Integration Platforms Towards Wafer Scale

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- Electrical Current and Voltage sensing
  - Integration with TI Motes
- Fluid Flow Devices for HVAC systems
  - Integration with electronics
- Vibration based Devices for general equipment
  - Integration with low power radios

- *Acknowledgements:* California Energy Commission, Siemens, CITRIS, Berkeley Manufacturing Institute, Berkeley Wireless Research Center

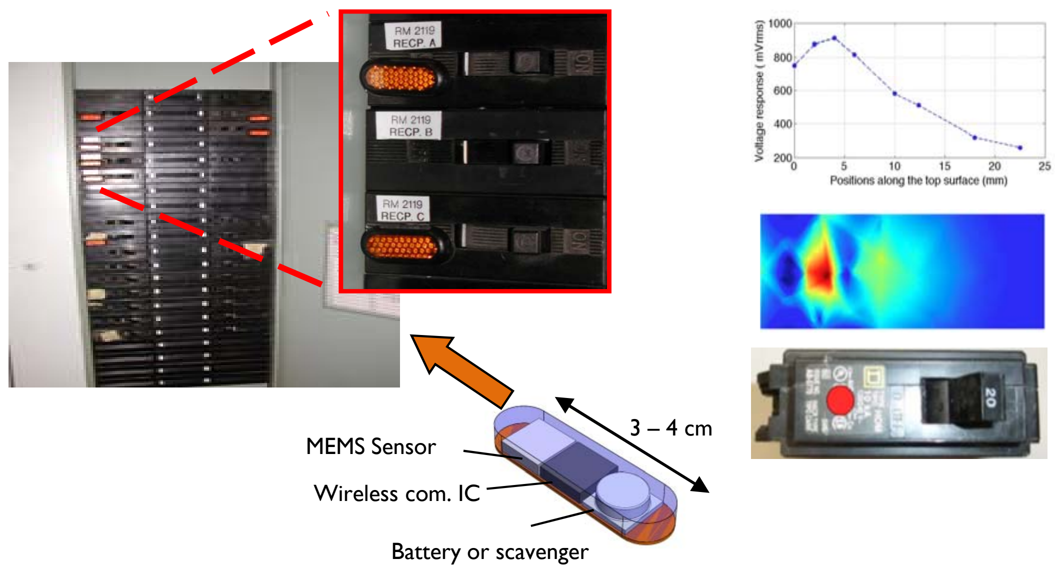
Electrical Current and Voltage sensing

- The average electric power consumption of Cory Hall is 1MW. Presently the power entering that building is metered only manually at the primary terminals of its distribution step-down transformer.

- We are designing and testing mesoscale and MEMS-based electric sensors for real-time current, voltage and power monitoring. Our sensor technology will allow us to monitor current and voltage through existing banks of standard circuit breakers.

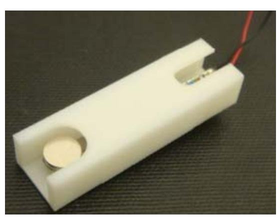
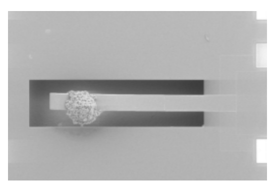
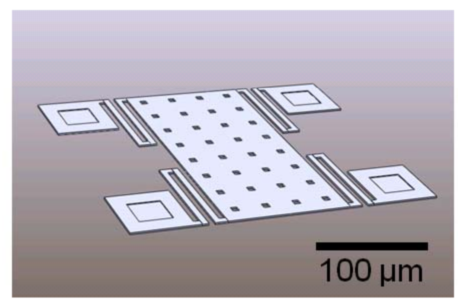
- Automated monitoring will be achieved using commercially available equipments, such as TI motes.

EECS Building--Cory Hall, built in 1953



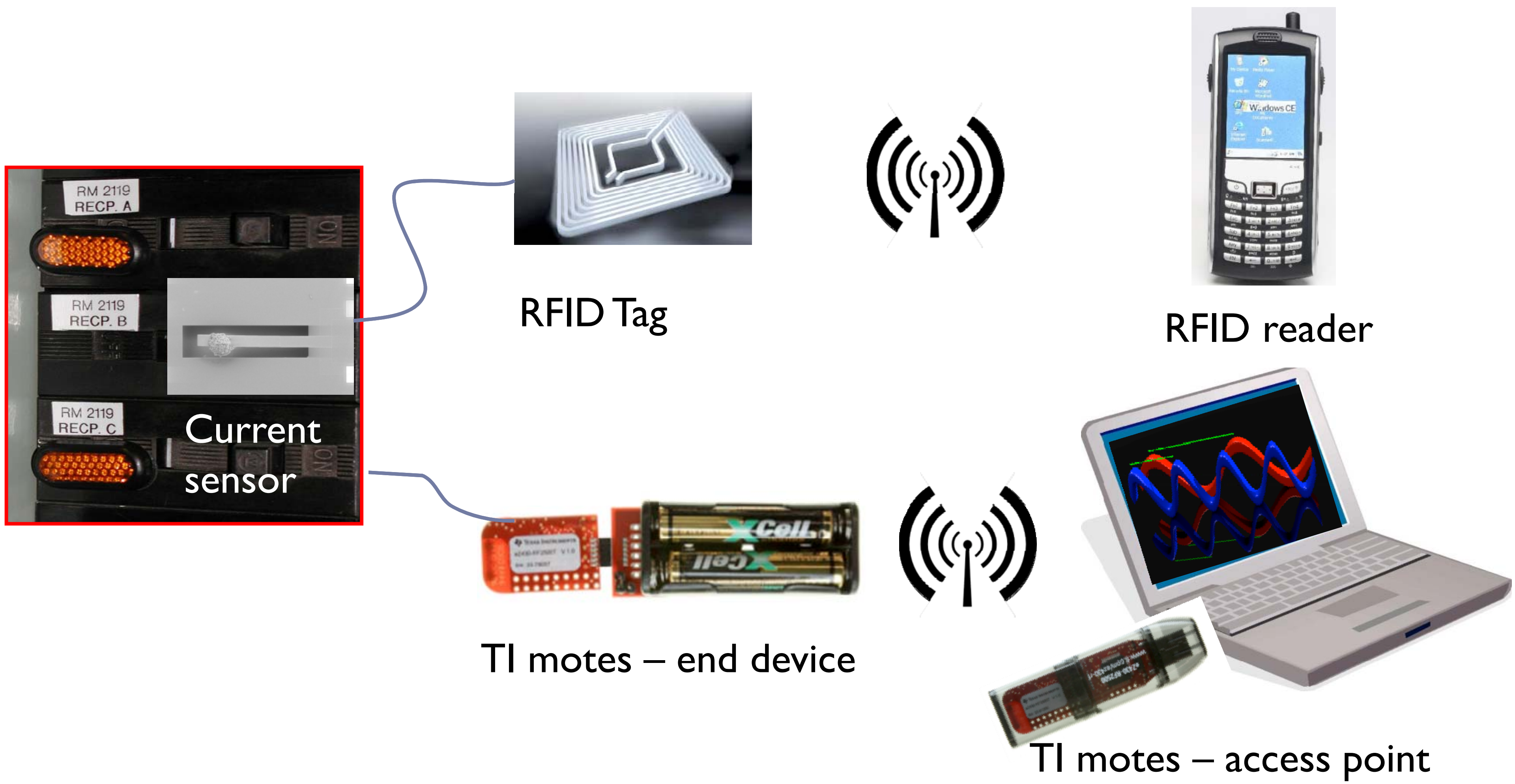
Electric sensors couple with magnetic and electric fields due to breaker current.

