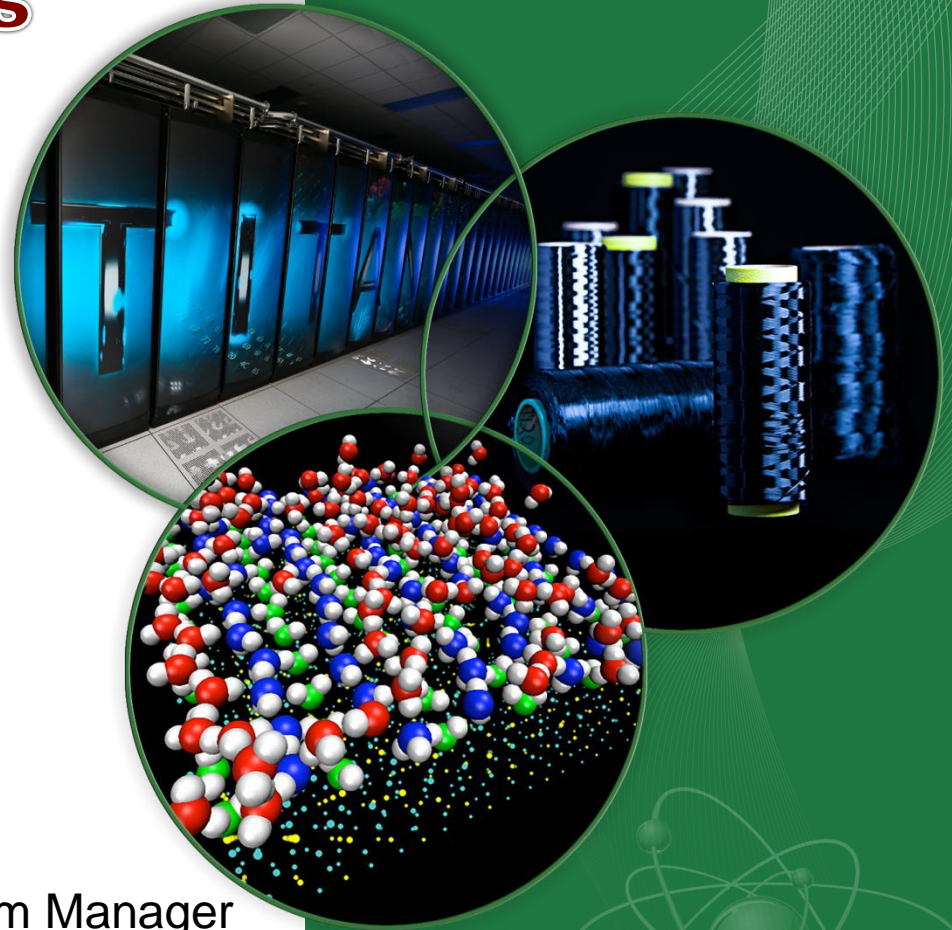


On Low-cost, Ubiquitous Sensors Networks; Applications in the Energy and Environmental Sector

By

Tim McIntyre
Energy & Environmental Sensors Program Manager
Electrical & Electronic Systems Research Division
15 December 2015



The Challenge

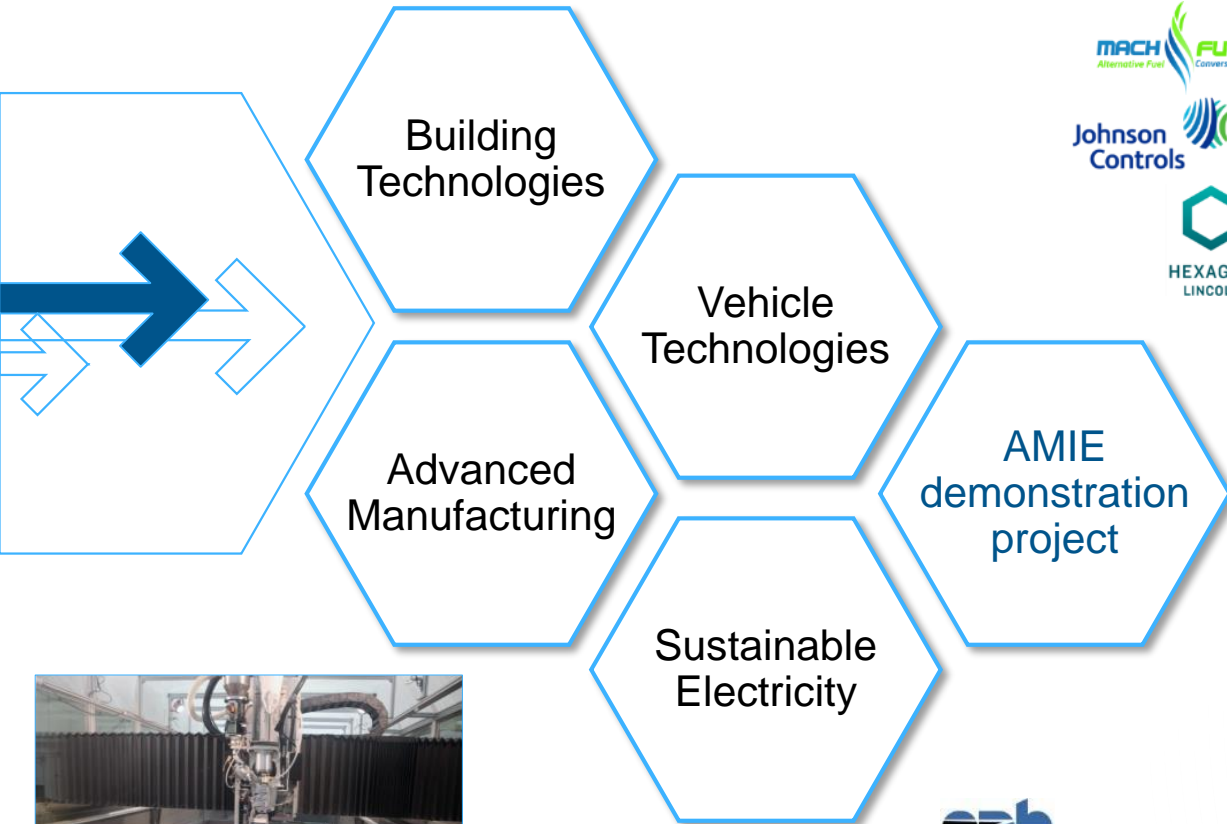
- Integrated energy systems - a transactional economy
 - Electricity grid modernization and response
 - Building automation beyond LEED
 - Adaptive manufacturing
 - Smart and secure vehicles
- Environmental observatories
 - SPRUCE, NGEE Arctic, Tropics, Urban??

