A Self-Powered Gas Sensor Integrated Circuit Based on Photovoltaic Energy Harvesting

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Abstract - **A self-powered gas sensor integrated circuit (IC) suitable for wireless sensor nodes is designed in 0.18 µm CMOS process. The novel idea of using the output of the photovoltaic (PV) cell covered by the gas-sensing film allows the proposed sensor system to have low power consumption and compact size. A dual-input shared-inductor boost converter is used to harvest energy efficiently from two PV cells instead of connecting these cells in parallel when the system is exposed to gases. This shows up to 11% improvement of conversion efficiency at 2% H_2 gas concentration. Maximum end-to-end efficiency of 88% is achieved at an output power of 3 mW, and the quiescent current is only 289 nA. An input-offset-storage autozeroing technique is used for opamp offset cancellation to achieve high-accuracy gas detection. A modified split-capacitor digital-to-analog converter (DAC) architecture is used for achieving a small area in the signal-processing block.**

***Keywords*—Energy Harvesting, Offset Cancellation, Photovoltaic Cell, Self-Powered, Shared Inductor, Wireless Sensor Node**

I. INTRODUCTION

Gas leak is one of the biggest challenges that many workplaces are facing because it leads to severe health problems. Therefore, it is very important to detect the existence of toxic gases for the healthcare applications.

Wireless Sensor Nodes (WSN), which consist of a sensing unit, a wireless transceiver, and a battery, can be used to measure the gas condition of many points in the workplace. Because battery life is the main issue in the WSN, energy harvesting systems are developed to increase the autonomy of the nodes. However, it is very difficult to make a compact node because an energy harvesting unit (EHU) is required to harvest energy from energy sources. Thus, it is very propitious to reduce the size of EHU while making it operate as long as possible. In addition, many kinds of gas sensors are bulky and power-hungry as they require local heating for sensing operation.

As an alternative for lower power consumption, colorimetric sensors have been developed. Fig. 1 shows a structure of the colorimetric sensor which consists of a gas-sensitive layer and a polymer layer. When the sensor is exposed to gases, the sensing material reacts with the gas, and the color of the gas-sensitive layer is changed. Fig. 2 shows a configuration of the gas sensing device used to measure gas concentration based on the change of color. An LED generates light, and the photodiode (PD) measures the amount of light passing through the sensor.

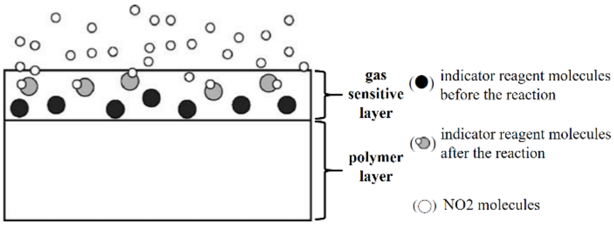

Fig. 1. Structure of colorimetric sensor [1]

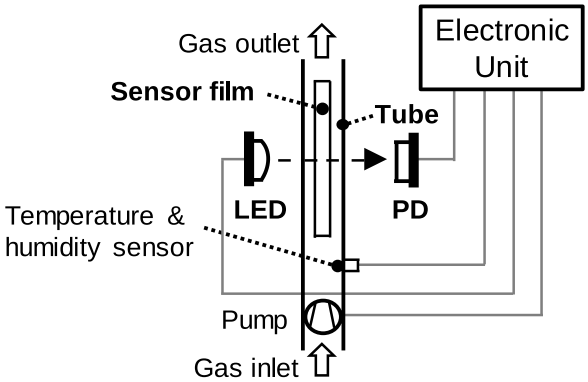

Fig. 2. Configuration of the portable gas sensing device [1]

