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Master of Science Thesis

**Analysis of the piezoelectric energy harvester operation combined with
the data acquisition system.**

**Analiza pracy piezoelektrycznego generatora energii sprzązonego z dedykowanym
systemem pomiarowym.**

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Analiza pracy piezoelektrycznego generatora energii sprężonego z dedykowanym systemem pomiarowym.

Analysis of the piezoelectric energy harvester operation combined with the data acquisition system.

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Abstract

The present Master's thesis seeks to provide better understanding of piezoelectric energy harvesting as a promising alternative energy source. As a starting point, the theoretical background of the piezoelectric effect is introduced. Subsequently, the theory behind the piezoelectric beam and its parameters is a subject of analysis. Two major parts of the following thesis include the design of the data acquisition device and the energy harvesting device. The first one is utilized for capturing any crucial signal allowing to understand processes behind the conversion of mechanical energy into electricity. The thorough and clear design process introduces important parts of the circuit along with the link between particular parameters of device and signals associated with piezoelectric-based energy harvesters. The second of presented devices is the energy harvesting board that aims to make use of energy provided by the vibrating piezoelectric beam. It consists of a few different power circuits and a variation of load circuits that are easily configurable. This way, experimenting with piezoelectric devices is massively simplified. Along with above-mentioned printed circuit boards, there is another one responsible for providing reference vibration level signals. The experiment stage involves observing the response of the piezoelectric harvester under artificially induced vibrations.

Keywords — energy harvesting, piezoelectricity, vibrations, microprocessor-based systems, power converters, analog filters, digital signal processing, autonomous sensors, low-power design

Streszczenie

Niniejsza praca magisterska ma na celu przedstawienie piezoelektrycznych generatorów energii jako obiecującego źródła energii odnawialnej. Punktum początkowym jest omówienie zjawiska piezoelektryczności. Następnie, przedstawione są generatory piezoelektryczne wraz z najważniejszymi parametrami i analizą ich budowy. Dwie główne części pracy magisterskiej związane są z zaprojektowaniem układu pomiarowego oraz układu odzyskującego energię przy pomocy generatora piezoelektrycznego. Pierwsze ze wspomnianych urządzeń używane jest do rejestracji kluczowych sygnałów umożliwiających zrozumienie procesów stojących za konwersją energii mechanicznej na elektryczną. Wyczerpujący i przejrzysty proces projektowania skupiony jest na opisie kluczowych obwodów urządzenia pomiarowego wraz z powiązaniem jego elektrycznych parametrów z właściwościami obiektu pomiarowego, jakim jest generator piezoelektryczny. Drugim z zaprojektowanych urządzeń jest układ odzyskujący energię przy pomocy wspomnianego generatora. Składa się on z kilku przetwornic energoelektronicznych oraz różnych rodzajów obciążenia, które są w łatwy sposób konfigurowalne. W ten sposób, przeprowadzanie eksperymentów laboratoryjnych jest w znacznym stopniu ułatwione. Poza wspomnianymi powyżej obwodami drukowanymi, stworzona została także mała konstrukcja dostarczająca referencyjnych sygnałów związanych z wibracjami. Część eksperymentalna pracy polega na obserwacji odpowiedzi układu odzyskującego energię z drgań na sztucznie wywołane wibracje.

Słowa kluczowe — energy harvesting, piezoelektryczność, wibracje, systemy mikroprocesorowe, przetwornice energoelektroniczne, filtry analogowe, cyfrowe przetwarzanie sygnałów, autonomiczne urządzenia pomiarowe, projektowanie urządzeń niskiej mocy

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1. INTRODUCTION

This Master's thesis is focused on Piezoelectric Energy Harvesting in general. Apart from the explanation of the actual energy scavenging process, it also covers a design of a proper data acquisition system used for evaluation and development of piezoelectric-based generators.

1.1. Motivation

Nowadays, electrical energy itself is taken for granted by most of the people. It may be a result of the fact that most of household appliances and daily use items require that energy to operate. Moreover, almost any of our tasks require a proper illumination, Internet access or simply the outlet to power any tool we might need at the moment. To conclude, it is almost impossible to imagine our life without an access to the power grid.

On the other hand, it is important to keep in mind that most of electricity we utilize comes from non-renewable fuels such as coal, liquid gas or crude oil. At some point, humankind is to face a problem of insufficient deposits of these materials, therefore it is tremendously important to look for alternatives. Of course, people have already taken advantage of water, wind or solar radiation, what is proven by the existence of many green power plants around the world. Unfortunately, one of the major problems faced by all of these plans is the intermittent access to the energy source. Moreover, there are many places that do not allow to use any of these well explored solutions, forcing engineers to look for new ones. This could be a reason why vibrational energy is getting more awareness over last years.

Energy harvesting from vibration gives many new possibilities, especially in IoT (Internet of Things) applications, as well as in industrial environment. The second application seems particularly tempting, as in many industrial applications, there is a lot of vibration involved, what gives a wide scope for custom sensor development. Piezoelectric harvesters are relatively compact, therefore it is possible to install them in inaccessible places. Moreover, they are robust, providing that a proper enclosure is used for mechanical protection.

All of mentioned factors gained author's interest, and in the event prompted to work on this subject within the confines of this thesis.

1.2. Objective of a Master's thesis

The main goal stated by the author is to examine a potential of vibration-based energy scavenging. In order to do so, number of different aspects need a thorough investigation. Undeniably, much of the focus would be put on the energy harvester itself. Nevertheless, a proper measurement and data acquisition system is also an important aspect throughout the entire work, since it will allow confirm or deny thesis statements posed during the research. In addition, the design process of the mentioned device would allow a more in-depth analysis of the piezoelectric generator itself, since the understanding of its operation is the only way to come up with a suitable measurement system.

Returning to the piezoelectric generator, the first thing to look at is the theory behind the piezoelectric effect. Then, there would be a description of the piezoelectric cantilever and its properties. Subsequently, the complete mechanical and electrical model would be studied.

Once the required theory is introduced, it is possible to focus exactly on the topic.

2. CONCEPTS OF ENERGY HARVESTING

Energy Harvesting is a process of using ambient energy by converting it into a usable form, i.e. electricity or heat. It is important to point out that energy harvesting has been around for quite a long time, since solar panels, wind turbines and water turbines are in constant use for a few decades, providing people with environmentally clean energy [1].

There are some important issues related to any energy source that could be potentially used for harvesting. First of all, it is crucial to evaluate intensity and availability of that source. Subsequently, one should find out a cost-effectiveness of the solution as well as the influence of the harvesting process on the primary energy source [1].

Vibration-based Energy Harvesting incorporates a number of different fields of study, i.e. material science, mechanics or electrical engineering, just to name a few. Last sentence implies that the analysis of a piezoelectric generator itself is not a straightforward process. The electromechanical response of this device relies thoroughly on the source of ambient energy [2].

The concept of piezoelectric energy harvesting is strongly related to the improvement of electronics manufacturing technologies. Due to fact that most of devices are becoming more energy efficient, it allows to seek for potentially useful energy in solutions that have been neglected before. This perfectly applies to vibrational energy [3].

2.1. Piezoelectric materials

Certain solid materials (ceramics or crystals) lacking inversion symmetry exhibits charge generation phenomena when an external force is applied to it. This phenomenon is called the piezoelectric effect and it was invented and firstly introduced by the brothers Pierre and Jacques Curie in 1880 [4].

Putting it simply, when a piezoelectric material is squeezed, an electric charge is collected in its surface. Conversely, the voltage drop across the piezoelectric material generates mechanical deformation. Piezoelectricity is related to a non-uniform charge distribution within crystal's unit cells. Due to deformation, positive and negative charges displace, generating an electric potential in the crystal, even though the overall the crystal itself remains electrically neutral [2].

2.1.1. Mathematical description of the piezoelectric effect

Describing properties of piezoelectric materials is not a straightforward task, especially when trying to provide only basic information regarding this topic. For mechanical problems, it is a common practise to use so-called constitutive equations to describe material's response to applied force. This approach can also be used for solving electrical problems [5].

Owing to the fact that piezoelectric materials are concerned with both mechanical and electrical properties, these must be considered simultaneously. By combining these areas together the so-called piezoelectric constitutive equations are introduced.

The most common mechanical constitutive equation is known as Hooke's Law -see Equation 2.1 [5]. Please note that underlined symbols stand for vectors.

$$\underline{S} = \underline{s}^E \cdot \underline{T} \quad (2.1)$$

where:

\underline{S} – Mechanical Strain,

\underline{s}^E – Stiffness or Compliance under zero or constant electrical field,

\underline{T} – Mechanical Stress

Since the electrical properties also need to be taken into account, a so-called dielectrics equation is introduced [4].

$$\underline{D} = \underline{\varepsilon}^T \cdot \underline{E} \quad (2.2)$$

where:

\underline{D} – Charge Density or Electrical Displacement,

$\underline{\varepsilon}^T$ – Dielectric Permittivity under zero or constant stress,

\underline{E} – Electrical Field

Both of above-mentioned constitutive equations are now combined to create one coupled equation. This way, providing that mechanical properties of the piezoelectric material are known, it is possible to describe or model the harvester [5]. One should note the addition of coupling terms ($\underline{d}^t \cdot \underline{E}$ and $\underline{d} \cdot \underline{T}$) required for the proper analysis.

$$\begin{aligned}\underline{S} &= \underline{s}^E \cdot \underline{T} + \underline{d}^t \cdot \underline{E} \\ \underline{D} &= \underline{d} \cdot \underline{T} + \underline{\varepsilon}^T \cdot \underline{E}\end{aligned}\quad (2.3)$$

where:

\underline{d} – Matrix for the direct and reversed piezoelectric effect,

\underline{d}^t – Transposed Matrix for the direct and reversed piezoelectric effect

By taking Equation 2.3 into consideration, it is possible to come up with the detailed matrix notation for a standard PZT crystal, very similar to those used for energy harvesters - see Equation 2.4 [4].

$$\begin{aligned}\begin{bmatrix} S_1 \\ S_2 \\ S_3 \\ S_4 \\ S_5 \\ S_6 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} s_{11}^E & s_{12}^E & s_{13}^E & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ s_{12}^E & s_{11}^E & s_{13}^E & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ s_{13}^E & s_{13}^E & s_{33}^E & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & s_{44}^E & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & s_{44}^E & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2(s_{11}^E - s_{12}^E) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} T_1 \\ T_2 \\ T_3 \\ T_4 \\ T_5 \\ T_6 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & d_{31} \\ 0 & 0 & d_{31} \\ 0 & 0 & d_{33} \\ 0 & d_{15} & 0 \\ d_{15} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} E_1 \\ E_2 \\ E_3 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} D_1 \\ D_2 \\ D_3 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & d_{15} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d_{15} & 0 & 0 \\ d_{31} & d_{31} & d_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} T_1 \\ T_2 \\ T_3 \\ T_4 \\ T_5 \\ T_6 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{11}^T & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon_{11}^T & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \varepsilon_{33}^T \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} E_1 \\ E_2 \\ E_3 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}\quad (2.4)$$

Please note that the subscripts 1, 2, 3 stand for the x , y and z axis, respectively. Due to the fact that strain and stress tensors are symmetrical, it is possible to re-label subscripts using the Voigt notation. Having said that, the subscripts look as follows: $11 \rightarrow 1$, $22 \rightarrow 2$, $33 \rightarrow 3$, $23 \rightarrow 4$, $13 \rightarrow 5$ and $12 \rightarrow 6$ [4]. First three subscripts are related to forces applied perpendicular to cartesian coordinate system axes. The rest of them describe shear forces. This notation convention simplifies the matrix description of the piezoelectric structures. Once again, it is vital to highlight that the presented mathematical description of the piezoelectricity phenomena is by all means very superficial.

The coupling factor d shows three possible modes applicable to piezoelectric beams related to its operation. Please note that d_{15} is associated with the shear stress, therefore only d_{31} and d_{33} modes are to be taken into further consideration. For visualisation purposes, one should look at the Figure 2.1.

In the first presented mode (d_{33}), the stress acts in the same direction as the voltage appears - in both cases along the z axis. When it comes to bending action, this mode is not the best description of what is happening in the crystal. Significantly better description is provided by d_{31} mode, where the stress is applied to the x axis and the voltage is induced in the z axis [4]. Bending process forces the beam to stretch and compress, what yields some potential across the electrodes.

2.1.2. *Most popular piezoelectric materials for harvesting applications*

Currently, the most popular material utilized in harvesters is so called PZT (lead zirconate titanate). It was developed at the Tokyo Institute of Technology in the 1950s [2]. Nowadays, it can be found in a few different kinds, what would be described more precisely later. This material is a polymer composite, which is very brittle and prone to crack when overstressed [4].

As described in the previous paragraph, PZT has a number of different types that vary with electrical and electromechanical properties. The simplest division includes hard and soft types - PZH-5H and PZH-5A, respectively. Soft piezoceramics are more susceptible to changes caused by the stress. This is one

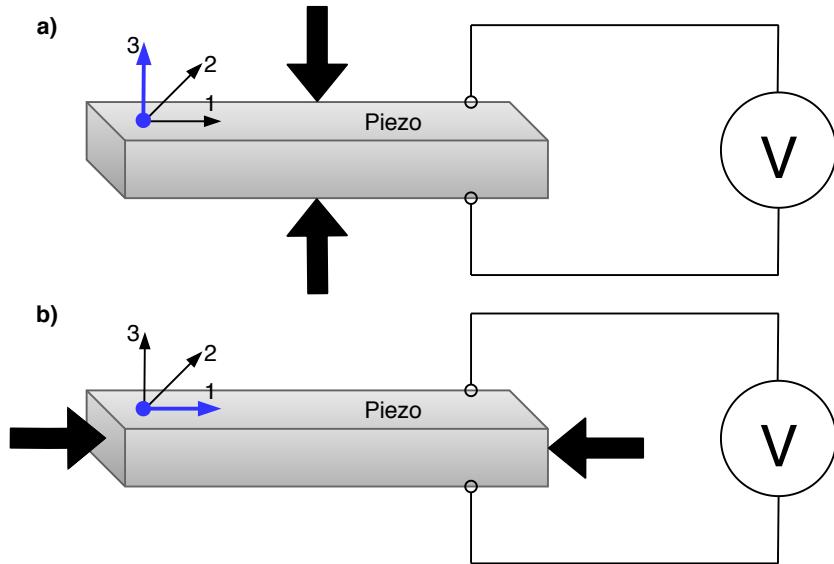


Figure 2.1. Operation modes of the piezoelectric element a) d_{33} , b) d_{31}

of the aspects why PZH-5H is the most common choice for piezoelectric equipment. On the other hand, one of the biggest manufacturers of harvesters [6] is mentioning that PZH-5A is more temperature stable. Nevertheless, PZH-5H remains the best choice in terms of performance versus price.

2.1.3. Properties of piezoelectric materials

Properties of piezoelectric materials strongly depend on the direction of the stress and orientation of the polarization [1]. It is characterized by the constants listed in the Table 2.1.

Table 2.1. Piezoelectric material properties [1]

Property	Constant	Definition	Units
Electromechanical coupling coefficient	k	electrical energy stored ÷ mechanical energy applied	-
Piezoelectric constant	d	short circuit charge density ÷ applied stress	C/N
Piezoelectric constant	g	strain developed ÷ applied charge density	m/C

Soft piezoelectric materials, such as PZH-5H are more sensitive to changes that are stress-related, than PZH-5A for instance. One should note that the crystal structure of these materials changes above the Curie point, as piezoelectric devices lose its properties above certain temperature characteristic to particular type of material.

A typical structure of the piezoelectric generator is presented in the Figure 2.2. Apart from above-mentioned piezoelectric beam, there is a holder responsible for keeping the cantilever in place. Piezoelectric material is attached to the substrate that assures safe operating conditions of the thin piezo material. Tip mas is optional. Its function would be introduced in one of the following chapters.

2.2. Sources of kinetic energy

When looking for potential vibration energy sources, one can realise that it candidates could be found in a number of different environments. For the sake of an example, a human wrist is taken. It was measured that a walking person generates acceleration of $100m/s^2$ and a frequency of 1.2Hz [1]. This kind of kinetic energy is not really useful in piezoelectric-based applications though.

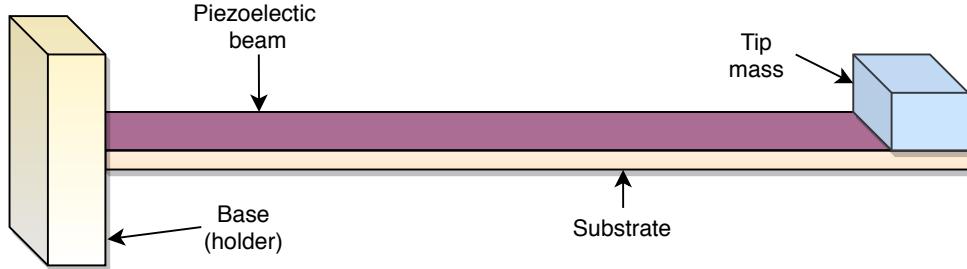


Figure 2.2. Basic structure of piezoelectric harvester

The same source [1] introduces also frequency spectrum of an air compressor powered from the grid. The vibration frequencies vary from 20Hz to 200Hz with a peak at 50Hz and acceleration of 0.25g. Another sources of vibrational energy can come from the transport - see Table

Table 2.2. Vibration data measured at two different vehicles [1].

Car type	Road	Sensor location	Peak acceleration[m/s²]	Frequency [Hz]
Luxury	Highway	Cabin	0.05	40
Luxury	City	Cabin	0.04	30
Small	Highway	Chassis	0.04	23
Small	Highway	Wheel axle	2	16

On the other hand, vibrational data captured from the vertical stabilizer from helicopter reveal spectrum of vibrations between 20 and 100Hz with a peak acceleration of around 20g at 25Hz [1].

Another source of kinetic energy can be found around HVAC equipment. Acceleration amplitudes reach up to 0.25g at frequencies close to 10Hz.

2.3. Piezoelectric beam selected for the project

The following subsection focuses on the piezoelectric beam utilized in the master's thesis project. It is a low cost solution for energy harvesting and sensing applications. A short summary of most important parameters of the beam are listed in the Table 2.3.

Table 2.3. Summary of *PPA-1001* parameters [6] for clamp in the second position - see Figure 2.4.

Parameter	Value
Capacitance [nF]	100
Mass [g]	2.8
Resonance frequency [Hz]	135
Effectife stiffness [N/m]	452.15
Piezoelectric material	PZT-5H
Layer count	1
Dimensions [mm]	55.3 x 23.3

There are a few details that should be highlighted. The first one is the resonance frequency of the beam. The table states its natural resonance frequency for a particular clamping type. In the following subsections, there would be a thorough explanation of how the resonant frequency can be affected by different clamping manner or additional mass applied on the tip of the beam. Nevertheless, the natural

resonant frequency is a starting point that is more than necessary during the design and evaluation process. One should note that *PA-1001* is a single layer harvester, which is not as efficient as double layer constructions. The reason of this selection is mostly cost-related. The material of the beam is the most popular PZT-H5, which was introduced beforehand. A photo of the real device is presented in the Figure 2.3.

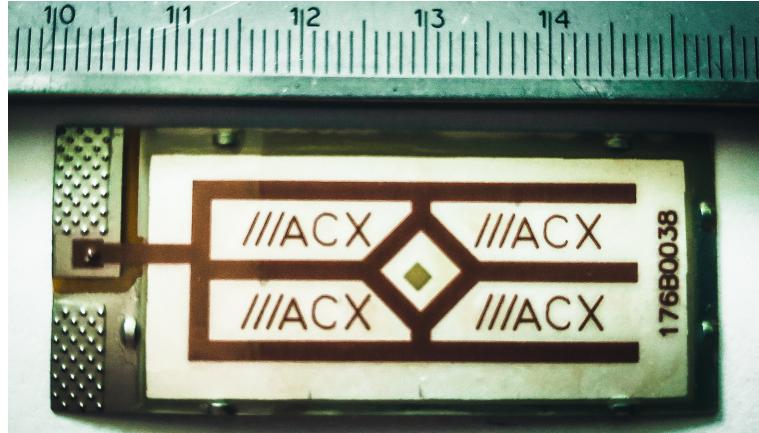


Figure 2.3. The *PPA-1001* piezoelectric beam manufactured by *Mide Technology*

2.4. Efficiency and power density

Piezoelectric generator is truly a non-linear device. It produces maximum output power at its resonance frequency, which depends on a number of factors.

Power density of the harvesters is expressed as the output power divided by the device volume for the given input [2]. In case of vibrational energy, the input is the acceleration level and the frequency. An output of the piezoelectric generator provides voltage levels suitable for many electronics systems, therefore it is often unnecessary to add additional power electronics, what has an influence on efficiency.

Table 2.4. Common data for some of Energy Harvesting Sources [1]

Type	Conditions	Power Density	Area or Volume	Energy/Day
Vibration	$1m/s^2$	$100\mu W/cm^3$	$1cm^2$	$8.64J$ (continuous vibration)
Solar	Outdoors	$7500\mu W/cm^2$	$1cm^2$	$324J$ (sunny half a day)
Solar	Indoors	$100\mu W/cm^2$	$1cm^2$	$4.32J$ (sunny half a day)
Thermal	$\Delta T = 5^\circ C$	$60\mu W/cm^2$	$1cm^2$	$2.59J$ (heat available for half a day)

2.5. Clamping

Effective clamping is really important for piezoelectric beams. In order to achieve best performance, it is crucial to provide proper holder that gives reliable operation regardless of vibration level - see Figure 2.4.

For the sake of this project, the holder provided by the manufacturer would be used for evaluation purposes. The clamp bar is going to hold the beam in place with help of bolts and washers.

According to the manufacturer's datasheet [6], the second position of the clamp is a default configuration for all products. The third position of the clamp comes in handy when one need to increase the resonant frequency of the piezo wafer. On the other hand, the first position reduces the resonant

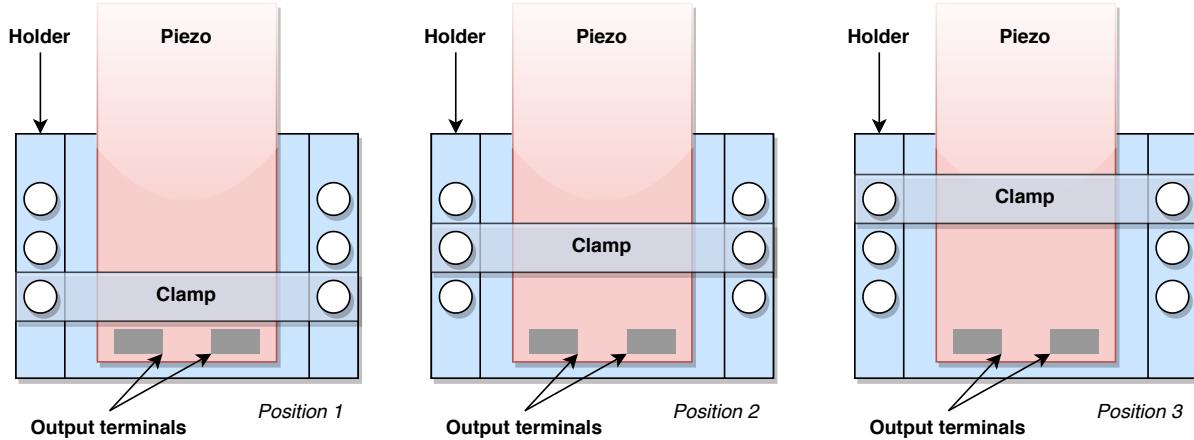


Figure 2.4. Clamping problem explanation

frequency. As stated in the mentioned datasheet of the *PPA-1001* [6], its resonant frequency for the clamp in the second position with no tip mass added is 135Hz. It is noted that the first position is not recommended for energy harvesting applications due to stiffness issues in case of this particular device (*PPA-1001*).

2.6. Tip mass

Piezoelectric energy harvesters are frequency-dependent devices. In order to achieve their maximum efficiency, it is necessary to operate close to its resonant frequency. Piezoelectric beams may need some tuning procedures in order to match the frequency of the vibrating source, thus allowing to ensure most energy efficient harvesting.

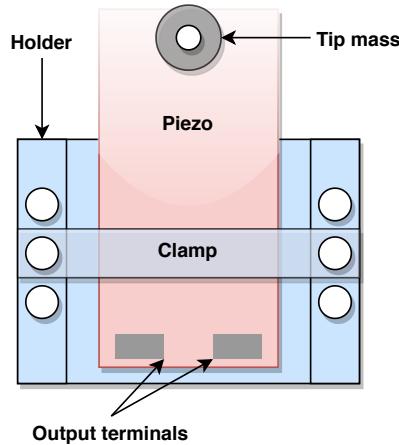


Figure 2.5. Tip mass illustration

As mentioned in the previous subsection, frequency tuning may be performed by changing the clamp position. Unfortunately, this option does not allow for precise trimming, therefore additional techniques are often required. One of the most popular ones incorporated the tip mass attached at the end of the piezoelectric wafer. Providing that the operating frequency is fixed and known, it is possible to determine the exact tip mass required to tune the beam.

In this case, m is the effective mass, m_k is the added tip mass, k is the effective stiffness and f is the natural frequency. One should take into account that these equations are valid only when the applied tip mass is centered and places according the the manufacturer's guidelines.

$$f = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{k}{m+m_t}}}{2 \cdot \pi} \quad (2.5)$$

$$m_t = \frac{k}{(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f)^2} - m \quad (2.6)$$

It is important to note that the natural frequency of the piezoelectric material is affected by such factors as temperature, manufacturing process, clamping conditions as well as vibration amplitude [6]. Moreover, the resonance frequency is highly affected by the load powered by the harvester.

2.7. Piezo beam resonance conditions

If there is no data regarding the natural frequency of the beam, one should apply a mechanical impulse to it and monitor its response. In case of the PPA-1001, such information is listed in the datasheet - see Table 2.3. The most convenient way of observing the response of the beam is to use an oscilloscope. The frequency of the decaying wave is equal to the natural frequency of the piezoelectric component [6].

2.8. The overview of the test setup for the project

As a summary of the section, the overview of the entire system designed for the master thesis is introduced. The experiment require circuitry specialized for both the energy management as well as the data acquisition. More pressure is put on the data acquisition system, as this one is responsible for high precision measurements proving the performance of the piezoelectric harvester. The second part of the project, namely the harvester board is more experimental, therefore there are no strict rules of its design, apart from providing the electrical compatibility with piezoelectric beam itself. Please see Figure 2.6 for the graphical presentation of the system.

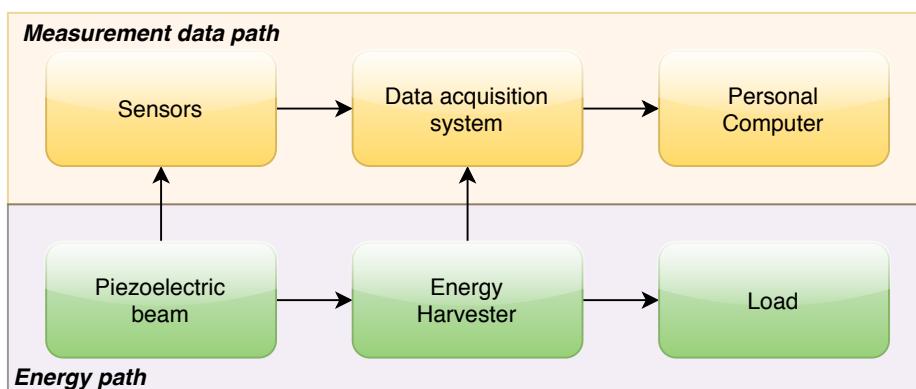


Figure 2.6. The diagram of the entire system that is a subject of the thesis

As it can be seen in the picture above, there are two different paths considered from the perspective of the system. The first one is the measurement data path and it is related to the sensor readings and signals associated with DC converters included in the energy harvester board. The second path is the energy path. It comprise of the piezoelectric generator, particular energy harvesters and the electrical load. One important thing to note is that sensors associated with the piezoelectric beam include the accelerometer and the temperature sensor. These would be placed on a small board attached to the piezoelectric generator's holder.

3. MEASUREMENT SETUP DESIGN

A proper measurement process is a crucial part of this project. Having said that, a custom data acquisition board is to be designed.

First of all, it is vital to highlight most important features required to achieve desired performance. There are four major aspects that have to be taken into account, namely, the ADC resolution as well as the input voltage range, the bandwidth and high input impedance of the analog front-end. Apart from that, one should take care of easy interfacing to personal computer, thus compact size and USB interface would be considered as huge assets.

The previous paragraph introduced briefly main functionalities of the target device. It is quite easy to notice that there would be a lot of trade-offs to consider through the design process. Compact size and the complex analog circuitry usually do not mix, especially when planning to get a device of USB mass storage size. These facts are forcing the designer to look for a microcontroller that provides decent ADCs, also in terms of the sampling rate. Since the project is dealing with piezoelectric generators, there is always a risk of relatively high voltages at the input terminals, especially when harvesters are not connected to any load. To face this problem, the data acquisition board would be equipped with two different means of protection. The first one takes care of the input stage of the device. The second one is a classic galvanic isolation between the microcontroller (as well as the analog front end) and the personal computer. This way, there is no risk of damaging host devices utilizing the data acquisition system. The summary of the above-mentioned description is presented in the Figure 3.1.

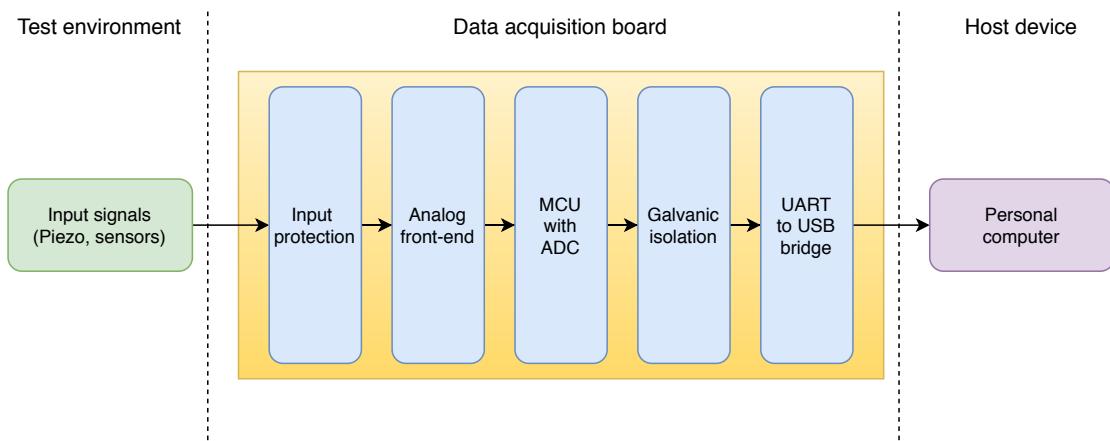


Figure 3.1. Measurement setup overview

3.1. Design requirements

The first step of the design process is to determine desired input ratings as well as data acquisition capabilities. The piezoelectric device used in this project would be the major signal source during all experiments. Its datasheet [6] does not state any fixed maximum ratings. Instead, it provides exemplary results obtained by varying acceleration amplitude, frequency, tip mass and load resistance - see Table 3.1.

As mentioned in the previous paragraph, there is no constrained area in terms of vibration frequency and level stated by the manufacturer. Based on the data presented in the Table 3.1, the designer is relatively free to determine the operating frequency range as well as input signal range recorded at the harvester's output. When considering bandwidth and sampling rate, it is important to take into account the Nyquist criterion. It states that the sampling rate has to be twice the highest frequency in the signal [7]. Table 3.1 mention the maximum vibration frequency as high as 132Hz. Moreover, it is a good practice to provide a reasonably higher bandwidth, thus making the data acquisition device more versatile and compatible with a range of different piezoelectric beams. In this case, the maximum input

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Table 3.1. Exemplary piezoelectric harvester response. Data from PPA-1001 datasheet [6]

Acceler. ampl. (g)	Freq. (Hz)	Tip mass (gram)	RMS power (mW)	RMS voltage (V)	RMS current (mA)	Load (kΩ)
0.25	132	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	17.9
0.50	131	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.1	18.3
1.00	131	0.0	0.7	3.4	0.2	15.7
2.00	129	0.0	2.2	5.4	0.4	13.0
0.25	60	1.9	0.1	2.9	0.0	61.0
0.50	60	1.8	0.5	3.3	0.2	20.8
1.00	60	1.7	1.8	7.1	0.3	28.6
0.25	22	22.8	1.4	9.0	0.1	60.4
0.50	22	22.8	4.4	17.3	0.3	67.6

signal frequency is selected at 500Hz. In order to fulfil the Nyquist-Shanon sampling theorem more than 1000 samples per second need to be captured.

