

Description

[Title of the Invention] WIRELESS COMMUNICATION
APPARATUS AND MOBILE DEVICE

5 [Technical Field]

An aspect of the following disclosure relates to a wireless communication apparatus and a mobile device having the wireless communication apparatus.

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[Background Art]

In recent years, mobile devices that are driven by secondary batteries and the like, and capable of short-distance wireless communication by using, for example, RFID (Radio Frequency
15 IDentification) or NFC (Near Field Communication) (for example, Patent Document 1), have become popular. For such mobile devices, downsizing has been desired for antennas that are built-in the devices. However,
20 downsizing an antenna decreases the communication performance due to gain reduction. Therefore, various ideas have been devised for mobile devices in recent years to provide an antenna in a mobile device in minimal space while maintaining the communication
25 performance of the antenna.

However, in many cases, the antenna has a shape that is devised based on the available empty space in the mobile device, and hence, the shape and installation location of the antenna need to be
5 considered for individual mobile devices. Also, if the installation location of the antenna is changed, the impedance changes between the antenna and a circuit at the following stage. Therefore, the impedance needs to be adjusted for individual mobile
10 devices, and the process to attach the antenna is cumbersome.

To solve such problems, the applicant proposes downsizing an antenna while maintaining the communication performance, by providing an amplifier
15 circuit that amplifies a conveyance wave received from the antenna.

[Related-Art Documents]

[Patent Documents]

20 [Patent Document 1] Japanese Laid-open Patent
Publication No. 2009-65426

[Summary of the Invention]

[Problem to be Solved by Invention]

25 Incidentally, in case of NFC, there are two

operational modes, a card emulation mode and a reader/writer mode (R/W mode). The card emulation mode is a mode in which the device functions as a contactless IC (Integrated Circuit) card. An
5 external reader/writer can read information in the device, and can write information from the reader/writer. The R/W mode is a mode in which the device functions as a reader/writer, to be capable of reading information from the IC card, and writing
10 information into the IC card.

In recent years, devices, such as smart phones, have been proposed in which both the card emulation mode and the R/W mode are available. Such a device can function as a contactless IC card, and
15 can function as a reader/writer.

If the device operates in the card emulation mode, depending on a use case, for example, a ticket gate at a station, the device needs to be recognized by a reader/writer securely within a
20 specified distance. Therefore, to satisfy the specification with a downsized antenna, it is preferable to amplify a signal by using an amplifier circuit to securely transmit the signal. Since a simplex contactless IC card does not have a power
25 source or the like, and operates on power supplied

from a reader/writer, it may be difficult to install an additional circuit such as an amplifier circuit. However, for a device such as a smart phone or the like that has its own power source, an additional
5 circuit such as an amplifier circuit can be provided.

If an amplifier circuit is available as such, and the amplifier circuit is also used in the R/W mode, the transmission distance for communication with a counterpart can be securely increased even
10 with a small antenna. However, the R/W mode and the card emulation mode differ from each other in terms of required S/N ratios, bit error rates and the like. Therefore, if attempting to make an amplifier circuit available for the R/W mode in addition to the card
15 emulation mode, problems may arise in that the circuit becomes complex, the circuit size increases, and the cost increases.

It is one of objects of the present invention to solve such problems. In other words, it
20 is an object of the present invention to provide a wireless communication apparatus without increasing the cost of the device.

[Means to Solve the Problem]

25 According to an aspect of the disclosure, a

wireless communication apparatus is provided that includes an amplifier circuit configured to amplify a signal output by a wireless communication unit that executes wireless communication, to output the signal
5 having amplified to a transceiver unit; and a decision unit configured to decide, based on an operational mode of the wireless communication unit, whether to transmit the signal from the transceiver unit via the amplifier circuit, or transmit the
10 signal from the transceiver unit without going via the amplifier circuit.

[Advantage of the Invention]

According to an aspect of the disclosure,
15 it is possible to avoid increasing the cost without making an amplifier circuit of a wireless communication apparatus complex.

[Brief Description of Drawings]

20 FIG. 1 is a diagram that illustrates an example of a circuit configuration of a wireless communication apparatus according to a first embodiment;

FIG. 2 is a diagram that illustrates an
25 example of a circuit configuration of a detector

illustrated in in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a diagram that illustrates the wireless communication apparatus illustrated in FIG. 1 implemented by semiconductor integrated circuits;

5 FIG. 4 is a diagram that illustrates an example of a configuration of a mobile device according to the first embodiment;

FIG. 5 is a diagram that illustrates an example of a circuit configuration of a wireless communication apparatus according to a second embodiment;

FIG. 6 is a waveform diagram that illustrates an example of operations of the wireless communication apparatus illustrated in FIG. 5;

15 FIG. 7 is a diagram that illustrates an example of a circuit configuration of a wireless communication apparatus according to a third embodiment;

FIG. 8 is a diagram that illustrates an example of a circuit configuration of a detector illustrated in in FIG. 7;

FIG. 9A is a diagram that illustrates an example of a circuit configuration of a determinator illustrated in FIG. 8;

25 FIG. 9B is a truth table of the circuit

illustrated in FIG. 9A; and

FIG. 10 is a waveform diagram that illustrates an example of operations of the wireless communication apparatus illustrated in FIG. 7.