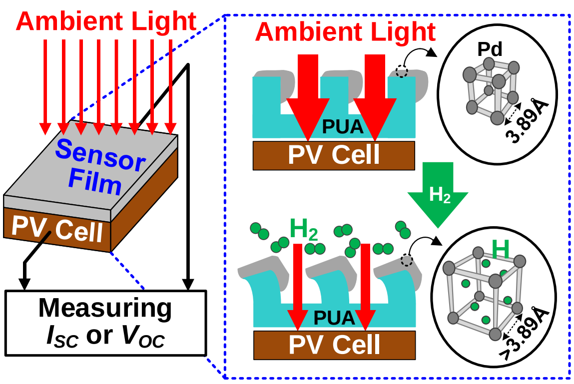

Fig. 3. Principle configuration of self-powered gas sensor [2]

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Fig. 3 shows the working principle of an improved colorimetric gas sensor [2]. A PV cell is covered by a Pd-polyurethane acrylate (PUA) nanograting sensor film [2]. Before gas exposure, the sensor film is transparent. After gas exposure, the color of the sensor film is changed. That is, the light transmission is changed when the light comes to the film. The light transmission change during H_2 exposure is detected by measuring the short-circuit current (ISC) or open-circuit voltage (V_{OC}) output of the PV cell because the transmission change is in proportion to the current or voltage change.

The most important improvement of this sensor is that this sensor generates power itself and does not need the LED and PD when ambient light is enough. In addition, its size is small because this sensor does not require external components such as PD. As a result, this colorimetric gas sensor is well-suitable for gas sensing WSN due to its energy harvesting characteristics and small size.

We propose an IC which measures H_2 exposure using energy generated by this sensor itself. In addition, this sensor can be used in insufficient ambient light conditions when our IC and an LED are used. The power consumption of LED is minimized by turning on the LED only for a short time required for gas measurement.

II. CIRCUIT IMPLEMENTATION

Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 show the configuration and operation scenario of the system, respectively. Our IC measures the change of VOC before gas exposure and after gas exposure (ΔV_{OC}) to detect H_2 exposure because ΔV_{OC} is in proportional to H_2 exposure as shown in Fig. 6.

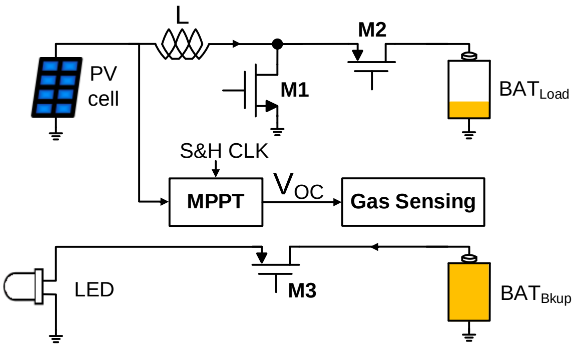

Fig. 4. Simplified system configuration

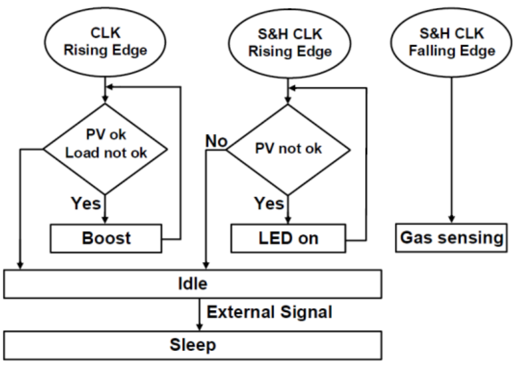

Fig. 5. Operation scenario of the system

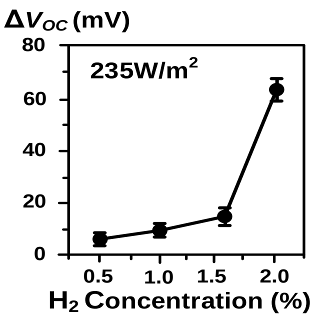

Fig. 6. Relationship between H_2 concentrations and the voltage change

When the ambient light is sufficient, energy is transferred from the PV cell to the battery while the LED is off. A fractional open-circuit voltage (FOCV) maximum power point tracking (MPPT) method is used to regulate the PV to the maximum power point, which allows the energy harvesting system to achieve the highest efficiency [3]. In this condition, H_2 exposure can be obtained by measuring VOC. Although the gas sensor does not need an LED and a backup battery when the ambient light is sufficient, our system uses an LED and a backup battery to measure H_2 exposure in dark conditions. By turning on the LED to supply the light for the PV cell, our system still has V_{OC} for gas sensing.