The Role of Low-cost Sensors

- Real-time observation – process dynamics
- Multi-scale observation – micro-biome → ecosystem
- Integrated multi-variate observation → Model V&V

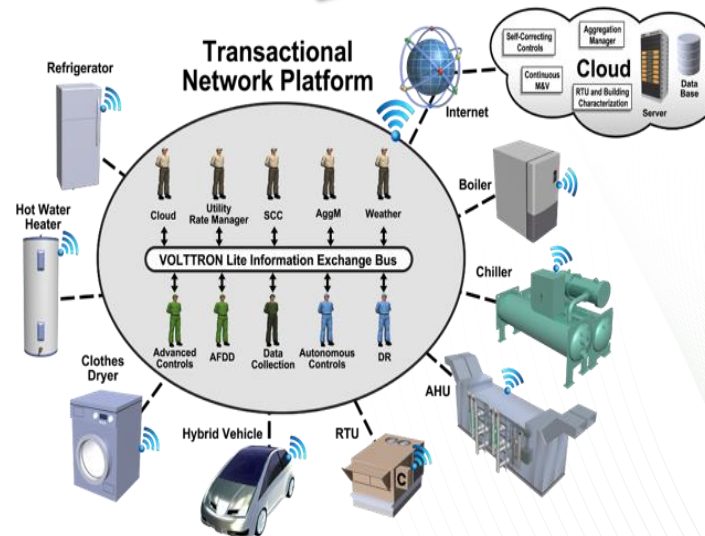
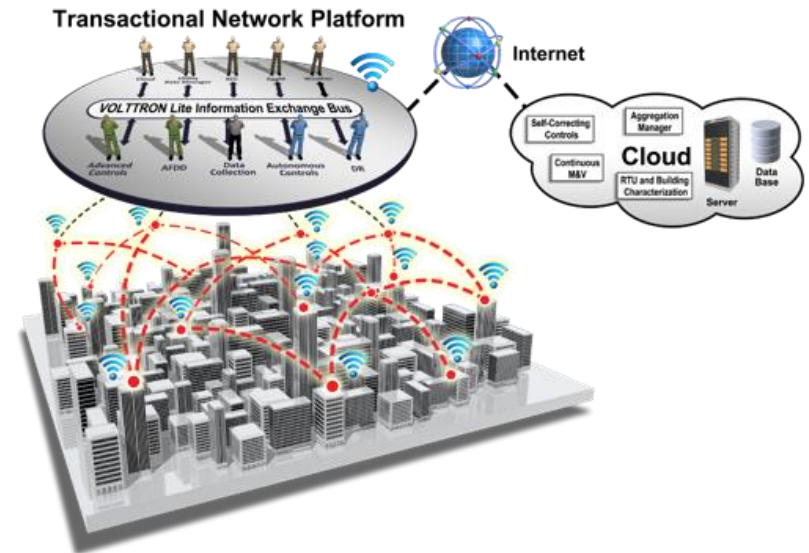
Integrated Energy Systems

AMIE demonstration project at ORNL Industry Day
September 23, 2015



Transactional Network

- The transactional network enables energy saving retrofit solutions AND the networked systems to transact with the grid to mitigate variable distributed renewable energy sources
- Initially, the transactional concept is demonstrated using networked RTUs
- In the future, the concept can be extended to network other building systems, interaction between buildings and electric vehicles
- Work is being done at three labs
 - Oak Ridge
 - Pacific Northwest
 - Lawrence Berkeley



Environmental Intelligence Thrusts



- Sensing

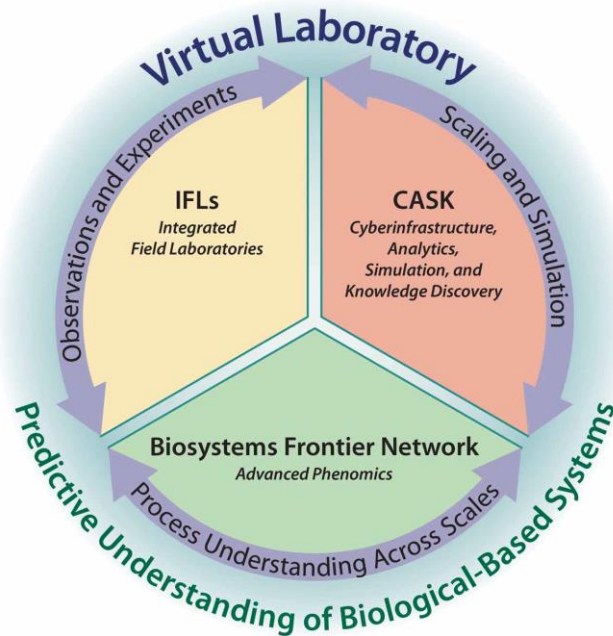
- Multi-modal, multi-scale
- Environmentally robust
- Low-power, zero-power
- Observation-relevant sampling theory – spatial, temporal

- Embedded computing

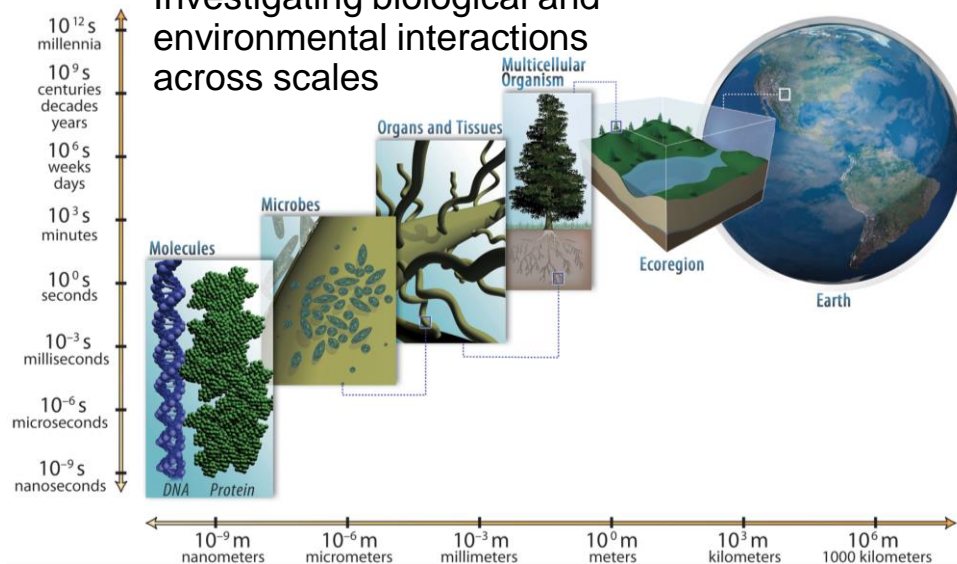
- Achieve data reduction
- Power-efficient (balance between measurement and transmit)

- Communications

- Analogy to industrial wireless
- Wireless network protocols – perhaps a new protocol to support diversity and extent of sensor networks
- Robust backhaul
- Power harvesting and power management – radio/cellular/light/flow/thermal/etc.



Investigating biological and environmental interactions across scales



Environmental Intelligence Thrusts

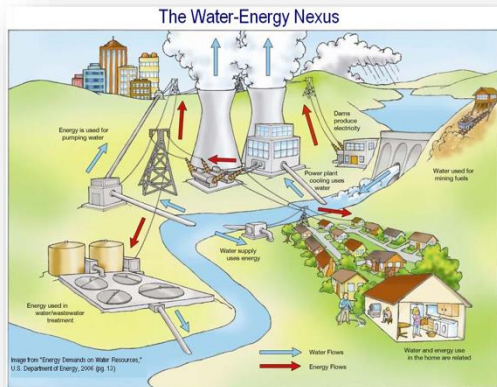


Environmental Visualization with Integrated Observation Networks (EnVisION)



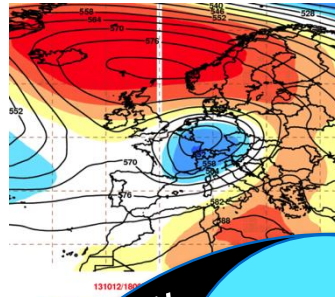
Characterizing environmental responses to changing climate

- Linked large-scale observations
- Sub-surface responses
- Plant-microbe interfaces



