

C1 := 1000 · 10<sup>-12</sup>  
 C2 := 2200 · 10<sup>-12</sup>  
 C3 := 1000 · 10<sup>-12</sup>  
 C4 := 1500 · 10<sup>-12</sup>

Vdd := 3.3 Supply Voltage  
 Vss := 0 Ground

R1 := 1000000  
 R2 := 100000  
 R3 := 100000  
 R4 := 1800000

N := 24

$$a := \frac{114 + 2}{2}$$

h := 5

b := 2

Resistance := 3

$$L := \frac{0.31 \cdot (a \cdot N)^2}{6 \cdot a + 9 \cdot h + 10 \cdot b}$$

L = 1454 μH

$$f_0 := \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot \sqrt{L \cdot C1}} \cdot 1000$$

Operating Frequency

f<sub>0</sub> = 131970

$$\text{peaktopeak} := \frac{1}{f_0} \cdot 1000000$$

peaktopeak = 7.577 μsec

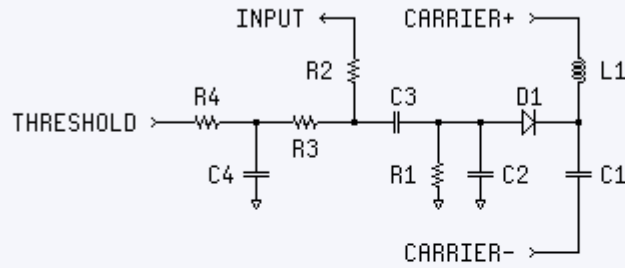
$$Q := \frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot f_0 \cdot L}{\text{Resistance}}$$

Theoretical Q

Q = 4 × 10<sup>8</sup>

Minimalist proof-of-concept RFID Reader.

Schematic:



- C1, C3 1000 pF
- C2 2200 pF
- C4 1500 pF
- R1 1 MΩ
- R2, R4 100 kΩ
- R3 1.8 MΩ
- D1 Some garden variety signal diode from my junk drawer.
- L1 About 30 turns of magnet wire on a 5.5x7 inch wooden block.  
(Tune for 125 kHz resonance with C1.)

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INDUCTANCE OF N-TURN MULTILAYER CIRCULAR COIL

FIGURE 8: N-TURN MULTILAYER CIRCULAR COIL

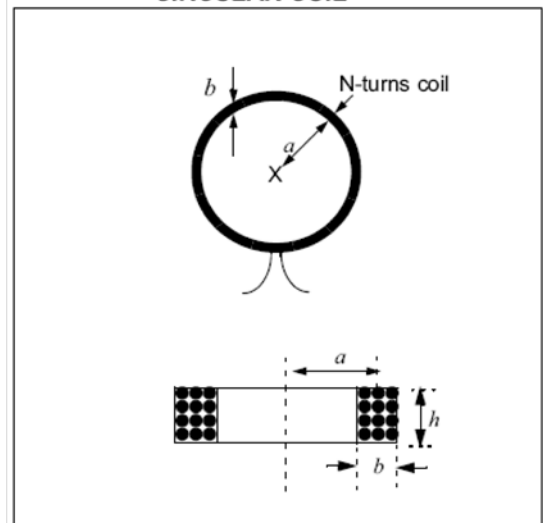


Figure 8 shows an N-turn inductor of circular coil with multilayer. Its inductance is calculated by:

EQUATION 24:

$$L = \frac{0.31(aN)^2}{6a + 9h + 10b} \quad (\mu H)$$

where:

- a = average radius of the coil in cm
- N = number of turns
- b = winding thickness in cm
- h = winding height in cm