

COMPUTATIONAL RFID

RFID Computational

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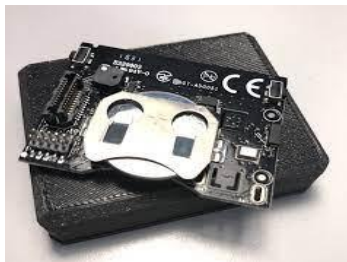


Cyber Physical Systems (CPS) vs Internet of Things (IoT)

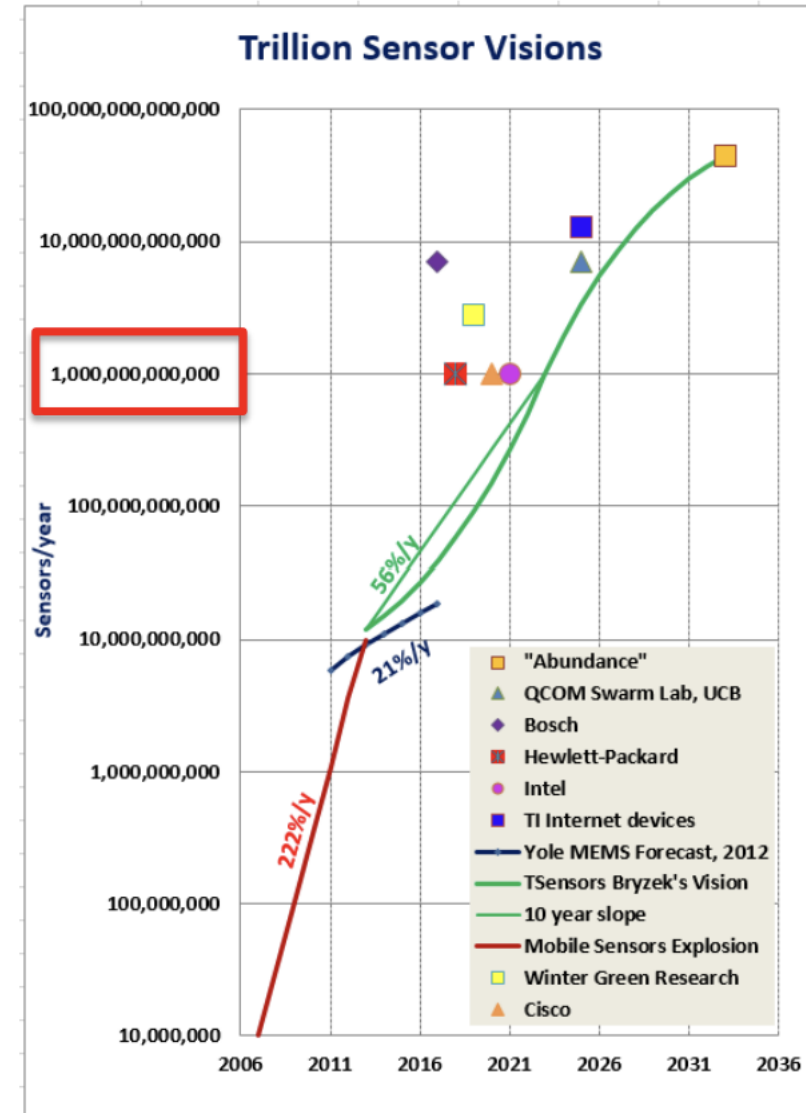
CPS: systems that integrate computational elements (cyber) with physical entities (physical) such as sensors, **actuators, and control systems**, to monitor and control physical processes in real-time

IoT: network of interconnected devices that are embedded with sensors, software, and connectivity to collect and exchange data over the internet

Internet of a Trillion Things (IoTT) – not yet there but will eventually (~20 billion now)



typical “motes”



IoT (trillion things): need **zero** batteries at the sensor – energy harvesting!

Taxonomy of energy harvesting options:

- ***Intermittent:*** Solar power, wind energy, body movement
- ***Opportunistic:*** hydroelectric, steam pipe, body heat
- ***On-demand deterministic:*** wireless power ***transmission***

- **Technology:** Photovoltaic, Piezoelectric, Pyroelectric, Thermoelectric, Electrostatic (capacitive), Magnetic induction, Electromagnetic, RF, etc.

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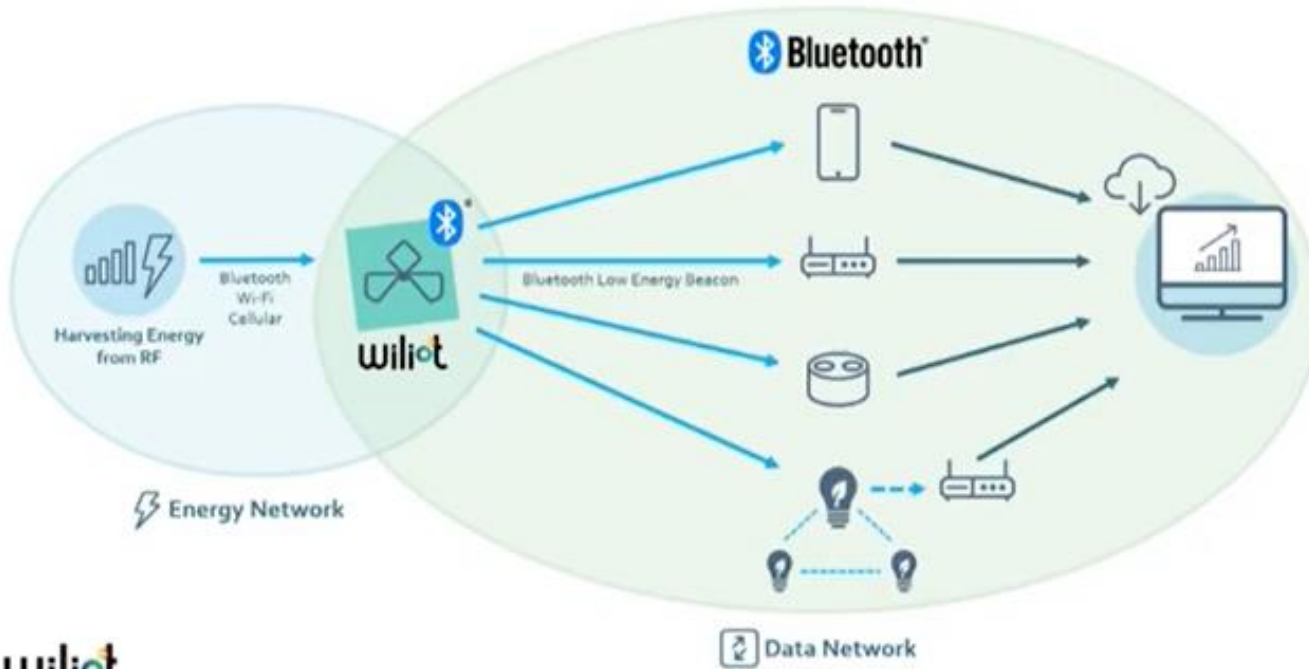
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RF power harvesting taxonomy

