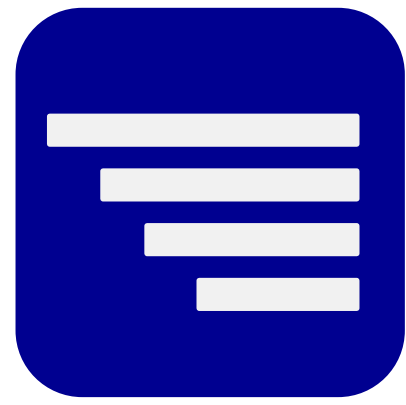




Robert Andosca, Ph.D.
Co-founder, President and CEO



'Internet of Things' → Wireless sensors !!

Intelligent Systems for a More Connected World

WHAT ARE INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS?

Intelligent Systems are devices that transform how we travel, shop, make things and more.

7 Connected Devices per Person
By 2020 each person will own an average of 7 connected devices¹.

COMMUNICATIONS

Managed
Can be remotely monitored, updated and power controlled

Connected
Shares data through Internet and the cloud

Secured
Protects data against malware, theft and tampering

#2 Data Breach
Medical data disclosure is the second most breached source of data².

MEDICAL/ HEALTH

71% of Shoppers are Multi-Channel...
based on respondents planning their 2011 holiday shopping³.

RETAIL



23.6M Connected Cars

23.6 million cars will have Internet access by 2016, rising from 8.7 million in 2010⁵.

CONNECTED VEHICLES

30% Annual Growth Rate
Projected increase in connected machine-to-machine devices over the next 5 years⁴.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUILDING

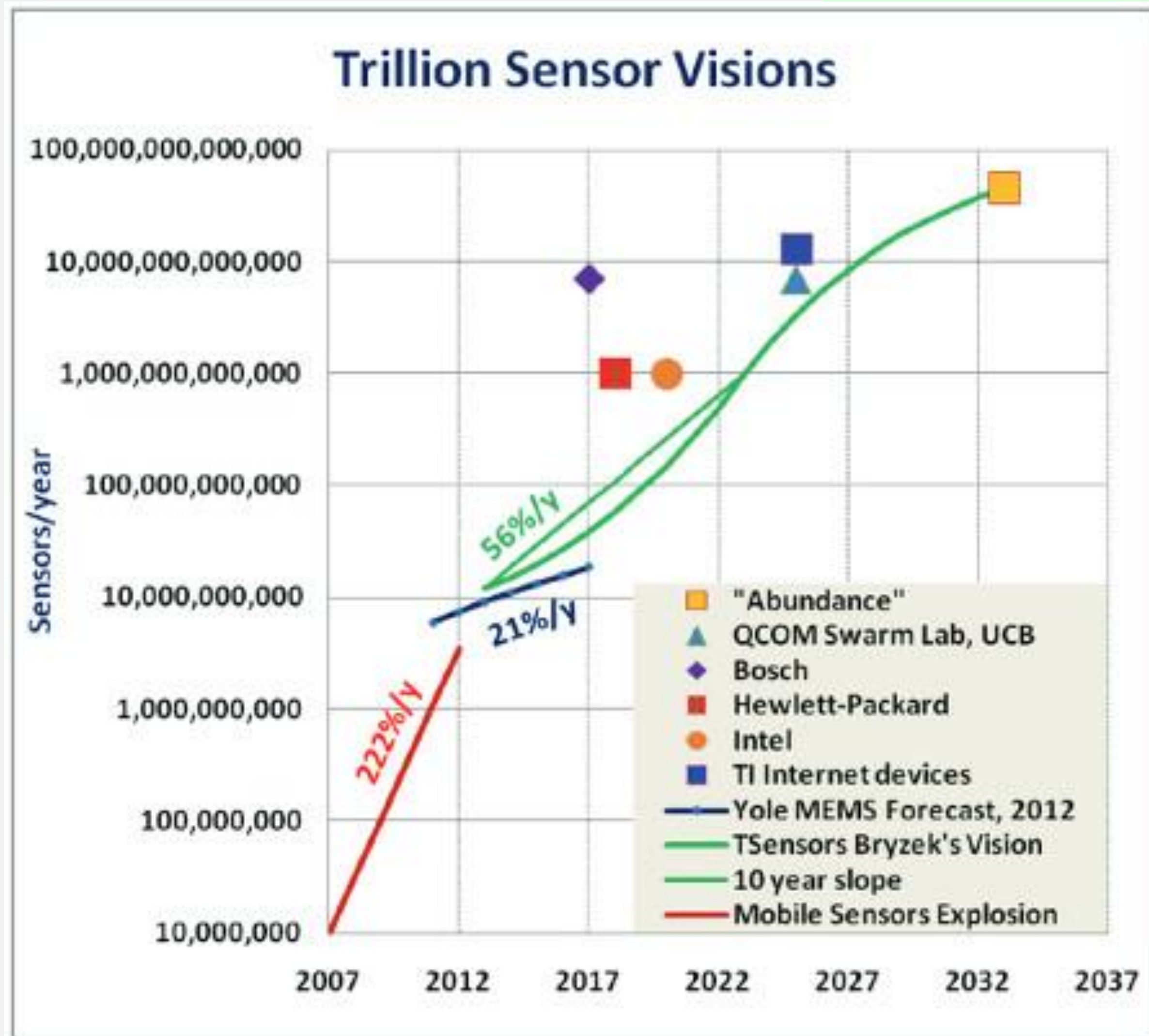
MicroGen's primary markets



1) Cisco, "The Internet of Things: How the Next Evolution of the Internet Is Changing Everything", April 2011
 2) Bloor Research, "Security challenges in the US healthcare sector" White Paper, December 2010, http://www.mcafee.com/us/resources/white-pap
 3) Deloitte U.S., 2011 Annual Holiday Survey, http://www.deloitte.com/assets/Dcom-UnitedStates/Local%20Assets/Documents/Consumer%20Busi
 4) McKinsey Global Institute analysis, "Big data: The next frontier for innovation, competition, and productivity", June 2011
 5) Wall Street Journal, http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052702304066504576349763614933844.html, estimate from research firm, Frost & Sullivan



IoT problem: Battery life !!!



