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PSMA International Workshop | 26-28 June, 2024 | Perugia, Italy



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EnerHarv 2024 Workshop:

Empowering the Future of IoT: Always-On Smart Sensors, Energy Harvesting, and Tiny Machine Learning

Presented By –

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Friday, June 28, 2024



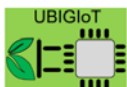
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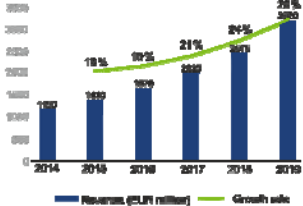
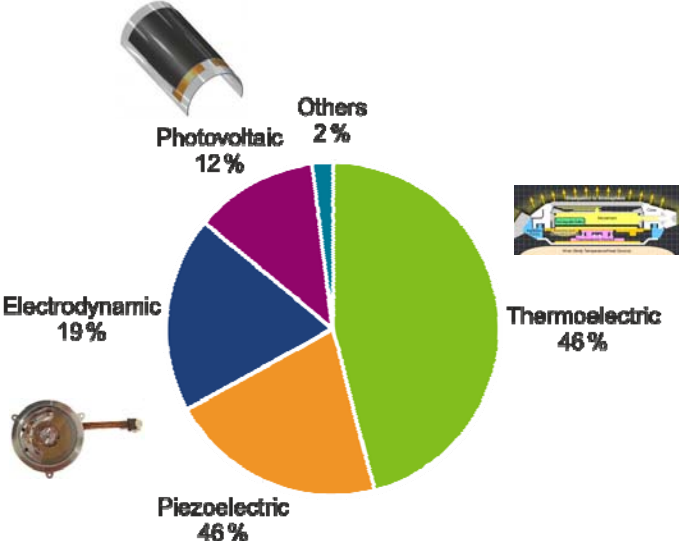
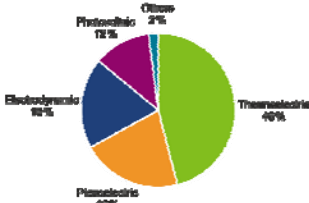


Smart Sensors and IoT are getting Momentum

First Challenges:

- Energy storage/consumption/sources

Energy Harvesting as possible solution?

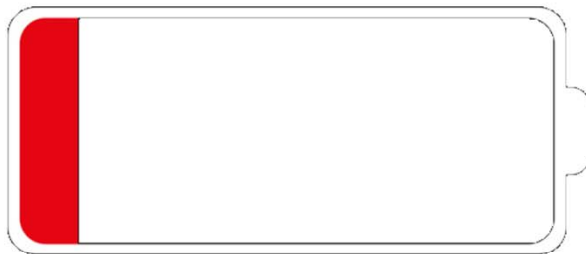


Energy harvesting is the process by which energy is captured and stored.

This term often refers to small autonomous devices – micro energy harvesting

Trends:

- Greater HW/SW complexity
- More functionality per area-



Energy density
Li-ion battery:
2-2.5 X/decade [2]

Efficiency improvements:

CPU: **100 X/decade**
DSP: **110 X/decade**
ADC: **17 X/decade**
Radios* **19-34 X/decade**

*short range

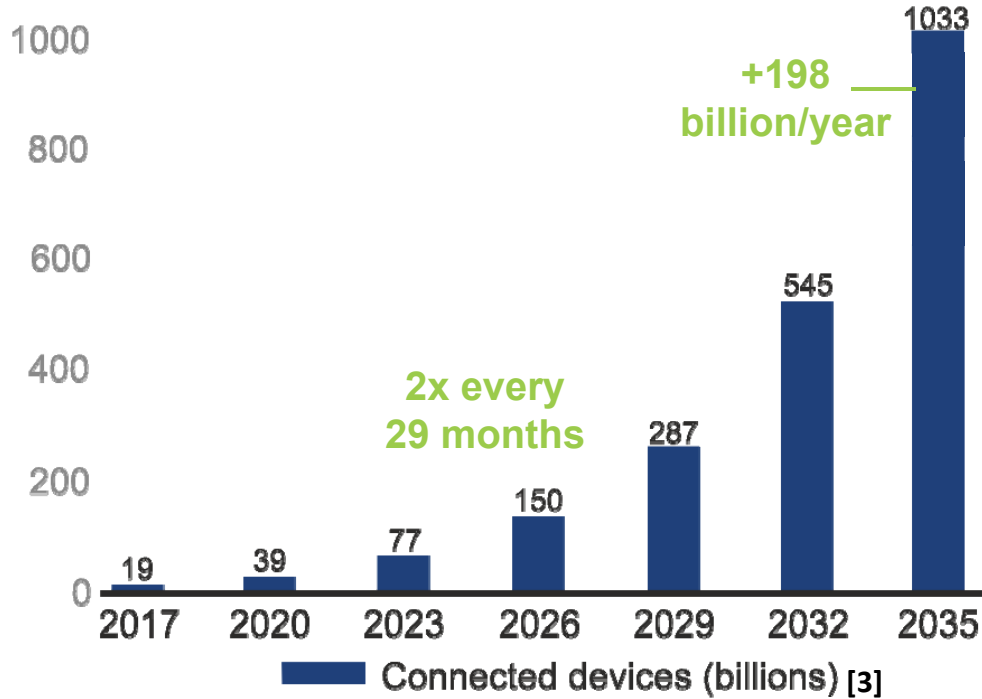
[1]



