
Contents

Introduction	ix
Chapter 1. Automatic Identification Technology	1
1.1. Barcodes	2
1.1.1. Labels.	2
1.1.2. Different types of readers	4
1.2. RFID.	8
1.2.1. General introduction	8
1.2.2. History	9
1.2.3. Classification of RFID tags	10
1.2.4. The passive RFID market	12
1.2.5. Passive UHF RFID tag function: backscatter method	13
1.2.6. Limitations of RFID	15
1.3. Chipless RFID	16
1.3.1. General operating principle	17
1.3.2. Basic example of a chipless tag and performance factors	19
1.3.3. Positioning chipless RFID tags in relation to other automatic identification technologies	22
1.3.4. Conclusion and situating the study.	23
Chapter 2. State of the Art of Chipless RFID Coding Methods	25
2.1. Introduction.	25
2.1.1. Lines of research and positioning the study	25
2.1.2. Classification of chipless RFID tags.	26
2.2. Tags coded in the temporal domain.	29
2.2.1. SAW tags	29
2.2.2. Transmission line tags	31
2.2.3. Variable terminal impedance tags	32

2.3. Tags coded in the frequency domain	34
2.3.1. Planar filter tags	35
2.3.2. Tags using a loaded wideband antenna	38
2.3.3. RF encoding particle approach	40
2.4. Hybrid tags	44
2.5. Conclusion	49
Chapter 3. Theory of Chipless RFID Tags	51
3.1. Response of a chipless RFID tag	51
3.1.1. Radar Cross Section (RCS)	52
3.1.2. Polarimetric scattering matrix	55
3.1.3. The electromagnetic signature of a chipless RFID tag	56
3.2. Reading system	57
3.2.1. Radar range equation.	57
3.2.2. Calibration	59
3.3. Re-radiation mechanisms for chipless tags	61
3.3.1. Structural mode and antenna mode	61
3.3.2. Analogy with antennas.	63
3.3.3. Application for the Design of REPs	65
3.4. Characterization of resonant systems.	70
3.4.1. Series RLC circuit	70
3.4.2. Quality factor	72
3.4.3. Damping factor	73
3.4.4. Bandwidth	74
3.4.5. Electromagnetic resonators	76
3.5. Separation of the tag and its environment	78
3.5.1. Depolarizing tag interrogated with cross-polarization	78
3.5.2. Temporal separation	81
3.6. Conclusion	84
Chapter 4. Magnitude Coding	87
4.1. Introduction.	87
4.1.1. Hybrid coding	88
4.1.2. Magnitude coding method.	91
4.1.3. Difficulties related to magnitude coding	92
4.2. Tags without ground planes	93
4.2.1. Tag design	93
4.2.2. Measurement results	104
4.2.3. Compensation technique.	114
4.2.4. Partial conclusion for tags without ground planes.	117
4.3. Tags with ground planes	118
4.3.1. Tag design	119

4.3.2. Measurement results	134
4.3.3. Coding capacity	141
4.3.4. Partial conclusion – tags with ground planes.	144
4.4. General conclusion	145
Chapter 5. RCS Synthesis	147
5.1. Introduction.	147
5.1.1. Coding on the appearance of the response	147
5.1.2. Problem analysis	151
5.1.3. Principle of the resolution method	155
5.2. Sampling method	158
5.2.1. Preliminary version of the design algorithm	159
5.2.2. Improved version of the design algorithm	173
5.3. Decomposition on broadband structures	182
5.3.1. Basis of resonators	182
5.3.2. Decomposition on the basis	185
5.3.3. Accounting for couplings and corrections	188
5.4. Conclusion	190
5.5. Appendices	191
5.5.1. Appendix A: Effect of the read range on the signature of a tag	191
5.5.2. Appendix B: Frequency deviation related to a parasitic reactive element	192
Conclusion	195
Bibliography	199
Index	209