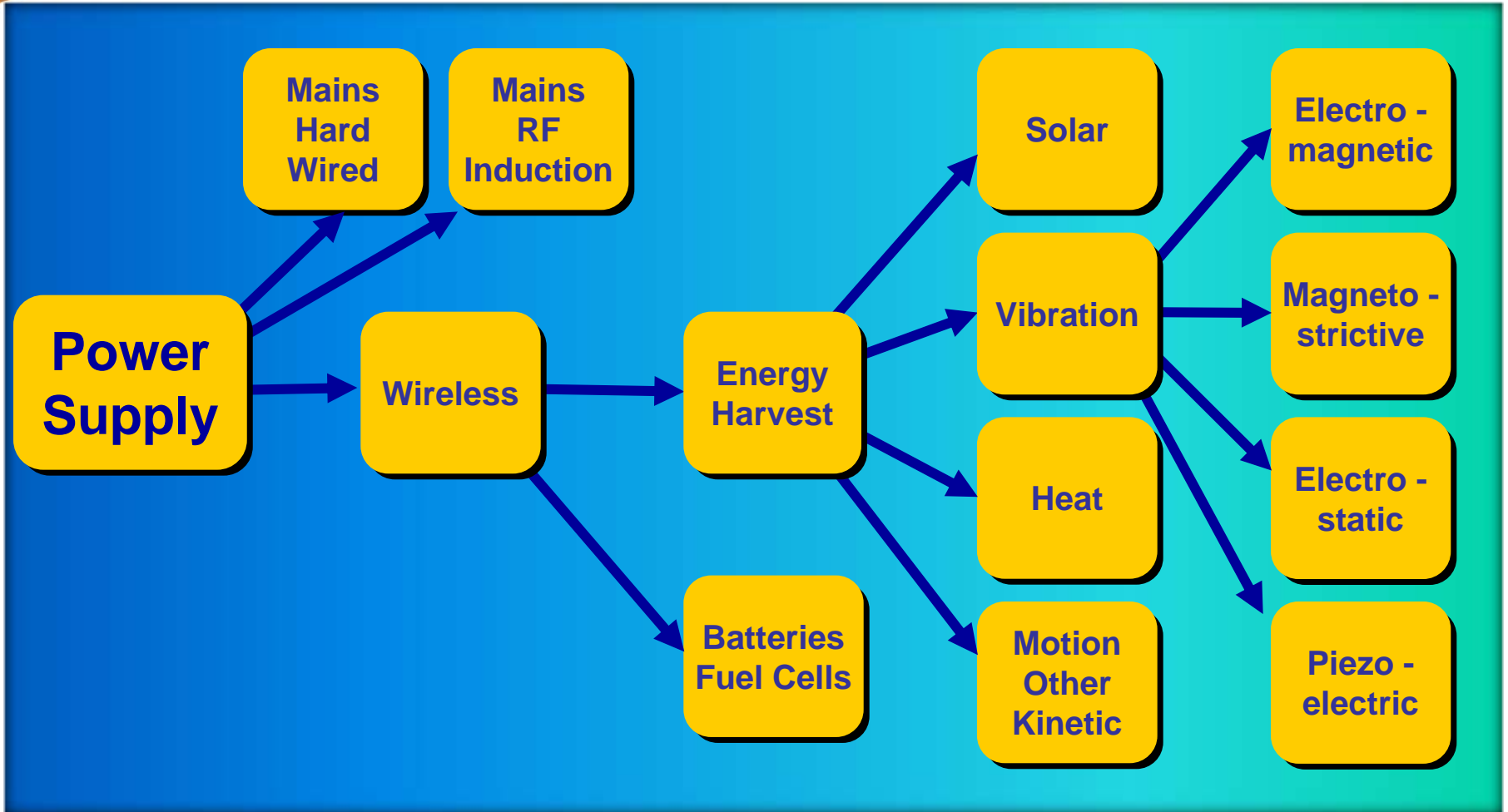


## Success Factors for Practical Energy Harvesting Applications



Roy Freeland - C.E.O. Perpetuum

# Choose the Right Harvester



1. Enough Power
2. Adequate lifetime - No/low maintenance
3. Easy to install
4. Good coverage
5. Interchangeability
6. Meet application requirements e.g. ATEX
7. Strong Business Case



