

Minimizing Energy Storage in Cyber-Physical Systems

08.04.2018

Did you ever own one of these?



Nokia 1110 (2004)

Average use: several days

Battery: **800 mAh**

Source: GSM arena

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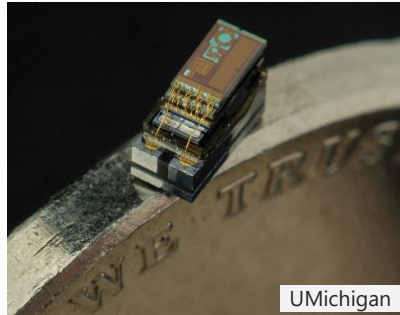
iPhone X (2018)

Internet use: ~12 h

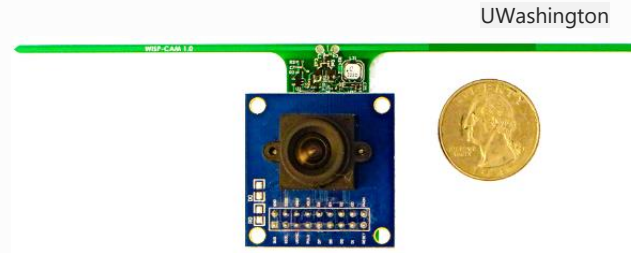
Battery: **2716 mAh**

Trend: as **functionality** increases so does the **battery size**
cost
env. impact

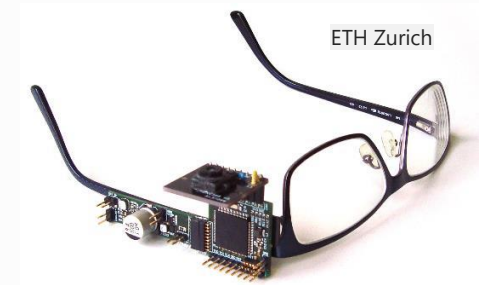
Batteryless systems



Miniaturized

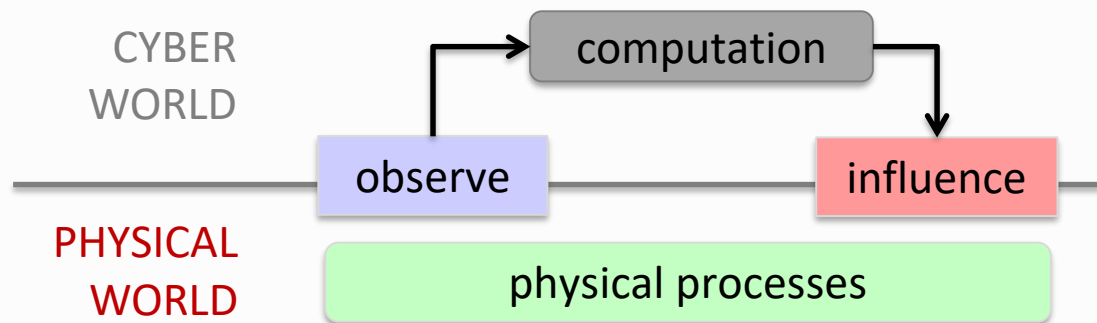


Distributed



Wearable

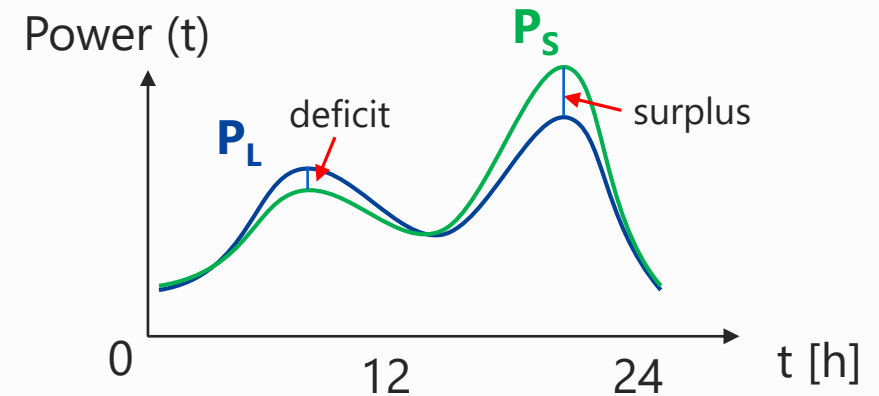
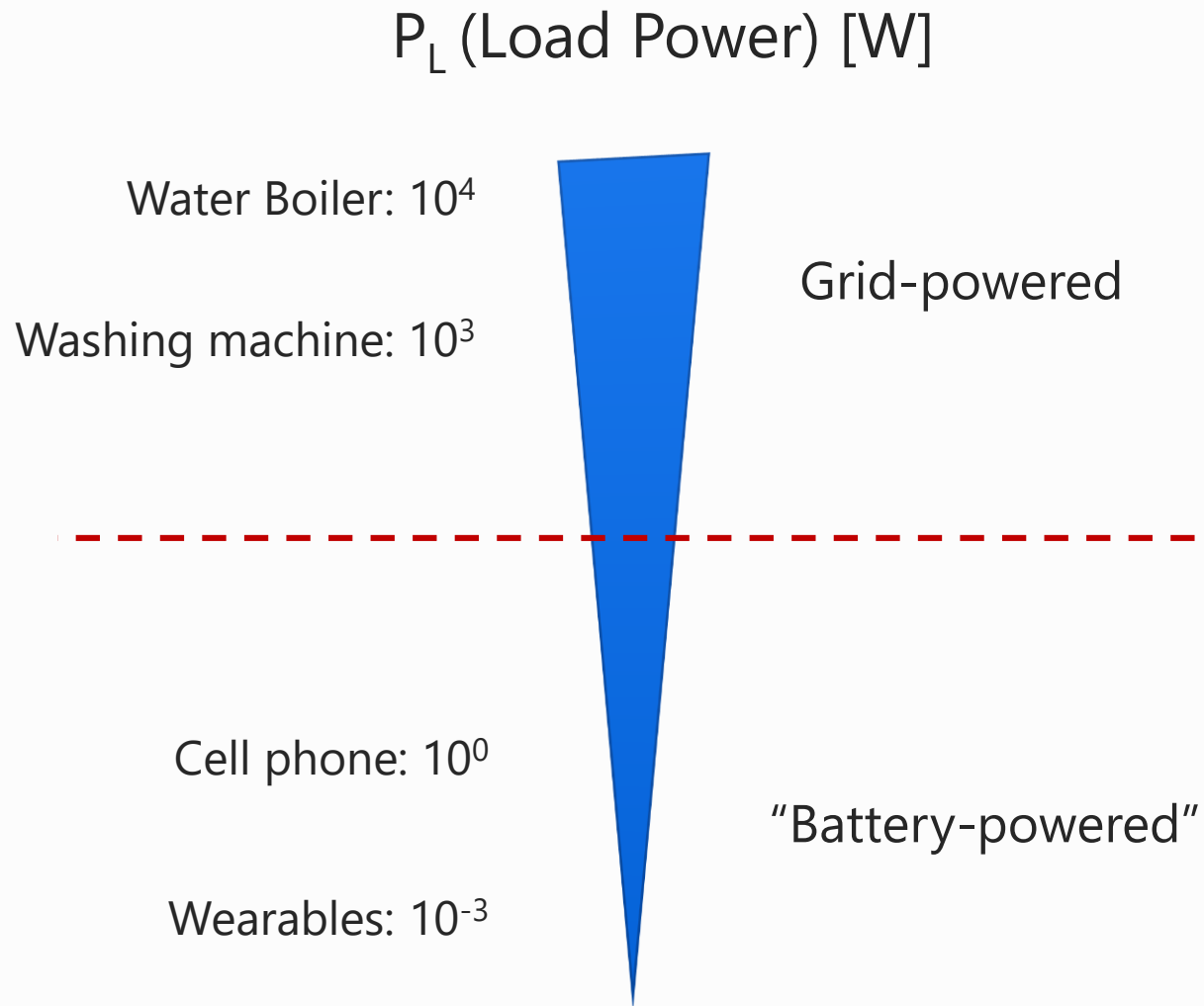
Cyber-physical systems



