

# UHF RFID

## Design of RFID Antennas for UHF Band

Jaeyul Choo · Chihyun Cho · Hosung Choo · Ikmo Park · Yisok Oh · Youngkil Kim

UHF RFID RFID RFID  
 RFID RFID RFID RFID RFID RFID  
 pitch angle inductive coupling (isotropic) multi-layered polygonal helix (layer)  
 (spiral) RFID (hard board:  $\epsilon = 2.3$ ,  $\tan \delta = 0.022$ ) PET (Polyethylene:  $\epsilon = 3.9$ ,  
 $\tan \delta = 0.003$ )  
 Pareto (Pareto Genetic Algorithm)

This paper reports the characteristics and designs of RFID antennas operating at UHF band. Antennas for RFID application should work with high efficiency, a low return loss and a good antenna gain to achieve the required readable range with the restricted system power. Especially, for reader antennas, the high quality of a circular polarization (CP) in a wide range of frequency is strongly required and the proper radiation pattern is needed to broaden the readable range of the system. For tag antennas, the small and planar profile is desired to be easily attached to an object and the stable radiation performance nearby various dielectric materials is required. In addition, the readable range of the tag should not change much depending on its rotation angle. In this paper, we propose a novel reader antenna, called multi-layered polygonal helix, on which the wire is wound around multi-layered polygons causing the pitch angle to both increase and decrease. We also propose two different types of tag antennas. One is to miniaturize the electrical size of the tag and the other is to achieve an omni-directional readable range so that the tag can be stably detected irrespective of its rotation angle. The detail design parameters for the both the reader and tag antennas are determined using a Pareto Genetic Algorithm in conjunction with numerical simulation code such as Numerical Electromagnetics Code (NEC) and IE3D. Then, we fabricated the samples of the optimized antennas on the low cost substrate materials and compared the measurement results to the simulations.

Keywords: characteristics of the RFID antenna, Pareto genetic algorithm, multi-layered polygonal helix antenna, small tag antenna, isotropic tag antenna.

I.

Radio Frequency Identification(RFID)

RFID 1990

Matrics ISO 가 Auto-ID 가 Product Code(EPC) ID(U-ID) 가 2006 Hitachi 2.45GHz 가  $\mu$ -chip UHF (ETSI) 865~868MHz / UHF (908.5~914MHz) RFID [1] RFID RFID (13.56MHz), UHF (2.4GHz) RFID ISM(2.4GHz) RFID 가 UHF 가 ISM RFID 가 [2],[3].

UHF RFID

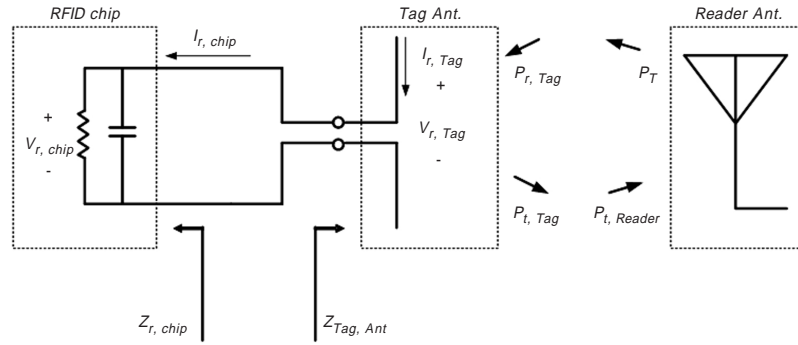
RFID

RFID 가 helix 가 (inductively coupled) 가 (isotropic) RFID Pareto (Pareto Genetic Algorithm) Numerical Electromagnetics Code(NEC), IE3D RFID ( $S_{11} < -10dB$ ) 27.63%, (axial ratio < 3dB) 16.8%,  $\theta = 0^\circ$  2.32dB (axial ratio) 가 6dBi  $kr = 0.272$ , 3% ( $S_{11} < -3dB$ ), 1m 10%  $kr = 0.81$ , ( $S_{11} < -3dB$ ) 1.7%, 가 103cm ~ 134cm 가 II RFID 가 III IV

RFID 가 가 RFID 가 가 RFID [2],[3].

