

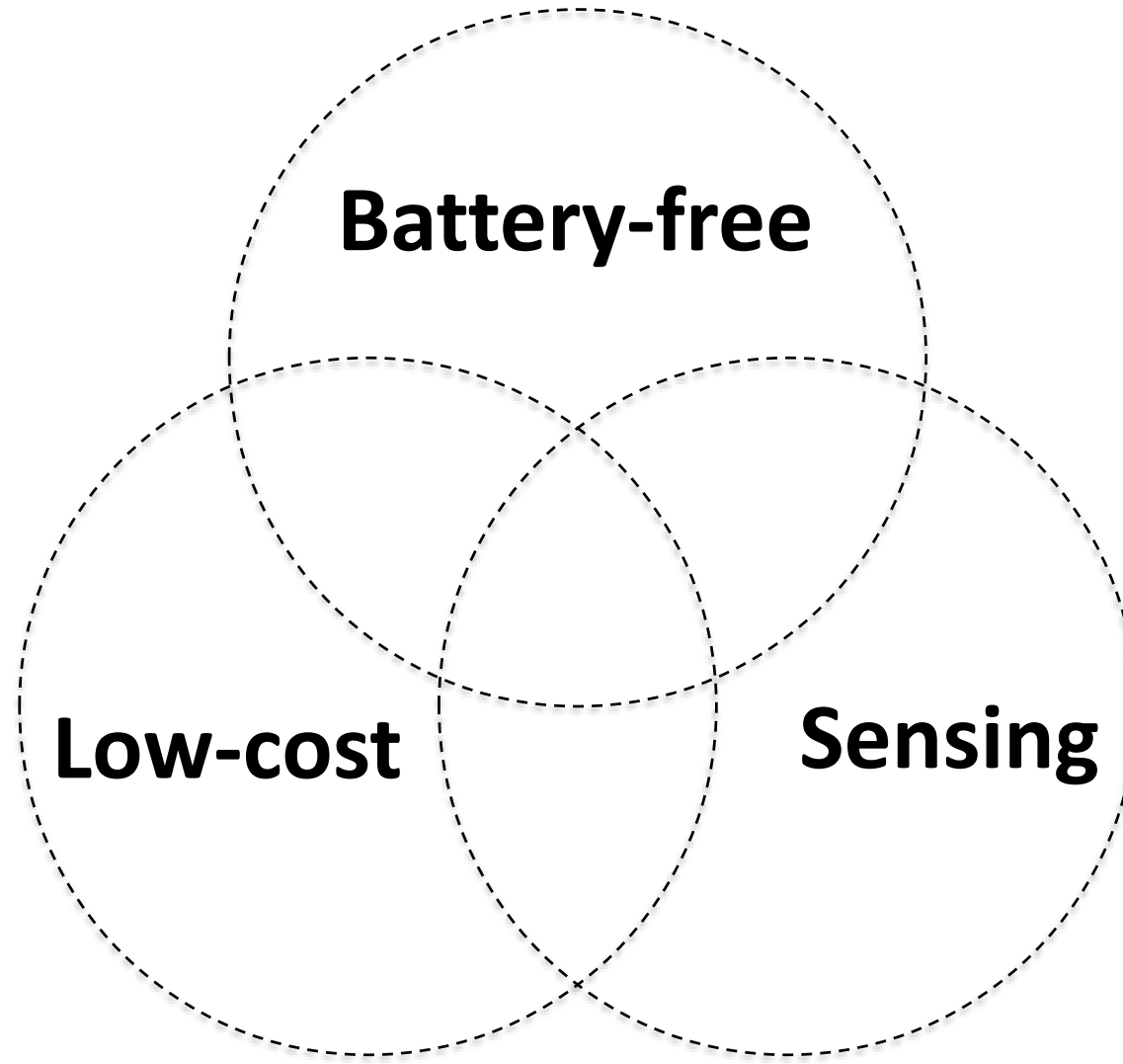
# Challenge:

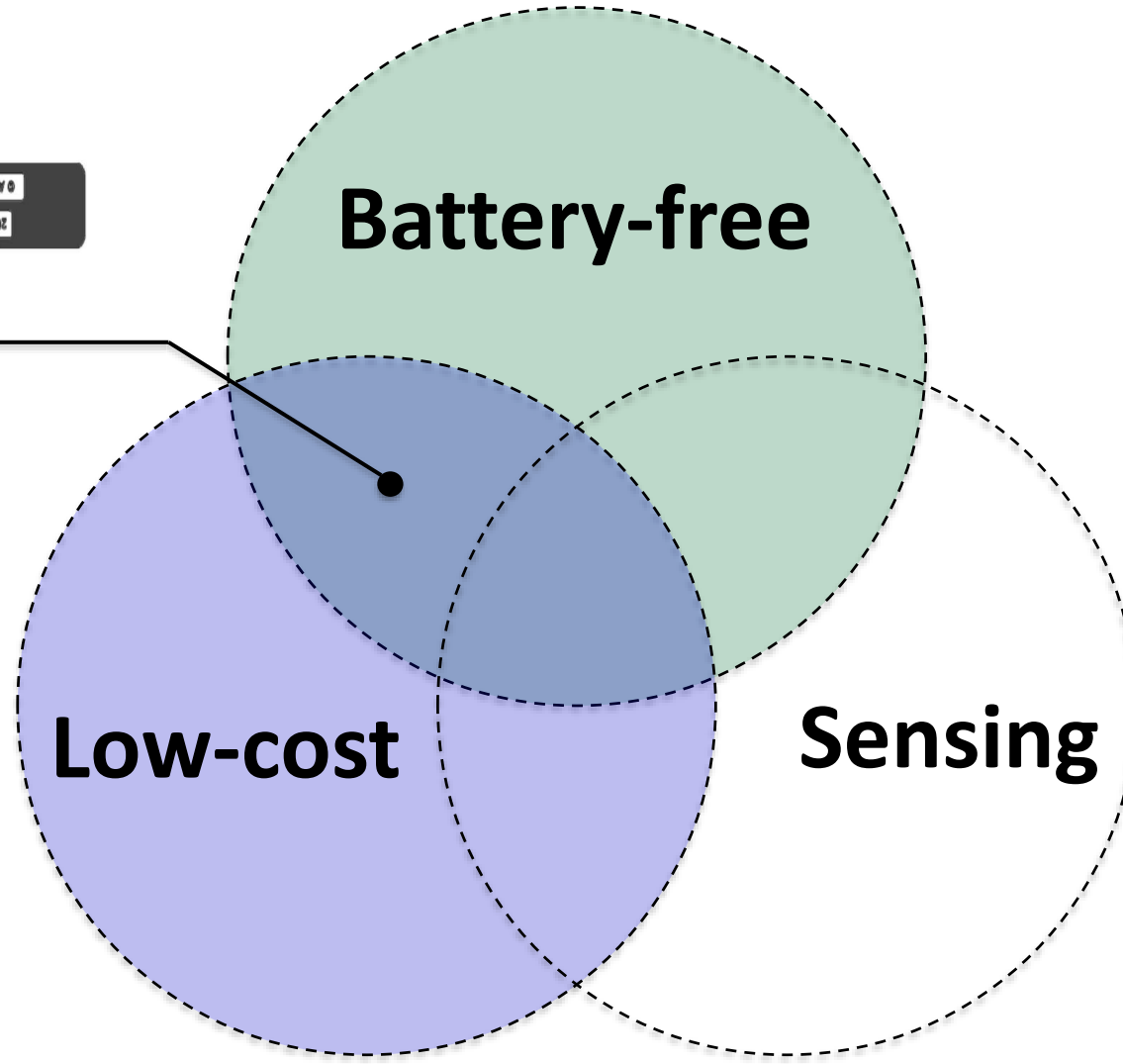
# RFID Hacking for Fun and Profit

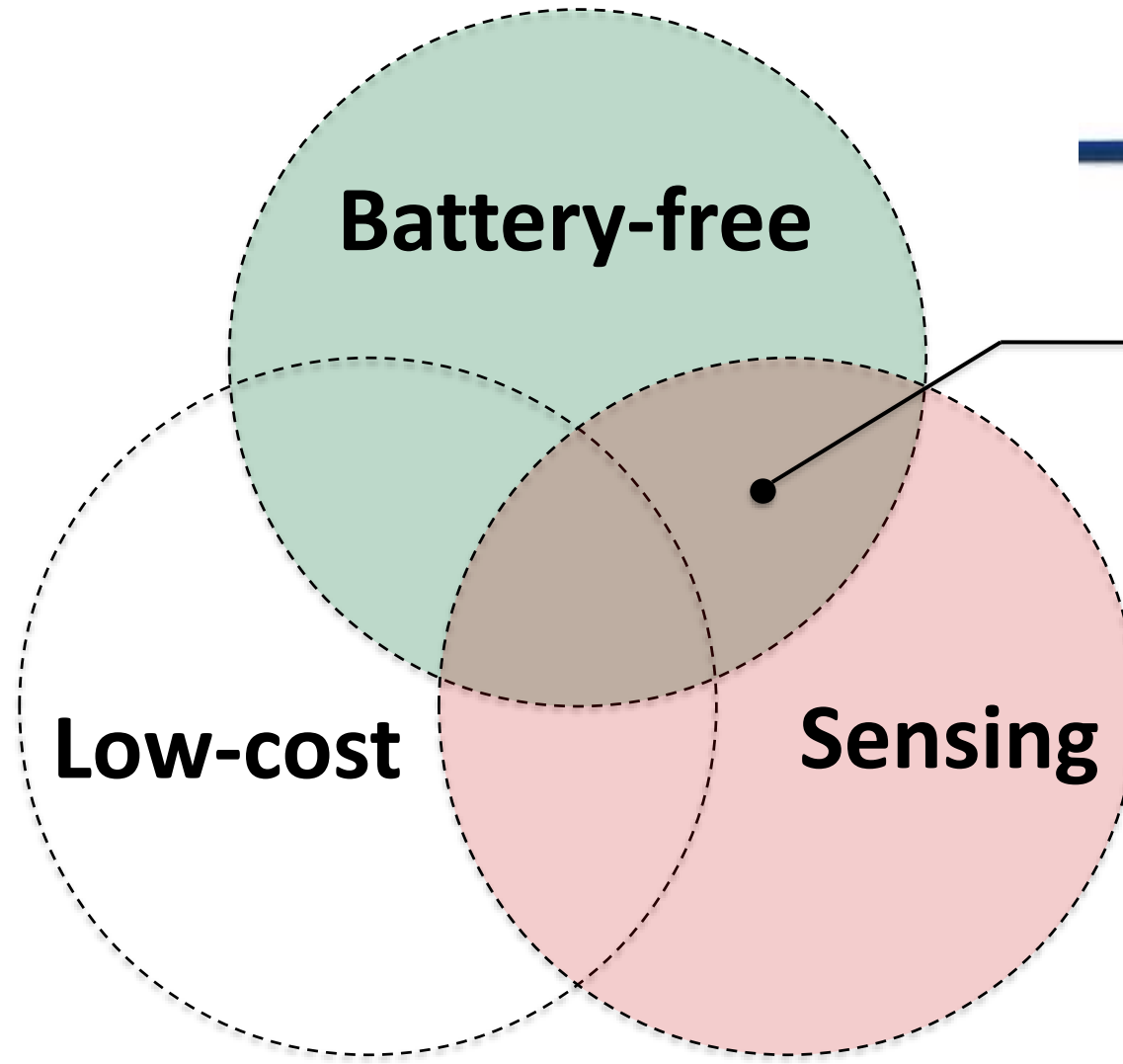
Ju Wang, Omid Abari and Srinivasan Keshav