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[Mode for Carrying Out the Invention]

(First embodiment)

In the following, a first embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to
10 FIG. 1 to FIG. 4. FIG. 1 is a diagram that illustrates an example of a circuit configuration of a wireless communication apparatus according to the first embodiment. FIG. 2 is a diagram that illustrates an example of a circuit configuration of
15 a detector illustrated in in FIG. 1. FIG. 3 is a diagram that illustrates the wireless communication apparatus illustrated in FIG. 1 implemented by semiconductor integrated circuits. FIG. 4 is a diagram that illustrates an example of a
20 configuration of a mobile device according to the first embodiment.

The wireless communication apparatus 1 according to the first embodiment is provided in a mobile device, for example, a smart phone. The
25 wireless communication apparatus 1 includes a booster

4, a detector 5, and a selector 6, and is connected with an antenna circuit 2 and an NFC controller 3.

The antenna circuit 2 as a transceiver unit receives a wireless signal from a device on the counterpart side (not illustrated), and wirelessly transmits an output signal of the NFC controller 3 via the selector 6.

The NFC controller 3 as a wireless communication unit executes communication based on the NFC standards. The NFC controller 3 receives and transmits information to be communicated with the device on the counterpart side, depending on two operational modes that are the card emulation mode and the R/W mode. For example, in the card emulation mode, when receiving a signal from the reader/writer as the device on the counterpart side, the NFC controller 3 transmits a predetermined signal (information) as a response. Also, in the R/W mode, the NFC controller 3 transmits a predetermined signal to the device on the counterpart side (an IC card or a reader/writer), and receives a response from the device on the counterpart side.

When the NFC controller 3 operates in the card emulation mode, the booster 4 as an amplifier circuit amplifies an output signal from the NFC

controller 3, and amplifies a signal received by the antenna circuit 2 to output to the NFC controller 3. Also, the booster 4 has a function to detect the amplitude of the signal from the antenna circuit 2.

5 The detector 5 as a determination unit and an amplification control unit detects and determines the operational mode of the NFC controller 3, based on an output signal of the NFC controller 3. If the output signal of the NFC controller 3 is in the R/W
10 mode, the detector 5 takes advantage of the amplitude greater than that in the card emulation mode. In other words, the detector 5 converts the output of the NFC controller 3 into a direct current by a detection circuit, and determines the operational
15 mode by comparing the signal level of the converted direct current with a predetermined threshold (a first threshold). In other words, if it is greater than or equal to the threshold, it is determined as the R/W mode. After having determined the
20 operational mode, the detector 5 applies binarization to the determination result to be a value of "0" or "1", and outputs it as a selection signal to the selector 6 and a control signal to the booster 4.

 A specific example of the detector 5 is
25 illustrated in FIG. 2. The detector 5 includes a

low-frequency removal circuit 51, an envelope detection circuit 52, an integration circuit 53, a comparator 54, and a reference voltage generation circuit 55.

5 The low-frequency removal circuit 51 removes DC components from an output signal received as input from the NFC controller 3. Note that the low-frequency removal circuit may be omitted if the output signal of the NFC controller 3 has no offset
10 of a DC voltage.

 The envelope detection circuit 52 detects envelopes for the output of the low-frequency removal circuit 51. The integration circuit 53 integrates the output of the envelope detection circuit 52 to
15 make it a direct current.

 The comparator 54 compares the output of the integration circuit 53 with a reference voltage (a first threshold) that is output from the reference voltage generation circuit 55, executes binarization
20 to make it a value of "0" or "1", and outputs it to the selector 6 and the booster 4.

 Also, as a result of determination of the operational mode, if it turns out be the R/W mode that does not use the booster 4, the detector 5 stops
25 supplying power to the booster 4 (or stops the

operation of the booster 4); or if it turns out be the card emulation mode, the detector 5 starts supplying power to the booster 4. Note that the booster 4 does not stop the entire circuitry even if the power supply is stopped, but continues to operate the function to detect the amplitude of a signal from the antenna circuit 2. In other words, the booster 4 just needs to stop the circuitry relating to the amplification function at least.