II. UHF RFID

RFID RFID 가 가 가 (axial ratio < 3



1. RFID

dB)

RFID

가  
가  
가  
가  
가  
가  
0.4mm × 0.4mm

$$P_{r,Tag} = P_T \frac{(\eta D)_{Tag} (\eta D)_{Reader} \lambda^2}{(4\pi R)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Re}[V_{r,Tag} \times I_{r,Tag}^*] \quad (1)$$

UHF  
[4].

15cm(λ/2)

가

(3)

$$P_{r,Tag} = \frac{P_{r,chip}}{P_{r,chip(max)}} \quad (2)$$

[5],[6].

charge capacitor, DC modulator

$$P_{r,Chip} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Re}[V_{Chip} \times I_{Chip}^*] = \frac{1}{2} |V_{Chip}|^2 \text{Re}\left[\frac{1}{Z_{Chip}}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |V_{r,Tag}|^2 \left| \frac{Z_{Chip}}{Z_{Tag Ant} + Z_{Chip}} \right|^2 \text{Re}\left[\frac{1}{Z_{Chip}}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |V_{r,Tag}|^2 \frac{R_{Chip}}{(D_{Tag Ant} + Z_{Chip})^2 + (X_{Tag Ant} + X_{Chip})^2} \quad (2)$$

RFID

charge capacitor

backscattering

[7].

RFID

(1) ~ (7)

1 [8] ~ [10].

$$P_{r,Chip(max)} = \frac{1}{8} \frac{|V_{r,Tag}|^2}{R_{Tag Ant}} \quad (3)$$

$$P_{r,Tag} = \frac{R}{R} \quad (1)$$

(2) (3)

impedance mismatch

factor(q) (4)

가 1 가

, P\_T  
, η D  
(directivity)

λ RFID

가

$$q = \frac{P_{r,Chip}}{P_{r,Chip(max)}} = \frac{4R_{Tag Ant}R_{Chip}}{(R_{Tag Ant} + R_{Chip})^2 + (X_{Tag Ant} + X_{Chip})^2}$$

$$= 1 - \left| \frac{Z_{Chip} - Z_{Tag Ant}^*}{Z_{Chip} + Z_{Tag Ant}} \right|^2 \quad (4)$$

$$P_{r,Tag} = \frac{P_{r,Chip}}{P_{r,Chip,min}} \quad (5)$$

$$P_{r,chip} = qP_{r,Tag} = \left( 1 - \left| \frac{Z_{Chip} - Z_{Tag Ant}^*}{Z_{Chip} + Z_{Tag Ant}} \right|^2 \right) P_{r,Tag}$$

$$P_{r,Tag} = \left( 1 - \left| \frac{Z_{Chip} - Z_{Tag Ant}^*}{Z_{Chip} + Z_{Tag Ant}} \right|^2 \right) \times \left( \frac{(\eta D)_{Tag}(\eta D)_{Reader} \lambda^2}{(4\pi R)^2} \right) P_T \quad (5)$$

가 50Ω 75Ω (conjugate impedance)  $P_{r,Chip,min}$

(inner connect lines)

$$P_{Chip,loss} \text{ backscattering} \quad (6)$$

$$P_{r,Reader} = (P_{r,chip} - P_{chip,loss}) \times \frac{(\eta D)_{Tag}(\eta D)_{Reader} \lambda^2}{(4\pi R)^2}$$

$$= (P_T \times \left( 1 - \left| \frac{Z_{chip} - Z_{ant}^*}{Z_{chip} + Z_{ant}} \right|^2 \right) \times \left( \frac{(\eta D)_{Tag}(\eta D)_{Reader} \lambda^2}{(4\pi R)^2} \right) - P_{chip,loss}) \times \left( \frac{(\eta D)_{Tag}(\eta D)_{Reader} \lambda^2}{(4\pi R)^2} \right) \quad (6)$$

$$(6) \quad P_{r,Chip,min} \quad P_{Chip,loss} \quad R_{max} \quad (7-1)$$

$$P_{r,Chip,min} \quad P_{R,min} \quad R_{max} \quad (7-2)$$

$$R_{max} = \sqrt{\frac{P_T(\eta D)_{Reader}(\eta D)_{Tag} \left( \frac{\lambda}{4\pi} \right)^4}{P_{R,min}}} \quad (7-1)$$

$$R_{max} = \sqrt{\frac{P_T(\eta D)_{Reader}(\eta D)_{Tag} \left( \frac{\lambda}{4\pi} \right)^2}{P_{r,chip,min}}} \quad (7-2)$$

(7-1), (7-2)

### RFID

backscattering monostatic RFID

### III. UHF

1.

