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► **To cite this version:**

Vitaly Dorzhiev, Armine Karami, Philippe Basset, Frédéric Marty, Valery Dragunov, et al.. Electret-Free Micromachined Silicon Electrostatic Vibration Energy Harvester With the Bennet's Doubler as Conditioning Circuit. IEEE Electron Device Letters, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 2015, 36 (2), pp.183-185. 10.1109/LED.2014.2387213 . hal-01232671

**HAL Id: hal-01232671**

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Submitted on 10 Dec 2015

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# Electret-Free Micromachined Silicon Electrostatic Vibration Energy Harvester With the Bennet's Doubler as Conditioning Circuit

Vitaly Dorzhiev, Armine Karami, *Student Member, IEEE*, Philippe Basset, Frédéric Marty, Valery Dragunov, and Dimitri Galayko, *Member, IEEE*

**Abstract**—This letter presents for the first time experiments combining a previously reported microelectromechanical system electrostatic vibration energy harvester (e-VEH) and the Bennet's doubler circuit. A self-limiting effect on the harvested power, which was not reported before on macroscopic e-VEHs, has been observed. This effect is due to the nonlinear dynamics of the system and to the self-increase of the electromechanical damping that is typical for e-VEHs. With a few volts of initial precharge, the Bennet's doubler progressively increases the voltage across the transducer's terminals up to 23 V, where saturation occurs. A power of 2.3  $\mu\text{W}$  is available for a load, when the harvester is excited by 1.5 g at 150 Hz of external acceleration.

**Index Terms**—Energy harvesting, Bennet's doubler, MEMS, electrostatic transduction.

## I. INTRODUCTION

CURRENTLY, wireless autonomous sensors are considered as key enabling technologies for the creation of a “smart” environment: miniaturization and small energy requirements are the main features of these systems. Microscale devices harvesting energy from the ambient vibrations, or vibration energy harvesters (VEHs), are among the main candidates for energy sources of wireless autonomous sensors.

VEHs are usually based on piezoelectric, electromagnetic or electrostatic energy conversion between mechanical and electrical domains. Electrostatic VEHs (e-VEHs) are usually fabricated with MEMS (silicon micromachining) technology, and are highly compatible with miniaturization and batch fabrication requirements.

In e-VEHs, the conversion of mechanical energy into electrical energy is performed by a mechanical attraction force generated from a charged variable capacitor, which

opposes the motion of the mobile electrode of this capacitor. An electret layer or a transducer's pre-charge with a dedicated power source and conditioning circuit is required to generate an appropriate bias generating such force. The power of the energy conversion is proportional to the square of the quantity of charges on the capacitor plates. Generally, a voltage of at least a few tens of volts is required in order to efficiently convert vibrations into electricity. Without using an electret layer, such a high voltage can hardly be provided by an embedded source, and should be generated by the conditioning circuit itself.

To generate a high voltage biasing, most conditioning circuits described in the literature contain in their structure an inductive DC-DC converter [2], whose operation is related to the use of an externally controlled switch requiring a relatively complex control scheme.

Recently published, a conditioning circuit based on Bennet's doubler has generated high voltage biases without the use of any external controllable switch or inductor [3]–[5]. To date, its operation has only been proven with macroscale variable differential capacitors (multiple capacitors varying synchronously with opposite phases), whose variation was induced by an external motor. However, practical e-VEHs are implemented in MEMS technologies [6]. The use of a practical MEMS device (a microresonator along with a capacitive transducer) induces strong electromechanical coupling, which can drastically alter the system's operation [3].

This letter presents results of the first experimental study of an e-VEH based on a Bennet's doubler and a monophasic (single) silicon-MEMS resonant variable capacitor. In section II, the operation principle of the circuit is briefly described and in section III the experimental results are presented.

## II. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

### A. Components of the System

The conditioning circuit of an e-VEH based on Bennet's doubler with a single variable capacitor is shown in Fig. 1. It consists of a large reservoir capacitor ( $C_{res}$ ), three diodes ( $D_{1-3}$ ), a fixed capacitor ( $C_{store}$ ) and a variable capacitor ( $C_{var}$ ) representing the transducer, associated with a mechanical resonator. Capacitance values are related such that  $C_{var} \ll C_{store} \ll C_{res}$ . During the conversion process, the converted energy is accumulated into  $C_{res}$ , which could supply a load represented here by a resistance ( $R_{load}$ ). The capacitor  $C_{res}$  has to be initially charged to some

Manuscript received November 8, 2014; revised November 27, 2014 and December 21, 2014; accepted December 23, 2014. Date of publication January 1, 2015; date of current version January 23, 2015. The review of this letter was arranged by Editor M. Rais-Zadeh.