Sensing Technology

	Current sensor	Voltage sensor (under development)
Structure	Piezoelectric cantilever with permanent magnets mounted on its tip	A MEMS cantilever connected to a broad capacitive pickup
Physics	Permanent magnets couples with alternating magnetic field due to breaker current. The vibration of piezoelectric cantilever produces a electric signal that is proportional to the breaker current.	Micromechanical motion induced by the variation of electric field provides a measure of the electric potential.
Design & Prototype	 	

Wireless Communication

1. **RFID technologies**
2. **Texas Instruments, eZ430-RF2500 radio motes**



Future work

➢Test MEMS-scale current sensors to determine sensitivity, linearity, and transient response.

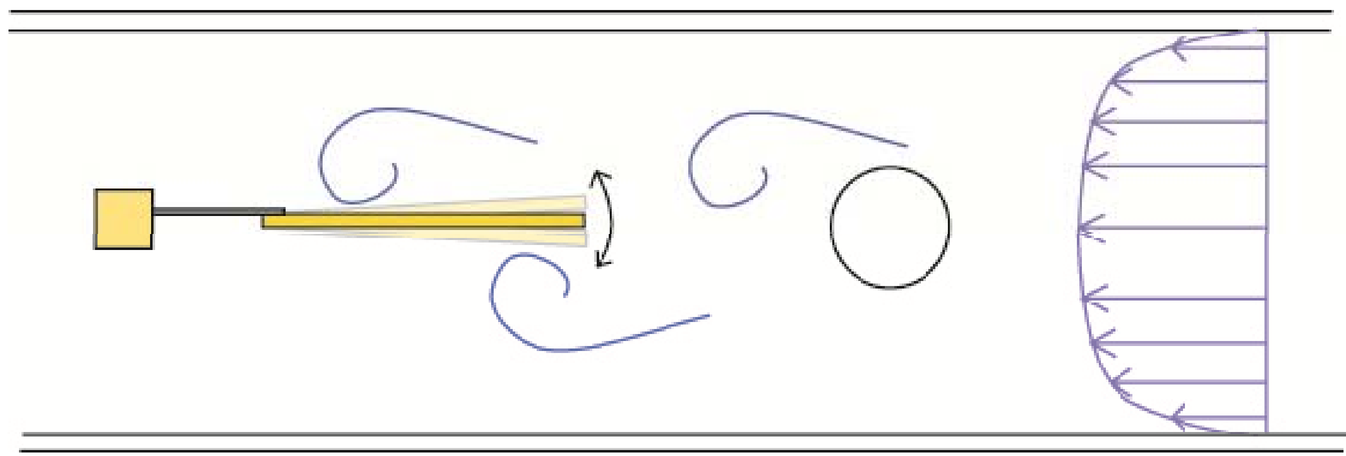
➢Construct and test the sealed energy-scavenger (shown below) module to determine its suitability for powering wireless units AC magnetic and/or electric fields.

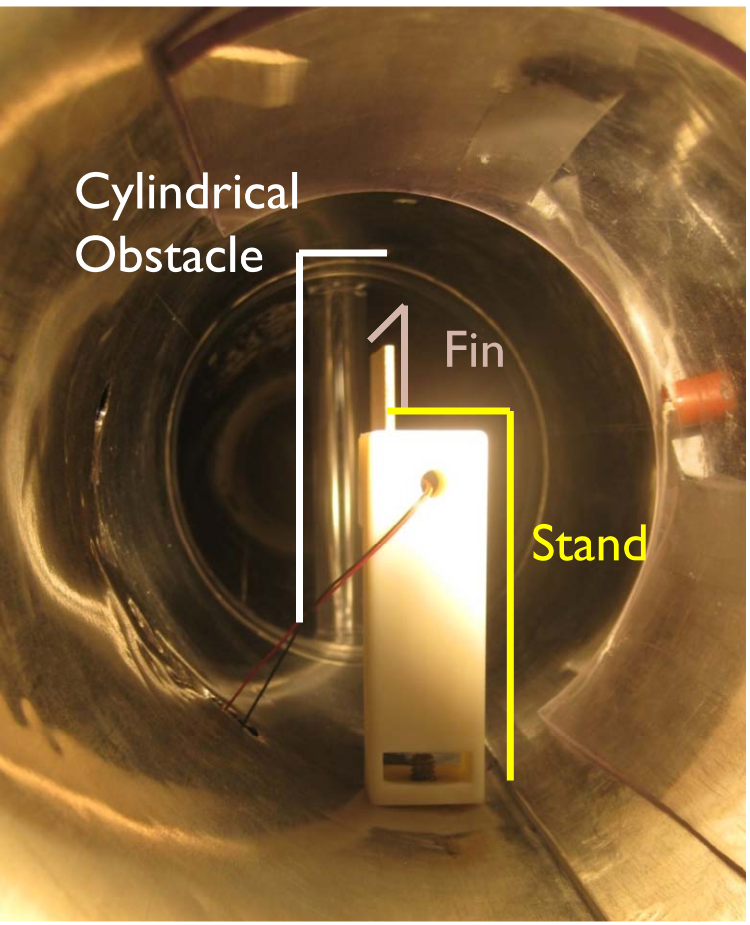
➢Study sensor designs for capturing and reporting features such as power-line transients and load signatures.