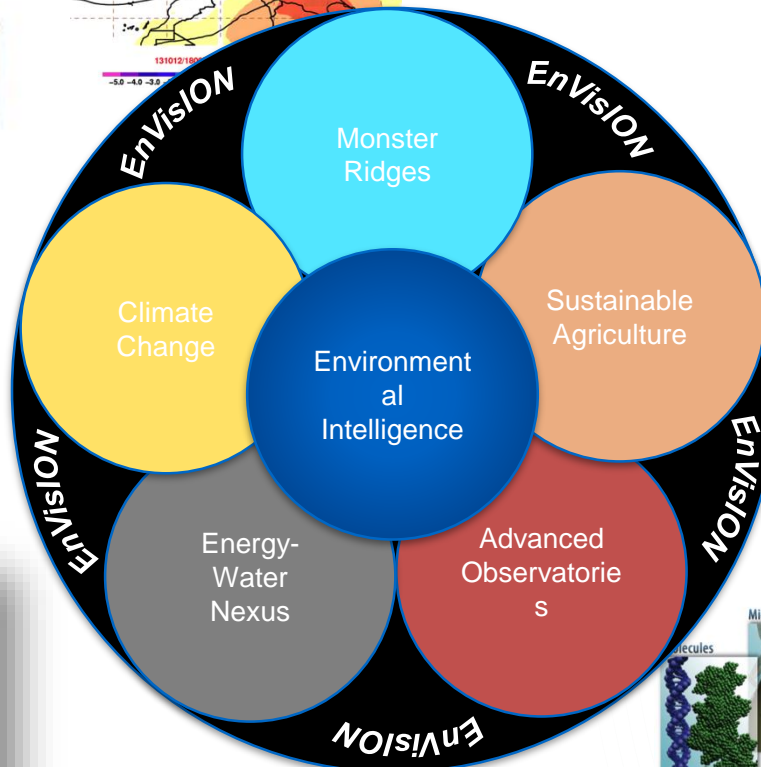
Connecting climate change to severe weather with advanced data analytics

- Signal processing
- Pattern recognition
- Prediction



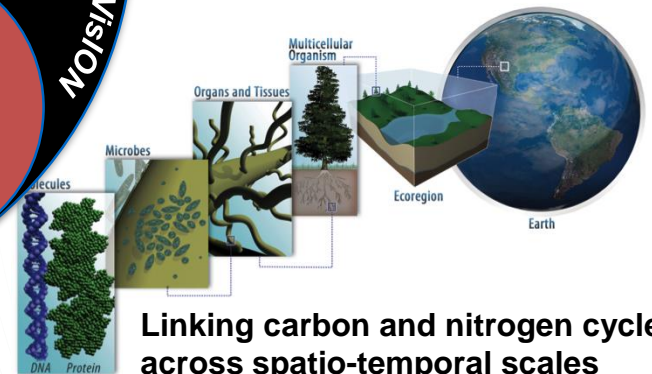
Optimizing land use, increasing crop yields, reducing water pollution

- Sensor networks
- Decision support
- Infrastructure diagnostics



Water to Energy to Water

- Efficient delivery and use of resources
- Bioenergy
- Renewables



Linking carbon and nitrogen cycles across spatio-temporal scales

Advanced bio-geo-chemical measurements

ORNL portfolio in direct digital manufacturing?

What is our goal & what can we print?



Functional Materials

Passive Wireless Technologies (PWTs)

- U R Here ➔ Sensor platform designs
- Surface acoustic wave (SAW)
 - Bulk acoustic wave (BAW)
- Remotely activated power
- Active sensors

PWT Apps.

- Leave Behind Sensors
- PWT Triggered Active Sensors
- Controlling Energy Use
- Leak/Plume/Trace Detection
-

Printed Electronics & Components (PECs)

- Integrated Systems
- Sensors, comms., energy sources, memory
 - Conformal printing
- Discrete devices
- Ferromagnetic materials for RF electronics
 - Rare earth magnets

PEC Apps.

- Flexible electronics
- Wearable sensors
- Smart skins
- Miniature RF communication systems
- RF amplifiers
-
- ...
- ..
- .

Goal: Ultra-low cost, Zero-power Sensors

- Printable, zero-power sensors
 - Roll-to-roll processing → mass producible
 - \ll \$1/sensor → disposable
 - No batteries or plugs → completely passive
- Ubiquitous deployment
 - Peel-and-stick → barcode labels
 - Scatter about → dust in the wind
 - Wide-area coverage → km²
- Wireless → without the radio
- Negligible O&M cost

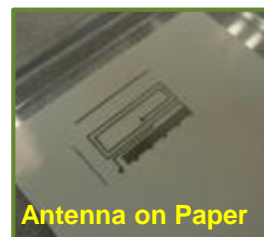
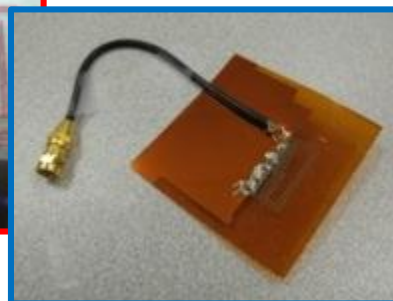
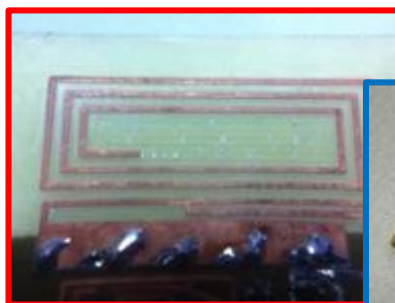
PWT Sensor Designs – SAW

Surveillance of Wide areas with Acoustic wave Remote Monitoring Sensors (SWARMS)

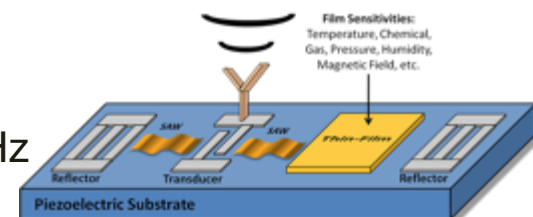
- Printed antennas & sensors combine RF signals with SAWs enabling passive micro-sensors
- Sensor receives power from an RF interrogator; scavenging power from RF broadcast signals
- Tuned SAW structures provide each sensor with a unique ID and allow for many-sensor arrays
- Wide variety of thin film sensor types: temperature, humidity, VOCs, hydrogen, toxins, CO/CO₂, etc. are possible

Antenna Design: 433 MHz

- “Inverted F” design
- Dimensions 16 by 27 mm
- Better than 10 dB return loss over 5 MHz



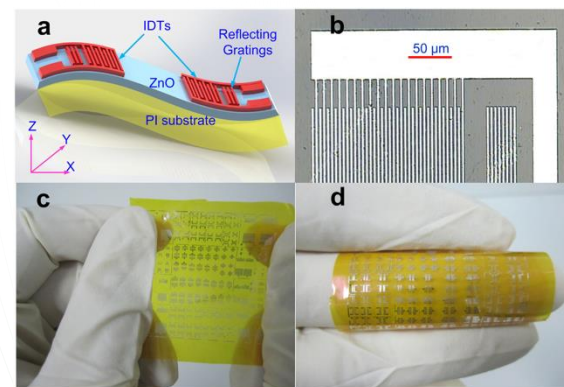
Path towards Low Cost, Ultrawideband Antenna Technology