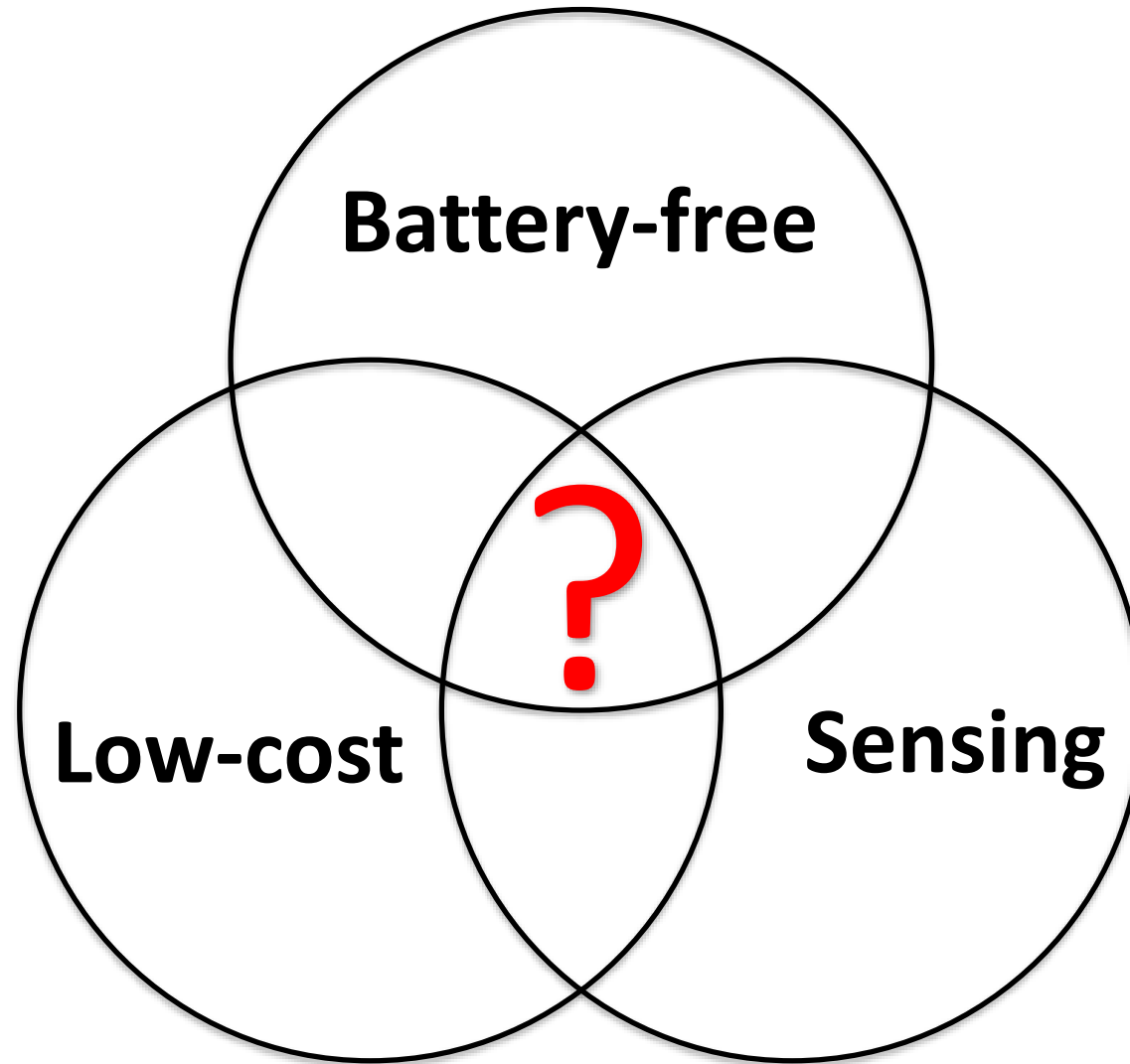


**ICONLAB.ca**



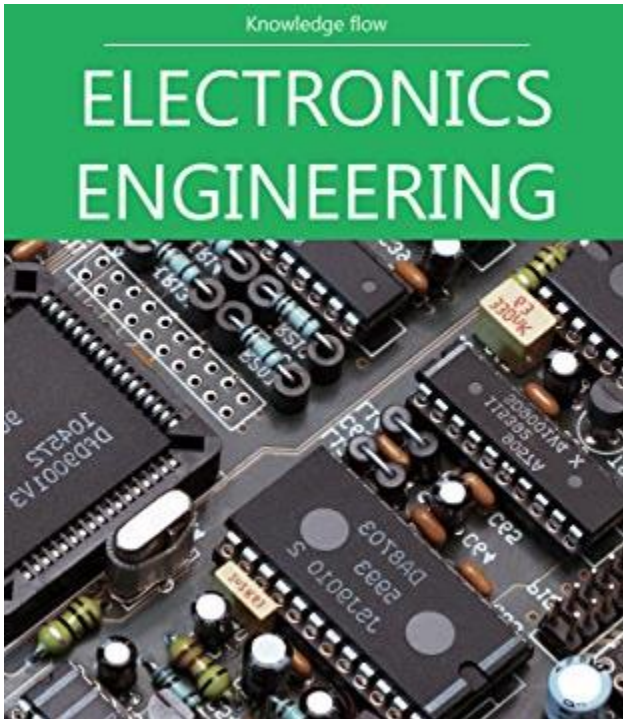




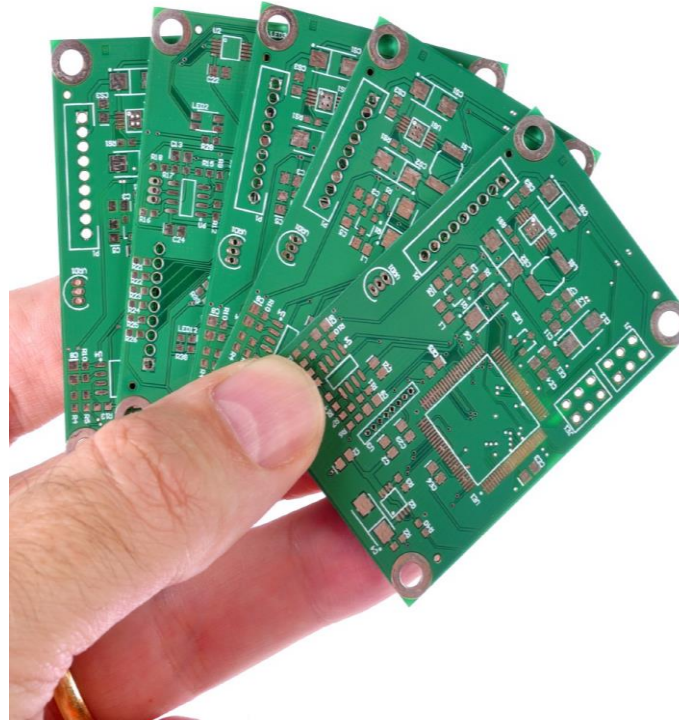


**Can we build low-cost, battery-free sensors?**

## Electronic knowledge



## PCB design



## Fabrication



**The process is costly & time consuming!**

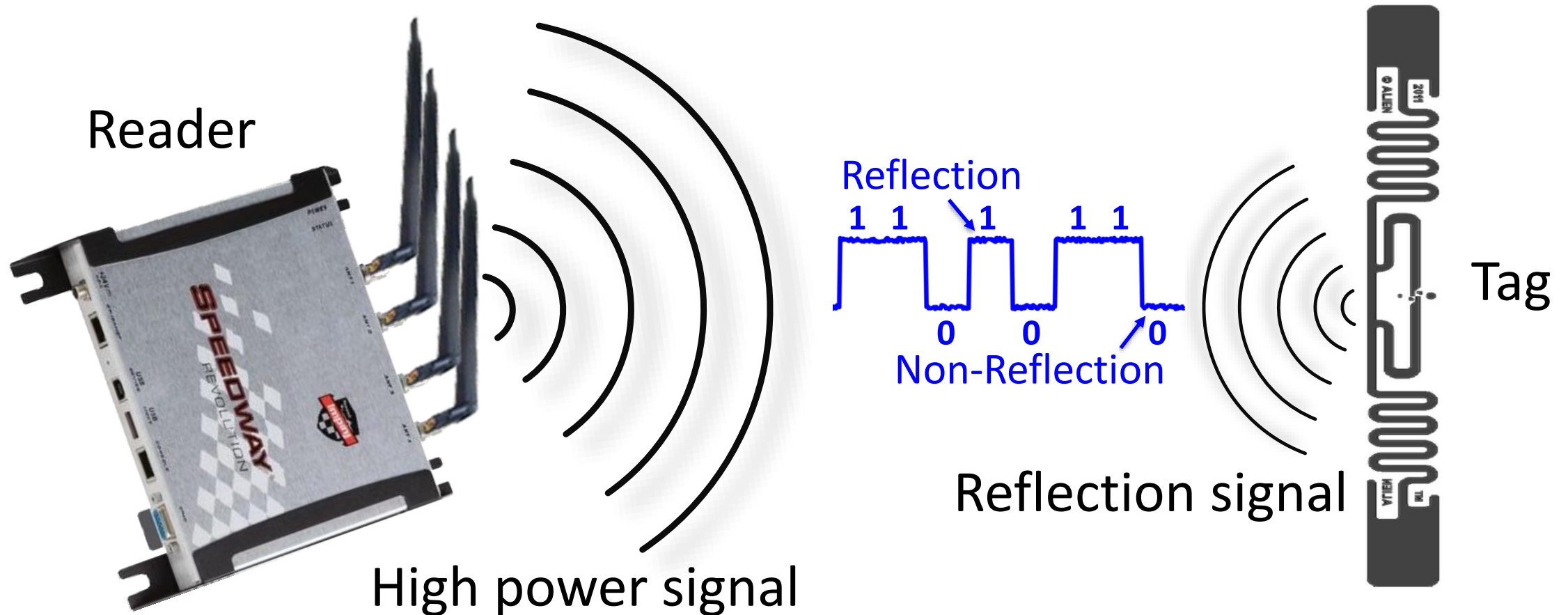
## In this talk:

I will show how even a high school student can build low-cost, battery-free sensors by *hacking* RFID tags

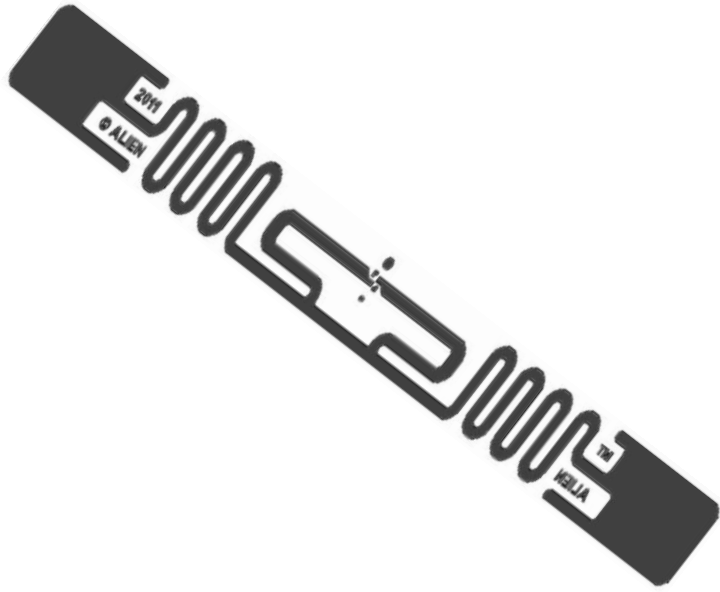


# What are RFIDs?

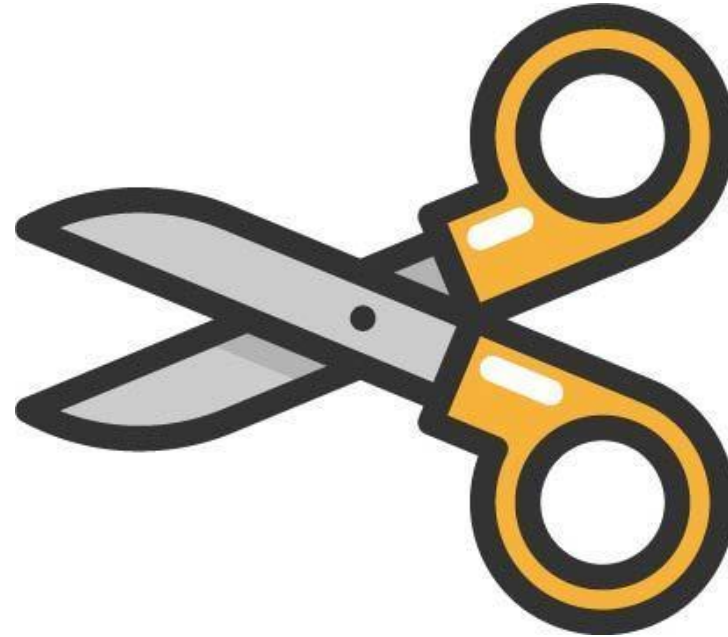
Cheap (5 cents), battery-free RF reflector with unique ID.