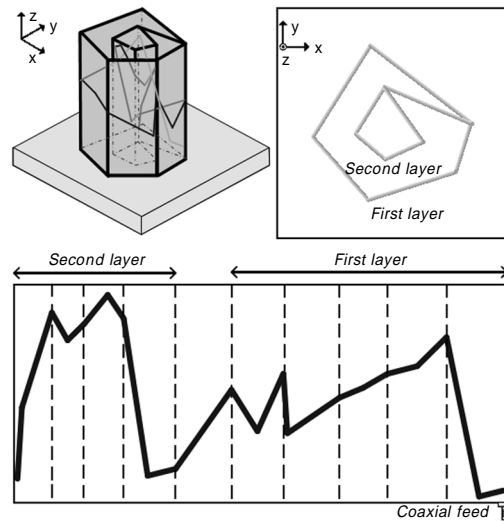
Helix

Spherical helix, Hemispherical helix, Biconical helix, Quadrifilar helix [11] ~ [13].

multi-layered polygonal helix

2 2 (two-layer) polygonal helix x-y

(first layer) 5 (second layer) 4 helix



2. 2 polygonal helix antenna

helix pitch angle

$$COST3 = Size_{Norm} \tag{10}$$

가

$$COST4 = 1 - \frac{RP_{Reader}}{RP_{RFID}} \tag{11}$$

가

(8), (9)  $Eff_{Reader}$ ,  $BW_{RFID}$

UHF RFID 100MHz 860~960MHz,  $BW_{Reader}$

$CPBW_{Reader}$  (axial ratio < 3dB) 가 가

( $S_{11} < -10dB$ ) Return loss Quality(RQ) Axial ratio

Quality(AQ) (axial ratio) 가 가 860~960MHz

Pareto [14],[15]. RFID

( )

Pareto

[15].

가

(10)

(8) ~ (11)

가

r wave

가

number  $k(2\pi/\lambda)$

kr

(11)

가

$$COST1 = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{Eff_{Reader} \times BW_{Reader}}{BW_{RFID}} \right) + RQ \tag{8}$$

(7)  $< 180^\circ; \phi = 90^\circ$

$(-180^\circ < \theta$

$(RR_{Reader})$

$RR_{RFID}$

$$COST2 = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{CPBW_{Reader}}{BW_{RFID}} \right) + AQ \tag{9}$$

