6.1820/MAS.453: Mobile and Sensor Computing

aka IoT Systems

https://6mobile.github.io/

Lecture 7: Batteryless Sensors and Smart Cities

Some slides adapted from Haitham Hassanieh (EPFL) & Omid Abari (UCLA)

Course Staff	Announcements
Lecturers: Fadel Adib (fadel@mit.edu)	1- PSet 1 due March 5
TAs: Maisy Lam (mllam@mit.edu)	2- Lab 2 out; due March 10
Laura Dodds (ldodds@mit.edu)	3- Get Lab 2 equipment from TAs after class

This Week in IoT
F1 Racing

How many sensors are in an F1 car?

~300

How much data is generated per car each race weekend?

~1 TB

Objectives of the Three Lectures Series

Learn the fundamentals, applications, and implications
of
IoT connectivity technologies

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Learn the fundamentals, applications, and implications of

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1. What is the overall IoT system architecture?
2. What are the various classes of connectivity technologies? And how do we choose the “right” technology for a given application?
3. What are various routing architectures for wireless networks & IoT systems?
4. How does energy impact IoT device design? And how do batteryless IoT systems work?

this lecture

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Mar 8, 2021, 07:10am EST | 374 views

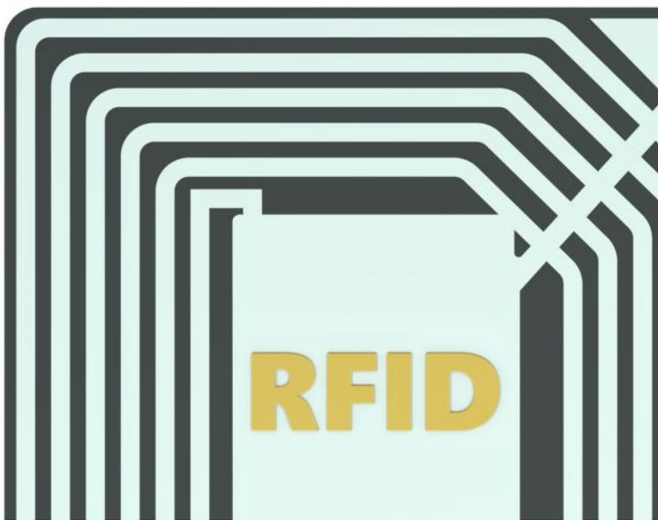
How RFID Helps Retail Companies Save Money

Walter Loeb

Walter Loeb Senior Contributor

Retail

I cover major developments in the retail industry.



NEWS

Using RFID, Airline Industry Making Progress to Reduce Baggage Mishandli Report

Published: June 6, 2024 Author: James Hickey, Managing Editor, RFIDJournal.com

TRENDS | DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

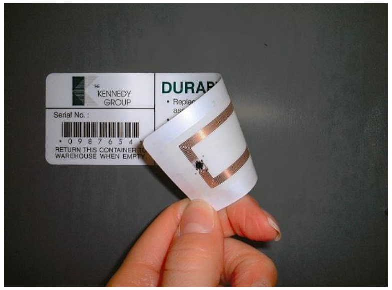
Guiding Brands Through Walmart's RFID Mandates

With Walmart's RFID mandates underway, Avery Dennison is helping companies navigate challenges in adopting the technology.

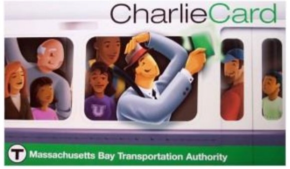
By — Casey Flanagan

Sep 13, 2024

RFID (Radio Frequency IDentification)



Access Control



Inventory control

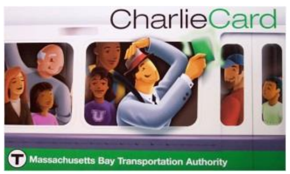
Security Sensitive Applications

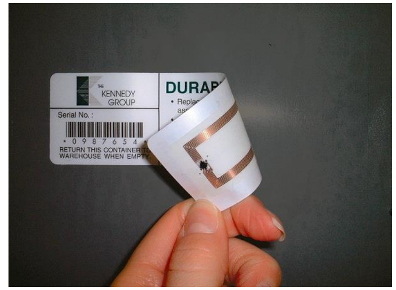
Tracking & Localization

Long-Range Payment Systems

RFID (Radio Frequency IDentification)

Access Control





Inventory control

> 100 Billion in the world

ZDNet

VIDEOS | WINDOWS 10 | 5G | BEST VPNS | CLOUD | SECURITY | AI | MORE | NEWSLETTERS | ALL W

MUST READ: Everything you need to know about the Microsoft Exchange Server hack

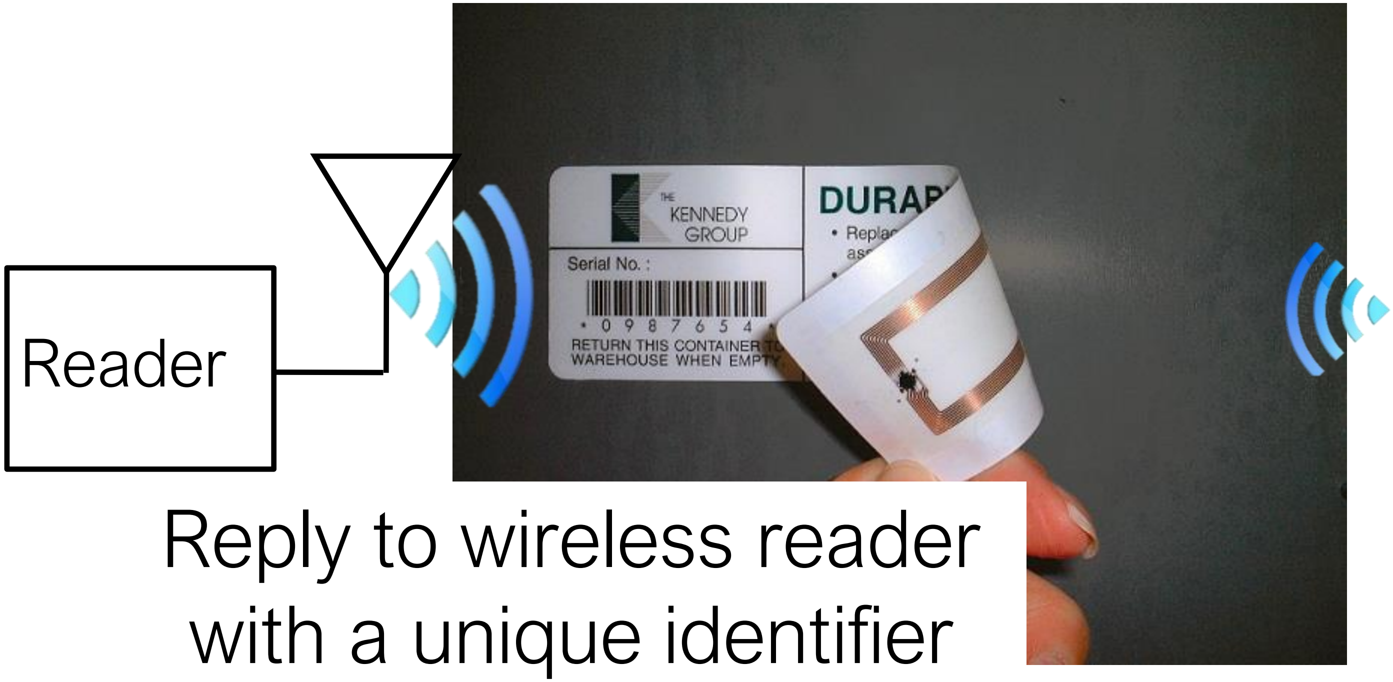
PART OF A ZDNET SPECIAL FEATURE: CORONAVIRUS: BUSINESS AND TECHNOLOGY IN A PANDEMIC

Humble hero: How RFID is helping end the pandemic

A common technology takes on an uncommon mission: Distributing vaccines around the globe.

Basic Principle of Operation

RFID: cheap battery-free stickers



Reply to wireless reader with a unique identifier

History of RFIDs

- 1945: “The Thing” or “The Great Seal Bug”
  - “Gift” given by the Soviets to American ambassador

- 1980s: development of E-Toll transponders

- 2004: Auto-ID lab at MIT led to the birth of modern battery-free RFIDs
  - Goal: supply chain optimization
  - Paper: “Towards the 5 cent tag”

Types of RFIDs

Frequency Range

UHF (~900MHz)

HF (13.56MHz)

LF (120-150kHz)

long range (few m)

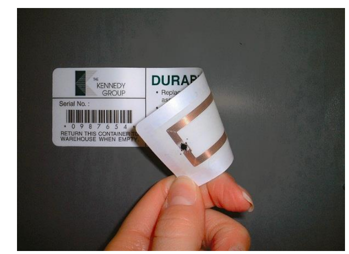
short range (few cm)

Range of Operation

“need to tap”

Power consumption

Where do these fall?



