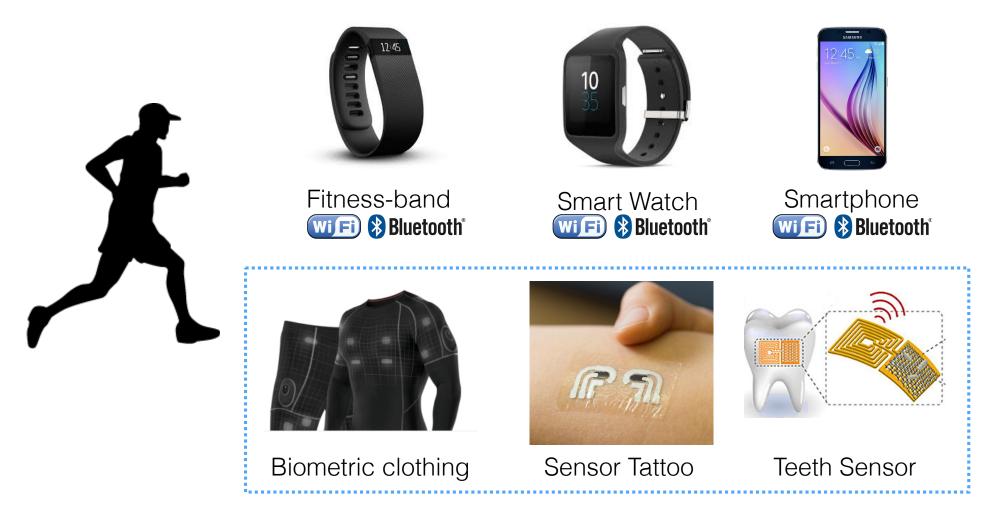
Enabling Practical Backscatter Communication for On-body Sensors

Pengyu Zhang, Mohammad Rostami, Pan Hu, Deepak Ganesan

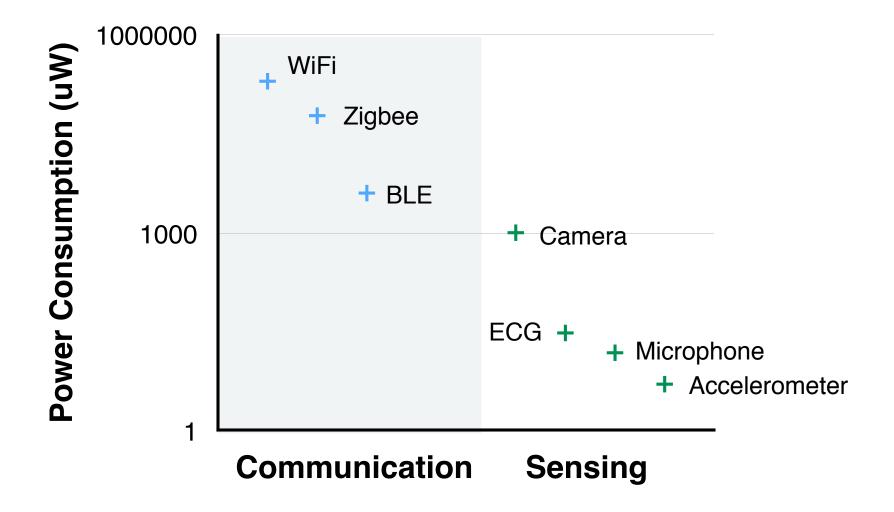
UMass Amherst

Ubiquitous deployment of on-body sensors



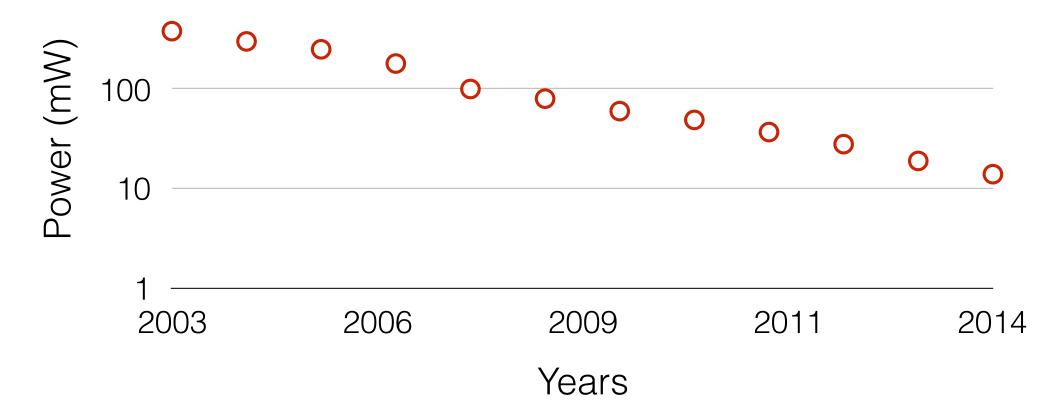
How should we communicate with on-body sensors which have a limited energy budget?