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Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/LED.2014.2387213

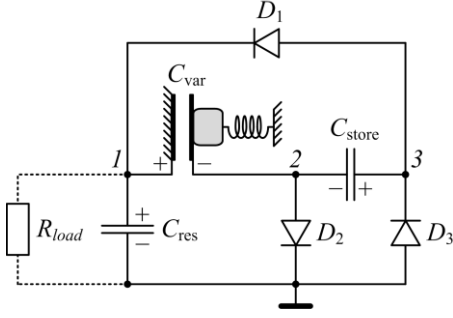


Fig. 1. Vibration energy harvester circuit based on Bennet's doubler with one variable capacitor.

voltage ( $V_{init}$ ), whose minimal value depends on the transducer and the circuit elements.

### B. Principle of Operation During Start-Up Stage

Initially, both  $C_{var}$  and  $C_{store}$  are discharged,  $V_1 = V_{init}$ , and  $C_{var}$  is at its maximum value. Immediately,  $C_{var}$  charges through the diode  $D_2$  ( $D_1$  and  $D_3$  are OFF), whereas  $C_{store}$  is still discharged. Since  $C_{res}$  is significantly larger than the other capacitances,  $V_1$  can be considered constant during one cycle of operation. As  $C_{var}$  decreases because of the vibrations, its voltage increases making  $V_2$  negative and  $D_2$  OFF. The voltage  $V_3$  also decreases down to the diode threshold  $V_{th}$ , then  $D_3$  becomes ON and  $C_{store}$  starts to charge through  $D_3$ .

When  $C_{var}$  increases again,  $V_2$  increases until  $D_2$  is ON,  $D_3$  is OFF and  $C_{var}$  compensates the charges it has given to  $C_{store}$  with charges coming from  $C_{res}$  through  $D_2$ . This process repeats until the charge  $Q_{2\_init}$  on node 2 is given by:

$$Q_{2\_init} = Q_{Cmax} + Q_{Cstore} \approx C_{max}(V_{th} - V_1) - C_{store}V_1. \quad (1)$$

### C. Principle of the Charge Accumulation on $C_{res}$

The conversion of mechanical energy into electricity can be understood if one considers the circuit under the following assumptions: (i) the reservoir capacitor  $C_{res}$  is pre-charged to some voltage  $V_{init}$ ; (ii) the diode  $D_2$  remains OFF because of the negative charge  $Q_2$  initially injected in node 2 during the start-up stage; (iii)  $Q_2$  is constant during one conversion cycle.

During the variation of  $C_{var}$ ,  $Q_2$  is continuously redistributed between  $C_{store}$  and  $C_{var}$ . Since  $Q_2$  is negative, the opposite plate of  $C_{store}$  at node 3 has a positive charge. When  $D_1$  and  $D_3$  are OFF, the  $C_{store}$  current is zero. At the same time, the voltage of node 3 ( $V_3$ ) alternates between  $-V_{th}$  and  $V_{th} + V_1$  because of  $C_{var}$  variation. When  $D_3$  is ON, the charges accumulate at node 3 (flowing from the ground) while  $C_{var}$  decreases. When  $D_1$  is ON, positive charges flow out from node 3 while  $C_{var}$  increases. In this way, node 1 receives positive charges at each cycle. Since no mechanism allows a loss of positive charges on node 1, the voltage  $V_1$  can only increase slightly at each cycle. This happens when  $D_3$  becomes ON and  $C_{res}$  receives charges from both  $C_{var}$  and the electrical ground.

The increase of  $V_1$  results in an increase of  $Q_2$  with additional charges on node 2 coming from  $D_2$  at each cycle (as in the start-up stage). Hence, there are two key roles of  $D_2$ . Firstly, it brings the initial charge  $Q_{2\_init}$  to node 2. Secondly, it updates the  $Q_2$  value according to Eq. 1 as  $V_1$

