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**Semiconductor devices – Semiconductor interface for automotive vehicles –
Part 3: Shock driven piezoelectric energy harvesting for automotive vehicle
sensors**

**Dispositifs à semiconducteurs – Interface à semiconducteurs pour les véhicules
automobiles –
Partie 3: Récupération de l'énergie piézoélectrique produite par les chocs pour
les capteurs de véhicules automobiles**



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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references	7
3 Terms and definitions	7
3.1 General terms	8
3.2 Piezoelectric transducer.....	9
3.3 Characteristic parameters	10
4 Essential ratings and characteristic parameters	11
4.1 Identification and type.....	11
4.2 Limiting values and operating conditions.....	11
4.3 Additional information	12
5 Test method	12
5.1 General.....	12
5.2 Electrical characteristics	13
5.2.1 Test procedure	13
5.2.2 Capacitance	14
5.2.3 Natural frequency.....	14
5.2.4 Damping ratio.....	15
5.2.5 Output voltage.....	15
5.2.6 Output current	16
5.2.7 Output power.....	16
5.2.8 Optimal load impedance.....	17
5.2.9 Maximum output power.....	17
5.3 Mechanical characteristics	18
5.3.1 Test procedure	18
5.3.2 Temperature range	19
5.3.3 Shock magnitude	20
5.3.4 Temperature and humidity testing.....	20
5.3.5 Mechanical reliability (shock) testing	20
Annex A (informative) Mechanical shock pulses	21
Annex B (informative) Electromechanical coupling	23
B.1 Compliance and coupling coefficient relation.....	23
B.2 Young's modulus and coupling coefficient relation	23
Bibliography.....	24
Figure 1 – Shock driven energy harvester using cantilever with piezoelectric film	8
Figure 2 – Conceptual diagram of shock driven piezoelectric energy harvester	9
Figure 3 – Equivalent circuit of shock driven piezoelectric energy harvester	10
Figure 4 – Measurement procedure of shock driven piezoelectric energy harvester	13
Figure 5 – Test setup for the electrical characteristics of shock driven piezoelectric energy harvester.....	14
Figure 6 – Output waveform and its frequency component of a shock driven piezoelectric energy harvester	15
Figure 7 – Output voltages of shock excited piezoelectric energy harvester at various external loads	16

Figure 8 – Output currents of shock driven piezoelectric energy harvester at various output voltages	16
Figure 9 – Output power of shock driven piezoelectric energy harvester at various external loads	17
Figure 10 – Output power and voltage of shock driven piezoelectric energy harvester at various shock amplitudes	18
Figure 11 – Block diagram of a test setup for evaluating the reliability of shock driven piezoelectric energy harvester	19
Figure A.1 – Comparison of general shock patterns and shock pattern from automobile	21
Figure A.2 – Impact (or shock) recorded by an electronic impact recorder	22
Table 1 – Specification parameters for shock driven piezoelectric energy harvesters	11

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SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES – SEMICONDUCTOR INTERFACE FOR AUTOMOTIVE VEHICLES –

Part 3: Shock driven piezoelectric energy harvesting for automotive vehicle sensors

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FDIS	Report on voting
47/2461/FDIS	47/2480/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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INTRODUCTION

The IEC 62969 series is composed of four parts as follow:

- IEC 62969-1, *Semiconductor devices – Semiconductor interface for automotive vehicles – Part 1: General requirements of power interface for automotive vehicle sensors*
- IEC 62969-2, *Semiconductor devices – Semiconductor interface for automotive vehicles – Part 2: Efficiency evaluation methods of wireless power transmission using resonance for automotive vehicle sensors*
- IEC 62969-3, *Semiconductor devices – Semiconductor interface for automotive vehicles – Part 3: Shock driven piezoelectric energy harvesting for automotive vehicle sensors*
- IEC 62969-4¹, *Semiconductor devices – Semiconductor interface for automotive vehicles – Part 4: Evaluation method of data interface for automotive vehicle sensors*

The IEC 62969 series covers power and data interfaces for sensors in automotive vehicles. The first part covers general requirements of test conditions such as temperature, humidity, vibration, etc for automotive sensor power interface. This part also includes various electrical performances of power interface such as voltage drop from power source to automotive sensors, noises, voltage level, etc. The second part covers “Efficiency evaluation methods of wireless power transmission using resonance for automotive vehicle sensors “. The third part covers “Shock driven piezoelectric energy harvesting for automotive vehicle sensors”. The fourth part covers “Evaluation methods of data interface for automotive vehicle sensors”.