# Converting RFIDs to the Light Sensor



**RFID Tag**

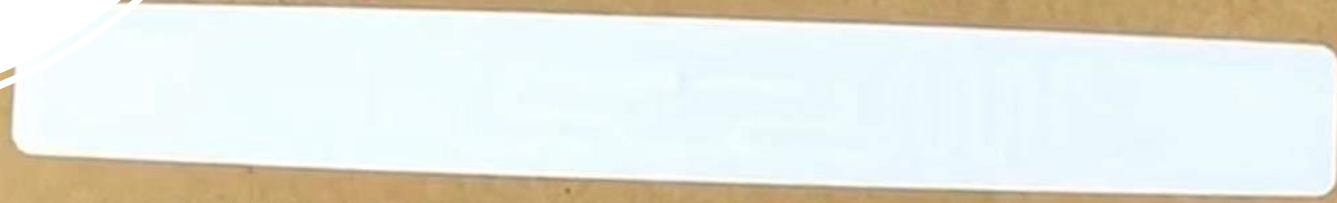


**Scissor**

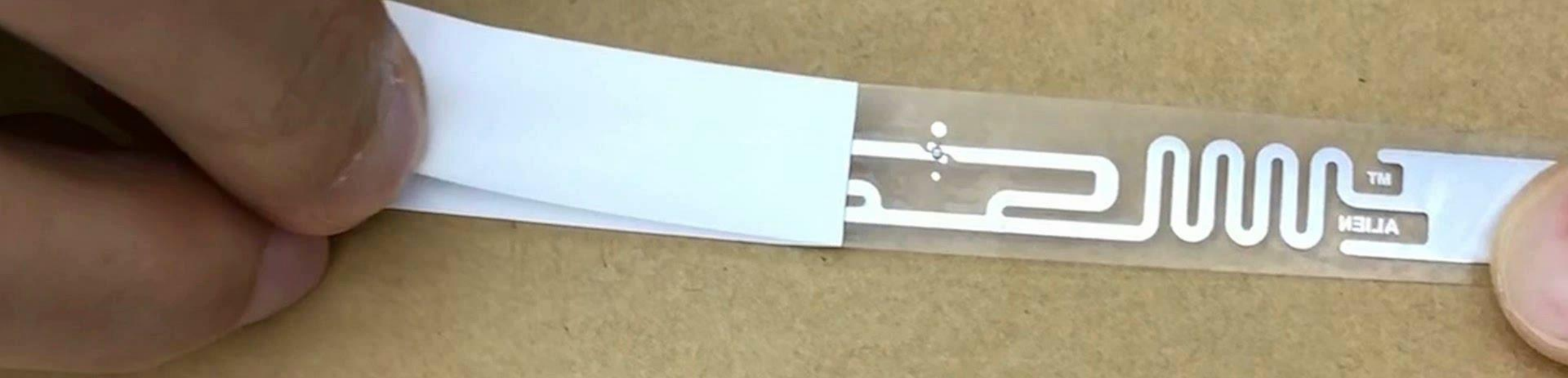


**Photoresistor**

**Step 1:  
Removing  
plastic cover**







**Plastic cover is removed**



**Step 2: Cutting  
the antenna**





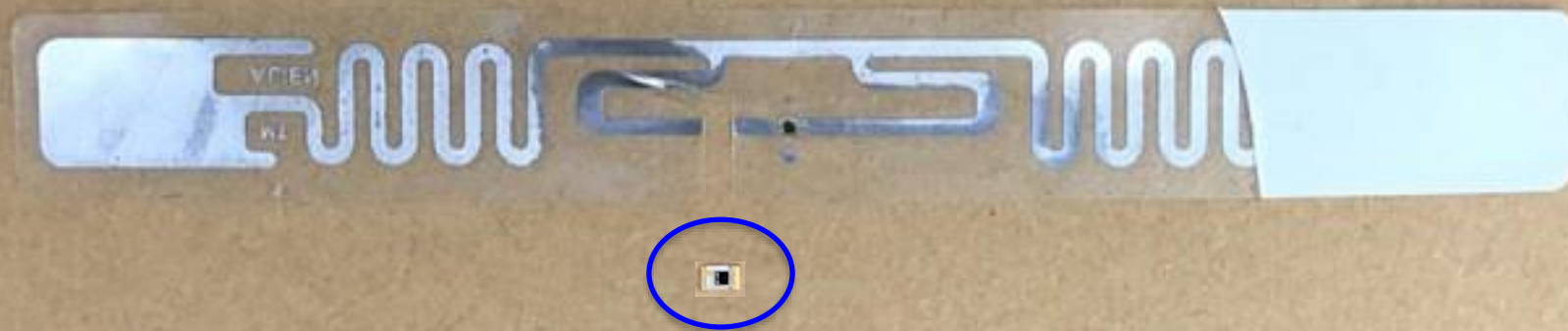


Photoresistor



**Step 3: Placing a  
sensor**



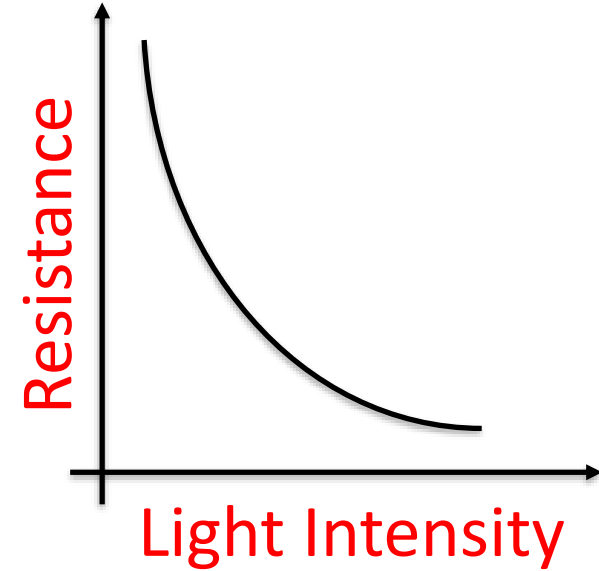
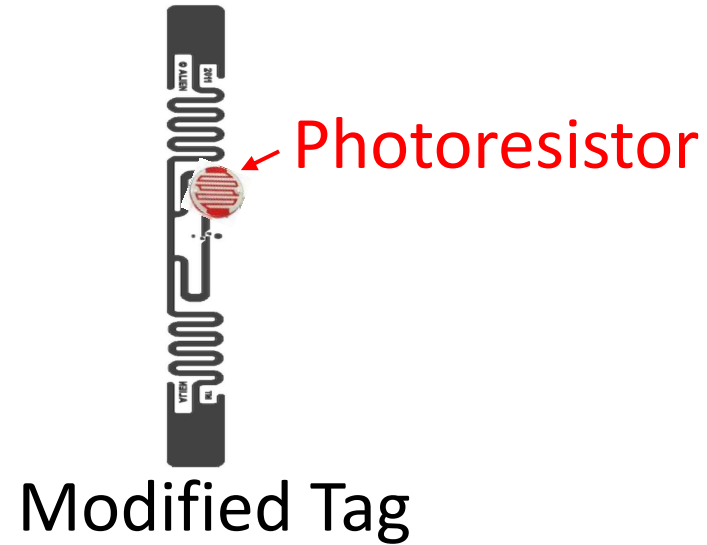




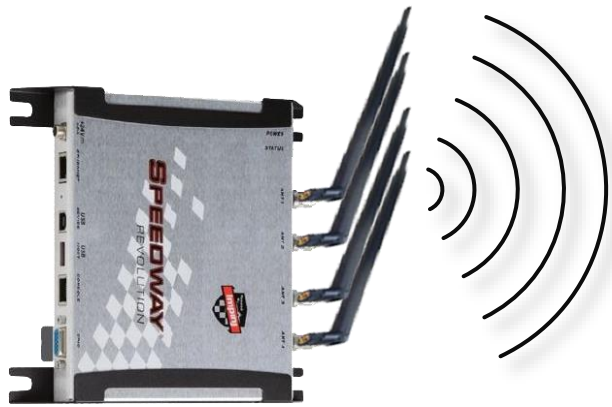


## Battery-Free & Low-Cost, Light Sensor

# Converting RFIDs to the Light Sensor

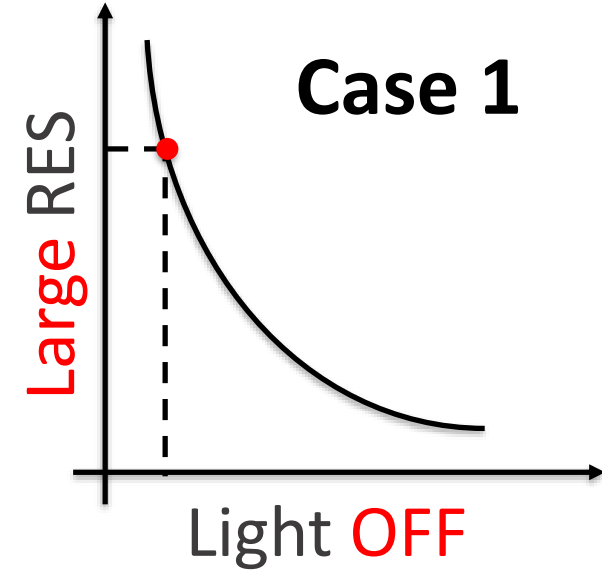


# Converting RFIDs to the Light Sensor

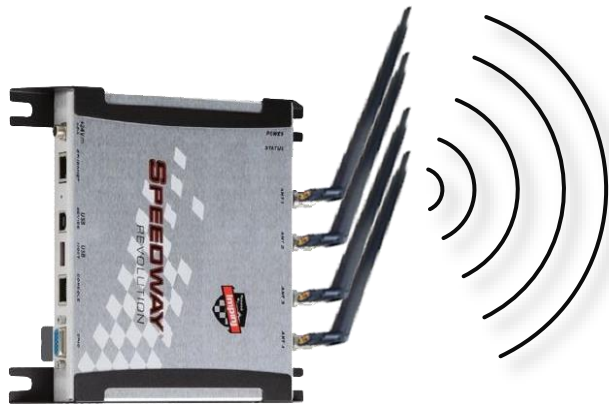


Reader

Weak  
signal

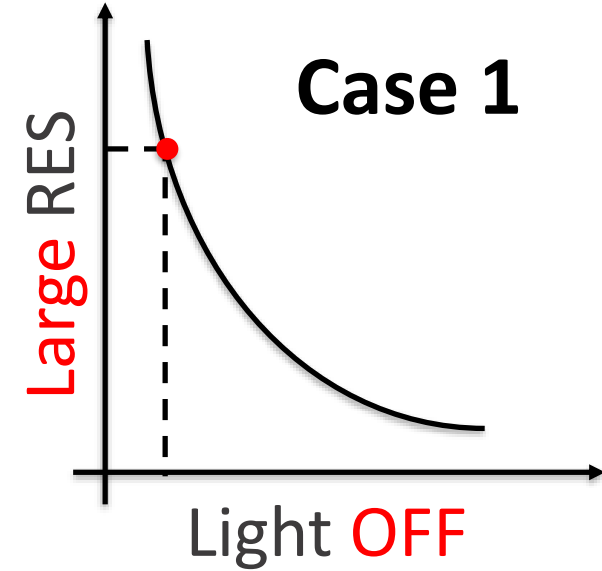
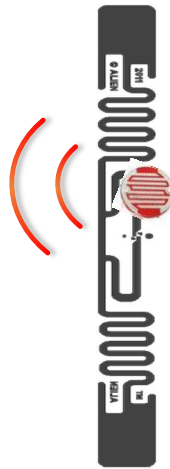