Types of RFIDs

Frequency Range

the vast majority of RFIDs

UHF (~900MHz)

HF (13.56MHz)

LF (120-150kHz)

Cost

few cents

10s to 100s of $

Power consumption

Passive (battery-free)

Semi-Passive or Semi-Active

Active (with battery)

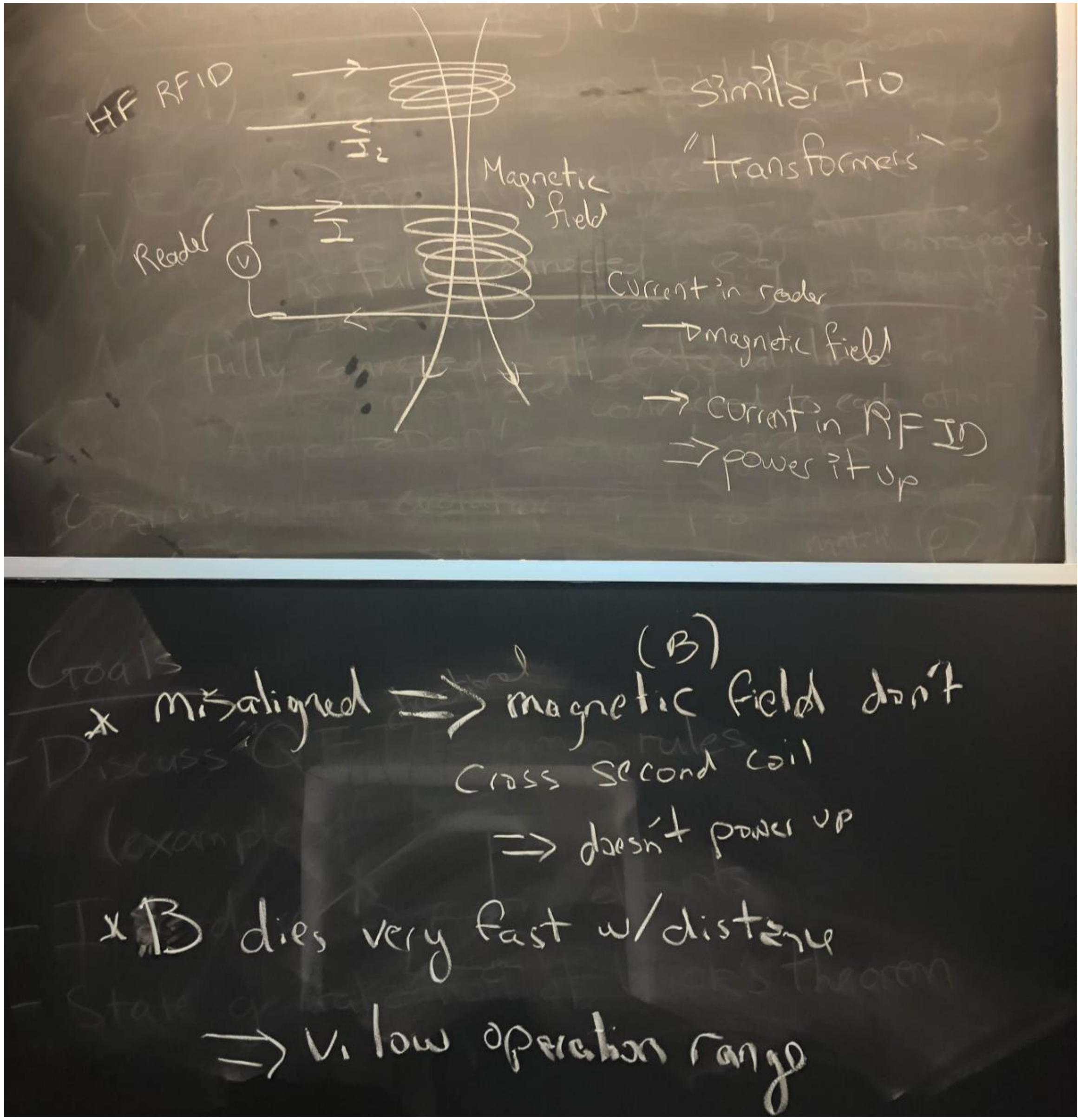
Other less common versions: 2.4GHz, UWB (3-10GHz), etc.

How does an RFID power up?

Harvests Energy from Reader's Signal

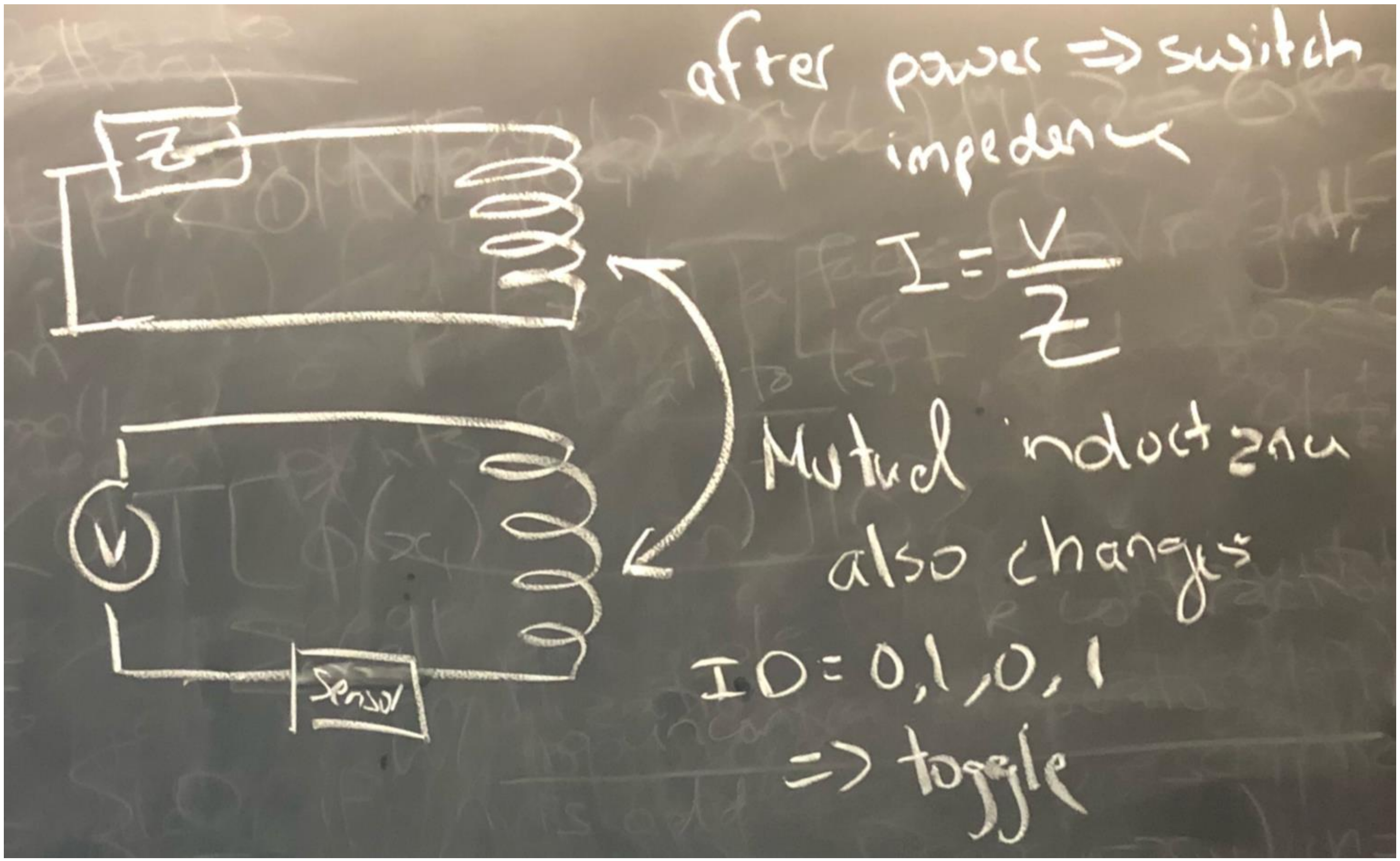
Inductive Coupling		Radiative
LF (120-150kHz)	HF (13.56MHz)	UHF (~900MHz)
Magnetic (Near Field)		Electromagnetic (Far Field)
Coil		Antenna

Inductive Coupling



Inductive Coupling

- Magnetic field also induced in the reverse direction
- By modulating its impedance, the tag can communicate bits that are sensed due to the mutual coupling



- Where else is this used?

