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RF Energy Harvesting System for Battery-Less Internet of Things Devices

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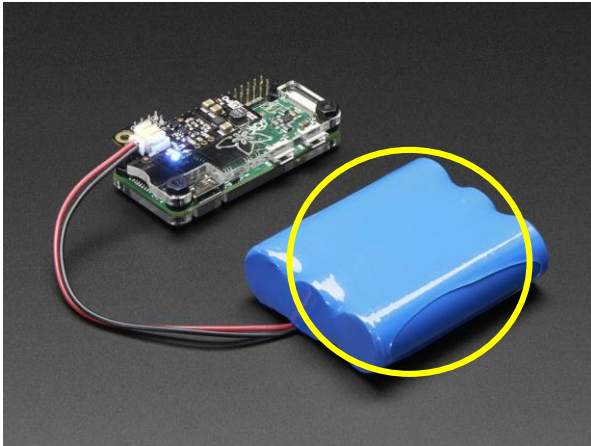
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I. Introduction



Most low – powered devices use batteries.



Limited lifespan



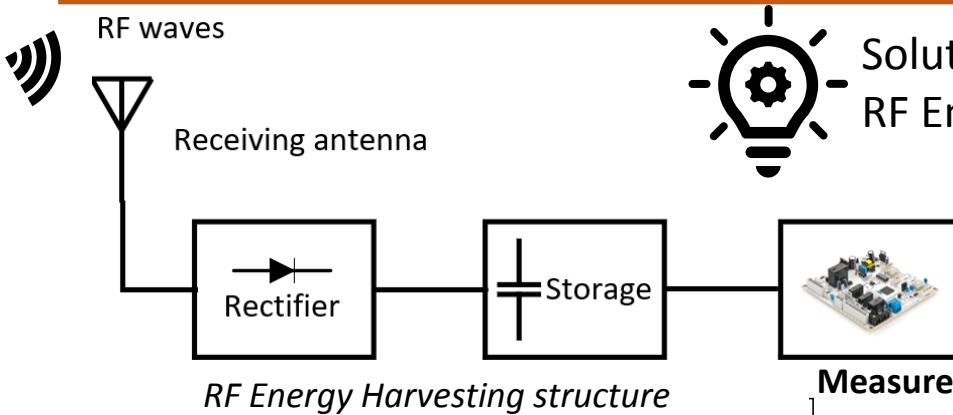
Environmentally hazardous



High maintenance cost

✗ Not sustainable!

I. Introduction

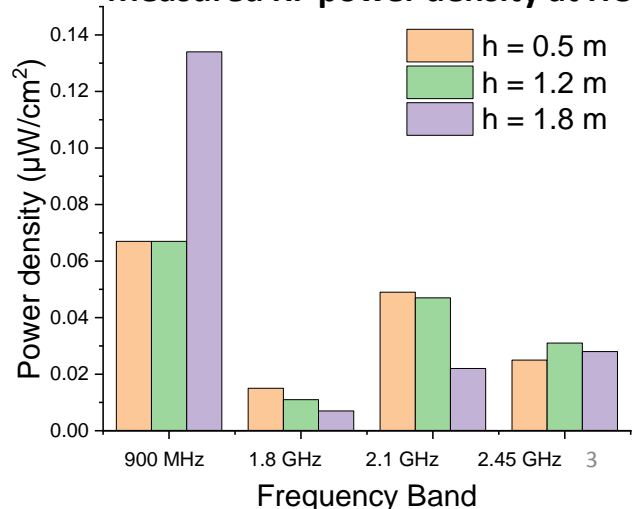


 Solution:
RF Energy Harvesting

Main challenge:

 Low power density

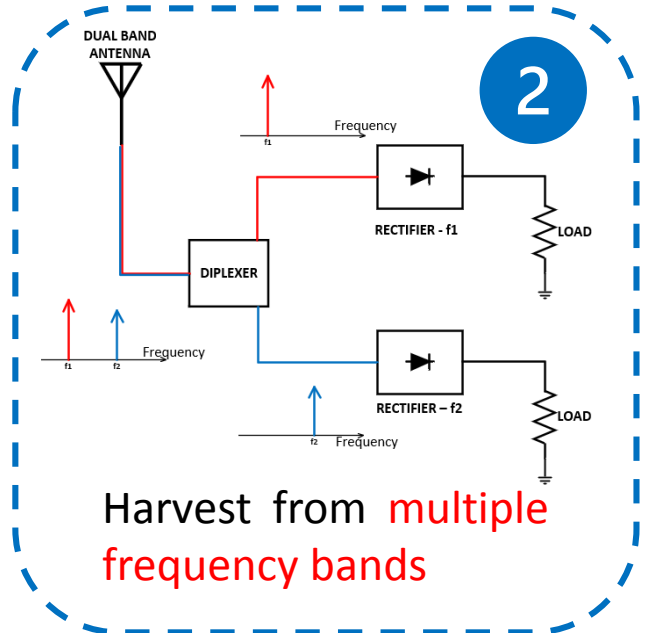
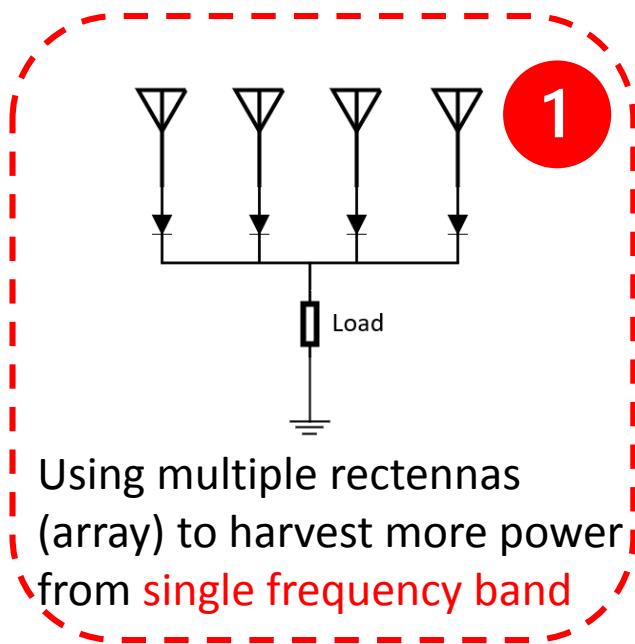
Measured RF power density at HUST



I. Introduction



Solutions for rectenna with low incident power density:



II. Array Harvester: Idea



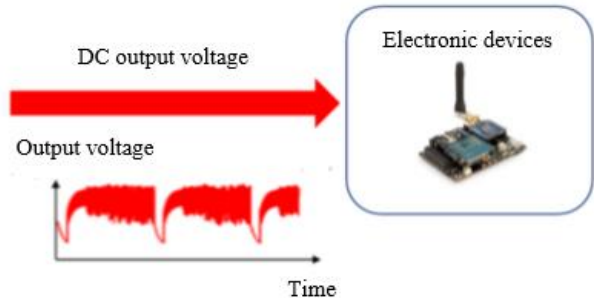
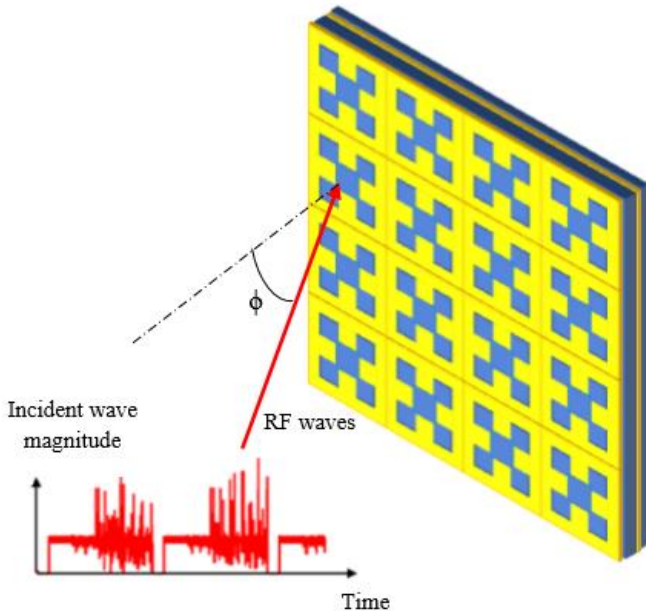
Metamaterial absorber (MMA) as antenna array