Of course, this sampling rate only allows to reproduce an incoming signal (sinusoidal wave) as a corrupted triangle, since there is not enough data points to accurately reflect the sine shape. To solve this problem, the sampling rate should be increased by factor of 5 or so, what ultimately yields at least 5000 samples per second (sps). To illustrate the problem, Figure 3.2 is introduced. It can be easily seen that sampling rate as high as twice the input signal frequency is definitely not enough. Having said that, the minimum expected sampling rate is to be at least 5000 sps.

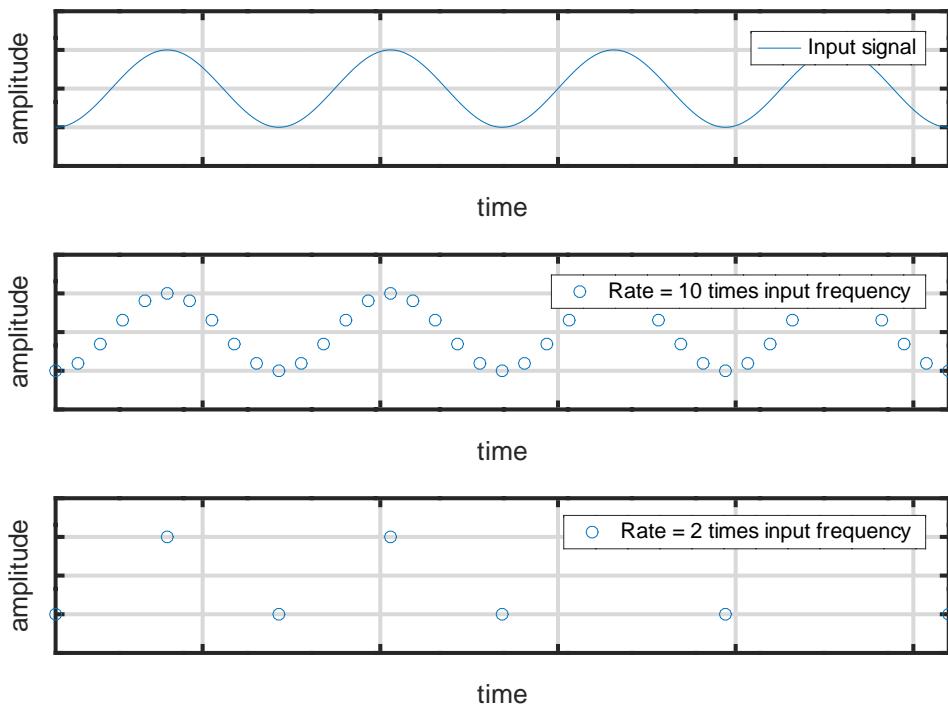


Figure 3.2. Captured waveform versus sampling rate

It is likely that the microcontroller used in the data logger would use some kind of a serial communication protocol. Assuming that more than one signal is recorded at the time and the baud rate is fixed at the same level, the maximum input signal frequency would be divided by the number of active channels.

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For example, for 2 channel measurement, the maximum input signal frequency is 250Hz and so on.

One of the previous paragraphs mentioned the piezoelectric harvester as the main input signal source. Knowing that the device produces a sinusoidal output, the analog front-end has to be able to capture AC signals, preferably of a relatively high amplitude. This requirements force the designer to develop symmetrical power supply for the input section as well as the circuitry allowing to add offset to the signal before it reaches the ADC input. A reason is that the ADC of the microcontroller is likely to accept only unipolar signals within tightly specified range. Remaining channels would be able to interface DC signals only, what makes them suitable for external sensors such as the accelerometer.

When considering the maximum input signal level, one has to note that it should not exceed supply voltage of operational amplifier used in the input section. In case of the designed device, the power supply would be industrial $\pm 15VDC$, as it helps to maintain compatibility with wide range of available operational amplifiers. Based on the last sentence, the maximum input voltage is specified to $\pm 15V$ for the AC input and $+15V$ for DC inputs. In order to assure proper operating conditions for the analog-front end, an additional input protection is to be provided.

There are two last aspect that need some care. The first one is the resolution of the ADC that would be used to capture the incoming signal. The second one is the input impedance of input channels.

As to the first point, it is useful to have a look at technical details of commonly available oscilloscopes, since they can be treated as a nice reference. Most of them utilize 8 or 10-bit ADCs, mostly because of bandwidth requirements as well as the sampling time. In case of this design, the bandwidth is significantly reduced, what allows to look for a bit more resolution, of course still bearing in mind that all the processes are handled by one modest microcontroller. Putting it all together, an 14-bit ADC is going to be a desired data converter.

The last point relates to the impedance of analog inputs. Piezoelectric harvesters are high output impedance devices [1], therefore it is desirable to maintain as high input impedance of the analog front-end as possible, in order not to disturb the incoming signal. There are two potential problems that may occur when designing the input stage. As it can be guessed, the input signal has to be divided before it gets to the analog-to-digital converter. The easiest way to go is to put a voltage divider directly at the output of the harvester. Unfortunately, this circuit would have a significant influence on the impedance seen from piezo generator's output terminals, thus posing a risk of changing its operating conditions. To deal with this problem, the incoming signal is to be buffered before any further processing. This is where low input bias current operational amplifiers would come in handy. The second risk is related to the protection circuitry attached to input terminals. Once the input signal gets to high, it would be clamped in order to protect the data acquisition board. Unhappily, it would also disturb the measured object due to rapid change of the impedance seen at mentioned harvester's output terminals. The only way to deal with this issue is to provide relatively high supply voltage for buffering amplifiers and adjust the load as to meet the input voltage requirements.

As a summary of design considerations included in this subsection, Table 3.2 has been created.

Table 3.2. Summary of requirements for the data acquisition board

Requirement	Value
Max. input signal frequency (Sine)	500Hz
Min. sampling rate	5000sps
Min. ADC resolution	14-bit
Max. input voltage range (peak-to-peak)	12V
Input impedance	10MΩ

3.2. Accelerometer board

As it has been previously mentioned, it is necessary to constantly monitor vibration level during all the experiments. These measurements will be a reference for the results obtained using the piezoelectric harvester, as they easily allow to correlate generated power and current vibration level.

The piezoelectric beam used throughout the research is mounted in a 3D-printed holder provided by the device manufacturer. Apart from a proper fit, it allows to attach some external electronics by means using nice mounting holes. It is worth to take advantage of this feature, therefore designed electronics would be compatible with the handler.

3.2.1. Most important parameters of the accelerometer

As to the electrical and electromechanical properties of the accelerometer, there are a few aspects that should be highlighted. The first one is the measurement range. By checking the maximum acceleration of the beam, it is possible to estimate required range for the sought integrated circuit. Next, the frequency response and output signal type need to be determined. Frequency response describes the measurement resolution that could be understood as the smallest detectable acceleration [8]. By mentioning the type of the output signal, it was intended to distinguish between analog and digital output types. It is planned to synchronize the accelerometer output with the piezoelectric cantilever response, so the analog output is more suitable and easier to use.

Harvester's datasheet [6] does not mention the exact upper limit of allowed vibration level. According to the Table 3.1, the maximum acceleration amplitude mentioned by the manufacturer is $2g$. Without any additional information, it is reasonable to treat this value as the upper acceleration limit. The same applies to the frequency response, which is also not described precisely. Again, Table 3.1 states the maximum operation frequency at the level of 132Hz. In this case, the minimum acceptable bandwidth of the accelerometer would be roughly 200Hz. As it was mentioned in the previous paragraph, it is intended to use the analog output accelerometer. A summary of the above-mentioned choices is presented in the Table 3.3.

Table 3.3. Summary of requirements for the accelerometer

Requirement	Value
Max. acceleration value	$\pm 2g$
Max. operating frequency	300Hz
Output type	Analog

3.2.2. Selection of the integrated circuit

After a thorough market research, a proper device has been found - see Table 3.4. Apart from parameters listed in the table, the selected accelerometer has the following features: small SMD package, 3.3V supply operation, low power consumption and tunable bandwidth filters for every axis. Moreover, it exhibits non-linearity at a level of 0.3% [9].

As it can be seen, the above-mentioned device fulfils the requirements presented in the previous subsection. At this point, it is necessary to think about additional circuitry allowing to take advantage of the selected integrated circuit. In order to do so, a small PCB is to be designed.

3.2.3. Accelerometer board design

The accelerometer board should be a battery powered device, as it is going to be used throughout tests in different types of environment, many times without an access to any power supply. Moreover,

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Table 3.4. Parameters of the selected parameter - taken from the datasheet [9]

Parameter	Value
Model	ADXL335
Manufacturer	Analog devices
Output type	Analog (0V - V_{cc})
Max. acceleration value	$\pm 3g$
Bandwidth	up to 1600Hz

battery operation allows for a better performance in terms of noise generated on supply rails. Additionally, the board is ought to be equipped with a temperature sensor, in case some tests are to be performed in extreme temperatures and the exact temperature value is needed to know.

Figure 3.3 presents the diagram of designed board. It can be divided into two main parts, namely a power supply with a battery charger and a sensing part including the accelerometer and the temperature sensor.

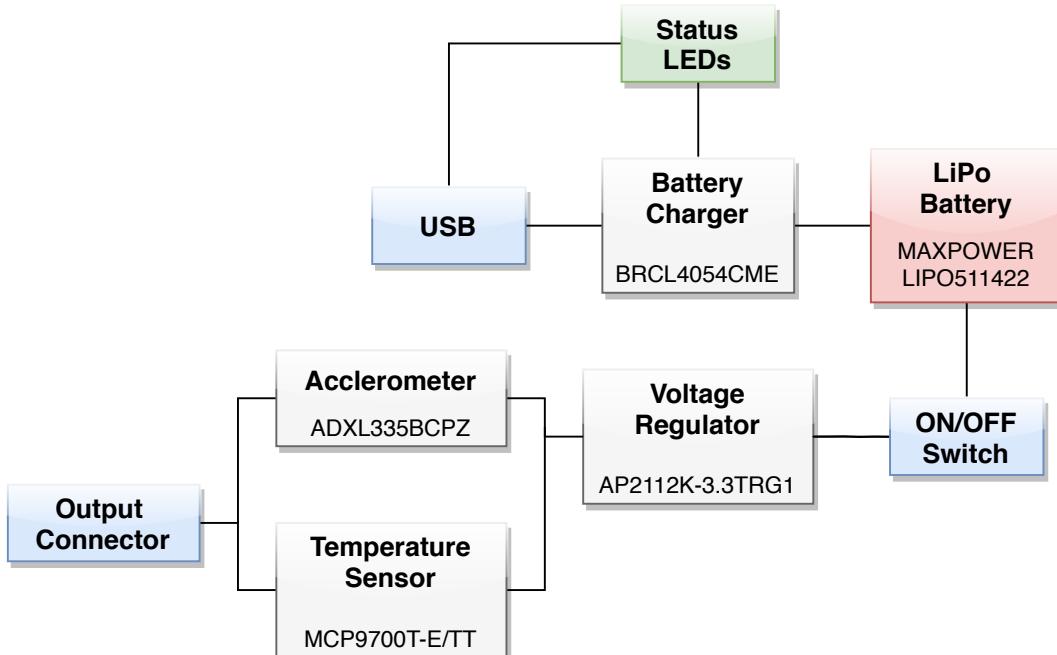


Figure 3.3. Accelerometer board diagram

As to the power supply part, for the convenience, the entire board is powered using a micro USB port, which is fused for safety purposes. Right after the input, there is a single cell battery charger (BRCL4054CME by Blue Rocket Electronics [10]). Charging current is set using just one resistor. Moreover, it incorporates such function as C/10 charge termination, a soft-start feature as well as an open-drain output used for signalling purposes.

Power storage is maintained by means of a 110mAh lithium-polymer battery (LIPO511422 by MAXPOWER). It is equipped with a complete protection circuitry, so it is unnecessary to include additional protection on the accelerometer board. The battery manufacturer claims the cycle life of 1000 cycles.

Right after the ON/OFF switch, there is a low drop-out linear regulator supplying the rest of circuits (AP2112K-3.3TRG1 by Diodes Incorporated [11]). It is a 600mA output, low noise regulator with $\pm 1\%$ output voltage accuracy.

One of the sensors placed on this board is the accelerometer mentioned in the previous section. The second one is a low-power linear temperature sensor (MCP9700T-E/TT by Microchip [12]). Since the

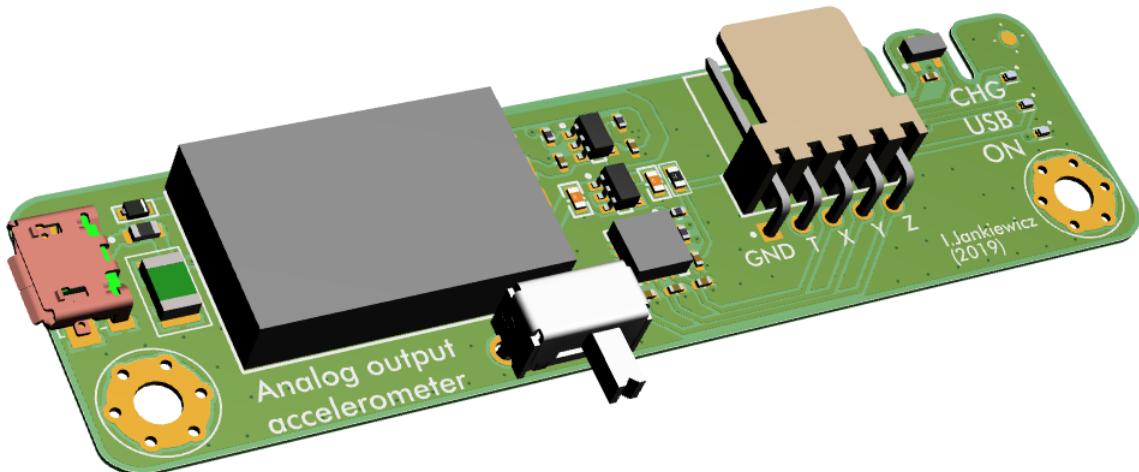


Figure 3.4. Accelerometer board top side view

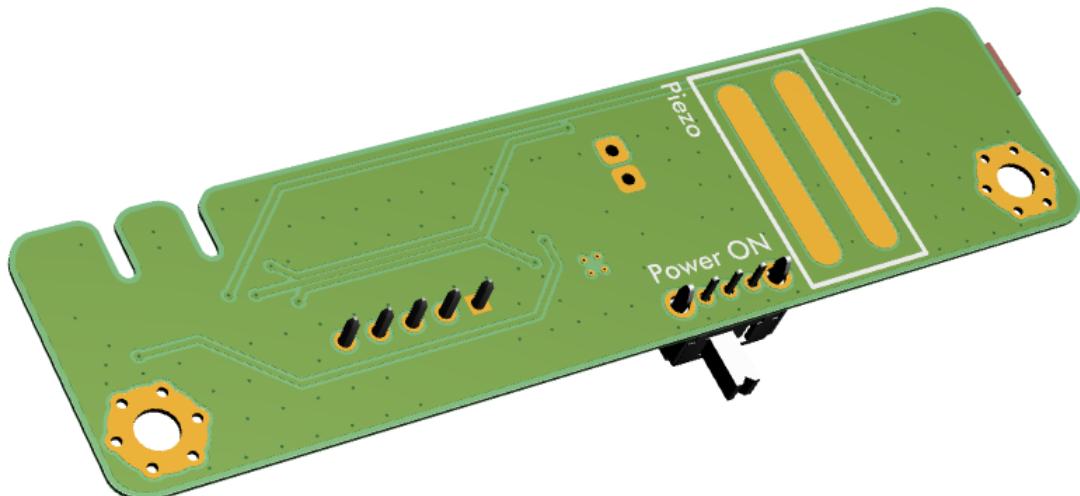


Figure 3.5. Accelerometer board bottom side view

linear output is one of the requirements for all sensors used in this project, this kind of device was an easy choice. MCP9700 includes circuitry converting temperature to voltage and provides accuracy of $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$, which is by all means acceptable for this application.

Figures 3.4 and 3.5 present the final design. As it can be seen, a relatively compact and intuitive device has been developed. A standard connector with 2.54mm pitch is used to allow easy access to the board. There are two reinforced holes for mounting screws. The bottom side of the PCB includes large past allowing to solder cables connected to piezoelectric beam terminals in order to make the construction more robust.

This board is going to be an inherent part of most experiments performed throughout this thesis.

3.3. *Data acquisition board design*

The following subsection focuses on the data acquisition board design. All the steps from design requirements to the real device will be covered along with a thorough explanation of particular design steps.

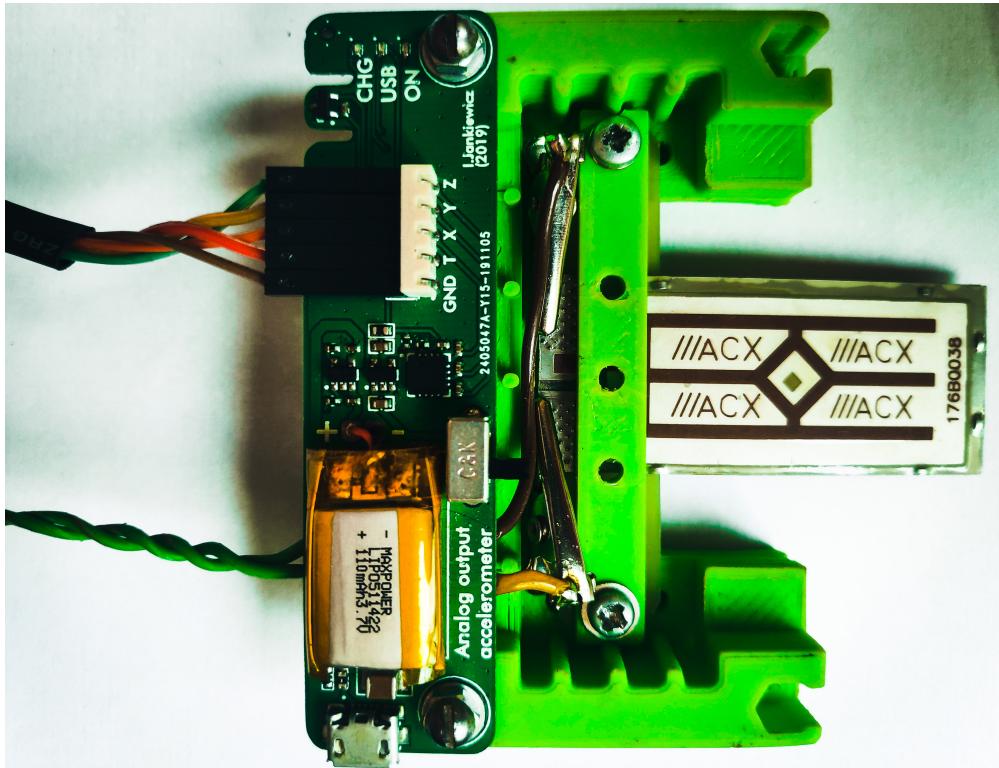


Figure 3.6. Accelerometer board in the holder

3.3.1. AC channel section

The data acquisition board is going to be equipped with one AC-tolerant input channel. Additionally, there would be three different AC inputs connected to the AC channel by means of relays, what would allow easy selection of input source. The AC channel would be handy when piezoelectric beam is loaded with a resistive load only (excluding a rectifier). In order not to damage the microprocessor and other circuitry that is powered from a single supply, some signal conditioning is required.

3.3.1.1. Input protection

An important aspect (often overlooked though) is proper input protection for analog circuitry. At this point it is important to highlight that signal conditioning would be based on a variety of different operational amplifier-based circuits. Having said that, one should consider problems related to these devices as well as the influence of protection circuit on measurement results.

One of most popular means of protection for op-amps are clamping diodes along with current limiting resistors. Nowadays, popular operational amplifiers incorporate ESD protection diodes into their input circuitry, which is surely very helpful in most cases, nevertheless it can be a source of potential problems. These diodes are clamped to supply rails in order to provide return path for currents generated by ESD-related events. These happen once the input voltage gets higher than supply rail voltage plus voltage drop (usually around 0.7V) or lower than negative rail voltage minus the diode voltage drop, respectively [13]. In normal conditions these diodes remain transparent.

It is important to remember that the clamping circuit is going to have an influence on measurement results if designed improperly. Now, it is time to recall a very important parameter related to inputs of the operational amplifier, namely the Input Bias Current I_{bias} , which is inherently related to any "real" (and non-ideal) Op Amp. Its value is going to have a direct influence on the clamping circuit design, what would be explained in a more detailed manner soon.

The Input Bias Current I_{bias} is a DC current required by the Op Amp's inputs to establish proper

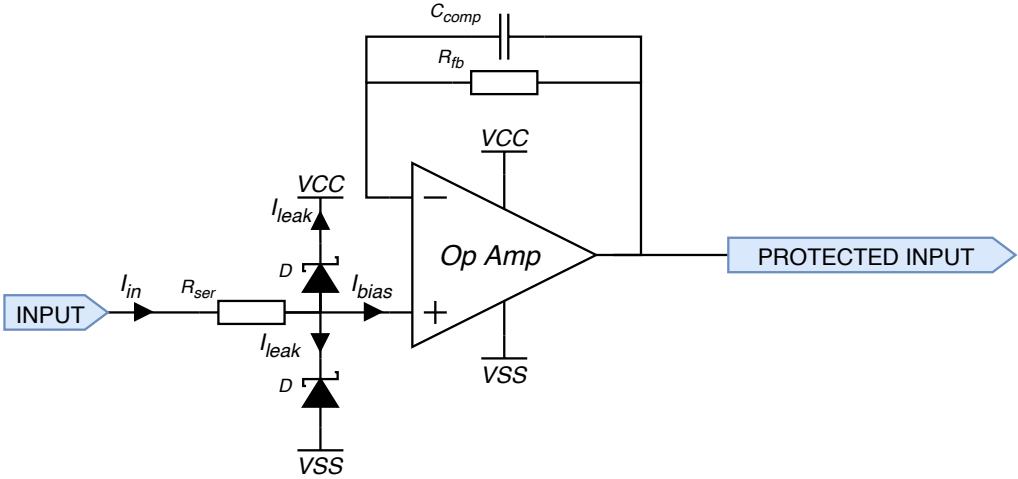


Figure 3.7. Clamping overvoltage protection scheme

biasing of input stage transistors [14]. It ranges from a few picoamps to a few microamps. This current is going to flow through the series protection resistor, generating a voltage drop proportional to mentioned current value multiplied by the series resistance. The explanation is presented in the Figure 3.7.

Another unwanted, but also unavoidable error source is the Reverse Leakage Current I_{leak} of clamping diodes, which depends on the value of reverse voltage applied to its terminals. All unwanted currents add up and flow through the series protection resistor R_{ser} generating the voltage drop. The total error voltage V_{error} is equal to the mentioned voltage drop multiplied by the gain of the operational amplifier A_u - see Equation 3.1.

$$V_{error} = (R_{ser} \cdot (I_{bias} + I_{leak1} + I_{leak2})) \cdot A_u \quad (3.1)$$

Of course, apart from the error generation, the clamping circuit plays a crucial role in operational amplifier's inputs protection, since it allows to deal with excessive voltage without any problems. The maximum continuous input voltage can be calculated if the value of series resistance, the Forward Continuous Current I_f , op-amp supply voltage V_{cc} and the diode forward voltage drop V_{fd} are known. Peak input voltages can even be even higher, as this parameter depends strongly on the current value flowing through the protection diode.

$$V_{in(MAX)} = V_{cc} + R_{ser} \cdot I_f + V_{fd} \quad (3.2)$$

To summarize, it is vital to emphasize once again the importance of the clamping circuit. Even though it can introduce some error, careful component selection allows to find the balance between the performance and protection properties. It is important to use Schottky diodes, as only low voltage drop devices are able to bypass the internal ESD protection diodes placed at inputs of the op-amp, what ultimately prevents from unintended damage of the protected device.

Taking into account all information included in this paragraph, a proper clamping diode has been chosen. Its parameters are presented in the Table 3.5.

3.3.1.2. Buffering

This project is all about high impedance signals, what automatically forces designer to make the analog front-end "invisible" for the signal source. In order to do so, the input stage of the data acquisition board is supposed to draw as little current as possible.

The design requirements states the maximum peak-to-peak input voltage as high as 12V. This fact obliges to supply operational amplifiers using at least industry's standard $\pm 15V$ rails, providing that op-amps used in the project would not get saturated. Rail-to-rail devices may be helpful in this situation.

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Table 3.5. Parameters of the selected parameter - taken from the datasheet [15]

Parameter	Value
Model	BAS40-02V-V-G
Manufacturer	Vishay Semiconductors
Type	Schottky
Package	SOD-523
Repetitive peak reverse voltage V_{RRM}	40V
Forward continuous current I_F	120mA
Leakage current I_R	20nA (Typ.)
Forward voltage V_F	380mV ($I_F=1\text{mA}$)

Figure 3.7 presents the exact configuration of the op-amp circuit. It is called a voltage follower or a buffer. At this point, it is very important to once again look at the estimated current consumption of the input stage. Previous paragraph stated all unwanted current paths that deteriorate the performance of the entire circuit. The leakage current I_{leak} of diodes should be kept as low as possible (in order of nanoamperes). The another error source highlighted before is the input bias current I_{bias} of the operational amplifier's non-inverting input. Since the buffer circuit is used, the input impedance of the amplifier is limited by the I_{bias} only. Modern op-amps can draw as little bias current as a few picoamperes, therefore, the impact of this device is negligible providing that the proper integrated circuit will be used.

When designing op-amp circuits, it is important to match the impedance of both inputs in order to avoid output voltage offsets. In case when these impedances are not equal, offset voltages generated by the bias current of both inputs have no chance to cancel out, introducing another error source [14]. The compensating capacitor C_{comp} used in the feedback network (along with the feedback resistor R_{fb}) is forming an RC filter slowing down the amplifier's response and making it more stable, but it is necessary to keep its resonant frequency at reasonable level in order not to disturb the input signal.

After a market research, the appropriate operational amplifier has been found - see Table 3.6. At this point is possible to calculate the error voltage introduced by the input protection circuitry using Formula 3.1. Please note that it is the worst case scenario, when both diodes exhibit maximum leakage current.

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{error} &= (R_{ser} \cdot (I_{bias} + I_{leak1} + I_{leak2})) \cdot A_u \\
 &= (1k\Omega \cdot (250\text{pA} + 20\text{nA} + 20\text{nA})) \cdot 1 \\
 &= 40.25\mu\text{V}
 \end{aligned}$$

Of course, it is just a simple calculation that excludes such factors as temperature impact, tolerance of the resistor and so on. Having said that, the above-mentioned value is presented just to indicate the order of expected error.

Table 3.6. Parameters of OPA4180 taken from the manufacturer's datasheet [16]

Parameter	Value
Model	OPA4180
Manufacturer	Texas Instruments
Supply voltage	$\pm 2\text{V}$ to $\pm 18\text{V}$
Bias current	250pA (typical)
Input offset voltage	75 μV (maximum)
Drift voltage	0.1 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input voltage noise	0.25 μV_{pp}
Slew rate	0.8V/ μs

3.3.1.3. Signal conditioning

A first step in the signal capturing process was buffering. Now, the signal has to be conditioned in order to allow full range measurement without a risk of saturation of the analog-to-digital converter. As it can be imagined, the input range of popular microcontroller's analog inputs is usually up to 5V and more often up to 3.3V or even less once the external reference voltage source is used. This fact introduces a need of some attenuation and biasing. The second operation is required for the AC channel only. The circuit utilized for this purpose is presented in the Figure 3.8.

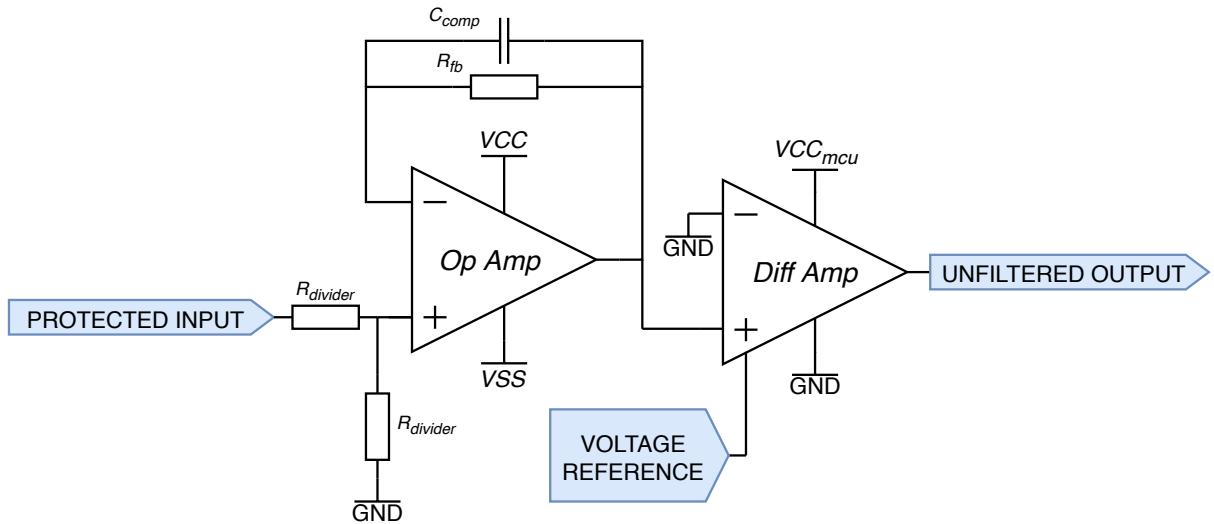


Figure 3.8. A circuit responsible for attenuation and level shifting

Attenuation is going to be performed by means of a voltage divider and the specialized differential amplifier. Unfortunately, there are a few problems associated with this solution. The first one is the excessive loading of the resistor network. Flowing current is going to generate losses in a form of heat. Any resistor has a parameter called temperature coefficient, which describes the resistance change in a function of temperature (usually in ppm/°C) [17]. High temperature coefficient components are undesired in precision electronics, thus designers should avoid them by all means. Temperature-related problems could be solved in a couple of different ways. In case of this design, the voltage divider would consist of low temperature coefficient resistors buffered with an operational amplifier. This solution would allow for a negligible current draw. The Op Amp used for this purpose is exactly the same as in case of the input buffer - see Table 3.6. The voltage divider need to provide a gain of 0.5. It would consist of two $10k\Omega$ resistors. Their temperature coefficient is as low as 25ppm. The resistance tolerance is 0.1% [18].

Additional attenuation is introduced by the differential amplifier - *INA159* by *Texas Instruments* - see Table 3.7 for its most important parameters. The resistor divider combined with the mentioned amplifier produce a fixed gain of 0.1, therefore it would be possible to capture input signals of $\pm 15V$ providing that the ADC is able to accept input voltages up to 3V (with proper biasing).

At this point, it is time to introduce the signal biasing. This process is absolutely necessary, since the microcontroller's analog-to-digital converter is unable to capture negative voltage. When adjusting the bias voltage, one should take into account both the input voltage range of the ADC as well as the reference voltage source, as its value determines the maximum signal level distinguishable by the microprocessor. By combining these informations, it is possible to notice that the bias voltage should be equal to the half of the reference voltage value. Happily, INA159 allows to maintain such conditions just by connecting the reference voltage source to one of its dedicated reference-related inputs [19].

Table 3.7. Parameters of INA159 taken from the manufacturer's datasheet [19]

Parameter	Value
Model	INA159
Manufacturer	Texas Instruments
Supply voltage	1.8V to 5.5V
Gain	0.2
Gain accuracy	$\pm 0.024\%$
Input offset voltage	10 μ V (maximum)
Drift voltage	1.5 μ V/ °C
Bandwidth	15MHz
Slew rate	15V/ μ s

3.3.2. DC channels section

The data acquisition board is equipped with three separate DC channels allowing to perform simultaneous measurements. These would be used to monitor sensors' response or inputs and outputs of particular DC converters associated with the piezoelectric generators. Owing to the fact that all of these channels can accept voltages exceeding the supply voltage of microcontrollers, some signal conditioning circuitry should be involved here as well.

3.3.2.1. Input protection

The input protection circuitry is exactly the same as described in the AC channel section.

3.3.2.2. Buffering

The buffering circuitry is exactly the same as described in the AC channel section.