Powercast, Wiliot, ARM project TRIFFID

> From Radio Frequency Energy Recycling to IoT Analytics



RF Power Sources

Intentional	Anticipated	Unknown



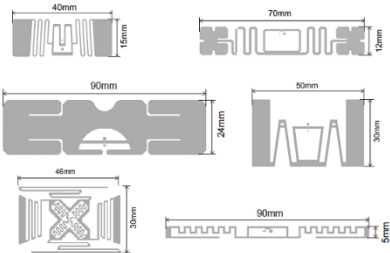
www.powercastco.com
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RFID

- Replacement for ubiquitous UPC code for inventory
- uses EM fields (NFC, UHF, microwave) to track tags attached to objects
- can be attached to physical money, clothing, possessions, or implanted in animals and people
- market value is expected to rise to >US\$16 billion by 2029



RFID



© Global Tag srl



A typical UHF RFID system



Inventory Computer

Controls all RFID readers in system and keeps track of all items in inventory in real time.



RFID Reader

Sends and receives RF signals to/from antenna and extracts RFID tag numbers.

(Transmitted signal)



Antenna

Radiates and receives RF energy over a specified coverage area.



(Reflected)

RFID Tag

Reflects the transmitted signal with a coded modulation unique to the tag. Powered by transmitted RF energy.

(Products containing RFID Tags)



- A single inventory computer may control many RFID readers simultaneously.

- Each reader may control up to four antennas independently, or 16 antennas with a multiplexer.

- A very large number of RFID tags may be read simultaneously by one reader.

Backscatter radio – asymmetric passive
1W (30dBm) transmitter (RFID “reader”) – passive receiver (RFID “tag”)

Backscatter – clever way to communicate



Backscatter radio

“Active” symmetric communication



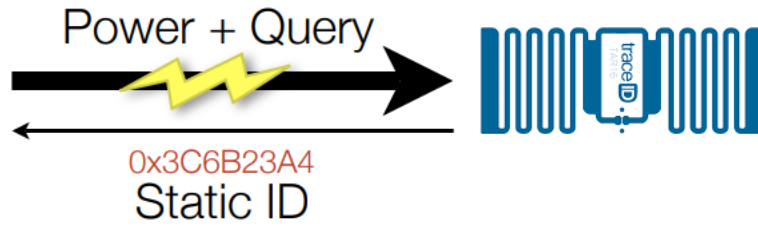
Backscatter radio

Backscatter – asymmetric, think reflection

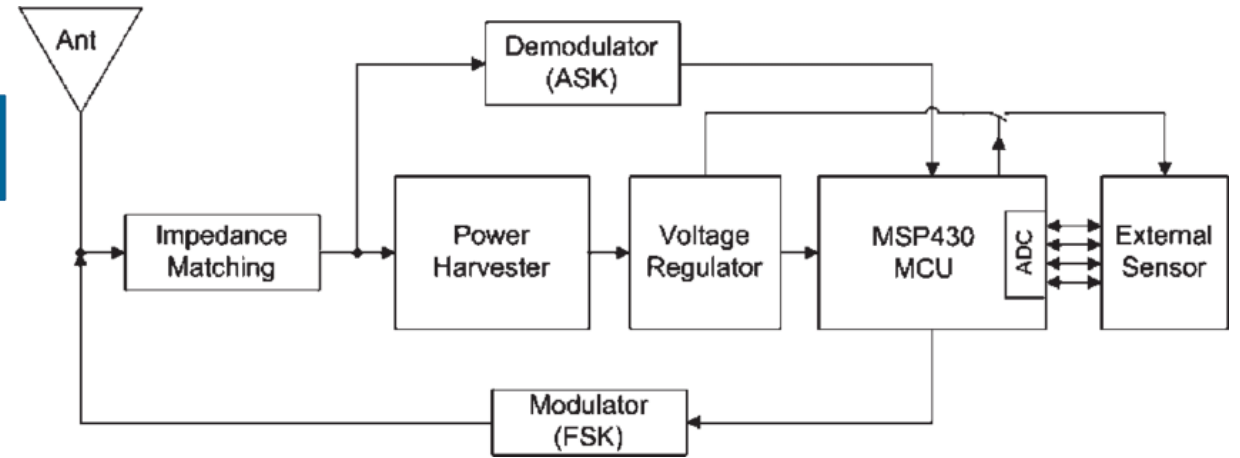
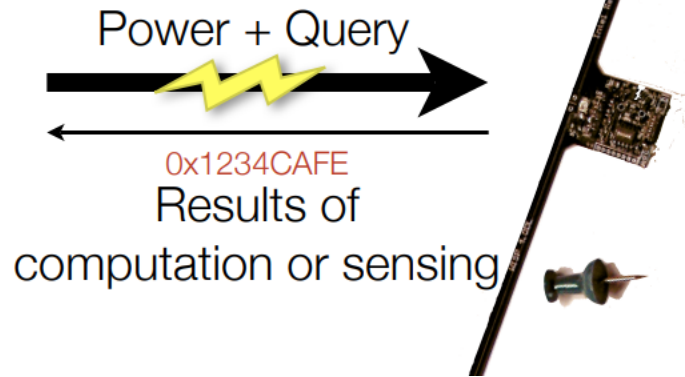