Courtesy of Malocha et al

Surface Acoustic Wave (SAW) Sensors

What's next? Printed fractal antennas

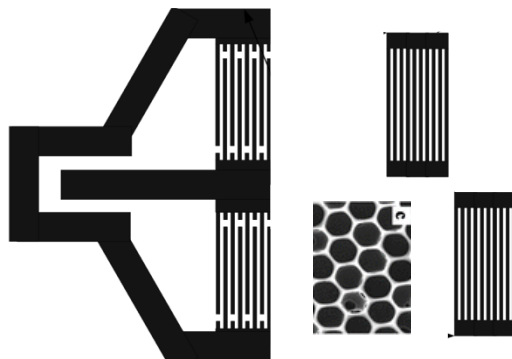


Functionalizing the RF-SAW Platform

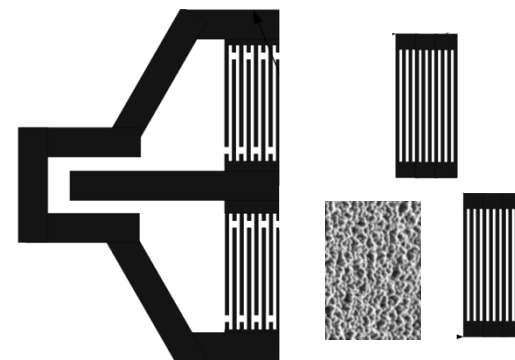


Sensing Modalities

- Physical Sensing
 - Temperature
 - Pressure
 - Humidity
 - Strain/vibration
- Electronic Sensing
 - Current flow
 - Voltage
 - Charge
- Chemical Sensing
 - CO₂
 - CH₄
 - VOCs



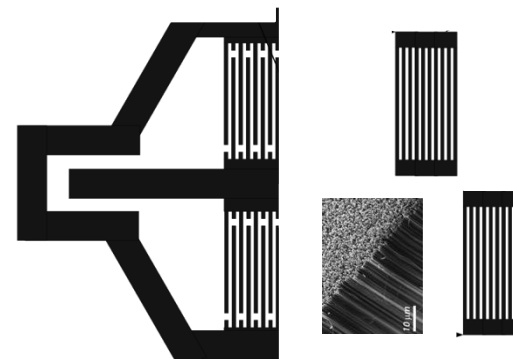
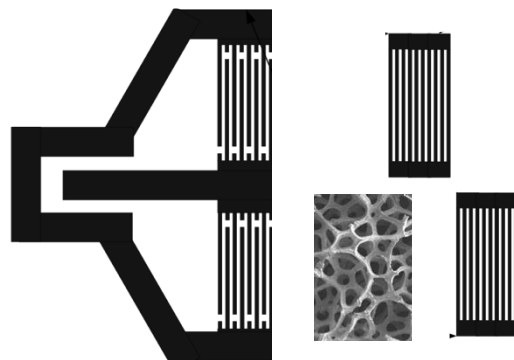
Hydrophilic PMMA film for humidity sensing



Palladium film for hydrogen sensing

Sensing Applications

- Physical Sensing
 - Energy control
 - Condition monitoring
 - Presence detection
- Electronic Sensing
 - Grid monitoring
 - Surveillance
- Chemical Sensing
 - Pipeline monitoring
 - Leak/plume detection
 - Accident response



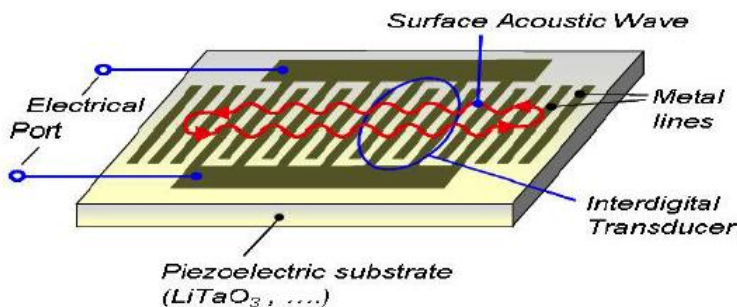
Carbon nano-tube array for CO₂ sensing

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Technology Comparison – SAW vs. BAW

Surface Acoustic Wave No integration with CMOS

Acoustic wave is excited in piezoelectric crystal



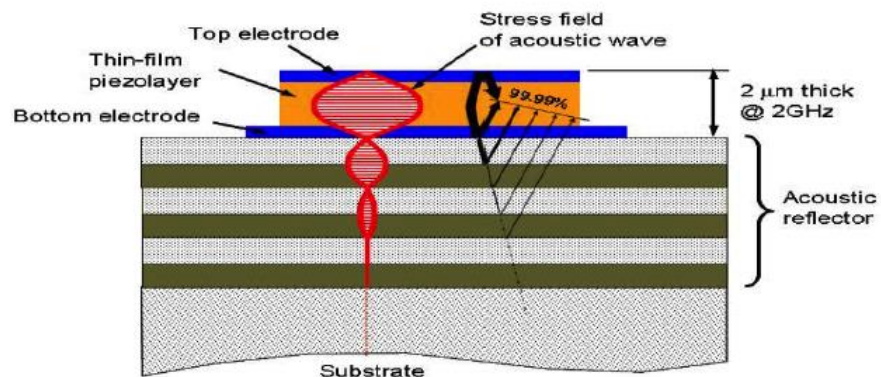
electrode width $\approx \lambda/4$
 $v \approx 4000$ m/s

Q-values typically ≈ 800

Bulk Acoustic Wave

Integration with CMOS possible

Acoustic wave is excited in thin-film piezo-layer



layer thickness $\approx \lambda/2$
 $v \approx 10000$ m/s

Q-values up to 2700

(Solidly Mounted Resonator)

Courtesy of Quovo Inc.

What is our goal & what can we print?



Functional Materials

Passive Wireless Technologies (PWTs)

- Sensor platform designs
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U R Here ➔ Remotely activated power

- Active sensors

PWT Apps.

- Leave Behind Sensors
- PWT Triggered Active Sensors
- Controlling Energy Use
- Leak/Plume/Trace Detection

Printed Electronics & Components (PECs)

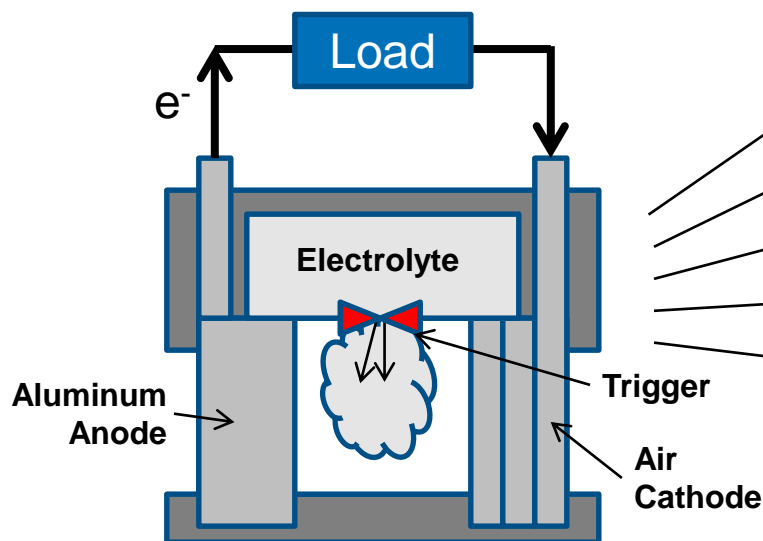
- Integrated Systems
 - Sensors, comms., energy sources, memory
 - Conformal printing
- Discrete devices
 - Ferromagnetic materials for RF electronics
 - Rare earth magnets

PEC Apps.

