



Readout technology for Passive Wireless Sensors (PWS)

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¹ RSSI GmbH

Radio Sensor Solutions

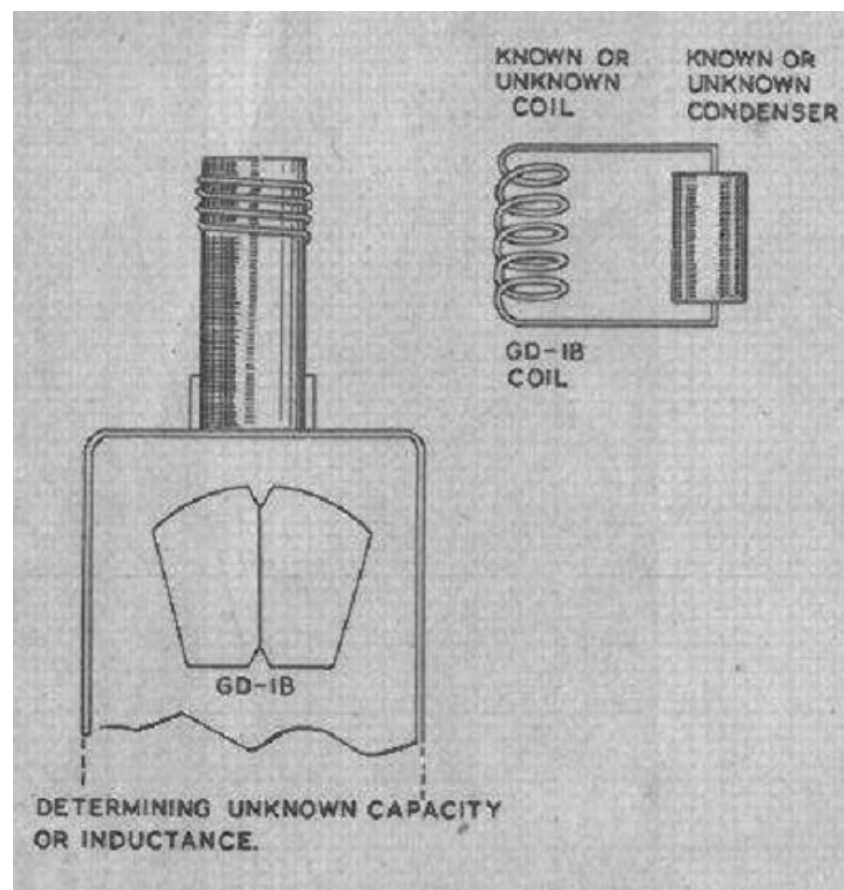
www.rssi.de



- **History**
- **Energy storage in PWS**
- **PWS as cooperative RADAR TargetTest Setup**
- **Types of RADAR**
- **Conclusion**
- **Outlook**

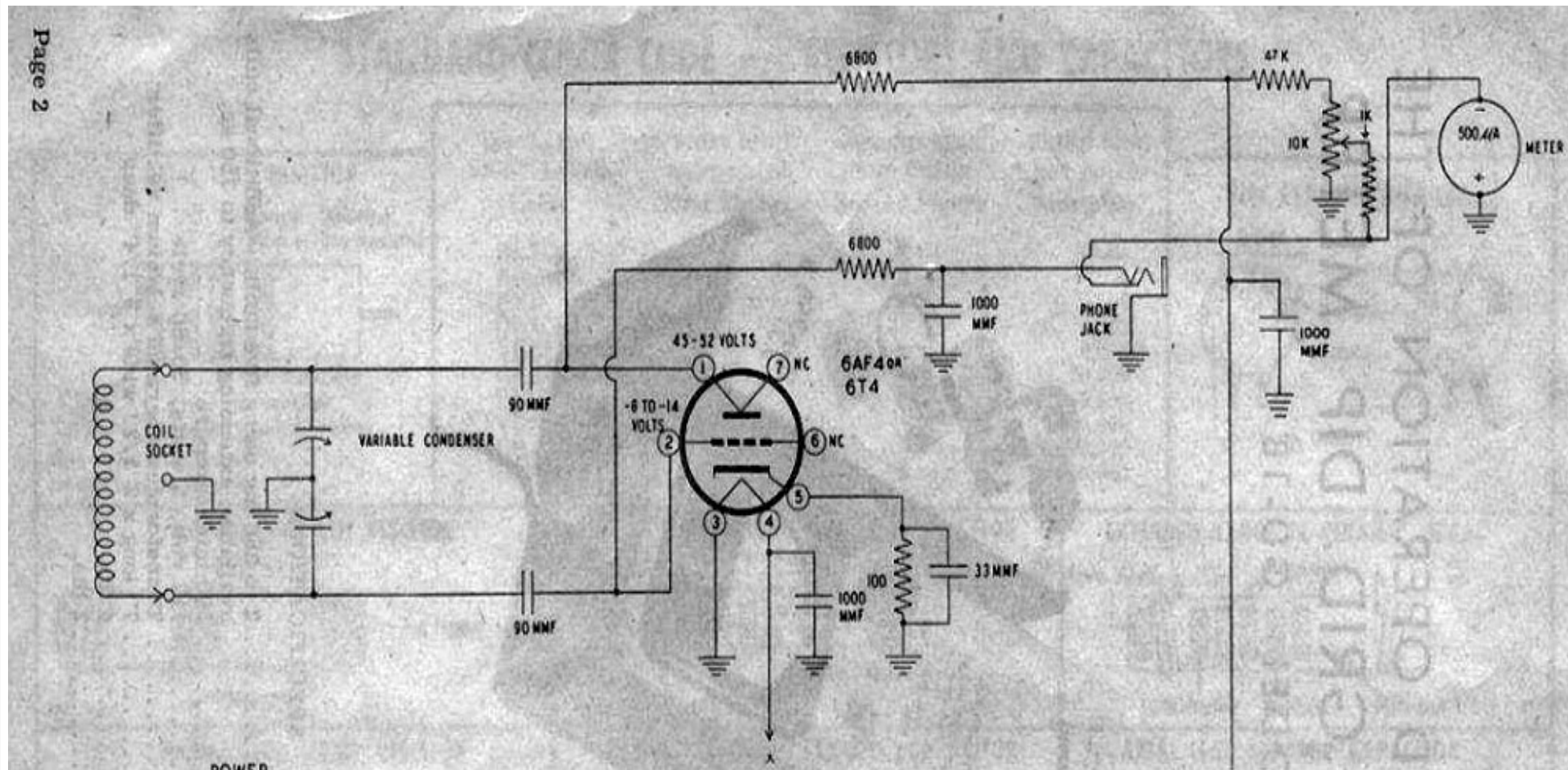


- PWS reader from 1954
- Grid Dip meter to find resonance frequency of LC Circuit or Antenna



