On Harvesting Energy from Tree Trunks for Environmental Monitoring

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***ABSTRACT:*  This work describes an experimental study on the possibility of harvesting energy from tree trunks in order to power sensor nodes for environmental monitoring, particularly in wild forests. As the trunk of a living tree can be divided into isothermal sub-volumes, generally referred as annual rings, and the trunk is a good heat storage material, depending on the tree dimensions and its species, it can potentially offer  different temperature gradients accordingly to the tree trunk depths. The hypothesis is to consider the application of this temperature gradient on the faces of a Peltier cell to obtain electrical energy. In order to evaluate this hypothesis, a wireless sensor network was developed for measuring internal temperature of trunks from different trees. The experimental results show that it is possible to obtain sufficient temperature gradients to harvest energy from tree trunks. Additionally, it is also shown that in this way it is possible to harvest thermal energy during day and night, while photovoltaic cell devices only work under sunlight.**

**Keywords: Wireless Sensor Networks, Energy Harvesting, Tree Trunks, Peltier Cell.**

1. Introduction

    Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) are an important technology for large-scale monitoring, which provides sensor measurements at high temporal and spatial resolution (Yao, 2012) (Corke, 2010) (Freris, 2010) (Shi, 2008). A typical WSN is composed of different sensor nodes distributed in a region or environment to be monitored. These sensors communicate wirelessly with a sink node, which forward the gathered data to the control station for processing and evaluation of the data (Nayak, 2010).

In most cases, the sensor nodes in WSNs are equipped with low-cost, low-power, low-complexity hardware and single-chip radio transceivers (Cheng, 2015) (Corke-2010). A wireless sensor network can monitor one or more variables in a specific region or event. Variables as temperature, wind speed, humidity, vibration, pressure, among others are usually monitored in such networks (Chong, 2003).

An important application of WSN is in environment monitoring (Environmental Sensor Network, ESN), that has attracted considerable research interests in recent years (Shi, 2008) since it can be applied in pollution monitoring, meteorological conditions measurement (*e.g*. temperature, wind velocity, solar radiation, atmospheric precipitation etc.), forest fire, seismic activity, volcano monitoring, and others (Nayak, 2010).

A very significant issue related to ESNs is that the sensor nodes are usually powered by the battery with limited capacity, which restrains the lifetime of the network (Cheng, 15), and used-up batteries are potentially dangerous for natural environments (Pekoslawski, 2013). Furthermore, batteries need to be regularly replaced or recharged, which may be very difficult, dangerous or even impossible in remote or inaccessible locations (Cheng, 15) (Pekoslawski, 2013) (Liang, 2009) and can imply in additional costs and complexity to regularly replace or charge batteries (Sudevalayam, 2011).

A critical characteristic of WSN is its lifetime, which is defined as the round number when the first node runs out of energy (Liang, 2009). In order to maximize the lifetime, it is required either to use high-capacity batteries, consequently, bigger battery size (however, this can increase the dangerous for natural environments), or to design low-power node circuits. These approaches could extend the WSN lifetime as far as possible, but it will be always finite; in other words, only as long as the battery lasts.

However, in order to an ESN to operate in an energy autonomous, maintenance-free manner and with infinite lifetime (taking only the battery capacity in consideration), it needs to be powered from environmental energy (Kim, 2014). In this context the energy harvesting technology has emerged.

Energy Harvesting is defined as the practice of capture, accumulation and storage of energy from surrounding environmental sources (Santos, 2014) (Tianqing, 2014) (Moraes Jr, 2013a) (MORAES\_JUNIOR-2013b) (Baroudi, 2012) (Ramadass, 2011) (Harb, 2011) (Galayko, 2007). Energy harvesting devices are potentially attractive as alternatives for batteries in low power wireless sensor nodes or to extend battery lifetime by charging rechargeable batteries (Ali, 2013). Environmental Sensor Networks are potentially beneficiaries of energy harvesting improvements.

In another context, the development and adoption of WSNs into real scenarios motivated several opportunities for applications in the agriculture and forestry fields, although such scenarios lead to real challenges and problems(Zhou, 2015). One of the real practical problems, as said before, is the usage of batteries, and what to do with used-up ones. One solution is to not use batteries and to adopt a particular approach based on energy harvesting suitable for the agriculture and forestry field.

Taking this particular situation in consideration, the goal of this work is to describe the proposal to harvest energy from tree trunks to maintain wireless sensor nodes active for longer periods. To the best of our knowledge, the energy harvesting of sensor nodes from tree trunks is a novel and viable approach to extend environmental monitoring. The objective is the deployment of a long-term operational WSN for environmental monitoring. Variables as temperature, humidity, pressure among others can be gathered from trees in order to better monitor the impacts of human activities in urban or wild forests. The obtained experimental results show the viability of WSN nodes based on energy harvesting from tree trunk for environmental monitoring.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows: Section 2 introduces the proposed Energy Harvesting system and thermoelectric generation in details. Section 3 presents some background about the behavior of tree internal temperature. Section 4 discusses the proposed idea of harvesting energy from tree trunks. Section 5 shows experimental results. Section 6 concludes the paper and gives possible future directions.

1. Energy Harvesting System

Energy Harvesting is defined as the practice of capture, accumulation and storage of energy from surrounding environmental sources (Santos, 2014) (Wu, 2014) (Moraes Junior, 2013) (Ramadass, 2011) (Harb, 2011)(Galayko, 2007) where the energy source can be one or a combination of the available sources such as solar, light, temperature, motion or electromagnetic waves.

Energy harvesting devices are potentially attractive as alternatives for batteries in low power wireless sensor nodes or to prolong battery life by charging rechargeable batteries (Ismail, 2009).