Single frequency band

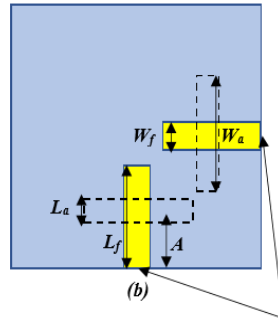
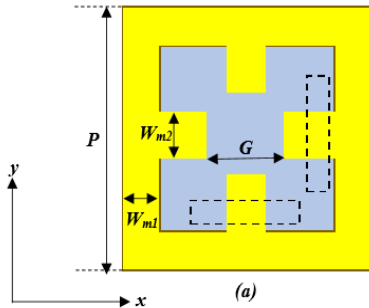
- Wide surface area
- More power harvested

- Symmetry
- Polarization insensitivity

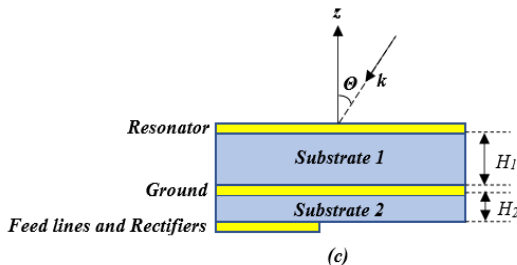
- DC – combine
- Wide – angle property



II. Proposed Array Harvester: unit cell



Lumped ports 1 and 2 to rectifiers

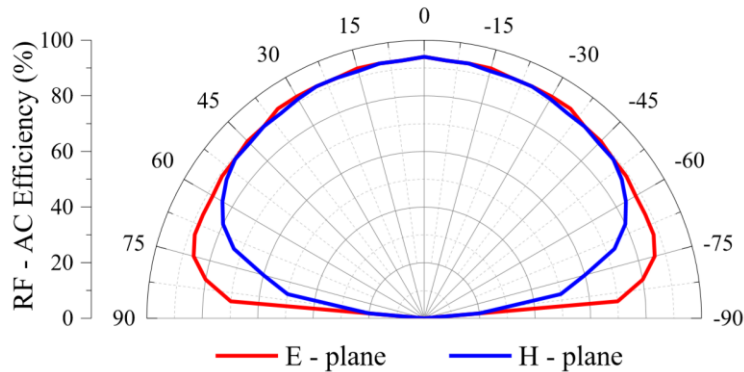


➤ Substrate: RT Duroid 5880

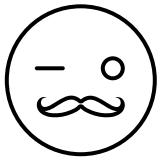
➤ Feeding technique: Aperture couple

➤ Port 1 and 2 represent the rectifiers in CST simulation!

II. Proposed Array Harvester: unit cell

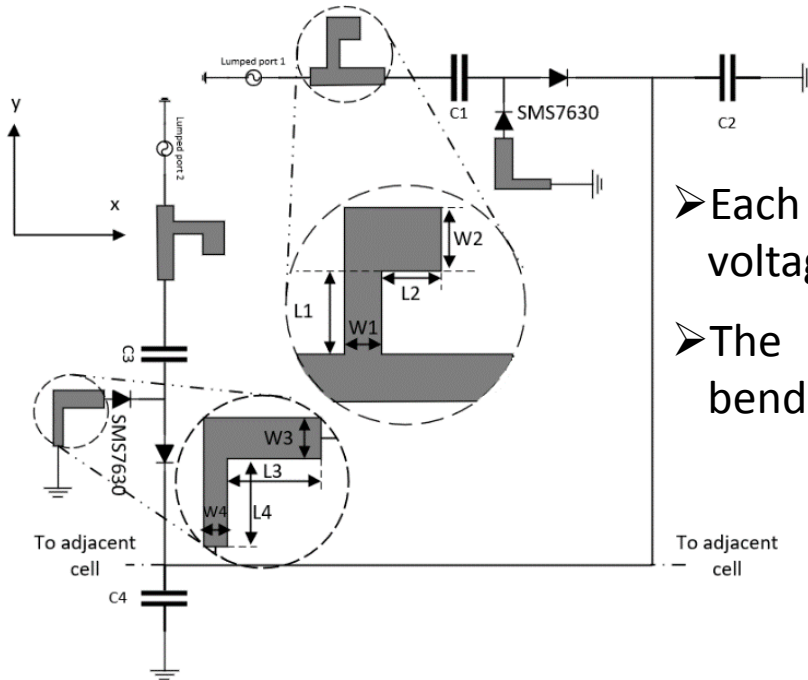


- Maximum RF – AC efficiency: 94% (normal incidence).
- Wide – angle absorption confirmed!



