



WIRELESS CAR SENSORS

EURIPIDES FORUM 9.-10.10.2008

Jussi Tuovinen, VTT

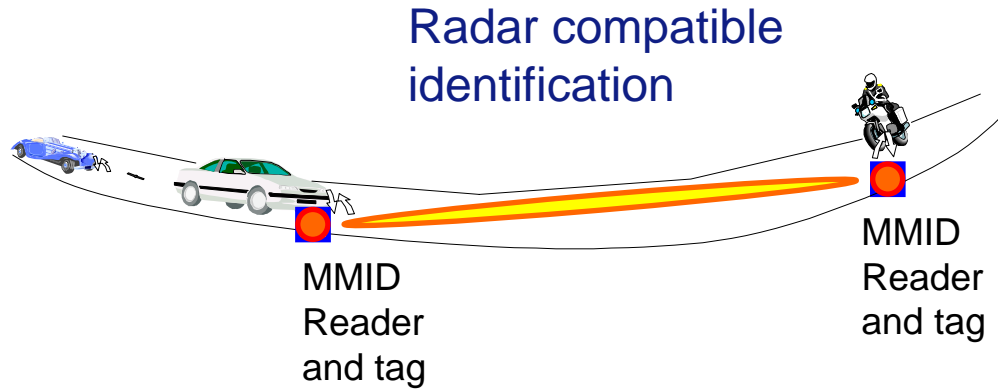
VP, R&D



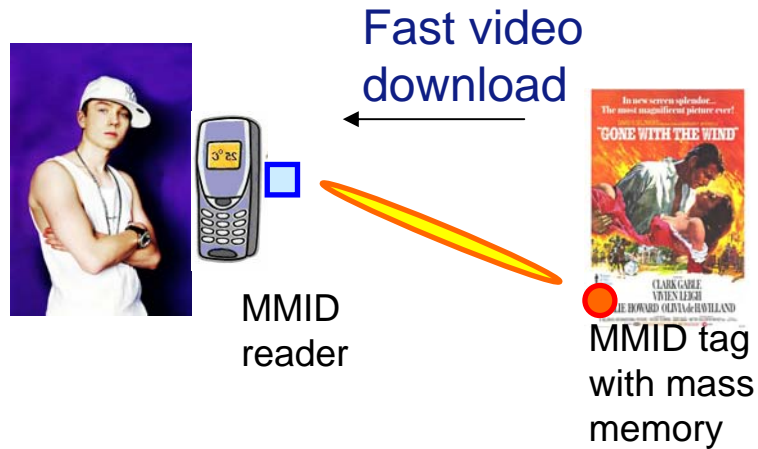
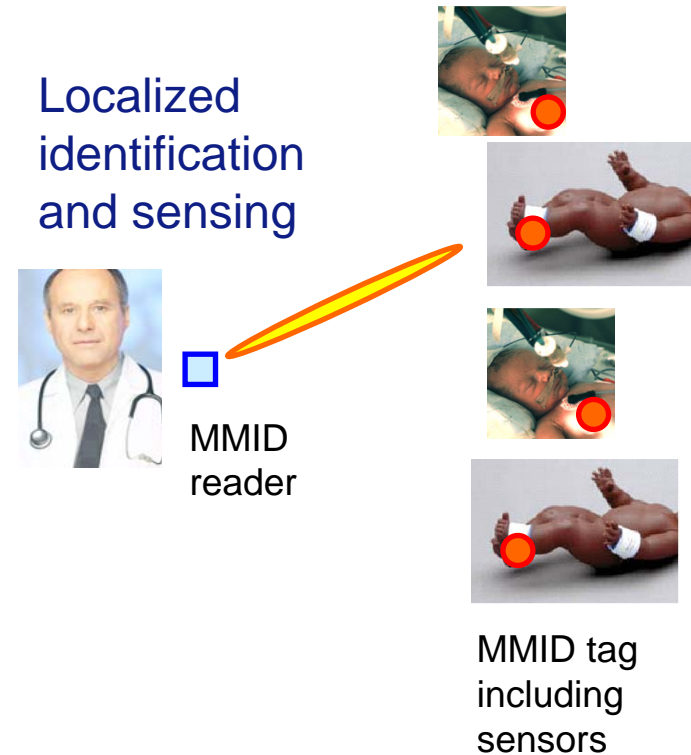
Business from technology