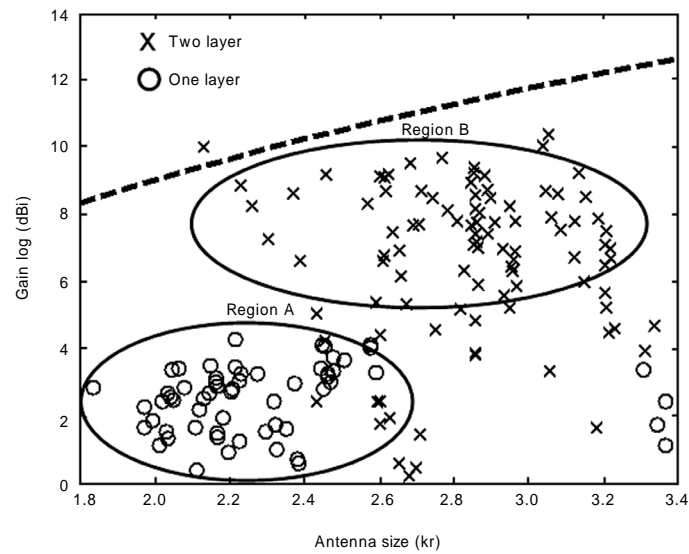
$RR_{RFID}$

가

$9m^2$

$3m \times 3m$

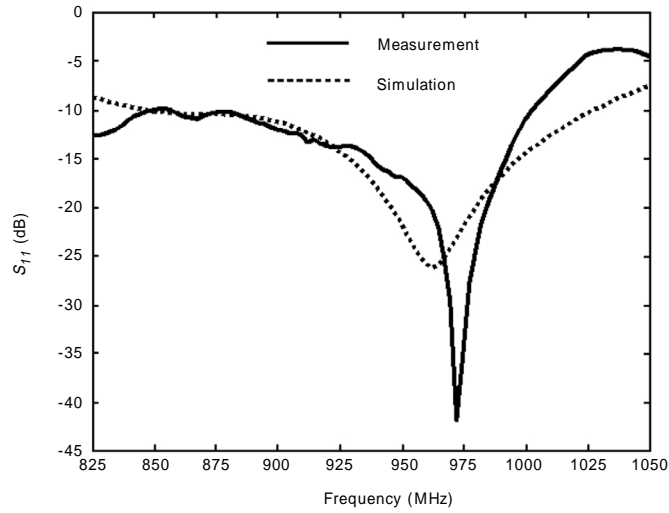
RFID (ALR-2850, BHNPR001[4])



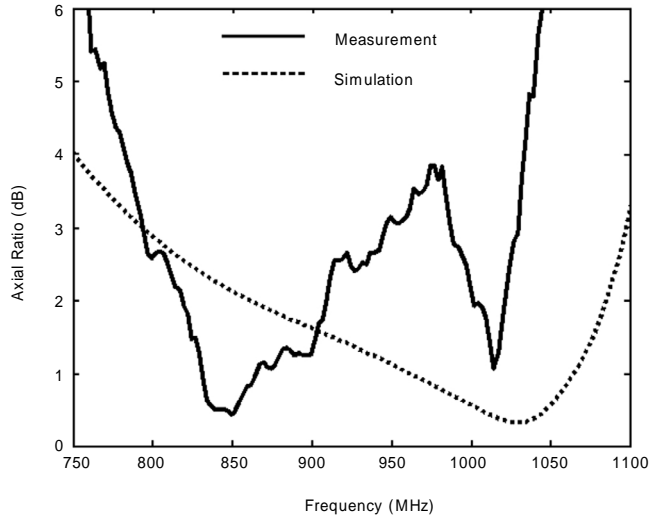
### 3. Polygonal helix antenna

#### 1. Polygonal helix antenna

Bent-point	Position (mm)		
	x	y	z
Start-point	55.173	0	0
1	55.173	0	7
2	27.182	24.695	0.642
3	-6.875	54.743	126.48
4	-27.291	26.821	92.453
5	-54.25	-10.049	87.316
6	-34.449	-36.484	74.476
7	-24.899	-49.235	69.339
8	27.654	-45.852	54.573
9	31.006	-45.636	94.379
10	41.648	-25.54	52.005
11	55.173	0	84.106
12	-3.202	23.735	24.397
13	-12.438	10.023	29.533
14	-23.198	-5.952	129.69
15	-14.252	-13.475	158.582
16	-1.884	-23.875	125.196
17	6.571	-19.335	114.924
18	20.942	-11.62	127.764
19	4.516	12.433	77.686
End-point	-3.202	23.735	17.335



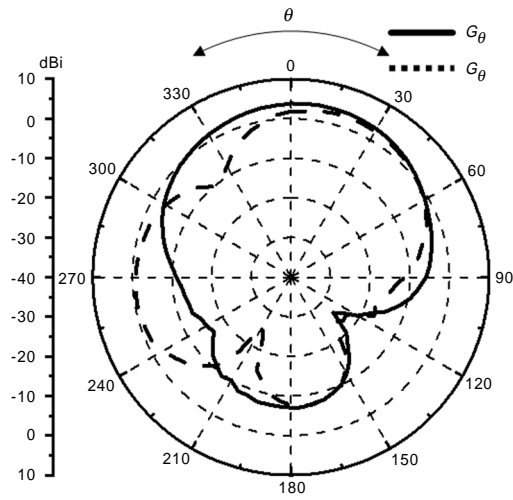
(a)