Figure 1 presents a basic architecture of an energy harvesting based sensor node. The main components of the energy harvesting part are: (I) the energy transducer, (II) the energy management circuit and (III) optional storage devices as batteries or supercapacitors. The energy transducer performs the conversion of a primary energy source (like solar, thermal, mechanical vibration, etc.) to electrical energy and the energy management circuit carry out voltage rectification, conversion, regulation, etc.

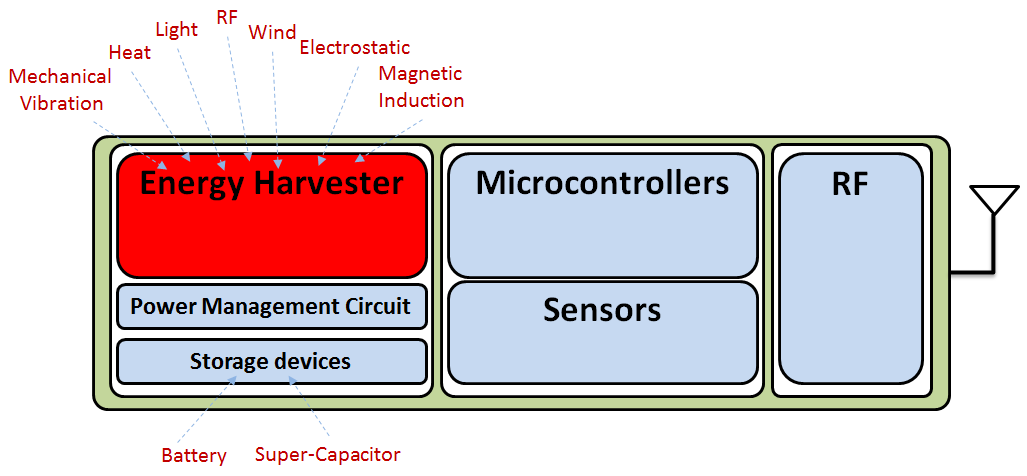


Figure 1. Basic architecture of an energy-harvesting based sensor node.

In the next section, we will focus on some explanation about the behavior of tree internal temperature and the basic idea to harvest energy from a tree trunk.

1. Behavior of tree internal temperature

Under the tree bark is a living organism full of life-giving processes hidden from human view, and one of these processes is the ability of trees to absorb water and mineral nutrients from the soil and to collect carbon dioxide and solar energy with its leaves (Harmon, 2007). As a consequence, tree trunks can store considerable amounts of energy in the form of heat where the correspondent heat storage rate (e.g., in J s−1, or W) can be represented as follows:

heat storage rate =CpVTt         (1)

where Cp is the volumetric heat capacity (e.g., in J m−3 ◦C−1 and indicates the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of unit volume by 1◦C.), and V is the volume that undergoes a change in temperature *T* in the time interval *t* (Nobel, 2009).

    In this way, according to the tree trunk dimensions and its species, its heat storage can be potentially important for obtaining different temperature gradients, since the tree trunk can be divided into isothermal sub volumes, which are generally referred to as annual rings as it is shown in Figure 2.

