

NOVEL WEARABLE RADIO-FREQUENCY ANTENNAS BASED ON WOVEN CONDUCTIVE FABRICS

Türker Dolapçı^{1,2}, M. Sezgin Baloğlu², Feza Mutlu², and Özgür Ergül²

¹ SDT Space and Defence Technologies

² Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Middle East Technical University
Ankara, Turkey

OUTLINE

- **Introduction**
- Proposed Materials and Fabrication Process
- Dipole and Bowtie Antennas
- Genetically Optimized Cage-Dipole Antennas
- Further Work
- Conclusion

INTRODUCTION

- Antennas fabricated with traditional materials and methods don't respond the needs of some new applications.
- These applications include
 - activity and health monitoring,
 - energy harvesting,
 - body centric communications,
 - identification.
- This presentation focuses on radio-frequency identification (RFID) applications.

CASHIER-LESS STORE WITH RFID STICKERS



[Inside the RFID Stickers from a Chinese Cashier-less Store, Strange Parts Youtube Channel](#)

WHAT IS RFID?

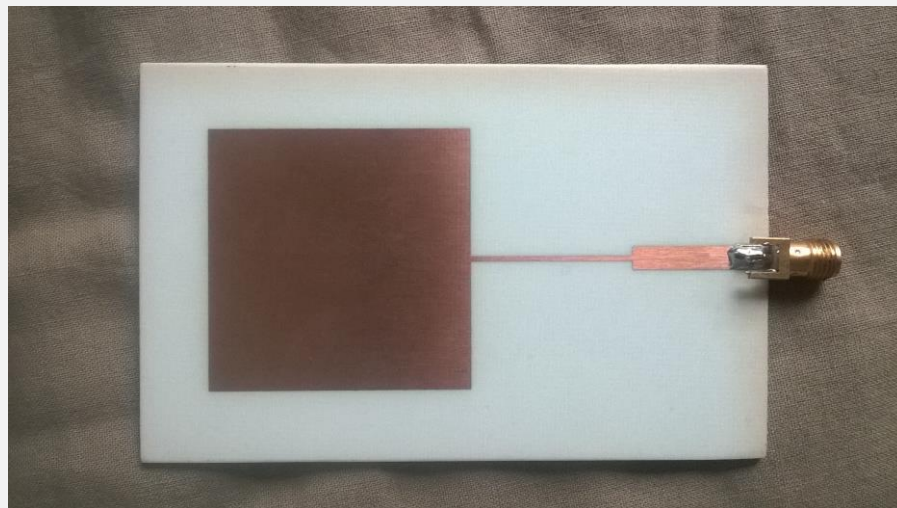
- It is a very low-cost solution to identify the objects.
- System includes readers, which reads the data declared by the RFID IC's.
- To read an RFID tag, reader activates the IC by sending a signal.
- RFID tag transmits a signal by taking the energy from the signal that reader sends.
- Each IC has a different ID, which makes possible to differentiate tags from each other.
- Generally, they are used between 860-960MHz.

OUTLINE

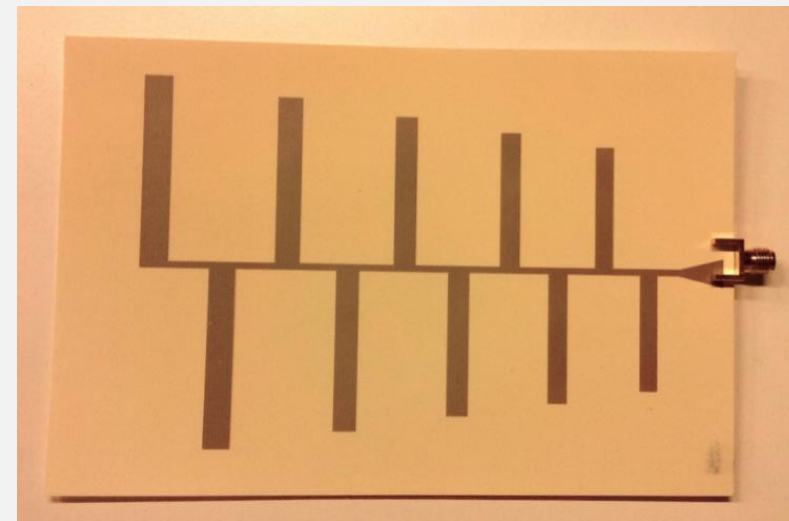
- Introduction
- **Proposed Materials and Fabrication Process**
- Dipole and Bowtie Antennas
- Genetically Optimized Cage-Dipole Antennas
- Further Work
- Conclusion