3.3.2.3. Signal Conditioning

The input signal range of the DC inputs is 0-12V. Similarly as in case of the AC channel, the incoming signal ought to be conditioned to match the requirements of the ADC's input. In order to do so, the signal may need some attenuation, depending on its level.

The attenuation process is based on the resistor divider, exactly as before. The only difference is that the mentioned resistor network can be switched on and off depending on the input signal level. This way, the accuracy for low level signals is improved - see Figure 3.9. The resistor network can provide gain of 1 or 0.2, depending on the state of a MOSFET transistor. When considering the performance of resistors in the network, one should note that it is exactly the same as for the AC channel, for more details please refer to the datasheet of the manufacturer [18]. The buffer circuit is also exactly the same as in the previous case. For more information regarding the operational amplifier utilized in this circuit please refer to the OPA4180's datasheet [16].

Some care should be taken when selecting the MOSFET switch. It should be logic voltage level comparable and should provide low on-resistance. Both of these conditions are fulfilled by the NTJD5121NT1G [20]. By keeping the resistance of the divider in order of a few tens of $k\Omega$ s and the R_{DSon} of 1-2 Ω , it is possible to neglect the impact of the transistor.

Protection diodes are placed on the output of the circuit, as it is connected to low voltage section of the data acquisition board, this way unintended damage of some of the circuitry can be avoided.

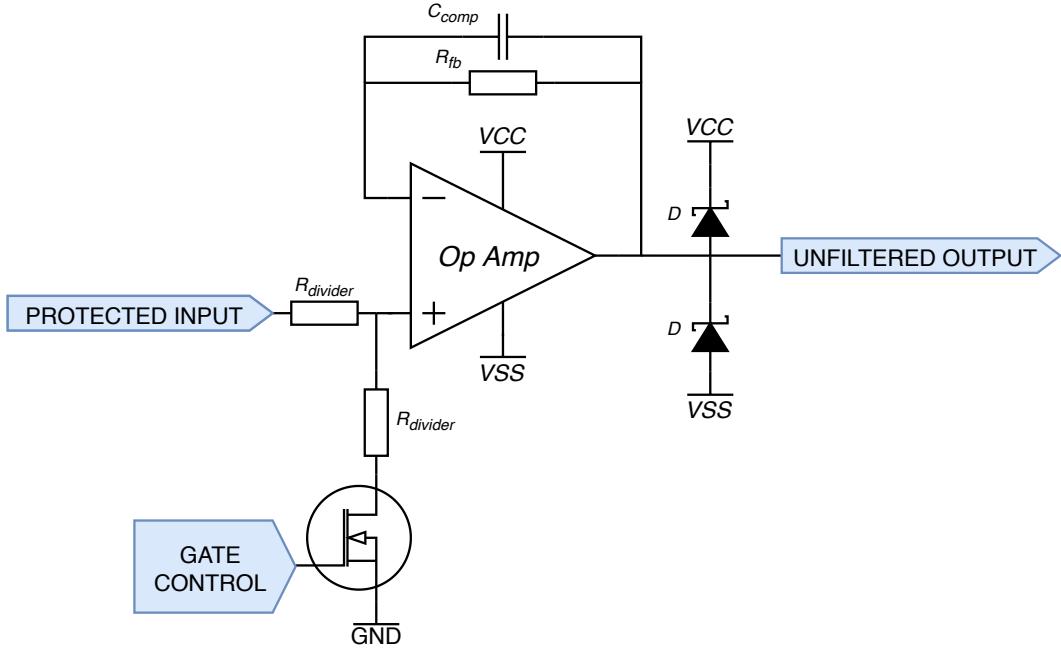


Figure 3.9. A circuit responsible for attenuation

3.3.3. Anti-aliasing filter

Anti-aliasing filters (AAFs) are utilized to restrict the bandwidth of the input signal. By placing the filter before the analog-to-digital converter, it is possible to remove high frequency noise and unwanted signals [21].

There are a few things that need to be taken into account when designing the AAF. The most important one is the bandwidth of the signal that should pass the filter undistorted. This information was already stated in the Table 3.2, so the maximum signal frequency is 500Hz. The second aspect of the filter design relates to its topology and order. Obviously, the higher order of the filter, the more complicated it is, therefore the design process should be a trade-off between the performance of the circuit and the complexity. By taking these aspects into account, it was decided to use the 2nd order Sallen-Key low-pass filter, as it combines decent performance with structure simplicity. Its topology is presented in the Figure 3.10.

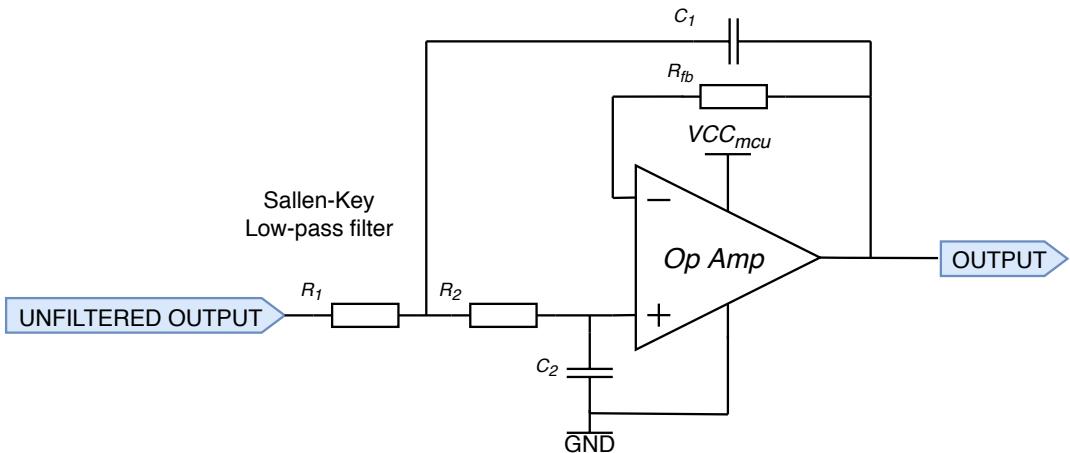


Figure 3.10. Anti-aliasing filter topology

Some literature [21] mention that the cut-off frequency f_c of the filter should be at least ten times

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higher than the signal frequency. Please note that square signals of 500Hz would require wider bandwidth than sine signals in order not to disturb sharp edges of the signal. Owing to this fact the cut-off frequency of the filter is going to be set at around 30kHz.

By selecting the same values for both R_1 and R_2 as well as C_1 and C_2 , the formula for the cut-off frequency f_c looks as follows:

$$f_c = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot R \cdot C} \quad (3.3)$$

where:

R – Resistance of R_1 and R_2 ,

C – Capacitance of C_1 and C_2 .

Another important parameter associated with the filter is its quality factor Q . The quality factor informs about the stability of the filter as well as its response around the cut-off frequency.

$$Q = \frac{1}{3 - A} \quad (3.4)$$

where:

A – Voltage gain (for unity gain buffer $A = 1$)

By solving the above-mentioned equations, the following values are obtained:

$$f_c = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot R \cdot C} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot 2.2k\Omega \cdot 2.2nF} = 32.833kHz$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{3 - A} = \frac{1}{3 - 2} = 0.5$$

The cut-off frequency is found at around 33kHz, so the component selection was performed in the right way. The quality factor for the unity buffer in the second order filter configuration is always 0.5. It means that the filter is slightly underdamped, what could generate delicate overshoots and undershoots with rapid changing signals, but these would be negligible. The frequency response of the designed filter is presented in the Figure 3.11.

3.3.4. Voltage reference

The reference voltage source is an important building block in precision analog electronics. Due to the fact that the designed board utilizes the analog-to-digital converter with resolution of at least 14-bits, it is important to follow particular design rules in order not to spoil its performance.

There are many different flavours of voltage reference sources, but the basic division includes zener and band-gap reference types [14]. Zener-based voltage incorporates a low-tempco zener diode and additional circuitry such as a matching silicon diode cancelling the influence of the temperature coefficient. Quite often, such references include internal heaters in order to maintain relatively stable temperature of the diode, therefore reducing the temperature impact. It is worth to highlight that such references may get quite expensive and very often offer only high reference voltage values, thus some additional circuitry may be required for interfacing the a microcontroller [14].

The second type of voltage reference sources is called the band-gap reference voltage. This type is based on matched transistors, and with some additional circuitry, it is able to provide lower (and precisely trimmed) reference voltages with comparable temperature coefficients. Moreover, such references may include internal buffer, thus no additional circuitry is often required [14].

The most important parameters of the voltage reference source are the mentioned temperature coefficient and output voltage tolerances. Due to the fact that band-gap references are readily available and offer suitable reference voltage levels, this type of solution would be considered in this design.

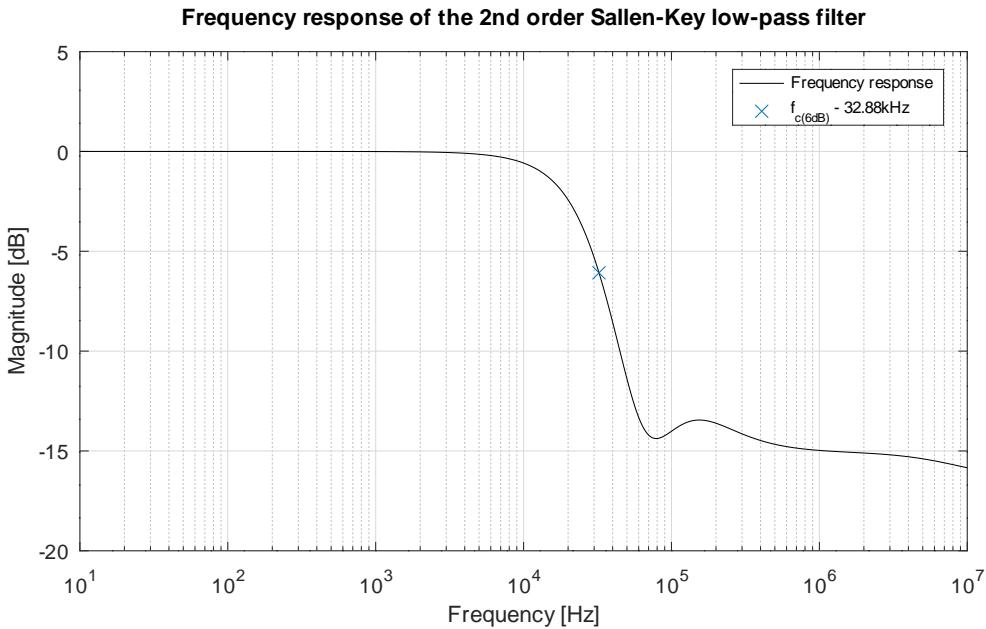


Figure 3.11. The frequency response of anti-aliasing filter based on 2nd order Sallen-Key configuration

Table 3.8. Parameter of REF5030 taken from the manufacturer's datasheet [22]

Parameter	Value
Model	REF5030
Manufacturer	Texas Instruments
Temperature drift (max)	8ppm/°C
Output voltage tolerance (max)	0.1%
Output current (max)	10mA
Type	Band-gap
Reference voltage value	3.0V

3.3.5. Microprocessor selection

The microcontroller is a brain of the data acquisition board. As it can be imagined, it is responsible for such tasks as analog-to-digital conversion, data processing and communication with a personal computer. In addition, it is going to provide a basic user interface by means of buttons and switches for configuration purposes and signalling LEDs. Apart from that, there should be some space for calibration process, as well as triggering signals, thus additional I/Os would be included on the board for user-friendliness.

The Table 3.2 listed some of design requirements applicable for the MCU, namely, the ADC resolution as well as minimum sampling rate. In addition to that, the microprocessor has to be equipped with over 30 GPIOs as well as communication interfaces allowing for 0.25Mb/s transfer rates in order to provide reliable connectivity with the PC.

By following mentioned requirements, the device presented in the Table 3.9 has been selected for this design. It is worth to highlight its superior analog features, namely the analog-to-digital converter capable of producing 16-bit results when the appropriate layout and averaging of recorded samples are implemented (the device incorporates a native 14-bit SAR core) [24]. Apart from analog-related features, the selected MSP432 provides numerous digital interfaces, what comes in handy when a connection with

Table 3.9. Features of MSP432P401R taken from the manufacturer's datasheet [23]

Parameter	Value
Model	MSP432P401R
Manufacturer	Texas Instruments
Architecture	32-bit ARM
Clock frequency	48MHz
Flash memory	256KB
SRAM memory	64KB
ADC resolution	up to 16-bit
ADC sampling rate	up to 1Msps
ADC input channels	up to 24
UART channels	4
UART max. baud rate	460800bps
SPI channels	4
SPI max. baud rate	16Mbps
GPIO count	48

a personal computer is required. In this design, the primary communication channel would be based on UART, but is also planned to include an SPI-to-USB bridge for experimental purposes.

3.3.5.1. *Architecture*

Once the right microcontroller has been selected, one has to think about its peripherals required to allow easy connectivity as well as user-friendly interface. A general architecture of the designed system is presented in the Figure 3.12. In the following sections, all major sections would be briefly introduced.

3.3.5.2. *ADC*

The analog-to-digital converter is the most important part of the entire system. According to the manufacturer's description [23], the selected device is able to achieve 16-bit precision with software oversampling. The sampling rate is resolution dependent and for 14-bit mode, MSP432 is able to provide 1Msps. It is vital to point out that for better precision, the external voltage reference source is used.

3.3.5.3. *External voltage reference*

As mentioned in the previous paragraph, the MCU is equipped with the external reference voltage source in order to improve stability of the ADC. The selected device (REF5030) provides such features as the accuracy as low as 0.1% and temperature drift lower than 8ppm/°C [22]. The built-in reference has only 1% accuracy and temperature drift up to 60ppm/°C [23]. MSP432 devices provide dedicated voltage reference input terminals (+VREF and -VREF) to facilitate the described modification.

3.3.5.4. *User interface*

The purpose of the data acquisition board is to allow easy and precise measurement of high impedance signals with a focus on piezoelectric-based circuits. The standard way of communication between the board and user is maintained by means of a personal computer, but there is some space for improvement.

3 Measurement setup design

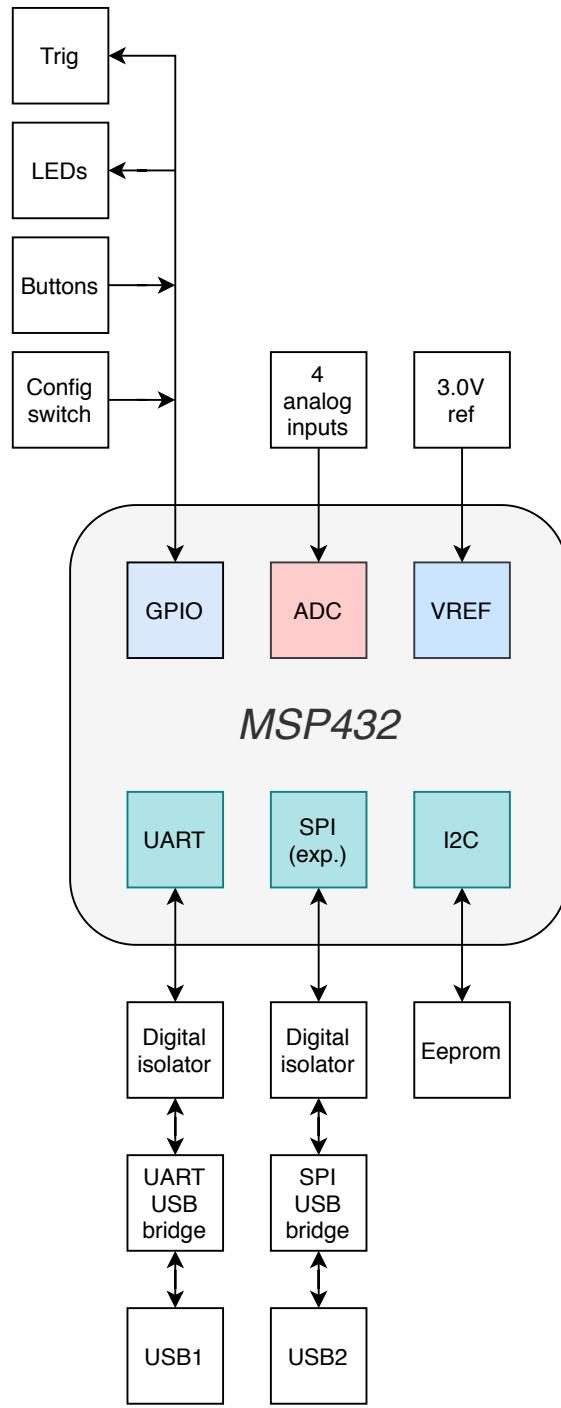


Figure 3.12. Architecture of the microcontroller and its peripherals

It is planned to incorporate some basic functionalities based on switches and buttons. A 4-channel DIP switch is designated for configuration purposes. There are also two momentary buttons allowing to control the measurement process. An RGB LED is used for status indication.

In addition, there is a dedicated trigger pin that could be used to synchronize the board with a signal or with an external measurement instrument.

3.3.5.5. Connectivity

The designed device utilizes a few digital interfaces to communicate with peripherals and the personal computer. UART and SPI are used for data streaming and for parsing commands. I2C interface is used for communication with an EEPROM memory storing calibration constants and some basic info related to the device. At this point it is important to point out that SPI interface is for experimental purposes only, therefore UART is assumed to be the basic interface between the computer and the board.

Since the data acquisition module is galvanically isolated from the computer, all signals have to include additional isolating devices. In case of the UART, Rx and Tx signals are separated between primary and secondary side of the board by means of an Analog Devices ADuM1201 digital isolator. According to the manufacturer's datasheet [25], it supports data rates up to 25Mbps and 2500V RMS isolation for 1 minute per UL 1577. SPI interface is isolated using Maxim Integrated MAX14851 six-channel digital isolator. It is supporting data rates as high as 50Mbps and isolation of 600V RMS for 1 minute [26].

In order to make the device compatible with USB protocol, it is necessary to provide signal bridges for UART and SPI interfaces. This way, the user would be able to easily connect the data acquisition board directly to the personal computer. The USB-to-UART bridge parameters are stated in the Table 3.10. It supports baud rates up to 1Mbps, which makes it suitable for this design. It is important to point out that CP2102 is fully compatible with most popular operating systems.

Table 3.10. Features of CP2102 taken from the manufacturer's datasheet [27]

Parameter	Value
Model	CP2102
Manufacturer	Silicon Labs
Max. baud rate	1Mbps
On-chip voltage regulator	3.3V
USB 2.0 compliant	Yes
Transmit buffer	640 bytes
Receive buffer	576 bytes
USB powered	Yes
Compatibility	Windows/Linux/Mac

The USB-to-SPI bridge is also manufactured by *Silicon Labs* - see Table 3.11. The most important features of this device are the maximum baud rate of 12MHz and 11 fully configurable GPIOs. Due to the fact that SPI is just an experimental mean of communication in this project, there would be no more focus on SPI-related circuitry.

Table 3.11. Parameters of CP2130 taken from the manufacturer's datasheet [28]

Parameter	Value
Model	CP2130
Manufacturer	Silicon Labs
Max. SPI clock	12MHz
On-chip voltage regulator	3.45V
USB 2.0 compliant	Yes
Operation modes	3 or 4-wire
Configurable GPIOs	11
USB powered	Yes
Compatibility	Windows

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The Figure 3.13 presents the 3D version of the designed board. All schematics related to this board could be found in the Appendix.

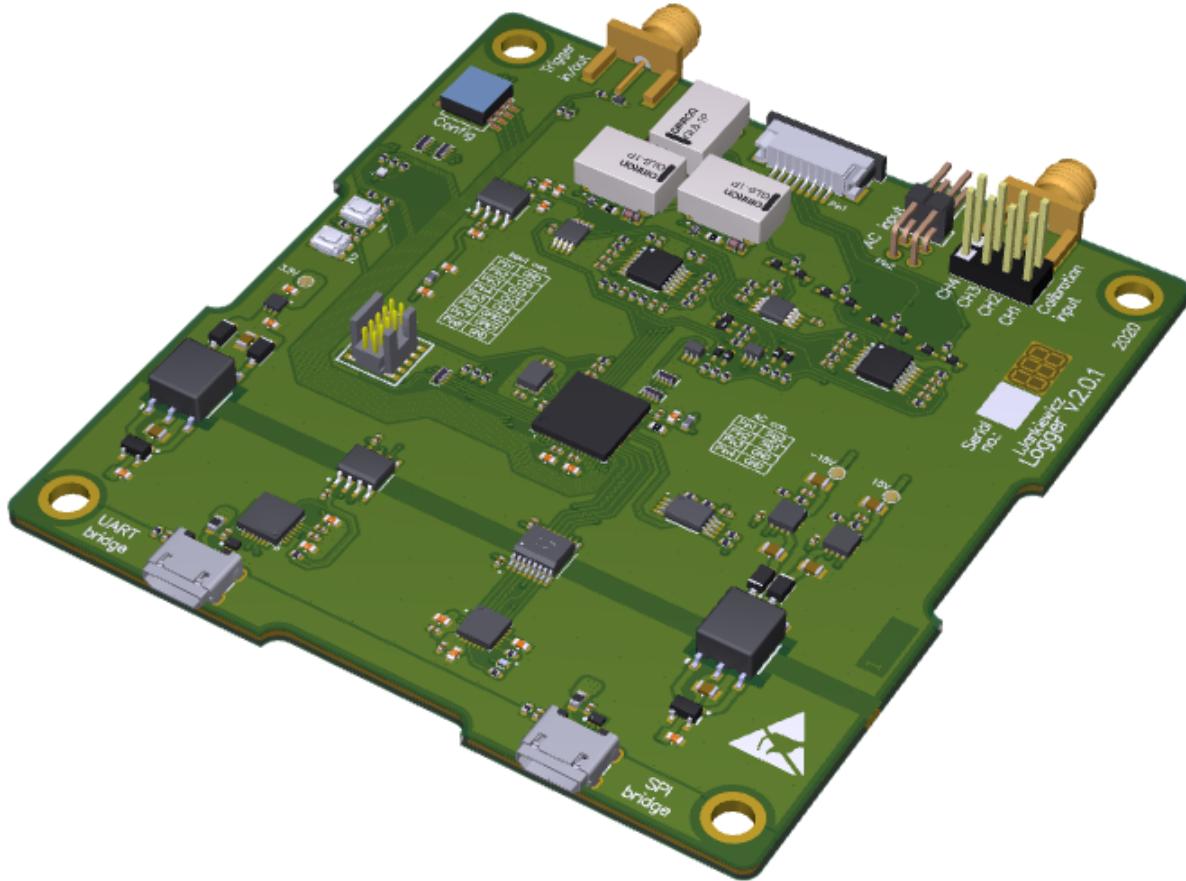


Figure 3.13. Data acquisition board 3D model

4. ENERGY HARVESTER SYSTEM PROTOTYPE

The second part of this Master's project is to investigate the concept of vibrational energy harvesting. In the following chapter, the entire design process of a few different energy harvesters would be provided. In addition to that, there would be a number of different load circuits proposals, since these would be really helpful during evaluation of DC converter designs.

Selection of components was preceded by a thorough research, as there are many information sources relating to piezoelectric energy harvesting and associated hardware. There were a few aspects taken into account, namely their usefulness in piezo-related application, quality of the documentation, the amount of external components required to make the design work and finally - price of the solution. By combining all the data, four integrated circuits were selected. More detailed information would be presented in the further part of this chapter.

The structure of the energy harvester board is presented in the Figure 4.1. One can notice that it comprise of three different sections, namely the input section, then the DC converter section, and finally the load section. There are a few different types of DC converters and load and the idea is to allow the user to dynamically change these building blocks if needed. This way, the evaluation process of the harvester board would be way easier.

When it comes to selected DC converters, only the *LTC3588-1* and *LTC3331* are specially dedicated to piezoelectric-related applications. The remaining two - the *ADP5901* and *MAX17710* can be only

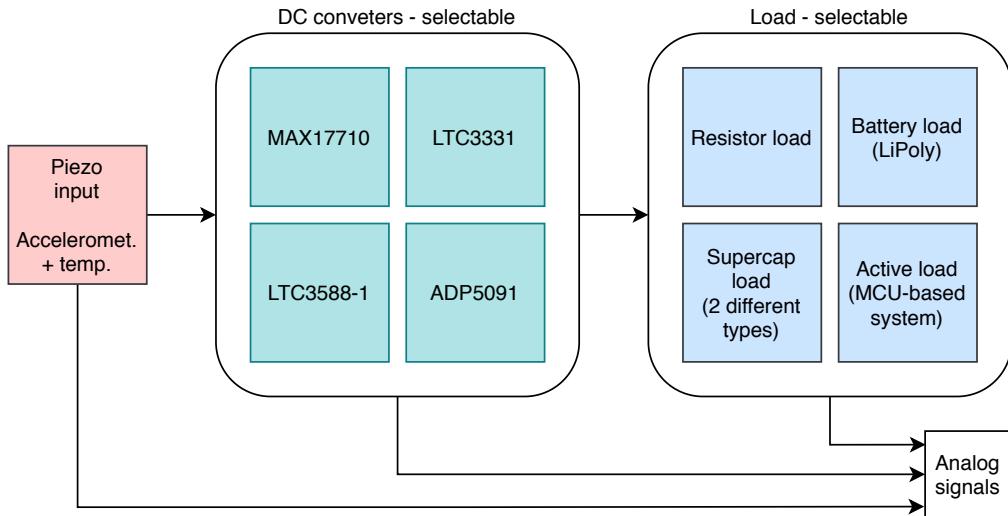


Figure 4.1. The diagram of the harvester board structure

adapted to support vibrational energy harvesters.

The different load types include the simple resistor load, the battery load, two different supercapacitors and the active load as a form of the microprocessor-based circuit. The last one is included for experimental purposes only, so its potential usage depends on the amount of time and resources during the laboratory tests.

One should note that all building blocks are connected with the data acquisition board in order to monitor the voltage of crucial parts of the circuit. This way, it is possible to correlate the vibration intensity with the amount of generated power.

4.1. Design requirements

The following subsection introduces design requirements for the harvester board. Please note that the list of special requirements for the second board is not going to be as exhaustive as in case of the data acquisition board. This fact suggests more exploratory nature of the design.

During the design process, all requirements were strictly related to particular manufacturers' datasheets, therefore these would be introduced while working on particular parts of the harvester board.

4.2. Energy harvesting integrated circuits

Now, it is time to introduce DC converters selected for energy harvesting applications. On the beginning, a description of all devices would focus on their features and motivation behind the choice. Subsequently, the design process along with a thorough component selection is presented.

4.2.1. LTC3588-1 Buck DC converter

The *LTC3588-1* by *Linear Technology* is one of the most popular off-the-shelf solutions used in piezoelectric energy harvesting applications. Owing to the fact that target applications of such energy scavenging systems are focused on IoT devices, the described integrated circuit has one huge advantage in comparison to other devices, namely the solution size.

Its datasheet [29] states that to make the device work properly, only four capacitors and one inductor are required. Additional two resistors may be useful in order to set desired output voltage, but they are just an option. The simplified diagram of the described solution is presented in the Figure 4.2. It is worth

4 Energy harvester system prototype

to note that the solution size is greatly reduced by an integrated low-loss full-wave bridge rectifier that also makes a perfect fit for AC input signals.

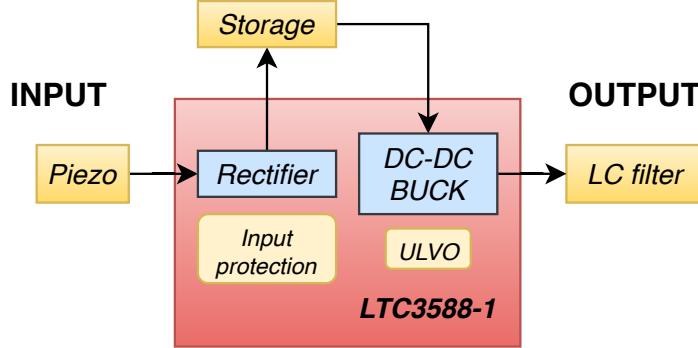


Figure 4.2. The diagram of *LTC3588-1* based energy harvesting system

Most important parameters of *LTC3588-1* are mentioned in the Table 4.1. Apart from the mentioned integrated rectifier, there are a few more features making this integrated circuit suitable for the job. The input voltage range easily covers values expected at the output of simple piezoelectric generators. Moreover, it included an overvoltage clamp protecting the device [29]. Very low quiescent current of the device makes it possible to use just a supercapacitor as an energy storage element.

Table 4.1. Most important features taken from the manufacturer's datasheet [29]

Parameter	Value
Model	LTC3588-1
Manufacturer	Linear Technology
Input operating range	2.7V to 20V
Quiescent current	950nA
Output current	up to 100mA
Selectable output voltages	1.8V, 2.5V, 3.3V, 3.6V
Input protection	Shunt type (up to 25mA Pull-down)
Undervoltage lockout	Yes
Integrated rectifier	Yes

4.2.1.1. Component selection and circuit design

When designing low power circuits, great care has to be taken about proper storage components, as these are the key to maintain an uninterrupted output of these circuits. The input capacitor is responsible for providing sufficient amount of energy for the DC-DC converter. On the other hand, the output capacitor determines the time interval for which the converter sleeps [29]. The exact size of mentioned components is mostly dependent on a particular application. Therefore, manufacturer's recommendation would be a reference in case of this design. Please note that selected components are supposed to meet voltage rating requirements, namely at least 20V for the input capacitor and 6.3V for the output capacitor. Based on these details, the following components have been picked:

When it comes to the inductance, the manufacturer advises to pick any value between $10\mu\text{H}$ and $22\mu\text{H}$. Larger inductors can be beneficial in high voltage applications [29]. The selected component should have a DC current rating of 350mA or more. Please note that DC resistance of the inductor has an impact on the overall efficiency of the converter.

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Table 4.2. Capacitors selected for the *LC3588-1* circuit [30], [31]

Type	Manufacturer	Model	Capacitance	Rated voltage	Count
Input	Würth Elektronik	865060442002	$22\mu\text{F}$	25V	1
Output	AVX	12066C226MAT2A	$22\mu\text{F}$	6.3V	3

Table 4.3. Inductor selected for the *LC3588-1* circuit [32]

Manufacturer	Model	Inductance	Rated current	DC resistance
Würth Elektronik	74438335220	$22\mu\text{H}$	0.6A	1.04Ω

Figure 4.3 presents the layout of the described circuit. Apart from previously mentioned components, there is also a DIP switch allowing to configure the output voltage of the converter. This way, the DC-DC converter could be easily adjusted by the user according to the table printed on the silkscreen.

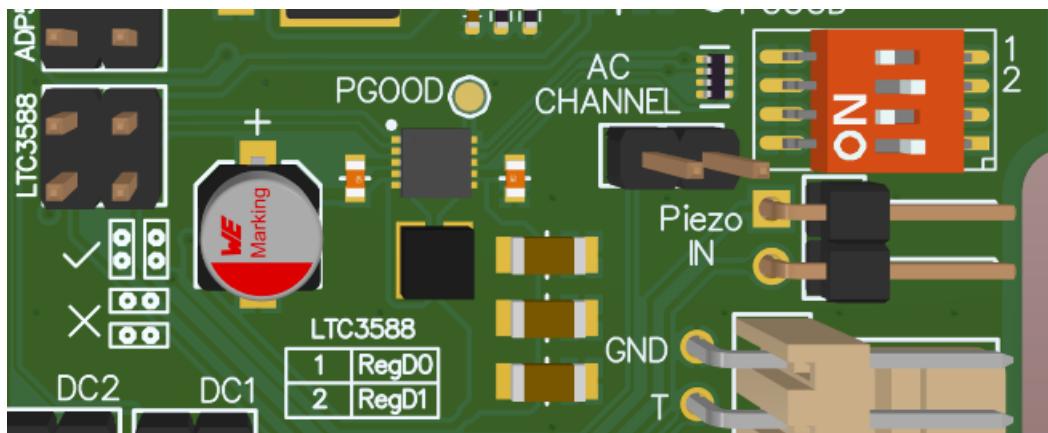


Figure 4.3. The layout of *LTC3588-1* based circuit

4.2.2. *LTC3331 Buck DC converter*

The most complicated of integrated circuits selected for this design is *LTC3331* by *Linear Technology*. It takes advantage of a few features very similar features to those described in the section focused on *LTC3588-1*, but its performance is extended. This notion would be described further in the following section.

