

# RFDJOURNAL VERTULLY LIVE!

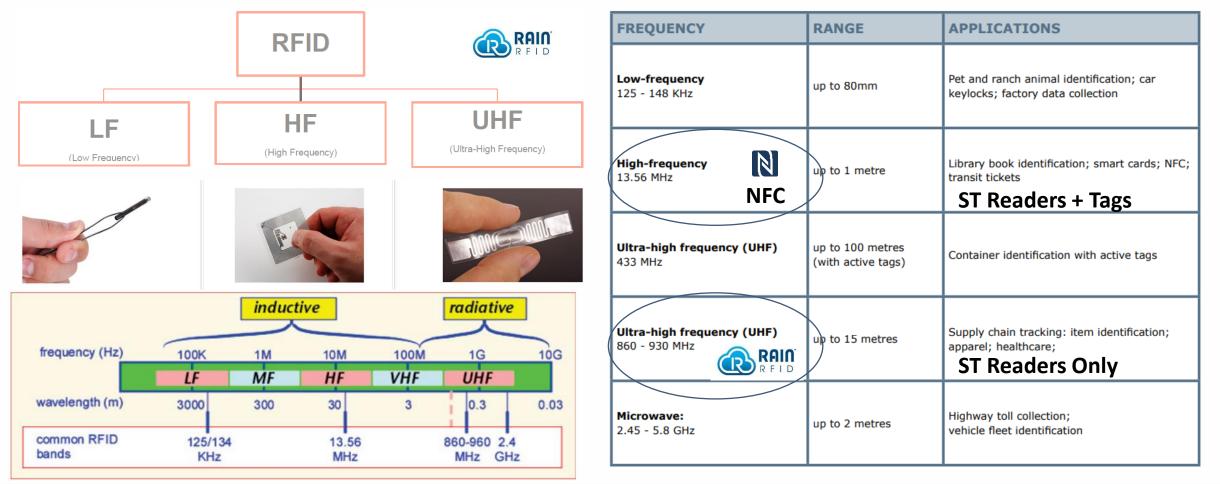
STMicroelectronics's Upgrades ST25RU3993 Reader Performance: Boosting Reader Performance to 800+ Tags Per Second

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RFID/NFC Business Development and Technical Marketing Sep 30, 2020



### **RFID** Technology – Introduction







# Wireless Technologies Compared

UHF is cost-effective solution for high volume applications

Feature	NFC	UHF	BTLE	Wifi	ZigBee
Base station cost (incl. reader)	\$\$	\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$	\$\$\$	\$\$\$
Receiver cost (tag)	\$\$	\$	\$\$\$	\$\$\$	\$\$\$
Passive receiver	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Current consumption receiver	<0.1mA passive	<0.1mA passive	15mA	>100mA	15mA
Multipoint connection	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
User setup required	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Typical number of receivers	1~5	>1000	~7	1~1000	32
Typical range	0.1m	1-15m	1-10m	1-100m	1-300m



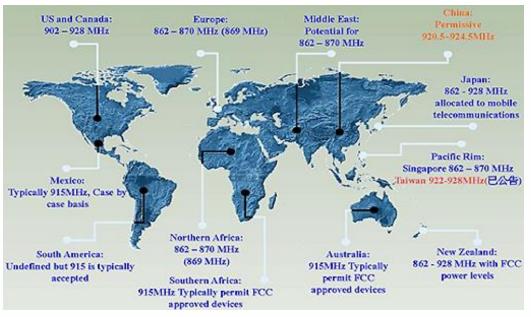




# Rain RFID Technology – Readers

- All readers share basic functionality:
  - Read from tags
  - Write to tags
- Some may have additional features:
  - Tag localization
  - Multi-protocol support
  - Dense reader mode
  - Proprietary tag commands:
    - read a sensor
    - activate a switch or actuator

- Can be Portable or Fixed Install
- May be certified for a single country or may carry multiple radio certifications





# Rain RFID Portable, Desktop and Module Readers

- Can be Incorporated with barcode readers
- Often attached to a mobile computer or mobile phone
- Optimized for low power consumption to preserve battery power
- Can be dedicated devices
- Often designed around a reader module





# Rain RFID Fixed Readers

- One to many antennas.
- Typically require a strong power supply
- Connected to a network with
  - Ethernet cable Often POE
  - Wireless communications capabilities.
- Some readers offer antenna steering
- Can be Located at a door, on a fork lift truck
- Optimized for long range and high data throughput





### Manufacturing

#### process optimization with UHF



#### Tools & Inventory Management

Ensure availability of tools and planning certainty by automated tracking of tools and machinery as well as of the stock of inventory and goods.



