

EXPLORING THE PHYSICS OF RF-ID



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Outlines

- Introduction: RF-ID Applications
- The Physics of RF-ID Reader
- The Signals Obtained by the Reader
- The Physics of RF-ID Tag
- Conclusion



RF-ID Applications

- Access Management of Restricted Area
- Tracking Objects
- Toll Collection and Contactless Payment



The Amazing RF-ID

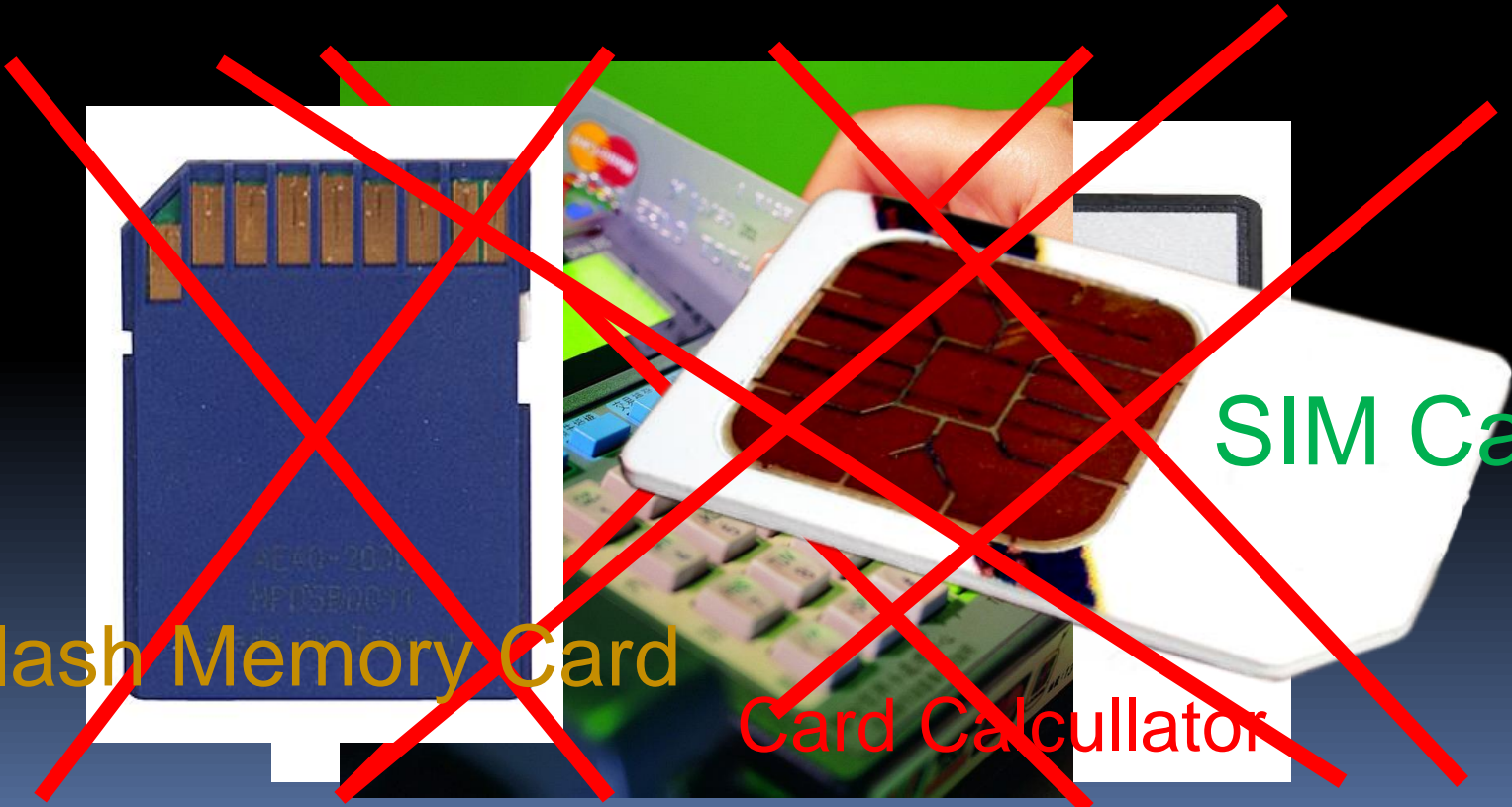
- No Contact
- No Electrode
- No Battery