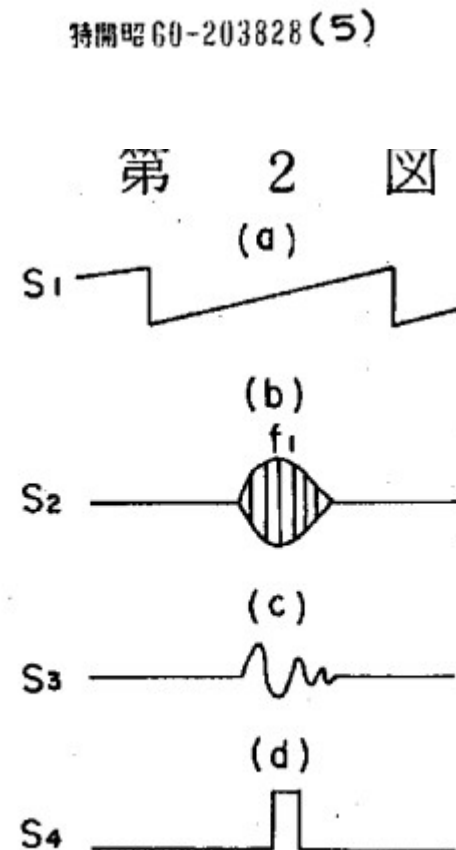
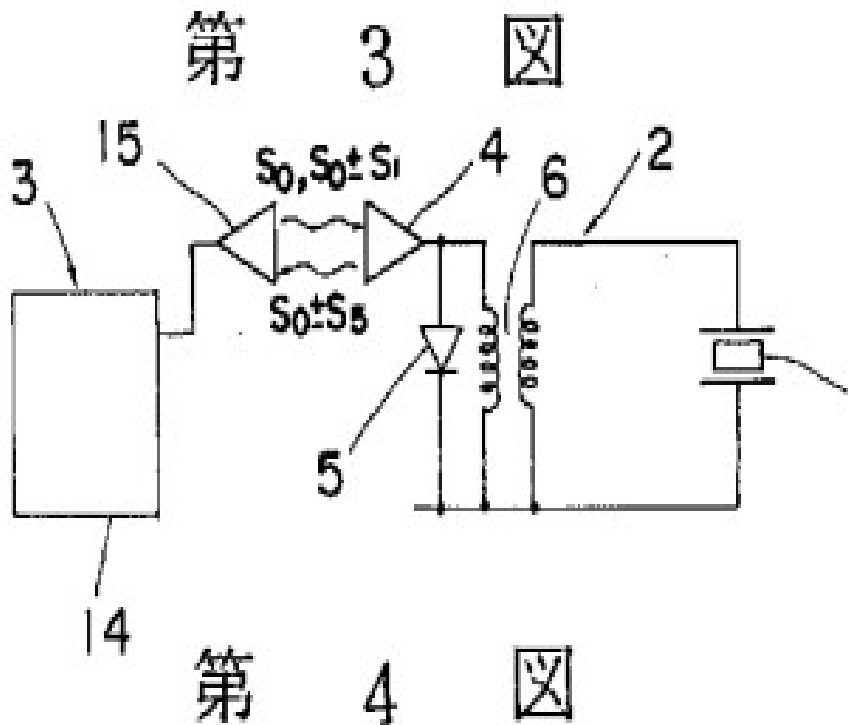