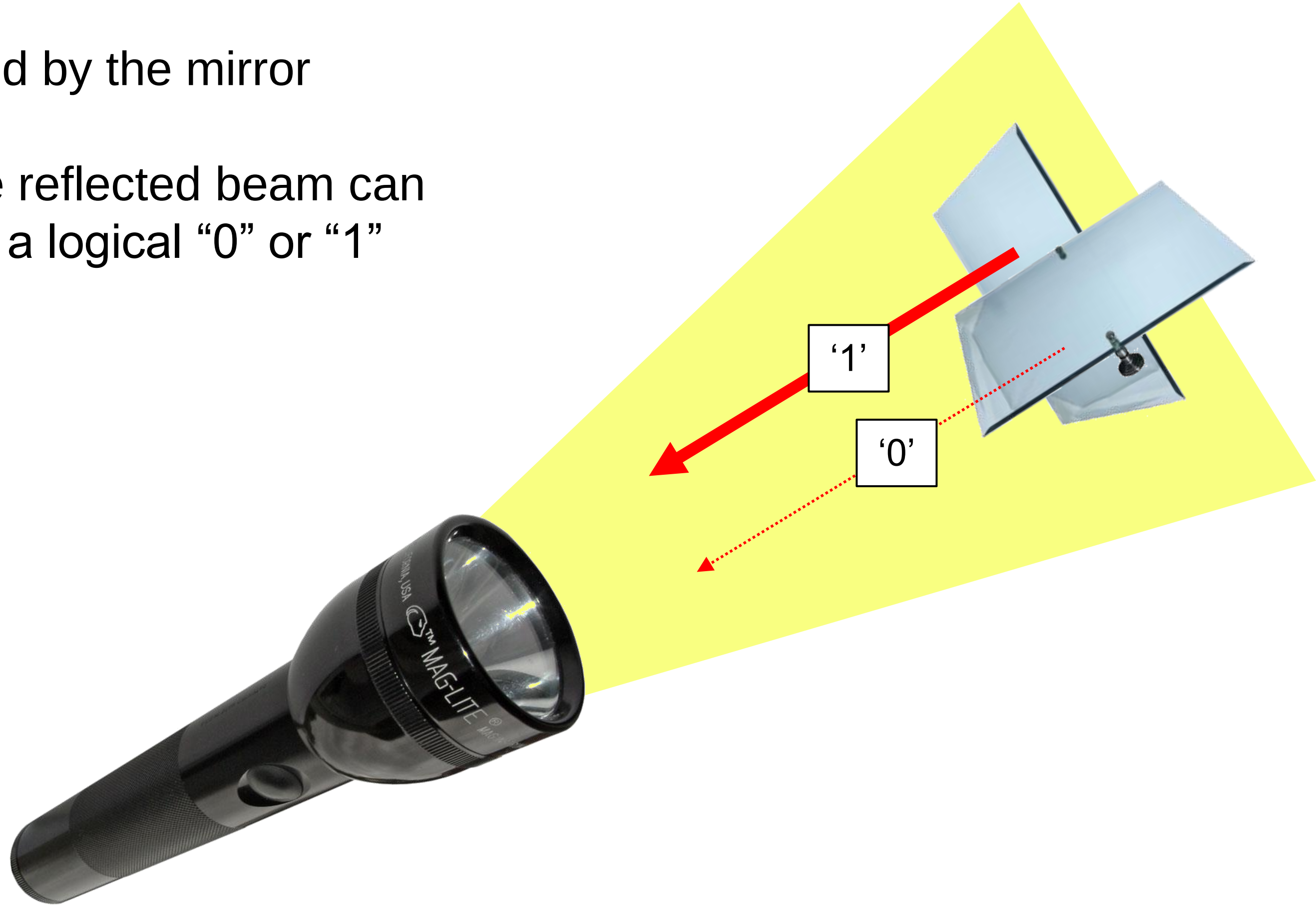
How does the receiver decode?

- How does it know whether the high or the low is zero or one?

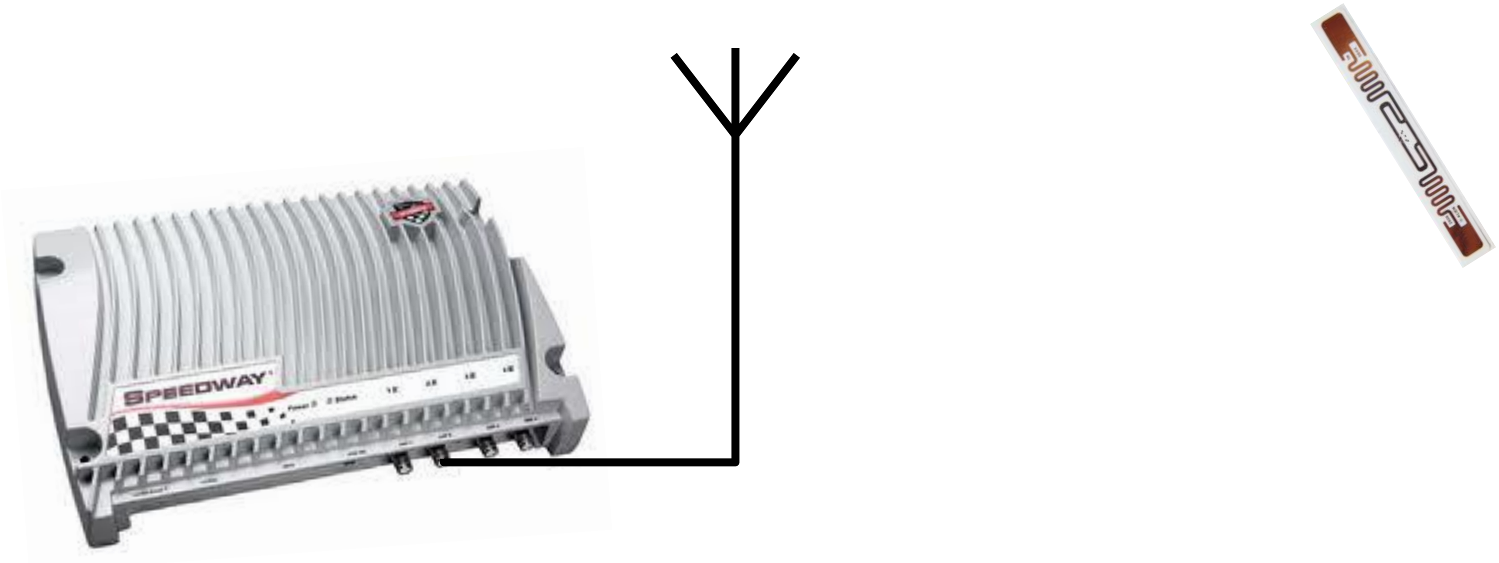
- Training sequence is sent at the beginning is used

UHF Backscatter Communication

- A flashlight emits a beam of light
- The light is reflected by the mirror
- The intensity of the reflected beam can be associated with a logical “0” or “1”

