



Radio Frequency Readout Device (RFRD)

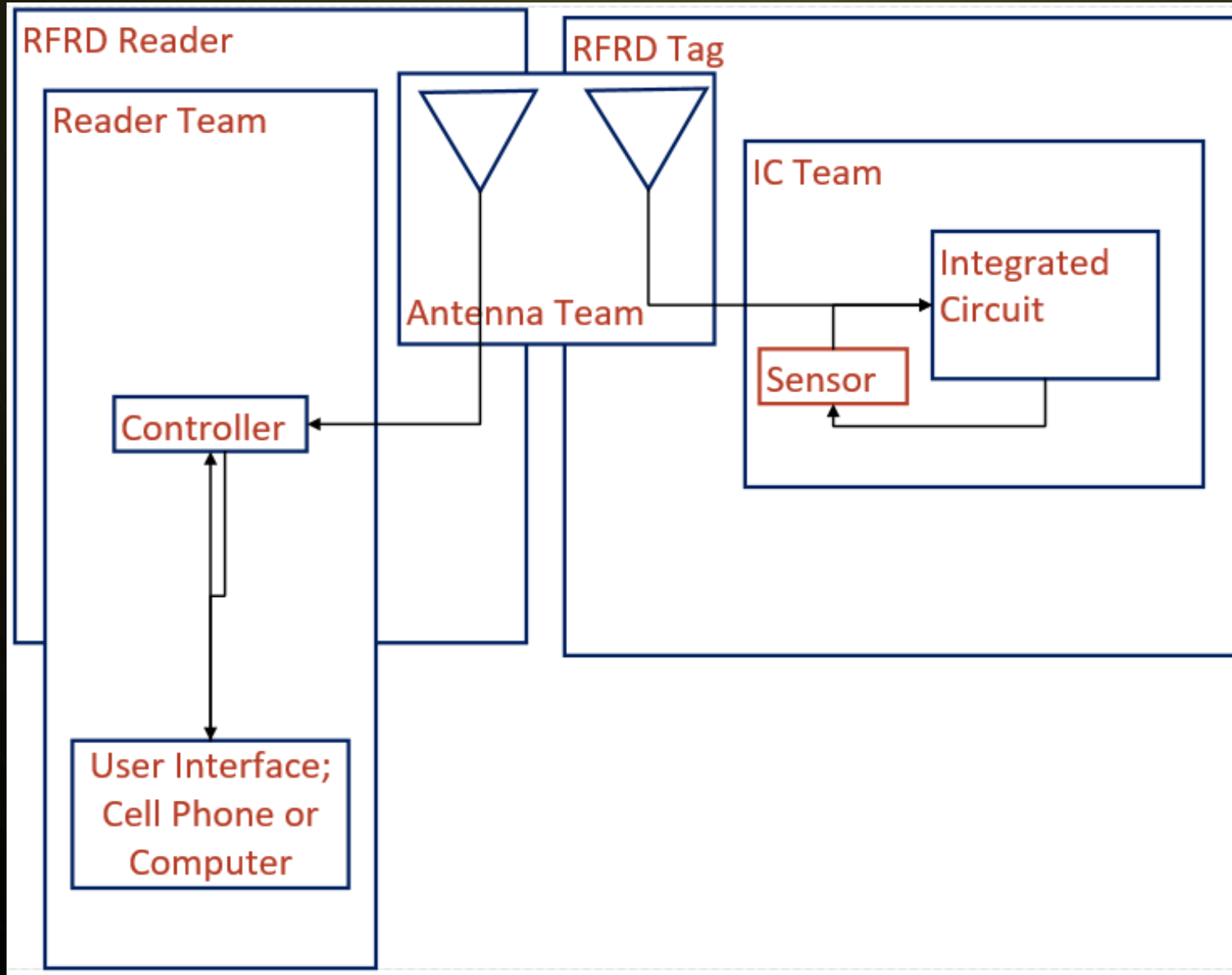
May 1718
RFRD

Project Overview



- **Develop Multi-purpose Remote Readout Device**
- **Specific Test Scenario: Street lamps across the United States**
 - 4 – 8 bolts per lamp
 - Thousands of lamps per state
- **Problem**
 - Need to test for tightness of bolts
 - Need for method of checking tightness
- **Client**
 - Dr. Qiao
 - Dr. Song

Team Division



Project Overview

■ IC Team (4 Members)

