

Towards Energy Autonomous Wireless Sensor Networks

Olivier Berder,
Univ Rennes, IRISA, équipe GRANIT

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IRISA GRANIT Team in a nutshell

- **Green Radio and Adaptive Nodes for IoT**

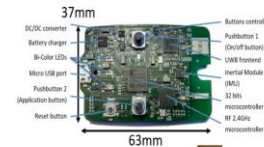
- Architecture department (D3) of IRISA
- ~20 people from IUT and ENSSAT Lannion (UR1)
- 7 permanent academic staff : 2PR and 5MCF (1 HDR)
 - ✓ O. Berder, A. Courtay, R. Gerzaguët, M. Gautier, R. Rocher, P. Scalart, B.Vrigneau
- 3 research engineers, 2 administrative staff
- 7 PhDs

- **From algorithms to platform implementation**

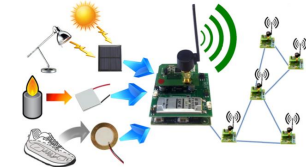
- IoT and LPWAN
- 5G/B5G
- Optical communications

- **Strong partnership with industry**

- Collaborative projects (+ 2 M€)
- Direct grants (+ 300 k€)



Zyggye platform



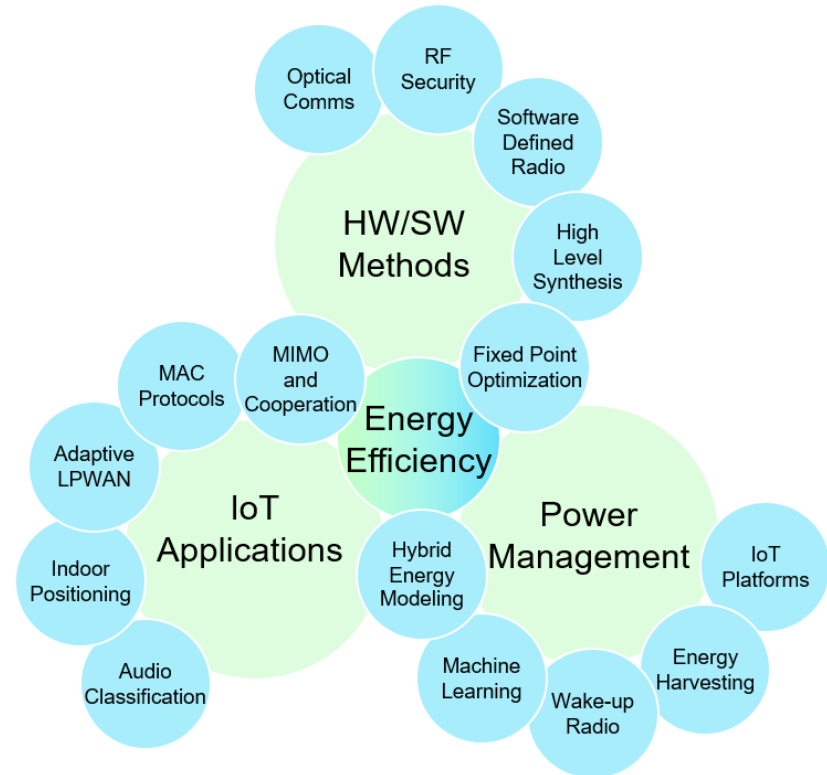
Powwow IoT platform



SENDATE board for optical communications

GRANIT Research topics

- **Focused on energy-efficiency**
- **3 main research areas**
 - HW/SW partitioning methods
 - IoT and WSN applications
 - Power management
- **Team emerging topics**
 - Software Defined Radio
 - RF and Hardware security
 - Wake-up radio and
 - ultra-low power nodes



How to design an energy efficient WSN platform?