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SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES – SEMICONDUCTOR INTERFACE FOR AUTOMOTIVE VEHICLES –

Part 3: Shock driven piezoelectric energy harvesting for automotive vehicle sensors

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62969 describes terms, definitions, symbols, configurations, and test methods that can be used to evaluate and determine the performance characteristics of mechanical shock driven piezoelectric energy harvesting devices for automotive vehicle sensor applications.

This document is also applicable to energy harvesting devices for motorbikes, automobiles, buses, trucks and their respective engineering subsystems applications without any limitations of device technology and size.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60749-5, *Semiconductor devices – Mechanical and climatic test methods – Part 5: Steady-state temperature humidity bias life test*

IEC 60749-10, *Semiconductor devices – Mechanical and climatic test methods – Part 10: Mechanical shock*

IEC 60749-12, *Semiconductor devices – Mechanical and climatic test methods – Part 12: Vibration, variable frequency*

IEC 62830-1, *Semiconductor devices – Semiconductor devices for energy harvesting and generation – Part 1: Vibration based piezoelectric energy harvesting*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 62830-1 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1 General terms

3.1.1 shock

sudden acceleration or deceleration resulting in transient physical excitation; characterized by the peak acceleration, the duration, and the shape of the shock pulse (rectangular, half-sine, sawtooth, etc.)

Note 1 to entry: The fundamental frequency of the automotive vehicle shock is varied from 0,5 Hz to 20 Hz.

Note 2 to entry: Mechanical shock pulses are sinusoidal, rectangular, half-sine, sawtooth, etc. waves. Detailed explanation of mechanical shock pulses with an analysis of shock amplitude and duration/frequency of automobile and conventional shaker have been included in Annex A (informative).

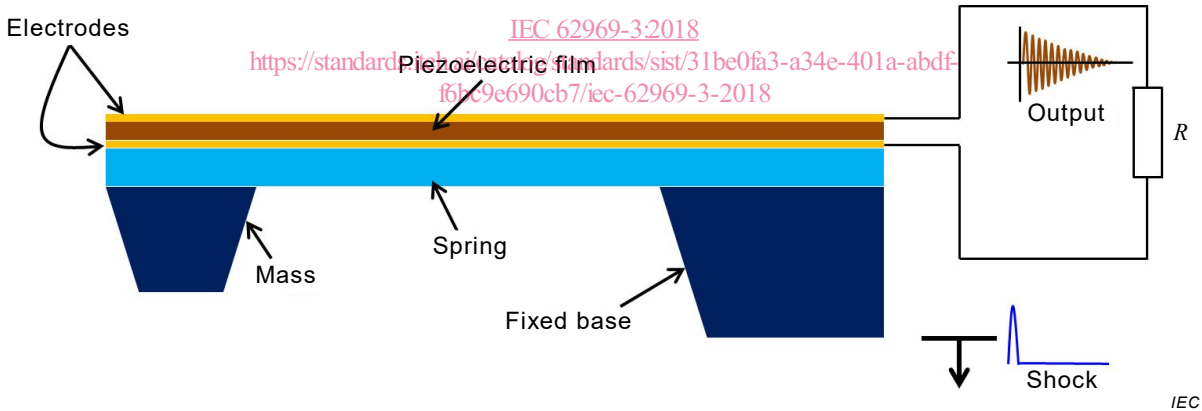
3.1.2 shock driven energy harvester

generator that responds to the applied mechanical shock, transforms shock into vibration (mechanical oscillation), and converts the vibration to the electricity

Note 1 to entry: The generated power depends on the characteristics of applied shock and, mechanical and electrical characteristics of the generator itself.

Note 2 to entry: Shock energy harvester to convert shock to electricity by using piezoelectric transducers is comprised of inertial mass, spring, and piezoelectric transducer as shown in Figure 1. The piezoelectric transducer contains two electrodes and a piezoelectric film. Vibration is induced in response to the applied shock that introduces a reciprocating motion to the mass. The spring which suspends the mass is bended and the bending of spring introduces tensile and compression of piezoelectric film. The top and bottom electrodes of piezoelectric film harvest generated charges from the piezoelectric effect.

