

Wireless Power Transfer and RF Energy Harvesting: New Options for System Designers

June 5, 2013

Stanford Computer Systems Colloquium

Joshua R. Smith
Associate Professor
Computer Science and Engineering
Electrical Engineering
University of Washington

Sensor Systems Lab Graduate Students



Jim Youngquist, CSE



LT Jiang, ME



Ben Waters, EE



Vamsi Talla, EE

Current Graduate Students



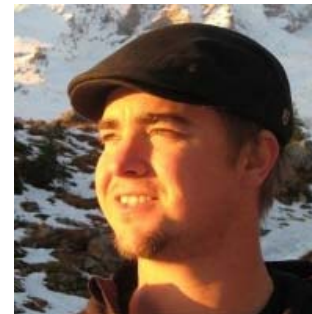
Artem Dementyev, EE



Yi "Eve" Zhao, EE



Aaron Parks, EE



Brody Mahony, EE



Alanson Sample
(Postdoc)
Now Intel



Michael Buettner, CSE
(David Wetherall, co-advisor)
Now Google



Lillian Chang
(Postdoc)
Now Intel

Alumni

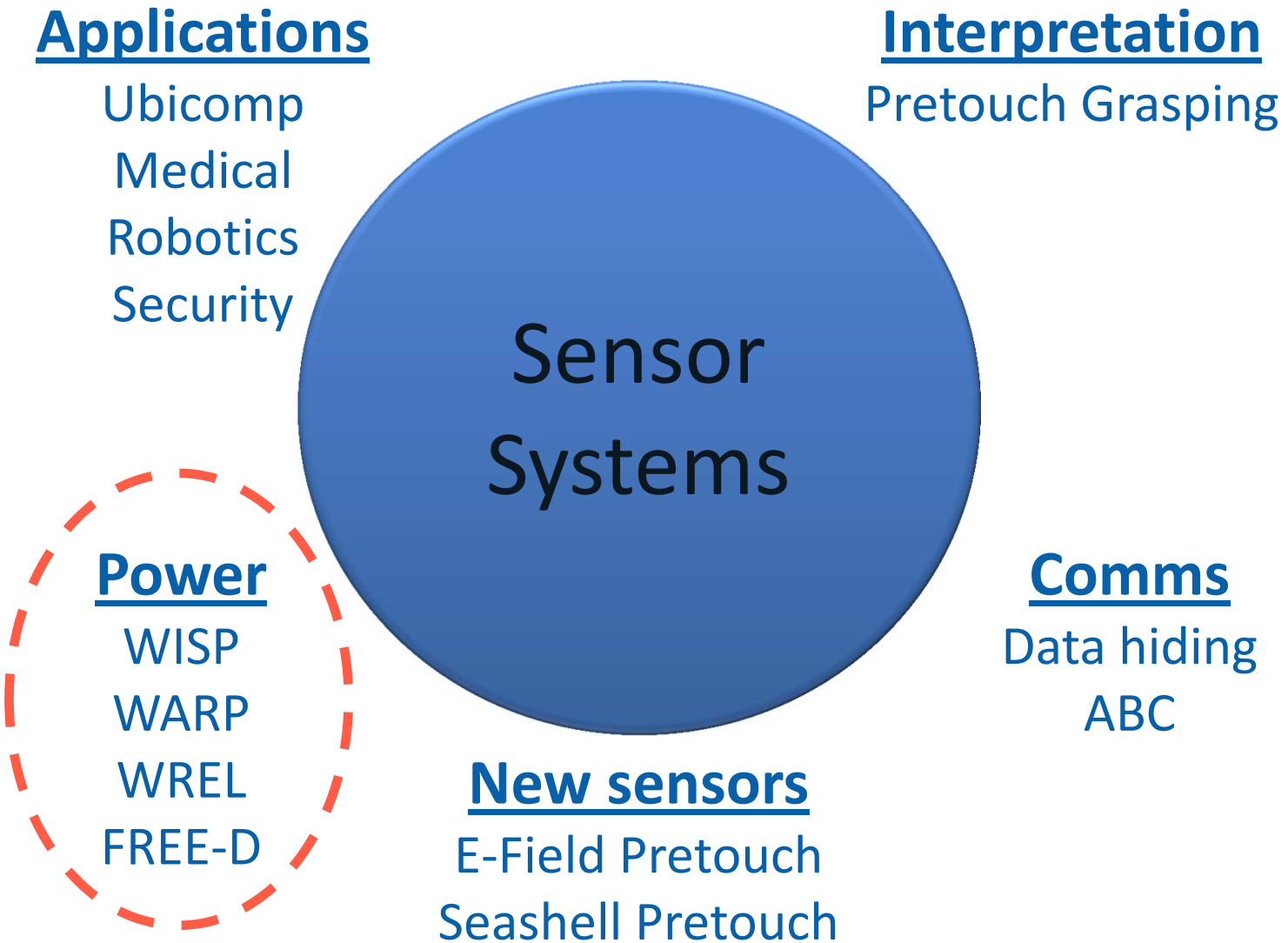
Applications

Ubicomp
Medical
Robotics
Security

Interpretation

Pretouch Grasping

Sensor Systems



Power

WISP
WARP
WREL
FREE-D

Comms

Data hiding
ABC

New sensors

E-Field Pretouch
Seashell Pretouch

Why Wireless Power?

Benefits of Wireless Power

Cord Elimination



Benefits of Wireless Power

Battery Elimination



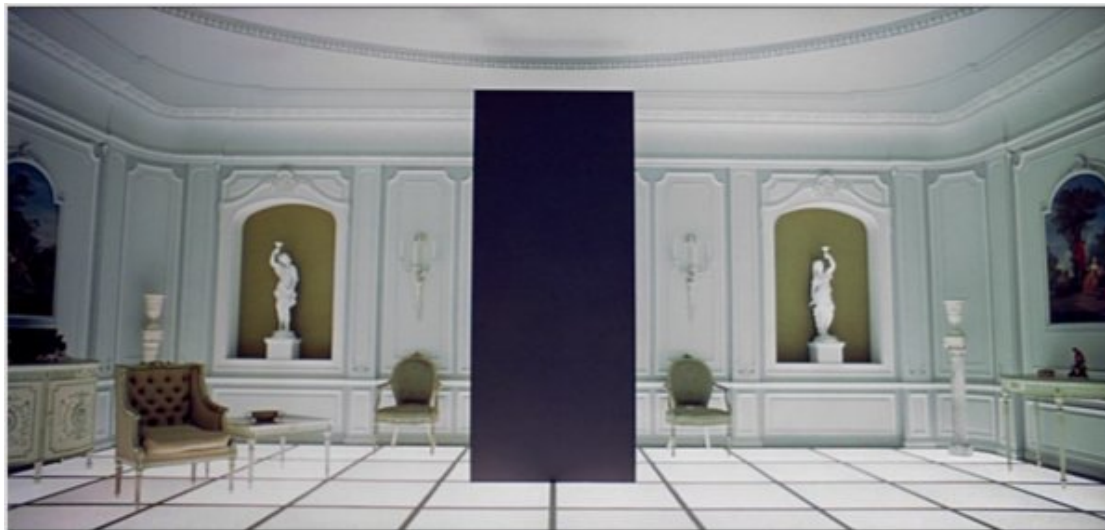
Lifetime --- Perpetual
Size
Weight

Benefits of Wireless Power

“Monolithic” technology

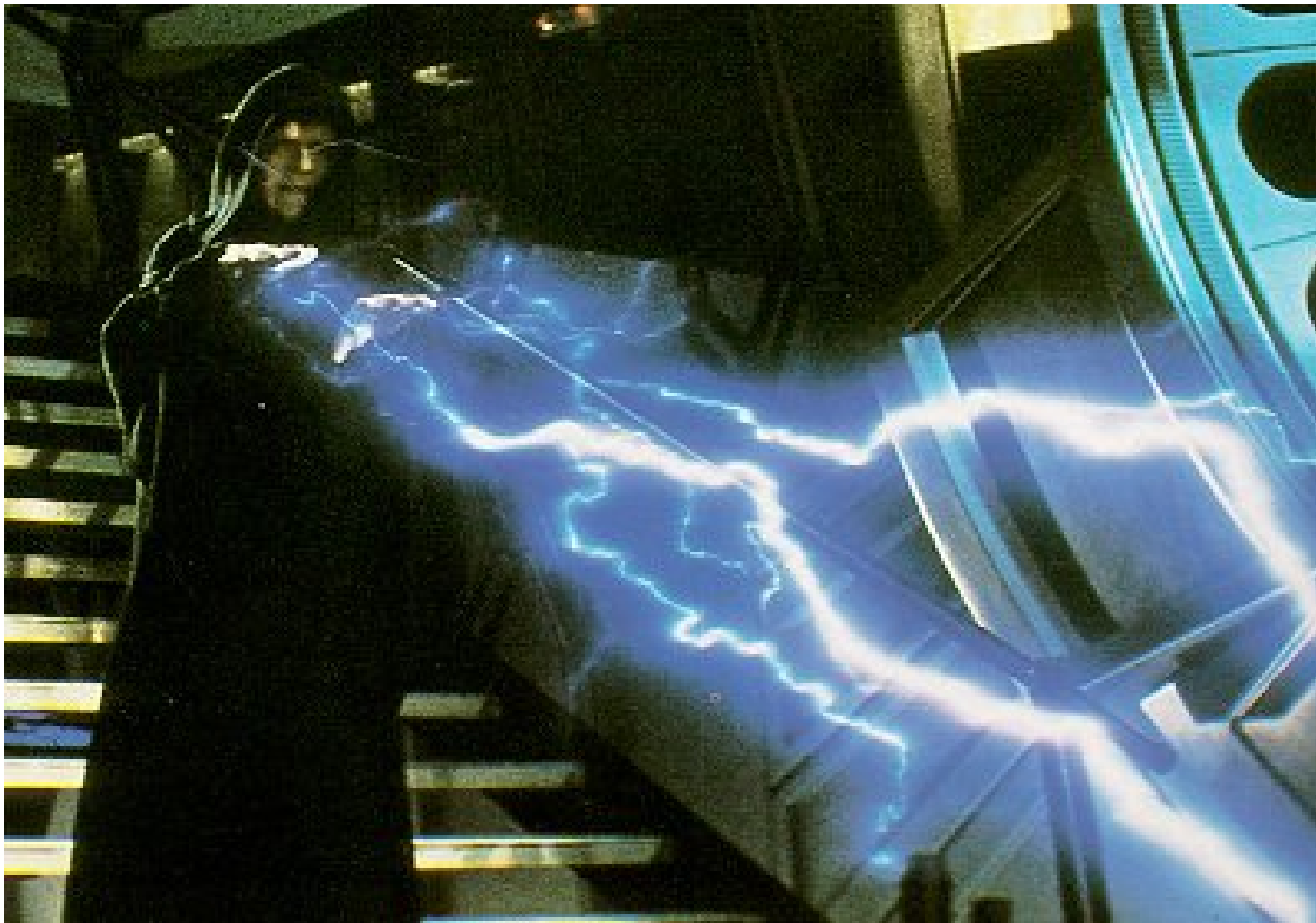


Connector elimination



Boundary integrity

Non-contact energy transfer

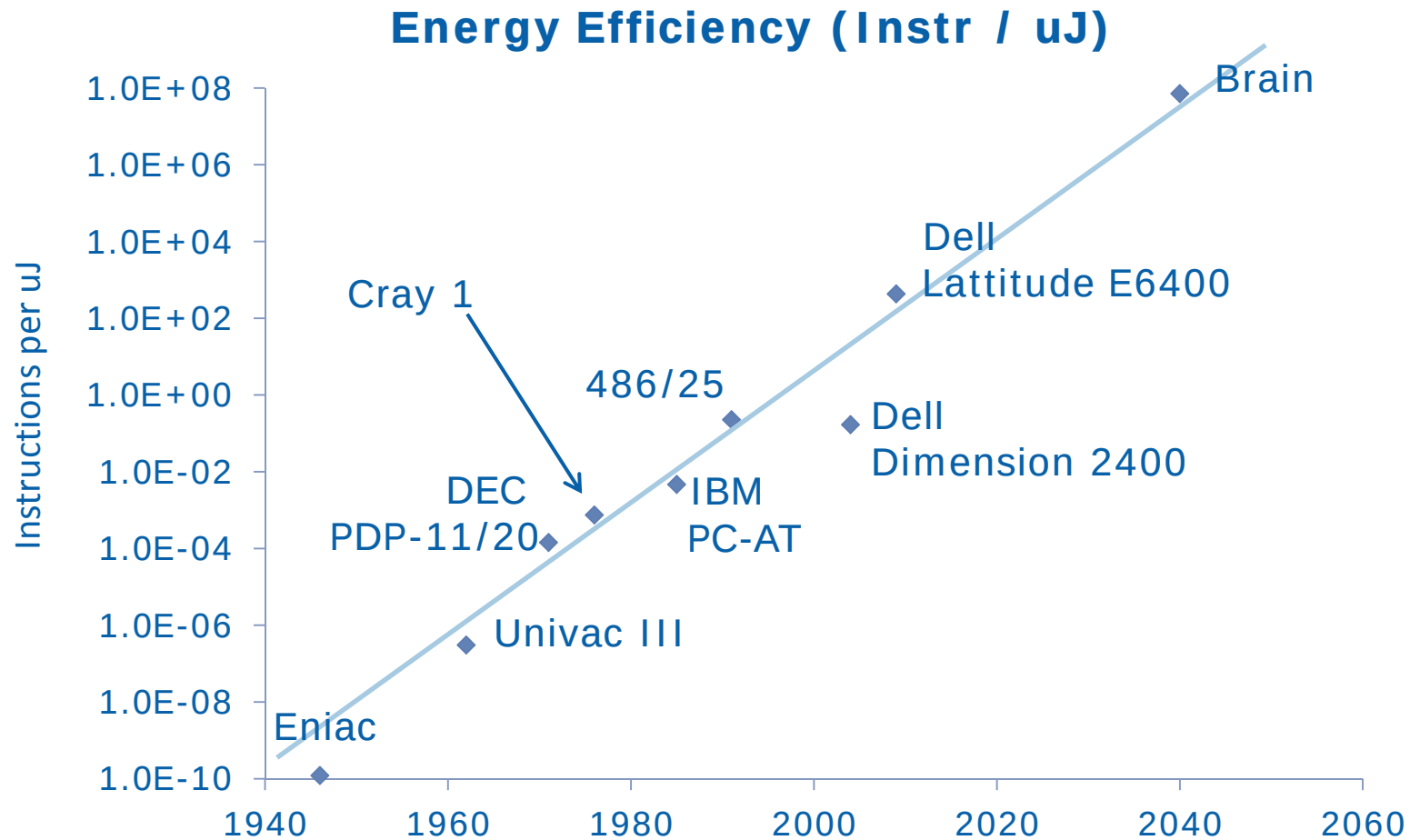


No Force required to make and break connections...nice in space!

The space of wirelessly powered systems

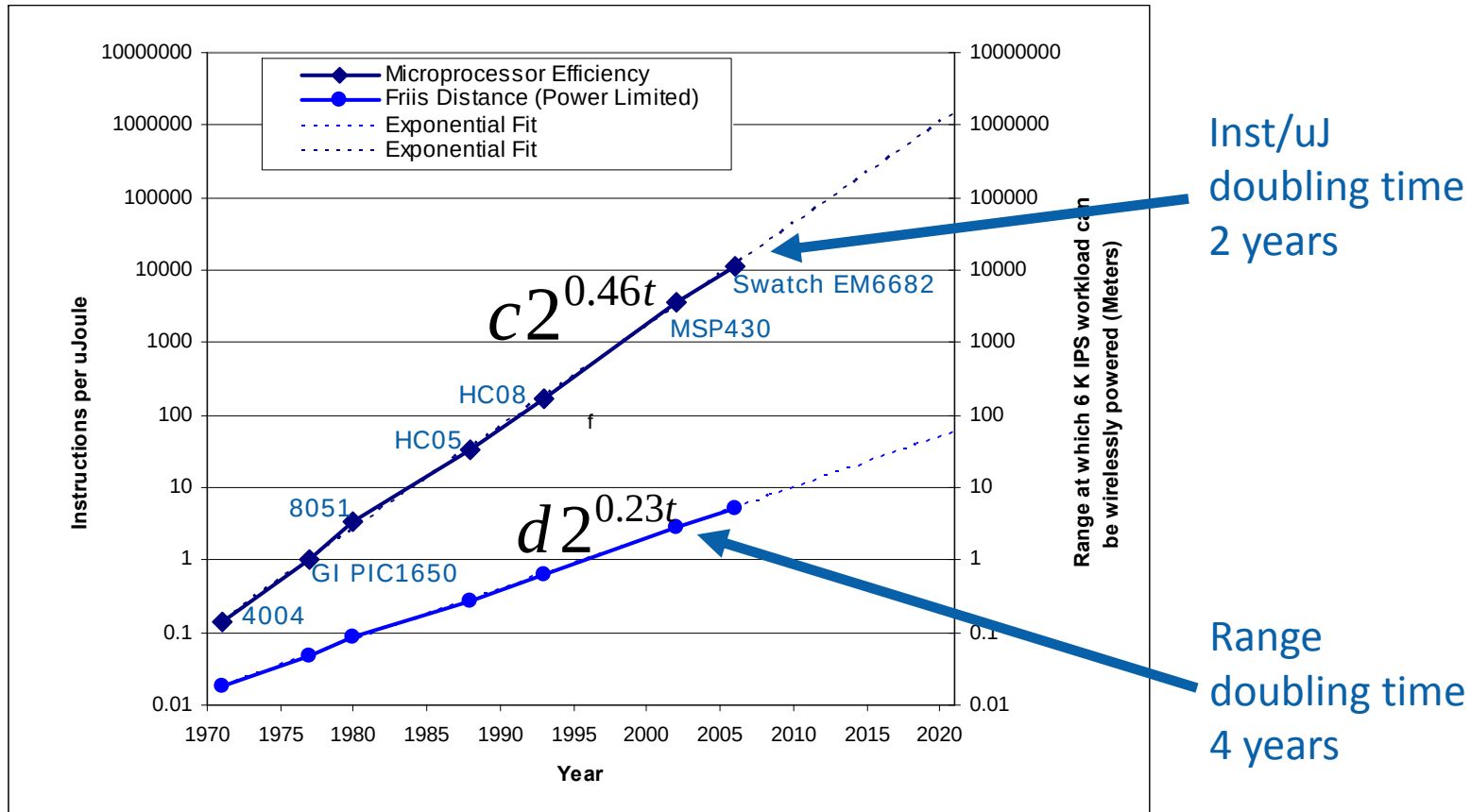
	Far field	Near field
Planted	WISP	WREL FREED
Wild	WARP ABC	?