The *LTC3331* is a smart energy harvester that includes two DC-DC converters, a battery charger, a supercapacitor balancer and an input protection circuitry [33]. This device is dedicated for multiple alternative energy sources including solar, thermal and piezoelectric sources. A huge advantage of this integrated circuit is an integrated full bridge rectifier, exactly as in case of the *LTC3588-1* provided by the same manufacturer. The another significant similarity is the input protection circuit clamping any input overvoltage events. According to the manufacturer's data sheet [33], target application of circuits based on *LTC3331* are solar powered systems, security devices, wireless sensors and of course energy harvesters.

The Figure 4.4 presents the overall structure of the described integrated circuit. As it can be seen, the input stage consists of the integrated rectifier and the storage capacitor. The output stage is supported by two DC-DC converters. The main one is the Buck converter, which is used to provide stable output based on harvested energy. This converter requires relatively stable input power source to operate properly. The second DC-DC converter takes advantage of the Buck-Boost topology. It is used to support the stability of the output voltage in cases when the harvester is not able to keep up with the power consumption of the

4 Energy harvester system prototype

load [33]. In addition to that, the *LTC3331* provides a battery charger capable of charging batteries with current up to 10mA. The output could be further supported by the storage supercapacitor. One should remember that most of these devices exhibit very low voltage ratings, so it is often necessary to connect them in parallel. For this occasion, the harvester provides a supercapacitor balancer supporting balance currents as high as 10mA [33].

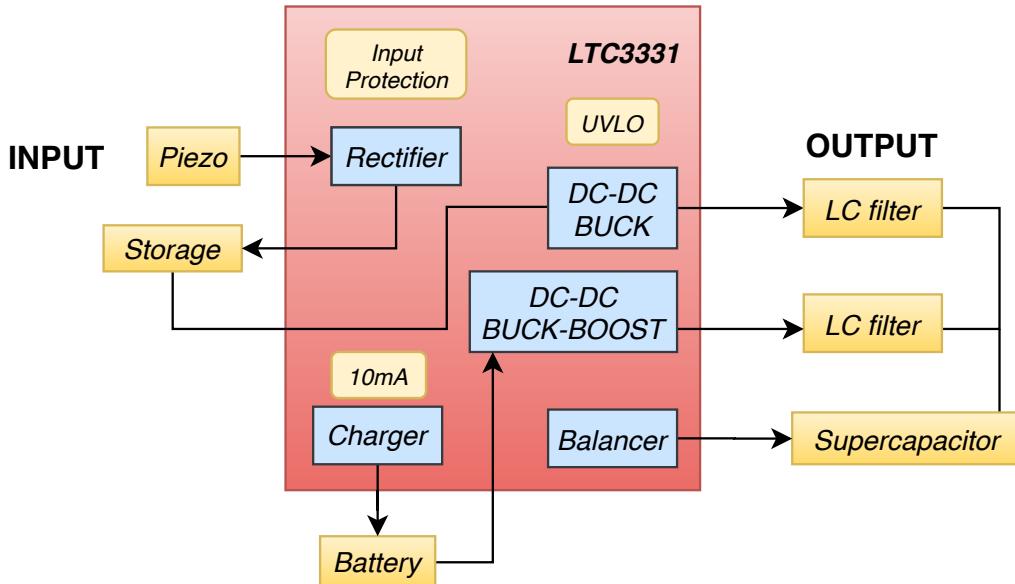


Figure 4.4. The diagram of *LTC3331* based energy harvesting system

The Table 4.4 lists the most important feature of the described integrated circuit. The input voltage range is broad enough to cover most of expected voltage values generated by piezoelectric harvesters. Moreover, the quiescent current of the device is very low, therefore the storage component is not excessively drained. The voltage drop of the integrated rectifier also helps to maintain high efficiency.

Table 4.4. Most important features taken from the manufacturer's datasheet [33]

Parameter	Value
Model	LTC3331
Manufacturer	Linear Technology
Input operating range	2.7V to 19V
Quiescent current	950nA
Output current	up to 50mA
Selectable output voltages	from 1.8V to 5.0V
Input protection	Shunt type (up to 25mA Pull-down)
Undervoltage lockout	Yes (adjustable)
Integrated rectifier	Yes
Rectifier total drop	800mV(at 10 μ A)
Battery charger max. current	10mA
Balancer max. current	10mA

4.2.2.1. Component selection and circuit design

During the design process of the *LTC3331* based circuit, the manufacturer's datasheet [33] was a reference.

Firstly, proper inductor has to be selected. The Buck converter is optimized for $22\mu\text{H}$ inductors. Nevertheless, it is possible to pick a higher value of inductance in order to increase the efficiency of the DC-DC Buck converter in high voltage applications [33]. One should note that the DC resistance of the inductor has an impact on the overall efficiency of the converter. When it comes to the Buck-Boost converter, the manufacturer claims that the recommended inductance value is also $22\mu\text{H}$. Please note that it is allowed to pick the another inductor, but the peak current of the inductor need to be adjusted by setting some of the integrated circuit's pins high or low - see the datasheet [33]. For this occasion, a DIP switch has been installed. Eventually, the same inductor model has been selected for both converters. Its parameters are listed in the Table 4.5.

Table 4.5. Inductor selected for the *LTC3331*'s Buck and Buck-Boost converters [34]

Manufacturer	Model	Inductance	Rated current	DC resistance
Coilcraft	LPS4012-333	$33\mu\text{H}$	0.46A	0.825Ω

The decision of using the larger value of inductance than the one recommended by the manufacturer is mostly due to the fact that the input voltage level of the Buck converter is currently unknown. As it was mentioned before, the higher inductance values increase the efficiency of the converter at higher input voltages, so the trade-off has been made. As to the Buck-Boost converter, it is possible to adjust the peak inductor current value, so there is no problem using higher inductances.

When it comes to selection of suitable capacitors, the datasheet [33] also served as a reference. The input capacitor's recommended value depends on the input current generated by the piezoelectric element. By varying its value, it is possible to tune the harvester to maximize the amount of harvested energy. As a starting point, the input capacitor's value is set to $22\mu\text{F}$, as this value has been proposed by the manufacturer in various reference designs.

When considering the output capacitor, the situation is almost the same, since the ripple current of the output capacitor depends on both the load and the amount of energy provided by the piezoelectric beam. One should remember to choose low inductance ceramic capacitors in SMD packages in order to minimize high frequency ripple introduced by the DC-DC converter [14]. At the prototyping stage, three $22\mu\text{F}$ ceramic capacitors has been connected in parallel, but this configuration could be a subject of change. Details in the Table 4.6.

The purpose of the battery capacitor is to minimize the voltage droop when using the Buck-Boost converter [33]. Having said that, it is important to place it relatively close to the integrated circuit in order to provide low impedance path for the converter's input [14]. The manufacturer's advice is to use $4.7\mu\text{F}$ or greater in order to maintain the performance [34]. In this design, two general purpose $10\mu\text{F}$ tantalum capacitors in parallel has been chosen for this job, as they provide good compromise between capacitance and size. More details are included in the Table 4.6.

Table 4.6. Capacitors selected for the *LTC3331* circuit [31], [30], [35]

Type	Manufacturer	Model	Capacitance	Rated volt.	Count
Input	Würth Elektronik	865060442002	$22\mu\text{F}$	25V	1
Output	AVX	12066C226MAT2A	$22\mu\text{F}$	6.3V	3
Battery	AVX	TAJA106M010RNJ	$10\mu\text{F}$	10V	2

The layout of the designed circuit is presented in the Figure 4.5. Similarly to the previous harvester, it is possible to change most of the settings of the integrated circuit by means of included DIP switches. This way, the evaluation of the *LTC3331*

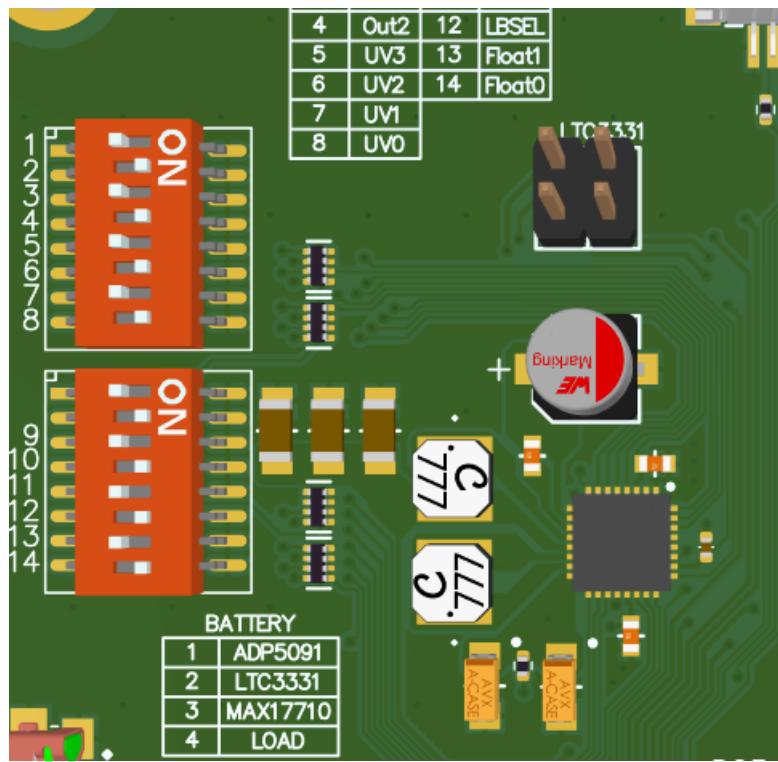


Figure 4.5. The layout of *LTC3331* based circuit

4.2.3. *ADP5091 Boost DC converter*

Another alternative for an integrated energy harvester is *ADP5091* by *Analog Devices*. This device is not dedicated exclusively for vibration energy harvesting applications. In case of piezo-based applications, it is necessary to provide an external voltage rectifier, as the described integrated circuit accepts only DC voltage at the input. One should note that *ADP5091* incorporates a DC-DC boost converter and LDO, which is optimized for high efficiency at low output currents [36].

Figure 4.6 depicts the overall structure of the harvester. As mentioned before, the device is compatible with DC sources only. Having said that, it is necessary to perform input voltage conditioning by means of an external voltage rectifier. To further smooth the voltage, a storage capacitor is to be installed. Once the input voltage is rectified, the *ADP5091* is able to perform a DC conversion in order to provide regulated output voltage. The described integrated circuit is combining two different voltage regulators, namely the LDO and the DC-DC Boost converter. In case of this design, only Boost converter would be used. Nevertheless, it is possible to select the hybrid operation mode, where both of regulators are used alternatively depending on the actual performance of the input power source[36].

Due to the fact that the *ADP5091* takes advantage of the DC-DC boost converter, this configuration is dedicated for low output voltage piezoelectric generators. Table 4.7 lists the most important parameters of the device.

One should note relatively low input voltage operating range. In order to face this problem, it may be required to use a relatively high input capacitance that would impose more load on the piezoelectric generator, therefore reducing its output voltage [2]. The *ADP5091* has remarkably low quiescent current, what is one of the most important aspects in energy harvesting applications. In addition to that, the manufacturer claims it provides an MPPT feature. The input voltage threshold is as low as 380mV, what makes it possible to maximize the amount of harvested energy.

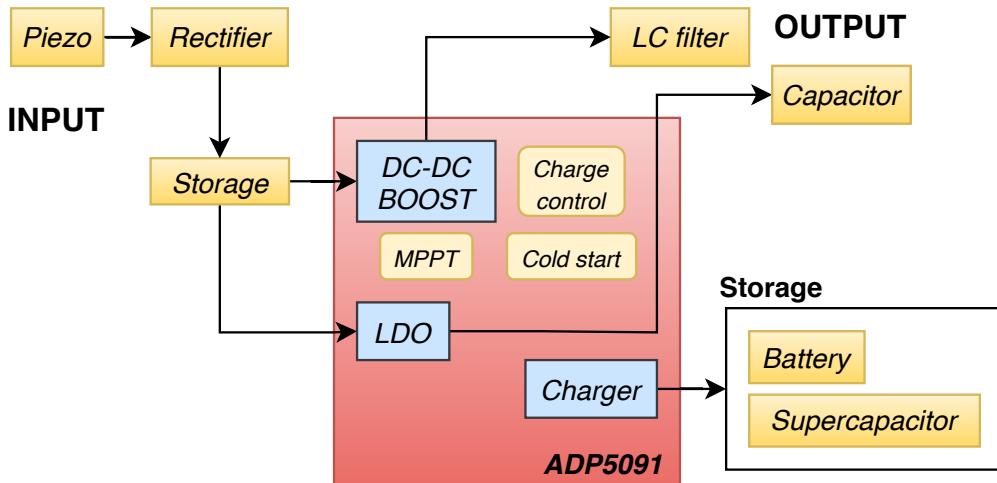


Figure 4.6. The diagram of *ADP5091* based energy harvesting system

Table 4.7. Most important features taken from the manufacturer's datasheet [36]

Parameter	Value
Model	ADP5091
Manufacturer	Analog Devices
Input operating range	0.08V to 3.3V
Quiescent current	510nA (typical)
Output current	up to 150mA
Selectable output voltages	from 1.5V to 3.6V
Integrated rectifier	No
Fast Cold Start threshold voltage	380mV
Optional back-up	Yes (primary battery)
MPPT	Yes

4.2.3.1. Component selection and circuit design

The selected inductor should have saturation current at least 30% higher than the peak inductor current (which might be as high as 300mA) and relatively low DC resistance in order to maintain high efficiency [36]. The converter is optimized for $22\mu\text{H}$ inductors. By combining all mentioned parameters, the inductor listed in the Table 4.8 has been selected.

Table 4.8. Inductor selected for the *ADP5091* circuit [37]

Manufacturer	Model	Inductance	Rated current	DC resistance
Würth Elektronik	744042220	$22\mu\text{H}$	0.88A	0.3Ω

Input capacitor is utilized to store energy captured from the piezoelectric beam. Its value recommended by the manufacturer is at least $10\mu\text{F}$, but larger values may be beneficial in case when an additional primary battery is used [36]. In case of this design, the minimum recommended value would be a way to go.

The output capacitor is used to smooth the output voltage of the switching regulator. Even though, the minimum recommended value is $4.7\mu\text{F}$, it would be extended to $22\mu\text{F}$ to further smooth the output voltage. There are a few more capacitor required by the integrated circuit to operate properly, but all of them would be picked according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Please see Table 4.9 for details

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regarding input and output capacitors.

Table 4.9. Capacitors selected for the *ADP5091* circuit [30], [35]

Type	Manufacturer	Model	Capacitance	Rated voltage	Count
Input	AVX	TAJA106M010RNJ	$10\mu F$	10V	1
Output	AVX	12066C226MAT2A	$22\mu F$	6.3V	1

The last important aspect to mention is related to the full bridge rectifier's diodes. Owing to the fact that the forward voltage drop of these components has a huge impact on the overall efficiency of the power management circuit, one should select diodes suitable for this application. The designer's choice is placed in the Table 4.10. Please note that the forward voltage drop of these diodes conducting low current might be way lower than 200mV [38].

Table 4.10. Rectifier diodes selected for the *ADP5091* circuit [38]

Manufacturer	Model	Forward voltage ($I_f = 500mA$)	Forward Current
Nexperia	PMEG4005EJ	0.42V	0.5A

The layout of the *ADP5091*-based circuit is presented in the figure 4.7. One should note a DIP switch that makes it easy to change some of the integrated circuit's settings. This feature is particularly useful during the circuit evaluation process.

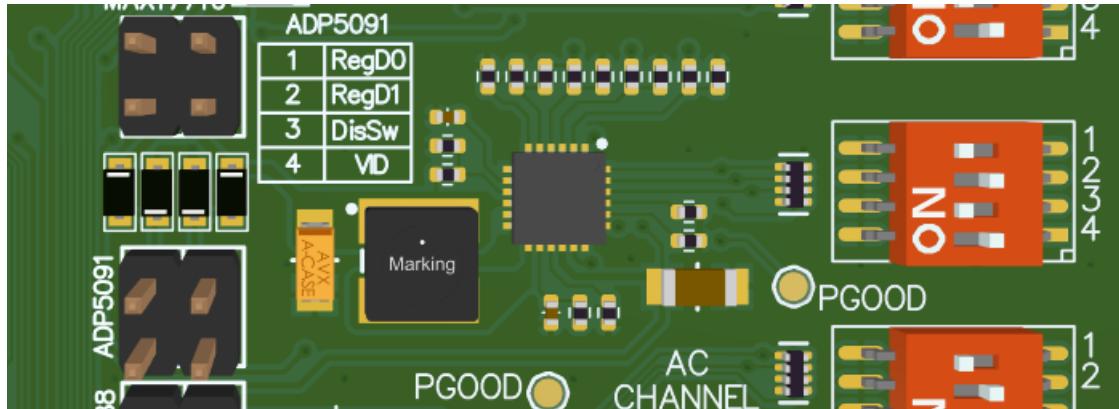


Figure 4.7. The layout of *ADP5091* based circuit

4.2.4. *MAX17710 Linear DC regulator*

The last of selected devices is *MAX17710* by *Maxim Integrated*. It is a complete system for charging and protecting small storage devices [39]. The manufacturer claims that the device can handle generators with output power levels as low as $1\mu W$. The output of the regulator is based on the very low quiescent current LDO, which also incorporates overdischarge protection of the battery.

The figure 4.8 presents the most important features of the described device. In case of this design, only the low-dropout regulator would be utilized according to the manufacturer's recommendations [39], thus the DC-DC Boost converter is not mentioned in the diagram. The input part looks similar to the one described in the section regarding *ADP5091*. Due to the fact that *MAX17710* requires DC voltage at the input, the full bridge rectifier along with the storage capacitor are installed. The input power is used to charge the storage component, which could be both a rechargeable battery or a supercapacitor. Once there is a sufficient amount of charge stored, the LDO is able to source the output. The output voltage

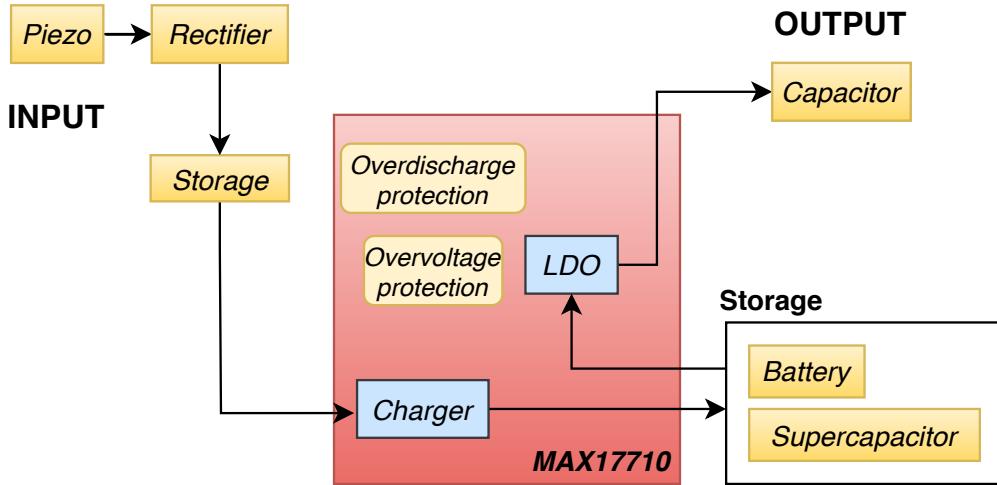


Figure 4.8. The diagram of *MAX17710* based energy harvesting system

level can be adjusted according to the user's needs. In case the input charging voltage is higher than the allowed storage element voltage, the entire power is sourced to the LDO. Moreover, the device features the input overvoltage protection formed by a shunt diode. The storage component is also protected against over-discharge conditions [39]. Some of the most important features of the device are once again summarized in the Table 4.11.

Table 4.11. Most important features taken from the manufacturer's datasheet [39]

Parameter	Value
Model	MAX17710
Manufacturer	Maxim Integrated
Maximum Input Voltage	5.3V
Quiescent current	626nA (during charging)
Output current	up to 75mA
Selectable output voltages	from 1.8V to 3.3V
Integrated rectifier	No
Over-voltage protection clamping current	up to 50mA
Maximum Charging Current	100mA

Similarly to other described integrated circuits, *MAX17710* has significantly low quiescent current, what allows for energy harvesting using power sources with output capabilities as low as $1\mu\text{W}$. Another interesting feature is the shunt input protection capable of clamping up to 50mA.

4.2.4.1. Component selection and circuit design

The following paragraph is describing the circuit design process. As usual, the manufacturer's datasheet [39] would be a main reference. Due to the fact the DC-DC Boost converter functionality is not used in this design, the component selection would be greatly simplified. When it comes to picking capacitors for the input and output of the regulator, one should take on the charge input of the device that is tied directly to the power source. The manufacturer's advice is to use a 100nF capacitor to maintain the highest efficiency, but for better stability from a high voltage source, a 220nF one should be used instead [39]. The output capacitance should be at least 1 μF . The final choice is a 4.7 μF to further smooth the output voltage. The Table 4.12 present more details.

Table 4.12. Capacitors selected for the *MAX17710* circuit [40], [41]

Type	Manufacturer	Model	Capacitance	Rated voltage	Count
Input	Würth Elektronik	885012105002	220nF	6.3V	1
Output	Würth Elektronik	885012106012	4.7μF	10V	1

The full bridge rectifier placed at the input of *MAX17710* consists of exactly the same diodes as those that have been used in the *ADP5091*-based circuit. For more details, please refer to the Table 4.10.

The layout of the designed circuit is presented in the Figure 4.9. One should notice its simplicity, what by all means is a huge asset in case of IoT designs or other small-form factor applications. The same as in case of other described designs, a DIP switch is utilized to easily change the settings of the integrated circuit. This solution would surely help to evaluate the circuit properly.

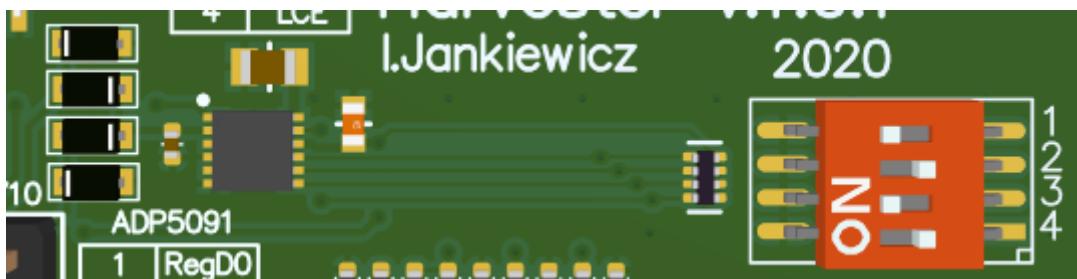


Figure 4.9. The layout of *MAX17710* based circuit

4.3. Selection of load circuits

An important part of the evaluation process is to provide proper load conditions for the harvester. By doing that, it is possible to find the maximum power point where the power source impedance matches the load, according to the maximum power transfer theorem [42].

The designed harvester board allows to use a few energy harvesters that could be connected to different types of loads.

4.3.1. Utilizing storage components as the non-linear load

Devices powered by energy harvesters usually require some kind of a storage element in order to maintain an uninterrupted power supply for its circuits in any conditions. Unfortunately, these components are not able to provide constant impedance. Moreover, it is often way too low to match the impedance of the power source.

One way of dealing with this problem is to take advantage of application-specific integrated circuits described in the previous part of this thesis. Many of them are able to alter the impedance of the load seen from the power source's contacts. This way, it would be possible to charge a battery or a supercapacitor without overloading the piezoelectric beam too much.

Figure 4.10 presents the layout of the printed circuit board including mentioned storage components. There is one lithium-polymer battery and two different supercapacitors. When it comes to the battery, it is exactly the same as the one utilized in the accelerometer board - for more details see Table 4.13.

Some of the devices, such as *LTC331*, *ADP5091* and *MAX17710* provide dedicated battery chargers. The selected battery, due to its compact size and capacity that perfectly fits energy harvesting applications would be very helpful when evaluating the proposed design.

Another mean of storage component proposed in the project is the supercapacitor. For the sake of this project, there would be two different components installed. The major differences between them

4 Energy harvester system prototype

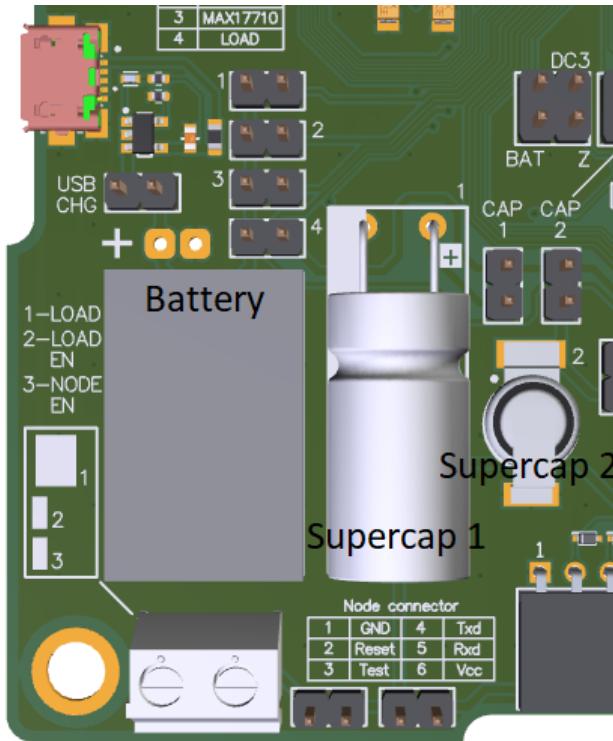


Figure 4.10. Li-ion battery and supercapacitors as a part of the load for energy harvesters. For schematics see Appendix.

Table 4.13. Parameters of the lithium-polymer battery indealled on the PCB [43]

Parameter	Value
Manufacturer	Maxpower Idustrial
Model	Lipo511422
Capacity	110mAh
Nominal voltage	3.7V (1C)
Protection circuitry	yes

include rated capacitance, nominal voltage and internal impedance. Supercapacitors are becoming increasingly popular in low power designs owing to durability, low price and small dimensions. On the other hand, these devices can provide a few problems, such as relatively low rated voltage or a need of using special supercapacitor chargers in most of the cases.

The first of the selected capacitors is dedicated for energy harvesting applications. Its parameters are listed in the Table 4.14. It provides relatively large capacitance of 4.7F. Due to low internal resistance, it should not be charged directly by high output impedance sources, as it would cause severe impedance matching problems affecting the efficiency of energy transfer.

The second of selected components is designed for low power energy storage with the focus on memory power backup and similar. Please see Table 4.15 for more details. Even though the manufacturer does not mention energy harvesting as one of potential applications, the parameters of the component allow to assume that it would be a good fit. One should notice nominal voltage of the supercapacitor, that is a bit higher than 2.7V, making it more compatible with the harvesters utilized in this design. The internal resistance, though significantly higher than in the previous case, still is way lower then the output impedance of the power source, therefore its performance is expected to be similar.

In addition to the above-mentioned features, the harvester board also allows to connect a custom load. In order to do so, the screw terminal has to be used - see the left bottom corner in the Figure 4.10.

4 Energy harvester system prototype

Table 4.14. Parameters of the first supercapacitor utilized as the load [44]

Parameter	Value
Manufacturer	Samxon
Model	DRL475S0TG20RRASP
Capacitance	4.7F
Nominal voltage	2.7V
Internal resistance (Ω) at 1kHz	0.14 Ω

Table 4.15. Parameters of the second supercapacitor utilized as the load [45]

Parameter	Value
Manufacturer	Elna
Model	DSK-3R3H224U-HL
Capacitance	0.22F
Nominal voltage	3.3V
Internal resistance (Ω) at 1kHz	200 Ω

This way, it is easy to use a decade resistance box for proper impedance matching, thus maximizing the power transfer.

4.4. Microprocessor node as the active load

Most of the times, energy harvesting are intended to power low power electronics systems in order to make them energy self-sufficient. Having said that, one should consider this subsection as the reference point when analyzing the usefulness of piezoelectric energy harvesters as power sources for small microprocessor systems.

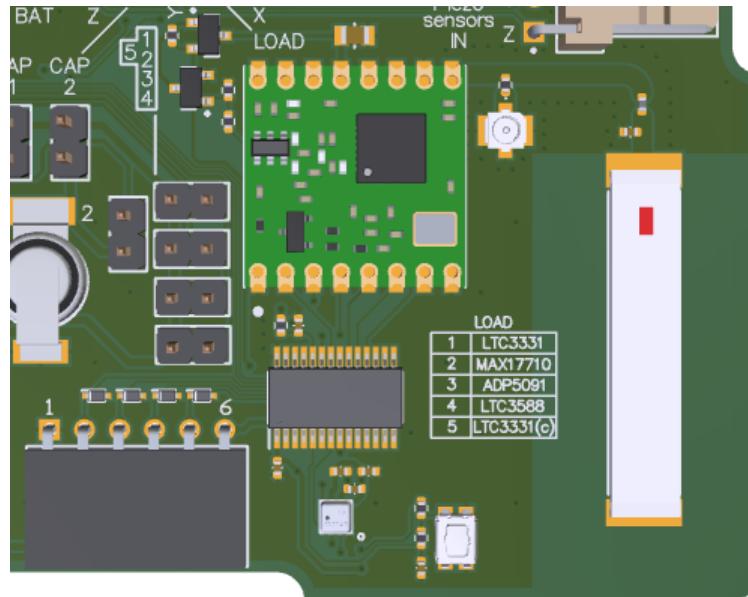


Figure 4.11. A microcontroller node as an active load for energy harvesters

The microprocessor-based system utilized in the harvester board make use of the *MSP430G2553* MCU provided by *Texas Instruments*. Along with the microcontroller, there are a few peripheral devices, such as the environmental sensor *BME280* by *BOSCH* and the *RFM96W-433S2* LoRa module

by *HopeRF*. Apart from these, one may also find a programmable button and the serial communication header.

Please note that the following part fo the project is not crucial, therefore its evaluation would depend on time resources available while working on the thesis. Nevertheless, it was decided to include the short description of the system just for clarity.

The 3D view of the entire board is presented in the figure 4.12. Its dimensions are exactly the same as in case of the logger board, as it is planned to combine them into an one system using screws and metal distances. Electrical signals would be transferred via a special ribbon cable.

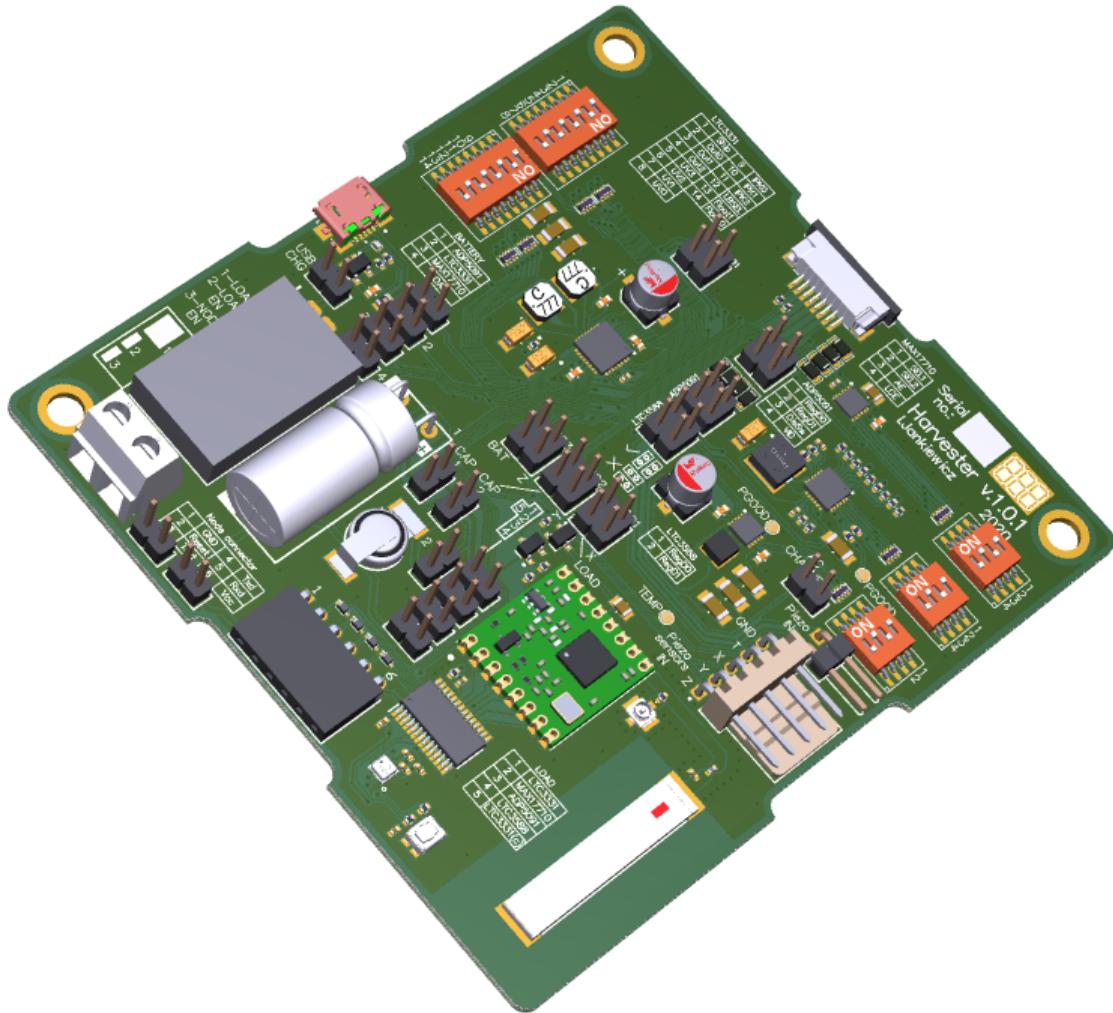


Figure 4.12. Harvester board 3D model

5. HARDWARE ASSEMBLY, TESTING AND CALIBRATION

In the following section, the assembly and testing procedure would be presented. All printed circuit boards were manufactured in China by a professional manufacturer. All electronic components were obtained from trusted vendors in order to make sure the performance of all boards is optimal. Calibration process and testing was performed using laboratory equipment with the focus on a Keithley 2000 6.5 digit multimeter as a trusted reference.