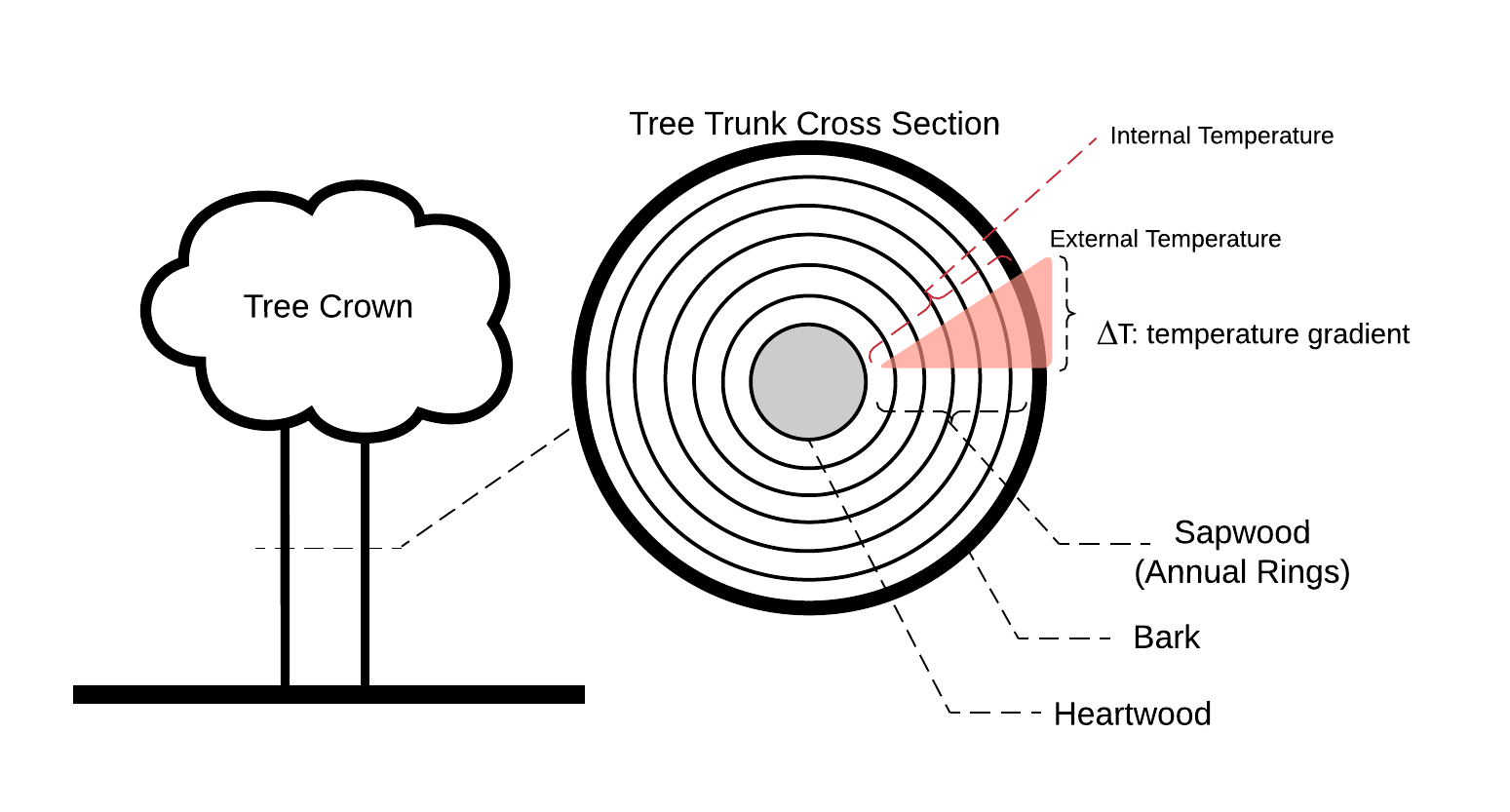


Figure 2. Tree Trunk Cross Section (Nobel, 2009).

As described, a tree trunk is a living organism and in conjunction with its heat storage characteristic, as shown in Eq. (1), it is believed that the temperature gradient between any annual ring and the external temperature can be slightly constant or presents slow increment or decrement as the external temperature varies. Additionally,  it is supposed that the tree tries to remain in a comfort zone despite its external temperature as demonstrated in Helliker (2008) that indicated that tree leaves regulate its temperature to around 21.4° Celsius during photosynthesis.

With this assumption, it is straightforward to consider the temperature gradient of trees in order to generate energy taking a well-known transductor of temperature to electrical voltage, the Peltier cell.

* 1. Peltier Cell

Thermoelectric module can operate either as an electrical generator or as a cooling/heating device since it is used for conversion between thermal and electrical energy and vice-versa (Harb, 2011) (Priya, 2009) (Ismail, 2009) (Tan, 2011) (McPherson, 2010). A thermoelectric module consists of an array of p- and n-type semiconductor based thermocouples placed between two ceramic plates, as shown in Fig. 3, where these thermocouples are connected electrically in series and thermally in parallel.

When working as electrical generator, a thermoelectric module is denominated a thermoelectric generator (TEG), or a Peltier cell, and the generated electric energy is proportional to the temperature gradient on its faces. Typically, commercial modules are made of Bi2Te3-alloys (Barako, 2012).

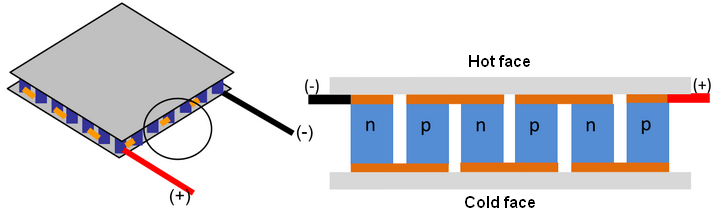


Figure 3. Thermoelectric Module and its internal structure (Source: Nesarajah, 2014).

In general, applying a temperature gradient Ton the hot and cold faces of a Peltier cell, a voltage is generated in its terminals. Commercial modules already produce electrical energy from Taps low as 2ºC.

In the next section, we will describe the implemented WSN and the procedures to measure internal and external temperature of tree trunk under field conditions.

1. Proposed WSN to measure tree trunk temperature

In order to measure the internal and external temperature of tree trunk and its variation in a specific period of time, a WSN was set in a star topology consisting of two sensor nodes installed on two trees and a sink node connected to a base station (a PC computer in a laboratory), as shown in Figure 4, which was made using the INSITE© simulation program (REMCOM, 2015) (Silva,2015).

This WSN was implanted at the parking lot of the Center of Technology at Federal University of Paraíba - Brazil and the sensors are installed into trees which specie is *Adenanthera pavonina*, commonly called Red Lucky Seed that is medium-sized to large deciduous tree, 6-15m tall and up to 45 cm diameter depending on its location (Adkins,1996).