# Converting RFIDs to the Light Sensor



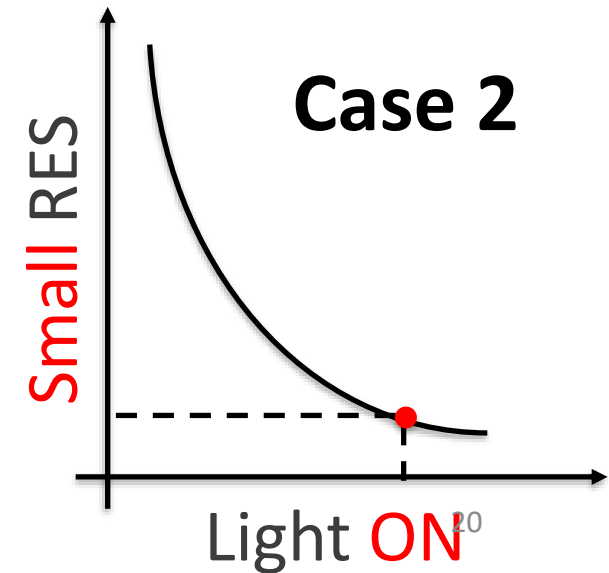
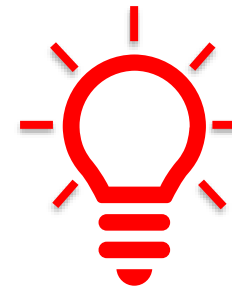
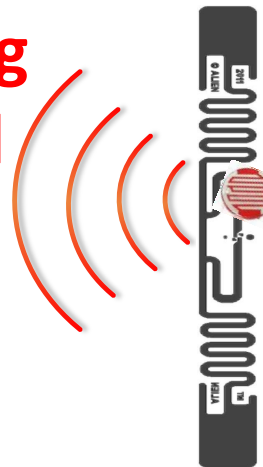
Reader