5.1. Hardware assembly results

Figure 5.1 presents the assembled data acquisition board. The soldering process was performed using a vaporphase oven in order to get the best final results. The same applies to the harvester board presented on the Figure 5.2.

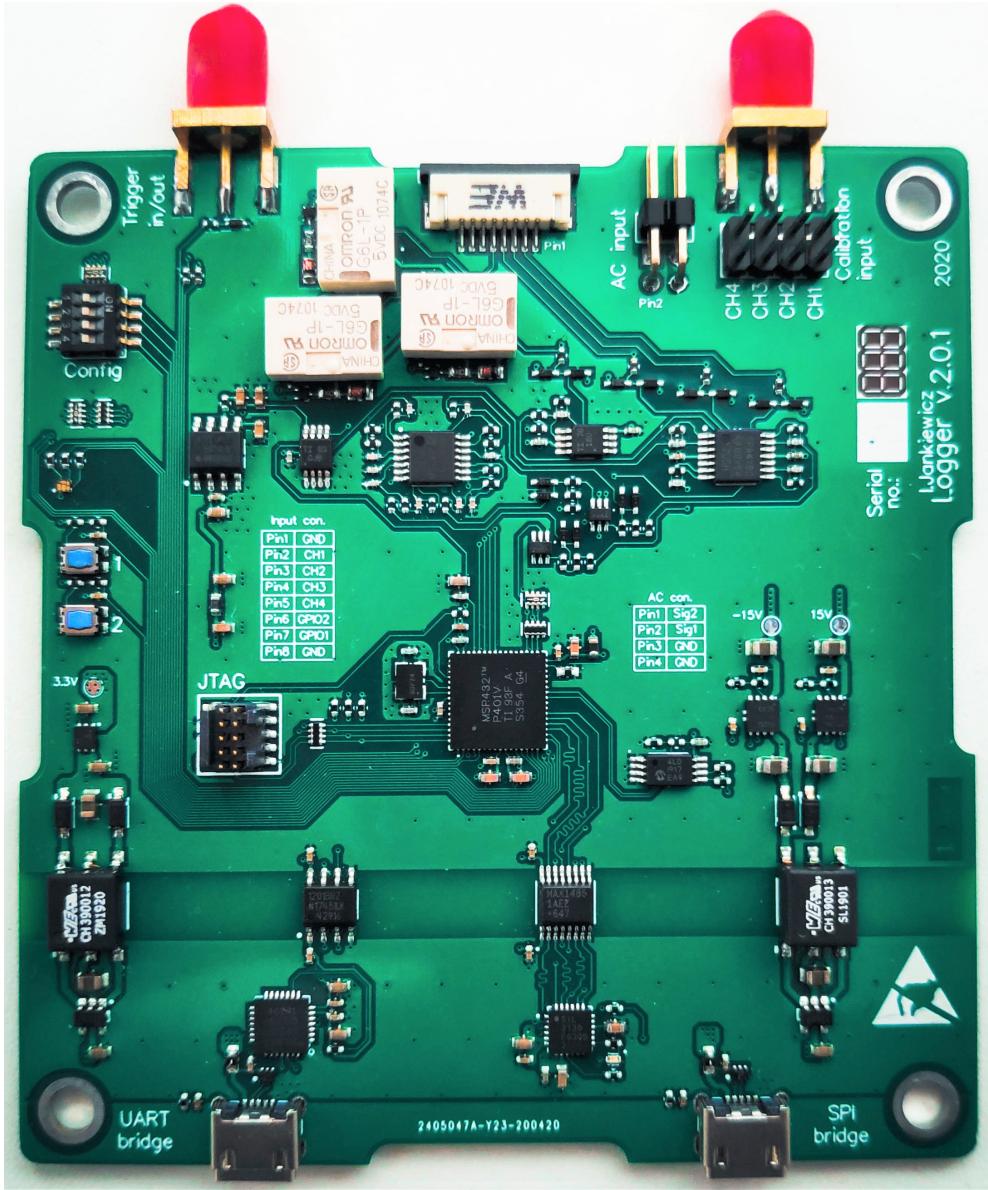


Figure 5.1. Assembled Data Acquisition board

Once the soldering in the oven was done, boards were examined using a microscope in order to track unwanted solder bridges or improper solder joints.

The next part of the process was to hand solder all through hole components. Once this step was done, both boards were attached to each other by means of M4 screws and metal distances. All electrical connections are established using the FPC tape connector as presented in the Figure 5.3.

5.2. Board testing

The testing process consists of a few steps. It is focused mostly on the data acquisition board, as its behaviour determines the success of all experiments related to the piezoelectric generator. The first one

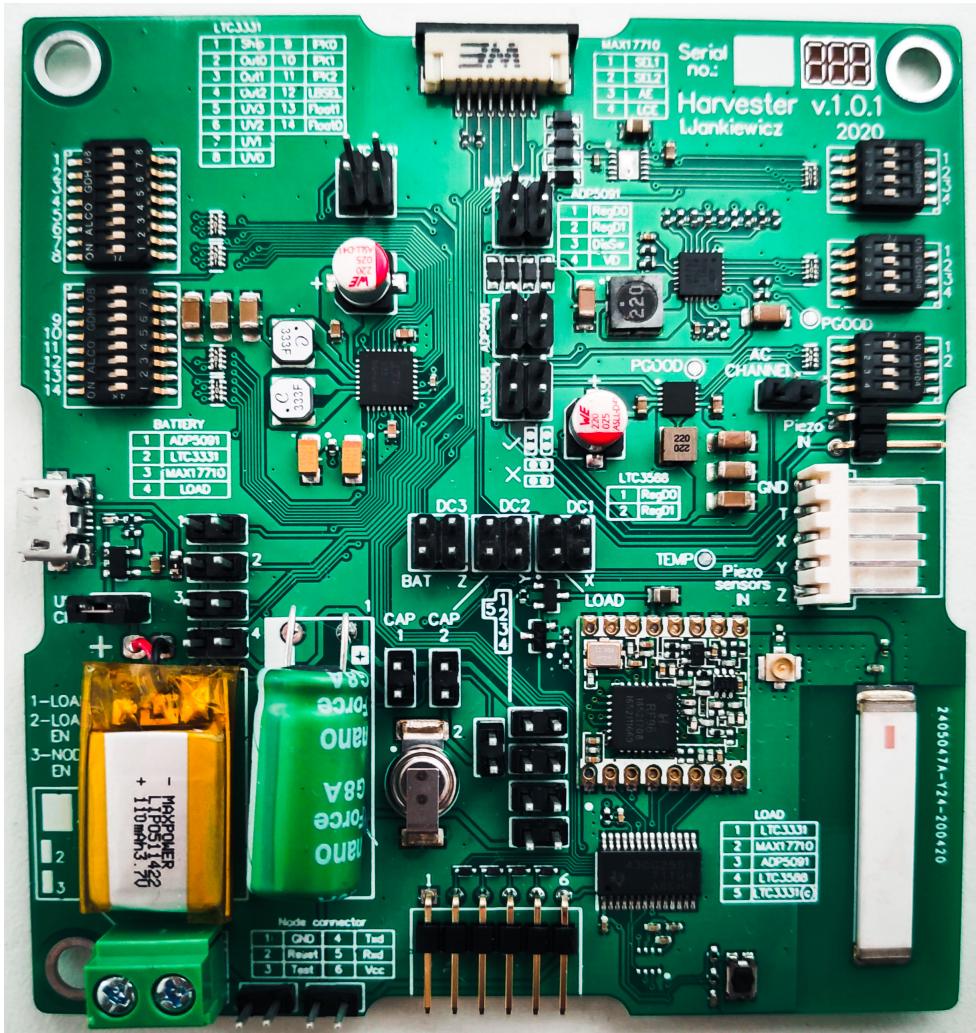


Figure 5.2. Assembled Harvester board

is to control all voltage rails to verify their performance. Subsequently, the reference voltage source has been checked. The next step is to validate the operation of relays, buttons and switches as well the RGB LED.

Providing that all previously mentioned tests were successful, it is time to connect the logger board to the PC and check its response for all commands. In the same time, the firmware also gets through the verification process. All input channels were tested using signal generator. The testing procedure involved applying sine signal of frequency from 1Hz to 1kHz in order to verify analog front-end operation and the sampling rate.

By increasing the testing signal frequency, the response of the anti-aliasing filter has been checked. Since all above-mentioned tests were successful, it is time to calibrate the logger board.

When it comes to the harvester board, most of its features would be verified during laboratory experiments with the piezoelectric beam. At this point, the only thing to check was the communication with the microcontroller that is a part of the active load section.

5.3. Calibration

Calibration is the last step required make the hardware up and running. This process would require a precise voltage source (Agilent E3615 power supply) and the mentioned Keithley 2000 multimeter. Readings form the multimeter would be compared with those obtained using the data acquisition board.

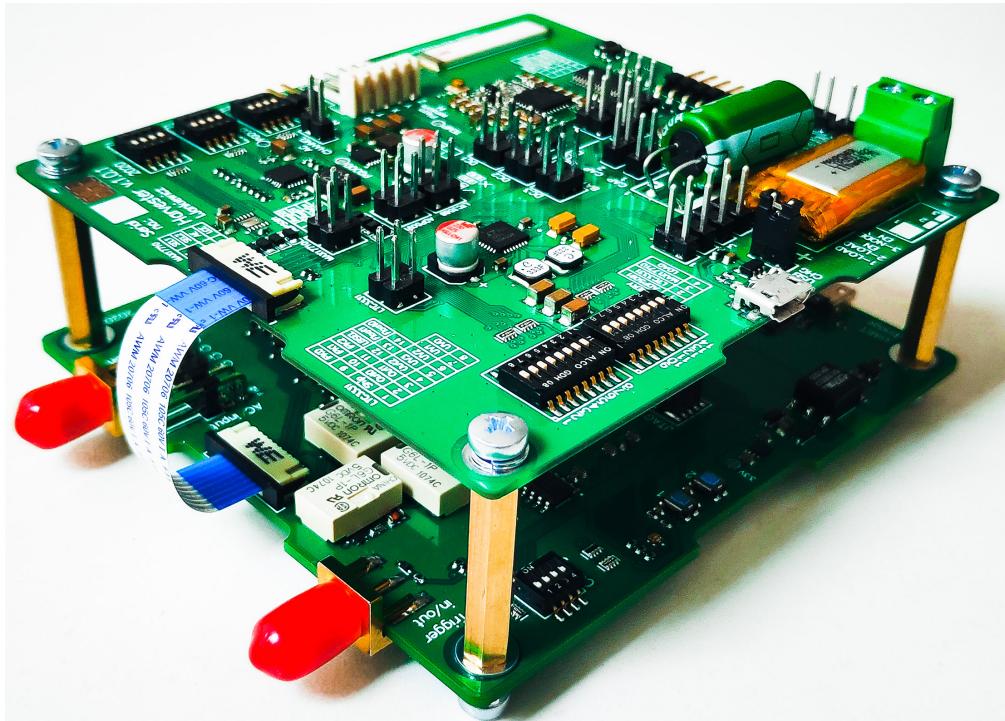


Figure 5.3. Assembled set of PCBs

At the end of the comparison process, it would be possible to come up with calibration constants that would be stored in the EEPROM memory of the logger board. This way, the correctness of captured readings is proven.

6. LABORATORY TESTS AND RESULT ANALYSIS

The following section describes the procedure of evaluation of designed devices. The aim of the measurement setup is to recreate vibration events in real life, therefore allowing to verify usefulness of piezoelectric energy harvesters.

6.1. Experiment description

Since it is time to perform a set of testing procedures evaluating designed boards, it is vital to come up with a proper description of the experiment.

Piezoelectric generators, including the PPA-1001 that is a subject of the test are designed for low frequency applications. Before one is attached to the vibrating object, the designer should verify the vibration amplitude as well as the frequency. By comparing them with the manufacturer datasheet [6], it is possible to estimate the performance of the piezoelectric beam in case of the particular vibration source.

The experiment that would be a final part of the Master's thesis is going to incorporate a stand allowing to force a vibrational movement of a long metal rail. At the end of the rail, there would be a piezoelectric beam as well as the essential electronics. More detailed description of the measurement setup is provided in the next subsection.

The experiment also involves some measurements, most likely the accelerometer response as well as the output voltage of the energy harvester. It is planned to perform some signal conditioning if needed. Owing to the fact that the supplier of electronic components is not able to provide MAX17710, the evaluation of its performance would be skipped. The focus would be the three remaining energy harvesters then.

The load attached to the harvester's output is going to be adjusted according to the following scheme: $100\text{-}1000\Omega$ in ten equal steps. Subsequently, from $1\text{k}\Omega$ to $10\text{k}\Omega$, also in 10 steps.

The force would be applied to the rail manually. This fact may suggest some inconsistency between particular trials, but any mechanical and repeatable solution is available. To increase the precision of the hits, a few testing measurements are going to be performed.

The measurements associated with particular harvester setup would be presented in a function of load.

6.2. The measurement setup

In order to create appropriate testing conditions, it is necessary to come up with some kind of vibration generator. Owing to the fact that it is impossible to make use of a proper device designed for this purpose, another solution is to be provided.

The proposed solution is presented in the Figure 6.1. The piezoelectric beam is mounted in previously described holder. The mentioned holder is then attached to a long DIN rail that would be used to transfer the vibration. The DIN rail has to be properly mounted, therefore a vice is used to stabilize it in one position. Vibrations would be generated by hitting the rail with a piece of wood. Force direction is indicated in the picture.

The accelerometer board attached to the piezo holder is providing the actual acceleration value. Along with this signal, there is also a connection between the piezoelectric beam and the harvester board. Optionally, it is possible to monitor the temperature.

The harvester board is connected to the logger board using a ribbon cable. The logger board is used to monitor the accelerometer readings and the output of particular converters. It could be configured differently, but in case of all performed tests, this configuration is not a subject of change. The logger board is connected to the personal computer gathering all the samples. The load connected to the converter is a decade resistor that would allow to alter the load value during measurements.

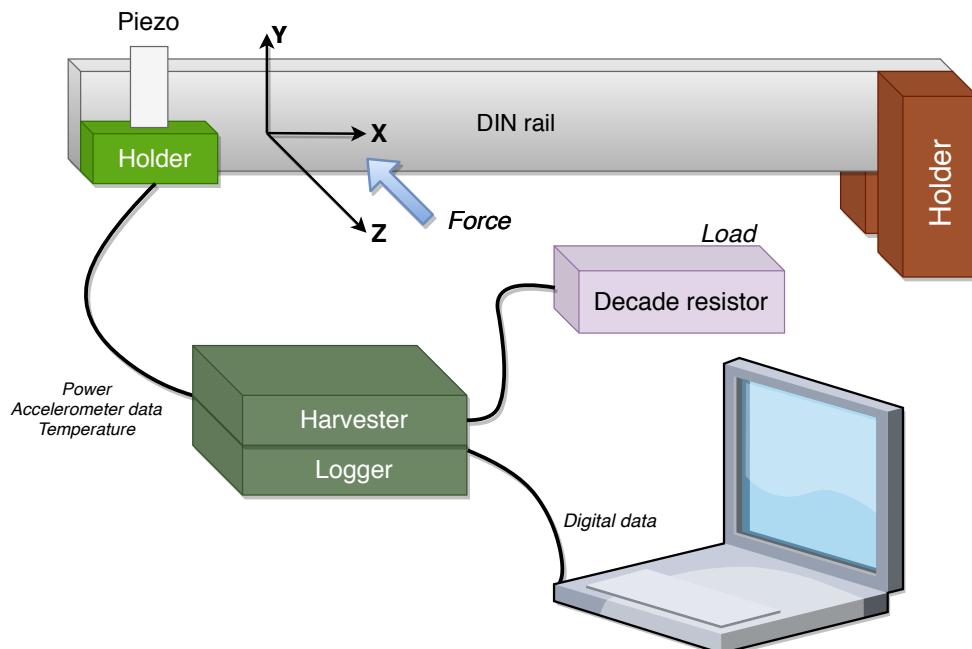


Figure 6.1. A diagram of measurement setup

There is no photography of the real measurement setup, as the author forgot to take an appropriate picture. At this point, it will be vital to explain the electrical diagram of the laboratory stand - see Figure 6.2. The energy source is by all means the piezoelectric beam. The vibrational energy converted by the beam is then rectified and set at the appropriate level. Both AC-DC and DC-DC stages are incorporated

in the energy harvester block. At the end of the chain there is a constant resistance load, more accurately the decade resistor. Electrical signals are captured by the logger board. For the sake of the test only two signals are measured, namely the load voltage and the accelerometer reading associated with the vibrational movement.

Owing to the fact that the load resistance is known and precise, it is possible to calculate the instantaneous current and the power using the Ohm's law.

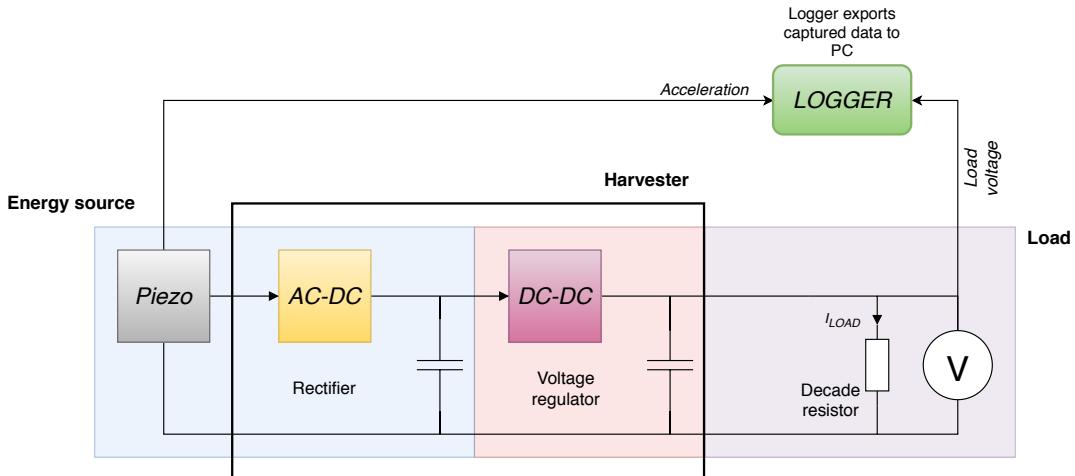


Figure 6.2. A electrical diagram of the laboratory stand

6.3. Assumptions

On the beginning of data analysis it is vital to provide some assumptions related to the operating conditions of the harvester. The section regarding the building blocks of particular energy harvesters explained the structure of these devices and shown that they usually consist of input section based on input filters (capacitors) and the output stage which is a BUCK or BOOST converter. While it is possible to regulate the load connected to particular converters, the major impact on performance of the entire harvester is the impedance of the DC converter at its input. Due to the fact that the mentioned impedance is non-linear and mostly influenced by the behaviour of the input capacitance of the DC converter, the impedance matching is difficult to implement.

During all of performed measurements, it is assumed that the input capacitance of the converter was pre-charged, as it was possible to supply the load with some current just after one excitation of the rail attached to the piezoelectric harvester. Again, it should be noted that the measurement setup does not allow to provide repetitive testing conditions, since the excitation of the rail was performed by human arm. Nevertheless, the following sets of measurements gave similar results.

The visualization of the hitting location and dimensions of the DIN rails are presented in the Figure 6.3. The exact force of hitting is difficult to estimate, but the good reference could be the accelerometer output, which usually indicated the acceleration of around 0.9g.

6.4. Expected results of the experiment

As the experimental part of the project is ready to start, it is high time to propose a thesis that should be proved throughout the experiment.

The idea behind using piezoelectric energy harvesters as power supplies is driven by a perspective of introducing energy self-sufficient microprocessor-based systems. Those can be used as autonomous sensors that could also provide wireless communication if there is enough energy available.

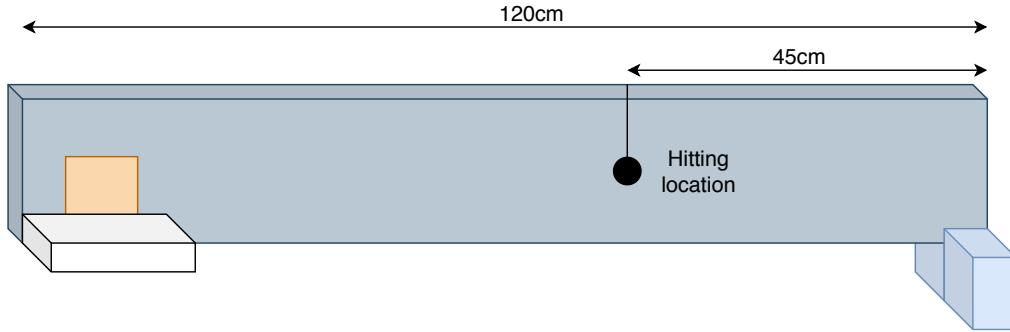


Figure 6.3. A visualisation of the hitting location

When it comes to more accurate information regarding the amount of energy required by microprocessor systems, there are already some sources [46] that provide accurate data. The energy consumption of course depends on type and architecture of particular microprocessors. Moreover, operation frequency has a huge influence on the overall power consumption. Complicated mathematical operations performed by *Cortex* may require up to $50\mu\text{J}$ joules of energy. More energy-hungry processes are the analog-to-digital conversion (up to $70\mu\text{J}$) and the serial communication - $100\text{-}200\mu\text{J}$ if configured properly [46].

Obviously, these tasks cannot be performed simultaneously, so the overall energy consumption would be lower and influenced by the duty cycle of the microprocessor. For the sake of the experiment, it is assumed that energy of $150\text{-}250\mu\text{J}$ is sufficient to allow relatively friendly power conditions for the microcontroller. The impact of external passive components required by the microprocessor is neglected.

6.5. Exemplary results presented in time domain

The exemplary characteristics captured during experiments are presented in the Figures 6.4, 6.5, 6.6 and 6.7. There are three different curves presented, namely the output voltage of the DC converter, the output current and the output power.

The voltage was measured directly on the resistor load. Since the decade resistor was connected to the converter's output, it is possible to calculate the load current using the Ohm's law:

$$I_{Load} = \frac{U_{Load}}{R} \quad (6.1)$$

Once the load current and the load voltage are known, it is possible to calculate the instantaneous power:

$$P_{Load} = U_{Load} \cdot I_{Load} \quad (6.2)$$

The above-mentioned equations were used to obtain presented characteristics. The output of the accelerometer was placed for reference only, as it provides a proper indication of the current vibration level, what could be related to the amount of generated power.

Power generation of the energy harvester is mostly depend on the input impedance of the DC converter, as it should match the impedance of the piezoelectric harvester output in order to maintain maximum efficiency of energy generation [2]. In case of the design used during the tests, its input impedance depends mostly on the input capacitor and its actual charge. In order to keep the input impedance on a similar level, one should assume that the capacitor has been charged before the the load has been supplied with the power.

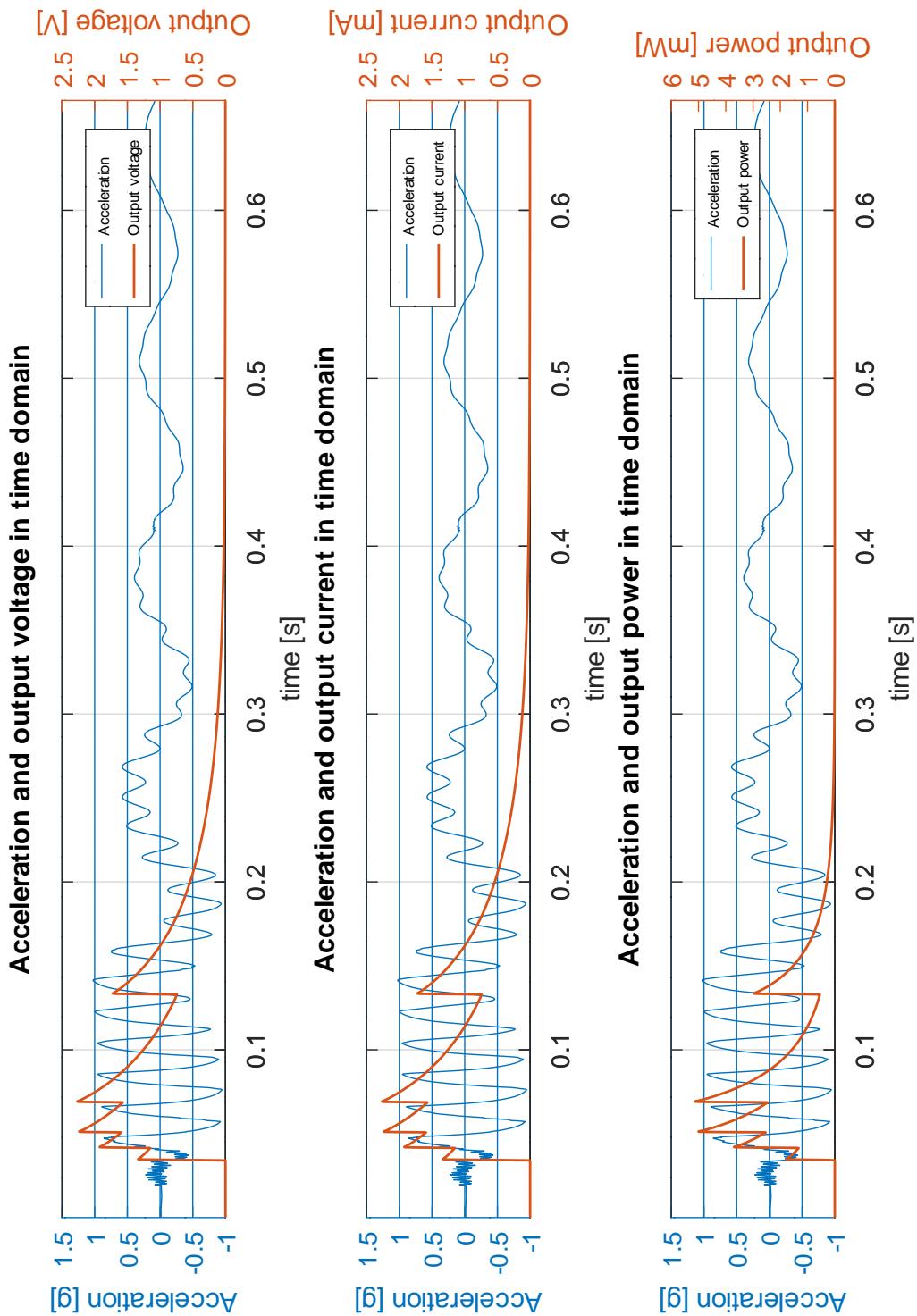


Figure 6.4. Measurement results example. Converter: LTC3588-1, Load: $1\text{k}\Omega$.

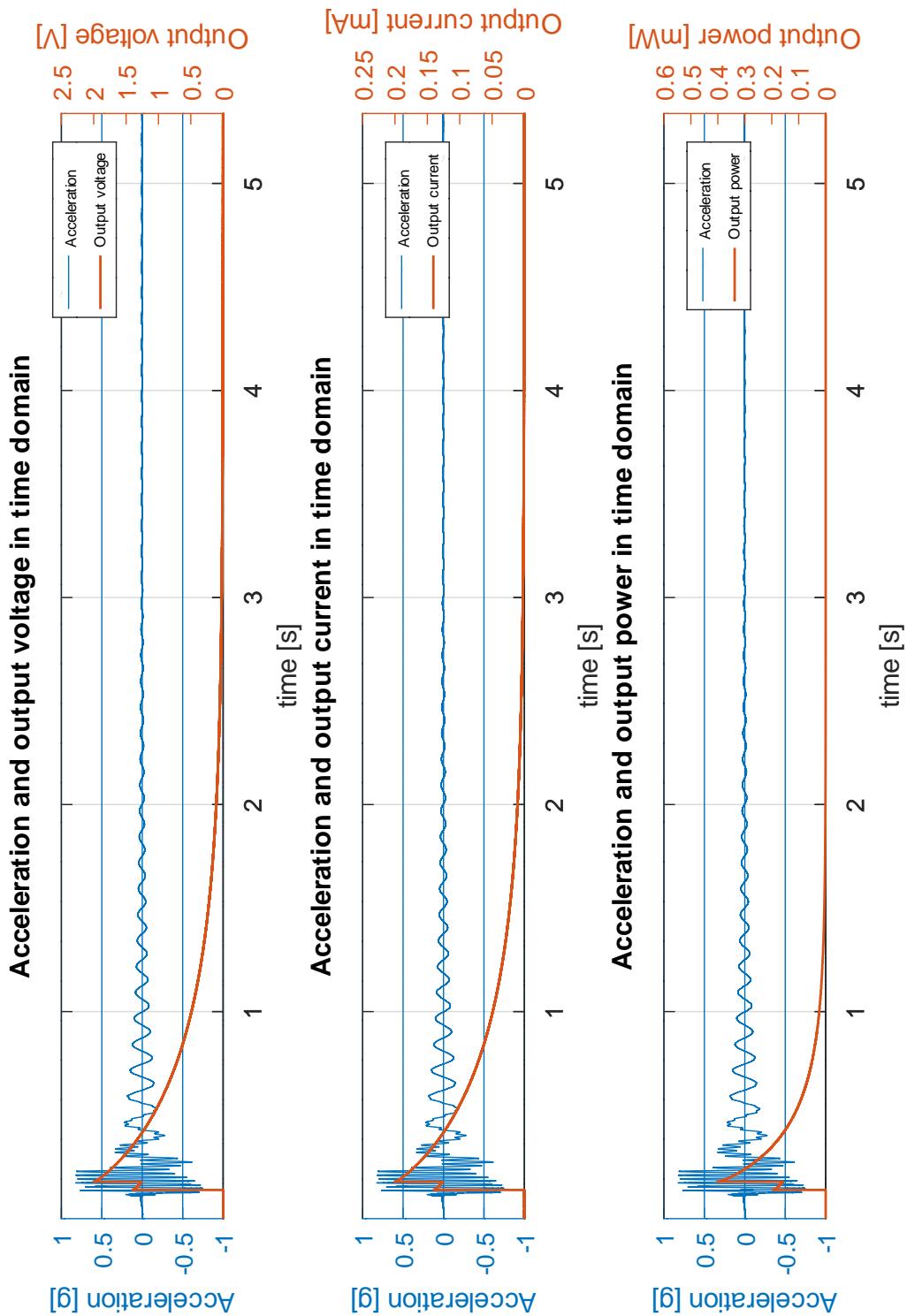


Figure 6.5. Measurement results example. Converter: LTC3588-1, Load: 10kΩ.