- Energy withdrawn from oscillator detected as DIP in grid current



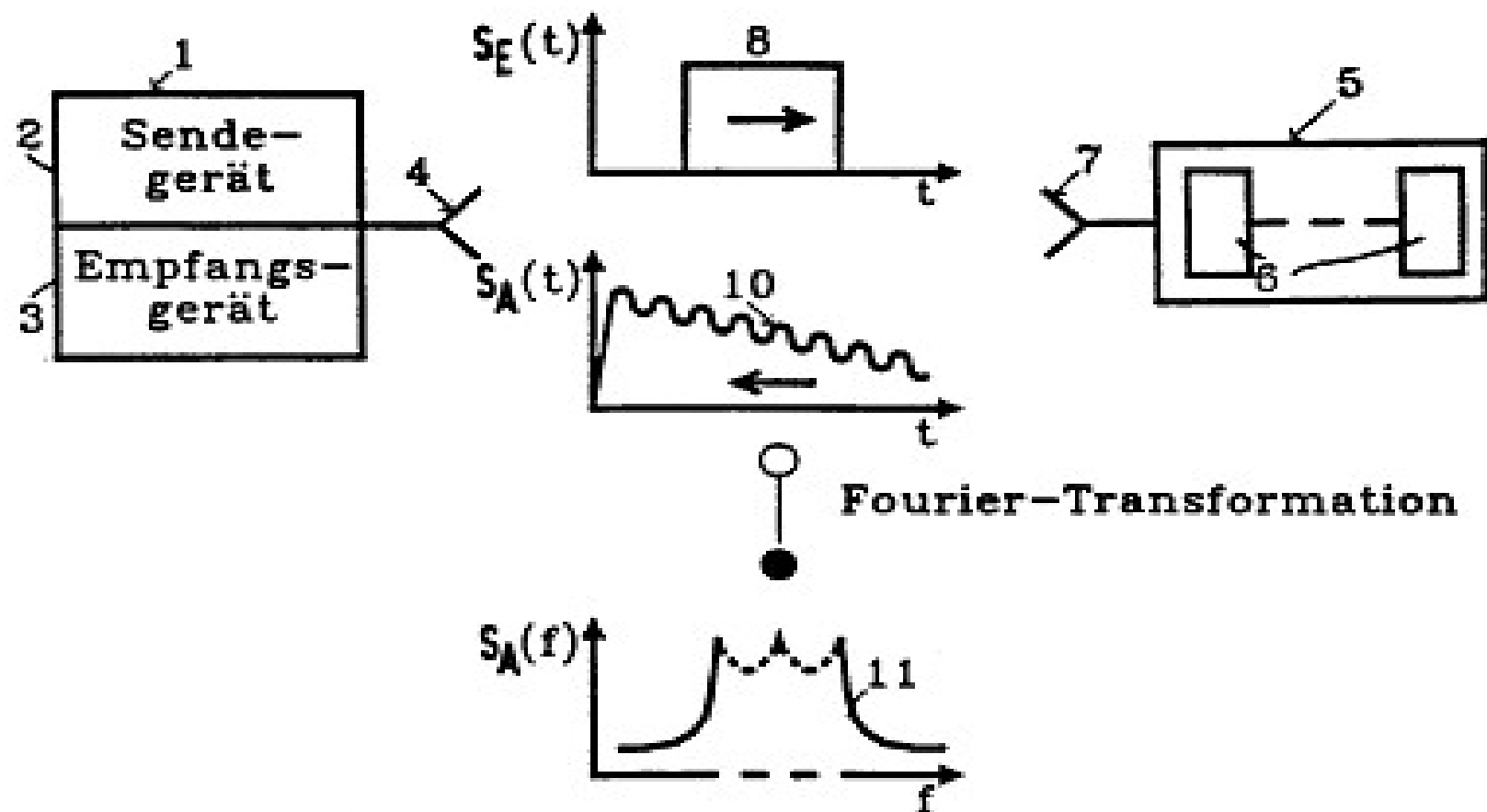


- **WPS for temperature measurement in human body**
1984 JP60-203828



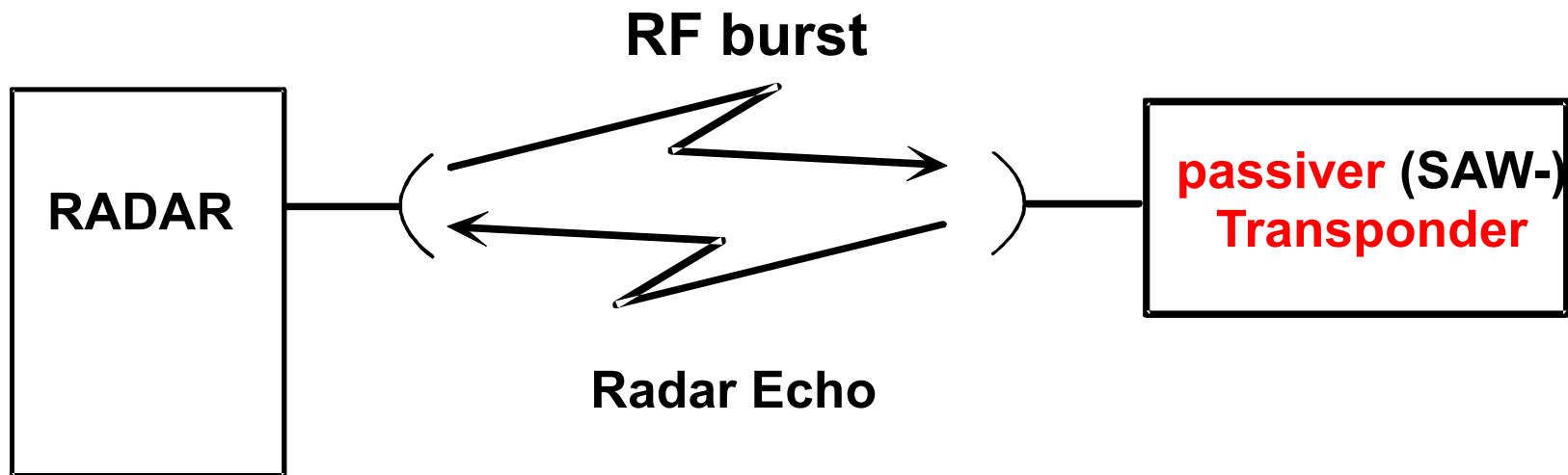
- 1994 SAW device allows storage of RF energy
- DE 4413211