Source: [T-Sensor Summit](#), Stanford University, Oct 23-25 2013

May 27, 2014

“Energy is a challenge. To power trillions of sensors requires energy and per unit it will have to be reduced from today's levels. It will need to be derived from light, vibration, thermal energy scavengers.”

– **Janusz Brysek, Ph.D.**

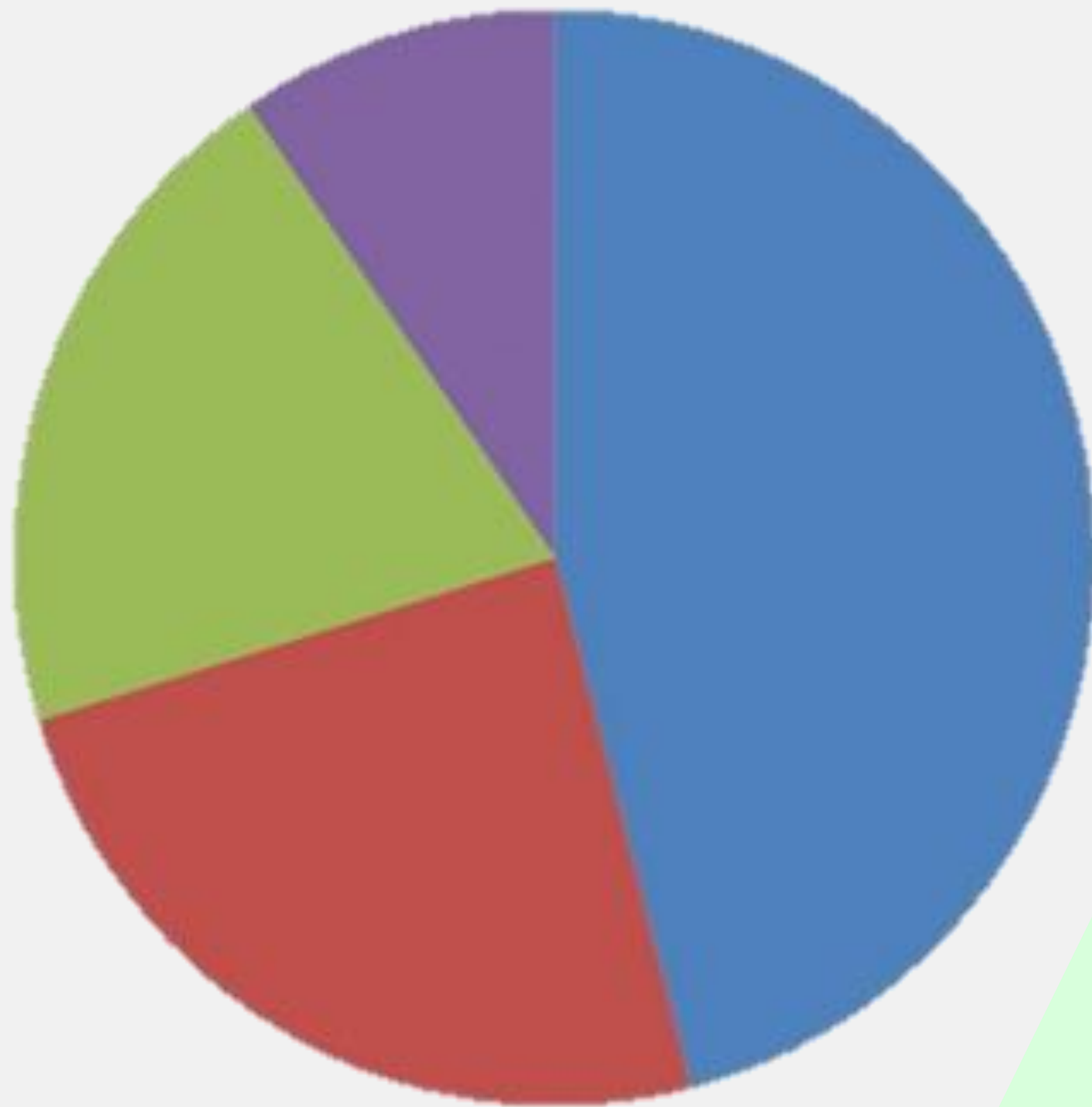
Chairperson Trillion Sensor Summit and VP MEMS/Sensors Fairchild Semiconductor



Source: [EE Times](#), Nov 11, 2013



IoT alternative EH power sources



Energy harvesting (EH) types:

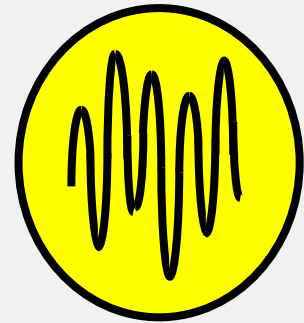
- 24% Vibration – piezoelectric
- 20% Vibration – induction
- 10% Solar
- 46% Thermal

Currently \$\$\$

Source: IDTechEx (January 2014)



Current IoT power sources comparison



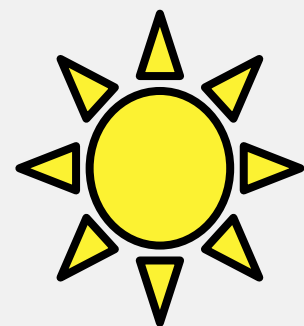
Induction vibration – large and high cost

- ✓ Magnetic \vec{B} -fields do not scale well: 10X size reduction \rightarrow 10^4 \vec{B} -field reduction
- ✓ Difficult to fabricate at micro-scale
- ✧ e.g. coils are costly to make and low permeability ρ of thin-film magnetic



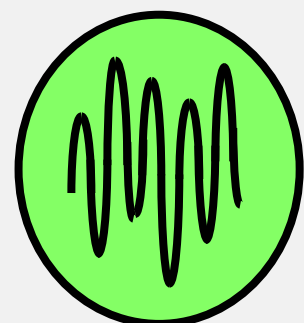
Thermal energy generators – large and high cost

- ✓ Non-standard materials – MicroPelt built dedicated fab
- ✓ Requires large cooling fins and heat sinks



Small-scale solar – moderately small and low cost

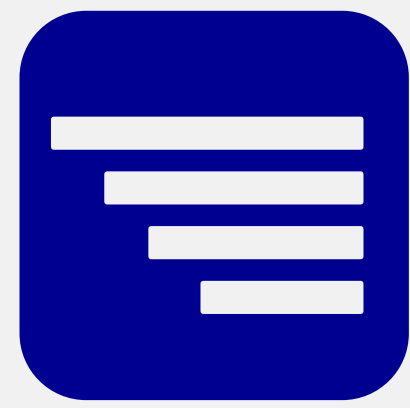
- ✓ Low power generation indoors
- ✧ e.g. SolChip and Panasonic are 5 and 60 μ W DC with indoor lighting, respectively



Piezoelectric vibration – small and low cost

- ✓ MicroGen uses standard piezo-MEMS fabrication techniques
- ✓ 100-1000 μ W DC currently, where 100 μ W will power most wireless sensors

