

A System on Chip for Energy Harvesting and Wireless Power Transfer



Roberto La Rosa

Smart Energy ICs and Applications Team Manager
STMicroelectronics

Presentation Outline

Motivation

Introduction

Overview

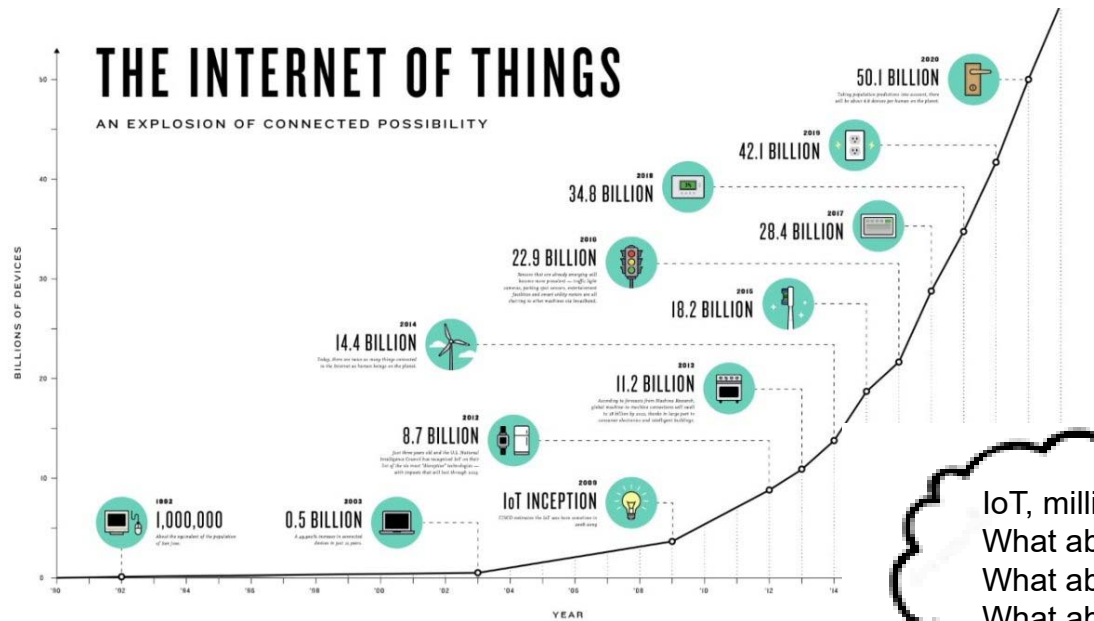
System Description

Design Notes

Experimental Results

Conclusions

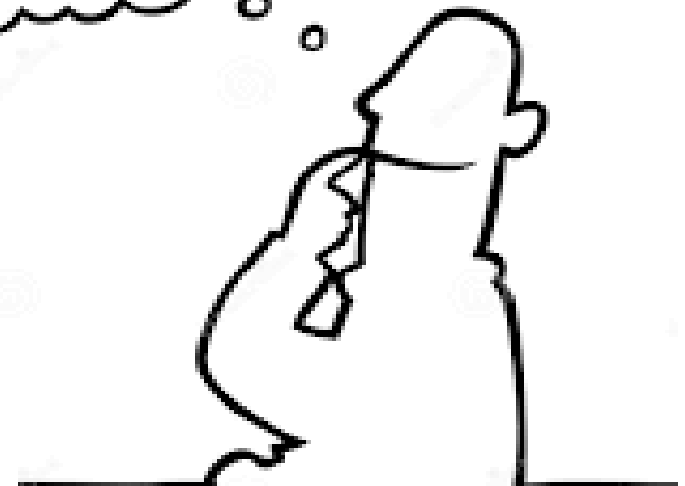
Impact of Energy Harvesting and WPT on IoT



IoT, millions of nodes !!!
What about Batteries ???
What about maintenance?
What about costs ?

To be ubiquitous, IoT needs sensor technology that is:

- Maintenance Free
- Inexpensive enough
- Wireless
- Able to address a large number of sensors



WPT and Energy Harvesting Solutions:

- Battery Life extension



- Wireless Battery Charger



Battery Driven Devices:

- IoT
- WSN

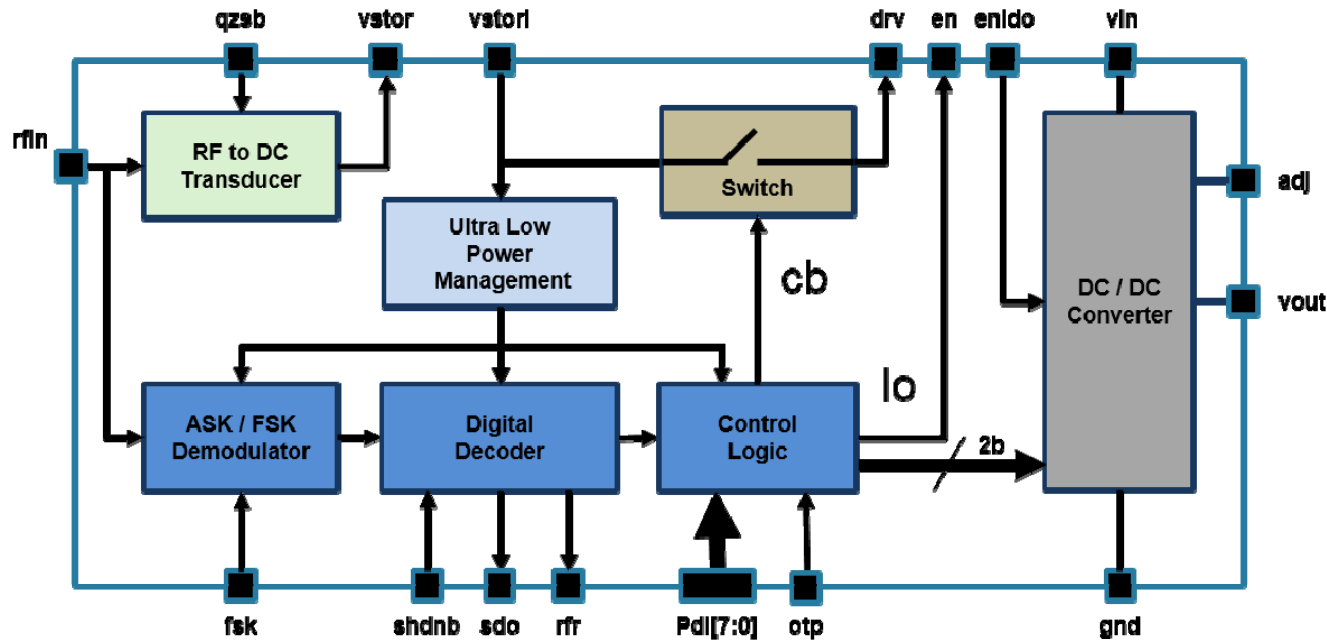
- Avoid Batteries



Battery Free Devices:

- IoT
- WPSN

A Self-Powered RF IC for Energy Harvesting



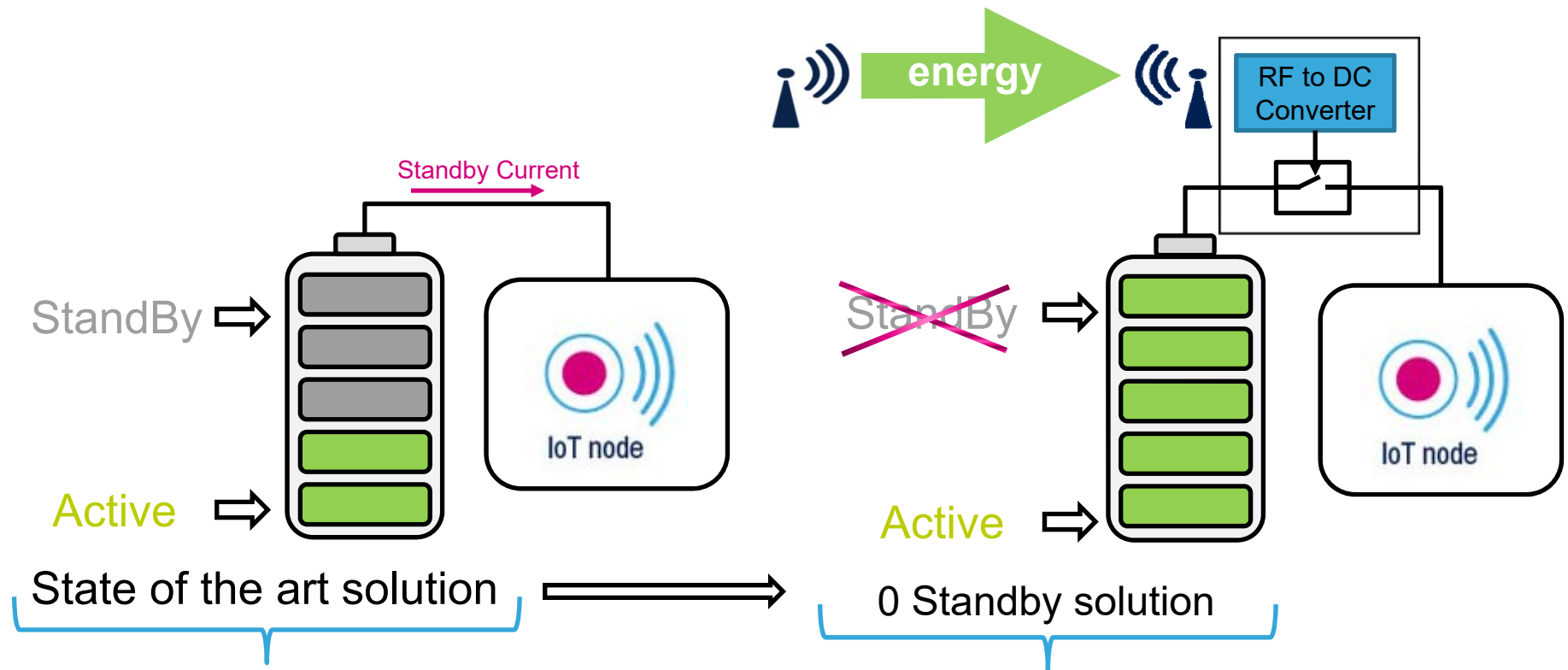
Ultra low power management (100nA quiescent)

-20 dBm @ 433MHz
 RF-to-DC Sensitivity -18 dBm @ 900MHz
 -10 dBm @ 2.4 GHz

RF-to-DC Efficiency 45% @ -10 dBm @ 900 MHz

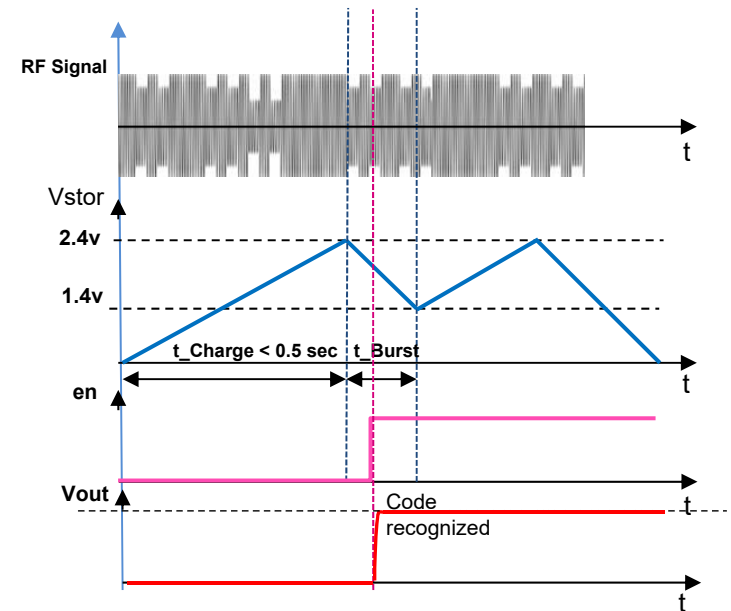
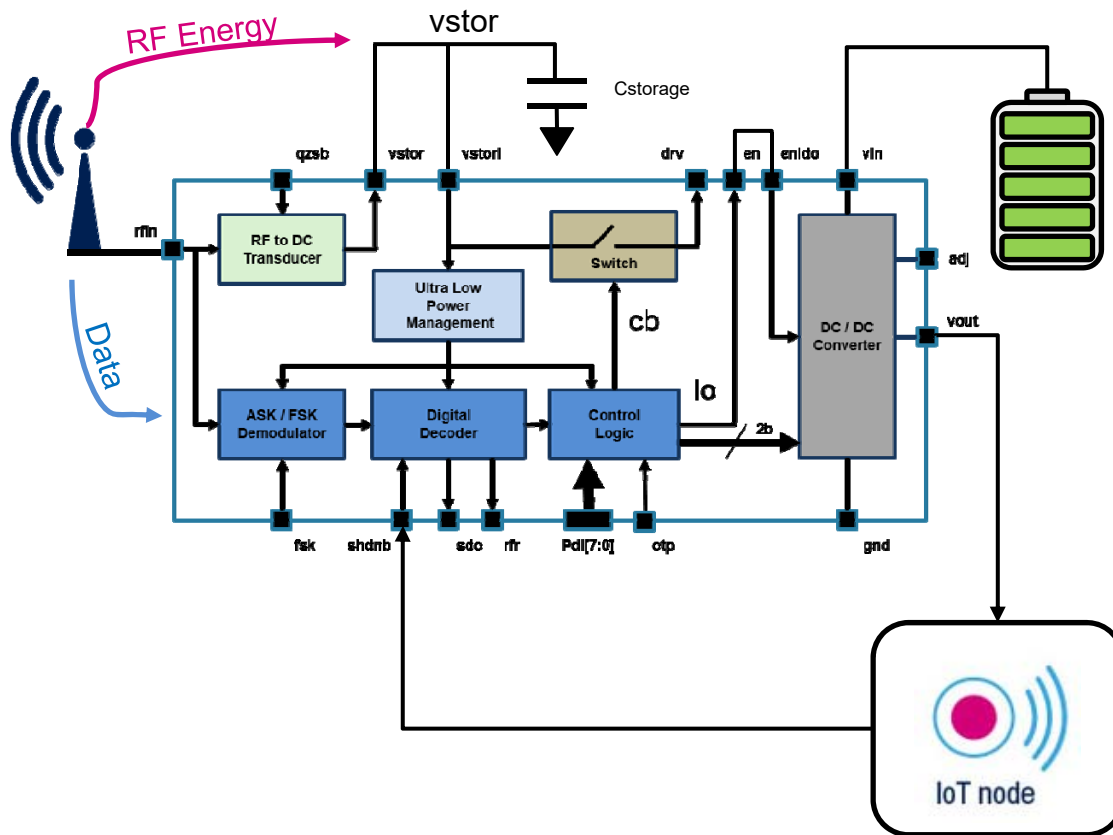
- Ultra Low Power management (100nA quiescent current)
- Addressable Device
- ASK and FSK data modulation
- Manchester and FM0 Codification supported
- ETSI & FCC Compliant
- Digitally programmable embedded LDO
- Dynamic configuration for LDO output voltage
- Demodulated data available through the sdo
- 433 MHz and 900 MHz carrier frequency