FIG 1



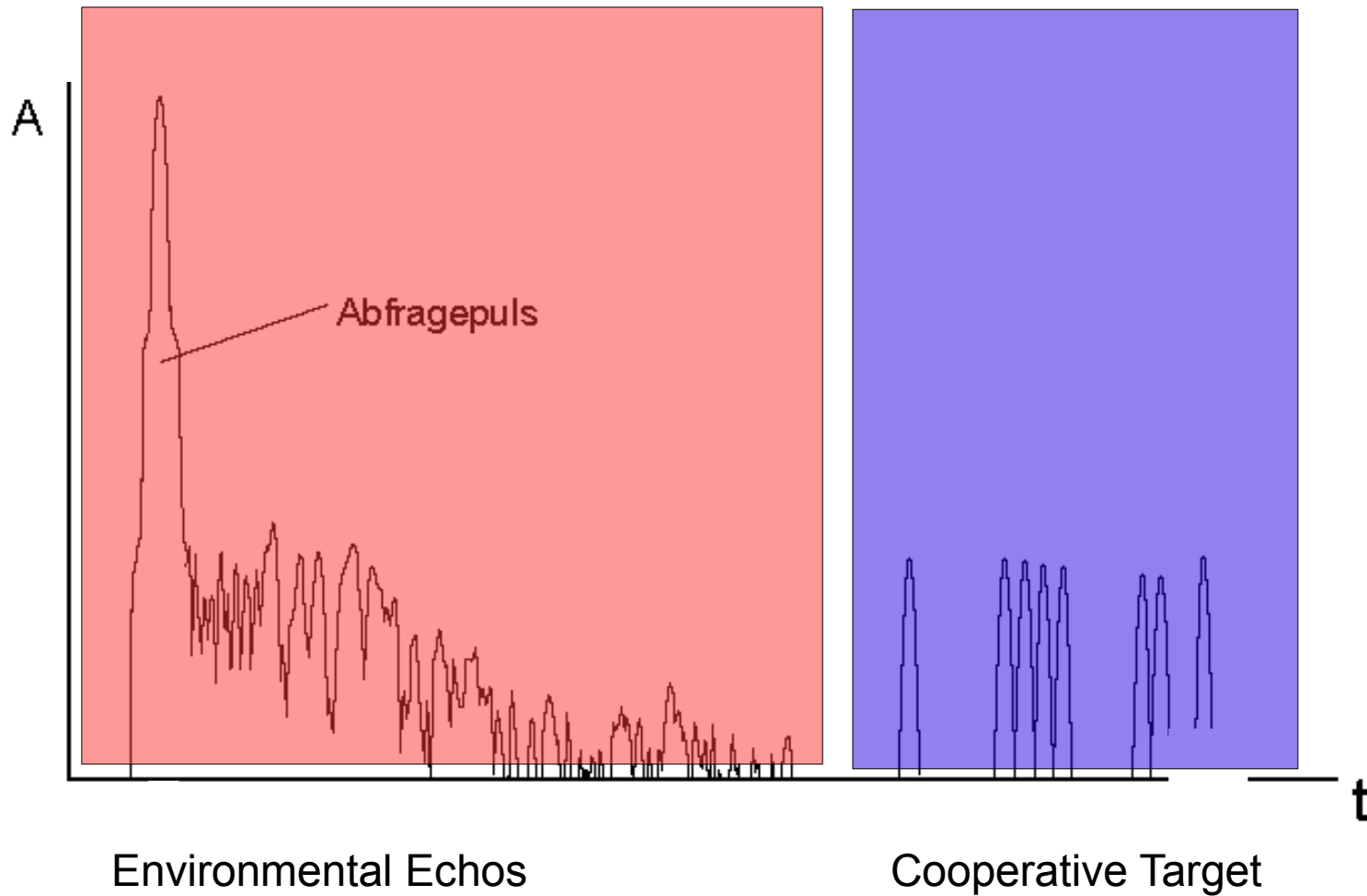


RADAR with cooperative Target



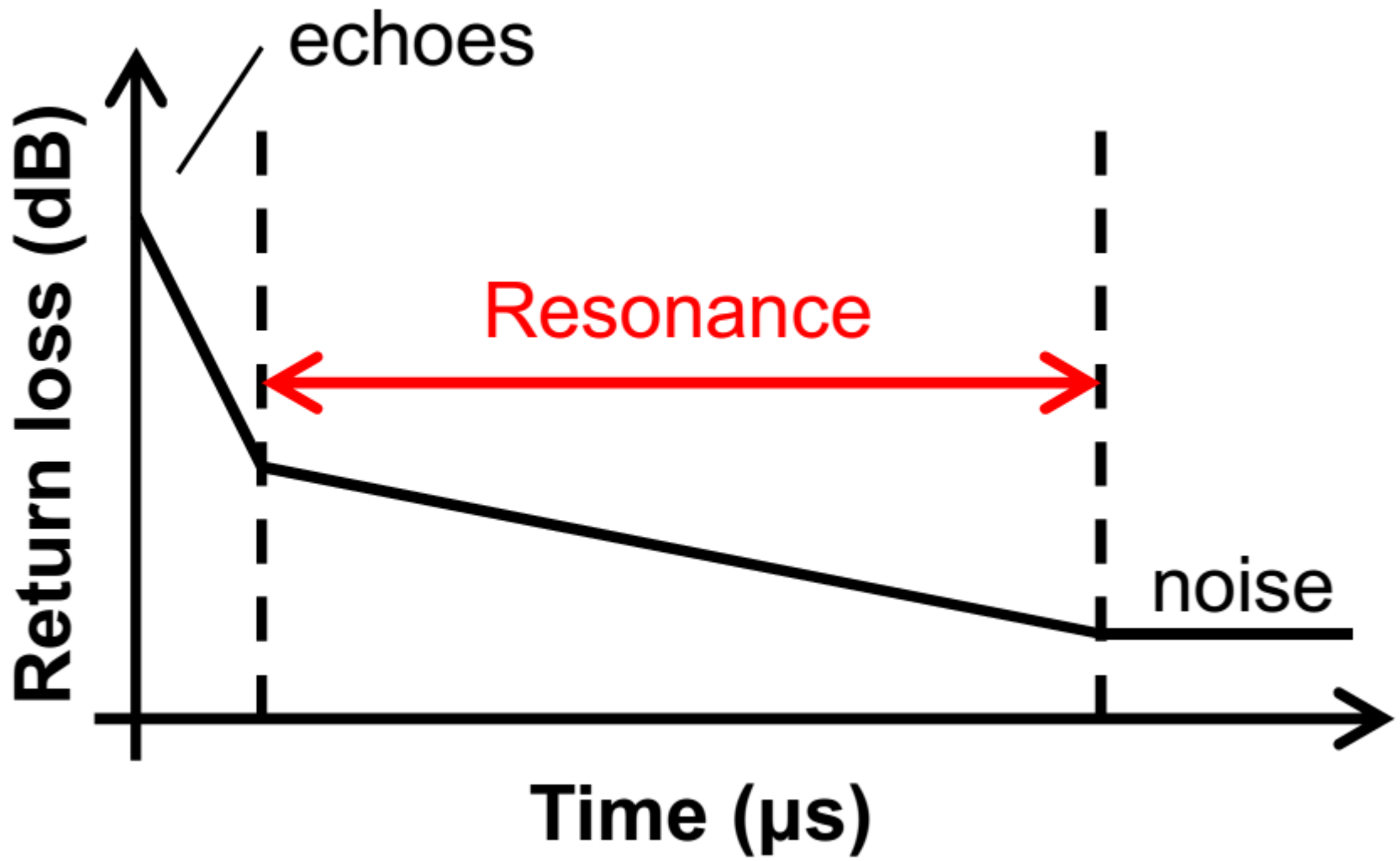


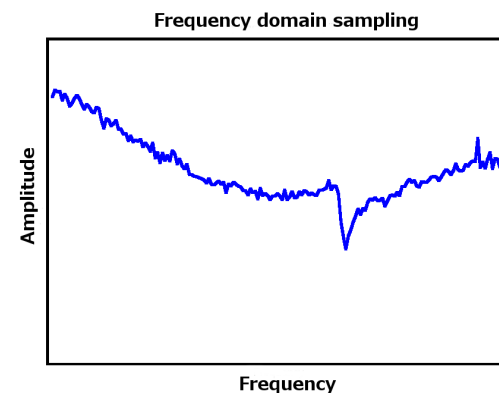
RADAR with cooperative Target





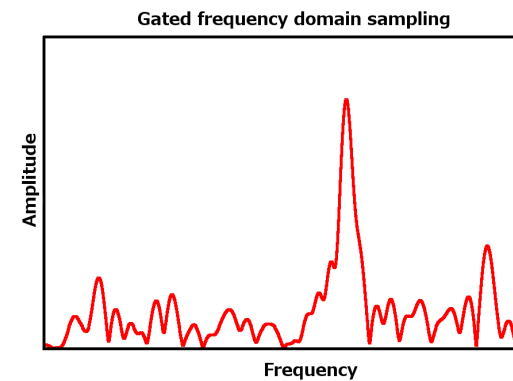