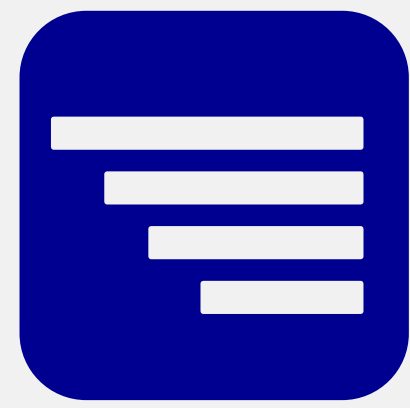




Perpetuum's Induction Vibration EH



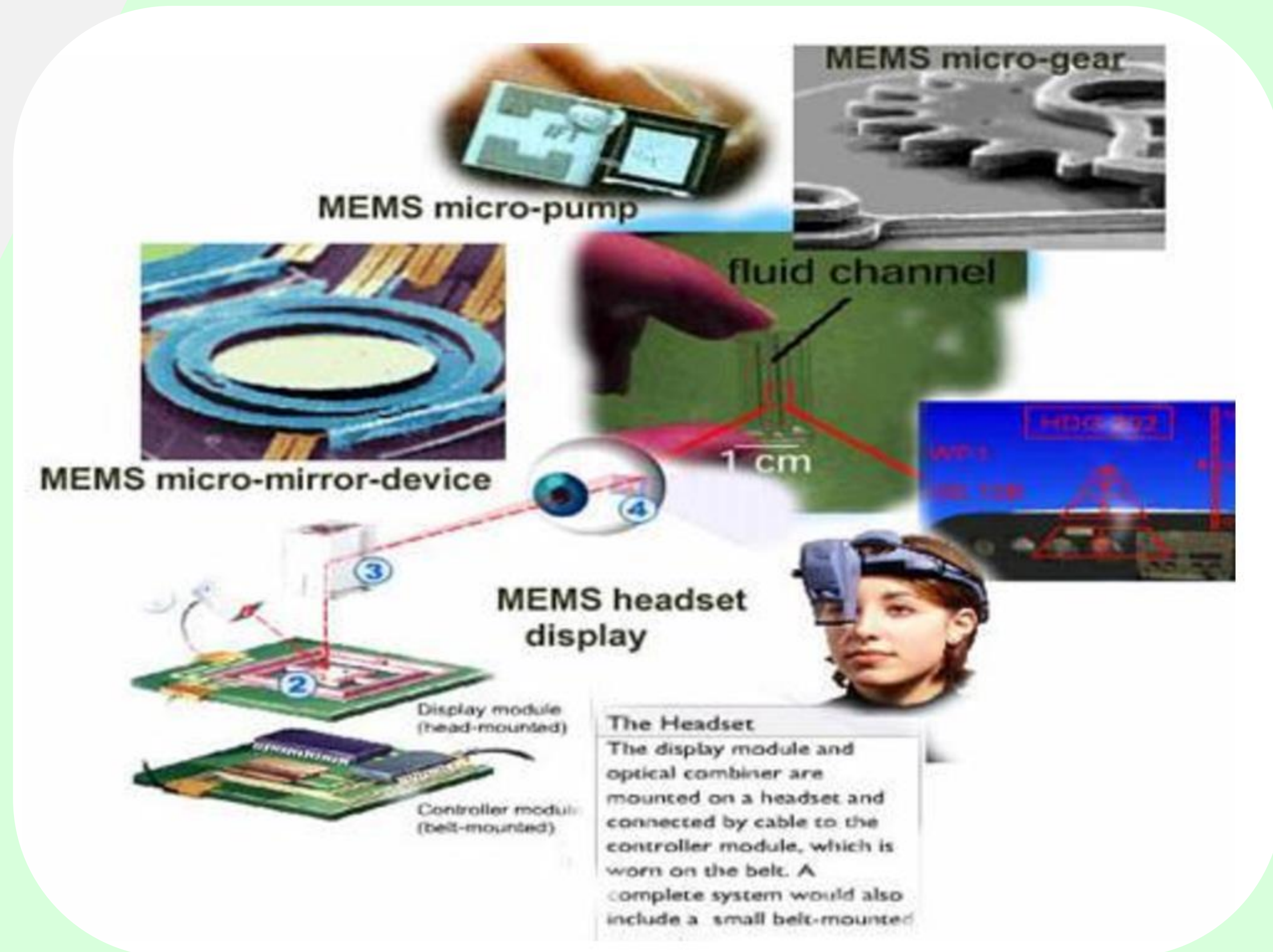
Large device, several hundred \$ each



What is MEMS?

Micro Electro Mechanical Systems

- ✓ Uses the same fabrication techniques as computer chips
- ✓ Typically have an electrically actuated moving component (but not always)