➢Finalize voltage sensor design.

Cylindrical Obstacle Flow Scavenger

We have had the most success with a rectangular flat plate in the wake of a cylindrical obstacle.





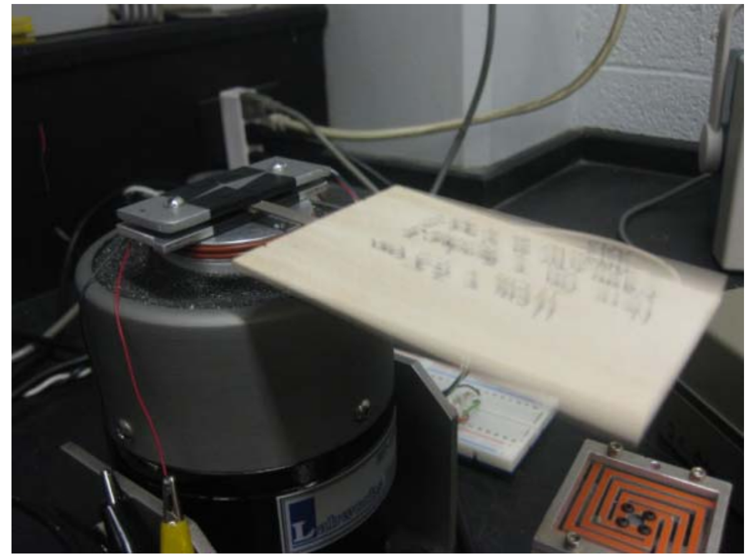
The Reynolds numbers associated with the flows in the pipe are in the turbulent range. This presents many challenges.

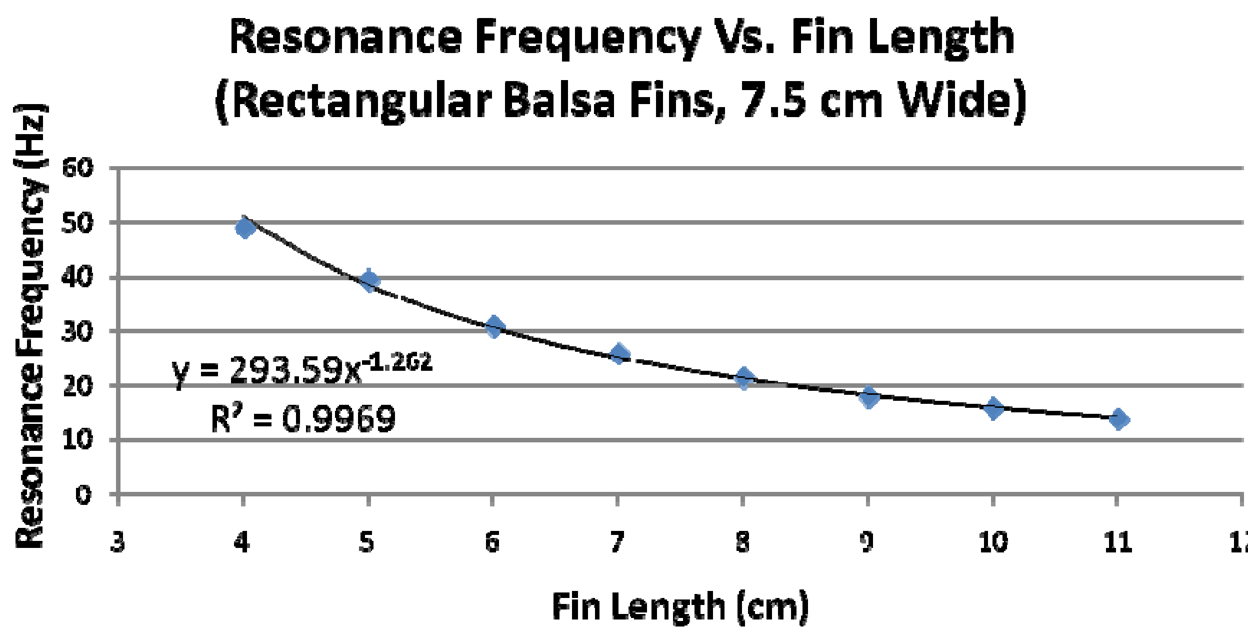
Design parameters for this setup include:
- Cylinder Diameter
- Fin material
- Fin length and width
- Separation distance between cylinder and fin

Natural Frequency of Bender & Fin

We have measured the natural frequencies of different fins using a shaker table setup. Varying the length and width of the fin gives good control over the bender's natural frequency.

Using fin materials with different densities also affects natural frequency. Balsa wood is the best material for our needs that we have tested so far.





Vortex Shedding Frequency

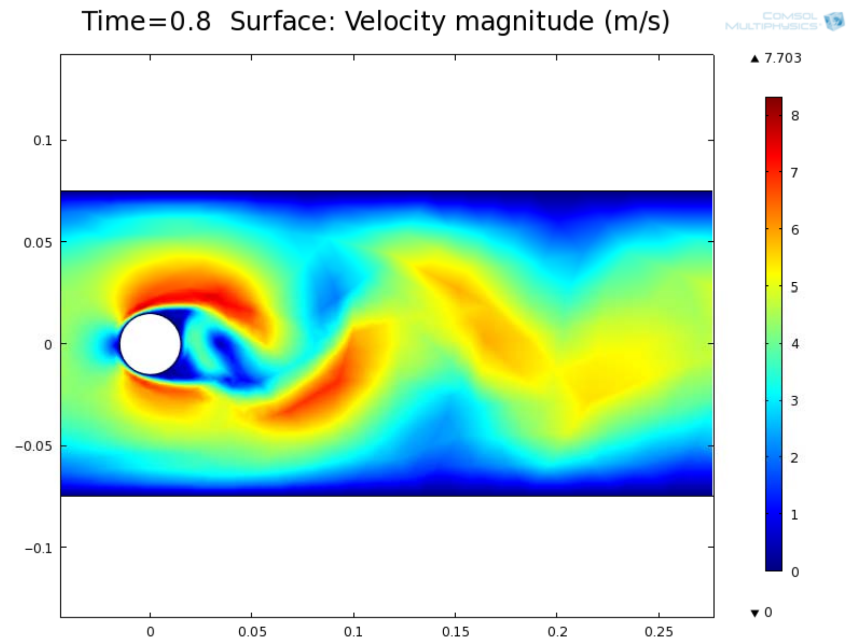
Certain obstructions in flows, such as cylinders, have periodic vortex shedding.