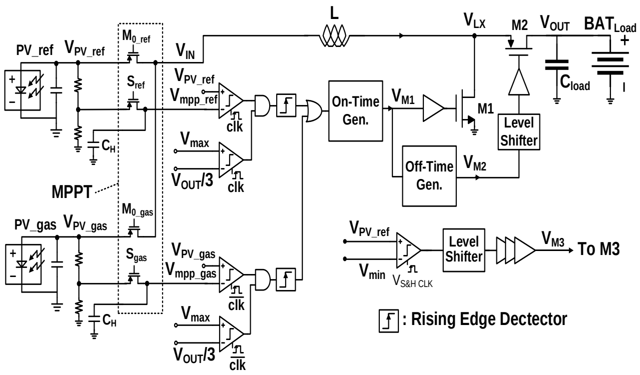

Fig. 7. Boost converter and LED controller circuits with MPPT

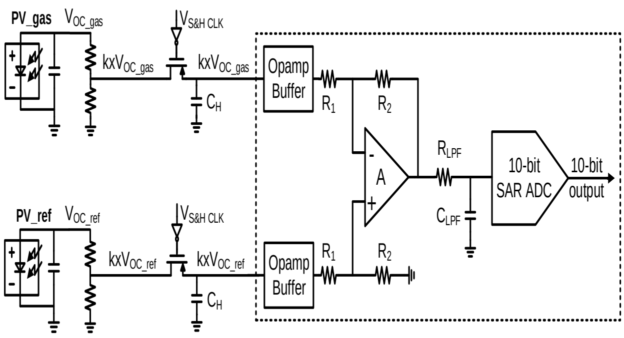

Fig. 8. Gas signal processing diagram

Fig. 7 shows the boost converter and LED controller circuits with MPPT. The system comprises a PV cell covered by the sensor film (PV_gas) and a reference PV cell (PV_ref) to conduct differential gas sensing. V_{IN} is the input of the boost converter, which consists of an inductor, a low-side NMOS power switch, and a high-side PMOS power switch. V_{IN} is selected between V_{PV_ref} and V_{PV_gas} based on the available energy on two PV cells. The MPPT block samples a fraction of V_{OC} on two PV cells and hold it on the capacitor C_H. One of the comparators is used to compare V_{PV_ref} (V_{PV_gas}) and V_{mpp_ref} (V_{mpp_gas}) for MPPT, and the other compares $V_{OUT}/3$ and V_{max} for detecting the full-charged load battery. Dynamic comparators are adopted for low power consumption. The on-time generator is used for building up inductor current by pulling V_{M1} high in an on-time period ton = 1 µs to turn the low-side power switch M1 on. The off-time generator is used for transferring inductor current to BAT_{Load} by pulling VM2 low that turns M2 on in an off-time period t_{off} [4]. At $V_{S\&H\ CLK}$ rising edge, if VPV_ref < Vmin (low ambient light condition), VM3 is pulled low to turn M3 on that allows BAT_{Bkup} to supply for the LED. Thus, the PV cells are supplied by the LED light to perform gas sensing.

Fig. 8 shows the gas signal processing block which consists of an opamp voltage subtractor and a 10-bit SAR ADC. The subtractor is used to subtract k × V_{OC_ref} and k × V_{OC_gas} for detecting the voltage change on the PV cells (k = 0.8 for our used PV cell characteristic). A 10-bit ADC is required to sense H_2 exposure from 0.1% to 2%. The SAR architecture in [5] is adopted for low power consumption.