Nulling Stand-by using Wireless Power Transfer



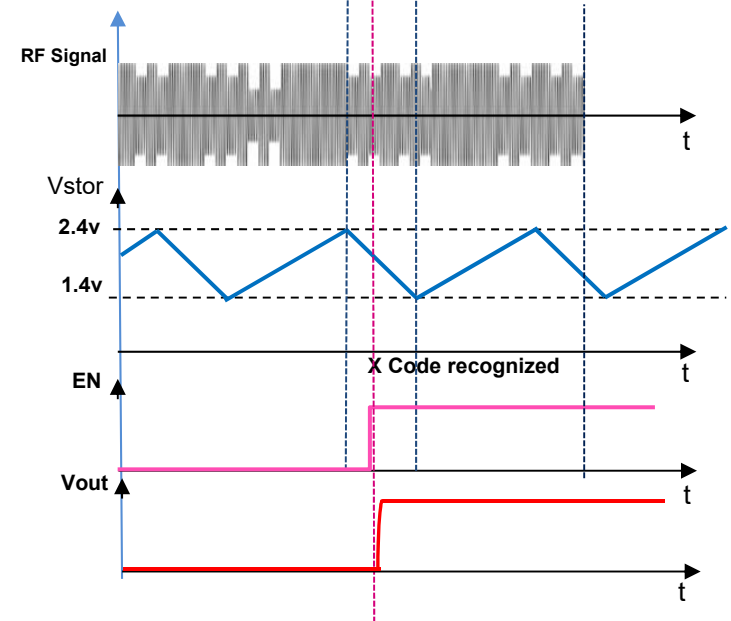
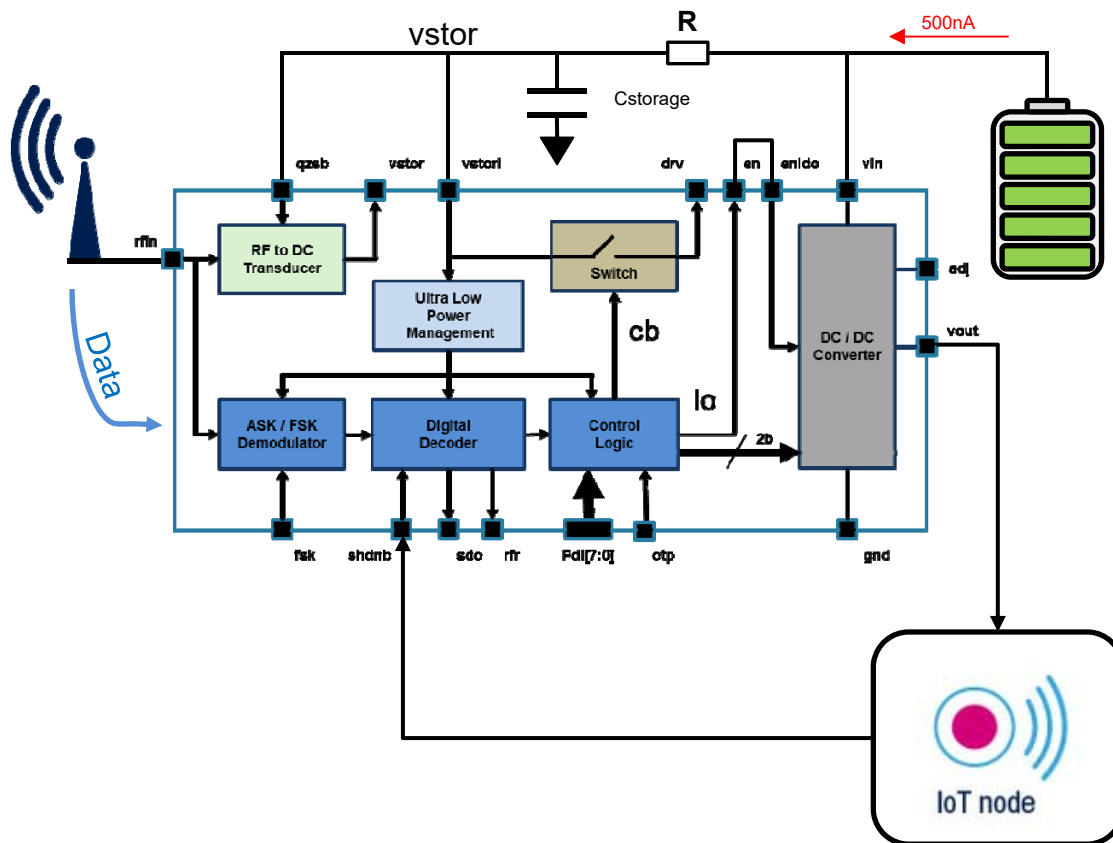
- Event Driven Wake Up
- Null Standby Power Consumption
- Extend Battery Life

- **No Static Current Consumption, $d \leq 7$ mt (free-space) @ $P_t=0.5$ Watt**



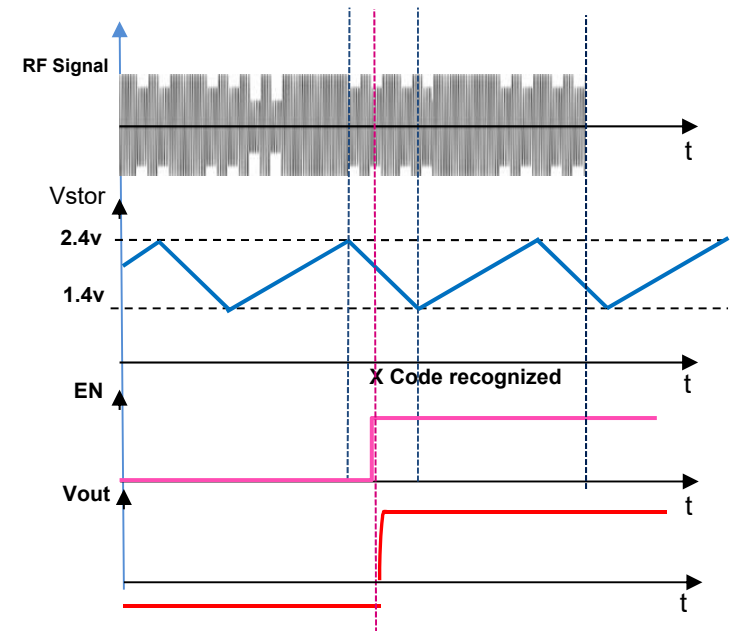
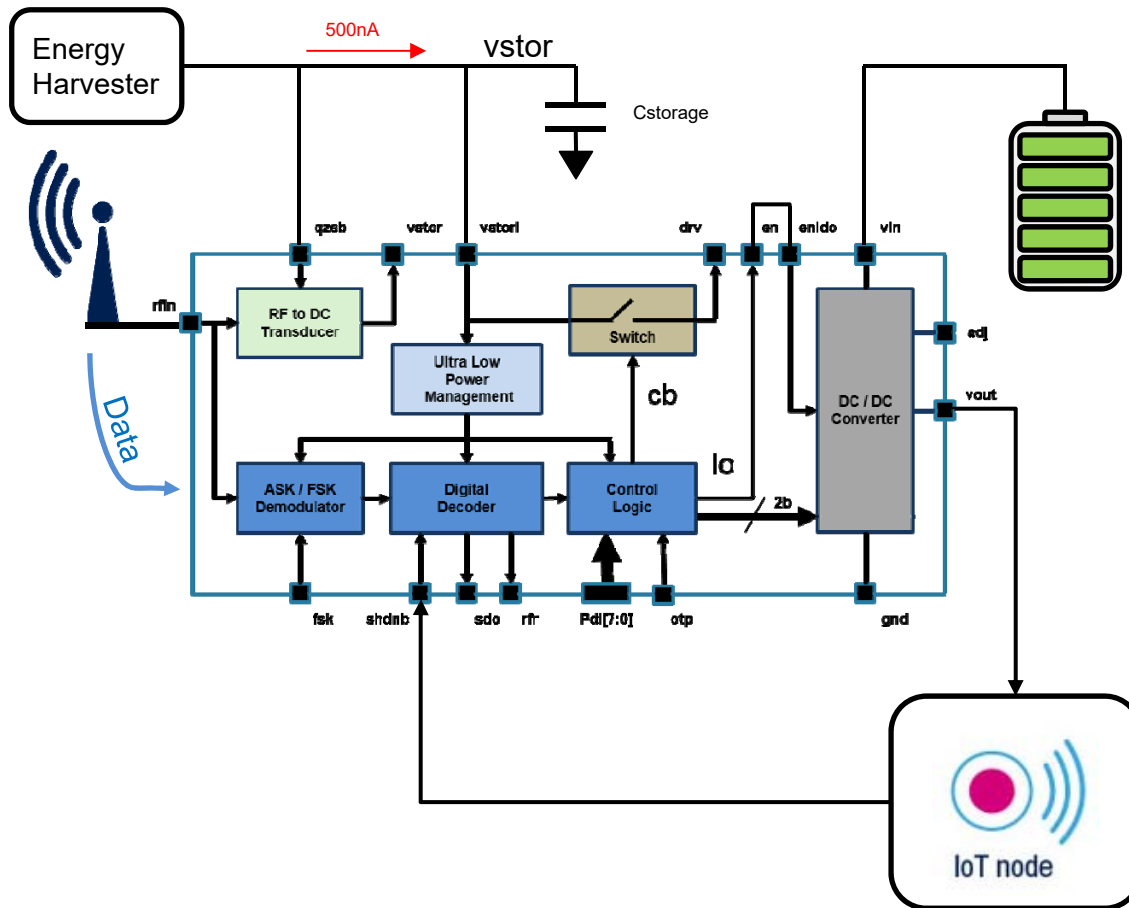
Quasi Nulling Stand-by in battery powered appliances