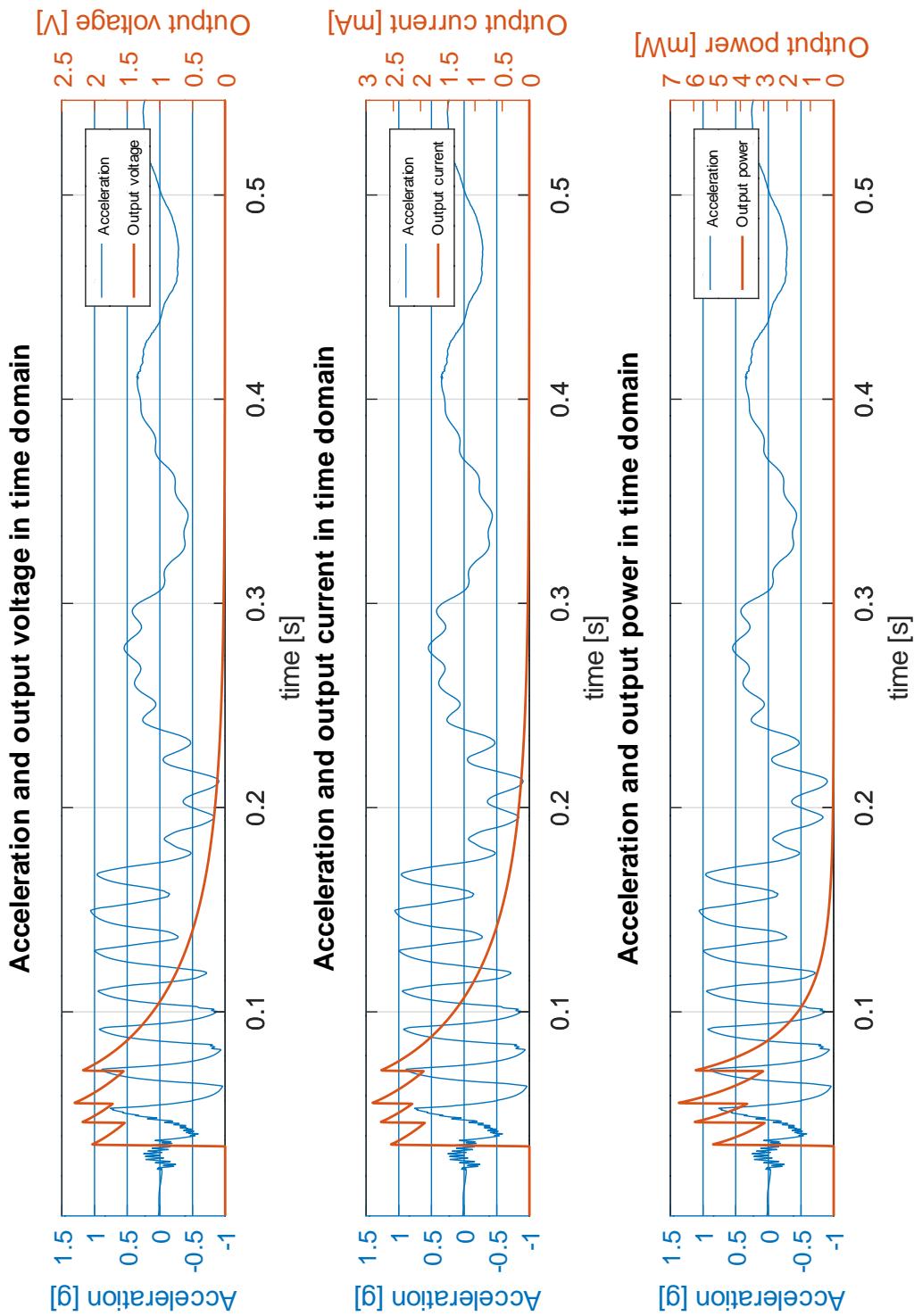


Figure 6.6. Measurement results example. Converter: LTC3588-1, Load: 800Ω .

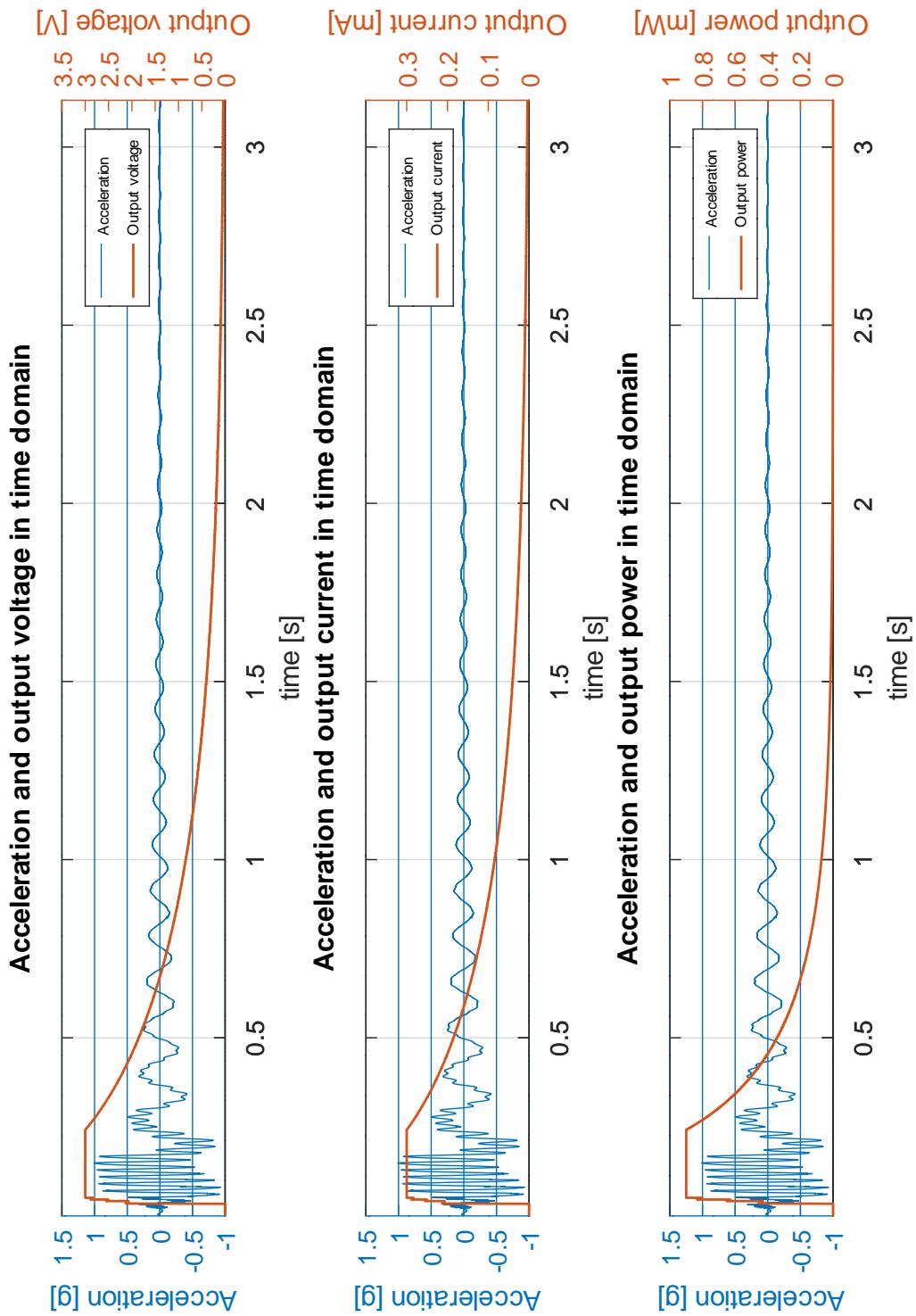


Figure 6.7. Measurement results example. Converter: LTC3588-1, Load: 10kΩ.

There are four different cases presented for the sake of the analysis. Two of them are related to the *LTC3588-1* energy harvester and the remaining two to the *LTC3331*-based circuit. On first glance it can be seen that only in one case the converter reaches the stable output voltage value - see Figure 6.5. Both converters were programmed to maintain 3V at the output, but in most cases there was not enough energy to do so.

6.6. Signal conditioning applied to the accelerometer data

As it can be seen in the figures presented in the previous subsection, the data obtained from accelerometer is affected by vibrational motion of the entire laboratory post, including the vice attached to the table, the DIN rail as well as the piezoelectric beam holder. A chunk of data captured by the data acquisition board requires some filtering in order to extract the most important data, namely the magnitude of vibration of the piezoelectric harvester. The diagram on the Figure 6.8 presents the idea of data conditioning applied to raw samples from the accelerometer.

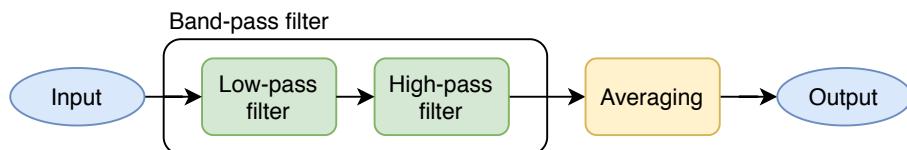


Figure 6.8. Accelerometer data conditioning

At this point it should be noted that data processing was performed using an open source software - *Octave*. The first step was to capture the accelerometer signal using the logger board. The software used to communicate with the board is called *SerialPlot*, which is also a free open source application. It outputs the samples in a comma-separated format, which is easily importable via *Octave*. Since all the measurement were captured in a real time, it is necessary to cut out the fragment of interest. In order to do so, a simple slope-based algorithm was developed.

Once the samples are properly chopped, it is possible to apply the band-pass filter to it. It is contracted on the basis of the *Signal* package available for *Octave* users. The filter consists of two different filters, namely a low-pass and a high-pass filter connected in series. Both of them are 5th order Butterworth filters isolating the frequency between 35Hz and 100Hz. The decision on cut-off frequencies of particular filters was based on the FFT spectrum for every sample, as presented in the Figure 6.9.

The last step called averaging is used to calculate the maximum amplitude of the acceleration value. It simply takes the absolute value of minimum and maximum value of acceleration and divide their sum by 2.

Results of the data processing are presented in the Figure 6.9. On the left hand side, there is a presentation of the data before it was processed both in time domain and in the frequency domain. Once can notice mentioned distortion, also proven by the FFT plot associated with the data. On the right hand side the filtered data is presented. As intended, the distortion is gone - see the FFT of the signal. It is also important to note that the amplitude of the signal of interest is unchanged, what implies that the data processing is successful.

The described data processing process was applied to all accelerometer reading before any characteristic parameter has been found. The frequency calculations are also based on the filtered data, exactly as presented on the right hand side of the Figure 6.9. The frequency spectrum of all measurements varies between 50-65Hz. When it comes to the vibration time, the entire stand was always shaking for no more than 5 seconds, but the most important part of spectrum has usually been available for no more than 1 second.

To sum up, the example of data processing is presented in the Figure 6.9. The same calculations were made on any particular chunk of data. The code responsible for signal conditioning are available in the Appendix.

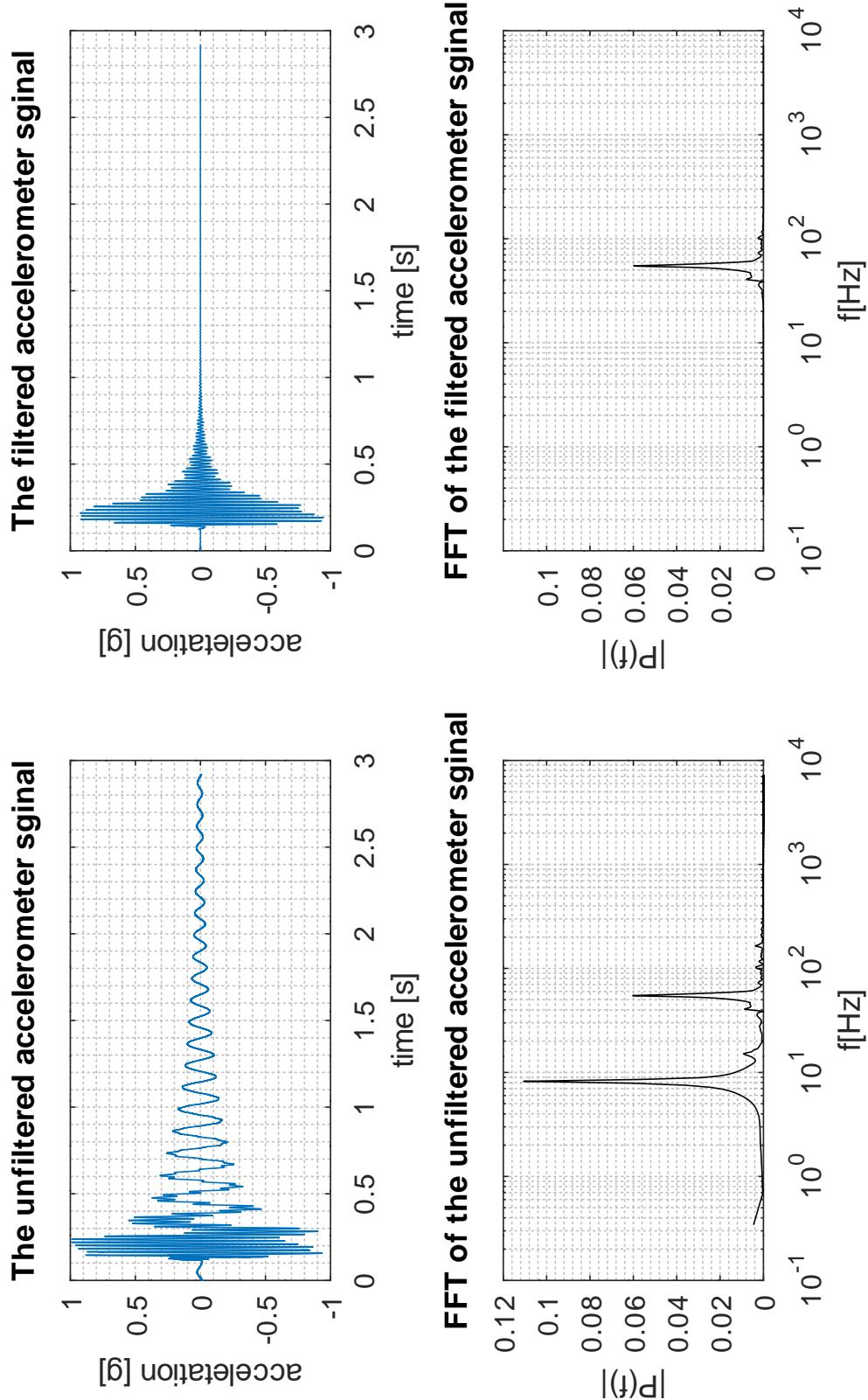


Figure 6.9. Accelerometer data spectrum analysis before and after data conditioning. Converter: LTC3588-I, Load: $5\text{k}\Omega$.

6.7. Derivation of most important parameters

Based on the recorded data, it is possible to derive many important information related to the piezoelectric-based energy generation process. In order to do so, one should refer to last two subsections where time domain characteristics are presented.

When it comes to the acceleration value and the frequency, the derivation procedure was mentioned before, but a short summary would be helpful. First of all, the filtered acceleration curve should be obtained. This step is realized by the signal processing operations presented in the previous subsection. Once the unwanted frequencies are filtered, the acceleration curve is symmetrical and decaying. The acceleration during the excitation is indicated by the highest accelerometer reading. Based on the shape of the curve and timestamps, it is possible to calculate the signal frequency once the signal peaks are located. These operations are required to gain the parameters related to vibrational movement.

Now, it is time to derive some electrical quantities. There are two of them that would help to understand the energy harvesting process. First of them is the charge generated during one excitation and the second one is the amount of energy generated during mentioned excitation.

The charge is calculated using the following equation:

$$C_{Load} = I_{Load} \cdot t \quad (6.3)$$

This calculation is obtained in *Octave* by adding portions of charge between particular timestamps in a loop.

Once the charge is calculated, the energy derivation is the next step:

$$E_{Load} = C_{Load} \cdot V_{Load} \quad (6.4)$$

At this point, there are four parameters associated with any sample of data, namely frequency, acceleration, charge and energy. The more detailed description of the presented calculations are placed in the Appendix containing the source code for all the data processing.

6.8. Results for particular energy harvesters

In the following subsection, the measurement results would be presented. All of presented values have been calculated using exactly the same procedure presented in previous subsections.

Table 6.1 presents all results obtained during laboratory tests. Based on the mentioned table, a set of characteristics has been developed - see Figure 6.10.

Frequency of particular measurements is maintained on fairly the same level, as it varies between 54-59Hz. When it comes to the acceleration, it is also relatively stable, with a difference of around 0.25g between the lowest and the highest reading from the accelerometer. The charge and energy curves have similar shape. From Figure 6.10 it can be seen that the highest charge is generated for the lowest load resistance attached to the output of the converter. One should also notice that the acceleration value influences the energy and charge generated by the harvester. The increased energy and charge generation between 100Ω and 1kΩ may be related to the efficiency curve of the LTC3588-1. For currents over 200μA the converter maintains the maximum efficiency [29]. In most cases, the charge value is over 150μC and the energy over 100μJ. The peak charge is associated with 100Ω load and is equal to 276μC. The highest energy is calculated for 900Ω load and is equal to 342μJ. The lowest energy and charge generation is related to 7kΩ load. Around 4 and kΩ there is a local maxima that might be related to slight increase of the vibration acceleration. When considering the performance of the converter based on the Figure 6.10, it can be seen that the obtained values are fairly independent on the load, which proves that the impedance matching of the DC converter depends mostly on its input impedance.

It is decided to connect particular data points using a straight line, as the results most certainly would not follow sinusoidal or polynominal pattern.

6 Laboratory tests and result analysis

Table 6.1. Measurements results - LTC3588-1

Load [Ω]	Charge [μC]	Energy [μJ]	Frequency[Hz]	Acceleration[g]
100	276.613	230.775	59.23	0.913
200	182.734	137.837	59.46	0.954
300	144.810	117.233	59.34	0.908
400	194.802	186.201	55.71	0.960
500	155.905	144.095	55.74	0.956
600	233.119	263.205	56.62	0.973
700	156.506	155.175	56.35	0.960
800	215.124	285.800	55.04	0.980
900	237.311	342.403	54.88	0.988
1000	241.937	334.399	55.21	0.954
2000	127.252	114.930	55.60	0.878
3000	124.444	116.098	55.45	0.703
4000	157.111	180.646	55.25	0.770
5000	154.453	180.614	54.79	0.935
6000	120.497	113.833	54.74	0.903
7000	78.376	50.894	55.47	0.771
8000	121.319	112.495	55.26	0.782
9000	120.439	111.265	54.59	0.696
10000	121.764	114.959	54.89	0.755

Table 6.2. Measurements results - LTC3331

Load [Ω]	Charge [μC]	Energy [μJ]	Frequency[Hz]	Acceleration[g]
100	383.757	321.301	61.02	0.925
200	346.675	352.657	57.20	0.917
300	200.661	238.670	57.76	0.922
400	192.317	202.747	56.73	0.927
500	244.179	308.818	55.63	0.895
600	239.366	344.155	55.35	0.905
700	229.962	323.894	55.16	0.904
800	212.503	289.904	54.91	0.951
900	207.284	266.494	54.15	0.925
1000	157.780	159.375	55.53	0.913
2000	183.095	252.665	55.89	0.860
3000	161.531	200.157	55.26	0.910
4000	167.892	223.411	51.88	0.773
5000	181.915	257.125	52.56	0.934
6000	177.988	292.347	53.55	0.911
7000	234.445	421.255	53.22	0.907
8000	162.407	306.924	56.31	0.909
9000	137.111	168.941	53.37	0.933
10000	240.950	437.328	55.18	0.905

When it comes to the LTC3331

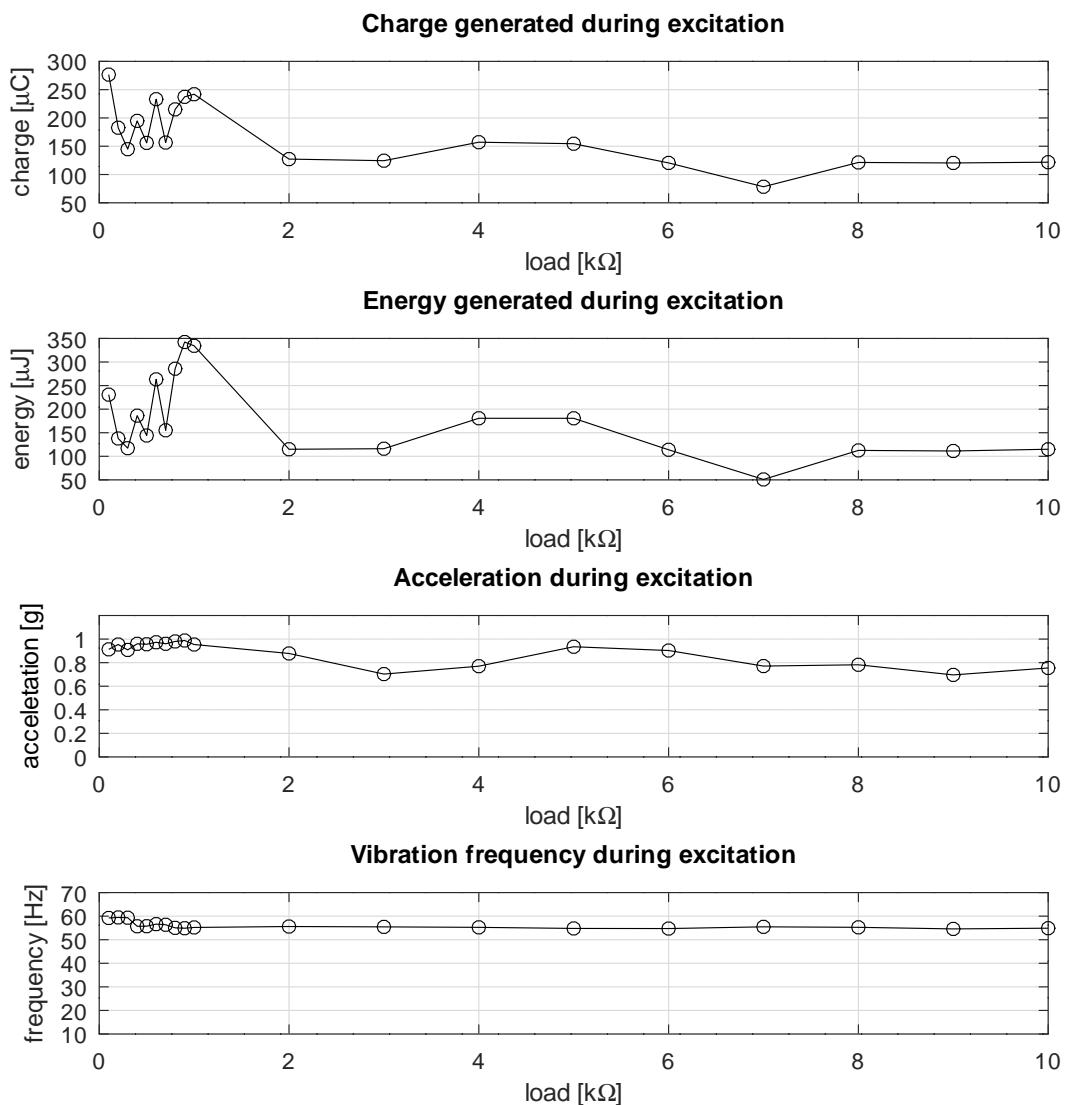


Figure 6.10. Obtained characteristics as a function of load - LTC3588-1 converter.

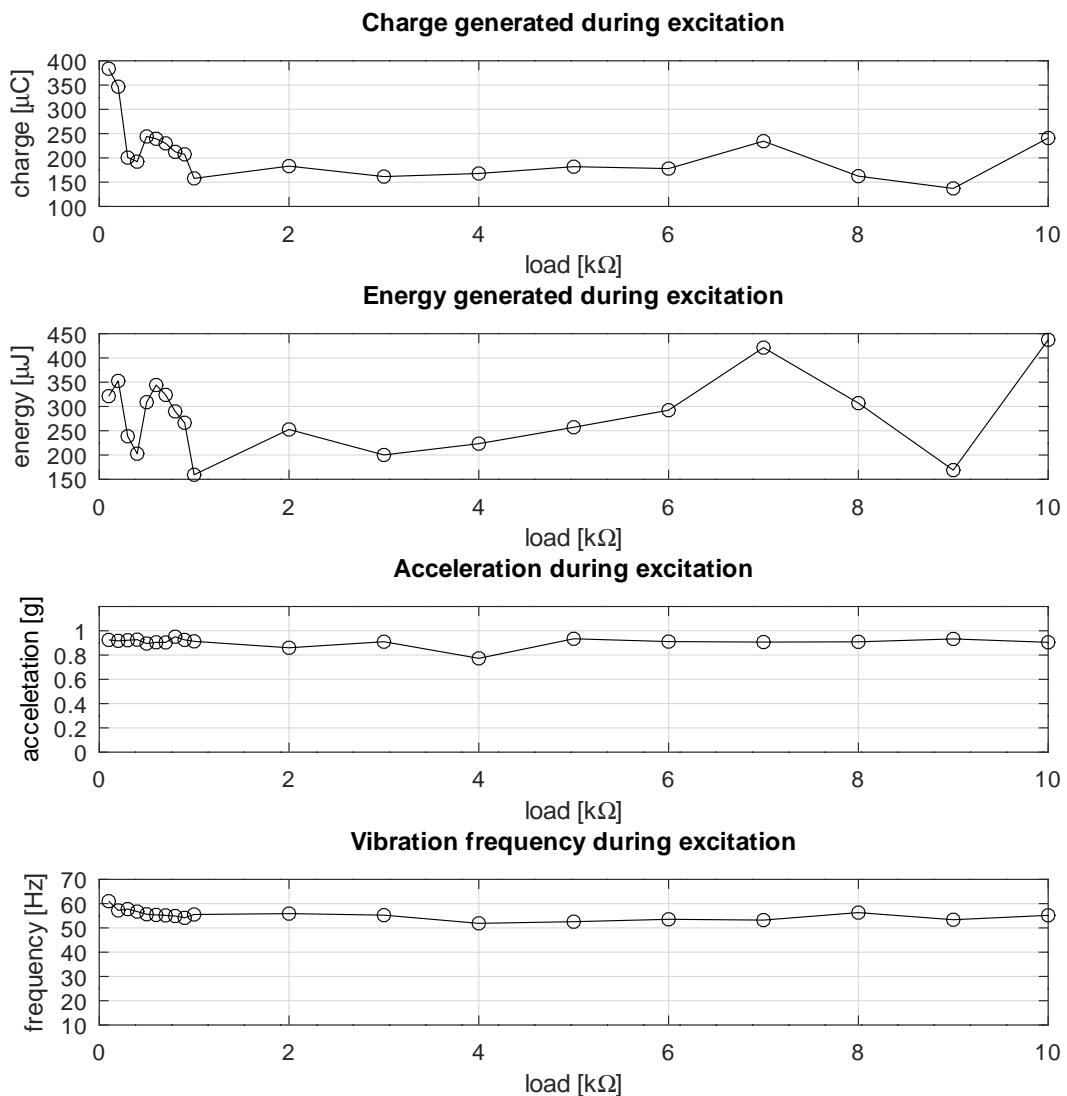


Figure 6.11. Obtained characteristics as a function of load - LTC3331 converter.

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Appendices

A. OCTAVE CODE FOR SAMPLE ANALYSIS AND SIGNAL CONDITIONING

```

1 clc
2 clear
3
4 # NOTE: nice results for dataToRead = csvread('ltc3588_500_1.csv');
5
6 # load singal package required for data processing
7 pkg load signal
8
9 # accelerometer parameters
10 accelOffset = 1710;           # offset of the Z-axis output of accelerometer
11 accelSensitivity = 0.33;      # V/g
12 accelGain = 0.1;             # gain of the channel set on the logger board
13
14 # ADC parameters
15 adcResolution = 2^14;         # resolution of the logger board
16 voltageReference = 3.00;       # reference voltage provided for the ADC
17
18 # converter output parameters
19 voltGain = 1; # gain of the channel set on the logger board
20 load = 5000; # value of the load connectoed to the converter's out
21
22 # serial data acquisition channel paraemters
23 serialBaudrate = 460800;     # serial baud rate
24 serialChnCount = 2;          # current channel count
25 serialBytesPerSample = 2;     # number of bytes per one sample
26 serialSamplePerSecond = serialBaudrate / ...
                                (8 * serialBytesPerSample * serialChnCount);
27                                     # calculate number of samples per second
28 sampleTimeBase = 1 / serialSamplePerSecond;
29                                     # calculate time between consecutive samples
30
31
32 # data import
33 dataToRead = csvread("ltc3588_5k.csv");                      # select .csv file
34 dataNegOffset = 10;                                         # rm samples at the beginning
35 dataPosOffset = 10;                                         # rm samples at the end
36 voltRaw = dataToRead(:,1);                                    # import raw - 1st channel
37 accelRaw = dataToRead(:,2) - accelOffset;                    # import raw - 2nd channel
38 sampleCount = size(voltRaw)(:,1);                          # count raw samples
39
40 voltRawOffset = dataToRead(dataNegOffset:(sampleCount - dataPosOffset),1);
41                                     # adjust the number of samples from 1st channel
42 accelRawOffset = dataToRead(dataNegOffset:(sampleCount ...
43                                     - dataPosOffset),2) - accelOffset;
44                                     # adjust the number of samples from 2nd channel
45 sampleCountOffset = size(voltRawOffset)(:,1);
46                                     # count samples after adjustment
47
48
49 # create time base for samples
50 sampleTimeDomain = zeros(sampleCountOffset,1); # create emty array
51 for i = 1:sampleCountOffset

```

```

52 sampleTimeDomain( i ) = i * sampleTimeBase;      # create time points
53 endfor
54
55
56 # convert raw data into proper values
57 voltConv      = voltRawOffset * voltageReference * voltGain / adcResolution;
58                                         # calculate output voltage
59 currentConv   = voltConv / load;    # calculate output current
60 powerConv     = voltConv .* currentConv;
61                                         # calculate output power
62 accelConv     = accelRawOffset * voltageReference * ...
63             (1/accelGain) * accelSensitivity / adcResolution;
64                                         # calculate acceleration (in g)
65
66 # calculate charge
67 charge = 0;
68 for j = 1:(sampleCountOffset)
69     charge = (currentConv(i) * sampleTimeBase) + charge;
70                                         # use simple current * time relation
71 endfor
72
73 # band pass filter for accelerometer readings
74 accelLowPassOrder = 5;
75 accelHighPassOrder = 5;
76 accelLowPassFc   = 35;
77 accelHighPassFc  = 100;
78
79 [b,a]=butter( accelHighPassOrder , ...
80                 accelLowPassFc/(serialSamplePerSecond/2), ...
81                 'high');
82 accelPreaccelFiltered = filter(b,a,accelConv);
83
84 [d,c]=butter( accelLowPassOrder , ...
85                 accelHighPassFc/(serialSamplePerSecond/2), ...
86                 'low');
87 accelFiltered = filter(d,c,accelPreaccelFiltered);
88
89
90 # calculate acceleration associated with a hit
91 accelAvg = (abs(min(accelFiltered)) + max(accelFiltered)) / 2;
92
93
94 # generate FFT for accelerometer readings
95 Fs = serialSamplePerSecond;
96 Ts = 1/Fs;
97 L = sampleCountOffset;
98 t = (0:L-1)*Ts;
99 Y = fft(accelConv);
100 P2 = abs(Y/L);
101 P1 = P2(1:L/2);
102 P1(2:end-1) = 2*P1(2:end-1);
103 f = Fs*(1:(L/2))/L;
104
105 Y2 = fft(accelFiltered);
106 P22 = abs(Y2/L);
107 P12 = P22(1:L/2);
108 P12(2:end-1) = 2*P12(2:end-1);
109 f = Fs*(1:(L/2))/L;