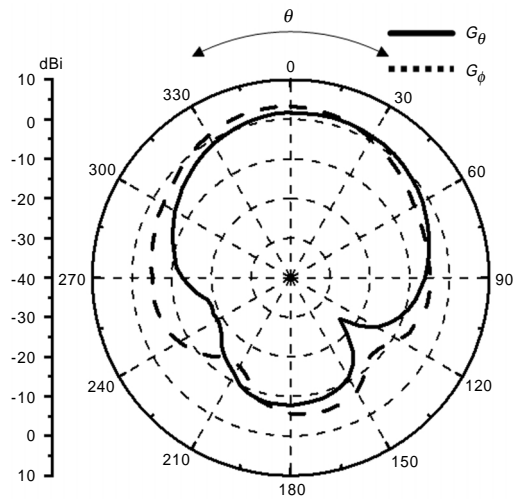
(b)

4. Polygonal helix antenna

$P_T = 1W,$  multi-layered polygonal helix 가  
 $P_{R,min}$  (minimum detectable power)  $-40dBmW$  가 가  
 $(\eta D)_{Tag}$  가  
 $(\eta D)_{Reader}$  E-  
 $\theta = 0^\circ;$  2  $(kr = 3.2)$   
 (hard board:  $\epsilon = 2.3, \tan \delta = 0.022,$   
 1.5mm) 2mm  
 $\phi = 0^\circ$  1 2  
 $A(\text{Region } A)$   $(x=0, y=0, z=0)$   
 $B(\text{Region } B)$



(a) x-z



(b) y-z

5. 912MHz

2.

2.3dB

4 (a) (b)

NEC

$S_{11} = -10\text{dB}$

27.63%(751 ~ 1003MHz)

(860 ~ 960MHz)

UHF

20.1%(845 ~ 1028MHz)

5 6  
 $\phi = 90^\circ$  912MHz

$\phi = 0^\circ$

dB

16.8%(793 ~ 946MHz)

3

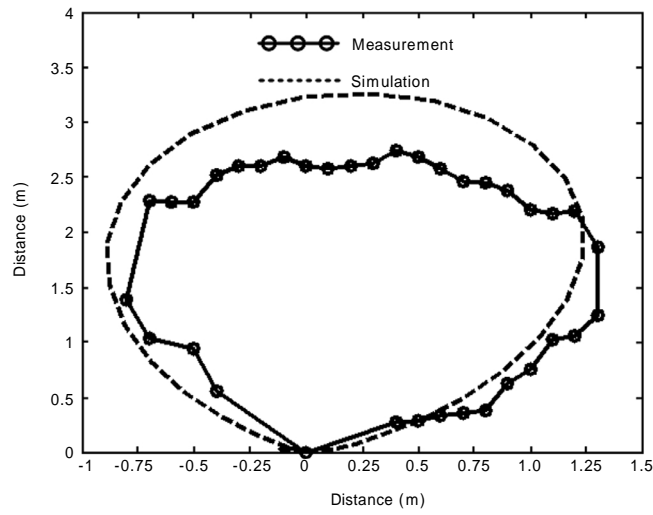
33.2%(794 ~ 1097MHz)

( $\theta = 0^\circ$ )