- Static Current Consumption $\leq 1\mu\text{A}$, $d \leq 65\text{ mt}$ (free-space) @ $P_t=0.5\text{ Watt}$



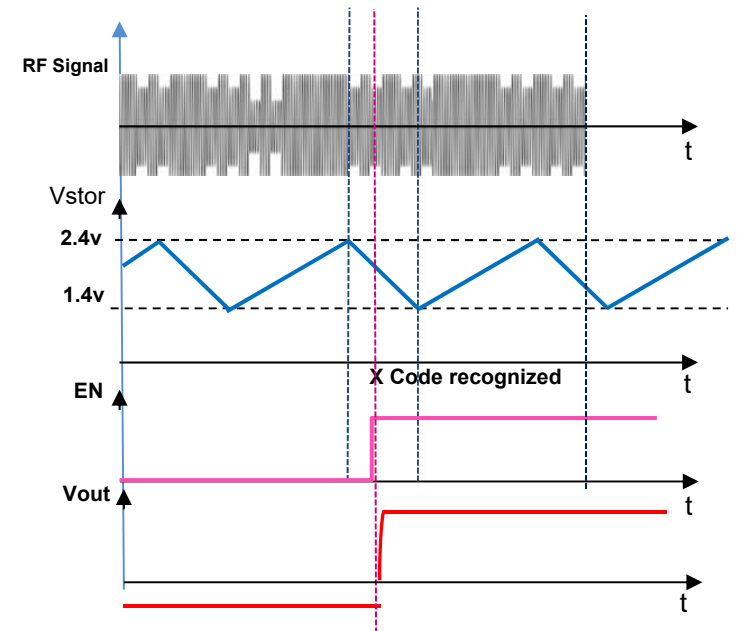
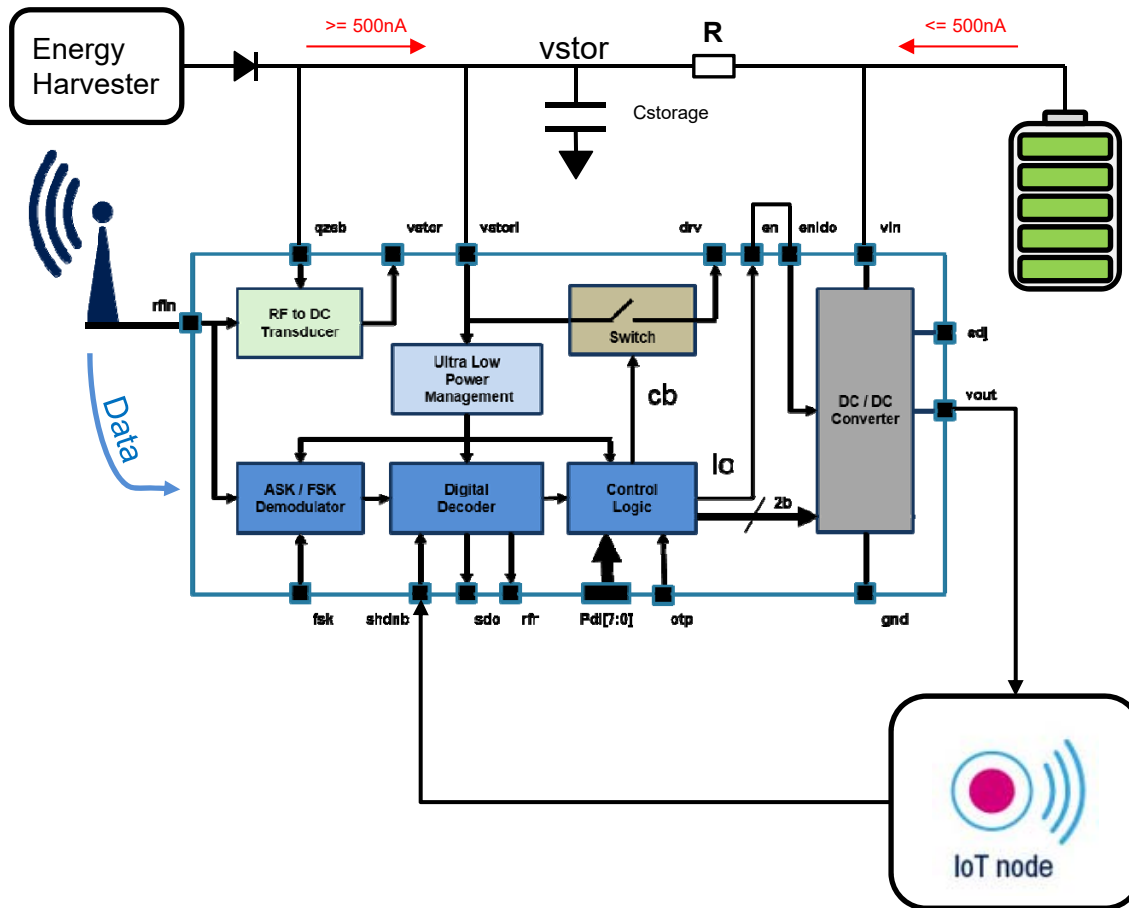
Nulling Stand-by in battery powered appliances

- No static current consumption $d \leq 65 \text{ mT}$ (free-space) @ $P_t = 0.5 \text{ Watt}$



Quasi Nulling Stand-by in battery powered appliances

- $d \leq 65$ mt (free-space) @ $P_t = 0.5$ Watt



Nulling Stand-By in Europe would imply:



- Saving 43 TWh / Year 4 Nuclear Power plants of 1.6 Gwatt



- 19 Mtons of CO₂ / Year



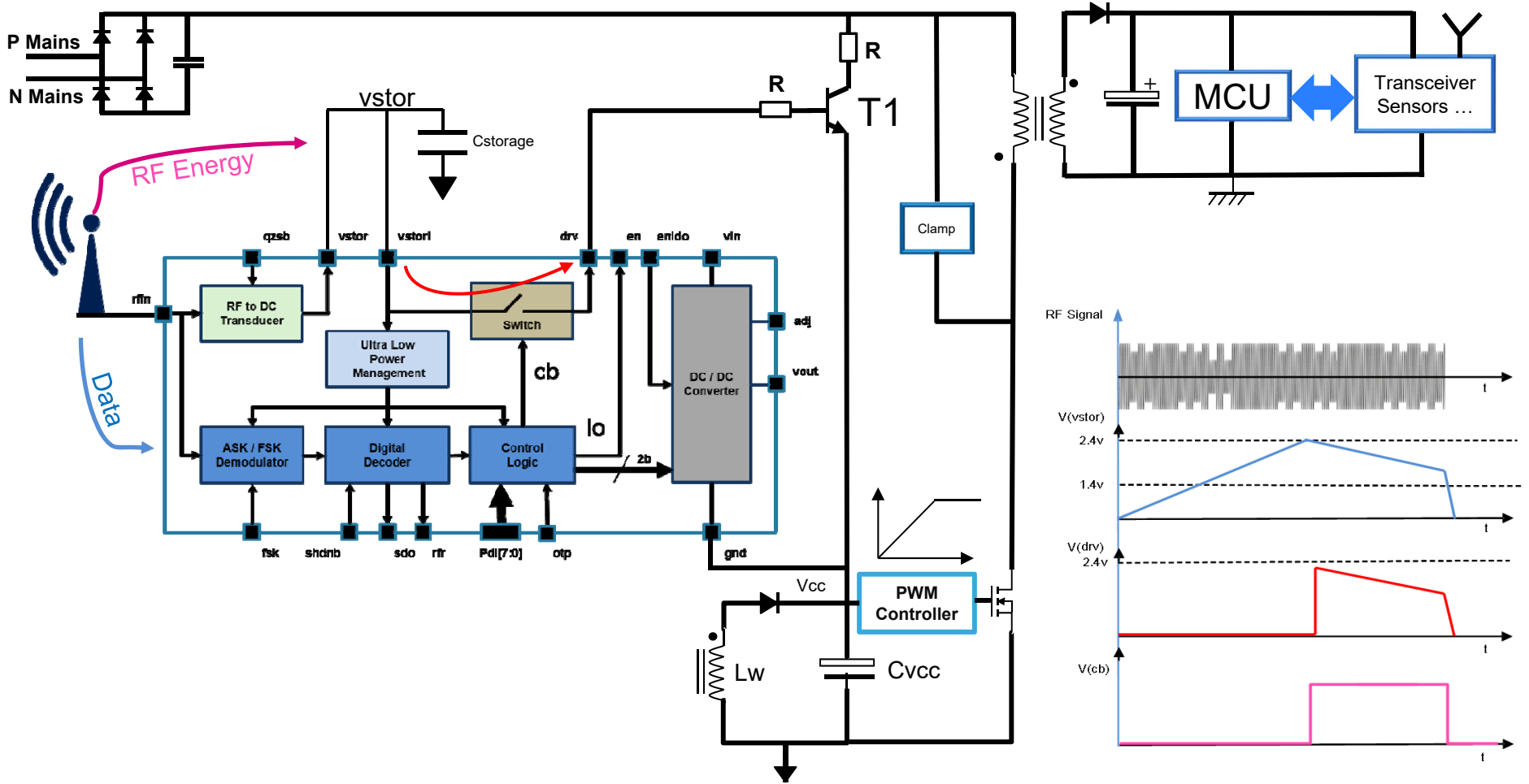
- 10 Million Euro / Year



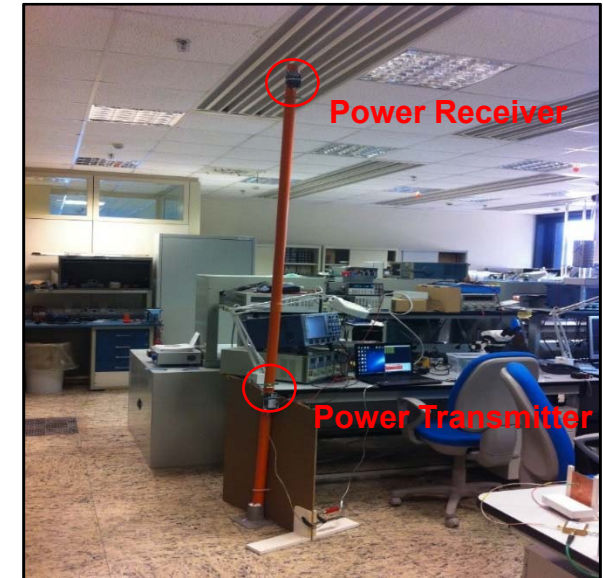
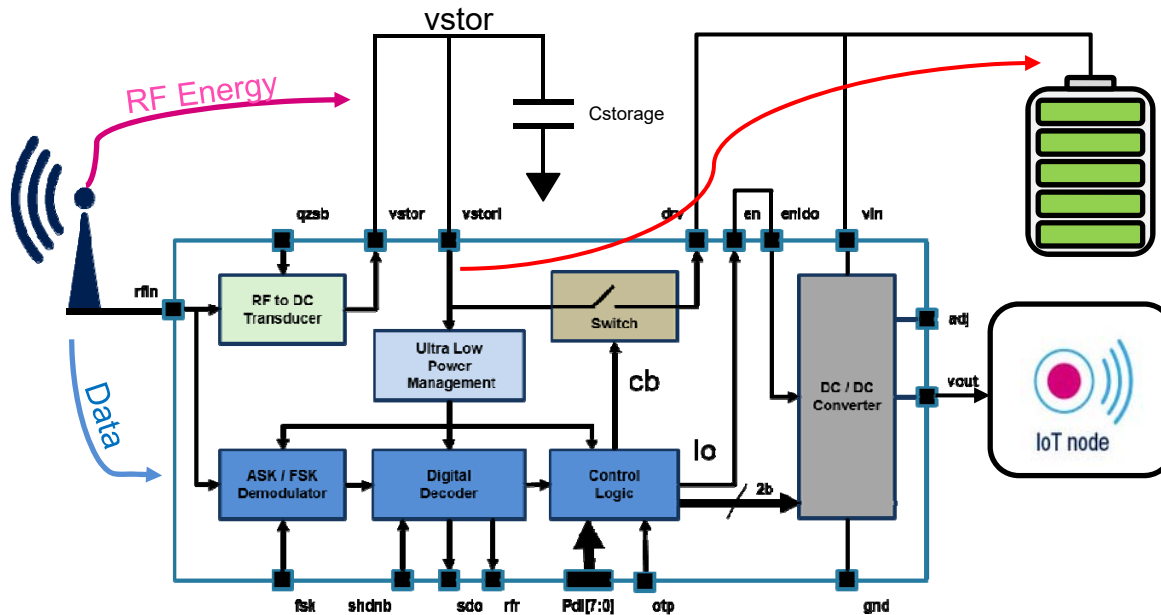
- 11% of Domestic power consumption



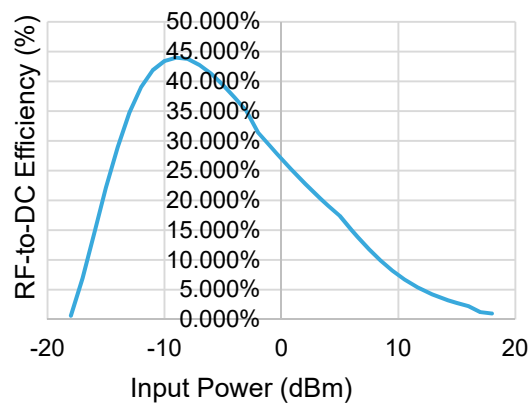
Nulling Stand-by in AC powered appliances



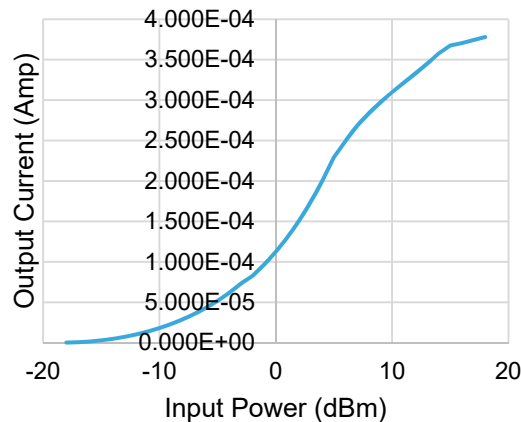
Over the distance Wireless Battery Charger