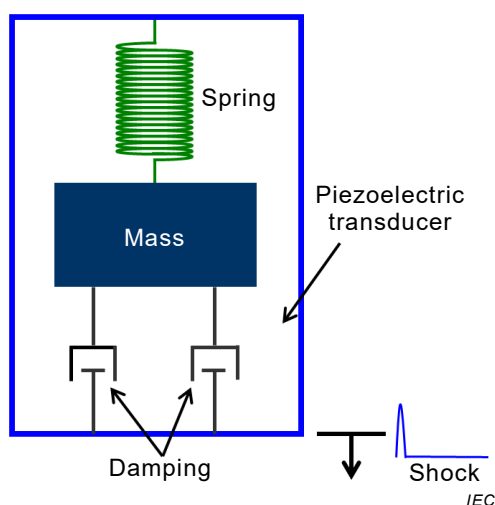
Note 3 to entry: Shock driven energy harvester is represented as shown in Figure 2. It is configured by mass, spring, damping, and piezoelectric transducer. The piezoelectric transducer is generally viewed as damping.



Key

Configuration of energy harvester		Components to operate a energy harvester	
Mass	Inertial mass to induce mechanical oscillation responding to applied shock	Shock	Transient physical excitation supplied to vibrate the mass of energy harvester
Spring	To couple the induced vibration to the mass by suspending it	R	External load
Piezoelectric film	Body layer of piezoelectric transducer for energy harvester		

Figure 1 – Shock driven energy harvester using cantilever with piezoelectric film



Key

Configuration of energy harvester

Damping Reduction of the acceleration of oscillation of mass

Components to operate an energy harvester

Piezoelectric transducer Power generator via piezoelectric effect

Figure 2 – Conceptual diagram of shock driven piezoelectric energy harvester

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3.2 Piezoelectric transducer

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3.2.1

piezoelectric effect

phenomenon in which a mechanical deformation produces an electric polarization of piezoelectric material, and conversely an electric polarization produces a mechanical deformation

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-121:1998, 121-12-86, modified]

3.2.2

piezoelectric charge constant

d_{ij}

polarization generated per unit of mechanical stress applied to a piezoelectric material

Note 1 to entry: The first subscript to d indicates the direction of polarization generated in the material when the electric field, is zero or, alternatively, is the direction of the applied field strength. The second subscript is the direction of the applied stress or the induced strain, respectively. d_{33} : induced strain in direction Z-axis per unit electric field applied in direction Z-axis. d_{31} : induced strain in direction X-axis per unit electric field applied in direction Z-axis.

3.2.3

electromechanical coupling coefficient

k

value to describe the conversion rate of electrical energy to mechanical form or vice versa

Note 1 to entry: The coefficient is a combination of elastic, dielectric and piezoelectric constants which appears naturally in the expression of piezoelectric transducer as following

$$k = \frac{d}{(s\varepsilon)^{1/2}} \quad (1)$$

where

d is the piezoelectric charge constant

s is elastic compliance (inverse of Young's modulus) at constant electric field

ϵ is permittivity of the piezoelectric material at constant stress

Note 2 to entry: The relationship of electromechanical coupling coefficient with compliance and Young's modulus have been elaborated in Annex B (informative).

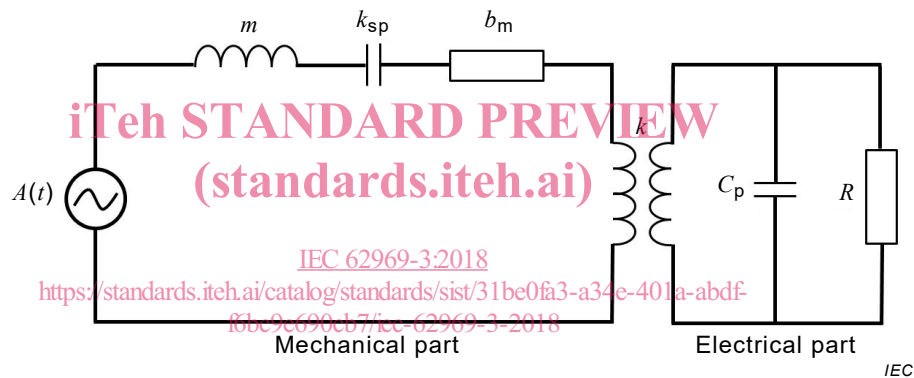
3.3 Characteristic parameters

3.3.1

equivalent circuit

arrangement of ideal circuit elements that has circuit parameters, electrically equivalent to those of a shock driven piezoelectric energy harvester

