





TRIBOELECTRIC-POWERED SYSTEM FOR PEDESTRIAN AND VEHICLE DETECTION WITH WIRELESS DATA TRANSMISSION

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Active lane

management

Smart enabled

vehicles

Abstract

We report a 25x23 cm² triboelectric generator (TENG) to transform the mechanical interaction between the car and the road into an electrical energy source. Up to 200 μ J were obtained from scratch with a single human step, which is enough to supply a BLE module to send data from 4 different sensors. Alternatively, each actuation can generate a voltage up to 1 kV, which allows to generate an electromagnetic wave that can be received several meter away. Much larger power is expected from future experiments with a car.



External mechanicalforces results in avariation of a capacitor:Pre-charge by contact

electrification between

• Energy conversion by

electrostatic induction

two materials.

and charge

1- Introduction

displacement betweenthe capacitor'sTelectrodes.

3- Transducer's Principle

are a recent alternative to convert mechanical energy into electrical energy.

Fig 1: 5G roads, From « Contrat d'objectifs et de performance entre l'état et l'IFSTTAR 2017-2021 » p. 36

1st voltage-drop: wake-up of the BLE module (RIOT-001).
+232 µJ per plasma switch actuation.
-137 µJ per BLE transmission.
With data from 4 sensors (temperature, humidity, air pressure, and illuminance)
-41 µJ/sec of « static »

-41 µJ/sec of « stat losses

5- Alternative transmission scheme: Hertz Experiment

Fig 2: Car/Road Active layer and Prototype

Fig 6: Received signal at 2 meters due to the EM waves generated by the plasma switch

Conclusion

- A low-cost triboelectric generator has been embedded in a road bump → +200 µJ are obtained from scratch with a single human step.
 A 2-stage PMS with a plasma switch has been implemented → +232 µJ are transferred (3 steps) to a low voltage storage capacitor → efficiency ~30% → Sufficient to send data with the BLE module.
- The plasma switch actuation generates an EM wave \rightarrow Could be used for low-power data transmission.