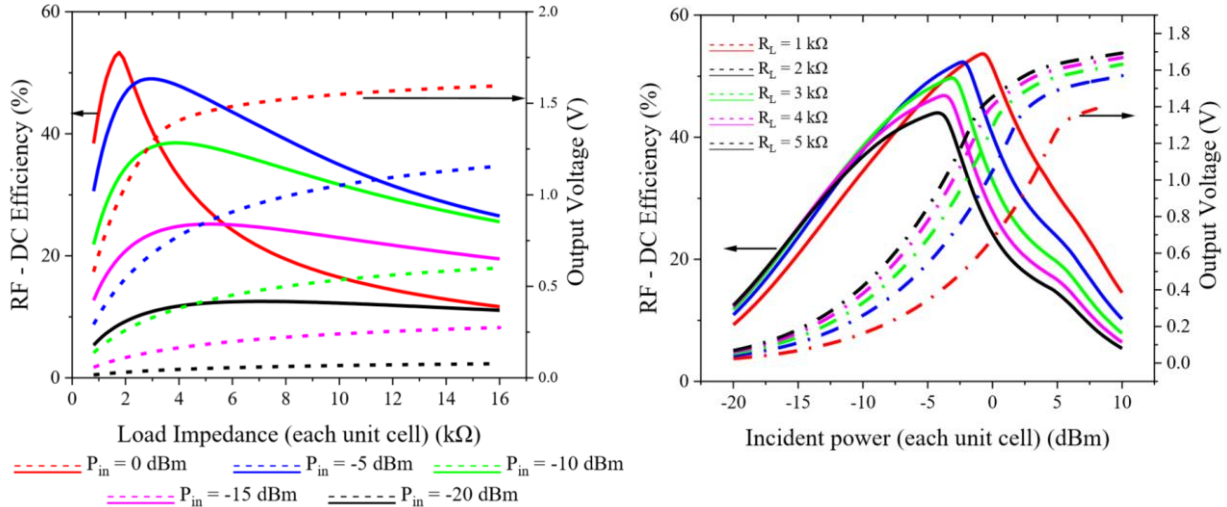
In some previous works on MMAs, the terms “TE” and “TM” are used instead of E – plane and H – plane. They are equivalent nevertheless.

II. Proposed Array Harvester: unit cell



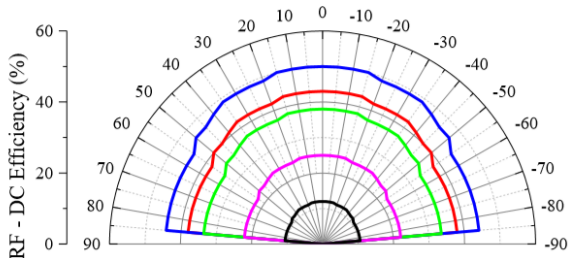
- Each unit cell has two voltage doubler rectifiers.
- The matching stubs are bended to reduce size.

II. Proposed Array Harvester: unit cell



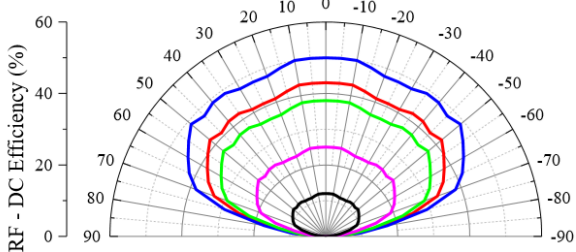
- Maximum efficiency: 53% at 0 dBm.
- At low input power: 43% at -5 dBm, 38% at -10 dBm.

II. Proposed Array Harvester: Full Structure



— $P_{in} = 0$ dBm — $P_{in} = -5$ dBm — $P_{in} = -10$ dBm
— $P_{in} = -15$ dBm — $P_{in} = -20$ dBm

E plane



— $P_{in} = 0$ dBm — $P_{in} = -5$ dBm — $P_{in} = -10$ dBm
— $P_{in} = -15$ dBm — $P_{in} = -20$ dBm

H plane

- The angle – dependency is tested on simulation (4 x 4 array).
- The unit cells have their phased modelled as

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{2\pi \cdot p \cdot \sin\theta}{\lambda}$$

p : inter – cell distance

θ : incident angle

λ : wavelength at 3.75 GHz

- Wide – angle RF – DC conversion is confirmed!