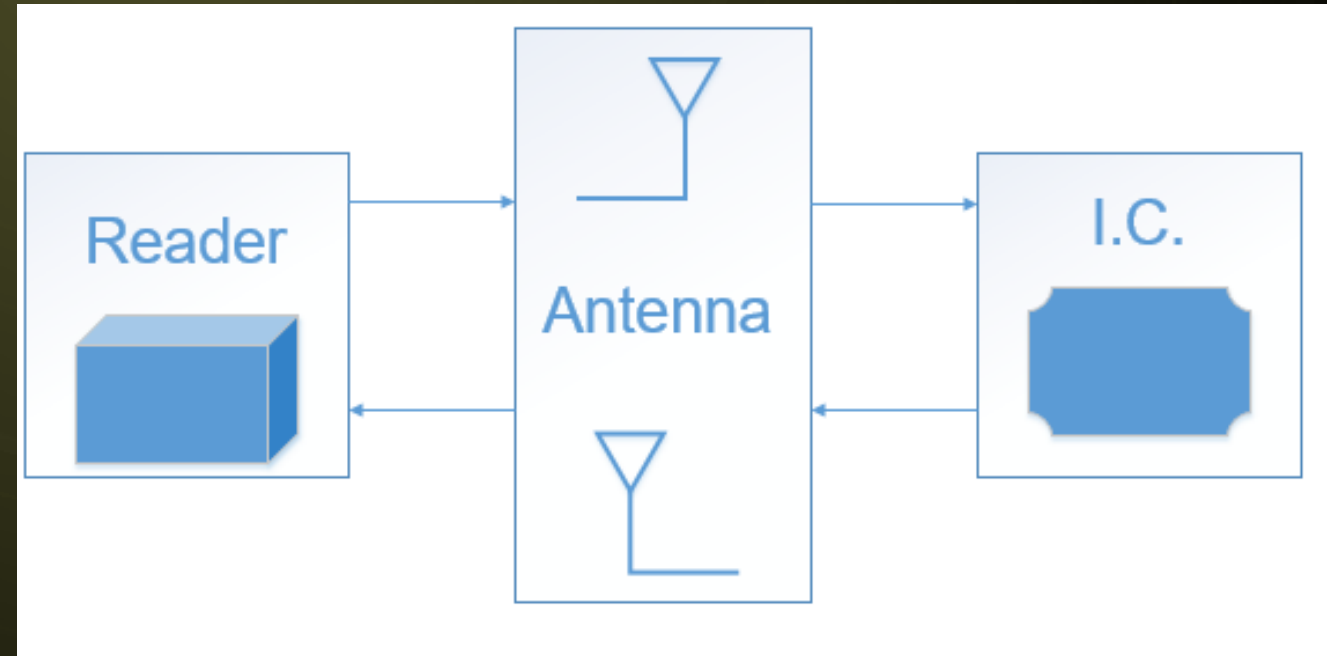
- Design IC
- Capacitor Sensor
- Prepare Data for Transmission

■ Antenna Team (2 Members)

- Design Antenna System
- Rectifier
- Optimization of Power Transfer

■ Reader Team (3 Members)

- Build Reader
- Power to Antenna & Tag
- User Interface



RFID vs. RFRD

■ RFID

- Uses Static State Machine
- Continuously Sends Repeating Information

■ RFRD

- Reads Sensor Data As Additional Input
- Changing Data In Addition To Tag ID
- Our Solution: State Machine With Changing Output

Specifications

■ Requirements

- RF technology & Energy Siphoning → Create RF tag
- Value changing readout RF device
- RF tag Specs
 - Measure Washer Separation via Capacitance
 - Report Capacitance to Reader
- Important Constraints
 - Power (Passive Tag)
 - Range (5 meter distance)
 - Cost (< \$0.50 per Tag)

Research

- **Bands Allowed: 125 kHz, 13.56 MHz, and 900 MHz**

- 125 kHz, Practical Range of 5-10 cm
- 13.56 MHz, Practical Range of 2-3 meters
- 900 MHz, Practical Range 5-10 meters

- **Static State Machine**

- Require Dynamic Output From Sensor
- Require Static Output For Encapsulating Packet

Design Approach

■ State Machine

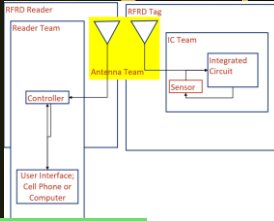
- Parallel In, Serial Out Data

■ Frequency Used

- 900 MHz Initial
 - Expensive, Poorly Documented
 - Incapable Of Testing
- 13.56 MHz Chosen
 - Testable With Our Equipment
 - Testing Costs Reasonable
 - Expecting Problem With Range

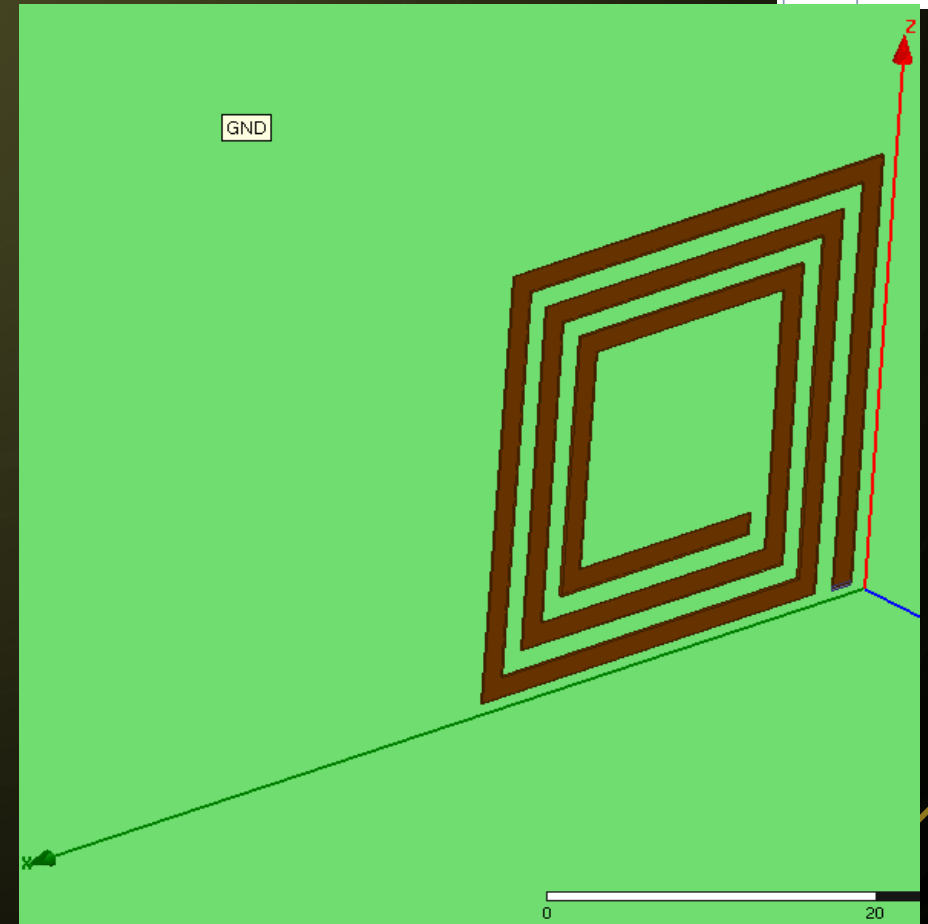
Current State: Antenna Team

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■ Square Coil Antenna at 13.56 MHz