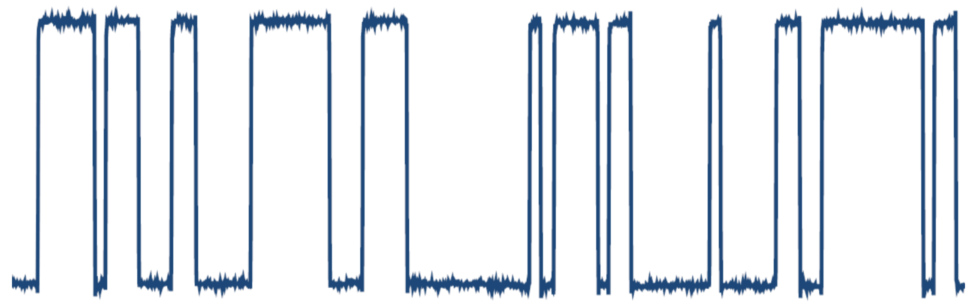


Backscatter Communication



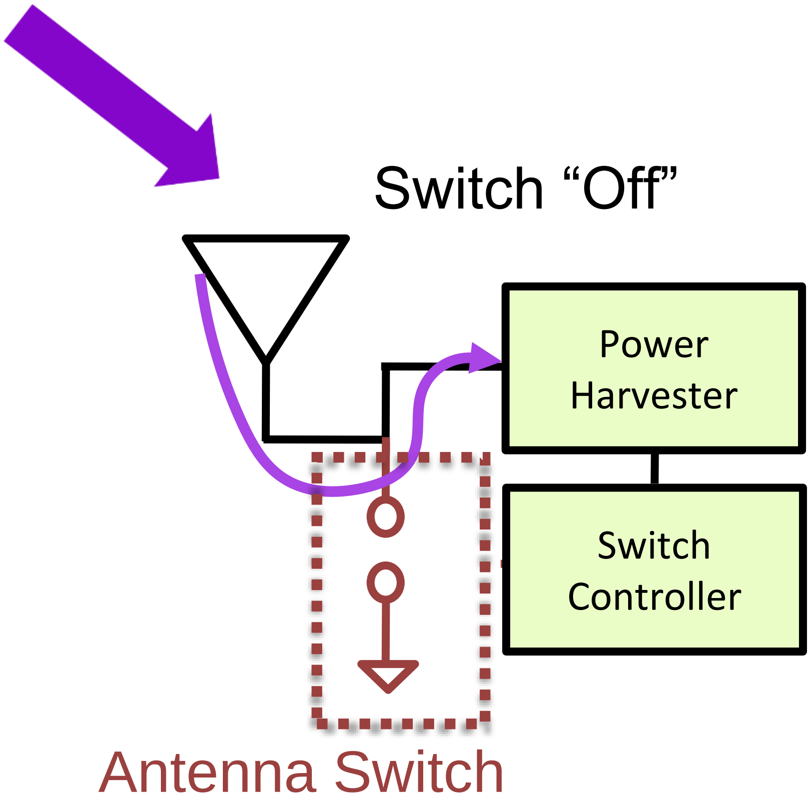
Backscatter Communication

Tag reflects the reader’s signal using ON-OFF keying



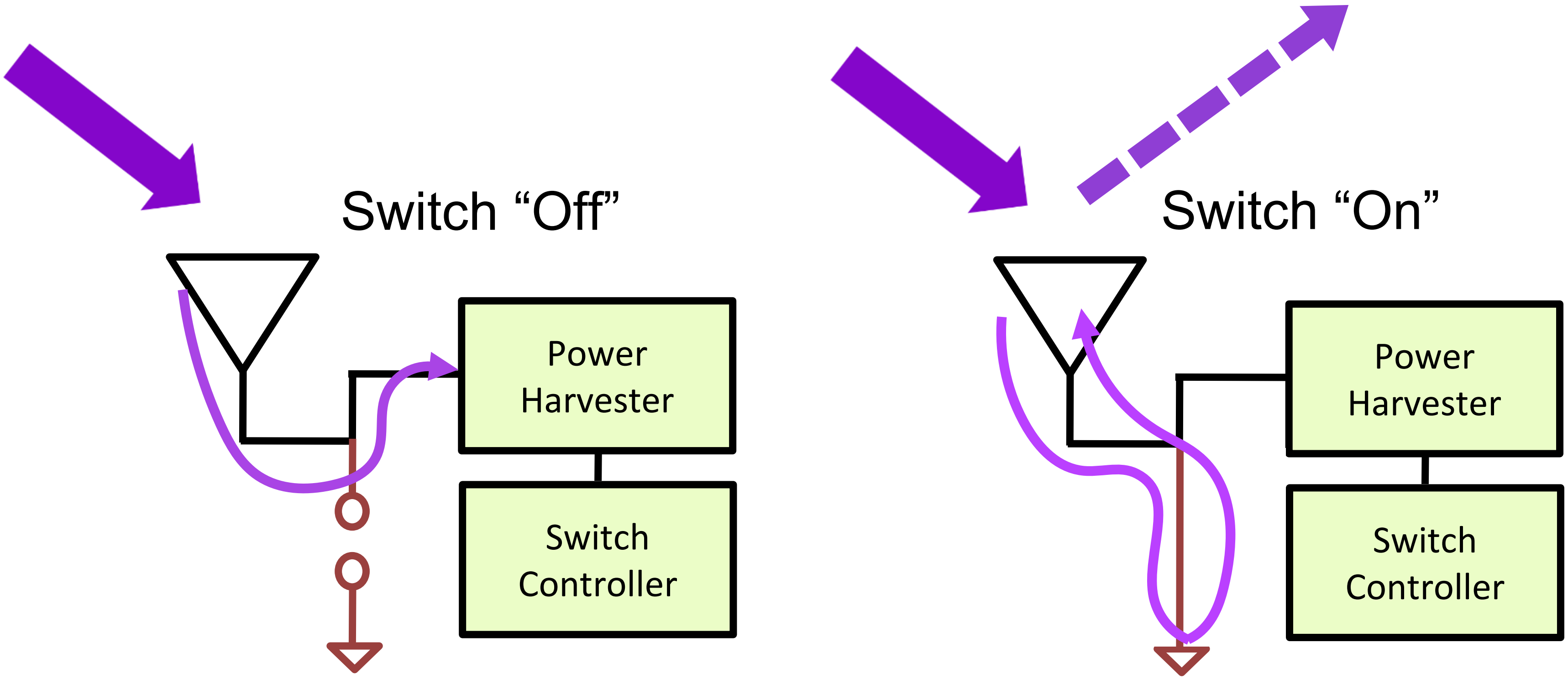
Reader shines an RF signal on nearby RFIDs

Uplink Communication

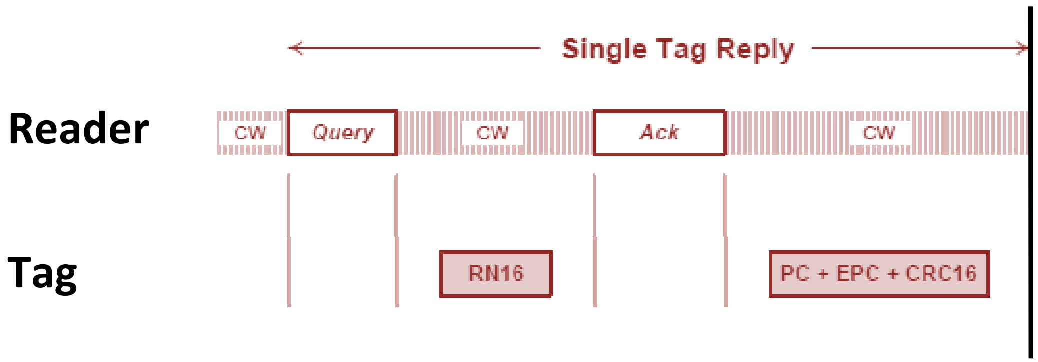


Simplified RFID schematic

Uplink Communication



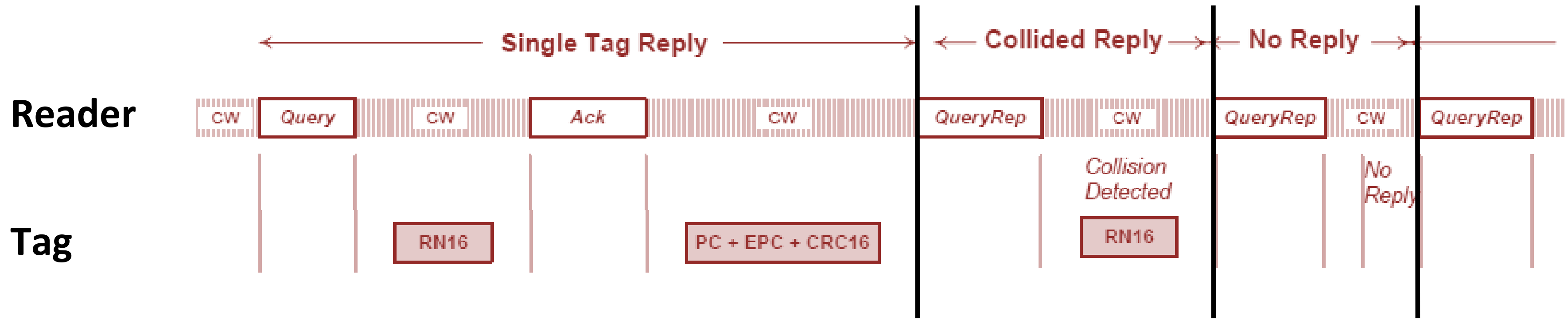
EPC Gen2 Standard – MAC



Slotted Aloha:

- Reader allocates K time slots and transmits a query at the beginning of each time slot
- Each tag picks a random slot and transmits a 16-bit random number
- In each slot:
  - RN16 decoded → Reader ACKs → Tags transmits 96-bit ID
  - Collision → Reader moves on to next slot
  - No reply → Reader moves on to next slot

EPC Gen2 – MAC



Let's consider an example with K=4, no tag; and K=4, 8 tags

Inefficient:

- If reader allocates large number of slots → Too many empty slots
- If reader allocates small number of slots → Too many collisions

EPC Gen2 – MAC: Minimizing Collisions

- N RFID Tags & K Time slots
- Each tag picks a slot uniformly at random to transmit in
- *Let's assume the reader knows the number of tags N; how should it set K? (And once we know it, what is the efficiency?)*

- Hint: goal is to maximize the number of "useful" slots
  - What is a useful slot?

