

R

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Radio Frequency Created Sep 14, 2018 (17:47) by Victor Cheung

Definition

Radio frequency (RF) is the frequency range used in radio, extending from around twenty thousand times per second (20 kHz) to around three hundred billion times per second (300 GHz). This is roughly between the upper limit of audio frequencies and the lower limit of infrared frequencies. RF usually refers to electrical rather than mechanical oscillations. However, mechanical RF systems do exist (see mechanical filter and RF MEMS). Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radio_frequency

Abbreviation(s)

RF

Label(s)

RF Created Sep 14, 2018 (17:48) by Victor Cheung

Definition

Radio frequency (RF) is the frequency range used in radio, extending from around twenty thousand times per second (20 kHz) to around three hundred billion times per second (300 GHz). This is roughly between the upper limit of audio frequencies and the lower limit of infrared frequencies. RF usually refers to electrical rather than mechanical oscillations. However, mechanical RF systems do exist (see mechanical filter and RF MEMS). Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radio_frequency

Abbreviation(s)

RF

Label(s)

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RFID Created Sep 14, 2018 (17:49) by Victor Cheung

Definition

Radio-frequency identification (RFID) uses electromagnetic fields to automatically identify and track tags attached to objects. The tags contain electronically-stored information. Passive tags collect energy from a nearby RFID reader's interrogating radio waves. Active tags have a local power source (such as a battery) and may operate hundreds of meters from the RFID reader. Unlike a barcode, the tag need not be within the line of sight of the reader, so it may be embedded in the tracked object. RFID is one method for Automatic Identification and Data Capture (AIDC). Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radio-frequency_identification

Label(s)

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