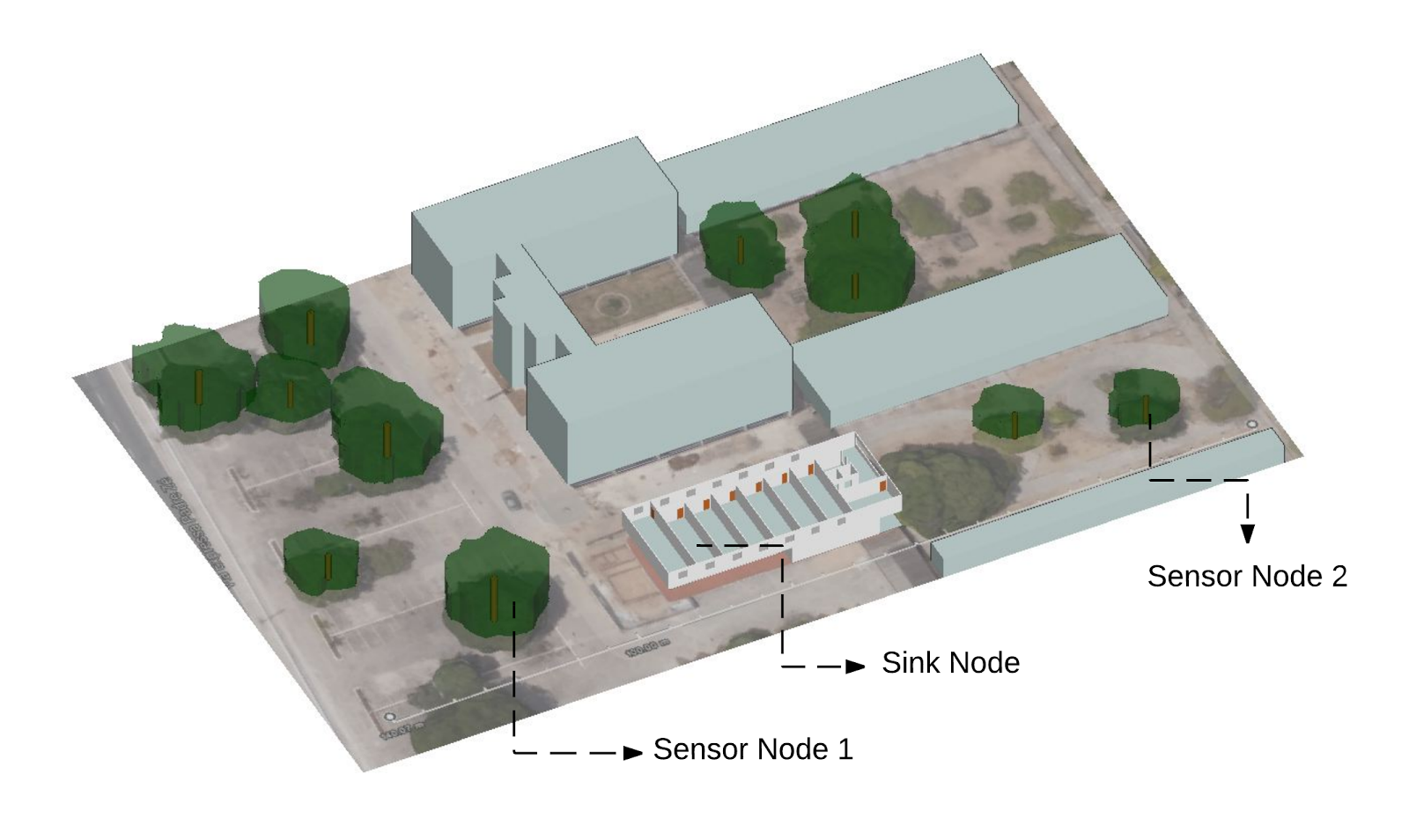


Figure 4.  Developed WSN for tree’s temperature monitoring.

The sensor nodes are based on the Namimote, shown in Figure 5, which is a wireless sensor node that aims to provide a low cost and multi-purpose sensor node platform for wireless sensor networks (Müller, 2012) and is developed by the Namitec project (INCT Namitec, http://namitec.cti.gov.br), as a part of an investment from Brazilian government. The Namimote is comprised of a microcontroller unit (MCU), which has an embedded IEEE 802.15.4 transceiver, and three onboard sensors: luminosity, temperature and three-axis accelerometer, as can be seen in Figure 6. Additionally, Namimote presents a general purpose input/output (GPIO) with digital and analog for any type of expansion and its RF port feeds a power amplifier (PA) to provide long range links (Müller, 2012).

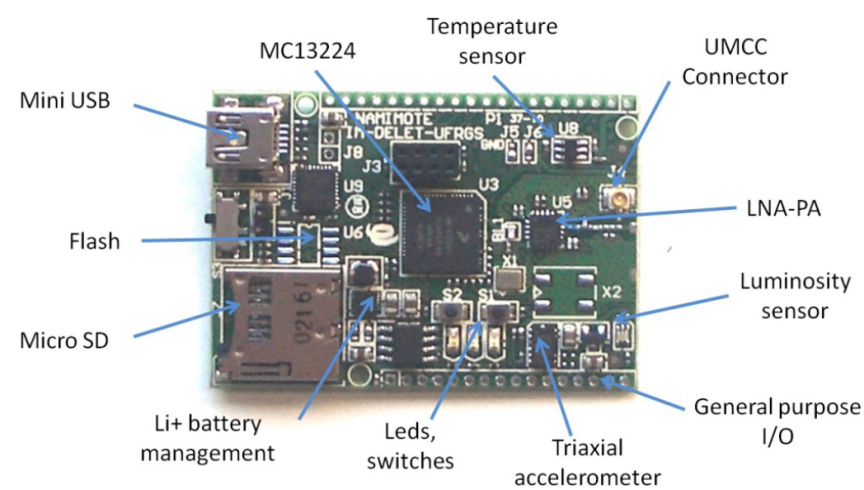


Figure 5.  Namimote  (Müller, 2012).

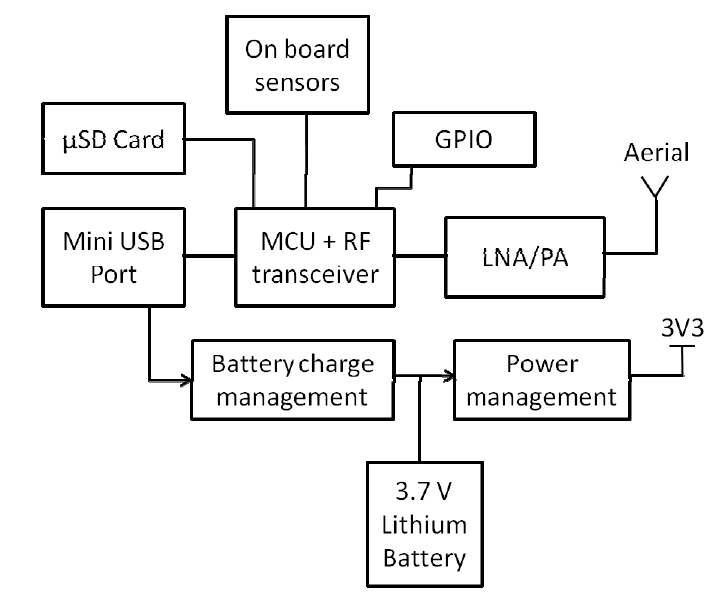


Figure 6. Block diagram of Namimote sensor node.