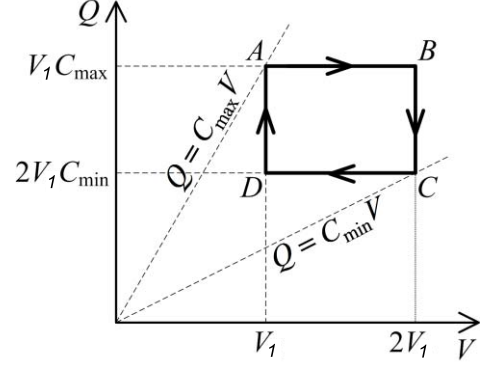


Fig. 2. QV-diagram of the harvesting cycle when  $V_1 = V_{init}$ : AB and CD: diodes are blocked, DA:  $D_1$  is ON, BC:  $D_3$  is ON.

increases ( $V_{init}$  is replaced by the actual value of  $V_1$ ). It can be shown that the amount of charges passing through  $D_2$  is a few orders of magnitude lower than the amount of charges passing through  $D_1$  and  $D_3$  over one  $C_{var}$  variation period (cf. the above assumption of constant charge of node 2).

The QV-diagram presented in Fig. 2 shows the relationship between variable capacitor charge  $Q_{var}$  and its voltage in a steady-state operation when  $V_{th} = 0$ . Point A corresponds to the state when  $C_{var}$  is maximal; point C corresponds to the state when  $C_{var}$  is minimal; points B and D correspond to the states at which diodes  $D_3$  and  $D_1$  switch ON, respectively. The cycle area ABCD is equal to the energy converted by the transducer during one operation cycle, which is defined by one  $C_{var}$  variation period. This energy can be estimated by the expression:

$$W_{cycle} = V_1^2 C_{max} (1 - 2/\eta) \quad (2)$$

where  $\eta = C_{max}/C_{min}$ .

At each cycle, a part of  $W_{cycle}$  is lost in the diodes and the remaining part is reinvested in  $C_{var}$  and  $C_{store}$ , as pointed out previously. The remaining energy ( $\Delta W_{res}$ ) is gathered in  $C_{res}$ . It is notable that Eq. 2 is only positive when the condition  $\eta > 2$  is true. Otherwise, the voltage variation on the variable capacitor is not large enough to modify the states of the diodes, and the circuit will not operate in the energy conversion mode. The strong requirement of  $\eta > 2$  is often difficult to fulfill with MEMS transducers. However, it can be shown that this condition is related to the charge  $Q_2$  on node 2, defined by the diode  $D_2$ . By modulating this charge, energy conversion is possible for lower  $\eta$ , but with slightly different circuit topology.

## III. EXPERIMENTS

The experiments were carried out using a  $12 \times 10 \times 0.4$  mm<sup>3</sup> MEMS resonant variable capacitor. The resonator's unbiased resonance frequency was 160 Hz, with a quality factor of 8.5 in air. The utilized MEMS capacitor is shown in Fig. 3. Its main characteristics and fabrication technique were similar to those previously described [6]. It was made in a silicon-glass batch process. It had gap-closing interdigitated-comb electrodes moving in-plane. The measured unbiased transducer capacitance variation ratio induced by harmonic vibrations of 1.5 g amplitude at 150 Hz frequency was:  $C_{max}/C_{min} = 124$  pF / 46 pF ( $\eta = 2.7$ ).

The measured voltage evolution on  $C_{res} = 100$  nF at several frequencies and amplitudes of external acceleration

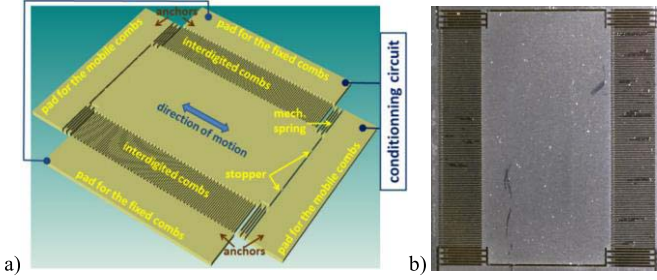


Fig. 3. (a) Three-dimensional schematic view of the variable capacitor device; (b) photograph of the variable capacitor device.

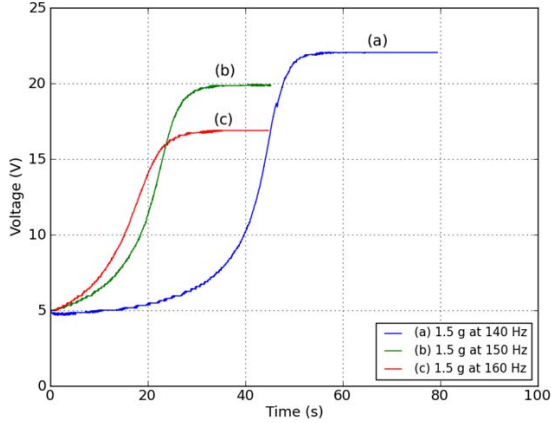


Fig. 4. Measured evolution of voltage across  $C_{res}$ , for several input acceleration frequencies of 1.5 g amplitude.