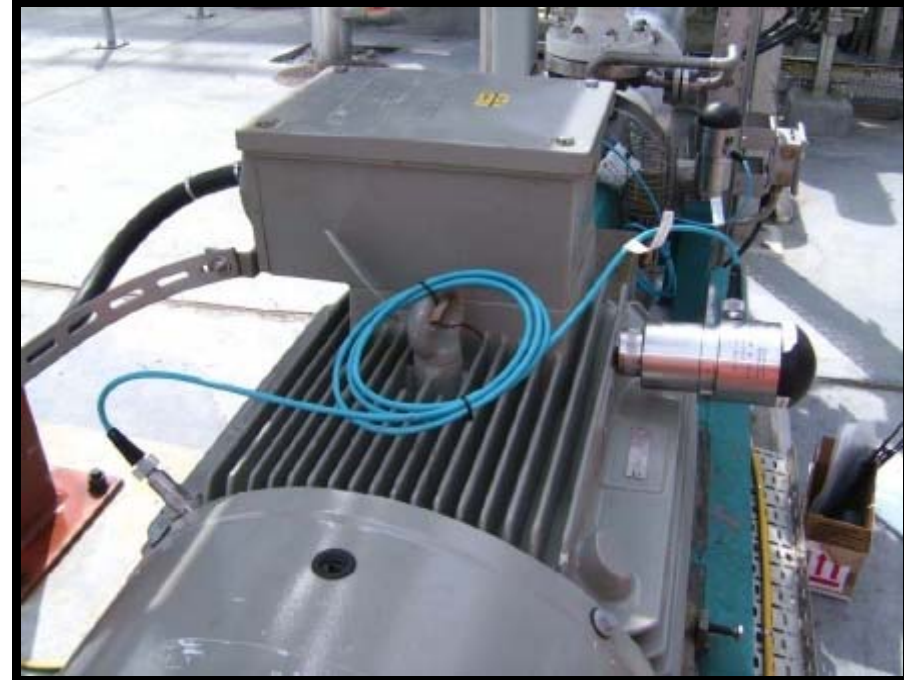
# 1. Enough Power

- Does harvester produce enough average power with the actual energy available?
- Vibration Energy Harvester Output depends on
  - Amplitude of Vibration
  - Frequency – Induction Motor or Rail Wagon
  - Bandwidth
  - Mass
- Apply the laws of Physics
  - Taxpayers money wasted on human devices
  - Impossible claims e.g. RF Harvesting to recharge mobile phones
  - E.g. If 1.5g needed to generate 1mW, then you don't need a CM system