Energy Efficiency Scaling



Data: *Implications of Historical Trends in the Electrical Efficiency of Computing*
Koomey, Berard, Sanchez et al, IEEE Annals of the History of Computing, 2011

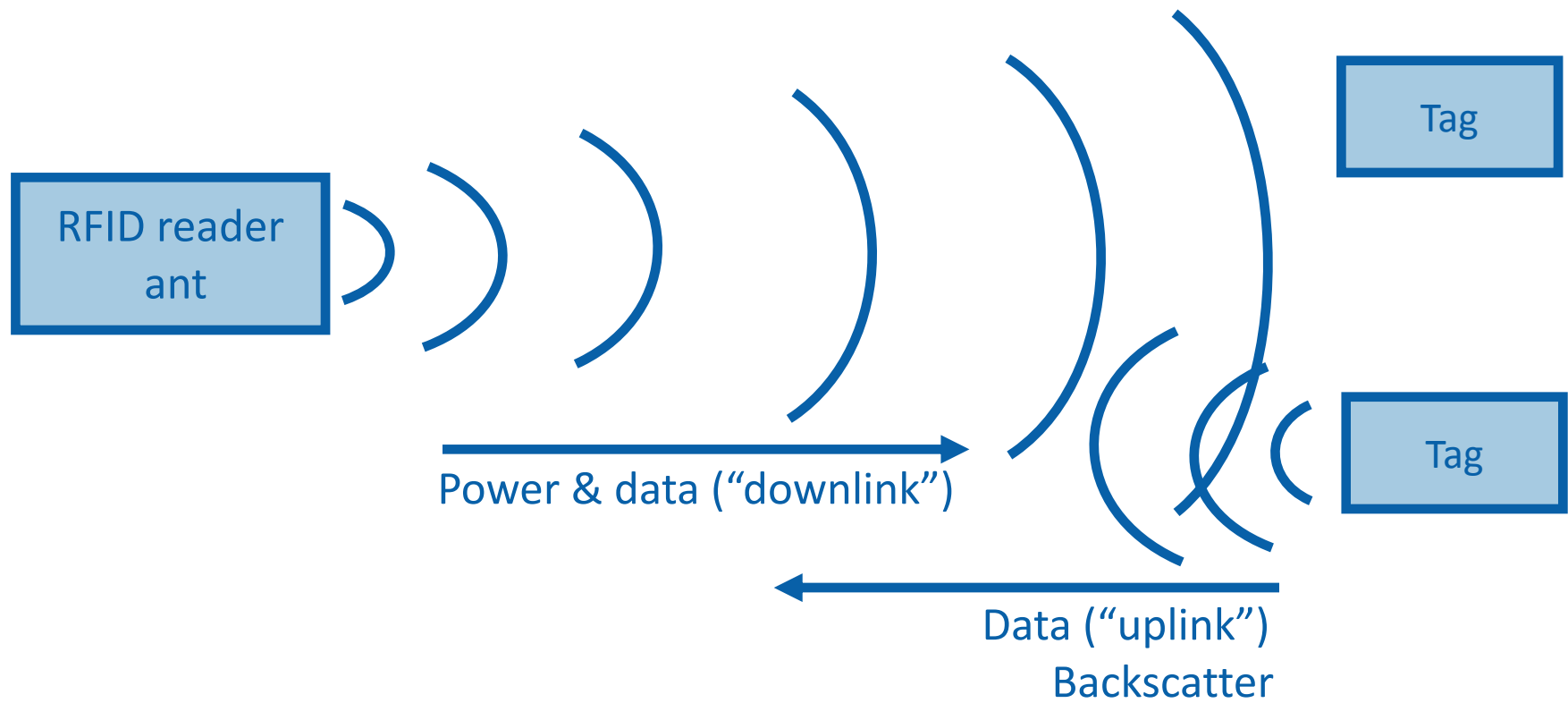
Range scaling of far field WPT



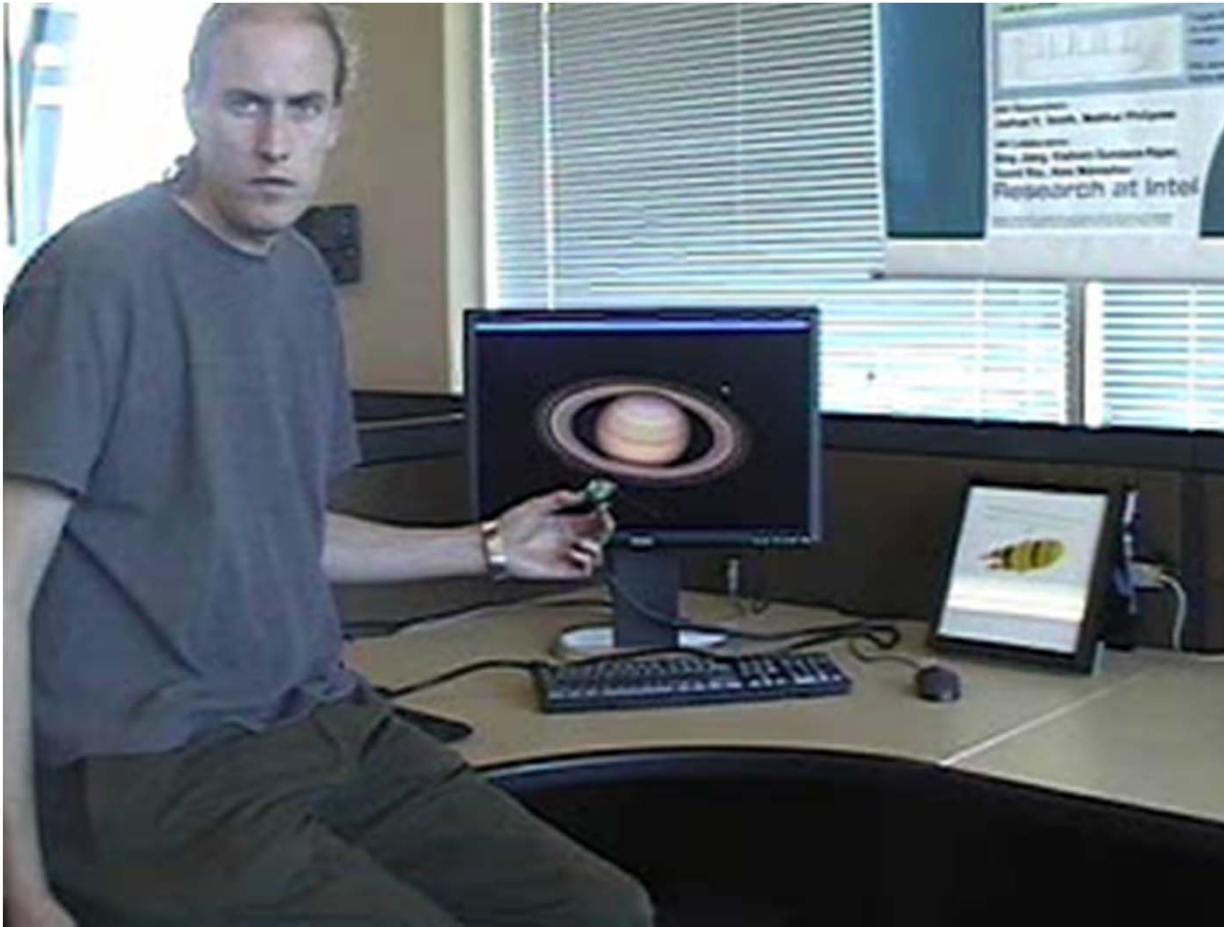
Range scaling of wirelessly powered sensor systems, J.R. Smith, in *Wirelessly Powered Sensor Networks and Computational RFID* J.R. Smith Ed., Springer 2013

Development and Application of Wirelessly Powered Sensor Node, D. J. Yeager, UW MS Thesis

WISP & UHF RFID



WISP 3 Axis x 10 Bit Accelerometer

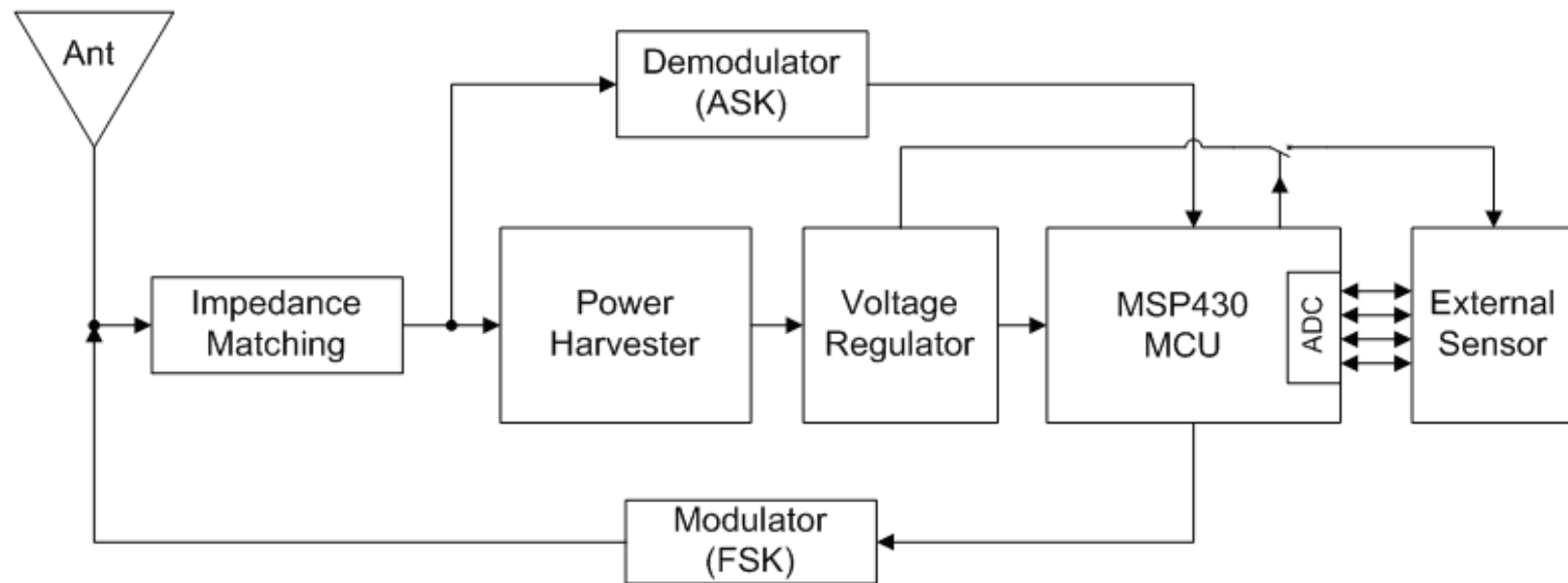


First UHF-powered
accelerometer

A wirelessly powered platform for sensing and computation, J.R. Smith, A. Sample, P. Powledge, A. Mamishev, S. Roy. *UbiComp 2006*

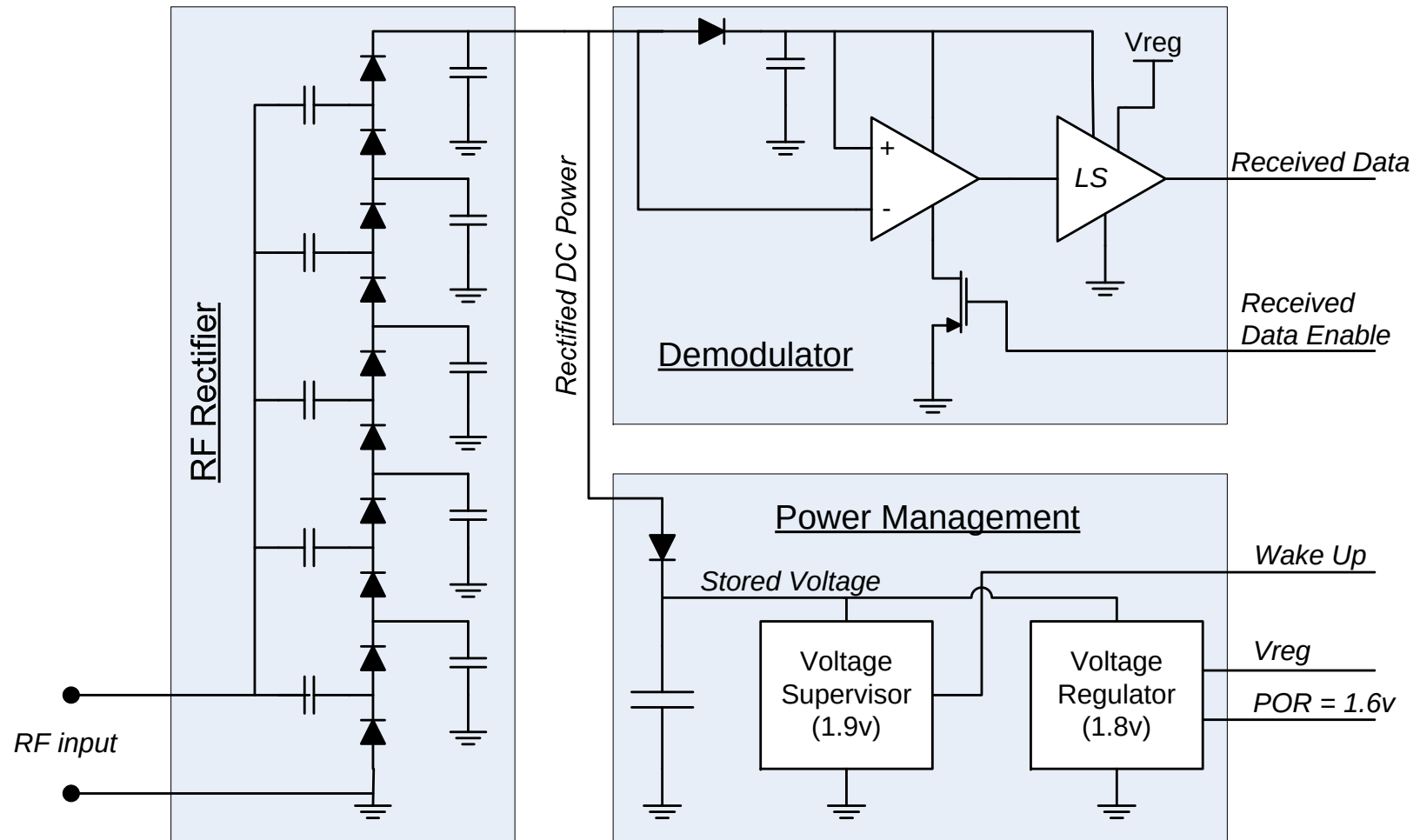
RFID Sensor Networks with the Intel WISP Winner Best Demo, Sensys 08, M. Buettner, B. Greenstein, R. Prasad, A. Sample, J.R. Smith, D. Yeager, D. Wetherall.

WISP Block Diagram

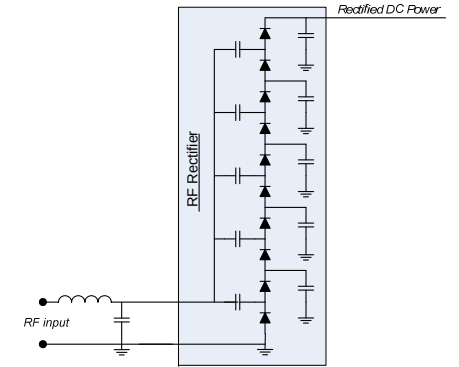


Design of an RFID-Based Battery-Free Programmable Sensing Platform, Alanson P. Sample, Daniel J. Yeager, Pauline S. Powledge, Alexander V. Mamishev, Joshua R. Smith. IEEE Transactions on Instrumentation and Measurement, Vol. 57, No. 11, Nov. 2008, pp. 2608-2615.

Analog Front End



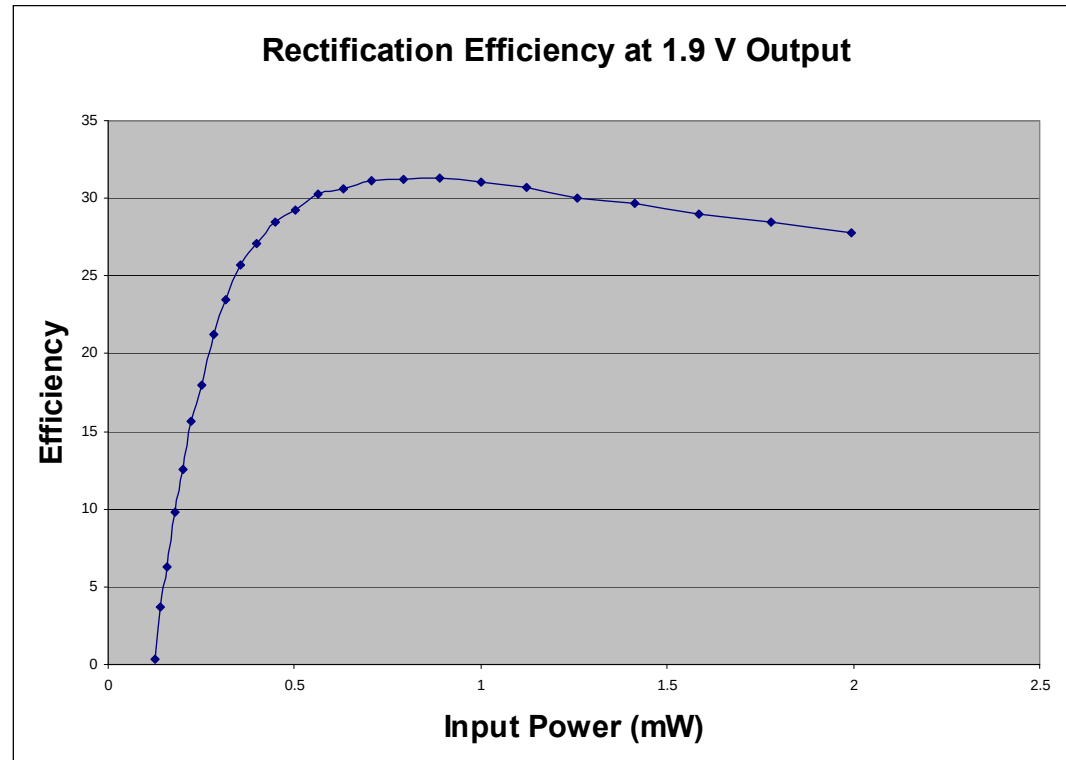
Rectifying Charge Pump (1 stage)



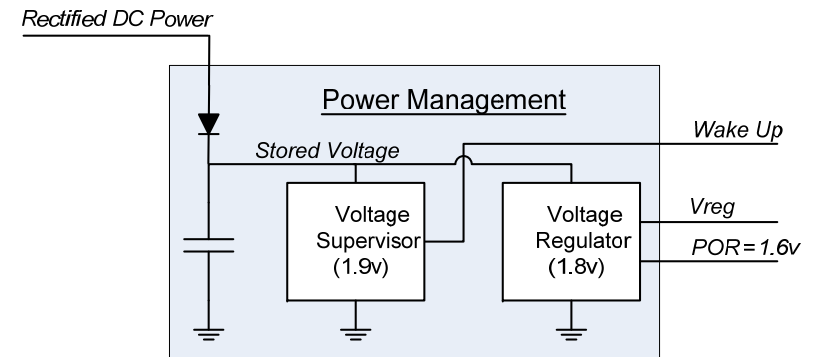
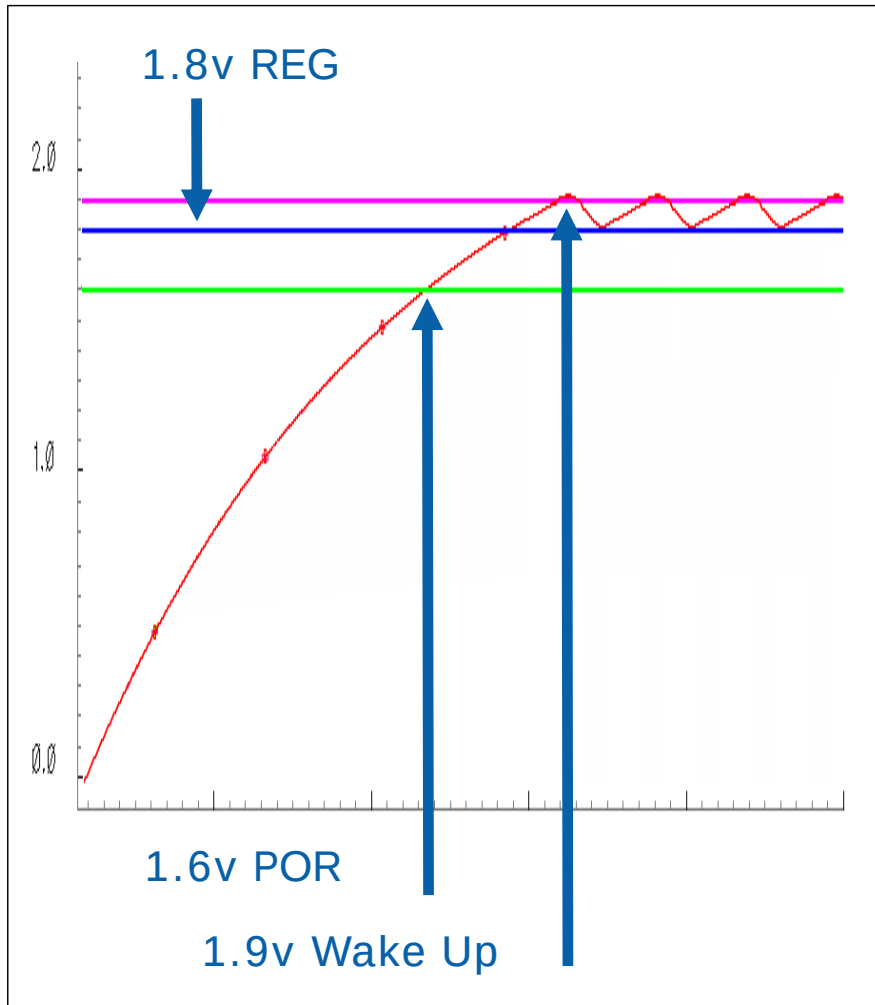
Rectifying Charge Pump (3 Stage)