Power Harvester Efficiency @
868 Mhz, Vout = 2.3v

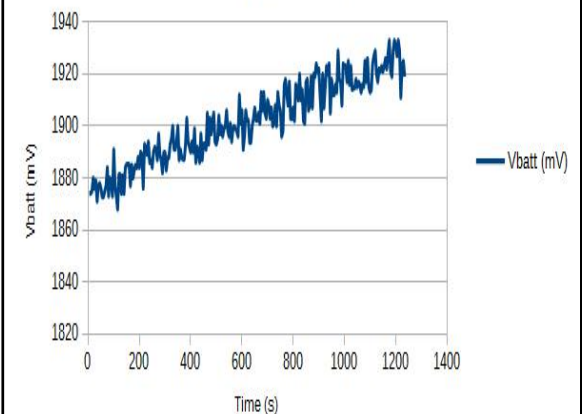


Output Current vs Input
Power @ 900 Mhz

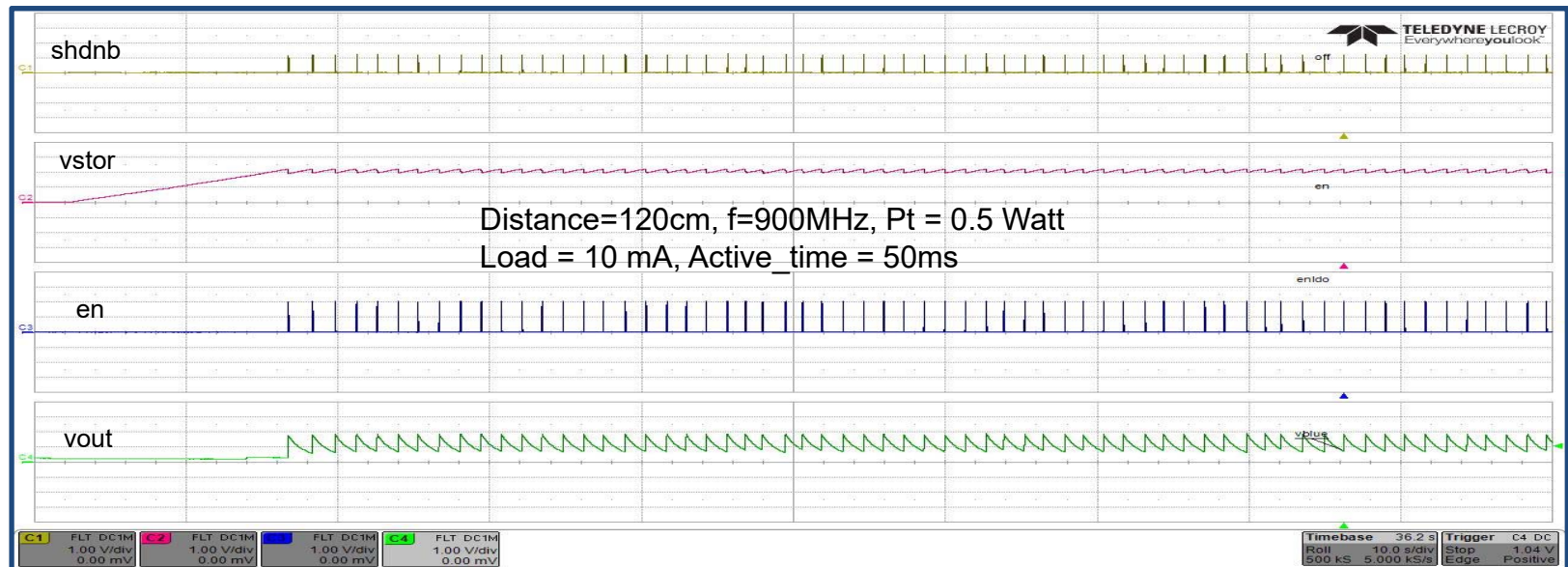
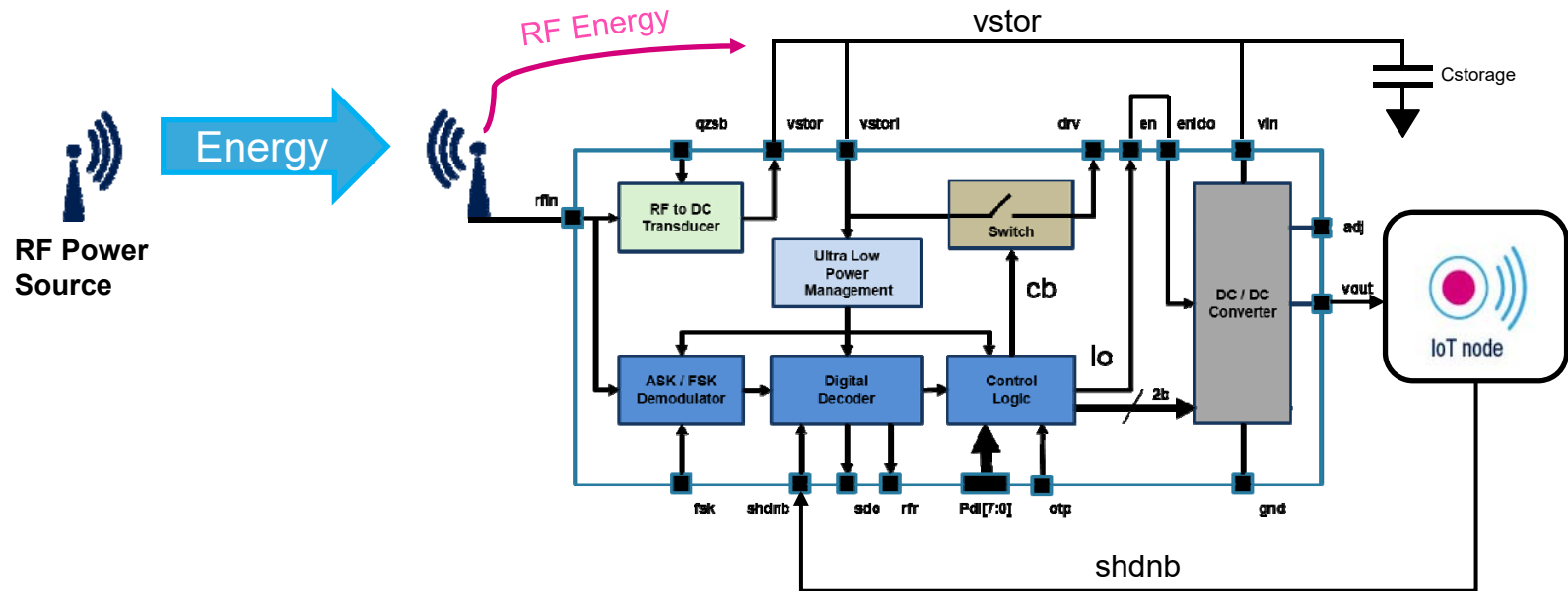


Vbatt VS Time

Distance: 200 cm



Powering Battery-Free Systems with WPT

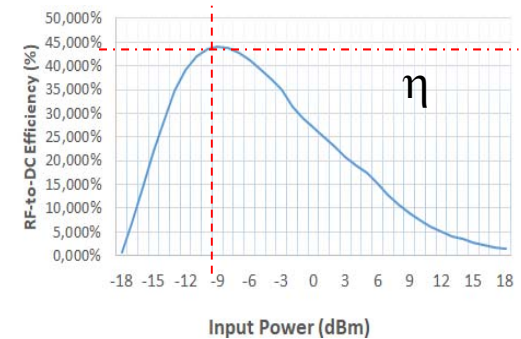


Powering Battery-Free Systems with WPT

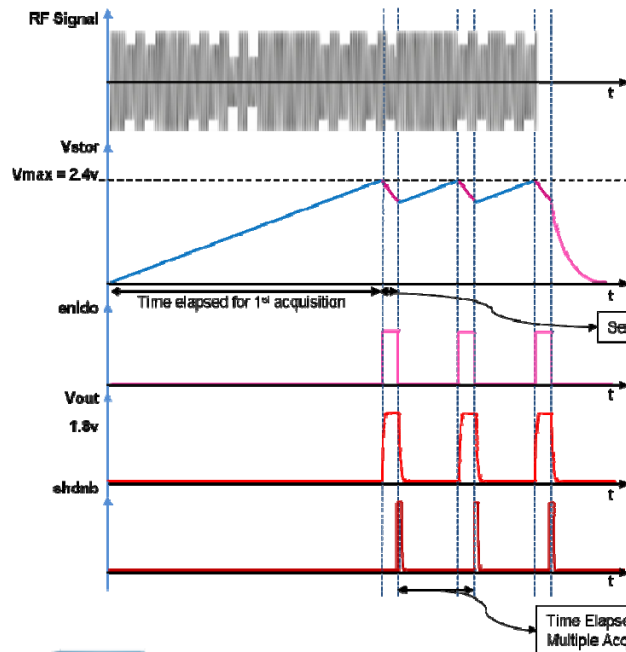
Design Notes

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_R = P_T G_T G_R \left(\frac{\lambda}{4\pi R} \right)^2 \\ P_{Cstorage} = \eta P_R \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f = 900 \text{ MHz} ; G_T = G_R = 1 \\ P_T = 0.5 \text{ Watt} / 27 \text{ dBm} \end{array} \right.$$

Free space



if: $R = 2m \rightarrow P_R = -10.5 \text{ dBm} \rightarrow \eta = 42 \% \rightarrow P_{Cstorage} = 37\mu W \rightarrow \mathbf{I_{charge} = 20\mu A}$



Specs

$I_{load} = 10 \text{ mA}$
 $T_{active} = 50 \text{ ms}$
 $V_{drop_{max}} = 2.4 - 2.0 = 0.4 \text{ V}$
 $C_{storage} = 1 \text{ mF}$

