



IC1301 -WiPE

Non-linear Energy Harvesting in Passive UHF RFID Tag

29th September, 2014

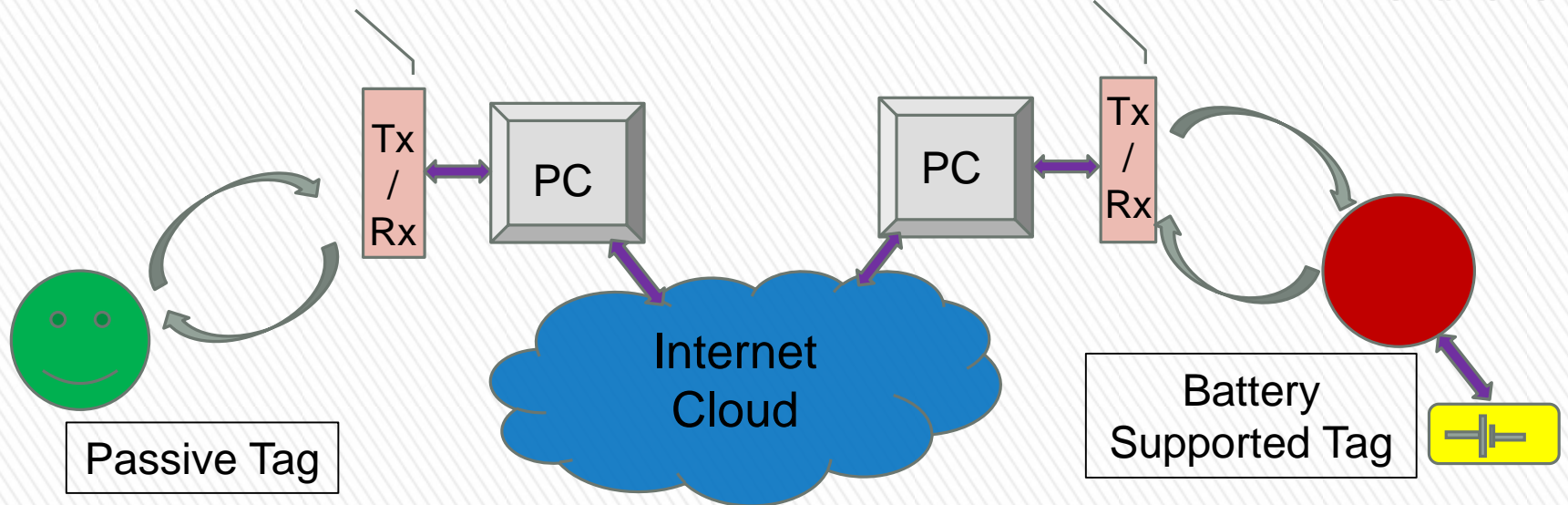
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Agenda

- » Introduction
- » Design / Prototypes
- » Experimental Results
- » Conclusion

Introduction



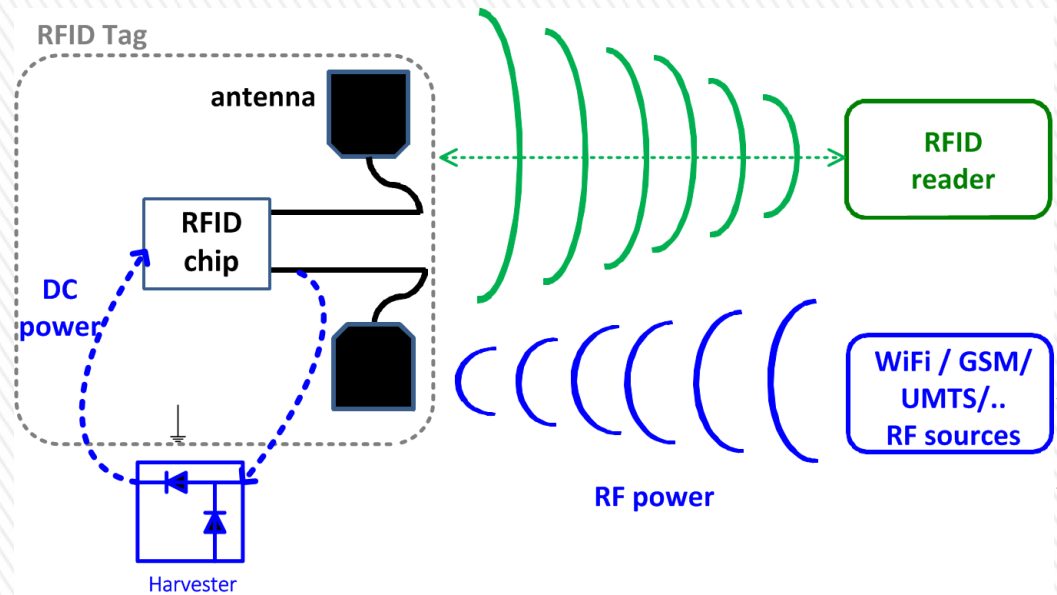
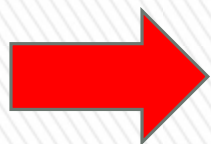
Longer life...shorter read range