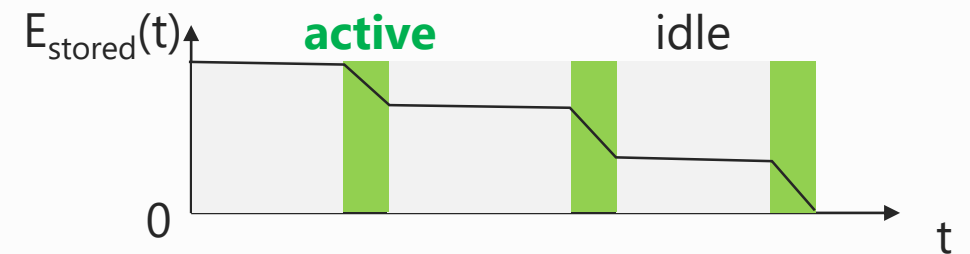
Main goal:

powering loads
from transducer
not storage*

Electrical vs electronic systems



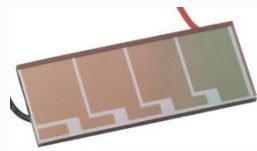
Goal: **adjust P_S** as $f(P_L)$



Goal: **maximize lifetime** (minimize P_L)

Low power embedded systems

Common DC Transducers



	Solar	TEG
power density	< 10 mW / cm ²	< 5 mW / cm ²
voltage range	< 5 Volts	< 0.5 Volts
dynamics	fast (indoor) slow (outdoor)	Slow-changing

Active power needs

10's mW



1-10's mW



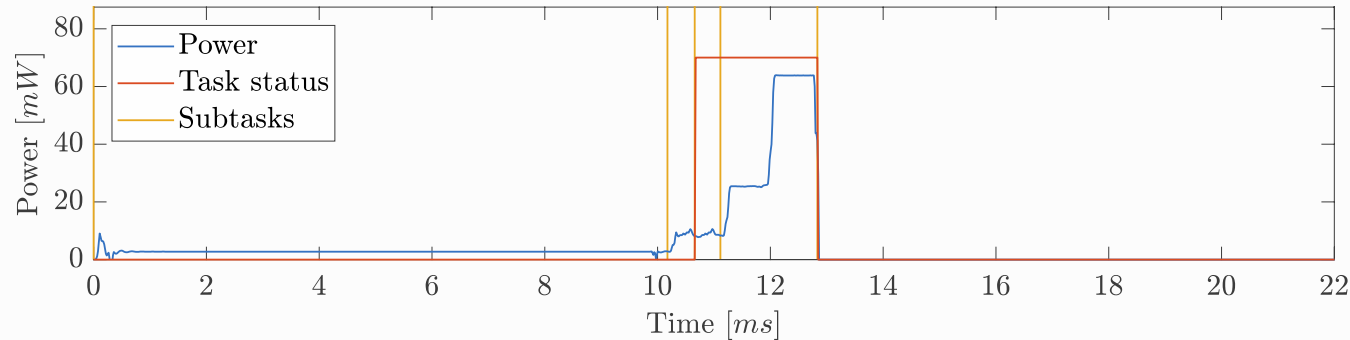
10-100's mW



Idle power: 10 nW

Reliable execution in batteryless systems

CC430 single wireless transmission

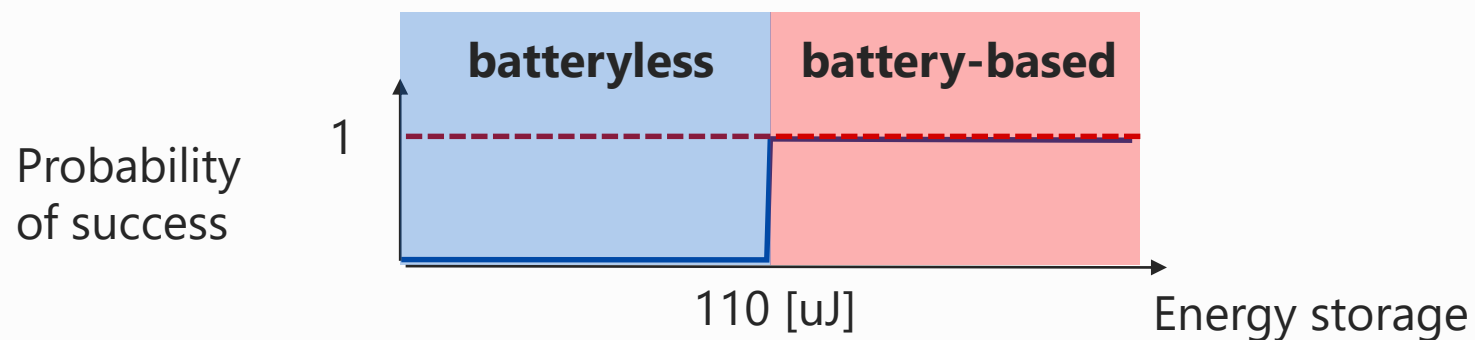


Duration: 12.8 ± 0.03 [ms]

Energy: 108.2 ± 0.32 [uJ]

Successful transmission depends on supplied energy (transducer + storage)

Assuming an adversarial source:



About myself

Andrés Gómez



Masters in Embedded System Design at ALaRI, USI (Lugano)

Currently 4th year PhD student at D-ITET

IIS: (75%) Prof. Luca Benini

VLSI design, HW accelerators, heterogeneous computing platforms

TIK: (75%) Prof. Lothar Thiele

Real-time scheduling, modular performance analysis, wireless network protocols

**under the
supervision of**



Prof. Lothar Thiele



Prof. Luca Benini

**in collaboration
with**



Lukas Sigrist



Andreas Tretter



Rehan Ahmed



Pascal Hager



Michele Magno

and many (many) master students...