TRADITIONAL VS PROPOSED MATERIALS *A-INKJET PRINTED PAPER ANTENNAS*

PCB ANTENNA



INKJET PRINTED PAPER ANTENNA



[T. Dolapçı, F. Mutlu and Ö. Ergül,](#)

[“Design, simulation, and fabrication of broadband inkjet-printed log-periodic antennas,”
2017 IV International Electromagnetic Compatibility Conference \(EMC Türkiye\), Ankara, 2017, pp. 1-6.](#)

PROPOSED FABRICATION PROCESS FOR INKJET PRINTED PAPER ANTENNAS

INKJET PRINTER



SINTERING OVEN



TRADITIONAL VS PROPOSED MATERIALS *B-WEARABLE TEXTILE ANTENNAS*

COPPER WIRE/PLATE



CONDUCTIVE FABRIC



PROPOSED FABRICATION PROCESS FOR WEARABLE TEXTILE ANTENNAS

LASER CUTTER



CONDUCTIVE GLUE

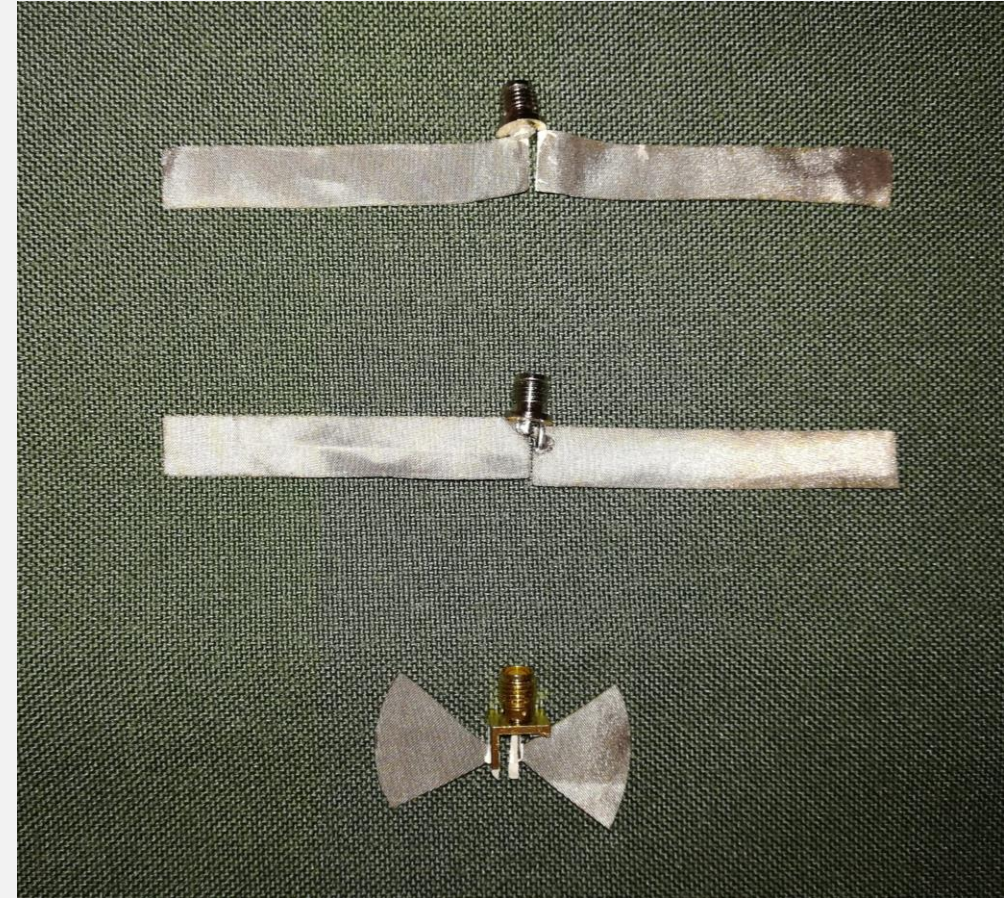


OUTLINE

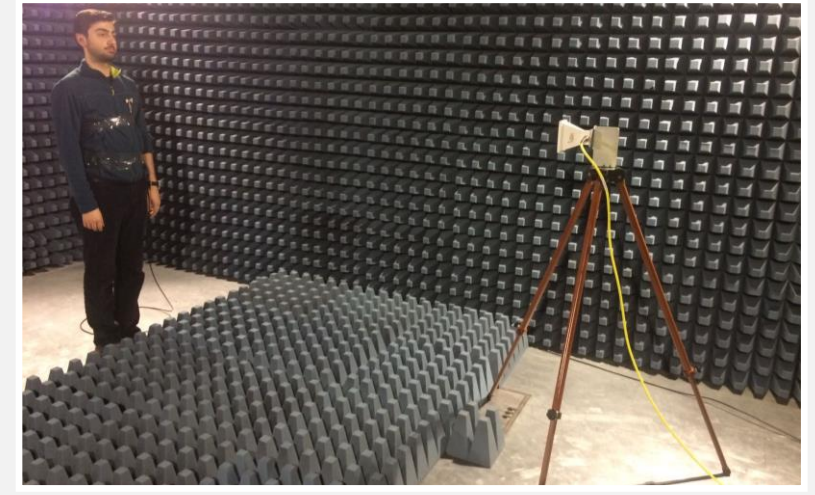
- Introduction
- Proposed Materials and Fabrication Process
- **Dipole and Bowtie Antennas**
- Genetically Optimized Cage-Dipole Antennas
- Further Work
- Conclusion