MMID APPLICATIONS

Localisation using a steerable antenna
Miniaturized tags
High data rate short range communication



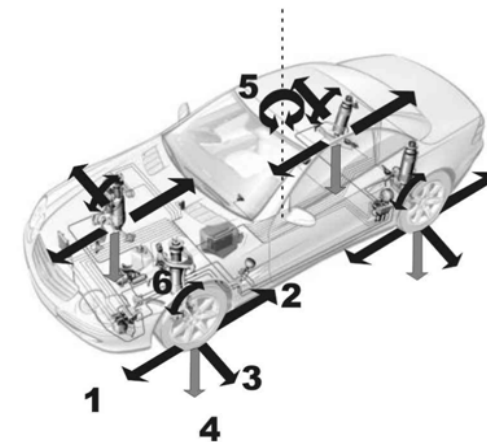
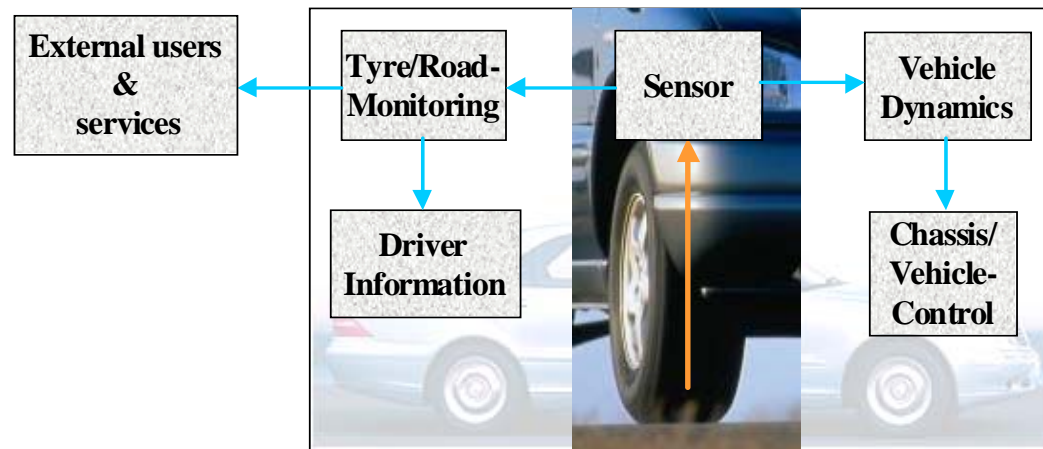
Localized identification and sensing



