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# Enhanced Read Range Tattoo RFID Tags

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**Abstract**—Transfer Tattoo RFID tags are described for person locating scenarios. The technology considered is Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) at the UHF Band where it is possible to obtain wireless connection over distances of several meters using passive, or battery assisted transmitters. The tags have the profile of tattoos and can be mounted straight onto the skin. Promising results for enhancing read distances, possibly to tens of meters, have been obtained using very thin battery technologies.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Epidermal systems using low power or passive wireless communications are a new development with particular challenges. Firstly, systems directly on-skin must be biocompatible and have the appropriate elasticity and porosity to avoid damage to the body surface. Additionally, the high losses associated with biological tissues must be overcome by transponders using ultra-low power, or entirely passive architectures. As a consequence, UHF RFID tags mounted on-skin typically have efficiencies of -11dBi or lower and this significantly impacts on the expected read ranges obtainable. In this work, a tag designed as a temporary tattoo transfer is developed for use with a Battery Assisted Transponder (BAT) and the expected enhanced read ranges are presented compared to an entirely passive transponder.

## II. TRANSFER TATTOO TAGS

The designs presented are derived from [1] and are suitable for fabrication by printing processes such as conducting inkjet printing, [2]. The ink consists of a liquid vehicle containing silver nano-particles in a suspension deposited on proprietary transfer tattoo paper [3] and heat cured so that the suspending compound evaporates which enables conducting contact to be facilitated between the silver particles [4]. These tags are mounted directly on the skin and consist of a thin polymer layer carrying a thin conducting ink pattern. Overlaying a design resembling a conventional tattoo would not be problematic. At the prototype stage, the tag may be etched in copper on a thin polyester film and the transponder chip may be soldered or pressure connected to the tag.

Using reader equipment licensed for European use, the tag typically reads at 60-100cm in the European Union (EU) UHF RFID band when a passive transponder with a turn-on power ( $P_{to}$ ) of about -15dBm is connected. Such a read range could be useful in short range applications, for instance, for portal based readers or for bed bound patients, though there are many situations where longer read ranges would be advantageous.

Therefore, this work indicates how the tattoo read range can be further increased if the tag is operated with an active, battery assisted transponder.

## III. BATTERY ASSISTED TATTOO TAGS

The BAT chip was provided by EM Ltd. [5]. Battery energy is not used by the chip in the return wireless link to the reader, but the transponder receiver sensitivity is increased to different levels according to the chip operational mode. The sensitivities of the four modes are: -17, -22, -28 and -31dBm respectively. This results in significant read range enhancements at the cost of accommodating a battery on the tag and compromising the low profile and active lifespan. To reduce the impact on the tag profile, the battery was a 0.7mm thick technology marketed by Enfucell [6], and which is shown connected to the tattoo tag in Fig. 1. The tattoo tag dimension is 64mm x 20mm with a slot dimension of 19.5mm x 1.5mm.



Fig. 1. Battery assisted transfer tattoo RFID tag.

Fig. 2 shows measured read ranges using the EM4325 battery assisted transponder in its passive mode (no battery connected)  $P_{to} = -17$ dBm and also in its most sensitive active mode  $P_{to} = -31$ dBm. The tag was measured for both sensitivities on the skin of a volunteer's arm, and in the -31dBm active mode when isolated in free space. The read ranges were automatically extrapolated from a calibrated received power measurement using Voyantic TagformanceLite equipment, [7]. Across the UHF RFID bands in Fig.2, in the -31dBm sensitivity mode, the tag reads at a distance of more than 12m in air and, when on-skin, the range improves about 4 times comparing the active mode with the passive -17dBm sensitivity mode.

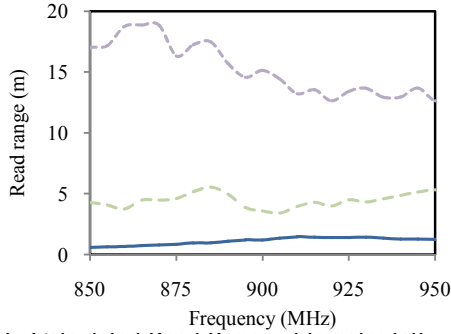


Fig. 2. Calculated Read Range of transfer tattoo BA1 tag. Solid line: Active Tag without battery; dot-dash line: Active tag with battery on arm; dash: Active tag with battery on air.

#### IV. INCREASED EIRP PERFORMANCE

Predictions based on the well-known RFID range equation [8] show that potential enhancements in read range can be expected in line with the data in Table I when the reader EIRP is increased. Although EIRP is strictly controlled, there are scenarios, for instance first responders in critical situations, where higher values may be permissible. The read range columns of Table I corresponding to tag transponder turn-on powers ( $P_{to}$ ) of -15, -17, -22, -28 and -31dBm relate to a passive NXP chip, and the EM4325 BAT chip in its 4 possible sensitivity modes respectively. The reader power was 0.56W in all cases and calculations were taken at the European band of 868MHz. Ranges were obtained for standard reader antenna gains of 4.4 and 6.5dBi, which produce the EU and US EIRPs respectively. Other considered reader antenna gains were obtained from truncated and circular gridded parabolic dishes with gains between 10 and 23dBi [9]. Although the data is theoretical, it matches well with measurement at 4.4 and 6dBi gain and significant range enhancements can be expected for passive and battery assisted tags.

#### V. CONCLUSIONS

Providing battery assistance to RFID BAT chips allows the read ranges to be increased substantially, and ranges of 5m or more may be expected. To utilize active chips it is essential to develop extremely low profile new battery technologies that can be closely integrated to the tattoos without degrading its performance. Advanced manufacturing printing technologies should be considered for fabrication to enable bespoke, extremely thin structures to be placed inconspicuously on skin. Also practical testing will be undertaken using enhanced power and read gain levels with high directivity dish antennas to assess the practical enhancements achievable for specialist applications requiring long read ranges.

TABLE I. CALCULATED READ RANGE FOR ENHANCED EIRP.

Read dish diameter (m)	Read antenna type	Read dish gain (dBi)	Read EIRP (dBW)	$P_{to}$	$P_{to}$	$P_{to}$	$P_{to}$	$P_{to}$
				-15 dBm	-17 dBm	-22 dBm	-28 dBm	-31 dBm
				Read range (m)	Read range (m)	Read range (m)	Read range (m)	Read range (m)
-	Patch	4.4	2.0 (EU)	0.8	1.0	1.7	3.4	4.9
-	Log-Periodic	6.5	4.0 (US)	1	1.2	2.2	4.4	6.2
0.4	Truncated dish	10	7.5	1.5	1.8	3.3	6.6	9.3
0.6	Truncated dish	12	9.5	1.9	2.3	4.1	8.2	11.7
0.9	Truncated dish	15	12.5	2.7	3.3	5.8	11.7	16.5
1.2	Circular dish	17	14.5	3.4	4.1	7.3	14.7	20.7
1.5	Circular dish	19	16.5	4.3	5.2	9.3	18.6	26.2
1.8	Circular dish	21	18.5	5.3	6.5	11.7	23.3	32.9
2.4	Circular dish	23	20.5	6.7	8.2	14.6	29.2	41.3

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