## Maximization of the electrical power generated by a piezo-magneto-elastic energy harvesting device

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Modeling

Results

Conclusions

## **Energy harvesting**

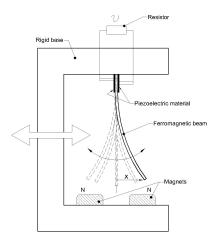
#### The idea of harvesting:

- Capture energy from external sources, as vibration and pressure differences
- Support small electrical and electronic embarked equipment
- Support small electrical circuits in hazard areas
- Supply small electrical demand for remotely placed equipment

#### **Objectives**

- Investigate the full nonlinear device behavior (time series, phase space trajectories, Poincaré maps and ressonance curves)
- Solve optimization power, by finding parameters' values which maximize device's output power

#### Physical system of interest





A. Erturk, J. Hoffmann and D. J. Inman, A piezomagnetoelastic structure for broadband vibration energy

harvesting. Applied Physics Letters, 94: 254102, 2009.

#### Mathematical model

For mechanical behavior:

$$\ddot{x} + 2\xi \dot{x} - \frac{1}{2}x(1-x^2) - \chi v = f\cos\Omega t$$

For electrical behavior:

$$\dot{\upsilon} + \lambda \upsilon + \kappa \dot{x} = 0$$

Initial conditions:

$$x(0) = x_0, \ \dot{x}(0) = \dot{x}_0, \ \upsilon(0) = \upsilon_0$$

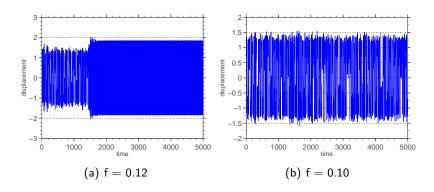
Runge-Kutta integration scheme is used to solve the IPV



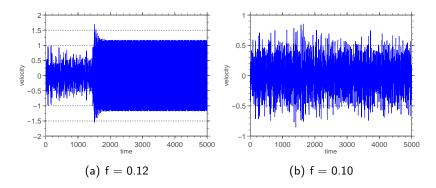
A. Erturk, J. Hoffmann and D. J. Inman, A piezomagnetoelastic structure for broadband vibration energy

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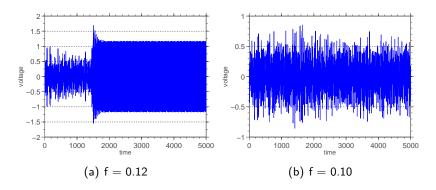
## Displacement time series



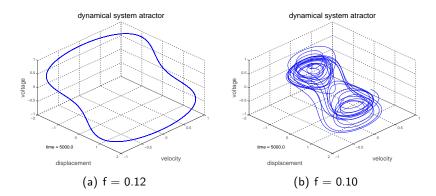
## Velocity time series



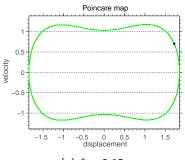
#### Voltage time series



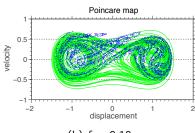
## Atractors in phase space



#### Poincaré maps



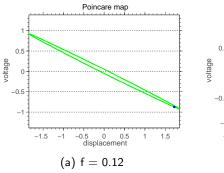


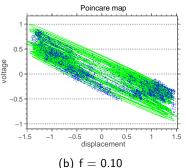


(b) 
$$f = 0.10$$

Results

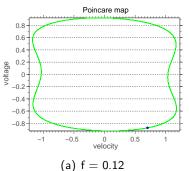
#### Poincaré maps

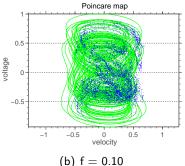




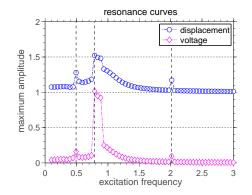
Results

#### Poincaré maps





#### Ressonance curves



## 0-1 test for chaos: receipt

Given a time series  $(x_1, \dots, x_N)$ , for several  $c \in (0, \pi)$ :

1. change from coordinates  $(x, \dot{x})$  to (p, q):

$$p(n) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_j \cos(j c), \quad q(n) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_j \sin(j c)$$

2. compute mean square displacement (for  $0 \ll n \ll N$ ):

$$M(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} ([p(j+n) - p(j)]^2 + [q(j+n) - q(j)]^2)$$

compute correlation:

$$K_c = corr\{(1, 2, \cdots, n), (M(1), M(2), \cdots, M(n))\}$$

4. compute median:

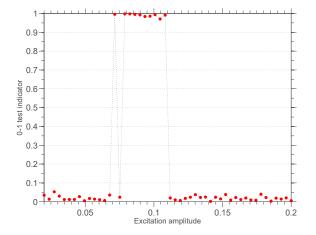
$$K = \text{median}\left\{K_c\right\}$$

Numerical indicator  $K \in \{0, 1\}$ :

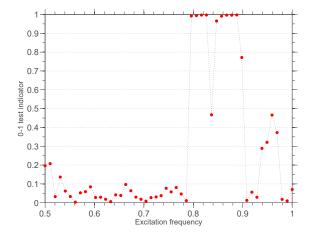
K = 0: regular dynamics

K = 1: chaotic dynamics

## 0-1 test for chaos: analysis



## 0-1 test for chaos: analysis



#### Optimization of recovered power

Find a pair  $(x_0, f)$  which maximize

$$\langle \mathcal{P} \rangle = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_t^{t+\tau} v^2(t') \, dt'$$

(mean power)

such that

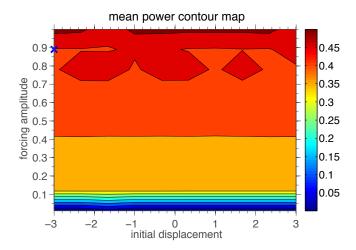
$$K=0$$
.

(system dynamics is regular, i.e., not chaotic)

#### Solution strategy

- ▶ A grid  $(x_0, f)$  is discretized
- The equations are integrated for each point
- ▶ The 0-1 test for chaos is applied to identify non-chaotic results
- Compute the mean power of those regular results and compare them

## Mean power contour map



#### Final remarks

#### Contributions:

- Investigation of a harvesting device nonlinear behavior
- Solution of an optimization problem to increase recovered power

#### Future objectives:

- Investigate the influence of other parameters over device's dynamics and optimization power problem results
- ▶ Refine solution strategy, by applying aleatory search methods

## Acknowledgments

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## Thank you for your attention!

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J. V. L. L. Peterson, V. G. Lopes and A. Cunha Jr, *Numerically exploring the nonlinear dynamics of a piezo-magneto-elastic energy harvesting device.* (in preparation).

Simulation Parameters

#### **Parameters**

parameter	value
ξ	0.01
$\chi$	0.05
f	0.083
Ω	8.0
$\lambda$	0.05
$\kappa$	0.5
<i>x</i> <sub>0</sub>	1.0
$\dot{x}_0$	0.0
<i>v</i> <sub>0</sub>	0.0