Rectifier Efficiency

Input and output impedance dependent

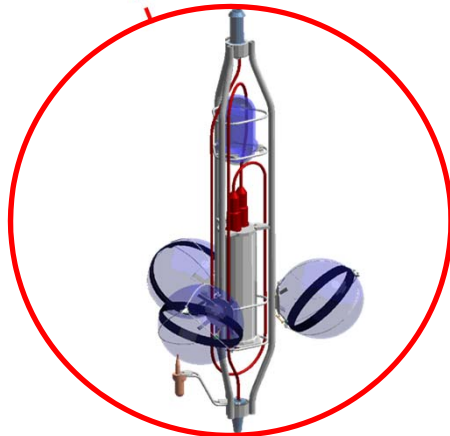
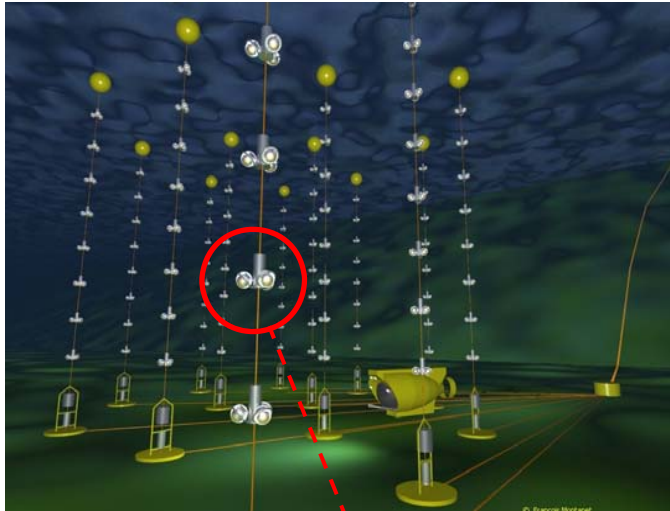


Power Management Block



WISP Applications

WISP for Physical Oceanography in the The NEMO/Antares Neutrino Telescope

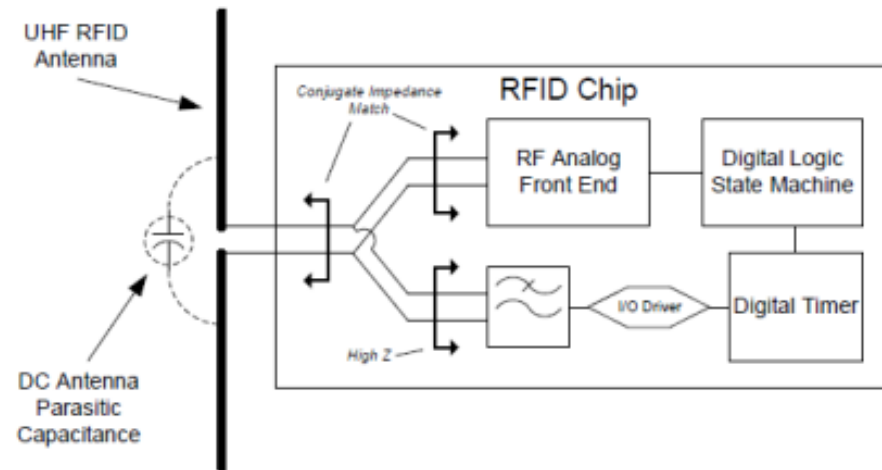
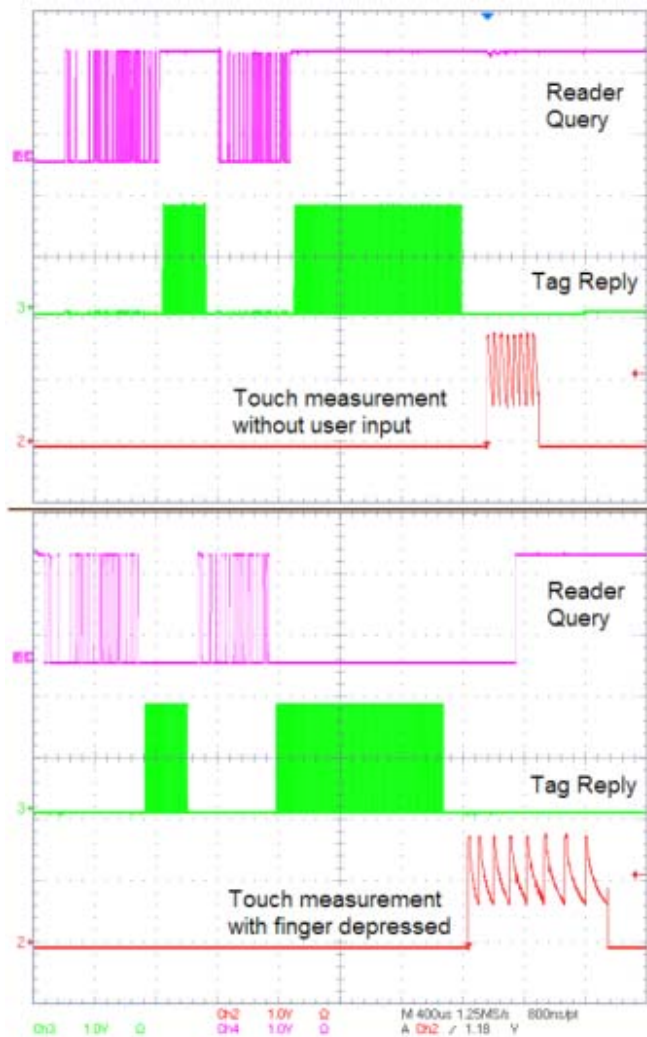


Luciano Trasatti,
INFN, Italy



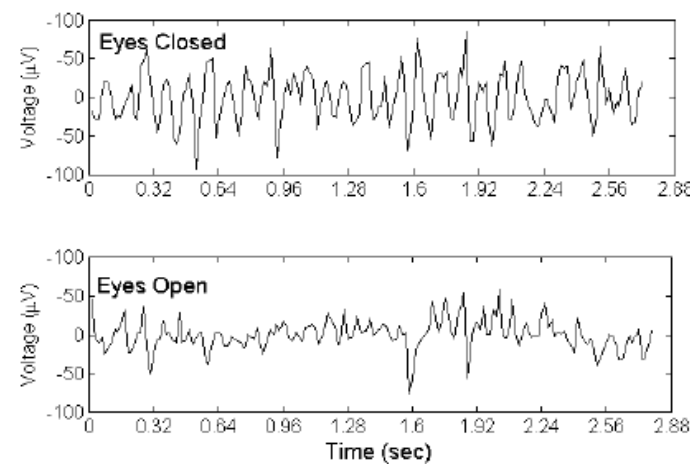
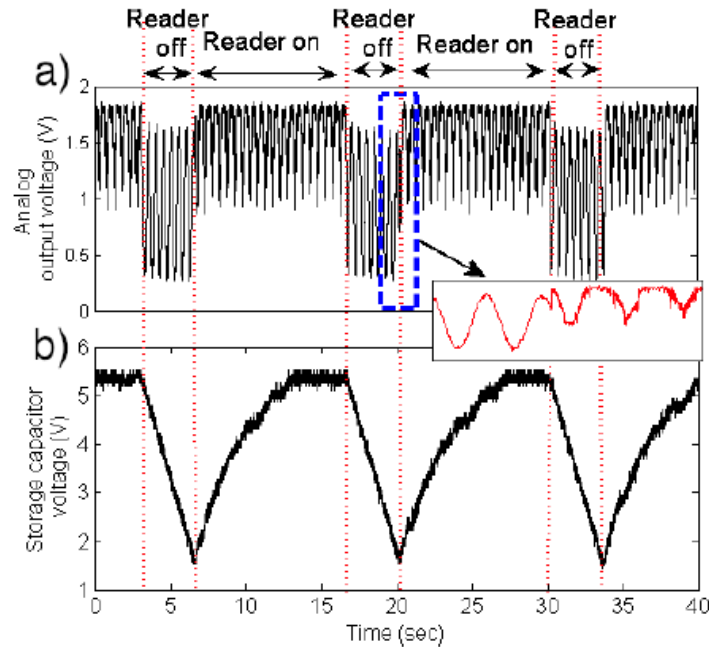
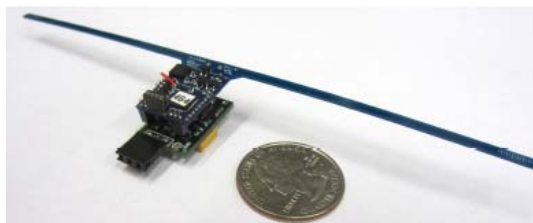
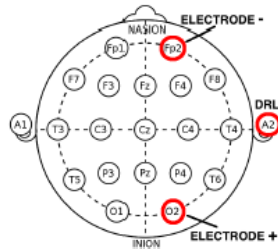
PORFIDO: An application of RFID to Oceanography, Trasatti, Cordelli, Habel, Martini, in
Wirelessly Powered Sensor Networks and Computational RFID, J.R. Smith Ed., Springer 2013

Capacitive Touch WISP

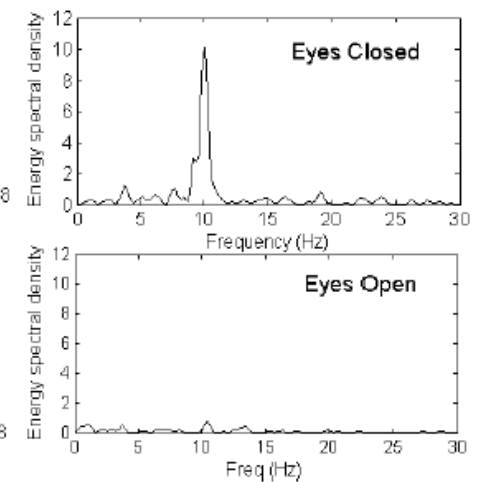


A Capacitive Touch Interface for Passive RFID Tags, IEEE RFID 2009, Alanson P. Sample, Daniel J. Yeager, Joshua R. Smith, **Winner, Best Paper Award**

EEGWISP



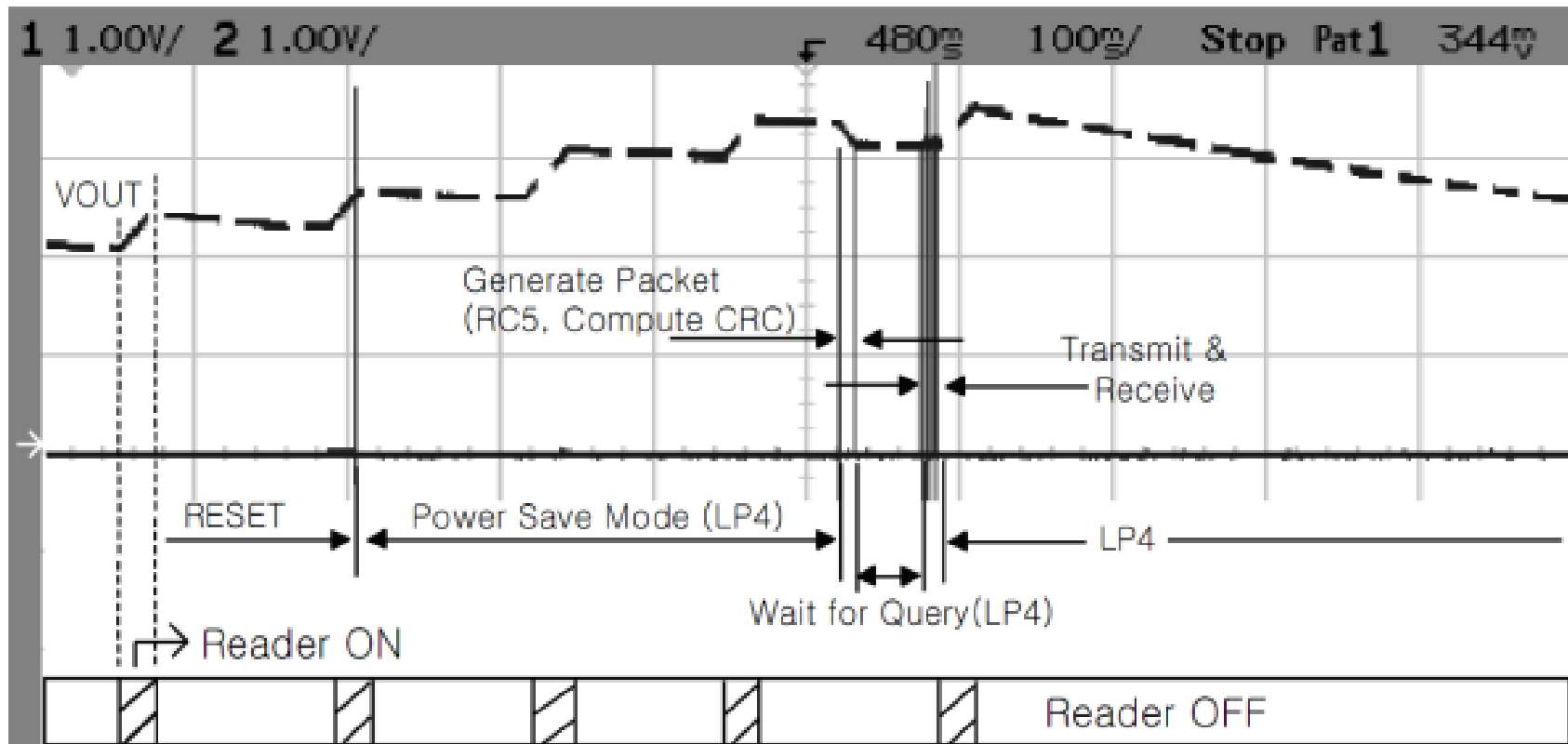
(b) Raw data



(c) Frequency content of the raw data in (b)

A Wearable UHF RFID-Based EEG System, Artem Dementyev and Joshua R. Smith, Proceedings of IEEE RFID, Orlando, Florida, April 2013.

RFID Cryptography



Strong RFID encryption (RC5)

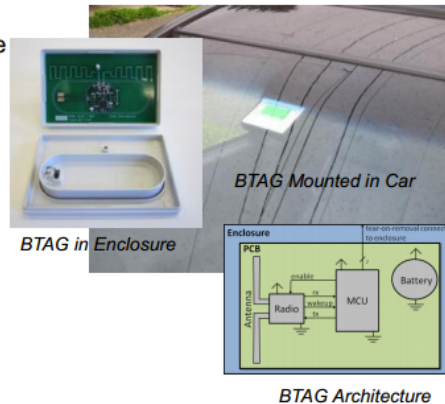
Commercialization: Intel BTAG

B.Tag Overview

BTAG is short for Brazil-Tag, and is a battery-assisted RFID Tag for use by the government of Brazil for Automatic Vehicle Identification (AVI). The tag supports a limited set of the EPC C1G2 RFID protocol, and the full SINIAV Protocol which is a superset to EPC C1G2



A key asset to the BTAG platform is its high level of security and cryptographic protection. This asset will allow extension of the BTAG platform described in this document to other potential "High-Security RF Identification" scenarios