- Optimal performance in breadboard tests
- Logistics → Easier to implement
- Design Variables
 - Trace Width & Thickness
 - Number of Segments
 - Footprint Size
 - Orientation
 - Presence of Dielectric

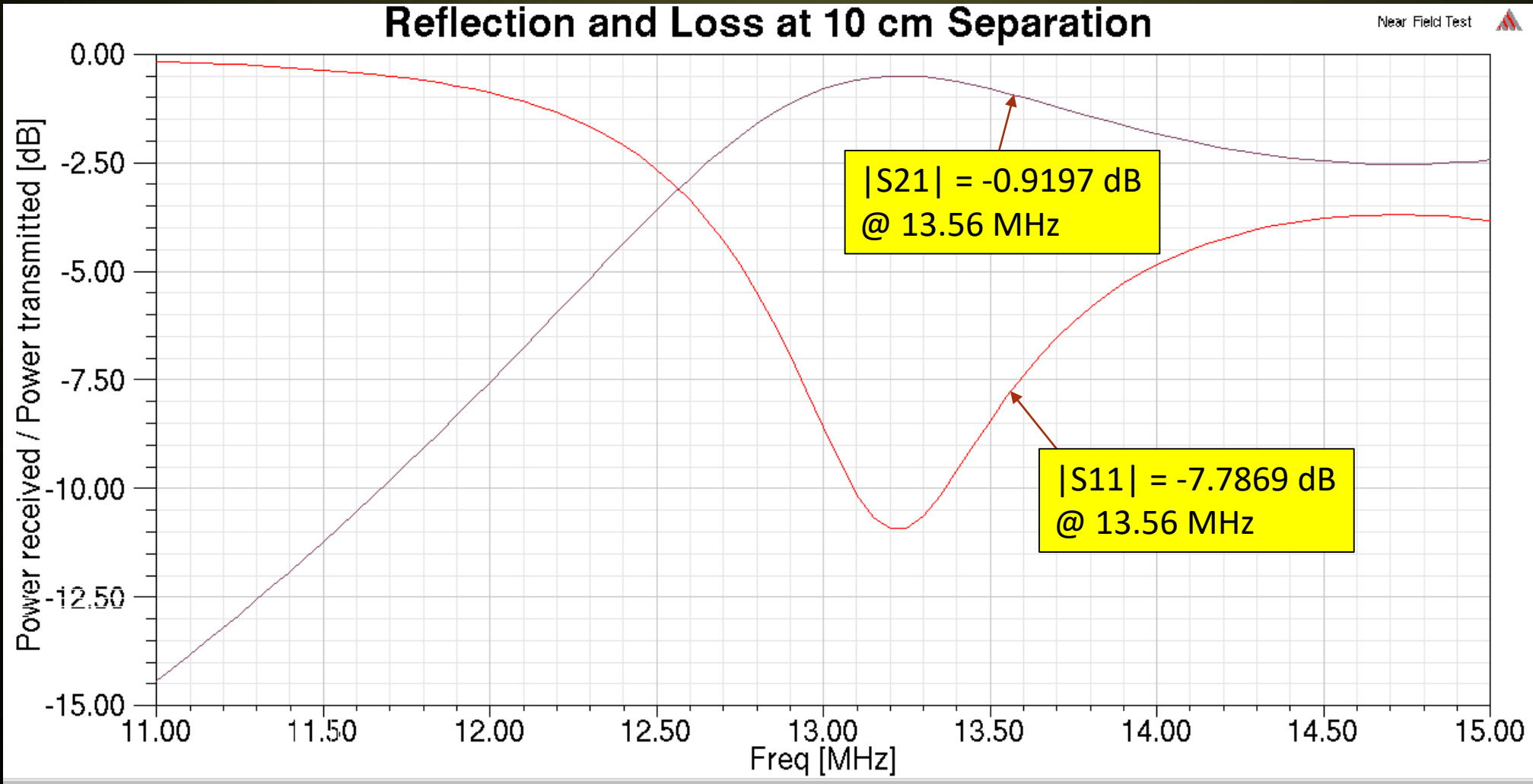
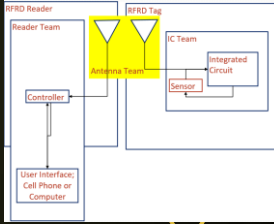


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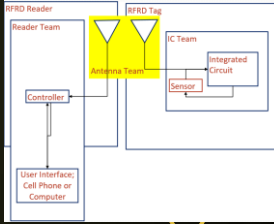
RFID