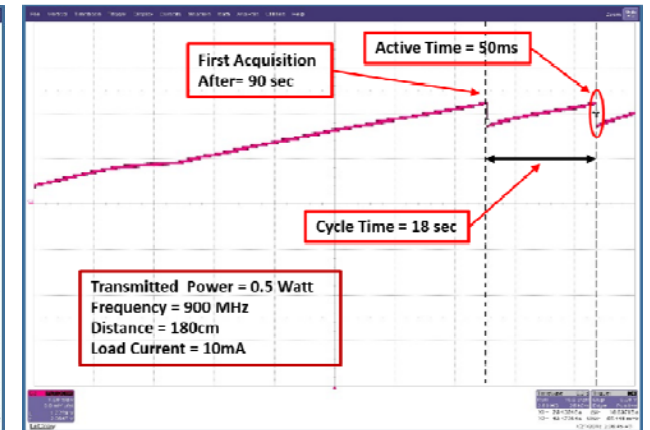
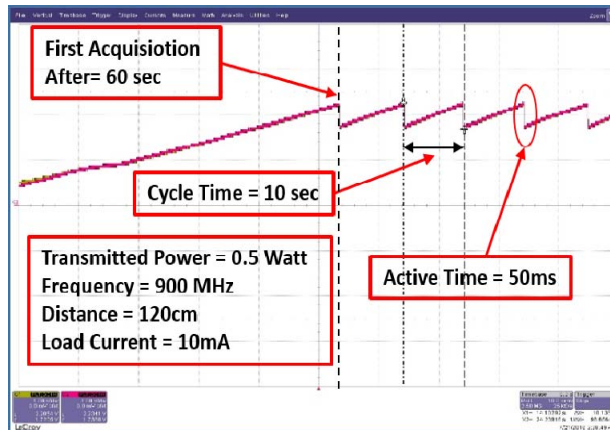
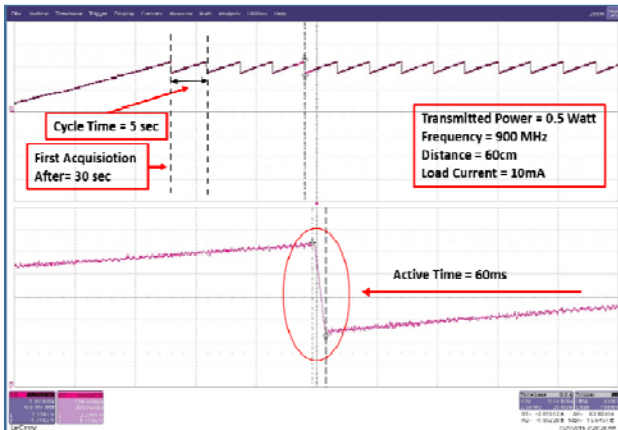
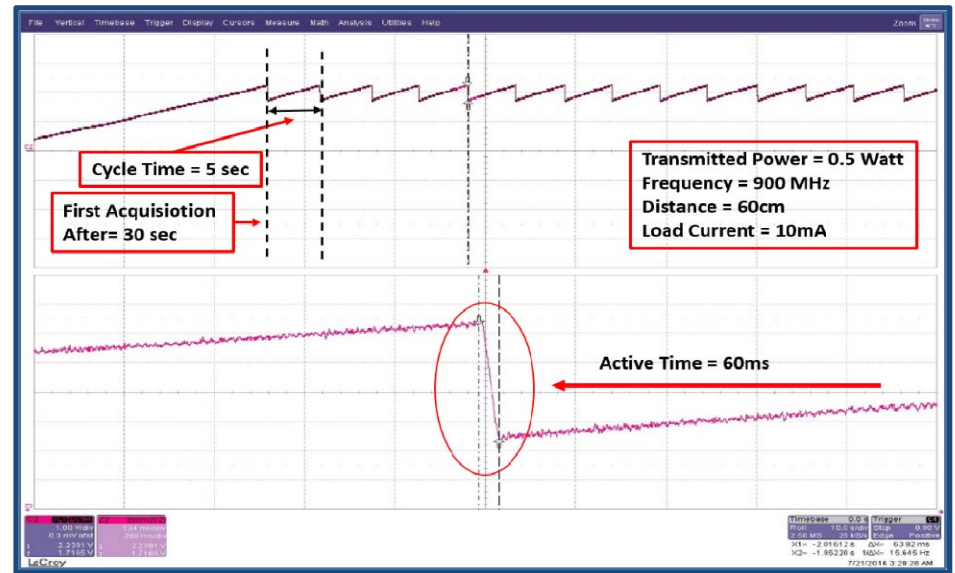
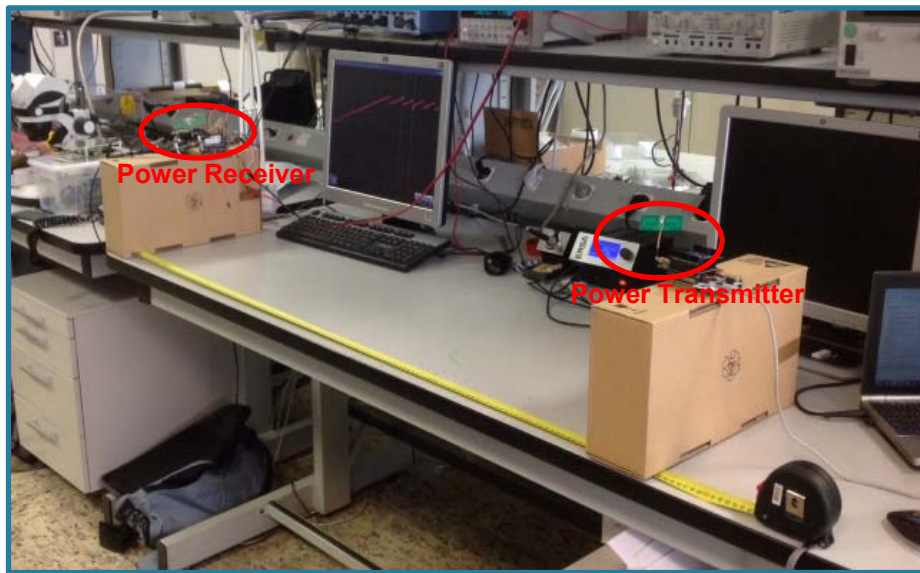
Results