EPC Gen2 – MAC: Minimizing Collisions

- N RFID Tags & K Time slots
- Each tag picks a slot uniformly at random to transmit in
- *Let's assume the reader knows the number of tags N; how should it set K?*

- Probability that a tag transmits in a given slot:

$$p = \frac{1}{K}$$

- Probability that any tag transmits in a given slot without collision:

$$E = Np(1-p)^{N-1}$$

- To maximize E, set:

$$\frac{dE}{dp} = 0$$

- p=1/N => K=N

EPC Gen2 – MAC: Minimizing Collisions

- N RFID Tags & K Time slots
- Each tag picks a slot uniformly at random to transmit in
- *Let's assume the reader knows the number of tags N; how should it set K?*

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$$p = \frac{1}{K}$$

- Probability that any tag transmits in a given slot without collision:

$$E = Np(1-p)^{N-1}$$

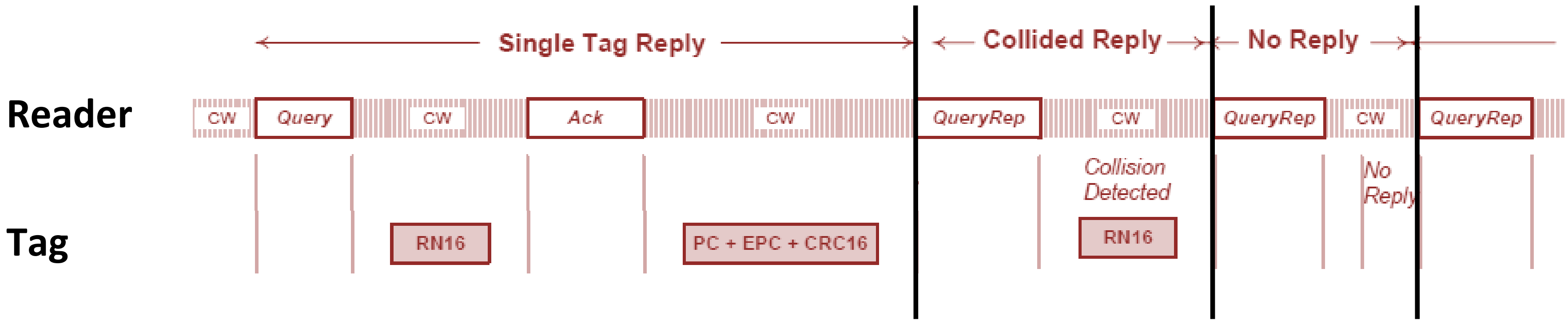
- To maximize E, set K = N

- Efficiency:

$$\text{Efficiency} = E = \left(1 - \frac{1}{N}\right)^{N-1}$$

$$\text{Efficiency} \leq lim_{N \to \infty} E = \frac{1}{e} = 0.37$$

EPC Gen2 – MAC



Inefficient:

– If reader allocates large number of slots → Too many empty slots
– If reader allocates small number of slots → Too many collisions
– If reader knows number of tags = N → Allocate K=N slots → 37% efficiency
– Downlink overhead

Significant work on "spanning trees", efficient scanning, decoding with collisions, etc.

MobiCom 2018, New Delhi, India

Challenge: RFID Hacking for Fun and Profit

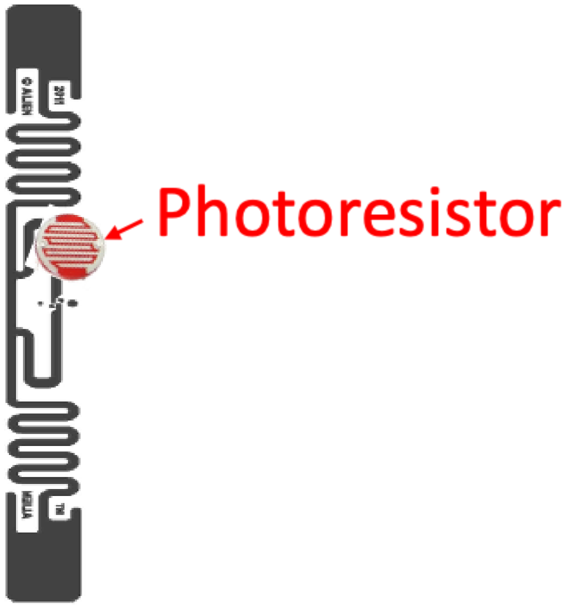
Ju Wang, Omid Abari and Srinivasan Keshav

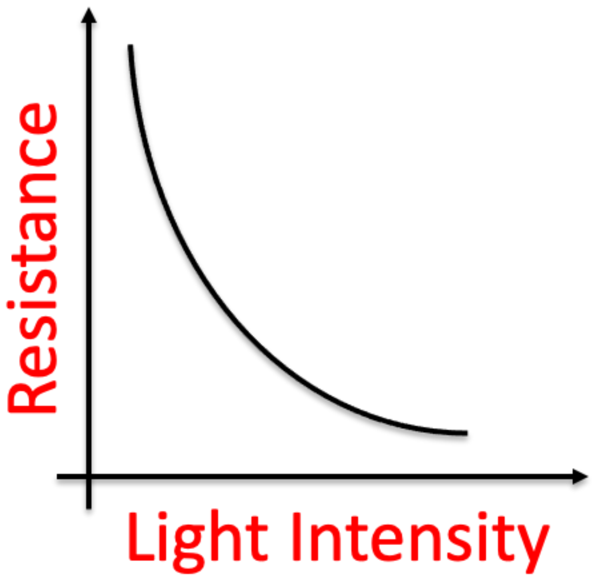
{ju.wang,omid.abari,keshav}@uwaterloo.ca

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO

ICONLAB.ca

What’s the basic approach?