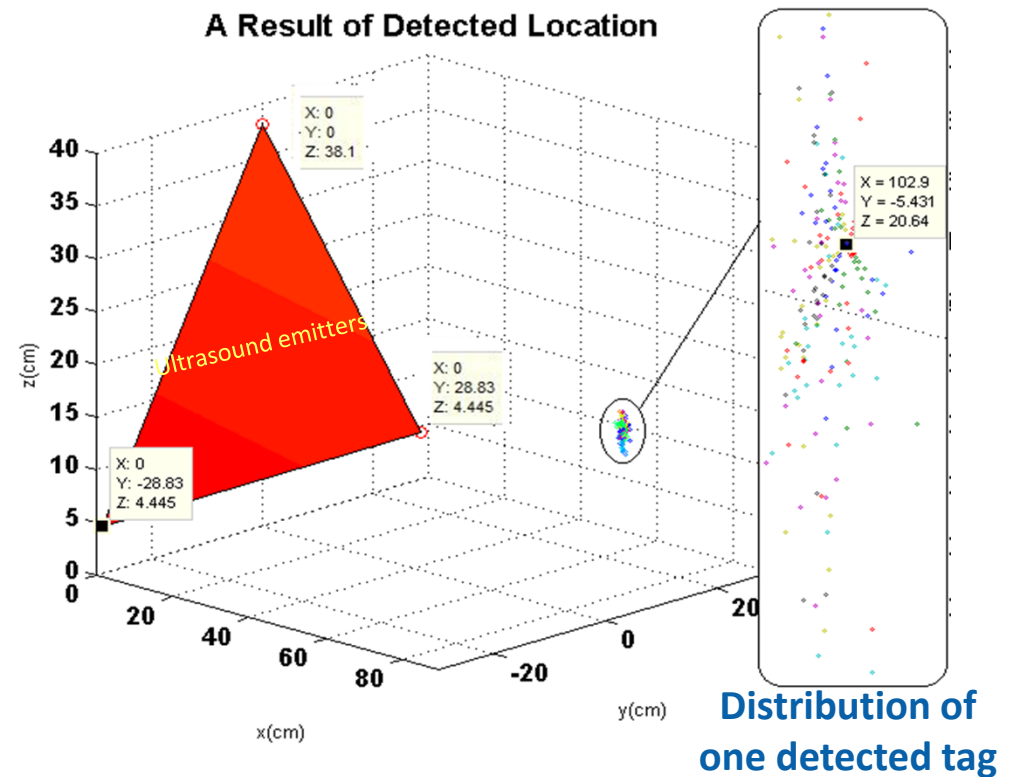
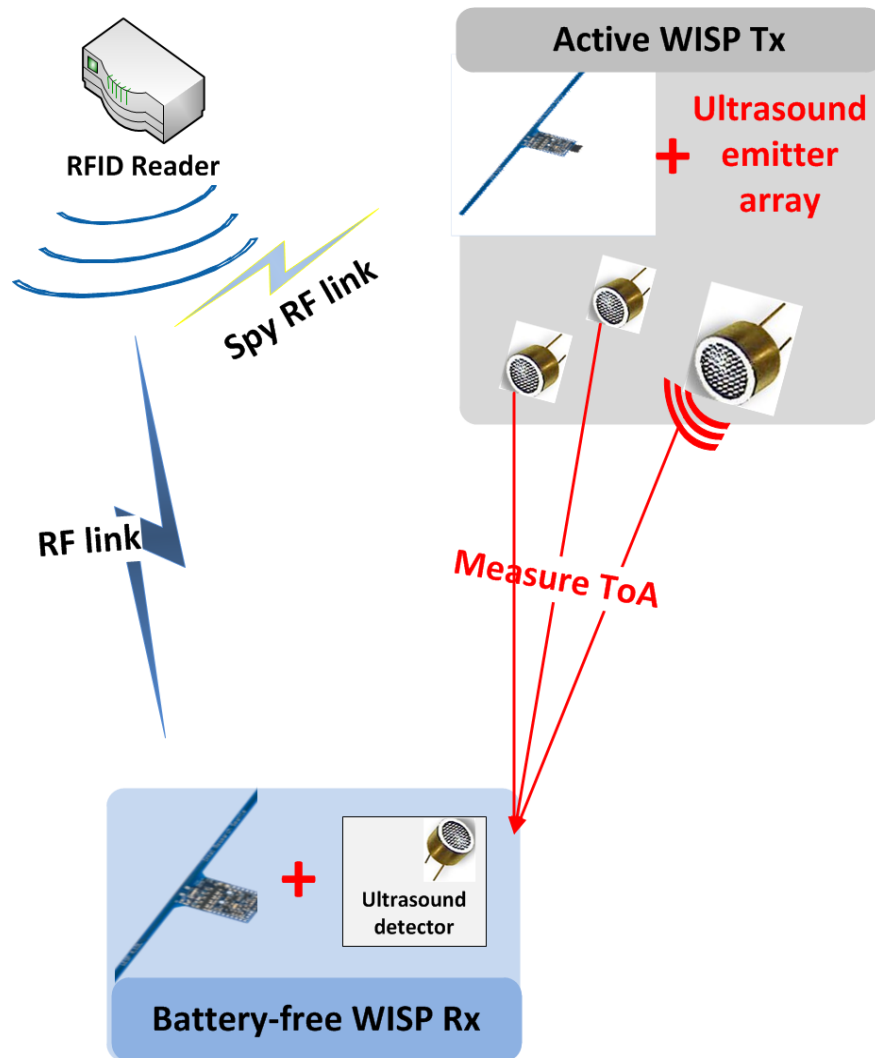


Gas Station of the Future

- **BTAG is in the car and the readers are mounted over head**
- **Tag is read and car identified, displays at the pump show the customer deals and specials in the station**

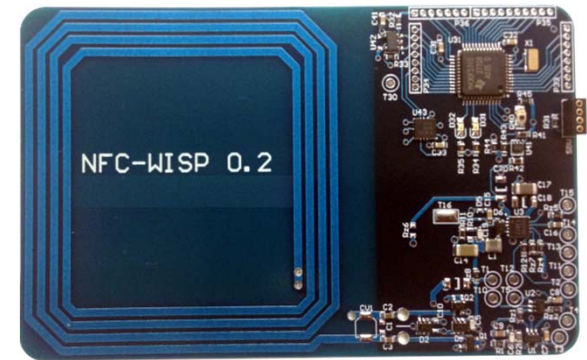


Ultrasonic Localization WISP --- ISTC



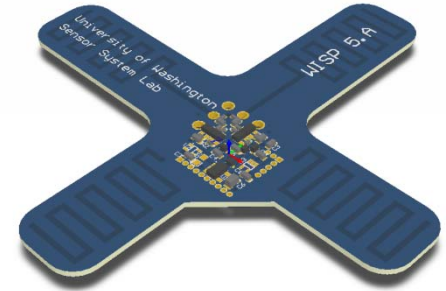
A battery-free RFID-based indoor acoustic localization platform, Yi Zhao and Joshua R. Smith, IEEE RFID, Orlando, Florida, April 2013.

Wirelessly powered bistable display



Wirelessly Powered Bistable Display Tags, A. Dementyev, A. Parks, J. Gummeson, D. Ganesan, J.R. Smith, A.P. Sample, To Appear, Ubicomp 2013

WISP 5.0 --- Available soon



WISP 4.1

4.3 meters range

Single antenna

3D accelerometer

MSP430 - F2272

- 16 MHz (max), 4MHz @ 1.8v
- 512B RAM
- 16K Flash
- Off Mode (LPM4) - 0.1 μ A
- ADC / Timers / UART

WISP 5.0

9+ meters range*

Dual antennas

3D accelerometer

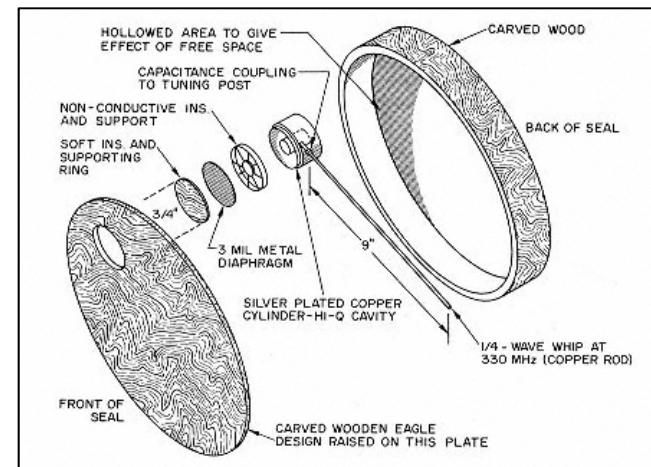
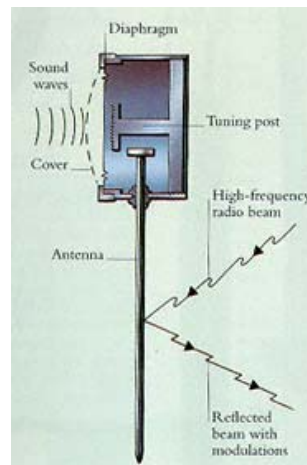
MSP430 - F5010

- 25 MHz (max), 8MHz @ 1.8v
- 6,144B Ram
- 16k Flash
- Off Mode (LPM4) - 1.1 μ A
- ADC / Timers / UART

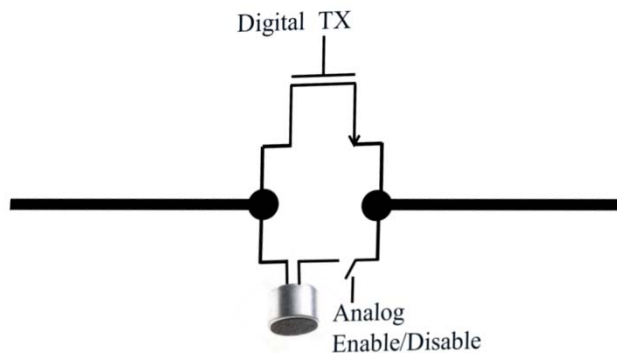
Analog Backscatter

Hybrid analog-digital backscatter audio sensing

The Great Seal Bug aka “The Thing”, 1945



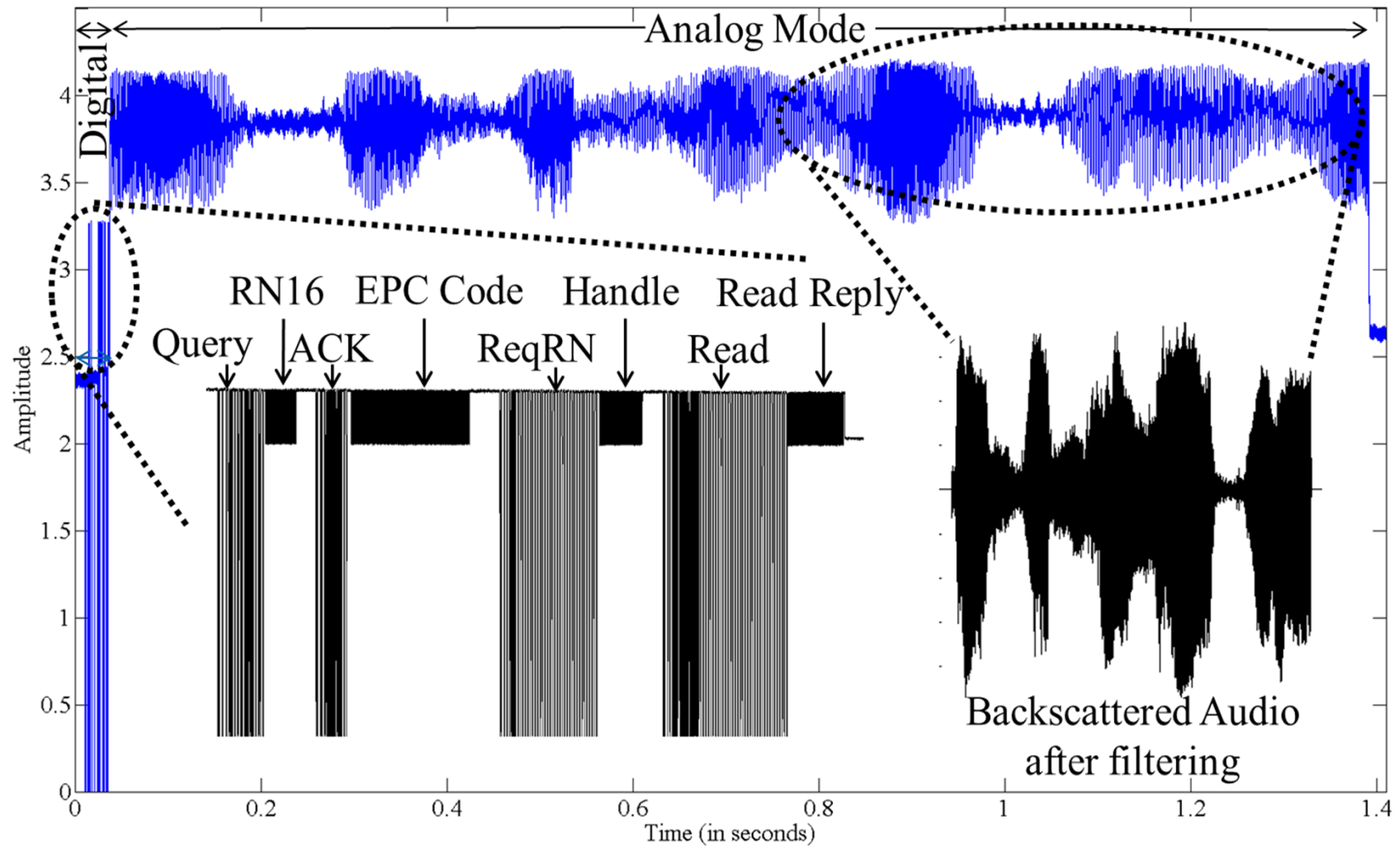
Hybrid Analog-Digital Zero-Power Mic, 2013



Hybrid Analog-Digital Backscatter: A New Approach for Battery-Free Sensing, V. Talla, J.R. Smith, IEEE RFID 2013. **Nominated for best paper award**

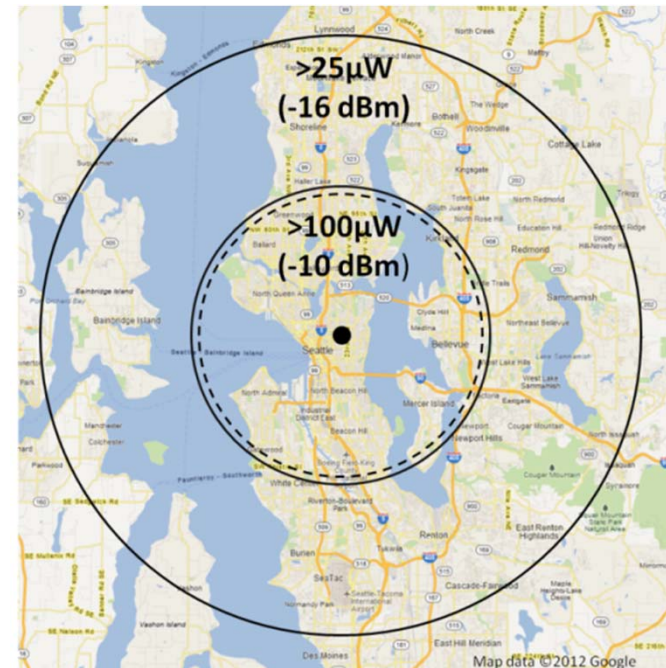
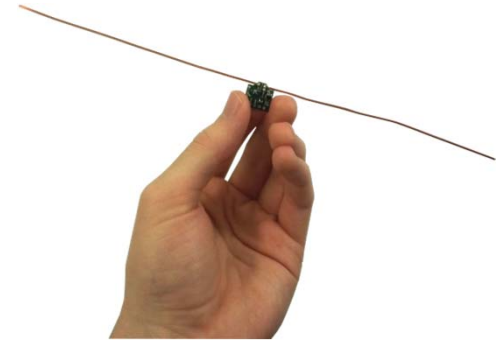
Hybrid Analog-Digital Backscatter Platform for High Data Rate, Battery-Free Sensing, V. Talla, M. Buettner, D. Wetherall, J.R. Smith, WiNET 2013 **Winner best student paper award!**

Results



WARP: Wireless Ambient Radio Power

WARP: Wireless Ambient Radio Power



WARP: Cell Tower Power

Mobile phone base transceiver station (BTS): 2.5 W to 640 W

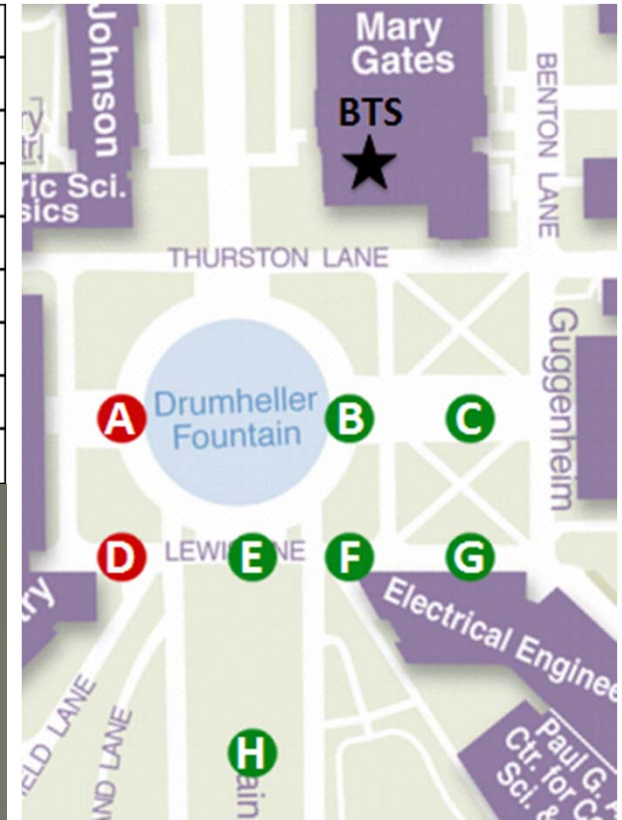
Maximum observed operating range > **200m**

Each event is 275uJ Harvested ~ 1-3uW net

Location	Cycle Time (sec)
A	N/A
B	117.5
C	140
D	N/A
E	83.5
F	61
G	75
H	200



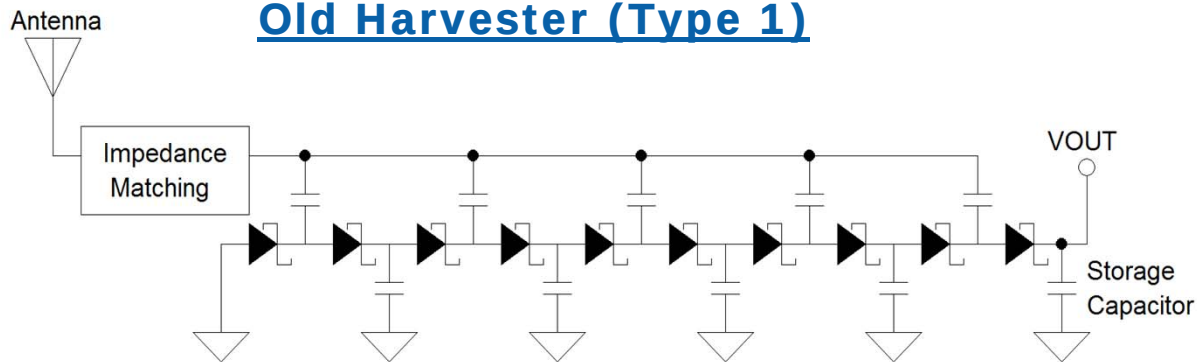
Experimental rig



Test locations around Mary Gates Hall cell tower

Old and new harvester designs

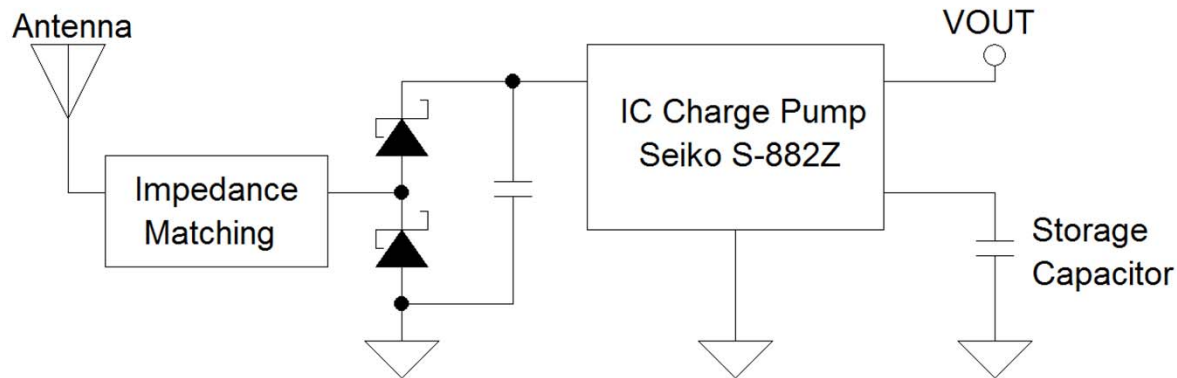
Old Harvester (Type 1)



Efficient at
“high” incident RF
power

**-9 dBm sensitivity
(125 μ W)**

New Harvester (Type 2)