#### **Process Optimization**

Monitor manufacturing processes and supply routes to optimize machine usage or downtimes and to prevent traffic jams and bottlenecks within the factory.

#### **Condition Monitoring**

Track and record environmental conditions of your products at production and in storage to ensure a correct handling.



#### **Smart Sensing**

Use battery- and wireless sensor tags to monitor various parameter and conditions of tools, goods or machinery with a simple and quick setup.











# Logistics

#### more control & enhanced operations with UHF



**Automated Inventory Management** Use automated processes for check-in/check-out, priority setting (e.g. frozen food) and safety measures to improve storage speed, accuracy and quality.



**Process Optimization** 

UHF allows the handling of hundreds of tags per second over long distances and enables a significant increase in turnover rates.



**Condition Monitoring** 

Track and record environmental conditions of your products during manufacturing and in storage to ensure a correct handling.

**Tamper Protection** 

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Secure your sensitive products from tampering or altering with an UHF enabled protection and recognize a broken seal automatically at the next reader point.







### Retail

#### improved consumer experience & better security with UHF



#### **Inventory Control & Security**

Make sure you always have your items on stock and automatically synch your inventory with your online shop. Prevent losses or theft with minimum effort.

#### **Process Optimization**

Improve the customer experience by providing UHF enabled fast check-out and minimum waiting times at the register by automated items scanning.



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#### **Customer Interaction Tracking**

Track your customer's interactions with items and gain vital information for improving product placement and other marketing activities.



#### **Authentication**

Allow immediate authentication of brands of products and goods.











### Healthcare

#### improved patient care & inventory oversight with UHF



**Inventory Management** Manage the check-out and replenishment of medication. Automate processes and ensure stock of critical inventory.



**Safer Patient Care & Tracking** Avoid incompatible cross medication with UHF enabled safeguards. Track the movement and location of patients with special needs to ensure their safety.



**Access Control** 

Secure critical premises like storage or emergency rooms while ensuring automatic and remote opening of doors for patient beds or medical equipment.



#### **Asset Management**

Manage storage, maintenance, utilization tracking and access to assets.



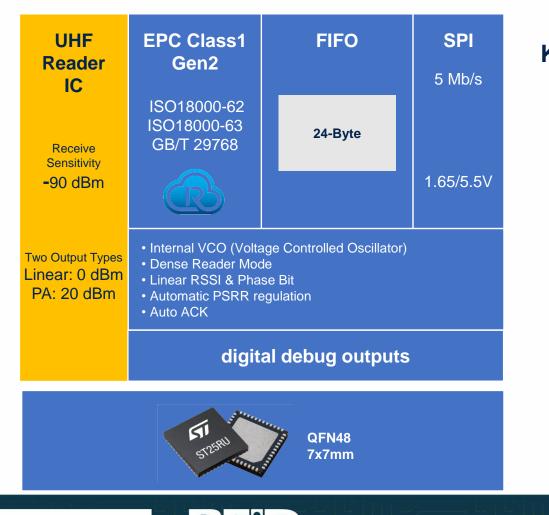




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# ST25RU3993 UHF RFID reader



#### **Key Features**

- Tuneable frequency 840 to 960 MHz
- Support of all regions worldwide
- Output configurations
  - Adjustable linear output: 0 dBm for external amplification
  - Adjustable internal power amplifier: 20 dBm
- Single ended and differential RX input options
- Receive sensitivity of -90dBm
- Power consumption down to 65mA
- Power Down Mode with 3.3 µW
- 950 tags/s single tag read speed @ 2 bytes EPC length, 640 kHz, FM0
- Temperature Range: -40 to 85°C

### Technical Data Overview

Description

Protocols

**RAIN UHF RFID reader** 

EPC Class1 Gen2 , ISO18000-62 & -63 , ISO29143 GB/T 29768 transparent mode: custom protocols possible

Double Side Band (DSB) transmit modulation Phase Reversal Amplitude Shift Keying (PR-ASK) transmit modulation