Shorter life...longer read range



Energy harvesting solutions

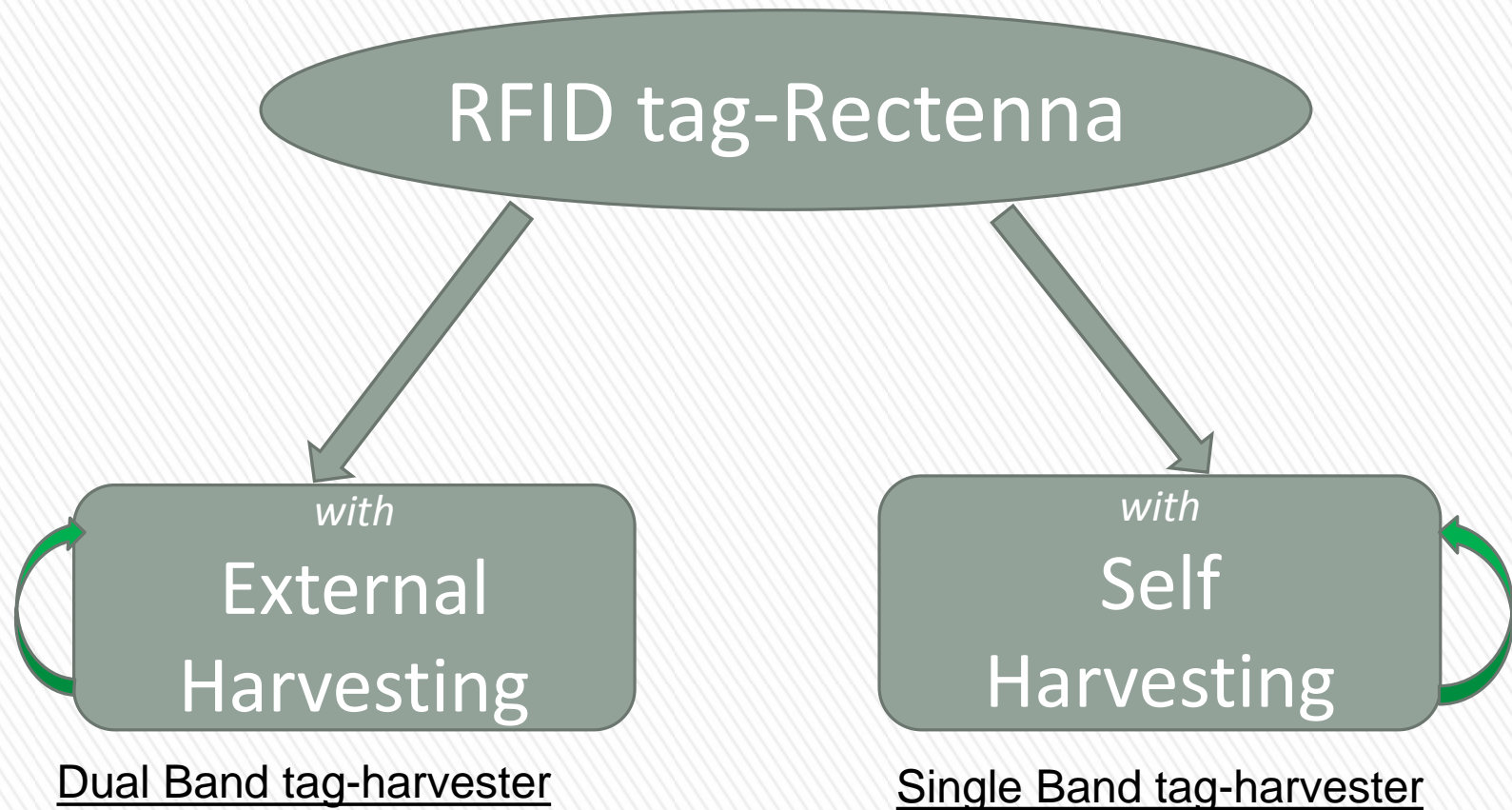
- Solar
- Kinetic/ Mechanical
- Thermal
- **Electromagnetic**



Main objective

- To combine RFID tag and EEH device, both working at different frequencies
- To exploit non-linear behavior of RF devices for mutual benefit