Current State: Antenna Team

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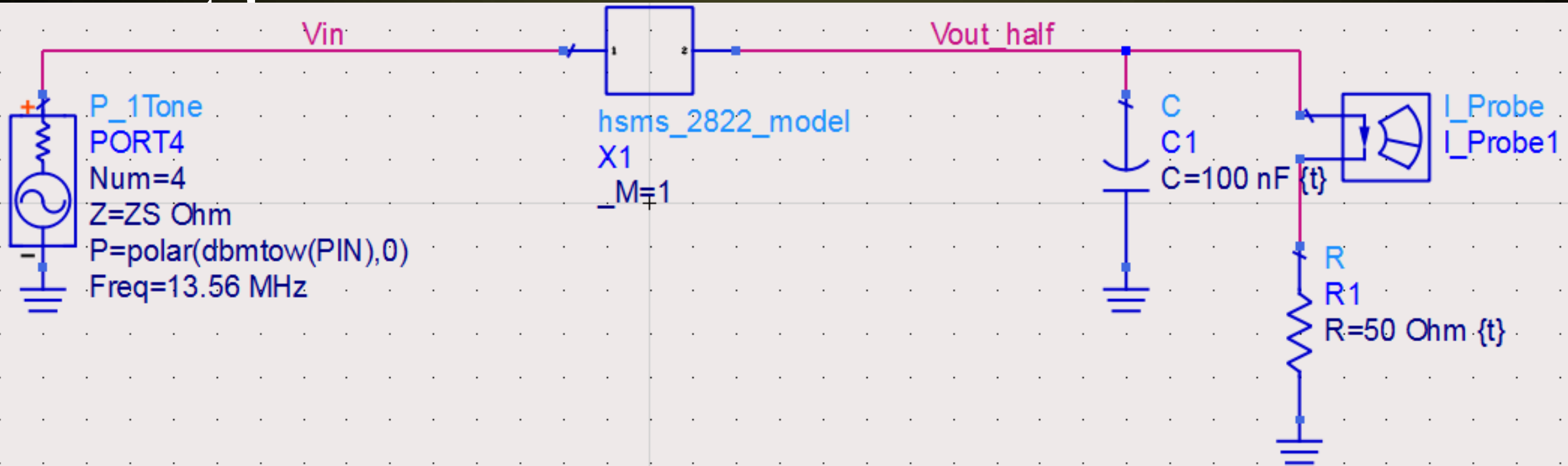


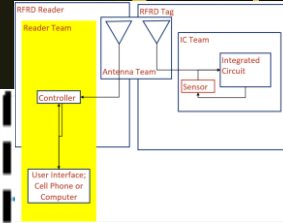
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RFID



Current State: Rectifier

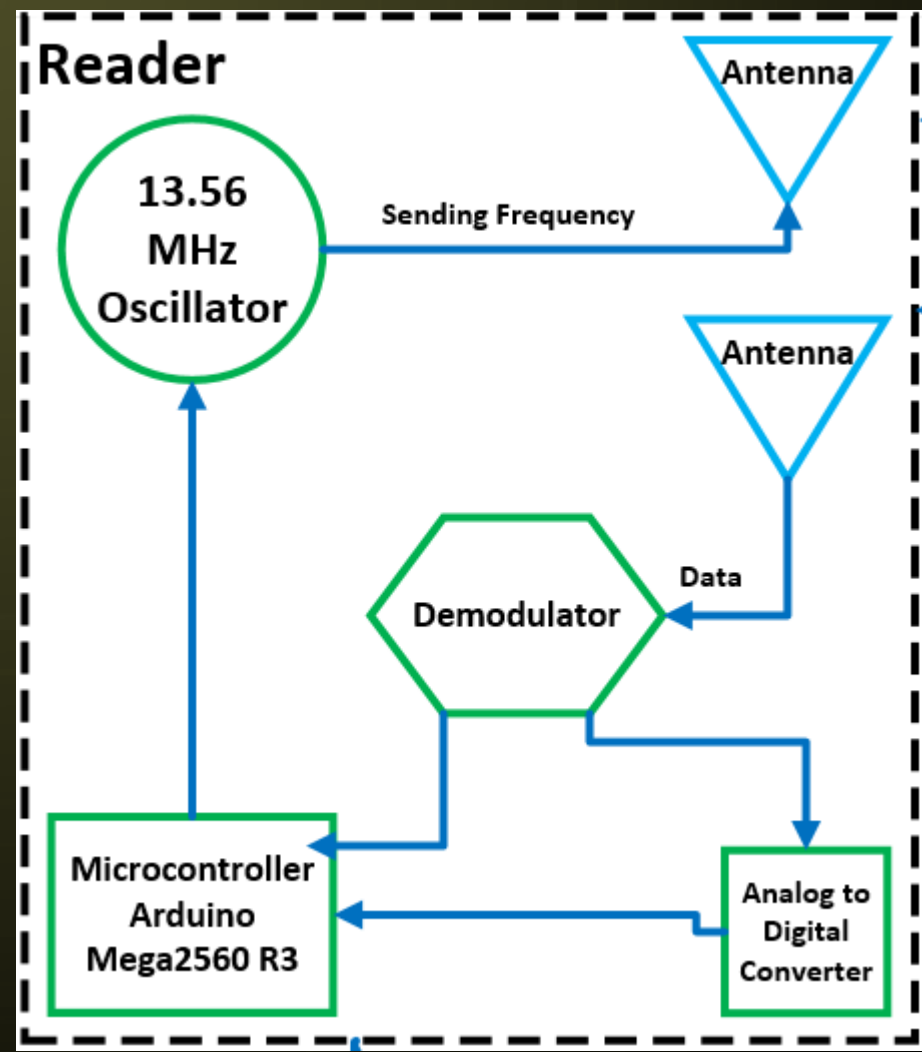
- Preliminary modeling in ADS
- Have not yet done proper simulations for impedance