840 to 960 MHz

1.65 V –3.6 V

210 mW

9.9 mW / 3.3 μW

Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) 5Mb/s

-90 dBm

0 dBm / 20 dBm

1 dB steps

950 tags/s , 440 tags/s

-40 to +85°C

48-pin QFN (7x7mm)

Dense Reader Mode Internal Voltage Controlled Oscillator (VCO) Linear Received Signal Strength Indication (RSSI) & Phase Bit Automatic Power Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR) regulation Auto Acknowledge (ACK) Transparent Mode



Modulation Modes
Tuneable frequency
Power Supply
Power Consumption normal
<b>Power Consumption</b> standby / power-down
Communication Interface
Sensitivity (IC)
<b>Output Power</b> linear for external PA / internal PA
Output Power Adjustment
Read Speed single / unique
Operating temperature
Package
Advanced Features





# Additional Features of ST25RU3993

**received signal strength indication (RSSI)** measurement of power level of an incoming transponder signal or detection of external RF signal levels in the vicinity of the carrier frequency.

#### internal VCO

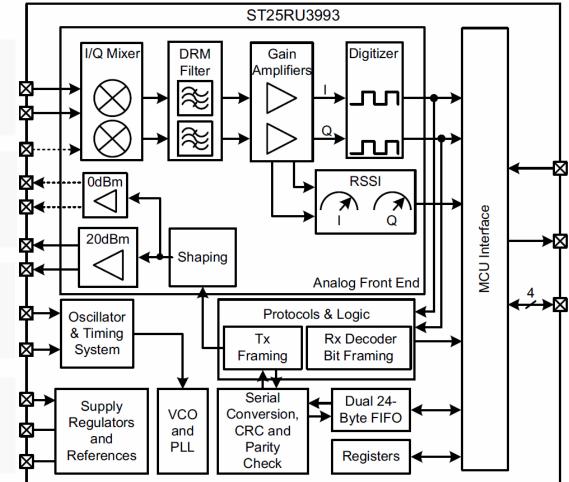
on-board generation of RF signal with integrated voltage-controlled oscillator (VO). reduction of BOM costs and development efforts.



**full access to chip registers** optimized functionality and debugging capabilities with full access to all chip registers.



**ST open source approach** free access to source code, examples for various platforms like Linux, Raspberry Pi, Beaglebone) and libraries.

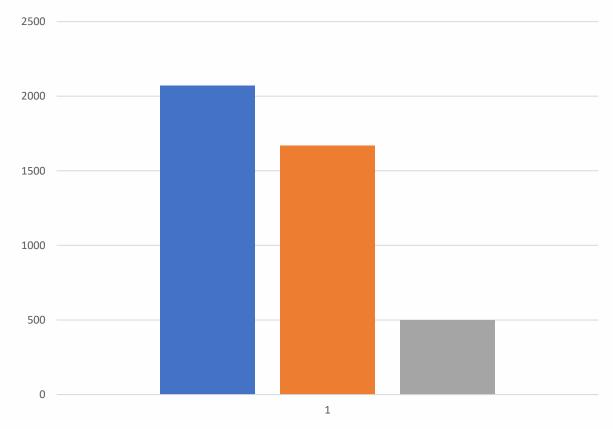






# Competition benchmark on power consumption

- ST25RU3993 offers longer battery lifetime
- ST25RU3993 runs 2070min
  ST offers maximum battery lifetime
- Competitor X runs 1670min offers 80% battery lifetime vs ST
- Competitor Y runs 500min offers 25% battery lifetime vs. ST



Battery Lifetime 3.3V 2200mAh

STRU3993 📕 Comp X 🔳 Comp Y



### **SW & FW Improvements**





### Improvements – UART Data Rate

- Increased UART speed to 3 Mb/s (vs. 115kb/s)
- This change was key for many subsequent improvements:
  - High tag read speeds highest BLF (640 kHz) and shortest tag encoding (FMO)
  - Include tag read statistics in data packages



# Improvements – Anti-Collision – But why?

### Efficiently inventory tag populations that may change in size

- One reader vs. many tags  $\rightarrow$  not all tags may communicate at once!!
- The reader needs to serialize its tag communication
  - The reader provides a number of slots  $\rightarrow$  a "schedule"
  - Tags randomly select a slot
    - Some slots might remain vacant / not selected by any tag  $\rightarrow$  empty slot
    - Some slots might be occupied by more than one tag  $\rightarrow$  collision
- Fundamental problem:
  - Typically the number of present tags is unknown How many slots to provide?

