PASSIVE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS COMBINING BACKSCATTER WITH WPT

Nuno Borges Carvalho
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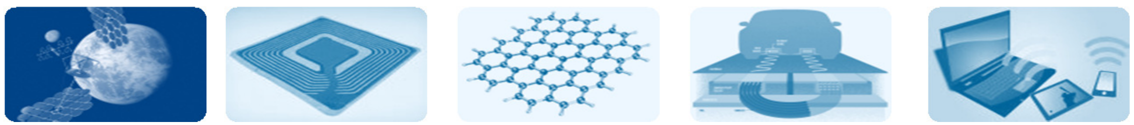
nbcarvalho@ua.pt

COST IC1301

IC1301 – WIPE
Wireless Power Transmission for Sustainable Electronics

@ www.cost-ic1301.org



WG1: Far-field WPT systems

WG2: Near-field WPT Systems

WG3: Novel Materials and Technologies

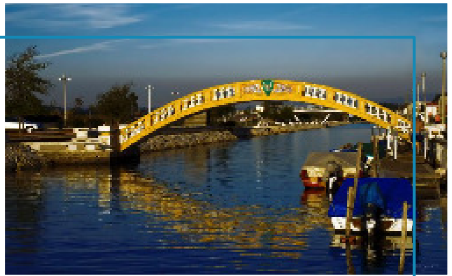
WG4: Applications

WG5: Regulation and Society impact

AVEIRO

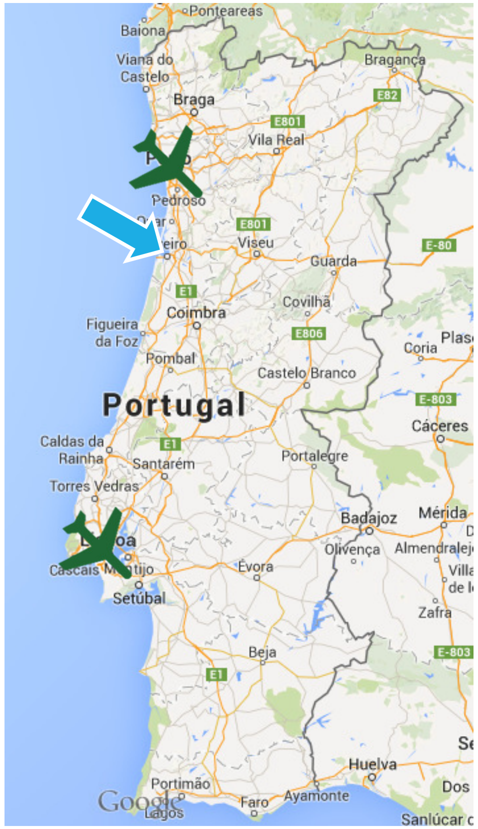
Fishing City

Salt Farms



Portuguese Venice

Colourful City with a lot of Sun



UNIVERSIDADE DE AVEIRO

IT-AV INTRODUCTION – ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

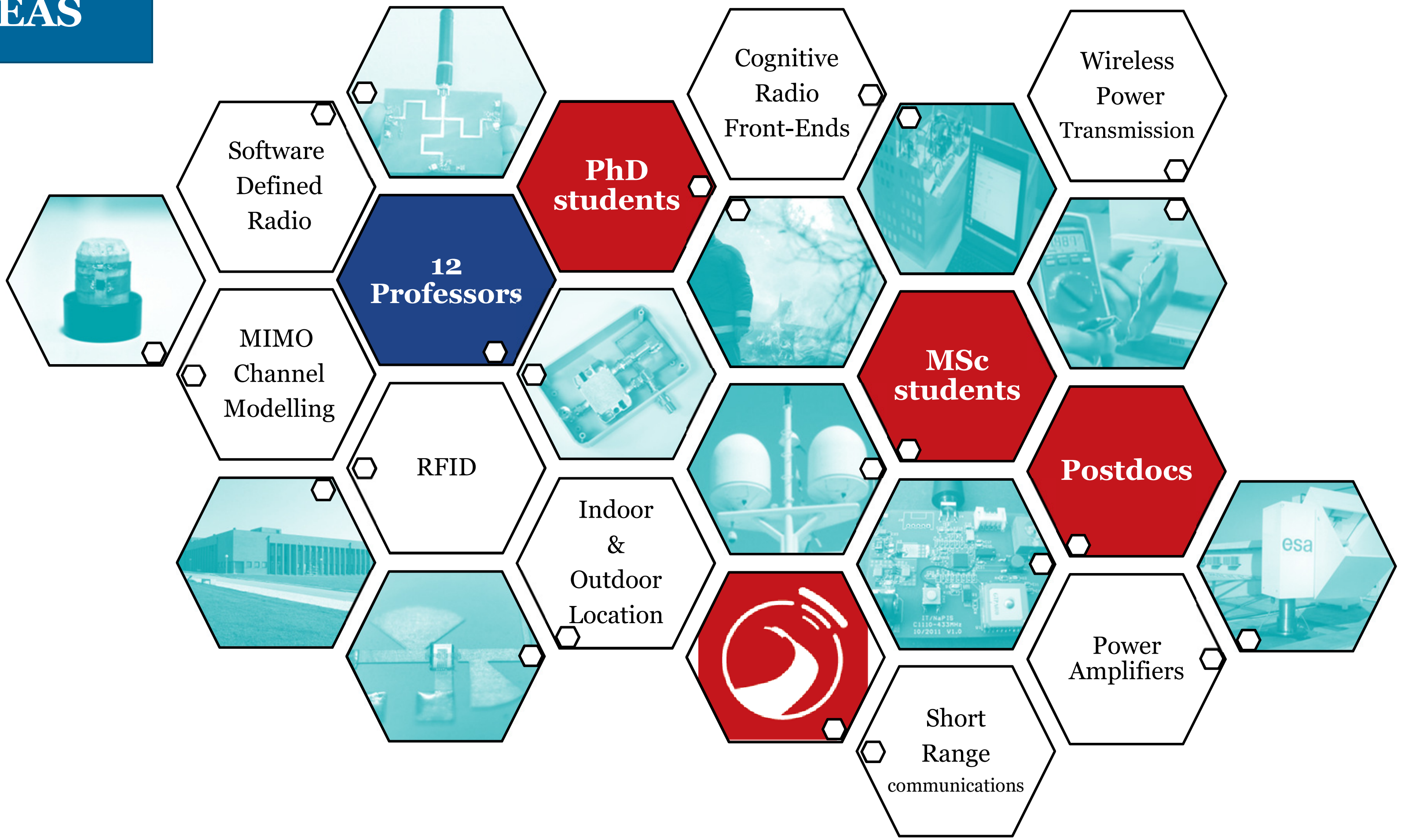
- IT Sites

Aveiro | Coimbra| Lisboa

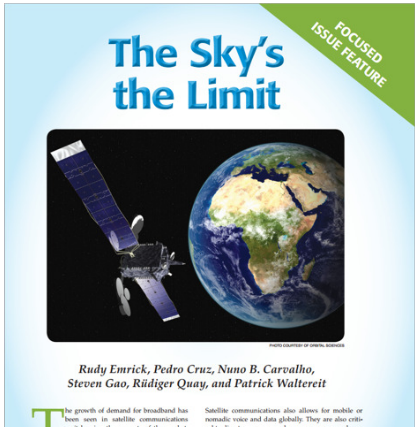
- Internal Organization

Private Association – Not for Profit – Public good – Exempt from Income Tax

AREAS


Software Defined Radio
12 Professors
PhD students
Cognitive Radio Front-Ends
Wireless Power Transmission
MIMO Channel Modelling
MSc students
RFID
Postdocs
Indoor & Outdoor Location
esa
Power Amplifiers
Short Range communications

PUBLI CATIONS

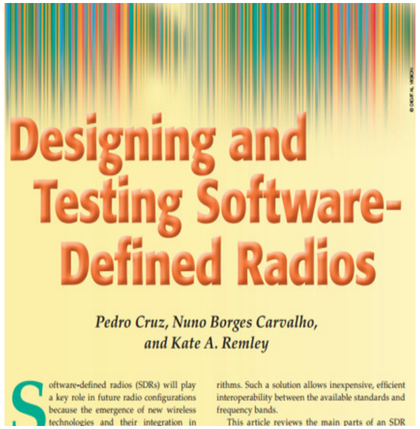


FOCUSED ISSUE FEATURE

The Sky's the Limit

Rudy Emrick, Pedro Cruz, Nuno B. Carvalho, Steven Gao, Rüdiger Quay, and Patrick Waltereit

The growth of demand for broadband has been seen in satellite communications … Satellite communications also allows for mobile or nomadic voice and data globally. They are also criti-

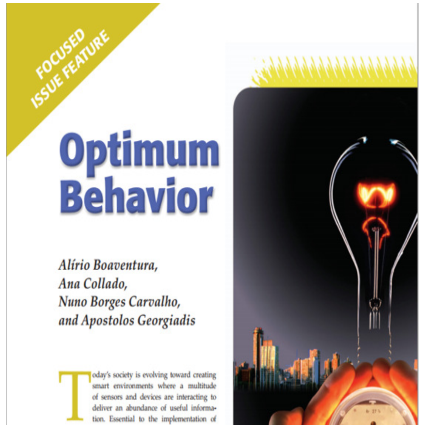


Designing and Testing Software-Defined Radios

Pedro Cruz, Nuno Borges Carvalho, and Kate A. Remley

Software-defined radios (SDRs) will play a key role in future radio configurations because the emergence of new wireless technologies and their integration in … rithms. Such a solution allows inexpensive, efficient interoperability between the available standards and frequency bands.

This article reviews the main parts of an SDR

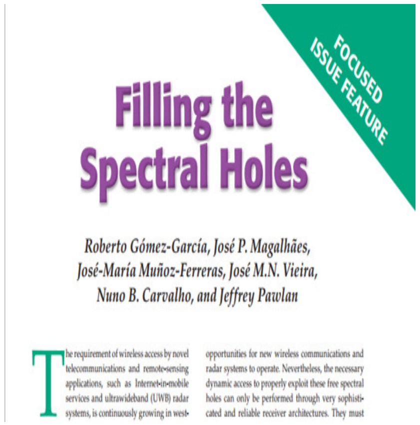


FOCUSED ISSUE FEATURE

Optimum Behavior

Alírio Boaventura, Ana Collado, Nuno Borges Carvalho, and Apostolos Georgiadis

Today's society is evolving toward creating smart environments where a multitude of sensors and devices are interacting to deliver an abundance of useful information. Essential to the implementation of

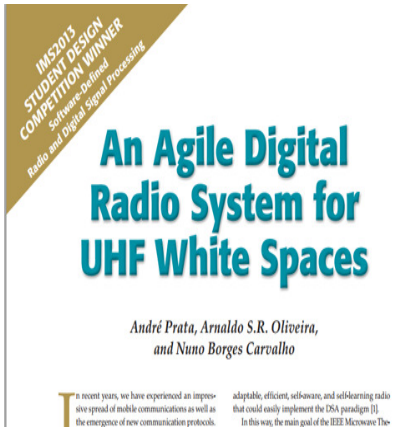


FOCUSED ISSUE FEATURE

Filling the Spectral Holes

Roberto Gómez-García, José P. Magalhães, José-María Muñoz-Ferreras, José M.N. Vieira, Nuno B. Carvalho, and Jeffrey Pawlan

The requirement of wireless access by novel telecommunications and remote-sensing applications, such as Internet-in-mobile services and ultrawideband (UWB) radar systems, is continuously growing in west- … opportunities for new wireless communications and radar systems to operate. Nevertheless, the necessary dynamic access to properly exploit these free spectral holes can only be performed through very sophisticated and reliable receiver architectures. They must



IMS2013 STUDENT DESIGN COMPETITION WINNER

Software-Defined Radio and Digital Signal Processing

An Agile Digital Radio System for UHF White Spaces

André Prata, Arnaldo S.R. Oliveira, and Nuno Borges Carvalho

In recent years, we have experienced an impressive spread of mobile communications as well as the emergence of new communication protocols. … adaptable, efficient, self-aware, and self-learning radio that could easily implement the DSA paradigm [1].

In this way, the main goal of the IEEE Microwave The-

Application Notes

Multisine Signals for Wireless System Test and Design

Nuno B. Carvalho, Kate A. Remley, Dominique Schreurs, and Kevin G. Gard

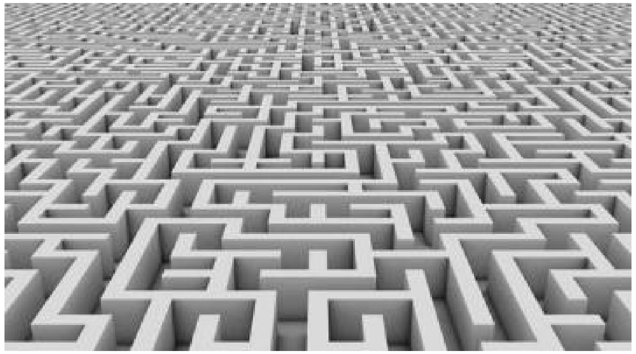
Multisine signals are used in the laboratory and in the field to provide a periodic, well-characterized waveform that can simulate complex modulated radio frequency (RF) signals. … be accurately represented by a simple two-tone test signal. The digital cellular and wireless local area network (WLAN) signals of today are wideband and contain significant amplitude variations …

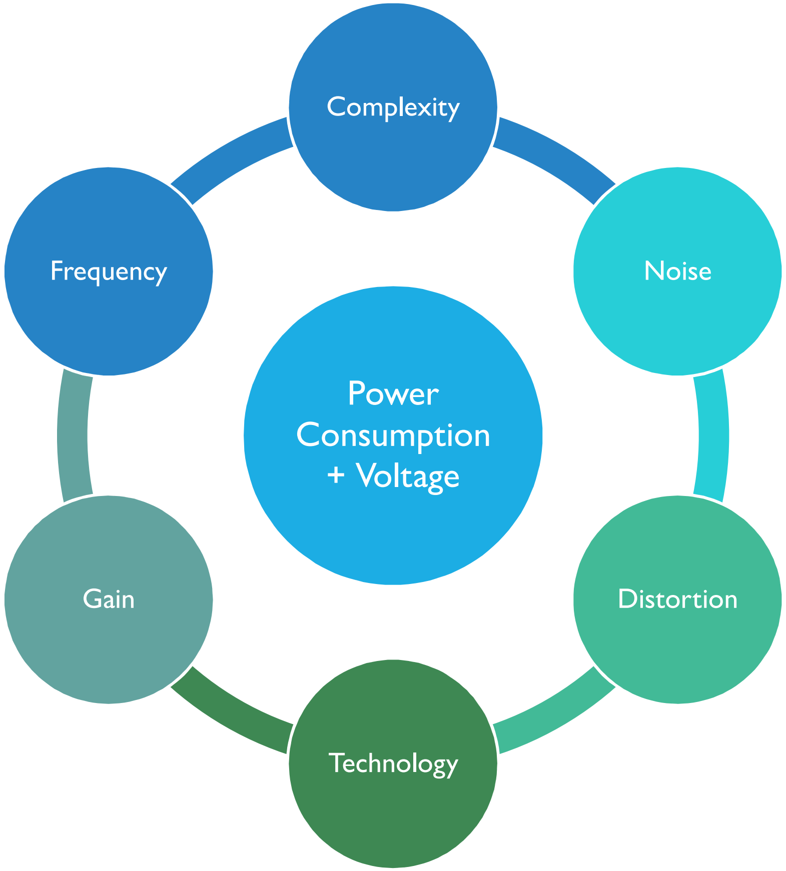
FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS OF RADIO SYSTEMS

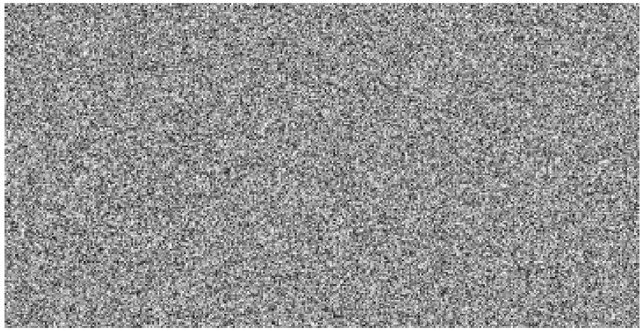
Class
Transceiver Design

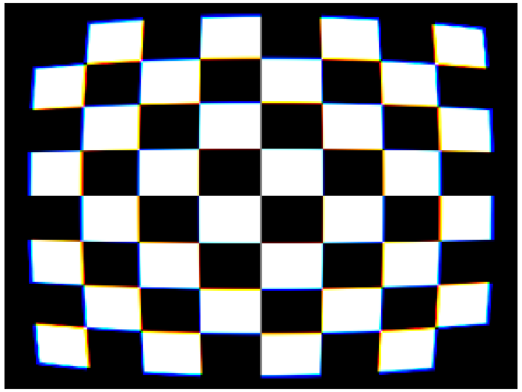
RADIO SYSTEM DRAWBACKS

Limitations



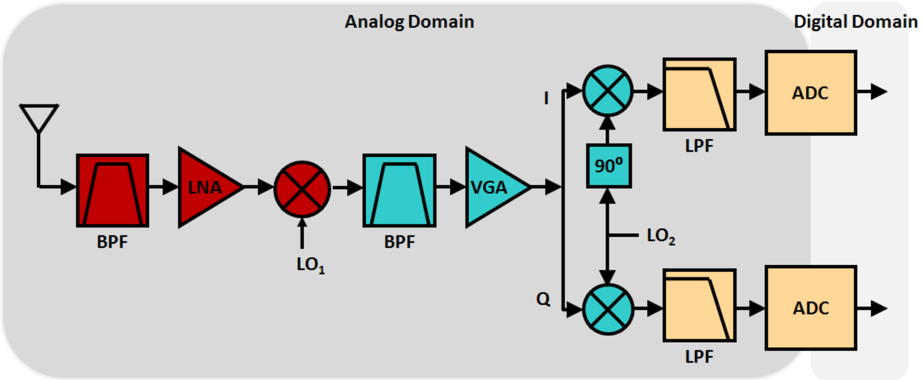






RF RECEIVERS

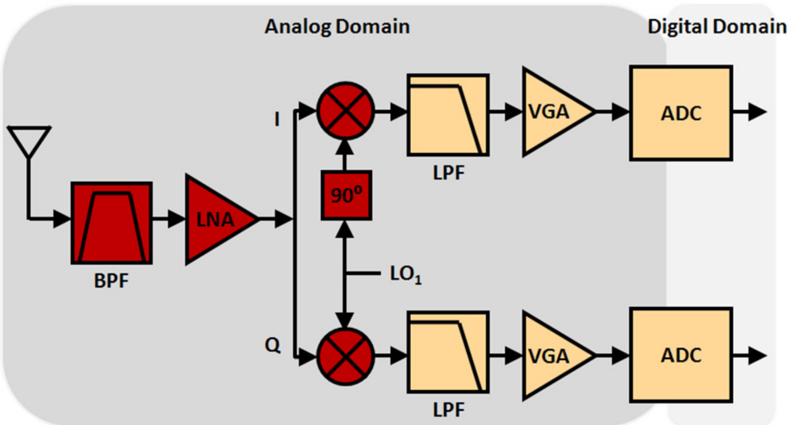
Super-heterodyne



- Conversion to the digital domain at baseband where it can be processed
- Currently adopted in most radio receivers due to low cost components
- Full on-chip integration is concerned and its design to a specific channel → prevents the expansion of receiving band

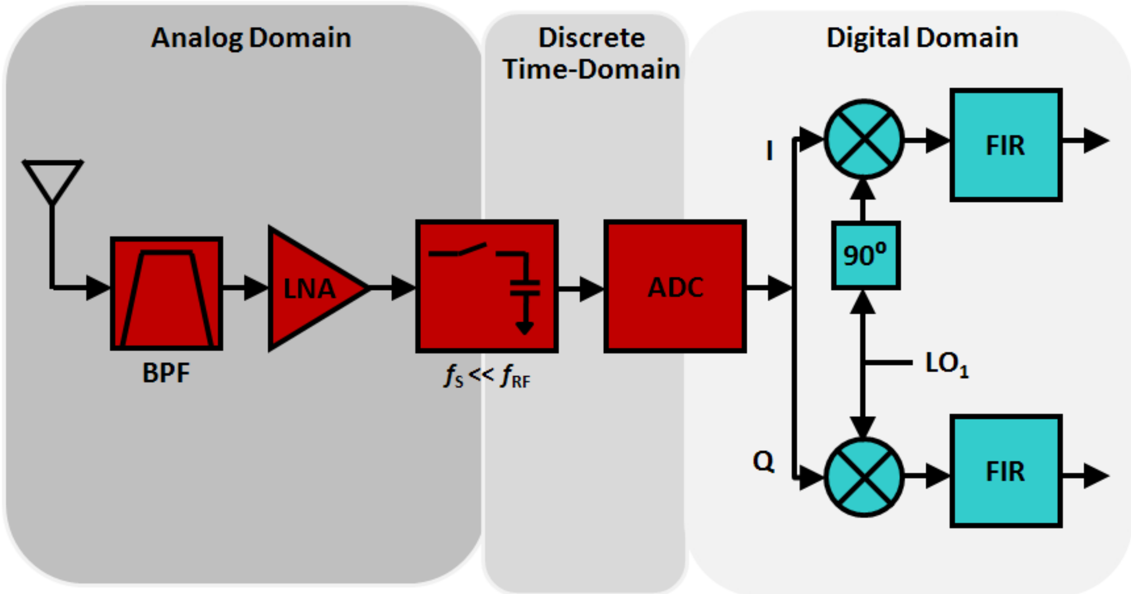
Zero-IF

- Signal is selected at RF by BPF, amplified and directly translated to DC
- Evident reduction in number of components → high level integration
- Components much more difficult to design DC offset, 2nd order IMD products generated around DC



SOFTWARE DEFINED RADIO

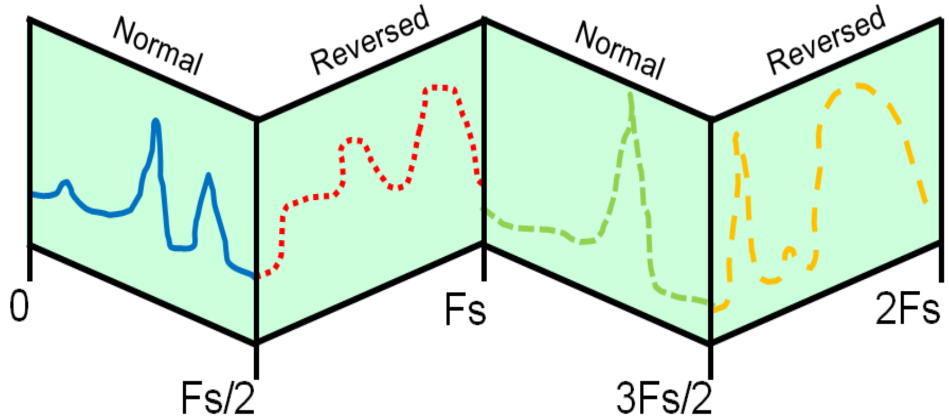
Bandpass Sampling Receiver:



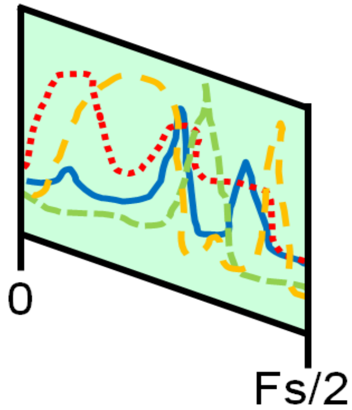
- Takes the fact that S/H circuit translates the signal to 1st Nyquist zone
- Digital processing capabilities exploited ⟶ multi-band reception
- Mandatory BPF to avoid overlap of signals ⟶ tunable or bank of filters
  - Analog BW of ADC must include RF carrier

SOFTWARE DEFINED RADIO

S/H circuit translates any input signal to 1st Nyquist zone



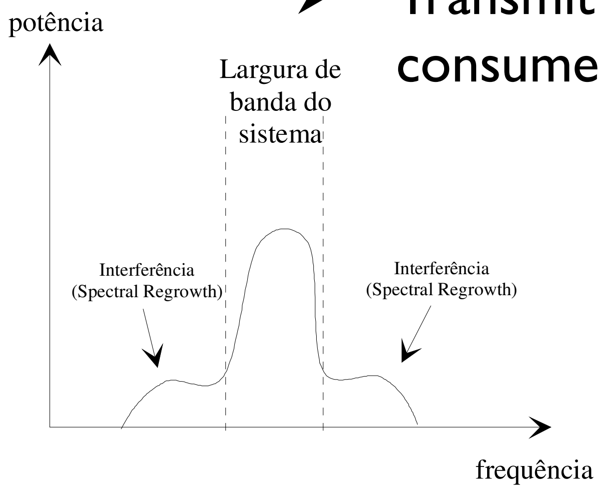
$$\text{if} \quad fix\left(\frac{f_C}{f_S/2}\right) \quad \text{is} \quad \begin{cases} even, & f_{fold} = rem(f_C, f_S) \\ odd, & f_{fold} = f_S - rem(f_C, f_S) \end{cases}$$