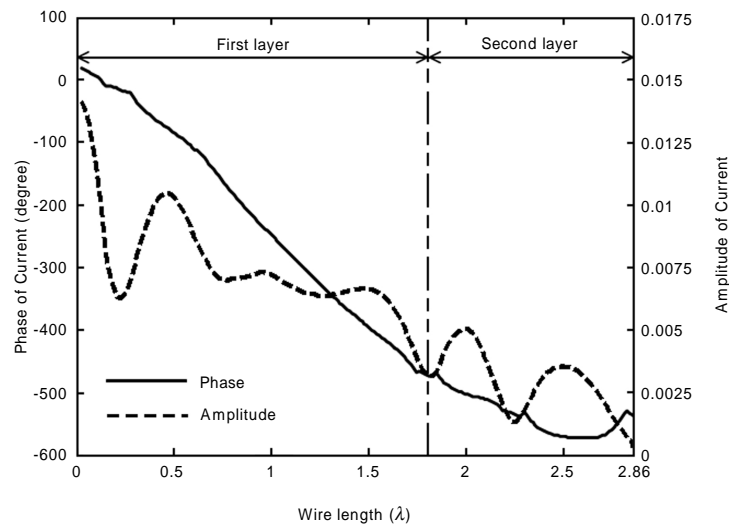
912MHz

RFID



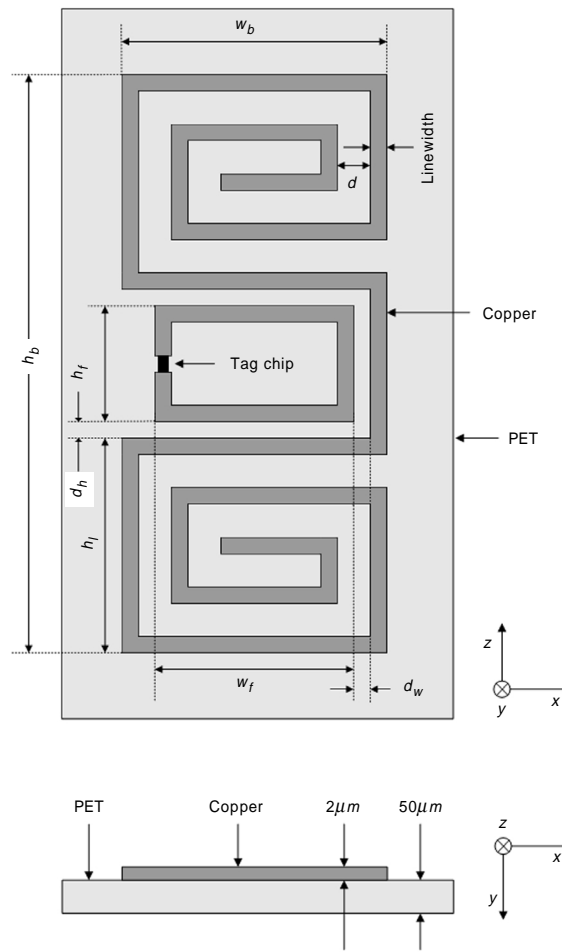


6.



7.

4(b) , 7  
 (ALL-9238[4]) , (traveling wave)  
 $\theta = 0^\circ$  , 가 . 가 [16]  
 8dBi (3m x 3m) 6dBi 가 가  
 , RFID , 가  
 pitch angle 가  
 (912MHz)  
 NEC



8.

#### IV. UHF

1.

[17].

가  
RF  
Q(quality factor)

(mutual coupling)

$(M^2)$

가

가

가

가

가

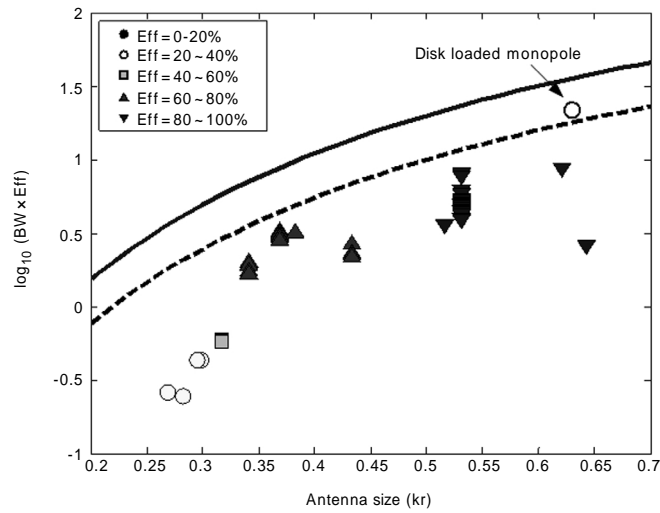
8

가가

( )

가

Pareto GA  
(12) ~ (14)



9.

$$Cost\ 1 = 1 - \frac{Eff_{Tag} \times BW_{Tag}}{BW_{Theory}} \quad (12)$$

$$Cost\ 2 = \frac{|\Gamma_{w/o,material} \times \Gamma_{w,material}|}{\Gamma_{w/o,material}} \quad (13)$$

