

# Implementation of a Hairpin Model Based Passive Microwave Tag Using Microstrip Structure

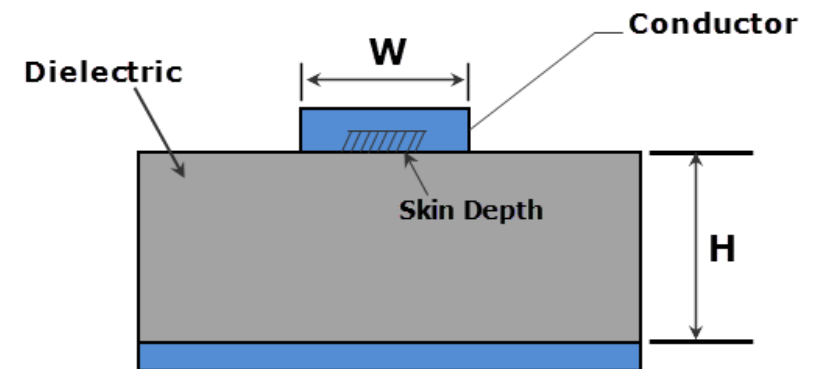
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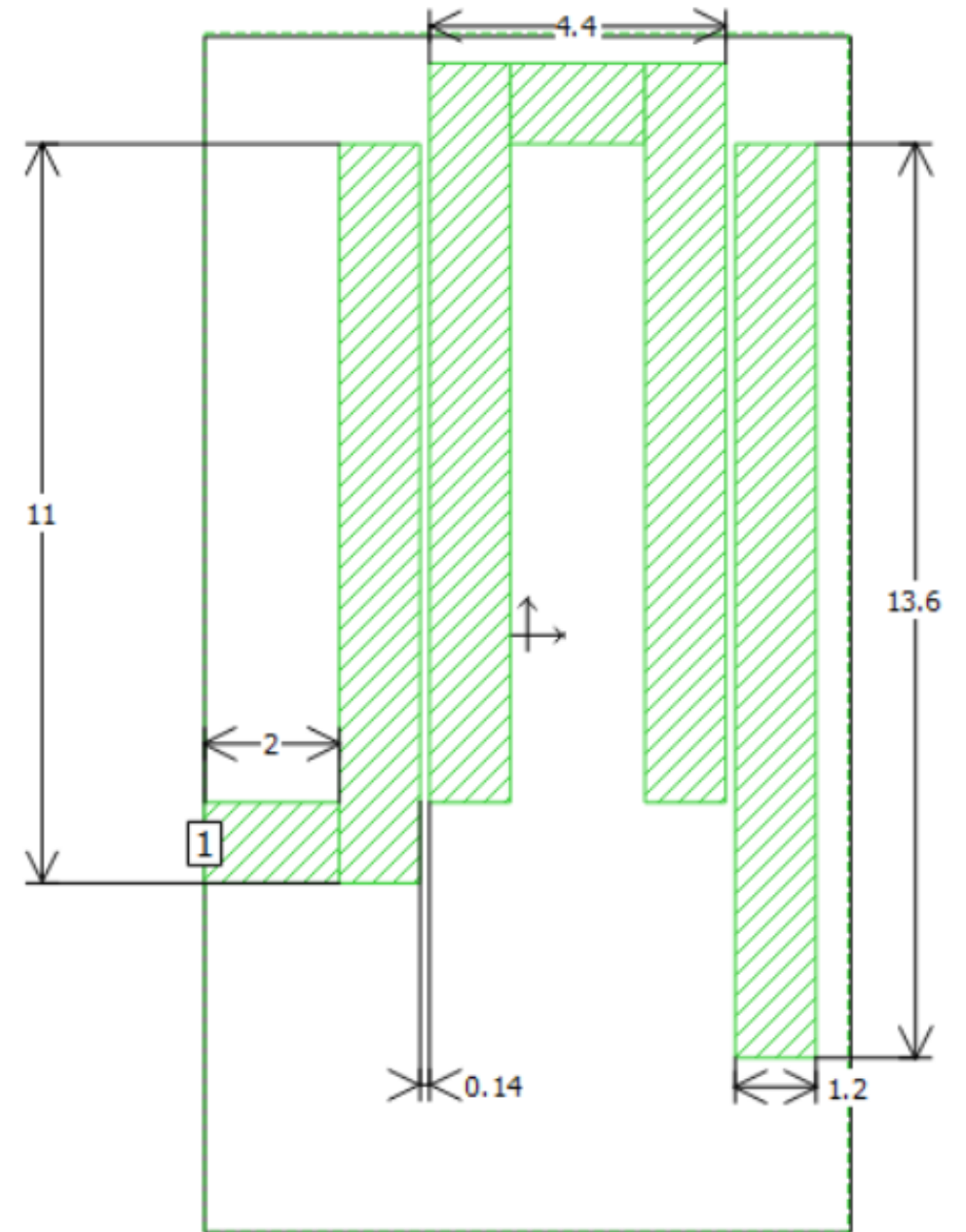
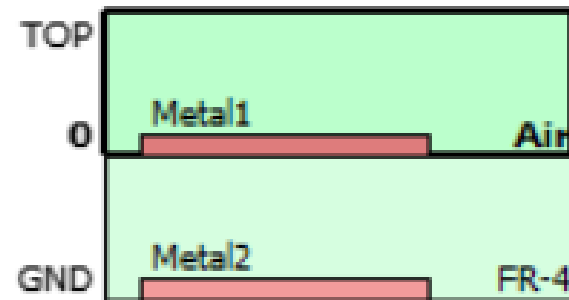
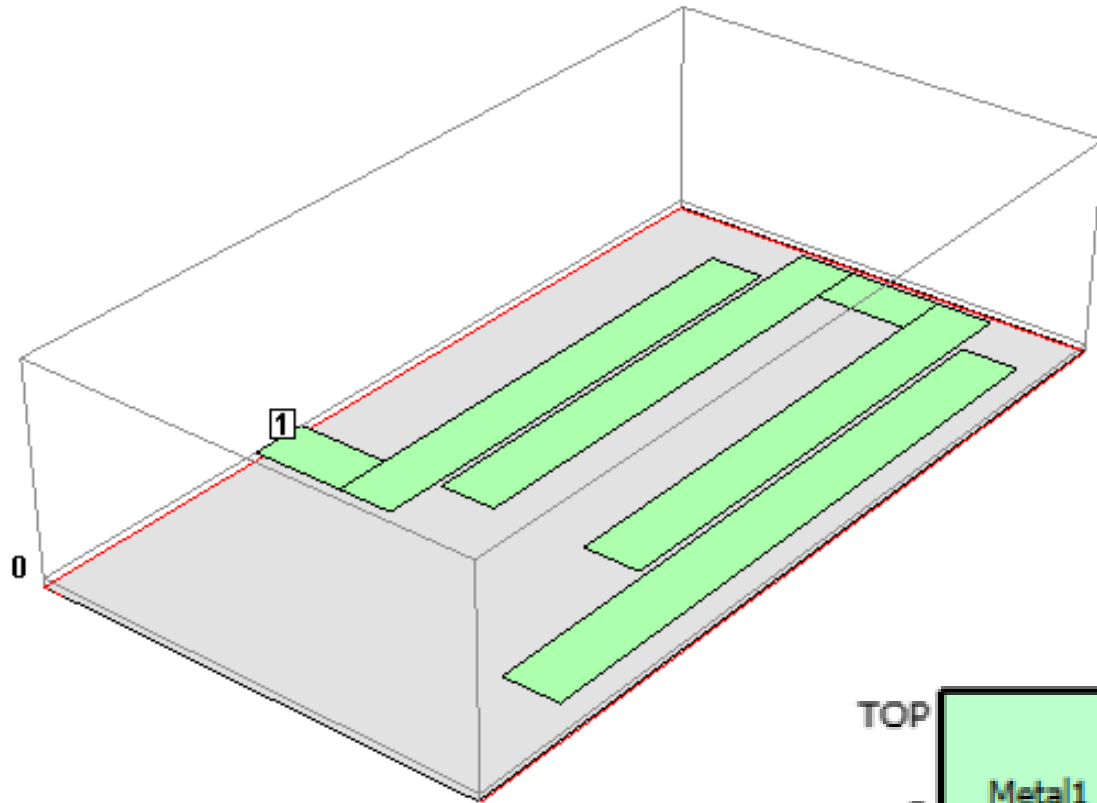
# Advantages of Using Microstrip Structure