RFID vs. Computational RFID – WISP project

RFID:



Computational RFID:



“Heavy” (MSP430)
implementation – proof of
concept

“Getting Things Done on Computational RFIDs with Energy-Aware Checkpointing and Voltage-Aware Scheduling” Ben Ransford et al., HotPower’08

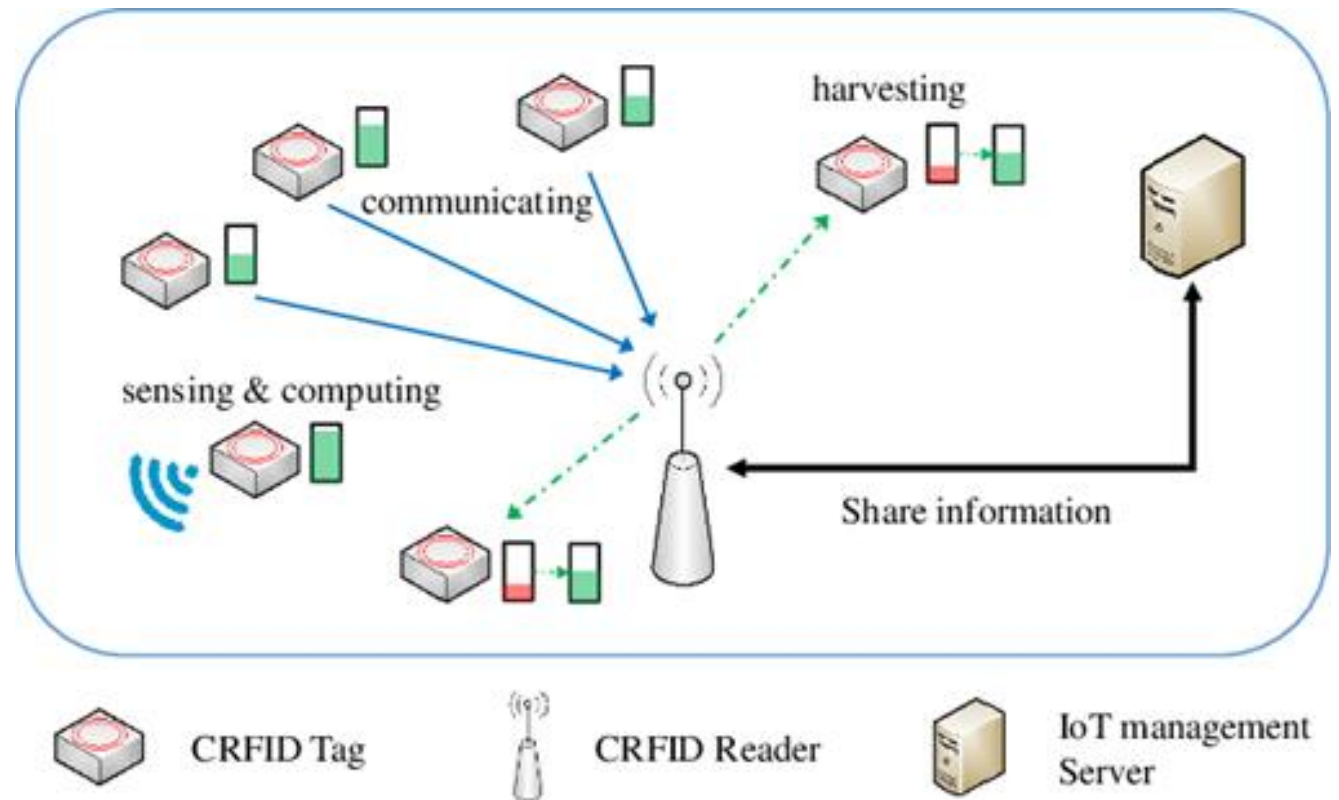
One application: Smart Buildings

Computational RFID (CRFID): Wireless UHF RF power transfer

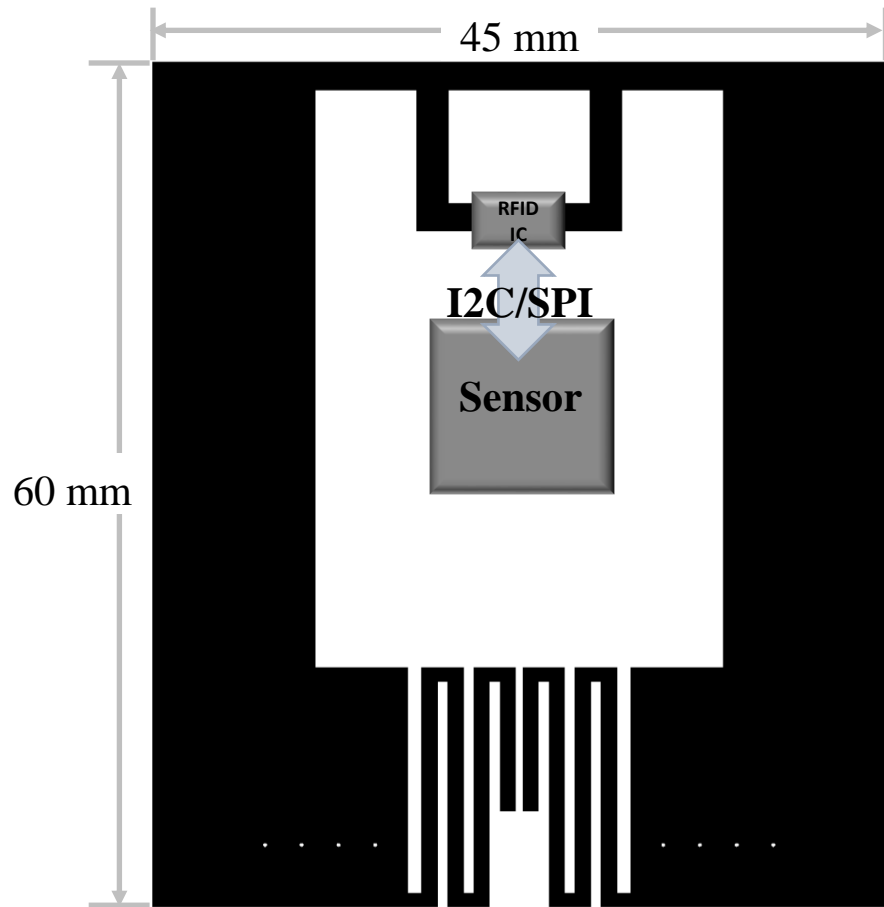
Passive communication: backscatter radio

Asymmetric split functionality: tag and reader (“extreme edge” and “mist”)