MMID technology demonstrated by VTT at 60 GHz

WIRELESS SENSING OF FRICTION

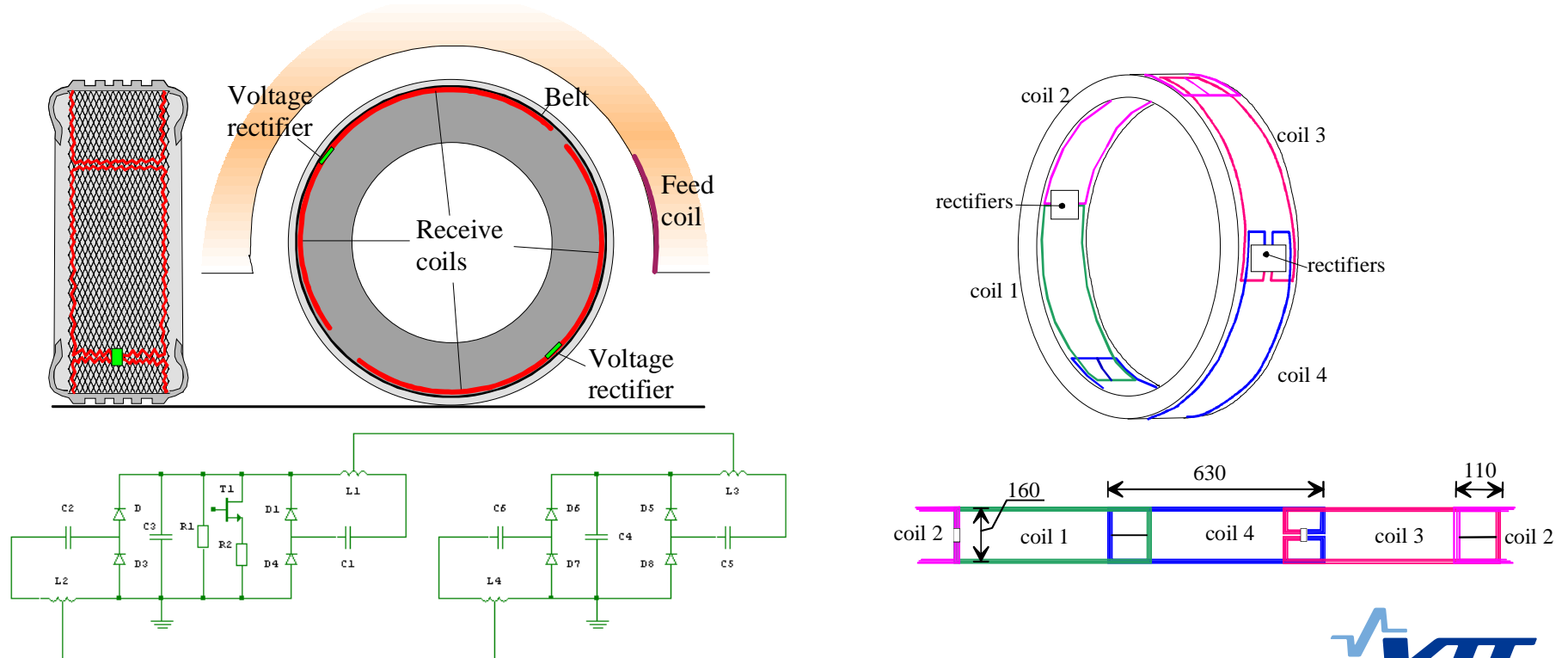
- EU consortium developed a new wireless sensor system for tyres, aiming at real-time monitoring of tyre contact length, slip angle, friction potential,...
- VTT developed sensors, wireless power supply and signal transfer



VTT innovations in APOLLO project

Inductive power supply for a rotating tyre

- Coils embedded inside the tyre, integrated with steel belt
- > 400 mW of power coupled in demonstrator
- Sensor signal transmission using the same coil system

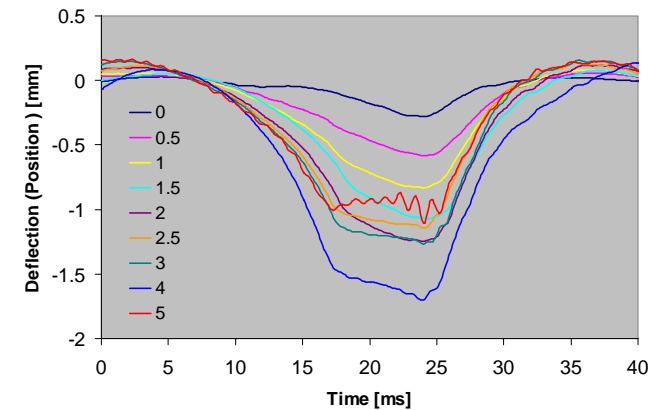
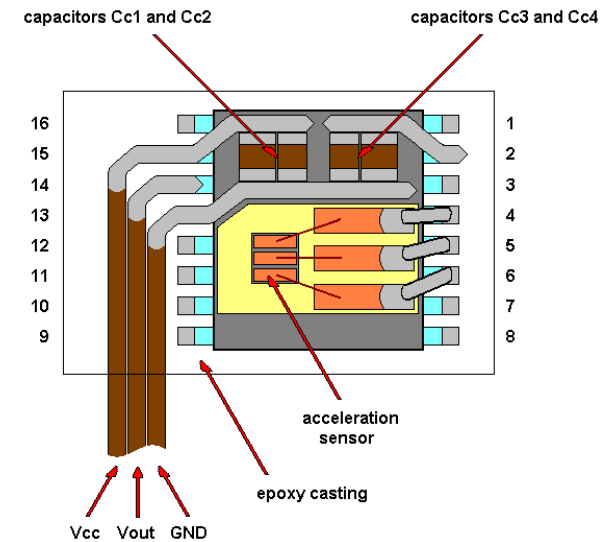


Patent pending

VTT sensor expertise in APOLLO project

Measurements from rotating tyre

- Acceleration sensors embedded in tread block and on the inner liner of the tyre
- Measurements on drum and road
- Determining tyre dynamics by signal processing



And there is a lot more! 