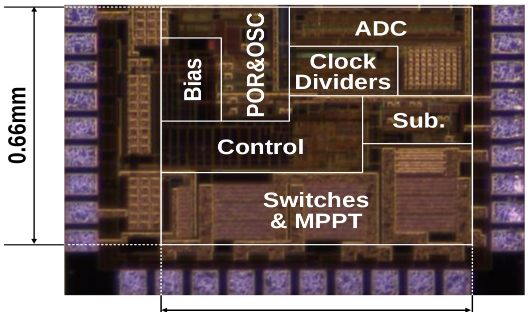

Fig. 9. Die micrograph

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Measurement setup

The chip micrograph is shown in Fig. 9, the active area is 0.435 mm^2. Fig. 10 shows the measurement setup for the gas test. The gas sensor consisting of the PV cell covered by the sensor film with a Pd thickness of 110 nm and deposition angle of 45° is placed in a gas chamber, and the ambient light inside the chamber is controlled by the LED. H_2 gas is mixed with a synthetic air (i.e., a mixture of N_2 and O_2), and the concentration of the target gas is controlled by a mass flow controller. The chip is used to take power and gas signals from the output of two PV cells. The ADC output is read by a logic analyzer connected to a computer.

B. Measurement results

In an energy harvesting (EH) system, it is important to provide high end-to-end efficiency ($\eta_{end\text{-}to\text{-}end}$) that is the quotient of output power on the load battery (P_{out}) and maximum available power on two PV cells (P_{mpp}) [6]. As shown in Fig. 11, the EH circuits using a dual-input shared-inductor boost converter achieves a peak end-to-end efficiency of 88% and maintains the efficiency of more than 75% from 100 µW to 4 mW thanks to the offset cancellation technique used for the off-time comparator. The difference between the simulated and measured end-to-end efficiencies increases when output power becomes higher because the conduction loss from the boost converter increases.

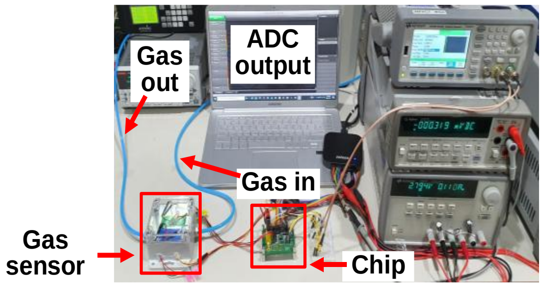

Fig. 10. Measurement setup

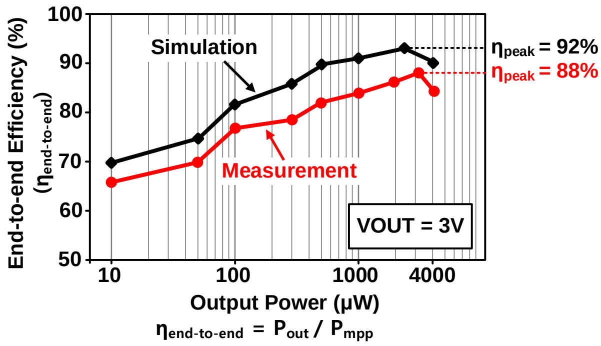

Fig. 11. Dual-Input Shared-Inductor Boost Converter End-to-End Efficiency

Fig. 12 shows the EH efficiency with the different gas concentrations. The higher the gas concentration is, the lower the efficiency becomes in both dual-input and single-input converter structures because the output power of PV_gas decreases. However, the dual-input shared-inductor converter shows up to 11% end-to-end efficiency improvement at 2% H_2 concentration compared to the single-input converter with two PV cells connected in parallel.