As the main objective of this work is the measure of the temperature gradient T between internal temperature at different depth (or different annual ring) and the external temperature, it was decided to measure three internal points using the TMP36G from Analog Devices as temperature sensor, since it is a sensor compatible with the 3.0V Namimote's power supply.

The two sensor nodes are shown in Figure 7, where each was mounted into a plastic case and composed of an external antenna and the three temperature sensors that were mounted in a measurement stick.  Each measurement stick is a PCB of different length where in an end the TMP36G integrated circuit was welded, as shown in Figure 8. The temperature measurement sticks are of three different lengths: 100mm, 75mm, and 50mm.

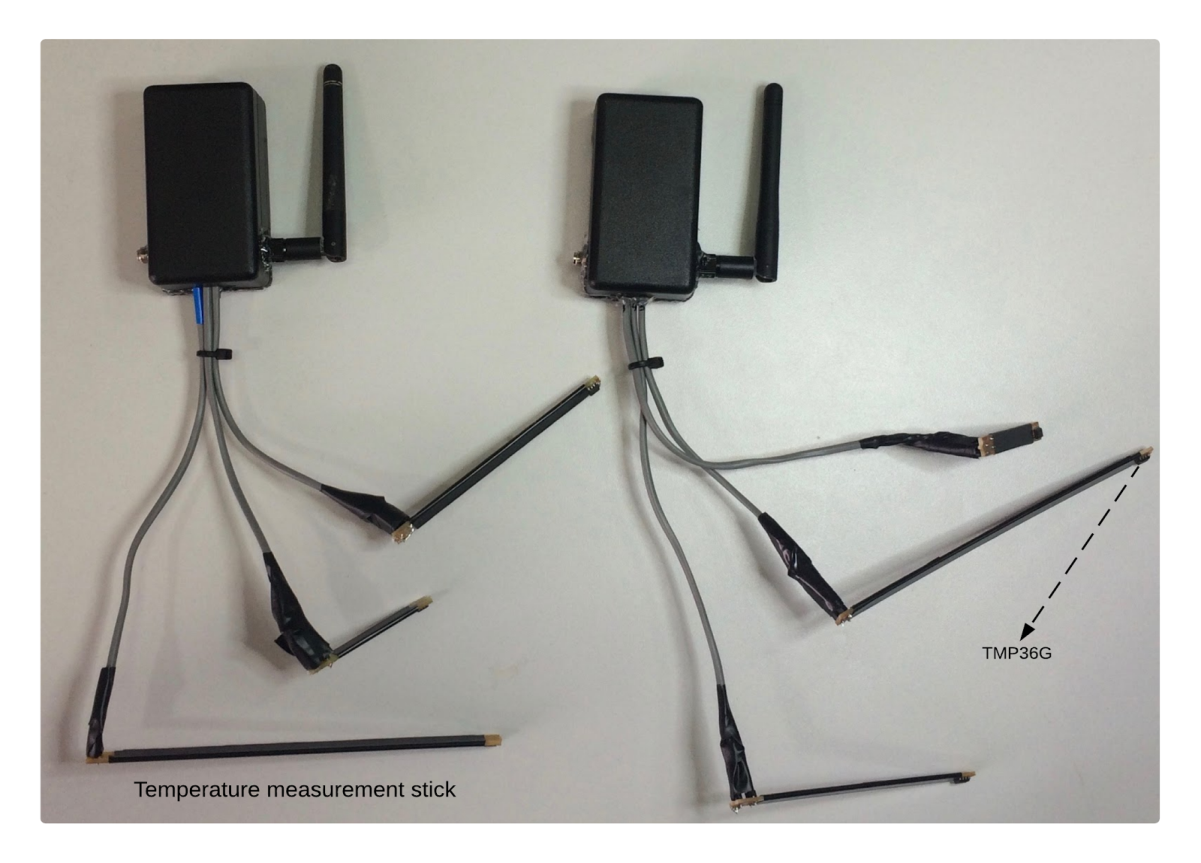


Figure 7. Namimote based sensor node cases.

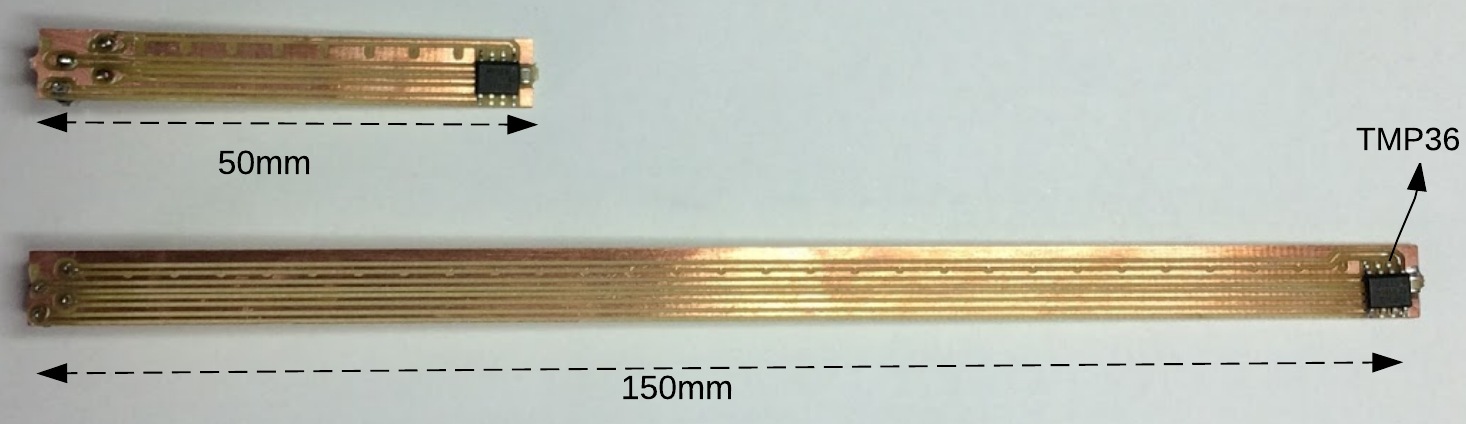


Figure 8. Temperature measurement stick.