Weak  
signal



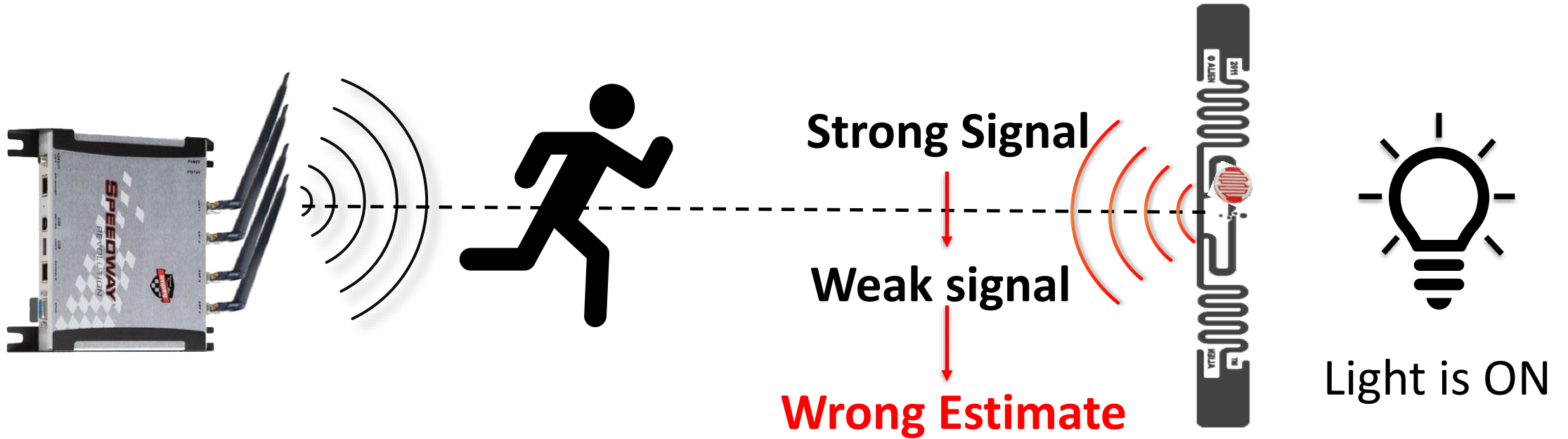
Reader

Strong  
signal

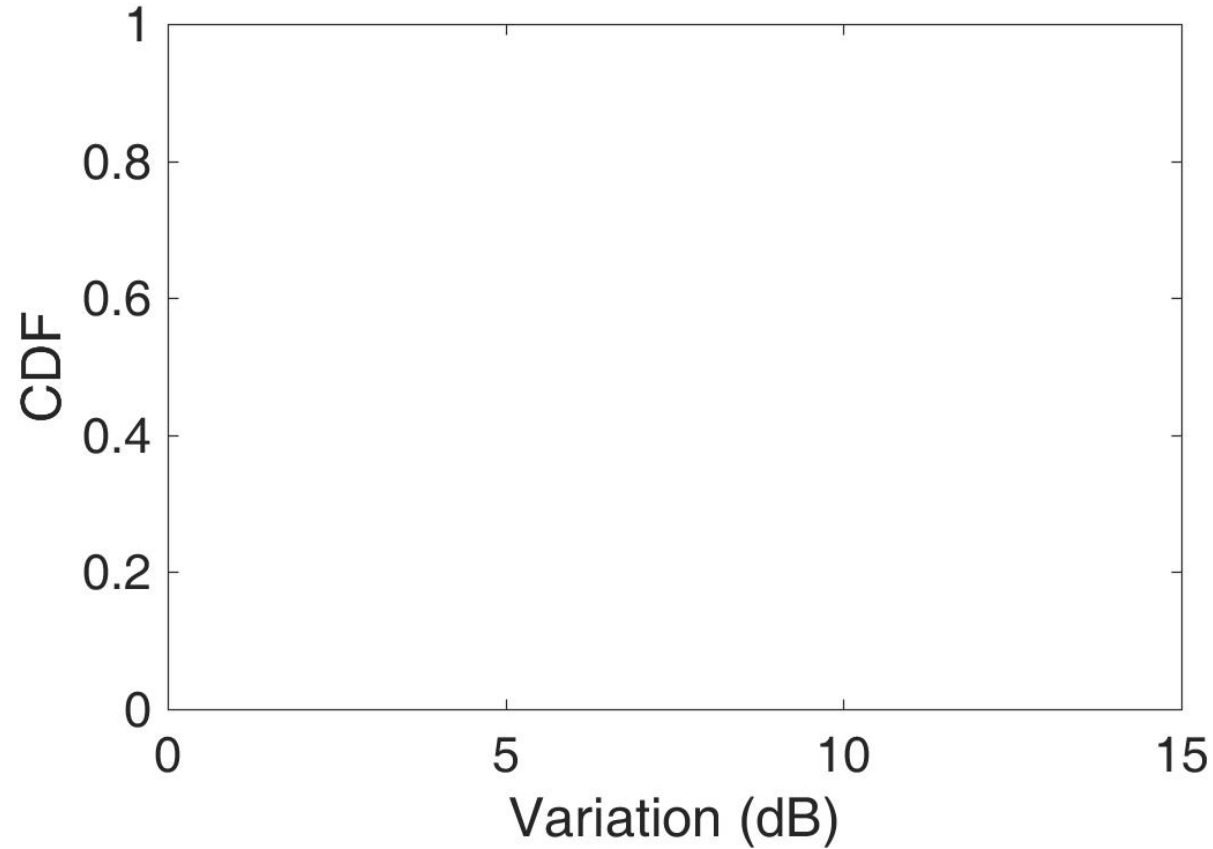


# Challenge

# Challenge

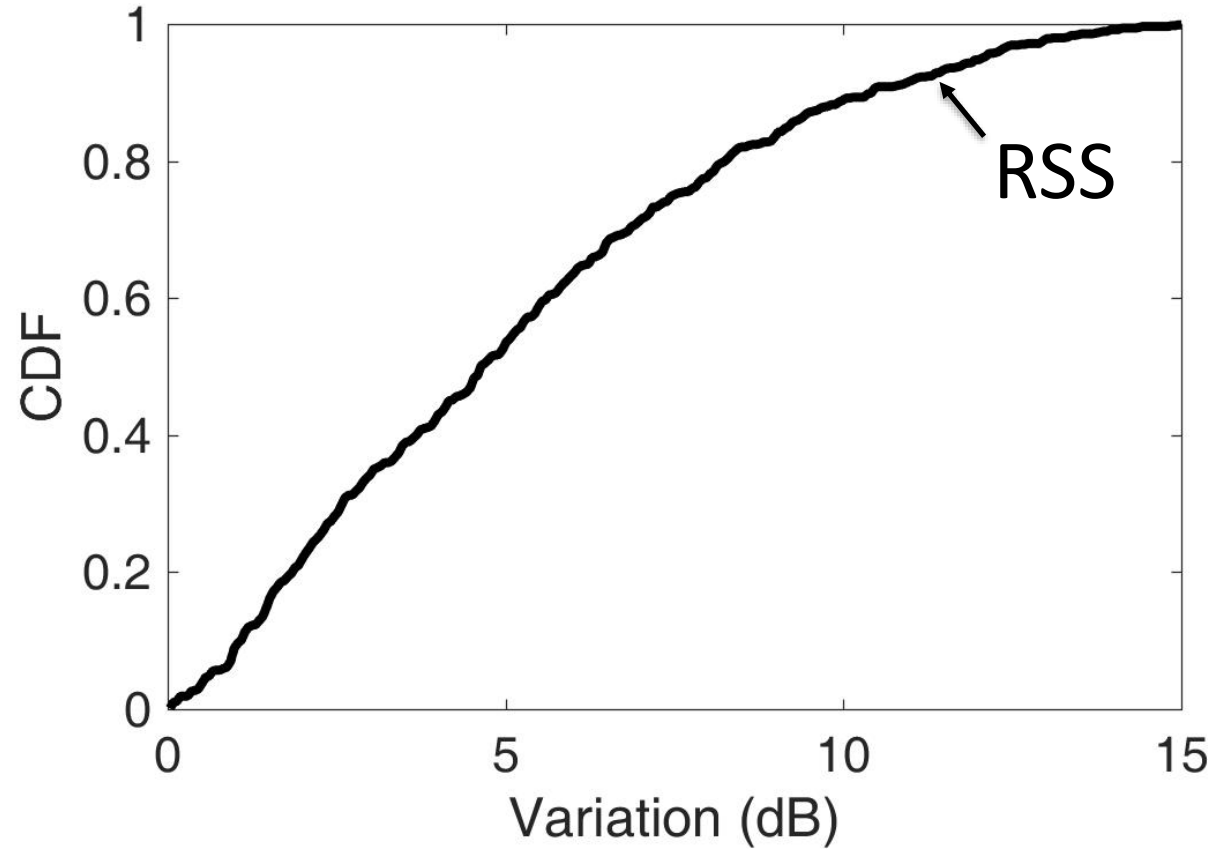


# Challenge



**Received signal strength (RSS) in  
a dynamic environment & fixed light intensity**

# Challenge

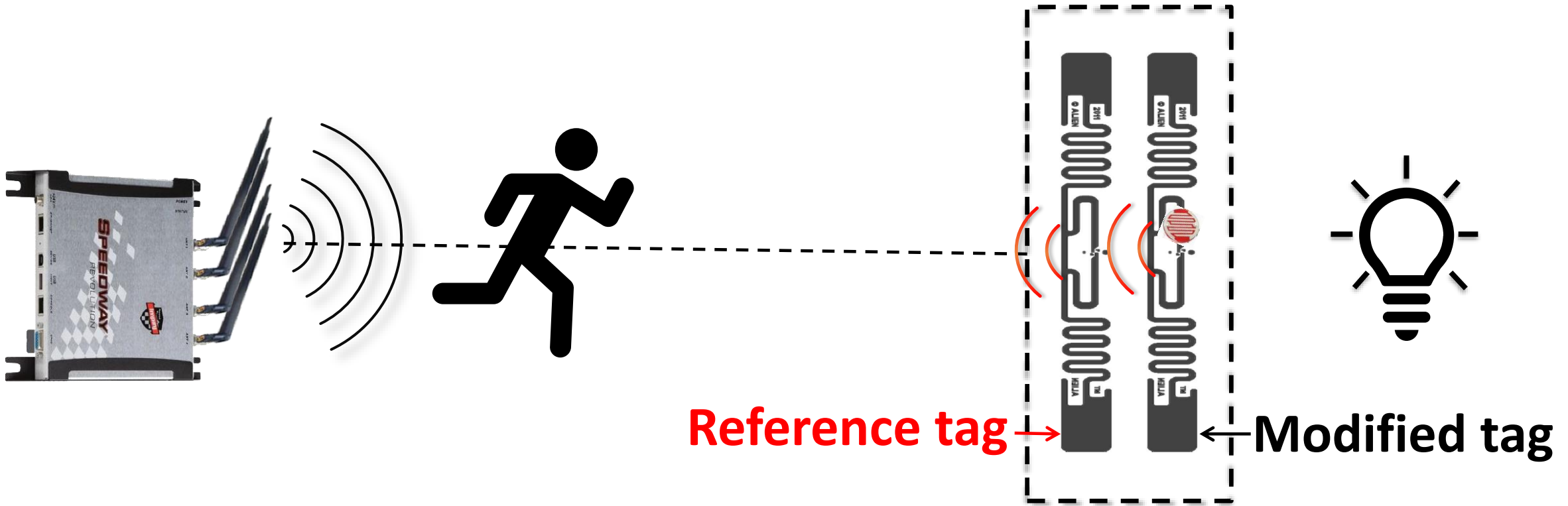


**Received signal strength (RSS) changes by both Light and Environment**



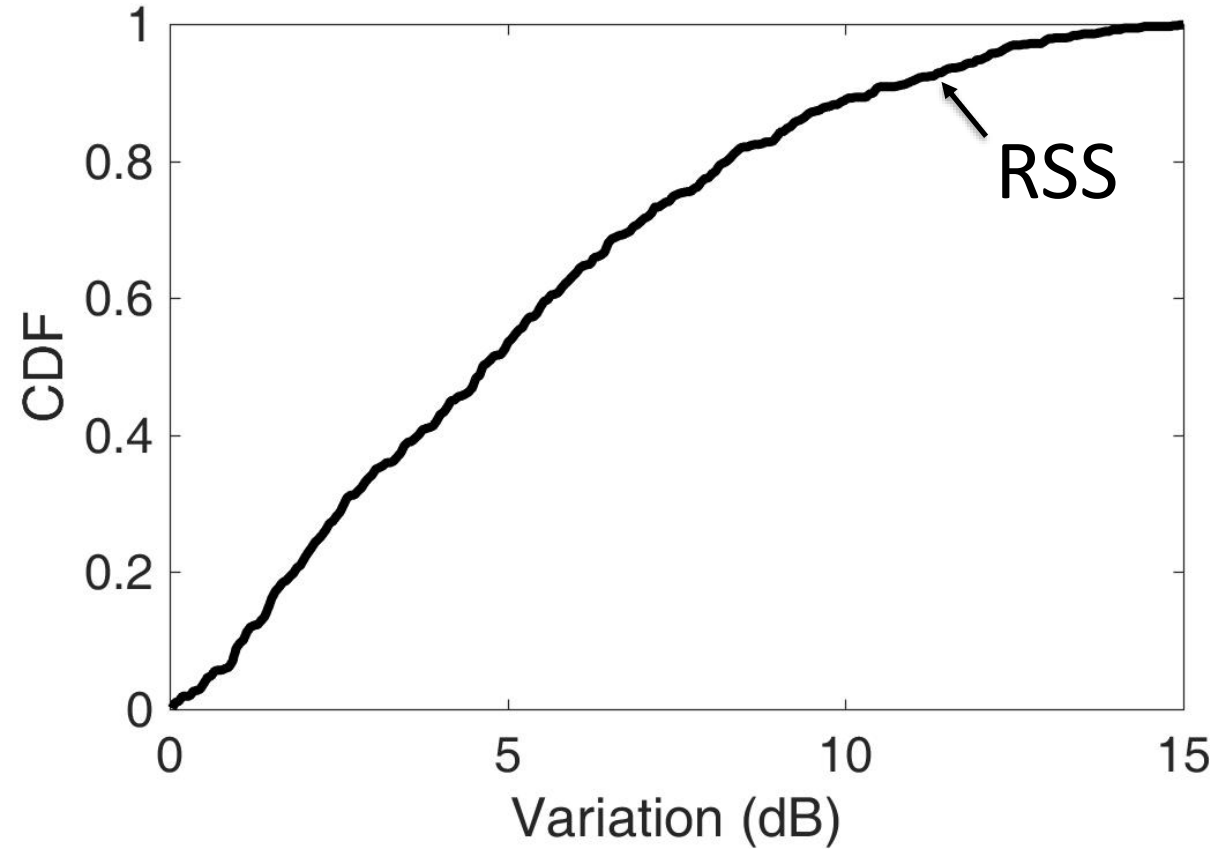
# Solution: Differential Sensing

# Solution: Differential Sensing



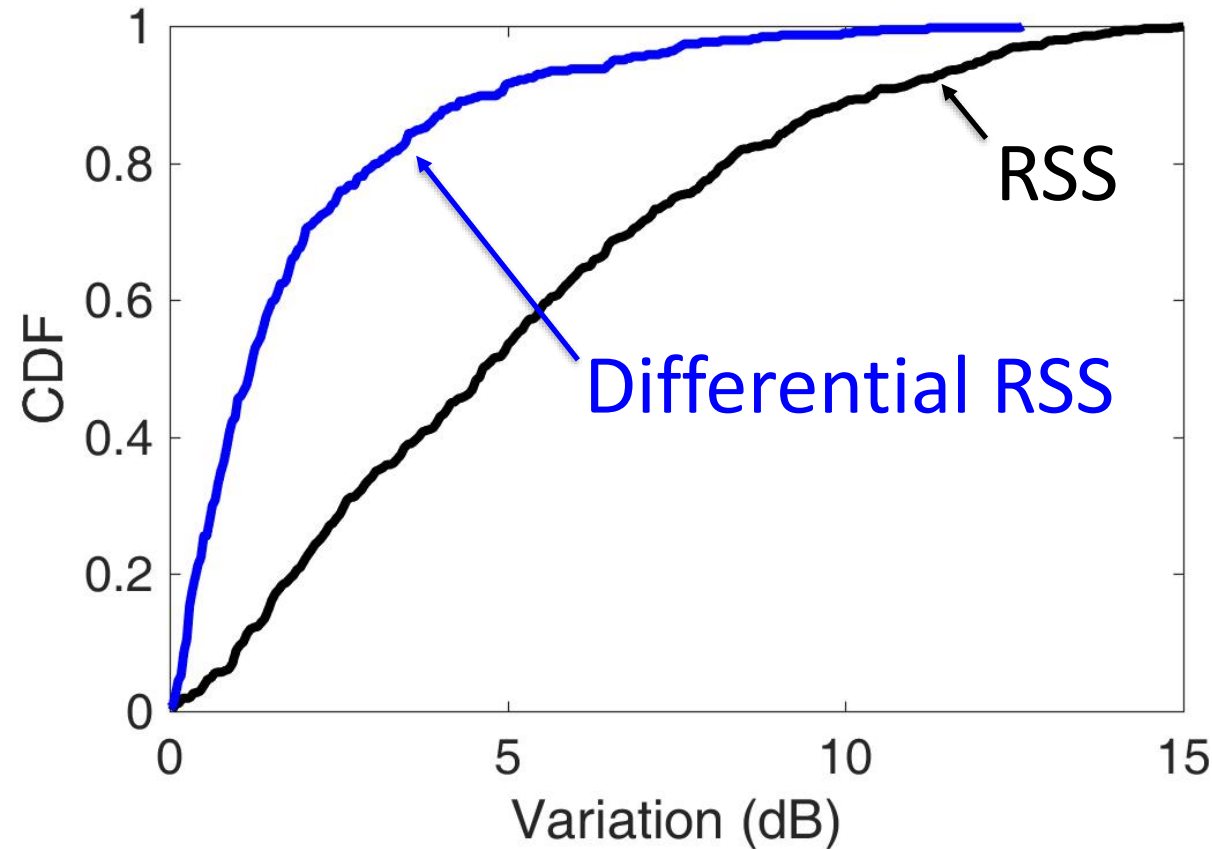
- **Reference tag:**  $RSS1 \propto \text{Environment}$
- **Modified tag:**  $RSS2 \propto \text{Light} + \text{Environment}$
- **Differential:**  $(RSS2 - RSS1) \propto \text{Light}$

# Does Differential Sensing Help?



**RSS in a dynamic environment & fixed light intensity**

# Does Differential Sensing Help?



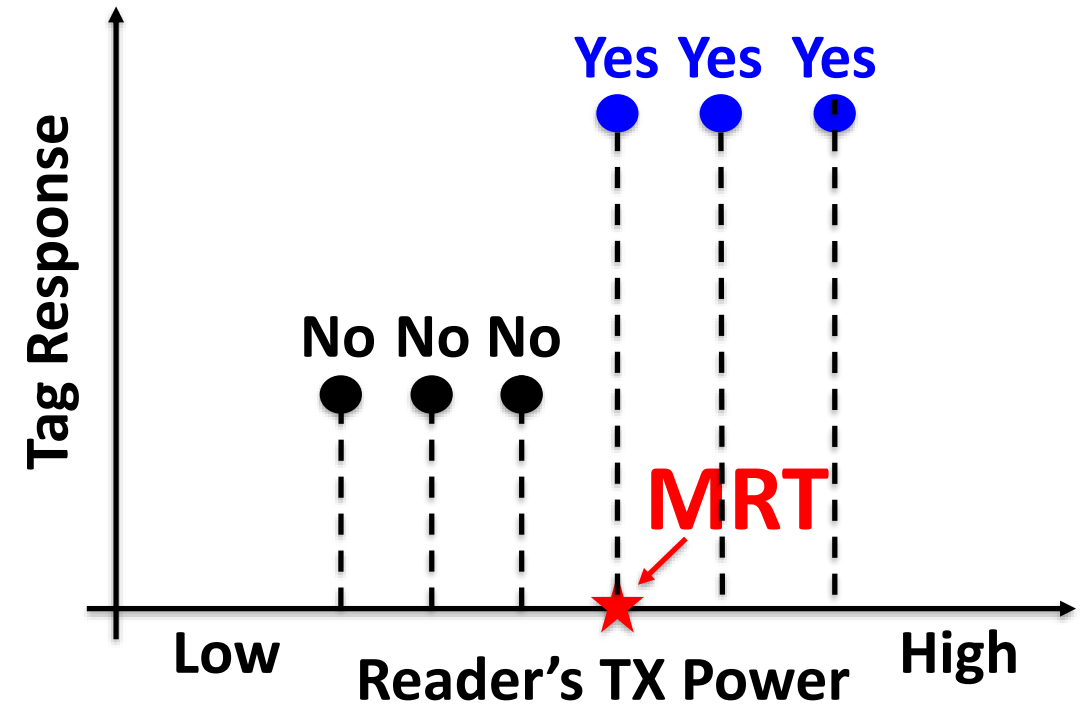
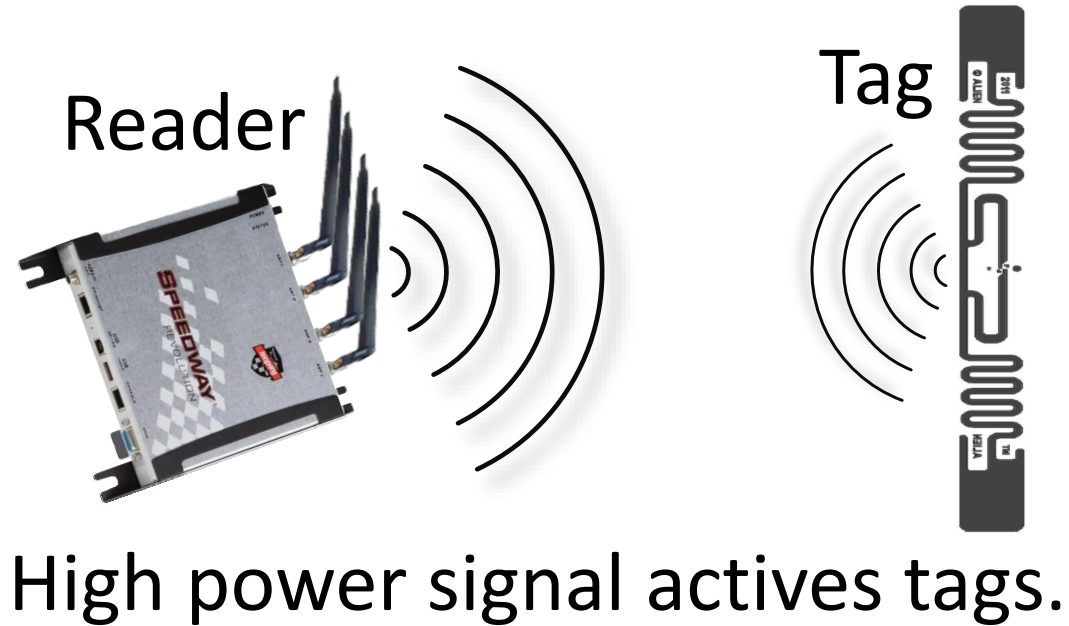
**Even with differential sensing,  
the differential RSS is still unstable.**