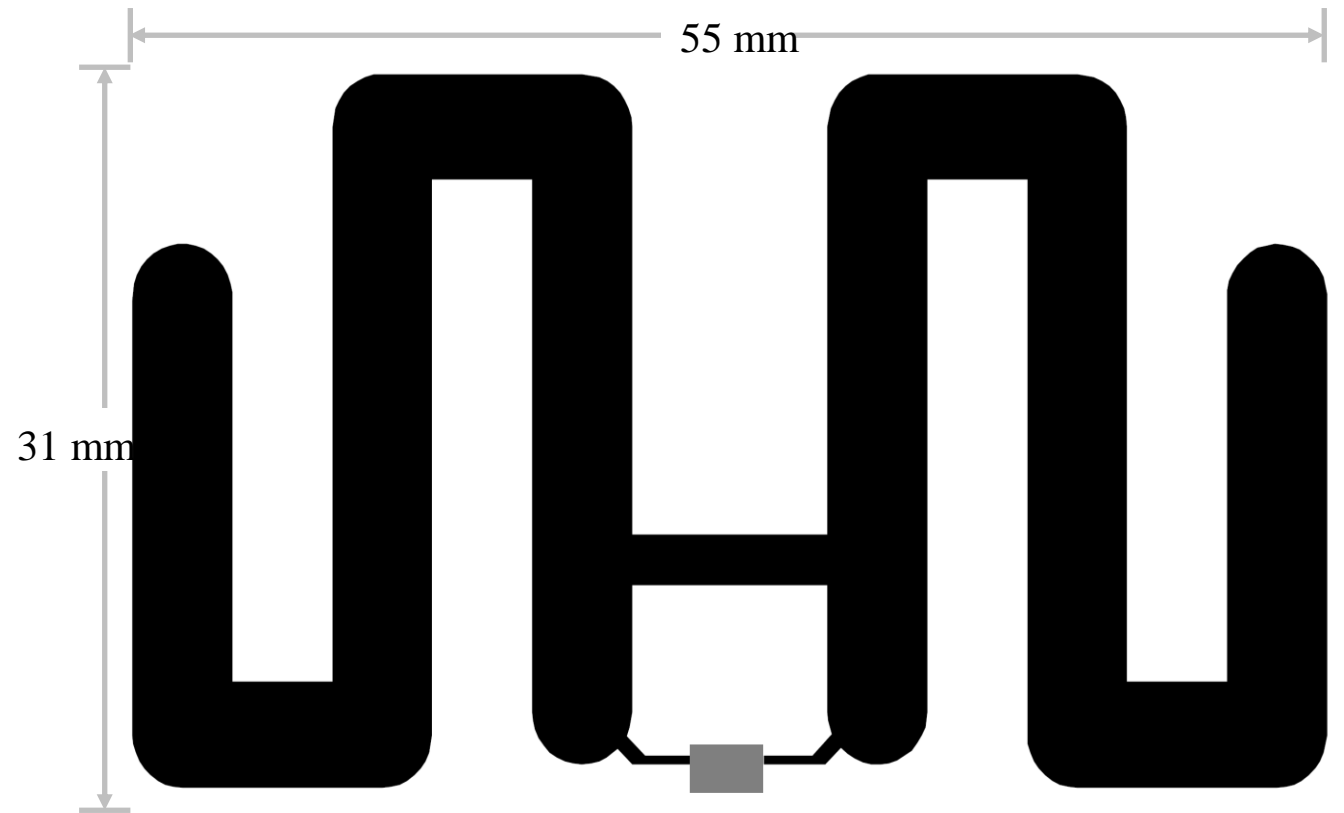
Asymmetric duty cycles



Simplest possible CRFID – I2C/SPI sensor



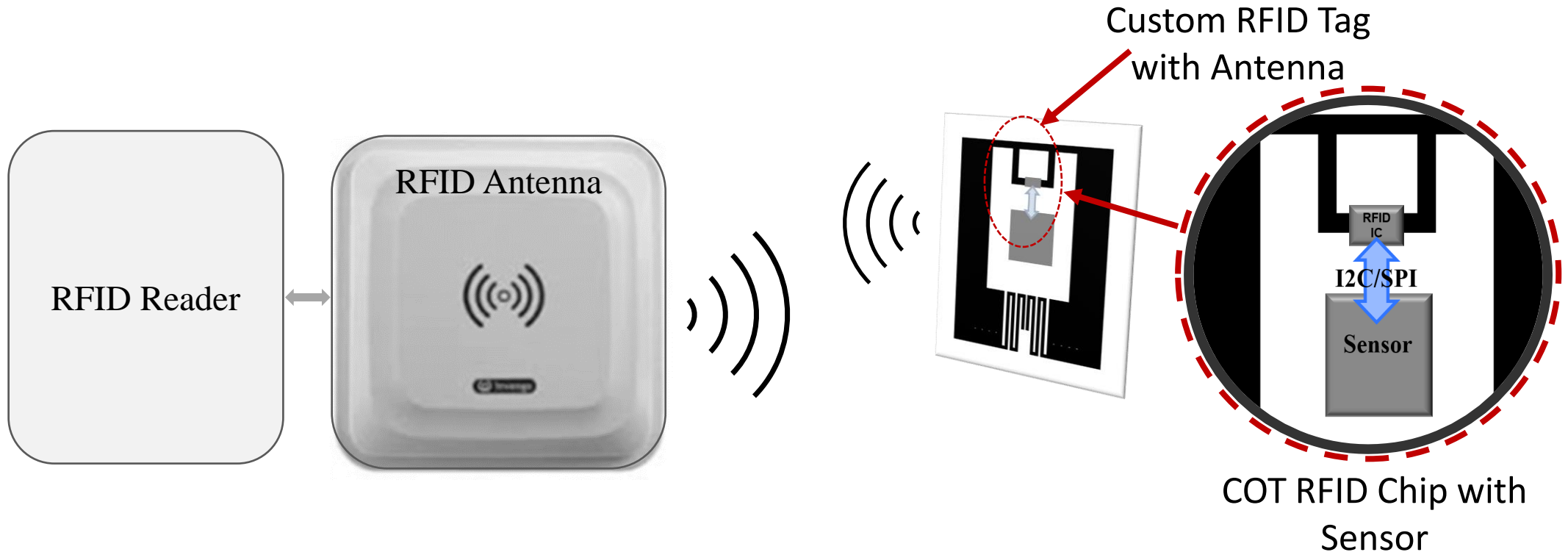
MetalFAntenna_b_v2_DrawBW.pdf



EM4325-Dipole-Draw.pdf

CRFID SYSTEM

System that includes a custom reader + antenna and a custom tag with antenna, COT RFID chip, COT sensor, connected over I2C/SPI to a custom chip



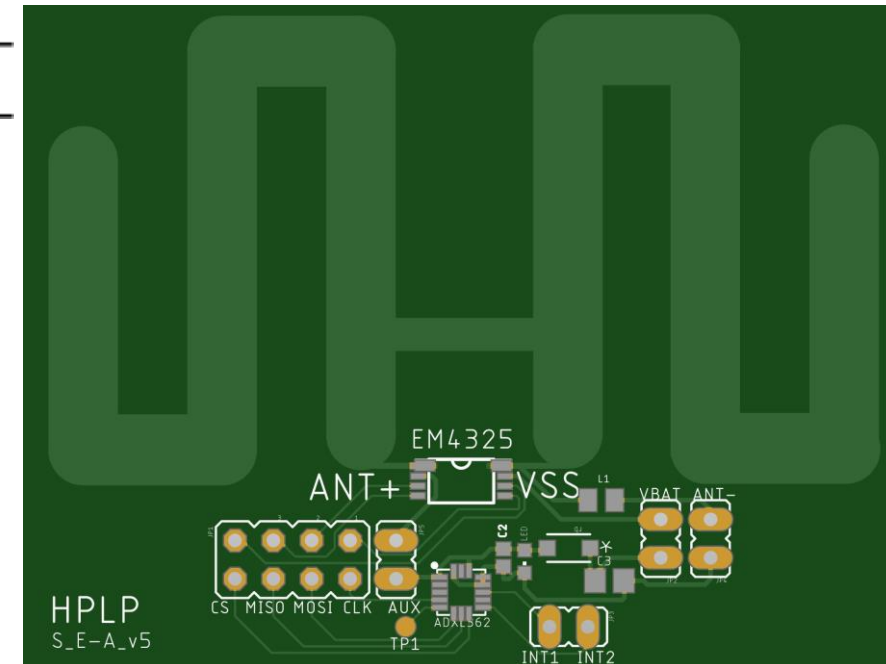
Pseudo-BAP mode

BAP – battery-assisted passive: much better range

THE EM4325 RFID CHIP

	fully-passive	BAP
Read Sensitivity $S_{chip,r}$ [dBm]	-8.3	-31
Write Sensitivity $S_{chip,w}$ [dBm]	-7	-31
Chip input Imped. Z_{chip} [Ω]	23.3-j145	7.4-j122

Asymmetric duty cycling allows a pseudo-BAP mode charging a capacitor for a long time before activating tag – can only be achieved with custom reader



Asymmetric duty cycling

Duty cycling is the workhorse of low power design: power gating

Average power = $m\% * \text{Power}$

RF transmission: extreme duty cycling needed with energy harvesting

RFID: symmetric and fast duty cycling to access as many tags as possible

CRFID: $m\% * \text{xmit Power} = n\% * \text{rcv Power}$

Custom reader: $100\% * \text{xmit Power} = n\% * \text{rcv Power} \rightarrow \text{larger rcv Power!}$