$$T_{facq} = 1mF * \frac{2.4 \text{ v}}{20\mu A} = \mathbf{120 \text{ s}}$$

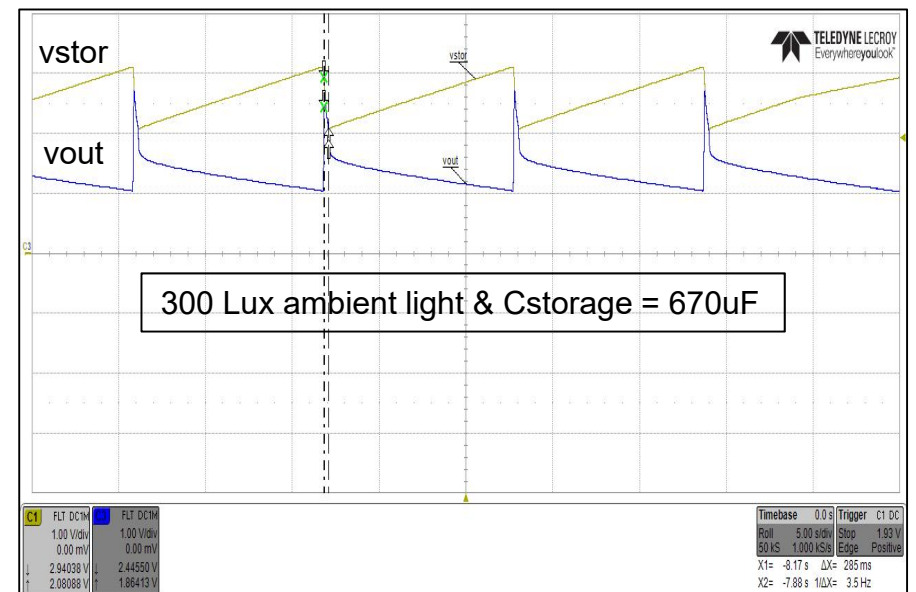
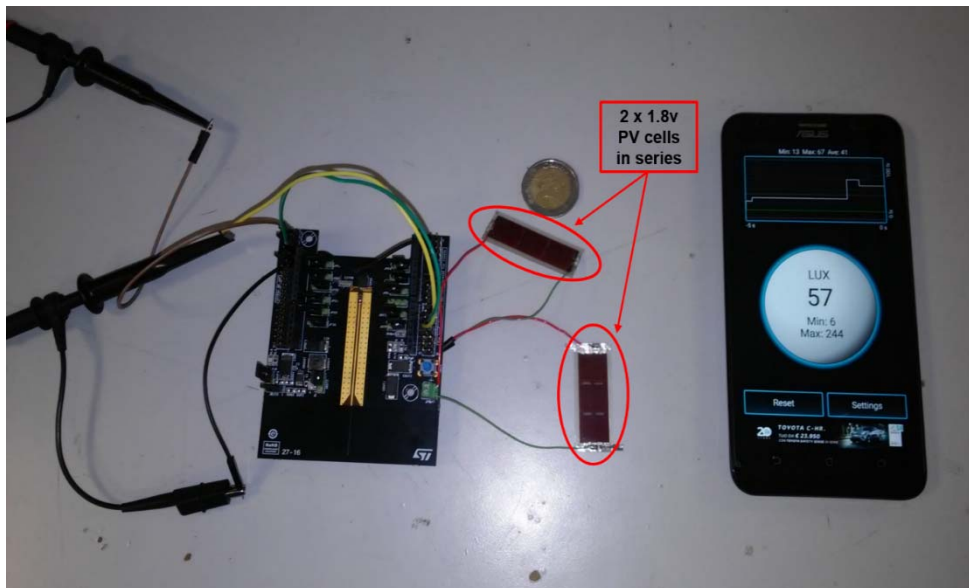
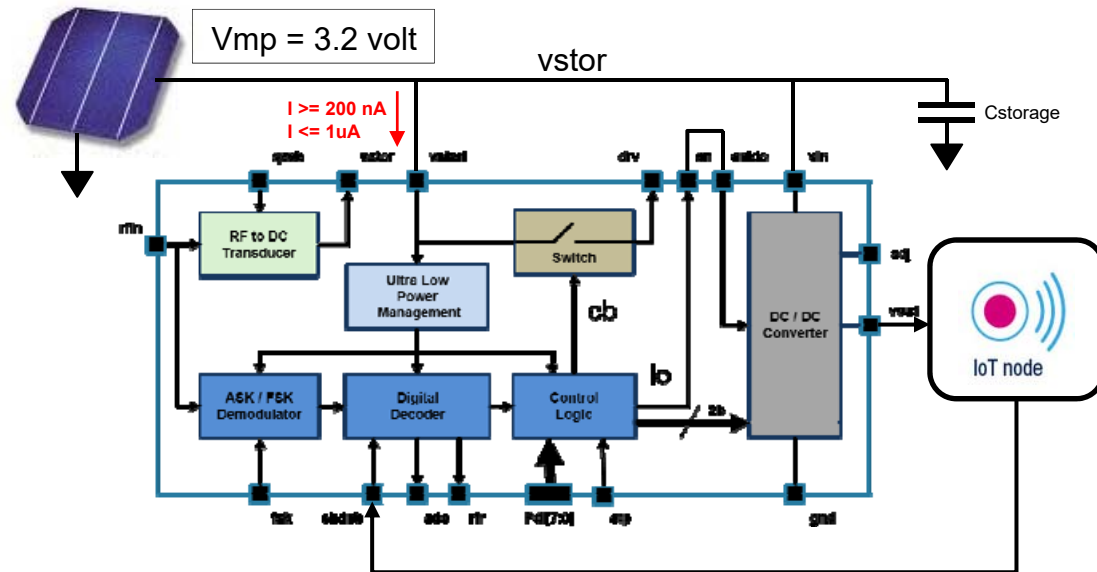
$$T_{macq} = 1mF * \frac{0.4 \text{ v}}{20\mu A} = \mathbf{20 \text{ s}}$$

Powering Battery-Free Systems with WPT

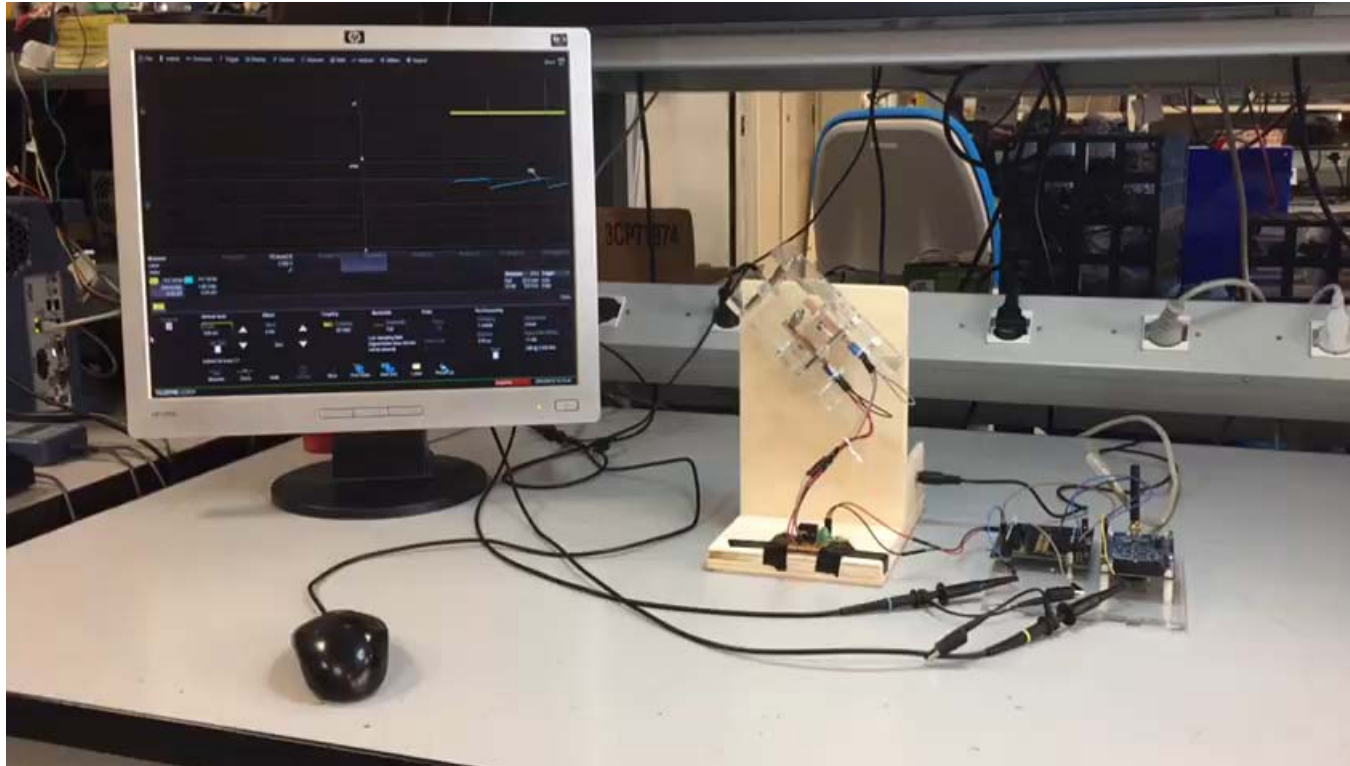
Experimental Results



Powering Battery-Free Systems with PV cell



Powering Battery-Free Systems with Vibrations



Conclusions



RF Energy Harvesting is still far to be effective



RF WPT (Wireless Power Transfer) is an effective way to increase the battery life of remotely controlled devices



RF WPT (Wireless Power Transfer) is an effective way to increase to reduce World Wide Energy consumption



Efficient RF WPT can be a convenient way to recharge batteries over the distance reducing maintenance costs in WSN



Efficient RF WPT allows Battery-Free wireless sensor nodes in low duty cycle sensors



Energy Harvesting in combination with efficient power management IC solutions allows no maintenance Set-and-Forget sensors