II. Proposed Array Harvester: Discussion



Advantages

Good efficiency

Wide – angle operation

The ability to easily incorporate more cells

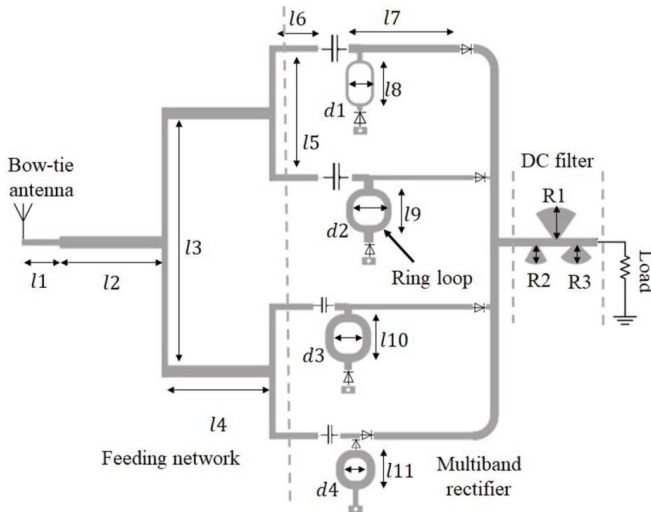


Potential for
real – life
applications!

IV. Multiband Rectenna: Idea



Multiband rectennas Multiple frequency bands



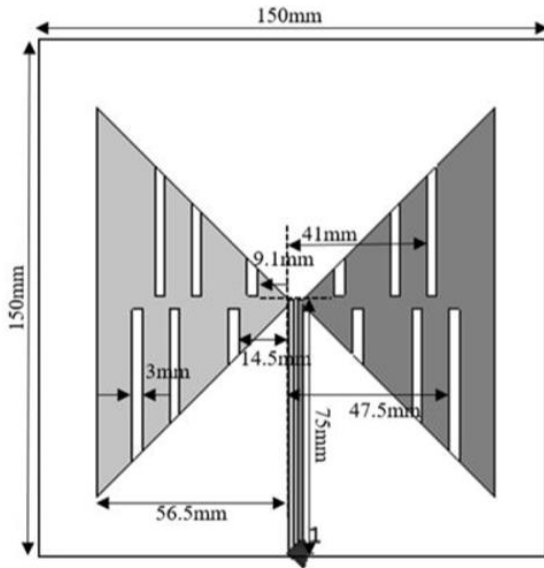
➤ Using multiband rectennas to harvest from multiple available RF frequency bands.

➤ Harvest energy from 4 most available RF sources:

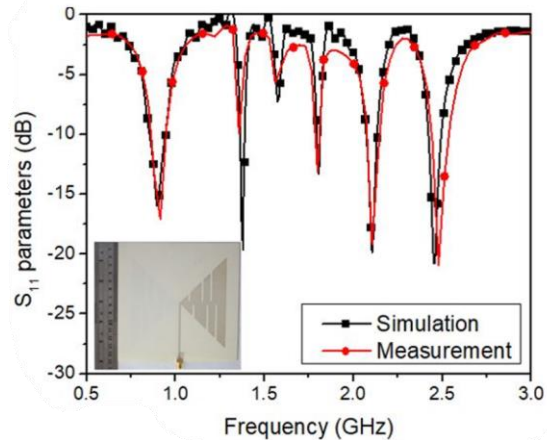
- ❑ GSM 840 MHz.
- ❑ GSM 1.8 GHz.
- ❑ 4G 2.1 GHz.
- ❑ WiFi 2.45 GHz.

➔ Maximize the amount of power harvested

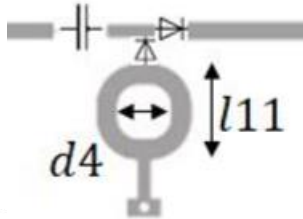
IV. Proposed Multiband Rectenna: Antenna



- Multiband bow-tie antenna.
- Multiple resonances are excited and controlled by creating and arranging the slits.