# Our Solution: **Minimum Response Threshold (MRT)**



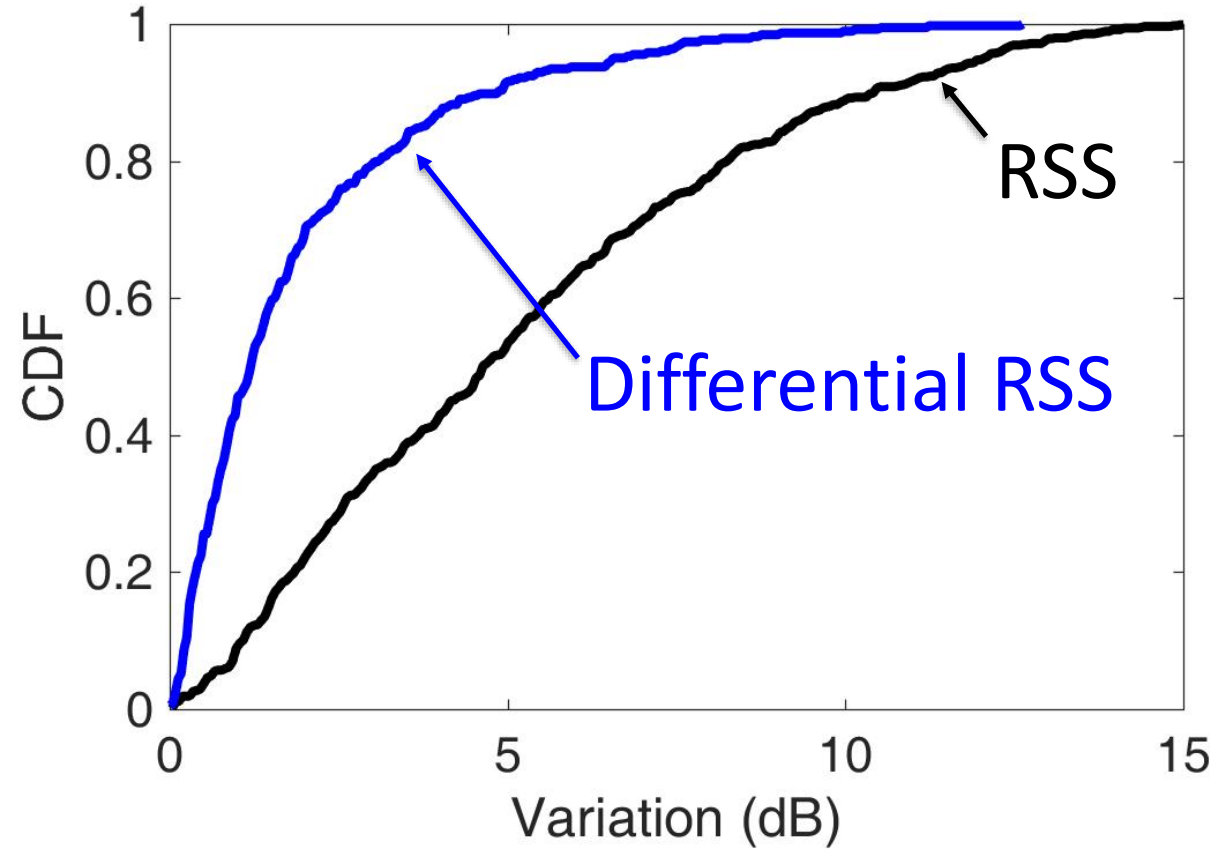
High power signal activates tags.

# Our Solution: **Minimum Response Threshold (MRT)**



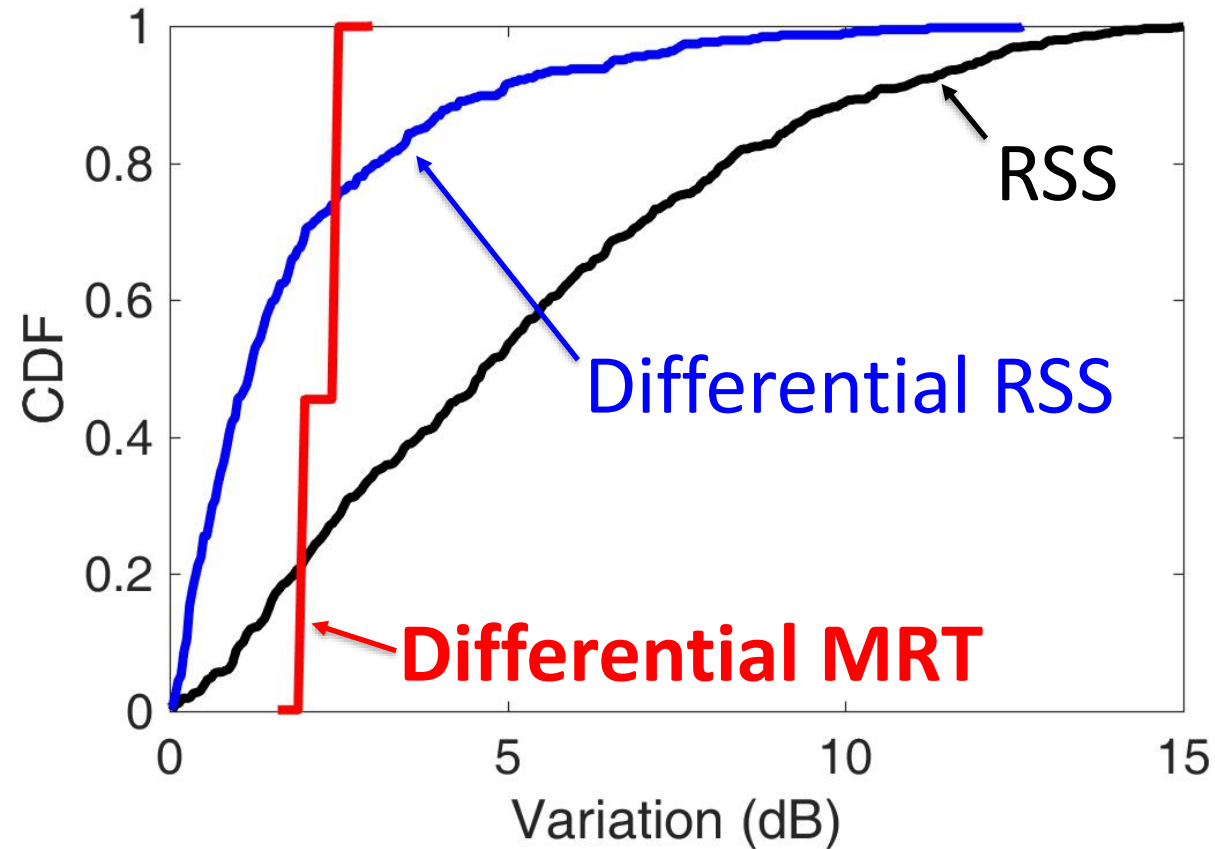
**MRT:** the required minimum TX power to activate a tag.

# Advantage of **Differential MRT**



**Comparison of RSS, Differential RSS and Differential MRT**

# Advantage of **Differential MRT**



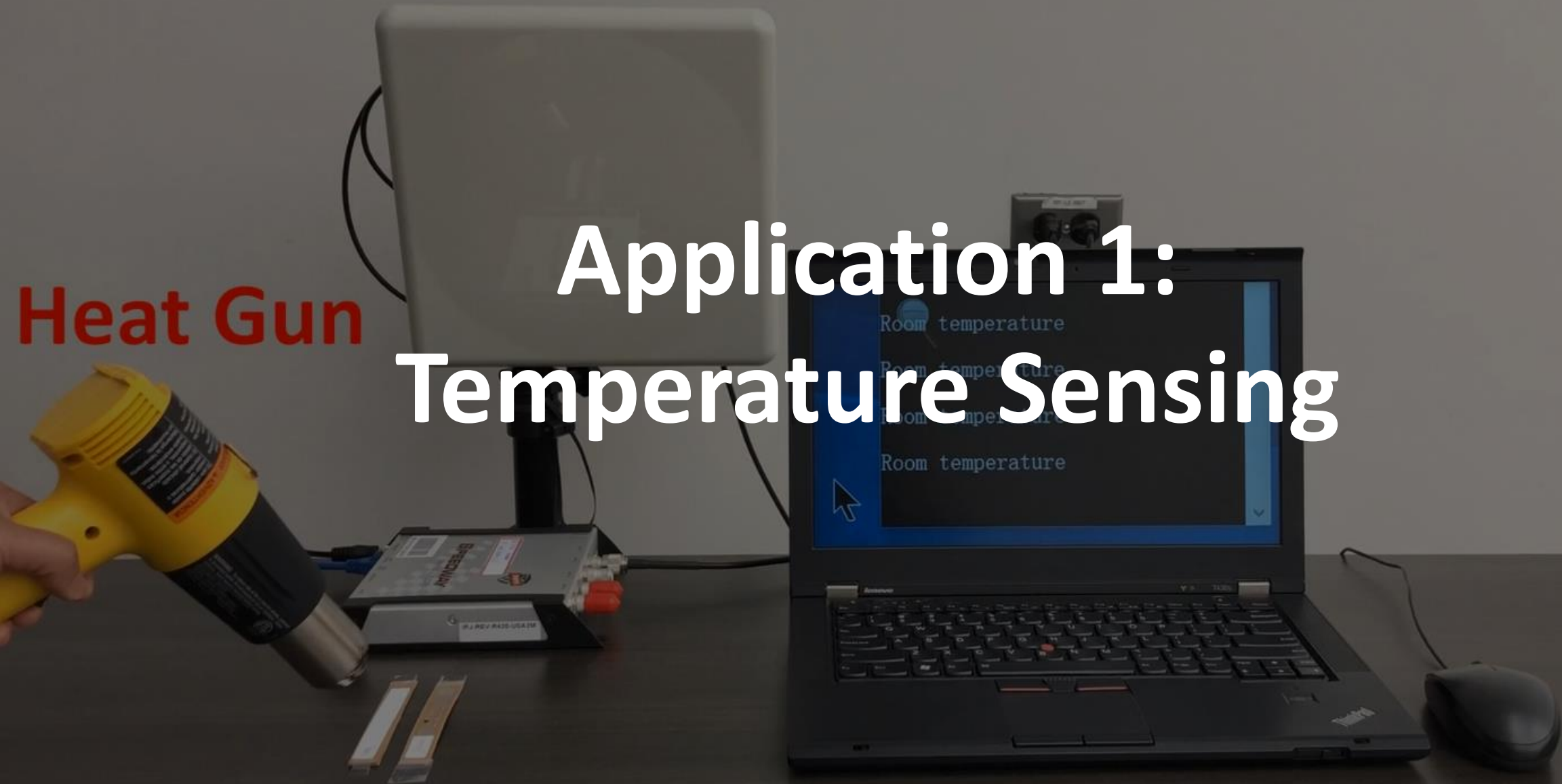
**Differential MRT is very stable,  
with a 90% variations < 2.5 dB.**