Current state of wireless radio power consumption



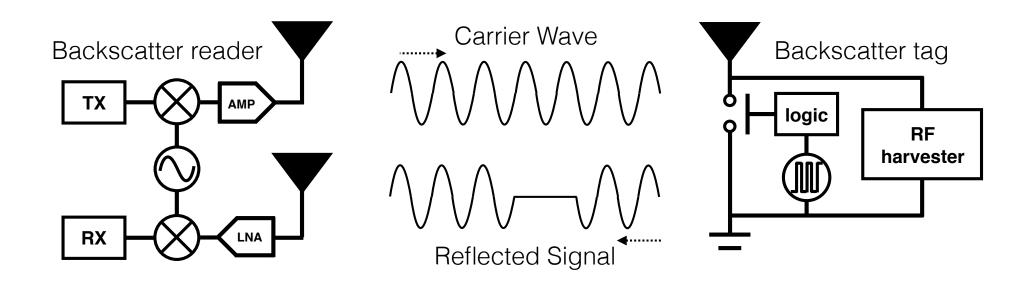
Wireless radios consume an order of magnitude higher power compared to low power sensors

Technology trends in wireless radio power consumption



Wireless radio power reduction is slow...

Backscatter — an ultra low power communication primitive



Backscatter enables ultra low-power wireless communication

Problem: NO reader infrastructure in mobile environment







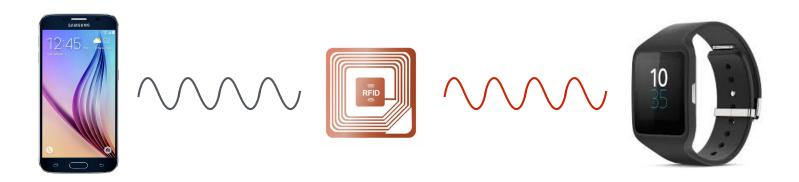




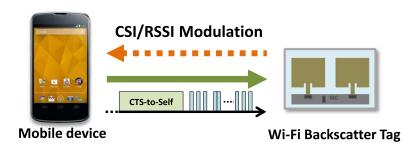




Related work: leveraging WiFi signals for backscatter

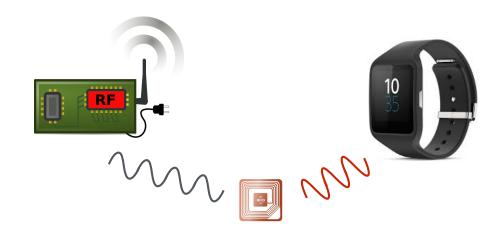


Infrastructure-less backscatter



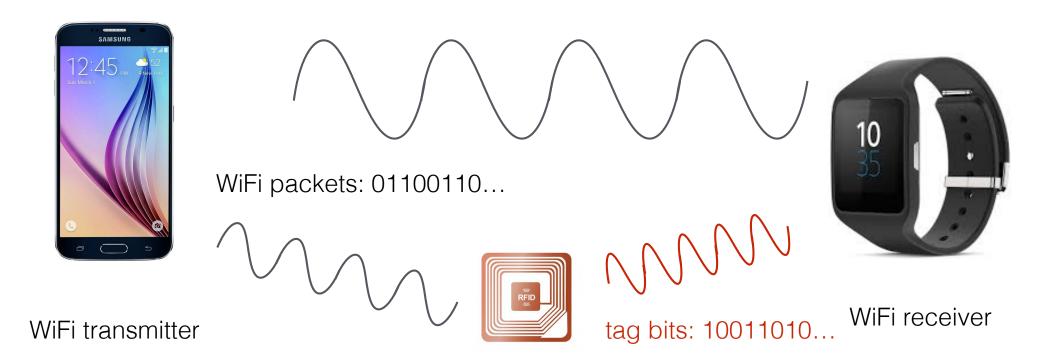
WiFi Backscatter (Sigcomm14)