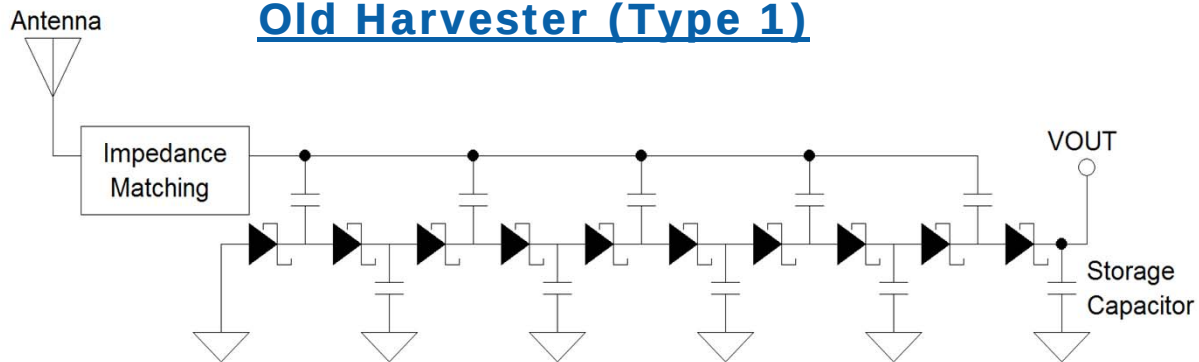


High sensitivity,
at the expense of
efficiency

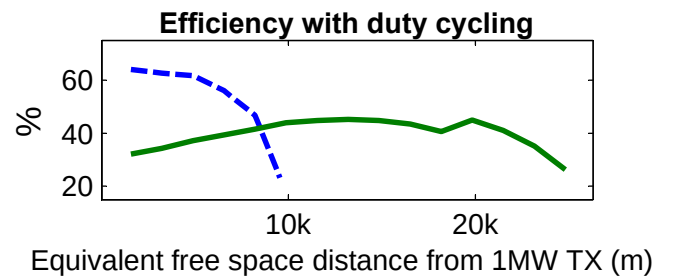
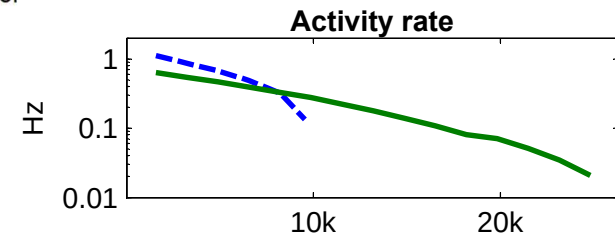
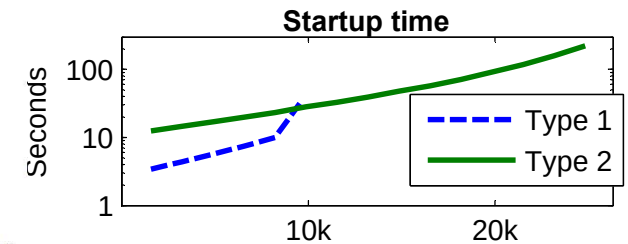
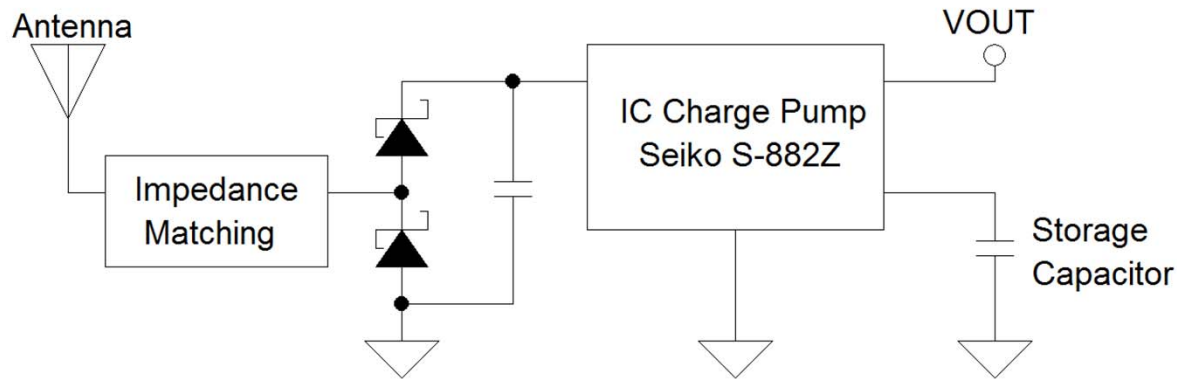
**-18 dBm sensitivity
(15.8 μ W, almost 3x
range improvement)**

Old and new harvester designs

Old Harvester (Type 1)



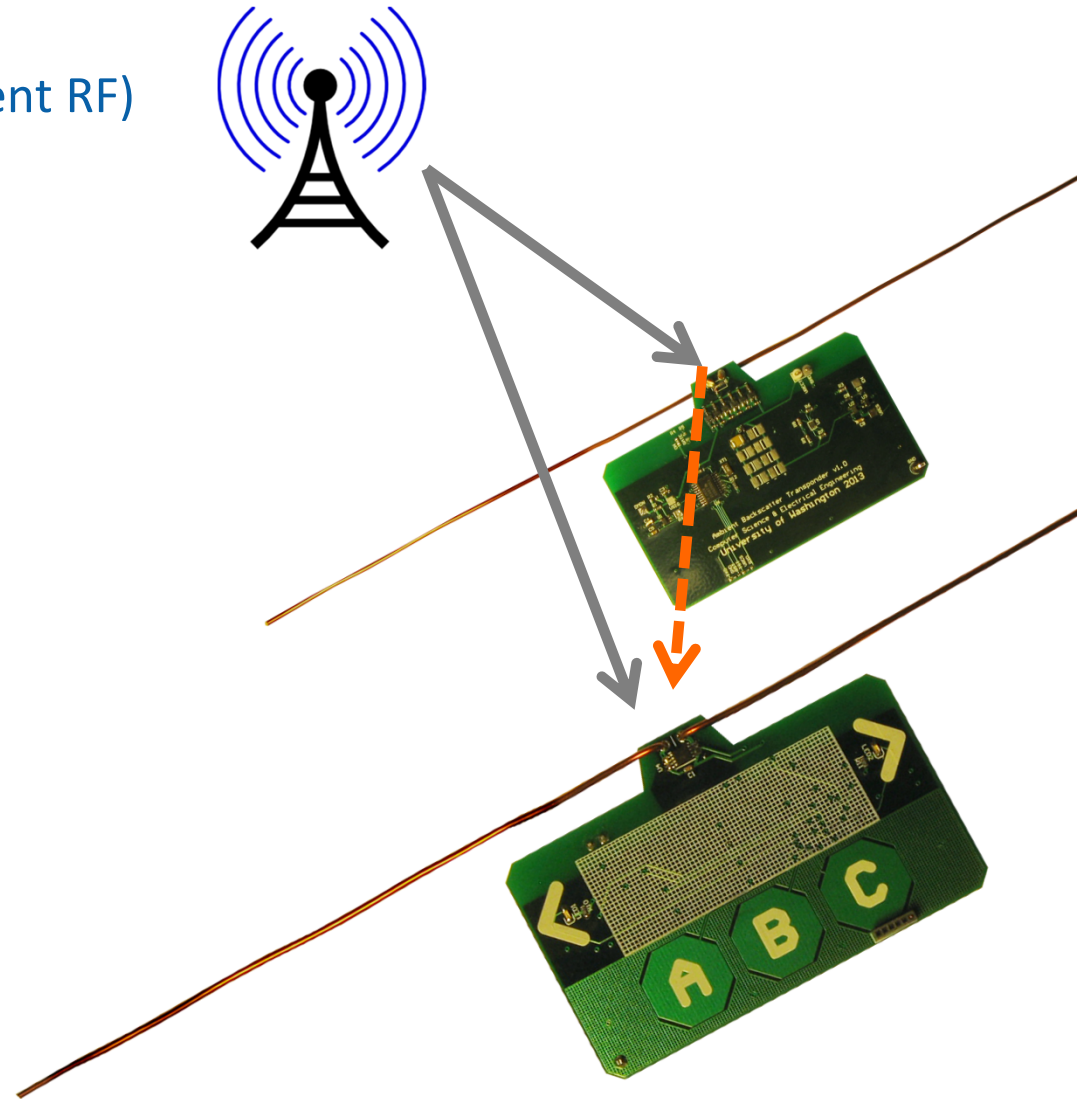
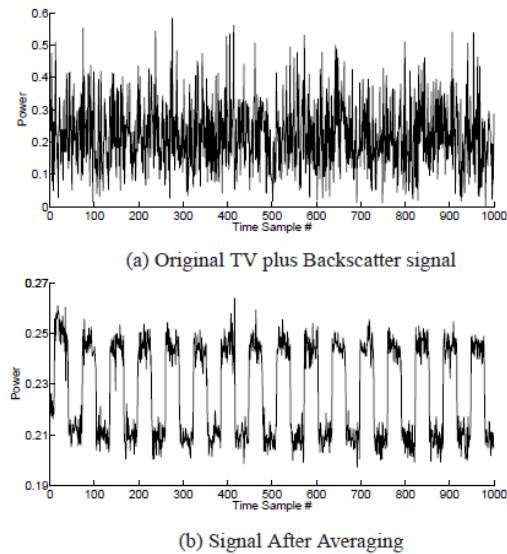
New Harvester (Type 2)



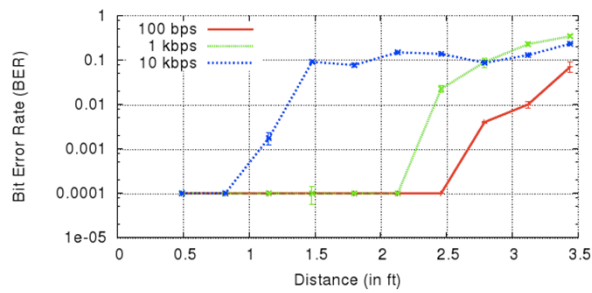
ABC: Ambient Backscatter Communication

ABC: Ambient Backscatter Communication

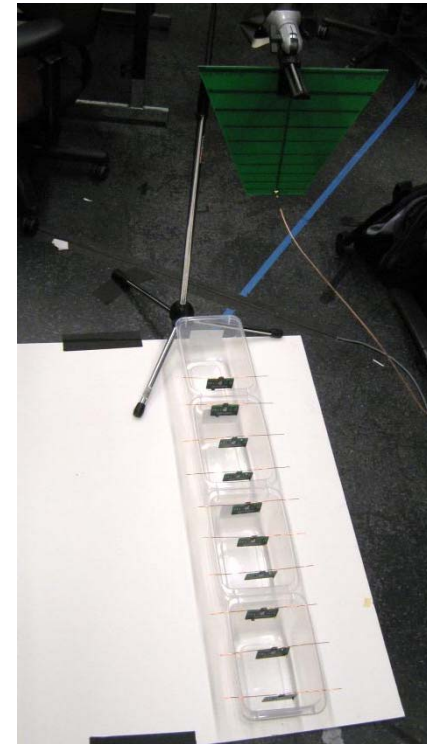
WISP (backscatter) x WARP (ambient RF)
Or, “RFID with no RFID reader”



ABC: Ambient Backscatter Communication



Outdoor --- Fully ambient!
100 bps achieved



Indoor test app

Tags able to detect improper order
within 30s of applying the RF source

Demonstrated RF powered, battery free

Environmental Sensing

- Temperature [NEMO]

Input devices

- Accelerometer [WISP]

- Touch Sensing [Capacitive touch WISP]

- EEG [EEG WISP]

- Microphones [Analog Backscatter]

Cryptography

- RC5 [WISP], AES [BTAG]

Location systems

- cm-precision, non-camera [ULTRASOUND WISP]

Displays

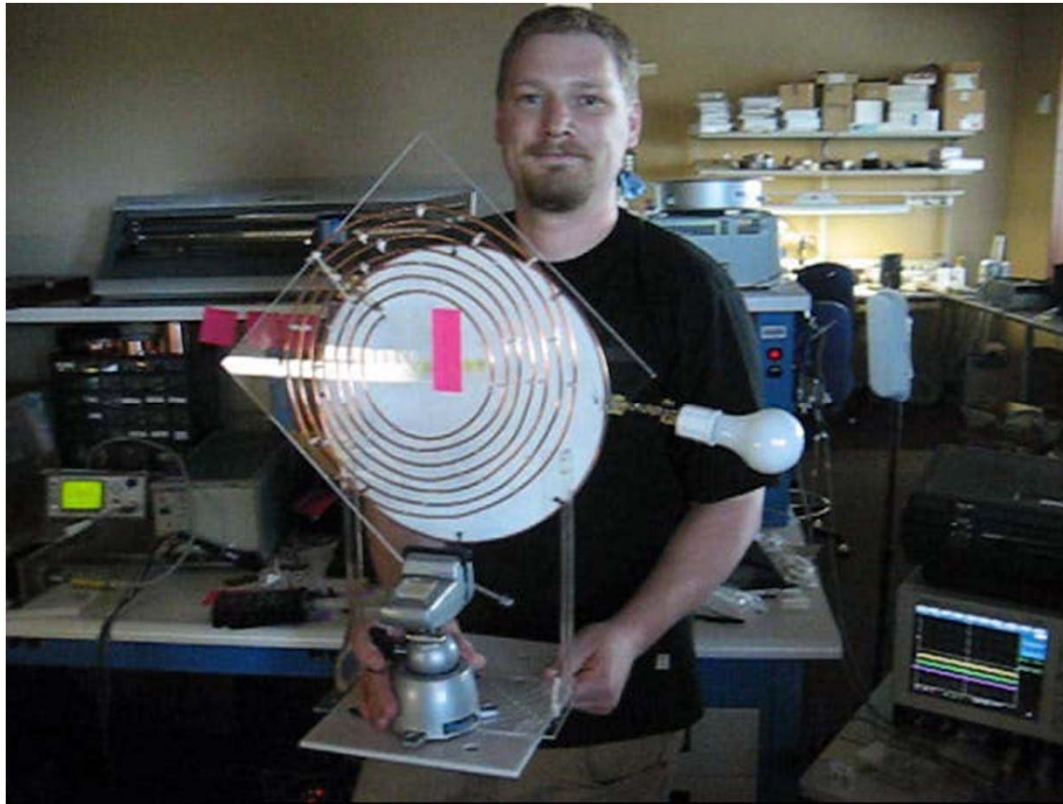
- NFC-WISP E-Ink display

Peer to peer communication

- “Readerless RFID” [ABC]

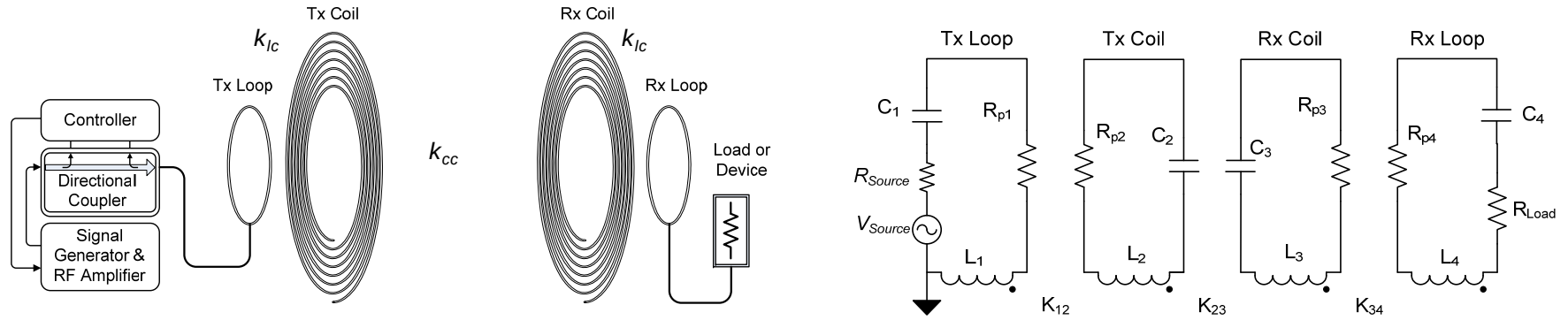
WREL: Wireless Resonant Energy Link

WREL: Wireless Resonant Energy Link



60W transferred ~3 feet, +75% efficiency

WREL System

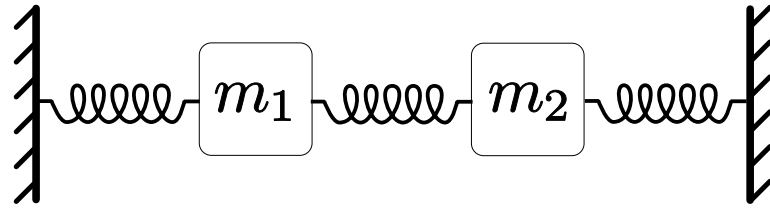


$$V_{Gain} \equiv \frac{V_{Load}}{V_{Source}} = \frac{i\omega^3 k_{12} k_{23} k_{34} L_2 L_3 \sqrt{L_1 L_4} R_{Load}}{k_{12}^2 k_{34}^2 L_1 L_2 L_3 L_4 \omega^4 + Z_1 Z_2 Z_3 Z_4 + \omega^2 (k_{12}^2 L_1 L_2 Z_3 Z_4 + k_{23}^2 L_2 L_3 Z_1 Z_4 + k_{34}^2 L_3 L_4 Z_1 Z_2)}$$

where

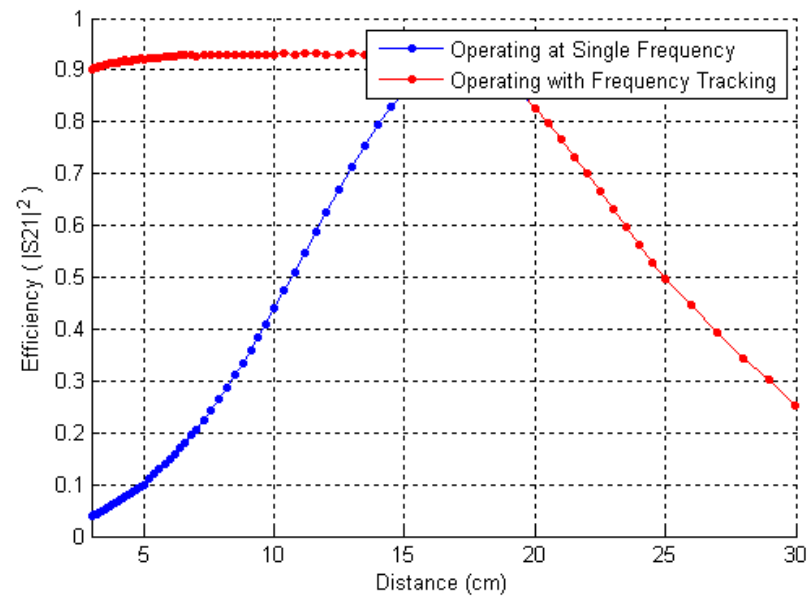
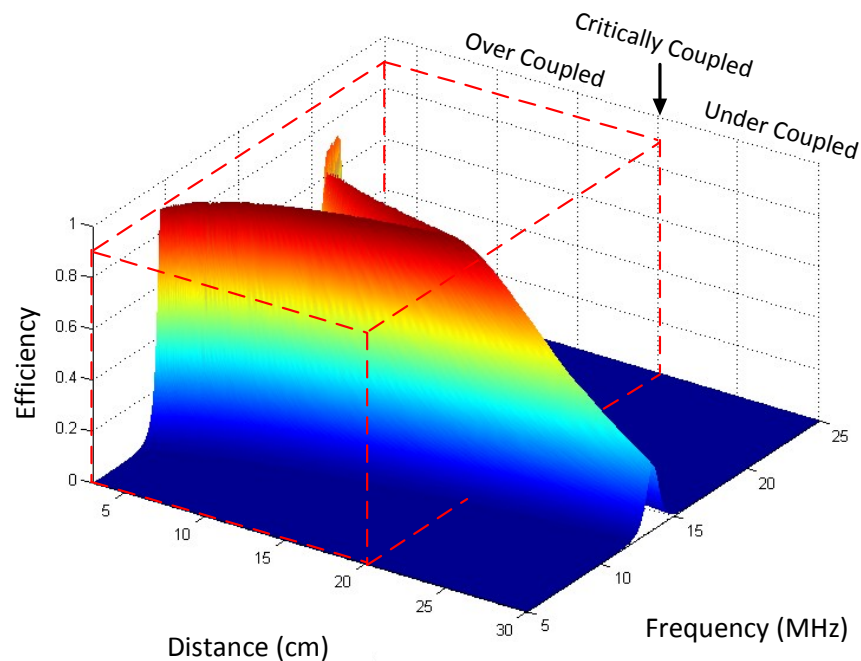
$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= (R_{p1} + R_{Source} + i\omega L_1 - i/(\omega C_1)) \\ Z_2 &= (R_{p2} + i\omega L_2 - i/(\omega C_2)) \\ Z_3 &= (R_{p3} + i\omega L_3 - i/(\omega C_3)) \\ Z_4 &= (R_{p4} + R_{Load} + i\omega L_4 - i/(\omega C_4)) \end{aligned}$$