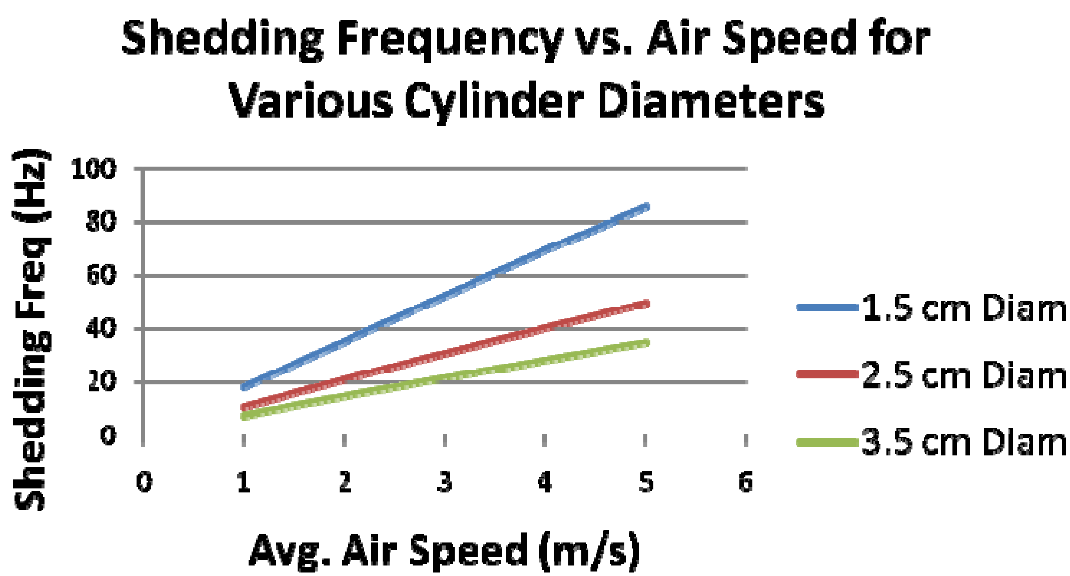
We have used COMSOL as well as Strouhal number relationships from the literature to model the shedding frequency from the cylinder.

$$f = \frac{St * v}{D}$$

$$St = St^* + \frac{m}{\sqrt{Re}}$$

For Re > 5000,
St* = 0.1776
m = 2.2023



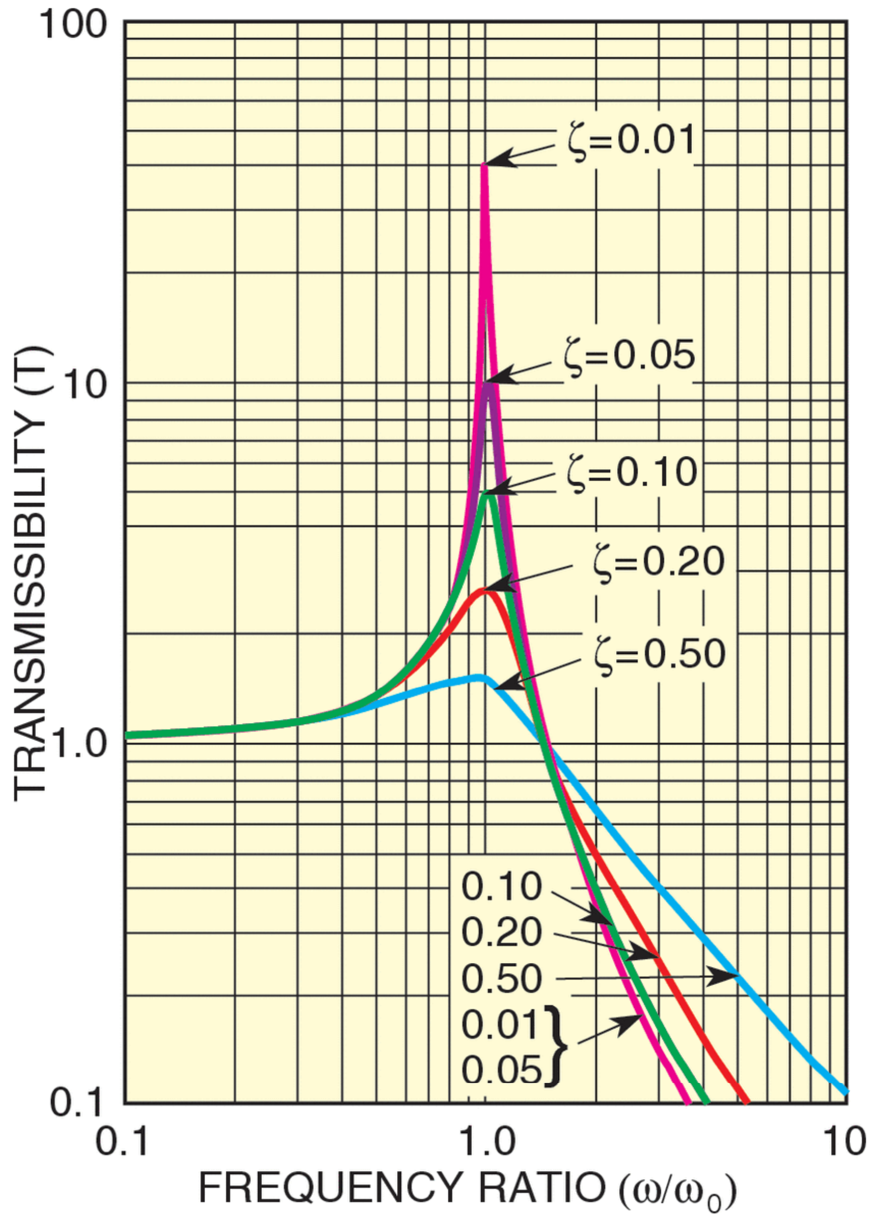


Damped Oscillator Response

The bender and fin can be modeled as a damped oscillator. Because of the way damped oscillators respond to periodic inputs, matching frequencies is essential for high performance.

The relationship between input force and power out (transmissibility) is based on the ratio of input frequency to resonance frequency. This is calculated through the equation below and shown in the figure to the right for various damping coefficients.