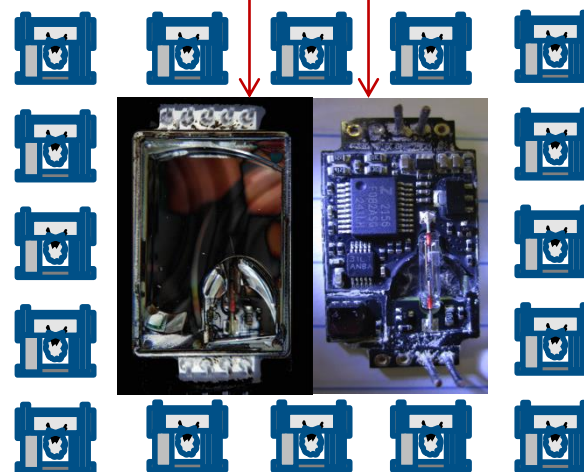
- Flexible electronics
- Wearable sensors
- Smart skins
- Miniature RF communication systems
- RF amplifiers

Remotely Activated Miniature Power Source for Persistent Active Sensing

Proven Aluminum-Air Battery



Sensor/Instrument Payload



Shown is a 16 battery array
powering a miniature NDIR
spectrometer

Miniature Al-Air Battery has:

- Electrolyte Reservoir Segregated from the Electrodes Until Triggered
- Triggering is Caused by a Remote Electromagnetic Pulse Exciting an RF/SAW
- Device Converts EM Energy into an Acoustic Impulse that Ruptures the Electrolyte Storage Membrane.

What's new?

1. Miniaturized
2. Replicated
3. Dormant until remotely triggered
4. Returns to zero-power drain, dormant condition until needed again

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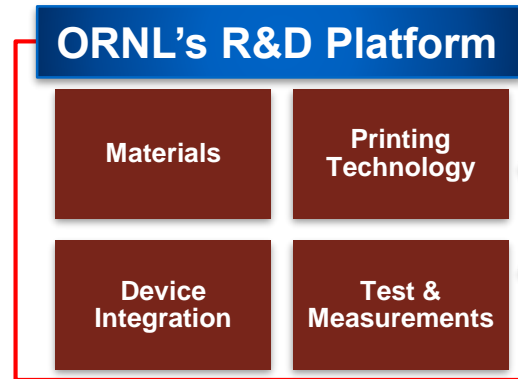
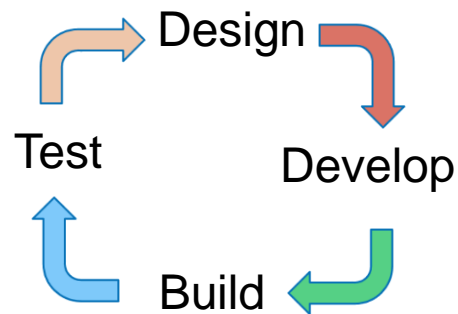
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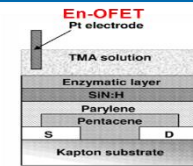
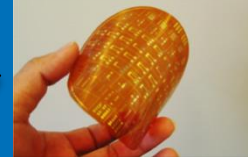
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Printed Electronics and Components – Integrated Systems

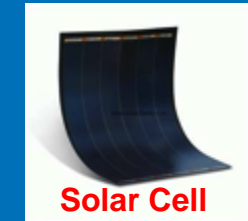


Advanced Devices

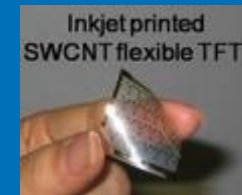
Flexible Sensor



Bio-Sensor



Solar Cell



Inkjet printed SWCNT flexible TFT

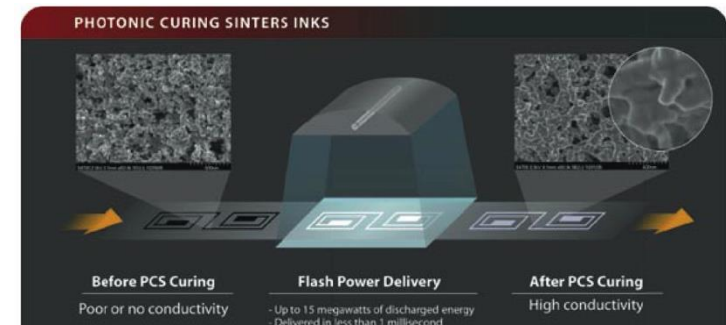
Fine Lines, Patterns, Bumping, Films, 2D/3D Surfaces



Building Blocks: Resistors, Capacitors, Inductors, Transistors, Memory



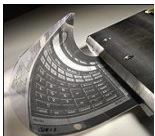
3D Micro-Structures (Developmental)



Rapid thermal processing of printed circuits on paper and polymers

Printed Electronics and Components – Integrated Systems

Flexible Displays



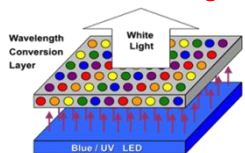
Crystallize a-Si thin film transistors for backplane

Thin Film Batteries



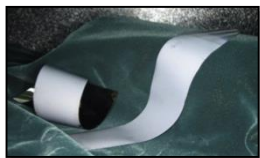
Increase storage capacity by controlling grain growth and orientation

Solid State Lighting



PTP anneals nanostructure to reduce defects and increase efficiency

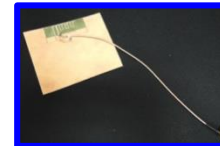
Thin Film Photovoltaics



Crystallize Amorphous Silicon on Metal Foil

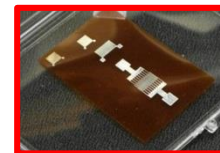
Texture CIGS Nanocrystals on Polymer Substrate

Wireless Communication



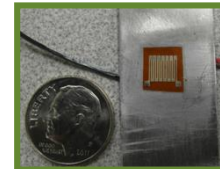
Low Cost, Flexible RF Rx/TX Components

Environmental Sensors



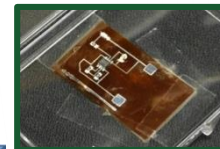
Multifunctional Printed Sensors: Additive Integration

Strain Gauges

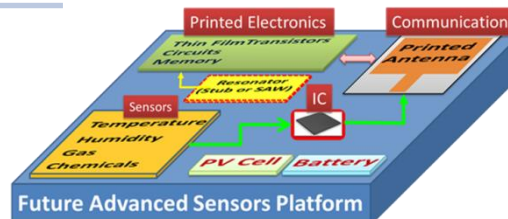


Mechanical Sensors on Demand

Flexible Circuits



Flexible Circuits/Surface Mount Device (SMD) Technology



What is our goal & what can we print?



Passive Wireless Technologies (PWTs)

- Sensor platform designs
 - Surface acoustic wave (SAW)
 - Bulk acoustic wave (BAW)
- Remotely activated power
 - Active sensors

Functional
Materials

PWT Apps.

- Leave Behind Sensors
- PWT Triggered Active Sensors
- Controlling Energy Use
- Leak/Plume/Trace Detection

Printed Electronics & Components (PECs)

- Integrated Systems
 - Sensors, comms., energy sources, memory
- U R Here ➡ ➡ Conformal printing
- Discrete devices
 - Ferromagnetic materials for RF electronics
 - Rare earth magnets

PEC Apps.

- Flexible electronics
- Wearable sensors
- Smart skins
- Miniature RF communication systems
- RF amplifiers

Printed Electronics and Components – Conformal Printing

- Material performance should be maintained irrespective of the integration scheme
- Resolution and Cost/performance ratio will dictate manufacturing technology integration
- Multifunctionality and Multi-technology co-integration possibilities: Promising for novel products and new markets that have not yet been envisioned



What is our goal & what can we print?