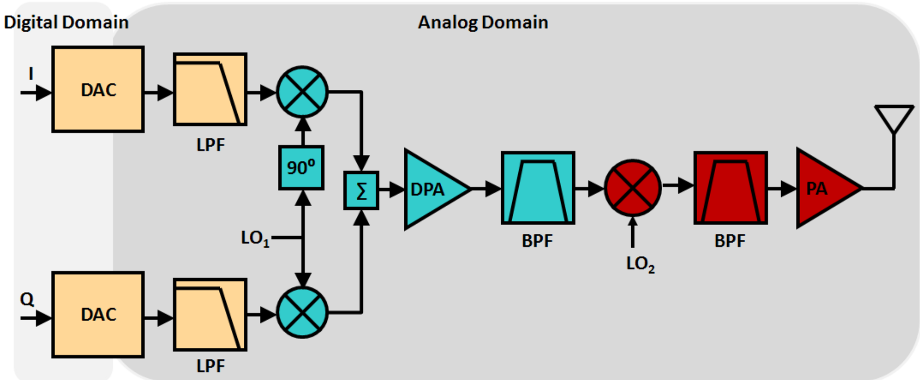
TRANSMITTER

The RF transmitter should also fulfill some requests, for instance:

- Use only the bandwidth that refers to the system standards
- Create low values of harmonic distortion
- Transmit the maximum RF power and simultaneously consume the minimum DC power from the system



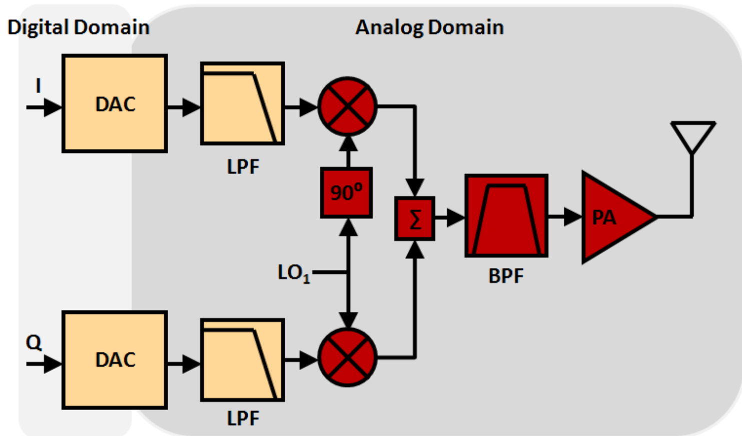
TRANSMITTER – ALL DIGITAL



Super-Heterodyne Transmitter

- Signal created in digital domain, modulated at IF, and up-converted
- I/Q modulator working at IF; Output spectrum is far away from LO
- Suffers from similar problems of the receiver case
- Multi-mode implementation is difficult

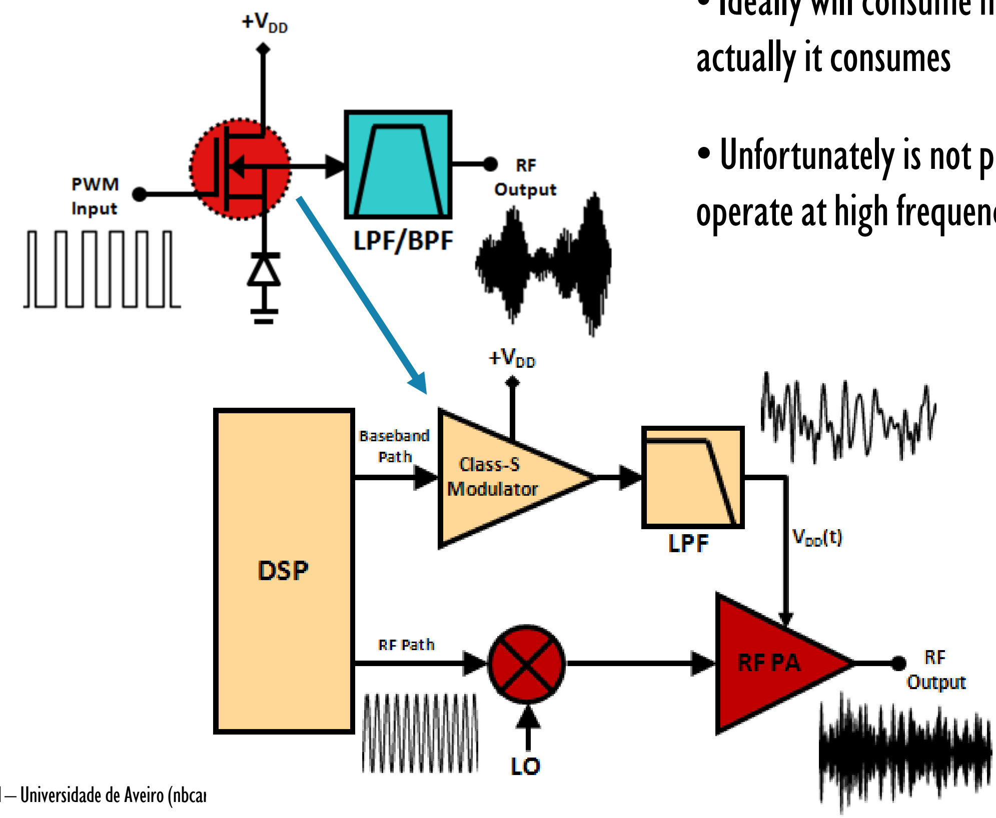
Direct-Conversion Transmitter



- Digital baseband signals are converted and directly modulated to RF
- Reduced amount of circuitry that allows high level integration
- Carrier leakage, phase gain mismatch, and requires highly linear PA
- With careful design can be employed in SDR TX's

TRANSMITTER – ALL DIGITAL

Visionary solution pointed the use of PWM/ΔΣ Modulator to create an all-digital TX

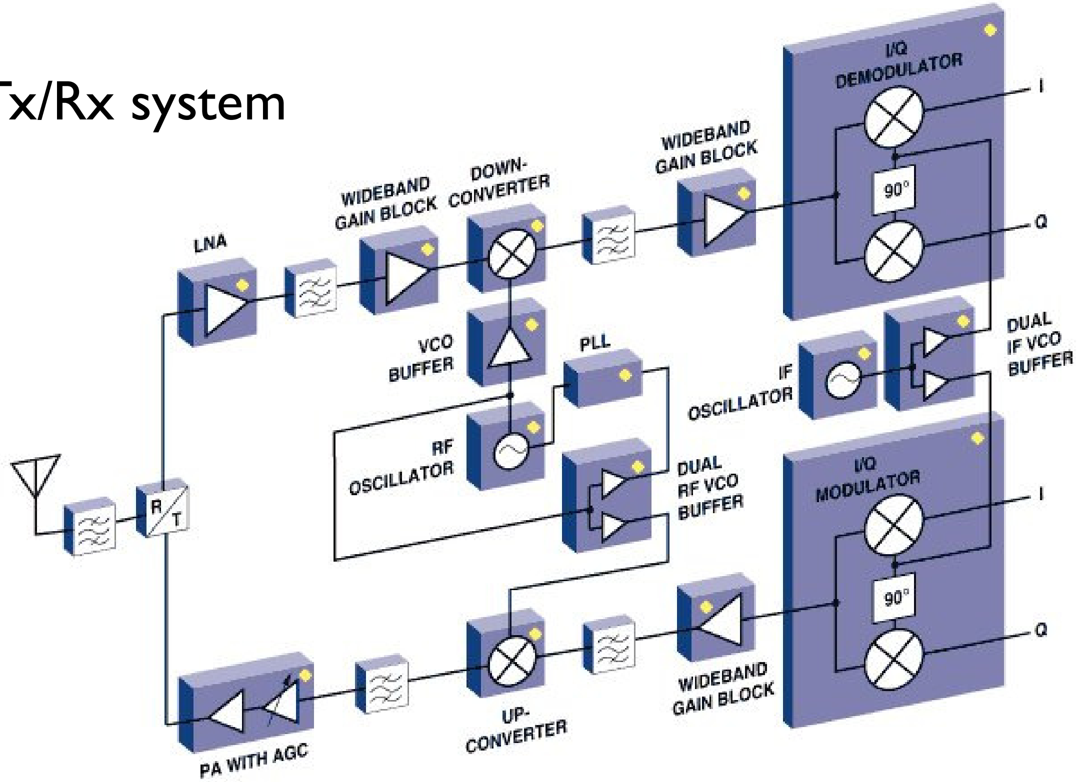


- Ideally will consume no DC power and achieve an efficiency of 100%, actually it consumes
- Unfortunately is not possible to design such PA with high efficiency to operate at high frequencies

- Been used in digital versions of EER, known as Polar TX's
- Time misalignment can be compensated in digital domain

TX/RX EXAMPLE

Typical Tx/Rx system



RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

The bright Smart Future ….

Battery Waste

Huge Amount of Disposals

Large Amount of Energy

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

These radio architectures are responsible for a large amount of energy consumption….

THE BATTERY PROBLEM

Class
Transceiver Design

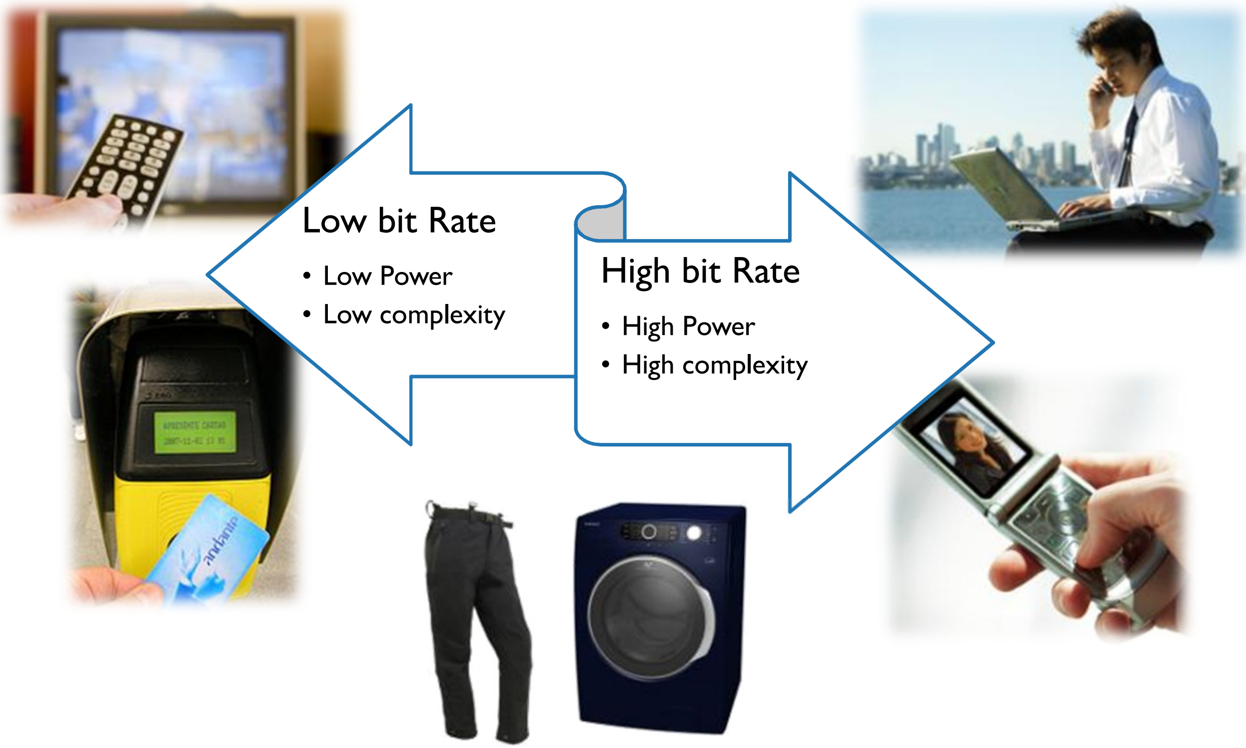
BATTERIES

- Batteries take **hundreds of years to decompose**, posing a serious threat to the public health and to the environment.

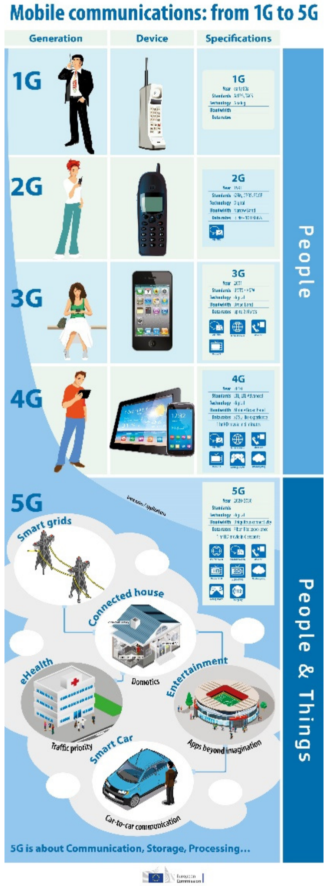
- Considering 4 Million habitual residences in Portugal (INE – Censos 2011) and assuming that:
  - ✓ 75% of them have a TV equipment
  - ✓ 40% have a cable TV Box
  - ✓ 30% have a Sound System

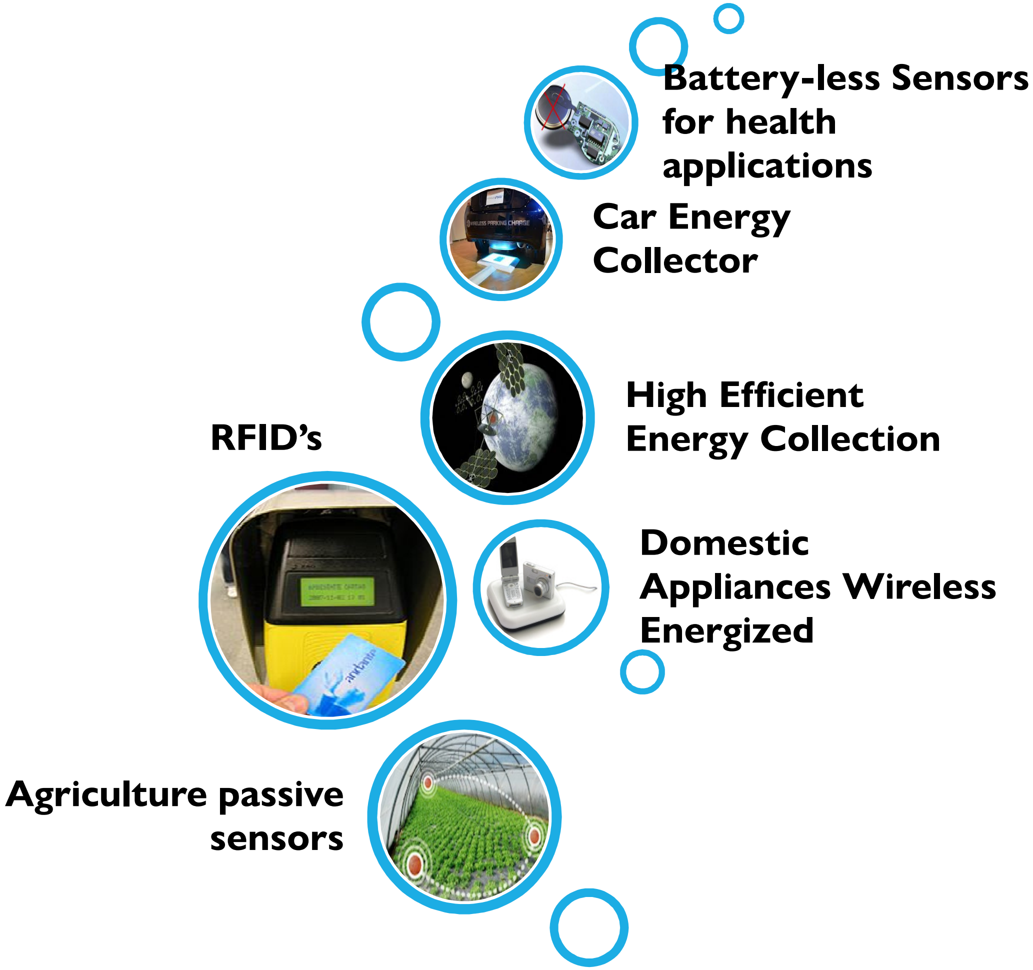
- We end up with an average of **5.8 Millions of remotes in Portugal**
- Assuming two batteries per remote and two battery changes per year we have a **total of 23.2 Millions batteries being wasted every year !!**

NEXT FRONTIER WIRELESS THINGS

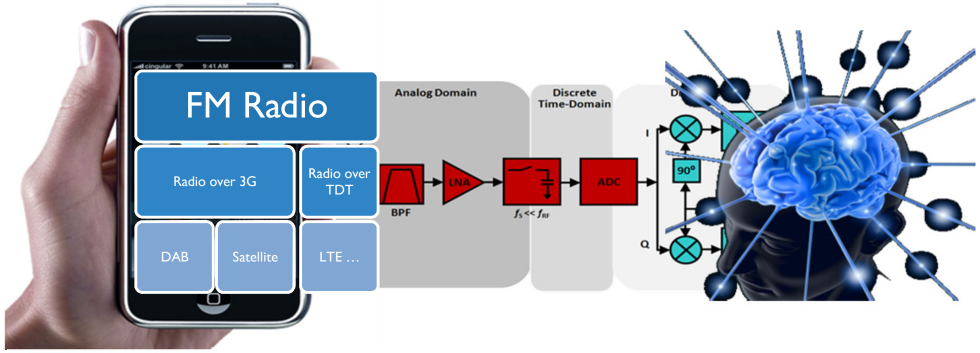


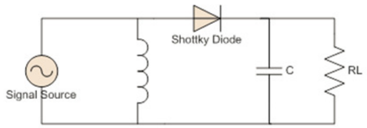
5G

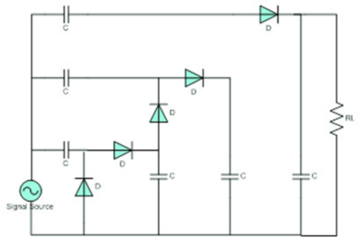

Mobile communications: from 1G to 5G
Generation
Device
Specifications
1G
2G
3G
4G
5G
People
People & Things
Smart grids
Connected house
eHealth
Domotics
Entertainment
Traffic priority
Smart Car
Apps beyond imagination
Car-to-car communication
5G is about Communication, Storage, Processing...

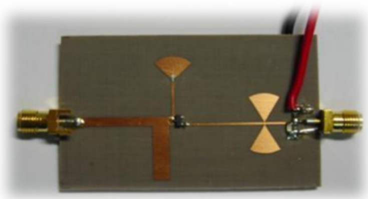

Battery-less Sensors for health applications
Car Energy Collector
High Efficient Energy Collection
RFID's
Domestic Appliances Wireless Energized
Agriculture passive sensors

CHALLENGES


FM Radio
Radio over 3G
Radio over TDT
DAB
Satellite
LTE …
Analog Domain
Discrete Time-Domain
BPF
LNA
ADC
I
Q
90°


Shottky Diode
Signal Source
C
RL


Signal Source
RL



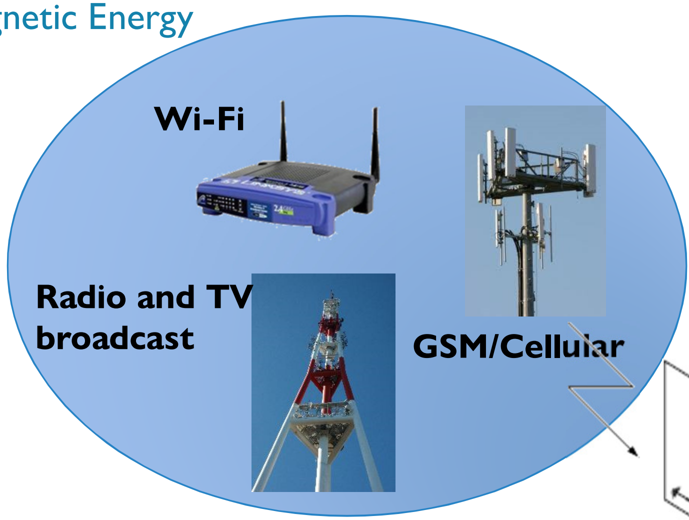
ENERGY HARVESTING AND WPT

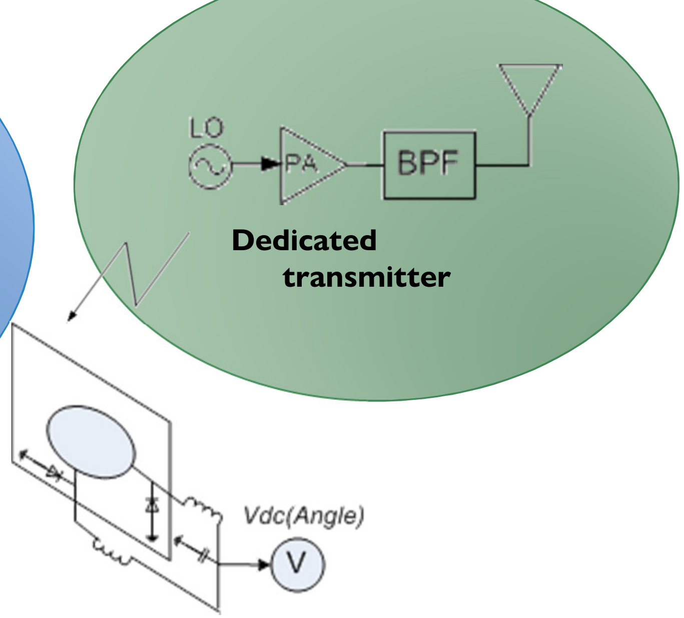
Energy Harvesting

Ambient Electromagnetic Energy

Wireless Power Transmission (WPT)

Dedicated and known Transmitter





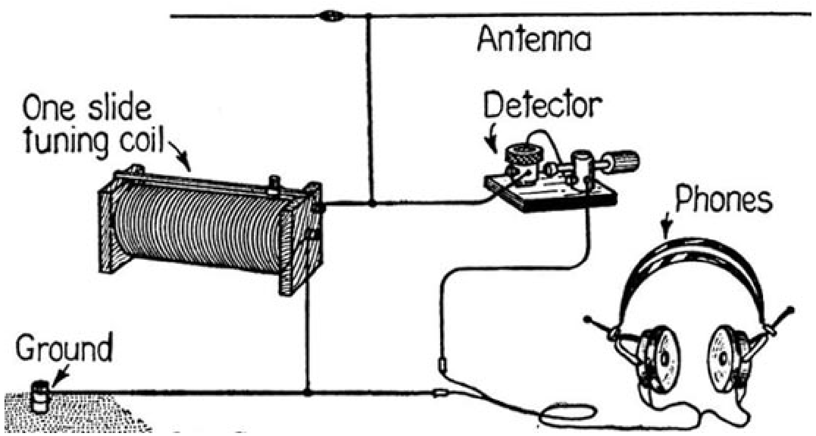
In both cases: Received RF energy is converted into DC power