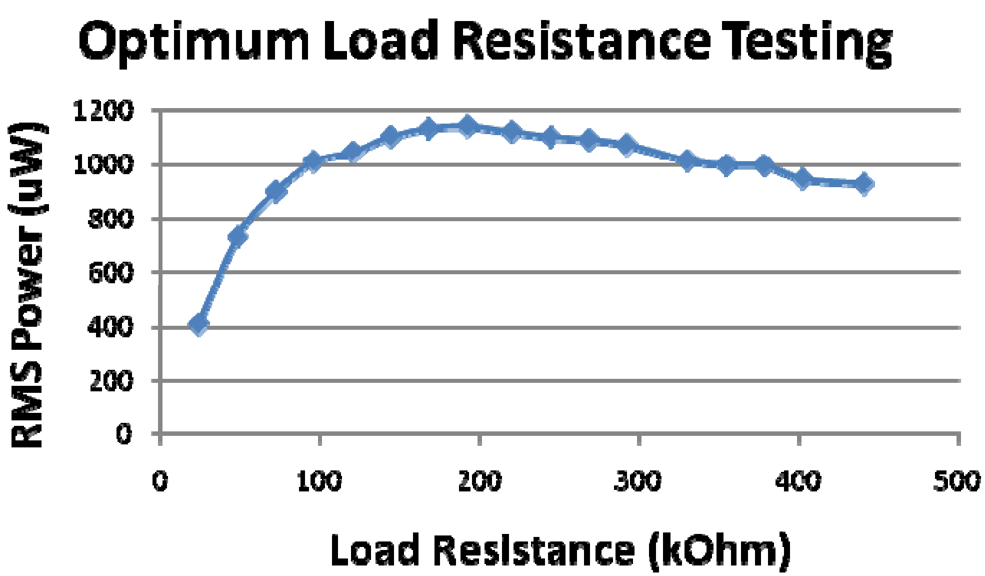
$$T = \frac{|x|}{|u|} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \left(2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2}{\left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_0^{\;2}}\right)^2 + \left(2\zeta \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2}}$$

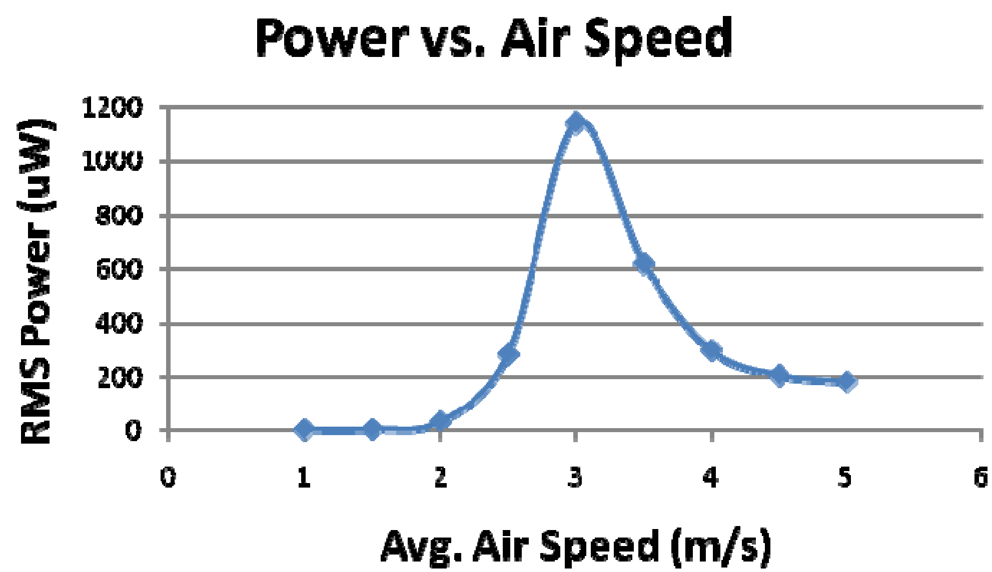


Performance

Successful trials have shown power outputs of 1 mW and higher for certain configurations.

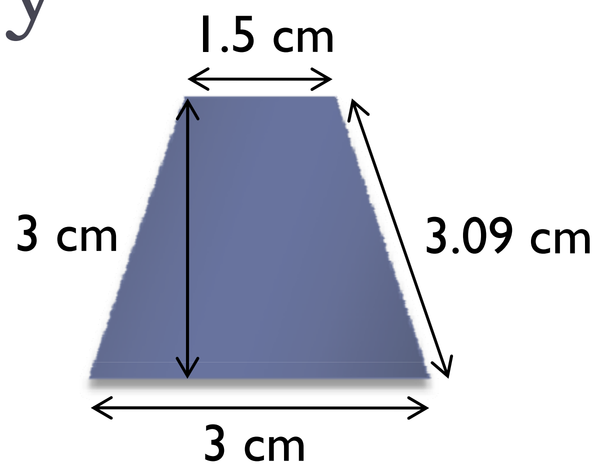
For results shown:
Fin dimensions: 7.5 cm wide x 7 cm long
Cylinder Diameter: 2.5 cm
Optimum Load Resistance: 194 kOhm





Flow Speed	1m/s	1.5 m/s	2 m/s	2.5 m/s	3 m/s	3.5 m/s	4 m/s	4.5 m/s	5 m/s
RMS Power	2 uW	4 uW	31 uW	282 uW	1140 uW	619 uW	298 uW	205 uW	181 uW

Piezoelectric Bender Geometry



Motivation for Trapezoid

• Triangles are the most optimal at uniformly distributing stress, but difficult to build and implement.

• Using Finite Element Analysis (FEA) methods, a trapezoid geometry was designed to concentrate stress at the base of piezoelectric harvester.