DIPOLE AND BOWTIE ANTENNAS

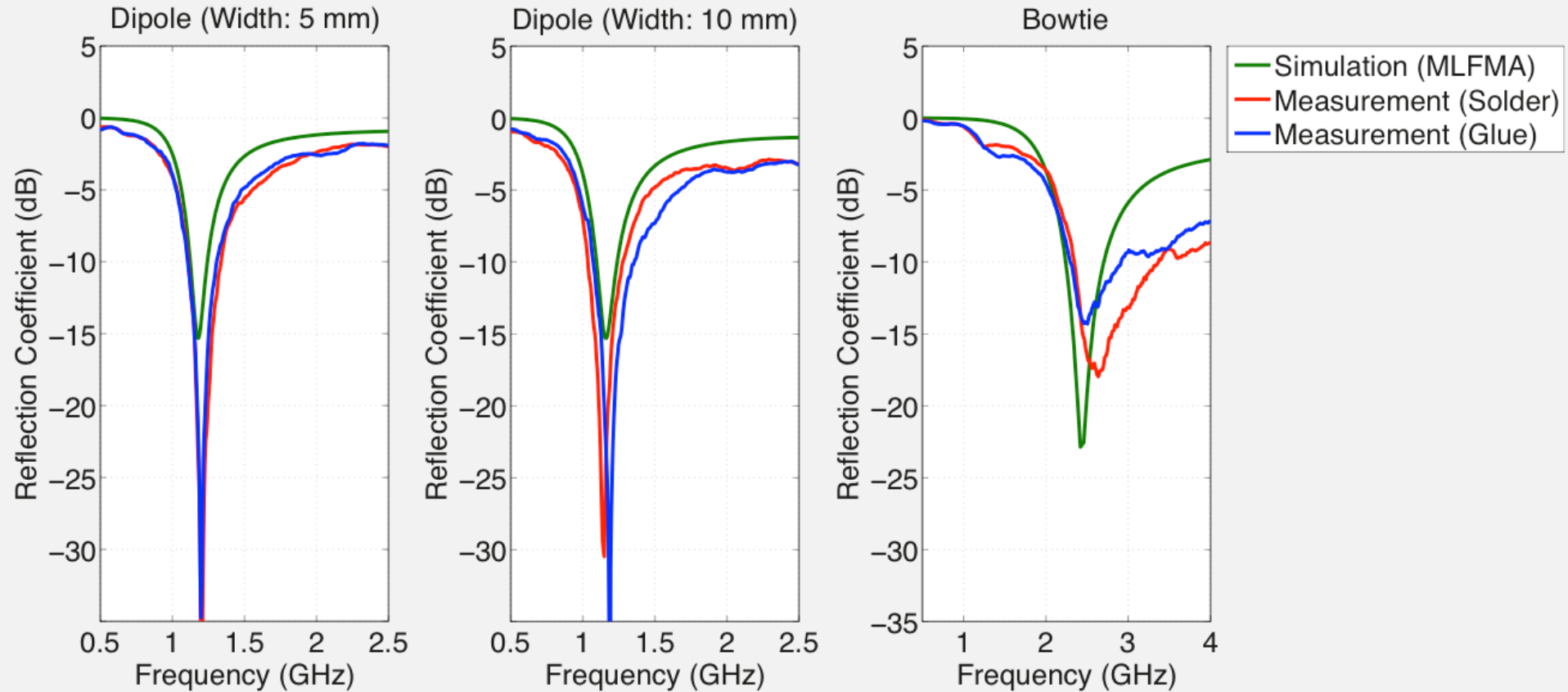
- Simple antennas designed and fabricated with proposed materials and method.
- [Adafruit woven conductive fabric](#) is used as conductive material.
- Soldering damages the fabric most of the times.
- Instead of soldering, silver alloyed PCB repair glue is used.