- Wide range of applications as Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID)
  - Asset Tracking
  - Theft Prevention
  - Security Identification Systems
- Cost efficiency
  - Can be produced with commonly available, low-cost materials
  - Does not require a clean room or expensive fabrication equipment
  - Does not involve use of any hazardous chemicals
- Compact design reduces power loss due to skin depth at higher frequencies

- Skin depth:  $\delta = \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\pi f_0 \mu_0 \mu_r}}$ 
  - Higher frequency means smaller skin depth
  - Skin depth of copper at 7.1 GHz:  $0.774 \mu m$



# Circuit Design with Dimensions



Units in mm

# Methods

- Design: Sonnet EM Simulation Software
- Material:
  - FR-4 (PCB material)
  - Copper Tape
  - Precision knife
- Analysis:
  - Used Sonnet to analyze designed RFID
  - Used VNA to analyze constructed RFID

## Effective Dielectric Constant:

$$^1\epsilon_{eff} = \frac{\epsilon_r + 1}{2} + \frac{\epsilon_r - 1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{10h}{w}\right)^{-1/2} + 0.468 \frac{\epsilon_r + 0.5}{1.5} \sqrt{\frac{t}{w}}$$

$$w = 1.2 \text{ mm}$$

$$t = 0.03 \text{ mm}$$

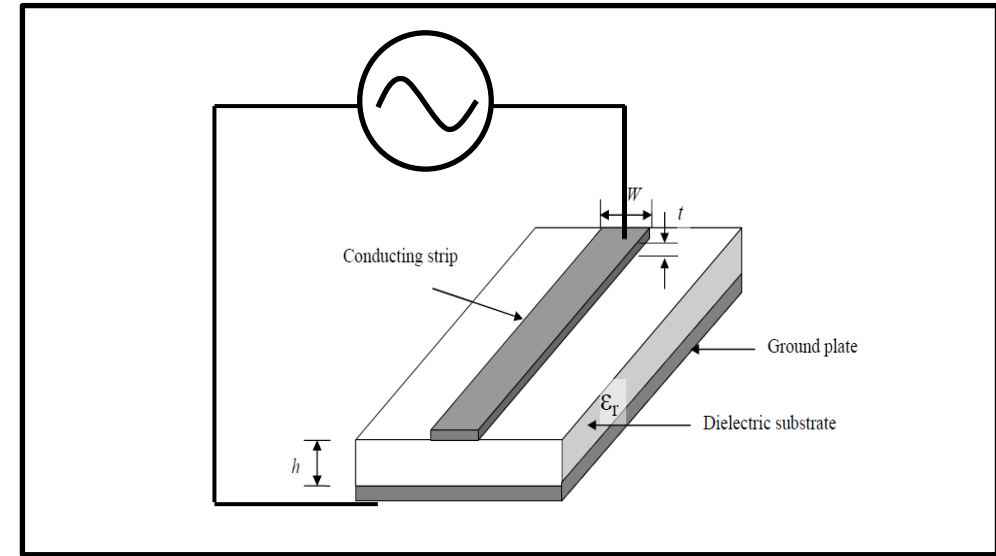
$$h = 1.6 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_r \approx 4.4$$

$$\epsilon_{eff} \approx 3.4$$

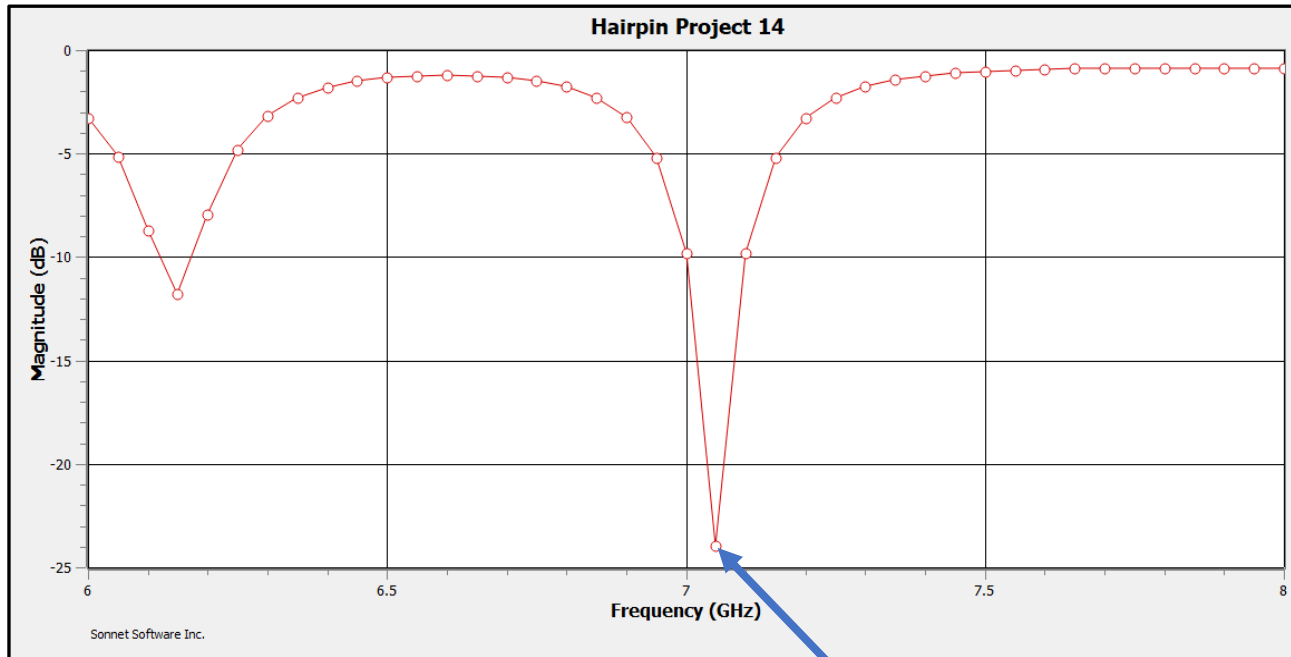
## Effective Wavelength:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} C = \lambda_0 f & \Rightarrow & \lambda_0 = C/f \\ \text{Then: } \lambda_g = \frac{\lambda_0}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{eff}}} & \Rightarrow & \lambda_g = 23 \text{ mm} \end{array}$$