Choosing an Operating Frequency

Design Parameters

• a, Input acceleration

• f_{op}, Desired operating frequency

• M, Added end mass

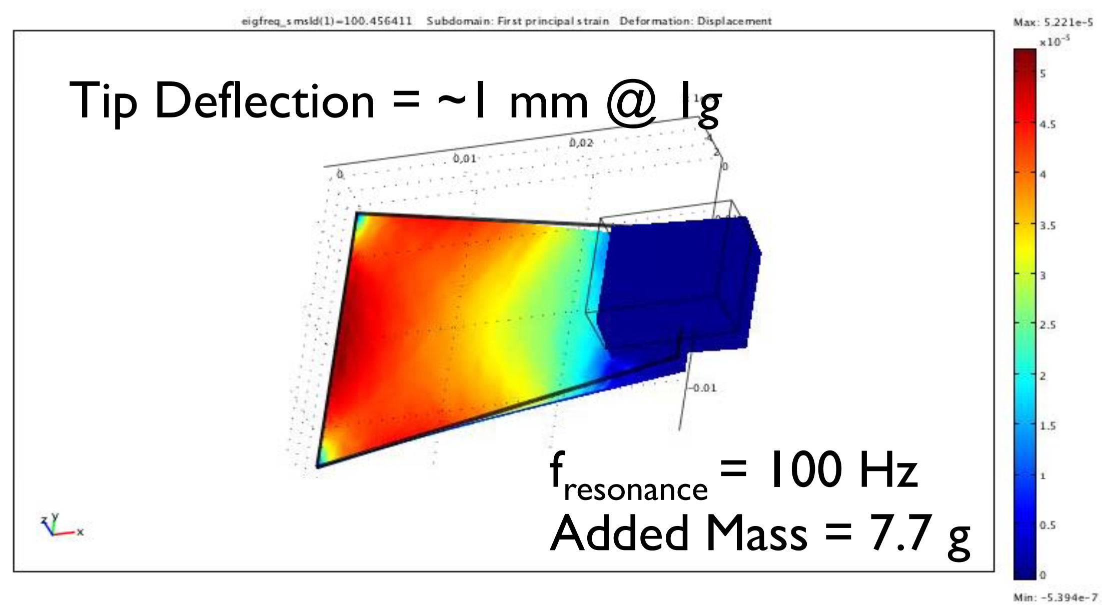
For maximum power output:

$f_{op} = f_{resonance}$ ➔ $f_{resonance} = (k/m)^{1/2}$

Tune bender's resonant frequency by adding mass at the tip of trapezoid.

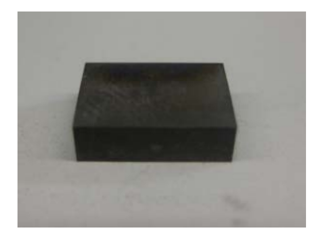
For f_{op} = 100 Hz use M = 7.7 g

For f_{op} = 120 Hz use M = 4.9 g

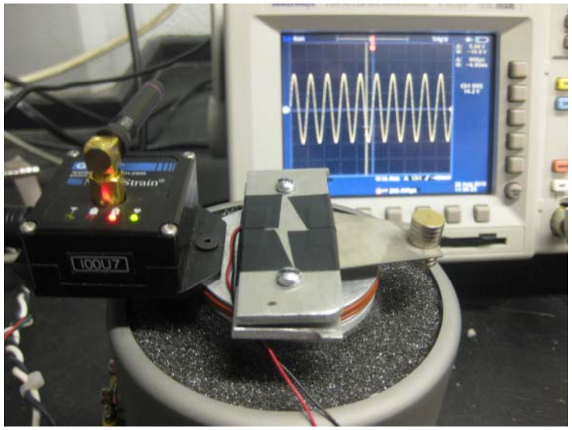


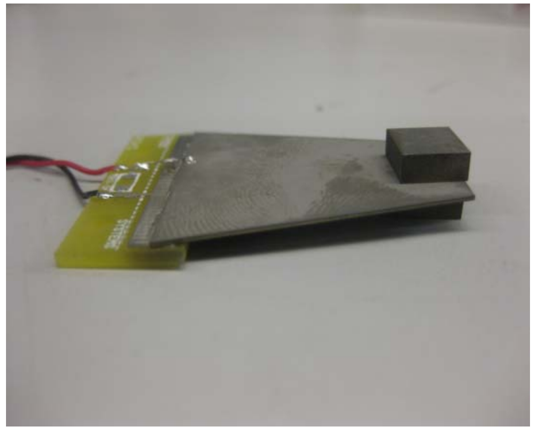
End mass realized as a block of Tungsten glued to bender tip.

$\rho_{tungsten}$ = 19.3 g/cc



Power Performance





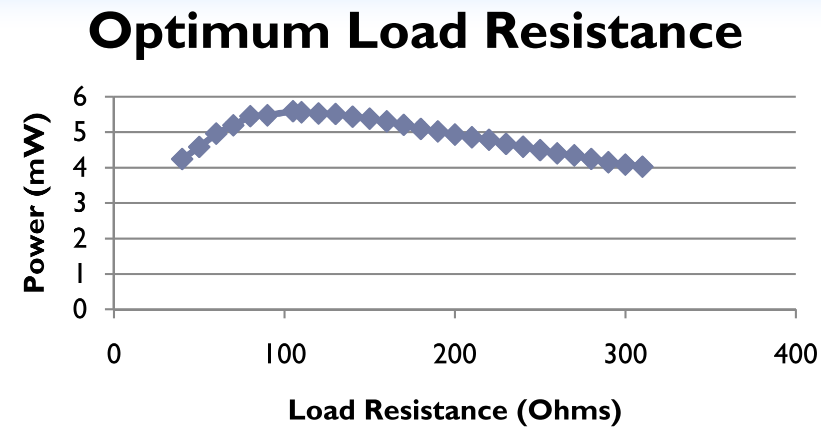
Device performance is tested on a shaker table equipped with an accelerometer to produce the following plots.

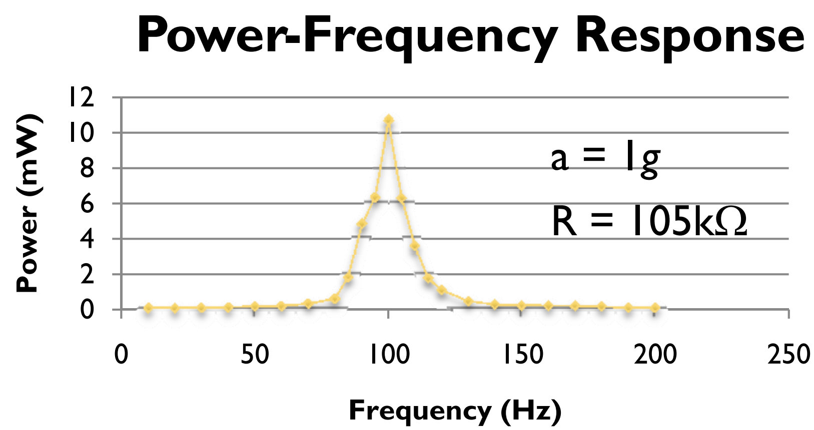
The optimum load resistance was found to be:
$R_{optimum}$ = 105kΩ