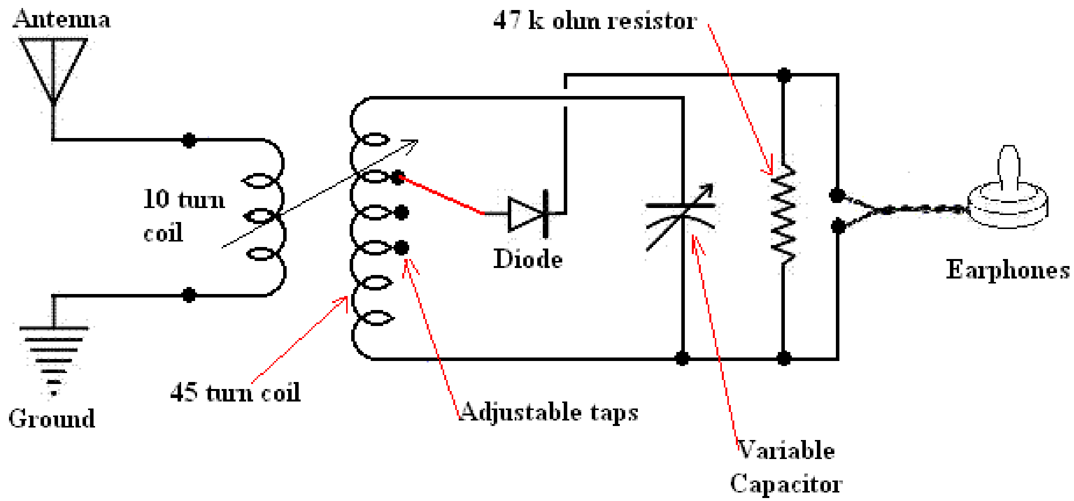
Rectenna = antenna + rectifier

THE CRYSTAL "GALENA" RADIO

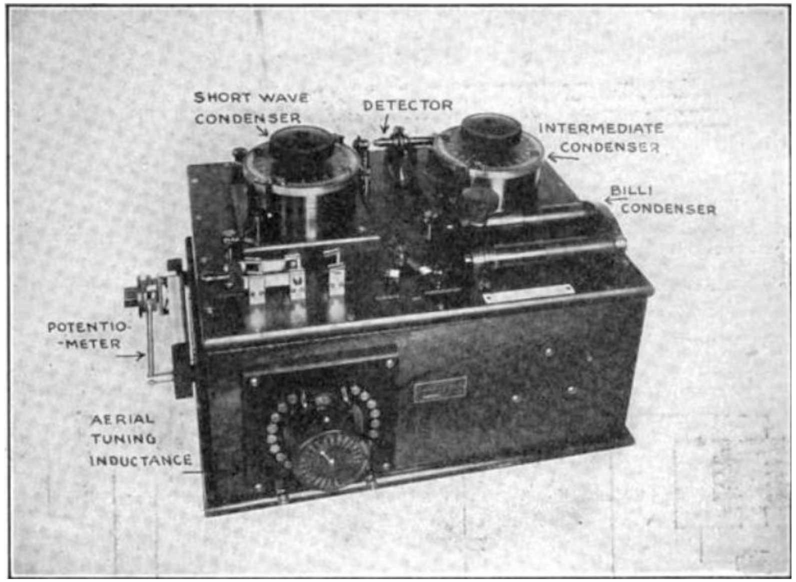
Nuno Borges Carvalho

PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

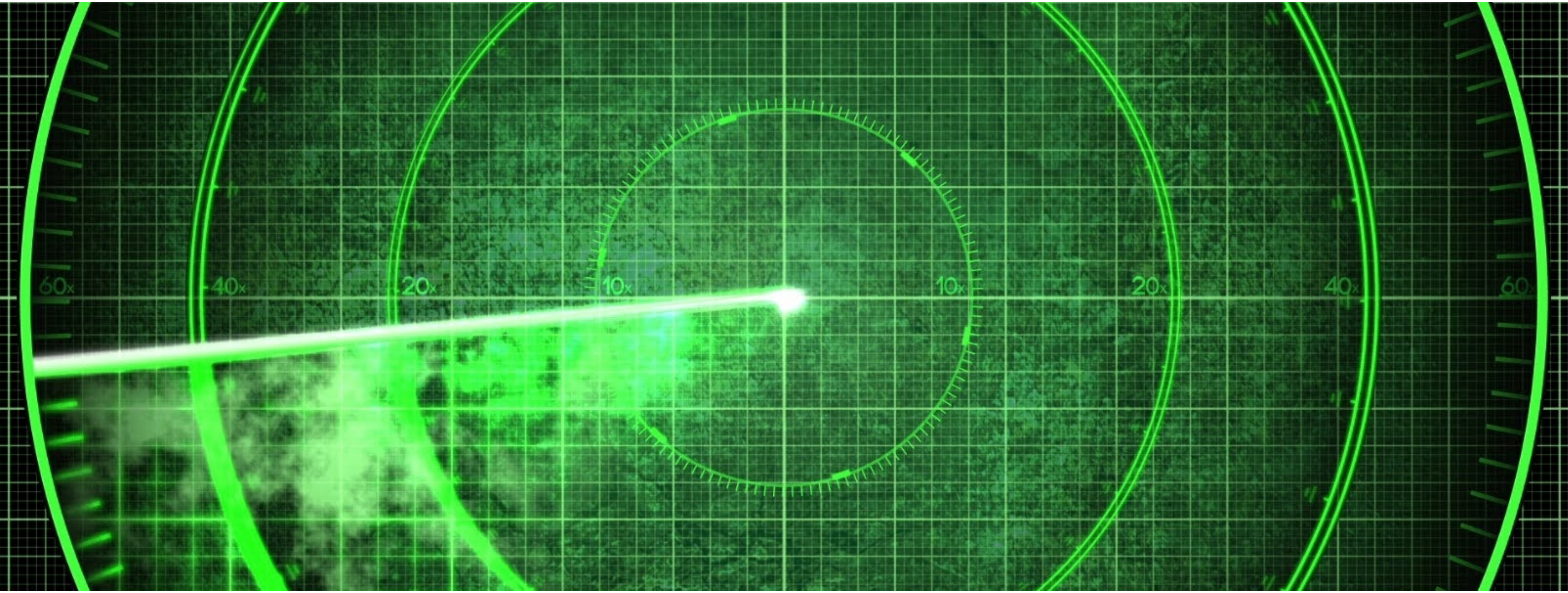




PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION



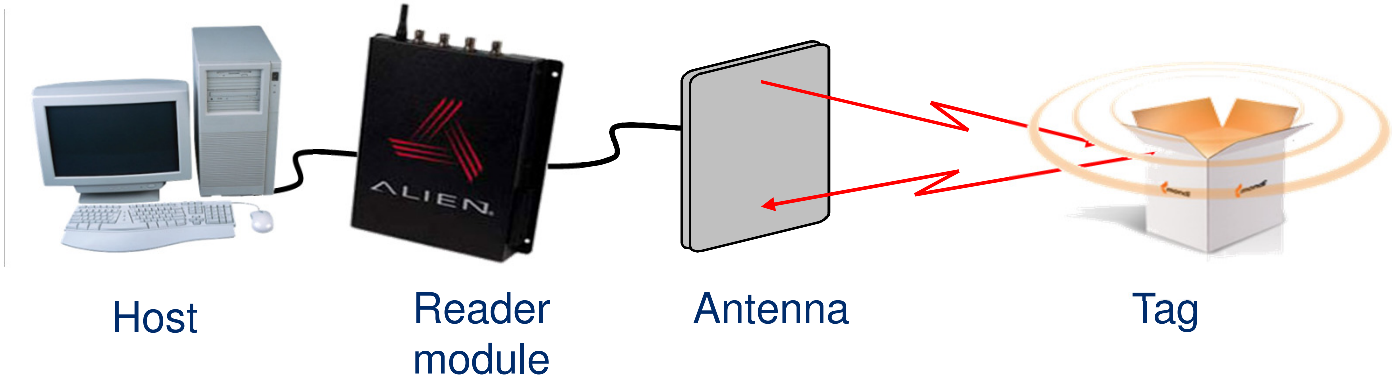
Marconi Type 103 crystal set

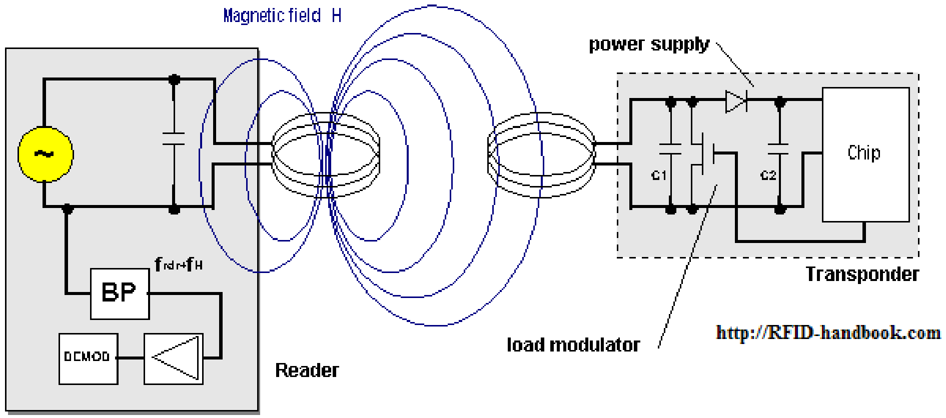


BACKSCATTER RADIO

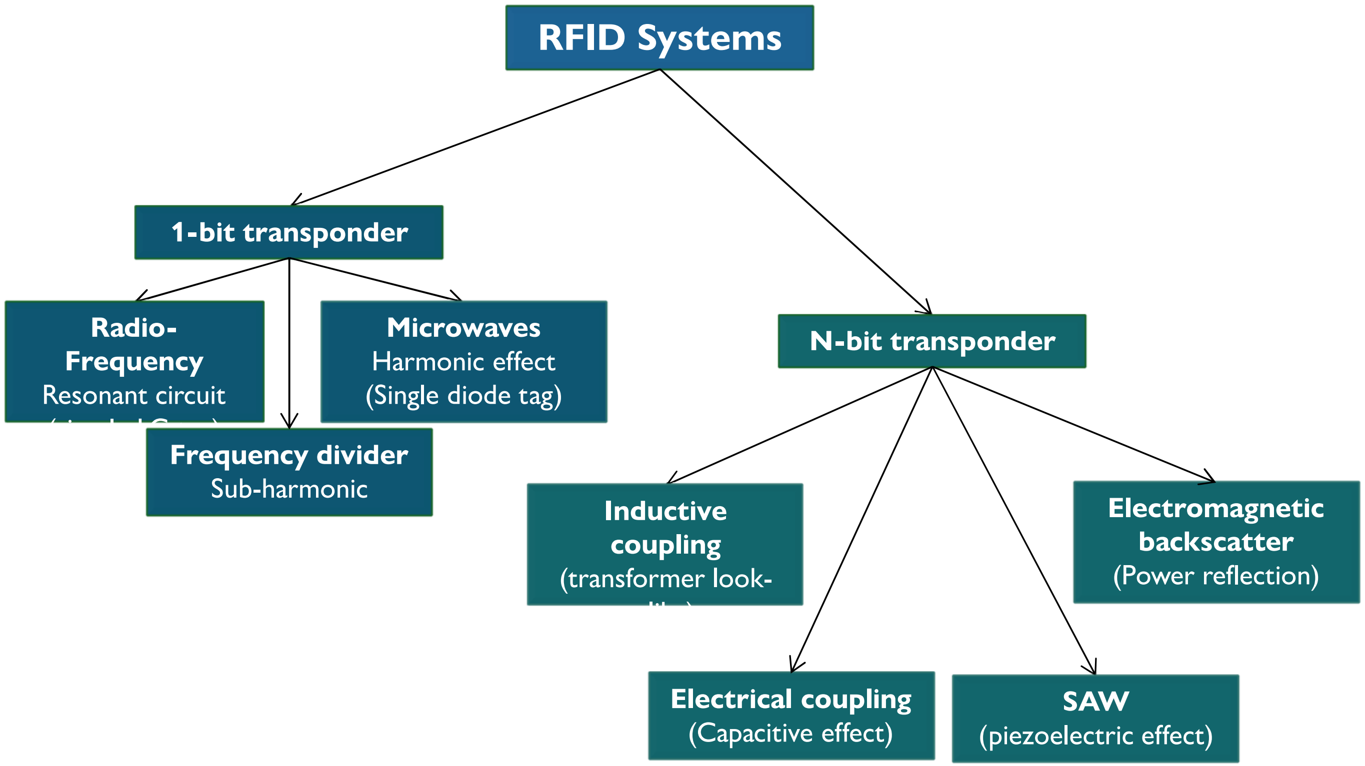
Class
Backscatter Radios

RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION - RFID





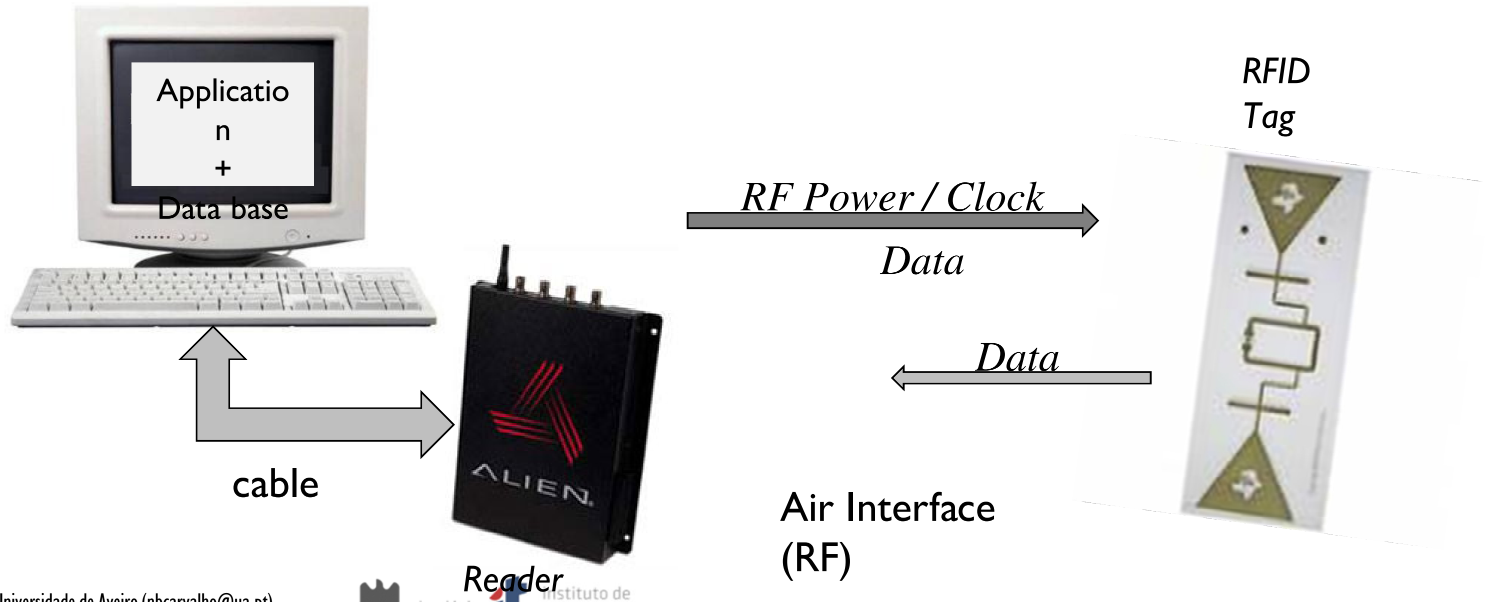
RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION - RFID



PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

Basic components

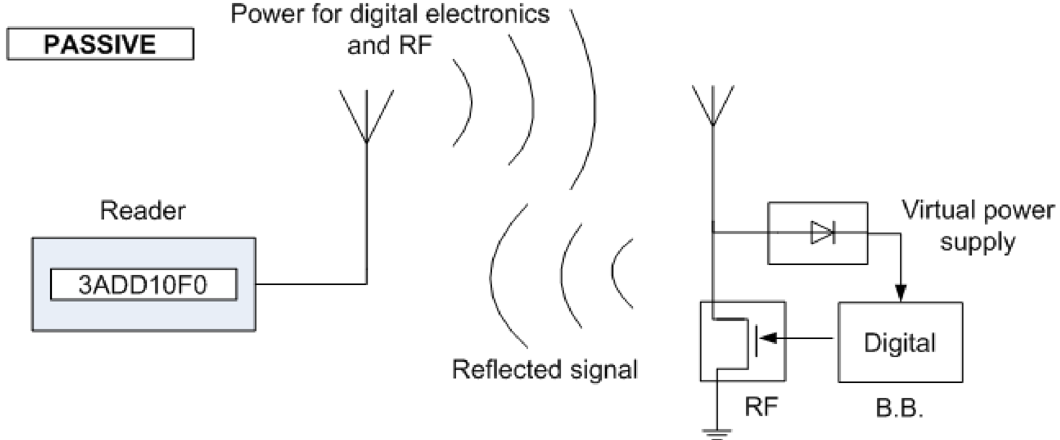
1) **Reader/Interrogator** – Used for read and store information in Tag
2) **Tag/Transponder** – small device which carries data (e.g. Tag ID)
3) **Host** - computer running user application



PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

Passive Tags:

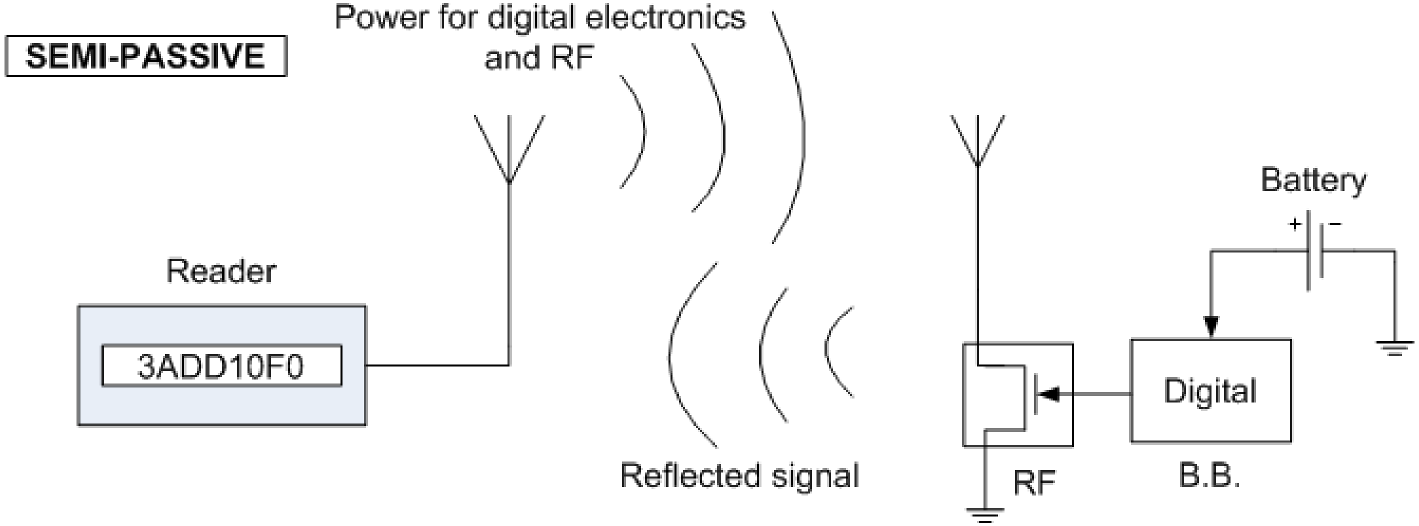
- Tag has no self battery
- Tag electronics is remotely powered by the reader
- Communication made by power reflection (Backscattering)
- Short range



PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

Semi-Passive or Battery-Assisted Tags

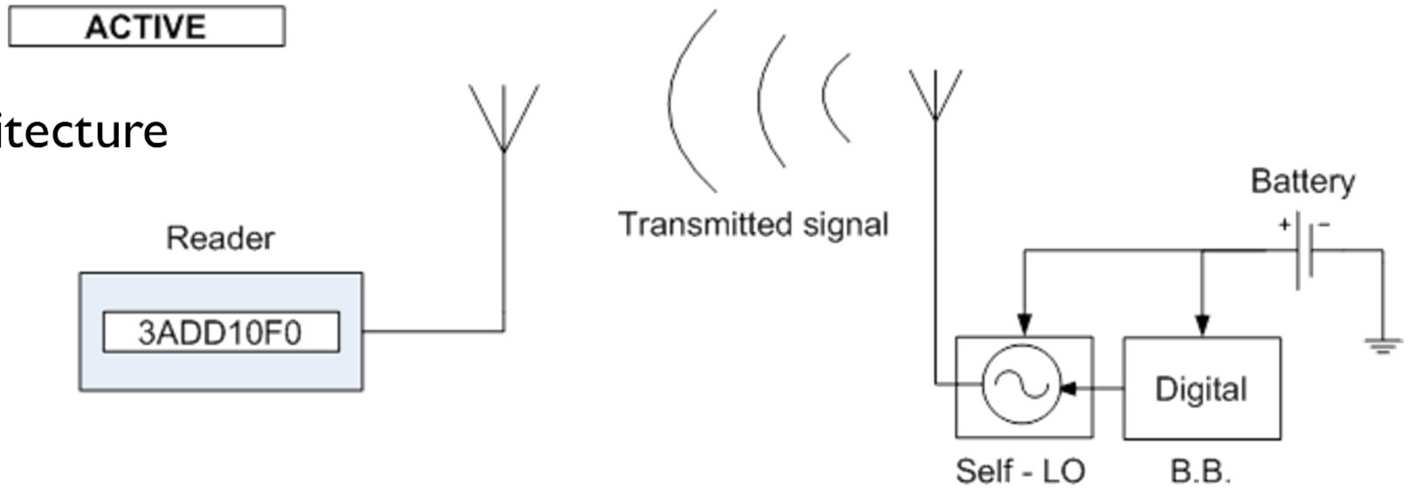
- Electronics powered by a battery
- communication made by power reflection
- medium range



PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

Active Tags

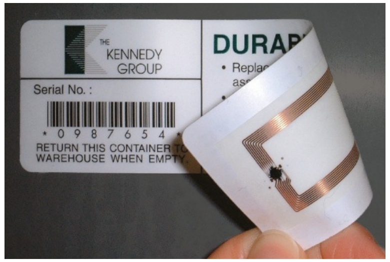
- Tag electronics powered by a battery
- Tag has a self-oscillator
- long range
- conventional radio architecture

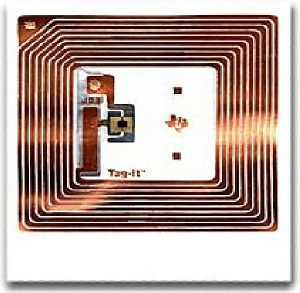


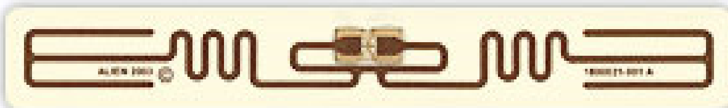
PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

Active Tags:

Passive Tags





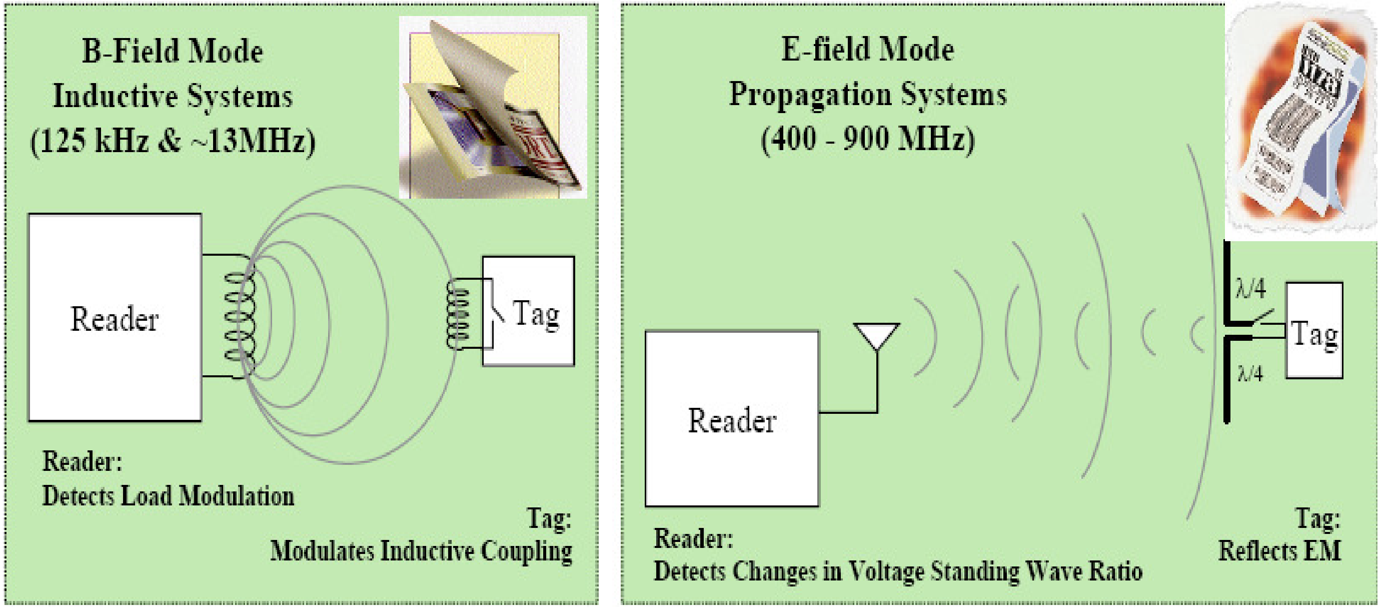


Semi-Passive Tags

PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

The two main air interface method in today's systems:

- Propagation systems – using Electromagnetic E-fields
- Inductive systems – suing magnetic B-fields



BACKSCATTER

RF RFID Tags are most of the time based on electromagnetic backscatter configurations.

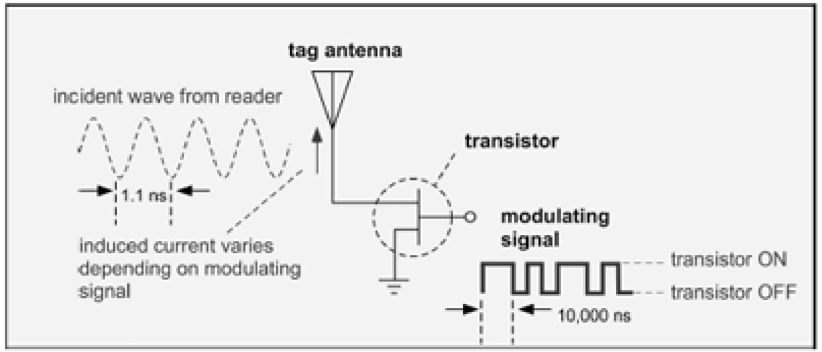
➢ Backscatter is similar to radars.

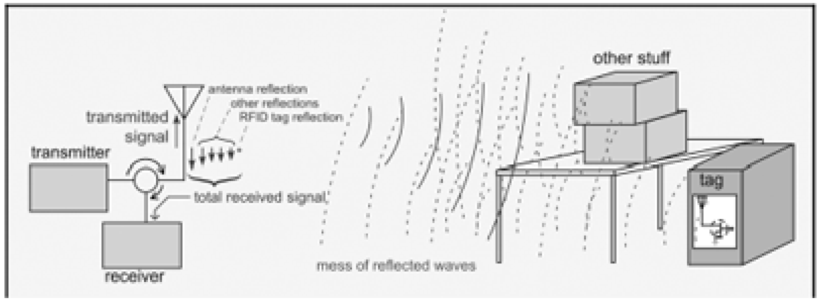
➢The TAG Antenna reflects part of an incoming electromagnetic wave back to the reader.