10 If a selection signal output from the detector 5 represents the R/W mode, the selector 6 as a selection unit switches to (or selects) the signal output from the NFC controller 3, to output the signal as it is (namely, without going into the booster 4 to bypass it) to the antenna circuit 2. In other words, the selector 6 selects and decides the signal, based on a determination result by the determination unit. In other words, the selector 6 functions as a decision unit.

20 Also, the selector 6 is constituted with, for example, a PIN (P-Intrinsic-N) diode or an analog switch. In this case, for example, a switch is placed on a path bypassing the booster 4, and turned on in the R/W mode, or turned off in the card emulation mode or in a standby mode, which will be

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described later. Of course, the selector 6 is not limited to a switch, but may be a selector circuit that can select an analog signal.

Operations of the wireless communication apparatus 1 illustrated in FIG. 1 will be described. First, in the default state, the selector 6 receives a signal on the side via the booster 4. Then, when operating in the card emulation mode, if the booster 4 detects the amplitude of a signal from a reader/writer, the booster 4 starts an amplification operation, outputs the amplified signal to the NFC controller 3, and transmits a response from the NFC controller 3 to the antenna circuit 2 via the booster 4. Also, upon detecting the amplitude of the signal from the reader/writer, the booster 4 outputs a signal indicating that the amplification operation is being executed, to the detector 5. This signal is output until the amplitude of the signal from the reader/writer is not detected anymore. At this moment, the detector 5 detects that the amplitude of the output of the NFC controller 3 is less than a threshold, and hence, the selector 6 does not switch to the bypass side.

When communicating with a contactless IC card by NFC, the contactless IC card does not have a

power source, and operates on power supplied from a reader/writer. In other words, in the card emulation mode, a signal to supply power is continuously input into the contactless IC card from the reader/writer
5 until a session of communication completes.

Therefore, the NFC controller 3 transitions to the card emulation mode upon recognizing a signal from the reader/writer, and after having responded to the reader/writer, at a timing when the power supply from
10 the reader/writer stops, transitions from the card emulation mode to the standby (wait) mode.

On the other hand, when operating in the R/W mode, the NFC controller 3 transitions from the standby mode to the R/W mode, and transmits a
15 predetermined signal to the IC card or the like. At this moment, the detector 5 determines that it is the R/W mode because the amplitude of the output of the NFC controller 3 is greater than or equal to the threshold. Then, the detector 5 stops the power
20 supply to the booster 4 except for a certain part, and has the selector 6 switch (to the side bypassing the booster 4) so as to output the output of the NFC controller 3 directly to the antenna circuit 2. The NFC controller 3 continues to output the signal to
25 supply power to the IC card or the like. Then, when

the NFC controller 3 receives a response from the IC card or the like, stops supplying the power to the IC card or the like, and transitions to the standby mode. Then, the detector 5 receives the output of the NFC controller 3 that has become less than the threshold, and hence, the detector 5 has the selector 6 switch to the side via the booster 4. At this moment, the power supply to the booster 4 is resumed.

In the R/W mode, if the counterpart is an IC card (the card emulation mode), it is often the case that measures are taken on the counterpart side to satisfy the standards, such as amplifying a signal and enlarging the antenna. Therefore, communication is not much influenced even if the signal output from the reader/writer side is not amplified. Also, if the counterpart is a reader/writer (the R/W mode), data reads and writes are executed on both sides. Therefore, it is unlikely that the communication time is short as a time at a ticket gate at a station, and hence, it is possible to position both sides close enough to be in a range where secure communication can be made, and to maintain the state until the communication completes. Therefore, in the R/W mode, communication is executed without going via the booster 4.

FIG. 3 is an example in which the circuit in FIG. 1 is implemented with multiple semiconductor integrated circuits. In FIG. 3, the booster 4 and the detector 5 constitutes a single semiconductor integrated circuit 10, but the semiconductor integrated circuit 10 does not include the selector 6. In this case, the selector 6 may be another integrated circuit, or may be a discrete circuit. In FIG. 3, the NFC controller 3 is implemented as an individual semiconductor integrated circuit.

The voltage in the antenna circuit 2 is made greater than that of the output signal of the NFC controller 3, by a resonance circuit. Configured as in FIG. 3, the voltage resistance of the switch constituting the selector 6 can be matched with the voltage of the antenna circuit 2, and the voltage resistance of the semiconductor integrated circuit 10 can be decreased (namely, the voltage resistance of the semiconductor integrated circuit 10 does not need to match that of the antenna circuit 2).