Functional
Materials

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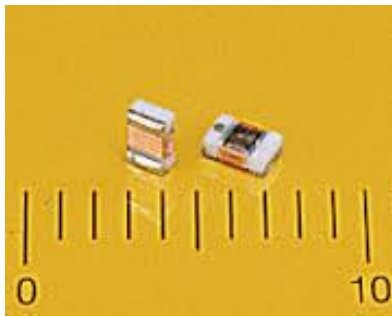
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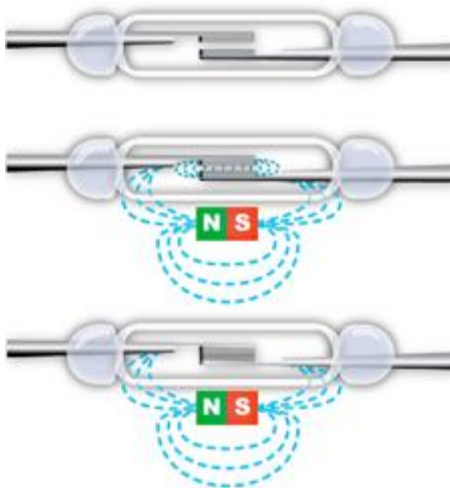
Printed Electronics and Components – Discrete Devices

Printing conductors, dielectrics, insulators, and exotic functional materials enable many types of miniature devices.

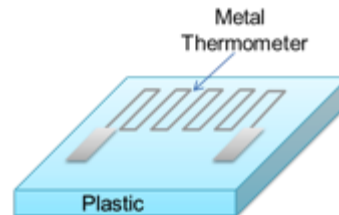
Ultra-miniature inductors



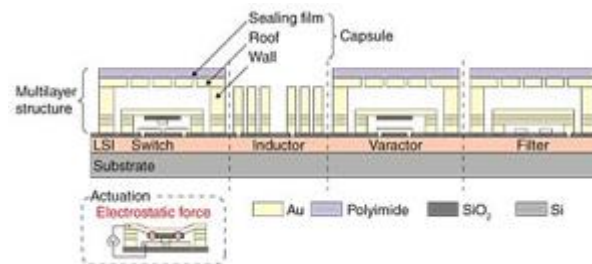
Magnet switches



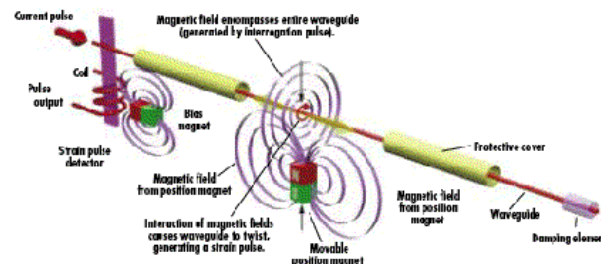
Thin film temperature sensors



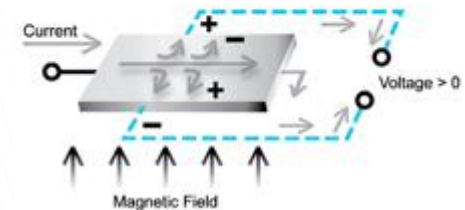
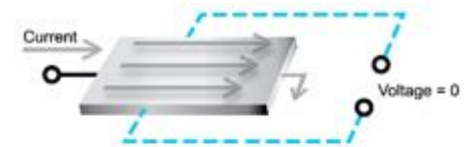
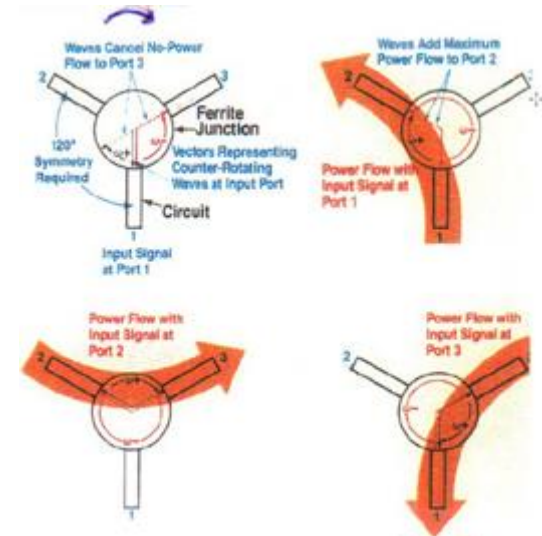
Integrated RF MEMS



Magneto-striction position sensor

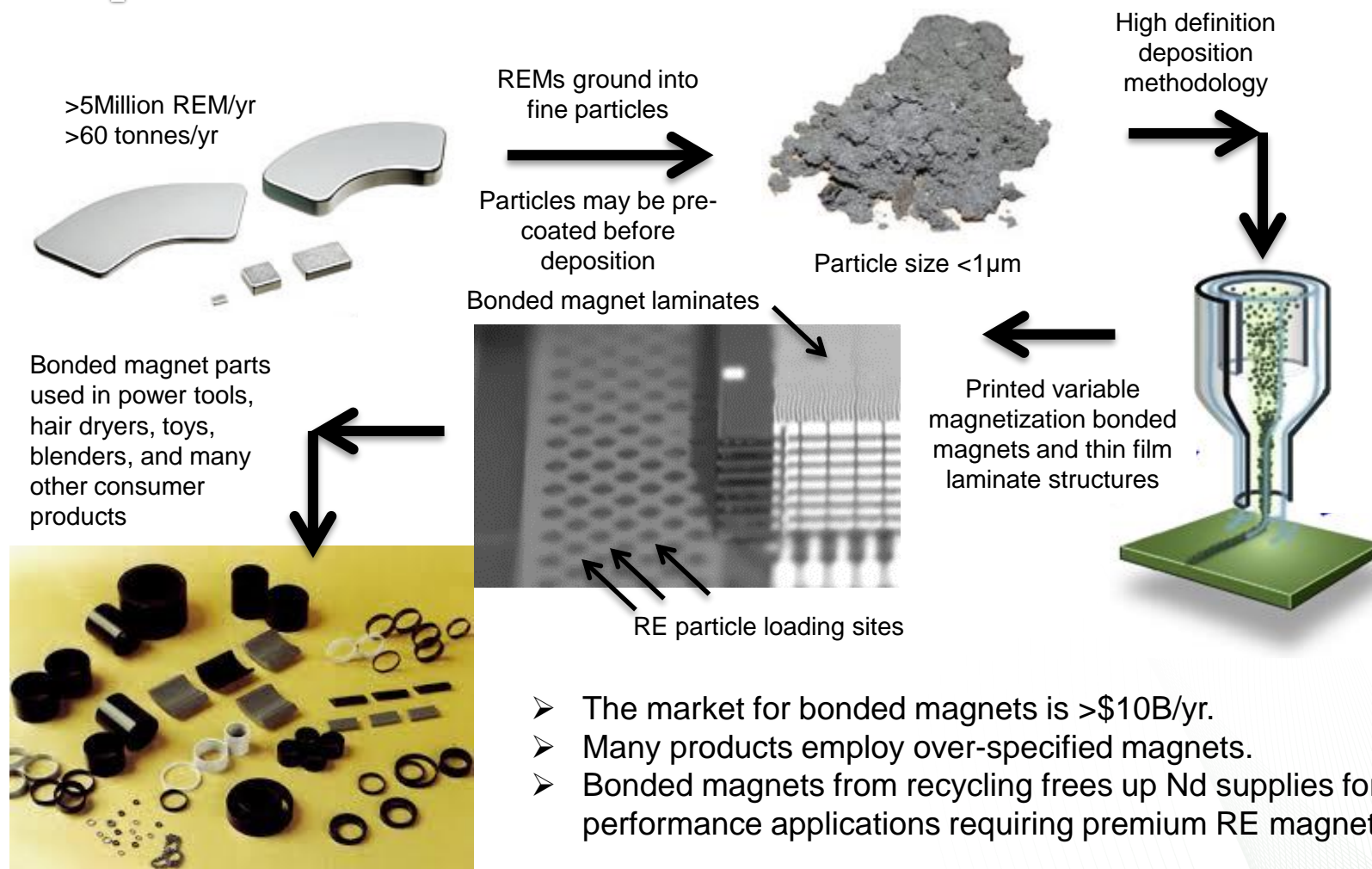


RF circulators



Hall Effect sensors

Printed Electronics and Components – Discrete Devices



- The market for bonded magnets is >\$10B/yr.
- Many products employ over-specified magnets.
- Bonded magnets from recycling frees up Nd supplies for high performance applications requiring premium RE magnets.