Infrastructure-assisted backscatter



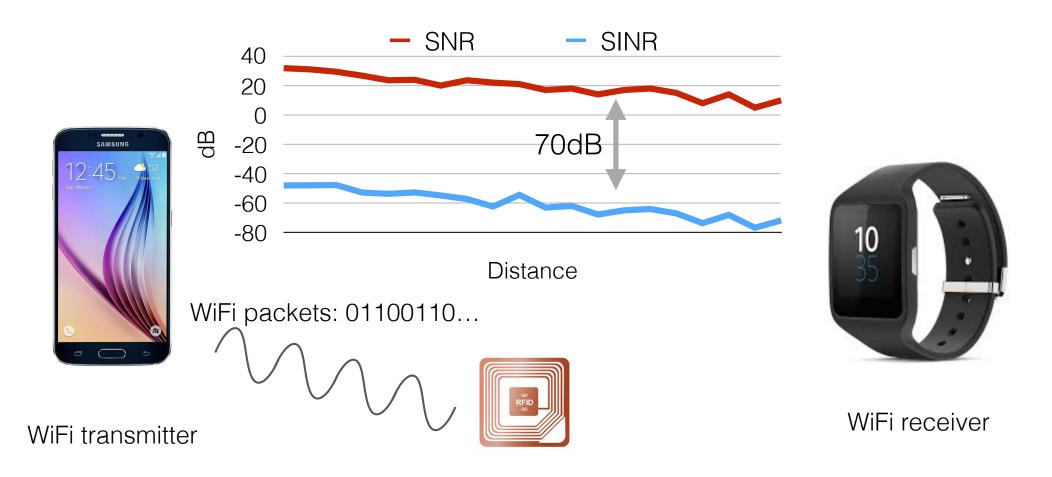
Passive WiFi (NSDI16)

WiFi Backscatter (Sigcomm 14) — backscatter WiFi signals



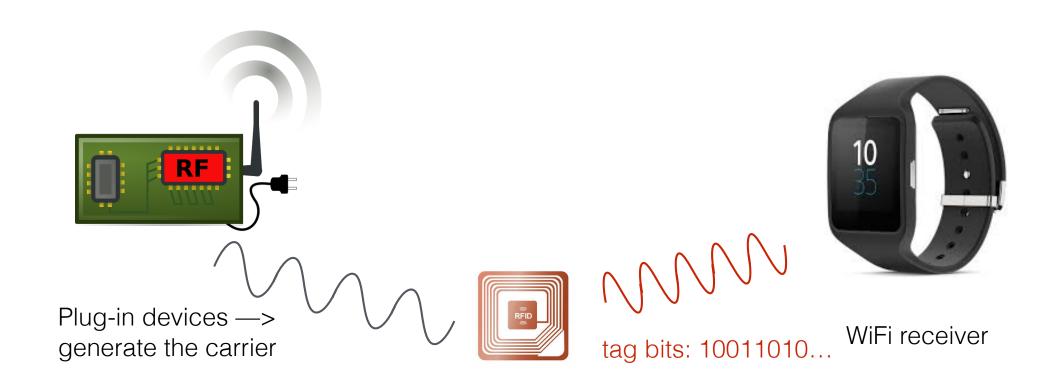
Limitation: WiFi signal is much louder than the backscatter signal