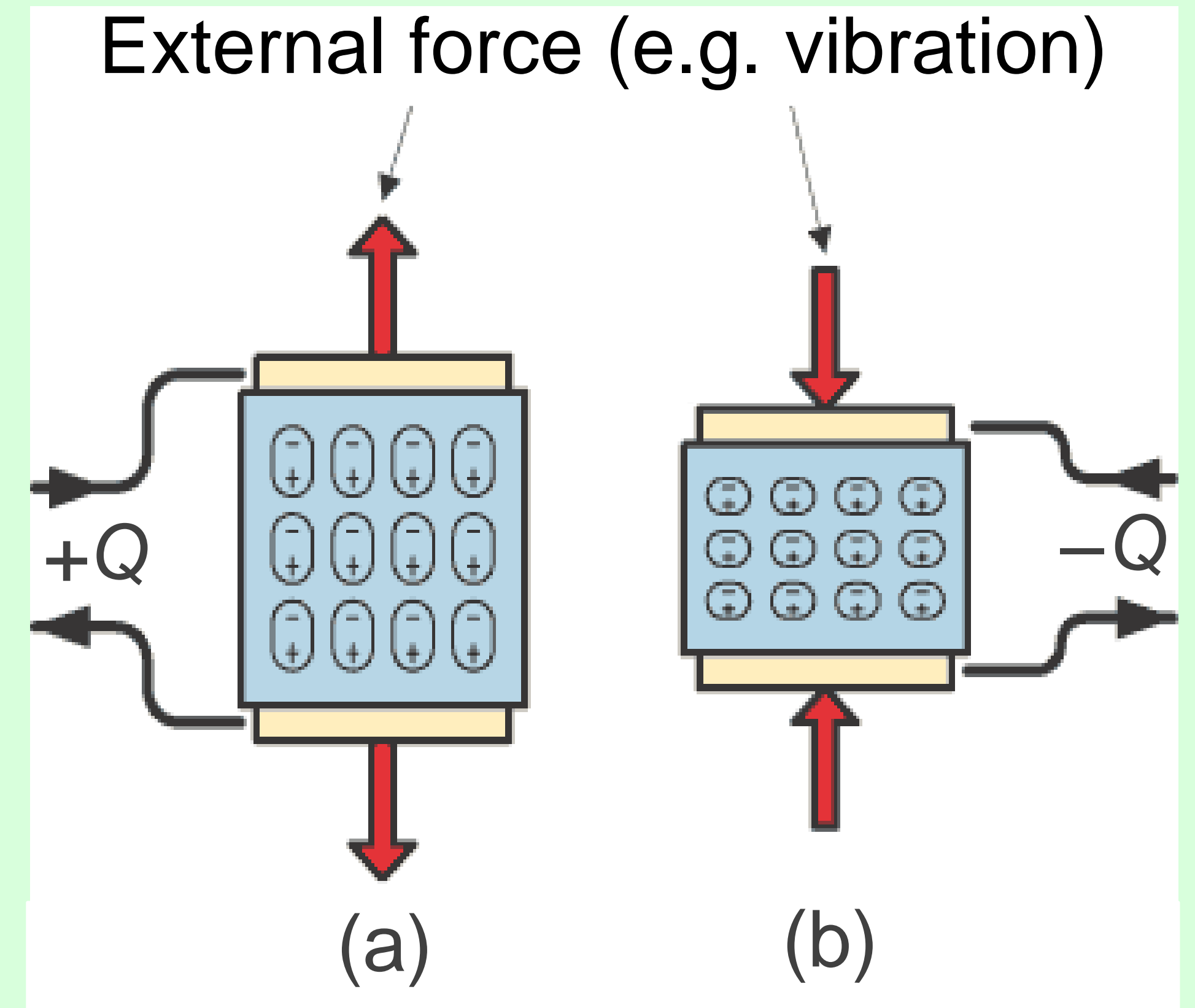


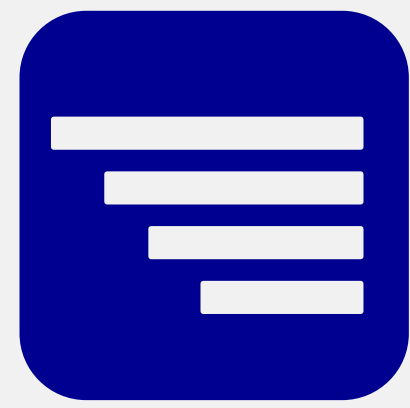
What is piezoelectricity?

Piezoelectricity – Discovered in 1885 by the Curie Brothers

Mechanically straining a piezoelectric crystal causes asymmetry inducing an internal electric \vec{D} -field pushing and pulling charge Q .

When the piezo-capacitor is electrically connected to ground charge Q is pushed and pulled from its electrodes creating alternating current (AC). This AC is then converted to DC electricity and stored.



