



UHF RFID Performance Characteristics

RFID technology is used in various applications such as inventory management, access control, and supply chain tracking. UHF RFID offers long-range communication and high data rates.

The performance of UHF RFID systems is influenced by several factors, including the frequency of the signal, the power of the signal, and the environment. The following graphs and diagrams illustrate the performance characteristics of UHF RFID systems.

The graphs show the relationship between signal strength and distance, and the relationship between signal strength and data rate. The diagrams illustrate the physical layout of the RFID system, including the reader and the tags.

Figure 1: Signal strength vs. distance. The graph shows that signal strength decreases as distance increases. The signal strength is highest at 100 cm and lowest at 1000 cm.

Figure 2: Signal strength vs. data rate. The graph shows that signal strength increases as data rate increases. The signal strength is highest at 1000 kbps and lowest at 100 kbps.

Figure 3: Physical layout of the RFID system. The diagram shows the reader and the tags in a room. The reader is connected to a computer, and the tags are attached to various objects.

Frequency	Power	Range	Data Rate
860-960 MHz	100 mW	100 m	100 kbps
860-960 MHz	100 mW	100 m	1000 kbps
860-960 MHz	100 mW	100 m	10000 kbps

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Mohd Hisham produces high-frequency RFID antenna to upgrade Malaysia's RFID toll system

22 February 2023

PEKAN, 3 February 2023 - *Radio frequency identification* (RFID) is no stranger today.

However, the use rate is still minimal due to the many negative perspectives regarding the failure of RFID systems at toll road operators in Malaysia, whereas RFID has an excellent record in other countries that also operate using the same system.

Looking at the negative perspective on RFID, lecturer of the Faculty of Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technology (FTKEE), Universiti Malaysia Pahang (UMP), Mohd Hisyam Mohd Ariff, 42 upgraded the potential of RFID in several aspects, namely getting a higher reading speed system, detecting more tags in a short period and a wider detection coverage area.

This project also joined by FTKA lecturers, Dr. Noor Zirwatul Ahlam Naharuddin, Ts. Dr. Mohammad Fadhil Abas and lecturer at the Centre for Mathematical Sciences (PSM), Dr. Rahimah Jusoh@Awang.

UHF
RFID



According to Mohd Hisham, the current technology's rapidity requires a faster and more effective medium of information transfer and RFID is a form of wireless communication that uses electromagnetic fields to automatically identify and track tags attached to objects.

"The use of RFID is widespread and can be applied in various industrial sectors such as supply chain, health care and agriculture.

"In the agricultural sector, RFID can be used to track livestock, while from a manufacturing point of view, RFID helps review the supply of raw materials or manufactured products.

"RFID provides more effective wireless identity tracking than barcodes," he said.

He added that the RFID developed can be connected for internal faculty use such as recording student attendance, tracking staff vehicles and inventory of equipment assets.

"The RFID system consists of four main components: an antenna, a reader, an electronic tag and a computer that uses radio frequencies to read information from the tag.

"Each RFID tag will be incorporated with a radio frequency chip activated when an RFID reader emits a detection signal.

"The antenna on the reader for this research can detect tags without the need for special orientation and has a reading distance between readers and tags exceeding 3 meters," he said.

In 2021, UMP offered a prototype grant (PDU) to finance this research and it is expected to be fully completed by 2023.

He said the ultimate goal of this study is to be more focused on managing and tracking data electronically efficiently and orderly.

"Larger scale data management is extremely difficult to manage without an effective storage and tracking system.

"The amount of time, manpower and human error when entering data manually can be reduced, thus increasing the productivity of industry or society.

"As this RFID system can provide faster readings and covers a wider range of readings, it can help overcome the problems that occur in the Malaysian highway tollbars," he said.

He further added that it could also be used to manage goods and inventory, as well as identification data in travel documents such as passports and baggage managed by airlines.

"In the future, these RFID systems can be integrated with mobile phones so that large-scale data collection can be done more quickly anywhere," he said.

This research involves collaboration with RF Ident Sdn. Bhd. which provides access to the standards and real needs of society and industry in Malaysia.

He said the estimated overall cost to develop the system is RM4,000 to RM5,000.

From 2015 to 2018, he conducted research on RFID systems and applied them in the livestock sector for data collection and monitoring of livestock.

In the future, the use of this system can be improved and expanded in educational institutions, health and national security.

This research won a gold medal and Special Award (Automotive Excellence Award) in the Creation, Innovation, Technology and Research Exposition (CITREx) 2021.

The research also won a silver medal at the International Invention, Innovation and Technology Exhibition (ITEX) 2022 which took place at the Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre (KLCC) on 26 and 27 May 2022.

By: Nur Hartini Mohd Hatta, Corporate Communications Division, Chancellery Department

Translation by: Dr. Rozaimi Abu Samah, Engineering College/Faculty of Chemical and Process Engineering Technology

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