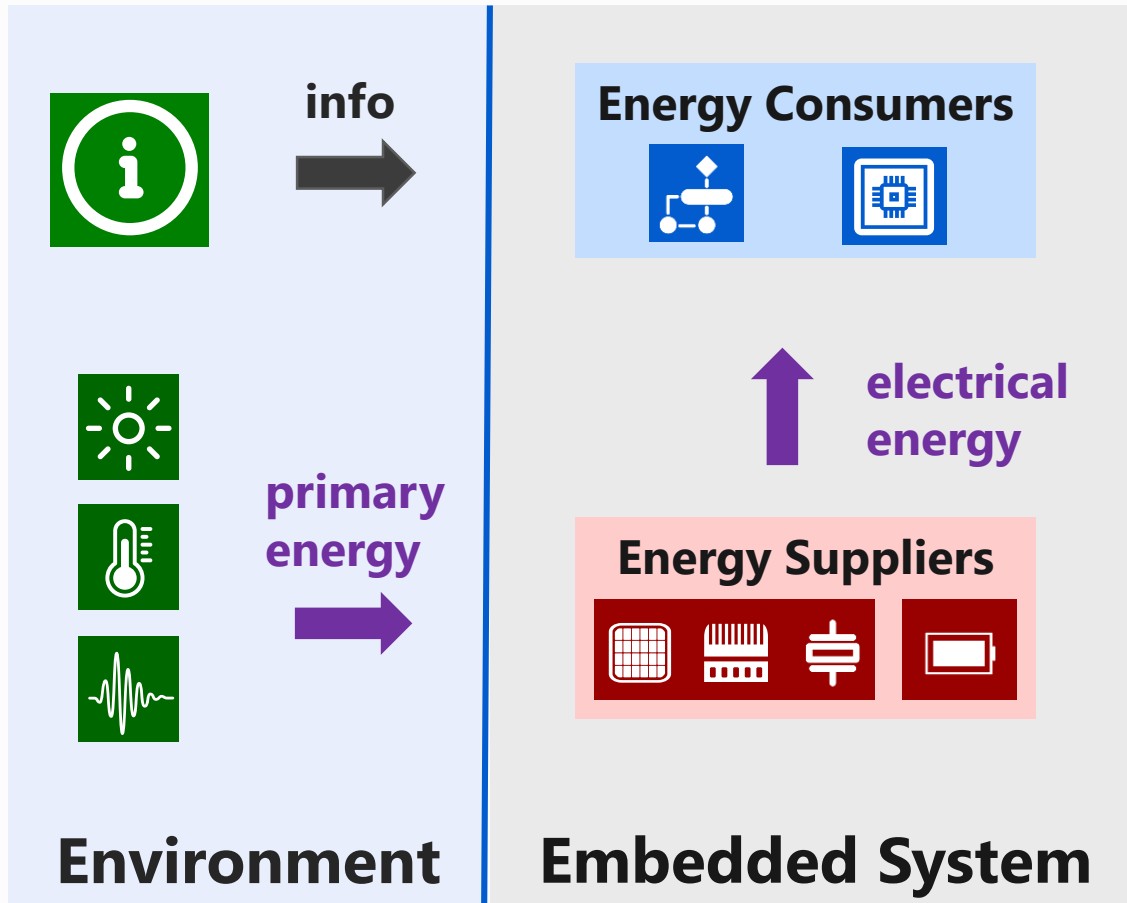
**with the
support of**



Design Aspects



Harvesting-based systems



Advantages:

Potentially **large** energy flow

Challenges:

Keeping modular design

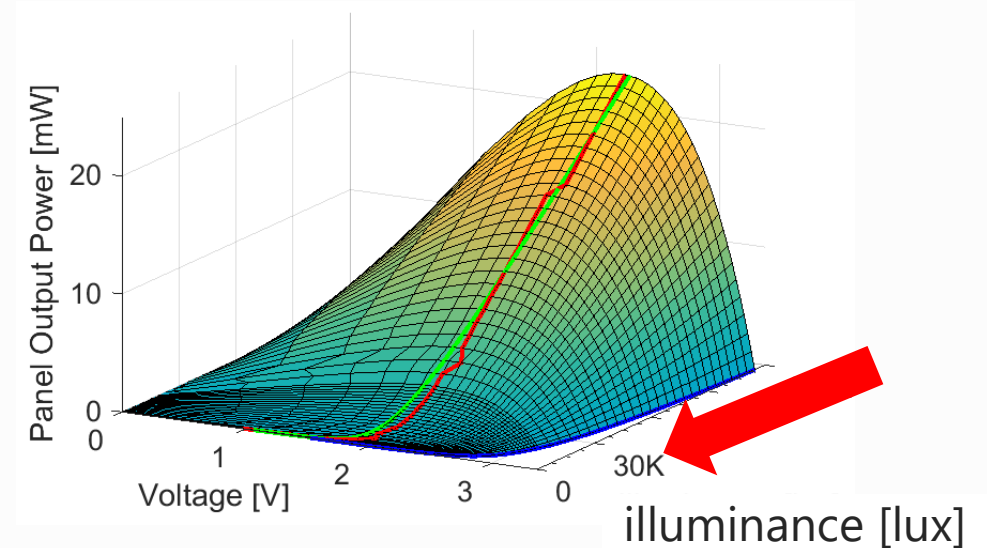
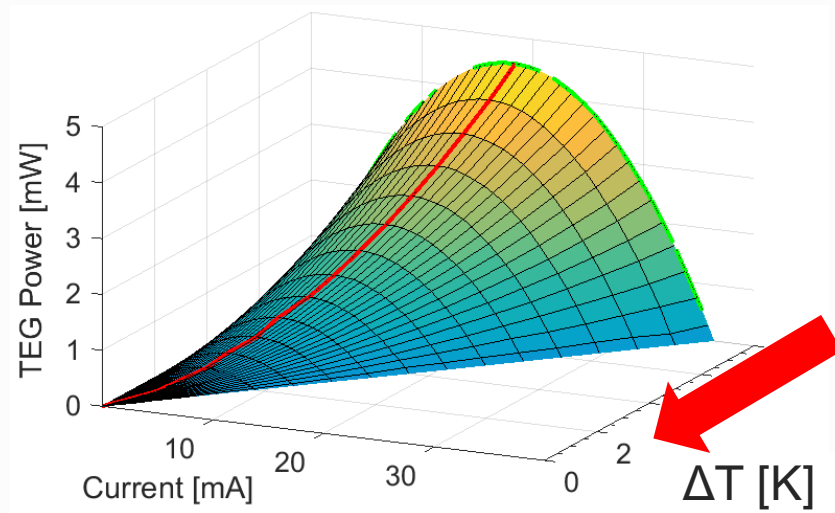
Cost/space constraints

Making guarantees

Is harvesting a safe bet?