WiFi Backscatter (Sigcomm 14) — backscatter WiFi signals



Limitation: WiFi signal is much louder than the backscatter signal

Passive WiFi (NSDI 16) — independent carrier transmitter

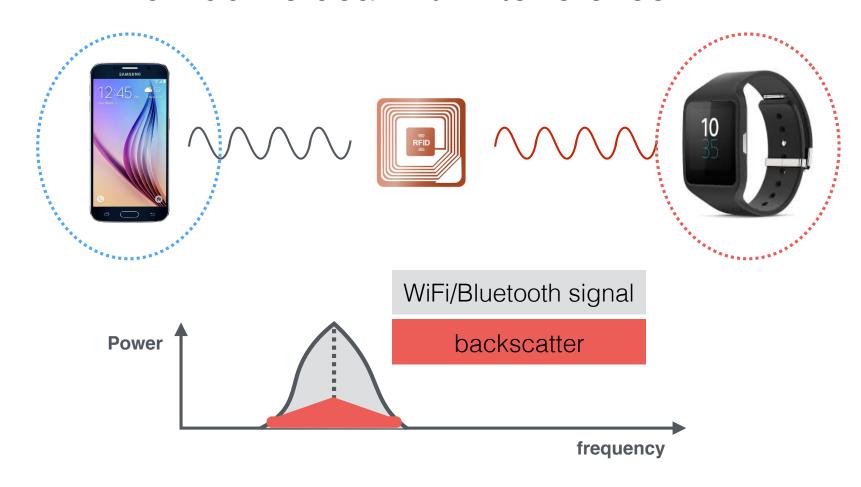


Limitation: needs a new device to be carried



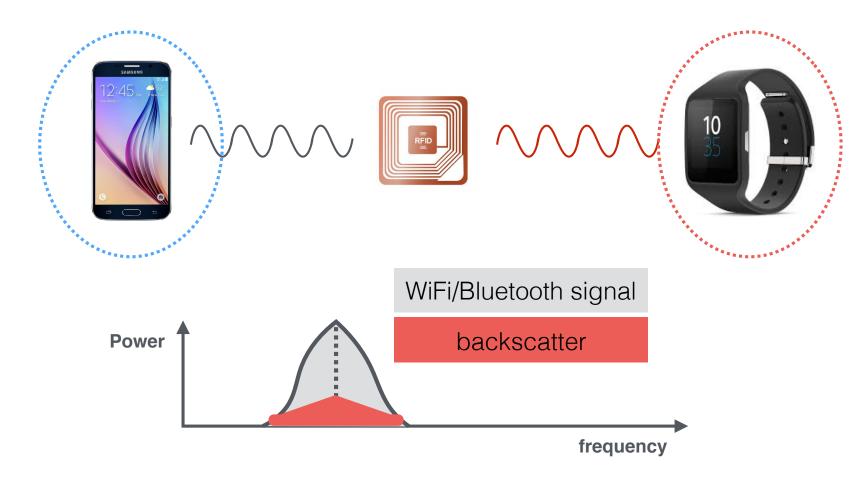
Can we leverage multiple WiFi/Bluetooth radios on mobile devices to enable backscatter?

How do we deal with interference?



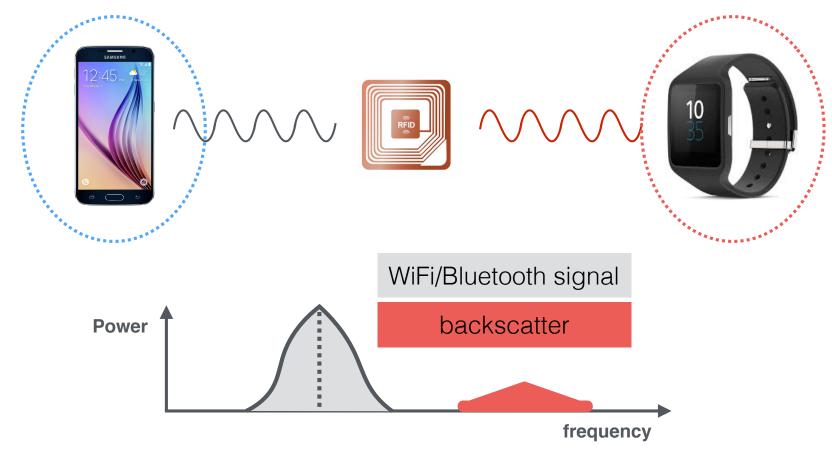
Strong interference because backscatter channel and WiFi/Bluetooth channel are same.

How do we deal with interference?

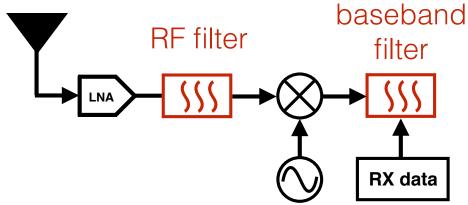


Interference reduces if backscatter channel is shifted away from WiFi/Bluetooth channel

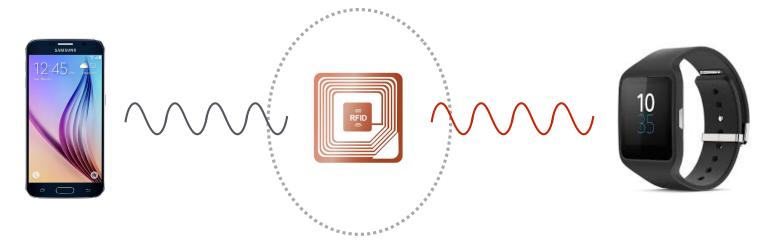
Why does interference reduce?