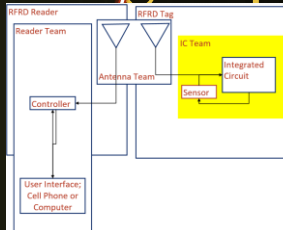




Current State: Reader Team

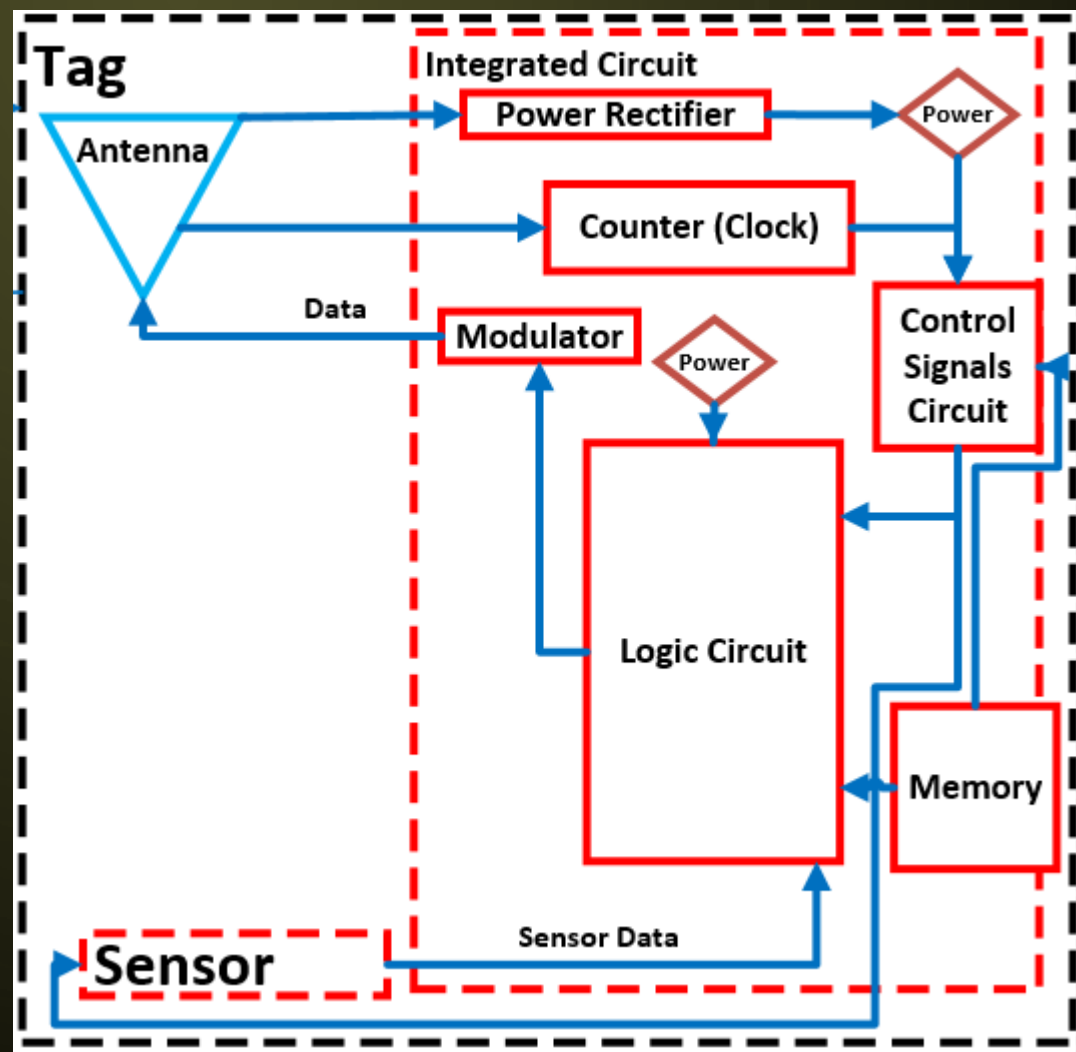
- Parts have arrived → Reader design has begun
- Using an Arduino
 - Good for Signal Processing
 - Easily Programmed
- Issues with initial design have been found
 - Oscillator Implementation
 - Power Output to Antenna is too low