The sensors were calibrated in order to minimize the error during the measurements. The next step was drilling the trees. As shown in the Figure 9, three holes were made with a depth of 100mm, 75mm, and 50mm on both trees. Those holes have a slight slope of approximately 20º to assure that when it rains, there will be no water going into them. Also, they were filled with small pieces of wood and white glue since closing them is essential to keep the tree safe from parasites.



Figure 9. Sensor nodes installation.

As shown in Figure 4, the two Namimote-based sensor nodes (SN1 and SN2) send data within a chosen specific time interval, 30 seconds, to the sink node at the laboratory. The data of the sensor node SNi are composed of four measured temperature levels, as described in Table 1.

Table 1. SNi data description.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Meaning** |
| Ti50 | Temperature at 50mm depth |
| Ti75 | Temperature at 75mm depth |
| Ti100 | Temperature at 100mm depth |
| TiExt | External Temperature |

All received data are stored and analyzed using RSTUDIO, 2015. In the next section, we will show the experimental results detailing the most important remarks.

1. Experimental results

The first experimental results obtained are concerned to the simulation of the signal propagation of both sensor nodes according to the laboratory’s localization. As shown in Figure 10(a) and Figure 10(b), it is possible to observe that the location of the sink node is a place with strength signal from both nodes. This signal propagation was obtained using the software INSITE© and the simulation lasted 36 hours.

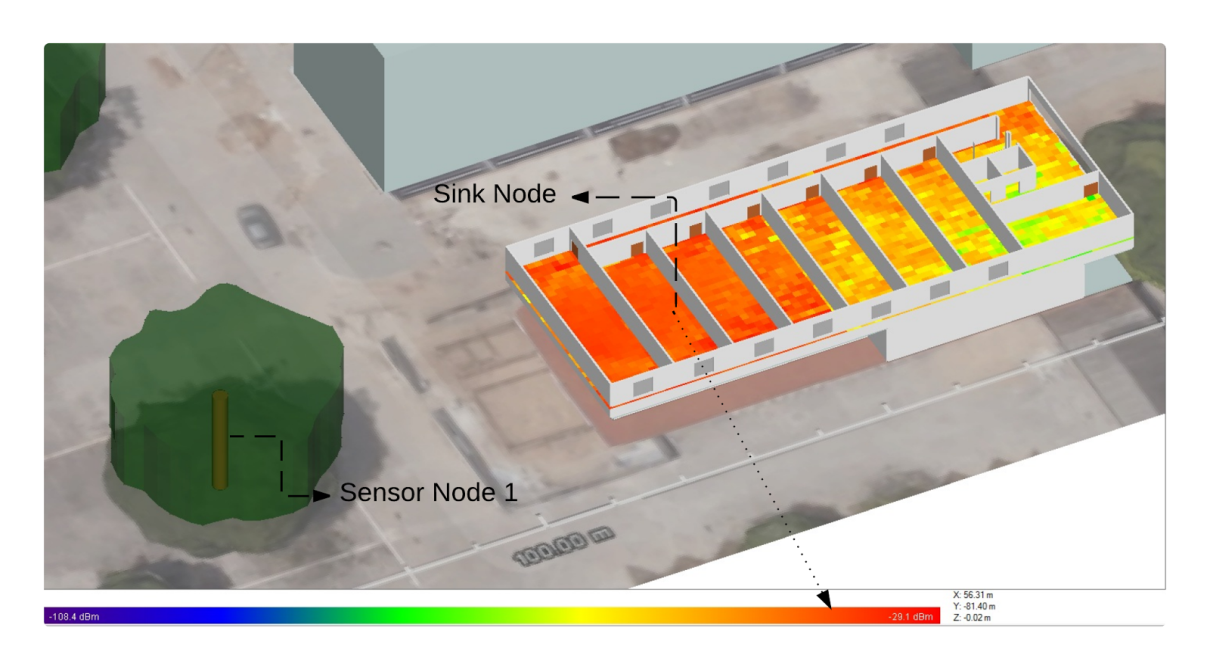


Figure 10. (a) Signal propagation simulation results for SN1.