➢ Electromagnetic wave are reflected by most objects that are larger than half the wavelength.

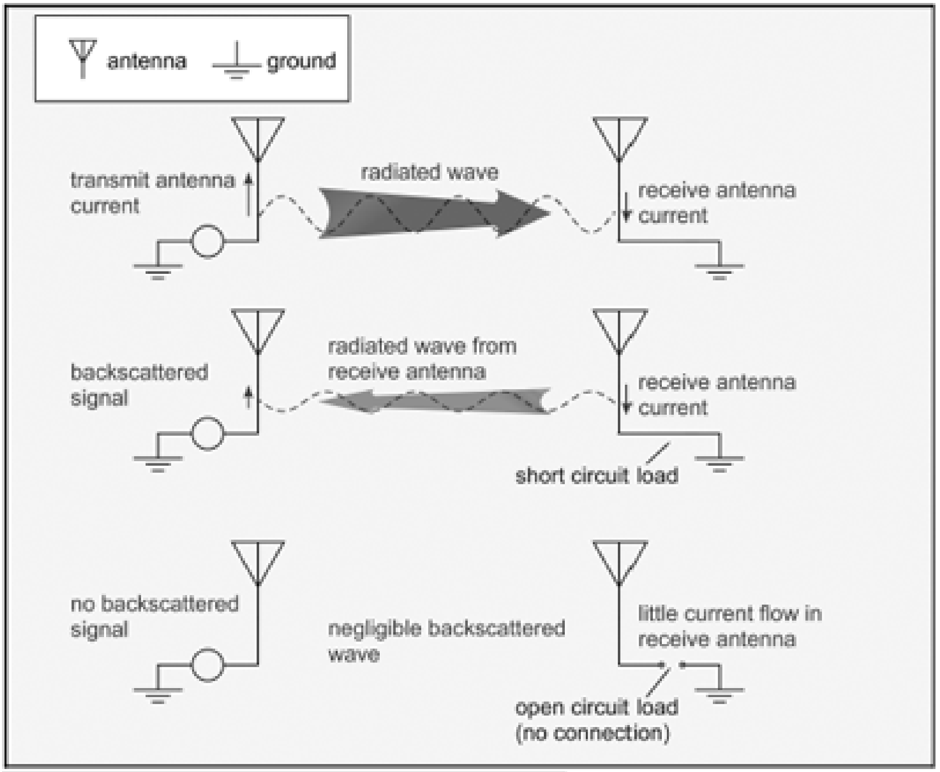
➢ The backscatter reflection efficiency is maximized for antennas that are resonating with the incoming radar frequency.

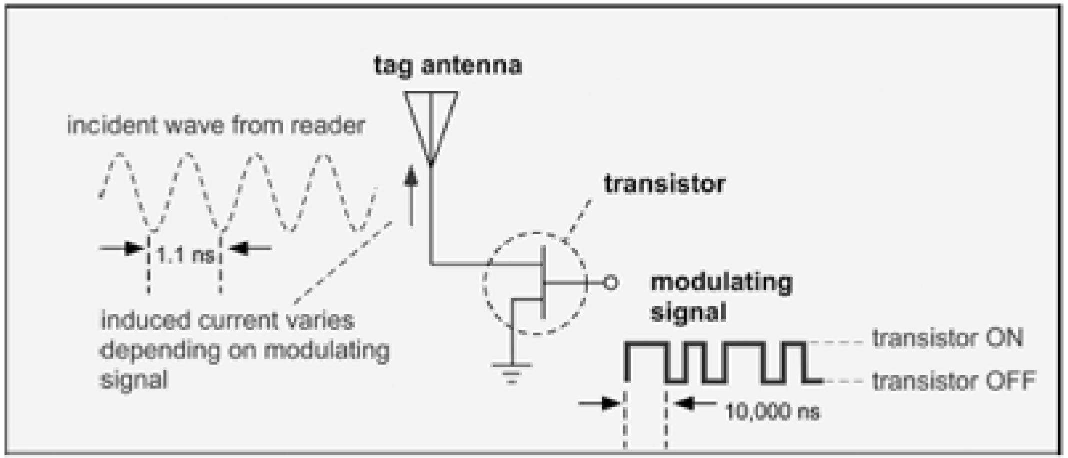
The short wavelengths of UHF facilitate the construction of antennas with smaller dimensions and greater efficiency.





UHF RFID


antenna
ground
transmit antenna current
radiated wave
receive antenna current
backscattered signal
radiated wave from receive antenna
receive antenna current
short circuit load
no backscattered signal
negligible backscattered wave
little current flow in receive antenna
open circuit load (no connection)


tag antenna
incident wave from reader
1.1 ns
induced current varies depending on modulating signal
transistor
modulating signal
transistor ON
transistor OFF
10,000 ns

UHF RFID

Typical Reader systems include:

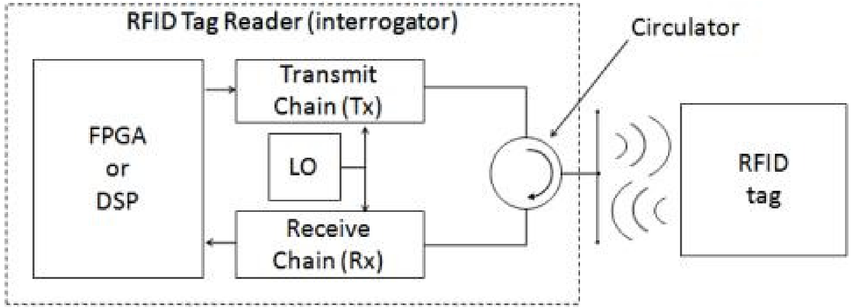
1. RF Transmitter
2. RF Receiver
3. A Digital Signal Processor
4. An Antenna

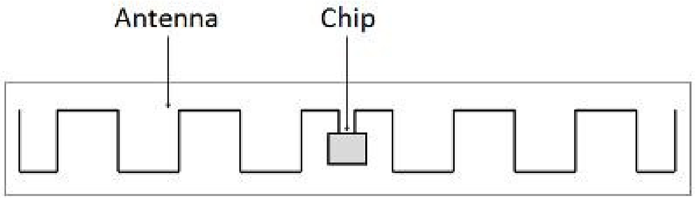
Typical RF TAG systems include:

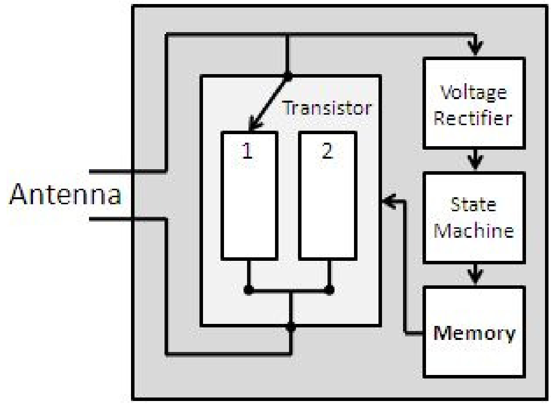
1. An Antenna
2. A chip

Typical TAG chip systems include:

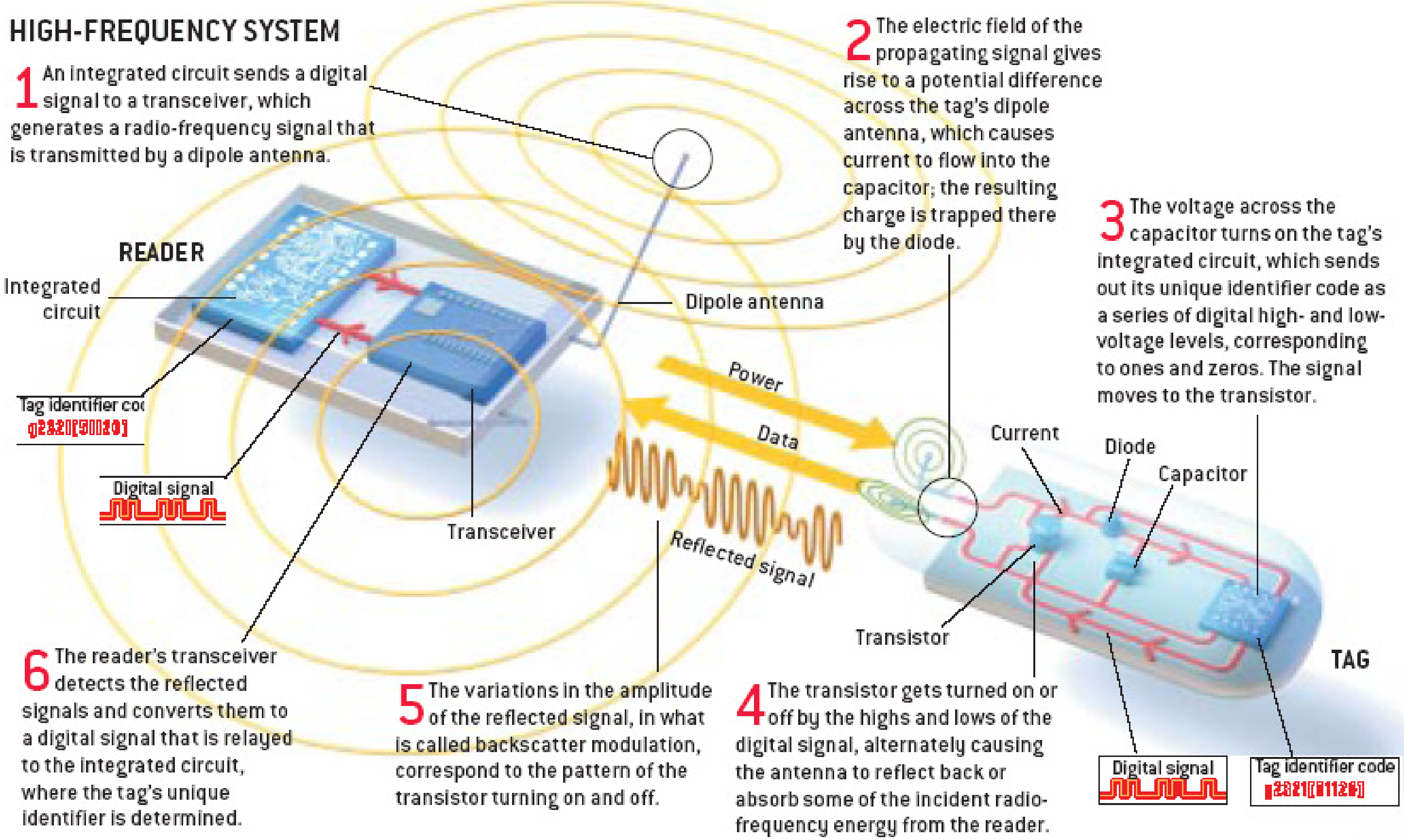
1. A Voltage Harvester
2. A digital processor and a simple transmitter





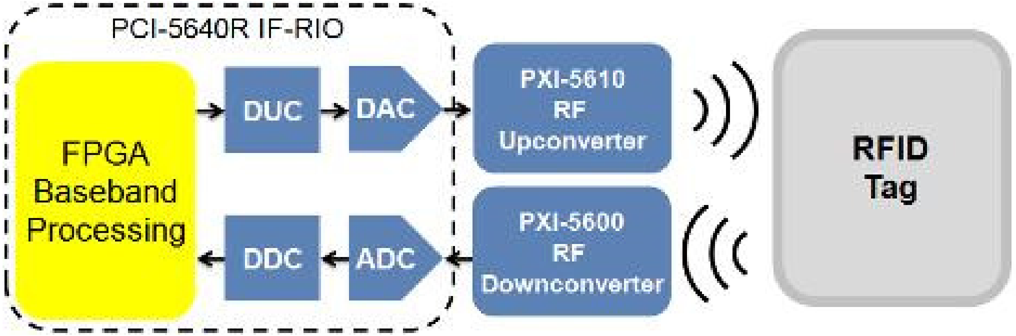


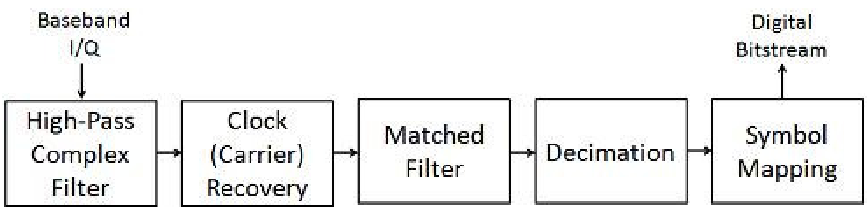
UHF RFID


HIGH-FREQUENCY SYSTEM
1 An integrated circuit sends a digital signal to a transceiver, which generates a radio-frequency signal that is transmitted by a dipole antenna.
2 The electric field of the propagating signal gives rise to a potential difference across the tag's dipole antenna, which causes current to flow into the capacitor; the resulting charge is trapped there by the diode.
3 The voltage across the capacitor turns on the tag's integrated circuit, which sends out its unique identifier code as a series of digital high- and low-voltage levels, corresponding to ones and zeros. The signal moves to the transistor.
READER
Integrated circuit
Dipole antenna
Power
Data
Current
Diode
Capacitor
Digital signal
Transceiver
Reflected signal
Transistor
TAG
Digital signal
Tag identifier code
6 The reader's transceiver detects the reflected signals and converts them to a digital signal that is relayed to the integrated circuit, where the tag's unique identifier is determined.
5 The variations in the amplitude of the reflected signal, in what is called backscatter modulation, correspond to the pattern of the transistor turning on and off.
4 The transistor gets turned on or off by the highs and lows of the digital signal, alternately causing the antenna to reflect back or absorb some of the incident radio-frequency energy from the reader.

UHF RFID

Typical Readers are moving fast to a Software Defined Radio Solution, including a digital part and a RF up-converter and RF down-converter….





ELECTROMAGNETIC BACKSCATTER

Main frequencies for backscatter are at UHF frequencies: 868 MHz (Europe) and 915 MHz (USA); and microwave frequencies: 2.5 GHz and 5.8 GHz

The signal is modulated mainly in ASK and BPSK configurations.

Main use for long-range systems

- Distance between reader and tag > 1m

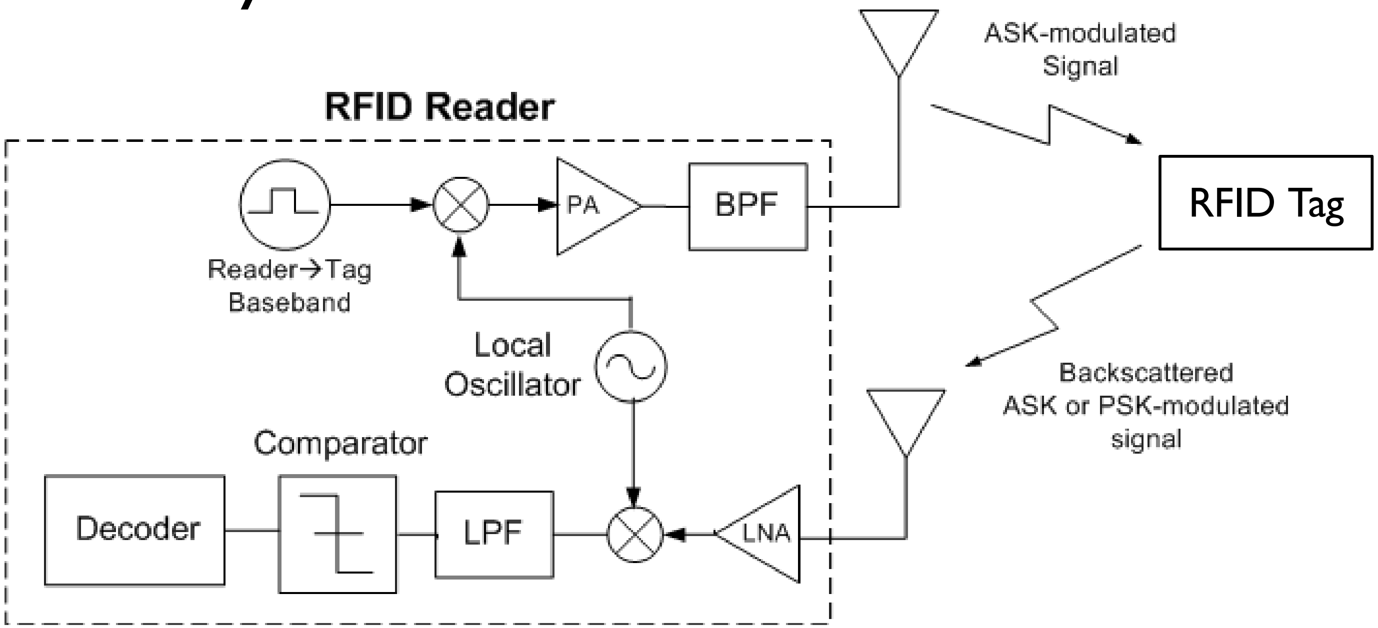
For higher distances >15m – backscatter tag's usually use a battery

The tag in this situation is normally put in a stand-by mode for saving battery time, when out of the reader range

The battery of an active backscatter tag never provides power for the transmission of data between tag and reader. The battery is used exclusively for supply power to microchip.

READER ARCHITECTURES

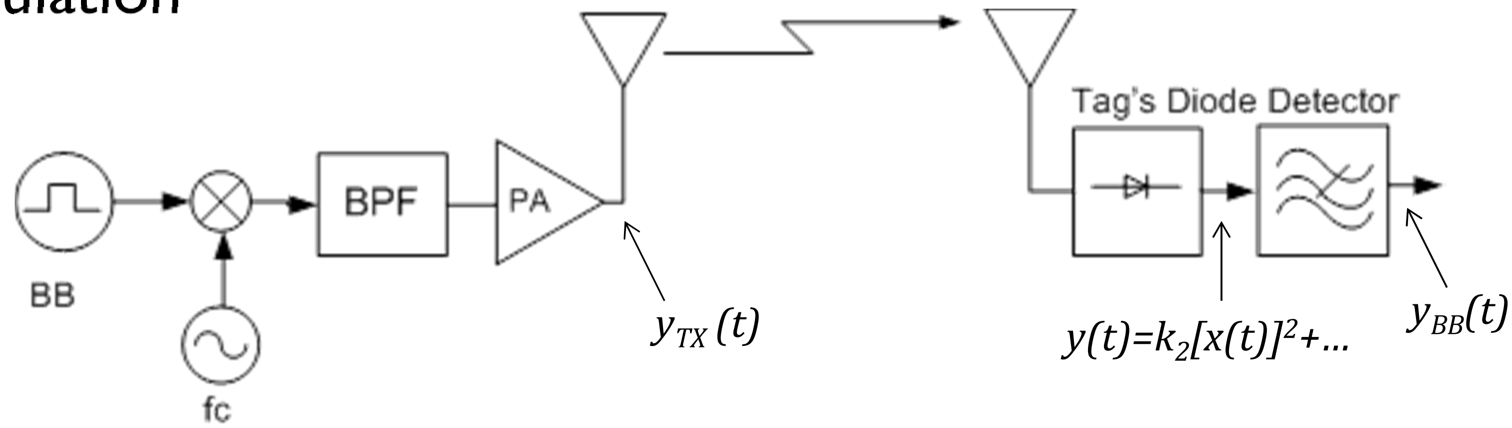
- ✓Transmitter → ASK Modulator
- ✓Receiver → Homodyne Receiver



DOWNLINK DATA COMMUNICATION

Downlink: Rader → Tag communication

- ASK modulation



Baseband ASK signal: $m(t)=\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k \delta(t-kT)$

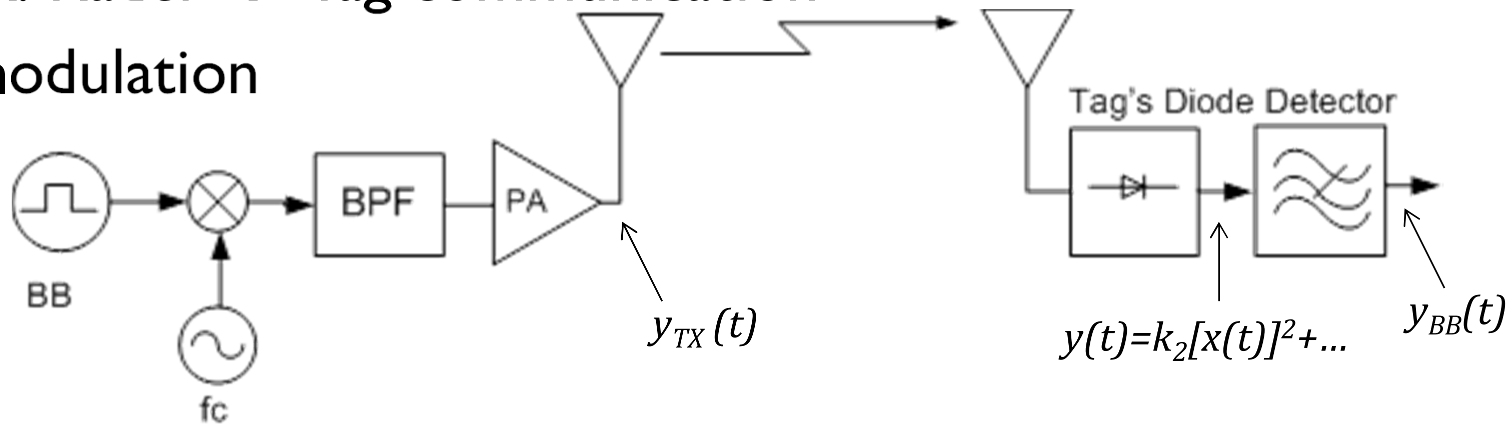
Transmitted Signal: $y_{TX}(t) = m(t)\left\{A_C \frac{e^{j\omega_c t}+e^{-j\omega_c t}}{2}\right\}$

RF Carrier

DOWNLINK DATA COMMUNICATION

Downlink: Rader → Tag communication

- ASK modulation



Envelope Demodulation: $y(t) = k_2 \left[m(t) \left\{ A_C \frac{e^{j\omega_c t} + e^{-j\omega_c t}}{2} \right\} \right]^2$

After low-pass filtering, the baseband signal sent by the reader is recovered by the Tag:

$$y_{BB}(t) = \frac{A_c^2 k_2}{2} [m(t)]^2$$

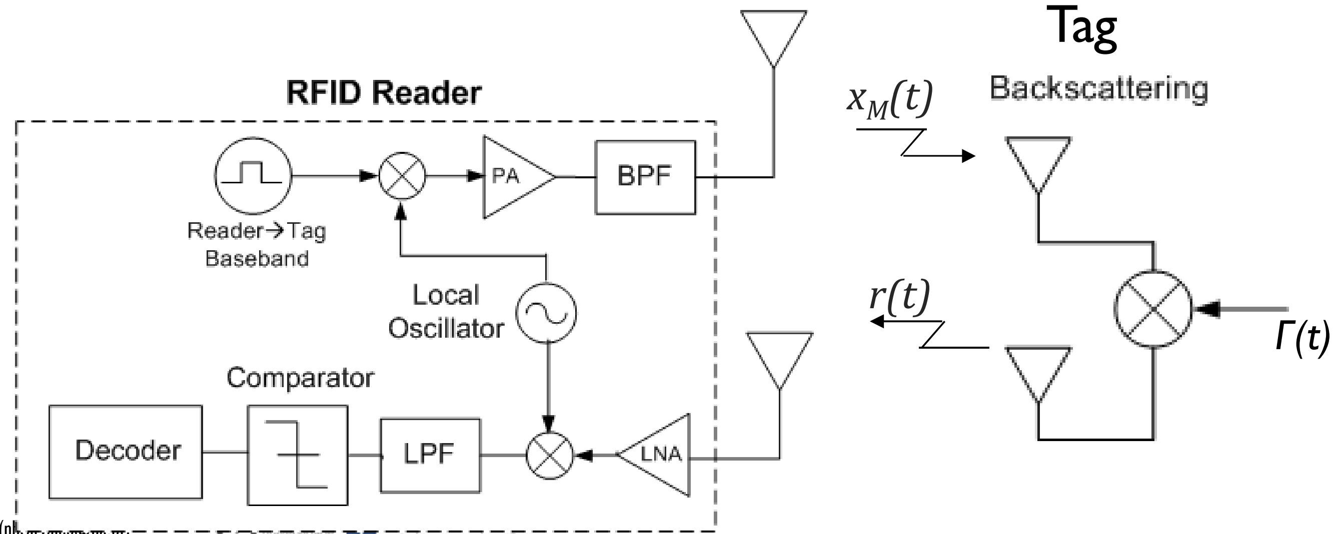
UPLINK DATA COMMUNICATION

Uplink: Tag → Reader communication

- Load-Modulated Backscatter (ASK or PSK)

The uplink is a two-step operation:

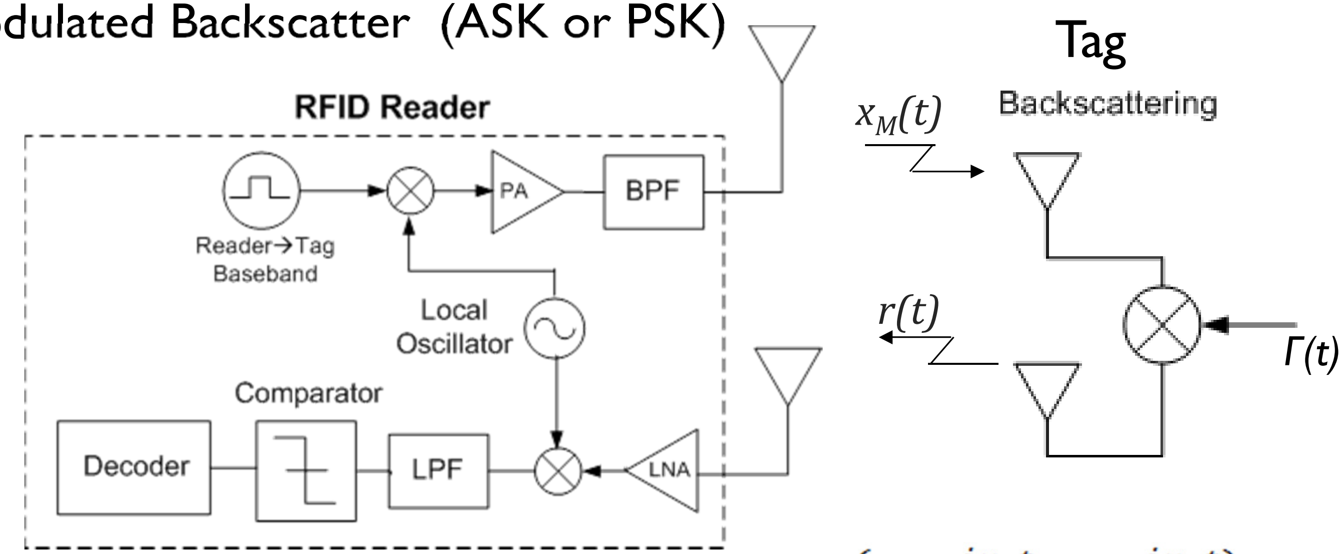
- ❑ First the reader illuminates the tag with an un-modulated carrier, $x_M(t)$
- ❑ Tag send back information by reflecting power with a time-varying coefficient $\Gamma(t)$



UPLINK DATA COMMUNICATION

Uplink: Tag → Reader communication

- Load-Modulated Backscatter (ASK or PSK)



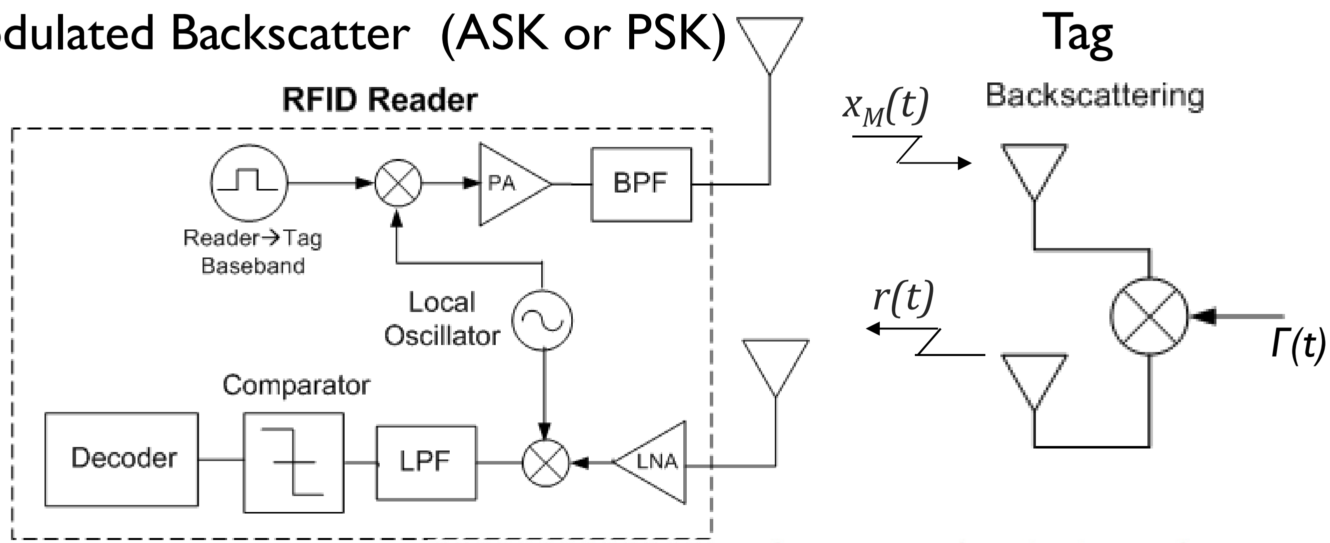
Transmitted Un-modulated Carrier: $x_M(t) = \left\{ A_C \frac{e^{j\omega_c t} + e^{-j\omega_c t}}{2} \right\}$

Signal Reflected back with tag information: $r(t) = \Gamma(t) \left\{ A_C \frac{e^{j\omega_c t} + e^{-j\omega_c t}}{2} \right\}$

UPLINK DATA COMMUNICATION

Uplink: Tag → Reader communication

- Load-Modulated Backscatter (ASK or PSK)

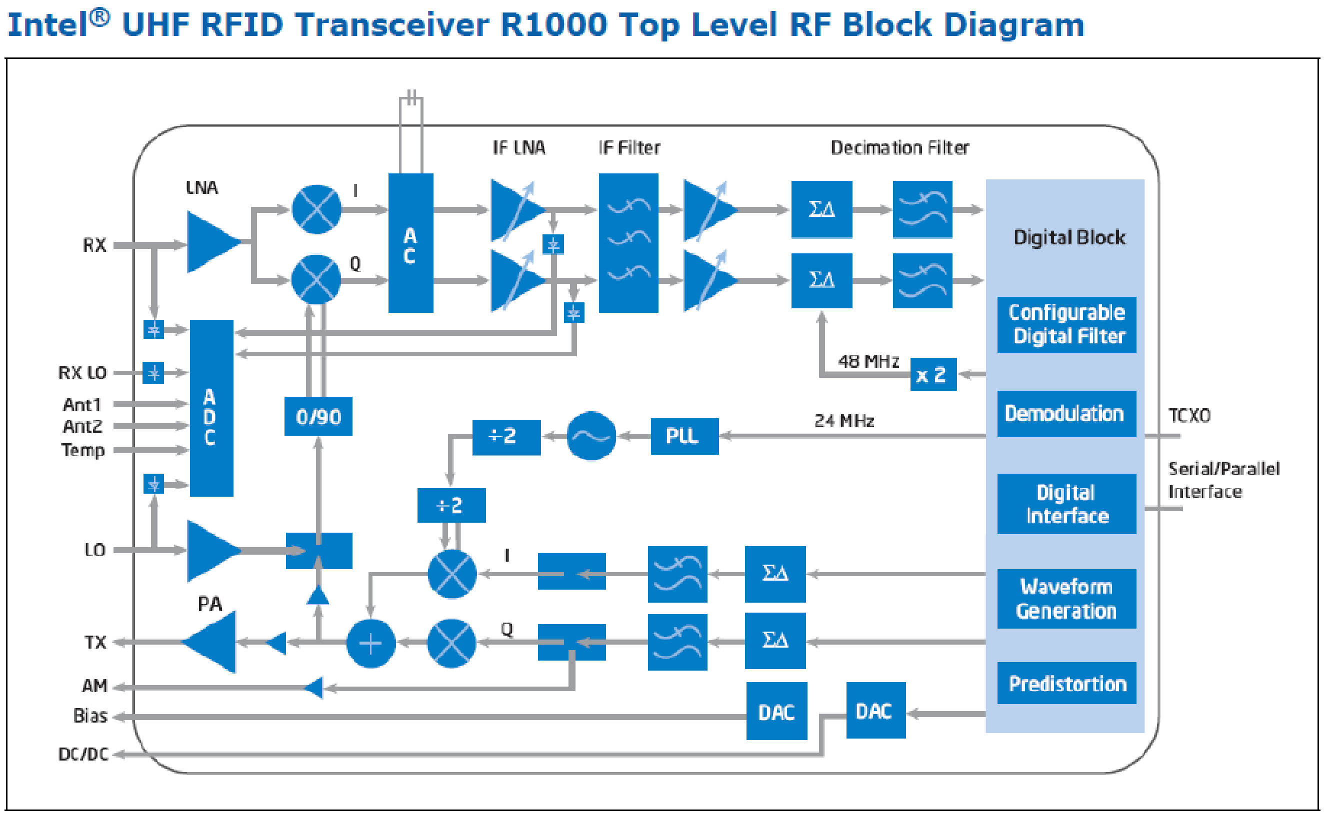


Receiver Mixer Output: $z(t) = \left\{\Gamma(t)A_C \frac{e^{j\omega_c t} + e^{-j\omega_c t}}{2}\right\}\left\{A_C \frac{e^{j\omega_c t} + e^{-j\omega_c t}}{2}\right\}$

Recovered Tag baseband information at the Low-pass filter output:

$$z_{BB}(t) = \frac{1}{2}\Gamma(t)A_c^2$$

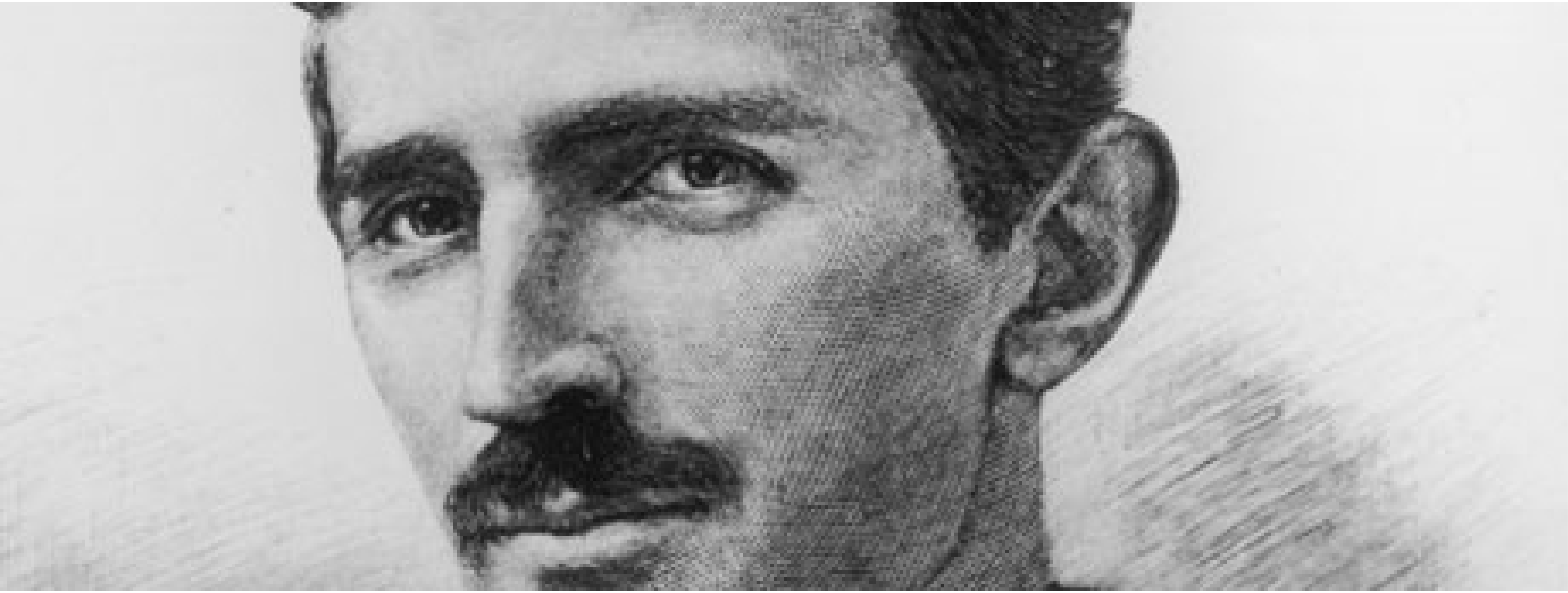
COMMERCIAL UHF READER (900MHZ)



Source: ***Intel datasheet***

INCREASE THE COVERAGE WITHOUT BATTERIES

Source: ***Intel datasheet***



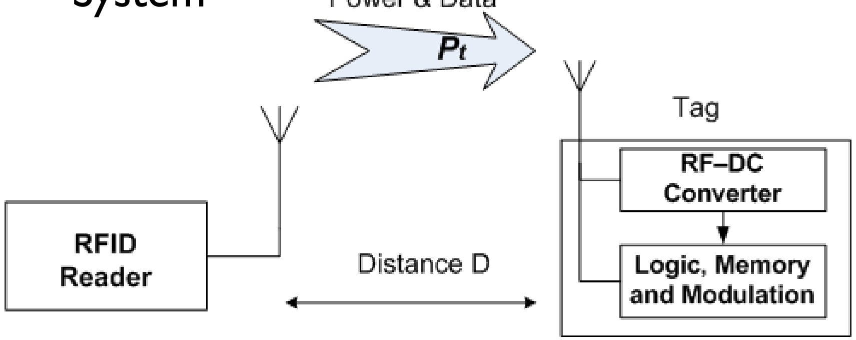
WIRELESS POWER TRANSMISSION

Class
Wireless Power Transmission

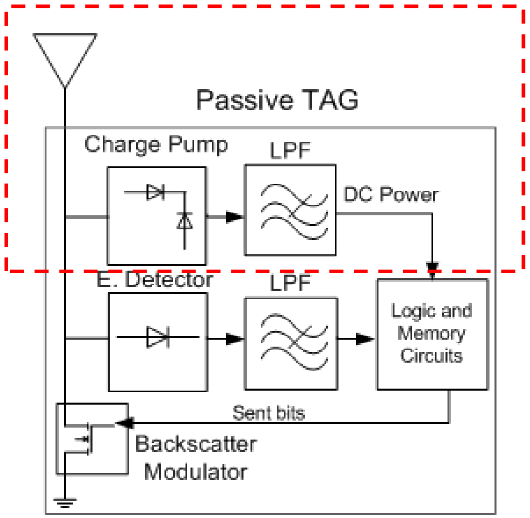
WIRELESS POWER TRANSMISSION FOR PASSIVE RFID

- ✓ **Passive RFID tags have no self-battery**
- ✓ Energy is harvested from reader RF signal
- ✓ RF Energy is converted into DC Power and used as Power Supply
- ✓ RF-DC converters are key components of passive RFID tags

Wireless Power Transmission (WPT) System



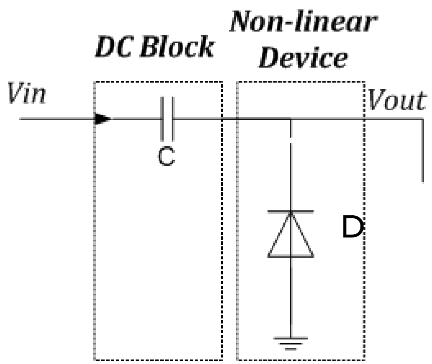
WPT Receiver

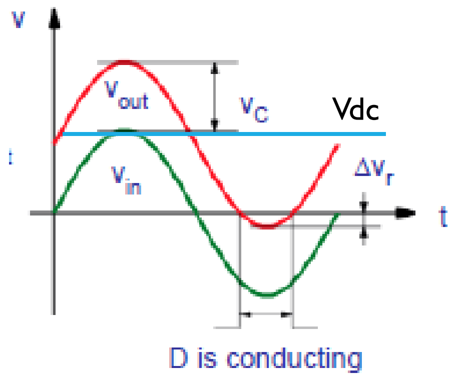


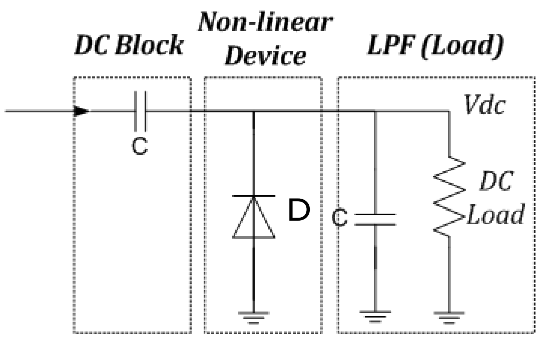
WIRELESS POWER TRANSMISSION

- ✓ Typically High Speed Schottky Diodes are used in RF-DC converters
- ✓ Commonly used configurations: single-diode detectors (high RF-DC efficiency), voltage multipliers (high voltage), full-wave rectifiers (current stability), …

Single-diode Envelope Detector



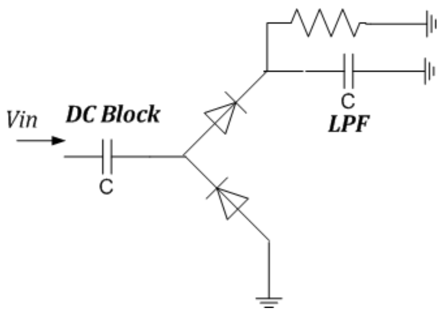




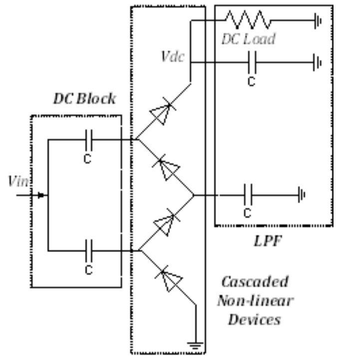
WIRELESS POWER TRANSMISSION

Half-wave Voltage Multipliers (Charge Pumps)

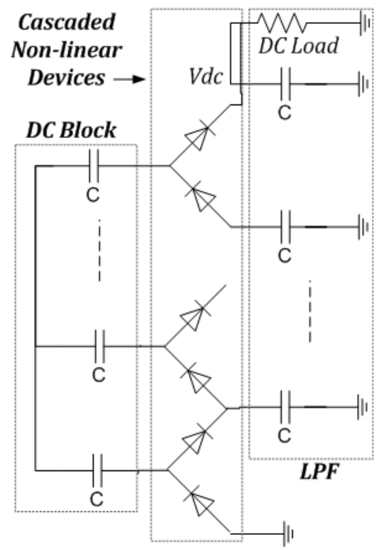
Voltage Doubler (1-stage)



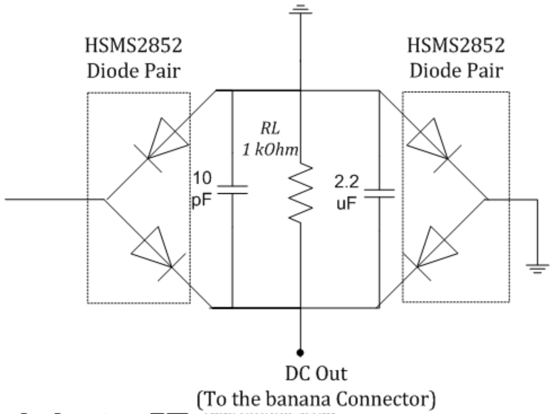
2-stages



N-stages



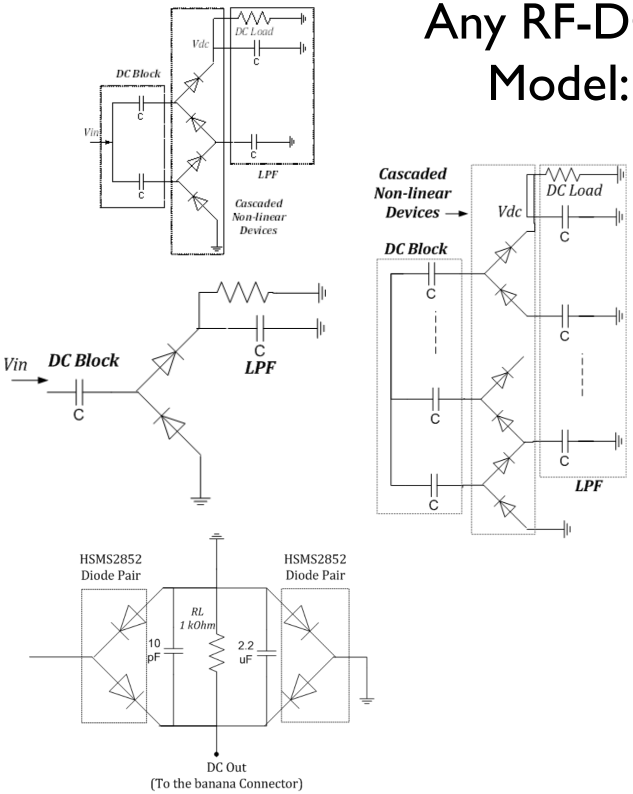
Full-wave Rectifiers



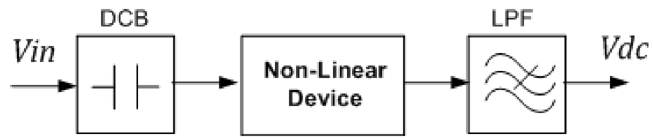
WIRELESS POWER TRANSMISSION

Non-linear Analysis of RF-DC Converters

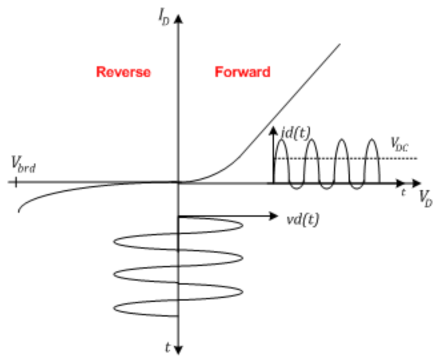
Any RF-DC Converter can be described by a non-linear Model:



General Model

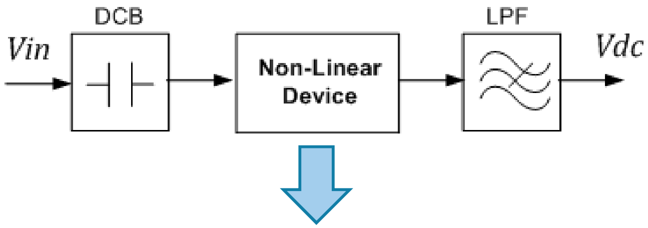


Diode Non-linear Characteristic (I-V Curve)



WIRELESS POWER TRANSMISSION

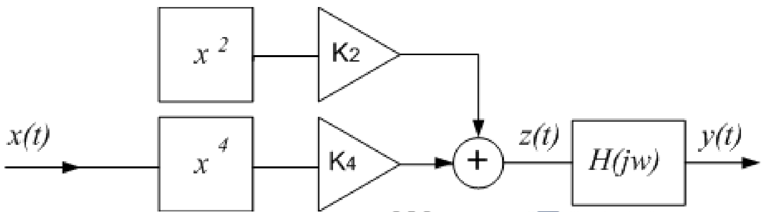
Non-linear Analysis of RF-DC Converters



Non-linear part can be approximated by a polynomial memoryless model :

$$y(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{N} k_n x(t)^n$$

For DC, only the even-order terms are important → Model can be restricted to even order terms and simplified to first 2 terms:



Consider a single tone at the system input:

$$x(t) = Bcos(\omega_1 t + \varphi 1)$$

The output is given by:

$$z(t) = \frac{B^2 k_2}{2} + \frac{6B^4 k_4}{16} + \frac{B^2 k_2}{2} cos(2\omega_1 t + 2\varphi_1)$$

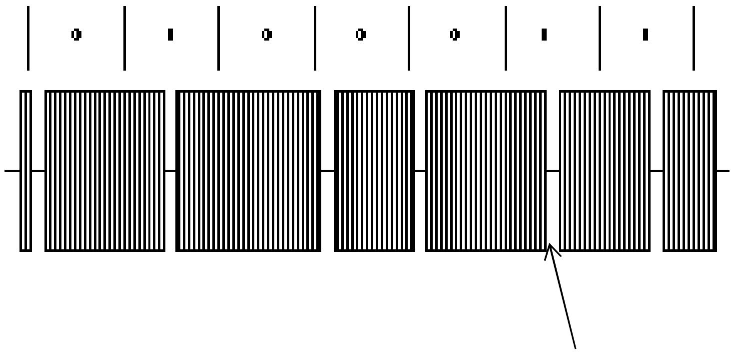
$$+ \frac{B^4 k_4}{2} \cos(2\omega_1 t + 2\varphi_1) + \frac{B^4 k_4}{8} \cos(4\omega_1 t + 4\varphi_1)$$

After Low-pass filter, the RF components will be eliminated, the only DC component will remain:

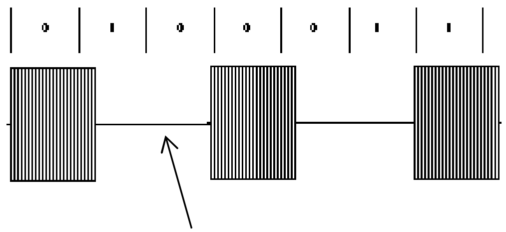
$$y_{DC} = \frac{B^2 k_2}{2} + \frac{6B^4 k_4}{16}$$

MODULATION AND CODIFICATION

- Reader-to-tag link has two goals: Communication and Energy transfer
- Data communication and Energy transfer can take place simultaneously
- In such cases the Modulation and Codification must be carefully designed, otherwise the Energy transfer will be degraded
- For instance: An inappropriate combination of Codification-Modulation with long dead periods (signal off) would lead the tag to fail



Good choice: signal is off for short periods of time



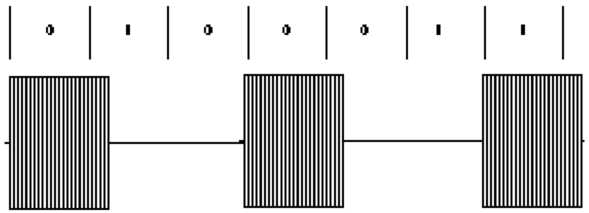
Bad choice: signal is off for long periods of time → At those periods tag has no available energy to operate