FIG. 4 illustrates an example of a configuration of the mobile device 20 according to an embodiment. As examples of the mobile device 20, smart phones, tablet terminals, and mobile game devices may be considered. The mobile device 20

includes a wireless communication apparatus 1, an antenna circuit 2, an NFC controller 3, an SE 21, and a host controller 22.

5 The SE 21 executes encryption/decryption of information communicated by the wireless communication apparatus 1, stores information that has been secured and information to be secured such as an ID, a password, a balance, a departure station, etc., and executes other security-related processes.

10 The host controller 22 includes a CPU (Central Processing Unit) and memories such as a ROM (Read-Only Memory) and a RAM (Random Access Memory), and controls the mobile device 20 as a whole.

15 In the card emulation mode, for example, if the mobile device 20 illustrated in FIG. 4 receives a signal from an external reader/writer, the NFC controller 3 receives required information in an encrypted state from the SE 21, and transmits it to the reader/writer.

20 On the other hand, in the R/W mode, for example, following a command from the host controller 22, the NFC controller 3 transmits a signal to the counterpart side such as an IC card, and upon receiving a response from the counterpart side,
25 executes a process such as decryption by the SE 21 if

necessary, and outputs it to the host controller 22.

According to the embodiment, the detector 5 determines whether the operational mode of the NFC controller 3 is the R/W mode, based on a signal
5 output by the NFC controller 3. Then, if the detector 5 determines that it is the R/W mode, this makes the selector 6 select the side bypassing the booster 4, for transmission from the antenna circuit 2. In this way, the booster 4 is used only in the
10 card emulation mode, and the booster 4 does not need to correspond to the R/W mode. Therefore, the circuit complexity and the circuit size increase can be avoided, and also while avoiding the cost increase, communication can be performed in multiple
15 operational modes.

Also, if the detector 5 has the selector 6 bypass the booster 4 to execute transmission from the antenna circuit 2, the power supply to the booster 4 is stopped. In this way, the booster 4 does not need
20 to operate all the time, and power consumption can be reduced.

Also, if the detector 5 determines that a signal output by the NFC controller 3 is greater than or equal to a predetermined threshold, the selector 6
25 selects the side bypassing the booster 4, for

transmission from the antenna circuit 2. In this way,
the selection signal to the selector 6 can be
generated from an output signal level that changes
depending on the operational mode of the NFC
5 controller 3. Therefore, the detector can be
implemented with a simple circuit configuration.

Also, the booster 4 is implemented in a
semiconductor integrated circuit, and the selector 6
is not included in the semiconductor integrated
10 circuit. In this way, the voltage resistance of the
semiconductor integrated circuit including the
booster 4 does not need to be raised.

Also, since the mobile device 20 includes
the wireless communication apparatus 1, the antenna
15 can be downsized in a smart phone or the like, while
implementing both functions of the card emulation
mode and the R/W mode at a reduced cost. In the card
emulation mode, a mobile device such as a smart phone
having a comparatively small antenna, needs to
20 satisfy a performance requirement that is equivalent
to that of a simplex contactless IC card in which a
comparatively larger space is available for
installing an antenna. Therefore, the mobile device
may need the booster 4. On the other hand, in the
25 R/W mode, the mobile device can be positioned close

to a communication counterpart such as a contactless IC card in a range where communication can be made with a small antenna, and the booster 4 may not be necessarily required. Focusing on this point, the wireless communication apparatus 1 in the embodiment is installed in the mobile device 20, which is also effective in terms of the cost.

(Second embodiment)

Next, a second embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to FIG. 5 and FIG. 6. Note that the same parts as in the first embodiment described above are assigned the same codes, and their description is omitted. FIG. 5 is a diagram that illustrates an example of a circuit configuration of a wireless communication apparatus according to the second embodiment. FIG. 6 is a waveform diagram that illustrates an example of operations of the wireless communication apparatus illustrated in FIG. 5.

As illustrated in FIG. 5, the wireless communication apparatus 1A according to the present embodiment has a configuration in which a capacitor 61 as a passive element is inserted on a path not going via the booster 4 (bypassing path) between the antenna circuit 2 and the NFC controller 3, which

differs from the first embodiment. In other words, the capacitor 61 functions as a decision unit. Note another passive element, for example, a diode, may be considered as long as it has substantially the same
5 function as the capacitor, which will be described later.

The capacitor 61 is set to have an impedance higher than the output impedance of the NFC controller 3 at a wireless communication frequency
10 used in the wireless communication apparatus 1, for example, 13.56 MHz. Also, the electrostatic capacitance of the capacitor 61 is set so that the response time of circuit takes a value, for example, within a range specified in communication standards
15 used in the wireless communication apparatus 1A. For example, for a frequency of 13.56 MHz used in the NFC standards, it is about several hundred pF to several nF.