Coupled resonators



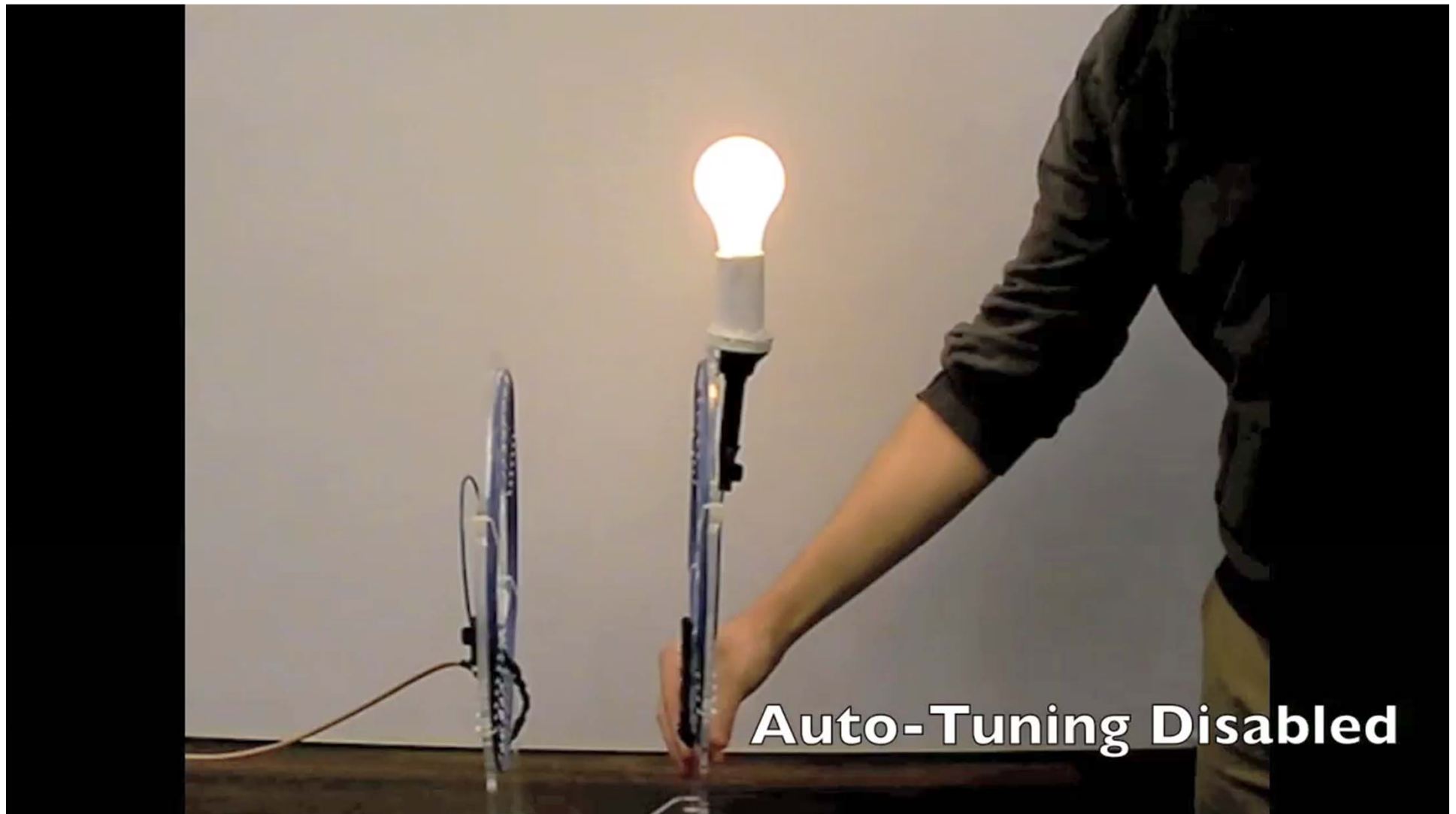
Auto-Tuning

- **Concept:** Dynamically tune system for maximum efficiency
- **Limitations:** Government regulations, complex control algorithms
- **Methods:** Frequency tuning, adaptive impedance matching

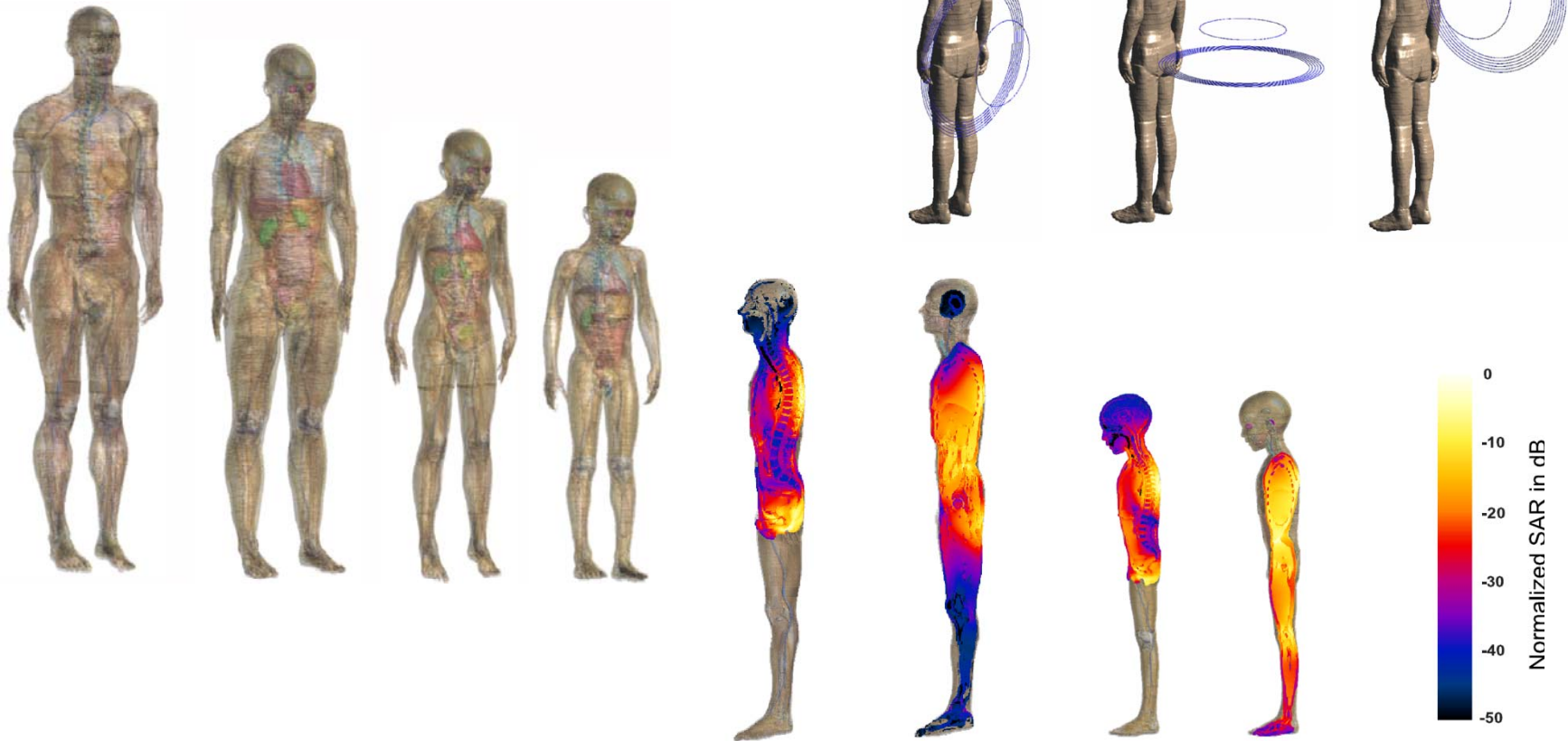


Analysis, Experimental Results, and Range Adaptation of Magnetically Coupled Resonators for Wireless Power Transfer, A.P. Sample, D.T. Meyer, J.R. Smith, *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics*, Feb 2011, vol.58, no.2

Range and orientation adaptation



RF Health and Science



Evaluation of Wireless Resonant Power Transfer Systems with Human Electromagnetic Exposure Limits, A.

Christ, M. Douglas, J. Roman, E.B. Cooper, A.P. Sample, J.R. Smith, N. Kuster. IEEE Trans. Electromagnetic Compatibility, vol. pp, no. 99, pp. 1-10, Oct. 2012. 47

Applications of WREL

Wireless USB Charging

Hardware

- RF power in to resonator on PCB
- DC power out USB connector
- Single cell Li-Ion charging
- Out-of-band (OOB) radio link

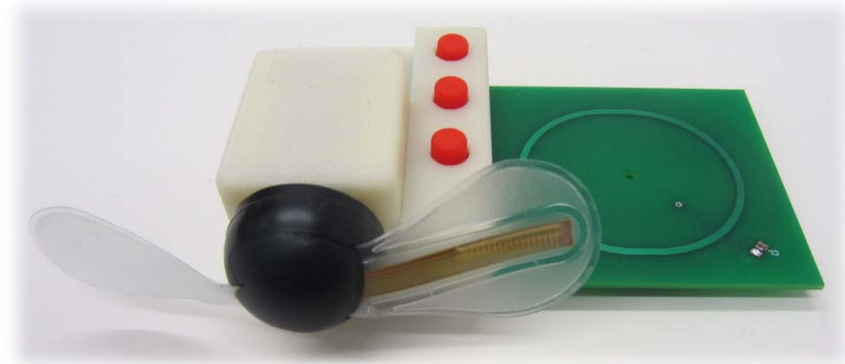
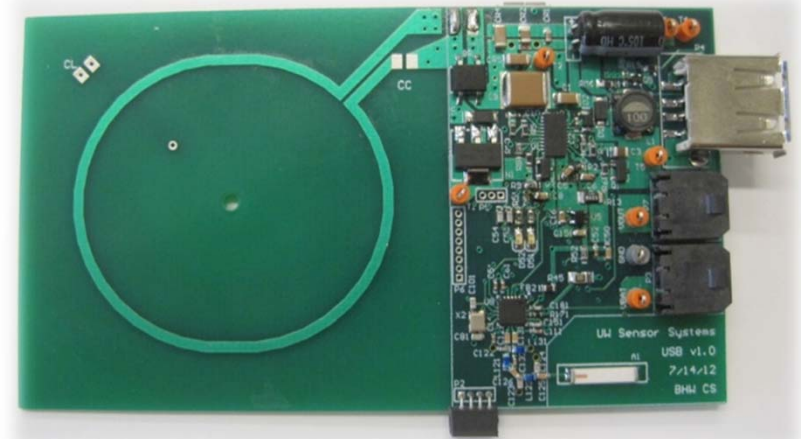
Applications

Consumer electronics

- Cell phone
- Wireless SSD

Customizable coil design

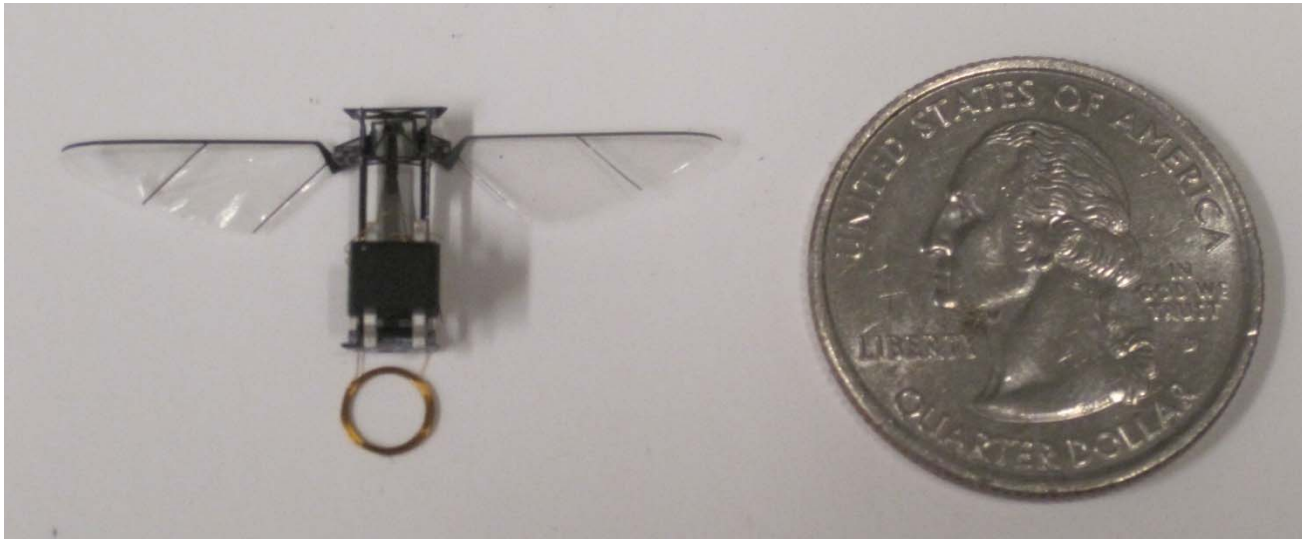
Low-cost evaluation kit



Wireless USB Charging LED Message Fan



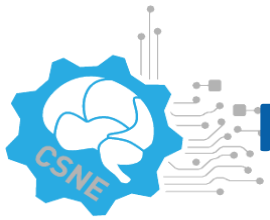
Wireless power for Harvard Robobees



Rob Wood et al.

Driving high voltage piezoelectric actuators in microrobotic applications, M. Karpelson, G.-Y. Wei, and R.J. Wood, J. Sensors and Actuators A: Physical, 2011.

Monolithic fabrication of millimeter-scale machines, P. Sreetharan, J. P. Whitney, M. Strauss, and R. J. Wood, J. Micromech. Microeng., vol. 22, no. 055027, 2012.



Center for Sensorimotor Neural Engineering

Fully Implanted ElectroCorticography (ECoG)

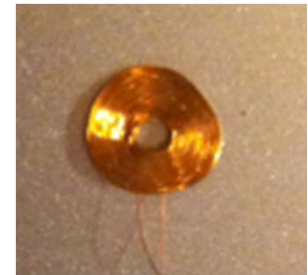
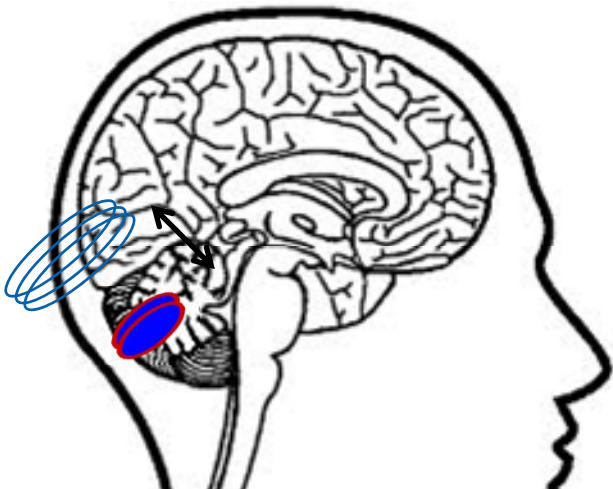
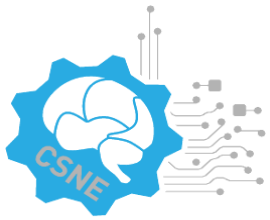
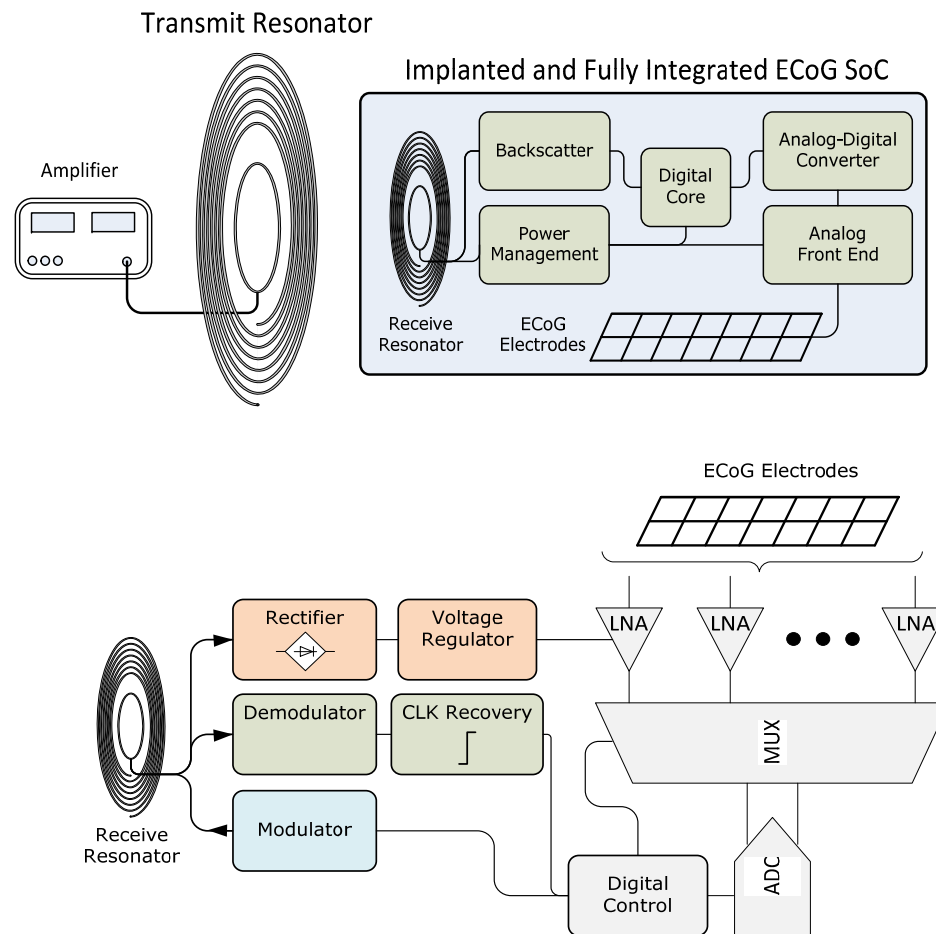


Photo: Gerwin Schalk (Wadsworth Center, Albany, USA) and Kai Miller, Jeff Ojemann (UW).