1. Decrease Transmit Power

- Channel coding, cooperation

2. Optimize radio activity

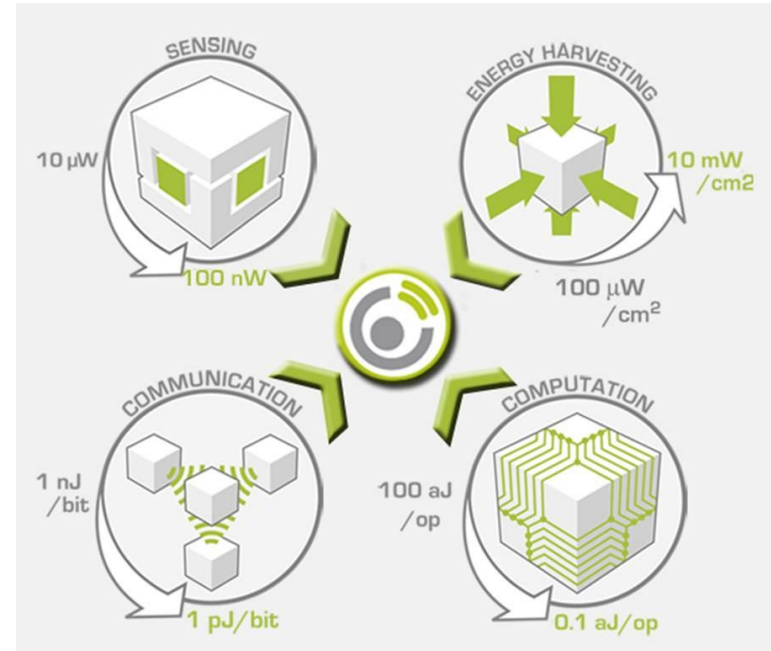
- MAC protocols, Wake-Up radio

3. Reduce the amount of data

- Compression, features extraction

4. Optimize hardware architecture

- Co-processing, DVFS, power-gating
- Energy harvesting



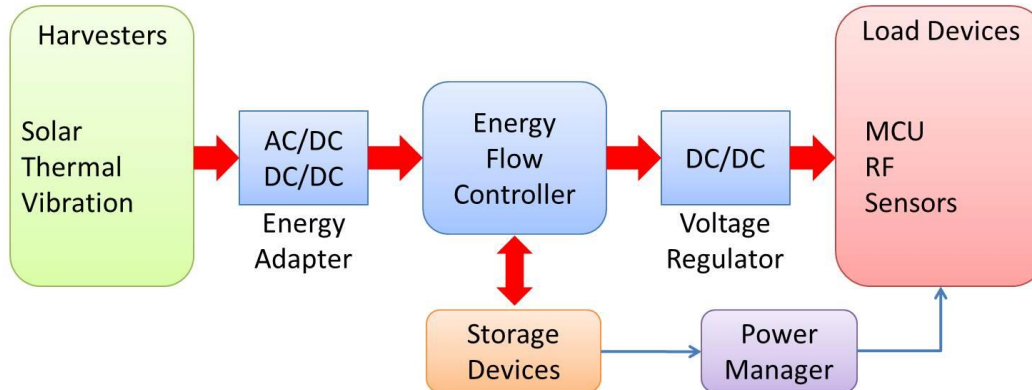
source: <http://www.ga-project.eu/>

Goal of future WSNs: reach energy autonomy!

Towards autonomous sensor nodes

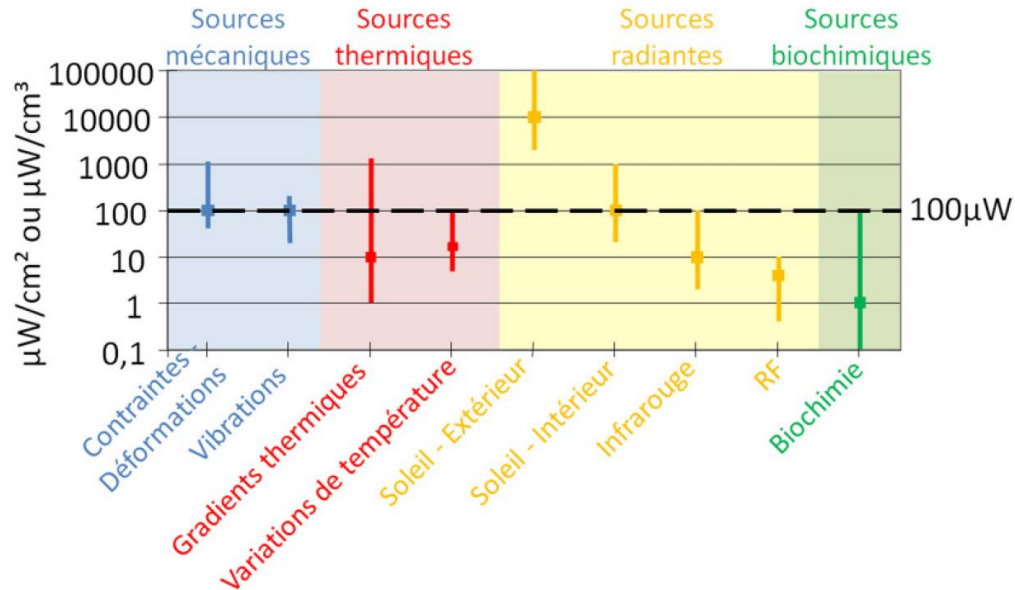


- **Energy manager design**
 - Multiple energy sources
 - Light, heat, moves, RF, bio...
 - Prediction algorithms... or not
 - Energy neutral operations (ENO)

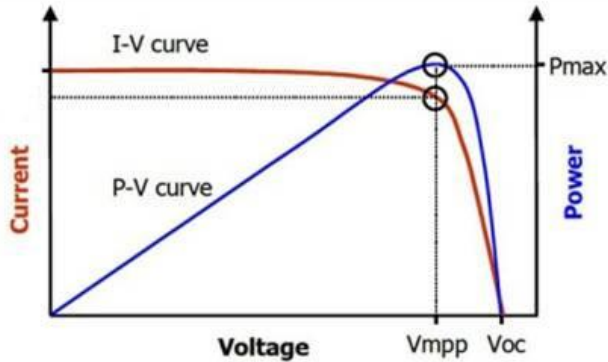


Ambient energy sources

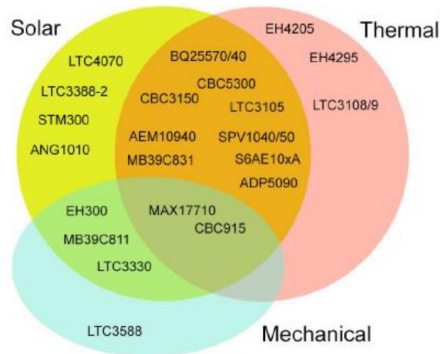
- Typical battery-powered IoT devices are doomed to die...
 - ...and changing the battery is not always feasible !
- What about ambient available energy to power IoT devices ?