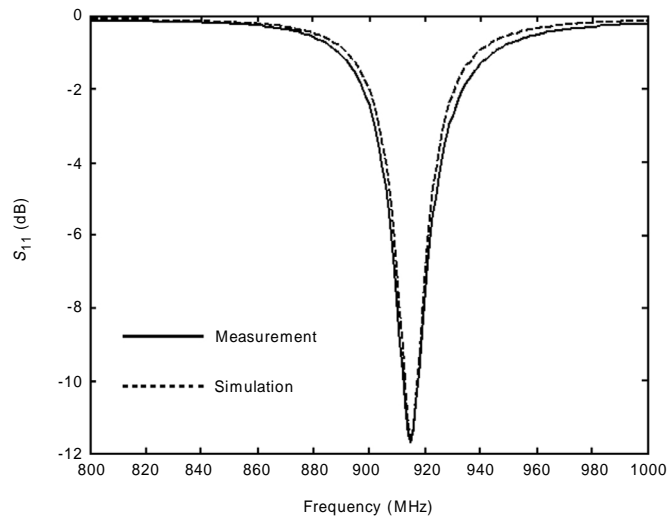
$$Cost\ 3 = Size_{NORM} \quad (14)$$

Cost 1      914 MHz  
 ( $kr < 1$ )      -3dB  
 ( $S_{11} < -3dB$ )  
 $BW_{Theory}$  [6] ,  $Eff_{Tag}$   $BW_{Tag}$   
 Cost 1      Cost 2  
 Cost 3  
 가  
 9  
 ( $S_{11} < -3dB$ ) ×  
 Foltz disk loaded monopole( $kr = 0.63,$   
 $r = 0.1\lambda$ ) [18]

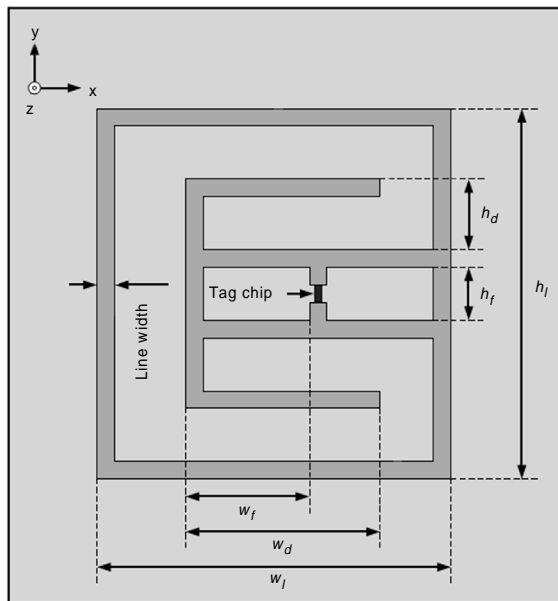
2.

	(mm)
$h_b$	23.9
$h_l$	5.3
$h_f$	13
$w_b$	15.5
$w_f$	11.54
$d_w$	0.97
$d_h$	0.15
$d$	0.3
Linewidth	0.5

가  
 50μm      PET(Polyethylene:  $\epsilon = 3.9,$   $\tan$   
 $= 0.003$ )      2  
 10  
 $kr = 0.272$       가  
 914MHz      ( $S_{11} < -3dB$ )  
 3%(27MHz)  
 method[5],[19]      Wheeler cap  
    10%  
    5.73dBi  
    RFID



10.



11.

(ALL-9238,9250[4])

8 y 1m  
,  
(20%)

가  
(

가

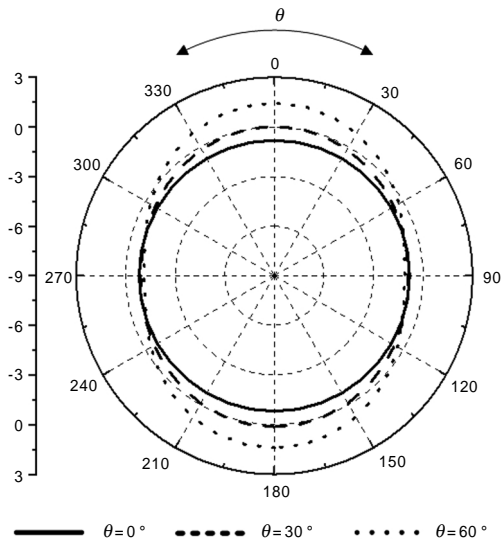
가

2.