SEPTEMBER 30 - OCTOBER 1, 2020

→ The quicker the reader adjusts the number available slots the faster multiple tags can be inventoried



### Anti-collision in Gen2V2

- An initiating QUERY command, declares the available number of slots to all participating tags
- The corresponding parameter in the QUERY command is called Q

Number of slots =  $2^Q$ 

- All tags randomly pick a slot within the range 0 and  $2^Q$ -1
- A tag with slot 0 is allowed to communicate with the reader
- All other tags wait for the next reader command
- Tags receiving a QUERYREP command decrement their slot number  $\rightarrow$  next slot
- Tags receiving a QUERYADJUST command choose new slots with the new range  $\rightarrow$  new Q



### New: Adaptive Anti-collision

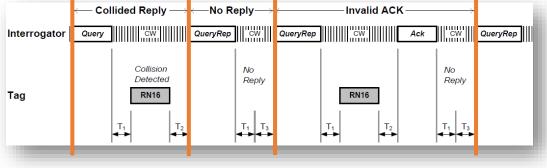
- Before the EVAL SW offered a static anti-collision only
  - Q had to be selected by the GUI user and did not change during the scanning
  - During a demo at which the tag population size is known in advance Q can be selected optimally – for highest throughput.
  - Drawback:
    - If tags >> slots, then read performance appears weak
    - If tags << slots, then read speed is low
- Now a adaptive anti-collision is supported
  - User does not need to care for Q during a demo
  - Q is adjusted automatically
    - Reader starts from a default Q then counts the empty and collided slots
    - Too many collisions  $\rightarrow$  increase the number of slots (Q up)
    - Too many empty slots → reduce the number of slots (Q down)

The number of tags	Optimum frame length (size, Q)		
1-5	4 (2)		
6-11	8 (3)		
12-22	16 (4)		
23-44	32 (5)		
45-88	64 (6)		
89-180	128 (7)		
181-355	256 (8)		
356-700	512 (9)		
701-1420	1024 (10)		
701-1420	2048 (11)		



### Improvement – Anti-collision

- Many versions of anti-collision algorithms exist see Gen2 protocol for a proposal
- ST chose an algorithm which recognizes the fact that an empty slot is faster to process than a collision



- Our algorithm tries to avoid collisions and favors empty slots
- Two different "weights", C<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>2</sub> decide how fast to increase or to decrease Q
- C<sub>1</sub> defines the how many empty slots cause Q to decrease
- C<sub>2</sub> defines the how many collision cause Q to increase



# **Carrier Cancellation Tuning Speed**

- Changes to the antenna environment happens relatively slow when compared to tag inventory speeds.
- Nonetheless we have increased the overall tuning speed by optimizing the code.
- <u>Recap</u>:
  - FAST: tunes for the minimum using the current CCC configuration
    - 1. Tunes until a minimum is reached
    - 2. Copy the new CCC configuration to neighboring frequencies.
  - SLOW: tunes for the minimum using multiple starting points
    - 1. Tune for each frequency using the FAST algo.
    - 2. Sort all the results and pick the best setting giving the lowest reflected power.