Maximum Power Point Tracking

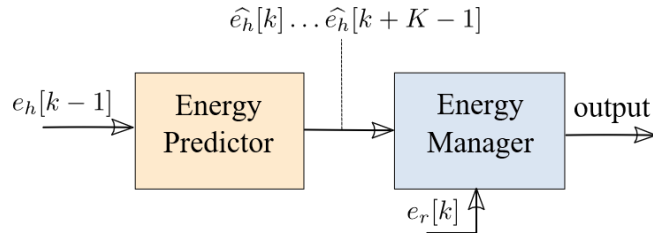


- Non ideal energy sources → there exists an optimal load
- Need to track the **Maximum Power Point**
- V_{MPP} is proportional to V_{OC} :
 - $V_{MPP} \approx 0.7 \times V_{OC}$ for solar panels
 - $V_{MPP} \approx 0.5 \times V_{OC}$ for TEG, windmills...
- Fractional Open Circuit Voltage method
 - measure V_{OC} to determine V_{MPP}
- Cheap and easy method to implement, used in power management IC (**PMIC**)



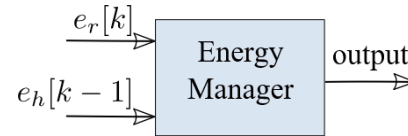
Energy Management for EH-WSNs: State-of-the-Art

■ Prediction-based EM



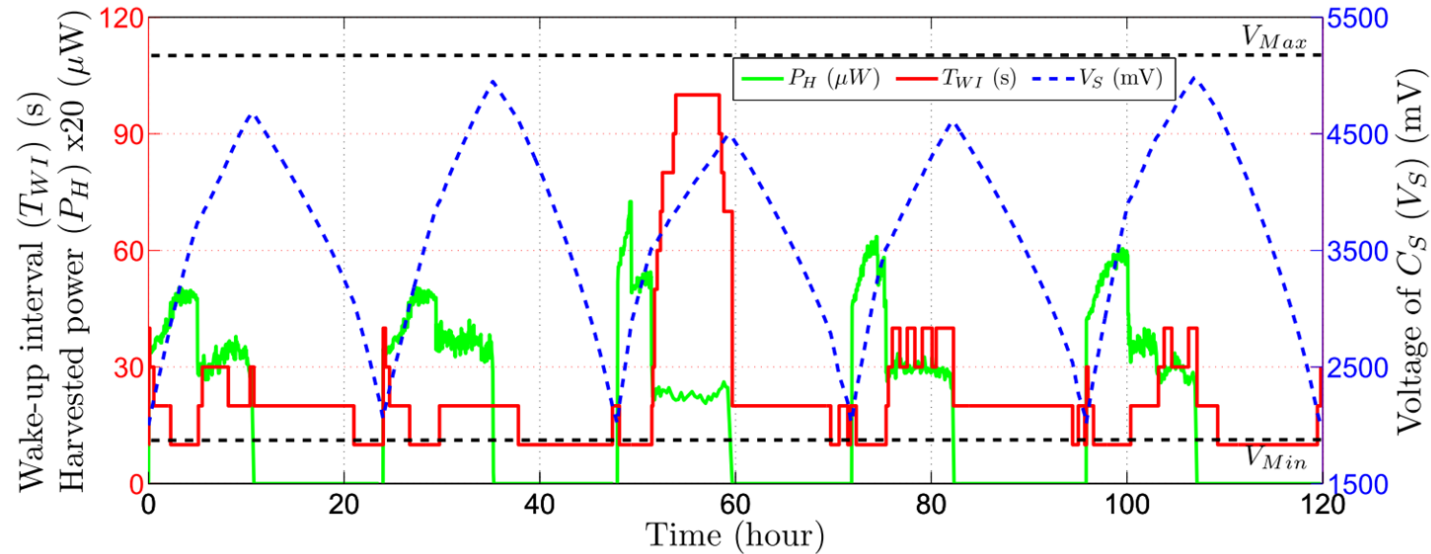
- Specific algorithm [Kansal]
- Linear programming [Moser]
- Dual EM [Castagnetti]
- Network level [Yang]
- Kinetic energy [Gorlatova]

■ Model-free EM



- LQ-Tracker [Vigorito]
 - Linear Quadratic control
- RLTDPM [Hsu]
 - Q-Learning
- P-FREEN [Peng]
 - Set of "principles"

