Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)

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ABSTRACT

Deployment of radio frequency identification (RFID) systems is rapidly growing and has the potential to affect many different industries and applications. We present a brief history of RFID technology and automatic identification systems. We summarize major RFID applications, and present a primer on RFID fundamental principles. Finally, we discuss several challenges and obstacles to RFID adoption, as well as emerging technologies relevant to RFID.

Keywords—
About four key words or phrases in alphabetical order, separated by commas.

I. INTRODUCTION

Radio frequency identification (RFID) is an Automated Data Collection technology which uses radiofrequency waves to transfer data between a reader and a movable item to identify, categorize.
RFID has sprung into prominence in the last five years with the promise of providing a relatively low cost means for connecting non electronic objects to an information network. In particular, the retail supply chain has been established as a key sector for a major deployment of this technology. This short report provides a background to the technology and its position with regard to competing technologies. A range of applications is reviewed and we conclude with some comments on the likely societal impact of RFID and potential barriers to deployment. This report is aimed at a non-technical audience, namely senior staff from a spectrum of areas, such as insurance, banking, telecommunications, government institutions and academia. The report does not cover any technologies other than RFID, in particular those that may be candidates for tracking people.[1]

At its most basic, RFID systems consist of small transponders, or *tags*, attached to physical objects. RFID tags may soon become the most pervasive microchip in history. When Wirelessly interrogated by RFID transceivers, or *readers*, tags respond with some identifying Information that may be associated with arbitrary data records. Thus, RFID systems are one type of automatic identification system, similar to optical bar codes.
There are many kinds of RFID systems used in different applications and settings. These Systems have different power sources, operating frequencies, and functionalities. The Properties and regulatory restrictions of a particular RFID system will determine its Manufacturing costs, physical specifications, and performance.

II. APPLICATION:

Early commercial examples of RFID applications include automatic tracking of train cars, Shipping containers, and automobiles. Railroad cars were originally labeled with optical barcode labels for tracking. These labels began to deteriorate and be obscured by dirt, causing Reads to fail. As a solution, railroad companies began to tag railcars with RFID devices. By1994, these devices were mandatory and nearly every railcar in the United States was tagged.
RFID devices began to be used for automated toll collection in the late 1980s and early1990s. [2] Electronic toll systems have since been

adopted around the world. Like railway and Shipping applications, electronic toll systems may use sturdy, self-powered RFID devices. Automobiles, railcars, and shipping containers are all high-value items, with ample physical Space that can accommodate more expensive and bulky RFID devices. These types of tags could offer much more functionality than simple identification. For example, shipping Containers might have accelerometer sensors, tamper alarms, or satellite tracking integrated into an identification device.

RFID systems may be considered an instance of abrader class of automatic identification (auto-ID) systems. Auto-ID systems essentially attach a name or identifier to a physical object by some means that may be automatically read. This identifier may be represented optically, electromagnetically, or even chemically. Perhaps the most successful and well-known auto-ID system is the Universal Product Code (UPC). The UPC is a one-dimensional, optical barcode encoding product and brand

Information. UPC labels can be found on most consumer products in the United States. Similar systems are deployed worldwide. The Uniform Code Council (UCC), a standards body originally formed by members of the Grocery manufacturing and food distribution industries, originally specified the UPC [25]. A Precursor body to the UCC first met in 1969 to discuss the need for an inter-industry auto- ID system. By 1973, a one-dimensional (or linear) barcode design was chosen. In 1974, a Supermarket in Ohio scanned the first UPC-labeled product: a package of Wrigley's gum. So, there were a many applications point where we can use this RFID technology. Some of them are Groceries, tags, Fridge, bar code and many more.

III.   PRINCIPLES:

In, this section we will discuss about the principle used to make the RFID. Discussion of RFID technology tends to focus only on tag devices. It is more accurate to View RFID as a complete system that includes not only tags, but also other important Components. RFID systems are composed of at least three core components:
• RFID tags, or transponders, carry object-identifying data.
• RFID readers, or transceivers, read and write tag data.
• Databases associate arbitrary records with tag identifying data.