# Petrochemical Plant

## First System

One harvester Powers WSN  
with one accelerometer



GE Bently Nevada Condition Monitoring

## “Insight.mesh” Wireless Condition Monitoring System



4 Sensors per node

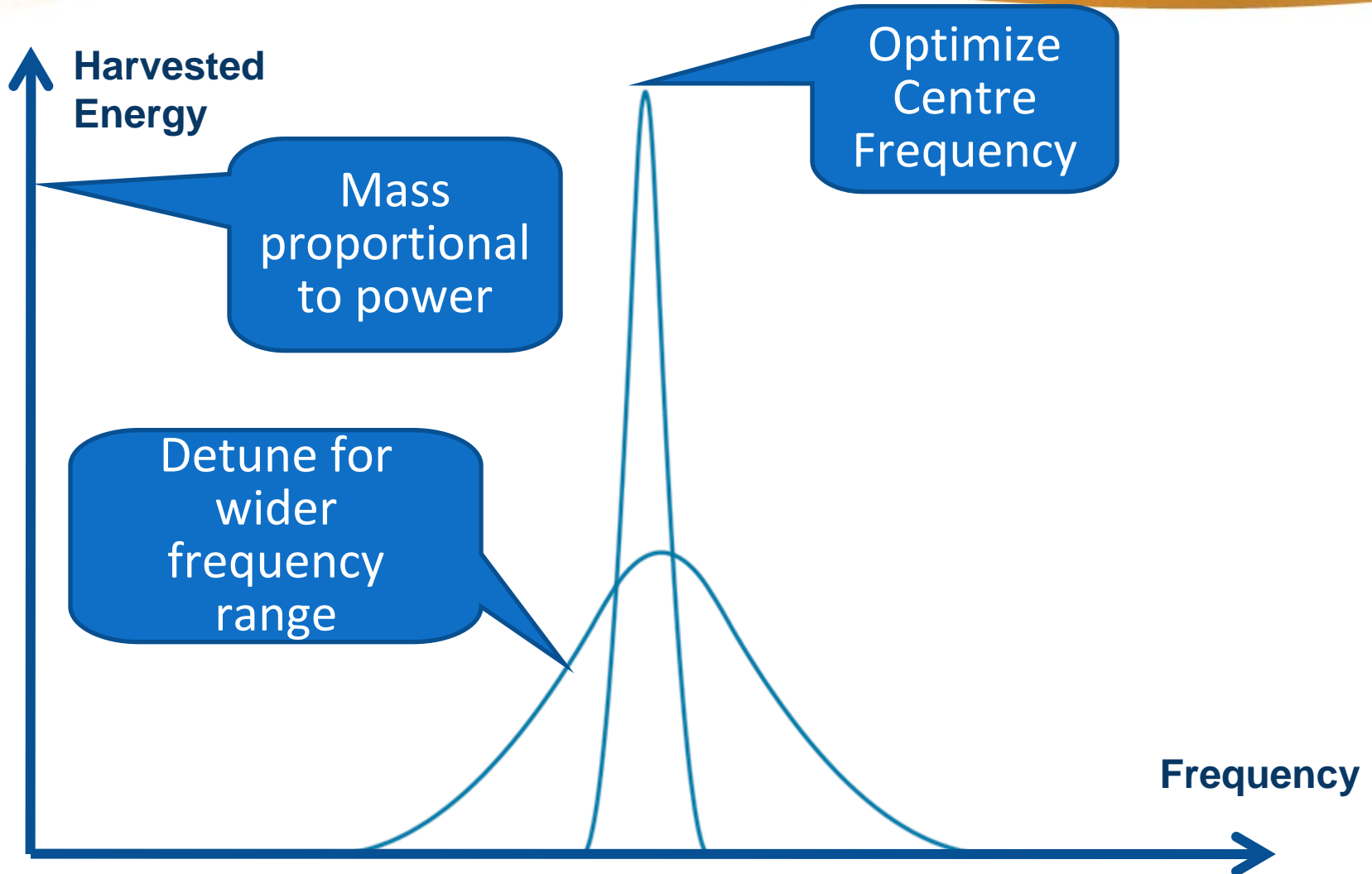
“Power for Life with Energy Harvester”

“Target of three years with batteries”

# Power Generation Plant



# Design Flexibility



## 2.Lifetime – No maintenance

- Power Source should exceed equipment life
  - PMG FSH Free Standing Harvester
    - Designed for high reliability
    - 890 years MTTF (MIL standard)
  - Rejected materials with 200million cycles:- means <7 weeks life @50Hz
- Maintenance :-
  - difficult, undesirable, impossible
- Power Solution must be “Fit and Forget”