#### **Improvement:**

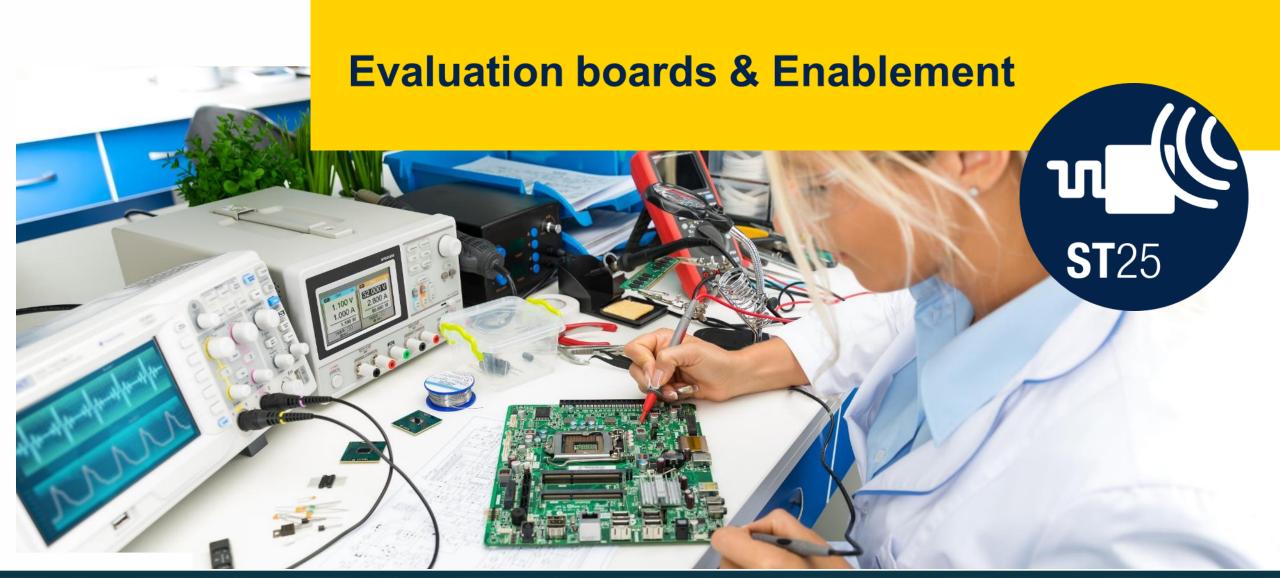
- FAST old: ~100 measurements = ~800 msec → FAST new: ~100 measurements = ~40 msec
- SLOW old: ~3000 measurements = ~20 sec → SLOW new : ~3000 measurements = ~970 msec
- Tuning is currently handled by the GUI  $\rightarrow$  processing moved to the FW



# New Tuning Algorithms

- MEDIUM: tunes for the minimum using multiple starting points
  - 1. Test reflected power value for all staring points
  - 2. Use the starting point with the lowest reflected power and fine-tune until the minimum is reached
- FAST & SLOW:
  - Tune 1<sup>st</sup> frequency with the SLOW algo. to find DTC settings for lowest refl. power
  - 2. Use the resulting DTC setting of the previously tuned frequency as the starting point for next frequency

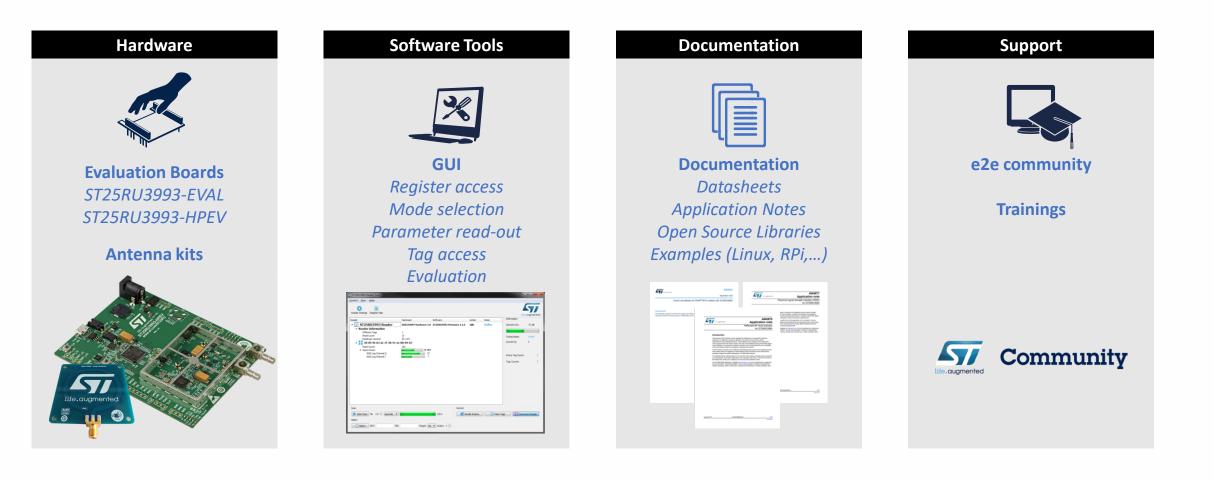






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# Debugging & development support