Future work: CRFID 2.0

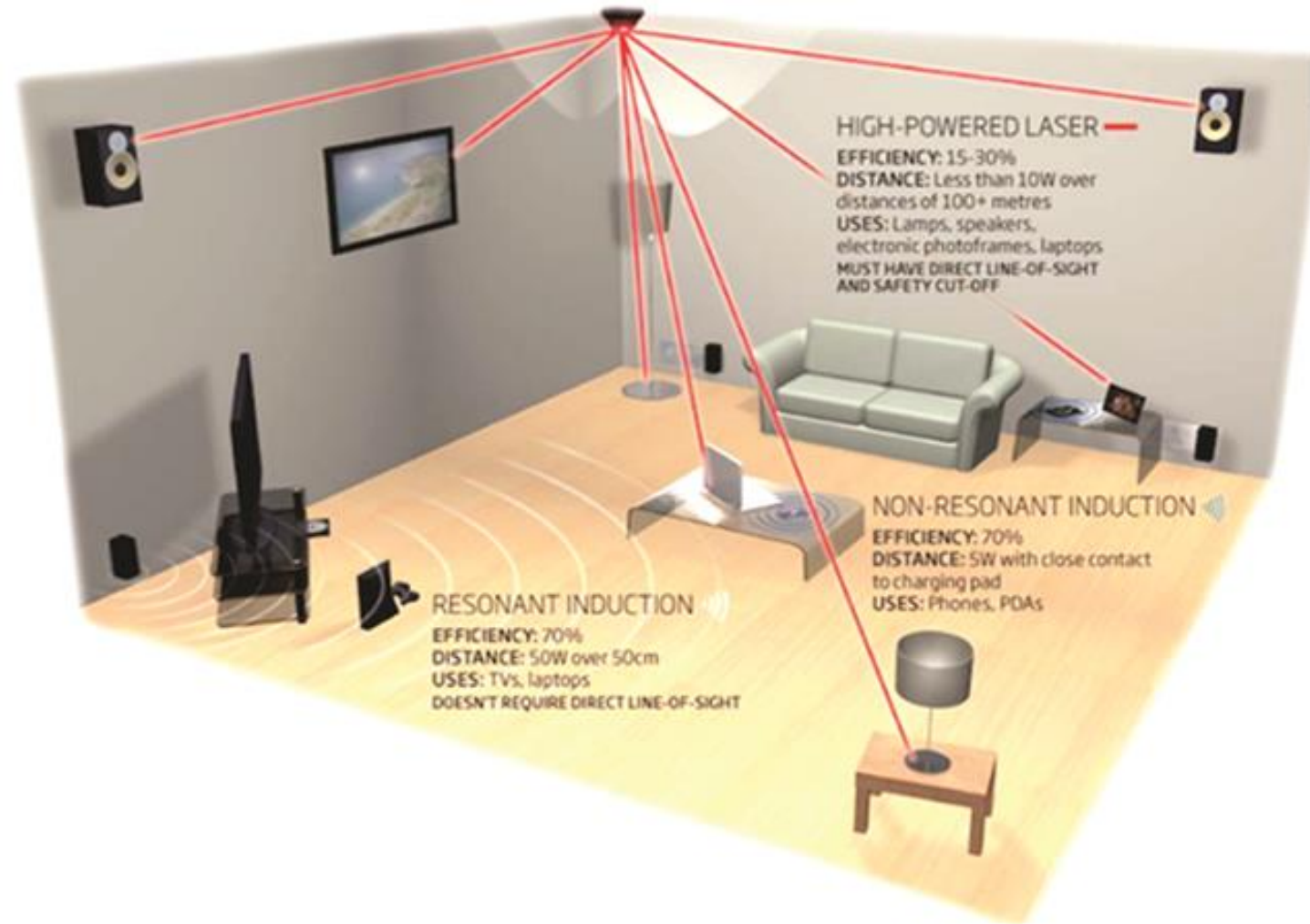
- ***COTS RFID tag front-end*** : avoids reinventing the wheel, optimized for RFID
- ***COTS sensors***: see above
- ***Custom ULP NVM FPGA***: replace “heavy” processor
- ***“Customized” reader based on COTS reader module***: widen xmit duty cycle
- ***Pseudo-BAP***: better range
- ***On-metal compatible antenna***: wider range of applications

Custom FPGA “features”:

- Ultra low power – improves range
- Low leakage – improves functional duty cycle
- NVM – instant on
- No checkpointing – avoids endurance limitations

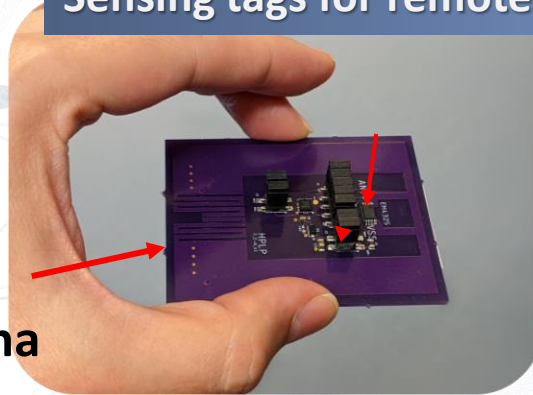
Living room/office of the future

- Augment wifi router with ***UHF reader capability + extra RFID antenna***
- System/software/AI/ML/hybrid



Application: Predictive maintenance for Industry 4.0

Application:
Sensing tags for remote monitoring of rotary machinery



RF Communication + RF Energy Harvesting
IC temperature sensor
SPI interface
Flexible Configuration
Expandable sensing - vibration



Remote Measurements


- Temperature and vibration monitoring using passive CRFID tag
- Monitoring with **no wires or battery**