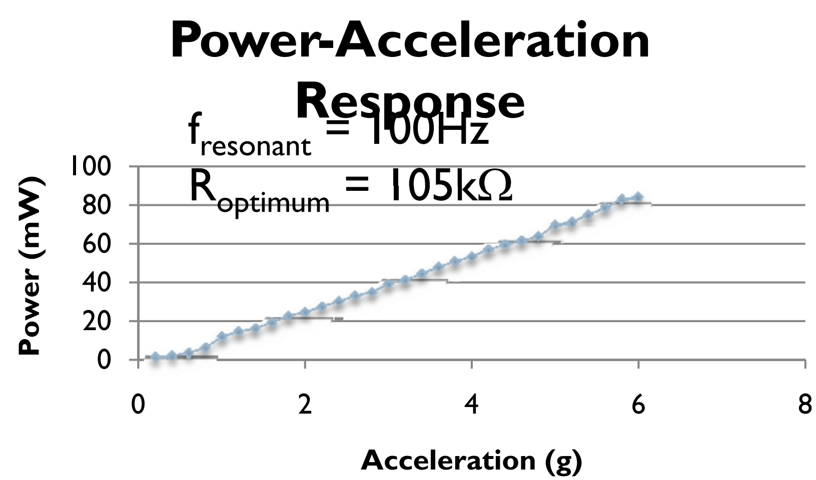
Given a sinusoidal input and constant acceleration the following power out for the desired operating conditions are:

For a = 0.05g P = 28µW

For a = 1g P = 10.4mW







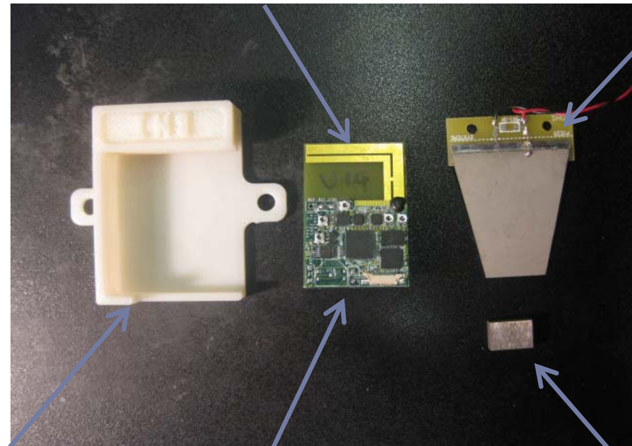
Device Integration

Demo: Powering a radio and accelerometer

Device screwed down to a shaker table with 1*g* sinusoidal excitation, the vibration scavenger powers a circuit board which samples data from an onboard accelerometer and wirelessly transmits a packet of sensor data.