```

```

110
111
112 # find frequency peaks
113 [peak peakLocation] = findpeaks(P1, "DoubleSided", ...
114                                     "MinPeakHeight", 0.01, ...
115                                     "MinPeakDistance", 10);
116
117 for k = 1:size(peakLocation) (:,1)
118     if (f(peakLocation(k)) > 30 && f(peakLocation(k)) < 100)
119         vibrationFrequency = f(peakLocation(k));
120     endif
121 endfor
122
123
124 figure(1)
125 h1 = figure(1);
126 set(h1, 'papertype', '<custom>')
127 set(h1, 'paperunits', 'inches');
128 set(h1, 'papersize',[9 5.5])
129 set(h1, 'paperposition', [0,0,[8 5.5]])
130 set(h1, 'defaultaxesposition', [0.15, 0.15, 0.75, 0.75])
131 set(0, 'defaultaxesfontsize', 10)
132
133 subplot(3,1,1)
134
135 [ax11 hline111 hline112] = plotyy(sampleTimeDomain, accelConv ...
136                                     , sampleTimeDomain, voltConv);
137 set(hline112, 'linewidth', 1);
138 title('Acceleration and output voltage in time domain');
139 xlabel('time [s]');
140 ylabel(ax11(1), 'Acceleration [g]');
141 ylabel(ax11(2), 'Output voltage [V]');
142 l11 = legend ('Acceleration','Output voltage');
143 set(l11, 'interpreter', 'tex', 'fontsize', 6, "location", "northeast" ...
144      , "interpreter", "latex");
145 grid on;
146
147 subplot(3,1,2)
148 [ax12 hline121 hline122] = plotyy(sampleTimeDomain, accelConv ...
149                                     , sampleTimeDomain, currentConv * 1000);
150 set(hline122, 'linewidth', 1);
151 title('Acceleration and output current in time domain');
152 xlabel('time [s]');
153 ylabel(ax12(1), 'Acceleration [g]');
154 ylabel(ax12(2), 'Output current [mA]');
155 l12 = legend ('Acceleration','Output current');
156 set(l12, 'interpreter', 'tex', 'fontsize', 6, "location", "northeast" ...
157      , "interpreter", "latex");
158 grid on;
159
160 subplot(3,1,3)
161 [ax13 hline131 hline132] = plotyy(sampleTimeDomain, accelConv ...
162                                     , sampleTimeDomain, powerConv * 1000);
163 set(hline132, 'linewidth', 1);
164 title('Acceleration and output power in time domain');
165 xlabel('time [s]');
166 ylabel(ax13(1), 'Acceleration [g]');
167 ylabel(ax13(2), 'Output power [mW]');

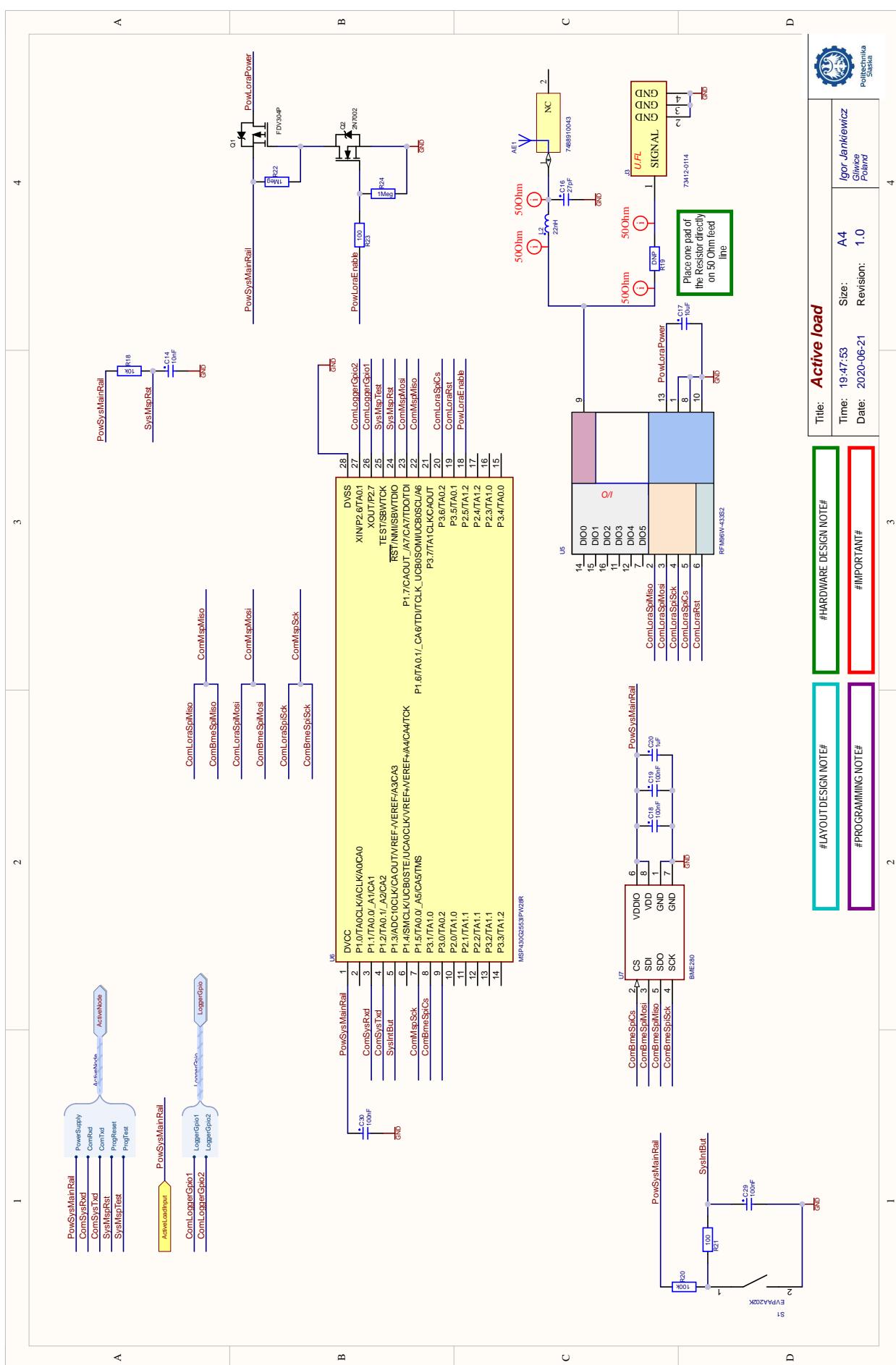
```

```

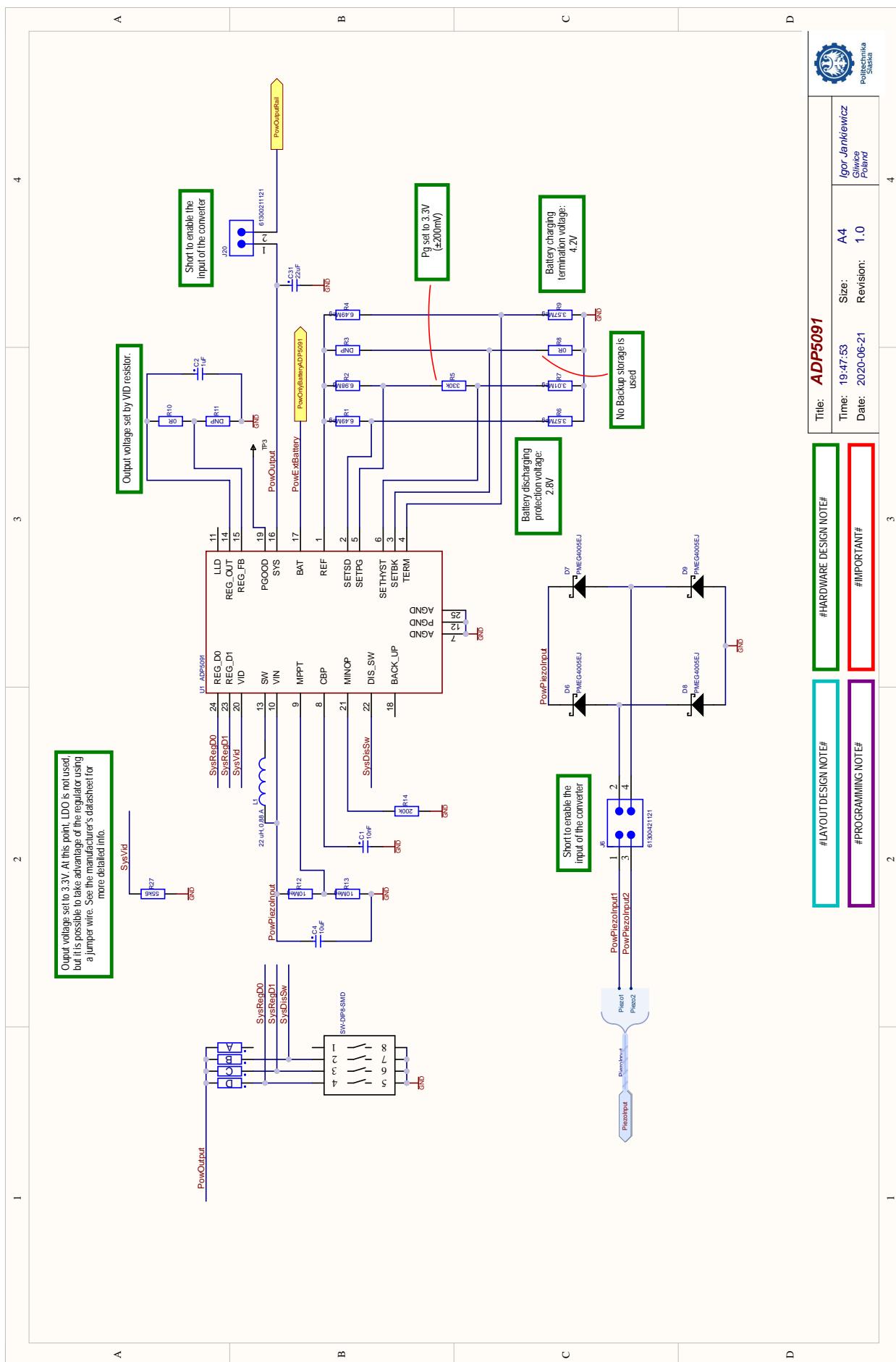
168 113 = legend ('Acceleration', 'Output power');
169 set (113, 'interpreter', 'tex', 'fontsize', 6, "location", "northeast" ...
170 , "interpreter", "latex");
171 grid on;
172
173 print('timedomain.pdf', '-dpdf')
174
175
176 figure(2)
177 h2 = figure(2);
178 set (h2, 'papertype', '<custom>')
179 set (h2, 'paperunits', 'inches');
180 set (h2, 'papersize',[8 4.5])
181 set (h2, 'paperposition', [0,0,[8 4.5]])
182 set (h2, 'defaultaxesposition', [0.15, 0.15, 0.75, 0.75])
183 set (0, 'defaultaxesfontsize', 10)
184
185
186 subplot(2,2,1)
187 plot(sampleTimeDomain, accelConv)
188 title('The unfiltered accelerometer signal')
189 grid minor;
190 xlabel('time [s]')
191 ylabel('acceleration [g]')
192
193 subplot(2,2,2)
194 plot(sampleTimeDomain, accelFiltered)
195 title('The filtered accelerometer signal')
196 grid minor;
197 xlabel('time [s]')
198 ylabel('acceleration [g]')
199
200 subplot(2,2,3)
201 semilogx(f,P1, "k")
202 grid minor;
203 title('FFT of the unfiltered accelerometer signal')
204 xlabel('f[Hz]')
205 ylabel('|P(f)|')
206
207
208 subplot(2,2,4)
209 semilogx(f,P12, "k")
210 grid minor;
211 title('FFT of the filtered accelerometer signal')
212 xlabel('f[Hz]')
213 ylabel('|P(f)|')
214 ylim([0 0.12]);
215
216 print('spectrum.pdf', '-dpdf')
217
218
219 # RESULTS
220 printf("Generated charge: %.3fuC\r\n", charge*1e6);
221 printf("Vibration frequency: %.2fHz\r\n", vibrationFrequency);
222 printf("Acceleration: %.3fg\r\n", accelAvg);