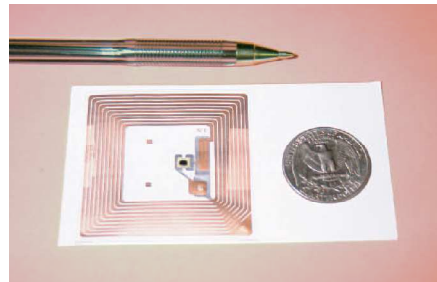Now we will discussed separately about the principals of RFID on which it implement's.

Figure: application of RFID

III (A). TAGS

Tags can be attached to almost anything like
  – Items, cases or pallets of products, high value goods
  – Vehicles, assets, livestock or personnel & etc.

Tags are mainly of two types PASSIVE TAGS and 2nd ACTIVE TAGS. This division of tags were made by the students that they can understand more about this tags.

PASSIVE TAGS:– Do not require power
 – Draws from Interrogator Field
          – Lower storage capacities (few bits 1KB)
          – Shorter read ranges (4 inches to 15 feet)
          – Usually Write-Once-Read-Many/Read-only tags
          – Cost around 25 cents to few dollars

ACTIVE TAGS: – Battery powered
          – Higher storage capacities (512 KB)
          – Longer read range (300 feet)
          – Typically can be rewritten by Interrogators

– Cost around 50 to 250 dollar

There are many types of tags that offer different functionalities, have different power
Sources, or operate at different radio frequencies. Each of these variables helps determine which applications a particular tag may be appropriate for and what the costs of a tag maybe. These differences will be discussed further in Section 3.2[3].Modern tags tend to implement identification functionality on an integrated circuit (IC) that Provides computation and storage. In the manufacturing process, this IC is attached or "Strapped" to an antenna before being packaged in a form factor, like a glass capsule or foil Inlay that is integrated into a final product.

Approach does tend to offer "vanilla" caching for all clients and their resources, i.e., browsers use the same cache path (the path from client to object) for all resources and the same consistency protocol is provided for every resource [9].

III (B). READER:
Normally readers use these conditions to read these functions:
– Remotely power tags
– Establish a bidirectional data link
– Inventory tags, filter results
– Communicate with networked server(s)
– Can read 100300tags per second
Readers (interrogators) can be at a fixed point such as
– Entrance/exit
– Point of sale.
Reader in simple words we can say that which reads the information's from the coming tag. RFID readers communicate with tags through an RF channel to obtain identifying
Information.[4] Depending on the type of tag, this communication may be a simple *ping* or may
Be a more complex multi-round protocol. In environments with many tags, a reader may
Have to perform an *anti-collision* protocol to ensure that communication conflicts to not

Reader A
Reader B
Tag 1
Tag 2
Tag 3
Occur. Anti-collision protocols permit readers to rapidly communicate with many tags in Serial order.
Readers often power what are called *passive* tags through their RF communication channel.
These types of tags carry no on-board power and rely solely on a reader to operate. Since
These tags are so limited, may subsequently rely on a reader to perform computation as well.
Readers come in many forms, operate on many different frequencies, and may offer a wide
Range of functionality. Readers may have their own processing power and internal storage,
and may offer network connectivity. Readers might be a simple conduit to an external
System, or could store all relevant data locally. Currently, many applications rely on fixed reading devices. Early trials of EPC at a major Supermarket chain integrated fixed readers into docking-bay entrances. These readers scan
Tags at the pallet level as shipments of products arrive. In the long term, readers may be
integrated at a shelf level as a "smart shelf". Smart shelves would scan for tags at the item
Level and monitor when they are added and removed from a shelf.
Now the figure of a tag reader:

IV. DATABASE and POWER SOURCES:

Database is simply means the records we are inputting that stored in the memory space. This is given. These records may contain product information, tracking logs, sales data, or

expiration dates. Independent databases may be built throughout a supply chain by unrelated users, or may be integrated in a centralized or federated database system. Databases are assumed to have a secure connection to readers. Although there are scenarios where readers may not be trusted, it is often useful to collapse the notions of reader and Database into one entity. For example, if tags contain all relevant product information, there is no need to make a call to an off-site database. One may imagine a federated system of back-end databases, perhaps where each product Manufacturer maintains its own product look-up service. In these settings, it may be useful to deploy an Object Naming Service (ONS) to locate databases associated with some tag Identification value. An ONS allows a reader to find a set of databases associated with aParticular tag identification value. This is analogous to the Internet Domain Naming Service (DNS) that returns addresses of name servers that can translate domain names to numerical addresses. ONS has not yet been adopted widely in practice.