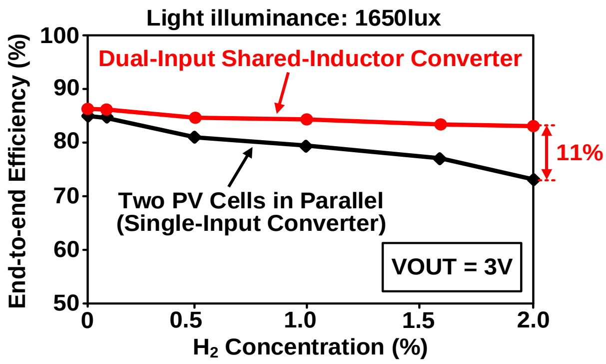

Fig. 12. End-to-End Efficiency with the different gas concentration

From the real-time gas sensing test, the ADC output code that is in decimal digits obtained with varying H_2 concentrations (0.1%, 0.5%, 1%, 1.6%, and 2%) are shown Fig. 13.

Table I shows the performance summary and comparison to other designs. This work achieves competitive EH performance while providing embedded gas sensing

TABLE I. Performance Summary and Comparison with State-of-the-Arts

	Y. Qiu ISSCC 2011 [6]	A. Shrivastava VLSI 2014 [7]	S. S. Amin ISSCC 2018 [8]	J. Courbat Sens. Act. B 2011 [9]	D. Spirjakin Sens. Act. A 2016 [10]	Pewatron TB600B-NO_2-5 [11]	This work
Application	PV Charger	PV Charger	PV Charger	NH_3 Gas Sensor	Hazardous and Combustible Gases Detection	NO_2 Gas Sensor	**PV Charger + H_2 Gas Sensor**
Converter Architecture	Inductive Boost	Inductive Buck/Boost	Inductive Buck-Boost	X	X	X	**Inductive Boost**
Output Power	2μW–6mW *	<100mW	1μW–60mW	X	X	X	**10μW–4mW**
Quiescent Current or Power	1.95μW	1.2μW	262nA	X	X	X	**289nA**
Peak End-to-End Efficiency	70%	92%	89%	X	X	X	**88%**
Sensor Type	X	X	X	Colorimetric	Catalytic	Electrochemical	**Colorimetric**
Sensing Power Consumption **	X	X	X	8mW	225mW	25mW	**1.2μW**
Sensor Size	X	X	X	>1cm³	604mm³	5.75cm³	**25mm³**

* Estimated from the measured input power and efficiency ** Gas sensor + GSP power consumption in continuous mode operation

function. Thanks to integrating the sensor film with the PV cell, the gas sensor can be self-powered and only requires 1.2 μW for GSP, unlike other sensors. The sensor size is only 25 mm³ as the sensor film is thin and does not require local heating.

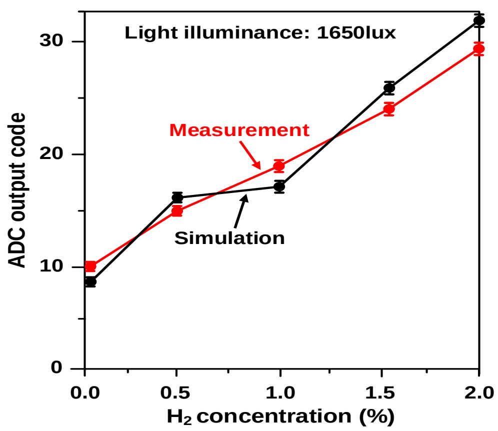

Fig. 13. Measured sensor sensitivity

IV. CONCLUSION

An IC for photovoltaic energy harvesting and colorimetric H_2 gas sensing is presented. The dual-input inductor-shared boost converters are used for harvesting power from two PV cells after gas exposure. In addition, split-capacitor DAC architecture are adopted to occupy small area. The IC is designed by 0.18μm CMOS process. The boost converter achieves high peak efficiency of 88% with low quiescent current of 289nA. The dual-input shared-inductor boost converter shows efficiency enhancement of 11% at 2% H_2 gas concentration. Gas sensing interface circuit with on-chip offset calibration had low offset of 500μV and consumed low power of 1.2μW. 10-bit SAR ADC could measure H_2 exposure from 0.1% to 2%. Our proposed IC is well suitable for wireless sensor networks which senses H_2 exposure in indoor workplaces due to its high efficiency energy harvesting characteristic and small number of external components.

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