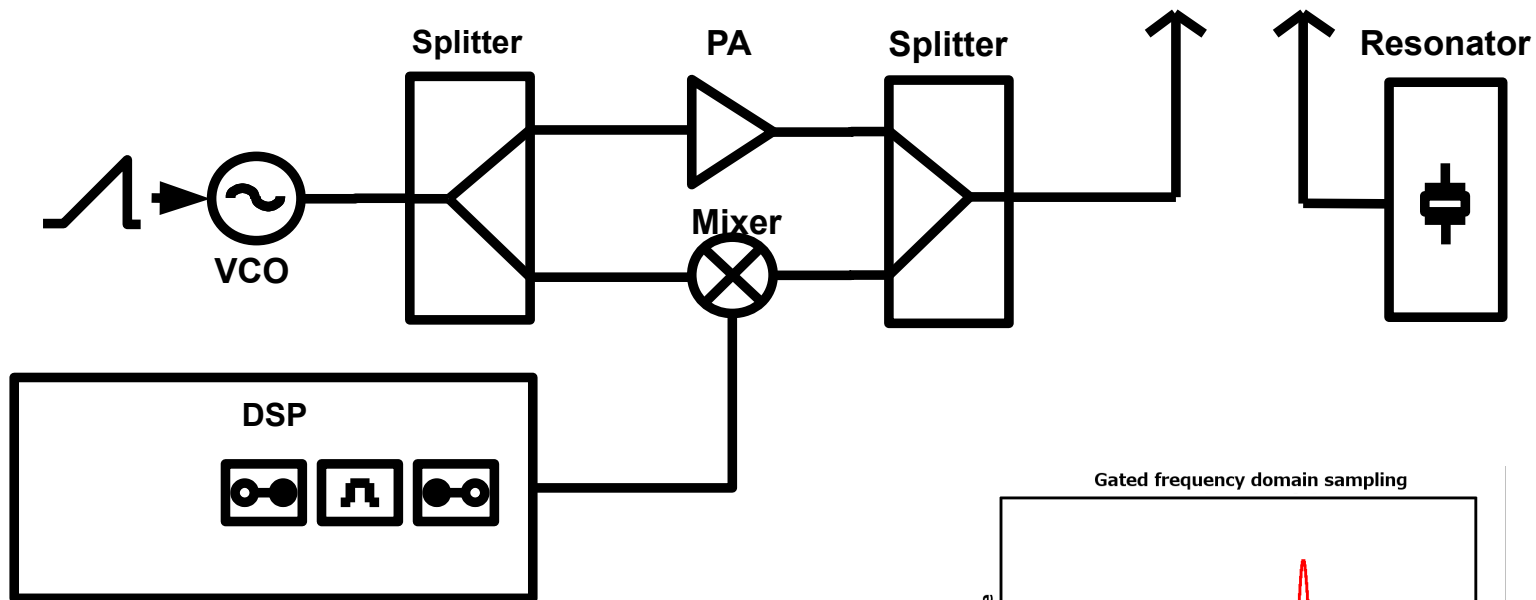
Resonator as cooperative Target







Time gated Frequency domain sampling

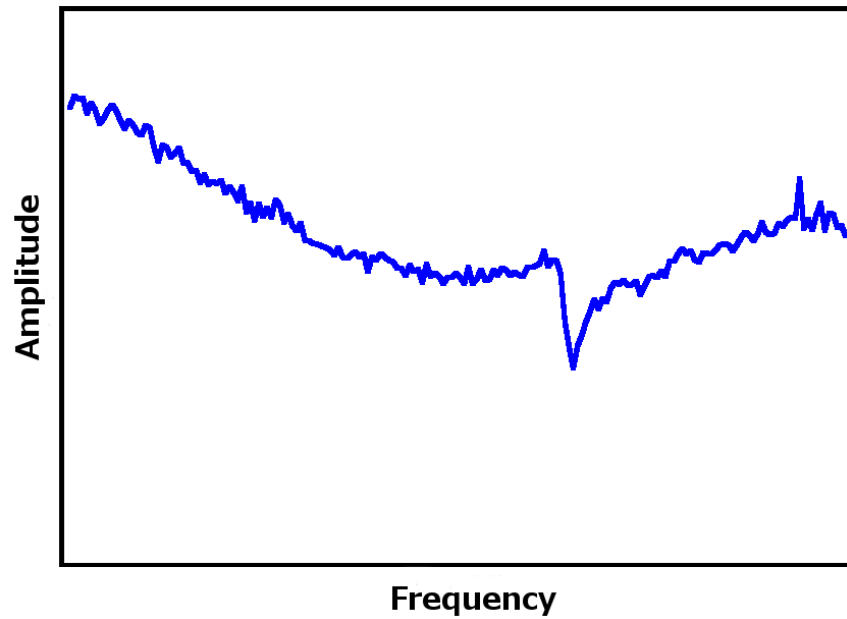


- Transform to time domain
- Cut off environmental echoes
- Retransform to frequency domain