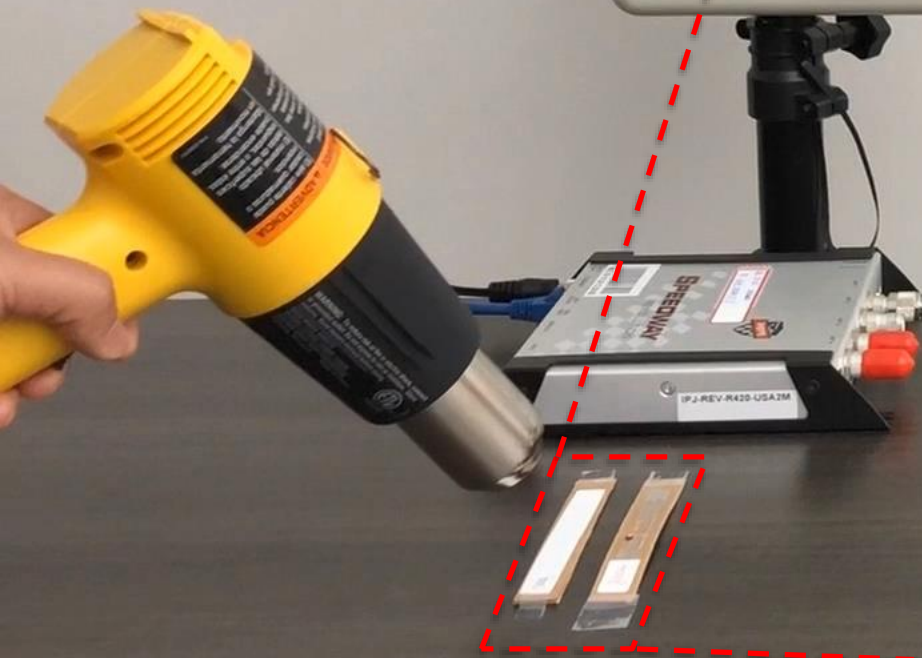
# **Applications & Results**

Heat Gun

# Application 1: Temperature Sensing



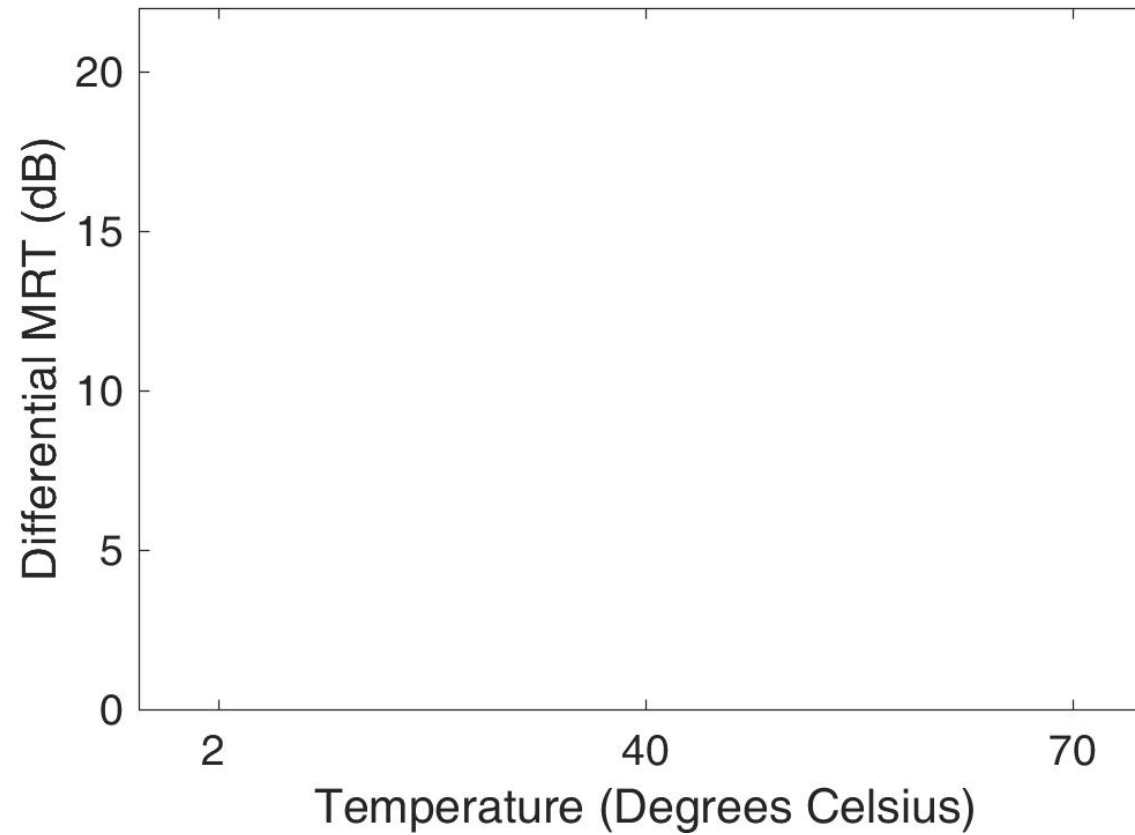
Heat Gun



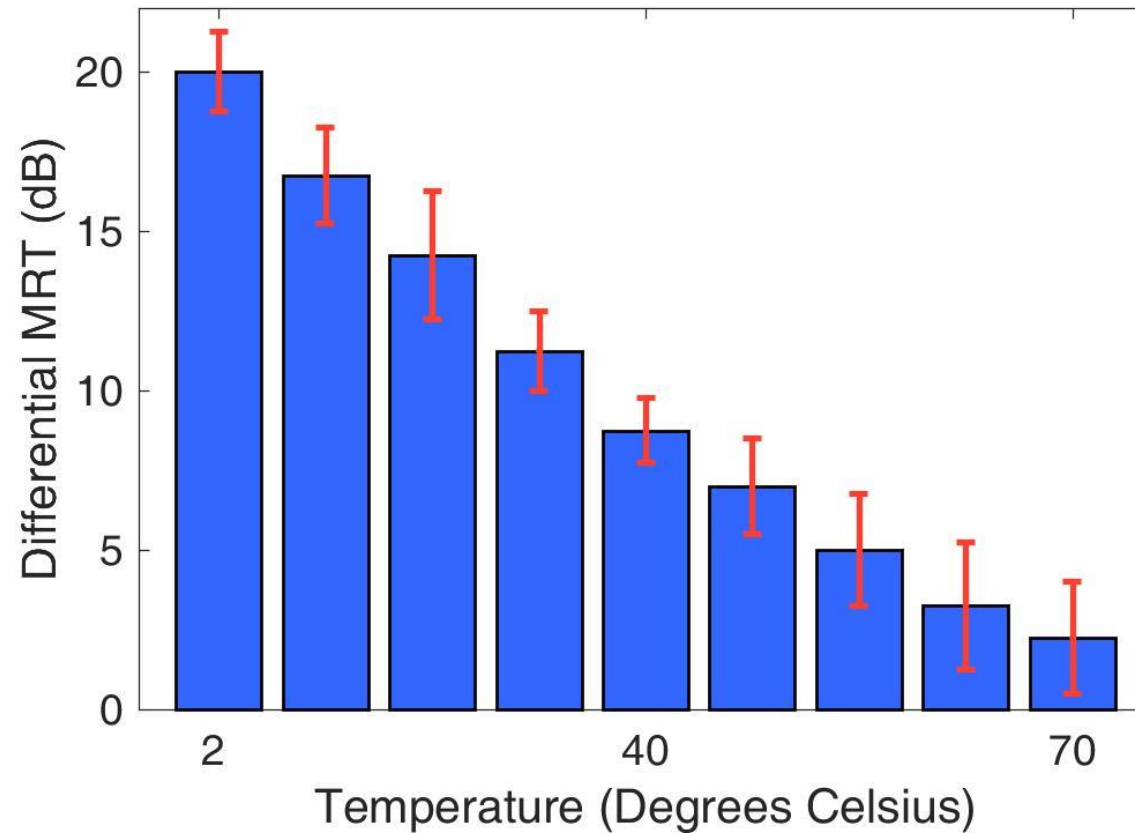
Thermistor



# Temperature Sensing Evaluation



# Temperature Sensing Evaluation

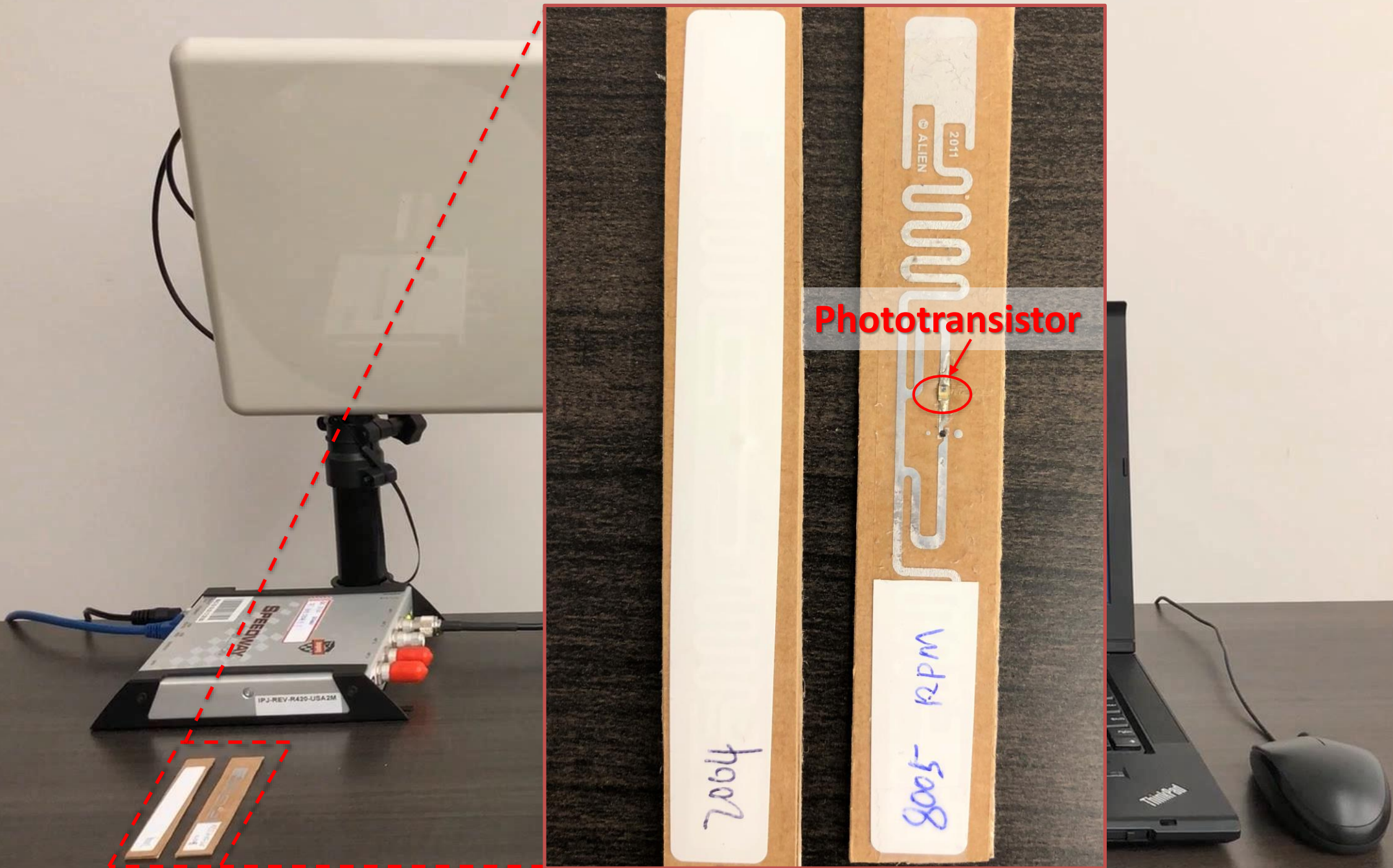


Our sensor works over a wide range of temperature

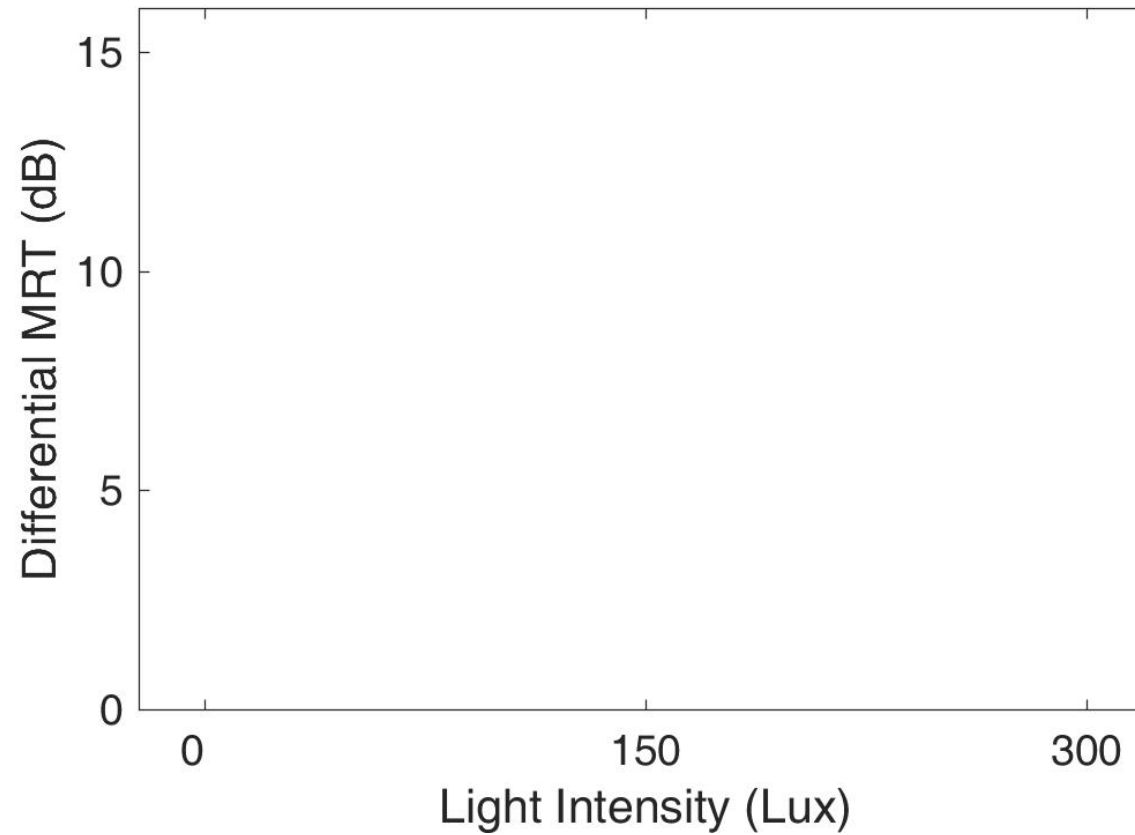
# Application 2: Light Sensing





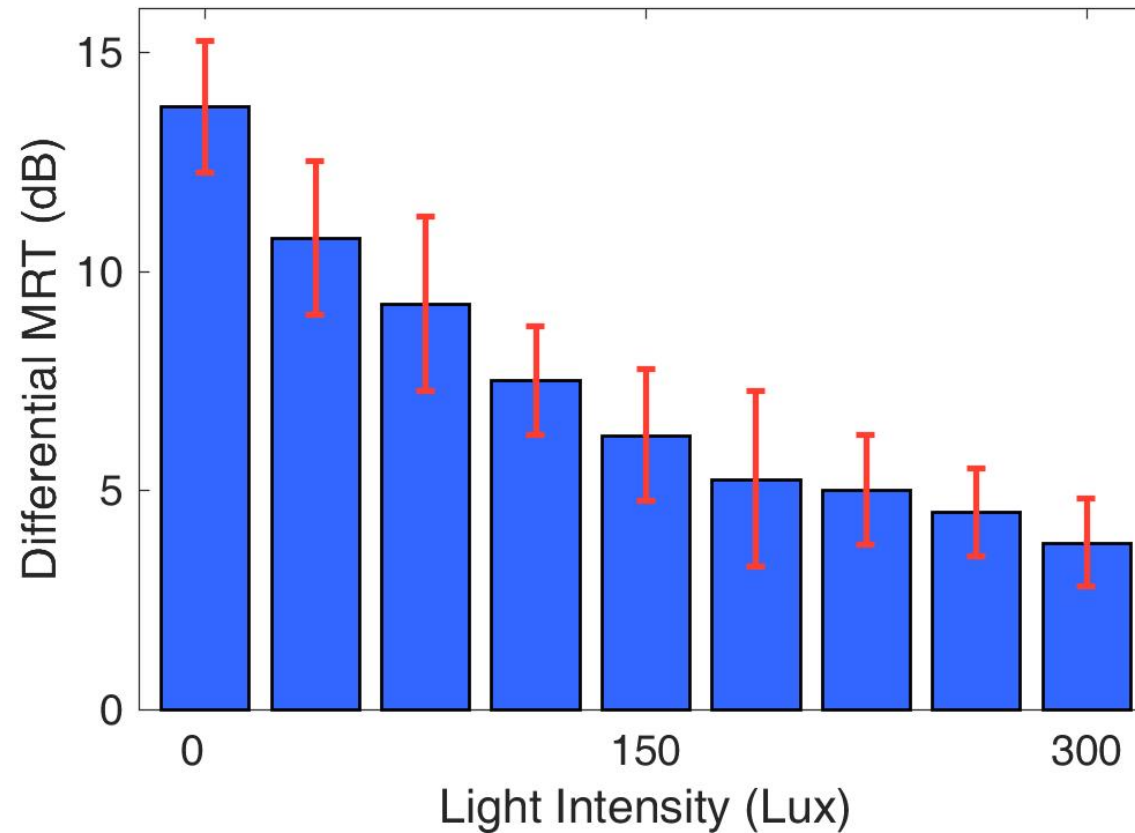


# Light Sensing Evaluation






# Light Sensing Evaluation



We can estimate light intensity using RFID tags

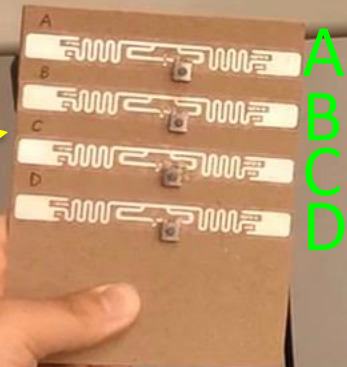
# Application 3: battery-free Keypad



The image shows a hand holding a small brown PCB with a keypad layout, connected to a laptop via a USB interface. The laptop screen displays a table of data.

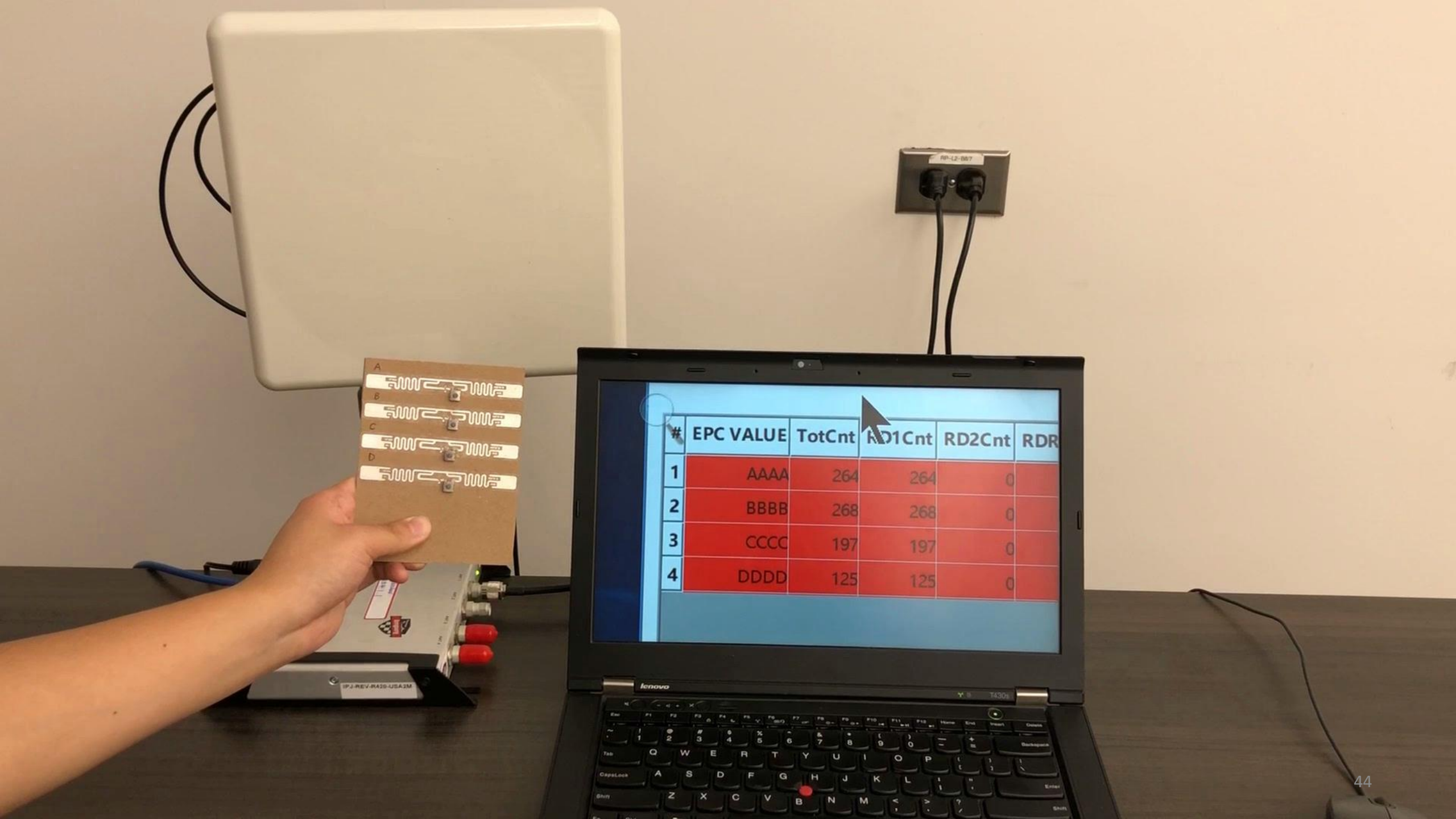
#	Pin VAL	Pin Fot	Pin Att	Pin D	Pin C
1	AAAA	264	264	0	0
2	BBBB	268	268	0	0
3	CCCC	197	197	0	0
4	DDDD	125	125	0	0

Keypad



A  
B  
C  
D