Biggest Challenges:

- Energy storage
- Energy consumption
- Energy source

Scaling the IoT



Capacity: 235 mAh
Weight: 3 g
Lithium: 109 mg
Volume 1 cm³

1 trillion

Manufacturing: **109 000 t**
~ 1 year global Li extraction [4]

Replacement: **2 T\$/year**
~ GDP of Italy

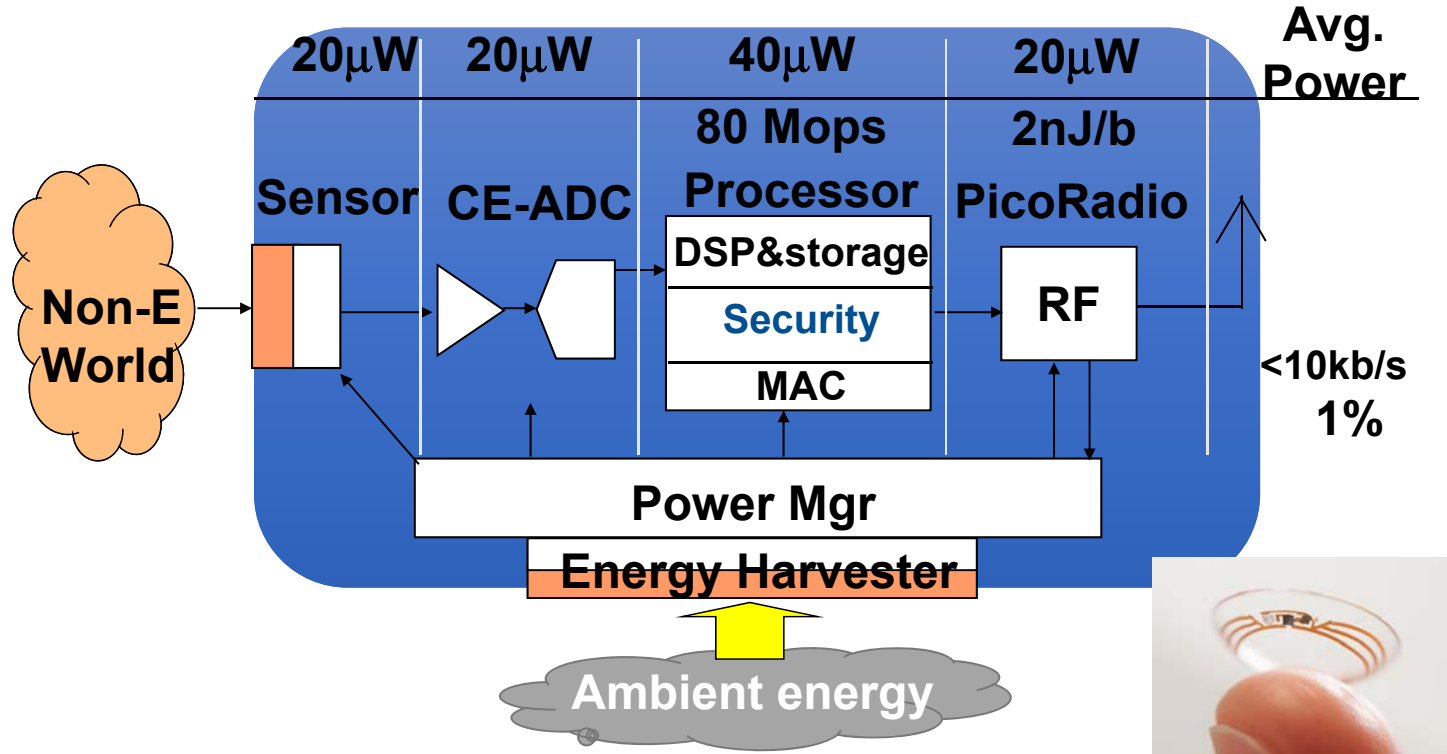
Disposal: **200 000 m³/year**
~ 2x colosseum/year



Which source from IoT and Smart Sensor?

Energy Source	Source Polarity	Efficiency	Harvested Power	Characteristics
Light	DC	10~24%	100 mW/cm ² (Outdoor)	Operating conditions vary widely with environment light level. MPPT algorithms needed to achieve maximum power transfer
			100 μW/cm ² (illuminated office)	
Thermal	DC	~0.1%	60 μW/cm ² (Human)	Low output voltage. Step-up circuit needed.
		~3%	~1-10 mW/cm ² (Industrial)	Impedance matching to achieve maximum power transfer
Vibration	AC	25~50%	~4 μW/cm ³ (Human motion - Hz)	High AC output voltage with positive and negative fluctuations (spikes). Rectifier & Step-down circuits are needed.
			~800 μW/cm ³ (Machines - KHz)	
Ambient Air flow	AC	~39% (Dynamic)	35 μW/cm ² (@ <1 m/s)	Dual or 3-phase output. Rectifier is needed.
		~41% (Generator)	3.5 mW/cm ² (@ 8.4 m/s)	MPP varies slightly with wind speed. Impedance matching is sufficient to achieve maximum power transfer in many applications
RF	AC	~50%	0.1 μW/cm ² (GSM 900 MHz) 0.001 mW/cm ² (WiFi)	Impedance matching to achieve maximum power transfer