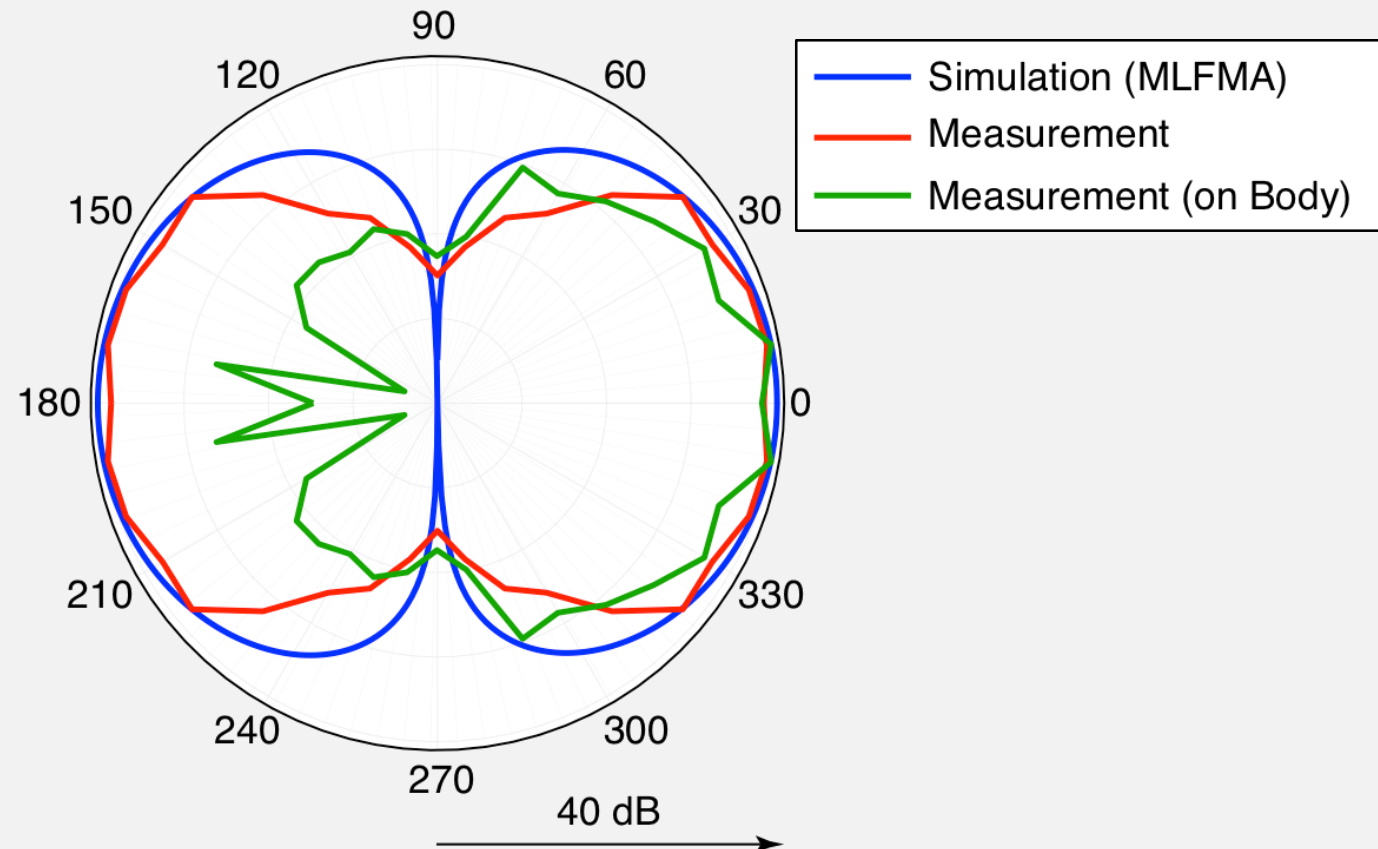
MEASUREMENT OF DIPOLE AND BOWTIE ANTENNAS



REFLECTION COEFFICIENT OF DIPOLE AND BOWTIE ANTENNAS



GAIN OF BOWTIE ANTENNA

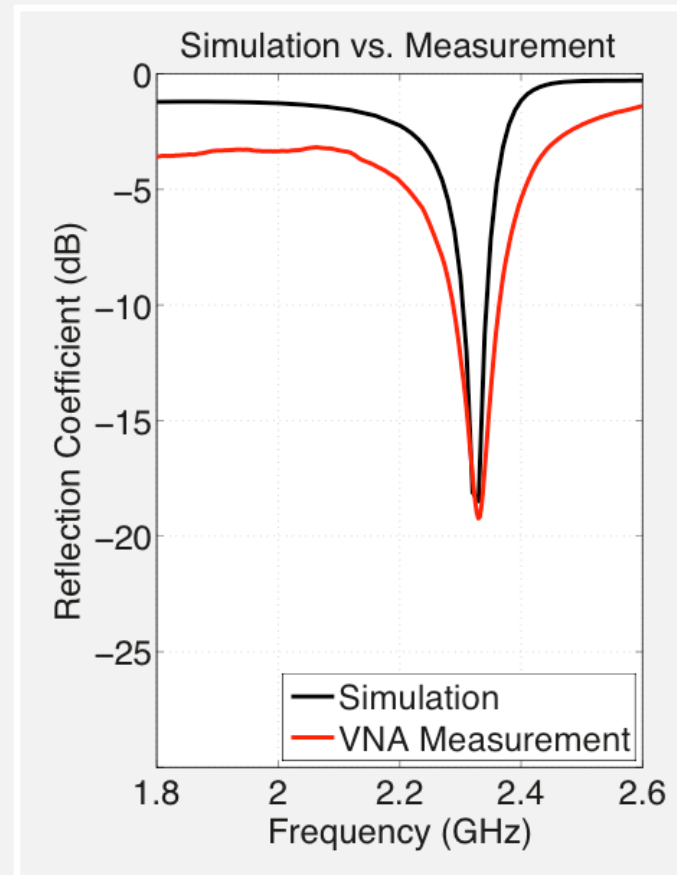


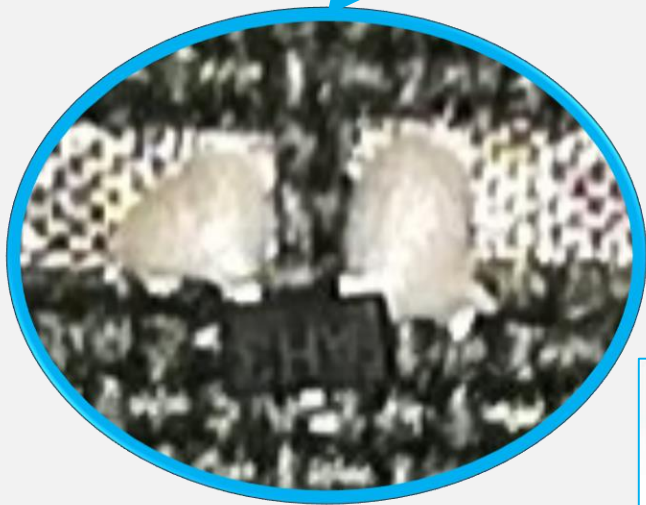
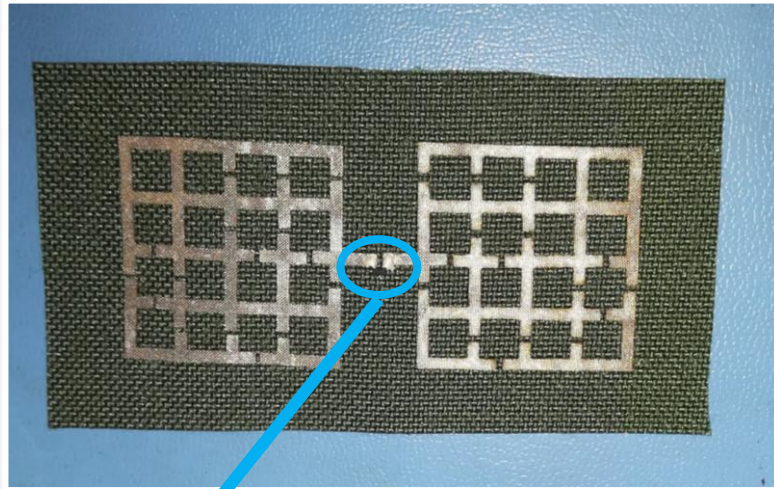
OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Proposed Materials and Fabrication Process
- Dipole and Bowtie Antennas
- **Genetically Optimized Cage-Dipole Antennas**
- Further Work
- Conclusion

CAGE-DIPOLE ANTENNA WITH SMA CONNECTOR

- Reflection coefficient of the antenna minimized for 50Ω port impedance approximately at 2.4GHz .
- SMA connector is glued to fabricated cage-dipole.
- Measurement and simulation results demonstrate very well agreement.