Conclusions

- VTT has a strong innovation potential for wireless automotive measurements
- Several research project demonstrations are waiting for commercialization
- VTT & Finland has a strong background in wireless measurement technology but no strong car manufacturer
- ***VTT is looking for a strategic partnership with a leading car manufacturer or Tier 1 supplier***

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Contact points at VTT

Jussi Tuovinen

(jussi.tuovinen@vtt.fi)

Timo Varpula

(timo.varpula@vtt.fi)

BEYOND RFID – IDENTIFICATION AT MM WAVES

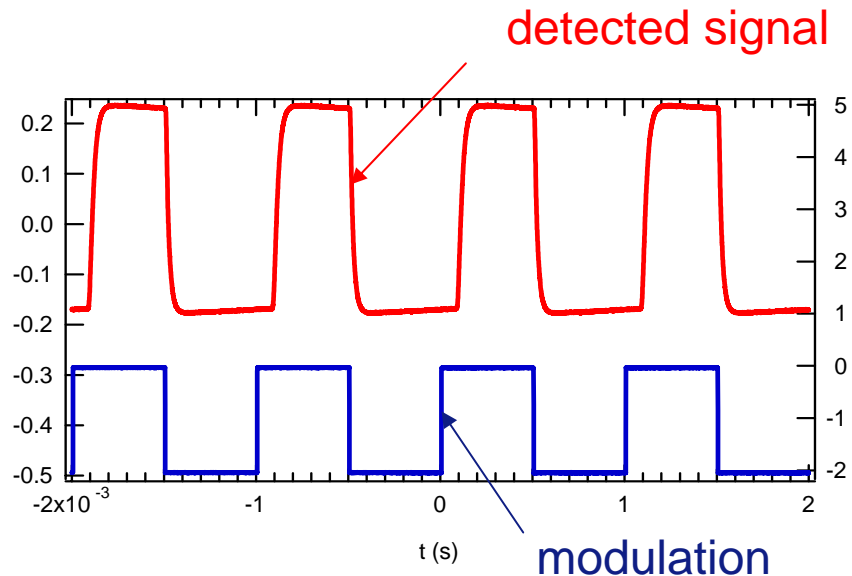
- ➔ RFID at all levels will dramatically change how people communicate, acquire services and carry out their purchases
- ➔ Present RFID systems are based on technology at 100 kHz to 2.4 GHz. Using millimeter wave frequencies will enable novel features to be included in the identification system
- ➔ The novel features include:
 - **Localisation** using a steerable antenna
 - **Miniaturized** tags
 - **High data rate** short range communication

Advantages

- ➔ Small wavelength enables small components: Antennas only 1cm²!
- ➔ Backscattering communication makes transponder mmWave electronics simple, small and cheap.
- ➔ System compatible with mmWave radars