A dream? Achieving Autonomous and intelligent “IoT”



Objective: 100 μ W Avg \rightarrow Energy neutrality becomes “easy”

Main Challenges of Energy-autonomous IoT Devices

1) Miniaturization and Energy Limitations

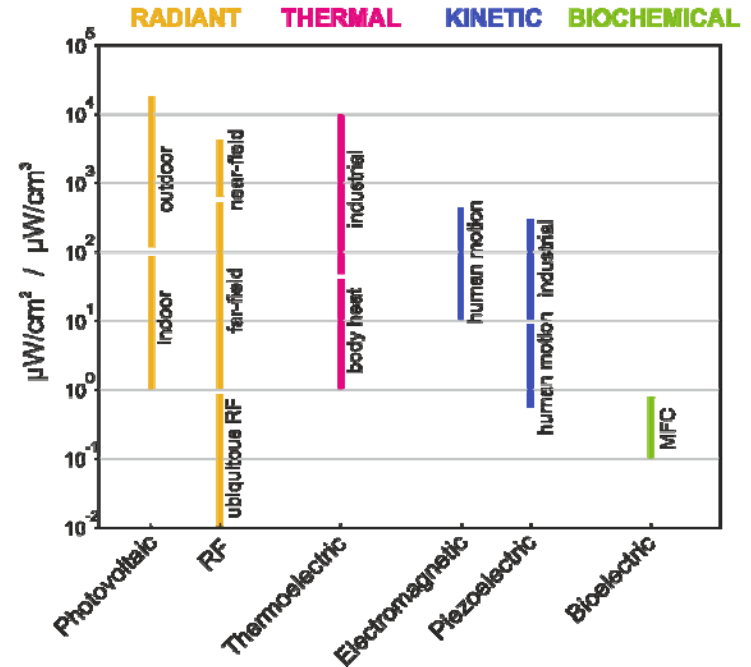
- Minimal energy consumption for maximum battery lifetime
- Limited instantaneous power

2) Energy Uncertainty and Resilience

- Robust and fault-tolerant power paths
- Decades of mission lifetime

3) Individuality

- Limited reusability of designs



Pursue multiple and distend design goals

Next generation of IoT devices for surveillance: Always-on Smart Sensors.