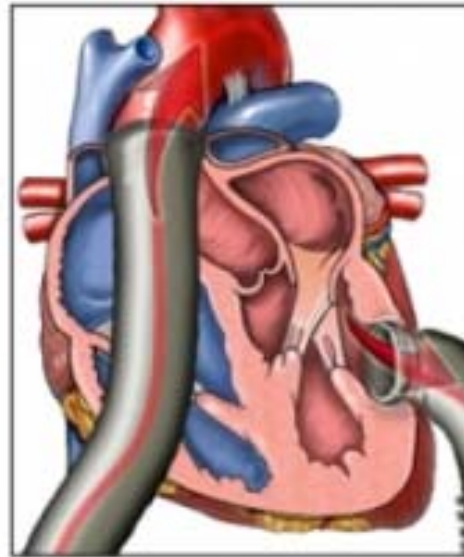
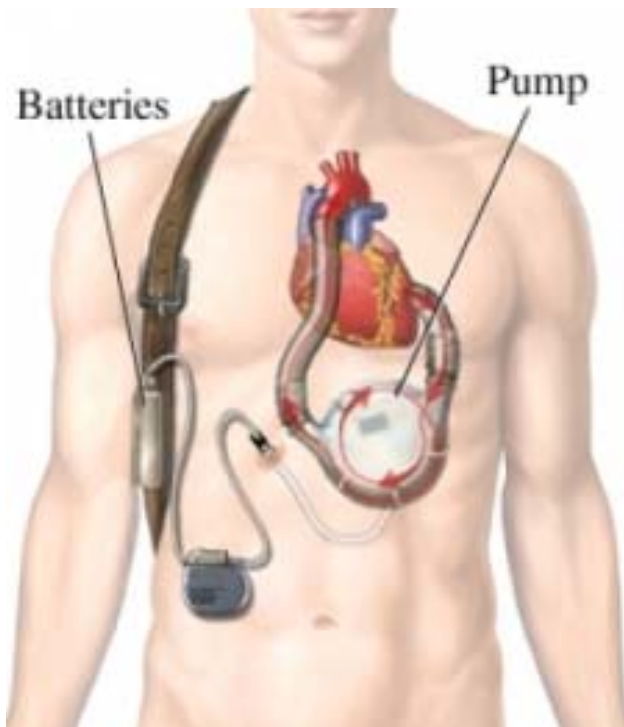


Center for Sensorimotor Neural Engineering

ECoG IC & System

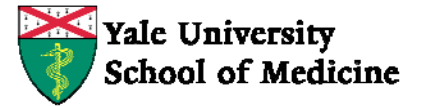


Left ventricular assist device



Dr. Pramod Bonde, M.D.
Professor of Cardiac Surgery
Dir, Mech. Circulatory Support
Yale School of Medicine

Free-range Resonant Electrical Energy Delivery System (FREE-D)



Impact for Heart Failure Treatment

TODAY

35 billion dollar industry

30,000 deaths per year

2,300 donor hearts available

NEED: infection free, lifelong LVAD

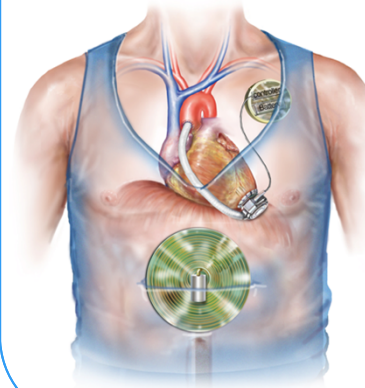
Wirelessly powered LVADs will become the preferred method of treatment

Problem with LVADs

- Infection
- Driveline
- Repeated Hospitalization
- Surgical Interventions
- Reduced Quality of Life



FREE-D System Solution

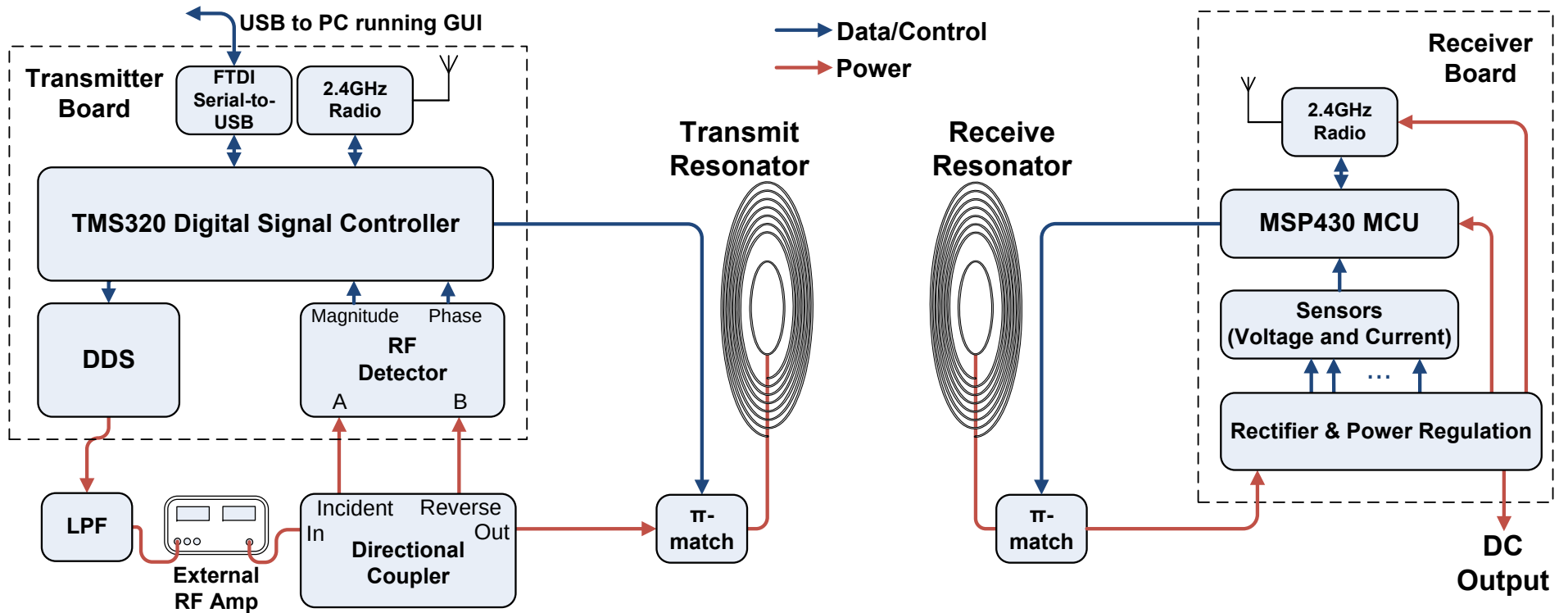


- Free from infection
- Tether-free
- Reduced Hospitalization
- Fully implanted LVAD
- Improved Quality of Life

Powering a VAD with the FREED System, B.H. Waters, A.P. Sample, P. Bonde, J.R. Smith, Proceedings of the IEEE, Vol. 100, No.1, pp.138-149, Jan. 2012.

FREED won **Sezai Innovation Award at 19th ISRB 2011**; FREED won **Kolff / Olsen Award at ASAIO 2011**

Hardware Block Diagram



FREED Portable TX



A Portable Transmitter for Wirelessly Powering a Ventricular Assist Device Using the FREED System,
B.H. Waters, J.T. Reed, K.R. Kagi, A.P. Sample, P. Bonde, and J.R. Smith, in *Wirelessly Powered Sensor Networks and Computational RFID*, J.R. Smith, Ed., Springer, February 2013.

The space of wirelessly powered systems

	Far field	Near field
Planted	WISP	WREL FREED
Wild	WARP ABC	?

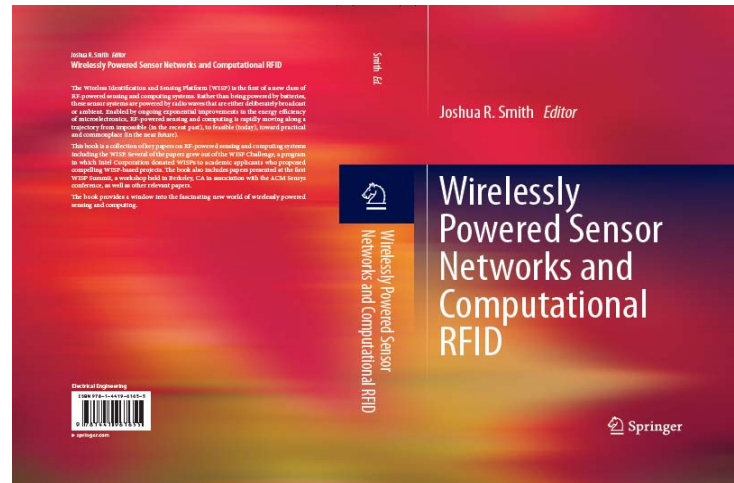
Implications

Zero-power SMS / voice communication?

Increasingly feasible to run mobile/ubiquitous computers using RF power

Perpetual sensors embedded permanently in structures, human bodies

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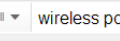
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2014

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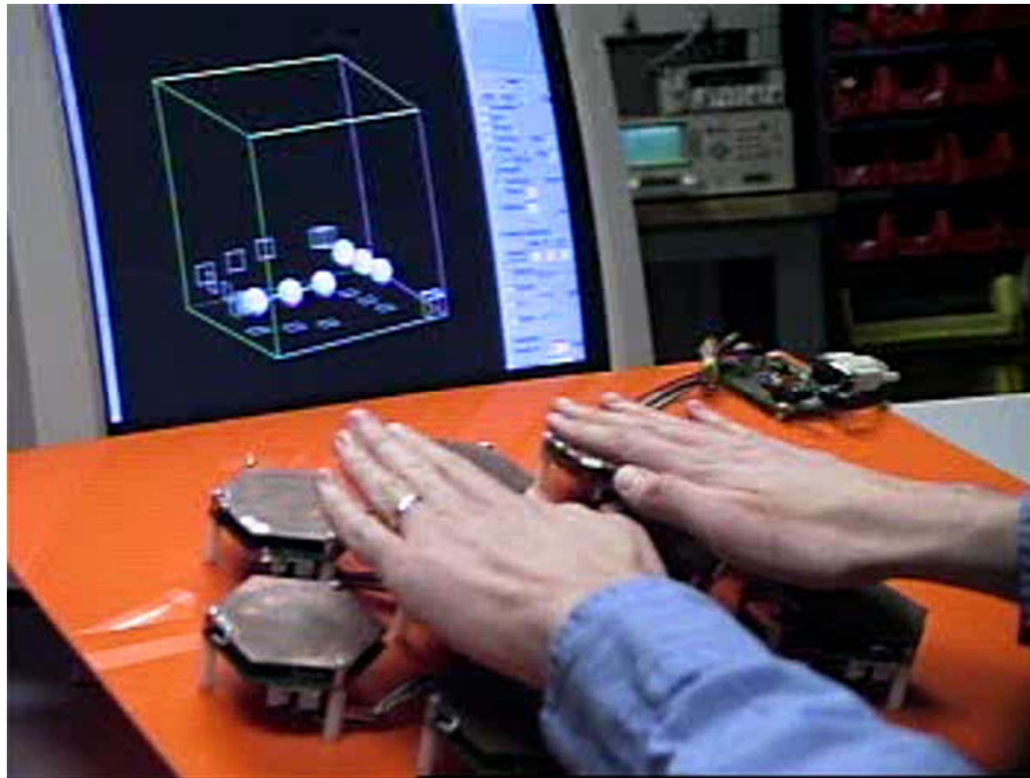
Journal Scope

Launching in 2014, *Wireless Power Transfer* will be the first journal dedicated to publishing original research and industrial developments relating to wireless power. The Journal will pull together research from across the field, covering aspects such as RF technology, near-field energy transfer, energy conversion and management, electromagnetic harvesting, novel materials and fabrication techniques, energy storage elements, and RFID-

Robotics

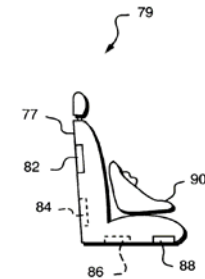
Electric Field Sensing

Licensed by Honda and now standard in all Honda cars.



[56] References Cited
U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS
5,130,061 7/1992 Bock et al. 324,663

14 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets



elasy



Honda CR-V



Acura RL



Acura MDX



Honda Odyssey



Honda Accord



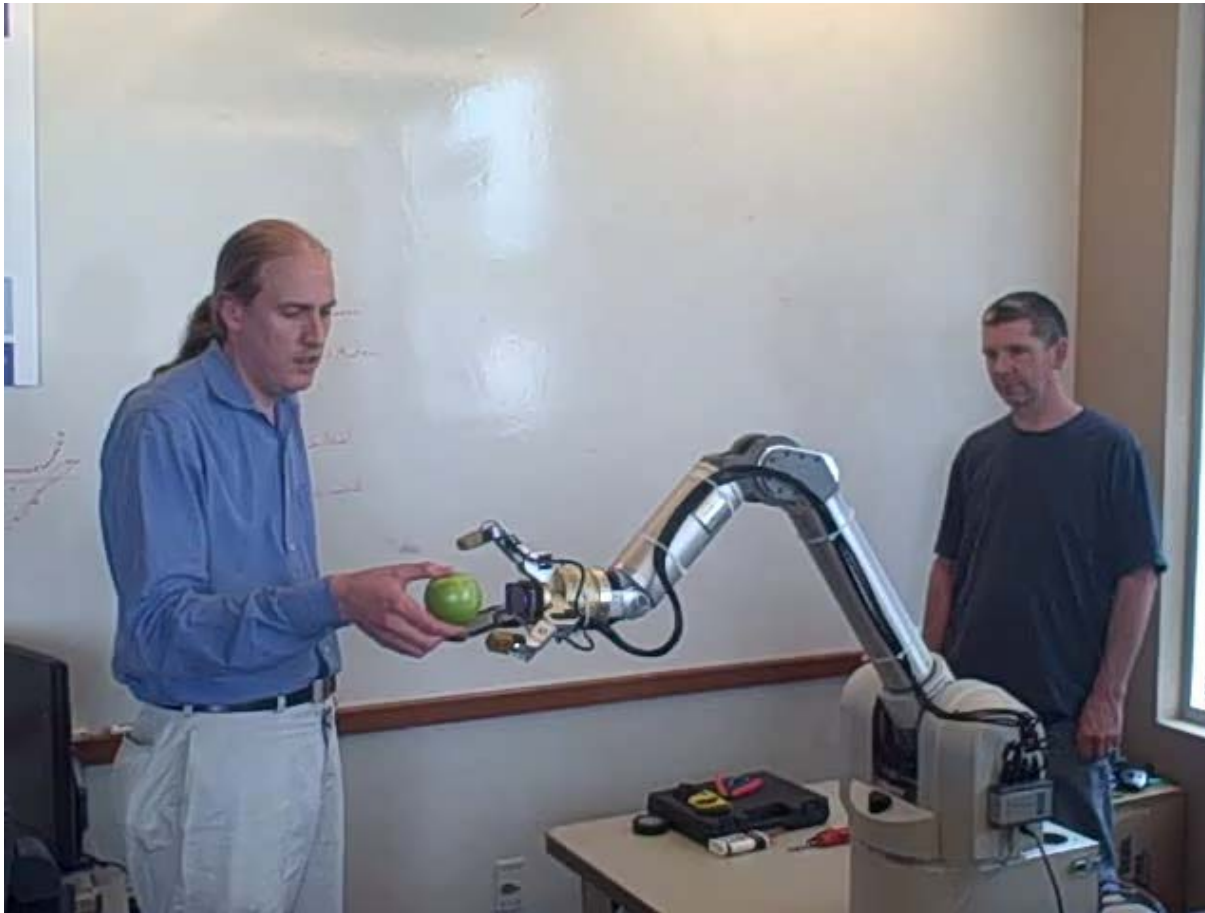
Honda Pilot

Field Mice: Extracting Hand Geometry From Electric Field Measurements, Joshua R. Smith. IBM Sys. J, Vol. 35, No. 3&4, 1996, pp 587-608.

Marvin finds its food by “smelling” electric fields!



Electric Field Pretouch



Black ghost knife fish
(*Apteronotus albifrons*)
uses “electrosense”

An Electric Field Pretouch System for Grasping and Co-Manipulation, Brian Mayton, Louis LeGrand, Joshua R. Smith. Proceedings of ICRA, May 2010.

Seashell Effect

- “Hearing the sea” from seashell
- **Pitch** changes with the distance
- **Environmental noise** amplified most at the cavity’s resonant frequency, which changes as the cavity approaches an object

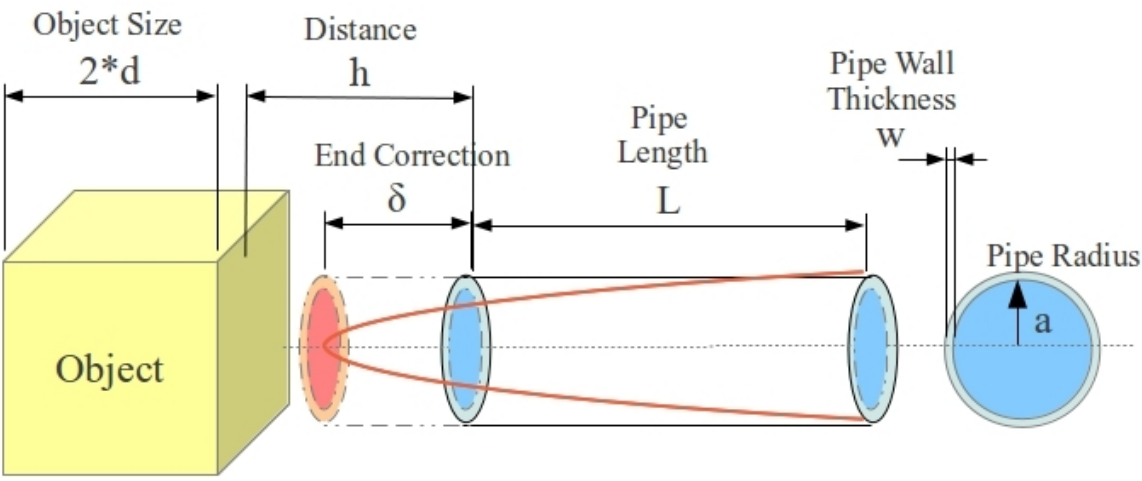


Diagram illustrating the seashell effect setup. A yellow rectangular object of size $2 \cdot d$ is positioned at a distance h from the left end of a cylindrical pipe of length L . The pipe has a wall thickness w and a radius a . An end correction δ is shown at the left end of the pipe. Red lines represent sound waves reflecting between the object and the pipe's ends.