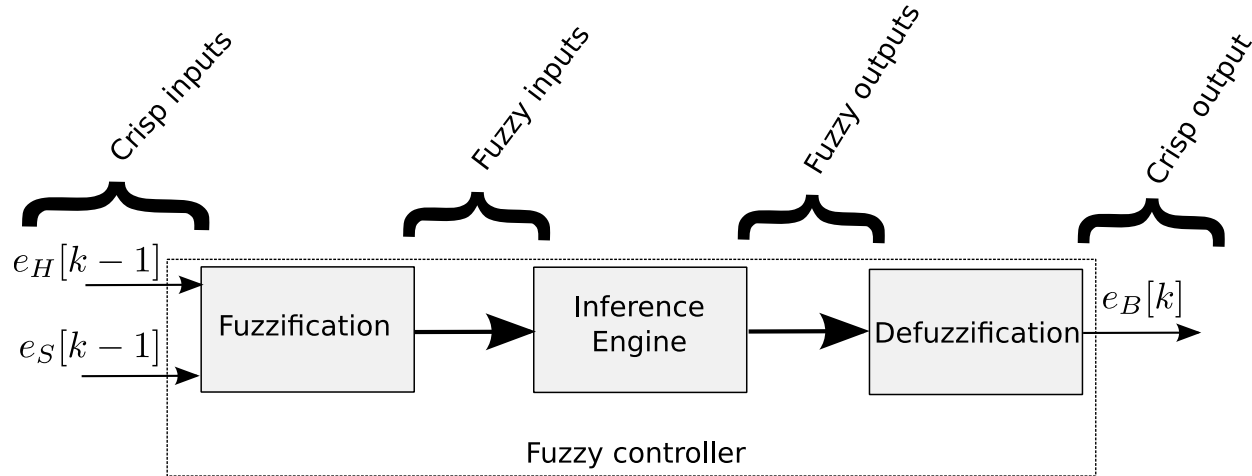
Design of generic energy harvesting



- Daily ENO
- No power failure
- Quality of services enhancement [le15acmjetc,le15ieeesj]

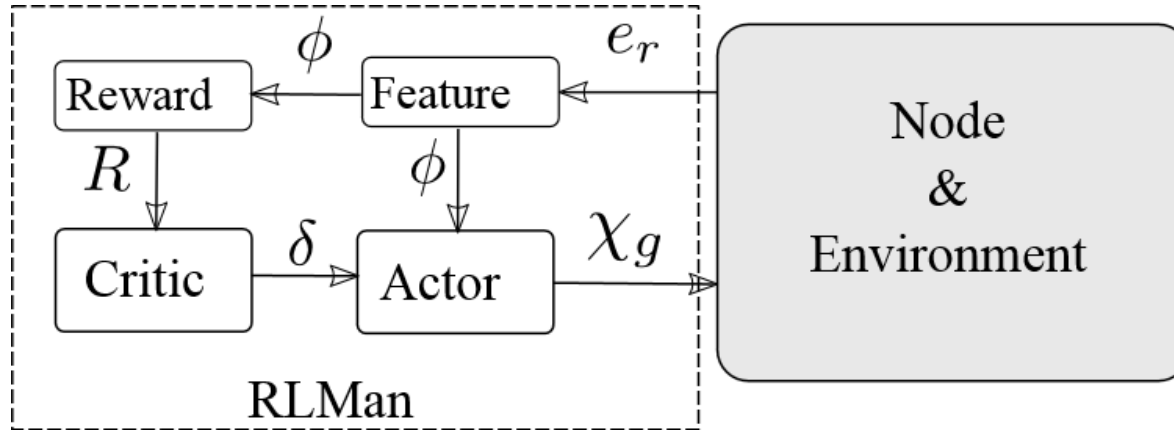
Design of generic energy managers

- **Fuzzyman: Based on fuzzy logic [aitaoudia16icc]**
 - Unstable and hard to predict energy sources and network behaviors
 - Energy harvesting systems difficult to model



Design of generic energy managers

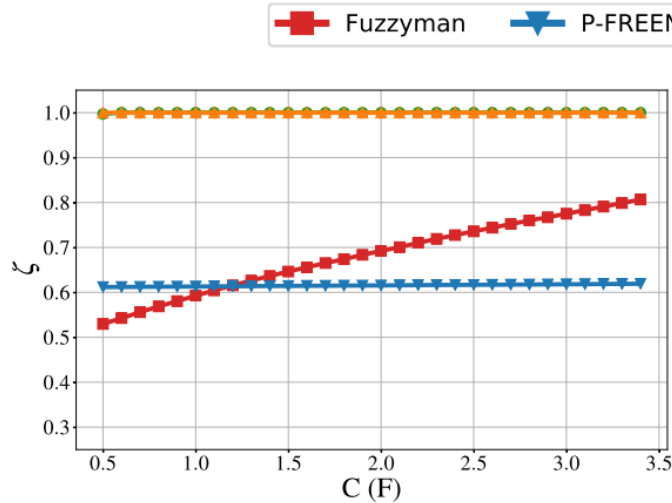
- **RLMan : Reinforcement learning for EM**
 - Learn the behavior of both source and sensor node



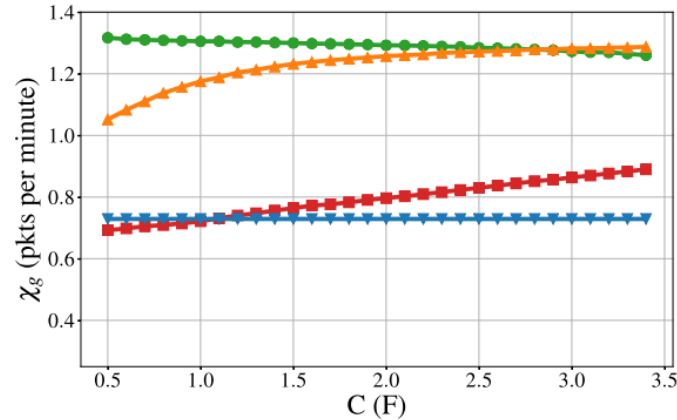
- **Trade-off between exploit and explore**

[aitaoudia18ieeetgcn]