MODULATION AND CODIFICATION

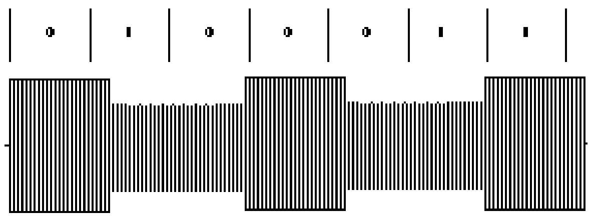
Modulation:

- ✓ ASK is the preferred Reader-to-tag modulation because it is simple allowing low-complexity tag design
- ✓ However, pure 100% ASK (OOK) modulation is not desirable

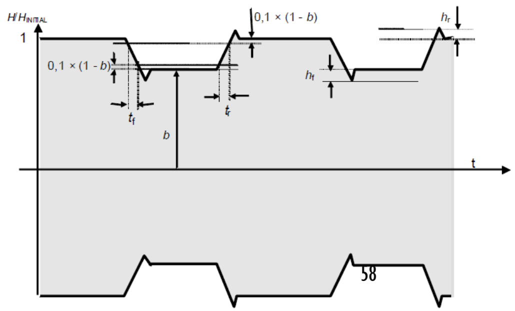
100% ASK (OOK), not desirable

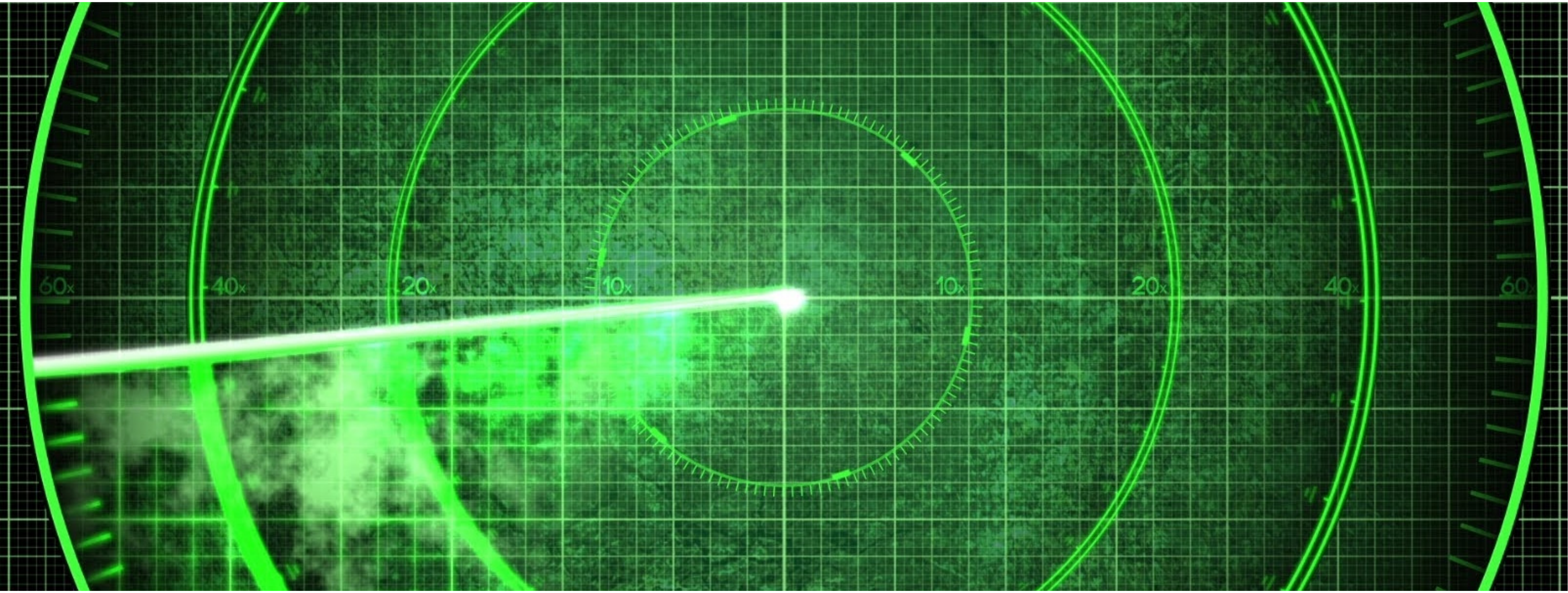


e.g. 15% ASK: Signal is never completely switched off



For instance, standard ISO14443-B uses 10% ASK Modulation in downlink



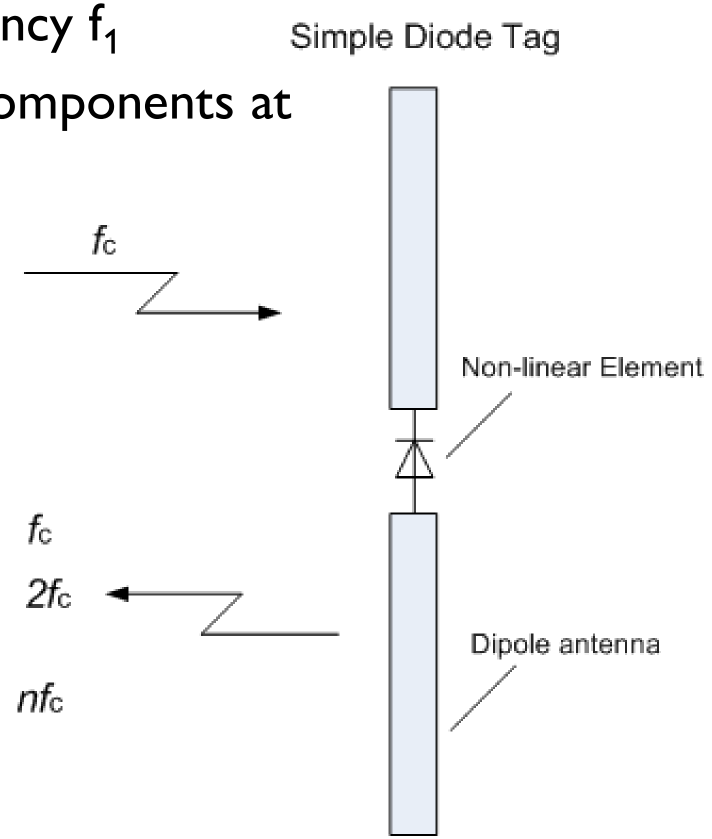


BACKSCATTER RADIO ALTERNATIVES

IMD Passive Radios

1-BIT TRANSPONDER USING HARMONIC EFFECT

- Transmitter illuminates the Tag with a signal at frequency f_1
- Due to Non-linear behavior, tag produces harmonic components at f_2, $2f_1$, … , Nf_1



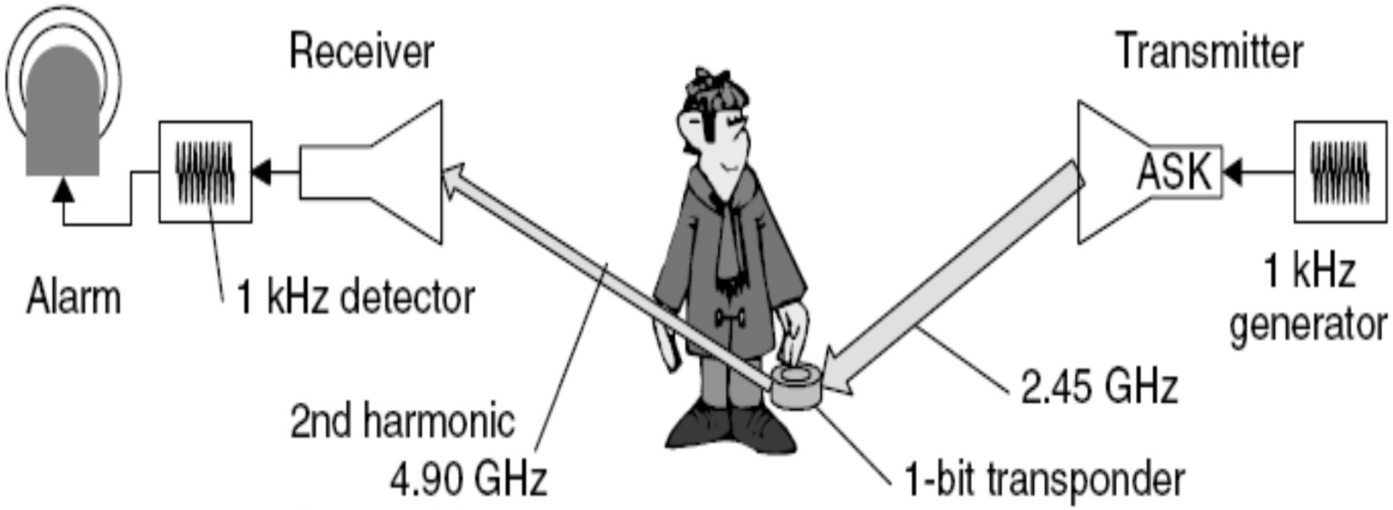
  - TAG = Simple Diode + Antenna

1-BIT TRANSPONDER USING HARMONIC EFFECT

Receiver detects one of the harmonics (e.g. second harmonic, $2f_1$)

- If harmonic is detected → Tag in the field
- If not → No tag in the field

- Used in Anti-theft Systems



NONLINEAR DISTORTION

Non-linear System:

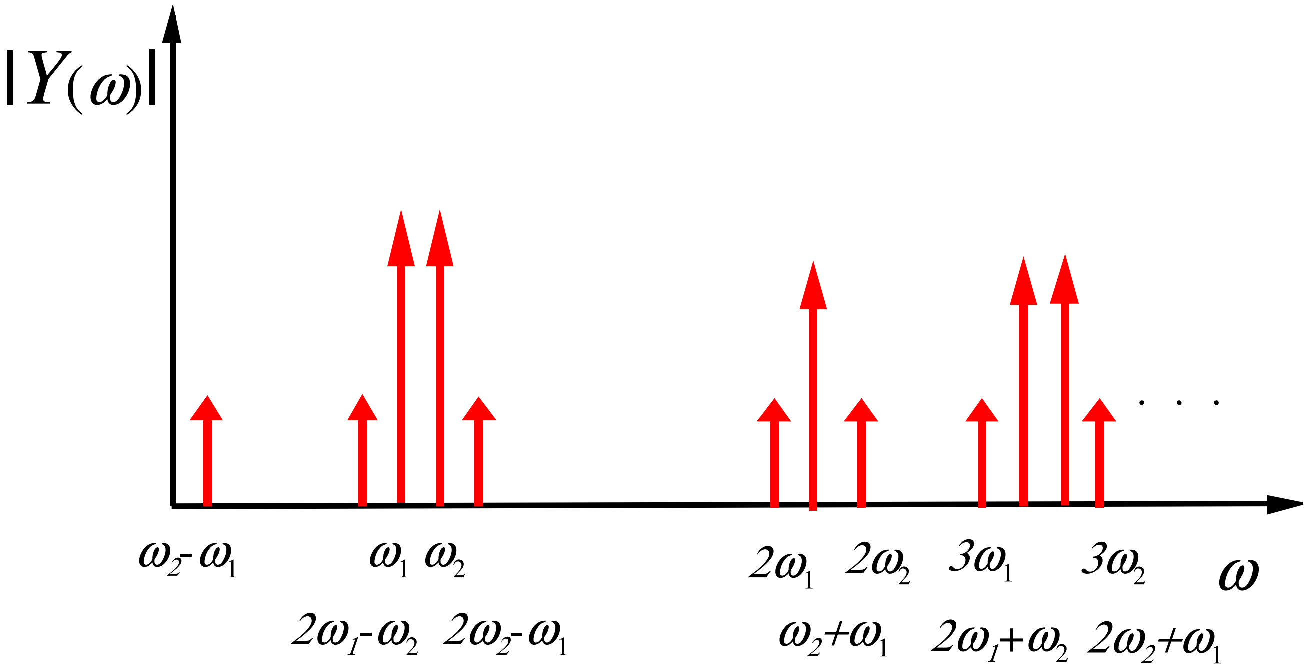
$$y_{NL} = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} a_k x(t-\tau_k)^k = a_1 x(t-\tau_1) + a_2 x(t-\tau_2)^2 + $$

$$+ a_3 x(t-\tau_3)^3 + \ldots$$

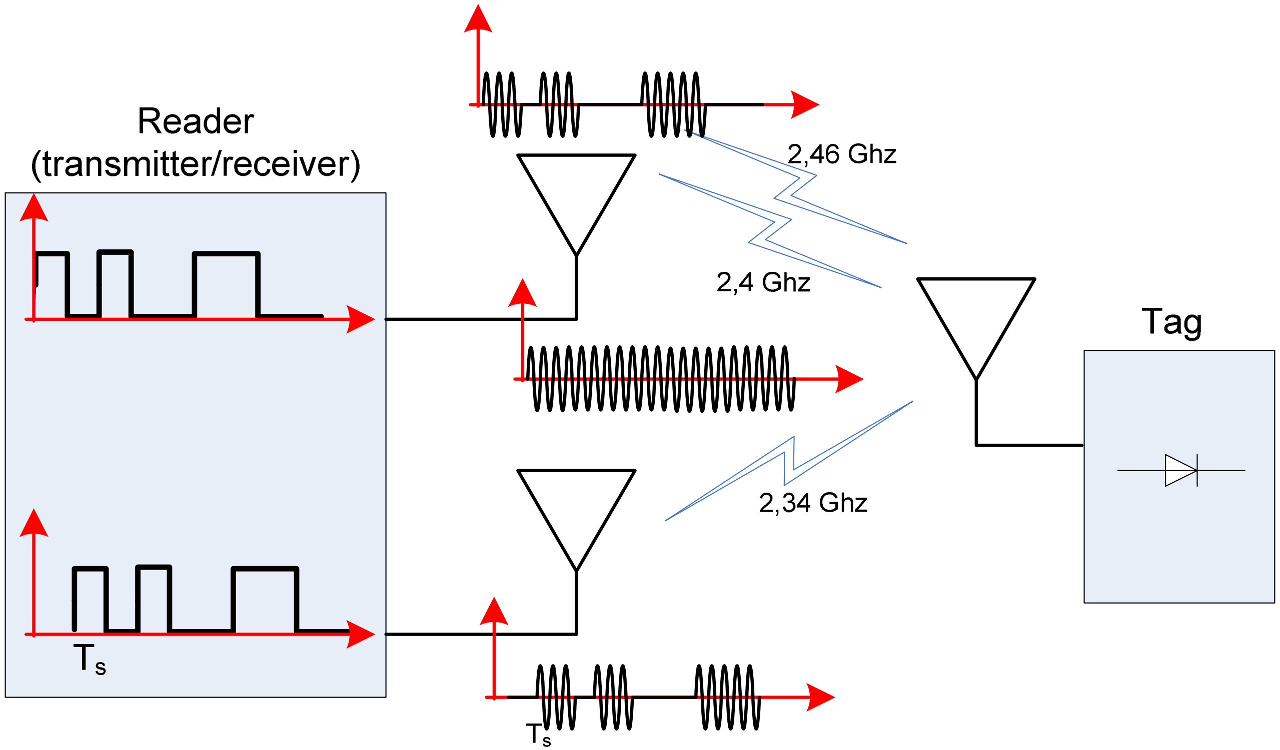
2 tone input:

$$x(t) = b_1 \times \cos(\omega_1 t) + b_2 \times \cos(\omega_2 t)$$

NONLINEAR DISTORTION



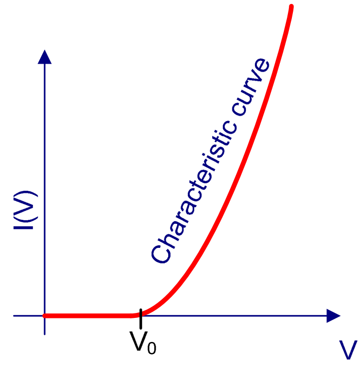
NL RFID PROPOSAL



Gomes, H.G. and Carvalho, N.B.C. , “RFID for Location Proposes Based on the Intermodulation Distortion”, Sensors & Transducers Magazine, vol.106, n.7, pp.85-96, July, 2009

NONLINEAR DISTORTION

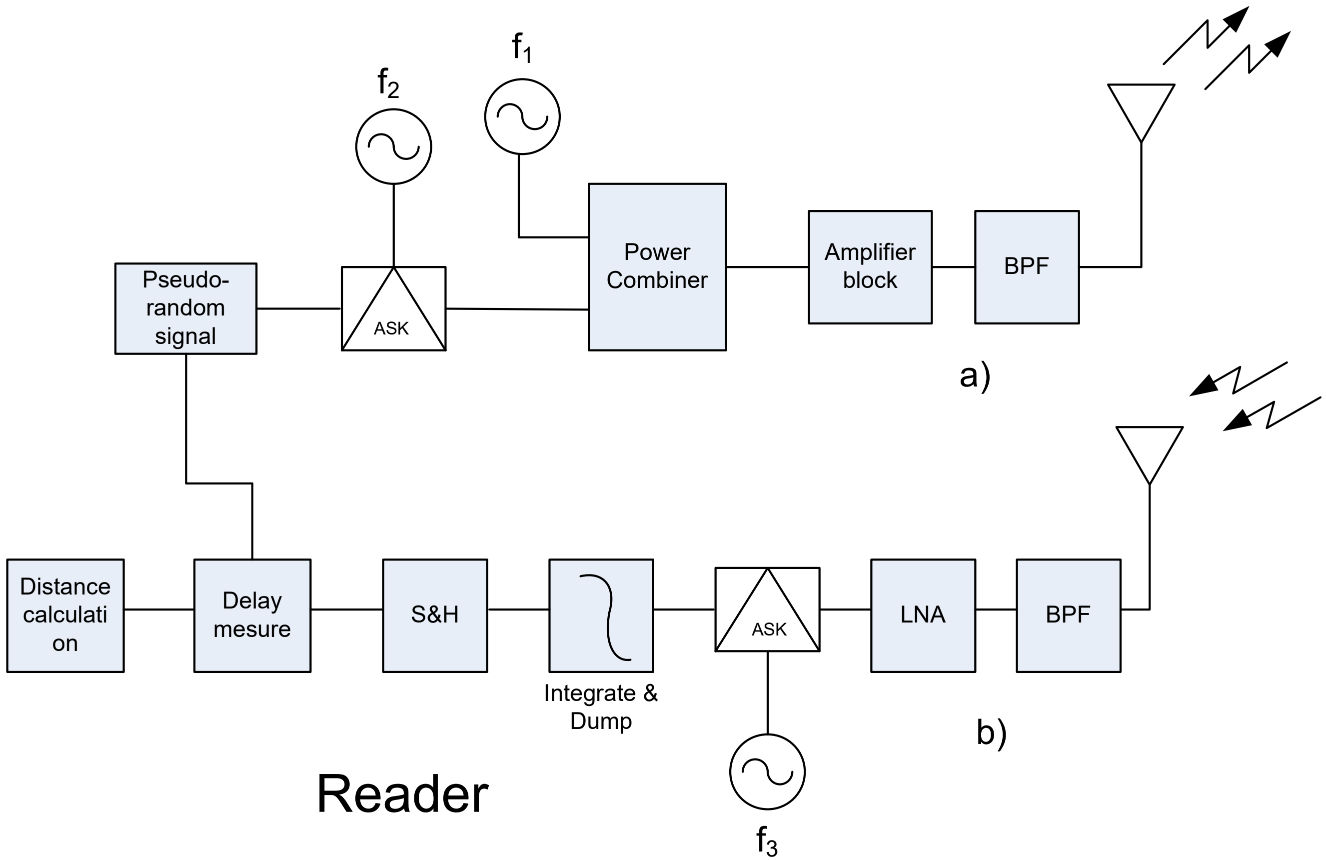
$$i_D\left(v_D\right)=I_S\exp\left(\frac{v_D-R_s i_D}{\eta V_T}\right)$$



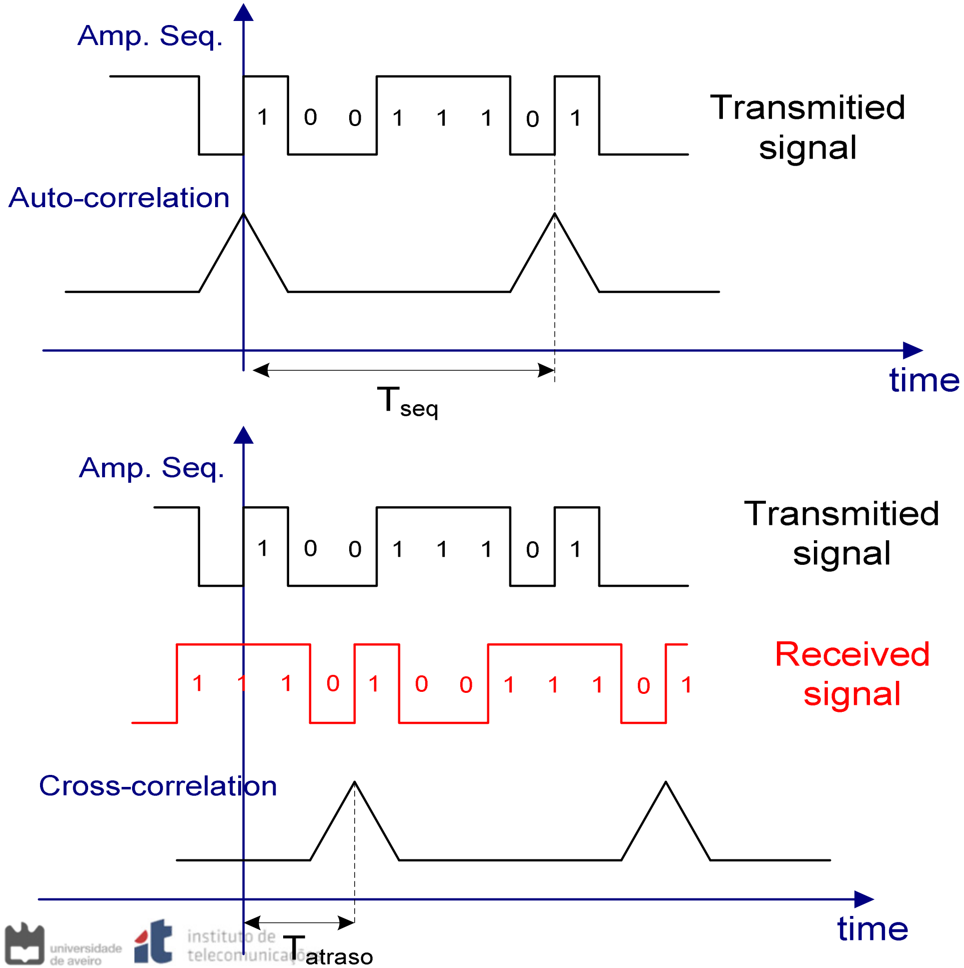
$$\delta_{NL}\left[y\left(x\right)\right]=K_0+\frac{1}{1!}\frac{d\delta_{NL}\left[y\left(x\right)\right]}{dx}\bigg|_{x(t)=x_0}\left(x-x_0\right)+\frac{1}{2!}\frac{d\delta_{NL}{}^2\left[y\left(x\right)\right]}{d^2x}\bigg|_{x(t)=x_0}\left(x-x_0\right)^2+$$

$$\frac{1}{3!}\frac{d\delta_{NL}{}^3\left[y\left(x\right)\right]}{d^3x}\bigg|_{x(t)=x_0}\left(x-x_0\right)^3+\ldots$$