Approach

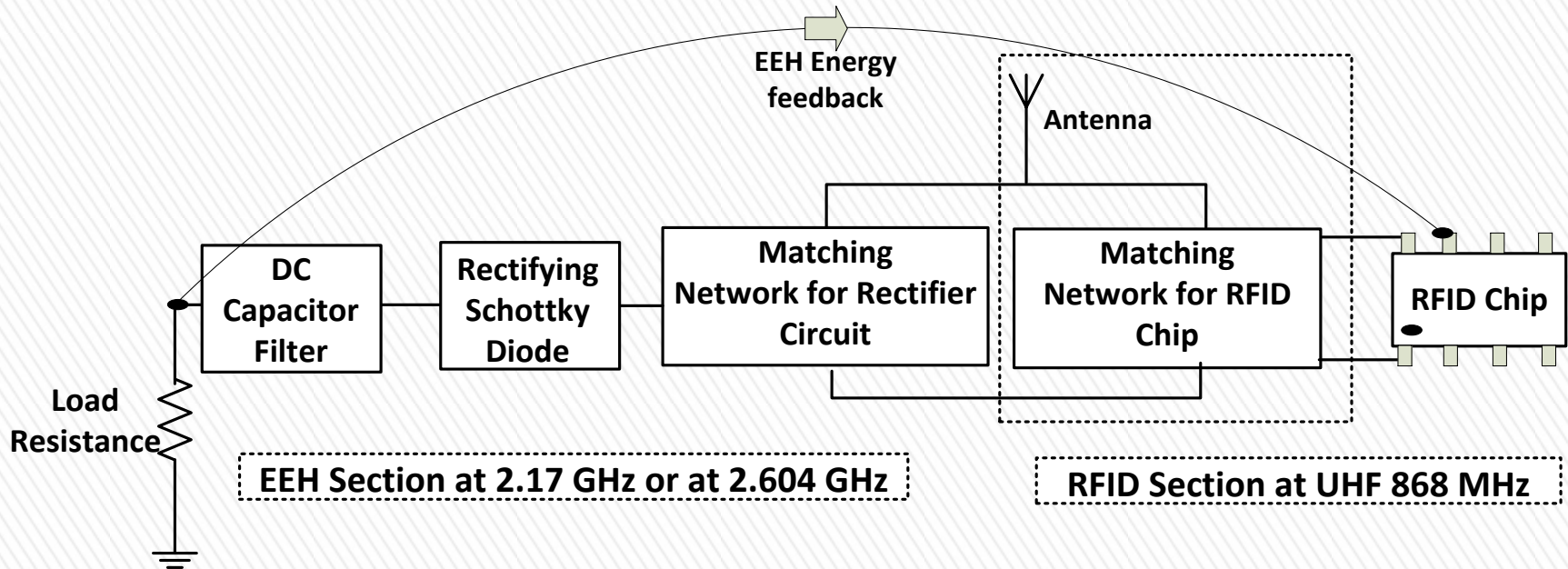


RFID communication @ 868 MHz
EEH @ UMTS 2.17 GHz

RFID communication @ 868 MHz
EEH @ its 3rd harmonic 2.604 GHz

Harvested energy is re-injected into the RFID chip

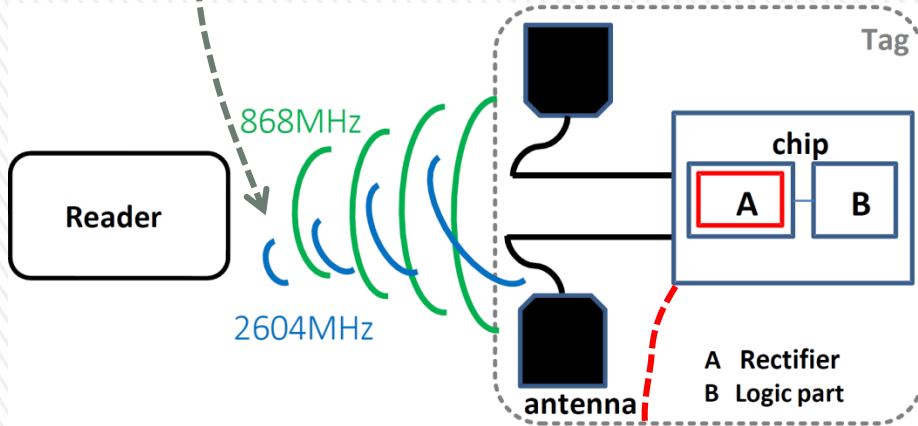
Block diagram



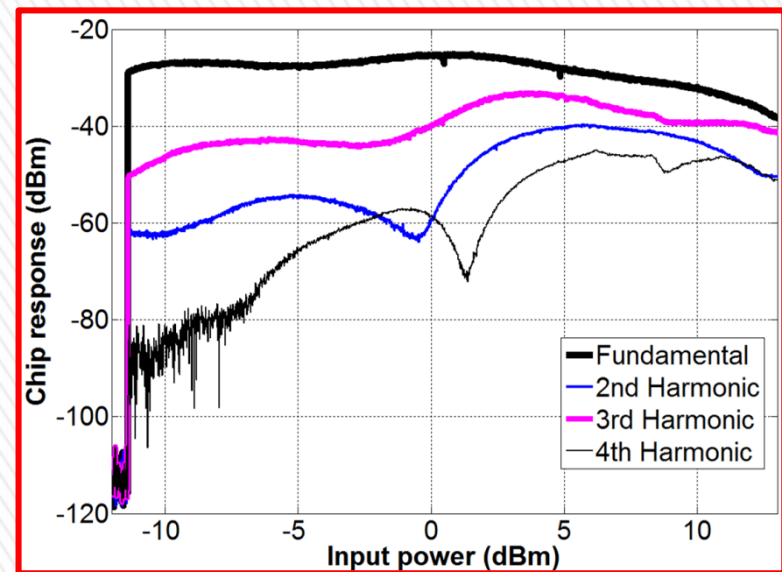
- RFID Tag and EEH section are integrated in a common antenna

Waveform design

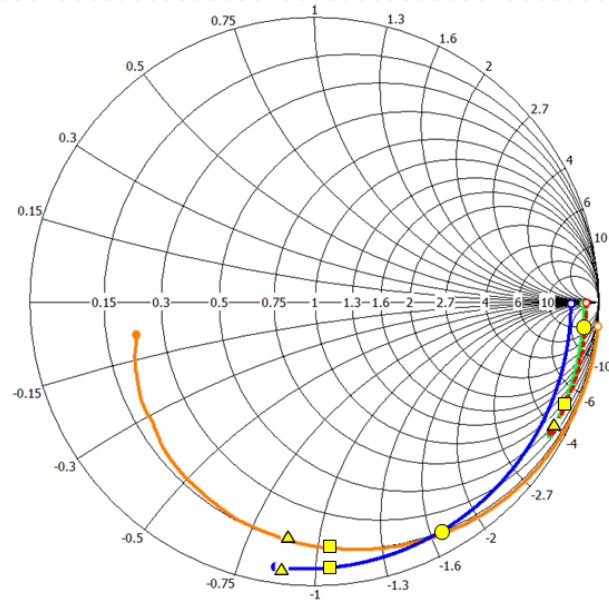
Passive RFID chip generates modulated harmonic signals



Harmonic signals measured at the RFID chip input



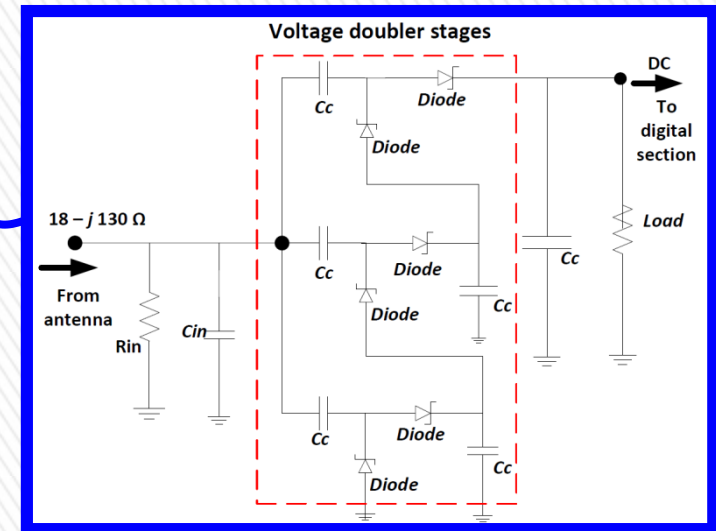
Device Characterization



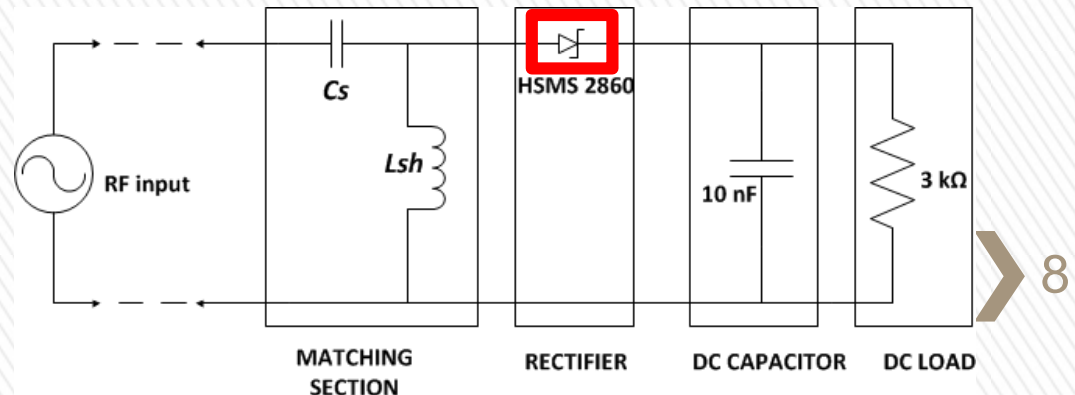
*impedances measured at -10 dBm input power

- **RFID chip** EM-4325 with optional Battery Assisted Power (*BAP*) mode
- **Schottky diode** HSMS 2860