Results in terms of energy and QoS



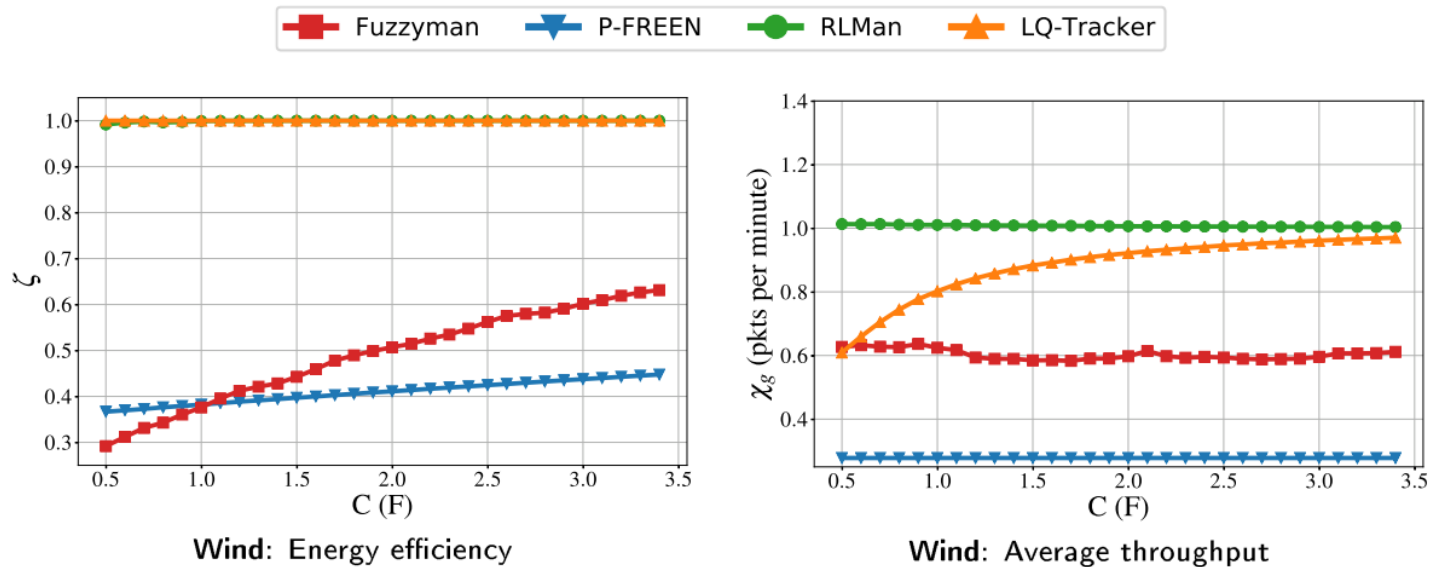
Indoor light: Energy efficiency



Indoor light: Average throughput

- Only RL Man and LQ Tracker do not waste anything
- RLMan has a better data rate
- Fuzzyman has to be parameterized according to material and source

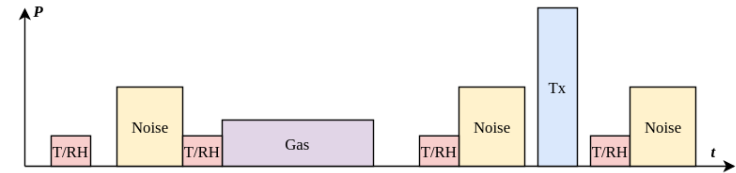
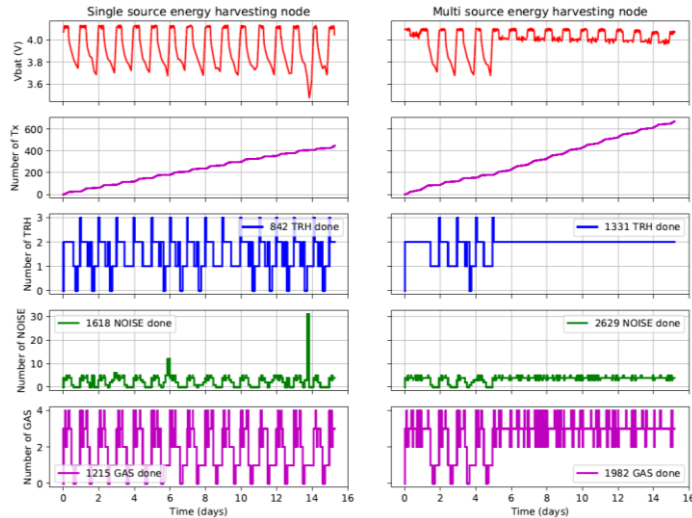
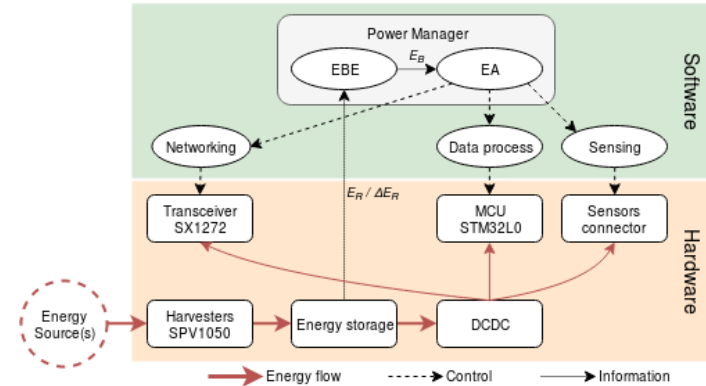
Results in terms of energy and QoS