Note 1 to entry: Shock driven piezoelectric energy harvester can be divided into mechanical and electrical parts as shown in Figure 3. The mechanical part consists of series elements m , k_{sp} , b_m , and transformer (coupling element between mechanical and electrical parts)- where m , k_{sp} , and b_m represent the effective mass, spring constant of spring, damping, respectively; and piezoelectric effect to convert mechanically induced strain to electrical charge density with coupling coefficient k . The electrical part is comprised of parallel connected C_p , R , and transformer- where C_p and R represent the capacitance between two electrodes of piezoelectric transducer and external load.



Key

Mechanical part

m	effective mass
k_{sp}	spring constant
b_m	damping coefficient
$A(t)$	induced vibration in response to the applied shock

Electrical part

C_p	capacitance of piezoelectric transducer
R	external load

Figure 3 – Equivalent circuit of shock driven piezoelectric energy harvester

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-521:2002, 521-05-35, modified]

3.3.2

natural frequency

ω_n

free vibration frequency of the mass-spring-damping system of the energy harvester to generate largest output power

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{k_{sp}}{m}} \quad (2)$$

3.3.3**damped natural frequency** ω_d

frequency of free vibration of the mass-spring-damping system of the energy harvester incorporating damping in response to the shock excitation

$$\omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} \quad (3)$$

where ζ is the damping ratio determined by logarithmic decrement of output voltage waveform, normalized from electrical and mechanical damping.

3.3.4**shock excitation amplitude**

acceleration amplitude of the random applied shock to the energy harvester for maximum duration as measured on the enclosure over which the energy harvester will not sustain permanent damage though not necessarily functioning within the specified tolerances

4 Essential ratings and characteristic parameters**4.1 Identification and type**

The shock driven energy harvester shall be clearly and durably marked in the order given below:

- a) year and week (or month) of manufacture;
- b) manufacture's name or trade mark;
- c) terminal identification (optional); IEC 62969-3:2018
- d) serial number; <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/31be0fa3-a34e-401a-abdf-f6bc9e690cb7/iec-62969-3-2018>
- e) factory identification code (optional).

4.2 Limiting values and operating conditions

The characteristic parameters should be listed as shown in Table 1. The manufacturer shall clearly announce the operating conditions and their limitation for energy harvesting. Limiting value is the maximum induced vibration to ensure the operation of vibration energy harvester for power generation without any damage.

Table 1 – Specification parameters for shock driven piezoelectric energy harvesters

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Measuring conditions
<i>Insert name of characteristic parameters</i>					

4.3 Additional information

Some additional information should be given such as equivalent circuits (natural frequency, internal impedance, output voltage and power, etc.), handling precautions, physical information (outline dimension, terminals, accessories, installation guide, etc.), package information, PCB interface and mounting information, and other information, etc.