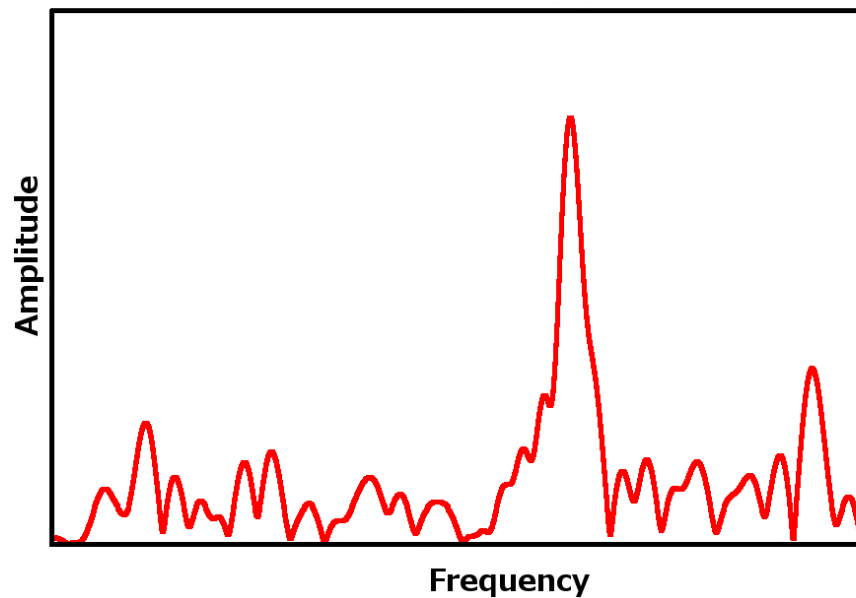


Time gating

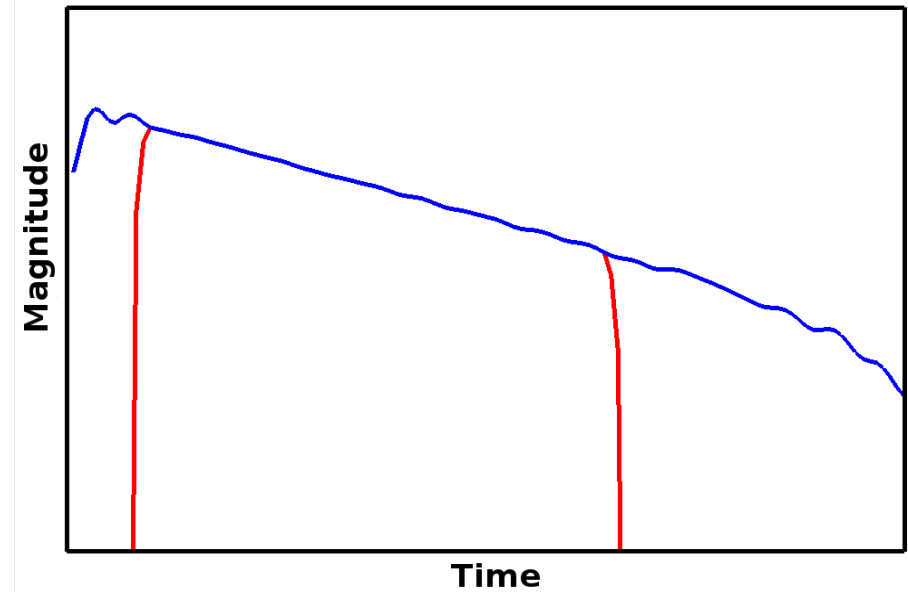
Frequency domain sampling



Gated frequency domain sampling

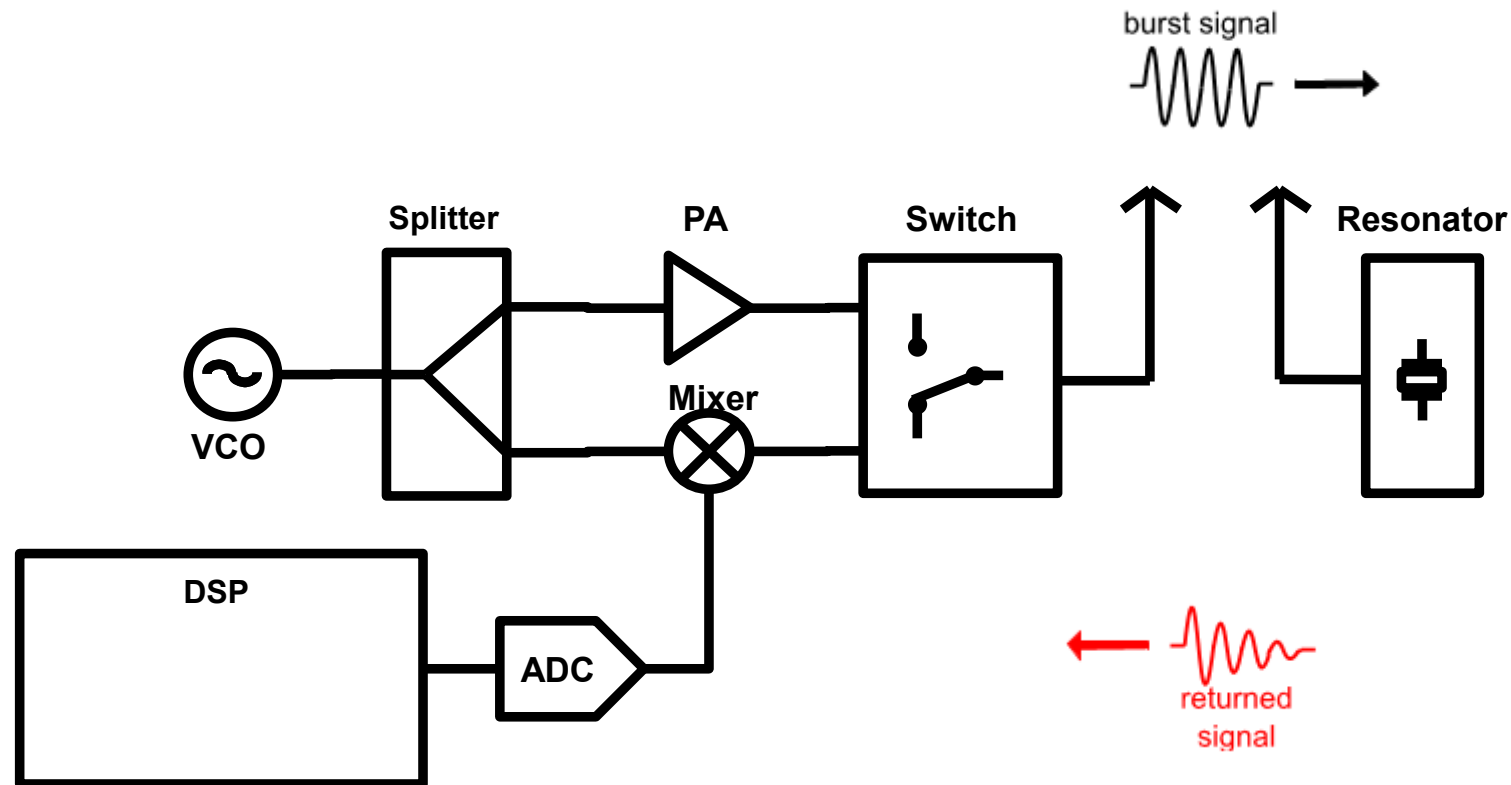


Time domain and gated timedomain