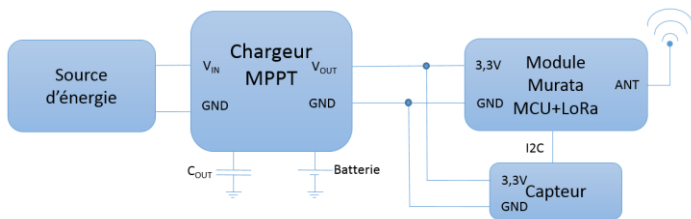
- Same results for wind
- No need to adapt RL Man between wind and indoor light : it learns!

Multi-sources energy harvesting and LoRa autonomous nodes

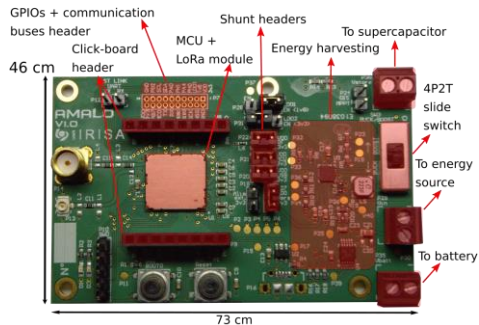
- CIFRE PhD with Wi6Labs (2015-2018)
- LoRa transmissions : energy hungry
- No need for too complex EM [gleonec18ict]
- Energy allocation



Autonomous node design

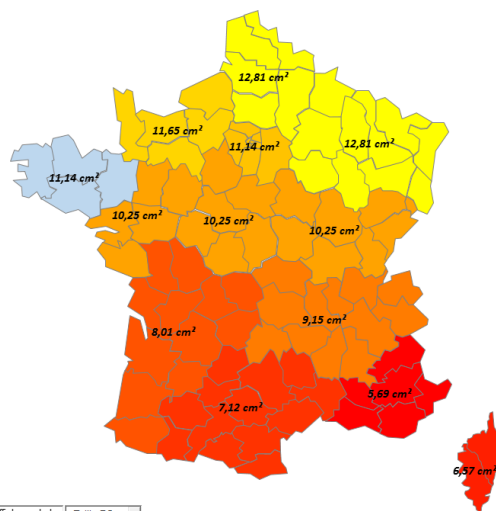


- Tool for dimensioning
 - Photovoltaic panel
 - Energy storage
- [mabon19wcmc]



SF12, BW : 125kHz, CR : 4/5, Payload 20 o, TOA : 1,319s, Pt : 14dBm

Carte Interactive de la France



Légende	
Région Sélectionnée	
5,69 cm²	
6,57 cm²	
7,12 cm²	
8,01 cm²	
9,15 cm²	
10,25 cm²	
11,14 cm²	
11,65 cm²	
12,81 cm²	

Affichage de la	Taille PS	
Région : Bretagne	Département : Ile-et-Vilaine	Reset
Luminosité de la Région : 3912,91 Lux	Aire du panneau solaire : 11,14 cm²	