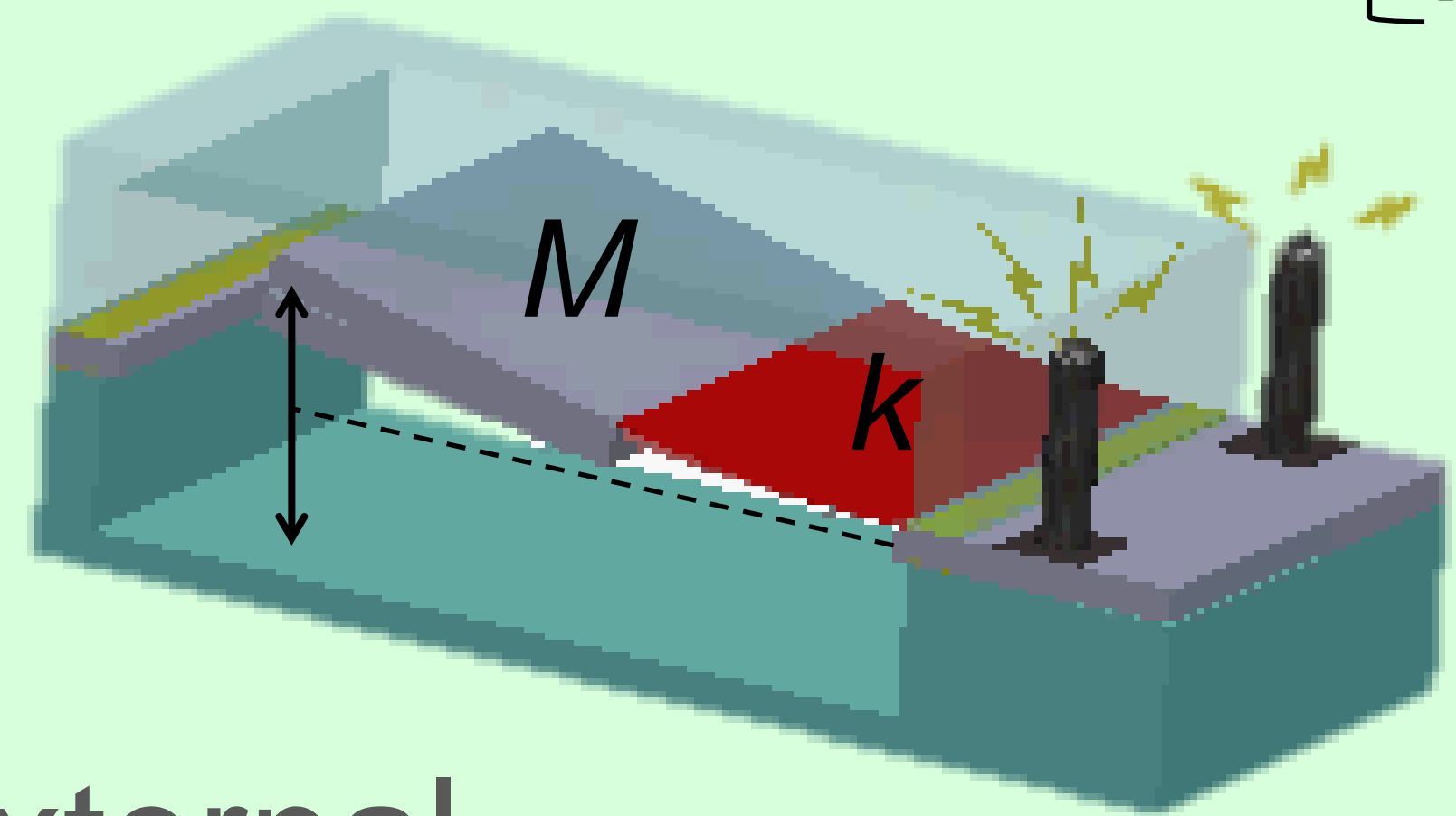


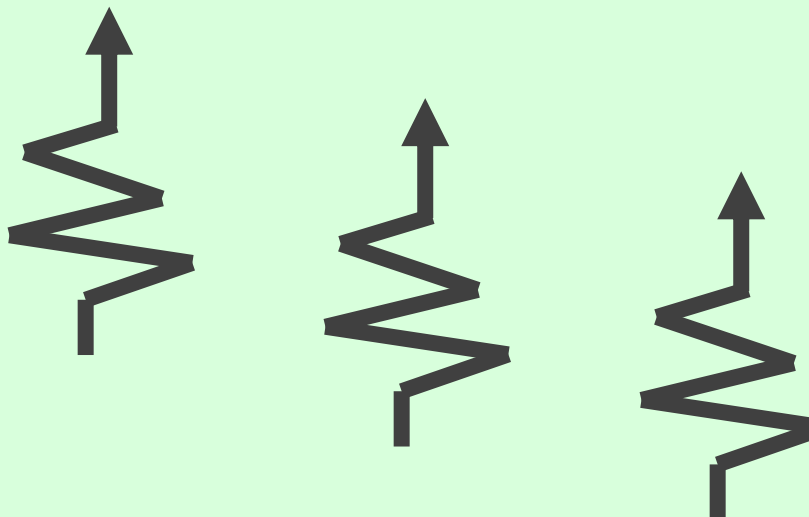
How it works – “Resonant mode”

Low cost wafer-level packaged
piezoelectric MEMS
vibration energy harvester

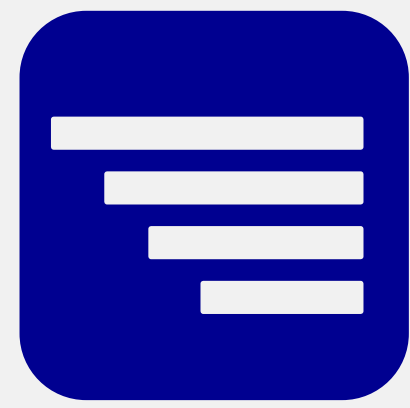
***BOLT™** – Used for industrial and
building applications*

$$\text{Resonant frequency } f_1 \sim \left[\frac{k}{M} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$



external
vibration 

[See video of simple operation](#)

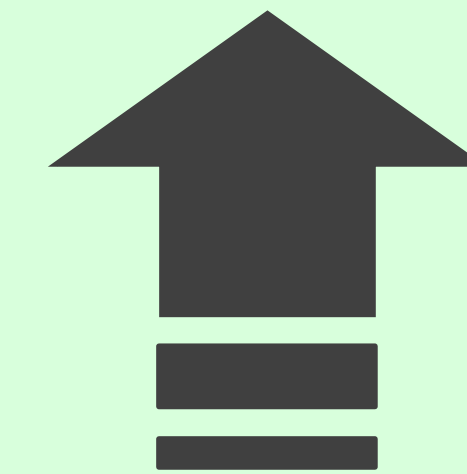
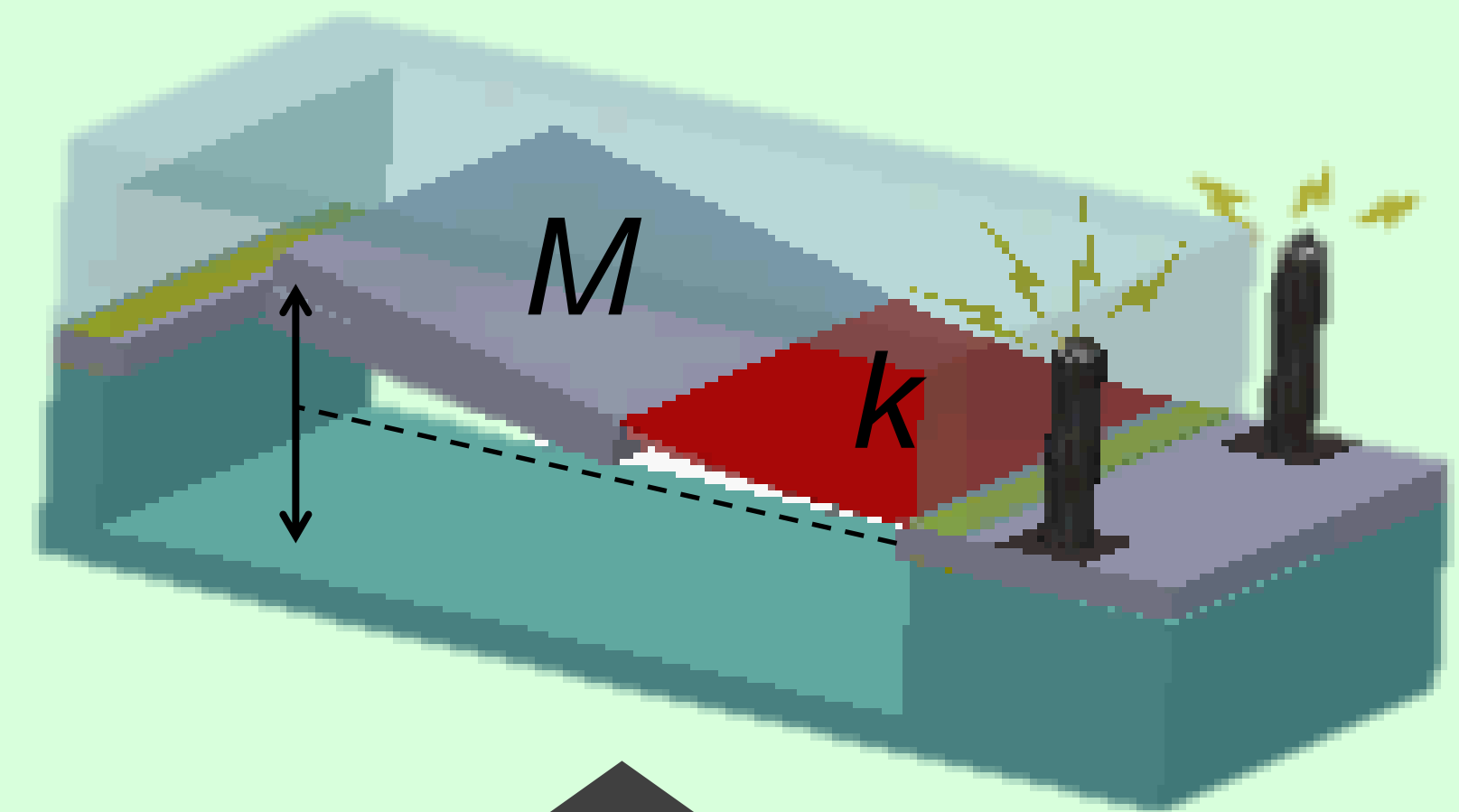