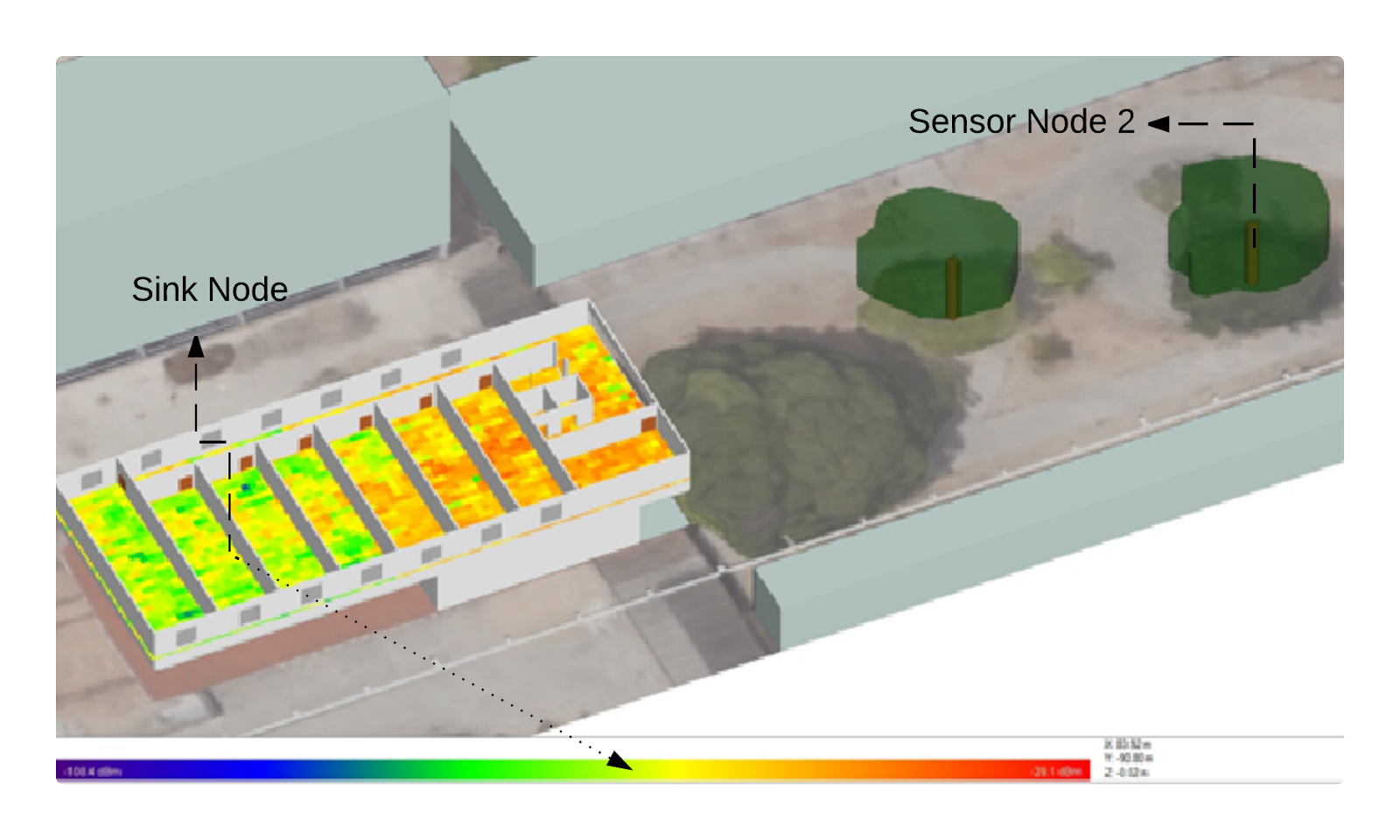


Figure 10. (b) Signal propagation simulation results for SN2.

The next experimental results obtained are concerned to the measured data from sensor nodes. Figure 11 shows the data from the SN1 on January 21, 2016 at 7°08'38.0"S 34°51'02.4"W. As expected, T1Ext > T150 >T175>T1100.

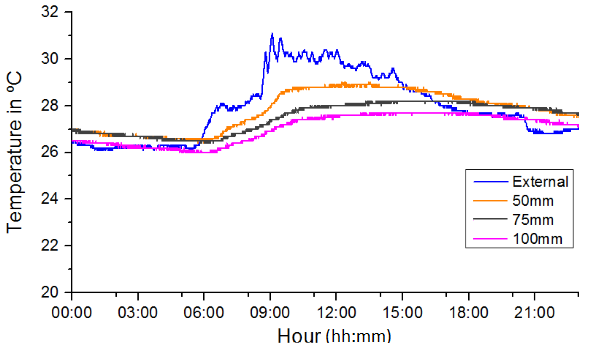


Figure 11. Obtained data from SN1.

Figure 12 shows the obtained data of SN1 considering the period of Jan. 18 to Jan. 24, 2016.

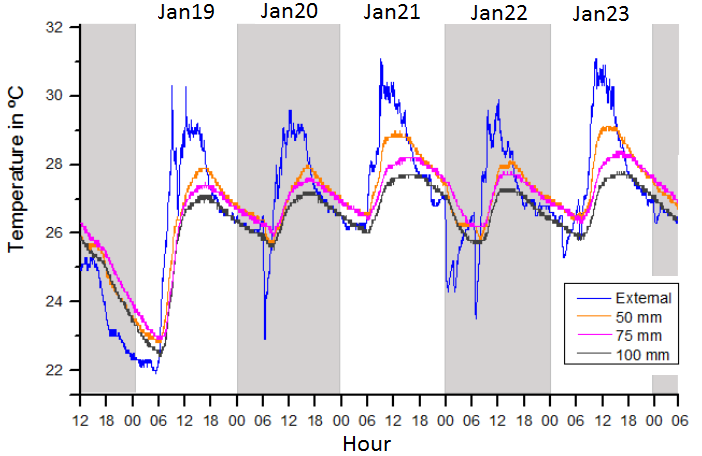


Figure 12. Obtained data from sensor node 1 from Jan. 19 to Jan. 23, 2016.

Figure 13 shows the temperature gradient values (ΔT) from the SN1 considering the period of Jan. 18 to Jan. 24, 2016. As expected, ΔT1Ext-100 > ΔT1Ext-75 >ΔT1Ext-50 where ΔT1Ext-100 = T1Ext - T1100, ΔT1Ext-75 = T1Ext - T175, and ΔT1Ext-50 = T1Ext - T150.

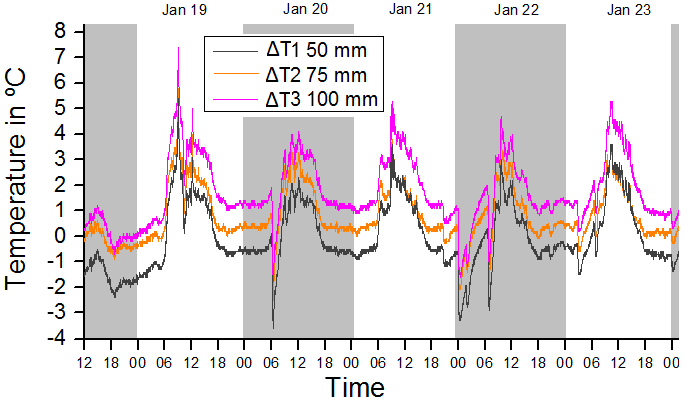


Figure 13. Obtained temperature gradient values (ΔT) from SN1.