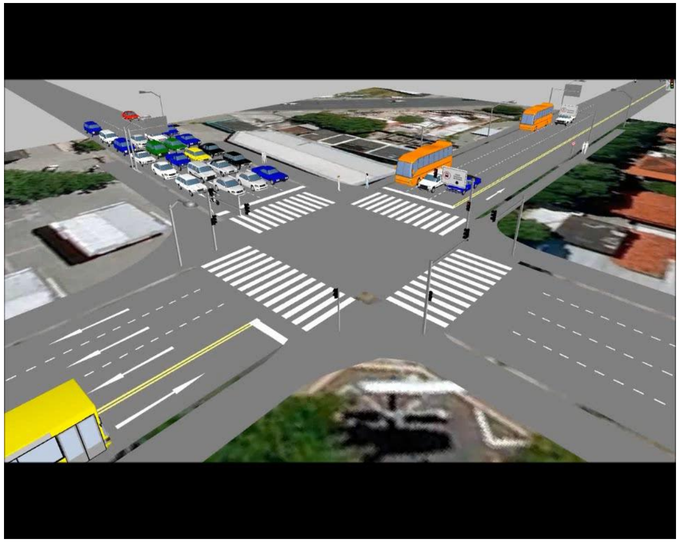




An E-Toll Transponder Network for Smart Cities

Smart City Services

Traffic Management

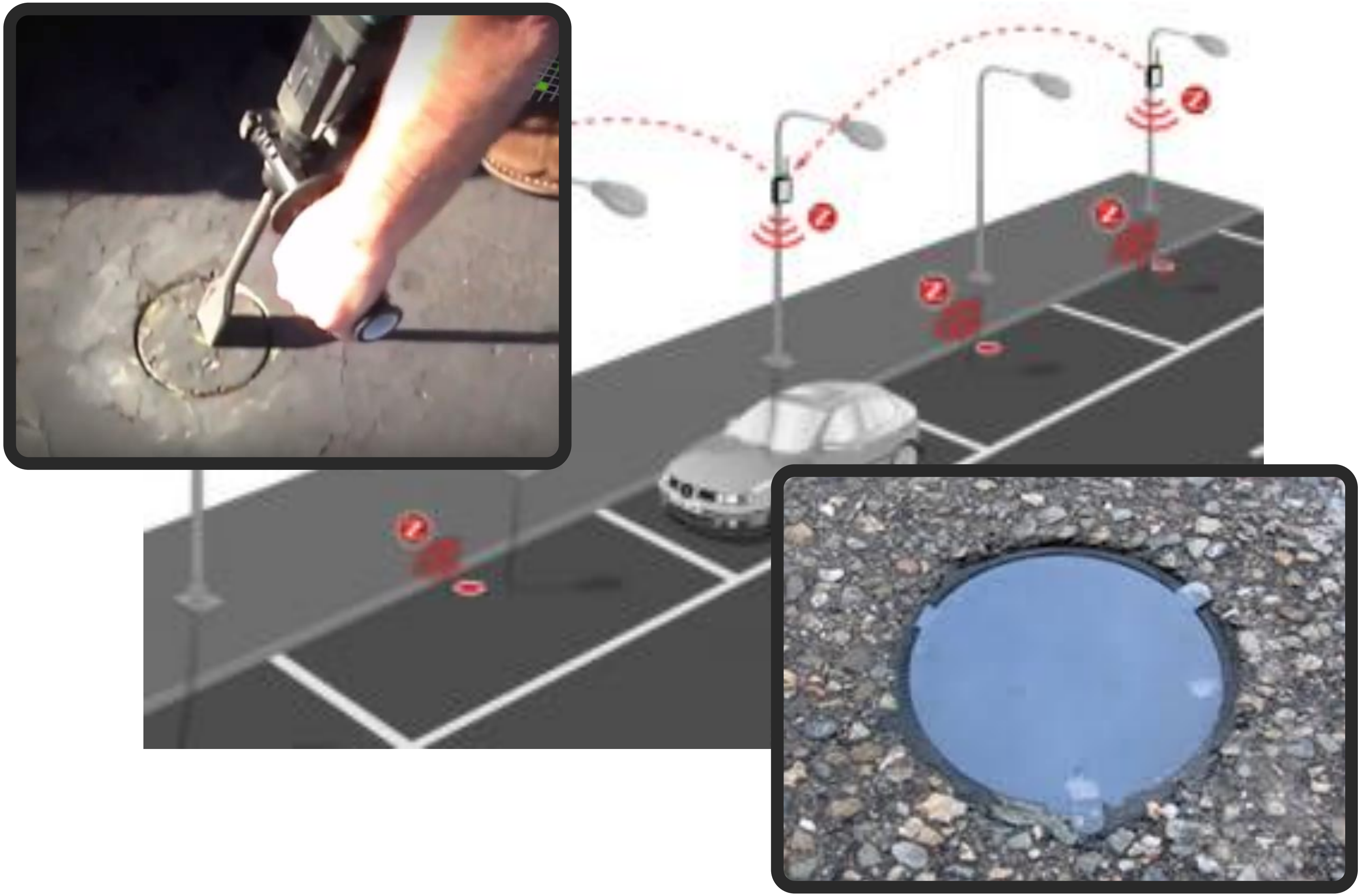


Detect Red-Light Runner

Smart Parking

<u>Key Problem</u>: each service needs a new infrastructure

Smart Parking



Traffic Management

Ideally…

1) ONE Infrastructure

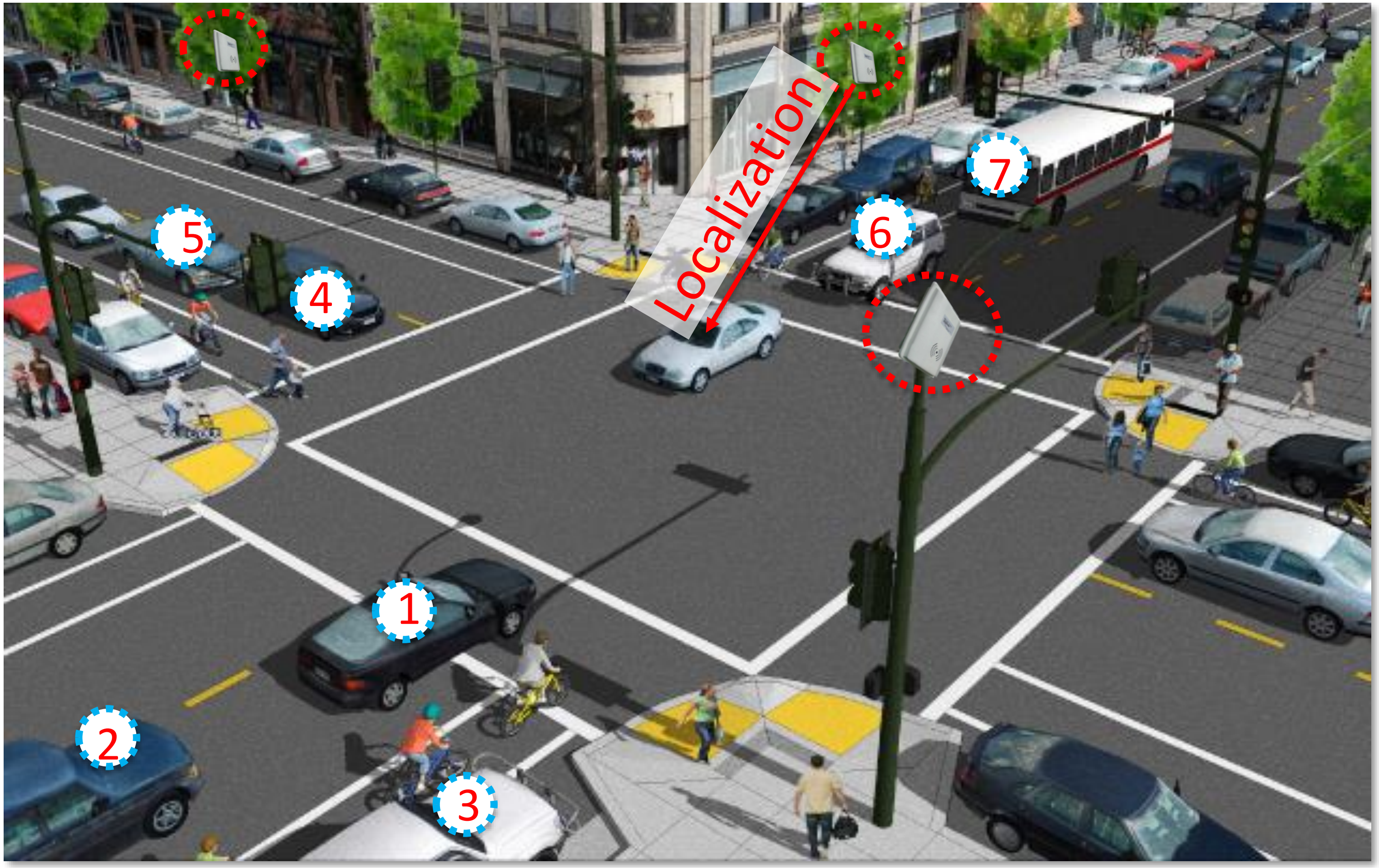
2) Ease of Maintenance

3) We don’t want to add new devices to cars

Electronic Toll Transponders

Some states have made it mandatory

Opportunities