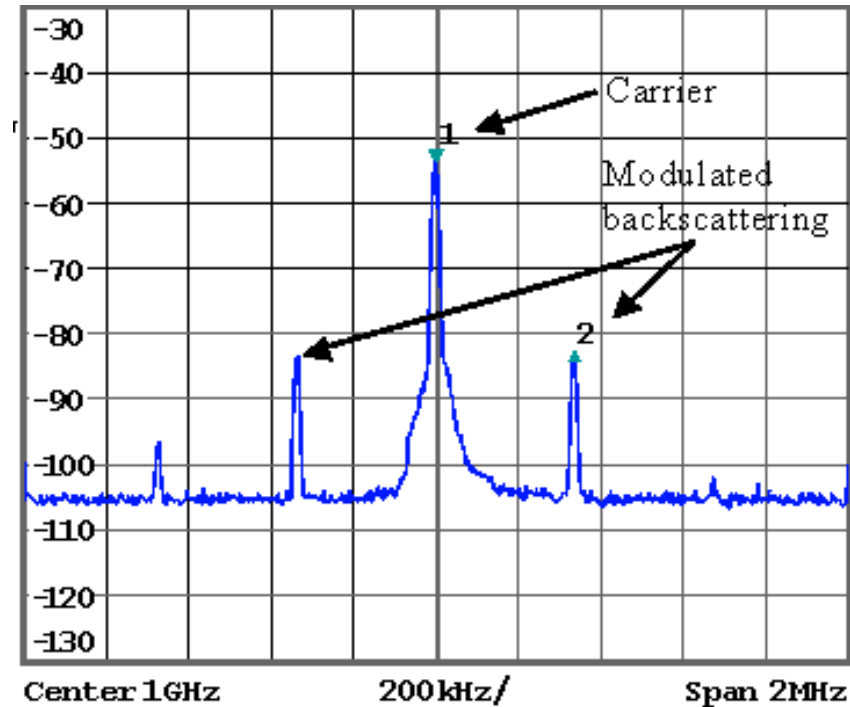
MMID DEMONSTRATED RESULTS

From reader to tag:



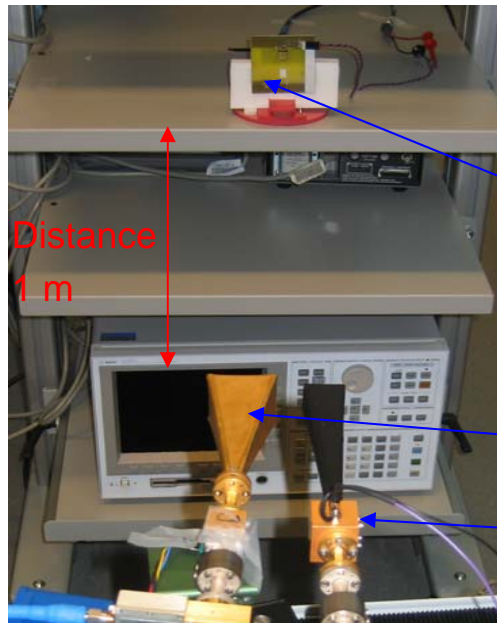
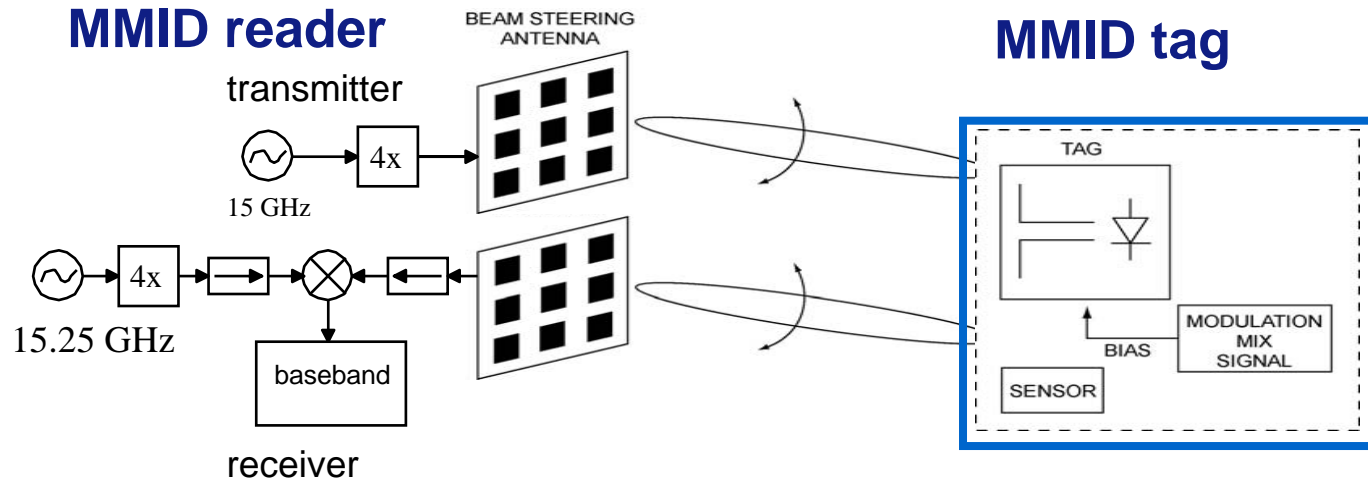
Biased diode detector: detection distance up to 6 meters recorded with $P_{tx} \sim 30$ dBm EIRP

Backscattering, from tag to reader:



Bias modulation of the diode seen over one meter distance with $P_{tx} \sim 30$ dBm EIRP, RBW 10 kHz