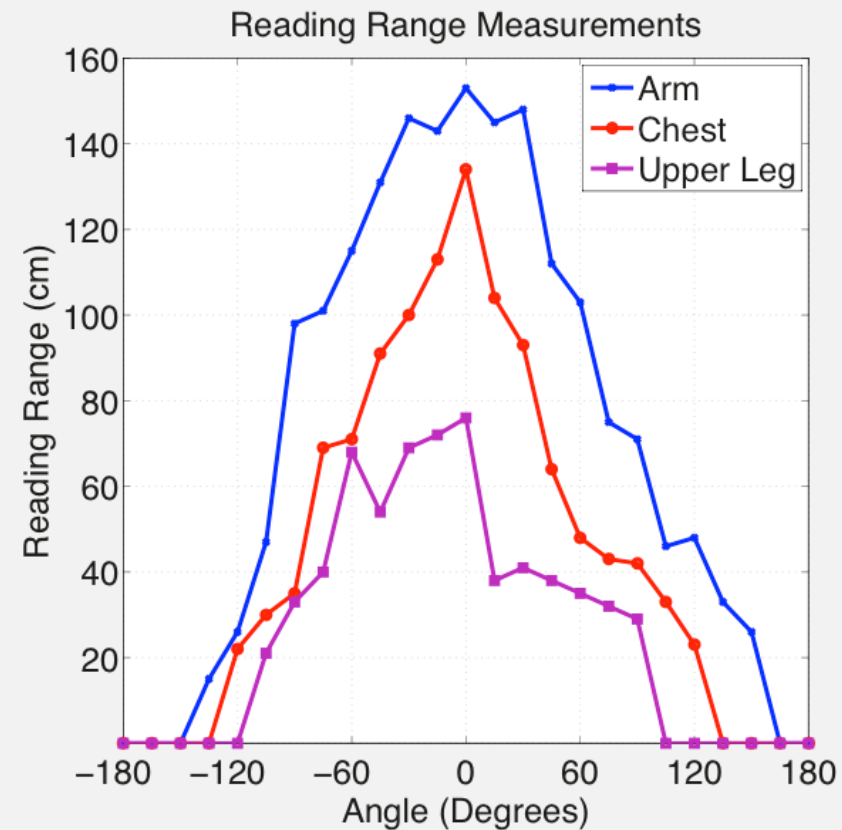
CAGE-DIPOLE ANTENNA WITH RFID IC

- Alien Higgs-3 UHF RFID IC is used.
- Input impedance of IC is $20.55 - j191.2\Omega @ 865MHz$.
- Designing a good antenna for this IC without an optimization tool is very hard.
- GA-MLFMA combination results with an antenna matched to IC.
- Simulation result of reflection coefficient is less than $-20dB$.



ON-BODY MEASUREMENT RESULTS OF CAGE-DIPOLE RFID ANTENNA

Free Space Measurement Range $\cong 370\text{cm}$



OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Proposed Materials and Fabrication Process
- Dipole and Bowtie Antennas
- Genetically Optimized Cage-Dipole Antennas
- Further Work
- **Conclusion and Further Work**

CONCLUSION

- In this study, new materials are used successfully to fabricate antennas to meet the requirements of novel technologies.
- Antenna design process is shortened thanks to the abilities of the simulation environment which is a combination of MLFMA and GA.
- Obtained results and continuing studies make further studies' future bright.

FURTHER WORK

- Find new materials to build antennas from EE literature, and by cooperating with material scientists and textile experts,
- Characterize the target materials, and test whether those materials are appropriate or not to build antennas,
- Compare the new materials with the older ones like copper wires, silver ink and woven fabric,
- Build basic antennas with new materials in free space and on human body,
- Build more complex antennas and add RFID IC's,
- Try to improve the simulation and measurement environment by comparing the simulation and measurement results with each other.

To learn more about
CEMMETU Research, please
visit
<http://cem.eee.metu.edu.tr/>

This presentation is available
on Türker's personal blog
<http://qsl.net/ta2otd/>
(QR provided)

Türker Dolapçı
tdolapci@sdt.com.tr

THANKS FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!