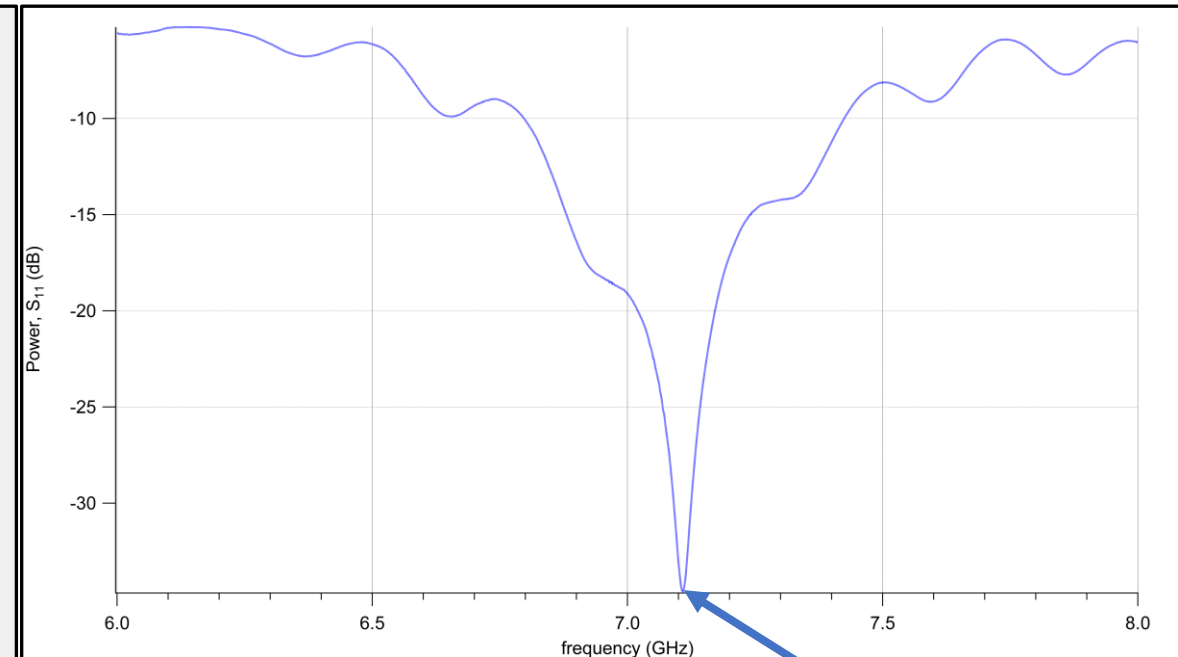
# Data

Simulation Results



24 dB loss at 7.05 GHz

Experimental Results

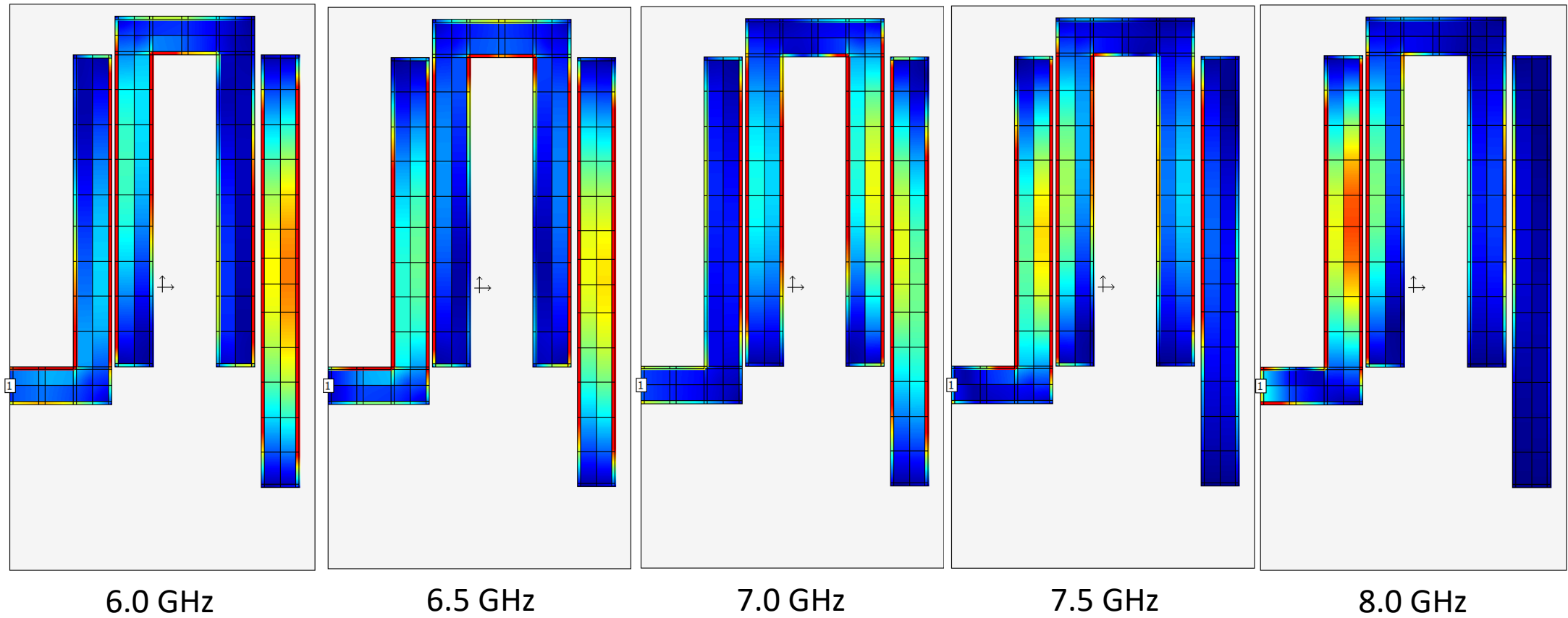


34.599 dB loss at 7.11 GHz

*Power found using:*

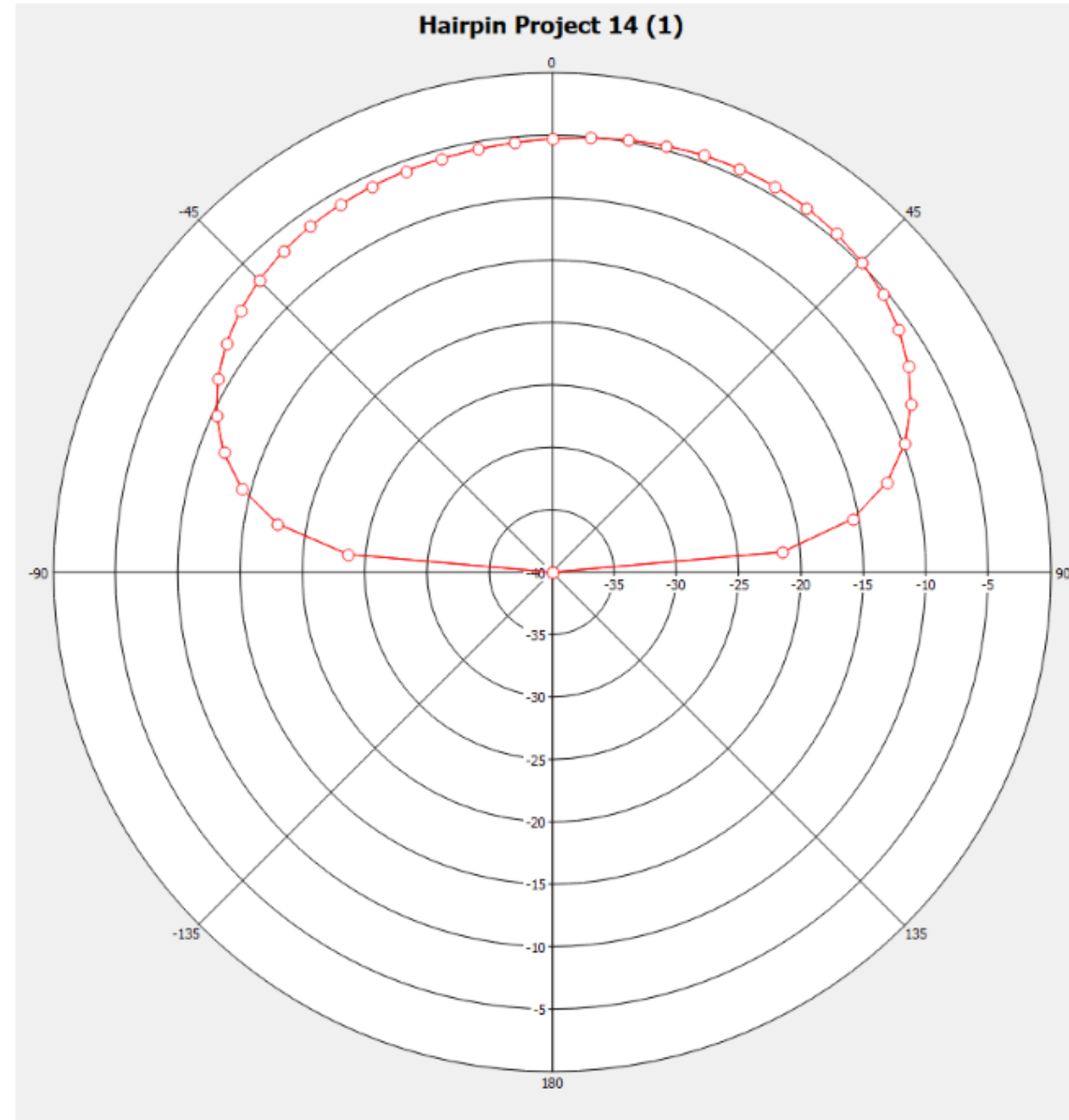
- $P(\text{dB}) = 20\log(\sqrt{(\text{Re}(E))^2 + (\text{Im}(E))^2})$
- $\text{Re}(E)$  is Real part Electric Field Vector
- $\text{Im}(E)$  is Imaginary part of Electric Field Vector

# Current Density View



# Far Field Radiation View

- Far field approximation:  $R > \frac{2D^2}{\lambda}$ 
  - Where D is maximum linear dimension of circuit
  - Where  $\lambda$  is wavelength