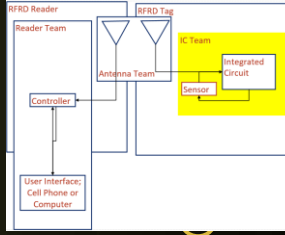




Current State: IC Team

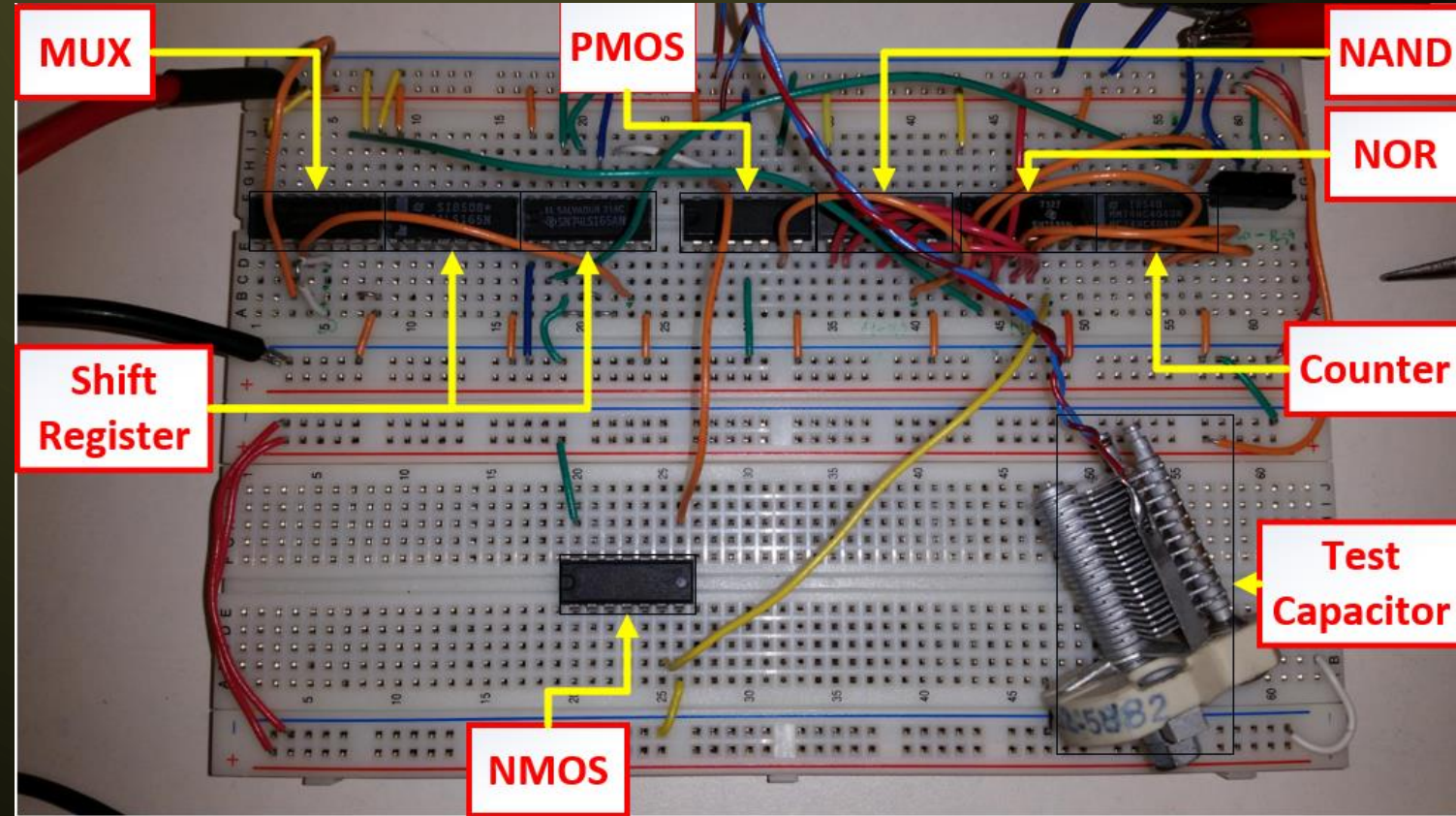
- Component Experimentation
- High Level IC Plan →