absolute guarantees — **predict** the future

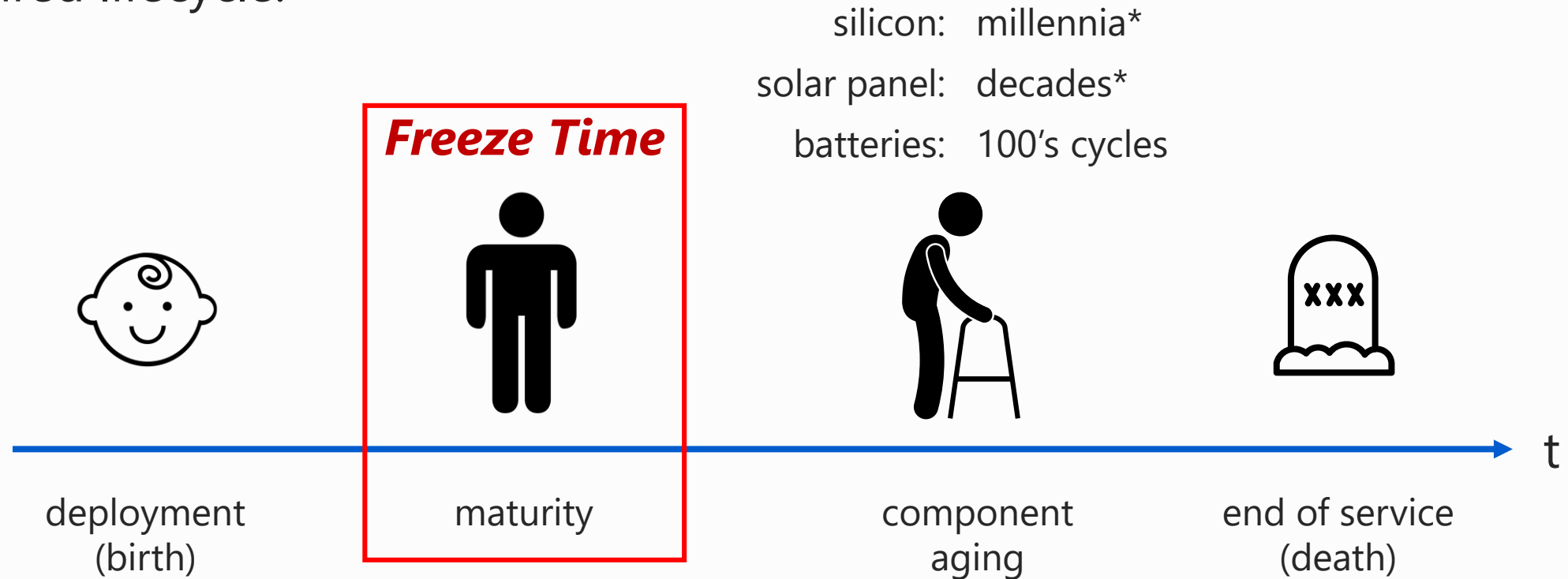
conditional guarantees — **correlate** primary/electrical energy



As a system designer, I want to **minimize** assumptions/requirements

But I also want immortal systems!

Desired lifecycle:

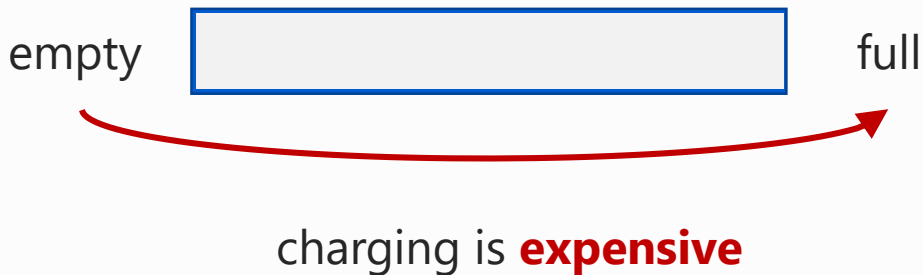


Are long lifetimes the only reasonable design goal?

Predictability vs resilience

System should "live" as **long** as possible

— **large** energy cycle Q

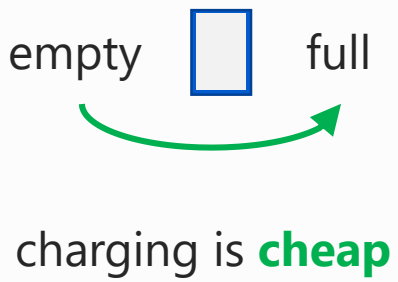


Predictable
Life



System should "revive" as **quickly** as possible

— **small** energy cycle Q



Resilient
"Life"



A few words about energy storage

I'm not a battery expert!

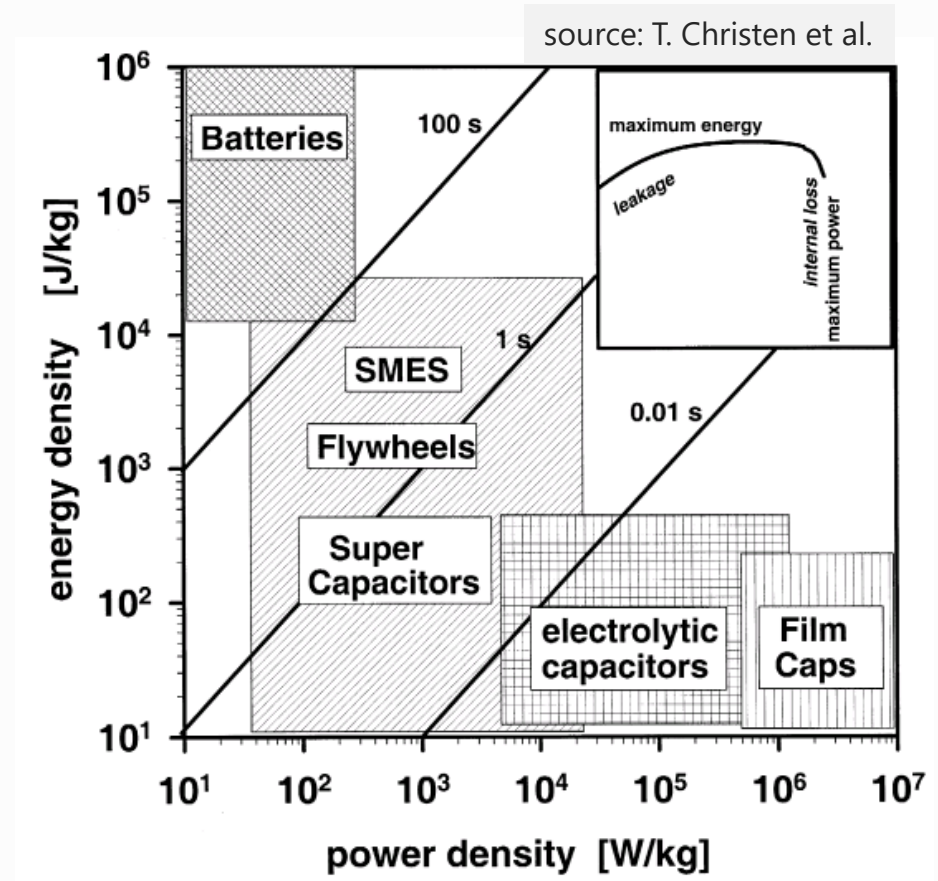
Main tradeoffs:

- recharge cycles
- power density
- energy density
- leakage

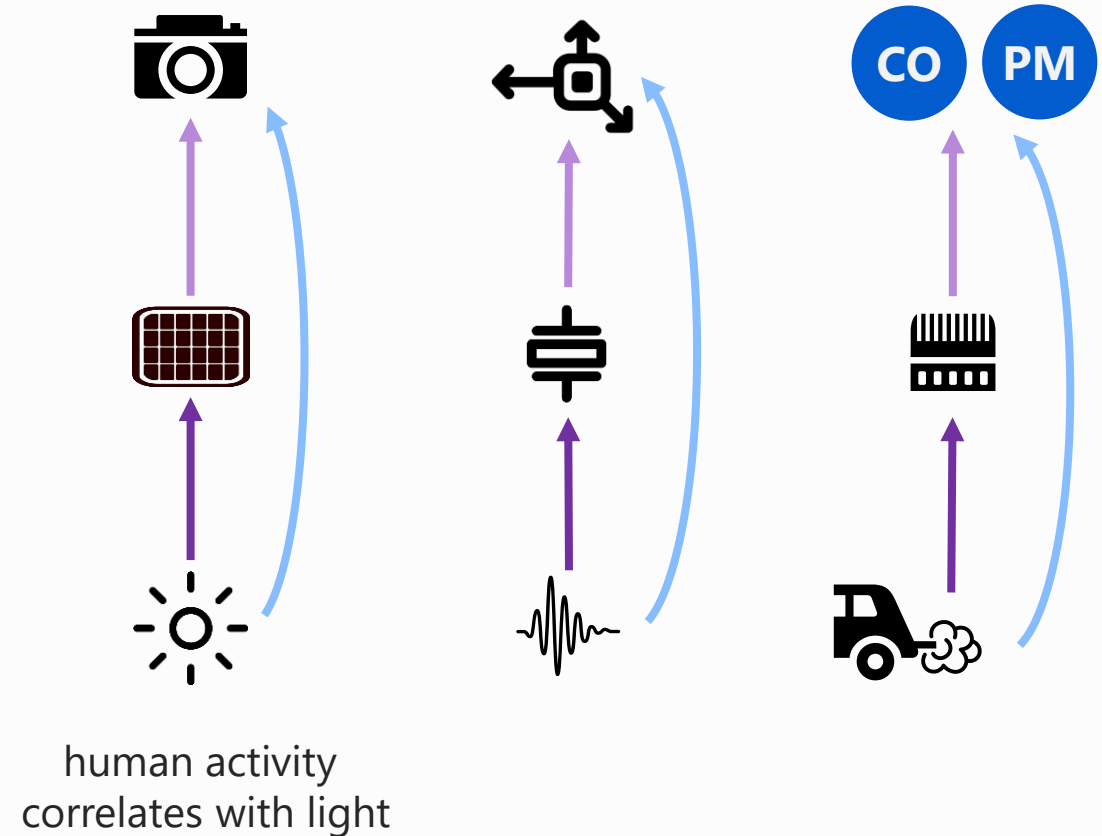
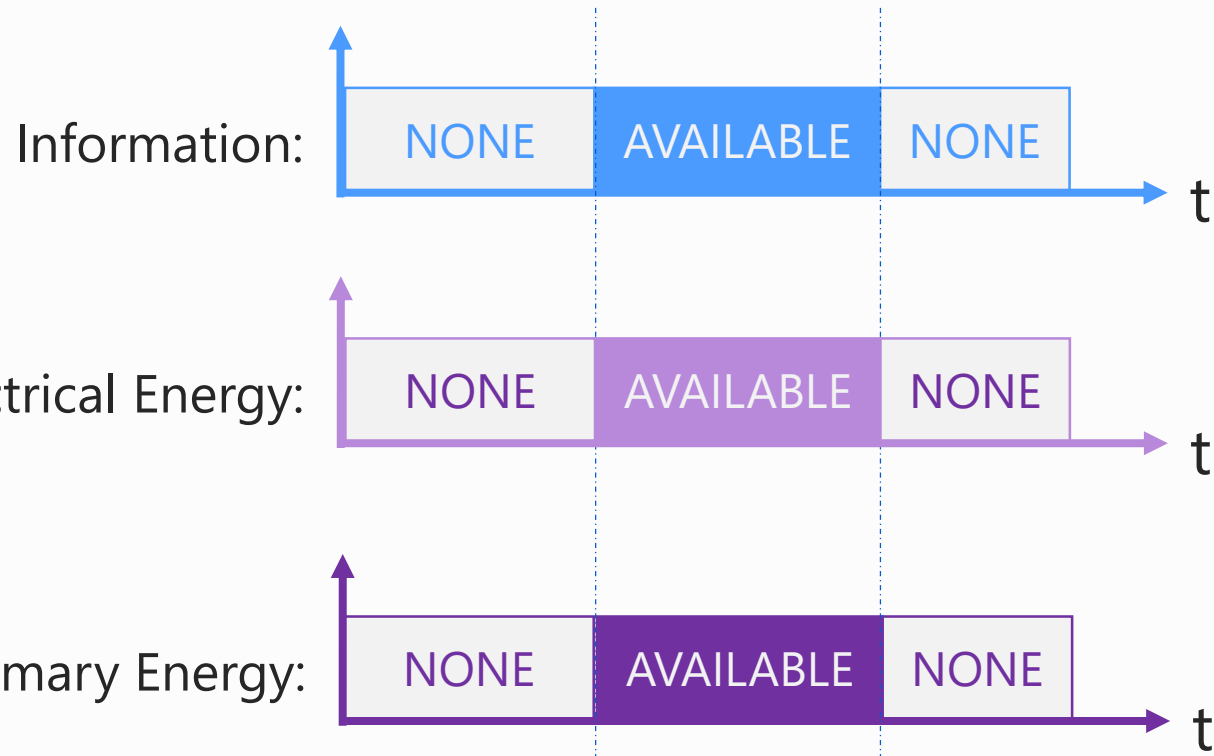
My objectives: high power density
high recharge cycles

I use ceramic/electrolytic capacitors

Ragone Plot



When are batteryless systems most useful?



System requirements

Application

We need: control voltage
retain data

We want: **minimize** energy (Q)

low power techniques
divide-and-conquer

Environment

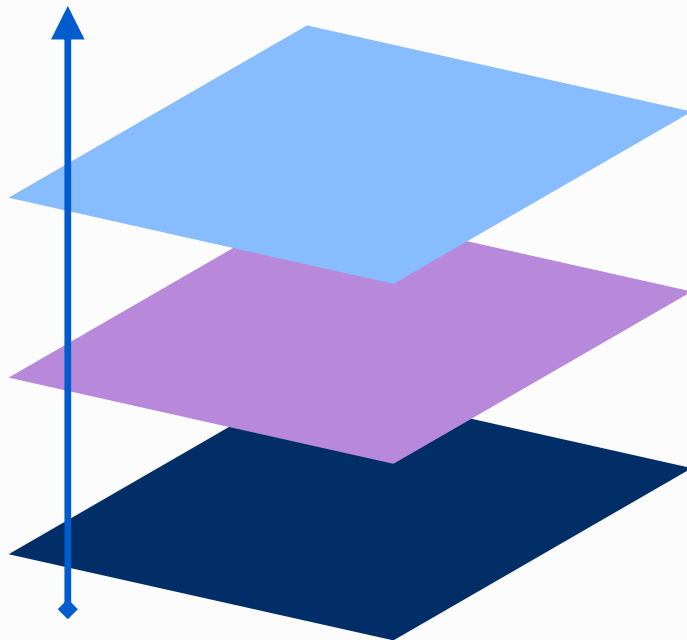
We **do not** assume: **regular** availability
specific transducers

We assume: primary energy > 0

Decoupled design

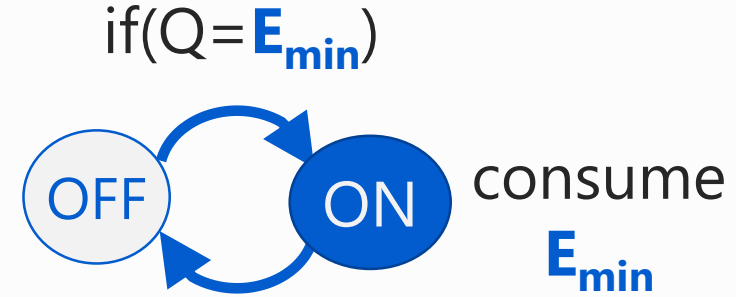
Figures of Merit:

$$\theta_{app}(P_{source})$$



$$\eta_{sys} = \frac{E_{app}}{E_{input}}$$

Specification:



Application



Energy Conditioning

charge



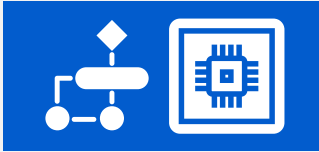


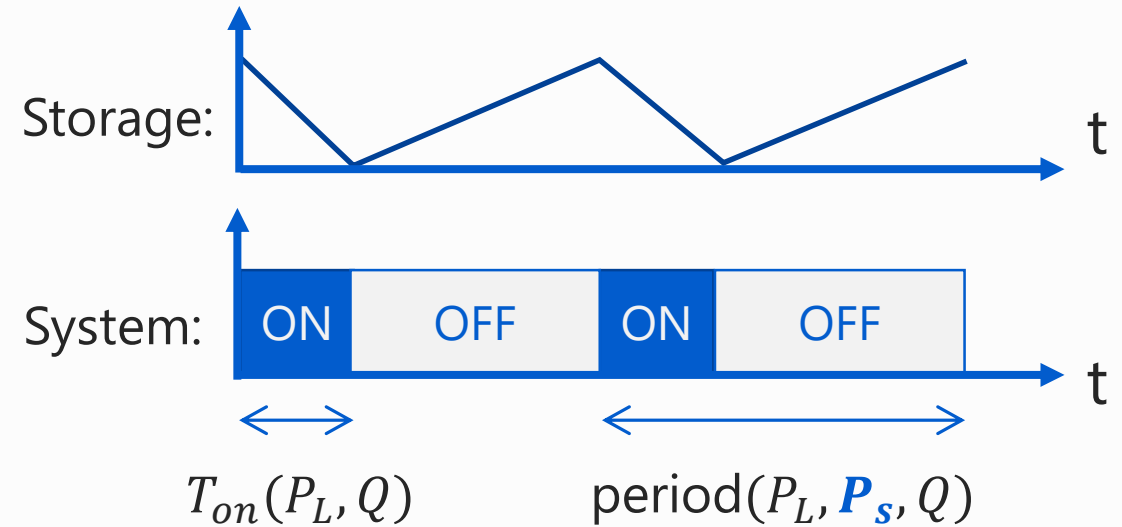
Environment

primary energy

System Dynamics



		
$P_S = 1 \text{ mW}$	$Q = ?$	$P_L = 100 \text{ mW}$



If I want $T_{on} \approx 24 \text{ hours}$

$Q \approx 10 \text{ kJoules (AA batt.)}$

$T_{off} \approx 2400 \text{ hours}$

If I want $T_{on} \approx 10 \text{ ms}$

$Q \approx 1 \text{ mJoule (100 } \mu\text{F @ 5V)}$

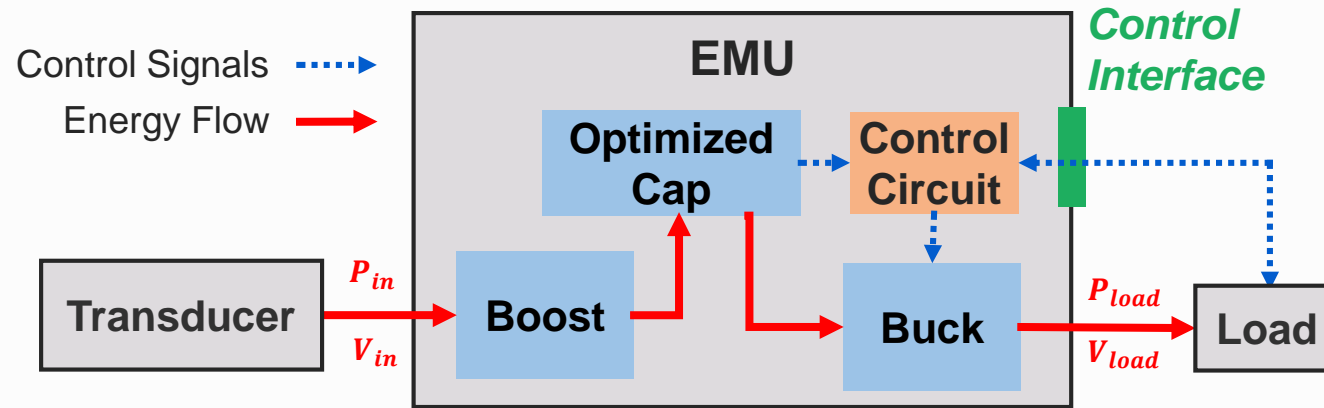
$T_{off} \approx 1 \text{ s}$

Implementation

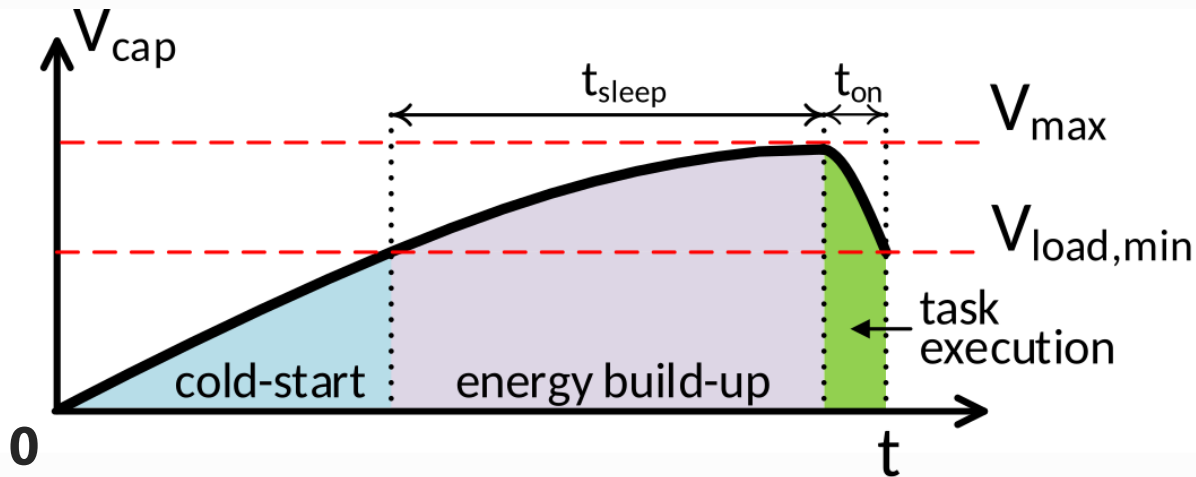


Energy Management Unit

Architecture:



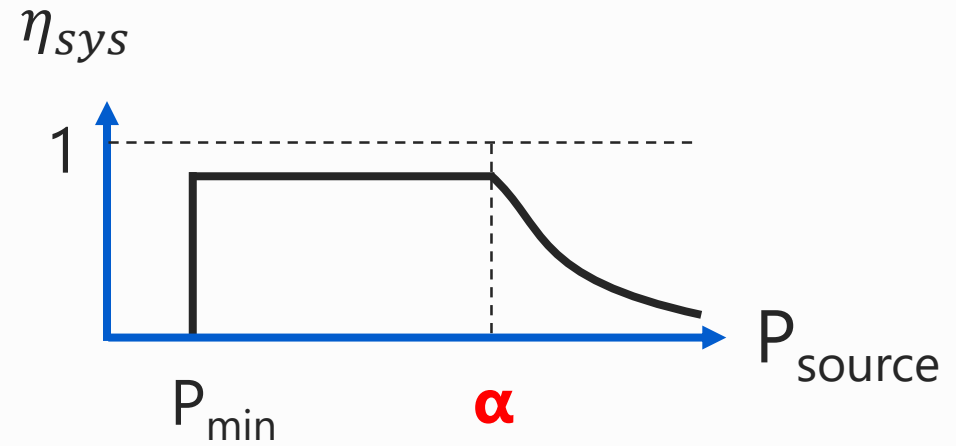
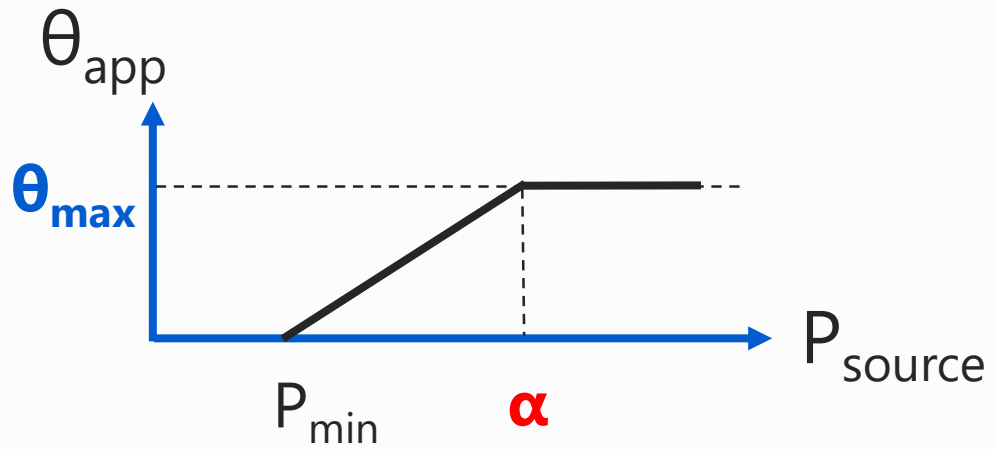
Behavior:



$$1) \int_0^t P_{in} \times \eta = \int_{t_{on}} P_{active}$$

$$2) \frac{\tilde{P}_{in}}{\tilde{P}_{active}} \propto \frac{t_{on}}{t_{sleep}}$$

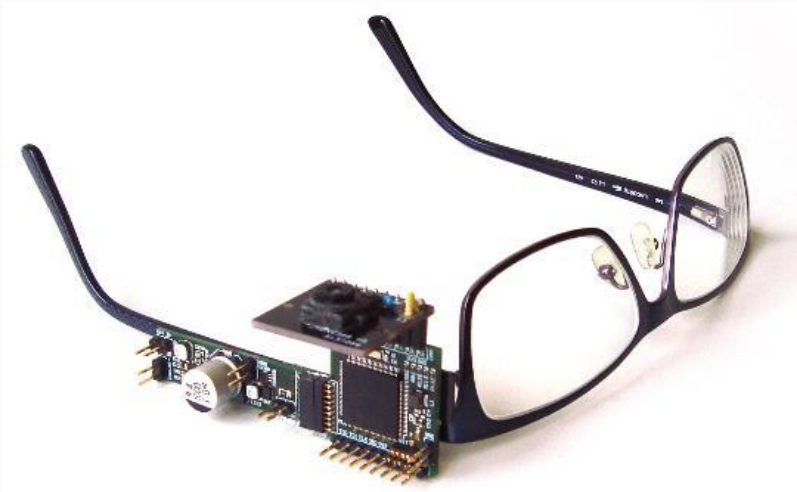
Performance evaluation



Border values:

Converter-dependent: $P_{min} \approx 20 \mu\text{W}$ and $\eta_{sys} \leq 0.8$

Sample Applications



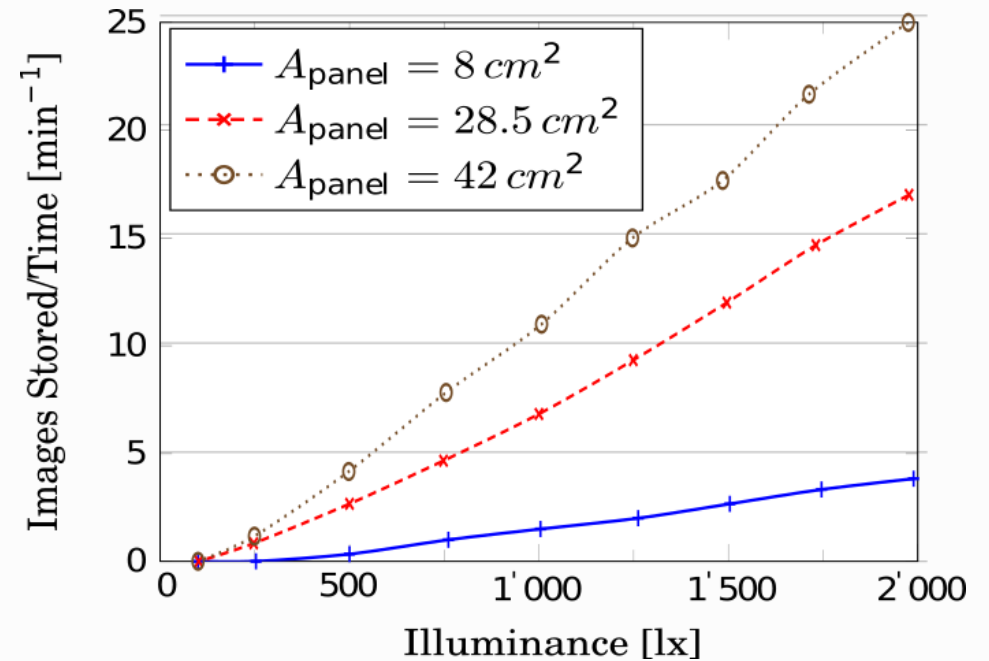
Batteryless Camera:

Low power grayscale camera

Cortex M4

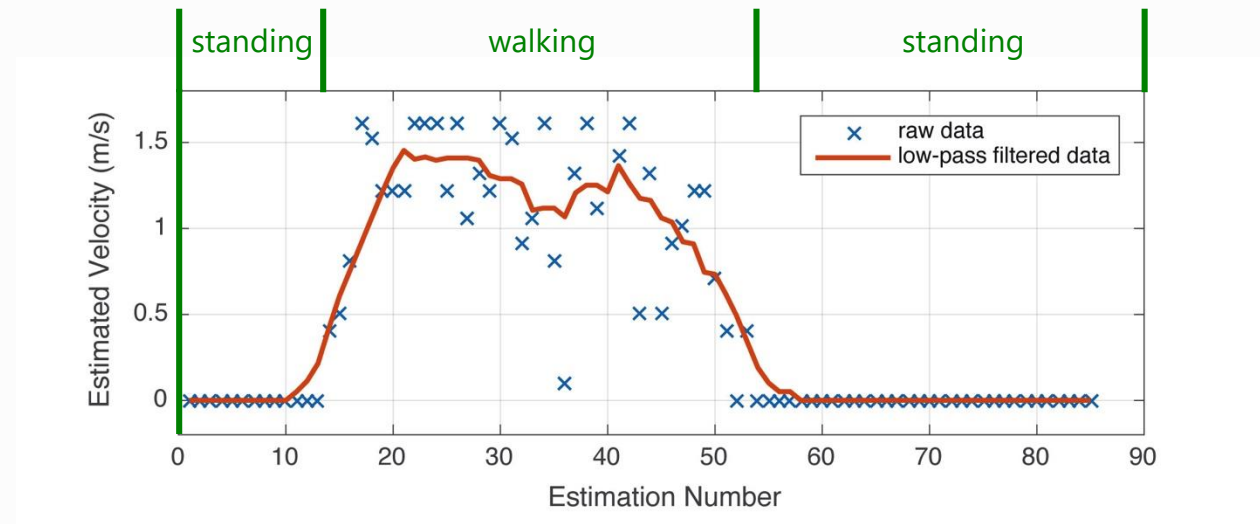
SD card

Application: storing Images in SD Card

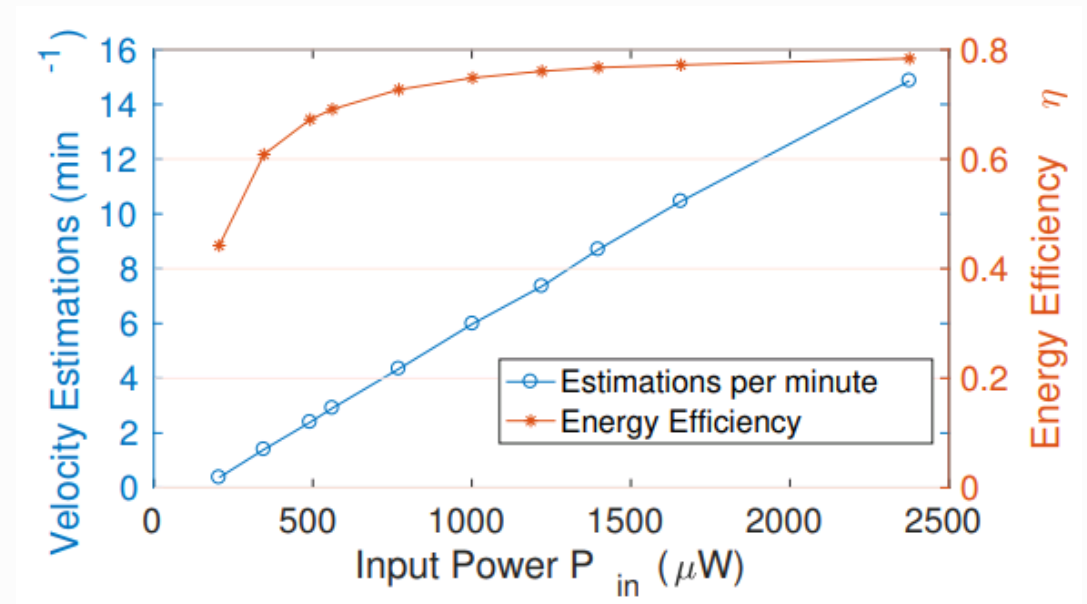
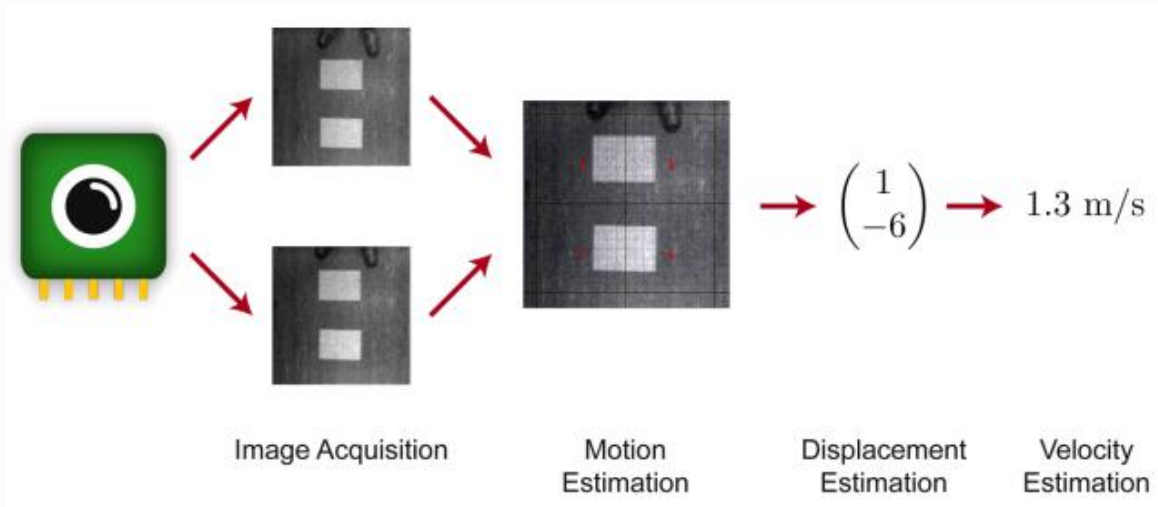


Sample Applications

Application: Estimating walking speed



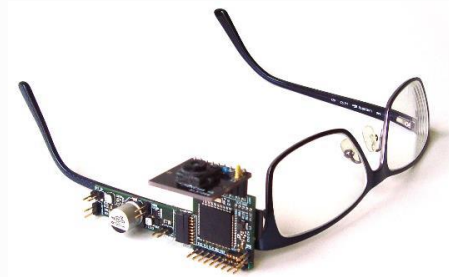
Sample Applications



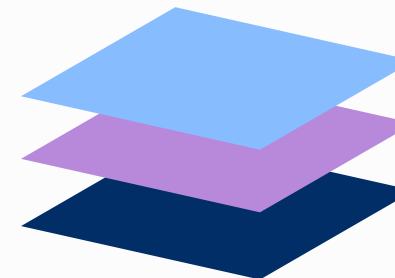
Note: Entire estimation cycle is executed atomically

Summary

Design methodology for batteryless systems



Decoupling for modular and scalable design



Selected Publications

- **Gomez A**, Sigrist L, Schalch T, Benini L, Thiele L.
"Efficient, Long-Term Logging of Rich Data Sensors using Transient Sensor Nodes."
Transactions on Embedded Computing Systems. 2017. ACM.
- Sigrist L, **Gomez A**, Lim R, Lippuner S, Leubin M, Thiele L.
"Measurement and validation of Energy Harvesting IoT Devices."
In Proceedings of Conference on Design, Automation & Test in Europe (DATE). 2017. EDA Consortium.
- **Gomez A**, Sigrist L, Schalch T, Benini L, Thiele L.
"Wearable, Energy-Opportunistic Vision Sensing for Walking Speed Estimation."
In Proceedings of Sensors Applications Symposium (SAS). 2017. IEEE.
- **Gomez A**, Sigrist L, Magno M, Benini L, Thiele L.
"Dynamic Energy Burst Scaling for Transiently Powered Systems."
In Proceedings of Conference on Design, Automation & Test in Europe (DATE). 2016. EDA Consortium.