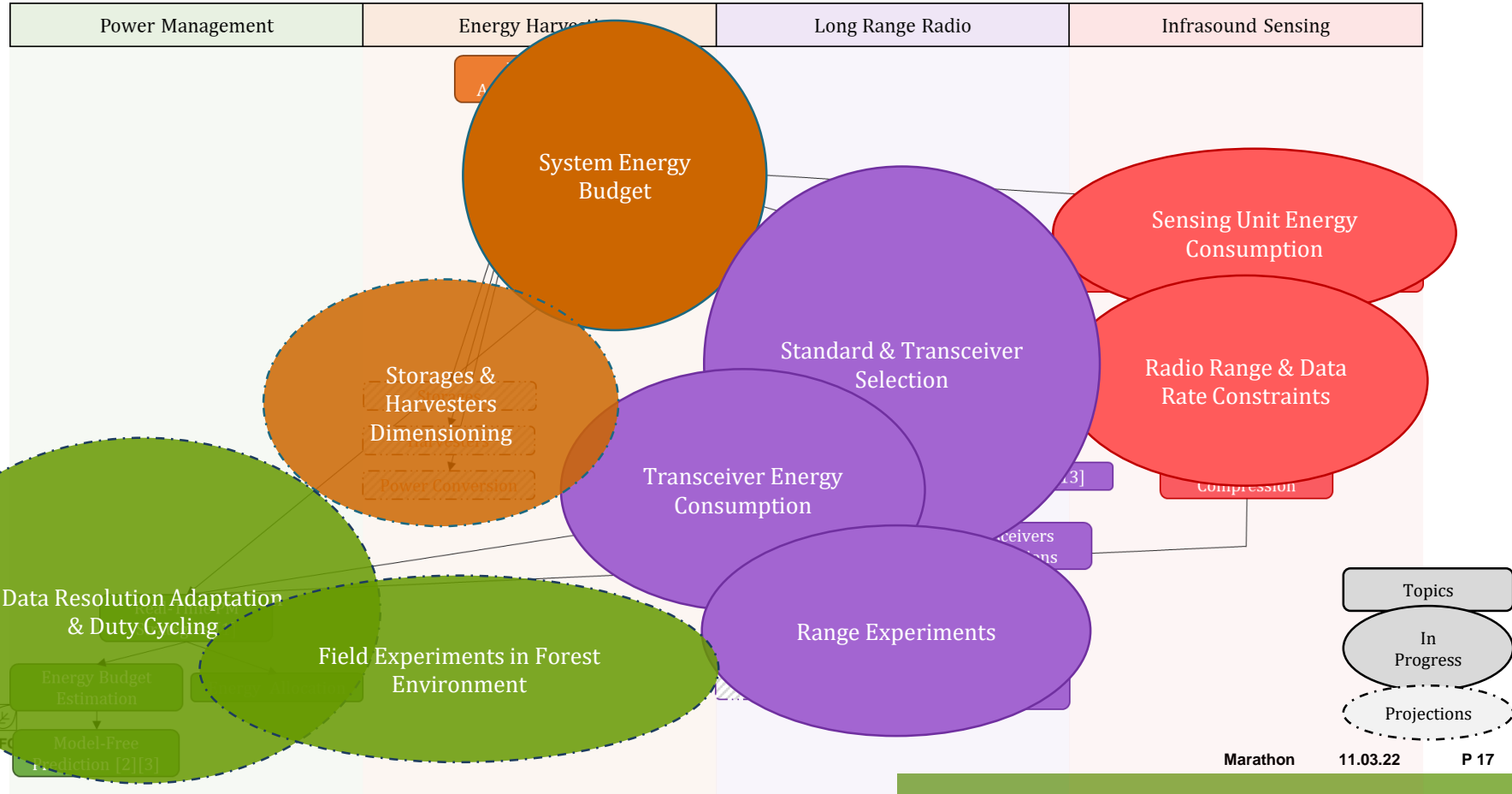
Example of infrasound sensors station

State-of-the-art Application

- Focus on IS24 station in Tahiti-Polynesia (FRA)
- Remote location to mitigate the noise of man-made activities
- Vegetated area to mitigate the wind-generated noise
- Array geometry with an aperture from 1 to 4 km
- Number of elements from 4 to 12
- One central recording facility
- RF antenna or optic fiber, standalone photovoltaic systems or power grid
- Analog infrasound sensor and a data acquisition system, GPS time-stamped

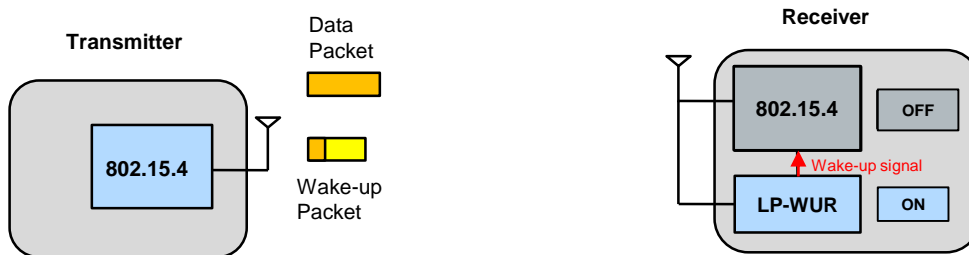


Example of infrasound sensors station



Wake-up radio principle

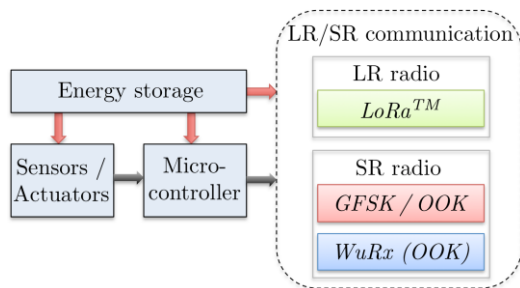
- **Revolution of IoT networks**
 - Exponential increase of IoT market, LPWAN emergence
 - The more you deploy nodes, the less you want to change batteries
 - Latency can be a problem for some applications
- **Towards a trade-off between energy and latency : wake-up radio**
 - Continuous listening with ultra low power consumption



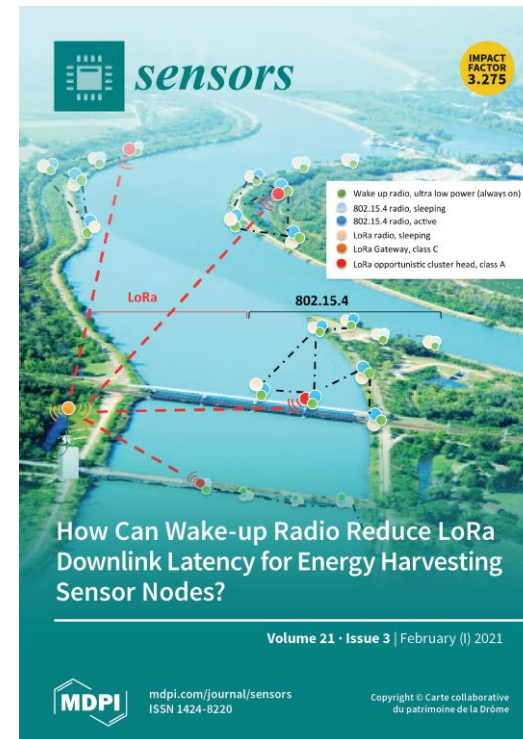
- **Change in networks paradigm**
 - WUR is a matter of trade-off (range, latency, data rate, addressing)