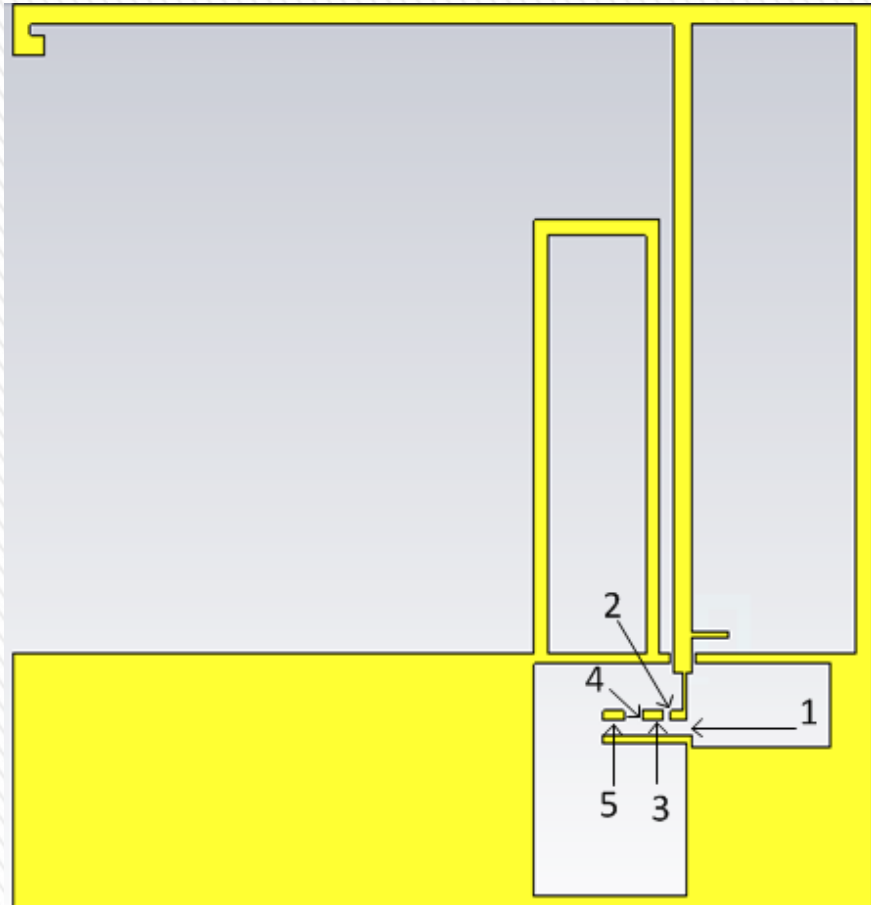
Passive RFID chip



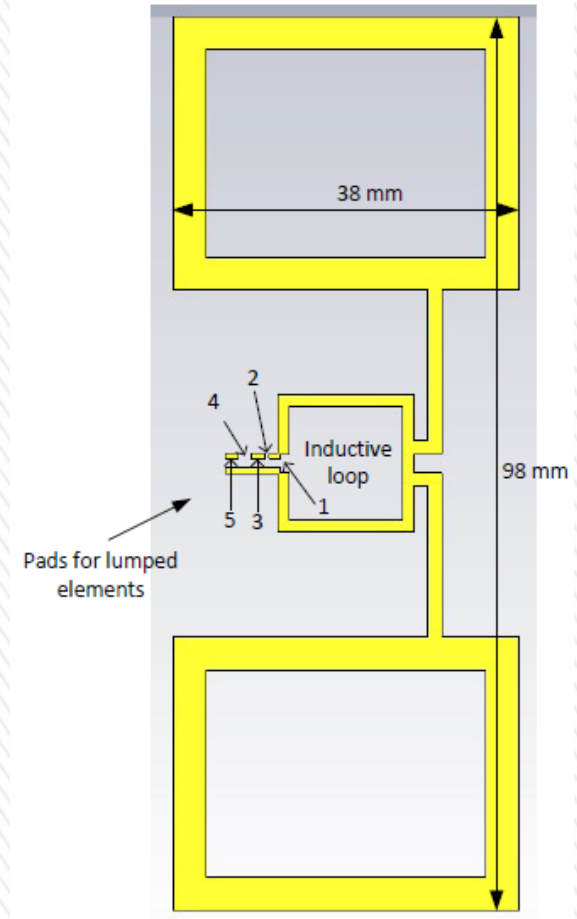
Schottky diode - rectifier



Antenna structures



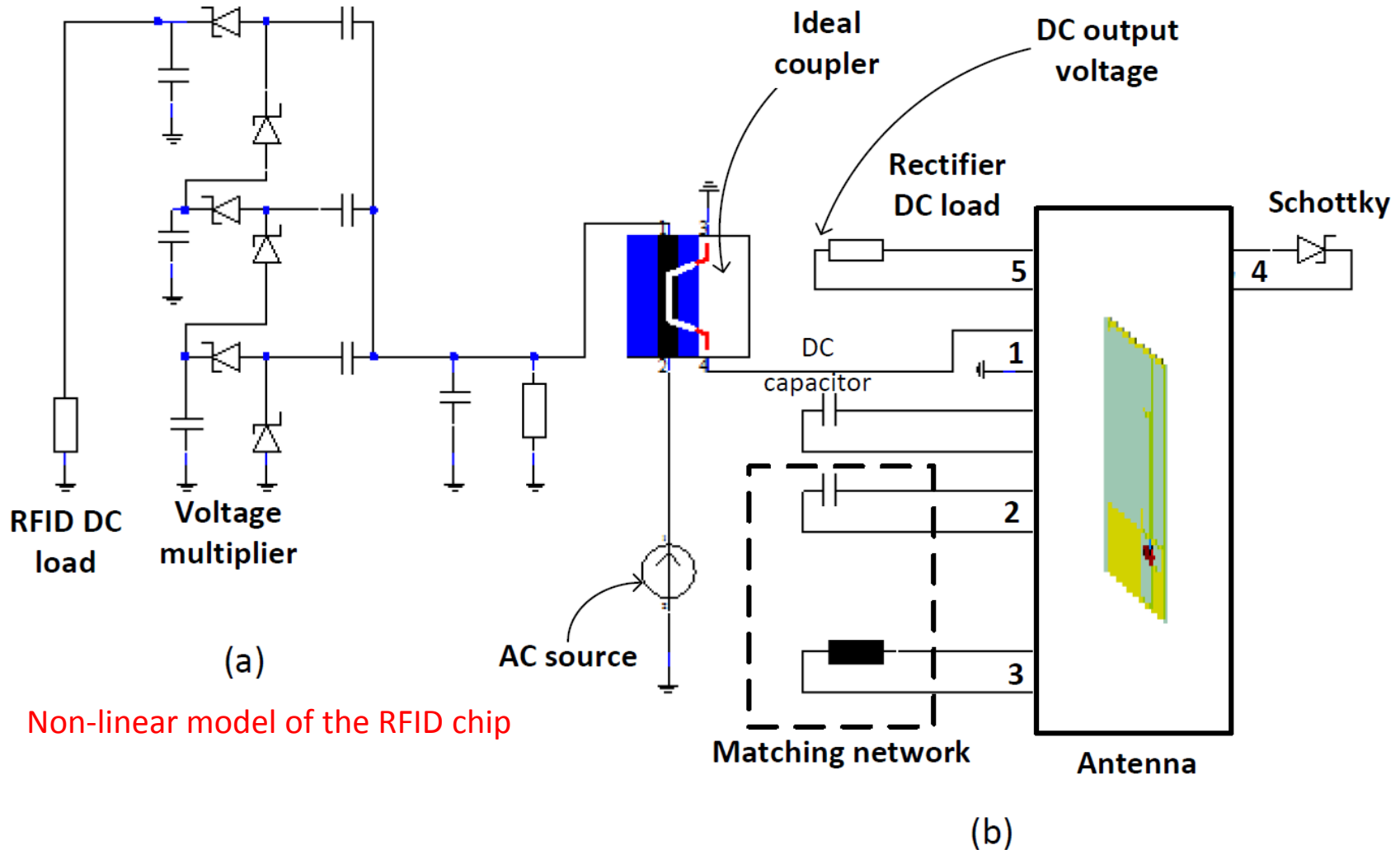
Single Feed Dual Band Antenna
@ 868 MHz and 2.17 GHz