### New ST25RU3993-HPEV kit

#### ST25RU3993-HPEV High Power Evaluation Board

- Based on the ST25RU3993 high performance RAIN (UHF) RFID reader IC and an STM32L476 MCU
- Included accessories
  - Near field antenna for communications <10 cm</li>
  - 1 x ETSI far field antenna
  - 1 x FCC far field antenna
  - SMB / SMA antenna cable
  - USB Cable, 2 x UHF RFID tags

#### Features

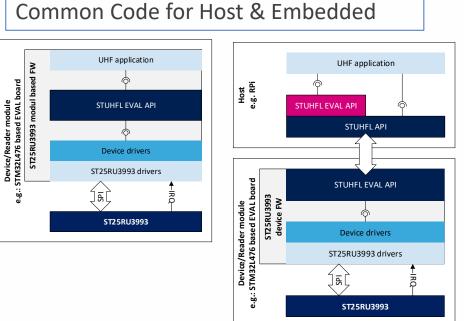
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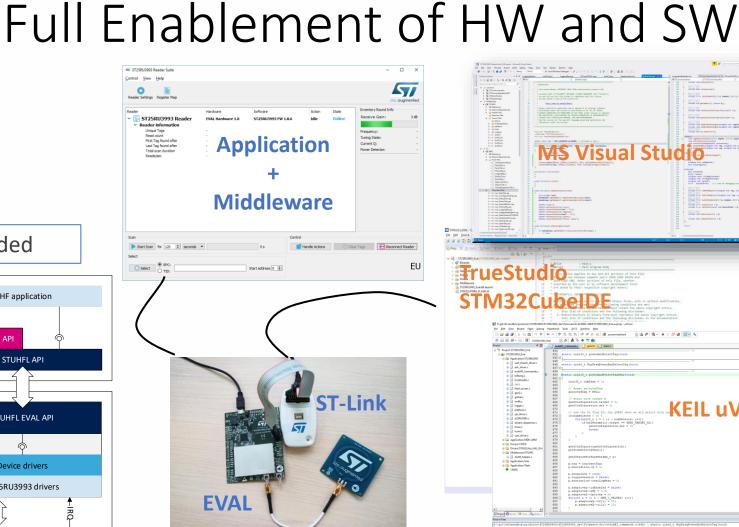
- External PA: 30.5 dBm max TX power
- Internal PA: 18 dBm max TX power
- Differential RX input
- Max. sensitivity: -80 dBm
- Frequency: 840 MHz 960 MHz
- Two antenna connectors: SMB (F)

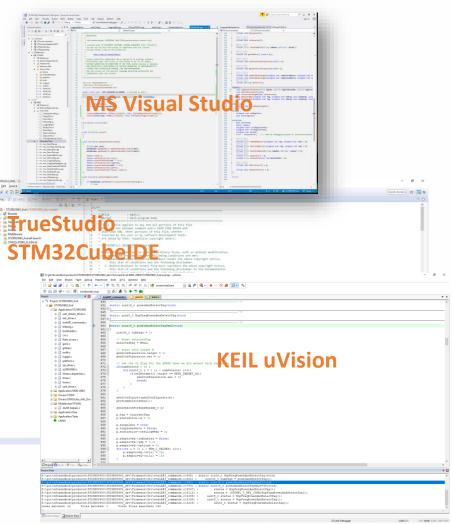




- НW ٠
  - EVAL board ٠
  - ST-LinkV2 ٠
- Middleware & Application ٠
  - STSW-ST25RU-SDK •
  - Visual Studio 2017
- Firmware ٠
  - KEIL or Atollic TrueStudio •





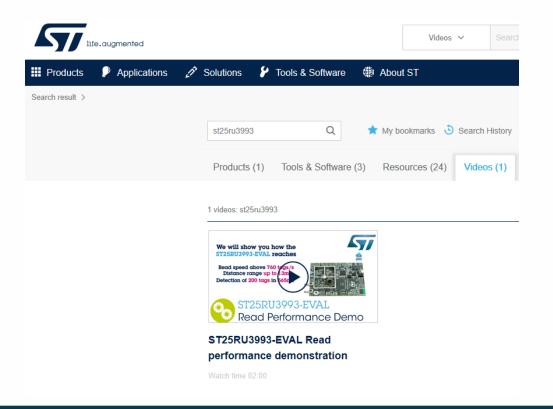




# Performance Enhancement Summary Video

#### Link Provided for Easy Reference:







# THANK YOU

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