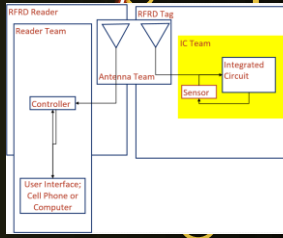




Current State: IC Team Prototype

- Discrete Component Prototyping
- Problems with high frequency noise



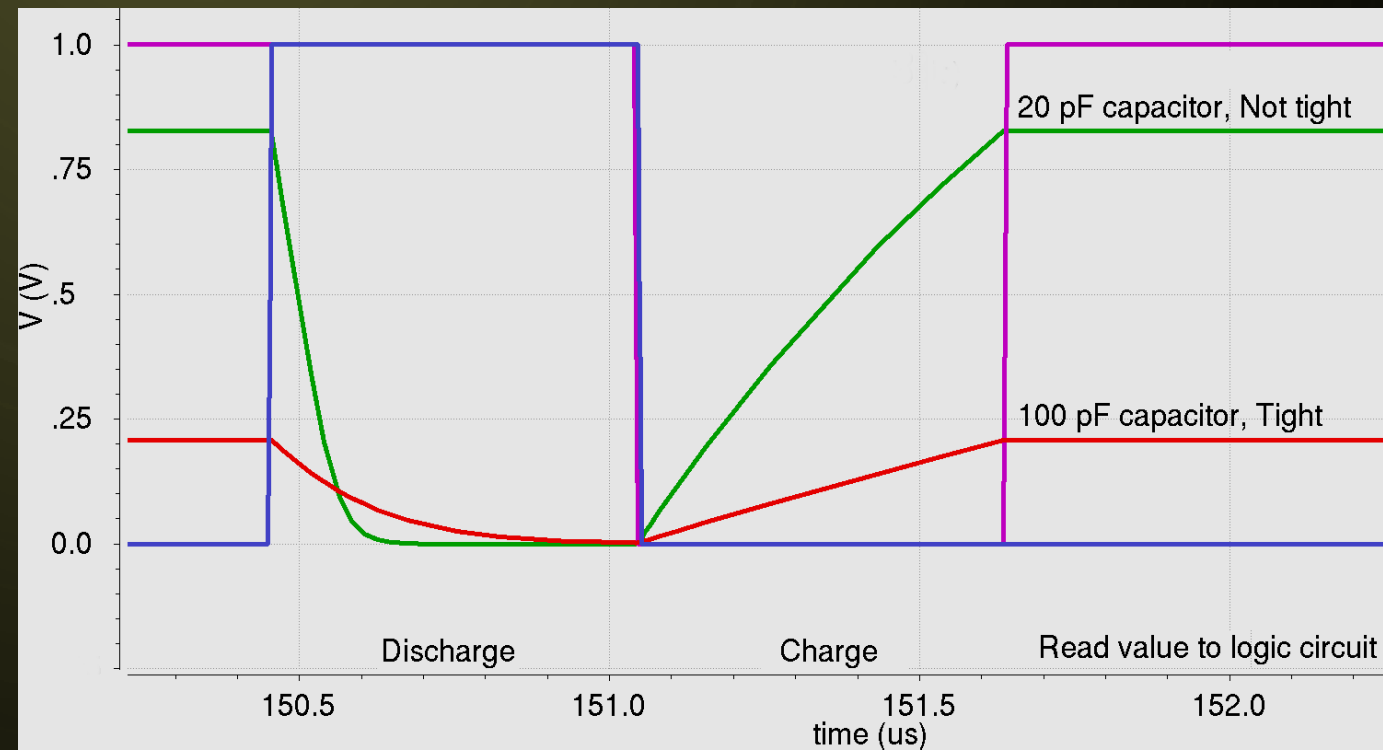


Current State: Capacitance Sensor

- Capacitance sensor is working in simulations

- Transition Graph

- Discharge to reset
- Charge to sensor value



Cost Estimates

■ Reader Team

- Reader Materials \$200
- User Interface Materials \$75

■ Antenna Team

- Antenna Materials \$20
- Rectifier Materials \$20

■ IC Team

- Discrete Test Components \$30

■ Total : \$345

Looking Forward

■ Reader Team

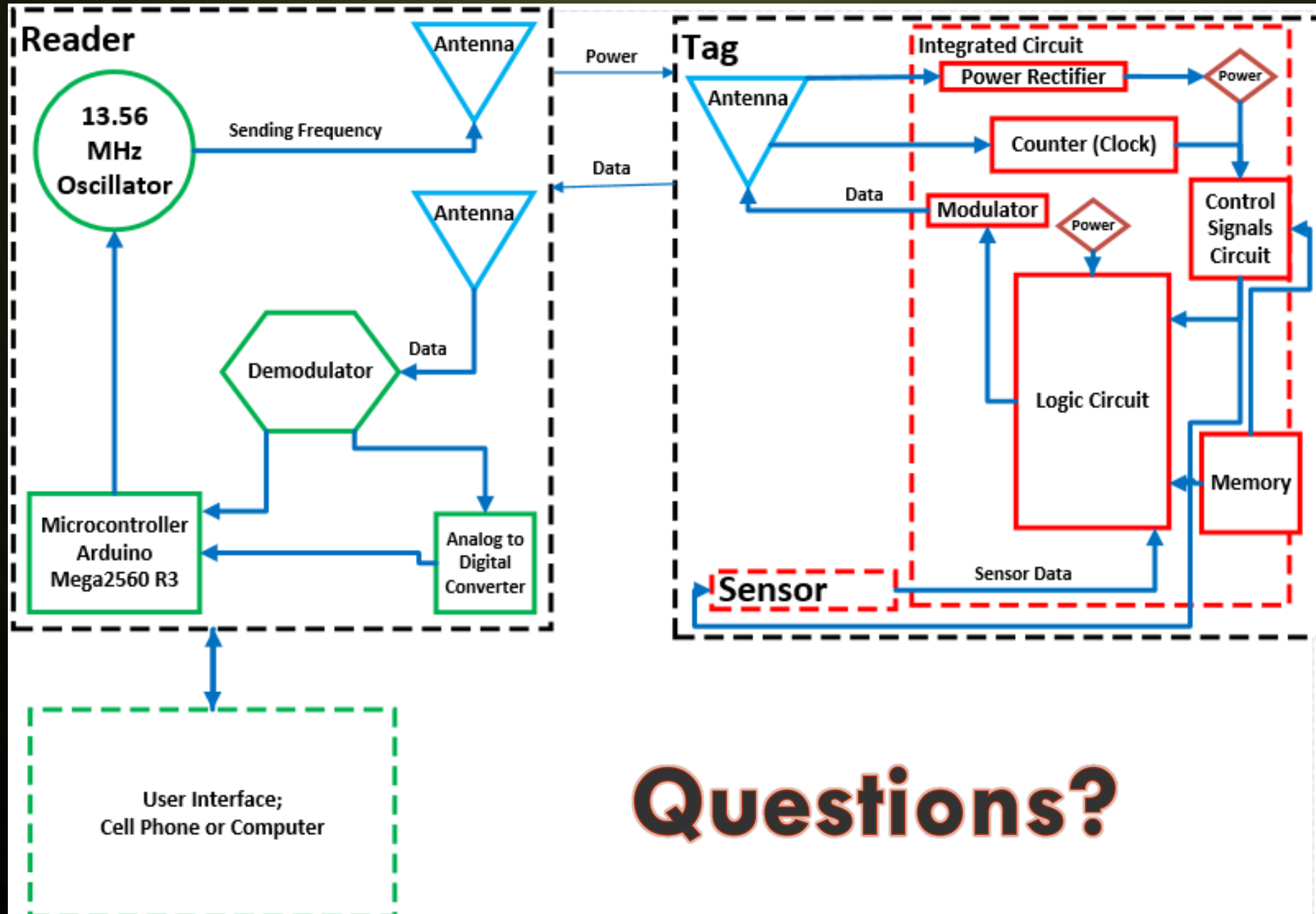
- Redesign And Prototype Reader
- Design User Interface

■ Antenna Team

- Optimize Antenna
- Implement Rectifier in Simulation
- Explore Manufacturing Cost