Single Band Antenna
@ 868 MHz

- The arrows indicates the ports where RFID chip or lumped elements of EEH section are connected

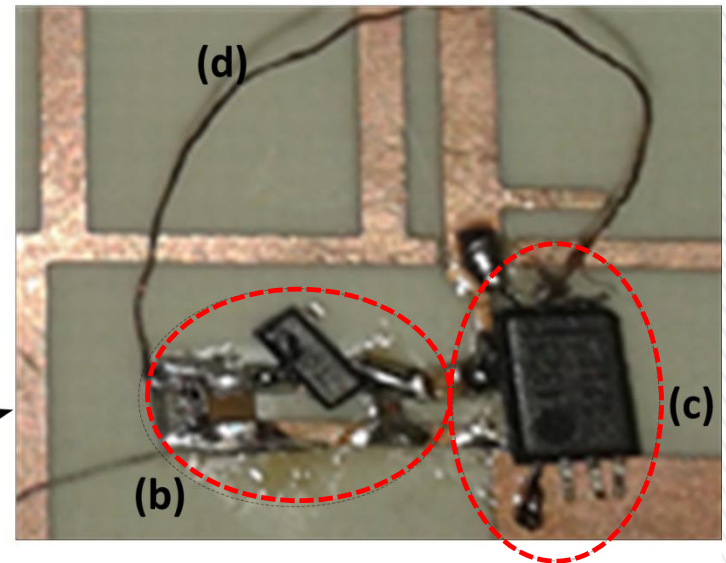
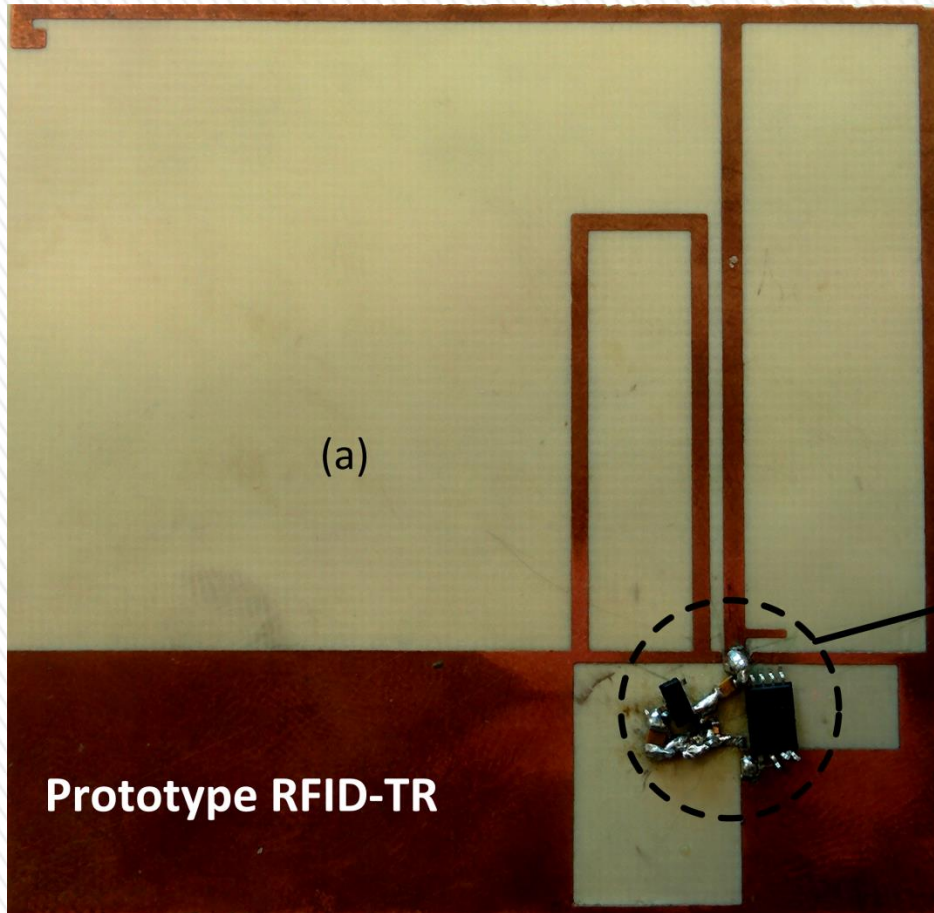
Electric-electromagnetic co-simulation