Figure 14 shows the data from the SN2 on January 21, 2016 at 7°08'35.6"S 34°50'59.3"W. As expected, T2Ext > T250 >T275>T2100.

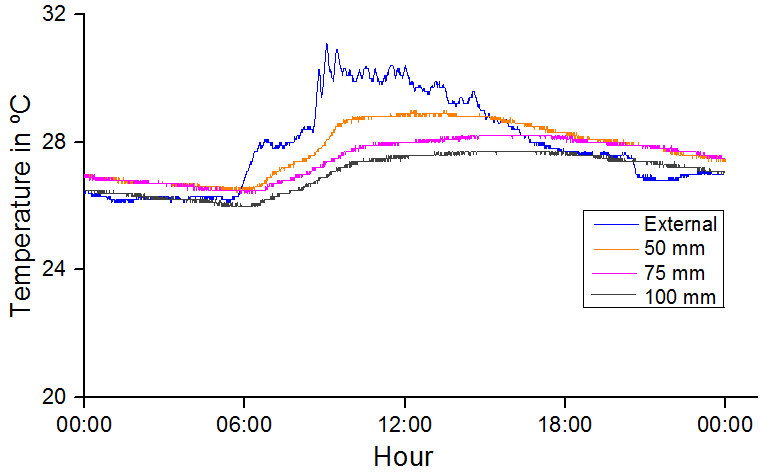


Figure 14. Obtained data from SN2.

Figure 15 shows the obtained data of SN2 considering the period of Jan. 18 to Jan. 24, 2016.

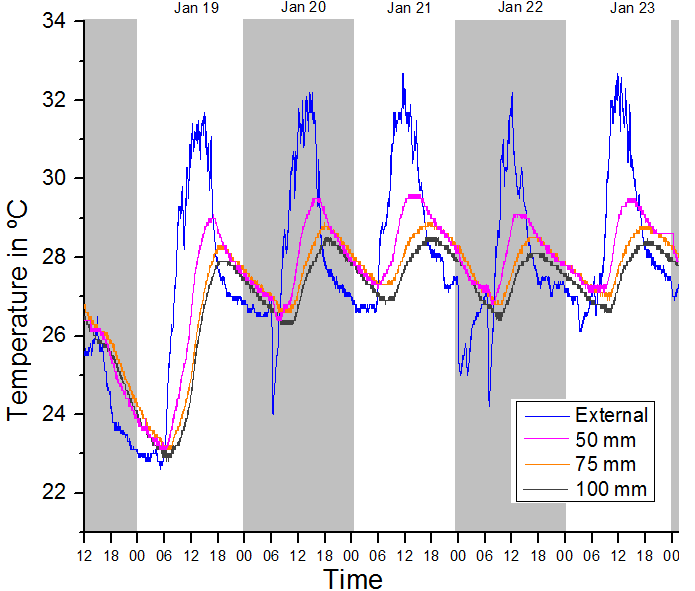


Figure 15. Obtained data from SN2 from Jan. 19 to Jan. 23, 2016.

Figure 16 shows the temperature gradient values (ΔT) from the SN2  considering the period of Jan. 18 to Jan. 24, 2016. As expected, ΔT2Ext-100 > ΔT2Ext-75 >ΔT2Ext-50.

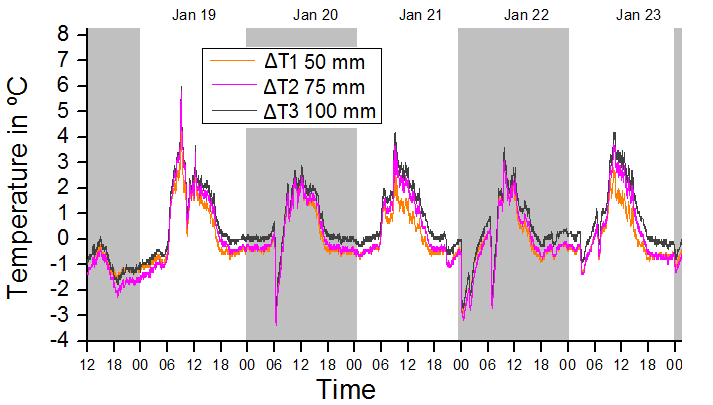


Figure 16. Obtained temperature gradient values (ΔT) from SN2.

One can verify from the experimental results that especially from those of Figure 13 and Figure 16, the values of ΔT vary along the day/night from a positive maximum value (+δ) to a negative maximum value (-δ). This result is very interesting since this indicate that at most part of the day/night energy can be obtained from the trees. Only near midnight that ΔT≈0. This is a remarkable result because, as the Peltier cell is a bidirectional device, a positive voltage (before midnight) or a negative voltage (after midnight) is obtained and a rectifier must be used to harvest adequate voltage. This is different from photovoltaic cells that only work under sunlight.

Also, it can be seen that as deeper the sensor is installed, bigger is ΔT. This result indicates that the depth to install the sensors can be chosen accordingly to the voltage level that is required. However, this depends on the tree trunk diameter limitation.

1. Conclusions and possible future directions

This work described a study on the possibilities of harvesting energy from tree trunks in order to power sensor nodes for environmental monitoring, particularly in wild forests. It was detailed the experimental apparatus employed that was composed of a wireless sensor network based on Namimote nodes and the applicability of our results by the use of Peltier cells to convert temperature gradient into electrical voltage. The experimental results show the viability to harvest thermal energy during the day and during the night while photovoltaic cells  only works under sunlight.

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