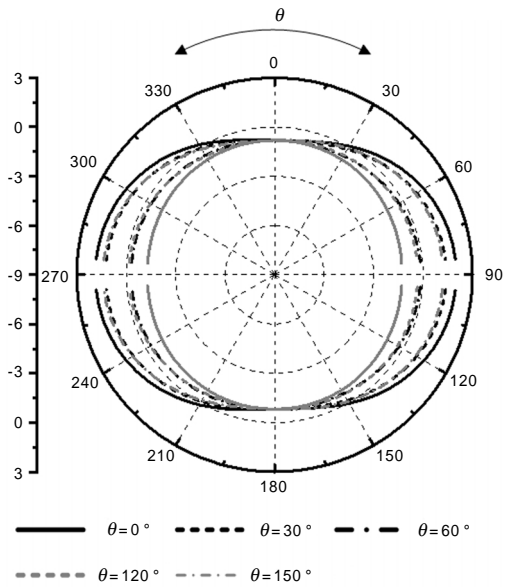
RFID가

가

(null)



(a) x-y



(b) y-z

12.

가  
11 가  
가  
가

3.

	(mm)
$h_l$	59.5
$h_f$	6.94
$h_d$	4.47
$w_f$	39.26
$w_l$	60.98
$w_d$	51.51
Linewidth	0.5

가

GA 가 Pareto  
(12), (13) Cost 1 Cost 2

(14) (15) Cost 3

$$Cost\ 3 = 1 - \frac{G_{max} - G_{min}}{G_{dev,ref}} \quad (15)$$

(15)  $G_{max}$   $G_{min}$   $\theta$   $\phi$  (7)

1/4 가  
1/2 가

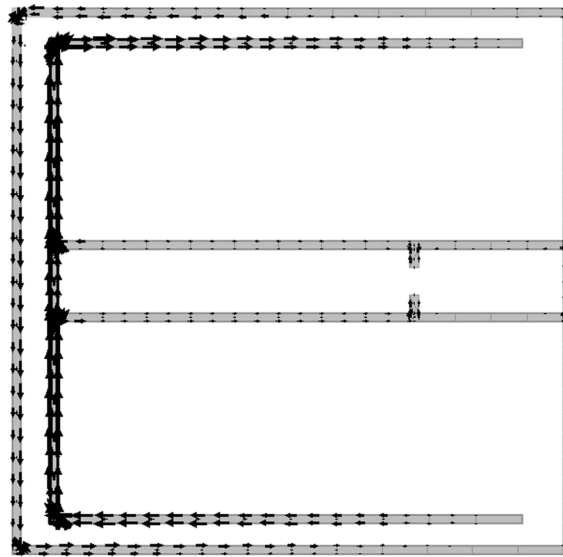
가 6dB ( $G_{dev,ref} = 6dB$ )  
가  
가 6dB

(kr)가 0.7

$1\lambda$  가  $kr = 0.7$

(kr = 0.81)

가  
PET



13.

3  
 12 가 x-y y-z  
 (Directivity) IE3D  
 12(b)  $\theta=0^\circ$  가  
 12(a),(b)  
 $\theta=93^\circ; \phi=0^\circ$  0.37dBi  
 $\theta=90^\circ; \phi=180^\circ$  -2.45dBi  
 2.9dB 6dB 4  
 x-y, x-z, y-z 5.73dBi  
 RFID 103cm 134cm  
 13  
 $\lambda/2$  가  
 가

4.

Theta( $\theta$ )	Phi( $\phi$ )	(cm)
0°	0°	134
180°	0°	130
90°	0°	131
90°	90°	120
90°	180°	120
90°	270°	103

V.  
 RFID UHF  
 RFID 가 가  
 RFID (860~960MHz) (Axial ratio < 3 dB) 가 가  
 가 multi-layered polygonal  
 helix

Pareto GA EM  
pitch angle 가 가  
가 helix  
(  $S_{11} < -10$  dB)  
27.63%, 16.8%,  
912MHz  $\theta = 0^\circ$  가 2.3dB 가  
6dBi 가 가  
2.6m 가 2m  
가  
 $kr < 0.3$   
6dB  
PET  
914MHz  $kr = 0.272$   
가 (  $S_{11} < -3$ dB ) 2.9%,  
10%, 1m  
 $kr = 0.81$ ,  
(  $S_{11} < -3$ dB ) 1.7%  
가 103cm 134cm  
[ ]  
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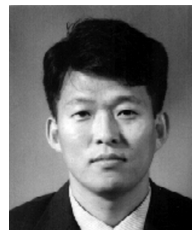
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