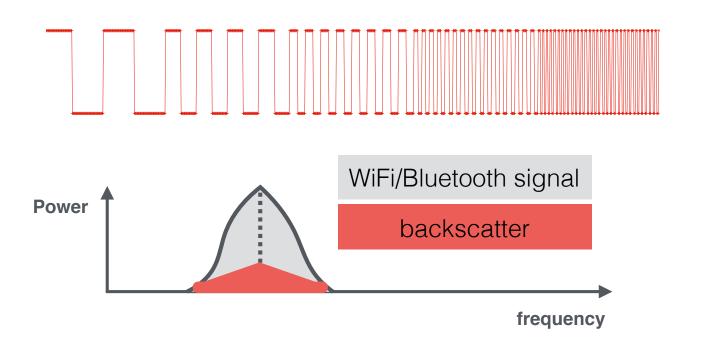
Filters on commodity radios help interference reduction

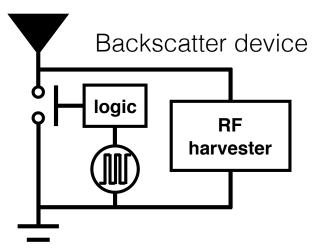


How to frequency-shift backscattered signals?

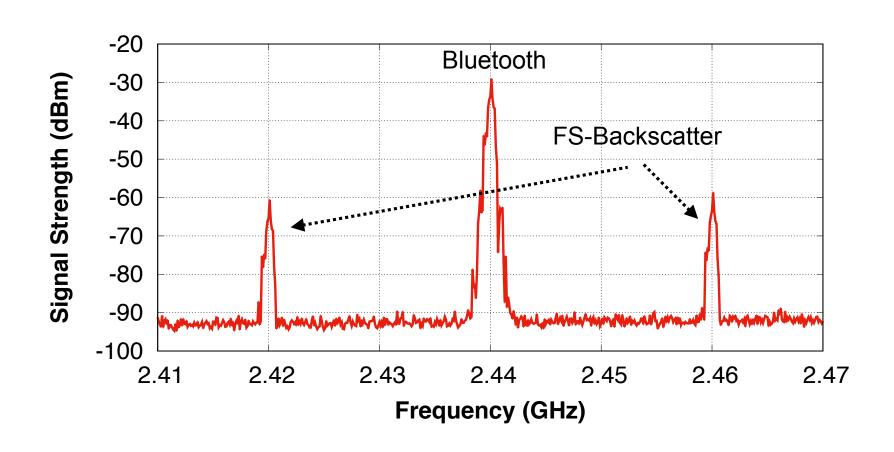


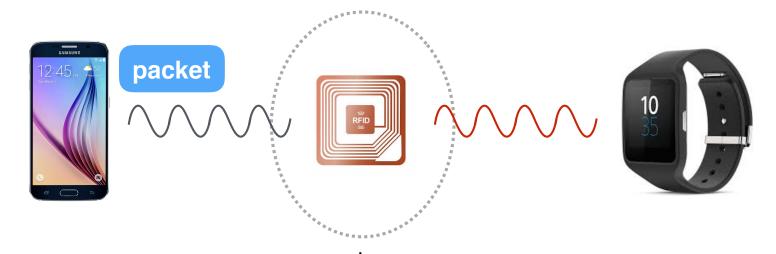
backscatter(t) = wifi(t) * tag(t)





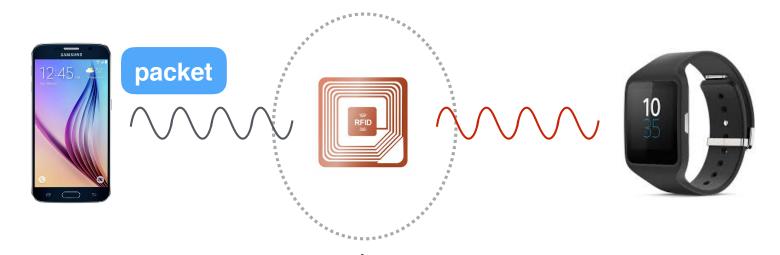
Spectrum when tag backscatters Bluetooth signals