How it works – “Impulse mode”

[Click here to view demo](#)

A high quality factor Q oscillator will “ring” at its “natural” or resonant frequency when impulsed.

VIBE™ – Used for Intelligent Tire Systems (ITS) tire mounted TPMS apps



IMPULSES

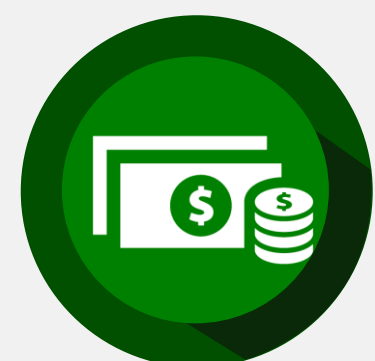


MicroGen's micro-power sources

Piezoelectric MEMS
Vibration Energy Harvesters
and Power Cells



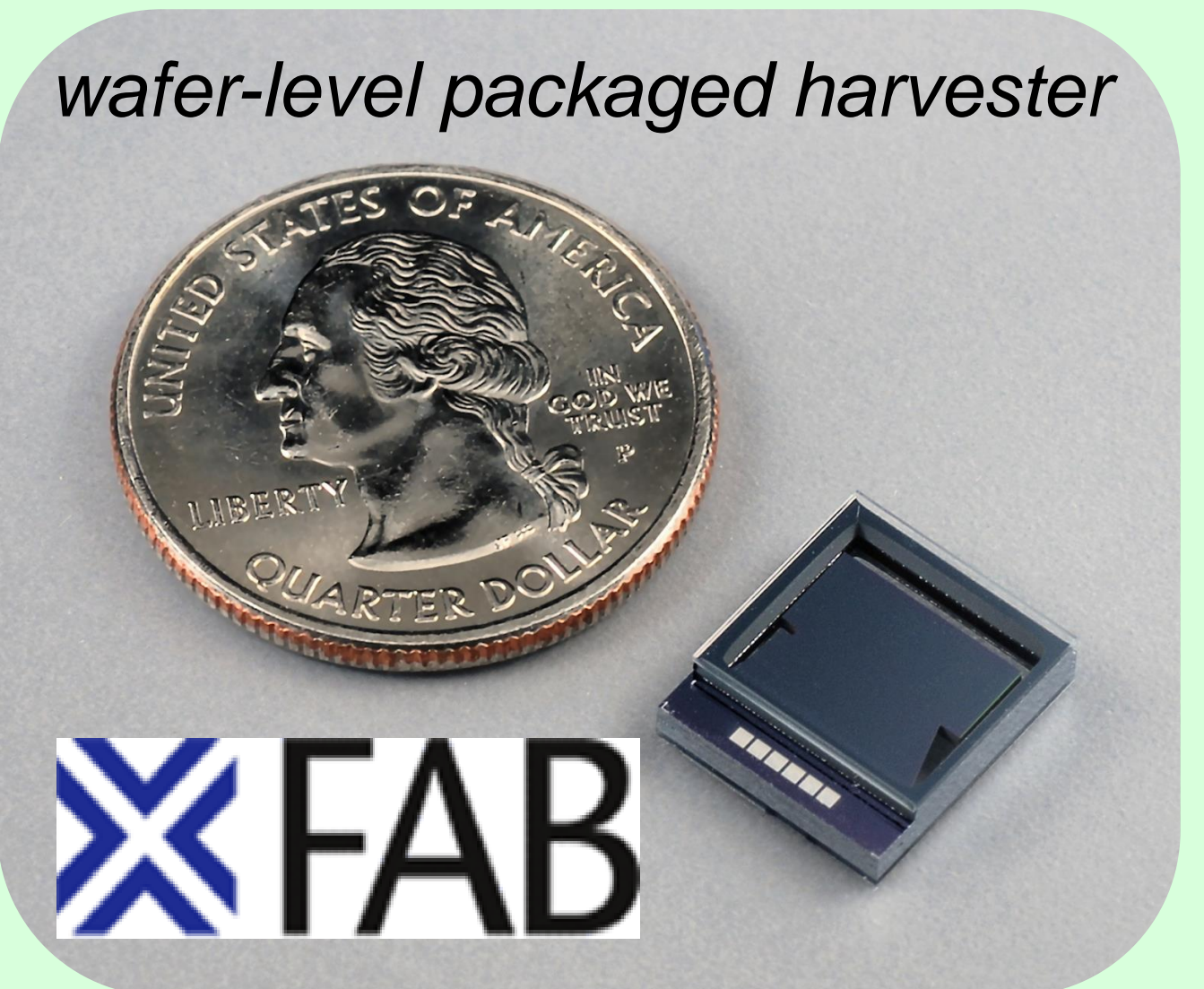
**Superior power generation
from small form-factors**