Non-linear model of the RFID chip

Co-simulation integration of RFID-TR

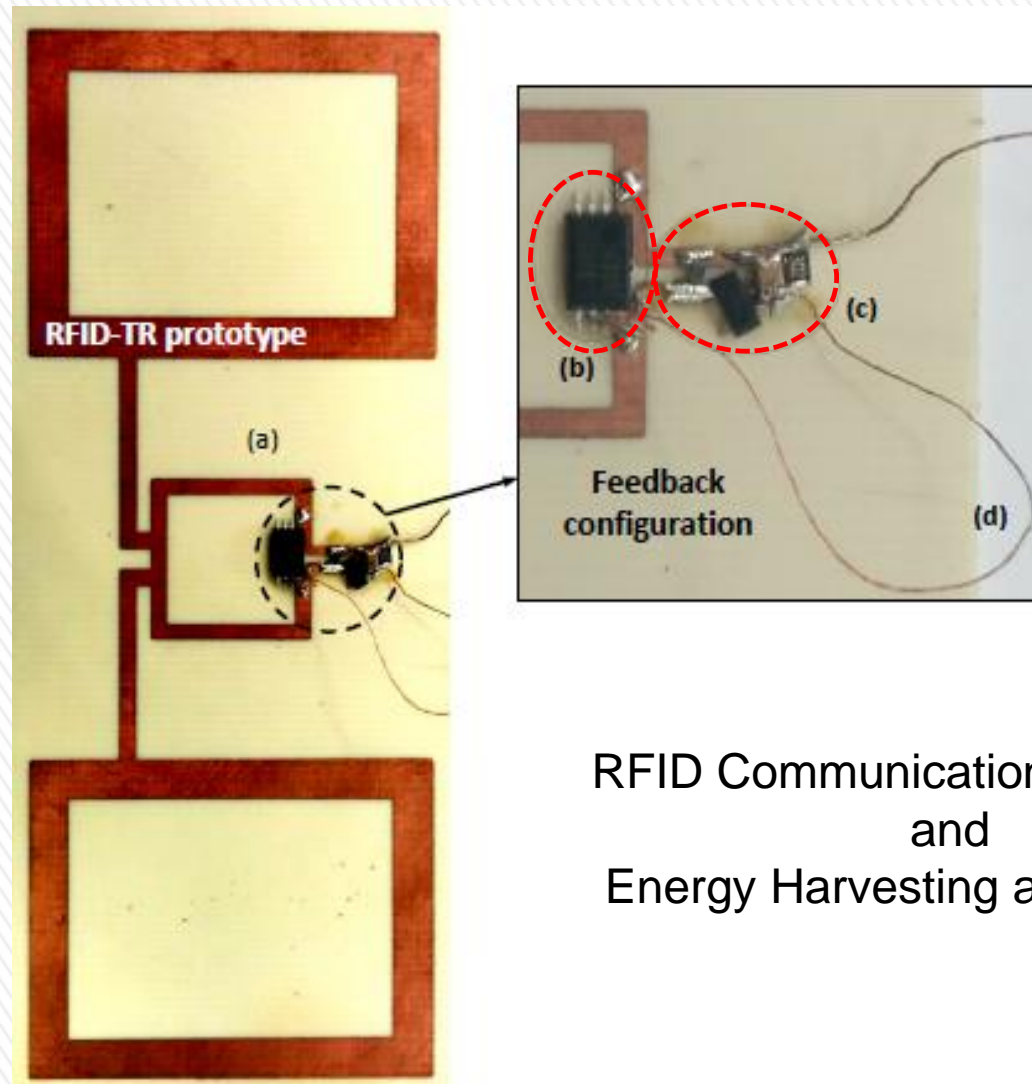
RFID-TR with *External - Harvesting*



Substrate: Rogers RO4003
Permittivity: 3.55
Thickness: 0.8 mm

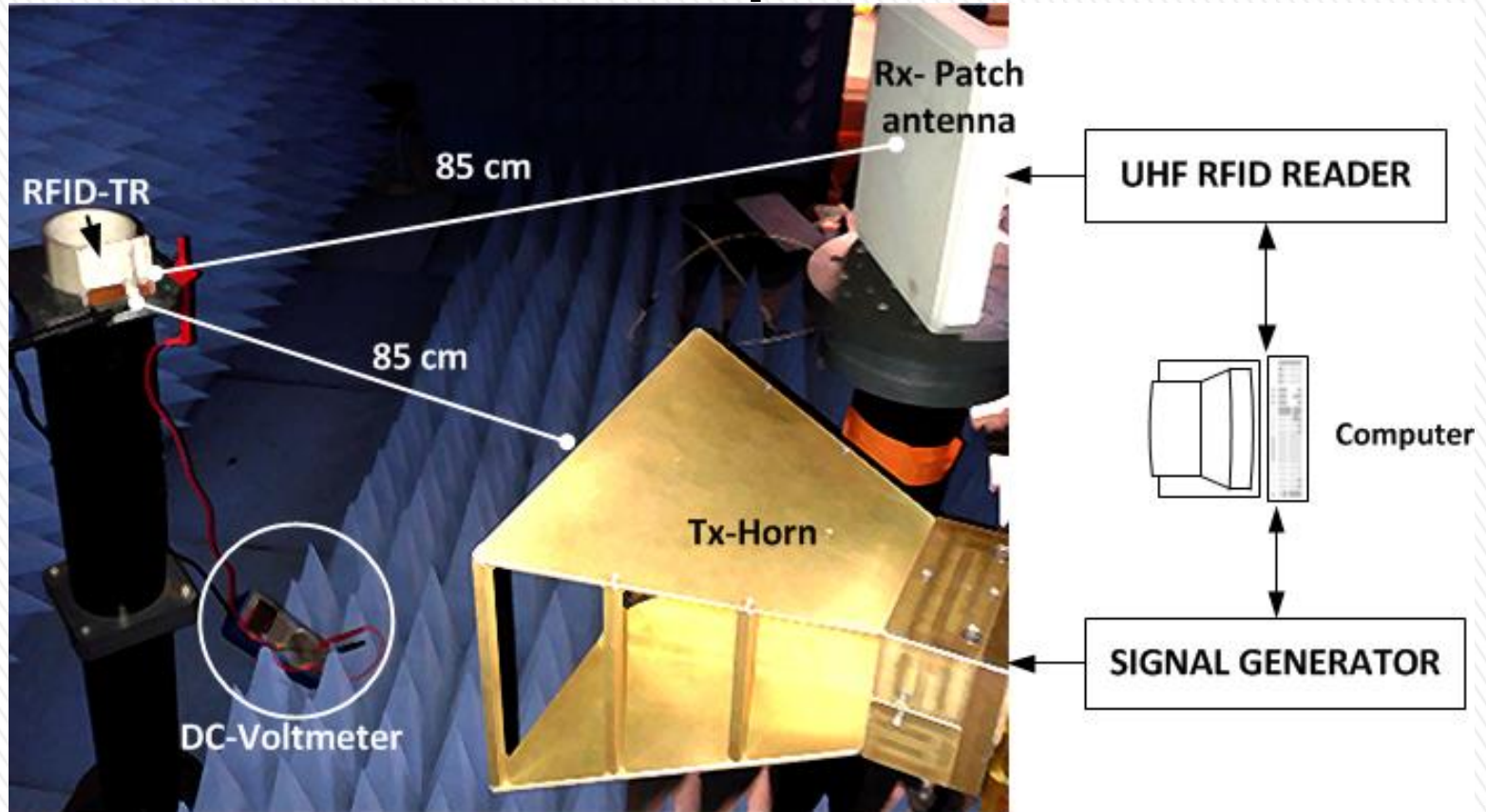
(a) Dual Band Antenna, (b) EEH section, (c) RFID chip EM4325, (d) Feedback wire > 11

