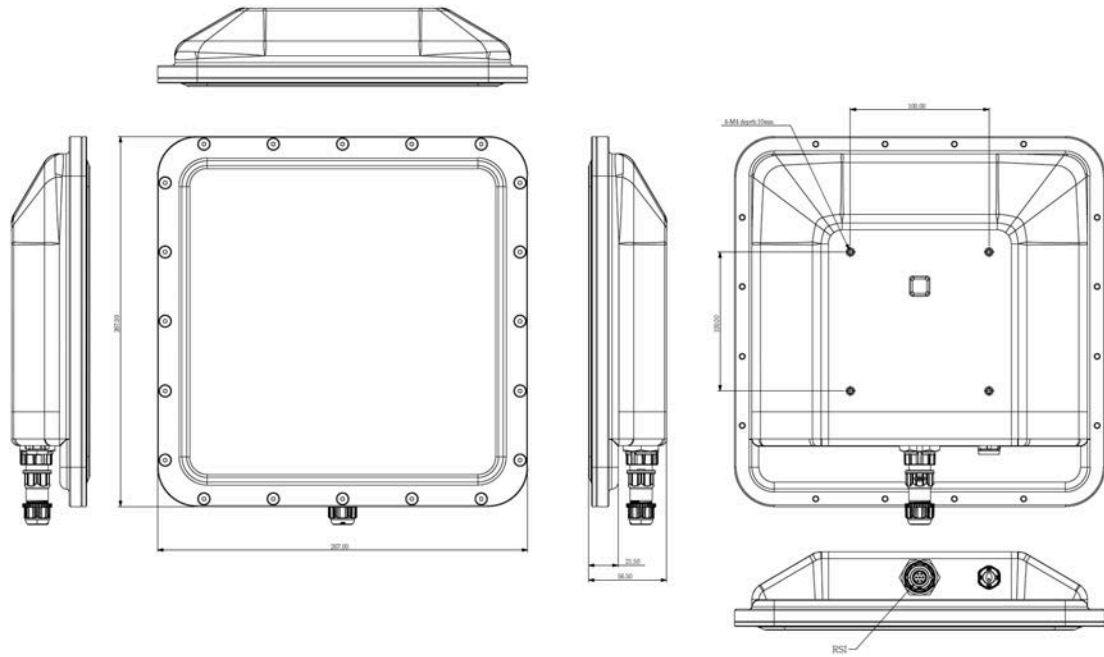


Figure 4. RIS 28G Mechanical Drawing.

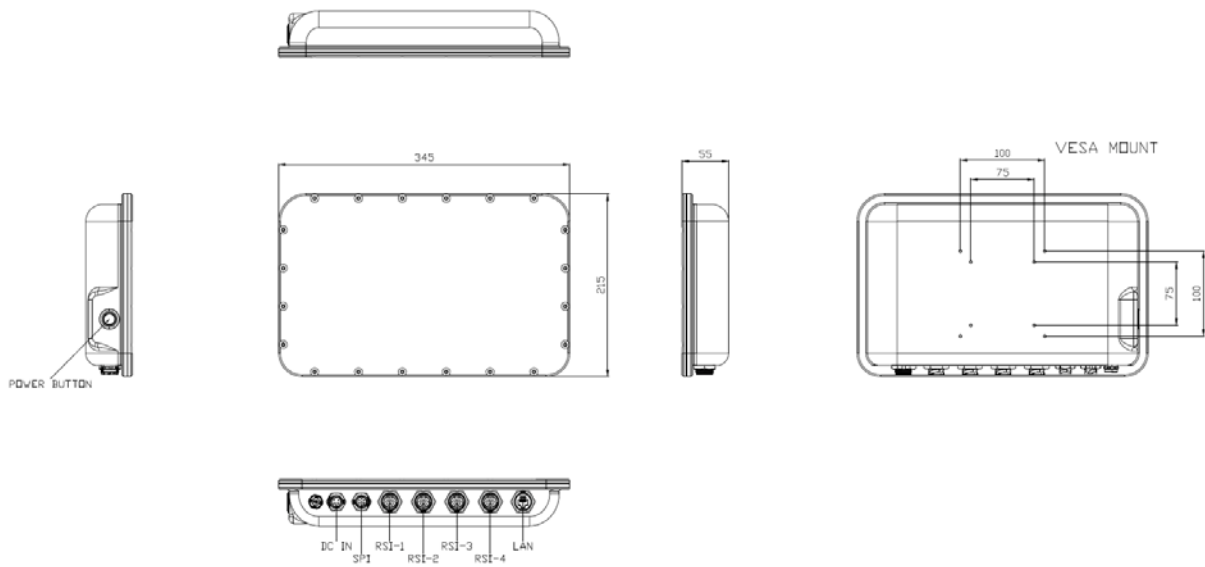


Figure 5. Controller Mechanical Drawing.