**Low cost, long life, high
reliability and green energy**

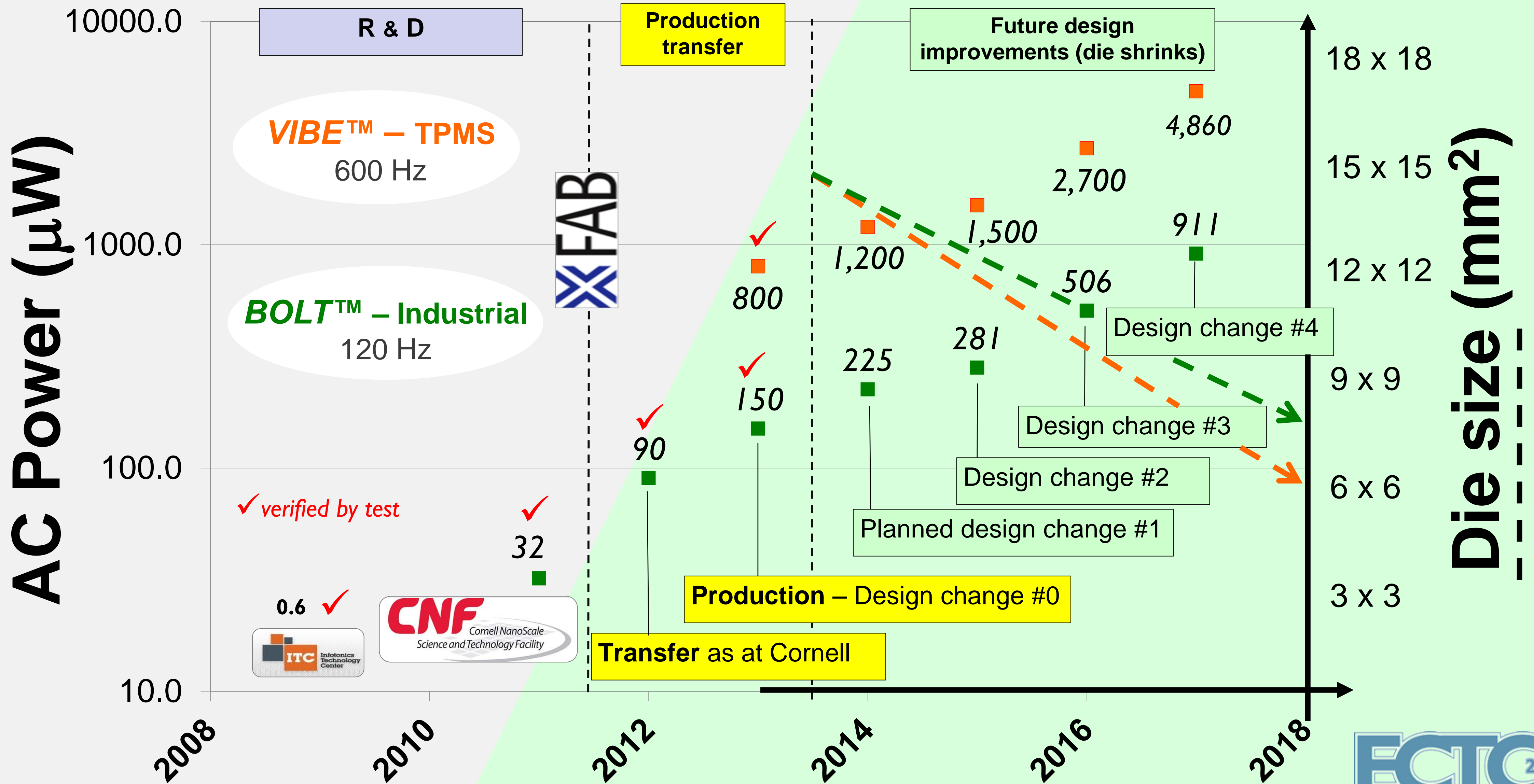


**In volume production
at X-FAB in Germany**





Power/ chip size roadmap





Conclusion – Need for IoT applications

Assumption: A low cost, small wireless sensor node (including IC, sensor, and RF radio) requires a low cost, small power source

- ✓ Most current EH types are expensive
- ✓ Most current EH types are large

Bottom line:

- ✓ Need to develop more low cost, small EH sources
- ✓ Need more companies to produce such devices (need more investment \$\$\$)



< \$1-2 each
in volume

Dr. Robert Andosca

President and CEO

MicroGen Systems, Inc.

150 Lucius Gordon Dr, Rochester, NY 14586

2040 Martin Avenue, Santa Clara, CA 95050

+1 (617) 447-1876 mobile



microGen

Generations of Power™



robert.andosca



randosca@microgensystems.com



angel.co/microgen-systems



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