#	EPC VALUE	TotCnt	RD1Cnt	RD2Cnt	RDR
1	AAAA	264	264	0	
2	BBBB	268	268	0	
3	CCCC	197	197	0	
4	DDDD	125	125	0	



#	EPC VALUE	TotCnt	RD1Cnt	RD2Cnt	RDR
1	AAAA	264	264	0	
2	BBBB	268	268	0	
3	CCCC	197	197	0	
4	DDDD	125	125	0	

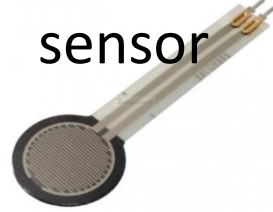


# Other Applications

## Low-cost, battery-free:

- Humidity sensing
- Pressure sensing
- Keyboard
- ...

Pressure  
sensor



Humidity  
sensor



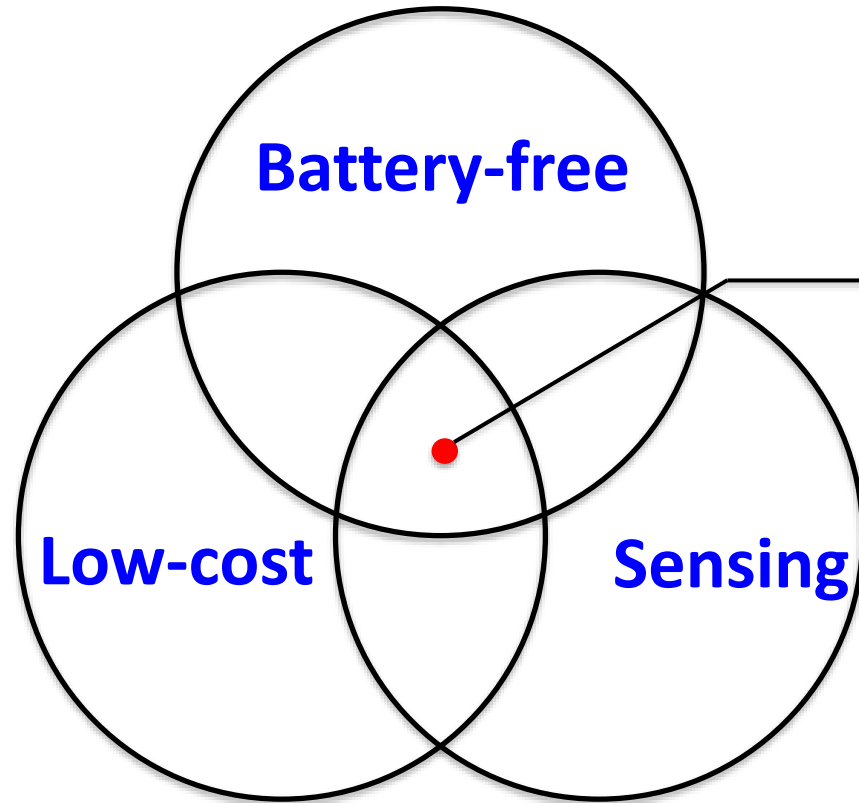
Keyboard button



# Limitations & Challenges

- **Improving the sensing range.**
  - Impedance matching between sensors and tag antenna.
- **Improving the sensing accuracy.**
  - Improving the resolution of Differential MRT.
  - Identifying 'good' sensors that consistently detune tag's antenna gain.
- **Reducing the reader cost.**
  - Designing a low-cost RFID reader is still an open challenge.

# Conclusion



## **Our approach:**

Designing the low-cost, battery-free sensors by hacking cheap RFID tags.

---

## **Differential MRT:**

A new sensing feature, which is robust to changes in the RF environment.