Operations of the wireless communication
20 apparatus 1A in the embodiment will be described with reference to a waveform diagram of FIG. 6. FIG. 6 illustrates waveform examples of both the R/W mode and the card emulation mode. FIG. 6(a) illustrates output waveforms from the NFC controller 3. Note
25 that it is assumed in FIG. 6(a) that the capacitor 61

is not inserted (connected). The output waveform from the NFC controller 3 illustrates, as described in the first embodiment, that the amplitude is smaller in the card emulation mode than in the R/W mode.
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FIG. 6(b) illustrates waveforms output from the booster 4, namely, the antenna circuit 2 side. Note that it is assumed in FIG. 6(b) that no radio wave is received by the antenna circuit 2. In FIG. 6(b), no waveform appears in the R/W mode because the booster 4 is not used. In the card emulation mode, the amplitude is greater than in FIG. 6(a) due to amplification by the booster 4.
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FIG. 6(c) illustrates a waveform transmitted as a radio wave from the antenna circuit 2 in the R/W mode, and a waveform received as a radio wave by the antenna circuit 2 in the card emulation mode.
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FIG. 6(d) illustrates input waveforms of the detector 5a. Note that the configuration of the detector 5a may be the same as the configuration in FIG. 2. However, the output of the detector 5a is output only to the booster 4. In the R/W mode, the waveform illustrated in (a) is input. In the card emulation mode, although a signal output from the
20
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antenna circuit 2 to the NFC controller 3 primarily goes via the booster 4, waveforms illustrated in (b) and (c) are input into the detector 5a via the capacitor 61. However, as described above, since the
5 impedance of the capacitor 61 is set higher than the output impedance of the NFC controller 3, the waveform output from the antenna circuit 2 side via the capacitor 61 is attenuated, and the amplitude is decreased.

10 FIG. 6(e) illustrates output waveforms of the envelope detection circuit 52. In other words, a waveform obtained by applying envelope detection to the waveform illustrated in (d) is output.

 FIG. 6(f) illustrates output waveforms of
15 the integration circuit 53. In other words, a direct-current waveform obtained by integrating the waveform illustrated in (e) is output.

 FIG. 6(g) illustrates output waveforms of the comparator 54. In other words, a high level is
20 output if the waveform illustrated in (f) is higher than a reference voltage, or a low level is output if it is lower. If it is the high level, it is determined as the R/W mode, and the booster 4 is turned off; or if it is the low level, it is
25 determined as the card emulation mode, and the

booster 4 is turned on.

In the embodiment, even if the path bypassing the booster 4 is not cut off by a switch or the like in the card emulation mode, the capacitor 61
5 operates to attenuate the amplitude of a signal that goes through the capacitor 61 from one terminal side (the antenna circuit 2 side) to the other terminal side (the NFC controller 3 side), to prevent the detector 5a from malfunctioning. In other words, a
10 decision is made to have the signal go via the booster 4. Configured to operate as described above, the detector 5a only controls the booster 4 in the embodiment.

According to the embodiment, since the
15 configuration includes the capacitor 61 inserted on the path not going via the booster 4, an analog switch or the like does not need to be used, and a lower cost can be achieved.

Also, since the impedance of the capacitor
20 61 is higher than the output impedance of the NFC controller 3, a signal going through the capacitor 61 from one terminal side to the other terminal side can be attenuated greatly, and a signal going through from the other terminal side to the one terminal side
25 can be hardly attenuated. Therefore, it is possible

to decide that the path to be taken is the path via the booster 4 in the card emulation mode, or the path not going via the booster 4 in the R/W mode.

(Third embodiment)

5 Next, a third embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to FIG. 7 to FIG. 10. Note that the same parts as in the first and second embodiments described above are assigned the same codes, and their description is omitted.

10 FIG. 7 is a diagram that illustrates an example of a circuit configuration of a wireless communication apparatus according to the third embodiment. FIG. 8 is a diagram that illustrates an example of a circuit configuration of a detector illustrated in in FIG. 7.

15 FIG. 9A is a diagram that illustrates an example of a circuit configuration of a determinator illustrated in FIG. 8. FIG. 9B is a truth table of the circuit illustrated in FIG. 9A. FIG. 10 is a waveform diagram that illustrates an example of operations of

20 the wireless communication apparatus illustrated in FIG. 7.

As illustrated in FIG. 7, a wireless communication apparatus 1B according to the embodiment has additional connection lines to the

25 detector 5b from positions where the antenna circuit

2 is connected, in contrast to FIG. 5. In other words, the signal from the antenna circuit 2 side is input into the detector 5b.