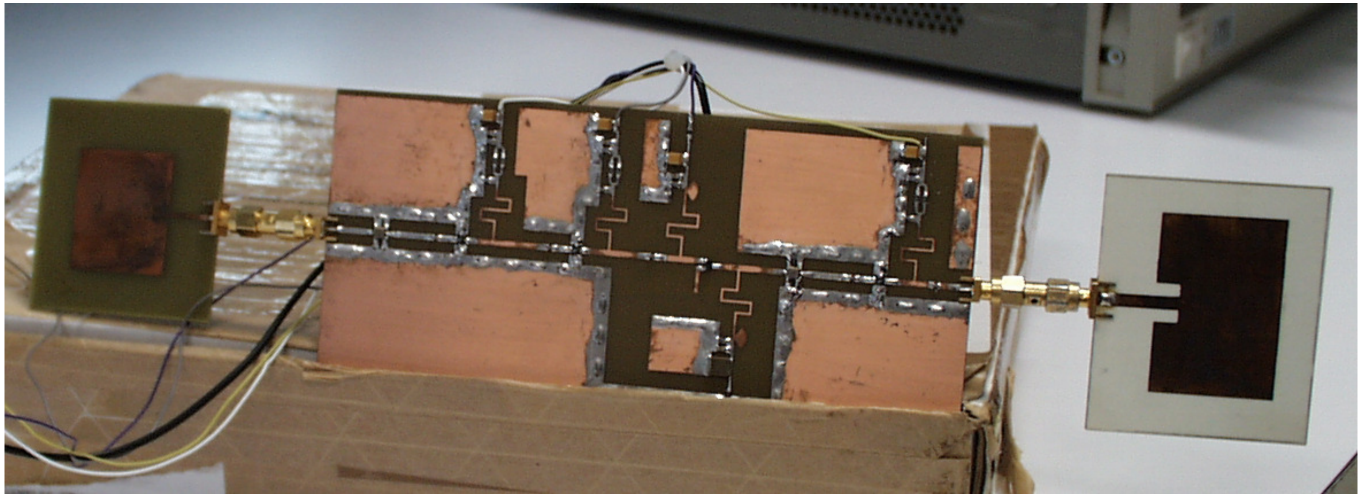
BLOCK DIAGRAM

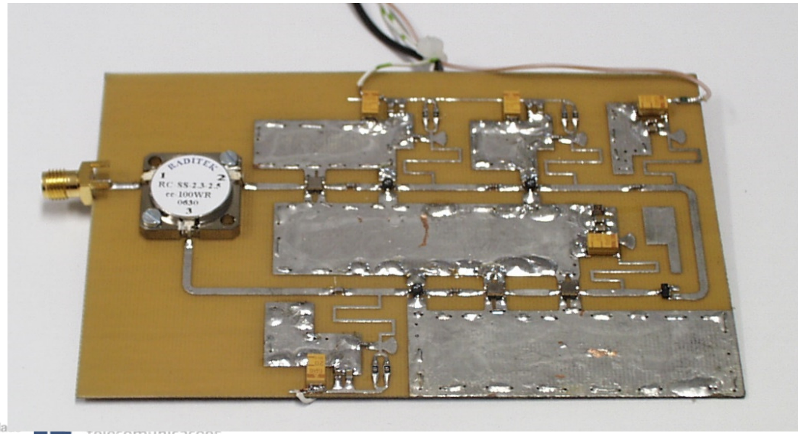


SIGNAL COMPARISON

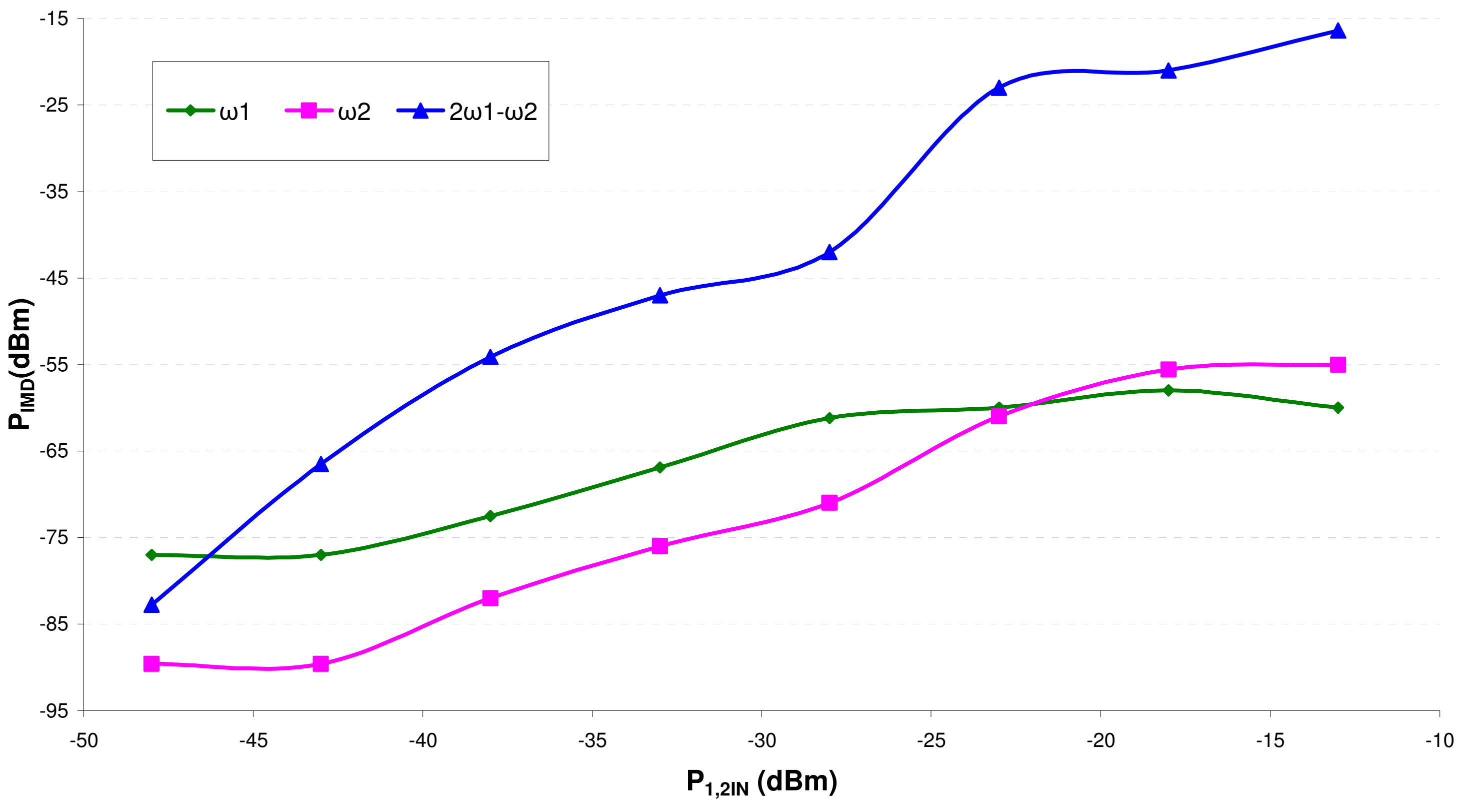


PROTOTYPE

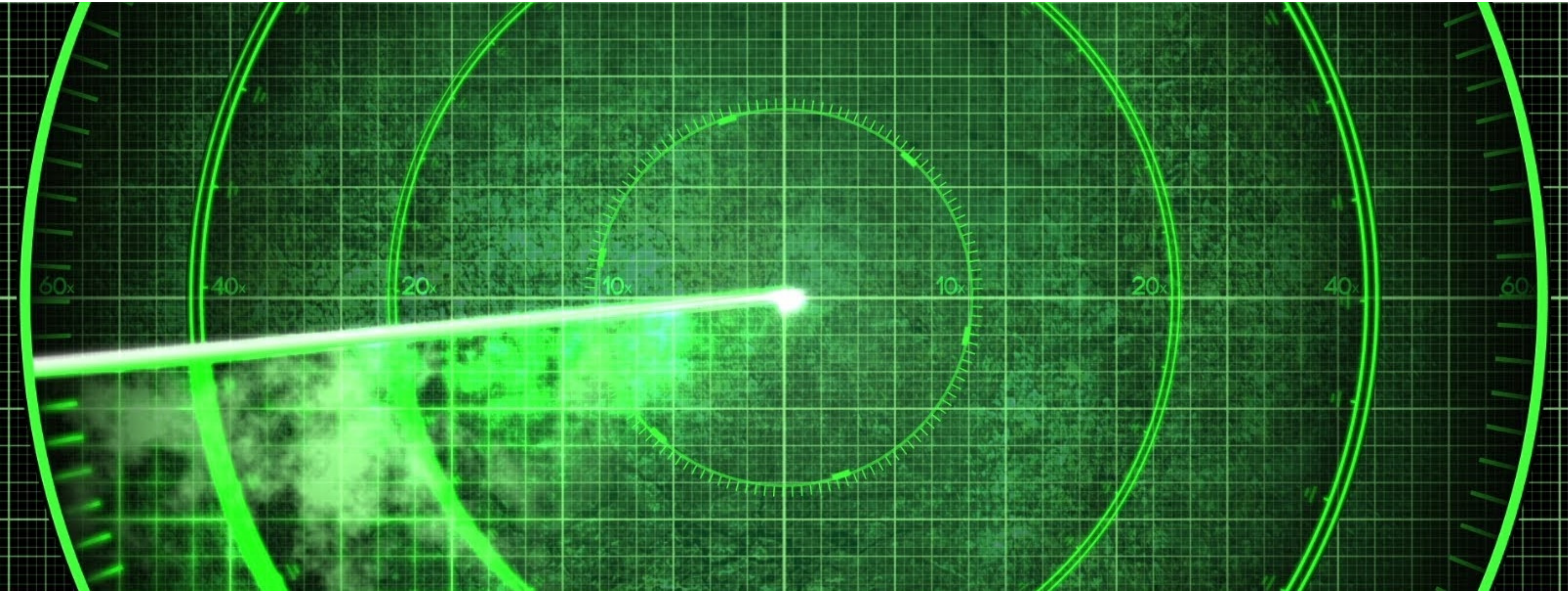




RESULTS



ω1
ω2
2ω1-ω2
P_IMD(dBm)
P_1,2IN (dBm)
-15
-25
-35
-45
-55
-65
-75
-85
-95
-50
-45
-40
-35
-30
-25
-20
-15
-10



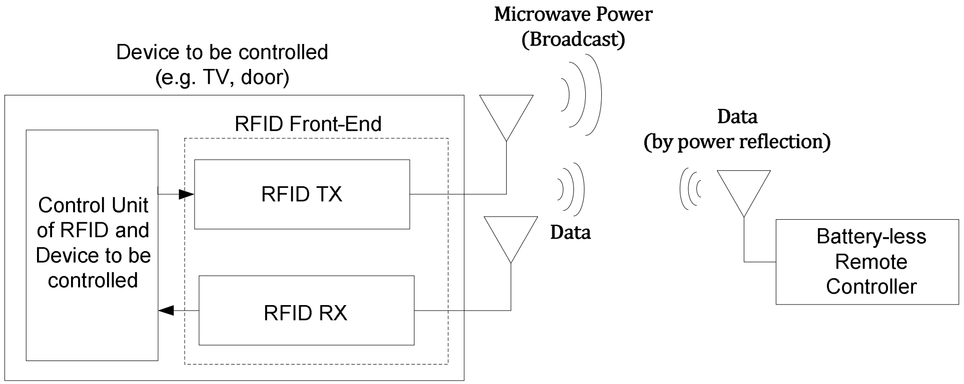
BACKSCATTER RADIO ALTERNATIVES

Remote Control

BATTERY-LESS REMOTE CONTROL

A battery-free **Remote Control System** is proposed:

- The Remote requires no battery, based on passive RFID technology
- Device to be Controlled wirelessly powers the remote control using radio waves
- The remote control send back information using Backscattering (Power reflection)

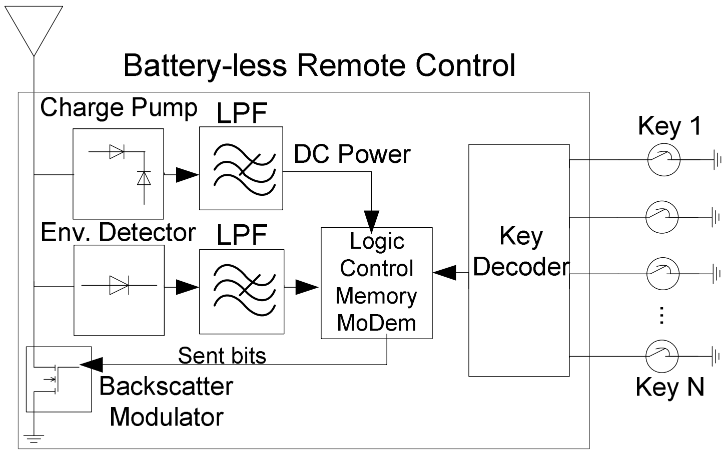


Advantages compared to conventional IR technology:

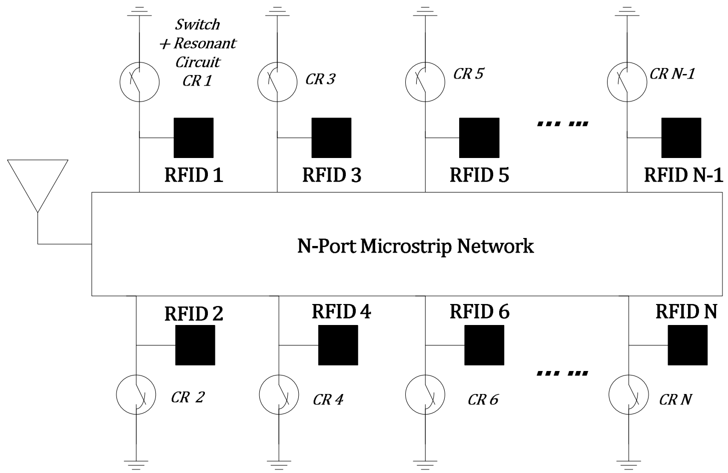
- ✓ **Elimination of costs** associated to battery maintenance and treatment of toxic waste
- ✓ **Long range and no line of sight communication** thanks to the use of radio waves
- ✓ **Cost-effective solution** thanks to the use of a low cost RFID technology (UHF

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Option I: Passive Wireless Sensor - alike



Option II: Multi-RFID scheme



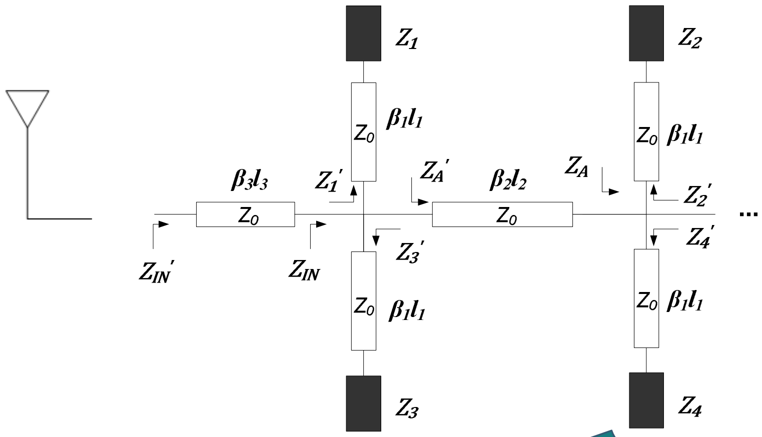
Multi-RFID scheme is implemented

- Several RFID chips are used, each one associated to a key
- Only the chip associated to the pressed key should be read by the RFID reader to identify the key

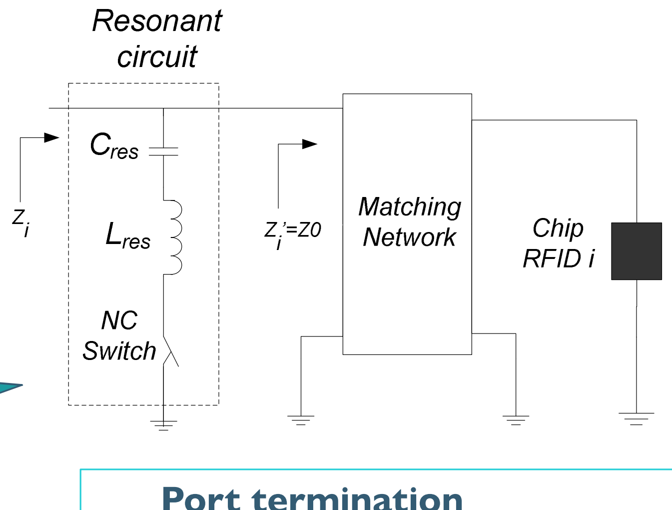
MULTI-RFID SCHEME

Operating principle:

- N passive RFID tags associated to N keys/switchs
  - By default, no tag responds to reader (silent mode)
  - Once a key is pressed the respective tag is allowed to respond
  - Inactive tags must not interfere with the active one
- Two challenges: Antenna sharing, Tag activation/deactivation



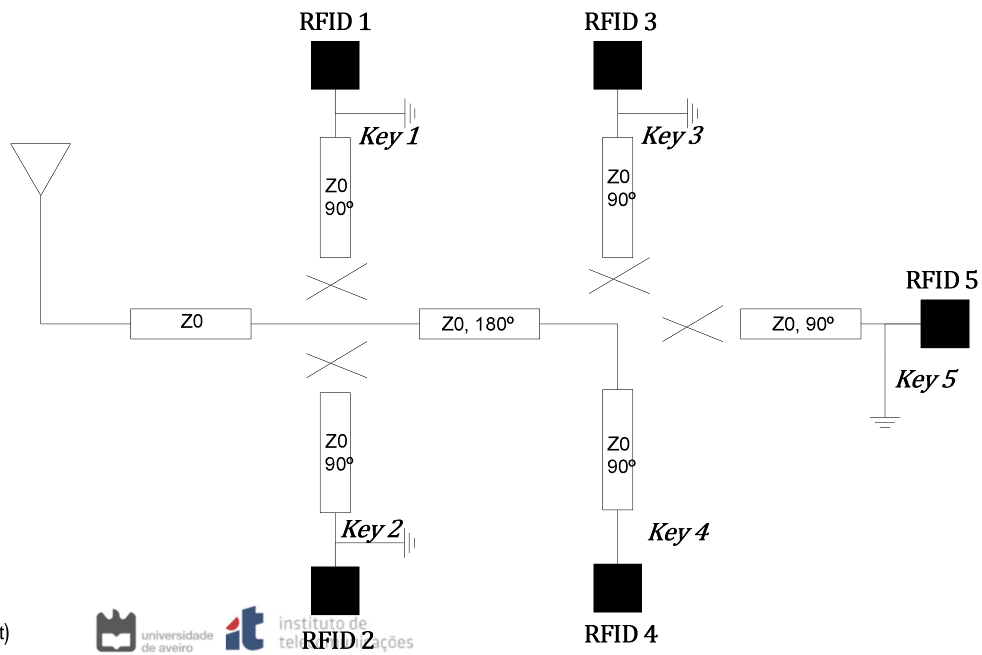
Tags interconnection (N-port Network)



Port termination
= 0 Ohms by default
= 50 Ohms if user presses the key

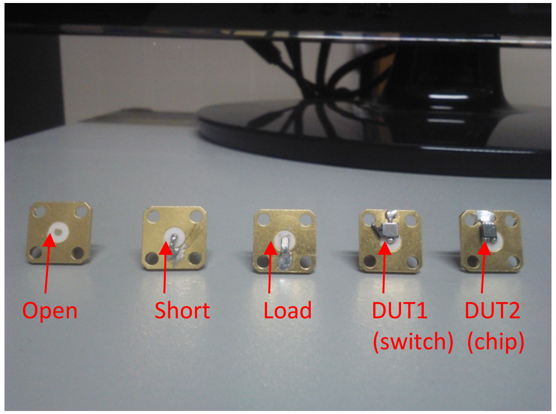
MULTI-RFID SCHEME

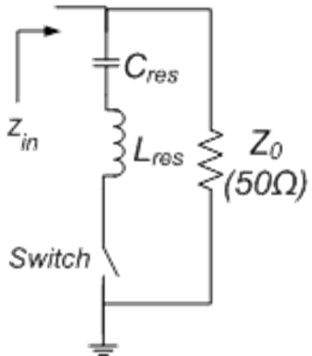
Example: key # 4 is pressed → RFID4 is routed to the antenna port without interference of idle tags



MULTI-RFID SCHEME - MEASUREMENTS

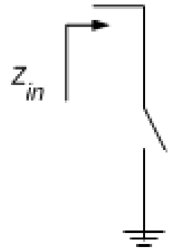
Switch characterization



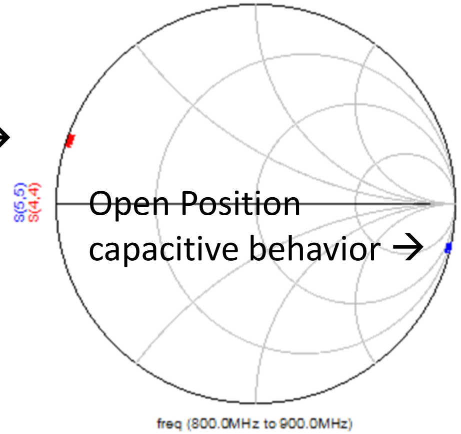


Port termination

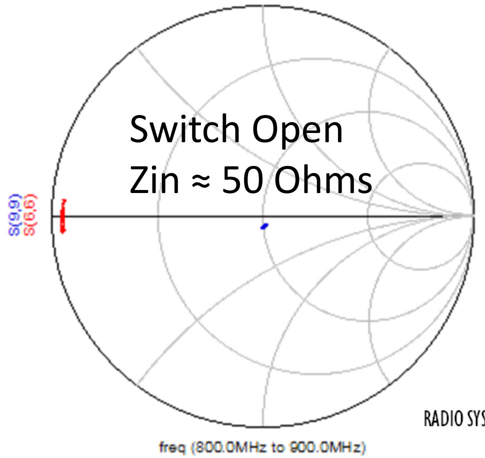
Closed Position
inductive behavior →



NC switch



Switch Closed
Zin ≈ 0 Ohms →

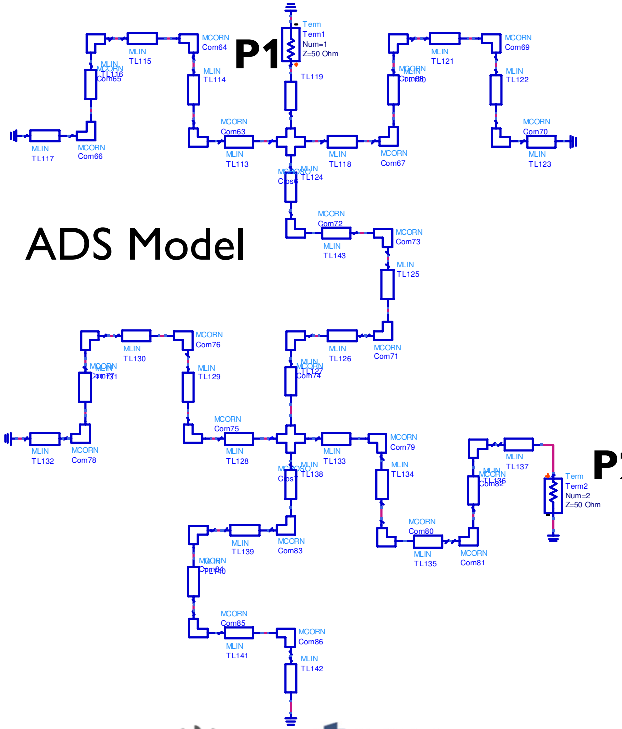


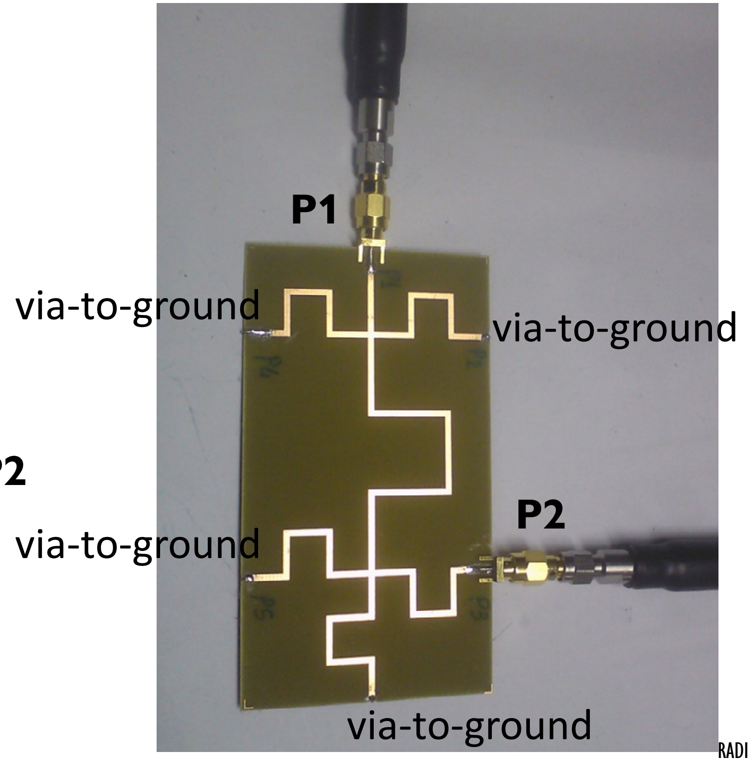
MULTI-RFID SCHEME - MEASUREMENTS

N-Port Network Simulation and Measurement

Objective: measure Return loss (S11, S22) and Transmission coefficient (S21, S12)

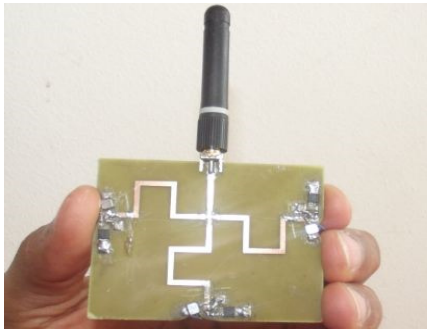
Scenario: Only one tag is active, rest of them are short-circuited (inactive)