- Far Field starts at roughly 16 mm



# Final Product





# Citation

1. : J. Bahl and R. Garg, "Simple and accurate formulas for a microstrip with finite strip thickness," in Proceedings of the IEEE, vol. 65, no. 11, pp. 1611-1612, Nov. 1977, doi: 10.1109/PROC.1977.10783.
2. Microstrip Diagram:  
[https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.researchgate.net%2Ffigure%2FA-basic-microstrip-structure\\_fig2\\_303406192&psig=AOvVaw1MryOuwc7s-o5AWnIQwXNU&ust=1647995638690000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CAwQjhxqFwoTCOCC-6a82PYCFQAAAAAdAAAAABAO](https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.researchgate.net%2Ffigure%2FA-basic-microstrip-structure_fig2_303406192&psig=AOvVaw1MryOuwc7s-o5AWnIQwXNU&ust=1647995638690000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CAwQjhxqFwoTCOCC-6a82PYCFQAAAAAdAAAAABAO)
3. <https://www.pasternack.com/t-calculator-skin-depth.aspx>
4. Papatheologou, T., Smolders, A. B., & Johannsen, U. (2011). A hairpin antenna-in-package concept for RFID tag applications. In Radio and Wireless Symposium (RWS), Phoenix, AZ, USA, 16-19 Jan. 2011 (pp. 54-57). Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. <https://doi.org/10.1109/RWS.2011.5725445>

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