Direct printing bonded magnets creates customized properties, micron feature size/shape, 100nm thickness control, tailored particle loading (precise flux patterning, and versatile material composition).

Summary

Direct digital printing technology is rapidly advancing the state-of-the-art in sensors and electronics.

Passive Wireless Technologies (PWTs)

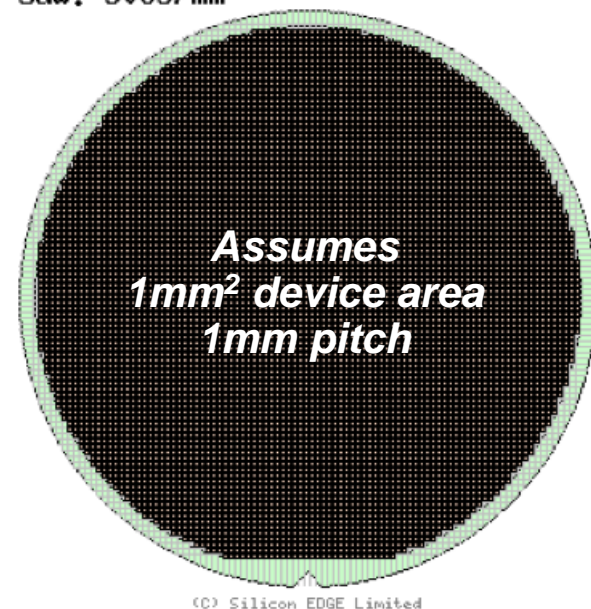
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Printed Electronics & Components (PECs)

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PWT SAW sensors

DPW: 6955
Saw: 30837mm



Bill of Materials ~ \$100
Devices per Wafer ~ 7,000
Cost per Sensor < 2¢

Example Application

Leaks of Concern

> 6 SCFH → 1 Ton/Year
(0.17 Standard m³/sec)



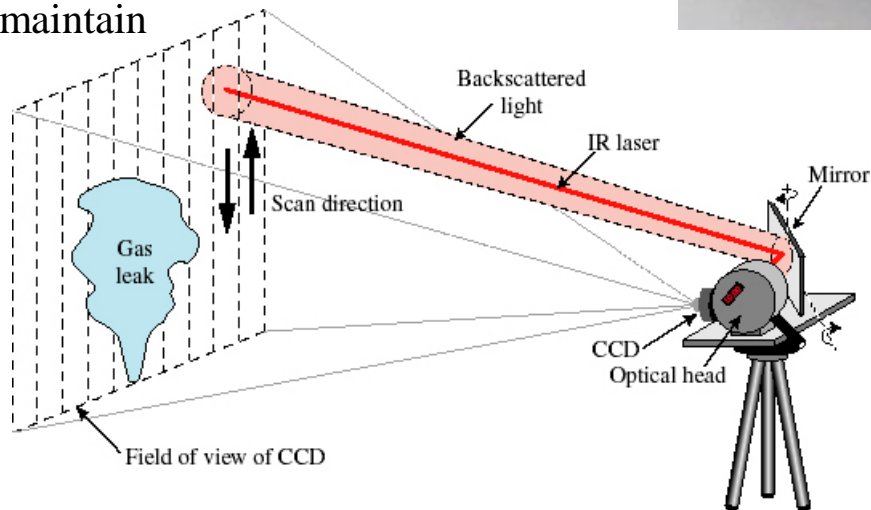
Typical 10m x 10m well pad



Pressurized leaks are directional
Weather conditions increase dispersion



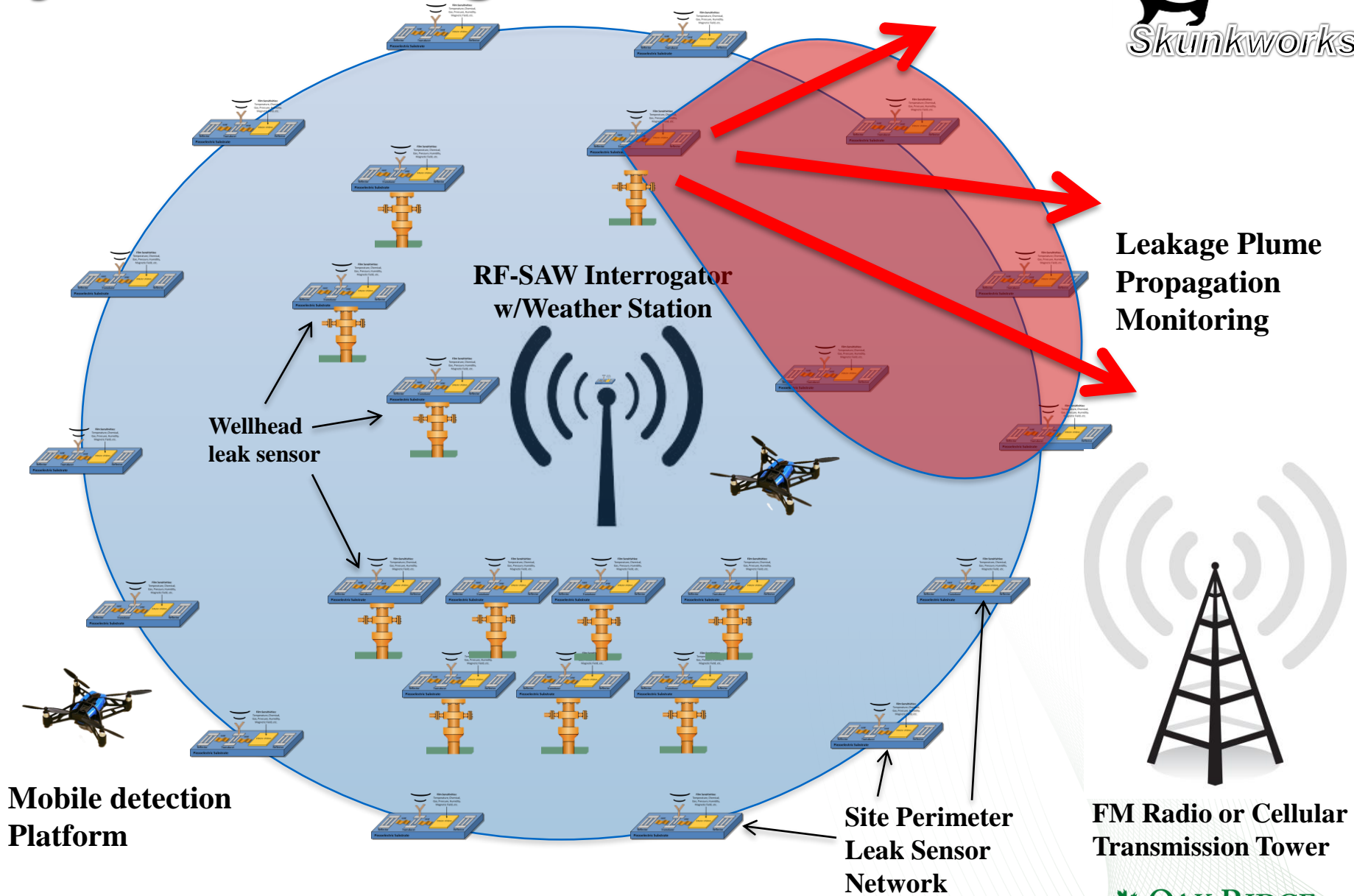
Optical remote sensors can image leaks, but they're expensive to deploy and maintain