Temp



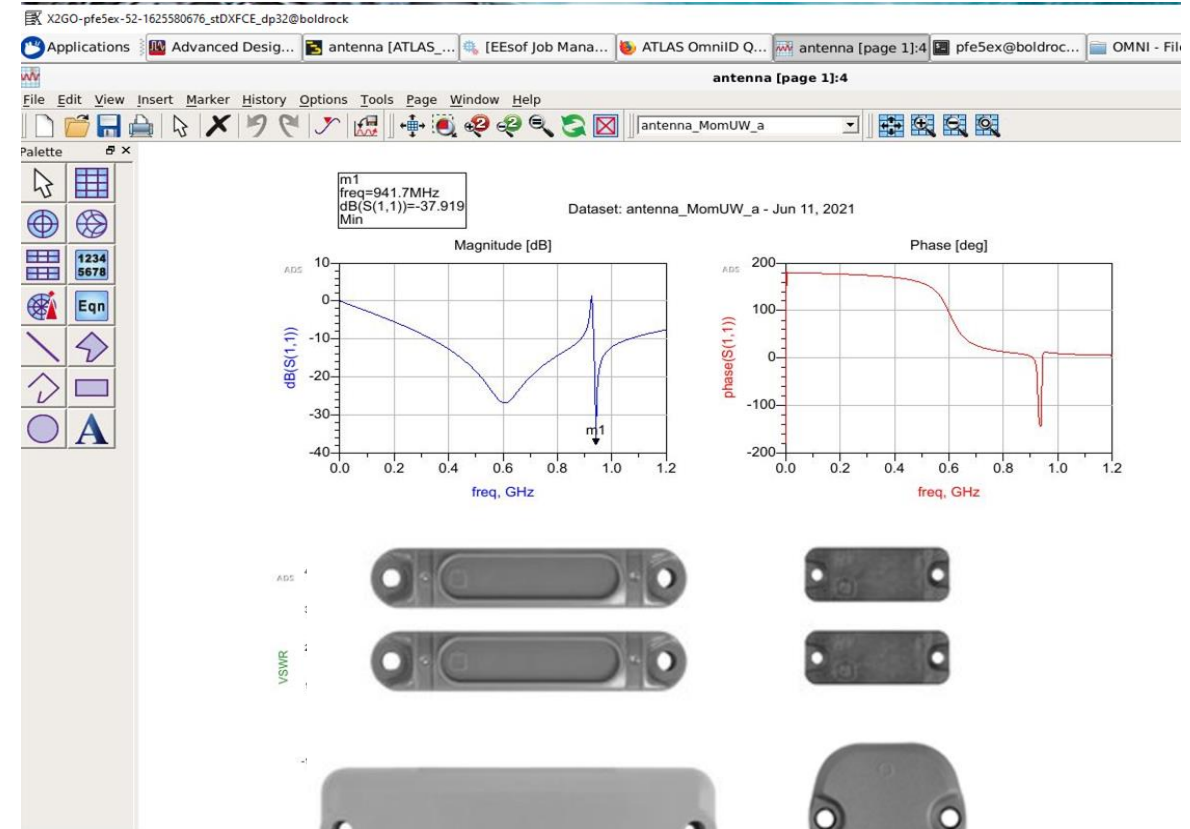
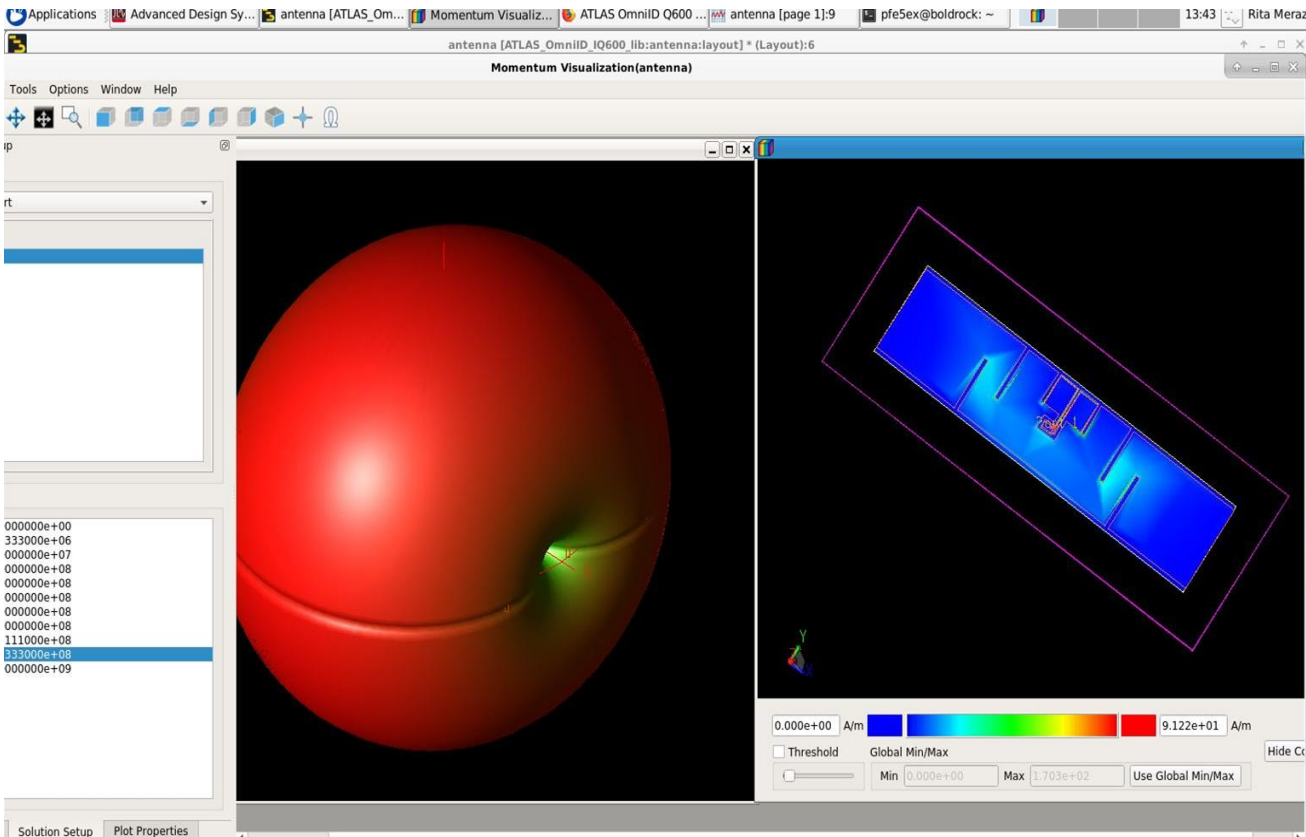
```
---- tests::em sensor_test stdout ----  
Got temp: 25.75 °C  
  
successes:  
tests::em_sensor_test
```