( $C_{store} = 1.5$  nF) are shown in Fig. 4 and Fig. 5, respectively. At time  $t = 0$ ,  $C_{res}$  is charged to  $V_{init} = 5$  V.

The increase of the voltage across  $C_{res}$  corresponds to an increase of the accumulated energy. At first, an exponential (avalanche) increase was observed: according to Eq. 2, the energy accumulation rate is proportional to  $V_1^2$ , which itself is proportional to the accumulated energy. However, after several cycles of conversion, the voltage ceased to increase, eventually leading to saturation. Thus, for each input, a voltage exists at which the harvested power is maximal. The maximal obtained power on  $C_{res}$  was  $2.3 \mu\text{W}$ , at 16.5 V. At this voltage, both circuit analysis and simulation provided a ratio  $\Delta W_{res}/W_{cycle}$  near 94%, the dominant source of losses being the Joule dissipation in the diodes  $D_1$  and  $D_3$ . This gave a measured  $W_{cycle}$  of  $2.5 \mu\text{W}$ . For the same voltage, the uncoupled model predicts  $W_{cycle} = 2.6 \mu\text{W}$  (cf. Eq. 2 with  $\eta = 2.7$ ).

The saturation of the voltage across  $C_{res}$  was not observed in a previous experiment [3] where a macroscopic capacitor was used. This saturation phenomenon is due to the electromechanical coupling. Indeed, the resonance frequency of the harvester decreased with its increasing biasing by the conditioning circuit, and the input frequency was not anymore in the mechanical system bandwidth for large  $V_1$  [6]. This was confirmed by the results shown in Fig. 4: excitations at lower frequencies slowly increased the voltage across  $C_{res}$  because of their distance from the unbiased resonance frequency, but led to an ultimately higher saturation voltage. In addition, the increasing electromechanical damping reduced the transducer's movement amplitude at all frequencies. This, along with the resonance frequency shift, is why larger input amplitudes led to faster increase and higher voltages,

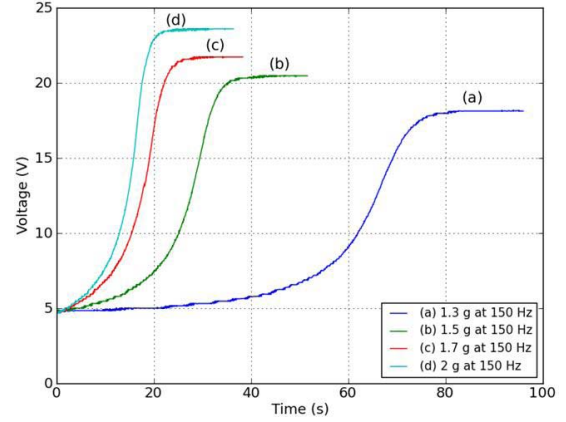


Fig. 5. Measured evolution of voltage across  $C_{res}$ , for several input acceleration amplitudes of 150 Hz frequency.

as depicted in Fig. 5. These phenomena cause the decrease of  $\eta$ , until  $\eta$  is such that  $\Delta W_{res} = 0$ . Hence, the fundamental law on maximal power in VEH is enforced: only a limited amount of energy can be converted from a mechanical resonator at given external vibrations [6].

#### IV. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

This letter presents the first experiments of a vibration energy harvesting system including a MEMS e-VEH and a circuit of the family of Bennet's doublers. These kinds of conditioning circuits do not require any switches or inductors. Moreover, they have a self-increasing polarization of the electrostatic transducer once a low-voltage pre-charge has been applied.

A converted power of  $2.3 \mu\text{W}$  was obtained at 1.5 g for a variable capacitance ratio of  $\eta = 2.7$ . This was in good agreement with what was observed previously [6], where  $2.2 \mu\text{W}$  was obtained at 1 g with a similar device having  $\eta = 2$  and a continuous conditioning circuit with a bias voltage of 30 V.

This letter highlights specific effects related with microscale electromechanical coupling, such as the sensitivity of the level of converted energy regarding the voltage across the  $C_{res}$  capacitor. For this reason, in practice, an intelligent power management is required to interface the presented circuit with a load, requiring a normalized low power voltage [3].

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