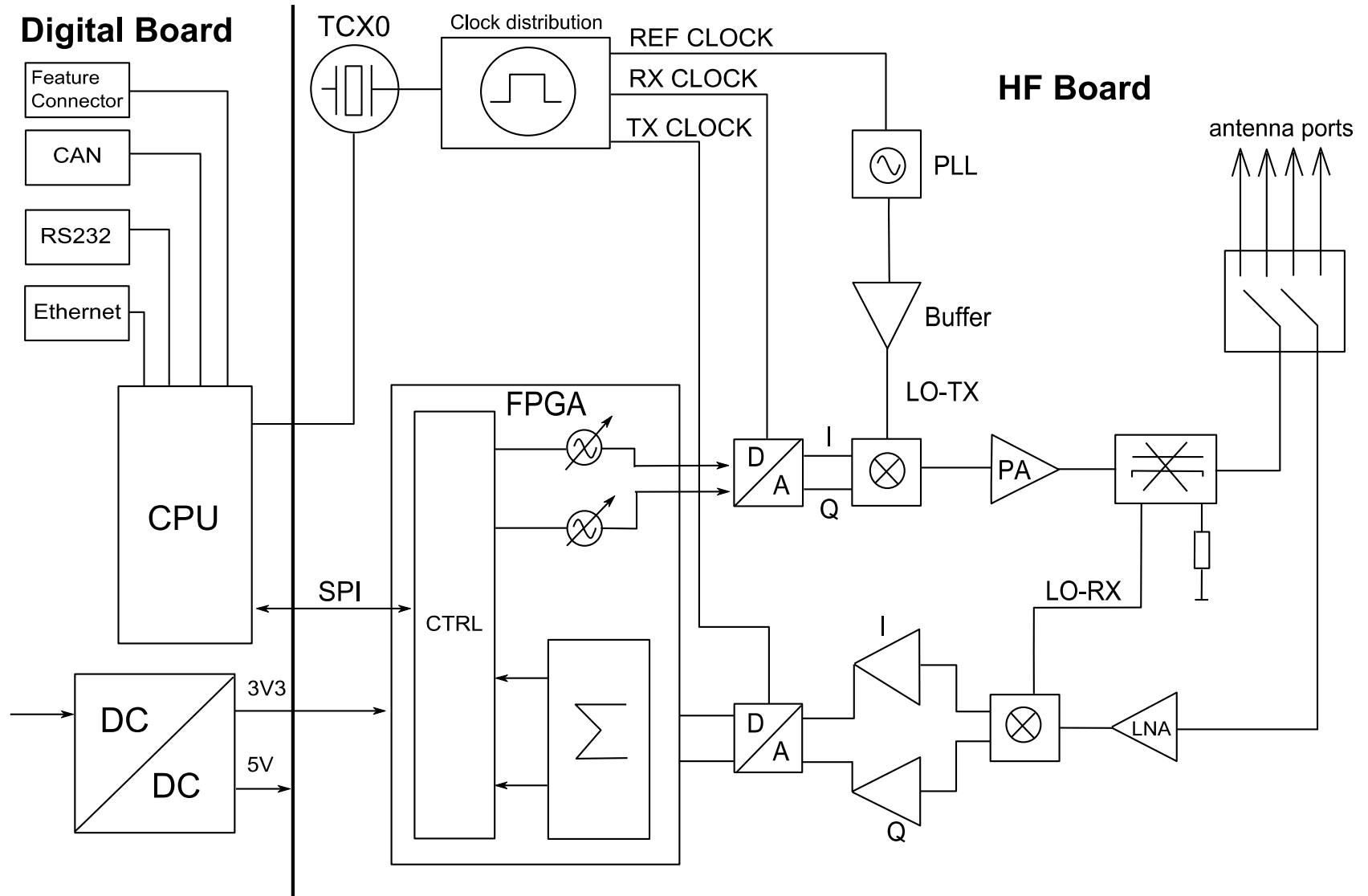
Time domain sampling



- Exciting resonator with burst
- Measuring echo frequency
- Fastest possible measurement
- Practical limit computation and data transfer