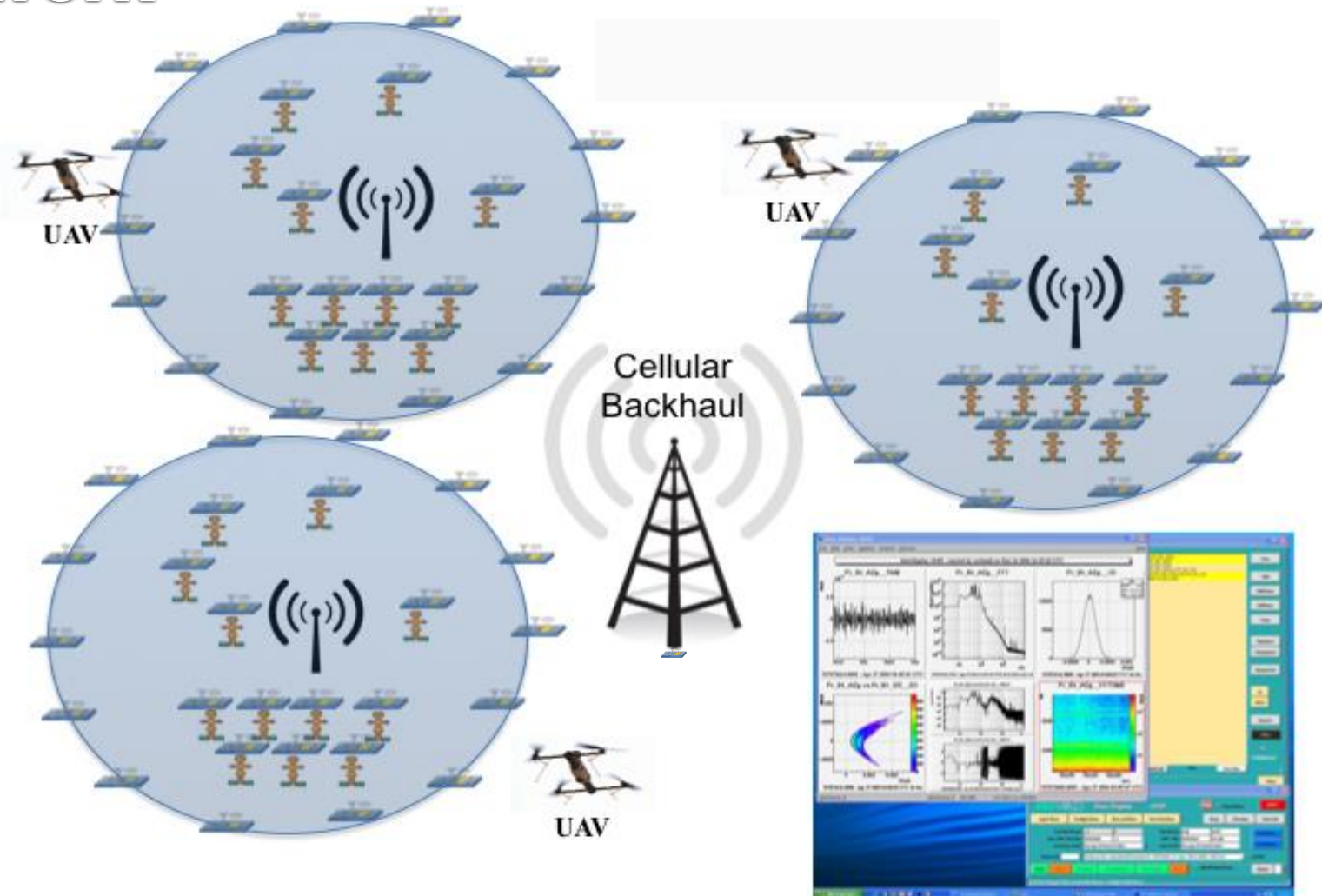
Modest leakage forms a cloud around the leak



Hydro-fracturing Site

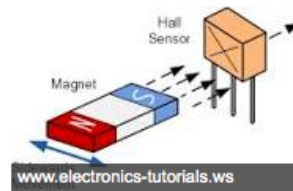


SWARMS Multiple Hydro-fracturing Network



Data Visualization & Analytics

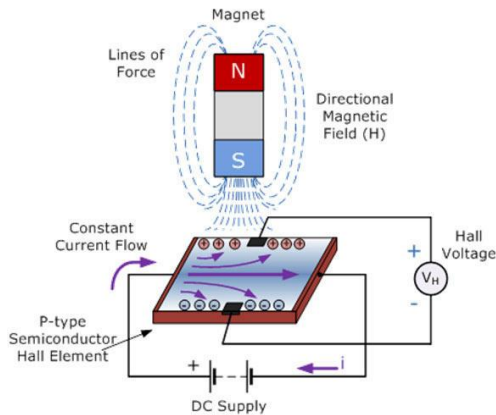
A **Hall effect sensor** is a transducer that varies its output voltage in response to a magnetic field. **Hall effect sensors** are used for proximity switching, positioning, speed detection, and current **sensing** applications. In its simplest form, the **sensor** operates as an analog transducer, directly returning a voltage.



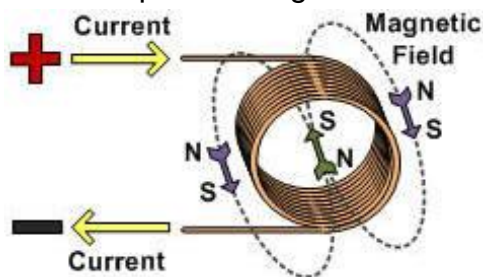
Hall effect sensor - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hall_effect_sensor Wikipedia ▾

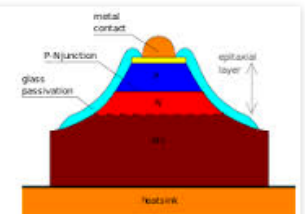
More about Hall effect sensor



Printing electrodes that enable magnetic domain alignment of printed magnets

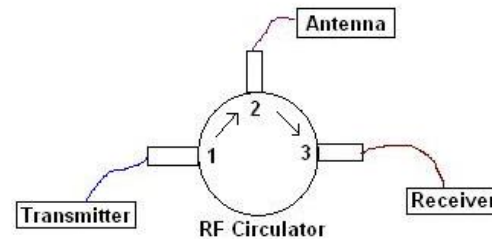
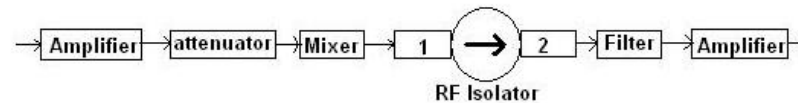


In electronics, a varicap diode, **varactor** diode, variable capacitance diode, variable reactance diode or tuning diode is a type of diode designed to exploit the voltage-dependent capacitance of a reversed-biased p-n junction.

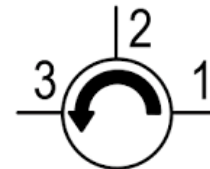


Varicap - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Varicap> Wikipedia ▾



A **circulator** is a passive non-reciprocal three- or four-port device, in which a microwave or radio frequency signal entering any port is transmitted to the next port in rotation (only).



Circulator - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circulator> Wikipedia ▾

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