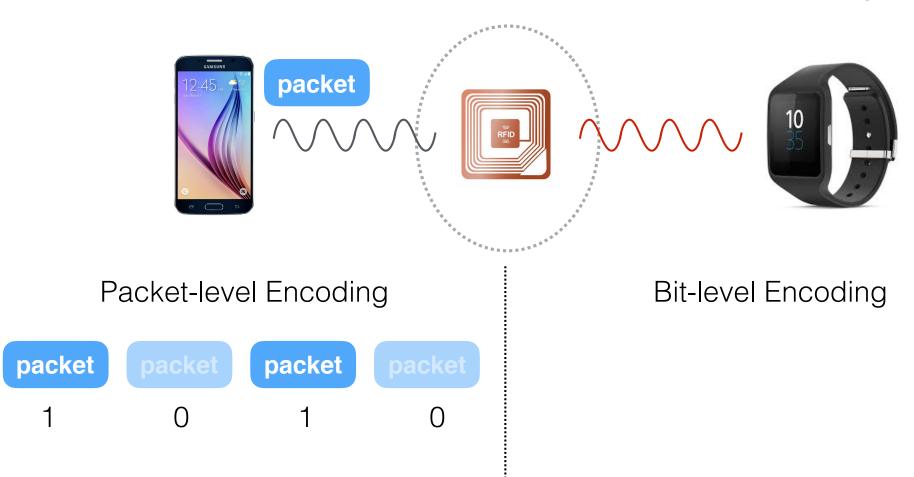
Packet-level Encoding

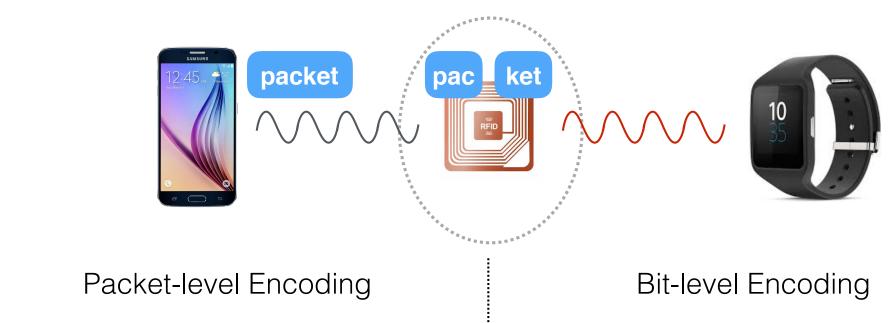
Bit-level Encoding



Packet-level Encoding

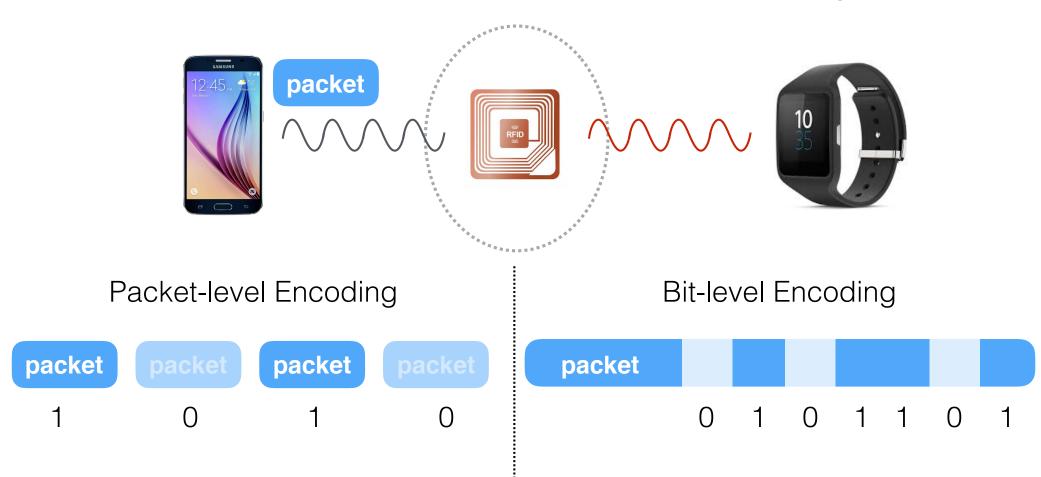
Bit-level Encoding

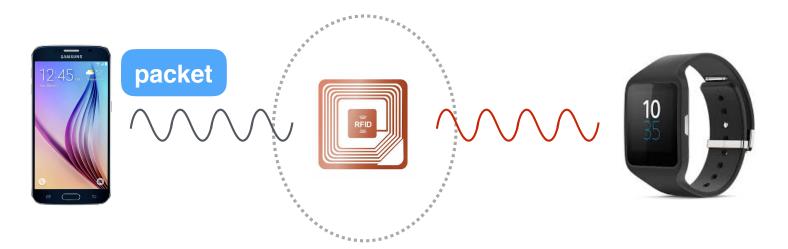




packet packet packet packet

1 0 1 0





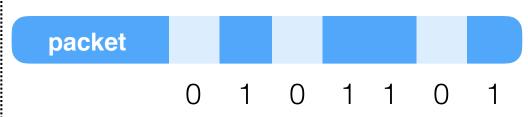
Packet-level Encoding

packet packet packet packet

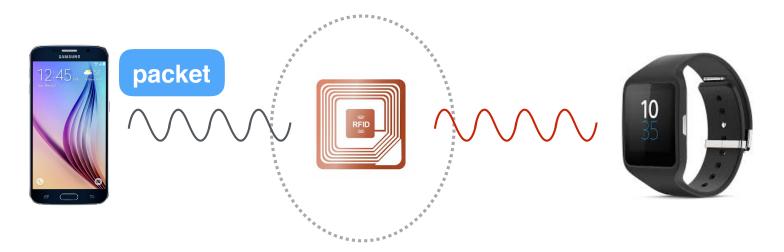
1 0 1 0