One infrastructure for many smart services

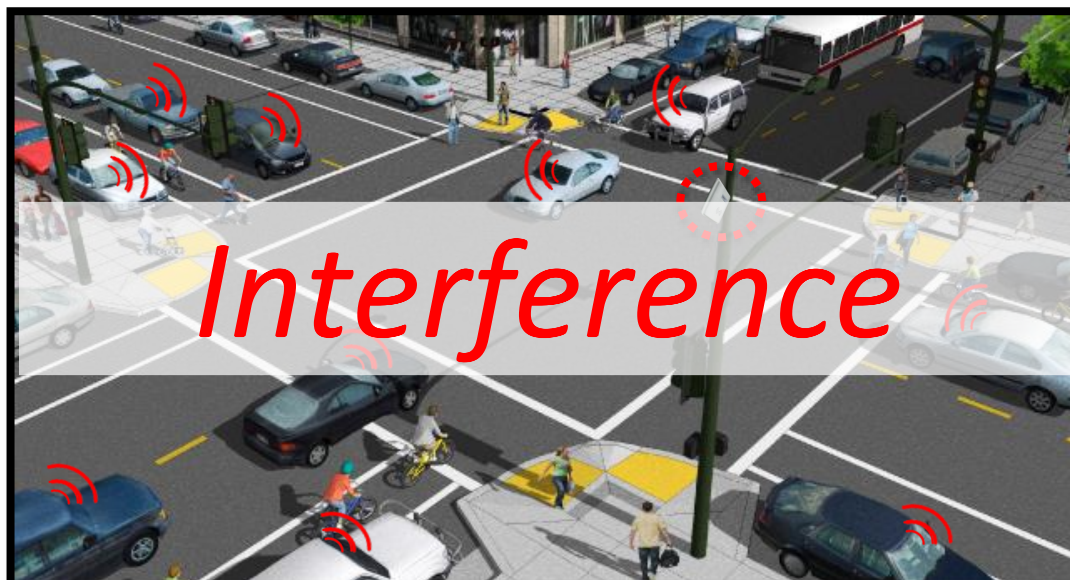
Challenge: Interference

Wireless query

One car responds

Wireless query

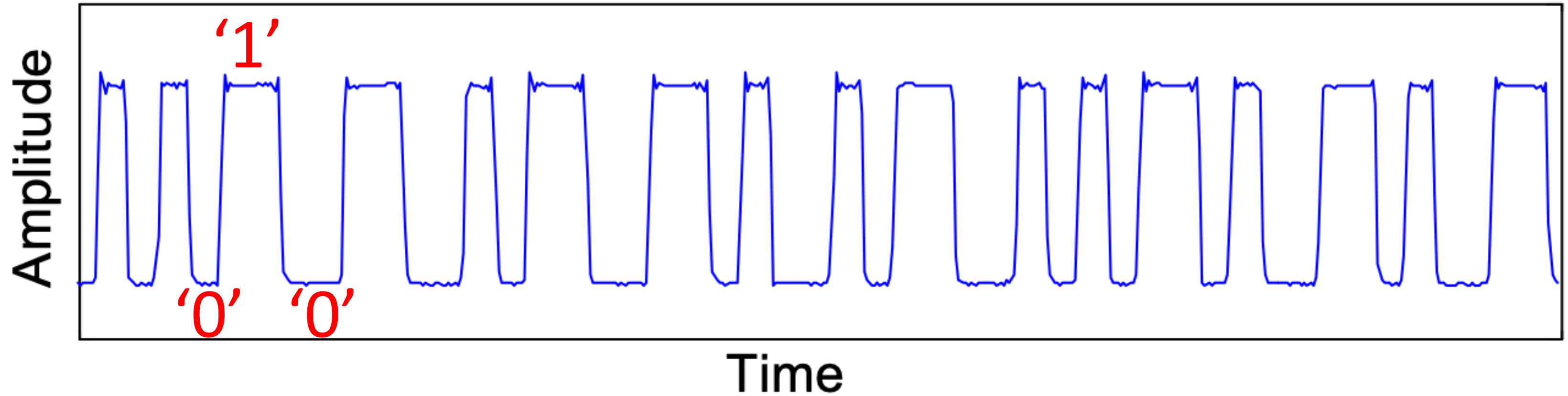
All cars respond



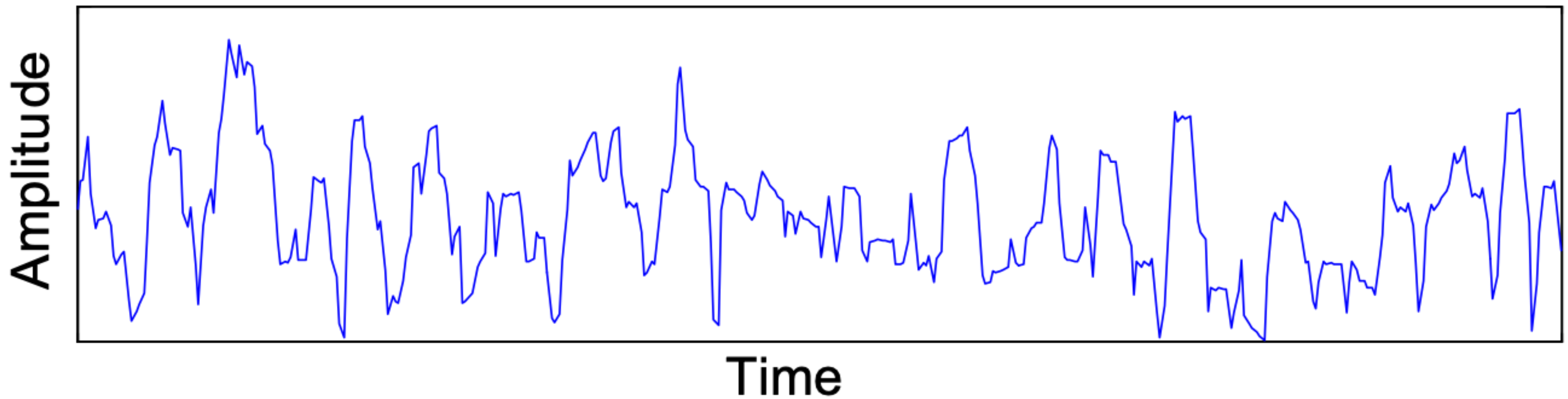
How can we decode transponders despite Interference?

How can we decode transponders despite Interference?

One Transponder Responds → Decodable



Multiple Transponders Respond



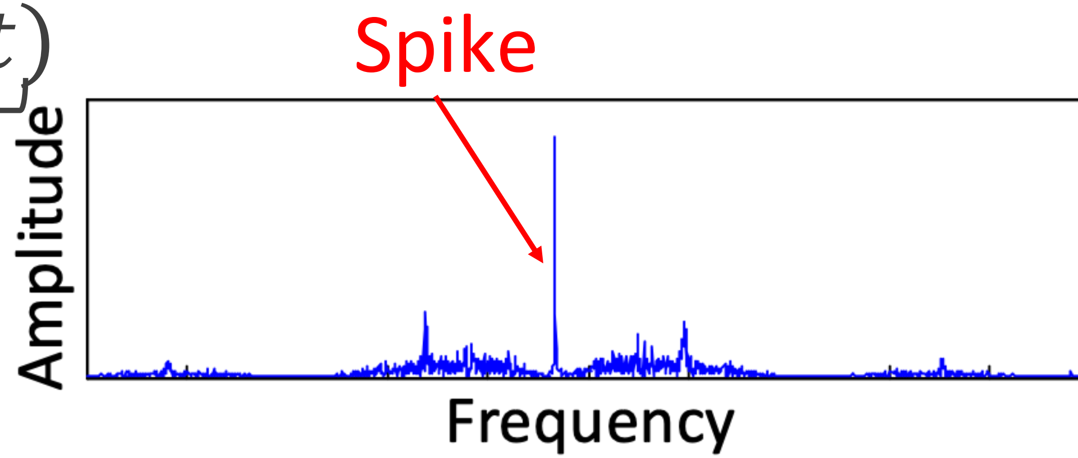
Count cars: How to count despite interference?