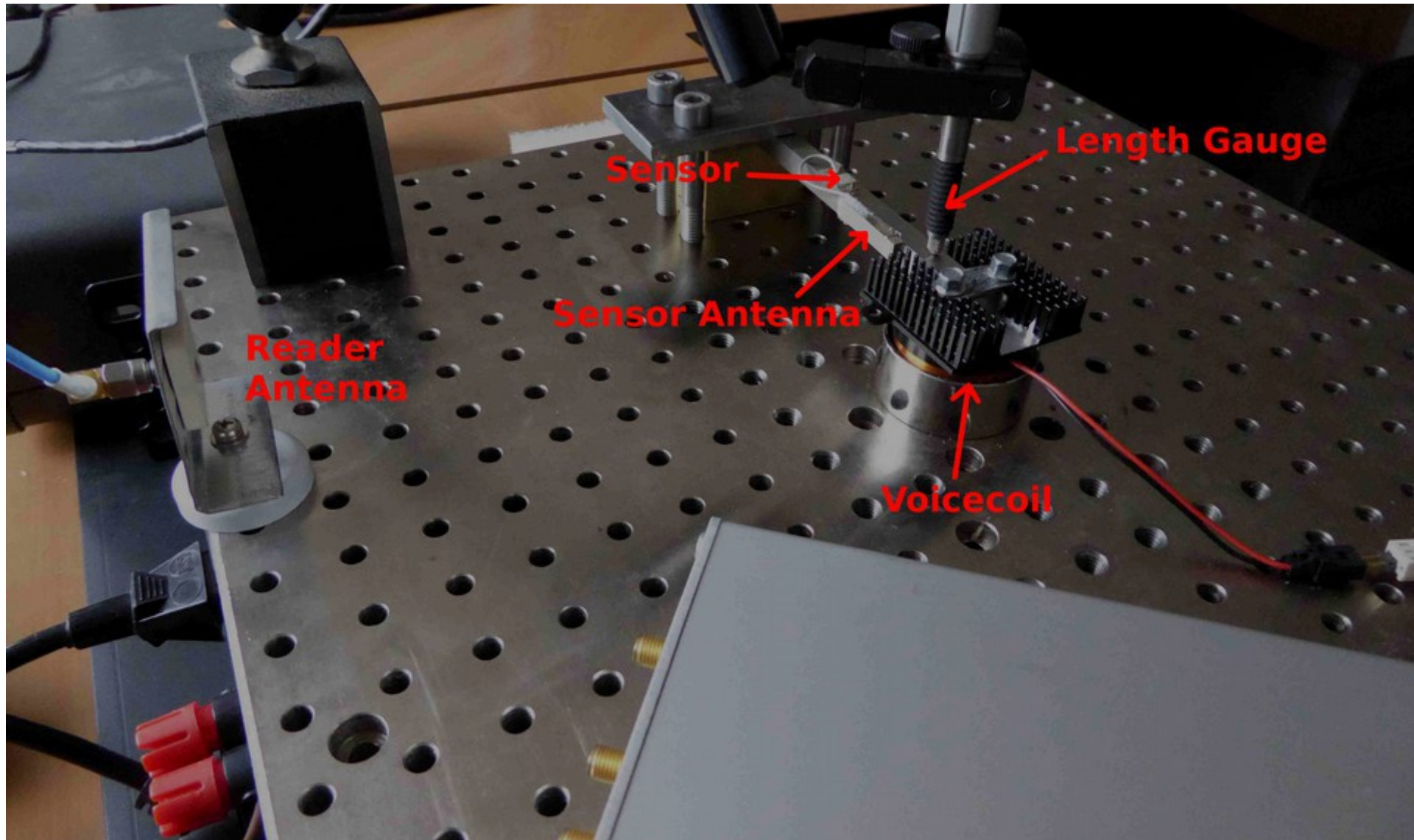


Software Defined Radio





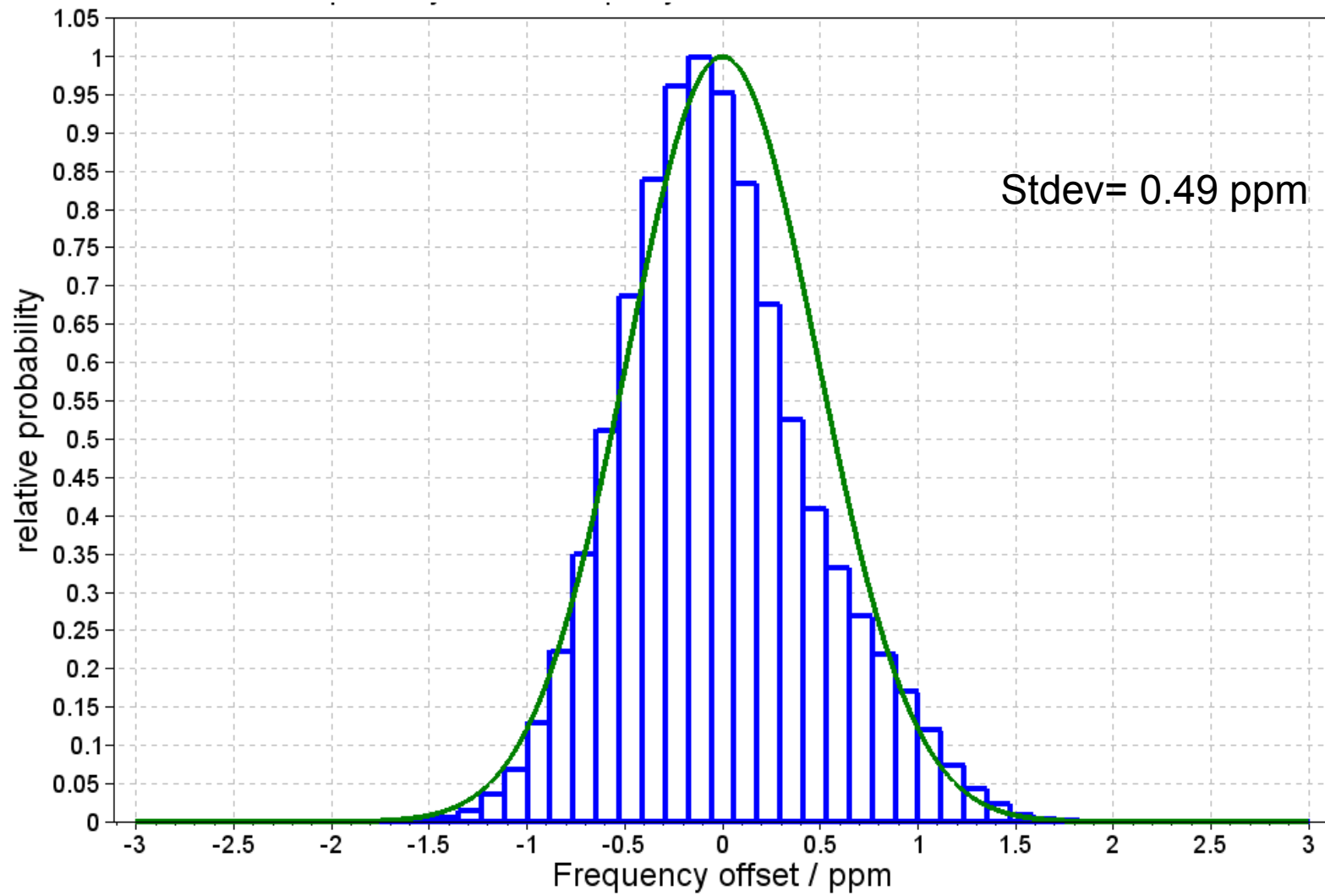
Test setup





Typical error distribution

Time domain Sampling 2.45 GHz with 1000 Samples / sec





The End

**Thank You
For Your Attention**