Longer communication range but lower bitrate

Bit-level Encoding



Higher data rate but shorter communication range

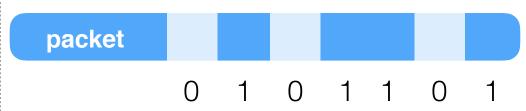


Packet-level Encoding



- 400 bps throughput
- 5m communication range

Bit-level Encoding



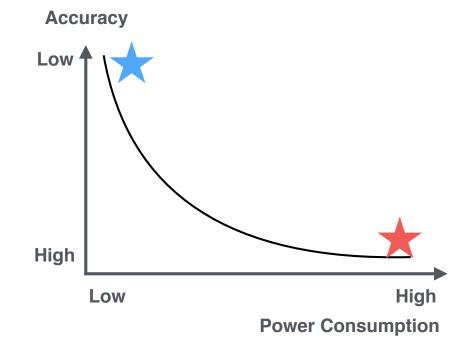
- 48kbps throughput
- 3.6m communication range

What about the tag power consumption?



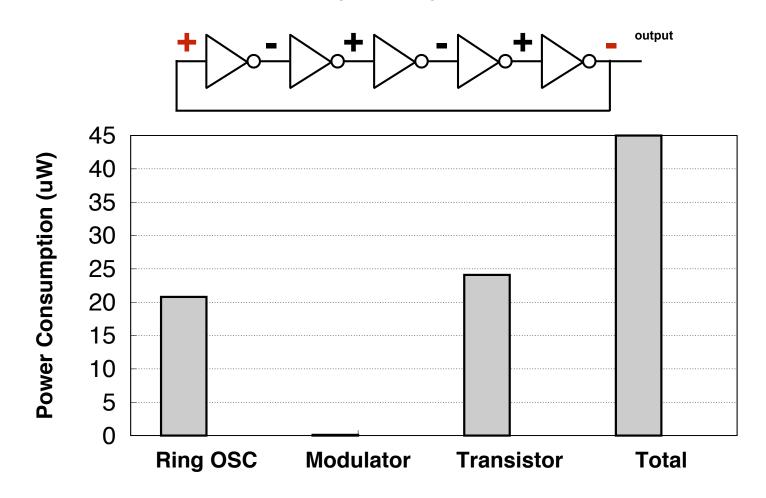
Can we perform 20MHz frequency shifting at a few uWs?