1.) Edge Signal Processing and AI

Smart IoT devices

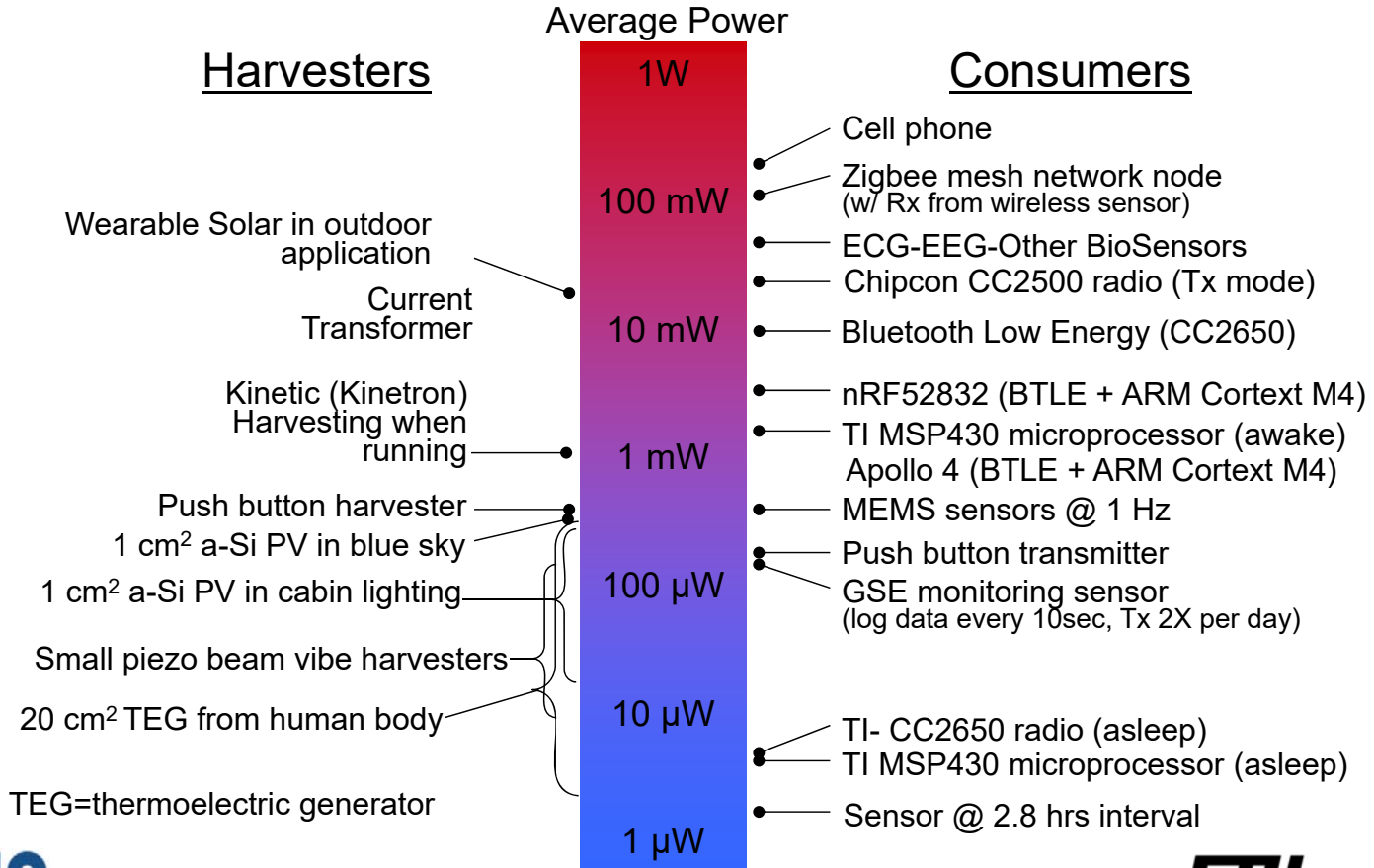


2.) Energy harvesting

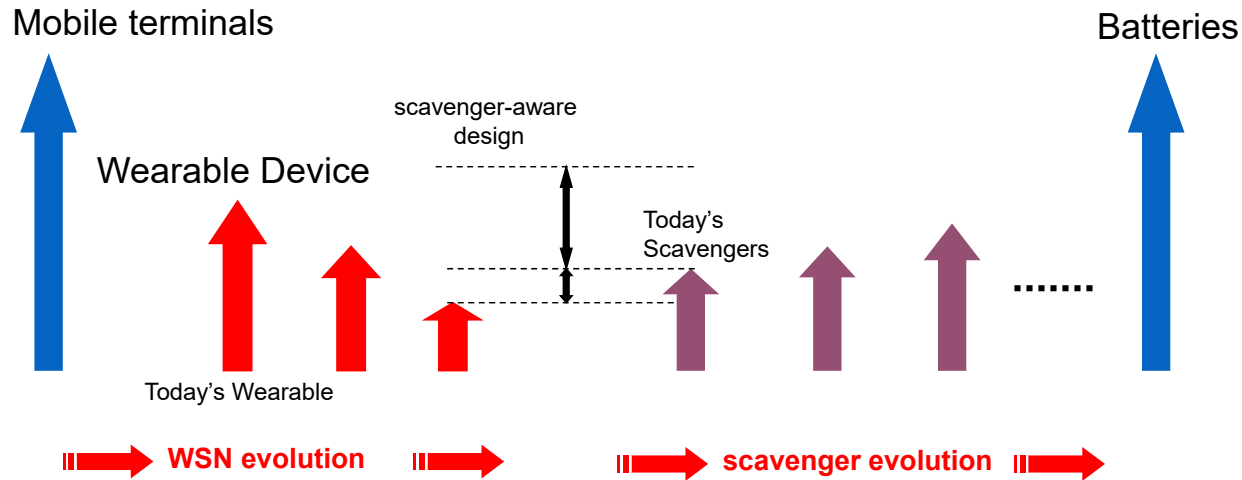
3.) Low power system design

4. Energy Efficient and long-range communication

System Design Consideration



The Good News

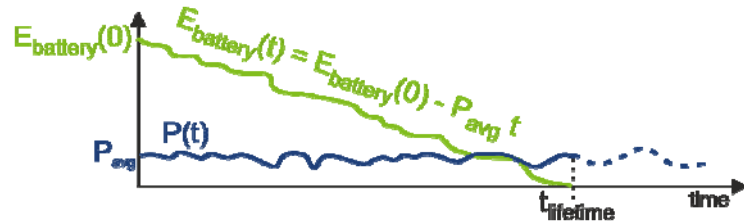


- 🏆 The gap between scavengers energy and requirements of digital systems is shrinking
- 🏆 Exploit energy management strategies and improvements in scavenger technology
 - Overcome traditional energy management strategies (battery-driven)
- 🏆 An new **unified design methodology** is required
 - Smart adaptation
 - Design for unreliability
 - Exploit unpredictable power sources

Supply Concepts

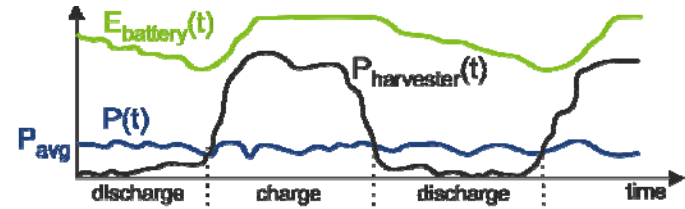
1) Battery-powered:

- defined and limited lifetime



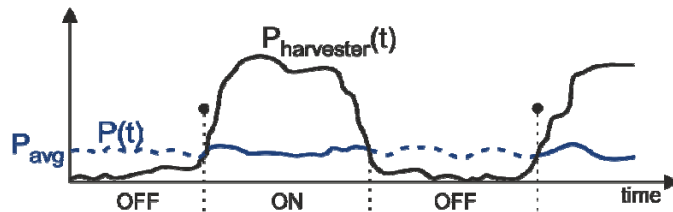
2) Hybrid-powered

- limited battery scaling



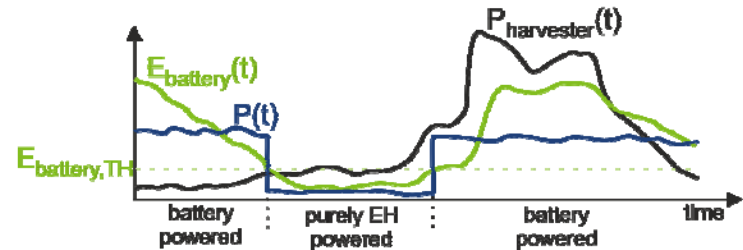
3) Transient System

- temporal coupling source and load



4) Battery-indifferent System

- adaptive QoS



Next generation of smart sensors: **Always-on Smart Sensors.**

1.) Edge Signal Processing and AI

Smart devices
for perpetual operation



2.) Energy harvesting

3.) Low power system design

4.) Low Power and energy efficient communication

How can we do? Self-sustainable Asset Tracking

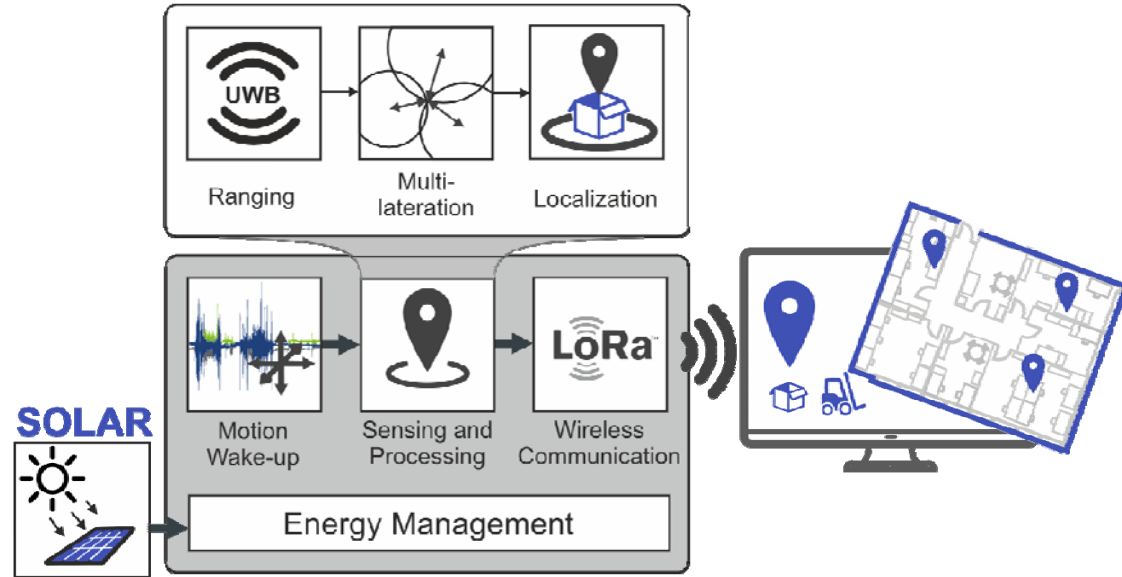
Self-sustainable Asset Tracking with Novel UWB radio

Objective:

“Place and forget” indoor asset tracking system with a localization accuracy below 0.5m.

Challenges:

- Limited environmental energy
- Robust and accurate multiroom localization (NLOS)
- Wireless communication is power-hungry and we use as sensors.
 - High dynamic load $I_{bat} = >50mA$



P. Mayer, M. Magno and L. Benini, "Self-sustaining Ultra-wideband Positioning System for Event-driven Indoor Localization," submitted to IEEE Internet of Things Journal

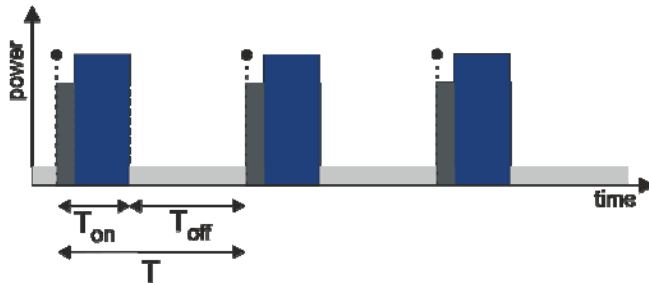
Sensing Paradigms

1) Duty-cycled operation

Short time periodical activation of sensing stage.

Challenge: latency

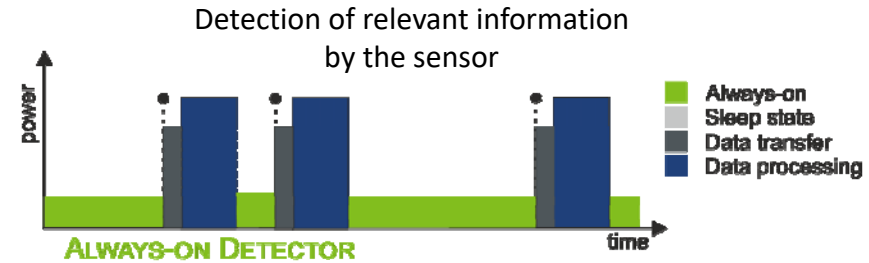
$$P_{avg} = P_{off} + E_{active}/T_{on}$$



2) Event-driven operation

Always-on data analytics to spot events of interest.