Heterogeneous LR/SR networks

- **ANR Wake-Up Project (2018-2022)**
 - Need to find a trade-off between latency and energy efficiency
 - Emergence of both LPWAN and Wake-up
 - Clustered network [djidi21sensors]



- Heterogeneous node design [magno17ieeedate]

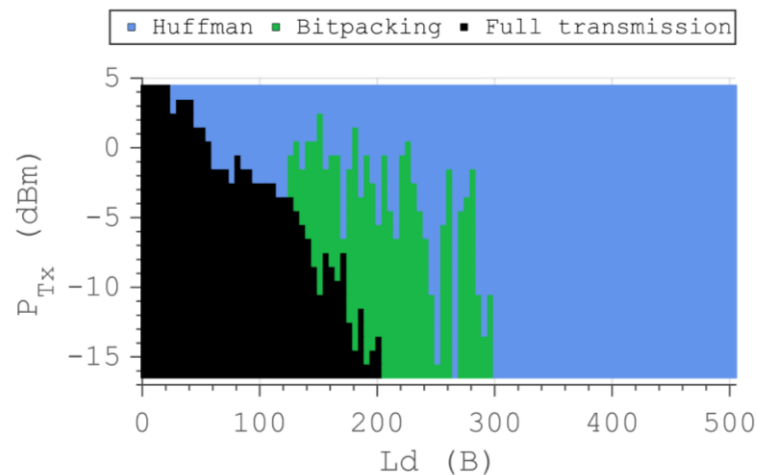
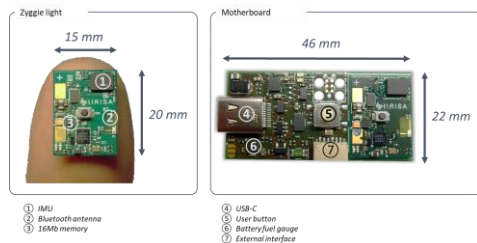


Why to reduce the amount of data. . . and when to do it?

- **Energy consumption in WSN context is a critical point**
 - 45 μ J to send one byte with 802.15.4 (3.5 dBm)
 - Equivalent to 45000 multiplications on Igloo FPGA
 - Equivalent to 760 μ s on an ARM Cortex M4 (floating point computation)
 - 22 μ J to send one byte with 802.15.4 (-14 dBm)
- **Need for a methodology to reduce data overhead and adjust Tx power**
 - Trade off between computation and communication
- **How to do it?**
 - Source coding : compression algorithms
 - Feature extraction to feed classifiers
 - At the network level : data fusion and aggregation

Adaptive data compression

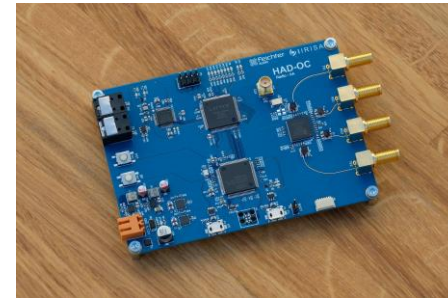
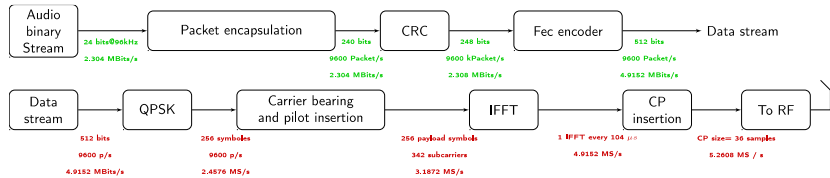
- The best choice depends of
 - Distance between nodes
 - Data length
 - Data type



- Necessity of an adaptive algorithm
 - Use the architecture characteristics (CPU and radio energy consumption)
 - Estimate the consumption of each method (computation time + radio transmission)

Low Power Software Defined Radio

- **Low power SDR**
 - Custom wireless communications
 - Projet PME with Feichter electronics
 - High quality, high data rate, low latency 3D audio wireless transmission
 - Custom low power SDR based on micro-controller



- **Multistandard IoT**
 - EIT Digital thesis of Jules Courjault (with CG Wireless)
 - Adaptive LPWAN with RL

Conclusions

- **Complete energy autonomy is now possible**
 - Various energy sources
 - Efficient energy managers to reach energy neutrality
- **Emergence of low power radio techniques**
 - Wake-up radio : consumes quasi-nothing while continuously listening
 - LPWAN : long range but low power
 - New network paradigms
- **Near sensor computing**
 - Trade-off between local processing and data transmission
- **Energy efficiency needs cross layer design**
 - Impact of both hardware and protocol stack to consider
- **RF energy harvesting**
 - Simultaneous Wireless Information and Power Harvesting
 - Backscatter
- **Security energy cost? Confidentiality?**

Selected bibliography

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- [le15ieeesensors] T.-N. Le et al., “Energy-Efficient Power Manager and MAC Protocol for Multi-Hop Wireless Sensor Networks Powered by Periodic Energy Harvesting Sources,” *IEEE Sensors Journal*, vol.15, no. 2, 2015.

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Contact(s): terra-forma@services.cnrs.fr

terra-forma.cnrs.fr

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