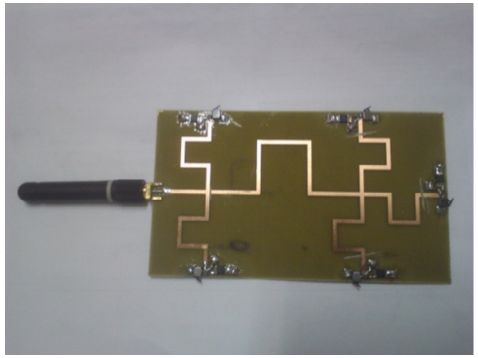




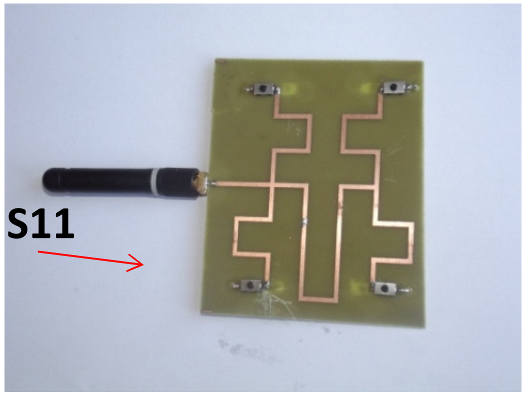
MULTI-RFID SCHEME - MEASUREMENTS

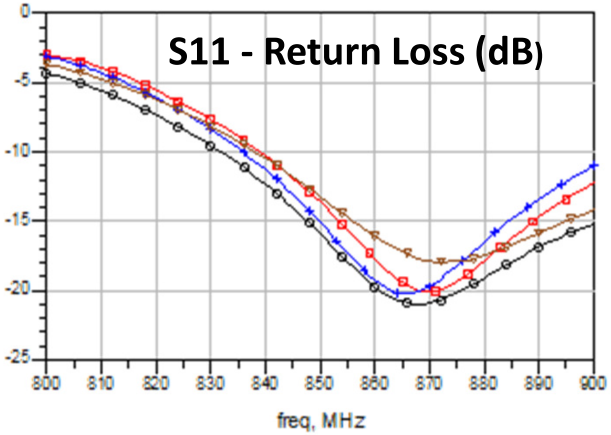
Remote control prototypes: 3, 4 and 5 keys





Return loss (S11) of 4-key prototype when each key is presses by the user

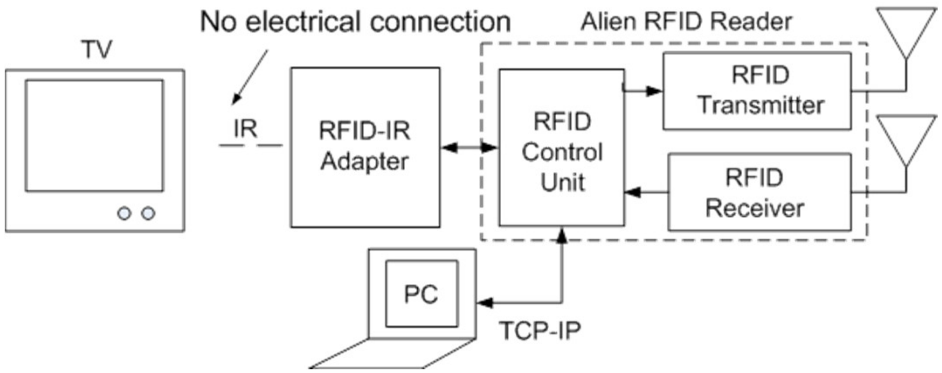




o – key 1 pressed
x – key 2 pressed
▪ – key 3 pressed
< – key 4 pressed

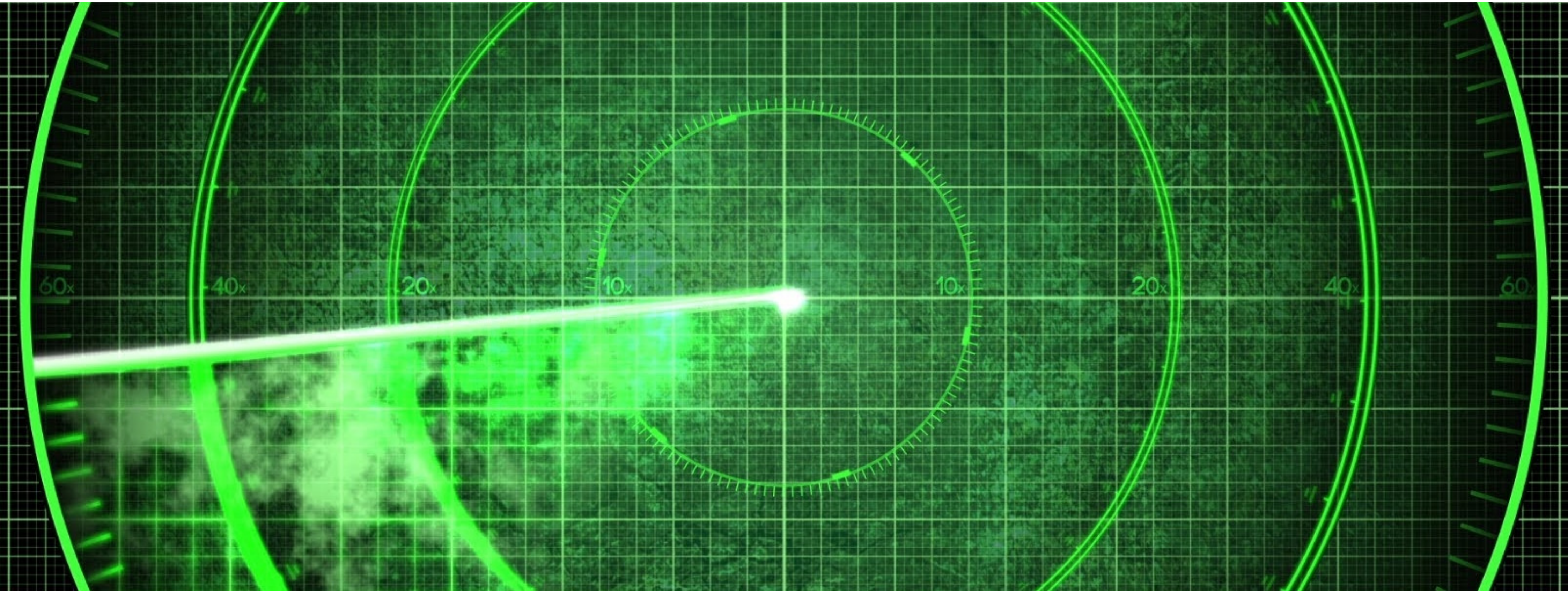
MULTI-RFID SCHEME - MEASUREMENTS

- ✓ The complete system has been successfully tested and validated
- ✓ The remote control system has been integrated in a TV device
- ✓ **CH +**, **CH -**, **Vol +** and **Vol –** functions were implemented.



The prototype is composed by:

1) TV
2) RFID reader and Computer
3) RFID-IR adapter

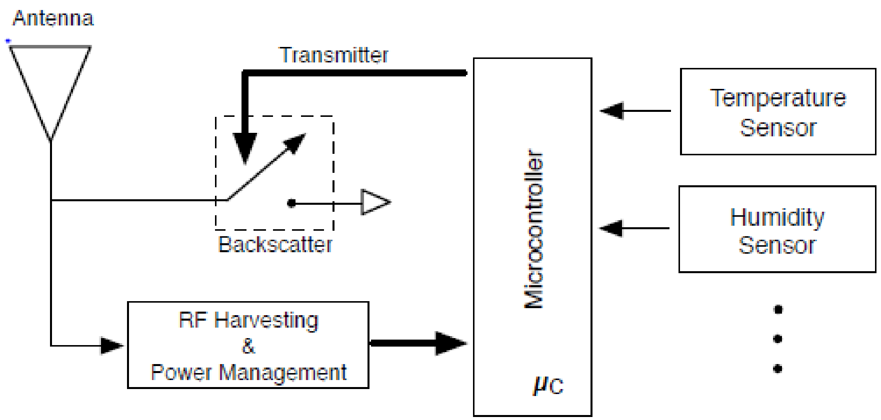


BACKSCATTER RADIO ALTERNATIVES

Dual Band Backscatter

DESIGNING BACKSCATTER WITH DUAL BAND

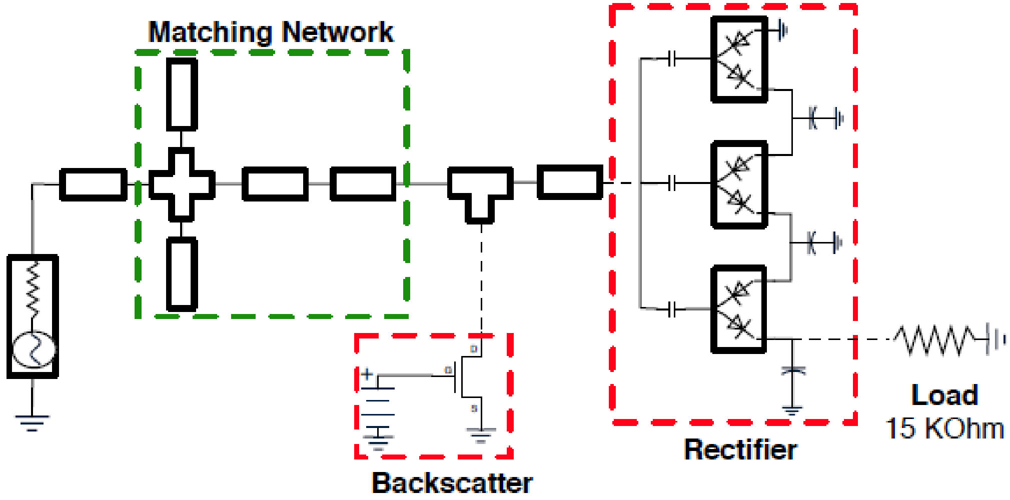
Combining WPT and backscatter can actually improve the coverage range in a clever way…



Correia, R.; Borges de Carvalho, N.; Fukuday, G.; Miyaji, A.; Kawasaki, S., "Backscatter wireless sensor network with WPT capabilities," in *Microwave Symposium (IMS), 2015 IEEE MTT-S International* , vol., no., pp.1-4, 17-22 May 2015

DESIGNING BACKSCATTER WITH DUAL BAND

The backscatter is designed so that the input matching network is dual at harmonics …



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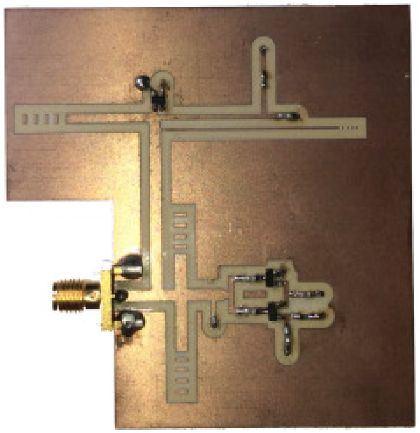

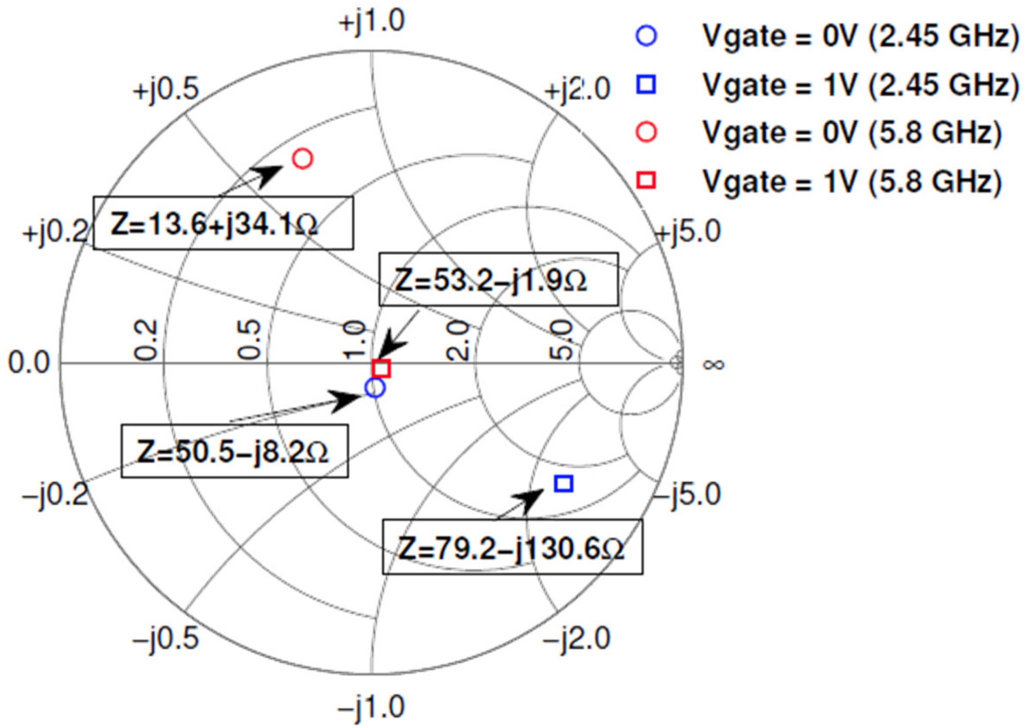

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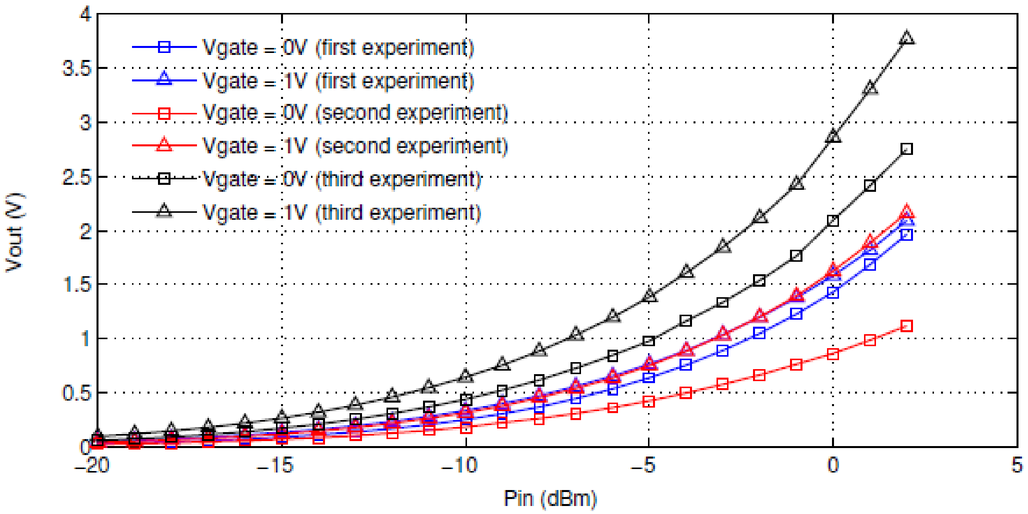

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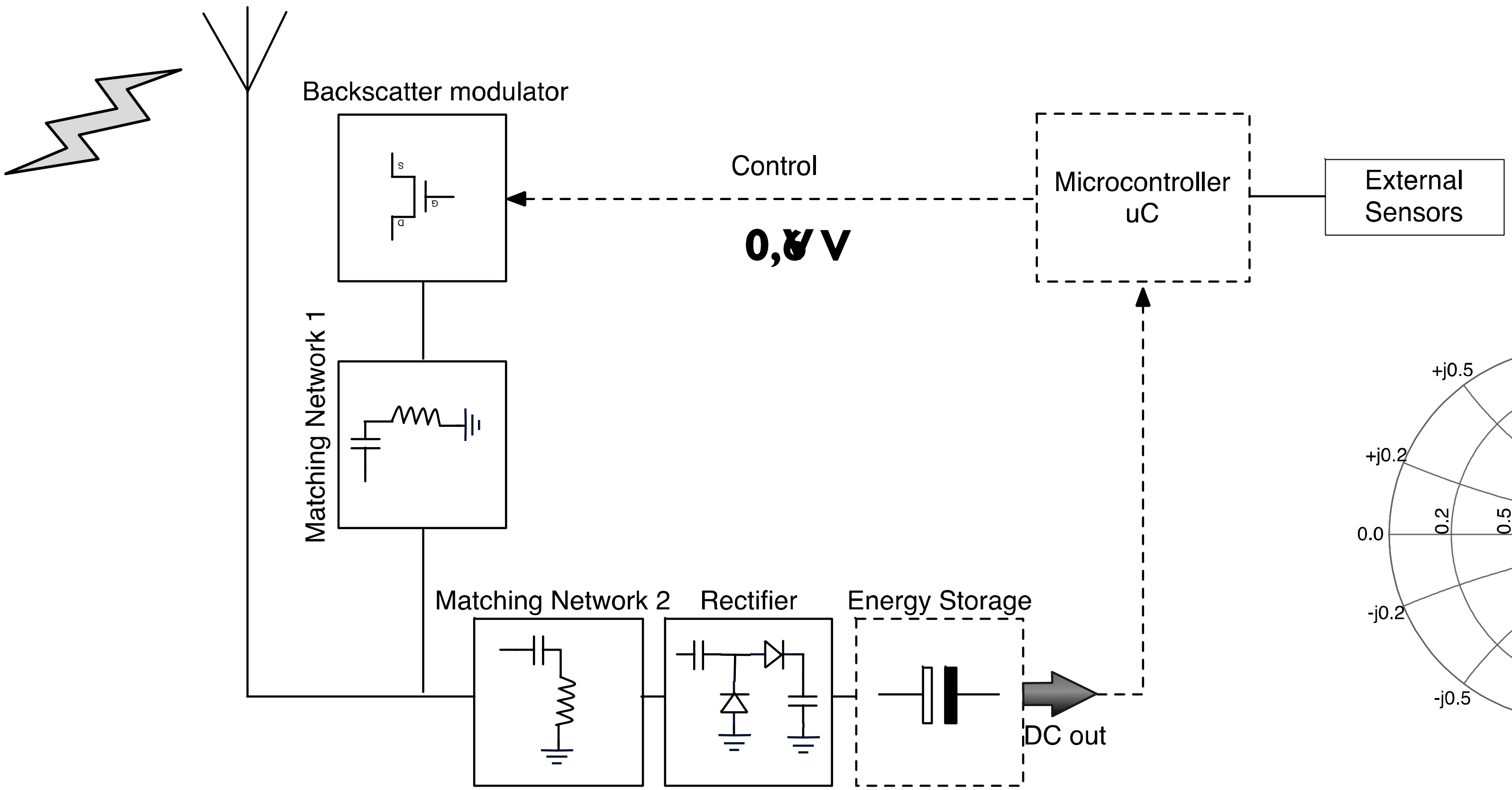
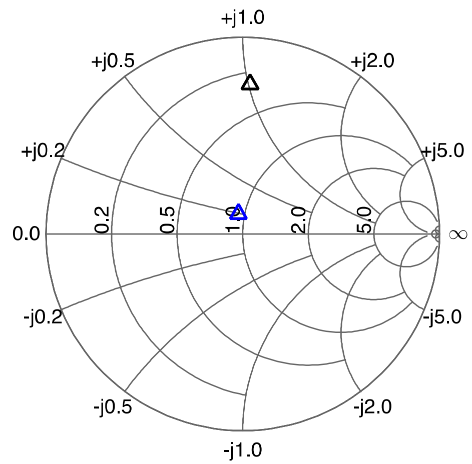
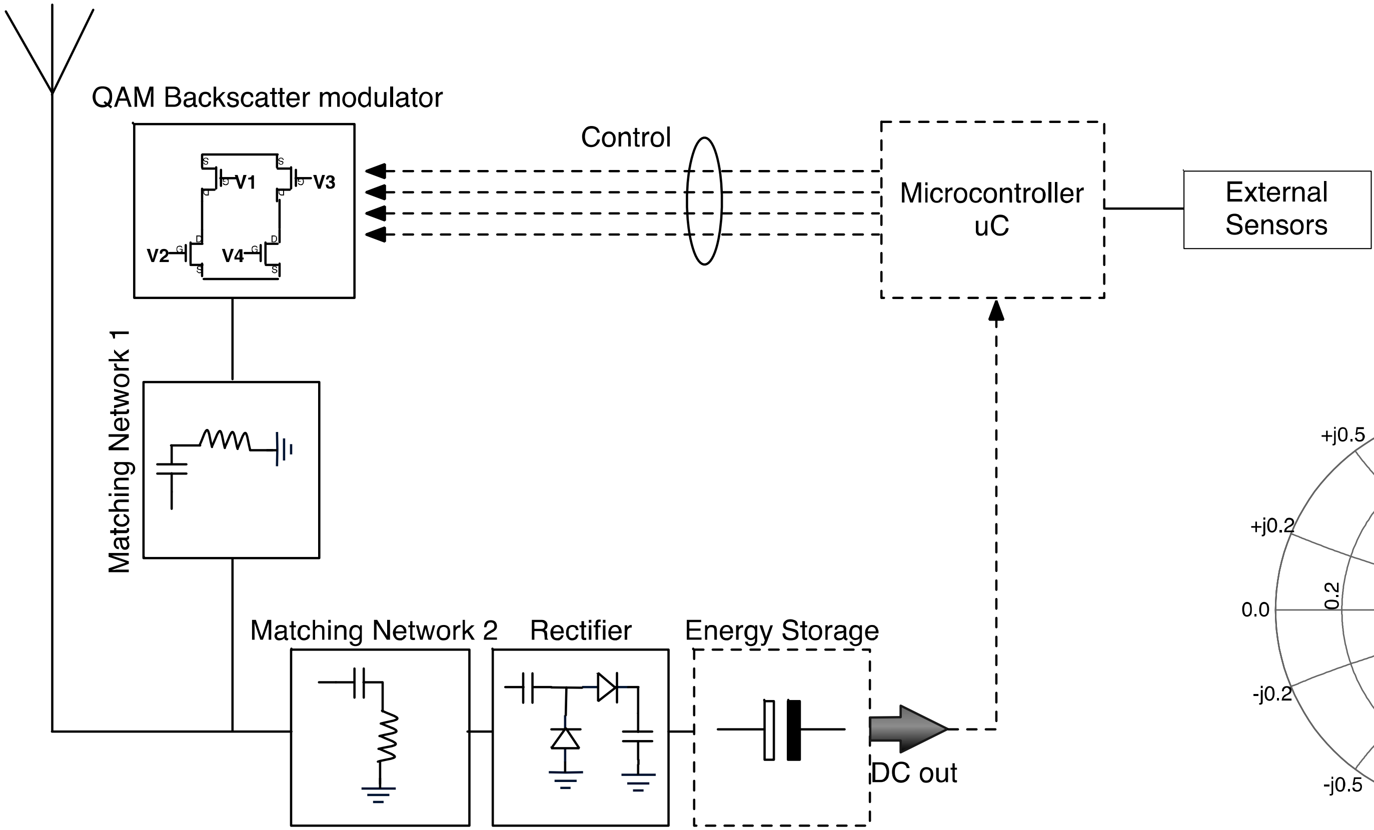
PASSIVE COMMUNICATIONS

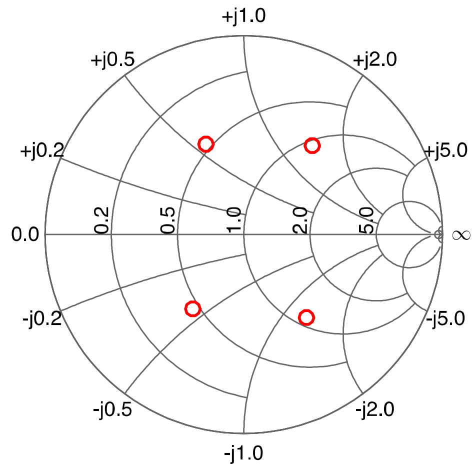


F1 = 1.8 GHz
F2 = 2.45 GHz

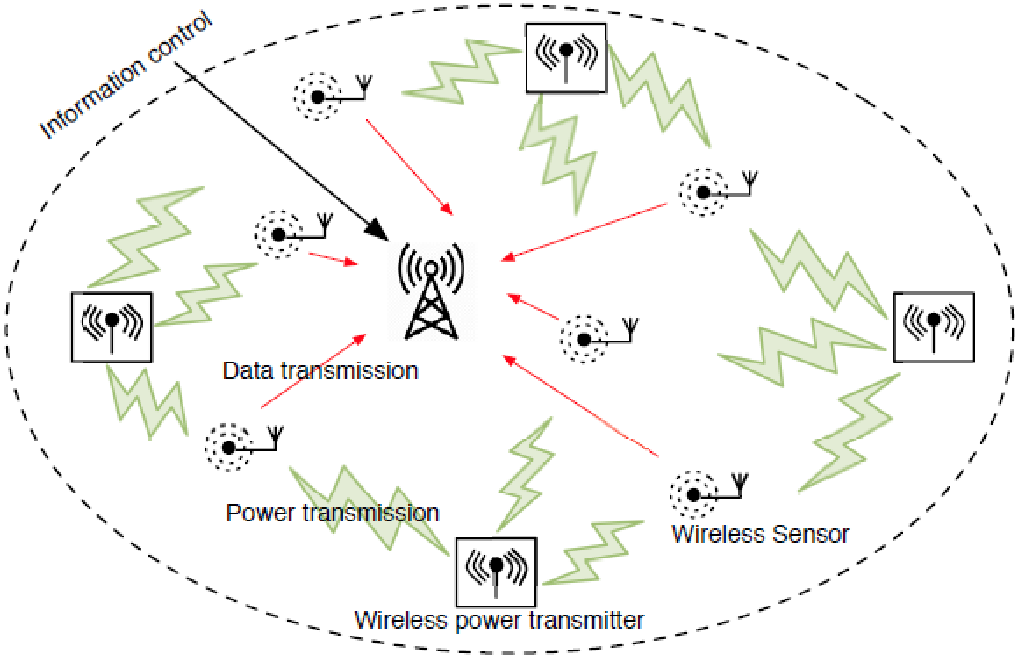


PASSIVE COMMUNICATIONS





FUTURE VISION



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QUESTIONS?