FIG. 8 illustrates a configuration of the detector 5b in the embodiment. As illustrated in FIG. 8, the detector 5b includes a system to process a signal input from the NFC controller 3 (a low-frequency removal circuit 51a, an envelope detection circuit 52a, an integration circuit 53a, a comparator 54a, and a reference voltage generation circuit 55a), a system to process a signal input from the antenna circuit 2 (a low-frequency removal circuit 51b, an envelope detection circuit 52b, an integration circuit 53b, a comparator 54b, and a reference voltage generation circuit 55b), and a determinator 56. The system to process a signal input from the NFC controller 3, and the system to process a signal input from the antenna circuit 2 are two systems simply configured as illustrated in FIG. 2, and the configurations of the individual circuits are virtually the same. However, the reference voltage generation circuit 55a and the reference voltage generation circuit 55b each generate different reference voltages.

The detector 5b determines whether to turn

the booster 4 on or off by the determinator 56, based on the output of the comparator 54a in the system to process a signal input from the NFC controller 3, and the output of the comparator 54b in the system to
5 process a signal input from the antenna circuit 2.

The determinator 56 determines the operational mode, based on one of the output of the comparator 54a and the output of the comparator 54b that takes the high level sooner. If the comparator
10 54a takes the high level sooner, the determinator 56 determines that the NFC controller 3 operates in the R/W mode. If the comparator 54b takes the high level earlier, the determinator 56 determines that access has been made by the external reader/writer, and it
15 operates in the card emulation mode. Also, if the output of the comparator 54a and the output of the comparator 54b take the high level at the same time, the determinator 56 determines that it operates in the card emulation mode.

20 In other words, the determinator 56 determines the effective operational mode, based on the NFC controller 3 and the external reader/writer, whichever the signal is detected earlier. Also, in the card emulation mode, the determination that it is
25 in the card emulation mode, continues to be effective

while the signal from the antenna circuit 2 is being detected (while the amplitude of the signal from the reader/writer is being detected). Also, in the R/W mode, the determination that it is in the R/W mode
5 continues to be effective while the signal from the NFC controller 3 is being detected.

FIG. 9A illustrates an example of a circuit of the determinator 56. FIG. 9B is a truth table of the circuit illustrated in FIG. 9A. The determinator
10 56 includes a NOT circuit 56a, AND circuits 56b, 56c, and 56d, and an OR circuit 56e.

The NOT circuit 56a receives as input the output of the comparator 54b (antenna side detection result), and outputs the inversion to the first input
15 of the AND circuit 56d. The AND circuit 56b receives as input the output of the comparator 54b (antenna side detection result) and the inversion of the output of the AND circuit 56c, and outputs the logical AND to the AND circuit 56c, which is the
20 output representing the card emulation mode. The AND circuit 56c receives as input the inverted signal of the output of the AND circuit 56b, the output of the comparator 54a (NFC side detection result), and the output of the OR circuit 56e, and outputs the logical
25 AND to the AND circuit 56b and the OR circuit 56e.

The AND circuit 56d receives as input the output of the NOT circuit 56a and the output of the comparator 54a (NFC side detection result), and outputs the logical AND to the OR circuit 56e. The OR circuit 56e receives as input the output of the AND circuit 56c and the output of the AND circuit 56d, and outputs the logical OR to the AND circuit 56c, which is the output representing the R/W mode. Note that in FIG. 9A, although both the output representing the card emulation mode and the output representing the R/W mode are illustrated, the output representing the R/W mode is used as the output of the determinator 56 in the embodiment.

In the truth table in FIG. 9B, CARD MODE FB represents a path from the output of the AND circuit 56b to the input of the AND circuit 56c. R/W MODE FB represents a path from the output of the OR circuit 56e to the input of the AND circuit 56c. In other words, the circuit illustrated in FIG. 9A can hold a previous state (the R/W mode or the card emulation mode). Also, in the antenna side detection result (ANTENNA DETECTION) and the NFC side detection result (NFC DETECTION), "0" represents the low level, and "1" represents the high level. Also, in the output representing the card emulation mode (CARD MODE

OUTPUT) and the output representing the R/W mode (R/W MODE OUTPUT), "0" represents a determination that it is not the corresponding mode, and "1" represents a determination that it is the corresponding mode.

5 Operations of the wireless communication apparatus 1A in the embodiment will be described with reference to the waveform diagram of FIG. 10. FIG. 10 illustrates waveform examples of both the R/W mode and the card emulation mode. FIGs. 10(a)-(c) are the
10 same as FIGs. F 6(a)-(c).