Structure of the Signal

Time-Domain

x $\underbrace{(\sin 2\pi f_c t)}_{\text{Carrier}}$

Freq-Domain



Variability due to manufacturing process

Structure of the Signal

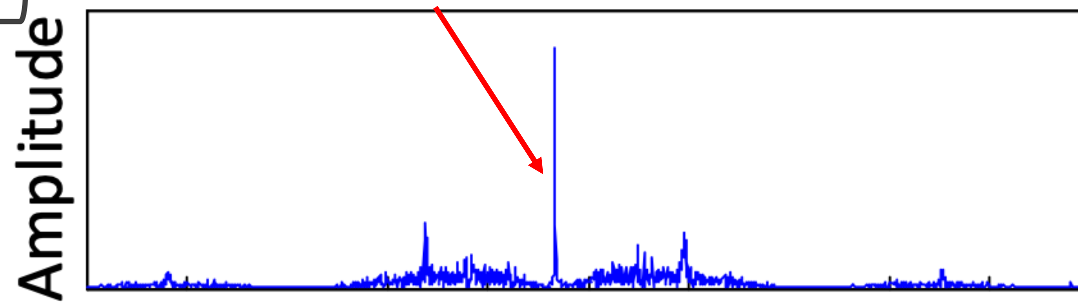
Time-Domain

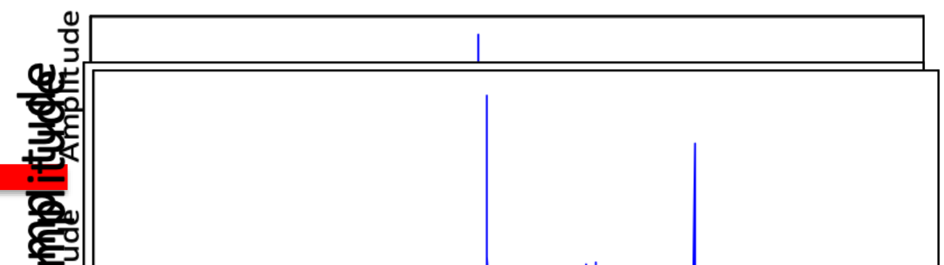
 x $(\sin 2\pi f_c t)$

Carrier

Freq-Domain

Spike

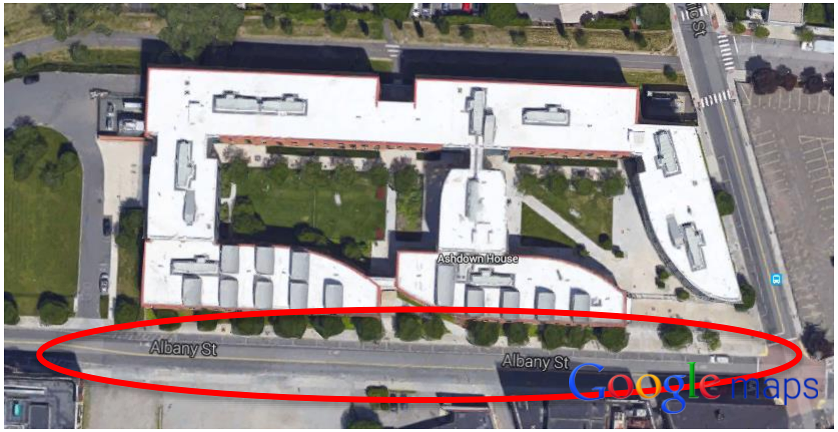




Can count despite interference

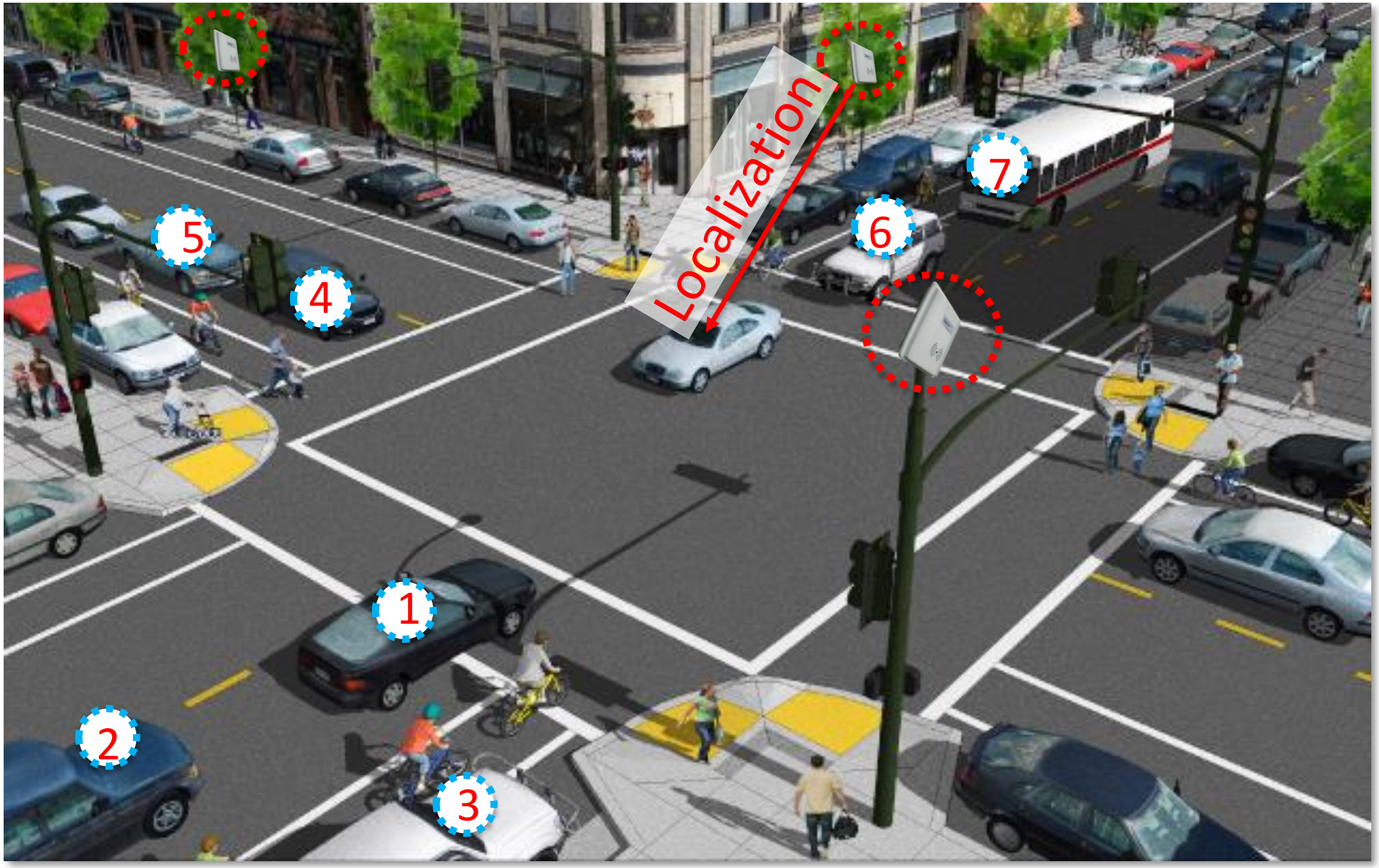
frequency

Evaluation



- MIT campus- four streets
- Caraoke readers were placed on 12.5-feet poles
- Standard E-ZPass transponders on the cars

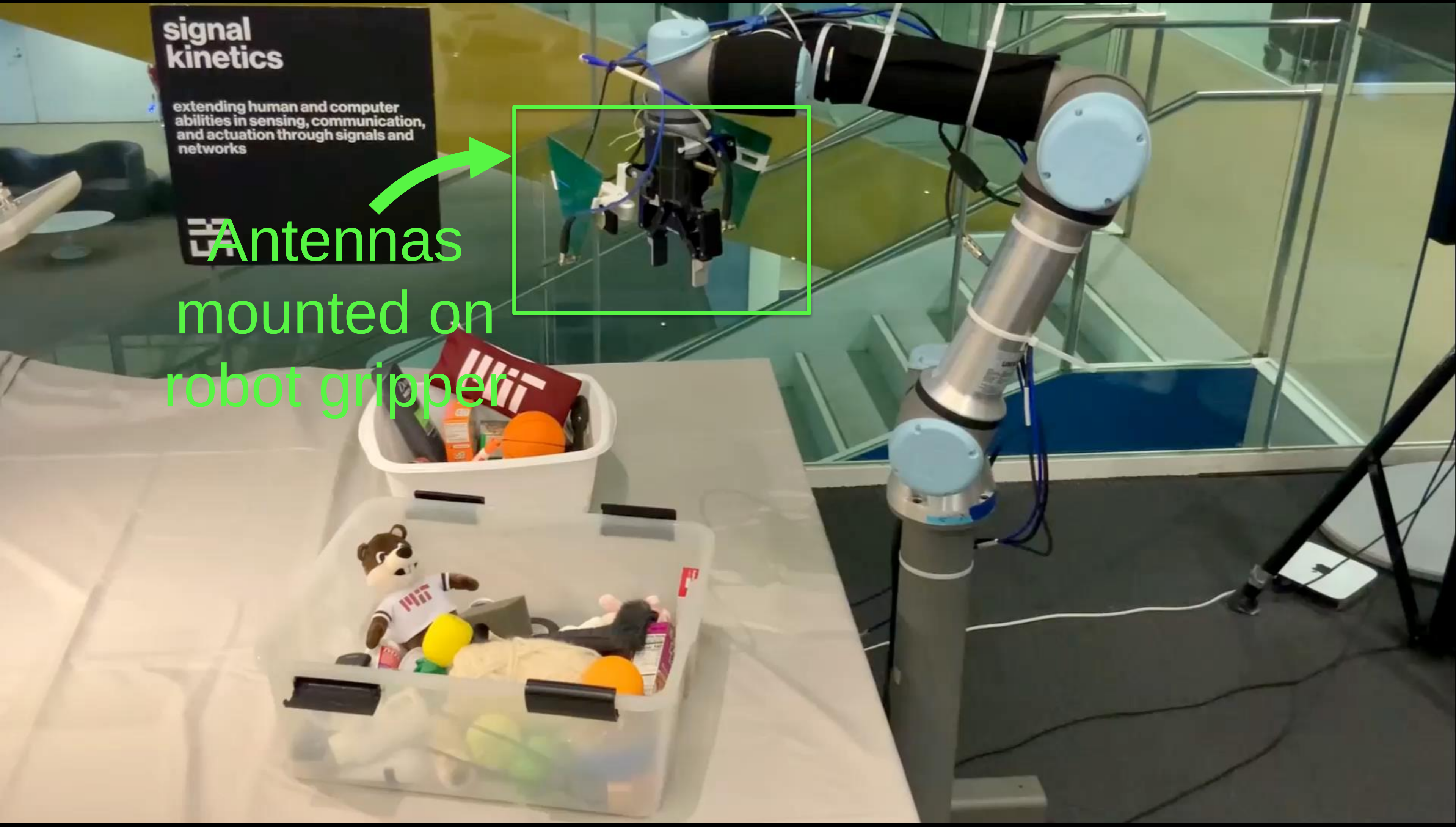
One infrastructure for many smart services



Caraoke

- A system for delivering smart services using existing e-toll transponders
- Can count, localize and decode transponders in the presence of interference
- Built into a small PCB

Bonus:
Application of Batteryless RFID Localization to Robotic Picking



signal kinetics
extending human and computer abilities in sensing, communication, and actuation through signals and networks
Antennas mounted on robot gripper

Summary of Lecture

- RFID background, history, and applications
- Types of RFIDs (LF, HF, UHF. Passive, Active)
- Principles of operation: energy harvesting & backscatter communication
- Etoll transponders for smart cities
- Dealing with interference
- Localization by leveraging known constraints

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Learn the fundamentals, applications, and implications
of
IoT connectivity technologies

1. What is the overall IoT system architecture?
2. What are the various classes of connectivity technologies? And how do we choose the "right" technology for a given application?
3. What are various routing architectures for wireless networks & IoT systems?
4. How does energy impact IoT device design? And

TODO:

1- PSet 1 due March 1

2- Lab 2 out; due March 10