Credit Card

SIM Card

Flash Memory Card

Card Calculator



The Physics of RFID Reader

Put on the Tag

Faraday's Law Information

I₃ (125 kHz)

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

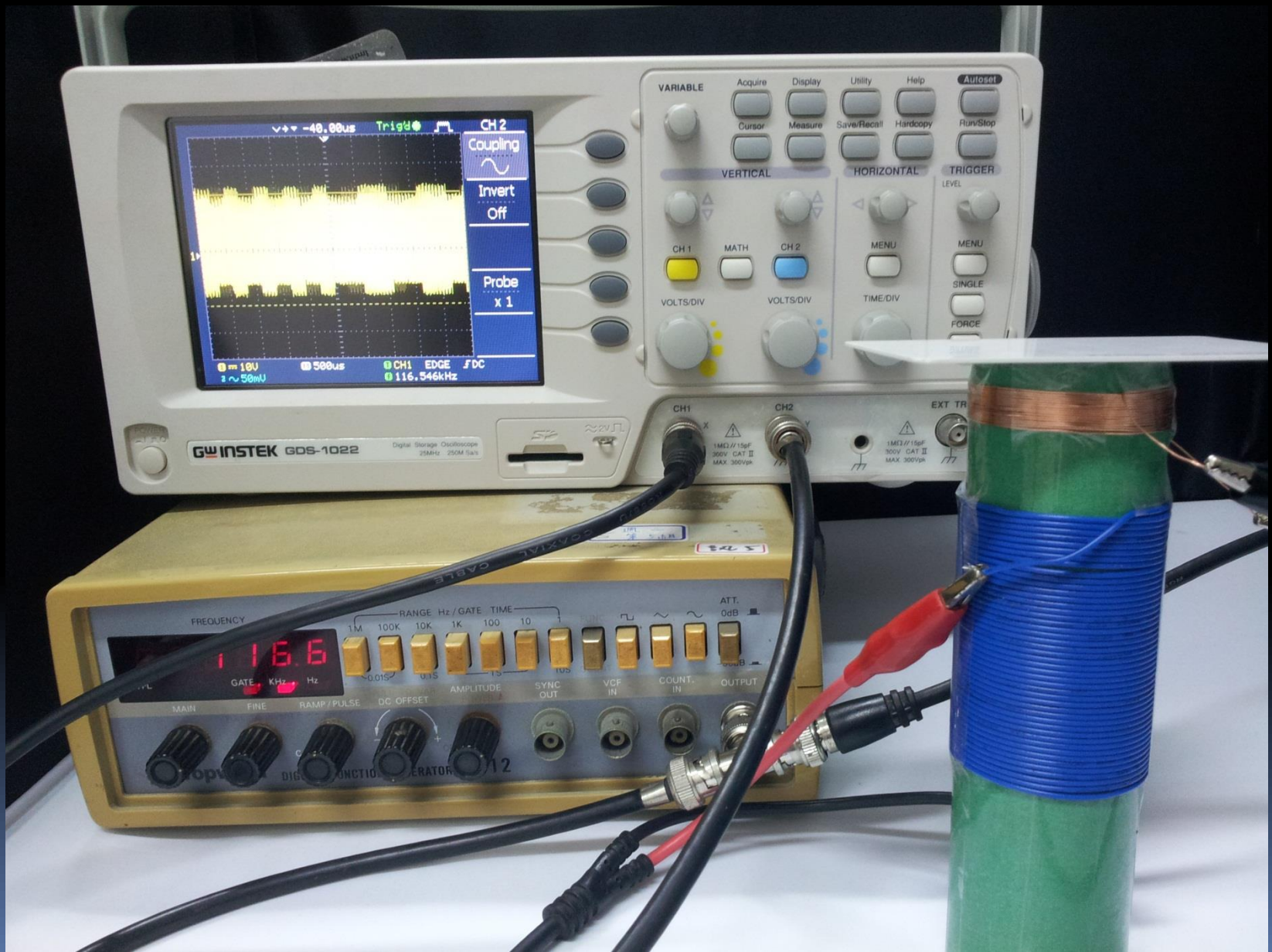
I₄ (125 kHz + Digital AM)