MMID ARCHITECTURE



MMID reader

setup in laboratory

Transponder

Receiver

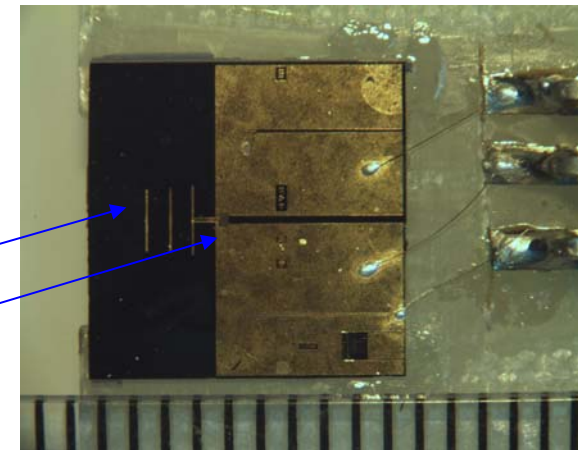
Transmitter

MMID tag

(courtesy of IMT Bukarest)

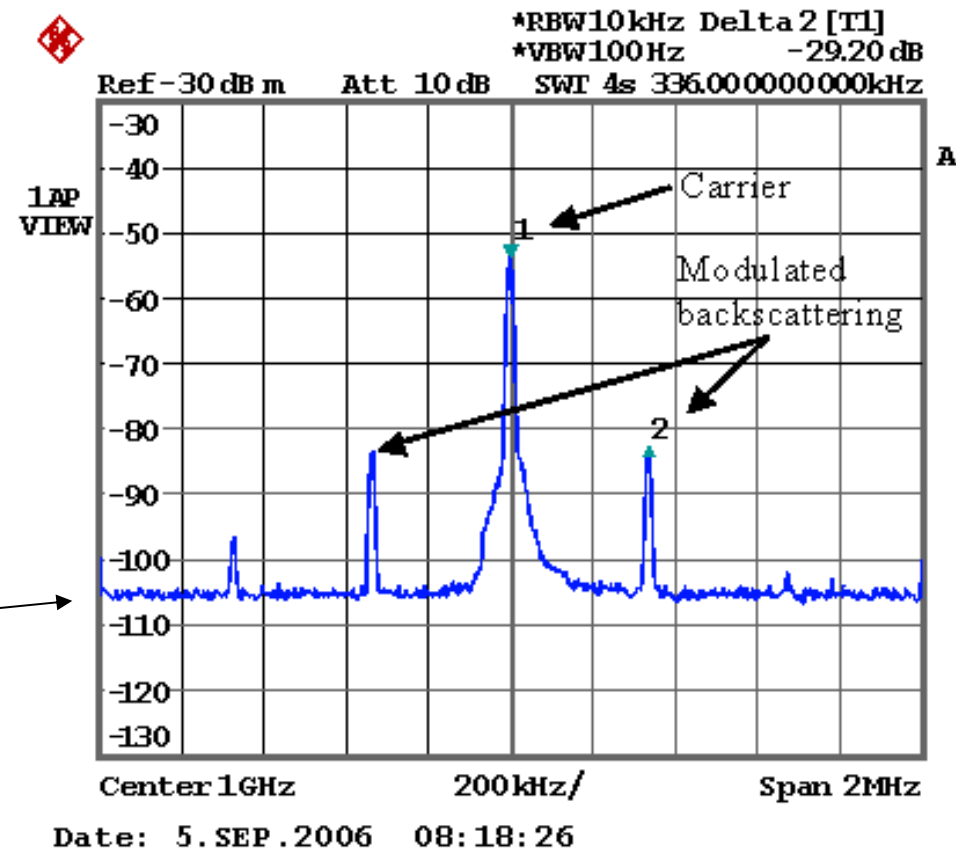
Antenna

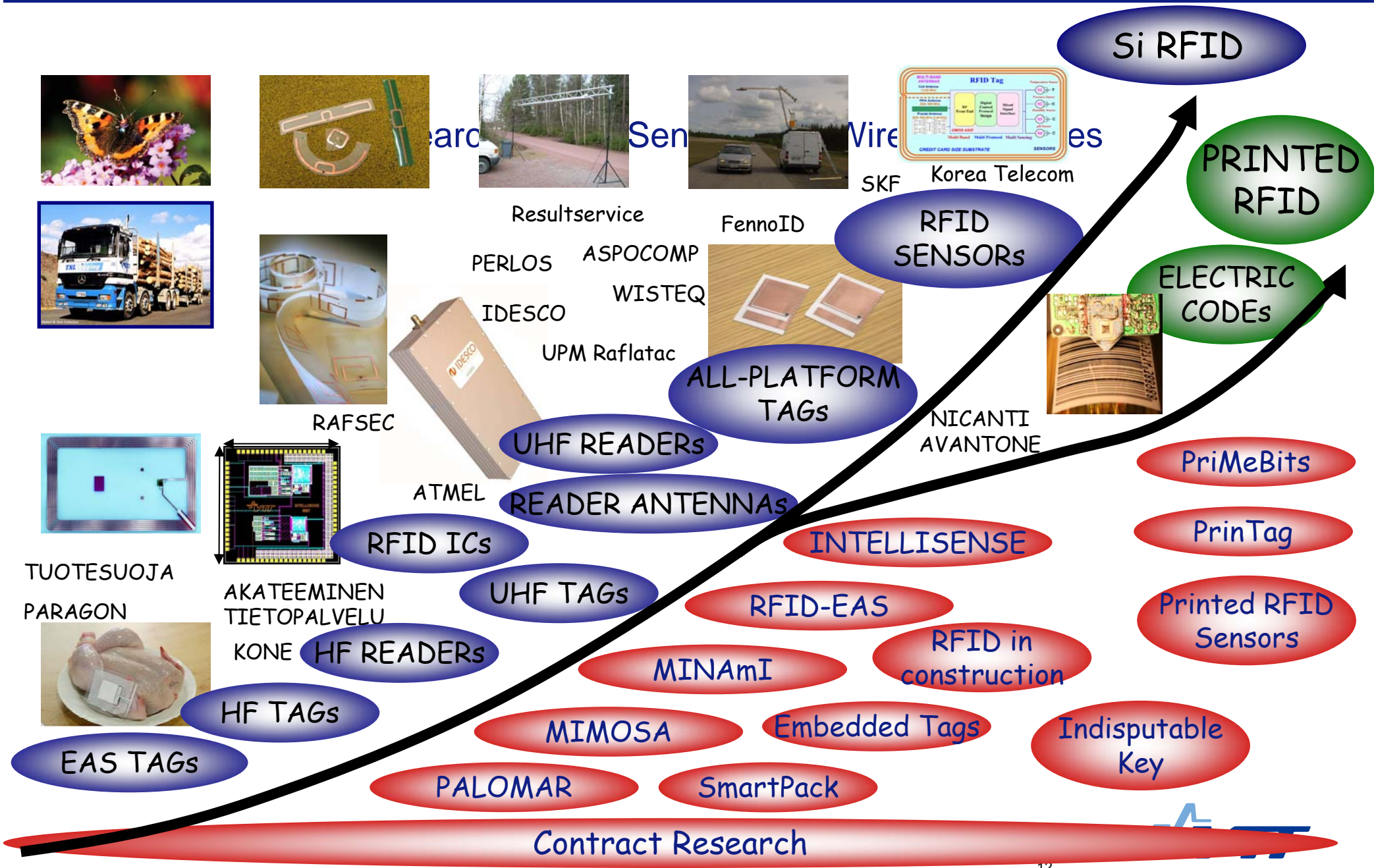
Diode



BEYOND RFID – IDENTIFICATION AT MM WAVES

- ➔ At millimetre waves high data bandwidth can be easily realized
- ➔ Backscattering provides simple and cheap way to implement short distance links
- ➔ Backscattering spectrum from 60 GHz backscattering modulated with 300 kHz from a distance of 1 m





Contract Research

Future: Multi-protocol RFID sensor tags

- Multi-band multi-protocol RFID sensor tags
 - Support ISO 14443-A
 - Support EPC Gen2
 - Support passive and semi passive operation modes
 - Communicate with external resistive and capacitive sensors
 - Interfaced with I2C bus
- Process: UMC 0.18 μm CMOS
- Possibility to use UHF reader and/or cell phone integrated HF reader

QFN24 package
5 x 5 mm outline