RFID Tag with *Self-Harvesting*



RFID Communication at 868 MHz
and
Energy Harvesting at 2.604 GHz

(a) Single Band Antenna, (b) EEH section, (c) RFID chip EM4325, (d) Feedback wire



Equipments Used:

- Signal Generator (Agilent N5182A) for UMTS 2.17 GHz
- UHF RFID Reader (Impinj Speedway R420) for 868 MHz
- Horn Antenna (Gain = 10 dB)
- Reader Antenna (Gain = 6 dB)
- DC voltmeter

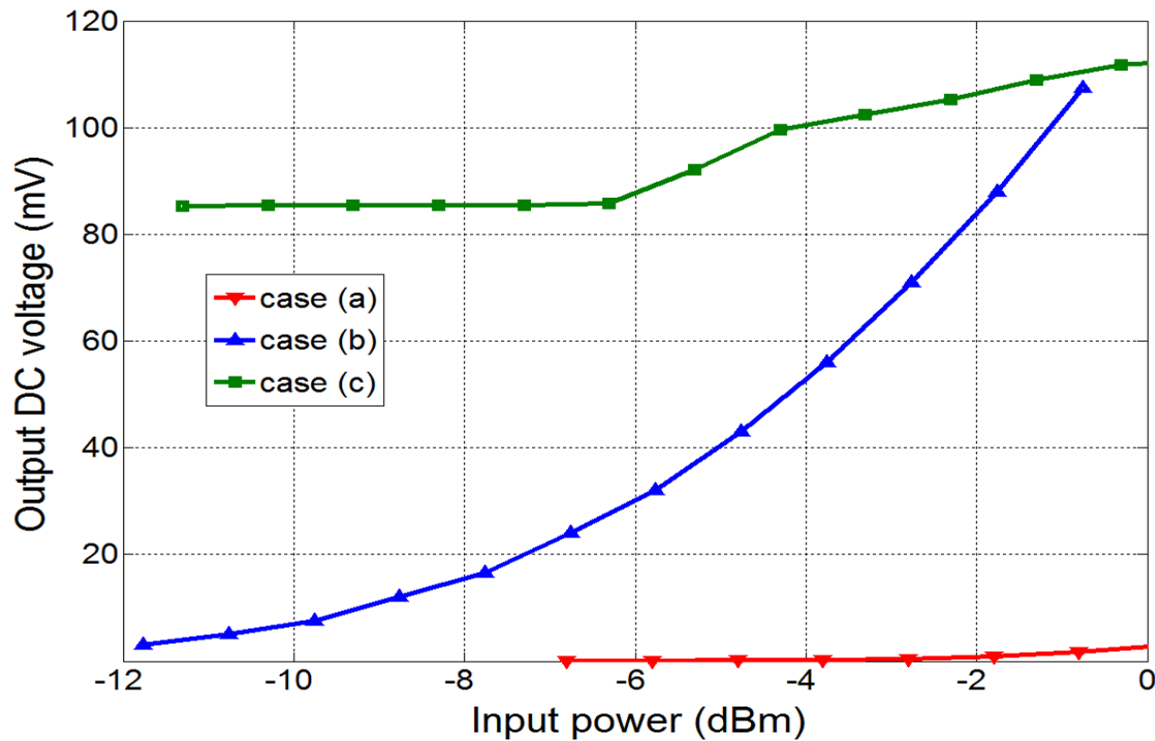
Goals:

1. To measure DC output in EEH section (*harvesting evaluation*)
2. To measure tag sensitivity (*read range evaluation*)



Case	Configuration
(a)	RFID reader at 868 MHz sweeping in power
(b)	RF source at 2.17 GHz sweeping in power
(c)	Reader at 868 MHz (30 dBm) + RF source at 2.17 GHz sweeping in power

Harvesting evaluation



Measured DC output voltages without and with Feedback

Case	without feedback [mV]	with feedback [mV]
(a)	1.8	7.1
(b)	26.4	107.4
(c)	48.4	111.9