5 Test method

5.1 General

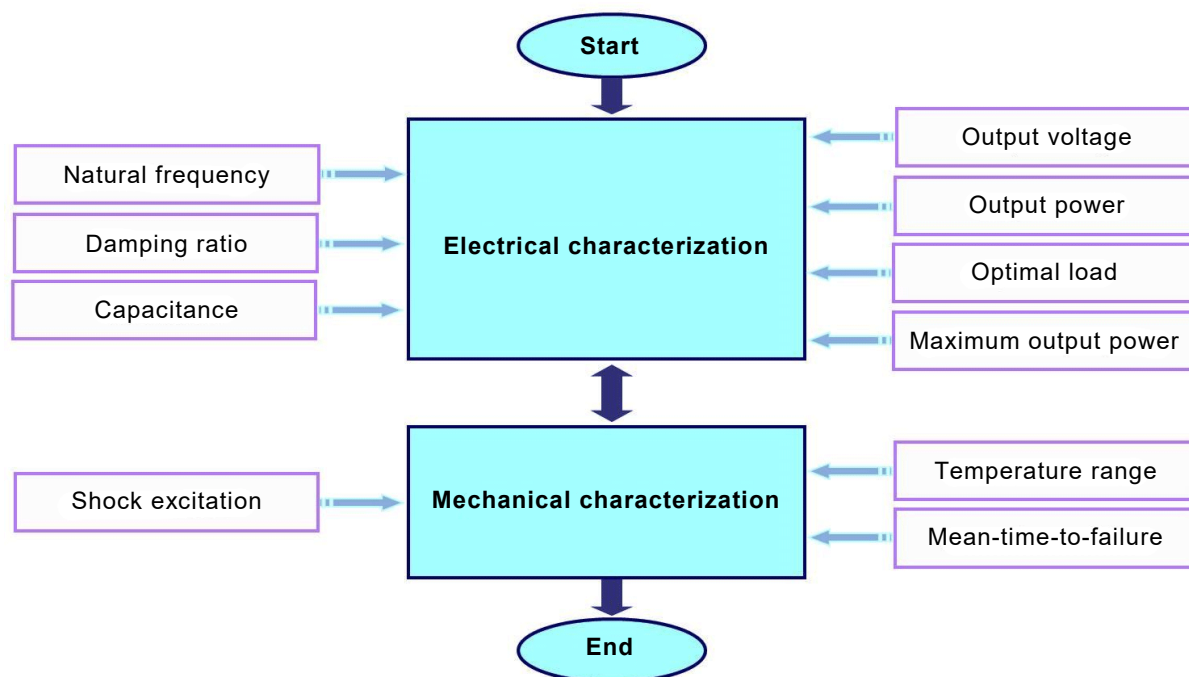
Basically, general test procedures for shock driven energy harvester are performed as shown in Figure 4. After the energy harvester is being mounted on a test fixture, it is measured by using voltage, current, and LCR meters. Since the input impedances of these meters are usually 10 M Ω , miniaturized or micro sized energy harvesters should not be characterized accurately due to their large internal impedance. For measuring and characterizing these devices accurately, the ultra-high-impedance meters should be used.

Before connecting the energy harvester to the test fixture, meter, cable, and vibration exciter shall be calibrated. After calibration, connect test cable with mounted energy harvester test fixture on shaker table (shock exciter). The reading of output voltage or current on display of the meters is carefully taken with applied shock which is measured by the accelerometer.

NOTE Shock driven energy harvester can be measured as shown in Figure 4. After mounting the energy harvester onto a shaker table, electrical characteristic are measured by using a meter or equivalent equipment. If the measurements are satisfactory, reliability test for temperature range with thermal cycling and mechanical failure with various shock and vibration, is performed for commercially use.

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Key

Procedure	Reference subclause	Procedure	Reference subclause
Start		Optimal load	5.2.8
Electrical characterization		Maximum output power	5.2.9
Natural frequency	3.3.2 and 5.2.3	Mechanical characterization	
Damping ratio	3.3.3 and 5.2.4	Temperature range	5.3.2
Capacitance	5.2.2	Shock excitation	3.3.4 and 5.3.1
Output voltage	5.2.5	Mean-time-to-failure	5.3.3
Output power	5.2.7		

Figure 4 – Measurement procedure of shock driven piezoelectric energy harvester

5.2 Electrical characteristics

5.2.1 Test procedure

Figure 5 shows a test setup of the electrical characteristic of a shock driven piezoelectric energy harvester. To measure the electrical characteristics of a shock driven piezoelectric energy harvester, the device shall be attached on a shaker table as shown in Figure 5. When a particular type of shock with specified acceleration amplitude is applied to the device, an output voltage or current across an external load is measured.

The following test procedure is performed:

- A specified shock is induced to the energy harvester.
- The voltage or current across the external load which is connected to the terminals of the energy harvester is measured using a voltage or current meter.
- The voltage and current are measured with various acceleration amplitude of shock by adjusting the amplifying ratio of power amplifier.
- The maximum voltage and current are derived from various external loads to find the optimal load.