Challenge: idle consumption



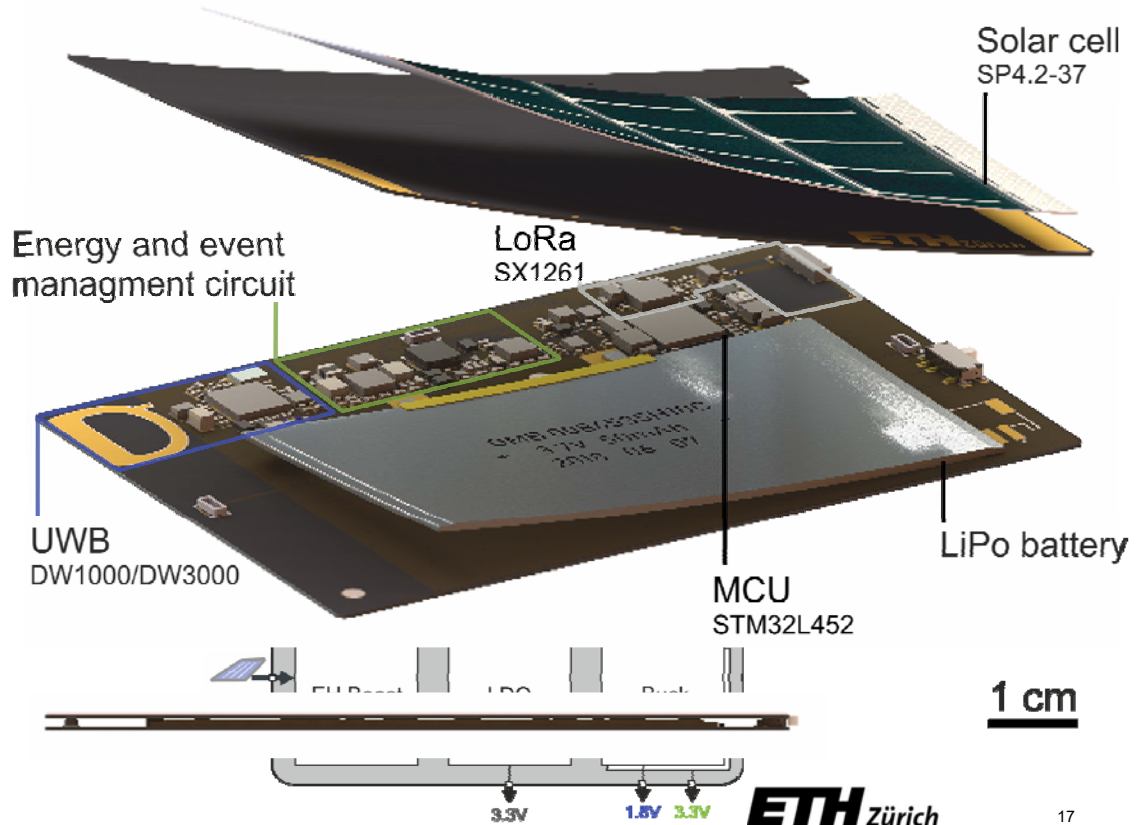
Background – The current market of UWB and BLE

	BLE	UWB		
	NRF5x [1]	Qorvo DW3000 [4]	NXP SR040 [5]	Microchip ATA8352 [6]
Frequency band [MHz]	2.4	6-8.5	6.2-8.2	6.2-8.3
IEEE 802.15.4z PHY	-	HRP	HRP	LRP
OTA data rate [Mbps]	2	6.8	6.8	1
Ranging accuracy [cm]	+/-60 [2]	+/-5	+/-10	+/-5
AoA accuracy [°]	+/-10 [3]	+/-5	+/-3	-
Standby power [µW]	1.62	0.46	0.9	0.09
TX Power draw [mW]	11.2	63	236	30
RX Power draw [mW]	9.5	158	207	130

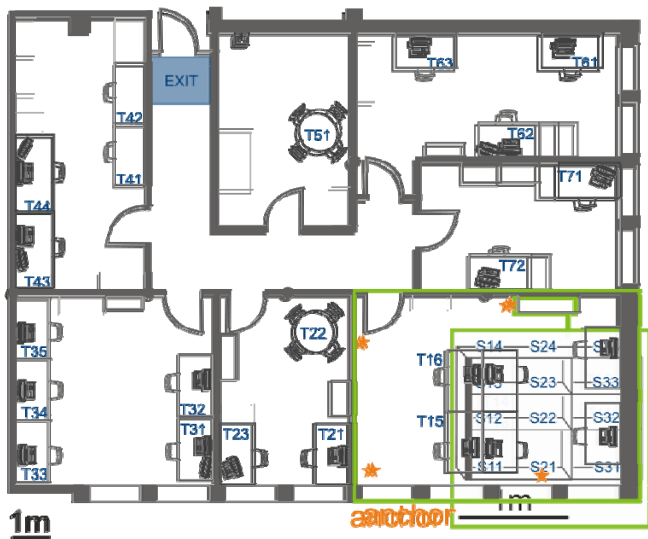
Self-sustainable Asset Tracking - Architecture

Solution:

- Tag-centralized operation
- Fully embedded processing
- Event-driven sensing
- Heterogeneous system design
- Energy efficient ML at the Edge