And now power sources,

Power sources means that the power supply in the bored of RFID system. Power sources can be of different types in different fields of RFID. The Power source is an essential property of a tag, since it will determine a tag's potential read

Range, lifetime, cost, and what kind of functionalities it may offer. The power source will also

Be important in determining how a tag may be oriented and what physical forms it may take.

As we have said that there are many types of power sources in RFID system .so, there are mainly three types of sources which were used mostly in systems or in the application used in identifications of creatures.

Three main classes of tag power sources: active, semi-passive, and passive. Active Tags have their own source of power, such as a battery, and may initiate communication to a Reader or other active tags. Because they contain their own power source, active tags typically have a much

longer operating range than passive-tags. Large asset and livestock tracking Applications often use active tags, since the items they are attached to (e.g. railcars, shipping

Containers or cattle) are high in value and have physical space for a bulkier, rugged tag. Now the table formed below explains the uses of RFID in its three forms. With this type of table we had a clearance of application power sources.

Tag Type	Passive	Semi-Passive	Active
Power sources	Harvesting RF energy	Battery	Battery
Communication	Responses only	Responses only	Responses only
Max range	10 M	>100 M	>100 M
Relative cost	Least expensive	more expensive	most expensive
Example applications	EPC proximity cards	Electronics pallet tracking	Large assets tracking

V. OPREATING FREQUENCIES:

Operating frequencies operates at different frequencies in RFID field each range of frequencies offers its own operating range, power requirements, and performance. Different ranges maybe subject to different regulations or restrictions that limit what applications they can be used for. Operating frequencies have also the three types that explains it in dipper way and clear all the doubts in our mind. To understand more we have frequencies figure that illustrate the working experience of frequencies.

VI. TECHNOLOGIES:

RFID systems still face many technical challenges and obstacles to practical adoption. Major hurdle is simply getting RFID systems to work in real-world environments. Systems that work perfectly in a lab setting may encounter problems when faced with environmental Noise, interference, or human elements. Two promising technological developments especially relevant

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to RFID are printed circuits and organic components. These technologies have the potential to greatly lower

Manufacturing costs and to produce RFID tags built out of flexible plastic materials, instead Of silicon.

The long-term vision is that a large-scale packaging manufacturer could print RFID tags directly into paper or plastic as it is produced. Product makers would not use this RFID enhanced Packaging material as they normally would. One advantage in terms of privacy is That RFID tags would only be attached to product packaging, and not the product itself. This technology is still years away from being economic and there are many hurdles to Overcome. Currently, circuits printed by an inkjet have a very low resolution; circuit gates take much more surface area than traditionally fabricated circuits. Other technologies like

Gravure printing also produces relatively large circuit surface areas.

CONCLUSION:

This report has described the fundamentals of operation of radio frequency identification technology and the application areas in which such systems have traditionally been used. As the sophistication of the technology increases, and the component costs drop, there will clearly be an increasing number of application areas in which the technology is cost effective. Additionally, the standardization of a number of aspects of RFID implementation means that systems deployed in different industries and by different companies will be interoperable, which further increases the cost-effectiveness of RFID deployment because the same infrastructure can be shared. The most immediate expansion of RFID deployment is likely to be in the consumer packaged goods supply chain, so that product manufacturers, logistics companies and retailers can monitor the movement of goods much more accurately. By doing this, they hope to reduce shrinkage, mix-deliveries, diversion of goods and so on. The largest supermarket chain in the world, Wal-Mart are actively moving to RFID

for this application on a very aggressive timescale, and are therefore driving their suppliers to adopt the technology too. Other retailers and also government organizations are also moving in this direction that will again drive adoption of RFID in the CPG supply chain. Recent and planned legislative changes in a number of areas are likely to further drive adoption of RFID technology – either because the use of this specific technology is mandated or recommended, or because RFID is simply the most cost-effective way to comply with the new legislation. Whilst there are factors that may act to slow the technology adoption, such as the concerns of consumers or the cost of systems integration, it currently looks like there will be a significant adoption in certain application areas in the relatively near term.

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