# 3. Easy to Install



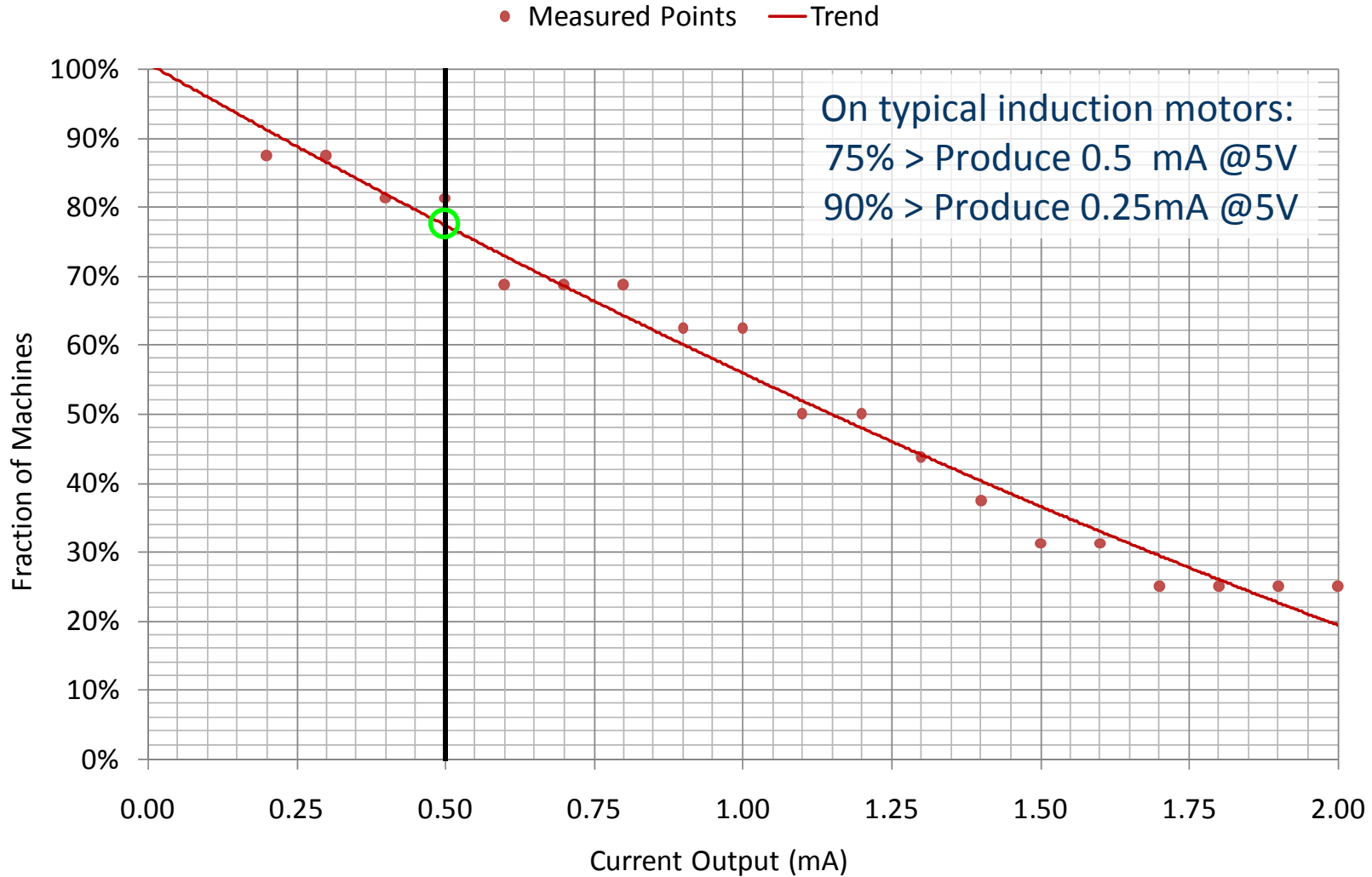
Indicating Power Output >23mW

Harvester

Power Station Pump

- Power level seen immediately
- Non – intrusive Installation

# 4. Coverage – Power from FSH



# 5. Interchangeability

## National Instruments low power Wireless Sensor Node

- Pressure, Temperature
- 4AA batteries
- VEH - Integrated Power Conditioning

### Options

- Leave batteries
- Remove batteries
- Plug in Harvester
- Plug in any power source



# ISA100.18 Power Sources

## Mission

The ISA100.ps Working Group mission is to develop standards to enable users and suppliers to compare, specify and interface power/energy sources for “non line powered, low power, wireless sensor nodes (WSN)”.

