**Checking Your Understanding**

**Section 1: RFID Technology**

1. RFID stands for:
	1. regular-frequency identification
	2. radio-frequency identification
	3. radio-frequency identification device
	4. repetitive frequencies in devices
2. Define the purpose of RFID technology.
3. What are the advantages of RFID technology?
4. Would you recommend this form of technology in the development of a pressure sensor intended for implantation in a human eye? Why or why not?

**Section 2: Electromagnetic Waves and Sensor Structures**

1. Radio waves are:
	1. sound waves
	2. microwaves
	3. infrared waves
	4. electromagnetic waves
2. Define electromagnetic waves and provide an example.
3. How are electromagnetic waves detected? Provide at least one example.

The antenna receives \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ waves, which are electro\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ waves. The antenna converts the energy from these waves into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power.

1. Looking at the radio below, fill in
the missing information.



The speakers vibrate, which causes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ waves to form. These waves can be heard.

The dial tunes a radio to a specific \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
Each radio station has a specific \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
so that we can hear different music.

1. Which structure within a pressure sensor would best receive and transmit frequency signals?
	1. the antenna
	2. the RFID reader
	3. the resonator
	4. the RFID tag
2. Which structure would best interpret and analyze the information within the tag of a pressure sensor?
3. the antenna
4. the RFID reader
5. the resonator
6. the RFID tag
7. Which structure within the pressure sensor would best store information about pressure in the eyes?
8. the antenna
9. the RFID reader
10. the resonator
11. the RFID tag