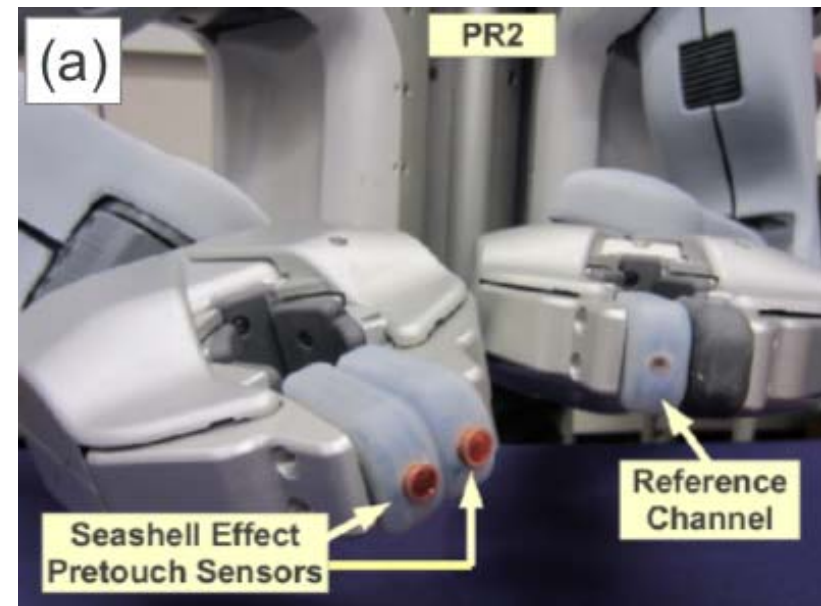
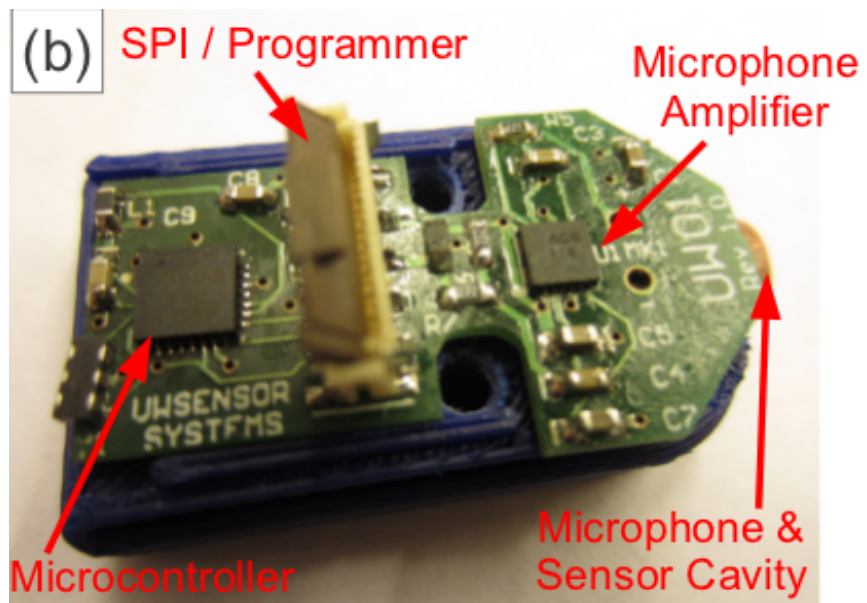
End correction:
$$\delta_{obj} = \frac{a}{3.5(h/a)^{0.8}(h/a + 3w/a)^{-0.4} + 30(h/d)^{2.6}}$$

Shorter distance $\rightarrow$ Longer Effective Pipe Length $\rightarrow$ Lower Resonance Frequency

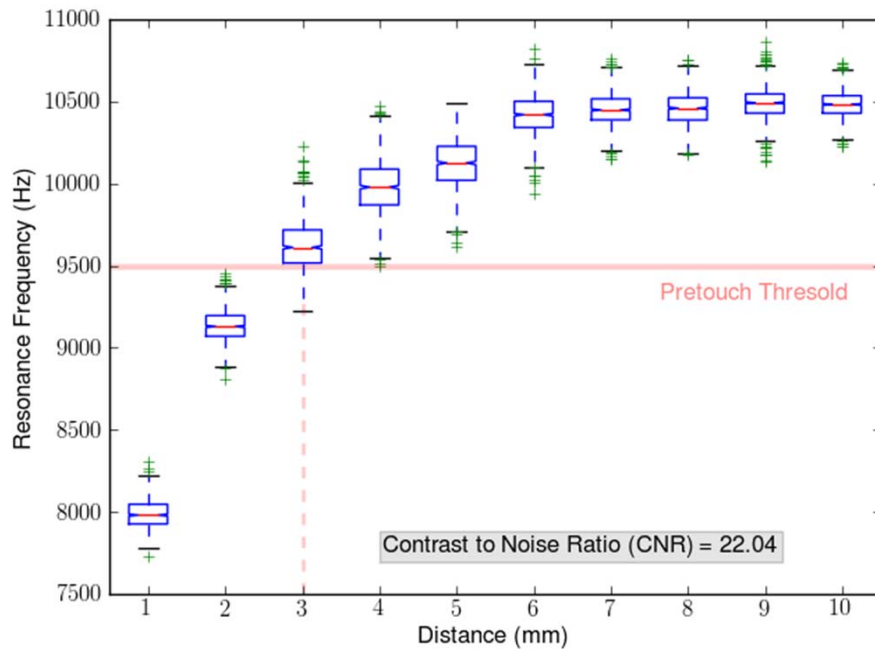
Idea: Develop a pretouch sensor using the seashell effect

Sensor Hardware

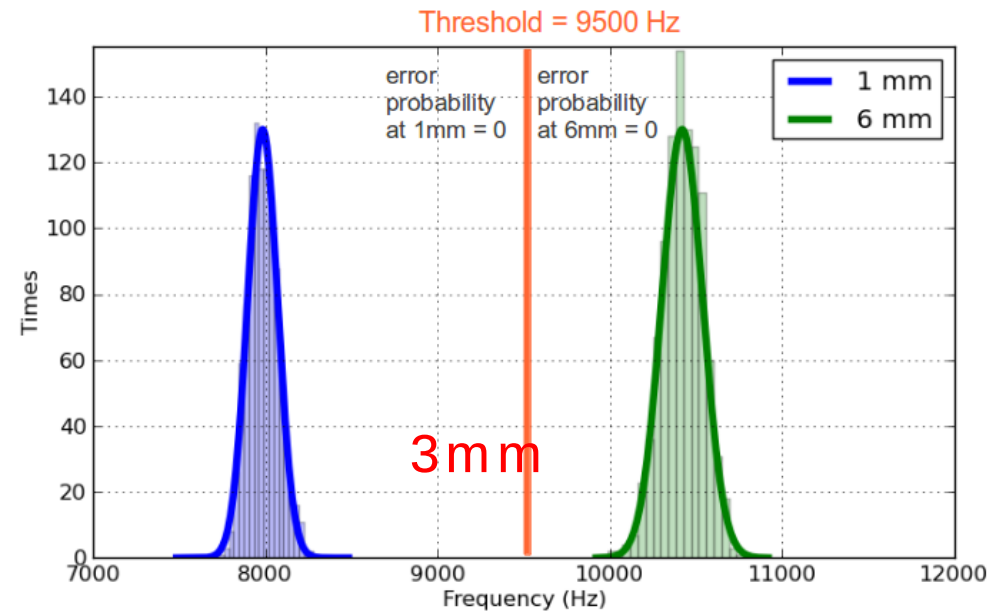
- Microphone + Cavity
- Resonant frequency estimation
- Footprint: 10mm x 5mm
- 8-bits microcontroller
- Fully integrated to Willow Garage's PR2's gripper



Sensor Performance



1000 sensor readings at each of 1~10 mm



1 mm & 6 mm comparison

- Select Threshold for Binary Detection:

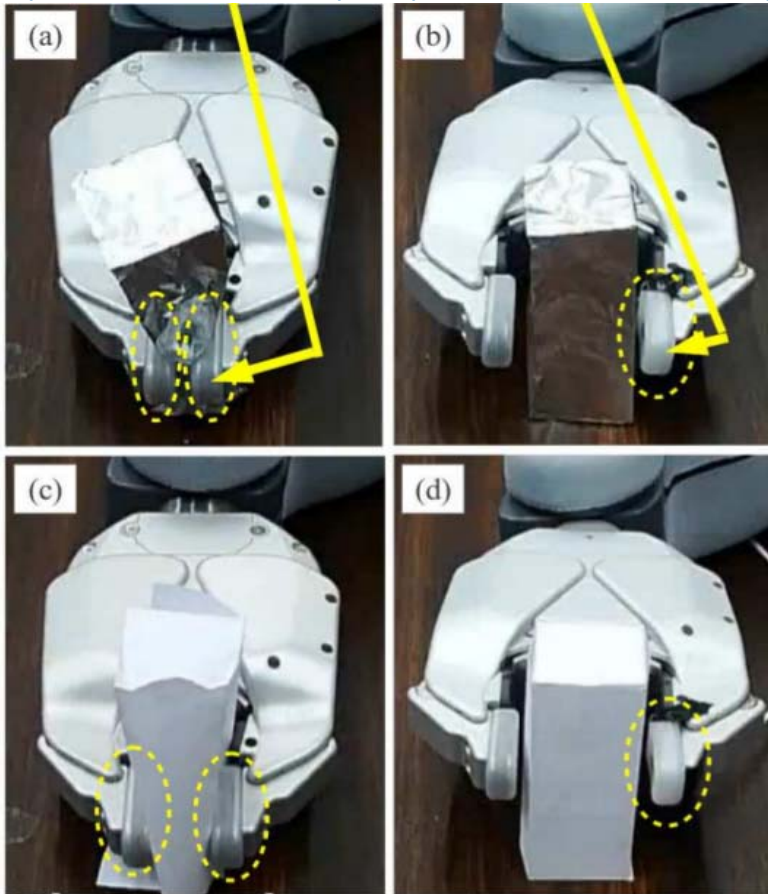
Frequency: 9500 Hz @ 3mm

Application I: Reactive Grasping

- Detect highly compliant and insubstantial object

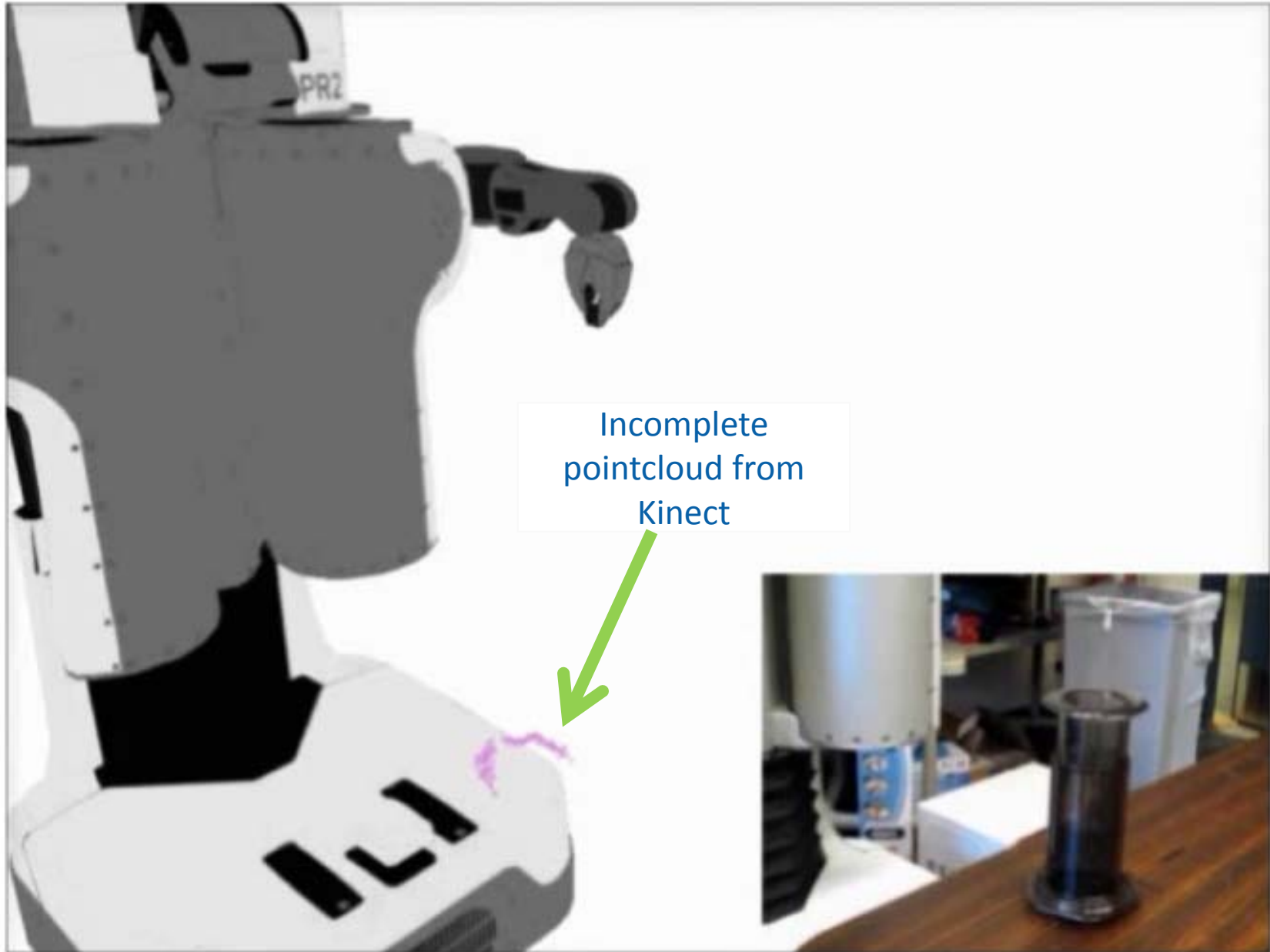
Pressure Sensor
(threshold: 0.05 N)

Seashell Pretouch
(threshold: 9500 kHz)

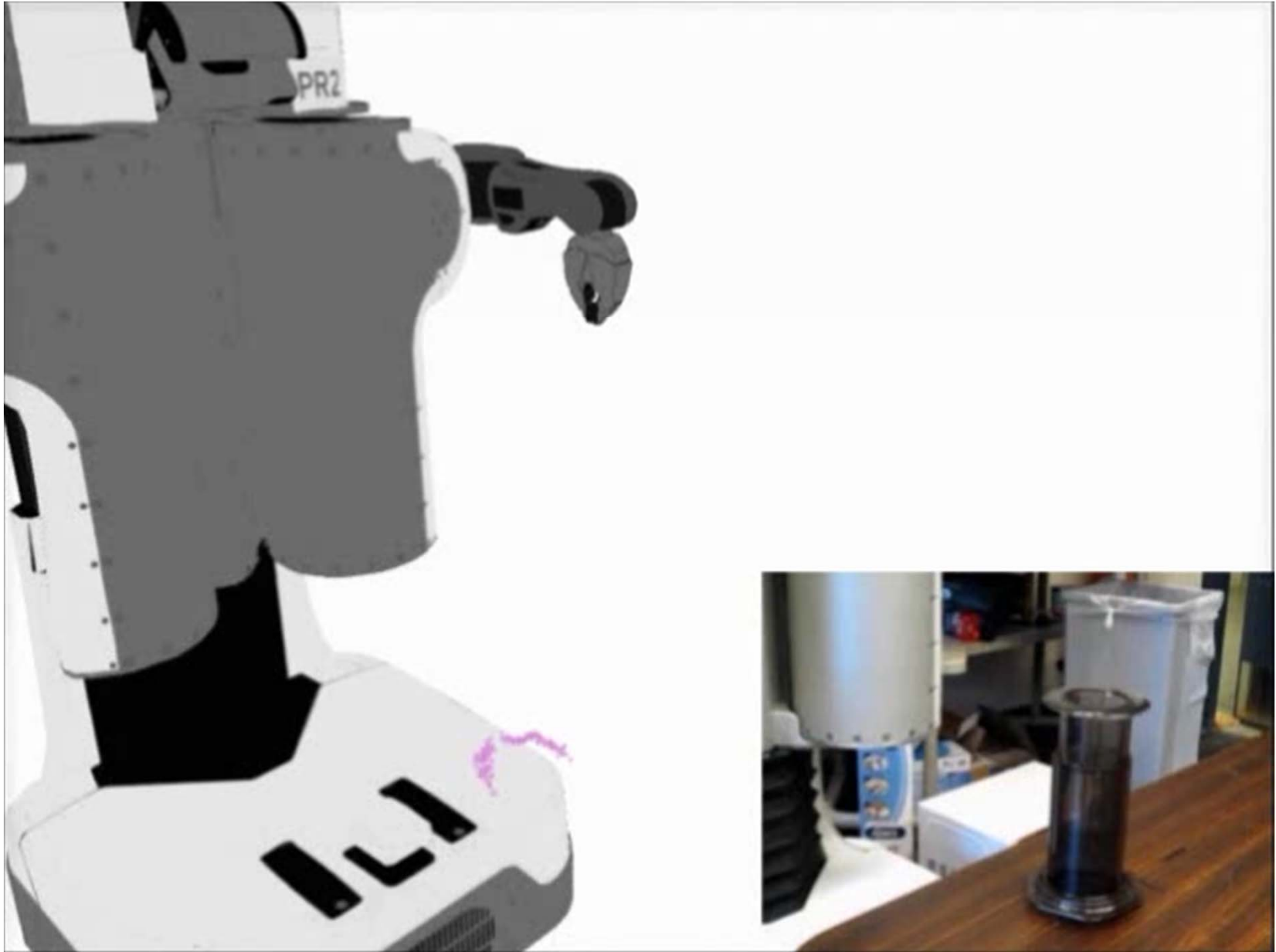


APPLICATION I:
Reactive Grasping of Compliant Objects

Video



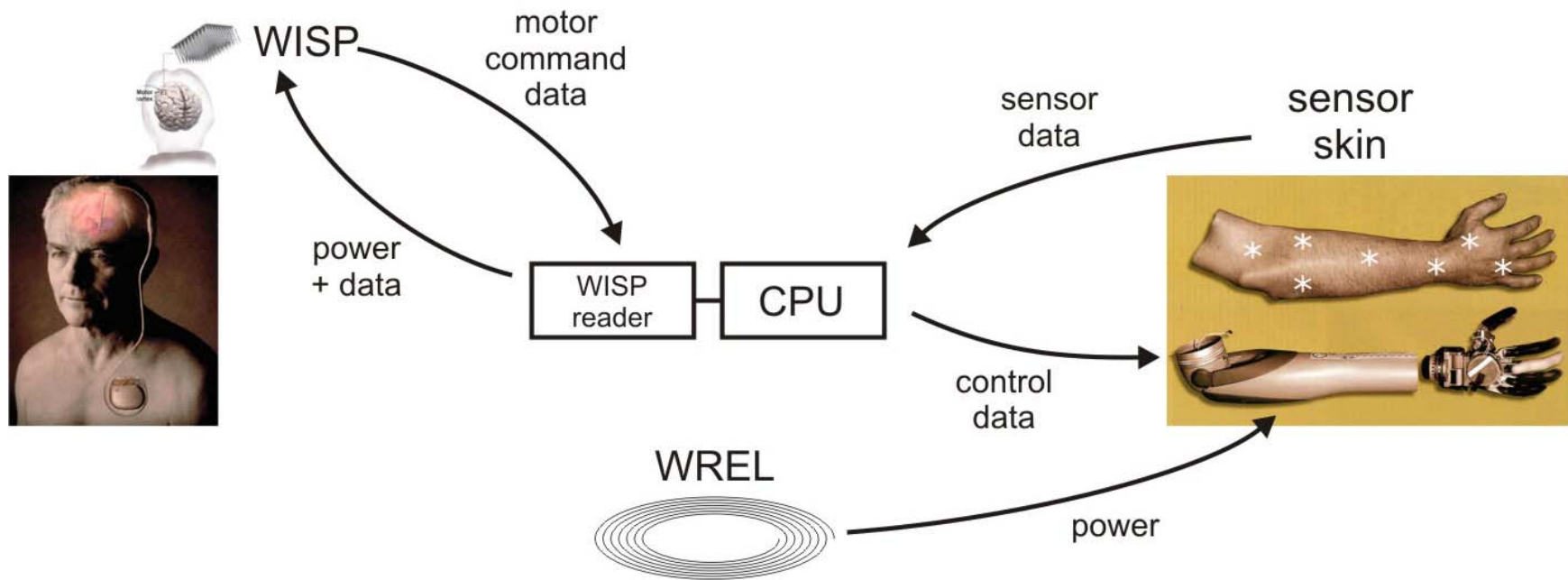
Video



CeBIT 2009 Kickoff



Putting it all together



More information:

<http://sensor.cs.washington.edu>

jrs@cs.washington.edu