 FIG. 10(d) illustrates waveforms of the antenna circuit 2 side of the capacitor 61. In the R/W mode, it is the same as the waveform of (c). However, in the card emulation mode, the amplitude of
15 a received signal level may be greater than that in the second embodiment, due to a shorter distance to the external reader/writer or the like. In such a case, the amplitude may not be attenuated enough by the capacitor 61, and there is a likelihood that the
20 detector 5 or 5a in the first or second embodiment malfunctions. To cope with such a problem, the present embodiment has the signal of the antenna circuit 2 side input into the detector 5b, to determine the operational mode.

25 FIG. 10(e) illustrates input waveforms of

the NFC controller 3 side of the detector 5b. In the R/W mode, substantially the same waveform as (a) is input. On the other hand, in the card emulation mode, as described above, the amplitude may not be

5 sufficiently attenuated by the capacitor 61, and the signal is input with a greater amplitude compared to FIG. 6(d).

FIG. 10(f) illustrates input waveforms of the antenna circuit 2 side of the detector 5b. In 10 the R/W mode, substantially the same waveform as (d) is input. In the card emulation mode, substantially the same waveform as (d) is input.

FIG. 10(g) illustrates output waveforms of the envelope detection circuit 52a. FIG. 10(i) 15 illustrates output waveforms of the integration circuit 53a. FIG. 10(k) illustrates output waveforms of the comparator 54a. These operates in substantially the same way as in FIG. 6. However, since the amplitudes of the input waveforms are great 20 enough to be higher than the reference voltage even in the card emulation mode, the output of the comparator 54a takes the high level.

FIG. 10(h) illustrates output waveforms of the envelope detection circuit 52b. FIG. 10(j) 25 illustrates output waveforms of the integration

circuit 53b. FIG. 10(l) illustrates output waveforms of the comparator 54b. Although these basically operate in the same way as illustrated in FIG. 6, the output of the comparator 54a takes the level in the R/W mode because the reference voltage generated by the reference voltage generation circuit 55b is set to a voltage (second threshold) higher than the reference voltage generated by the reference voltage generation circuit 55a.

FIG. 10(m) illustrates the output of the determinator 56. In other words, based on the output waveform of the comparator 54a (k) and the output waveform of the comparator 54b (l), the high level is output in the R/W mode, or the low level is output in the card emulation mode. Then, if it is the high level, the booster 4 is turned off, or if it is the low level, the booster 4 is turned on.

In other words, in the R/W mode in the circuit of FIG. 9A, since only the comparator 54a (NFC side detection result) takes "1", it is determined as the R/W mode, and the R/W mode output is "1". On the other hand, in the card emulation mode in the circuit of FIG. 9A, since the comparator 54a (NFC side detection result) and the comparator 54b (antenna side detection result) output "1", it is

determined as the card emulation mode, and the R/W mode output is "0".

Note that the waveforms of FIG. 10 illustrate a case where the comparator 54a (NFC side
5 detection result) and the comparator 54b (antenna side detection result) output "1" at the same time. However, comparing the signal from the antenna circuit 2 with the signal that reaches the NFC controller 3 side via the capacitor 61, in general, a
10 detection result based on the signal from the antenna circuit 2 (the comparator 54b) becomes "1" earlier. Therefore, in practice, it is often the case that it is determined as the card emulation mode by the output of the comparator 54b that has become "1"
15 earlier. Also, by having the determinator 56 illustrated in FIG. 8 operate as the example in FIG. 9A and FIG. 9B, it can be determined as the card emulation mode if both the detection results are "1".

In other words, the detector 5b
20 (amplification control unit) determines whether to activate the booster 4 (amplifier circuit), based on a result of comparing the signal output by the NFC controller 3 (wireless communication unit) with the predetermined first threshold, and a result of
25 comparing the signal output by the antenna circuit 2

(transceiver unit) with the predetermined second threshold.

According to the embodiment, the detector 5b determines whether to turn on the booster 4, based on the signal output by the NFC controller 3 and the signal output by the antenna circuit 2. Therefore, it is possible to determine whether to turn on the booster 4 even if a signal having a great amplitude is input from the antenna circuit 2, without malfunctioning.

Also, since the reference voltage generated by the reference voltage generation circuit 55b is set to a voltage higher than the reference voltage generated by the reference voltage generation circuit 55a, it is possible to securely determine that a signal having a great amplitude is input from the antenna circuit 2.

Note that in the embodiment described above, although the configuration is assumed that the selector 6 is not included in the semiconductor integrated circuit 10 as illustrated in FIG. 3, the selector 6 may be included. For example, the booster 4, the detector 5 (5a, 5b), and the selector 6 may be integrated in a single semiconductor integrated circuit. However, in this case, measures need to be

taken for the voltage resistance of the antenna circuit 2 as described above.