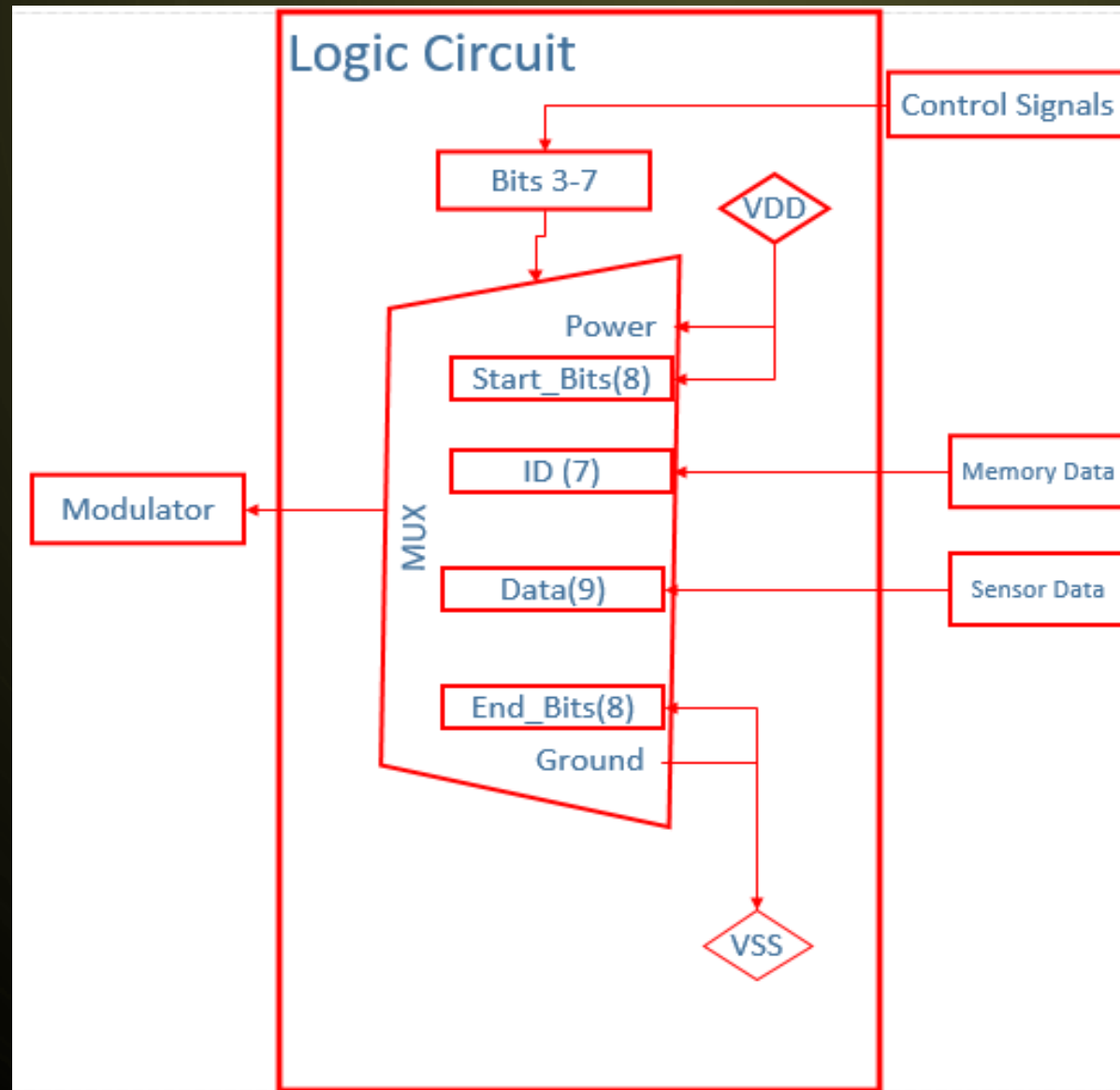
■ IC Team

- Design IC
- Cost Considerations

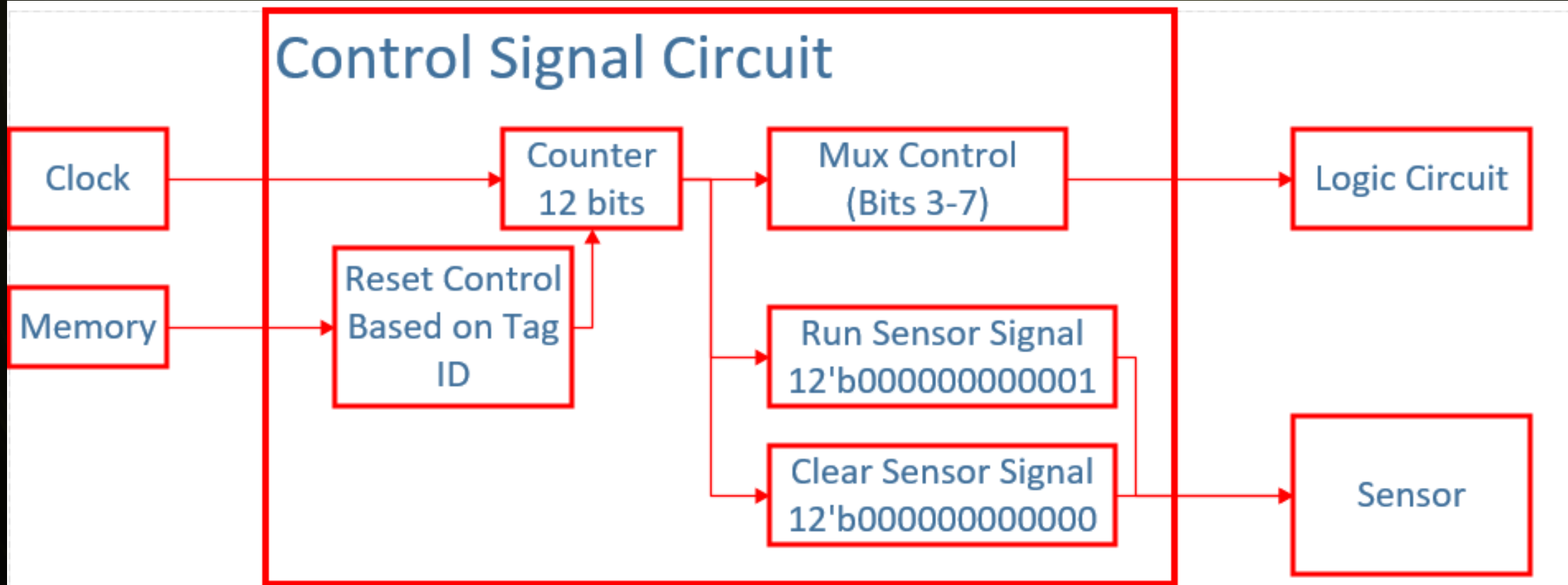


Questions?

Logic Circuit Design



Control Signals Design



Sensor Testing

- Simulating capacitor charging/discharging