IV. Proposed Multiband Rectenna: Rectifiers



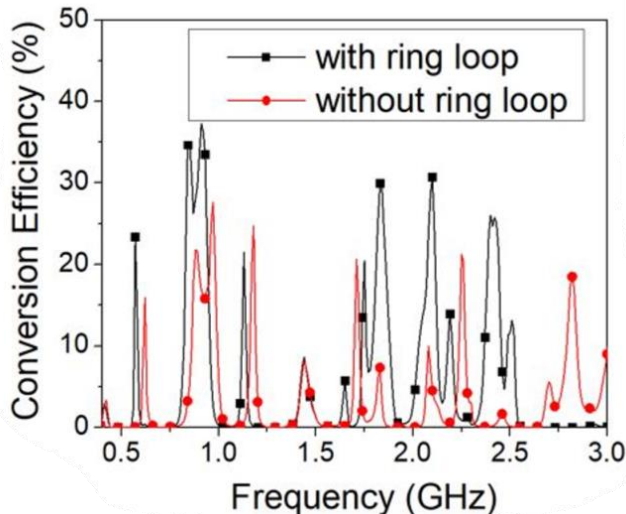
➤ Multiband rectifier:

- ❑ Consists of 4 monoband rectifier.
- ❑ Each monoband rectifier is a half-wave voltage doubler.

➤ Diode: SMS7630.

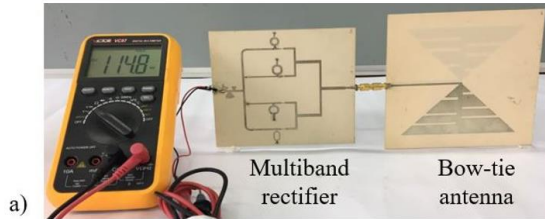
➤ Good rectification efficiency at -10 dBm input power:

- ❑ 840 MHz: 38%.
- ❑ 1.8 GHz: 30%.
- ❑ 2.1 GHz: 32%.
- ❑ 2.45 GHz: 27%.



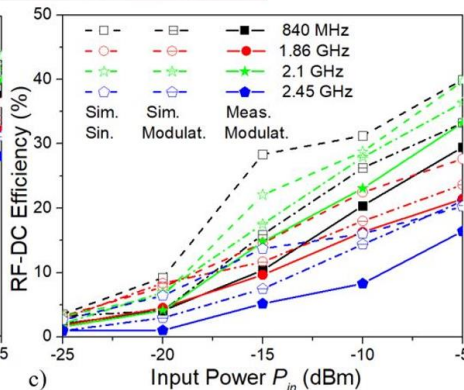
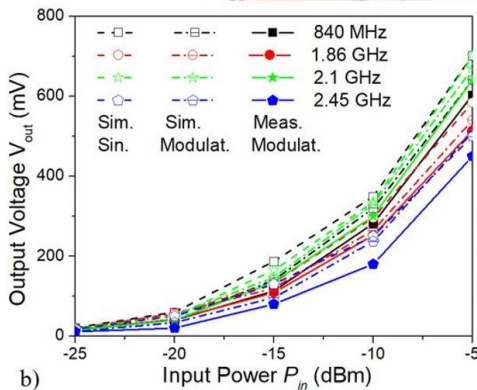
IV. Proposed Multiband Rectenna: Full Structure

➤ The full structure was tested under both pure sine wave and modulated wave.



➤ Good RF-DC efficiency (at -10 dBm):

- ❑ 840 MHz: 21%.
- ❑ 1.8 GHz: 15%.
- ❑ 2.1 GHz: 22%.
- ❑ 2.45 GHz: 10%.



IV. Multiband Rectenna: Discussion



- Advantages:
 - Compact size.
 - Good efficiency at low input power.



- Notable drawback:
 - Difficult to design and optimized.
 - Difficult to incorporate more frequency bands

V. Discussions and Conclusion

➤ What we have achieved so far:

- Single-band rectenna array with good efficiency and wide harvesting angle.
- Dual-band rectenna with good efficiency and the ability to incorporate more frequencies.
- Multiband rectenna with good efficiency and compactness.
- Enough power supply for an IoT device at sleep mode



➤ Ongoing challenge:

- The amount of power harvested is still insufficient for an IoT device at active mode.
- Wireless power transfer instead of ambient RF energy harvesting
- Power management solution must be integrated



Thanks for your attention!
All comments and questions are appreciated!