Ampère's law

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{J}$$



Demonstartion

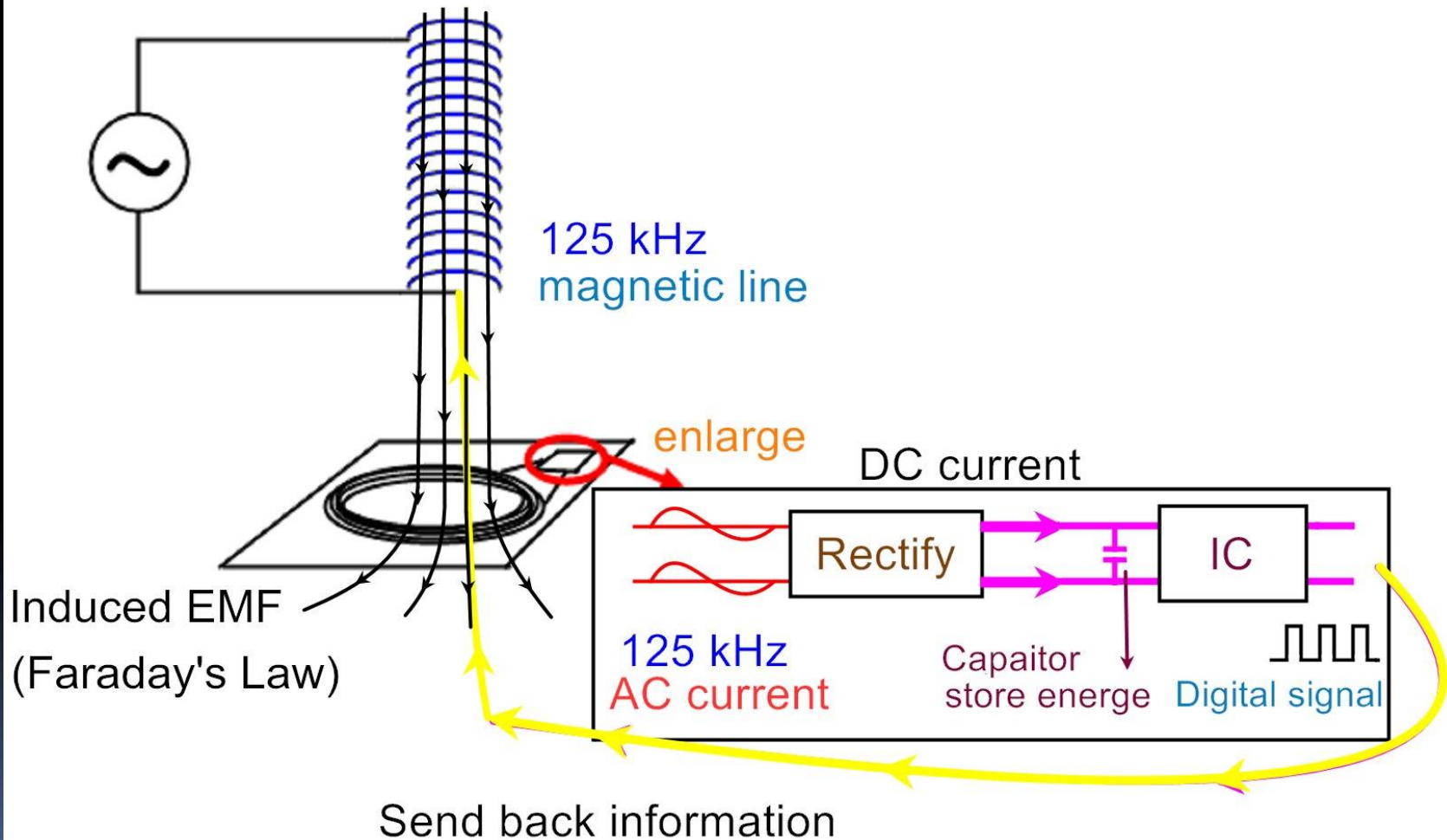


The Physics of RFID Tag

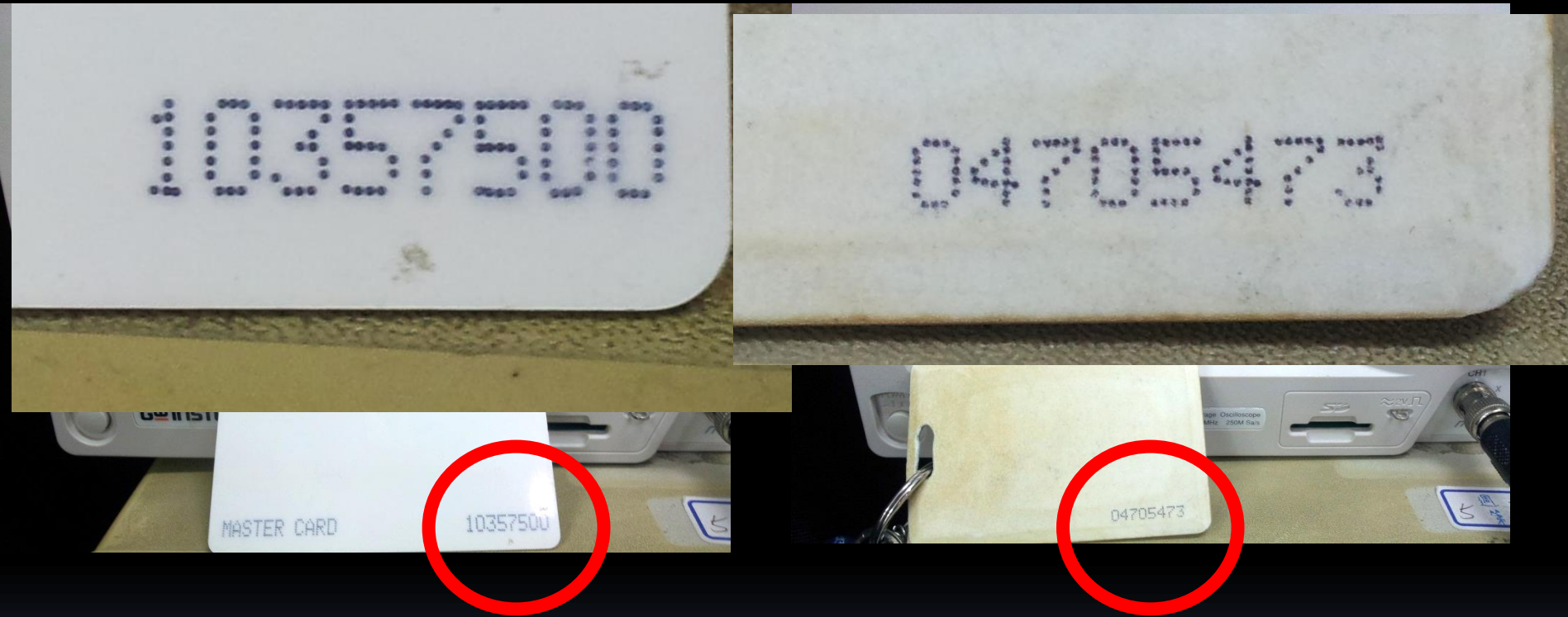


Block Diagram of the RF-ID System

RFID TAG OPERATING THEORY



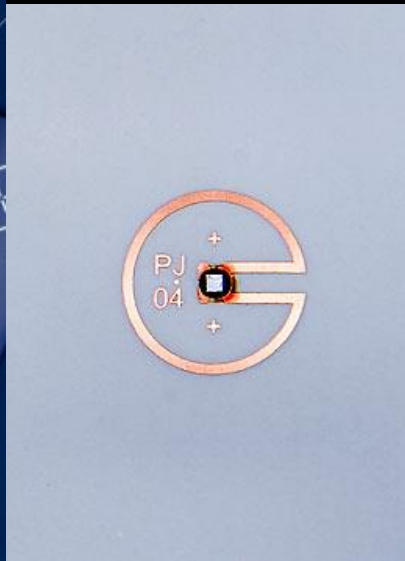
The Signals Obtained by the Reader



- Each Tag Has a Set of Unique Serial Numbers
- Discriminating Tags by the Serial Numbers

Conclusion

- RF-ID reader is a 125 kHz AC generator + a coil
- RF-ID tag is a coil + a digital chip
- RF-ID is a technology governed by **Faraday's Law** and **Ampère's Law**



Thank You For Your Attention