Oscillator Frequency	Power Consumption
32kHz	1.48µW
1MHz	326µW
10MHz	2.04mW

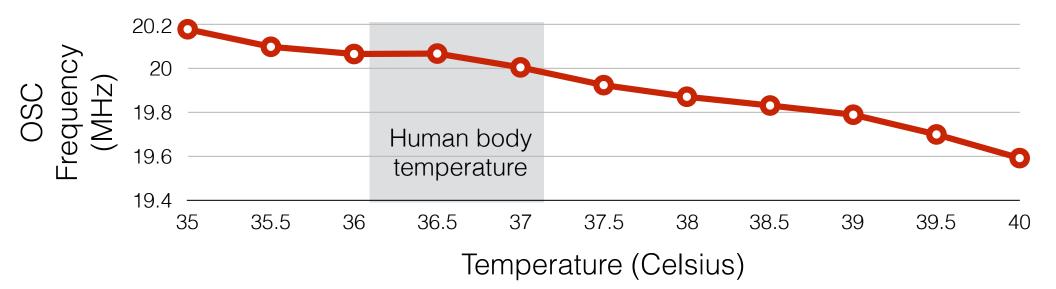


Leverage low power ring oscillator

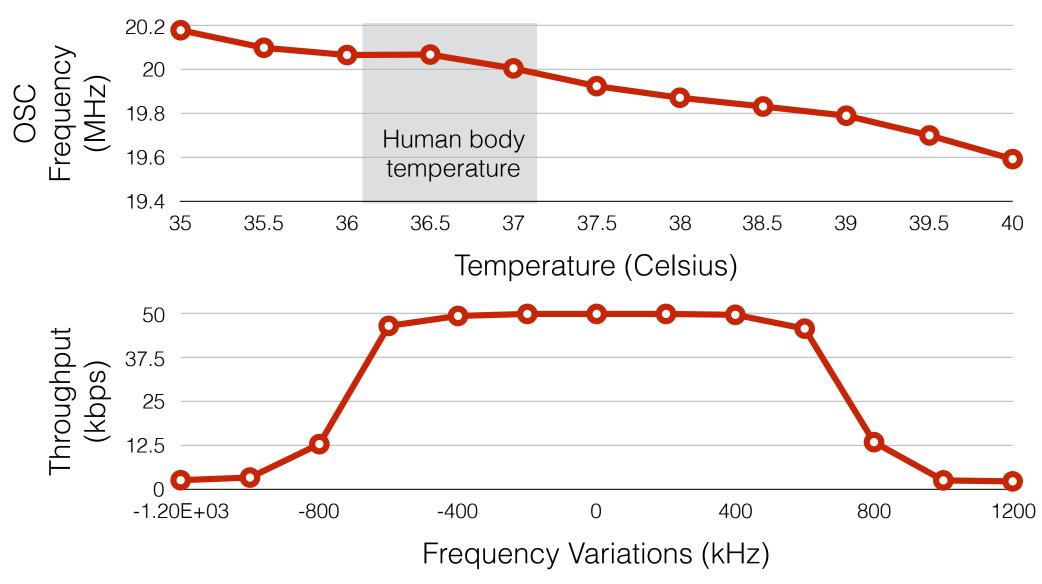
Use the smallest number of gates to produce the desired frequency shift.



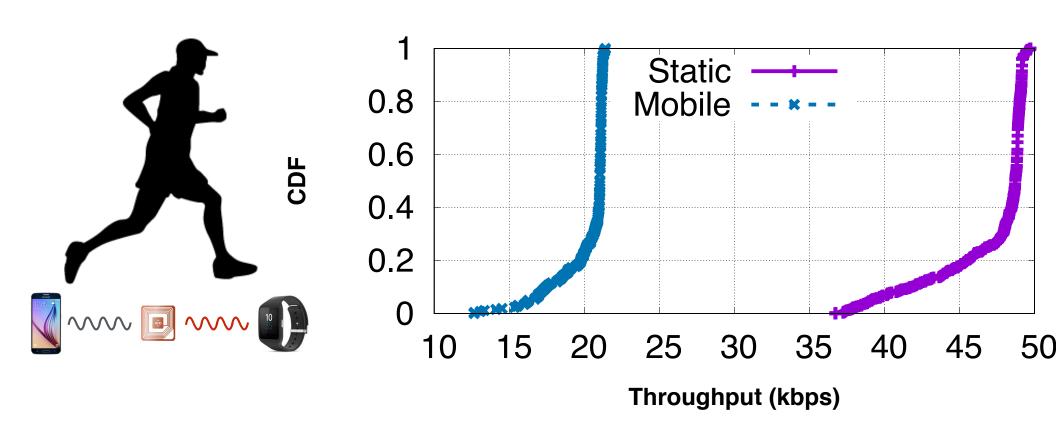
Disadvantages — sensitive to temperature variations



Disadvantages — sensitive to temperature variations



FS-Backscatter performance in mobile deployment



FS-Backscatter achieves around 22kbps in mobile deployment

Conclusion



Enable backscatter for wearables by leveraging multiple Bluetooth and WiFi radios on mobile devices.