## •Objectives

- Develop and Publish standards that permit interchangeability of Power Modules for WSN's.
- Develop and publish standards for specifying performance of power/energy sources

# 6. Meet Application Requirements

- Environmental standards
  - E.g. EMC, Train washing
- Temperature range
  - E.g. -40 to +85
- Shock
  - E.g. 30G
- Hazardous Zones
  - E.g. ATEX Certification, Zone 0

# 7. Strong Business Case

## No Monitoring – Run to Failure



- Economically redundant
- Reactive maintenance operations
- Unplanned / Unscheduled maintenance
- Safety & environmental issues
- Excess waste generation

## Handheld walk around



- Infrequent monitoring cycles
- Quality of repeatable measurements uncertain
- Inefficient for large number of machines
- Potential safety risks
- Reactive maintenance operations

# Business Case

## Pruftechnik GmbH

### Wireless Condition Monitoring System At Water Treatment Plant



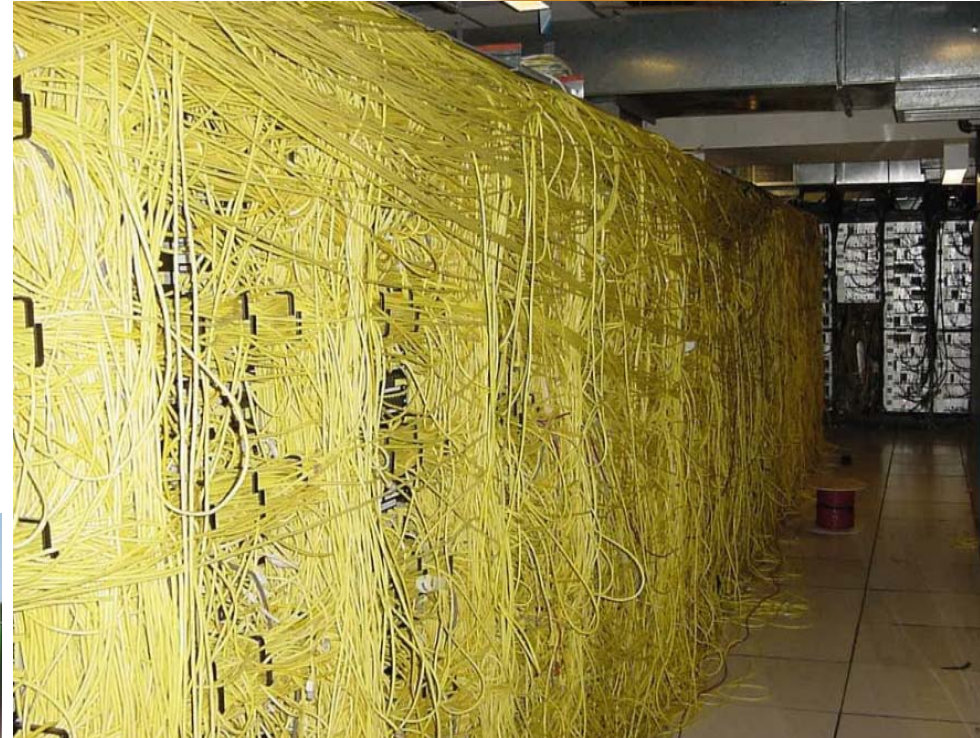
- 6 units installed in 40 minutes
- Wiring would need 6-8 man weeks and plant shutdown
- Unhealthy Working Environment



# Business Case -Summary

Wiring-expensive and unreliable

Wireless Sensing needs  
wireless power



No alternative power available

No maintenance

# Summary

- Energy Harvesting is key to massive potential for wireless sensing/monitoring/tracking without batteries
- Perpetuum has practical working solution for billions of locations using vibration sources
- Select the right harvester
- Energy Harvesting – Fit and Forget

Success = Ensuring enough power