Also, in the embodiments described above, although the power supply to the booster 4 is stopped
5 when the selector 6 executes transmission from the antenna circuit 2 without going via the booster 4, it is not limited to that. For example, a switch may be provided on the NFC controller 3 side or the selector 6 side of the booster 4, and the switch may be turned
10 off if transmitting from the antenna circuit 2 without going via the booster 4. In short, it is sufficient to prevent the booster 4 from functioning.

Also, the NFC controller 3 may output a signal indicating the operational mode (the R/W mode)
15 directly to the selector 6 and the booster 4. In this case, the operational mode is determined in the NFC controller 3, and the detector 5 is not required.

Also, the present invention is applicable to RFID (including electromagnetic induction,
20 microwave, and UHF-band based communication) other than NFC. In addition, it is applicable to other wireless communication methods as long as they have multiple operational modes.

Also, the present invention is not limited
25 to the above embodiments. In other words, one

skilled in the art can make various changes to the present invention, with reference to the known conventional art, without departing from the scope of the present invention. It is needless to say that
5 such changes are still included in the scope of the present invention as long as the configurations of the wireless communication apparatus and the mobile device of the present invention are provided.

The present application is based on and
10 claims the benefit of priority of Japanese Priority Application No. 2013-188161, filed on September 11, 2013, and Japanese Priority Application No. 2014-144715, filed on July 15, 2014, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

15

[Description of Reference Symbols]

- 1, 1A, 1B wireless communication apparatus
- 2 antenna circuit (transceiver unit)
- 20 3 NFC controller (wireless communication unit)
- 4 booster (amplifier circuit)
- 5, 5a, 5b detector (determination unit, amplification control unit)
- 6 selector (selection unit)
- 25 10 semiconductor integrated circuit

20 mobile device

61 capacitor (passive element)

Claims

5

Claim 1. A wireless communication apparatus,
comprising:

an amplifier circuit configured to amplify
a signal output by a wireless communication unit that
10 executes wireless communication, to output the signal
having amplified to a transceiver unit; and

a decision unit configured to decide, based
on an operational mode of the wireless communication
unit, whether to transmit the signal from the
15 transceiver unit via the amplifier circuit, or
transmit the signal from the transceiver unit without
going via the amplifier circuit.

20

Claim 2. The wireless communication
apparatus as claimed in claim 1, further comprising:

a determination unit configured to
25 determine the operational mode of the wireless

communication unit;

wherein the decision unit is a selector
configured to select, based on the operational mode
determined by the determination unit, whether to
5 transmit the signal from the transceiver unit via the
amplifier circuit, or transmit the signal from the
transceiver unit without going via the amplifier
circuit.

10

Claim 3. The wireless communication
apparatus as claimed in claim 2, wherein the
15 determination unit determines the operational mode of
the wireless communication unit, based on the signal
output by the wireless communication unit.

20

Claim 4. The wireless communication
apparatus as claimed in claim 2 or 3, further
comprising:

25 an amplification control unit configured to

avoid activating the amplifier circuit in a case where the selector selects to transmit the signal from the transceiver unit without going via the amplifier circuit.

5

Claim 5. The wireless communication apparatus as claimed in claim 3 or 4, wherein the determination unit determines the operational mode by comparing the signal output by the wireless communication unit, with a predetermined first threshold.

15

Claim 6. The wireless communication apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein the decision unit is constituted with a passive element inserted on a path not via the amplifier circuit.

25

Claim 7. The wireless communication apparatus as claimed in claim 6, further comprising:
an amplification control unit configured to
5 avoid activating the amplifier circuit in a case
where the signal is transmitted from the transceiver unit without going via the amplifier circuit.

10

Claim 8. The wireless communication apparatus as claimed in claim 7, wherein the amplification control unit determines whether to activate the amplifier circuit, based on the signal
15 output by the wireless communication unit, and the signal output by the transceiver unit.

20

Claim 9. The wireless communication apparatus as claimed in claim 8, wherein the amplification control unit determines whether to activate the amplifier circuit, by comparing the
25 signal output by the wireless communication unit with

the predetermined first threshold, and comparing the signal output by the transceiver unit with a predetermined second threshold that is different from the first threshold.

5

Claim 10. The wireless communication apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein at least the amplifier circuit and the decision unit are implemented and integrated in a single semiconductor integrated circuit.

15

Claim 11. The wireless communication apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein at least the amplifier circuit is implemented in a semiconductor integrated circuit, and the decision unit is not included in the semiconductor integrated circuit.

25

Claim 12. A mobile device, comprising:
the wireless communication apparatus as
5 claimed in any one of claims 1 to 11.