Vibratio



```
Sample 0: X-Axis: -0.144 g  
Sample 1: Y-Axis: 1.126 g  
Sample 2: Z-Axis: 0.096 g  
Sample 3: X-Axis: -0.1 g  
Sample 4: Y-Axis: 1.074 g  
Sample 5: Z-Axis: 0.006 g  
Sample 6: X-Axis: -0.1 g  
Sample 7: Y-Axis: 1.07 g  
Sample 8: Z-Axis: 0.008 g
```

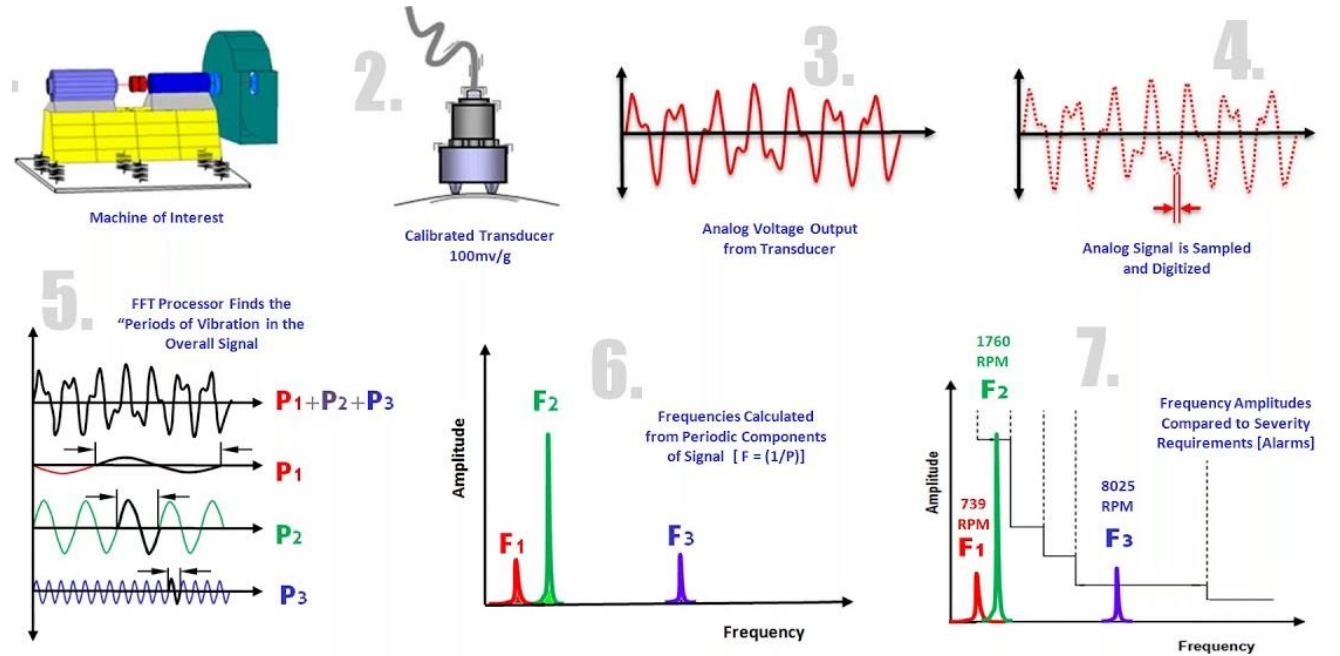
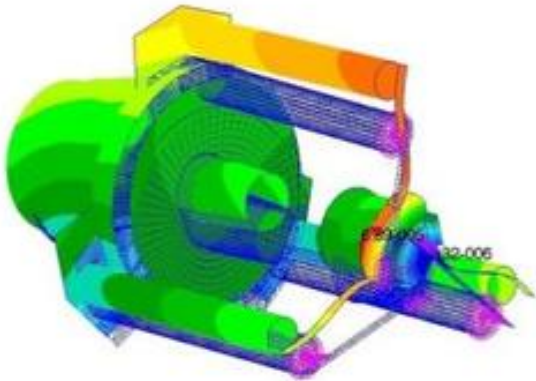
Metal-compatible antenna



How to predict machine “health”

- Vibration from rotary components
- Surface Temperature

default_Fringe :
Max 6.89-005 @Nd 10769
Min 4.32-006 @Nd 10823



Embed ML into hardware

Understand patterns; predict next segment

Detect anomaly “within” data real time

Other areas of research:

- AI hardware
- Processing in Memory
- Spintronics
- Nanoelectronics



University of Virginia (UVA)

- Founded by Thomas Jefferson in 1818
- Charlottesville, Virginia
- University World Heritage Site, UNESCO
- “Public Ivy” (Berkeley, Michigan, UCLA)

HPLP - High Performance Low Power lab

<https://engineering.virginia.edu/high-performance-low-power>