Antenna

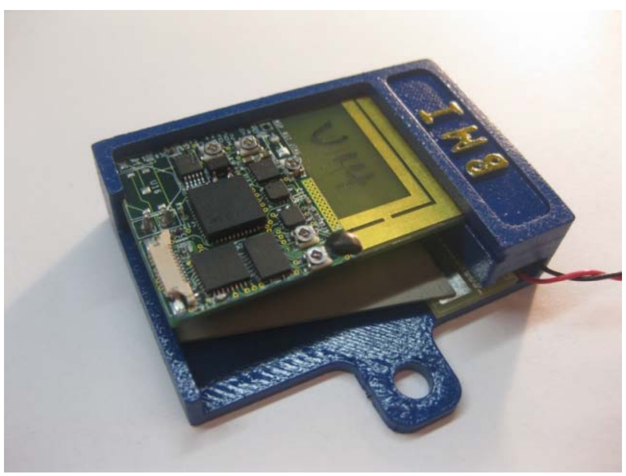
Trapezoid Bender

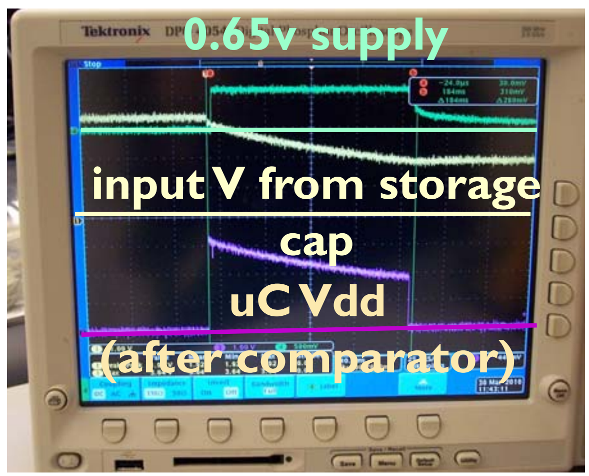


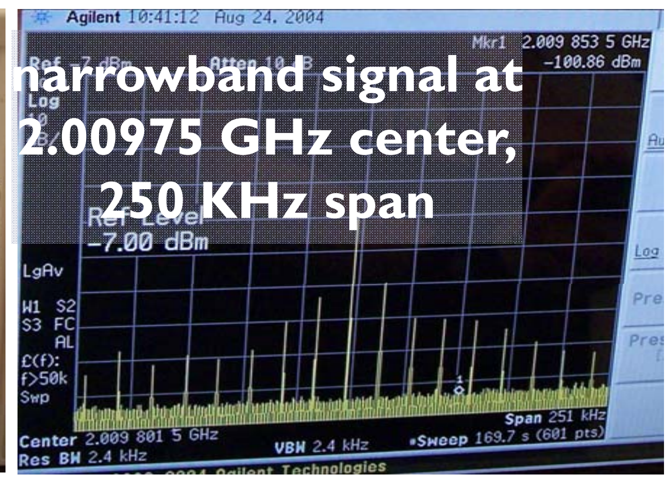
Case

Radio and accelerometer

Added End Mass



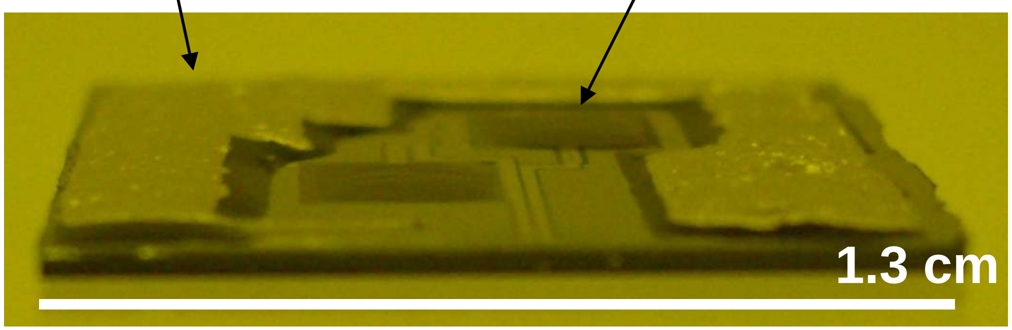


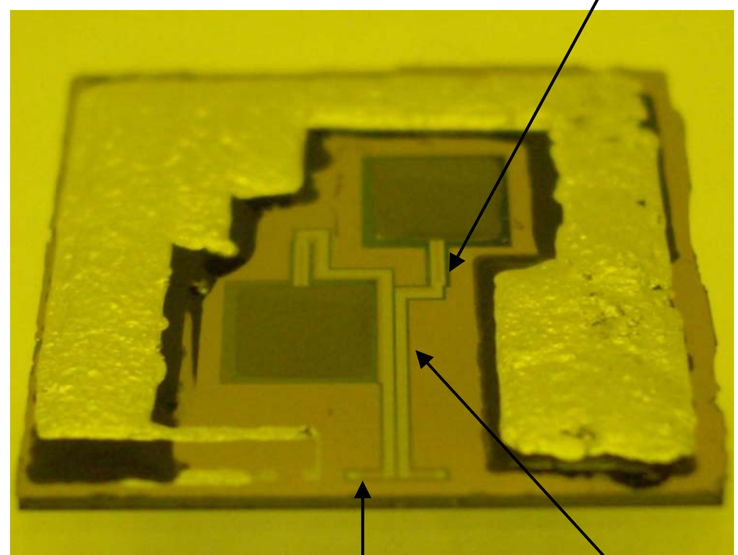


Given a 10 second charge time and two packets per Tx event, duty cycle ("on" time / "off" time) is about 0.2%

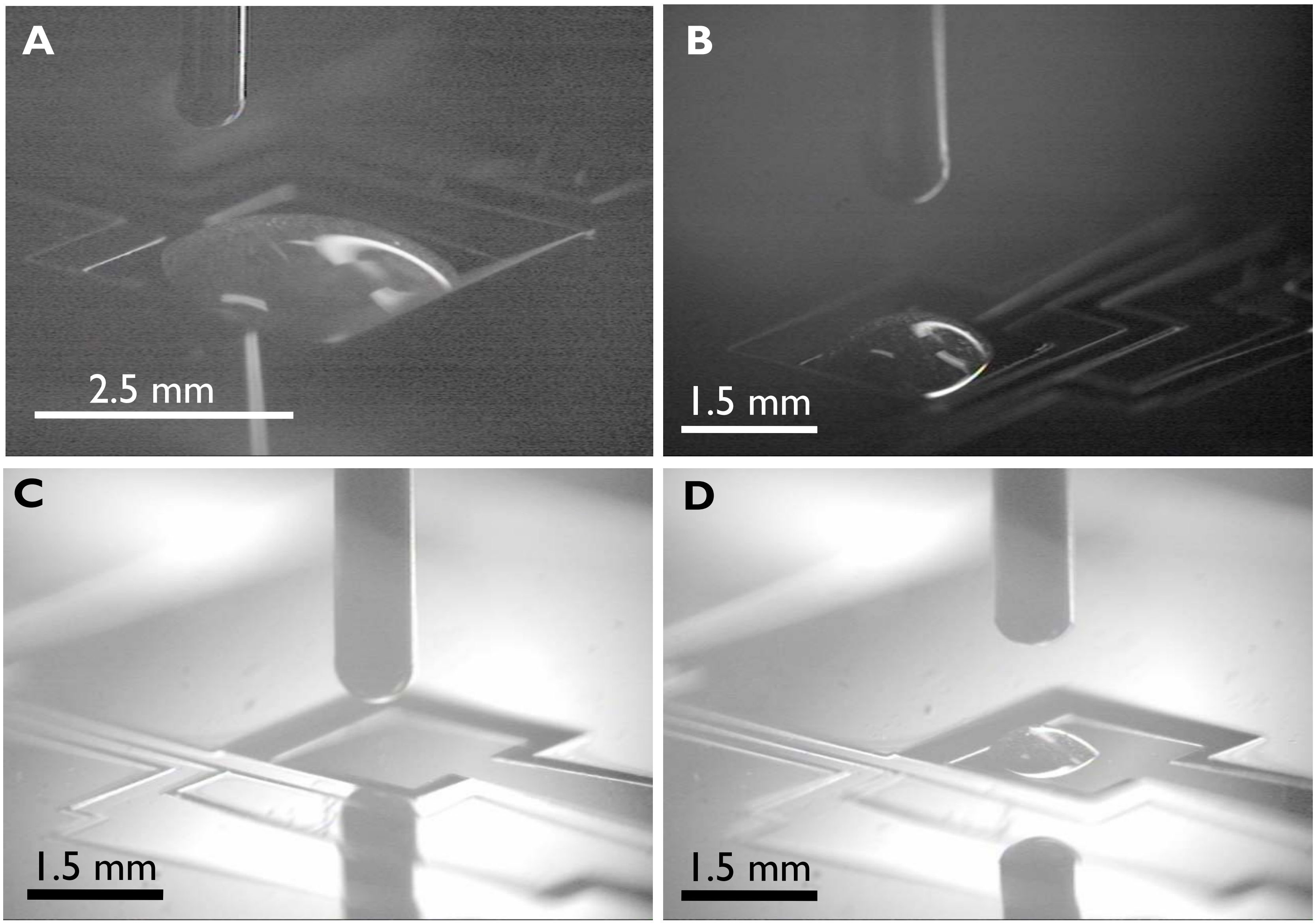
Here is the chip with printed storage:

This is the first phase of work to integrate energy harvester with energy storage





Alic and Lindsay successfully printed mass on 6 released beams in order to modify the resonance frequency. There were no "casualties".



- Advantages with printing
  - Fast
  - Easily scalable
  - Done after completion of all microfabrication steps including release
  - Done in ambient conditions
  - Non-destructive
- Future possibilities
  - Print the capacitor and battery as the mass of the beam
  - Improve power density by using printed mass to utilize 3D space instead of needing to expand in the area of the Si wafer

Towards a System on a Chip