

**D10-019**作品名稱 **應用在無線射頻辨識系統標籤上的類比前端電路****A New CMOS Analog Front-End for RFID Tags**隊伍名稱 **阿鬼隊Ghost**隊長 **林和正** 台北科技大學電腦與通訊研究所博士班隊員 **黃存孝** 台北科技大學電腦與通訊研究所指導老師 **黃育賢** 台北科技大學電腦與通訊研究所

### 作品摘要

在RFID標籤中，把經由天線或交流訊號，頻率大約為數10kHz到幾10MHz的無線射頻RF訊號傳送至有磁性的線圈就可以得到供應電源。整流器把輸入的能量轉換成直流電壓，再把直流電壓提供給RFID系統所使用，當輸入電壓為低能量時，把整流器疊接很多級就可以得到高的輸出電壓，此電路稱為電壓倍壓器。

傳統RFID標籤中的電壓倍壓器是利用蕭特基二極體和電容所組成，蕭特基二極體有小的串聯等效電阻和接面電容而去降低基版損失和暫態反應，但是，在CMOS製程中蕭特基二極體是不易取得，因為製程的製造過程和過度封裝而去限制了應用，把整流倍壓器裡的二極體取代成電晶體，才能去降低順向壓降和增加功率轉換效率。所以，提出一個新型單級整流器使用PMOS和NMOS電晶體、反相器電路和電容可以得到最小的晶片面積。

一個典型的類比前端電路可應用在RFID標籤上，是由整流的倍壓電路、電壓穩壓器和波幅調變器所組成，Reader經由線圈傳送RF訊號給整流器，整流器從輸入RF轉換部份的直流電壓給電壓穩壓器使用，所以電壓穩壓器是隨著整流器所提供的電壓在穩壓，在把穩定的電壓提供給標籤的數位和類比主動電路使用。從一開始的Reader到標籤，一般都是取代ASK解調電路。ASK解調電路包括了外在的檢測器連接了二極體和電容，但是晶片面積不會被減少，所以電流模式的ASK解調電路被提出，因為在電流感測技術中，有電流峰值保持電路和電流補償電路需要設計，因此，這個架構是非常複雜。此外，在生醫系統中是利用FSK解調電路來取代ASK解調電路，提出一個新的FSK解調電路有資料還原電路、多工器、移位暫存器、頻率相位檢測器和電荷幫浦。最後，我們提出一個新的應用在RFID標籤中的類比前端電路，提出的電路可以改進功率轉換效率和簡化複雜的電路。

### Abstract

In the RFID tag, the supplied power is obtained from the RF signal received by an antenna or an AC signal (tens of kHz to several tens of MHz) introduced by a coil or magnetic coupler. The rectifier converts the incoming energy into a DC voltage to supply the RFID system. As the input voltage level is low enough, a rectifier with many stages, which also called the voltage multiplier, has to be used to boost the output voltage. Traditionally, the rectified voltage multiplier employed in the RFID tag consists of Schottky diodes and capacitors. The Schottky diodes with small series resistances and low junction capacitances hold low substrate losses and fast transient responses. To reduce the forward dropout voltage and increase the power conversion efficiency, MOS transistors are often employed in the rectified voltage multiplier. Therefore, a new single-stage rectifier using only a PMOS/NMOS pass transistor, an inverter, and one capacitor with minimal active area is proposed.

A typical analog front-end circuit for the RFID tag. It is basically composed of a voltage multiplier, a voltage regulator, and an amplitude-shift keying (ASK) demodulator. The reader via the coil transmits the RF signal to the rectifier. The rectifier converts a part of the incoming RF power to a DC level that serves as input to the voltage multiplier. Then the voltage regulator following the rectifier provides a regulated supply voltage for all active circuits including analog and digital cores on the tag. Moreover, the frequency-shift keying (FSK) demodulator is already employed in the biomedical implants. Instead of ASK demodulator, a new FSK demodulator with the data recovery circuit, the multiplexer, the shift register, the phase frequency detector and the charge-pump circuit is proposed to realize the analog front-end circuit for RFID tags.