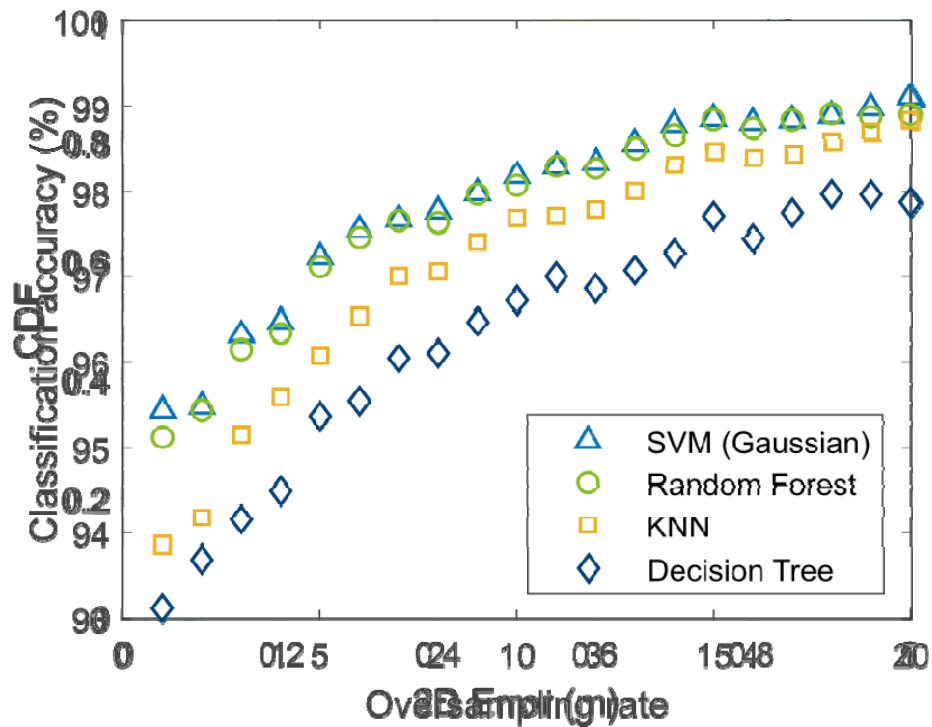


Self-sustainable Asset Tracking - Localization Performance

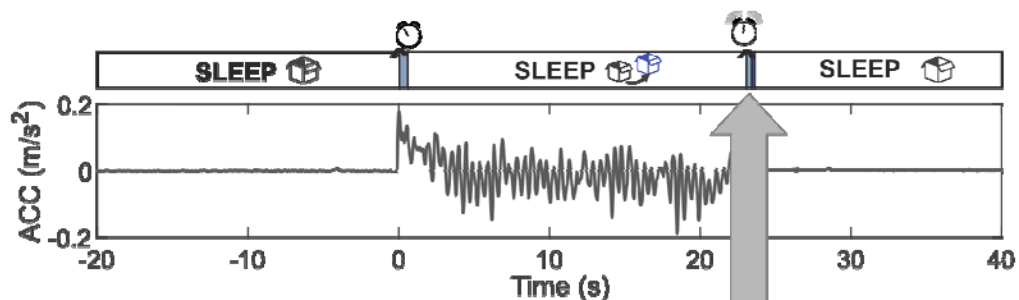


Coverage:
Dataset:

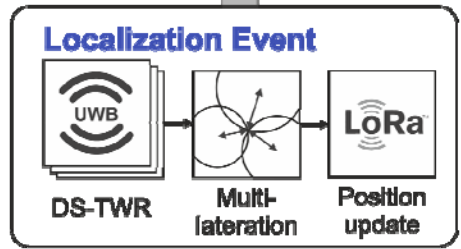
Class. Accuracy: **>95.3 %**



Self-sustainable Asset Tracking - Implementation



- SLEEP
- ACTIVE
- LOCALIZATION
- WDI INTERRUPT

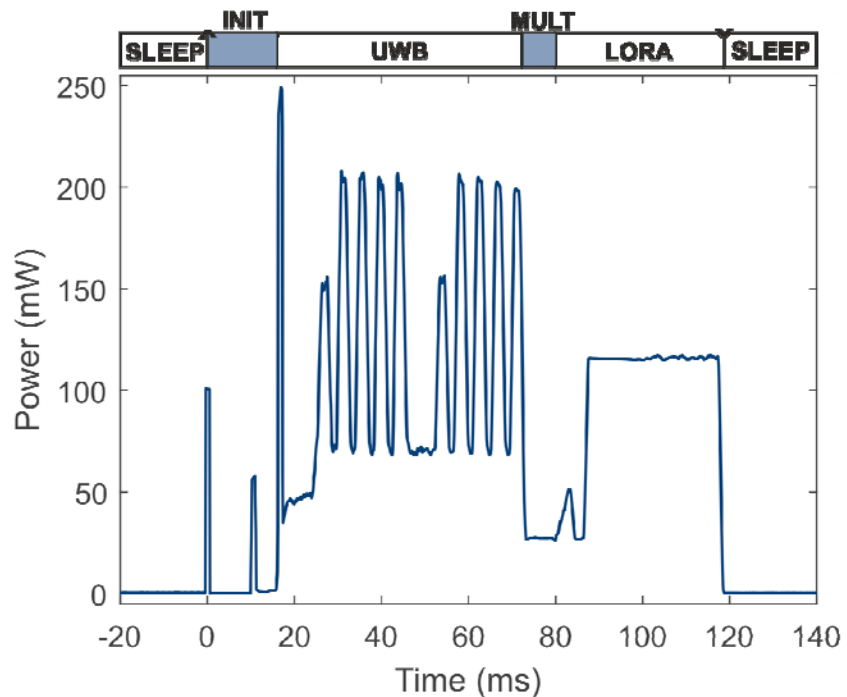


1.26 μA^*

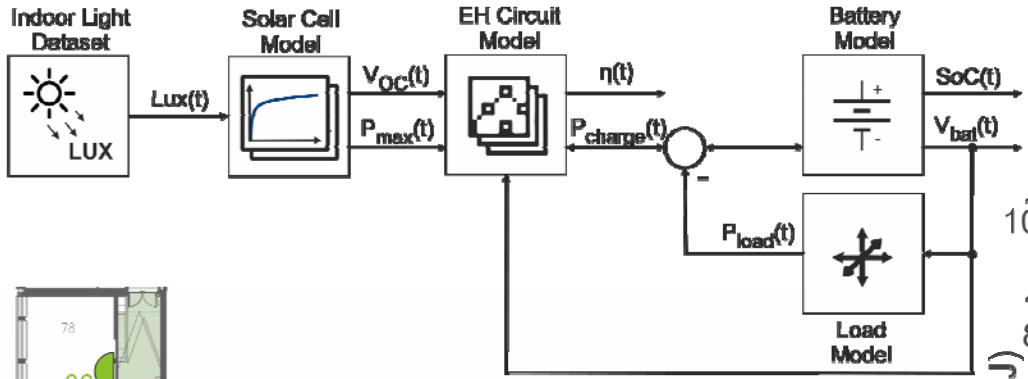
*(includes motion wake-up and EH)

10.84 mJ**

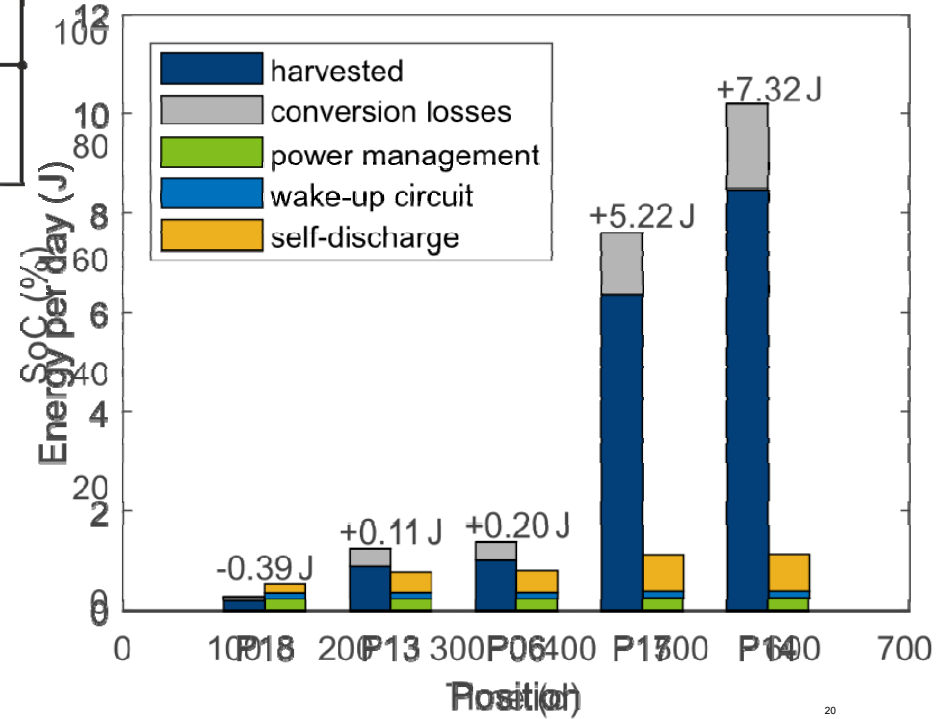
** (DS-TWR, Channel 5, Data rate: 850kbit/s, EIRP: -41.3dBm/MHz)



Self-sustainable Asset Tracking - Long-time Energy Neutrality



RMSE: **6.3 μW**
 R²: **0.988**
 E_{err}: **1.18 %**



Self-sustainable Asset Tracking - results

- With event-driven sensing and a heterogeneous Intelligent and energy **efficient** architecture, we could address very distant design goals of high accuracy, long-range, and energy autonomy.
- We demonstrated the effectiveness of the model-based design approach to gain non-trivial insights into longtime behavior.

Localization
per Day:

up to 700

Quiescent
Current:

1.26 μ A






Multiroom
Localization Accuracy:

0.4m (2D)

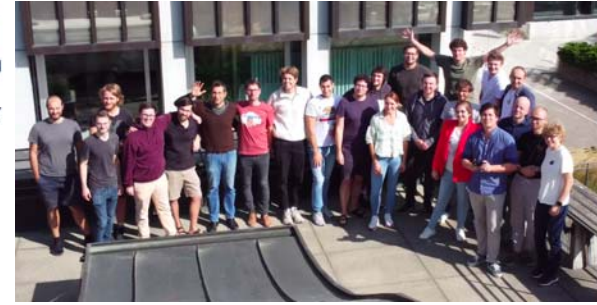
Classification
Accuracy:

85.3% (38C)

Conclusions

-  EH is becoming attractive for Intelligent IoT
-  TinyML can boost the success of always-on IoT
-  A system overview is necessary
-  Event-based sensing and low power design can increase the energy efficiency.
-  Use-case UWB self-sustaining patch

Q & A



Thanks very much for your time and attention!

Questions/comments???

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