Software Control Interface

The Dynamic RIS software interface offers both UI and API control, which are completely designed in-house. Our software algorithm offers better accuracy and easier control of the incident and reflection angles. To control the incident and reflection beam angles, one only needs to drag the red point at the tip of the beam and move it to the desired direction. The user interface also allows users to import and export customized patterns to certify or implement their own RIS algorithms.

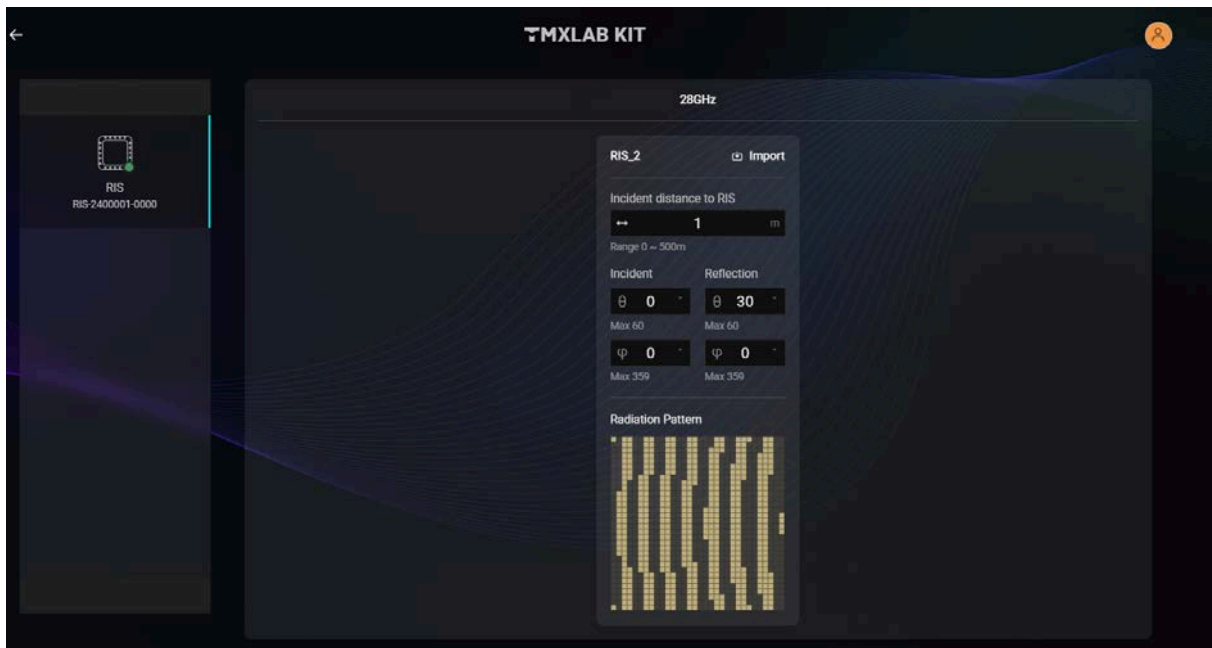


Figure 6. TMXLAB Kit - Software GUI for controlling XRifle Dynamic RIS.

Application Guideline

Link Budget Calculation

To calculate the received power at the receiver side while considering air loss and reflection by the RIS when utilizing the TMYTEK XRifle Dynamic RIS, you can utilize the following formula:

$$P_r = P_t - (path\ loss)_{transmit\ to\ reflector} + G_{RCS} - (path\ loss)_{reflector\ to\ receiver} + G_r$$

Where:

- P_r is the received power
- P_t is the transmitting power
- G_{RCS} is the RCS gain provided by XRifle Dynamic RIS, which varied with angles
- G_r is the receiver gain

Example:

- The operating frequency is 28 GHz
- The RIS is 2 meters from the transmitter, aligned directly (incidence angle: 0°), where path loss is 67.41 dB
- The receiver is 5 meters from the reflector, tilted at 20° (reflection angle: 20°), where path loss is 75.36 dB
- Transmitter power: 41.5 dBm (EIRP of BBox One).
- Receiver gain: 33 dB⁴

$$P_{received} = 41.5\ dBm - 67.41\ dB + 56.2\ dB\ (RCS\ Gain) - 75.36\ dB + 33\ dB = -12.07\ dBm$$

Deployment Suggestion

To ensure optimal utilization of the entire RIS area, the distance between the feed and RIS is described below:

- R_{feed} : Recommended feed distance
- R_f : Far field distance ; $2D^2 / \lambda$
- $R_{HPBW,E}$: 3dB Beamwidth of E plane distance which the power cover the RIS area

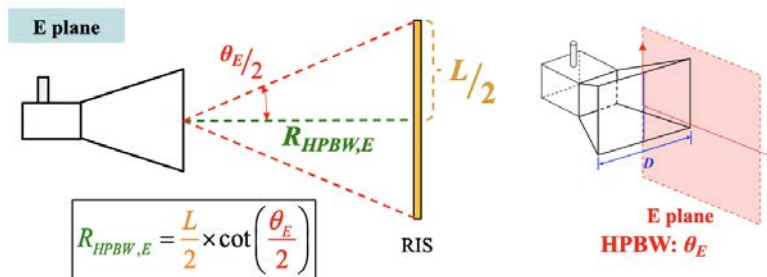


Figure 7. Illustration of Deployment Suggestion.

⁴ This is the max gain of TMYTEK BBox Lite. Please refer to <https://tmytek.com/products/beamformers/bbox>

1. $If R_f > R_{HPBW,E} \Rightarrow R_{feed} \geq R_f > R_{HPBW,E}$
2. $If R_f < R_{HPBW,E} \Rightarrow R_{feed} \geq R_{HPBW,E} > R_f$

Test Performances

The test results of 0 degree incidence angle to various reflection angles ranging from +/-10 to +/-60 degree

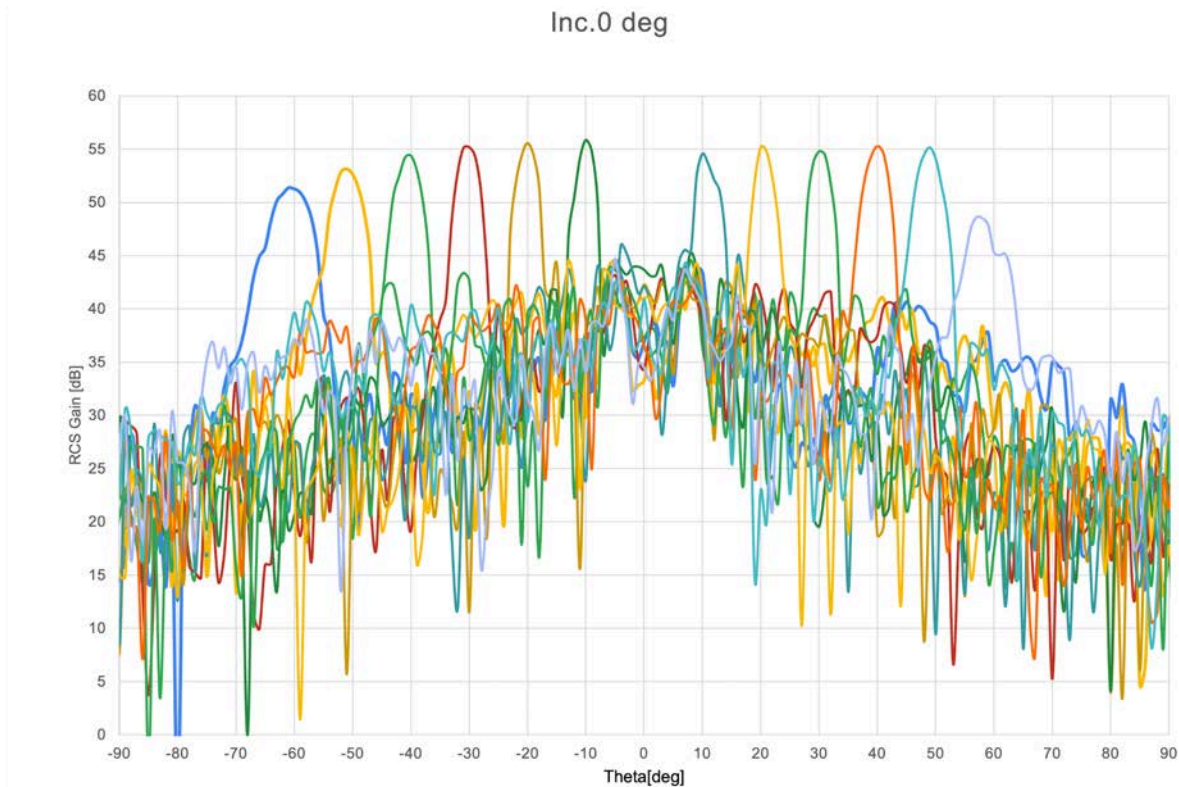


Figure 8. Performance Result.