```

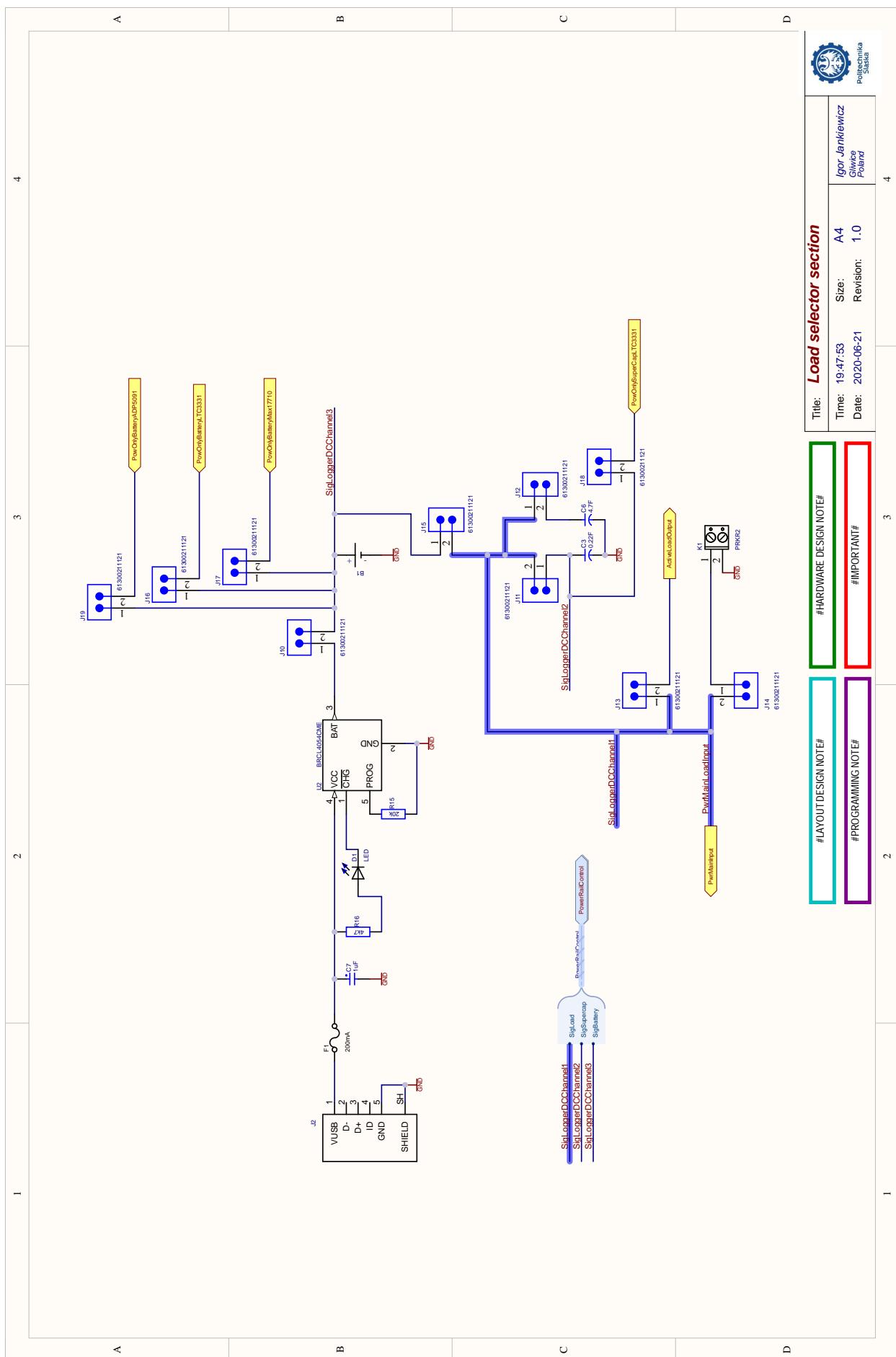
B Harvester board schematics



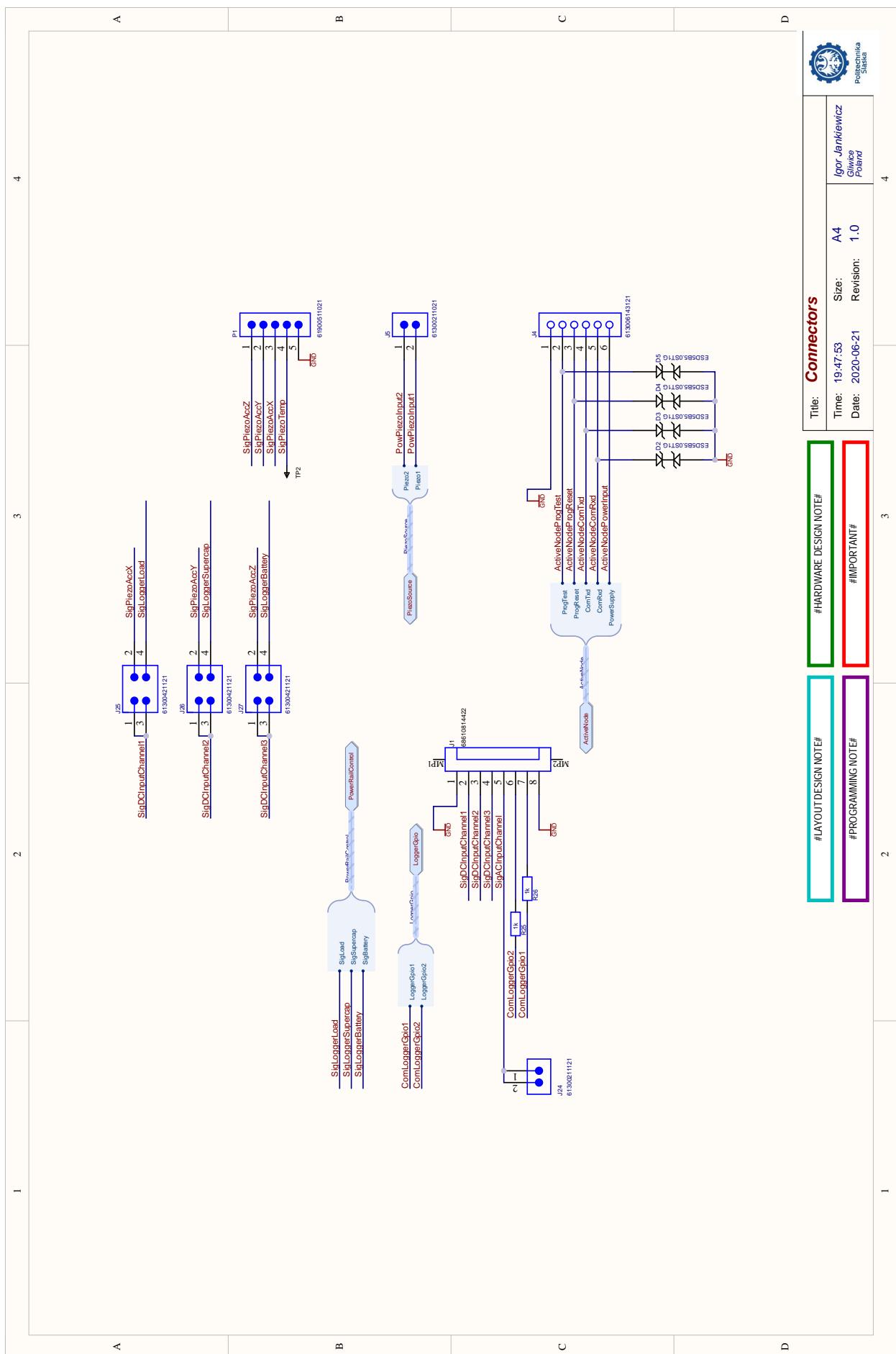
B Harvester board schematics



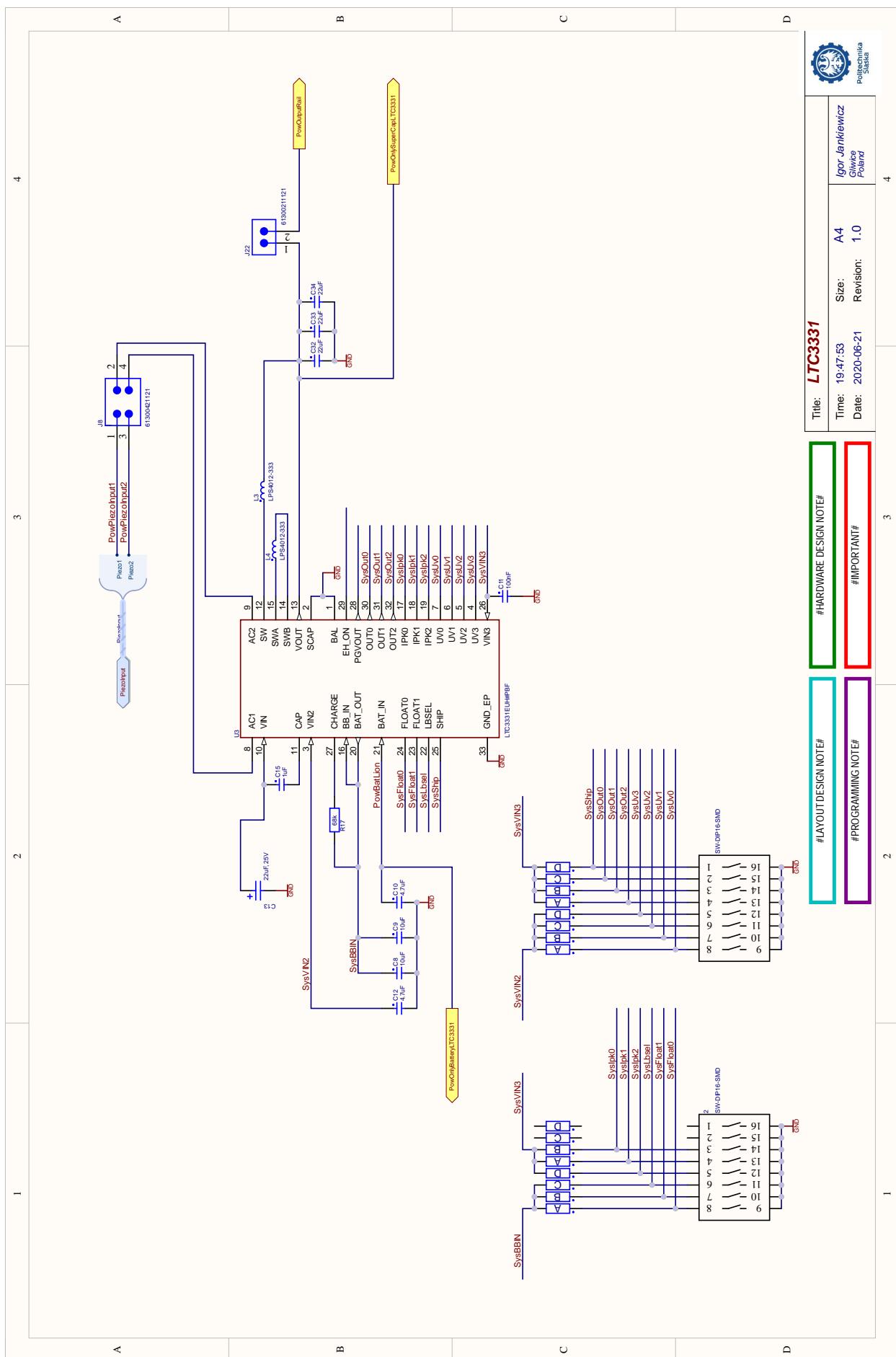
B Harvester board schematics



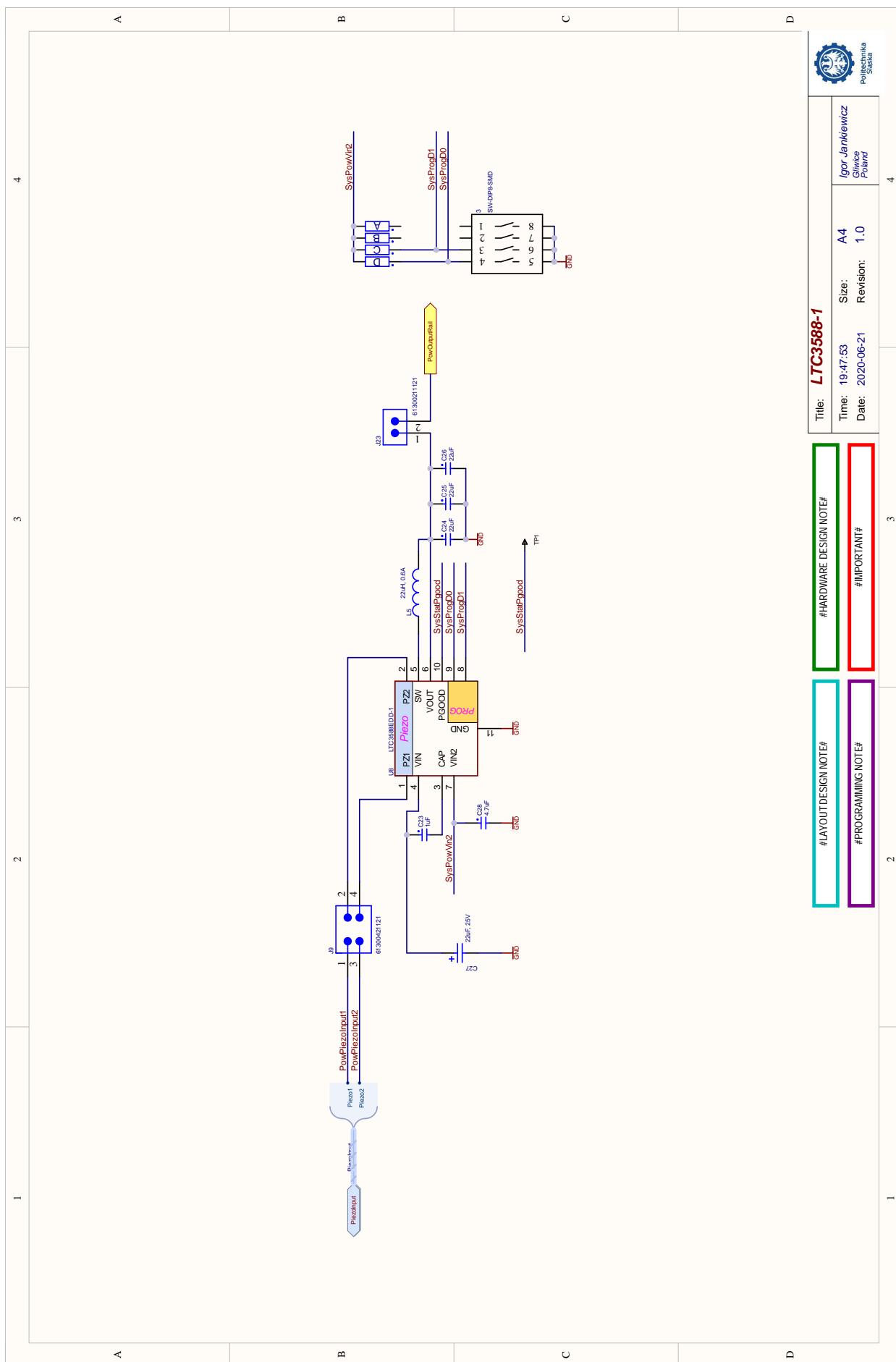
B Harvester board schematics



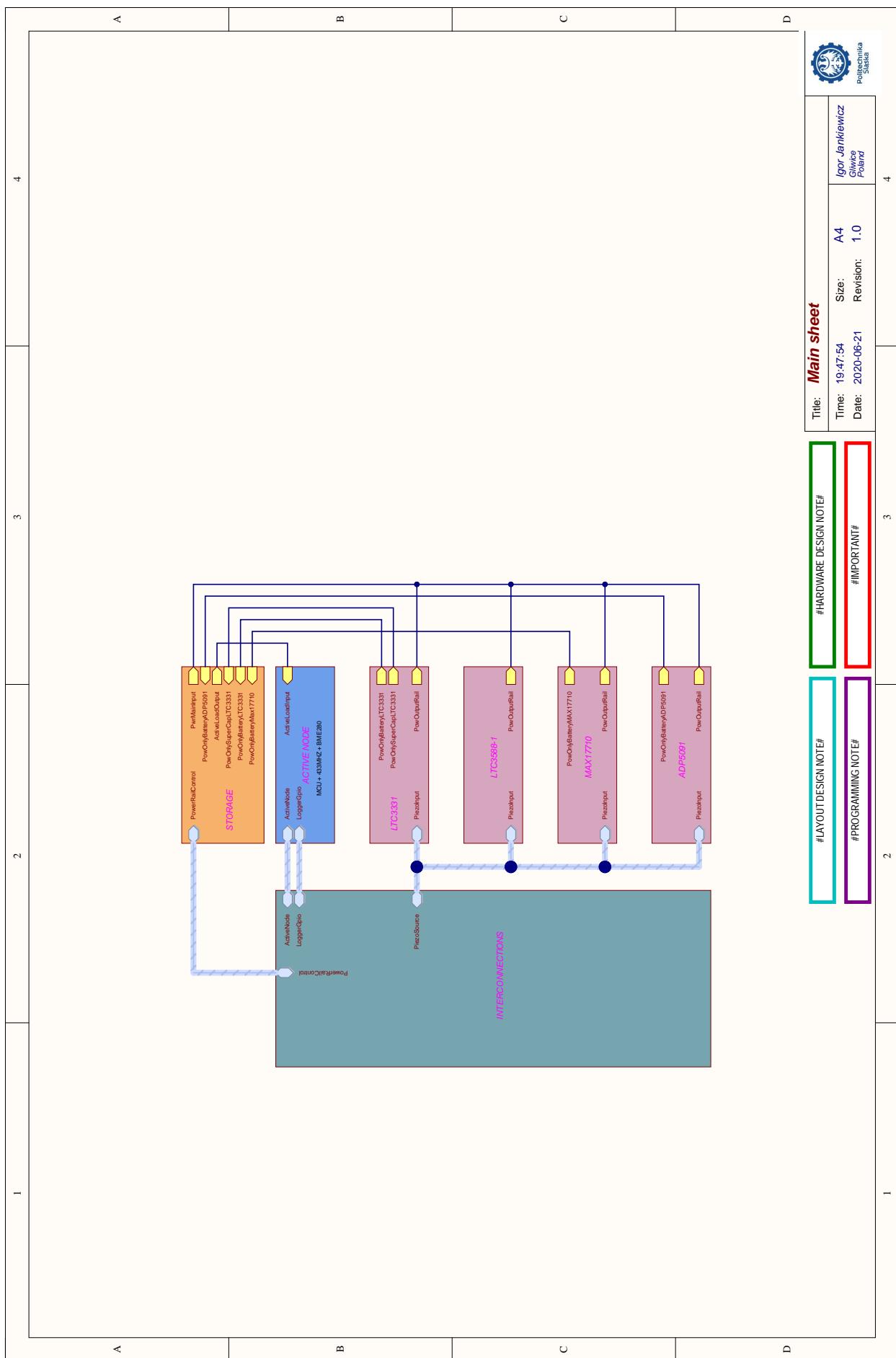
B Harvester board schematics



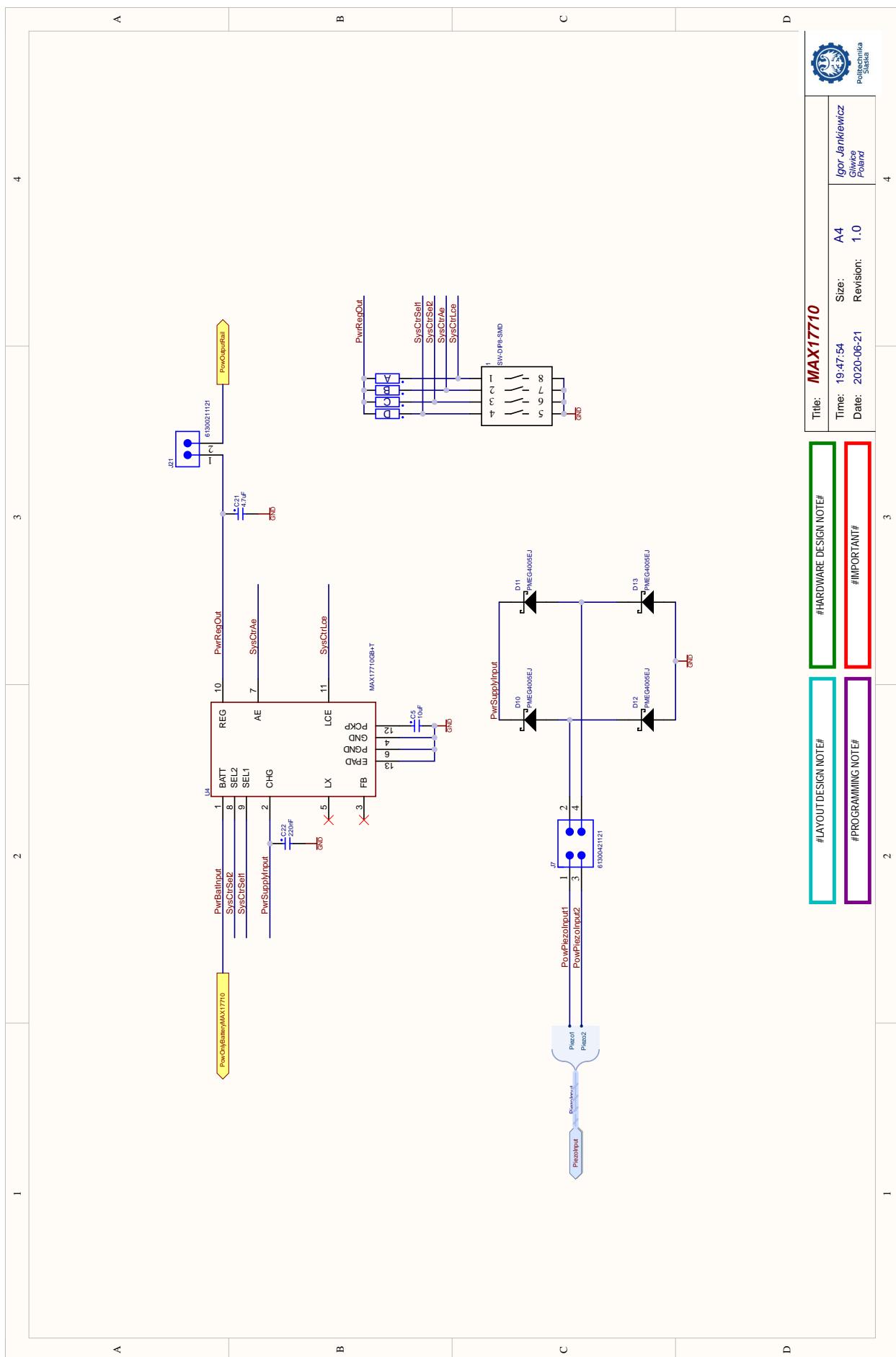
B Harvester board schematics



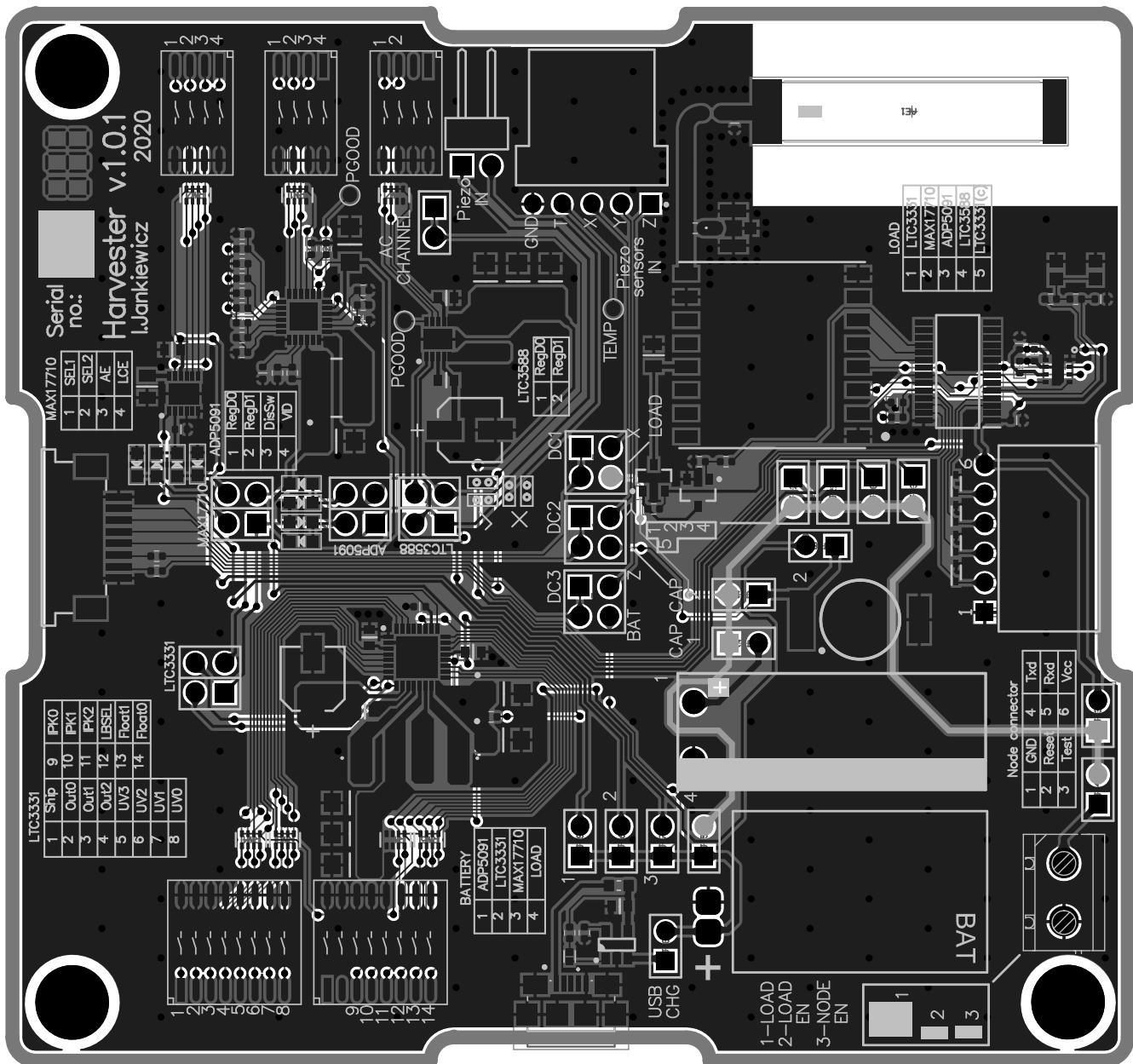
B Harvester board schematics



B Harvester board schematics

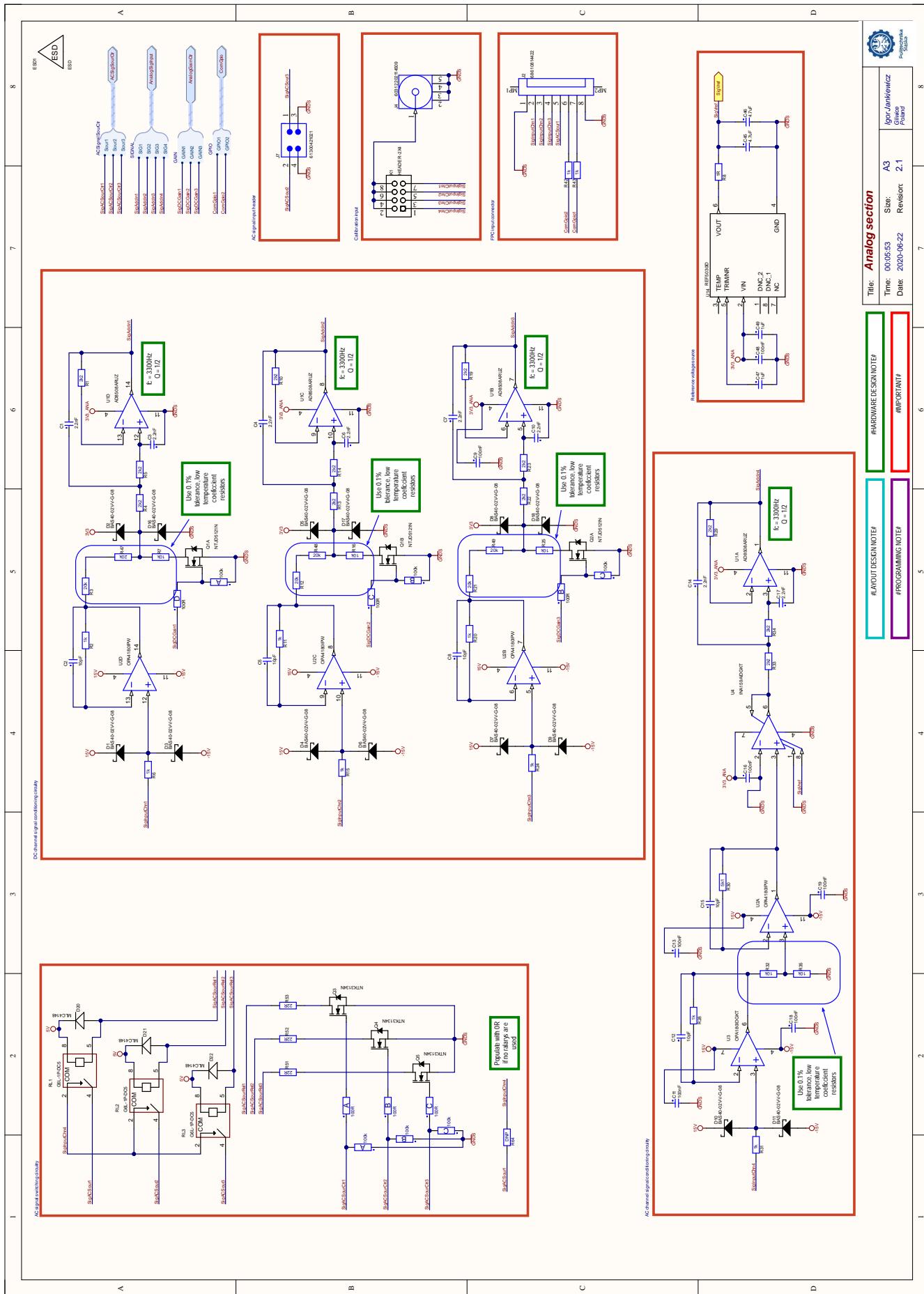


B Harvester board schematics

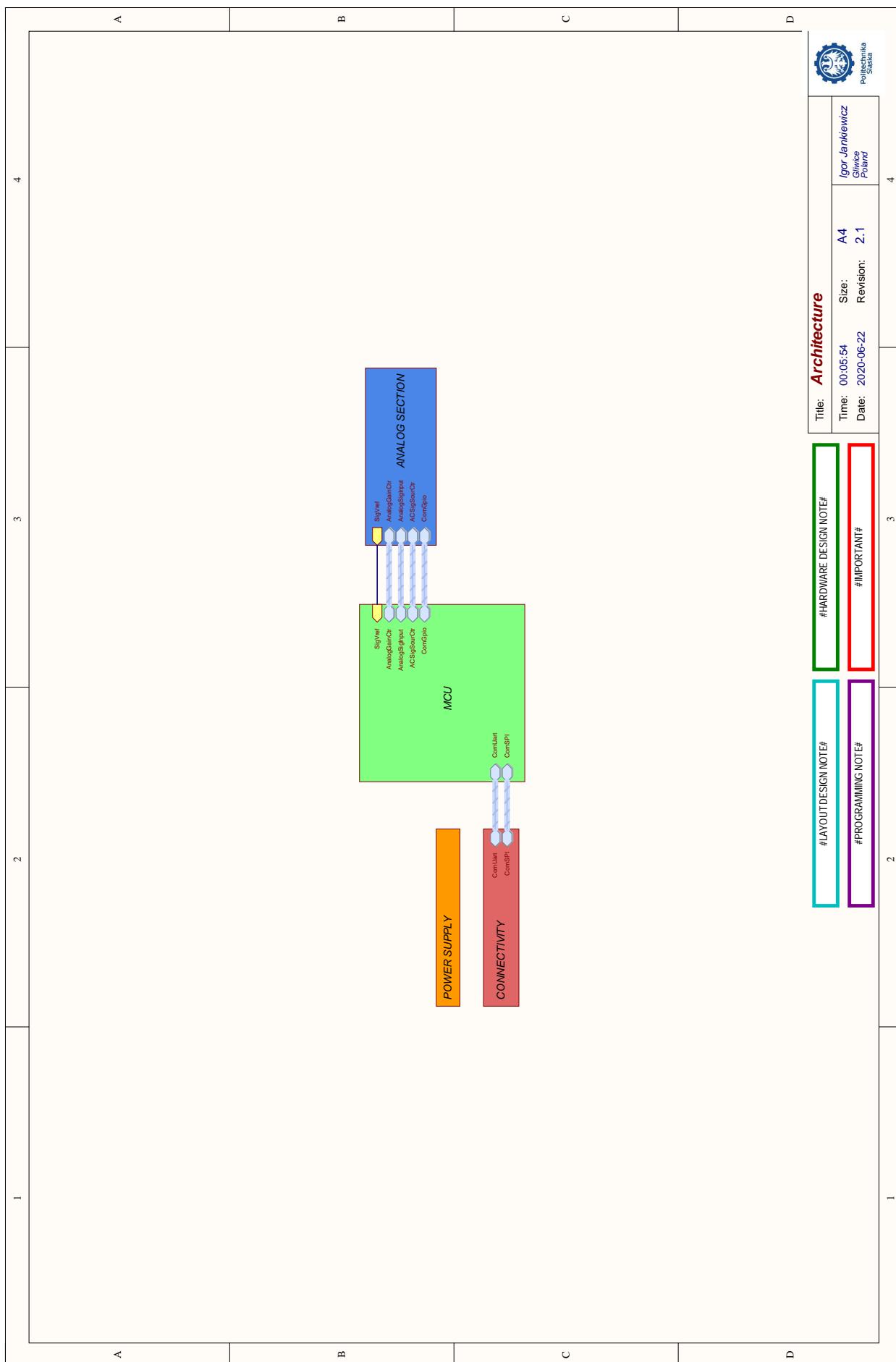


C Data acquisition board schematics

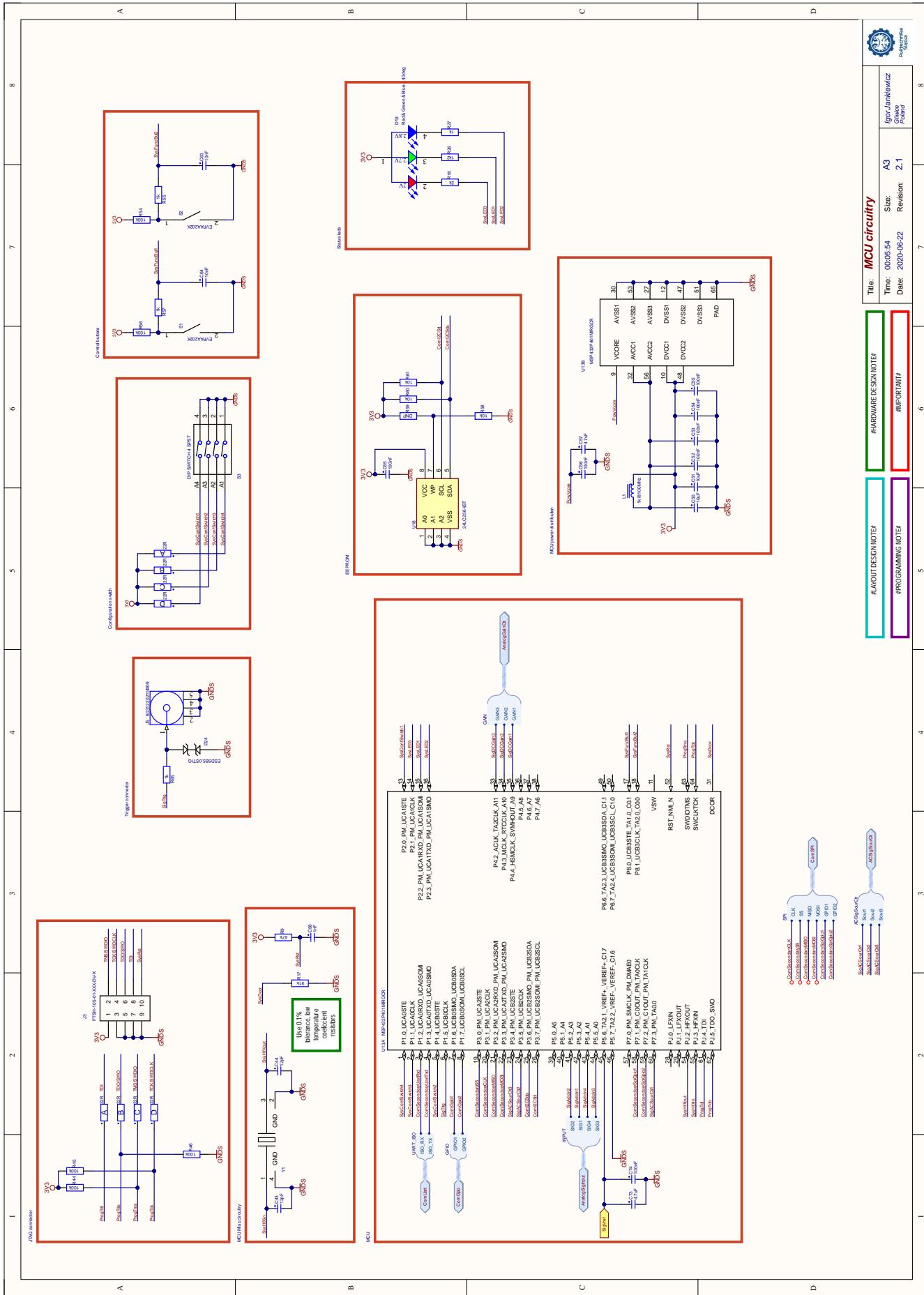
C. DATA ACQUISITION BOARD SCHEMATICS



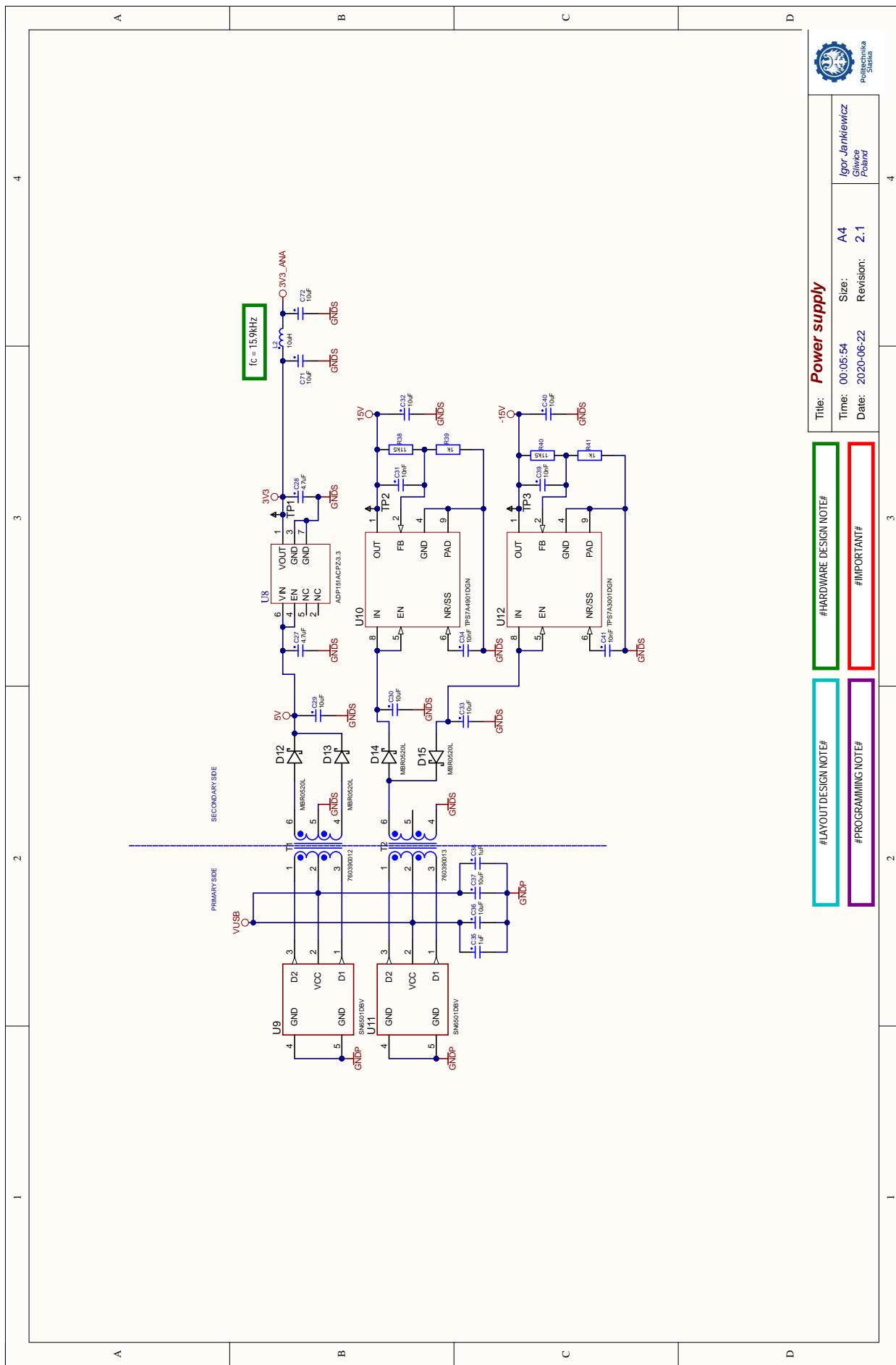
C Data acquisition board schematics



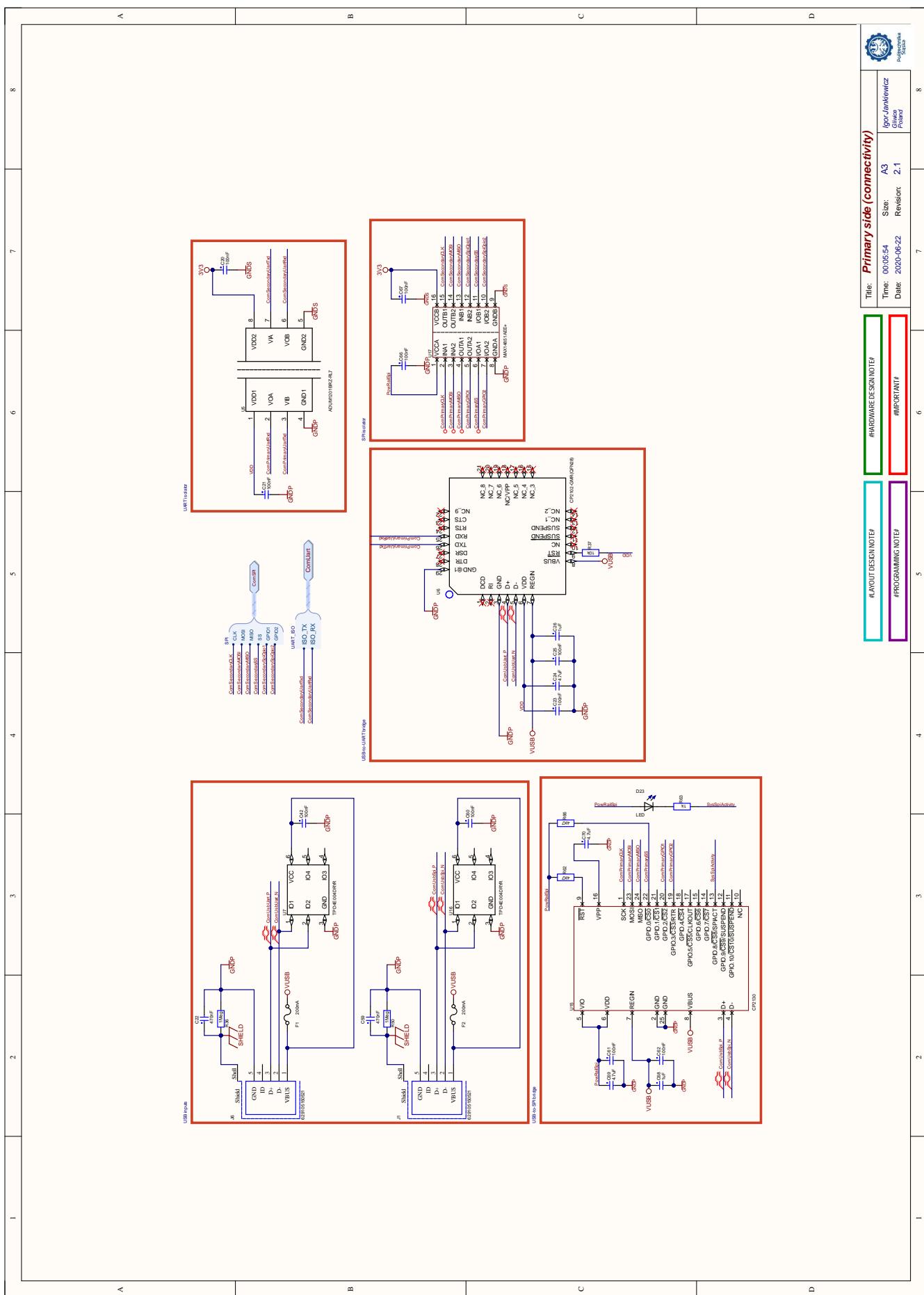
C Data acquisition board schematics



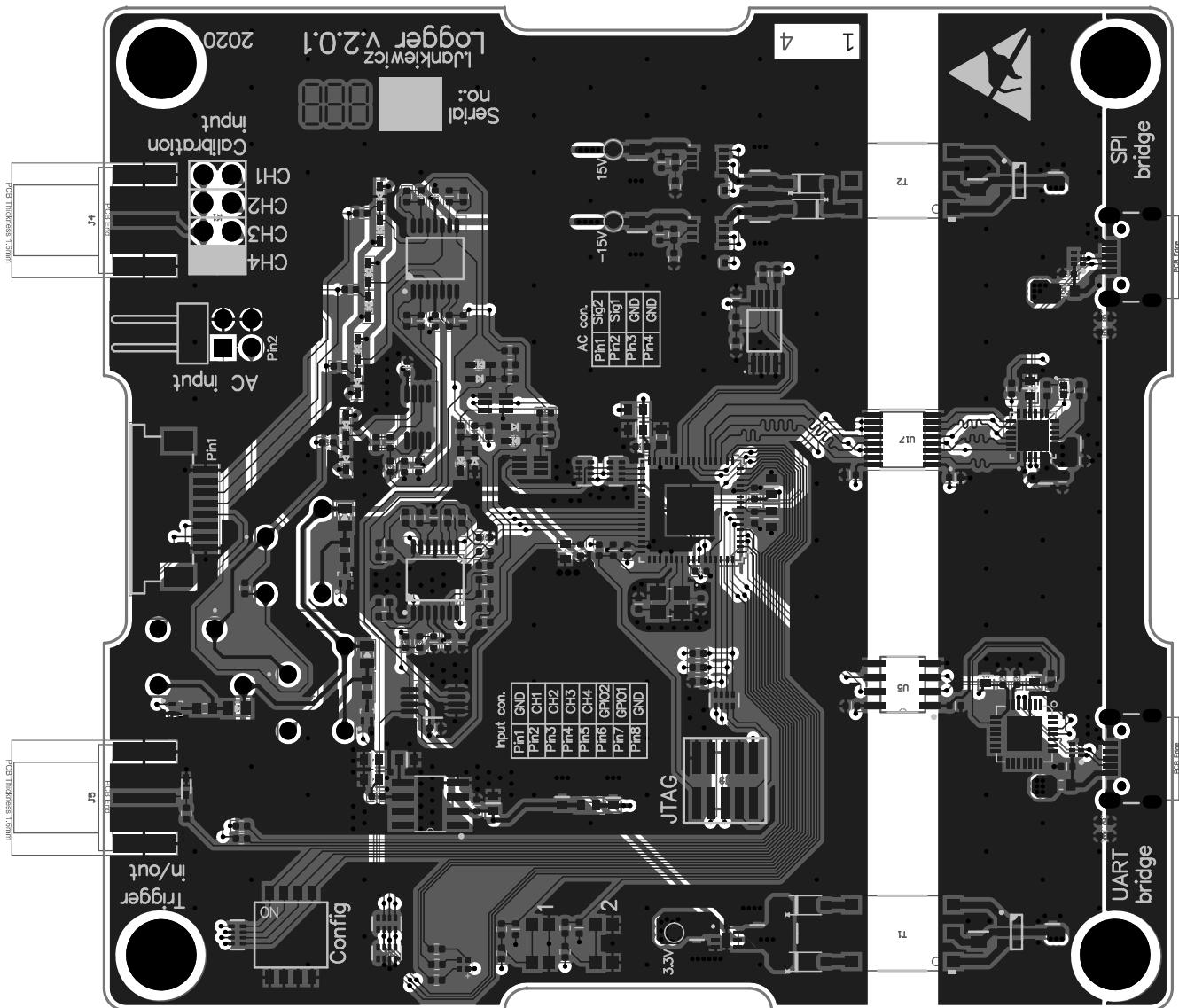
C Data acquisition board schematics



C Data acquisition board schematics

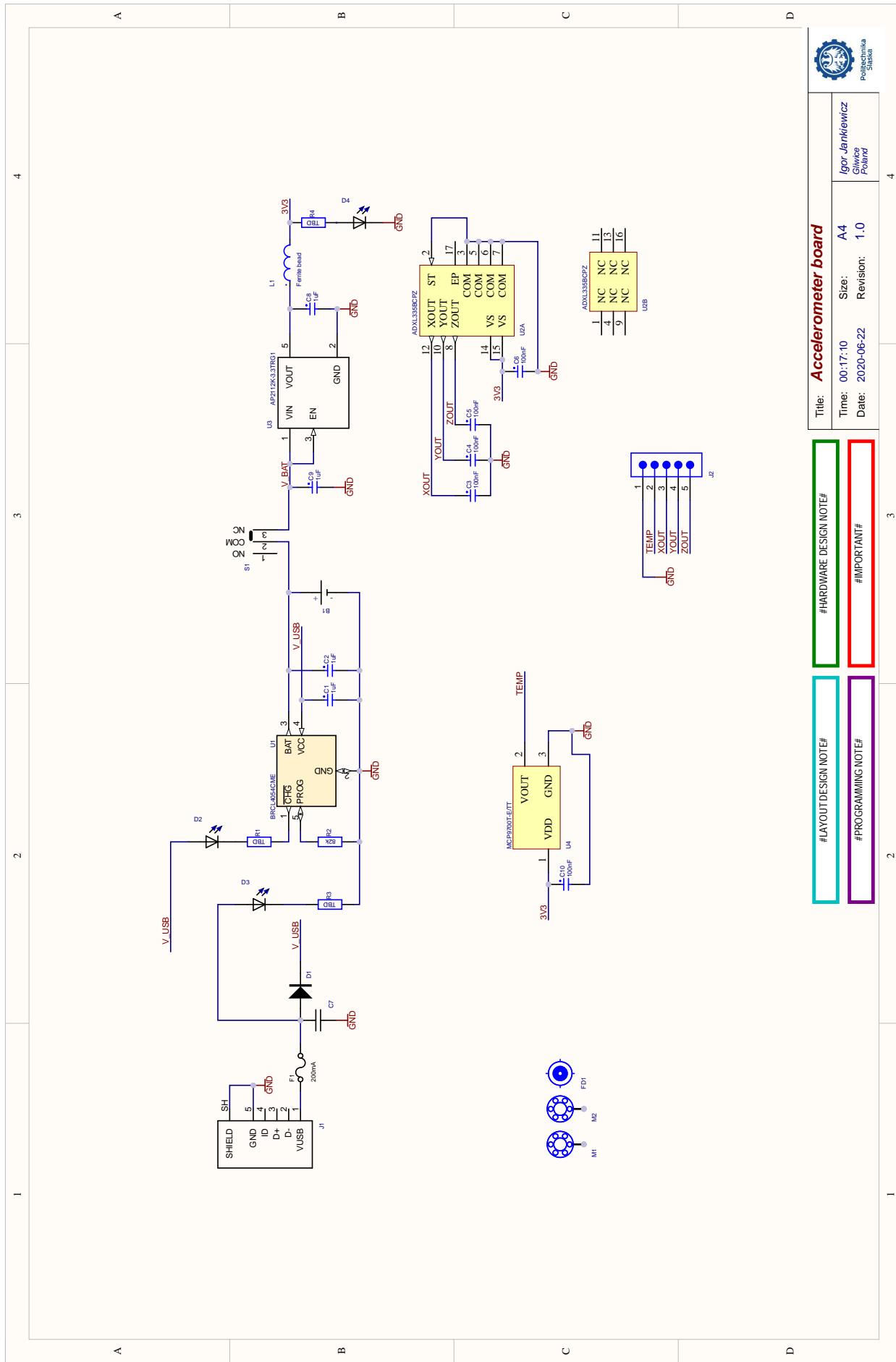


C Data acquisition board schematics



D Accelerometer board schematics

D. ACCELEROMETER BOARD SCHEMATICS



D Accelerometer board schematics