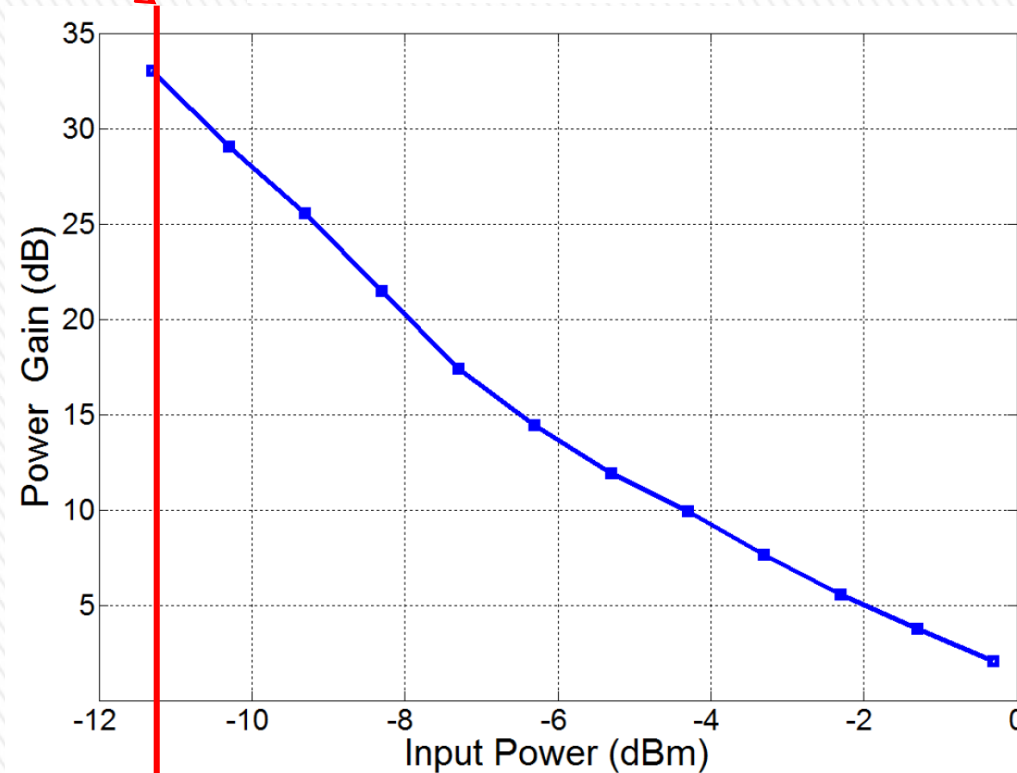
Output voltage with feedback condition

Experimental Results

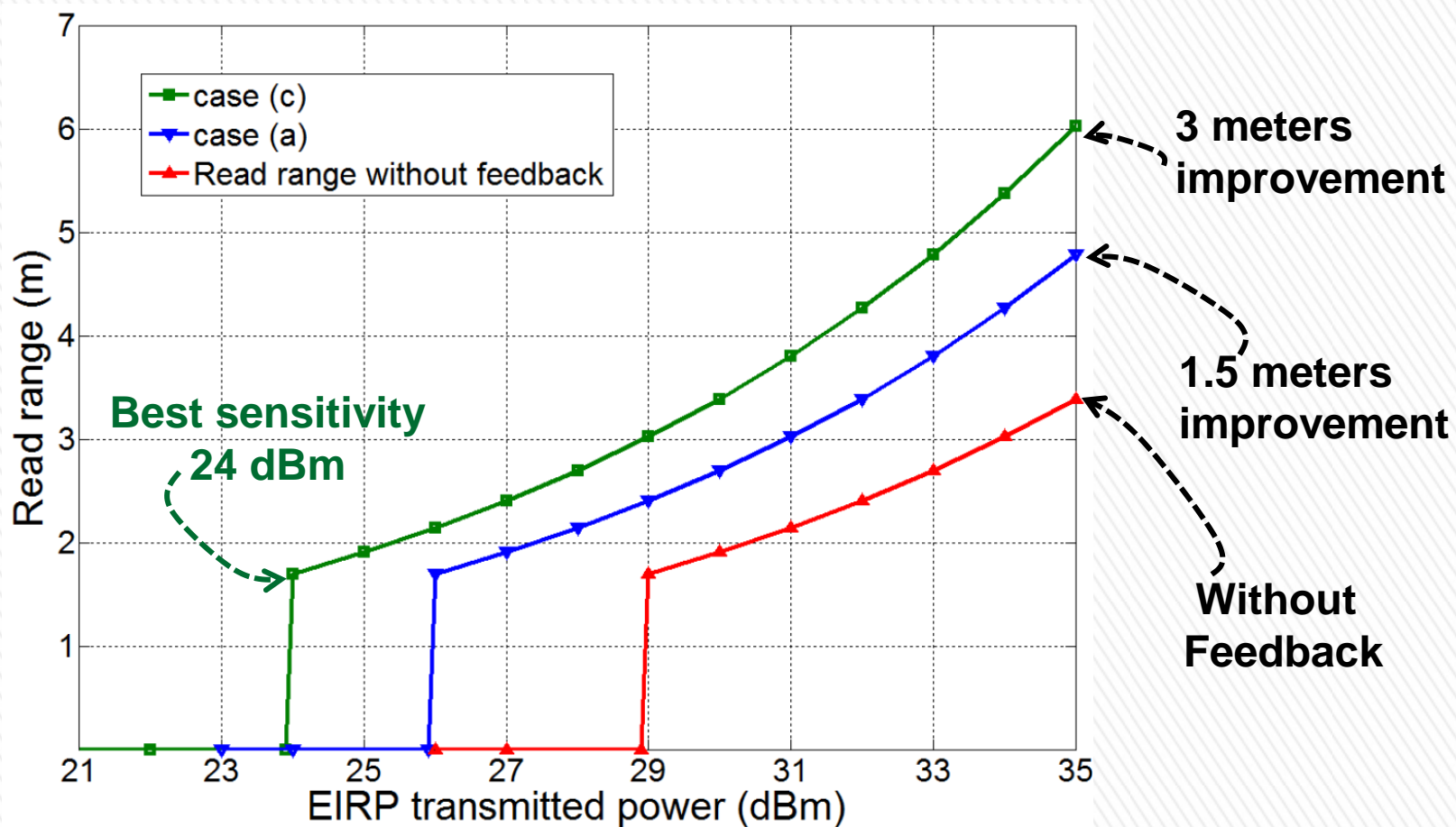
Case	Configuration	DC voltage with feedback [mV]
(b)	RF source at 2.17 GHz sweeping in power Reader at 868 MHz (30 dBm)	V_b
(c)	+ RF source at 2.17 GHz sweeping in power	V_c

$$G_P = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{V_c^2}{V_b^2} \right)$$

Gain of 33 dB
at -11 dBm
input power

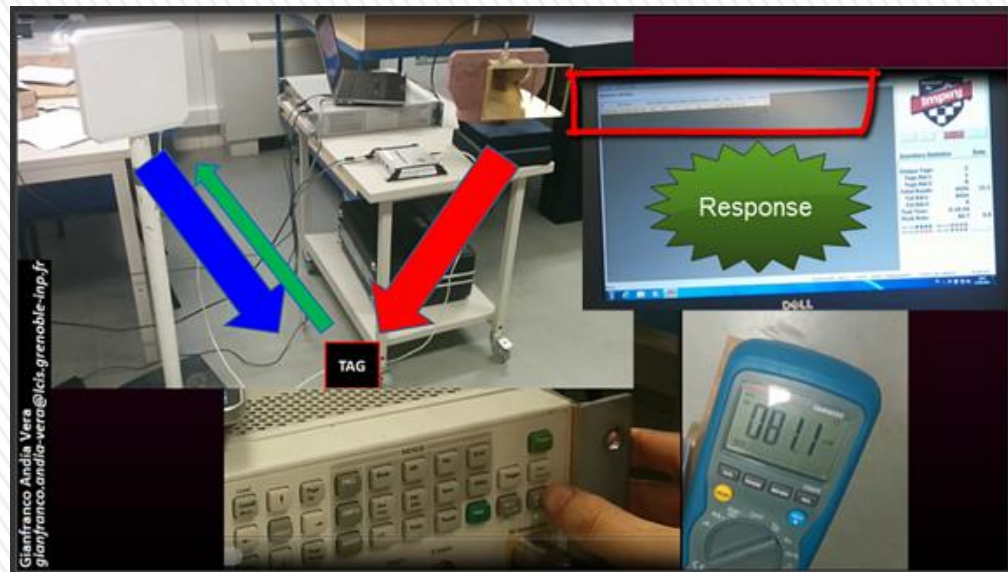


Read-Range Evaluation



Demo Videos

[harvestingRFID.mp4](#)
[harvestingRFID-Test-Short.mp4](#)



- » RFID tag - Energy harvester approaches are presented here
- » 33 dB of harvested power gain is achieved when both sources are combined compared to a single source
- » The RFID-TR read range increases in 3 meters when the combined harvested power is re-injected
- » Non-linear behavior is exploited as:
 - > Impedance power dependency, and
 - > Harmonic production

Thank you!

Any Questions?

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